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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Park(10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0146265 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jul. 6, 2006**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**(52) **U.S. Cl. 349/153**(76) **Inventor: Min-Sang Park, Suwon-si (KR)**

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Robert E. Bushnell**Suite 300****1522 K Street, N.W.****Washington, DC 20005-1202 (US)**(21) **Appl. No.: 11/297,661**(22) **Filed: Dec. 9, 2005**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.****G02F 1/1339 (2006.01)**(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display comprises a lower substrate, multiple seal patterns formed on the lower substrate and including spacers and sealant, and an upper substrate sealed by the multiple seal patterns. Spacers of one seal pattern, formed on wiring, of the multiple seal patterns comprise conductive spacers so that conductivity is improved while a cell gap between two substrates is stably maintained by sealing the substrates using a conductive seal pattern and a seal pattern for maintaining the gap. Furthermore, the liquid crystal display is capable of maintaining a cell gap between the two substrates more stably by forming black matrices on a front surface of the substrate in a pixel region of the liquid crystal display, thereby relieving a bump on the upper substrate.

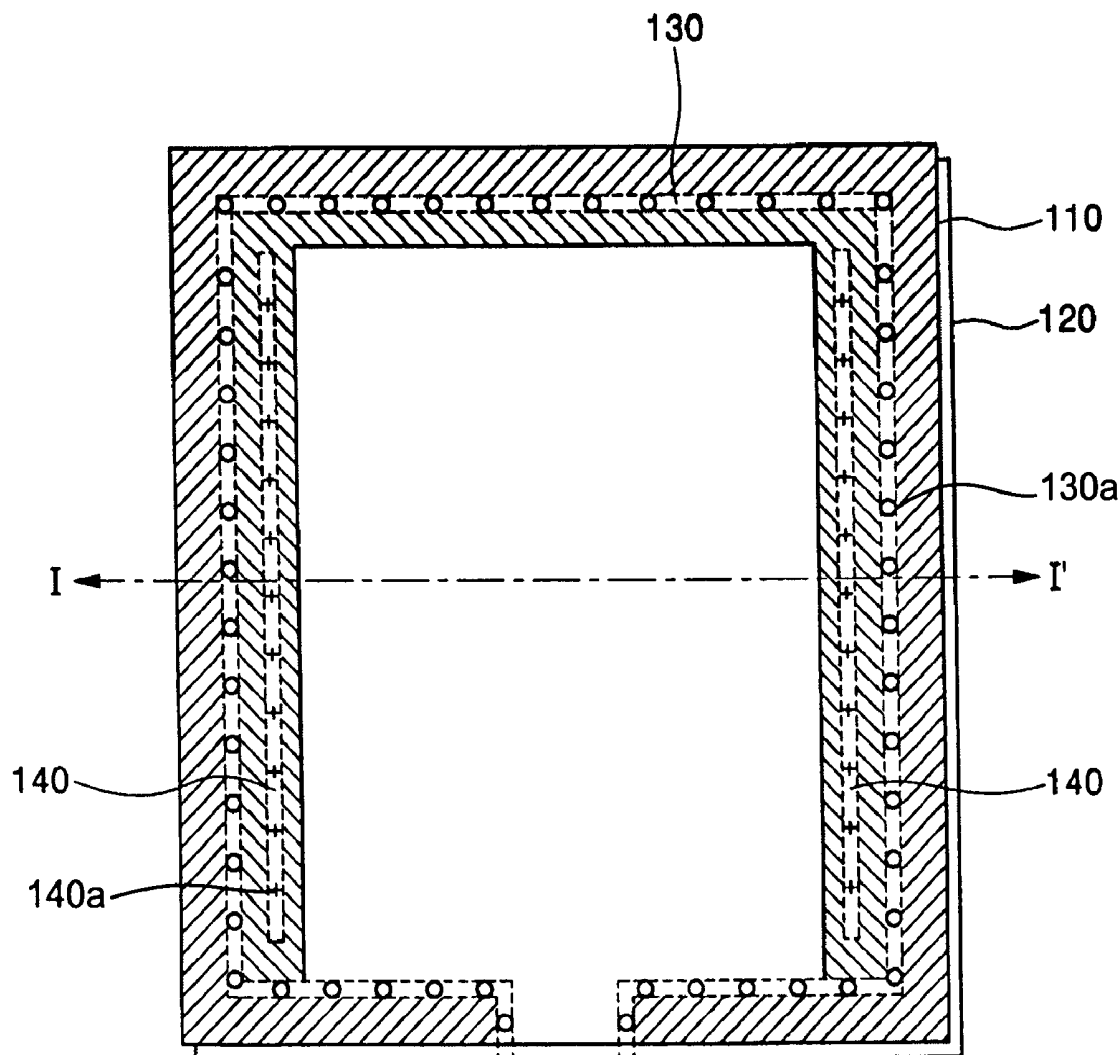


FIG. 1

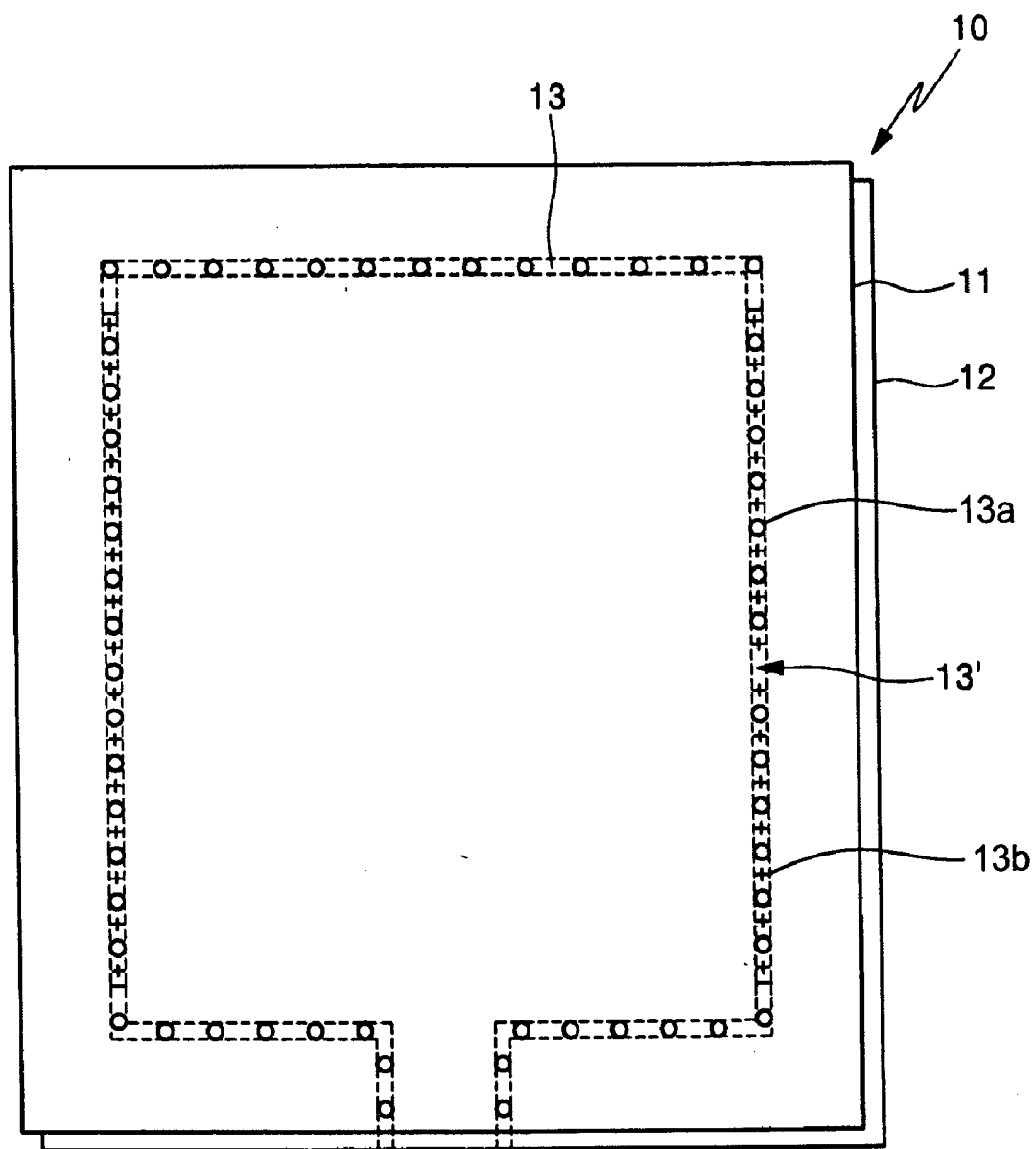
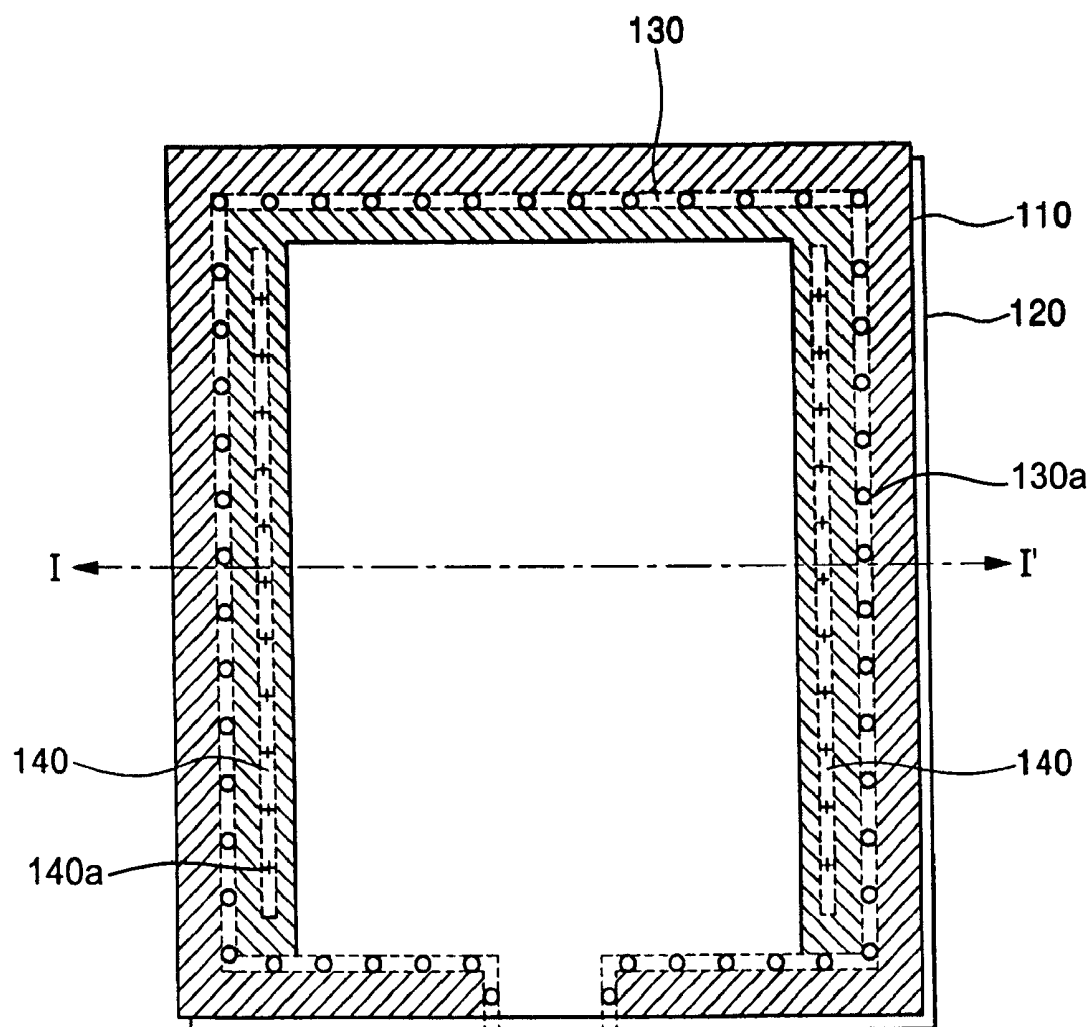


FIG. 2



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

[0001] This application makes reference to, incorporates the same herein, and claims all benefits accruing under 35 U.S.C. §119 from an application for LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY earlier filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on 10 Dec. 2004 and there duly assigned Serial No. 10-2004-0104507.

BACK GROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Technical Field

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display and, more particularly, to a super twisted nematic (STN) liquid crystal display for improving conductivity between two substrates while maintaining a gap between cells of the two substrates.

[0004] 2. Related Art

[0005] A liquid crystal display is a kind of flat panel display, and is widely applied to various fields as a device for displaying data using physical optics properties of liquid crystal. The liquid crystal display has low power consumption, can be formed in a light and thin type, and can be produced as a product having various sizes compared with other display devices.

[0006] A liquid crystal display can be classified into a twisted nematic liquid crystal display (TN-LCD) and a super twisted nematic liquid crystal display (STN-LCD) according to the degree of twisting of liquid crystals disposed in a space between two transparent substrates. There are many kinds of liquid crystal display.

[0007] The STN-LCD having a twisting angle of 240° to 270° is suitable for driving a passive matrix since change in the arrangement of liquid crystal molecules relative to change in voltage in the vicinity of a threshold voltage is high by using the fact that transmittance changes very rapidly with applied voltage.

[0008] Generally, a liquid crystal display is formed by positioning liquid crystals between two substrates on which a transparent electrode pattern is formed, and sealing the two substrate with a sealing material.

[0009] An STN liquid crystal display includes a seal pattern which is formed on an outer part of a display part of the lower substrate to seal an upper substrate and the lower substrate on which a transparent electrode pattern is formed. A plurality of spacers are spread, and liquid crystals are injected into cells of the two substrates so as to maintain a cell gap between the two substrates.

[0010] Particularly, the cell gap of the two substrates should be uniformly maintained over the entire surface of the substrates in the STN liquid crystal display differently from the TN liquid crystal display, since the STN liquid crystal display uses birefringence. If the cell gap between the two substrates is not maintained, color difference, stain, etc. are generated on a screen. Therefore, non-conductive spacers are formed in a seal pattern for sealing the two substrates. In addition, conductive spacers are further included in a certain part of the seal pattern, i.e., a part in which a wiring

line is formed, so that the lower substrate and the upper substrate are electrically connected.

[0011] However, mixing of the conductive spacers and the non-conductive spacers has an influence on driving of the STN liquid crystal display since conductivity is lowered when electrically connecting the lower substrate and the upper substrate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] Therefore, in order to solve the foregoing problems of the prior art, it is an object of the present invention to provide a liquid crystal display with a seal pattern structure in which conductivity is improved as a result of maintaining a cell gap between an upper substrate and a lower substrate of the liquid crystal display.

[0013] In order to achieve the foregoing object, the present invention provides a liquid crystal display comprising: a lower substrate; multiple seal patterns formed on the lower substrate and comprising spacers and sealant; and an upper substrate sealed by the multiple seal patterns; wherein spacers of a seal pattern, formed on wiring, of the multiple seal patterns are conductive spacers.

[0014] The multiple seal patterns are formed as double seal patterns, and spacers of a seal pattern formed on wiring from the double seal patterns are conductive spacers.

[0015] The conductive spacer is a spacer selected from the group consisting of Au, Ag, Pd, Ni, ITO, IZO, and glass fiber coated with any one thereof.

[0016] The upper substrate comprises a substrate, a color filter layer formed on a pixel part region of the substrate, a transparent electrode pattern formed on a lower part of the color filter layer, and an alignment layer formed on a lower part of the transparent electrode pattern, wherein the color filter layer comprises color filter cells, and a black matrix positioned between the color filter cells.

[0017] The black matrix is, preferably, formed on a front surface of the substrate in addition to the pixel part region.

[0018] The multiple seal patterns are formed on a lower part of the black matrix.

[0019] The liquid crystal display is an STN liquid crystal display or a TFT liquid crystal display.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] A more complete appreciation of the invention, and many of the attendant advantages thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference symbols indicate the same or similar components, wherein:

[0021] **FIG. 1** is a block diagram of an STN liquid crystal display;

[0022] **FIG. 2** is a cross-sectional view of an STN liquid crystal display according to the present invention; and

[0023] **FIG. 3** is a cross-sectional view taken along line I-I' of **FIG. 2** as an STN liquid crystal display.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0024] The present invention will now be described in detail in connection with preferred embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings. For reference, like reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout several views. In the drawings, the lengths of layers and regions, thickness, etc. can be presented in an exaggerated manner for convenience in understanding. The same reference numbers are used to show the same elements throughout the specification.

[0025] **FIG. 1** is a block diagram of an STN liquid crystal display.

[0026] As illustrated in **FIG. 1**, in the STN liquid crystal display **10**, a seal pattern **13** is formed on an outer part of a display part of a lower substrate **12** so as to seal upper substrate **11** and lower substrate **12** on which a transparent electrode pattern is formed. Although not illustrated in **FIG. 1**, a plurality of spacers are spread and liquid crystals are injected into cells of two substrates **11** and **12** so as to maintain a cell gap between the substrates **11** and **12**.

[0027] In particular, the cell gap between the two substrates **11** and **12** should be uniformly maintained over the entire surface of the substrates **11** and **12** in the STN liquid crystal display **10**, in contrast to a TN liquid crystal display, since the STN liquid crystal display **10** uses birefringence. If the cell gap between the two substrates **11** and **12** is not maintained, color difference, stain, etc. are generated on a screen. Therefore, non-conductive spacers **13a** (shown by the symbol "o" in **FIG. 1**) are formed in a seal pattern for sealing the two substrates **11** and **12**. In addition, conductive spacers **13b** (shown by the symbol "+" in **FIG. 1**) are further included in a certain part **13'** of the seal pattern, i.e., a part in which a wiring line is formed, so that the lower substrate **12** and the upper substrate **11** are electrically connected.

[0028] **FIG. 2** is a cross-sectional view of an STN liquid crystal display according to the present invention.

[0029] As illustrated in **FIG. 2**, an upper substrate **110** and a lower substrate **120** are sealed by seal pattern **130**. Although not illustrated in **FIG. 2**, a plurality of spacers and liquid crystals for maintaining a cell gap are disposed in the upper and lower substrates **110** and **120**, respectively, wherein the seal pattern can be in the form of at least double or more multiple seal patterns, and wherein a cell gap of the upper substrate **110** and the lower substrate **120** is stably maintained since spacers **130a** (designated by "o" in **FIG. 2**) are mixed with sealant in the seal pattern **130**.

[0030] A conductive seal pattern **140** is formed on one side surface of the seal pattern and is positioned in a region on which a wiring line is formed. Conductive spacers **140a** (designated by "+" in **FIG. 2**) together with the sealant are included in the conductive seal pattern **140** so that the conductive seal pattern **140** plays a role in electrically connecting the upper substrate **110** and the lower substrate **120**.

[0031] The conductive spacer **140a** is a spacer formed of a material selected from Au, Ag, Pd, Ni, ITO and IZO, or a spacer formed by coating glass fiber with any one of the latter materials thereof having conductivity.

[0032] **FIG. 3** is a cross-sectional view taken along line I-I' of **FIG. 2** as an STN liquid crystal display.

[0033] As illustrated in **FIG. 3**, upper substrate **110** and lower substrate **120** are sealed by a seal pattern **130** and a conductive seal pattern **140**. A plurality of spacers **210** are disposed so as to maintain a cell gap between the upper and lower substrates **110** and **120**, respectively, and liquid crystals are injected into a space between the spacers **210**.

[0034] The upper substrate **110** includes a color filter layer **112** formed on a pixel region of a substrate **111**.

[0035] The color filter layer **112** comprises color filter cells **112a** for displaying various colors including red, green and blue, and a black matrix **112b** is positioned between the color filter cells **112a**, wherein the black matrix **112b** is formed of resin or chromium for blocking light.

[0036] The black matrix **112b** is, preferably, formed on a front surface of the substrate **111** in addition to the pixel region so that the black matrix **112b** is capable of completely blocking unnecessary light. Furthermore, the black matrix **112b** plays a role in relieving a bump on the upper substrate **110**, and stably maintains a cell gap between the upper liquid crystal substrate **110** and the lower liquid crystal substrate **120**. There may be a problem in electrically connecting the two substrates **110** and **120** since the two substrates **110** and **120** are not bonded well due to the black matrix **112b** when sealing the two substrates **110** and **120** simultaneously using a seal material containing conductive spacers and spacers as in a conventional STN liquid crystal display. However, electrical short-circuiting of the two substrates **110** and **120** is prevented, and leakage of liquid crystal is completely blocked by sealing the two substrates **110** and **120** separately using a seal pattern and a conductive seal pattern to improve adhesion of the two substrates **110** and **120**.

[0037] A transparent electrode pattern **113**, formed of a transparent material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) is formed on a lower part of the color filter layer **112**. Although not illustrated in **FIG. 3**, the liquid crystal display according to the present invention further comprises a protection film for preventing short-circuiting of the transparent electrode pattern **113**, and an alignment layer **114** formed on a lower part of the transparent electrode pattern **113** is used to align liquid crystals.

[0038] The lower substrate **120** comprises a transparent electrode pattern **213** formed on a substrate **211**, and an alignment layer **214** formed on the transparent electrode pattern.

[0039] The seal pattern **130** is formed to seal the upper substrate **110** and the lower substrate **120**, wherein the seal pattern **130** is in the form of double or more multiple seal patterns of a seal pattern **130** comprising spacers for sealing the two substrates **110** and **120**, and maintaining a cell gap between the two substrates **110** and **120**. In addition, the conductive seal pattern **140** comprises conductive spacers positioned on one surface of the seal pattern **130**, and formed in a region in which a wiring line is formed to electrically connect the two substrates **110** and **120**, and to maintain a cell gap between the two substrates **110** and **120** at the same time.

[0040] Therefore, as the conductive seal pattern **140** comprises conductive spacers only, the liquid crystal display

according to the present invention is capable of improving conductivity and preventing electrical short-circuit of the upper substrate **110** and the lower substrate **120**, in contrast to conventional liquid crystal displays. Furthermore, the seal pattern **130** formed on the side of the conductive seal pattern **140** includes spacers so as to maintain a cell gap between the upper substrate **110** and the lower substrate **120**. Furthermore, the upper liquid crystal substrate **110** and the lower liquid crystal substrate **120** are sealed by double seal patterns of the conductive seal pattern **140** and the seal pattern **130** so as to completely prevent leakage of liquid crystals by improving adhesion between the two substrates **110** and **120**.

[0041] As described above, the liquid crystal display according to the present invention is capable of improving conductivity while stably maintaining a cell gap by applying double or more multiple seal patterns of a seal pattern so as to maintain a cell gap and a conductive seal pattern for electrically connecting the two substrates.

[0042] In addition, the liquid crystal display according to the present invention is capable of maintaining a cell gap more stably by forming a black matrix on the front surface of a substrate in addition to a pixel region, thereby relieving a bump on an upper substrate of the liquid crystal display.

[0043] Furthermore, the liquid crystal display according to the present invention is capable of completely preventing leakage of liquid crystals by sealing the two liquid crystal substrates using double or more multiple seal patterns.

[0044] While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:
a lower substrate;

multiple seal patterns formed on the lower substrate and including spacers and sealant; and

an upper substrate sealed by the multiple seal patterns;

wherein the spacers of one seal pattern, formed on wiring, of the multiple seal patterns comprise conductive spacers.

2. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the multiple seal patterns are formed as double seal patterns, and spacers of one seal pattern, formed on wiring, of the double seal patterns comprise conductive spacers.

3. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the conductive spacers are selected from a group consisting of Au, Ag, Pd, Ni, ITO, IZO, and glass fiber coated with any one of Au, Ag, Pd, Ni, ITO and IZO.

4. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the upper substrate comprises a substrate, a color filter layer formed on a pixel part region of the substrate, a transparent electrode pattern formed on a lower part of the color filter layer, and an alignment layer formed on a lower part of the transparent electrode pattern, and wherein the color filter layer comprises color filter cells and black matrices, each black matrix being positioned between a respective pair of adjacent color filter cells.

5. The liquid crystal display according to claim 4, wherein each black matrix is formed on a front surface of the substrate in the pixel part region.

6. The liquid crystal display according to claim 5, wherein the multiple seal patterns are formed on a lower part of the black matrices.

7. The liquid crystal display according to claim 4, wherein the multiple seal patterns are formed on a lower part of the black matrices.

8. The liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal display comprises one of an STN liquid crystal display and a TFT liquid crystal display.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US20060146265A1	公开(公告)日	2006-07-06
申请号	US11/297661	申请日	2005-12-09
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	PARK SANG MIN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	PARK MIN-SANG		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
[标]发明人	PARK MIN SANG		
发明人	PARK, MIN-SANG		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1339		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133512 G02F1/133514 G02F1/13394 G02F1/1341		
优先权	1020040104507 2004-12-10 KR		
其他公开文献	US7830490		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

液晶显示器包括下基板，形成在下基板上并包括隔离物和密封剂的多个密封图案，以及由多个密封图案密封的上基板。在多个密封图案的布线上形成的一个密封图案的间隔物包括导电间隔物，从而通过使用导电密封图案和用于保持间隙的密封图案密封基板来稳定地保持两个基板之间的单元间隙，同时改善导电性。。此外，通过在液晶显示器的像素区域中的基板的前表面上形成黑色矩阵，液晶显示器能够更稳定地保持两个基板之间的单元间隙，从而减轻上基板上的凸起。

