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Yu et al.

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(54) **SINGLE UNIT LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY TOUCH PANEL HAVING REDUCED LIGHT LEAKAGE AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME**

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G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/110**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/12, 349/58, 65, 110; 359/609, 613
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel and a method of fabricating the same. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel includes a backlight unit, a liquid crystal display panel on the backlight unit, a touch panel on the liquid crystal display panel, and a light-shielding sidewall at a lateral side of the touch panel to shield a light leakage.

12 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

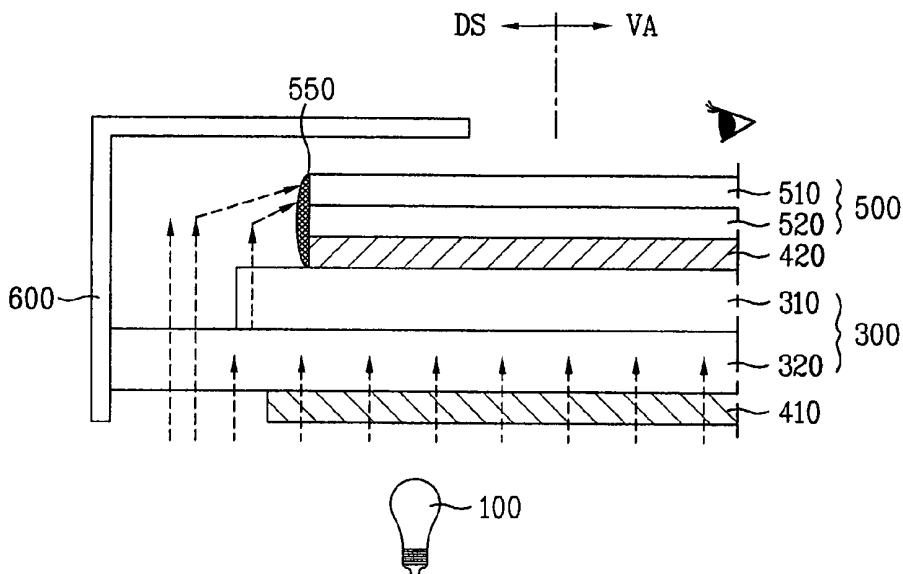


FIG. 1
Related Art

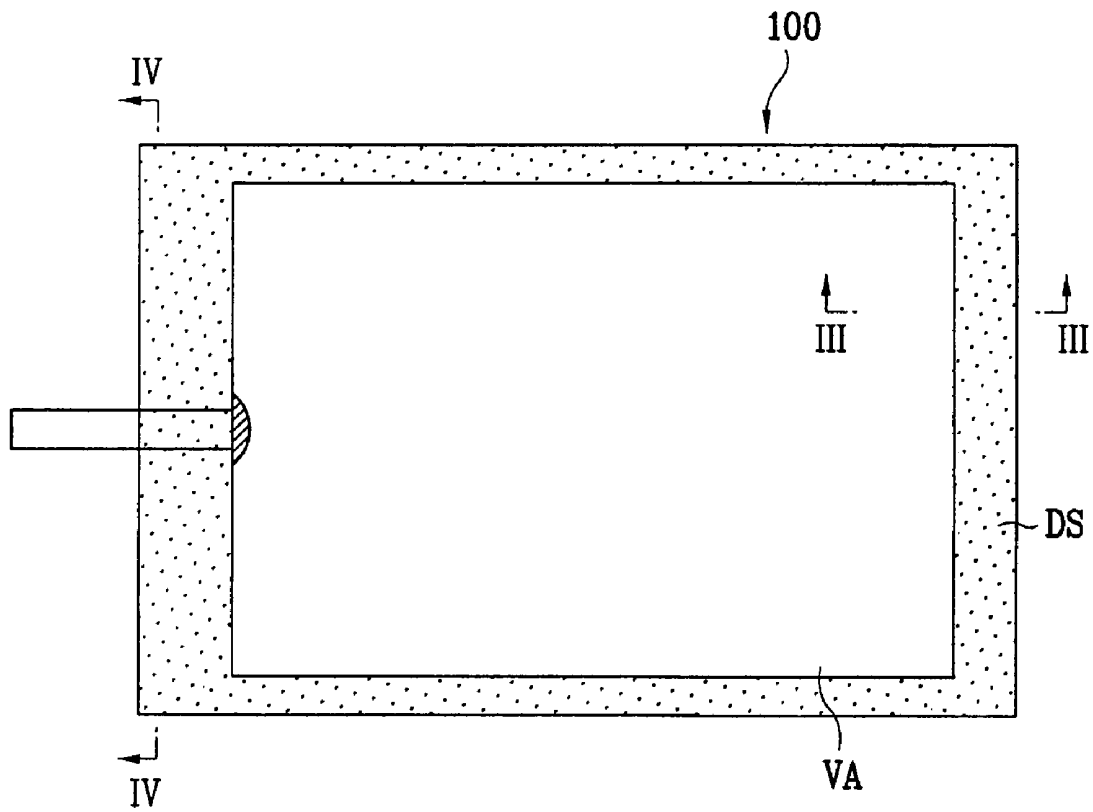


FIG. 2A
Related Art

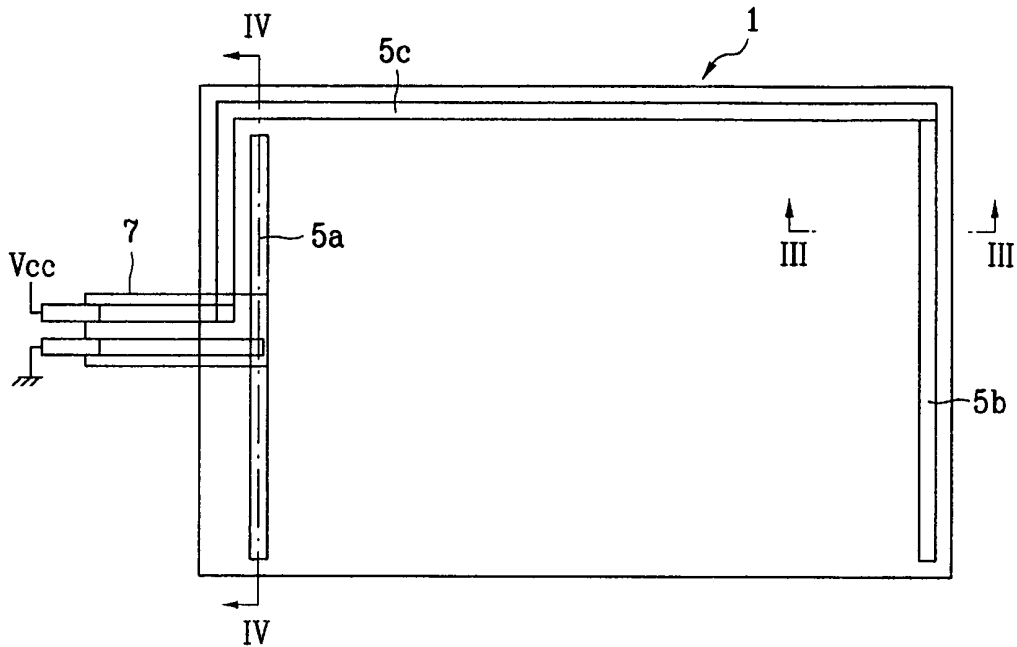


FIG. 2B
Related Art

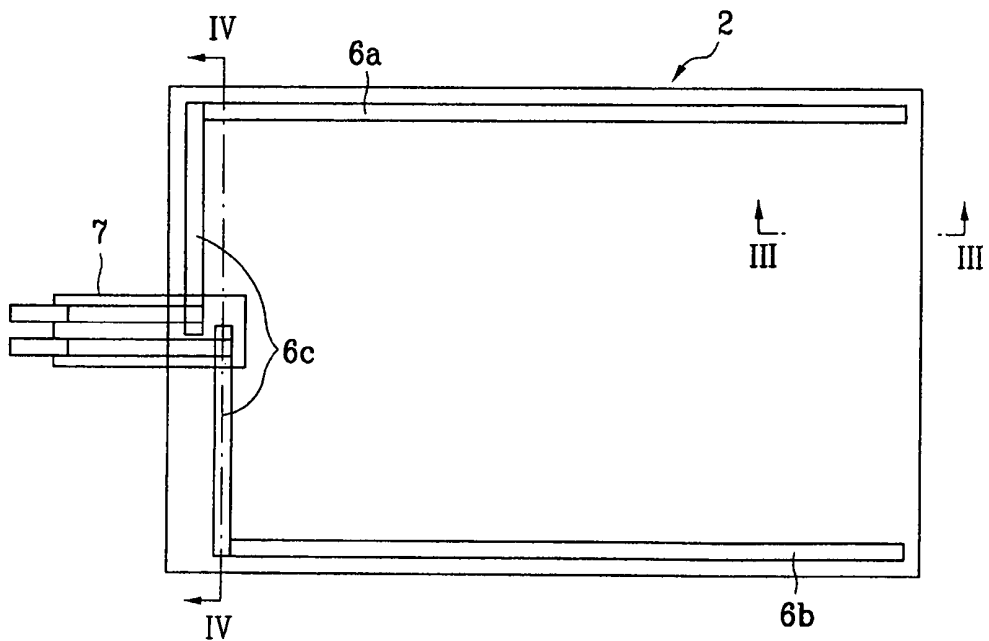


FIG. 3
Related Art

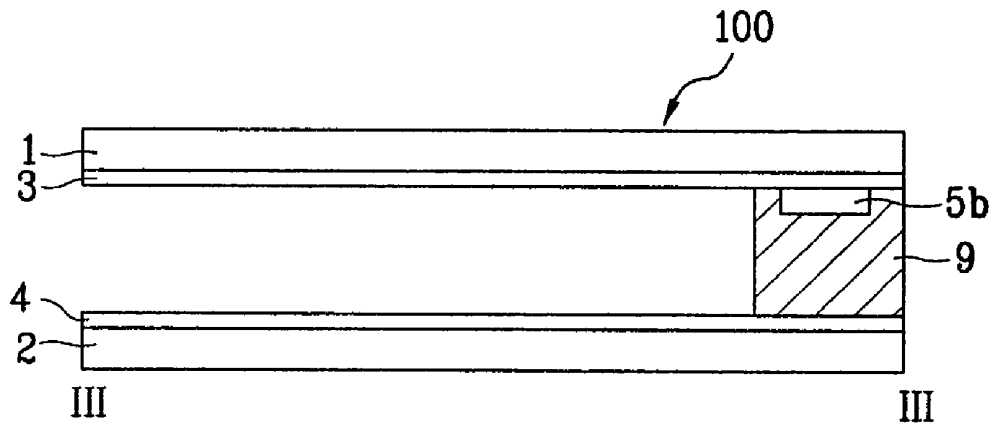


FIG. 4
Related Art

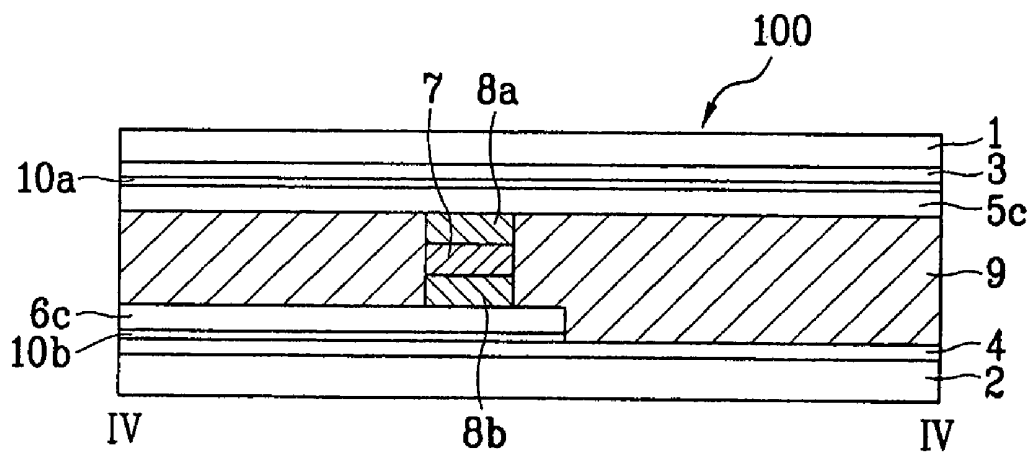


FIG. 5
Related Art

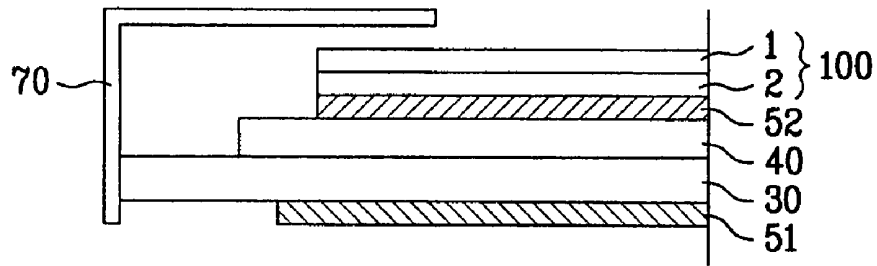


FIG. 6
Related Art

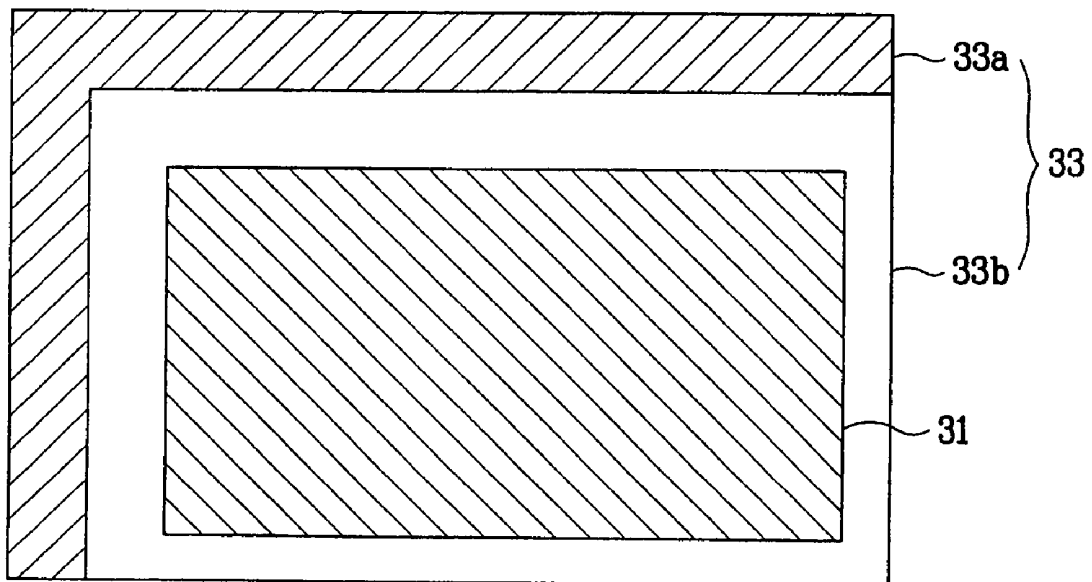


FIG. 7
Related Art

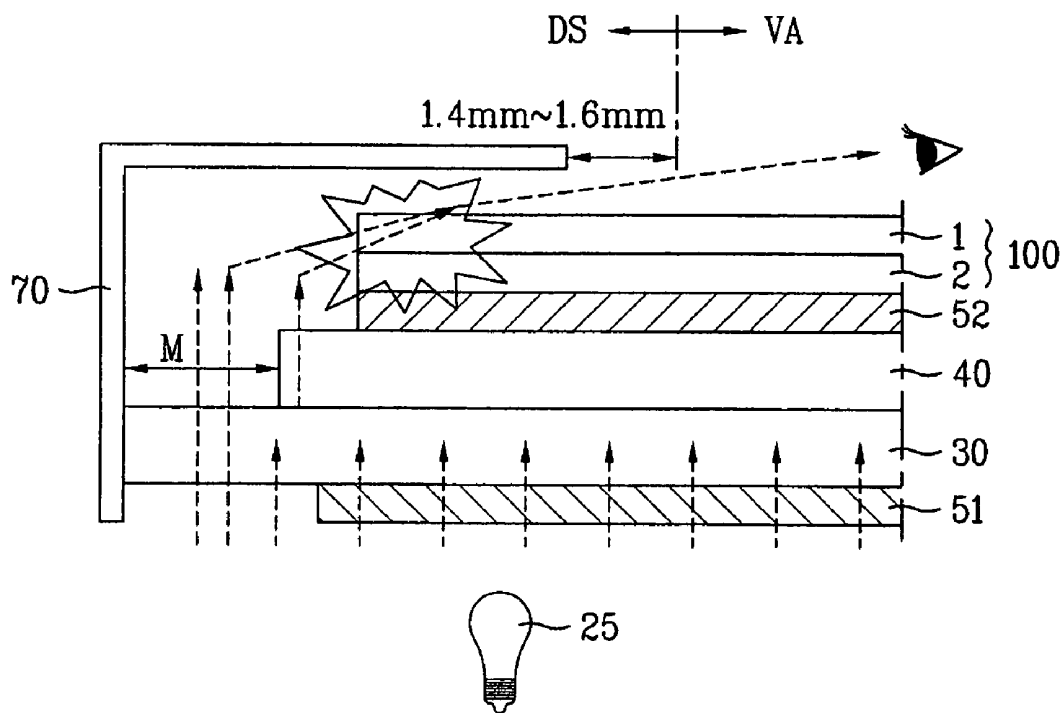


FIG. 8
Related Art

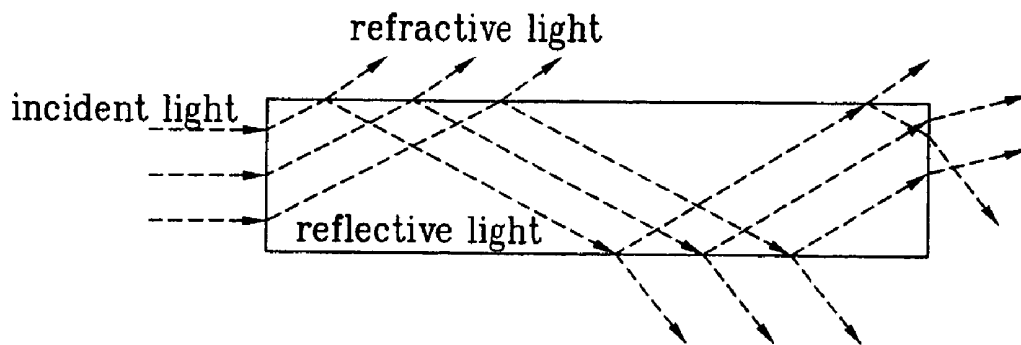


FIG. 9

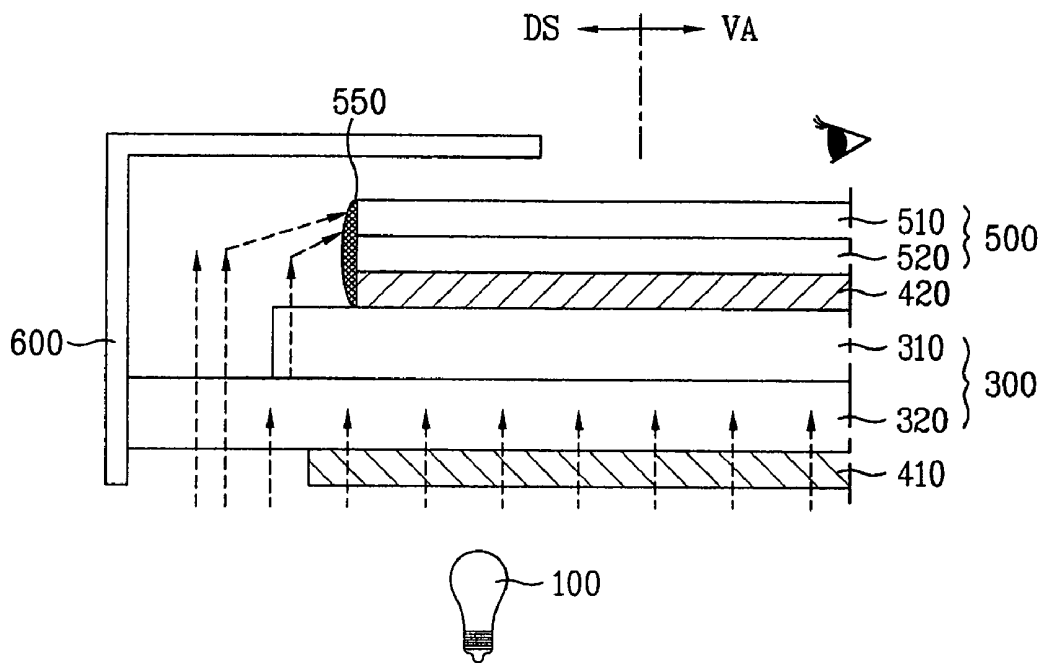


FIG. 10

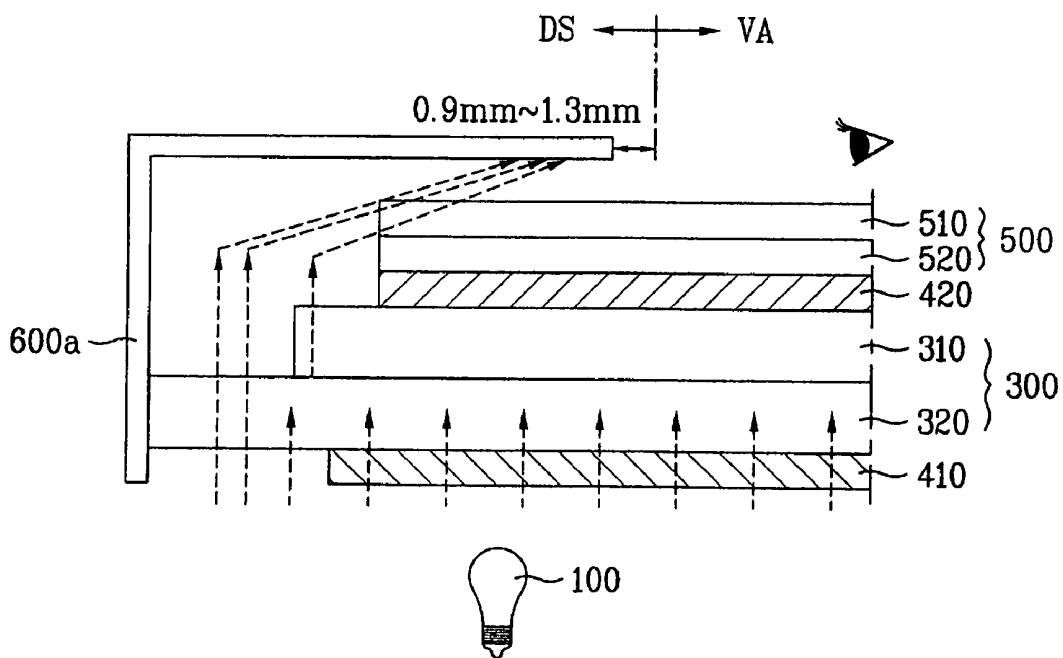


FIG. 11

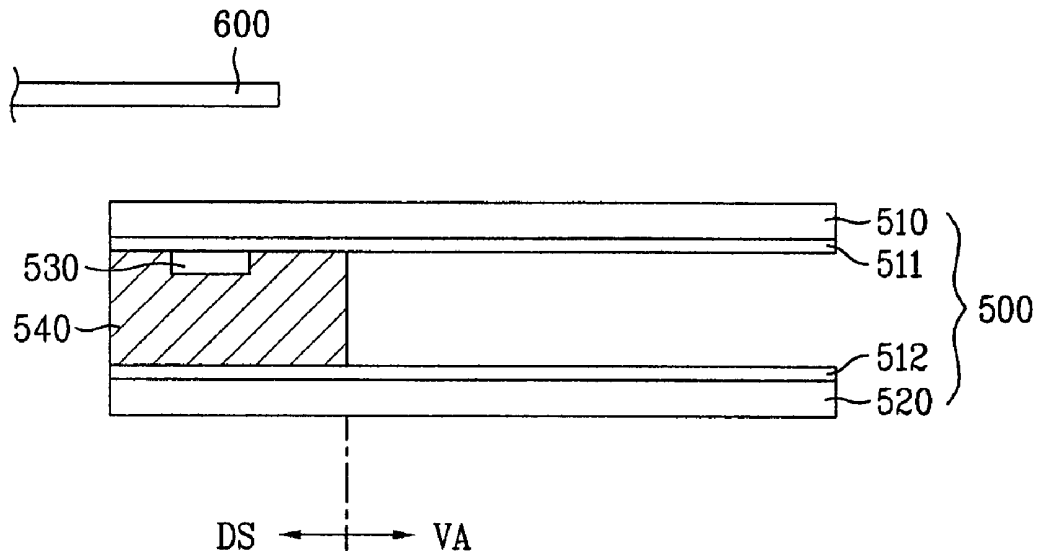
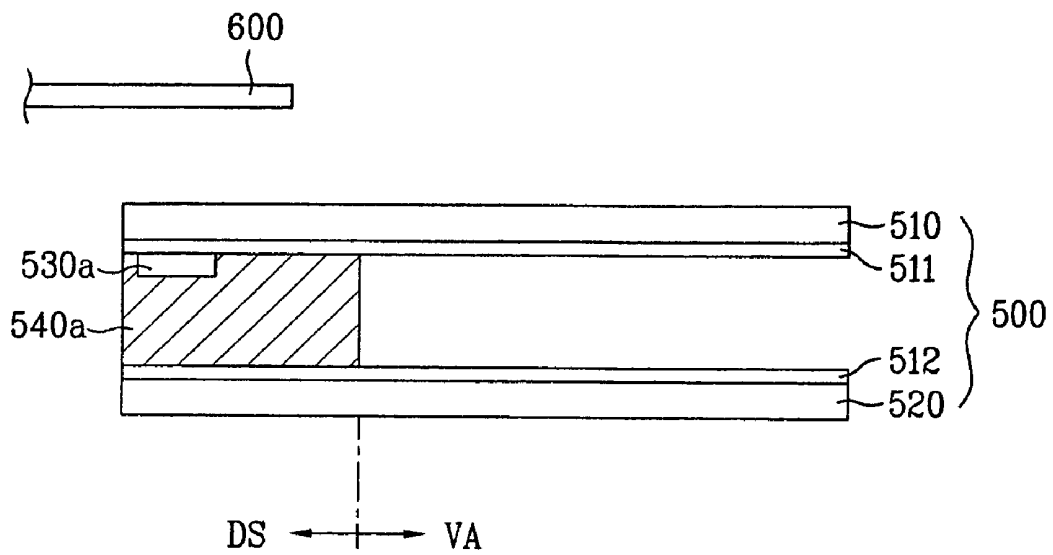


FIG. 12



**SINGLE UNIT LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY
TOUCH PANEL HAVING REDUCED LIGHT
LEAKAGE AND METHOD OF FABRICATING
THE SAME**

This application claims the benefit of the Korean Patent Application No. P2002-083307 filed on Dec. 24, 2002, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly, to a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel and a method of fabricating the same. Although the present invention is suitable for a wide scope of applications, it is particularly suitable for preventing a light leakage from lateral sides of the liquid crystal touch panel.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

A touch panel has been widely used for inputting a signal to a display surface of the display device without a supplementary input device such as a remote controller. Namely, a touch panel, which is installed on the display surface of a flat panel display device for an electronic pocket book, a liquid crystal display device (LCD), a plasma display panel (PDP), and an electroluminescent (EL) display device or an image display device, such as a cathode ray tube (CRT), so that a user can select information while enjoying an image.

Such touch panels are categorized into a resistive type, a capacitive type, an IR type, a photosensitive type, and the like.

A basic structure of the touch panel includes a transparent upper substrate having an upper electrode formed thereon and a transparent lower substrate having a lower electrode formed thereon to provide a predetermined space between the upper and lower substrates. Hence, once an input device such as a pen or a finger is contacted with a certain spot of the surface of the upper substrate, the upper electrode on the upper substrate is electrically connected to the lower electrode on the lower substrate. A control device then reads a voltage varied by a resistance or capacitance of the contacted spot and locates a coordinate of the contacted spot according to the voltage difference.

A single unit liquid crystal display (LCD) touch panel according to the related art is explained with reference to the attached drawings as follows.

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic layout of a touch panel according to the related art. FIG. 2A illustrates a layout of metal electrodes and a signal line on the upper substrate in FIG. 1, and FIG. 2B illustrates a layout of metal electrodes and a signal line on the lower substrate in FIG. 1. FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view along line III-III in FIG. 1. And, FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line IV-IV in FIG. 1.

Referring to FIG. 1, a touch panel 100 in a liquid crystal display device according to the related art is divided into a viewing area VA corresponding to the display surface of the liquid crystal display device and a dead space DS formed on a peripheral part of the viewing area VA surrounded by the dead space DS.

Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, transparent electrodes 3 and 4 are formed on the inner sides of upper and lower substrates 1 and 2 of the touch panel 100, respectively. And, the upper and lower substrates 1 and 2 are bonded to each other by an adhesive agent 9 on the dead space DS.

Hence, once a certain spot of the surface of the upper substrate 1 is contacted with a pen, finger, or the like, the transparent electrodes 3 and 4 are contacted with each other at

the contacted spot, so that a varied voltage is output by a resistance value at the contacted spot. Since the voltage value varied by the resistance or capacitance value of the contacted spot must be read, a signal line 7 is formed to apply a voltage to the transparent electrodes 3 and 4 as well as read out the voltage value varied with a random contacted spot.

Referring to FIG. 2A, metal electrodes 5a and 5b are formed on the dead space DS of the left and right sides of the upper substrate 1 to be connected to the transparent electrode 3, respectively. And, a metal electrode 5c is formed on the upper or lower side of the dead space DS of the upper substrate 1. In this case, the metal electrodes 5a and 5b are electrically connected to the transparent electrode 3. Although the metal electrode 5c is electrically insulated from the metal electrode 5b, an insulating layer 10a is formed between the electrodes including the transparent and metal electrodes 3 and 5c, so that the metal electrode 5c is electrically insulated from the transparent electrode 3.

Referring to FIG. 2a and FIG. 4, the metal electrodes 5c and 5a are connected to the signal line 7 formed of flexible printed cable (FPC) through a conductive adhesive agent 8a.

Referring to FIG. 2B, metal electrodes 6a and 6b are formed on the dead space DS of the upper and lower sides of the lower substrate 2 to be connected to the transparent electrode 4, respectively. And, a metal electrode 6c is formed on the left side of the dead space DS of the lower substrate 2. In FIG. 4, an insulating layer 10b is formed between the transparent and metal electrodes 4 and 6c, so that the metal electrode 6c is electrically insulated from the transparent electrode 4.

The signal line 7 is connected to the metal electrodes 6a and 6b on the dead space DS via the metal electrode 6c. Namely, the signal line 7 is electrically connected to the metal electrodes 5, 5b, and 6c by the conductive adhesive agents 8a and 8b. The signal line 7 applies a power or a ground voltage Vcc or GND to the transparent electrode 3 or 4 through the metal electrodes 5a, 5b, and 5c or 6a, 6b, and 6c or outputs a voltage output to the transparent electrode 3 or 4 when the upper and lower transparent electrodes 3 and 4 are electrically connected to each other at a random spot.

The metal electrodes 5a, 5b, and 5c or 6a, 6b, and 6c must be separated from the outermost side of the transparent electrode 3 or 4 by about 0.3 to 0.4 millimeters (mm) to prevent a short-circuit.

Thus, the signal line 7 and the metal electrodes 5a, 5c, and 6c are bonded to each other at a portion of the dead-space DS by the conductive adhesive agents 8a and 8b, and the upper and lower substrates 1 and 2 are bonded to each other in the dead space DS excluding for the portion of the dead space DS by a non-conductive adhesive agent 9.

In order to bond the signal line 7 to the metal electrodes 5a, 5c, and 6c, while the conductive adhesive agents 8a and 8b are disposed on the metal electrodes 5a, 5c, and 6c at portions where the signal line 7 is bonded, and the non-conductive adhesive agent 9 is disposed over an area of the dead space DS where the signal line 7 is not bonded. About 100° C. as well as a pressure is selectively applied to the portions for bonding between the signal line 7 and the metal electrodes 5a, 5c, and 6c, so that the signal line 7 is bonded to the corresponding metal electrodes 5a, 5c, and 6c as soon as the upper and lower substrate 1 and 2 are bonded to each other.

FIG. 5 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit LCD touch panel according to the related art.

Referring to FIG. 5, a single unit LCD touch panel includes a lower polarizing plate 51, a liquid crystal display panel having a lower substrate 30 formed on the lower polarizing plate 51 and an upper substrate 40 formed on the lower

substrate **30**, an upper polarizing plate **52** formed on the upper substrate **40** of the liquid crystal display panel, a touch panel **100** having a lower substrate **2** formed on the upper polarizing plate **52** and an upper substrate formed on the lower substrate **2**. In addition, a case top **70** is formed on sides of the entire structure as described above and an upper circumference of the touch panel **100**.

Color filter and thin film transistor arrays are formed on the upper and lower substrates **40** and **30** of the liquid crystal display panel, respectively. And, a liquid crystal layer (not shown) is formed between the substrates **40** and **30**.

The components as described in FIGS. **2** to **4** are formed between the upper and lower substrates **1** and **2** of the touch panel **100**.

The operation of the above-explained touch panel in liquid crystal display panel according to the related art is explained as follows.

First of all, when a pen, finger, or the like is contacted with a certain spot of the upper substrate **1** of the touch panel **100**, the transparent electrodes **3** and **4** are contacted with each other at that spot. In this case, power and ground voltages Vcc and GND are applied to the left and right sides of the transparent electrode **3** through a pair of signal lines printed over the signal line **7** and the metal electrodes **5a**, **5b**, and **5c**, respectively, and a voltage value of the contacted spot is read out through the transparent electrode **4** of the lower substrate **2**, the metal electrodes **6a**, **6b**, and **6c**, and a signal line printed under the signal line **7** to locate a coordinate value of the X-axis.

Besides, the power and ground voltages Vcc and GND are applied to upper and lower sides of the transparent electrode **4** through a pair of signal lines printed under the signal line **7** and the metal electrodes **6a**, **6b**, and **6c**, respectively. A voltage value of the contacted spot is read out through the transparent electrode **3** of the upper substrate **1** and the metal electrodes **5a**, **5b**, and **5c** to locate a coordinate value of the Y-axis. Hence, the X-Y coordinate values of the contacted spot are read out to obtain a position of the contacted spot.

FIG. **6** illustrates a layout of the single unit LCD touch panel according to the related art, in which the touch panel is divided into respective areas.

Referring to FIG. **6**, a touch panel in a liquid crystal display panel using the liquid crystal display device as a display device has a liquid crystal display panel margin **33a** greater than a dead space **33b** of the touch panel in general. In this case, the margin **33a** of the liquid crystal display panel is greater than that of the touch panel in considering a formation area of gate and data line driving parts formed under the liquid crystal display panel. Hence, the liquid crystal display panel margin **33a** becomes a non-active area of the display device where a real circuit cannot be formed. An actual viewing area is an active area **31** of the liquid crystal display device, and this area becomes a display surface.

Problems or disadvantages of the above-explained single unit LCD touch panel according to the related art are explained as follows.

FIG. **7** illustrates a diagram for explaining problems of the touch panel in liquid crystal display panel according to the related art in FIG. **5**, and FIG. **8** illustrates a diagram for explaining a principle of light leakage from the touch panel in liquid crystal display panel according to the related art in FIG. **5**.

Referring to FIG. **7**, a single unit LCD touch panel according to the related art includes a touch panel (elements between upper and lower substrates that are not shown in the drawing), which is constituted with the above-described upper and lower substrates **61** and **62**, arranged on the uppermost end, a

liquid crystal display panel **30** and **40** under the touch panel, and a backlight unit **25** under the liquid crystal display panel **30**. Moreover, a case top **70** is installed to surround the periphery of the touch panel including sides of the touch panel, the liquid crystal display panel **30** and **40**, and the backlight unit **25**.

The liquid crystal display panel includes an upper substrate having a color filter array formed thereon, a lower substrate **30** having a TFT array formed thereon, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) injected between the upper and lower substrates **40** and **30**. An upper polarizing plate **52** having the same size of the touch panel **60** is formed on the liquid crystal display panel **30** and **40** and a lower polarizing plate **51** is formed under the liquid crystal display panel **30** and **40**.

In FIG. **7**, the lower substrate **30** of the liquid crystal display panel has a margin M for the upper substrate **40** in considering an area where a driving unit for driving gate and data lines constructing the TFT array will be formed.

In order to minimize the influence on the screen display, the case top **70** is formed on the dead space as a non-viewing area of the touch panel, and has a gap of about 1.4 to 1.6 millimeters (mm) from an actual viewing area.

Hence, a portion of the light, which is indicated by a dotted line arrow, emitted from the backlight unit as an inner light source passes through the area of the margin M to penetrate a corner or lateral side of the touch panel **100**, so that a light leakage toward the viewing area VA of the touch panel **100** may be caused.

Namely, when the light progressing in one direction through a first medium runs into a second medium of a transparent component such as the substrates **1** and **2**, a refraction occurs at the interface between the first and second media and reflection and refracting keep occurring in progressing in the second medium.

Thus, in the single unit LCD touch panel according to the related art, the refractive or reflective light due to the lateral side and the corner of the touch panel causes the externally observed light leakage from the periphery of the display surface of the touch panel.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel and a method of fabricating the same that substantially obviate one or more of problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

Another object of the present invention is to provide single unit liquid crystal display touch panel and a method of fabricating the same that prevent a light leakage from the periphery of the display surface of the touch panel.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described, a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to the present invention includes a backlight unit, a liquid crystal display panel on the backlight unit, a touch panel on the liquid crystal display panel, and a light-shielding sidewall at a lateral side of the touch panel to shield a light leakage.

The light-shielding sidewall is formed of opaque ink. The light-shielding sidewall is also formed of an opaque dielectric.

The touch panel includes upper and lower substrates having a viewing area and a dead space, the upper and lower substrates facing into each other, first and second transparent electrodes on facing sides of the upper and lower substrates, respectively, at least one electrode in the dead space, and an adhesive agent in the dead space between the upper and lower substrate.

The at least one electrode is formed of a light-shielding material. Also, the at least one electrode is formed of an opaque material.

Herein, the at least one electrode has a width of about 0.1 to 1.3 millimeters (mm).

The adhesive agent is formed of a light-shielding material.

Herein, the single unit liquid crystal display touch panel further includes an upper polarizing plate over the liquid crystal display panel, and a lower polarizing plate under the liquid crystal display panel.

The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel further includes a case supporting the touch panel and the liquid crystal display panel.

An upper part of the case shields the touch panel except a viewing area of the touch panel.

In another aspect of the present invention, a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel includes a backlight unit, a liquid crystal display panel on the backlight unit, a touch panel on the liquid crystal display panel, and a case casing the liquid crystal display panel and the touch panel, and surrounding at least lateral and upper surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel and the touch panel except for a top surface of a viewing area of the touch panel.

The case has a gap from a boundary of the viewing area less than about 1.3 millimeters (mm).

The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel further includes an upper polarizing plate over the liquid crystal display panel, and a lower polarizing plate under the liquid crystal display panel.

In another aspect of the present invention, a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel includes a touch panel, a liquid crystal display panel under the touch panel, and a backlight unit under the liquid crystal display panel, wherein the touch panel includes upper and lower substrates having a viewing area and a dead space around the viewing area, the upper and lower substrates facing into each other, first and second transparent electrodes on confronting sides of the upper and lower substrate, respectively, at least one metal electrode on each of the first and second transparent electrodes at an outermost periphery of the dead space, and an adhesive agent formed in the dead space between the upper and lower substrates to bond the upper and lower substrates to each other.

The metal electrode is recessed from a lateral side of the touch panel by about 0.1 to 0.4 millimeters (mm).

The metal electrode has a width of about 0.1 to 1.3 millimeters (mm). Herein, the metal electrode is formed of an opaque metal.

In a further aspect of the present invention, a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel includes a touch panel, a liquid crystal display panel under the touch panel, a backlight unit under the liquid crystal display panel, and a case supporting at least the touch panel and the liquid crystal display panel, wherein the touch panel includes upper and lower substrates having a viewing area and a dead space around the viewing area, the upper and lower substrates facing into each other, first and second transparent electrodes on facing sides

of the upper and lower substrate, respectively, at least one metal electrode in the dead space, and a light-shielding member in the dead space between the upper and lower substrates.

The light-shielding member is an adhesive agent bonding the upper and lower substrates to each other.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic layout of a touch panel according to the related art;

FIG. 2A illustrates a layout of a metal electrode and a signal line on an upper substrate in FIG. 1;

FIG. 2B illustrates a layout of a metal electrode and a signal line on a lower substrate in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line III-III in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line IV-IV in FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to the related art;

FIG. 6 illustrates a layout of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to the related art, in which the touch panel is divided into respective areas;

FIG. 7 illustrates a diagram for explaining problems of the touch panel in liquid crystal display panel according to the related art shown in FIG. 5;

FIG. 8 illustrates a diagram for explaining a principle of light leakage from the touch panel in liquid crystal display panel according to the related art shown in FIG. 5;

FIG. 9 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to a third embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 12 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

FIG. 9 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 9, a single unit liquid crystal display (LCD) touch panel according to a first embodiment of the present invention includes a touch panel 500 having a viewing area VA and a dead space DS around the viewing area VA, a

liquid crystal display panel **300** under the touch panel **500** to display a video signal according to a touch operation, a backlight unit **100** irradiating light to the liquid crystal display panel **300**, a case top **600** casing the touch panel **500** and the liquid crystal display panel **300**, and an opaque sidewall spacer **550** formed on a lateral side of the touch panel **500**.

The touch panel **500** includes upper and lower substrates **510** and **520** facing into each other, first and second transparent electrodes (not shown) formed on the surfaces of the upper and lower substrates **510** and **520**, respectively, a plurality of metal electrodes (not shown) formed in the dead space DS to apply a voltage signal, and a double-faced adhesive agent (not shown) bonding the upper and lower substrates **510** and **520** to each other. In this case, a portion of the double-faced adhesive-agent corresponding to the metal electrodes formed on the upper and lower substrates **510** and **520** is electrically insulated, while the rest portion is formed of an electrically conductive material.

Each of the metal electrodes is formed of an opaque metal and has a width of about 0.1 to 1.3 millimeters (mm). The metal electrodes are formed at a position recessed from the outermost side of the dead space DS by about 0.1 to 0.3 millimeters (mm).

The opaque sidewall spacer **550** is formed to contact four sides of the touch panel **500** and formed of a light-shielding material such as ink, opaque dielectric, and the like.

The liquid crystal display panel **300** includes a lower substrate **320** having a TFT array formed underneath and an upper substrate **310** having a color filter array formed thereon, and liquid crystal (not shown) is injected between the lower and upper substrates **320** and **310** to display a video signal.

In this case, a lateral side of the lower substrate **320** is formed longer than that of the upper substrate **310**, which is to consider an area where a printed circuit board (PCB) including driving units for driving gate and data lines on the TFT panel at the side area of the lower substrate **320**.

A lower polarizing plate **410**, as shown in FIG. 9, is further formed under the lower substrate **320** and an upper polarizing plate **420** is formed on the upper surface of the upper substrate **310**, so that a direction of the internal transmitting light by the backlight unit **100** is defined.

The backlight unit **100** as a light source of the liquid crystal display panel **300** is installed under the liquid crystal display panel **300** to irradiate light with an on-off operation. A backlit liquid crystal display device requires the backlight unit **100**, while a reflective liquid crystal display device does not require the backlight unit **100**.

The case top **600** cases the liquid crystal display panel **300**, the touch panel **500**, the backlight unit **100**, and the like, and is formed across a portion of the dead space DS of the touch panel to surround the lateral sides of the liquid crystal display panel **300**, the touch panel **500**, and the backlight unit **100**.

FIG. 10 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to a second embodiment of the present invention, in which the same reference numbers will be used throughout the first and second embodiments to refer to the same or like parts.

Referring to FIG. 10, compared to the first embodiment of the present invention shown in FIG. 9, a single unit LCD touch panel according a second embodiment of the present invention includes a case top **600a** casing the touch panel **500**, the liquid crystal display panel **300**, and the backlight unit **100**. The case top **600a** extends toward the viewing area VA as close as possible. In the second embodiment of the present invention, an upper tip of the case top **600a** is extended to correspond to the area where a light leakage is generated in the lateral side of the touch panel **500**. Hence, the light

refracted or reflected at the lateral side of the touch panel **500** is blocked out by the extended portion of the case top **600a** within the range of the dead space DS to display a video signal on the viewing area VA.

In this case, a distance between the upper tip of the case top **600a** and the boundary of the viewing area VA is determined to be 0.9 to 1.3 millimeters (mm), which is smaller than 1.4 to 1.6 millimeters (mm) of the related art. Besides, there is a required distance or interval between the viewing area VA and the case top **600a** to consider a tolerance or margin for cutting the case top **600a**.

A second embodiment of the present invention is similar to the first embodiment of the present invention. However, unlike the first embodiment, the opaque sidewall spacer is not used and the upper tip of the case top **600a** is extended in the second embodiment.

FIG. 11 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to a third embodiment of the present invention, in which the same reference numbers will be used throughout the first to third second embodiments to refer to the same or like parts.

Referring to FIG. 11, a single unit LCD touch panel according to a third embodiment of the present invention includes a touch panel **500** at the uppermost end, a liquid crystal display panel **300** under the touch panel **500**, a backlight unit under the liquid crystal display panel **300**, a case top **600** or **600a** outside the liquid crystal display panel **300** and the backlight unit. Such a constitution is similar to the first or second embodiment of the present invention, but has a different structure of the touch panel **500** as follows.

In FIG. 11, the touch panel **500** includes upper and lower substrates **510** and **520** having a viewing area VA and a dead space DS surrounding the viewing area VA to face into each other, first and second transparent electrodes **511** and **522** formed on facing sides of the upper and lower substrates **510** and **520**, respectively, a plurality of metal electrodes (only the metal electrodes on the upper substrate are shown in the drawing) formed in the dead space DS, and an adhesive agent **540** of an opaque material having a prescribed dotted space surrounding the metal electrodes **530** in the dead space DS between the upper and lower substrates **510** and **520** to bond the upper and lower substrates **510** and **520** to each other.

The metal electrodes **530** shown in FIG. 11 represent the metal electrodes formed on the upper substrate **510** only. On four sides of the touch panel **500**, only one metal electrode can be formed for applying a voltage signal on the upper or lower substrate **510** or **520**. Alternatively, a metal electrode for applying a voltage signal and another metal electrode as a line, may be formed on each of the upper and lower substrates **510** and **520**.

In this case, the adhesive agent **540** is formed of an opaque material, and an opaque insulating layer (not shown) can be formed between the upper and lower substrates **510** and **520** depending upon how the metal electrode is formed. Hence, the light incident on the lateral side of the touch panel **500** is blocked out by the opaque insulating layer, thereby preventing a light leakage.

Therefore, the third embodiment of the present invention uses the opaque material in forming the adhesive agent in the dead space for bonding the upper and lower substrates since the light leakage occurs from the dead space, thereby preventing the light leakage.

FIG. 12 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single unit liquid crystal display touch panel according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Similar to the third embodiment, a single unit LCD touch panel according to a fourth embodiment of the present inven-

tion includes a touch panel 500 at the uppermost end, a liquid crystal display panel 300 under the touch panel 500, a backlight unit under the liquid crystal display panel 300, a case top 600 or 600a outside the liquid crystal display panel 300 and the backlight unit. Such a constitution is similar to the first to third embodiments of the present invention, but has a different detailed structure of the touch panel 500 as follows.

Referring to FIG. 11, the touch panel 500 of the fourth embodiment of the present invention includes upper and lower substrates 510 and 520 having a viewing area VA and a dead space DS surrounding the viewing area VA to face into each other, first and second transparent electrodes 511 and 522 formed on the surfaces of the upper and lower substrates 510 and 520, respectively, a plurality of metal electrodes 530a (only one metal electrode is shown in the drawing) recessed from the outermost side of the dead space DS by about 0.1 to 0.4 millimeters (mm), and an adhesive agent 540a in the dead space DS between the upper and lower substrates 510 and 520 to bond the upper and lower substrates 510 and 520 to each other.

In this case, the metal electrode 530a arranged to be spaced apart from the outermost side of the dead space DS by a gap of 0.1 to 0.4 millimeters (mm) to block out the light refracted into the lateral side of the touch panel 500, thereby preventing the light leakage.

The elements of the third and fourth embodiments of the present invention, which are similar to each other, are indicated by using the same reference numbers. The adhesive agent in the fourth embodiment is formed of the opaque material, and the metal electrode on the transparent electrode is formed at the outermost side of the dead space.

The constitutions of the first to fourth embodiments of the present invention to prevent the light leakage are applied to the four edges of the touch panel.

The single unit LCD touch panel according to the present invention has the following advantages or effect.

A light leakage is observed from the lateral side of the touch panel when the touch panel is built as one body of the backlit liquid crystal display device having an inner light source. The light leakage can be prevented by forming a opaque sidewall spacer at the lateral side of the touch panel, extending the case top to be adjacent to the active area, using the double-faced adhesive agent of the opaque material in case of bonding the upper and lower substrates of the touch panel in the dead space, or arranging the metal electrode, which is formed between the upper and lower substrates for applying a signal, at a more peripheral area of the dead space.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the single unit liquid crystal display touch panel and the method of fabricating the same of the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A single unit liquid crystal display touch panel, comprising: a backlight unit; a liquid crystal display panel on the backlight unit; upper and lower polarizing plates on opposite surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel; a touch panel on the liquid crystal display panel, wherein the touch panel comprises, upper and lower substrates facing each other, and an adhesive agent of a light-shielding material between the upper and lower substrates for bonding the upper and lower substrates; and

a light-shielding layer disposed exclusively on the entire sidewalls of the touch panel and the upper polarizing plate, wherein the entire sidewalls are an entire exterior

edge surface of the touch panel common to the upper and lower substrates and the adhesive agent to shield a light leakage,

wherein the light-shielding layer is an adhesive agent bonding the upper and lower substrates to each other.

2. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 1, wherein the light-shielding layer is formed of opaque ink.

3. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 1, wherein the light-shielding layer is formed of an opaque dielectric.

4. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 1, wherein the upper and lower substrates have a viewing area and a dead space, and wherein the touch panel further comprises;

first and second transparent electrodes on facing sides of the upper and lower substrates, respectively, and at least one electrode in the dead space.

5. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 4, wherein the at least one electrode is formed of a light-shielding material.

6. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 4, wherein the at least one electrode is formed of an opaque metal.

7. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 4, wherein the at least one electrode has a width of about 0.1 to 1.3 millimeters (mm).

8. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 1, further comprising:

an upper polarizing plate over the liquid crystal display panel; and

a lower polarizing plate under the liquid crystal display panel.

9. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 1, further comprising a case supporting the touch panel and the liquid crystal display panel.

10. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 9, wherein an upper part of the case shields the touch panel except for a viewing area of the touch panel.

11. A single unit liquid crystal display touch panel, comprising:

upper and lower touch panel substrates having a viewing area and a dead space around the viewing area, the upper and lower touch panel substrates facing into each other, wherein the upper and lower touch panel substrates are disposed on a liquid crystal display panel;

a polarizing plates between the lower touch panel substrate and the liquid crystal display panel;

first and second transparent electrodes on facing sides of the upper and lower substrate, respectively, at least one metal electrode in the dead space;

an adhesive agent of a light-shielding material between the upper and lower substrates for bonding the upper and lower substrates; and

a light-shielding layer disposed exclusively on the entire sidewalls of the upper and lower touch panel substrates, the adhesive agent to shield a light leakage and the polarizing plate, wherein the entire sidewalls are an entire exterior edge surface common to the upper and lower touch panel substrates, the adhesive agent and the polarizing plate,

wherein the light-shielding layer is an adhesive agent bonding the upper and lower substrates to each other.

12. The single unit liquid crystal display touch panel of claim 11, wherein the metal electrode has a width of about 0.1 to about 1.3 millimeters (mm).

专利名称(译)	具有减少的漏光的单个单元液晶显示器触摸板及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US7764341	公开(公告)日	2010-07-27
申请号	US10/740427	申请日	2003-12-22
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.飞利浦液晶CO., LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.		
[标]发明人	YU HWAN SEONG BANG YONG IK		
发明人	YU, HWAN SEONG BANG, YONG IK		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1333 G02F1/133 G02F1/13357 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1368 G06F3/041 G06F3/048 G09F9/00		
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其他公开文献	US20040141110A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种单体液晶显示器触摸板及其制造方法。单个单元液晶显示器触摸板包括背光单元，背光单元上的液晶显示面板，液晶显示面板上的触摸面板，以及触摸面板侧面的遮光侧壁，用于屏蔽漏光。

