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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

(75) Inventors: **Heon Soo Ha**, Jung-ri (KR); **Jong Hyun Park**, Busan (KR)

(73) Assignee: **LG Display Co., Ltd.**, Seoul (KR)

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G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

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345/173

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/12,
349/96, 112, 122; 345/173
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Mark A Robinson

Assistant Examiner — Michael P Mooney

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display device which improved brightness by preventing a wet out phenomenon caused by narrowing of a space between an upper polarizer and a touch panel is provided. The device includes a liquid crystal display panel for display images; a backlight unit for emitting light from the bottom of the liquid crystal display panel; upper and lower polarizers formed on top and bottom surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel, respectively; a light diffusion bead formed on the upper polarizer for controlling a haze of the upper polarizer; a support main for organizing the liquid crystal display panel and the backlight unit; a cover bottom for covering a lower surface and one side surface of the support main; a case top for covering and fixing the edges of the liquid crystal display panel and the cover bottom; and a touch panel, whose edges are fixed by the case top, formed on the upper polarizer formed with the light diffusion bead.

5 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

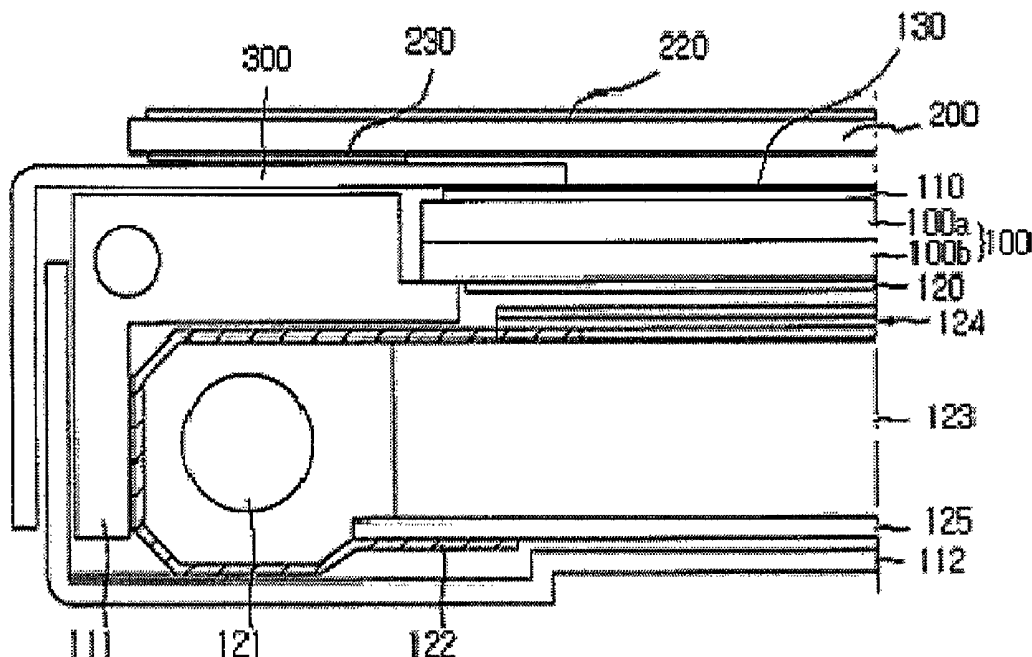


FIG. 1
Related Art

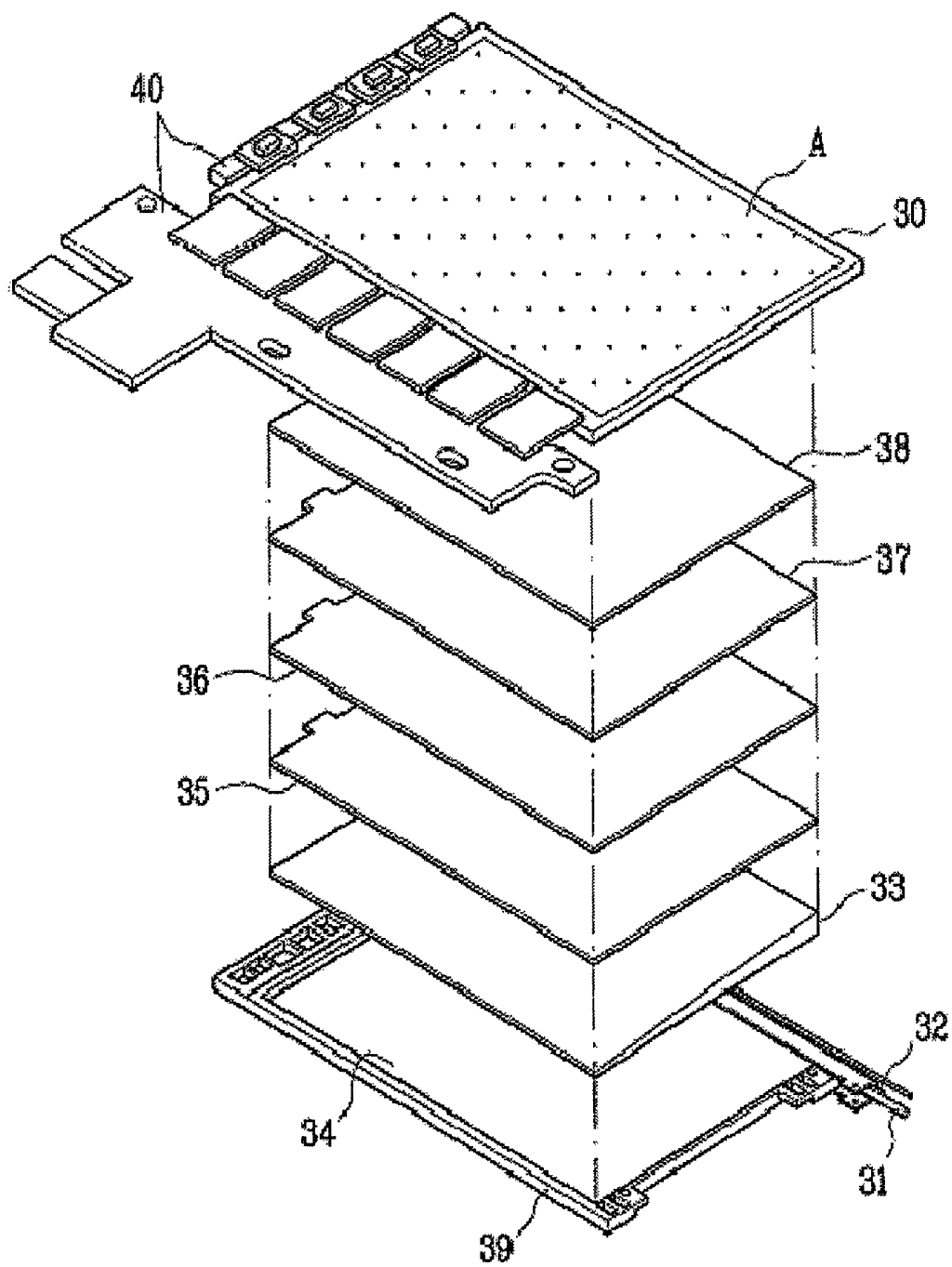


FIG. 2

Related Art

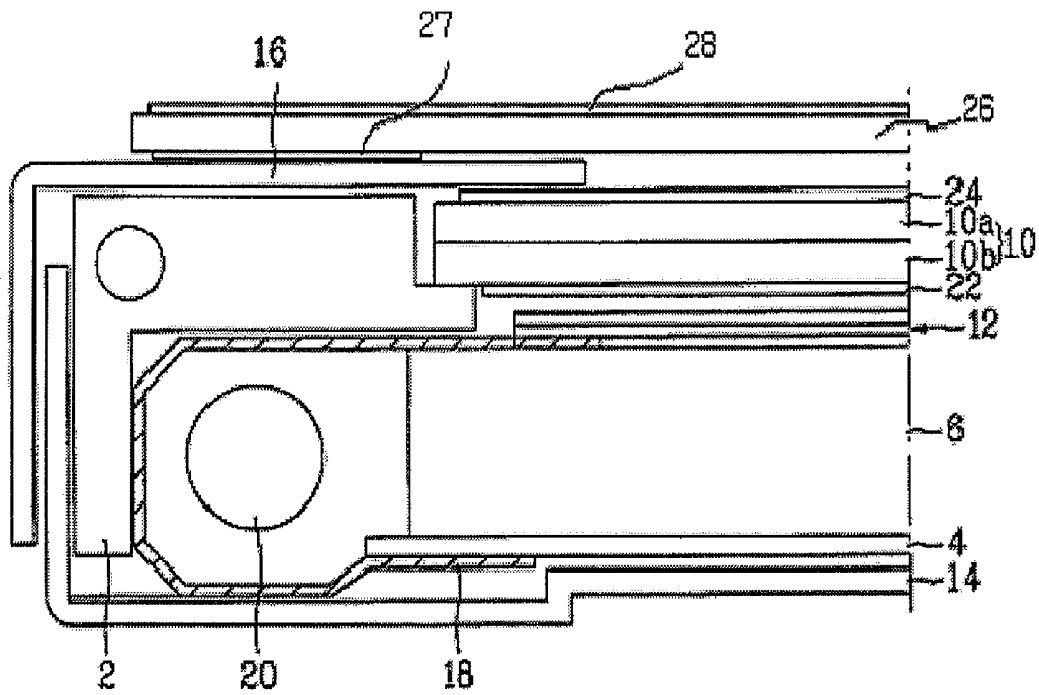


FIG. 3

Related Art

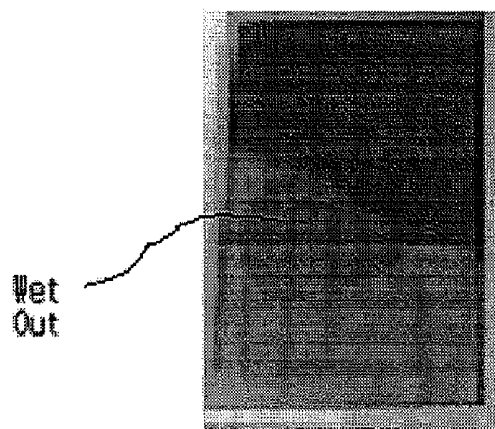


FIG. 4

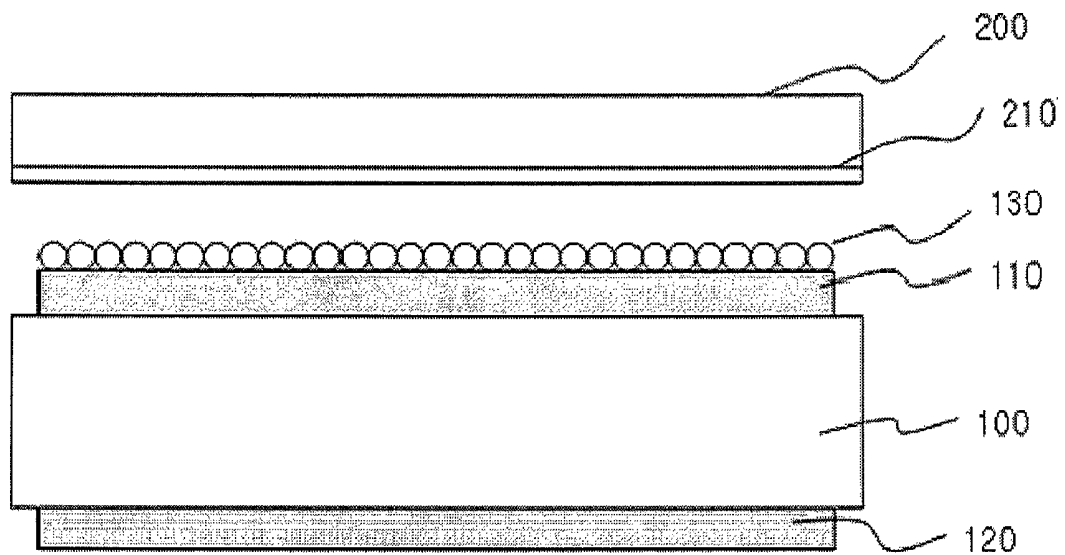
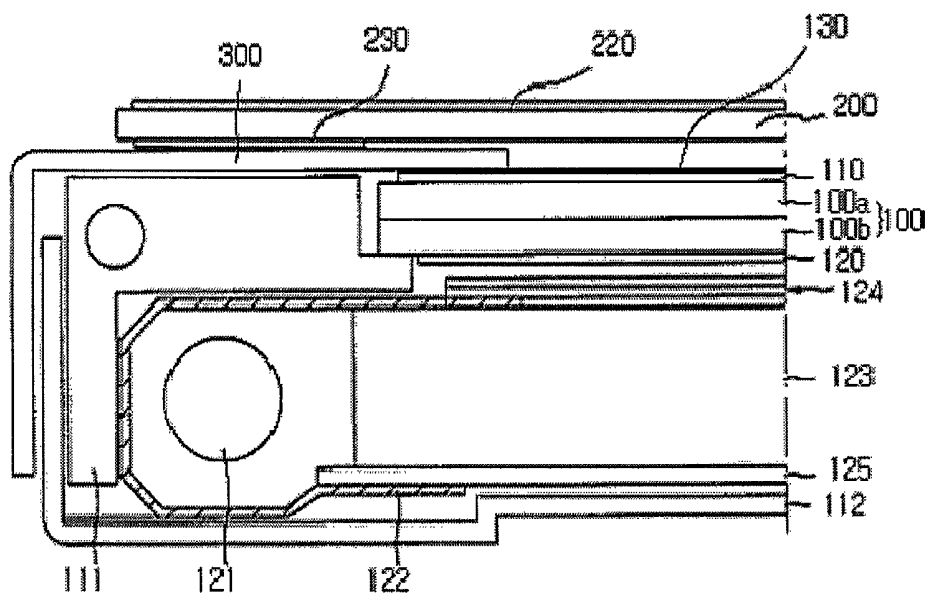


FIG. 5



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of the Korean Patent Application No. 10-2008-0022488, filed on Mar. 11, 2008, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display device for preventing wet out.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

A cathode ray tube (CRT) is one of display devices generally used mainly for monitors of televisions (TVs), measuring instruments, information devices, etc. However, the heavy weight and a great bulk of the CRT, it is difficult to use while responding to the demand for miniaturization and light-weight of electronic products.

Therefore, the CRT has some limitations in the weight or size for the miniaturization and light-weight of various electronic products of current trend. To replace the CRT, LCDs (liquid crystal display devices) using electro-optical effect, PDPs (Plasma Display Panel) using gas discharge, and ELDs (Electro Luminescence Display) using electro luminescent effect have been suggested. Among these, LCDs are under active research.

Recently, the LCDs, which have the advantages of miniaturization, light-weight, and low power consumption to substitute the CRT have been developed to serve as a flat display device. The LCDs are used for monitors of desktop computers and large information display devices, in addition to laptop computers. Thus, the demand for the LCDs is continuously increasing.

Meanwhile, a touch panel is one of computer peripheral devices for inputting readily determined information into a computer by pressing a touch panel on the display surfaces of image display devices such as cathode-ray tubes (CRTs), liquid crystal displays (LCDs), field emission displays (FEDs), plasma display panels (PDPs), and electro luminescence displays (ELDs).

Front and rear surfaces of an LCD have a front polarizer and a rear polarizer attached thereon, respectively. Haze, among the characteristics of the front and rear polarizers, represents a degree of light transmittance and scattering of the reflected light. When the haze is low, a difference in the screen brightness at the areas for blocking light such as black matrix or wirings is great, thereby causing unsmooth images. On the other hand, when the haze is high, the resolution is reduced.

FIG. 1 is a simplified perspective view illustrating a general liquid crystal display device.

As shown in FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display device comprises a liquid crystal display panel 30 for displaying images, a fluorescent lamp 31 for generating light, a lamp housing 32 in U-shape for covering the fluorescent lamp 31, a light diffusion plate 35, a first prism sheet 37, and a second prism sheet 36 layered on one surface of the liquid crystal display panel 30 in this order, a protective sheet 38, a light guide plate 33, and a reflective plate 34.

The liquid crystal display device further comprises a support main 39 for organizing and fixing the liquid crystal display panel 30 and a backlight unit.

Here, the fluorescent lamp 31, lamp housing 32, light diffusion plate 35, first and second prism sheets 37 and 36,

protective sheet 38, light guide plate 33, and reflective plate 34 are referred to as the backlight unit.

The backlight unit functions to emit light to a display region A of the liquid crystal display panel 30. The display region A, not shown in FIG. 1, comprises two transparent plates attached with polarizers at the exterior surfaces, and a liquid crystal interposed between the inner surfaces of the two transparent plates.

Further, the liquid crystal display device comprises a driving circuit 40 for driving the display region A.

Although not shown in FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display device having the above constitutions is further equipped with a cover bottom for covering a lower surface and one side surface of the support main 39, and a case top for covering the edges of the liquid crystal display panel 30 and the cover bottom.

Further, the liquid crystal display device comprises a touch panel (not shown) on the top of the liquid crystal display panel 30. Both edges of the touch panel are fixed to the case top.

The liquid crystal display device also comprises an upper and lower polarizers formed on top and bottom of the liquid crystal display panel 30, respectively.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device combined with a touch panel according to a conventional art.

As shown in FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display device comprises a support main 2, a backlight unit and a liquid crystal display panel 10 laminated inside the support main 2, a cover bottom 14 for covering a lower surface and one side surface of the support main 2, a case top 16 for covering the edges of the liquid crystal display panel 10 and the cover bottom 14, a touch panel 26 formed on the liquid crystal display panel 10 and fixed to the edges of the case top 16 using a double sided tape 27, and a protective film 28 formed on the touch panel 26.

Here, the support main 2 is a mold product molded to have a step-shaped projection surface at the inner surface. The very lower layer inside the support main 2 is installed with the backlight unit, and the liquid crystal display panel 10 is formed on the backlight unit.

The liquid crystal display panel 10 is equipped with a lower substrate 10b for forming switch devices (TFT), and an upper substrate 10a for forming color filters.

Here, a liquid crystal is interposed between the lower substrate 10b and upper substrate 10a.

Top and bottom surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel 10 are installed with polarizers 22 and 24. The lower polarizer 22 formed on the bottom surface of the liquid crystal display panel 10 polarizes light beam supplied from the backlight unit and provides the polarized light beam to the liquid crystal display panel 10.

The upper polarizer 24 formed on the top surface of the liquid crystal display panel 10 polarizes the light beam supplied from the liquid crystal display panel 10 and emits the polarized light beam to the outside.

The cover bottom 14 is installed to cover a lower surface and one side surface of the support main 2. The case top 16 is installed to cover the upper surface and side surfaces of the support main 2 to fix the support main 2 and the liquid crystal display panel 10 together.

The backlight unit comprises a lamp housing 18 equipped with a light source 20, a light guide plate 6 for altering incident light from the light source 20 to a surface light source, optical sheets 12 formed on the light guide plate 6 for increasing efficiency of light that transmits into the liquid crystal display panel 10, and a reflective plate 4 formed on the lower surface of the light guide plate 6 for reflecting light

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emitted to the rear surface of the light guide plate 6 back into the liquid crystal display panel 10.

The light source 20 supplies predetermined light, which corresponds with power supplied from an exterior power unit, toward the light guide plate 6. Light from the light source emitted to the opposite side of the light guide plate 6 is reflected at the lamp housing 18, and then retransmitted into the light guide plate 6.

The light guide plate 6 distributes the light, incident from the light source 20, uniformly in the entire region thereof. That is, the light guide plate 6 uniformly distributes the incident light from the light source 20 to allow uniform light be transmitted into the liquid crystal display panel 10.

The reflective plate 4 reflects light incident from the lower surface of the light guide plate 6. That is to say, the reflective plate 4 reflects light incident from the light guide plate 6 so as to provide the incident light to the liquid crystal display panel 10.

The optical sheets 12 comprise upper/lower light diffusion sheets and upper/lower prism sheets. The optical sheets 12 diffuse light incident from the light guide plate 6 to distribute the light uniformly on the entire surface of the light guide plate 6.

Further, the optical sheets 12 increase a surface brightness by refracting and condensing the diffused light and diffuse light to widen a viewing angle.

The touch panel 26 is formed on the top surface of the liquid crystal display panel 10 cased by the case top 16 and the cover bottom 14.

Further, the double sided tape 27 is used to combine the touch panel 26 on the liquid crystal display panel 10.

The touch panel 26 is placed on the upper substrate 10a of the liquid crystal display panel 10 using the double sided tape 27 adhered on the top surface of the case top 16. The touch panel 26 is pressed with a stylus pen or a finger at the display screen projected from the liquid crystal display panel 10 to generate and detect corresponding positional signals.

In the conventional liquid crystal display device, the upper polarizer 24 is made of a hard coating film, and the lower polarizer 22 is made of an anti-glare 25% or a clear type film.

BRIEF SUMMARY

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a liquid crystal display device that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

That is, when combining a touch panel on top of a liquid crystal display panel, a space between an upper polarizer and the touch panel is narrowed and a thickness of the touch panel itself is thinned, due to demands for thin devices. As a result, when the space between the upper polarizer and the touch panel becomes 1 mm or less, the touch panel and the upper polarizer touch each other causing a wet out phenomenon as shown in FIG. 3.

An object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display device which improved brightness by preventing a wet out phenomenon caused by narrowing of a space between an upper polarizer and a touch panel.

A liquid crystal display device comprises a liquid crystal display panel for displaying images; a backlight unit for emitting light from the bottom of the liquid crystal display panel; upper and lower polarizers formed on top and bottom surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel, respectively; a light diffusion bead formed on the upper polarizer for controlling a haze of the upper polarizer; a support main for organizing the liquid crystal display panel and the backlight unit; a cover bottom

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for covering a lower surface and one side surface of the support main; a case top for covering and fixing the edges of the liquid crystal display panel and the cover bottom; and a touch panel, whose edges are fixed by the case top, formed on the upper polarizer formed with the light diffusion bead.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention 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 embodiment(s) of the invention and along with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a simplified perspective view illustrating a general liquid crystal display device;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device combined with a touch panel according to a conventional art;

FIG. 3 is a view illustrating a problem of a liquid crystal display device according to a conventional art;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a process for combining a liquid crystal display panel and a touch panel in a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a partial cross-sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a process for combining a liquid crystal display panel and a touch panel in a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 4, a liquid crystal display device comprises a liquid crystal display panel 100 for displaying images, a lower polarizer 120 formed on the bottom surface of the liquid crystal display panel 100, an upper polarizer 110 formed on the top surface of the liquid crystal display panel 100, a light diffusion bead 130 formed on the top surface of the upper polarizer 110, and a touch panel 200 formed on the top surface of the upper polarizer 110.

The touch panel 200 is formed with a silicon oxide 210 on the bottom surface thereof.

The light diffusion bead 130 is formed on the upper polarizer 110 having its surface treated with an anti-glare (AG) treatment or a similar treatment thereof. The diffusion bead 130 is formed to have embossing on its surface. That is, when an appropriate AG coating is added to the upper polarizer to which the silicon oxide 210 on the bottom surface of the touch panel 200 is touched, embossing is formed on the surface of the upper polarizer. As a result, the wet out phenomenon can be prevented despite that the smooth surface of silicon oxide 210 on the bottom surface of the touch panel 200 touches the upper polarizer.

When the light diffusion bead **130** has embossing as mentioned above, scratch generation is prevented even when a space between the touch panel **200** and the upper polarizer **110** is narrowed, thereby preventing wet out.

A haze of the light diffusion bead **130** is determined according to a haze of the upper polarizer **110** adhered thereon. At this time, the haze of the upper polarizer **110** is about 25% or more.

For example, when the haze of the upper polarizer **110** is 44%, the haze of the lower polarizer **120** can be 12% or more. When the haze of the upper polarizer **110** is 12%, the haze of the lower polarizer **120** can be about 25% or more.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the upper polarizer **110** may have a haze of about 44% or more. That is, in the present invention, the upper polarizer **110** is formed with the light diffusion bead **130** on its surface. Thus, by controlling the haze of the light diffusion bead **130** on the upper polarizer **110**, a backlight mura phenomenon is removed, thereby improving brightness. Further, since the touch panel **200** is formed on the upper polarizer **110** formed with the light diffusion bead **130**, even though the space between the light diffusion bead **130** and the upper polarizer **110** is narrow, the wet out phenomenon can be inhibited by the light diffusion bead **130** that controls the haze.

The following Table 1 illustrates characteristics of polarizers according to a haze of each polarizer.

TABLE 1

Polarizer type		Wet Out	Glaring
Upper	Lower		
Hard coating	Clear	NG	OK
Hard coating	AG 25%	NG	OK
AG 25%	Clear	OK	NG
AG 44%	Clear	OK	OK

As can be seen from Table 1, the appearance of the polarizer can be optimized when the upper polarizer has a haze of AG 44% and the lower polarizer is clear. That is, when the upper polarizer has a haze of AG 44% and the lower polarizer is clear, the glaring can be reduced in addition to inhibiting the wet out generation.

When the touch panel **200** is combined on top of the liquid crystal display panel **100**, the upper polarizer **110** requires a haze of AG 25% or more to improve wet out in the case where a space between the upper polarizer **110** and the lower surface of the touch panel **200** is a thin concept of 1 mm or less.

Further, the upper polarizer **110** requires a haze of AG 44% or more to improve glaring that generates by the interference between the touch panel **200** and liquid crystal display panel **100**.

FIG. 5 is a partial cross-sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 5, a liquid crystal display device comprises a support main **111**, a backlight unit and a liquid crystal display panel **100** laminated in the support main **111**, a lower polarizer **120** formed on the bottom surface of the liquid crystal display panel **100**, an upper polarizer **110** formed on the top surface of the liquid crystal display panel **100**, a light diffusion bead **130** formed on the upper polarizer **110** for controlling a haze of the upper polarizer **110**, a cover bottom **112** for covering a lower surface and one side surface of the support main **111**, a case top **300** for covering the edges of the liquid crystal display panel **100** and the cover bottom **112**, a touch panel **200**, whose sides are fixed to the edges of the case

top **300** using a double sided tape **230**, formed on the top surface of the upper polarizer **110** with a predetermined space apart from the upper polarizer **110**, and a protective film **220** formed on the touch panel **200**.

Here, the touch panel **200** is formed with a silicon oxide **210** of FIG. 4, as shown in FIG. 4.

The support main **111** is a mold product molded to have a step-shaped projection surface at the inner side surface. The very lower layer inside the support main **111** is installed with the backlight unit, and the liquid crystal display panel **100** is formed on the backlight unit.

The liquid crystal display panel **100** is equipped with a lower substrate **100b** for forming switch devices (TFT), and an upper substrate **100a** for forming color filters. A liquid crystal is interposed between the lower substrate **100b** and upper substrate **100a**.

The lower polarizer **120** formed on the bottom surface of the liquid crystal display panel **100** polarizes light beam supplied from the backlight unit and provides the polarized light beam to the liquid crystal display panel **100**. The upper polarizer **110** formed on the top surface of the liquid crystal display panel **100** polarizes the light beam supplied from the liquid crystal display panel **100** and emits the polarized light beam to the outside.

The cover bottom **112** is installed to cover a lower surface and one side surface of the support main **111**. The case top **300** is installed to cover the upper surface and side surfaces of the support main **111** to fix the support main **111** and the liquid crystal display panel **100** together.

At this time, the backlight unit comprises a lamp housing **122** equipped with a light source **121**, a light guide plate **123** for altering incident light from the light source **121** to a surface light source, optical sheets **124** formed on the light guide plate **123** for increasing efficiency of light that transmits into the liquid crystal display panel **100**, and a reflective plate **125** formed on the lower surface of the light guide plate **123** for reflecting light emitted to the rear surface of the light guide plate **123** back into the liquid crystal display panel **100**.

The light source **121** supplies predetermined light, which corresponds with power supplied from an exterior power unit, toward the light guide plate **123**. At this time, light from the light source emitted to the opposite side of the light guide plate **123** is reflected at the lamp housing **122**, and then retransmitted into the light guide plate **123**.

The light source **121** can be an emitting device such as a fluorescent lamp or LED. The reflective plate **125** is made of aluminum or grapheme with a reflective material formed on the grapheme. The reflective material is selected from Ag, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, Al, PET, and optical fibers.

The light guide plate **123** distributes the light, incident from the light source **121**, uniformly in the entire region thereof. That is, the light guide plate **123** uniformly distributes the incident light from the light source **121** to allow uniform light be transmitted into the liquid crystal display panel **100**.

As the light guide plate **123**, use can be made of a prism light guide plate formed with a plurality of prism mountains formed in parallels with a predetermined space apart from each other.

The reflective plate **125** reflects light incident from the lower surface of the light guide plate **123**. That is to say, the reflective plate **125** reflects light incident from the light guide plate **123** so as to provide the incident light to the liquid crystal display panel **100**.

The optical sheets **124** comprise upper/lower light diffusion sheets and upper/lower prism sheets. The optical sheets

124 diffuse light incident from the light guide plate **123** to distribute the light uniformly on the entire surface of the light guide plate **123**.

Further, the optical sheets **124** increase a surface brightness by refracting and condensing the diffused light and diffuse light to widen a viewing angle. 5

The touch panel **200** is formed on the top surface of the liquid crystal display panel **100** cased by the case top **300** and the cover bottom **112**.

Further, the double sided tape **230** is used to combine the touch panel **200** on the liquid crystal display panel **100**. 10

The touch panel **200** is placed on the upper substrate **100a** of the liquid crystal display panel **100** using the double sided tape **230** adhered on the top surface of the case top **300**. The touch panel **200** is pressed with a stylus pen or a finger at the display screen projected from the liquid crystal display panel **100** to generate and detect corresponding positional signals. 15

The preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described in the above. However, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. 20

As can be seen from the above, the liquid crystal display device of the present invention has the following effects. 25

That is, the light diffusion bead for controlling a haze is formed on the surface of the upper polarizer, and as a result, despite the narrow space between the upper polarizer and the touch panel formed thereon, the embossing of the light diffusion bead can prevent the wet out phenomenon. 30

The invention claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a liquid crystal display panel for display images;
a backlight unit that emits light from the bottom of the liquid crystal display panel;

upper and lower polarizers formed on top and bottom surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel, respectively;

a light diffusion bead formed on the upper polarizer for controlling a haze of the upper polarizer;

a support main that organizes the liquid crystal display panel and the backlight unit;

a cover bottom that covers a lower surface and one side surface of the support main;

a case top that covers and fixing the edges of the liquid crystal display panel and the cover bottom;

a touch panel, whose edges are fixed by the case top, formed on the upper polarizer formed with the light diffusion bead, and

a silicon oxide formed on the rear surface of the touch panel,

wherein at least a portion of the silicon oxide is apart from the light diffusion bead. 20

2. The device according to claim **1**, wherein the touch panel and case top are fixed together using a double sided tape.

3. The device according to claim **1**, further comprising a protective film formed on top surface of the touch panel. 25

4. The device according to claim **1**, wherein the light diffusion bead has embossing.

5. The device according to claim **1**, wherein the light diffusion bead controls the upper polarizer to have a haze of 44%. 30

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
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申请号	US12/234333	申请日	2008-09-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	HA宪SOO 朴钟HYUN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	HA宪SOO 朴钟HYUN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	HA HEON SOO PARK JONG HYUN		
发明人	HA, HEON SOO PARK, JONG HYUN		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种液晶显示装置，其通过防止由上偏振器和触摸面板之间的空间变窄引起的浸湿现象来提高亮度。该装置包括用于显示图像的液晶显示面板;背光单元，用于从液晶显示面板的底部发光;上部和下部偏振器分别形成在液晶显示板的顶表面和底表面上;形成在上偏振器上的光漫射珠，用于控制上偏振器的雾度;用于组织液晶显示面板和背光单元的支撑主体;盖底，用于覆盖支撑主体的下表面和一个侧表面;壳体顶部，用于覆盖和固定液晶显示面板和盖底的边缘;触摸面板，其边缘由壳体顶部固定，形成在形成有光漫射珠的上偏振器上。

