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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE WITH SPACERS INTEGRALLY FORMED AT PLASTIC SUBSTRATE**

(75) Inventors: **Hyang Yul Kim**, Kyoungki-do (KR);
Jin Mahn Kim, Kyoungki-do (KR);
Seung Hee Lee, Cheollabuk-do (KR)

(73) Assignee: **Boe-Hydis Technology Co., Ltd.**,
Kyoungki-do (KR)

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(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **G02F 1/1339**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/156; 349/155; 349/158**

(58) **Field of Search** 349/155, 156,
349/158, 160

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Primary Examiner—Tarifur R. Chowdhury

Assistant Examiner—Andrew Schechter

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Ladas & Parry LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display device with spacers integrally formed at a plastic substrate. The liquid crystal display device comprises: upper and lower substrates joined with liquid crystals interposed there-between, at least one substrate of which is made of plastic; a driving electrode for the liquid crystals formed at the lower substrate; polarizers attached at respective rear surfaces of the upper and lower substrates; and spacers interposed between the upper and lower substrates to maintain cell gaps, wherein the spacers are integrally formed at the substrate, and concurrently act as posts. Also, spacers can be integrally formed at either one of the lower plastic substrate and the upper plastic substrate, or the spacers can be integrally formed at both the lower plastic substrate and the upper plastic substrate, and the spacers have a height of "cell gap $\pm$ a", wherein the cell gap is 0.2 to 10 μ m and "a" is not more than 1 μ m.

3 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

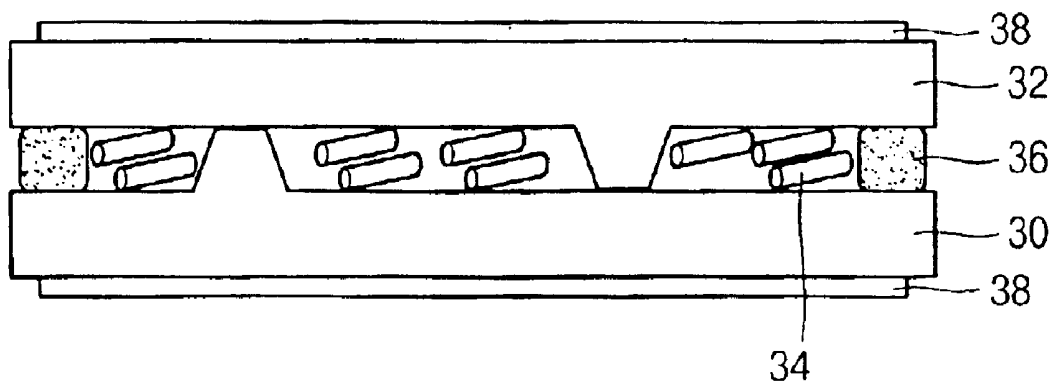


FIG. 1

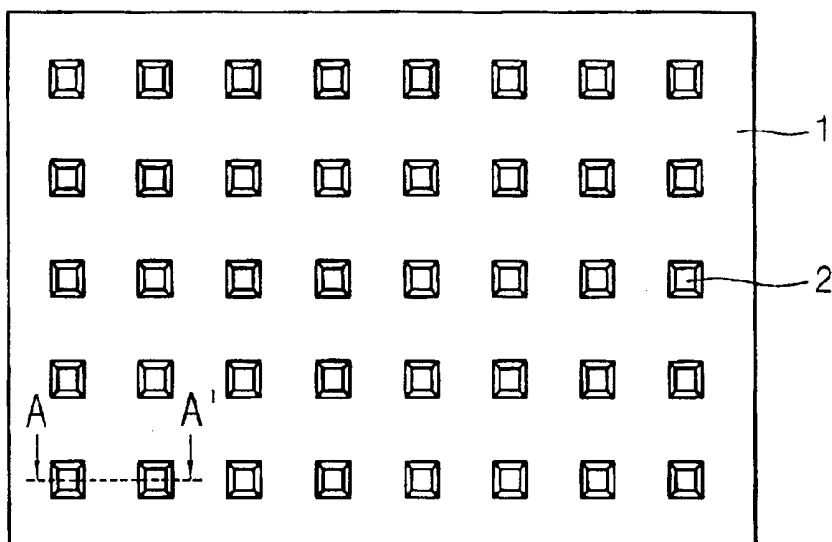


FIG. 2

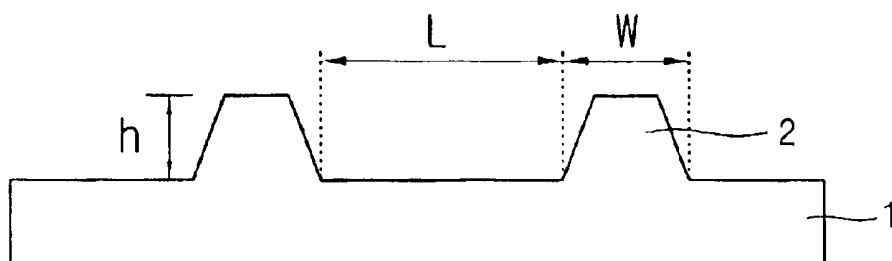


FIG. 3

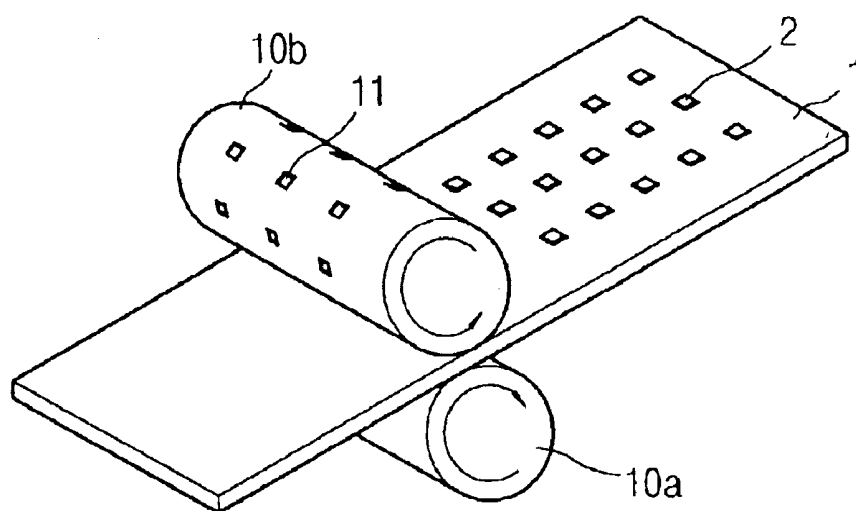


FIG. 4

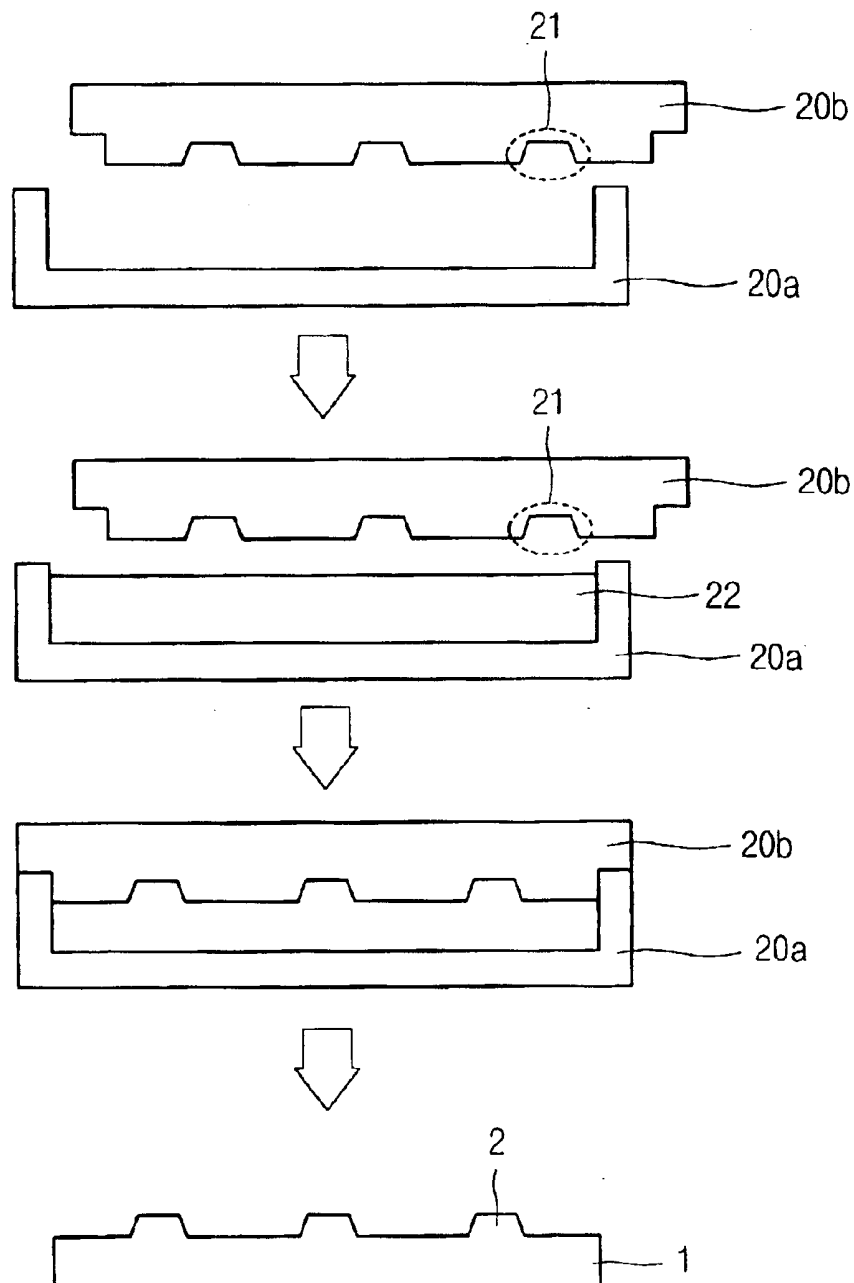


FIG.5A

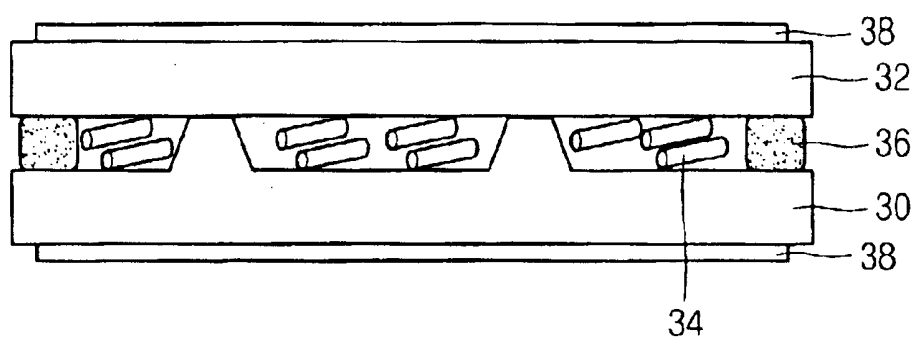


FIG.5B

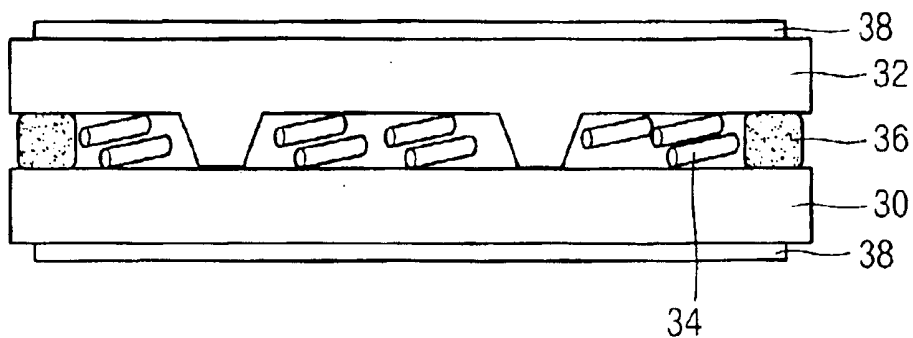
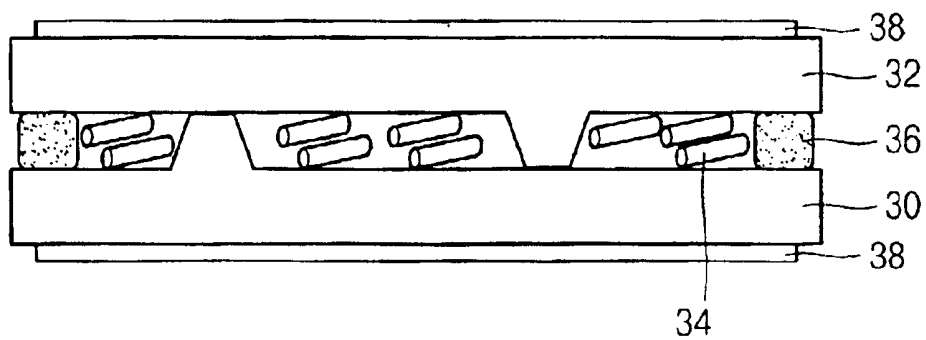


FIG. 5C



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE WITH SPACERS INTEGRALLY FORMED AT PLASTIC SUBSTRATE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly to a liquid crystal display device having plastic substrates with integral spacers that concurrently act as supporting posts, which can prevent the deterioration of pictures resulting from non-uniformity of the disposition of spacers.

2. Description of the Prior Art

As generally known in the art, a liquid crystal display device has been generally employed as a means for representing information in a communication terminal, following the development of wireless mobile communication. Further, because consumers require diverse characteristics such as a high quality of the terminal, mobility, ability to do a large amount of information processing, light-weight, and ability to prevent breakage occurring by being dropped during use, various technologies have been developed to satisfy such requirements. For example, glass materials have been substituted with plastic materials as a substrate in order to prevent the glass substrates of a mobile terminal from being broken resulting from dropping during use.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to form a thin film transistor (TFT) on a plastic substrate in order to process large amounts of information at one time and to make the communication terminal light. For this purpose, high polymer materials such as polycarbonate, polyimide, PES (polyether sulfone), PAR, PEN (polyethelene), and PET (polyether) are employed as materials for a plastic substrate, and the heat resistant temperature limit of the polymer materials is about 150 to 200° C.

Further, as regards a conventional liquid crystal display device employing glass substrates, response speed, contrast ratios, sight angle, luminance uniformity, etc., are closely related to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer, that is, the cell gap of the liquid crystal display device. Accordingly, spherical spacers are scattered in a space made between the substrates in order to maintain a uniform cell gap in the conventional liquid crystal display device.

As regards the scattering method for the spaces, in a dry method, spacers are electrified to result in uniform scattering of the spacers by the repulsive power of spacers with the same polarities, and in a wet method, spacers are scattered after they are mixed with solvents such as IPA, etc. Generally, the dry method above has been employed in the method for fabricating a TFT-LCD (thin film transistor liquid crystal display device), as it is comparatively better in scattering uniformity characteristics.

Accordingly, in the case of a communication terminal with mobile functions and employing plastic substrates, spacers necessarily must be scattered by the dry method or the wet method in order to maintain a uniform cell gap between substrates in the fabricating process.

However, in the case of the liquid crystal display device employing plastic substrates and in which spherical spacers are scattered, the plastic substrates can be curved or curled like paper, which phenomenon is related to the flexible characteristics of the plastic substrates. As a result, luminance non-uniformity has been produced at a specific gradation while driving a gray scale.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention has been made to solve the above-mentioned problems occurring in the prior art, and an object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display device with spacers integrally formed at plastic substrates, which can prevent luminance non-uniformity produced from drifts and conglomerations of the spherical spacers.

In order to accomplish this object, there is provided a liquid crystal display device with spacers integrally formed at plastic substrates, the liquid crystal display device comprising: upper and lower substrates joined with liquid crystals interposed there-between, at least one substrate of which is made of plastic; a driving electrode of the liquid crystals formed at the lower substrate; polarizers attached at respective rear surfaces of the upper and lower substrates; spacers interposed between the upper and lower substrates to maintain cell gaps, wherein the spacers are integrally formed at the substrate, and concurrently act as supporting posts.

Further, spacers are integrally formed at either one of the lower plastic substrate or one of the upper plastic substrate, also the spacers can be integrally formed at both of the lower plastic substrate and the upper plastic substrate.

Also, the spacers have a height of "cell gap $\pm$ a", wherein the cell gap is 0.2 to 10 μ m and "a" is not more than 1 μ m.

Additionally, the spacers are integrally formed with at least one plastic substrate either by a roll extrusion method employing a roll having concave patterns in the shape of the spacers or by a molding method employing mold frames having concave patterns in the shape of the spacers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a planar view showing a plastic substrate equipped with spacers concurrently acting as supporting posts in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken along line A-A' in FIG. 1 in order to illustrate an interval L made between neighboring spacers and size W and height H of each spacer in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 are views showing a method for fabricating a plastic substrate with spacers that concurrently act as supporting posts in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 5a to 5c are sectional views showing a liquid crystal display device with plastic substrates having spacers that concurrently act as supporting posts in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, a preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Referring to FIG. 1, a plastic substrate 1 can be employed as either one or both of an upper substrate and a lower substrate in a liquid crystal display device for representing information in a communication terminal with mobile functions. Specifically, the plastic substrate 1 includes spacers 2 which concurrently act as supporting posts to maintain intervals, i.e., cell gaps made between neighboring substrates.

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In the case of plastic substrate **1** equipped with spacers which act concurrently as posts as explained above, spacers are preferably formed in a ladder shape, and can be formed in any shape selected from rectangular, cylindrical, or hemispherical shapes.

Further, the spacers that act as posts are preferably formed at regions at which light is not leaked. For example, when a lower substrate is made of plastic having spacers that act concurrently as supporting posts, the spacers **2** can be formed on a gate bus line or a data bus line, and when an upper substrate is made of plastic, the spacers **2** can be formed on a black matrix.

Additionally, a width W of the spacer **2** and an interval L made between neighboring spacers **2** are set in consideration of widths of the gate and data bus lines in the lower substrate or a width of the black matrix in the upper substrate, together with consideration of density, etc. Also, the height h of the spacers **2** is determined to be "cell gap $\pm a$ " in consideration of the height difference " a " of the cell gap, the post spacer area and opening area (not shown). In this instance, the cell gap is 0.2 to 10 μm and " a " is not more than 1 μm .

Meanwhile, in accordance with the present invention, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, a roll extrusion method employing a roll **10b** having concave patterns **11** in the shape of the spacers or a molding method employing a mold frame **20b** having concave patterns **21** in the shape of the spacers is used to fabricate a plastic substrate equipped with spacers that concurrently act as supporting posts.

Specifically, as shown in FIG. 3, when the roll extrusion method is employed, first creating the concave patterns **11** in the shape of the spacers on any one roll, for example, on an upper roll **10b**, and then formable plastic materials are passed through a pair of rolls **10a**, **10b** to produce spacers **2** that concurrently act as supporting posts on the extruded plastic substrate **1**.

When a molding method is employed, as shown in FIG. 4, first providing a lower mold frame **20a** in a vessel shape and an upper mold frame **20b** having concave patterns **21** in the shape of the spacers, and then pouring plastic solution **22** into the lower mold frame **20a**, and compressing the plastic solution **22** with the upper mold frame **20b**, and finally removing the mold frames **20a**, **20b** to produce the plastic substrate **1** having spacers that concurrently act as supporting posts.

With regards FIGS. 5A to 5C, the liquid crystal display device, which has a plastic substrate with spacers that act as supporting posts of the present invention, is explained below.

FIG. 5A is a sectional view showing the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, which employs a lower substrate made of plastic having spacers that act as supporting posts. As shown in the drawing, the lower substrate **30** made of plastic material and the upper substrate **32** are joined together with liquid crystals **34** interposed there-between by the seal materials **36**, and polarizers are attached on respective outer surfaces of the substrates **30**, **32**. In particular, spacers that maintain intervals, that is, cell gaps, formed between substrates **30**, **32** are made integrally with a plastic lower substrate **30**.

FIG. 5B is a sectional view showing the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, which employs an upper substrate made of a plastic substrate having spacers that act as posts. As shown in the drawing, the liquid crystal display device according to this embodiment of the present invention, has a similar structure to the prior embodiment of

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the present invention (as shown in FIG. 5A), and only the upper substrate **32** is fabricated of a plastic substrate having spacers that concurrently act as supporting posts.

FIG. 5C is a sectional view showing the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, which employs an upper substrate and a lower substrate both made of plastic substrate having spacers that act as posts. As shown in the drawing, both the lower substrate **30** and the upper substrate **32** are made of plastic having spacers that act concurrently as supporting posts, so that it is required to adjust positions of the spacers properly.

According to the present invention as described above, the following advantages are achieved.

Even if the lower and upper substrates are curled or bent, drift of the spacers does not occur, owing to the flexible property of the plastic substrate. Accordingly, picture deterioration of the liquid crystal display device originating from the non-uniformity of the spacers is obviated, and production is effective in cost reduction of the products as no further processes are required to fabricate the spacers, which concurrently act as supporting posts.

As described above, the spacers are fabricated integrally with the plastic substrate so that drifts and conglomerations of the spacers can be obviated, resulting in maintaining the uniformity of cell gaps and improving the luminance and contrast ratios, thereby incorporating a high quality liquid crystal display device.

Also, according to the present invention, as the spacers are formed integrally with the plastic substrate to maintain the uniformity of cell gaps, no special process is required to form the spacers that act concurrently as supporting posts, and as a result, cost reductions can be achieved.

Although a preferred embodiment of the present invention has been described for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed in the accompanying claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device having upper and lower substrates with a plurality of supporting posts integrally formed at both substrates, the liquid crystal display device comprising:

liquid crystals interposed between the upper and lower substrates made of plastic and separated at a cell gap; a driving electrode for the liquid crystals formed at the lower substrate;

polarizers attached at respective rear surfaces of the upper and lower substrates; and

the plurality of posts interposed between the upper and lower substrates,

wherein a predetermined number of the posts are integrally formed at the upper substrate and the remainder of the posts are integrally formed at the lower substrate.

2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the height of each post is between 3 and about 11 μm to maintain the predetermined distance between the upper and lower substrates.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the posts are formed to correspond to the locations of gate bus lines or pixel bus lines or black matrices of the liquid crystal display device.

专利名称(译)	具有在塑料基板上整体形成的间隔物的液晶显示装置		
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申请号	US10/331967	申请日	2002-12-30
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	金香YUL 金珍MAHN 李承HEE		
申请(专利权)人(译)	金香YUL 金珍MAHN 李承HEE		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	BOE-HYDIS TECHNOLOGY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM HYANG YUL KIM JIN MAHN LEE SEUNG HEE		
发明人	KIM, HYANG YUL KIM, JIN MAHN LEE, SEUNG HEE		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种在塑料基板上一体形成有间隔件的液晶显示装置。该液晶显示装置包括：上基板和下基板，其间插入有液晶，其中至少一个基板由塑料制成；用于形成在下基板处的液晶的驱动电极；附接在上基板和下基板的相应后表面处的偏振器；以及介于所述上基板和所述下基板之间以保持单元间隙的间隔件，其中所述间隔件一体形成在所述基板处，并且同时用作柱。此外，间隔物可以整体地形成在下塑料基板和上塑料基板中的任一个处，或者间隔物可以整体地形成在下塑料基板和上塑料基板两者处，并且间隔物具有“单元间隙 $\pm a$ ”，其中单元间隙为0.2至10 μm ，“a”不大于1 μm 。

