



US 20010043295A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Chen et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2001/0043295 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Nov. 22, 2001**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**(52) **U.S. Cl. 349/74**(76) Inventors: **Meng-Te Chen, Taipei (TW);**
Pei-Chang Wang, Taichung (TW)(57) **ABSTRACT**

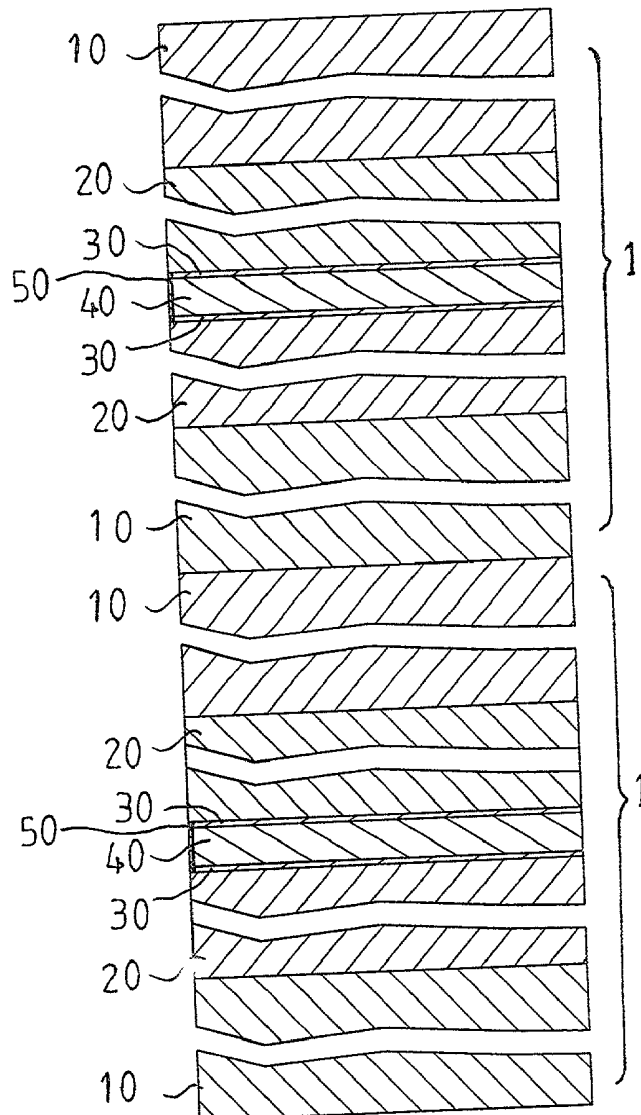
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A liquid crystal display includes at least two liquid crystal display units that are stacked up one another. Each liquid crystal display unit comprises, from top to bottom, a first polarizer, a first substrate, a first pile layer, a liquid crystal layer, a second pile layer, a second substrate, and a second polarizer. The liquid crystal layer has a twist angle of zero or greater than zero. All of the first polarizer, the first substrate, the first pile layer, the liquid crystal layer, the second pile layer, the second substrate, and the second polarizer in each said liquid crystal display unit are adhered to each other by means of whole-face bonding by transparent or non-transparent glue. Alternatively, all of the first polarizer, the first substrate, the first pile layer, the liquid crystal layer, the second pile layer, the second substrate, and the second polarizer in each said liquid crystal display unit are adhered to each other by means of peripheral-bonding by transparent or non-transparent glue.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/865,435**(22) Filed: **May 29, 2001**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

May 19, 2000 (TW)..... 089208459

Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.⁷ G02F 1/1347**

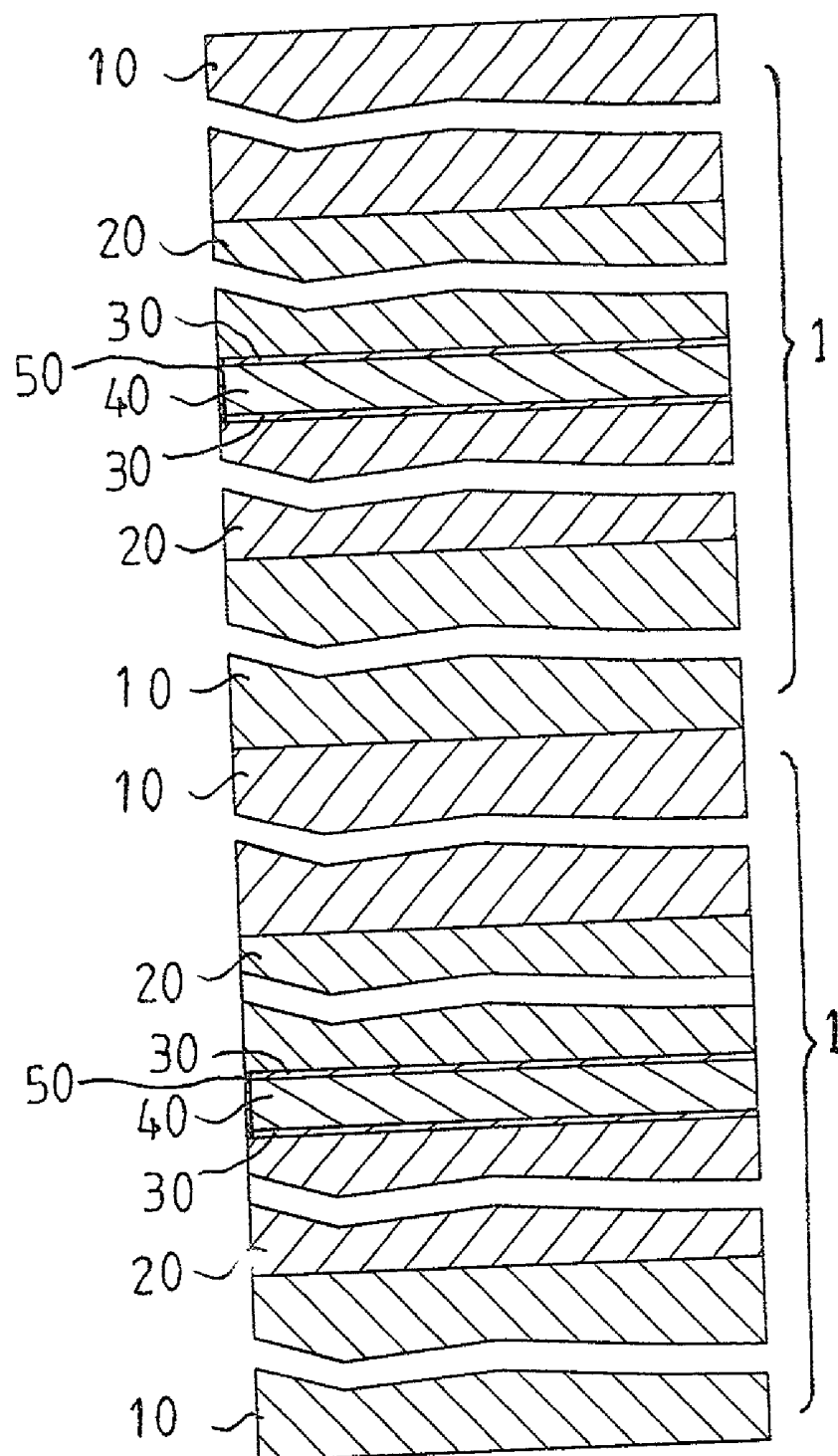


FIG. 1

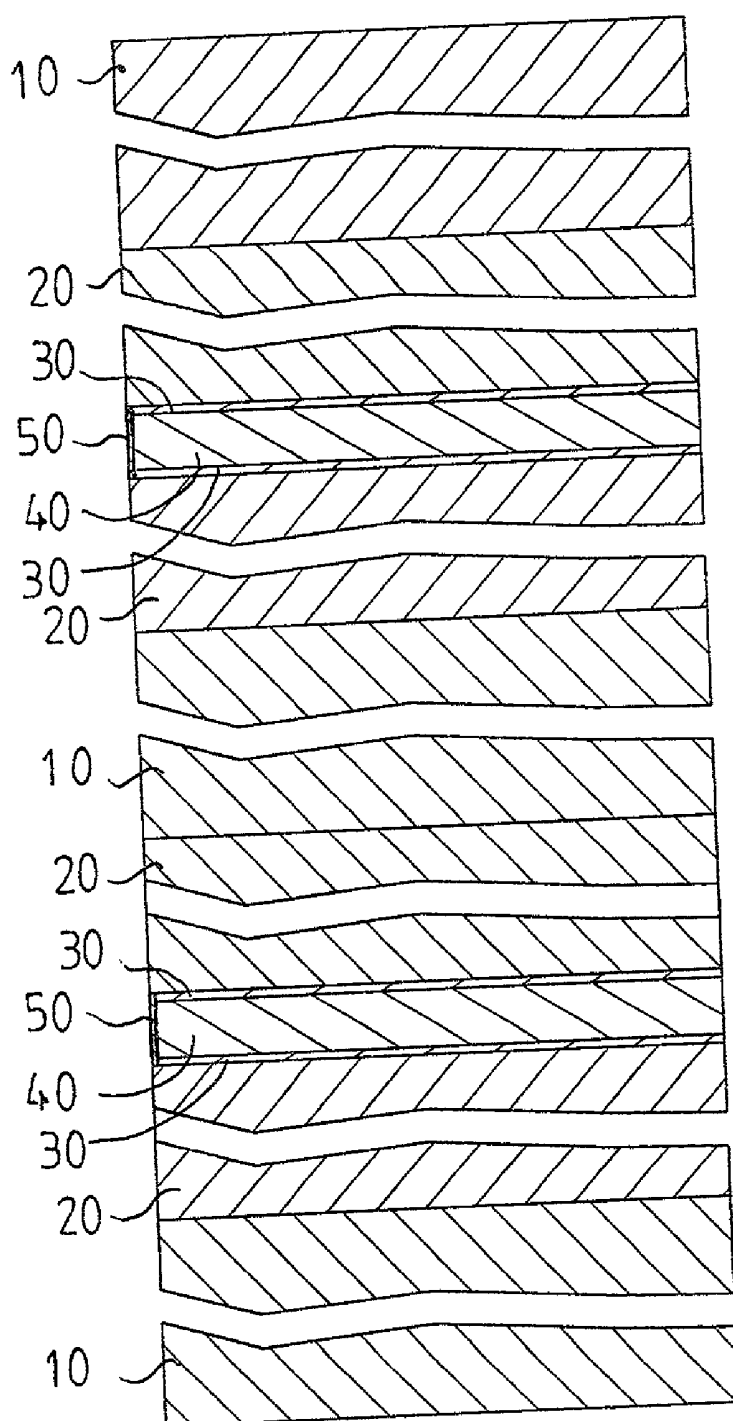


FIG. 2

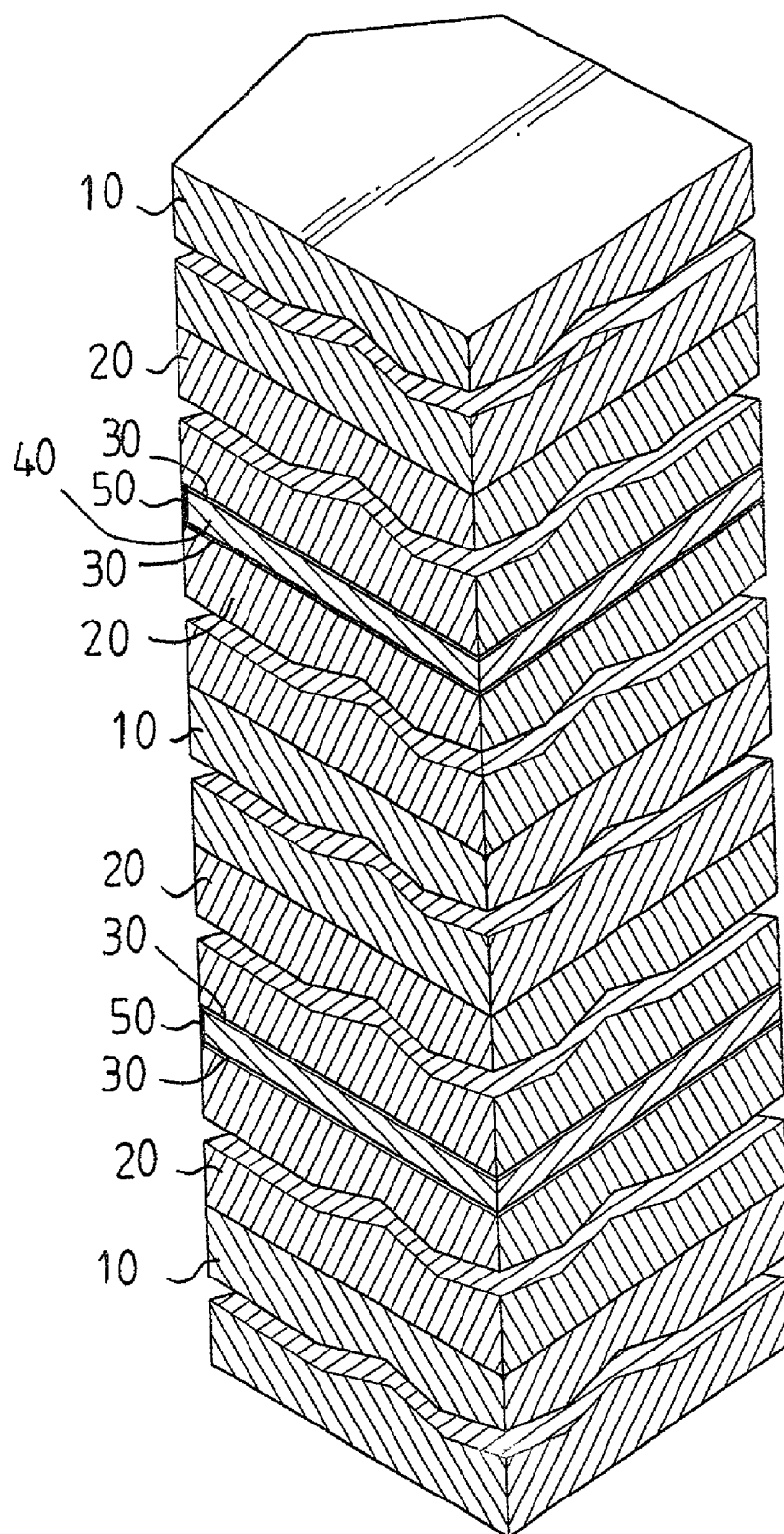


FIG.3

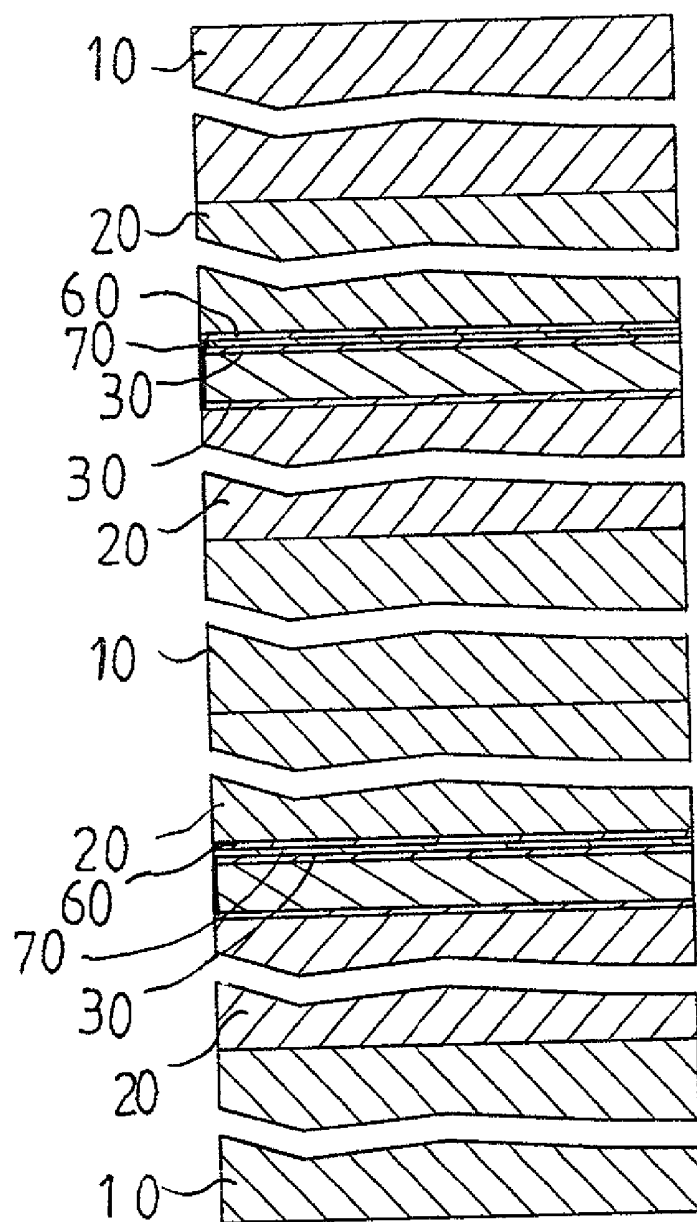


FIG. 4

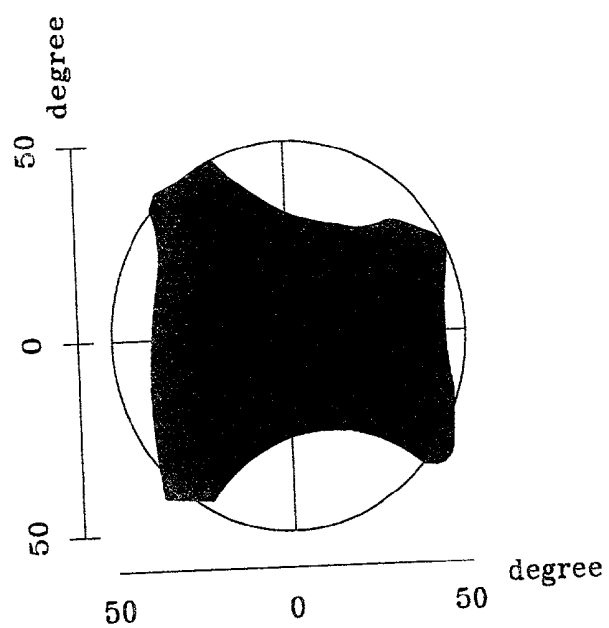


FIG. 5

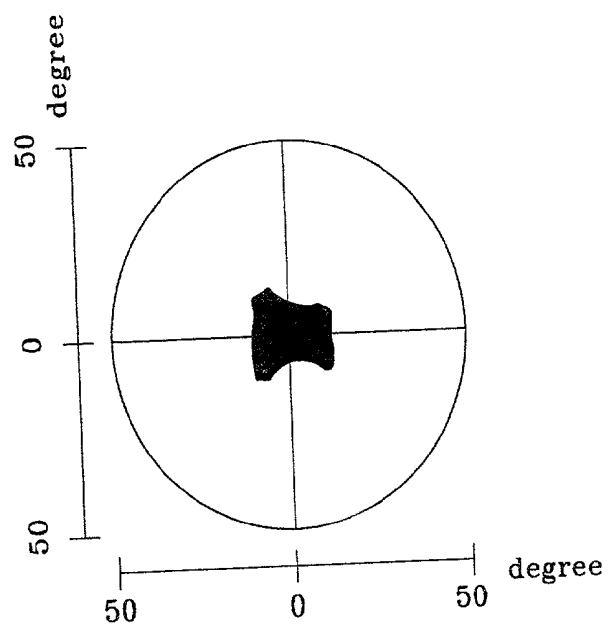


FIG. 6

PRIOR ART

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display that is composed of at least two stacked liquid crystal display units.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] Liquid crystal display has been used in many fields, e.g., electric shutters for cameras. Electric shutters are designed to fulfill the need of formation of three-dimensional image that cannot be achieved by mechanic shutters. Nevertheless, the screening range of the conventional liquid crystal display for electric shutters is poor. More specifically, the screening range of the conventional liquid crystal display for electric shutters is about 0~5 degrees, as shown in FIG. 6. Residual image is thus generated. As a result, the resultant image is not clear as having an overlapped portion. In addition, the conventional liquid crystal display has limits in view orientation, view angle, and contrast. More specifically, the user of a camera having an electric shutter using conventional liquid crystal cannot obtain clear image unless the camera is used in special view orientations, at special view angles, and has special color contrast. Furthermore, the right eye sees a portion of the image in the left eye and the left eye sees a portion of the image in the right eye. Namely, the two images in the right and left eyes have an overlapped portion. This causes pressure to the brain and the vision system and the user has eyestrain. It takes a period of time for the user to recover after he/she has get used to the overlapping of images. This problem aggravates when the user is an aged person or a child. The present invention is intended to provide an improved liquid crystal display that mitigates and/or obviates the above problems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] A liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention comprises at least two liquid crystal display units that are stacked up one another. Each liquid crystal display unit comprises, from top to bottom, a first polarizer, a first substrate, a first pile layer, a liquid crystal layer, a second pile layer, a second substrate, and a second polarizer.

[0006] The first and second substrates are made from glass. The liquid crystal layer has a twist angle of zero or greater than zero. All of the first polarizer, the first substrate, the first pile layer, the liquid crystal layer, the second pile layer, the second substrate, and the second polarizer in each said liquid crystal display unit are adhered to each other by means of whole-face bonding by transparent or non-transparent glue. Alternatively, all of the first polarizer, the first substrate, the first pile layer, the liquid crystal layer, the second pile layer, the second substrate, and the second polarizer in each said liquid crystal display unit are adhered to each other by means of peripheral-bonding by transparent or non-transparent glue.

[0007] The first glass substrate and the first pile layer have a conductive layer therebetween. Alternatively, the first glass substrate and the first pile layer have a conductive layer and an insulating layer therebetween. The second glass substrate and the second pile layer have a conductive layer therebetween.

Alternatively, the second glass substrate and the second pile layer have a conductive layer and an insulating layer therebetween.

[0008] Each of the first substrate and the second substrate has a seal applied to a periphery thereof, thereby providing a sealed space for receiving liquid crystal that forms the liquid crystal layer. One of the second polarizer of an upper one of two stacked said liquid crystal display units and the first polarizer of a lower one of the two stacked said liquid crystal units may be removed such that two adjacent stacked liquid crystal display units share a common polarizer therebetween.

[0009] Other objects, advantages, and novel features of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention.

[0011] FIG. 2 is a sectional view of a modified embodiment of the liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention.

[0012] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the modified embodiment of the liquid crystal display in FIG. 2.

[0013] FIG. 4 is a sectional view of another modified embodiment of the liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention.

[0014] FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating the screening range of the liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention.

[0015] FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating the screening range of a conventional liquid crystal display.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0016] FIG. 1 shows two liquid crystal display units 1 that are stacked up one upon the other to form the liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention having a better screening effect. Each liquid crystal unit 1 includes, from top to bottom, a first polarizer 10, a first glass substrate 20, a first pile layer 30, a liquid crystal layer 40, a second pile layer 30, a second glass substrate 20, and a second polarizer 10. Seal 50 is applied to a periphery of each glass substrate 20, thereby providing a sealed space between the first glass substrate 20 and the second glass substrate 20 for receiving the liquid crystal that forms the liquid crystal layer 40. Each polarizer 10 allows relative light waves to pass therethrough. Each glass substrate 20 is transparent to allow image light waves to pass therethrough. Each pile layer 30 can be disposed according to need, so as to match different view angles. The liquid crystal layer 40 has a twist angle of zero or greater than zero. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the two liquid crystal display units 1 are stacked up one upon the other to form the liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention having a better screening effect. The number of the liquid crystal display units 1 is not limited. Namely, one may stack up the liquid crystal display units 1 as many as he/she wishes. The layers in each liquid crystal display unit 1 are adhered to each other by means of

whole-face bonding by transparent or non-transparent glue, such as thermosetting glue, AB(two component liquid adhesive) glue, or UV(ultra light-weld adhesive) glue. Alternatively, the layers in each liquid crystal display unit are adhered to each other by means of peripheral bonding by transparent or non-transparent double-sided tape, epoxy resin, thermosetting glue, AB(two component liquid adhesive) glue, or UV(ultra light-weld adhesive) glue. The liquid crystal layer **40** may be colored to increase the screening effect.

[0017] When used as an electric shutter, as illustrated in **FIG. 5**, the effective screening range of the resultant liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention is broadened to be about 0~35 degrees. Thus, the liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention may be operated in wider view orientations and view angles and provide a better contrast effect. The liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention may be used in electric shutters that require higher screening effect. The dead angle for screening is obviated by the liquid crystal display formed by at least two stacked liquid crystal display units. The view angle for forming image becomes larger and the resultant three-dimensional image is very clear. The liquid crystal display thus formed causes less harm to the vision system of the user even after a long-term use. The image in the right eye of the user and the image of the left eye of the user are not overlapped, thereby forming a three-dimensional image in the brain.

[0018] **FIGS. 2 and 3** show a modified embodiment of the invention, wherein one of the second polarizer **10** of an upper one of two stacked liquid crystal display units **1** and the first polarizer **10** of a lower one of the two stacked liquid crystal units **1** is removed. **FIG. 4** illustrates another modified embodiment of the invention, wherein a conductive layer **60** and an optional insulating layer **70** is provided between the glass substrate **20** and the pile layer **30**.

[0019] The liquid crystal display in accordance with the present invention can be used in many fields, not limited to electric shutters.

[0020] Although the invention has been explained in relation to its preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that many other possible modifications and variations can be made without departing from the scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display comprising at least two liquid crystal display units that are stacked up one another, each said liquid crystal display unit comprising, from top to bottom, a first polarizer, a first substrate, a first pile layer, a liquid crystal layer, a second pile layer, a second substrate, and a second polarizer.

2. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are made from glass.

3. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal layer has a twist angle of zero or greater than zero.

4. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein all of the first polarizer, the first substrate, the first pile layer, the liquid crystal layer, the second pile layer, the second substrate, and the second polarizer in each said liquid crystal display unit are adhered to each other by means of whole-face bonding by transparent glue.

5. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein all of the first polarizer, the first substrate, the first pile layer, the liquid crystal layer, the second pile layer, the second substrate, and the second polarizer in each said liquid crystal display unit are adhered to each other by means of whole-face bonding by non-transparent glue.

6. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein all of the first polarizer, the first substrate, the first pile layer, the liquid crystal layer, the second pile layer, the second substrate, and the second polarizer in each said liquid crystal display unit are adhered to each other by means of peripheral-bonding by transparent glue.

7. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein all of the first polarizer, the first substrate, the first pile layer, the liquid crystal layer, the second pile layer, the second substrate, and the second polarizer in each said liquid crystal display unit are adhered to each other by means of peripheral-bonding by non-transparent glue.

8. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first glass substrate and the first pile layer have a conductive layer therebetween.

9. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first glass substrate and the first pile layer have a conductive layer and an insulating layer therebetween.

10. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second glass substrate and the second pile layer have a conductive layer therebetween.

11. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second glass substrate and the second pile layer have a conductive layer and an insulating layer therebetween.

12. The liquid crystal layer as claimed in claim 1, wherein each of the first substrate and the second substrate has a seal applied to a periphery thereof, thereby providing a sealed space for receiving liquid crystal that forms the liquid crystal layer.

13. The liquid crystal layer as claimed in claim 1, wherein one of the second polarizer of an upper one of two stacked said liquid crystal display units and the first polarizer of a lower one of the two stacked said liquid crystal units is removed.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US20010043295A1	公开(公告)日	2001-11-22
申请号	US09/865435	申请日	2001-05-29
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发明人	CHEN, MENG-TE WANG, PEI-CHANG		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1347		
CPC分类号	G02F1/13471		
优先权	089208459 2000-05-19 TW		
其他公开文献	US6665026		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

液晶显示器包括至少两个彼此堆叠的液晶显示单元。每个液晶显示单元从上到下包括第一偏振器，第一基板，第一绒头层，液晶层，第二绒头层，第二基板和第二偏振器。液晶层具有零或大于零的扭曲角。每个所述液晶显示单元中的所有第一偏振器，第一基板，第一绒头层，液晶层，第二绒头层，第二基板和第二偏振器通过整体 - 彼此粘附。通过透明或不透明的胶粘合面。或者，每个所述液晶显示单元中的所有第一偏振器，第一基板，第一绒头层，液晶层，第二绒头层，第二基板和第二偏振器通过以下方式彼此粘附：通过透明或不透明的胶水进行外围粘合。

