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(54) **ELECTRONIC APPARATUS AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE FOR IRRADIATING ULTRAVIOLET RAY TO LUMINESCENT LAYER**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An ultraviolet ray-emitting element is provided in a frame-like member disposed between an apparatus module and an apparatus case by corresponding to a peripheral portion of a protective glass. A light in an ultraviolet range from the ultraviolet ray-emitting element is irradiated between the module and the protective glass. A luminescent layer to which an ultraviolet ray is irradiated emits a light.

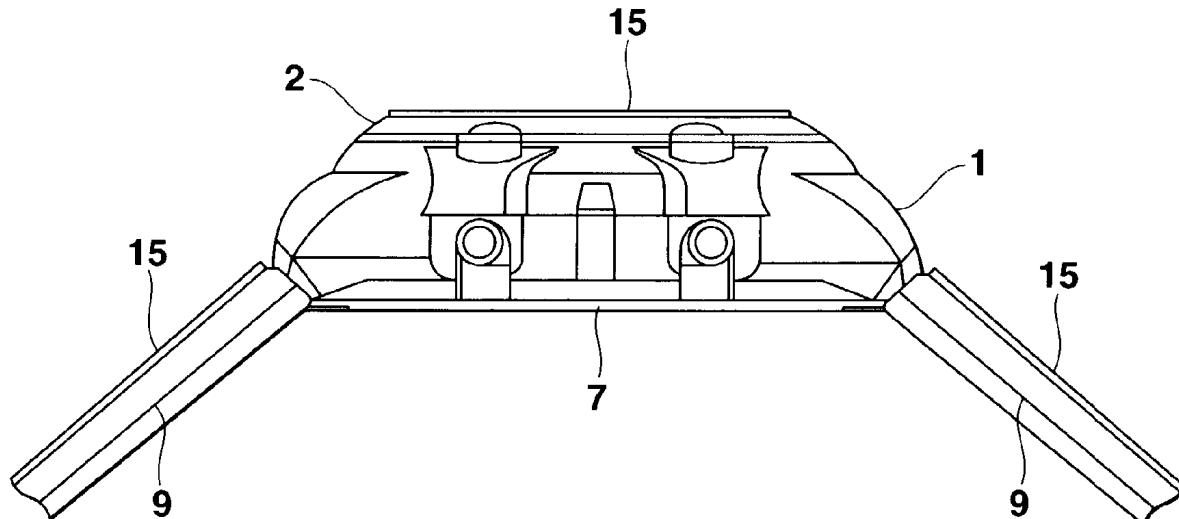


FIG.1

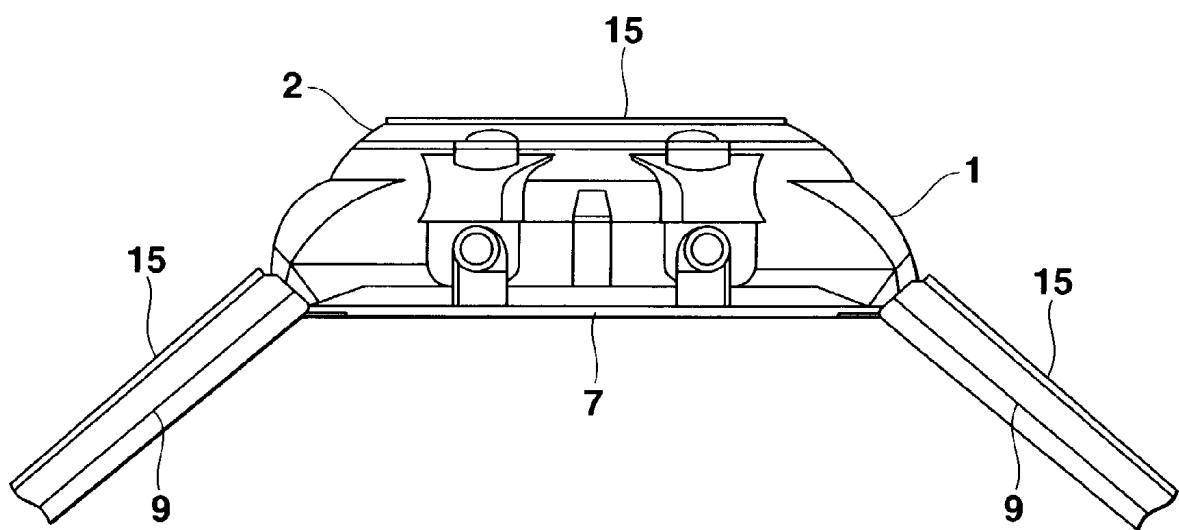


FIG.2

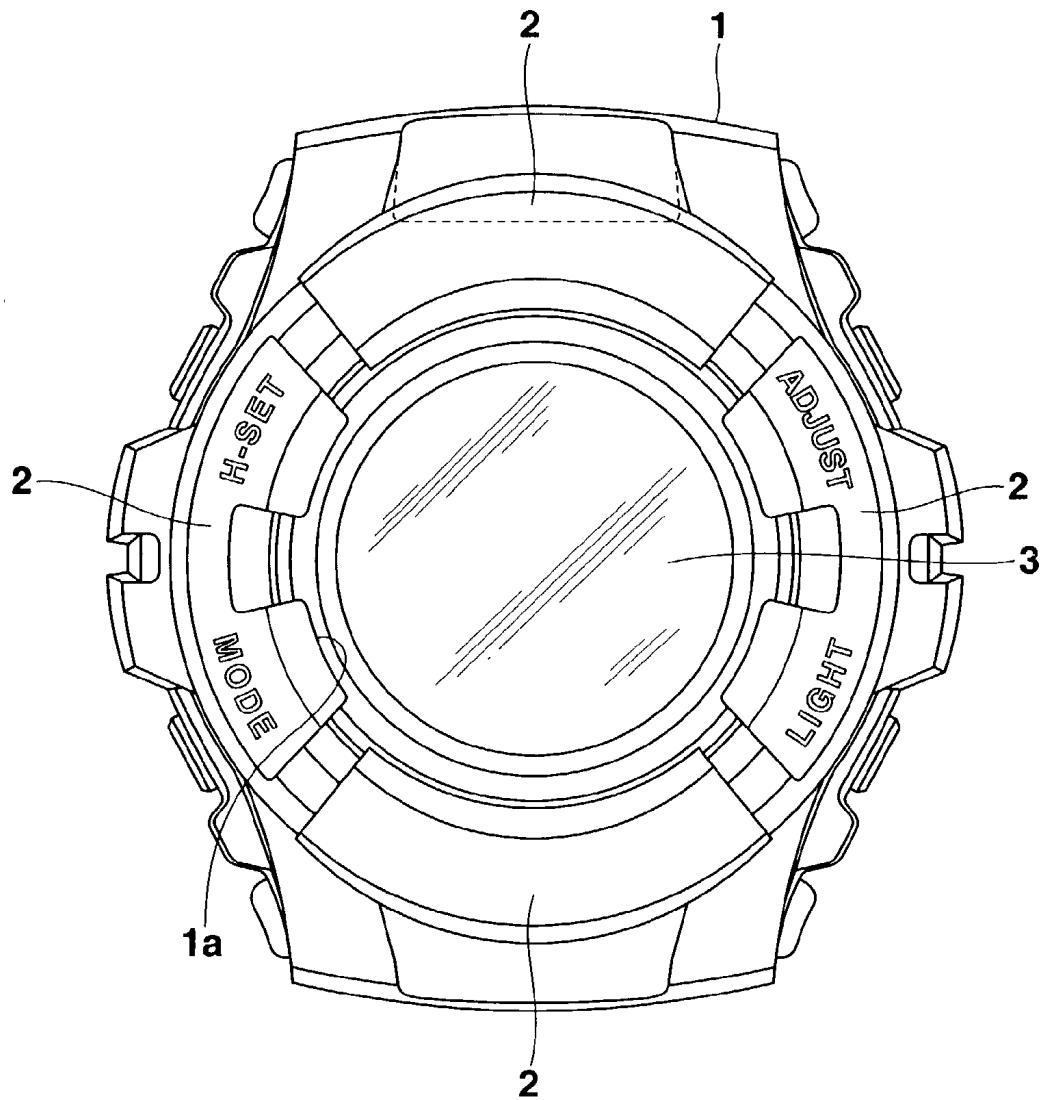


FIG.3

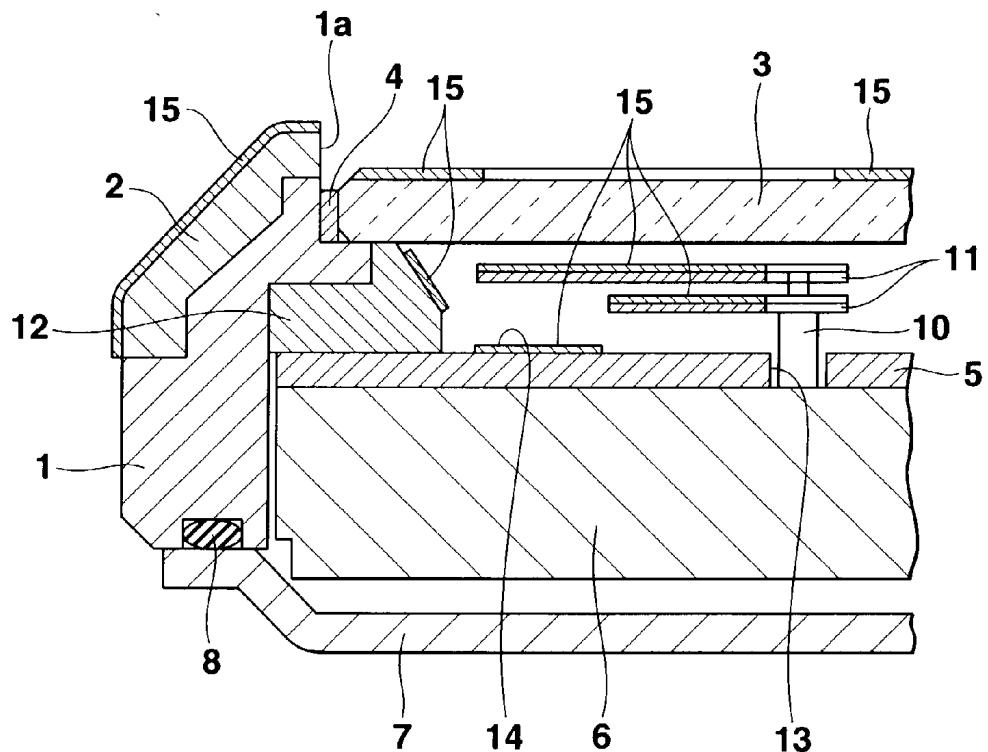


FIG.4

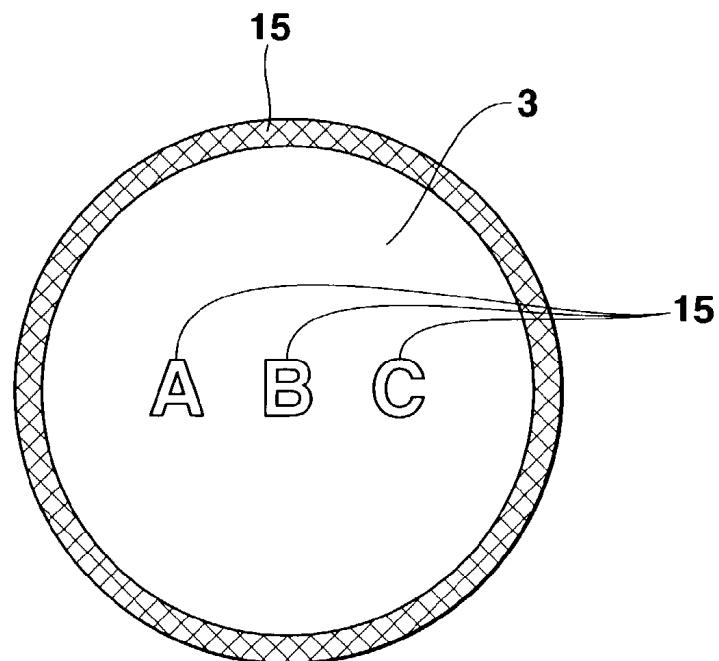


FIG.5

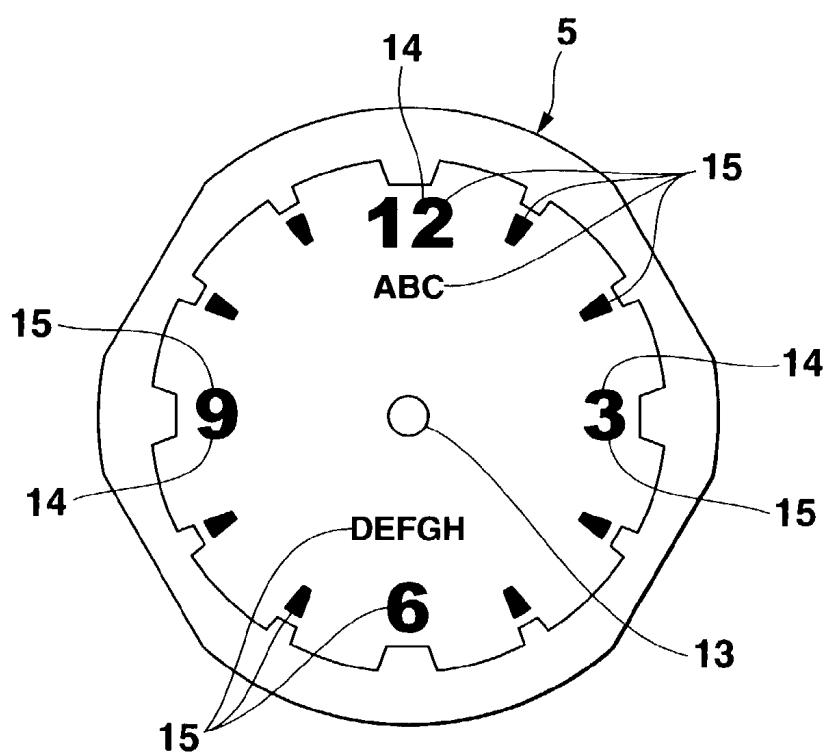


FIG.6

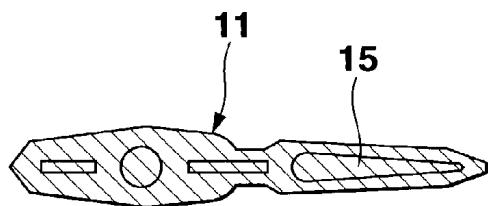


FIG.7

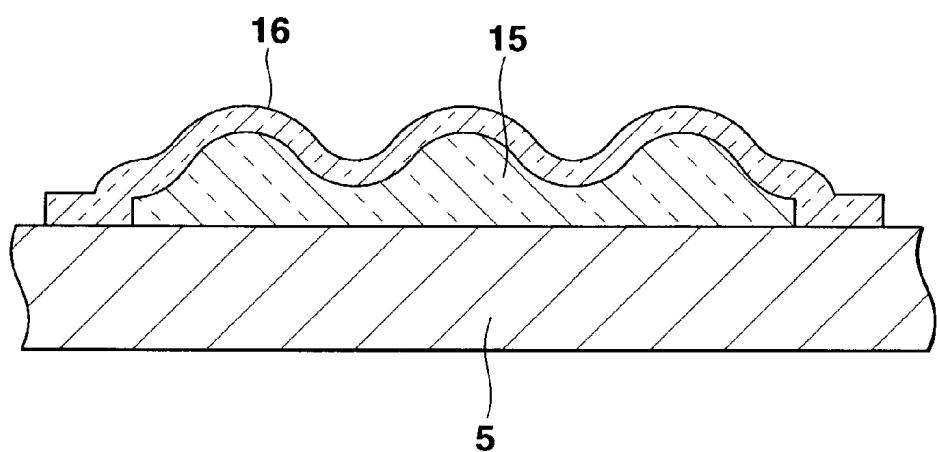


FIG.8A

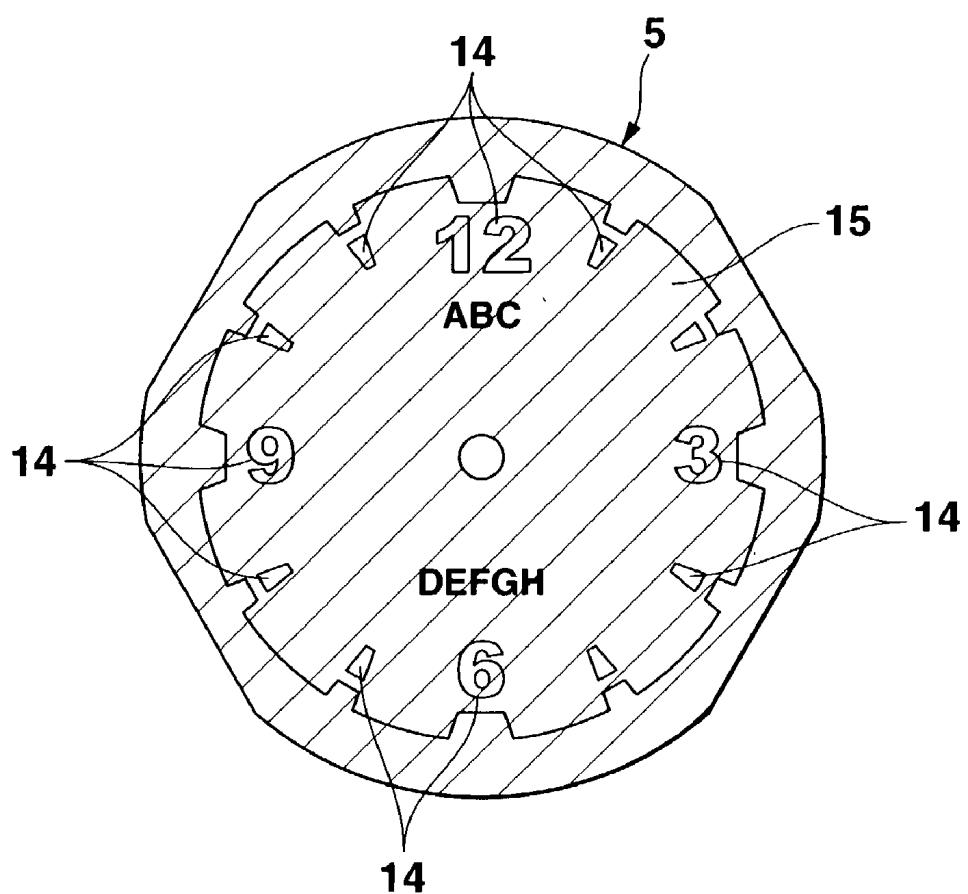


FIG.8B

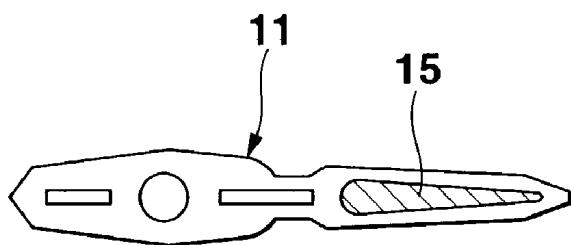


FIG.9

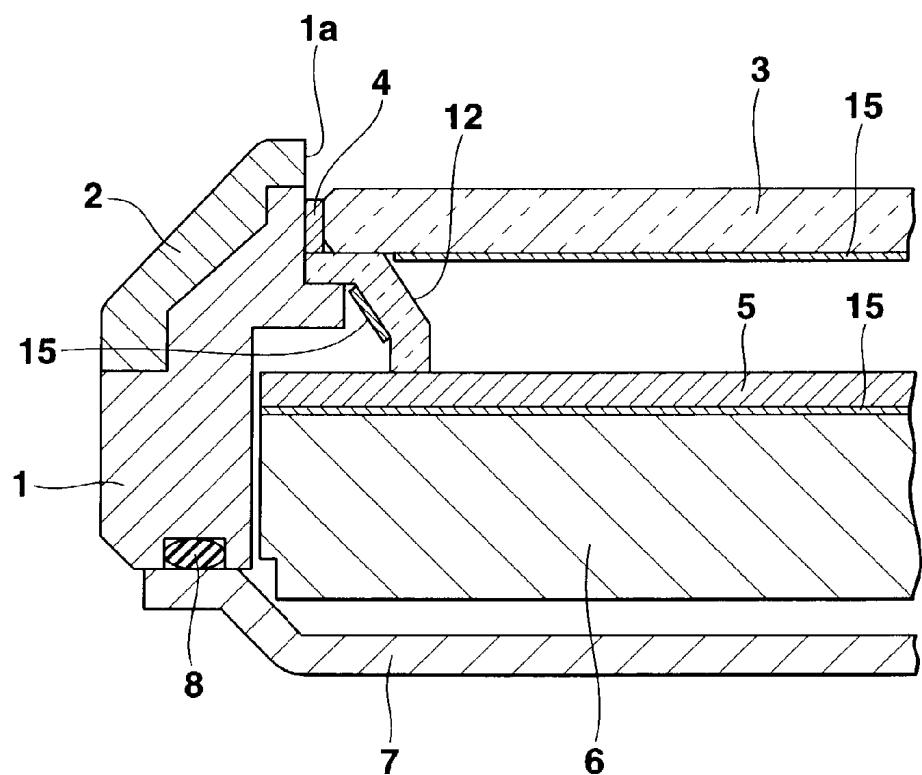


FIG.10

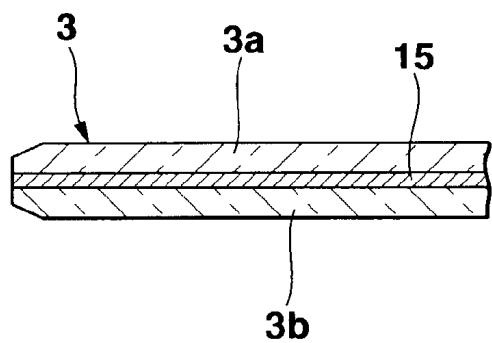


FIG.11

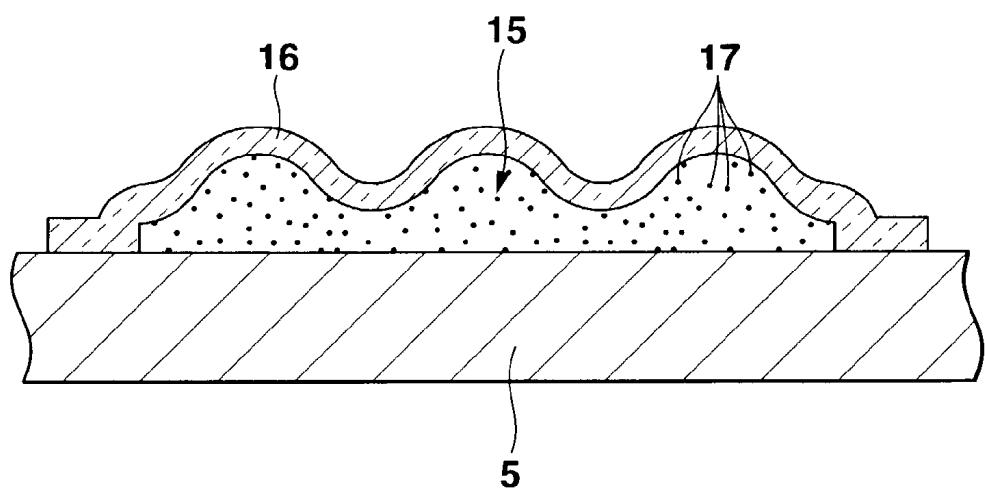


FIG.12

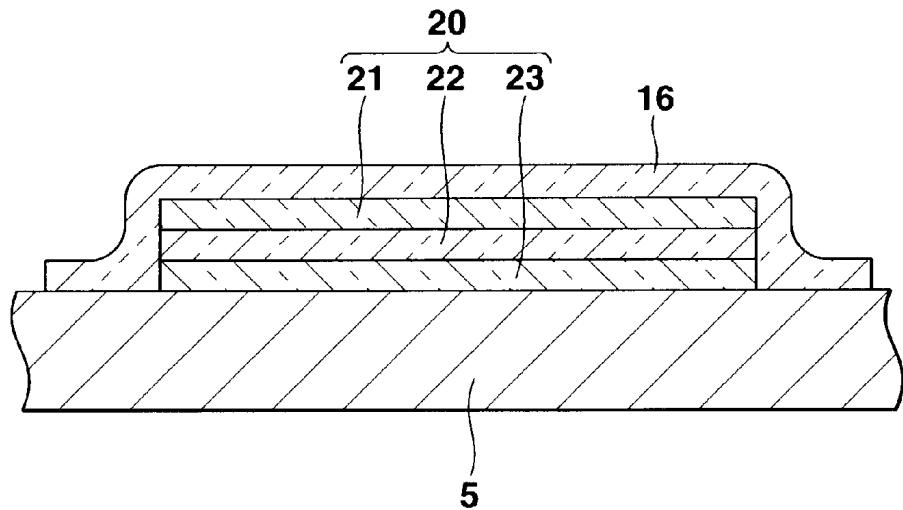


FIG.13

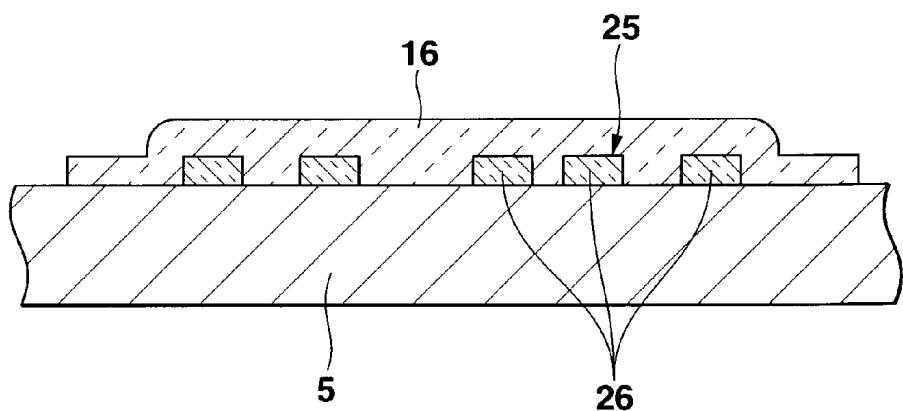


FIG.14

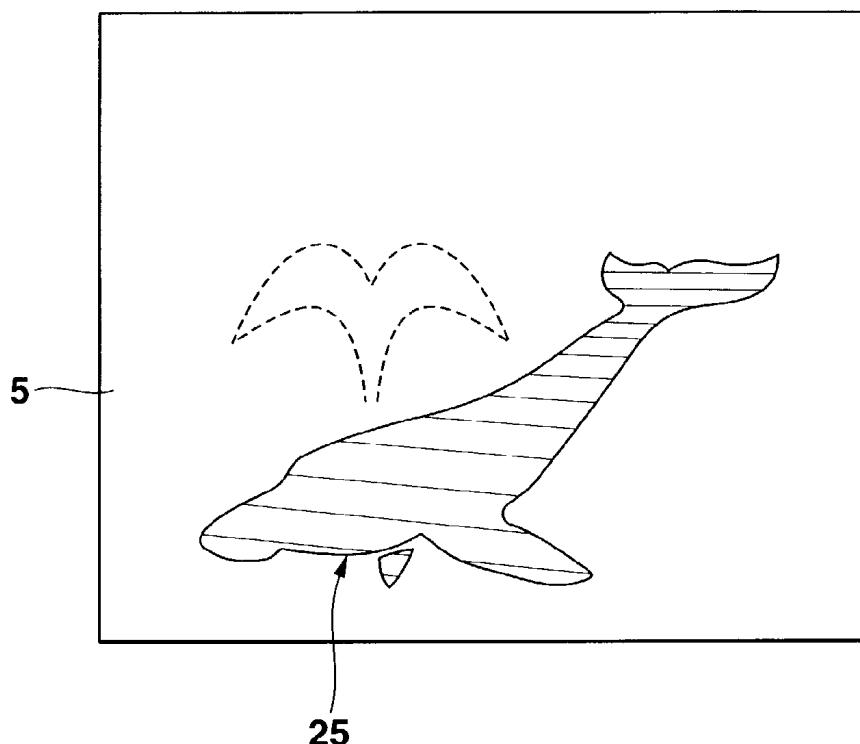


FIG.15

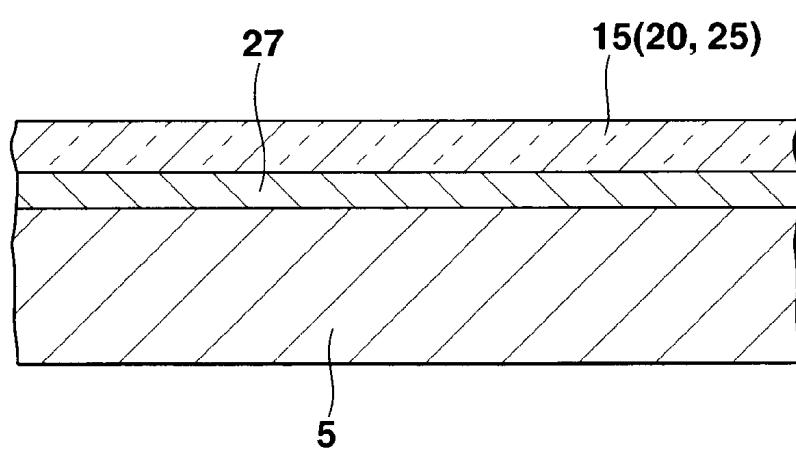


FIG.16

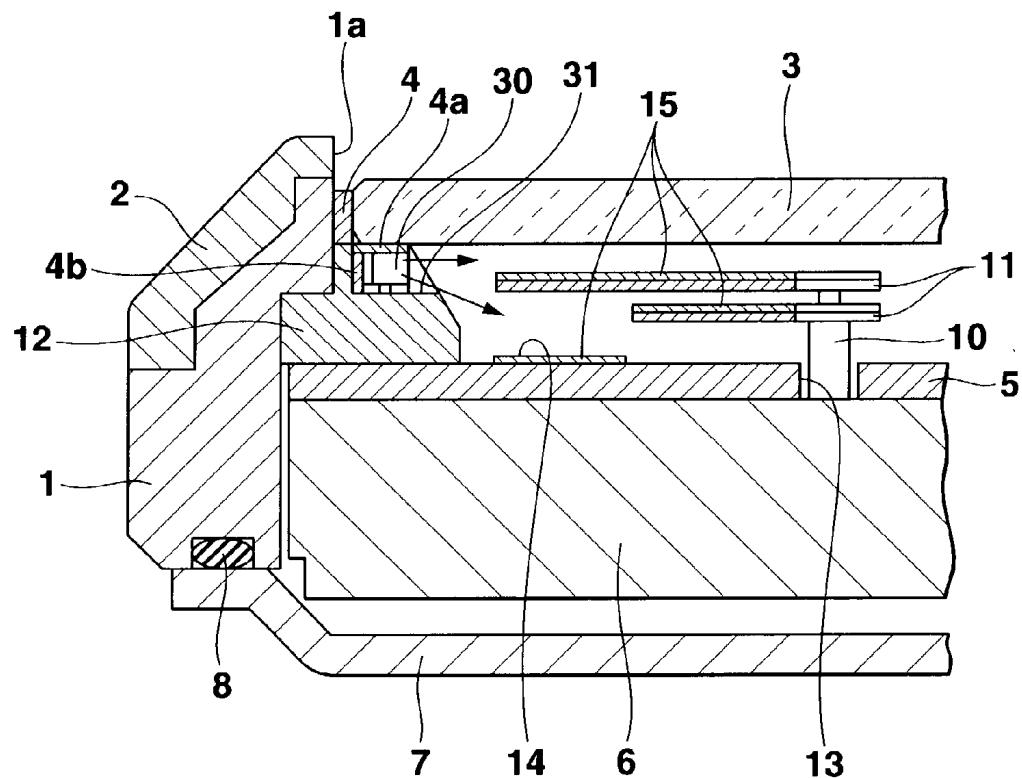


FIG.17

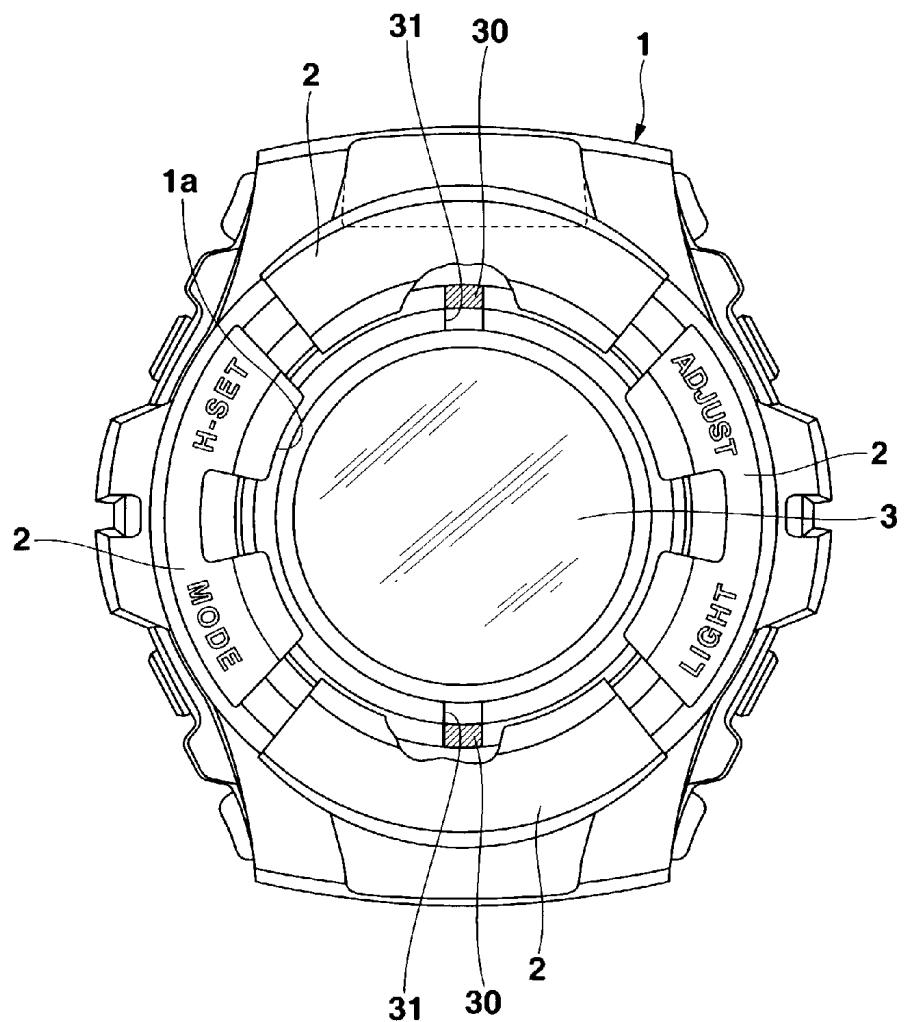


FIG.18A

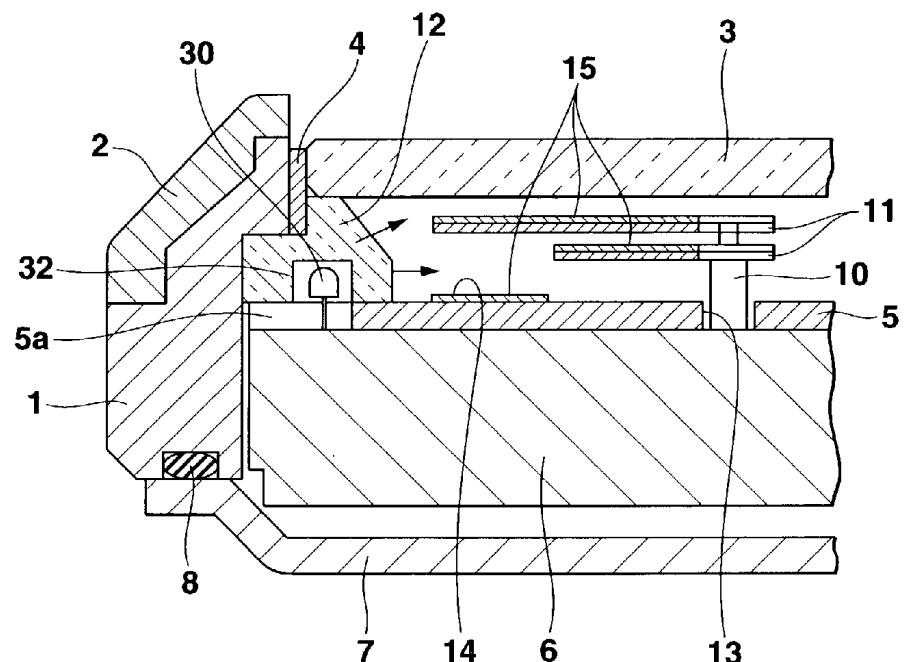


FIG.18B

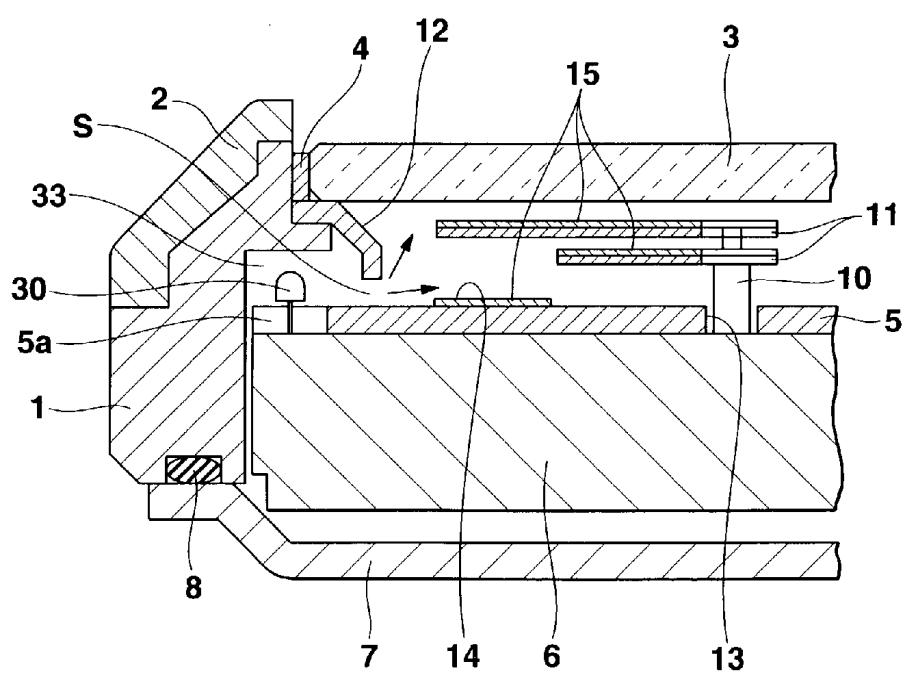


FIG.19

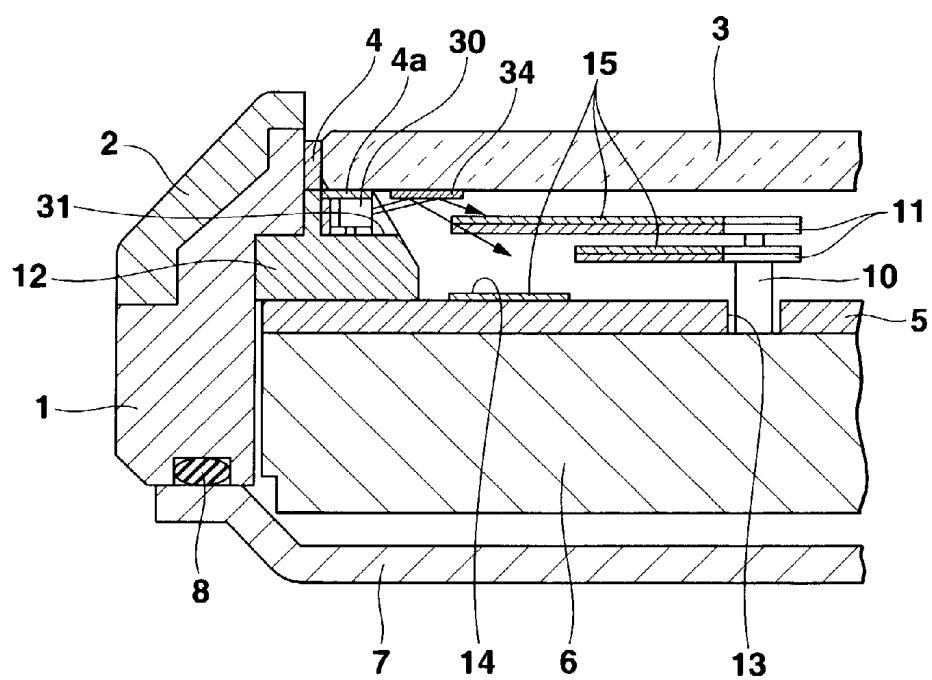


FIG.20

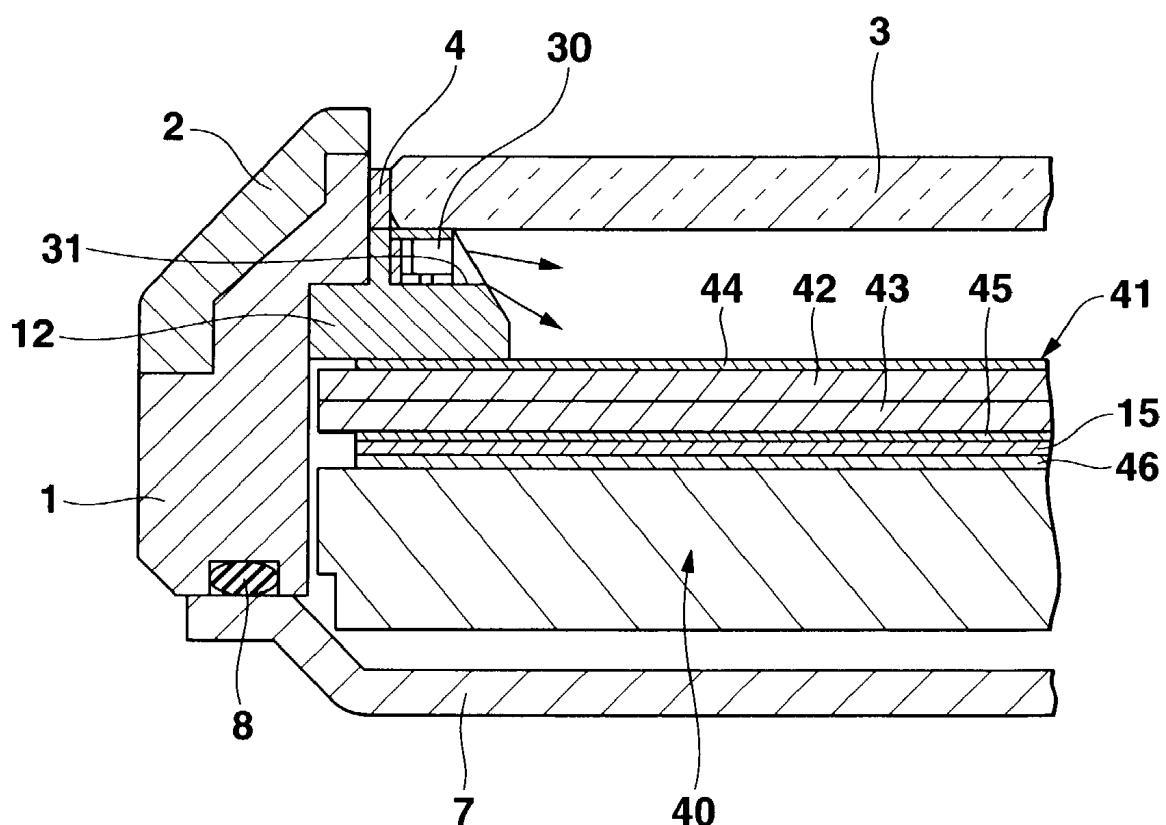


FIG.21

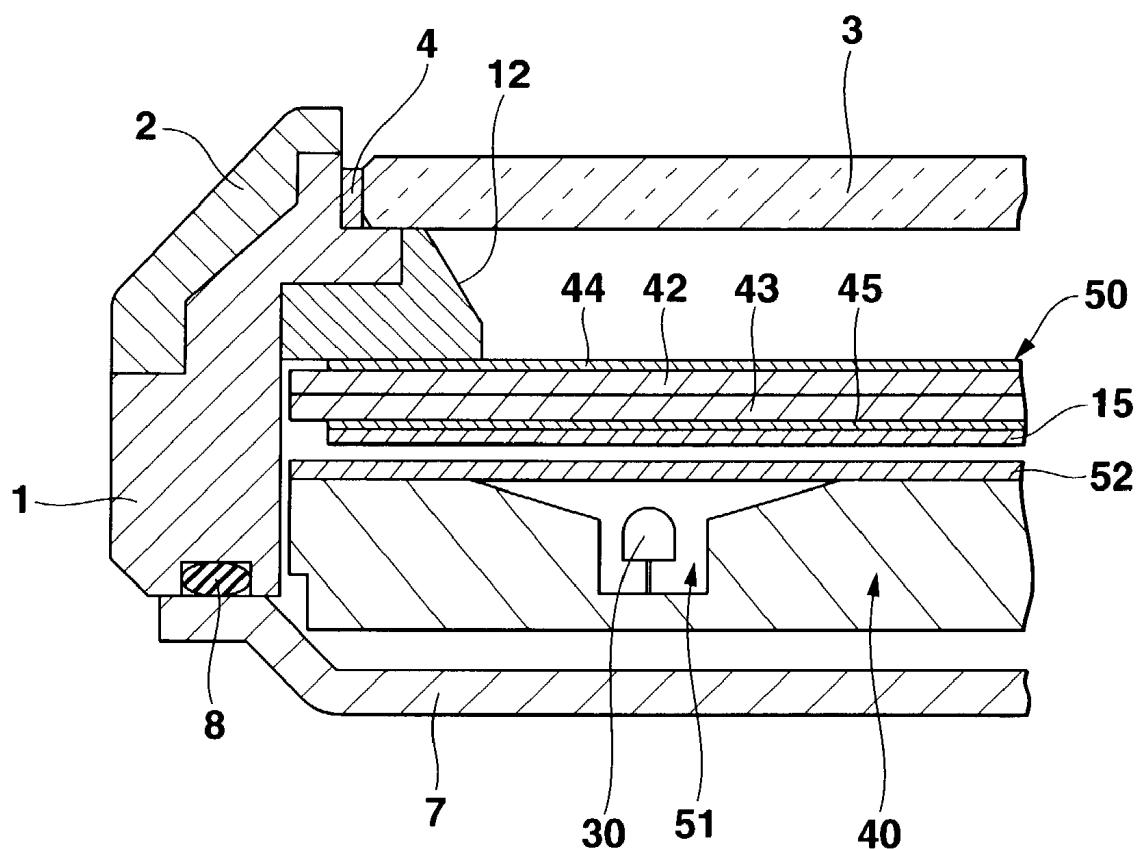


FIG.22

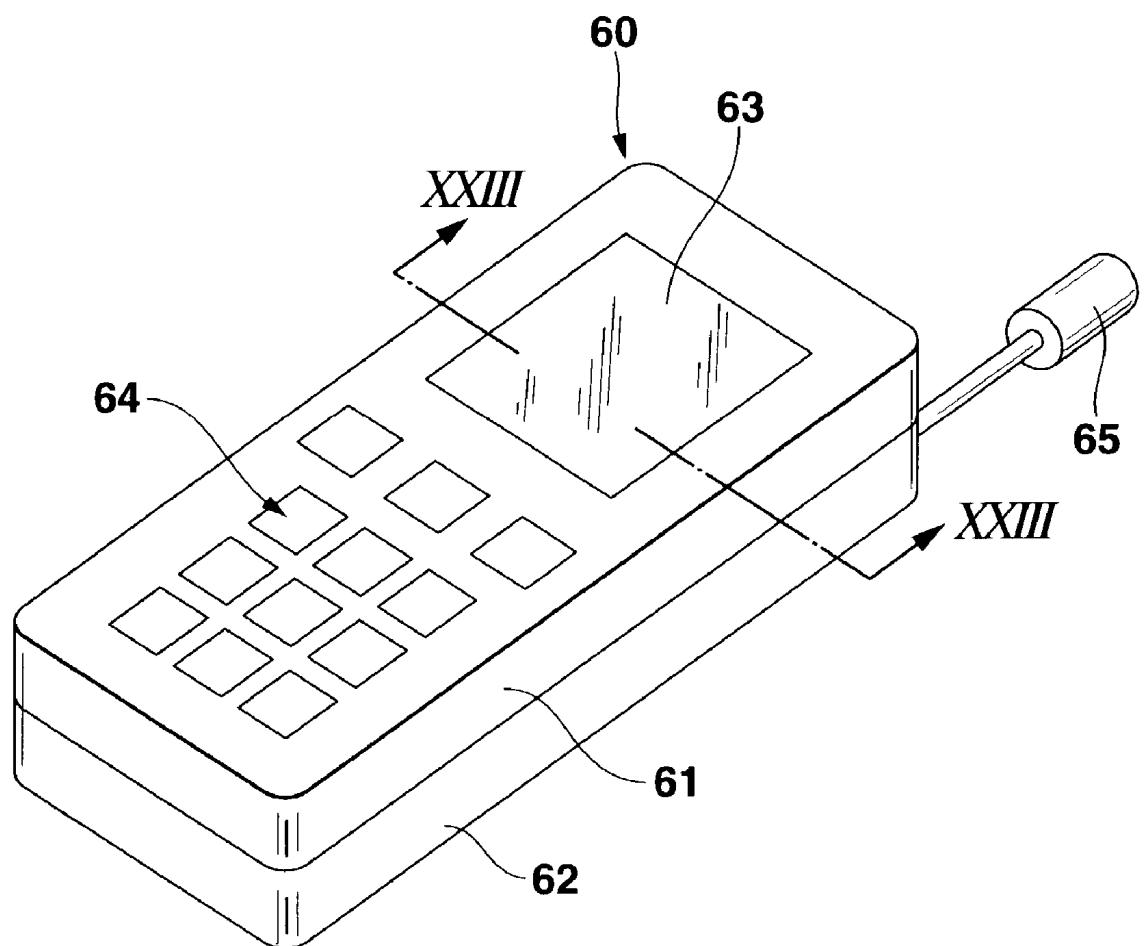


FIG.23

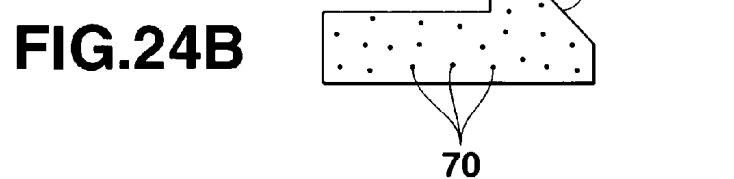
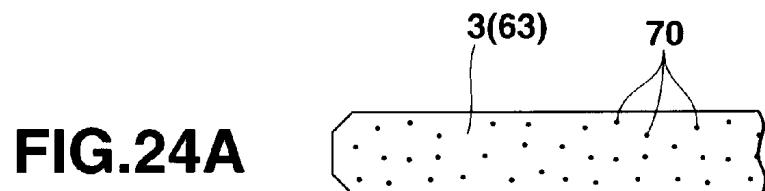
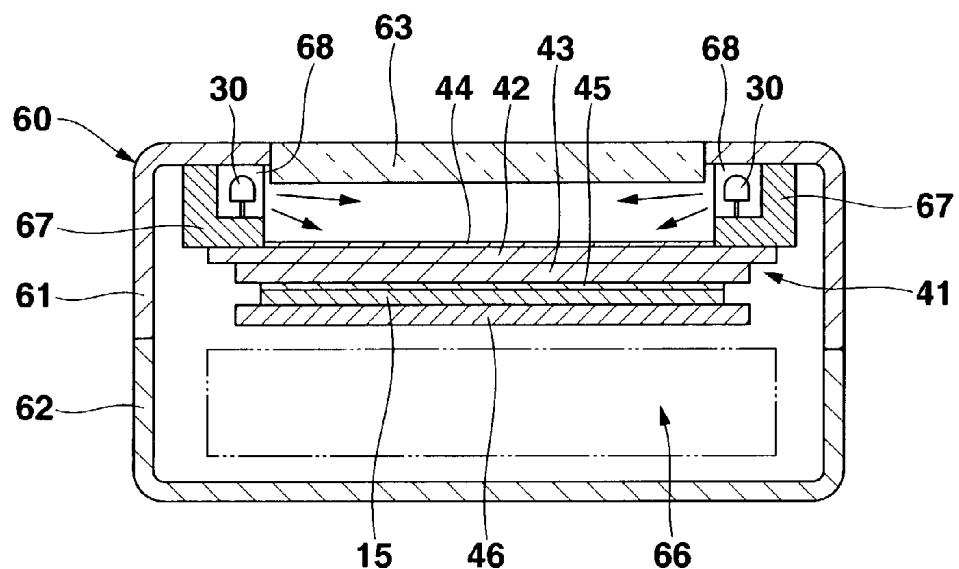


FIG.25

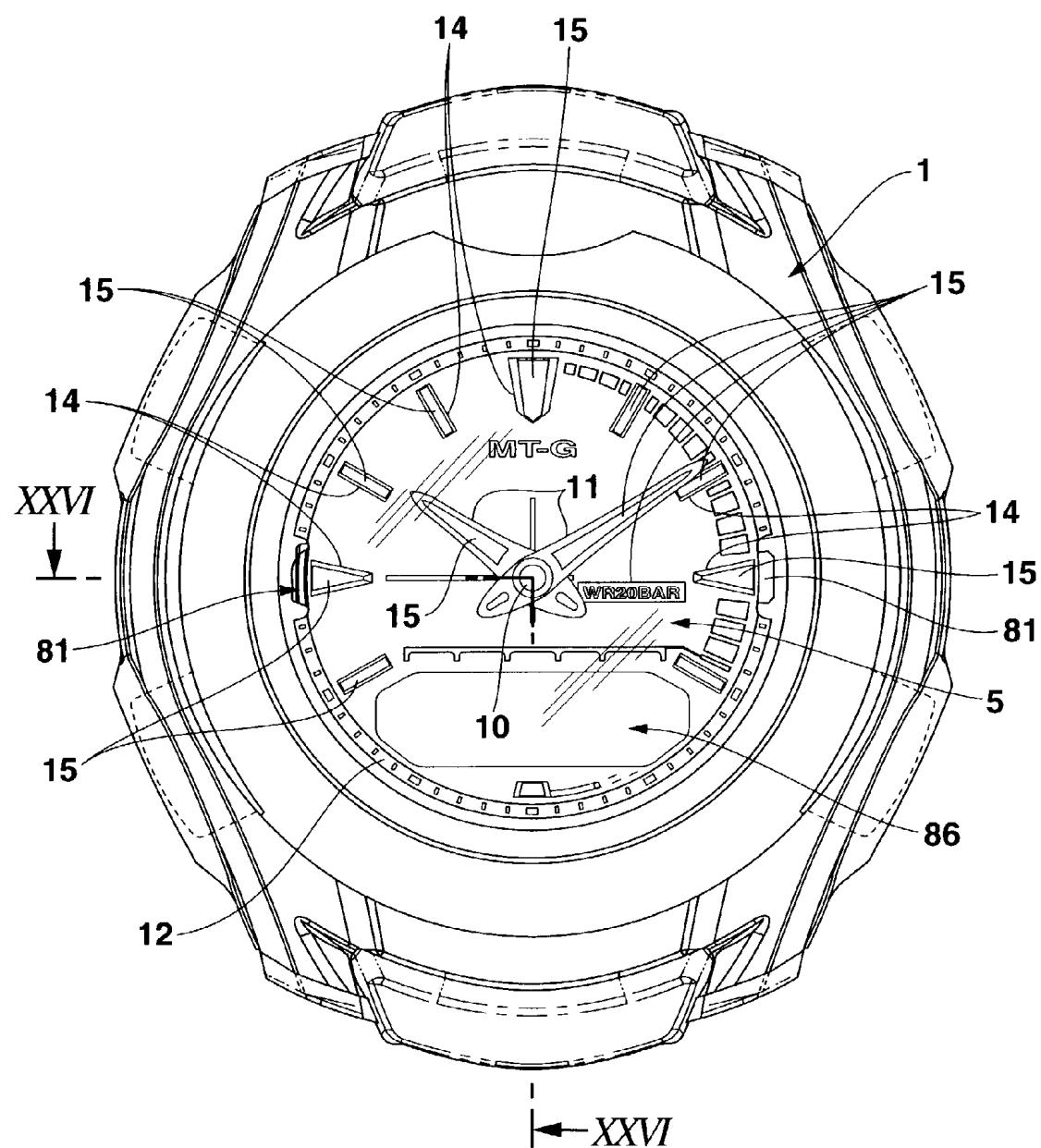


FIG.26

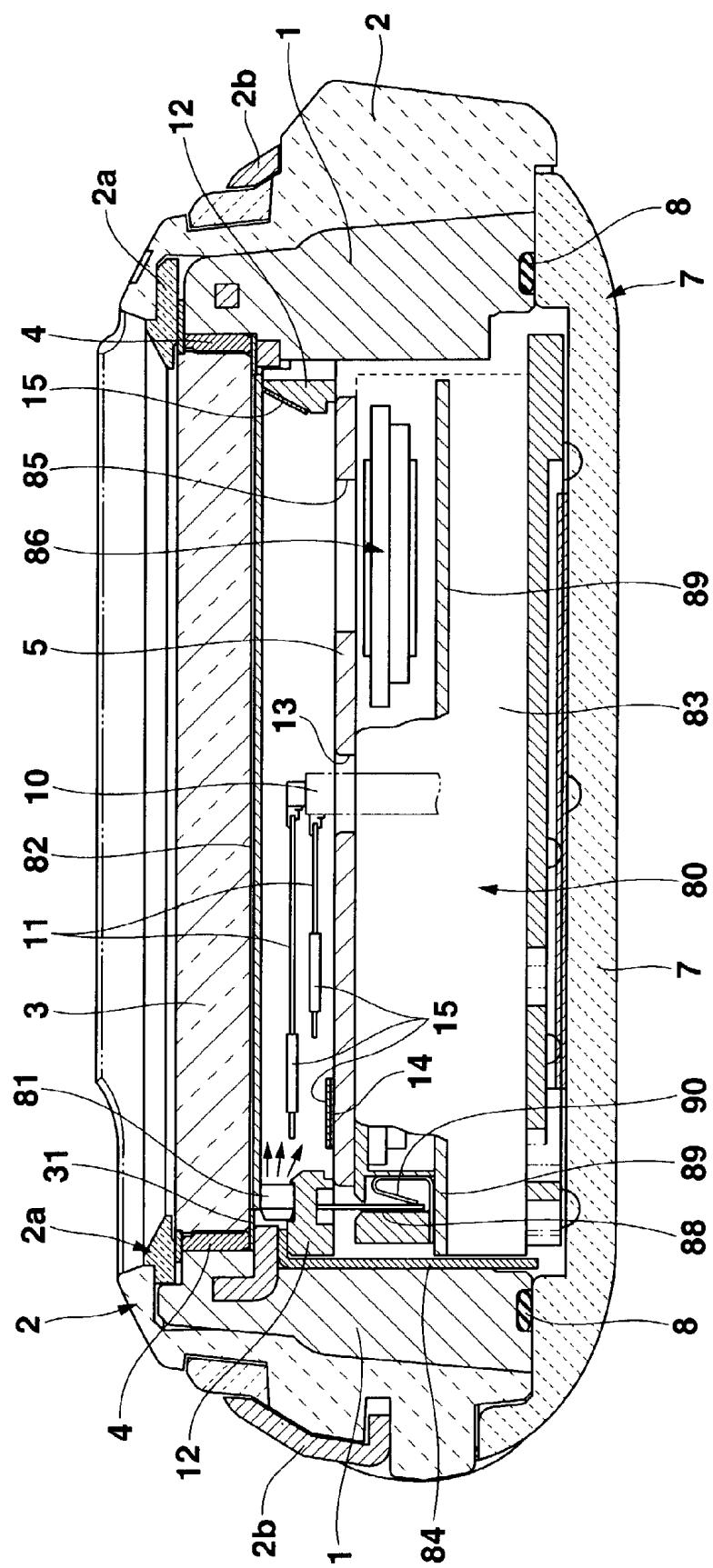


FIG.27

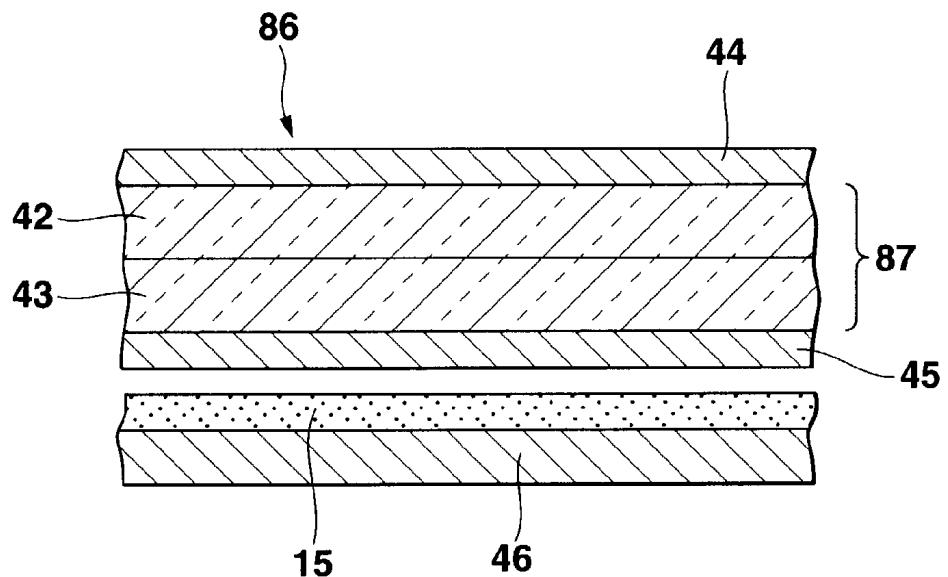


FIG.28

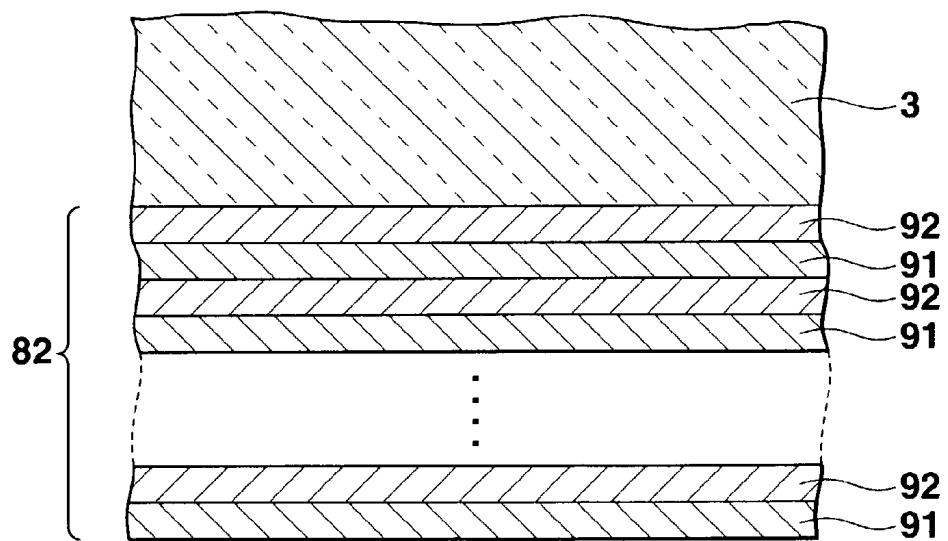
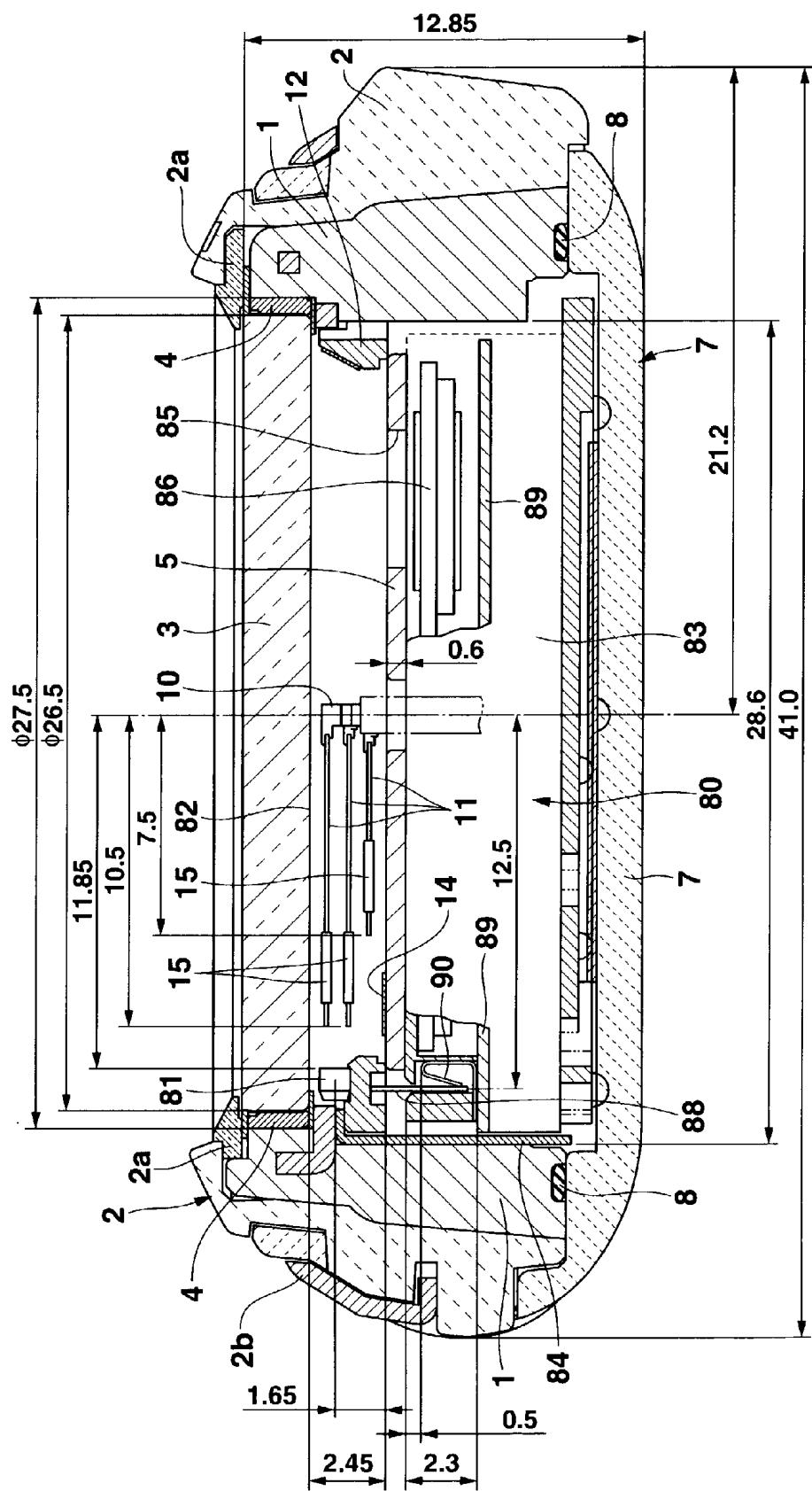


FIG. 29



ELECTRONIC APPARATUS AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE FOR IRRADIATING ULTRAVIOLET RAY TO LUMINESCENT LAYER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to an electronic apparatus, such as a wrist watch, a portable telephone or the like, and a liquid crystal display device.

[0003] 2. Description of Related Art

[0004] For example, there is a wrist watch having a phosphorescent portion provided by applying a phosphorescent paint, such as a luminous paint or the like, partially to timepiece parts, such as a dial, hands and the like. The phosphorescent portion of the wrist watch saves energy by receiving an external light in a bright place, and the wrist watch emits a light in a dark place by the energy saved by the phosphorescent portion.

[0005] In such a wrist watch, the phosphorescent portion emits a light for a short time in a dark place, so that time can be recognized. However, the phosphorescent portion cannot emit a light when a user desires, or cannot emit a light for a long time.

[0006] Therefore, in earlier technology, it is proposed that the phosphorescent portion emits a light when a user desires by using a light source.

[0007] As this kind of wrist watch, there is one that a light guiding plate is disposed under the dial and a light source is disposed on the side of the light guiding plate and a light is guided from the light source and irradiated to the lower surface side of the dial, or there is one that a light source is disposed upward of the dial.

[0008] However, in the former wrist watch, there is a problem that the energy of the light cannot be saved sufficiently in the phosphorescent portion provided in the dial or the hands since the light from the light source becomes weak.

[0009] Further, in the latter wrist watch, although the energy of the light can be saved sufficiently in the phosphorescent portion in the dial or the hands if the light from the light source is made strong, there is no meaning for providing the phosphorescent portion since the upper side of the dial becomes bright by the light from the light source. Moreover, there is a problem that the disposed structure becomes complicated and the light source cannot be disposed easily since it is required to dispose the light source so that the light source does not obstruct the dial or the hands and is not broken by a shock, when the light source is disposed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] An object of the present invention is to dispose an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion so that an ultraviolet ray can be irradiated well to a luminescent layer and the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion does not become obstructive and is not broken by a shock.

[0011] Further, another object of the present invention is to obtain an electronic apparatus or a liquid crystal display

device which achieves a backlight function at a luminescent layer and has an excellent decoration property.

[0012] Moreover, a further object of the present invention is to irradiate a light in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion to the luminescent layer efficiently without damaging the light.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 is a side view showing an appearance of a wrist watch to which the present invention is applied;

[0014] FIG. 2 is an enlarged plan view showing a wrist watch case in FIG. 1;

[0015] FIG. 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion of an internal structure of the wrist watch in FIG. 1;

[0016] FIG. 4 is a plan view showing a watch glass in FIG. 3;

[0017] FIG. 5 is an enlarged plan view showing a dial in FIG. 3;

[0018] FIG. 6 is an enlarged plan view showing hands in FIG. 3;

[0019] FIG. 7 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a luminescent layer provided on the dial in FIG. 5;

[0020] FIG. 8A is a view showing the luminescent layer being provided on the whole upper surface of the dial;

[0021] FIG. 8B is a view showing the luminescent layer being provided on a portion of the upper surface of the dial;

[0022] FIG. 9 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion of the inside of the wrist watch when the luminescent layers are provided on each lower surface of the watch glass and the dial, and an inner surface of a blind member;

[0023] FIG. 10 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal in the case that the watch glass is constructed by two glass plates and the luminescent layer is provided between the glass plates;

[0024] FIG. 11 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion when phosphorescent materials are mixed in the luminescent layer;

[0025] FIG. 12 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion when a laminated structure of luminescent layers is provided on a dial in a wrist watch to which a second embodiment according to the present invention is applied;

[0026] FIG. 13 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion when a luminescent layer in which a dot-like luminescent portion is arranged in dot-like in a wrist watch to which a third embodiment according to the present invention is applied;

[0027] FIG. 14 is a plan view showing a state that a light in the ultraviolet range is irradiated to the luminescent on the dial in FIG. 13;

[0028] FIG. 15 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion when the luminescent layer is provided on an upper surface of the dial which is a timepiece parts through an undercoat film;

[0029] FIG. 16 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion of an internal structure of a wrist watch to which a fourth embodiment according to the present invention is applied;

[0030] FIG. 17 is an enlarged plan view showing the wrist watch in FIG. 16;

[0031] FIG. 18A is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion of a structure that an ultraviolet lamp is disposed in a transparent blind member;

[0032] FIG. 18B is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion of a structure that the ultraviolet lamp is disposed in a space portion provided between the blind member and an inner surface of a wrist watch case and an ultraviolet ray is irradiated through a space between the blind portion and a dial;

[0033] FIG. 19 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion of a structure that the ultraviolet ray from the ultraviolet lamp is reflected in a reflecting surface provided on a lower surface of a watch glass;

[0034] FIG. 20 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion of an internal structure of a wrist watch to which a fifth embodiment according to the present invention is applied;

[0035] FIG. 21 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion of an internal structure of a wrist watch to which a sixth embodiment according to the present invention is applied;

[0036] FIG. 22 is a perspective view showing an appearance of a portable telephone to which a seventh embodiment according to the present invention is applied;

[0037] FIG. 23 is an enlarged cross sectional view taken on XXIII-XXIII in FIG. 22;

[0038] FIG. 24A is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion when luminescent materials are mixed in a watch glass or a protective glass;

[0039] FIG. 24B is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a principal portion when luminescent materials are mixed in a transparent blind member;

[0040] FIG. 25 is an enlarged front view showing a wrist watch to which an eighth embodiment according to the present invention is applied;

[0041] FIG. 26 is an enlarged cross sectional view taken on XXVI-XXVI in FIG. 25;

[0042] FIG. 27 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing a dismantled liquid crystal device in FIG. 26;

[0043] FIG. 28 is an enlarged cross sectional view showing an ultraviolet ray-reflecting film in a watch glass in FIG. 26; and

[0044] FIG. 29 is a cross sectional view showing a dimension of each portion in FIG. 26.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

[0045] [First Embodiment]

[0046] Hereinafter, a first embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a wrist watch will be explained with reference to FIGS. 1 to 7.

[0047] FIG. 1 is a side view showing the wrist watch, a portion of which is omitted. FIG. 2 is an enlarged plan view showing a wrist watch case which is the wrist watch in FIG. 1 without watch bands. FIG. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view showing a principal of an inner structure of the wrist watch case.

[0048] The wrist watch comprises a wrist watch case 1 as an apparatus case. As shown in FIG. 2, bezels 2 are provided on outer periphery in the upper portion of the wrist watch case 1. As shown in FIG. 3, a watch glass 3 is mounted on an aperture portion 1a provided in the center in the upper portion of the wrist watch case 1 via a packing 4. Further, in the inside of the wrist watch case 1, a dial 5 and a watch module 6 are contained. On the lower surface of the wrist watch case 1, a rear cover 7 is attached via a waterproof ring 8. Moreover, as shown in FIG. 1, watch bands 9 are attached to the twelve o'clock side and the six o'clock side of the wrist watch case 1.

[0049] The watch module 6 comprises at least an analog function between analog function and digital function. As shown in FIG. 3, a hand shaft 10 is projected to the upward of the dial 5, and hands 11, such as an hour hand, a minute hand and the like, are attached to the upper end portion of the projected hand shaft 10 so as to be moved. Further, on the inner peripheral surface of the wrist watch case 1, a blind member 12 is provided being in contact with the upper surface of the peripheral portion of the dial 5 and with the lower surface of the peripheral portion of the watch glass 3.

[0050] The dial 5 is a circular plate. A through hole 13 in which the hand shaft 10 is inserted is provided at the central portion of the dial 5. Time indices 14 are provided in the outer periphery of the upper surface of the dial 5, and the hands 11 are moved over the time indices 14 as shown in FIG. 5.

[0051] Incidentally, luminescent layers 15 are provided on the bezels 2, the watch glass 3, the dial 5, the hands 11, the blind member 12, and the watch band 9, which are the timepiece parts of the wrist watch, respectively. For example, as shown in FIG. 4, the luminescent layers 15 are provided on the outer peripheral portion in the upper surface of the watch glass 3 and on predetermined points in the center (for example, on mark portions) of the watch glass 3. Further, as shown in FIG. 5, the luminescent layers 15 are provided on predetermined points (for example, on mark portions) in the upper surface of the dial 5 and on the upper surface of the time indices 14. As shown in FIG. 6, the luminescent layers 15 are provided on the whole upper surface of the hands 11. Moreover, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the luminescent layers 15 are provided on the almost whole upper surface of each of the bezels 2 and the watch bands 9.

[0052] These luminescent layers 15 emit colored lights by reacting to lights in an ultraviolet range with wavelength between 350 and 420 nm (nanometer: nano is one billionth) or between 254 and 365 nm. The luminescent layers 15 are in a transparent state when the light in the ultraviolet range is not irradiated. As shown in FIG. 7, the layer thickness of the luminescent layers 15 varies in a wave shape. The luminescent layers 15 are applied to the upper surface of each of the timepiece parts (the dial 5 is shown in FIG. 7), and are covered with a transparent overcoat film 16. When a light in the ultraviolet range is irradiated in this state, a hue

is caused in a luminescent color in accordance with the layer thickness. Further, the luminescent color of these luminescent layers is based on green (yellow), blue, and red, and there are ten to thirteen kinds of color variation. In this case, all of the luminescent color of each luminescent layer in each timepiece parts may be the same color. However, in order to recognize time easily, it is desired that at least the luminescent color of each luminescent layer **15** of the dial **5** and the watch glass **3** is dissimilar to the luminescent color of the luminescent layers **15** of the hands **11**. For example, it is desired that the luminescent layers **15** of the hands **11** emits a light with a color similar to red and each luminescent layers **15** of the dial **5** and the watch glass **3** emits a light with a color similar to blue.

[0053] According to such a watch wrist, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, such as indoors or the like, the luminescent layers **15** provided on each timepiece parts, that is, on the bezels **2**, the watch glass **3**, the dial **5**, the hands **11**, the blind member **12**, and the watch bands **9**, respectively, are transparent. Therefore, the surface (material color) of each timepiece parts is not influenced by each luminescent layer **15**, so that the surface of each timepiece parts can just be seen through. Further, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is exposed, such as outdoors or the like, the transparent luminescent layers **15** react to the light in the ultraviolet range and emit colored lights. Therefore, each timepiece parts, that is, the bezels **2**, the watch glass **3**, the dial **5**, the hands **11**, the blind member **12**, and the watch bands **9** can be seen glittering, respectively.

[0054] At this time, time can be recognized easily by making the luminescent layers **15** of the hands **11** emit lights with a color dissimilar to each luminescent layer **15** of the dial **5** and the watch glass **3**, for example, by making the luminescent layers **15** of the hands **11** emit lights with a color similar to red, and by making each luminescent layer **15** of the dial **5** and the watch glass **3** emit a light with a color similar to blue. In particular, as shown in FIG. 7, since the layer thickness of each luminescent layer **15** varies in a wave shape, and a hue is caused in a luminescent color in accordance with the layer thickness, a hue of the luminescent color can be represented by each luminescent layer **15**. Thereby, a subtle representation, such as gradation or the like, becomes possible, and the one having high decoration effect can be obtained. In this case, since each luminescent layer **15** is protected by being covered with the transparent overcoat film **16**, durability of each luminescent layer **15** can be improved. Moreover, since the luminescent layers **15** do not influence the workpieces which become the timepiece parts, it is possible to select materials of each timepiece parts freely.

[0055] In addition, in the above-described first embodiment, the luminescent layer **15** is provided partially on the upper surface side of the dial **5**, and the luminescent layers **15** are provided wholly on the upper surface of the hands **11**, and the luminescent layer **15** is provided partially on the upper surface of the watch glass **3**. However, it is not limited to this. For example, as shown in FIG. 8A, the luminescent layer **15** may be provided on the whole upper surface of the dial **5**. Then, as shown in FIG. 8B, the luminescent layer **15** may be provided only on a portion of the hands **11**, and the luminescent layer **15** may be provided wholly on the upper surface of the watch glass **3**. In this case, each luminescent

layer **15** of the dial **5** and the watch glass **3** may also emit a light dissimilar to the luminescent layers **15** of the hands **11**. Even though it is made in such a construction, it has the same operation and effect as the first embodiment.

[0056] Further, in the above-described first embodiment, the luminescent layers **15** are provided on each upper surface of the watch glass **3** and the dial **5**, and on the surface of the blind member **12**, respectively. However, it is not limited to this. For example, as shown in FIG. 9, the luminescent layers **15** may be provided on the lower surface of the watch glass **3**, and on the lower surface of the dial **5** if it is transparent. Further, the luminescent layer **15** may be provided on the inner surface of the blind member **12** if it is transparent. Moreover, as shown in FIG. 10, when the watch glass **3** has a structure that two glass plates **3a** and **3b** are stuck together, the luminescent layer **15** may be sandwiched between the two glass plates **3a** and **3b**. In either of such a structure, the same operation and effect as the first embodiment can also be obtained.

[0057] Moreover, in the above-described first embodiment, although the case that each luminescent layer **15** is formed by changing its layer thickness in a wave shape is mentioned, it is not limited to this. For example, it may be formed by changing the layer thickness in a steps shape. Further, as shown in FIG. 11, phosphorescent materials **17** may be mixed into the luminescent layers **15**. Thus, when the phosphorescent materials **17** are mixed, the phosphorescent materials **17** save energy from the lights emitted from the luminescent layers **15**. Then, since the phosphorescent materials **17** emit lights as afterglow after the light in the ultraviolet range is irradiated, it can have an afterglow function, and thereby, the one having high decoration property can also be obtained.

[0058] [Second Embodiment]

[0059] Next, a second embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a wrist watch will be explained with reference to FIG. 12. The same reference numerals are attached to the same elements as the first embodiment and each of its modified examples shown in FIGS. 1 to 11 in order to explain the second embodiment.

[0060] The wrist watch has a structure that a transparent luminescent layer **20** having a laminated structure is provided on the upper surface of the dial **5**. The other structures of the wrist watch is approximately the same as those of the first embodiment.

[0061] That is, the transparent luminescent layer **20** has a structure that a first to third luminescent films **21** to **23** which emit light with color dissimilar to each other by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range are laminated. The transparent luminescent layer **20** is provided on predetermined points (for example, in mark portions) and/or on the upper surface of the time indices **14**, in the upper surface of a dial **5**.

[0062] In this case, the first to third luminescent films **21** to **23** emit lights with dissimilar colors by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range (with a wavelength between 350 and 420 nm), respectively, and are in a transparent state when the light in the ultraviolet range is not irradiated. The luminescent colors of those films **21** to **23** are based on green (yellow), blue, and red, and there are ten to thirteen kinds of color variations, respectively. For example, the first lumi-

nescent film 21 emits a light with a color similar to green (yellow), the second luminescent film 22 emits a light with a color similar to blue, and the third luminescent film 23 emits a light with a color similar to red. Thereby, the whole of the luminescent layer 20 emits a luminescent color (a mixed color) in which each luminescent color of the first to third luminescent films 21 to 23 is mixed. In this case, the luminescent layer 20 is also covered with the transparent overcoat film 16.

[0063] According to such a wrist watch, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, such as indoors or the like, since the luminescent layer 20 provided on the dial 5 is transparent, the surface (material color) of the dial 5 is not influenced by the luminescent layer 20, so that the surface of the dial 5 can be seen though. Further, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is exposed, such as outdoors or the like, since the first to third luminescent films 21 to 23 emit lights with colors dissimilar to each other by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range, respectively, and these dissimilar luminescent colors are mixed, the whole luminescent layer 20 can emit a light in a subtle tint. Thereby, the predetermined points of the dial 5 can be seen glittering in a subtle tint.

[0064] At this time, the reactions of the first to third luminescent films 21 to 23 are different from each other in accordance with the wavelength or the optical intensity of the light in the ultraviolet range, and the brightness of each luminescent color of the first to third luminescent films 21 to 23 is changed in accordance with this difference in reaction. Therefore, the mixed color of the whole luminescent layer 20 is also changed subtly in accordance with the wavelength or the optical intensity of the light in the ultraviolet range. Since the luminescent color of the whole luminescent layer 20 is changed subtly in accordance with the wavelength or the optical intensity of the light in the ultraviolet range, subtle changes in color of the whole luminescent layer 20 can be represented, and thereby, the one having high decoration effect can be obtained.

[0065] In addition, in the above-described second embodiment, although the luminescent layer 20 has three-layer structure, it is not limited to this. It may have two-layer structure, or four-or-more-layer structure.

[0066] Further, in the above-described second embodiment, although the luminescent layer 20 is provided on the dial 5, it is not limited to this. It may be provided on each timepiece parts, such as bezels 2, a watch glass 3, hands 11, a blind member 12, and e watch bands 9 or the like, in the same way as the first embodiment. In this case, it is also desired that the luminescent color (the mixed color) of the luminescent layers 20 of the hands 11 is dissimilar to the luminescent color (the mixed color) of each luminescent layer 20 of the dial 5 and the watch glass 3.

[0067] Moreover, also in the above-described second embodiment, phosphorescent materials 17 may be mixed into the luminescent layer 20 in the same way as the modified example of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 11. Thus, when the phosphorescent materials 17 are mixed, the phosphorescent materials 17 save energy from the light emitted from the luminescent layer 20. Then, since the phosphorescent materials 17 emit lights as afterglow after the light in the ultraviolet range is irradiated, it can have an afterglow function, and thereby, the one having high decoration property can also be obtained.

[0068] [Third Embodiment]

[0069] Next, a third embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a wrist watch will be explained with reference to FIGS. 13 and 14. In this case, the same reference numerals are also attached to the same elements as the first embodiment and each of its modified examples shown in FIGS. 1 to 11 in order to explain the third embodiment.

[0070] The wrist watch has a structure that a transparent luminescent layer 25 in which dot-like luminescent portions 26 are arranged is provided on the upper surface of a dial 5. The other structures of the wrist watch is approximately the same as those of the first embodiment.

[0071] That is, the transparent luminescent layer 25 has a structure that numbers of dot-like luminescent portions 26 are arranged in dot-like by printing.

[0072] In this case, the dot-like luminescent portions 26 emit lights with dissimilar colors by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range (with a wavelength between 350 and 420 nm), and are in a transparent state when the light in the ultraviolet range is not irradiated. The luminescent color of each dot-like luminescent portion 26 is based on green (yellow), blue, and red, and there are ten to thirteen kinds of color variations. Then, these dot-like luminescent portions 26 are arranged so that a predetermined figure, for example, a figure of a whale as shown FIG. 14, can be represented in color by selecting the luminescent color appropriately. In this case, each dot-like luminescent portion 26 which is the luminescent layer 25 is covered with a transparent overcoat film 16.

[0073] According to such a wrist watch, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, such as indoors or the like, since each dot-like luminescent portion 26 of the luminescent layer 25 provided on the dial 5 is transparent, the surface (material color) of the dial 5 is not influenced by the luminescent layer 25, so that the surface of the dial 5 can be just seen through. Further, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is exposed, such as outdoors or the like, each dot-like luminescent portion 26 of the luminescent layer 25 reacts to the light in the ultraviolet range and emits a light with selected dissimilar color. Therefore, the figure of the whale as shown in FIG. 14 can be represented in color, and thereby, the one having high decoration effect can be obtained.

[0074] In addition, in the above-described third embodiment, although the luminescent layer 25 is provided on the dial 5, it is not limited to this. It may be provided on each timepiece parts, such as bezels 2, a watch glass 3, hands 11, a blind member 12, and watch bands 9 or the like, in the same way as the first embodiment and its modified examples.

[0075] Further, also in the above-described third embodiment, phosphorescent materials 17 may be mixed into each dot-like luminescent portion 26 of the luminescent layer 25 in the same way as the modified example of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 11. Thus, when the phosphorescent materials 17 are mixed, the phosphorescent materials 17 in each dot-like luminescent portion 26 save energy from the light emitted from each dot-like luminescent portion 26. Then, since the phosphorescent materials 17 emit lights as afterglow after the light in the ultraviolet range is irradiated,

it can have an afterglow function, and thereby, the one having high decoration property can also be obtained.

[0076] Further, in the above-described first to third embodiments, although the case that each luminescent layer 15, 20 and 25 is provided directly on the surface of the timepiece parts is mentioned, it is not limited to this. For example, as shown in **FIG. 15**, an undercoat film 27 as a primer may be provided on the upper surface of the dial 5 which is a timepiece parts, and each luminescent layer 15, 20 and 25 may be provided on the upper surface of the undercoat film 27. If it is made in such a construction, since the undercoat film 27 achieves a primer function, corrosion resistance and adhesive property can be improved. Therefore, each luminescent layer 15, 20 and 25 can be provided certainly even though the dial 5 is made of metal or of synthetic resin. In this case, although it is not shown in the figure, it is desired that each luminescent layer 15, 20 and 25 is covered with the overcoat film 16.

[0077] [Fourth Embodiment]

[0078] Next, a fourth embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a wrist watch will be explained with reference to **FIGS. 16 and 17**. In this case, the same reference numerals are also attached to the same elements as the first embodiment and each of its modified examples shown in **FIGS. 1 to 11** in order to explain the fourth embodiment.

[0079] As shown in **FIGS. 16 and 17**, the wrist watch has a structure that an ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 for emitting an ultraviolet ray into the wrist watch case 1 are provided. The other structures of the wrist watch is approximately the same as those of the first embodiment.

[0080] That is, the ultraviolet ray-emitting element 30 comprises a light-emitting element, such as an ultraviolet lamp (which is called a black light), an ultraviolet ray-emitting diode (LED) or the like, for emitting an ultraviolet ray whose wavelength is in the vicinity of 365 nm or between 254 and 365 nm. The ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are formed as an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion.

[0081] The ultraviolet ray-emitting element 30 is disposed in a concave portion 31 which is a space portion provided in each upper portion in the twelve o'clock side and the six o'clock side of the blind member 12. A blind member 12 is a frame-like member which also comprises a function as a protect member or a cushion member. The ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 irradiate the emitted ultraviolet ray to a dial 5 and hands 11 from obliquely upward of them. The above-mentioned blind member 12, which is a frame-like member, is disposed between the module 6 and the watch case 1, which is an apparatus case, corresponding to the peripheral portion of the aperture portion 1a.

[0082] Each of the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 is disposed in the concave portion 31 formed in the blind member 12, which also comprises a function as a protect member or a cushion member in the wrist watch case 1. Therefore, even though an exterior shock from the watch glass 3 direction is given, these ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are protected or cushioned from the shock by a protective action or a cushioning action of the blind member 12, which also comprises a function as a protect member or a cushion member. In addition, in this example, cushioning

materials 4a and 4b are disposed on both upper surface and side surface of the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30. Therefore, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 can be further protected from the shock from the outside.

[0083] In addition, in this example, since switches and the like are provided in the three o'clock side and the nine o'clock side, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are provided in two portions where the switches and the like are not provided, which are the twelve o'clock side and the six o'clock side of the blind member 12. However, when the switches and the like are not provided in the three o'clock side and the nine o'clock side, these ultraviolet ray-emitting elements may be provided in the three o'clock side and the nine o'clock side.

[0084] In this case, the concave portion 31 of the blind member 12 is located between the lower surface of the watch glass 3 and the upper portion of the blind member 12. Thereby, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are disposed more upward than the dial 5 and the hands 11. Further, on each upper surface of the dial 5 and the hands 11, the luminescent layers 15, which emit colored lights by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range, are provided in the same way as the first embodiment. In this case, the luminescent layer 15 of the dial 5 also emits a light dissimilar to the luminescent layers 15 of the hands 11. Further, as shown in **FIG. 7**, these luminescent layers 15 are formed so as to change their layer thickness in a wave shape. Thereby, a hue is caused in the luminescent color in accordance with the layer thickness when the light in the ultraviolet range is irradiated. As shown in **FIG. 15**, these luminescent layers 15 may be provided on the flat upper surface of the dial 5.

[0085] According to such a wrist watch, as the same as the first embodiment, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, such as indoors or the like, each surface of the dial 5 and the hands 11 can be seen through the transparent luminescent layers 15. Further, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is exposed, such as outdoors or the like, each luminescent layer 15 of the dial 5 and the hands 11 can be seen glittering. In particular, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, such as indoors or the like, when the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are turned on so as to generate an ultraviolet ray, each luminescent layer 15 of the dial 5 and the hands 11 emits a colored light by reacting to the ultraviolet ray. Therefore, each luminescent layer 15 of the dial 5 and the hands 11 can emit the light compulsorily, so that it is possible to emit lights freely from the luminescent layers 15 in a desired place. Thus, when each luminescent layer 15 emits a light, the luminescent layer 15 of the dial 5 emits a light with a color dissimilar to the luminescent layers 15 of the hands 11, as the same as the first embodiment. Therefore, time can be recognized even in a dark place. Moreover, since the layer thickness of each luminescent layer 15 is changed in a wave shape, and a hue is caused in luminescent color in accordance with the layer thickness, a hue in the luminescent color by each luminescent layer 15 can be represented. Thereby, the one having high decoration effect can be obtained.

[0086] Further, in this wrist watch, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are provided in the blind member 12 disposed between the dial 5 and the watch glass 3 by corresponding to the peripheral portion of the watch glass 3.

Therefore, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** do not obstruct the dial **5** and the hands **11**, and the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** can be protected by the blind member **12** so as not to be broken by receiving a shock or the like. Further, an ultraviolet ray can be irradiated well between the dial **5** and the watch glass **3** from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30**. Thereby, the ultraviolet ray can be irradiated certainly and well to the luminescent layers **15**, so that the luminescent layers **15** can emit lights sufficiently. In this case, since the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** are provided close to the lower surface of the watch glass **3** in the upper portion of the blind member **12**, the ultraviolet ray can be irradiated still better between the dial **5** and the watch glass **3**.

[0087] In addition, in the above-described fourth embodiment, although the luminescent layers **15** are provided on the dial **5** and the watch glass **3**, it is not limited to this. The luminescent layer **15** may be provided on each timepiece parts, such as bezels **2**, the watch glass **3**, hands **11**, the blind member **12**, and watch bands **9** or the like, in the same way as the first embodiment and its modified examples.

[0088] Further, in the above-described fourth embodiment, although each of the luminescent layers **15** has a structure that the layer thickness is changed in a wave shape, it is not limited to this. For example, it may be the luminescent layer **20** in which a plurality of luminescent films **21** to **23** are laminated, as in the second embodiment, or it may be the luminescent layer **25** in which the dot-like luminescent portions **26** are arranged in dot-like, as in the third embodiment.

[0089] In this case, phosphorescent materials **17** may also be mixed into each luminescent layer **15**, **20** and **25** in the same way as the modified example of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 11, and it may have an afterglow function. Accordingly, time interval for making the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** emit lights in a constant interval can be made long, and reduction of power consumption can be attempted.

[0090] Further, in the above-described fourth embodiment, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** are provided in two portions, which are in the twelve o'clock side and in the six o'clock side of the blind member **12**. However, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** may be provided in three or more portions at unequal intervals or at equal intervals.

[0091] Moreover, in the above-described fourth embodiment, although the case that the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** are disposed at the upper portion of the blind member **12** is mentioned, it is not limited to this. For example, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** may be disposed in the blind member **12**, as shown in FIGS. 18A and 18B.

[0092] That is, as shown in the modified example in FIG. 18A, the blind member **12** may be formed with a transparent material, and the concave portion **32** may be provided in the inside of the blind member **12**, the lower side of the concave portion **32** being opened. Then, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** may be disposed in the concave portion **32** via a cutout portion **5a** of the dial **5**, and an ultraviolet ray generated by the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** may be transmitted through the blind member **12** and irradiated in

the upper side of the dial **5**. Further, as shown in the modified example in FIG. 18B, a space portion **33** may be provided between the blind member **12** and the inner surface of the wrist watch case **1**, and a space **S** may be provided between the lower end portion of the blind member **12** and the upper surface of the dial **5**. Then, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** may be disposed in the space portion **33** via the cutout portion **5a** of the dial **5**, and the ultraviolet ray generated by the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** may be irradiated to the upper side of the dial **5** through the space **S** between the blind member **12** and the dial **5**. In either of the structures, not only the same operation and effect as the fourth embodiment can be obtained, but also the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** can be protected certainly by each blind member **12**, particularly.

[0093] Moreover, in the above-described fourth embodiment and each modified example, although the ultraviolet ray generated by the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** are irradiated directly to the dial **5** or the hands **11**, it is not limited to this. For example, as shown in FIG. 19, a reflection portion **34** may be provided on the lower surface of the watch glass **3** located in the direction which the ultraviolet ray progresses, and the ultraviolet ray from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** may be reflected in the reflection portion **34** and irradiated to the dial **5** or the hands **11**. According to such a structure, since the ultraviolet ray may be reflected in the reflection portion **34**, the ultraviolet ray from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** can be irradiated efficiently to the dial **5** or the hands **11**.

[0094] [Fifth Embodiment]

[0095] Next, a fifth embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a wrist watch will be explained with reference to FIG. 20. In this case, the same reference numerals are also attached to the same elements as the first embodiment and each of its modified examples shown in FIGS. 1 to 11 in order to explain the fifth embodiment.

[0096] The wrist watch has a structure that a watch module **40** comprises a digital function. The other structures of the wrist watch is approximately the same as those in the first embodiment.

[0097] That is, the watch module **40** comprises a reflective liquid crystal display device **41** for displaying information, such as time or the like. The watch module **40** is contained in a wrist watch case **1** via a blind member **12**, as the same as the first embodiment.

[0098] The blind member **12** is provided on the inner peripheral surface of the wrist watch case **1** in a state that the upper surface of the peripheral portion of the liquid crystal display device **41** is in contact with the lower surface of the peripheral portion of the watch glass **3**.

[0099] As shown in FIG. 20, a liquid crystal (not shown) is enclosed between a pair of transparent electrode printed circuit boards (PCBs) **42** and **43** which are disposed up and down. An ultraviolet ray transmissive upper polarizing plate **44** is provided on the upper surface of the electrode PCB **42** in the upper side, and an ultraviolet ray transmissive lower polarizing plate **45** is provided on the lower surface of the electrode PCB **43** in the lower side. Then, the transparent luminescent layer **15** is provided on the whole lower surface of the lower polarizing plate **45**, and a reflector **46** is provided on the lower surface of the luminescent layer **15**.

Thus, the liquid crystal display device 41 has a reflective structure. In this case, each of the up-and-down polarizing plates 44 and 45 has a structure for transmitting at least a light in the visible range and a light in the ultraviolet range. That is, in a general polarizing plate, an ultraviolet ray-cutting treatment is performed, however, each of the polarizing plates 44 and 45 in the embodiment has a structure that the ultraviolet ray-cutting treatment is not performed.

[0100] Further, the luminescent layer 15 has the same structure as the first embodiment shown in FIG. 7. That is, it reacts to a light in the ultraviolet range (with a wavelength between 350 and 420 nm) and emits a colored light, and is in a transparent state when a light in the ultraviolet range is not irradiated. As shown in FIG. 7, the luminescent layer 15 is formed such that the layer thickness thereof is changed in a wave shape. When the light in the ultraviolet range is irradiated, a hue is caused in a luminescent color in accordance with the change in the layer thickness.

[0101] Moreover, as the same as the fourth embodiment, ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 for emitting a light in the ultraviolet range are provided in the wrist watch case 1. That is, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are disposed in a concave portion 31 provided on the upper portion in each of the twelve o'clock side and the six o'clock side of the blind member 12 in the wrist watch case 1. The emitted ultraviolet ray is irradiated to the upper surface of the liquid crystal display device 41 from obliquely upward of it.

[0102] According to such a wrist watch, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, such as indoors or the like, the external lights inputted in the liquid crystal display device 41 are transmitted through the upper polarizing plate 44, a pair of the transparent electrode PCBs 42 and 43, and the lower polarizing plate 45. Then, the rear surface side of the liquid crystal display device 41 can be illuminated by the transmitted external lights. Thereby, information, such as time or the like, can be displayed on the liquid crystal display device 41. Further, in a place where the external lights including a light in the ultraviolet range are exposed, such as outdoors or the like, the information, such as time or the like, displayed on the liquid crystal display device 41 can be seen by the lights other than in the ultraviolet range, that is, the lights in the visible range. Moreover, since the upper polarizing plate 44 and the lower polarizing plate 45 are ultraviolet ray transmissive, the light in the ultraviolet range included in the external lights is irradiated to the luminescent layer 15, and the luminescent layer 15 emits a colored light, so that information displayed in the liquid crystal display device 41 can be seen by making the emitted colored light the background. At this time, since the layer thickness of the luminescent layer 15 is changed in a wave shape, and a hue is caused in the luminescent color in accordance with the layer thickness, a hue of the luminescent color can be represented by the luminescent layer 15. Thereby, the one having a high decoration effect can be obtained.

[0103] Further, in this wrist watch, when an ultraviolet ray is generated by turning on the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 in a dark place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, as the same as described above, since the upper polarizing plate 44 and the lower polarizing plate 45 are ultraviolet ray transmissive, the light in the ultraviolet range transmits through the upper polarizing plate 44, a pair

of the transparent electrode PCBs 42 and 43, and the lower polarizing plate 45, and emitted to the luminescent layer 15. Then, the luminescent layer 15 emits a colored light by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range. Therefore, the luminescent layer 15 can compulsorily emit a light, and thereby, it is possible to emit lights freely from the luminescent layers 15 in a desired place. Since the luminescent layer 15 functions as a backlight, information displayed in the liquid crystal display device 41 can be seen by the emitted colored light of the luminescent layer 15 even though it is a dark place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed.

[0104] Thus, according to the wrist watch, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are provided in the blind member 12 disposed between the liquid crystal display device 41 and the watch glass 3 by corresponding to the peripheral portion of the watch glass' 3. Therefore, as the same as the fourth embodiment, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 do not obstruct the display in the liquid crystal display device 41, and moreover, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 can be protected by the blind member 12 so as not to be broken by receiving a shock or the like. Further, an ultraviolet ray can be irradiated well between the liquid crystal display device 41 and the watch glass 3 from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30. Thereby, the light in the ultraviolet range can be irradiated to the luminescent layer 15, so that the luminescent layer 15 can emit a light well.

[0105] In addition, in the above-described fifth embodiment, although the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are provided in two portions, which are the twelve o'clock side and the six o'clock side of the blind member 12, it is not limited to this. For example, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 may be provided in three or more portions at equivalent intervals. Further, it is not necessary to dispose the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 always in the upper portion of the blind member 12. As in the modified example of the fourth embodiment shown in FIG. 18A, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 may be disposed in a concave portion 32 provided in the transparent blind member 12, and the ultraviolet ray may be irradiated to the upper surface side of the liquid crystal display device 41 through this blind member 12. Further, as in the modified example of the fourth embodiment shown in FIG. 18B, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 may be disposed in a space portion 33 between the blind member 12 and the inner surface of the wrist watch case 1, and the ultraviolet ray may be irradiated to the upper surface side of the liquid crystal display device 41 through a space S between the blind member 12 and the liquid crystal display device 41. Even though it has such a structure, not only the same operation and effect as in the fifth embodiment can be obtained, but also the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 can be protected certainly by each blind member 12, particularly.

[0106] Further, in the above-described fifth embodiment, although the layer thickness of the luminescent layer 15 is changed in a wave shape, it is not limited to this. For example, as shown in the second embodiment, it may be a luminescent layer 20 in which a plurality of luminescent films 21 to 23 are laminated, or as shown in the third embodiment, it may be a luminescent layer 25 in which dot-like luminescent portions 26 are arranged in dot-like. In this case, as the same as the modified example of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 11, phosphorescent materials 17

may also be mixed in the luminescent layers **15**, **20** and **25**, and it may have an afterglow function by these phosphorescent materials **17** in each luminescent layer **15**, **20** and **25**. Thereby, time interval of the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** for emitting lights in a constant interval can be made long, and reduction of power consumption can be attempted.

[0107] Further, in the above-described fifth embodiment and its modified examples, although the luminescent layers **15**, **20** and **25** are provided on the lower surface of the lower polarization plate **45** of the liquid crystal display device **41**, it is not limited to this. The luminescent layers **15**, **20** and **25** may be provided on the upper surface of the liquid crystal display device **41**. In this case, the luminescent layers **15**, **20** and **25** may be provided partially to the portions not to obstruct the information, such as time or the like, displayed in the liquid crystal display device **41**.

[0108] Moreover, in the above-described fifth embodiment, although the luminescent layers **15**, **20** and **25** are provided on the liquid crystal display device **41**, it is not limited to this. The luminescent layers **15**, **20** and **25** may be provided on each timepiece parts, such as bezels **2**, a the watch glass **3**, the blind member **12**, watch bands **9** and the like, as the same as the first embodiment and its modified examples.

[0109] [Sixth Embodiment]

[0110] Next, a sixth embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a wrist watch will be explained with reference to FIG. 21. In this case, the same reference numerals are attached to the same elements as the fifth embodiment shown in FIG. 17 and each of its modified examples in order to explain the sixth embodiment.

[0111] The wrist watch has a structure that a watch module **40** comprises a transmissive liquid crystal display device **50** and an ultraviolet ray-emitting device **51** is disposed under the liquid crystal display device **50**. The other structures of the wrist watch is approximately the same as those in the fifth embodiment.

[0112] That is, as the same as in the fifth embodiment, in the liquid crystal display device **50**, a liquid crystal (not shown) is enclosed between a pair of transparent electrode printed circuit boards (PCBs) **42** and **43** which are disposed up and down. An upper polarizing plate **44** is provided on the upper surface of the electrode PCB **42** in the upper side, and a lower polarizing plate **45** is provided on the lower surface of the electrode PCB **43** in the lower side. Then, a transparent luminescent layer **15** is provided on the whole lower surface of the lower polarizing plate **45**. In this case, as the same as the first embodiment, the luminescent layer **15** emits a colored light by reacting to an ultraviolet ray, and its layer thickness is changed in a wave shape.

[0113] Further, the ultraviolet ray-emitting device **51** comprises a diffuser **52** corresponding to the lower surface of the liquid crystal display device **50**, and an ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** disposed under the diffuser **52**. An ultraviolet ray caused by the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** is diffused in the diffuser **52** and irradiated approximately uniformly to the luminescent layer **15** on the lower surface of the liquid crystal display device **50**.

[0114] According to such a wrist watch, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is exposed, such as outdoors

or the like, the luminescent layer **15** provided on the lower surface of the liquid crystal display device **50** emits a colored light and functions as a backlight, so that information displayed in the liquid crystal display device **50** can be seen by making the emitted colored light the background. Further, in a dark place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, such as indoors or the like, when an ultraviolet ray is generated by turning on the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** in the ultraviolet ray-emitting device **51**, the ultraviolet ray is diffused in the diffuser **52** and irradiated approximately uniformly to the luminescent layer **15** on the lower surface of the liquid crystal display device **50**. Thereby, the luminescent layer **15** reacts to the irradiated ultraviolet ray and emits a colored light, so that the luminescent layer **15** functions as a backlight even in a dark place, and information displayed in the liquid crystal display device **50** can be seen by making the emitted colored light the background.

[0115] Thus, in this wrist watch, since the luminescent layer **15** can emit compulsorily a light by turning on the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** in the ultraviolet ray-emitting device **51**, the information displayed in the liquid crystal display device **50** can be seen by making the luminescent layer **15** emit a light freely in a desired place. Further, when the luminescent layer **15** emits a light, since the layer thickness of the luminescent layer **15** is changed in a wave shape, and a hue is caused in a luminescent color in accordance with its layer thickness, the hue of the luminescent color can be represented by the luminescent layer **15**. Thereby, the one having high decoration effect can be obtained.

[0116] In addition, although the ultraviolet ray-emitting device **51** in the above-described sixth embodiment has a structure that the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** is provided under the diffuser **52**, it is not limited to this. A light guiding plate may be disposed on the lower surface of the liquid crystal display device **50**, and the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** may be disposed in the outer peripheral portion of the light guiding plate. Then, an ultraviolet ray from the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** may be guided by the light guiding plate and irradiated approximately uniformly to the lower surface of the liquid crystal display device **50** from the upper surface of the light guiding plate.

[0117] Further, in the above-described sixth embodiment, although the luminescent layer **15** is provided on the whole lower surface of the liquid crystal display device **50**, it is not limited to this. For example, the luminescent layer **15** may be provided partially in a portion not to obstruct information, such as time or the like, displayed in the liquid crystal display device **50**. Further, the luminescent layer **15** may be provided on the upper surface of the liquid crystal display device **50** if the wrist watch has a structure comprising a backlight device of the liquid crystal display device **50** besides the ultraviolet ray-emitting device **51**.

[0118] Moreover, in the above-described sixth embodiment, although the layer thickness of the luminescent layer **15** is changed in a wave shape, it is not limited to this. For example, as shown in the second embodiment, it may be a luminescent layer **20** in which a plurality of luminescent films **21** to **23** are laminated, or as shown in the third embodiment, it may be a luminescent layer **25** in which dot-like luminescent portions **26** are arranged in dot-like. In

this case, as the same as the modified example of the first embodiment shown in **FIG. 11**, phosphorescent materials **17** may also be mixed in the luminescent layers **15**, **20** and **25**, and it may have an afterglow function by these phosphorescent materials **17** in each luminescent layer **15**, **20** and **25**. Thereby, time interval of the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** for emitting lights in a constant interval can be made long, and reduction of power consumption can be attempted.

[0119] Further, in the above-described fourth to sixth embodiment and those modified examples, a light in the ultraviolet range included in an external light is inputted via the watch glass **3**. However, in order to prevent the light from being inputted, an ultraviolet ray-reflecting film for reflecting the light in the ultraviolet range may be provided on the upper surface of the watch glass **3**. Thereby, since the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film on the watch glass **3** reflects the light in the ultraviolet range from the outside, each luminescent layer **15**, **20** and **25** in the wrist watch case **1** does not emit a light by reacting to the external light. The luminescent layers **15**, **20** and **25** can emit colored lights by reacting to the ultraviolet ray only from the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30**, and moreover, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film reflects the ultraviolet ray from the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** in the wrist watch case **1**. Therefore, the ultraviolet ray can be irradiated efficiently to the luminescent layers **15**, **20** and **25**.

[0120] [Seventh Embodiment]

[0121] Next, a seventh embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a portable telephone will be explained with reference to **FIGS. 22 and 23**. In this case, the same reference numerals are also attached to the same elements as the fifth embodiment shown in **FIG. 20** and each of its modified examples in order to explain the seventh embodiment.

[0122] **FIG. 22** is a perspective view showing an appearance of the portable telephone. **FIG. 23** is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken on line XXIII-XXIII in **FIG. 22**. As shown in **FIG. 22**, the portable telephone comprises an apparatus case **60** made of synthetic resin, and the apparatus case **60** has a structure that an upper case **61** is connected to a lower case **62**.

[0123] On the upper surface of the apparatus case **60**, that is, the upper surface of the upper case **61**, a protective glass **63** is mounted on an opening portion provided in the upper portion side, and various key buttons **64** which are necessary for a telephone function are provided. Further, on the side surface in the upper portion side of the apparatus case **60**, an antenna **65** is attached. The antenna **65** can be pulled out and pushed into the apparatus case **60**. Moreover, as shown in **FIG. 23**, in the inside of the apparatus case **60**, a module **66** for a telephone is contained. The module **66** comprises various parts that are necessary for a telephone function, such as a liquid crystal display device **41** and the like. The liquid crystal display device **41** has the same structure as that of the fifth embodiment shown in **FIG. 20**. It is disposed by corresponding to the lower side of the protective glass **63** through a blind member **67**, which is a frame-like member or a frame-like portion.

[0124] That is, as shown in **FIG. 23**, polarization plates **44** and **45** are provided on the upper and lower surfaces of a pair

of transparent PCBs **42** and **43**, respectively. A luminescent layer **15** which emits a colored light by reacting to a light in the ultraviolet range is provided on the whole lower surface of the lower polarization plate **45**. Then, a reflector **46** is provided on the lower surface of the luminescent layer **15**. Thus, the liquid crystal display device **41** is formed. The layer thickness of the luminescent layer **15** is changed in a wave shape, as the same as the first embodiment. The blind member **67** has a cushion function, and is provided on the inner surface of the apparatus case **60** in a state being in contact with the upper surface of the peripheral portion of the liquid crystal display device **41**. In the blind member **67**, concave portions **68** are provided by facing each other. In these concave portions **68**, ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** for generating ultraviolet ray are disposed, respectively. The ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** irradiate the generated an ultraviolet ray from obliquely upward to the upper surface of the liquid crystal display device **41**.

[0125] According to such a portable telephone, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, such as indoors or the like, the external lights inputted in the liquid crystal display device **41** are transmitted through the upper polarizing plate **44**, a pair of the transparent electrode PCBs **42** and **43**, and the lower polarizing plate **45**. Then, the rear surface side of the liquid crystal display device **41** can be illuminated by the transmitted external lights. Thereby, information, such as time or the like, can be displayed on the liquid crystal display device **41**. Further, in a place where a light in the ultraviolet range is exposed, such as outdoors or the like, the luminescent layer **15** provided on the lower surface of the liquid crystal display device **41** emits a colored light, so that information displayed in the liquid crystal display device **41** can be seen by making the emitted colored light the background. Thus, when the luminescent layer **15** emits a light, since the layer thickness of the luminescent layer **15** is changed in a wave shape, and a hue is caused in the luminescent color in accordance with the layer thickness, a hue of the luminescent color can be represented by the luminescent layer **15**. Thereby, the one having high decoration effect can be obtained.

[0126] Further, in this portable telephone, when an ultraviolet ray is generated by turning on the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** in a dark place where a light in the ultraviolet range is hardly exposed, the luminescent layer **15** emits a colored light by reacting to the ultraviolet ray. Therefore, each luminescent layer **15** can compulsorily emit a light, so that it is possible to emit lights freely from the luminescent layers **15** in a desired place. Since the luminescent layer **15** functions as a backlight, information displayed in the liquid crystal display device **41** can be seen by the emitted colored light of the luminescent layer **15**.

[0127] Thus, according to the portable telephone, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** are provided in the blind member **67** disposed between the liquid crystal display device **41** and the protective glass **63** by corresponding to the peripheral portion of the protective glass **63**. Therefore, as the same as the fifth embodiment, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** do not obstruct the display in the liquid crystal display device **41**, and moreover, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **30** can be protected by the blind member **67** so as not to be broken by receiving a shock or the like. Further, an ultraviolet ray can be irradiated well between the liquid crystal display device **41** and the protec-

tive glass 63 from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30. Thereby, the ultraviolet ray can be irradiated certainly and well to the luminescent layer 15, so that the luminescent layer 15 can emit a light sufficiently.

[0128] In addition, in the above-described seventh embodiment, although the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 are provided in two facing portions of the blind member 67, it is not limited to this. The ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 may be provided in three or more portions at equivalent intervals. Further, it is not necessary to dispose the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 always in the upper portion of the blind member 67. As in the modified example of the fifth embodiment shown in FIG. 18A, concave portions 32 may be provided in the transparent blind member 67, and the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 may be disposed in the concave portions 32. Further, as in the modified example of the fifth embodiment shown in FIG. 18B, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 may be disposed in the space portion 33 between the blind member 67 and the inner surface of the apparatus case 60. Even though it has such a structure, not only the same operation and effect as in the seventh embodiment can be obtained, but also the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 can be protected certainly by each blind member 67, particularly.

[0129] Further, in the above-described seventh embodiment, although the luminescent layer 15 is provided on the whole lower surface of the liquid crystal display device 41, it is not limited to this. It may be provided partially so as not to obstruct information, such as time or the like, displayed in the liquid crystal display device 41. Further, it is not necessary to provide the luminescent layer 15 on the lower surface of the liquid crystal display device 41. The luminescent layer 15 may be provided on the upper surface of the liquid crystal display device 41.

[0130] Further, in the above-described seventh embodiment, although the layer thickness of the luminescent layer 15 is changed in a wave shape, it is not limited to this. For example, as shown in the second embodiment, it may be a luminescent layer 20 in which a plurality of luminescent films 21 to 23 are laminated, or as shown in the third embodiment, it may be a luminescent layer 25 in which dot-like luminescent portions 26 are arranged in dot-like. In this case, as the same as the modified example of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 11, phosphorescent materials 17 may also be mixed in the luminescent layers 15, 20 and 25, and it may have an afterglow function by these phosphorescent materials 17 in each luminescent layer 15, 20 and 25. Thereby, time interval of the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 30 for emitting lights in a constant interval can be made long, and reduction of power consumption can be attempted.

[0131] Further, in the above-described seventh embodiment and its modified examples, although the case that the liquid crystal display device 41 is reflective is explained, it is not limited to this. A transmissive liquid crystal display device 50, which is the same as that in the sixth embodiment shown in FIG. 21, may be used. In this case, an ultraviolet ray-emitting device 51 comprising a diffuser 52 and an ultraviolet ray-emitting element 30 may be provided under the liquid crystal display device 50. Further, it is not necessary that the luminescent layers 15, 20 and 25 always emit lights by using the ultraviolet ray-emitting element 30.

The luminescent layers 15, 20 and 25 may emit lights only by a light in the ultraviolet range included in an external light.

[0132] Further, although in the above-described seventh embodiment, the luminescent layers 15, 20 and 25 are provided on the liquid crystal display device 41, it is not limited to this. The luminescent layers 15, 20 and 25 may be provided on each telephone parts, such as the apparatus case 60, the protective glass 63, various key buttons 64, the antenna 65, the blind member 67 and the like.

[0133] Furthermore, in the above-described first to seventh embodiments and each of those modified examples, the luminescent layers 15, 20 and 25 are provided on the timepiece parts and the telephone parts. However, ultraviolet ray-emitting materials for emitting colored lights by reacting to lights in the ultraviolet range may be mixed in the parts if each of the timepiece parts and the telephone parts is a transparent member. Further, phosphorescent materials may be mixed with the ultraviolet ray-emitting materials. For example, as shown in FIG. 24A, luminescent materials 70, such as the ultraviolet ray-emitting materials, the phosphorescent materials or the like, may be mixed in the watch glass 3 or the protective glass 63. Further, as shown in FIG. 24B, if the blind members 12 and 67 are transparent, the luminescent materials 70, such as the ultraviolet ray-emitting materials, the phosphorescent materials or the like, may be mixed in the blind members 12 and 67.

[0134] Further, in the above-described first to seventh embodiments and each of those modified examples, although the case that the present invention is applied to a wrist watch or a portable telephone is explained, it is not limited to this. The present invention can be applied extensively to various electronic apparatuses, such as an electronic notebook, an electronic dictionary, a portable terminal, a personal computer, a printer and the like, to an automobile, to various apparatuses, such as an instrument or the like, or to each of those parts.

[0135] Further, in the above-described first to seventh embodiments and each of those modified examples, an example that the ultraviolet ray-emitting element 30 is provided in the frame-like member or the blind member in order to protect or cushion the ultraviolet ray-emitting element 30 is explained. However, a frame-like portion which projects into the inside may be provided at a position corresponding to the aperture portion of the watch case or the apparatus case, and the ultraviolet ray-emitting element 30 may be provided in the frame-like portion.

[0136] [Eighth Embodiment]

[0137] Next, an eighth embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a electronic wrist watch will be explained with reference to FIGS. 25 to 29. In this case, the same reference numerals are also attached to the same elements as the fourth and fifth embodiments shown in FIGS. 16 to 20 in order to explain the eighth embodiment.

[0138] As it is obvious from a plan view shown in FIG. 25 and a cross sectional view taken on line XXVI-XXVI in FIG. 25, the electronic wrist watch contains a watch module 8 comprising both an analog function having hands and a digital function having a time display portion by a liquid crystal in a wrist watch case 1. Ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 are provided in the wrist watch case 1, and an

ultraviolet ray-reflecting film 82 is provided on the lower surface of a watch glass 3, corresponding to an aperture portion mounted on the wrist watch case 1. The other structures of the electronic wrist watch is approximately the same as those of the fourth and fifth embodiments.

[0139] In this case, bezels 2 are provided in the outer peripheral portion of the wrist watch case 1 so as to cover the upper portion of the wrist watch case 1. A metal, such as a stainless steel or the like, ring 2a is provided between each bezel 2 and the upper portion of the wrist watch case 1. A bezel ring 2b made of metal, such as a stainless steel or the like, is attached to the outer peripheral portion of the bezels 2. Further, the watch glass 3 is mounted on the upper portion of the wrist watch case 1 via a packing 4. A rear cover 7 is attached to the lower surface of the wrist watch case 1 via a waterproof ring 8.

[0140] The watch module 80 comprises a housing 83 having the analog function and the digital function. The housing 83 is contained in a reinforcement frame 84 made of metal via a blind member 12, and is contained in the wrist watch case 1 in this state.

[0141] The analog function of the watch module 80 is as the same as that in the fourth embodiment. A hand shaft 10 is projected to the upward of a dial 5, and hands 11, such as an hour hand, a minute hand and the like, are attached to the projected hand shaft 10 so as to be moved. In this case, the dial 5 is a circular plate. A through hole 13 in which the hand shaft 10 is inserted is provided at the central portion of the dial 5. Time indices 14 and an opening portion 85 for a display are provided in the outer periphery of the upper surface of the dial 5. Further, luminescent layers 15 are provided on predetermined points (mark portions) in the upper surface of the dial 5, on the upper surface of the dial 5, on the upper surface of the hands 11, and on the surface of the blind member 12, respectively.

[0142] Further, the digital function of the watch module 80 comprises a reflective liquid crystal display device 86 for displaying information, such as time or the like. The liquid crystal display device 86 is disposed by corresponding to the lower side of the opening portion 85 for a display. As shown in FIG. 27, in the liquid crystal display device 86, an upper polarizing plate 44 for transmitting also a light in the ultraviolet range is provided on the upper surface of a liquid crystal cell 87 having a pair of transparent electrode PCBs 42 and 43 which are disposed up and down and between which a liquid crystal (not shown) is enclosed. A lower polarizing plate 45 for transmitting also a light in the ultraviolet range is provided on the lower surface of the liquid crystal cell 87 of the liquid crystal display device 86. A reflector 46 is provided in the lower side of the lower polarizing plate 45, and the luminescent layer 15 is provided on the upper surface of the reflector 46. Thus, the liquid crystal display device 86 has the same reflective structure as that of in the fifth embodiment. In this case, as the same as the fifth embodiment, each of the polarizing plates 44 and 45 is also for transmitting at least both a light in the visible range and a light in the ultraviolet range, and has a structure such that an ultraviolet ray-cutting treatment is not performed to a usual polarizing plate.

[0143] Each ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81 comprises a light-emitting element, such as an ultraviolet light emitting diode (LED) called a black light, or the like, for emitting a

near ultraviolet ray (UV-A) whose wavelength is between 365 and 400 nm, preferably between 350 and 380 nm. Each ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81 is disposed in a concave portion 31 which is a space portion provided on each upper portion in the three o'clock side and the nine o'clock side of the blind member 12 which also comprises a function as a protect member or a cushion member in the wrist watch case 1. That is, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 are located between the blind member 12 and the watch glass 3. Thereby, it is disposed in more upward than the dial 5 and the hands 11.

[0144] Further, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 comprise a pair of battery terminals 88. Each battery terminal 88 is inserted in a through hole 89 of the dial 5 through the blind member 12. Each lower end portion of each inserted battery terminal 88 contacts elastically to a pair of switch springs 90 for a connection, which are provided in a circuit board 89 in the housing 83, respectively. Thereby, the battery terminals 88 are electrically connected to the circuit board 89. That is, each switch spring 90 for connection is a plate spring bent in an L-shape. The upper portion of each switch spring 90 is bent in a reverse U-shape, and the lower end portion after it is bent in the reverse U-shape can contact elastically and movably to a surface of each battery terminal 88 of each ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81 in up-and-down direction. Therefore, even though the wrist watch case 1 receives a shock from the outside, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 is constructed so that the shock is absorbed since the battery terminals 88 contact elastically to the switch springs 90.

[0145] The ultraviolet ray-reflecting film 82 on the lower surface of the watch glass 3 reflects a light in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 disposed in the wrist watch case 1, and transmits the lights other than the light in the ultraviolet range. It is a transparent film which also cuts off a light in the ultraviolet range among external lights inputted through the watch glass 3 and transmits the lights other than the light in the ultraviolet range. As shown in FIG. 28, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film 82 has a structure that a first and second evaporation layers 91 and 92, which are made of different materials, are laminated alternatively. That is, in the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film 82, the first evaporation layer 91 is made of a metal, such as a titanium oxide (TiO₂), a titanium nitride (TiN) or the like, and the second evaporation layer 92 is made of a material, such as a silicon oxide (SiO₂), a silicon nitride (Si₃N₄) or the like. The second evaporation layer 92 is deposited on the lower surface of the watch glass 3 by evaporation. Then, the first evaporation layer 91 is deposited on the lower surface of the second evaporation layer 92 by evaporation. The second evaporation layer 92 is deposited again on the lower surface of the first evaporation layer 91. The ultraviolet ray-reflecting film 81 has a structure that about 22 layers of the first and second evaporation layers 91 and 92 are laminated in total by repeating consecutively this depositing operation.

[0146] In this case, when the first evaporation layer 91 is formed by the titanium oxide (TiO₂) and the second evaporation layer 92 is formed by the silicon oxide (SiO₂), the film strength is strong, and the first evaporation layer 91 of the titanium oxide is strong to an expansion and contraction stress, and the second evaporation layer 92 of the silicon oxide is strong to a compressive stress. Therefore, the

strength to a crack becomes extremely strong by these synergistic effects, and cracking is prevented from being generated by deviation of stresses in the film. Further, the number of lamination of the first and second evaporation layers **91** and **92** is about 18 layers to 25 layers, preferably 22 layers. Further, the thickness of the whole ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82** is about 1.075 μm , and the average value of each thickness of the first and second evaporation layer **91** and **92** is about 0.049 μm , which is formed thin.

[0147] Such an ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82** reflects 70 to 90% of a light in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81**, and cuts off not less than 90% of the light with a wavelength not more than 300 nm among the external lights in the ultraviolet range inputted through the watch glass **3**. Preferably, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82** cuts off about 98% of the light with a wavelength not more than 400 nm. Further, the watch glass **3** in which the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82** is formed has not less than 92% of a transmittance of a light other than in the ultraviolet range inputted perpendicularly to the watch glass **3**, for example, a light in the visible range (a wavelength in a range of 440 nm to 720 nm). The average value of the transmittance is not less than 93.5%, which is high. It is constructed so that the transmittance becomes high compared with the case that the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82** is not provided.

[0148] On the other hand, as the same as the first embodiment, each luminescent layer **15** provided on the reflectors **46** of the dial **5**, the time indices **14**, the hands **11**, the blind member **12**, and the liquid crystal display device **86** emits a colored light in the visible range by reacting to a light in the ultraviolet range, and is in a transparent state when a light in the ultraviolet range is not irradiated. That is, an electron shifts from a ground state to a high energy state such that an additive included in a pigment of an ink absorbs the energy of the light in the ultraviolet range, and then the electron returns to a stable energy level. Thus, the luminescent layers **15** emit lights. Each luminescent color (luminescent wavelength) is the wavelength given from the additive, so that it differs according to the additive. Therefore, the luminescent color of each luminescent layer **15** is based on blue, green (yellow) and red, and there are ten to thirteen kinds of color variations. In this case, the luminescent color of each luminescent layer **15** on each reflector **46** of the dial **5**, the time indices **14**, the hands **11**, the blind member **12**, and the liquid crystal display device **86** may all be the same color. However, it is desired that at least the dial **5** and the hands **11** emit with different colors in order to recognize the time easily.

[0149] In this case, among the luminescent layers **15**, particularly each luminescent layer **15** provided on the time indices **14** and the blind member **12** is constructed so that its luminescent amount increases gradually as it keeps away from the corresponding ultraviolet ray-emitting element **81**. For example, the luminescent amount of each luminescent layer **15** of the time indices **14** is made different by shortening gradually the wavelength of the emitting light as each luminescent layer **15** keeps away from each ultraviolet ray-emitting element **81**. That is, when the irradiating amount of the light in the ultraviolet range is constant, the longer the wavelength of the light emitted from the luminescent layer **15** is, the smaller the luminescent amount is, and the shorter the wavelength is, the larger the luminescent

amount is. Thereby, the luminescent color of each luminescent layer **15** in the vicinity of each ultraviolet ray-emitting element **81** is similar to red whose wavelength is long, and as the luminescent layer **15** keeps away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting element **81**, the luminescent color of each luminescent layer becomes in order of similar to blue from similar to green such that the wavelength becomes short gradually.

[0150] Incidentally, the electronic wrist watch is formed in a dimension as shown in FIG. 29. That is, the outline dimension of the wrist watch case **1** is approximately 41.0 mm, the width of the inside is approximately 28.6 mm. The inside diameter of the upper portion of the wrist watch case **1** is approximately 27.5 mm. The outer diameter of the watch glass **3** is approximately 26.5 mm, and the thickness from the upper surface of the watch glass **3** to the lower surface of the rear cover **7** is approximately 12.8 mm. The distance between the lower surface of the watch glass **3** and the upper surface of the dial **5** is approximately 2.45 mm. The thickness of the dial is approximately 0.6 mm, and the thickness of the liquid crystal display device **86**, that is, the distance between the lower surface of the dial **5** and the circuit board **89** in the housing **83** is approximately 2.3 mm. Further, the distance between the outer side surface of the wrist watch case **1** and the center of the hand shaft **10** is approximately 21.2 mm. In the hands **11**, the length of the hour hand is approximately 7.5 mm, and each length of the minute hand and the second hand is approximately 10.5 mm. The distance between the center of the hand shaft **10** and each ultraviolet ray-emitting element **81** is approximately 11.85 mm, the height from the luminescent central portion of each ultraviolet ray-emitting element **81** to the dial **5** is approximately 1.65 mm. The clearance from the lower surface of the dial **5** to the upper end portion of each switch spring **90** is approximately 0.5 mm. In addition, such a dimension is almost the same in the first to seventh embodiments and each modified example.

[0151] According to such an electronic wrist watch, in a bright place, such as outdoors or the like, since the light in the ultraviolet range among the external lights inputted through the watch glass **3** from the outside is cut off by the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82** provided on the watch glass **3**, a harmful light particularly with a short wavelength, such as a middle ultraviolet ray (UV-B), a far ultraviolet ray (UV-C) or the like, can be prevented from being inputted in the wrist watch case **1**. Thereby, the liquid crystal layer in the liquid crystal display device **86** can be prevented from being deteriorated by the ultraviolet ray. Further, the external lights other than in the ultraviolet range among the external lights inputted through the watch glass **3**, for example, the lights in the visible range, is inputted in the wrist watch case **1** by transmitting through the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82**. Therefore, time can be recognized by the inputted lights as the same as a general wrist watch.

[0152] At this time, each luminescent layer **15** provided to the reflectors **46** of the dial **5**, the time indices **14**, the hands **11**, the blind member **12**, and the liquid crystal display device **86**, respectively, is in a transparent state. Therefore, the visibility of each timepiece parts of the dial **5**, the time indices **14**, the hands **11**, the blind member **12**, and the liquid crystal display device **86** is not influenced by each luminescent layer **15**, so that each timepiece parts can just be seen. Therefore, the time can be recognized by the dial **5**, the time

indices 14, and the hands 11. Further, in the liquid crystal display device 86, a light other than in the ultraviolet range is inputted through the opening portion 85 for a display of the dial 5, and the inputted light is transmitted through the upper polarizing plate 44, the liquid crystal cell 87, and the lower polarizing plate 45. Then, the transmitted lights are transmitted through each luminescent layer 15 and reflected in the reflectors 46. Therefore, as the same as a general liquid crystal display device, information, such as time or the like, can be recognized.

[0153] Further, when the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 are turned on in a dark place, such as indoors or the like, the lights in the ultraviolet range are emitted into the wrist watch case 1. The emitted lights in the ultraviolet range are irradiated to each luminescent layer 15 provided on the reflectors 46 of the dial 5, the time indices 14, the hands 11, the blind member 12, and the liquid crystal display device 86, respectively. Thereby, since each luminescent layer 15 emits a colored light as a light in the visible region by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range. In this case, a portion of the lights emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 is irradiated directly to each luminescent layer 15, and the other portion of the lights are reflected in the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film 82 provided on the lower surface of the watch glass 3 and irradiated indirectly to each luminescent layer 15. Therefore, since the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 are not discharged to the outside by transmitting through the watch glass 3, the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 are hardly damaged, and can be irradiated efficiently to each luminescent layer 15. Thereby, each luminescent layer 15 can emit lights sufficiently.

[0154] At this time, each luminescent layer 15 provided on the time indices 14 and the blind member 12 is constructed so that its luminescent amount increases gradually as each luminescent layer 15 keeps away from each ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81, for example, the luminescent amount is made different by shortening gradually the wavelength of the emitting light as it keeps away from each ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81. Thereby, each luminescent layer 15 in the vicinity of each ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81 emits a light similar to red whose wavelength is long, and as it keeps away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81, each luminescent layer emits a light in order of similar to blue from similar to green such that the wavelength becomes short gradually. Thereby, in the luminescent layers 15 in the vicinity of the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81, the luminescent amount is small even though the irradiating amount of the lights in the ultraviolet range is large. Then, as the luminescent layers 15 keep away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81, the luminescent amount according to the luminescent layers 15 increases even though the irradiating amount of the lights in the ultraviolet range is small. Therefore, even though it is in the vicinity of the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81, or even though it is away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81, lights can be emitted in uniform brightness. Moreover, the colors of lights emitted from each luminescent layer 15 can be separated. Thereby, the one preferable in decoration and in design can be obtained.

[0155] Further, at this time, the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81

are inputted in the liquid crystal display device 86 through the opening portion 85 for a display of the dial 5. The lights in the ultraviolet range are transmitted through the ultraviolet ray transmissive upper polarizing plate 44, the liquid crystal cell 87, and the ultraviolet ray transmissive lower polarizing plate 45. Then, the transmitted lights are irradiated to the luminescent layers 15. Therefore, the luminescent layers 15 emit colored lights as lights in the visible range by reacting to the lights in the ultraviolet range, and the lights in the visible range works as back lights of the liquid crystal cell 87, so that the liquid crystal cell 87 can be illuminated. Thereby, information, such as time or the like, can be recognized. In this case, the upper polarizing plate 44 and the lower polarizing plate 45 of the liquid crystal display device 86 are ultraviolet ray transmissive. Therefore, the lights in the ultraviolet range are transmitted and irradiated through the liquid crystal layer in the liquid crystal cell 87. However, since the luminescent time according to the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81 is short, the liquid crystal layer is hardly deteriorated.

[0156] Thus, according to the electronic wrist watch, since the upper polarizing plate 44 and the lower polarizing plate 45 of the liquid crystal display device 86 are ultraviolet ray transmissive, lights including the lights in the ultraviolet range are transmitted through the upper polarizing plate 44, the liquid crystal cell 87, and the lower polarizing plate 45. The lights other than in the ultraviolet range, for example, the lights in the visible range, among the transmitted lights, are transmitted through the luminescent layers 45 of the reflectors 46 and reflected in the reflectors 46. Therefore, the liquid crystal cell 87 can be illuminated by the reflected lights. Further, when the lights in the ultraviolet range are irradiated to the luminescent layers 15, the luminescent layers 15 emit colored lights by reacting to the lights in the ultraviolet range. Therefore, the liquid crystal cell 87 can be illuminated by the colored lights emitted from the luminescent layers. Thereby, even though the lights inputted in the liquid crystal display device 86 are the lights other than the ultraviolet range, such as in the visible range or the like, or even though the lights are the lights in the ultraviolet range, the liquid crystal cell 87 can be illuminated well.

[0157] Further, in the electronic wrist watch, when lights are emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 81, the lights in the ultraviolet range are emitted into the wrist watch case 1. A portion of the lights is irradiated directly to each luminescent layer 15 provided on the reflectors 46 of the dial 5, the hands 11, the blind member 12, and the liquid crystal display device 86, respectively, and the other portion of the lights are reflected in the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film 82 provided on the lower surface of the watch glass 3 and irradiated to each luminescent layer 15. Therefore, the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements 82 can be irradiated efficiently to each luminescent layer 15 without damaging the lights. Thereby, each luminescent layer 15 can emit lights sufficiently.

[0158] Moreover, in the electronic wrist watch, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film 82 has a structure that the first and second evaporation layers 91 and 92 having different materials are laminated alternatively. Therefore, the reflectivity of the lights in the ultraviolet range or the transmittance of the lights other than the ultraviolet range can be set suitably by selecting appropriately the number of lamination of the first and second evaporation layers 91 and 92 and selecting

each layer thickness of the first and second evaporation layers **91** and **92**. For example, when the number of lamination of the first and second evaporation layers **91** and **92** is made large, the reflectivity of the lights in the ultraviolet range becomes high. Further, even though when the thickness of the first and second evaporated layers **91** and **92** is made thick, the reflectivity of the lights in the ultraviolet range becomes high. Therefore, the most suitable reflectivity can be obtained by combining these.

[0159] In this case, particularly, the number of lamination of the first and second evaporation layers **91** and **92** is made into **22** layers, and the whole thickness is formed so as to be $1.075 \mu\text{m}$. Thereby, not less than 92% of the lights other than in the ultraviolet range, for example, the lights in the visible range, are transmitted, and 70 to 90% of the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** are reflected. Then, not less than 90% of the lights with a wavelength not more than 300 nm among the lights in the ultraviolet range inputted through the watch glass **3** from the outside of the wrist watch case **1** are cut off, preferably about 98% of the lights with a wavelength not more than 400 nm can be cut off. Therefore, the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** can be irradiated sufficiently to the luminescent layers **15**. Further, the lights in the ultraviolet range from the outside can be cut almost certainly, and a harmful light in the ultraviolet range with a short wavelength, which is included in the external lights, for example, a middle ultraviolet ray (UV-B) or a far ultraviolet ray (UV-C), can be prevented from being inputted in the wrist watch case **1**. Thus, deterioration of the liquid crystal layer in the liquid crystal display device **86** can be prevented. Thereby, the durability of the liquid crystal display device **86** can be improved.

[0160] In addition, in the above-described eighth embodiment, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** are disposed in concave portions **31** of the blind member **12** in a state that the watch glass **3** is close to the lower surface of the watch glass **3**. Thereby, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** are disposed in the upward of the dial **5** and the hands **11**. However, it is not limited to this. For example, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** may be disposed as shown in FIG. 18A or FIG. 18B. That is, in the modified embodiment shown in FIG. 18A, the blind member **12** is formed by a transparent material. The ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** are disposed in the inside lower portion of the transparent blind member **12**. Further, in the modified embodiment shown in FIG. 18B, the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** are disposed in the lower side of the blind member **12**. Then, a space **S** is provided between the blind member **12** and the dial **5**. The lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** are emitted through the space **S** to the upward of the dial **5**. In either of these cases, since the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** are disposed so as to be located between the dial **5** and the hands **11**, the lights in the ultraviolet range are reflected in the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82** provided on the watch glass **3**. Therefore, it has the same operation and effect as the eighth embodiment.

[0161] Further, in the above-described eighth embodiment, although the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82** is provided on the lower surface of the watch glass **3**, it is not limited to this. It may be provided on the upper surface of the watch glass **3**. Further, it is not necessary that the

ultraviolet ray-reflecting film **82** has a structure in which the evaporation layers are laminated. For example, it may have a structure that an ultraviolet ray-reflecting agent for reflecting an ultraviolet ray is mixed into a resin sheet. Further, it may have a structure that an ultraviolet ray-reflecting agent for reflecting an ultraviolet ray is mixed into the watch glass. In either of these structures, the mixed amount of the ultraviolet ray-reflecting agent is regulated appropriately, and the reflectivity of the lights in the ultraviolet range and the transmittance of the lights other than the ultraviolet range are set in the most suitable state. Thereby, the same operation and effect as the eighth embodiment can be obtained.

[0162] Moreover, in the above-described eighth embodiment, the luminescent amount of the luminescent layers **15** increases gradually as they keep away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81**. For example, the wavelength of the lights in the visible range emitted from the luminescent layers **15** becomes short gradually as they keep away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81**. However, it is not limited to this. The layer thickness of the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81** may be formed thick gradually. Further, the luminescent layers **15** may be provided in dot-like as shown in FIG. 13, and the density of the dots may be made high gradually as they keep away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81**. Even though it has such a structure, lights can be emitted in almost uniform brightness even though the luminescent layers **15** keep away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting elements **81**.

[0163] Furthermore, in the above-described embodiment, although the case that the present invention is applied to the electronic wrist watch as an electronic apparatus is explained, it is not limited to this. For example, as the same as the seventh embodiment shown in FIGS. 22 and 23, the present invention can be applied to a portable telephone, and moreover extensively to various electronic apparatuses, such as an electronic notebook, an electronic dictionary, a portable terminal, a personal computer, a printer and the like, to an automobile, to various apparatuses, such as an instrument or the like, or to each of those parts.

[0164] As explained above, in the embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 1 to 24, an electronic apparatus comprises: an apparatus case (a watch case **1** or an apparatus case **60**) having an aperture portion (a watch glass **3** or a protective glass **63**); a module (a watch module **6** or **49**, or a module **66**), at least one portion of which is disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to the aperture portion; a frame-like portion (a blind member **12** or **67**) provided between the module and the apparatus case by corresponding to a peripheral portion of the aperture portion; an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion (an ultraviolet lamp **30**) for irradiating a light in an ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion being provided in the frame-like portion; and a luminescent layer (**15**) for emitting a colored light by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range irradiated from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, the luminescent layer being provided on at least the one portion of the module by corresponding to the aperture portion.

[0165] According to the embodiment, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion is provided in the frame-like portion disposed between the module and the apparatus case by corresponding to the peripheral portion of the aperture portion.

Therefore, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion can be installed so as not to obstruct and not to be broken by receiving a shock or the like. Further, a light in the ultraviolet range can be irradiated well between the module and the aperture portion from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion. Thereby, the ultraviolet ray can be irradiated certainly and well to the luminescent layer, so that the luminescent layer can emit lights sufficiently.

[0166] Further, in the embodiment, as shown in **FIG. 16**, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion (the ultraviolet lamp **30**) is provided in a position close to an inner surface of the aperture portion in the frame-like portion (the blind member **12**). Thereby, a light in the ultraviolet range can be irradiated still better between the module and the aperture portion.

[0167] Further, in the embodiment, as shown in **FIG. 18A** and **FIG. 18B**, the frame-like portion (the blind member **12**) is a frame-like member made of a transparent material, and a space portion (a concave portion **32** or a space portion **33**) is provided in an inside of the frame-like member, and the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion (the ultraviolet lamp **30**) is disposed in the space portion. In this case, still better than the embodiment shown in **FIGS. 16** to **24**, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion can be installed so as not to obstruct and not to be broken by receiving a shock or the like.

[0168] Moreover, in the embodiment, as shown in **FIG. 16**, the module (the watch module **6**) comprises a function for indicating a time by hands (**11**) and a dial (**5**), and the luminescent layer (**15**) is provided on the hands and the dial. In this case, since the luminescent layer emits a colored light by reacting to the ultraviolet ray from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, it is possible to recognize time easily even in a dark place.

[0169] Further, in the embodiment, as shown in **FIGS. 20** to **23**, the module (the watch module **40** or the module **66**) comprises a function for displaying information by a liquid crystal display device (**41**), and the luminescent layer (**15**) is provided on the liquid crystal display device. In this case, since the luminescent layer emits a colored light by reacting to the ultraviolet ray from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, it is possible to recognize time easily even in a dark place.

[0170] Further, in the embodiment, as shown in **FIG. 21**, an electronic apparatus comprises: an apparatus case (a wrist watch case **1**) having an aperture portion (a watch glass **3**); a liquid crystal display device (**50**) disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to the aperture portion; an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion (an ultraviolet ray-emitting device **51**) for emitting a light in an ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion being disposed in a rear surface side of the liquid crystal display device; and a luminescent layer (**15**) for emitting a colored light by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range, the luminescent layer provided in the liquid crystal display device side.

[0171] According to the embodiment, when the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion is turned on so as to emit a light in the ultraviolet range, the luminescent layer emits a colored light by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range. Therefore, the liquid crystal display device can be illuminated by the colored light from the luminescent layer. Thereby, a back-light function can be achieved by the luminescent layer, and the one excellent in decoration property can be obtained by the colored light emitted from the luminescent layer.

[0172] Further, in the embodiment, as shown in **FIG. 11**, a phosphorescent material is mixed in the luminescent layer. In this case, the phosphorescent material saves energy from the light emitted from the luminescent layer. Then, since the phosphorescent material emits a light as afterglow after ultraviolet ray-emitting portion is turned off, it can have an afterglow function, and thereby, the one having high decoration property can also be obtained. Moreover, time interval for making the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion emit lights in a constant interval can be made long, and reduction of power consumption can be attempted.

[0173] In the embodiment, as shown in **FIGS. 20** to **29**, a liquid crystal display device (**86**) comprises: a liquid crystal cell (**87**) made by enclosing a liquid crystal between a pair of transparent electrode printed circuit boards (**42** and **43**); an ultraviolet ray transmissive upper polarizing plate (**44**) disposed on an upper surface of the liquid crystal cell; an ultraviolet ray transmissive lower polarizing plate (**45**) disposed on a lower surface of the liquid crystal cell; a reflector (**46**) disposed on a lower side of the lower polarizing plate; and a luminescent layer (**15**) for emitting a colored light by reacting to a light in an ultraviolet range, the luminescent layer being provided on an upper surface of the reflector.

[0174] According to the embodiment, since the upper polarizing plate and the lower polarizing plate are ultraviolet ray transmissive, when lights including the lights in the ultraviolet range are inputted through the upper polarizing plate, those lights transmit through the upper polarizing plate, the liquid crystal cell, and the lower polarizing plate. The lights other than in the ultraviolet range, for example, the lights in the visible range, among the transmitted lights, are transmitted through the luminescent layers and reflected in the reflector. Therefore, the liquid crystal cell can be illuminated by the reflected lights. Further, when the lights in the ultraviolet range are irradiated to the luminescent layer, the luminescent layer emits colored lights by reacting to the lights in the ultraviolet range. Therefore, the liquid crystal cell can be illuminated by the colored lights emitted from the luminescent layer. Thereby, even though the lights inputted through the upper polarizing plate are the lights other than the ultraviolet range, such as the visible range or the like, or even though the lights are the lights in the ultraviolet range, the liquid crystal cell can be illuminated well.

[0175] Further, in the embodiment, as shown in **FIGS. 16** to **29**, an electronic apparatus comprises: an apparatus case (a wrist watch case **1** or an apparatus case **60**) having an aperture portion (a watch glass **3** or a protective glass **63**); a module (a watch module **6**, **40** or **80**, or a module **66**) disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to the aperture portion; an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion (an ultraviolet ray-emitting element **30** or **81**) for emitting a first light in an ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion being disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to a peripheral portion of the aperture portion; a luminescent layer (**15**) for emitting a colored light by reacting to the first light in the ultraviolet range, the luminescent layer being provided on the module; and an ultraviolet ray-reflecting film (**82**) for reflecting the first light in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion and transmitting lights other than the first light in the

ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film being provided on at least one of a front surface and a rear surface of the aperture portion.

[0176] According to the embodiment, when lights are emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, the lights in the ultraviolet range are emitted into the apparatus case. A portion of the lights is irradiated directly to the luminescent layer, and the other portion of the lights are reflected in the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film of the aperture portion and irradiated to the luminescent layer. Therefore, the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion can be irradiated efficiently to the luminescent layer without damaging the lights. Thereby, luminescent layer can emit lights sufficiently.

[0177] In the embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 20 to 29, an electronic apparatus comprises: an apparatus case (a wrist watch case 1 or an apparatus case 60) having an aperture portion (a watch glass 3 or a protective glass 63); a module (a watch module 40 or 80) having a liquid crystal display device (41 or 86), at least the module being disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to the aperture portion, the liquid crystal display device comprising: a liquid crystal cell made by enclosing a liquid crystal between a pair of transparent electrode printed circuit boards (42 and 43), a pair of ultraviolet ray transmissive polarizing plates (44 and 46) disposed on an upper surface and a lower surface of the liquid crystal cell (87), respectively, and a reflector (46) disposed on a lower side of the polarizing plate located on a lower side of the liquid crystal cell; an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion (an ultraviolet ray-emitting element 30 or 81) for emitting a first light in an ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion being disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to a peripheral portion of the aperture; a luminescent layer (15) for emitting a colored light by reacting to the first light in the ultraviolet range, the luminescent layer being provided on the reflector of the liquid crystal display device; and an ultraviolet ray-reflecting film (82) for reflecting the first light in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion and transmitting lights other than the first light in the ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film being provided on at least one of a front surface and a rear surface of the aperture portion.

[0178] According to the embodiment, since a pair of the polarizing plates in the liquid crystal display device are ultraviolet ray transmissive, as the same as described in the eighth embodiment, even though the lights inputted in the liquid crystal display device 86 are the lights other than the ultraviolet range, such as the visible range or the like, or even though the lights are the lights in the ultraviolet range, the liquid crystal cell can be illuminated well. Further, since the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film is provided on the aperture portion of the apparatus case, as the same as the eighth embodiment, the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion can be irradiated efficiently to the luminescent layer without damaging the lights. Thereby, luminescent layer can emit lights sufficiently so as to illuminate the liquid crystal cell brightly.

[0179] In the embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 26 and 28, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film (82) cuts off only a second light in the ultraviolet range among external lights inputted through the aperture portion (the watch glass 3) from an outside of the apparatus case (the wrist watch 1).

[0180] According to the embodiment, it has the same operation and effect as described above. Moreover, particularly, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film cuts off only the lights in the ultraviolet range among the external lights inputted through the aperture portion from the outside of the apparatus case. Therefore, the lights in the ultraviolet range included in the external lights are not irradiated on the luminescent layer in the apparatus case. Further, particularly, the harmful lights in the ultraviolet range with a short wavelength can be prevented from being inputted in the apparatus case. Thereby, deterioration of the liquid crystal layer in the liquid crystal display device can be prevented.

[0181] Further, in the embodiment, as shown in FIG. 28, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film (82) has a structure that evaporation layers are laminated, the evaporation layers being thin films.

[0182] According to the embodiment, since the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film has a structure that evaporation layers are laminated, the reflectivity of the lights in the ultraviolet range and the transmittance of the lights other than the ultraviolet range can be set suitably by selecting appropriately the number of lamination of the evaporation layers and selecting the layer thickness of the evaporation layers. For example, when the number of lamination of the evaporation layers is made large, the reflectivity of the lights in the ultraviolet range becomes high. Further, even though when the thickness of the evaporated layers is made thick, the reflectivity of the lights in the ultraviolet range becomes high. Therefore, the most suitable reflectivity can be obtained by combining these.

[0183] In the embodiment, as shown in FIG. 28, the ultraviolet ray-emitting film (82) has a structure for transmitting not less than 92% of a second light other than in the ultraviolet range with a wavelength not less than 450 nm, for reflecting 70% to 90% of the first light in the ultraviolet range from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion (the ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81), for cutting off not less than 90% of a third light with a wavelength not more than 300 nm, and for cutting off around 98% of a fourth light with a wavelength not more than 400 nm, among lights in the ultraviolet range inputted through the aperture portion (the watch glass 3) from an outside of the apparatus case (the wrist watch 1).

[0184] According to the embodiment, since the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film reflects 70 to 90% of the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, the lights in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion can be reflected efficiently and irradiated sufficiently to the luminescent layer. Further, since not less than 90% of the lights with a wavelength not more than 300 nm among the lights in the ultraviolet range from the outside are cut off, preferably around 98% of the lights with a wavelength not more than 400 nm are cut off, the lights in the ultraviolet range from the outside can be cut almost certainly. Moreover, since not less than 92% of the lights with a wavelength not less than 450 nm other than in the ultraviolet range are transmitted, the inside of the apparatus case can be illuminated well by the lights other than in the ultraviolet range transmitted through the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film.

[0185] Further, in the embodiment, as shown in FIG. 13 and FIG. 25, the luminescent layer (15) is constructed so

that a luminescent amount increases gradually as the luminescent layer keeps away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion (the ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81).

[0186] According to the embodiment, even though the irradiating amount of the lights in the ultraviolet range is large to the luminescent layer in the vicinity of the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, the luminescent amount of the luminescent layer is small, and even though the irradiating amount of the lights in the ultraviolet range is small as it keeps away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, the luminescent amount of the luminescent layer becomes large. Therefore, even though it is in the vicinity of the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion or away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, lights can be emitted in almost uniform brightness.

[0187] In the embodiment, as shown in **FIG. 25**, the luminescent layer (15) is constructed so that a wavelength of an emitting light in a visible range becomes short gradually as the luminescent layer keeps away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion (the ultraviolet ray-emitting element 81).

[0188] According to the embodiment, the luminescent layer in the vicinity of ultraviolet ray-emitting portion emits a light in the visible range similar to red whose wavelength is long, and as it keeps away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, the luminescent layer emits a light in the visible range in order of similar to blue from similar to green such that the wavelength becomes short gradually. Thereby, even though it is in the vicinity of the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion or away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, lights can be emitted in almost uniform brightness. Moreover, the colors of lights emitted from each luminescent layer 15 can be separated. Thereby, one excellent in decoration property can be obtained.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic apparatus comprising:
 - an apparatus case having an aperture portion;
 - a module, at least one portion of which is disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to the aperture portion;
 - a frame-like portion provided between the module and the apparatus case by corresponding to a peripheral portion of the aperture portion;
 - an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion for irradiating a light in an ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion being provided in the frame-like portion; and
 - a luminescent layer for emitting a colored light by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range irradiated from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, the luminescent layer being provided on at least the one portion of the module by corresponding to the aperture portion.
2. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion is provided in a position close to an inner surface of the aperture portion in the frame-like portion.
3. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the frame-like portion is a frame-like member made of a transparent material, and a space portion is provided in an inside of the frame-like member, and the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion is disposed in the space portion.
4. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the module comprises a function for indicating a time by hands and a dial, and the luminescent layer is provided on the hands and the dial.
5. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the module comprises a function for displaying information by a liquid crystal display device, and the luminescent layer is provided on the liquid crystal display device.
6. An electronic apparatus comprising:
 - an apparatus case having an aperture portion;
 - a liquid crystal display device disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to the aperture portion;
 - an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion for emitting a light in an ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion being disposed in a rear surface side of the liquid crystal display device; and
 - a luminescent layer for emitting a colored light by reacting to the light in the ultraviolet range, the luminescent layer provided in the liquid crystal display device side.
7. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 6, wherein a phosphorescent material is mixed in the luminescent layer.
8. A liquid crystal display device comprising:
 - a liquid crystal cell made by enclosing a liquid crystal between a pair of transparent electrode printed circuit boards;
 - an ultraviolet ray transmissive upper polarizing plate disposed on an upper surface of the liquid crystal cell;
 - an ultraviolet ray transmissive lower polarizing plate disposed on a lower surface of the liquid crystal cell;
 - a reflector disposed on a lower side of the lower polarizing plate; and
 - a luminescent layer for emitting a colored light by reacting to a light in an ultraviolet range, the luminescent layer being provided on an upper surface of the reflector.
9. An electronic apparatus comprising:
 - an apparatus case having an aperture portion;
 - a module disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to the aperture portion;
 - an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion for emitting a first light in an ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion being disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to a peripheral portion of the aperture portion;
 - a luminescent layer for emitting a colored light by reacting to the first light in the ultraviolet range, the luminescent layer being provided on the module; and
 - an ultraviolet ray-reflecting film for reflecting the first light in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion and transmitting lights other than the first light in the ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film being provided on at least one of a front surface and a rear surface of the aperture portion.
10. An electronic apparatus comprising:
 - an apparatus case having an aperture portion;

a module having a liquid crystal display portion, at least the module being disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to the aperture portion, and the liquid crystal display device comprising: a liquid crystal cell made by enclosing a liquid crystal between a pair of transparent electrode printed circuit boards, a pair of ultraviolet ray transmissive polarizing plates disposed on an upper surface and a lower surface of the liquid crystal cell, respectively, and a reflector disposed on a lower side of the polarizing plate located on a lower side of the liquid crystal cell;

an ultraviolet ray-emitting portion for emitting a first light in an ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion being disposed in the apparatus case by corresponding to a peripheral portion of the aperture;

a luminescent layer for emitting a colored light by reacting to the first light in the ultraviolet range, the luminescent layer being provided on the reflector of the liquid crystal display device; and

an ultraviolet ray-reflecting film for reflecting the first light in the ultraviolet range emitted from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion and transmitting lights other than the first light in the ultraviolet range, the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film being provided on at least one of a front surface and a rear surface of the aperture portion.

11. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film cuts off only a second light in the ultraviolet range among external lights inputted through the aperture portion from an outside of the apparatus case.

12. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film cuts off only a

second light in the ultraviolet range among external lights inputted through the aperture portion from an outside of the apparatus case.

13. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film has a structure that evaporation layers are laminated, the evaporation layers being thin films.

14. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the ultraviolet ray-reflecting film has a structure that evaporation layers are laminated, the evaporation layers being thin films.

15. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the ultraviolet ray-emitting film has a structure for transmitting not less than 92% of a second light other than in the ultraviolet range with a wavelength not less than 450 nm, for reflecting 70% to 90% of the first light in the ultraviolet range from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion, for cutting off not less than 90% of a light with a wavelength not more than 300 nm, and for cutting off around 98% of a fourth light with a wavelength not more than 400 nm, among lights in the ultraviolet range inputted through the aperture portion from an outside of the apparatus case.

16. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the luminescent layer is constructed so that a luminescent amount increases gradually as the luminescent layer keeps away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion.

17. The electronic apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the luminescent layer is constructed so that a wavelength of an emitting light in a visible range becomes short gradually as the luminescent layer keeps away from the ultraviolet ray-emitting portion.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于将紫外线照射到发光层的电子设备和液晶显示装置		
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摘要(译)

紫外线发射元件设置在框架状构件中，该框架状构件通过对应于保护玻璃的周边部分设置在装置模块和装置壳体之间。在模块和保护玻璃之间照射紫外线范围内的紫外线范围内的光。照射紫外线的发光层发光。

