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**Hoshina et al.**

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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**H01L 33/08** (2010.01)  
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**G02F 1/1333** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **G02F 1/1339** (2013.01); **G02F 1/133351** (2013.01)  
USPC ..... **349/156**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ..... G02F 1/133351; G02F 1/1303; G02F 1/1341; G02F 1/133512; G02F 1/1335; G02F 1/13394; G02F 1/1333; G02F 1/1339; H01L 33/08  
USPC ..... 349/156  
See application file for complete search history.

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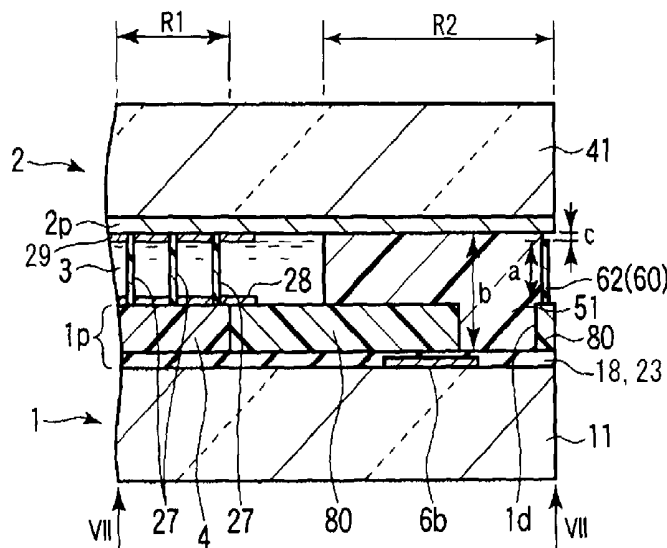
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In one embodiment, a liquid crystal display panel includes an array substrate and a counter substrate each having a display region and a peripheral region arranged adjacent to the display region. A resin layer is formed either one of the array substrate and the counter substrate. A protrusion in the shape of a wall is arranged on the resin layer with a gap between the protrusion and the substrate opposing the protrusion. A seal material is formed between the array substrate and the counter substrate, and arranged between a peripheral portion of the display region and the protrusion for attaching the array substrate and the counter substrate. A liquid crystal layer is formed in a surrounded region by the array substrate, the counter substrate and the seal material.

**4 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets**



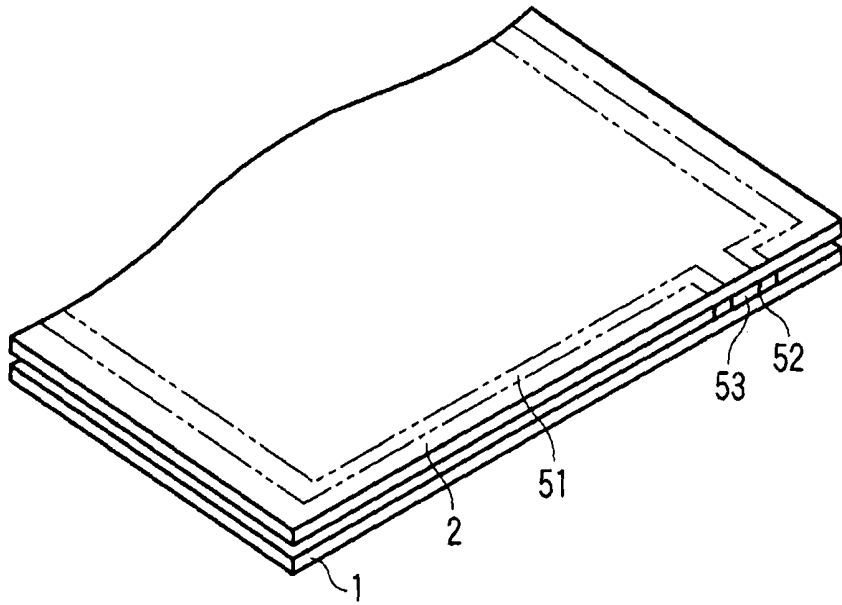


FIG. 1

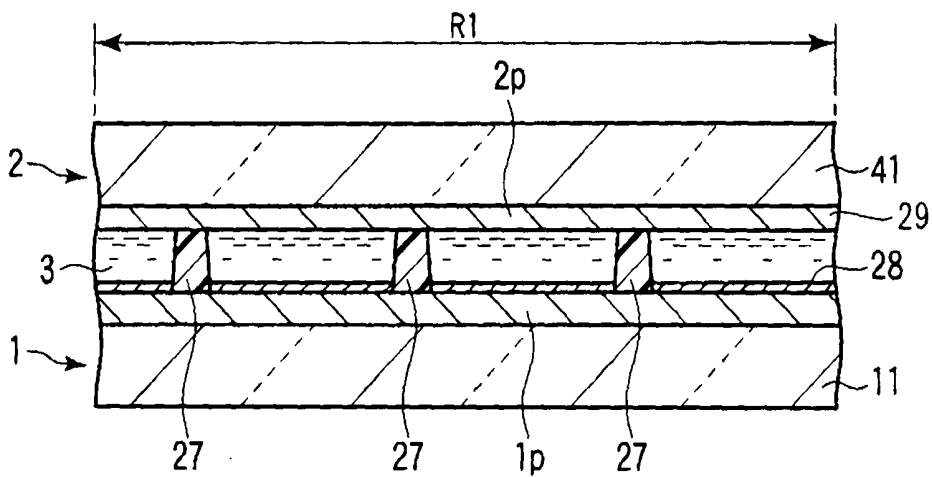


FIG. 2

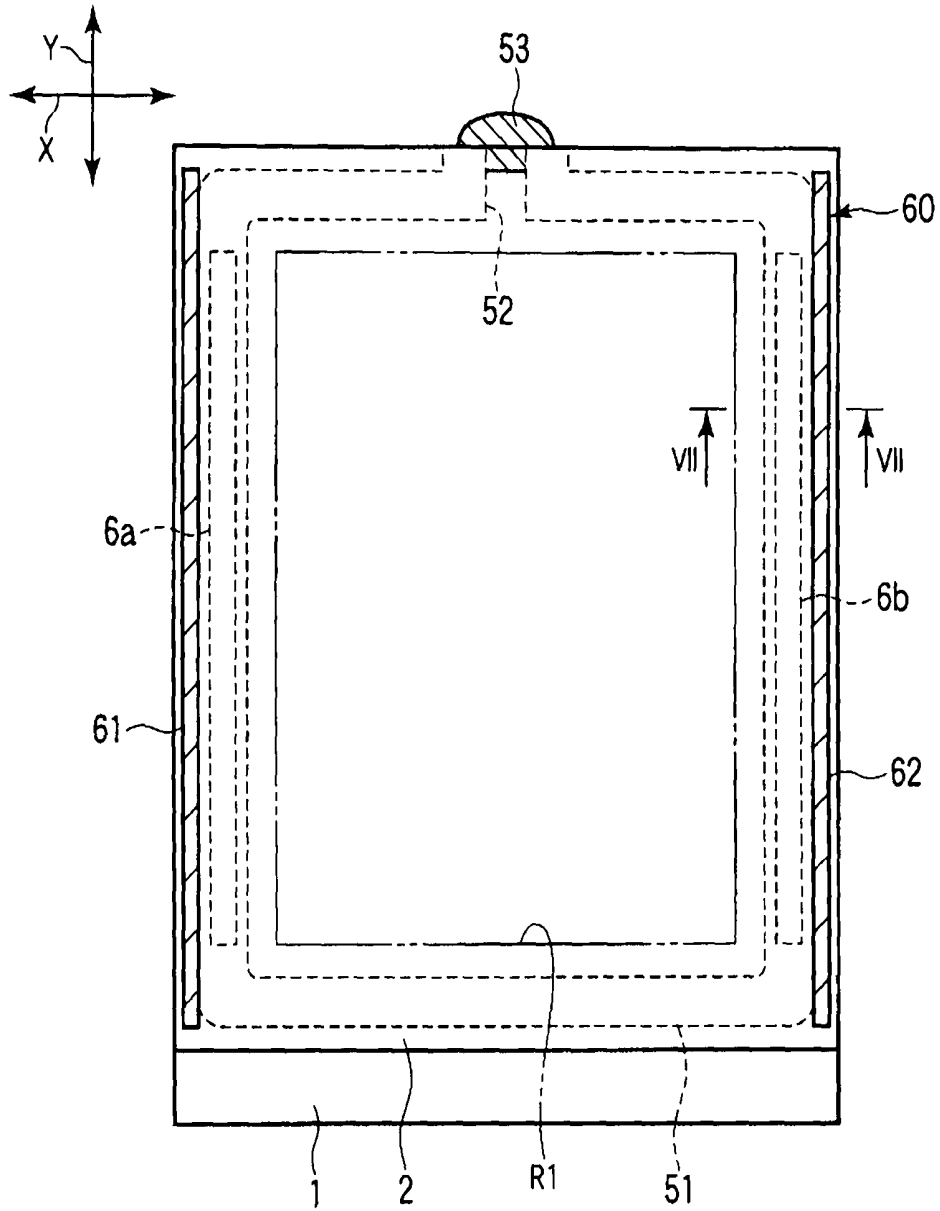


FIG. 3

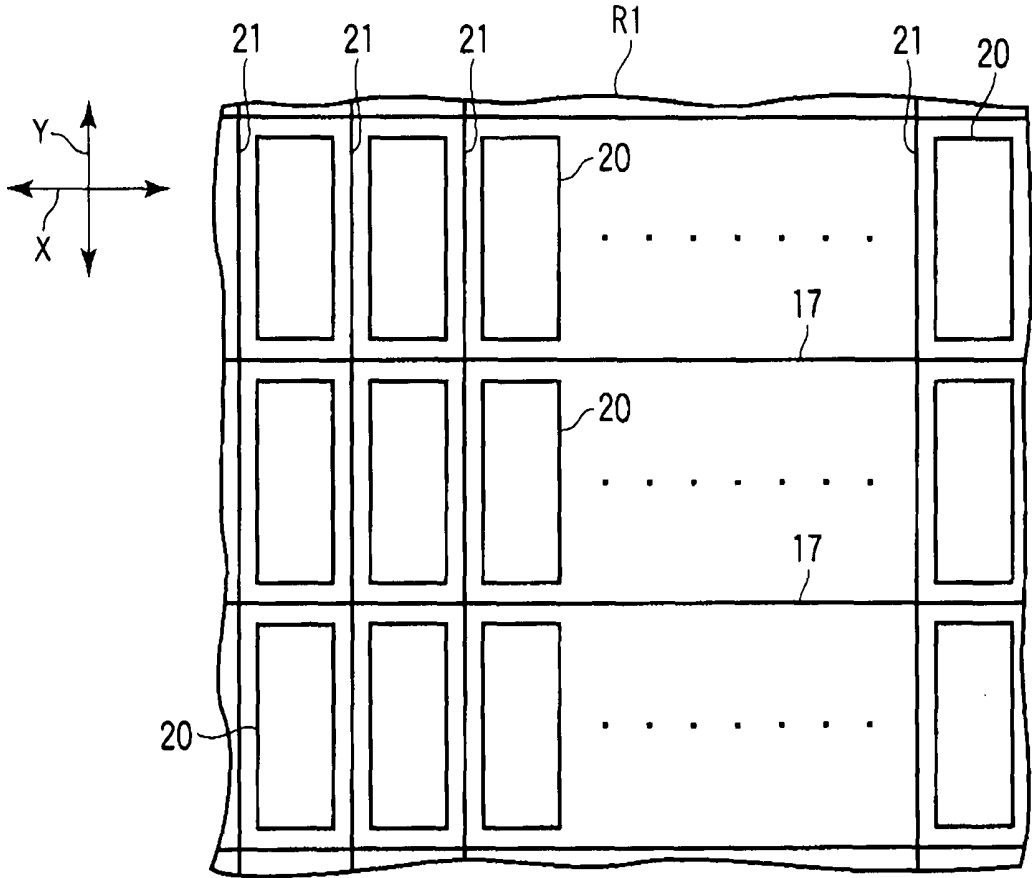


FIG. 4



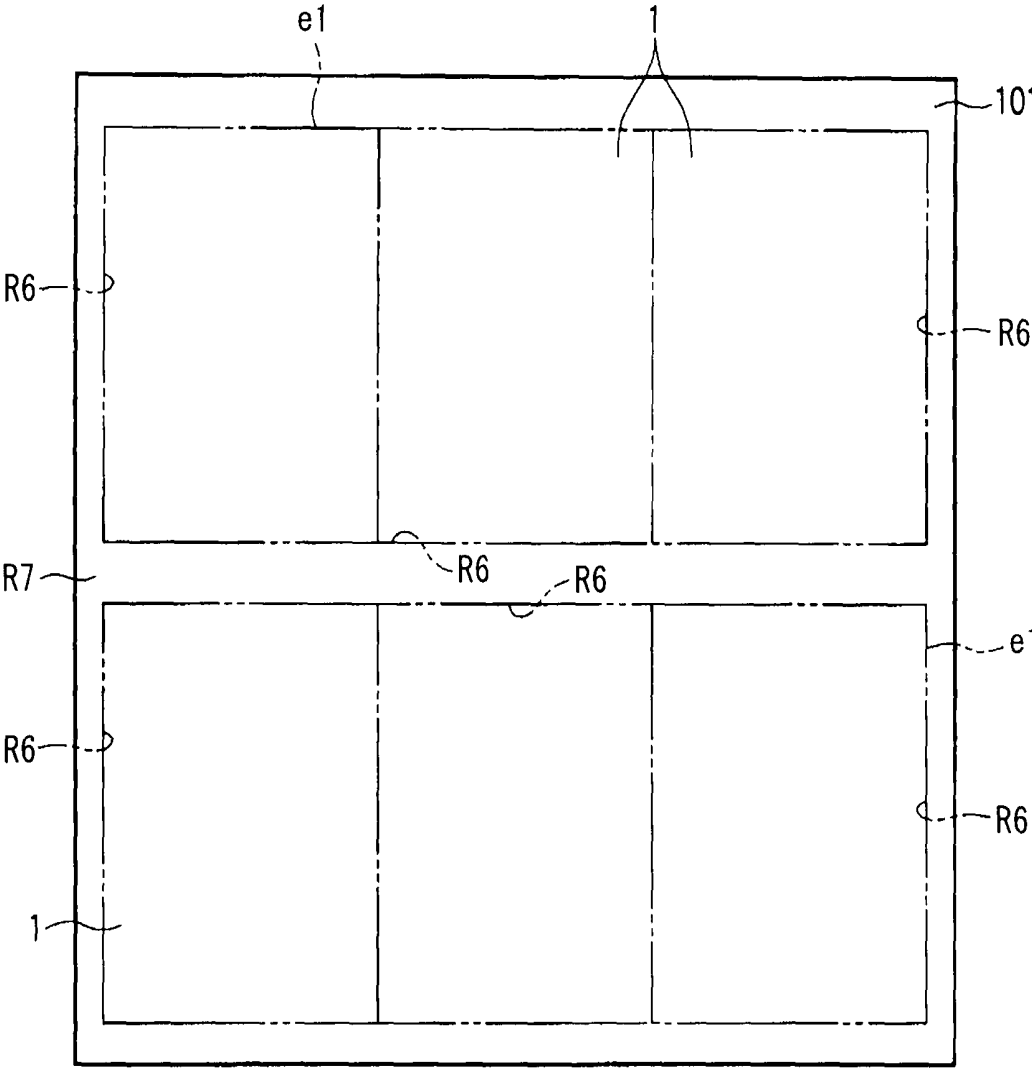


FIG. 7

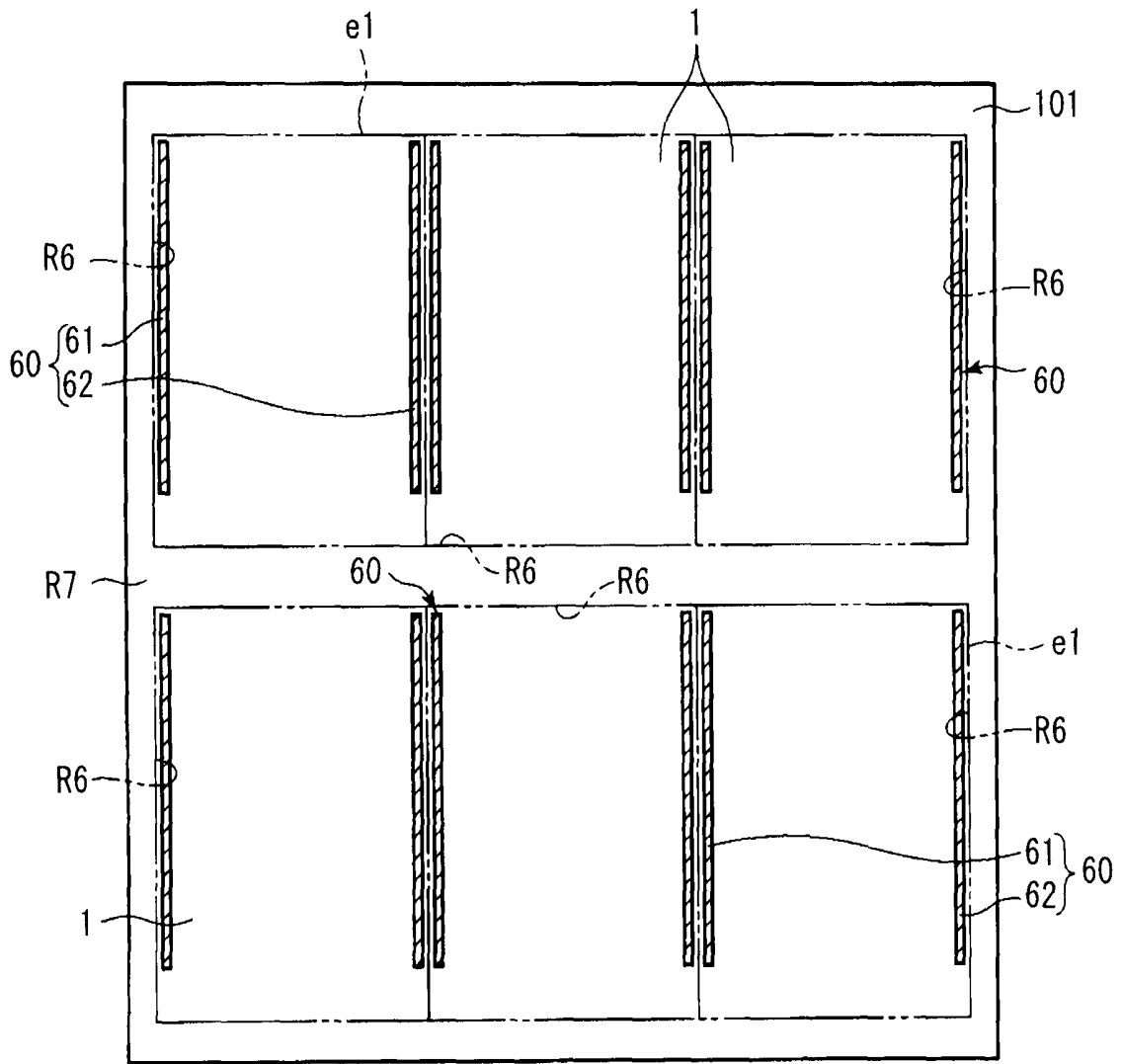


FIG. 8

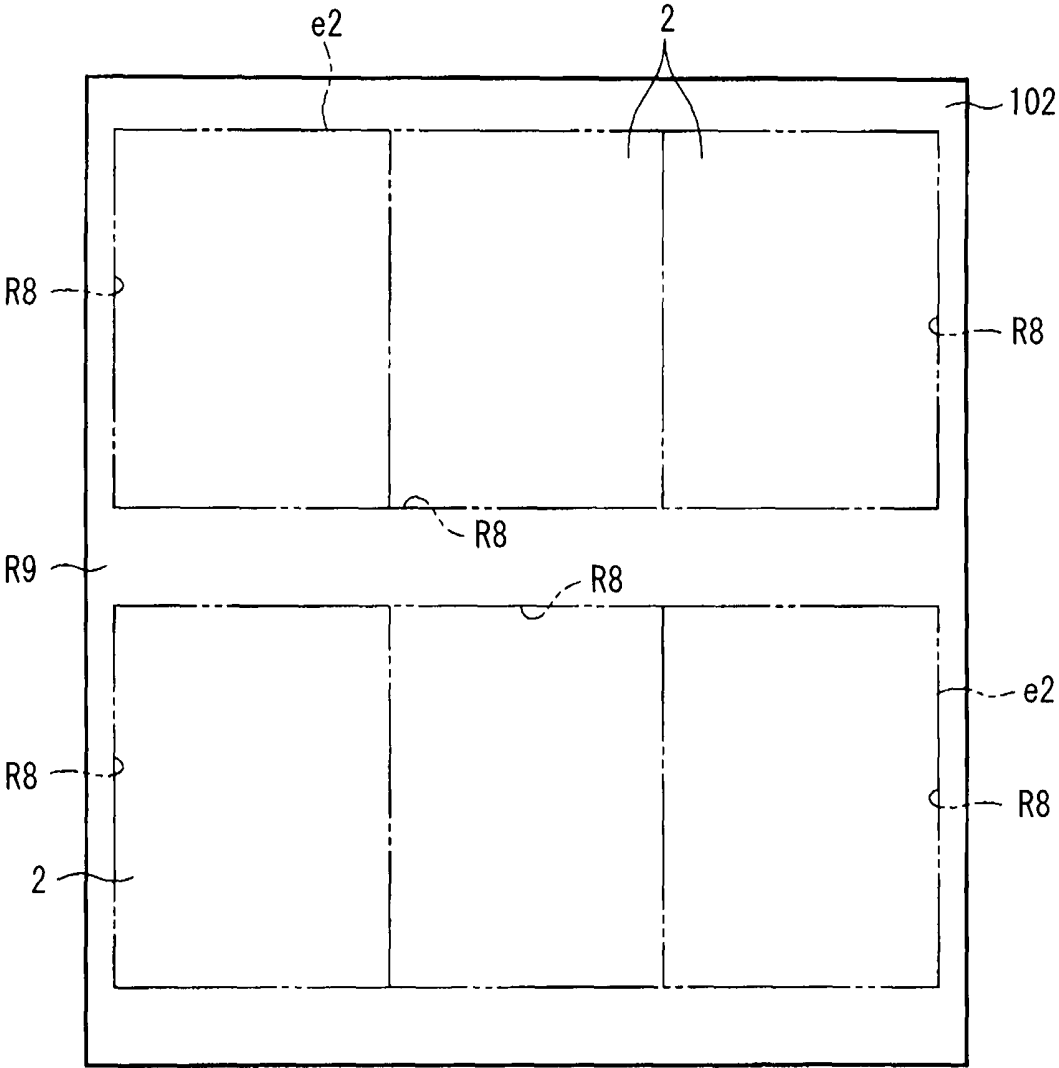


FIG. 9

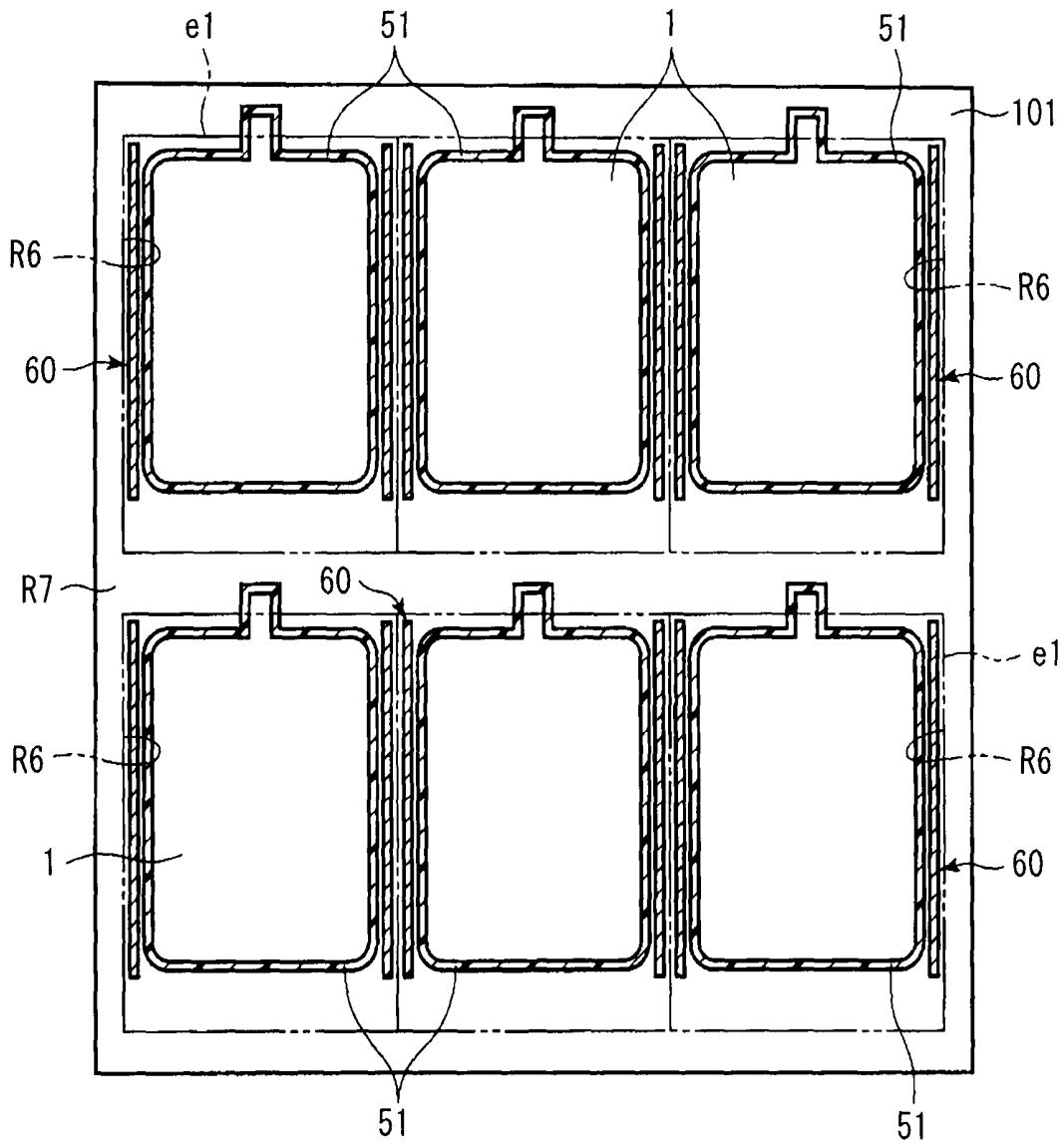


FIG. 10

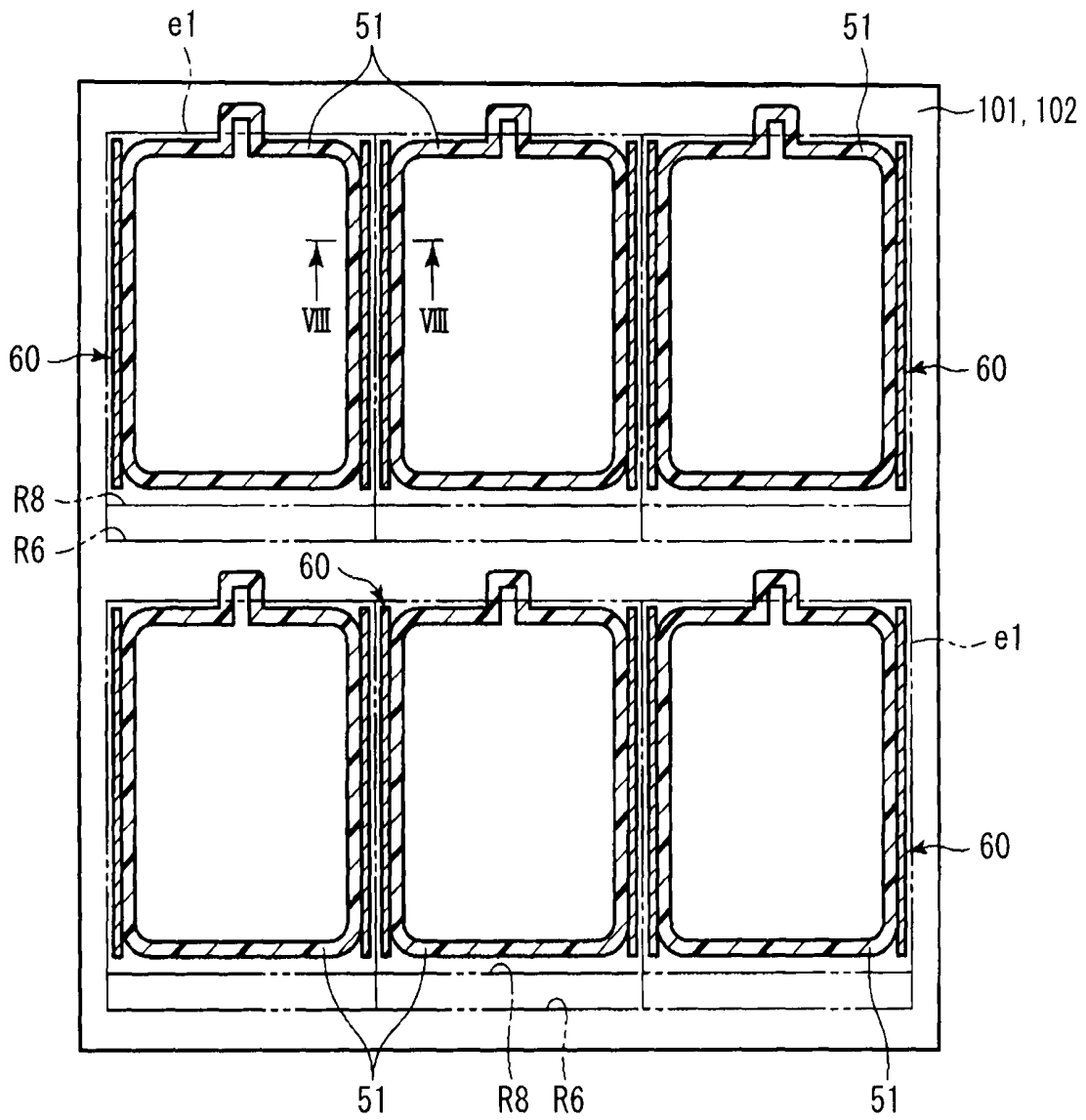


FIG. 11

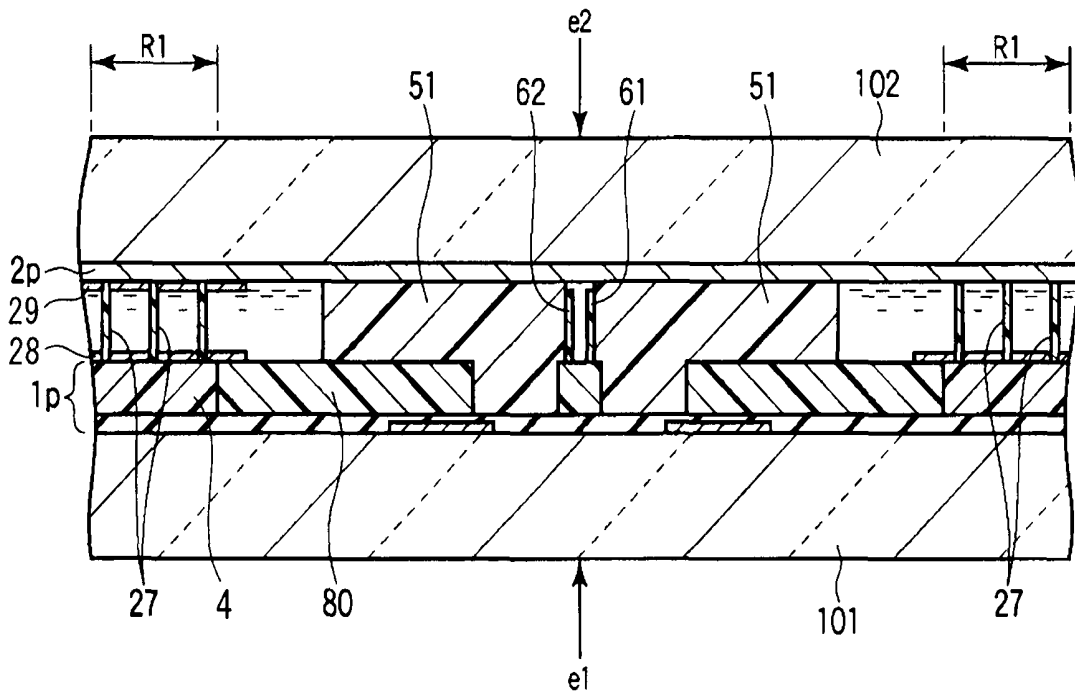


FIG. 12

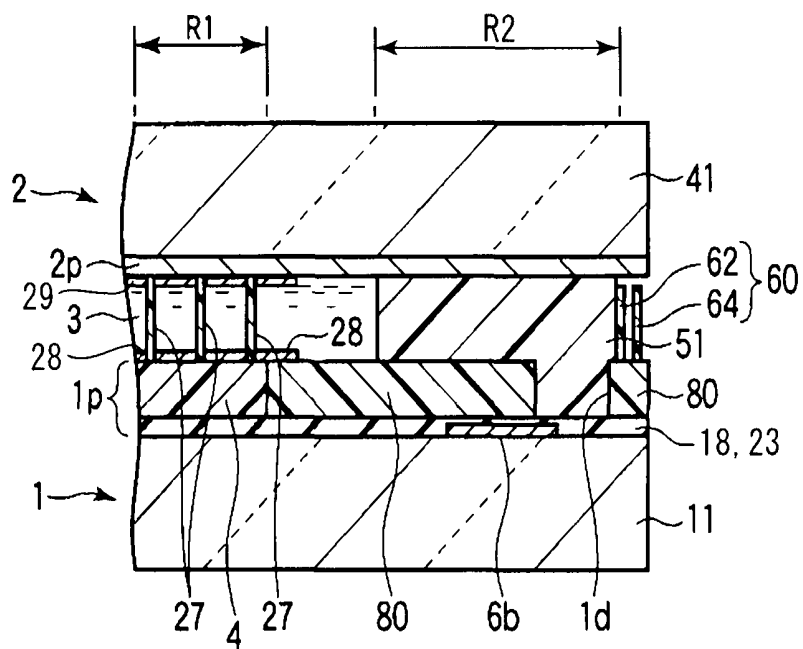


FIG. 13

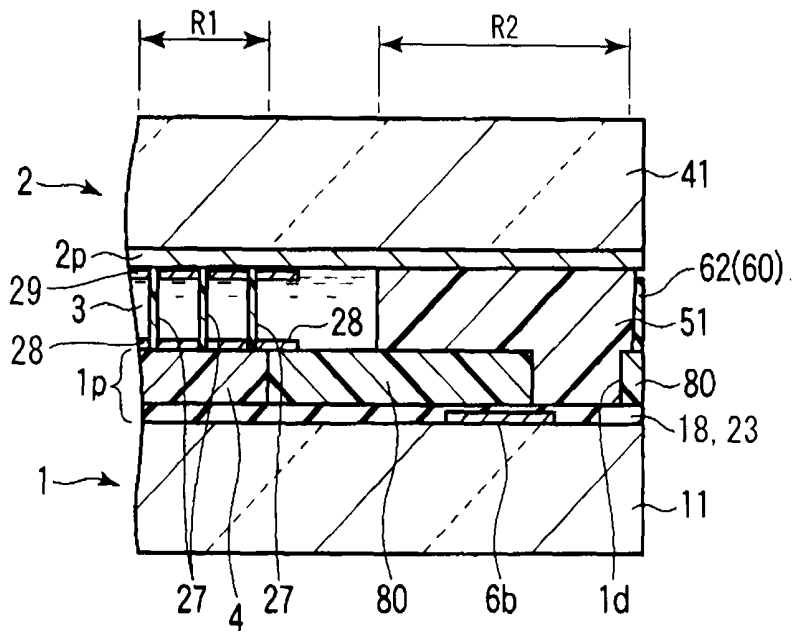


FIG. 14

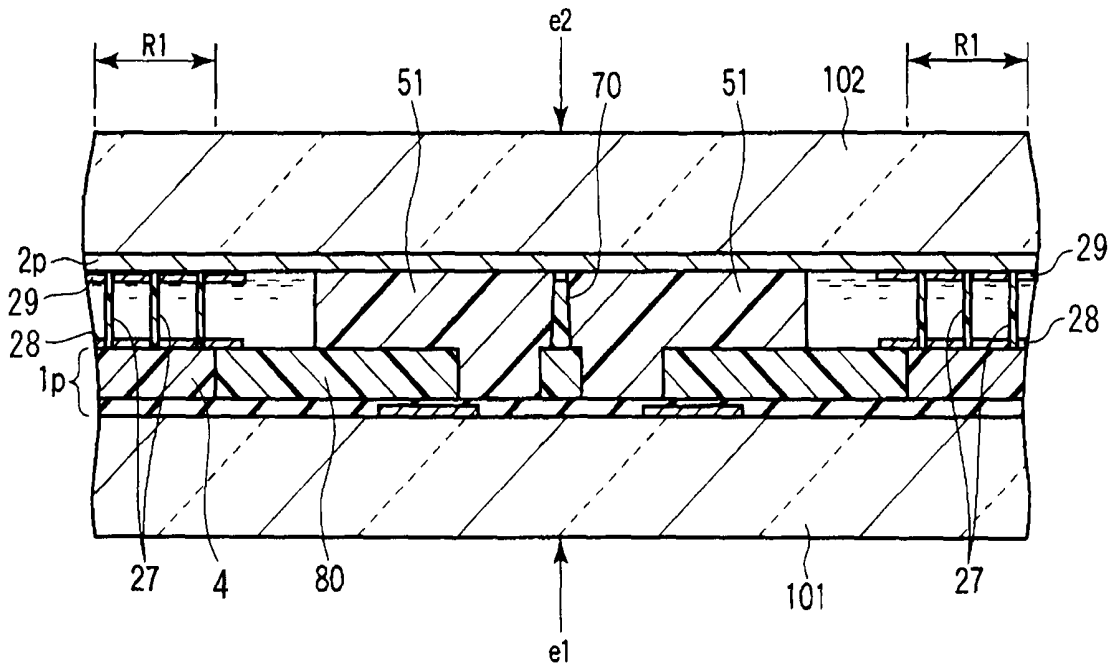


FIG. 15

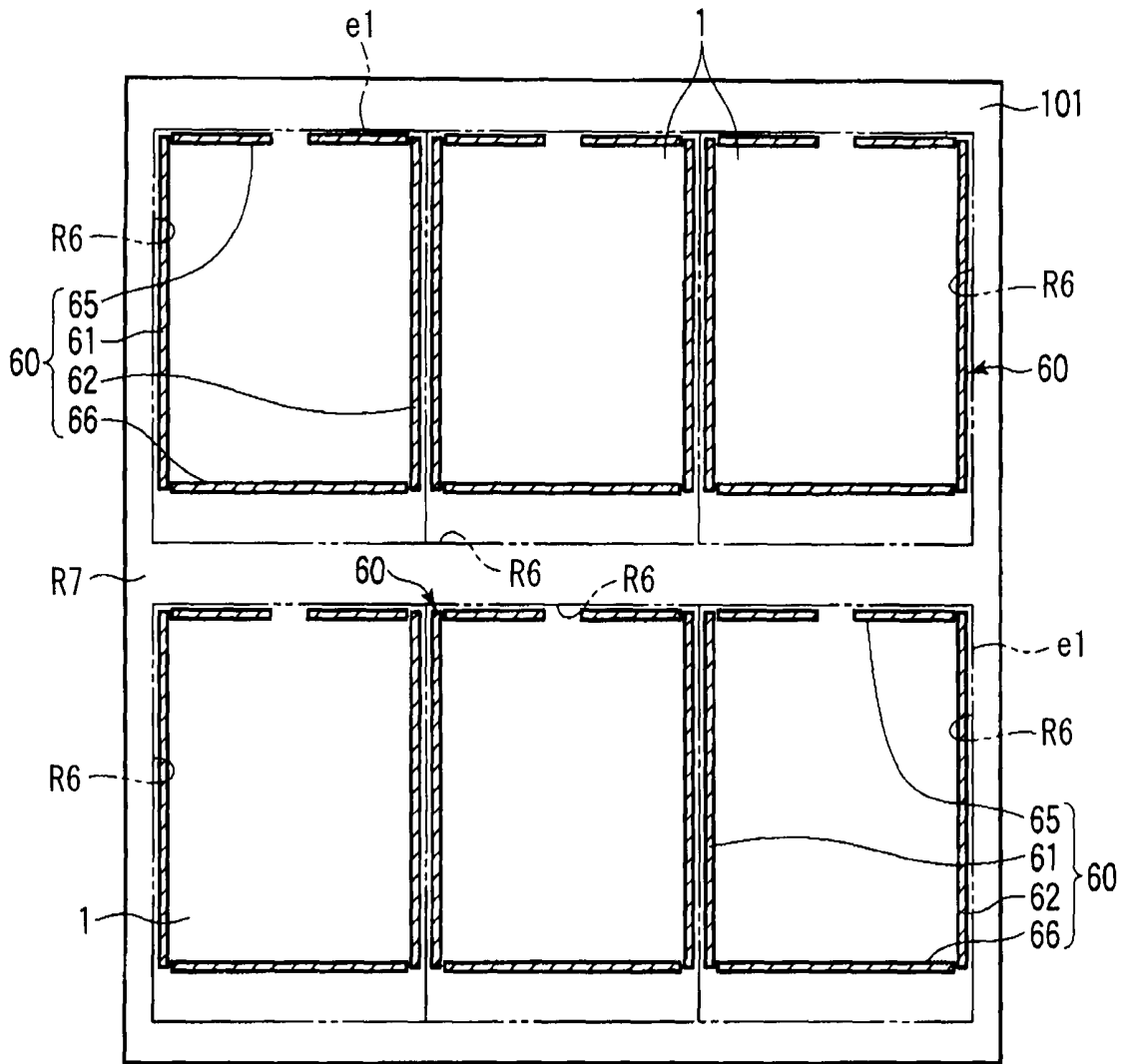


FIG. 16

## LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2010-267494, filed Nov. 30, 2010, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

### FIELD

Embodiments described herein relate generally to a liquid crystal display panel.

### BACKGROUND

The liquid crystal display panel is mainly used as display devices for an information equipment, such as a computer, and a visual equipment for a television receiving set, etc. Generally, the liquid crystal display panel has an array substrate, a counter substrate, and a liquid crystal layer held between the substrates. The array substrate and the counter substrate have a display region, respectively. Between the array substrate and the counter substrate, a plurality of pillar-shaped spacers is arranged as a spacer device, for example, and the gap between both substrates is held uniformly.

The array substrate and the counter substrate are attached by a seal material of the shape of a rectangular frame arranged outside the display region of the both substrates. When forming the seal material, a thermosetting resin is applied to the peripheral portion of the counter substrate, for example, and the counter substrate and the array substrate are attached while the seal material is thermally cured. In the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel, the seal material spreads on the array substrate and the counter substrate. In a liquid crystal display panel with wide frame width, even if the seal material spreads, the spread does not have a bad influence on the liquid crystal display panel.

However, when the seal material spreads in the liquid crystal display panel with a narrow frame width, such as a liquid crystal display panel for cellular phones, the spread have a bad influence on the liquid crystal display panel. For example, if the seal material flows into the display region, a defective display is caused. For this reason, in order to prevent the seal material from flowing into the display region, it is necessary to apply the seal material to a position near a substrate end. On the other hand, when the seal material has overflowed to the peripheries of the array substrate and the counter substrate, it becomes difficult to divide the array substrate and the counter substrate respectively from mother glass substrates in a good state.

In order to avoid that the seal material becomes an obstacle when cutting the mother glass substrates, it is necessary to paste the seal material departing from the peripheries of the respective array substrate and the counter substrate to the display region side at some extent. Above point is one of the causes which cannot make the small frame width of the liquid crystal display panel.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a portion of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention, and together with the general

description given above and the detailed description of the embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a perspective diagram showing a liquid crystal display panel according to a first embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view schematically showing the liquid crystal display panel shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a plan view schematically showing the liquid crystal display panel shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a plan view schematically showing a portion of an array substrate shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is an expanded cross-sectional view schematically showing the peripheral portion of the liquid crystal display panel taken along line VII-VII in FIG. 3.

FIG. 6 is an expanded cross-sectional view schematically showing the peripheral portion of the liquid crystal display panel according to other example taken along line VII-VII in FIG. 3.

FIG. 7 is a plan view showing a state where an array pattern is formed on a mother glass substrate in a manufacturing process according to the embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a plan view showing the state where a plurality of array substrates with a barrier pattern is formed on the mother glass substrate following the process shown in FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a plan view showing the state where a plurality of counter substrates is formed on the mother glass substrate.

FIG. 10 is a plan view showing the state where a seal material is applied to the mother glass substrate following the process shown in FIG. 8.

FIG. 11 is a plan view showing the state where the respective mother glass substrates shown in FIG. 9 and FIG. 10 are attached through the seal material.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view taken along line VIII-VIII in FIG. 11 showing the state where the respective mother glass substrates are attached through the seal material.

FIG. 13 is an expanded cross-sectional view schematically showing the peripheral portion of the liquid crystal display panel according to a second embodiment.

FIG. 14 is an expanded cross-sectional view schematically showing the peripheral portion of the liquid crystal display panel according to a third embodiment.

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view showing the state where the respective mother glass substrates are attached through the seal material in the manufacturing process of the liquid crystal display panel according to the third embodiment.

FIG. 16 shows a modification at the time of forming the barrier pattern on the mother glass substrate, and is a plan view showing the state where a plurality of array substrates is formed on the mother glass substrate.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A liquid crystal display panel according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein the same or like reference numerals designate the same or corresponding portions throughout the several views.

According to one embodiment, a liquid crystal display panel includes an array substrate having a display region and a peripheral region arranged adjacent to the display region; a counter substrate having the display region and the peripheral region, and arranged opposing the array substrate with a gap therebetween; a resin layer formed on the peripheral region of either one of the array substrate and the counter substrate; a protrusion in the shape of a wall arranged on the resin layer with a gap between the protrusion and the substrate opposing the protrusion; a seal material formed between the array sub-

strate and the counter substrate, and arranged between a peripheral portion of the display region and the protrusion for attaching the array substrate and the counter substrate; and a liquid crystal layer formed in a surrounded region by the array substrate, the counter substrate and the seal material.

Hereafter, the liquid crystal display panel and the method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display panel according to the first embodiment are explained in detail, referring to drawings. Firstly, a structure of the liquid crystal display panel is explained. In this embodiment, the liquid crystal display panel is a COA (color filter on array) type.

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display panel is equipped with an array substrate 1, a counter substrate 2 arranged opposing the array substrate 1 with a predetermined gap between the array substrate 1 and the counter substrate 2, and a liquid crystal layer 3 held therebetween. A polarizing plate which is not illustrated is arranged at respective external surfaces of the array substrate 1 and the counter substrate 2. A back light unit which is not illustrated is arranged at the external surface side of the array substrate 1. Each of the array substrate 1 and the counter substrate 2 has a rectangular display region R1.

The array substrate 1 includes a glass substrate 11 as a transparent insulating substrate. As shown in FIG. 4, a plurality of scanning lines 17 are formed in the display region R1 on the glass substrate 11. The scanning lines 17 extend in a row direction X orthogonally crossing with a column direction Y with an interval between adjacent scanning lines. Similarly, a plurality of signal lines 21 extend in a column direction Y with an interval between adjacent signal lines 21 while intersecting the plurality of scanning lines 17 and forming a lattice shape with the scanning lines 17.

Here, the array substrate 1 and the counter substrate 2 include a plurality of pixel portions 20 of the shape of a matrix arranged in the region surrounded with the plurality of scanning lines 17 and the plurality of signal lines 21. That is, each pixel portion 20 is formed in the region surrounded by adjacent two signal lines 21 and adjacent two scanning lines 17. A thin film transistor (TFT) as a switching element which is not illustrated is arranged in the pixel portions 20 of the array substrate 1, respectively. The TFT is arranged near an intersection portion with the scanning line 17 and the signal line 21 in more detail.

As shown in FIG. 3, a seal material 51 which attaches the array substrate 1 and the counter substrate 2 is formed at a peripheral portion of the display region R1, and also driving circuits 6a and 6b are arranged along the column direction Y. Moreover, protrusions 61 and 62 of a barrier shape for preventing spread of the seal material 51 are formed outside the driving circuits 6a and 6b along with the seal material 51.

FIG. 5 is an expanded cross-sectional view schematically showing the peripheral portion of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel taken along line VII-VII of FIG. 3. In the display region R1, the TFT is formed, and also an interlayer insulating layer 18 and a protection insulating layer 23 formed of a SiO<sub>2</sub> film and a SiN<sub>3</sub> layer are arranged on the glass substrate 11 although not illustrated. A color filter 4 of a COA structure is laminated on the insulating layers 18 and 23. Furthermore, a plurality of pillar-shaped spacers 27 for forming the gap between the array substrate 1 and the counter substrate 2 are arranged on an array pattern 1p containing the signal line 21, the scanning line 17, the TFT, etc.

A color filter 4 is formed on the protection insulating layer 23. The color filter 4 includes an insulating characteristics, and also functions as a resin layer for making flat unevenness caused by wirings on the substrate, etc. In this embodiment, the color filter 4 has a plurality of red colored layers, green

colored layers, and blue colored layers. In addition, when arranging the color filter 4 on the counter substrate 2, an insulating transparent resin layer is arranged on the array substrate 1 as a planarization film in place of the color filter 4. The transparent resin layer is arranged on the signal line, the scanning line, and the switching element, and makes flat unevenness of the array substrate surface produced by the wirings. That is, the transparent resin layer covers approximately whole display region.

As mentioned-above, the array pattern 1p is formed on the glass substrate 11. On the array pattern 1p, the plurality of pillar-shaped spacers 27 as a spacer device are formed. An alignment film 28 is formed on the array pattern 1p.

On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 3 and FIG. 5, the array pattern 1p and the barrier pattern 60 are formed on the outside of the display region R1 on the glass substrate 11. In more detail, the array pattern 1p includes the driving circuits 6a and 6b, the interlayer insulating layer 18, the protection insulating layer 23, and a shield pattern 80 in the outside of the display region R1.

The respective driving circuits 6a and 6b are arranged by sandwiching the display region R and opposing each other in the row direction X. When forming the TFT, etc., the driving circuits 6a and 6b are simultaneously formed by the same material as the TFT, for example, poly-silicon, etc. The driving circuits 6a and 6b are Y drivers connected to the scanning line 15 and an auxiliary capacitance line which is not illustrated.

The shield pattern 80 is formed of a resin layer, and is arranged adjacent to the periphery of the color filter 4. The shield pattern 80 is formed in the shape of a rectangular frame shape using a resin of a light blocking effect. The shield pattern 80 shields the light (back light) which leaks from the outside of the display region R1.

In addition, the shield pattern 80 may be arranged on the counter substrate 2 like the above-mentioned color filter 4. When arranging the shield pattern 80 on the counter substrate 2, the same transparent resin layer as the planarization film, such as an acrylic film, for example, is arranged on the array substrate 1 in the display region R1 in place of the shield pattern 80.

The array substrate 1 has a concave portion 1d in the outside of the display region R1. The concave portion 1d is concaved toward the array substrate 1 from the counter substrate 2. In this embodiment, the concave portion 1d is formed by removing a portion of the shield pattern 80. The concave portion 1d is formed approximately in the shape of a rectangular frame along the seal material application region R2.

The barrier pattern 60 is arranged on the same resin layer as the shield pattern so that the barrier pattern 60 sandwiches the display region R1 along the periphery of the display region R1 of the rectangular shape, i.e., both the long ends. The barrier pattern 60 is formed in either one of the array substrate 1 and the counter substrate 2, and includes projections in the shape of a wall formed so as to have a small gap between the projection and the opposing substrate. In this embodiment, the barrier pattern 60 is formed on the array substrate 1 at the periphery of the display region R1, and includes the projections 61 and 62 of the shape of the wall having a small gap between the projections 61, 62 and the counter substrates 2.

The projections 61 and 62 are formed on the shield pattern 80 (on the planarization film formed of transparent resin when the shield pattern 80 is arranged on the counter substrate 2). The projections 61 and 62 extend in the column direction Y. The projection 61 is arranged at the periphery of the display region R1 along the driving circuit 6a. On the other hand, the

projection **62** is arranged on the opposing side of the projection **62** along the driving circuit **6b**.

In addition, the projections **61** and **62** may be arranged on the same resin layer as the planarization film arranged at the periphery of the display region **R1** of the array substrate **1**.

The projections **61** and **62** suppress the spread of the seal material **51** to the periphery of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** as mentioned later. The projections **61** and **62** are simultaneously formed in the array substrate **1** with the same material as the pillar-shaped spacer **27**. The projections **61** and **62** are formed lower than the pillar-shaped spacer **27**. However, the same height as the pillar-shaped spacer **27** may be selected for the projections **61** and **62**. Moreover, the shield pattern **80** and the barrier pattern **60** are formed excepting for a portion opposing a liquid crystal injecting mouth **52** which is mentioned-later.

As shown in FIG. 1, FIG. 2, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, the counter substrate **2** is equipped with a glass substrate **41** as a transparent insulating substrate. On the glass substrate **41**, a counter electrode formed with transparent electric conductive materials, such as ITO, and an alignment film **29** are formed in order. As mentioned-above, a counter pattern **2p** is formed on the glass substrate **41**.

The array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** are arranged opposing each other with a predetermined gap by the plurality of pillar-shaped spacers **27**. The seal material **51** is formed in the periphery of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** in the shape of a rectangular frame, and is located between the periphery of the display region **R1** and the projections **61**, and between the periphery of the display region **R1** and the projection **62**.

The array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** are attached each other by the seal material **51**. The seal material **51** covers the whole driving circuits **6a** and **6b**. The spread (spread to the row direction **X**) of the seal material **51** to the periphery of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** is suppressed by the projections **61** and **62** (barrier pattern **60**). In addition, the projections **61** and **62** contact the side of the seal material **51**. However, since the projections **61** and **62** in the shape of a wall are formed for suppressing the spread of the seal material **51**, they may not necessarily become the form in which the projections **61** and **62** always contact the whole portion of the seal material **51**, and may become a form in which the projections **61** and **62** partially contact the seal material **51**. The above-mentioned concave portion **1d** is located, respectively between the shield pattern **80** and the projection **61**, and between the shield pattern **80** and the projection **62**. At least the outer edge portion of the seal material **51** is accommodated in the concave portion **1d**.

The liquid crystal layer **3** is formed in a region surrounded by the array substrate **1**, the counter substrate **2**, and the seal material **51**. The liquid crystal injecting mouth **52** is formed in a portion of the seal material **51**, and the liquid crystal injecting mouth is sealed with a sealing agent **53**. Thus, the liquid crystal display panel is formed.

FIG. 6 is an expanded sectional view showing a modification which schematically shows the peripheral portion of the liquid crystal display panel taken along a line VII-VII of FIG. 3. In this modification, the projections **61** and **62** are formed on the interlayer insulating layer **18** and the protection insulating layer **23** laminated on the TFT in the array substrate **1**. The interlayer insulating layer **18** and the protection insulating layer **23** are replaced with the resin layer. The interlayer insulating layer **18** is formed of insulating films of SiO<sub>2</sub> and Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>. Also in this modification, the same effect as the embodiment shown in FIG. 5 can be acquired.

Next, the manufacturing method of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel is explained. As shown in FIG. 7, first, a mother glass substrate **101** as the first mother substrate with a larger size than the array substrate **1** is arranged as a transparent insulating substrate. According to this embodiment, the mother glass substrate **101** includes six array substrate formation regions **R6** in the rectangular shape in order to form the array substrate **1**, and a non-used area **R7** outside the array substrate formation region **R6**. The mother glass substrate **101** is provided with a first dividing proposed line **e1** corresponding to the periphery of the array substrate formation region **R6**.

On the arranged mother glass substrate **101**, the array pattern **1p** including the signal line **21**, the scanning line **17**, the TFT, the driving circuits **6a** and **6b**, etc., are formed using a usual manufacturing process, that is, by repeating a film formation and a patterning of the film.

Subsequently, for example, transparent photosensitive resin of acrylic type is applied on the whole surface of the mother glass substrate **101** using a spinner. Then, the transparent resin is dried. Furthermore, patterning exposure of the transparent resin is carried out using a predetermined photomask. Next, the resin is burned and cured after developing the exposed transparent resin. Thereby, as shown in FIG. 8, the pillar-shaped spacer **27** (not shown) and the projections **61** and **62** are formed simultaneously.

Then, the alignment film **28** is formed by applying and patterning the alignment film material on the whole surface of the mother glass substrate **101** including the display region **R1**. In addition, predetermined orientation treatment (rubbing) is performed to the alignment film **28** if needed. Thereby, the six array substrates **1** are completed with the mother glass substrate **101**.

FIG. 9 is a plan view showing the state where a plurality of counter substrates is formed on the mother glass substrate in the manufacturing process of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel. In the manufacturing method of the counter substrate **2**, first, the mother glass substrate **102** as a second mother substrate with a larger size than the counter substrate **2** is arranged as a transparent insulating substrate. According to this embodiment, the mother glass substrate **102** has six counter substrate formation regions **R8** of the rectangular shape, and a non-used region **R9** in the outside of the counter substrate formation region **R8** in order to form the counter substrate **2**. The mother glass substrate **102** has a second dividing proposed line **e2** corresponding to the periphery of the counter substrate formation region **R8**.

On the prepared mother glass substrate **102**, the counter pattern **2p** is formed by the usual manufacturing process. The alignment film **29** is formed on the counter pattern **2p**. In addition, the predetermined orientation treatment (rubbing) is performed to the alignment film **29** if needed. Thereby, the six counter substrates **2** are completed with the mother glass substrate **102**.

FIG. 10 is a plan view showing the state where the seal material is applied on the mother glass substrate. The seal material **51** is formed in a seal material application region **R2** arranged in the whole peripheral region of the array substrate **1**. The seal material **51** is applied by a printing method, for example, using ultraviolet curing type resin. In more detail, the above-mentioned resin in the frame shape is applied on the array substrate **1** outside the display region **R1** so that a portion of above-mentioned resin is made to project. The frame-like seal material **51** with a convex pattern is formed by striding over the first dividing proposed line **e1**. Moreover, when forming the seal material **51**, the counter voltage supply electrode (which is not illustrated) for supplying voltage to

the counter substrate **2** from the array substrate **1** is formed on the array substrate **1** in the circumference of the seal material **51**.

FIG. **11** is a plan view showing the state where the two mother glass substrates shown in FIG. **9** and FIG. **10** are attached through the seal material **51**. The counter arrangement of the mother glass substrate **101** and the mother glass substrate **102** are made so that the alignment films **28** and **29** oppose each other, and that a predetermined gap between the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** is held by a plurality of pillar-shaped spacers **27**. Then the peripheral portions of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** are attached by the seal material **51**. Under the present circumstances, the spread of the seal material **51** is suppressed by the projections **61** and **62**.

Subsequently, the seal material **51** is irradiated with ultraviolet ray from exterior, and the seal material **51** is cured, and also thermal curing is performed, and then, a complete curing is carried out. Thereby, the mother glass substrate **101** and the mother glass substrate **102** are attached through the seal material **51**.

Then, while dividing the mother glass substrate **101** along the first dividing proposed line **e1**, and the mother glass substrate **102** is divided along the second dividing proposed line **e2**. When the mother glass substrates **102** and **103** are divided, respectively by drawing scribing lines along the first dividing proposed line **e1** and the second dividing proposed line **e2**, for example. Thereby, the array substrate **1** is cut away from the mother glass substrate **101**, and the counter substrate **2** is cut away from the mother glass substrate **102**, respectively. In this time, the convex pattern which forms the liquid crystal injecting mouth **52** in the seal material **51** is cut along the first dividing proposed line **e1** and the second division proposed line **e2**.

Thereby, six vacant liquid crystal display panels shown in FIG. **3** are taken from the divided mother glass substrates **101** and **102**. In the method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display panel according to this invention, as shown in FIG. **12**, the insulating layer commonly formed in the adjacent array substrates **1** is arranged in the peripheral regions of the adjacent array substrates **1**. The protrusions **61** and **62** are formed on the insulating layer. The first dividing proposed line **e1** and the second dividing proposed line **e2** are located in the center between the protrusion **61** and the protrusion **62**. The protrusion **61** and **62** form the respective protrusions for one display panel and another display panel.

Subsequently, liquid crystal material is injected by vacuum injecting method in the gap between the substrates of each liquid crystal display panel through the liquid crystal injecting mouth **52** shown in FIG. **1** and FIG. **3**, which are formed in the seal material **51**. Then, the liquid crystal injecting mouth **52** is sealed with a sealing agent **53**, such as ultraviolet curing type resin. A liquid crystal is enclosed with the region surrounded by the array substrate **1**, the counter substrate **2**, and the seal material **51**, and thereby the liquid crystal layer **3** is formed. Finally, six liquid crystal display panels are completed, respectively.

In the liquid crystal display panel and the manufacturing method of the liquid crystal display panel according to the first embodiment constituted as mentioned-above, the liquid crystal display panel includes the array substrate **1**, the counter substrate **2**, the liquid crystal layer **3**, the projections **61** and **62**, and the seal material **51**. The projections **61** and **62** are formed in the peripheral portion of the display region **R1** interposing the display region **R** therebetween in the array substrate **1** and forming a gap between the projections **61** and **62** and the counter substrate **2**.

The seal material **51** is formed between the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2**, and arranged between the periphery of one side of the display region **R1** and the projection **61**, and between the periphery of another side of the display region **R1** and the projection **62**, and attaches the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2**. As for the seal material **51**, the spread to the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** is suppressed by the projections **61** and **62**.

According to this embodiment, the spread of the seal material **51** into the display region **R1** can be suppressed also in a liquid crystal display panel with a narrow frame width, and the display defect can be prevented. Since the spread of the seal material **51** to the periphery of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** is suppressed by the projections **61** and **62**, and the seal material **51** does not spread beyond the first dividing proposed line **e1** (the second dividing proposed line **e2**), the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** can be divided in a good state from the mother glass substrates **101** and **102**.

Moreover, when cutting down the liquid crystal display panels from the mother glass substrate **101** and **102**, the edge which cuts glass contacts the portions of the mother glass substrates **101** and **102**, corresponding to the projections **61** and **62**, i.e., the dividing proposed lines **e1** and **e2**. When the edge contacts the glass surface, since the wall-like projections **61** and **62** support glass, the pressure of the edge applied to the glass surface is uniformly distributed in the glass. Therefore, it becomes possible to cut the glass substrates without fault, like that the glass substrate may be chipped or broken at the time of the glass cutting.

In this embodiment, although the projections **61** and **62** are arranged on right-and-left sides of the peripheral portion of the display region **R1** in the liquid crystal display panel, the projections **65** and **66** may be arranged also on the upper and lower sides of the display region **R1** of the liquid crystal display panel so that the display region **R1** is surrounded as shown in FIG. **16**. Here, the projection **65** is formed except for the region facing the liquid crystal injecting mouth **52**.

If the barrier pattern **60** is arranged as above-mentioned, it becomes possible to cut without generating fault, like that the glass substrate is chipped or broken at the time of the glass cutting.

Since the projections **61** and **62** can be formed simultaneously with the pillar-shaped spacers **27**, the projections **61** and **62** can be formed without increasing the steps of the manufacturing process. Since the projections **61** and **62** are formed lower than the pillar-shaped spacer **27**, they can prevent the poor gap of the liquid crystal layer **3**. For this reason, deterioration of the display grace can be prevented when the gap of the liquid crystal layer **3** becomes uneven.

Moreover, if the height of the projections **61** and **62** is set to "a", the gap between the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** in the concave portion **1d** to "b", and the gap between the projections **61** and **62** and the substrates facing the projections to "c", when the figures satisfy the relation of  $0 < c < a < b$ , it becomes possible to prevent the seal material **51** from spreading beyond the divided proposed lines **e1** and **e2** by the projections **61** and **62**.

The array substrate **1** has the concave portion **1d**. Although the seal material **51** spreads in the peripheral portion by attaching the mother glass substrates **101** and **102**, a portion of the seal material **51** is accommodated in the concave portion **1d** of the array substrate **1**. For this reason, the spread of the seal material **51** can be suppressed further. Since the concave portion **1d** can be formed simultaneously when forming the shield pattern **80**, the concave portion **1d** can be formed without increasing the steps of the manufacturing

process. As described-above, since the fault does not arise in the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2**, the liquid crystal display panel and the manufacturing method of the liquid crystal display device can be obtained with a narrow frame width.

Next, the liquid crystal display panel according to a second embodiment is explained. In addition, in this embodiment, the same structure as that of the first embodiment as mentioned-above is denoted by the same marks, and the detailed explanation is omitted. Moreover, the manufacturing method of the liquid crystal display panel is omitted.

As shown in FIG. **13**, the barrier pattern **60** may be equipped with the projection formed in double or triple. Here, the barrier pattern **60** is formed of two projections. The barrier pattern **60** includes another projection **64** arranged on the outside of the display region, departing more from the projection **61** (**62**) to the outside of the display region. In addition, like the projection **61** (**62**), the projection **64** puts a gap between the protrusion **64** and the counter substrate **2**.

In the liquid crystal display panel according to the second embodiment constituted as mentioned-above, the liquid crystal display panel can acquire the same effect as the liquid crystal display panel according to the first embodiment. Moreover, even if the seal material **51** runs on the projection **61** or the projection **62**, another projection (projection **64**) located closer to the substrate end accommodates the overflowed seal material. Accordingly, the overflow of the seal material **51** from the periphery of the array substrate, and the periphery of the counter substrate can be protected more certainly and effectively.

Moreover, it becomes possible to cut the glass substrates without the fault, like that the glass may be chipped or broken at the time of the glass cutting. As mentioned-above, the fault does not arise in the array substrate and the counter substrate, and the liquid crystal display panel with narrow frame width can be obtained.

Next, the liquid crystal display panel according to a third embodiment is explained. In addition, in this embodiment, the same composition as that of the first embodiment as mentioned-above is given the same mark, and detailed explanation is omitted. Moreover, the manufacturing method of the liquid crystal display panel is omitted.

As shown in FIG. **14**, the projections **61** and **62** are located in the periphery of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2**, respectively. The respective projections **61** and **62** have cut planes which are aligned with an approximately same plane as the end planes of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2**, respectively.

In the manufacturing process of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel, before taking the array substrates **1** and the counter substrates **2** from the mother glass substrates **101** and **102**, a projection **70** is formed so that the projection **70** straddles the first dividing proposed line e1 (the second dividing proposed line e2) as shown in FIG. **15**. In detail, the insulating layer formed commonly to the adjacent array substrates **1** is formed in the peripheral regions of the adjacent array substrates **1**. The protrusion **70** is formed on the insulating layer. The first dividing proposed line e1 and the second dividing proposed line e2 are located in the center of the protrusion **70**. The divided protrusions form the respective protrusions for one display panel and another display panel.

Then, scribing lines are drawn, and the mother glass substrates **101** and **102** are divided along the first dividing proposed line e1 and the second dividing proposed line e2. Since the crack formed in the mother glass substrate **101** progresses in the thickness direction of the mother glass substrate **101**, the mother glass substrate **101** is divided along the first divid-

ing proposed line e1, and the projection **70** is also cut along the first dividing proposed line e1. In addition, the divided respective projection **70** functions as the projection **61** of one liquid crystal display panel, and the projection **62** of another liquid crystal display panel.

In the liquid crystal display panel according to the third embodiment constituted as mentioned-above, the liquid crystal display panel can acquire the same effect as the liquid crystal display panel according to the first embodiment. Moreover, since the projection **70** is arranged on the first dividing proposed line e1 (the second dividing proposed line e2), when cutting the mother glass substrate **101**, it is also necessary to cut the projection **70**. However, since the end of the projection **70**, and the ends of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** are aligned with an approximately same plane, the seal material application region R2 can be located closer to the substrate end compared with the liquid crystal display panel according to the first and second embodiments.

Moreover, it becomes possible to cut the glass substrates without the fault, like that the glass may be chipped or broken at the time of the glass cutting. As mentioned-above, the fault does not arise in the array substrate and the counter substrate, and the liquid crystal display panel with narrow frame width can be obtained.

The form of the projection is not limited to the shape of the stripe, and can be changed variously. For example, the form may be a rectangular frame shape (**61**, **62**, **65**, **66**) as shown in FIG. **16**. Neither the position in which the projection of the projections pattern **60** is formed nor the number of the provided projections is limited to the embodiment as described-above, and can be changed variously. For example, it is desirable to arrange the projections in a position in which the seal material **51** may overflow from the peripheries of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2**.

The projection which the barrier pattern **60** includes may be arranged so that the projection is arranged on either one of the array substrate **1** and the counter substrate **2** so as to have a gap between the protrusion and the opposing substrate.

Although the concave portion (**1d**) is arranged in the liquid crystal display panel as mentioned-above, the concave portion (**1d**) is not necessarily required, and the concave portion (**1d**) may just be arranged if needed.

While certain embodiments have been described, these embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the inventions. In practice, the structural and method elements can be modified without departing from the spirit of the invention. Various embodiments can be made by properly combining the structural and method elements disclosed in the embodiments. For example, some structural and method elements may be omitted from all the structural and method elements disclosed in the embodiments. Furthermore, the structural and method elements in different embodiments may properly be combined. The accompanying claims and their equivalents are intended to cover such forms or modifications as would fall within the scope and spirit of the inventions.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display panel, comprising:
  - an array substrate including a display region and a peripheral region arranged adjacent to the display region;
  - a counter substrate including the display region and the peripheral region, and arranged opposing the array substrate with a gap between the counter substrate and the array substrate;
  - a resin layer formed on the peripheral region of either one of the array substrate and the counter substrate;

a protrusion in a shape of a wall arranged on the resin layer with a gap between the protrusion and either one of the counter substrate or the array substrate;

a seal material formed in the peripheral region between the array substrate and the counter substrate, and arranged between a peripheral portion of the display region and the protrusion to contact the protrusion and for attaching the array substrate and the counter substrate;

a plurality of pillar-shaped spacers formed on either one of the array substrate and the counter substrate, the protrusion being formed of a same material as the pillar-shaped spacers; and

a liquid crystal layer formed in a surrounded region by the array substrate, the counter substrate and the seal material,

wherein a first side of the seal material contacts the liquid crystal layer and a second side of the seal material contacts the protrusion outside the display region.

2. The liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein the protrusion includes a first protrusion element arranged adjacent to the seal material and a second protrusion element arranged adjacent to the first protrusion element in an opposite side of the seal material.

3. The liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein the protrusion is arranged so that the protrusion is arranged in a same plane as end planes of the respective peripheral portions of the array substrate and the counter substrate.

4. The liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1, wherein the resin layer includes a concave portion located adjacent to the protrusion, and at least a portion of the seal material is accommodated in the concave portion.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	液晶显示面板及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US8902397</a>	公开(公告)日	2014-12-02
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	东芝移动显示器有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	东芝移动显示CO., LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日本展示INC.		
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摘要(译)

在一个实施例中，液晶显示面板包括阵列基板和对向基板，每个对向基板具有显示区域和与显示区域相邻布置的外围区域。树脂层形成在阵列基板和对向基板中的一个中。在树脂层上设置有壁形状的突起，突起和基板之间具有与突起相对的间隙。密封材料形成在阵列基板和对向基板之间，并且布置在显示区域的周边部分和用于附接阵列基板和对向基板的突起之间。通过阵列基板，对向基板和密封材料在包围区域中形成液晶层。

