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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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Disclosed is an LCD device with reduced thickness and bezel width. The LCD device includes a liquid crystal display panel configured to include an upper substrate and a lower substrate that are facing-coupled to each other, a backlight unit configured to include a light guide plate which irradiates light incident from a light source module on the liquid crystal display panel and an optical sheet disposed on the light guide plate, and a coupling member configured to couple the liquid crystal display panel to the light guide plate with the optical sheet therebetween such that a sealed space is provided between the liquid crystal display panel and the light guide plate.

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/107,754, filed on Dec. 16, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,182,535.

Foreign Application Priority Data

(30) Jan. 24, 2013 (KR) 10-2013-0007857

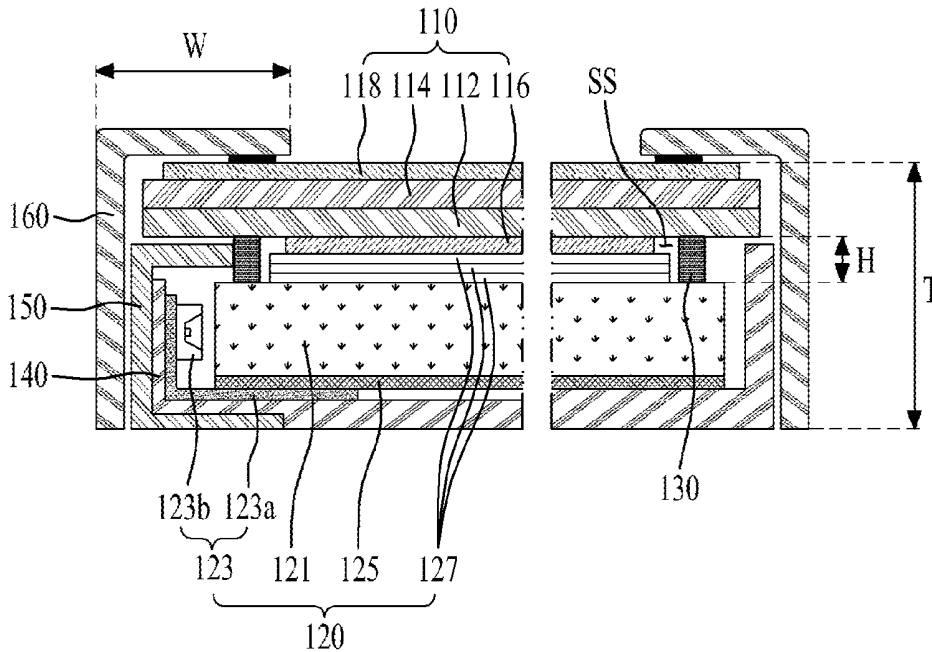


FIG. 1
Related Art

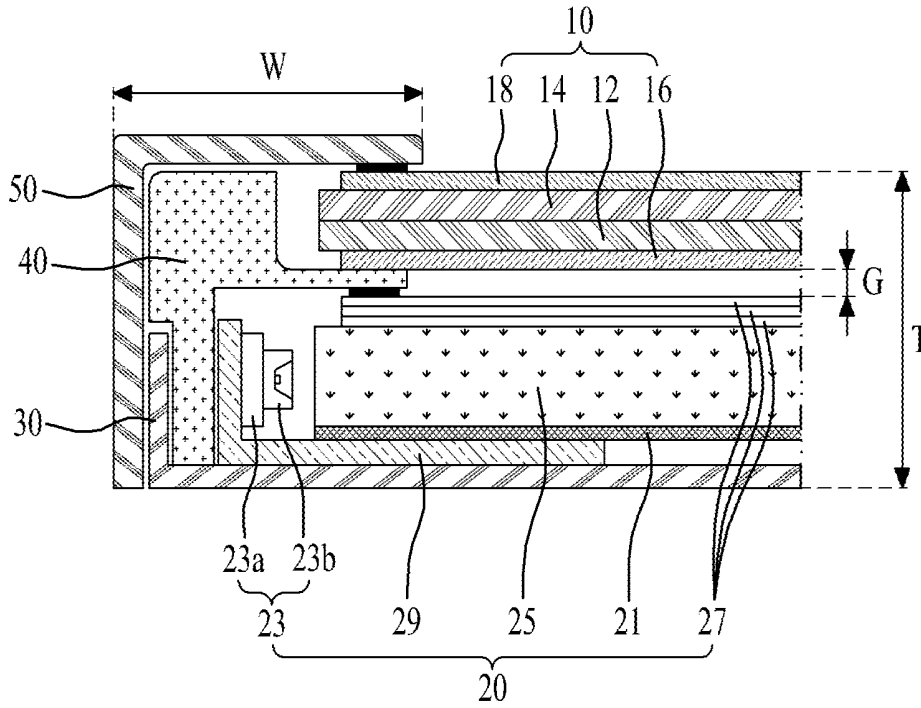


FIG. 2
Related Art

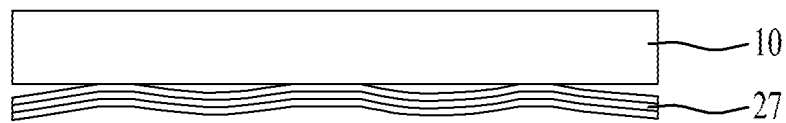


FIG. 3
Related Art

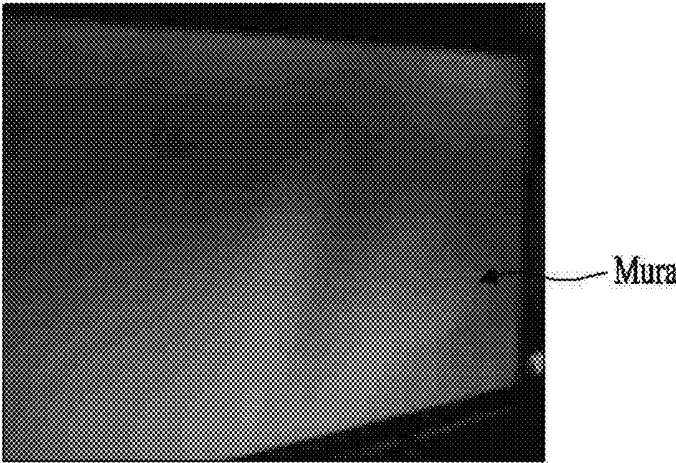


FIG. 4

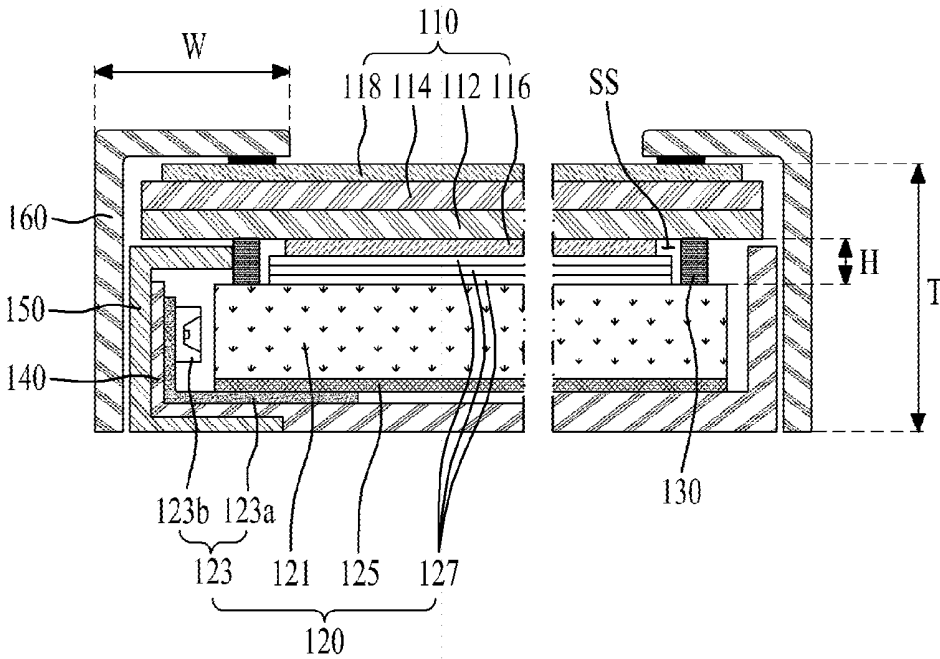


FIG. 5

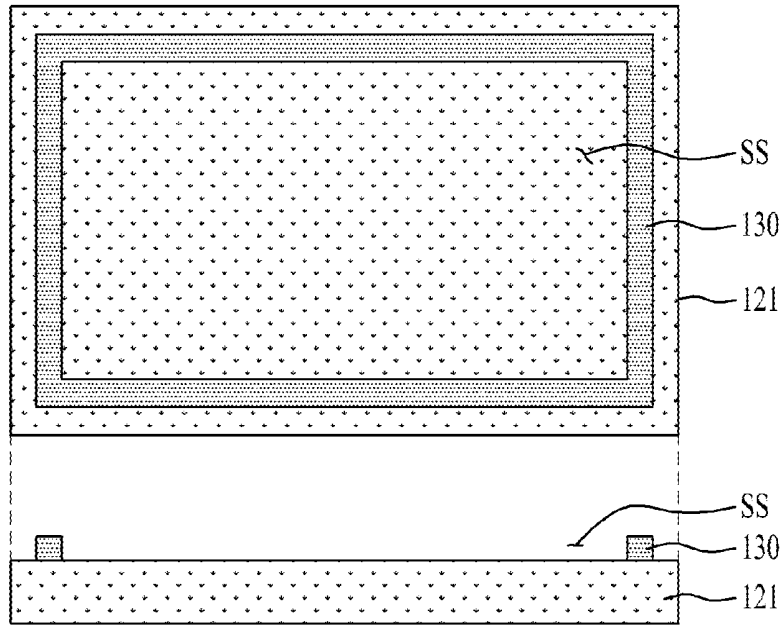


FIG. 6

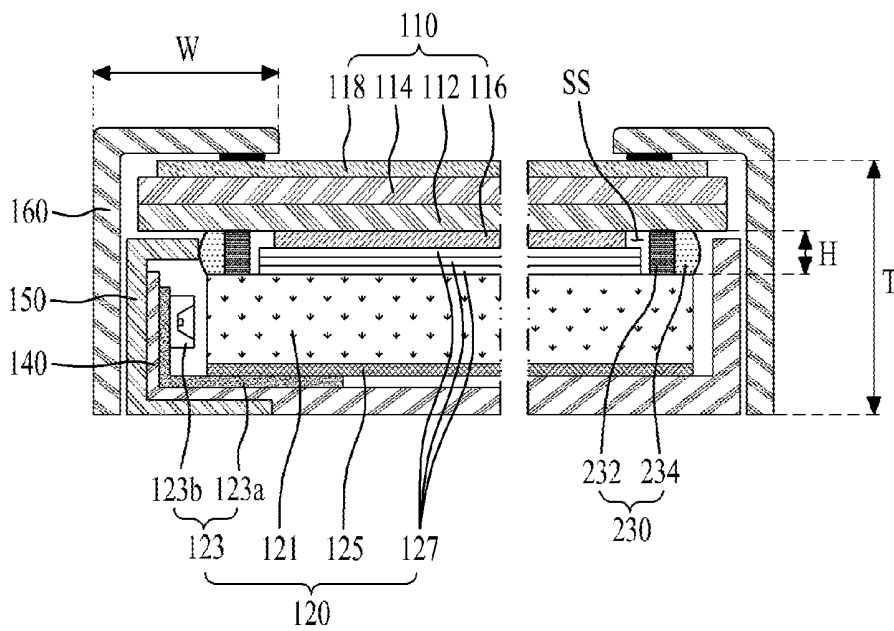


FIG. 7A

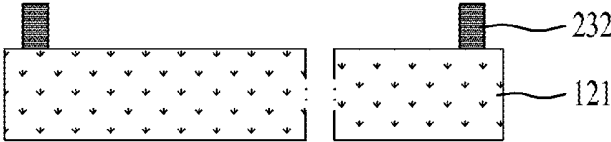


FIG. 7B

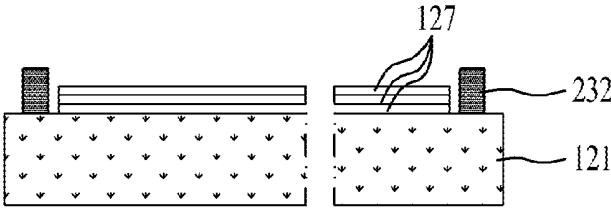


FIG. 7C

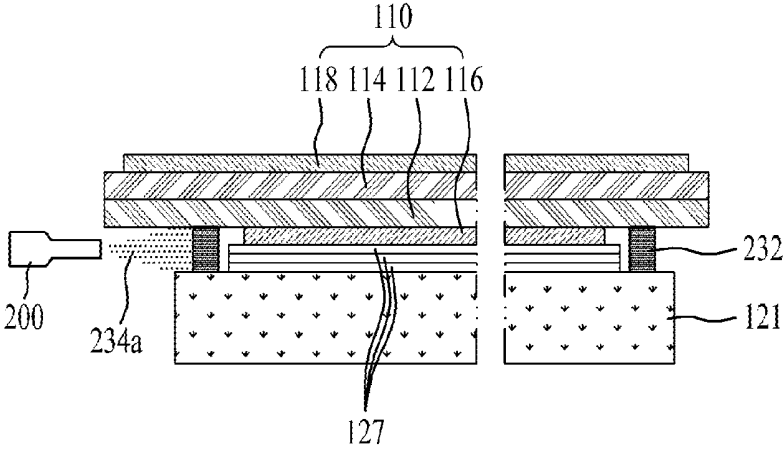


FIG. 7D

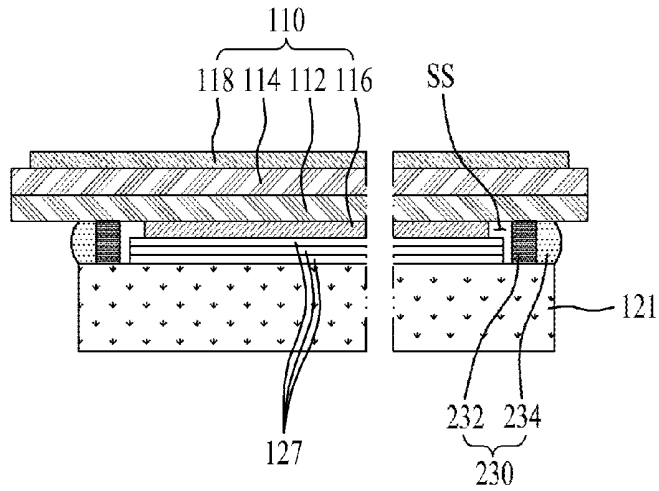


FIG. 8

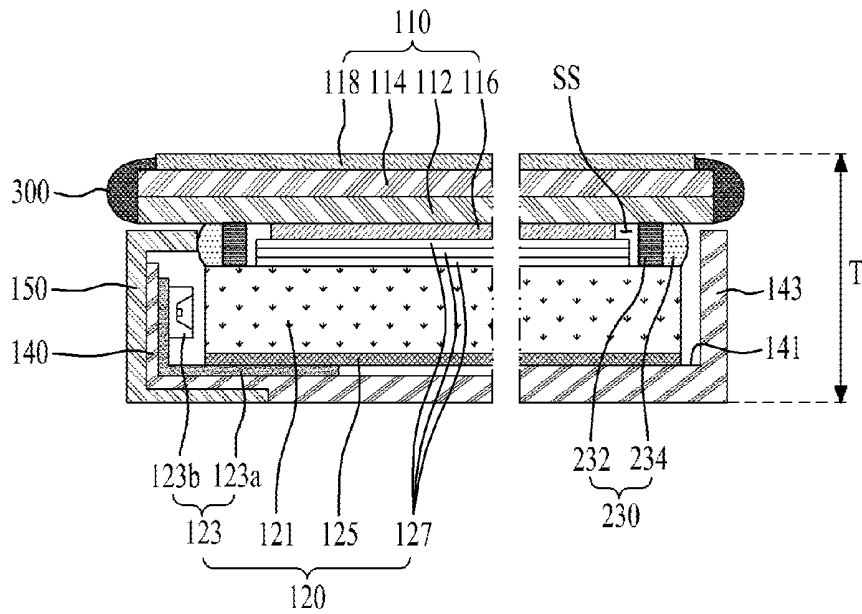
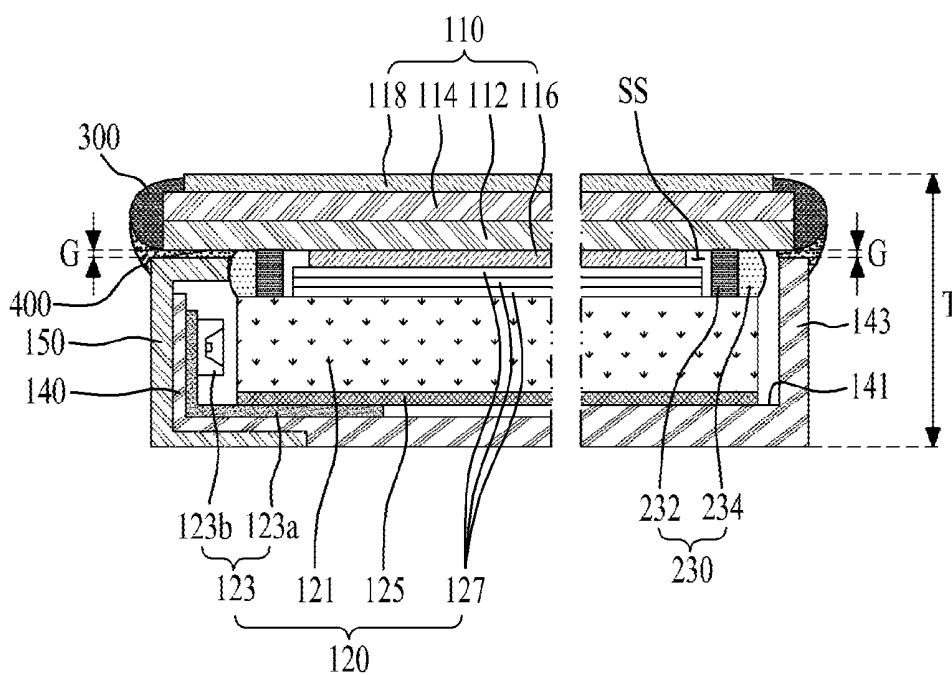


FIG. 9



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/107,754 filed on Dec. 16, 2013, which claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0007857 filed on Jan. 24, 2013, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and more particularly, to an LCD device with reduced thickness and bezel width.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] LCD devices display an image by using thin film transistors (TFTs) as switching elements. The LCD devices are widely used as display devices for notebook computers, tablet computers, smartphones, portable display devices, and various portable information devices, in addition to televisions or monitors. Since the LCD devices cannot self-emit light, the LCD devices display an image by using light emitted from a backlight unit which is disposed under a liquid crystal display panel.

[0006] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating a portion of a general LCD device.

[0007] Referring to FIG. 1, the general LCD device includes a liquid crystal display panel 10, a backlight unit 20, a lower case 30, a guide panel 40, and an upper case 50.

[0008] The liquid crystal display panel 10 includes a lower substrate 12 and an upper substrate 14 which are coupled to each other with a liquid crystal layer therebetween, and displays an image by using light emitted from the backlight unit 20. Polarizing films 16 and 18 are adhered to a bottom and top of the liquid crystal display panel 10, respectively.

[0009] The backlight unit 20 is disposed under the liquid crystal display panel 10, and irradiates light on the bottom of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The backlight unit 20 includes: a reflective sheet 21 that is disposed at the lower case 30; a light source module 23 that is disposed at one side of the lower case 30, and emits light; a light guide plate 25 that is disposed on the reflective sheet 21, and guides light, which is incident from the light source module 23 onto a light input part, toward the liquid crystal display panel 10; a plurality of optical sheets 27 that are disposed on the light guide plate 25, and enhance a luminance characteristic of light traveling from the light guide plate 25 to the liquid crystal display panel 10; and a light source housing 29 that supports the light source module 23.

[0010] The light source module 23 includes a light emitting diode (LED) array board 23a and a plurality of LED packages 23b. The LED array board 23a is disposed at a side wall of the light source housing 29 to face the light input part of the light guide plate 25. A plurality of driving power lines, which respectively supply driving power to the plurality of LED packages 23b, are formed at the LED array board 23a.

[0011] The plurality of LED packages 23b are mounted at certain intervals on the LED array board 23a, and emit light with the driving power supplied from the respective driving power lines to irradiate the light having certain luminance on the light input part of the light guide plate 25. The light emitted from the plurality of LED packages 23b is incident on

the light input part of the light guide plate 25, is reflected from and refracted inside the light guide plate 25, and is irradiated on the liquid crystal display panel 10 through the plurality of optical sheets 27 along with light reflected by the reflective sheet 21.

[0012] The lower case 30 is provided to have an accommodating space. The lower case 30 accommodates the backlight unit 20, and supports the guide panel 40.

[0013] The guide panel 40 is provided in a tetragonal band shape to support a bottom edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The guide panel 40 includes a panel supporting part, which supports the bottom edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel 10, and a guide side wall that is formed vertically to the panel supporting part and surrounds all side walls of the backlight unit 20.

[0014] The upper case 50 is provided in a tetragonal band shape in order for one side of the upper case 50 to have a Γ -shape, and surrounds a top edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel 10 and all side surfaces of the guide panel 40.

[0015] As described above, the general LCD device includes a certain gap G that is provided between the bottom of the liquid crystal display panel 10 and a top of the optical sheet 27. This, as illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3, is for preventing mura from occurring due to interference between elements caused by a bending or twist of the liquid crystal display panel 10, the light guide plate 25, and the optical sheet 27. In particular, the mura mainly occurs due to a contact between the optical sheets 27 and the liquid crystal display panel 10 when moisture penetrates into the gap G at an environment of high temperature and humidity.

[0016] In order to prevent the mura, the optical sheet 27 and the liquid crystal display panel 10 should be separated from each other by an interval of 1.5 mm to 2 mm, in which case a thickness T of the LCD device increases due to the gap G between the optical sheet 27 and the liquid crystal display panel 10.

[0017] Moreover, in the general LCD device, the guide panel 40 maintains a constant interval between the optical sheet 27 and the liquid crystal display panel 10 and supports the liquid crystal display panel 10, and the upper case 50 covers the top edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel 10. Therefore, a bezel width W increases due to the guide panel 40 and the upper case 50.

[0018] For this reason, the general LCD device has a limitation in reducing the thickness T and bezel width W thereof.

SUMMARY

[0019] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to provide an LCD device that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0020] An aspect of the present invention is directed to provide an LCD device with reduced thickness and bezel width.

[0021] Additional advantages and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0022] To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and

broadly described herein, there is provided an LCD device including: a liquid crystal display panel configured to include an upper substrate and a lower substrate that are coupled to face each other; a backlight unit configured to include a light guide plate, which irradiates light incident from a light source module on the liquid crystal display panel, and an optical sheet disposed on the light guide plate; and a coupling member configured to couple the liquid crystal display panel to the light guide plate with the optical sheet therebetween such that a sealed space is provided between the liquid crystal display panel and the light guide plate.

[0023] The liquid crystal display panel may further include a lower polarizing member adhered to the lower substrate to surface-contact an entire area of a top of the optical sheet in the sealed space, and the coupling member may be provided between the lower substrate and the light guide plate.

[0024] The coupling member may include: a bank provided at a top of the light guide plate to be separated from each of side surfaces of the light guide plate and to have a certain height, and configured to support the liquid crystal display panel; and a sealing member provided in a facing space between the liquid crystal display panel and an edge portion of the light guide plate which is an outer portion of the bank, and configured to couple the liquid crystal display panel to the light guide plate and seal the outer portion of the bank.

[0025] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

[0027] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating a portion of a general LCD device;

[0028] FIGS. 2 and 3 are views for describing mora which occur due to interference between elements in the general LCD device;

[0029] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view for describing an LCD device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0030] FIG. 5 is a plane view and a side view for describing a light guide plate and a coupling member of FIG. 4;

[0031] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view for describing an LCD device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

[0032] FIGS. 7A to 7D are views for describing a process of manufacturing the LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

[0033] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view for describing an LCD device according to a third embodiment of the present invention; and

[0034] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view for describing an LCD device according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0035] Reference will now be made in detail to the exemplary embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0036] The terms described in the specification should be understood as follows.

[0037] As used herein, the singular forms “a”, “an” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. The terms “first” and “second” are for differentiating one element from the other element, and these elements should not be limited by these terms.

[0038] It will be further understood that the terms “comprises”, “comprising”, “has”, “having”, “includes” and/or “including”, when used herein, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

[0039] The term “at least one” should be understood as including any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. For example, the meaning of “at least one of a first item, a second item, and a third item” denotes the combination of all items proposed from two or more of the first item, the second item, and the third item as well as the first item, the second item, or the third item.

[0040] Hereinafter, embodiments of an LCD device according to the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0041] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view for describing an LCD device according to a first embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 4, the LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention includes a liquid crystal display panel 110, a backlight unit 120, a coupling member 130, a lower case 140, a light source case 150, and an upper case 160.

[0042] The liquid crystal display panel 110 adjusts a transmittance of light irradiated from the backlight unit 120, thereby displaying a certain image. To this end, the liquid crystal display panel 110 includes a lower substrate 112, an upper substrate 114, a lower polarizing member 116, and an upper film member 118.

[0043] The lower substrate 112 includes a plurality of pixels (not shown) which are respectively formed in a plurality of areas defined by intersections between a plurality of gate lines (not shown) and a plurality of data lines (not shown).

[0044] Each of the plurality of pixels may include a thin film transistor (TFT, not shown) that is connected to a corresponding gate line and a corresponding data line, a pixel electrode that is connected to the TFT, and a common electrode that is formed adjacent to the pixel electrode to receive a common voltage. The lower substrate 112 generates an electric field corresponding to a difference voltage between the common voltage and a data voltage applied to each pixel, thereby adjusting a light transmittance of a liquid crystal layer.

[0045] The upper substrate 114 includes a plurality of color filters respectively corresponding to the plurality of pixels which are formed at the lower substrate 112, and is coupled to the lower substrate 112 to face each other with the liquid crystal layer therebetween. A common electrode, which receives the common voltage, may be formed at the upper

substrate **114** depending on a driving mode of the liquid crystal layer. The upper substrate **114** filters, by using the color filters, light incident through the liquid crystal layer to emit color light to the outside, thereby enabling the liquid crystal display panel **110** to display a certain color image.

[0046] The lower substrate **112** and the upper substrate **114** may be provided as various types known to those skilled in the art depending on a twisted nematic (TN) mode, a vertical alignment (VA) mode, an in-plane switching (IPS) mode, and a fringe field switching (FFS) mode.

[0047] The lower polarizing member **116** is adhered to a bottom of the lower substrate **112**, and polarizes light incident from the backlight unit **120** to irradiate the polarized light on the lower substrate **112**.

[0048] The upper film member **118** may include an upper polarizing member that is adhered to a top of the upper substrate **112**, and polarizes light which is emitted to the outside through the upper substrate **114**.

[0049] The upper film member **118** may include the upper polarizing member and a three-dimensional (3D) image optical member (not shown) that is disposed on the upper polarizing member. In this case, the liquid crystal display panel **110** temporally or spatially divides and displays a left image and a right image depending on a display type of a 3D image, and the 3D image optical member separates the left image and the right image to provide the separated images to a viewer. Here, the 3D image optical member is adhered to a top of the upper polarizing member, and may include a retarder film that provides a 3D image based on a polarizing type to a viewer and a lens film that provides a 3D image based on a glasses-free type to a viewer.

[0050] The backlight unit **120** is disposed under the liquid crystal display panel **110**, and irradiates light onto the bottom of the liquid crystal display panel **110**. To this end, the backlight unit **120** includes a light guide plate **121**, a light source module **123**, a reflective sheet **125**, and an optical sheet **127**.

[0051] The light guide plate **121** is provided in a flat (or wedge) shape to have at least one light input part that is provided in at least one side surface of the light guide plate **121**. The light guide plate **121** guides light, which is incident through the light input part from the light source module **123**, toward the liquid crystal display panel **110**.

[0052] The light source module **123** is disposed to face the light input part of the light guide plate **121**, and irradiates light on the light guide plate **121**. To this end, the light source module **123** includes an LED array board **123a** and a plurality of LED packages **123b**.

[0053] The LED array board **123a** is a flexible printed circuit board (FPCB) having a flexibility. The LED array board **123a** may be bent in L-shape, and adhered to the lower case **140** by an adhesive member to surround the light input part of the light guide plate **121** and a bottom edge portion of the light input part. A plurality of driving power lines that respectively supply driving power to the plurality of LED packages **123b** are formed at the LED array board **123a**, and are connected to a backlight driving circuit (not shown) through a corresponding signal cable (not shown).

[0054] The plurality of LED packages **123b** face the light input part of the light guide plate **121**, and are mounted on the LED array board **123a** to be separated from each other at certain intervals. The plurality of LED packages **123b** emit light with the driving power supplied from the respective driving power lines of the LED array board **123a** to irradiate the light having certain luminance onto the light input part of

the light guide plate **121**. The light emitted from the plurality of LED packages **123b** is incident on the light input part of the light guide plate **121**, is reflected from and refracted inside the light guide plate **121**, and is irradiated onto the bottom of the liquid crystal display panel **110** through the plurality of optical sheets **127**.

[0055] The reflective sheet **125** is disposed at a bottom of the light guide plate **121**, and reflects light, which is incident through the bottom of the light guide plate **121**, toward the liquid crystal display panel **110**. An edge portion of the reflective sheet **125** may be bent to surround a side surface other than the light input part of the light guide plate **121**.

[0056] The optical sheet **127** is disposed on the light guide plate **121**, and enhances a luminance characteristic of light traveling from the light guide plate **121** to the liquid crystal display panel **110**. To this end, the optical sheet **127** may include at least one diffusive sheet and prism sheet.

[0057] The coupling member **130** couples the liquid crystal display panel **110** to the light guide plate **121** to face each other with the optical sheet **127** therebetween, in order for a sealed space **SS** to be provided between the liquid crystal display panel **110** and the light guide plate **121**. That is, the coupling member **130** is provided at a top of the light guide plate **121** to surround all side surfaces of the optical sheet **127** and the lower polarizing member **116** of the liquid crystal display panel **110**, and is adhered to the lower substrate **112** of the liquid crystal display panel **110**. In this case, a height **H** of the coupling member **130** may be the same as a total height of the optical sheet **127** and a height of the lower polarizing member **116** of the liquid crystal display panel **110**, but is not limited thereto. That is, the coupling member **130** can be compressed (or contracted) by a load of the liquid crystal display panel **110**, and thus, the height **H** of the coupling member **130** may be formed higher than a total height of the optical sheet **127** and the lower polarizing member **116** by an amount of compression by the load of the liquid crystal display panel **110**. Therefore, the liquid crystal display panel **110** may be coupled to the light guide plate **121** by the coupling member **130**, and the lower polarizing member **116** of the liquid crystal display panel **110** may be disposed in the sealed space **SS** to surface-contact an entire area of a top of the optical sheet **127**, or disposed at the top of the optical sheet **127** to have a process gap which is dependent on a compression amount of the coupling member **130**.

[0058] The coupling member **130**, as illustrated in FIG. 5, is formed at a top edge portion of the light guide plate **121** to have a certain height and width, and defines the sealed space **SS**, in which the optical sheet **127** is provided, on the light guide plate **121**. Here, the coupling member **130** may be formed of one of a double-sided tape, an adhesive resin, and an adhesive pad.

[0059] The lower case **140** is provided in a box shape to have an accommodating space that accommodates the backlight unit **120**.

[0060] The light source case **150** is coupled to one side of the lower case **140** adjacent the light source module **123**, and covers the light input part of the light guide plate **121** and a top of the light source module **123** facing the liquid crystal display panel **110**. That is, the light source module **150** may be provided in a \subset -shape to include: a first horizontal part that is disposed between the light source module **123** and the liquid crystal display panel **110**, and covers the light input part of the light guide plate **121** and the top of the light source module **123**; a vertical part that is bent vertically from the first hori-

zontal part to surround a side surface of the lower case **140**; and a second horizontal part that is bent in parallel with the first horizontal part to surround one side edge portion of a bottom of the lower case **140**.

[0061] The upper case **160** is provided in a tetragonal band shape to have a cross-sectional surface having a Γ -shape, and surrounds a top edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel **110**, the side surface of the lower case **140**, and all side surfaces of the light source case **150**. In this case, the upper case **160** may be coupled to the light source case **150** and the side surface of the lower case **140** by a side coupling scheme using a screw, or may be coupled to the light source case **150** and the side surface of the lower case **140** by a hook coupling scheme in addition to the screw without being limited thereto.

[0062] A process of manufacturing the LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention will now be described.

[0063] First, the coupling member **130** is provided at the top edge portion of the light guide plate **121**.

[0064] Subsequently, the optical sheet **127** is disposed in an optical sheet disposing area of the light guide plate **121** surrounded by the coupling member **130**.

[0065] Subsequently, the light guide plate **121** and the liquid crystal display panel **110** are coupled to each other by the coupling member **130** with the optical sheet **127** therebetween. Therefore, the sealed space SS is provided between the light guide plate **121** and the liquid crystal display panel **110**, and the lower polarizing member **116** of the liquid crystal display panel **110** is disposed to surface-contact the top of the optical sheet **127**, or disposed on the optical sheet **127** to be separated from the optical sheet **127** by a process gap.

[0066] Subsequently, the reflective sheet **125** and the light source module **123** are disposed at the lower case **140**, and then the light guide plate **121** and the liquid crystal display panel **110** which are coupled to face each other by the coupling member **130** are disposed on the reflective sheet **125**.

[0067] Subsequently, the light source case **150** is assembled to the lower case **140**.

[0068] Subsequently, the upper case **160** is assembled to the lower case **140** and the light source case **150**, and surrounds the top edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel **110**, the side surface of the lower case **140**, and all side surfaces of the light source case **150**.

[0069] As described above, since the sealed space SS is formed between the light guide plate **121** and the liquid crystal display panel **110** by the coupling member **130** and the optical sheet **127** is disposed in the sealed space SS, the LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention can prevent a deviation and dislocation of the optical sheet **127** and interference between elements when testing for a mechanical reliability, for example, a vibration and an impact. Also, penetration of a foreign material and moisture is fundamentally prevented by the sealed space SS, and thus, the LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention can prevent the optical sheet **127** from being creased due to penetration of the foreign material and the moisture, and particularly prevent mura from occurring at an environment of high temperature and humidity. Also, since the light guide panel **121** and the liquid crystal display panel **110** are coupled to face each other by the coupling member **130**, a guide panel for supporting the liquid crystal display panel **110** can be removed from the LCD device, thus reducing a thickness T and bezel width W of the LCD device.

[0070] As a result, the LCD device according to the first embodiment of the present invention can prevent mura from occurring at an environment of high temperature and humidity, and have a thin thickness T and a narrow bezel width W.

[0071] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view for describing an LCD device according to a second embodiment of the present invention, and is configured by changing a structure of the coupling member. Hereinafter, only a configuration of the coupling member will be described.

[0072] As seen in FIG. 6, a coupling member **230** of the LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention may include a bank **232** and a sealing member **234**.

[0073] The bank **232** is continuously provided to have a certain width at the top of light guide plate **121** separated from each of the side surfaces of the light guide plate **121**, and defines the sealed space SS between the liquid crystal display panel **110** and the light guide plate **121**. The bank **232** may contact the lower substrate **112** of the liquid crystal display panel **110**, or may be formed of a resin member or a pad member at the top of the light guide plate **121** to have a certain gap, but is not limited thereto. For example, the bank **232** may be formed identical to the coupling member **130** according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[0074] The sealing member **234** is for sealing an outer portion of the bank **232**, and is charged into a facing space between the liquid crystal display panel **110** and the top edge portion of the light guide plate **121** provided along the outer portion of the bank **232** to couple the liquid crystal display panel **110** to the light guide plate **121** and seal the sealed space SS provided by the bank **232**. Here, the bank **232** prevents the sealing member **234** charged into the facing space from penetrating into the sealed space SS.

[0075] The sealing member **234** may be formed of a photocurable sealing material that is charged into the facing space by a dispensing method or a jetting method and hardened. For example, the sealing member **234** may be formed an ultraviolet (UV) hardening material so as to enhance a productivity.

[0076] The sealing member **234** is formed by a sealing member formation means (not shown), which includes: a spray nozzle (not shown) that charges a sealing material into the facing space; a first light irradiating nozzle (not shown) that is disposed at one side of the spray nozzle, and irradiates light on the sealing material, which is charged into the facing space by the spray nozzle, to primarily harden the sealing material; and a second light irradiating nozzle (not shown) that is disposed at one side of the first light irradiation nozzle, and irradiates light on the primarily hardened sealing material to fully harden the sealing material to form the sealing member **234**. The spray nozzle and the first and second light irradiating nozzles may be supported by a nozzle supporting means (not shown), and may form the sealing member **234** while moving along the outer portion of the bank **232** according to a movement of the nozzle supporting means. Here, the second light irradiating nozzle may not be provided depending on a hardening time of the sealing material and a manufacturing process time of the sealing member **234**.

[0077] FIGS. 7A to 7D are views for describing a process of manufacturing the LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention. The process of manufacturing the LCD device according to the second embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to FIGS. 6 through 7D.

[0078] First, as illustrated in FIG. 7A, the bank 232 which is continuous to have a certain width is provided at the top of the light guide plate 121 separated from each side surface of the light guide plate 121.

[0079] Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 7B, the optical sheet 127 is disposed on the light guide plate 121 surrounded by the bank 232.

[0080] Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 7C, the liquid crystal display panel 110 is disposed on the light guide plate 121 in which the bank 232 is provided and the optical sheet 127 is disposed. In this case, the lower polarizing member 116 of the liquid crystal display panel 110 may be disposed at the top of the optical sheet 127 to surface-contact the optical sheet 127, or may be disposed on the optical sheet 127 to be separated from each other by the process gap.

[0081] Subsequently, a sealing member formation means 200 charges a sealing material 234a into the outer portion of the bank 232 while moving along the outer portion of the bank 232, and hardens the sealing material 234a. Therefore, as illustrated in FIG. 7D, the sealing member formation means 200 forms the sealing member 234 that seals the facing space which is formed between the top edge portion of the light guide plate 121 and the liquid crystal display panel 110 by the outer portion of the bank 232, and simultaneously couples the liquid crystal display panel 110 to the light guide plate 121. Accordingly, the sealed space SS which is defined by the bank 232 and sealed by the sealing member 234 is formed between the liquid crystal display panel 110 and the light guide plate 121.

[0082] Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 6, the reflective sheet 125 and the light source module 123 are disposed at the lower case 140, and the liquid crystal display panel 110 and the light guide plate 121 which are coupled to face each other by the coupling member 130 are disposed on the reflective sheet 125.

[0083] Subsequently, the light source case 150 is assembled to the lower case 140.

[0084] Subsequently, the upper case 160 is assembled to the lower case 140 and the light source case 150, and surrounds the top edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel 110, the side surface of the lower case 140, and all side surfaces of the light source case 150.

[0085] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view for describing an LCD device according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

[0086] Referring to FIG. 8, the LCD device according to the third embodiment of the present invention includes a liquid crystal display panel 110, a backlight unit 120, a coupling member 130, a lower case 140, a light source case 150, and a panel edge protecting member 300. The LCD device according to the third embodiment of the present invention additionally includes the panel edge protecting member 300, and does not include the upper case of the LCD device of FIG. 4 or 6. Thus, only different elements will be described below.

[0087] The panel edge protecting member 300 is provided at a side surface of the liquid crystal display panel 110 to have a certain thickness, and surrounds an edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel 110. The panel edge protecting member 300 is provided to surround, except one side edge portion of a long side of a lower substrate 112 connected to a panel driving circuit (not shown) of the liquid crystal display panel 110, the other side edge portion of the long side and both side edge portions of a short side of the liquid crystal display panel 110. That is, the panel edge protecting member

300 may be provided to surround a side surface of the lower substrate 112, a side surface of an upper substrate 114, upper and lower corner portions of the lower substrate 112 and upper substrate 114 contacting the side surfaces, and a side surface of an upper polarizing member 118.

[0088] A plane area of the display panel 110 is equal to a plane area of outer dimension of the lower case 140. The panel edge protecting member 300 may be formed of a silicon-based or UV hardening-based sealant (or resin), but considering a process tack time, the panel edge protecting member 300 may be formed of the UV hardening-based sealant. Also, the panel edge protecting member 300 may have a color (for example, blue, red, bluish green, or black), but the color of the panel edge protecting member 300 may be selected depending on a design without being limited thereto. The panel edge protecting member 300 may be formed of a colored resin or a light blocking resin so as to prevent a side light leakage of the liquid crystal display panel 110 due to a total internal reflection of the lower substrate 112.

[0089] An entire top and a side surface of the liquid crystal display panel 110 with the panel edge protecting member 300 provided therein are exposed to the outside of the liquid crystal display panel 110 without being surrounded by the lower case 140 and the upper case 150. Therefore, a front surface of the liquid crystal display panel 110 has a fully flat shape with no step height, and since an instrument (the upper case or a bezel) configuring a front border portion of the liquid crystal display panel 110 and a front step height formed by the instrument are all removed from the LCD device, the LCD device has an enhanced aesthetic appearance in terms of a design. Especially, since any instrument is not provided at a front surface of the liquid crystal display panel 110, a degree of immersion of a user (or a viewer) in a screen can be enhanced in displaying an image.

[0090] The lower case 140 is disposed under the liquid crystal display panel 110 to accommodate and support the backlight unit 120, but does not surround a side surface of the liquid crystal display panel 110. To this end, the lower case 140 includes a supporting part 141 that supports the backlight unit 120 and a side wall part 143 that is bent from the supporting part 141 to a bottom of the liquid crystal display panel 110, and surrounds a side surface of the backlight unit 120 and a side surface of the coupling member 230.

[0091] A top of the side wall part 143 is disposed under the panel edge protecting member 300 such that the entire top and the side surface of the liquid crystal display panel 110 with the panel edge protecting member 300 provided therein are exposed to the outside of the LCD device.

[0092] The light source case 150 is coupled to the lower case 140 such that the entire top and the side surface of the liquid crystal display panel 110 with the panel edge protecting member 300 provided therein are exposed to the outside of the LCD device and cover the light source module 123.

[0093] In FIG. 8, the coupling member 230 is illustrated as including the bank 232 and the sealing member 234, but is not limited thereto. For example, the coupling member 230 may be formed identically to the coupling member 130 of FIG. 4.

[0094] As described above, the LCD device according to the third embodiment of the present invention provides the same effects as those of the LCD device according to the first or second embodiment of the present invention which has been described above by using the coupling member 230, and moreover, by omitting the upper case, the LCD device according to the third embodiment of the present invention

can realize zero-bezel. Also, the LCD device according to the third embodiment of the present invention can protect the externally exposed edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel **110** from an impact by using the panel edge protecting member **300**, and prevent the side light leakage.

[0095] FIG. **9** is a cross-sectional view for describing an LCD device according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

[0096] Referring to FIG. **9**, the LCD device according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention includes a liquid crystal display panel **110**, a backlight unit **120**, a coupling member **130**, a lower case **140**, a light source case **150**, a panel edge protecting member **300**, and a gap sealing member **400**. Except that the LCD device according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention additionally includes the gap sealing member **400**, the LCD device according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention is the same as the LCD device according to the third embodiment of the present invention, and thus, only the gap sealing member will be described below.

[0097] The gap sealing member **400** seals a gap **G** between the panel edge protecting member **300** and a side wall part **143** of the upper case **140**, and also seals a gap **G** between the panel edge protecting member **300** and the light source case **150**. The gap sealing member **400** may be formed of the same material as that of the panel edge protecting member **300**, and may be charged into and hardened in the gap **G** by the same process to couple the panel edge protecting member **300** to the lower case **140** and the light source case **150**.

[0098] In this way, by sealing the gap **G**, the gap sealing member **400** can prevent a foreign material and moisture from penetrating into the LCD device, and reduce deformation such as a bending or twist of the LCD device caused to an external force, thus enhancing a rigidity of the LCD device by removing the upper case.

[0099] As described above, since the optical sheet is disposed in a sealed space that is formed between the light guide plate and the liquid crystal display panel, the present invention can prevent a deviation and dislocation of the optical sheet and interference between elements when testing for a mechanical reliability, for example, a vibration and an impact. Also, penetration of a foreign material and moisture is fundamentally prevented by the sealed space, and thus, the present invention can prevent the optical sheet from being creased due to penetration of the foreign material and the moisture, and particularly prevent mura from occurring at an environment of high temperature and humidity.

[0100] Moreover, since the light guide panel and the liquid crystal display panel are coupled to face each other, an instrument such as the guide panel for supporting the liquid crystal display panel can be removed from the LCD device, thus reducing the thickness and bezel width of the LCD device.

[0101] Moreover, since the upper case disposed at the front surface of the LCD device is not provided, the present invention can provide a zero-bezel LCD device, protect the edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel exposed to the outside by using the panel edge protecting member, and prevent a side light leakage of the LCD device.

[0102] Moreover, since the gap sealing member is provided in the gap between the panel edge protecting member and the case, the gap sealing member can prevent a foreign material and moisture from penetrating into the LCD device, and reduce deformation such as a bending or twist of the LCD

device caused to an external force, thus enhancing a rigidity of the LCD device by removing the upper case.

[0103] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a liquid crystal display panel including an upper substrate and a lower substrate;

a backlight unit including a light source module, a light guide plate receiving light from the light source module, and an optical sheet disposed on the light guide plate, the light guide plate having an edge portion which does not overlap with the optical sheet; and

a coupling member configured to couple the lower substrate to the edge portion of the light guide plate such that the optical sheet is disposed in a sealed space defined by the lower substrate, the light guide plate, and the coupling member,

wherein the liquid crystal display panel further includes a lower polarizing member adhered to the lower substrate in the sealed space, and the lower polarizing member in contact with an entire surface area of a top of the optical sheet in the sealed space.

2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising a panel edge protecting member covering edge portions of the upper and lower substrates.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, wherein the panel edge protecting member is in direct contact with the edge portions of the upper and lower substrates.

4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 3, wherein the liquid crystal display panel further includes an upper polarizing member adhered to the upper substrate, and the panel edge protecting member is in direct contact with an edge portion of the upper polarizing member.

5. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, further comprising a lower case accommodating the backlight unit.

6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein the lower case surrounds at least a portion of the coupling member.

7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, further comprising a gap sealing member between the panel edge protecting member and the lower case.

8. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, further comprising a light source case coupled to the lower case, wherein a portion of the light source case is disposed between the lower substrate and the light source module.

9. The liquid crystal display device of claim 8, wherein the light source case surrounds at least a portion of the coupling member.

10. The liquid crystal display device of claim 9, further comprising a gap sealing member between the panel edge protecting member and the light source case.

11. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, further comprising:

a lower case accommodating the backlight unit;

a light source case coupled to the lower case, wherein a portion of the light source case is disposed between the lower substrate and the light source module; and

a gap sealing member, wherein a first portion of the gap sealing member is disposed between the panel edge protecting member and the lower case, and a second portion of the gap sealing member is disposed between the panel edge protecting member and the light source case.

12. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising:

a lower case accommodating the backlight unit;

a light source case coupled to the lower case, wherein a portion of the light source case is disposed between the lower substrate and the light source module; and

an upper case surrounding the liquid crystal display panel, the lower case, and the light source case.

13. The liquid crystal display device of claim 12, wherein a portion of the upper case covers a top edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel.

14. The liquid crystal display device of claim 12, wherein the lower case surrounds at least a portion of the coupling member.

15. The liquid crystal display device of claim 12, wherein the light source case surrounds at least a portion of the coupling member.

16. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the coupling member includes:

a bank having a first side surface facing the sealed space and a second side surface opposite to the first side surface; and

a sealing member contacting the second side surface of the bank.

17. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the sealing member is formed of a photocurable material.

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20160026031A1	公开(公告)日	2016-01-28
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
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摘要(译)

公开了一种具有减小的厚度和边框宽度的LCD装置。LCD装置包括：液晶显示面板，被配置为包括彼此面对地耦合的上基板和下基板；背光单元，被配置为包括导光板，该导光板将从光源模块入射的光照射在液体上。晶体显示面板和设置在导光板上的光学片，以及耦合构件，其被配置为将液晶显示面板与导光板耦合，其间具有光学片，使得在液晶显示面板和液晶显示面板之间提供密封空间。导光板。

