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

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal panel, a backlight unit that faces the liquid crystal panel and that includes a light source, a light guide plate, and an optical sheet unit, a mold frame that encloses the backlight unit and that includes a main body part and a protrusion, which protrusion is disposed between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit and protrudes from the main body part in a lateral direction, and an adhesive member that bonds the mold frame to the liquid crystal panel.

19 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

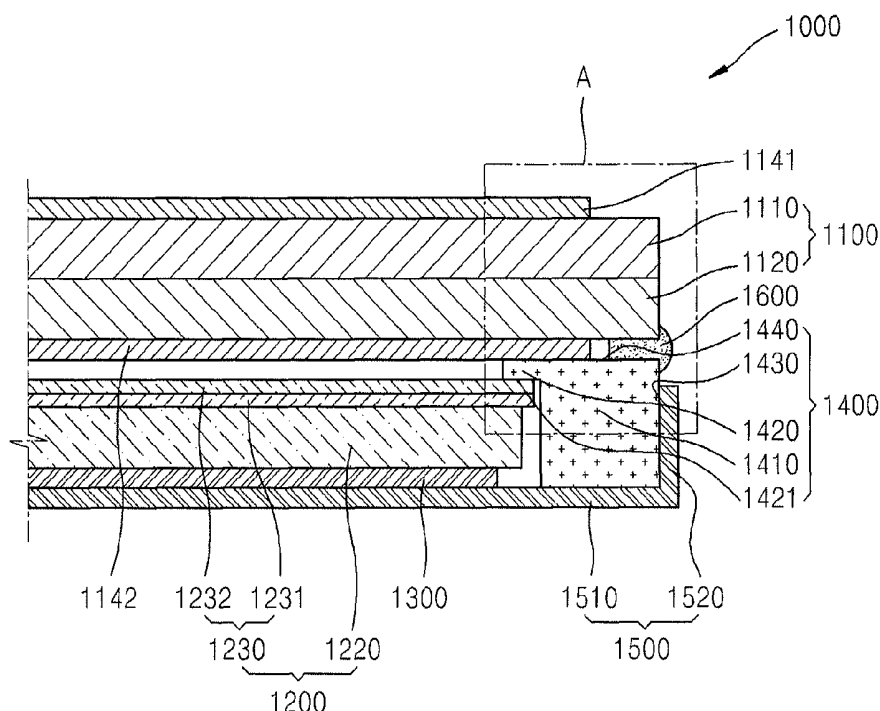
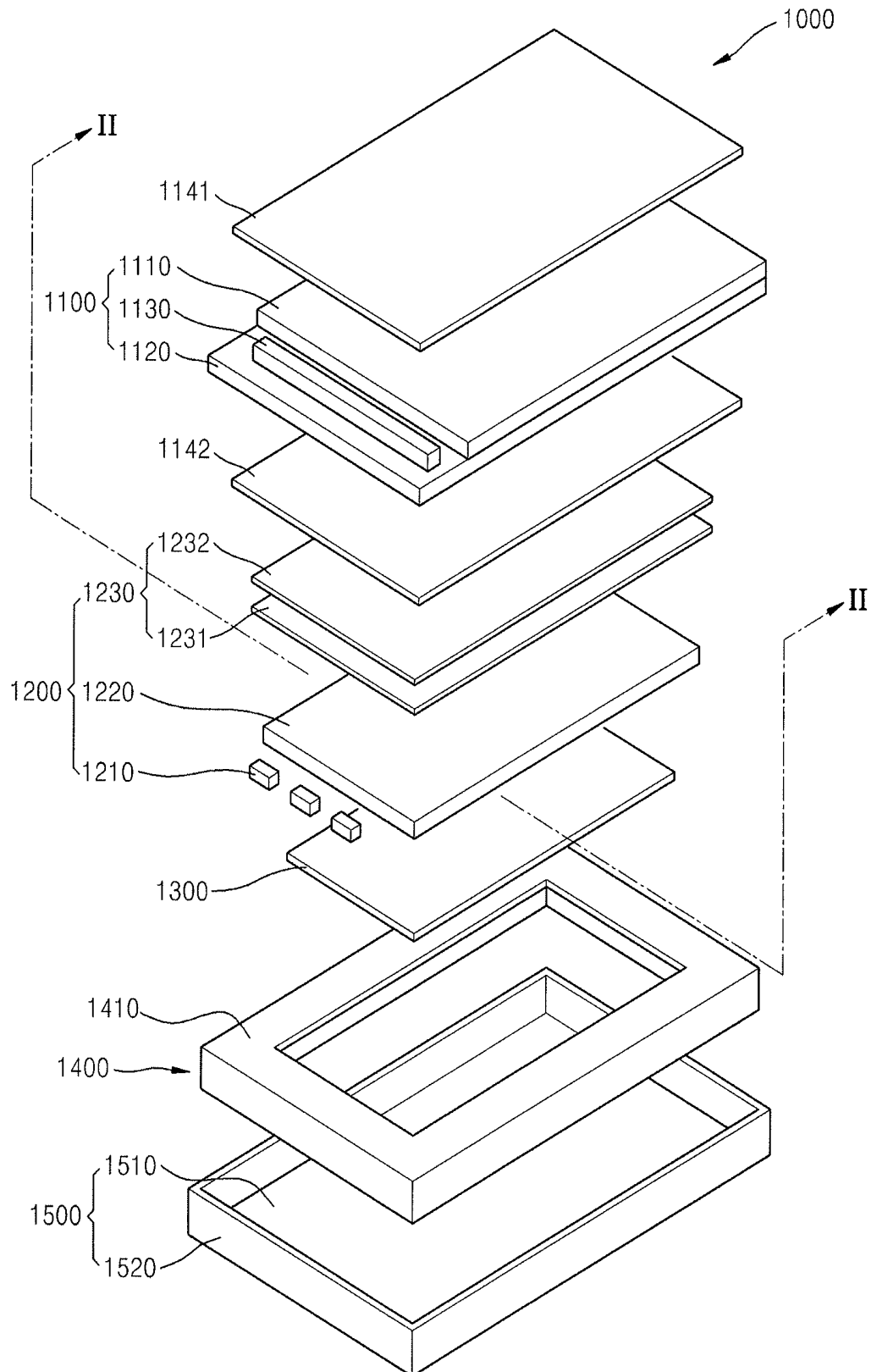


FIG. 1



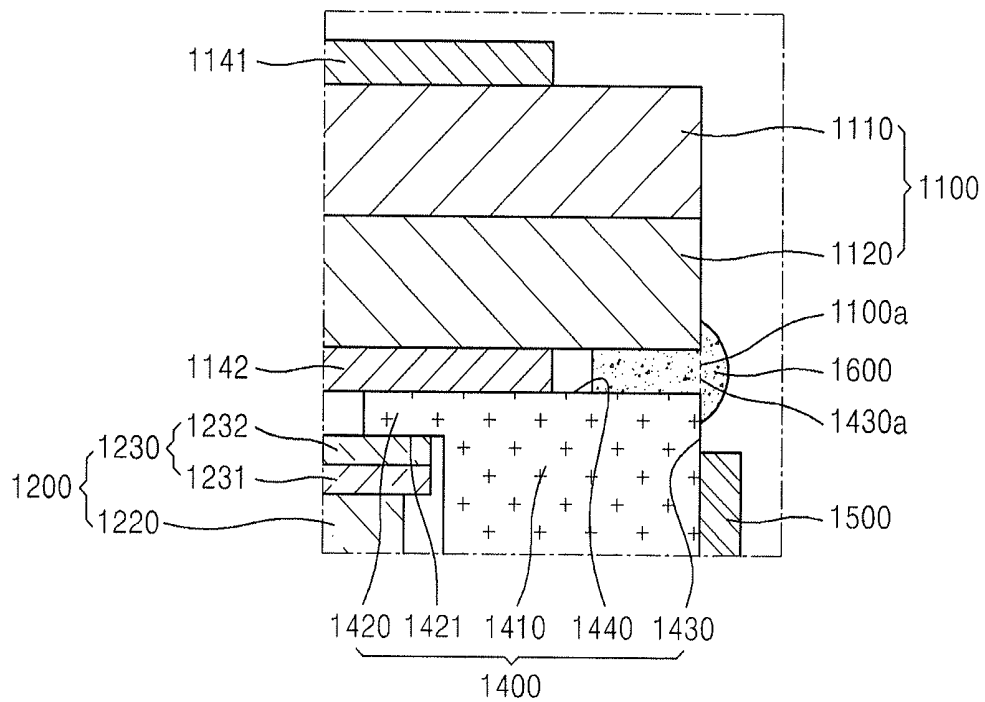
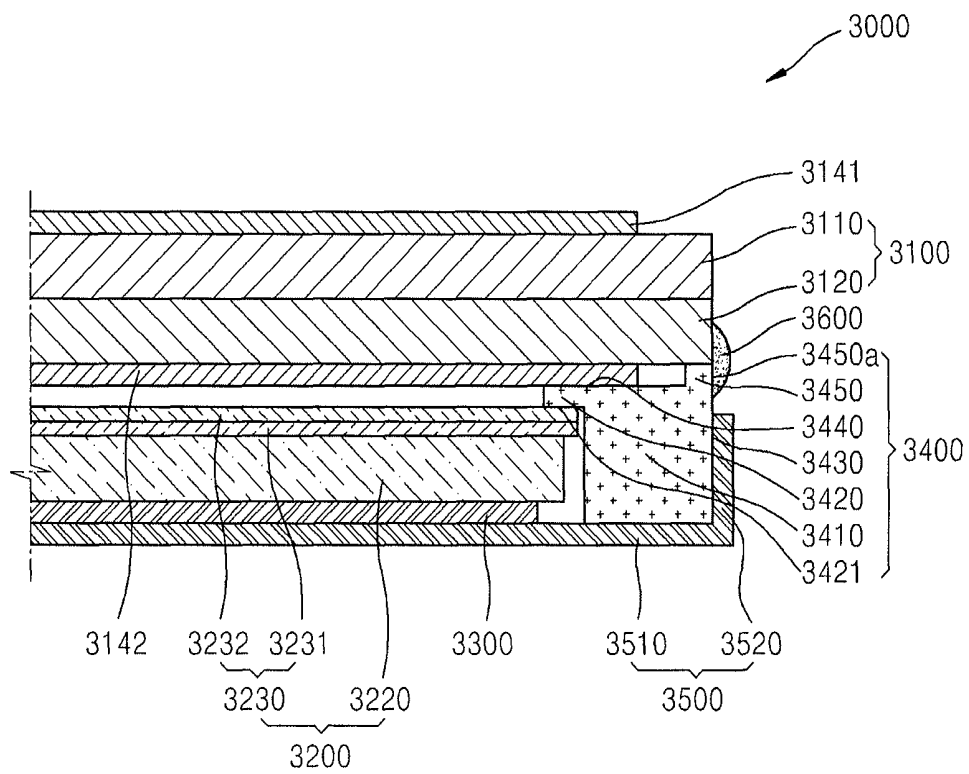


FIG. 6



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENT APPLICATION

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0086935, filed on Aug. 8, 2012, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND

Display devices for displaying an image are used in electronic devices, such as portable communication terminals, digital cameras, notebook computers, TVs, and the like. As a display device, a flat panel display device, which is thin and lightweight, has recently been widely used.

Flat panel display devices include various devices, such as liquid crystal display devices, organic light-emitting display devices, and plasma display devices. Among these flat panel display devices, liquid crystal display devices have been widely used in various applications due to their advantages of being light weight, having a thin profile, and enabling operation with low power consumption.

SUMMARY

Embodiments may be realized by providing a liquid crystal display device that includes a liquid crystal panel, a backlight unit that is configured to face the liquid crystal panel, which backlight unit includes a light source, a light guide plate, and an optical sheet unit, a mold frame that is configured to surround the backlight unit, which mold frame includes a main body part and a protrusion that is disposed between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit and protrudes from the main body part in a lateral direction, and an adhesive member that bonds the mold frame to the liquid crystal panel.

The adhesive member may include a thermoplastic resin. The adhesive member may include a hot melt. The mold frame may include a side surface that is opposite to a surface of the mold frame facing the backlight unit. An extension line of the side surface of the mold frame may not be formed beyond a side surface of the liquid crystal panel. A bottom surface of the protrusion may contact an optical sheet of the backlight unit.

The liquid crystal display device may further include a polarizing member between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit. A top surface of the mold frame may contact a bottom surface of the polarizing member. The top surface of the mold frame may be formed smooth.

The liquid crystal display device may further include a polarizing member between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit. The adhesive member may be configured to correspond to a space formed between the liquid crystal panel and the mold frame by the polarizing member.

The adhesive member may be configured to contact side surfaces of the liquid crystal panel and the mold frame which are adjacent to the space formed between the liquid crystal panel and the mold frame that is spaced apart from the polarizing member.

The mold frame may further include a blocking part that protrudes from a top surface of the mold frame facing the liquid crystal panel towards the liquid crystal panel. The

blocking part may contact the liquid crystal panel. The blocking part may be formed spaced apart from the side surface of the mold frame.

The liquid crystal display device may further include a space formed between the blocking part and the side surfaces of the mold frame and the liquid crystal panel, and the adhesive member may be disposed in the space. A side surface of the blocking part may coincide with a side surface of the mold frame.

The liquid crystal display device may further include a reflective sheet configured so as to face a surface that is opposite to a surface of the light guide plate of the backlight unit which faces the liquid crystal panel.

The liquid crystal display device may further include a chassis formed so as to correspond to a bottom surface of the backlight unit and bottom and side surfaces of the mold frame. The chassis may include a bottom part that is configured to correspond to the bottom surface of the mold frame and the backlight unit, and a side surface part that extends from the bottom part and contacts the side surface of the mold frame.

Embodiments may also be realized by providing a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display device, the method including preparing a liquid crystal panel; disposing a backlight unit so as to face the liquid crystal panel, wherein the backlight unit includes a light source, a light guide plate, and an optical sheet unit; disposing a mold frame that includes a main body part configured to surround the backlight unit and a protrusion that is formed between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit and protrudes from the main body part; and bonding the mold frame to the liquid crystal panel by using an adhesive member.

The bonding may include using the adhesive member formed by melting and cooling a material including a thermoplastic resin. The adhesive member may include a hot melt.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Features will become more apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art by describing in detail exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic exploded perspective view of a liquid crystal display device according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line II-II of FIG. 1, according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view of region A of FIG. 2, according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display device, according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of region B of FIG. 4, according to an exemplary embodiment; and

FIG. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display device according to an exemplary embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Example embodiments will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings; however, they may be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of exemplary implementations to those skilled in the art.

FIG. 1 is a schematic exploded perspective view of a liquid crystal display device **1000** according to an embodiment. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line II-II of FIG. 1, according to an embodiment. FIG. 3 is an enlarged view of region A of FIG. 2, according to an embodiment.

Referring to FIGS. 1 through 3, the liquid crystal display device **1000** may include a liquid crystal panel **1100**, a backlight unit **1200**, a mold frame **1400**, a chassis **1500**, a first polarizing member **1141**, and a second polarizing member **1142**.

The liquid crystal panel **1100** may largely include an upper substrate **1110** and a lower substrate **1120**. The backlight unit **1200** may include light sources **1210**, a light guide plate **1220**, and an optical sheet unit **1230**.

A detailed description of each element of the liquid crystal display device **1000** is provided herein.

The liquid crystal panel **1100** may include liquid crystal (not shown) between the lower substrate **1120** and the upper substrate **1110**. That is, the liquid crystal (not shown) is encapsulated between the lower substrate **1120** and the upper substrate **1110**. A circuit unit **1130** is disposed on the lower substrate **1120** so as to drive the liquid crystal panel **1100**.

The lower and upper substrates **1120** and **1110** may be formed of transparent glass consisting of, e.g., SiO_2 as a main component. However, embodiments are not limited thereto, e.g., the lower and upper substrates **1120** and **1110** may be formed of transparent plastic.

In addition, although not illustrated in the drawings, a thin film transistor, a color filter, a black matrix, or the like may be disposed on the upper substrate **1110** or the lower substrate **1120**.

For example, signal wires such as data lines and gate lines are formed on the lower substrate **1120**, and thin film transistors are formed at intersections between the data lines and the gate lines. A pixel electrode may be formed in each of a plurality of pixel regions between the data lines and the gate lines, and a common electrode may be formed so as to correspond to each pixel electrode. In this regard, the common electrode may be formed on the upper substrate **1110** or the lower substrate **1120** according to a method of applying an electric field to the liquid crystal.

A pad region to which the data lines and the gate lines are connected is formed on one side of the lower substrate **1120**, and the circuit unit **1130** that applies an electrical signal to the thin film transistor is mounted on the pad region. In FIG. 1, the circuit unit **1130** is formed only on one side of the lower substrate **1120**, but is not limited thereto. For example, the circuit unit **1130** may be formed on at least two sides of the lower substrate **1120**. Also, the circuit unit **1130** may be disposed on the upper substrate **1110** instead of the lower substrate **1120**.

The circuit unit **1130** may apply various signals to the data lines or the gate lines. For example, the circuit unit **1130** may apply a scan signal and/or data signal for driving a gate to the data lines or the gate lines. In addition, the circuit unit **1130** supplies the data signal to the data lines or the scan signal to the gate lines, in response to a signal generated by a circuit substrate, such as a printed circuit board (PCB) (not shown). The circuit unit **1130** may be disposed on the lower substrate **1120** by using various methods, such as a chip-on-glass (COG) method.

The first polarizing member **1141** may be attached on a top surface of the liquid crystal panel **1100**, i.e., a surface of the upper substrate **1110** that is opposite to a surface of the upper substrate **1110** facing the lower substrate **1120**. The first polarizing member **1141** may be of a sheet type.

The second polarizing member **1142** may be attached on a bottom surface of the liquid crystal panel **1100**, i.e., a surface of the lower substrate **1120** that is opposite to a surface of the lower substrate **1120** facing the upper substrate **1110**. The second polarizing member **1142** may be of a sheet type.

In such a structure, while light emitted from the backlight unit **1200**, which will be described later in detail, is passing through the second polarizing member **1142**, the liquid crystal (not shown), and the first polarizing member **1141**, optical properties of the light are changed.

The backlight unit **1200** is disposed below the liquid crystal panel **1100**. The backlight unit **1200** includes the light sources **1210**, the light guide plate **1220**, and the optical sheet unit **1230**.

The light sources **1210**, which are members for generating light, may be a light-emitting diode (LED), but are not limited thereto. For example, the light sources **1210** may be a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) or may be formed using various light-generating materials. In FIG. 1, it is illustrated that three light sources **1210** are disposed on one side of the light guide plate **1220**; however, embodiments are not limited to the above example. For example, the number of light sources **1210** may be variously determined, and, e.g., the light sources **1210** may be disposed on both sides of the light guide plate **1220**.

The light guide plate **1220** may convert light that is incident on the light guide plate **1220** from the light source **1210** to a surface light and emit the converted light towards the liquid crystal panel **1100**. Thus, the light guide plate **1220** enables light to be effectively transmitted to the liquid crystal panel **1100**, thereby improving image quality characteristics of the liquid crystal display device **1000**. The light guide plate **1220** may be formed of a material having a good light transmittance in order to effectively transmit the light generated by the light source **1210** into the liquid crystal panel **1100**. In addition, the light guide plate **1220** may be formed of a material having a high strength so that the backlight unit **1200** may maintain its overall durability.

For example, the light guide plate **1220** may include polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA). Also, the light guide plate **1220** may include polycarbonate (PC).

The optical sheet unit **1230** may be disposed on the light guide plate **1220**, i.e., between the light guide plate **1220** and the liquid crystal panel **1100**. The optical sheet unit **1230** may include a first optical sheet **1231** and a second optical sheet **1232**. However, embodiments are not limited thereto, e.g., the optical sheet unit **1230** may include at least three optical sheets or a single optical sheet.

The optical sheet unit **1230** may improve the luminance of light emitted from the light guide plate **1220**. In particular, the optical sheet unit **1230** may include the first optical sheet **1231** that diffuses the light emitted from the light guide plate **1220** and the second optical sheet **1232** that functions as a prism for concentrating the light emitted from the light guide plate **1220**. However, the structure of the optical sheet unit **1230** is not limited to the above example, and, as described above, the optical sheet unit **1230** may include a single optical sheet or at least three optical sheets. In some embodiments, the first optical sheet **1231** may have the light concentration function and the second optical sheet **1232** may have the light diffusion function.

A mold frame **1400** is disposed at an outer side of the backlight unit **1200**. In particular, the mold frame **1400** may be disposed to correspond to side surfaces of the backlight unit **1200** so as to surround and/or enclose the backlight unit **1200**. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 1, the mold frame **1400** may have a tetragonal frame shape with a hollow

middle. The mold frame **1400** may be formed of a plastic material, and thus, may have an improved durability and be relatively lightweight.

The mold frame **1400** may largely include a main body part **1410** and a protrusion **1420**. The main body part **1410** may be configured to surround the backlight unit **1200**. The protrusion **1420** protrudes from the main body part **1410**. In particular, the protrusion **1420** protrudes towards a hollow central portion of the mold frame **1400** away from the main body part **1410**. The protrusion **1420** may be disposed between the liquid crystal panel **1100** and the backlight unit **1200** so as to define and/or divide the liquid crystal panel **1100** and the backlight unit **1200**. For example, the backlight unit **1200** may be under the protrusion **1420** so as to be enclosed by the main body part **1410** of the mold frame **1400**, and the liquid crystal panel **1100** may be seated on the protrusion **1420** and the main body part **1410**.

For example, the mold frame **1400** has a smooth top surface **1440**, which contacts a bottom surface of the second polarizing member **1142**. A bottom surface **1421** of the protrusion **1420** contacts a top surface of the optical sheet unit **1230** of the backlight unit **1200**, i.e., the top surface of the second optical sheet **1232**. The protrusion **1420** of the mold frame **1400** may effectively support the backlight unit **1200**.

The main body part **1410** of the mold frame **1400** surrounds the side surfaces of the backlight unit **1200** and the protrusion **1420** of the mold frame **1400** contacts the top surface of the backlight unit **1200**, i.e., the second optical sheet **1232**, so that the backlight unit **1200** is effectively supported by the mold frame **1400**. Although not illustrated in the drawings, the main body part **1410** of the mold frame **1400** may be configured so as to contact side surfaces of the optical sheet unit **1230**, whereby the supporting properties of the mold frame **1400** may be improved. Also, the main body part **1410** of the mold frame **1400** may be configured so as to contact the side surfaces of the optical sheet unit **1230** and side surfaces of the light guide plate **1220**.

The mold frame **1400** has an outer side surface **1430**, i.e., a side surface **1430** that is opposite to a side surface of the mold frame **1400** facing the backlight unit **1200**. The outer side surface **1430** of the mold frame **1400** is not formed beyond the liquid crystal panel **1100**. For example, a lateral side of the outer side surface **1430** is vertically aligned with a lateral side of the liquid crystal panel **1100**. That is, as illustrated in FIG. 3, an extension line **1430a** of the side surface **1430** of the mold frame **1400** is formed at least in parallel to an extension line **1100a** of a side surface of the liquid crystal panel **1100**. For example, the extension line **1430a** of the side surface **1430** of the mold frame **1400** may be formed within the extension line **1100a** of the side surface of the liquid crystal panel **1100**.

By forming the side surface **1430** of the mold frame **1400** as described above, an unnecessary width of the liquid crystal display device **1000** is minimized, and thus, the liquid crystal display device **1000** may be manufactured with an improved slimness and an improved user convenience.

An adhesive member **1600** may be configured to bond the liquid crystal panel **1100** to the mold frame **1400**. The adhesive member **1600** may be disposed between the liquid crystal panel **1100** and the mold frame **1400** with a space from the second polarizing member **1142**. In addition, the adhesive member **1600** may be disposed on portions of side and bottom surfaces of the liquid crystal panel **1100** and portions of top and side surfaces of the mold frame **1400**.

The adhesive member **1600** may contain a variety of materials, e.g., a thermoplastic resin that is melted by heating and cured rapidly during cooling. In particular, the adhesive member **1600** may be a hot melt adhesive.

The liquid crystal panel **1100** and the mold frame **1400** may be effectively bonded together by applying the adhesive member **1600** in a space between liquid crystal panel **1100** and the mold frame **1400** and with a space from the second polarizing member **1142** so as to contact predetermined regions of the side surfaces of the liquid crystal panel **1100** and the mold frame **1400**.

A reflective sheet **1300** is disposed on a bottom surface of the backlight unit **1200**, i.e., a bottom surface of the light guide plate **1220**. The reflective sheet **1300** blocks light from leaking to the outside through the bottom surface of the light guide plate **1220** and reflects the light toward the light guide plate **1220**. Therefore, an optical efficiency of the backlight unit **1200** may be improved. The reflective sheet **1300** may be formed of one of various materials having high reflexivity, e.g., polyethylene terephthalate (PET), which is of a white color, or polycarbonate (PC).

The chassis **1500** is configured so as to correspond to side and bottom surfaces of the mold frame **1400** and the backlight unit **1200**. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the chassis **1500** may include a bottom part **1510** and a side surface part **1520**. The bottom part **1510** corresponds to the bottom surface of the mold frame **1400** and the bottom surface of the reflective sheet **1300**. The side surface part **1520** corresponds to the side surface **1430** of the mold frame **1400**. In this regard, the side surface part **1520** does not completely cover the side surface **1430** of the mold frame **1400**, e.g., so as to overlap only a lower portion of the side surface **1430** while an upper portion of side surface **1430** is exposed. That is, the side surface part **1520** covers a region of the side surface **1430** of the mold frame **1400**. The chassis **1500** may be formed of a material having a high strength, e.g., a metal, in order to protect the mold frame **1400** and the backlight unit **1200**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the mold frame **1400** includes the main body part **1410** and the protrusion **1420**. The main body part **1410** is configured so as to surround side surfaces of the backlight unit **1200**. The protrusion **1420** protrudes from the main body part **1410** and contacts a top surface of the backlight unit **1200**, i.e., a top surface of the second optical sheet **1232**, thereby supporting the backlight unit **1200**. The mold frame **1400** effectively supports the backlight unit **1200**, whereby the durability of the backlight unit **1200** is improved.

In addition, the side surface **1430** of the mold frame **1400** is not formed beyond the liquid crystal panel **1100** so that the liquid crystal display device **1000** has a relatively small width. Therefore, the liquid crystal display device **1000** that is relatively lightweight may be easily manufactured.

In particular, by disposing the adhesive member **1600** in the space between the mold frame **1400** and the liquid crystal panel **1100** and with a space from the second polarizing member **1142** so as to contact a predetermined region of each side surface of the mold frame **1400** and the liquid crystal panel **1100**, the mold frame **1400** and the liquid crystal panel **1100** may be easily bonded together, whereby the durability of the liquid crystal display device **1000** may be easily improved.

FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display device **2000** according to another embodiment that is similar to the liquid crystal display device **1000**, except for a configuration of the a mold frame **2400**. FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of region B of FIG. 4, according to an embodiment.

Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, the liquid crystal display device **2000** may include a liquid crystal panel **2100**, a backlight unit **2200**, the mold frame **2400**, a chassis **2500**, a first polarizing member **2141**, and a second polarizing member **2142**.

The liquid crystal panel **2100** may largely include an upper substrate **2110** and a lower substrate **2120**. The backlight unit **2200** may include a light source (not shown), a light guide plate **2220**, and an optical sheet unit **2230**.

A detailed description of each element of the liquid crystal display device **2000** is provided herein.

The liquid crystal panel **2100** may include liquid crystal (not shown) between the lower substrate **2120** and the upper substrate **2110**. That is, the liquid crystal (not shown) is encapsulated between the lower substrate **2120** and the upper substrate **2110**.

Although not illustrated in FIGS. **4** and **5**, a circuit unit (not shown) may be disposed on the lower substrate **2120** in order to drive the liquid crystal panel **2100**. In addition, although not illustrated in the drawings, a thin film transistor, a color filter, a black matrix, or the like may be disposed on the upper substrate **2110** or the lower substrate **2120**.

The first polarizing member **2141** may be attached on a top surface of the liquid crystal panel **2100**, i.e., a surface of the upper substrate **2110** that is opposite to a surface of the upper substrate **2110** facing the lower substrate **2120**. The first polarizing member **2141** may be of a sheet type.

The second polarizing member **2142** may be attached on a bottom surface of the liquid crystal panel **2100**, i.e., a surface of the lower substrate **2120** that is opposite to a surface of the lower surface **2120** facing the upper substrate **2110**. The second polarizing member **2142** may be of a sheet type.

In such a structure, while light emitted from the backlight unit **2200**, which will be described later in detail, is passing through the second polarizing member **2142**, the liquid crystal (not shown), and the first polarizing member **2141**, optical properties of the light are changed.

The backlight unit **2200** is disposed below the liquid crystal panel **2100**. The backlight unit **2200** includes the light source (not shown), the light guide plate **2220**, and the optical sheet unit **2230**.

The light source (not shown), which is a member for generating light, may be a light-emitting diode (LED) or may include various light-generating materials. The light source (not shown) may be disposed on at least one side of the light guide plate **2220**.

The light guide plate **2220** may convert light that is incident on the light guide plate **2220** from the light source (not shown) to a surface light and emit the converted light towards the liquid crystal panel **2100**. Thus, the light guide plate **2220** enables light to be effectively transmitted to the liquid crystal panel **2100**, thereby improving image quality characteristics of the liquid crystal display device **2000**. The light guide plate **2220** may be formed of a material having a good light transmittance in order to effectively transmit the light generated by the light source (not shown) into the liquid crystal panel **2100**. In addition, the light guide plate **2220** may be formed of a material having a high strength so that the backlight unit **2200** may maintain overall its durability.

For example, the light guide plate **2220** may include polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA). Also, the light guide plate **2220** may include polycarbonate (PC).

The optical sheet unit **2230** may be disposed on the light guide plate **2220**, i.e., between the light guide plate **2220** and the liquid crystal panel **2100**. The optical sheet unit **2230** may include a first optical sheet **2231** and a second optical sheet **2232**. However, embodiments are not limited thereto, e.g., the optical sheet unit **2230** may include at least three optical sheets or a single optical sheet.

The optical sheet unit **2230** may improve the luminance of light emitted from the light guide plate **2220**. For example, the optical sheet unit **2230** may include the first optical sheet

2231 that diffuses the light emitted from the light guide plate **2220** and the second optical sheet **2232** that functions as a prism for concentrating the light emitted from the light guide plate **2220**. However, the structure of the optical sheet unit **2230** is not limited to the above example, and, as described above, the optical sheet unit **2230** may include a single optical sheet or at least three optical sheets. In some embodiments, the first optical sheet **2231** may have the light concentration function and the second optical sheet **2232** may have the light diffusion function.

The mold frame **2400** may be disposed at an outer side of the backlight unit **2200**. For example, the mold frame **2400** may be disposed to correspond to side surfaces of the backlight unit **2200** so as to surround the backlight unit **2200**. In particular, the mold frame **2400** may have a tetragonal frame shape with a hollow middle. The mold frame **2400** may be formed of a plastic material, and thus, may have an improved durability and be relatively lightweight.

The mold frame **2400** largely includes a main body part **2410**, a protrusion **2420**, and a blocking part **2450**.

The main body part **2410** may be configured to surround the backlight unit **2200**. The protrusion **2420** protrudes from the main body part **2410**, e.g., similar to the protrusion **1420** illustrated in FIG. **2**. In such a configuration, the protrusion **2420** may be disposed between the liquid crystal panel **2100** and the backlight unit **2200** so as to define and/or divide the liquid crystal panel **2100** and the backlight unit **2200**.

In particular, the mold frame **2400** has a smooth top surface **2440**, which contacts a bottom surface of the second polarizing member **2142**. In addition, a bottom surface **2421** of the protrusion **2420** contacts a top surface of the optical sheet unit **2230** of the backlight unit **2200**, i.e., a top surface of the second optical sheet **2232**. The protrusion **2420** of the mold frame **2400** may effectively support the backlight unit **2200**.

The main body part **2410** of the mold frame **2400** surrounds the side surfaces of the backlight unit **2200**, and the protrusion **2420** of the mold frame **2400** contacts the top surface of the backlight unit **2200**, i.e., the second optical sheet **2232**, so that the backlight unit **2200** is effectively supported and fixed by the mold frame **2400**. Although not illustrated in FIGS. **4** and **5**, the main body part **2410** of the mold frame **2400** may be configured so as to contact side surfaces of the optical sheet unit **2230**, whereby the supporting properties of the mold frame **2400** may be improved. Also, the main body part **2410** of the mold frame **2400** may be configured so as to contact the side surfaces of the optical sheet unit **2230** and side surfaces of the light guide plate **2220**.

The mold frame **2400** has an outer side surface **2430**, i.e., a side surface **2430** that is opposite to a side surface of the mold frame **2400** facing the backlight unit **2200**. The outer side surface **2430** of the mold frame **2400** is not formed beyond the liquid crystal panel **2100**. That is, an extension line of the outer side surface **2430** of the mold frame **2400** is formed at least in parallel to an extension line of a side surface of the liquid crystal panel **2100**.

By forming the outer side surface **2430** of the mold frame **2400**, an unnecessary width of the liquid crystal display device **2000** is minimized, and thus, the liquid crystal display device **1000** may be manufactured with an improved slimness and an improved user convenience.

The blocking part **2450** of the mold frame **2400** protrudes from the top surface **2440** thereof. That is, the blocking part **2450** protrudes from the top surface **2440** of the mold frame **2400** towards the liquid crystal panel **2100**. The blocking part **2450** may protrude so as to contact the liquid crystal panel **2100**, e.g., to contact a bottom surface of the lower substrate **2120** of the liquid crystal panel **2100**. The second polarizing

member **2142** may be configured to be separate from the blocking part **2450**. The blocking part **2450** is formed so as to be inside the outer side surface **2430** of the mold frame **2400**. Accordingly, a predetermined space **2460** is formed in an area between the blocking part **2450** and the outer side surface **2430** and the liquid crystal panel **2100**.

An adhesive member **2600** is disposed so as to bond the liquid crystal panel **2100** to the mold frame **2400**. The adhesive member **2600** is disposed in the above-described predetermined space **2460**, i.e., the space between the blocking part **2450** and the outer side surface **2430** and the liquid crystal panel **2100**. In addition, the adhesive member **2600** is disposed on portions of side and bottom surfaces of the liquid crystal panel **2100** and portions of top and side surfaces of the mold frame **2400**.

The adhesive member **2600** may contain a variety of materials, e.g., a thermoplastic resin that is melted by heating and cured rapidly during cooling. In particular, the adhesive member **2600** may be a hot melt adhesive.

By disposing the adhesive member **2600** in the predetermined space **2460** formed between the blocking part **2450** and the outer side surface **2430** and the liquid crystal panel **2100** so as to contact a predetermined region of each of the side surface of the liquid crystal panel **2100** and the outer side surface **2430** of the mold frame **2400**, which is adjacent to the predetermined space **2400**, the liquid crystal panel **2100** and the mold frame **2400** may be effectively bonded together.

A reflective sheet **2300** may be disposed on a bottom surface of the backlight unit **2200**, i.e., a bottom surface of the light guide plate **2220**. The reflective sheet **2300** blocks light from leaking to the outside through the bottom surface of the light guide plate **2220** and reflects the light toward the light guide plate **2220**. Therefore, an optical efficiency of the backlight unit **2200** may be improved. The reflective sheet **2300** may be formed of one of various materials having high flexibility, e.g., polyethylene terephthalate (PET), which is of a white color, or polycarbonate (PC).

The chassis **2500** is configured so as to correspond to side and bottom surfaces of the mold frame **2400** and the backlight unit **2200**. The chassis **2500** includes a bottom part **2510** and a side surface part **2520**. The bottom part **2510** corresponds to the bottom surface of the mold frame **2400** and the bottom surface of the reflective sheet **2300**. The side surface part **2520** corresponds to the outer side surface **2430** of the mold frame **2400**. In this regard, the side surface part **2520** of the chassis **2500** does not completely cover the outer side surface **2430** of the mold frame **2400**. That is, the side surface part **2520** of the chassis **2500** covers a region of the outer side surface **2430** of the mold frame **2400**. The chassis **2500** may be formed of a material having a high strength, e.g., a metal, in order to protect the mold frame **2400** and the backlight unit **2200**.

In the present embodiment, the mold frame **2400** includes the main body part **2410** and the protrusion **2420**. The main body part **2410** is configured so as to surround side surfaces of the backlight unit **2200**. The protrusion **2420** protrudes from the main body part **2410** and contacts a top surface of the backlight unit **2200**, i.e., a top surface of the second optical sheet **2232**, thereby supporting the backlight unit **2200**. The mold frame **2400** may effectively support the backlight unit **2200**, whereby the durability of the backlight unit **2200** is improved.

The outer side surface **2430** of the mold frame **2400** is not formed beyond the liquid crystal panel **2100** so that the liquid crystal display device **2000** has a relatively small width. Therefore, the liquid crystal display device **2000** is easily manufactured to be slim in thickness.

The mold frame **2400** includes the blocking part **2450** protruding from the top surface **2440** of the mold frame **2400**, and the adhesive member **2600** is disposed in the predetermined space **2460** between the blocking part **2450**, the outer side surface **2430**, and the liquid crystal panel **2100**. Thus, the mold frame **2400** and the liquid crystal panel **2100** may be easily bonded together, whereby the durability of the liquid crystal display device **2000** may be easily improved. Since the adhesive member **2600** is formed in the predetermined space **2460**, the adhesive member **2600** may be effectively disposed without flowing to the outside, and thus, protruding of the adhesive member **2600** from the side surface of the liquid crystal panel **2100** may be minimized.

For example, the blocking part **2450** is formed so as to contact the bottom surface of the liquid crystal panel **2100**, i.e., the bottom surface of the lower substrate **2120**. Accordingly, the adhesive member **2600** is blocked by the blocking part **2450** so that the adhesive member **2600** is unable to permeate into the second polarizing member **2142**. Therefore, the possibility of damage to the second polarizing member **2142** by the adhesive member **2600** may be reduced and/or prevented. In addition, the blocking part **2450** may reduce the possibility of and/or prevent the adhesive member **2600** from permeating into the backlight unit **2200**.

An adhesive member that is formed by curing after heating an adhesive material to change it to a liquid state, may permeate into the backlight unit **2200**, which may cause defects in the backlight unit **2200**. However, according to exemplary embodiments, the blocking part **2450** may initially block and/or prevent the permeation of the adhesive member **2600** into the backlight unit **2200**.

FIG. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display device **3000** according to another embodiment that is similar to the liquid crystal display device **1000**, except for a configuration of the a mold frame **3400**.

Referring to FIG. 6, the liquid crystal display device **3000** may include a liquid crystal panel **3100**, a backlight unit **3200**, the mold frame **3400**, a chassis **3500**, a first polarizing member **3141**, and a second polarizing member **3142**.

The liquid crystal panel **3100** may largely include an upper substrate **3110** and a lower substrate **3120**. The backlight unit **3200** may include a light source (not shown), a light guide plate **3220**, and an optical sheet unit **3230**.

A detailed description of each element of the liquid crystal display device **3000** is provided herein.

The liquid crystal panel **3100** may include liquid crystal (not shown) between the lower substrate **3120** and the upper substrate **3110**. That is, the liquid crystal (not shown) is encapsulated between the lower substrate **3120** and the upper substrate **3110**.

Although not illustrated in FIG. 6, a circuit unit (not shown) may be disposed on the lower substrate **3120** in order to drive the liquid crystal panel **3100**. In addition, although not illustrated in the drawing, a thin film transistor, a color filter, a black matrix, or the like may be disposed on the upper substrate **3110** or the lower substrate **3120**.

The first polarizing member **3141** may be attached on a top surface of the liquid crystal panel **3100**, i.e., a surface of the upper substrate **3110** that is opposite to a surface of the upper substrate **3110** facing the lower substrate **3120**. The first polarizing member **3141** may be of a sheet type.

The second polarizing member **3142** may be attached on a bottom surface of the liquid crystal panel **3100**, i.e., a surface of the lower substrate **3120** that is opposite to a surface of the lower surface **3120** facing the upper substrate **3110**. The second polarizing member **3142** may be of a sheet type.

In such a structure, while light emitted from the backlight unit **3200**, which will be described later in detail, is passed through the second polarizing member **3142**, the liquid crystal (not shown), and the first polarizing member **3141**, optical properties of the light may be changed.

The backlight unit **3200** is disposed below the liquid crystal panel **3100**. The backlight unit **3200** includes the light source (not shown), the light guide plate **3220**, and the optical sheet unit **3230**.

The light source (not shown), which is a member for generating light, may be a light-emitting diode (LED) or may include various light-generating materials. The light source (not shown) may be disposed on at least one side of the light guide plate **3220**.

The light guide plate **3220** may convert light that is incident on the light guide plate **3220** from the light source (not shown) to a surface light and emit the converted light towards the liquid crystal panel **3100**. Thus, the light guide plate **3220** may enable light to be effectively transmitted to the liquid crystal panel **3100**, thereby improving image quality characteristics of the liquid crystal display device **3000**. The light guide plate **3220** may be formed of a material having a good light transmittance in order to effectively transmit the light generated by the light source (not shown) into the liquid crystal panel **3100**. In addition, the light guide plate **3220** may be formed of a material having a high strength so that the backlight unit **3200** may maintain its overall durability.

For example, the light guide plate **3220** may include polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA). Also, the light guide plate **3220** may include polycarbonate (PC).

The optical sheet unit **3230** may be disposed on the light guide plate **3220**, i.e., between the light guide plate **3220** and the liquid crystal panel **3100**. The optical sheet unit **3230** may include a first optical sheet **3231** and a second optical sheet **3232**. However, embodiments are not limited thereto, e.g., the optical sheet unit **3230** may include at least three optical sheets or a single optical sheet.

The optical sheet unit **3230** may improve the luminance of light emitted from the light guide plate **3220**. In particular, the optical sheet unit **3230** may include the first optical sheet **3231** that diffuses the light emitted from the light guide plate **3220** and the second optical sheet **3232** that functions as a prism for concentrating the light emitted from the light guide plate **3220**. However, the structure of the optical sheet unit **3230** is not limited to the above example, and, as described above, the optical sheet unit **3230** may include a single optical sheet or at least three optical sheets. In some embodiments, the first optical sheet **3231** may have the light concentration function and the second optical sheet **3232** may have the light diffusion function.

The mold frame **3400** is disposed at an outer side of the backlight unit **3200**. In particular, the mold frame **3400** is disposed to correspond to side surfaces of the backlight unit **3200** so as to surround the backlight unit **3200**. In particular, the mold frame **3400** may have a tetragonal frame shape with a hollow middle. The mold frame **3400** may be formed of a plastic material, and thus, may have an improved durability and be relatively lightweight.

The mold frame **3400** largely includes a main body part **3410**, a protrusion **3420**, and a blocking part **3450**. The protrusion **3420** may be similar to the protrusion **1420** illustrated in FIG. 2.

The main body part **3410** is configured to surround the backlight unit **3200**. The protrusion **3420** protrudes from the main body part **3410**. In such a configuration, the protrusion **3420** may be disposed between the liquid crystal panel **3100**

and the backlight unit **3200** so as to define the liquid crystal panel **3100** and the backlight unit **3200**.

The mold frame **3400** has a smooth top surface **3440**, and the top surface **3440** of the mold frame **3400** contacts a bottom surface of the second polarizing member **3142**. In addition, a bottom surface **3421** of the protrusion **3420** contacts a top surface of the optical sheet unit **3230** of the backlight unit **3200**, i.e., a top surface of the second optical sheet **3232**. The protrusion **3420** of the mold frame **3400** may effectively support the backlight unit **3200**.

The main body part **3410** of the mold frame **3400** surrounds the side surfaces of the backlight unit **3200**, and the protrusion **3420** of the mold frame **3400** contacts the top surface of the backlight unit **3200**, i.e., the second optical sheet **3232**, so that the backlight unit **3200** is effectively supported and fixed by the mold frame **3400**. Although not illustrated in FIG. 6, the main body part **3410** of the mold frame **3400** may be configured so as to contact side surfaces of the optical sheet unit **3230**, whereby the supporting properties of the mold frame **3400** may be improved. Also, the main body part **3410** of the mold frame **3400** may be configured so as to contact the side surfaces of the optical sheet unit **3230** and side surfaces of the light guide plate **3220**.

The mold frame **3400** has an outer side surface **3430**, i.e., a side surface **3430** that is opposite to a side surface of the mold frame **3400** facing the backlight unit **3200**. The outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400** is not formed beyond the liquid crystal panel **3100**. That is, an extension line of the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400** is formed at least in parallel to an extension line of a side surface of the liquid crystal panel **3100**.

The blocking part **3450** of the mold frame **3400** protrudes from the top surface **3440** thereof. That is, the blocking part **3450** protrudes from the top surface **3440** of the mold frame **3400** towards the liquid crystal panel **3100**. The blocking part **3450** protrudes so as to contact the liquid crystal panel **3100**, in particular, a bottom surface of the lower substrate **3120** of the liquid crystal panel **3100**. The second polarizing member **3142** may be configured to be spaced apart from the blocking part **3450**. The blocking part **3450** is formed in parallel to the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400**. That is, a side surface **3450a** of the blocking part **3450** coincides with a side surface of the mold frame **3400**.

An adhesive member **3600** is disposed so as to bond the liquid crystal panel **3100** to the mold frame **3400**. The adhesive member **3600** is disposed on a portion of a side surface of the liquid crystal panel **3100** and a portion of the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400**. In particular, the adhesive member **3600** is disposed on the portion of the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400** which includes the side surface **3450a** of the blocking part **3450** and on the portion of the side surface of the liquid crystal panel **3100** which is adjacent thereto.

The adhesive member **3600** may contain a variety of materials, e.g., a thermoplastic resin that is melted by heating and cured rapidly during cooling. In particular, the adhesive member **3600** may be a hot melt adhesive. In one embodiment, the adhesive member **3600** is formed by coating of a liquid material and curing the resulting material.

The liquid crystal panel **3100** and the mold frame **3400** may be efficiently bonded together by applying the adhesive member **3600** on the portion of the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400** which includes the side surface **3450a** of the blocking part **3450** and on the portion of the side surface of the liquid crystal panel **3100** which is adjacent thereto.

A reflective sheet **3300** may be disposed on a bottom surface of the backlight unit **3200**, i.e., a bottom surface of the

light guide plate **3220**. The reflective sheet **3300** blocks light from leaking to the outside through the bottom surface of the light guide plate **3220** and reflects the light toward the light guide plate **3220**. Thus, an optical efficiency of the backlight unit **3200** may be improved. The reflective sheet **3300** may be formed of one of various materials having high reflexivity, e.g., polyethylene terephthalate (PET), which is of a white color, or polycarbonate (PC).

The chassis **3500** is configured so as to correspond to side surfaces and bottom surfaces of the mold frame **3400** and the backlight unit **3200**. The chassis **3500** includes a bottom part **3510** and a side surface part **3520**. The bottom part **3510** corresponds to the bottom surface of the mold frame **3400** and the bottom surface of the reflective sheet **3300**. The side surface part **3520** corresponds to the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400**. In this regard, the side surface part **3520** does not completely cover the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400**. That is, the side surface part **3520** covers a region of the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400**. The chassis **3500** may be formed of a material having a high strength, e.g., a metal, in order to protect the mold frame **3400** and the backlight unit **3200**.

In the present embodiment, the mold frame **3400** includes the main body part **3410** and the protrusion **3420**. The main body part **3410** is configured so as to surround side surfaces of the backlight unit **3200**. The protrusion **3420** protrudes from the main body part **3410** and contacts a top surface of the backlight unit **3200**, i.e., a top surface of the second optical sheet **3232**, thereby supporting the backlight unit **3200**. Consequently, the mold frame **3400** effectively supports the backlight unit **3200**, whereby the durability of the backlight unit **3200** is improved.

In addition, the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400** is not formed beyond the liquid crystal panel **3100** so that the liquid crystal display device **3000** has a relatively small width. Therefore, the liquid crystal display device **3000** may be easily manufactured to be slim in thickness.

In addition, the mold frame **3400** includes the blocking part **3450** protruding from the top surface **3440** thereof, and the adhesive member **3600** is disposed on the portion of the outer side surface **3430** of the mold frame **3400** which includes the side surface **3450a** of the blocking part **3450** and on the portion of the side surface of the liquid crystal panel **3100** which is adjacent thereto. Thus, the mold frame **3400** and the liquid crystal panel **3100** may be easily bonded together, whereby the durability of the liquid crystal display device **3000** may be easily improved.

In particular, the blocking part **3450** is formed so as to contact the bottom surface of the liquid crystal panel **3100**, i.e., the bottom surface of the lower substrate **3120**, and thus, the adhesive member **3600** is blocked by the blocking part **3450** so that the adhesive member **3600** is unable to permeate into the second polarizing member **3142**. Therefore, the possibility of damage to the second polarizing member **3142** by the adhesive member **3600** may be reduced and/or prevented. In addition, the blocking part **3450** may reduce the possibility of and/or prevent the adhesive member **3600** from permeating into the backlight unit **3200**.

An adhesive member that is formed by curing after heating an adhesive material to change it into a liquid state, may permeate into the backlight unit **2200**, which may cause defects in the backlight unit **3200**. However, according to an exemplary embodiment, the blocking part **3450** may initially reduce the possibility of and/or prevent the permeation of the adhesive member **3600** into the backlight unit **3200**.

By way of summation and review, a liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal panel, a backlight unit, and the

like. The liquid crystal panel may include two substrates and liquid crystals disposed between the two substrates. The backlight unit may include a light source for irradiating light to the liquid crystal molecules. In a liquid crystal display device, when a predetermined voltage is applied between the two substrates, the orientation of liquid crystal molecules included in the liquid crystal display device may be changed so that optical properties of light is changed according to the changed orientation of the liquid crystal molecules. Further, the light that passes through the liquid crystal molecules is also passed through a color filter to form an image of various colors.

Other members, such as a polarizing film, an optical film, and the like, may further be used to complete the manufacturing of the liquid crystal display device. However, a bonding process of these members is not easy, and thus, there is a limitation in improving durability of the liquid crystal display device.

As described above, one or more embodiments relate to a liquid crystal display device and a method of manufacturing the same, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display device with improved durability and a method of manufacturing the same. For example, according to the one or more embodiments, the durability of a liquid crystal display device may be easily improved using a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display device.

In some instances, as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art as of the filing of the present application, features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with a particular embodiment may be used singly or in combination with features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with other embodiments unless otherwise specifically indicated.

Embodiments have been particularly shown and described with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a liquid crystal panel;

a backlight unit that faces the liquid crystal panel and that includes a light source, a light guide plate, and an optical sheet unit;

a mold frame including:

a hollow central portion such that the mold frame surrounds side surfaces but not a bottom surface of the backlight unit,

a main body part, and

a protrusion, the protrusion being between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit and protruding from the main body part in a lateral direction;

an adhesive member that bonds the mold frame to the liquid crystal panel, the adhesive member contacting side surfaces of the liquid crystal panel and the mold frame, which are adjacent to the space formed between the liquid crystal panel and the mold frame; and

a separate chassis corresponding to a bottom surface of the backlight unit, and corresponding to a bottom surface and side surfaces of the mold frame, the chassis completely covering the lower portion of the side surfaces of the mold frame and not covering the adhesive member.

2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the adhesive member includes a thermoplastic resin.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the adhesive member includes a hot melt.

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4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein: the side surfaces of the mold frame are opposite to surfaces of the mold frame facing the backlight unit, and an extension line of the side surfaces of the mold frame are not formed beyond side surfaces of the liquid crystal panel.

5. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein a bottom surface of the protrusion contacts the optical sheet unit of the backlight unit.

6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising a polarizing member between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit, a top surface of the mold frame contacting a bottom surface of the polarizing member.

7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 6, wherein the top surface of the mold frame is smooth.

8. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising a polarizing member between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit, wherein the adhesive member is configured to correspond to a space defined by the liquid crystal panel, the mold frame, and the polarizing member.

9. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising a reflective sheet facing a surface of the light guide plate of the backlight unit that is opposite to a surface of the light guide plate that faces the liquid crystal panel.

10. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the chassis includes a bottom part that corresponds to the bottom surfaces of the mold frame and the backlight unit, and includes a side surface part that extends from the bottom part and contacts the side surfaces of the mold frame.

11. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:
a liquid crystal panel;

a backlight unit that faces the liquid crystal panel and that includes a light source, a light guide plate, and an optical sheet unit;

a mold frame that encloses the backlight unit and that includes a main body part and a protrusion, the protrusion being between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit and protruding from the main body part in a lateral direction; and

an adhesive member that bonds the mold frame to the liquid crystal panel;

wherein the mold frame includes a blocking part that protrudes from a top surface of the mold frame, which faces the liquid crystal panel, toward the liquid crystal panel, and the adhesive member contacts a surface of the blocking part orthogonal to the top surface of the mold frame.

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12. The liquid crystal display device of claim 11, wherein the blocking part contacts the liquid crystal panel.

13. The liquid crystal display device of claim 11, wherein the blocking part is spaced apart from a side surface of the mold frame such that the blocking part is inside from the side surface of the mold frame.

14. The liquid crystal display device of claim 13, further comprising a space between the blocking part, the side surface of the mold frame, and a side surface of the liquid crystal panel, the adhesive member being within the space and contacting a surface of the liquid crystal panel that faces the mold frame.

15. The liquid crystal display device of claim 11, wherein a side surface of the blocking part coincides with a side surface of the mold frame.

16. A method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display device, the method comprising:

preparing a liquid crystal panel;

disposing a backlight unit so as to face the liquid crystal panel, the backlight unit including a light source, a light guide plate, and an optical sheet unit;

disposing a mold frame that includes a main body part surrounding the backlight unit, a hollow central portion such that the mold frame surrounds side surfaces but not a bottom surface of the backlight unit, a protrusion that is disposed between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight unit, the protrusion protruding from the main body part, such that the mold frame contacts only a surface of the optical sheet unit facing the liquid crystal panel and optionally side surfaces of the optical sheet unit, and a blocking part that protrudes from a top surface of the mold frame, which faces the liquid crystal panel, toward the liquid crystal panel; and

bonding the mold frame to the liquid crystal panel with an adhesive member, the adhesive member contacting a surface of the blocking part orthogonal to the top surface of the mold frame.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein bonding the mold frame to the liquid crystal panel includes melting and cooling the adhesive member, the adhesive member including a thermoplastic resin.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the adhesive member includes a hot melt.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the adhesive member contacts a surface of the liquid crystal panel that faces the mold frame.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置及其制造方法		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	HWANG , JEONG-HO CHA , JAE-ROK		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置，包括液晶面板，面向液晶面板的背光单元，包括光源，导光板和光学片单元，包围背光单元的模框，包括：主体部分和突起，该突起设置在液晶面板和背光单元之间并且在横向方向上从主体部分突出，以及粘合构件，其将模框结合到液晶面板。

