



US009627617B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Fukushima

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,627,617 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 18, 2017**

(54) **METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING
ORGANIC EL PANEL**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 51/00; H01L 51/56; H01L 51/52;
H01L 27/32

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(Continued)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/914,103**

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(22) PCT Filed: **Apr. 17, 2015**

(Continued)

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/JP2015/002128**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2) Date: **Feb. 24, 2016**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2015/162893**

PCT Pub. Date: **Oct. 29, 2015**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2016/0211449 A1 Jul. 21, 2016

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 22, 2014 (JP) 2014-088470

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for manufacturing an organic EL panel includes:
applying sealing resin for forming a sealing resin layer to a
plurality of spots on an application target surface of one of
an EL substrate and a CF substrate, the application target
surface being a surface to which the sealing resin is to be
applied, and stacking the EL substrate and the CF substrate
one on top of the other after the sealing resin is applied, and
when the sealing resin is applied, the amount of the sealing
resin applied to a spot near an edge of the application target
surface is less than the amount of the sealing resin applied
to a spot further inward than the spot near the edge.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 51/52 (2006.01)

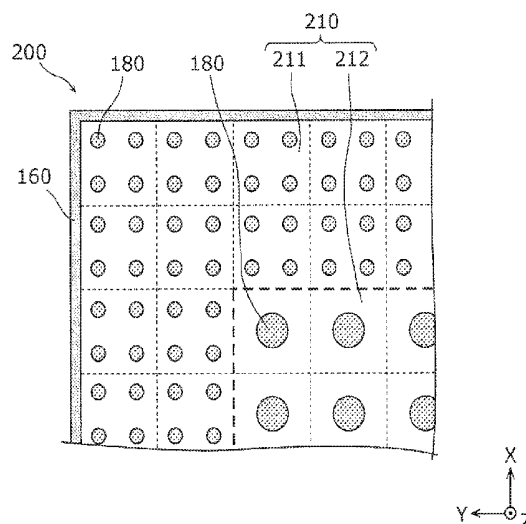
H01L 51/00 (2006.01)

(Continued)

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

CPC **H01L 51/0002** (2013.01); **H01L 27/322**
(2013.01); **H01L 51/524** (2013.01); **H01L**
51/5246 (2013.01); **H01L 51/56** (2013.01)

9 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

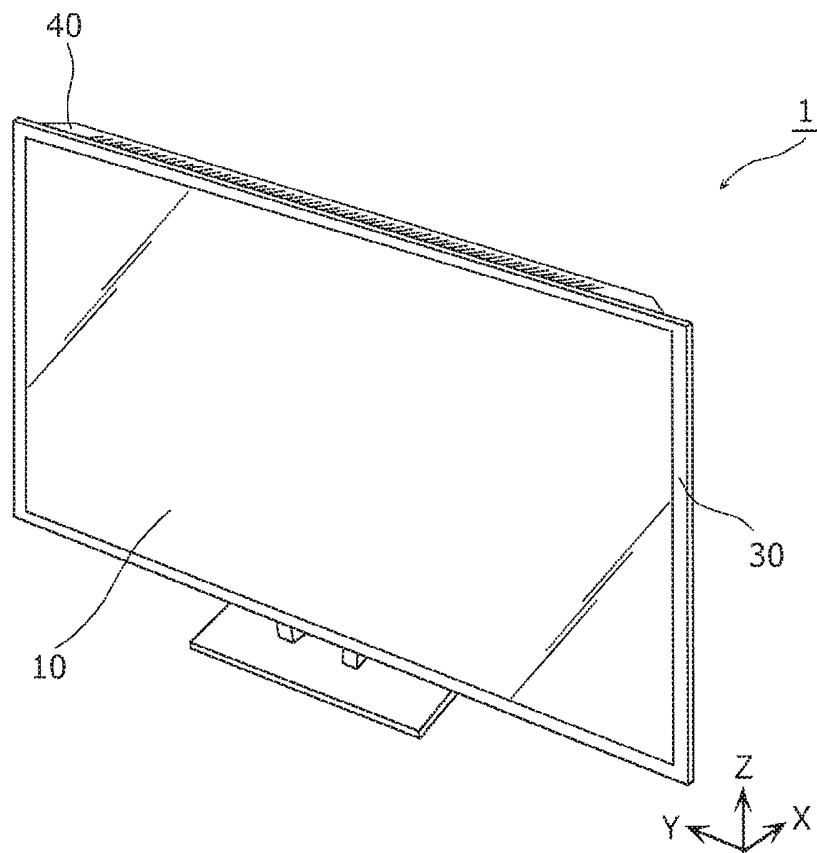


FIG. 2

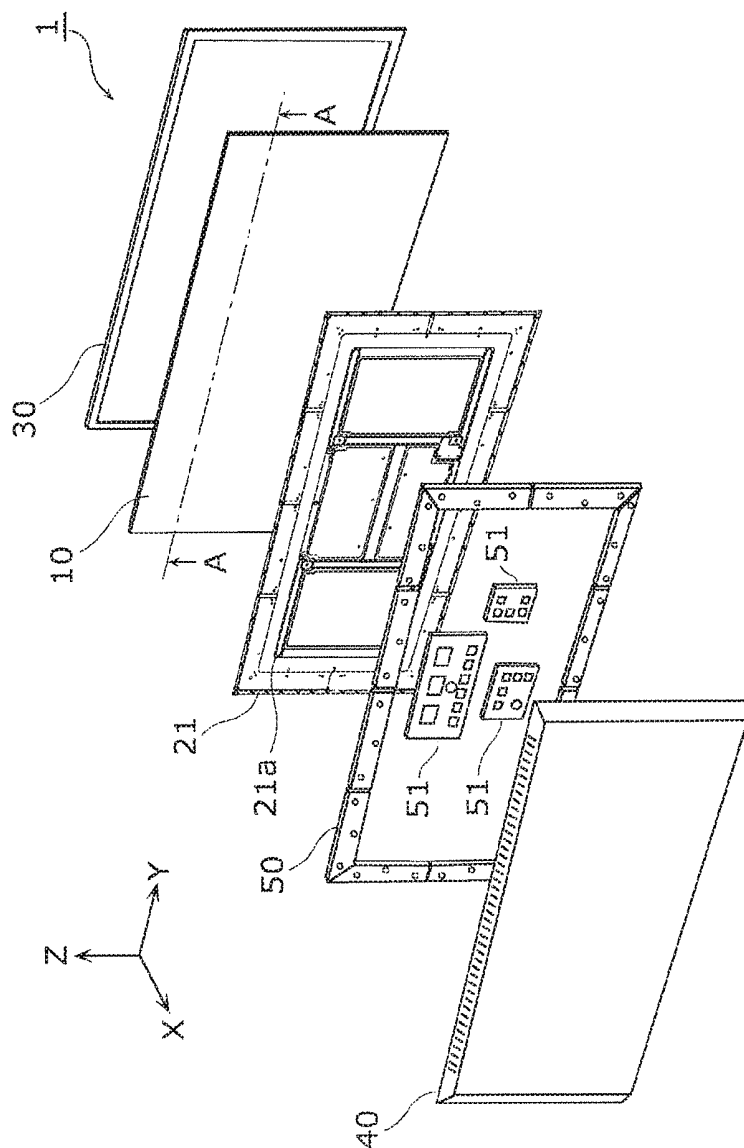


FIG. 3

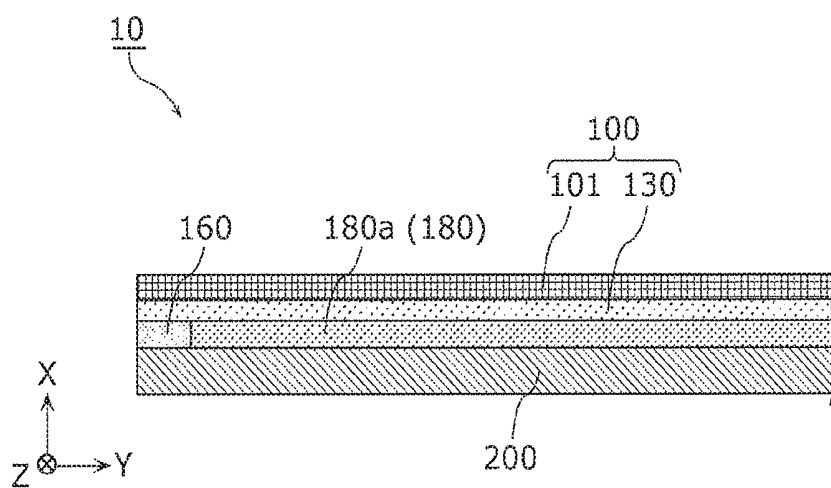


FIG. 4

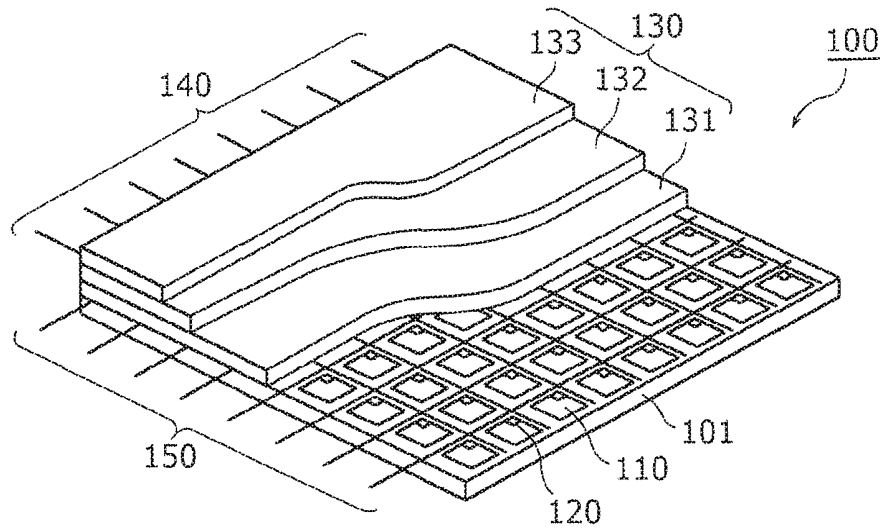


FIG. 5

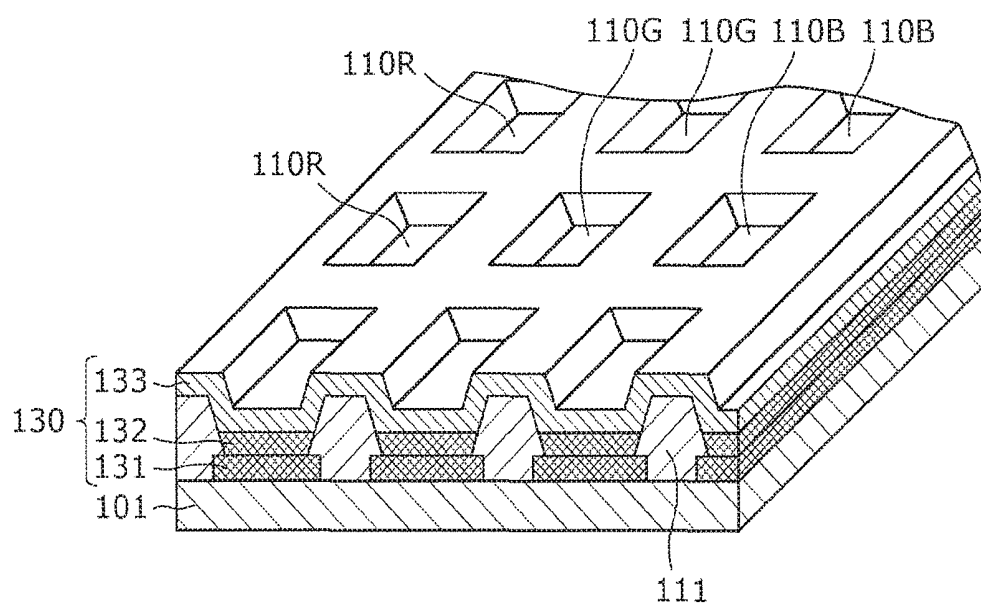


FIG. 6

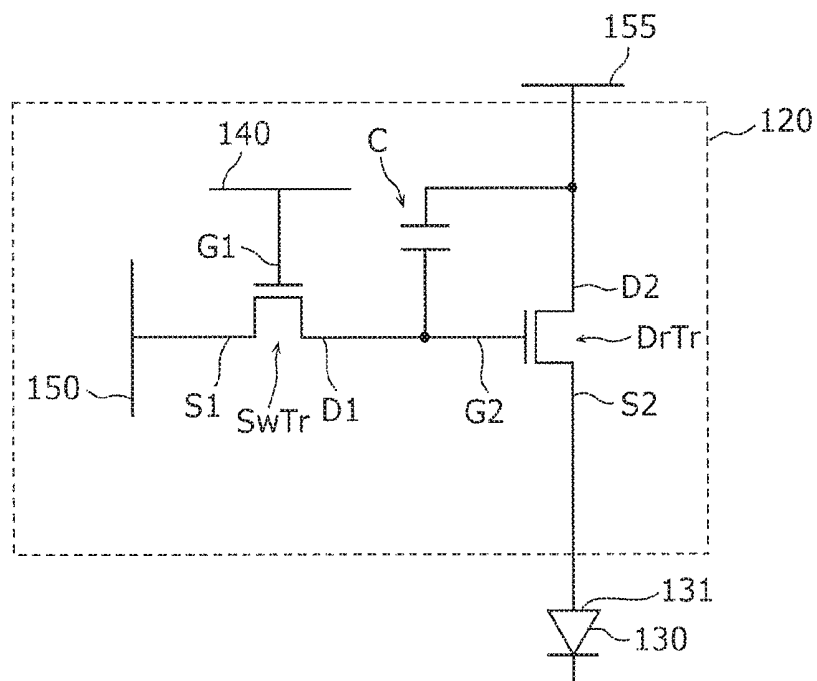


FIG. 7A

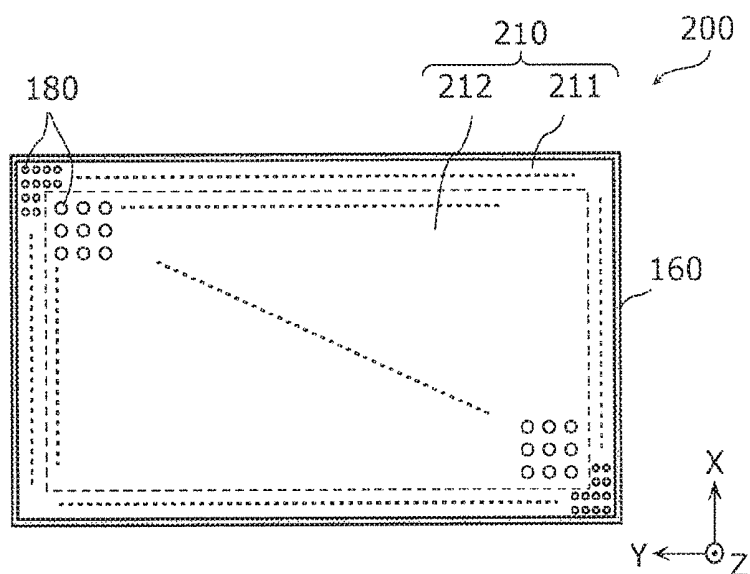


FIG. 7B

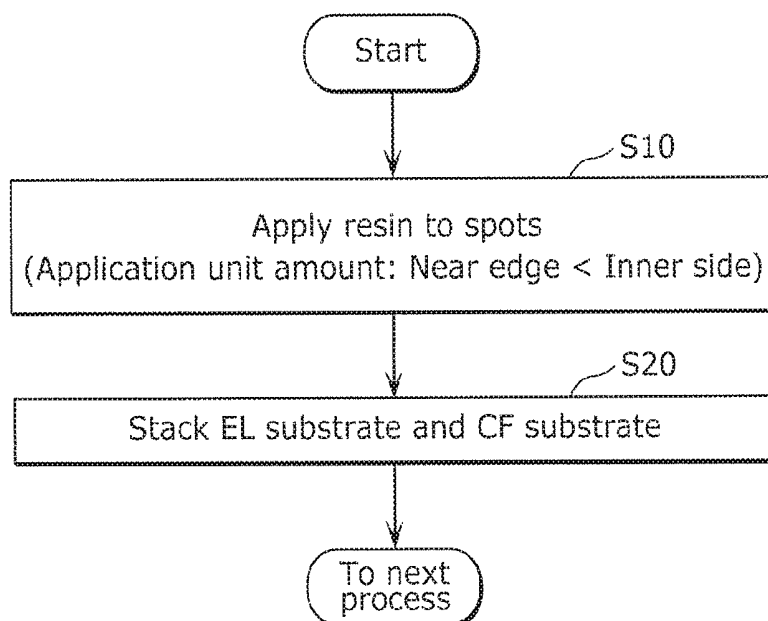


FIG. 8

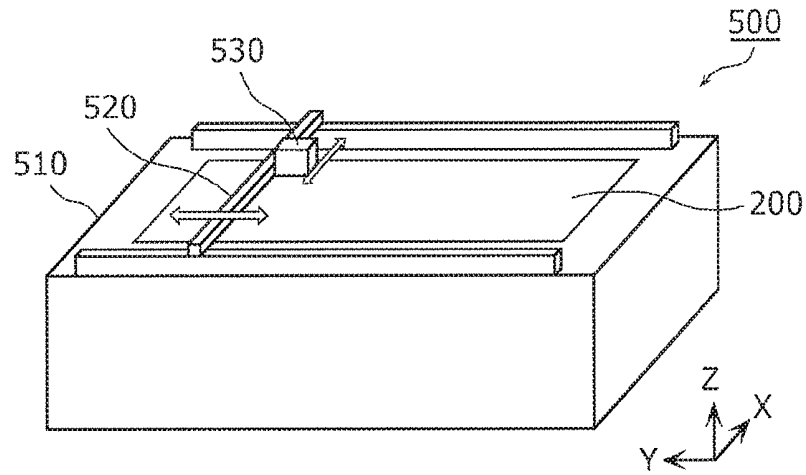


FIG. 9

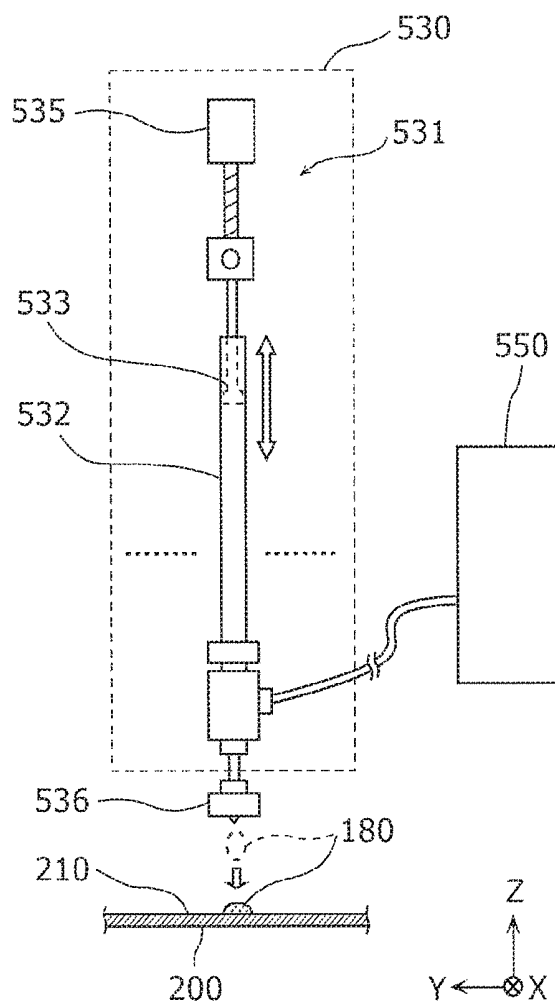


FIG. 10

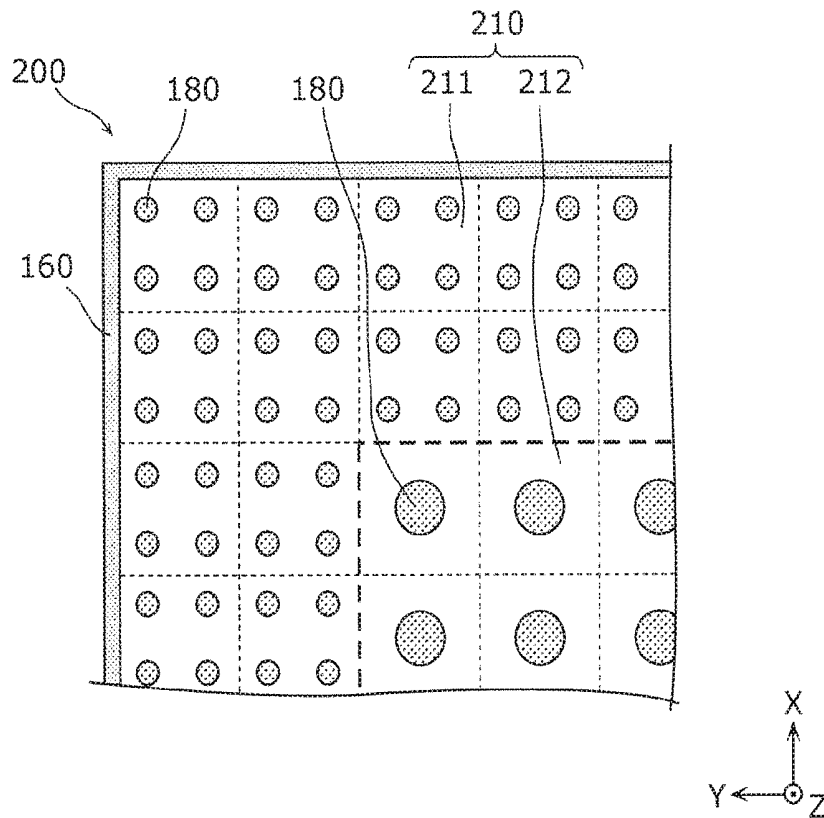


FIG. 11

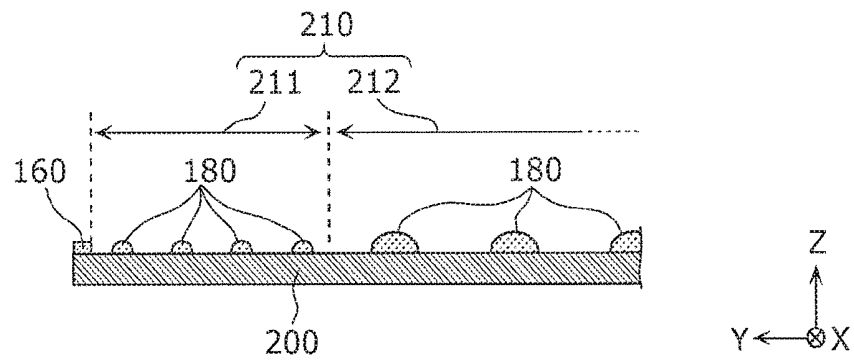


FIG. 12

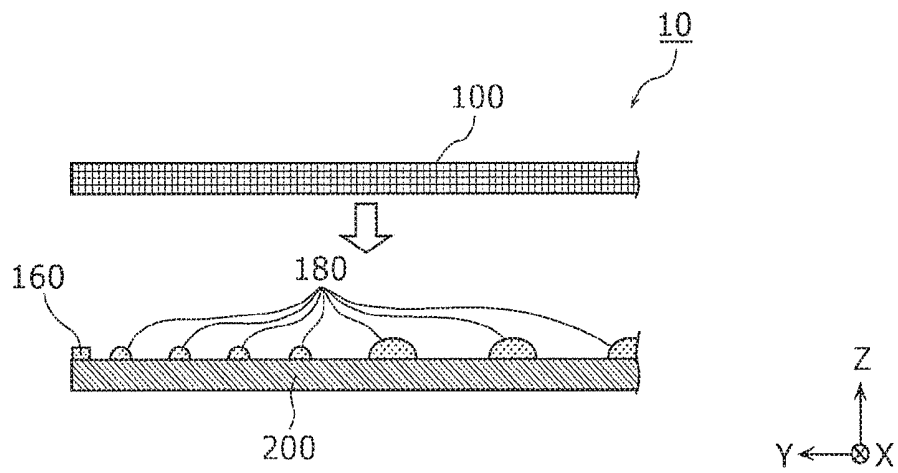


FIG. 13

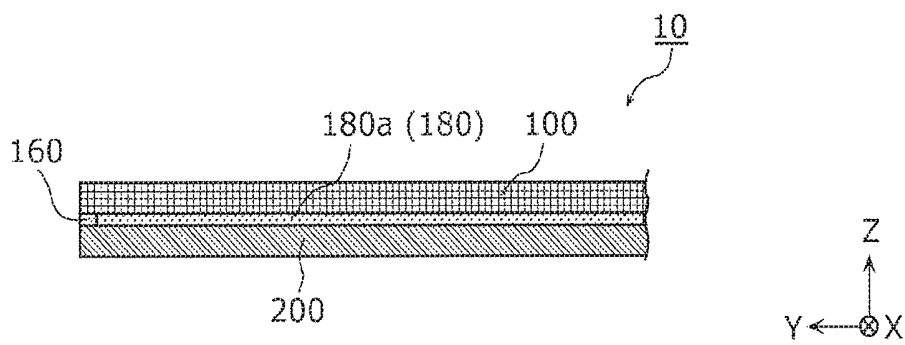
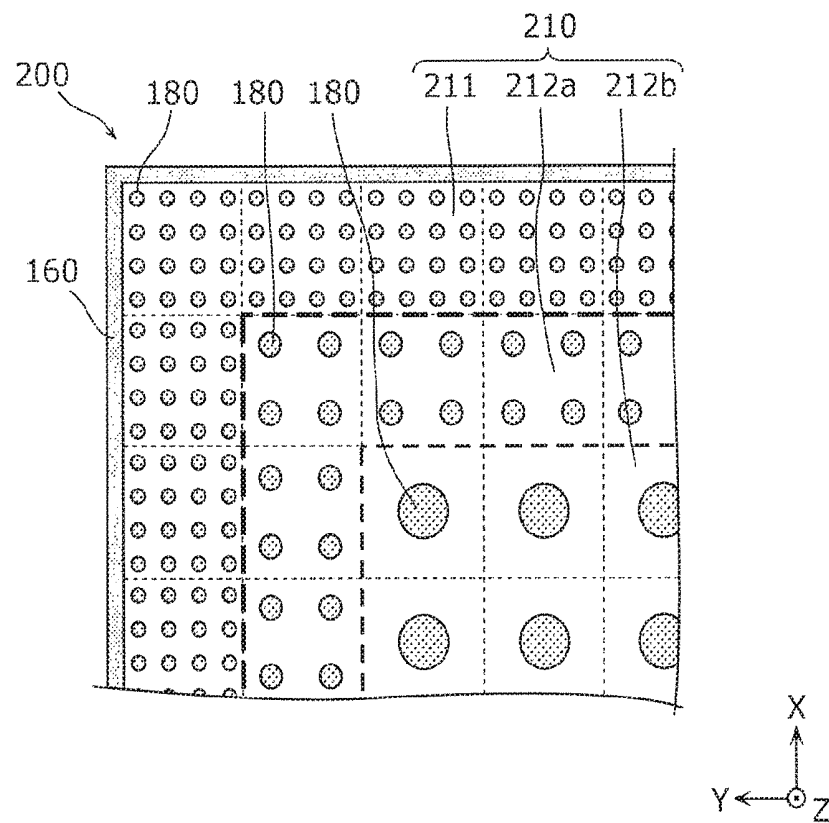


FIG. 14



METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING ORGANIC EL PANEL

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to a method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent (EL) panel which includes an organic EL element.

BACKGROUND ART

An organic EL panel which includes organic EL elements is known as an image display device which includes current-drive light emitting elements. This organic EL panel is a self-emissive display panel having organic EL elements disposed between two glass substrates, and may be used as a light source of a lighting device.

Patent Literature 1 discloses a display panel in which an EL substrate having organic EL elements formed on one side and a color filter (CF) substrate on which a color filter is formed are opposed to one another with a sealing resin layer therebetween, and sealed together at the edge portions by a fritted glass portion and a seal portion.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

[PTL 1] International Publication No. WO 2012/011268

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

The present disclosure provides a method for manufacturing an organic EL panel, according to which a resin layer is highly accurately formed between a second substrate and an EL substrate which includes a first substrate and an organic EL element.

Solution to Problem

A method for manufacturing an organic EL panel according to the present disclosure is a method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent (EL) panel which includes: an EL substrate that includes a first substrate and an organic EL element stacked on the first substrate; and a second substrate disposed in a position opposed to the first substrate with the organic EL element and a resin layer between the second substrate and the first substrate, the method including: (a) applying resin for forming the resin layer to a plurality of spots on an application target surface of one of the EL substrate and the second substrate, the application target surface being a surface to which the resin is to be applied; and (b) stacking the EL substrate and the second substrate one on top of another after step (a), wherein in step (a), an amount of the resin applied to a spot near an edge of the application target surface is less than an amount of the resin applied to a spot further inward than the spot near the edge.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

A method for manufacturing an organic EL panel according to the present disclosure allows highly accurately forming a resin layer between a second substrate and an EL substrate which includes a first substrate and an organic EL element.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an external perspective view of an image display device according to an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the image display device according to the embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional schematic diagram of an organic EL panel according to the embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a partial cutaway perspective view of an EL substrate according to the embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating examples of pixel banks of the EL substrate according to the embodiment.

FIG. 6 is an electrical diagram illustrating a configuration of a pixel circuit of the EL substrate according to the embodiment.

FIG. 7A is a plan view illustrating features of a process of applying sealing resin according to the embodiment.

FIG. 7B is a flowchart illustrating a basic flow of a method for manufacturing the organic EL panel according to the embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view illustrating a schematic configuration of an application device for use in manufacture of the organic EL panel according to the embodiment.

FIG. 9 illustrates a schematic configuration of a resin discharge device for use in application of sealing resin according to the embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a plan view illustrating a distribution of application spots on an application target surface according to the embodiment.

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram illustrating a cross section corresponding to FIG. 10.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating a stack process executed after the application of sealing resin.

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional schematic diagram of the organic EL panel which has been subjected to, for instance, a pressure application process and a curing process after the stack process.

FIG. 14 is a plan view illustrating a distribution of application spots on the application target surface according to a variation of the embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

The inventor of the present application has found that a conventional organic EL panel has the following problems.

In the conventional organic EL panel, an EL substrate and a glass substrate (CF substrate) on which a color filter is formed are bonded via a resin layer, as with a display device disclosed in PTL 1 above, for example.

The above resin layer has a role of sealing organic EL elements. Thus, the resin layer is referred to as a “sealing resin layer”, and the resin used as the material of the layer is referred to “sealing resin”, for example.

The EL substrate and the CF substrate are bonded following the procedure below, for example. Specifically, a dam is formed by applying resin along edges of the CF substrate on the color filter side (inner surface) and sealing resin is applied inside the dam. After that, the EL substrate is stacked on the side of the CF substrate to which sealing resin is applied. The stacked substrates are subjected to, for instance, a pressure application process and a curing process, thus completing the organic EL panel.

Here, for example, a fixed amount of sealing resin is applied to an inner surface of a CF substrate at regular intervals when sealing resin is applied to the CF substrate, as disclosed in PTL 1 mentioned above. For example, drops

of a fixed amount of sealing resin are discharged (dripped) by piezo drive onto the inner surface of the CF substrate, at regular intervals and in matrix form.

Specifically, sealing resin is applied in dot form to a plurality of spots on the inner surface of the CF substrate, and an EL substrate is stacked thereon and pressed. In this manner, sealing resin dots expand on the inner surface of the CF substrate. After that, the stacked substrates are subjected to, for instance, a pressure application process so that a sealing resin layer is formed between the CF substrate and the EL substrate, in a spatial region inside the dam on the CF substrate.

Here, when the sealing resin layer is formed in this manner, a plurality of sealing resin dots each expand radially (substantially concentrically) from the application spot where the dot resin is applied. In contrast, a dam which defines a planar region where sealing resin is applied has a rectangular shape. Specifically, the dam is formed along the edges of the inner surface of the CF substrate such that four linear walls define a region where sealing resin is to be present.

Thus, a spot to which resin is applied may be set away from the dam to prevent protrusion of the sealing resin layer that is expanding radially (substantially concentrically) beyond the linear dam. Yet, this causes a problem that the sealing resin layer is insufficiently formed at and near the dam.

In this manner, if a fixed amount of sealing resin is applied to a plurality of spots at regular intervals in a region of the CF substrate surrounded by the dam, problems may arise at and near the dam that the sealing resin protrudes beyond the dam and a gap in the sealing resin layer is generated due to excessive and insufficient amounts of the applied sealing resin.

Note that the gap in the sealing resin layer may contain air including moisture, and consequently organic EL elements, for instance, may be damaged by the moisture. Accordingly, when manufacturing an organic EL panel, it is important to prevent a gap, independently of whether the location of a gap is within an area for displaying an image.

Conventionally, when sealing resin for filling a space between two types of substrates (two substrates) is applied to the inner surface of one of the substrates in the manufacture of an organic EL panel, a fixed amount of sealing resin is applied to a plurality of spots at equal intervals, as described above. In this manner, sealing resin in an amount necessary for forming a sealing resin layer can be evenly distributed over a surface to which sealing resin is to be applied.

However, the eventual shape (presence area) of the sealing resin layer formed between the two substrates depends on expansion of sealing resin dots, and thus problems as described above easily arise such as protrusion of the sealing resin beyond the dam or generation of a gap at and near the dam.

The present disclosure has been conceived based on such experiences, and the inventor of the present application has obtained, as a result of diligent examination, an idea for a method for manufacturing an organic EL panel, according to which a resin layer is highly accurately formed between two types of substrates included in the organic EL panel.

The following describes an embodiment with reference to the drawings as appropriate. An excessively detailed description may be omitted, however. For example, a detailed description of a matter already known well and a redundant description of substantially the same configuration may be omitted. This aims to prevent the following

description from being unnecessarily redundant, and to facilitate the understanding of persons skilled in the art.

Note that the inventor of the present application provides the accompanying drawings and the following description in order that persons skilled in the art sufficiently understand the present disclosure, and does not intend to limit the disclosed subject matter of the claims by these.

The following describes an embodiment and a variation thereof, with reference to FIGS. 1 to 14. The first describes a schematic configuration of an image display device according to the embodiment, with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2.

1-1. Schematic Configuration of Image Display Device

FIG. 1 is an external perspective view of an image display device 1 according to an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the image display device 1 according to the embodiment.

As illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, the image display device 1 according to the present embodiment includes an organic EL panel 10 which displays an image on the front, circuit boards 50 and 51 disposed on the back side of the organic EL panel 10, and a back cover 40. The back cover 40 is disposed on the side where the circuit boards 50 and 51 are disposed, which is the side opposite the organic EL panel 10.

In the present embodiment, the image display device 1 further includes a chassis 21 which is disposed between the organic EL panel 10 and the circuit boards 50, and holds the organic EL panel 10. The circuit boards 50 and 51 are disposed on the side (back side) of the chassis 21 opposite the organic EL panel 10.

In addition, the image display device 1 further includes a rectangular rim-shaped frame (frame) 30 which covers the edges of the organic EL panel 10 on the front side. The frame 30 and the back cover 40 are formed using resin material, for example.

In this manner, the image display device 1 has a structure in which the organic EL panel 10 and the chassis 21 to which the circuit boards 50 and 51 are attached are disposed between the frame 30 and the back cover 40.

The image display device 1 as described above is achieved as, for example, a television receiver (television) which outputs video signals and audio signals that are obtained from, for instance, received broadcast waves.

Specifically, the organic EL panel 10 according to the present embodiment is included, as a module which displays an image, in the image display device 1 which is a TV.

Each of the circuit boards 50 disposed on the back side of the chassis 21 is a drive circuit board on which a drive circuit (driver) which applies a signal voltage to the organic EL panel 10. The circuit boards 50 are disposed along the edges of the chassis 21 on the back side, and at the same time, connected to the organic EL panel 10 via flexible cables.

The circuit boards 51 are attached in a predetermined region which includes a center portion of the chassis 21 on the back side. Electronic circuits included in the circuit boards 51 include a signal processing circuit which processes a received video signal, a control circuit which controls operation of a scan drive circuit and a signal line drive circuit, and a power supply circuit which receives power from the outside and supplies the power to the circuits.

Note that although the image display device 1 includes other elements which are not illustrated in FIG. 2, such as the flexible cables which connect the organic EL panel 10

and the circuit boards **50**, the illustration and description of such other elements are omitted in order to clearly show features of the organic EL panel **10** according to the present disclosure.

The chassis **21** is a metal member, for example, and has a protrusion **21a** projecting from the side opposite the organic EL panel **10**.

The chassis **21** according to the present embodiment is a member formed by performing a press process, such as a drawing process, on a rectangular metal sheet member (metal plate) made of aluminum or iron, to form the protrusion **21a**.

For example, the protrusion **21a** can be formed by drawing an aluminum plate having a thickness of 0.6 mm. Forming the protrusion **21a** (drawn portion) as described above increases the rigidity of the chassis **21**.

At least the center and edge portions of the chassis **21** are regions in which the protrusion **21a** is not formed, and since the circuit boards **50** and **51** are disposed in such regions, the thicknesses of the circuit boards **50** and **51** have no or little influence on the thickness of the image display device **1**.

The following describes a basic configuration of the organic EL panel **10** included in the image display device **1** having the above configuration, with reference to FIGS. **3** to **6**.

1-2. Organic EL Panel

FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional schematic diagram of the organic EL panel **10** according to the embodiment. Note that FIG. **3** schematically illustrates a part of a cross-section taken along A-A in FIG. **2**.

FIG. **4** is a partial cutaway perspective view of an EL substrate **100** according to the embodiment.

FIG. **5** is a perspective view illustrating examples of pixel banks of the EL substrate **100** according to the embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. **3**, the organic EL panel **10** includes the EL substrate **100**, a CF substrate **200**, and a sealing resin layer **180a** between the EL substrate **100** and the CF substrate **200**.

Note that the organic EL panel **10** according to the present embodiment is a top emission organic EL display panel, and the CF substrate **200** disposed on the display surface side has a transparent glass substrate as a base material.

Specifically, the CF substrate **200** has a configuration in which R (red), G (green), and B (blue) color filters (not illustrated) are disposed on the upper surface of the glass substrate as viewed in FIG. **3**.

The EL substrate **100** has organic EL elements **130** stacked on a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate (TFT array substrate) **101**, and the surface of the EL substrate **100** on the organic EL elements **130** side is sealed with sealing resin **180**.

Specifically, the organic EL panel **10** according to the present embodiment includes: the EL substrate **100** that includes the TFT substrate **101** and the organic EL elements **130** stacked on the TFT substrate **101**; and the CF substrate **200** disposed in a position opposed to the EL substrate **100** with the organic EL element **130** and a sealing resin layer **180a** between the CF substrate **200** and the TFT substrate **101**. Note that the TFT substrate **101** is an example of a first substrate, and the CF substrate **200** is an example of a second substrate.

In addition, in the present embodiment, a dam portion **160** is formed along edges of the inner surface (upper surface in FIG. **3**) of the CF substrate **200**, and the sealing resin layer

180a is formed by applying the sealing resin **180** to the region surrounded by the dam portion **160**.

The dam portion **160** is formed with resin containing a granular material which functions as a spacer that defines the space between the CF substrate **200** and the EL substrate **100**.

A description of a technique of applying the sealing resin **180** in the present embodiment is given later, with reference to FIGS. **7A** to **13**.

More specifically, the EL substrate **100** according to the present embodiment has a structure in which the TFT substrate **101** which includes a plurality of thin-film transistors disposed and the organic EL elements (light emitting units) **130** are stacked, as illustrated in FIG. **4**. Note that FIGS. **4** and **5** illustrate the EL substrate **100** such that the organic EL elements **130** are located higher.

The organic EL elements **130** each include an anode **131** which is a lower electrode, an EL layer **132** which is a light emitting layer that includes organic material, and a negative electrode **133** which is a transparent upper electrode.

The TFT substrate **101** has a structure in which various elements, such as a gate electrode, are stacked above a glass substrate, for example.

Specifically, the organic EL panel **10** has a structure in which the organic EL elements **130**, for instance, are between the two glass substrates (the glass substrate of the TFT substrate **101** and the glass substrate of the CF substrate **200**), as a whole. The thickness of the organic EL panel **10** having such a structure is about 0.5 mm to 1.5 mm, for example.

A plurality of pixels **110** are disposed in matrix form on the TFT substrate **101**, and each pixel **110** includes a pixel circuit **120**.

The organic EL elements **130** are formed in one-to-one correspondence with the plurality of pixels **110**, and the pixel circuits **120** of the pixels **110** control light emission of the organic EL elements **130**. The organic EL elements **130** are formed on an interlayer insulation film (flattening film) formed so as to cover the plurality of thin-film transistors.

In addition, the organic EL elements **130** each have a structure in which the EL layer **132** is disposed between the anode **131** and the negative electrode **133**. A positive hole transport layer is further formed and stacked between the anode **131** and the EL layer **132**, and an electron transport layer is further formed and stacked between the EL layer **132** and the negative electrode **133**. Note that another organic functional layer may be provided between the anode **131** and the negative electrode **133**.

The pixel circuits **120** control the drive of the pixels **110**. In addition, a plurality of gate wires (scanning lines) **140** disposed in the row direction of the pixels **110**, a plurality of source wires (signal wires) **150** disposed in the column direction of the pixels **110** so as to intersect the gate wires **140**, and a plurality of power supply wires (omitted in FIG. **4**) disposed in parallel with the source wires **150b** are formed on the TFT substrate **101**. The pixels **110** are separated by the gate wires **140** and the source wires **150** which are orthogonal to one another, for example.

The gate wires **140** are each connected to one row of gate electrodes of thin-film transistors which operate as switching elements included in the pixel circuits **120**. The source wires **150** are each connected to one column of source electrodes of thin-film transistors which operate as switching elements included in the pixel circuits **120**. The power supply wires are each connected to one column of drain electrodes of thin-film transistors which operate as driver elements included in the pixel circuits **120**.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the pixels **110** of the organic EL panel **10** include three-color (red, green, blue) sub pixels **110R**, **110G**, and **110B**. The sub pixels **110R**, **110G**, and **110B** are disposed in matrix form on the display surface.

The sub pixels **110R**, **110G**, and **110B** are separated from one another by banks **111**. The banks **111** are formed to make a lattice such that protruding lines extending in parallel with the gate wires **140** and protruding lines extending in parallel with the source wires **150** intersect with one another. Portions surrounded by the protruding lines (in other words, openings of the banks **111**) and the sub pixels **110R**, **110G**, and **110B** are in one-to-one correspondence. Note that although the banks **111** are pixel banks in the present embodiment, the banks **111** may be line banks.

The anode **131** is formed for each of the sub pixels **110R** and **110G** and **110B**, on the interlayer insulation film (flattening film) on the TFT substrate **101** and inside the openings of the banks **111**. Similarly, the EL layer **132** is formed for the sub pixels **110R** and **110G** and **110B**, on the anode **131** and inside the openings of the banks **111**. The transparent negative electrode **133** is formed in a connected manner above the banks **111** so as to cover the entire EL layer **132** (all the sub pixels **110R**, **110G**, and **110B**).

Furthermore, the pixel circuits **120** are provided in one-to-one correspondence with the sub pixels **110R**, **110G**, and **110B**, and the sub pixels **110R**, **110G**, and **110B** and the pixel circuits **120** in one-to-one correspondence therewith are electrically connected by contact holes and relay electrodes. Note that the sub pixels **110R**, **110G**, and **110B** have the same configurations, except that the portions of the EL layer **132** emit light having different colors.

Here, a description is given of a circuit configuration of the pixel circuits **120** of the pixels **110** with reference to FIG. 6. FIG. 6 is an electrical diagram illustrating the configuration of the pixel circuits **120** in the organic EL panel **10** according to the embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. 6, each pixel circuit **120** includes a thin-film transistor SwTr which operates as a switching element, a thin-film transistor DrTr which operates as a driver element, and a capacitor C which stores data to be displayed using the corresponding pixel **110**. In the present embodiment, the thin-film transistor SwTr is a switching transistor for selecting a pixel **110**, and the thin-film transistor DrTr is a drive transistor for driving the organic EL element **130**.

The thin-film transistor SwTr includes a gate electrode G1 connected to the gate wire **140**, a source electrode S1 connected to the source wire **150**, a drain electrode D1 connected to a capacitor C and a gate electrode G2 of the thin-film transistor DrTr, and a semiconductor film (not illustrated). If a predetermined voltage is applied to the gate wire **140** and the source wire **150** which are connected to the thin-film transistor SwTr, the voltage applied to the source wire **150** is stored as a data voltage into the capacitor C.

The thin-film transistor DrTr includes the gate electrode G2 connected to the drain electrode D1 of the thin-film transistor SwTr and the capacitor C, a drain electrode D2 connected to a power supply wire **155** and the capacitor C, a source electrode S2 connected to the anode **131** of the organic EL element **130**, and a semiconductor film (not illustrated). The thin-film transistor DrTr supplies, from the power supply wire **155** to the anode **131** of the organic EL element **130** via the source electrode S2, a current corresponding to the data voltage stored in the capacitor C. Accordingly, a drive current flows from the anode **131** to the negative electrode **133** in the organic EL element **130**, thus causing the EL layer **132** to emit light.

Note that the active matrix for controlling display for each of the pixels **110** located at the intersections of the gate wires **140** and the source wires **150** is employed for the organic EL panel **10** having the above configuration. In this manner, the thin-film transistors SwTr and DrTr of each of the pixels **110** (the sub pixels **110R**, **110G**, and **110B**) cause the corresponding organic EL element **130** to selectively emit light, thus displaying a desired image.

The following describes a method for manufacturing the organic EL panel **10** having the above configuration, focusing on a matter about a process of applying the sealing resin **180** which is a feature of the present embodiment, with reference to FIGS. 7A to 13.

1-3. Method for Manufacturing Organic EL Panel

The first describes a process of applying the sealing resin **180** according to the present embodiment in outline with reference to FIG. 7A.

1-3-1. Outline of Process of Applying Sealing Resin

FIG. 7A is a plan view illustrating a feature of the process of applying the sealing resin **180** according to the embodiment.

FIG. 7B is a flowchart illustrating a basic flow of a method for manufacturing an organic EL panel according to the embodiment.

In the application process according to the present embodiment, the sealing resin **180** is applied to a plurality of spots on the inner surface of the CF substrate **200** as illustrated in FIG. 7A. Specifically, a technique of discretely applying the sealing resin **180** onto the inner surface of the CF substrate **200** is employed.

Note that the organic EL panel **10** according to the present embodiment is a top emission panel which displays an image on the CF substrate **200**, and thus colorless transparent resin is employed as the sealing resin **180**. Specifically, a resin is employed which can be intentionally cured after the resin is applied, such as ultraviolet curable epoxy resin, ultraviolet curable acrylic resin, or thermosetting epoxy resin.

As illustrated in FIG. 7B, the method for manufacturing the organic EL panel **10** according to the present embodiment includes an application process (S10) and a stack process (S20).

In the application process (S10), the sealing resin **180** for forming the sealing resin layer **180a** is applied to a plurality of spots on an application target surface of one of the EL substrate **100** and the CF substrate **200**, the application target surface being a surface to which the sealing resin **180** is to be applied. In the present embodiment, the sealing resin **180** is applied to a plurality of spots on an application target surface **210** of the CF substrate **200**.

In the stack process (S20), the EL substrate **100** and the CF substrate **200** are stacked one on top of the other after the application process.

The application process (S10) according to the present embodiment further has a feature that the amount of the sealing resin **180** applied to a spot near an edge of the application target surface **210** is less than the amount of the sealing resin **180** applied to a spot further inward than the spot near the edge.

Specifically, in the application process (S10), among the amounts of the sealing resin **180** applied to two spots on the application target surface **210**, the amount of the sealing

resin **180** applied to a spot near an edge of the application target surface **210** is less than the amount of the sealing resin **180** applied to a spot distant from an edge of the application target surface **210**.

Specifically, in the present embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 7A, the inner surface of the CF substrate **200** (the surface on the EL substrate **100** side) is handled as a surface (application target surface) to which the sealing resin **180** for forming the sealing resin layer **180a** is to be applied.

More specifically, the dam portion **160** formed by linearly applying resin is provided along the edges of the inner surface of the CF substrate **200**, and the inside region surrounded by the dam portion **160** is the application target surface **210**.

The application target surface **210** is divided into an edge region **211** and an inner region **212** which is further inward than the edge region **211**. Note that the inner region **212** in the present embodiment is an example of a first inner region.

The edge region **211** is a region in a predetermined area near the edges of the CF substrate **200** (the edges of the application target surface **210**). For example, if the organic EL panel **10** has about a 40 inch to 50 inch screen size, an about 10 mm to 30 mm region from the edges of the CF substrate **200** is handled as the edge region **211**. In addition, the whole region further inward than the edge region **211** is handled as the inner region **212**. Note that the width of the dam portion **160** perpendicular to the longitudinal direction in plan view is about 0.5 mm to 1.5 mm, for example.

In the present embodiment, in the edge region **211** and the inner region **212** divided as described above, an amount (first amount) of the sealing resin **180** applied to a spot in the edge region **211** is less than an amount (second amount) of the sealing resin **180** applied to a spot in the inner region **212**.

In order to thus apply the sealing resin **180** to a plurality of spots on the application target surface **210**, for example, an application device is used which applies the sealing resin **180** by discharging the sealing resin **180** dropwise through one or more nozzles.

1-3-2. Example of Configuration of Application Device

FIG. 8 is a perspective view illustrating a schematic configuration of an application device **500** for use in manufacture of the organic EL panel **10** according to the embodiment.

The application device **500** illustrated in FIG. 8 includes a table **510** which holds the CF substrate **200** in an orientation parallel to the XY plane, and a head **530** which applies the sealing resin **180** to the CF substrate **200** held on the table **510**.

The head **530** is movable in the X axial direction along a beam **520** elongated in the X axial direction. The beam **520** is movable in the Y axial direction relative to the table **510**. In this manner, the head **530** is movable in directions parallel to the XY plane. In addition, the head **530** includes one or more nozzles for discharging the sealing resin **180** dropwise.

In the application device **500** having the above configuration, the head **530** repeats movement in directions parallel to the XY plane, stop, and discharge of the sealing resin **180**, thus applying the sealing resin **180** to a plurality of spots on the application target surface **210** of the CF substrate **200**.

For example, a syringe-extrusion resin discharge device is employed as a mechanism of the head **530**, for discharging drops of the sealing resin **180**.

FIG. 9 illustrates a schematic configuration of a resin discharge device **531** for use in the application of the sealing resin **180** in the embodiment.

The resin discharge device **531** according to the present embodiment discharges the sealing resin **180** using the syringe extrusion method.

The resin discharge device **531** includes a syringe **532** which is a cylinder in which the sealing resin **180** is contained, a plunger **533** which is inserted in the syringe **532** and moves in the axial direction (vertical direction in FIG. 9) of the syringe **532**, and a motor **535** which drives the movement of the plunger **533**.

For example, a ball screw which converts rotation of the shaft of the motor **535** into linear motion of the plunger **533** drives the movement of the plunger **533**. In addition, the syringe **532** includes, at the lower end thereof, a nozzle **536** having a hole for discharging the sealing resin **180** dropwise.

Specifically, in the resin discharge device **531**, the plunger **533** applies pressure to the sealing resin **180** contained inside the syringe **532**, thus discharging the sealing resin **180** dropwise. In addition, by the plunger **533** moving upward, the sealing resin **180** is supplied to the syringe **532** from a tank **550** connected to the resin discharge device **531**.

The head **530** includes one or more resin discharge devices **531** having the above configuration. For example, the head **530** includes five resin discharge devices **531** aligned in the Y axial direction.

For example, a controller (not illustrated) included in the application device **500** controls movement of the head **530** and operation of the one or more resin discharge devices **531**.

In the application device **500**, drops of the sealing resin **180** are discharged from the resin discharge device **531** above a plurality of spots on the application target surface **210** (see FIG. 7A) of the CF substrate **200**, according to the control of the controller. This applies the sealing resin **180** to each of the plurality of spots.

Note that the controller is achieved by a computer which includes a central processing unit (CPU), a storage device, and an interface for inputting and outputting information, for example. The controller executes a program for controlling application operation of the head **530**, which allows the application device **500** to apply the sealing resin **180** to a plurality of spots on the application target surface **210**.

If the head **530** includes a plurality of resin discharge devices **531**, the resin discharge devices **531** simultaneously discharge the sealing resin **180**, thus simultaneously applying the sealing resin **180** to a plurality of spots on the application target surface **210** (see FIG. 7A).

In the present embodiment, the application device **500** is controlled such that the sealing resin **180** is applied in different manners to the edge region **211** and the inner region **212** of the application target surface **210**, as illustrated in FIG. 7A.

The following describes a specific example of the process of applying the sealing resin **180** according to the present embodiment, with reference to FIGS. 10 to 13.

1-3-3. Specific Example of Process of Applying Sealing Resin

FIG. 10 is a plan view illustrating a distribution of application spots on the application target surface **210** according to the embodiment. Note that FIG. 10 corresponds to an enlarged view of an upper left portion of the CF substrate **200** illustrated in FIG. 7A.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional schematic diagram corresponding to FIG. 10. FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating the stack process executed after the sealing resin 180 is applied. FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional schematic diagram of the organic EL panel 10 which has been subjected to the stack process, and thereafter a pressure application process and a curing process.

A description of, for instance, the process of applying the sealing resin 180 and the process of stacking the CF substrate 200 and the EL substrate 100 which constitute a part of the method for manufacturing the organic EL panel 10 is given with reference to FIGS. 10 to 13.

The application process according to the present embodiment includes an edge application process and a first inner application process. Note that the following describes the edge application process and the first inner application process in the state order, yet either one of the edge application process and the first inner application process is executed prior to the other. In addition, at least a part of the edge application process and the first inner application process may be executed simultaneously.

In the edge application process, the sealing resin 180 of a predetermined amount (first amount) is applied to each of spots in the edge region 211 on the application target surface 210.

In addition, in the first inner application process, the sealing resin 180 of a second amount greater than the first amount is applied to each of one or more spots in the inner region 212 on the application target surface 210.

Specifically, as illustrated in FIGS. 10 and 11, an amount (first amount) of the sealing resin 180 applied to a spot near an edge of the application target surface 210 is less than an amount (second amount) of the sealing resin 180 applied to a spot further inward than the spot near the edge.

In addition, a first application spot count which indicates how many spots per unit area the sealing resin 180 of the first amount is applied is greater than a second application spot count which indicates how many spots per unit area the sealing resin 180 of the second amount is applied. Specifically, if the number of application spots in the edge region 211 and the number of application spots in the inner region 212 are compared on the per unit area basis, the number of application spots in the edge region 211 is greater.

For example, as illustrated in FIG. 10, if the area of one rectangular region surrounded by the fine dotted line is a unit area, the first application spot count is "4", and the second application spot count is "1." In this case, for example, the second amount is 4 times the first amount. Specifically, the amount of the sealing resin 180 applied is controlled such that a total amount of the sealing resin 180 applied per unit area is a fixed amount.

Accordingly, in the present embodiment, a small unit amount of the sealing resin 180 is applied to a large number of spots (per unit area) in the edge region 211, or specifically, a region near the edges (rim) of the application target surface 210 to which the sealing resin 180 is to be applied. In contrast, a large unit amount of the sealing resin 180 is applied to a small number of spots (per unit area) in a region distant from the edges (rim) of the application target surface 210.

As described above, the sealing resin 180 is applied to the edge region 211 and the inner region 212 in different manners, and thus the sealing resin layer 180a is efficiently formed with high accuracy.

Specifically, in the stack process (see FIG. 12) executed after the application process described above, if the EL substrate 100 is stacked on the CF substrate 200, the sealing

resin 180 at each application spot in the edge region 211 in plan view expands between the CF substrate 200 and the EL substrate 100.

In addition, in the stack process, pressure is applied to the EL substrate 100 and the CF substrate 200, which are disposed opposed to one another and having the sealing resin 180 therebetween, in a vacuum chamber where atmospheric pressure is adjusted to 10 pa or less, for example (pressure application process). In this manner, the sealing resin 180 between the EL substrate 100 and the CF substrate 200 is deaerated, which makes the region surrounded by the dam portion 160 a closed region. After that, the pressure inside the vacuum chamber is increased to atmospheric pressure. The EL substrate 100 and the CF substrate 200 are pressed by the pressure difference between the vacuum and atmospheric pressure. As a result, the sealing resin 180 applied to a plurality of spots on the application target surface 210 is further expanded.

Note that resin which forms the dam portion 160 is, for example, is the same resin (such as ultraviolet curable resin) as that of the sealing resin 180, and is not yet cured when the pressure is applied as described above. The resin which forms the dam portion 160, however, includes, for example, a plurality of spherical silica particles (having the diameter of about 5 μm to 50 μm , for example) as spacers. Consequently, the distance between the CF substrate 200 and the EL substrate 100 at the edges of the application target surface 210 is limited to a predetermined distance depending on the size of the spherical silica particles.

Accordingly, when the CF substrate 200 and the EL substrate 100 come close to one another until the distance at the edges of the application target surface 210 is decreased to a predetermined distance, concentric expansion of the sealing resin 180 from each of the application spots in the edge region 211 is limited in a comparatively small area. This is because the amount of resin applied (the first amount) to each application spot is comparatively small in the present embodiment.

Specifically, the sealing resin 180 expands such that a group of small circles of the sealing resin 180 covers the edge region 211 (or in other words, a region near the dam portion 160), and thus the sealing resin 180 in an amount which causes protrusion of the sealing resin 180 beyond the dam portion 160 is prevented from surging toward the dam portion 160. As a result, the sealing resin 180 is prevented from protruding beyond the edges of the CF substrate 200.

In addition, the number of application spots per unit area is increased in the edge region 211 while the amount (first amount) of the sealing resin 180 applied to each application spot in the edge region 211 is reduced, in order to prevent the sealing resin 180 from protruding beyond an edge. In this manner, occurrence of insufficiency of the sealing resin 180, or in other words, generation of a gap in the sealing resin layer 180a is prevented at and near the dam portion 160.

In addition, a problem of protrusion of the sealing resin 180, which is likely to occur in the edge region 211, does not arise in the inner region 212, and thus the sealing resin 180 of a comparatively large unit amount (the second amount) is applied to a small number of spots (per unit area).

To summarize the above application process, a small unit amount of the sealing resin 180 is applied to a plurality of spots densely in the edge region 211, whereas in the inner region 212, a large unit amount of the sealing resin 180 is applied to a plurality of spots less densely. Specifically, the sealing resin 180 is applied with accuracy prioritized in the edge region 211, whereas in the inner region 212, the sealing resin 180 is applied with efficiency prioritized.

This prevents protrusion of the sealing resin **180** and generation of a gap in the edge region **211**, and allows the sealing resin **180** to be applied efficiently to the inner region **212**.

Here, the inner region **212** is an area of the application target surface **210**, which is comparatively distant from the dam portion **160** and which is not substantially influenced by the dam portion **160**, with respect to a distance between the CF substrate **200** and the EL substrate **100**.

Thus, the flexibility of the thickness of the sealing resin **180** in the inner region **212** is comparatively high. Accordingly, even if the sealing resin **180** is applied with efficiency prioritized as described above, a problem that decreases the accuracy of forming the sealing resin layer **180a** does not substantially occur.

Note that the application process, the stack process, and the pressure application process described above are conducted, and thereafter the organic EL panel **10** is irradiated with ultraviolet rays (curing process) from the CF substrate **200** side, for example. This cures the sealing resin **180** and the dam portion **160** which are made of ultraviolet curable resin, and forms the sealing resin layer **180a** between the CF substrate **200** and the EL substrate **100**, as illustrated in FIG. **13**.

1-4. Advantageous Effects and Others

As described above, the image display device **1** according to the present embodiment includes the organic EL panel **10**. The organic EL panel **10** has a structure where the EL substrate **100** and the CF substrate **200** are disposed with the sealing resin layer **180a** therebetween.

A method for manufacturing the organic EL panel **10** includes the process of applying the sealing resin **180** to a plurality of spots on the application target surface **210** of the CF substrate **200**. In the application process, the amount of the sealing resin **180** applied to a spot near an edge of the application target surface **210** is less than the amount of the sealing resin **180** applied to a spot further inward than the spot near the edge.

In this manner, the sealing resin **180** is applied in small amounts in an area near the edges of the application target surface **210** where a problem of protrusion of the sealing resin **180** easily arises. Furthermore, in an area where a problem of the protrusion of the sealing resin **180** does not arise, the sealing resin **180** can be efficiently applied in comparatively large amounts.

Specifically, the method for manufacturing the organic EL panel **10** according to the present embodiment allows the sealing resin layer **180a** disposed between the CF substrate **200** (second substrate) and the EL substrate **100** which includes the TFT substrate **101** (first substrate) and the organic EL elements **130** to be formed with high accuracy. In addition, the method prevents a fall of working efficiency of the entire process of applying the sealing resin **180** due to forming the sealing resin layer **180a** with high accuracy.

In addition, the application process according to the present embodiment includes the edge application process and the first inner application process, and as described above, in the edge application process, a small unit amount (first amount) of the sealing resin **180** is applied to a large number of spots (per unit area) in the edge region **211**. In addition, in the first inner application process, a large unit amount (second amount) of the sealing resin **180** is applied to a small number of spots (per unit area) in the inner region **212**.

Specifically, the application of the sealing resin **180** to a plurality of spots is executed in the edge region **211** with accuracy prioritized, and in the inner region **212**, the application of the sealing resin **180** to a plurality of spots is executed with efficiency prioritized. Furthermore, the amount of the sealing resin **180** applied is controlled such that a total amount of the sealing resin **180** applied per unit area is a fixed amount over the application target surface **210**.

This allows highly accurate formation of the sealing resin layer **180a** to be executed more efficiently.

In the application process, the plunger **533** applies pressure to the sealing resin **180** contained in the syringe **532**, to discharge the sealing resin **180** dropwise, and accordingly, the sealing resin **180** is applied to a plurality of spots on the application target surface **210**.

Specifically, the application of the sealing resin **180** is executed using the syringe extrusion method. Accordingly, the following effects are achieved.

The syringe **532** has capacity for containing (keeping) the sealing resin **180** necessary to be applied to one CF substrate **200**, for example. The volume of a drop formed by one discharge from the syringe **532** as described above is determined by a distance in which the plunger **533** moves toward the nozzle **536** (see FIG. **9**).

Accordingly, a comparatively wide range of the amount of the sealing resin **180** discharged one time (the application amount to one spot) can be set.

In this manner, for example, the sealing resin **180** is applied more densely to a plurality of spots in the edge region **211**, and application of the sealing resin **180** to one or more spots in the inner region **212** can be more efficiently executed.

Note that in the method for manufacturing the organic EL panel **10**, a process different from the application process described in the above embodiment may be executed when the sealing resin **180** is applied to the application target surface **210**.

In view of this, the following describes a variation of the application process applicable as a part of the method for manufacturing the organic EL panel **10**, focusing on a difference from the above embodiment.

2. Variation of Embodiment

FIG. **14** is a plan view illustrating a distribution of application spots on the application target surface **210** according to a variation of the embodiment.

The application target surface **210** illustrated in FIG. **14** is sectioned into three areas, namely, an edge region **211**, a first inner region **212a**, and a second inner region **212b**.

The second inner region **212b** is a region of the application target surface **210**, which is further inward than the first inner region **212a**.

In addition, in this variation, a unit amount of the sealing resin **180** applied to the edge region **211** (first amount), a unit amount of the sealing resin **180** applied to the first inner region **212a** (second amount), and a unit amount of the sealing resin **180** applied to the second inner region **212b** (third amount) are greater in the stated order.

Specifically, the amount (application unit amount) of the sealing resin **180** applied to each of a plurality of spots on the application target surface **210** decreases with a decrease in the distance from an edge of the application target surface **210**. In other words, the application unit amount increases with distance from the edge of the application target surface **210**.

In order to achieve the application of the sealing resin **180** in such a manner, the application process in the above embodiment may further include a process as below. Specifically, the application process further includes a second inner side application process of applying the sealing resin **180** of the third amount greater than the second amount to each of one or more spots in the second inner region **212b** which is a region of the application target surface **210** further inward than the first inner region **212a**. In addition, a second application spot count which indicates how many spots per unit area the sealing resin **180** of the second amount is applied is greater than a third application spot count which indicates how many spots per unit area the sealing resin **180** of the third amount is applied.

Specifically, in this variation, if the area of one rectangular area surrounded by the fine dotted line is a unit area, the first application spot count is "16", the second application spot count is "4", and the third application spot count is "1." Note that in this case, the third amount is 16 times the first amount, and the second amount is 4 times the first amount. Specifically, the amount of the sealing resin **180** applied is controlled such that the total amount of the sealing resin **180** applied per unit area is a fixed amount.

Accordingly, in this variation, the application unit amount decreases with a decrease in the distance from the edge of the application target surface **210**, whereas the number of application spots per unit area increases with a decrease in the distance from the edge of the application target surface **210**.

In this manner, for example, the sealing resin **180** is densely applied to many spots in the edge region **211** closest to the dam portion **160**, to minimize excessiveness and insufficiency of the sealing resin **180**.

In the first inner region **212a** that is second closest to the dam portion **160**, the sealing resin **180** is applied to a plurality of spots in small amounts, for example, so as not to excessively supply the sealing resin **180** to the edge region **211**.

Furthermore, a problem such as the protrusion of the sealing resin **180** does not occur in the second inner region **212b** that is most distant from the dam portion **160**, and thus the sealing resin **180** is applied to a small number of spots (per unit area) in largest amounts.

In this manner, the application target surface **210** may be sectioned into three or more areas according to the distance from the edges (the distance from the dam portion **160**). In this case, the application unit amount is decreased with a decrease in the distance from the edge of the application target surface **210** as described above. Furthermore, the number of application spots per unit area is increased with a decrease in the distance from the edge of the application target surface **210**.

In this manner, efficiency of the work of applying the sealing resin **180** is increased while forming the sealing resin layer **180a** with higher accuracy.

Note that working efficiency and whether the sealing resin layer **180a** has a problem, for instance, are examined for each of the numbers of sectioned regions by, for example, a simulation or a test conducted using the actual device, and then how many regions the application target surface **210** is to be sectioned may be determined according to the results. In addition, the size of each region, for instance, may be determined as appropriate by, for example, a simulation or a test conducted using the actual device.

Note that if the application process includes the edge application process, the first inner application process, and the second inner side application process, there is no par-

ticular limitation to the order in which the three processes are executed. In addition, at least a portion of two or more of the three processes may be executed simultaneously.

3. Other Embodiments

The above has described the embodiment and the variation thereof as examples of the technique disclosed in this application. However, the technique according to the present disclosure is not limited to these, and is also applicable to embodiments as a result of appropriate change, replacement, addition, and omission. Furthermore, elements described in the above embodiment and the variation can be combined to form a new embodiment. The following describes other embodiments as examples.

For example, in the embodiment, the surface (inner surface) of the CF substrate **200** on the color filter side is handled as the application target surface **210**. Thus, the sealing resin **180** is applied to the CF substrate **200**, and the EL substrate **100** is stacked thereon. However, the surface of the EL substrate **100** on the organic EL element **130** side may be handled as the application target surface. Thus, the sealing resin **180** is applied to the EL substrate **100**, and the CF substrate **200** may be stacked thereon.

Even in this case, the sealing resin **180** applied to a plurality of spots on the application target surface expands between the EL substrate **100** and the CF substrate **200**, which is the same, and thus the sealing resin layer **180a** can be formed with high accuracy by the application process in the above embodiment or variation.

In addition, the method of applying the sealing resin **180** is the syringe extrusion method in the above embodiment (see FIG. 9). However, the method of applying the sealing resin **180** is not limited to the syringe extrusion method. For example, a resin discharge device which discharges (drips) the sealing resin **180** by piezo drive may apply the sealing resin **180** to the CF substrate **200** or the EL substrate **100**.

Specifically, if the device can change the amount of resin applied to one spot as illustrated in, for example, FIGS. 10 and 14, such a device can be employed as a device that applies the sealing resin **180** to the CF substrate **200** or the EL substrate **100** independently of the method of applying resin.

In addition, the sealing resin **180** may be applied to one spot on the application target surface **210** though discharging operation (dripping operation) multiple times, for example. Specifically, the sealing resin **180** in an amount necessary for the one spot may be obtained through discharging operation (dripping operation) multiple times.

For example, assume the case where the application process in the above embodiment or variation is executed using a resin discharge device with a small range of discharge. In this case, the resin discharge device may perform discharging operation multiple times with respect to one spot on the application target surface **210**, thus applying the sealing resin **180** of an amount for the one spot.

In addition, the method for manufacturing the organic EL panel **10** according to the embodiment and the variation described above is applicable not only to a method for manufacturing organic EL display panels which display images, but also as a method for manufacturing organic EL panels used as light sources of organic EL lights, for example.

In the above embodiment and variation, the amount of the sealing resin **180** applied is controlled such that a total amount of the sealing resin **180** applied per unit area is a fixed amount. However, such a total amount of the sealing

resin **180** applied per unit area may not be a strictly fixed amount. Specifically, the total amount of the sealing resin **180** applied per unit area may be different for locations of the application target surface **210** within a range which does not allow occurrence of a problem such as generation of a gap in the sealing resin layer **180a**.

In addition, if the screen size of the organic EL panel **10** is comparatively small, a region which includes the center of the application target surface **210** (the inner region **212** in the embodiment or the second inner region **212b** in the variation) may have one application spot of the sealing resin **180**, for example. Specifically, in a region comparatively distant from the edges of the application target surface **210**, the sealing resin layer **180a** may be formed by applying the sealing resin **180** having a comparatively large amount to one spot.

In addition, the organic EL panel **10** in the present embodiment may be achieved as a bottom emission organic EL display panel which displays an image on a glass substrate of the TFT substrate **101**. In this case, the sealing resin **180** may not be colorless transparent resin. In addition, the substrate (second substrate) disposed in a position opposed to the EL substrate **100** (the first substrate) with the sealing resin layer **180a** therebetween may not be a transparent glass substrate.

The above has described embodiments as examples of the technique according to the present disclosure. For the description, the accompanying drawings and the detailed description are provided.

Thus, the elements illustrated in the accompanying drawings and described in the detailed description may include not only elements necessary for addressing the problem, but also elements not necessarily required for addressing the problem, in order to illustrate the above technique. Accordingly, a fact that such unnecessarily required elements are illustrated in the accompanying drawings and described in the detailed description should not immediately lead to a determination that such unnecessarily required elements are required.

In addition, the embodiments described above are intended to illustrate the technique according to the present disclosure, and thus various changes, replacement, addition, omission, and the like can be performed within the scope of claims and equivalent thereof.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The present disclosure is applicable to organic EL panels included in image display devices. Specifically, the present disclosure is applicable to organic EL panels included in television receivers, monitor displays, digital signage, mobile terminals, tablet terminals, and table type displays. In addition, the present disclosure is also applicable to organic EL panels which serve as light sources of organic EL lights.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

1 Image display device
10 Organic EL panel
21 Chassis
21a Protrusion
30 Frame
40 Back cover
50, 51 Circuit board
100 EL substrate
101 TFT substrate

110 Pixel
110B, 110G, 110R Sub pixel
111 Bank
120 Pixel circuit
130 Organic EL element
131 Anode
132 EL layer
133 Negative electrode
140 Gate wire
150 Source wire
155 Power supply wire
160 Dam portion
180 Sealing resin
180a Sealing resin layer
200 CF substrate
210 Application target surface
211 Edge region
212 Inner region
212a First inner region
212b Second inner region
500 Application device
510 Table
520 Beam
530 Head
531 Resin discharge device
532 Syringe
533 Plunger
535 Motor
536 Nozzle
550 Tank

The invention claimed is:

1. A method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent (EL) panel which includes: an EL substrate that includes a first substrate and an organic EL element stacked on the first substrate; and a second substrate disposed in a position opposed to the first substrate with the organic EL element and a resin layer between the second substrate and the first substrate, the method comprising:

applying resin to a plurality of spots on an application target surface of one of the EL substrate and the second substrate, the application target surface being a surface to which the resin is applied for forming the resin layer; and

stacking the EL substrate and the second substrate after the applying of the resin, wherein

in the applying of the resin, an amount of the resin in a spot near an edge of the application target surface is less than an amount of the resin in a spot further inward on the application target surface than the spot near the edge,

the applying of the resin includes:

applying the resin of a first amount to each of a plurality of spots in an edge region of the application target surface, the edge region including the spot near the edge; and

applying the resin of a second amount greater than the first amount to each of one or more spots in an inner region of the application target surface, the inner region being further inward on the application target surface than the edge region, the inner region including the spot further inward,

an edge region spot count, which indicates a number of spots per unit area the resin of the first amount is applied to in the edge region, is greater than an inner region spot count, which indicates a number of spots per the unit area the resin of the second amount is applied to in the inner region, and

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the first amount and the second amount are controlled such that a product of the resin of the first amount and the edge region spot count is equal to a product of the resin of the second amount and the inner region spot count.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the applying of the resin further includes:

applying the resin of a third amount greater than the second amount to each of one or more spots in a second inner region of the application target surface, the second inner region being further inward on the application target surface than the inner region, and the inner region spot count is greater than a second inner region spot count, which indicates a number of spots per the unit area the resin of the third amount is in the second inner region.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein an amount of the resin applied to each of the plurality of spots on the application target surface decreases in accordance with a decrease in a distance from the edge of the application target surface, and

a number of spots per the unit area to which the resin is applied increases in accordance with the decrease in the distance from the edge of the application target surface.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein in applying the resin to the plurality of spots on the application target surface, a plunger applies pressure to the resin which is contained in a syringe to discharge the resin dropwise.

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5. The method according to claim 2, wherein the third amount is controlled such that a product of the resin of the third amount and the second inner region spot count is equal to the product of the resin of the second amount and the inner region spot count.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the edge region of the application target surface includes a rectangular area which surrounds the inner region of the application target surface.

7. The method according to claim 1, further comprising: forming a dam along edges of the one of the EL substrate and the second substrate, the application target surface being surrounded by the dam.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein an amount of the resin applied to each of the plurality of spots on the application target surface decreases in accordance with a decrease in a distance from the dam, and

a number of spots per the unit area to which the resin is applied increases in accordance with the decrease in the distance from the edge of the dam.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein in the applying of the resin, the resin is applied to each of the plurality of spots in the edge region with accuracy being prioritized and applied to each of the one or more spots in the inner region with efficiency being prioritized.

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专利名称(译)	有机EL面板的制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US9627617	公开(公告)日	2017-04-18
申请号	US14/914103	申请日	2015-04-17
申请(专利权)人(译)	JOLED INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	JOLED INC.		
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IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L51/00 H01L27/32 H01L51/56		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0002 H01L27/322 H01L51/524 H01L51/5246 H01L51/56		
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优先权	2014088470 2014-04-22 JP		
其他公开文献	US20160211449A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种制造有机EL板的方法，包括：将用于形成密封树脂层的密封树脂施加到EL基板和CF基板之一的涂敷目标表面上的多个点上，所述涂敷目标表面是所述表面。在施加密封树脂之后，施加密封树脂并将EL基板和CF基板一个堆叠在另一个之上，并且当施加密封树脂时，施加到边缘附近的点处的密封树脂的量施加目标表面的厚度小于施加到比边缘附近的点更向内的点的密封树脂的量。

