

Description

The invention relates to electro-optic display cells of the kind having an arrangement of display electrodes in contact with a liquid within a sealed enclosure and to methods of making such cells.

Electro-optic cells of the above kind generally employ either liquid crystal or electrochromic materials to produce a display effect. In both cases purity of the solution is vital to proper functioning of the display over its operational lifetime. Impurities can react chemically with components of the solution or interfere electrochemically with the operation of the cell.

Control of impurities requires not only that the initial components of the solution are pure but also that the cell receptacle be absolutely clean prior to assembly and hermetically sealed after being filled with solution. Processes of filling and of subsequently sealing the cell may expose the solution to contamination by, for example, sealing or atmospheric components. Another disadvantage of many sealing processes is that heat employed for curing, reflow of glass frit or soldering may also result in thermal decomposition of components or other heat damage. Exposure to the surrounding atmosphere during the filling process may also result in gas dissolving in the solution and later causing bubbles to form within the cell.

Very many alternative methods of filling and sealing display cells have been described in the prior art. By way of example, UK patent 1,531,479 shows a filler hole in a steel backplate of an electrochromic cell. After filling, the hole is sealed by means of an overlying plate adhesively bonded to the backplate over and around the filler hole. US patent 4,135,789 shows a filler hole in the glass faceplate of a liquid crystal cell which is sealed by means of a capped glass plug fused in place with melted glass frit. US patent 4,239,350 shows a combination of a glass plug and a plate bonded in place with epoxy resin. French published patent application no 2,505,069 shows a combination of polythene and metal disks being resin bonded over a filler hole in the glass cover plate of a liquid filled display.

Alternatively, cells can be filled via their side wall as in US patent 4,199,228 which shows an electrochromic cell which is filled by means of a glass filler tube in a narrow glass side wall. The filler tube is sealed off by melting its outer end. US patent 4,188,095 shows a display cell in which a filling port in a side wall formed of epoxy resin is subsequently sealed with solder.

Besides the sealing materials so far mentioned, it is also known to use resin material directly to seal a filling hole. In published patent application GB-2,046,935A the side wall of an electrochromic cell is formed by a double epoxy resin spacer and sealant the inner portion of which is cured by reaction with the electrolyte. The same resin sealant is used to seal a filling hole. In Japanese published patent application no. 55-138723A, an electrochromic cell is formed by a resin coated

metal back plate and a glass cover. The plate is provided with a hole through which fluid is injected into the cell. The edges of the hole are also lined with resin and, after filling, the hole is sealed by melting the resin around it and applying further resin.

It is also known to provide a display cell with an elastomeric closure whose action is purely mechanical. European patent application publication no. 0003145-A1 shows a liquid containing display of sandwich construction in which two filling holes are provided, one in each faceplate. A common elastomeric plug is drawn through both these holes to seal them. An alternative arrangement with a single filling hole is also described in which a sealing plug is drawn through a channel shaped brace on the exterior of the faceplate so as to cover the filling hole.

Another electrochromic display employing an elastomeric closure is described in European patent application publication no. 0112945-A1. In this case an elastomeric diaphragm is placed over the filling hole when the cell is full and clamped in place in a manner which leaves it free to flex to accommodate expansion.

Although, in the prior art exemplified above, precautions are taken to minimise the contamination of the cell solution by sealing the cell, the processes involved often expose the solution to sealing substances or heating cycles which may be deleterious. Even in those cases where a purely mechanical inert closure is employed, there is always a period when the solution is open to the surrounding atmosphere, at least in the filling orifice. Any gas which dissolves in the solution at this point can cause not only chemical problems such as oxidation but enable the later formation of bubbles which could interfere with the operation or appearance of the display.

To avoid such problems, the present invention provides a method of making an electro-optic display cell of the kind having an arrangement of display electrodes in contact with a liquid within a sealed enclosure, comprising the steps of:

forming a pre-sealed enclosure from an impervious cover means comprising a transparent window, a rigid side wall portion and a rigid base portion supporting the display electrodes, a seal between the cover means and the side wall portion and an elastomeric plug extending between the exterior and interior of the enclosure;

filling the cell by perforating the plug with hollow needle means, removing entrapped gas from the enclosure and introducing said liquid into the enclosure by way of the needle means; and resealing the enclosure by effecting withdrawal of the needle means and collapsing or allowing to collapse the perforation or perforations formed by the needle means over at least a portion of their length.

By presealing the cell container in this way with elastomeric material, the cell can be evacuated and filled through needles without exposure of the solution to atmosphere. Although, in general,

perforations through the plug will collapse and form an adequate self-sealed closure, it is preferred that the plug should be mechanically clamped upon withdrawal of the needle means to ensure collapse of such perforations.

The needle means preferably comprises two distinct needles, a riser needle for removal of entrapped gas and a filler needle for introduction of said liquid. The riser needle may then be withdrawn after liquid is introduced but prior to removal of the filler needle. The mechanical clamping then takes place in two stages, firstly, across the riser needle perforation after its withdrawal and, secondly, across the filler needle perforation after its subsequent withdrawal. Of course, alternative needle structures such as two concentric tubes can be envisaged but the resulting perforation would be larger and more difficult to close. In the preferred two needle method, pressure can be maintained to the filler needle and the plug clamped across the needle perforations before the needles are fully withdrawn. Of course, withdrawal of a needle can be effected either by moving the needle itself or by moving the enclosure away from a stationary needle.

Of course, to be of practical value the enclosure components must be scrupulously clean to start with and preferably the evacuation of the enclosure is followed by purging with an inert gas and re-evacuation before filling commences. Alternatively, assembly of the cell can be carried out in an inert atmosphere and the gas in the cell simply evacuated before filling. The preferred orientation of the cell during preparation and filling is with the plug at the uppermost point of the enclosure so that gas can readily escape and no bubbles are trapped.

An electro-optic display cell according to the invention comprises an arrangement of display electrodes in contact with a liquid within a sealed enclosure, the enclosure comprising impervious cover means comprising a transparent window, a rigid side wall portion and a rigid base portion supporting the display electrodes, a seal between the cover means and the side wall portion and an elastomeric plug extending between the exterior and interior of the enclosure, the plug having at least one filling perforation therethrough which is collapsed over at least a portion of its length so that the enclosure is completely sealed.

In the preferred form of display cell, the side wall is a separate frame, through which the plug passes and the base portion is a separate base the enclosure further comprising a further seal between the base and the frame, the two seals being compression seals and the cell including clamping means for clamping the cover means, frame and base together.

Of course alternative cell structures are possible in which the plug may be located in a portion of the cover or else in the base which may also be integral with the side wall.

Although it is possible for the plug to be a separate member, it is preferable that the seals and plug are an integral moulding of the elasto-

meric material around the frame. The material can conveniently extend over at least the inner surfaces of the frame in contact with the liquid to facilitate the use of metal frames which might otherwise react with the liquid.

Preferably, the frame defines an apex for the enclosure at which the plug is located. This assists the escape of gas when the cell is oriented for filling as mentioned above.

As has already been mentioned, it is preferable that the plug portion be mechanically clamped to ensure collapse of the perforations. In the preferred cell structure in which the plug has two perforations caused by the riser and filler needles, the clamping is achieved by means of two screws mounted in the base structure, each of which compresses the plug to ensure collapse of a respective perforation.

The integral elastomeric moulding, as well as providing a means of sealing and filling the cell, can also be employed to accommodate expansion of the liquid in the cell. By providing the frame with a cross bar of lower height than the side wall portions of the frame so that the area within the frame is divided into a display electrode area and an expansion area, the elastomeric moulding can be extended across the expansion area to form a diaphragm which can flex to accommodate expansion or contraction.

Another advantage of the integral moulding is seen in the case of a display cell having a semiconductor chip on which the display electrodes are formed and a separate support body for the chip. The seal between the base structure and frame is preferably arranged to seal the frame against the chip to confine the liquid to the surface of the chip. This has the advantage of enabling the area of the chip to be kept to a minimum while minimising the risk of damage to the chip as compared with eg an O-ring type of seal.

The invention will now be described, by way of example only with reference to a preferred embodiment thereof as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 shows an exploded isometric view of an electro-optic display cell according to the present invention;

Figure 2 shows the cell of Figure 1 in its assembled state;

Figure 3 shows a top plan view of an elastomer coated frame forming the sidewall of the display cell of Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 shows a side sectional view taken on the dashed line shown through Figure 3;

Figure 5 shows a bottom plan view of the frame of Figures 3 and 4;

Figure 6 is a cut-away perspective view of a portion of the cell of Figures 1 and 2 illustrating method of filling the cell according to the invention; and

Figure 7 is a schematic illustration of a filling rig employed to fill the cell.

An electro-optic cell according to the invention is illustrated in both exploded and assembled

form in Figures 1 and 2. The illustrated cell is of the electrochromic type employing viologen in aqueous solution as the electrochromic material. The viologen is a mixture of 1, 1' di-heptyl 4, 4' bipyridinium phosphate and hypophosphite. The composition of the solution, which also includes metal ions having a catalytic effect, is described in European patent application, publication no 0083668-A1.

At the heart of the display cell is a rectangular matrix 10 of individually addressable silver display electrodes (not separately illustrated in Fig. 1) formed on the upper surface of a silicon chip 11. Each of the electrodes in the matrix is connected to one of an underlying matrix of field-effect transistors, formed in the chip 11 by integrated circuit techniques. The electrode/transistor matrix is made by thin film fabrication techniques as further described in European patent application publication no. 0112417-A1 to which reference may be made for details. The upper surface of the entire chip 11 between and around the silver electrodes is passivated by a double layer of polyimide except for a number of pads 12 on the edge of the chip. These pads provide the external electrical connection to a rigid circuit board portion 13 of an otherwise flexible tape cable 14 by means of bridging connectors (not shown).

The chip 10 and rigid cable portion 13 are supported by an aluminium body 15 which is relieved to locate both these components precisely. A heat sink and heater assembly 16 is bolted to the rear of body 15 and controls the operating temperature of the display.

The side wall of the display cell is formed by an elastomer coated metal frame structure 17 which provides the seals, filling arrangement and expansion arrangement for the display, as will be described below. The final major component of the cell is a glass cover plate 18 on which is deposited counter electrode 19. The counter electrode comprises a platinum black dispersion in an acrylic binder deposited on a titanium/gold layer. This conductive layer extends back to the edge of the cover plate where it contacts a compressible conductor 20 of the type having metal laminations on the surface of a silicone resin block. The conductor 20 passes through a hole in frame structure 17 and is compressed into contact with one of the conductors or rigid cable portion 13 by the cover plate 18.

Four large screws 21 clamp the cover plate 18 to the body 15 to compress between them not only the conductor 20 but also the elastomer coated frame structure 17. The electrochromic solution is hermetically sealed within the enclosed volume formed by the cover 18 the inner walls of frame structure 17 and the chip 11.

Having described the basic construction of the cell, the frame structure 17 will now be described in more detail with reference to Figures 3 to 5. As can be seen from those Figures, the rigid part of the frame structure 17 is a metal subframe 30 of basically rectangular shape. The subframe is

coated over substantially its entire surface with an inert fluorocarbon elastomeric resin 31 by means of a transfer moulding process. The only portions not so coated are the bores 32 for receiving the clamping bolts 21.

The frame structure 17 is open in the centre to define a shallow chamber for holding the electrochromic solution. A cross bar 33 of reduced height divides the chamber into a main display chamber 34 and an expansion and filling chamber 35. The main display chamber 34 is open at the bottom to frame the display electrode matrix 10. The chamber 35 which lies beneath the active limb of counter electrode 19, is closed at the bottom by an expansion diaphragm 36.

At an apex 37 of chamber 35, the subframe is partially cut away and the remaining wall thickness is made up by a plug 38 of the elastomeric material. It is by perforation of this plug that the cell is filled as will be explained in more detail in connection with Figure 6.

As best shown in the top view of Figure 3, and the sectional view of Figure 4, the elastomer coating 31 is moulded to provide ridge type seals 39 and 40 for sealing against cover plate 18. A broad inner seal 39 surrounds the chambers 34 and 35 and an additional secondary seal 40 extends around the periphery of the frame and the bolt holes 32.

On the reverse side of the frame 17 as shown in Figure 5, a broad ridge seal 41 surrounds the display aperture and seals against the silicon chip 11. Again, a finer secondary ridge seal 42 extends around the very edge of the frame 17 and bolt holes 32. Finally, a further secondary seal 43 surrounds the expansion diaphragm 36. These secondary seals 42 and 43 seal against the cell support body 15 and rigid cable portion 13.

The expansion diaphragm 36 is positioned opposite a blind hole 50 in the support body which the seal 43 surrounds. Permeation of vapour through the relatively thin diaphragm 36 will be contained by the seal 43 and the hole 50. A build up of vapour in the vapour trap will eventually prevent further ingress.

The method of assembling and filling the display cell will now be described with particular reference to Figures 6 and 7.

Before assembly of the cell, all of the components illustrated in Figures 1 to 5 are thoroughly cleaned with suitable solvents, and, if appropriate, pressure rinsed in de-ionized water and blown dry with nitrogen. In the case of the silicon chip itself, acid rinsing, photoresist removal and sputter etching are also employed.

The components are then assembled in the following sequence in a clean room (Class 100). The body 15 is positioned in a suitable fixture and the tape cable rigid portion 13 is screwed into place. Next, the chip 11 is placed into the complementary recess on body 15 and biased against the locating edge. The frame structure 17 is placed over the chip and the counter electrode connector 20 inserted into the hole in one corner of the frame. The cover plate 18 bearing the

deposited counter electrode 19 is then placed on top of the frame structure finally, the four screws 21 are inserted into the aligned clamping holes of the cover plate, frame structure and body and are tightened simultaneously to a pre-determined torque.

At this stage, the pre-sealed cell enclosure is complete and can be removed from the clean room. Before filling commences the assembly is inverted and two small blind-head clamping screws 51 are started into threaded holes 52 in the body 15.

The cell is then vertically oriented in a purpose-built filling schematically illustrated in Figure 7, with the apex 37 uppermost. It should be noted that, for ease of illustration, the cell is shown horizontal in Figure 6. In the filling rig are two hypodermic needles 60 and 61. Needle 60 is the filling needle and is selectively connectible by means of filling valves 62 and 63 to an electrolyte reservoir 64 - from which electrolyte under pressure may be pumped by a pump 65 to a source 66 of argon or other inert gas under pressure by means of valve 67. Needle 61 is the riser and evacuation needle and is connectible to a vacuum pump 68 either directly by way of valve 69 or by way of sealed overflow tank 70 through valves 71 and 72. Before contact with the cell the filling needle 60 is purged with argon to remove any residues from the previous operation.

Both needles 60 and 61 are positioned opposite the elastomer plug 38 which extends from the cell exterior to the filling chamber 35. The needles are set at a slight angle apart. The cell enclosure schematically illustrated at 73 is mounted on a support 74 movable vertically in the direction of arrow 75. The filler needle 60 is stationary and the enclosure is driven onto it in a controlled manner until it pierces plug 38 beneath the cut away portion of subframe 30 and penetrates chamber 35. The riser needle 61 is then moved independently, as indicated by arrow 76 to pierce the plug 38 and just penetrate the chamber 35 exactly at the apex 37.

In the quiescent state, the pump 65 is continually running but only a bypass valve 77 is open to allow liquid to circulate. With the bypass valve 77 open, a partially pressurised condition is maintained. Starting from this initial state, the cell enclosure 73 is firstly, evacuated through the riser needle 61 down to a pressure of 40 Pa by opening valve 69. After evacuation, valve 69 is closed and the enclosure is purged with argon from source 66 via valve 67. The evacuation and purge cycles are repeated and followed by a final evacuation.

All valves except bypass valve 77 are then closed. The filling operation proper then commences with the opening of overflow valves 71 and 72 followed by the opening of valves 62 and 63. Bypass valve 77 is closed to bring the pressure up to maximum and the cell fills via needle 60. When the cell is full, overflow valve 71 is closed and bypass valve 77 re-opened to reduce the pressure. At this stage, the riser needle 61 is partially withdrawn and the appropriate clamping

screw 51 is tightened to compress the plug 38 across the riser perforation. The riser needle is then completely withdrawn and the cell 73 lowered on table 74 to partially withdraw it from the filler needle 60. The second clamping screw 51 is tightened to collapse the filler perforation. Valves 62 and 63 are closed to shut off the solution from the filler at which point, the module can be completely lowered away from the rig and removed. Finally, excess solution can be blown out of the filler needle by briefly opening valve 67.

Assembly of the display cell can then be completed by bolting the heat sink and heater assembly 16 (Fig. 1) to the underside of body 15.

The entire filling operation has thus taken place without exposure of the solution to atmosphere, sealant contamination or heat. Because of the highly reactive nature of viologen this method of making the cell gives substantially increased yield and lifetime. However, it is, of course equally applicable to other types of liquid-filled display employing other electrochromic, electrophoretic or liquid crystal materials.

Claims

1. An electro-optic display cell having an arrangement of display electrodes (10) in contact with a liquid within a sealed enclosure, the enclosure comprising:

impervious cover means (18) comprising a transparent window, a rigid side wall portion (17) and a rigid base portion (15, 11), the base portion supporting the display electrodes (10), and a seal (39, 40) between the cover means and the side wall portion, characterised in that the enclosure further comprises an elastomeric plug (38) extending between the exterior and interior of the enclosure, the plug having at least one filling perforation therethrough which is collapsed over at least a portion of its length so that the enclosure is completely sealed.

2. A display cell as claimed in claim 1 in which the side wall is a separate frame (17), through which the plug (38) passes and the base portion is a separate base (15, 11), the enclosure further comprising a further seal (41, 42, 43) between the base and the frame, the two seals (39-43) being compression seals and the cell including clamping means (21) for clamping the cover means, frame and base together.

3. A display cell as claimed in claim 2 in which the two seals and plug are an integral moulding of the elastomeric material around the frame, the material also extending over at least the inner surfaces of the frame in contact with the liquid.

4. A display cell as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3 in which the frame defines an apex (37) for the enclosure at which apex the plug is located.

5. A display cell as claimed in any preceding claim including plug clamping means (51) for clamping the plug to ensure collapse of the at least one perforation.

6. A display cell as claimed in claim 5 as dependent on any one of claims 2, 3 and 4 in



deposited counter electrode 19 is then placed on top of the frame structure finally, the four screws 21 are inserted into the aligned clamping holes of the cover plate, frame structure and body and are tightened simultaneously to a pre-determined torque.

At this stage, the pre-sealed cell enclosure is complete and can be removed from the clean room. Before filling commences the assembly is inverted and two small blind-head clamping screws 51 are started into threaded holes 52 in the body 15.

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Both needles 60 and 61 are positioned opposite the elastomer plug 38 which extends from the cell exterior to the filling chamber 35. The needles are set at a slight angle apart. The cell enclosure schematically illustrated at 73 is mounted on a support 74 movable vertically in the direction of arrow 75. The filler needle 60 is stationary and the enclosure is driven onto it in a controlled manner until it pierces plug 38 beneath the cut away portion of subframe 30 and penetrates chamber 35. The riser needle 61 is then moved independently, as indicated by arrow 76 to pierce the plug 38 and just penetrate the chamber 35 exactly at the apex 37.

In the quiescent state, the pump 65 is continually running but only a bypass valve 77 is open to allow liquid to circulate. With the bypass valve 77 open, a partially pressurised condition is maintained. Starting from this initial state, the cell enclosure 73 is firstly, evacuated through the riser needle 61 down to a pressure of 40 Pa by opening valve 69. After evacuation, valve 69 is closed and the enclosure is purged with argon from source 66 via valve 67. The evacuation and purge cycles are repeated and followed by a final evacuation.

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screw 51 is tightened to compress the plug 38 across the riser perforation. The riser needle is then completely withdrawn and the cell 73 lowered on table 74 to partially withdraw it from the filler needle 60. The second clamping screw 51 is tightened to collapse the filler perforation. Valves 62 and 63 are closed to shut off the solution from the filler at which point, the module can be completely lowered away from the rig and removed. Finally, excess solution can be blown out of the filler needle by briefly opening valve 67.

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The entire filling operation has thus taken place without exposure of the solution to atmosphere, sealant contamination or heat. Because of the highly reactive nature of viologen this method of making the cell gives substantially increased yield and lifetime. However, it is, of course equally applicable to other types of liquid-filled display employing other electrochromic, electrophoretic or liquid crystal materials.

Claims

1. An electro-optic display cell having an arrangement of display electrodes (10) in contact with a liquid within a sealed enclosure, the enclosure comprising:

impervious cover means (18) comprising a transparent window, a rigid side wall portion (17) and a rigid base portion (15, 11), the base portion supporting the display electrodes (10), and a seal (39, 40) between the cover means and the side wall portion, characterised in that the enclosure further comprises an elastomeric plug (38) extending between the exterior and interior of the enclosure, the plug having at least one filling perforation therethrough which is collapsed over at least a portion of its length so that the enclosure is completely sealed.

2. A display cell as claimed in claim 1 in which the side wall is a separate frame (17), through which the plug (38) passes and the base portion is a separate base (15, 11), the enclosure further comprising a further seal (41, 42, 43) between the base and the frame, the two seals (39-43) being compression seals and the cell including clamping means (21) for clamping the cover means, frame and base together.

3. A display cell as claimed in claim 2 in which the two seals and plug are an integral moulding of the elastomeric material around the frame, the material also extending over at least the inner surfaces of the frame in contact with the liquid.

4. A display cell as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3 in which the frame defines an apex (37) for the enclosure at which apex the plug is located.

5. A display cell as claimed in any preceding claim including plug clamping means (51) for clamping the plug to ensure collapse of the at least one perforation.

6. A display cell as claimed in claim 5 as dependent on any one of claims 2, 3 and 4 in



which the plug has two perforations therethrough and the plug clamping means comprises two screws mounted in the base structure each of which compresses the plug to ensure collapse of a respective perforation.

7. A display cell as claimed in claim 3 or in any of claims 4, 5 and 6 as dependent as claim 3 in which the frame has a cross bar (33) of lower height than the frame portions forming the side wall, the cross bar defining a display electrode area (34) and an expansion area (35) the elastomeric moulding extending across the expansion area to form a diaphragm (36) which can flex to accommodate expansion or contraction of the liquid.

8. A display cell as claimed in claim 3 or in any of claims 4 to 7 as dependent on claim 3 in which the base comprises a semiconductor chip (11) on which the display electrodes are formed and a support body (15) for the chip, the further moulded seal being arranged to seal the frame against the semiconductor chip to confine the liquid to the surface of the chip.

9. A method of making an electro-optic display cell of the kind having an arrangement of display electrodes (10) in contact with a liquid within a sealed enclosure, comprising the steps of:

forming a pre-sealed enclosure from an impermeous cover means (18) comprising a transparent window, a rigid side wall portion (17) and a rigid base portion (11) supporting the display electrodes, a seal (39, 40) between the cover means and the side wall portion and an elastomeric plug (38) extending between the exterior and interior of the enclosure;

filling the cell by perforating the plug with hollow needle means (60, 61) removing entrapped gas from the enclosure and introducing said liquid into the enclosure by way of the needle means; and resealing the enclosure by effecting withdrawal of the needle means and collapsing or allowing to collapse the perforation or perforations formed by the needle means over at least a portion of their length.

10. A method as claimed in claim 9 in which the plug is mechanically clamped upon withdrawal of the needle means to ensure collapse of said perforation or perforations.

11. A method as claimed in claim 10 in which the needle means comprises a riser (61) needle for removal of entrapped gas and a filler needle (60) for introduction of said liquid, the riser needle being withdrawn after said liquid introducing step and prior to removal of the filler needle, the mechanical clamping step comprising, firstly, clamping the plug across the riser needle perforation after at least partial withdrawal of the riser needle and, secondly, clamping the plug across the filler needle perforation after withdrawal of the filler needle.

12. A method as claimed in claim 13 in which the clamping of the plug across the needle perforations takes place before the needles are fully withdrawn and while liquid under pressure is being supplied to the filler needle.

13. A method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 12 which includes the steps of evacuating the enclosure via the needle means, purging the enclosure with an inert gas via the needle means, re-evacuating the enclosure via the needle means and, lastly, introducing said liquid into the enclosure via the needle means.

14. A method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 13 in which the cell is oriented with the plug at the uppermost point of the enclosure during said filling steps.

15. A method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 14 in which the seal is a compression seal and the step of forming the pre-sealed enclosure includes the step of mechanically clamping together the cover means, side wall and base portions and the seal.

Patentansprüche

1. Elektrisch optische Anzeigezelle mit einer Anordnung von Anzeigeelektroden (10) in Kontakt mit einer Flüssigkeit in einer versiegelten Hülle wobei die Hülle enthält:

undurchlässige Deckmittel (18) mit einem transparenten Fenster, einem starren Seitenwandabschnitt (17) und einem starren Bodenabschnitt (15, 11), wobei der Bodenabschnitt die Anzeigeelektroden (10) trägt, und eine Abdichtung (39, 40) zwischen dem Deckmittel und dem Seitenwandabschnitt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Hülle außerdem einen Elastomerstecker (38) enthält, der zwischen der Außenseite und dem Innern der Hülle eingesetzt ist, und der mindestens eine Füllbohrung besitzt, die über mindestens einen Teil seiner Länge plattgedrückt ist, so daß der Abschluß vollständig versiegelt ist.

2. Anzeigezelle gemäß Anspruch 1 in der die Seitenwand ein getrennter Rahmen (17) ist, durch den der Stift (38) führt, und der Grundabschnitt ein getrennter Boden (15, 11) ist, wobei die Hülle außerdem eine zusätzliche Abdichtung (41, 42, 43) zwischen der Basis und dem Rahmen aufweist, die beiden Abdichtungen (39-43) zusammendrückbare Dichtungen sind, und die Zelle Verklammerungsmittel (21) enthält, um die Deckmittel, den Rahmen und die Basis zusammenzuhalten.

3. Anzeigezelle gemäß Anspruch 2, in der die beiden Dichtungen und der Stift ein integraler Guß des Elastomermaterials um den Rahmen herum sind, wobei dieses Material zumindest über die inneren Flächen des Rahmens in Kontakt mit der Flüssigkeit reicht.

4. Anzeigezelle gemäß Anspruch 2 oder 3, in der Rahmen einen spitzen Winkel (37) für die Hülle beschreibt, an der sich der Stift befindet Anzeigezelle gemäß einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, mit Stiftverklammerungsmitteln (51), die den Stift halten, um mindestens eine Lochung zusammendrückt zu halten.

5. Anzeigezelle gemäß einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, mit Stiftverklammerungsmitteln (51), die den Stift halten, um mindestens eine Lochung zusammengedrückt zu halten.



6. Anzeigezelle gemäß Anspruch 5 oder einem der Ansprüche 2, 3 und 4, in der Stift zwei Durchlochungen aufweist und die Stift-Verklammerungsmittel zwei Schrauben enthalten, die in die Grundstruktur montiert sind und von denen jede den Stift zusammendrückt, um jeweils eine Lochung geschlossen zu halten.

7. Anzeigezelle gemäß Anspruch 3 oder einem der Ansprüche 4, 5 und 6 gemäß Anspruch 3, in der Rahmen eine Querstange (33) geringerer Höhe als die Rahmenabschnitte, die die Seitenwand bilden, aufweist, wobei die Querstange eine Zone für eine Anzeigediode (34) bildet, und eine Erweiterungszone (35), und das Elastomergußteil sich über die Erweiterungszone erstreckt, um eine Blende (36) zu bilden, die sich biegen kann, um die Vergrößerung oder Verkleinerung des Flüssigkeitsvolumens zu ermöglichen.

8. Anzeigezelle gemäß Anspruch 3 oder in einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 7 gemäß Anspruch 3, in der die Basis einen Halbleiterbaustein (11) enthält, auf dem die Anzeigeelektroden geformt sind, und einen Haltekörper (15) für den Baustein, und in der eine gegossene Dichtung angeordnet ist, um den Rahmen vom Halbleiterbaustein abzudichten, um die Flüssigkeit auf der Oberfläche des Bausteins zu halten.

9. Verfahren der Herstellung einer elektrisch-optischen Anzeigezelle von der Art mit einer Anordnung der Anzeigeelektroden (10) in Kontakt mit einer Flüssigkeit innerhalb einer versiegelten Hülle; folgende Schritte enthaltend:

Bildung einer vorabgedichteten Hülle aus undurchlässigem Deckmaterial (18) einschließlich eines transparenten Fensters, einem starren Seitenwandabschnitt (17) und einer starren Basis (11) die Anzeigeelektroden trägt, einer Abdichtung (39, 40) zwischen den Deckmitteln und dem Seitenwandabschnitt und einem Elastomerkörper (38) der von außen in das Innere der Hülle eindringt.

Auffüllen der Zelle durch Lochung des Stiftes mit einer Hohlzahn (60, 61), Abzug des eingeschlossenen Gases aus der Hülle und Einführen der besagten Flüssigkeit in die Hülle mit der Nadel; und Verschließen der Hülle durch Herausziehen der Nadel und Zusammendrücken, oder Hervorrufen des Zusammendrückens der Lochung bzw. Lochungen, die durch die Nadel gebildet wurden, oder zumindest eines Abschnittes ihrer Länge.

10. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 9, in dem der Stift mechanisch angeklemt wird, nachdem die Nadel herausgezogen wurde, um die besagte Lochung bzw. Lochungen zusammenzudrücken.

11. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 10, in dem die Nadel eine Entlüftungsnadel (61) zum Entfernen des eingeschlossenen Gases und eine Füllnadel (60) besitzt, wobei die Entlüftungsnadel nach besagtem Schritt der Einföhlung der Flüssigkeit herausgezogen wird, bevor die Füllnadel herausgezogen wird, und der mechanische Verklammerungsschritt zuerst die Verklammerung des Stiftes über der Öffnung der Entlüftungsnadel enthält,

nachdem diese zumindest teilweise herausgezogen ist, und danach die Verklammerung des Stiftes über der Füllnadellochung, nachdem die Füllnadel herausgezogen ist.

12. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 13, in dem die Verklammerung des Stiftes über den Nadellochungen stattfindet, bevor die Nadel ganz herausgezogen sind und während Flüssigkeit unter Druck an die Füllnadel abgegeben wird.

13. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 12 mit den Schritten der Entleerung der Hülle durch die Nadeln, Absaugen der Luft in der Hülle mit einem Inertgasmedium durch die Nadeln, erneutes Absaugen der Hülle mit den Nadeln und schließlich Einfüllen der besagten Flüssigkeit in die Hülle mit den Nadeln.

14. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 13, wobei die Zelle während der besagten Füllschritte mit dem Stift zur obersten Spitze der Hülle hin gerichtet ist.

15. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 14, in dem die Dichtung eine zusammendrückbare Dichtung ist und der Schritt der Formung der vorversiegelten Hülle den Schritt der mechanischen Verklammerung der Deckmittel, der Seitenwand und Bodenabschnitte und der Dichtung umfaßt

Revendications

1. Cellule d'affichage électro-optique comprenant un agencement d'électrodes d'affichage (10) en contact avec un liquide dans une enceinte scellée, l'enceinte comprenant:

un moyen de couvercle étanche (18) comprenant une fenêtre transparente, une partie de paroi latérale rigide (17) et une partie de support rigide (15, 11), la partie support soutenant les électrodes d'affichage (10), et un joint (39, 40) entre le moyen de couvercle et la partie de paroi latérale, caractérisée en ce que l'enceinte comprend en outre un raccord en élastomère (38) s'étendant entre l'extérieur et l'intérieur de l'enceinte, le raccord comprenant au moins une perforation de remplissage qui le traverse et qui est écrasée sur au moins une partie de sa longueur de sorte que l'enceinte est complètement étanche.

2. Cellule d'affichage selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la paroi latérale est un cadre séparé (17) à travers lequel passe le raccord (38) et dans laquelle la partie support est un support séparé (15, 11), l'enceinte comprenant en outre un joint (41, 42, 43) entre le support et le cadre, les deux joints (39-43) étant des joints à compression et la cellule comprenant des moyens de verrouillage (21) pour verrouiller ensemble les moyens de couvercle, le cadre et le support.

3. Cellule d'affichage selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle les deux joints et le raccord sont constitués d'un moulage d'une seule pièce d'un matériau en élastomère autour du cadre, le matériau s'étendant également sur au moins les surfaces internes du cadre en contact avec le liquide.

4. Cellule d'affichage selon la revendication 2 ou la revendication 3, dans laquelle le cadre



définit un sommet (37) pour l'enceinte, sommet au niveau duquel le raccord est disposé.

5. Cellule d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes comprenant un moyen de verrouillage de raccord (51) pour verrouiller le raccord et assurer l'écrasement de ladite au moins une perforation.

6. Cellule d'affichage selon la revendication 5, prise dans sa dépendance de l'une quelconque des revendications 2, 3 et 4 dans laquelle le raccord comprend deux perforations traversantes, et le moyen de verrouillage de raccord comprend deux vis montées dans la structure support dont chacune comprime le raccord pour assurer 1 écrasement d'une perforation respective.

7. Cellule d'affichage selon la revendication 3 ou l'une quelconque des revendications 4, 5 et 6 prises dans leur dépendance de la revendication 3, dans laquelle le cadre comprend une barre transversale (33) de moindre hauteur que les parties de cadre formant la paroi latérale, la barre transversale définissant une zone d'électrode d'affichage (34) et une zone de dilatation (35), le moulage en élastomère s'étendant en travers de la zone d'expansion pour former un diaphragme (36) qui peut se fléchir pour tenir compte de la dilatation ou de la contraction du liquide.

8. Cellule d'affichage selon la revendication 3, ou l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 7 prises dans leur dépendance d'avec la revendication 3, dans laquelle le support comprend une puce semiconductrice (11) sur laquelle les électrodes d'affichage sont formées et un corps support (15) pour la puce, l'autre joint moulé étant agencé pour sceller le cadre contre la puce semiconductrice pour confiner le liquide à la surface de la puce.

9. Procédé de fabrication d'une cellule d'affichage électro-optique du type comprenant un agencement d'électrodes d'affichage (10) en contact avec un liquide dans une enceinte scellée, comprenant les étapes suivantes:

former une enceinte pré-scellée à partir d'un moyen de couvercle étanche (18) comprenant une fenêtre transparente, une partie de paroi latérale rigide (17) et une partie de support rigide (15, 11) supportant les électrodes d'affichage, un joint (39, 40) entre le moyen de couvercle et la partie de paroi latérale et un raccord en élastomère (38) s'étendant entre l'extérieur et l'intérieur de l'enceinte;

remplir la cellule en perforant le raccord au moyen d'une aiguille creuse (60, 61), enlever le

gaz piégé de l'enceinte et introduire le liquide dans l'enceinte à l'aide de moyens d'aiguille; et resceller l'enceinte par enlèvement effectif des moyens d'aiguille et écrasement ou autorisation d'écrasement de la ou des perforations formées par les moyens d'aiguille sur au moins une partie de leur longueur.

10. Procédé selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le raccord est verrouillé mécaniquement par suite de l'enlèvement des moyens d'aiguille pour assurer l'écrasement de la ou des perforations.

11. Procédé selon la revendication 10, dans lequel les moyens d'aiguille comprennent une aiguille de purge (61) pour enlèvement d'un gaz piégé et une aiguille de remplissage (60) pour introduction du liquide, l'aiguille de purge étant enlevée après l'étape d'introduction du liquide et avant l'enlèvement de l'aiguille de remplissage, l'étape de verrouillage mécanique comprenant d'abord le verrouillage du raccord en travers de la perforation de l'aiguille de purge après un enlèvement au moins partiel de l'aiguille de purge et, deuxièmement, un verrouillage du raccord en travers de la perforation de l'aiguille de remplissage après enlèvement de l'aiguille de remplissage.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le verrouillage du raccord en travers des perforations de l'aiguille prend place avant que les aiguilles soient complètement retirées et tandis que le liquide sous pression est fourni à l'aiguille de remplissage.

13. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 12, qui comprend les étapes consistant à évacuer l'enceinte à l'aide des moyens d'aiguille, à purger l'enceinte par un gaz inerte à l'aide des moyens d'aiguille, à réévacuer l'enceinte à l'aide des moyens d'aiguille et enfin à introduire le liquide dans l'enceinte à l'aide des moyens d'aiguille.

14. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 13 dans lequel la cellule est orientée de sorte que le raccord est au point extrême supérieur de l'enceinte pendant les étapes de remplissage.

15. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 14, dans lequel le joint est un joint à compression et l'étape de formation d'une enceinte pré-scellée comprend l'étape consistant à bloquer ensemble mécaniquement les moyens de couvercle et les parties de paroi latérale et de support, et le joint.

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