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(54) **Liquid crystal display with backlight frame structure**

Flüssigkristallanzeige mit Rückbeleuchtungsrahmenstruktur

Écran à cristaux liquides avec structure de cadre de rétroéclairage

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(73) Proprietor: **AU Optronics Corporation**  
**Hsin-Chu (TW)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Wang, Chung-Min**  
**Hsin-Chu (TW)**

- **Chang, Chia-Hsin**  
**Hsin-Chu (TW)**
- **Wang, Ping-Fu**  
**Hsin-Chu (TW)**
- **Tsai, Chia-Chang**  
**Hsin-Chu (TW)**

(74) Representative: **Lang, Christian et al**  
**LangPatent Anwaltskanzlei**  
**IP Law Firm**  
**Rosenheimer Straße 139**  
**81671 München (DE)**

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## Description

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0001]** The present invention relates generally to a liquid crystal display (LCD), and more particularly to an LCD with a backlight frame structure having a front groove and a rear groove configured to receive a front frame and a rear cover, respectively, of the LCD and retain them therein.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0002]** Liquid crystal display (LCD) is commonly used as a display device because of its capability of displaying images with high quality while consuming little power.

**[0003]** Typically, as shown in FIG. 4, an LCD 10 includes a front frame 11, a liquid crystal (LC) panel 13, a backlight module having a light source 14 and a light guiding plate 16, a backlight frame structure 15, a rear bracket 12, and a mounting frame 17, as shown in FIG. 4(b). The LC panel 13 is received in the front frame 11. The light guiding plate 16 is positioned between the LC panel 13 and the rear bracket 12. The light source 14 such as LED lights is provided at a side of the light guiding plate 16 for providing light to be transmitted through the light guiding plate 16 to the LC panel 13 for image displaying. Further, the LC panel 13 and the backlight module (14 and 16) are retained by the backlight frame structure 15 in a space defined between the front frame 11 and the rear bracket 12. The mounting frame 17 is provided at the rear bracket 12 for mounting the LCD 10 on an LCD housing. The front frame 11 is usually made of a metal material.

**[0004]** For such an LCD design 10, the front metal frame 11 needs to be cut at each corner 18, as shown in FIG. 4(c). However, because the cut surface at each corner is exposed, the front metal frame 11 may get rusting at the corners as the time goes. In addition, the corner cuts may cause a finger cut or injury when moving the LCD 10.

**[0005]** Therefore, a heretofore unaddressed need exists in the art to address the aforementioned deficiencies and inadequacies.

**[0006]** US 2010/0171897 A1 and WO 2010/004794 A1 describe liquid crystal display devices including a backlight disposed between a rear chassis and an intermediate frame which further supports a liquid crystal display. The liquid crystal display is fixed by a front frame covering with its flange the intermediate frame. The liquid crystal device has the problem that there is the risk that the user injures himself during use when the edges of the front frame which have cut surfaces are touched. Thus, starting from the state of the art, it is the object to provide a liquid crystal display which has an improved appearance and avoids the above-mentioned problems.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0007]** The above-mentioned object is solved by the liquid crystal display having the features of claim 1. Advantageous improvements of the liquid crystal display are described by dependant claims.

**[0008]** In one aspect of the present invention, an LCD includes a front frame having a body portion and a flange bent from the body portion and a rear cover having a body portion and a flange bent from the body portion. The rear cover and front frame spatially face each other to define a housing therebetween.

**[0009]** The LCD further includes a liquid crystal (LC) panel placed in the housing, a backlight positioned between the LC panel and the rear cover, and a backlight frame having a first engaging structure and a second engaging structure defining a frame body therebetween. The first engaging structure is configured to receive the flanges of the front frame and the rear cover, and the second engaging structure is configured to retain the backlight and the LC panel in the housing.

**[0010]** In one embodiment, the first engaging structure has a head portion, a shoulder portion extending from the frame body, and a neck portion vertically connected between the head portion and the shoulder portion, thereby defining a first groove and a second groove between the head portion and the shoulder portion, the first groove separated from the second groove by the neck portion. The first and second grooves are configured to receive the flanges of the front frame and the rear cover, respectively, such that the head portion is positioned outside the housing, while the shoulder portion is positioned inside the housing. In one embodiment, the head portion has at least one of an arc profile, a streamline profile, a sloped profile and an angled profile.

**[0011]** In another embodiment, the first engaging structure has a first horizontal portion, a second horizontal portion and a third horizontal portion spatially and horizontally arranged, and a first vertical portion and a second vertical portion spatially and vertically arranged. Each of the first, second and third horizontal portions has a first end and an opposite, second end. The first horizontal portion has at least one of an arc profile, a streamline profile, a sloped profile and an angled profile.

**[0012]** In one embodiment, the first vertical portion is connected between the second ends of the first and second horizontal portions to define a first groove therein, and the second vertical portion is connected between the first ends of the second and third horizontal portions to define a second groove therein. The first and second grooves are configured to receive the flanges of the front frame and the rear cover, respectively, such that the first horizontal portion is positioned outside the housing, while the third horizontal portion is positioned inside the housing.

**[0013]** In another embodiment, the first vertical portion is connected between the first ends of the first and second horizontal portions to define a first groove therein, and

the second vertical portion is connected between the second ends of the second and third horizontal portions to define a second groove therein. The first and second grooves are configured to receive the flanges of the rear cover and the front frame, respectively, such that the first horizontal portion is positioned outside the housing, while the third horizontal portion is positioned inside the housing.

**[0014]** In one embodiment, the backlight frame is made of one or more elastic materials. The one or more elastic materials comprise plastic. One exemplary material comprises rubber. In one embodiment, the one or more elastic materials are paintable.

**[0015]** In one embodiment, the first engaging structure, the frame body and the engaging structure of the backlight frame are made of an identical elastic material or substantially different elastic materials.

**[0016]** In one embodiment, the backlight frame is integrally formed by injection molding.

**[0017]** In one embodiment, each of the front frame and the rear cover is made of metal or plastic.

**[0018]** In one embodiment, the backlight comprises a light guiding plate positioned in relation to the LC panel, a light source optically coupled to the light guiding plate and a driving circuit electrically coupled to the light source. The backlight may further include a plurality of optical films optically coupled the light guiding plate.

**[0019]** In addition, the LCD may also have a heat dissipating member positioned in contact with the driving circuit of the backlight and the rear cover.

**[0020]** These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiment taken in conjunction with the following drawings, although variations and modifications therein may be affected.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0021]** The accompanying drawings illustrate one or more embodiments of the invention and, together with the written description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like elements of an embodiment, and wherein:

FIG. 1 shows schematically and partially a cross-sectional view of an LCD according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows schematically and partially a perspective view of the LCD shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 shows schematically and partially cross-sectional views of an LCD according to various embodiments of the present invention; and

FIG. 4 shows schematically a conventional LCD, (a) a perspective view, (a) a partially cross-sectional view along with the A-A' line, and (c) a partially perspective view.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**[0022]** The present invention is more particularly described in the following examples that are intended as illustrative only since numerous modifications and variations therein will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Various embodiments of the invention are now described in detail. Referring to the drawings, like numbers indicate like components throughout the views. As used in the description herein and throughout the claims that follow, the meaning of "a", "an", and "the" includes plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Also, as used in the description herein and throughout the claims that follow, the meaning of "in" includes "in" and "on" unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

**[0023]** The terms used in this specification generally have their ordinary meanings in the art, within the context of the invention, and in the specific context where each term is used. Certain terms that are used to describe the invention are discussed below, or elsewhere in the specification, to provide additional guidance to the practitioner regarding the description of the invention. The use of examples anywhere in this specification, including examples of any terms discussed herein, is illustrative only, and in no way limits the scope and meaning of the invention or of any exemplified term. Likewise, the invention is not limited to various embodiments given in this specification.

**[0024]** As used herein, "around", "about" or "approximately" shall generally mean within 20 percent, preferably within 10 percent, and more preferably within 5 percent of a given value or range. Numerical quantities given herein are approximate, meaning that the term "around", "about" or "approximately" can be inferred if not expressly stated.

**[0025]** As used herein, the terms "comprising," "including," "having," "containing," "involving," and the like are to be understood to be open-ended, i.e., to mean including but not limited to.

**[0026]** The description will be made as to the embodiments of the present invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in Figs. 1-3. In accordance with the purposes of this invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, this invention, in one aspect, relates to an LCD with a backlight frame structure having a front groove and a rear groove configured to receive a front frame and a rear cover, respectively, of the LCD and retain them therein.

**[0027]** Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, and particularly to FIG. 1, the LCD 100 includes a front frame 110 having a body portion 111 and a flange 112 bent from the body portion 111 and a rear cover 120 having a body portion 121 and a flange 122 bent from the body portion 121. The rear cover 120 and front frame 110 spatially face each other to define a housing 180 therebetween. The front frame 110 and the rear cover 120 are made of a metal material such as aluminum, or a plastic material.

**[0028]** The LCD 100 also includes an LC panel 130

placed in the housing 180 and supported by the front frame 110, a backlight 140 positioned between the LC panel 130 and the rear cover 120, and a backlight frame 150 engaged with the front frame 110, the rear cover 120, the LC panel 130 and the backlight 140. In addition, the LCD 100 also has a heat dissipating member 170 positioned in contact with a driving circuit 144 of the backlight 140 and the rear cover 120 for dissipating heat generated in the housing 180.

**[0029]** The backlight 140 includes, but not limited to, a light guiding plate 142 positioned in relation to the LC panel 120, a light source 143 optically coupled to the light guiding plate 142 and the driving circuit 144 electrically coupled to the light source 143. The backlight 140 may also include a plurality of optical films 141 optically coupled the light guiding plate 142. The light source 143 can be of LED lights, fluorescent lamps, or the like. In this exemplary embodiment as shown in FIG. 1, the light source 143 is provided at a lateral side of the light guiding plate 142 for providing light to be transmitted through the light guiding plate 142 to the LC panel 130 for image displaying.

**[0030]** The backlight frame 150 has a first engaging structure 151 and a second engaging structure 152 defining a frame body 153 therebetween. The first engaging structure 151 is configured to receive the flanges 112 and 122 of the front frame 110 and the rear cover 120 and retain them therein. The second engaging structure 152 is configured to retain the backlight 140 and the LC panel 130 in the housing 180. The frame body 153 is adapted for supporting the body portion 111 of the front frame 110.

**[0031]** As shown in FIG. 1, the first engaging structure 151 has a head portion 154, a shoulder portion 156 extending from the frame body 153, and a neck portion 155 vertically connected between the head portion 154 and the shoulder portion 156, thereby defining a first groove 157 and a second groove 158 between the head portion 154 and the shoulder portion 156. The first groove 157 is separated from the second groove 158 by the neck portion 155. The first and second grooves 157 and 158 are configured to receive the flange 112 of the front frame 110 and the flange 122 of the rear cover 120, respectively, and retain them therein. As such, the head portion 154 is positioned outside the housing 180, while the shoulder portion 156 is positioned inside the housing 180.

**[0032]** According to the present invention, the head portion 154 can be formed to have a desired profile, such as an arc profile, a sloped profile, an angled profile, a streamline profile or the like, for improving the appearance of the LCD 100. For example, in the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, the head portion 154 has a sloped profile at corners 154a and 154b. The head portion 154 may also be formed to have one or more decorative patterns. Additionally, the head portion 154 can be painted in a desired color.

**[0033]** As shown in FIG. 2, each corner 159 of the LCD 100 is formed smoothly, and no portion of the front frame

110 and the rear cover 120 is cut and/or exposed. Accordingly, the LCD 100 of the present invention has advantages over the conventional LCD 10 shown in FIG. 4.

**[0034]** According to the present invention, the backlight frame 150 can be made of one or more elastic materials. The one or more elastic materials include plastic. One exemplary plastic material includes rubber. Further, the first engaging structure 151, the frame body 153 and the engaging structure 152 of the backlight frame 150 can be formed with the same elastic material or substantially different elastic materials or colored in different colors.

**[0035]** The backlight frame 150 is integrally formed by injection molding, or other methods.

**[0036]** Referring to FIG. 3, three different embodiments of the first engaging structure are respectively shown.

**[0037]** As shown in FIG. 3(a), the first engaging structure 351 is structurally similar to the first engaging structure 151 shown in FIG. 1, and includes a head portion 354, a shoulder portion 356 extending from the frame body (not shown), and a neck portion 352 vertically connected between the head portion 354 and the shoulder portion 356, so that a first groove 357 and a second groove 358 are defined between the head portion 354 and the shoulder portion 356, and separated by the neck portion 355. The first and second grooves 357 and 358 are adapted for receiving the flange 312 of the front frame 310 and the flange 322 of the rear cover 320, respectively, and retaining them therein. Accordingly, as assembled, the head portion 354 is positioned outside the housing 380, while the shoulder portion 356 is positioned inside the housing 380.

**[0038]** In this exemplary embodiment, the head portion 354 has an angled profile at corners 354a and 354b. People skilled in the art would appreciate that the head portion 354 can also be formed in other profiles, like a sloped profile, a streamline profile or the like.

**[0039]** FIG. 3(b) shows the first engaging structure 360 according to another embodiment of the present invention. The first engaging structure 360 has a first horizontal portion 361, a second horizontal portion 362 and a third horizontal portion 363 spatially and horizontally arranged, and a first vertical portion 364 and a second vertical portion 365 spatially and vertically arranged. The first vertical portion 360 is vertically connected between the second ends 361b and 362b of the first and second horizontal portions 361 and 362 to define a first groove 366 therein. The second vertical portion is vertically connected between the first ends 362a and 363a of the second and third horizontal portions 362 and 363 to define a second groove 367 therein. The first and second grooves 366 and 367 are configured to receive the flanges 312 and 322 of the front frame 310 and the rear cover 320, respectively. As such, the first horizontal portion 361 is positioned outside the housing 380, while the third horizontal portion 363 is positioned inside the housing 380.

**[0040]** FIG. 3(c) shows the first engaging structure 370

according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention. The first engaging structure 370 has a first horizontal portion 371, a second horizontal portion 372 and a third horizontal portion 373 spatially and horizontally arranged, and a first vertical portion 374 and a second vertical portion 375 spatially and vertically arranged. The first vertical portion 370 is vertically connected between the first ends 371a and 372a of the first and second horizontal portions 371 and 372 to define a first groove 376 therein. The second vertical portion is vertically connected between the second ends 372b and 373b of the second and third horizontal portions 372 and 373 to define a second groove 377 therein. The first and second grooves 376 and 377 are adapted for receiving the flanges 322 and 312 of the rear cover 320 and the front frame 310, respectively. As assembled, the first horizontal portion 371 is positioned outside the housing 380, while the third horizontal portion 373 is positioned inside the housing 380.

**[0041]** Similarly, the first horizontal portion 361 or 371 can be formed in a sloped profile, a streamline profile, an angled profile or the like for improving the appearance of the LCD.

**[0042]** Briefly, the present invention, among other things, recites an LCD with a backlight frame structure having a front groove and a rear groove configured to receive a front frame and a rear cover, respectively, of the LCD and retain them therein. Furthermore, the exterior portion of the backlight frame structure can be formed in a sloped profile, a streamline profile, an angled profile or the like for improving the appearance of the LCD. Accordingly, the LCD of the present invention has advantages over the conventional LCD

**[0043]** The foregoing description of the exemplary embodiments of the invention has been presented only for the purposes of illustration and description and is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching.

**[0044]** The embodiments were chosen and described in order to explain the principles of the invention and their practical application so as to activate others skilled in the art to utilize the invention and various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. Alternative embodiments will become apparent to those skilled in the art to which the present invention pertains without departing from its scope. Accordingly, the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims rather than the foregoing description and the exemplary embodiments described therein.

## Claims

1. A liquid crystal display (LCD) (100), comprising:

(a) a front frame (110) having a body portion

(111) and a flange (112) bent front the body portion (111);

(b) a rear cover (120) having a body portion (121) and a flange (122) bent from the body portion (121), wherein the rear cover (120) and front frame (110) spatially face each other to define a housing (180) therebetween

(c) a liquid crystal (LC) panel (130) placed in the housing (180);

(d) a backlight (140) positioned between the LC panel (130) and the rear cover (120); and

(e) a backlight frame (150) having a first engaging structure (151) and a second engaging structure (152) defining a frame body (153) therebetween,

### characterized in that

the first engaging structure (151) has a first groove and a second groove for receiving the flanges (112, 122) of the front frame (110) and the rear cover (120), respectively, and the second engaging structure (152) is configured to retain the backlight (140) and the LC panel (130) in the housing (180),

wherein the first engaging structure (151) comprises a head portion (154), a shoulder portion (156) extending from the frame body (153), and a neck portion (155) vertically connected between the head portion (154) and the shoulder portion (156), thereby defining the first groove and the second groove between the head portion (154) and the shoulder portion (156), the first groove separated from the second groove by the neck portion (155), wherein the head portion (154) is positioned outside the housing (180), while the shoulder portion (156) is positioned inside the housing (180).

2. The LCD (100) of claim 1, wherein the head portion (154) has at least one of an arc profile, a streamline profile, a sloped profile and an angled profile.

3. The LCD (100) of claim 1, wherein the backlight frame (150) comprises plastic.

4. The LCD (100) of claim 1, wherein the backlight frame (150) comprises rubber.

5. The LCD (100) of claim 3, wherein the first engaging structure (151), the frame body (153) and the engaging structure (152) of the backlight frame (150) are made of an identical plastic or substantially different plastic.

6. The LCD (100) of claim 4, wherein the first engaging structure (151), the frame body (153) and the engaging structure (152) of the backlight frame (150) are made of an identical rubber or substantially different rubber.

7. The LCD (100) of any of claims 3 to 6, wherein the backlight frame (150) is integrally formed by injection molding.
8. The LCD (100) of claim 1, wherein the backlight (140) comprises a light guiding plate (142) positioned in relation to the LC panel (130), a light source (143) optically coupled to the light guiding plate (142) and a driving circuit (144) electrically coupled to the light source (143).
9. The LCD (100) of claim 8, wherein the backlight (140) further comprises a plurality of optical films (141) optically coupled the light guiding plate (142).
10. The LCD (100) of claim 8, further comprising a heat dissipating member (170) positioned in contact with the driving circuit (144) of the backlight (140) and the rear cover (120).

### Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallanzeige (LCD) (100), umfassend:

(a) einen Vorderrahmen (110) mit einem Körperelement (111) und einem Flansch (112), der von dem Körperelement (111) weggebogen ist,  
 (b) eine hintere Abdeckung (120) mit einem Körperelement (121) und einem Flansch (122), der vom Körperelement (121) weggebogen ist, wobei die hintere Abdeckung (120) und der Vorderrahmen (110) räumlich einander zugewandt sind, um ein Gehäuse (180) dazwischen zu definieren,  
 (c) ein Flüssigkristall (LC) - Paneel (130), das im Gehäuse (180) angeordnet ist,  
 (d) eine Hintergrundbeleuchtung (140), die zwischen dem LC - Paneel (130) und der hintere Abdeckung (120) angeordnet ist, und  
 (e) einen Hintergrundbeleuchtungsrahmen (150) mit einer ersten Eingriffsstruktur (151) und einer zweiten Eingriffsstruktur (152), die dazwischen einen Rahmenkörper (153) definieren,  
**dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass**  
 die erste Eingriffsstruktur (151) eine erste Nut und eine zweite Nut zur jeweiligen Aufnahme der Flansche (112, 122) des Vorderrahmens (110) und der hinteren Abdeckung (120) aufweist und dass die zweite Eingriffsstruktur (152) ausgestaltet ist, die Hintergrundbeleuchtung (140) und das LC - Paneel (130) in dem Gehäuse (180) zu halten,  
 wobei die erste Eingriffsstruktur (151) einen Kopfabschnitt (154), einen sich von dem Rahmenkörper (153) erstreckenden Schulterbereich (156) und einen Nackenbereich (155) umfasst, der vertikal mit dem Kopfabschnitt (154)

und dem Schulterbereich (156) verbunden ist und dadurch die erste Nut und die zweite Nut zwischen dem Kopfabschnitt (154) und dem Schulterbereich (156) definiert, wobei die erste Nut von der zweiten Nut durch den Nackenbereich (155) getrennt ist und der Kopfabschnitt (154) außerhalb des Gehäuses (180) angeordnet ist, während der Schulterbereich (156) innerhalb des Gehäuses (180) angeordnet ist.

2. LCD (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Kopfabschnitt (154) zumindest ein Bogenprofil, ein Stromlinienprofil, ein geneigtes Profil oder ein abgewinkeltes Profil aufweist.
3. LCD (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Hintergrundbeleuchtungsrahmen (150) Kunststoff aufweist.
4. LCD (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Hintergrundbeleuchtungsrahmen (150) Gummi aufweist.
5. LCD (100) nach Anspruch 3, wobei die erste Eingriffsstruktur (151), der Rahmenkörper (153) und die Eingriffsstruktur (152) des Hintergrundbeleuchtungsrahmens (150) aus einem identischen Kunststoff oder aus substantiell unterschiedlichen Kunststoffen gefertigt sind.
6. LCD (100) nach Anspruch 4, wobei die erste Eingriffsstruktur (151), der Rahmenkörper (153) und die Eingriffsstruktur (152) des Hintergrundbeleuchtungsrahmens (150) aus einem identischen Gummi oder aus substantiell unterschiedlichen Gummiarten gefertigt sind.
7. LCD (100) nach einem der Ansprüche 3 bis 6, wobei der Hintergrundbeleuchtungsrahmen (150) einstückig durch Spritzguss geformt ist.
8. LCD (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Hintergrundbeleuchtung (140) eine Lichtführungsplatte (142), die in Beziehung zu dem LC - Paneel (130) angeordnet ist, eine Lichtquelle (143), die optisch mit der Lichtführungsplatte (142) verbunden ist, und einen Steuerungsschaltkreis (144) umfasst, der elektrisch mit der Lichtquelle (143) verbunden ist.
9. LCD (100) nach Anspruch 8, wobei die Hintergrundbeleuchtung (140) weiter eine Vielzahl von optischen Filmen (141) umfasst, die optisch mit der Lichtführungsplatte (142) verbunden ist.
10. LCD (100) nach Anspruch 8, weiter umfassend ein Wärmedissipationselement (170), das in Kontakt mit dem Steuerungsschaltkreis (144) der Hintergrundbeleuchtung (140) und der hintere Abdeckung (120) angeordnet ist.

## Revendications

1. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) comprenant :

(a) un cadre frontal (110) ayant une portion de corps (111) et une bride (112) soudée à partir de la portion de corps (111) ;

(b) un couvercle arrière (120) ayant une portion de corps (121) et une bride (122) soudée à partir de la portion de corps (121), le couvercle arrière (120) et le cadre frontal (110) étant en face l'un de l'autre spatialement pour définir un bâti (180) entre eux,

(c) un panneau à cristaux liquides (LC) (130) placé dans le bâti (180),

(d) un rétroéclairage (140) positionné entre le panneau LC (130) et le couvercle arrière (120) et (e) un cadre de rétroéclairage (150) qui a une première structure d'engrènement (151) et une seconde structure d'engrènement (152) qui définissent un corps de cadre (153) entre elles,

### caractérisé en ce que

la première structure d'engrènement (151) a une première rainure et une seconde rainure pour recevoir les brides (112, 122) respectivement du cadre frontal (110) et du couvercle arrière (120) et la seconde structure d'engrènement (152) est configurée pour retenir le rétroéclairage (140) et le panneau LC (130) dans le bâti (180),

la première structure d'engrènement (151) comprenant une portion de tête (154), une portion d'épaule (156) qui s'étend à partir du corps de cadre (153) et une portion de cou (155) reliée verticalement entre la portion de tête (154) et la portion d'épaule (156) en définissant la première rainure et la seconde rainure entre la portion de tête (154) et la portion d'épaule (156), la première rainure étant séparée de la seconde rainure par la portion de cou (155), la portion de tête (154) étant positionnée à l'extérieur du bâti (180) tandis que la portion d'épaule (156) est positionnée à l'intérieur du bâti (180).

2. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) selon la revendication 1, la portion de tête (154) ayant au moins l'un des profils, un profil en arc, un profil profilé, un profil incliné et un profil angulaire.

3. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) selon la revendication 1, le cadre de rétroéclairage (150) comprenant du plastique.

4. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) selon la revendication 1, le cadre de rétroéclairage (150) comprenant du caoutchouc.

5. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) selon la revendication 3, la première structure d'engrènement (151), le corps de cadre (153) et la structure d'engrènement (152) du cadre de rétroéclairage (150) étant faits en un plastique identique ou en un plastique substantiellement différent.

6. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) selon la revendication 4, la première structure d'engrènement (151), le corps de cadre (153) et la structure d'engrènement (152) du cadre de rétroéclairage (150) étant faits en un caoutchouc identique ou en un caoutchouc substantiellement différent.

7. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 6, le cadre de rétroéclairage (150) étant formé en une pièce par moulage par injection.

8. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) selon la revendication 1, le rétroéclairage (140) comprenant une plaque de guidage de la lumière (142) positionnée en relation avec le panneau LC (130), une source de lumière (143) couplée de manière optique à la plaque de guidage de la lumière (142) et un circuit d'entraînement (144) couplé électriquement à la source de lumière (143).

9. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) selon la revendication 8, le rétroéclairage (140) comprenant une pluralité de films optiques (141) couplés de manière optique à la plaque de guidage de la lumière (142).

10. Affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) (100) selon la revendication 8 comprenant de plus un organe de dissipation de chaleur (170) positionné en contact avec le circuit d'entraînement (144) du rétroéclairage (140) et le couvercle arrière (120).

100

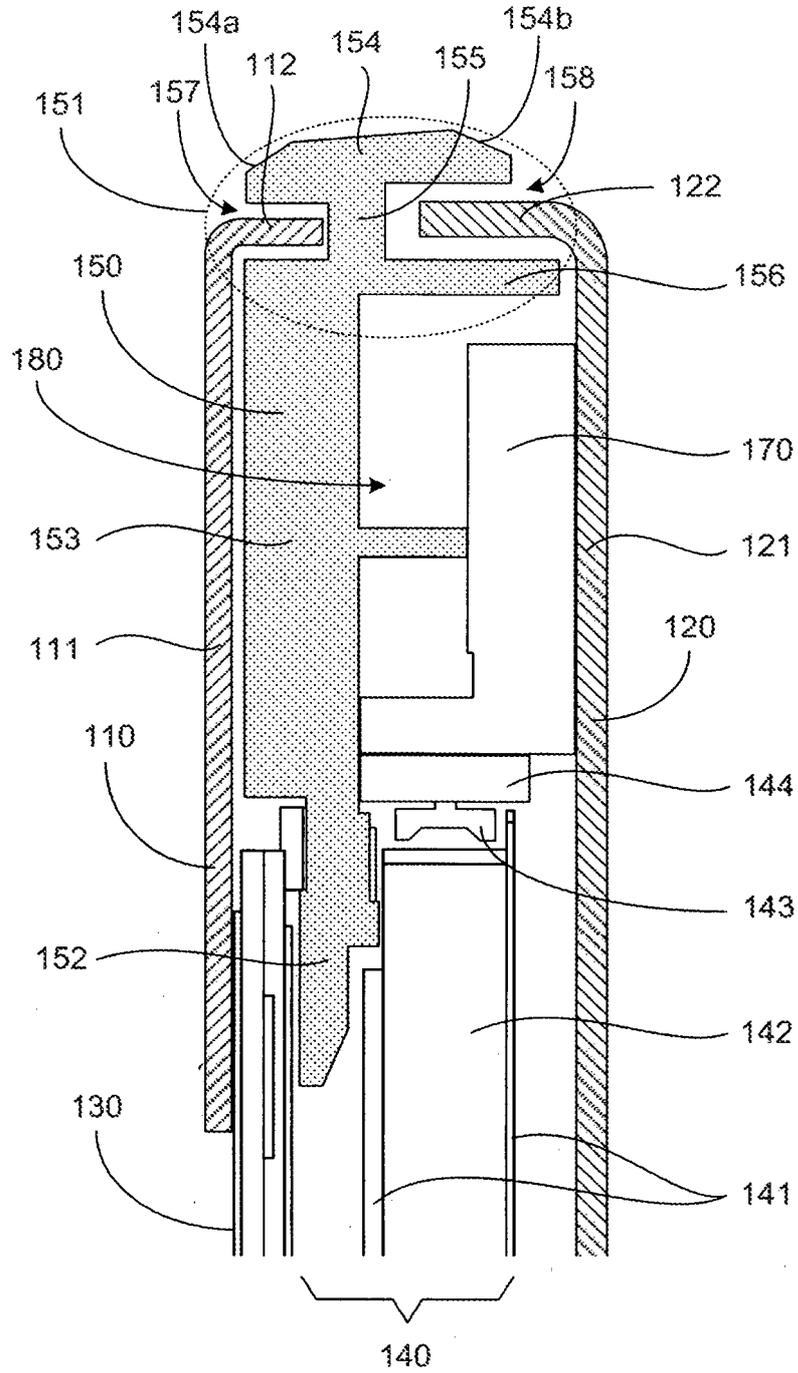


Fig. 1

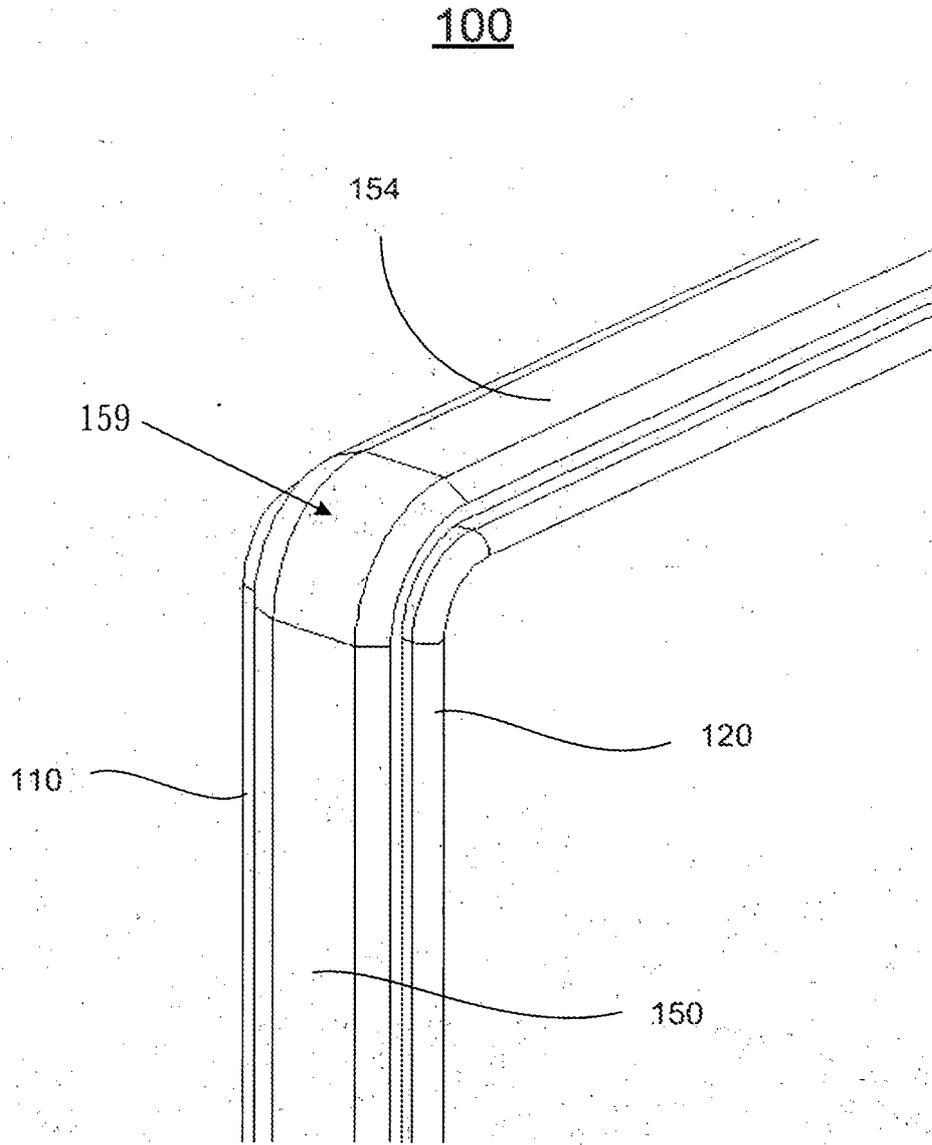
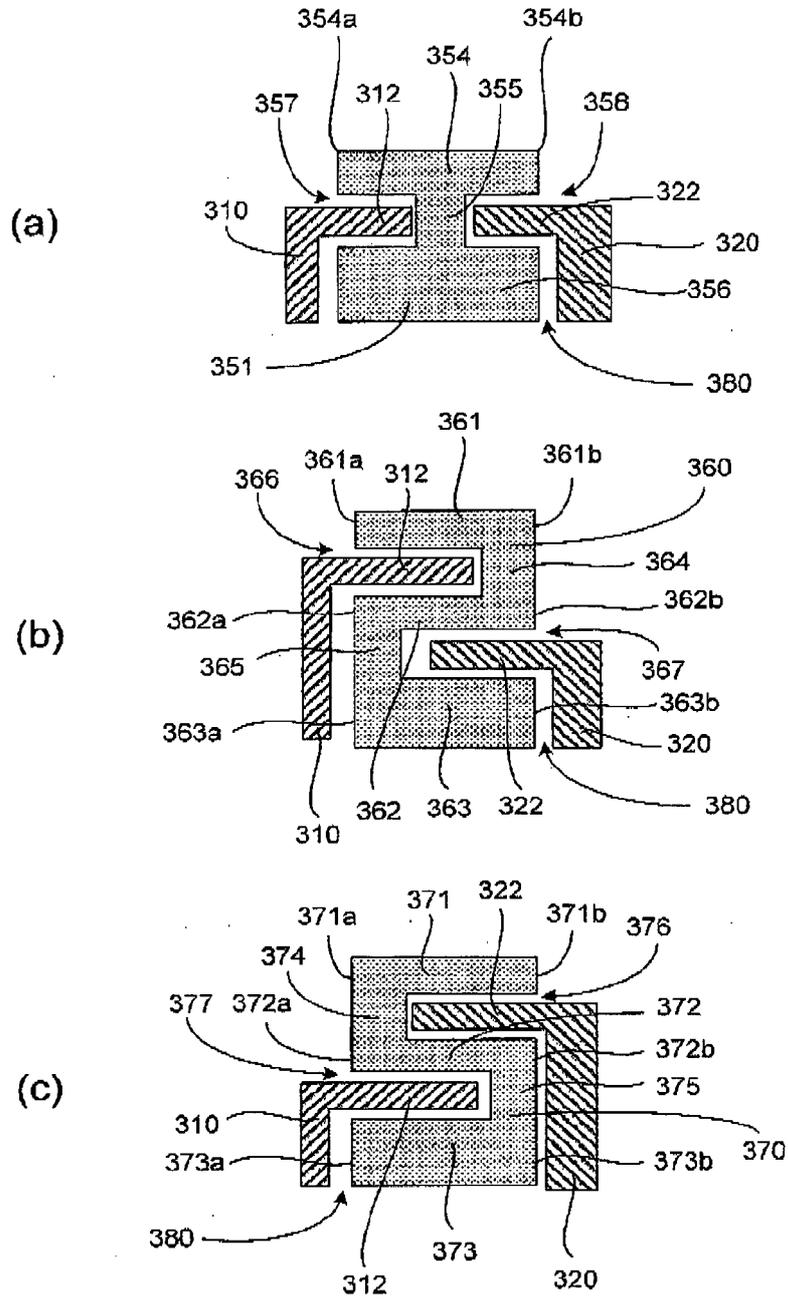


Fig. 2



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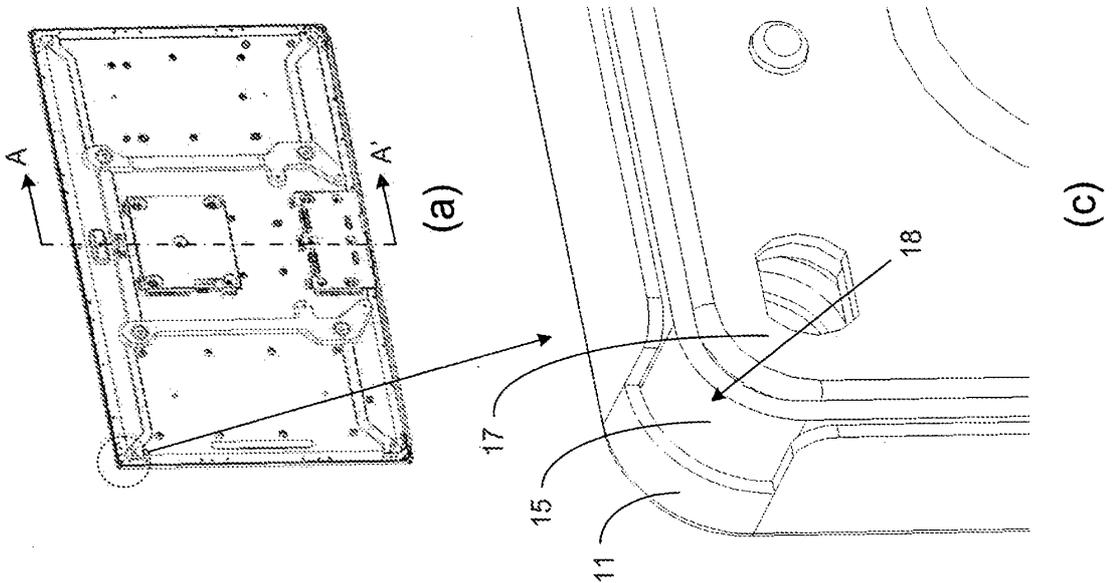


Fig. 4

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

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