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(54) **Liquid crystal display device**

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Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides

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Description

[0001] The present application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application Nos. 10-2012-0107401 and 10-2012-0136978 filed in Korea on September 26, 2012 and November 29, 2012, respectively.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device and more particularly to an LCD device having an improved image-display region.

DISCUSSION OF THE RELATED ART

[0003] The LCD device, which uses an optical anisotropy and a polarization property to display an image, is widely used for notebook computers, monitors, TV, and so on, because of their high contrast ratio and characteristics adequate to display moving images.

[0004] The LCD device includes a liquid crystal panel having a first substrate, a second substrate and a liquid crystal layer. The first and second substrates face each other, and the liquid crystal layer is interposed therebetween. An arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer is changed by an electric field induced in the liquid crystal panel to control light transmissivity.

[0005] Generally, an additional light source is required because the LCD panel is a non-emissive-type display device. Accordingly, a backlight unit is disposed under the LCD panel. The LCD device displays images using light produced by the backlight unit and supplied to the LCD panel.

[0006] The backlight unit may include a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL), an external electrode fluorescent lamp or a light emitting diode (LED) as a light source. Among these light sources, the LED is widely used because it has advantages in a size, power consumption, reliability and so on.

[0007] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of the related art LCD device. In FIG. 1, the LCD device includes a liquid crystal panel 10, a backlight unit 20, a main frame 30, a top frame 40 and a bottom frame 50.

[0008] The liquid crystal panel 10 includes a first substrate 12, a second substrate 14 and a liquid crystal layer (not shown). The first and second substrates 12 and 14 face each other, and the liquid crystal layer is interposed therebetween. First and second polarization plates (not shown) are disposed on opposite sides of the liquid crystal panel 10.

[0009] The backlight unit 20 is disposed under the liquid crystal panel 10 to provide light toward the liquid crystal panel 10. The backlight unit 20 includes an LED assembly 29, a reflective sheet 25, a light guide plate 21 and an optical sheet 23. The LED assembly 29 is arranged along

at least one side of the main frame 30. The reflective sheet 25 is disposed on the bottom frame 50 and has a color of white or silver. The light guide plate 21 is disposed on the reflective sheet 25, and the optical sheet 23 is disposed on or over the light guide plate 21.

[0010] The LED assembly 29 is disposed at a side of the light guide plate 21 and includes an LED printed circuit board (PCB) 27 and an LED 28 arranged on the LED PCB 27.

[0011] The liquid crystal display panel 10 and the backlight unit 20 are combined using the main frame 30 that can prevent movement of the liquid crystal panel 10 and the backlight unit 20. The top frame 40 covers edges of the liquid crystal panel 10 and sides of the main frame 30, so the top frame 40 can support and protect the edges of the liquid crystal panel 10 and sides of the main frame 30. The bottom frame 50 covers back edges of the main frame 30, so the bottom frame 50 is combined with the main frame 30 and the top frame 40 for modularization.

[0012] A position of the elements of the backlight unit 20, e.g., the light guide plate 21 and the optical sheet 23 is fixed by the main frame 30. In addition, the main frame 30 guides the liquid crystal panel 10.

[0013] On the other hand, minimization of a bezel, where an image is not displayed because of the LED assembly 29, the main frame 30, the top frame 40, is required. Namely, an LCD device including smaller bezel and larger image-display region is required. This LCD device may be referred to as a narrow bezel structure LCD device.

[0014] To meet these requirements, an end of the main frame 30 and an end of the display region are matched to increase the image-display region.

[0015] However, in this instance, the light from the LED assembly 29 is directly incident to the liquid crystal panel 10 without passing through the light guide plate 21 and the optical sheet 23 such that problems, e.g., brightness line defect and hot spots, are generated. To avoid these problems, a light-shielding element such as a light-shielding film is attached onto a top edge of the light guide plate 21 or a bottom edge of the liquid crystal panel 10.

[0016] Unfortunately, there are disadvantages in production costs and production yield and limitations for the narrow bezel structure.

[0017] WO 2008/120879 A1 relates to an LCD module with color-light-emitting frame, wherein the LCD module includes, in the front portion thereof, a transparent plate having various end shapes and an increased width. A shielding pattern and a transparent frame are provided behind the transparent plate so as not to interfere with an LCD panel. A separate light emitting means, which faces outwards, is provided inside the transparent frame, and a color pattern is printed on the rear face of the transparent frame. The transparent plate protects the surface of the LCD module, and the transparent frame provides a transparent portion in the outer portion of the LCD module, so that a user can selectively generate a desired

color. When the light emitting means is turned on, light projects forwards through the transparent frame. At night, the LCD module can be used as a mood lamp radiating attractive light.

[0018] US 2011/0025942 A1 relates to a liquid crystal display device including LED light source, wherein the liquid crystal display device includes a support main having a rectangular frame shape, a reflection plate in the support main, a light guide plate over the reflection plate, a light-emitting diode (LED) assembly including LEDs arranged along a light-incident surface of the light guide plate and a metal core printed circuit board (MCPCB) on which the LEDs are mounted, a thermal conductive means contacting the MCPCB and having a thermal conductivity within a range of 1.5 to 3 W/mK, a plurality of optical sheets over the light guide plate, a liquid crystal panel over the plurality of optical sheets, a cover bottom at a rear surface of the reflection plate and having a bottom wall and at least one side wall perpendicular to the bottom wall, wherein heats are conducted from the thermal conductive means to the at least one side wall, and a top cover covering edges of a front surface of the liquid crystal and combined with the support main and the cover bottom.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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

[0020] An object of the present invention is to increase an image-display region of an LCD device and decreasing a bezel without problems of brightness line defect and hot spots.

[0021] Another object of the present invention is to provide an LCD device being capable of preventing damages in an optical sheet and motions of the optical sheet.

[0022] Another object of the present invention is to provide an LCD device having a thin profile.

[0023] Another object of the present invention is to provide an LCD device having a large size without mura defects.

[0024] Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0025] The objects are solved by the features of the independent claim. According to one example, a liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal panel; a backlight unit disposed under the liquid crystal panel and including a light guide plate and a light emitting diode (LED) assembly at a side of the light guide plate; a main frame surrounding a side of the backlight unit and having

a light-diffusion property.

[0026] The main frame may include a first portion perpendicular to the liquid crystal panel and a second portion inclined toward the light guide plate.

5 **[0027]** The second portion may extend from an end of the first portion.

[0028] The main frame may further include a third portion horizontally extending from an end of the first portion and connecting the first and second portions.

10 **[0029]** The first portion may include a first vertical portion corresponding to the backlight unit and a second vertical portion corresponding to a side of the liquid crystal panel.

15 **[0030]** An optical sheet between the liquid crystal panel and the light guide plate, and a side of the optical sheet may be surrounded by the second vertical portion.

[0031] A diffusion pattern may be formed at a bottom surface of the second portion.

20 **[0032]** A plane area of the liquid crystal panel may be equal to a plane area of an outer dimension of the main frame.

25 **[0033]** The device may include a bottom frame including a bottom surface covering a bottom of the backlight unit and four side surfaces extending from the bottom surface.

[0034] The LED assembly may be attached to one of the four side surfaces of the bottom frame, and the main frame may be combined with the bottom frame from an outer side direction.

30 **[0035]** The LED assembly may be attached to the main frame, and the fourth side surface of the bottom frame may be combined with the main frame from an outer side direction.

35 **[0036]** The device may further comprise an optical sheet between the liquid crystal panel and the light guide plate.

[0037] The optical sheet may be fixed on the main frame in a point adhesion using an optical clear adhesive.

40 **[0038]** First and second main frame ribs may be formed at two upper surfaces of adjacent sides of the main frame. An aperture may be formed at adjacent portions of the first and second main frame ribs. The main frame may include a protrusion at a corner, and the protrusion may be inserted into the aperture.

45 **[0039]** In another aspect, a liquid crystal display (LCD) device includes a first sub-LCD device including a first liquid crystal panel, a first backlight unit disposed under the first liquid crystal panel and including a first light guide plate and a first light emitting diode (LED) assembly at a side of the first light guide plate and a first main frame surrounding a side of the first backlight unit; and a second sub-LCD device including a second liquid crystal panel, a second backlight unit disposed under the second liquid crystal panel and including a second light guide plate and a second LED assembly at a side of the second light guide plate and a second main frame surrounding a side of the second backlight unit, wherein at least one of the first and second main frames includes a material having

a light-diffusion property.

[0040] The first and second light guide plates may be disposed between the first and second LED assemblies.

[0041] The first light guide plate and the second LED assembly may be disposed between the first LED assembly and the second light guide plate.

[0042] Each of the first and second backlight units may further include a reflective polarization film between the first LED assembly and the first light guide plate and between the second LED assembly and the second light guide plate.

[0043] Each of the first and second main frames may include a side surface, a first upper surface, which may correspond to each of the first and second LED assemblies and may be inclined with respect to the side surface, and a second upper surface at an opposite to each of the first and second LED assemblies.

[0044] The second upper surface may have an inclined shape with respect to the side surface, a vertical shape with respect to the side surface or a curvature shape in a cross-section.

[0045] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0046] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of the related art LCD device;

FIG. 2 is a schematically exploded perspective view of an LCD device according to the present invention; FIGs. 3A and 3B are schematic cross-sectional views of an LCD device according to a first embodiment of the present invention, respectively;

FIGs. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an LCD device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIGs. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an LCD device according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIGs. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an LCD device according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIGs. 7A and 7B are schematic plane view and perspective view showing an LCD device with an optical sheet in the present invention, respectively;

FIG. 8 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a backlight unit of the present invention;

FIGs. 9A and 9B are cross-sectional views of an LCD device according to fifth and sixth embodiments of

the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a schematic cross-sectional view taken along the line X-X in FIG. 9B; and

FIGs. 11A and 11b are schematic perspective views showing a main frame of an LCD device according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0047] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

[0048] FIG. 2 is a schematically exploded perspective view of an LCD device according to the present invention.

[0049] As shown in FIG. 2, an LCD device includes a liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410, a backlight unit 120, 220, 320 and 420, a main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 and a bottom frame 150, 250, 350 and 450.

[0050] The liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410 includes a first substrate 112, 212, 312 and 412, a second substrate 114, 214, 314 and 414 and a liquid crystal layer (not shown). The first substrate 112, 212, 312 and 412 and the second substrate 114, 214, 314 and 414 face each other, and the liquid crystal layer is interposed therebetween.

[0051] When the liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410 is an active matrix type, a gate line (not shown) and a data line (not shown) are formed on the first substrate 112, 212, 312 and 412. The gate and data lines cross each other to define a pixel region. A thin film transistor (TFT) (not shown) is formed at a crossing portion of the gate and data lines. A pixel electrode (not shown) is formed in each pixel region and connected to the TFT. The first substrate 112, 212, 312 and 412 may be referred to as an array substrate.

[0052] On the second substrate 114, 214, 314 and 414, a black matrix (not shown) having an opening, which corresponding to the pixel region, is formed. A color filter layer including red, green and blue sub-color filters is formed in the opening. A common electrode is formed on the color filter layer. The second substrate 114, 214, 314 and 414 may be referred to as a color filter substrate.

[0053] When the TFT is turned on by a scanning signal form a gate driving circuit, an image signal is applied to the pixel electrode. Then, the liquid crystal layer is driven by an electric field generated between the pixel and common electrodes. As a result, light transmissivity of the liquid crystal layer is controlled such that the LCD device can produce an image.

[0054] Although not shown, an orientation film for determining an initial arrangement of liquid crystal molecules is disposed between the first substrate 112, 212, 312 and 412 and the liquid crystal layer and between the second substrate 114, 214, 314 and 414 and the liquid crystal layer. In addition, a seal pattern preventing leakage of liquid crystal molecules is formed along an edge of one of the first substrate 112, 212, 312 and 412 and

the second substrate 114, 214, 314 and 414, and first and second polarization plates may be formed at an outer side of the first substrate 112, 212, 312 and 412 and the second substrate 114, 214, 314 and 414, respectively.

[0055] The backlight unit 120, 220, 320 and 420 for providing light onto the liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410 is disposed under the liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410. The backlight unit 120, 220, 320 and 420 includes a light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421, a reflective sheet 125, 225, 325 and 425 and an LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429.

[0056] The light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421 is disposed under the liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410, and the reflective sheet 125, 225, 325 and 425 is disposed under the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421.

[0057] The LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429 is disposed at a side of the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421 to provide light toward the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421.

[0058] An optical sheet 123, 223, 323 and 423 is disposed over the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421. Namely, the optical sheet 123, 223, 323 and 423 is disposed between the liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410 and the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421. For example, the optical sheet 123, 223, 323 and 423 may include a diffusion sheet and a light-concentration sheet.

[0059] The light from the LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429 is incident to the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421 and diffused within the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421. The light is processed into a plane light source by the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421, and thereby providing into the liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410.

[0060] The light is reflected by the reflective sheet 123, 223, 323 and 423 under the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421 such that the optical efficiency is improved.

[0061] The LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429 at a side of the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421 includes an LED PCB 127, 227, 327 and 427 and an LED 128, 228, 328 and 428 arranged on the LED PCB 127, 227, 327 and 427. Namely, the backlight unit 120, 220, 320 and 420 may be referred to as an edge type backlight unit.

[0062] The main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 surrounds a side of the backlight unit 120, 220, 320 and 420 and covers an upper side of the LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429 and front edges of the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421. In addition, the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 supports bottom edges of the liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410. The bottom frame 150, 250, 350 and 450 covers a bottom of the backlight unit 120, 220, 320 and 420 and combined with the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430.

[0063] The main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 is formed of a material having a light-diffusion property. For example, the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 may include a base, which is formed of polycarbonate or polystyrene,

and a bead to have the light-diffusion property. Alternatively, a diffusion pattern may be formed on at least one surface of the base with or without the bead.

[0064] Since the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 having the light-diffusion property covers the upper side of the LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429 and the front edges of the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421, the light passing through an edge of a light-incident portion of the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421, which is adjacent to the LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429, is diffused by the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430.

[0065] In addition, since an end of the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 is inclined toward the LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429 and the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421, the diffused light by the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 is provided toward the liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410. Accordingly, the LCD device has an image-display region being substantially the same as a plane area of an outer dimension of the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430.

[0066] Namely, in the related art LCD device, since the main frame is formed of an opaque material, which does not have the light-diffusion property, and covers the front edges of the light guide plate, an end of the image-display region is an end of an opening in the main frame. In addition, the problems of brightness line defects and hot spots are generated because of light leakage at the end of the main frame, the light-shield element is required such that the image-display region is further reduced.

[0067] However, in the present invention, the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 is formed of a material having a light-diffusion property, and an end of the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 is inclined toward the LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429 and the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421 to cover the upper side of the LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429 and the front edges of the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421. As a result, the light from the LED assembly 129, 229, 329 and 429 and the edge of the light guide plate 121, 221, 321 and 421 is diffused by the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 and provided into the liquid crystal panel 110, 210, 310 and 410. In addition, the LCD device has an image-display region being substantially the same as a plane area of an outer dimension of the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430. A light transparency of the main frame 130, 230, 330 and 430 is about 40-70%.

[0068] Namely, the LCD device having a minimized bezel and a maximized image-display region is provided.

[0069] FIGs. 3A and 3B are schematic cross-sectional views of an LCD device according to a first embodiment of the present invention, respectively.

[0070] As shown in FIG. 3A, an LCD device includes a liquid crystal panel 110, a backlight unit 120, a main frame 130 and a bottom frame 150.

[0071] The liquid crystal panel 110 includes a first substrate 112, a second substrate 114 and a liquid crystal layer (not shown). The first substrate 112 and the second substrate 114 face each other, and the liquid crystal layer

is interposed therebetween. The liquid crystal panel 110 has a plane area being substantially the same as a plane area of an outer dimension of the main frame 130.

[0072] The backlight unit 120 is disposed under the liquid crystal panel 110 and provides light onto the liquid crystal panel 110. The LCD device displays images using the light and a transmittance difference resulting from an operation of the liquid crystal layer.

[0073] The backlight unit 120 includes a light guide plate 121, a reflective sheet 125 and an LED assembly 129.

[0074] The light guide plate 121 is disposed under the liquid crystal panel 110, and the reflective sheet 125 is disposed under the light guide plate 121.

[0075] The LED assembly 129 is disposed at a side of the light guide plate 121 to provide light toward the light guide plate 121.

[0076] An optical sheet 123 is disposed over the light guide plate 121. Namely, the optical sheet 123 is disposed between the liquid crystal panel 110 and the light guide plate 121. For example, the optical sheet 123 may include a diffusion sheet and a light-concentration sheet.

[0077] The light from the LED assembly 129 is incident to the light guide plate 121 and diffused within the light guide plate 121. The light is processed into a plane light source by the light guide plate 121, and thereby providing into the liquid crystal panel 110.

[0078] The light is reflected by the reflective sheet 123 under the light guide plate 121 such that the optical efficiency is improved.

[0079] The LED assembly 129 at a side of the light guide plate 121 includes an LED PCB 127 and an LED 128 arranged on the LED PCB 127.

[0080] The bottom frame 150 includes a bottom surface and four side surface extending from the bottom surface. The LED assembly 129 is attached to one of the four side surface of the bottom frame 150.

[0081] The main frame 130 includes a first portion 132, which is perpendicular to the liquid crystal panel 110, a second portion 134, which is inclined toward the light guide plate 121, and a third portion 136 connecting the first and second portions 132 and 134 and being parallel to the liquid crystal panel 110.

[0082] Namely, the first portion 132 of the main frame 130 surrounds the side of the backlight unit 120, and the second portion 134 of the main frame 130 covers the front edge of the light guide plate 121. In addition, the third portion 136 of the main frame 130 covers the upper side of the LED assembly 129. Moreover, the liquid crystal panel 110 is supported by an end of the first portion 132 of the main frame 130 and the third portion 136 of the main frame 130, and the first portion 132 of the main frame 130 is combined with the bottom frame 150 covering the bottom of the backlight unit 120.

[0083] As mentioned above, since the main frame 130 having the light-diffusion property covers the upper side of the LED assembly 129 and the front edges of the light guide plate 121, the light passing through an edge of a

light-incident portion of the light guide plate 121, which is adjacent to the LED assembly 129, is diffused by the main frame 130.

[0084] In this instance, each of the second and third portions 134 and 136 of the main frame 130 is formed of a material having the light-diffusion property. However, the material of the first portion 132 of the main frame 130 is not limited thereto. The first portion 132 of the main frame 130 may be formed of a material having the light-diffusion property. Alternatively, the first portion 132 of the main frame 130 may be formed of an opaque mold material.

[0085] On the other hand, even if the main frame has the light-diffusion property, there is limitation in the light diffusion by the main frame when the main frame includes a vertical portion and a horizontal portion without an inclined portion.

[0086] Namely, since the main frame 130 of the present invention includes the second portion 134, which is inclined toward the light guide plate 121, the light, which is incident to an end of the second portion 134 is diffused to an edge of the LCD device via the second portion 134. However, when the main frame includes the vertical portion and the horizontal portion without the inclined portion, the light, which is incident to an end of the horizontal portion from an end of the light guide plate, is diffused only along a vertical direction. Accordingly, only a portion of the main frame can serve as an image-display region.

[0087] In the present invention, since the light is diffused to the edge of the LCD device by the main frame 130 including the second portion 134, which is inclined toward the light guide plate 121, the LCD device has an image-display region being substantially the same as a plane area of an outer dimension of the main frame 130.

[0088] In other words, in the related art LCD device, a region, where the LED assembly and the main frame are positioned, can not serve as the image-display region such that a width of the bezel is increased. However, in the LCD device according to the present invention, a region, where the LED assembly and the main frame are positioned, serves as the image-display region such that an area of the image-display region is maximized and a width of the bezel is minimized.

[0089] In FIG. 3A, the main frame 130 includes the base, which is formed of polycarbonate or polystyrene, and the bead to have the light-diffusion property. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 3B, by forming a diffusion pattern 138 at a bottom surface of the second and third portions 134 and 136 of the main frame 130, the main frame 130 may have the light-diffusion property. For example, the diffuse pattern 138 may have one of a triangle shape, a half-circle shape, an oval shape and a trapezoid shape.

[0090] When the main frame 130 includes the first portion 132 and the second portion 134, which is directly extended from the first portion 132, without the third portion 136, the diffusion pattern 138 may be formed at only the second portion 134.

[0091] Namely, the diffusion pattern 138 is not formed

at the first portion 132. If the first portion 132 includes the diffusion pattern 138, a gap may be generated at a contact portion between the first portion 132 of the main frame 130 and the bottom frame 150 such that an influx problem of particles from an outer side to the backlight unit 120.

[0092] FIGs. 3A and 3B respectively show the main frame 130 including the first to third portions 132, 134 and 136. However, the shape of the main frame 130 is not limited thereto.

[0093] Referring to FIG. 4, which is a schematic cross-sectional view of an LCD device according to a second embodiment of the present invention, the main frame 230 includes a first portion 232 being perpendicular to the liquid crystal panel 210 and a second portion 234 extending from the first portion 232 to be inclined toward the light guide plate 221.

[0094] Namely, in comparison to the main frame in FIG. 3A, the second portion 234 of the main frame 230 is directly extended from the first portion 232 without the third portion 136 (of FIG. 3A).

[0095] In the LCD device in FIG. 4, the first portion 232 of the main frame 230 surrounds the side of the backlight unit 220, and the second portion 234 of the main frame 130 covers the upper side of the LED assembly 229 and the front edge of the light guide plate 221. In addition, the liquid crystal panel 210 is supported by an end of the first portion 232 of the main frame 230.

[0096] As mentioned above, the light passing through an edge of a light-incident portion of the light guide plate 221, which is adjacent to the LED assembly 229, is diffused by the second portion 234, which is inclined toward the light guide plate 221, of the main frame 130 such that an entire of a plane area of the main frame 130 serves as the image-display region.

[0097] Referring to FIG. 5, which is a schematic cross-sectional view of an LCD device according to a third embodiment of the present invention, the main frame 330 includes a first portion 332, which includes a first vertical portion 332a and a second vertical portion 332b, a second portion 334 extending downward direction with respect to the first portion 332 and a third portion 336 connecting the first and second portions 332 and 334 and being parallel to the liquid crystal panel 310.

[0098] In this instance, the first vertical portion 332a surrounds the side of the backlight unit 320, and a side of the liquid crystal panel 310 is supported by the second vertical portion 332b.

[0099] In addition, an optical sheet 323 may be disposed between the liquid crystal panel 310 and the third portion 336 of the main frame 330.

[0100] In the LCD device in FIG. 5, since the second vertical portion 332b surrounds the side of the liquid crystal panel 310, unnecessary motions of the liquid crystal panel 310 is prevented and the liquid crystal panel 310 is stably installed.

[0101] The first portion 332 including the first vertical portion 332a and the second vertical portion 332b is ap-

plied to the main frame shown in FIG. 4.

[0102] On the other hand, referring to FIG. 6, which is a schematic cross-sectional view of an LCD device according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention, the LED PCB 427 of the LED assembly 429 is attached on the first portion 432 of the main frame 430, and a side surface of the bottom frame 450 is combined with the first portion 432 of the main frame 430 from an outer side direction.

[0103] FIGs. 2 to 6 show the LCD device without a top frame. However, the LCD device may include the top frame covering front edges of the liquid crystal panel and being combined with the main frame and/or the bottom frame. In this instance, a top portion, which covers the front edges of the liquid crystal panel, has a width being equal to or smaller than the first portion of the main frame such that the image-display region is not reduced by the top frame.

[0104] As mentioned above, in the LCD device of the present invention, the main frame includes an inclined portion and is formed of a material having the light-diffusion property such that the light from the LED assembly and passing through an edge of the light guide plate is diffused by the main frame toward the outside. Accordingly, the LCD device of the present invention has the image-display region being substantially the same as the plane area of an outer dimension of the main frame. Namely, the LCD device has the minimized bezel and the maximized display region without the problems of brightness line defects and the hot spots.

[0105] In the above LCD device, unnecessary motions of the optical sheet may be generated. Namely, the related art LCD device may include an element for fixing the optical sheet. However, when an element for fixing the optical sheet is formed at the main frame, which is formed of a material having the light-diffusion property, the image-display region is limited by the element for fixing the optical sheet. Hereinafter, new main frame being capable of fixing the optical sheet without limitation of the image-display region is introduced.

[0106] FIGs. 7A and 7B are schematic plane view and perspective view showing an LCD device with an optical sheet in the present invention, respectively.

[0107] As shown in FIGs. 7A and 7B, an optical clear (transparent) adhesive 560 having an island shape is formed at a point of an upper surface of the main frame 530, which is formed of a material having the light-diffusion property, and the optical sheet 523 is fixed by the optical clear adhesive 560. A light transparency of the main frame 530 can be about 40-70%. The optical clear adhesive 560 as an element for fixing the optical sheet 523 does not limit the image-display region of the LCD device.

[0108] In addition, since the optical sheet 523 is fixed in a point adhesion by the optical clear adhesive 560 of the island shape, generation of thermal deformation wrinkles is prevented.

[0109] Namely, when the optical clear adhesive is

formed on an entire of the upper surface of the main frame and the optical sheet is attached, the optical sheet may be wrinkled because of thermal expansion. However, in the present invention, since the optical sheet 523 is fixed in a point adhesion by the optical clear adhesive 560 of the island shape, the above problem is prevented.

[0110] On the other hand, with the point adhesion, the optical sheet may be sagged when the LCD device is used as a standing type. To prevent the problem, a first main frame rib 537 is formed at one side of an upper surface of the main frame 530, and a second main frame rib 538 is formed at another side of the upper surface of the main frame 530. The first and second main frame ribs 537 and 538 are formed at adjacent sides to form an aperture 539 at their crossing portion.

[0111] The optical sheet 523, which is attached in a point adhesion onto the main frame 530, includes a protrusion 523a at least one corner, and the protrusion 523a is inserted into the aperture 539. As a result, the sagging problem of the optical sheet 523 is prevented.

[0112] Hereinafter, thin profile and large size LCD device using the light-diffusion main frame is introduced.

[0113] In the related art LCD device, polarizing plates are required at upper and lower sides of the liquid crystal panel. In the large size LCD device, production costs and a thickness of the LCD device are increased because of the polarization plates.

[0114] In the present invention, the LCD device includes a reflective polarization film instead of the polarization plate at a lower side of the liquid crystal panel to provide the LCD device with lowered production costs and a thin profile.

[0115] Referring to FIG. 8, which is a schematic cross-sectional view of a backlight unit including a reflective polarization film, the reflective polarization film 670 is positioned between the LED assembly 629 as a light source and the light guide plate 621 such that the light from the backlight unit has a polarization property.

[0116] Namely, the light from the LED assembly 629 is processed into a polarized light by the reflective polarization film 670, which having a transmission axis along one direction, and provided to the light guide plate 621. The polarized light is processed in the light guide plate 621 and provided to the liquid crystal panel.

[0117] In addition, the light, which does not pass the transmission axis of the reflective polarization film 670, is reflected and re-incident onto the reflective polarization film 670. As a result, optical efficiency is increased.

[0118] With the reflective polarization film 670, since the light from the LED assembly 629, which is processed into the polarized light by the reflective polarization film 670, is provided to the liquid crystal panel through the light guide plate 621, a lower polarization plate in the related art LCD device is omitted. Accordingly, increase of the production costs and the thickness of the LCD device by the polarization plate is prevented.

[0119] On the other hand, there is limitation in using the reflective polarization film with the large size LCD

device.

[0120] Namely, a polarization property of the polarized light by the reflective polarization film is damaged (broken) at opposite end of the light guide plate in the large size LCD device. As a result, the light having undesired polarization property, by which optical efficiency is decreased, is provided to the liquid crystal panel such that image displaying quality is decreased.

[0121] To overcome these problems, new LCD device is introduced with reference to FIGs. 9A, 9B, 10, 11A and 11B.

[0122] FIGs. 9A and 9B are cross-sectional views of an LCD device according to fifth and sixth embodiments of the present invention, and FIG. 10 is a schematic cross-sectional view taken along the line X-X in FIG. 9B. FIGs. 11A and 11b are schematic perspective views showing a main frame of an LCD device according to the present invention.

[0123] As shown in FIGs. 9A and 9B, the LCD device of the present invention includes a plurality of sub-LCD devices, i.e., first to fourth sub-LCD devices SLCD1, SLCD2, SLCD3 and SLCD4. The first to fourth sub-LCD devices SLCD1, SLCD2, SLCD3 and SLCD4 are arranged in a 2*2 matrix shape to form one large size LCD device. FIGs. 9A and 9B shows four sub-LCD devices SLCD1, SLCD2, SLCD3 and SLCD4. However, it is not limited thereto. For example, two sub-LCD devices may be arranged or nine sub-LCD devices may be arranged in a 3*3 matrix shape.

[0124] Each of the first to fourth sub-LCD devices SLCD1, SLCD2, SLCD3 and SLCD4 includes a liquid crystal panel (not shown), a backlight unit 720 (of FIG. 10) under the liquid crystal panel, a main frame 730 and a bottom frame 750.

[0125] The main frame 730 includes a material having a light-diffusion property such that an image-display region of each of the first to fourth sub-LCD devices SLCD1, SLCD2,

[0126] SLCD3 and SLCD4 is increased. A light transparency of the main frame 730 is about 40-70%.

[0127] The backlight unit 720 includes a light guide plate 721, an LED assembly 729 as a light source at a side of the light guide plate 721, a reflective polarization film 770 positioned between the light guide plate 721 and the LED assembly 729, and a reflective sheet 725 (of FIG. 10) under the light guide plate 721. The reflective sheet 725 reflects the light from a bottom surface of the light guide plate 721 such that the optical efficiency is increase. The reflective sheet 725 may be omitted.

[0128] Referring to FIG. 9A, the LED assembly 729 of the first sub-LCD device SLCD1 is disposed at a side of the light guide plate 721 of the first sub-LCD device SLCD1, and the LED assembly 729 of the second sub-LCD device SLCD2 is disposed between the light guide plate 721 of the first sub-LCD device SLCD1 and the light guide plate 721 of the second sub-LCD device SLCD2. Namely, the light guide plate 721 of the first sub-LCD device SLCD1 and the LED assembly 729 of the second

sub-LCD device SLCD2 are disposed between the LED assembly 729 of the first sub-LCD device SLCD1 and the light guide plate 721 of the second sub-LCD device SLCD2.

[0129] On the other hand, referring to FIG. 9B, the light guide plates 721 of each of the first and second sub-LCD devices SLCD1 and SLCD2 are disposed between the LED assemblies 729 of each of the first and second sub-LCD devices SLCD1 and SLCD2. Namely, the light guide plates 721 of each of the first and second sub-LCD devices SLCD1 and SLCD2 are arranged to be adjacent to each other.

[0130] In the LCD device in FIGs. 9A and 9B, the light from the LED assemblies 729 of each of the first to fourth sub-LCD devices SLCD1, SLCD2, SLCD3 and SLCD4 is processed into a polarized light by the reflective polarization film 770 and provided to the liquid crystal panel after traveling the light guide plate 721, which has a length (width) being half of a total length (width) of the LCD device.

[0131] The light guide plate in the large size LCD device has a enlarged length. Accordingly, as mentioned above, the polarization property is damaged for traveling the light guide plate. However, since the light guide plate in the present invention has the length smaller than the LCD device, the above problem is prevented.

[0132] On the other hand, in the case of constituting the large size LCD device by arranging a plurality of sub-LCD devices, a mura problem is generated at boundaries of the sub-LCD devices. Namely, since the main frame or the bottom frame, which surrounds an outer side of the sub-LCD device, is positioned at the boundaries of the sub-LCD devices, the boundaries of the sub-LCD devices become a non-display region such that non-uniformity in the displayed light is generated. As a result, the mura problem is generated at the boundaries of the sub-LCD devices.

[0133] However, since the main frame 730 in the present invention is formed of the material having the light-diffusion property, the boundaries of the sub-LCD devices serve as an image-display region. Accordingly, the above mura problem is prevented.

[0134] Referring to FIG. 10, in each of the first and second sub-LCD devices SLCD1 and SLCD2, the backlight unit 720 is disposed under the liquid crystal panel (not shown), and the optical sheet 723 is disposed between the liquid crystal panel and the light guide plate 721. A side of the backlight unit 720 is surrounded by the main frame 730, and a bottom of the backlight unit 720 is covered with the bottom frame 750.

[0135] FIG. 10 shows that two bottom frames 750 respectively cover the first and second sub-LCD devices SLCD1 and SLCD2. However, one bottom frame covers all sub-LCD devices with two main frames 730.

[0136] The backlight unit 720 includes the light guide plate 721, the LED assembly 729 at a side of the light guide plate 721. To increase optical efficiency, the backlight unit 720 may include the reflective sheet 725 under

the light guide plate 721. To provide a polarized light, the backlight unit 720 may include the reflective polarization film 770 between the LED assembly 729 and the light guide plate 721.

[0137] The main frame 730 includes the material having the light-diffusion property. The main frame 730 includes a vertical side surface 732 being perpendicular to the liquid crystal panel, a first upper surface 734, which covers the LED assembly 729 and is inclined toward the light guide plate 721, and a second upper surface 738 covering an edge of a side, which is opposite to the LED assembly 729, of the light guide plate 721. Although not shown, the main frame 730 has two other sides having substantially the same shape as the second upper surface 738.

[0138] Accordingly, the light from the LED assembly 729 is diffused by the first upper surface 734 such that the image-display region is extended into a portion of the LED assembly 729 and edges of the main frame 730. In addition, due to the second upper surface 738, the mura problem at the boundaries of the adjacent sub-LCD devices SLCD1 and SLCD2 is prevented.

[0139] FIG. 10 shows the second upper surface 738 is parallel to the light guide plate 721. Alternatively, the second upper surface 738 may be inclined toward the light guide plate 721 as the first upper surface 734.

[0140] The second upper surface 738 may be inclined with respect to the vertical side surface 732 and have a curvature. For example, the second upper surface 738 may include a horizontal portion and an inclined portion as shown in FIG. 11A. The second upper surface 738 may have a cross-section of a half-circle shape as shown in FIG. 11B.

[0141] The shapes of the second upper surface 738 in FIGs. 11A and 11B are benefit to diffuse the light. However, since the light is relatively weak at an opposite side of the LED assembly 729, the main frame 730 having the light-diffusion property may be enough to prevent the mura problem. Accordingly, there is no limited for the shape of the second upper surface 738.

[0142] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a liquid crystal panel (110, 210, 310, 410);
a backlight unit (120, 220, 320, 420) disposed under the liquid crystal panel (110, 210, 310, 410) and including a light guide plate (121, 221, 321, 421) and a light emitting diode, LED, as-

- sembly at a side of the light guide plate (121, 221, 321, 421) ;
and a main frame (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) including a first portion (132, 232, 332, 432, 732) at surrounding a side of the said backlight unit (120, 220, 320, 420, 720); **characterized in that** the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) includes a second portion (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) which covers the upper side of the LED assembly (129, 229, 329, 429, 729) and front edges of the light guide plate, the second portion (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) having a 40-70 % transparency and including a material having a light-diffusion property.
2. The device according to claim 1, wherein the first portion (132; 232; 332; 432; 732) perpendicular to the liquid crystal panel (110, 210, 310, 410) and the second portion (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) is inclined toward the light guide plate (121, 221, 321, 421).
 3. The device according to claim 2, wherein the second portion (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) extends from an end of the first portion (132; 232; 332; 432; 732).
 4. The device according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) further includes a third portion (136; 336) horizontally extending from an end of the first portion (132; 232; 332; 432; 732) and connecting the first portion (132; 232; 332; 432; 732) and second portion (134; 234; 334; 434; 734).
 5. The device according to anyone of claims 2 to 4, wherein the first portion (132; 232; 332; 432; 732) includes a first vertical portion (332a) surrounding the backlight unit (120, 220, 320, 420) and a second vertical portion (332b) surrounding a side of the liquid crystal panel (110, 210, 310, 410).
 6. The device according to claim 5, further comprising an optical sheet (123, 223, 323, 423) between the liquid crystal panel (110, 210, 310, 410) and the light guide plate (121, 221, 321, 421), and a side of the optical sheet (123, 223, 323, 423) is surrounded by the second vertical portion (332b).
 7. The device according to anyone of claims 2 to 6, wherein a diffusion pattern (138) is formed at a bottom surface of the second portion (134; 234; 334; 434; 734).
 8. The device according to anyone of the preceding claims, wherein a plane area of the liquid crystal panel (110, 210, 310, 410) is equal to a plane area defined by an outer dimension of the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430).
 9. The device according to anyone of the preceding claims, further comprising a bottom frame (150, 250, 350, 450) including a bottom surface covering a bottom of the backlight unit (120, 220, 320, 420) and four side surfaces extending from the bottom surface.
 10. The device according to claim 9, wherein the LED assembly is attached to one of the four side surfaces of the bottom frame (150, 250, 350, 450), and the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430) is combined with the bottom frame (150, 250, 350, 450), said four side surfaces being located inside the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430), and/or wherein the LED assembly is attached to the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430), and the four side surfaces of the bottom frame (150, 250, 350, 450) are combined with the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430), said four side surfaces being located outside the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430).
 11. The device according to anyone of the preceding claims, further comprising an optical sheet (123, 223, 323, 423) between the liquid crystal panel (110, 210, 310, 410) and the light guide plate (121, 221, 321, 421), wherein the optical sheet (123, 223, 323, 423) is fixed on the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430) in a point adhesion using an optical clear adhesive (560).
 12. The device according to claim 11, wherein first and second main frame ribs (537, 538) are formed at two upper surfaces of adjacent sides of the main frame (130, 230, 330, 430), and an aperture (539) is formed at adjacent portions of the first and second main frame ribs (537, 538), and wherein the optical sheet (123, 223, 323, 423) includes a protrusion (523a) at a corner, and the protrusion (523a) is inserted into the aperture (539).
 13. A large size liquid crystal display (LCD) device wherein a first and a second liquid crystal display device (SLCD1, SLCD2, SLCD3, SLCD4) according to claim 1 are arranged adjacent to each other.
 14. The device according to claim 13, wherein the light guide plates of the first and second liquid crystal display devices are disposed between the LED assemblies of the first and second liquid crystal display devices, or wherein the light guide plate of the first liquid crystal display device and the LED assembly of the second liquid crystal display device are disposed between the LED assembly of the first liquid crystal display device and the light guide plate of the second liquid crystal display device.
 15. The device according to anyone of claims 13 or 14, wherein each of the main frames of the first and second liquid crystal display devices includes a fourth

portion (738) covering an edge of a side of the respective light guide plate (721), said edge is opposite to the respective LED assembly (729), wherein said fourth portion (738) has an inclined shape with respect to the respective first portion and a shape perpendicular to the respective first portion or has a curved shape in a cross section; and wherein the second portion of each of the main frame of first and second liquid crystal display devices is inclined with respect to its respective first portion.

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristall-Anzeigevorrichtung, die umfasst:

eine Flüssigkristalltafel (110, 210, 310, 410);
eine Hintergrundbeleuchtungseinheit (120, 220, 320, 420), die unter der Flüssigkristalltafel (110, 210, 310, 410) angeordnet ist und eine Lichtleiterplatte (121, 221, 321, 421) und eine Leuchtdiodenanordnung, LED-Anordnung, auf einer Seite der Lichtleiterplatte (121, 221, 321, 421) enthält;
und einen Hauptrahmen (130, 230, 330, 430, 730), der einen ersten Abschnitt (132, 232, 332, 432, 732) enthält, der eine Seite der Hintergrundbeleuchtungseinheit (120, 220, 320, 420) umgibt; **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Hauptrahmen (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) einen zweiten Abschnitt (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) umfasst, der die Oberseite der LED-Anordnung (129, 229, 329, 429, 729) und Vorderkanten der Lichtleiterplatte abdeckt, wobei der zweite Abschnitt (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) eine Lichtdurchlässigkeit von 40-70 % besitzt und ein Material enthält, das eine Lichtstreuungseigenschaft hat.

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der erste Abschnitt (132, 232, 332, 432, 732) senkrecht zu der Flüssigkristalltafel (110, 210, 310, 410) ist und der zweite Abschnitt (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) zu der Lichtleiterplatte (121, 221, 321, 421) geneigt ist.

3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei sich der zweite Abschnitt (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) von einem Ende des ersten Abschnitts (132, 232, 332, 432, 732) erstreckt.

4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, wobei der Hauptrahmen (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) ferner einen dritten Abschnitt (136; 336) enthält, der sich von einem Ende des ersten Abschnitts (132, 232, 332, 432, 732) horizontal erstreckt und den ersten Abschnitt (132, 232, 332, 432, 732) und den zweiten Abschnitt (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) verbindet.

5. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 4, wobei der erste Abschnitt (132, 232, 332, 432, 732) einen ersten vertikalen Abschnitt (332a), der die Hintergrundbeleuchtungseinheit (120, 220, 320, 420) umgibt, und einen zweiten vertikalen Abschnitt (332b), der eine Seite der Flüssigkristalltafel (110, 210, 310, 410) umgibt, umfasst.

6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, die ferner eine optische Lage (123, 223, 323, 423) zwischen der Flüssigkristalltafel (110, 210, 310, 410) und der Lichtleiterplatte (121, 221, 321, 421) umfasst, wobei eine Seite der optischen Lage (123, 223, 323, 423) von dem zweiten vertikalen Abschnitt (332b) umgeben ist.

7. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 6, wobei auf einer unteren Oberfläche des zweiten Abschnitts (134; 234; 334; 434; 734) ein Lichtstreuungsmuster (138) gebildet ist.

8. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei ein ebener Bereich der Flüssigkristalltafel (110, 210, 310, 410) gleich einem ebenen Bereich ist, der durch eine äußere Abmessung des Hauptrahmens (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) definiert ist.

9. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, die ferner einen unteren Rahmen (150, 250, 350, 450) umfasst, der eine untere Oberfläche, die eine Unterseite der Hintergrundbeleuchtungseinheit (120, 220, 320, 420) abdeckt, und vier seitliche Oberflächen, die sich von der unteren Oberfläche erstrecken, aufweist.

10. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 9, wobei die LED-Anordnung an einer der vier seitlichen Oberflächen des unteren Rahmens (150, 250, 350, 450) befestigt ist und der Hauptrahmen (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) mit dem unteren Rahmen (150, 250, 350, 450) kombiniert ist, wobei sich die vier seitlichen Oberflächen innerhalb des Hauptrahmens (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) befinden, und/oder wobei die LED-Anordnung an dem Hauptrahmen (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) befestigt ist und die vier seitlichen Oberflächen des unteren Rahmens (150, 250, 350, 450) mit dem Hauptrahmen (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) kombiniert sind, wobei sich die vier seitlichen Oberflächen außerhalb des Hauptrahmens (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) befinden.

11. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, die ferner eine optische Lage (123, 223, 323, 423) zwischen der Flüssigkristalltafel (110, 210, 310, 410) und der Lichtleiterplatte (121, 221, 321, 421) umfasst, wobei die optische Lage (123, 223, 323, 423) an dem Hauptrahmen (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) in einer Punktklebung unter Verwendung eines

optisch klaren Klebstoffs (560) befestigt ist.

12. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, wobei ein erster und ein zweiter Hauptrahmen-Steg (537, 538) an zwei oberen Oberflächen benachbarter Seiten des Hauptrahmens (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) ausgebildet sind und an benachbarten Abschnitten des ersten und des zweiten Hauptrahmen-Stegs (537, 538) eine Öffnung (539) ausgebildet ist, und wobei die optische Lage (123, 223, 323, 423) an einer Ecke einen Vorsprung (523) besitzt und der Vorsprung (523a) in die Öffnung (539) eingesetzt ist. 5 10
13. Flüssigkristall-Anzeigevorrichtung (LCD-Vorrichtung) mit großen Abmessungen, wobei eine erste und eine zweite Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung (LCD1, LCD2, LCD3, LCD4) nach Anspruch 1 einander benachbart angeordnet sind. 15
14. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 13, wobei die Lichtleiterplatten der ersten und der zweiten Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtungen zwischen den LED-Anordnungen der ersten und der zweiten Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung angeordnet sind oder wobei die Lichtleiterplatte der ersten Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung und die LED-Anordnung der zweiten Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung zwischen der LED-Anordnung der ersten Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung und der Lichtleiterplatte der zweiten Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung angeordnet sind. 20 25 30
15. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 13 oder 14, wobei jeder der Hauptrahmen der ersten und der zweiten Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtungen einen vierten Abschnitt (738) umfasst, der eine Kante einer Seite der jeweiligen Lichtleiterplatte (721) abdeckt, wobei sich die Kante gegenüber der jeweiligen LED-Anordnung (729) befindet, wobei der vierte Abschnitt (738) eine in Bezug auf den jeweiligen ersten Abschnitt geneigte Form und eine Form senkrecht zu dem jeweiligen ersten Abschnitt besitzt oder im Querschnitt eine gekrümmte Form besitzt; und wobei der zweite Abschnitt jedes Hauptrahmens der ersten und der zweiten Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung in Bezug auf ihren jeweiligen ersten Abschnitt geneigt ist. 35 40 45

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides, comprenant : 50
 - un panneau à cristaux liquides (110, 210, 310, 410) ;
 - une unité de rétroéclairage (120, 220, 320, 420) disposée sous le panneau à cristaux liquides (110, 210, 310, 410) et incluant une plaque de

guidage de lumière (121, 221, 321, 421) et un ensemble de diode émettrice de lumière LED sur un côté de la plaque de guidage de lumière (121, 221, 321, 421) ;
 et un cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) incluant une première portion (132, 232, 332, 432, 732) entourant un côté de ladite unité de rétroéclairage (120, 220, 320, 420, 720) ; **caractérisé en ce que** le cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) inclut une seconde portion (134 ; 234 ; 334 ; 434 ; 734) qui recouvre le côté supérieur de l'ensemble LED (129, 229, 329, 429, 729) et des bords frontaux de la plaque de guidage de lumière, la seconde portion (134 ; 234 ; 334 ; 434 ; 734) ayant une transparence de 40-70 % et incluant un matériau ayant une propriété de diffusion de lumière.

2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première portion (132 ; 232 ; 332 ; 432 ; 732) perpendiculaire au panneau à cristaux liquides (110, 210, 310, 410) et la seconde portion (134 ; 234 ; 334 ; 434 ; 734) est inclinée vers la plaque de guidage de lumière (121, 221, 321, 421). 20
3. Dispositif selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la seconde portion (134 ; 234 ; 334 ; 434 ; 734) s'étend à partir d'une extrémité de la première portion (132 ; 232 ; 332 ; 432 ; 732). 25
4. Dispositif selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans lequel le cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430, 730) inclut en outre une troisième portion (136 ; 236) s'étendant horizontalement à partir d'une extrémité de la première portion (132 ; 232 ; 332 ; 432 ; 732) et raccordant la première portion (132 ; 232 ; 332 ; 432 ; 732) et la seconde portion (134 ; 234 ; 334 ; 434 ; 734). 30 35
5. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications 2 à 4, dans lequel la première portion (132 ; 232 ; 332 ; 432 ; 732) inclut une première portion verticale (332a) entourant l'unité de rétroéclairage (120, 220, 320, 420) et une seconde portion verticale (332b) entourant un côté du panneau à cristaux liquides (110, 210, 310, 410). 40 45
6. Dispositif selon la revendication 5, comprenant en outre un film optique (123, 223, 323, 423) entre le panneau à cristaux liquides (110, 210, 310, 410) et la plaque de guidage de lumière (121, 221, 321, 421) et un côté du film optique (123, 223, 323, 423) est entouré par la seconde portion verticale (332b). 50
7. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications 2 à 6, dans lequel un modèle de diffusion (138) est formée au niveau d'une surface de base de la seconde portion (134 ; 234 ; 334 ; 434 ; 734). 55

8. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel un périmètre de plan du panneau à cristaux liquides (110, 210, 310, 410) est égal à un périmètre de plan défini par une dimension extérieure du cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430). 5
9. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un cadre de base (150, 250, 350, 450) incluant une surface de base recouvrant une base de l'unité de rétroéclairage (120, 220, 320, 420) et quatre surfaces latérales s'étendant à partir de la surface de base. 10
10. Dispositif selon la revendication 9, dans lequel l'ensemble LED est fixé à une des quatre surfaces latérales du cadre de base (150, 250, 350, 450) et le cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430) est combiné avec le cadre de base (150, 250, 350, 450), lesdites quatre surfaces latérales étant situées à l'intérieur du cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430), et/ou dans lequel l'ensemble LED est fixé au cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430) et les quatre surfaces latérales du cadre de base (150, 250, 350, 450) sont combinés avec le cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430), lesdites quatre surfaces latérales étant situées à l'extérieur du cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430). 15 20 25
11. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un film optique (123, 223, 323, 423) entre le panneau à cristaux liquides (110, 210, 310, 410) et la plaque de guidage de lumière (121, 221, 321, 421), dans lequel le film optique (123, 223, 323, 423) qui est fixé sur le cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430) dans un point d'adhésion en utilisant un adhésif claire optique (560). 30 35
12. Dispositif selon la revendication 11, dans lequel une première et seconde nervure de cadre principal (537, 538) sont formées au niveau de deux surfaces supérieures des côtés adjacents du cadre principal (130, 230, 330, 430) et une ouverture (539) est formée au niveau des portions adjacentes de la première et la seconde nervure de cadre principal (537, 538) et dans lequel le film optique (123, 223, 323, 423) inclut une protubérance (523a) au niveau d'un coin, et la protubérance (523a) est insérée dans l'ouverture (539). 40 45
13. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides de grande taille (LCD), dans lequel un premier et un second dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides (SLCD1, SLCD2, SLCD3, SLCD4) selon la revendication 1 sont disposés à côté l'un de l'autre. 50
14. Dispositif selon la revendication 13, dans lequel les plaques de guidage de lumière du premier et du second dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides sont disposés entre les ensembles LED du premier et du second dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides ou dans lequel la plaque de guidage de lumière du premier dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides et l'ensemble LED du second dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides sont disposés entre l'ensemble LED du premier dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides et la plaque de guidage de lumière du second dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides. 55
15. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications 13 ou 14, dans lequel chacun des cadres principaux du premier et du second dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides inclut une quatrième portion (738) recouvrant un bord d'un côté de la plaque de guidage de lumière respective (721), ledit bord est opposé à l'ensemble LED respectif (729), dans lequel ladite quatrième portion (738) a une forme inclinée par rapport à la première portion respective et une forme perpendiculaire à la première portion respective ou a une forme incurvée en coupe transversale ; et dans lequel la seconde portion de chacun des cadres principaux du premier et du second dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides est inclinée par rapport à sa première portion respective.

FIG. 1
RELATED ART

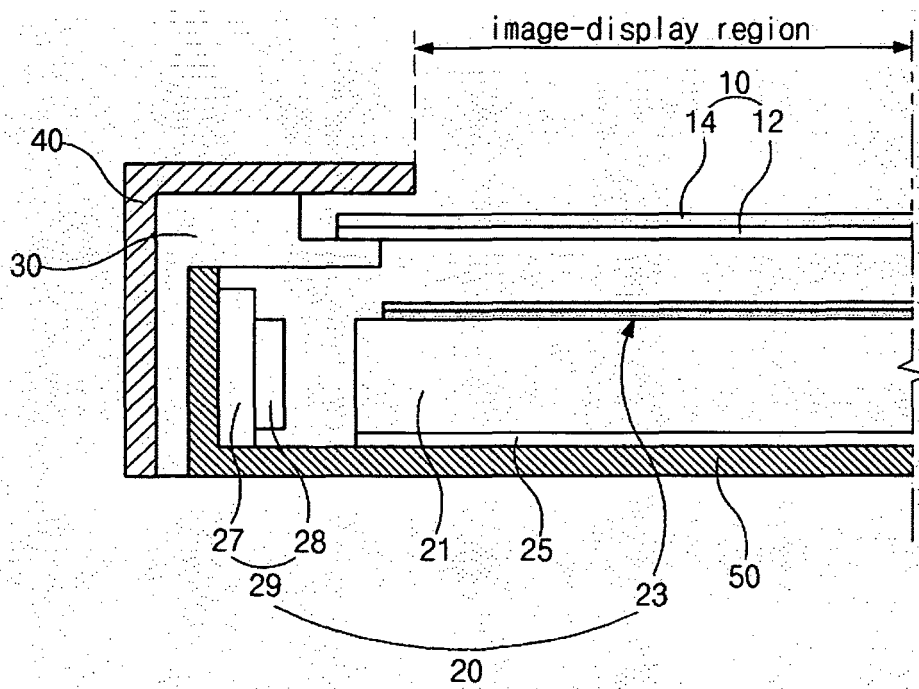


FIG. 2

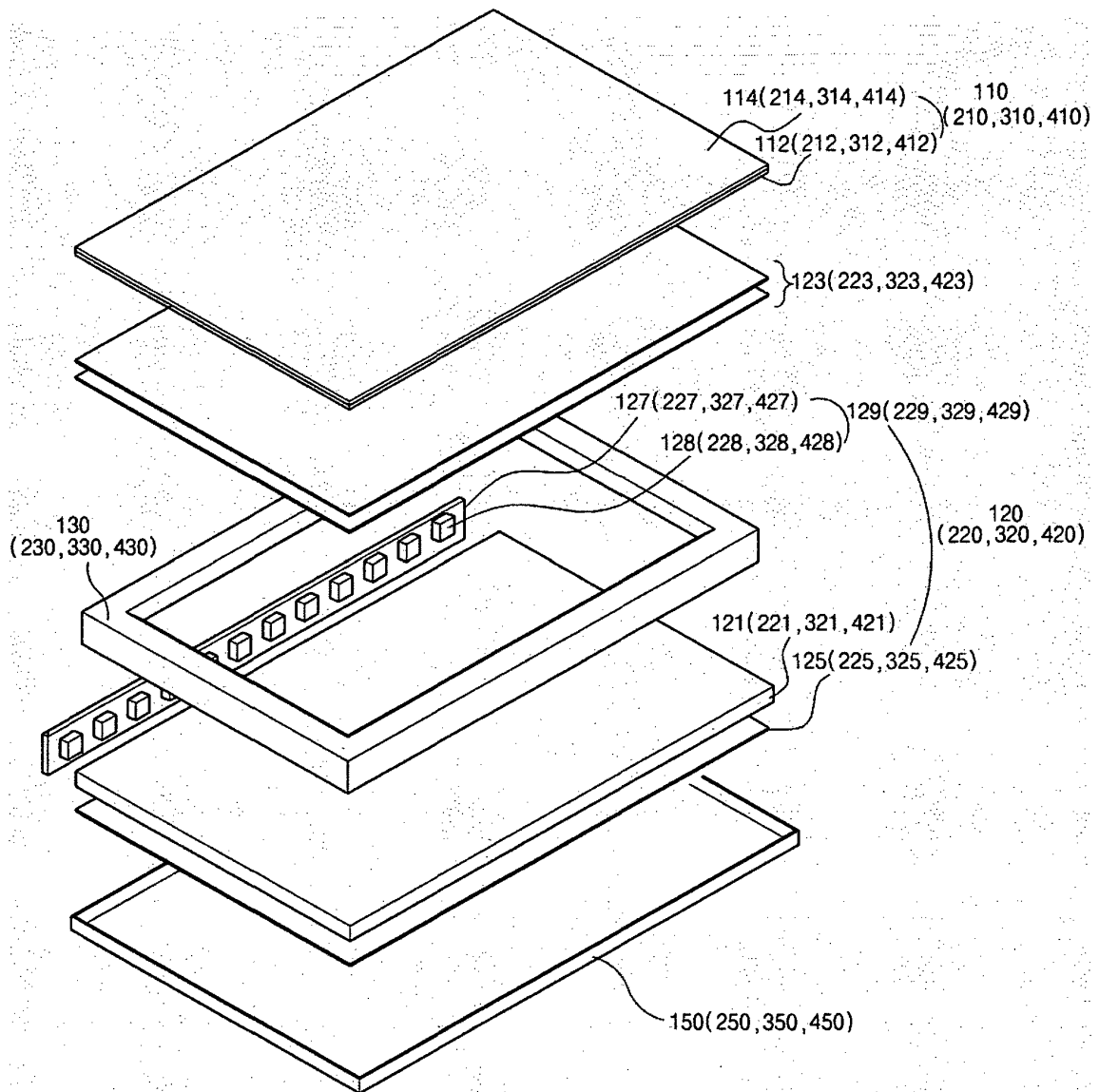


FIG 3A

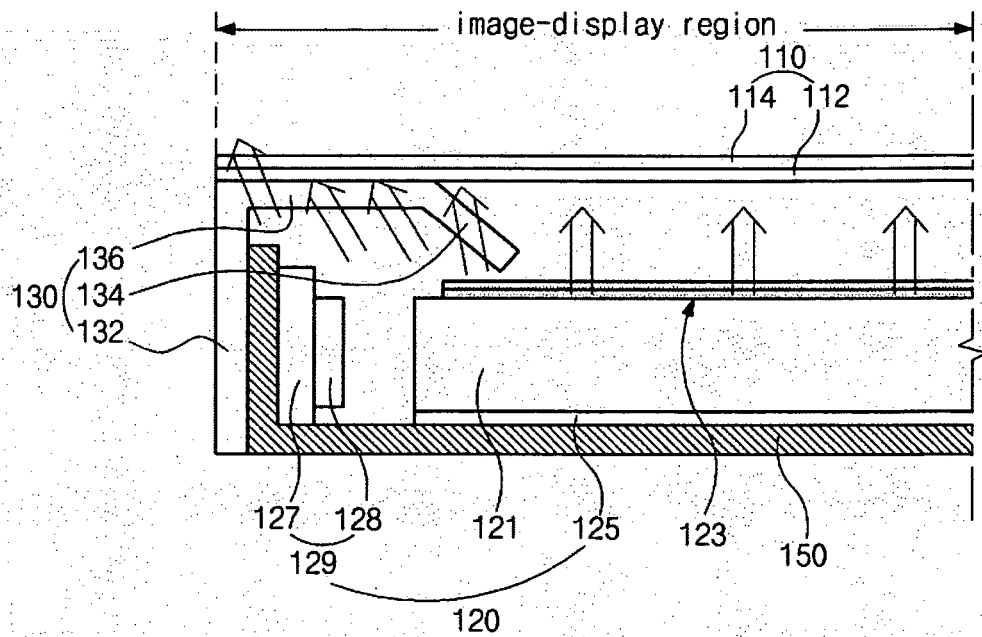


FIG 3B

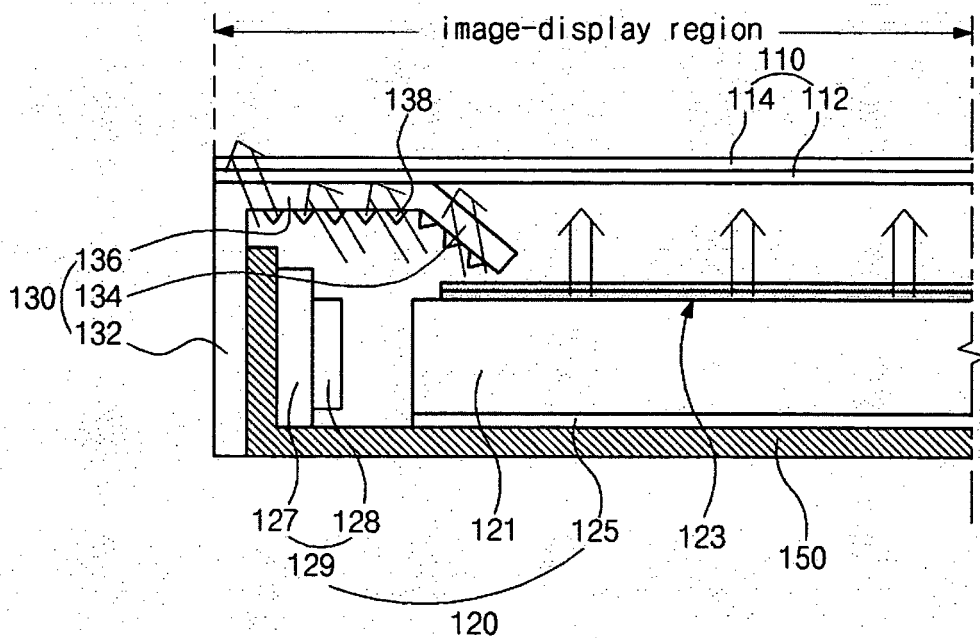


FIG. 4

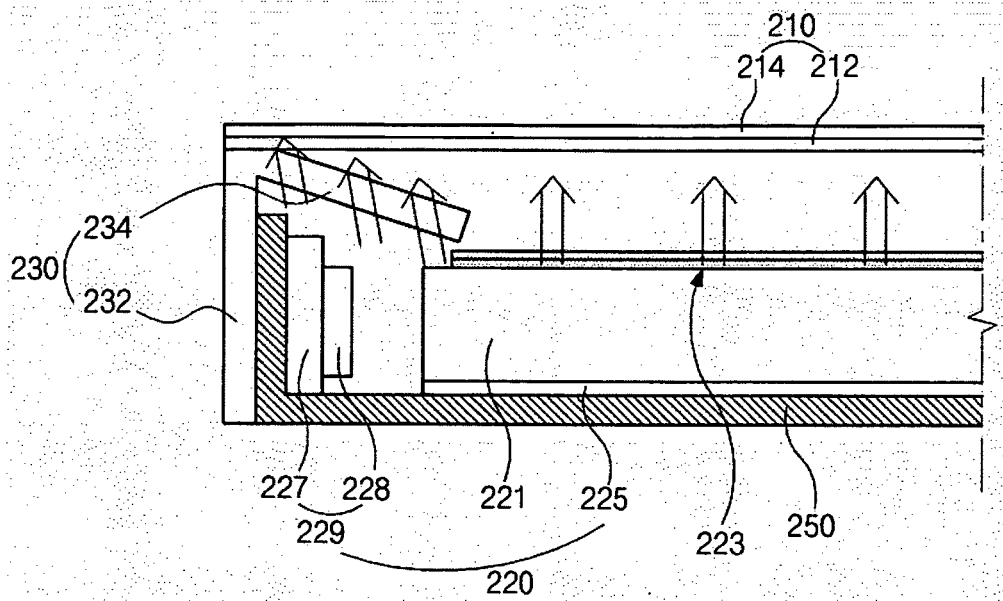


FIG. 5

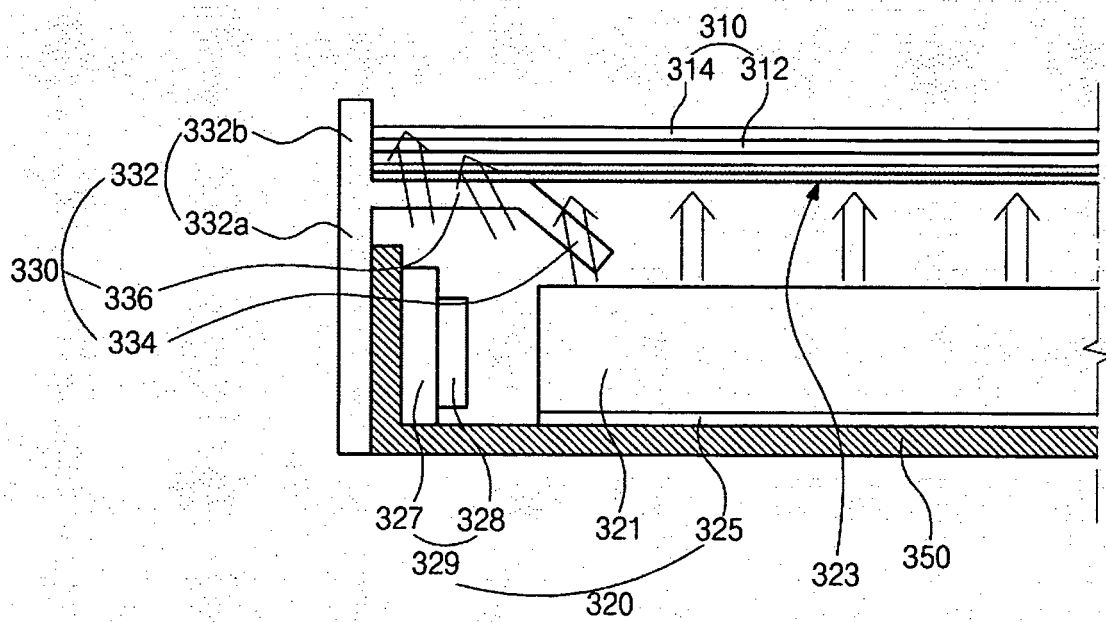


FIG 6

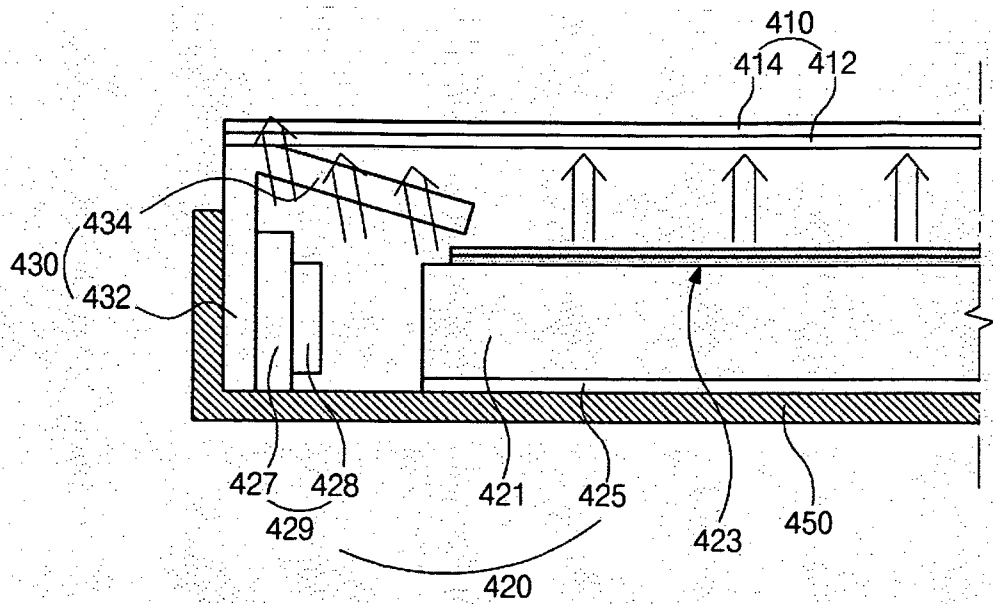


FIG 7A

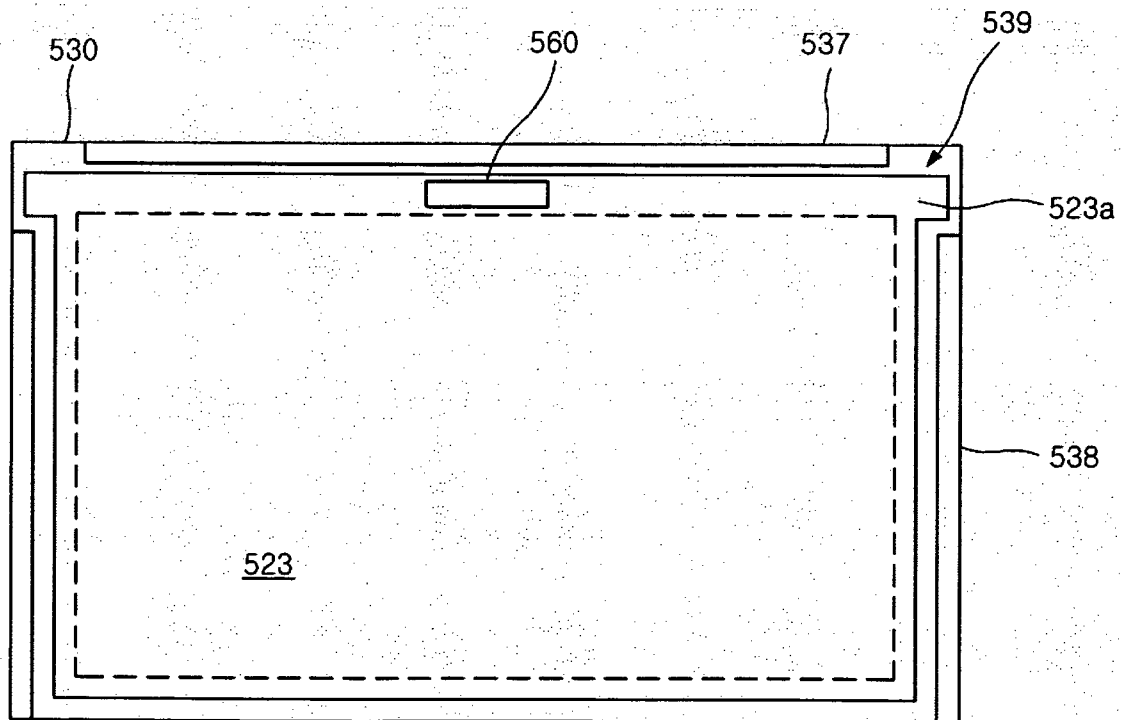


FIG. 7B

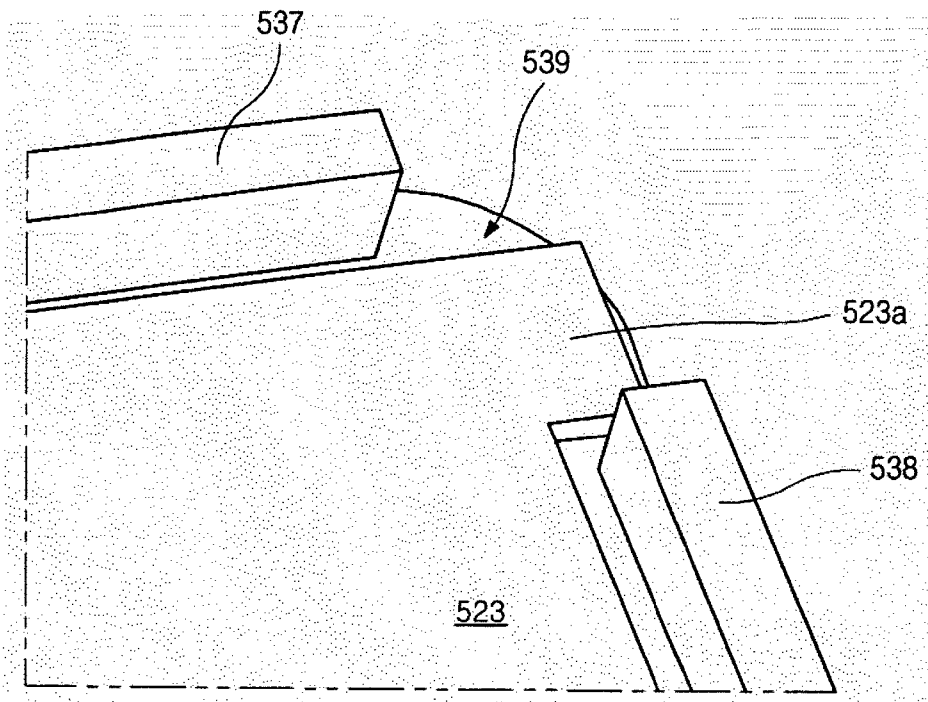


FIG. 8

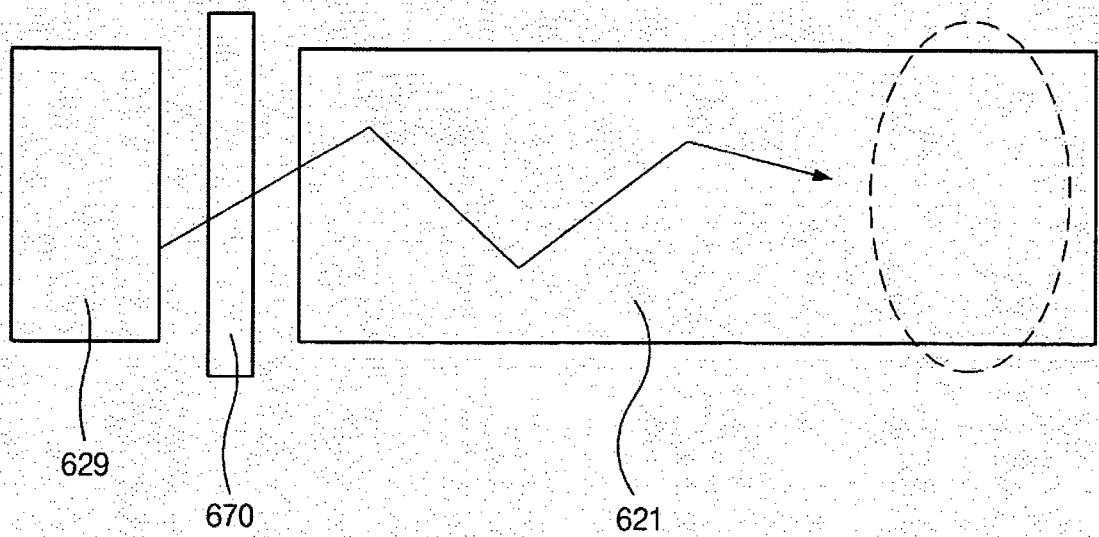


FIG. 9A

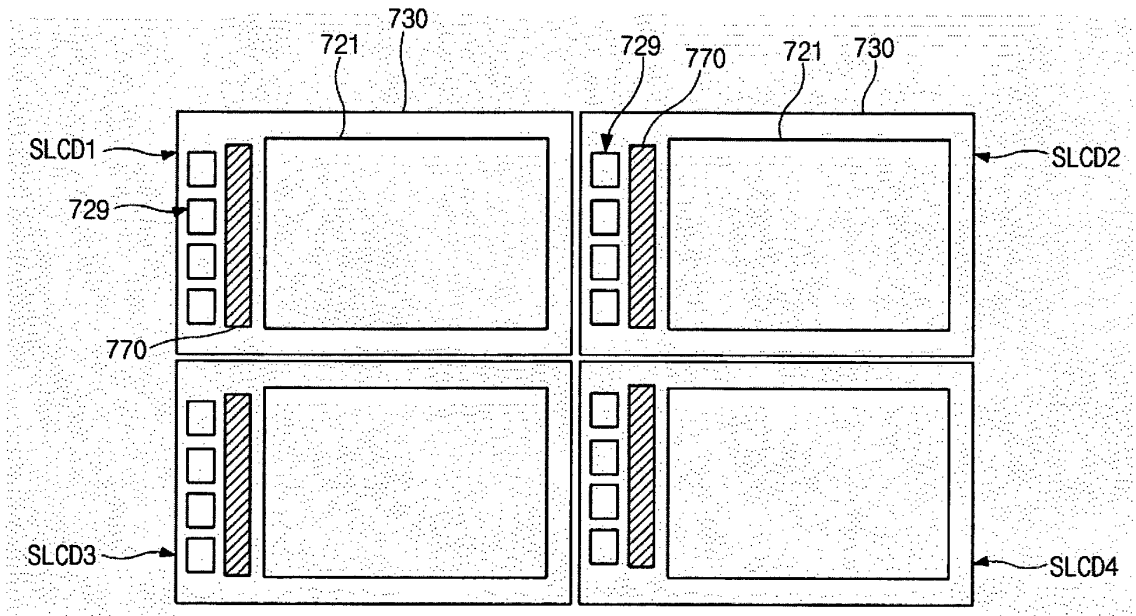


FIG. 9B

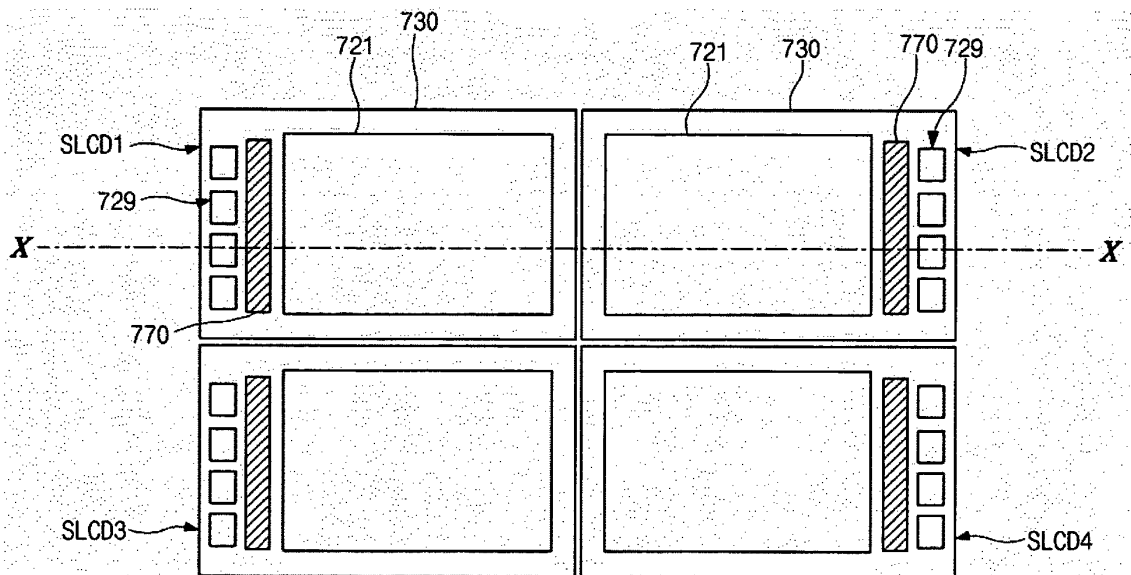


FIG. 10

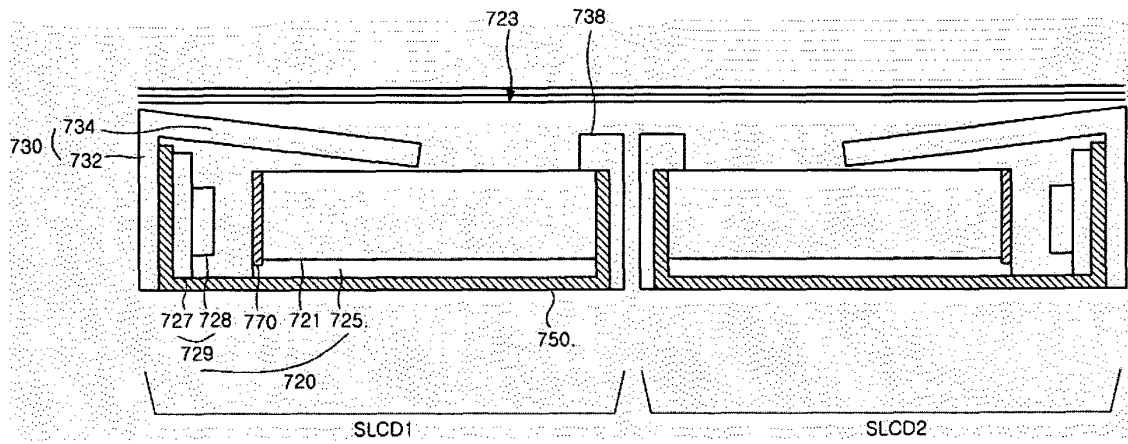


FIG. 11A

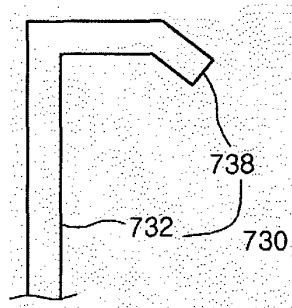
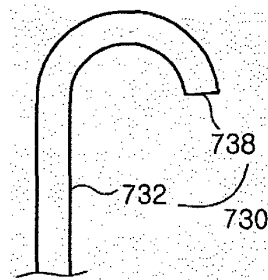


FIG. 11B



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- KR 1020120107401 [0001]
- KR 1020120136978 [0001]
- WO 2008120879 A1 [0017]
- US 20110025942 A1 [0018]

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	CHOI EUN HEE PARK JIN SEO		
发明人	CHOI, EUN-HEE PARK, JIN-SEO		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02F1/1333		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133606 G02F1/13336 G02F1/133615 G02F2001/133317		
优先权	1020120136978 2012-11-29 KR 1020120107401 2012-09-26 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2713200A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置，包括液晶面板（110）；背光单元（120），设置在液晶面板（110）下方，并包括导光板（121）和位于导光板（121）一侧的发光二极管（LED）组件（129）；主框架（130）围绕背光单元（120）的一侧并具有光漫射特性。

**FIG. 1
RELATED ART**

