



(11) **EP 1 986 041 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
13.04.2011 Bulletin 2011/15

(51) Int Cl.:
G02F 1/13357 ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **08154956.0**

(22) Date of filing: **22.04.2008**

(54) **Liquid crystal display with improved backlight**

Flüssigkristallanzeige mit verbesserter Hintergrundbeleuchtung

Affichage à cristaux liquides et dispositif de rétroéclairage amélioré

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: **27.04.2007 JP 2007119023**

(43) Date of publication of application:
29.10.2008 Bulletin 2008/44

(73) Proprietor: **Sony Corporation**
Tokyo (JP)

(72) Inventor: **Furukawa, Norimasa**
Tokyo (JP)

(74) Representative: **Thévenet, Jean-Bruno et al**
Cabinet Beau de Loménie
158, rue de l'Université
75340 Paris Cédex 07 (FR)

(56) References cited:
JP-A- 2004 021 147 JP-A- 2005 242 270
JP-A- 2005 258 403 JP-A- 2006 294 356
JP-A- 2007 017 737 US-A1- 2006 204 676
US-A1- 2007 008 450

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

EP 1 986 041 B1

Description

CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present invention contains subject matter related to Japanese Patent Application JP2007-119023 filed in the Japanese Patent Office on April 27, 2007.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display and a television apparatus, and is suitably applied.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

[0003] Liquid crystal displays have such configuration that a diffusion panel and an optical sheet are disposed in front of a backlight source facing to the back of the panel of a liquid crystal panel (see Jpn. Pat. Appln. Laid-Open Publication No. 2004-21147, for example).

[0004] Document US2006/0204676 A1 discloses an illumination device comprising a light source and a light-guide.

[0005] US 2007 0008450 A discloses another liquid crystal display device comprising the feature of the preamble of claim 1.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In such liquid crystal display, on optical characteristics such as optical hue and tone, it is desired to keep a distance between a diffusion panel and an optical sheet constant. However, there is a case where the distance to the diffusion panel varies by that the optical sheet wrinkles by floating and sinking in a direction orthogonal to the surface direction of the sheet surface, owing to a change in environment such as temperature and humidity.

[0007] In this case, the optical characteristics change according to variations in a distance to the diffusion panel, and brightness on a display screen becomes uneven. As a result, there has been a problem that picture quality deteriorates.

[0008] The present invention has been done considering the above points and is proposing a liquid crystal display and a television apparatus in that a wrinkle in an optical sheet can be readily prevented.

[0009] To obviate such problems according to the present invention, a display device and a television apparatus are proposed as defined in the appended claims.

[0010] According to the present invention, by inclining an optical sheet to be hanged, a movement in the direction orthogonal to the surface direction of the sheet surface can be constrained by the sheet dead load of the above optical sheet. Thus, a liquid crystal display and a

television apparatus in that a wrinkle in an optical sheet can be readily prevented can be realized.

[0011] The nature, principle and utility of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like parts are designated by like reference numerals or characters.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram showing the configuration of a television apparatus;

Fig. 2 shows a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a liquid crystal display;

Fig. 3 shows a schematic diagram showing the inclined structure of the liquid crystal display (1);

Fig. 4 shows a schematic diagram showing the inclined structure of the liquid crystal display (2);

Fig. 5 shows a schematic diagram showing the relationship between a sheet dead load and an inclination angle;

Fig. 6 shows a schematic diagram for explaining a change of the brightness state by inclination; and Fig. 7 shows a schematic diagram showing the holding form of an optical sheet according to other embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0013] An embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

(1) Configuration of Television Apparatus according to This Embodiment

[0014] Referring to Fig. 1, the configuration of a television apparatus 1 according to this embodiment is shown. The television apparatus 1 has the configuration that includes a receiving processing section 2, a picture decoding processing section 3, a display device driving section 4 and a liquid crystal display 5. The liquid crystal display 5 is formed by a liquid crystal driving section 6, a liquid crystal panel 7, a backlight driving section 8 and a backlight 9.

[0015] The receiving processing section 2 performs predetermined demodulation processing or the like on a digital television broadcast signal received via an antenna ANT, extracts coded data that was coded by a predetermined compressive coding method such as the MPEG (Motion Picture Expert Group), and supplies this to the picture decoding processing section 3.

[0016] The picture decoding processing section 3 performs decoding processing or the like on the coded data by a method coping with the coded data, and transmits

video data generated as a result of the above processing to the display device driving section 4.

[0017] The display device driving section 4 generates a driving signal concerning a drive of the liquid crystal display 5 from the video data by signal processing such as chroma processing and separate signal generating processing, and transmits this to the liquid crystal driving section 6. By the liquid crystal driving section 6, an image based on the driving signal is sequentially displayed on the display screen of the liquid crystal panel 7. On the other hand, the display device driving section 4 generates a driving signal to make the light sources of the backlight 9 provided corresponding to a plurality of divided areas in the liquid crystal panel 7 individually light, and transmits this to the backlight driving section 8. By the backlight driving section 8, the light source of the backlight 9 is lighted in a lightning pattern based on the driving signal.

[0018] In this manner, in the television apparatus 1, the images of a television broadcasting program broadcasted by ground digital broadcasting and BS (Broadcast Satellite) digital broadcasting can be displayed.

[0019] In the television apparatus 1 according to this embodiment, the display device driving section 4 adjusts the lightning state of the light source and the brightness state of an image to be displayed so that the contrast of the image displayed on the liquid crystal display 5 becomes clear, as well as saving the power consumption of the backlight in the liquid crystal display 5.

[0020] Concretely, the display device driving section 4 detects a brightness level in the image based on the driving signal (the image to be displayed) in a block unit in a predetermined size. In these blocks, for example, if there is a block in that the level of a brightness distribution is above a first threshold value and the level difference of the brightness distribution is below a second threshold value, the display device driving section 4 executes lightning processing such as making the light sources corresponding to the above block to partly light.

[0021] Furthermore, the display device driving section 4 maintains a light diffusion pattern corresponding to a lightning pattern for the plurality of light sources in an internal storage medium as data. In the case of making the light sources to partly light, the display device driving section 4 corrects a brightness level in the image to be displayed in the opposite pattern to the light diffusion pattern corresponding to that lightning pattern, so that dynamic range for the image to be displayed is extended.

[0022] In the display device driving section 4, for example, in the image to be displayed, if there is a flat part having brightness above a certain level, only the light sources corresponding to the flat part are partly lighted, so that uneven light diffusion pattern by the above partly lightning is canceled by a brightness pattern corrected as the opposite pattern to the diffusion pattern. As a result, contrast is emphasized as well as restraining uneven brightness in the whole display screen.

[0023] In this manner, the display device driving section 4 adjusts the degree of lightning by making only the

light sources corresponding to the part to partly light, based on divided brightness parts in an image to be displayed, and also corrects brightness in the image to be displayed to the opposite pattern to the diffusion pattern corresponding to the above lightning pattern. Thereby, a contrast in the image to be displayed on the liquid crystal panel 7 can be clear, as well as saving the power consumption of the backlight 9.

10 (2) Configuration of Liquid Crystal Display

[0024] Next, the configuration of the liquid crystal display 5 will be described. As shown in Fig. 2, the liquid crystal display 5 has the configuration that includes the liquid crystal panel 7, a backlight box 12 and an optical member 13.

[0025] The backlight box 12 is disposed in the state where the bottom surface faces to the back of the panel of the liquid crystal panel 7 at an interval of a predetermined distance from the liquid crystal panel 7. On the above bottom surface, a plurality of light sources (not shown (corresponding to the backlight 9)) formed by for example cool cathode fluorescent lamps or LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) or the like are arranged.

[0026] Further, on the opening surface of the backlight box 12, a diffusion panel 21 having an optical characteristic that diffuses an incidental light so that brightness becomes even is fixed. In a frame part being the top side of the above opening surface, a plurality of hanging hooks (not shown) for hanging an optical sheet 22 are provided at predetermined intervals.

[0027] The optical sheet 22 is formed by a diffusion sheet 31, a prism sheet 32 and a polarization conversion sheet 33, in this embodiment.

[0028] The diffusion sheet 31 has an optical characteristic that improves front brightness by the multiplied effects when in combined with the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33. The prism sheet 32 has an optical characteristic that condenses to the front. The polarization conversion sheet 33 has an optical characteristic that controls a light polarizing direction.

[0029] In these diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33, a plurality of hook inserting holes are formed at a part being the respective top end of the above sheets at predetermined intervals. Each of the diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33 is hanged by a corresponding hanging hook provided on the top end frame of the backlight box 12 via the hook inserting hole. Thereby, they are disposed in the order of the diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33 in front of the diffusion panel 21.

[0030] In the hook inserting holes, there are a first hook inserting hole that fits an inserted hanging hook, and a second hook inserting hole capable of permitting movement for the above first hook inserting hole in the horizontal direction to the hanging hook. The second hook inserting hole is provided based on the first hook inserting

hole. In this embodiment, for example, as shown in Fig. 2, one circular first hook inserting hole is provided at the center of the top end of the sheet, and a plurality of second hook inserting holes having an oval shape by that the circle shape was expanded into the horizontal direction are provided on the right and left sides of the above first hook inserting hole at predetermined intervals.

[0031] Thereby, in the liquid crystal display 5, the stretch of the diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33 can be flexible against environment change such as temperature change and humidity change. As a result, such that the sheet does not return persistently to the original state from the stretched state can be prevented.

[0032] In this manner, the liquid crystal display 5 has a configuration that the diffusion panel 21 is disposed in front of a plurality of light sources arranged on the back of the panel of the liquid crystal panel 7 at a predetermined distance, and the optical sheet 22 is disposed in front of the above diffusion panel 21 in the order of the diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33.

[0033] In addition to this, the liquid crystal display 5 has a configuration that the respective surface of the optical member 13 (the diffusion panel 21, the diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33) are inclined to the panel surface of the liquid crystal panel 7.

[0034] Concretely, in the case of this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 by taking a section A-A' in this Fig. 3, a frame length FW2 of the bottom end frame is formed larger than a frame length FW1 of the top end in the backlight box 12. Thereby, the opening surface of the backlight box 12 is inclined to the back of the panel of the liquid crystal panel 7 at a predetermined inclination angle θ .

[0035] Therefore, the diffusion panel 21 fixed to the opening surface of the backlight box 12 and the optical sheets 22 hanged from the top end frame of the above opening surface are respectively inclined to the back of the panel of the liquid crystal panel 7 at the predetermined inclination angle θ .

[0036] As a result, in the liquid crystal display 5, a push load according to the sheet dead load of the optical sheet 22 (a part shown by a bold broken line in Fig. 4) is added in the vertical direction. By the above load, adhesiveness between the diffusion panel 21 and the diffusion sheet 31, the diffusion sheet 31 and the prism sheet 32, and the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33 becomes improved respectively.

[0037] In this connection, the liquid crystal panel 7 and the backlight box 12 are disposed with facing so that a direct distance d2 between the top end of the back of the panel of the liquid crystal panel 7 and the front surface of the sheet of the polarization conversion sheet 33 becomes larger than a direct distance d1 to the bottom end, on a basis of a distance to be secured on the optical characteristics.

[0038] In this manner, the liquid crystal display 5 has a configuration that the diffusion panel 21 and the optical sheets 22 hanged on the above diffusion panel 21 (the diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33) are inclined so as to become closer from the top end to the bottom end of the back of the panel of the liquid crystal panel 7. Thereby, each adhesiveness between the diffusion panel 21 and the diffusion sheet 31, the diffusion sheet 31 and the prism sheet 32, and the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33 can be maintained by the sheet dead load of the above optical sheet 22.

[0039] Further, in the liquid crystal display 5, a movement (stretch) in the surface direction can be permitted, as well as restraining a movement (floating and sinking) in the direction orthogonal to the surface direction of the sheet surface in the optical sheet 22 (that is, keeping the adhesiveness of each sheet to the diffusion panel).

[0040] The above inclination angle θ is selected according to the sheet dead load of the optical sheet 22 (the diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33) to be hanged. Here, the relationship between the inclination angle θ and the sheet dead load is shown in Fig. 5.

[0041] In this Fig. 5, in the optical sheet 22 in each screen size in a certain product, as to the sheet dead load of the optical sheet 22 in 42 inch, a measured value (approximately 600 g) is adopted. As to the sheet dead load of an optical sheet in other screen size, a value which was obtained according to the area ratio of the optical sheet in 42 inch is adopted.

[0042] Further, in this Fig. 5, a push load of an optical sheet in each screen size is a multiplication result of the sheet dead load of the above optical sheet by the sine component of an inclination angle θ according to the sheet dead load ($\sin \theta$) is adopted.

[0043] As is obvious also from this Fig. 5, as the sheet dead load is larger, the inclination angle is selected to a smaller value. Thereby, a practical value can be obtained as a load in such degree that a movement (floating and sinking) in the direction orthogonal to the sheet surface is restrained (that is, the adhesiveness of each sheet to a diffusion panel is kept) as well as permitting a movement (stretch) in a sheet surface direction in the optical sheet 22.

(3) Relationship between Inclination of Optical Sheet 22 and Correction in Display Device Driving Section 4

[0044] By the way, in the case where the diffusion panel 21 is not inclined, as shown in Fig. 6(A), a distance between the light sources provided on the bottom surface of the backlight box 12 and the diffusion panel 21 provided on the opening surface of the above backlight box 12 is constant at any positions. Thus, the light diffusion patterns become almost the same.

[0045] On the contrary, in this embodiment, the diffusion panel 21 is inclined. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 6

(B), a distance between the light sources provided on the bottom surface of the backlight box 12 and the diffusion panel 21 provided on the opening surface of the above backlight box 12 becomes larger from the upper column to the lower column in the front surface of the diffusion panel 21. Thus, as it goes from the upper column to the lower column in the front surface of the diffusion panel 21, the spread of distribution in a light diffusion pattern becomes larger.

[0046] Therefore, in the case where when facing light sources were lighted according to the brightness of an image corresponding to the divided light sources, the display device driving section 4 corrects a brightness level in an image to be displayed to a pattern opposite to a light diffusion pattern corresponding to the lighting pattern, if the brightness level is not corrected to the pattern opposite to the diffusion pattern in that a change due to the inclination of the optical sheets 22 is reflected, it becomes the relationship that unevenness in the above light diffusion pattern by partly lighted is not canceled by the brightness pattern that was corrected as the pattern opposite to the diffusion pattern. As a result, it can cause a result that unevenness in brightness on the display screen is contrary emphasized.

[0047] Then, on the basis of a distance to the light source that is considered to be optimum on the optical characteristics in the diffusion panel 21, as a flat part having brightness above a certain level is at a lower part of the image, the spread of the distribution in the light diffusion pattern corresponding to a lightning pattern for the plurality of light sources that is maintained in a storage medium in the display device driving section 4 according to this embodiment as data is set larger.

[0048] Thereby, even in the case where the diffusion panel 21 is inclined, the display device driving section 4 can make contrast clear, as well as suitably restraining the unevenness in brightness in the entire display screen.

(4) Operation and Effect

[0049] According to the above configuration, this liquid crystal display 5 in the television apparatus 1 has a structure in that the diffusion panel 21, the optical sheets 22 hanged on the above diffusion panel 21 (the diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33) are inclined so as to close from the top end to the bottom end of the back of the panel of the liquid crystal panel 7.

[0050] Thereby, in the liquid crystal display 5, by the sheet dead load of the optical sheet 22, a movement (floating and sinking) in the direction orthogonal to the optical sheet 22 can be restrained (that is, respective adhesiveness between the diffusion panel 21 and the diffusion sheet 31, the diffusion sheet 31 and the prism sheet 32, and the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33 can be kept), while permitting a movement (stretch) in the sheet surface direction in the above optical sheet 22.

[0051] As the above inclination angle, as the sheet dead load of the optical sheet 22 is larger, a smaller value is selected. Thereby, a movement (floating and sinking) in the direction orthogonal to the sheet surface can be suitably restrained, while permitting a movement (stretch) in the sheet surface direction.

[0052] Further, in the case of this embodiment, if a flat part having brightness above a certain level is detected in an image to be displayed, the display device driving section 4 for driving the liquid crystal display 5 makes light sources corresponding to the flat part to partly light, and also corrects brightness in the image to be displayed to the pattern opposite to the diffusion pattern corresponding to the above lighting pattern in the front surface of the diffusion panel 21 (the back of the optical sheet 22).

[0053] In this case, on the basis of a distance to the light source that is considered to be optimum on the optical characteristics in the diffusion panel 21, as a flat part having brightness above a certain level is at a lower part of the image, the spread of distribution in the above light diffusion pattern is set larger.

[0054] Thereby, even in the case where the diffusion panel 21 is inclined, the display device driving section 4 can make contrast clear, while suitably restraining the unevenness of brightness in the entire display screen.

[0055] According to the above configuration, it has a structure in that the diffusion panel 21 and the optical sheet 22 hanged on the above diffusion panel 21 are inclined as closer from the top end to the bottom end of the back of the panel of the liquid crystal panel 7. Thereby, adhesiveness in the above optical sheet 22 can be kept by the sheet dead load of the optical sheet 22. Thus, a television apparatus 1 in that a wrinkle in an optical sheet can be readily prevented can be realized.

(5) Other Embodiments

[0056] In the aforementioned embodiment, it has dealt with the case where as the optical sheet 22, the diffusion sheet 31, the prism sheet 32 and the polarization conversion sheet 33 are applied. However, the present invention is not only limited to this but also an optical sheet corresponding to the above diffusion panel 21 may be added in place of the diffusion panel 21, for example. Further, a number of members in the optical sheet 22 and the optical characteristics of the members can be properly changed according to optical design.

[0057] Moreover, in the aforementioned embodiment, it has dealt with the case where the optical sheet 22 is hanged on the diffusion panel 21 by passing the through holes formed in the above optical sheet 22 through a hanging hook. However, the present invention is not only limited to this but also various hanging techniques other than this, such as hanging it by pinching the top end part of the sheet, can be adopted. In this connection, in the aforementioned embodiment, the optical sheet 22 is hanged on the diffusion panel 21 from the backlight box 12. However, it may be hanged from other forming sec-

tion.

[0058] Further, in the aforementioned embodiment, it has dealt with the case where adhesiveness in the above optical sheet 22 is kept by the dead load of the optical sheet 22. However, the present invention is not only limited to this but also for example, as Fig. 7 in that same reference numerals are added to corresponding parts to Fig. 3, adhesiveness in the above optical sheet 22 may be kept by holding the optical sheet 22 to the diffusion panel 21 by a tension wire TW from the horizontal direction at predetermined intervals.

[0059] Moreover, in place of the tension wire TW, a transparent magnetic body may be magnetized to the diffusion panel 21 and the optical sheet 22, to keep adhesiveness in the above optical sheet 22 by the magnetic power of the magnetic body.

[0060] Further, in place of the tension wire TW, the diffusion panel 21 and the optical sheet 22 may be fixed with adhesive, to keep adhesiveness in the above optical sheet 22 by the adhering power of the above adhesive.

[0061] If applying this method, a backlight box 52 which has an opening surface parallel to the back of the panel of the liquid crystal panel 7 can be adopted, without inclining the opening surface by forming the frame length FW2 of the bottom end frame larger than the frame length FW1 of the top end in the backlight box 12 (Fig. 3) as the aforementioned embodiment.

[0062] The present invention is utilizable to the field concerning a liquid crystal display.

Claims

1. A display device comprising:

a panel (7) having a rear surface with a top end and a bottom end;
a light source (9, 12) provided on a surface disposed at an interval of a predetermined distance from said rear surface of said panel (7); and
at least one optical sheet (22) placed in front of said light source (9, 12),
said optical sheet (22) being placed with a predetermined inclination angle with respect to said rear surface of the panel (7) so that the distance between said optical sheet (22) and said rear surface decreases from the top end to the bottom end of said panel (7),
said panel (7) being a liquid crystal panel having at least liquid crystal material;
said light source (9) being provided on a surface of a backlight box (12) having a frame with a top end side and a bottom end side, said surface being disposed at an interval of a predetermined distance from said rear surface of said liquid crystal panel (7);
characterized in that said optical sheet (22) has at least a first hole and a second hole which

is larger than the first hole, and said first and second holes are holes to insert hanging hooks provided at predetermined intervals on said top end side of said frame of said backlight box (12).

2. The display device according to Claim 1, wherein:

in said backlight box (12), said bottom end side is wider than said top end side.

3. The display device according to Claim 2, wherein:

said backlight box (12) has a predetermined inclination to said liquid crystal panel (7); and
said optical sheet (22) is placed with respect to the predetermined incline of said backlight box (12).

4. The display device according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein

said optical sheet (22) consists of at least a polarization conversion sheet (33), a prism sheet (32), or a diffusion sheet (31).

5. A display device according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein said first hole is circular and said second hole has an oval shape.

6. A television apparatus comprising a display device according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein it further comprises; drive means (4) for driving said light source (9, 12) and said liquid crystal panel (7).

7. A liquid crystal display comprising a display device according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein it further comprises; drive means (4) for driving said light source (9) and said liquid crystal panel (7).

8. The liquid crystal display according to Claim 7, wherein:

said optical sheet (22) is hanged on a diffusion panel (21) fixed on the opening surface of said backlight box (12).

Patentansprüche

1. Anzeigeeinrichtung, welche umfasst:

ein Feld (7), welches eine hintere Fläche mit einem Kopfende und einem Bodenende hat;
eine Lichtquelle (9, 12), welche auf einer Fläche vorgesehen ist, welche in einem Intervall eines vorher festgelegten Abstandes von der hinteren Fläche des Felds (7) angeordnet ist; und

- zumindest eine optische Folie (22), welche vor der Lichtquelle (9, 12) angeordnet ist, wobei die optische Folie (22) mit einem vorher festgelegten Neigungswinkel in Bezug auf die hintere Fläche des Felds (7) angeordnet ist, so dass der Abstand zwischen der optischen Folie (22) und der hinteren Fläche vom Kopfende zum Bodenende des Felds (7) abnimmt, wobei das Feld (7) ein Flüssigkristallfeld ist, welches zumindest Flüssigkristallmaterial hat; wobei die Lichtquelle (9) auf einer Fläche einer Hintergrundlichtbox (12) vorgesehen ist, die einen Rahmen mit einer Kopfendeseite und einer Bodenendeseite hat, wobei die Fläche in einem Intervall eines vorher festgelegten Abstands von der hinteren Fläche des Flüssigkristallfelds (7) angeordnet ist;
- dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die optische Folie (22) zumindest ein erstes Loch und ein zweites Loch hat, welches größer ist als das erste Loch, und das erste und das zweite Loch Löcher sind, um Haken einzufügen, welche bei vorher festgelegten Intervallen auf der Kopfendeseite des Rahmens der Hintergrundlichtbox (12) vorgesehen sind.
2. Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei:

in der Hintergrundlichtbox (12) die Bodenendeseite breiter ist als die Kopfendeseite.
 3. Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei:

die Hintergrundlichtbox (12) eine vorher festgelegte Neigung in Bezug auf das Flüssigkristallfeld (7) hat; und

die optische Folie (22) in Bezug auf die vorher festgelegte geneigte Fläche der Hintergrundlichtbox (12) angeordnet ist.
 4. Anzeigeeinrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die optische Folie (22) aus zumindest einer Polarisationsumsetzungsfolie (33), einer Prismenfolie (32) oder einer Diffusionsfolie (31) besteht.
 5. Anzeigeeinrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das erste Loch kreisförmig ist und das zweite Loch eine ovale Form hat.
 6. Fernsehgerät, welches eine Anzeigeeinrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5 umfasst, welche außerdem umfasst:

eine Ansteuereinrichtung (4) zum Ansteuern der Lichtquelle (9, 12) und des Flüssigkristallfelds (7).
 7. Flüssigkristallanzeige, welche eine Anzeigeeinrich-

tung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5 umfasst, welche außerdem umfasst:

eine Ansteuereinrichtung (4) zum Ansteuern der Lichtquelle (9) und des Flüssigkristallfelds (7).

8. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach Anspruch 7, wobei:

die optische Folie (22) auf einem Diffusionsfeld (21) angehängt ist, welches auf der Öffnungsfläche der Hintergrundlichtbox (12) fixiert ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage comportant :

un panneau (7) possédant une surface arrière avec une extrémité supérieure et une extrémité inférieure ;

une source de lumière (9, 12) prévue sur une surface disposée à un intervalle d'une distance prédéterminée de ladite surface arrière dudit panneau (7) ; et

au moins une feuille optique (22) placée devant ladite source de lumière (9, 12),

ladite feuille optique (22) étant placée avec un angle d'inclinaison prédéterminé par rapport à ladite surface arrière du panneau (7) de sorte que la distance entre ladite feuille optique (22) et ladite surface arrière diminue de l'extrémité supérieure à l'extrémité inférieure dudit panneau (7),

ledit panneau (7) étant un panneau à cristaux liquides possédant au moins un matériau à cristaux liquides;

ladite source de lumière (9) étant prévue sur une surface d'un boîtier pour rétro éclairage (12) possédant un châssis avec un côté terminal supérieur et un côté terminal inférieur, ladite surface étant disposée à un intervalle d'une distance prédéterminée de ladite surface arrière dudit panneau à cristaux liquides (7) ;

caractérisé en ce que ladite feuille optique (22) possède au moins un premier trou et un second trou qui est plus grand que le premier trou, et lesdits premier et second trous sont des trous pour insérer des crochets de suspension prévus à des intervalles prédéterminés sur ledit côté terminal supérieur dudit cadre dudit boîtier pour rétro éclairage (12).

2. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :

dans ledit boîtier pour rétro éclairage (12), ledit côté terminal inférieur est plus large que ledit côté terminal supérieur.

3. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 2, dans lequel :

ledit boîtier pour rétro éclairage (12) possède une inclinaison prédéterminée par rapport audit panneau à cristaux liquides (7) ; et ladite feuille optique (22) est placée par rapport à l'inclinaison prédéterminée dudit boîtier pour rétro éclairage (12). 5 10

4. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel ladite feuille optique (22) est constituée d'au moins une feuille à conversion de polarisation (33), d'une feuille de prisme (32), ou d'une feuille de diffusion (31). 15

5. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel ledit premier trou est circulaire et ledit second trou présente une forme ovale. 20

6. Appareil de télévision comportant un dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel il comporte en outre : 25

un moyen de commande (4) pour commander ladite source de lumière (9, 12) et ledit panneau à cristaux liquides (7). 30

7. Affichage à cristaux liquides comportant un dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel il comporte en outre :

un moyen de commande (4) pour commander ladite source de lumière (9) et ledit panneau à cristaux liquides (7). 35

8. Affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 7, dans lequel : 40

ladite feuille optique (22) est suspendue sur un panneau de diffusion (21) fixé sur la surface d'ouverture dudit boîtier pour rétro éclairage (12). 45

50

55

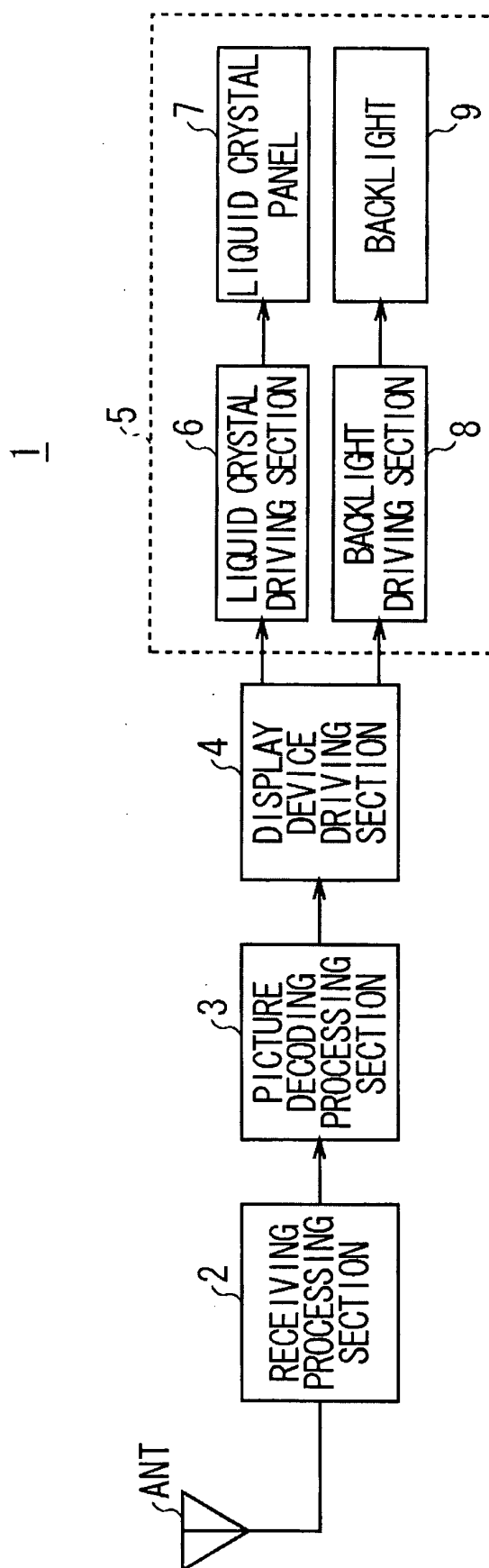


FIG. 1

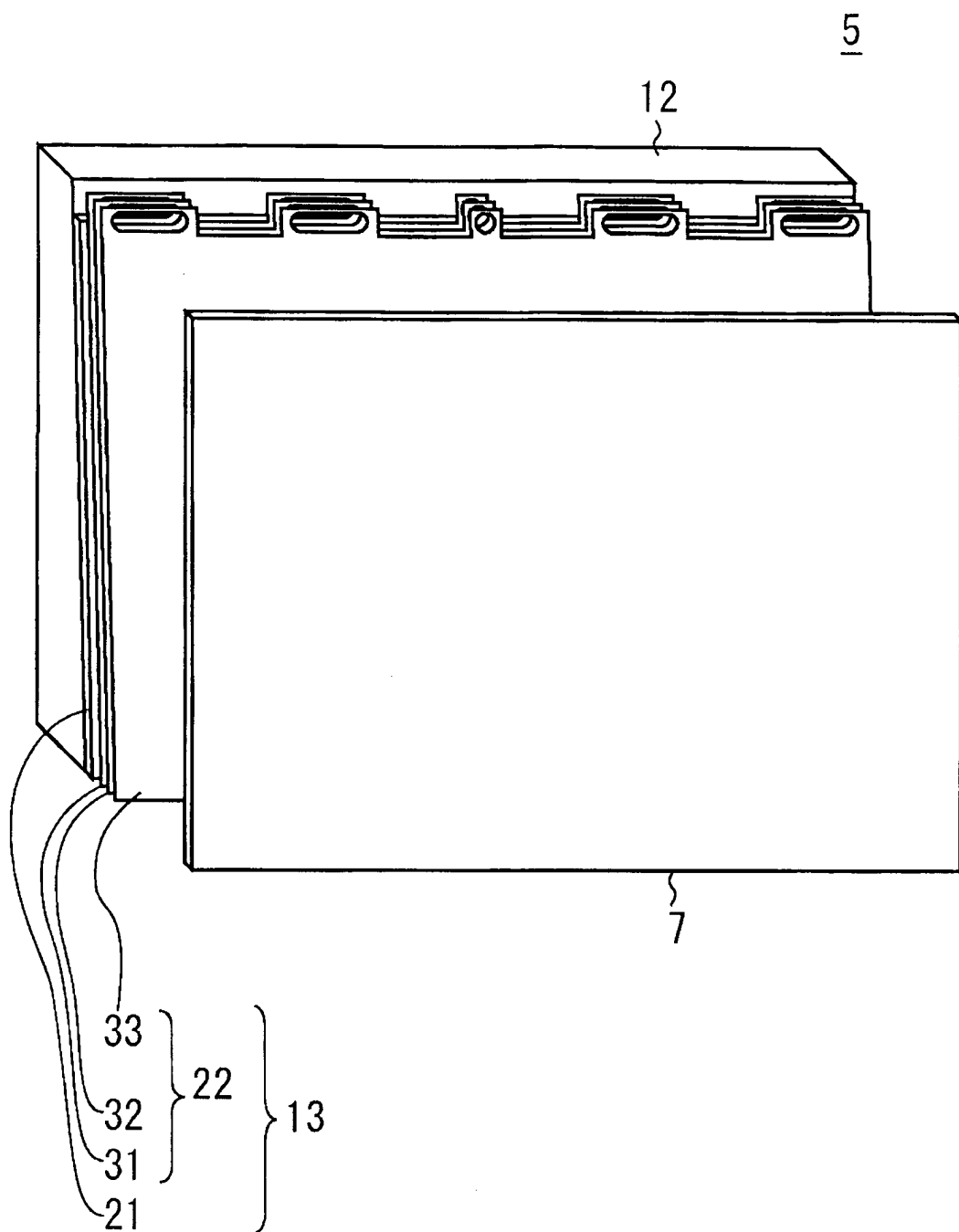


FIG. 2

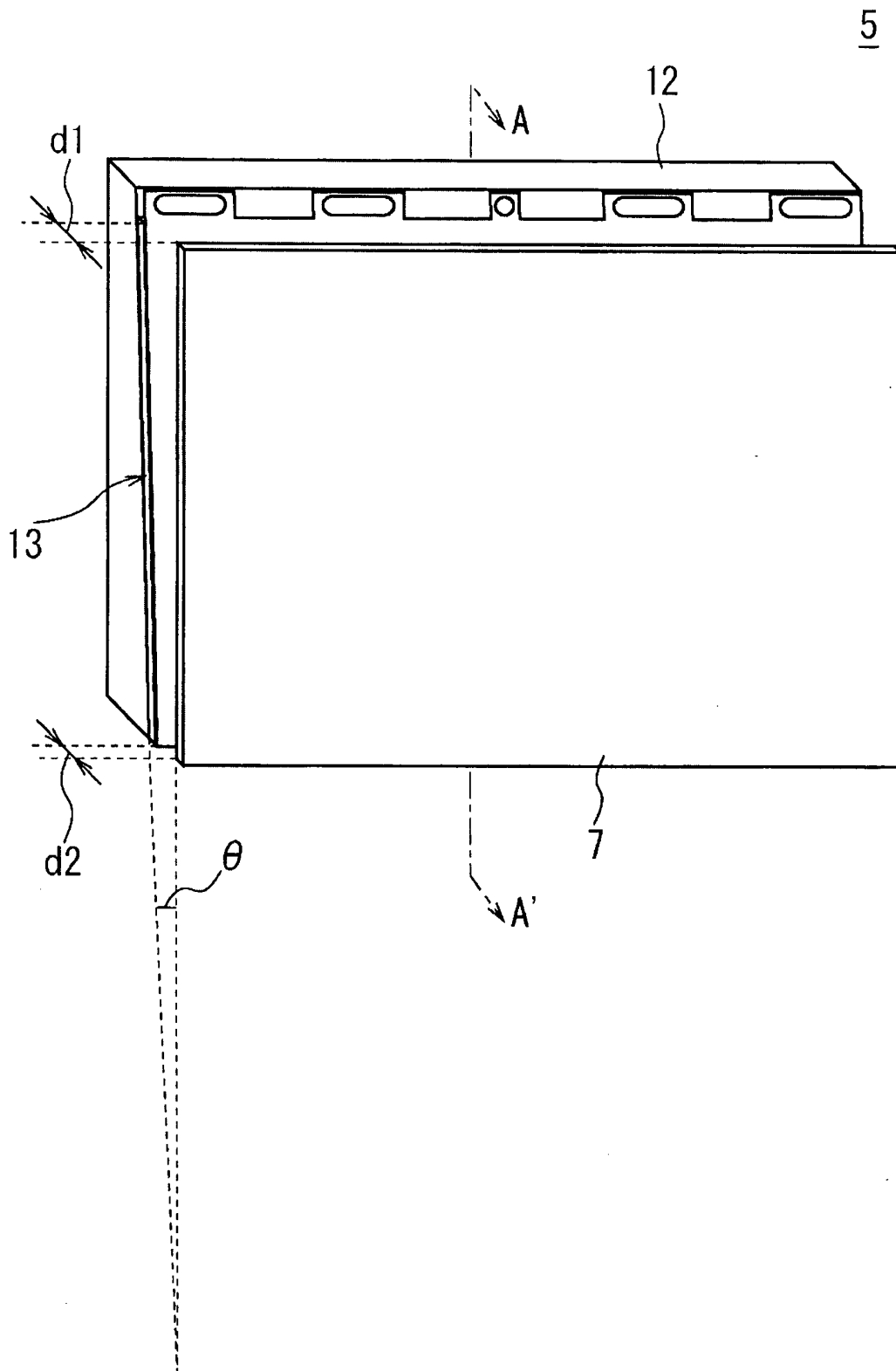


FIG. 3

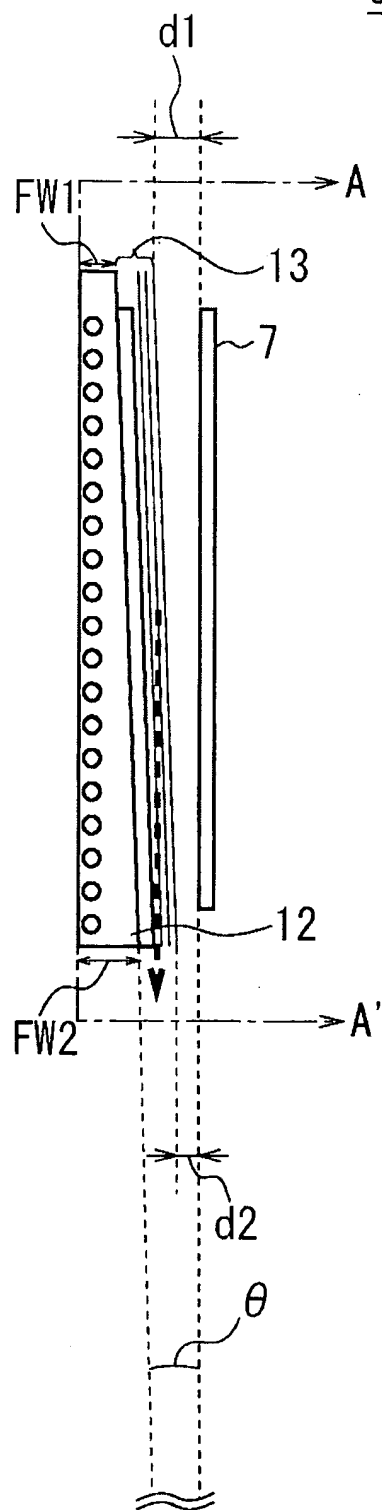


FIG. 4

INCH	40	42	46	52	57	70	82
DIAGONAL [cm]	101.6	106.68	116.84	132.08	144.78	177.8	208.28
HORIZONTAL [cm]	88.55207457	92.9796783	101.8348858	115.1176969	126.1867063	154.9661305	181.5317529
VERTICAL [cm]	49.81054195	52.30106904	57.28212324	64.75370453	70.98002227	87.16844841	102.111611
AREA [cm ²]	4410.826825	4862.936574	5833.318476	7454.297334	8956.735221	13508.15715	18536.49973
INCLINATION ANGLE θ [°]	0.10004523	0.095310683	0.087066593	0.077062746	0.070326187	0.057297419	0.048926949
42 BASE (AREA)	0.907029478	1	1.199546485	1.532879819	1.841836735	2.777777778	3.811791383
SHEET DEAD LOAD [g]	544.2176871	600	719.7278912	919.7278912	1105.102041	1666.666667	2287.07483
PUSH LOAD [g]	54.35560289	57.09986769	62.58511311	70.80662568	77.65356645	95.44345557	111.8549546
PRESSURE [gk/m ²]	0.123232231	0.117418492	0.107289039	0.094987659	0.086698517	0.070656163	0.060343083

FIG. 5

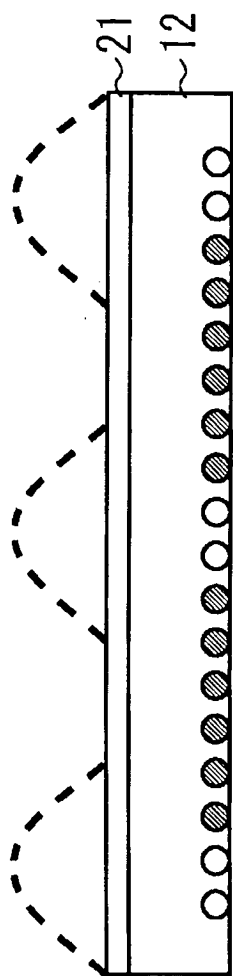


FIG. 6A

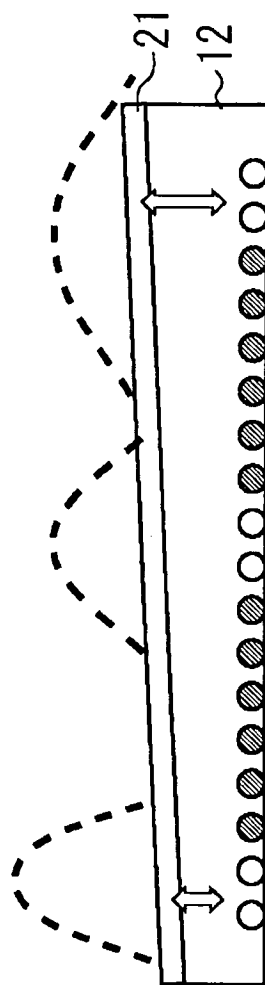


FIG. 6B

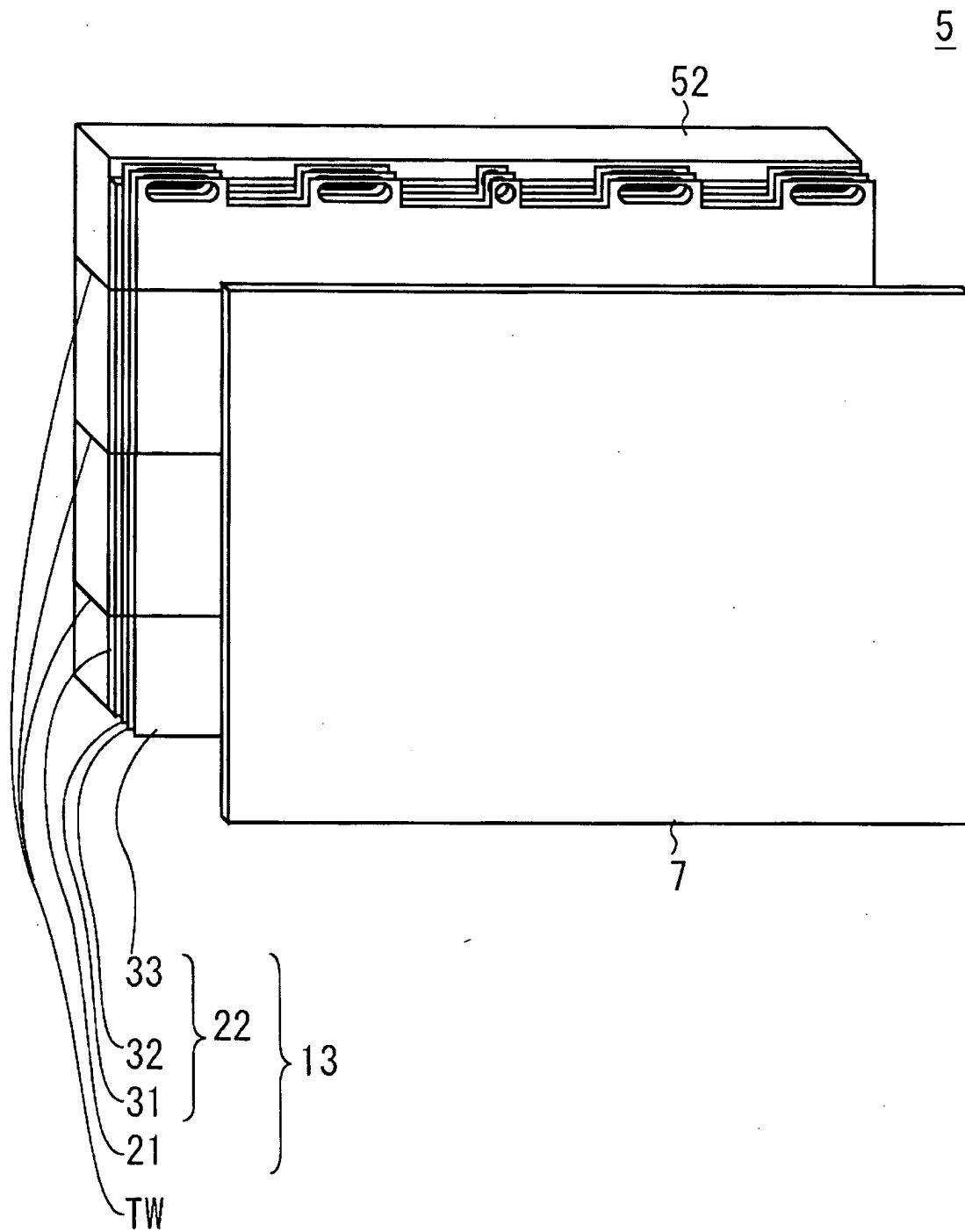


FIG. 7

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2007119023 A [0001]
- JP 2004021147 A [0003]
- US 20060204676 A1 [0004]
- US 20070008450 A [0005]

专利名称(译)	具有改进背光的液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	EP1986041B1	公开(公告)日	2011-04-13
申请号	EP2008154956	申请日	2008-04-22
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	索尼公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	索尼公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	索尼公司		
[标]发明人	FURUKAWA NORIMASA		
发明人	FURUKAWA, NORIMASA		
IPC分类号	G02F1/13357		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133608 G02F1/133606 G02F1/133611 G02F2201/54 G09G3/3406 G09G2320/0242 G09G2320/041		
优先权	2007119023 2007-04-27 JP		
其他公开文献	EP1986041A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种显示装置，包括：面板（7）；光源（12）设置在表面上，所述表面设置有面对面板，所述面板与所述面板的面板（7）的后面隔开预定距离；至少一个光学片（13）放置在所述光源（12）的前面；其中所述光学片（13）以预定的倾斜角度放置在面板（7）的上背面上，使得它变得更靠近所述面板（7）的面板背面的顶端到底端。

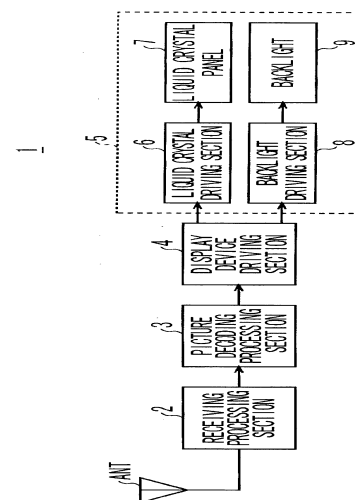


FIG. 1