



US 20050259192A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Lee(10) **Pub. No.: US 2005/0259192 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Nov. 24, 2005**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAYING DEVICE**(52) **U.S. Cl. 349/58**(75) **Inventor: Yu-Tuan Lee, Taipei (TW)**(57) **ABSTRACT**

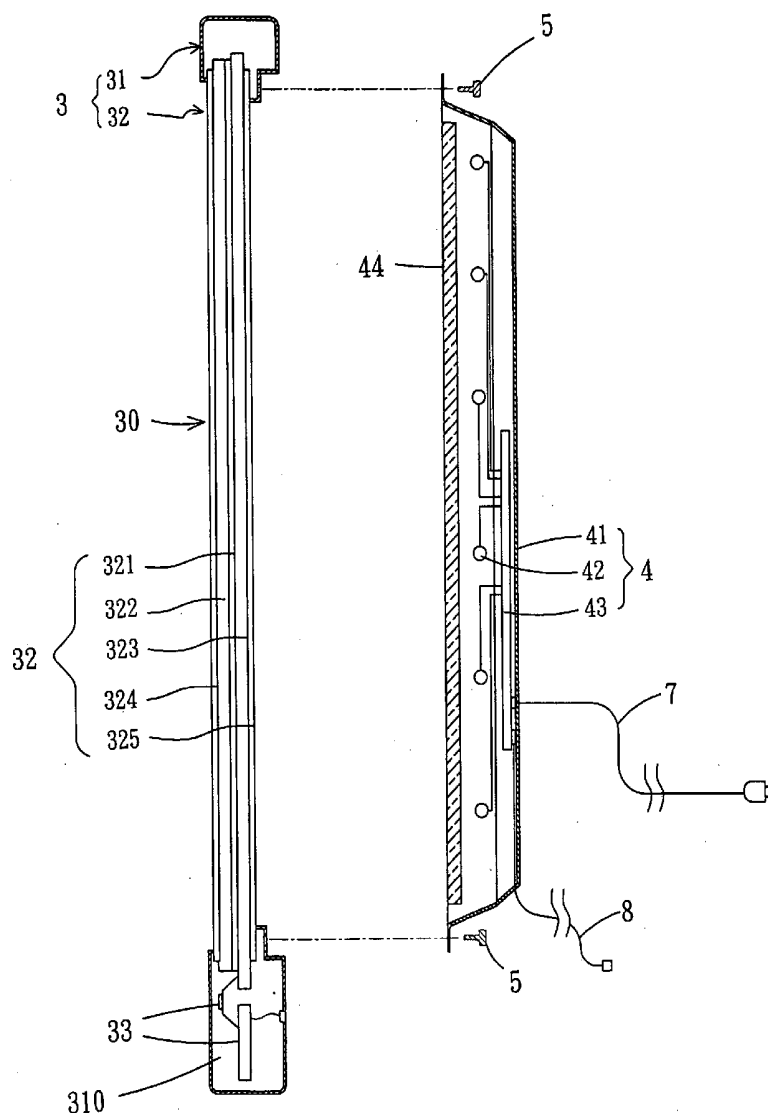
Correspondence Address:

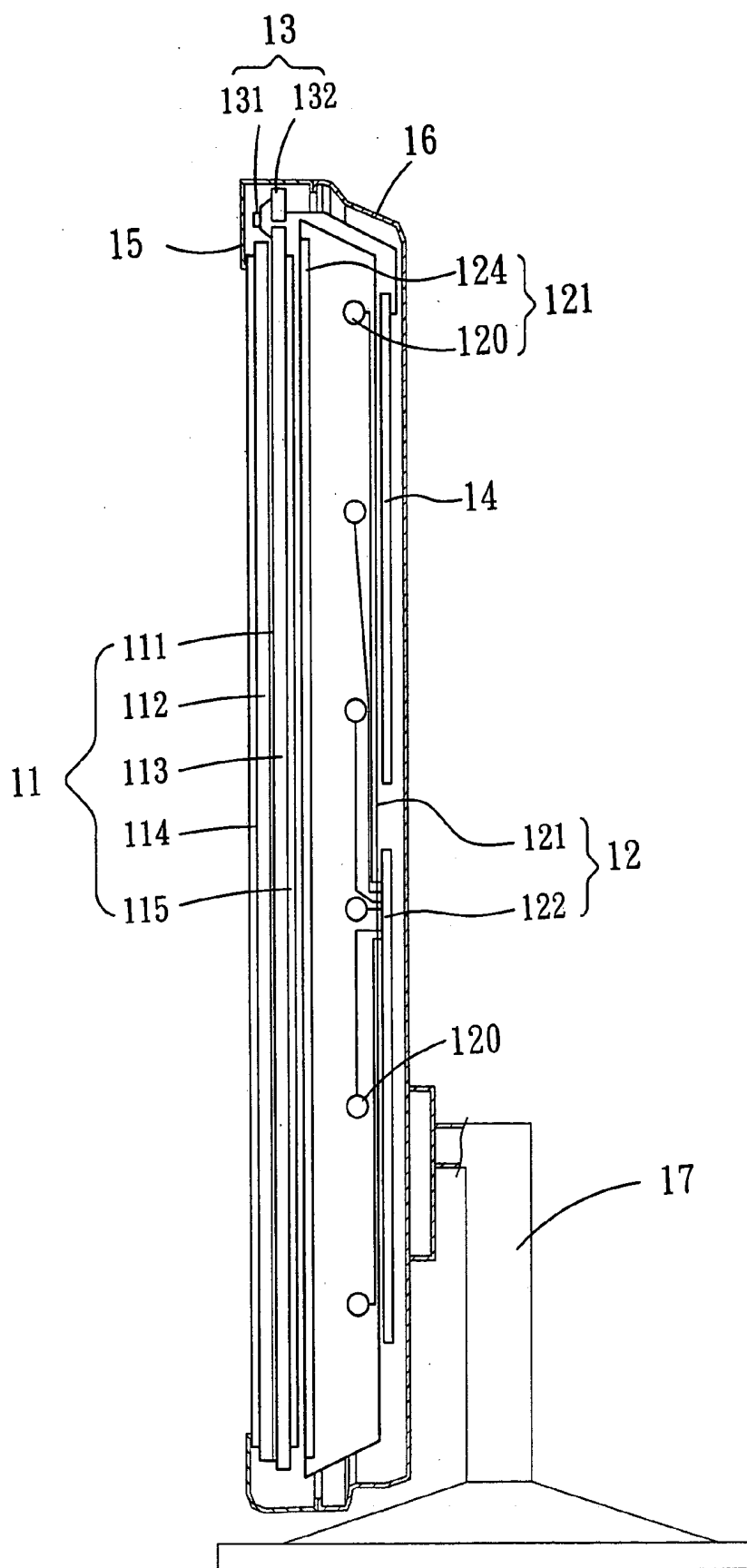
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH**PO BOX 747****FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747 (US)**(73) **Assignee: GIGNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**(21) **Appl. No.: 11/037,006**(22) **Filed: Jan. 19, 2005**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

May 19, 2004 (TW)..... 093114175

Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.⁷ G02F 1/1333**

A liquid crystal displaying device has an exterior housing. The liquid crystal displaying device comprises a liquid crystal displaying unit and a backlight unit. The liquid crystal displaying unit includes a frame, a liquid crystal displaying panel and a driving control circuit. The frame is arranged around the periphery of the liquid crystal displaying panel. The liquid crystal displaying panel has a displaying side. The driving control circuit is set inside the frame and is electrically connected to the liquid crystal displaying panel. The backlight unit includes a shell, at least one light-emitting element, and a power driver for driving the light-emitting element. The light-emitting element and the power driver are installed inside the shell, while the shell is assembled with the frame, such that the backlight unit is positioned at the side opposite to the displaying side of the liquid crystal displaying panel. The shell of the backlight unit and the frame of the liquid crystal displaying unit form the exterior housing of the liquid crystal displaying device.





PRIOR ART
FIG. 1

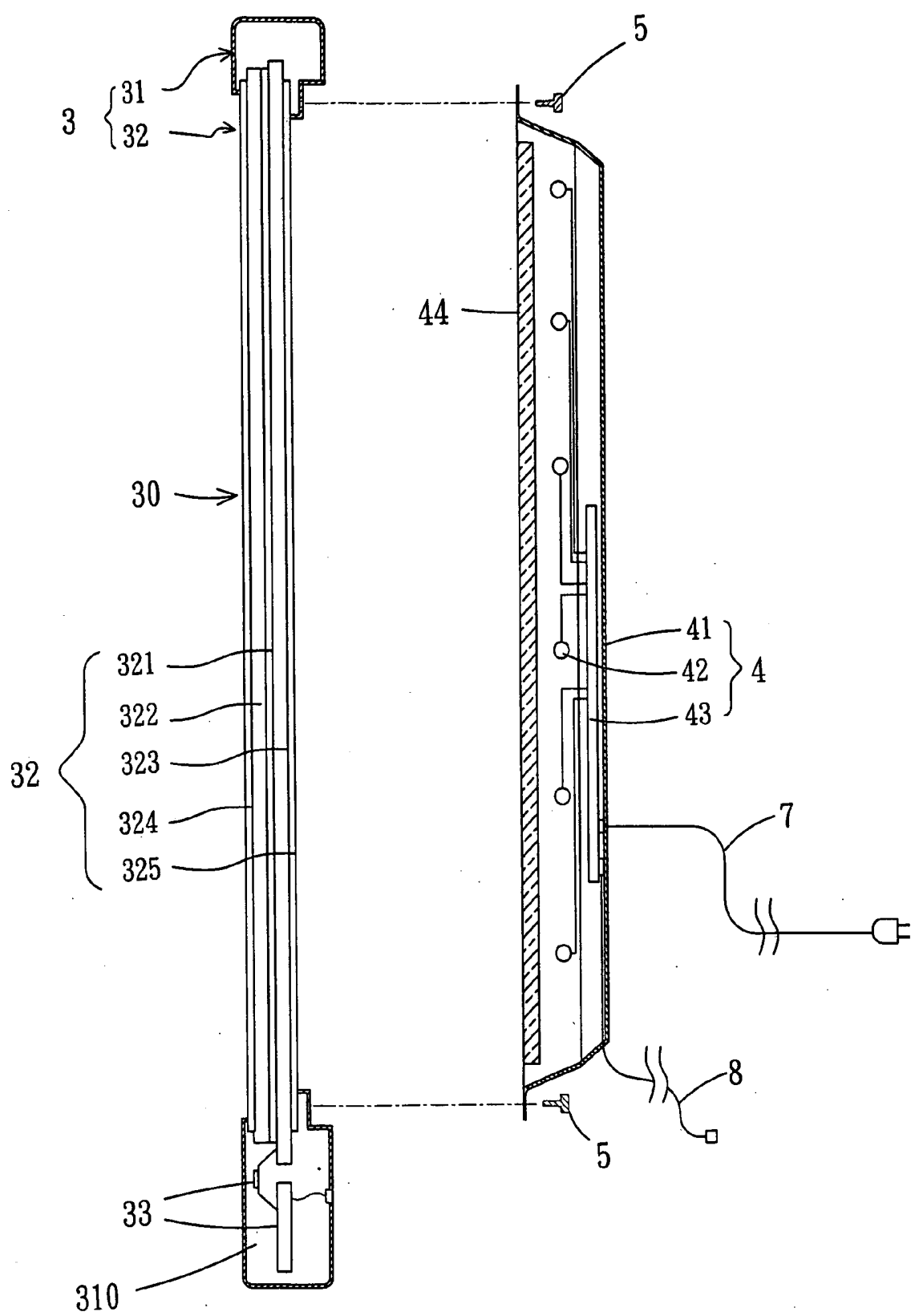


FIG. 2

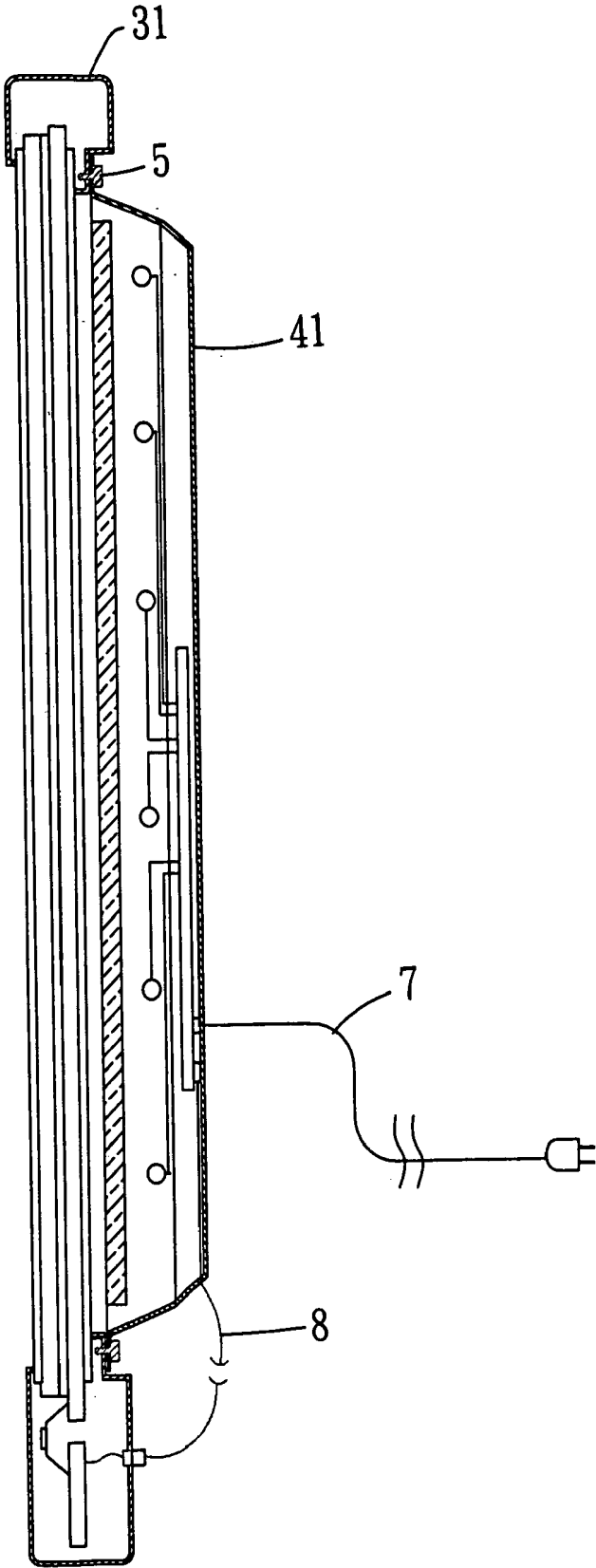


FIG. 3

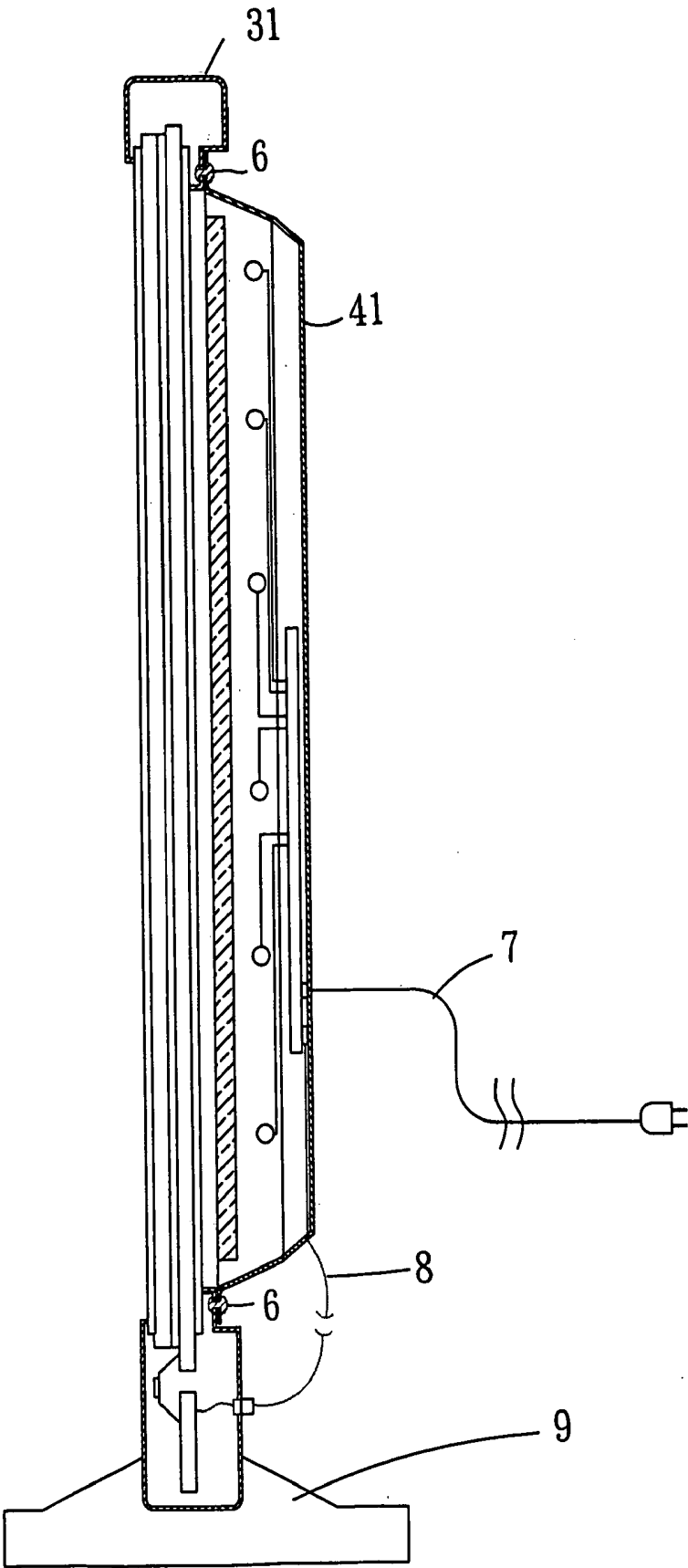


FIG. 4

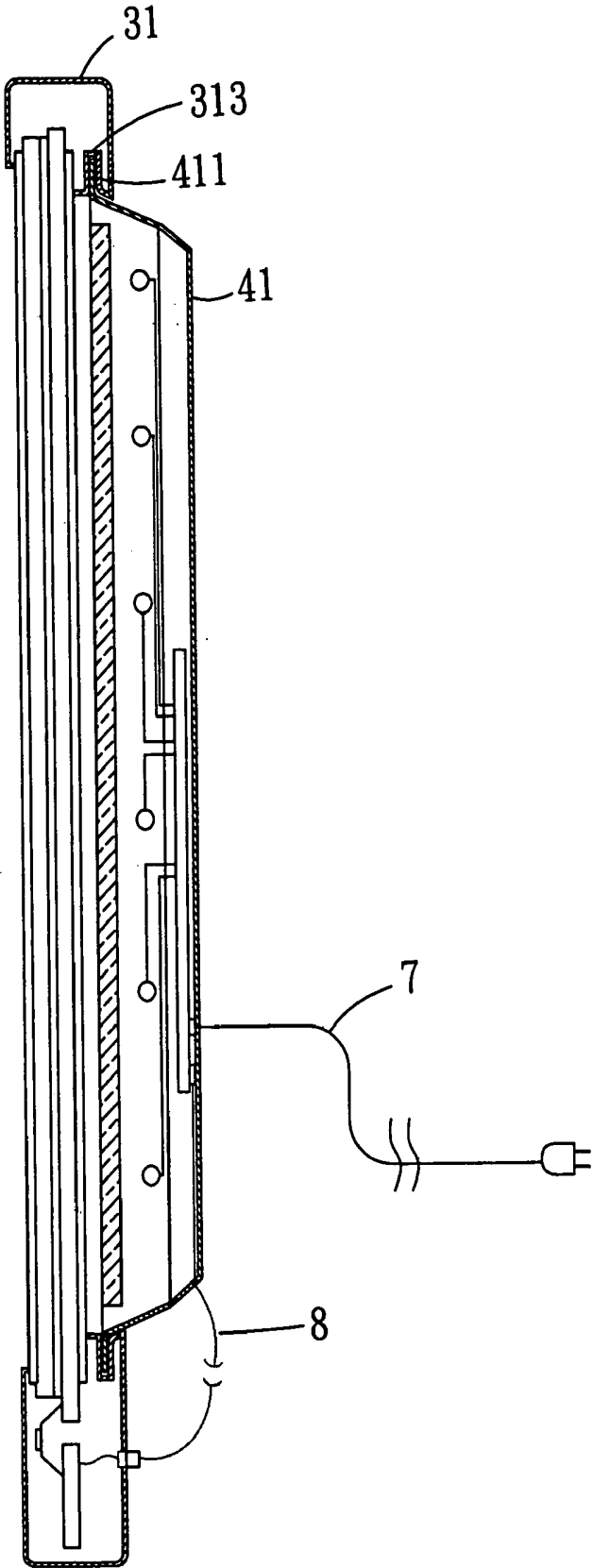


FIG. 5

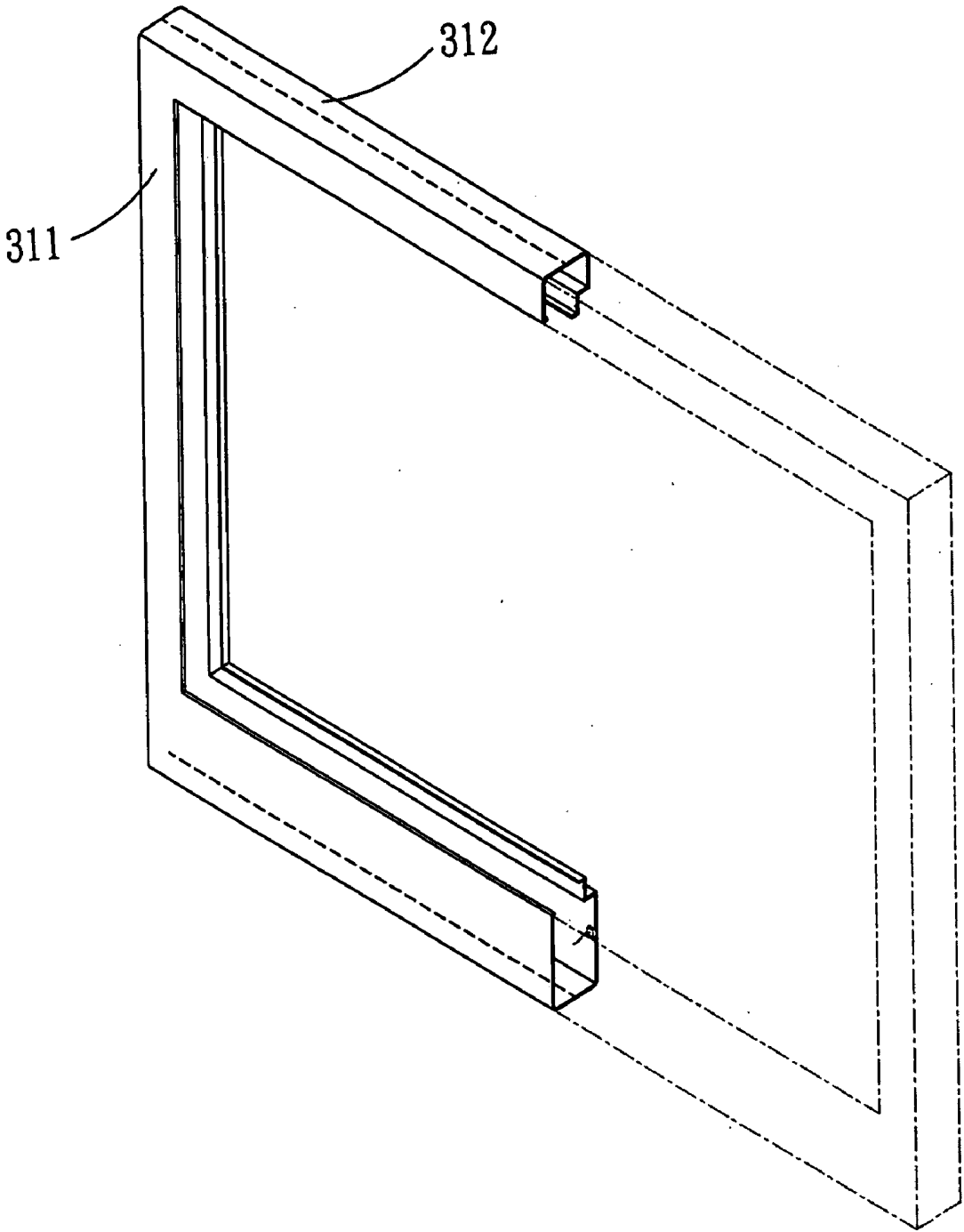


FIG. 6

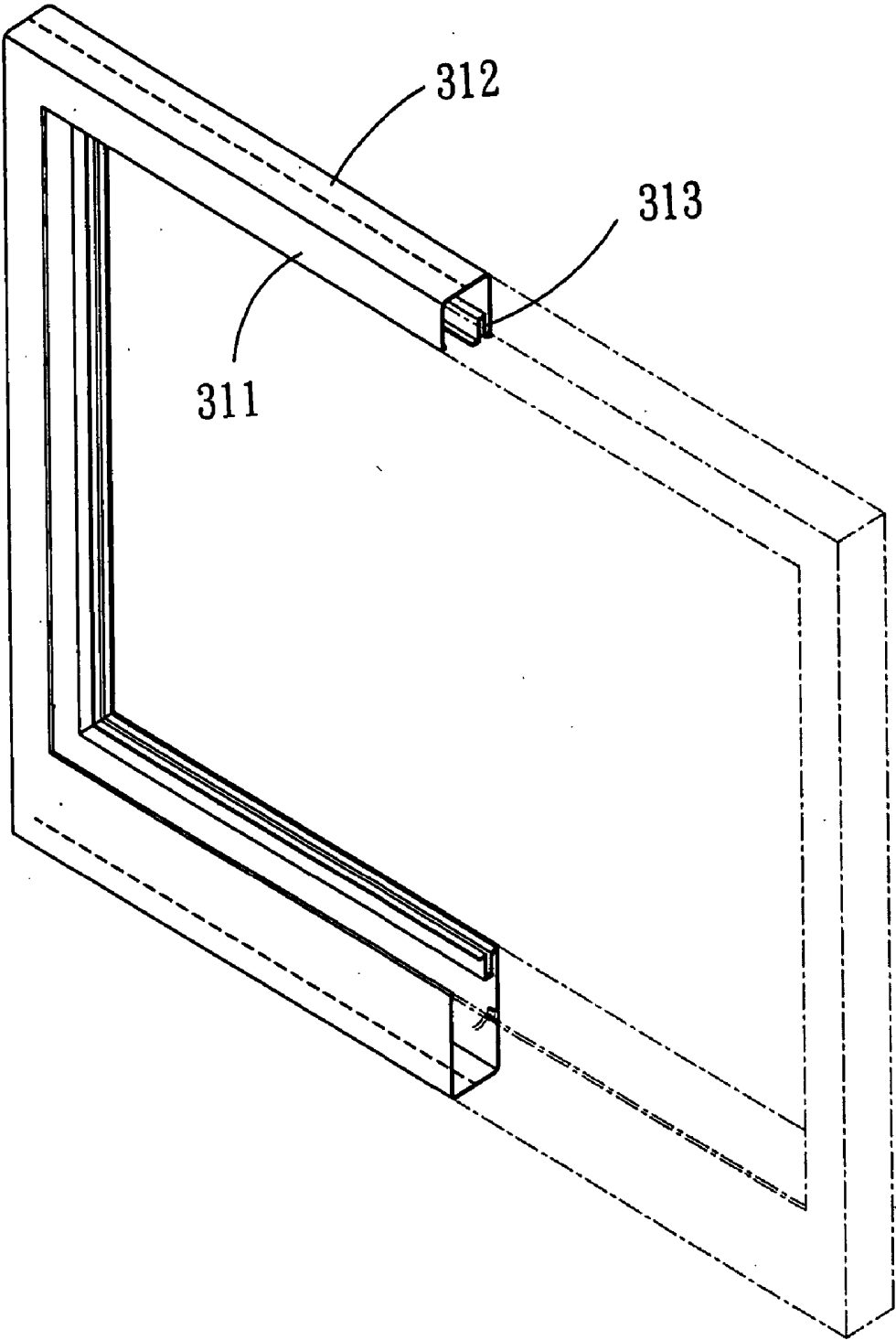


FIG. 7

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAYING DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of Invention

[0002] The invention relates to a displaying device and, in particular, to a liquid crystal displaying device with a backlight unit.

[0003] 2. Related Art

[0004] Regarding to the application fields, the liquid crystal displaying devices are used for monitors or televisions. In fact, the structures of the liquid crystal displaying devices used for monitors and televisions are similar, and only different in several components, circuits and the layout of some components.

[0005] With reference to **FIG. 1**, a conventional liquid crystal displaying device **1** includes a liquid crystal displaying (LCD) panel **11**, a backlight unit **12**, a driving circuit **13**, a control circuit **14**, a first shell **15**, a second shell **16**, and a stand **17**.

[0006] As shown in **FIG. 1**, the liquid crystal displaying panel **11** at least includes a liquid crystal layer **111**, a color filter substrate **112**, a thin film transistor (TFT) circuit substrate **113**, and two polarizers **114** and **115**. The liquid crystal layer **111** is disposed between the color filter substrate **112** and the TFT circuit substrate **113**. The polarizer **114** is disposed at one side of the color filter substrate **112**, while the polarizer **115** is disposed at one side of the TFT circuit substrate **113**.

[0007] Referring to **FIG. 1** again, the backlight unit **12** includes a lamp case **121** and a power driver **122** for driving lamps. The lamp case **121** at least includes a plurality of lamps **120** and a diffuser **124**.

[0008] The driving circuit **13** electrically connects to the LCD panel **11** for driving the LCD panel **11**. In general, the driving circuit **13** is composed of a plurality of driving ICs **131** and at least one driving circuit board **132**.

[0009] The control circuit **14** is used for controlling the driving circuit **13** so as to control the LCD panel **11**. The control circuit **14** and the power driver **122** are commonly installed at one side of the lamp case **121**. The lamp case **121** is positioned adjacent to the LCD panel **11**, so that the lamps **120** of the lamp case **121** can illuminate the LCD panel **11**.

[0010] As shown in **FIG. 1**, the LCD panel **11**, backlight unit **12**, driving circuit **13** and control circuit **14** are encapsulated with the first shell **15** and the second shell **16**. Herein, the second shell **16** connects to the stand **17**.

[0011] In view of the above-mentioned liquid crystal displaying device **1**, a plurality of lamps **120** are installed in the lamp case **121**, and are usually cold cathode fluorescent lamps (CCFL). Due to the variation of lifetime and quality among CCFLs, if any one of the lamps **120** malfunctions, the entire backlight unit **12** may cause problems with providing illumination. The worst case would be the whole liquid crystal displaying device must be discarded. For solving this problem, a lamp case **121** with special structure is invented recently, which makes it possible to replace one single lamp **120** within the invented lamp case. This structure might provide the solution for replacing the lamp **120**, however, it still cannot solve other two problems. The first problem is that since there are a plurality of lamps **120** installed in the lamp case **121**, there's loss of uniformity between the

brightness of the newer lamp(s) **120** and the brightness of older lamps **120** once after one or two lamps **120** are replaced. Regarding to the second problem, since the LCD panel **11**, backlight unit **12**, driving circuit **13** and control circuit **14** are encapsulated with the first shell **15** and second shell **16**, the first shell **15** and second shell **16** must be disassembled before replacing the lamp(s) **120**. In some cases, the control circuit **14** and power driver **122** must also be uninstalled before replacing the lamp(s) **120**. The disassembling or uninstalling process might be simple for the professionals, but for the general users, it could be very difficult. Not to mention this process may cause damage to the products. On the other hand, since the lamps are driven by high voltage, it is not safe for the users to perform the above-mentioned process themselves.

[0012] Regarding to the above-mentioned descriptions, the CCFL is just one example of the light-emitting element used for the backlight unit. To be general, the light-emitting element of the backlight unit can be a light-emitting diode (LED) or a flat fluorescent lamp (FFL).

[0013] Therefore, it is an important subject of the invention to provide a liquid crystal displaying device, which can facilitate the replacement of light-emitting elements of the backlight unit, retain the brightness uniformity of the backlight unit, and the lifetime thereof.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0014] In view of the foregoing, the invention is to provide a liquid crystal displaying device, which is easily assembled and disassembled.

[0015] To achieve the aforementioned, a liquid crystal displaying device of the invention has an exterior housing and comprises a liquid crystal displaying unit and a backlight unit. The liquid crystal displaying unit includes a frame, a liquid crystal displaying panel and a driving control circuit. The frame is arranged around the periphery of the liquid crystal displaying panel. The liquid crystal displaying panel has a displaying side. The driving control circuit is mounted inside the frame and is electrically connected to the liquid crystal displaying panel. The backlight unit includes a shell, at least one light-emitting element, and a power driver for driving the light-emitting element. The light-emitting element and the power driver are installed inside the shell, and the shell is assembled with the frame in a way so as to put the backlight unit at the side opposite to the displaying side of the liquid crystal displaying panel. Thus, the shell of the backlight unit and the frame of the liquid crystal displaying unit form the exterior housing of the liquid crystal displaying device.

[0016] As mentioned above, since the light-emitting element and power driver of the invention are installed inside the shell of the backlight unit, the backlight unit becomes one individual assembled/disassembled unit. Therefore, the users can assemble/disassemble the backlight unit by themselves. In other words, it is not necessary for the users to replace each light-emitting element, but the entire backlight unit. Accordingly, the brightness uniformity of the backlight unit can be retained as well as the lifetime of the liquid crystal displaying device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] The invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description given hereinafter by way of illustration only, and thus is not limitative of the present invention, and wherein:

[0018] FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional side view of the conventional liquid crystal displaying device;

[0019] FIG. 2 is an exploded side view of a liquid crystal displaying device according to a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[0020] FIG. 3 is an assembled side view of the liquid crystal displaying device as shown in FIG. 2;

[0021] FIG. 4 is an assembled side view of a liquid crystal displaying device according to another embodiment of the invention;

[0022] FIG. 5 is an assembled side view of a liquid crystal displaying device according to an additional embodiment of the invention;

[0023] FIG. 6 is a three-dimensional sectional view showing a frame of a liquid crystal displaying unit according to the embodiment of the invention; and

[0024] FIG. 7 is a three-dimensional sectional view showing another frame of the liquid crystal displaying unit according to the embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0025] The present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description, which proceeds with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein the same references relate to the same elements. In the following embodiment, an LCD TV is taken as an example of the liquid crystal displaying device.

[0026] With reference to FIG. 2, a liquid crystal displaying device of the invention comprises a liquid crystal displaying unit 3 and a backlight unit 4.

[0027] As shown in FIG. 2, the liquid crystal displaying unit 3 comprises a frame 31, a liquid crystal displaying panel 32, and a driving control circuit 33.

[0028] The frame 31 is arranged around the periphery of the liquid crystal displaying panel 32. In the present embodiment, the frame 31 can be integrally formed or include a first frame portion 311 and a second frame portion 312 (as shown in FIG. 6). The liquid crystal displaying panel 32 at least comprises a liquid crystal layer 321, a color filter substrate 322, a thin film transistor (TFT) circuit substrate 323, and two polarizers 324 and 325. The liquid crystal layer 321 is disposed between the color filter substrate 322 and the TFT circuit substrate 323. The polarizer 324 is disposed at one side of the color filter substrate 322, and the polarizer 325 is disposed at one side of the TFT circuit substrate 323. Herein, the polarizer 324 is disposed at a displaying side 30 of the liquid crystal displaying panel 32. The driving control circuit 33 electrically connects to the TFT circuit substrate 323 of the liquid crystal displaying panel 32, and is used to drive and control the liquid crystal displaying panel 32. The driving control circuit 33 is located in an accommodating space 310 of the frame 31 of the liquid crystal displaying unit 3.

[0029] The backlight unit 4 comprises a shell 41, at least one light-emitting element 42, and a power driver 43 for driving the light-emitting element 42. The light-emitting element 42 and the power driver 43 are installed inside the shell 41, and the shell 41 is assembled with the frame 31. Accordingly, the backlight unit 4 is positioned at the side

opposite to the displaying side 30 of the liquid crystal displaying panel 32. Of course, the backlight unit 4 may further comprise other optical components such as a diffuser 44. In this case, the light emitted from the light-emitting element 42 can be projected on the liquid crystal displaying unit 3 via the optical components, such as the diffuser 44. In the current embodiment, the light-emitting element of the backlight unit is a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL). In general, the light-emitting element of the backlight unit can be a light-emitting diode (LED) or a flat fluorescent lamp (FFL).

[0030] With reference to FIGS. 2 and 3, the frame 31 and the shell 41 of the backlight unit 4 are connected to each other with screw-connecting components 5. Thus, the backlight unit 4 can be assembled with the frame 31. Herein, as shown in FIG. 6, if the frame 31 comprises a first frame portion 311 and a second frame portion 312, the screw-connecting components 5 are used to connect the shell 41 and the second frame portion 312 so as to assemble the backlight unit 4 and the frame 31. Certainly, except the screw connection method, the liquid crystal displaying unit 3 and the backlight unit 4 can be connected with at least one riveting component 6 (as shown in FIG. 4). In this case, the riveting components 6 are used to connect the frame 31 and the shell 41 of the backlight unit 4 so as to assemble the backlight unit 4 and the frame 31. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 5, the frame 31 may further comprise a first connecting portion 313, and the shell 41 of the backlight unit 4 has a second connecting portion 411 opposite to the frame 31. When the first connecting portion 313 connects with the second connecting portion 411, the backlight unit 4 and the frame 31 are assembled. Herein, as shown in FIG. 7, if the frame 31 comprises a first frame portion 311 and a second frame portion 312, the first connecting portion 313 is disposed on the second frame portion 312 of the frame 31. To be noted, the above-mentioned methods for assembling the liquid crystal displaying unit 3 and the backlight unit 4 are only taken as examples, so there are other connecting methods which can also be used to assemble the liquid crystal displaying unit 3 and backlight unit 4.

[0031] Referring to FIGS. 2 to 5, the backlight unit 4 may further comprise a power cable 7 and a signal connecting line 8. One end of the power cable 7 electrically connects to the power driver 43, and the other end of the power cable 7 electrically connects to an external power source (not shown) or the liquid crystal displaying unit 3. Besides, one end of the signal connecting line 8 electrically connects to the power driver 43, and the other end of the signal connecting line 8 electrically connects to the driving control circuit 33.

[0032] As mentioned above, whichever connecting method is used to assemble the liquid crystal displaying unit 3 and the backlight unit 4, the frame 31 of the liquid crystal displaying unit 3 and the shell 41 of the backlight unit 4 can be assembled to form the exterior housing of the liquid crystal displaying device of the invention.

[0033] Finally, as shown in FIG. 4, the liquid crystal displaying device of the invention may further comprise a stand 9, which connects to the frame 31. Thus, the liquid crystal displaying device of the invention can stand on, for example, a table with the stand 9. To be noted, since the stand 9 is connected to the frame 31, it would not interfere with the assembling or disassembling of the backlight unit 4.

[0034] In summary, since the light-emitting element and power driver of the invention are installed inside the shell of the backlight unit to make the backlight unit an individual assembled/disassembled unit, the users can assemble/disassemble the backlight unit by themselves. In other words, it is not necessary for the users to replace the defective light-emitting element, but the entire backlight unit. Thus, the brightness uniformity of the backlight unit can be retained as well as the lifetime of the liquid crystal displaying device. To elaborate on the benefits of having the light-emitting element and power driver of the invention installed inside the shell of the backlight unit in order to make the backlight unit an individual assembled/disassembled unit, when the liquid crystal displaying unit functions well but only the light-emitting element of the backlight unit is out of order, the users can plainly replace the backlight unit. Accordingly, the lifetime of the liquid crystal displaying device is prolonged.

[0035] Although the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, this description is not meant to be construed in a limiting sense. Various modifications of the disclosed embodiments, as well as alternative embodiments, will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. It is, therefore, contemplated that the appended claims will cover all modifications that fall within the true scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal displaying device, which has an exterior housing, comprising:

a liquid crystal displaying unit, which comprises a frame, a liquid crystal displaying panel and a driving control circuit, wherein the frame is disposed along the periphery of the liquid crystal displaying panel, the liquid crystal displaying panel has a displaying side, and the driving control circuit is set inside the frame and is electrically connected to the liquid crystal displaying panel; and

a backlight unit, which comprises a shell, at least one light-emitting element, and a power driver for driving the light-emitting element, wherein the light-emitting element and the power driver are installed inside the shell, the shell is assembled with the frame such that the backlight unit is positioned at the side opposite to the displaying side of the liquid crystal displaying panel, and the shell of the backlight unit and the frame of the liquid crystal displaying unit together form the exterior housing of the liquid crystal displaying device.

2. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, wherein the frame comprises a first frame portion and a second frame portion, and the first frame portion and the second frame portion connect with each other to form an accommodating space.

3. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 2, wherein the driving control circuit is disposed in the accommodating space and electrically connects to the liquid crystal displaying panel for driving and controlling the liquid crystal displaying panel.

4. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, further comprising:

at least one screw-connection component, which connects the frame to the shell of the backlight unit such that the backlight unit is assembled with the frame.

5. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 4, wherein the frame comprises a first frame portion and a second frame portion, and the screw-connection component connects the second frame portion of the frame to the shell of the backlight unit such that the backlight unit is assembled with the second frame portion of the frame.

6. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, wherein the frame further comprises a first connecting portion, the shell of the backlight unit has a second connecting portion opposite to the frame, and the first connecting portion connects with the second connecting portion for assembling the backlight unit and the frame.

7. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 6, wherein the frame comprises a first frame portion and a second frame portion, and the first connecting portion is disposed on the second frame portion.

8. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, further comprising:

at least one riveting component, which connects the frame to the shell of the backlight unit such that the backlight unit is assembled with the frame.

9. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 8, wherein the frame comprises a first frame portion and a second frame portion, and the riveting component connects the second frame portion of the frame to the shell of the backlight unit such that the backlight unit is assembled with the second frame portion of the frame.

10. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, wherein the backlight unit is a direct type backlight unit.

11. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, further comprising a stand connecting to the frame.

12. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, wherein the backlight unit further comprises a power cable, and one end of the power cable electrically connects to the power driver.

13. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 12, wherein the other end of the power cable electrically connects to an external power source.

14. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 12, wherein the other end of the power cable electrically connects to the liquid crystal displaying unit.

15. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, further comprising a signal connecting line, wherein one end of the signal connecting line electrically connects to the power driver, and the other end of the signal connecting line electrically connects to the driving control circuit.

16. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal displaying device is a liquid crystal television (LCD TV).

17. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, wherein the light-emitting element is a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL).

18. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, wherein the light-emitting element is a flat fluorescent lamp (FFL).

19. The liquid crystal displaying device of claim 1, wherein the light-emitting element is a light-emitting diode (LED).

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20050259192A1	公开(公告)日	2005-11-24
申请号	US11/037006	申请日	2005-01-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	启萌科技有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	GIGNO TECHNOLOGY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	GIGNO TECHNOLOGY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE YU TUAN		
发明人	LEE, YU-TUAN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/13 G02F1/1333 G02F1/13357		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133308 G02F2201/46 G02F2001/133314 G02F1/133602		
优先权	093114175 2004-05-19 TW		
其他公开文献	US7599017		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

液晶显示装置具有外壳。液晶显示装置包括液晶显示单元和背光单元。液晶显示单元包括框架，液晶显示面板和驱动控制电路。框架围绕液晶显示板的周边布置。液晶显示面板具有显示侧。驱动控制电路设置在框架内并电连接到液晶显示面板。背光单元包括壳体，至少一个发光元件，以及用于驱动发光元件的电源驱动器。发光元件和电源驱动器安装在壳体内，而壳体与框架组装在一起，使得背光单元位于与液晶显示面板的显示侧相对的一侧。背光单元的壳体和液晶显示单元的框架形成液晶显示装置的外壳。

