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Lee et al.

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(54) **BACK LIGHT ASSEMBLY AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING THE SAME**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 28, 2002 (KR) 2002-37087

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G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** 349/62; 349/58; 349/64; 349/65

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/64
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner—David Nelms

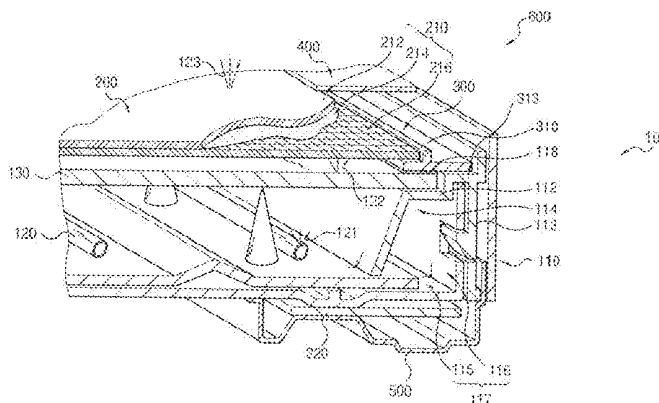
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are a back light assembly for preventing discoloration and deformation caused by heat generated from a lamp, and a liquid crystal display device for displaying an enhanced image. The back light assembly includes a receiving container, a lamp, a glass substrate and a diffuser. The receiving container has a receiving space. The lamp for generating the light is disposed in the receiving space. The glass substrate is interposed between the liquid crystal display panel and the lamp. The diffuser diffuses the light generated by the lamp so as to unify a luminance distribution of the liquid crystal display panel. The liquid crystal display device includes the back light assembly.

9 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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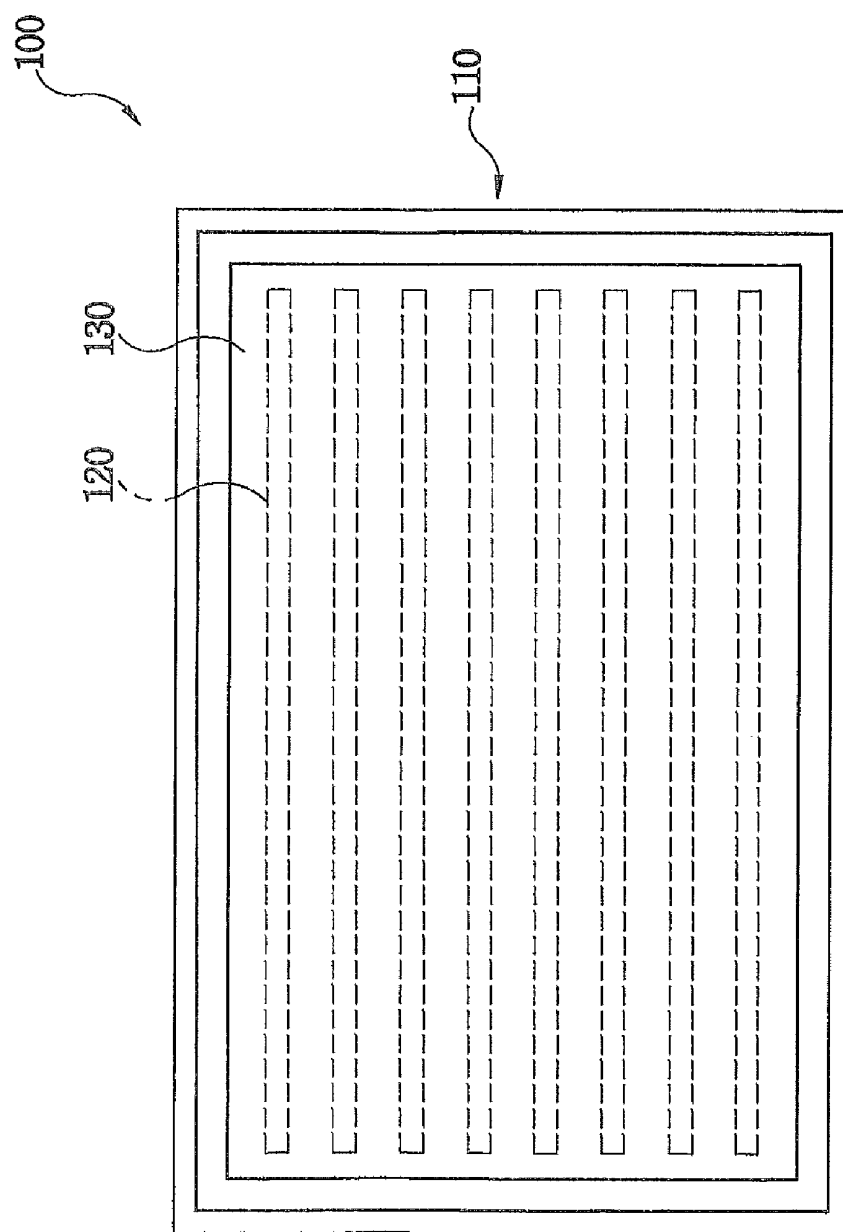
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FIG. 1



2.
G.
F.

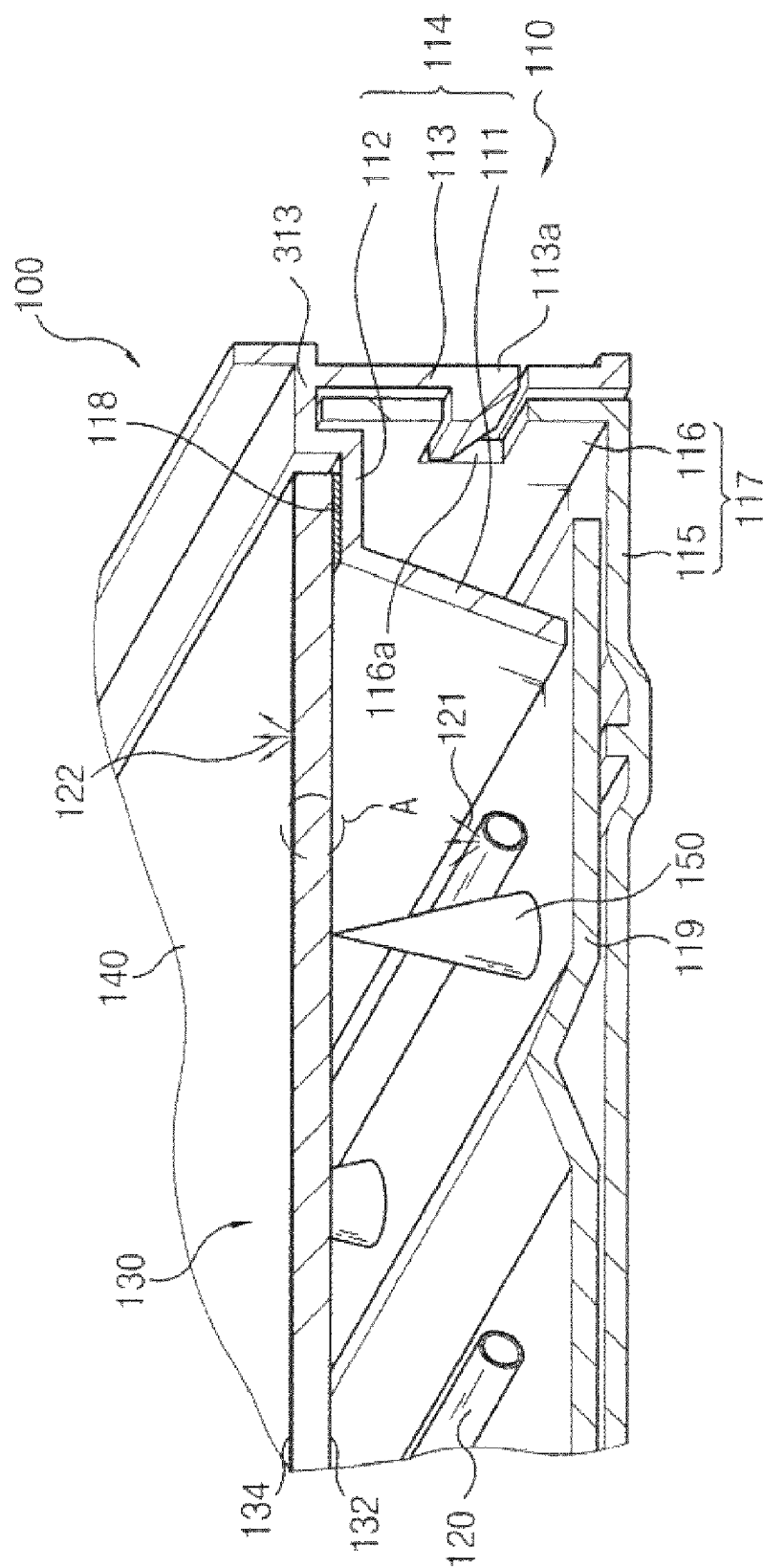


FIG. 3

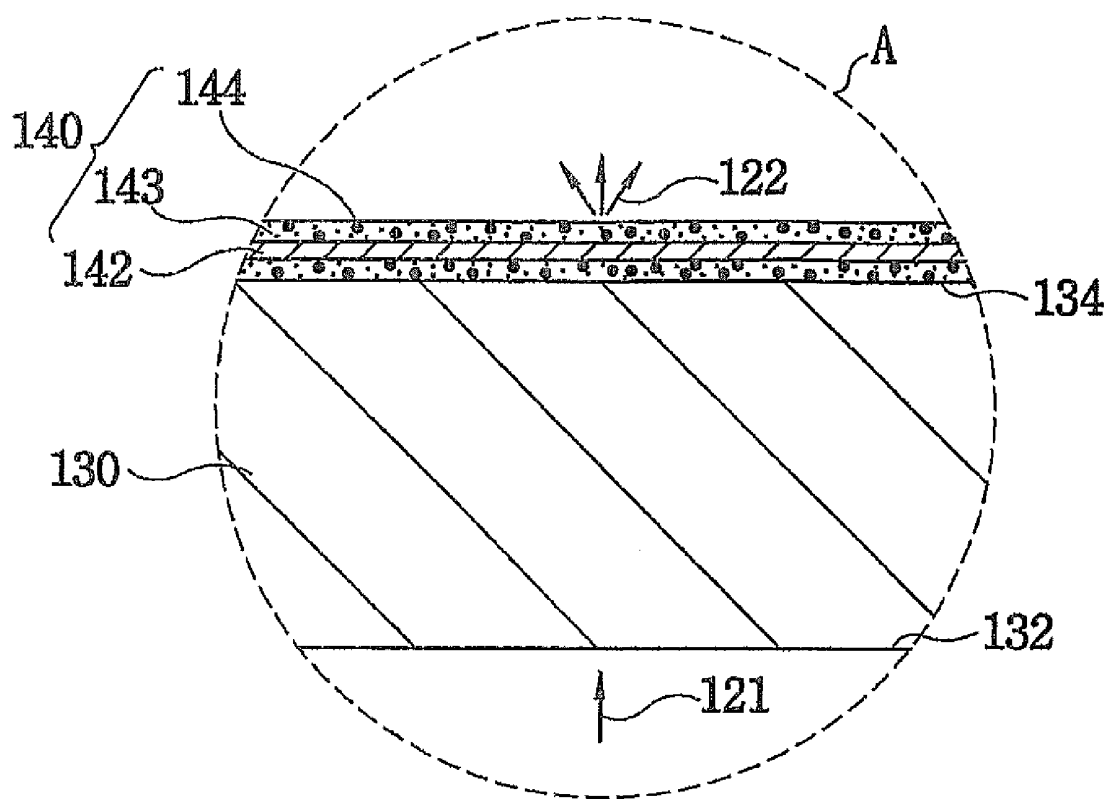


FIG. 4

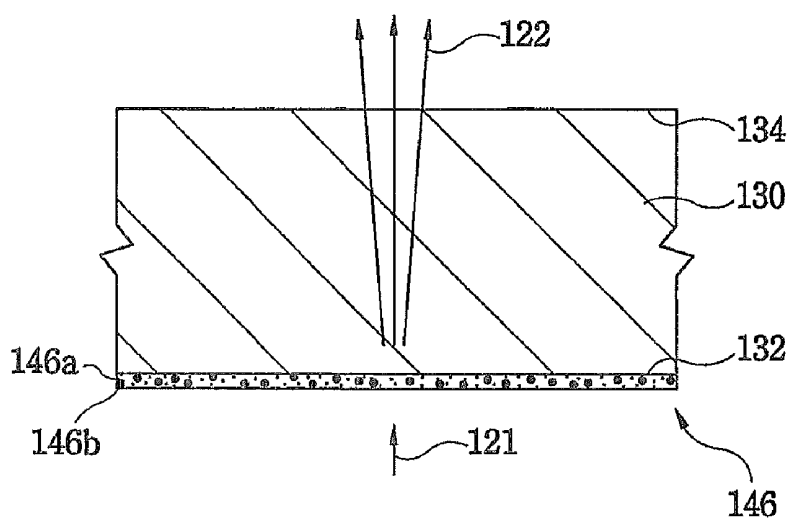


FIG. 5

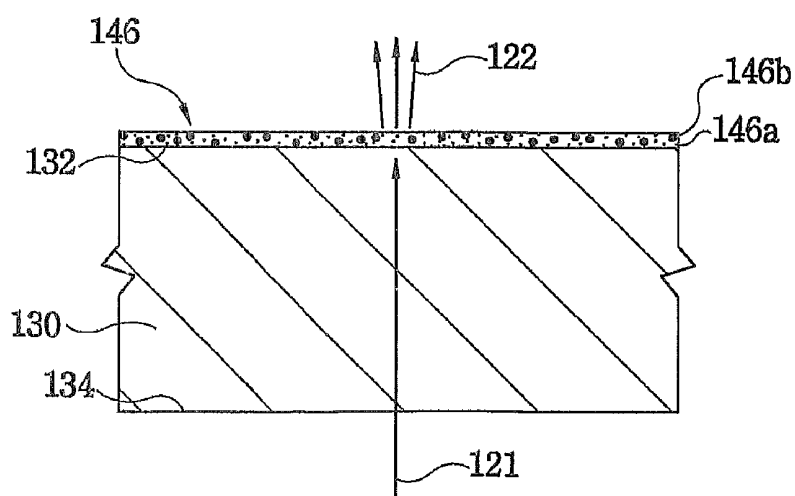


FIG. 6

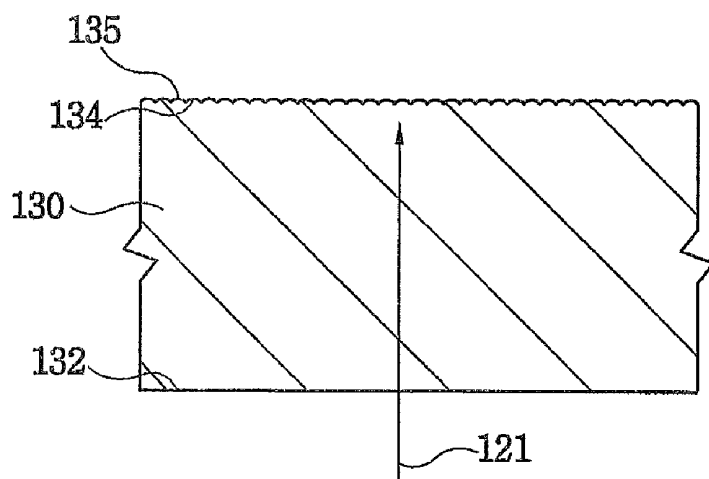


FIG. 7

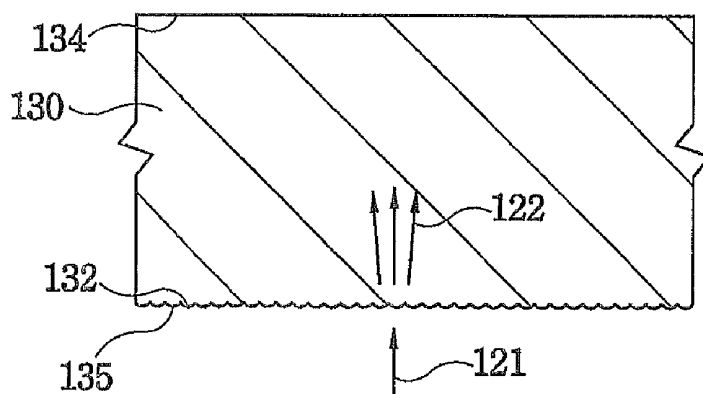


FIG. 8

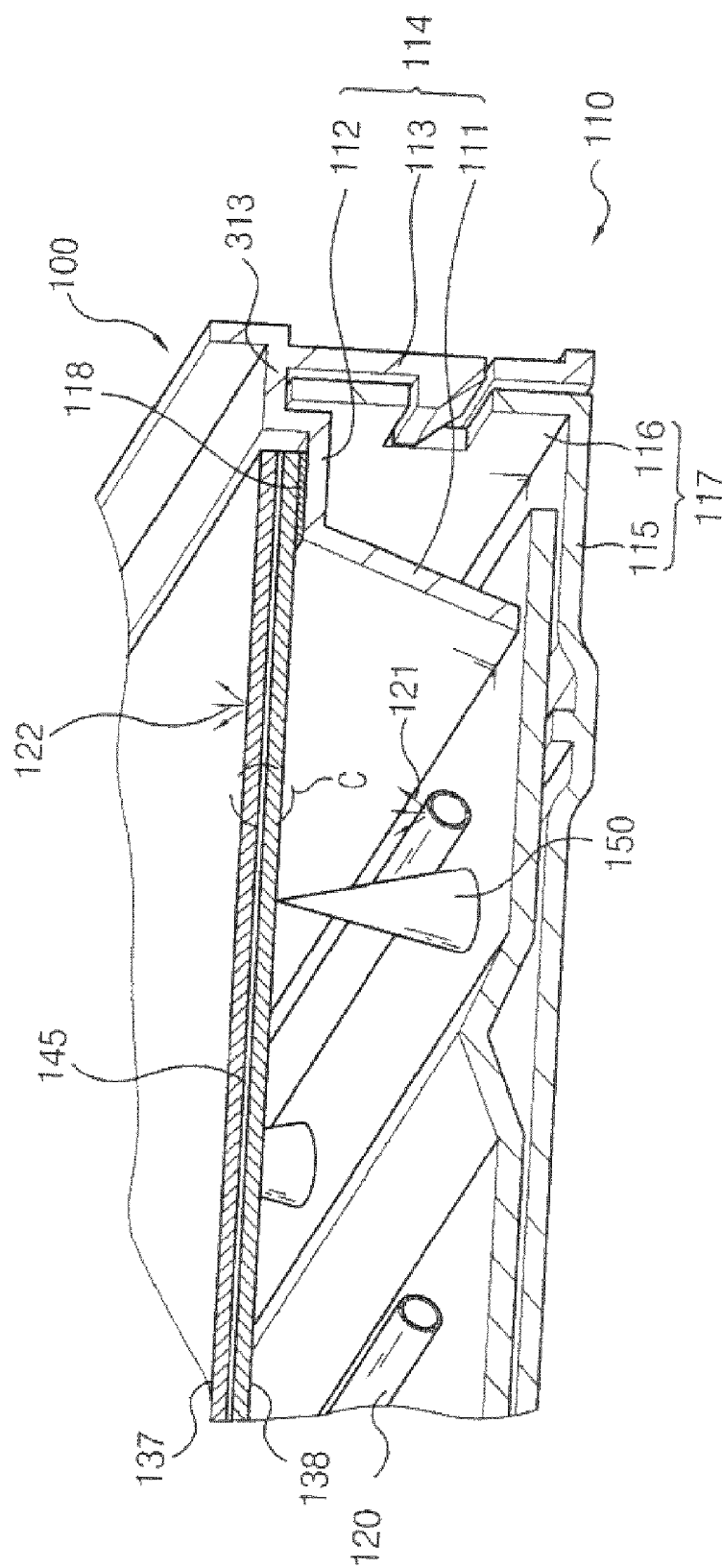


FIG. 11

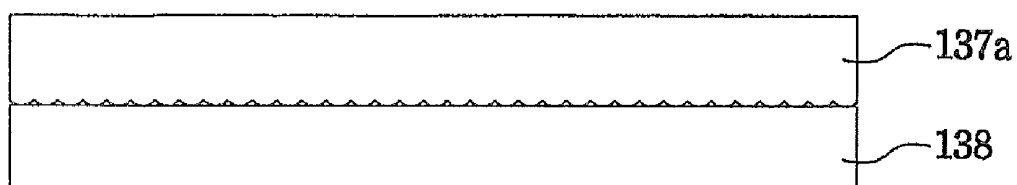
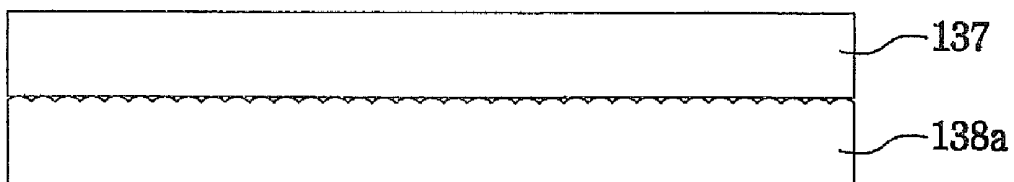


FIG. 12



BACK LIGHT ASSEMBLY AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO PRIOR APPLICATION

This application is a Continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/519,599, filed Dec. 22, 2004 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,327,416; which claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2002-37087, filed Jun. 28, 2002; the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a back light assembly, and a liquid crystal display device having the back light assembly, and more particularly to a back light assembly for preventing discoloration and deformation caused by heat generated from a lamp, and a liquid crystal display device displaying an enhanced image.

BACKGROUND ART

A liquid crystal display device displays an image processed by the information-processing device, so that a user can perceive the image.

The liquid crystal display device, one of display devices, uses a liquid crystal, of which transmissivity is modulated according to electric fields so as to display an image.

The liquid crystal modulates the light transmissivity only. Therefore, the liquid crystal display device needs light passing through the liquid crystal so as to display an image.

A lamp generates the light. A Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp (CCFL) may be used as the lamp of the liquid crystal display device.

The cold cathode fluorescent lamp has many merits. For example, the cold cathode fluorescent lamp may be formed in a cylindrical shape having a very small diameter. The cold cathode fluorescent lamp generates white light that is similar to sunlight. The cold cathode fluorescent lamp has a long life span and generates a little amount of heat in comparison with incandescent lamp.

The cold cathode fluorescent lamp may be arranged variously according to a size of a liquid crystal display panel.

In a small sized or a middle sized liquid crystal display device, one or two cold cathode fluorescent lamps are sufficient to get enough luminance for displaying an image. In the small sized or the middle sized liquid crystal display device, a volume and a weight are important. The cold cathode fluorescent lamp is attached to a side of an optical distribution-regulating device called as a light-guide plate (LGP).

This liquid crystal display device is referred to as an edge-illumination type liquid crystal display device.

Comparatively, in a large sized liquid crystal display device, one or two cold cathode fluorescent lamps is not enough to generate sufficient luminance, because the area of effective display region is large.

Therefore, more than three cold cathode fluorescent lamps are needed to get sufficient luminance for displaying an image. In this case, the cold cathode fluorescent lamps are arranged in parallel with each other under the liquid crystal display panel for applying light to the liquid crystal display panel.

This liquid crystal display device is referred to as a direct-illumination type liquid crystal display device.

The direct-illumination type liquid crystal display device may have sufficient luminance to display an image. However, the direct-type liquid crystal display device has a variation of the luminance according to a region of the liquid crystal display panel.

A region of the liquid crystal display panel, disposed over the lamp, has a high luminance. A region of the liquid crystal display panel, disposed over a region between the lamps, has a low luminance.

Therefore, a diffusion plate is interposed between the liquid crystal display panel and the lamp so as to reduce the variation of the luminance.

In general, the diffusion plate comprises acryl resin. The diffusion plate comprising the acryl resin is light and may be easily manufactured.

However, when a display time becomes longer, specific characters of the diffusion plate comprising acryl resin becomes bad, so that display quality may be deteriorated.

Firstly, the diffusion plate comprising acryl resin gets curved or sags easily due to the heat generated by the lamp.

Secondly, the diffusion plate comprising acryl resin discolored easily due to the heat generated by the lamp. When the diffusion plate is discolored, the white light generated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp is filtered into a different color, so that display quality becomes bad.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a back light assembly preventing discoloration and deformation caused by heat generated from a lamp, and generating light having uniform luminance.

The present invention also provides a liquid crystal display device having back light assembly preventing discoloration and deformation caused by heat generated from a lamp, and displaying an enhanced image.

The back light assembly includes a receiving container, a lamp, a glass substrate and a diffuser. The receiving container has a receiving space. The lamp for generating the light is disposed in the receiving space. The glass substrate is interposed between the liquid crystal display panel and the lamp. The diffuser diffuses the light generated by the lamp so as to make the luminance distribution of the liquid crystal display panel uniform.

The liquid crystal display device includes a receiving container, a lamp, a glass substrate, a diffusion plate and liquid crystal display panel assembly. The receiving container includes a bottom face and a sidewall. The bottom face and the sidewall form a receiving space. The lamp for generating a first light is disposed on the bottom face. The glass substrate is disposed in the receiving space. The diffusion plate includes a diffuser for diffusing the first light. When the first light is diffused, the first light is transformed into a second light. The luminance of the second light is more uniform than the luminance of the first light. The liquid crystal display panel assembly displays an image by using the second light.

The back light assembly and the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention prevent deformation and discoloration and diffuse light effectively, so that an image quality is enhanced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other advantages of the present invention will become readily apparent by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

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FIG. 1 is a top view showing a back light assembly according to an exemplary first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a partially cut perspective view showing a back light assembly of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view showing a portion "A" of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a portion of a glass substrate according to an exemplary second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing a portion of a glass substrate according to a modified second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing a portion of a glass substrate according to an exemplary third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing a portion of a glass substrate according to a modified third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a partially cut perspective view showing a back light assembly according to an exemplary fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is an enlarged view showing "C" of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view showing a first glass plate and a second glass plate according to a modified fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view showing a glass substrate according to an exemplary fifth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view showing a glass substrate according to a modified fifth embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 13 is a partially cut perspective view showing a back light assembly according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiment 1

FIG. 1 is a top view showing a back light assembly according to an exemplary first embodiment of the present invention and FIG. 2 is a partially cut perspective view showing a back light assembly of FIG. 1.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, a back light assembly 100 includes a receiving container 110, a lamp 120, a glass substrate 130 and a diffusion sheet 140.

The receiving container 110 has a receiving space for receiving the lamp 120, the glass substrate 130 and the diffusion sheet 140.

Referring to FIG. 2, the receiving container 110 includes a first receiving frame 114 and a bottom chassis 117. The first receiving frame 114 and the bottom chassis 117 form the receiving space.

The first receiving frame 114 includes a first plate 111, a second plate 112 and a third receiving plate 113.

The second plate 112 has a rectangular frame shape having an opening inside the rectangular frame. The glass substrate 130 and the diffusion sheet 140 are disposed on the second plate 112.

A top portion of the first plate 111 is connected with an inner portion of the second plate 112 and the first plate 111 is inclined inward. The first plate 111 has a lamp fixing portion (not shown) to fix the lamp 120 thereto.

A top portion of the third plate 113 is connected with an outer portion of the second plate 112. A hook 113a is formed at a lower portion of the third plate 113 and is combined with

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a bottom chassis 117. The third plate 113 includes a receiving surface 313 parallel to the second plate.

The bottom chassis 117 includes a bottom face 115 and a sidewall 116 protruding upward from the outer portion of the bottom face 115. A hook hole 116a corresponding to the hook 113a is formed on the sidewall 116 of the bottom chassis 117.

The lamp 120 is supported by the first plate 111 of the first receiving frame 114 and is supplied with electric power to generate first light 121.

Preferably, a cold cathode fluorescent lamp may be used as the lamp 120. A plurality of the lamps 120 is arranged to be parallel with each other on the bottom face 115 of the bottom chassis 117.

A reflecting plate 119 is interposed between the lamp 120 and the bottom face 115. The reflecting plate 119 reflects a portion of the first light generated by the lamp 120 toward the glass substrate 130.

The lamps 120 generating linear light are disposed in parallel with each other, so that a luminance distribution of the first light 121 is non-uniform.

The luminance difference between a first region disposed over the lamp 120 and a second region deviated from the lamps 120 is a maximum.

When the luminance distribution is non-uniform, brightness of image displayed on a liquid crystal display panel is also non-uniform. Therefore, a display quality is lowered.

In order to prevent a deterioration of the display quality, members (not shown) for making the luminance distribution uniform are disposed over the lamp 120. Hereinafter, the members for making the luminance distribution of the first light 121 uniform are explained in detail.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view showing a portion "A" of FIG. 2.

Referring to FIG. 3, the glass substrate 130 and the diffusion sheet 140 are disposed on the second plate 112 of the first receiving frame 115.

The glass substrate 130 seldom gets curved or sags due to the heat generated by the lamp, when the lamp 120 generates the first light 112.

Further, the glass substrate 130 seldom is discolored, even though the glass substrate 130 is exposed for a long time to the first light 121 generated the lamp 120.

However the glass substrate 130 is fragile. Therefore, an impact-proof glass or a tempered glass may be used as the glass substrate 130. The tempered glass has a low thermal expansion coefficient and is impervious to an external impact.

The thicker the glass substrate 130 is, the more impervious is the liquid crystal display device to the external impact. However, the thicker the glass substrate 130 is, the heavier is the liquid crystal display device. Therefore, the thickness of the glass substrate is determined in consideration of the strength and the weight. Preferably, the thickness of the glass substrate 130 is about 2 mm.

Referring to FIG. 2, an impact-absorbing member 118 may be interposed between the second plate 112 and the glass substrate 130.

The impact-absorbing member 118 absorbs an external impact so that the external impact force may not be transferred to the glass substrate 130.

The glass substrate 130 includes a first face 132 and a second face 134. The first light 121 generated by the lamp 120 is incident onto the first face 132 and exits from the second face 134.

The glass substrate 130 seldom gets curved and is discolored. However, the glass substrate 130 is transparent, so that the variation of the luminance occurs due to discretely dis-

posed lamps **120**. Therefore, the diffusion sheet **140** is disposed over the glass substrate **130** so as to reduce the variation of the luminance.

Referring to FIG. 3, the diffusion sheet **140** includes a diffusion sheet body **142** and a light diffusion bead **144**. The light diffusion beads **144** are mixed with a binder **143**. The binder **143** is transparent, and the binder **143** has adhesive property. The light diffusion beads **144** mixed with the binder **143** are disposed on both side of the diffusion sheet body **142**.

An amount of the light diffusion bead **144** is modulated, such that the Haze value is higher than about 90%.

The Haze value is a barometer indicating the transmittance and a ratio of diffusion of the first light **121** that is incident from the diffusion sheet **140**. The Haze value is defined as follows.

$$\text{Haze value} = (\text{an amount of transmitted and diffused light} / \text{total amount of transmitted light}) \times 100 \quad \text{<Expression 1>}$$

“The amount of transmitted and diffused light” is referred to as an amount of light that passes through the diffusion sheet **140** and is diffused. “The total amount of light” is referred to as total amount of light that pass through the diffusion sheet **140**.

The diffusion sheet **140** is disposed on the second face **134** of the glass substrate **130** such that the Haze value is higher than about 90%.

Referring to FIG. 2, when the glass substrate **130** is large, the glass substrate **130** may sag due to the weight thereof. Therefore, a substrate-supporting member **150** is formed on the bottom face **115** of the bottom chassis **117** so as to prevent the sag of the glass substrate **130**. The substrate-supporting member **150** has a cone-shape. However, the substrate-supporting member **150** may have a cylindrical shape, a triangular pillar shape or a polygonal pillar shape.

The first light **121** passes through the glass substrate **130** and passes through the diffusion sheet **140** so that the first light is transformed into a second light **122** that is diffused by the diffusion sheet **140**.

Embodiment 2

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a portion of a glass substrate according to an exemplary second embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing a portion of a glass substrate according to a modified second embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIGS. 2, 4 and 5, the glass substrate **130** is disposed on the second plate **112** of the first receiving frame **114**. The diffusion sheet **146** is disposed on the glass substrate **130**. The glass substrate **130** includes a first face **132** and a second face **134**. Light generated by the lamp **120** is incident onto a first face **132** of the glass substrate **130**. The first face **132** faces a second face **134** of the glass substrate **130**.

Referring to FIG. 4, a light diffusion layer **146** is formed on the first face **132** of the glass substrate **130**.

The light diffusion layer **146** includes a binder **146a** and a light diffusion bead **146b**. The binder **146a** is transparent and adhesive. The light diffusion bead **146b** has a grain-shape. The light diffusion bead **146b** diffuses light.

The light binder **146a** mixed with a pre-determined amount of the diffusion bead **146b** is coated on the first face **132** of the glass substrate **130** by a predetermined thickness.

The light diffusion layer **146** diffuses the first light **121** generated by the lamp **120**, so that the first light **121** is transformed into a second light **122**. The second light **122** is

incident onto the first face **132** of the glass substrate **130**, and the second light **122** exits from the second face **134** of the glass substrate **130**.

In FIG. 5, the light diffusion layer **146** is formed on the second face **134** of the glass substrate **130**.

The light diffusion layer **146** formed on the second face **134** of the glass substrate **130** includes a binder **146a** and a light diffusion bead **146b**. The binder **146a** is transparent and adhesive. The light diffusion bead **146b** has a grain-shape. The light diffusion bead **146b** diffuses light.

The binder **146a** is mixed with a predetermined amount of the diffusion bead **146b** and coated on the second face **134** of the glass substrate **130** by predetermined thickness.

The light diffusion layer **146** diffuses the first light **121** generated by the lamp **120**, so that the first light **121** is transformed into the second light **122**.

Preferably, the light diffusion layer **146** formed on the first face **132** or on the second face **134** has the Haze value that is higher than about 90%.

Embodiment 3

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing a portion of a glass substrate according to an exemplary third embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing a portion of a glass substrate according to a modified third embodiment of the present invention.

A light diffusion portion **135** is formed on a glass substrate **130**. For example, an impact-proof glass or a tempered glass may be used as the glass substrate **130**. The tempered glass has a low thermal expansion coefficient. The tempered glass is impervious to external impact.

A first light **121** generated by the lamp **120** is incident onto a first face **132** of the glass substrate **130**. The first face **132** faces a second face **134**.

Referring to FIGS. 6 and 7, the light diffusion portion **135** is formed on the first face **132** or on the second face **134**.

The light diffusion portion **135** may be formed via various manufacturing methods. For example, the light diffusion portion **135** may be formed via the sand blaster process on the first face **132** or on the second face **134** of the glass substrate **130** having plate-shape, or a roller may roll on the face of the glass substrate **130** to make an embossing pattern on the face of the glass substrate **130**, when the glass substrate is not completely hardened.

The light diffusion portion **135** diffuses the first light **121** generated by the lamp **120** so as to make a luminance of light uniform.

Preferably, the light diffusion portion **135** formed on the first face **132** or on the second face **134** has the Haze value that is higher than about 90%.

Embodiment 4

FIG. 8 is a partially cut perspective view showing a back light assembly according to an exemplary fourth embodiment of the present invention and FIG. 9 is an enlarged view showing “C” of FIG. 8.

In FIG. 8, the same reference numerals denote the same elements in FIG. 2, and thus the detailed descriptions of the same elements will be omitted Referring to FIG. 8, a glass substrate includes a first glass plate **137** and a second glass plate **138**. A structure of the glass substrate having the two plates seldom is deformed or sags. The first glass plate **137** and the second glass plate **138** are disposed on the second

plate **112** of the first receiving frame **114**. A diffusion sheet **145** is interposed between the first glass plate **137** and the second glass plate **138**.

Referring to FIG. 9, a diffusion sheet **145** includes a diffusion sheet body **145a** and a light diffusion bead **145b**. The light diffusion bead **145b** is mixed with binder **145c** and coated on the diffusion sheet body **145a**.

An amount of the light diffusion bead **145b** is modulated, such that the Haze value is higher than about 90%.

For example, a thickness of the glass substrate including the first glass plate **137**, the diffusion sheet **145** and the second glass plate **138** is about 2 mm. Therefore, the thickness and the weight of the liquid crystal display device are reduced.

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view showing a first glass plate and a second glass plate according to a modified fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 10, a glass substrate includes a first glass plate **137** and a second glass plate **138**. This structure of the glass substrate having the two plates seldom is deformed or sags. A light diffusion layer **146** is interposed between the first glass plate **137** and the second glass plate **138**. The light diffusion layer **146** transforms a first light **121** generated by the lamp **120** into a second light **122**.

The light diffusion layer **146** includes a light diffusion bead **146b** and a binder **146a**. The binder **146a** mixed with the light diffusion bead **146b** is coated on the first glass plate **137** or on the second glass plate **138**.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view showing a glass substrate according to an exemplary fifth embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view showing a glass substrate according to a modified fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 11, a glass substrate includes a first glass plate **137a** and a second glass plate **138**. A lower face of the first glass plate **137a** has an embossing pattern. The lower face of the first glass plate **137a** faces the second plate **138**.

Referring to FIG. 12, a glass substrate includes a first glass plate **137** and a second glass plate **138a**. An upper face of the second glass plate **138a** has an embossing pattern. The upper face of the second glass plate **138a** faces the first plate **137**.

Both of a face of the first plate and a face of the second plate may have the embossing pattern.

Hereinafter, a liquid crystal display device having the back light assembly described above is disclosed in detail.

FIG. 13 is a partially cut perspective view showing a back light assembly according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

A liquid crystal display device **600** includes a first receiving frame **110**, a back light assembly **100**, a liquid crystal display panel assembly **200**, a second receiving frame **300**, a top chassis **400** and a back cover **500**. The back light assembly **100** includes a lamp **120** for generating first light **121**, a glass substrate **130** and a diffusion plate. The diffusion plate includes a diffusion sheet **140** for transforming the first light **121** into a second light **122**, a light diffusion layer or a light diffusion portion.

The back light assembly **100** may be one of the embodiments disclosed above.

The second receiving frame **300** is in contact with an edge portion of the glass substrate **130** disposed on a second plate **112** of the first receiving frame **110** so as to fix the glass substrate **130**.

The second receiving frame **300** has a rectangular shape. A liquid crystal display panel guide **310** is formed on the second receiving frame **300** so as to guide the liquid crystal display panel assembly **200**.

An impact-absorbing member **118** may be interposed between the second receiving frame **300** and the glass substrate **130** so as to absorb an external impact transferred to the glass substrate **130**, and so as to support the glass substrate **130**.

The liquid crystal display panel assembly **200** is disposed on the second receiving frame **300**. The second receiving frame **300** supports the liquid crystal display panel assembly **200**. A liquid crystal display panel guide **310** fixes the liquid crystal display panel assembly **200**.

The liquid crystal display panel assembly **200** includes a liquid crystal display panel **210**, a tape carrier package (not shown) and a printed circuit board **220**.

The liquid crystal display panel **210** includes a thin film transistor substrate **216**, a liquid crystal **214** and a color filter substrate **212**.

A first end of the tape carrier package is connected to the thin film transistor substrate **216** and a second end of the tape carrier package is connected to the printed circuit board **220**.

The printed circuit board **220** is bent in accordance with a bottom chassis **117** of the back light assembly **100** to be disposed under the bottom face **115** of the bottom chassis **117**. A back cover **500** fixes the printed circuit board **220** disposed under the bottom face **115**.

The top chassis **400** presses an edge portion of the liquid crystal display panel **210** to fix the liquid crystal display panel **210** and protects the liquid crystal display panel **210** and the glass substrate **130**.

Hereinafter, a process of displaying an image is explained.

The lamp **120** generates the first light **121**. The first light **121** is incident onto the glass substrate **130** and passes through the glass substrate **130**. Then the first light **121** is incident onto the light diffusion sheet, the light diffusion layer or the light diffusion portion described above. The light diffusion sheet, the light diffusion layer or the light diffusion portion diffuses the first light **121**, so that the first light **121** is transformed into the second light **122** having uniform luminance.

In order to transform the first light **121** into the second light **122**, the diffusion sheet having the light diffusion bead may be disposed on the glass substrate.

In order to transform the first light **121** into the second light **122**, the light diffusion layer may be formed on the glass substrate **130**.

In order to transform the first light **121** into the second light **122**, the glass substrate may have the light diffusion portion which is an embossing pattern formed on a face of the glass substrate **130**.

The first light **121** passes through the diffusion sheet, the light diffusion layer or the light diffusion portion to be transformed into the second light **122**. The second light **122** may be diffused additionally. The second light **122** is applied to the liquid crystal display panel **210**.

The liquid crystal display panel **210** transforms the second light **122** into an image light **123** having image information. When the image light **123** arrives at eyes of user, the user perceives an image of the image information.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The back light assembly according to embodiments of the present invention reduces the variation of the luminance distribution and prevents concentration of light. The back light assembly also prevents discoloration. Therefore, the back light assembly enhances the display quality.

Although the exemplary embodiments of the present invention have been described, it is understood that the

present invention should not be limited to these exemplary embodiments but various changes and modifications can be made by one ordinary skilled in the art within the spirit and scope of the present invention as hereinafter claimed.

The invention claimed is:

1. A display device, comprising:
 - a first receiving container including a bottom face, a side-wall and a receiving plate defining first, second and third plates extending at least partially around an upper peripheral region thereof, the bottom face and the side-wall forming a receiving space, and the second plate being disposed above the first plate and having an inner edge generally coincident with or disposed outside of an outer edge of the first plate, the third plate having a receiving surface parallel to the second plate;
 - a light source disposed in the receiving space and generating a light;
 - an optical plate disposed above the light source;
 - a display panel assembly disposed above the optical plate and displaying an image; and
 - a second receiving container disposed on the first receiving container, wherein the first plate is non-overlapped with the second plate, and wherein the optical plate is disposed on the second plate.
2. The display device of claim 1, wherein the display panel is disposed on the second receiving container.
3. The display device of claim 1, wherein the second receiving container comprises a protrusion.

4. The display device of claim 1, wherein the optical plate comprises a glass substrate blocking a heat.

5. The display device of claims 4, wherein the optical plate further comprises a diffusion sheet.

6. A back light assembly, comprising:

- a first receiving container having a receiving space and a receiving plate defining first, second and third plates extending at least partially about an upper peripheral region thereof, the second plate being disposed above the first plate and having an inner edge generally coincident with or disposed outside of an outer edge of the first plate, the third plate having a flat portion parallel to the second plate;
 - a lamp disposed in the receiving space, for generating the light;
 - an optical plate disposed above the lamp;
 - a second receiving container disposed on the first receiving container, wherein the first plate is non-overlapped with the second plate, and wherein the optical plate is disposed on the second plate.
7. The backlight assembly of claim 6, wherein the second receiving container comprises a protrusion.
 8. The backlight assembly of claim 6, wherein the optical plate comprises a glass substrate blocking a heat.
 9. The backlight assembly of claim 6, wherein the optical plate further comprises a diffusion sheet.

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专利名称(译)	背光组件和具有该背光组件的液晶显示装置		
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摘要(译)

公开了一种用于防止由灯产生的热量引起的变色和变形的背光组件，以及用于显示增强图像的液晶显示装置。背光组件包括接收容器，灯，玻璃基板和漫射器。接收容器具有容纳空间。用于产生光的灯设置在容纳空间中。玻璃基板介于液晶显示板和灯之间。漫射器漫射由灯产生的光，以统一液晶显示板的亮度分布。液晶显示装置包括背光组件。

