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Lee et al.

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE WITH
A STRUCTURE RECEIVING A BACK LIGHT
ASSEMBLY AND A DISPLAY UNIT**

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U.S.C. 154(b) by 255 days.

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Oct. 23, 2000 (KR) 2000-62369

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **G02F 1/1333**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/58**

(58) **Field of Search** 349/58-60, 65

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A receptacle assembly that receives a back light assembly and a display unit of a liquid crystal display device is disclosed. The receptacle assembly for receiving the back light assembly comprises a first receptacle module and a second receptacle module engaged with the rear surface of the first receptacle module to support the first receptacle module. The first receptacle module and the second receptacle module are formed of plastic and metal respectively. Therefore, the distortion that can be generated by the exterior impact and the vibration and the deflection due to the heat can be prevented. Further, the productivity is improved by simplifying the engaging structure of the receptacle assembly, and the size stability is improved.

23 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets

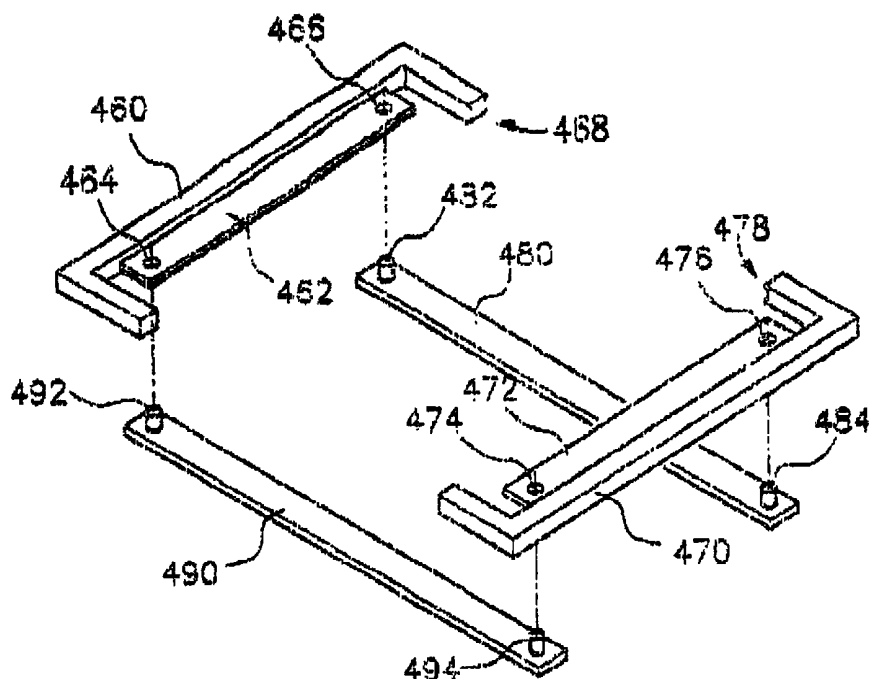


FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

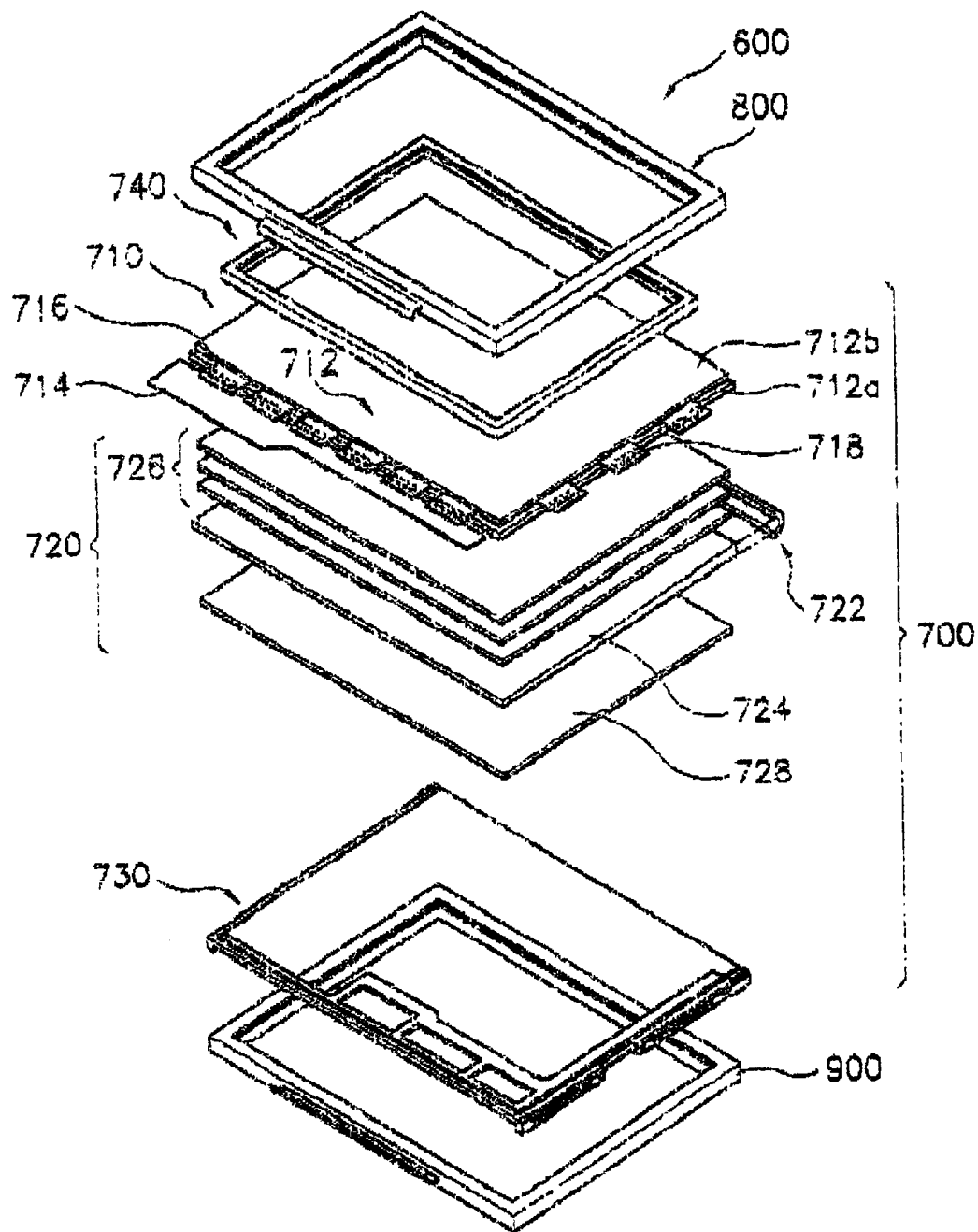


FIG. 2
(PRIOR ART)

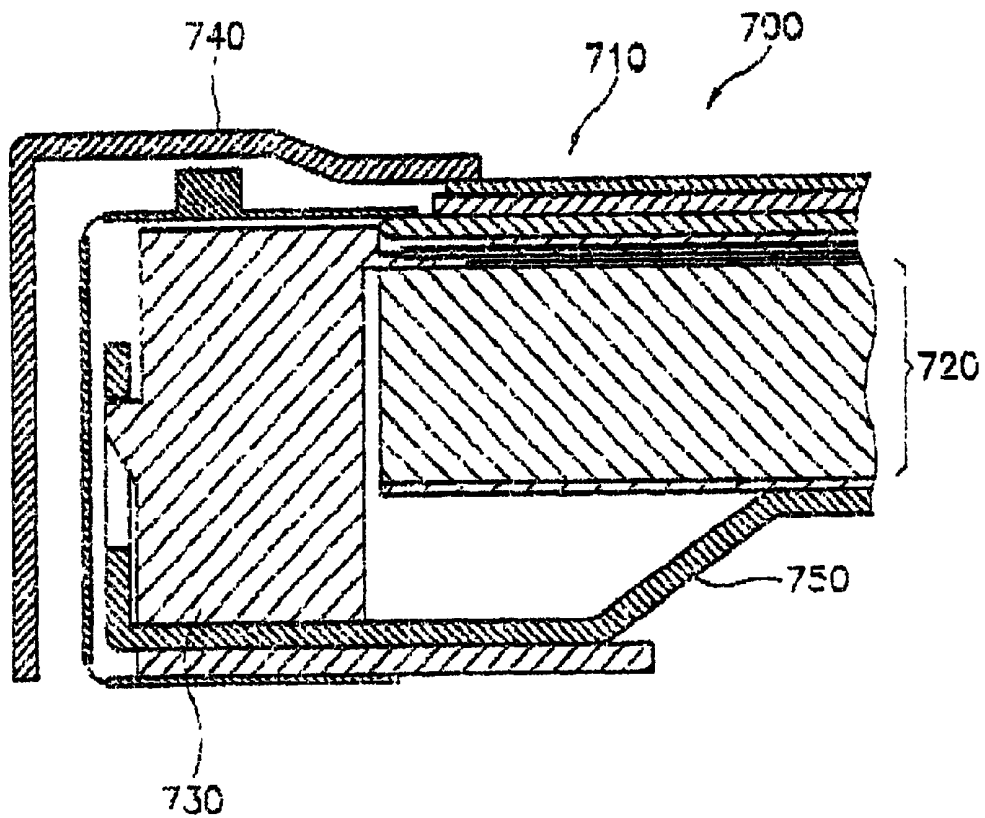


FIG. 3

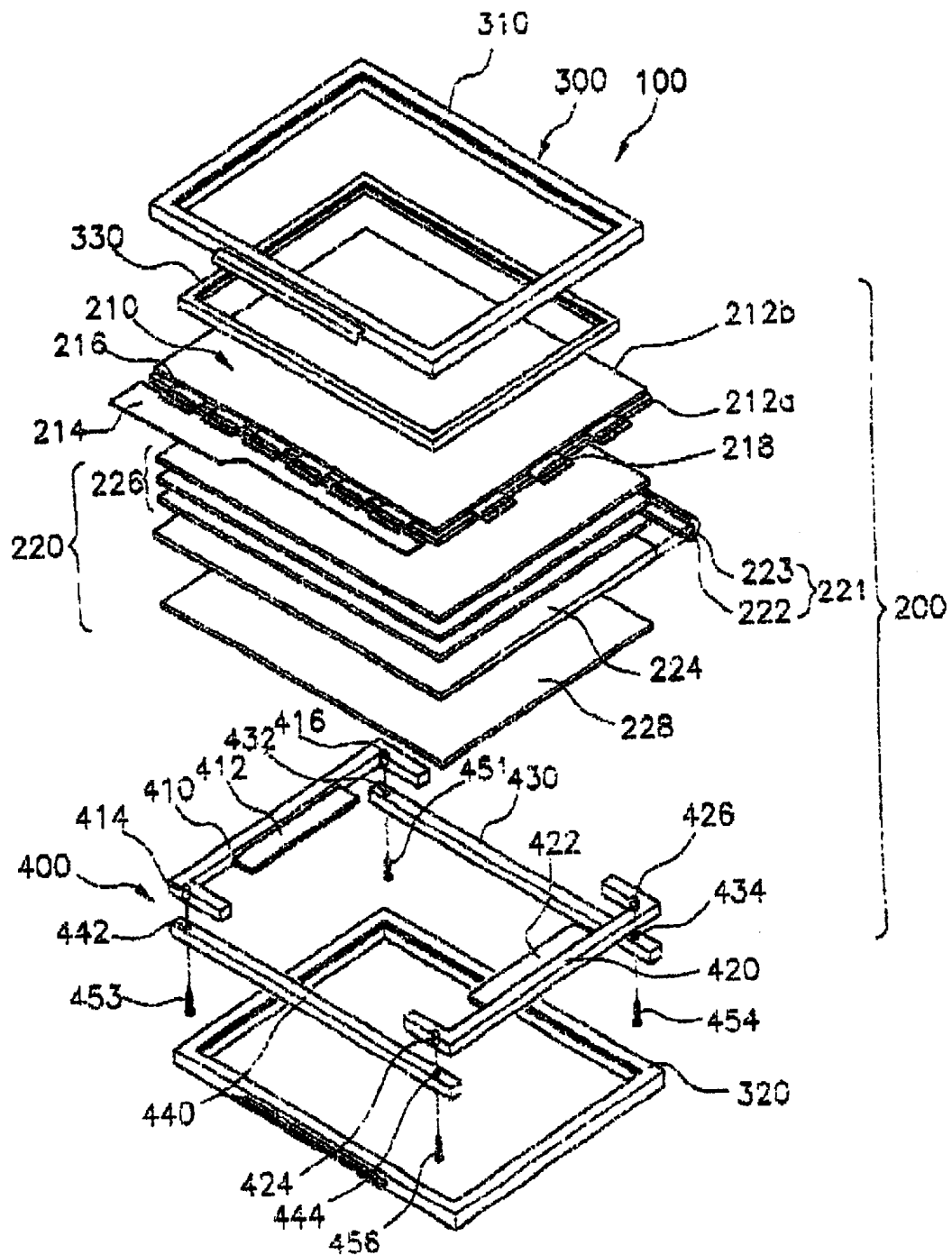


FIG. 4A

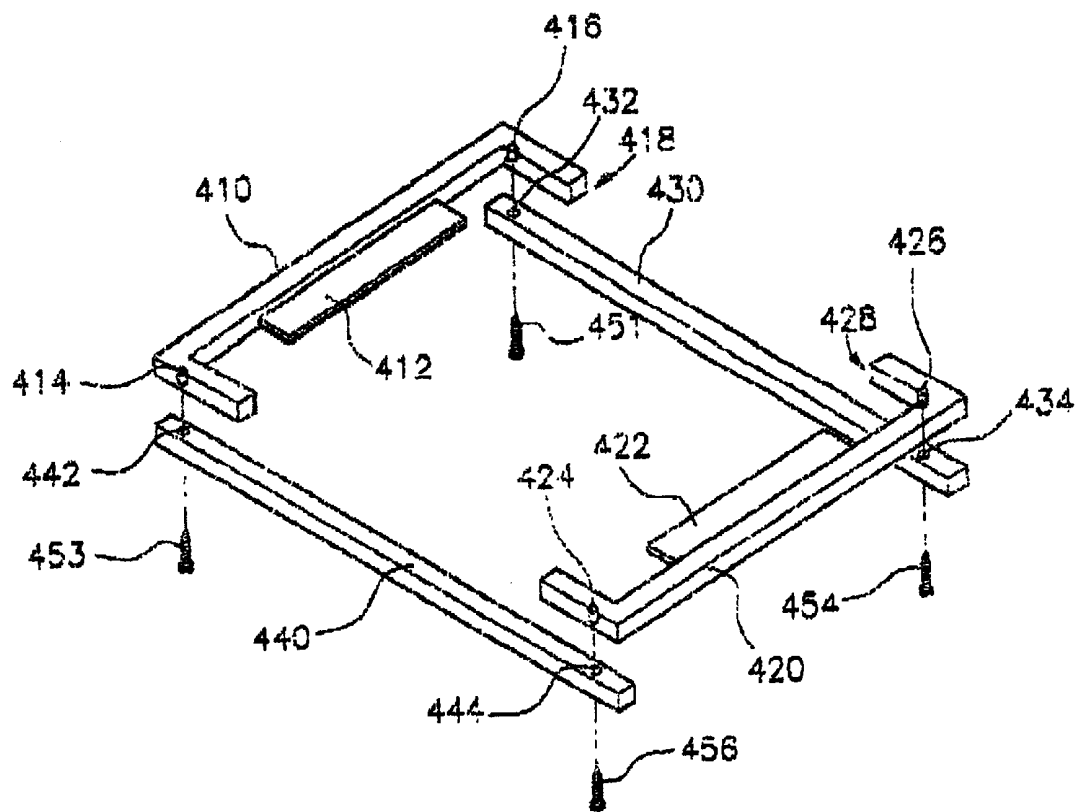


FIG. 4B

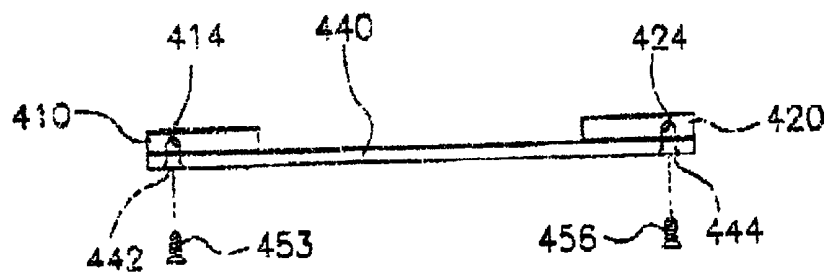


FIG. 5A

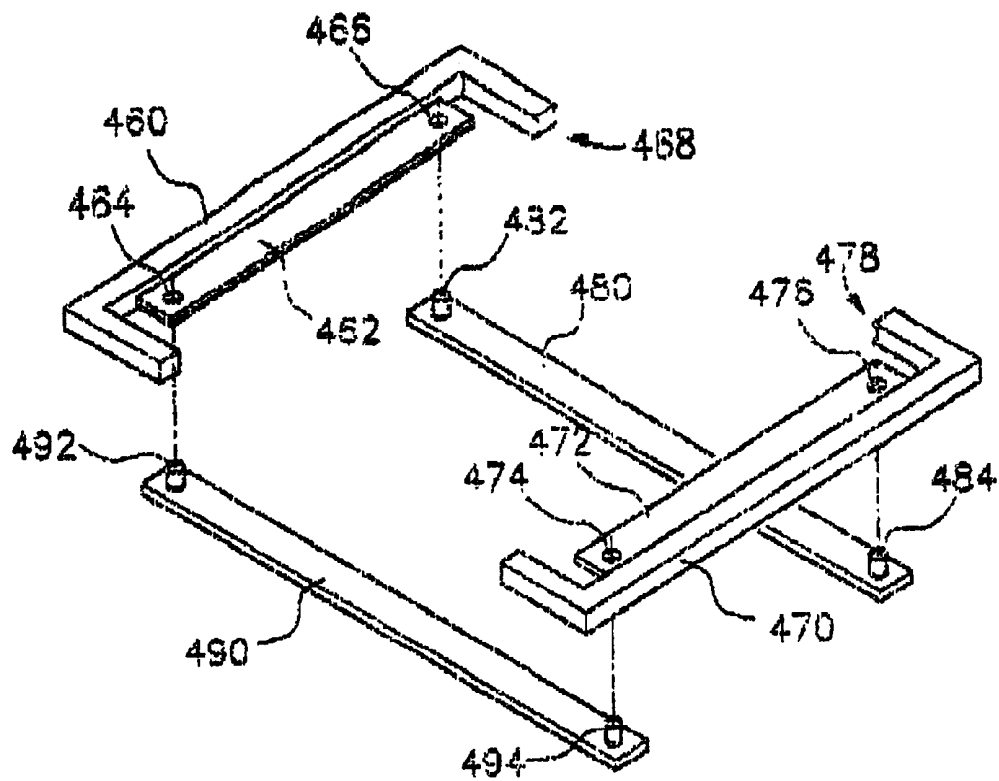


FIG. 5B

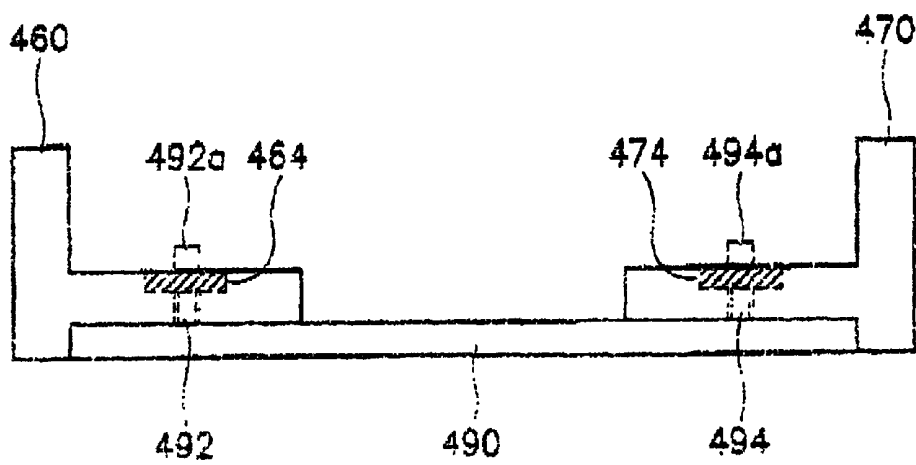


FIG. 6A

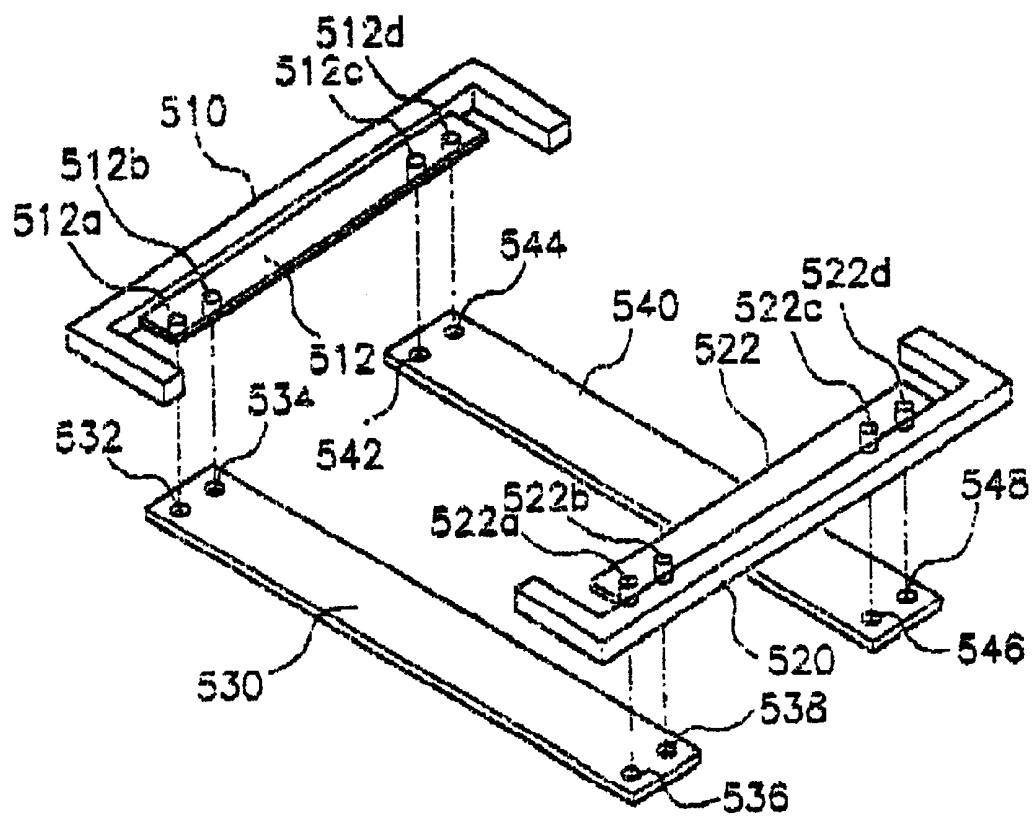


FIG. 6B

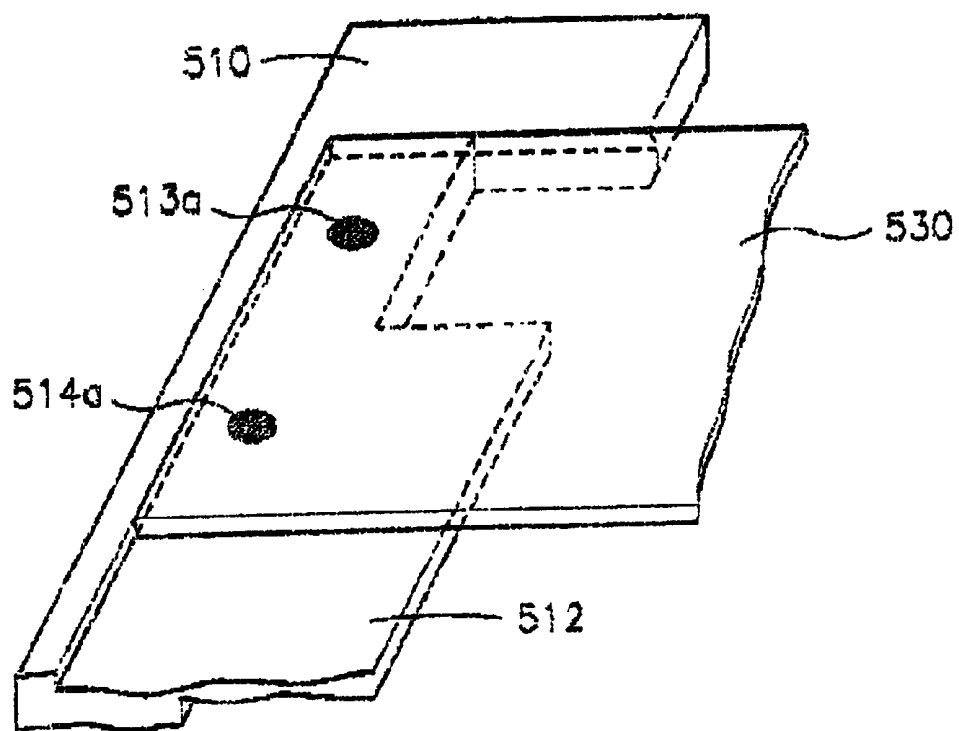


FIG. 7

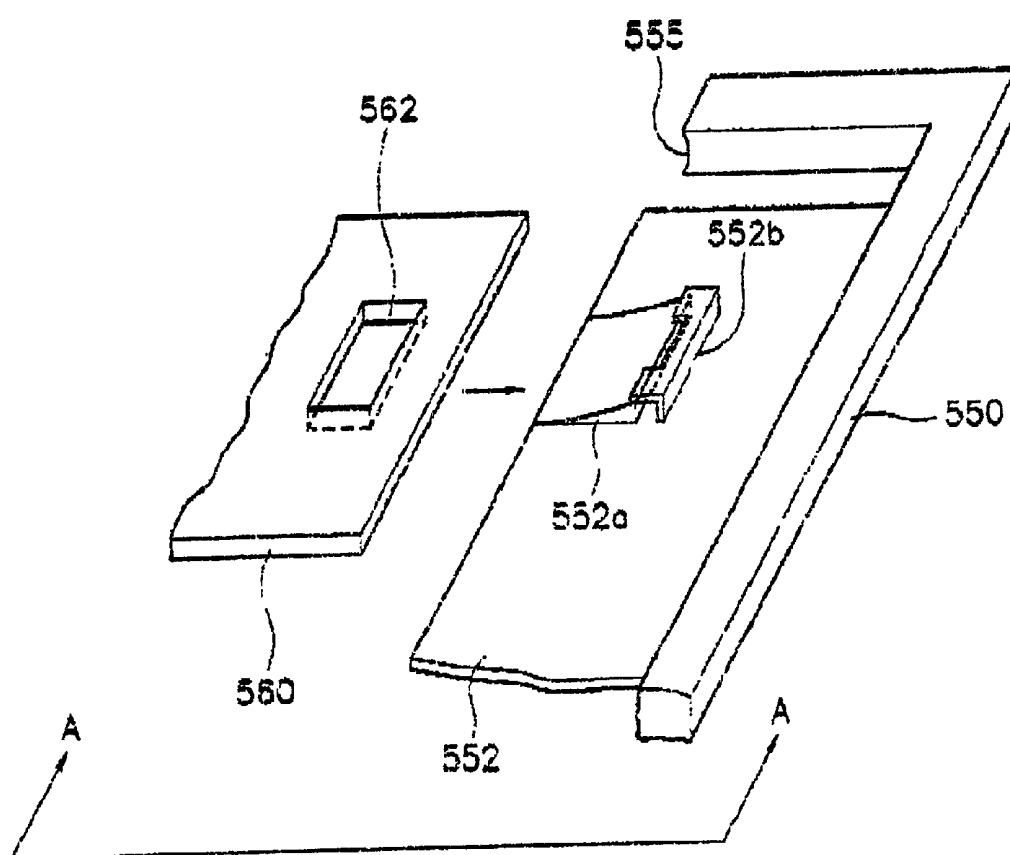


FIG. 8A

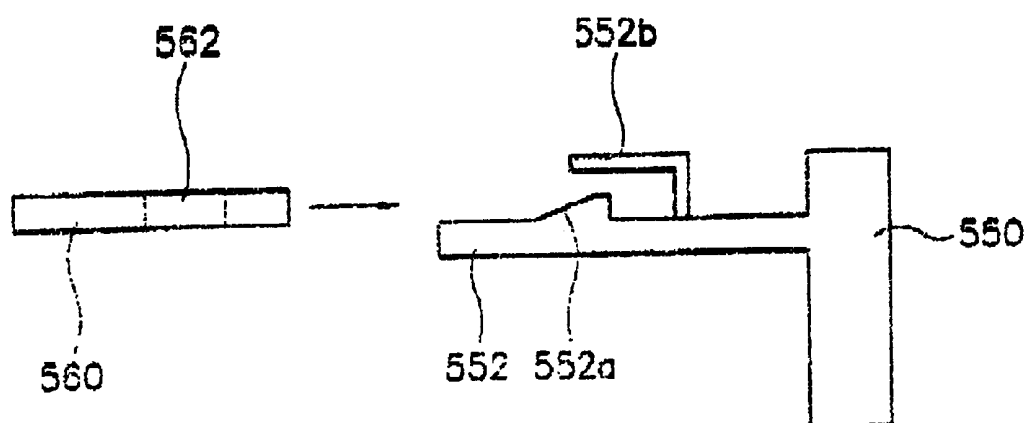


FIG. 8B

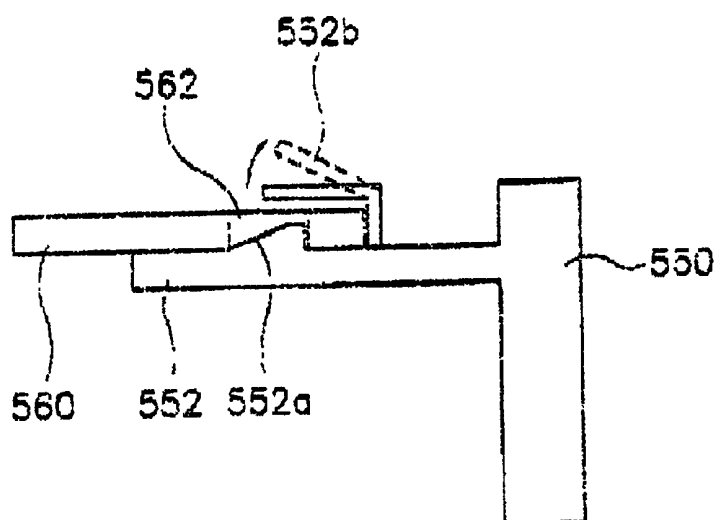


FIG. 9

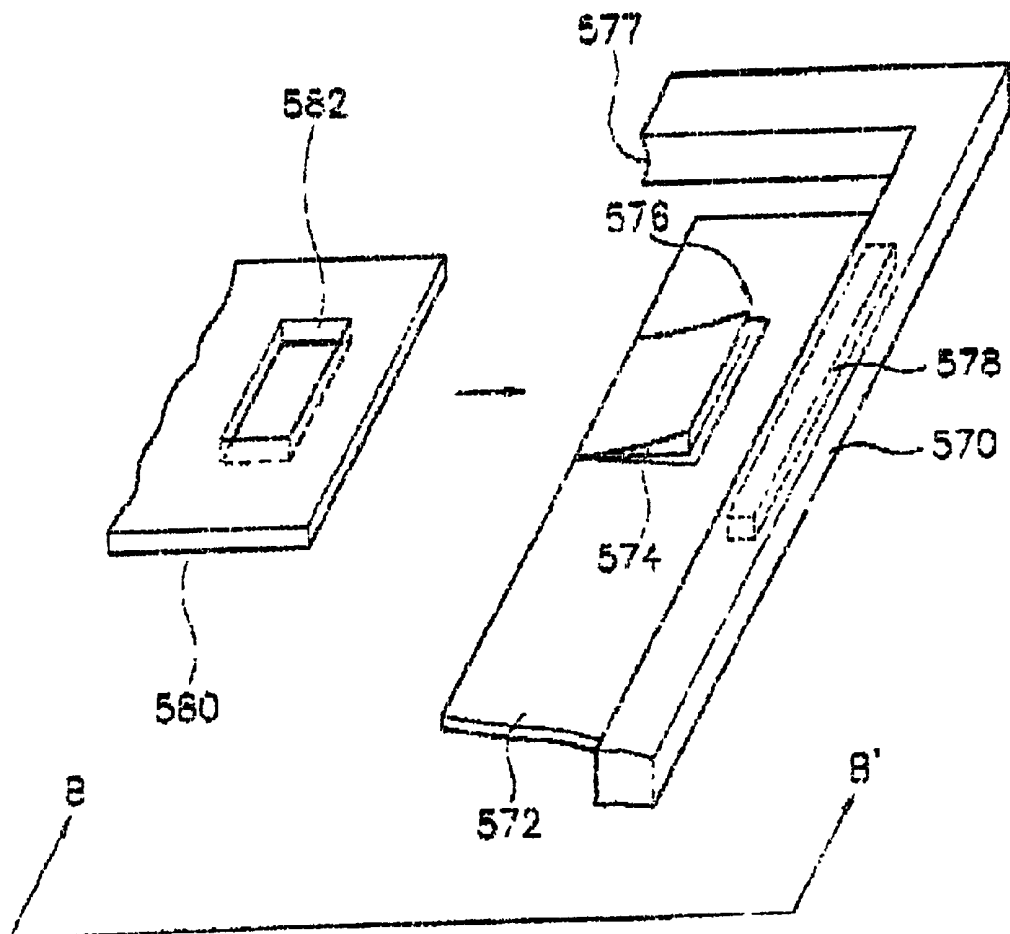


FIG. 10A

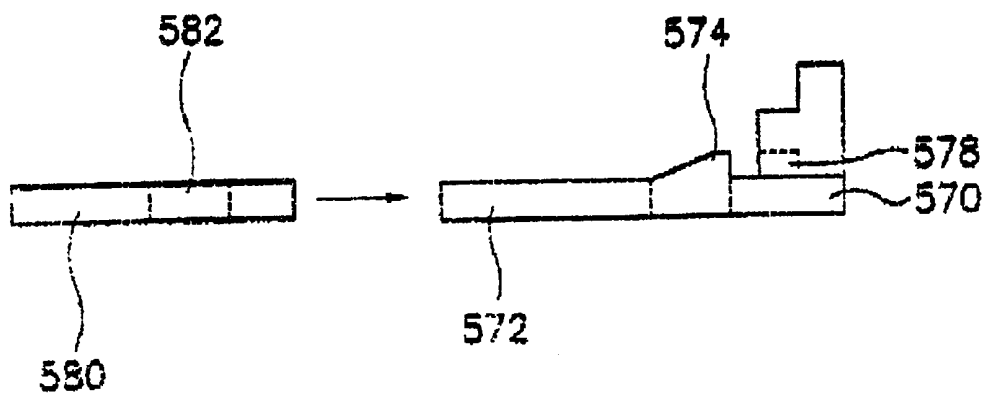


FIG. 10B

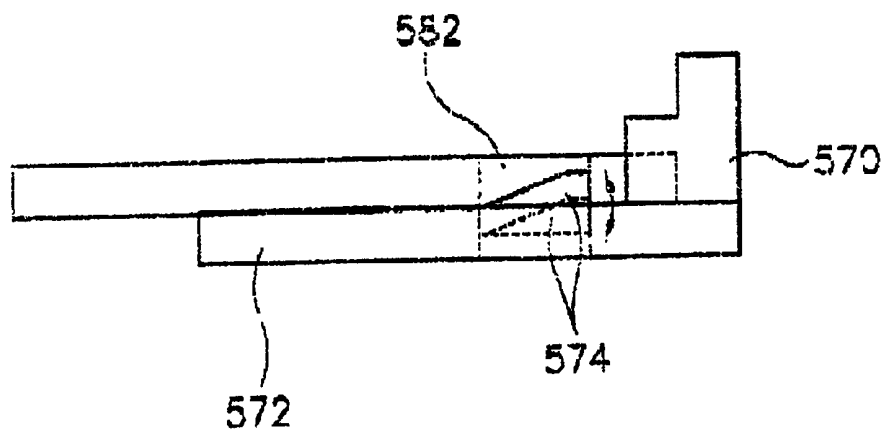


FIG. 11

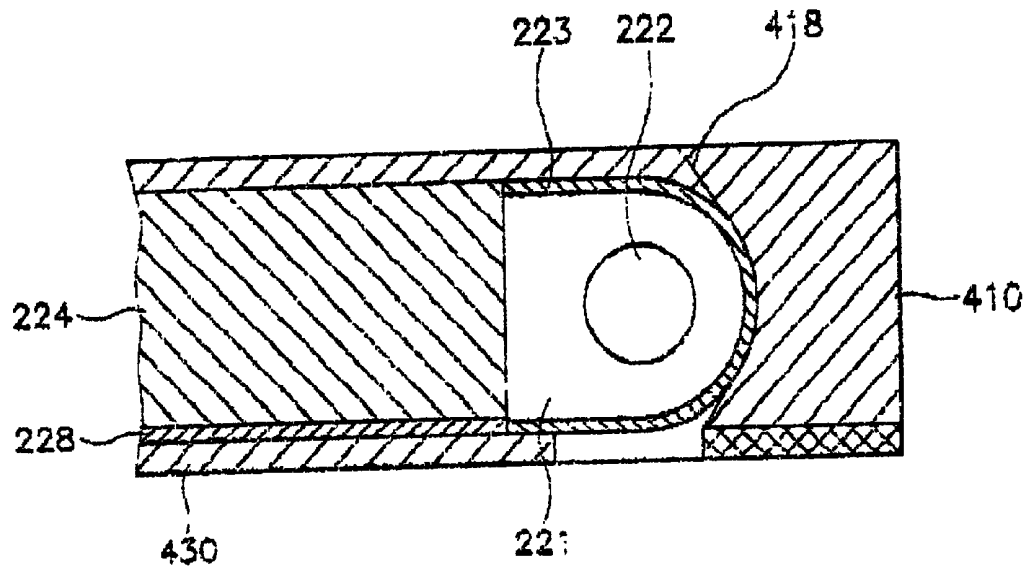


FIG. 12

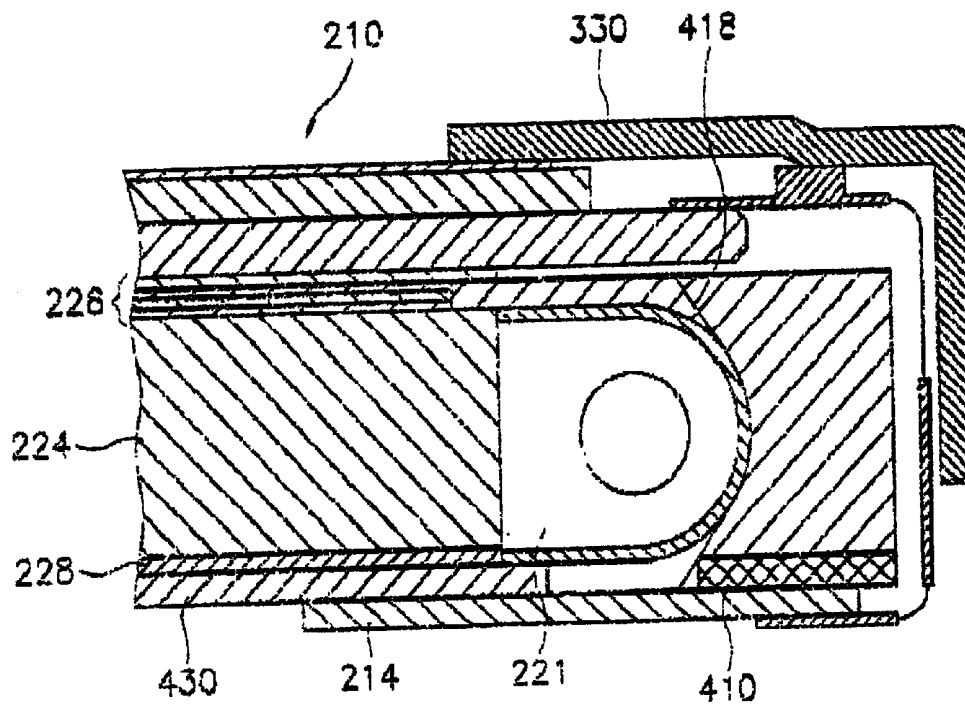


FIG. 13

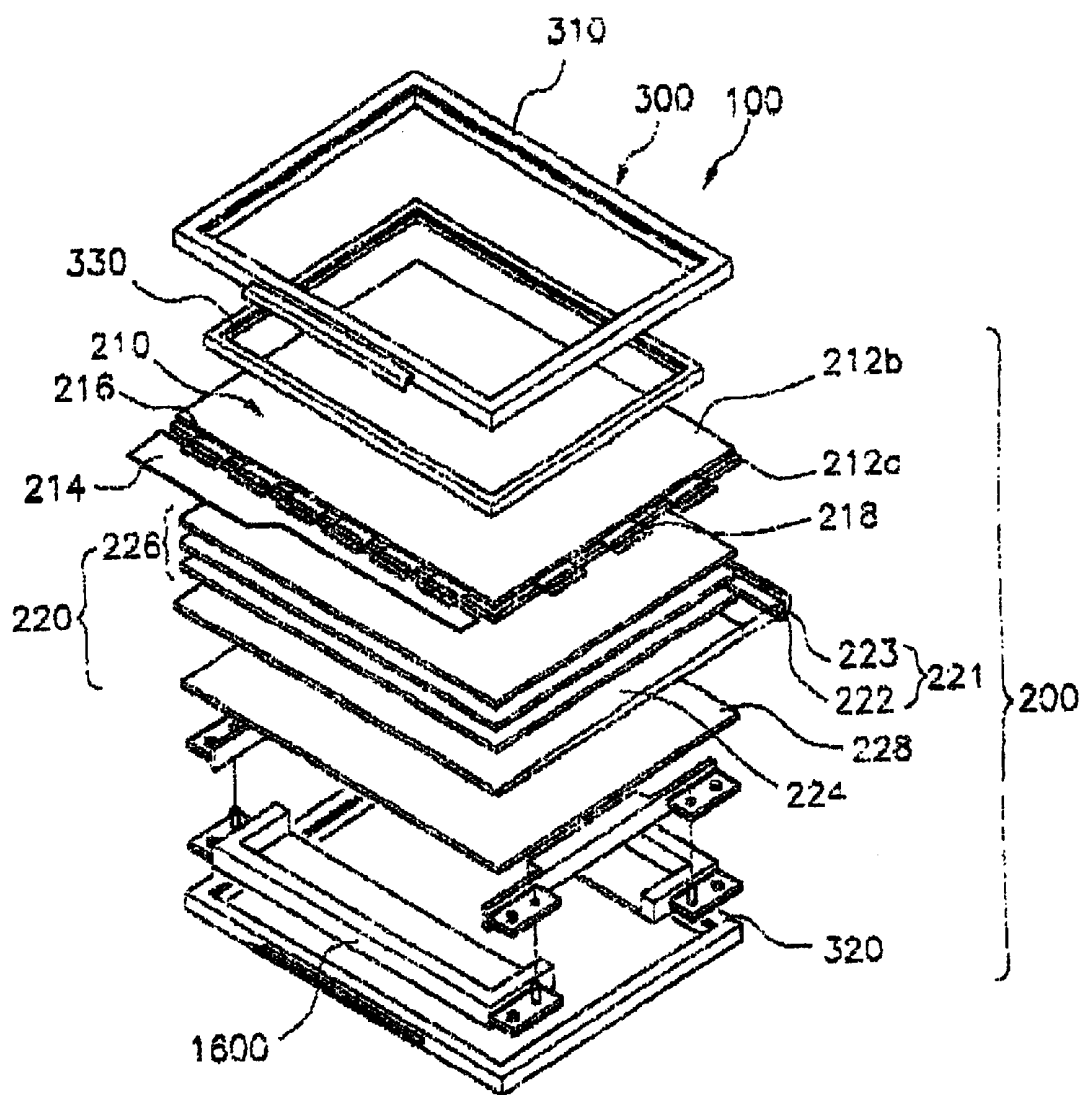


FIG. 14

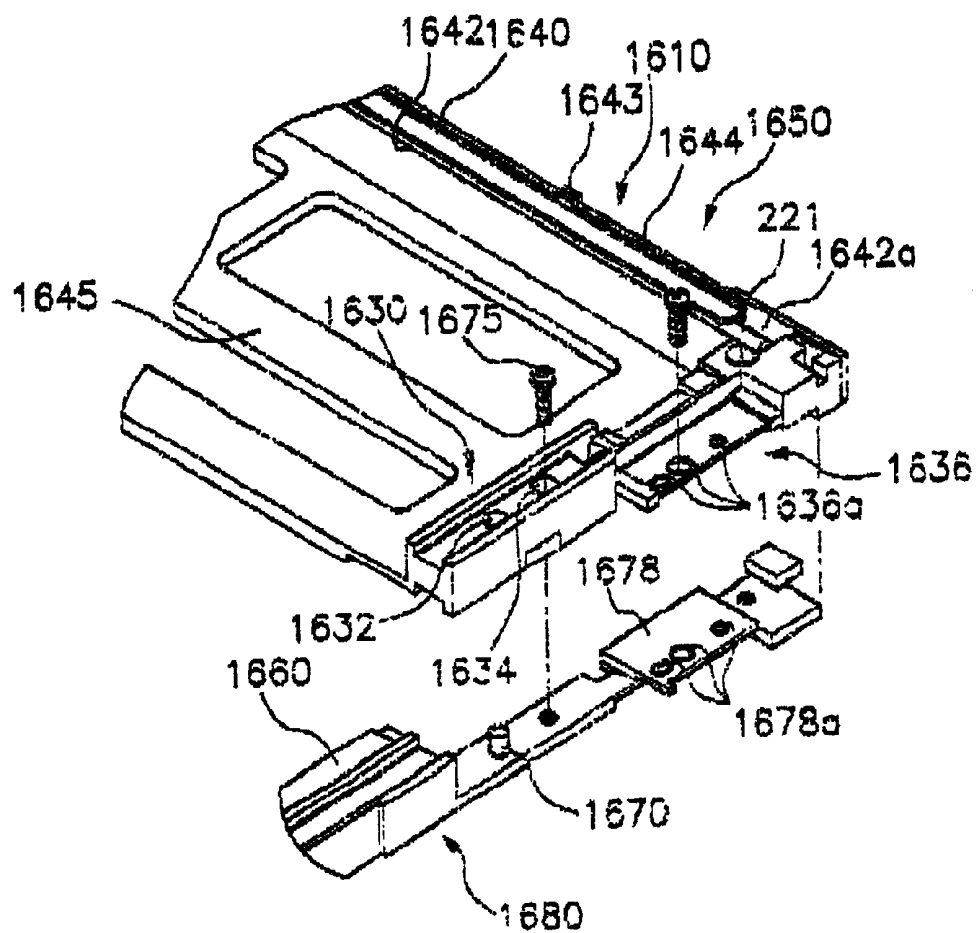


FIG. 15

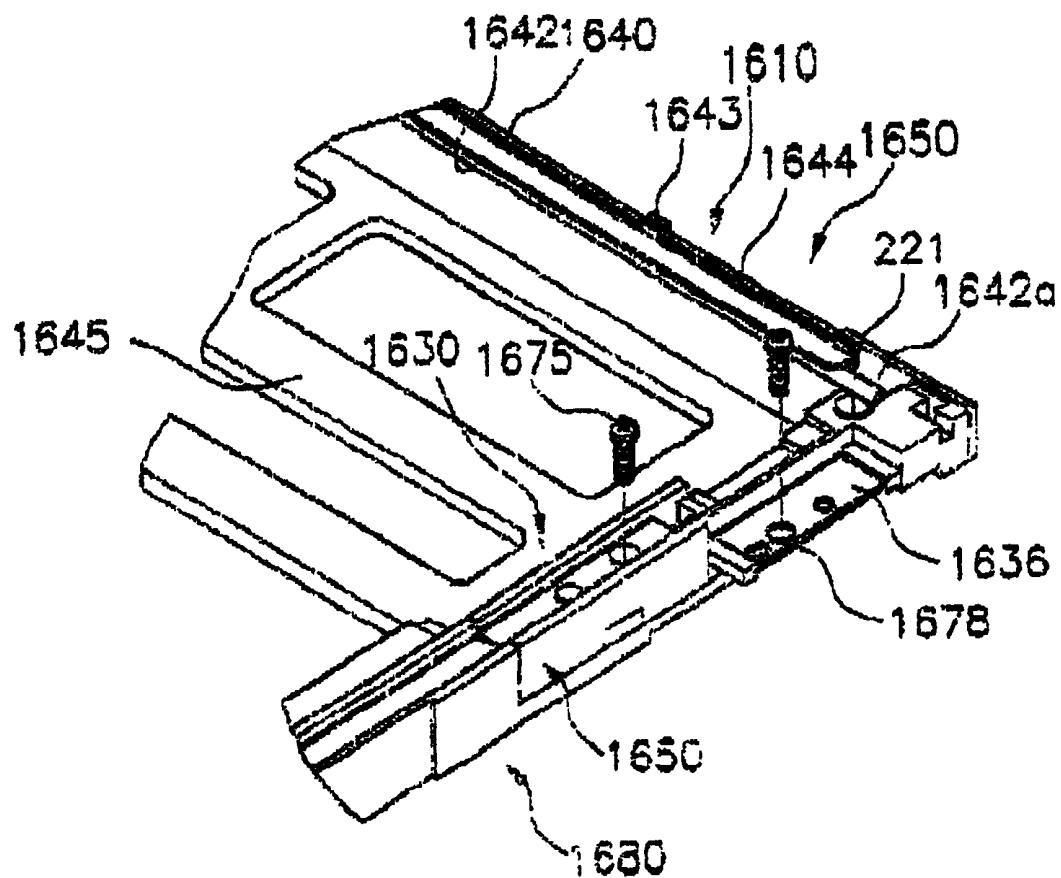


FIG. 16

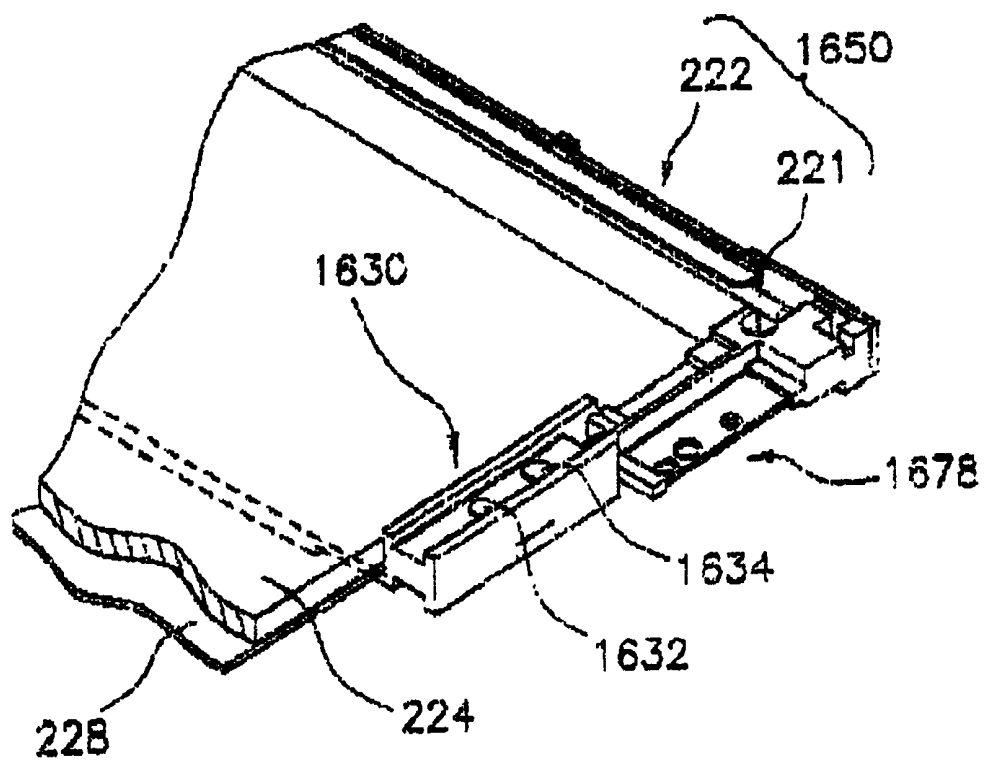


FIG. 17

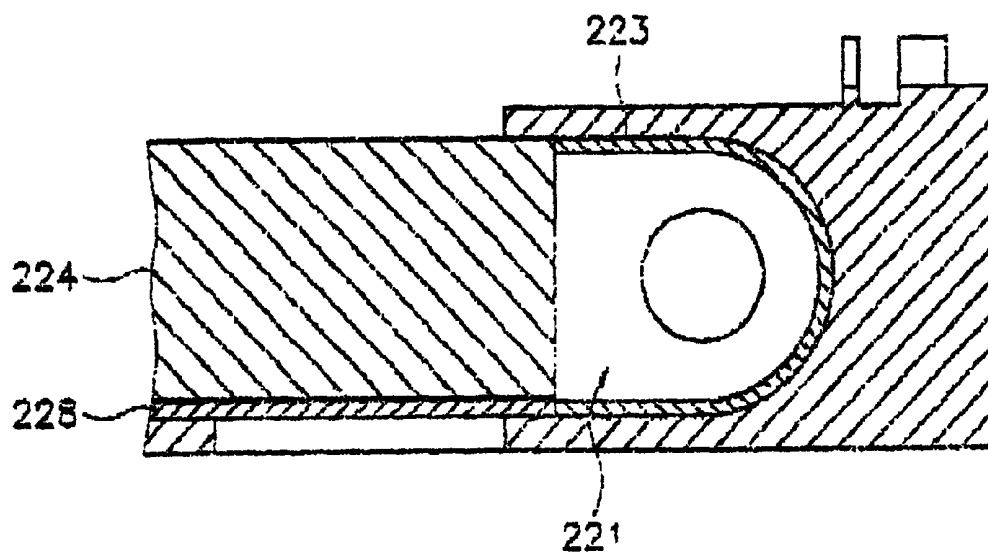
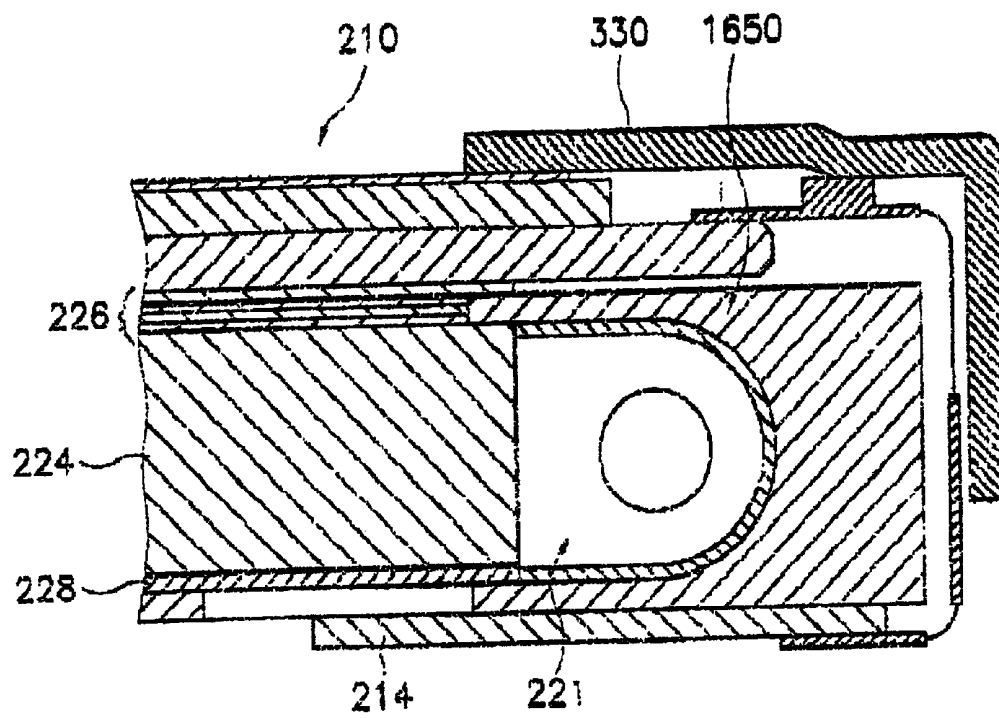


FIG. 18



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE WITH A STRUCTURE RECEIVING A BACK LIGHT ASSEMBLY AND A DISPLAY UNIT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly to a liquid crystal display device that can minimize the size of the liquid crystal display device by modifying the structure of a receptacle assembly for receiving a back light assembly and a display unit of the liquid crystal display device.

2. Description of the Related Art

Recently, information processing devices have been developed so as to have various shapes, various functions, and rapid information processing speeds. The information which has been processed by such an information processing device has electrical signals. A display device that functions as an interface is usually used for confirming the information processed by the machine with the naked eye.

Recently, a liquid crystal display device has developed to be lighter and smaller than a display device of a CRT type and to have full spectrum of colors and high resolutions. As the result, a liquid crystal device has been widely used as a monitor of a computer, a television, and a display device of another information processing device.

A liquid crystal display device applies a voltage to an electrode to change the molecular arrangement of the liquid crystal layer. The liquid crystal display device changes the optical properties of liquid crystal layers that pass light according to the molecular arrangement, and uses the modulation of the light of the liquid crystal cells.

Liquid crystal display devices can be categorized into a TN (Twisted Nematic) type and an STN(Super-Twisted Nematic) type. Further, liquid crystal display devices can also be categorized into an active matrix display type that uses a switching device and a TN liquid crystal and a passive matrix display type that uses an STN liquid crystal according to the driving methods.

The active matrix display type is used in a TFT-LCD, and drives an LCD by using a TFT as a switch. The passive matrix display type does not use any transistors, and thus does not need complex circuits that are related to a transistor.

Further, according to the light source, liquid crystal display devices are categorized into a transmission-type liquid crystal display device that uses a back light and a reflection-type liquid crystal display device that uses an exterior light source.

The transmission-type liquid crystal display unit is heavy and voluminous because of the back light, but is widely used because it can be used anywhere without considering the ambient light.

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view for showing a conventional liquid crystal display device. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view for showing the assembled liquid crystal display device of FIG. 1.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the liquid crystal display device 600 comprises a liquid crystal display module 700 for displaying a screen by applying a video signal, and a front case 800 and a rear case 900 that receive the liquid crystal display module 700.

The liquid crystal display module 700 comprises a display unit 710 that comprises a liquid crystal display panel. The

display unit 710 comprises a liquid crystal display panel 712, an integrated printed circuit board 714, a data side tape carrier package 716, and a gate side flexible circuit board 718 which is manufactured by a COF method.

The liquid crystal panel 712 comprises a thin film transistor substrate 712a, a color filter substrate 712b, and a liquid crystal layer therebetween (not shown).

The thin film transistor substrate 712a is a transparent glass substrate in which thin film transistors of the matrix type are formed. A data line is connected to source terminals of the thin film transistors, and a gate line is connected to gate terminals. A pixel electrode of indium tin oxide (ITO), which is transparent conductive material, is formed in the drain terminal.

If electrical signals are inputted to the data line and the gate line, the electrical signals are inputted to the source terminals and the gate terminals of the thin film transistors. The thin film transistors are turned on or off by the inputting of the electrical signals to the gate terminals. Then, the drain terminal outputs the electrical signals that are needed for showing images at the pixels.

The color filter substrate 712b is opposite to the thin film transistor substrate 712a. The color filter substrate is a substrate in which RGB pixels are formed by the thin film process. A common electrode of the ITO is coated on the front surface of the color filter substrate 712b.

If a voltage is applied to the gate terminals and the source terminals of the transistors of the thin film transistor substrate 712a and the thin film transistors are turned on, an electric field is formed between a pixel electrode and the common electrode of the color filter substrate. The arrangement of liquid crystal injected between the thin film transistor substrate 712a and the color filter substrate 714b changes by the electric field, and the transmittance of light changes as the arrangement varies.

A driving signal and a timing signal are applied to the gate line and the data line of the thin film transistor to control the arrangement of the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal panel 712 and the timing of when the liquid crystal is arranged. As shown in the figures, a tape carrier package 716 which is a sort of flexible circuit board for determining the data driving signal application time is attached to the source side of the liquid crystal display panel 712, and a gate side flexible circuit board 718 which is manufactured by the COF method for determining the gate driving signal application time is attached to the gate side.

The integrated printed circuit board 714 for receiving the video signals from the outside of the liquid crystal panel 712 and for applying the driving signals to the gate line and the data line is connected to the tape carrier package 714 of the data line side of the liquid crystal display panel 712. The integrated printed circuit board 714 has a source portion to which the video signals generated in an exterior information processing device (not shown) is applied to provide the data driving signals to the liquid crystal display panel 712 and a gate portion for providing the gate driving signals to the gate line of the liquid crystal display panel 712. The integrated printed circuit board 714 generates the gate driving signals for driving the liquid crystal display device, the data signals, and a plurality of timing signals for applying the gate driving signals and the data signals. The gate driving signals are applied to the gate line of the liquid crystal display panel 712 through the gate side flexible circuit board 718, and the data signals are applied to the data line of the liquid crystal display panel 712 through the data tape carrier package 716.

A back light assembly 720 for providing a uniform light to the display unit 710 is provided under the display unit

710. The back light assembly **720** comprises a linear lamp **722** for generating the light. The linear lamp **722** is provided on one side of the liquid crystal display module **700**. A light guide plate **724** has a size corresponding to the liquid crystal panel **712**, and is located under the liquid crystal panel **712**. The lamp side of the light guide plate **724** is the thickest. The thickness gradually decreases as goes away from the lamp **722**. The light guide plate **724** guides the light generated in the lamp **722** towards the display unit **710**, and changes the passage of the light.

A plurality of optical sheets **726** for making the luminance of the light which is irradiated from the light guide plate **724** and goes towards the liquid crystal display panel **712** uniform is provided above the light guide plate. A reflection plate **728** provided under the light guide plate **724** reflects the light leaked from the light guide plate and improves the efficiency of the light. The display unit **710** and the back light assembly **720** is supported by a mold frame **730** which is a receiving container. The mold frame **730** has a box-like shape, and the upper portion of the mold frame **730** is open. The mold frame **730** comprises four side walls and a bottom surface, and opening portions for bending the integrated printed circuit board **714** along the outer side surface of the mold frame **730** and positioning the integrated printed circuit board **714** are formed in the bottom surface.

A chassis **740** bends the integrated printed circuit board **714** of the display unit **710** and the gate tape carrier package **718** to the outside of the mold frame **730**, and fixes the integrated printed circuit board **714** and the gate tape carrier package **718** to the bottom surface portion of the mold frame **730**. The chassis **740** prevents the deviation of the display unit **710**. The chassis **740** has a cubic shape like the mold frame **730**, and the upper portion of the chassis **740** is open to expose the liquid crystal display panel **710**. The side wall portion of the chassis **740** is vertically bent towards the inner side thereof to cover the peripheral portion of the upper surface of the liquid crystal display panel **710**.

A bottom chassis **750** is provided in the mold frame **730** to positively fix the back light assembly **720** at a designated position. The bottom chassis **750** has a recessed portion at the central portion thereof to press the bottom surface of the back light assembly and fix the back light assembly **720**. Therefore, the area of the liquid crystal display device is increased by the existence of the bottom chassis **750**, and the number of the assembling processes for bottom chassis **750** increases. Thus, the manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display device **100** also increases.

The display unit **710** and the back light assembly **720** is received in the mold frame **730**, and the mold frame **730** is thin so as to reduce the size of the liquid crystal display device, and has four side surfaces and one bottom surface. When the mold frame **730** is manufactured using a die, variations in the side surfaces and the bottom surface of the mold frame distort the mold frame **730**, which costs lots of trial and errors and manufacturing time.

Further, if a portion of the mold frame **730** is changed, the overall shape of the mold frame **30** should be restructured and the improvement of the mold frame **730** is difficult to improve. Furthermore, recently, since the liquid crystal display device becomes light and thin and as the mold frame of the lamp side becomes thinner, the mold frame cannot be molded easily and the distortion of the mold frame causes serious problems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a liquid crystal display device having receptacles

that can simplify the assembling process by reducing the number of parts and that can be easily molded and prevent the distortion.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned object of the present invention, the present invention provides a liquid crystal display device that comprises a back light assembly having a light source section for generating a light and a luminance improving section for guiding the light, and a receiving module formed of at least one material, for receiving the back light assembly by engaging at least two receiving members. The receiving module comprises a first receptacle module formed of a metal, and a second receptacle module engaged with both ends of the first receptacle module so as to be opposite to each other to provide a receiving space in which the back light assembly is received and formed of a plastic material. The first material is a metal and the second material is a plastic material. The first receptacle module is formed of at least one plate and an engaging hole is formed in the first receptacle module. The second receptacle module comprises a first and a second mold frame respectively having a side wall and a bottom surface which is perpendicular to the side wall and is extended towards the receiving space to support the back light assembly and an engaging recess is formed at a position corresponding to the engaging hole of the first receptacle module of the first and second mold frames. The receiving module further comprises an engaging screw for engaging the first and second receptacle modules by penetrating the engaging hole of the second receptacle module and engaging with the engaging recess of the first receptacle module.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects and 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:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view for schematically showing a conventional liquid crystal display device;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view for showing the assembled state of the liquid crystal display device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view for showing a liquid crystal display device according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 4A and 4B are an exploded perspective view and a cross-sectional view for showing a receptacle assembly according to the first preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 5A and 5B are exploded perspective views of portions of a receptacle assembly according to the second preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 6A and 6B are exploded perspective view and an engaging perspective view for showing a receptacle assembly according to the third preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a exploded perspective view for showing a portion of a receptacle assembly according to the fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 8A and 8B are cross-sectional views for showing the receptacle assembly of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view for showing a portion of a receptacle assembly according to the fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 10A and 10B are cross-sectional views for showing the receptacle assembly of FIG. 9;

FIGS. 11 and 12 are cross-sectional views for explaining the receiving of a lamp unit and a display unit in the receptacle assembly according to the first preferred embodiment;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view for showing a liquid crystal display device having a receptacle assembly according to the sixth preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is an exploded perspective view for showing a portion of the receptacle assembly of FIG. 13;

FIG. 15 is a view for showing the engaged state of the receptacle assembly of FIG. 14;

FIG. 16 is a partially cut-off perspective view for showing the state in which a light guide plate and a reflection plate is engaged with a portion of the receptacle assembly of FIG. 14;

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view for showing the state in which a lamp unit is received in the receptacle assembly of FIG. 14; and

FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view for explaining the state in which a back light assembly and a display unit is received in the receptacle assembly of FIG. 14.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be explained in detail with reference to the attached drawings.

FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view for schematically showing a liquid crystal display device according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 3, a liquid crystal display device 100 comprises a liquid crystal display module 200 to which video signals are applied to represent a screen and a case having a front surface case 310 and a rear surface case 320 for receiving the liquid crystal display module 200.

The liquid crystal display module 200 comprises a display unit 210 including a liquid crystal display panel which represents a screen.

The display unit 210 comprises a liquid crystal display panel 212, an integrated printed circuit board 214, a data side tape carrier package 216, and a gate side flexible circuit board 218 that is manufactured by the COF method.

The liquid crystal display panel 212 comprises a thin film transistor substrate 212a, a color filter substrate 212b, and a liquid crystal layer therebetween (not shown).

The thin film transistor substrate 212a is a transparent glass substrate in which thin film transistors of the matrix type are formed. A data line is connected to source terminals of the thin film transistors, and a gate line is connected to gate terminals. A pixel electrode of indium tin oxide (ITO), which is a transparent conductive material, is formed in the drain terminal.

If electrical signals are inputted to the data line and the gate line, the electrical signals are inputted to the source terminals and the gate terminals of the thin film transistors, and the thin film transistors are turned on or off by the inputting of the electrical signals, and the electrical signals which are needed for forming pixels are outputted to the drain terminal.

The color filter substrate 212b is opposite to the thin film transistor substrate 212a. The color filter substrate is a substrate in which RGB pixels are formed by the thin film process. A common electrode of the ITO is coated on the front surface of the color filter substrate 212b.

If a power source is applied to the gate terminals and the source terminals of the transistors of the thin film transistor substrate 212a and the thin film transistors are turned on, an electric field is formed between a pixel electrode and the common electrode of the color filter substrate. The arrangement of a liquid crystal injected between the thin film transistor substrate 212a and the color filter substrate 214b is changed by the electric field, and the optical transmitting degree changes as the arrangement of liquid crystals changes to obtain a pixel image.

A driving signal and a timing signal are applied to the gate line and the data line of the thin film transistor to control the arrangement of the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal panel 212 and the timing of the liquid crystal arrangement. As shown in the figures, a tape carrier package 216 that is a sort of flexible circuit board for determining the applying time of the data driving signal is attached to the source side of the liquid crystal display panel 212, and a gate side flexible circuit board 218 manufactured by the COF method for determining the applying time of the driving signal of the gate is attached to the gate side.

The integrated printed circuit board 214 for receiving the video signals from the outside of the liquid crystal panel 212 and applying the driving signals to the gate line and the data line is connected to the tape carrier package 214 of the data line side of the liquid crystal display panel 212. The integrated printed circuit board 214 has a source portion to which the video signals generated in an exterior information processing device (not shown) is applied to provide the data driving signals to the liquid crystal display panel 212 and a gate portion for providing the gate driving signals to the gate line of the liquid crystal display panel 212.

The integrated printed circuit board 214 generates the gate driving signals for driving the liquid crystal display device, the data signals, and a plurality of timing signals for applying the gate driving signals and the data signals. The gate driving signals are applied to the gate line of the liquid crystal display panel 212 through the gate side flexible circuit board 218, and the data signals are applied to the data line of the liquid crystal display panel 212 through the data tape carrier package 216.

A back light assembly 220 for providing a uniform light to the display unit 210 is provided under the display unit 210. The back light assembly 220 comprises a linear lamp 222 for generating the light. The linear lamp 222 is protected by a lamp cover 223. The linear lamp 222 is provided on one side of the liquid crystal display module 200. A light guide plate 224 has a size which corresponding to the liquid crystal panel 212, and is located under the liquid crystal panel 212. The lamp side of the light guide plate 224 is the thickest, and is thinner at the other end. The light guide plate 224 guide the light generated in the lamp 222 towards the display unit 210, and changes the light transmittance.

A plurality of optical sheets 226 for making the uniform luminance of the light irradiated from the light guide plate 224 and goes towards the liquid crystal display panel 212 is provided above the light guide plate. A reflection plate 228 for reflecting the light leaking from the light guide plate and improving the efficiency of the light is provided under the light guide plate 224.

The display unit 210 and the back light assembly 220 is supported by a mold frame 400 which is a receptacle assembly.

The mold frame 400 can be variously constituted as shown in FIGS. 4 to 14. Hereinafter, five receptacle assemblies are explained as preferred embodiments of the present invention.

Referring to FIGS. 4A and 4B, a mold frame 400 according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises four unit receptacles. Two unit receptacles which have a same shape and are opposite to each other are defined as first receptacle modules 430 and 440, and the other two unit receptacles which are opposite to both end portions of the first receptacle module 430 and 440 and constitutes a side wall are defined as second receptacle modules 410 and 420.

The first receptacle modules 430 and 440 have a rectangular shape that has a thin thickness and a width, and are molded by using a metal. First and second engaging holes 432 and 434 are formed at both ends of the lengthwise direction of a first receptacle 430 of the first receptacle module 430 and 440, and third and fourth engaging holes 442 and 444 are formed at both ends of the lengthwise direction of a second receptacle 440 of the first receptacle modules 430 and 440.

The second receptacle modules 410 and 420 comprises third and fourth receptacles 410 and 420 which are opposite to each other and are engaged with both ends of the first receptacle modules 430 and 440. The third and fourth receptacles 410 and 420 are formed such that side walls of which have a bar shape having a square cross-section covering the upper portions of the both ends of the first receptacle modules 430 and 440 in which the first and second engaging holes 432 and 434 and the third and fourth engaging holes 442 and 444 are formed. The third and fourth receptacles 410 and 420 are extended such that they surround upper portions adjacent to the first to fourth engaging holes 432, 434, 442, and 444. Bottom plates 452 and 472 are extended from both side walls of the third and fourth receptacles 410 and 420 which are opposite to each other towards the inner sides thereof. The bottom plate 452 supports the back light assembly 220 and the display unit 210 which are sequentially received in a receiving space provided by engaging the first and second receptacle modules. The bottom surface of the middle portion of the receiving space provided by the first and second receptacle modules has an open shape to position the integrated printed circuit board 214.

Bending portions of the third and fourth receptacles 410 and 420 extended from both ends of the third and fourth receptacles 410 and 420 such that they cover the upper surfaces of the first and second receptacles 430 and 440 have groove shapes 418 and 428 in which the inner side walls thereof are smooth. The lamp unit 221 is positively supported by the groove shapes when the back light assembly 220 is received. The third and fourth receptacles 410 and 420 are engaged with the both end portions of the first receptacle modules 430 to provide the receiving space in which the display unit 210 and the back light assembly 220 is received. The third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470 are molded of plastic materials.

First to fourth engaging recesses 416, 426, 414, and 424 are formed at positions corresponding to the first to fourth engaging holes 432, 434, 442, and 444 on the rear surfaces of the bending portions which is bent so as to cover the upper surfaces of the first and second receptacles 430 and 440 at both ends of the third and fourth receptacle 410 and 420. The third and fourth receptacles 410 and 420 are engaged with the first and second receptacles 430 and 440, as shown in FIG. 4B, by first to fourth engaging screws 451, 454, 453, and 456 penetrate the first to fourth engaging holes 432, 434, 442, and 444 and proceed towards the first to fourth engaging recesses 416, 426, 414, and 424.

The process in which the display unit 210 and the back light assembly 220 are inserted into the receptacle assembly

400 will be explained later. Hereinafter, another preferred embodiment of the receptacle assembly 400 will be explained.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are exploded perspective views for showing a portion of the receptacle assembly according to the second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIGS. 5A and 5B, the receptacle assembly according to the second preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a first receptacle module having first and second receptacles 480 and 490 and a second receptacle module having third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470, as in the first preferred embodiment.

The first and second receptacles 480 and 490 have rectangular shapes having a thin thickness and a width, and are molded of a metal. First and fourth engaging bosses 482, 484, 492, and 494 are protruded from the upper surfaces of both ends of the lengthwise directions of the first and second receptacles 480 and 490. The engaging bosses protruded from the end portions of the first and second receptacles 480 and 490 can be formed in several numbers, respectively.

The second receptacle module comprises the third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470 engaged with both ends of the first and second receptacles 480 and 490 and are opposite to each other.

The third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470 are formed such that side walls which have bar shapes having square cross-sections cover both ends of the first and second receptacles 480 and 490 and the upper portions adjacent to the both ends. The bending portions of the third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470 extended so as to cover the upper portions of the both ends of the first and second receptacles 480 and 490 have groove shapes 468 and 478. The inner side walls of the groove shapes 468 and 478 are smooth. The lamp unit 221 is positively supported by the bending portions when the back light assembly 220 is received. The third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470 are engaged with both ends of the first and second receptacles 480 and 490 to provide a receiving space in which the display unit 210 and the back light assembly 220 are received.

Bottom plates 462 and 472 are extended from the side walls of the third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470 towards the receiving space. First to fourth engaging holes 466, 476, 464, and 474 are formed in the bottom plates 462 and 472 of the third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470 at positions corresponding to the first to fourth engaging bosses 482, 484, 492, and 494. The third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470 are engaged with the upper surfaces of both ends of the first and second receptacles 480 and 490 by the engagement of the first to fourth engaging holes 466, 476, 464, and 474 and the first to fourth engaging bosses 482, 484, 492, and 494 to provide the receiving space in which the display unit 210 and the back light assembly 220 are received. The third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470 are molded of plastic materials.

The first to fourth engaging bosses 482, 484, 492, and 494 functions as rivets, and the engaging shapes of the first to fourth engaging holes 466, 476, 464, and 474 and the first to fourth engaging bosses 482, 484, 492, and 494 are as shown in FIG. 5B which shows a cross-sectional view of the receptacle assembly shown in FIG. 5A.

Referring to FIG. 5B, the third and fourth engaging bosses 492 and 494 of the second receptacle 490 are inserted into the third and fourth engaging holes 464 and 474 of the third and fourth receptacles 460 and 470.

Then, if the portions 492a and 494a of the third and fourth engaging bosses 492 and 494 which protruded on the upper

surfaces of the bottom plates **462** and **472** are pressed, the protruding portions **492a** and **494a** of the third and fourth engaging bosses **492** and **494** fills the upper portions which are formed such that they are wider than the lower portions of the third and fourth engaging holes **464** and **474** as the slanted lines of FIG. 5B. The first and second receptacles **480** and **490** and the third and fourth receptacles **460** and **470** which are engaged by the riveting of the first and fourth engaging holes **466**, **476**, **464**, and **474** and the first to fourth engaging bosses **482**, **484**, **492**, and **494** receives and supports the display unit **210** and the back light assembly **220**.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are exploded and engaging perspective view for showing a portion of a receptacle assembly according to the third preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIGS. 6A and 6B, the receptacle assembly according to the third preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a first receptacle module having first and second receptacles **530** and **540** and a second receptacle module having third and fourth receptacles **510** and **520**.

The first and second receptacles **530** and **540** have rectangular shapes which have a thin thickness and a width, and are molded of a metal. First to fourth engaging holes **532**, **534**, **536**, and **538** are formed in both end portions of the lengthwise direction of the first receptacle **530**. Fifth to eighth engaging holes **542**, **544**, **546**, and **548** are formed in both ends of the second receptacles **540**.

The third and fourth receptacles **510** and **520** are engaged with the upper surfaces of both ends of the first and second receptacles **530** and **540** to provide a receiving space. The third and fourth receptacles **510** and **520** have a clamp shape, and bottom plates **512** and **522** are extended from the side walls of the third and fourth receptacles **510** and **520** towards the receiving space. First to eighth engaging bosses **512a**, **512b**, **522a**, **522b**, **512c**, **512d**, **522c**, and **522d** are formed on the rear surfaces of the bottom plates **512** and **522** of the third and fourth receptacles **510** and **520** at positions corresponding to the first and eighth engaging holes **532**, **534**, **536**, **538**, **542**, **544**, **546**, and **548**. The first to eighth engaging bosses **512a**, **512b**, **522a**, **522b**, **512c**, **512d**, **522c**, and **522d** are formed of the same material as the third and fourth receptacles **510** and **520**. The third and fourth receptacles **510** and **520** are molded of plastic materials. The third and fourth receptacles **510** and **520** are engaged with the upper surfaces of the both end portions of the first and second receptacles **530** and **540** by engaging the first to eighth engaging holes **532**, **534**, **536**, **538**, **542**, **544**, **546**, and **548** with the first to eighth engaging bosses **512a**, **512b**, **522a**, **522b**, **512c**, **512d**, **522c**, and **522d**, and thus provides the receiving space for receiving the display unit **210** and the back light assembly **220**.

The shapes of the first to eighth engaging holes **532**, **534**, **536**, **538**, **542**, **544**, **546**, and **548** and the first to eighth engaging bosses **512a**, **512b**, **522a**, **522b**, **512c**, **512d**, **522c**, and **522d** are as shown in FIG. 6B.

Referring to FIG. 6B, the first and second engaging bosses **512a** and **512b** of the third receptacle **510** are inserted into the first and second engaging holes **532** and **534** of the first receptacle **530**. The third to eighth engaging bosses **522a**, **522b**, **512c**, **512d**, **522c**, and **522d** are engaged with the third to eighth engaging holes **536**, **538**, **542**, **544**, **546**, and **548** in the same manner.

Then, if the portions of the first and second engaging bosses **512a** and **512b** which are penetrated through the first and second engaging holes **532** and **534** and are protruded from the rear surface of the first receptacle **530** are heated,

the protruded portions of the first and second engaging bosses **512a** and **512b** are fused to the rear surface of the first receptacle **530** like the slanted portions **513a** and **514b** of FIG. 6B. The engagements of the engaging holes and the engaging bosses by the heat fusion are applied to the third to eighth engaging bosses **522a**, **522b**, **512c**, **512d**, **522c**, **522d** and the third to eighth engaging holes **536**, **538**, **542**, **544**, **546**, and **548** to provide the receiving space for receiving the display unit **210** and the back light assembly **220**.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view for showing a portion of a receptacle assembly according to the fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention, and FIGS. 8A and 8B are cross-sectional views for showing the engaged state of the receptacle assembly of FIG. 7.

Referring to FIG. 7, a mold frame **400** according to the fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a first receptacle module having first and second receptacles and a second receptacle module having third and fourth receptacles like the other preferred embodiments of the present invention. Therefore, in the fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention, only portions of the first receptacle **560** of the first receptacle module and the third receptacle **550** of the second receptacle module are explained.

Like the third preferred embodiment of the present invention, rectangular catching recesses **562** are formed at both ends of the first receptacle **560** molded of a metal, and catching jaws **552a** for preventing the horizontal deviation of the first receptacle **560** by engaging with the catching recesses **562** of the first receptacle **560** are formed on the rear surface of the bottom plate **552** of the third receptacle **550**. And, a deviation preventing cap **552b** that surrounds the side portion and the upper portion of the catching jaw **552a** to prevent the vertical deviation off the first receptacle **560** are formed.

On the other hand, the inner side wall of the third receptacle **550** has a smooth groove shape **555**. The ends of the first receptacle **560** and the second receptacle (not shown) of the first receptacle module are engaged with the rear surface of the bottom plate of the third receptacle **550** and the fourth receptacle (not shown) of the second receptacle module to provide a receiving space for receiving the back light assembly **220** and the display unit **210**.

The engaging process of the catching recesses **560** and the catching jaws are shown in FIGS. 8A and 8B.

As shown in FIG. 8A, if the first receptacle **560** proceeds in a direction parallel to the bottom plate **552** of the second receptacle **550**, the first receptacle **560** slides the inclined surface of the catching jaw **552a** towards the side wall of the third receptacle **550**. Then, since the deviation preventing cap **552b** covering the upper surface of the catching jaw **552a** has a resilient force, it moves upwardly from the bottom plate **552** as shown in FIG. 8B. If the catching recess **562** is engaged with the catching jaw **552a** by the proceeding of the first receptacle, the deviation preventing cap **552b** is restored to the original position to prevent the vertical deviation of the first receptacle **560**.

The engaging process of the first receptacle **560** and the third receptacle **550** is applied to other portions of the first and second receptacle modules to provide a receiving space for receiving the display unit **210** and the back light assembly **220**.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view for showing a portion of a receptacle assembly according to the fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention, and FIGS. 10A and 10B are views for showing the engaged state of the receptacle assembly of FIG. 9.

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Referring to FIG. 9, a mold frame 400 according to the fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a first receptacle module having first and second receptacles and a second receptacle module having third and fourth receptacles like the other preferred embodiments of the present invention. Therefore, in the fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention, only portions of the first receptacle 580 of the first receptacle module and the third receptacle 570 of the second receptacle module are explained.

In the fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention, rectangular catching recesses 582 which are penetrated through the first receptacle 580 are formed at both ends of the first receptacle 580 molded of a metal, and catching jaws 574 for preventing the horizontal deviation of the first receptacle 580 by engaging with the catching recesses 582 of the first receptacle 580 are formed on the rear surface of the bottom plate 572 of the third receptacle 570. The catching jaw 574 is formed as a portion of the bottom plate 572, and has a resilient force. The bottom plate under the catching jaw 574 has a cut-off shape.

On the other hand, the inner side wall of the third receptacle 570 has a smooth groove shape 577. A receiving recess 578 in which an end of the first receptacle 580 is received is formed on the inner side wall of the third receptacle 570. The ends of the first receptacle 580 and the second receptacle (not shown) of the first receptacle module are engaged with the bottom plate of the third receptacle 570 and the fourth receptacle (not shown) of the second receptacle module to provide a receiving space for receiving the back light assembly 220 and the display unit 210.

The engaging process of the catching recesses 560, the catching jaws 574, and the receiving recess 578 are shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B.

As shown in FIG. 10A, if the first receptacle 580 proceeds in a direction parallel to the bottom plate 572 of the second receptacle 570, the catching jaw 574 having the resilient force is moved towards the bottom plate 572 as shown in FIG. 10B. Then, if the end of the first receptacle 580 is pushed to be received in the receiving recess 578 formed on the side wall of the third receptacle 570, the catching jaw 574 is restored to the original position by using the resilient force thereof, and is moved into the catching recess 582 of the first receptacle 580. The catching jaw 574 prevents the horizontal deviation of the first receptacle 580, and the receiving recess 578 of the third receptacle 570 prevent the vertical deviation of the first receptacle 580.

The engaging manners of the first receptacle 580 and the third receptacle 570 are applied to other portions of the first and second receptacle modules to provide a receiving space for receiving the display unit 210 and the back light assembly 220.

The display unit 210 and the back light assembly 220 are received in the receptacle assembly 400 as shown in FIGS. 11 and 12. Hereinafter, a liquid crystal display unit to which a receptacle assembly according to the first preferred embodiment of the present invention will be explained.

Referring to FIG. 11, a lamp unit 221 comprises a cool cathode ray tube lamp 222, a lamp cover 223 which surrounds the lamp 222, and a power source supplying line (not shown). One end of the power source supplying line is connected to a hot electrode and a cold electrode of the lamp 222, and the other end thereof is engaged with an inverter (not shown).

The lamp unit 221, the back light assembly 220, and the display unit 210 are received in the receptacle assembly 400

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as shown in FIGS. 11 and 12. The lamp unit 221 is received in a smooth groove region 418 of the third receptacle 410 of the second receptacle module. The reflection plate 228 and the light guide plate 224 are fixed to the other surface of the lamp unit 221 which is opposite to the groove region 418.

As shown in FIG. 12, after diffusion sheets 226 are placed on the upper surface of the light guide plate 224, the display unit 210 which comprises the thin film transistor substrate 212a, the color filter substrate 212b, and the integrated printed circuit board 214, and the liquid crystal (not shown) is installed on the upper surface of the diffusion sheet 226. The integrated printed circuit board 214 is bent outside of the first receptacle 410 of the second receptacle module, and is installed on the rear surface of the first receptacle module 430. Then, a chassis 330 which has a clamp shape is engaged with the receptacle assembly by using a hook to manufacture the liquid crystal display module 200, the liquid crystal display module 200 is received in the front surface case 310 and the rear surface case 320.

On the other hand, FIGS. 13 to 18 show a receptacle assembly according to the sixth preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 13 is an exploded perspective view for showing the liquid crystal display unit having the receptacle assembly according to the sixth preferred embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 3, the elements that functions as the same elements of the liquid crystal display device according to the first preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in FIG. 3 is indicated by the same numerals. But, in the sixth preferred embodiment of the present invention, a mold frame 1600 which receives the back light assembly 220 and the display unit 210 is indicated by a separate numeral to explain it in detail referring to FIGS. 14 to 18.

FIG. 14 is an exploded perspective view for showing the receptacle assembly according to the sixth preferred embodiment of the present invention of FIG. 13, and FIG. 15 is a view for showing the engaging state of the receptacle assembly of FIG. 14, and FIG. 16 is a partially cut-off perspective view for showing the state in which the light guide plate and the reflection plate are engaged with a portion of the receptacle assembly of FIG. 12. FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view for showing the state in which the back light assembly is received in the receptacle assembly of FIG. 14, and FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view for showing the state in which the back light assembly and the display unit is received in the receptacle assembly of FIG. 14.

Referring to FIGS. 14 to 16, the receptacle assembly comprises four unit receptacle, and two opposite unit receptacles constitute a pair to define a first receptacle module 1650 and a second receptacle module 1680. The two receptacles of the first receptacle module 1650 has the same structures, and the two receptacles of the second receptacle module 1680 also has the same structures.

The first receptacle module 1650 comprises a first receptacle 1610 and a lamp unit 221. The first receptacle 1610 comprises a first side wall 1630 which has a cubic bar shape of a predetermined length, a second side wall 1640 which has a cubic bar shape of a predetermined length and is perpendicularly formed at one side end portion of the first side wall 1630, a third side wall (not shown) which has a cubic bar shape of a predetermined length and is perpendicularly formed at the other end portion of the second side wall 1640 such that it is opposite to the first side wall 1630, and a bottom plate 1645 which is formed on the bottom surface of the first to third side walls. A receiving recess (not shown) for receiving a printed circuit board is formed on the rear surface of the bottom plate 1645 of the first receptacle 1610.

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On the other hand, a lamp unit receiving recess **1642** is formed on the inner side surface of the second side wall **1640** of the first receptacle **1610** from the surface of the second side wall **1640** towards the inner side thereof. A plurality of position restricting bosses **1643** for guiding the position of the display unit **210** is formed on the upper surface of the second side wall **1640**.

First and second engaging holes **1632** and **1634** which penetrate the upper surface and the lower surface are formed at the end portions of the first side wall **1630** and the third side wall (not shown) which are formed at both ends of the second side wall **1640**. A first protrusion **1636** for mounting the first receptacle **1610** to a rear case **320** is formed at a position which is separated by a distance from the first and second engaging holes **1632** and **1634** of the first side wall **1630** and the third side wall (not shown), and at least one engaging hole **1636a** is penetrated through the first protrusion **1636**.

The lamp unit **221** is engaged with the first receptacle **1610** to constitute the first receptacle module **1650**. The lamp unit **221** is engaged with the lamp unit receiving recess **1642** of the first receptacle **1610**. The power supplying line connected to the lamp unit **221** is connected to the inverter (not shown) through an opening **1642a** which is communicated with the lamp unit receiving recess **1642**.

Both ends of the light guide plate **224** and the reflection plate **228** are inserted into the lamp unit receiving recess **1642** of the first receptacle module **1650**. After the light guide plate **224** and the reflection plate **228** are inserted into the lamp unit receiving recess **1644** of the first receptacle module **1650**, the second receptacle module **1680** is engaged with the first receptacle module **1650** to constitute the receptacle assembly **1600**.

The second receptacle module **1680** has a cubic rod shape, and a support plate **1660** is formed on the inner side surface thereof to position the reflection plate **228**. When the first and second receptacle modules **1650** and **1680** are engaged, the end portion of the second receptacle module **1680** is thinner than the other portions of the second receptacle module **1680** to make the total height the same as the first side wall **1630** and the third side wall (not shown) of the first receptacle module **1650**. The thickness of the portions engaged with the second receptacle module **1680** in the first side wall **1630** and the third side wall (not shown) of the first receptacle module **1650** is reduced by the thickness of the second receptacle module **1680**.

An engaging boss **1670** is formed in the second receptacle module **1680** which corresponds to the first engaging hole **1632** of the first receptacle module **1650**. A fixing screw **1675** for fixing the first and second receptacle modules **1650** and **1680** are engaged with the second engaging hole **1634**. A second engaging hole **1678** and a third engaging hole **1678a** are formed in the second receptacle module **1680** which corresponds to the first protrusion **1636** of the first receptacle module **1650**.

As shown in FIGS. 17 and 18, the diffusion sheet **226** and the display unit **210** are sequentially received in the receiving space which is provided by the receptacle assembly **1600** in which the back light assembly **220** is received.

Referring to FIG. 18, the integrated printed circuit board **214** and the data side tape carrier package **216** of the display unit **210** are bent outside of the first receptacle module **1650**, and is received in the integrated printed circuit receiving recess (not shown) formed on the bottom surface of the bottom plate **1645** of the first receptacle module **1650**. Then, a chassis **330** of a clamp shape is engaged with the recep-

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tacle assembly **1600** by a hook, and is received in the front case **310** and a rear case **320**.

According to the above-mentioned receptacle assembly and the liquid crystal display device, the receptacle assembly for receiving the back light assembly is comprised of the plurality of side walls and the bottom plate.

Especially, the mold frame of the side in which the lamp unit is received and the side which is opposite to the lamp unit side is formed of a metal, and the mold frame which is engaged with both end portions as a side wall and provides the receiving space is formed of plastic materials.

Therefore, the distortion that can be generated by the exterior impact and the vibration can be prevented, and the deflection due to the heat can be prevented. Further, the productivity is improved by simplifying the engaging structure of the receptacle assembly, and the size stability is improved.

As stated above, preferred embodiments of the present invention are shown and described. Although the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described, it is understood that the present invention should not be limited to these preferred embodiments but various changes and modifications can be made by one skilled in the art within the spirit and scope of the present invention as hereinafter claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a back light assembly having a light source and a luminance improving device that guides the light;

a receiver for providing a receiving space where the back light assembly is to be located the receiver including a first receptacle module and second receptacle module arranged together for enclosing the receiving space, wherein the second receptacle module includes a first mold frame and a second mold frame, the first mold frame and second mold frame including a groove shape portion for directly supporting the back light assembly; and

a bottom plate arranged on the second receptacle module, the bottom plate extending into the receiving space from the second receptacle module for supporting a display unit.

2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the first receptacle module is composed of a first material, and

wherein the second receptacle module is arranged near both ends of the first receptacle module,

wherein the second receptacle module substantially closes the receiving space where the back light assembly is located, and

wherein the second receptacle module is composed of a second material that is different from the first material.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, wherein the first material is metal and the second material is plastic.

4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 3, wherein the first receptacle module includes an engaging hole.

5. The liquid crystal display device of claim 4, wherein the first mold frame and the second mold frame includes a main portion and an extension portion that is substantially perpendicular to the main portion,

wherein the extension portion extends towards the receiving space to for supporting the back light assembly and the groove shape portion is arranged along an inside edge of the extension portion, and

wherein an engaging recess is formed at a position substantially corresponding to the engaging hole of the first receptacle module.

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6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein the receiver further comprises an engaging screw for engaging the first receptacle module and the second receptacle module by penetrating the engaging hole of the second receptacle module and engaging with the engaging recess of the first receptacle module.

7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 4, wherein the first mold frame and the second mold frame include a main portion and an extension portion that is substantially perpendicular to the main portion, wherein the extension portion extends in the direction of the receiving space to support the back light assembly; and

an engaging boss is formed at a position substantially corresponding to the engaging hole of the first receptacle module.

8. The liquid crystal display device of claim 7, wherein the first receptacle module and the second receptacle module are engaged with each other by inserting the engaging boss of the second receptacle module so as to be substantially penetrated through the engaging hole of the first receptacle module and heat-fusing the engaging boss.

9. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, wherein the first receptacle module includes a catching recess.

10. The liquid crystal display device of claim 9, wherein the first mold frame and the second mold frame includes a main portion and an extension portion that is substantially perpendicular to the main portion, wherein the extension portion extends towards the receiving space to support the back light assembly, said liquid crystal display device, further comprising:

a catching jaw for preventing horizontal deviation of the first receptacle module, wherein the catching jaw is formed on the bottom plate extending from the main portion of the second receptacle; and

a deviation preventing cap for preventing vertical deviation of the first receptacle module when the catching recess is engaged with the catching jaw.

11. The liquid crystal display device of claim 10, wherein the catching jaw and the deviation preventing cap are formed at a position substantially corresponding to the catching recess of the first receptacle module.

12. The liquid crystal display device of claim 9, wherein the first mold frame and a the second mold frame includes a main portion and an extension portion that are substantially perpendicular to the main portion, wherein the extension portion extends towards the receiving space to support the back light assembly, said liquid crystal display device, further comprising:

a catching jaw for preventing horizontal deviation of the first receptacle module; and

a receiving recess for preventing vertical deviation of the first receptacle module when the catching recess is engaged with the catching jaw by receiving the end portion of the first receptacle module towards an inner side of the main portion.

13. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, wherein the first receptacle module comprises at least one engaging boss.

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14. The liquid crystal display device of claim 13, wherein the first mold frame and the second mold frame have a main portion and an extension portion that is substantially perpendicular to the main portion, wherein the extension portion extends towards the receiving space; and

an engaging hole engaged with the engaging boss of the first receptacle module is formed in the first mold frame and the second mold frame of the second receptacle.

15. The liquid crystal display device of claim 14, wherein the first module and the second module are engaged with each other by inserting the engaging boss of the first receptacle module to substantially penetrate through the second receptacle module and by riveting the engaging boss in the engaging hole.

16. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, wherein the first receptacle module is engaged with the second receptacle module.

17. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the receiver, comprises:

a first receptacle module and a second receptacle module, engaged near an end portion of the first receptacle module; and

a display unit, and

wherein the first receptacle module and the second receptacle module are formed of a same material.

18. The liquid crystal display device of claim 17, wherein the first receptacle module and the second receptacle module are composed of plastic.

19. The liquid crystal display device of claim 17, wherein the second receptacle module comprises:

a main portion, an extension portion, and the bottom plate connected to a lower surface of the main portion; and an end portion of the second receptacle module is connected to an end portion of the first receptacle module by using a stepped portion.

20. The liquid crystal display device of claim 19, wherein an engaging hole is formed at one stepped jaw among the first receptacle module and the second receptacle module, and an engaging boss is formed at another stepped jaw.

21. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a back light assembly having a light source; and

a first receptacle module and a second receptacle module arranged together for enclosing a receiving space for the back light assembly, wherein the second receptacle module includes a main portion and extension portion substantially perpendicular to the main portion; and

a groove shape portion formed along a surface of the second receptacle module for directly supporting the back light assembly.

22. The liquid crystal display device of claim 21, wherein the second receptacle module includes two mold frames and the groove shape portion is formed in at least one of the extension portions of the mold frames.

23. The liquid crystal display device of claim 21, wherein the groove shape portion is formed in at least one of the main portions of second receptacle module.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置具有容纳背光组件和显示单元的结构		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

公开了一种接收背光组件和液晶显示装置的显示单元的插座组件。用于容纳背光组件的插座组件包括第一插座模块和与第一插座模块的后表面接合的第二插座模块，以支撑第一插座模块。第一插座模块和第二插座模块分别由塑料和金属形成。因此，可以防止由外部冲击和由于热引起的振动和偏转产生的变形。此外，通过简化插座组件的接合结构提高了生产率，并且提高了尺寸稳定性。

