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Kim et al.

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(54) **DISPLAY DEVICE**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 374 days.

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Jul. 13, 2007	(KR)	10-2007-0070432

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/13357 (2006.01)

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

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided is a display device. The display device comprises a receiving unit, a liquid crystal panel, and a backlight assembly. The receiving unit comprises a sidewall, a first support bent or curved to extend from the sidewall, a second support bent or curved to extend from the first support. The second support faces the sidewall. At least one of the liquid crystal panel and the backlight assembly is received in the receiving unit. The liquid crystal panel and the backlight assembly can be doubly protected by the sidewall and the second support, and a display device with improved mechanical strength can be realized.

19 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

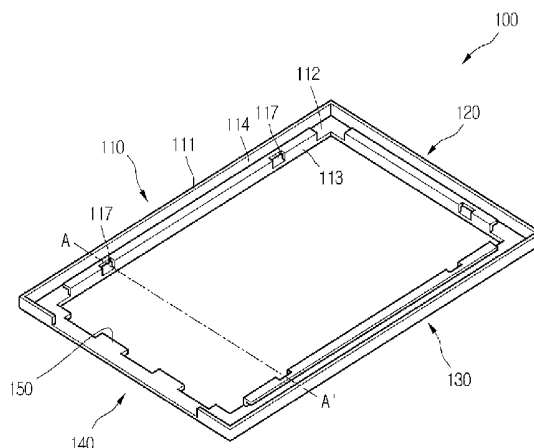


Fig. 1

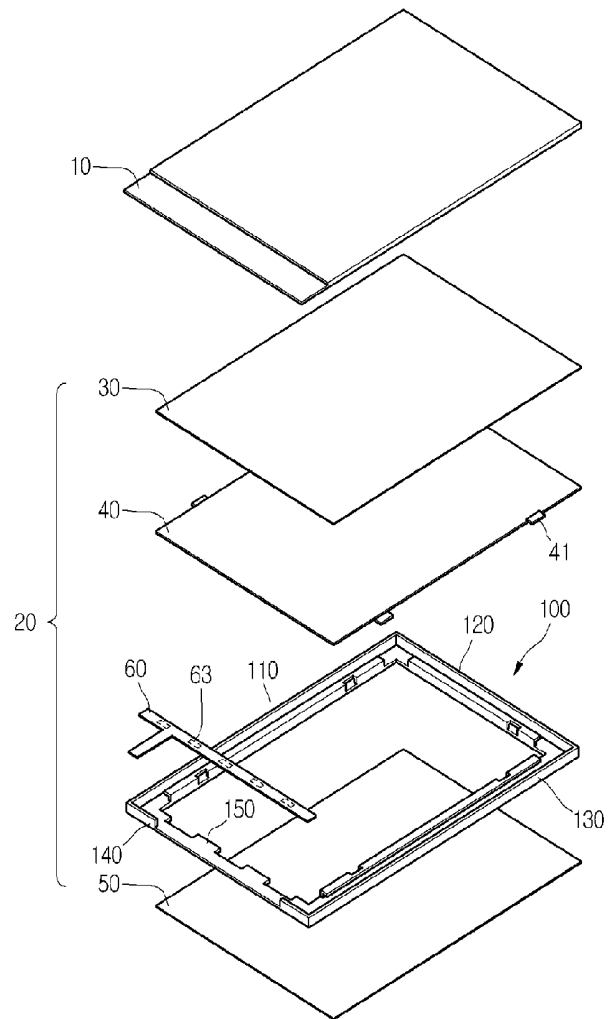


Fig. 2

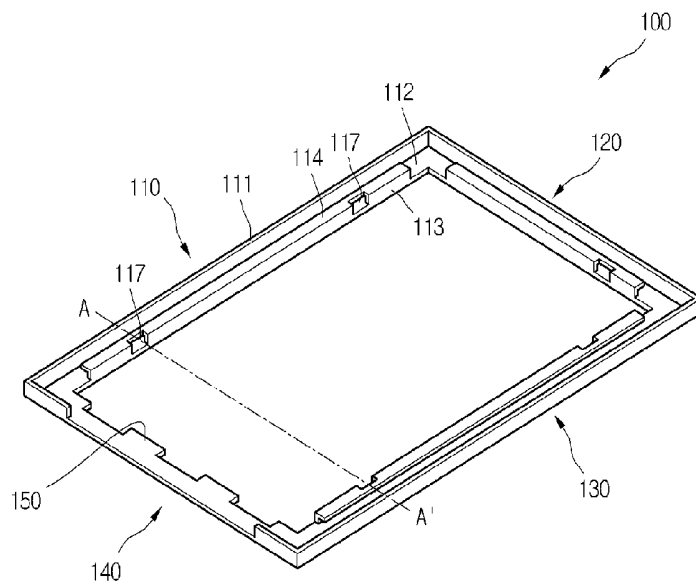


Fig. 3

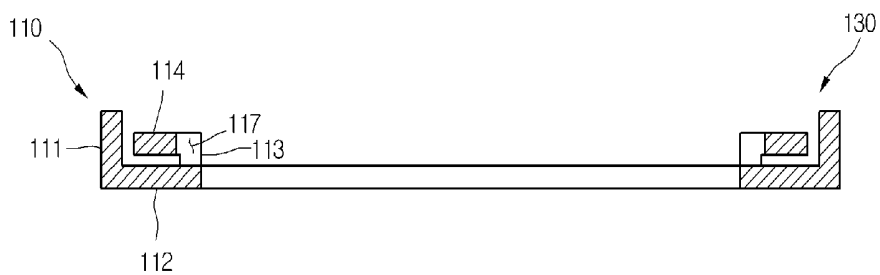


Fig. 4

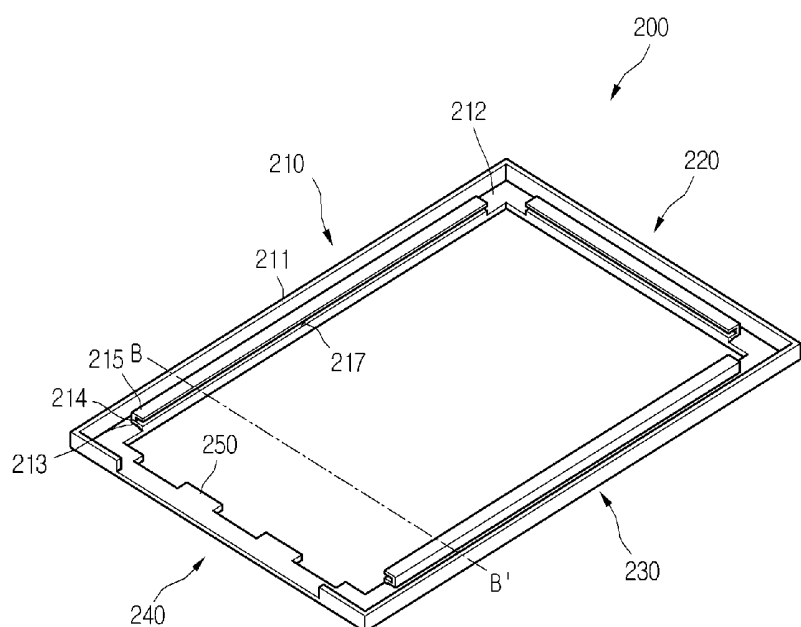


Fig. 5

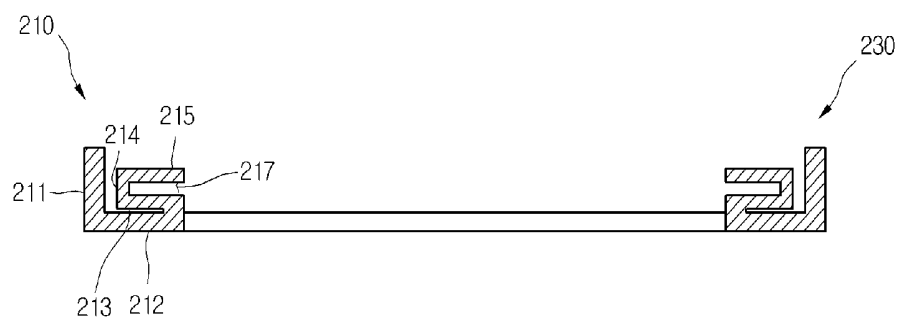


Fig. 6

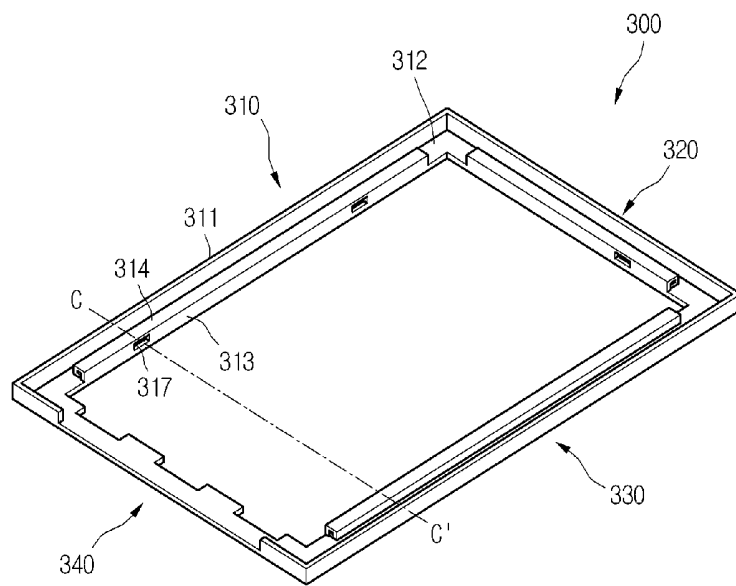


Fig. 7

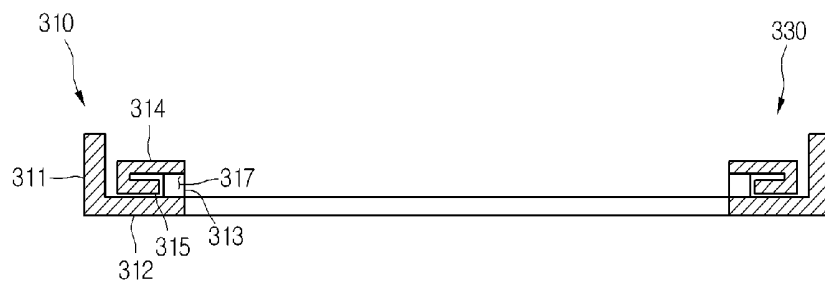


Fig. 8

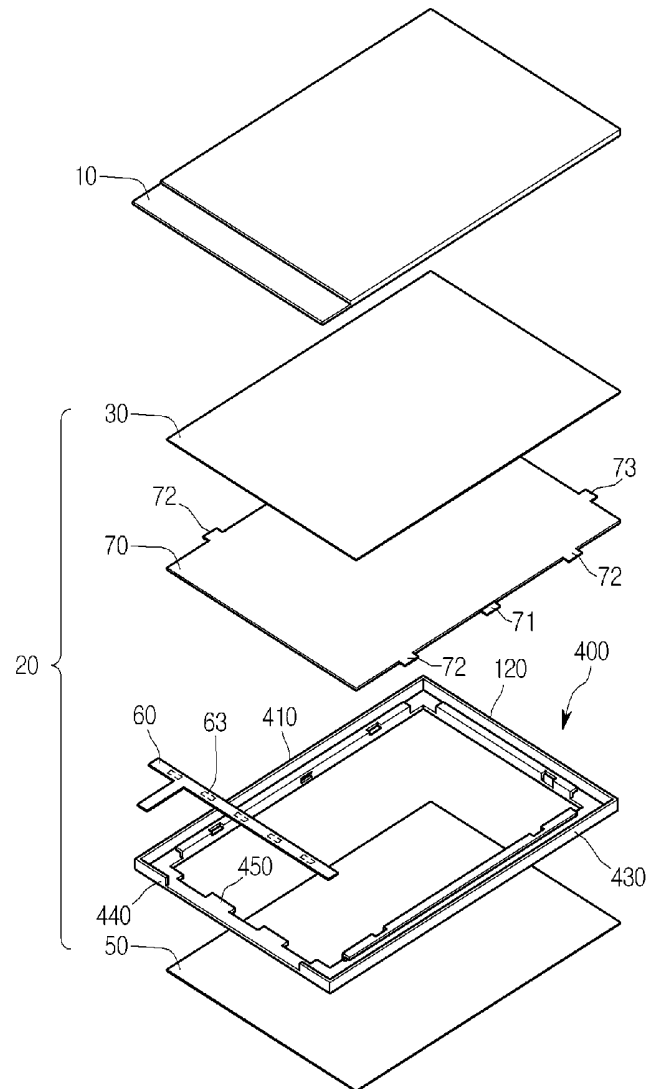


Fig. 9

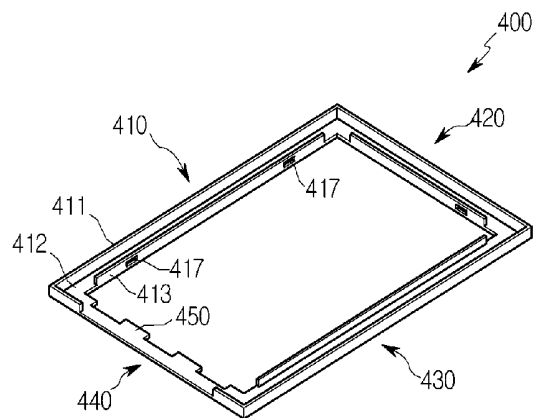


Fig. 10

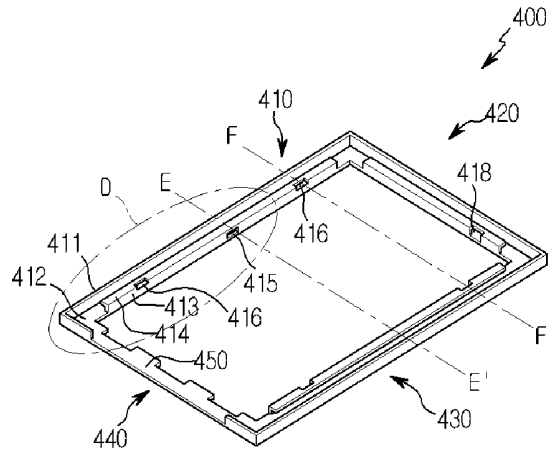


Fig. 11

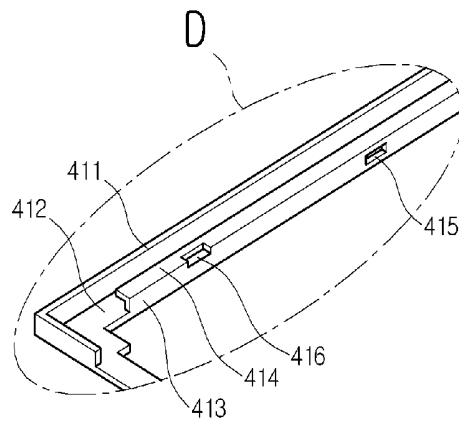


Fig. 12

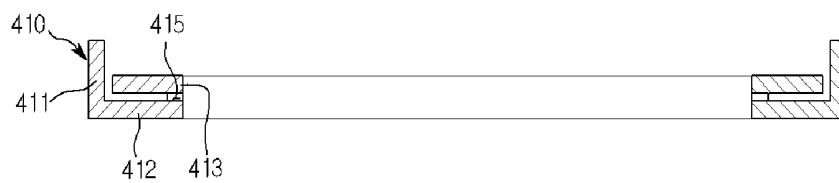


Fig. 13

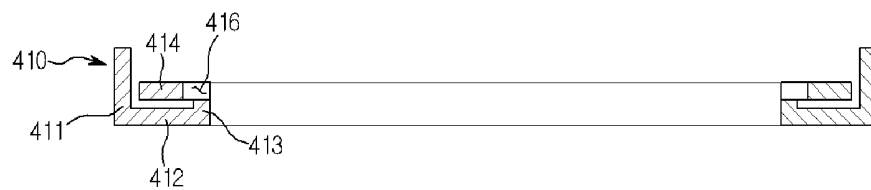


Fig. 14

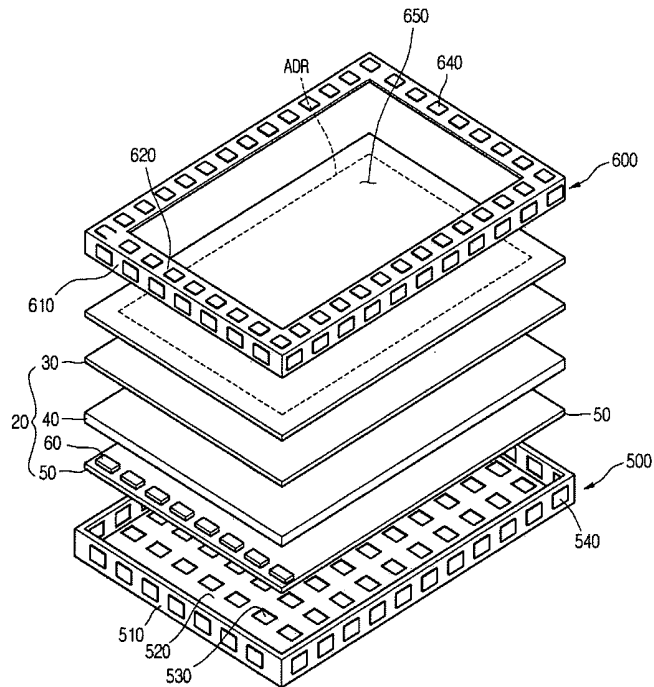


Fig. 15

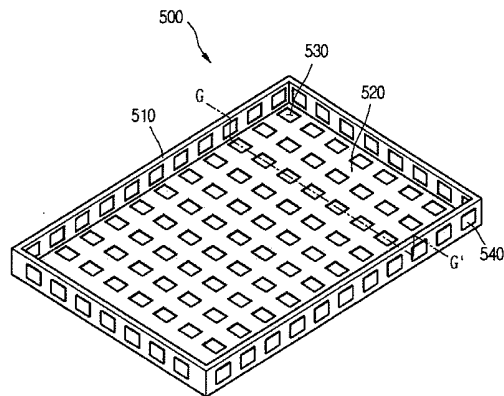


Fig. 16

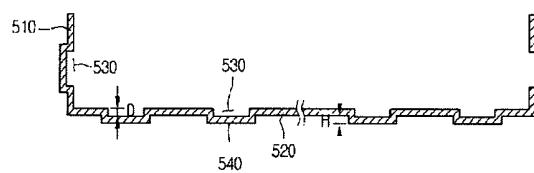


Fig. 17

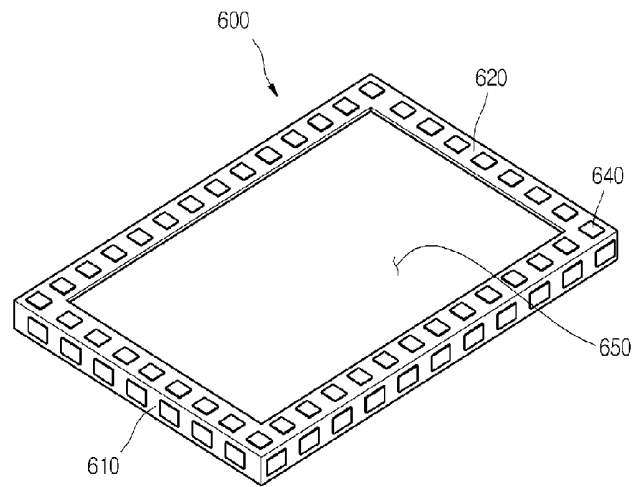


Fig. 18

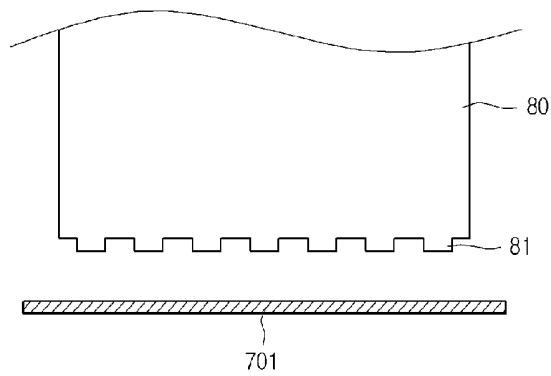


Fig. 19

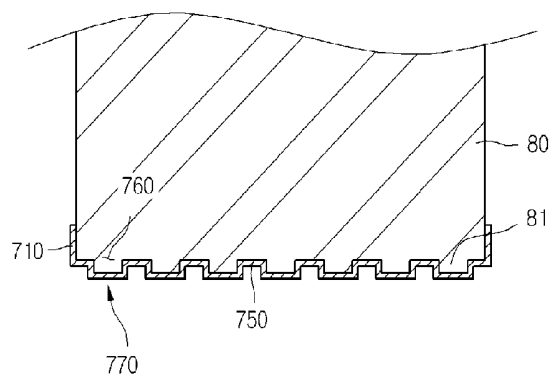


Fig. 20

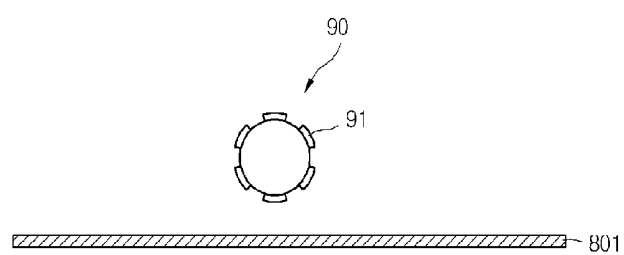


Fig. 21

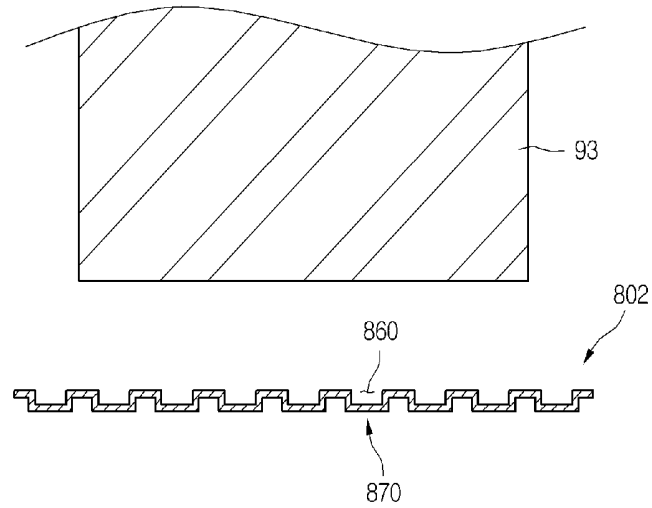


Fig. 22

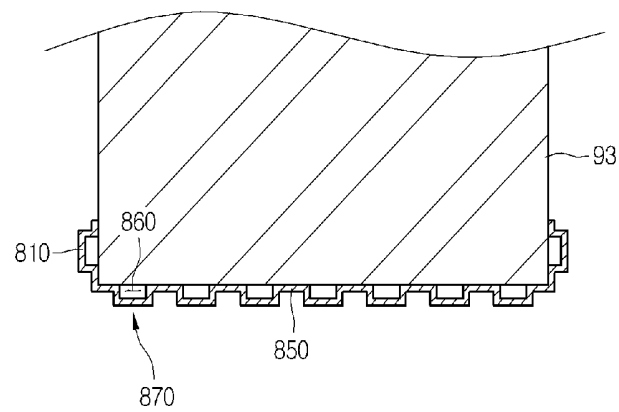
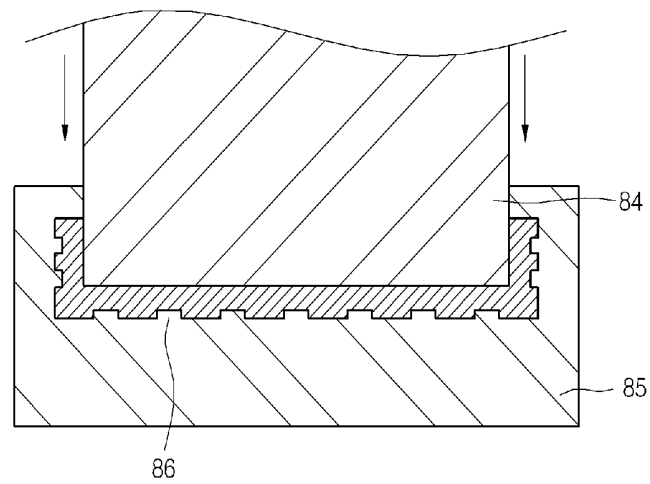


Fig. 23



1 DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is the U.S. national stage application of International Patent Application No. PCT/KR2008/003876, filed Jul. 1, 2008, which claims priority to Korean Application Nos. 10-2007-0067808, filed Jul. 6, 2007, 10-2007-0067995, filed Jul. 6, 2007 and 10-2007-0070432, filed Jul 13, 2007, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to a display device.

BACKGROUND ART

A liquid crystal display (LCD) device, which is one of display devices, displays an image using the electrical and optical characteristics of liquid crystals. Since the LCD device is a light-receiving device that cannot emit light spontaneously, it requires a backlight assembly.

The backlight assembly can include a reflector, a light guide plate, a prism sheet, a diffusion sheet, a protection sheet, and a light source.

A liquid crystal (LC) panel and the backlight unit can be received in a receiving unit such as a chassis and a mold frame.

To manufacture a slimmer LCD device, the receiving unit should be slimmer even more and thus the strength of the receiving unit needs to improve.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

Technical Solution

In the embodiment, a display device comprises: a receiving unit comprising a sidewall, a first support bent or curved to extend from the sidewall, and a second support bent or curved to extend from the first support, and facing the sidewall; at least one of a liquid crystal panel and a backlight assembly being received in the receiving unit.

In the embodiment, a display device comprises: a liquid crystal panel; a backlight assembly under the liquid crystal panel; a sidewall on an outer side of the liquid crystal panel and the backlight assembly; a first support extending from an inner surface of the sidewall; and a second support bent or curved to extend from the first support, and supporting at least one of the liquid crystal panel and the backlight assembly.

In the embodiment, a display device comprises: a receiving unit comprising a sidewall and a support extending from an inner surface of the sidewall, groove patterns being formed in at least one of the sidewall and the support; at least one of a liquid crystal panel and a backlight assembly being received in the receiving unit.

The details of one or more embodiments are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a display device to which a receiving unit according to the first embodiment is applied.

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FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a receiving unit according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 2, taken along a line A-A'.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the shape of a receiving unit according to the second embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 4, taken along a line B-B'.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view illustrating the shape of a receiving unit according to the third embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 6, taken along a line C-C'.

FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective view of a display device according to the fourth embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a receiving unit according to the fourth embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view illustrating another shape of a receiving unit according to the fourth embodiment.

FIG. 11 is an enlarged view of a region D of FIG. 10.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 10, taken along a line E-E'.

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 10, taken along a line F-F'.

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of a display device according to the fifth embodiment.

FIG. 15 is a perspective view of a first receiving unit.

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 15, taken along a line G-G'.

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of a second receiving unit.

FIGS. 18 and 19 are cross-sectional views illustrating a process in a manufacturing method of a receiving unit according to the fifth embodiment.

FIGS. 20 to 22 are side views or cross-sectional views illustrating a process in another example of a manufacturing method of a receiving unit according to still another embodiment.

FIG. 23 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a process in still another example of a manufacturing method of a receiving unit according to the fifth embodiment.

MODE FOR THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments of the present disclosure, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a display device to which a receiving unit according to the first embodiment is applied.

The display device includes a liquid crystal (LC) panel 10, a backlight assembly 20, and a receiving unit 100.

The LC panel 10 includes a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate, a color filter substrate, and an LC layer interposed therebetween.

The backlight assembly 20 includes a light emitting unit 60, a light guide plate 40, an optical sheet 30, and a reflection sheet 50.

The light emitting unit 60 includes a lamp such as a light emitting diode (LED) and a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) to emit generated light to the light guide plate 40.

The light guide plate 40 receives light emitted from the light emitting unit 60 to uniformly diffuse the light on the entire light emitting region of the backlight assembly. At least one hooking protrusion 41 is formed on the lateral side of the light guide plate 40 to couple to the receiving unit 100.

The optical sheet 30 is attached on the light guide plate 40, and selectively includes a lens sheet, a diffusion sheet, and a protection sheet.

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The reflection sheet **50** is attached under the light guide plate **40** to reflect light leaking to a rear direction from the light guide plate **40** back to the light emitting region.

The receiving unit **100** receives and fixes at least one of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20**. More specifically, the receiving unit **100** can fix the backlight assembly **20** and support the LC panel **10**.

FIG. **2** is a perspective view of a receiving unit according to the first embodiment, and FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **2**, taken along a line A-A'.

Referring to FIG. **2**, the receiving unit **100** is formed in a shape corresponding to the appearance of the LC panel **10** or the backlight assembly **20** to receive the LC panel **10** or the backlight assembly **20**.

The receiving unit **100** can be formed in a frame shape, for example. The receiving unit **100** includes a first frame **110**, a second frame **120**, a third frame **130**, and a fourth frame **140**.

The first frame **110** and the third frame **130** are disposed to face each other, and the second frame **120** and the fourth frame **140** are disposed to face each other. The first to fourth frames **110**, **120**, **130**, and **140** are connected in a closed loop shape. Therefore, the first to fourth frames **110**, **120**, **130**, and **140** have a quadrangular frame shape when viewed from a plane.

The receiving unit **100** can be formed of metal. For example, the receiving unit **100** can be formed of at least one of stainless steel, iron, aluminum, an aluminum alloy, and copper. Besides, the receiving unit **100** can include various metals.

A lamp receiving portion **150** can be formed inside the fourth frame **140** so that lamps **63** of the light emitting unit **60** can be received therein.

Referring to FIGS. **2** and **3**, the first to fourth frames **110**, **120**, **130**, and **140** of the receiving unit **100** includes a sidewall **111** and a first support **112** extending from the lower edge of the sidewall **111** and bent to form a right angle to the sidewall **111**.

The sidewall **111** can protect the outer side portion of the LC panel **10** or the backlight assembly **20**. The first support **112** can support the lower portion of the LC panel **10** or the backlight assembly **20**.

The sidewall **111** of the fourth frame **140** is formed on only the edge region to expose the lamp receiving portion **150**. This is for preventing the light emitting unit **60** from protruding when it is received in the lamp receiving portion **150**.

The first to third frame **110**, **120**, and **130** include the sidewall **111**, the first support **112**, a second support **113**, and a third support **114**.

The second support **113** is bent or curved to extend from the edge of the first support **112**, and forms a right angle to the first support **112**.

The third support **114** extends from the edge of the second support **113**, and bent or curved to form a right angle to the second support **113**.

The sidewall **111** and the second support **113** are disposed to have a parallel structure. That is, the sidewall **111** and the second support **113** face each other.

The first support **112** and the third support **114** are disposed to have a parallel structure. That is, the first support **112** and the third support **114** face each other.

Alternatively, the third support **114** can be bent or curved by 180° from the edge of the first support **112**, and disposed to have a structure parallel to the first support **112**. In other words, the third support **114** can be bent or curved by 180° from the first support **112** to face the first support **112**.

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A hooking groove **117** is disposed in a portion where the second support **113** and the third support **114** are connected to each other corresponding to a hooking protrusion **41** of the light guide plate **40**.

Specifically, the hooking groove **117** by connection of a first groove formed in the edge of the second support **113** and a second groove formed in the edge of the third support **114**.

For example, the connection portion of the second support **113** and the third support **114** is selectively removed to form the hooking groove **117** having a hole shape.

When the light guide plate **40** is coupled to the receiving unit **100**, the hooking protrusion **41** of the light guide plate **40** is inserted into the hooking groove **117**, so that coupling between the receiving unit **100** and the light guide plate **40** can be reinforced.

After the light guide plate **40** is received in the hooking groove **117** of the receiving unit **100**, the optical sheet **30** and the LC panel **10** can be received on the light guide plate **40**. At this point, the optical sheet **30** and the LC panel **10** can be disposed on the third support **114**.

The side portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are protected by the sidewall **111** and the second support **113**. The lower portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are supported by the first support **112** and the third support **114**.

Therefore, since the receiving unit **100** is disposed in a double structure on the outer side of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20**, the strength of the display device can be reinforced.

Since the receiving unit **100** can be formed of metal, it can protect the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** from an external impact through the strength in itself.

Also, since the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are directly coupled to the receiving unit **100** itself formed of metal, mold frame forming and a coupling operation according to a related art are omitted, so that time and costs can be reduced.

Also, since the receiving unit **100** can be formed in a thin metal, the display device can be miniaturized and made in a slim profile.

FIG. **4** is a perspective view illustrating the shape of a receiving unit according to the second embodiment, and FIG. **5** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **4**, taken along a line B-B'.

Referring to FIGS. **4** and **5**, the receiving unit **200** includes first to fourth frames **210**, **220**, **230**, and **240**.

The first to fourth frames **210**, **220**, **230**, and **240** of the receiving unit **200** include a sidewall **211** and a first support **212**.

Since the structures and the shapes of the sidewall **211** and the first support **212** are the same as those in the previous embodiment, descriptions thereof are omitted.

Also, the first to third frames **210**, **220**, and **230** include a second support **213**, a third support **214**, and a fourth support **215**.

The second support **213** is bent or curved by 180° to extend from the edge of the first support **212** to have a structure parallel to the first support **212**.

The third support **214** is bent or curved upward from the edge of the second support **213** to form a right angle to the second support **213**.

The fourth support **215** is bent or curved from the edge of the third support **214** to form a right angle to the third support **214**. Alternatively, the fourth support **215** can be bent or curved by 180° from the second support **213**.

The second support **213**, the third support **214**, and the fourth support **215** can be a light guide plate receiving unit. The light guide plate receiving unit is disposed on the first support **212**.

The sidewall **211** and the third support **214** are separated from each other by a predetermined distance. The sidewall **211** and the third support **214** are disposed to be parallel to each other. Also, the first support **212**, the second support **213**, and the fourth support **215** are disposed such that they are parallel to each other.

That is, the first support **212** and the second support **213** face each other. The second support **213** and the fourth support **215** face each other.

A concave groove is formed between the second support **213** and the fourth support **215** by the third support **214** connecting the second support **213** with the fourth support **215**.

The concave grooves formed by the second support **213**, the third support **214**, and the fourth support **215** is called a receiving groove **217**.

At least a portion of the light guide plate **40** is inserted into the receiving groove **217**, so that the light guide plate **40** is received inside the receiving unit **200**.

That is, at least a portion of the backlight assembly **20** is inserted in the receiving groove **217**, and supported by the second support **213**, the third support **214**, and the fourth support **215**.

For example, when the light guide plate **40** is received inside the receiving unit **200**, a hooking protrusion **41** of the light guide plate **40** is inserted into the receiving groove **217**, so that coupling between the receiving unit **200** and the light guide plate **40** can be reinforced.

After the light guide plate **40** is inserted into the receiving groove **217** of the receiving unit **200**, the optical sheet **30** and the LC panel **10** can be received on the light guide plate **40**. At this point, the optical sheet **30** and the LC panel **10** are disposed on the fourth support **215**.

That is, the optical sheet **30** and the LC panel **10** are supported by the fourth support **215**.

The side portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are protected by the sidewall **211** and the third support **214**. The lower portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are protected by the first support **212**, the second support **213**, and the fourth support **215**.

Therefore, since the receiving unit **200** is disposed in a double structure or a triple structure on the outer side of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20**, the strength of the display device can be reinforced.

FIG. **6** is a perspective view illustrating the shape of a receiving unit according to the third embodiment, and FIG. **7** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **6**, taken along a line C-C'.

Referring to FIGS. **6** and **7**, a receiving unit **300** includes first to fourth frames **310**, **320**, **330**, and **340**.

The first to fourth frames **310**, **320**, **330**, and **340** of the receiving unit **300** includes a sidewall **311** and a first support **312**.

Since the structures and the shapes of the sidewall **311** and the first support **312** formed on the first to fourth frames **310**, **320**, **330**, and **340** of the receiving unit **300** are the same as those in the first embodiment of FIG. **2**, descriptions thereof are omitted.

Also, the first to third frames **310**, **320**, and **330** include a second support **313**, a third support **314**, and a fourth support **315**.

The second support **313** is bent or curved upward from the edge of the first support **312** and extend to form a right angle to the first support **312**.

The third support **314** is bent or curved from the edge of the second support **313** and extend to form a right angle to the second support **313** while facing the sidewall **311**.

The fourth support **315** extends from the edge of the third support **314**, and the end of the fourth support **315** is bent or curved by 180° from the edge of the third support **314** to face the second support **313**. The fourth support **315** is disposed between the first support **312** and the third support **314**.

The sidewall **311** and the second support **313** are disposed such that they are parallel to each other and face each other.

Also, the first support **312**, the third support **314**, and the fourth support **315** are disposed such that they are parallel to each other. That is, the first support **312** and the fourth support **315** face each other. The third support **314** and the fourth support **315** face each other.

A hooking groove **317** is disposed in a portion of the second support **313** corresponding to a hooking protrusion **41** of a light guide plate **40**.

That is, the second support **313** vertically extending from the first support **312** is selectively removed, so that the hooking groove **317** having a hole shape is formed.

When the light guide plate **40** is coupled to the receiving unit **300**, the hooking protrusion **41** of the light guide plate **40** is inserted into the hooking groove **317**, so that coupling between the receiving unit **300** and the light guide plate **40** can be reinforced.

After the hooking protrusion **41** of the light guide plate **40** is received in the hooking groove **317** of the receiving unit **300**, the optical sheet **30** and the LC panel **10** can be received on the light guide plate **40**. At this point, the optical sheet **30** and the LC panel **10** are disposed on the third support **314**.

The side portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are protected by the sidewalls **311** and the second supports **313** of the first to fourth frames **310**, **320**, **330**, and **340** of the receiving unit **300**. The lower portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are supported by the first support **312**, the third support **314**, and the fourth support **315**.

Therefore, since the receiving unit **300** is disposed in a double structure or a triple structure on the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20**, the strength of the display device can be reinforced.

Though the previous embodiments have described that the first to fourth supports are bent or curved by a right angle or 180° the first to fourth supports are not limited thereto. The first to fourth supports can be bent or curved by 80-100° or 150-180°.

FIG. **8** is an exploded perspective view of a display device according to the fourth embodiment.

Referring to FIG. **8**, the display device includes an LC panel **10**, a backlight assembly **20**, and a receiving unit **400**.

The LC panel **10** includes a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate, a color filter substrate, and an LC layer interposed therebetween.

The backlight assembly **20** includes a light emitting unit **60**, a light guide plate **70**, an optical sheet **30**, and a reflection sheet **50**.

The light emitting unit **60** includes a lamp such as an LED and a CCFL **60** to emit generated light to the light guide plate **70**.

The light guide plate **70** receives light emitted from the light emitting unit **60** to uniformly diffuse the light on the entire light emitting region of the backlight assembly. One or more hooking protrusions are formed on both sides of the light guide plate **70** to couple to the receiving unit **400**.

For example, the protrusions formed on the light guide plate **70** can be disposed in zigzags on the lateral sides of the

light guide plate 70. That is, a first coupling protrusion 71 located on one side of the lateral side of the light guide plate 70, and a second coupling protrusion 72 located on the other side of the lateral side of the light guide plate 70 can be disposed in zigzags. Therefore, the first coupling protrusion 71 and the second coupling protrusion 72 can be alternately disposed.

Also, a third coupling protrusion 73 can be formed on the upper side of the light guide plate 70.

Though not shown, the protrusions on both sides of the light guide plate 70 can be arranged such that they are aligned in a line on the lateral side of the light guide plate 70.

The optical sheet 30 is attached on the light guide plate 70, and selectively includes a lens sheet, a diffusion sheet, and a protection sheet.

The reflection sheet 50 is attached under the light guide plate 70 to reflect light leaking to a rear direction from the light guide plate 40 back to the light emitting region.

The LC panel 10 or the backlight assembly 20 should be received or fixed. For this purpose, the receiving unit 400 is used.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a receiving unit according to the fourth embodiment, FIG. 10 is a perspective view illustrating another shape of a receiving unit according to the fourth embodiment, FIG. 11 is an enlarged view of a region D of FIG. 10, FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 10, taken along a line E-E', and FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 10, taken along a line F-F'.

Referring to FIG. 9, the receiving unit 400 can be formed in a shape corresponding to the appearance of the LC panel 10 or the backlight assembly 20.

The receiving unit 400 can be formed of metal. For example, the receiving unit 400 can be formed of at least one of stainless steel, iron, aluminum, an aluminum alloy, and copper. Besides, the receiving unit 400 can include various metals.

The receiving unit 400 includes a first frame 410, a second frame 420, a third frame 430, and a fourth frame 440.

The first frame 410 and the third frame 430 are disposed to face each other, and the second frame 420 and the fourth frame 440 are disposed to face each other. The first to fourth frames 410, 420, 430, and 440 are connected in a closed loop shape. Therefore, the first to fourth frames 410, 420, 430, and 440 have a quadrangular frame shape when viewed from a plane.

The first to fourth frames 410, 420, 430, and 440 of includes a sidewall 411 and a first support 412 vertically bent or curved from the lower edge of the sidewall 411.

The sidewall 411 is for protecting the outer side portion of a display device mounted in the receiving unit 400. The first support 412 is for protecting the lower portion of the display device.

A lamp receiving portion 450 can be formed inside the first support 412 of the fourth frame 440 to receive the lamps 63 of the light emitting unit 60.

The sidewall 411 of the fourth frame 440 is formed on only the edge region to expose the lamp receiving portion 450. This is for preventing the light emitting unit 60 from protruding when it is received in the lamp receiving portion 450.

The first to third frame 410, 420, and 430 include a sidewall 411, the first support 412, and a second support 413.

The second support 413 extends from the edge of the first support 412, and is bent or curved to form a right angle to the first support 412.

Coupling grooves 417 corresponding to coupling protrusions of the light guide plate 70 can be formed in the second support 413. For example, the coupling protrusions of the

light guide plate 70 can be formed in a line with respect to the lateral side of the light guide plate 70 and inserted into the coupling grooves 417 of the second support 413.

Referring to FIGS. 10 to 13, the first to third frames 410, 420, and 430 include a third support 414.

The third support 414 extends from the edge of the second support 413 and is bent or curved to form a right angle to the second support 413.

The receiving unit of FIG. 10 is identical to the receiving unit of FIG. 9 having The third support extending from the second support, and FIG. 11 is an enlarged view of a region D of FIG. 10.

The sidewall 411 and the second support 413 are disposed in a mutually parallel structure.

The first support 412 and the third support 414 are disposed in a mutually parallel structure.

At least one first coupling groove 415 can be formed in the second support 413 to receive a first coupling protrusion 71 of the light guide plate 70.

At least one second coupling groove 416 can be formed in portions of the first and third frames 410 and 430 where the second support 413 and the third support 414 are connected to each other to receive a second coupling protrusion 72 of the light guide plate 70.

That is, the second coupling groove 416 is formed by connection of a first groove formed in the second support 413 and a second groove formed in the third support 414.

A third coupling groove 418 can be formed in a portion where the second support 413 and the third support 414 of the second frame are connected to each other to receive a third coupling protrusion 73 of the light guide plate 70. The third coupling protrusion 73 not only fixes the light guide plate 70 but also serves as a guide for preventing the light guide plate 70 from being reversely coupled when it is coupled.

The first and second coupling grooves 415 and 416 can be disposed in zigzags to correspond to the locations of the first and second coupling protrusions 71 and 72 of the light guide plate 70. That is, the first and second coupling grooves 415 and 416 can be alternately disposed.

When the light guide plate 70 is coupled to the receiving unit 400, the first coupling protrusion 71 of the light guide plate 70 is inserted into the first coupling groove 415.

Also, the second coupling protrusion 72 of the light guide plate 70 is inserted into the second coupling groove 416.

Also, the third coupling protrusion 73 of the light guide plate 70 is inserted into the third coupling groove 418 formed in a portion of the second frame 420 where the second support 413 and the third support 414 are connected to each other.

Since the first to third coupling protrusions 71, 72, and 73 of the light guide plate 70 are inserted into and fixed in the first to third coupling grooves 415, 416, and 418 of the receiving unit 400, coupling force between the light guide plate 70 and the receiving unit 400 can be reinforced.

Particularly, the first coupling protrusion 71 of the light guide plate 70 is not detached from the receiving unit 400 because it is coupled to the first coupling groove 415, coupling between the receiving unit 400 and the light guide plate 70 can be reinforced.

Also, since the second coupling protrusion 72 of the light guide plate 70 is disposed inside the second coupling groove 416 to fix the light guide plate 70, coupling force between the receiving unit 400 and the light guide plate 70 can be reinforced.

Of course, even when a space is formed by a height difference between the first coupling protrusion 71 and the second coupling protrusion 72 and only the first coupling groove 415 is formed to receive the first coupling protrusion 71 instead of

forming the second coupling protrusion **72** in order to fix the light guide plate **70**, the coupling force improves.

Also, the coupling protrusion-coupling groove pair such as the first coupling protrusion **71** and the first coupling groove **415**, the second coupling protrusion **72** and the second coupling groove **416**, and the third coupling protrusion **73** and the third coupling groove **418** can be selectively formed as a structure for solidly fixing the light guide plate **70**. For example, the coupling protrusions and the coupling grooves formed left and right of the light guide plate **70** and the receiving unit **400** may not be formed symmetrically.

Also, since the first and second coupling protrusions **71** and **72** of the light guide plate **70** are inserted into the first and second coupling grooves **415** and **416** formed by selectively removing the second support **413** and the third support **414**, the entire thickness of the display device is not influenced even when the light guide plate **70** is coupled to the receiving unit **400**. Accordingly, a slim display device can be accomplished.

After the light guide plate **70** is inserted into the first and second coupling grooves **415** and **416** of the receiving unit **400**, the optical sheet **30** and the LC panel **10** can be received on the light guide plate **70**. At this point, the optical sheet **30** and the LC panel **10** are disposed on the third support **414**.

That is, the lower portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** can be supported by the first support **412** and the third support **414**.

The side portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are protected by the sidewalls **411** of the first to fourth frames **410**, **420**, **430**, and **440** of the receiving unit **400**, and the second support **413**. The lower portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are supported by the first support **412** and the third support **414**.

Therefore, since the receiving unit **400** supports the side portions and the lower portions of the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** in a double structure, the strength of the display device can be reinforced.

Also, since the receiving unit **400** can be formed of metal, it can protect the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** from an external impact through the strength in itself.

Also, since the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** are directly coupled to the receiving unit **400** itself formed of metal, mold frame forming and a coupling operation according to a related art are omitted, so that time and costs can be reduced.

Also, since the receiving unit **400** can be formed in a thin metal, the display device can be miniaturized and made in a slim profile.

FIG. **14** is a perspective view of a display device according to the fifth embodiment.

Referring to FIG. **14**, the display device includes a first receiving unit **500**, a backlight assembly **20**, an LC panel **10**, and a second receiving unit **600**.

The backlight assembly **20** generates light and emits the light upward. The backlight assembly **20** can include a reflection sheet **50**, a light guide plate **40**, an optical sheet **30**, and a lamp **63**.

The reflection sheet **50** is disposed inside the first receiving unit **500** and reflects light generated from the lamp **63** upward.

The light guide plate **40** is disposed on the reflection sheet **50** to improve the brightness uniformity of light generated from the lamp **63**. The light guide plate **40** is disposed inside the first receiving unit **500** and disposed on the reflection sheet **50**.

The optical sheet **30** improves the characteristic of light emitted upward from the light guide plate **40**. The optical sheet **30** can be a diffusion sheet, a polarization sheet, or a prism sheet.

The lamp **63** is disposed inside the first receiving unit **500** and disposed on the lateral side of the light guide plate **40**. The lamp **63** generates light and can be electrically connected to a driving circuit driving the lamp **63**.

The LC panel **10** is disposed on the above-described optical members **200**. The LC panel **10** is disposed on the optical sheet **30**. The intensity of light passing through the LC panel **10** is controlled and an image is displayed by an electrical signal generated from a circuit driving the LC panel **10**.

The LC panel **10** includes an effective display region ADR displaying an image thereon and a non-effective display region around the effective display region.

The second receiving unit **600** is disposed on the LC panel **10**. The second receiving unit **600** includes a through hole **650**. The through hole **650** exposes a portion or the entire surface of the effective display region ADR.

The first receiving unit **500** receives the backlight assembly **20** and the LC panel **10**.

FIG. **15** is a perspective view of a first receiving unit, and FIG. **16** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **15**, taken along a line G-G'.

Referring to FIGS. **15** and **16**, the first receiving unit **500** includes first sidewalls **510** and a bottom support **520**.

The first sidewalls **510** can be connected to each other in a closed loop shape. The first sidewalls **510** have a thickness of about 0.07-0.2 mm.

First groove patterns **530** are formed in the inner side surfaces of the first sidewalls **510**. The first groove patterns **530** have a depth D of about 20-30 μm .

First protrusion patterns **540** are formed on the outer side surfaces of the first sidewalls **510** to correspond to the first groove patterns **530**. The first protrusion patterns **540** have a height H of about 20-30 μm .

Alternatively, groove patterns can be formed in the outer side surfaces of the first sidewalls **510**, and protrusion patterns can be formed on the outer side surfaces of the first sidewalls **510** to correspond to the groove patterns.

Alternatively, first groove patterns **530** can be formed in one of the inner side surfaces and the outer side surfaces of the first sidewalls **510**, and the other surfaces can be flat.

The first groove patterns **530** and the first protrusion patterns **540** can be formed by plastic working.

The first groove patterns **530** and the first protrusion patterns **540** can be formed by a knurling process, for example.

The bottom support **520** is integrally formed with the first sidewalls **510** and extends from the inner lower surfaces of the first sidewalls **510**.

The side surfaces of the bottom support **520** are connected to the first sidewalls **510** and thus integrally formed with the first sidewalls **510**.

The first groove patterns **530** are formed in the upper surface of the bottom support **520**. The plane shape of the first groove patterns **530** can be a rectangle. The first groove patterns **530** can be formed in a lattice shape.

First protrusions **540** are formed on the rear side of the bottom support **520** to correspond to the first groove patterns **530**. The depth D of the first groove pattern **530** is about 20-30 μm , and the height H of the first protrusion pattern **540** is about 20-30 μm .

Alternatively, the protrusion patterns can be formed on the upper surface of the bottom support **520**, and the groove patterns can be formed in the rear side of the bottom support **520**.

Alternatively, the groove patterns can be formed in one of the upper surface and a rear side of the bottom support **520**, and the other side can be flat.

Examples of a material that can be used for the receiving unit **500** includes metal and plastic. The sidewall **110** can be comprised of at least one of stainless steel, iron (Fe), aluminum (Al), an aluminum alloy, and copper (Cu).

The second receiving unit **600** covers the LC panel **10**.

FIG. **17** is a perspective view of a second receiving unit.

Referring to FIG. **17**, the second receiving unit **600** includes second sidewalls **610** and a top support **620**.

The top support **620** includes a through hole **650**. The through hole **620** can have a rectangular shape when viewed from a top. The top support **620** is integrally formed. The top support **620** extends from the inner upper ends of the second sidewalls **610**.

Second protrusion patterns **640** are formed on the upper side of the top support **620**, and second groove patterns are formed in the rear side of the top support **620** to correspond to the second protrusion patterns **640**.

Alternatively, the groove patterns can be formed in the upper surface of the top support **620**, and the protrusion patterns can be formed on the rear side of the top support **620** to correspond to the groove patterns.

Alternatively, the groove patterns can be formed on one of the upper surface and the rear side of the top support **620**, and the other side can be flat.

The first groove patterns **530** and the first protrusion patterns **540** are formed on the first receiving unit **500**. The warping characteristic of the first receiving unit **500** is enhanced by the first groove patterns **530** and the first protrusion patterns **540**.

The lateral sides of the bottom support **520** are fixed and force is vertically applied to the central portion of the bottom support **520**. At this point, the bottom support **520** where the first groove patterns **530** and the first protrusion patterns **540** have been formed is less warped than a support where groove patterns and protrusion patterns have not been formed.

Also, the warping characteristic and the strength of the second receiving unit **600** are enhanced by the second groove patterns and the second protrusion patterns **640**.

Therefore, the first receiving unit **500** and the second receiving unit **600** can protect the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** from an external physical impact.

Also, the first receiving unit **500** and the second receiving unit **600** can prevent the LC panel **10** and the backlight assembly **20** from being destroyed.

Also, the first receiving unit **500** can be formed such that the thickness of the bottom support **520** where the first groove patterns **530** and the first protrusion patterns **540** have been formed is less than that of a support where groove patterns and protrusion patterns have not been formed.

Likewise, the second receiving unit **600** can be formed in a thin thickness.

FIGS. **18** and **19** are cross-sectional views illustrating a process in a manufacturing method of a receiving unit according to the fifth embodiment.

Referring to FIG. **18**, a metal plate **701** for manufacturing the receiving unit is provided. Examples of a material that can be used for the metal plate **701** include stainless steel, iron, aluminum, an aluminum alloy, and copper.

Referring to FIG. **19**, the metal plate **701** is processed by a forming device, for example, a press device, which is a pressurizing forming device. The press device **80** includes formation protrusion patterns **81** formed in a surface contacting the metal plate **701**.

The press device **80** pressurizes the central portion of the metal plate **701** to form sidewalls **710** and a support **750**.

Groove patterns **760** corresponding to the formation protrusion patterns **81** are formed in the upper surface of the support **750**. Also, protrusion patterns **770** corresponding to the groove patterns **760** are formed on the rear side of the support **750**.

FIGS. **20** to **22** are side views or cross-sectional views illustrating a process in another example of a manufacturing method of a receiving unit according to the fifth embodiment.

Referring to FIG. **20**, a metal plate **801** for manufacturing a receiving unit is provided. The metal plate **801** is pressed by a roller **90** on the surface of which formation protrusion patterns **91** have been formed. Groove patterns **860** corresponding to the formation protrusion patterns **91** are formed in one side of the metal plate **801**, and protrusion patterns **870** corresponding to the groove patterns **860** are formed on the other side of the metal plate **801**.

Referring to FIGS. **21** and **22**, the press device **601** pressurizes the central portion of the metal plate **801** where the first groove patterns **530** have been formed to form sidewalls **810** and a support **850**.

FIG. **23** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a process in still another example of a manufacturing method of a receiving unit according to the fifth embodiment.

Referring to FIG. **23**, metal for casting or plastic for casting is injected in a mold **85** in the inner surface of which protrusion patterns **86** have been formed, and pressure is applied by a press device **84**. After that, a receiving unit is completed. The receiving unit includes groove patterns corresponding to the protrusion patterns **86**.

The press device **84** can include protrusion patterns on its lower side. The groove patterns can be formed by the protrusion patterns formed in the lower side of the press device **84**.

Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, various variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Industrial Applicability

The display devices according to the embodiments can be used for displaying an image.

The invention claimed is:

1. A display device comprising:

a receiving unit comprising a sidewall, a first support bent or curved to extend from a lower edge of the sidewall, a second support bent or curved to extend from the first support, and facing the sidewall, and a third support bent or curved from an upper edge of the second support, and facing the first support; and

at least one of a liquid crystal panel and a backlight assembly being received in the receiving unit.

2. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the sidewall and the second support are disposed on an outer side of the backlight assembly, and the liquid crystal panel is disposed on the backlight assembly.

3. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal panel is disposed on the third support, and supported by the third support.

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4. The display device according to claim 1, comprising a fourth support bent or curved to extend from the third support, the fourth support being disposed between the third support and the first support.

5. The display device according to claim 1, wherein a first groove is formed in a portion where the second support and the third support are connected to each other.

6. The display device according to claim 5, wherein the backlight assembly comprises a light guide plate comprising a protrusion corresponding to the first groove.

7. The display device according to claim 5, wherein a plurality of second grooves are formed in the second support, and a plurality of first grooves and the plurality of second grooves are arranged in zigzags.

8. The display device according to claim 1, wherein a groove is formed in the second support.

9. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the sidewall, the first support, and the second support are formed of metal.

10. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the receiving unit is formed in a frame shape.

11. A display device comprising:

a liquid crystal panel;

a backlight assembly under the liquid crystal panel;

a sidewall on an outer side of the liquid crystal panel and the backlight assembly;

a first support extending from an inner surface of the sidewall;

a second support bent or curved to extend from the first support, and supporting at least one of the liquid crystal panel and the backlight assembly; and

a third support bent or curved to extend from the second support,

wherein the first support and the second support face each other, and

wherein the sidewall, the first support, and the second support are formed of metal.

12. The display device according to claim 11, wherein the second support is bent or curved by 150-180°.

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13. The display device according to claim 11, further comprising:

a fourth support bent or curved to extend from the third support and facing the second support,

wherein the third support and the side wall face each other.

14. The display device according to claim 11, wherein the second support supports the backlight assembly, and the third support supports the liquid crystal panel.

15. A display device comprising:

a receiving unit comprising a sidewall and a support extending from an inner surface of the sidewall, a plurality of groove patterns being formed on both the inner surface of the sidewall and an upper surface of the support;

a plurality of protrusion patterns being formed on both an outer surface of the sidewall and a lower surface of the support;

at least one of a liquid crystal panel and a backlight assembly being received in the receiving unit,

wherein the receiving unit is formed of metal, and

wherein the plurality of protrusion patterns are formed to correspond to the plurality of groove patterns.

16. The display device according to claim 15, wherein the plurality of groove patterns have a depth of 20-30 μm .

17. The display device according to claim 15, wherein at least one of the sidewall and the support has a thickness of 0.07-0.2 mm.

18. The display device according to claim 15, wherein the receiving unit comprises:

a first receiving unit located under the backlight assembly and comprising a bottom support supporting the backlight assembly; and

a second receiving unit located on the liquid crystal panel and comprising a through hole through which an image displayed on the liquid crystal panel is viewed.

19. The display device according to claim 18, wherein the plurality of groove patterns and the plurality of protrusion patterns are formed in an embossed type on at least one of the sidewall, the bottom support, and the support of the first receiving unit and the second receiving unit.

* * * * *

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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

提供一种显示装置。显示装置包括接收单元，液晶面板和背光组件。接收单元包括侧壁，弯曲或弯曲以从侧壁延伸的第一支撑件，弯曲或弯曲以从第一支撑件延伸的第二支撑件。第二支撑面向侧壁。液晶面板和背光组件中的至少一个容纳在接收单元中。液晶面板和背光组件可以通过侧壁和第二支撑件双重保护，并且可以实现具有改善的机械强度的显示装置。

