

[0049] As is described above, for the notebook type PC 10, the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 can be separated from the mainframe section 12. Although the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 can be used by being connected to another mainframe section that is different from the mainframe section 12, it can be connected to an ordinary PC mainframe section that is not of a notebook type, and thus can be used as a liquid crystal monitor for a PC. The following will be a detailed description of a case where the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 is used as a liquid crystal monitor for a PC.

[0050] FIG. 7 is a perspective view for illustrating a case where the separated liquid crystal monitor unit 13 is used as an ordinary liquid crystal monitor for a PC.

[0051] The liquid crystal monitor 70 shown in FIG. 7 has the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 and a setting base 71 for receiving the liquid crystal monitor unit 13. The setting base 71 is provided with a frame receiving portion 72 for accommodating the frame 43 of the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 in the state shown in FIG. 2. Although not shown in the drawing, a connector receiver for receiving the video signal connector 44 is provided in the frame receiving portion 72. Also, a connector 74 is provided at the tip end of a signal conductor 73 extending from the connector receiver to the outside of the setting base 71.

[0052] The frame receiving portion 72 shown in FIG. 7 has a similar configuration to that of the frame receiving portion 51 shown in FIG. 2. Therefore, after the frame 43 of the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 is put into the frame receiving portion 72 shown in FIG. 7, the video signal connector 44 extending from the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 is connected to the connector receiver. Then, the opening of the frame receiving portion 72 is covered with a cover as in the case shown in FIG. 3. When the liquid crystal monitor 70 thus assembled is connected to a PC mainframe section, the connector 74 is connected to a video signal port provided on the PC mainframe section. Thus, the liquid crystal monitor 70 can be used like an ordinary display used by being connected to the PC mainframe section.

[0053] The shape of the setting base 71 is not subject to any special restriction. However, the setting base 71 is preferably constructed so that the liquid crystal monitor 70 does not fall down even if the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 is caused to form any angle with the setting base 71 by the turning of the first hinge 30 and the second hinge 31 of the liquid crystal monitor unit 13.

[0054] For the liquid crystal monitor 70 shown in FIG. 7, the wireless LAN connection is not made via the setting base 71. However, a wireless LAN connector can be provided in the frame receiving portion 72 of the setting base 71, and a wireless LAN signal conductor extending from the connector can be connected to the PC mainframe section.

[0055] As described above, in the first embodiment, the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 can be separated from the mainframe section 12, so that another new liquid crystal monitor unit having performance different from that of the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 can be connected to the mainframe section 12. Therefore, the user can upgrade the performance of the notebook type PC 10 by oneself. Also, the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 can be reused without being disposed of, so that wasteful wastes are less liable to be produced when the user introduces new equipment.

[0056] Second Embodiment

[0057] FIG. 8 is a perspective view for illustrating a configuration of a notebook type PC 10A in accordance with a second embodiment.

[0058] The configuration of the notebook type PC 10A shown in FIG. 8 differs from that of the notebook type PC 10 shown in FIG. 1 in that a keyboard 21A is slidably with respect to a mainframe section 12A and is removable therefrom. In the notebook type PC 10A, the same reference numerals are applied to the same elements as those of the notebook type PC 10 shown in FIG. 1, and the explanation of the elements is omitted.

[0059] For the notebook type PC 10A, the keyboard 21A and the mainframe section 12A are connected to each other via a connection base portion 26. Specifically, the keyboard 21A is slidably connected to the connection base portion 26 extending from the mainframe section 12A. The keyboard 21A is provided with an infrared transmitter receiver section 25 serving as an interface for transmitting an input signal of the keyboard 21A to the mainframe section 12A with infrared rays, and similarly the mainframe section 12A is provided with an infrared transmitter and receiver section 24 for receiving the signal.

[0060] The notebook type PC 10A can be used in the state as shown in FIG. 1 in which the keyboard 21A is in close contact with the mainframe section 12A. Also, it can be used in the state in which the keyboard 21A is slid to a position on the user side so that the user can use the keyboard 21A easily. When the keyboard 21A is pulled out and used, the distance between the user who uses the keyboard 21A and the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 increases, so that it is difficult for the user to see the liquid crystal monitor unit 13. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 8, the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 is erected and pulled nearer to the user, which makes the notebook type PC 10A easier to use.

[0061] FIG. 9 is a perspective view for illustrating a state of another use of the notebook type PC 10A shown in FIG. 8.

[0062] For the notebook type PC 10A shown in FIG. 8, the keyboard 21A can be used in a state of being pulled nearer to the user and being completely separated from the connection base portion 26 as shown in FIG. 9. In this case, the keyboard 21A is used in a range in which a signal can be transmitted from the infrared transmitter receiver section 25 of the keyboard 21A to the infrared transmitter receiver section 24 of the mainframe section 12A.

[0063] As is described above, in the second embodiment, the position and angle of the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 with respect to the mainframe section 12A can be changed according to a change in position of the keyboard 21A. Therefore, in the use of the notebook type PC 10A, the difficulty in seeing the liquid crystal monitor unit 13 caused by the change in position of the keyboard 21A can be eliminated, so that the user can use the notebook type PC 10A comfortably. For the notebook type PC 10A, when the area for installing the notebook type PC 10A is small, the notebook type PC 10A can be used by installing the keyboard 21A in a different place, for example, on the user's lap or by holding the keyboard 21A by hand. Therefore, the notebook type PC 10A of the second embodiment can be used in a wider variety of places as compared with the first embodiment.