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(54) **TRIPLE-LENS TYPE PROJECTION DISPLAY WITH UNIFORM OPTICAL PATH LENGTHS FOR DIFFERENT COLOR COMPONENTS**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A triple-lens type projection display includes a source for generating a white primary beam output, a first beam splitter for splitting the white primary beam output into a first color component and a secondary beam output, a second beam splitter for splitting the secondary beam output into a second color component and a third color component, first, second and third light modulators for modulating the first, second and third color components, respectively, a first projection lens for receiving the first color component from the first light modulator, a second projection lens for receiving the second color component from the second light modulator, and a third projection lens for receiving the third color component from the third light modulator. Each of the first, second and third color components has a respective optical path length that is measured from the first beam splitter to a respective one of the first, second and third light modulators. The optical path lengths of the first, second and third color components are equal.

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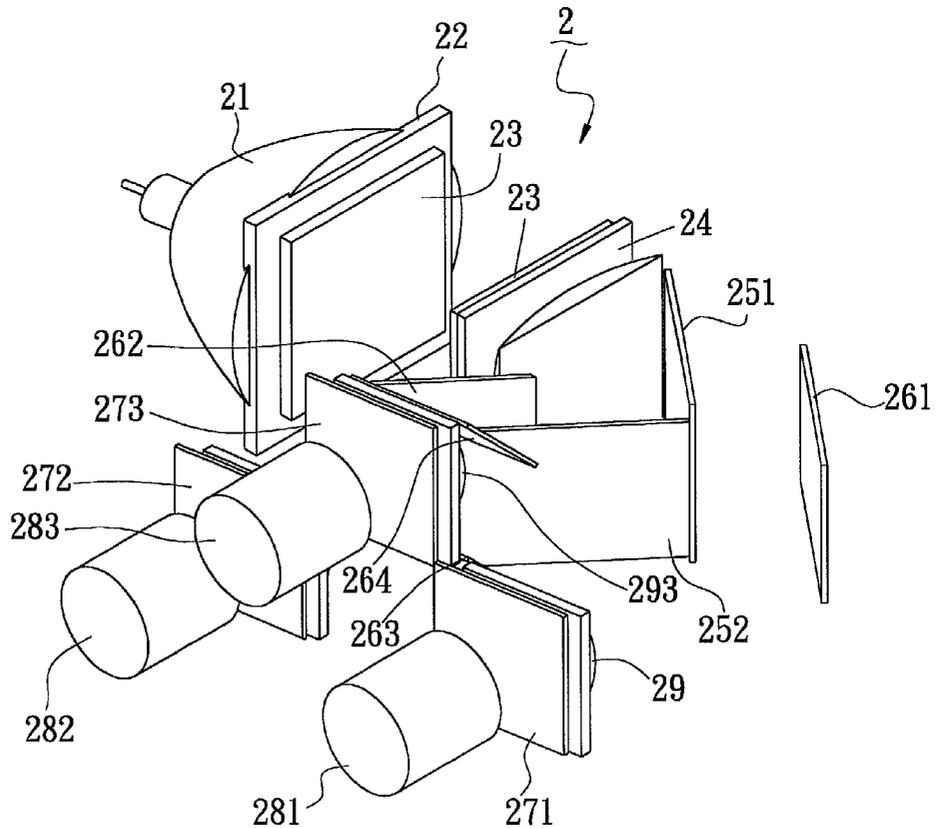
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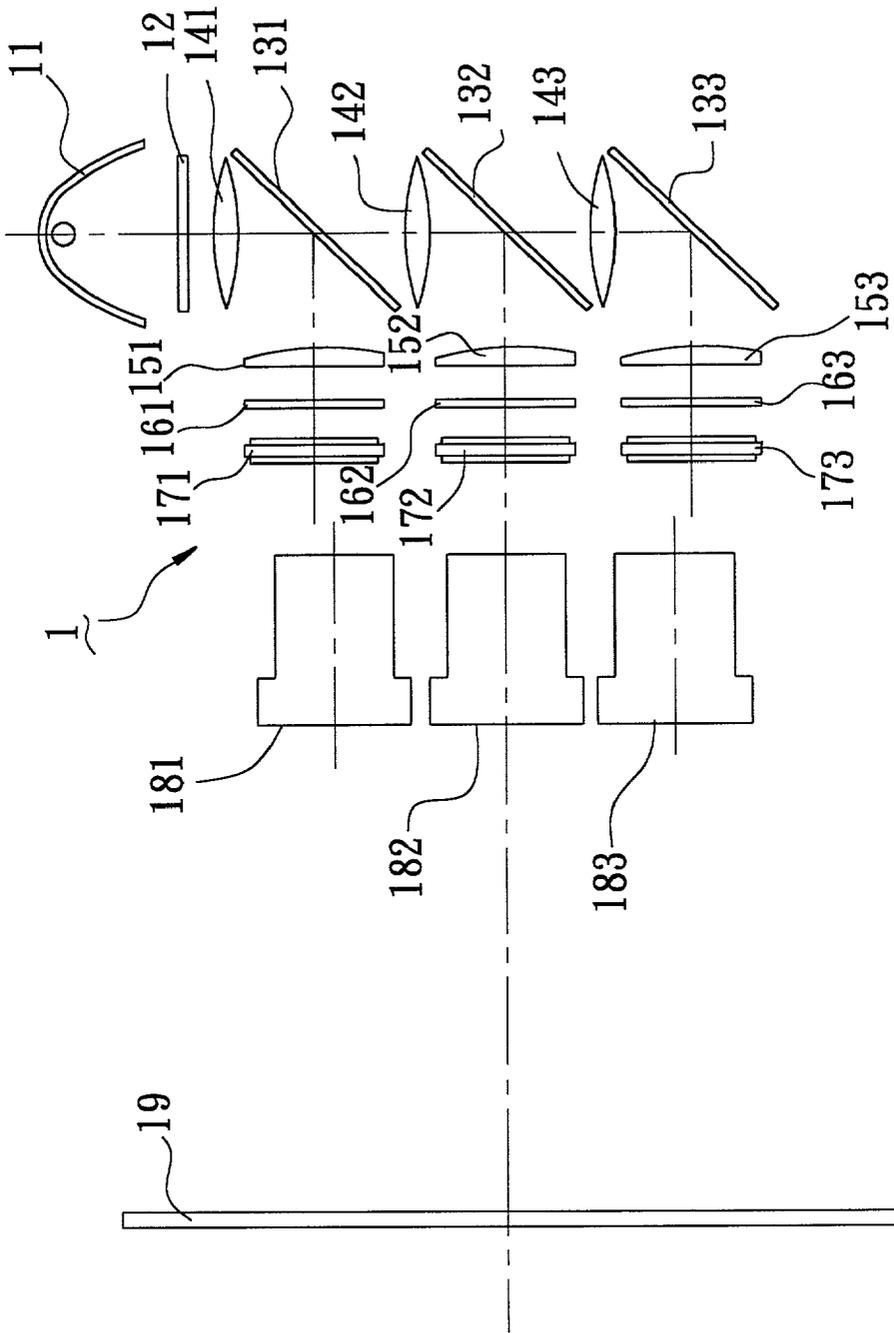


FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

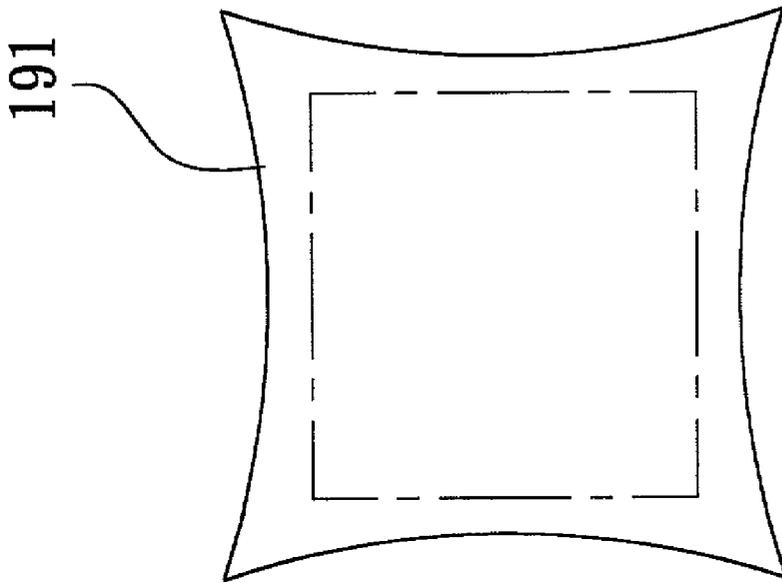


FIG. 2
PRIOR ART

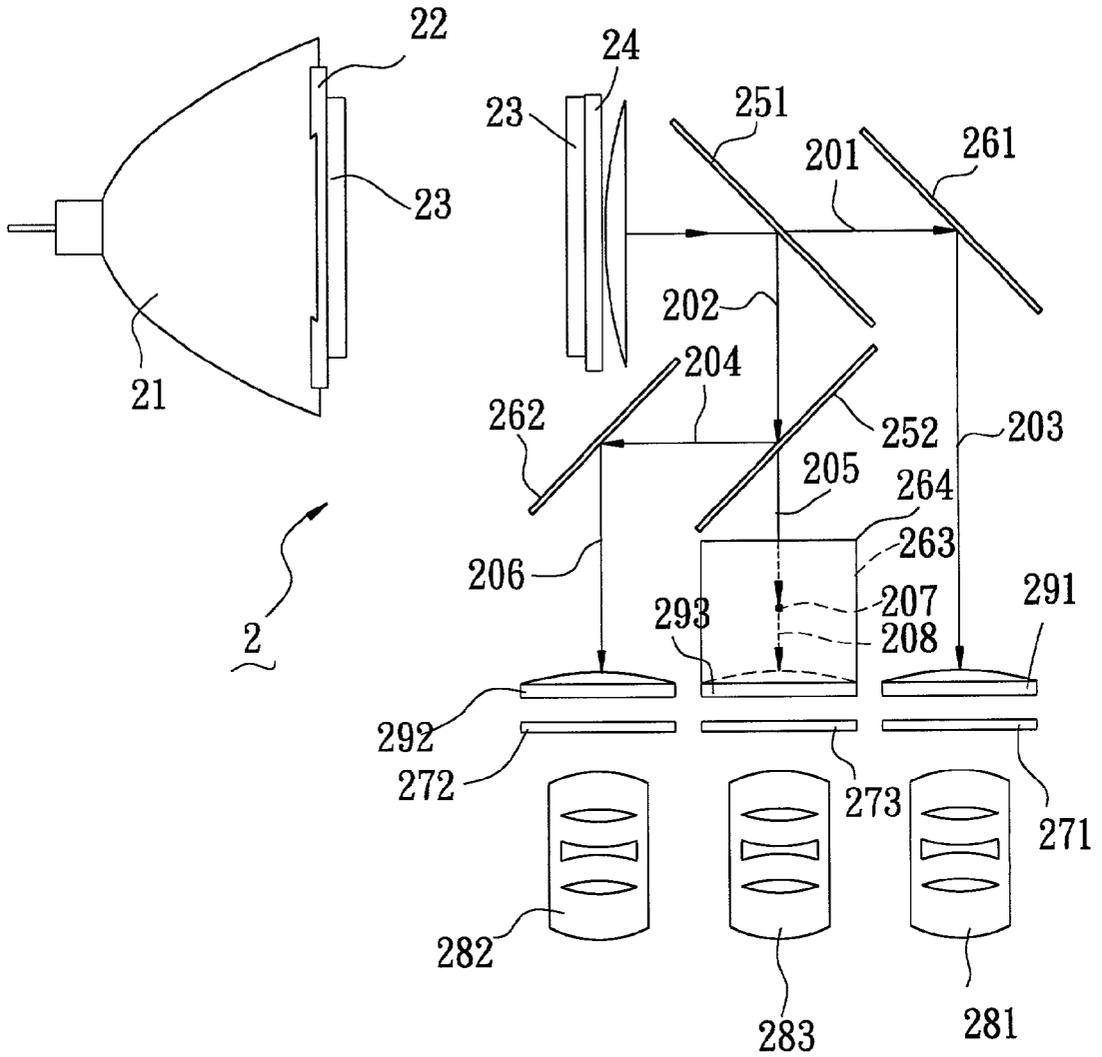


FIG. 4

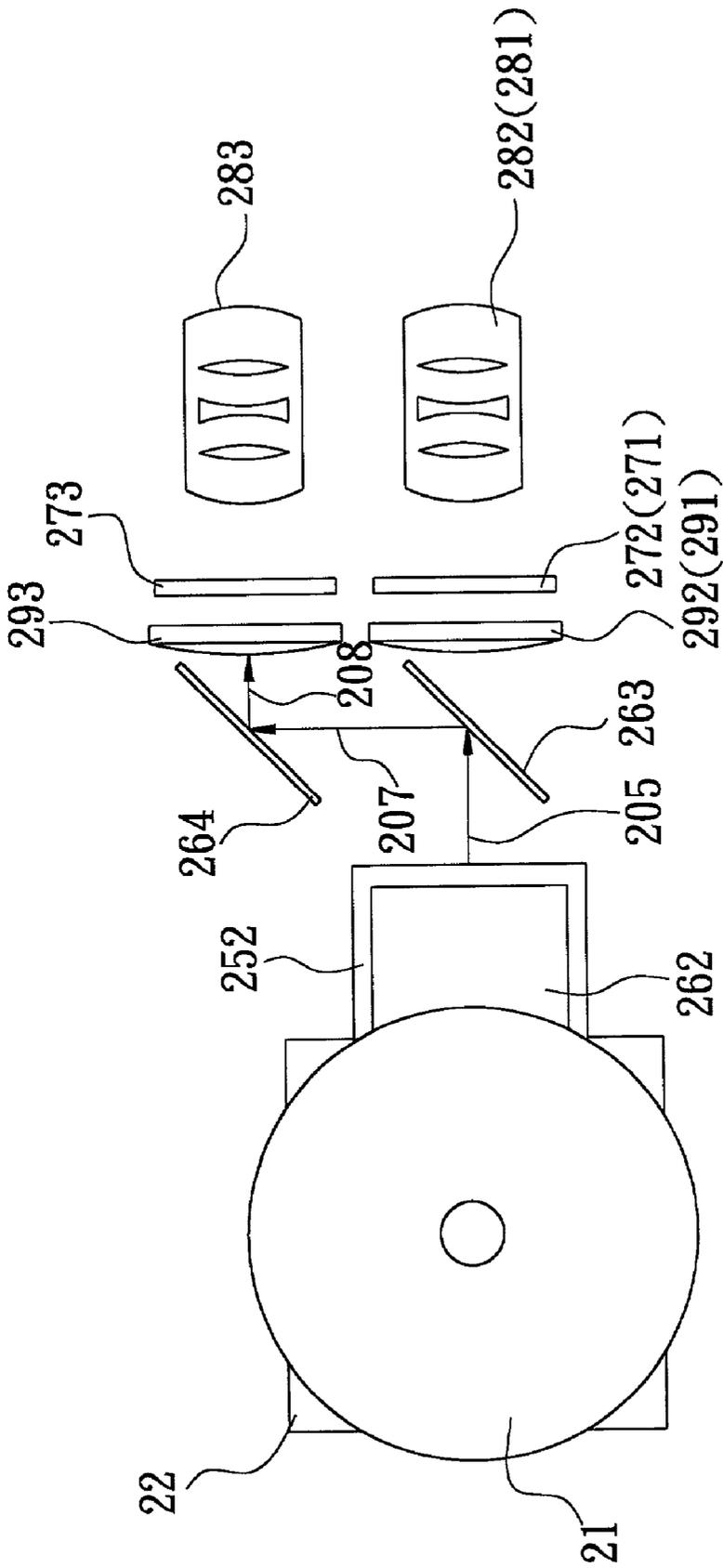


FIG. 5

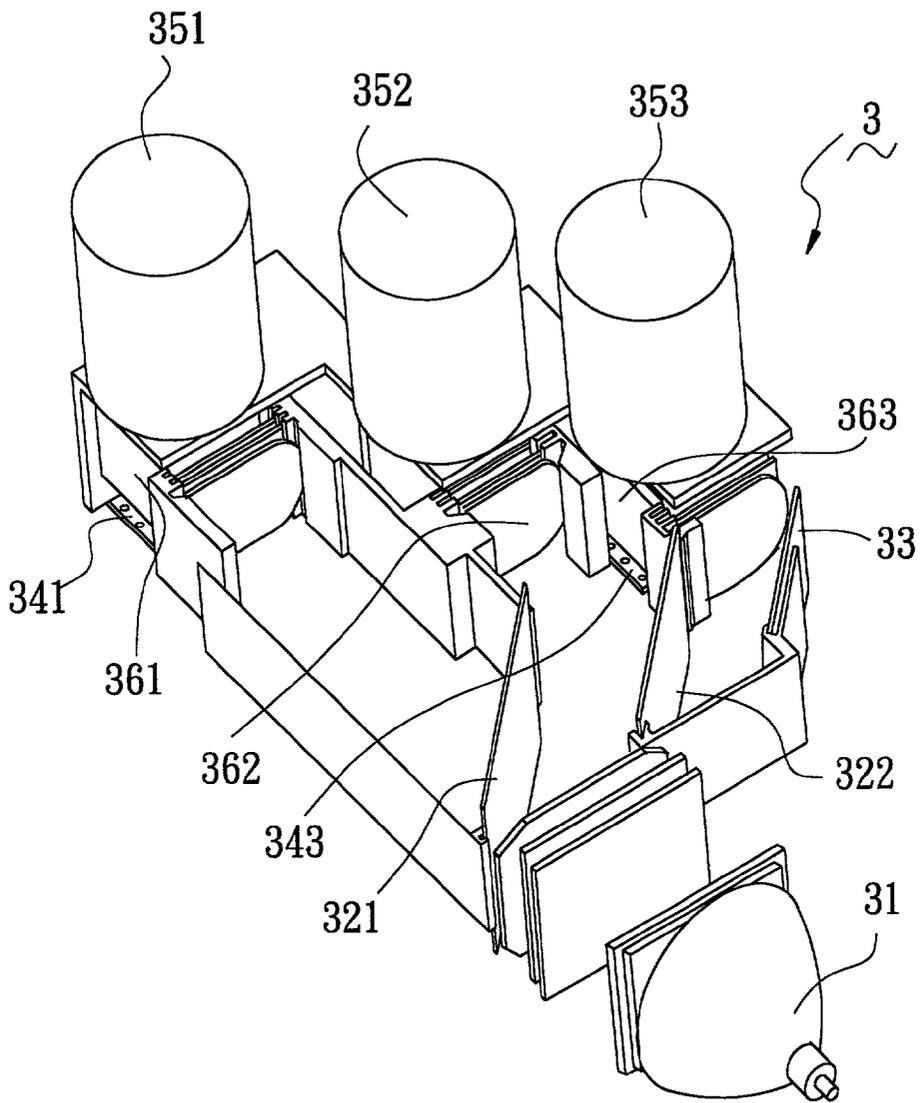


FIG. 6

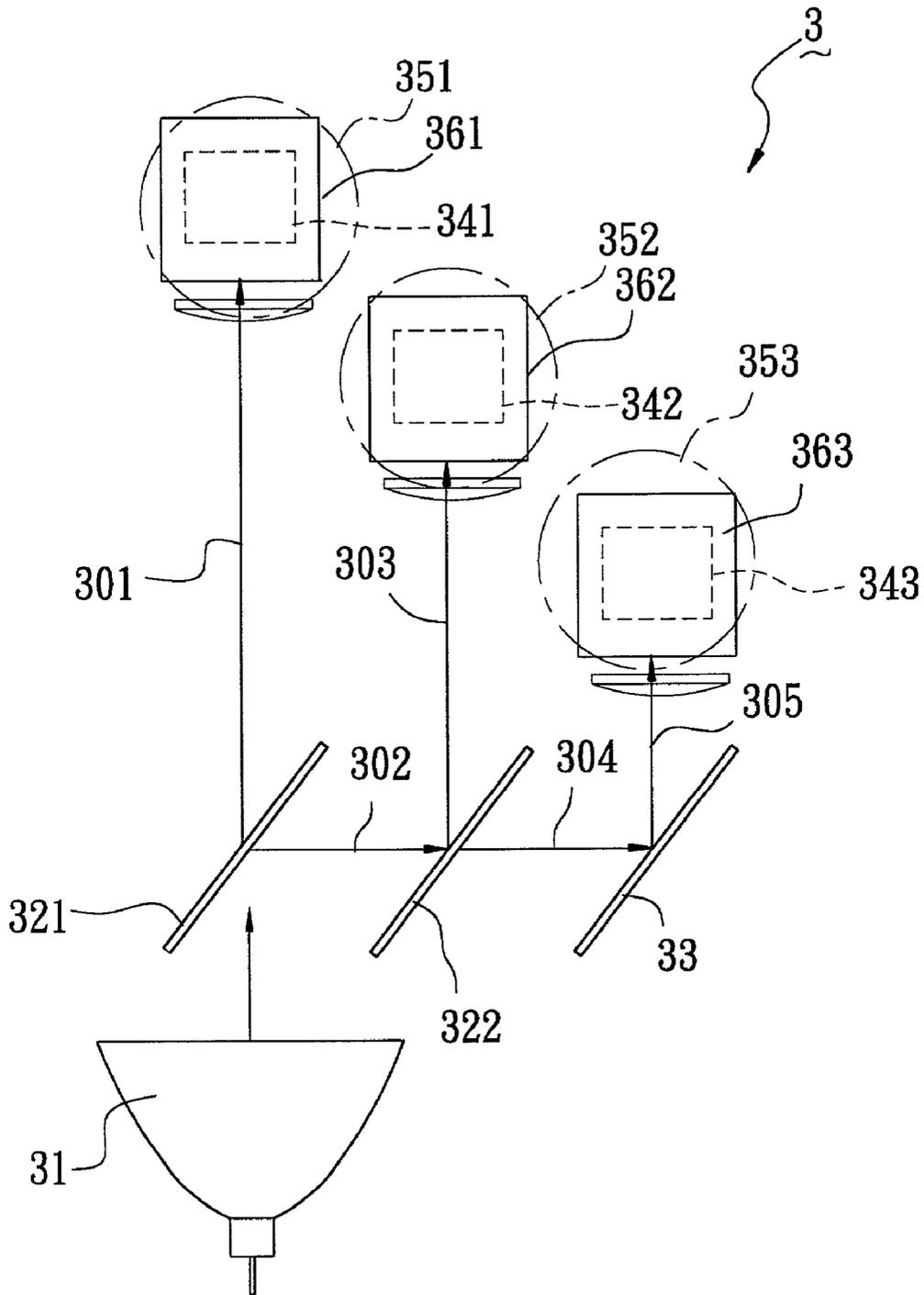


FIG. 7

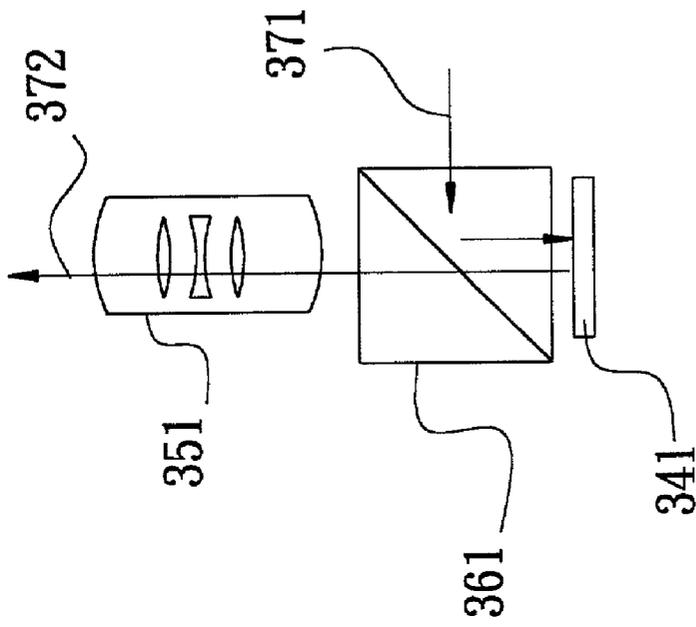


FIG. 8

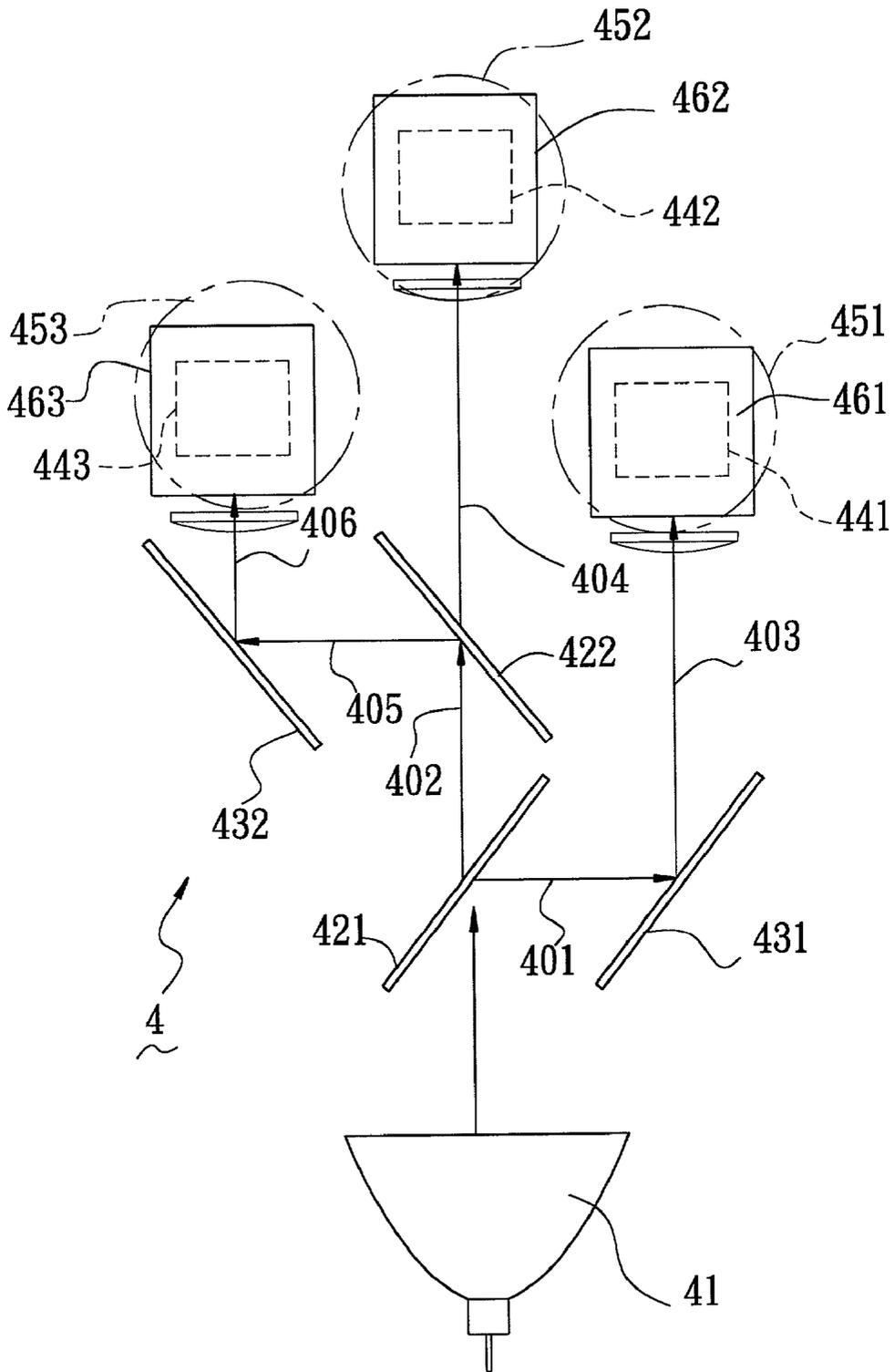


FIG. 9

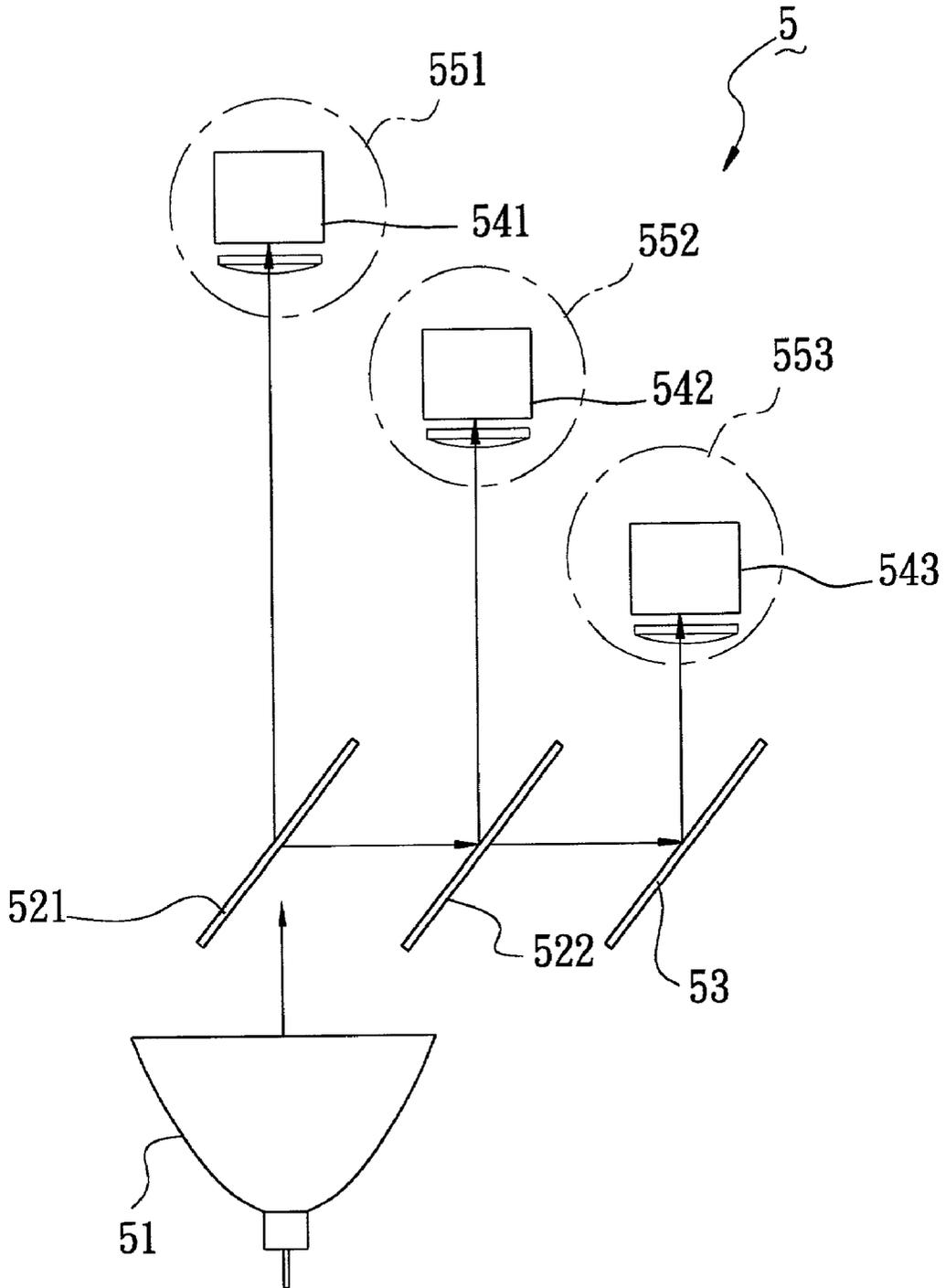


FIG. 10

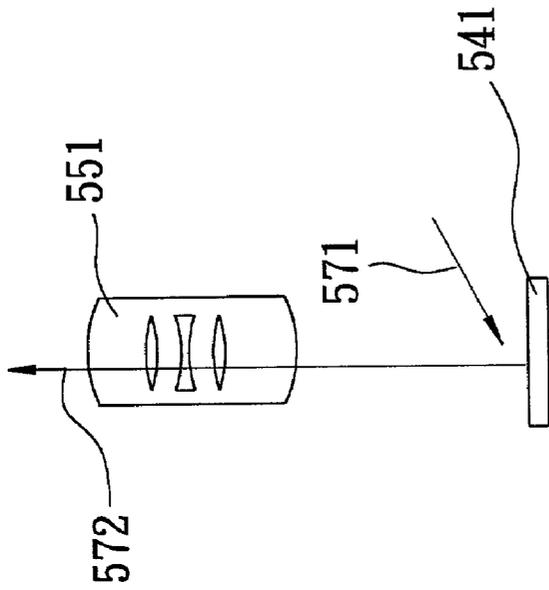


FIG. 11

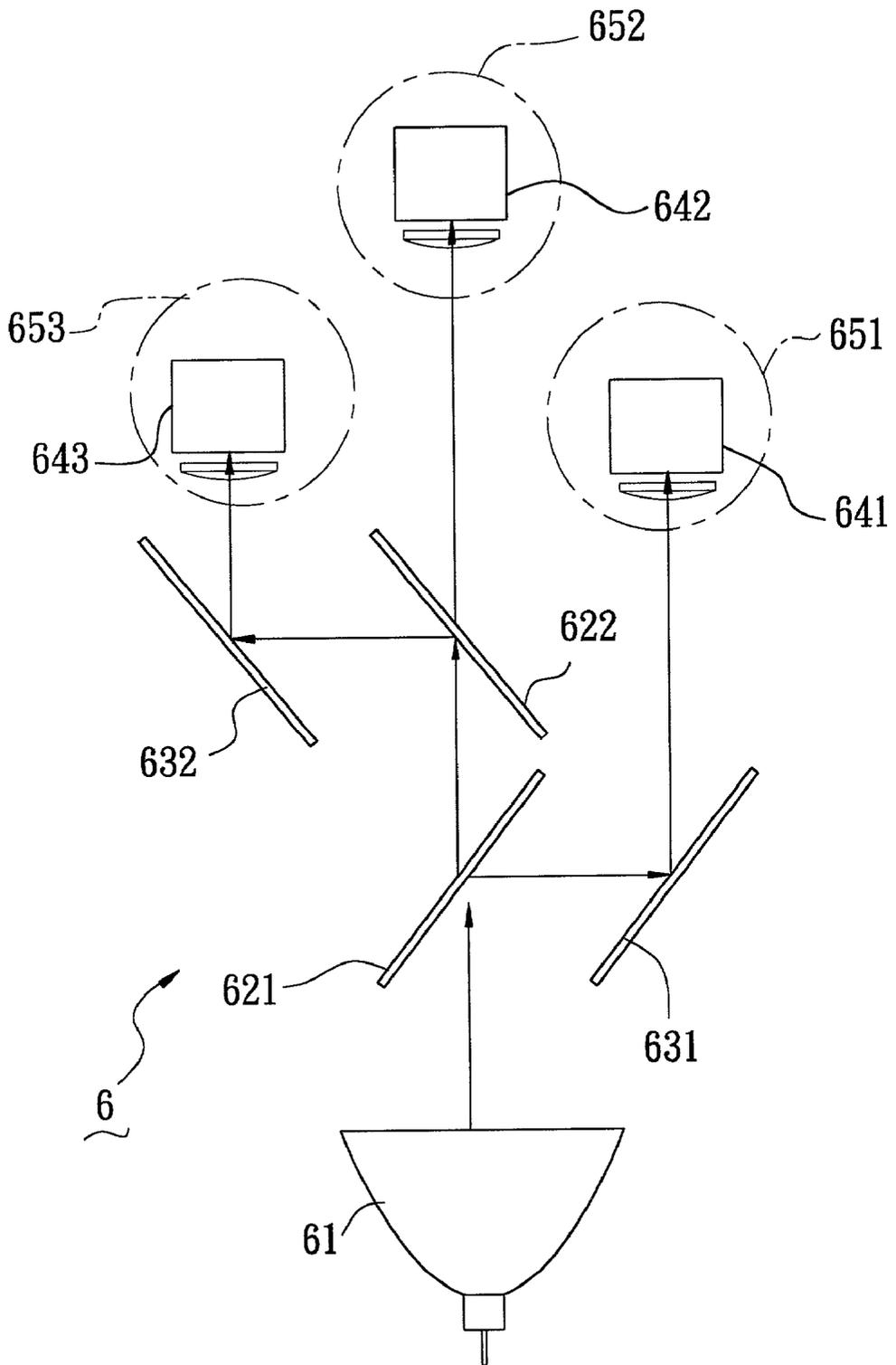


FIG. 12

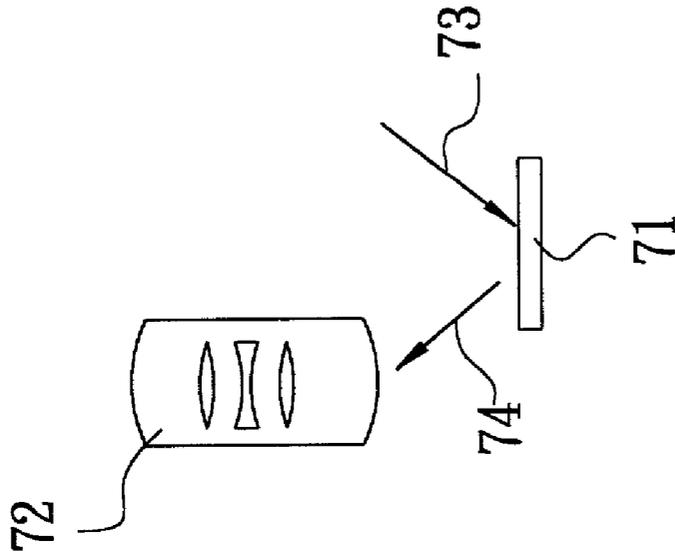


FIG. 13

TRIPLE-LENS TYPE PROJECTION DISPLAY WITH UNIFORM OPTICAL PATH LENGTHS FOR DIFFERENT COLOR COMPONENTS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The invention relates to a projection display, more particularly to a triple-lens type projection display with uniform optical path lengths for different color components.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] Referring to **FIG. 1**, a conventional triple-lens type projection display **1** is shown to comprise a light source **11**, a light filter **12** downstream of the light source **11** for removing ultraviolet rays and infrared rays from a light beam generated by the light source **11** to thereby obtain a white primary beam output, a first expansive lens **141** downstream of the light filter **12**, a first beam splitter **131** downstream of the first expansive lens **141** to split the primary beam output from the first expansive lens **141** into a first color component and a secondary beam output, a second expansive lens **142** downstream of the first beam splitter **131**, a second beam splitter **132** downstream of the second expansive lens **142** to split the secondary beam output from the second expansive lens **142** into second and third color components, and a third expansive lens **143** downstream of the second beam splitter **132**. The first, second and third color components are generally primary color components, such as red, green and blue. The first color component from the first beam splitter **131** passes sequentially through a first focusing lens **151**, a first polarizer **161**, and a light-modulated first light valve **171** before being received by a first projection lens **181**. The second color component from the second beam splitter **132** passes sequentially through a second focusing lens **152**, a second polarizer **162**, and a light-modulated second light valve **172** before being received by a second projection lens **182**. The third color component from the third expansive lens **143** is reflected by a mirror **133** so as to pass sequentially through a third focusing lens **153**, a third polarizer **163**, and a light-modulated third light valve **173** before being received by a third projection lens **183**. The first, second and third projection lenses **181**, **182**, **183** are disposed on a common plane, and project light onto a display screen **19** for showing an image on the latter.

[0005] It is noted that, while the distances of the first, second and third projection lenses **181**, **182**, **183** from the respective one of the first and second beam splitters **131**, **132** and the mirror **133** are equal, the distance of the second beam splitter **132** from the light source **11** is longer than that of the first beam splitter **131**, and that the distance of the mirror **133** from the light source is longer than that of the second beam splitter **132**. There is thus a need to install the expansive lenses **141**, **142**, **143** to compensate for the differences in the optical path lengths traveled by the different color components.

[0006] However, because three expansive lenses **141**, **142**, **143** are needed for the three focusing lenses **151**, **152**, **153**, the conventional projection display **1** involves a relatively large number of essential components. In addition, the expansive lenses **141**, **142**, **143** can introduce edge distortion to the image **191** shown on the plane of the light valves, as shown in **FIG. 2**.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Therefore, the main object of the present invention is to provide a triple-lens type projection display with uniform optical path lengths for different color components, thereby eliminating the need for expansive lenses as required in the aforesaid prior art.

[0008] According to this invention, a triple-lens type projection display comprises:

[0009] a source for generating a white primary beam output;

[0010] a first beam splitter for splitting the white primary beam output into a first color component and a secondary beam output;

[0011] a second beam splitter for splitting the secondary beam output into a second color component and a third color component;

[0012] first, second and third light modulators for modulating the first, second and third color components, respectively;

[0013] a first projection lens for receiving the first color component from the first light modulator;

[0014] a second projection lens for receiving the second color component from the second light modulator; and

[0015] a third projection lens for receiving the third color component from the third light modulator.

[0016] Each of the first, second and third color components has a respective optical path length that is measured from the first beam splitter to a respective one of the first, second and third light modulators. The optical path lengths of the first, second and third color components are equal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent in the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings, of which:

[0018] **FIG. 1** illustrates a conventional triple-lens type projection display;

[0019] **FIG. 2** illustrates a distorted image on the light valves, generated by the expansive lenses, and shown on the projection display of **FIG. 1**;

[0020] **FIG. 3** is a perspective view of the first preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display according to this invention;

[0021] **FIG. 4** is a schematic top view of the first preferred embodiment;

[0022] **FIG. 5** is a schematic side view of the first preferred embodiment;

[0023] **FIG. 6** is a perspective view of the second preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display according to this invention;

[0024] **FIG. 7** is a schematic top view of the second preferred embodiment;

[0025] FIG. 8 illustrates a light valve, a polarization beam splitter and a projection lens of the second preferred embodiment;

[0026] FIG. 9 is a schematic top view of the third preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display according to this invention;

[0027] FIG. 10 is a schematic top view of the fourth preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display according to this invention;

[0028] FIG. 11 illustrates a light valve and a projection lens of the fourth preferred embodiment;

[0029] FIG. 12 is a schematic top view of the fifth preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display according to this invention; and

[0030] FIG. 13 illustrates a light valve and a projection lens of the sixth preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display according to this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0031] Referring to FIGS. 3, 4 and 5, the first preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display 2 according to this invention is shown to comprise a light source 21, a light filter 22 downstream of the light source 21 for removing ultraviolet rays and infrared rays from a light beam generated by the light source 21 to thereby obtain a white primary beam output, an integrated lens set including a pair of spaced apart integrated lenses 23 downstream of the light filter 22 to ensure uniformity of the primary beam output, a polarizing or P/S converter 24 downstream of the integrated lens set 23, a first beam splitter 251 downstream of the P/S converter 24 to split the primary beam output from the P/S converter 24 into a first color component that travels along a first optical path 201 and a secondary beam output that travels along a second optical path 202 transverse to the first optical path 201, a first mirror 261 to direct the first color component along the first optical path 201 to travel along a third optical path 203 that is parallel to the second optical path 202, a second beam splitter 252 to split the secondary beam output along the second optical path 202 into a second color component that travels along a fourth optical path 204 transverse to the second optical path 202 and in a direction opposite to the first optical path 201 and into a third color component that travels along a fifth optical path 205 parallel to the second optical path 202, a second mirror 262 to direct the second color component along the fourth optical path 204 to travel along a sixth optical path 206 that is parallel to the second optical path 202, a third mirror 263 to direct the third color component along the fifth optical path 205 to travel along a seventh optical path 207 that is transverse to both the first and second optical paths 201, 202, and a fourth mirror 264 downstream of the third mirror 263 to direct the third color component along the seventh optical path 207 to travel along an eighth optical path 208 that is parallel to the fifth optical path 205. The third, sixth and eighth optical paths 203, 206, 208 are transverse to a common vertical plane, and form three vertices of an imaginary triangle on the common vertical plane. The third and sixth optical paths 203, 206 further traverse a horizontal line on the common vertical plane.

[0032] The first, second and third color components are generally primary color components, such as red, green and

blue. The first color component along the third optical path 203 passes sequentially through a first focusing lens 291 and a light-modulated first light valve 271 before being received by a first projection lens 281. The second color component along the sixth optical path 206 passes sequentially through a second focusing lens 292 and a light-modulated second light valve 272 before being received by a second projection lens 282. The third color component along the eighth optical path 208 passes sequentially through a third focusing lens 293 and a light-modulated third light valve 273 before being received by a third projection lens 283. The first, second and third light valves 271, 272, 273 are thus disposed on the common vertical plane traversed by the third, sixth and eighth optical paths 203, 206, 208.

[0033] The first, second and third light valves 271, 272, 273 are transmissive liquid crystal light valves. As is known in the art, the first, second and third projection lenses 281, 282, 283 project light onto a display screen (not shown) for showing an image on the latter.

[0034] In the preferred embodiment, the first, fourth and seventh optical paths 201, 204, 207 have equal path lengths ($P1=P4=P7$). The third optical path 203 has a path length ($P3$) equal to the sum of the path lengths ($P2, P6$) of the second and sixth optical paths 202, 206. The path length ($P6$) of the sixth optical path 206 is equal to the sum of the path lengths ($P5, P8$) of the fifth and eighth optical paths 205, 208.

[0035] Thus, the path length for the first color component, measured from the first beam splitter 251 to the first focusing lens 291, is equal to $P1+P3=P1+P2+P6=P4+P2+P6$. The path length for the second color component, measured from the first beam splitter 251 to the second focusing lens 292, is equal to $P2+P4+P6$. The path length for the third color component, measured from the first beam splitter 251 to the third focusing lens 293, is equal to $P2+P5+P7+P8=P2+P4+P6$.

[0036] In view of the uniform path lengths for the different color components, there is no need to use the expansive lenses as required in the aforesaid conventional projection display 1, thereby eliminating the edge distortion effect that is introduced to the image shown on the plane of the light valves.

[0037] Referring to FIGS. 6, 7 and 8, the second preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display 3 according to this invention is shown to comprise a light source 31, a light filter (not shown) downstream of the light source 31 for removing ultraviolet rays and infrared rays from a light beam generated by the light source 31 to thereby obtain a white primary beam output, an integrated lens set including a pair of spaced apart integrated lenses (not shown) downstream of the light filter to ensure uniformity of the primary beam output, a polarizing or P/S converter (not shown) downstream of the integrated lens set, a first beam splitter 321 downstream of the P/S converter to split the primary beam output from the P/S converter into a first color component that travels along a first optical path 301 and a secondary beam output that travels along a second optical path 302 transverse to the first optical path 301, a second beam splitter 322 to split the secondary beam output along the second optical path 302 into a second color component that travels along a third optical path 303 parallel to the first optical path 301 and into a third color component that travels

along a fourth optical path **304** parallel to the second optical path **302**, and a mirror **33** to direct the third color component along the fourth optical path **304** to travel along a fifth optical path **305** that is parallel to the first optical path **301**. The first, third and fifth optical paths **301**, **303**, **305** are transverse to a common vertical plane, and traverse a horizontal line on the common vertical plane.

[0038] The first, second and third color components are generally primary color components, such as red, green and blue. The first color component along the first optical path **301** passes through a first focusing lens (not shown), a first polarization beam splitter **361** and a light-modulated first light valve **341** before being received by a first projection lens **351**. Particularly, as shown in **FIG. 8**, incident light with S-polarization **371** from the first focusing lens is directed by the first polarization beam splitter **361** to the first light valve **341**. The first light valve **341**, which is a reflective light valve, reflects light back to the first polarization beam splitter **361**. The reflected light with P-polarization **372** is subsequently directed by the first polarization beam splitter **361** to the first projection lens **351**.

[0039] The second color component along the third optical path **303** passes through a second focusing lens (not shown), a second polarization beam splitter **362** and a light-modulated second light valve **342** before being received by a second projection lens **352**. The second focusing lens, the second polarization beam splitter **362** and the second light valve **342** operate in a manner similar to the first focusing lens, the first polarization beam splitter **361** and the first light valve **341**.

[0040] The third color component along the fifth optical path **305** passes through a third focusing lens (not shown), a third polarization beam splitter **363** and a light-modulated third light valve **343** before being received by a third projection lens **353**. The third focusing lens, the third polarization beam splitter **363** and the third light valve **343** operate in a manner similar to the first focusing lens, the first polarization beam splitter **361** and the first light valve **341**.

[0041] Like the previous embodiment, light from the first, second and third projection lenses **351**, **352**, **353** are projected on a display screen (not shown) for showing an image on the latter.

[0042] In the second preferred embodiment, the first optical path **301** has a path length (P1) equal to the sum of the path lengths (P2, P3) of the second and third optical paths **302**, **303**. The path length (P3) of the third optical path **303** is equal to the sum of the path lengths (P4, P5) of the fourth and fifth optical paths **304**, **305**. Thus, with reference to a common vertical plane upon which the first and second beam splitters **321**, **322** and the mirror **33** are disposed, the first projection lens **351** is farther from the common vertical plane than the second projection lens **352**, and the second projection lens **352** is farther from the common vertical plane than the third projection lens **353**.

[0043] The path length for the first color component, measured from the first beam splitter **321** to the first focusing lens, is equal to P1. The path length for the second color component, measured from the first beam splitter **321** to the second focusing lens, is equal to P2+P3=P1. The path length for the third color component, measured from the first beam splitter **321** to the third focusing lens, is equal to P2+P4+P5=P2+P3=P1.

[0044] The different color components thus have uniform path lengths in the second preferred embodiment of this invention.

[0045] The third preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display **4** according to this invention is shown in **FIG. 9**. Unlike the second preferred embodiment, the projection display **4** comprises a source **41** for providing a white primary beam output, a first beam splitter **421** downstream of the source **41** to split the primary beam output from the source **41** into a first color component that travels along a first optical path **401** and a secondary beam output that travels along a second optical path **402** transverse to the first optical path **401**, a first mirror **431** to direct the first color component along the first optical path **401** to travel along a third optical path **403** parallel to the second optical path **402**, a second beam splitter **422** to split the secondary beam output along the second optical path **402** into a second color component that travels along a fourth optical path **404** parallel to the second optical path **402** and into a third color component that travels along a fifth optical path **405** transverse to the second optical path **402** and in a direction opposite to the first optical path **401**, and a second mirror **432** to direct the third color component along the fifth optical path **405** to travel along a sixth optical path **406** that is parallel to the second optical path **402**.

[0046] The first, second and third color components are generally primary color components, such as red, green and blue. The first color component along the third optical path **403** passes through a first focusing lens (not shown), a first polarization beam splitter **461** and a light-modulated first light valve **441** before being received by a first projection lens **451** in a manner similar to the second preferred embodiment.

[0047] The second color component along the fourth optical path **404** passes through a second focusing lens (not shown), a second polarization beam splitter **462** and a light-modulated second light valve **442** before being received by a second projection lens **452** in a manner similar to the second preferred embodiment.

[0048] The third color component along the sixth optical path **406** passes through a third focusing lens (not shown), a third polarization beam splitter **463** and a light-modulated third light valve **443** before being received by a third projection lens **453** in a manner similar to the second preferred embodiment.

[0049] Like the previous embodiments, light from the first, second and third projection lenses **451**, **452**, **453** are projected on a display screen (not shown) for showing an image on the latter.

[0050] In the third preferred embodiment, the sum of the path lengths (P1, P3) of the first and third optical paths **401**, **403** is equal to the sum of the path lengths (P2, P4) of the second and fourth optical paths **402**, **404**. The path length (P4) of the fourth optical path **404** is equal to the sum of the path lengths (P5, P6) of the fifth and sixth optical paths **405**, **406**. The first, second and third projection lenses **451**, **452**, **453** are thus arranged in a triangular formation with respect to a common horizontal plane.

[0051] The path length for the first color component, measured from the first beam splitter **421** to the first focusing lens, is equal to P1+P3=P2+P4. The path length for the

second color component, measured from the first beam splitter **421** to the second focusing lens, is equal to $P2+P4$. The path length for the third color component, measured from the first beam splitter **421** to the third focusing lens, is equal to $P2+P5+P6=P2+P4$.

[0052] The different color components thus have uniform path lengths in the third preferred embodiment of this invention.

[0053] FIGS. 10 and 11 illustrate the fourth preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display **5** according to this invention. The projection display **5** is based upon the second preferred embodiment, and includes a light source **51**, first and second beam splitters **521**, **522**, and a mirror **53** which cooperate to form three color components in three different optical paths having uniform optical path lengths.

[0054] Unlike the second preferred embodiment, there is no polarization beam splitter between a light valve and a projection lens for each color component. Particularly, with reference to FIG. 11, incident light **571** of the first color component impinges upon a light-modulated first light valve (DMD) **541**, which is a digital reflective light valve, at an angle relative to the plane of the first light valve **541**. Reflected light **572** from the first light valve **541**, which is transverse to the plane of the first light valve **541**, is provided directly to a first projection lens **551**.

[0055] Like the first color component, the second color component is received by a second projection lens **552** via a digital reflective second light valve **542**, whereas the third color component is received by a third projection lens **553** via a digital reflective third light valve **543**.

[0056] FIG. 12 illustrates the fifth preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display **6** according to this invention. The projection display **6** is based upon the third preferred embodiment, and includes a light source **61**, first and second beam splitters **621**, **622**, and first and second mirrors **631**, **632** which cooperate to form three color components in three different optical paths having uniform optical path lengths.

[0057] Unlike the third preferred embodiment, there is no polarization beam splitter between a light valve and a projection lens for each color component. Instead, the first color component is received by a first projection lens **651** via a digital reflective first light valve **641** in a manner similar to the fourth preferred embodiment. Likewise, the second color component is received by a second projection lens **652** via a digital reflective second light valve **642**, whereas the third color component is received by a third projection lens **653** via a digital reflective third light valve **643**.

[0058] FIG. 13 illustrates a light valve **71** and a projection lens **72** of the sixth preferred embodiment of a triple-lens type projection display according to this invention. Unlike the fourth and fifth preferred embodiments, the light valve **71** is an inclined reflective liquid crystal light valve. Incident light **73** impinges upon the light valve **71** at an angle relative to the plane of the latter. Reflected light **74** from the light valve **71**, which also forms an angle with the plane of the latter, is provided directly to the projection lens **72**. The projection lens **72** is thus staggered with respect to the light valve **71** to result in a flatter arrangement as compared to the light valve and projection lens set of the fourth and fifth preferred embodiments.

[0059] While the present invention has been described in connection with what is considered the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is understood that this invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments but is intended to cover various arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent arrangements.

We claim:

1. A triple-lens type projection display, comprising:

a source for generating a white primary beam output;

a first beam splitter for splitting the white primary beam output into a first color component and a secondary beam output;

a second beam splitter for splitting the secondary beam output into a second color component and a third color component;

first, second and third light modulators for modulating the first, second and third color components, respectively;

a first projection lens for receiving the first color component from said first light modulator;

a second projection lens for receiving the second color component from said second light modulator; and

a third projection lens for receiving the third color component from said third light modulator;

wherein each of the first, second and third color components has a respective optical path length that is measured from said first beam splitter to the respective one of said first, second and third light modulators; and

wherein the optical path lengths of the first, second and third color components are equal.

2. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 1, wherein said first, second and third light modulators are disposed on a common vertical plane, and form three vertices of an imaginary triangle on the common vertical plane.

3. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 2, wherein each of said first, second and third light modulators is a transmissive liquid crystal light valve.

4. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 1,

wherein the first color component from said first beam splitter travels along a first optical path,

wherein the secondary beam output from said first beam splitter travels along a second optical path that is transverse to the first optical path so as to be received by said second beam splitter,

wherein said projection display further comprises a first mirror to direct the first color component along the first optical path to travel along a third optical path that is parallel to the second optical path so as to be received by said first light modulator,

wherein the second color component from said second beam splitter travels along a fourth optical path transverse to the second optical path and in a direction opposite to the first optical path,

wherein the third color component from said second beam splitter travels along a fifth optical path parallel to the second optical path,

wherein said projection display further comprises a second mirror to direct the second color component along the fourth optical path to travel along a sixth optical path that is parallel to the second optical path so as to be received by said second light modulator,

wherein said projection display further comprises a third mirror to direct the third color component along the fifth optical path to travel along a seventh optical path that is transverse to the first and second optical paths, and

wherein said projection display further comprises a fourth mirror to direct the third color component along the seventh optical path to travel along an eighth optical path that is parallel to the fifth optical path so as to be received by said third light modulator.

5. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 4, wherein the first, fourth and seventh optical paths have equal path lengths, wherein the third optical path has a path length equal to sum of path lengths of the second and sixth optical paths, and wherein the path length of the sixth optical path is equal to sum of path lengths of the fifth and eighth optical paths.

6. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 1,

wherein the first color component from said first beam splitter travels along a first optical path so as to be received by said first light modulator,

wherein the secondary beam output from said first beam splitter travels along a second optical path that is transverse to the first optical path so as to be received by said second beam splitter,

wherein the second color component from said second beam splitter travels along a third optical path that is parallel to the first optical path so as to be received by said second light modulator,

wherein the third color component from said second beam splitter travels along a fourth optical path that is parallel to the second optical path, and

wherein said projection display further comprises a mirror to direct the third color component along the fourth optical path to travel along a fifth optical path that is parallel to the first optical path so as to be received by said third light modulator.

7. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 6, wherein said first and second beam splitters and said mirror are disposed on a common vertical plane, wherein said first light modulator is farther from the common vertical plane than said second light modulator, and wherein said second light modulator is farther from the common vertical plane than said third light modulator.

8. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 6, wherein the first optical path has a path length equal to sum of path lengths of the second and third optical paths, and the path length of the third optical path is equal to sum of path lengths of the fourth and fifth optical paths.

9. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 6, wherein each of said first, second and third light modulators is a reflective light valve.

10. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 9, further comprising first, second and third polarization beam splitters disposed between a respective one of said first, second and third light modulators and a respective one of

said first, second and third projection lenses, each of said polarization beam splitters directing a respective one of the color components to the respective one of said light modulators, and further directing light reflected by the respective one of said light modulators to the respective one of said projection lenses.

11. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 6, wherein each of said first, second and third light modulators is a reflective light valve that reflects the respective one of the color components directly to the respective one of said projection lenses.

12. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 1,

wherein the first color component from said first beam splitter travels along a first optical path,

wherein the secondary beam output from said first beam splitter travels along a second optical path that is transverse to the first optical path so as to be received by said second beam splitter,

wherein said projection display further comprises a first mirror to direct the first color component along the first optical path to travel along a third optical path that is parallel to the second optical path so as to be received by said first light modulator,

wherein the second color component from said second beam splitter travels along a fourth optical path that is parallel to the second optical path so as to be received by said second light modulator,

wherein the third color component from said second beam splitter travels along a fifth optical path transverse to the second optical path and in a direction opposite to the first optical path, and

wherein said projection display further comprises a second mirror to direct the third color component along the fifth optical path to travel along a sixth optical path that is parallel to the second optical path so as to be received by said third light modulator.

13. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 12, wherein sum of path lengths of the first and third optical paths is equal to sum of path lengths of the second and fourth optical paths, and the path length of the fourth optical path is equal to sum of path lengths of the fifth and sixth optical paths.

14. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 12, wherein each of said first, second and third light modulators is a reflective light valve.

15. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 14, further comprising first, second and third polarization beam splitters disposed between a respective one of said first, second and third light modulators and a respective one of said first, second and third projection lenses, each of said polarization beam splitters directing a respective one of the color components to the respective one of said light modulators, and further directing light reflected by the respective one of said light modulators to the respective one of said projection lenses.

16. The triple-lens type projection display of claim 12, wherein each of said first, second and third light modulators is a reflective light valve that reflects the respective one of the color components directly to the respective one of said projection lenses.