MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

www.multi-inno.com

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATION

Model : MI0570I3T

For Customer's Acceptance:

Customer	
Approved	
Comment	

Revision	1.0
Engineering	
Date	2012-11-07
Our Reference	

REVISION RECORD

REV NO.	REV DATE	CONTENTS	REMARKS
1.0	2012-11-07	First Release	

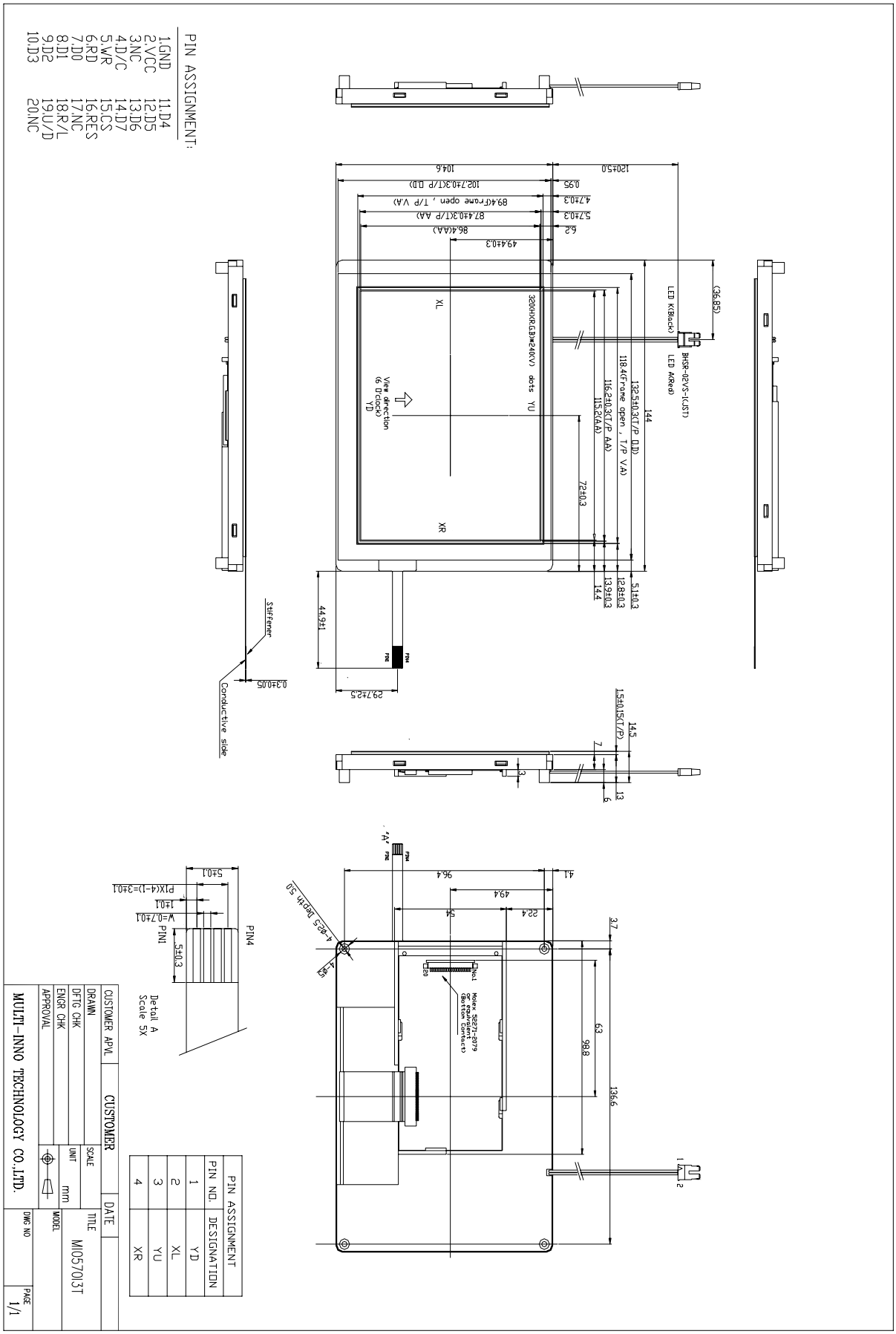
CONTENTS

■ GENERAL INFORMATION

Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Transmissive/Normally white/Wide view	/
Size	5.7	Inch
Viewing direction	12:00	O' Clock
Gray scale inversion direction	6:00	O' Clock
LCM (W × H × D)	144.0×104.6×14.5	mm^3
Active area (W×H)	115.2×86.4	mm^2
Pixel pitch (W×H)	0.1815×0.1815	mm^2
Number of dots	320 (RGB) × 240	/
Driver IC	SSD1963	/
Backlight type	30 LEDs	/
Interface type	8 bits I80 system interface	/
Color depth	16.7M	/
Pixel configuration	R.G.B vertical stripe	/
Surface treatment(TSP)	Anti-glare	/
Surface hardness(TSP)	3H	/
Input voltage	3.3	V
With/Without TSP	With TSP	/
Weight	TBD	g

Note 1:Viewing direction for best image quality is different from TFT definition, there is a 180 degree shift.
Note 2: RoHS compliant;
Note 3: LCM weight tolerance: ± 5%.

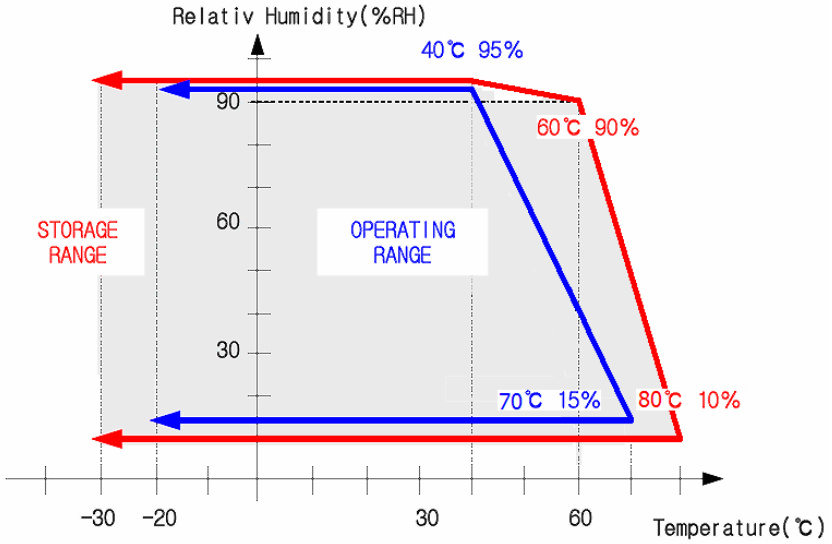
■ EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS



■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Power supply voltage	VCC	-0.5	4.6	V
Operating temperature	TOP	-20	70	°C
Storage temperature	TST	-30	80	°C
Humidity	RH	-	90%(Max60°C)	RH

Note (1) 95 % RH Max. (40 °C ≥ Ta). Maximum wet-bulb temperature at 39 °C or less. (Ta > 40 °C) No condensation.



Note (2) In case of below 0°, the response time of liquid crystal (LC) becomes slower and the color of panel becomes darker than normal one. Level of retardation depends on temperature, because of LC's character

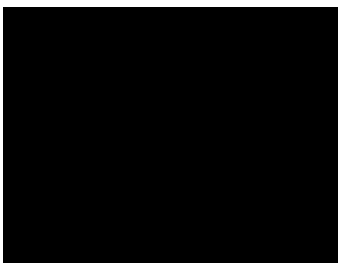
Note (3) Only operation is guarantied at operating temperature. Contrast, response time, another display quality are evaluated at +25°C.

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power supply	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Power supply current	ICC	-	120	160	mA

Note1: fv =60Hz , Ta=25°C , Display pattern : Black pattern



■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Current of back-light unit	I_B	-	200	250	mA	Note 1
Voltage of back-light unit	V_B	-	9.6	10.5	V	
Power consumption	P_{BL}	-	1920	2625	mW	Note 2
Operating life time	-	40000	-	-	Hrs	Note 3

Note (1) LEDS in 3 series x 10 parallel type.

(2) Where I_B = 200mA, V_B = 9.6, $P_{BL} = V_B \times I_B$

(3) The environmental conducted under ambient air flow ,at Ta=25±2°C,60%RH±5%

■ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time		Tr+Tf	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	---	40	55	ms	FIG 1.	4
Contrast ratio		Cr		300	450	---	---	FIG 2.	1
Luminance uniformity		δ WHITE		---	TBD	---	%	FIG 2.	3
Surface Luminance		Lv		800	1000	---	cd/m^2	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range		θ	∅ = 90°	40	50	---	deg	FIG 3.	6
			∅ = 270°	55	65	---	deg	FIG 3.	
			∅ = 0°	55	65	---	deg	FIG 3.	
			∅ = 180°	55	65	---	deg	FIG 3.	
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red	x	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	0.565	0.615	0.665		FIG 2.	5
		y		0.294	0.344	0.394			
	Green	x		0.257	0.307	0.357			
		y		0.512	0.562	0.612			
	Blue	x		0.090	0.140	0.190			
		y		0.080	0.130	0.180			
	White	x		0.259	0.309	0.359			
		y		0.300	0.350	0.400			
NTSC	-	-	-	---	50	---	%	-	-

Note 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as For more information see FIG 2.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all black pixels (P1, P2, P 3,P4, P5)}}$$

Note 2. Surface luminance is the LCD surface from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.

Lv = Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P 3, P4, P5)

Note 3. The uniformity in surface luminance ， δ WHITE is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5, and then dividing the maximum luminance of 5 points luminance by minimum luminance of 5 points luminance. For more information see FIG 2.

$$\delta \text{ WHITE} = \frac{\text{Minimum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P 3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Maximum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P 3, P4, P5)}}$$

Note 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from White to black(Rise Time, Tr) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tf). For additional information see FIG 1. The test equipment is Autronic-Melchers's ConoScope. Series.

Note 5. CIE (x, y) chromaticity， The x, y value is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5,and then make average value.

Note 6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 2. For TFT module the conrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 3.

Note 7. For viewing angle and response time testing, the testing data is base on Autronic-Melchers's ConoScope. Series Instruments For contrast ratio, Surface Luminance, Luminance uniformity, CIE The test data is base on TOPCON's BM-5 photo detector.

FIG. 1 The definition of Response Time

The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "black" and "white".

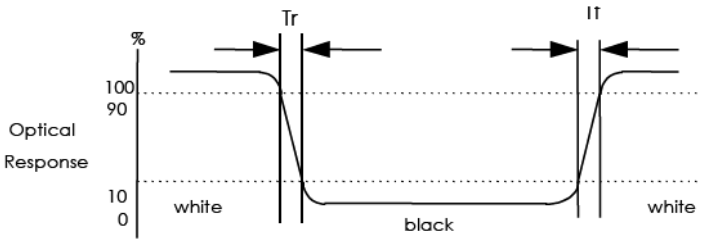
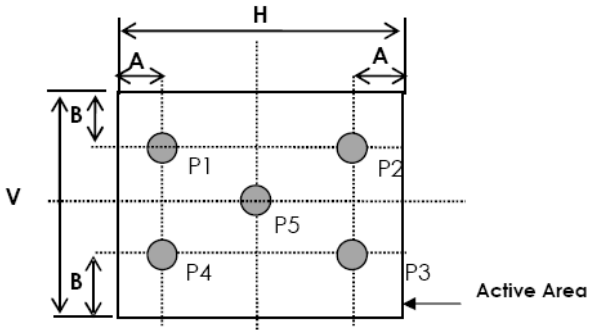
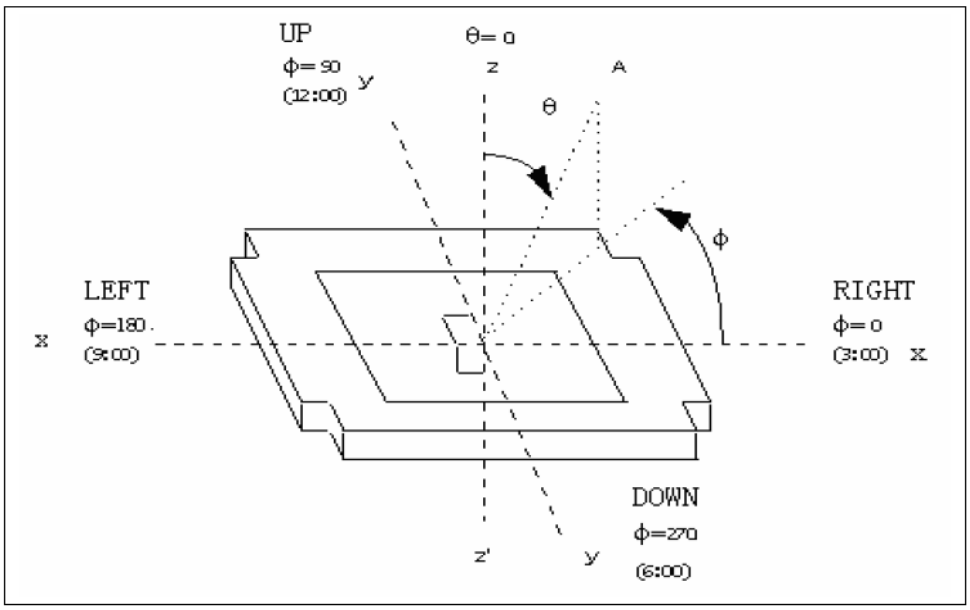


FIG. 2 Measuring method for Contrast ratio, surface luminance, Luminance uniformity , CIE (x, y) chromaticity



A : 5 mm
B : 5 mm
H,V : Active Area
Light spot size ∅=7mm, 500mm distance from the LCD surface to detector lens
measurement instrument is TOPCON's luminance meter BM-5

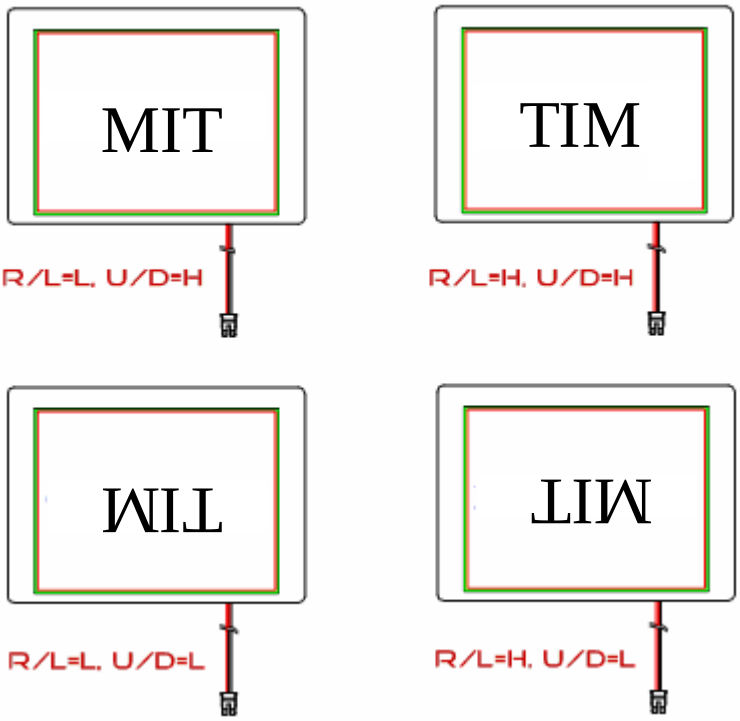
FIG. 3 The definition of viewing angle



■INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	GND	P	GND	
2	VCC	P	Power supply	
3	NC	-	Not Connection	
4	D/C	I	Data/Command select	
5	WR	I	8080 mode :write signal	
6	RD	I	8080 mode :read signal	
7	D0	I	Data bus	
8	D1	I	Data bus	
9	D2	I	Data bus	
10	D3	I	Data bus	
11	D4	I	Data bus	
12	D5	I	Data bus	
13	D6	I	Data bus	
14	D7	I	Data bus	
15	CS	I	Chip select	
16	RES	I	Reset	
17	NC	-	Not Connection	
18	R/L	I	Horizontal display mode select signal L: Normal H: Left / Right reverse mode	Note 1
19	U/D	I	Vertical display mode select signal H: Normal L: Up / Down reverse mode	Note 1
20	NC	-	Not Connection	

Note 1



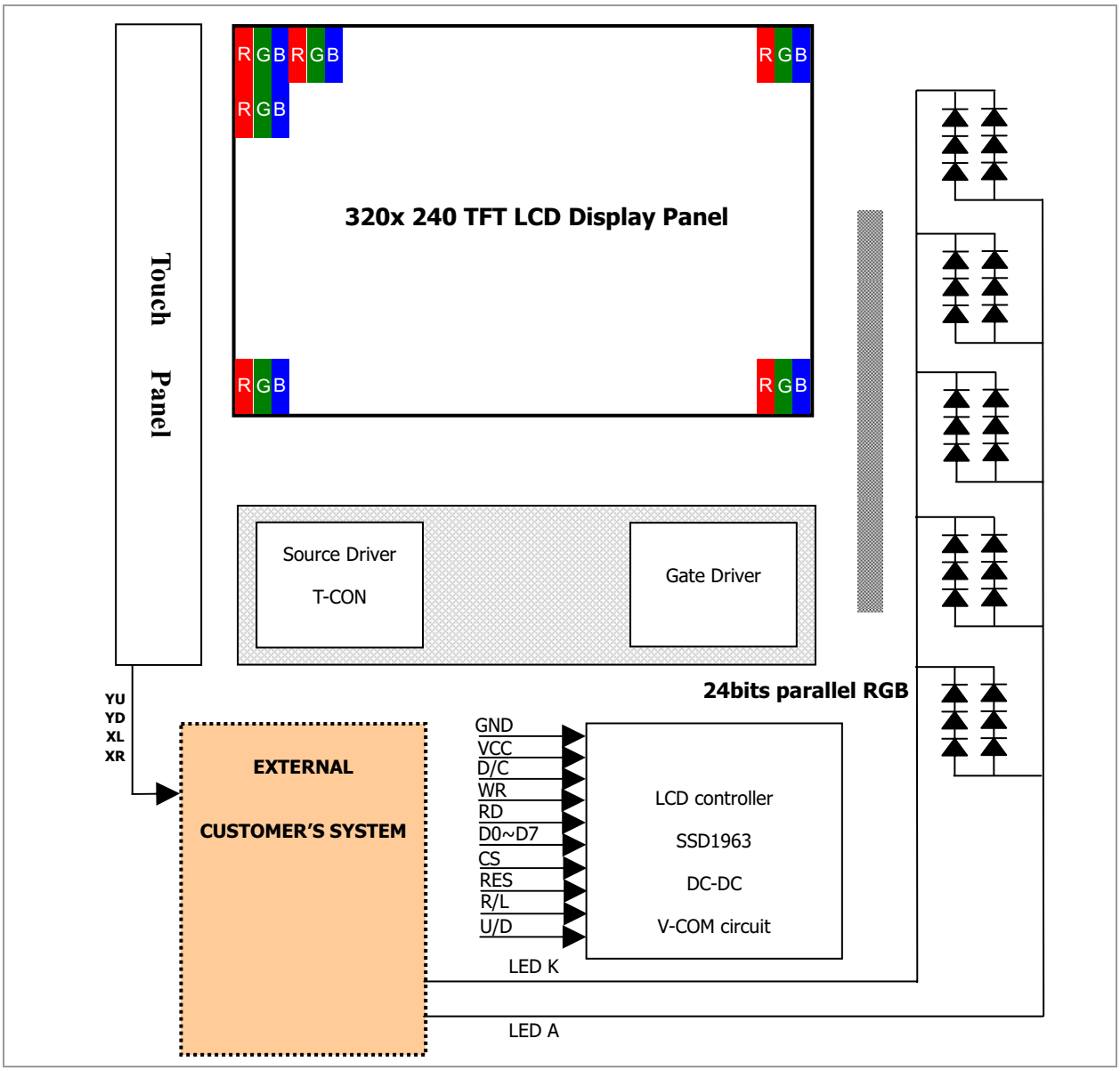
Touch Screen Panel (TSP)

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Remark
1	YD	Touch Panel Bottom Side	
2	XL	Touch Panel Left Side	
3	YU	Touch Panel Top Side	
4	XR	Touch Panel Right Side	

Back-light Unit (BLU)

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Remark
1	LEDA	Power Supply for LED backlight	Red
2	LEDK	GND for LED backlight	Black

■BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ APPLICATION NOTES

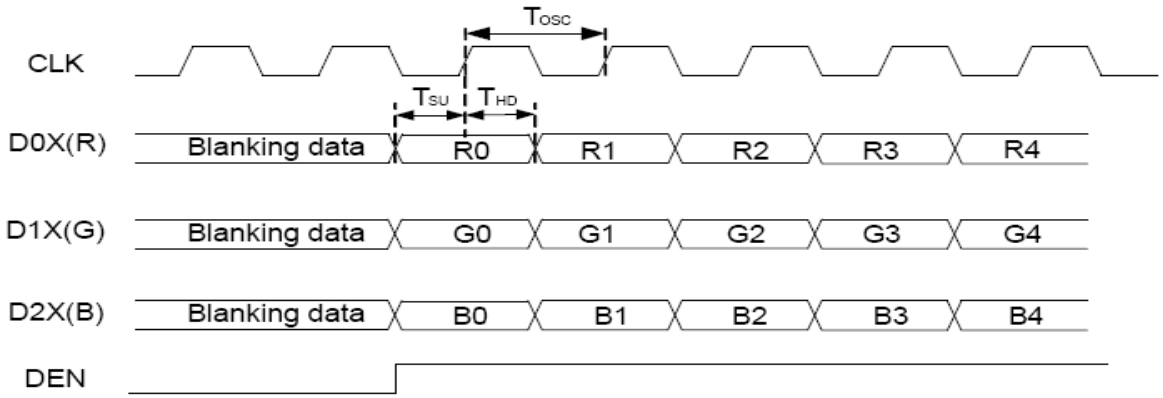
1. AC Timing Characteristic of The LCD

1.1 Timing Condition

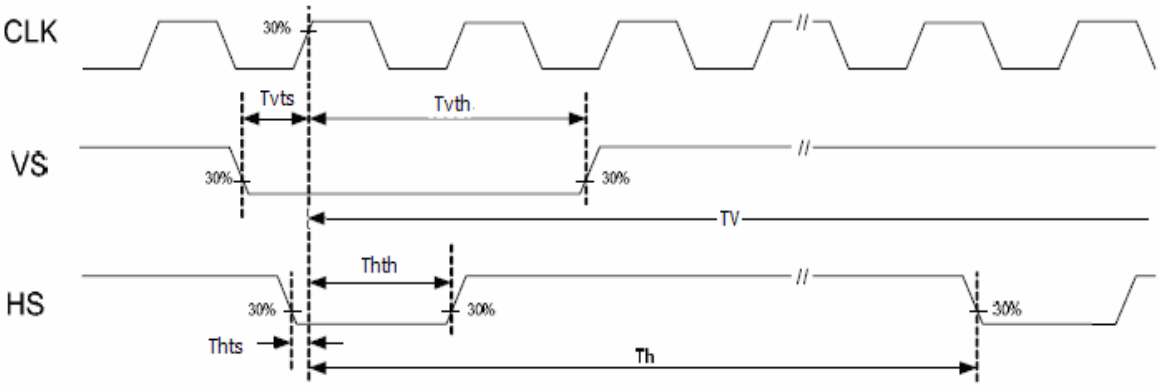
Signal	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.	Remark
DCLK	DCLK period	TOSC	-	156	-	ns	
	Frequency	FOSC	-	6.4	-	MHz	
RGB DATA	Data setup time	TSU	12	-	-	ns	
	Data hold time	THD	12	-	-	ns	
Hsync	Hsync period	TH	-	408	-	TOSC	
	Hsync pulse width	THS	5	30	-	TOSC	
	Display Period	THDP		320		TOSC	
	Back-Porch	THB		38		TOSC	
	Front-Porch	THF		20		TOSC	
	Hsync setup time	THts	12	-	-	ns	
	Hsync Hold time	THth	12	-	-	ns	
Vsync	Vsync period	TV	-	262	-	TH	
	Vsync pulse width	TVS	-	3	-	TH	
	Back-Porch	TVB		16		TH	
	Display Period	TVD		240		TH	
	Front Porch	TVF		3		TH	
	Vsync setup time	TVts	12	-	-	ns	
	Vsync Hold time	TVth	12	-	-	ns	
DEN	Vsync-DEN time	TVSE	-	19	-	TH	
	Hsync-DEN time	THE	-	68	-	TOSC	
	DEN plus width	TEP	-	320	-	TOSC	

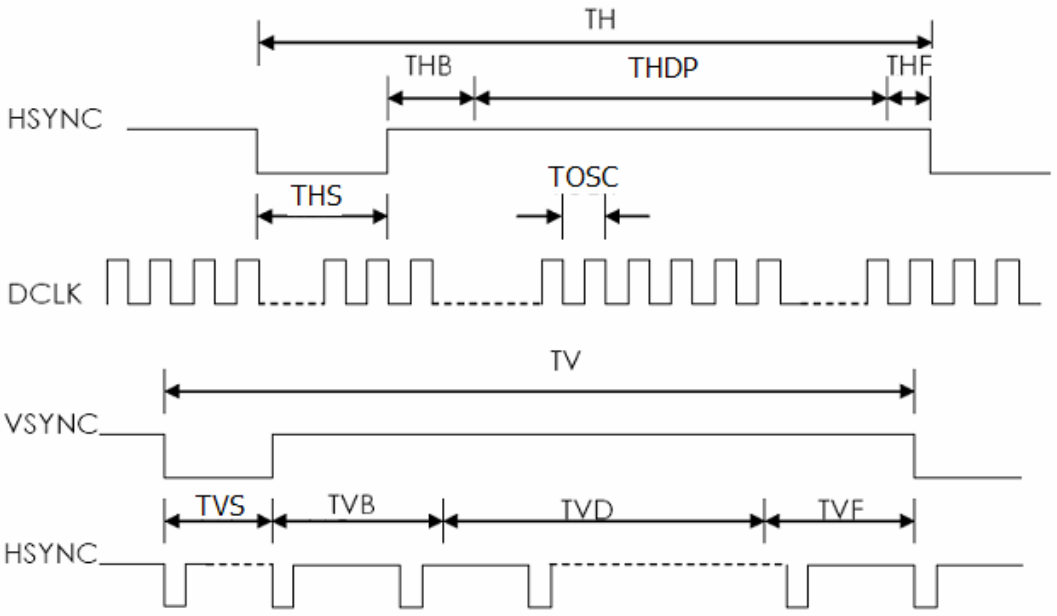
Note : If DEN is fixed to low, the SYNC mode is used. Otherwise DE mode is used. When SYNC mode is used, 1st data start from 68th CLK after H-sync falling

1.2 Clock and Data Waveform

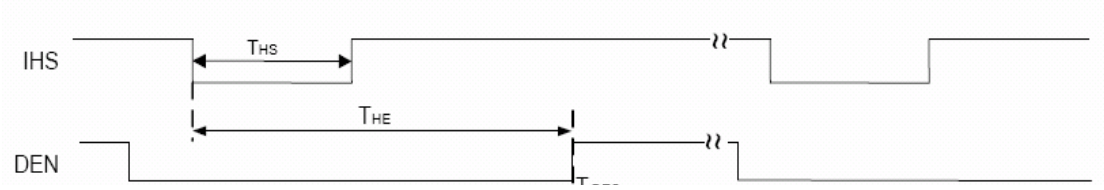


1.3 Clock and Sync waveforms

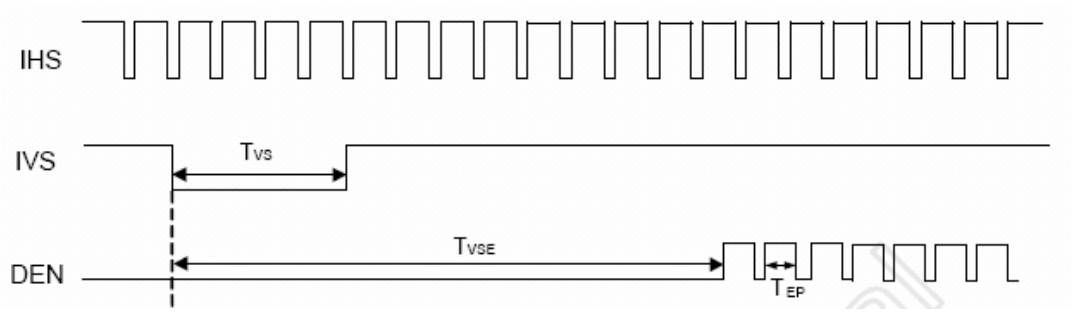




1.4 HS and horizontal control timing waveforms



1.5 HS and vertical control timing waveforms

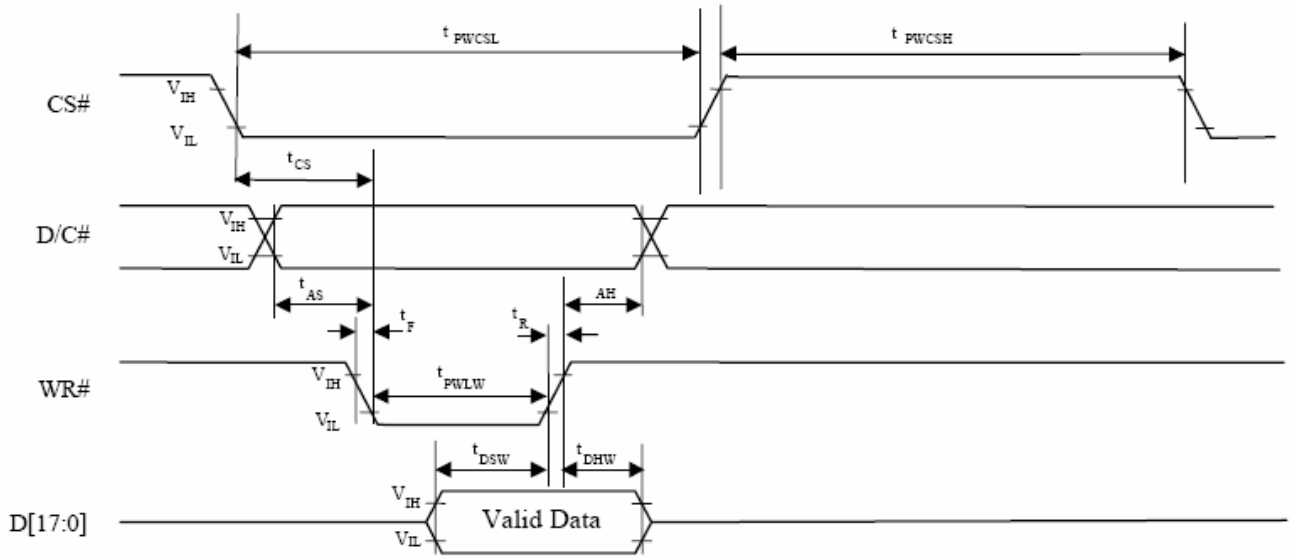


1.6 8080-series Interface Timing Condition

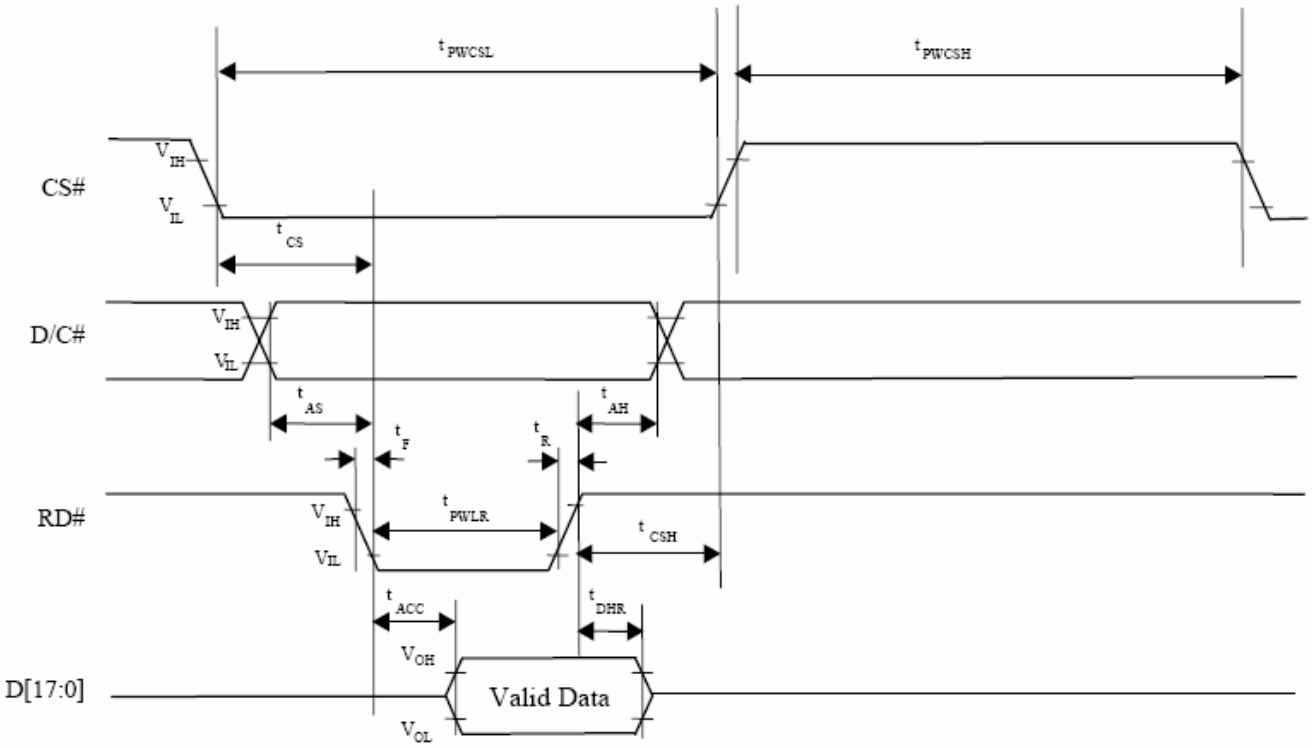
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.	Remark
System Clock Frequency	fMCLK	1	-	110	MHz	Note
System Clock Period	tMCLK	1/ fMCLK	-	-	ns	Note
Control Pulse High Width Write	tpwcsl	13	1.5* tMCLK	-	ns	
Control Pulse High Width Read	tpwcsl	30	3.5* tMCLK	-	ns	
Control Pulse Low Width Write(next write cycle)	tpwcsh	13	1.5* tMCLK	-	ns	
Control Pulse Low Width Write(next read cycle)	tpwcsh	80	9* tMCLK	-	ns	
Control Pulse Low Width Read	tpwcsh	80	9* tMCLK	-	ns	
Address Setup Time	tas	1	-	-	ns	
Address Hold Time	tah	2			ns	
Write Data Setup Time	tdsw	4	-	-	ns	
Write Data Hold Time	tdhw	1	-	-	ns	
Write Low Time	tpwlw	12	-	-	ns	
Read Data Hold Time	tdhr	1	-	-	ns	
Address Time	tacc	32	-	-	ns	
Read Low Time	tpelr	36	-	-	ns	
Rise Time	tr	-	-	0.5	ns	
Fall Time	tf	-	-	0.5	ns	
Chip select setup time	tcs	2	-	-	ns	
Chip select hold time to read signal	tcsh	3	-	-	ns	

Note : System Clock Denotes external input clock(PLL-bypass) or internal generated clock(PLL-enabled)
Reference input clock=10MHz.
About Command setting , Please refer to SSD1963.

1.7 Parallel 8080-series Interface Timing Diagram(Write Cycle)



1.8 Parallel 8080-series Interface Timing Diagram(Read Cycle)



1.9 Mapping for writing an Pixel Data

Interface	Cycle	D[7]	D[6]	D[5]	D[4]	D[3]	D[2]	D[1]	D[0]
8 bits	1st	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0
	2nd	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0
	3rd	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0

2. Basic Display Color and Gray Scale

	Color & Gray Scale	Data Signal																							
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(0)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red(31)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red(62)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green(31)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue(31)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

■ TOUCH SCREEN PANEL SPECIFICATIONS

1 Electrical Characteristics

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Linearity	-	-	1.5	%	Analog X and Y directions
Terminal resistance	200	-	900	Ω	X (Glass side)
	200	-	900	Ω	Y (Film side)
Insulation resistance	20	-	-	MΩ	DC 25V
Voltage	-	5.0	15	V	DC
Chattering	-	-	15	ms	100k
Transparency	-	80	-	%	Anti-glare

2 Mechanical & Reliability Characteristics

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Operation force	-	60	100	g	
Hitting Test	1,000,000	-	-	times	
Surface hardness	3	-	-	H	According to (JIS-K5400)

■ RELIABILITY TEST

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	80±2℃/240 hours	
2	Low Temperature Storage	-30±2℃/240 hours	
3	High Temperature Operating	70±2℃/240 hours	
4	Low Temperature Operating	-20±2℃/240 hours	
5	Damp proof Test operating	60℃±5℃×90%RH/240 hours	
6	Vibration test	Vibration Frequency:10~55Hz. Total fixed amplitude:1.5mm. One cycle 60 seconds to 3 direction of X, Y, Z each 15 minutes.	
7	Dropping test	To be measured after dropping from 60cm high on the concrete surface in packing state.	

■ INSPECTION CRITERION

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 1 OF 8
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

This specification is made to be used as the standard acceptance/rejection criteria for Wider Screen TFT-LCD module product.

1. Sample plan

Sampling plan according to GB/T2828.1-2003/ISO 2859-1： 1999 and ANSI/ASQC Z1.4-1993, normal level 2 and based on:

Major defect: AQL 0.65

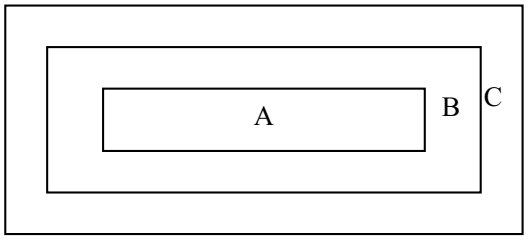
Minor defect: AQL 1.5

2. Inspection condition

Viewing distance for cosmetic inspection is about 30cm with bare eyes, and under an environment of 20~40W light intensity, all directions for inspecting the sample should be within 45° against perpendicular line.

3. Definition of Inspection Item.

3.1 Definition of inspection zone in LCD.



Zone A: character/Digit area

Zone B: viewing area except Zone A (ZoneA+ZoneB=minimum Viewing area)

Zone C: Outside viewing area (invisible area after assembly in customer's product)

ZoneB+ZoneC= Around opaque edge area on TP.

Fig.1 Inspection zones in an LCD.

Note: As a general rule, visual defects in Zone C are permissible, when it is no trouble for quality and assembly of customer's product.

3.2 Definition of some visual defect

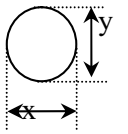
Bright dot.	Dots appear bright and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under black pattern.
Dark dot.	Dots appear dark and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under pure red, green, blue picture, or pure whiter picture.
Dark / Bright Lines.	Lines on display which appear dark/bright and usually result from the contamination.

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 2 OF 8
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

4. Major Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
4.1	All functional defects	1) No display 2) Display abnormally 3) Open or missing segment 4) Short circuit 5) Excess power consumption 6) Back-light no lighting, flickering and abnormal lighting.	Major
4.2	Missing	Missing component	
4.3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed.	
4.4	Crack	Creaks tend to break are not allowed.	

5. Minor Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
5.1	Bright dot. defect.  Φ=(x+y) /2	Zone / Size(mm) × Acceptable Qty (A, B, C): Φ≤0.15 — A: Acceptable (clustering of spot not allowed); B: —; C: Acceptable 0.15<Φ≤0.25 — A: N≤6.; B: —; C: — 0.25<Φ≤0.50 — A: N≤2; B: —; C: —	Minor
5.2	Dark dot defect.	Zone / Size(mm) × Acceptable Q'ty (A, B, C): Φ≤0.15 — A: Acceptable; B: —; C: Acceptable 0.15<Φ≤0.30 — A: N≤6; B: —; C: — 0.30<Φ≤0.50 — A: N≤4; B: —; C: —	
5.3	Bright / Dark line.	0.01 < W ≤ 0.10, 0.30 < L ≤ 1.50, N≤1	Acceptable

Note: 1. Total defective dots shall not exceed 6 pcs.
2. Minimum distance between defective dots is more than 5mm.
3. 2 Adjacent dark sub pixel defect or bright sub pixel defect is not more than 1pair.
4. W: Width, L: Length, N: Count.

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 3 OF 8
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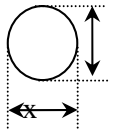
<table>
<tr><th>Item No</th><th>Items to be inspected</th><th>Inspection Standard</th><th>Classification of defects</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">5.4</td><td>Linear defect
Foreign material under polarizer,</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Size(m)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">L(Length)</td><td rowspan="2">W(Width)</td><td colspan="3">Zone</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ignore</td><td>W≤0.05</td><td colspan="2">Acceptable</td><td rowspan="3">Acceptable</td></tr>
<tr><td>L≤5.0</td><td>0.05＜W≤0.15</td><td colspan="2">N≤5</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.0≤L</td><td>0.15≤W</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Circular Defect,
Foreign material under polarizer,
 

Φ=(x+y) /2</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Zone
Size(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Q’ty</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Φ≤0.25</td><td colspan="2">Acceptable</td><td rowspan="3">Acceptable</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.25＜Φ≤0.50</td><td colspan="2">N≤4</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.50≤Φ</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.5</td><td>Polarizer defect.</td><td>5.4.1 Polarizer Position
(i) Shifting in position should not exceed the glass outline dimension.
(ii) Incomplete covering of the viewing area due to shifting is not allowed.
5.4.2 Dirt on polarizer
Dirt which can be wiped easily should be accepted.
5.4.3 Polarizer Nick & Dent
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Sizes(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Zone</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Φ＜0.25</td><td colspan="2">Acceptable</td><td rowspan="3">Acceptable</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.25≤Φ≤0.5</td><td colspan="2">N≤4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Φ＞0.5</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
</table>

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5. Minor Defect

<table>
<tr><th>Item No</th><th>Items to be inspected</th><th>Inspection Standard</th><th>Classification of defects</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">5.6</td><td rowspan="2">Polarizer defect</td><td>5.4.4Air bubbles between glass & polarizer:
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Size(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Zone</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Φ≤0.3</td><td colspan="2">Acceptable</td><td rowspan="4">Acceptable</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.3＜Φ≤1.0</td><td colspan="2">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.0＜Φ≤1.5</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Φ＞1.5</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.4.5 Polarizer scratch
(i) If the Polarizer scratch can be seen after cover assembling or in the operating condition, judge by the line defect of 5.4.
(ii) If the Polarizer scratch can be seen only in non-operating condition or some special angle, judge by the following.
<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Size(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">L(Length)</td><td rowspan="2">W(Width)</td><td colspan="3">Zone</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ignore</td><td>W≤0.02</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="3">Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.0＜L≤5.0</td><td>0.02＜W≤0.2</td><td colspan="2">N≤4.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.0＜L</td><td>0.2＜W</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Minor</td></tr>
</table>

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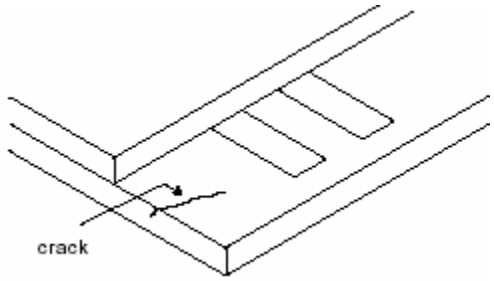
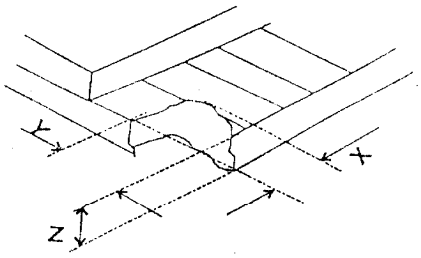
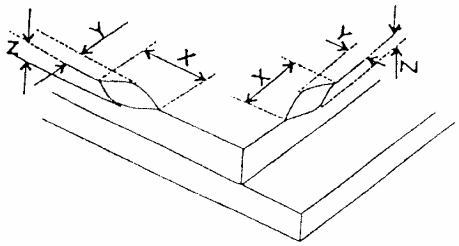
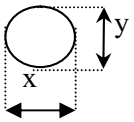
5. Minor Defect

<table>
<tr><th>Item No</th><th>Items to be inspected</th><th>Inspection Standard</th><th>Classification of defects</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">5.7</td><td rowspan="3">Glass defect</td><td>(i) Crack
Cracks are not allowed.
 
</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>(ii) TFT chips on corner
 

<table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th><th>Acceptable</th></tr><tr><td>≤3.0</td><td>≤3.0</td><td>Not more than the thickness of glass.</td><td>N≤3.</td></tr></table>Chips on the corner of terminal shall not be allowed to extend into the ITO pad or expose perimeter seal.</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>(iii)Usual surface cracks
 

<table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th><th>Acceptable</th></tr><tr><td>≤1.5</td><td>≤1.5</td><td>Not more than the thickness of glass.</td><td>N≤4.</td></tr></table>It is only applicable to the upper glass of LCD.</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
</table>

6. TP Cosmetic Defect.

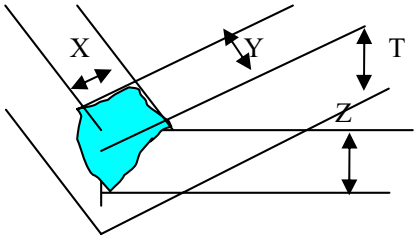
Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
6.1	Black and white Spot defect Foreign Particle,	For dark/white spot, size Φ is defined as $\Phi = \frac{(x+y)}{2}$ 	Minor

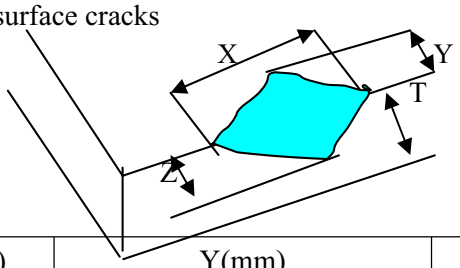
Zone / Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty A	Acceptable Qty B+C	
Φ ≤0.15	Ignore		distance 5mm over
0.15＜Φ ≤0.25	6		
0.25＜Φ ≤0.50	4		
Φ ＞0.5	0		
Total defective dots shall not exceed 6 pcs on the same TP.			

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
6.2	Black line, White line, Scratch, Foreign material under film,		Minor

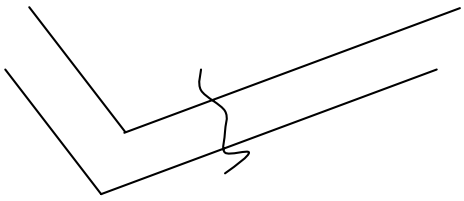
Size(mm) L(Length)	Size(mm) W(Width)	Acceptable Qty Zone A	Acceptable Qty Zone B+C	
Ignore	W≤0.03	Ignore		distance 5mm over
L≤5.0	0.03＜W≤0.05	5		
L≤5.0	0.05＜W≤0.1	2		
	0.1＜W	0		

6. TP Cosmetic Defect

<table>
<tr><th>Item No</th><th>Items to be inspected</th><th>Inspection Standard</th><th>Classification of defects</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">6.3</td><td rowspan="2">TP defect
,</td><td>(i) Chips on corner
 

<table>
<tr><th>X(mm)</th><th>Y(mm)</th><th>Z(mm)</th></tr>
<tr><td>≤3.0</td><td>≤3.0</td><td>Z<T</td></tr>
</table>
(ii)Usual surface cracks
 

<table>
<tr><th>X(mm)</th><th>Y(mm)</th><th>Z(mm)</th></tr>
<tr><td>≤6.0</td><td><2.0</td><td>Z<T</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Minor

Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>(iii) Crack
Cracks tending to break are not allowed.
  </td><td>Major</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.4</td><td>Total number of dots</td><td>The total number of luminous dots, dark dots, contamination particles, bubbles, scratch defects, pinholes must not exceed 10 /piece on the same TP.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

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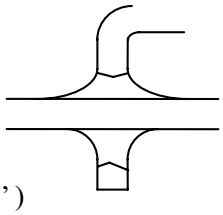
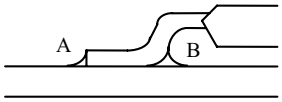
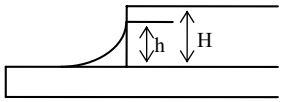
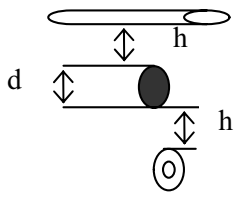
7. **Module Cosmetic Criteria**

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
1	Difference in Spec.	None allowed	Major
2	Pattern peeling	No substrate pattern peeling and floating	Major
3	Soldering defects	No soldering missing No soldering bridge No cold soldering	Major Major Minor
4	Resist flaw on Printed Circuit Boards	visible copper foil (∅0.5mm or more) on substrate pattern.	Minor
5	Accretion of metallic Foreign matter	No accretion of metallic foreign matters (Not exceed ∅0.2mm).	Minor Minor
6	Stain	No stain to spoil cosmetic badly.	Minor
7	Plate discoloring	No plate fading, rusting and discoloring.	Minor
8	Solder amount 1. Lead parts	a. Soldering side of PCB Solder to form a 'Filet' all around the lead. Solder should not hide the lead form perfectly. (too much) b. Components side (In case of 'Through Hole PCB') Solder to reach the Components side of PCB. 	Minor
	2. Flat packages	Either 'Toe' (A) or 'Seal' (B) of the lead to be covered by 'Filet'. Lead form to be assume over solder. 	Minor
	3. Chips	(3/2) H ≥ h ≥ (1/2) H 	Minor
9	Solder ball/Solder splash	a.The spacing between solder ball and the conductor or solder pad h ≥0.13mm.The diameter of solder ball d ≤0.15mm. b.The quantity of solder balls or solder. Splashes isn't beyond 5 in 600 mm ^{2} .  c.Solder balls/Solder splashes do not violate minimum electrical clearance. d.Solder balls/Solder splashes must be entrapped / encapsulated or attached to the metal surface . Note: Entrapped/encapsulated/attached is intended to mean that normal service environment of the product will not cause a solder ball to become dislodged.	Minor Minor Major Minor

■ PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

Handing Precautions

(1) The display panel is made of glass and polarizer. As glass is fragile. It tends to become or chipped during handling especially on the edges. Please avoid dropping or jarring. Do not subject it to a mechanical shock by dropping it or impact.

(2) If the display panel is damaged and the liquid crystal substance leaks out, be sure not to get any in your mouth. If the substance contacts your skin or clothes, wash it off using soap and water.

(3) Do not apply excessive force to the display surface or the adjoining areas since this may cause the color tone to vary. Do not touch the display with bare hands. This will stain the display area and degraded insulation between terminals (some cosmetics are determined to the polarizer).

(4) The polarizer covering the display surface of the LCD module is soft and easily scratched. Handle this polarizer carefully. Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with anything harder than an HB pencil lead (glass, tweezers, etc.). Do not put or attach anything on the display area to avoid leaving marks on. Condensation on the surface and contact with terminals due to cold will damage, stain or dirty the polarizer. After products are tested at low temperature they must be warmed up in a container before coming is contacting with room temperature air.

(5) If the display surface becomes contaminated, breathe on the surface and gently wipe it with a soft dry cloth. If it is heavily contaminated, moisten cloth with one of the following solvents

- Isopropyl alcohol
- Ethyl alcohol

Do not scrub hard to avoid damaging the display surface.

(6) Solvents other than those above-mentioned may damage the polarizer. Especially, do not use the following.

- Water
- Ketone
- Aromatic solvents

Wipe off saliva or water drops immediately, contact with water over a long period of time may cause deformation or color fading. Avoid contacting oil and fats.

(7) Exercise care to minimize corrosion of the electrode. Corrosion of the electrodes is accelerated by water droplets, moisture condensation or a current flow in a high-humidity environment.

(8) Install the LCD Module by using the mounting holes. When mounting the LCD module make sure it is free of twisting, warping and distortion. In particular, do not forcibly pull or bend the I/O cable or the backlight cable.

(9) Do not attempt to disassemble or process the LCD module.

(10) NC terminal should be open. Do not connect anything.

(11) If the logic circuit power is off, do not apply the input signals.

(12) Electro-Static Discharge Control, Since this module uses a CMOS LSI, the same careful attention should be paid to electrostatic discharge as for an ordinary CMOS IC. To prevent destruction of the elements by static electricity, be careful to maintain an optimum work environment.

- Before remove LCM from its packing case or incorporating it into a set, be sure the module and your body have the same electric potential. Be sure to ground the body when handling the LCD modules.
- Tools required for assembling, such as soldering irons, must be properly grounded. make certain the AC power source for the soldering iron does not leak. When using an electric screwdriver to attach LCM, the screwdriver should be of ground potentiality to minimize as much as possible any transmission of electromagnetic waves produced sparks coming from the commutator of the motor.
- To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct assembling and other work under dry conditions. To reduce the generation of static electricity be careful that the air in the work is not too dried. A relative humidity of 50%-60% is recommended. As far as possible make the electric potential of your work clothes and that of the work bench the ground potential
- The LCD module is coated with a film to protect the display surface. Exercise care when peeling off this protective film since static electricity may be generated

（13）Since LCM has been assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision, avoid applying excessive shocks to the module or making any alterations or modifications to it.

- Do not alter, modify or change the shape of the tab on the metal frame.
- Do not make extra holes on the printed circuit board, modify its shape or change the positions of components to be attached.
- Do not damage or modify the pattern writing on the printed circuit board.
- Absolutely do not modify the zebra rubber strip (conductive rubber) or heat seal connector.
- Except for soldering the interface, do not make any alterations or modifications with a soldering iron.
- Do not drop, bend or twist LCM.

Storage Precautions

When storing the LCD modules, the following precaution is necessary.

(1) Store them in a sealed polyethylene bag. If properly sealed, there is no need for the dessicant.

(2) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose to sunlight or fluorescent light, keep the temperature between 0°C and 35°C.

(3) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other objects. (We advise you to store them in the container in which they were shipped).

Others

Liquid crystals solidify under low temperature (below the storage temperature range) leading to defective orientation or the generation of air bubbles (black or white). Air bubbles may also be generated if the module is subject to a low temperature.

If the LCD modules have been operating for a long time showing the same display patterns, the display patterns may remain on the screen as ghost images and a slight contrast irregularity may also appear. A normal operating status can be regained by suspending use for some time. It should be noted that this phenomenon does not adversely affect performance reliability.

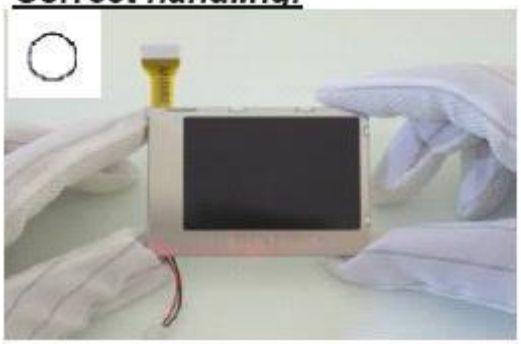
To minimize the performance degradation of the LCD modules resulting from destruction caused by static electricity etc., exercise care to avoid holding the following sections when handling the modules.

- Exposed area of the printed circuit board.
-Terminal electrode sections.

Handling precaution for LCM

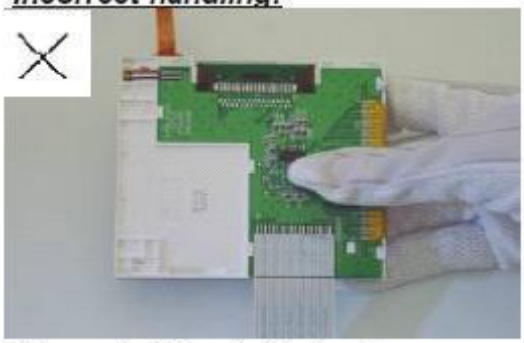
LCM is easy to be damaged.
Please note below and be careful for handling!

Correct handling:

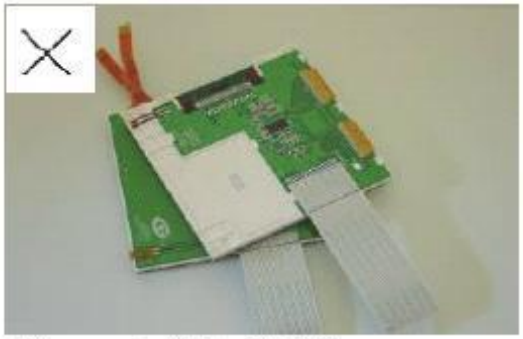


As above picture, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCM edges.

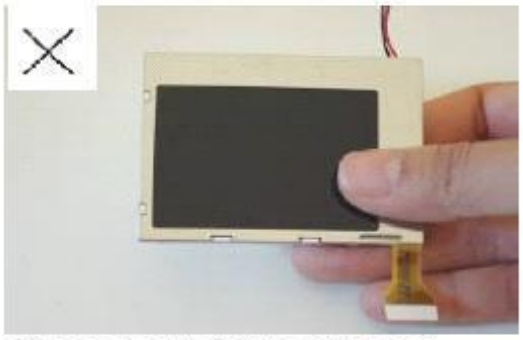
Incorrect handling:



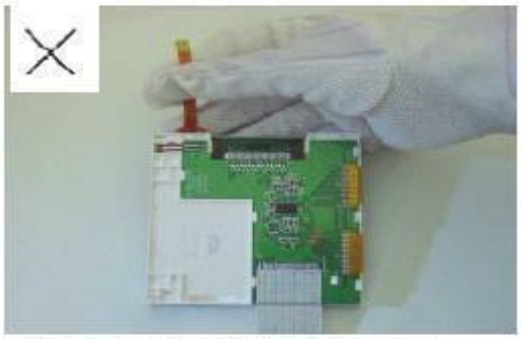
Please don't touch IC directly.



Please don't stack LCM.



Please don't hold the surface of panel.

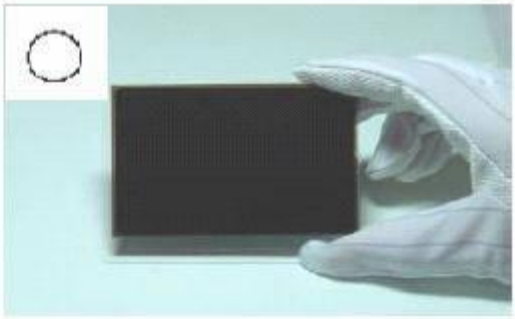


Please don't stretch interface of output, such as FPC cable.

Handling precaution for LCD

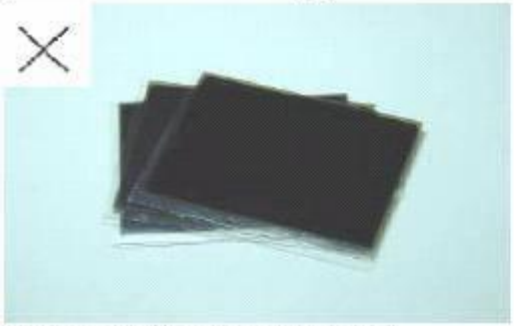
LCD is easy to be damaged.
Please note below and be careful for handling!

Correct handling:



As above photo, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCD edges.

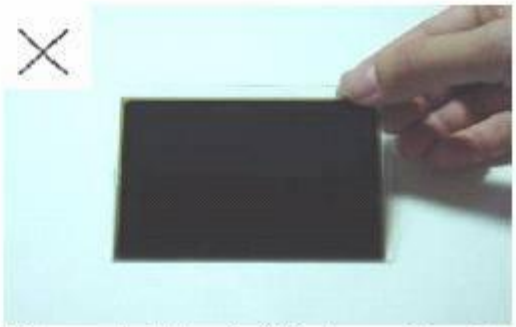
Incorrect handling:



Please don't stack the LCDS.

Please don't hold the surface of LCD.

Please don't operate with sharp stick such as pens.



Please don't touch ITO glass without anti-static gloves.

Storage Precautions

When storing the LCD modules, the following precaution is necessary.

(1) Store them in a sealed polyethylene bag. If properly sealed, there is no need for the dessicant.

(2) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose to sunlight or fluorescent light, keep the temperature between 0°C and 35°C, and keep the relative humidity between 40%RH and 60%RH.

(3) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other objects. (We advise you to store them in the anti-static electricity container in which they were shipped.

Others

Liquid crystals solidify under low temperature (below the storage temperature range) leading to defective orientation or the generation of air bubbles (black or white). Air bubbles may also be generated if the module is subject to a low temperature.

If the LCD modules have been operating for a long time showing the same display patterns, the display patterns may remain on the screen as ghost images and a slight contrast irregularity may also appear. A normal operating status can be regained by suspending use for some time. It should be noted that this phenomenon does not adversely affect performance reliability.

To minimize the performance degradation of the LCD modules resulting from destruction caused by static electricity etc., exercise care to avoid holding the following sections when handling the modules.

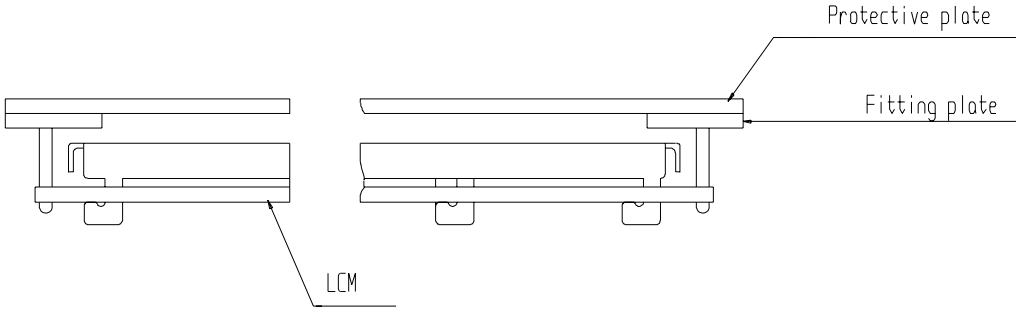
- Exposed area of the printed circuit board.
-Terminal electrode sections.

USING LCD MODULES

Installing LCD Modules

The hole in the printed circuit board is used to fix LCM as shown in the picture below. Attend to the following items when installing the LCM.

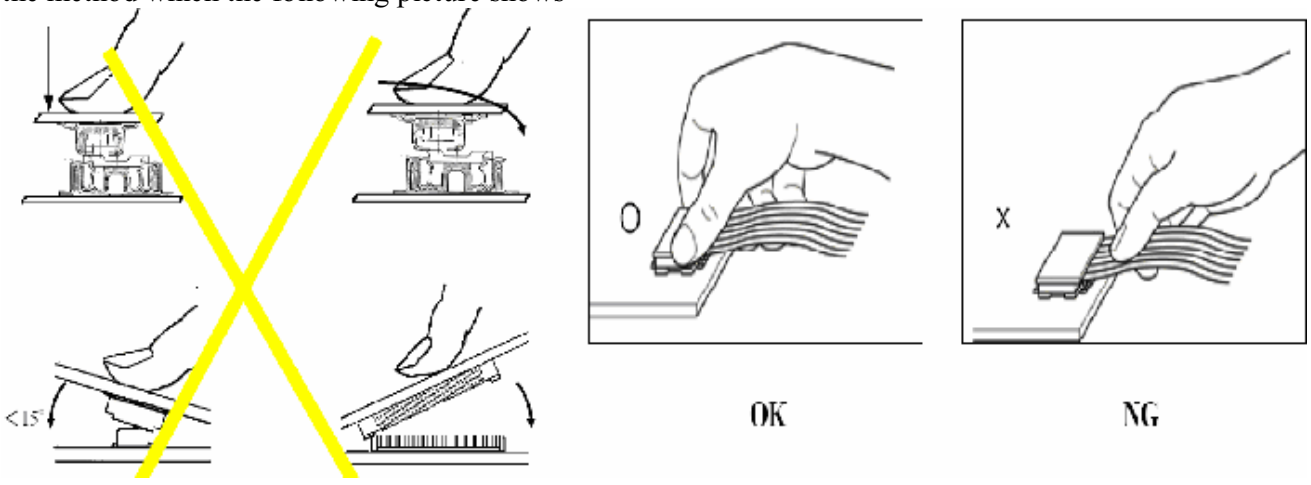
(1) Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



(2) When assembling the LCM into other equipment, the spacer to the bit between the LCM and the fitting plate should have enough height to avoid causing stress to the module surface, refer to the individual specifications for measurements. The measurement tolerance should be ±0.1mm.

Precaution for assemble the module with BTB connector:

Please note the position of the male and female connector position,don't assemble or assemble like the method which the following picture shows



Precaution for soldering to the LCM

	Hand soldering	Machine drag soldering	Machine press soldering
No ROHS product	290°C ~350°C. Time : 3-5S.	330°C ~350°C. Speed : 4-8 mm/s.	300°C ~330°C. Time : 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa
ROHS product	340°C ~370°C. Time : 3-5S.	350°C ~370°C. Time : 4-8 mm/s.	330°C ~360°C. Time : 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa

(1) If soldering flux is used, be sure to remove any remaining flux after finishing to soldering operation. (This does not apply in the case of a non-halogen type of flux.) It is recommended that you protect the LCD surface with a cover during soldering to prevent any damage due to flux spatters.

(2) When soldering the electroluminescent panel and PC board, the panel and board should not be detached more than three times. This maximum number is determined by the temperature and time conditions mentioned above, though there may be some variance depending on the temperature of the soldering iron.

(3) When remove the electroluminescent panel from the PC board, be sure the solder has completely melted, the soldered pad on the PC board could be damaged.

Precautions for Operation

(1) Viewing angle varies with the change of liquid crystal driving voltage (VLCD). Adjust VLCD to show the best contrast.

(2) It is an indispensable condition to drive LCD's within the specified voltage limit since the higher voltage then the limit cause the shorter LCD life. An electrochemical reaction due to direct current causes LCD's undesirable deterioration, so that the use of direct current drive should be avoided.

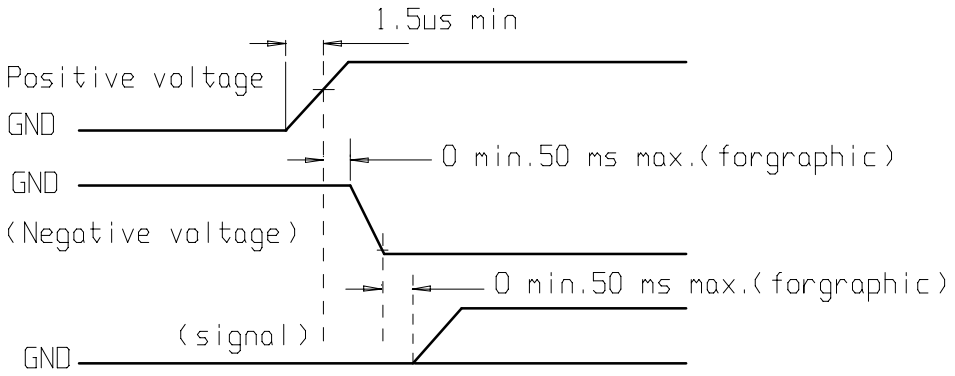
(3) Response time will be extremely delayed at lower temperature than the operating temperature range and on the other hand at higher temperature LCD's show dark color in them. However those phenomena do not mean malfunction or out of order with LCD's, Which will come back in the specified operating temperature.

(4) If the display area is pushed hard during operation, the display will become abnormal. However, it will return to normal if it is turned off and then back on.

(5) A slight dew depositing on terminals is a cause for electro-chemical reaction resulting in terminal open circuit. Usage under the maximum operating temperature,50%RH or less is required.

(6) Input each signal after the positive/negative voltage becomes stable.

(7) Please keep the temperature within specified range for use and storage. Polarization degradation, bubble generation or polarizer peel-off may occur with high temperature and high humidity.



Safety

(1) It is recommended to crush damaged or unnecessary LCDs into pieces and wash them off with solvents such as acetone and ethanol, which should later be burned.

(2) If any liquid leaks out of a damaged glass cell and comes in contact with the hands, wash off thoroughly with soap and water.

Limited Warranty

Unless agreed betweenMulti-Inno and customer,Multi-Inno will replace or repair any of its LCD modules which are found to be functionally defective when inspected in accordance with Multi-Inno LCD acceptance standards (copies available upon request) for a period of one year from date of production. Cosmetic/visual defects must be returned to Multi-Inno within 90 days of shipment. Confirmation of such date shall be based on data code on product. The warranty liability of Multi-Inno limited to repair and/or replacement on the terms set forth above. Multi-Inno will not be responsible for any subsequent or consequential events.

Return LCM under warranty

No warranty can be granted if the precautions stated above have been disregarded. The typical examples of violations are :

- Broken LCD glass.
- PCB eyelet is damaged or modified.
- PCB conductors damaged.
- Circuit modified in any way, including addition of components.
- PCB tampered with by grinding, engraving or painting varnish.
- Soldering to or modifying the bezel in any manner.

Module repairs will be invoiced to the customer upon mutual agreement. Modules must be returned with sufficient description of the failures or defects. Any connectors or cable installed by the customer must be removed completely without damaging the PCB eyelet, conductors and terminals.

■ PRIOR CONSULT MATTER

1.①For Multi-Inno standard products, we keep the right to change material, process ... for improving the product property without notice on our customer.

②For OEM products, if any change needed which may affect the product property, we will consult with our customer in advance.

2. If you have special requirement about reliability condition, please let us know before you start the test on our samples.