



MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

www.multi-inno.com

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATION

Model : MI0700G1T

For Customer's Acceptance:

Customer	
Approved	
Comment	

Revision	1.0
Engineering	
Date	2009-07-07
Our Reference	

REVISION RECORD

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CONTENTS

- GENERAL INFORMATION
- EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS
- ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS
- ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
- BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS
- ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS
- INTERFACE DESCRIPTION
- APPLICATION NOTES
- RELIABILITY TEST
- INSPECTION CRITERION
- PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES
- PRIOR CONSULT MATTER

■ GENERAL INFORMATION

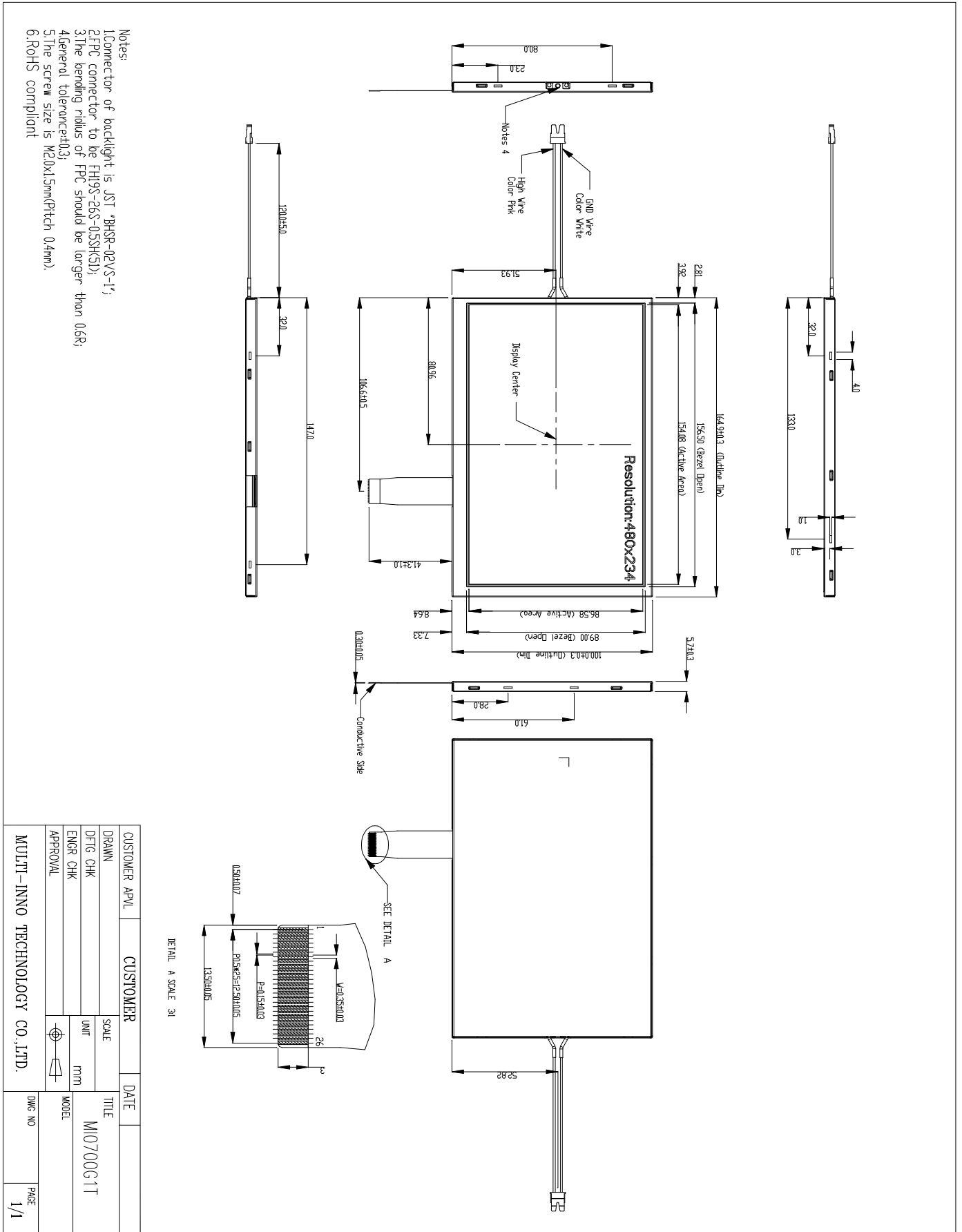
Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Transmissive/Normally white	/
Size	7.0	Inch
Viewing direction	12:00	O' Clock
Gray scale inversion direction	6:00	O' Clock
LCM (W × H × D)	164.90×100.00×5.70	mm ³
Active area (W×H)	154.08×86.58	mm ²
Dot pitch (W×H)	0.107×0.370	mm ²
Number of dots	480 (RGB) × 234	/
Backlight type	12 LEDs	/
Interface type	Analog	/
Color depth	262K	/
Pixel configuration	RGB-stripe	/
Surface treatment	Anti-glare	/
Backlight power consumption	0.744	W
Panel power consumption	0.111	W
Input voltage	3.3	V
With/Without TSP	Without TSP	/
Weight	166	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 voltage	VCC	-0.3	7.0	V
	AVDD	-0.3	7.0	V
	VGH	-0.3	18.0	V
	VGL	-15.0	0.3	V
	VGH-VGL	-	33.0	V
Input signal voltage	VI	-0.2	AVDD+0.2	V
	VI	-0.3	VCC+0.3	V
LED reverse voltage	V _R	-	1.2	V
LED forward current	I _F	-	25	mA
Operating temperature	T _{OP}	-30	85	°C
Storage temperature	T _{ST}	-30	85	°C
Humidity	RH	-	90%(Max60°C)	RH

Note 1: V_R, V_G, V_B.

Note 2: STHL, STHR, OEHL, L/R, CPH1~CPH3, STVD, STVU, OEV, CKV, U/D.

Note 3: The absolute maximum rating values of the module should not be exceeded.

Once exceeded absolute maximum rating values, the characteristics of the module may not be recovered. Even in an extreme condition, may result in module permanently destroyed.

Note 4: V_R Conditions: Zener Diode 20mA.

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power voltage	VCC	3.1	3.3	3.5	V
		4.8	5.0	5.2	V
	AVDD	4.8	5.0	5.2	V
	VGH	14.3	15.0	15.7	V
Video signal amplitude (V _R , V _G , V _B)	VGL	-10.5	-10.0	-9.5	V
	V _{IA}	0.2	-	AVDD-0.2	V
	V _{IAC}	-	3.0	-	V
VCOM	V _{IDC}	-	AVDD/2	-	V
	V _{CAC}	3.5	5.6	6.5	V
Input voltage 'H' level	V _{CDC}	1.55	1.75	1.95	V
	V _{IH}	0.8VCC	-	VCC	V
Input voltage 'L' level	V _{IL}	0	-	0.2VCC	V

Note 1: Refer to Fig.3-3-(a).

Note 2: The brightness of LCD panel could be changed by adjusting the AC component of V_{COM}.

Note 3: STHL, STHR, OEHL, L/R, CPH1~CPH3, STVD, STVU, OEV, CKV, U/D.

Note 4: GND, V_{CC}, and V_{GL} are applied to LCD first and then V_{GH} is applied.

Note 5: V_{CC} setting should match the signals output voltage(refer to Note 3) of customer's system board .

Item	Min.	Max.	Unit
Signal High Level (VCC=5V)	4	5	V
Signal Low Level (VCC=5V)	0	1	V
Signal High Level (VCC=3.3V)	2.5	3.3	V
Signal Low Level (VCC=3.3V)	0	0.6	V

CURRENT CONSUMPTION

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current for driver	IGH	-	0.2	0.5	mA
	IGL	-	0.8	1.5	mA
	ICC	-	3.0	6.0	mA
	IDD	-	17.0	30.0	mA

■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Forward voltage	V _f	8.4	9.3	10.5	V	Note 1
Forward current	I _f	72	80	88	mA	Note 2
Operating life time	-	20000	-	-	Hrs	Note 3

Note 1: The LED Supply Voltage is defined by the number of LED at Ta=25°C and I_L =80mA. In the case of 3pcs LED, V_L=3.1*3=9.3V.

Note 2: The total current for LED backlight.

Note 3: The “LED life time” is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness that the ambient temperature is 25°C and I_L =80mA. The LED lifetime could be decreased if operating I_L is larger than 80 mA.

■ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time	Tr+Tf	$\theta=0^\circ$ $\varnothing=0^\circ$ Ta=25°C	-	35	70	ms	FIG 1.	4
Contrast ratio	Cr		250	300	-	---	FIG 2.	1
Luminance uniformity	δ WHITE		70	75	-	%	FIG 2.	3
Surface Luminance	Lv		150	200	-	cd/m ²	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range	θ	$\varnothing = 90^\circ$	35	40	-	deg	FIG 3.	6
		$\varnothing = 270^\circ$	55	60	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		$\varnothing = 0^\circ$	55	60	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		$\varnothing = 180^\circ$	55	60	-	deg	FIG 3.	
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red	x	-	-	-	FIG 2.	5	
		y	-	-	-			
	Green	x	-	-	-			
		y	-	-	-			
	Blue	x	-	-	-			
		y	-	-	-			
	White	x	0.26	0.31	0.36			
		y	0.28	0.33	0.38			

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

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

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

$$L_v = \text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}$$

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.

$$\delta \text{ WHITE} = \frac{\text{Minimum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Maximum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}$$

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.

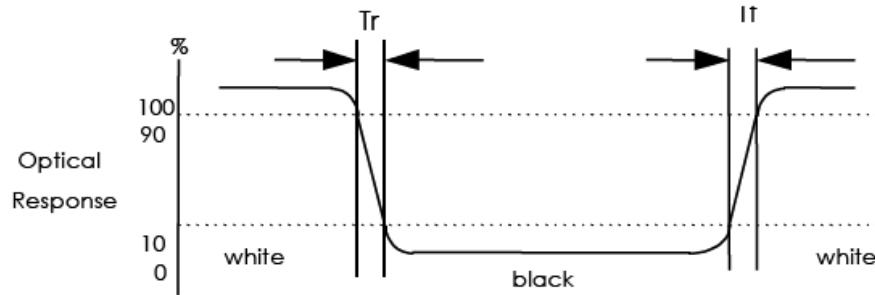
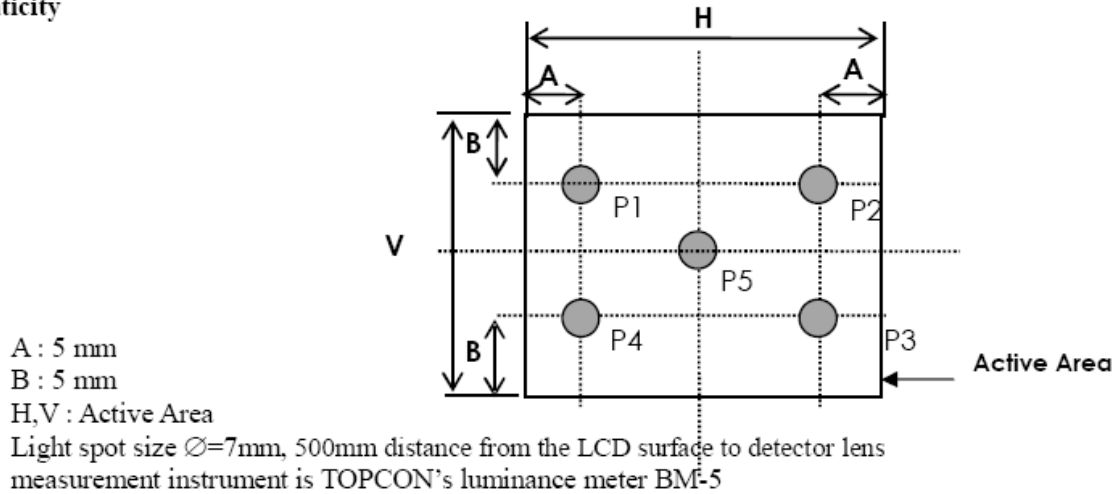
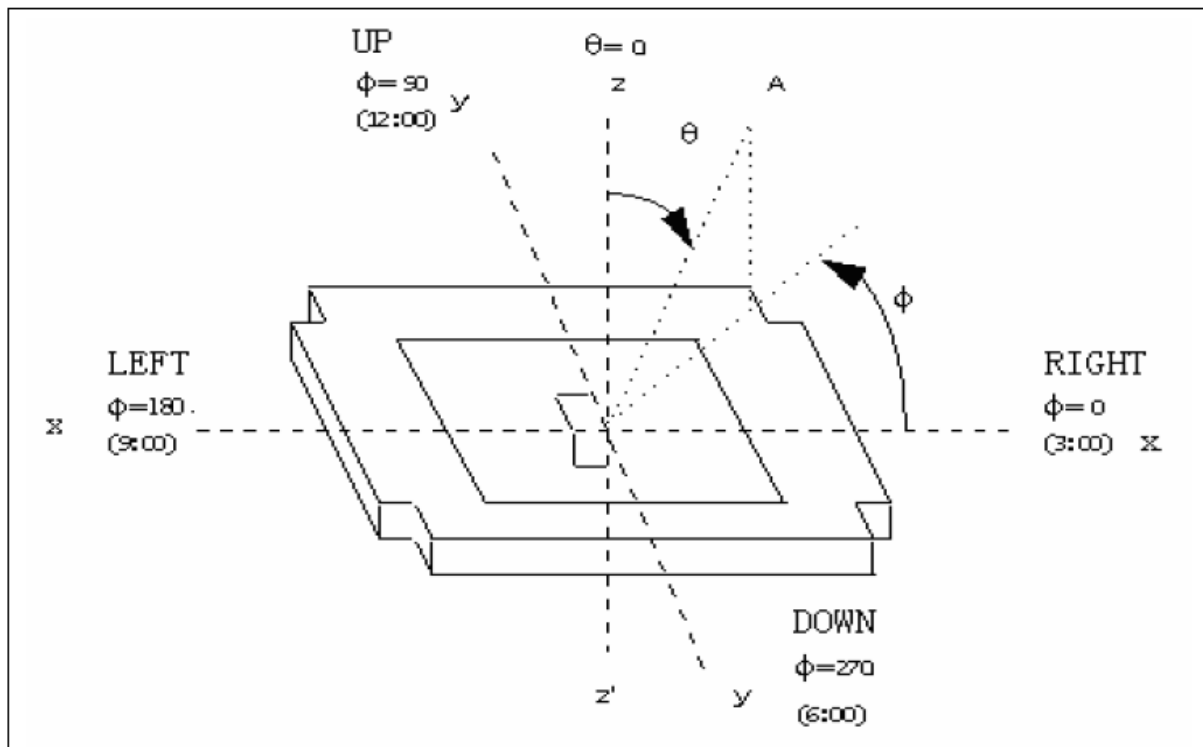
Note 5. CIE (x, y) chromaticity, The x, y value is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5, and then make average value.

Note 6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 2. For TFT module the contrast 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

FIG. 3 The definition of viewing angle


■ INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

1. TFT LCD PANEL DRIVING SECTION

FPC Connector is used for the module electronics interface. The recommended model is FH19S-26S-0.5SH (51) manufactured by Hirose.

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	GND	P	Ground	
2	V _{CC}	P	Supply voltage for scan driver	
3	V _{GL}	P	Negative power for scan driver	
4	V _{GH}	P	Positive power for scan driver	
5	STVD	I/O	Vertical start pulse	Note 1
6	STVU	I/O	Vertical start pulse	Note 1
7	CKV	I	Shift clock input for scan driver	
8	U/D	I	UP/DOWN scan control input	Note 1, 2
9	OEV	I	Output enable control for scan driver	
10	V _{COM}	I	Common electrode driving signal	
11	V _{COM}	I	Common electrode driving signal	
12	L/R	I	LEFT/RIGHT scan control input	Note 1, 2
13	MOD	I	Sequential sampling and simultaneous sampling setting	
14	OEH	I	Output enable control for data driver	
15	STHL	I/O	Start pulse for horizontal scan line	Note 1
16	STHR	I/O	Start pulse for horizontal scan line	Note 1
17	CPH3	I	Sampling and shifting clock pulse for data driver	
18	CPH2	I	Sampling and shifting clock pulse for data driver	
19	CPH1	I	Sampling and shifting clock pulse for data driver	
20	V _{CC}	P	Supply voltage for scan driver	

21	GND	P	Ground	
22	V _R	I	Alternated video signal (Red)	
23	V _G	I	Alternated video signal (Green)	
24	V _B	I	Alternated video signal (Blue)	
25	AV _{DD}	P	Supply voltage for analog circuit	
26	AV _{SS}	P	Ground for analog circuit	

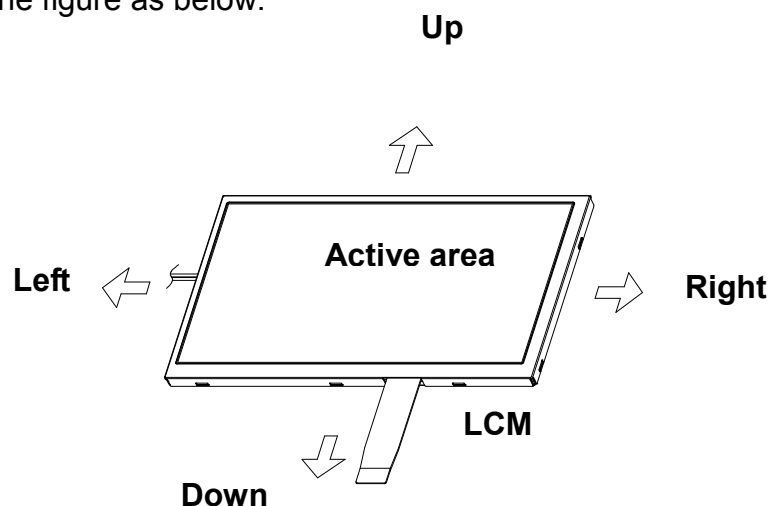
I: input, O: output, P: Power

Note 1: Selection of scanning mode

Setting of scan control input		IN/OUT state for start pulse				Scanning direction
U/D	L/R	STVD	STVU	STHR	STHL	
GND	V _{CC}	O	I	O	I	Up to down, left to right
V _{CC}	GND	I	O	I	O	Down to up, right to left
GND	GND	O	I	I	O	Up to down, right to left
V _{CC}	V _{CC}	I	O	O	I	Down to up, left to right

Note 2: Definition of scanning direction.

Refer to the figure as below:



Note 3: MOD=H: Simultaneous sampling.

MOD=L: Sequential sampling.

Please set CPH2 and CPH3 to GND when MOD=H.



2.BACKLIGHT UNIT SECTION

LED Light Bar Connector is used for the integral backlight system.
The recommended model is BHSR-02VS-1 manufactured by JST.

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	V _{LED+}	P	Power for LED backlight anode	Pink
2	V _{LED-}	P	Power for LED backlight cathode	White

■ APPLICATION NOTES

1 Timing chart

1.1 Timing conditions

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Rising time	t_r	-	-	10	ns	Note 1
Falling time	t_f	-	-	10	ns	Note 1
High and low level pulse width	t_{CPH}	99	103	107	ns	CPH1~CPH3
CPH pulse duty	t_{CWH}	40	50	60	%	CPH1~CPH3
CPH pulse delay	t_{C12}	30	$t_{CPH}/3$	$t_{CPH}/2$	ns	CPH1~CPH3
	t_{C23}					
	t_{C31}					
STH setup time	t_{SUH}	20	-	-	ns	STHR, STHL
STH hold time	t_{HDH}	20	-	-	ns	STHR, STHL
STH pulse width	t_{STH}	-	1	-	t_{CPH}	STHR, STHL
STH period	t_H	61.5	63.5	65.5	μs	STHR, STHL
OEH pulse width	t_{OEH}	-	1.22	-	μs	
Sample and hold disable time	t_{DIS1}	-	8.28	-	μs	
OEV pulse width	t_{OEV}	-	5.40	-	μs	
CKV pulse width	t_{CKV}	-	4.18	-	μs	
Clean enable time	t_{DIS2}	-	3.74	-	μs	
Horizontal display start	t_{SH}	-	0	-	$t_{CPH}/3$	
Horizontal display timing range	t_{DH}	-	1440	-	$t_{CPH}/3$	
STV setup time	t_{SUV}	400	-	-	ns	STVU, STVD
STV hold time	t_{HDV}	400	-	-	ns	STVU, STVD
STV pulse width	t_{STV}	-	-	1	t_H	STVU, STVD

Horizontal lines per field	t_v	256	262	268	t_H	Note 2
Vertical display start	t_{SV}	-	3	-	t_H	
Vertical display timing range	t_{DV}	-	234	-	t_H	
V_{COM} rising time	t_{rCOM}	-	-	5	μs	
V_{COM} falling time	t_{fCOM}	-	-	5	μs	
V_{COM} delay time	t_{DCOM}	-	-	3	μs	
RGB delay time	t_{DRGB}	-	-	1	μs	

Note 1: For all of the logic signals

Note 2: Please don't use odd horizontal lines to drive LCD panel for both odd and even field simultaneously.

1.2 Timing Diagram

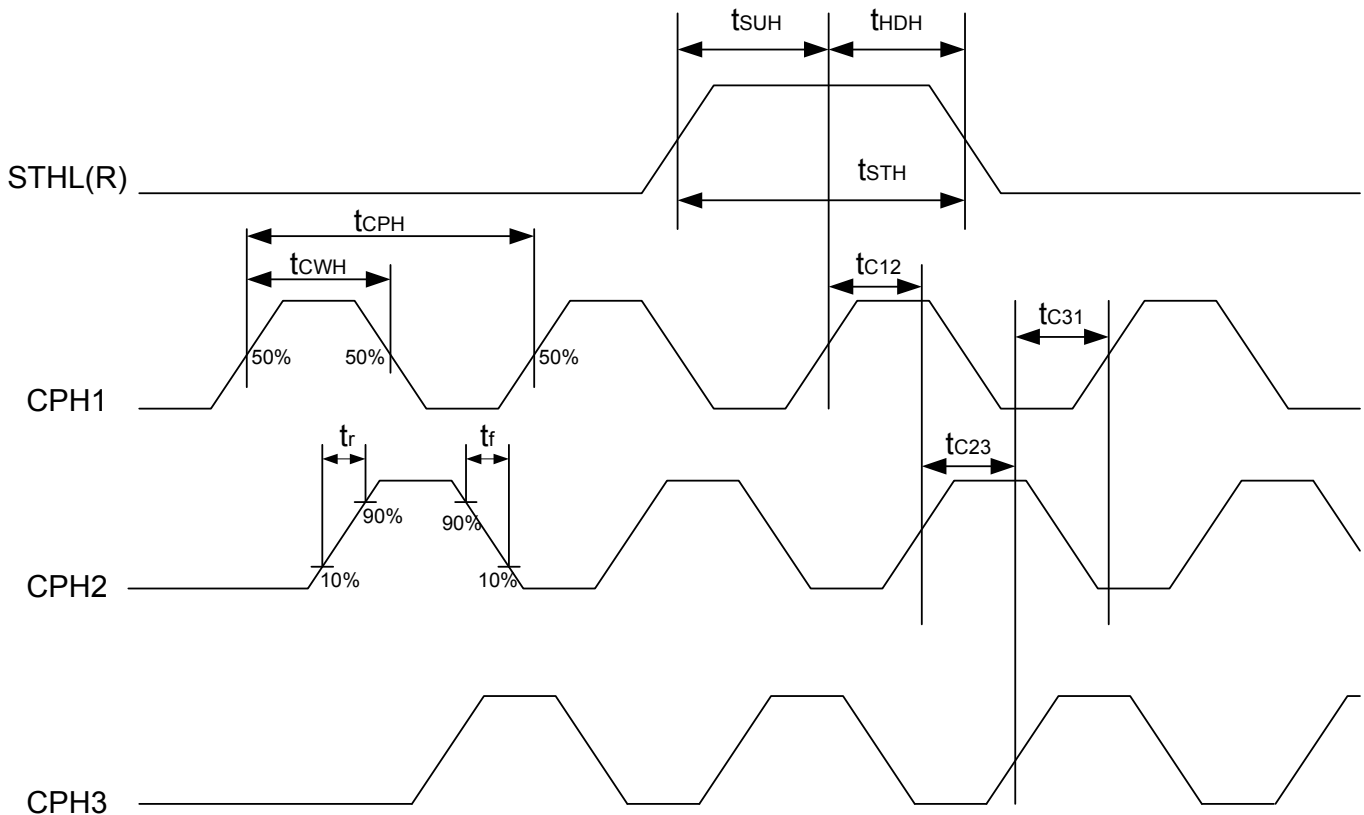


Fig.3-1 Sampling clock timing

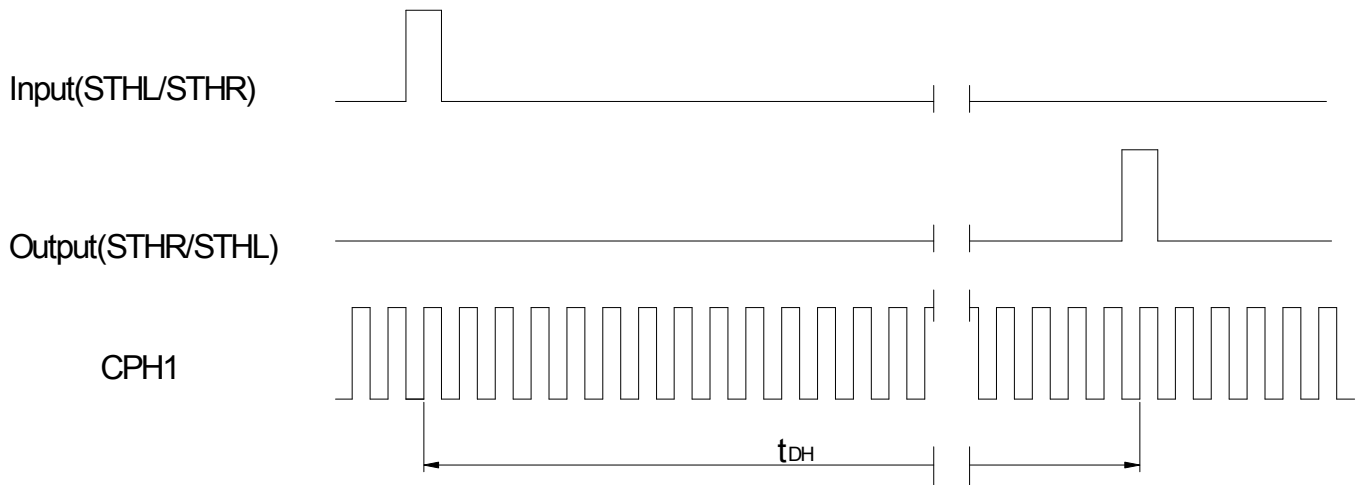
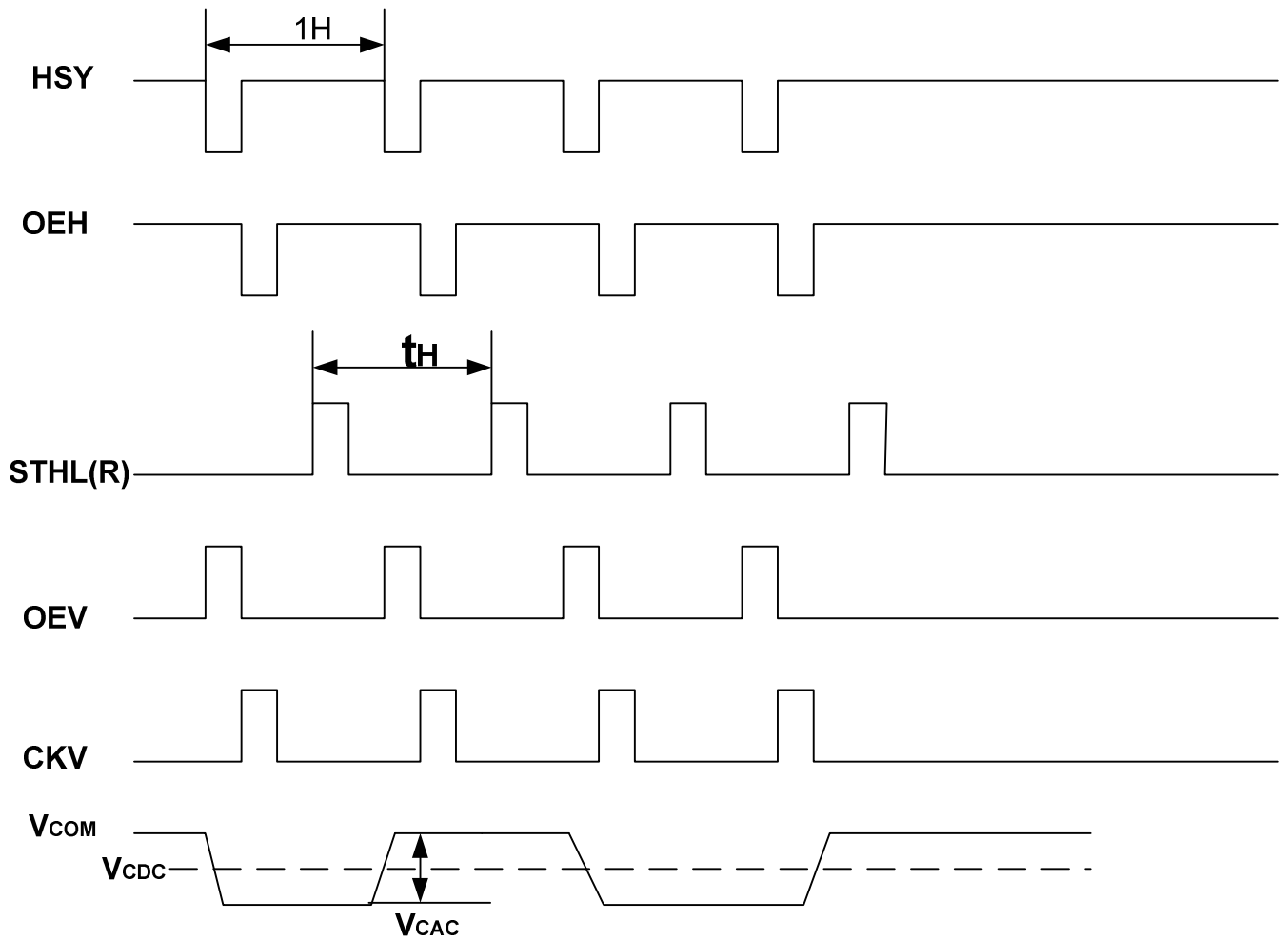


Fig.3-2 Horizontal display timing range



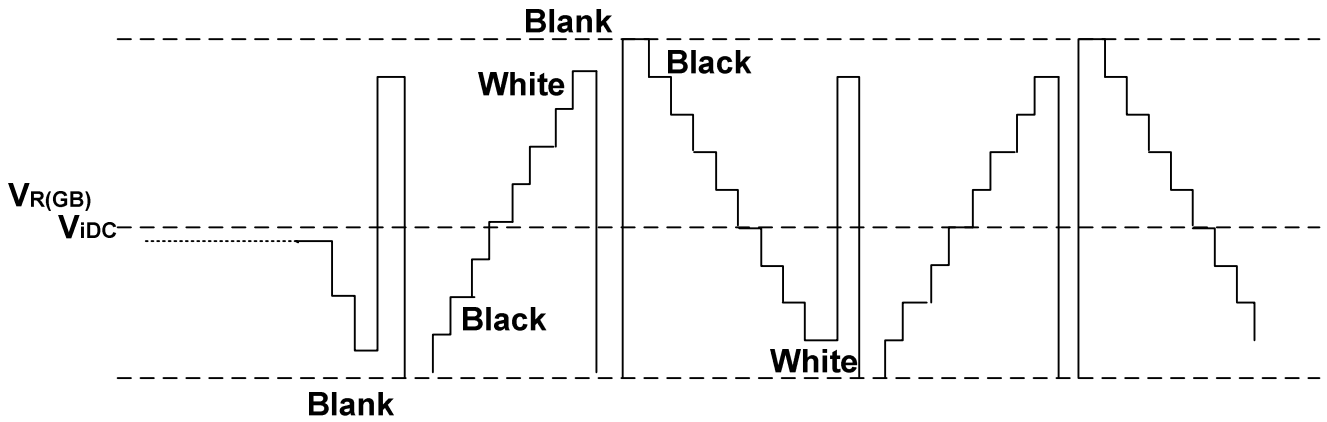


Fig.3-3-(a) Horizontal timing

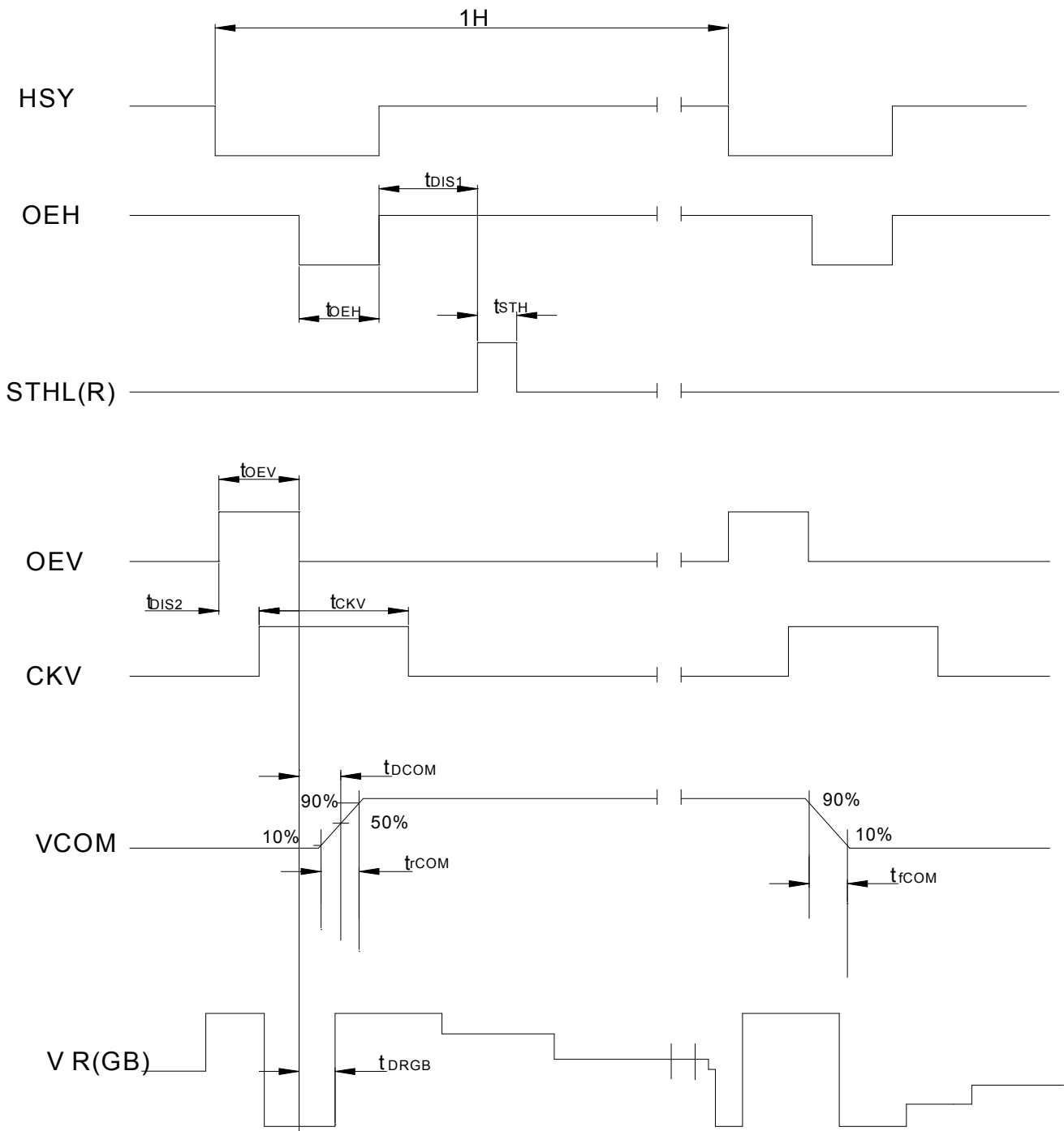


Fig.3-3-(b) Detail horizontal timing

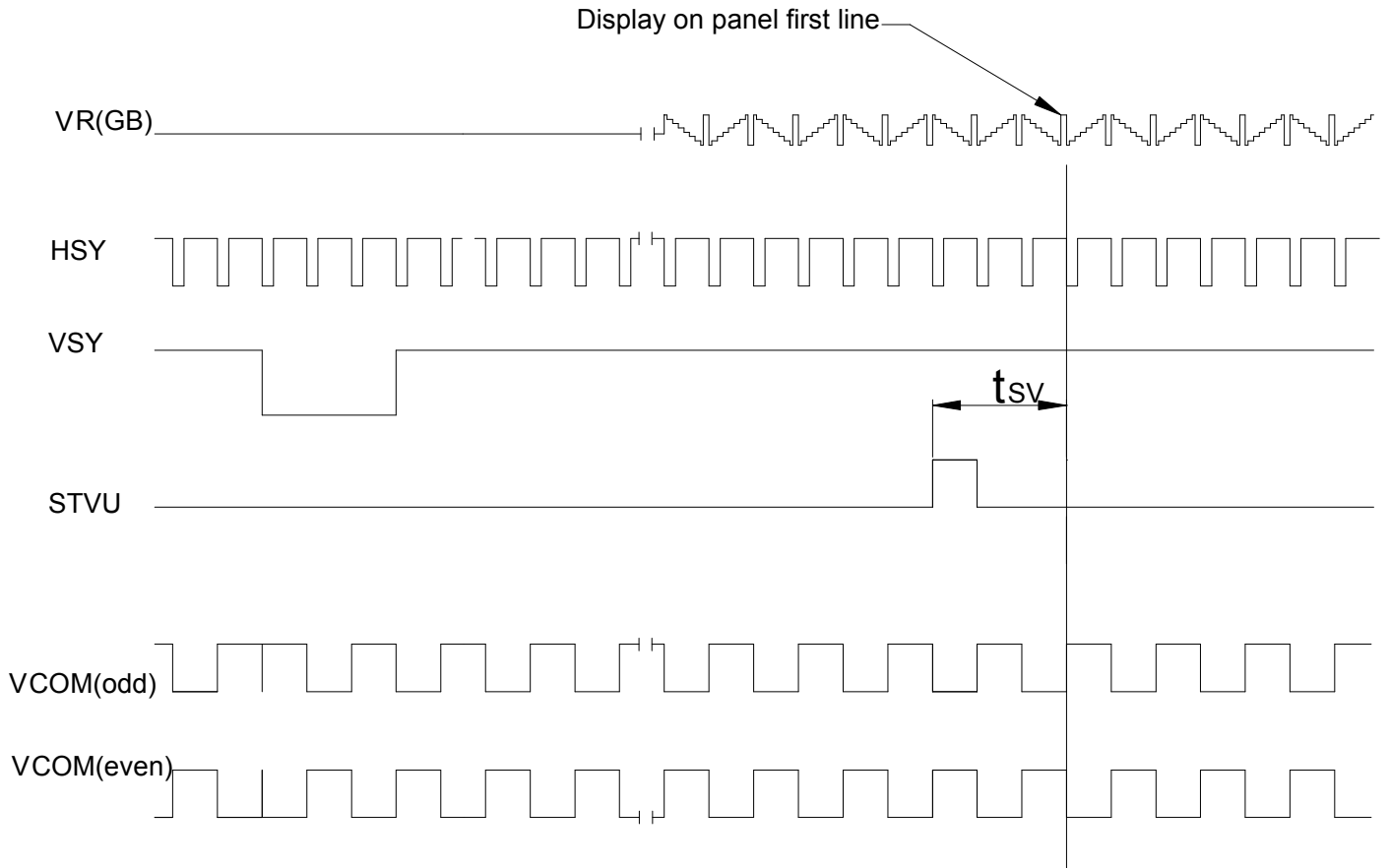


Fig.3-4(a) Vertical timing (from up to down)

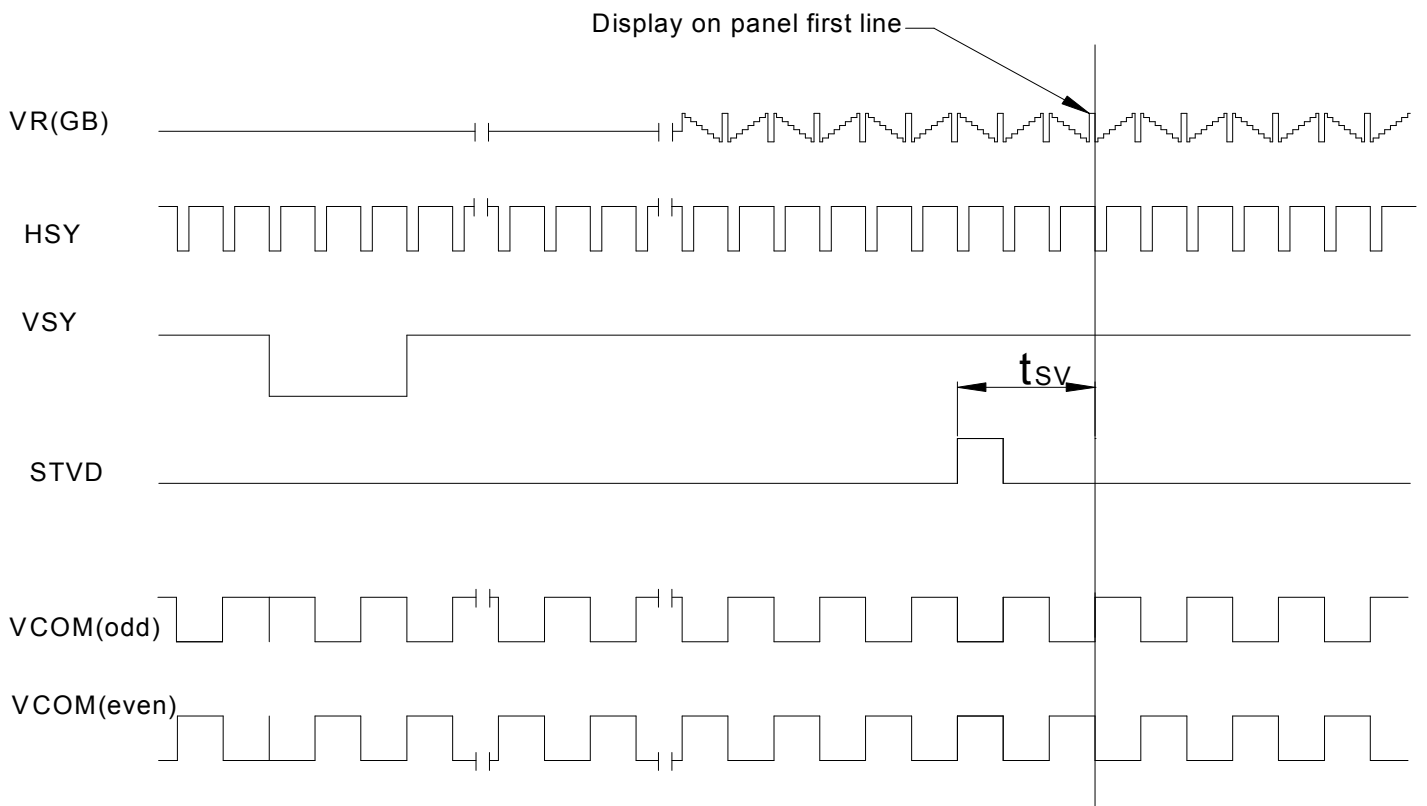


Fig.3-4(b) Vertical timing (from down to up)

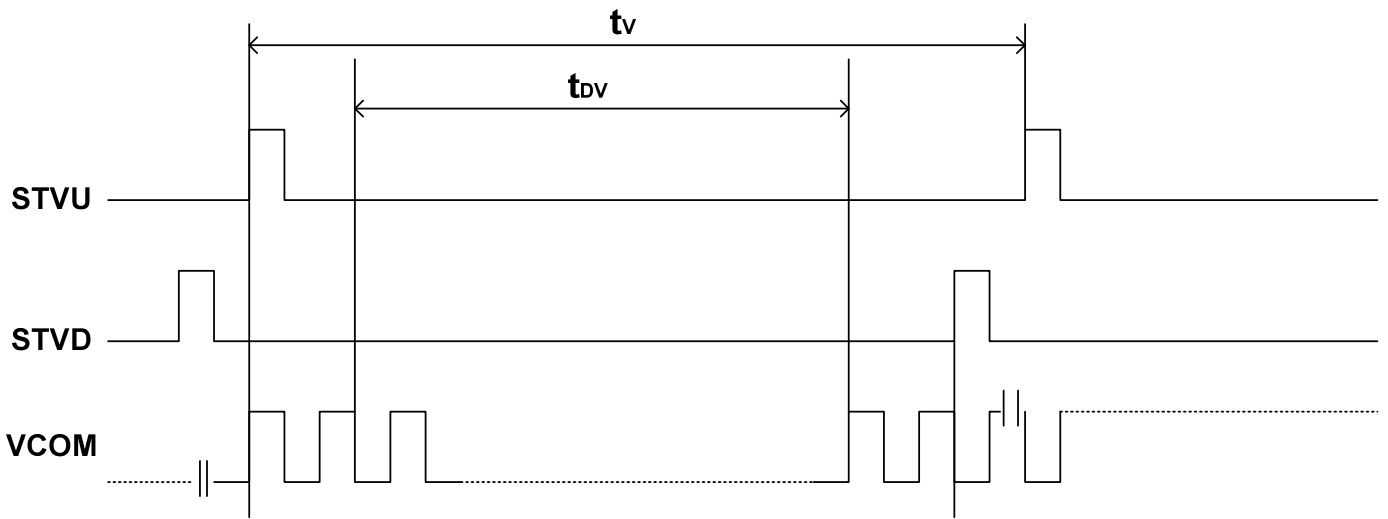
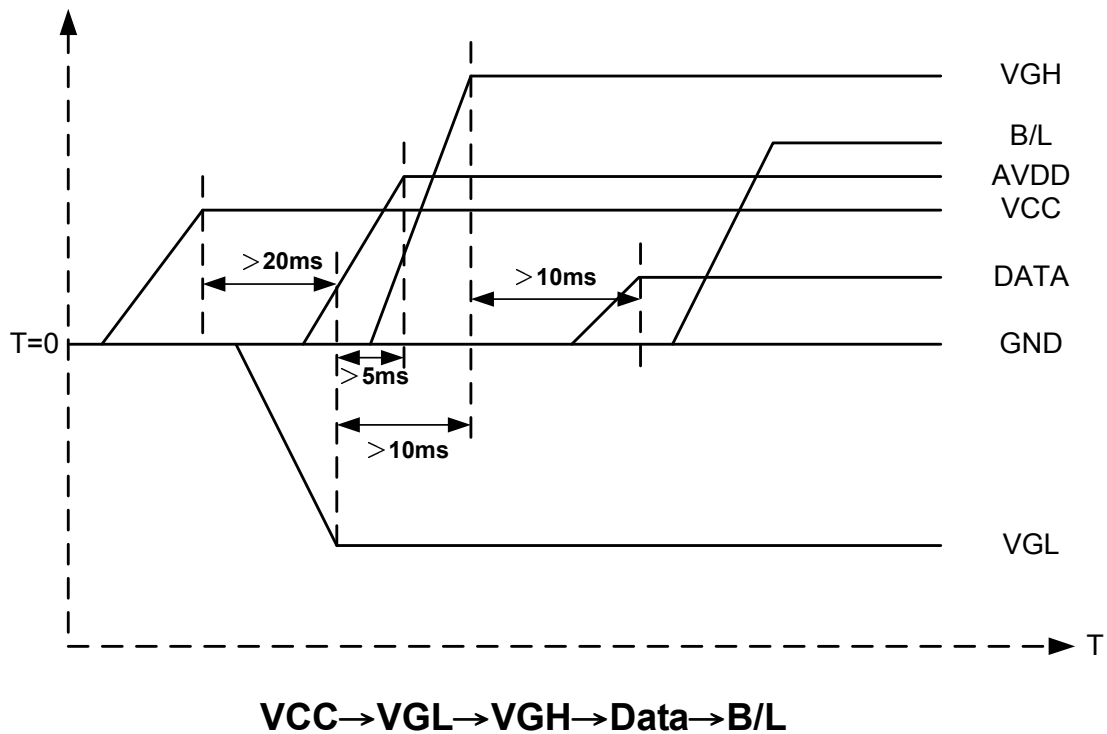
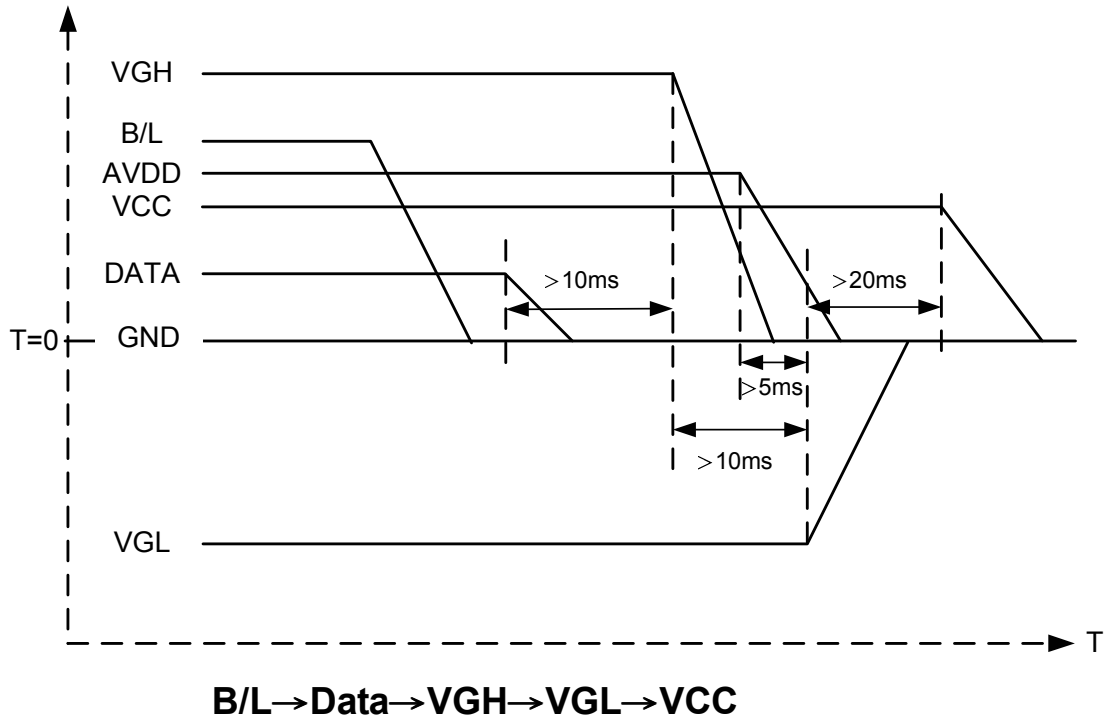


Fig.3-5 Vertical start pulse timing

2. Power Sequence

1. Power on:



2. Power off:


Note: Data include: STVD, STVU, CKV, OEH, STHL, STHR, CPH3, CPH2, CPH1, V_R, V_G, V_B.

■ RELIABILITY TEST

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	$85 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}/240$ hours	Note 1,Note 4
2	Low Temperature Storage	$-30 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}/240$ hours	Note 1,Note 4
3	High Temperature Operating	$85 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}/240$ hours	Note 2,Note 4
4	Low Temperature Operating	$-30 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}/240$ hours	Note 1,Note 4
5	Temperature Cycle	$-30 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 25 \sim 85 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C} \times 100$ cycles	Note 4
6	Damp Proof Test	$60^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \times 90\% \text{RH}/240$ hours	Note 4
7	Vibration Test	Frequency range: 10Hz~55Hz Stroke: 1.5mm, Sweep: 10Hz~55Hz~10Hz 2hours for each direction of X,Y,Z. (6 hours for total)	
8	Mechanical Shock	100G 6ms, $\pm X, \pm Y, \pm Z$ 3times for each direction	
9	Package Drop Test	Height: 60 cm 1 corner, 3 edges, 6 surfaces	
10	Package Vibration Test	Random Vibration: 0.015G*G/Hz from 5-200Hz, -6dB/Octave from 200-500Hz 2 hours for each direction of X.Y.Z. (6 hours for total)	
11	ESD test	$\pm 2\text{KV}$, Human Body Mode, 100pF, /1500 Ω	

Note 1: T_a is the ambient temperature of samples.

Note 2: T_s is the temperature of panel's surface.

Note 3: In the standard condition, there shall be no practical problem that may affect the display function. After the reliability test, the product only guarantees operation, but doesn't guarantee all the cosmetic specification.

Note 4: Before cosmetic and function tests, the product must have enough recovery time, at least 2 hours at room temperature.

■ INSPECTION CRITERION

This specification is made to be used as the standard acceptance/rejection criteria for Normal LCM 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. (Normal temperature 20~25°C and normal humidity 60±15%RH).

● Driving voltage

The Vop value from which the most optimal contrast can be obtained near the specified Vop in the specification (Within ±0.5V of the typical value at 25°C.).

3. Definition of inspection zone in LCD.

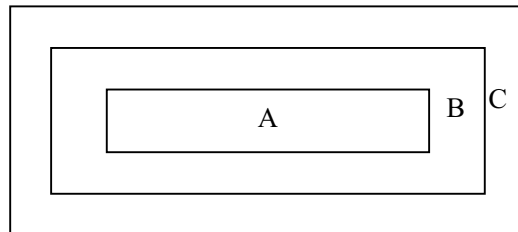


Fig.4

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)

Fig.4 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.

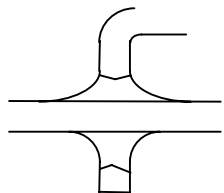
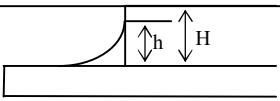
4. Inspection Standard

4.1 Major Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
4.1.1	All functional defects	1) No display 2) Display abnormally 3) Missing vertical, horizontal segment 4) Short circuit 5) Back-light no lighting, flickering and abnormal lighting.	Major
4.1.2	Missing	Missing component	
4.1.3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed.	

4.2 Cosmetic Defect

4.2.1 Module Cosmetic Criteria

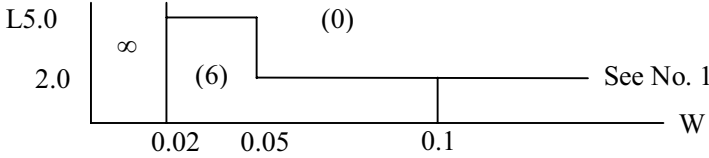
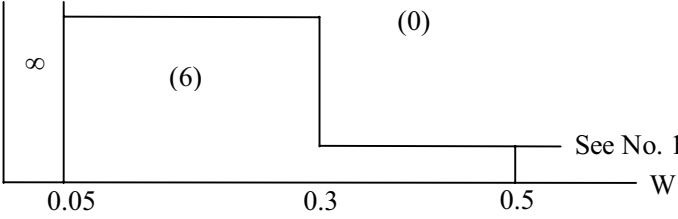
No.	Item	Judgement Criterion	Partition
1	Difference in Spec.	None allowed	Major
2	Pattern peeling	No substrate pattern peeling and floating	Major
3	Soldering defects	No soldering missing No soldering bridge No cold soldering	Major Major Minor
4	Resist flaw on Printed Circuit Boards	visible copper foil ($\varnothing 0.5\text{mm}$ or more) on substrate pattern	Minor
5	Accretion of metallic Foreign matter	No accretion of metallic foreign matters (Not exceed $\varnothing 0.2\text{mm}$)	Minor Minor
6	Stain	No stain to spoil cosmetic badly	Minor
7	Plate discoloring	No plate fading, rusting and discoloring	Minor
8	Solder amount	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
	1. Lead parts		
	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	$(3/2) H \geq h \geq (1/2) H$ 	Minor
9	Solder ball/Solder splash	a. The spacing between solder ball and the conductor or solder pad $h \geq 0.13\text{mm}$ The diameter of solder ball $d \leq 0.15\text{mm}$. b. The quantity of solder balls or solder Splashes isn't beyond 5 in 600mm^2 . c. Solder balls/Solder splashes do not violate minimum electrical clearance.	Minor Minor Major

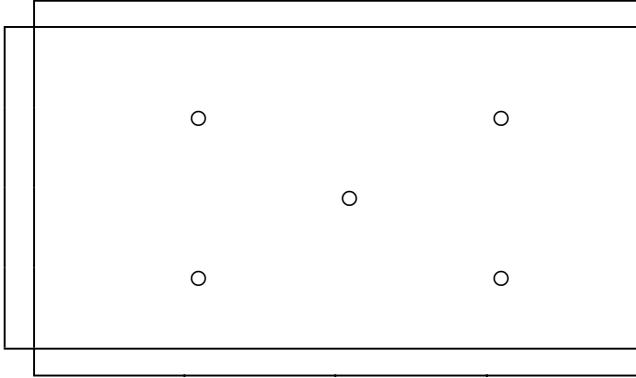
		<p>d. Solder balls/Solder splashes must be entrapped/encapsulated Or attached to the metal surface .</p> <p>NOTE: Entrapped/encapsulated/attached is intended to mean that normal service environment of the product will not cause a solder ball to become dislodged.</p>	Minor
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4.2.2Cosmetic Criteria (Non-Operating)

No.	Defect	Judgment Criterion	Partition										
1	Spots	In accordance with <i>Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.1.</i>	Minor										
2	Lines	In accordance with <i>Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.2.</i>	Minor										
3	Bubbles in polarizer	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size : d mm</th> <th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>d ≤ 0.3</td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3 < d ≤ 1.0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.0 < d ≤ 1.5</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.5 < d</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size : d mm	Acceptable Qty in active area	d ≤ 0.3	Disregard	0.3 < d ≤ 1.0	3	1.0 < d ≤ 1.5	1	1.5 < d	0	Minor
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4	Scratch	In accordance with spots and lines operating cosmetic criteria. When the light reflects on the panel surface, the scratches are not to be remarkable.	Minor										
5	Allowable density	Above defects should be separated more than 30mm each other.	Minor										
6	Coloration	Not to be noticeable coloration in the viewing area of the LCD panels. Back-lit type should be judged with back-lit on state only.	Minor										
7	Contamination	Not to be noticeable.	Minor										

4. 2. 3 Cosmetic Criteria (Operating)

No.	Defect	Judgment Criterion	Partition																																												
1	Spots	<p>A) Clear</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 376 1273 719"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lcd size</th> <th>Size : d mm</th> <th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Lcd size ≤ 8.0'</td> <td>d ≤ 0.1</td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.1 < d ≤ 0.2</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.2 < d ≤ 0.3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3 < d</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Lcd size > 8.0'</td> <td>d ≤ 0.1</td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.1 < d ≤ 0.3</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3 < d ≤ 0.5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 < d</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note : Including pin holes and defective dots which must be within one pixel size; Total defective point shall not exceed 6 pcs no more than 8 inch LCD and 10PCS for more than 8 inch LCD.</p> <p>B) Unclear</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="454 927 1284 1308"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lcd size</th> <th>Size : d mm</th> <th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Lcd size ≤ 8.0'</td> <td>d ≤ 0.2</td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.2 < d ≤ 0.5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 < d ≤ 0.7</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.7 < d</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Lcd size > 8.0'</td> <td>d ≤ 0.2</td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.2 < d ≤ 0.5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 < d ≤ 0.7</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.7 < d ≤ 1.0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.0 < d</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note : Total defective point shall not exceed 6 pcs for no more than 8 inch LCD and 10PCS for more than 8 inch LCD.</p>	Lcd size	Size : d mm	Acceptable Qty in active area	Lcd size ≤ 8.0'	d ≤ 0.1	Disregard	0.1 < d ≤ 0.2	6	0.2 < d ≤ 0.3	2	0.3 < d	0	Lcd size > 8.0'	d ≤ 0.1	Disregard	0.1 < d ≤ 0.3	10	0.3 < d ≤ 0.5	5	0.5 < d	0	Lcd size	Size : d mm	Acceptable Qty in active area	Lcd size ≤ 8.0'	d ≤ 0.2	Disregard	0.2 < d ≤ 0.5	6	0.5 < d ≤ 0.7	2	0.7 < d	0	Lcd size > 8.0'	d ≤ 0.2	Disregard	0.2 < d ≤ 0.5	10	0.5 < d ≤ 0.7	3	0.7 < d ≤ 1.0	1	1.0 < d	0	Minor
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3	Rubbing line	Not to be noticeable.	Minor
4	Allowable density	Above defects should be separated more than 10mm each other.	Minor
5	Rainbow	Not to be noticeable.	Minor
6	Dot size	To be 95% ~ 105% of the dot size (Typ.) in drawing. Partial defects of each dot (ex. pin-hole) should be treated as 'Spot'. (see <i>Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.1</i>)	Minor
7	Uneven brightness (only back-lit type module)	<p>Uneven brightness must be $B_{MAX} / B_{MIN} \leq 2$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B_{MAX} : Max. value by measure in 5 points - B_{MIN} : Min. value by measure in 5 points <p>Divide active area into 4 vertically and horizontally. Measure 5 points shown in the following figure.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">○ : Measuring points</p>	Minor

Note :

- (1) Size : $d = (\text{long length} + \text{short length}) / 2$
- (2) The limit samples for each item have priority.
- (3) Complex defects are defined item by item, but if the numbers of defects are defined in above table, the total number should not exceed 10.
 - (4) In case of 'concentration', even the spots or the lines of 'disregarded' size should not allowed. Following three situations should be treated as 'concentration'.
 - 7 or over defects in circle of $\varnothing 5\text{mm}$.
 - 10 or over defects in circle of $\varnothing 10\text{mm}$.
 - 20 or over defects in circle of $\varnothing 20\text{mm}$.

■ PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

Handling 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.

Handling precaution for LCM

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

Correct handling:

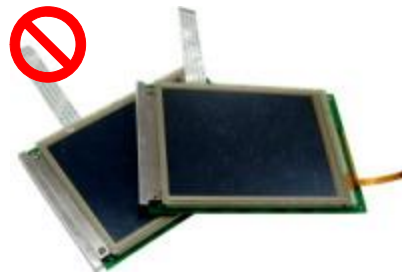


As above picture, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCM edges.

Incorrect handling:



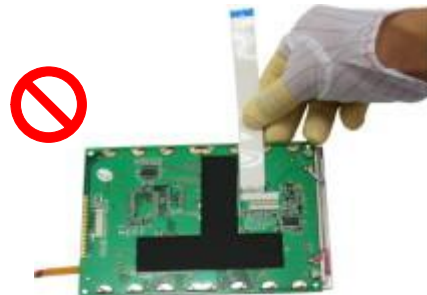
Please don't touch IC directly.



Please don't stack LCM.



Please don't hold the surface of panel.



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



Please don't hold the surface of IC.



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

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.

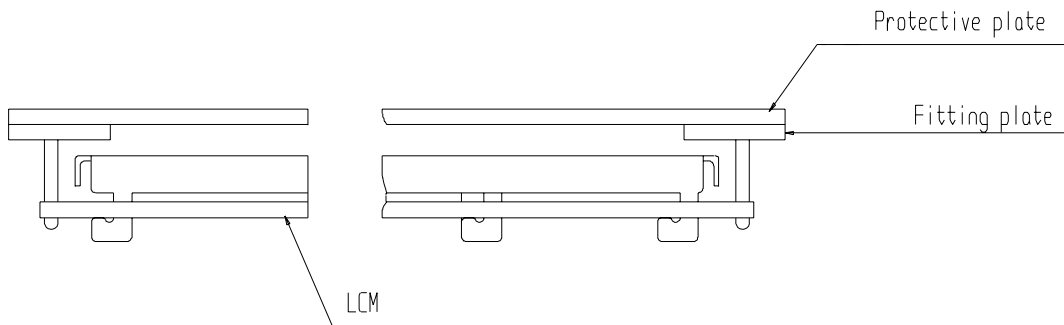
- Exposed area of the printed circuit board.
- Terminal electrode sections.

■ 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.

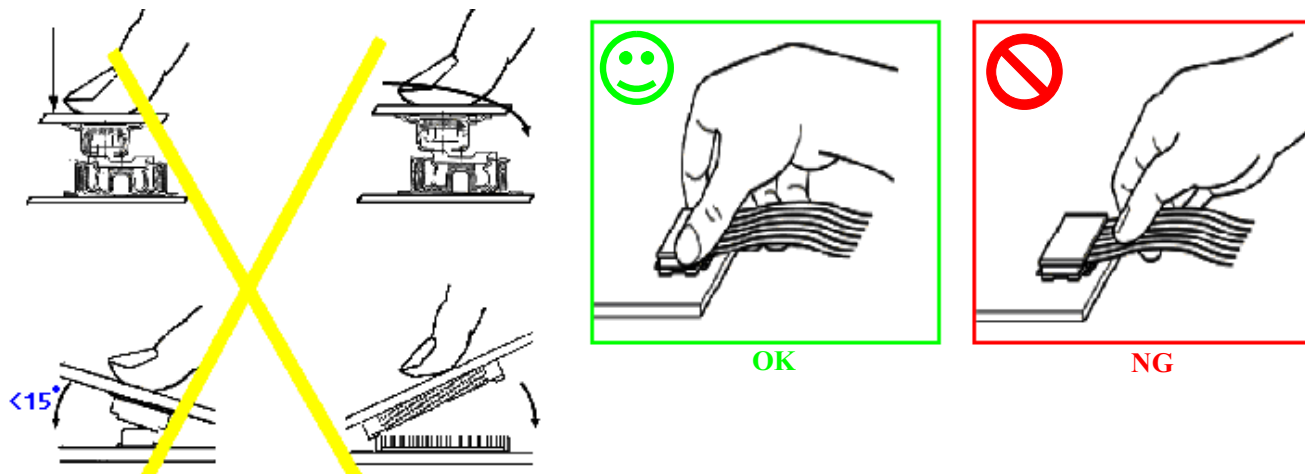
- (1) Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



- (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 ± 0.1 mm.

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 the LCM

	Manual 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 than 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 logic voltage before apply analog high voltage such as LCD driving voltage when power on. Remove analog high voltage before logic voltage when power off the module. 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.

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 Truly 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.