MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

www.multi-inno.com

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATION

Model : MI0800FT-9

This module uses ROHS material

For Customer's Acceptance:

Customer	
Approved	
Comment	

This specification may change without prior notice in order to improve performance or quality. Please contact Multi-Inno for updated specification and product status before design for this product or release of this order.	Revision	1.1
	Engineering	
	Date	2013-08-07
	Our Reference	

REVISION RECORD

REV NO.	REV DATE	CONTENTS	REMARKS
1.0	2012/06/17	Preliminary Specification Release	
1.1	2013/08/07	Change T/P	

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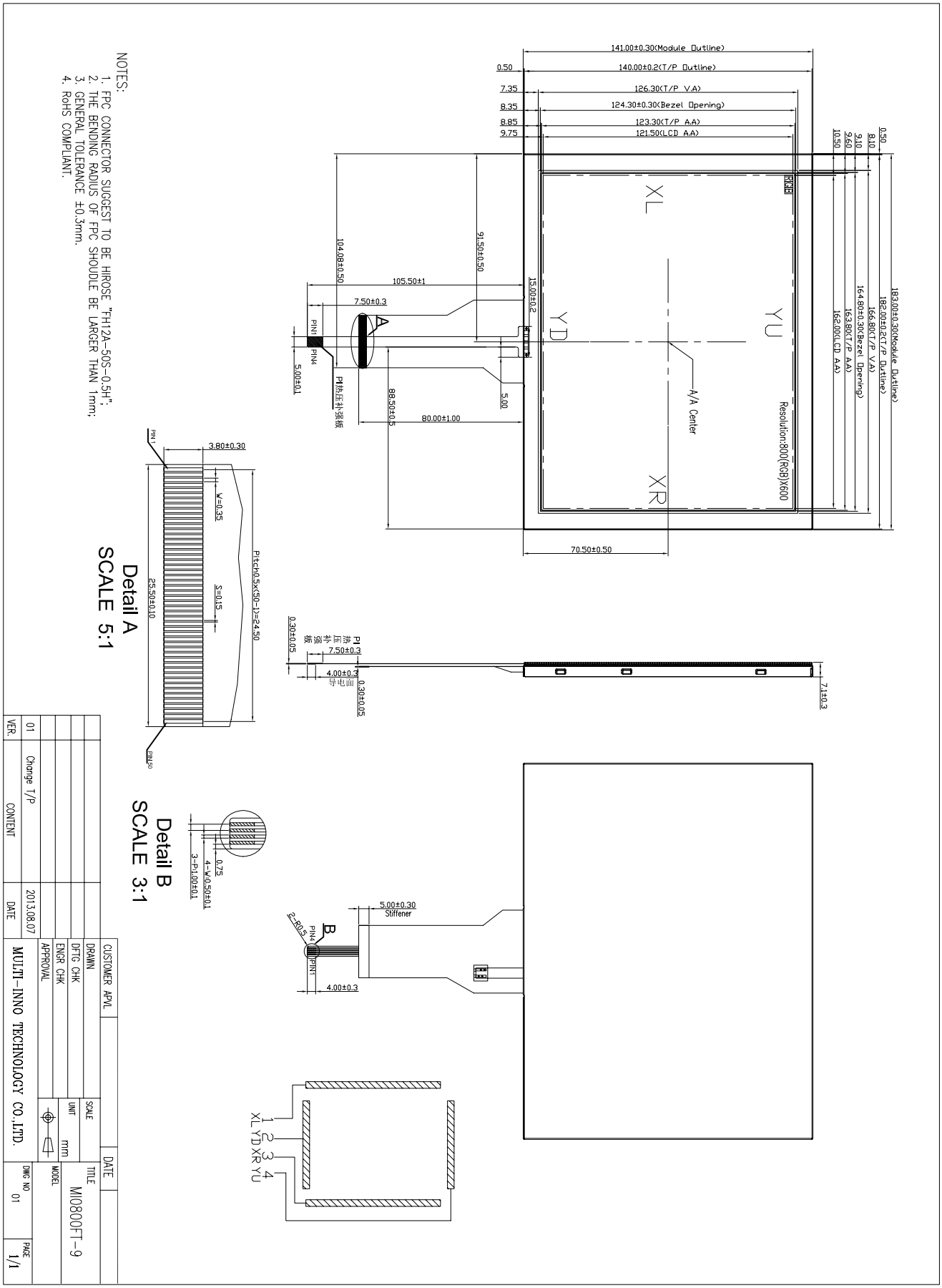
■ GENERAL INFORMATION

Item of general information	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Transmissive/Normally white	/
Size	8.0	Inch
Viewing Direction	12:00	O' Clock
Gray scale inversion direction	6:00	O' Clock
Module area (W × H ×T)	183.00×141.00×7.10	mm^3
Active area (W×H)	162.00×121.50	mm^2
Number of Dots	800×RGB ×600	/
Dot pitch (W × H)	0.0675×0.2025	mm^2
Surface treatment	Anti glare	/
Color arrangement	RGB stripe	/
Interface Type	24bit RGB	/
Input voltage	3.3	V
Colors	16.7M	/
Backlight Type	27 LEDs	/
Backlight power consumption	1.782	W
Panel power consumption	0.356	W
Weight	TBD	g
With/Without TSP	With TSP	/

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

Item	Symbol	Values		Unit	Remark
		Min.	Max.		
Power voltage	V_{CC}	-0.3	5.0	V	
	AV_{DD}	-0.5	13.5	V	
	V_{GH}	13.0	19.0	V	
	V_{GL}	-12.0	-2.0	V	
	V_{GH}-V_{GL}	-	31.0	V	
Operation Temperature	T_{OP}	-20	70	℃	
Storage Temperature	T_{ST}	-30	80	℃	
LED Reverse Voltage	V_R	-	1.2	V	each LED Note 2
LED Forward Current	I_F	-	25	mA	each LED

Note 1: The absolute maximum rating values of this product are not allowed to be exceeded at any times. Should a module be used with any of the absolute maximum ratings exceeded, the characteristics of the module may not be recovered, or in an extreme case, the module may be permanently destroyed.

Note 2: V_R Conditions: Zener Diode 20mA

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

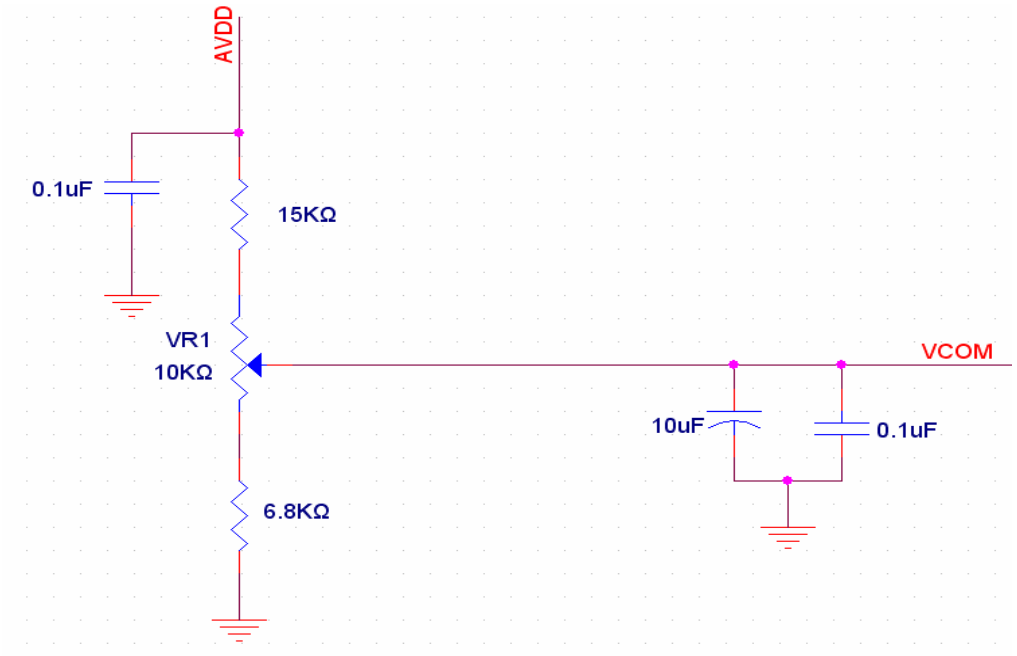
Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power voltage	V_{CC}	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	Note 2
	AV_{DD}	10.2	10.4	10.6	V	
	V_{GH}	15.3	16.0	16.7	V	
	V_{GL}	-7.7	-7.0	-6.3	V	
Input signal voltage	V_{COM}	2.8	(3.8)	4.8	V	Note 4
Input logic high voltage	V_{IH}	$0.7V_{CC}$	-	V_{CC}	V	Note 3
Input logic low voltage	V_{IL}	0	-	$0.3V_{CC}$	V	

$_{CC}$ and V_{GL} to the LCD first, and then apply V_{GH}.

Note 2: V_{CC} setting should match the signals output voltage (refer to Note 3) of customer's system board .

Note 3: DCLK,HS,VS,RSTB,UPDN,STLR,MODE,DITHB.

Note 4: Typical VCOM is only a reference value, it must be optimized according to each LCM. Be sure to use VR;



CURRENT CONSUMPTION

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Current for Driver	I_{GH}	-	0.2	0.5	mA	V_{GH} =16.0V
	I_{GL}	-	0.2	1.0	mA	V_{GL} = -7.0V
	I_{CC}	-	5.5	10.0	mA	V_{CC} =3.3V
	IAV_{DD}	-	32.0	50.0	mA	AV_{DD} =10.4V

■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Voltage for LED backlight	V_L	9.3	9.9	10.5	V	Note 1
Current for LED backlight	I_L	162	180	198	mA	
LED life time	-	20,000	-	-	Hr	Note 2

Note 1: The LED Supply Voltage is defined by the number of LED at Ta=25℃ and $_L$ =180mA.

Note 2: The “LED life time” is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness at Ta=25℃ and I_L =180mA. The LED lifetime could be decreased if operating I_L is lager than 180 mA.

■ ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item of electro-optical characteristics	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time	Tr+ Tf	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	-	25	50	ms	Fig.1	4
Contrastratio	Cr		400	500	-	---	FIG2.	1
Luminance uniformity	δ WHITE		70	75	-	-	FIG2.	3
Surface Luminance	Lv		180	225	-	cd/m^2	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range	θ	∅ = 90°	40	50	-	deg	FIG3.	6
		∅ = 270°	60	70	-	deg	FIG3.	
		∅ = 0°	60	70	-	deg	FIG3.	
		∅ = 180°	60	70	-	deg	FIG3.	
NTSC ratio	---	---	50	55	-	%	-	-
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red x	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	-	-	-	-	FIG 2.	5
	Red y		-	-	-	-		
	Green x		-	-	-	-		
	Green y		-	-	-	-		
	Blue x		-	-	-	-		
	Blue y		-	-	-	-		
	White x		0.260	0.310	0.360	-		
	White y		0.280	0.330	0.380	-		

Note1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically by the following formula. For more information see FIG 2.:

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P 1,P2, P 3,P4, P5)}}{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all black pixels (P1, P2, P 3,P4, P5)}}$$

Note2. 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)

Note3. 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.

$$\delta\,\mathbf{WHITE} = \frac{\textbf{Minimum Surface Luminance with all white pixels } \mathbf{(P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5)}}{\textbf{Maximum Surface Luminance with all white pixels } \mathbf{(P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5)}}$$

Note4. 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..

Note5. CIE (x, y) chromaticity ,The x,y value is determined by screen active area position 5. For more information see FIG 2.

Note6. 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.

Note7. 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 and CIE， the testing data is base on TOPCON's BM-5 photo detector.

Note8. For TFT transmissive module, Gray scale reverse occurs in the direction of panel viewing angle.

FIG.1. The definition of Response Time

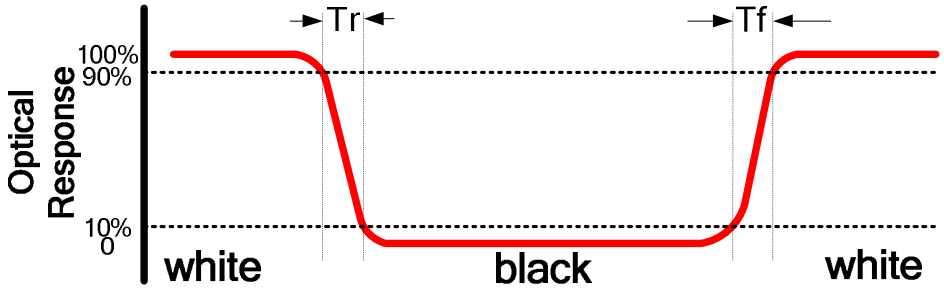


FIG.2. Measuring method for Contrast ratio,surface luminance, Luminance uniformity,CIE (x, y) chromaticity

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

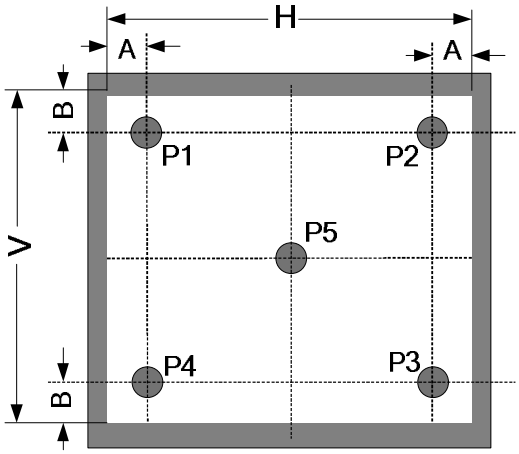
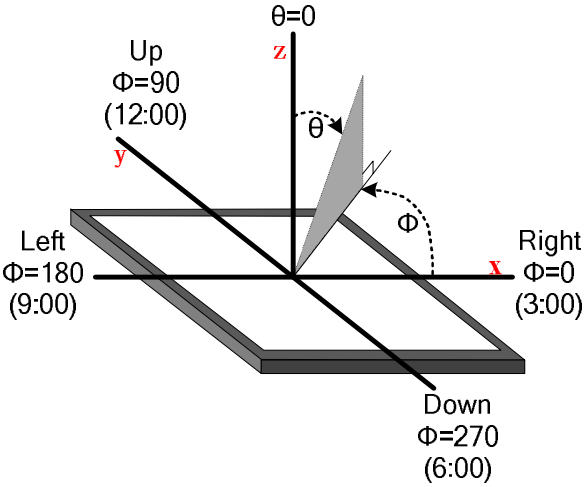


FIG.3. The definition of viewing angle



■ INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

1. FPC Connector is used for the module electronics interface. The recommended model is FH12A-50S-0.5SH manufactured by Hirose.

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	LED +	P	LED Anode	
2	LED +	P	LED Anode	
3	LED -	P	LED Cathode	
4	LED -	P	LED Cathode	
5	GND	P	Power ground	
6	V_{COM}	I	Common voltage	
7	V_{CC}	P	Power for Digital circuit	
8	MODE	I	DE/SYNC mode select	Note3
9	DE	I	Data Input Enable	
10	VS	I	Vertical Sync Input	
11	HS	I	Horizontal Sync Input	
12	B7	I	Blue data(MSB)	
13	B6	I	Blue data	
14	B5	I	Blue data	
15	B4	I	Blue data	
16	B3	I	Blue data	
17	B2	I	Blue data	
18	B1	I	Blue data	
19	B0	I	Blue data(LSB)	
20	G7	I	Green data (MSB)	
21	G6	I	Green data	
22	G5	I	Green data	
23	G4	I	Green data	
24	G3	I	Green data	
25	G2	I	Green data	
26	G1	I	Green data	
27	G0	I	Green data (LSB)	
28	R7	I	Red data (MSB)	
29	R6	I	Red data	
30	R5	I	Red data	
31	R4	I	Red data	

32	R3	I	Red data	
33	R2	I	Red data	
34	R1	I	Red data	
35	R0	I	Red data (LSB)	
36	GND	P	Power ground	
37	DCLK	I	Sample clock	
38	GND	P	Power ground	
39	L/R	I	Right/ left selection	Note2,5
40	U/D	I	Up/down selection	Note2,5
41	V_{GH}	P	Gate ON voltage	
42	V_{GL}	P	Gate OFF voltage	
43	AV_{DD}	P	Power for Analog circuit	
44	RESET	I	Global reset pin.	Note1
45	NC	-	No connection	
46	V_{COM}	I	Common voltage	
47	DITHB	I	Dithering function	Note 4
48	GND	P	Power ground	
49	NC	-	No connection	
50	NC	-	No connection	

I: input, O: output, P: Power

Note 1: Global reset pin. Active Low to enter Reset State. Suggest to connecting with an RC reset circuit for stability. Normally pull high.

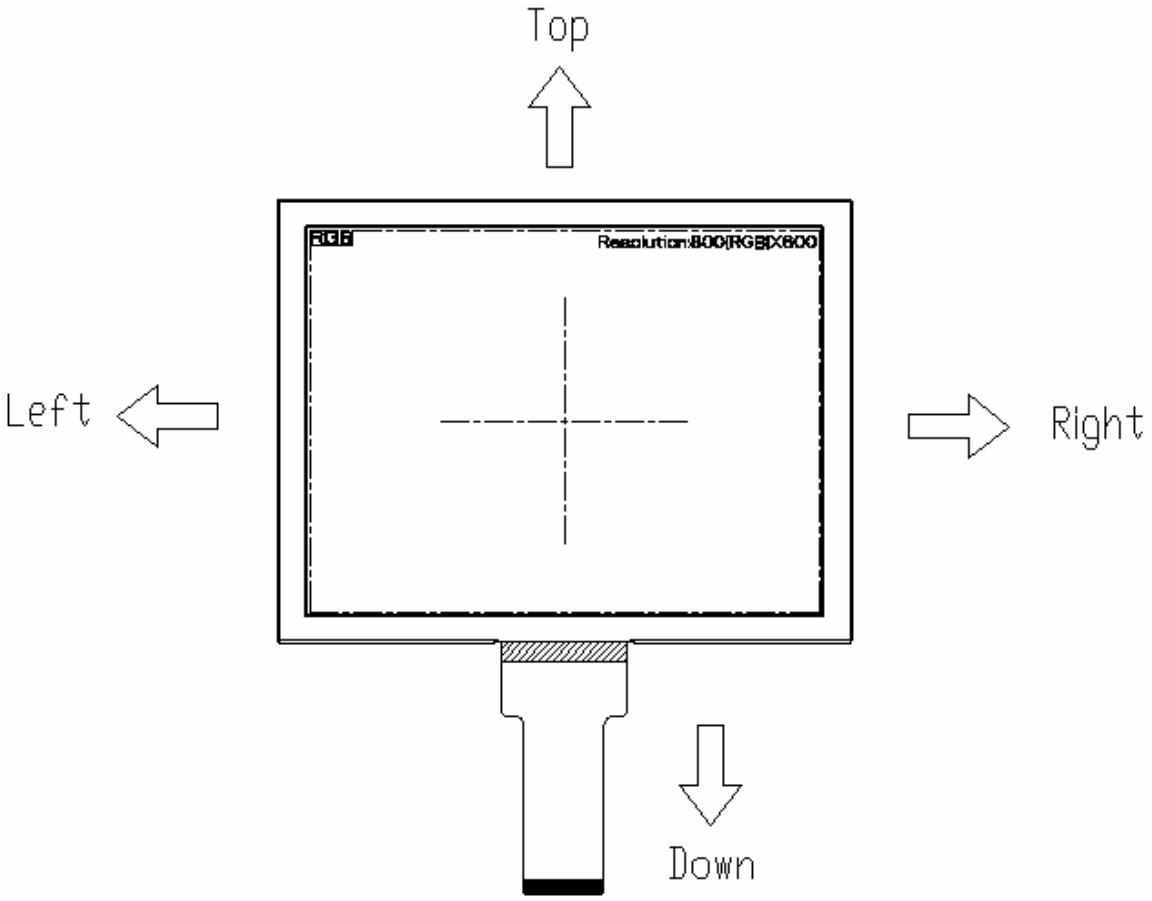
Note 2: Selection of scanning mode

Setting of scan control input		Scanning direction
U/D	R/L	
GND	V_{CC}	Up to down, left to right
V_{CC}	GND	Down to up, right to left
GND	GND	Up to down, right to left
V_{CC}	V_{CC}	Down to up, left to right

Note 3: DE/SYNC mode select, Normally pull high.
H: DE mode.
L: HS/VS mode.

Note4: Dithering function enable control. Normally pull high.
DITHB="1",Disable internal dithering function. For 18bit RGB interface, connect two LSB bits of all the R/G/B data buses to GND.
DITHB="0",Enable internal dithering function, For TTL 24bit parallel RGB image data input.

Note 5: Definition of scanning direction.
Refer to the figure as below:



Touch panel interface

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	XL	-	Left	
2	YD	-	Bottom	
3	XR	-	Right	
4	YU	-	Up	

■ **REFERENCE APPLICATION NOTES**

1. TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
HS setup time	T_{hst}	8	-	-	Ns	
HS hold time	T_{hhd}	8	-	-	Ns	
VS setup time	T_{vst}	8	-	-	Ns	
VS hold time	T_{vhd}	8	-	-	Ns	
Data setup time	T_{dsu}	8	-	-	Ns	
Data hole time	T_{dhd}	8	-	-	Ns	
DE setup time	T_{esu}	8	-	-	Ns	
DE hole time	T_{ehd}	8	-	-	Ns	
VDD Power On Slew rate	T_{POR}	-	-	20	ms	
RSTB pulse width	T_{Rst}	10	-	-	us	
CLKIN cycle time	T_{coh}	20	-	-	Ns	
CLKIN pulse duty	T_{cwh}	40	50	60	%	
Output stable time	T_{sst}	-	-	6	us	

1.2 TIMING

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Horizontal Display Area	thd	-	800	-	DCLK	
DCLK Frequency	fclk	-	40	50	MHz	
One Horizontal Line	th	862	1056	1200	DCLK	
HS pulse width	thpw	1	-	40	DCLK	
HS Back Porch(Blanking)	thb	46	46	46	DCLK	
HS Front Porch	thfp	16	210	354	DCLK	

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Vertical Display Area	tvd	-	600	-	TH	
VS period time	tv	624	635	700	TH	
VS pulse width	tvpw	1	-	20	TH	
VS Back Porch(Blanking)	tvb	23	23	23	TH	
VS Front Porch	tvfp	1	12	77	TH	

1.3 TIMING DIAGRAM

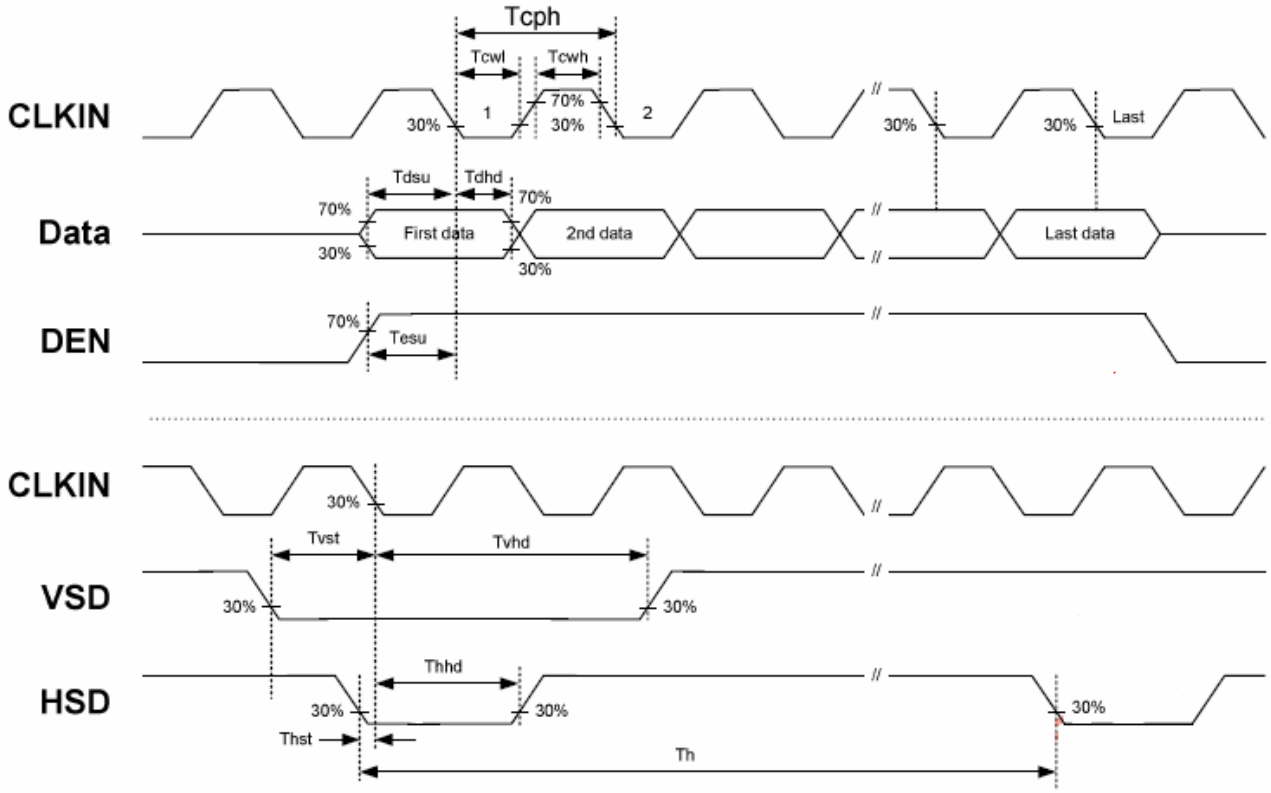


Figure 3.1 Input Clock and Data Timing Diagram

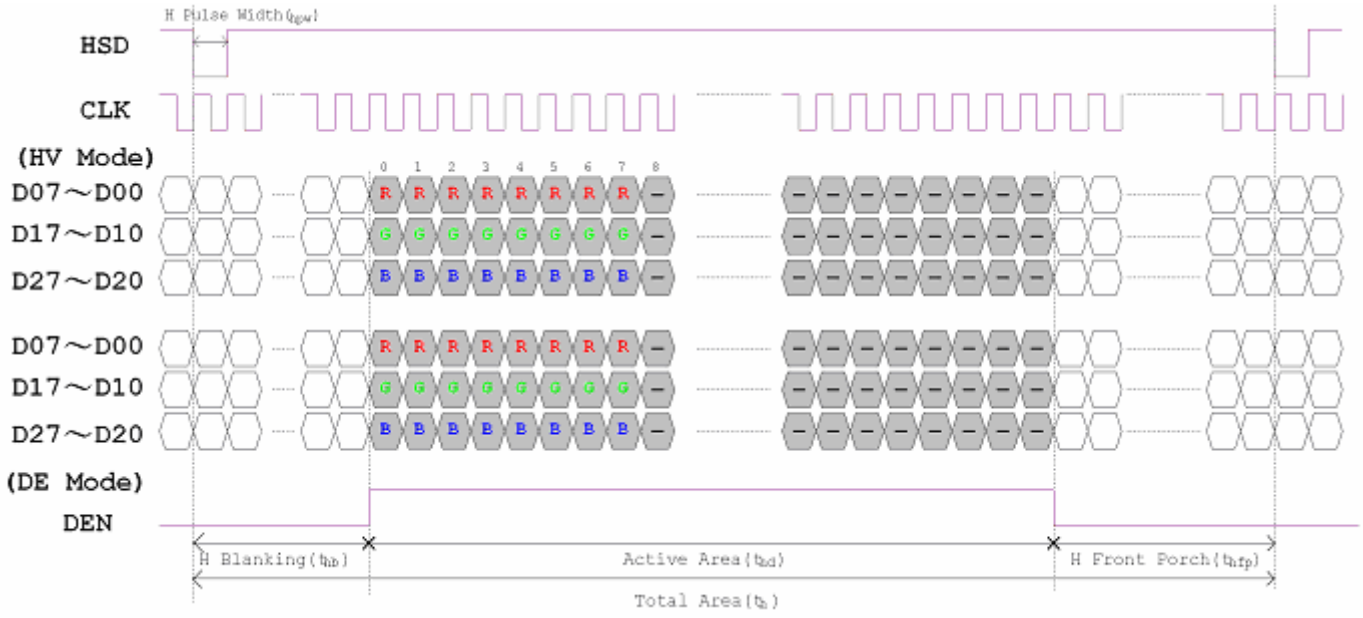
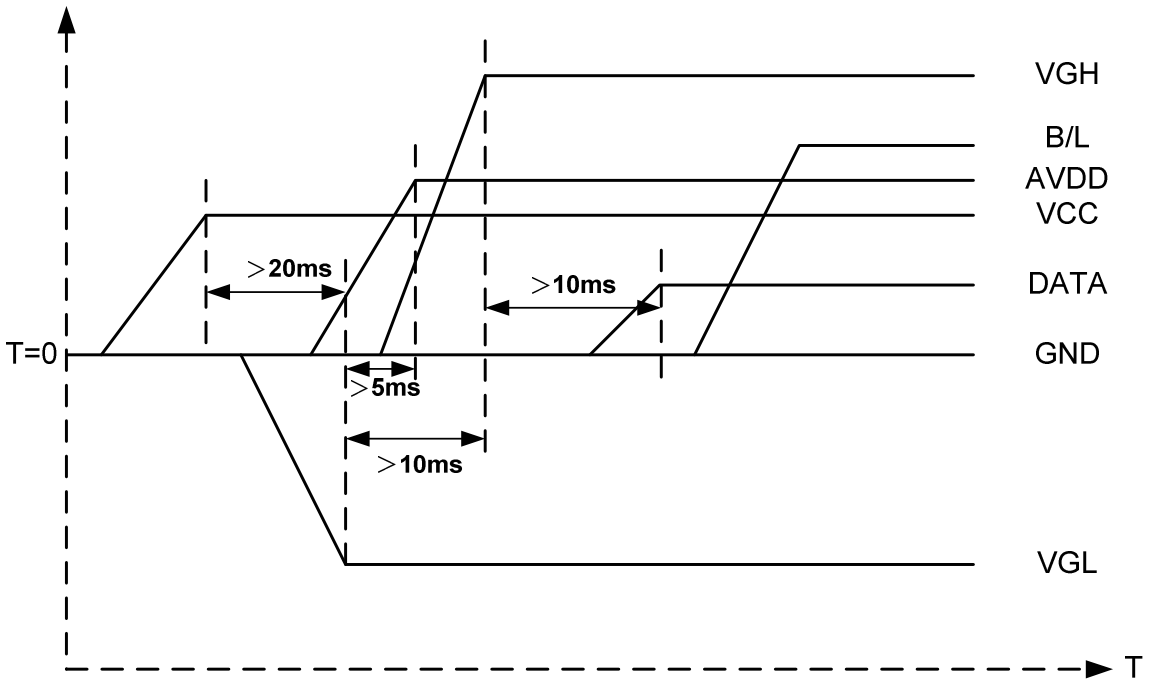


Figure 3.2 Horizontal input timing diagram.

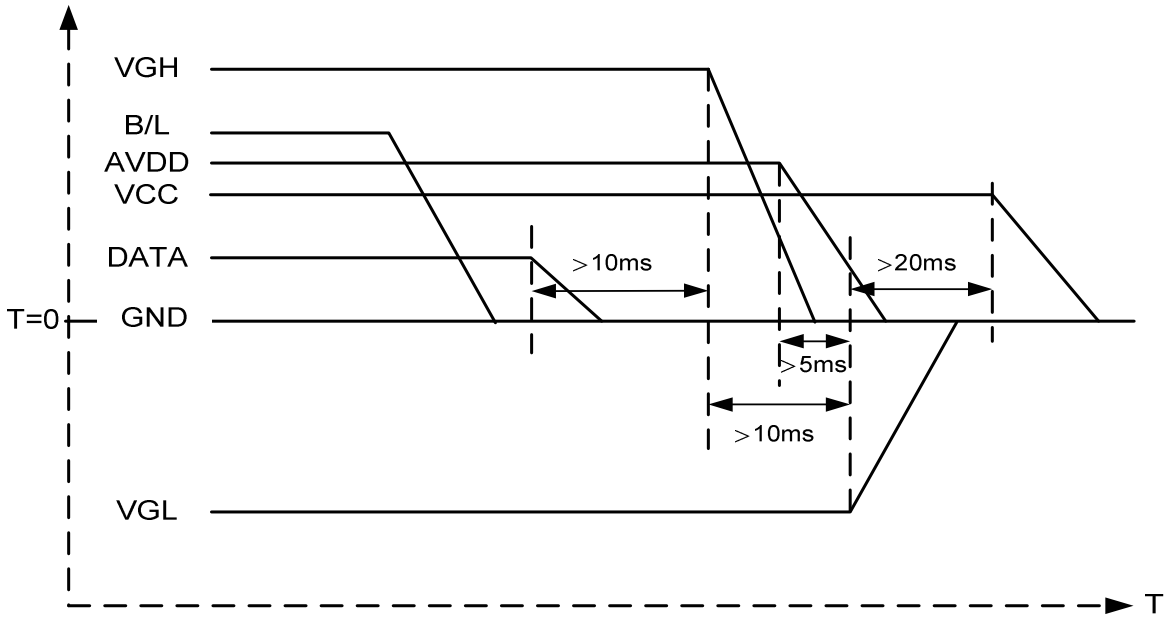
2 . POWER SEQUENCE

2.1 POWER ON



VCC→VGL→AVDD→VGH→Data→B/L

2.2 POWER OFF



B/L→Data→VGH→AVDD→VGL→VCC

Note: Data include R0~R5, B0~B5, GO~G5, STLR,UPDN, DCLK, HS,VS,DE.

■ TOUCH SCREEN PANEL SPECIFICATIONS

1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

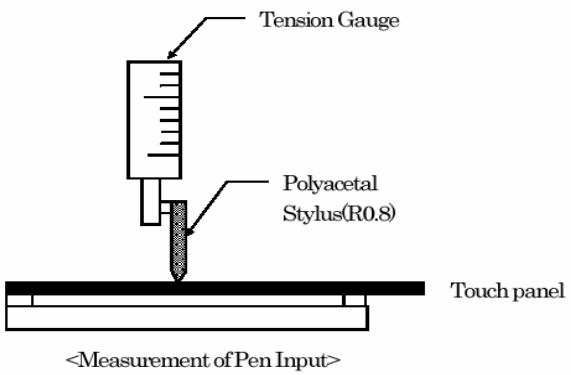
Item	Value			Unit	Remark
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Linearity	-	-	2.0	%	Analog X and Y directions
Terminal Resistance	300	-	900	Ω	X(Film side)
	150	-	600	Ω	Y(Glass side)
Insulation resistance	25	-	-	MΩ	DC 25V
Voltage	-	-	10	V	DC
Chattering	-	-	10	ms	100kΩ pull-up
Transparency	77	-	-	%	

Note: Avoid operating with hard or sharp material such as a ball point pen or a mechanical pencil except a polyacetal pen (tip R0.8mm or less) or a finger.

2. MECHANICAL & RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Value			Unit	Remark
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Active force	80	-	-	gf	Note 1
Durability-surface scratching	Write 100,000	-	-	characters	Note 2
Durability-surface pitting	1,000,000	-	-	touches	Note 3
Surface hardness	3	-	-	H	

Note 1: Active force test condition
(1) Input DC 5V on X direction, Drop off Polyacetal Stylus (R0.8), until output voltage stabilize ,then get the activation force ◦
(2) R8.0mm Silicon rubber for finger Activation force test
(3) Test point: 9 points

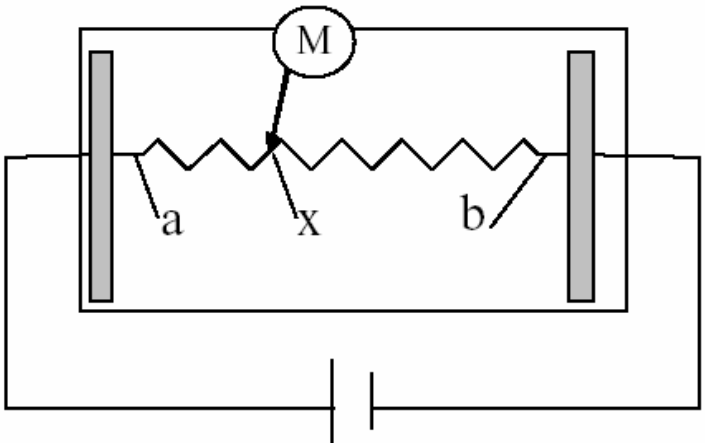


<Measurement of Pen Input>

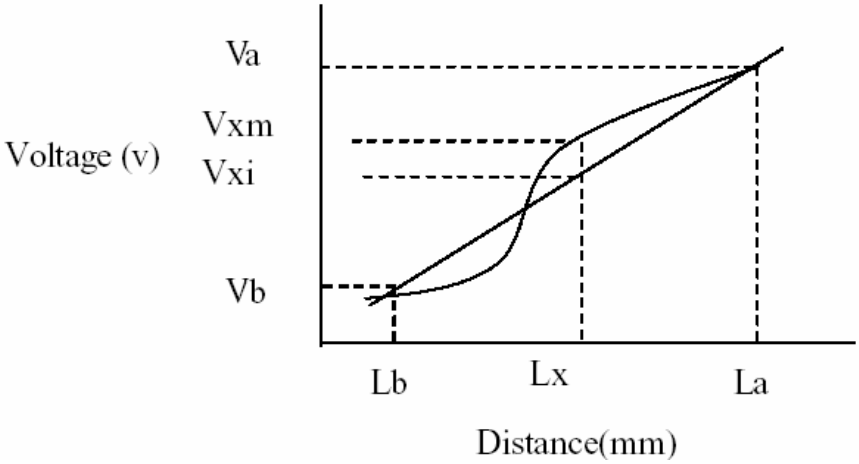
Note 2: Measurement for surface area.
-Scratch 100,000 times straight line on the film with a stylus change every 20,000 times.
-Force: 250gf.
-Speed: 60mm/sec.
-Stylus: R0.8 polyacetal tip.

Note 3: Pit 1,000,000 times on the film with a R0.8 silicon rubber.
-Force: 250gf.
-Speed: 2times/sec.

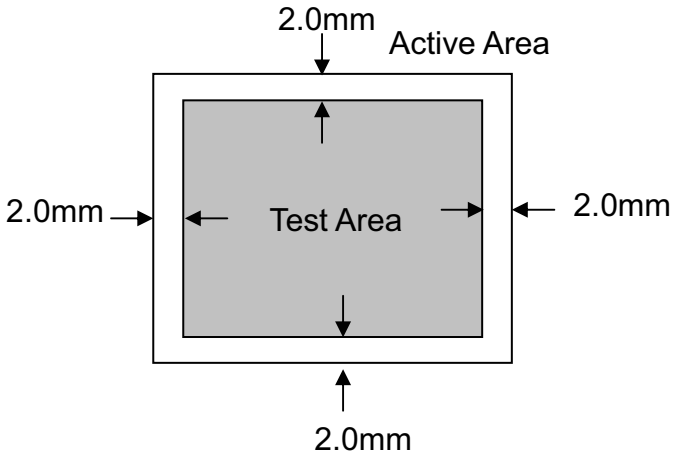
3. LINEARITY DEFINITION



Va: maximum voltage in the active area of touch panel
Vb: minimum voltage in the active area of touch panel
X: random measuring point
Vxm: actual voltage of Lx point
Vxi: theoretical voltage of Lx point



Linearity = [|Vxi-Vxm |/(Va-Vb)]*100%
Note: Test area is as follows and operation force is 150gf.

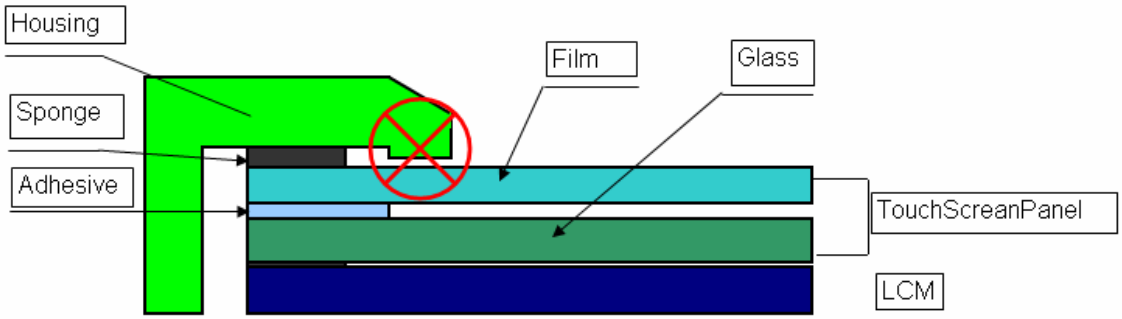


3. HOUSING DESIGN GUIDE

Housing design follow as below.

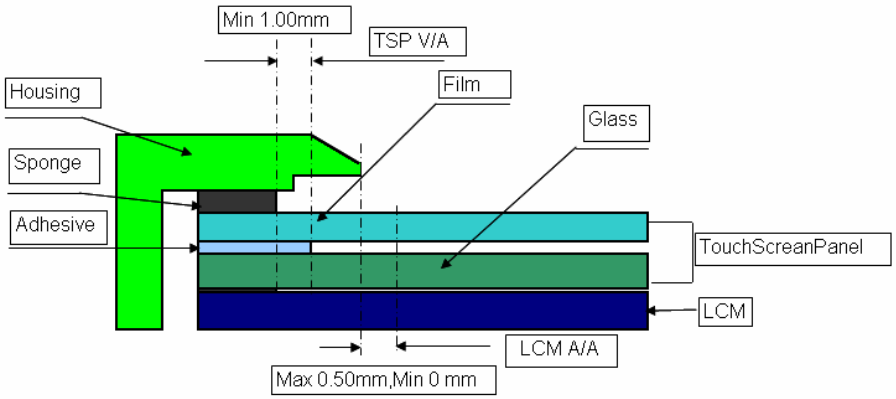
1) Avoid the design that housing overlap and press on the active area of the LCM.

2) Give enough gap(over 0.5mm at compressed) between the housing and TSP to protect wrong operating.



3) Use a buffer material(Gasket) between the TSP and housing to protect damage and wrong operating.

overlap and press on the inside of TSP view area.



■ RELIABILITY TEST CONDITIONS

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	80±2℃/240 hours	Note 1,Note 4
2	Low Temperature Storage	-30±2℃/240 hours	Note 1,Note 4
3	High Temperature Operating	70±2℃/240 hours	Note 2,Note 4
4	Low Temperature Operating	-20±2℃/240 hours	Note 1,Note 4
5	Temperature Cycle	-30±2℃~25~80±2℃×100cycles	Note 4
6	Damp Proof Test	40℃±5℃×90%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, ±X,±Y,±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	±2KV,Human Body Mode, 100pF,/1500Ω	

Note 1: Ta is the ambient temperature of samples.

Note 2: Ts 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

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 1 OF 7
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

This specification is made to be used as the standard acceptance/rejection criteria for Color mobile phone LCM with touch panel.

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:

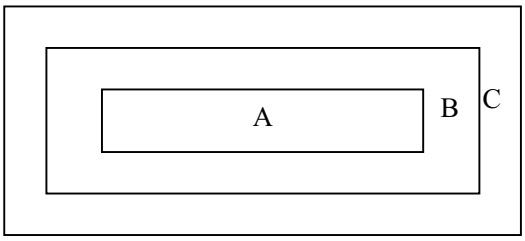
Major defect: AQL 0.65

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 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)

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.

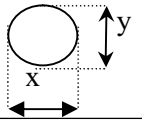
OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 2 OF 7
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

4. Inspection standards

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.	
4.1.4	linearity	No more than 1.5%	

4.2 Cosmetic Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
4.2.1	**Clear Spots** Black and white Spot defect Pinhole, Foreign Particle, polarizer Dirt	For dark/white spot, size Φ is defined as $\Phi = \frac{(x+y)}{2}$  1.	Minor

Zone / Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty A	B	C
Φ≤0.1	Ignore		Ignore
0.10<Φ≤0.15	**2**		
0.15<Φ≤0.20	**1**		
0.20<Φ	0		

			Minor
	Clear Spots TP Dirt	2.	

Zone / Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty A	B	C
Φ≤0.1	Ignore		Ignore
0.10<Φ≤0.15	**3**		
0.15<Φ≤0.25	**2**		
0.25<Φ	0		

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Dim Spots

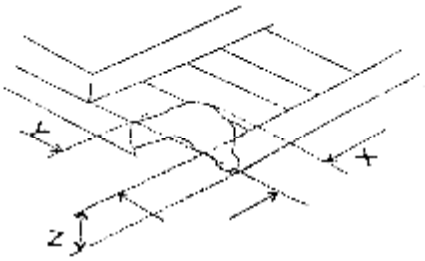
Circle shaped and dim edged defects</td><td>3.
<table><tr><td>2. Zone
Size(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>Φ≤0.2</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="4">Ignore</td></tr><tr><td>0.20＜Φ≤0.40</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr><tr><td>0.40＜Φ≤0.60</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr><tr><td>0.60＜Φ</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr></table></td><td>Minor</td></tr>
</table>

4.2 Cosmetic Defect

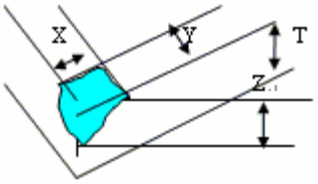
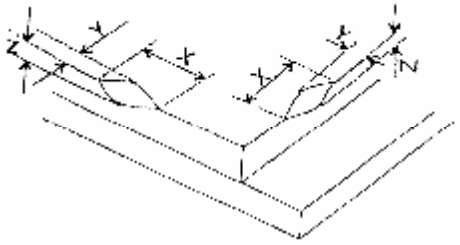
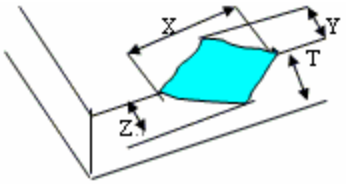
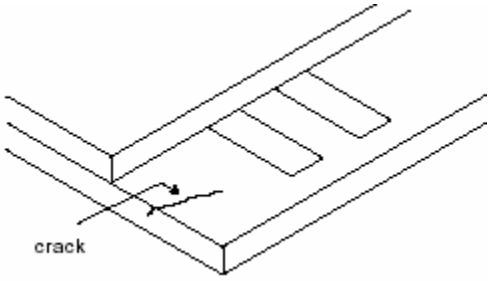
<table>
<tr><th>Item No</th><th>Items to be inspected</th><th>Inspection Standard</th><th>Classification of defects</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">4.2.2</td><td>Line defect
Black line, White line, Foreign material on polarizer</td><td><table><tr><td colspan="2">size(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable 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="4">Ignore</td></tr><tr><td>L≤3.0</td><td>0.02＜W≤0.03</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr><tr><td>L≤2.0</td><td>0.03＜W≤0.05</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>0.05＜W</td><td colspan="2">Define as spot defect</td></tr></table></td><td rowspan="2">Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Foreign material on TP film</td><td>The line can be seen after mobile phone in the operating condition:
<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≤0.03</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="3">Ignore</td></tr><tr><td>L≤5.0</td><td>0.03＜W≤0.05</td><td colspan="2">3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>0.05＜W</td><td colspan="2">Define as spot defect</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>If the scratch can be seen after mobile phone cover assembling or in the operating condition, judge by the line defect of 4.2.2.
If the scratch can be seen only in non-operating condition or some special angle, judge by the following.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>4.2.3</td><td>Dim line defect
Polarizer scratch
TP film scratch</td><td>
<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≤0.03</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="4">Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.0＜L≤10.0</td><td>0.03＜W≤0.05</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>L≤5.0</td><td>0.05＜W≤0.08</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>0.08＜W</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.2.4</td><td>Polarize
Air bubble</td><td>Air bubbles between glass & polarizer
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2. Zone
Size(mm)</td><td colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Φ≤0.2</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="4">Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.20＜Φ≤0.30</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.30＜Φ≤0.50</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.50＜Φ</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
</table>

4.3. Cosmetic Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
		(i) Chips on corner A:LCD Glass defect  Notes: S=contact pad length Chips on the corner of terminal shall not be allowed to extend into the ITO pad or expose perimeter seal.	Minor

X	Y	Z
≤2.0	≤S	Disregard

4.3.5	Glass defect	B:TP Glass defect  X(mm) ≤3.0 / Y(mm) ≤3.0 / Z(mm) Disregard	
		(ii)Usual surface cracks A:LCD Glass defect  X ≤3.0 / Y <Inner border line of the seal / Z Disregard B:TP Glass defect  X(mm) ≤6.0 / Y(mm) <2.0 / Z(mm) Disregard	Minor
		(iii) Crack Cracks tend to break are not allowed.  	Major

4.4 Parts Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
	4.4.1 Parts contraposition	1、Not allow IC and FPC/heat-seal lead width is more than 50% beyond lead pattern. 2、Not allow chip or solder component is off center more than 50% of the pad outline.	Major
	4.4.2 SMT	According to the <Acceptability of electronic assemblies> IPC-A-610C class 2 standard. Component missing or function defect are Major defect, the others are Minor defect.	

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 7 OF 7
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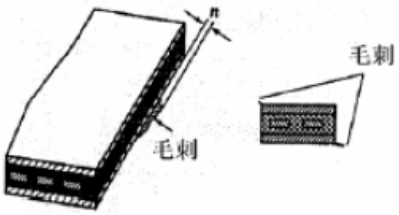
	4.4.3 TP Defect	1、 Pattern font： Pattern fonts are clear and symmetrical， pattern fonts filter lightly are allowed; The fort line is not allow to thinner or thicker than 1/3of normal size, and swing is not more than 0.1mm. the line is smooth and not broken. 图案字体 Pattern font 2、The wing forward in the side of Visual Area： The length of wing forward inside of the Visual Area: n≤0.2mm； Not excess 3 point， and the distanceD≥20mm。  3、Film impression:With operation, must be invisibility. 4、Touch panel knob：if writing function normally,it could be allowed. TP鼓 TP knob 5、 Newton ring Without operation, the color circle of Regularity or Non-regularity from the normal or slope angle of view. 1、**Regularity：** The area of the newton ring is less than 1/3 area of the touch panel; and no character affected and line distorted after touch panel lightening. It’s ok. 2、 **Non-regularity** ： The area of the Newton ring is less than the 1/2 area of touch panel with lightening. And no character affected and line 规律形 非规律形	Minor

■ PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

1 Handing Precautions

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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).

1.4 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 it. 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 in to contact with room temperature air.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 contact with oil and fats.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Do not attempt to disassemble or process the LCD module.

1.10 NC terminal should be open. Do not connect anything.

1.11 If the logic circuit power is off, do not apply the input signals.

1.12 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 removing 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 dry. 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.

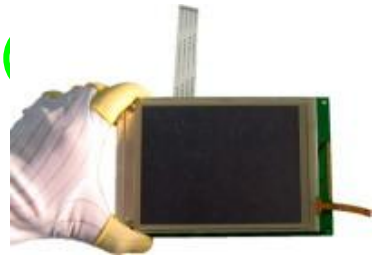
1.13 Since LCM has been assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision, avoid applying excessive shocks to the module or making any alterations or modifications to it.

- 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 the LCM.

2 Handling precaution for LCM

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

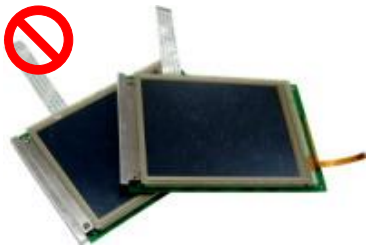
2.2 Correct handling:



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

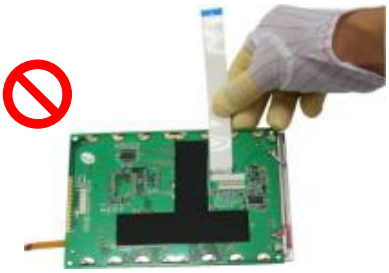
2.3 Incorrect handling:

Please don't touch IC directly.

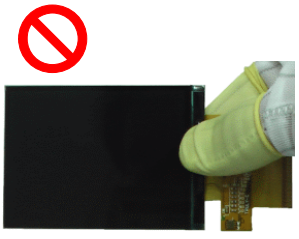


Please don't stack LCM.

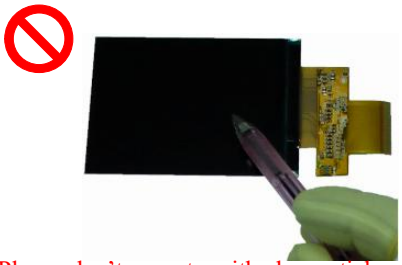
Please don't hold the surface of panel.



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.

3 Storage Precautions

3.1 When storing the LCD modules, the following precaution are necessary.

3.1.1 Store them in a sealed polyethylene bag. If properly sealed, there is no need for the desiccant.

3.1.2 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.

3.1.3 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).

3.2 Others

3.2.1 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.

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 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.

3.2.3.1 - Exposed area of the printed circuit board.

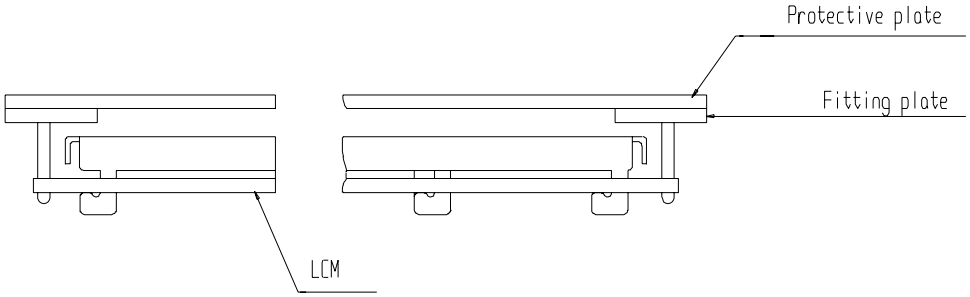
3.2.3.2 -Terminal electrode sections.

4 USING LCD MODULES

4.1 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.

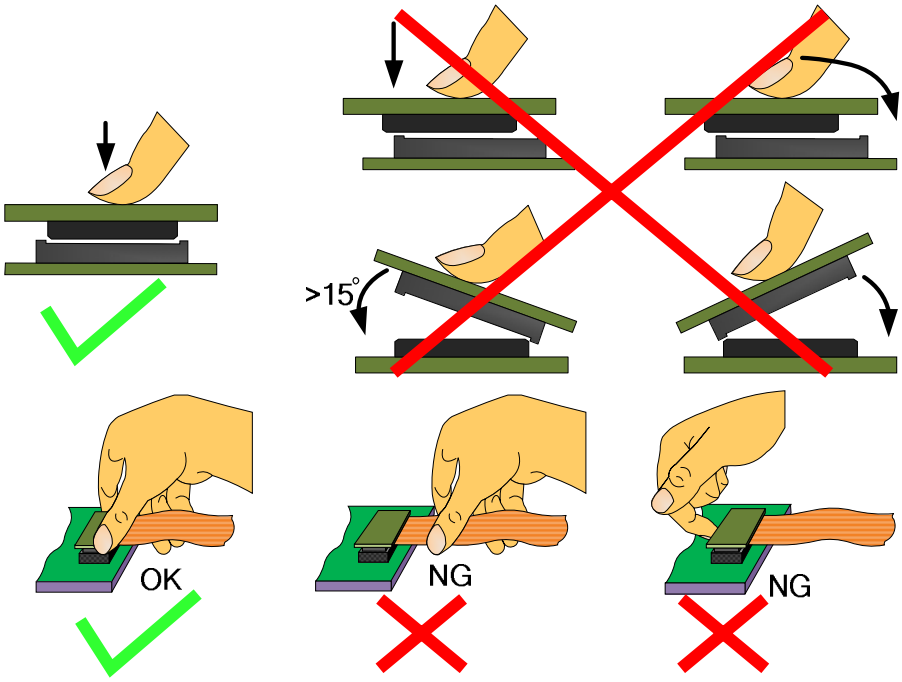
4.1.1 Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



4.1.2 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.

4.2 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



4.3 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 : 15-17 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. Speed : 15-17 mm/s.	330°C ~360°C. Time : 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 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.

4.4 Precautions for Operation

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

4.4.2 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.

4.4.3 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.

4.4.4 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.

4.4.5 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.

4.4.6 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.

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

4.5 Safety

4.5.1 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.

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

4. 6 Limited Warranty

Unless agreed between Multi-Inno and the 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 replace on the terms set forth above. Multi-Inno will not be responsible for any subsequent or consequential events.

4.7 Return LCM under warranty

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

4.7.1.1 - Broken LCD glass.

4.7.1.2 - PCB eyelet is damaged or modified.

4.7.1.3 -PCB conductors damaged.

4.7.1.4 - Circuit modified in any way, including addition of components.

4.7.1.5 - PCB tampered with by grinding, engraving or painting varnish.

4.7.1.6 - Soldering to or modifying the bezel in any manner.

4.7.2 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.

■ PACKING SPECIFICATION

Please consult our technical department for detail information.

■ PRIOR CONSULT MATTER

1 For Multi-Inno standard products, we keep the right to change material, process ... for improving theproduct property without prior notice to our customer.

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

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