MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

www.multi-inno.com

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATION

Model : MI0350C1T-16

This module uses ROHS material

For Customer's Acceptance:

Customer	
Approved	
Comment	

The standard product 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 the standard product or release of the order.	Revision	1.0
	Engineering	
	Date	2014-06-05
	Our Reference	

REVISION RECORD

REV NO.	REV DATE	CONTENTS	REVISED PAGE NO.
1.0	2014-06-06	First Release	

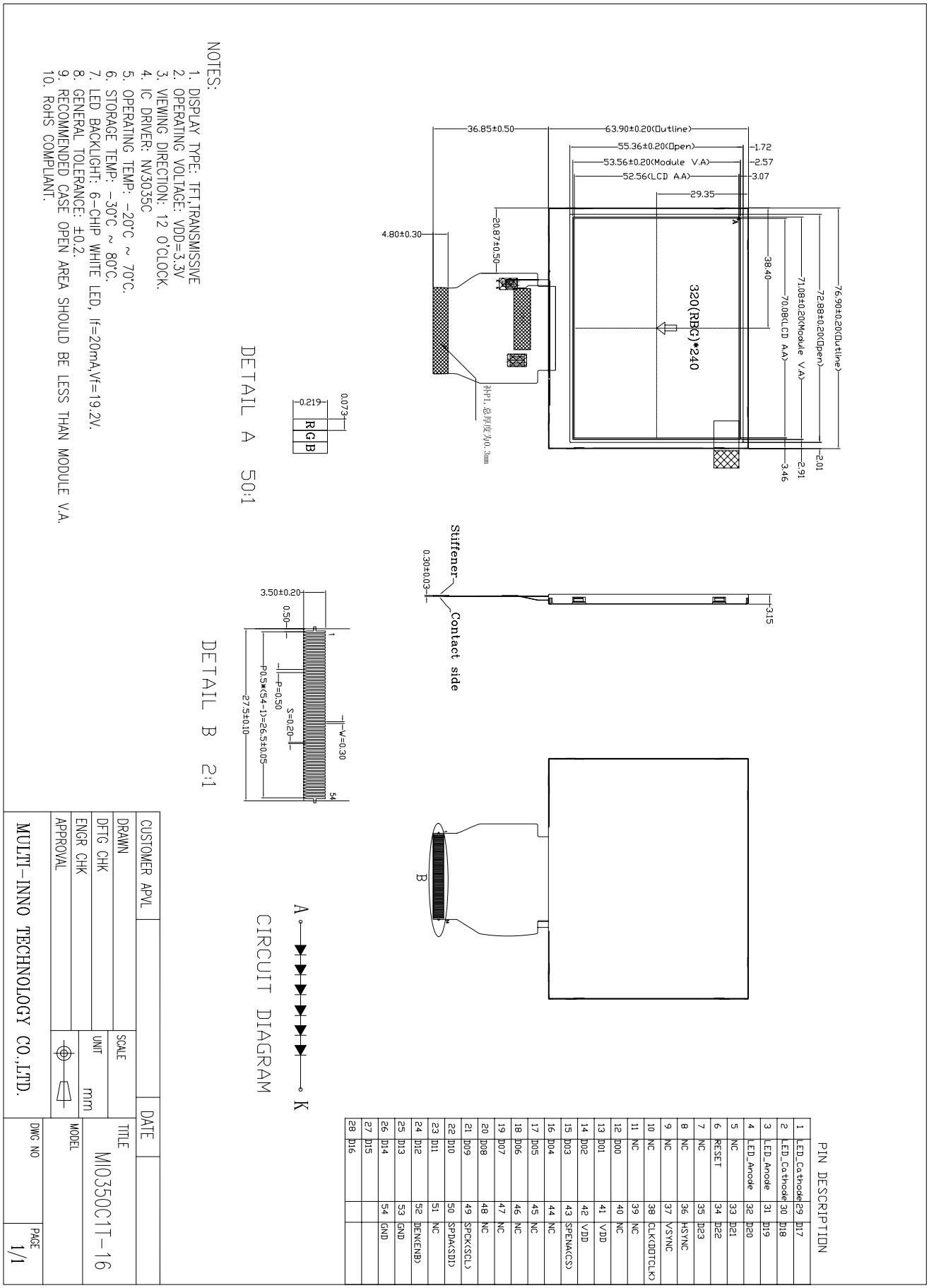
CONTENTS

■ GENERAL INFORMATION

Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Transmissive/Normally white	/
Size	3.5	Inch
Viewing direction	12:00(without image inversion and least brightness change)	O' Clock
Gray scale inversion direction	6:00 (contrast peak located at)	O' Clock
LCM (W × H × D)	76.90×63.90×3.15	mm^3
Active area (W×H)	70.08×52.56	mm^2
Pixel pitch (W×H)	0.219×0.219	mm^2
Number of dots	320 (RGB) × 240	/
Driver IC	NV3035C	/
Backlight type	6 LEDs serial	/
Interface type	RGB/CCIR656/601	/
Color depth	16.7M dithering	/
Pixel configuration	R.G.B vertical stripe	/
Input voltage	3.3	V
With/Without TSP	Without TSP	/
Weight	TBD	g

Note 1 :RoHS compliant;
Note 2 :LCM weight tolerance: ± 5% .

■ EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS



■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Power supply voltage	VCC	-0.3	5.0	V
Logic input signal voltage	VIN	-0.3	VCC+0.3	V
Backlight forward current	I_{LED}	-	25	mA
Operatingtemperature	Top	-20	70	°C
Storagetemperature	Tst	-30	80	°C

Note 1: VIN:R7-R2,G7-G2,B7-B2,RESET,SPENA,SPCK,SPDA,HSYNC,VSYNC,CLK,DEN.

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

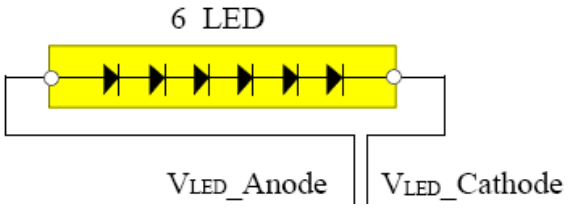
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power supply voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Inputvoltage'H'level	VIH	0.8xVCC	-	VCC	V
Inputvoltage'L'level	VIL	0	-	0.2xVCC	V

■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Ta = 25℃

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark
Forward Current	I_F	--	20	25	mA	For each LED
Forward Voltage	V_F	--	3.2	3.6	V	
Power Consumption	W_{BL}	--	384	--	mW	Note1,2,3
LED lifetime	-	20000	--	--	Hr	

Note 1: The figure below shows the connection of LED



Note 2: One LED : I_F =20 mA, V_F =3.2V

Note 3: IF is defined for one channel LED.

Optical performance should be evaluated at Ta=25℃ only.

If LED is driven by high current, high ambient temperature & humidity condition, the life time of LED will be reduced.

Operating life means brightness goes down to 50% initial brightness. Typical operating life time is estimated data.

■ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time	Tr +Tf	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	-	25	30	ms	Fig.1	4
Contrastratio	Cr		400	500	-	---	FIG 2.	1
Luminance uniformity	δ WHITE		75	80	-	%	FIG 2.	3
Surface Luminance	Lv		-	500	-	cd/m^2	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range	θ	∅ = 90°	50	60	-	deg	FIG 3.	6
		∅ = 270°	60	70	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		∅ = 0°	60	70	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		∅ = 180°	60	70	-	deg	FIG 3.	
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red x	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	0.551	0.591	0.631		FIG 2.	5
	Red y		0.270	0.310	0.350			
	Green x		0.302	0.342	0.382			
	Green y		0.516	0.561	0.601			
	Blue x		0.105	0.145	0.185			
	Blue y		0.047	0.087	0.127			
	White x		0.260	0.310	0.360			
	White y		0.283	0.333	0.383			

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

$$\textbf{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels } (P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5)}{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all black pixels } (P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5)}$$

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 $(P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5)$

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.

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

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.

Note 8. For TFT module, Gray scale reverse occurs in the direction of panel viewing angle.

FIG.1. The definition of Response Time

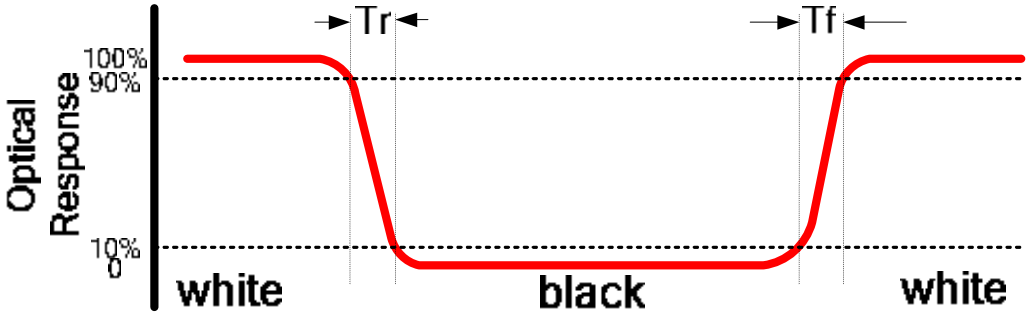


FIG.2. Measuring method for Contrast ratio,surface luminance, Luminance uniformity , CIE (x, y) chromaticity

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

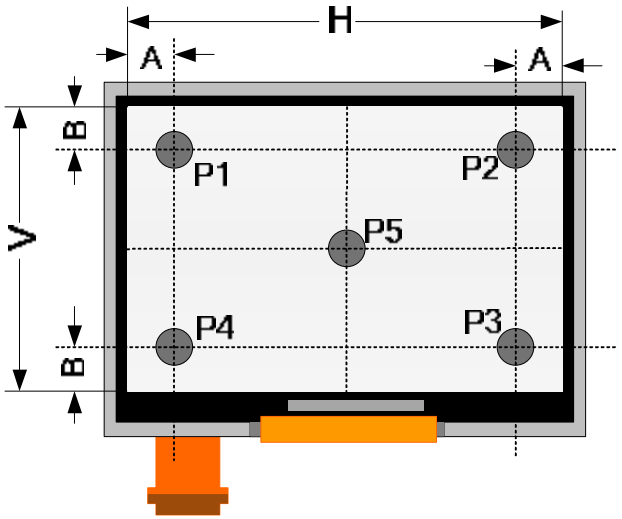
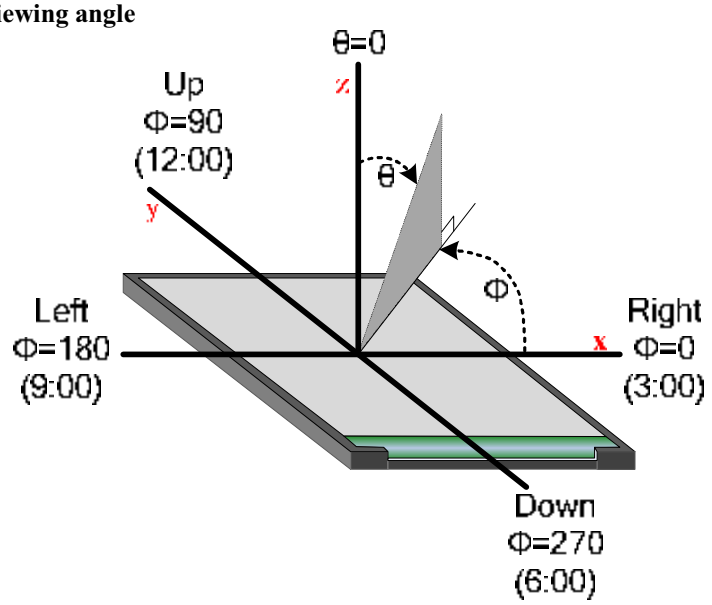


FIG.3. The definition of viewing angle



■ INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	LEDK	Cathode of LED backlight
2	LEDK	Cathode of LED backlight
3	LEDA	Anode of LED backlight
4	LEDA	Anode of LED backlight
5	NC	No connect
6	RESET	Reset pin
7	NC	No connect
8	NC	No connect
9	NC	No connect
10	NC	No connect
11	NC	No connect
12	D00	Data bus
13	D01	Data bus
14	D02	Data bus
15	D03	Data bus
16	D04	Data bus
17	D05	Data bus
18	D06	Data bus
19	D07	Data bus
20	D08	Data bus
21	D09	Data bus
22	D10	Data bus
23	D11	Data bus
24	D12	Data bus
25	D13	Data bus
26	D14	Data bus
27	D15	Data bus
28	D16	Data bus
29	D17	Data bus
30	D18	Data bus
31	D19	Data bus
32	D20	Data bus
33	D21	Data bus
34	D22	Data bus
35	D23	Data bus
36	HSYNC	Horizontal sync signal
37	VSYNC	Vertical sync signal
38	CLK(Dotclock)	Pixel clock

39	NC	NO connect
40	NC	NO connect
41	VDD	Power supply
42	VDD	Power supply
43	SPENA(ncs)	Serial transmissive enable
44	NC	No connect
45	NC	No connect
46	NC	No connect
47	NC	No connect
48	NC	No connect
49	SPCK(SCL)	Serial clock
50	SPDA(SDA)	Serial data input
51	NC	No connect
52	DEN	Data enable
53	GND	Ground
54	GND	Ground

Note :

Mode	D(23:16)	D(15:8)	D(7:0)	HSYNC	VSYNC	DEN
CCIR 656	D(23:16)	GND	GND	NC	NC	NC
CCIR 601	D(23:16)	GND	GND	HSYNC	VSYNC	NC
8 Bit RGB	D(23:16)	GND	GND	HSYNC	VSYNC	NC for HV mode
						DEN for DEN mode
24 Bit RGB	R(7:0)	G(7:0)	B(7:0)	HSYNC	VSYNC	NC for HV mode
						DEN for DEN mode

■ APPLICATION NOTES

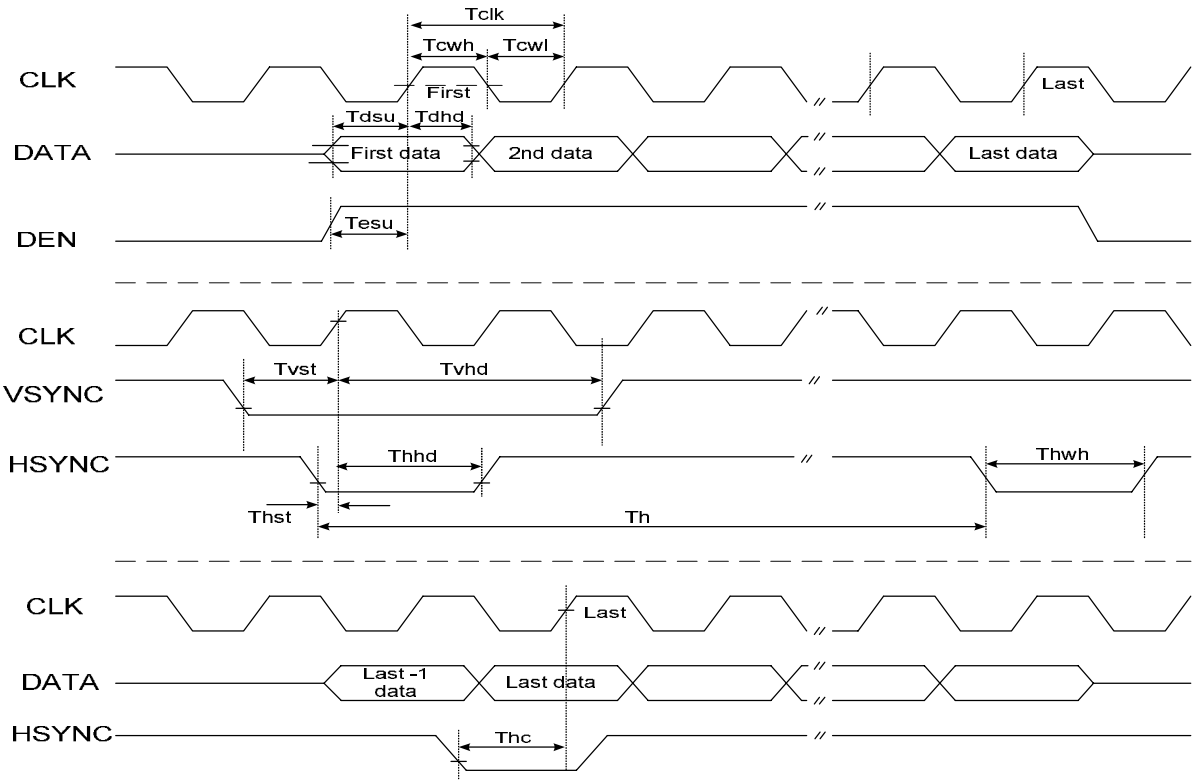
1 Timing Chart

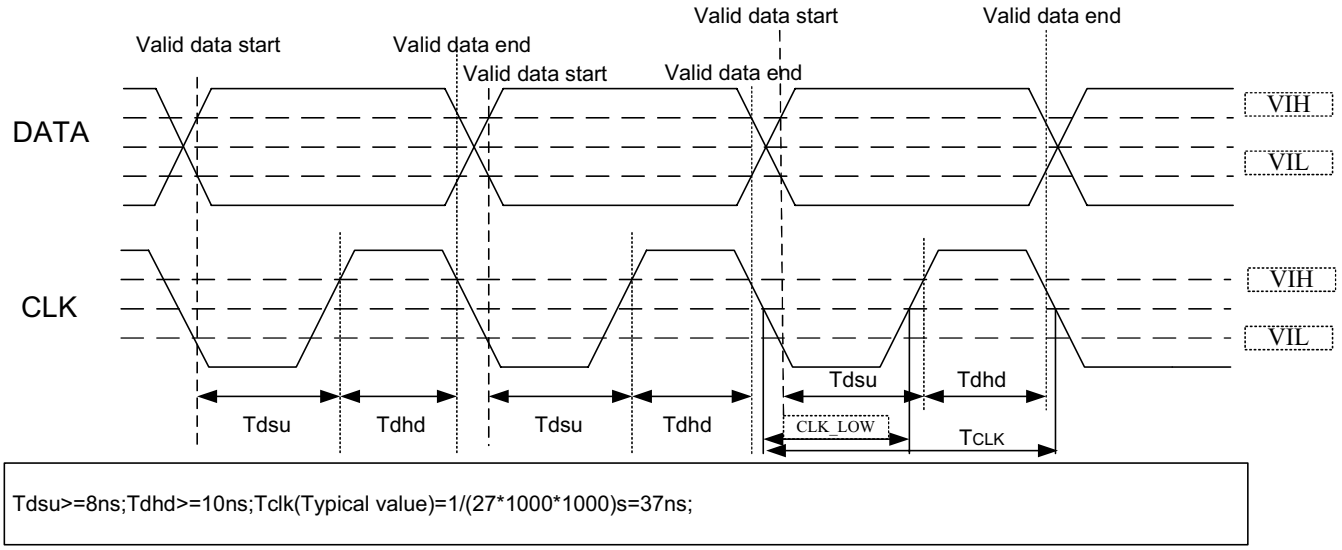
1.1 Timing Parameter

(VCC=3.3V GND =0V,Ta=25℃)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
CLK Clock Time	T_{clk}	1/Max(F_{clk})	--	1/Min(F_{clk})	ns	
CLK Pulse Duty	T_{chw}	40	50	60	%	T_{clk}
HSYNC to CLK	T_{hc}	--	--	1	CLK	--
HSYNC Width	T_{hwh}	1	--	--	CLK	--
VSYNC Width	T_{vwh}	1	--	--	ns	--
HSYNC Period Time	T_h	60	63.56	67	ns	--
VSYNC Set-up Time	T_{vst}	12	--	--	ns	--
VSYNC Hold Time	T_{vhd}	12	--	--	ns	--
HSYNC Setup Time	T_{hst}	12	--	--	ns	--
HSYNC Hold Time	T_{hhd}	12	--	--	ns	--
Data Set-up Time	T_{dsu}	12	--	--	ns	D00~D23 to CLK
Data Hold Time	T_{dhd}	12	--	--	ns	D00~D23 to CLK
DEN Set up Time	T_{esu}	12	--	--	ns	DEN to CLK

Note: Each CLK Frequency of 24 Bit RGB Mode,8 Bit RGB Mode,CCIR601and CCIR656 are different.

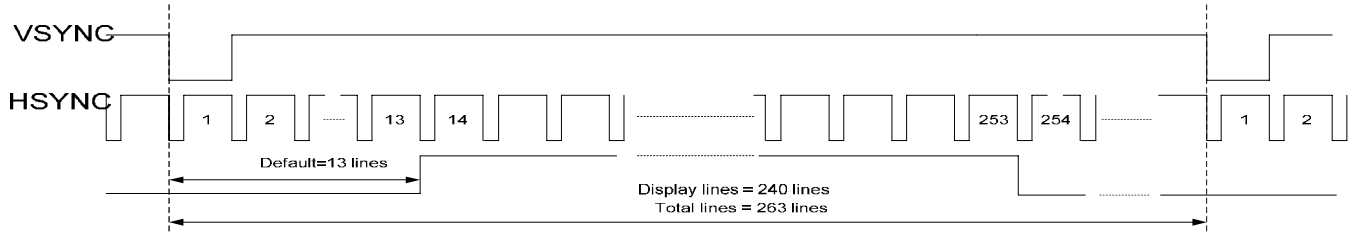


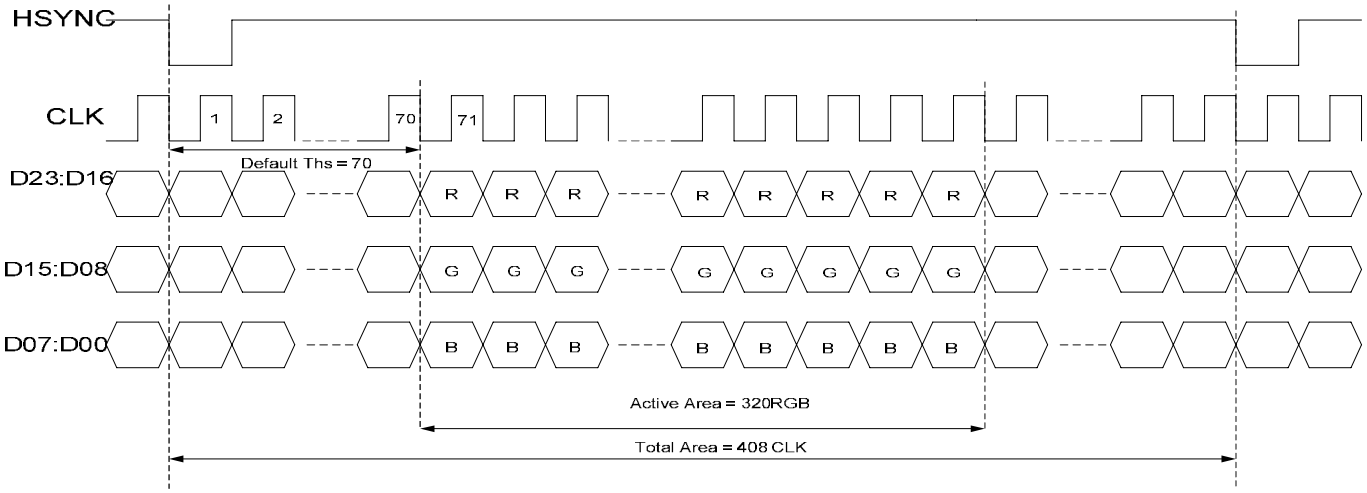


Tdsu>=8ns;Tdhd>=10ns;Tclk(Typical value)=1/(27*1000*1000)s=37ns;

1.2 24 Bit RGB Mode for 320RGB x 240

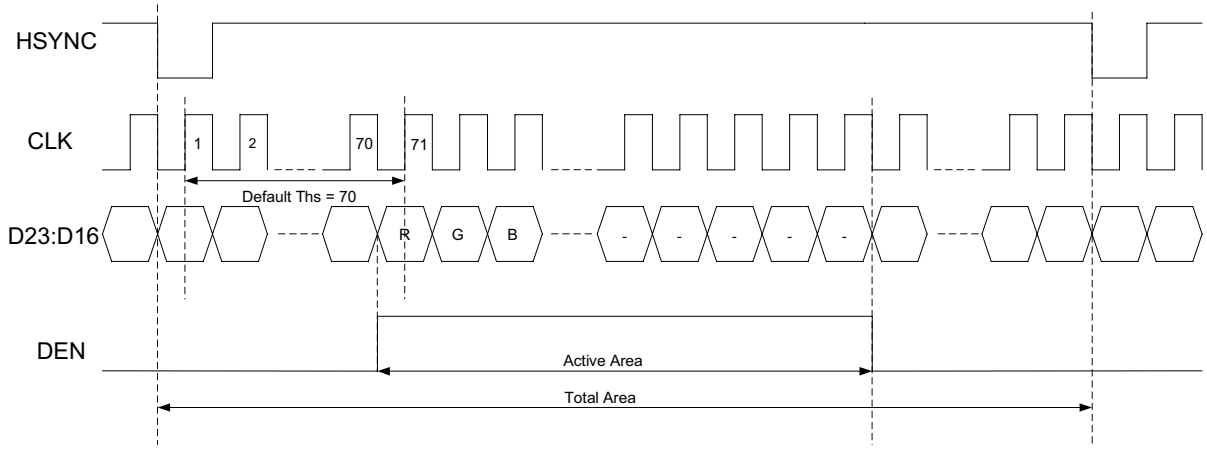
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
CLK Frequency	F_{clk}	6.1	6.4	8.0	MHz	VCC=3.0V~3.6V
CLK Cycle Time	T_{clk}	125	156	164	ns	
CLK Pulse Duty	T_{cwh}	40	50	60	%	
Time that HSYNC to 1 st data input(NTSC)	T_{hs}	40	70	255	CLK	DDLY =70, Offset = 0 (fixed)





1.3 8 Bit RGB Mode for 320RGB x 240

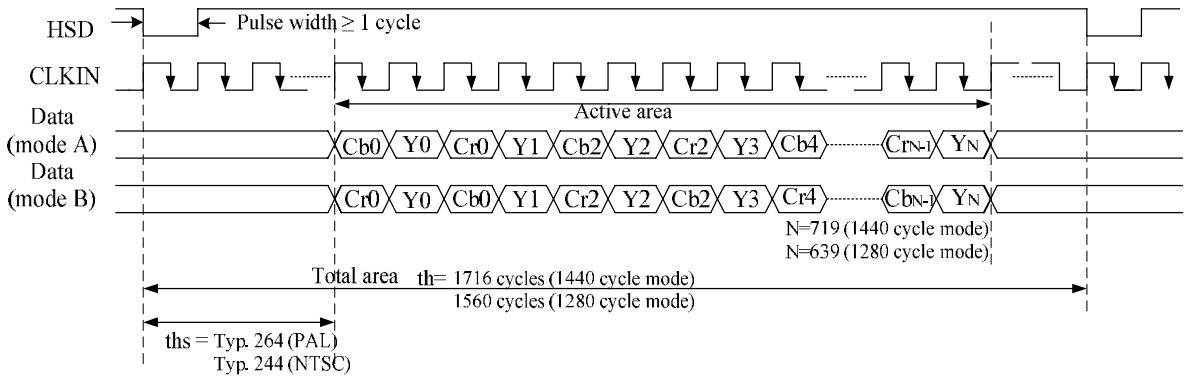
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
CLK Frequency	Fclk	--	27	30	MHz	VCC=3.0~3.6V
CLK Cycle Time	Tclk	--	37	--	ns	
Time that HSYNC to 1'st data input(NTSC)	Ths	35	70	255	CLK	DDLY = 70, Offset = 0 (fixed)



1.4 CCIR601

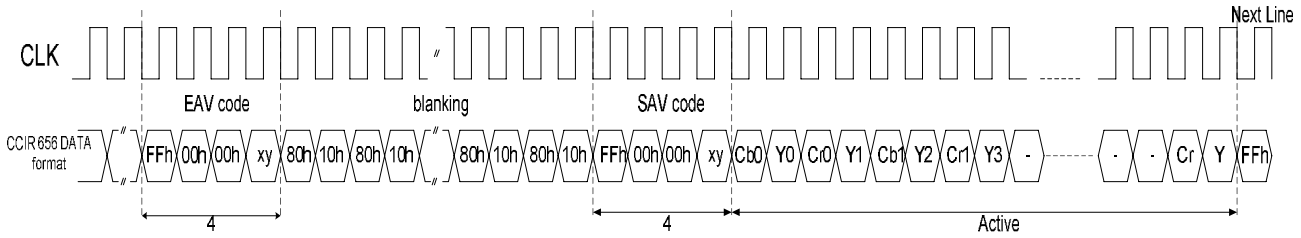
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
CLK Frequency	F_{clk}	--	24.54/ 27	30	MHz	VCC=3.0V~3.6V
CLK Cycle Time	T_{clk}	--	40/37	--	ns	
Time From HSYNC to1 st data input(PAL)	T_{hs}	128	264	--	CLK	DDLY = 136, Offset = 128 (fixed)
Time From HSYNC to1 st data input(NTSC)	T_{hs}	128	244	--	CLK	DDLY = 116, Offset = 128 (fixed)

CLKIN frequency:
24.54MHz for 1280-cycle mode
27MHz for 1440-cycle mode



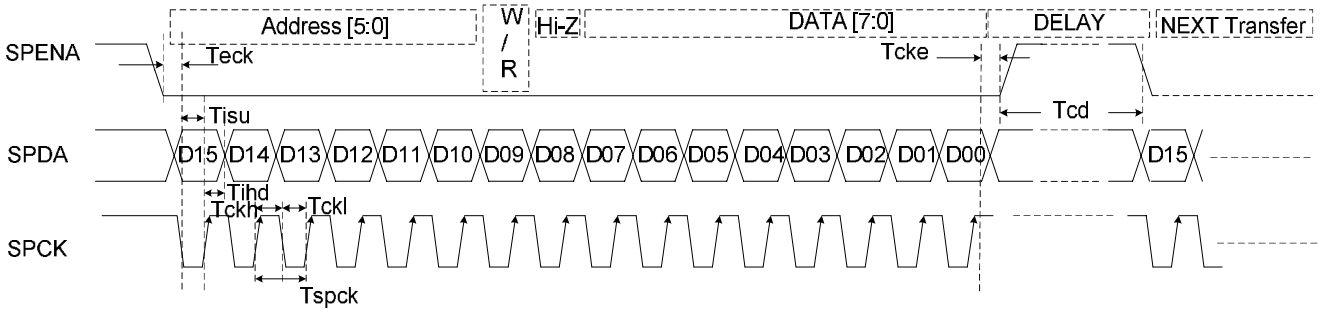
1.5 CCIR656

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
CLK Frequency	Fclk	--	27	30	MHz	VCC=3.0V~3.6V
CLK Cycle Time	Tclk	--	37	--	ns	
Time that EVA to 1'st data input(PAL)	Ths	128	288	--	CLK	DDLY = 152, Offset = 128 (fixed)
Time that EVA to1'stdatainput(NTSC)	Ths	128	276	--	CLK	DDLY = 140, Offset = 128 (fixed)



1.6 3-Wire Serial Communication AC Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark
Serial Clock	T_{SPCK}	320	--	--	ns	
SPCK Pulse Duty	T_{scdut}	40	50	60	%	
Serial Data Setup Time	T_{isu}	120	--	--	ns	
Serial Data Hold Time	T_{ihd}	120	--	--	ns	
Serial Clock High/Low	T_{ssw}	120	--	--	ns	
Chip Select Distinguish	T_{cd}	1	--	--	us	



Note: DDLY Description (Ths= DDLY+ Offset)

R04: Source Timing Delay Control Register

Bit	Name	Initial	Description
Bit [7:0]	DDLY[7:0]	46h	Select the HSD signal to 1'st input data delay timing Under CCIR601 mode, Ths = DDLY[7:0] + 128, (Unit = CLKIN) Under CCIR656 mode, Ths = DDLY[7:0] + 136, (Unit = CLKIN) Under RGB 8/24 bit mode, Ths = DDLY[7:0] , (Unit = CLKIN) The register value will be update to the different mode,such as 24RGB,8RGB,CCIR mode. Read the section of "24RGB, 8RGB, CCIR mode" for the detail.

1.7 3-Wire Control Registers List

3-Wire Registers		Register Description		
D[15:10]	Name	Init	R/W	Function Description
000000b	R00	03h	R/W	System control register
000001b	R01	00h	R/W	Timing controller function register
000010b	R02	03h	R/W	Operation control register
000011b	R03	CCh	R/W	Input data Format control register
000100b	R04	46h	R/W	Source timing delay control register
000101b	R05	0Dh	R/W	Gate timing delay control register
000111b	R07	00h	R/W	Internal function control register
001000b	R08	08h	R/W	RGB contrast control register
001001b	R09	40h	R/W	RGB brightness control register
001011b	R0B	88h	R/W	R/B sub-contrast control register
001100b	R0C	20h	R/W	R sub-brightness control register
001101b	R0D	20h	R/W	B sub-brightness control register
001110b	R0E	2Bh	R/W	VCOMDC level control register
001111b	R0F	A6h	R/W	VCOMAC level control register
010000b	R10	04h	R/W	VGAM2 level control register
010001b	R11	24h	R/W	VGAM3/4 level control register
010010b	R12	24h	R/W	VGAM5/6 level control register
011101b	R1D	00h	R/W	OTP operation control register
011110b	R1E	00h	R/W	OTP operation control register
011111b	R1F	00h	R/W	OTP operation control register

Note :

R03: c4h:CCIR656 Mode

c2h:CCIR601 Mode

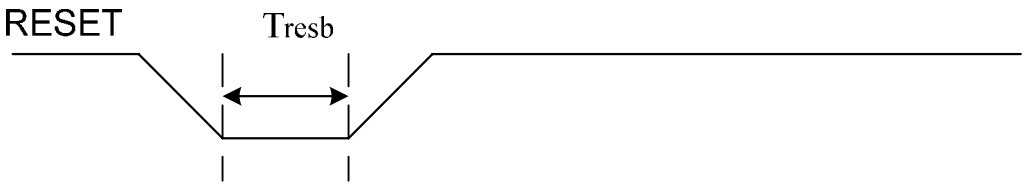
c8h:8 bit RGB Mode(HV Mode)

c9h:8 bit RGB Mode(DEN Mode)

cch(default):24 bit RGB Mode (HV mode)
cdh:24 bit RGB Mode (DEN mode)

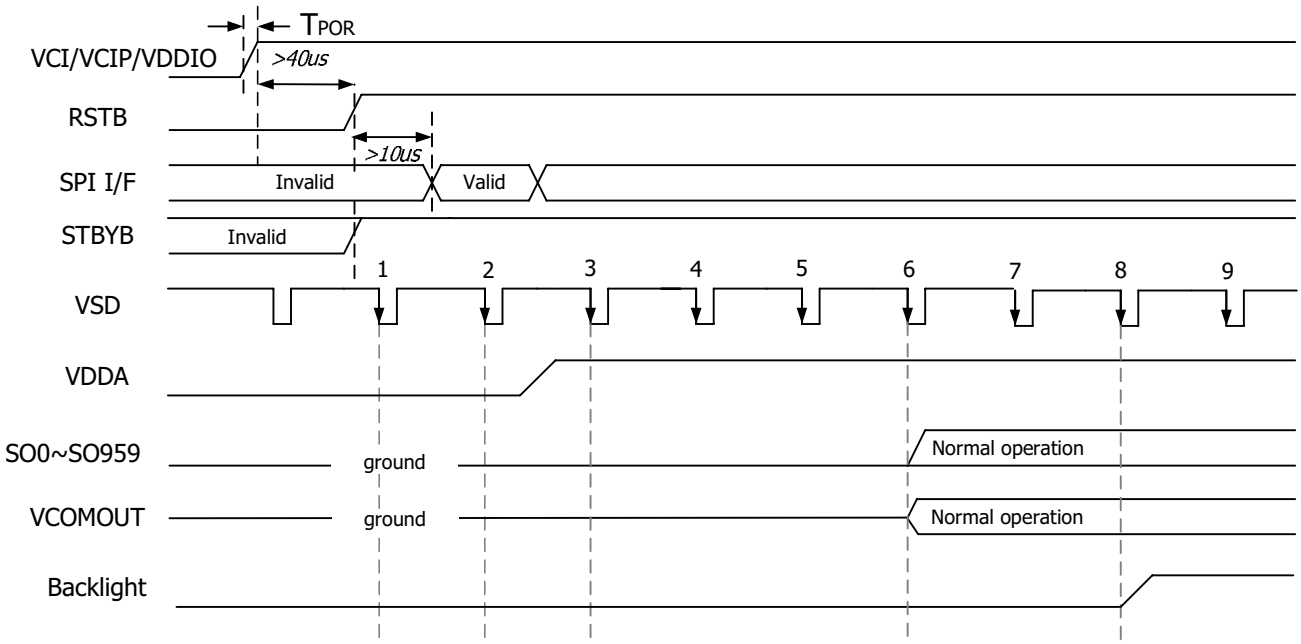
R0F: A4h(default):VGH=15V,VGL=-10V. 24h(recommend): VGH=15V,VGL=-7V.

1.8 Reset Timing

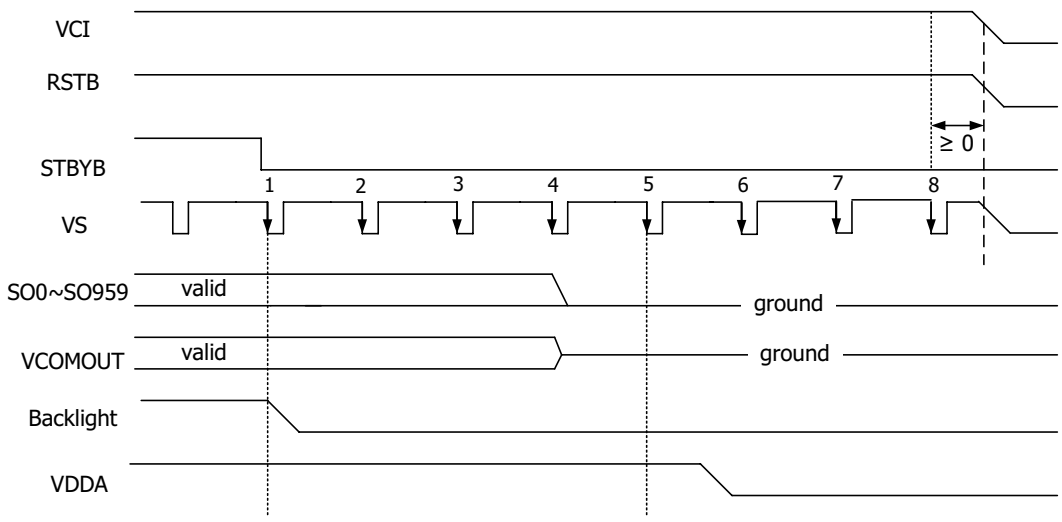


Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Tresb	40	-----	----	us	VCC = 3.3V

1.9 Power On Sequence



1.10 Power off Sequence



■ RELIABILITY TEST

No.	Test Item	Test Condition
1	High Temperature Storage	80±2℃/240hours
2	Low Temperature Storage	-30±2℃/240hours
3	High Temperature Operating	70±2℃/120 hours
4	Low Temperature Operating	-20±2℃/120 hours
5	Temperature Cycle	-30±2℃~25~80±2℃×10cycles (30min.) (5min.) (30min.)
6	Damp Proof Test	60℃±5℃×90%RH/240hours
7	Vibration Test	Frequency：10Hz~55Hz Amplitude：1.5mm,Sweep time:12 min X,Y,Z 2hours for each direction
8	Packing drop test	According to ISTA 1A 2001
9	Electrical Static Discharge	Air: ±4KV 150pF/330Ω 5 time
		Contact: ±2KV 150pF/330Ω 5 time

■ INSPECTION CRITERION

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 1 OF 5
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

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

1 Sample plan

1.1 Lot size: Quantity per shipment lot per model

1.2 Sampling type: Normal inspection,Single sampling

1.3 Inspection level: II

1.4 Sampling table: MIL-STD-105D

1.5 Acceptable quality level (AQL)

Majot defect: AQL=0.65

Minor defect: AQL=1.00

2. Inspection condition

2.1 Ambient conditions:

a. Temperature: Room temperature 25± 5℃

b. Humidity: (60± 10) %RH

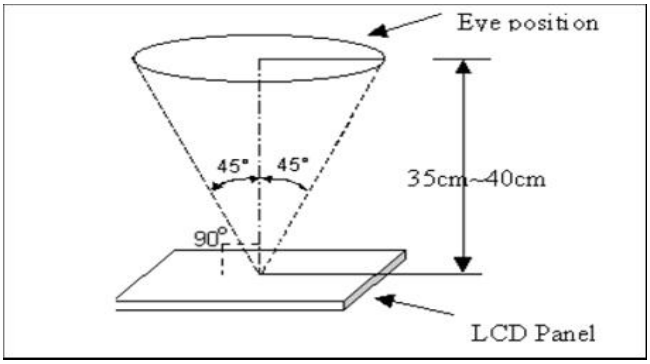
c. Illumination: Single fluorescent lamp non-directive (300 to 700 Lux)

2.2 Viewing distance:

The distance between the LCD and the inspector’ s eyes shall be at least 35± 5cm.

2.3 Viewing Angle

U/D: 45º /45º , L/R: 45º /45º



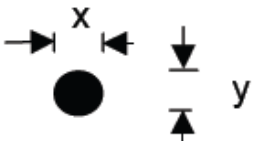
3. Inspection standards

Defects are classified as majot defects and minor defects according to the degree of defectiveness defined herein.

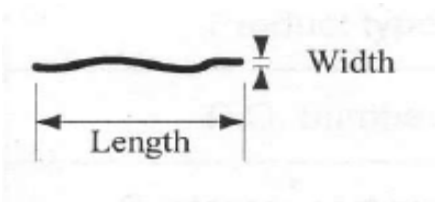
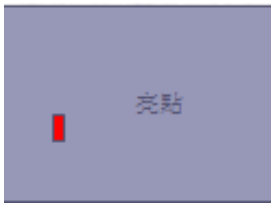
3.1 Major defect

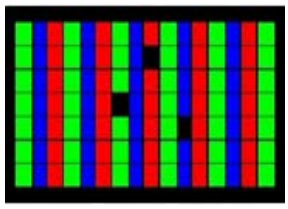
Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard
3.1.1	All functional defects	1) No display 2) Display abnormally 3) Short circuit 4) line defect
3.1.2	Missing	Missing function component
3.1.3	Crack	Glass crack

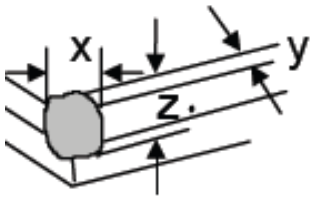
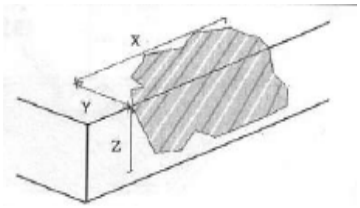
3.2 Minor defect

<table>
<tr><th>Item No</th><th>Items to be inspected</th><th colspan="2">Inspection standard</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">3.2.1</td><td rowspan="5">Spot Defect
Including
Black spot
White spot
Pinhole
Foreign particle
Polarizer dirt</td><td colspan="2">For dark/white spot is defined
$\varphi=(x+y)/2$
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Size φ(mm)</td><td>Acceptable Quantity</td></tr>
<tr><td>φ≤0.10</td><td>Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.10 < φ≤ 0.20</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.20< φ</td><td>Not allowed</td></tr>
</table>

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 3 OF 5
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="5">3.2.2</td><td rowspan="5">Line Defect
Including
Black line
White line
Scratch</td><td colspan="2">Define:
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Width(mm)
Length(mm)</td><td>Acceptable Quantity</td></tr>
<tr><td>W≤0.02</td><td>Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.02 < W≤0.05
L≤3.0</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.05 < W</td><td>Not allowed</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">3.2.3</td><td rowspan="6">Polarizer
Dent/Bubble</td><td>Size φ(mm)</td><td>Acceptable Quantity</td></tr>
<tr><td>φ≤0.2</td><td>Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.2<φ≤0.3</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.3<φ≤0.5</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.5< φ</td><td>Not allowed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total QTY</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">3.2.4</td><td rowspan="6">Electrical Dot
Defect</td><td colspan="2">Bright and Black dot define:
 

and
  </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Inspection pattern: Full white, Full black, Red, green and blue screens</td></tr>
<tr><td>Item</td><td>Acceptable Quantity</td></tr>
<tr><td>Black dot defect</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bright dot defect</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Dot</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="6">3.2.5</td><td rowspan="6">Touch panel defect</td><td colspan="2">1.Corner Fragment:
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Size(mm)</td><td>Acceptable Quantity</td></tr>
<tr><td>X≤3mm
Y≤3mm
Z≤T</td><td>Ignore
T: Glass thickness
X: Length
Y: Width
Z: thickness</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2. Side Fragment:
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Size(mm)</td><td>Acceptable Quantity</td></tr>
<tr><td>X≤5.0mm
Y ≤3mm
Z≤T</td><td>Ignore
T: Glass thickness
X: Length
Y: Width
Z: thickness</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">3.2.6</td><td rowspan="4">Touch panel spot</td><td>Size φ(mm)</td><td>Acceptable Quantity</td></tr>
<tr><td>φ≤ 0.15</td><td>Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.15 <φ≤ 0.25</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.25 < φ</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>

3.2.7	Touch panel White line Scratch	Width(mm) Length(mm)	Acceptable Quantity
		W≤0.03	Ignore
		0.03 < W≤0.05 L≤5.0	3
		0.05 < W or L>5	Not allowed
3.2.8	Touch panel Newton ring	Compare with limit sample	

Note: 1. Dot defect is defined as the defecti ve area of the dot area is larger than 50% of the dot area .

2. The distance between two bright dot defects (red, green, blue, and white) should be larger than 15mm;

3. The distance between black dot defects or black and bright dot defects should be more than 5mm apart.

4. Polarizer bubble is defined as the bubble appears on active display area. The defect of polarizer bubble shall be ignored if the polarizer bubble appears on the outside of active display area.

■ 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.

Handling precaution for LCM

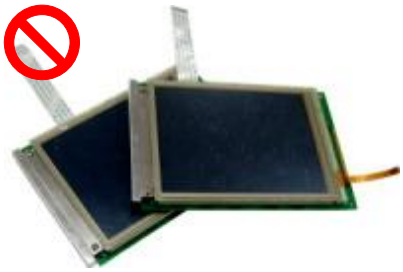
LCM is easy to be damaged. Please note below and be careful for handling.

Correct handling:

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

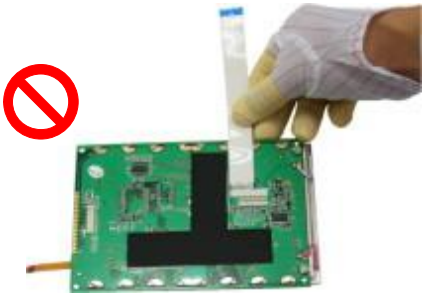
Incorrect handling:

Please don't touch IC directly.

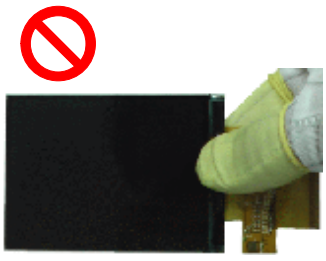


Please don't stack LCM.

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.

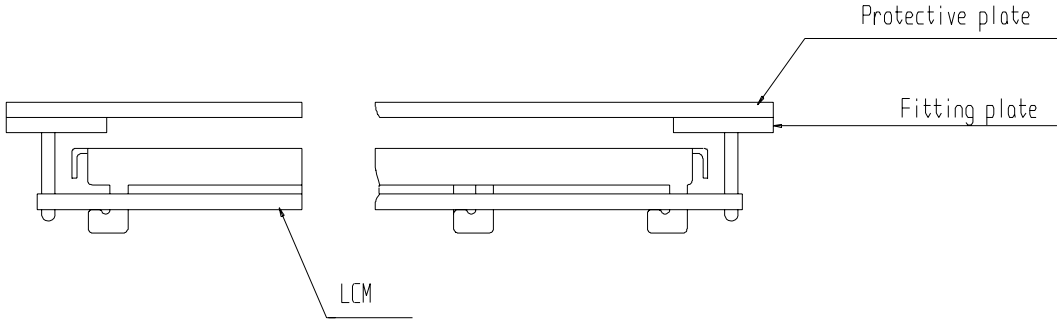
- Exposed area of the printed circuit board.
-Terminal electrode sections.

■ 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.

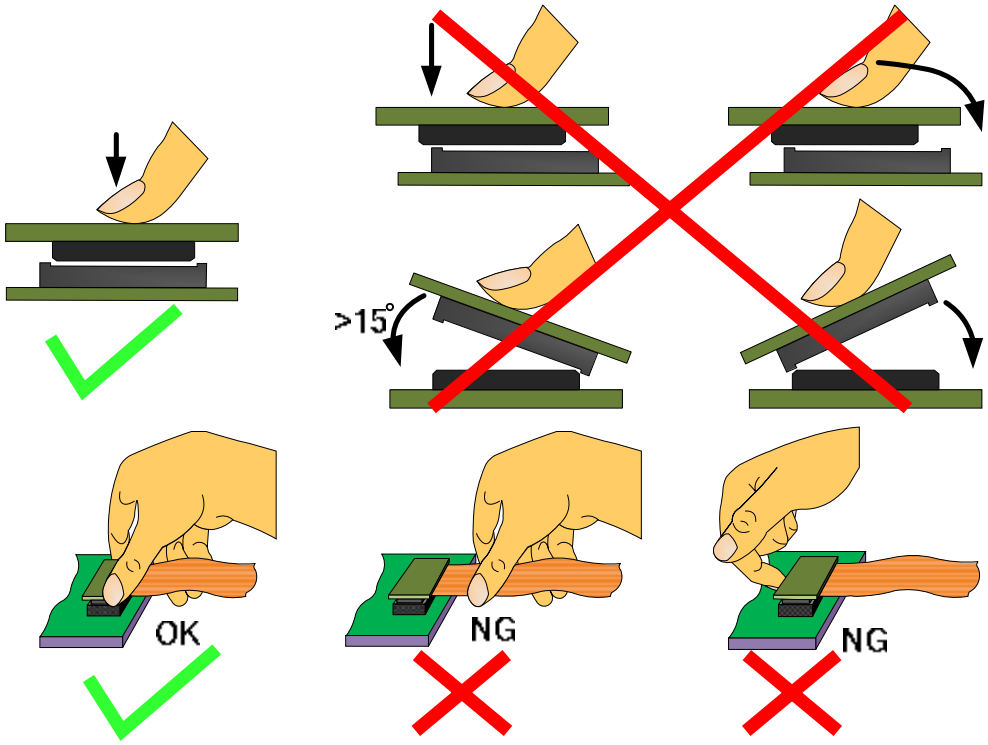
(1) Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



(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 ±0.1mm.

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 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 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 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.

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 ofMulti-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.