Crystalfontz America, Incorporated

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATIONS

CFAF480800FT2-040T

PRELIMINARY

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- USING LCD MODULES
- PRIOR CONSULT MATTER

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■ GENERAL INFORMATION

Item	Contents	Unit/Note
LCD type	IPS/Normal black	/
Size	3.97	Inch
Viewing direction	Full viewing angle	O'Clock
Module area (W × H)	56.34×95.70x1.80	mm^2
Active area (W×H)	51.84×86.40	mm^2
Number of Dots	480(RGB)×800	/
Pixel pitch(W× H)	0.108 × 0.108	mm^2
Colors	262K/16.7M	/
Backlight Type	8LEDs	/
Surface treatment(Up polarizer)	Anti-Glare	/
Module Power consumption	--	mw
InterfaceType	RGB	/
Driver IC	HX8369-A01	/
Input voltage	1.8/2.8	V
With/Without TSP	Without T/P	V
Weight	--	g

Note 1:Viewing direction for best image quality is different from TFT definition, there is a 180 degree shift.

Note 2: LCM weight tolerance: ± 5%

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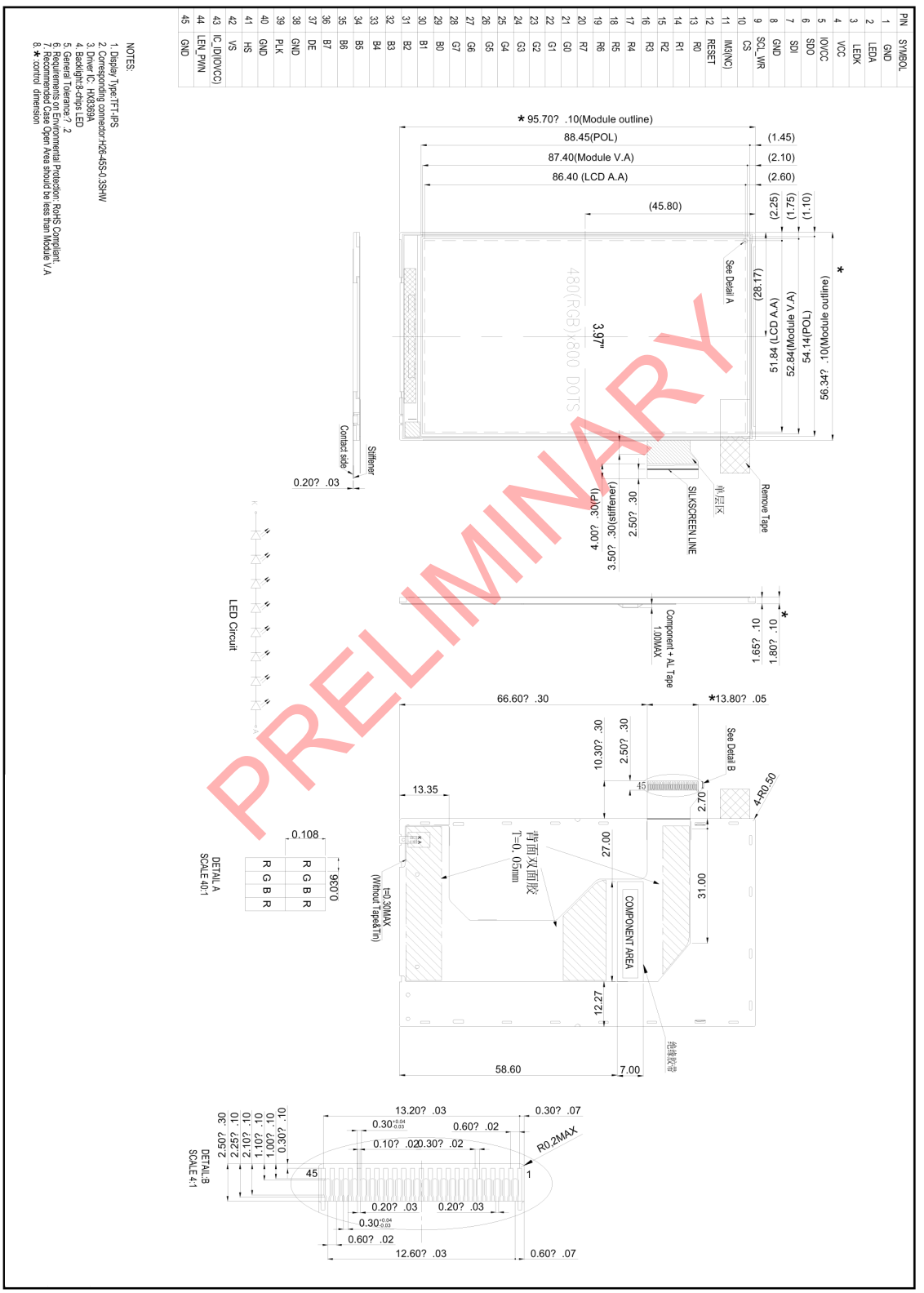
■ EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS



■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Logic supply voltage	IOVCC	-0.3	4.6	V
Analog supply voltage	VCC	-0.3	5.5	V
Input voltage	I/O PINS	-0.3	IOVCC+0.5	V
Backlight forward current	I_{LED}	-	25	mA
Operating temperature	Top	-20	70	°C
Storage temperature	Tst	-30	80	°C
Humidity	RH	-	90%(Max60°C)	RH

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Logic supply voltage	IOVCC	1.65	1.8/2.8	3.3	V
Analog supply voltage	VCI	2.3	2.8	4.3	V
Inputvoltage'H'level	VIH	0.7IOVCC	-	IOVCC	V
Inputvoltage'L'level	VIL	GND	-	0.3IOVCC	V
Outputvoltage'H'level	VOH	0.8IOVCC	-	IOVCC	V
Outputvoltage'L'leve	VOL	0	-	0.2IOVCC	V

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■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Ta=25℃

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark
Forward Current	I_F	--	20	--	mA	1 LED
Forward Current Voltage	V_F	--	3.2	--	V	
Backlight Power Consumption	W_{BL}	--	512	--	mW	8 LEDS

Note 1: The figure below shows the connection of backlight LED.

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

■ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time	Tr +Tf	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	-	50	70	ms	Fig.1	4
Contrastratio	Cr		600	800	-	---	FIG 2.	1
Luminance uniformity	δ WHITE		75	80	-	%	FIG 2.	3
Surface Luminance	Lv		320	350	-	cd/m^2	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range	θ	∅ = 90°	-	80	-	deg	FIG 3.	6
		∅ = 270°	-	80	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		∅ = 0°	-	80	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		∅ = 180°	-	80	-	deg	FIG 3.	
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red x	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	0.590	0.640	0.690		FIG 2.	5
	Red y		0.300	0.350	0.400			
	Green x		0.250	0.300	0.350			
	Green y		0.540	0.590	0.640			
	Blue x		0.100	0.150	0.200			
	Blue y		0.010	0.060	0.110			
	White x		0.240	0.290	0.340			
	White y		0.260	0.310	0.360			
NTSC Ratio	S		65	70	-	%		

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.

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FIG.1. The definition of Response Time

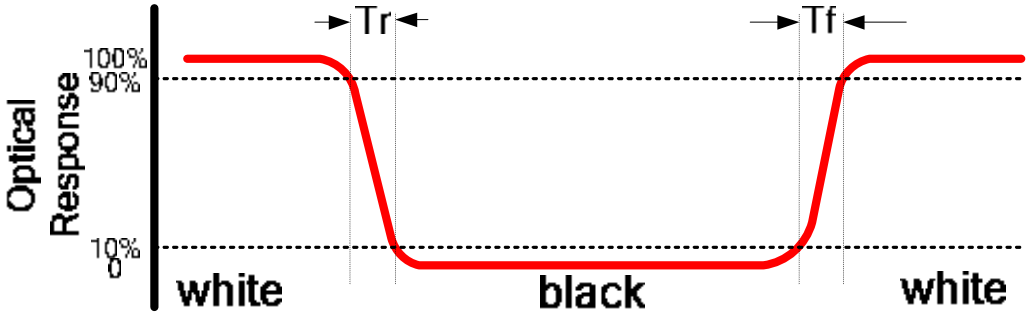

FIG.2. Measuring method for Contrast ratio,surface luminance, Luminance uniformity , CIE (x, y) chromaticity

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

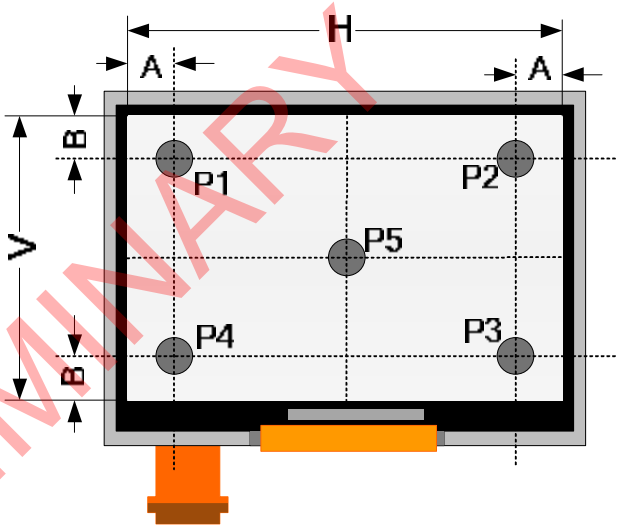

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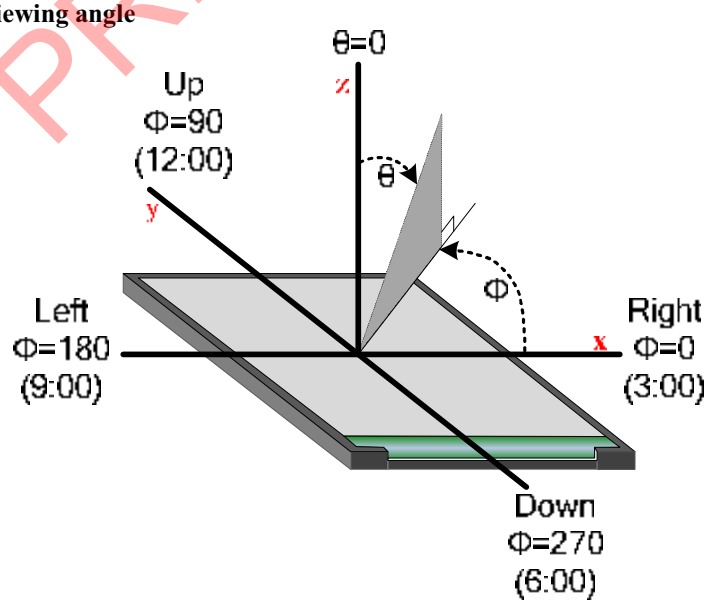
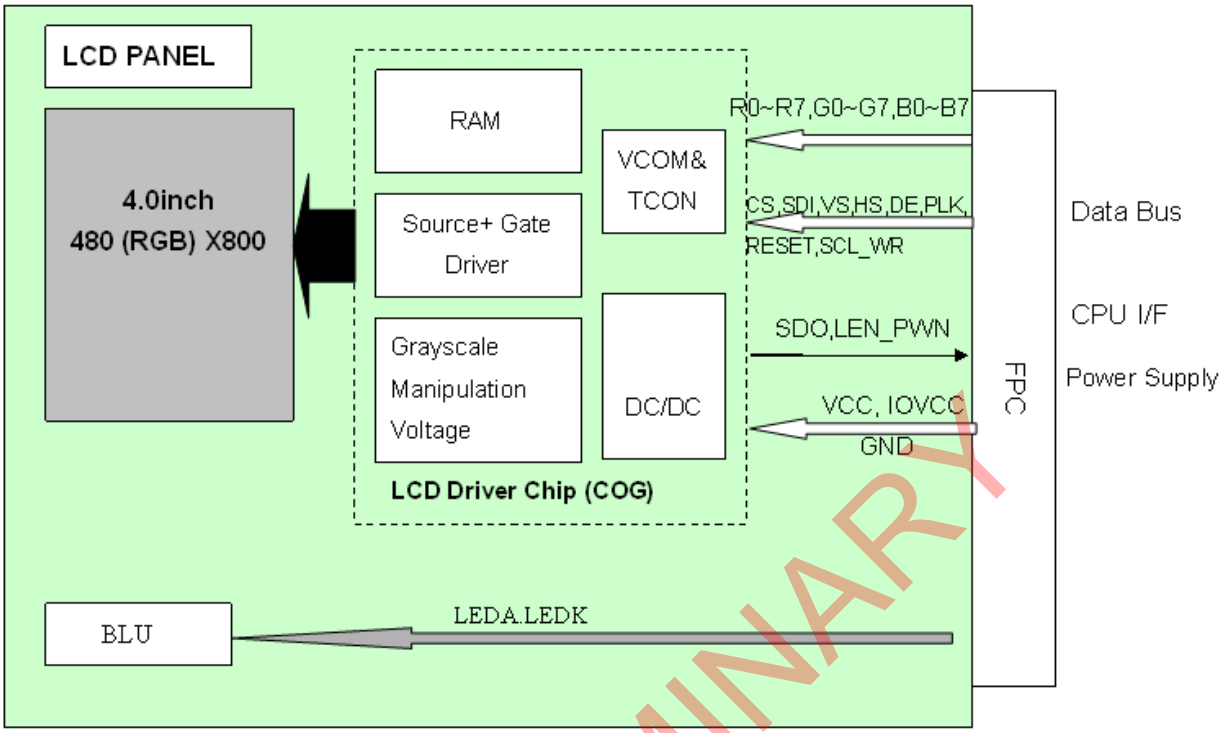
FIG.3. The definition of viewing angle



■ INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

1. BlockDiagram

LCD module diagram



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2. Interface Signals

2.1 TFT LCD Panel

No	Symbol	I/O	Description	Comment
1	GND	P	LCM ground	
2	LEDA	P	Backlight anode	
3	LEDK	P	Backlight cathode	
4	VCC	P	Analog power supply	
5	IOVCC	P	Digital Interface power supply	
6	SDO	O	3-Wire Serial interface output	
7	SDI	I	3-Wire Serial interface Input	
8	GND	P	LCM ground	
9	SCL_WR	I	3-Wire Serial interface Clock Input	
10	CS	P	Chip select	
11	IM3(NC)	O	LCM interface select (reserved).	
12	RESET	O	Reset signal	
13	R0	I/O	Data Bus	
14	R1	I/O	Data Bus	
15	R2	I/O	Data Bus	
16	R3	I/O	Data Bus	
17	R4	I/O	Data Bus	
18	R5	I/O	Data Bus	
19	R6	I/O	Data Bus	
20	R7	I/O	Data Bus	
21	G0	I/O	Data Bus	
22	G1	I/O	Data Bus	
23	G2	I/O	Data Bus	
24	G3	I/O	Data Bus	
25	G4	I/O	Data Bus	

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26	G5	I/O	Data Bus	
27	G6	I/O	Data Bus	
28	G7	I/O	Data Bus	
29	B0	I/O	Data Bus	
30	B1	I/O	Data Bus	
31	B2	I/O	Data Bus	
32	B3	I/O	Data Bus	
33	B4	I/O	Data Bus	
34	B5	I/O	Data Bus	
35	B6	I/O	Data Bus	
36	B7	I/O	Data Bus	
37	DE	I	DPI interface enable input	
38	GND	P	LCM ground	
39	PLK	I	DPI interface dot clock input	
40	GND	P	LCM ground	
41	HS	I	DPI interface Line synchronizing signal	
42	VS	I	DPI interface Column synchronizing signal	
43	IC_ID(IOVCC)	O	LCM ID pin(Link with IOVCC in LCM)	
44	LEN_PWM	O	LCM Backlight PWM control pin	
45	GND	P	LCM ground	

Note1: I/O definition: I-----Input O---Output P----Power/Ground

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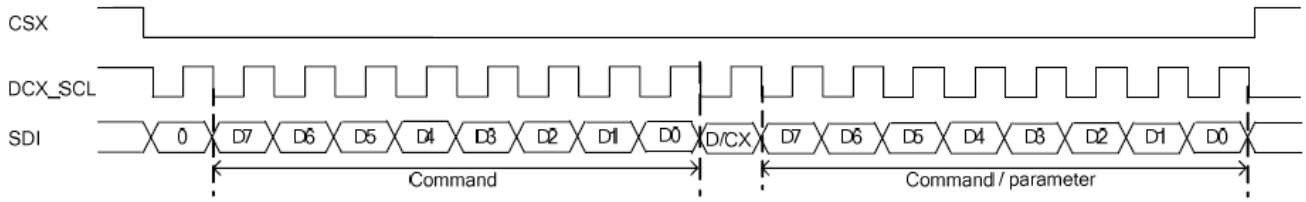
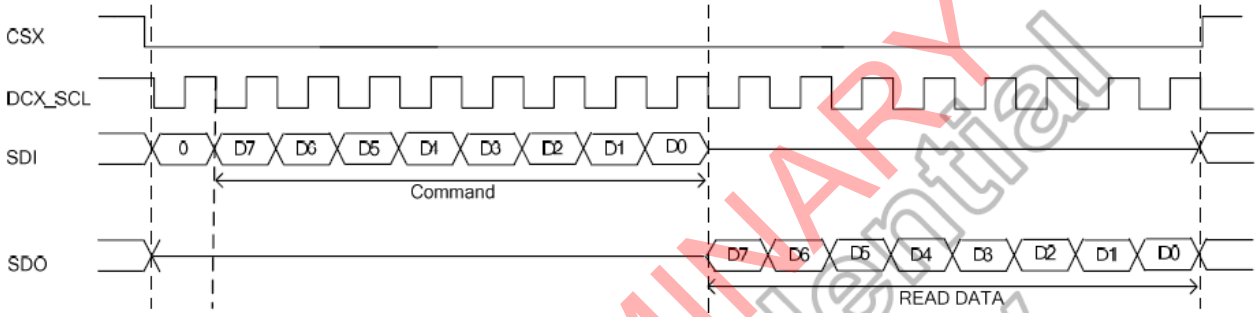
■ APPLICATION NOTES





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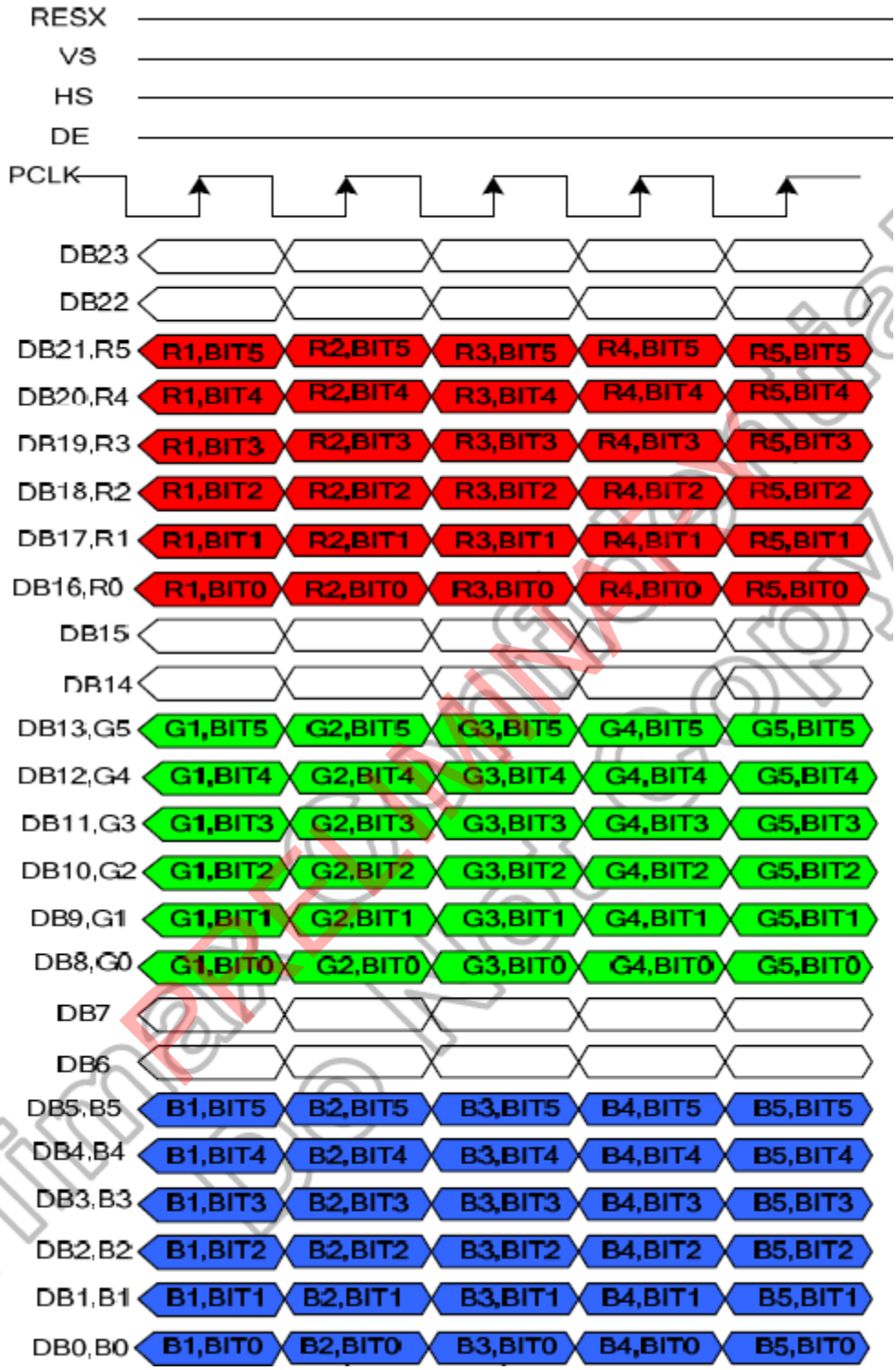
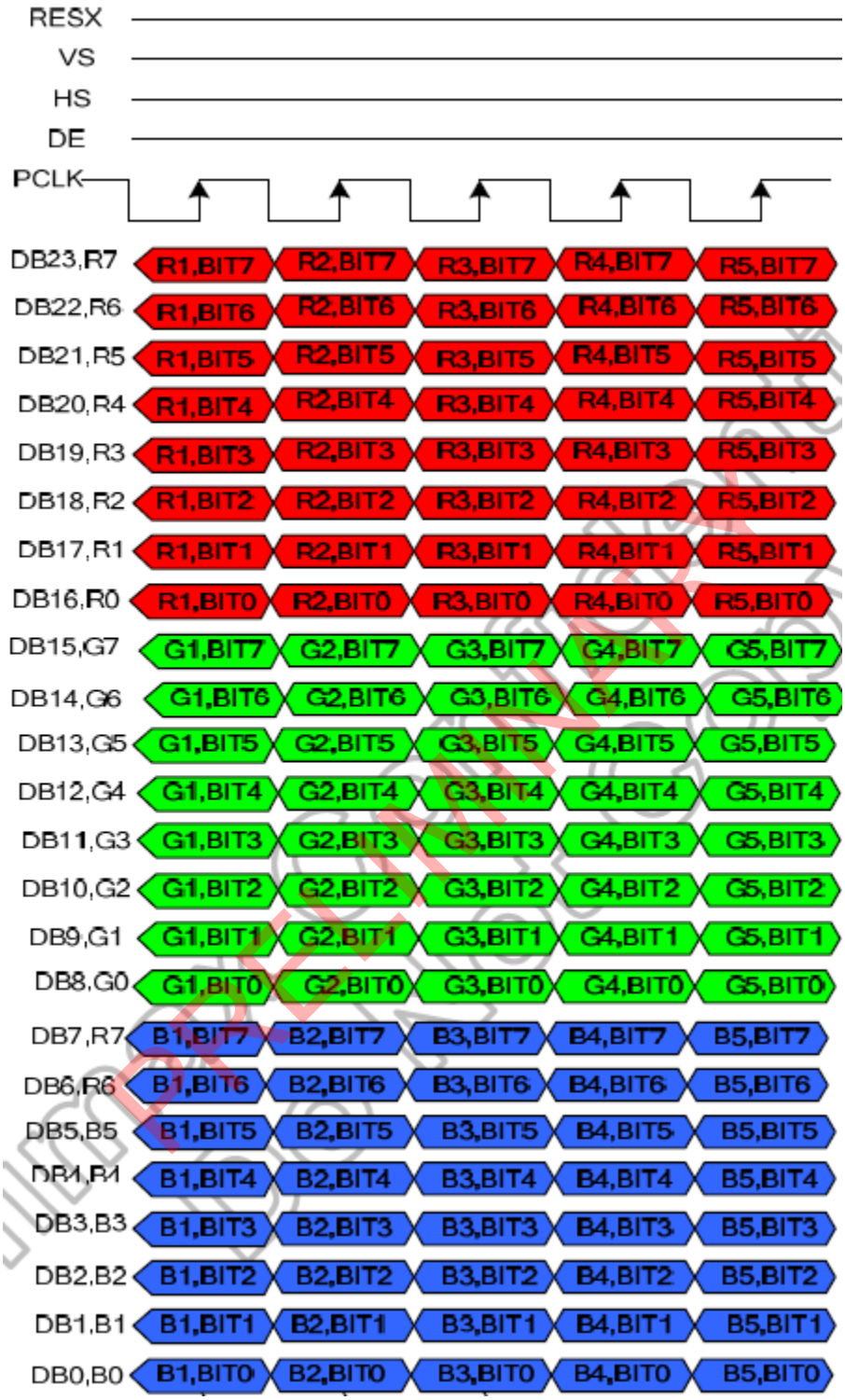
1.2 DPI Interface

1.2.1 RGB 18bit interface



1.2.2 RGB 24bit interface



1.3 3-wire Interface characteristics

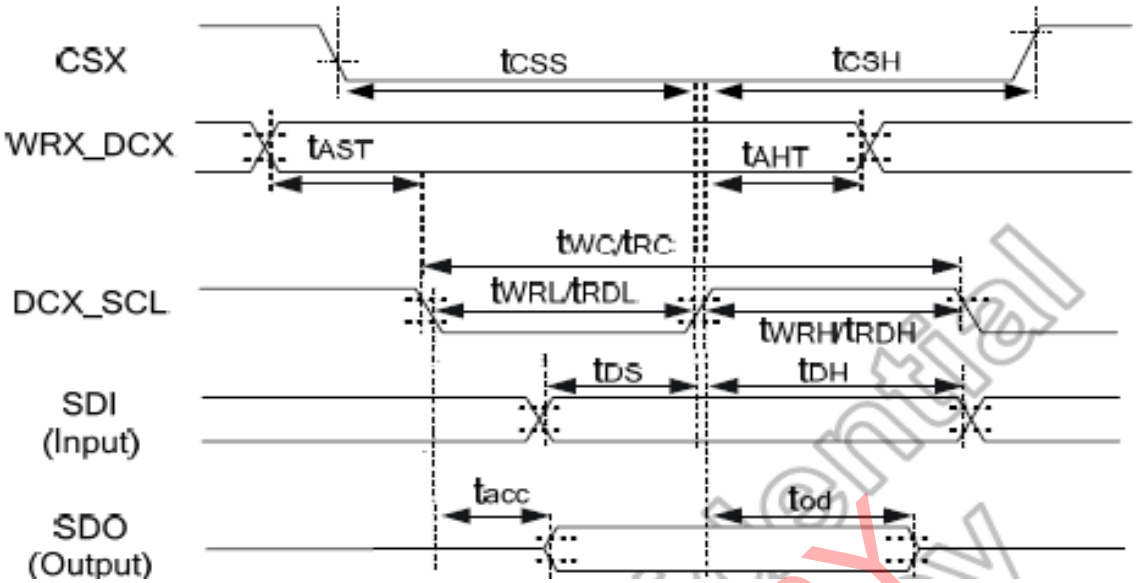


Figure1.3.1 3-wire SPI Interface Timing

Signal	Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Description
CSX	tCSS tCSH	Chip select setup time (Write) Chip select setup time (Read)	40 40	- -	ns	-
WRX_DCX	tAST tAHT	Address setup time Address hold time (Write/Read)	10 10	- -	ns	-
DCX_SCL (Write)	tWC tWRH tWRL	Write cycle Control pulse "H" duration Control pulse "L" duration	100 40 40	- - -	ns	-
DCX_SCL (Read)	tRC tRDH tRDL	Read cycle Control pulse "H" duration Control pulse "L" duration	150 60 60	- - -	ns	-
SDI/SDO (Input)	tDS tDT	Data setup time Data hold time	30 30	- -	ns	For maximum CL=30pF For minimum CL=8pF
SDI/SDO (Output)	tRACC tOD	Read access time Output disable time	10 10	- 50	ns	

Figure1.3.1 Timing Parameters

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1.4 RGB interface characteristics

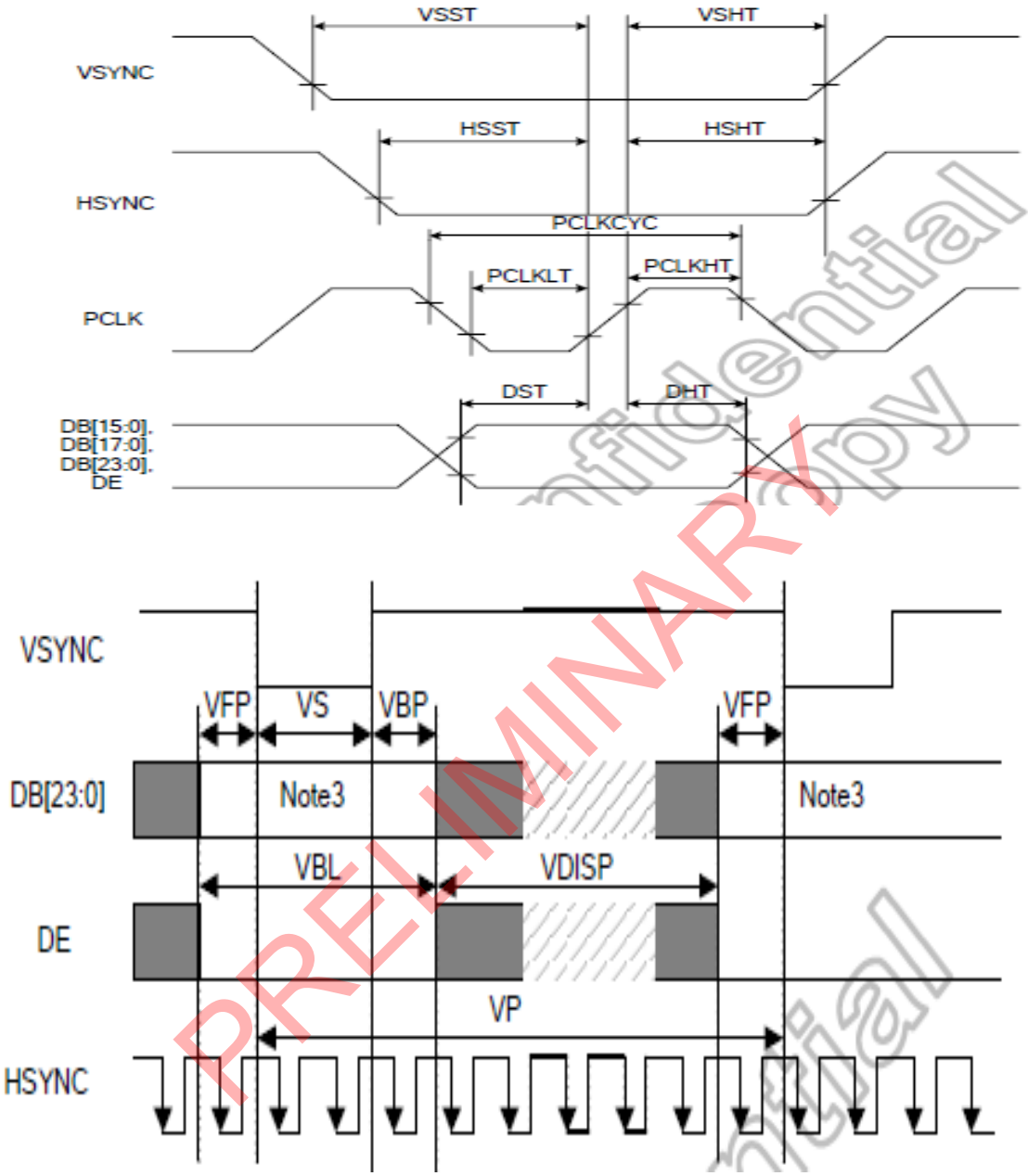

Figure1.4.1RGB Interface Timing

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Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Vertical sync. setup time	VSST	-	5	-	-	ns
Vertical sync. hold time	VSHT	-	5	-	-	ns
Horizontal sync. setup time	HSST	-	5	-	-	ns
Horizontal sync. hold time	HSHT	-	5	-	-	ns
Pixel clock cycle when RGB I/F is running	PCLKCYC (480x854)	VRR[3] = Min . 50 Hz Max. 70 Hz	21.6	-	34.3	MHz
			29.1	-	46.2	ns
	PCLKCYC (480x800)	VRR[3] = Min . 50 Hz Max. 70 Hz	20.3	-	32.2	MHz
			31	-	49.2	ns
	PCLKCYC (360x640)	VRR[3] = Min . 50 Hz Max. 70 Hz	12.4	-	20.3	MHz
			49.2		80.6	ns
Pixel clock low time	PCLKLT	-	5	-	-	ns
Pixel clock high time	PCLKHT	-	5	-	-	ns
Data setup time DB[23:0]	DST	-	5	-	-	ns
Data hold time DB[23:0]	DHT	-	5	-	-	ns

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Vertical cycle	VP	Resolution=480x854	860			Line
		Resolution=480x800	806	-	-	Line
		Resolution=360x640	646			Line
Vertical low pulse width	VS	-	2	-	Note(4)	Line
Vertical front porch	VFP	-	2	-	-	Line
Vertical back porch	VBP	-	2	-	Note(4)	Line
Vertical data start point	-	VS+VBP	4	-	Note(4)	Line
Vertical blanking period	VBL	VS+VBP+VFP	6	-	-	Line
Vertical active area	-	VDISP(480x854)	-	854	-	Line
		VDISP(480x800)	-	800		
		VDISP(360x640)	-	640		
Vertical Refresh rate	VRR	-	50	-	70	Hz

Table 5.4.1 Timing Parameters

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1.5 Reset input timing

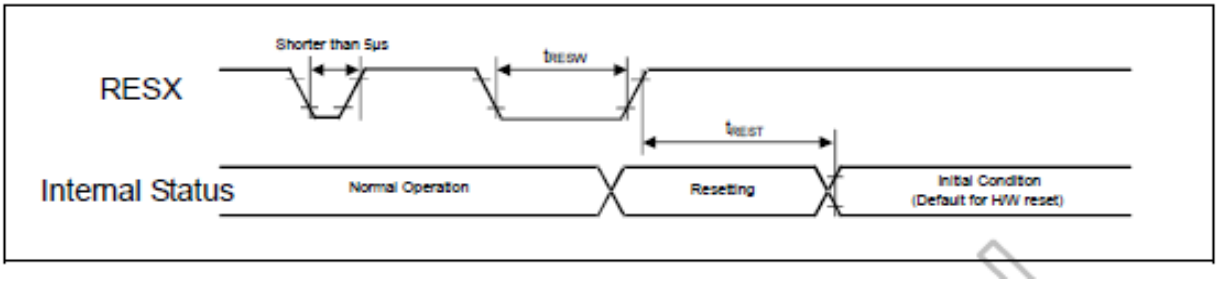

Figure1.5.1 Reset Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Related pins	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Note	Unit
t_{RESW}	Reset low pulse width[1]	RESX	10	-	-	-	μs
t_{REST}	Reset complete time[2]	-	5	-	-	When reset is applied during Sleep In mode	ms
		-	120	-	-	When reset is applied during Sleep Out mode	ms

Figure1.5.1 Reset Timing Parameters

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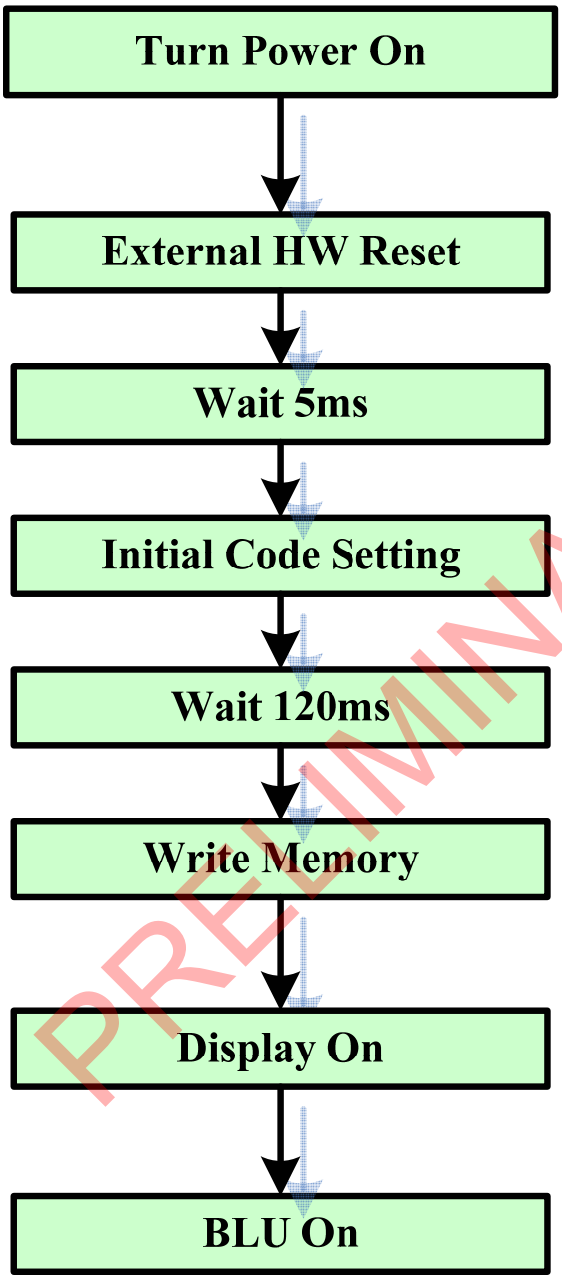
1.6 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

1.6.1 Power on Sequence



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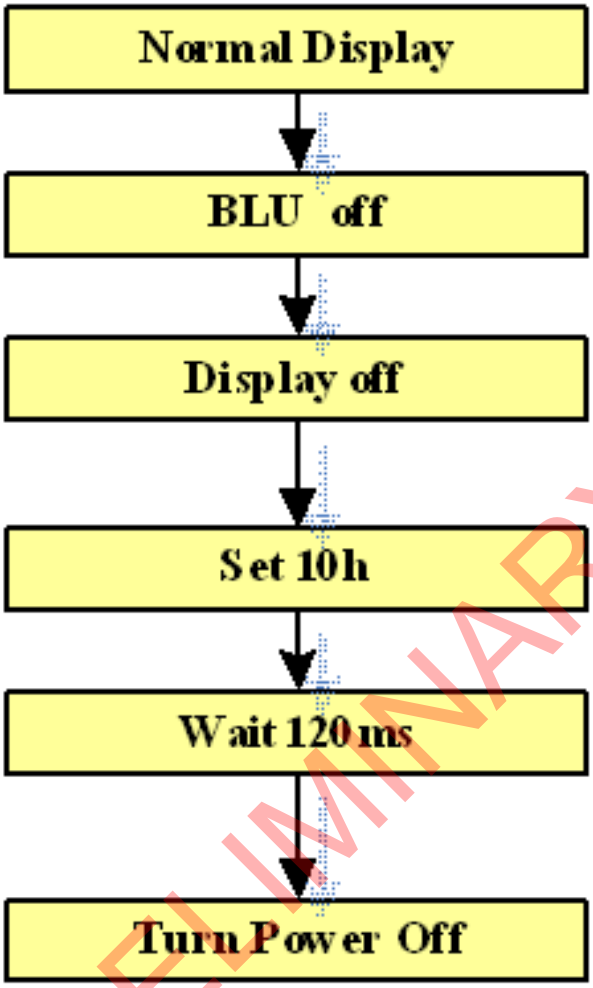
1.6.2 Power off Sequence



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■ RELIABILITY TEST

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	80±2℃/240 hours	Inspection after 2~4hours storage at room temperature, the sample shall be free from defects: 1.Air bubble in the LCD; 2.Sealleak; 3.Non-display; 4.missing segments; 5.Glass crack; 6.Current Idd is twice higher than initial value. 7. The surface shall be free from damage. 8.Linearity must be no more than 1.5% by the linearity tester. 9..The Electric charact eristics requirements shall be satisfied.
2	Low Temperature Storage	-30±2℃/240 hours	
3	High Temperature Operating	70±2℃/240 hours	
4	Low Temperature Operating	-20±2℃/240 hours	
5	Temperature Cycle	-30±2℃~25~70±2℃×10cycles	
6	Damp Proof Test	60℃±5℃×90%RH/240 hours	
7	Vibration Test	Frequency：10Hz~55Hz~10Hz Amplitude：1.5mm, X，Y，Z direction for total 3hours (Packing condition)	
8	Drooping test	Drop to the ground from 1m height, one time, every side of carton. (Packing condition)	
9	ESD test	Voltage:±8KV R: 330Ω C: 150pF Air discharge, 10time	

Remark:
1.The test samples should be applied to only one test item.
2.Sample size for each test item is 5~10pcs.
3.For Damp Proof Test, Pure water(Resistance＞10MΩ) should be used.
4.In case of malfunction defect caused by ESD damage, if it would be recovered to normal state after resetting, it would be judge as a good part.
5.EL evaluation should be excepted from reliability test with humidity and temperature: Some defects such as black spot/blemish can happen by natural chemical reaction with humidity and Fluorescence EL has.
6.Failure Judgment Criterion: Basic Specification, Electrical Characteristic, Mechanical Characteristic, Optical Characteristic.

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■ 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.

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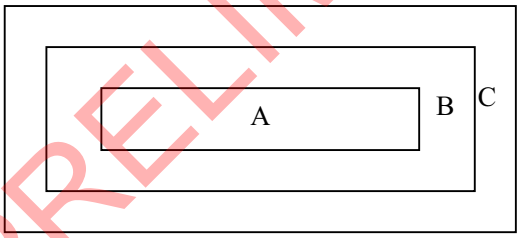


Zone A: character/Digit area

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.

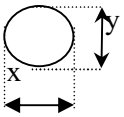
4. Inspection standards

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.	

4.2 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">4.2.1</td><td>Clear Spots

Black and white Spot defect Pinhole, Foreign Particle, Dirt under polarizer</td><td>For dark/white spot, sizeΦis defined as Φ= $\frac{(x+y)}{2}$ 

1.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Zone
Size(mm)</th><th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th></tr>
<tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr>
<tr><td>Φ≤0.10</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="4">Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.10＜Φ≤0.15</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.15＜Φ≤0.20</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Φ＞0.20</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
</table></td><td rowspan="2">Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dim Spots

Circle shaped and dim edged defects</td><td>2.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">2. Zone
Size(mm)</th><th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th></tr>
<tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr>
<tr><td>Φ≤0.2</td><td colspan="2">Ignore</td><td rowspan="5">Ignore</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.20＜Φ≤0.40</td><td colspan="2">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.40＜Φ≤0.60</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.60＜Φ≤0.80</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.80＜Φ</td><td colspan="2">0</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

PRELIMINARY

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 3 OF 4
TITLE: FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	MDS Product

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>4.2.2</td><td>Line defect
Black line,
White line,
Foreign material under polarizer,</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Size(mm)</th><th colspan="4">Acceptable Qty</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">L(Length)</th><th rowspan="2">W(Width)</th><th colspan="3">Zone</th></tr>
<tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></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>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.2.3</td><td>Polarizer scratch</td><td>If the Polarizer 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 Polarizer scratch can be seen only in non-operating condition or some special angle, judge by the following.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Size(mm)</th><th colspan="4">Acceptable Qty</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">L(Length)</th><th rowspan="2">W(Width)</th><th colspan="3">Zone</th></tr>
<tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></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><th rowspan="2">2. Zone
Size(mm)</th><th colspan="3">Acceptable Qty</th></tr>
<tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></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>

PRELIMINARY

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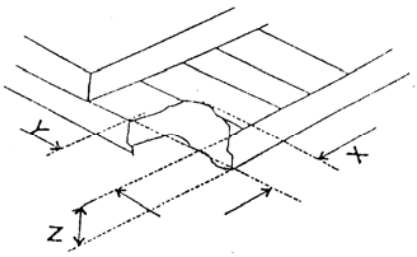
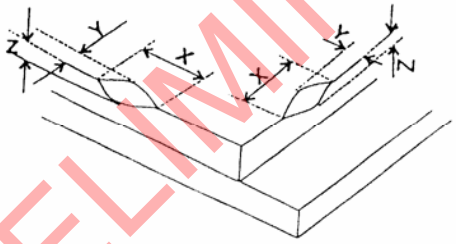
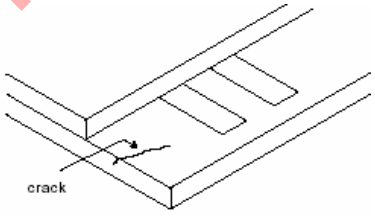
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	MDS Product

4.3. 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="3">4.3.5</td><td rowspan="3">Glass defect</td><td>(i) Chips on corner
 

<table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr><tr><td>≤2.0</td><td>≤S</td><td>Disregard</td></tr></table>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.</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>(ii)Usual surface cracks
 

<table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr><tr><td>≤3.0</td><td><Inner border line of the seal</td><td>Disregard</td></tr></table></td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>(iii) Crack
Cracks tend to break are not allowed.
 
</td><td>Major</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.3.6</td><td>Parts alignment</td><td>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.</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.3.7</td><td>SMT</td><td>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.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

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■ 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

PRELIMINARY

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.

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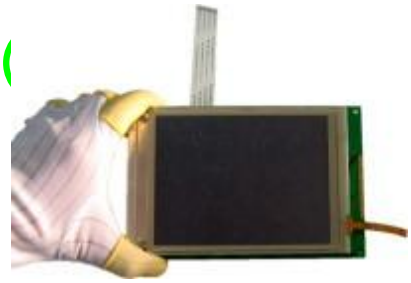
2 Handling precaution for LCM

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

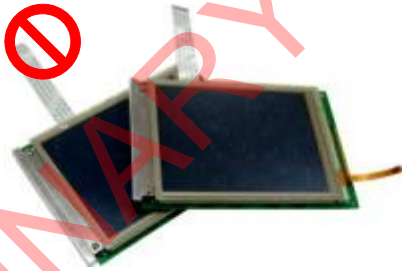
2.2 Correct handling:



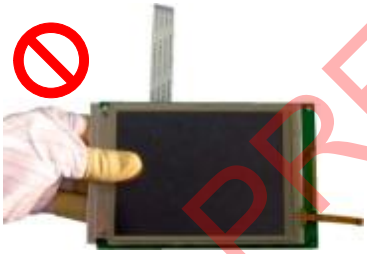
As above picture, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCM edges.

2.3 Incorrect handling:

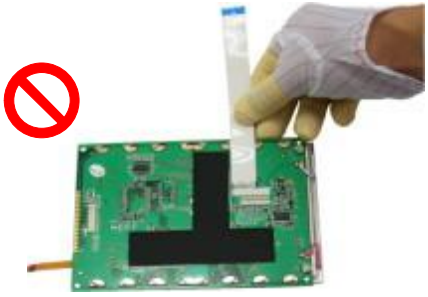
Please don't touch IC directly.



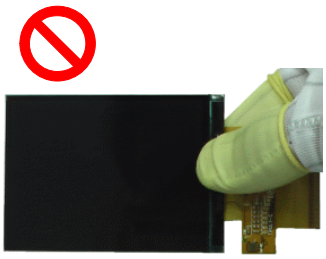
Please don't stack LCM.



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.

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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 其它

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.

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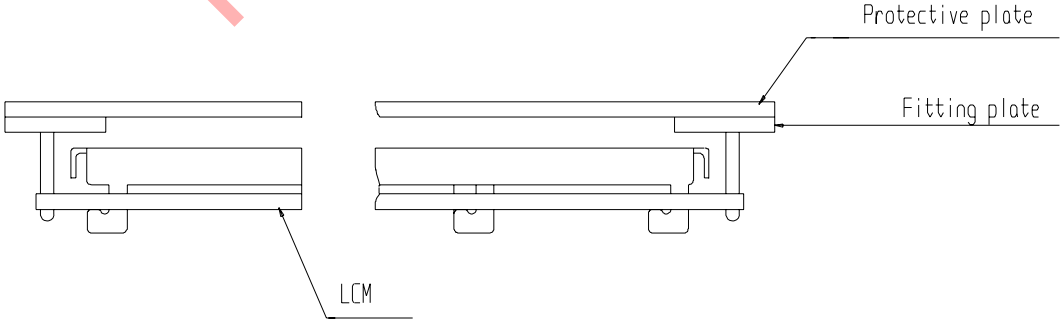
4 USING LCD MODULES

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.

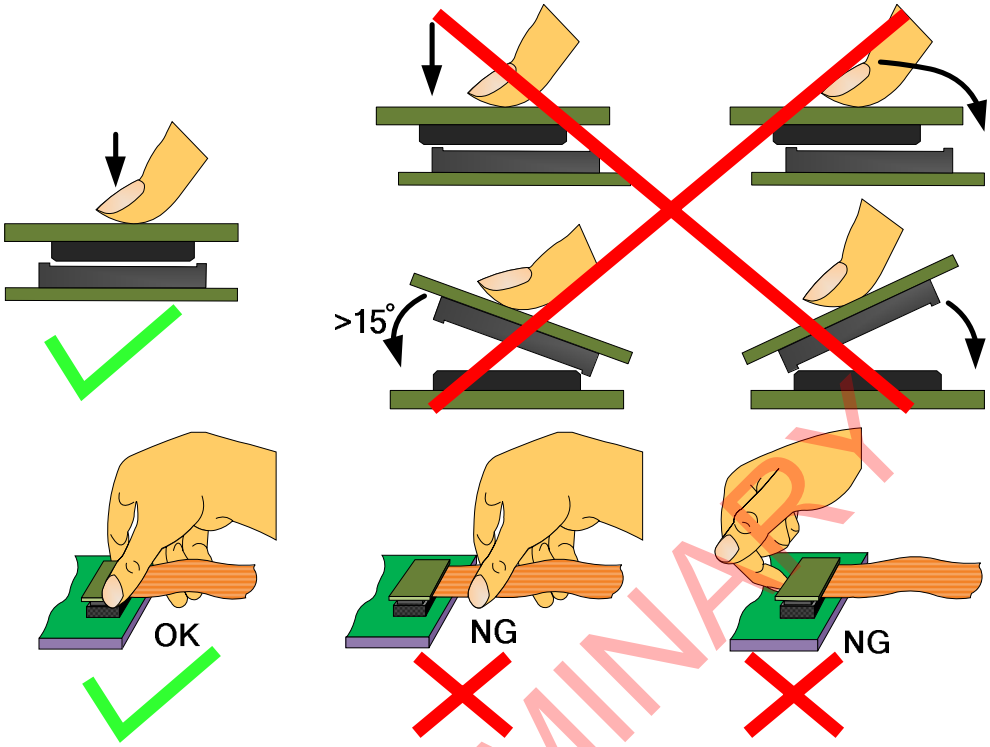
4.1.1 Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



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



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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.

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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 our standard products, we keep the right to change material, process ... for improving the product 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.

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