MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

www.multi-inno.com

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATION

Model : MI0560FT-1

For Customer's Acceptance:

Customer	
Approved	
Comment	

Revision	1.0
Engineering	
Date	2010-04-06
Our Reference	

REVISION RECORD

REV NO.	REV DATE	CONTENTS	REMARKS
01	2010-02-08	Initial release	
1.0	2010-04-06	The first version final specification Add the value of the backlight power consumption Add the value of the panel power consumption Add the value of weight Add the value of current consumption Update the value of LCM module & total weight	

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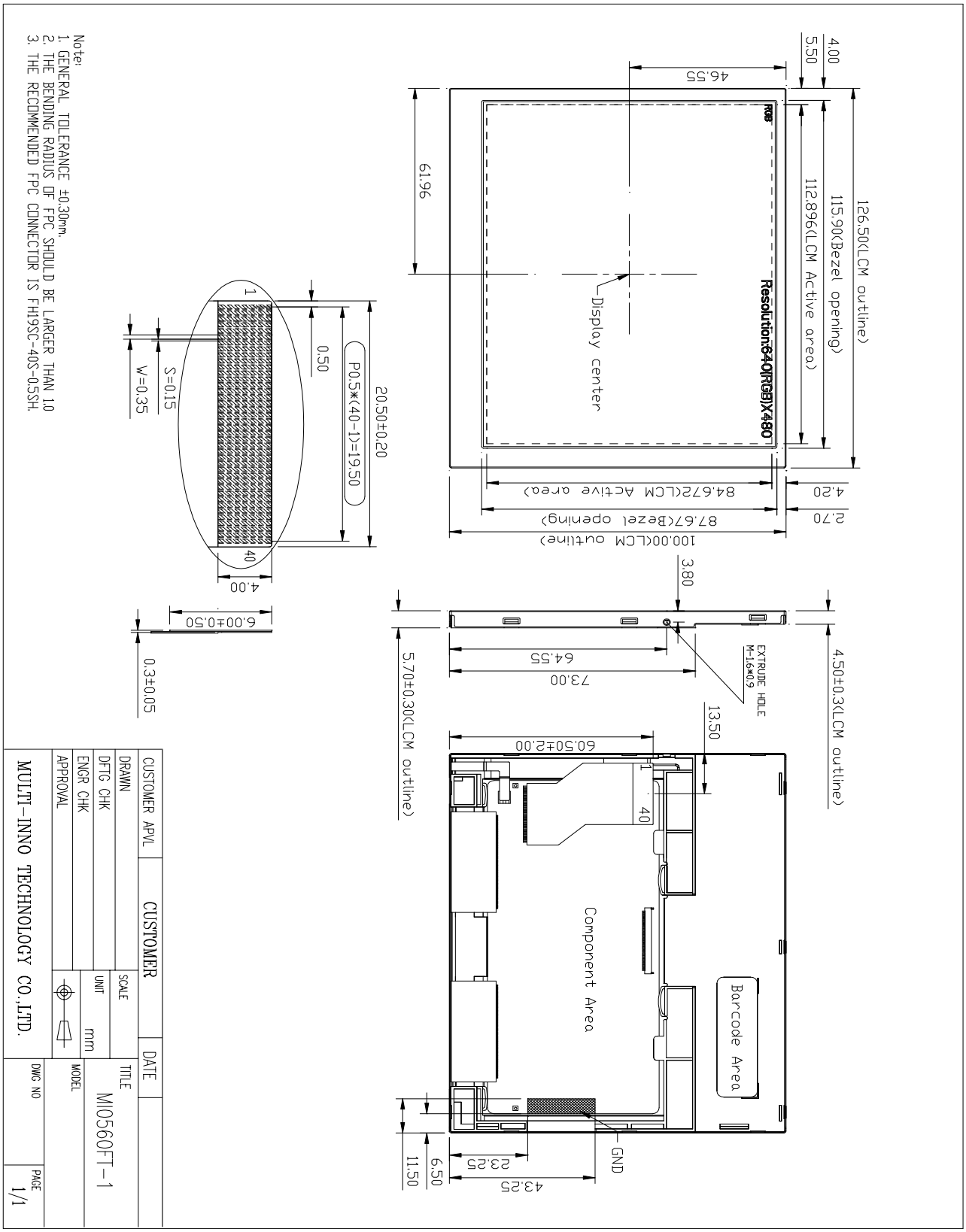
■ GENERAL INFORMATION

Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Transmissive/Normally white	/
Size	5.6	Inch
Viewing direction	6:00	O' Clock
LCM (W × H × D)	126.5×100.0×5.7	mm^3
Active area (W×H)	112.896×84.672	mm^2
Dot pitch (W×H)	0.0588×0.1764	mm^2
Number of dots	640 (RGB) × 480	/
Backlight type	LED	/
Interface type	Digital	/
Color depth	262K	/
Surface treatment	Anti-glare	/
Color arrangement	RGB-stripe	/
Backlight power consumption	1.9	W
Panel power consumption	0.66	W
Input voltage	3.3	V
With/Without TSP	Without TSP	/
Weight	83.1	g

Note 1:Refer to External Dimensions.
Note 2:Including LED Driver power consumption.
Note 3:Including T-con Board power consumption.

■ EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS



■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Power voltage	VCC	-0.3	6.5	V
	V_{LED}	-0.3	6.5	V
Operating temperature	T_{OP}	-20	70	°C
Storage temperature	T_{ST}	-30	80	°C
Humidity	RH	-	90%(Max60°C)	RH

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

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power voltage	VCC	3.1	3.3	3.5	V
	V_{LED}	4.8	5.0	5.2	V
Current consumption	I_{CC}	-	200	250	mA
	I_{LED}	-	380	450	mA
Input voltage ' H ' level	V_{IH}	0.7VCC	-	1VCC	V
Input voltage ' L ' level	V_{IL}	0	-	0.3VCC	V
LED life time	-	20,000	-	-	Hr

Note 1:Vcc setting should match the signals output voltage (refer to note 4) of customer's system board.
Note 2:LED driving voltage.
Note 3:LED driving current.
Note 4:DCLK,DE,HS,VS,R0-R5,G0-G5,B0-B5.
Note 5:The LED life time is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness at Ta=25℃ and Vled=5.0V.The LED lifetime could be decreased if operating Vled is larger than 5.0V.

■ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time		Tr+Tf	θ=0° ∅=0° Ta=25℃	---	25	50	ms	FIG 1.	4
Contrast ratio		Cr		400	500	---	---	FIG 2.	1
Luminance uniformity		δ WHITE		70	75	---	%	FIG 2.	3
Surface Luminance		Lv		280	350	---	cd/m^2	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range		θ	∅ = 90°	---	40	50	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℃	---	---	---		FIG 2.	5
		y		---	---	---			
	Green	x		---	---	---			
		y		---	---	---			
	Blue	x		---	---	---			
		y		---	---	---			
	White	x		0.26	0.31	0.36			
		y		0.28	0.33	0.38			
NTSC	-	-	-	---	30	---	%	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIG. 1 The definition of Response Time

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

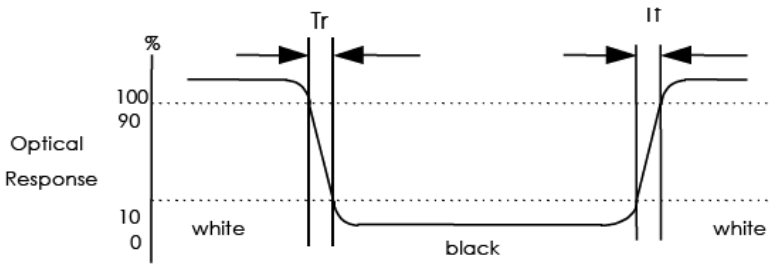
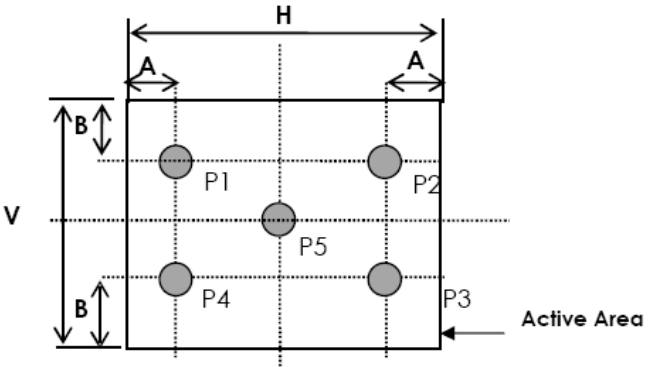
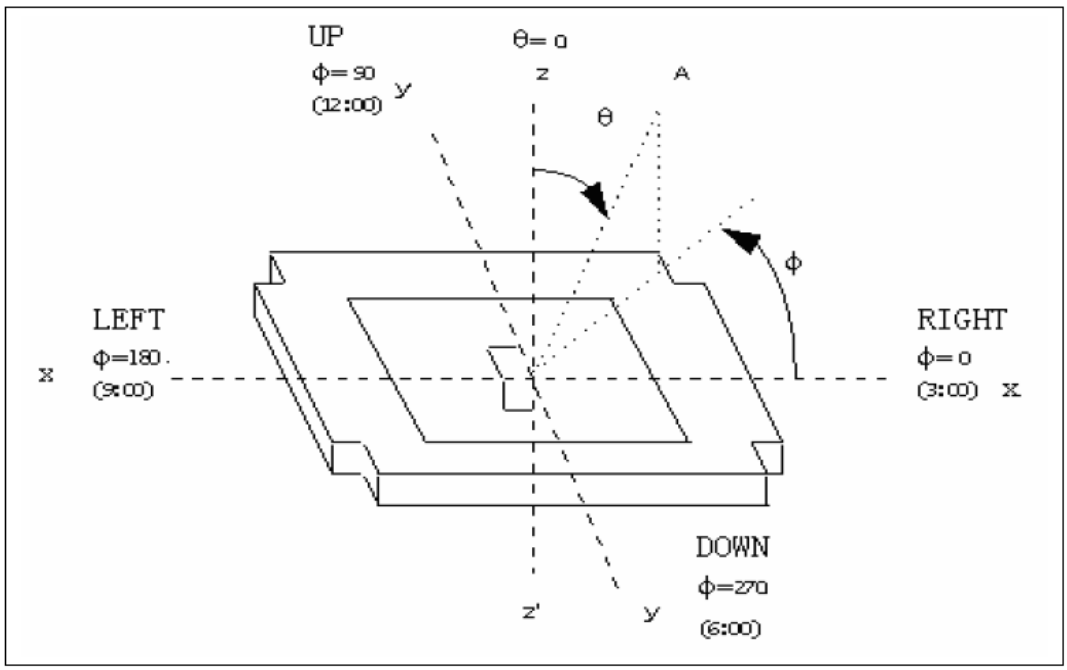


FIG. 2 Measuring method for Contrast ratio, surface luminance, Luminance uniformity , CIE (x, y) chromaticity



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

FIG. 3 The definition of viewing angle



■ INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

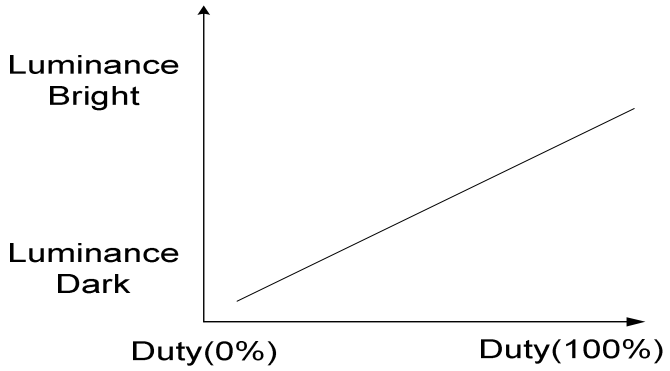
TFT LCD Panel Driving Section

FPC connector is used for the module electronics interface. The recommended model is FH19-40S -0.5SH manufactured by HiRose.

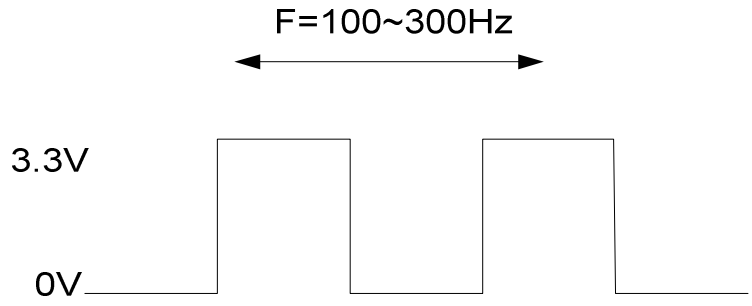
Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	V_{LED}	P	Power Voltage for LED circuit	
2	V_{LED}	P	Power Voltage for LED circuit	
3	ADJ	I	Adjust the LED brightness with PWM Pulse	Note1,2
4	G_{LED}	P	Ground for LED circuit	
5	G_{LED}	P	Ground for LED circuit	
6	V_{CC}	P	Power Voltage for digital circuit	
7	V_{CC}	P	Power Voltage for digital circuit	
8	MODE	I	DE or HV mode control	Note 3
9	DE	I	Data enable	
10	VS	I	Vsync signal input	
11	HS	I	Hsync signal input	
12	GND	P	Power ground	
13	B5	I	Blue data input (MSB)	
14	B4	I	Blue data input	
15	B3	I	Blue data input	
16	GND	P	Power ground	
17	B2	I	Blue data input	
18	B1	I	Blue data input	
19	B0	I	Blue data input(LSB)	
20	GND	P	Power ground	
21	G5	I	Green data input(MSB)	
22	G4	I	Green data input	
23	G3	I	Green data input	
24	GND	P	Power ground	
25	G2	I	Green data input	

26	G1	I	Green data input	
27	G0	I	Green data input(LSB)	
28	GND	P	Power ground	
29	R5	I	Red data input(MSB)	
30	R4	I	Red data input	
31	R3	I	Red data input	
32	GND	P	Power ground	
33	R2	I	Red data input	
34	R1	I	Red data input	
35	R0	I	Red data input(LSB)	
36	GND	P	Power ground	
37	DCLK	I	Sample clock	
38	GND	P	Power ground	
39	L/R	I	Select left to right scanning direction	Note4,5
40	U/D	I	Select up or down scanning direction	Note4,5

Note: I: input, O: output t, P: Power
Note1: Pin.3 is used to adjust brightness.



Note 2:ADJ signal=0~3.3V,operation frequency:100~300Hz

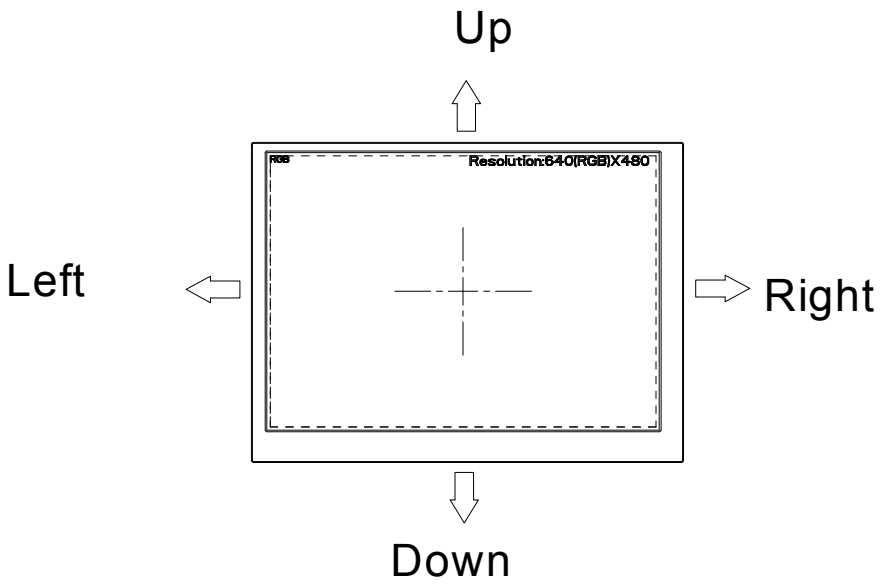


Note 3: DE Mode, Mode="H",HS floating and VS floating
HV Mode, Mode="L" and DE floating

Note 4: Selection of scanning mode

Setting of scan control input		Scanning direction
U/D	L/R	
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 5: Definition of scanning direction.
Refer to the figure as below:



■ APPLICATION NOTES

1 Timing characteristicsk

1.1 Timing conditions

Input/Output Timing

Item	Symbol	Values			Unit.	Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
PXLCLK clock time	Tclk	33.3	39.7	-	ns	
PXLCLK pulse duty	Tcwh	40	50	60	%	Tclk
DATA set-up time	Tdsu	12	-	-	ns	DATA to PXLCLK
DATA hold time	Tdhd	12	-	-	ns	DATA to PXLCLK
DE setup time	Tesu	12	-	-	ns	DE to PXLCLK
VSYNC setup time	Tvst	12	-	-	ns	
VSYNC hold time	Tvhd	12	-	-	ns	
HSYNC setup time	Thst	12	-	-	ns	
HSYNC hold time	Thhd	12	-	-	ns	
HSYNC period time	Th	22.91	31.76	-	us	
HSYNC width	Thwh	1	-	-	Tclk	
VSYNC width	Tvwh	1	-	-	Th	
HSYNC to CLKIN	Thc	-	-	1	Tclk	

DE Mode input Timing Limitation

DE Mode	Values			Unit	Remark
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
THC	48	160	765	tclk	
THD	640	640	640	tclk	
TH	688	800	1405	tclk	1TH=1line
TVC	6	45	255	line	
TVD	480	480	480	line	
TV	486	525	735	line	1TV=1field

HV Mode input Timing Limitation

HV Mode	Values			Unit	Remark
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Thwh	-	10	-	tclk	
Thbp	-	134	-	tclk	
Thfp	-	16	-	tclk	
THD	-	640	-	tclk	
TH	-	800	-	tclk	1TH=1 line
Tvwh	-	2	-	line	
Tvbp	-	11	-	line	
Tvfp	-	32	-	line	
TVD	-	480	-	line	
TV	-	525	-	line	1TV=1 field

1.2 Timing Diagram

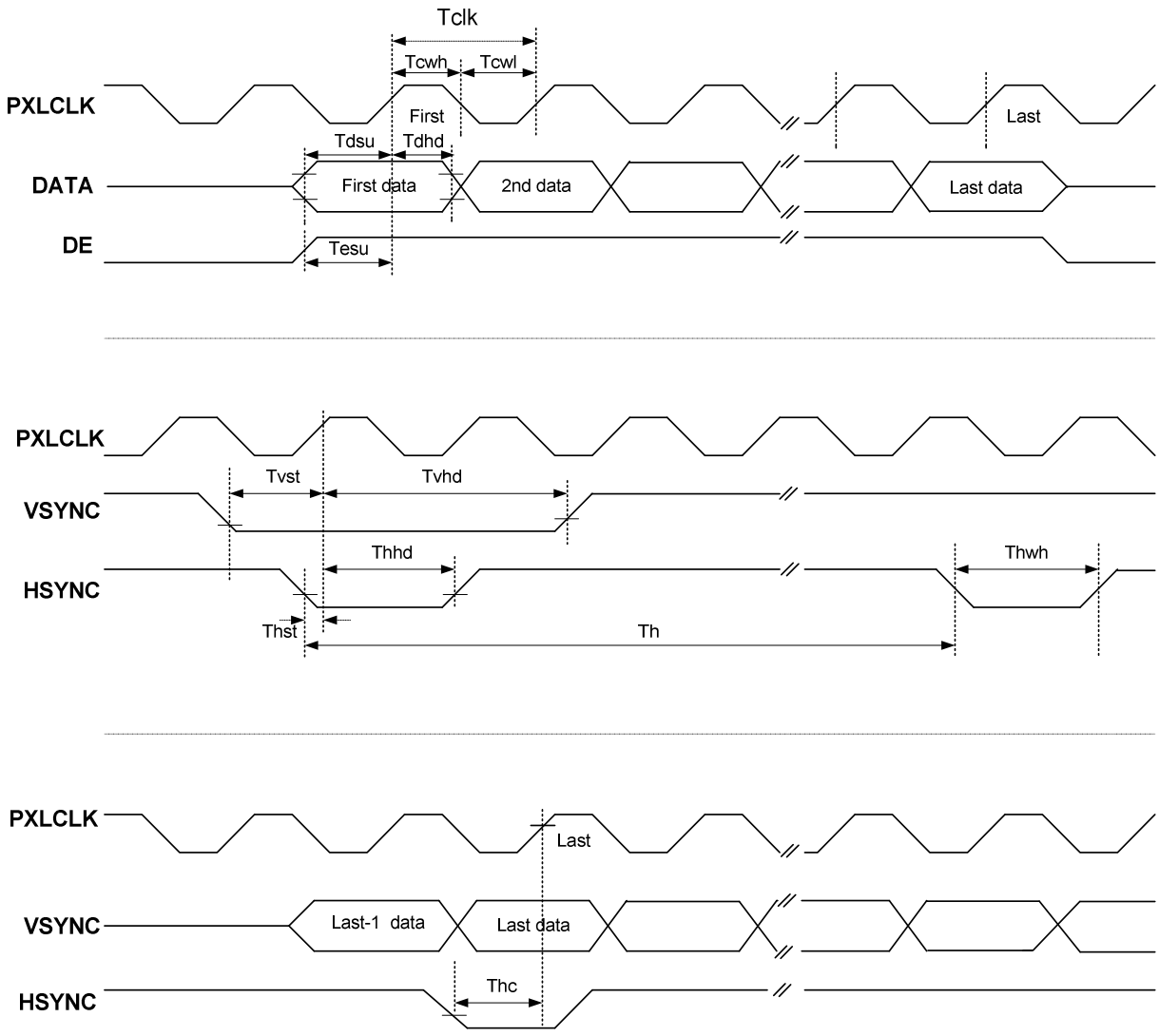


Fig.3-1 Clock and Data Input Timing Diagram

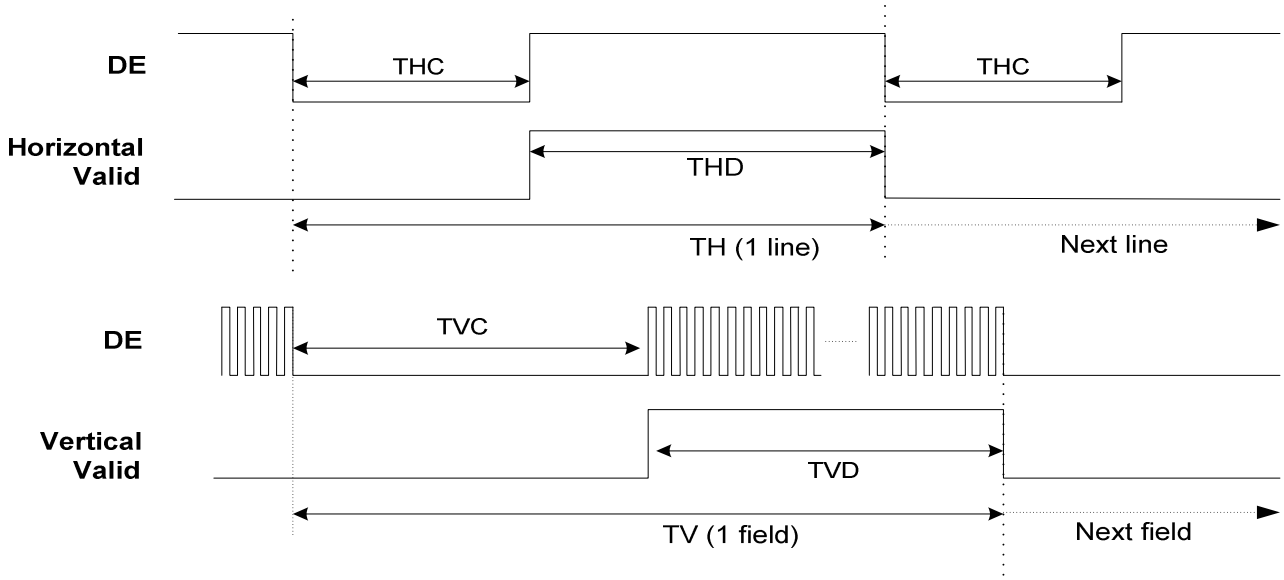


Fig.3-2 DE Mode Input Timing

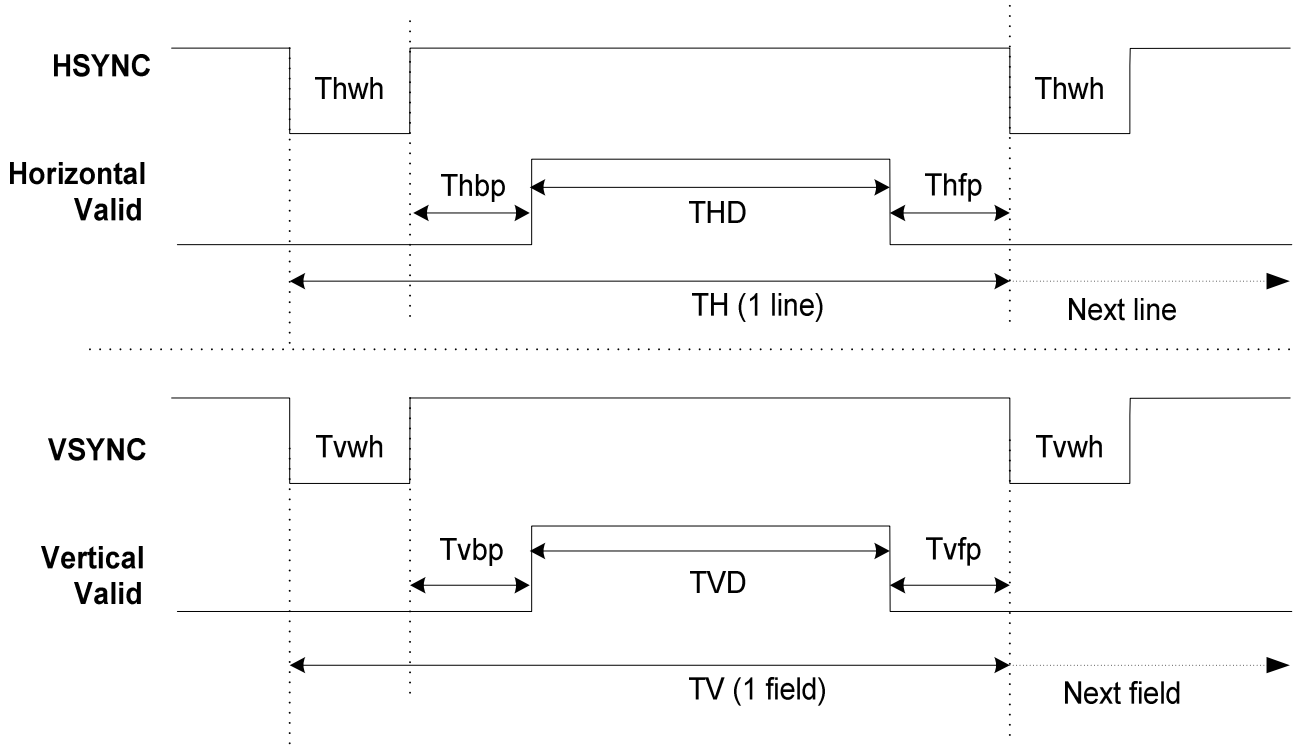


Fig.3-3 HV Mode Input Timing

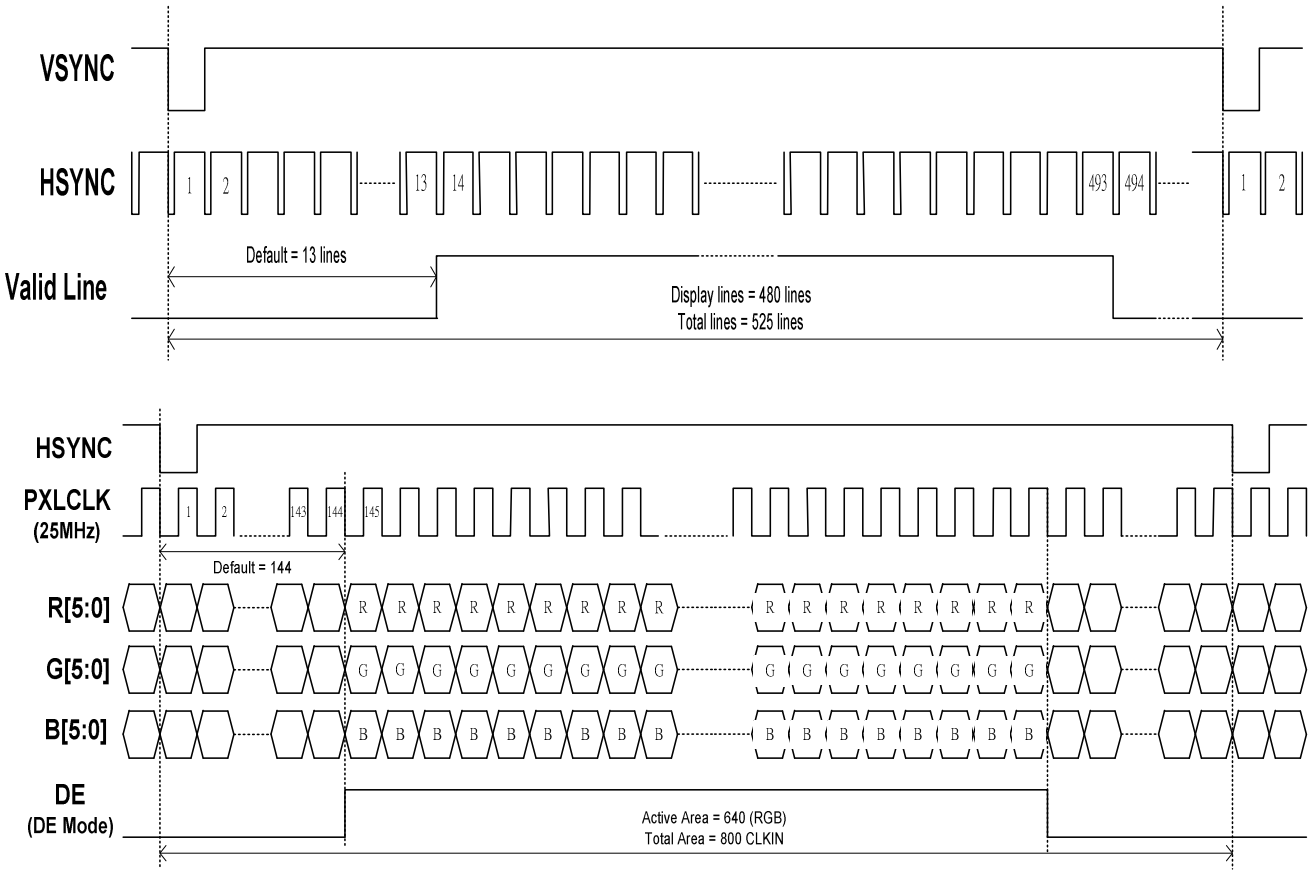
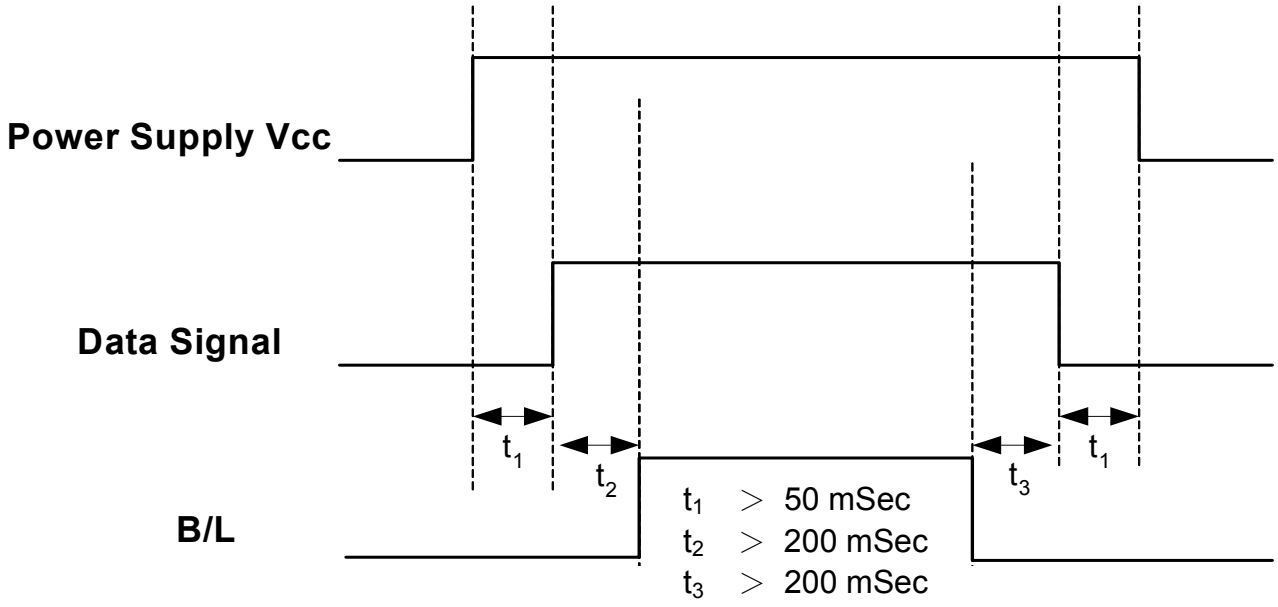


Fig. 3-4 18 bit RGB mode for 640 x (RGB) x 480

2 Power sequence



Note:Data includes DE, VS ,HS,B0~B5,G0~G5,R0~R5,DCLK.

■ RELIABILITY TEST

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	80±2℃/240 hours	Inspection after 2~4 hours 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.
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 ℃ ~25~80 ± 2 ℃ × 10cycles (30min.) (5min.) (30min.)	
6	Damp Proof Test	40℃±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.
Using ionizer(an antistatic blower) is recommended at working area in order to reduce electro-static voltage.
When removing protection film from LCM panel, peel off the tag slowly(recommended more than one second) while blowing with ionizer toward the peeling face to minimize ESD which may damage electrical circuit.
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.Please use automatic switch menu(or roll menu) testing mode when test operating mode.

■ INSPECTION CRITERION

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 1 OF 4
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

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

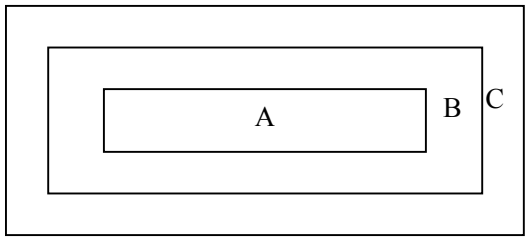
Major defect: AQL 0.65

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.

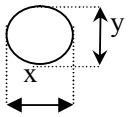
OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 2 OF 4
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

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.	

4.2 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, Dirt under polarizer	For dark/white spot, size Φ is defined as $\Phi = \frac{(x+y)}{2}$ 	Minor
		1.	

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

	Dim Spots Circle shaped and dim edged defects	2.	Minor

Size(mm) \ 2. Zone	Acceptable Qty		
	A	B	C
Φ ≤0.2	Ignore		Ignore
0.20＜Φ ≤0.40	3		
0.40＜Φ ≤0.60	2		
0.60＜Φ ≤0.80	1		
0.80＜Φ	0		

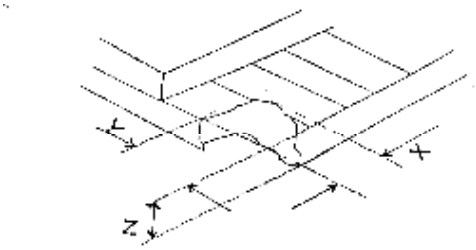
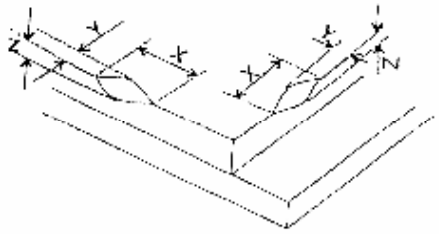
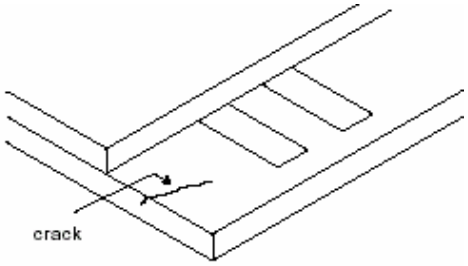
OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 3 OF 4
TITLE: FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

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="3">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="3">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>

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

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>

■ PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

Handing Precautions

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

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

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

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

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

- Isopropyl alcohol
- Ethyl alcohol

Do not scrub hard to avoid damaging the display surface.

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

- Water
- Ketone
- Aromatic solvents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Storage Precautions

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

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

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

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

Others

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

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

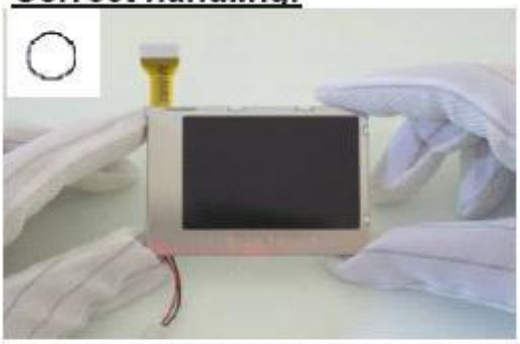
To minimize the performance degradation of the LCD modules resulting from destruction caused by static electricity etc., exercise care to avoid holding the following sections when handling the modules.

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

Handling precaution for LCM

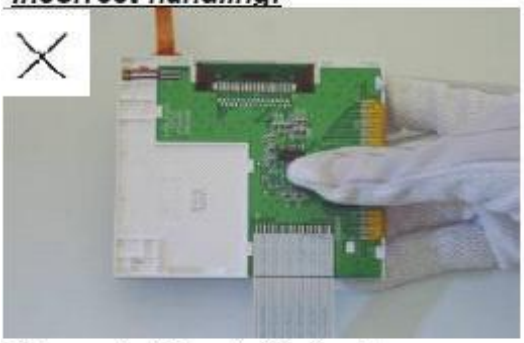
LCM is easy to be damaged.
Please note below and be careful for handling!

Correct handling:

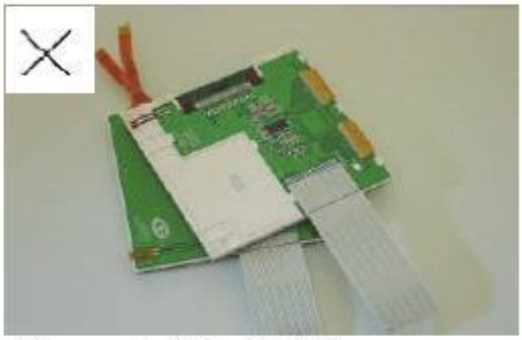


As above picture, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCM edges.

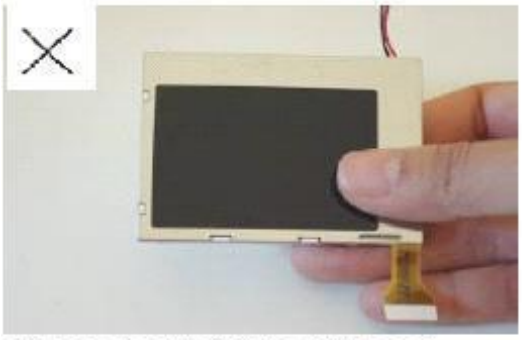
Incorrect handling:



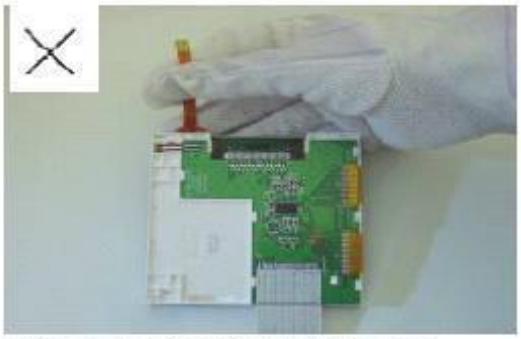
Please don't touch IC directly.



Please don't stack LCM.



Please don't hold the surface of panel.

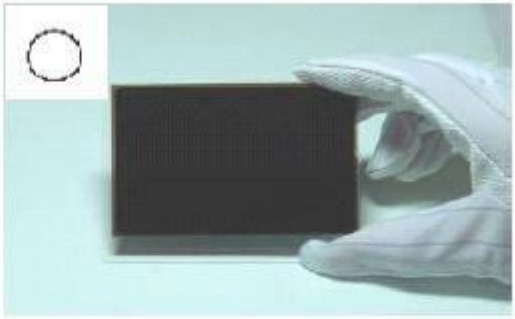


Please don't stretch interface of output, such as FPC cable.

Handling precaution for LCD

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

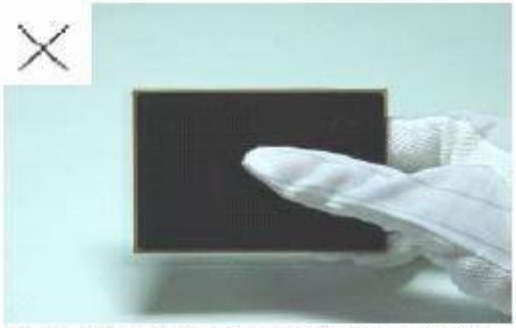
Correct handling:



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

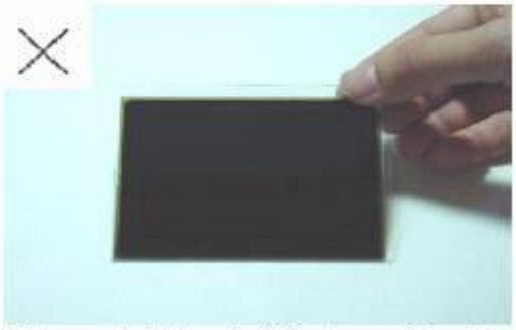
Incorrect handling:

Please don't stack the LCDS.



Please don't hold the surface of LCD.

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



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

Storage Precautions

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

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

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

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

Others

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

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

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

- Exposed area of the printed circuit board.

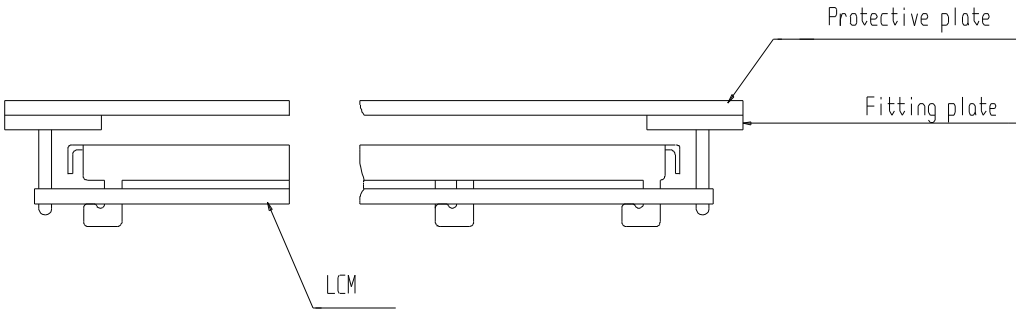
-Terminal electrode sections.

USING LCD MODULES

Installing LCD Modules

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

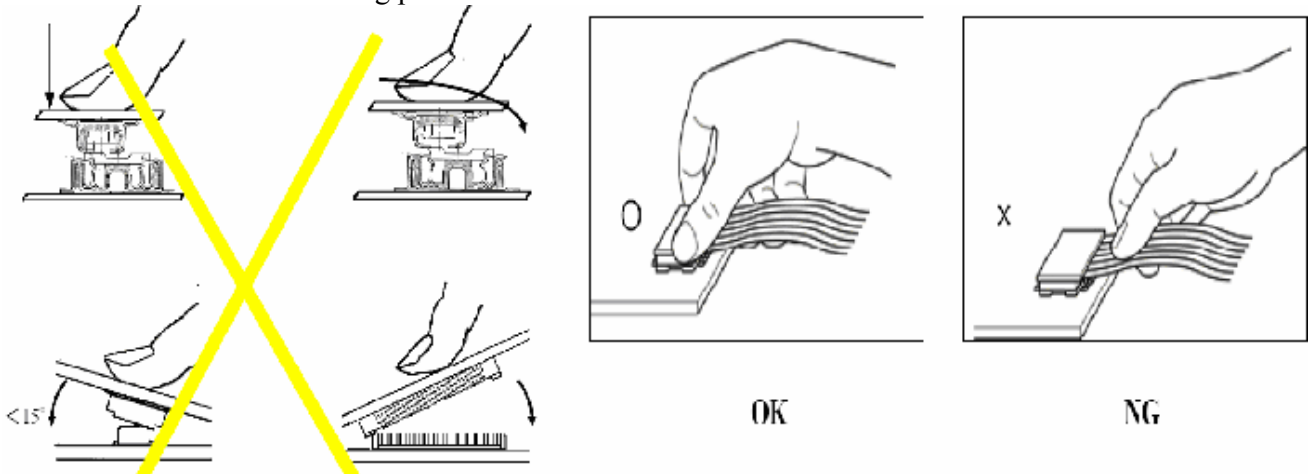
(1) Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



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

Precaution for assemble the module with BTB connector:

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



Precaution for soldering to the LCM

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

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

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

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

Precautions for Operation

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

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

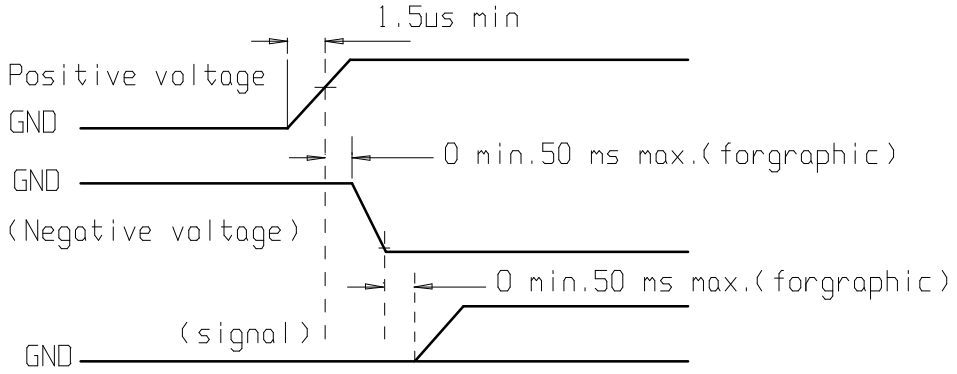
(3) Response time will be extremely delayed at lower temperature than the operating temperature range and on the other hand at higher temperature LCD's show dark color in them. However those phenomena do not mean malfunction or out of order with LCD's, Which will come back in the specified operating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

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

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

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

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



Safety

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

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

Limited Warranty

Unless agreed betweenMulti-Inno and customer,Multi-Inno will replace or repair any of its LCD modules which are found to be functionally defective when inspected in accordance with Multi-Inno LCD acceptance standards (copies available upon request) for a period of one year from date of production. Cosmetic/visual defects must be returned to Multi-Innowithin 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.