PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

DESCRIPTION

TFT Module – 12.1” diagonal size
800 x (RGB) x 600

PART NUMBER

LTTD800600121-L1

VERSION

1.1

ROHS COMPLIANT

Revision Status

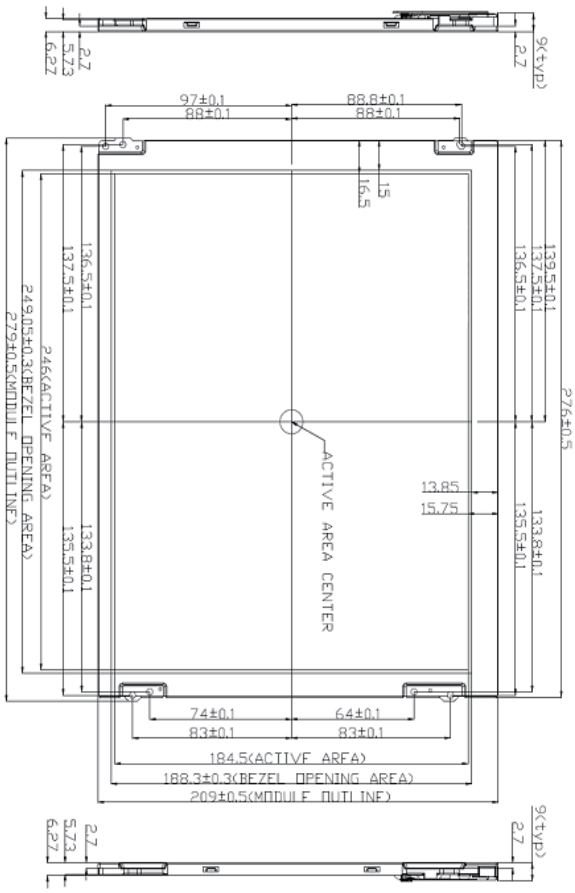
Revision	Revision Date	Page	Content	Notes
1.0	29.09.2011		Initial release	
1.1	15.04.2013		Correct the viewing angle to 12:00 Correct the backlight and timing	

Table of Contents

● GENERAL INFORMATION

Item	Contents	Unit
LCD Type	TFT Transmissive, Anti-glare Normally white	---
Technology	a-Si TFT	-
Viewing Direction	12:00	O'clock
Viewing Angle (Gray Scale Inversion Direction)	6:00	O'clock
Module dimensions (W x H x T)	279.0 ×209.0 ×9.0max	mm
Active area (W x H)	246.0 × 184.5	mm
Number of pixels	800 x 3 (RGB) x 600	---
Pixel pitch (W x H)	0.3075 × 0.3075	mm2
Colours	16.7M	---
Contrast ratio	700 (typical)	---
Backlight	LED (20; 10x serial, 2 x parallel)	---
Backlight Brightness	450	cd/m2
Interface	LVDS	---
Operating temperature	-20 to +70	°C
Storage temperature	-30 to +80	°C

● MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS



NOTES
1) Display type: a-Si TFT, Normal white
2) Viewing direction: 12:00
Gray scale inversion direction: 6:00
3) Operation temperature: -20°C~+70°C
Storage temperature :-30°C~+80°C
4) LVDS 6/8-bit interface
5) Logic power supply voltage: 3.3V
6) Backlight : LED (White)
7) ROHS compliant
8) General tolerance:+/-0.3

CN1-TFT

1	VCC
2	VCC
3	GND
4	SEL
5	D0-
6	D0+
7	GND
8	D1-
9	D1+
10	GND
11	D2-
12	D2+
13	GND
14	CLK-
15	CLK+
16	GND
17	D3-
18	D3+
19	MSL
20	NC

CN2-Backlight

1	VCC
2	VSS
3	BEN
4	PWM
5	NC

LOGIC TECHNOLOGIES

Part Number LT800600121-L1		Revision B
Not to scale. Unit mm.		Sheet:

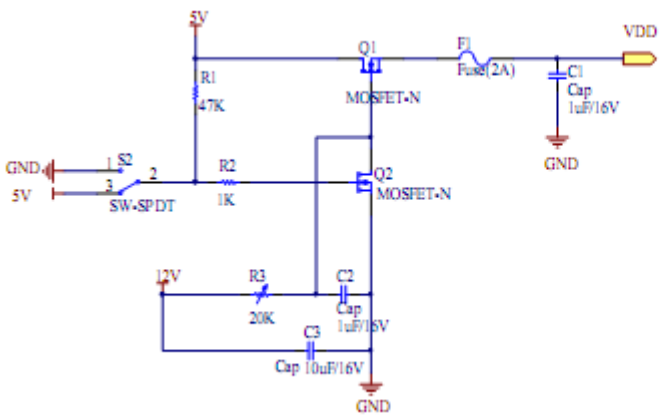
● ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

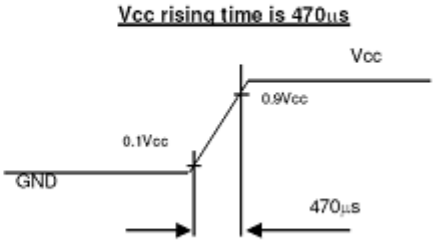
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power	VDD	- 0.5	5.0	V	---
	Input voltage for signals	- 0.3	3.3	V	---
	Light bar peak forward current	--	150	mArms	---
Backlight LED Forward Current	I_F	---	50	mA	One LED
Operating Temperature	T_{OPR}	- 20	70	°C	---
Storage temperature	T_{ST}	- 30	80	°C	---

● ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (AGND = GND = 0V, Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Remark
Power Supply Voltage	VDD	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	---
Power supply current	IDD			325	mA	VDD=3.3V All pixel on(Black pattern)
Permissible ripple voltage	VRP			100	mV	
Differential input voltage	| Vid |	250		450	mV	
Differential input threshold voltage for LVDS receiver	VTL	-100			mV	VCM=1.25V Common mode voltage for LVDS receiver
	VTH			100	mV	
Input voltage width for LVDS receiver	Vi	0		2.4	V	
Terminating resistor	RT		100		Ω	
Rush current	Irush			1.5	A	Note

Note: Measurement Conditions:





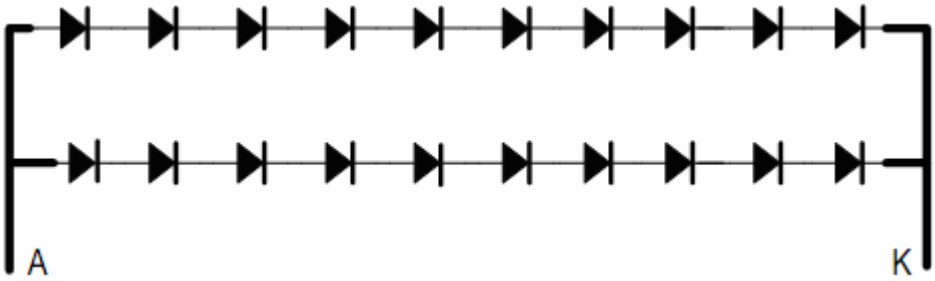
● BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Forward Current	IF	---	80	--	mA	Notes
Forward Current Voltage	VF	25		33	V	Notes
LED Lifetime	---	---	50000	---	Hrs	Notes
Power Consumption	WBL	---	2.32	3.35	W	Notes

NOTES:

Backlight drive conditions: The light bar can work normally if the PWM dimming ratio range is from 0% to 100% and the operation current is 80mA.

→The LED driving condition is defined for each LED module (10 LED Serial, 2 LED Parallel).
→The LED driving condition is defined for total backlight consumption.
→Forward Voltage adjustment depends on the Forward Current setting.
→One LED : max I_F = 40mA, VF = 3.2V
→The LED lifetime is typically50,000 hours at 25degC
→I_F is defined for one channel LED.
→If the LEDs are driven by high current, high ambient temperature & humidity condition the lifetime of the LEDs will be reduced.
→Operating life means brightness reduces to 50% of initial brightness.
→Typical operating life time is estimated data.



● ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Refer	Note
Response Time		T_{ON}	25°C	---	15	20	ms	Fig 1	1
		T_{OFF}		---	20	30			
Contrast ratio		Cr	$\theta = 0°$	--	700	---	---	Fig 2	1
Uniformity		U	---	---	80	---	%	Fig 2	3
Surface Luminance		Lv		---	450	---	cd/m^2	Fig 2	2
Viewing angle ratio		θ	$\varnothing = 90°$	---	65	---	---	Fig 3	6
			$\varnothing = 270°$	---	75	---			
			$\varnothing = 0°$	---	80	---			
			$\varnothing = 180°$	---	80	---			
CIE (x,y) chromaticity	Red	x	Backlight On				---	Fig 2.	5
		y							
	Green	x							
		y							
	Blue	x							
		y							
	White	x		0.263	0.313	0.363			
		y		0.279	0.329	0.379			
NTSC					55		%		

Optical performance should be evaluated at Ta=25℃ only and backlight on status.

NOTES

1. Contrast ratio (CR) is defined mathematically in Figure 2.

Contrast Ratio = Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)
Average Surface Luminance with all black pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)

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

Lv = Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5…)

Note 3. Uniformity of surface luminance, δ White, is defined mathematically in figure 2.

δ White = Minimum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)
Maximum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)

Note 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition form white to black (rise time Tr) and from black to white (decay or fall time, Tf). The industry standard test equipment used is the Autronic-Melcher's Conoscope.

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

Note 6. The Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 2. For a TFT module, the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or 'x' axis and the vertical or 'y' axis with respect to the 'z' axis, being the LCD surface reference. Also see figure 3.

Note 7. For viewing angle and response time testing, the testing data is based on Autronic-Melcher's BM-7A. For the contrast ratio, surface luminance, luminance uniformity and chromaticity (CIE), the test data is based on the industry's standard SR-3A photo detector.

Note 8. For TFT modules, grey scale reversing occurs in the direction of the panel viewing angle.

Figure 1. Definition of response time

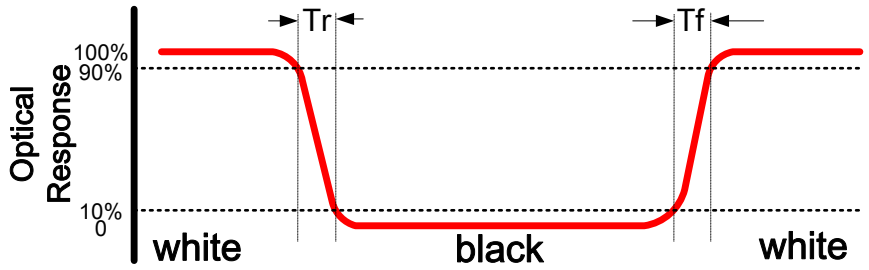


Figure 2. Measuring contrast ratio, surface luminance, luminance uniformity and CIE (chromaticity).

A : 5mm, B : 5mm, H & V : Active area.
Light spot diameter ∅ =7mm, 500mm distance from the LCD surface to the detector lens.
Measurement instrument is Topcon's luminance meter BM-7.

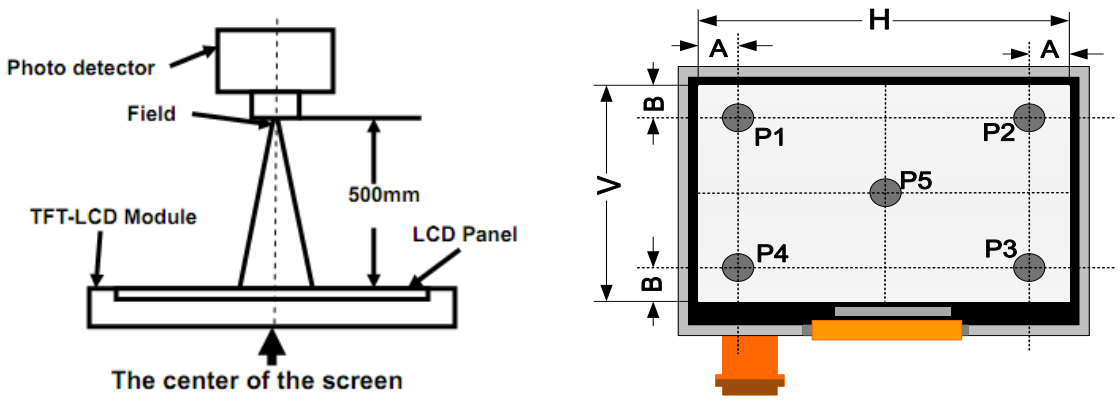
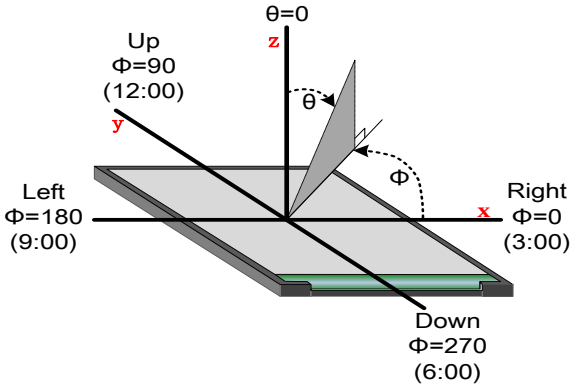


Figure 3. Definition of viewing angle



INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

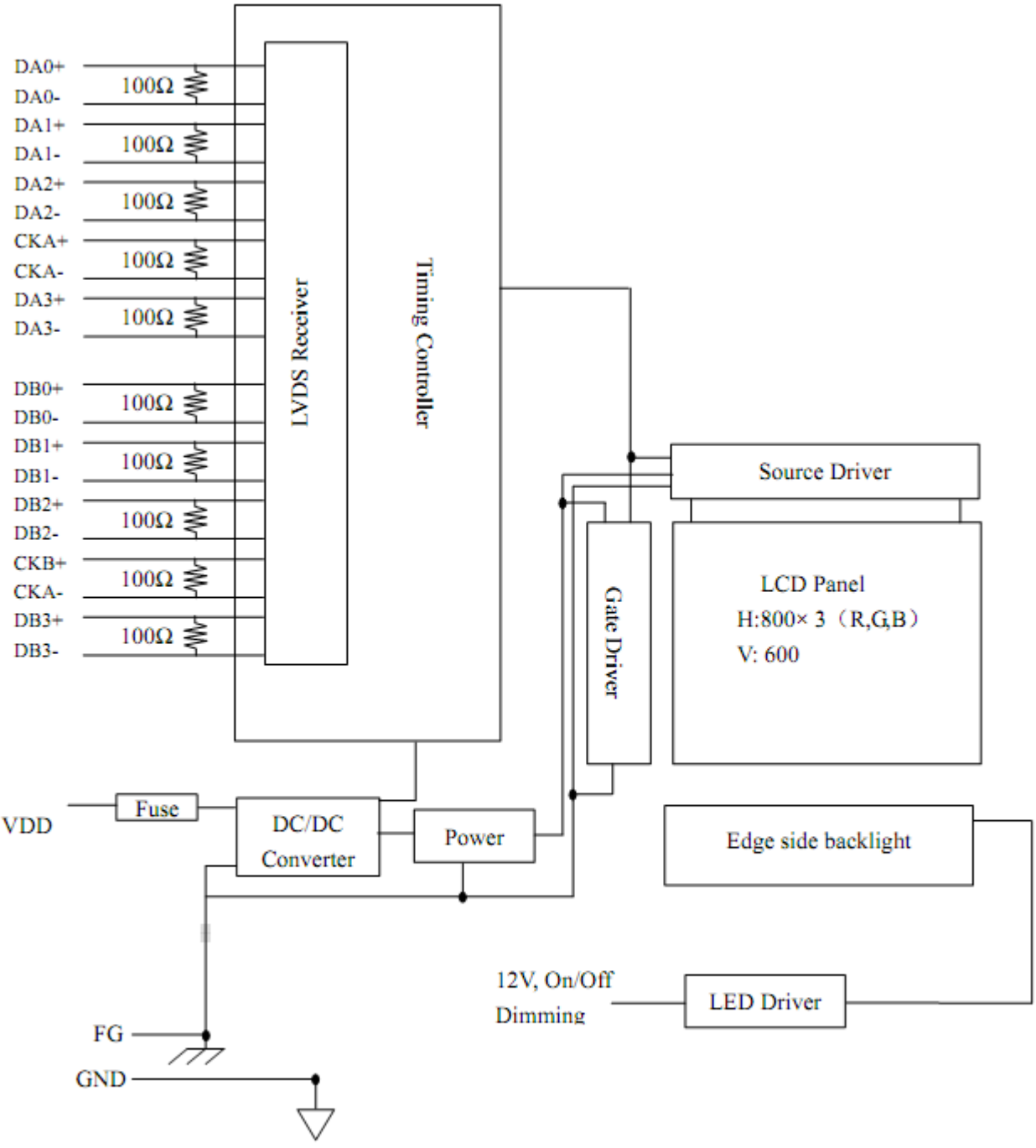
TFT LVDS interface description

Pin	Name	I/O	Description	Remarks
1	VCC	P	3.3V Power Supply	
2	VCC	P	3.3V Power Supply	
3	GND	P	Ground	
4	SEL	I	Select 6 or 8 Bits LVDS Input (SEL=VCC:8Bits ; SEL=GND/NC: 6Bits)	
5	D0-	I	Negative(-) LVDS differential data input	
6	D0+	I	Positive(+) LVDS differential data input	
7	GND	P	Ground	
8	D1-	I	Negative(-) LVDS differential data input	
9	D1+	I	Positive(+) LVDS differential data input	
10	GND	P	Ground	
11	D2-	I	Negative(-) LVDS differential data input	
12	D2+	I	Positive(+) LVDS differential data input	
13	GND	P	Ground	
14	CLK-	I	Clock Signal(-)	
15	CLK+	I	Clock Signal(+)	
16	GND	P	Ground	
17	D3-	I	Negative(-) LVDS differential data input (Used for 8Bits LVDS Input; NC for 6Bits)	
18	D3+	I	Positive(+) LVDS differential data input (Used for 8Bits LVDS Input; NC for 6Bits)	
19	MSL	I	Display Reversed Function (VCC: Display Reverse; GND/NC: Normal Display)	
20	NC	P	Test Function Pin(Do not set this pin to High)	

Notes:

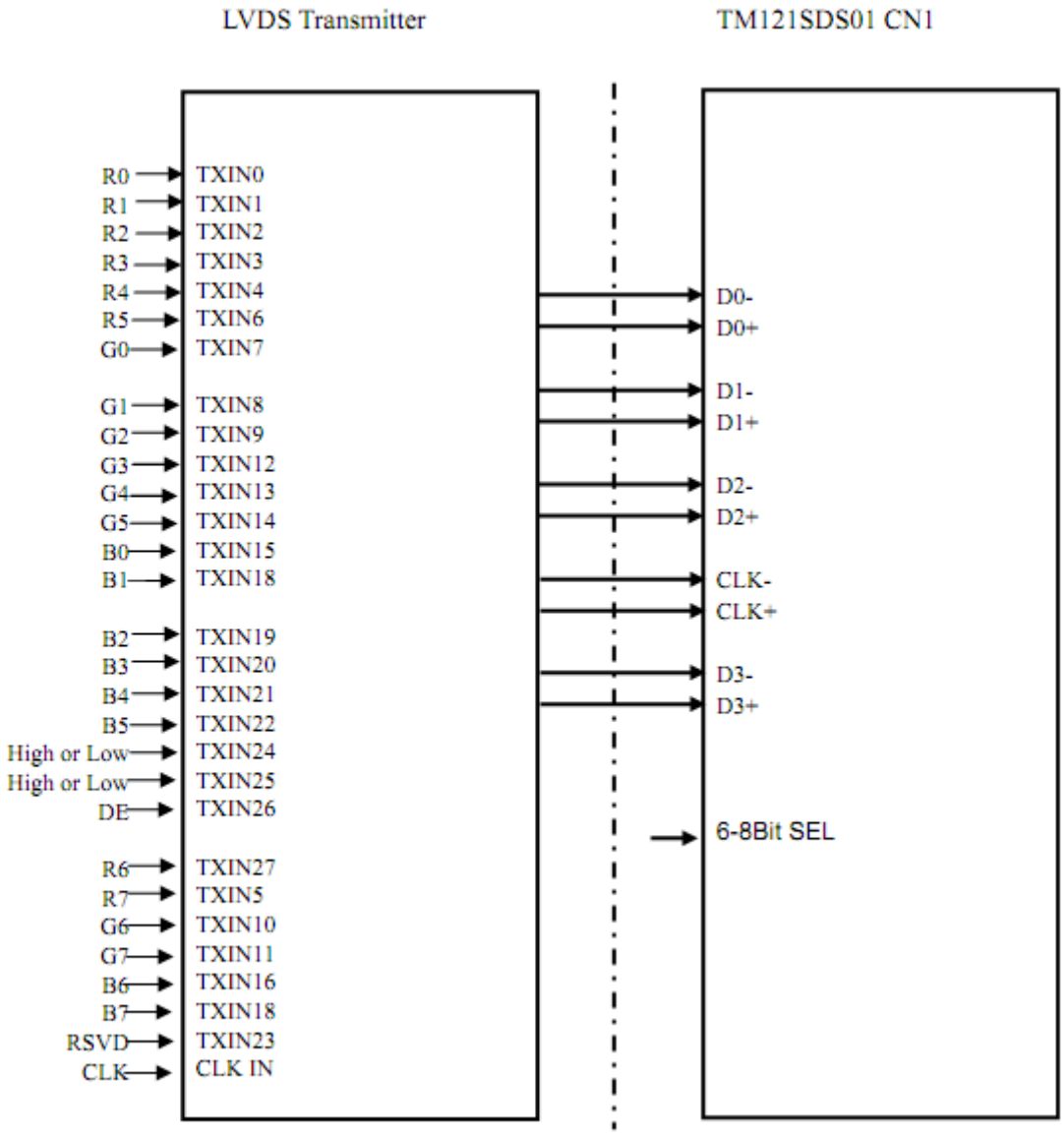
1. I -Input only; O -Output only; I/O -Input /output; P -Power or Ground.
2. The LVDS interface connector CN1: MSB240420HE (Produced by STM) or equivalent.

- **Block Diagram**



Note: System ground (GND), FG (Frame ground) in the product should be connected together in customer equipment.

- **Connect between receiver and transmitter for LVDS**



Note1: The lowest bit (RA0, GA0, BA0, RB0, GB0, BB0), the most upper bit (RA7, GA7, BA7, RB7, GB7, BB7)

Note2: Connecting cable between LCD panel's connector and transmitter should use 100Ω twisted line.

Note3: If only Hsync and Vsync, the product don't work. Make sure DE signal has been input.

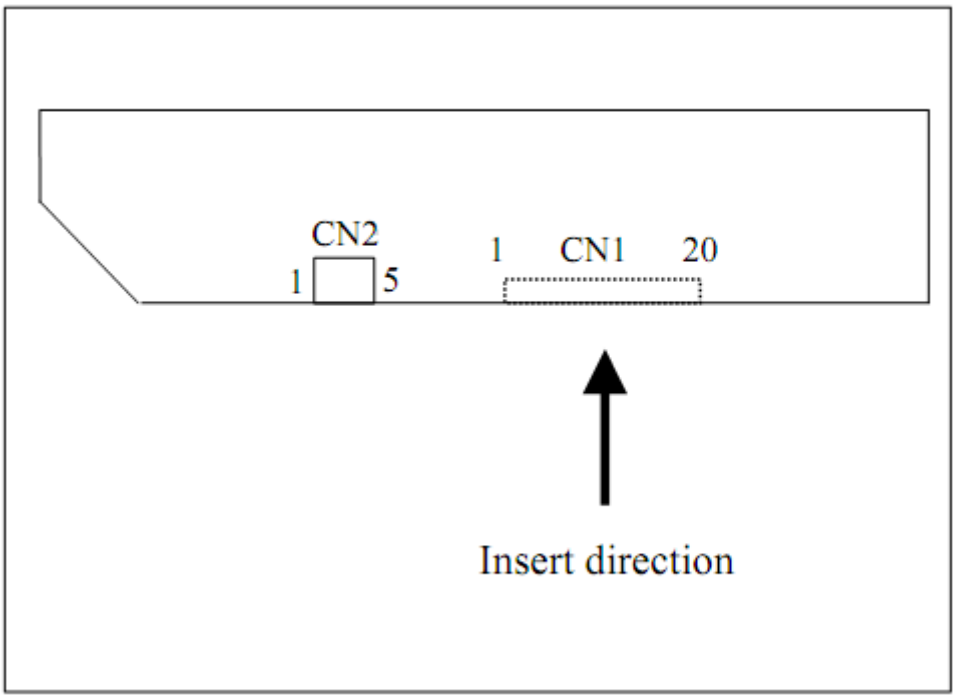
- **Backlight Interface**

Pin	Symbol	Signal Name
1	VCC	12V
2	VSS	GND
3	BEN	5V-On / 0V-Off
4	PWM	PWM Dimming or Analog Dimming
5	NC	Not Connection

Notes:

1. The backlight interface connector is CN2: MSB24038P5 (Produced by STM) or equivalent.

2. Position of the CN2



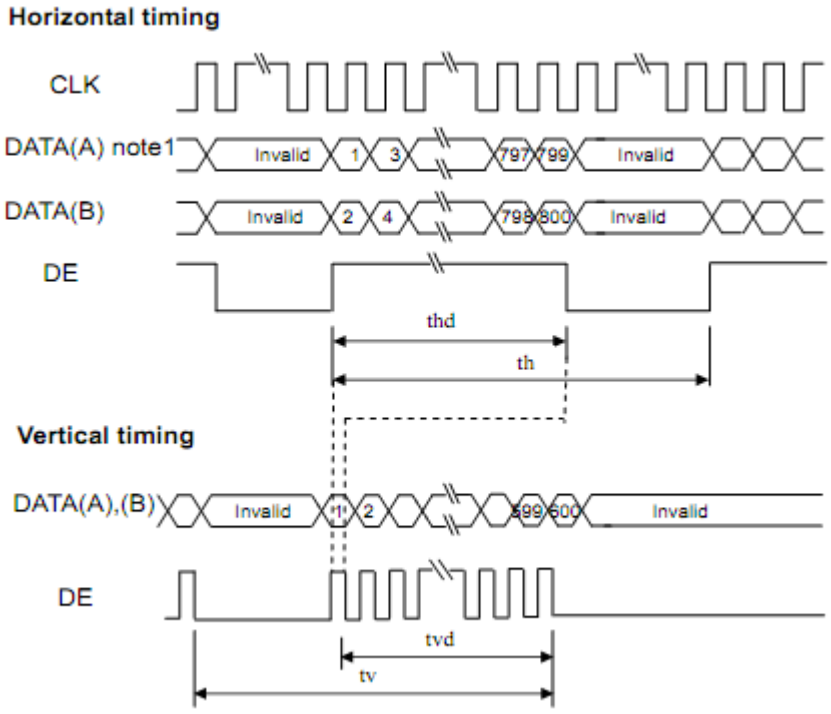
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

AC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Clock	Frequency	1/tc	33.16	39.8	49.74	MHz	LVDS transmitter input
		tc	30.16	25.13	20.1	ns	
	Rise time, Fall time	-	Refer to the timing characteristics of LVDS transmitter			ns	
	Duty	-				-	Note 1
Horizontal signals	Cycle	th	14.8	18	26.5	µs	55.5kHz(typ.)
			920	1056	1240	CLK	
	Display period	thd	800			CLK	-
Vertical signals	Cycle	tv	13.3	16.67	20	ms	
			608	628	650	H	60.0Hz(typ.)
	Display period	tvd	600			H	-
DE/Data	Setup time	-	Refer to the timing characteristics of LVDS transmitter			ns	Note 1
	Hold time	-				ns	
	Rise time, Fall time	-				ns	

Note1: See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.

Input Clock and Data Timing Diagram:



Note 1:

DATA(A)=RA0-RA7,GA0-GA7,BA0-BA7 ; DATA(B)=RB0-RB7,GB0-GB7,BB0-BB7.

- **Pixel data alignment of display image:**

The following chart is the coordinates of per pixel

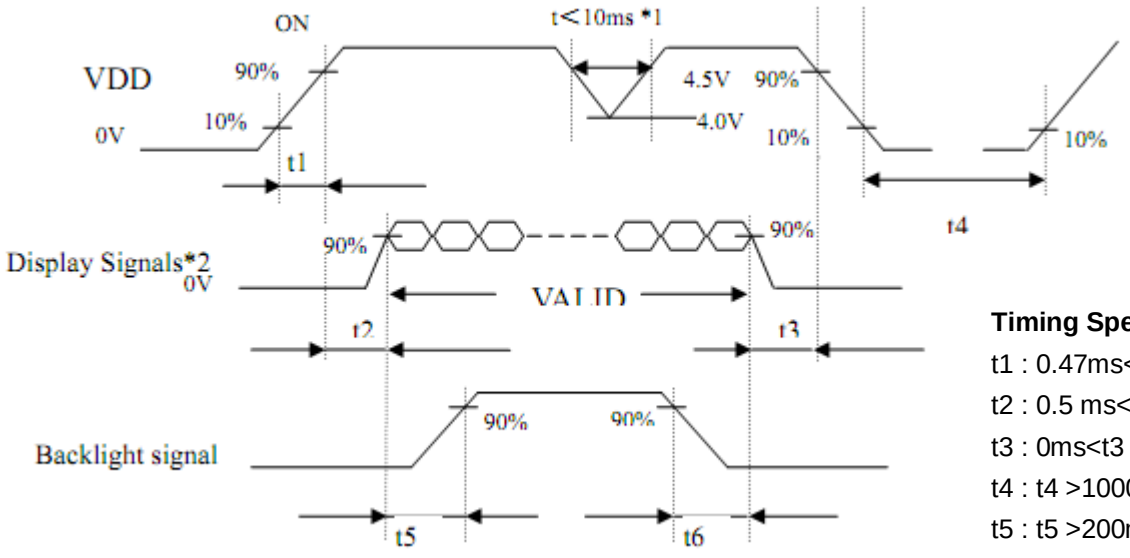
Odd Pixel: RA= R DATA Even Pixel : RB=R DATA
GA= G DATA GB=G DATA
BA= B DATA BB=B DATA

D(1,1) D(2,1)

RA	GA	BA	RB	GB	BB

D(1,1)	D(2,1)	D(3,1)	•••	D(800,1)
D(1,2)	D(2,2)	D(3,2)	•••	D(800,2)
D(1,3)	D(2,3)	D(3,3)	•••	D(800,3)
• • •	• • •	•	••• ••• •••	• • •
D(1,600)	D(2,600)	D(2,600)	•••	D(800,600)

- **POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE**



Timing Specifications:
t1 : 0.47ms<t1 <10ms;
t2 : 0.5 ms<t2 <50ms;
t3 : 0ms<t3 <50ms;
t4 : t4 >1000ms;
t5 : t5 >200ms;
t6 : t6 >200ms;

*1. When VDD is on, but the value is lower than 4.5V, a protection circuit may work, then the module may not display.

*2 The signal line is not connected with the module, at the end of cable the terminal resistor of 100Ω should be added.

Note1: Display signals (D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, D3+/- and CK+/-) must be “0” voltage, exclude the VALID period (See above sequence diagram). If these signals are higher than 0.3 V, the internal circuit is damaged.

If some of display signals of this product are cut while this product is working, even if the signal input to it once again, it might not work normally. If customer stops the display signals, they should cut VDD.

Note2: When VDD is on, it should be set above 4.0V.

Note3: The backlight power supply voltage should be inputted within the valid period of display and function signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

Note4: Power supply voltage ripple

When the power supply is designed, the next form can give the reference. If the voltage ripple is over the value in next form, the noise should be seen in display area.

Ripple (Measured at input terminal of power supply)

	VDD (3.3V to drive the panel)
Ripple voltage	≤200mVP-P（Including spike noise）

Note5: Fuse

Parameter	Fuse		Rating	Fusing current	Remarks
	Type	Supplier			
VDD	FCC16152ABTP	KAMAYA	1.5A 32V	-	

There are different power supply systems from the power input terminal. The power supply capacity should be less than the fusing current. If the power supply capacity is above the fusing current, the fuse may blow in a short time, and then nasty smell, smoking and so on may occur.

● RELIABILITY TESTING

NO.	Item	Condition	Criteria
1	High Temperature Operating	70°C +/-2°C, 240Hrs	IEC60068-2-1, GB2423.2
2	Low Temperature Operating	-20°C +/-2°C, 240Hrs	IEC60068-2-1 GB2423.1
3	High Temperature Storage	80°C +/-2°C, 240Hrs	IEC60068-2-1 GB2423.2
4	Low Temperature Storage	-30°C +/-2°C, 240Hrs	IEC60068-2-1 GB2423.2
5	Hi Temperature & High Humidity Operation	50°C, 90%RH max, 240Hrs	IEC60068-2-78 GB/T2423.3
6	Vibration (non operating)	Frequency range:10～55Hz, Stroke:1.5mm Sweep:10Hz～55Hz～10Hz2hours for each direction of x.y.z (6 hours for total)	IEC60068-2-6 GB/T2423.10
7	Package Vibration Test	Random Vibration: 0.015GxG/Hz for 5-200Hz, -6dB/Octave from 200-500Hz 2 hours for each direction of X,Y,Z (6 hours for total)	IEC60068-2-34 GB/T2423.11
8	Thermal Shock (non operating)	-30°C to 30min to 80℃, 30min Change time: 5min, 10 cycles	Start with cold temperature, End with high temperature, IEC60068-2-14:1984,GB2423.22
9	Drop Test (packaged)	Height:80 cm,1 corner, 3 edges, 6 surfaces	IEC60068-2-32 GB/T2423.8
10	Shock (non-operation)	80G 6ms, ±X,±Y,±Z 3 times for each direction	IEC60068-2-27 GB/T2423.5
11	ESD (operation)	C=150pF,R=330Ω, Air:±8Kv, Contact:±4Kv, 10times/terminal	IEC61000-4-2 GB/T17626.2

Notes:

1. Test samples are applied to one test item.
2. Samples for each test item are 2-10pcs.
3. For humidity testing, a pure water resistance of >10MW should be used.
4. (a) In the case of a malfunction caused by ESD damage, if the LCM returns to normal state after reset, the item is considered to have passed the ESD test.

   (b) It is recommended to use an anti-static blower (ioniser) to reduce the electro-static voltage in the working area.

   (c) When removing the protection film from the TFT panel, peel off the film slowly (more than 1sec) while blowing the ioniser towards the peeling area to minimize ESD. This will reduce the risk of damaging the electrical circuitry.
5. In operating test, please use the automatic pictures changes test mode or automatic pictures changes on demonstration box.

● INSPECTION CRITERIA

This specification is designed to be used as the standard acceptance/rejection criteria for normal LCM products.

1. Sampling plan.

The sampling plan according to GB/T 2828.1-2003 / ISO2859-16 1999 and ANSI/ASQC Z1.4 1993, normal level 2 and based on:

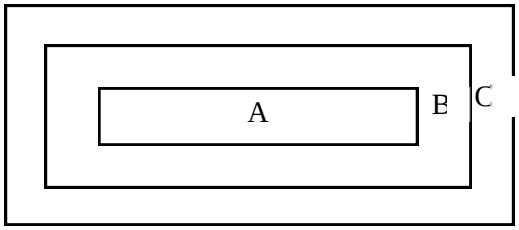
- Major defect: AQL 0.65
- Minor defect: AQL 1.5

2. Inspection condition

- The viewing distance for cosmetic inspection is approximately 30cm with the naked eye, and under an environment of 20-40W light intensity, in all directions, within 45° against a perpendicular line. (Normal temperature 20-25°C and normal humidity 60+/-15 RH.)
- Driving voltage - The Vop value from which the most optimal contrast can be obtained near the specified Vop in the specification (within +/-0.5V of the typical value at 25°C.)

3. Definition of inspection zone in LCD.

Figure 4



Zone A : Active Area
Zone B : Viewing Area except Zone A (Zone A + Zone B = Minimum viewing area)
Zone C : Outside Viewing Area (invisible area after assembling into the customer's product.

Figure 4 inspection zones in an LCD

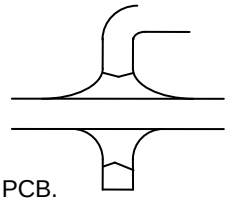
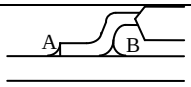
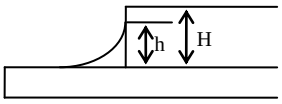
Note: As a general rule visual defects in Zone C are permissible when there is no visual effect once assembled into the customer's product.

• INSPECTION STANDARD

- MAJOR CRITERIA

Item No	Item to be inspected	Inspection standard	Classification
1	All functional defects	1) No display 2) Display abnormal 3) Missing vertical or horizontal segment 4) Short circuit 5) Backlight not working, flickering and abnormal light	Major
2	Missing	Missing component	
3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing dimension is not allowed	

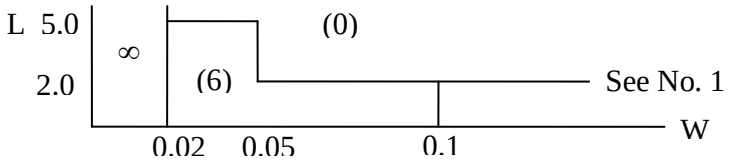
- COSMETIC CRITERIA

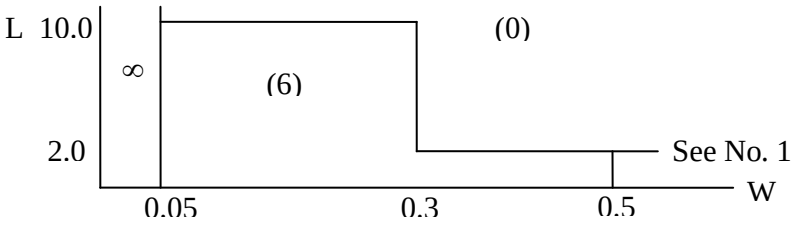
No.	Item	Judgment Criteria	Partition
1	Difference in Spec.	None allowed	Major
2	Pattern peeling	No substrate pattern peeling and floating	Major
3	Soldering defects	No soldering missing No soldering bridge No cold soldering	Major Major Minor
4	Resist flaw on substrate	Invisible copper foil (∅0.5mm or more) on substrate pattern	Minor
5	Accretion of metallic Foreign matter	No soldering dust No accretion of metallic foreign matters (Not exceed ∅0.2mm)	Minor Minor
6	Stain	No stain to spoil cosmetic badly	Minor
7	Plate discoloring	No plate fading, rusting and discoloring	Minor
8	Solder amount 1. Lead parts	a. Soldering side of PCB Solder to form a 'Filet' all around the lead. Solder should not hide the lead form perfectly. (too much) b. Components side (In case of 'Through Hole PCB') Solder to reach the Components side of PCB. 	Minor
	2. Flat packages	Either 'toe' (A) or 'heal' (B) of the lead to be covered by 'Filet'. Lead form to be assume over solder. 	Minor
	3. Chips	(3/2) H ≥ h ≥ (1/2) H 	Minor
9	Solder ball/solder splash	a) The spacing between solder ball and the conductor or solder pad h ≥ 0.13mm. The diameter of the solder ball d ≤ 0.15mm. b) The quantity of solder balls or solder splashes isn't more than 5 in 600mm2. c) Solder balls / splashes do not violate minimum electrical clearance d) Solder balls/splashes must be not be able to be dislodged with normal product usage	Minor Minor Major Minor

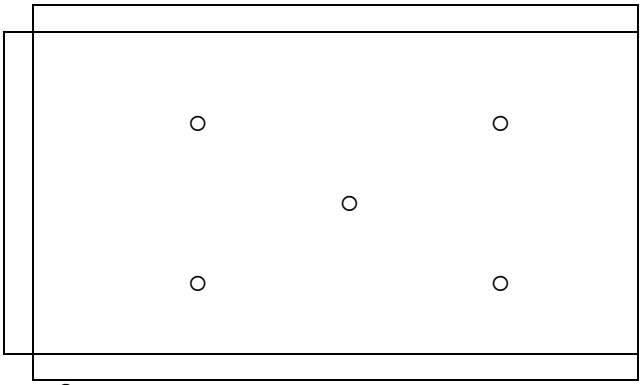
- COSMETIC CRITERIA (non-operating)

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

- COSMETIC CRITERIA (operating)

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Defect</th><th>Judgment Criteria</th><th>Classification</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Spots</td><td>A) Clear
<table>
<tr><th>Size : d mm</th><th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th></tr>
<tr><td>d ≤ 0.1</td><td>Disregard</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.1 < d ≤ 0.2</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.2 < d ≤ 0.3</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.3 < d</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
Note : Including pin holes and defective dots which must be within one pixel size.
B) Unclear
<table>
<tr><th>Size : d mm</th><th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th></tr>
<tr><td>d ≤ 0.2</td><td>Disregard</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.2 < d ≤ 0.5</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.5 < d ≤ 0.7</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.7 < d</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Lines</td><td>A) Clear
 

Note :( ) - Acceptable Qty in active area
L - Length (mm)
W - Width (mm)
∞ - Disregard
B) Unclear
 
</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Rubbing line</td><td>Not to be noticeable.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Allowable density</td><td>Above defects should be separated more than 10mm each other.</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Rainbow</td><td>Not to be noticeable.</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Dot size</td><td>To be 95% ~ 105% of the dot size (Typ.) in drawing.
Partial defects of each dot (ex. pin-hole) should be treated as ‘spot’.
(see Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.1)</td><td>Minor</td></tr>
</table>

7	Uneven brightness (only back-lit type module)	Uneven brightness must be BMAX / BMIN ≤ 2 - BMAX : Max. value by measure in 5 points - BMIN : Min. value by measure in 5 points Divide active area into 4 vertically and horizontally. Measure 5 points shown in the following figure.  ○ : Measuring points	Minor

Note :

(1) Size : d = (long length + short length) / 2
(2) The limit samples for each item have priority.
(3) Complex defects are defined item by item, but if the number of defects are defined in above table, the total number should not exceed 10.
(4) In case of 'concentration', even the spots or the lines of 'disregarded' size should not allowed.

Following three situations should be treated as 'concentration'.
- 7 or over defects in circle of ∅5mm.
- 10 or over defects in circle of ∅10mm.
- 20 or over defects in circle of ∅20mm.

• PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

• HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

(1) The display panel is made of glass. 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.
(4) The polarizer covering the display surface of the LCD module is soft and easily scratched. Handle this polarizer carefully.
(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

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

(7) Exercise care to minimize corrosion of the electrode. Water droplets, moisture condensation or current flow in a high-humidity environment, accelerate corrosion of the electrodes.
(8) Install the LCD Module by using the mounting holes. When mounting the LCD module ensure it is free of twisting, warping or distortion.

(9) Do not attempt to disassemble 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) To prevent destruction of the elements by static electricity, be careful to maintain an optimum work environment.
- Be sure to ground the body when handling the LCD modules.
- Tools required for assembling, such as soldering irons, must be properly grounded.
- To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct assembling and other work under dry conditions.
- 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.

- **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 desiccant.
(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.

- **PRECAUTIONS FOR SOLDERING THE LCM**

	Manual Soldering	Machine Drag Soldering	Machine Pre-soldering
Non ROHS Product	290°C ~ 350°C Speed : 3 ~ 5 mm/s	330°C ~ 350°C Speed : 4 ~ 8mm/s	300°C ~ 330°C Time : 3 ~ 6S Pressure : 0.8 to 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. Pressure : 0.8 ~ 1.2Mpa.

(1) If solder flux is used, be sure to remove any remaining flux after finishing the soldering process. (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 the soldering process to prevent any damage due to the flux sparks.
(2) When soldering a backlight panel and PCB, the panel and PCB should not be detached more than 3 times. The temperature determines this number and time conditions as mentioned in the above table, although there may be some variance depending on the actual temperature of the soldering iron.
(3) When removing a backlight panel from the PCB, ensure the solder has completely melted, otherwise the solder pads on the backlight panel and/or PCB may be damaged.

- **OPERATION CAUTION**

(1) It is recommended to drive LCDs within their specified voltage limit since the higher voltage than the upper limit shortens the LCD life. An electrochemical reaction due to direct current causes the LCD to deteriorate. Therefore, avoid the use of direct current drive.

(2) Response time will be extremely delayed at lower temperatures than the operating temperature range. At higher temperatures LCD's will experience a dark color. However those phenomena do not mean a malfunction or the LCD's. Once the LCDs are returned to the specified operating temperature range, the response time and colouration should return to the normal state.

(3) If the display area is physically pressed hard during its operation, some pixels may be abnormally displayed, but should return to their normal condition after resetting the LCM.

(4) Moisture sitting on the LCM terminals is a cause for an electro-chemical reaction resulting in a terminal open circuit. Usage under the relative condition of 40°C, 50%RH or less is therefore required.

- **SAFETY**

(1) It is recommended to crush any damaged or unnecessary LCDs into pieces and wash off the liquid crystal by using solvents such as acetone and ethanol, which should then be burned up later.

(2) When any liquid crystal has leaked out of a damaged glass cell and comes in contact with skin, please wash it off well with soap and water.

- **WARRANTY**

Unless otherwise agreed between Logic Technologies Ltd and the customer, Logic Technologies will replace or repair any of its products that are found to be functionally defective when inspected in accordance with Logic Technologies' acceptance criteria (copies available upon request) for a period of one year from date of shipment. Cosmetic/visual defects must be returned to Logic Technologies within 90 days of shipment. Confirmation of such date shall be based on freight documents. The warranty liability of Logic Technologies is limited to the repair and/or replacement on the terms set forth above. Logic Technologies will not be responsible for any subsequent or consequential losses and/or events.

- **RETURNING PRODUCTS 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's 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.

Product repairs will be invoiced to the customer upon mutual agreement. Products must be returned with sufficient description of the failures and/or defects. Any connectors or cable installed by the customer must be removed completely without damaging the PCB eyelet's, conductors and terminals.