



MULTI-INNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

www.multi-inno.com

LCD MODULE SPECIFICATION

Model : MI0280DT

For Customer's Acceptance:

Customer	
Approved	
Comment	

Revision	1.1
Engineering	
Date	2012-08-02
Our Reference	



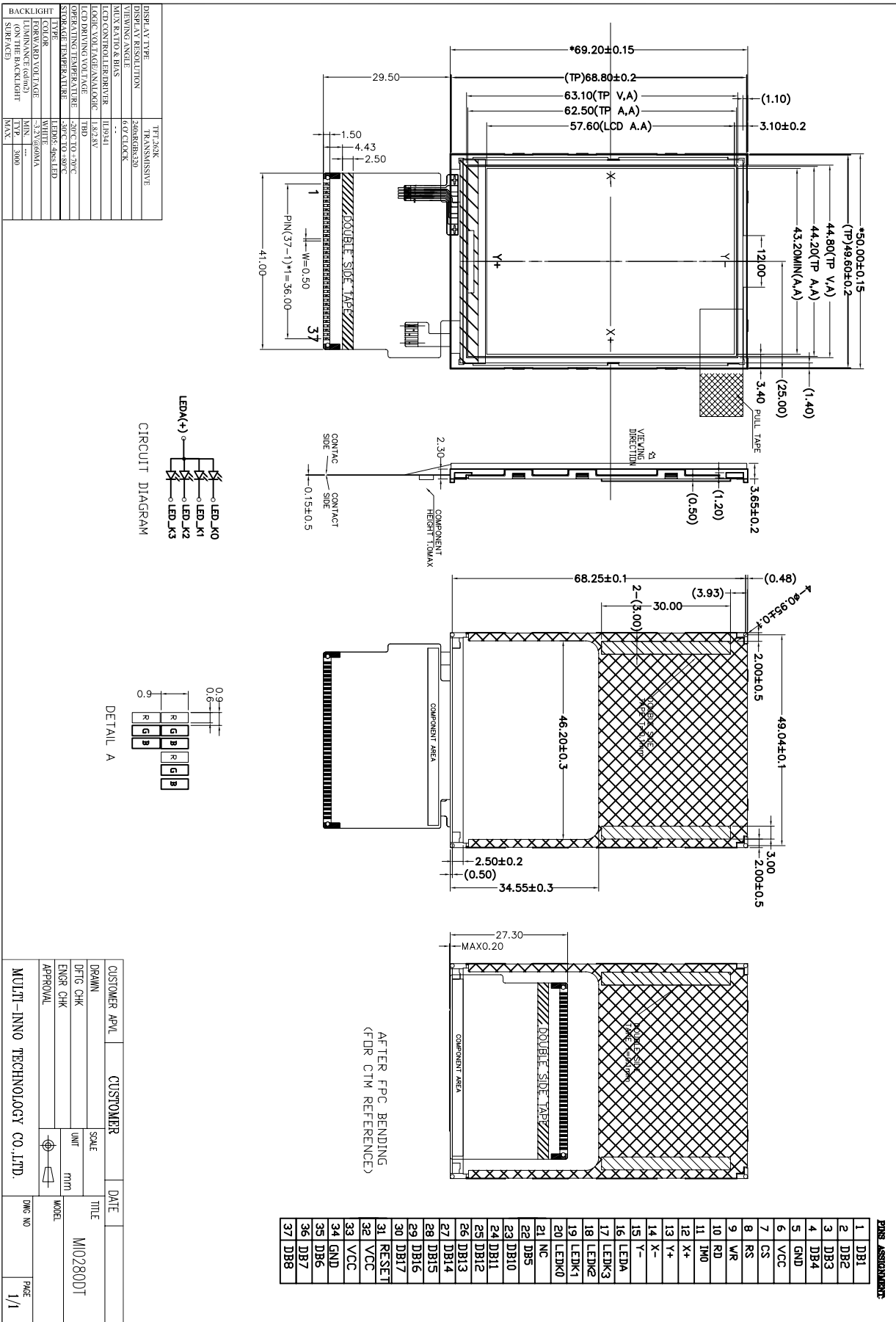
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**■ GENERAL INFORMATION**

Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Transmissive	/
Size	2.8	Inch
Viewing direction	6:00	O'Clock
Module area (W × H×T)	50.0×69.2×3.65	mm ³
Active area (W×H)	43.2×57.6	mm ²
Number of Dots	240(RGB)×320	/
Dot pitch (W × H)	0.18×0.18	mm ²
Driver IC	ILI9341	/
Interface Type	8080 system 8/16-bit parallel interface	/
Input voltage	2.8	V
Module Power consumption	-	mw
Backlight Type	4LEDs	/
Colors	262K	/
With/Without TSP	With T/P	/

EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Power Supply Voltage	VDD	-0.3	+4.5	V	1, 2, 3
Power Supply Voltage	VDD-VSS	-0.3	+8.0	V	1, 4
Power Supply Voltage	VSS-VCL	-0.3	+4.5	V	1
Power Supply Voltage	VCI-VCL	-0.3	+8.0	V	1, 5
Power Supply Voltage	VGH-VSS	-0.3	+18	V	1, 6
Power Supply Voltage	VSS-VGL	-0.3	+18	V	1, 7
Input Voltage	VCC	-0.3	+4.5	V	1
Operating temperature	TOP	-20	70	°C	-
Storage temperature	TST	-30	80	°C	-

Note 1: If used beyond the absolute maximum ratings, the LSI may permanently be damaged. It is strongly recommended to use the LSI at a condition within the electrical characteristics for normal operation. Exposure to a condition not within the electrical characteristics may affect device reliability.

Note 2: Make sure (High) VCI ≥ VSS (Low).

Note 3: Make sure (High) VDD ≥ VSS (Low).

Note 4: Make sure (High) VDD ≥ VSS (Low).

Note 5: Make sure (High) VCI ≥ VCL (Low).

Note 6: Make sure (High) VGH ≥ VSS (Low).

Note 7: Make sure (High) VSS ≥ VGL (Low).

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Power supply voltage	VCC		2.6	-	3.3	V
TFT gate ON voltage	VGH(Note 1)		12	-	18	V
TFT gate OFF voltage	VGL(Note 2)		-12	-	-7	V
TFT common electrode voltage	Vcom(Note 3)		-2	-	5	V
TFT Kick-Back Voltage Max	Δ Vp Max		0.2	-	1.5	V
TFT Kick-Back Voltage Min	Δ Vp Min		0.2	-	1.5	V
Input signal voltage	V _{IH}	“H” level	0.8VDD	-	VDD	V
	V _{IL}	“L” level	-0.3	-	0.2VDD	V
Supply current (Logic)	IDD	VDD=2.8V	-	-	8.0	mA
Supply voltage of white LED backlight	VLED	Forward current =60mA	3.0	3.2	3.4	V
Luminance (on the backlight surface)		Number of LED dies = 4	3600	-	-	cd/m ²

Note 1: VGH is TFT Gate operating voltage.

Note 2: VGL is TFT Gate operating voltage. The low voltage level of VGL signal must be fluctuated with same phase as Vcom.

Note 3: Vcom must be adjusted to optimize display quality, as Crosstalk and Contrast Ratio etc.

■ ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time	Tr+Tf	$\theta=0^\circ$ $\varnothing=0^\circ$ $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	25	-	ms	FIG.1	4
Contrast ratio	Cr		-	300	-	---	FIG.2	1
Luminance uniformity	δ WHITE		-	-	-	%	FIG.2	3
Surface Luminance	Lv		-	-	-	cd/m ²	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range	θ	$\varnothing = 90^\circ$	45	50	-	deg	FIG 3.	6
		$\varnothing = 270^\circ$	15	20	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		$\varnothing = 0^\circ$	40	45	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		$\varnothing = 180^\circ$	40	45	-	deg	FIG 3.	
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red x	$\theta=0^\circ$ $\varnothing=0^\circ$ $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$	0.549	0.569	0.689	-	FIG 2.	5
	Red y		0.296	0.316	0.336	-		
	Green x		0.284	0.304	0.324	-		
	Green y		0.533	0.553	0.573	-		
	Blue x		0.125	0.145	0.165	-		
	Blue y		0.160	0.180	0.200	-		
	White x		0.281	0.301	0.321	-		
	White y		0.320	0.340	0.360	-		
NTSC	-	-	-	-	-	%	-	-

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

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

Note2. Surface luminance is the LCD surface from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.

$$L_v = \text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P 3,P4, P5)}$$

Note3. The uniformity in surface luminance (δ WHITE) is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5, and then dividing the maximum luminance of 5 points luminance by minimum luminance of 5 points luminance. For more information see FIG 2.

$$\delta \text{ WHITE} = \frac{\text{Minimum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P}_1, \text{P}_2, \text{P}_3, \text{P}_4, \text{P}_5)}{\text{Maximum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P}_1, \text{P}_2, \text{P}_3, \text{P}_4, \text{P}_5)}$$

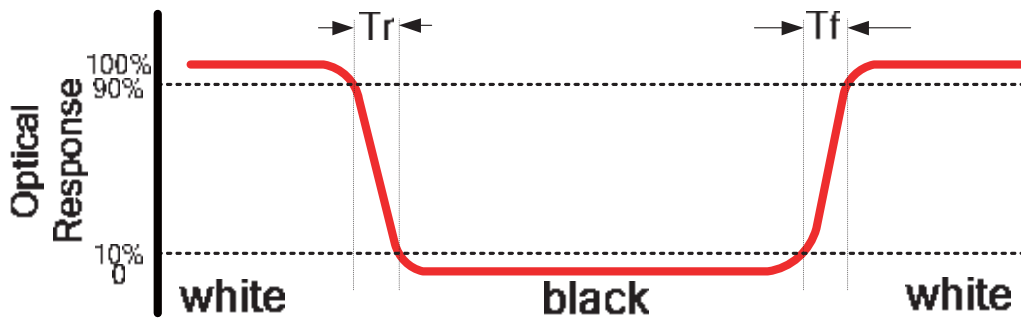
Note4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from White to black(Rise Time, Tr) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tf). For additional information see FIG 1..

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

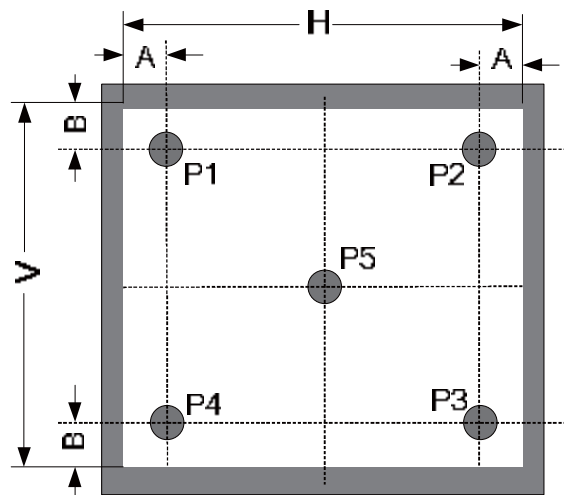
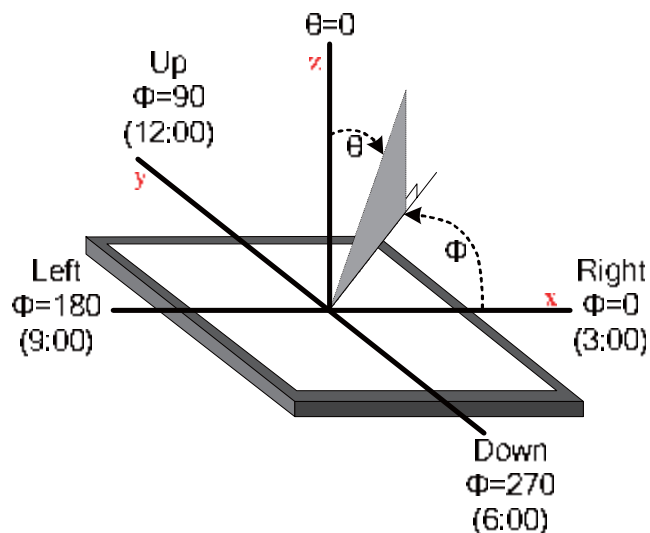
Note6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 2. For TFT module the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 3.

Note7. For Viewing angle and response time testing, the testing data is base on Autronic-Melchers's ConoScope. Series Instruments. For contrast ratio, Surface Luminance, Luminance uniformity and CIE, the testing data is base on TOPCON's BM-5 photo detector.

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

FIG.1. The definition of Response Time

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

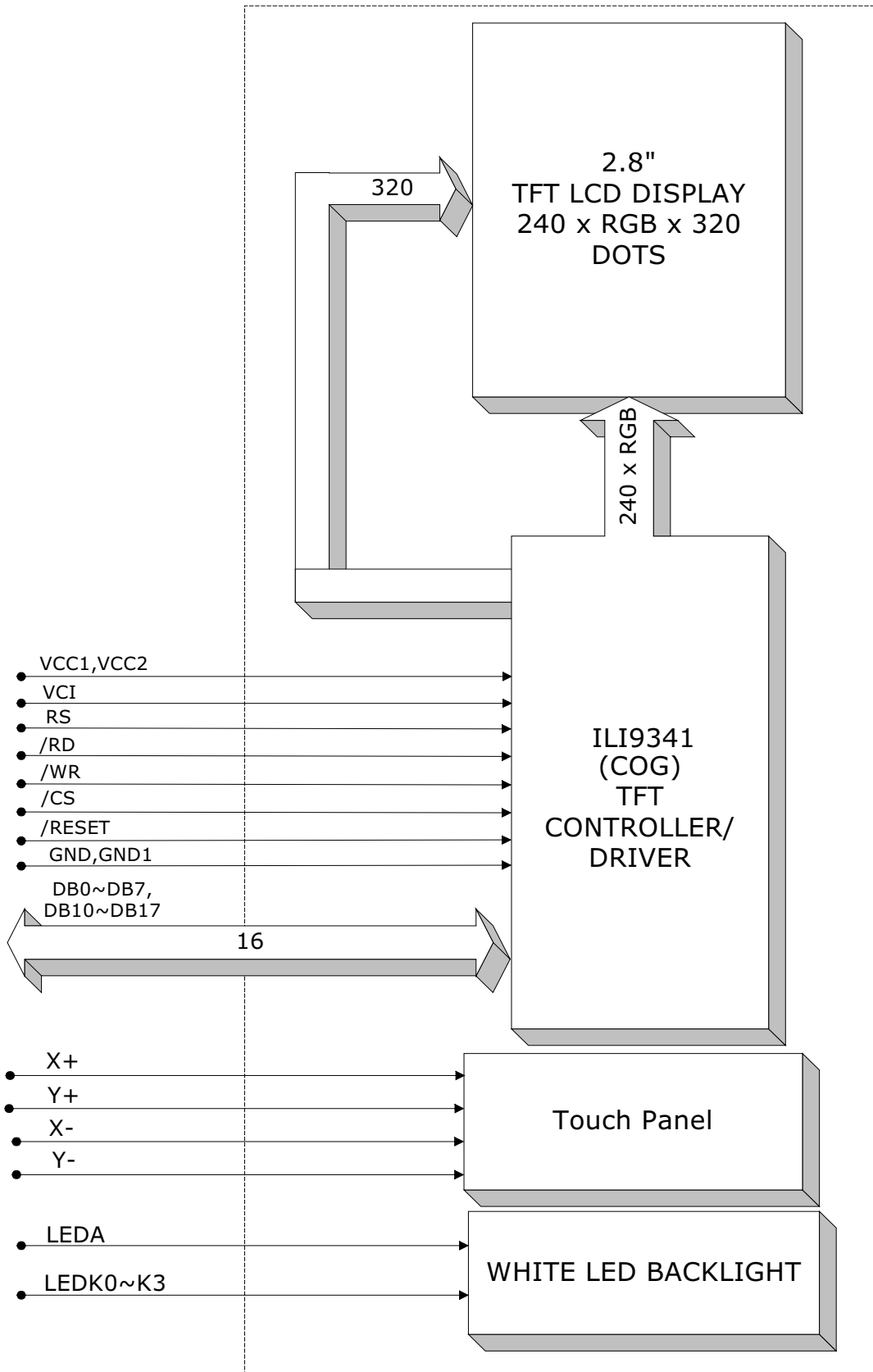
A : 5 mm
 B : 5 mm
 H, V : Active Area
 Light spot size $\varnothing=5\text{mm}$, 500mm distance from the LCD surface to detector lens
 measurement instrument is TOPCON's luminance meter BM-5


FIG.3. The definition of viewing angle


**■ INTERFACE DESCRIPTION****1.1 TFT LCD Panel**

Pin NO.	Symbol	Level	Function
1	DB1	H/L	DATA BUS DB1
2	DB2	H/L	DATA BUS DB2
3	DB3	H/L	DATA BUS DB3
4	DB4	H/L	DATA BUS DB4
5	GND	L	Chip select input pin
6	VCC	H	Power supply
7	CS	H/L	Chip select input pin
8	RS	H/L	A register select signal
9	WR	H/L	Write enable clock input pin
10	RD	H/L	Read enable clock pin
11	IM0	H/L	Select the MPU system interface mode
12	X+	-	TP X+
13	Y+	-	TP Y+
14	X-	-	TP X-
15	Y-	-	TP Y-
16	LEDA	-	Backlight+
17	LEDK3	-	Backlight-
18	LEDK2	-	Backlight-
19	LEDK1	-	Backlight-
20	LEDK0	-	Backlight-
21	NC	-	No connection
22	DB5	H/L	DATA BUS DB5
23	DB10	H/L	DATA BUS DB10
24	DB11	H/L	DATA BUS DB11
25	DB12	H/L	DATA BUS DB12
26	DB13	H/L	DATA BUS DB13
27	DB14	H/L	DATA BUS DB14
28	DB15	H/L	DATA BUS DB15
29	DB16	H/L	DATA BUS DB16
30	DB17	H/L	DATA BUS DB17
31	RESET	H/L	Hardware reset pin
32	VCC	H	Power supply
33	VCC	H	Power supply
34	GND	L	Ground
35	DB6	H/L	DATA BUS DB6
36	DB7	H/L	DATA BUS DB7
37	DB8	H/L	DATA BUS DB8

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



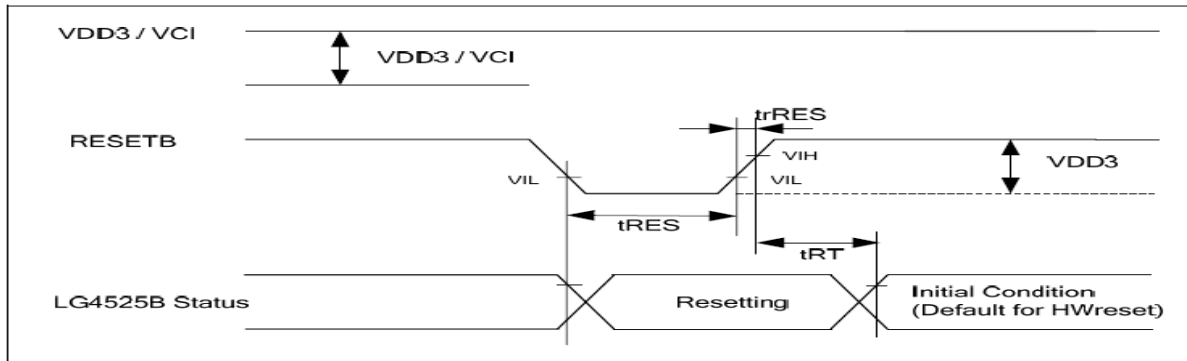
■ REFERENCE APPLICATION NOTES

1 . Timing Characteristics

1.1 Reset Operation

At Ta = -10 to +60 °C, VDD2=VDD=2.8V±0.1V, VSS=0V.

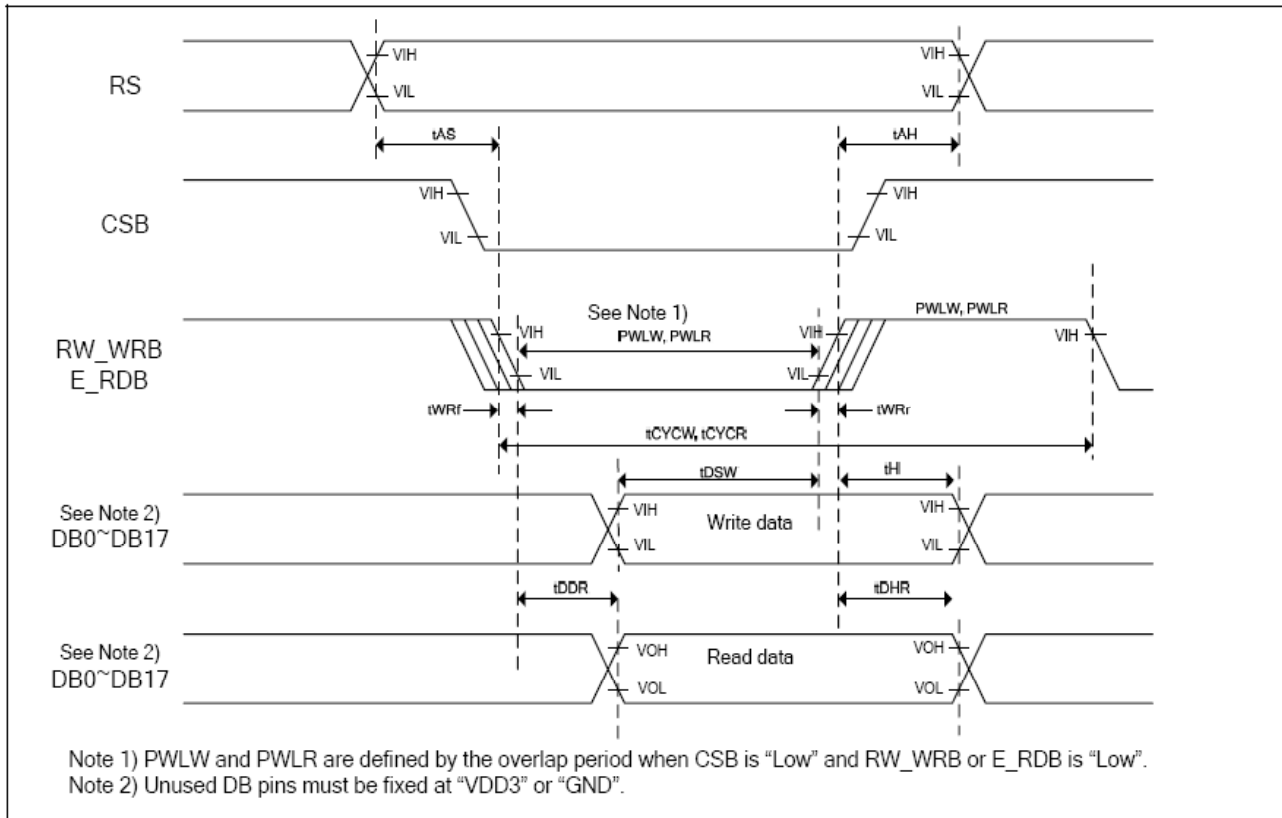
Item	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Mac
Reset “Low” level width	tRES	ms	1	-	-
Reset rise time	trRES	us	-	-	10



1.2 80-System Bus Interface Timing Characteristics

At Ta = -10 to +60 °C, VDD2=VDD=2.8V±0.1V, VSS=0V.

Item		Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max.
Bus Cycle time	Write	tCYCW	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
	Read	tCYCR	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
Write “Low” level pulse width	Write	PWLW	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
Read “Low” level pulse width	Read	PWLR	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
Write “High” level pulse width	Write	PWHW	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
Read “High” level pulse width	Read	PWHR	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
Write/Read rise/fall time		tWRr,tWRF	ns		-	T.B.D.
Setup time	Write (RS to CSB/ WRB)	tAS	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
	Read (RS to CSB/ RDB)			T.B.D.	-	-
Address hold time		tAH	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
Write data setup time		tDSW	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
Write data hold time		tH	ns	T.B.D.	-	-
Read data delay time		tDDR	ns	-	-	T.B.D.
Read data hold time		tDHR	ns	T.B.D.	-	-

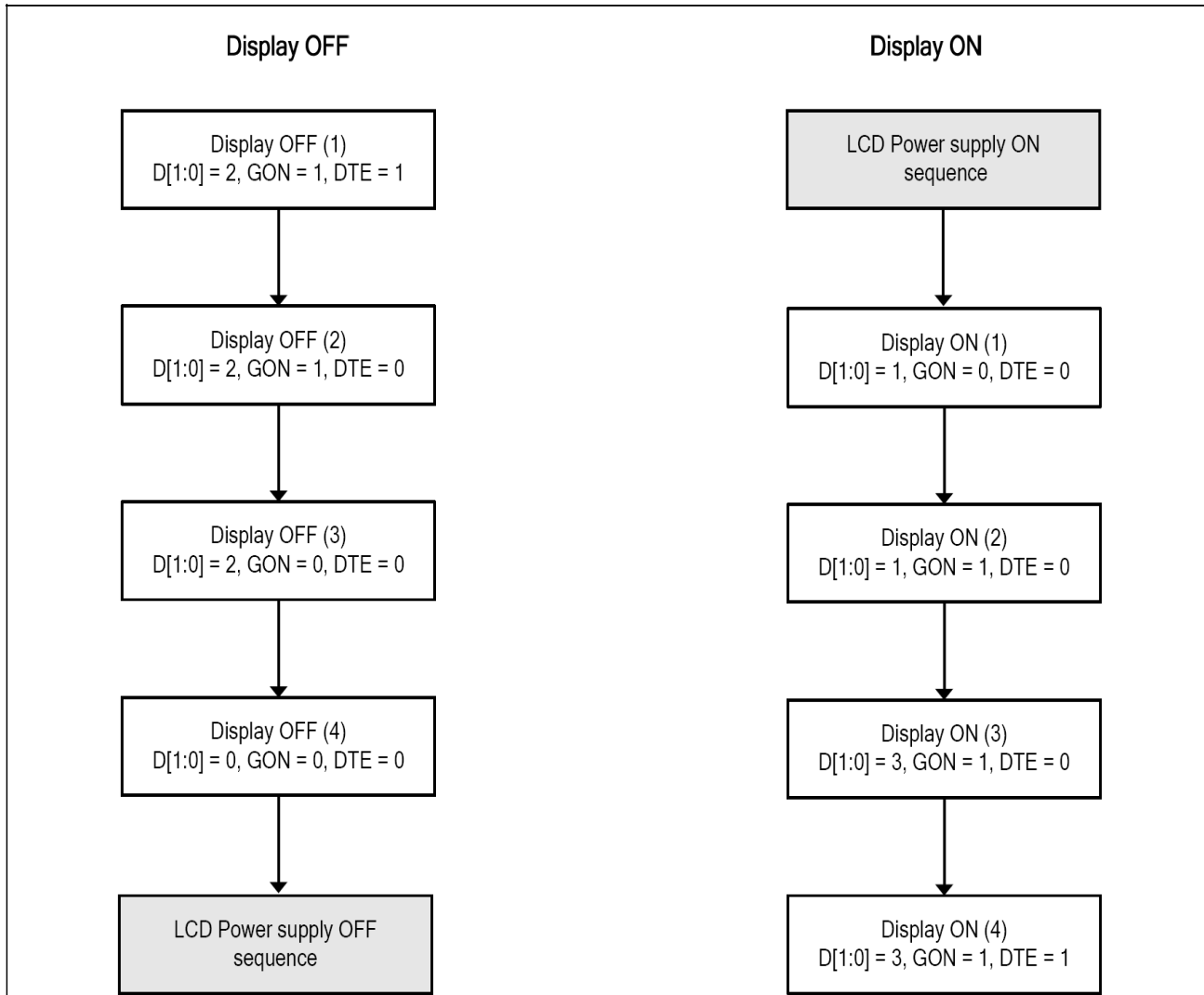


80-system bus interface operation

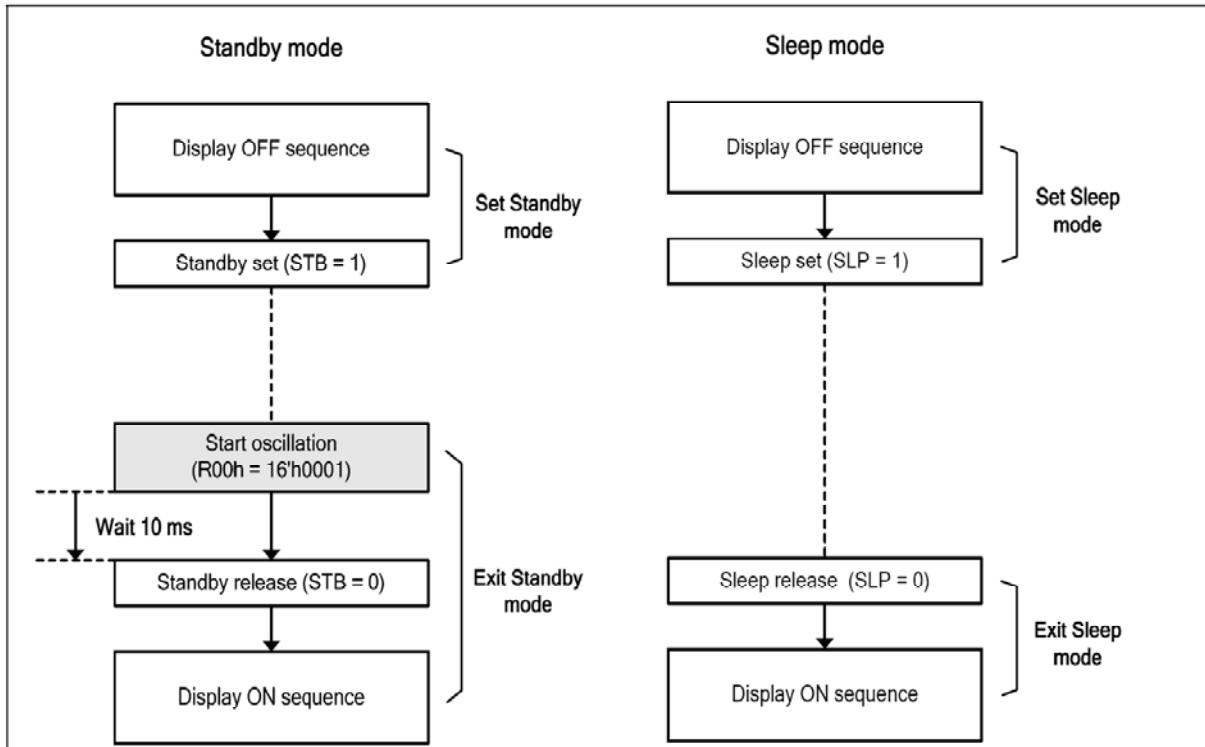
1.3 Instruction Setting

When setting the following instructions, follow res

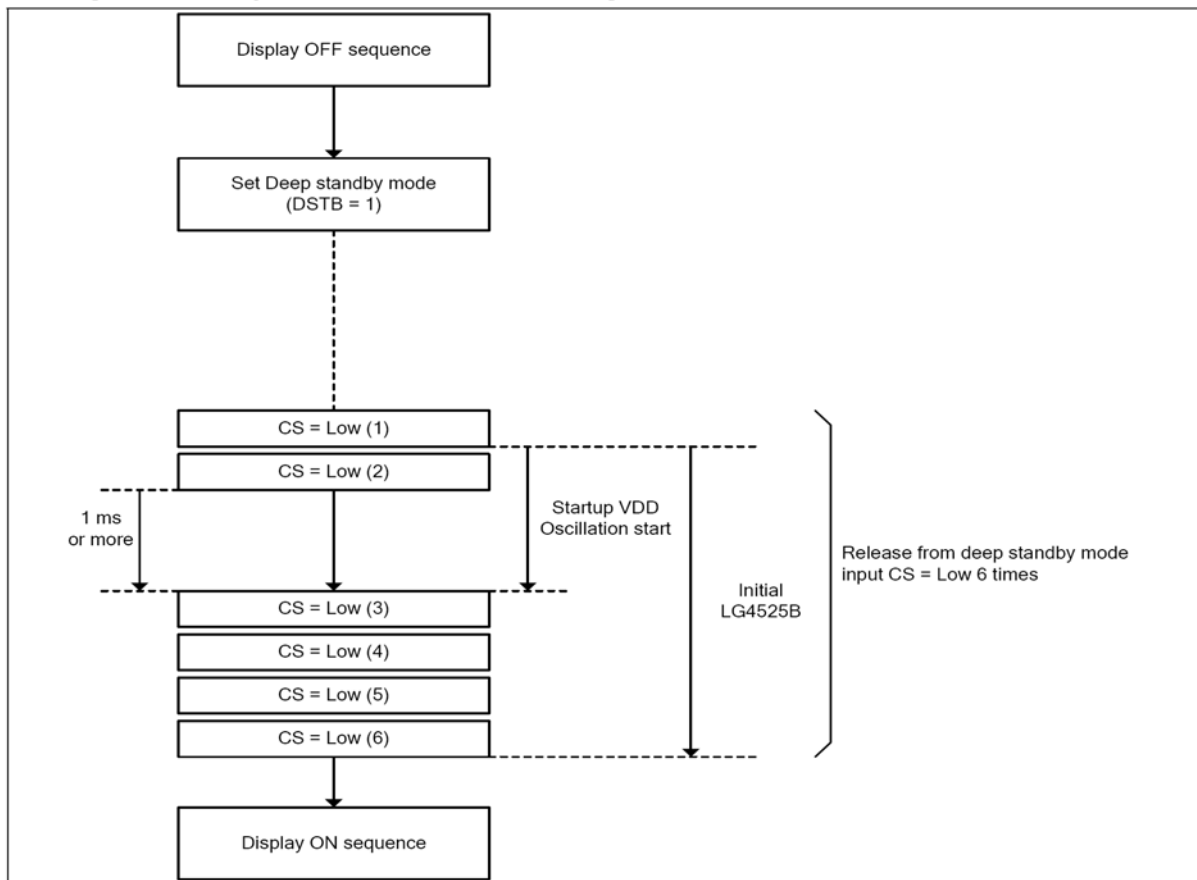
Display ON/OFF sequence



Standby / Sleep mode SET/EXIT sequences

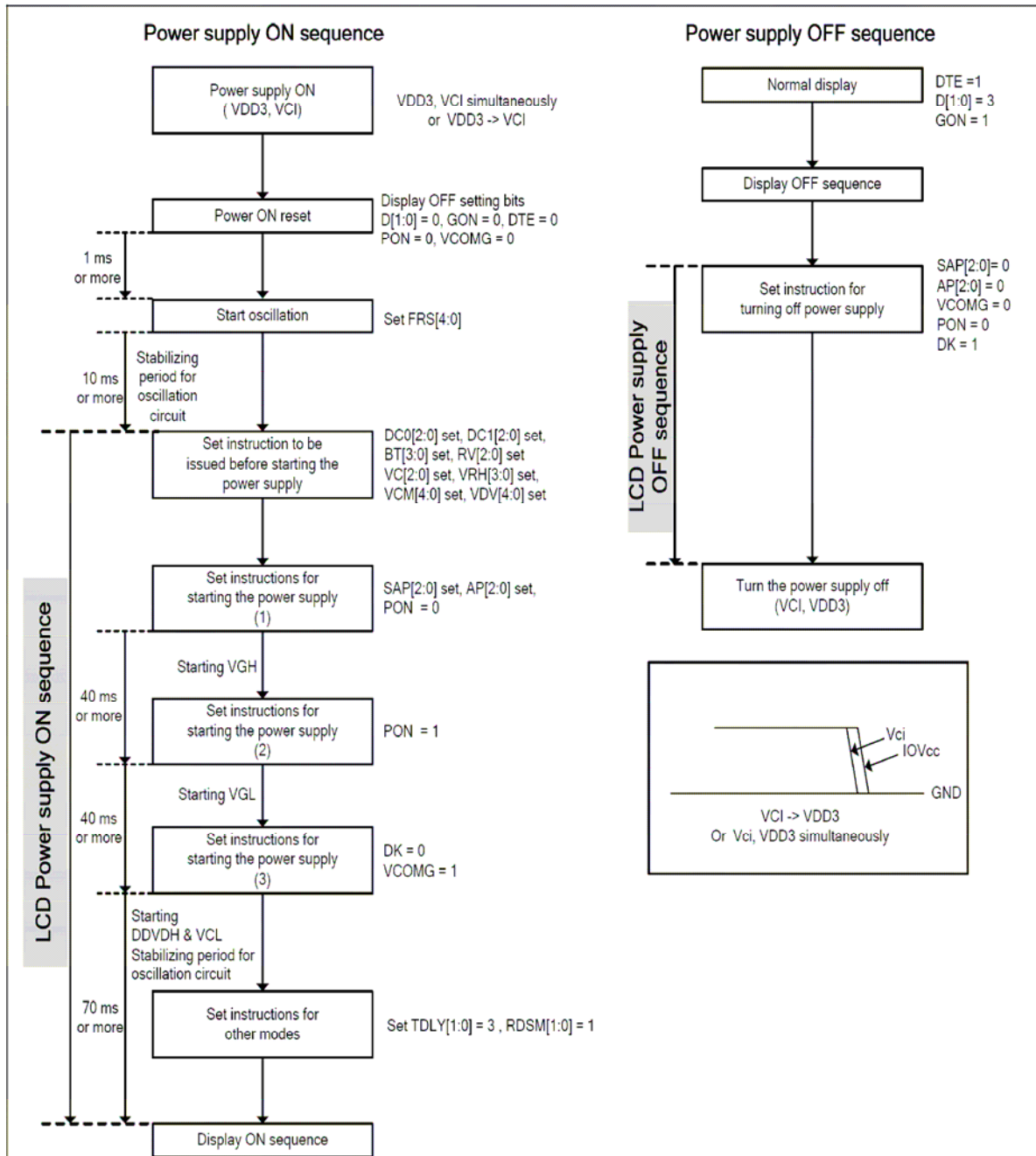


Deep standby mode IN/EXIT sequences



1.4 Power Supply Setting

The followings are the sequences for setting power supply ON/OFF. Make power supply ON/OFF settings according to the following sequences in Display ON/OFF, Standby set/exit, Sleep set/exit sequences.



■ RELIABILITY TEST CONDITIONS

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 ± 25℃ ~80~25 ± 2 ℃ × 10cycles (30min.) (5min.) (30min.)	
6	Damp Proof Test	60℃±5℃×90%RH/160 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 80cm height, one time, every side of carton. (Packing condition)	
9	ESD test	Voltage:±4KV 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

This specification is made to be used as the standard acceptance/rejection criteria for Normal LCM Product.

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

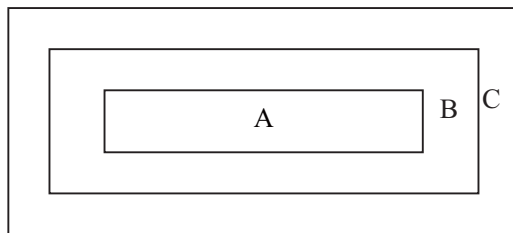
2. Inspection condition

- 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. (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.



Zone A: character/Digit area

Zone B: viewing area except Zone A (ZoneA+ZoneB=minimum Viewing area)

Zone C: Outside viewing area (invisible area after assembly in customer's product)

Fig.1 Inspection zones in an LCD.

Note: As a general rule, visual defects in Zone C are permissible, when it is no trouble for quality and assembly of customer's product.



	OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 2 OF 7
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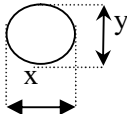
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA
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4. Inspection standards

4.1 Major Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
4.1.1	All functional defects	1) No display 2) Display abnormally 3) Missing vertical, horizontal segment 4) Short circuit 5) Back-light no lighting, flickering and abnormal lighting.	Major
4.1.2	Missing	Missing component	
4.1.3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed.	
4.1.4	linearity	No more than 1.5%	

4.2 Cosmetic Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects																																													
4.2.1	Clear Spots Black and white Spot defect Pinhole, Foreign Particle, polarizer Dirt	For dark/white spot, size Φ is defined as $\Phi = \frac{(x+y)}{2}$ 	Minor																																													
	Clear Spots TP Dirt	1. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.1$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.15$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.20$</td> <td colspan="3">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.20 < \Phi$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 2. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.1$</td> <td colspan="3">Ignore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.15$</td> <td colspan="3">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.25$</td> <td colspan="3">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.25 < \Phi$</td> <td colspan="3">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Ignore			$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.15$	2			$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.20$	1			$0.20 < \Phi$	0			Zone Size(mm)	Acceptable Qty			A	B	C	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Ignore			$0.10 < \Phi \leq 0.15$	3			$0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.25$	2			$0.25 < \Phi$	0	
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TITLE: FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

Dim Spots Circle shaped and dim edged defects	3.			Minor		
	Size(mm)	2. Zone	Acceptable Qty			
			A		B	C
	$\Phi \leq 0.2$	Ignore			Ignore	
	$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.40$	2				
	$0.40 < \Phi \leq 0.60$	1				
$0.60 < \Phi$	0					

4.2 Cosmetic Defect

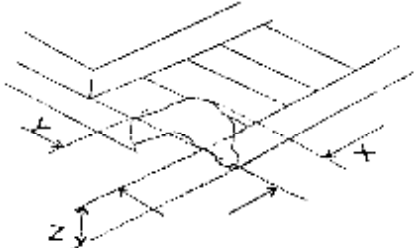
Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard				Classification of defects
4.2.2	Line defect Black line, White line, Foreign material on polarizer	size(mm)		Acceptable Qty		Minor
		L(Length)	W(Width)	zone		
A				B	C	
Ignore		$W \leq 0.02$	Ignore		Ignore	
$L \leq 3.0$		$0.02 < W \leq 0.03$	2			
$L \leq 2.0$		$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$	1			
	$0.05 < W$	Define as spot defect				
	Foreign material on TP film	The line can be seen after mobile phone in the operating condition:				
		size(mm)		Acceptable Qty		
		L(Length)	W(Width)	zone		
				A	B	C
		Ignore	$W \leq 0.03$	Ignore		Ignore
		$L \leq 5.0$	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$	3		
		$0.05 < W$	Define as spot defect			
		If the scratch can be seen after mobile phone cover assembling or in the operating condition, judge by the line defect of 4.2.2. If the scratch can be seen only in non-operating condition or some special angle, judge by the following.				

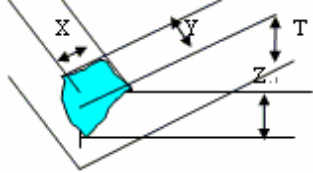
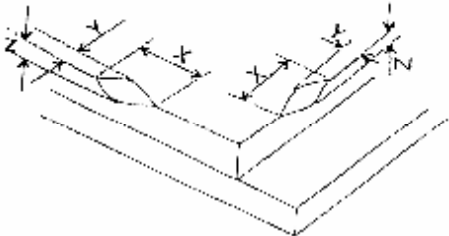
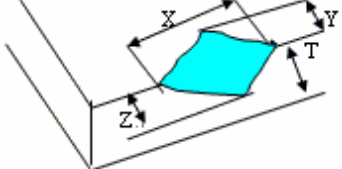
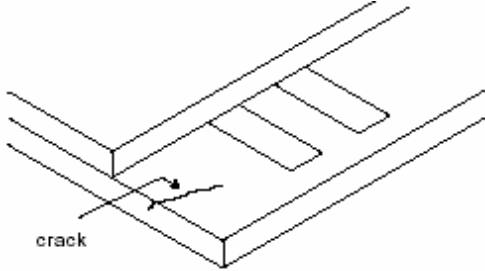
OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD	PAGE 4 OF 7
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA	

4.2.3	Dim line defect Polarizer scratch TP film scratch	Size(mm)		Acceptable Qty			Minor
		L(Length)	W(Width)	Zone			
				A	B	C	
		Ignore	$W \leq 0.03$	Ignore			
		$5.0 < L \leq 10.0$	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$	2			
		$L \leq 5.0$	$0.05 < W \leq 0.08$	1			
	$0.08 < W$	0					


4.2.4	Polarize Air bubble	Air bubbles between glass & polarizer				Minor
		2. Zone	Acceptable Qty			
		Size(mm)	A	B	C	
		$\Phi \leq 0.2$	Ignore			
		$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.30$	2			
		$0.30 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	1			
	$0.50 < \Phi$	0				


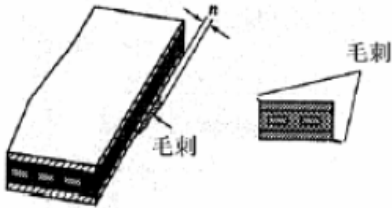

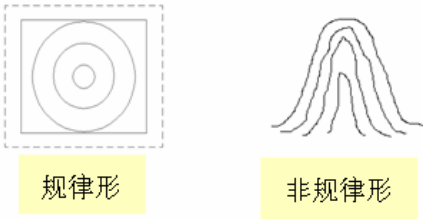
4.3. Cosmetic Defect

Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects						
		(i) Chips on corner A:LCD Glass defect  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Z</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">≤ 2.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\leq S$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Disregard</td> </tr> </table> <p>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.</p>	X	Y	Z	≤ 2.0	$\leq S$	Disregard	Minor
X	Y	Z							
≤ 2.0	$\leq S$	Disregard							

OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD		PAGE 5 OF 7						
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA								
4.3.5	Glass defect	B:TP Glass defect  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>X(mm)</th> <th>Y(mm)</th> <th>Z(mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">≤ 3.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">≤ 3.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Disregard</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)	≤ 3.0	≤ 3.0	Disregard
		X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)				
		≤ 3.0	≤ 3.0	Disregard				
(ii) Usual surface cracks A:LCD Glass defect  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> <th>Z</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">≤ 3.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><Inner border line of the seal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Disregard</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X	Y	Z	≤ 3.0	<Inner border line of the seal	Disregard		
X	Y	Z						
≤ 3.0	<Inner border line of the seal	Disregard						
B:TP Glass defect  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>X(mm)</th> <th>Y(mm)</th> <th>Z(mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">≤ 6.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><2.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Disregard</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)	≤ 6.0	<2.0	Disregard		
X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)						
≤ 6.0	<2.0	Disregard						
		Minor						
		(iii) Crack Cracks tend to break are not allowed. 	Major					



 OUTGOING QUALITY STANDARD		PAGE 6 OF 7	
TITLE:FUNCTIONAL TEST & INSPECTION CRITERIA			
4.4 Parts Defect			
Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
	4.4.1 Parts contraposition	1、 Not allow IC and FPC/heat-seal lead width is more than 50% beyond lead pattern. 2、 Not allow chip or solder component is off center more than 50% of the pad outline.	Major
	4.4.2 SMT	According to the <Acceptability of electronic assemblies> IPC-A-610C class 2 standard. Component missing or function defect are Major defect, the others are Minor defect.	

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

■ PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

1 Handling 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 alcoholDo 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 solventsWipe off saliva or water drops immediately, contact with water over a long period of time may cause deformation or color fading. Avoid contact with oil and fats.
- 1.7 Exercise care to minimize corrosion of the electrode. Corrosion of the electrodes is accelerated by water droplets, moisture condensation or a current flow in a high-humidity environment.
- 1.8 Install the LCD Module by using the mounting holes. When mounting the LCD module make sure it is free of twisting, warping and distortion. In particular, do not forcibly pull or bend the I/O cable or the backlight cable.
- 1.9 Do not attempt to disassemble or process the LCD module.
- 1.10 NC terminal should be open. Do not connect anything.
- 1.11 If the logic circuit power is off, do not apply the input signals.
- 1.12 Electro-Static Discharge Control, Since this module uses a CMOS LSI, the same careful attention should be paid to electrostatic discharge as for an ordinary CMOS IC. To prevent destruction of the elements by static electricity, be careful to maintain an optimum work environment.
 - Before removing LCM from its packing case or incorporating it into a set, be sure the module and your body have the same electric potential. Be sure to ground the body when handling the LCD modules.
 - Tools required for assembling, such as soldering irons, must be properly grounded. Make certain the AC power source for the soldering iron does not leak. When using an electric screwdriver to attach LCM, the screwdriver should be of ground potentiality to minimize as much as possible any transmission of electromagnetic waves produced sparks coming from the commutator of the motor.
 - To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct assembling

and other work under dry conditions. To reduce the generation of static electricity be careful that the air in the work is not too dry. A relative humidity of 50%-60% is recommended. As far as possible make the electric potential of your work clothes and that of the work bench the ground potential.

- The LCD module is coated with a film to protect the display surface. Exercise care when peeling off this protective film since static electricity may be generated.

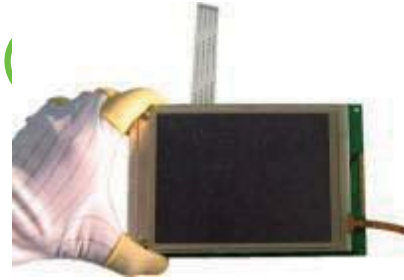
1.13 Since LCM has been assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision, avoid applying excessive shocks to the module or making any alterations or modifications to it.

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

2 Handling precaution for LCM

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

2.2 Correct handling:

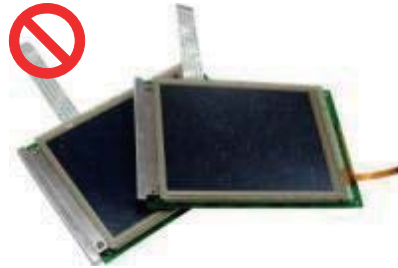


As above picture, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCM edges.

2.3 Incorrect handling:



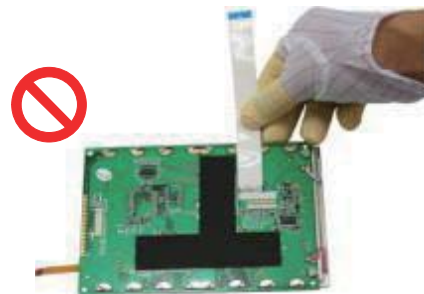
Please don't touch IC directly.



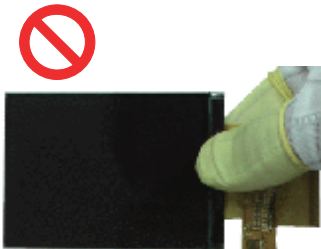
Please don't stack LCM.



Please don't hold the surface of panel.



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



Please don't hold the surface of IC.



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

3 Storage Precautions

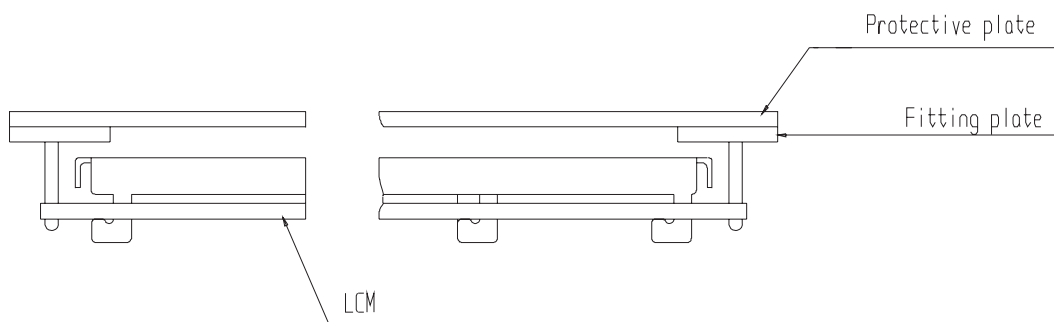
- 3.1 When storing the LCD modules, the following precaution are necessary.
- 3.1.1 Store them in a sealed polyethylene bag. If properly sealed, there is no need for the desiccant.
 - 3.1.2 Store them in a dark place. Do not expose to sunlight or fluorescent light, keep the temperature between 0°C and 35°C, and keep the relative humidity between 40%RH and 60%RH.
 - 3.1.3 The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other objects (We advise you to store them in the anti-static electricity container in which they were shipped).
- 3.2 Others
- 3.2.1 Liquid crystals solidify under low temperature (below the storage temperature range) leading to defective orientation or the generation of air bubbles (black or white). Air bubbles may also be generated if the module is subject to a low temperature.
 - 3.2.2 If the LCD modules have been operating for a long time showing the same display patterns, the display patterns may remain on the screen as ghost images and a slight contrast irregularity may also appear. A normal operating status can be regained by suspending use for some time. It should be noted that this phenomenon does not adversely affect performance reliability.
 - 3.2.3 To minimize the performance degradation of the LCD modules resulting from destruction caused by static electricity etc., exercise care to avoid holding the following sections when handling the modules.
 - 3.2.3.1 - Exposed area of the printed circuit board.
 - 3.2.3.2 - Terminal electrode sections.

4 USING LCD MODULES

4.1 Installing LCD Modules

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

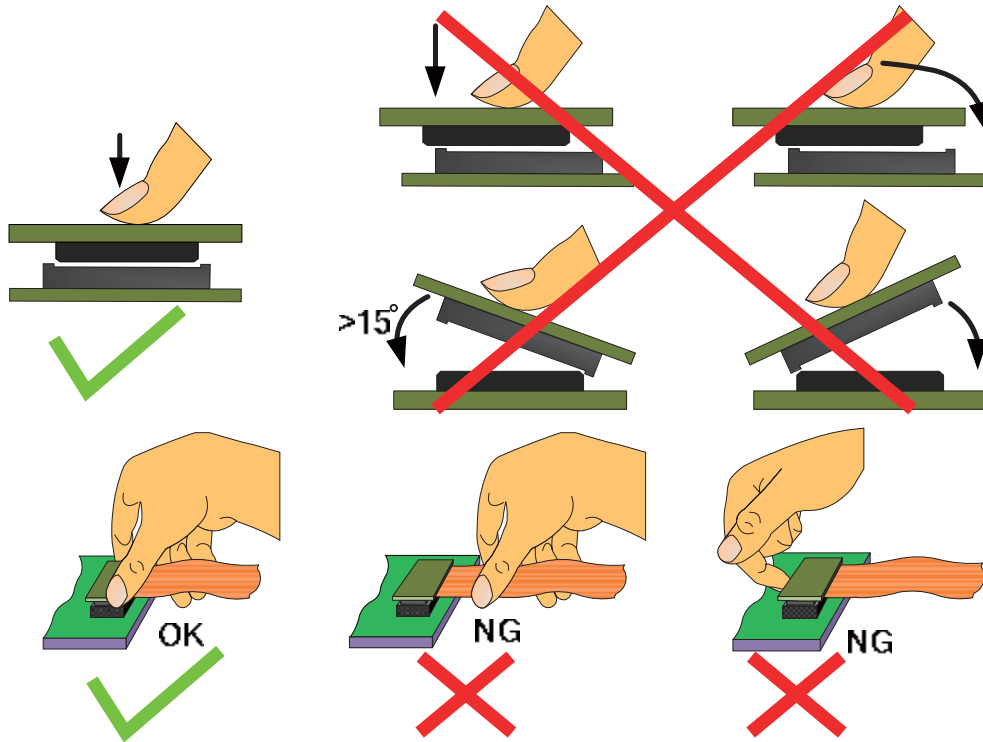
- 4.1.1 Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



- 4.1.2 When assembling the LCM into other equipment, the spacer to the bit between the LCM and the fitting plate should have enough height to avoid causing stress to the module surface, refer to the individual specifications for measurements. The measurement tolerance should be $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$.

4.2 Precaution for assemble the module with BTB connector:

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



4.3 Precaution for soldering the LCM

	Manual soldering	Machine drag soldering	Machine press soldering
No RoHS Product	290°C ~350°C. Time : 3-5S.	330°C ~350°C. Speed : 15-17 mm/s.	300°C ~330°C. Time : 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa
RoHS Product	340°C ~370°C. Time : 3-5S.	350°C ~370°C. Speed : 15-17 mm/s.	330°C ~360°C. Time : 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa

- 4.3.1 If soldering flux is used, be sure to remove any remaining flux after finishing to soldering operation (This does not apply in the case of a non-halogen type of flux). It is recommended that you protect the LCD surface with a cover during soldering to prevent any damage due to flux spatters.
- 4.3.2 When soldering the electroluminescent panel and PC board, the panel and board should not be detached more than three times. This maximum number is determined by the temperature and time conditions mentioned above, though there may be some variance depending on the temperature of the soldering iron.
- 4.3.3 When remove the electroluminescent panel from the PC board, be sure the solder has completely melted, the soldered pad on the PC board could be damaged.

4.4 Precautions for Operation

- 4.4.1 Viewing angle varies with the change of liquid crystal driving voltage (VLCD). Adjust VLCD to show the best contrast.
- 4.4.2 It is an indispensable condition to drive LCD's within the specified voltage limit since the higher voltage then the limit cause the shorter LCD life. An electrochemical reaction due to direct current causes LCD's undesirable deterioration, so that the use of direct current drive should be avoided.
- 4.4.3 Response time will be extremely delayed at lower temperature than the operating temperature range and on the other hand at higher temperature LCD's show dark color in them. However those phenomena do not mean malfunction or out of order with LCD's, which will come back in the specified operating temperature.
- 4.4.4 If the display area is pushed hard during operation, the display will become abnormal. However, it will return to normal if it is turned off and then back on.
- 4.4.5 A slight dew depositing on terminals is a cause for electro-chemical reaction resulting in terminal open circuit. Usage under the maximum operating temperature, 50%RH or less is required.
- 4.4.6 Input logic voltage before apply analog high voltage such as LCD driving voltage when power on. Remove analog high voltage before logic voltage when power off the module. Input each signal after the positive/negative voltage becomes stable.
- 4.4.7 Please keep the temperature within the specified range for use and storage. Polarization degradation, bubble generation or polarizer peel-off may occur with high temperature and high humidity.

4.5 Safety

- 4.5.1 It is recommended to crush damaged or unnecessary LCDs into pieces and wash them off with solvents such as acetone and ethanol, which should later be burned.
- 4.5.2 If any liquid leaks out of a damaged glass cell and comes in contact with the hands, wash off thoroughly with soap and water.

4.6 Limited Warranty

Unless agreed between Multi-Inno and the customer, Multi-Inno will replace or repair any of its LCD modules which are found to be functionally defective when inspected in accordance with Multi-Inno LCD acceptance standards (copies available upon request) for a period of one year from date of production. Cosmetic/visual defects must be returned to Multi-Inno within 90 days of shipment. Confirmation of such date shall be based on data code on product. The warranty liability of Multi-Inno limited to repair and/or replace on the terms set forth above. Multi-Inno will not be responsible for any subsequent or consequential events.

4.7 Return LCM under warranty

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

4.7.1.1 - Broken LCD glass.

4.7.1.2 - PCB eyelet is damaged or modified.

4.7.1.3 -PCB conductors damaged.

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

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

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

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

■ PACKING SPECIFICATION

Please consult our technical department for detail information.

■ PRIOR CONSULT MATTER

- 1 For Multi-Inno standard products, we keep the right to change material, process ... for improving 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.