SPECIFICATION
FOR
APPROVAL

( ) Preliminary Specification
(●) Final Specification

Title	17.1" WXGA TFT LCD

BUYER	HP
MODEL	-

SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LM171WX3
SUFFIX	TLA1

*When you obtain standard approval,
please use the above model name without suffix

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE / DATE
/	
/	
/	

Please return 1 copy for your confirmation with your signature and comments.

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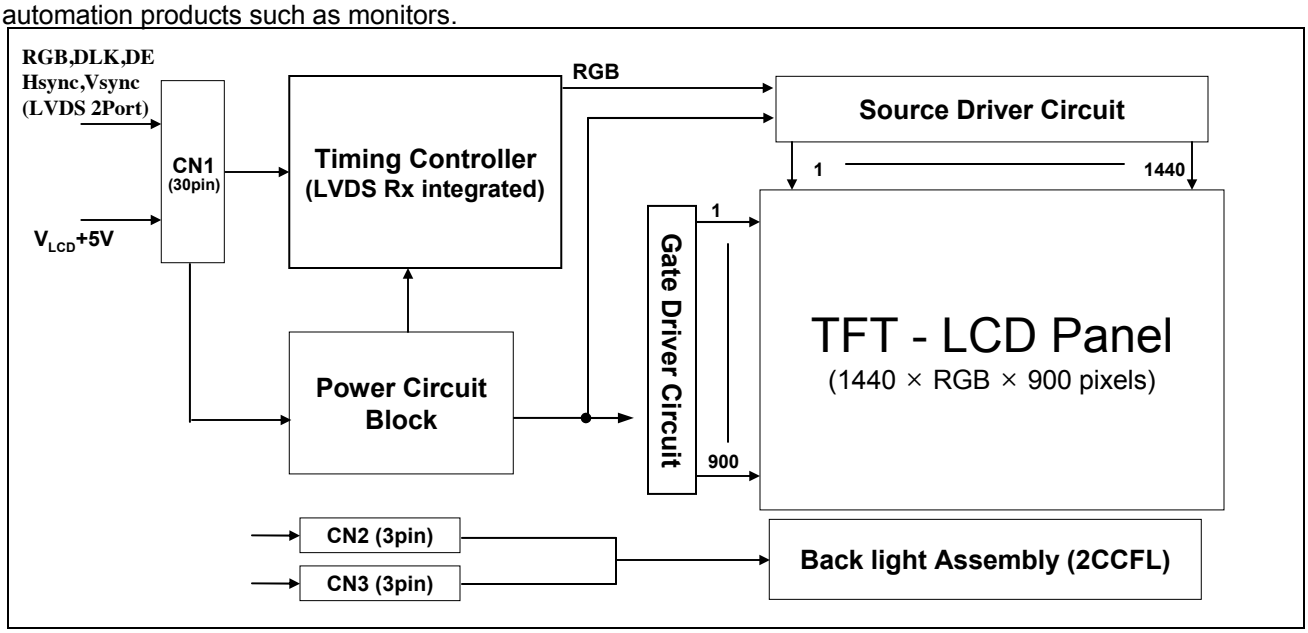
Contents

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No	Revision Date	Page	DESCRIPTION
0.0	March.05. 2007		Preliminary Specifications
0.1	March.26.2007	3	Power consumption and weight are updated.
		6,7	Electrical Characteristics are updated.
		9	LCM connector change from JAE,P two, UJU to P two, UJU.
		10	Back Light connector change from YEONHO to JST.
		16	cross talk characteristics is added.
		20	Mechanical Characteristics are updated.
		21,22	Mechanical drawing is changed. Because B/L connector is changed.
0.2	June,14,2007	6	Inrush current updated. Typical error of Mosaic pattern is corrected from 63gray to 255gray
		10	Lamp connector is changed from 35001HS-02LD (YEONHO) to 20015HS-03LB(GRY) (YEONHO).
		14	T6 time is deleted.
		16	Color Coordinates is corrected.
		25	Packing information is updated.
1.0	July, 2, 2007		Final Specifications.
		11	Change Vertical min frequency (60hz→50hz)
		24	ROHS is added

1. General Description

LM171WX3-TLA1 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp(CCFL) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally white mode. It has a 17.1 inch diagonally measured active display area with WXGA+ resolution (1440 vertical by 900 horizontal pixel array) Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 16,7M colors with Advanced-FRC(Frame Rate Control). It has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. FPD Link or compatible must be used as a LVDS(Low Voltage Differential Signaling) chip. It is intended to support applications where thin thickness, wide viewing angle, low power are critical factors and graphic displays are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the LM171WX3-TLA1 characteristics provide an excellent flat panel display for office automation products such as monitors.



General Features

Active Screen Size	17.1 inches(43.3019cm) diagonal (Aspect ratio 16:10)
Outline Dimension	389.2(H)x254.5(V)x11.5(D) mm (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.255mm x 0.255mm
Pixel Format	1440 horiz. By 900 vert. Pixels RGB strip arrangement
Color Depth	16.7M colors
Luminance, White	250 cd/m^2 (Center 1 points Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	R/L 160(Typ.), U/D 160(Typ)
Power Consumption	Total 12.92 Watt(Typ.) (2.6 Watt@V_{LCD}, 10.32 Watt@250cd/[Lamp=8mA])
Weight	1360 g (Typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally white
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H),Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer

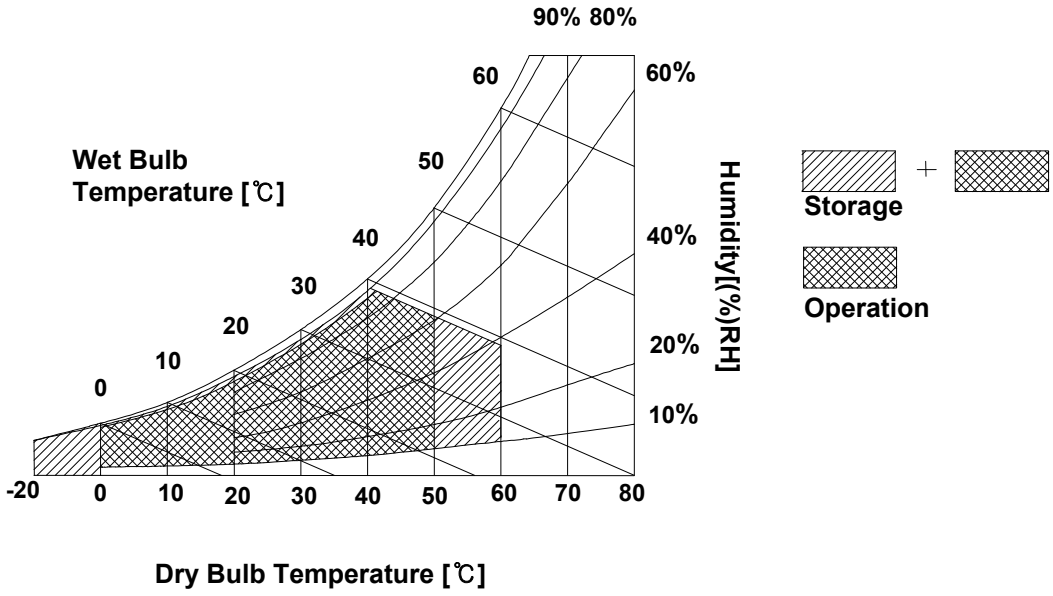
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Units	Notes
		Min	Max		
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	-0.3	+4.0	Vdc	at 25 ± 2 °C
Operating Temperature	TOP	0	50	°C	1
Storage Temperature	TST	-20	60	°C	1
Operating Ambient Humidity	HOP	10	90	%RH	1
Storage Humidity	HST	10	90	%RH	1

Note : 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.
Wet bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max, and no condensation of water.



3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input power for the CCFL, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCDs.

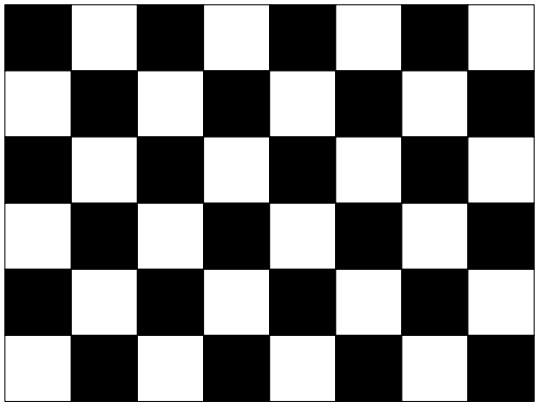
Table 2_1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	V_{LCD}	4.5	5.0	5.5	Vdc	
Power Supply Input Current	I_{LCD}	-	520	600	mA	1
		-	590	680	mA	2
Power Consumption	P_{LCD}	-	2.6	3.3	Watt	1
Inrush current	I_{RUSH}	-	-	3	A	3

Note :

1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{LCD}=5V, 25 ± 2°C,f_V=60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f_V is the frame frequency.
2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
3. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power Input is 500us ± 20%.

White : 255Gray
Black : 0Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

Table 2_2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

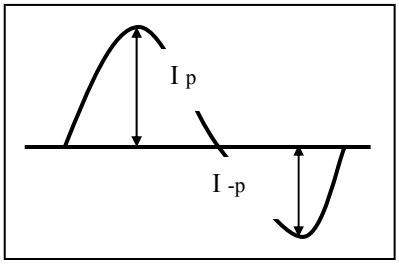
Parameter		Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
LAMP :							
Operating Voltage		V_{BL}	615(9.0mA)	645(8mA)	815(2.5mA)	V_{RMS}	1, 2
Operating Current		I_{BL}	2.5	8.0	9.0	mA_{RMS}	1
Established Starting Voltage		Vs					1, 3
	at 25 °C				1000	V_{RMS}	
	at 0 °C				1250	V_{RMS}	
Operating Frequency		f_{BL}	40	60	80	kHz	4
Discharge Stabilization Time		Ts			3	Min	1, 5
Power Consumption		P_{BL}		10.32	11.35	Watt	6
Life Time			40,000			Hrs	1, 7

Note : The design of the inverter must have specifications for the lamp in LCD Assembly.
The performance of the Lamp in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter. So all the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed so as not to produce too much leakage current from high-voltage output of the inverter.
When you design or order the inverter, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the lamp and the inverter (no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs. When you confirm it, the LCD–Assembly should be operated in the same condition as installed in you instrument.

※ Do not attach a conducting tape to lamp connecting wire.
If the lamp wire attach to a conducting tape, TFT-LCD Module has a low luminance and the inverter has abnormal action. Because leakage current is occurred between lamp wire and conducting tape.

1. Specified values are for a single lamp.
2. Operating voltage is measured at 25 ± 2°C. The variance of the voltage is ± 10%.
3. The voltage above V_S should be applied to the lamps for more than 1 second for start-up.
(Inverter open voltage must be more than lamp starting voltage.)
Otherwise, the lamps may not be turned on. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.
4. Lamp frequency may produce interface with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.
5. Let's define the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%.
T_S is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
6. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter.
The used lamp current is the lamp typical current. ($P_{BL} = V_{BL} \times I_{BL} \times$)
7. The life is determined as the time at which brightness of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at 25 ± 2°C.

8. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical(negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform (Unsymmetrical ratio is less than 10%). Please do not use the inverter which has unsymmetrical voltage and unsymmetrical current and spike wave.
Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to have a better display performance, a better power efficiency and a more reliable lamp, are following.
It shall help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce leakage current.
   a. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be less than 10%.
   b. The distortion rate of the waveform should be within $\sqrt{2} \pm 10\%$.
      * Inverter output waveform had better be more similar to ideal sine wave.



* Asymmetry rate:

$| I_p - I_{-p} | / I_{rms} \times 100\%$

* Distortion rate

I_p (or I_{-p}) / I_{rms}

9. The inverter which is combined with this LCM, is highly recommended to connect coupling(ballast) condenser at the high voltage output side. When you use the inverter which has not coupling(ballast) condenser, it may cause abnormal lamp lighting because of biased mercury as time goes.
10. In case of edgy type back light with over 4 parallel lamps, input current and voltage wave form should be synchronized

3-2. Interface Connections

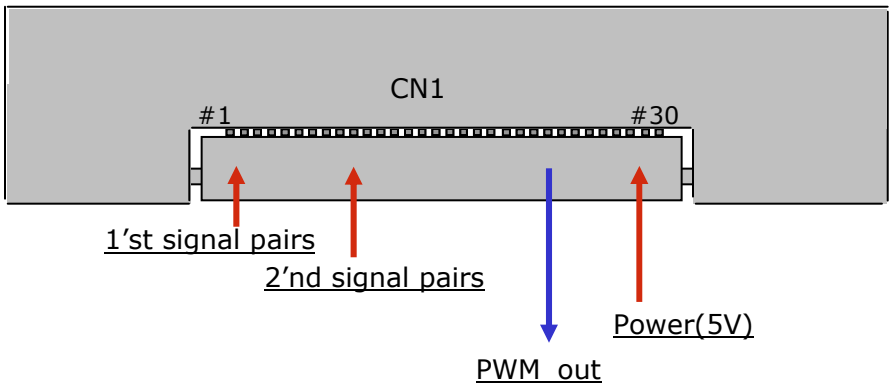
- LCD Connector(CN1) : AL230F-ALG1D-P (P-Two) and IS100-L30R-C23(UJU)
- Mating Connector : FI-X30H and FI-X30HL (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin No	Symbol	Description
1	RXO0-	Minus signal of 1st channel 0 (LVDS)
2	RXO0+	Plus signal of 1st channel 0 (LVDS)
3	RXO1-	Minus signal of 1'st channel 1 (LVDS)
4	RXO1+	Plus signal of 1'st channel 1 (LVDS)
5	RXO2-	Minus signal of 1'st channel 2 (LVDS)
6	RXO2+	Plus signal of 1'st channel 2 (LVDS)
7	GND	Ground
8	RXOC-	Minus signal of 1'st clock channel (LVDS)
9	RXOC+	Plus signal of 1'st clock channel (LVDS)
10	RXO3-	Minus signal of 1'st channel 3 (LVDS)
11	RXO3+	Plus signal of 1'st channel 3 (LVDS)
12	RXE0-	Minus signal of 2'nd channel 0 (LVDS)
13	RXE0+	Plus signal of 2'nd channel 0 (LVDS)
14	GND	Ground
15	RXE1-	Minus signal of 2'nd channel 1 (LVDS)
16	RXE1+	Plus signal of 2'nd channel 1 (LVDS)
17	GND	Ground
18	RXE2-	Minus signal of 2'nd channel 2 (LVDS)
19	RXE2+	Plus signal of 2'nd channel 2 (LVDS)
20	RXEC-	Minus signal of 2'nd clock channel (LVDS)
21	RXEC+	Plus signal of 2'nd clock channel (LVDS)
22	RXE3-	Minus signal of 2'nd channel 3 (LVDS)
23	RXE3+	Plus signal of 2'nd channel 3 (LVDS)
24	GND	Ground
25	NC	No Connection
26	NC	No Connection
27	PWM_out	Reference signal for inverter control
28	V_{LCD}	Power Supply +5.0V
29	V_{LCD}	Power Supply +5.0V
30	V_{LCD}	Power Supply +5.0V

Note: 1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together and to Vss which should also be connected to the LCD's metal frame.
2. All V_{LCD} (power input) pins should be connected together.
3. All NC pins should be separated from other signal or power.

User Connector Diagram

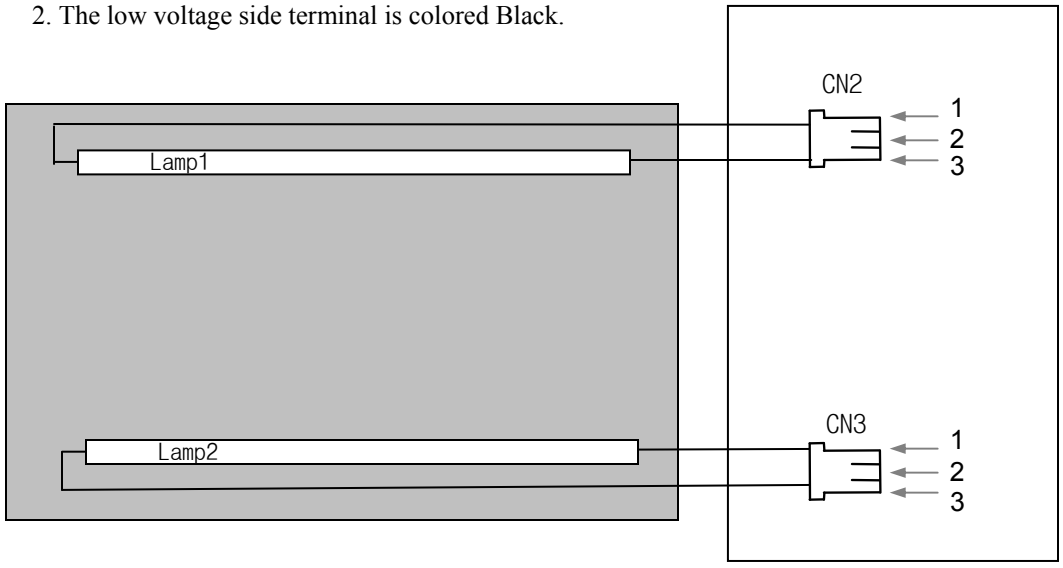


Rear view of LCM

Table 4. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN2,CN3)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	HV	Power supply for lamp (high)	LCD : 20015HS-03LB(GRY) (YEONHO)
2	NC	No connect	
3	LV	Power supply for lamp (Low)	

Notes : 1. The high voltage side terminal is colored Gray.
2. The low voltage side terminal is colored Black.



3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

This is the signal timing required at the input of the LVDS Transmitter. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for it's proper operation.

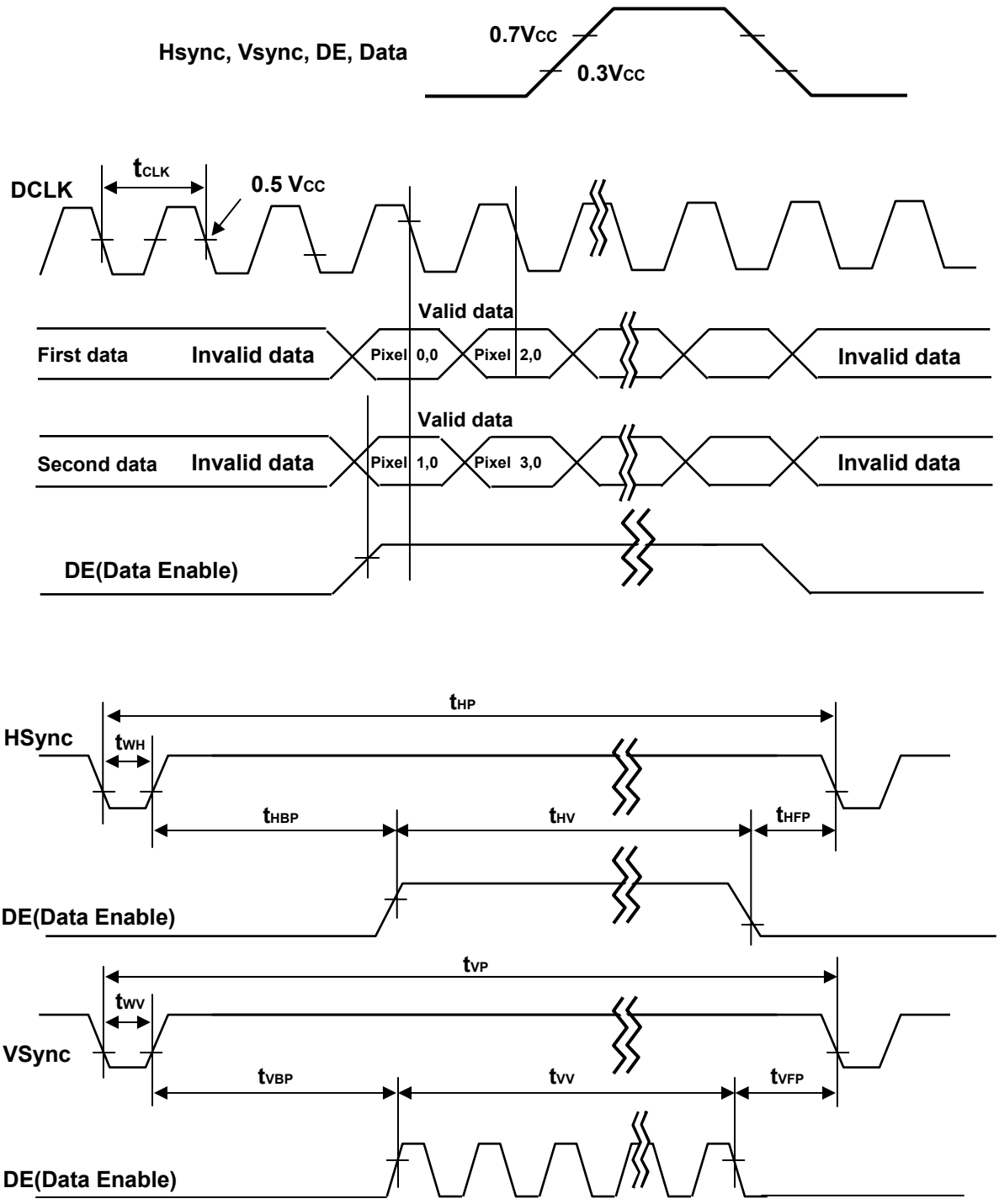
Table 5. Timing Table

ITEM	Symbol		Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Period	t_{CLK}	22.53	18.78	14.63	ns	
	Frequency	f_{CLK}	43.375	53.25	68.375	MHz	
Hsync	Period	t_{HP}	936	952	968	t_{CLK}	
	Width	t_{WH}	72	76	76	t_{CLK}	
Vsync	Period	t_{VP}	929	934	942	t_{HP}	
	Frequency	f_V	50	60	75	Hz	
	Width	t_{WV}	6	6	6	t_{HP}	
DE (Data Enable)	Horizontal Valid	t_{HV}	720	720	720	t_{CLK}	
	Horizontal Back Porch	t_{HBP}	108	116	124		
	Horizontal Front Porch	t_{HFP}	36	40	48		
	-	-	-	-	-		
	Vertical Valid	t_{VV}	900	900	900	t_{HP}	
	Vertical Back Porch	t_{VBP}	20	25	33		
	Vertical Front Porch	t_{VFP}	3	3	3		
	-	-	-	-	-		

Note: Hsync period and Hsync width-active should be even number times of t_{CLK}. If the value is odd number times of t_{CLK}, display control signal can be asynchronous. In order to operate this LCM a Hsync, Vsyn, and DE(data enable) signals should be used.

1. : The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rates.
2. Vsync and Hsync should be keep the above specification.
3. Hsync Period, Hsync Width, and Horizontal Back Porch should be any times of of character number(8).
4. The polarity of Hsync is not restricted.

3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms



3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color (red,green and blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color ; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

Table 6. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

Color		Input Color Data																							
		Red								Green								Blue							
		MSB							LSB	MSB							LSB	MSB							LSB
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red	Red(000) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	Red(253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(255) Bright	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green	Green(000) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	Green(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(255)Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue	Blue(000) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
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	- - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Blue(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue(255) Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3-6. Power Sequence

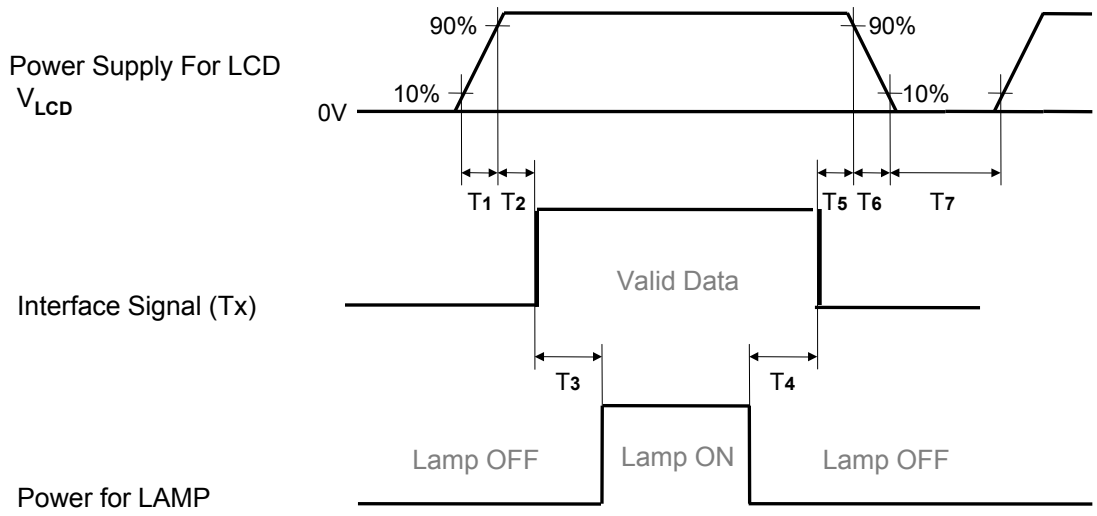


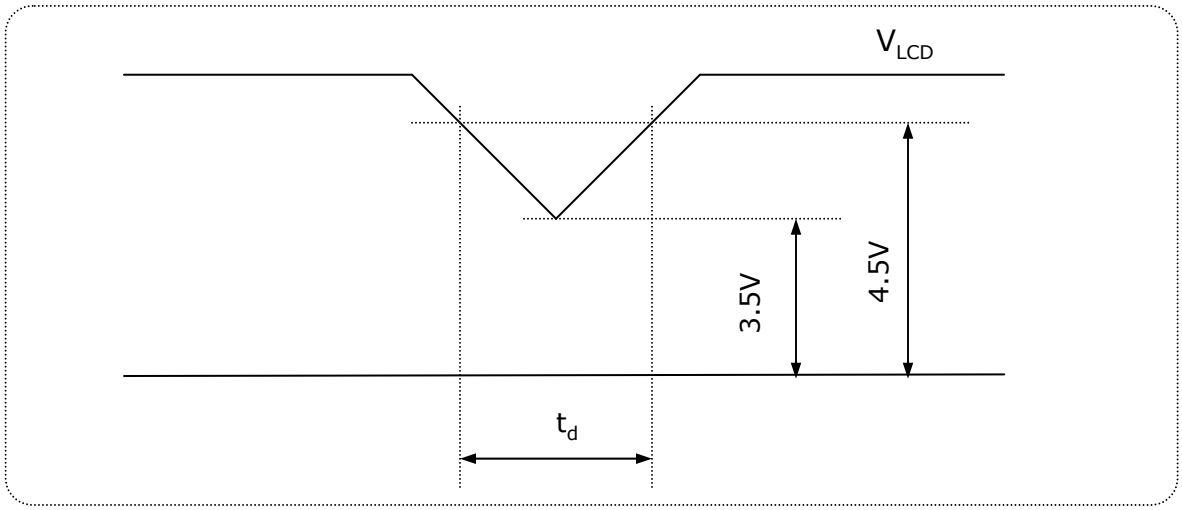
Table 7. POWER SEQUENCE

Parameter	Values			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	0.5	-	10	ms
T2	0.0	-	50	ms
T3	500	-	-	ms
T4	200	-	-	ms
T5	0.0	-	50	ms
T7	1	-	-	ms

Notes : 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD V_{LCD} to 0V.
3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD an interface signal are valid.

3-7. V_{LCD} Power Dip Condition

The V_{LCD} dip condition is caused by the PWM IC initialization.



1) Dip condition

$3.5V \leq V_{LCD} < 4.5V$, $t_d \leq 20ms$

2) $V_{LCD} < 3.5V$

V_{LCD}-dip conditions should also follow the Power On/Off conditions for supply voltage.

4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25±2°C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and θ equal to 0 °.
FIG. 1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

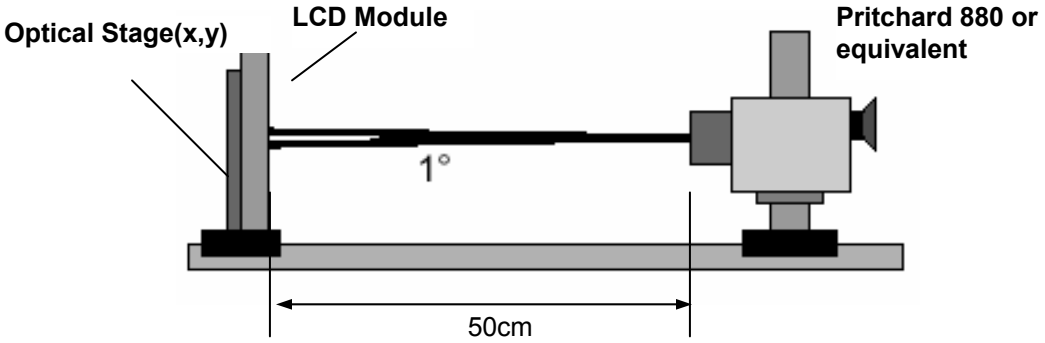


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Table 7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS Ta= 25±2°C, V_{LCD}=5.0V, fv=60Hz, Dclk=106.5MHz, I_{Lamp}=8mA

Parameter		Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	500	800	-		1
Surface Luminance, white		L_{WH}	200	250	-	cd/m^2	2
Luminance Variation		δ_{WHITE}	75			%	3
Response Time	Rise Time	Tr_R	-	2	5	ms	4
	Decay Time	Tr_D	-	6	11	ms	
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]	RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	0.609	Typ +0.03		
		Ry		0.339			
	GREEN	Gx		0.307			
		Gy		0.592			
	BLUE	Bx		0.150			
		By		0.095			
	WHITE	Wx		0.313			
		Wy		0.329			
Viewing Angle (CR>10)				160/160			
	x axis, right(ϕ=0°)	θr	70	80	-	degree	5
	x axis, left (ϕ=180°)	θl	70	80	-		
	y axis, up (ϕ=90°)	θu	60	75	-		
	y axis, down (ϕ=270°)	θd	70	85	-		
Gray Scale			-	-	-		6

Notes 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as :

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

at center point (1)

2. Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1 point(1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.

3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE is defined as :

$$\delta_{WHITE} = \frac{\text{Minimum (P1,P2 .....P9)}}{\text{Maximum (P1,P2 .....P9)}} * 100$$

For more information see FIG 2.

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from white to black(Rise Time, Tr_R) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tr_D). For additional information see FIG 3.

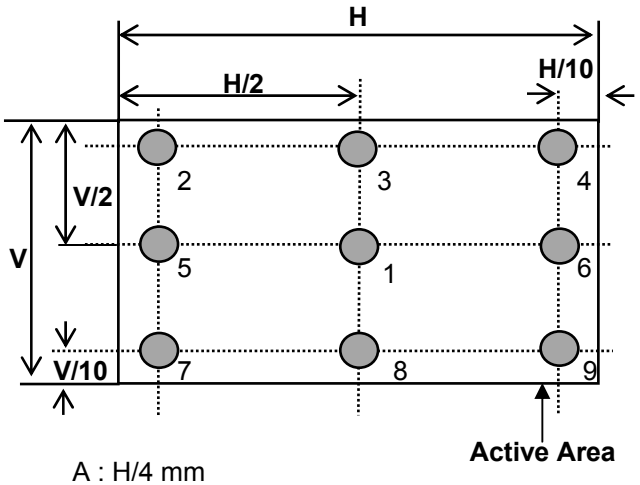
5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 4.

6. Gray scale specification

Table 8. Gray Scale Specification

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
L0	0.12
L15	0.30
L31	1.2
L47	2.4
L63	4.57
L79	7.52
L95	11.3
L111	15.9
L127	21.4
L143	27.8
L159	35.2
L175	43.5
L191	52.8
L207	63.1
L223	74.4
L239	86.7
L255	100

Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation



A : H/4 mm

B : V/4 mm

@ H,V : Active Area

FIG. 2 Measure Point for Luminance

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

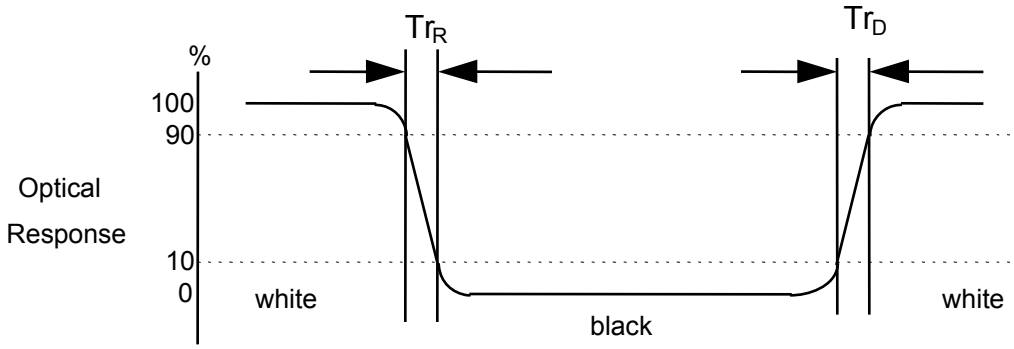


FIG. 3 Response Time

Dimension of viewing angle range

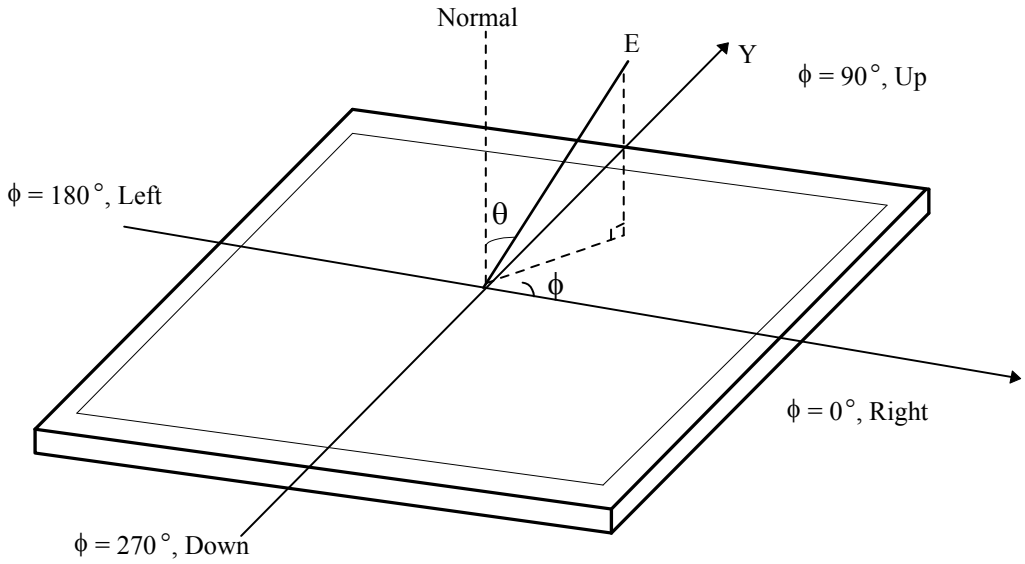


FIG. 4 Viewing angle

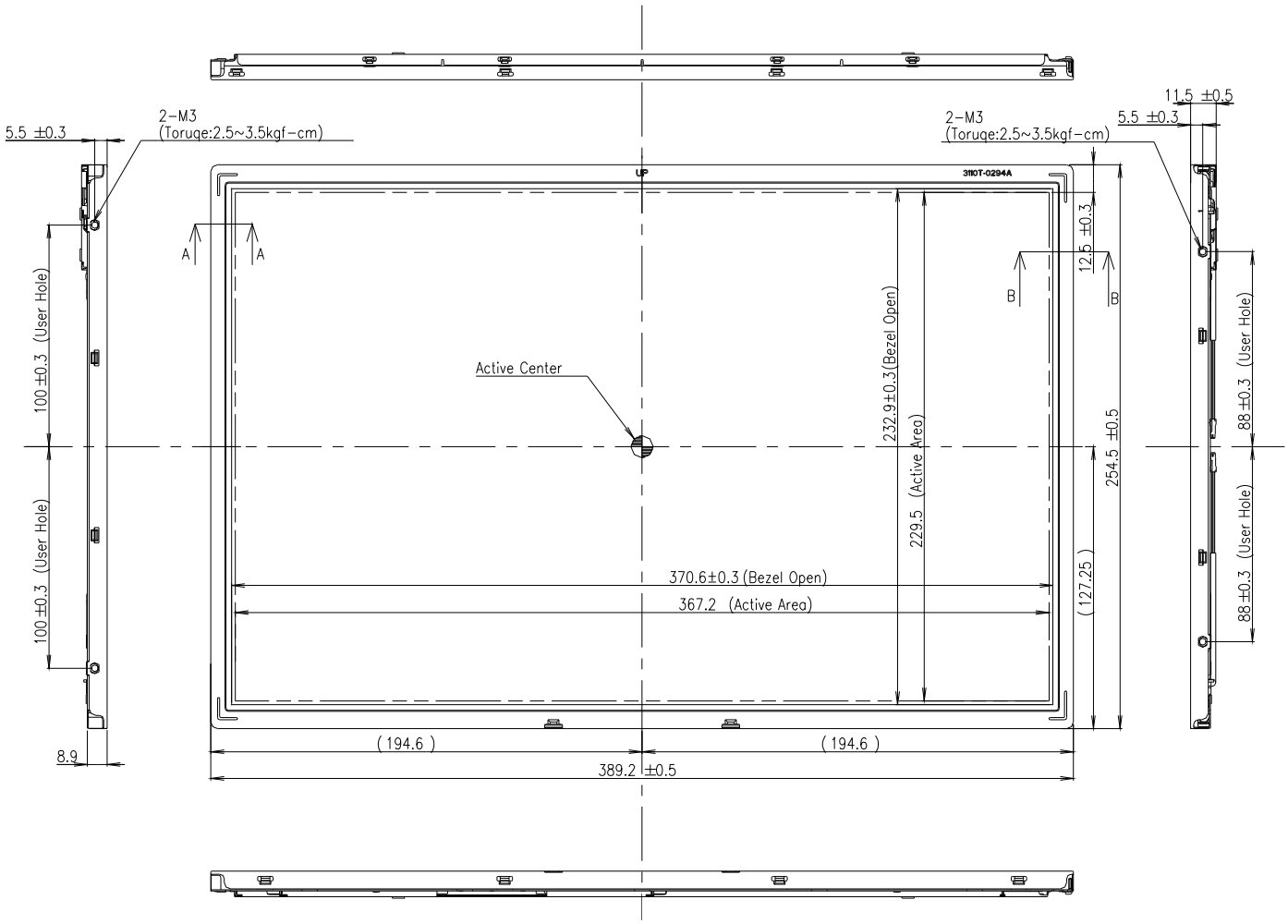
5. Mechanical Characteristics

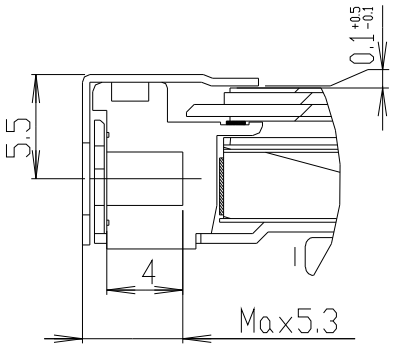
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outline Dimension	Horizontal	389.2mm
	Vertical	254.5mm
	Depth	11.5mm
Bezel Area	Horizontal	370.6 mm
	Vertical	232.9 mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	367.2mm
	Vertical	229.5mm
Weight	1360 g(Typ.), 1,430 g(Max.)	
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare(12%) treatment of the front polarizer	

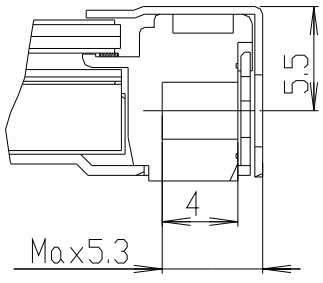
Notes : Please refer to a mechanic drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

<FRONT VIEW>



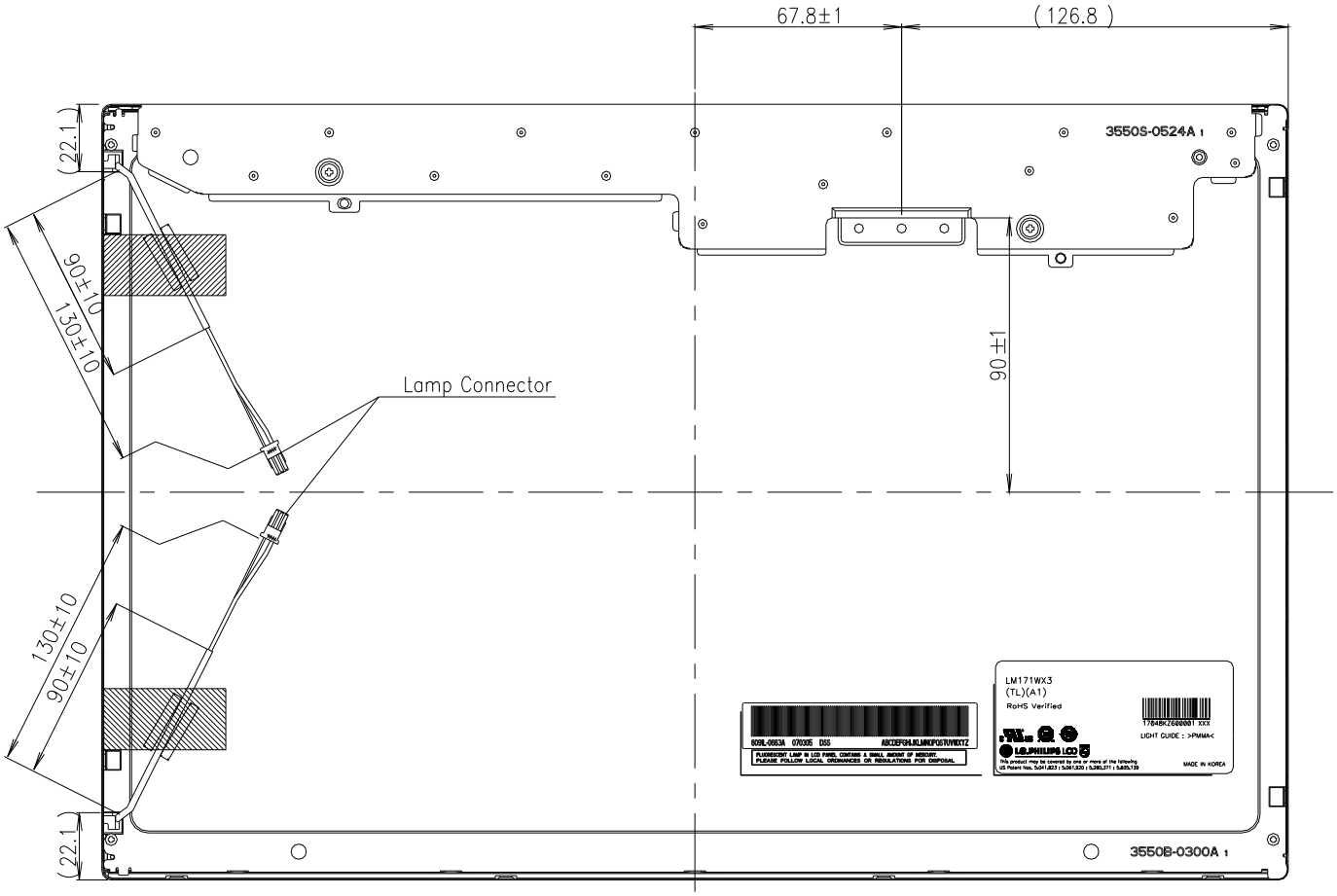


SECTION A-A
SCALE 2/1



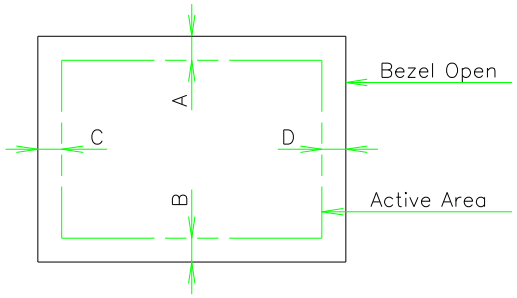
SECTION B-B
SCALE 2/1

<REAR VIEW>



NOTES

1. Unspecified tolerances to be ±0.5
2. Backlight wires and contraction tubes are excluded from outline dimensions.
3. Tilt and partial disposition tolerance of display area as following.
   (1) Y-Direction : |A-B| ≤ 1.0
   (2) X-Direction : |C-D| ≤ 1.0



4. Do not wind conductive tape around the backlight wires.
5. Lamp Connector Specification.
   - 20015HS-03LB(GRY) (YEONHO)
6. I/F Connector Specification : AL230F-ALG1D-P or Equivalent.

6. Reliability

Environment test condition

No	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240h
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0G RMS Bandwidth : 10-500Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 20 min One time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 120G Waveform : half sine wave, 2ms Direction : ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	 0 - 10,000 feet(3048m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)

7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

a) UL 60950-1:2003, First Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.,
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950-1-03 1st Ed. April 1, 2003, Canadian Standards Association,
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
c) EN 60950-1:2001, First Edition,
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)
European Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
d) RoHS, Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 27 January 2003

7-2. EMC

a) ANSI C63.4 “Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHZ to 40GHz. “American National Standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
b) C.I.S.P.R “Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment.“ International Special Committee on Radio Interference.
c) EN 55022 “Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment.“ European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization.(CENELEC), 1998
(Including A1: 2000)

8. Packing

8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M

A,B,C : SIZE(INCH)
D : YEAR
E : MONTH
F~M : SERIAL NO.

Note

1. YEAR

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C

b) Location of Lot Mark

Serial No. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module.
This is subject to change without prior notice.

8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one box : 12 pcs

b) Box size : 359mm X 330mm X 458mm.

9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the followings when you use this TFT LCD module.

9-1. MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

(1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
(2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
(3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to the resist external force.
(4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
(5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
(6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment.
Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth.(Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
(7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
(8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
(9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

(1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :
V=±200mV(Over and under shoot voltage)
(2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
(3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)
And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
(4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
(5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
(6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
(7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can not be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
(8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw (if not, it causes metallic foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
(9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.

9-3. ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

9-4. PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

9-5. STORAGE

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

(1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
(2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

9-6. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM

(1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape.
When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
(2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
(3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.