Title

Product Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

() Preliminary Specification		
(●) Final Specification		

11110	1).	.00
BUYER		SUPPLIER	Bi-Search International, Inc.
MODEL		*MODEL	BLP104S5
	_	SUFFIX	TA

10 4" SVGA TET I CD

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

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

APPROVED BY	DATE					
W.Y Kim P.Manager						
REVIEWED BY						
Yong K. Kim Manager						
PREPARED BY						
Product Engineering Dept. Bi-Search International, Inc.						

NO.	ITEM		
-	COVER	1	
-	CONTENTS	2	
-	RECORD OF REVISIONS	3	
1	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	4	
2	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	5	
3	ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	6	
3-1	ELECTRICAL CHARACTREISTICS	6	
3-2	INTERFACE CONNECTIONS	8	
3-3	SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS	9	
3-4	SIGNAL TIMING WAVEFORMS	10	
3-5	COLOR INPUT DATA REFERNECE	11	
3-6	POWER SEQUENCE	12	
4	OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS	13	
5	MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS	17	
6	RELIABILITY	21	
7	INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	22	
7-1	SAFETY	22	
7-2	EMC	22	
8	PACKING	23	
8-1	DESIGNATION OF LOT MARK	23	
8-2	PAKING FORM	23	
9	PRECAUTIONS	24	

RECORDS OF REVISIONS

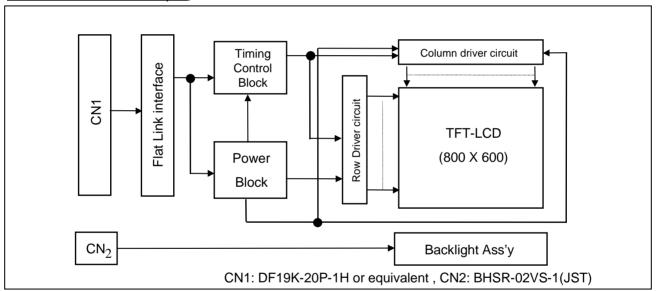
Revision No	Revision No	Page	DESCRIPTION
1.0 1.1	Revision No SEP 29, 2002 NOV 04,2002	Page - 14Page 15Page	DESCRIPTION • First Draft • Color change due to CF change • Modified a gamma value

1. General Description

The BLP104S5-TA 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. This TFT-LCD has 10.4 inches diagonally measured active display area with SVGA resolution(600 vertical by 800 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 6-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 262,144 colors.

The BLP104S5-TA has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. Flat Link must be used as a LVDS(Low Voltage Differential Signaling) chip.

The BLP104S5-TA is intended to support applications where thin thickness, low power are critical factors and graphic display are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the BLP104S5-TA characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Mini-Notebook PC or Web-pad, etc.



General Features

Active screen size	10.4 inches (264.16mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	224.5(H) x 172.0(V) x 5.7(D) mm(Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.264 mm x 0.264mm
Pixel format	800 horiz. By 600 vert. Pixels RGB stripes arrangement
Color depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors
Luminance, white	300 cd/m ² (Typ.)
Power Consumption	Total 4 Watt(Typ.)
Weight	295g(Typ.)
Display operating mode	Transmissive mode, normally white
Surface treatments	Anti-Reflection treatment of the front polarizer

2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

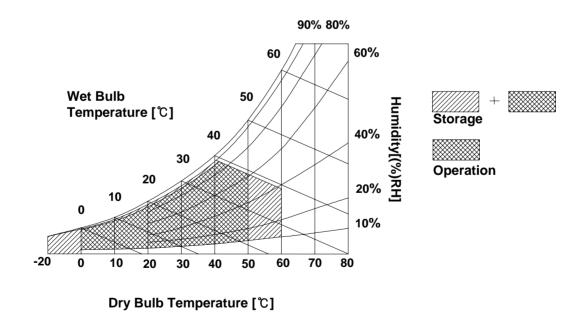
The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Doromotor	Values		Lloito	Notes		
Parameter	symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Notes	
Power Input Voltage	V _{CC}	-0.3	4.0	Vdc	At 25 ± 5°C	
Operating Temperature	T _{OP}	0	50	°C	1	
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-20	60	°C	1	
Operating Ambient Humidity	H _{OP}	10	90	%RH	1	
Storage Humidity	H _{ST}	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

The BLP104S5-TA requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input which powers the CCFL, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCD.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol		Values	Units	Notes		
raiailletei	Syllibol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Office	140(62	
MODULE : Power Supply Input Voltage Power Supply Input Current Differential Impedance Power Consumption	V _{CC} I _{CC} M P _C	3.0 - 90 -	3.3 303 100 1.0	3.6 340 110 1.1	Vdc mA ohm Watts	1 2 1	
LAMP: Operating Voltage Operating Current Established Starting Voltage at 25 °C at 0 °C Operating Frequency Discharge Stabilization Time Power Consumption Life Time	V _{BL} I _{BL} V _S f _{BL} T _s P _{BL}	485 3.0 - - 45 - 20,000	500 6.0 - - 60 3.0 -	600 6.5 845 1015 80 3 3.3	V _{RMS} mA V _{RMS} V _{RMS} kHz Minutes Watts Hrs	3 4 5 6 7 8	

Note: The design of the inverter must have specification 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.

- The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{CC}=3.3V, 25°C,f_V=60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern is displayed and f_V is the frame frequency.
- 2. This impedance value is needed to proper display and measured from LVDS T_x to the mating connector.
- 3. The variance of the voltage is \pm 10%.
- 4. The voltage above V_S should be applied to the lamps for more than 1 second for start-up. Otherwise, the lamps may not be turned on. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.

- 5. 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.
 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.
- 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%.
- 7. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.
- 8. 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 $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C.
- 9. 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.

3-2. Interface Connections

Interface chip must be used FlatLink, part No. THC63LVDM63A(Transmitter), THC63LVDF64A(Receiver) made by Thine Microsystems, Inc.

This LCD employs two interface connections, a 20 pin connector is used for the module electronics and the other connector is used for the integral backlight system.

The electronics interface connector is a model DF19K-20P-1H manufactured by HIROSE.

The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION(LVDS)

10 GND Ground FPC type : DF19G-20S-1F (HIROS 2.3 Connector pin arrangement Signal Ground Ground Source Sour	Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
14 CLKM Differential Signal 15 CLKP Differential Signal 16 GND Ground 17 GND No Connection 18 GND No Connection 19 GND Ground 10 GND Ground 11 GND Ground 12 GND Ground 13 GND Ground 14 CLKM Differential Signal Differential Sig	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	VCC VCC GND GND A1M A1P GND A2M A2P GND A3M A3P GND CLKM CLKP GND GND	Power(3.3V) Power(3.3V) Ground Ground Differential Signal Differential Signal Differential Signal Differential Signal Ground Differential Signal Ground Differential Signal Ground Differential Signal Differential Signal Ground Differential Signal Ground Differential Signal Ground Differential Signal Differential Signal Differential Signal Offerential Signal Differential Signal Offerential Signal	1. Interface chips 1.1 LCD : LPZ4E102S6L (KZ4E028F14)

The backlight interface connector is a model BHSR-02VS-1, manufactured by JST. The mating connector part number is SM02B-BHSS-1 by JST or equivalent.

The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 4. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	HV	Power supply for lamp (High voltage side)	1
2	LV	Power supply for lamp (Low voltage side)	1

Notes: 1. The high voltage side terminal is colored pink. The low voltage side terminal is black.

Table 5. REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR FlatLink Transmitter

	5: 1:	2	5	5	5
Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signals	Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signals
1	TA4	R4	48	TA3	R3
2	VCC	Vcc	47	TA2	R2
3	TA5	R5	46	GND	GND
4	TA6	G0	45	TA1	R1
5	GND	GND	44	TA0	R0
6	TB0	G1	43	NC	NC
7	TB1	G2	42	LVDS GND	LVDS GND
8	Vcc	Vcc	41	TA-	АОМ
9	TB2	G3	40	TA+	A0P
10	TB3	G4	39	TB-	A1M
11	GND	GND	38	TB+	A1P
12	TB4	G5	37	LVDS Vcc	LVDS Vcc
13	TB5	В0	36	LVDS GND	LVDS GND
14	NC	NC	35	TC-	A2M
15	TB6	B1	34	TC+	A2P
16	TC0	B2	33	RCLK-	CLKM
17	GND	GND	32	RCLK+	CLKP
18	TC1	В3	31	LVDS GND	LVDS GND
19	TC2	В4	30	PLLGND	PLL GND
20	TC3	B5	29	PLLVcc	PLL Vcc
21	Vcc	Vcc	28	PLLGND	PLL GND
22	TC4	HSYNC	27	PDWN	SHDN
23	TC5	VSYNC	26	CLKIN	Dclk
24	GND	GND	25	TC6	DE(Data Enable)

Notes: Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions.

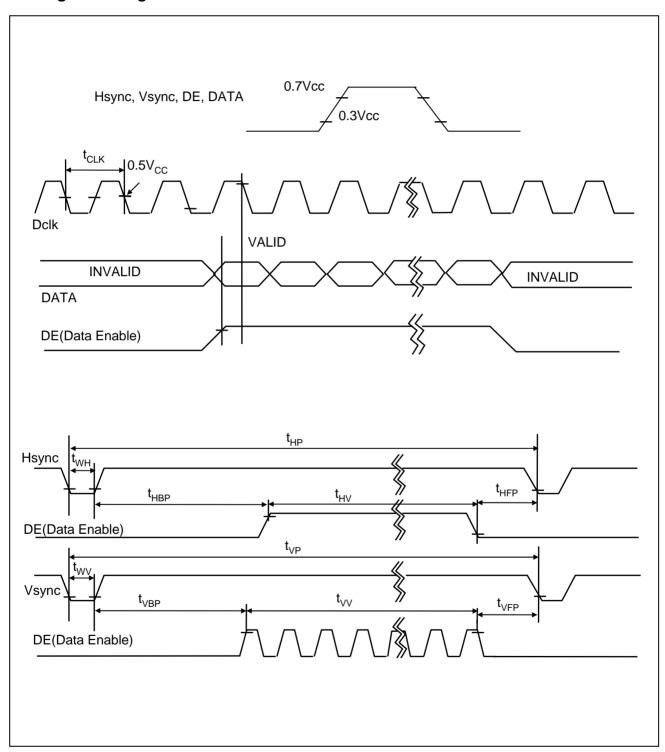
3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

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 6. Timing Table

	ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTES
Dclk	Period	t _{CLK}	25	26	27	ns	38.5MHz
Hsync	Period	t _{HP}	990	1024	1100	t _{CLK}	
	Width	t _{wh}	12	-	120		
Vsync	Period	t _{VP}	606	625	730	t _{HP}	
	Frequency	f _V	60	60	60	Hz	
	Width	t _{wv}	1	-	24	t _{HP}	
DE	Horizontal Valid	t _{HV}	800	800	800	t _{CLK}	
(Data Enable)	Horizontal Back Porch	t _{HBP}	30	-	-		
,	Horizontal Front Porch	t _{HFP}	30	-	-		
	Horizontal Blank	-	72	~	t _{HP} — t _{HV}		t _{WH} + t _{HBP} + t _{HFP}
	Vertical Valid	t _{VV}	600	600	600	t _{HP}	
	Vertical Back Porch	t _{VBP}	2	-	-		
	Vertical Front Porch	t _{VFP}	3	-	-		
	Vertical Blank	-	6	~	$t_{VP} - t_{VV}$		t_{WV} + t_{VBP} + t_{VFP}

3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms



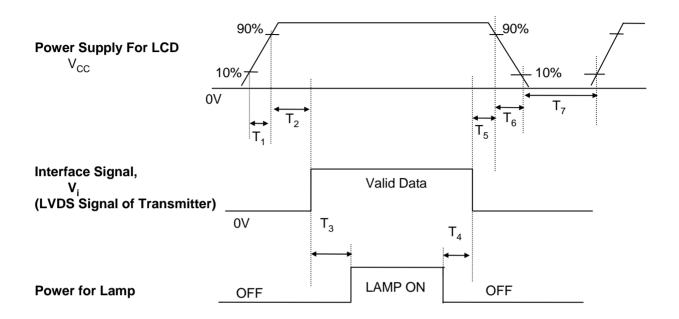
3-5. Color Input Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color(red,green and blue) is based on the 6-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 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

									Inpi	ut Co	lor D	ata							
	Color	MSE	3	Re	ed		LSB	MSI	3	Gre	een		LSB	MSE	3	Bl	ue		LSB
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	В3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	Black Red(63) Green(63) Blue(63) Cyan Magenta Yellow White	0 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0
Red	Red(00) Dark Red(01) Red(02) : Red(61) Red(62) Red(63) Bright	0 0 0 : 1 1 1	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 1 : 0 1	0 1 0 : 1 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	000.000	0 0 0 0 0	000000	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	000.000	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Green	Green(00)Dark Green(01) Green(02) : Green(61) Green(62) Green(63)Bright	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 1 : 0 1	0 1 0 : 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 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	Blue(00) Dark Blue(01) Blue(02) : Blue(61) Blue(62) Blue(63) Bright	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 0 0	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 0 : 1 1	0 0 1 : 0 1	0 1 0 : 1 0

3-6. Power Sequence



Parameter		Units		
Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	UTIILS
T ₁ T ₂ T ₃ T ₄ T ₅ T ₆ T	- 0 200 200 0 - 400		10 50 - - 50 10	ms ms ms ms ms ms

Notes: 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

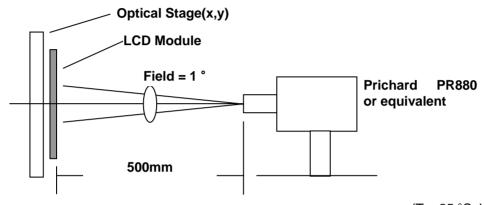
- 2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD $V_{\rm CC}$ to 0V.
- 3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and interface signal are valid.

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 °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



 $\begin{array}{ll} & (\text{Ta=25 °C, V}_{\text{CC}}\text{=}3.3\text{V, f}_{\text{V}}\text{=}60\text{Hz} \\ \text{Table 8. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS} & \text{Dclk=38.5MHz, I}_{\text{BL}}\text{=}6\text{mA}) \end{array}$

	Table 6. Or	HOAL CH	ANACILINIS	OCIK=30.5WI IZ, I _{BL} =0IIIA)		
Parameter	Symbol		Values		Units	Notes
Farameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Ullits	Notes
Contrast Ratio	CR	300	400	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L_WH	250	300	-	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation	δ WHITE	-	-	1.4		3
Response Time Rise Time Decay Time	Tr Tr _R Tr _D	-	15 30	30 50	ms	4
CIE Color Coordinates Red Green Blue White	Rx Ry Gx Gy Bx By Wx Wy	0.535 0.285 0.284 0.515 0.119 0.087 0.275 0.290	0.565 0.315 0.314 0.545 0.149 0.117 0.305 0.320	0.595 0.345 0.344 0.575 0.179 0.147 0.335 0.350		
Viewing Angle x axis, right(φ=0°) x axis, left (φ=180°) y axis, up (φ=90°) y axis, down (φ=270°)	θr θl θu θd	55 55 40 40	- - - -	- - - -	degree	5
Gray Sclae	-	-	-	-		6

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

Surface Luminance with all white pixels

Contrast Ratio =

Surface Luminance with all black pixels

- Surface luminance is the center point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.
 When I_{BI} =6mA, L_{WH=}250cd/m²(Min.) 300cd/m²(Typ.)
- 3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE is determined by measuring L_{ON} at each test position 1 through 5, and then dividing the maximum L_{ON} of 5 points luminance by minimum L_{ON} of 5 points luminance. For more information see FIG 2.

 δ WHITE = Maximum($L_{ON1}, L_{ON2}, \dots, L_{ON5}$) ÷ Minimum($L_{ON1}, L_{ON2}, \dots, L_{ON5}$)

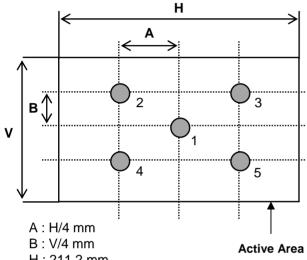
- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from to black(Rise Time, Tr_R) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tr_D). For additional information see FIG 3.
- 5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 5. The angles are determined for the horizontal 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

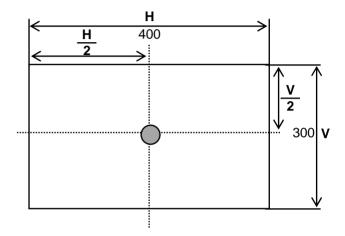
Gray Level	Luminance(%) (Typ.)
L0	0.1
L7	0.5
L15	2.6
L23	7.0
L31	15.0
L39	26.0
L47	42.0
L55	62.0
L63	100

FIG. 2 Luminance

<measuring point for luminance variation>

<measuring point for surface luminance>





H: 211.2 mm V: 158.4 mm @ H,V: Active Area

FIG. 3 Response Time

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

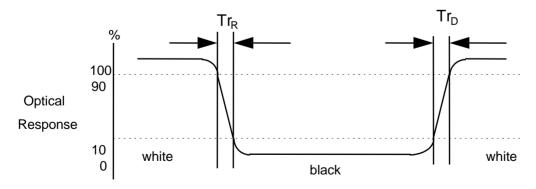
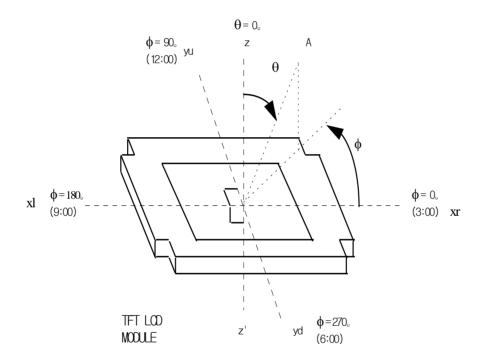


FIG. 4 Viewing angle

<dimension of viewing angle range>

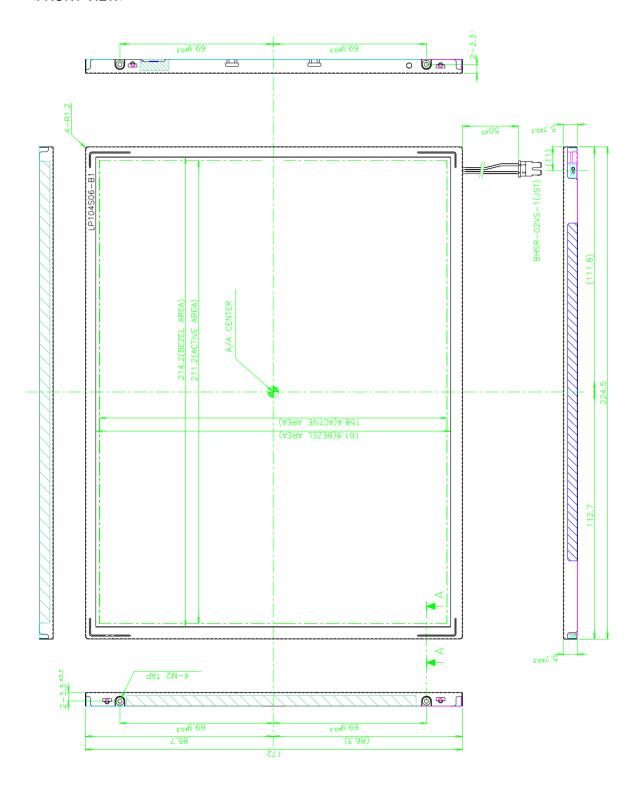


5. Mechanical Characteristics

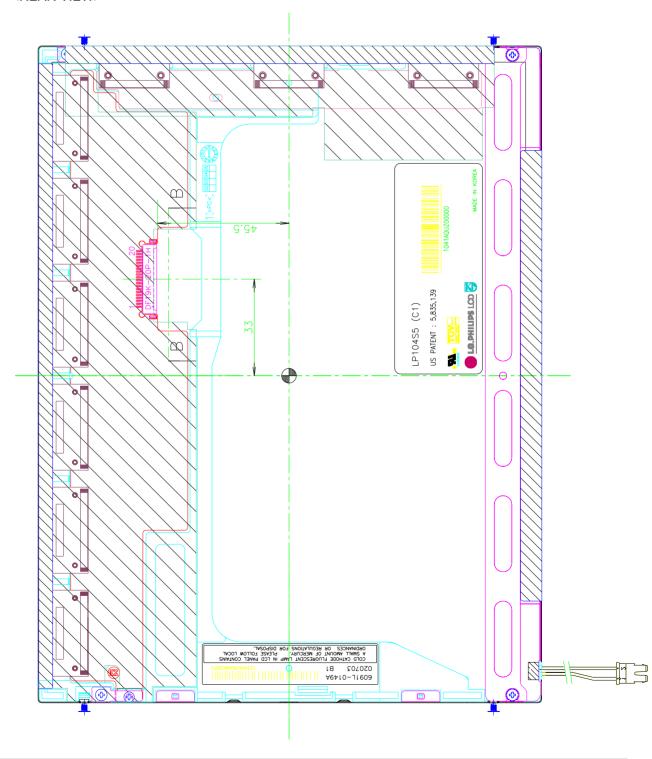
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model BLP104S5-TA. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

	Horizontal	224.5 ± 0.5mm		
Outside dimensions	Vertical	172.0 ± 0.5mm		
	Depth	5.7 ± 0.3mm		
Dozelove	Horizontal	214.2 ± 0.5mm		
Bezel area	Vertical	161.8 ± 0.5mm		
A etimo dientem erec	Horizontal	211.2mm		
Active display area	Vertical	158.4mm		
Weight(approximate)	295g(Typ.),	305g(Max.)		
Surface Treatment	Anti-Reflection treatm	nent of the front polarizer		

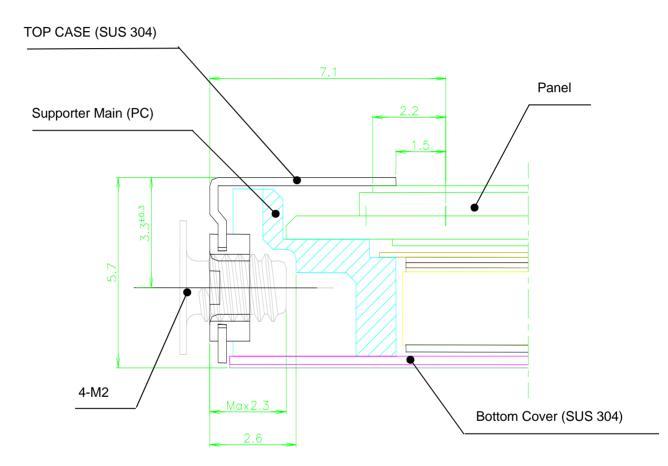
<FRONT VIEW>



<REAR VIEW>



<DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF SIDE MOUNTING SCREW>



*Mounting screw depth : Max 2.3mm *Screw(4ea) Torque : Max 2kgf · cm

Notes: 1. Screw plated through the method of non-electrolytic nickel plating is preferred to reduce possibility that results in vertical and/or horizontal line defect due to the conductive particles from screw surface.

6. Reliability

Environment test condition

No.	Test Item	Conditions
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)	Sine wave, 10 ~ 500 ~ 10Hz, 1.5G, 0.37oct/min 3 axis, 1hour/axis
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Half sine wave, 180G, 2ms one shock of each six faces(I.e. run 180G 2ms for all six faces)
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 10,000 feet(3048m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)

{ Result Evaluation Criteria }

There should be no change which might affect the practical display function when the display quality test is conducted under normal operating condition.

7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 1950 Third Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Jan. 28, 1995.
 Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 950-95 Third Edition, Canadian Standards Association, Jan. 28, 1995.
 Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- c) EN 60950: 1992+A1: 1993+A2: 1993+A3: 1995+A4: 1997+A11: 1997
 IEC 950: 1991+A1: 1992+A2: 1993+A3: 1995+A4: 1996
 European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)
 EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

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

8. Packing

8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	К	L	М	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A,B,C : SIZE D : YEAR E : MONTH

F,G: PANEL CODE H: ASSEMBLY CODE I,J,K,L,M: SERIAL NO.

Note:

1. YEAR

YEAR	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mark	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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	10	11	12

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: 10 pcs

b) Box Size: 371mm X 239mm X 300mm

9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the following 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 a 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 describe 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 determined 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.

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) 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) The protection film is attached to the polarizer with a small amount of glue. If some stress is applied to rub the protection film against the polarizer during the time you peel off the film, the glue is apt to remain on the polarizer.
 - Please carefully peel off the protection film without rubbing it against the polarizer.
- (3) 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 polarizer after the protection film is peeled off.
- (4) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the polarizer surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.

10. IIS (Incoming Inspection Standard)

10.1. Inspection Method

10.1.1. Ambient conditions

a. Temperature : 20~25 $^{\circ}$ C b. Humidity : 65 \pm 5 $^{\circ}$ RH

c. Illumination : Single 20W fluorescent lamp non-directive

(300 to 700 Lux)

10.1.2. Viewing distance

The distance between the LCM and the inspector's eyes shall be at least 30-50Cm.

10.1.3. Viewing Angle

The inspection shall be conducted within normal viewing angle range.

* Refer to 14pages for viewing angle.

10.2 Inspection Criteria

10.2. Dot Defect

10.2.1. Bright Dot

Dots(sub-pixels) which appeared brightly in the screen when the LCM displayed with dark pattern.

- R,G or B 1 dot ------ 4 Max
- Adjacent 2 dots ----- 1 Max
- Total amount of Bright dots ----- 4 Max
- Minimum Distance between bright dots ----- Within © 20 mm, Max 2

10.2.2. Dark Dot

Dots(sub-pixels) which appeared darkly in the screen when the LCM displayed with bright pattern.

- 1 dot ------ 4 Max
- Adjacent 2 dots ----- 1 Max
- Total amount of Dark dot ----- 4 Max
- Minimum Distance between dark dots ----- Within ₡ 20 mm, Max 2

10.2.3. Total amount of Dot Defects ------ 8 Max(Combination)

Note) a. Every dot herein means Sub-Pixel(Each Red, Green, or Blue Color)

b. Bright & Dark dots are larger than half sub-pixel.(Dots smaller than half sub-pixel are not counted as a defect dots.)

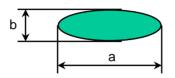
10.3. Polarizer Defects

It	ems	Criteria
Scratches	Linear	$0.02 \le W \le 0.05, 0.3 \le L \le 3.0, n \le 4$
Dent	Circular	$0.2 \le D \le 0.5, n \le 4$

Note)

a. Average Diameter

 $D = \frac{a+b}{2}$



W: Width

L : Length

D : Average diameter n : Number of Defects

- b. Linear: a > 2b, Circular: $a \le 2b$
- c. Extraneous substances which can be wiped out, like Finger Print, Particles, are not considered as a defect.
- d. Defects which is on the Black Matrix(outside of Active Area) are not considered as a defect.

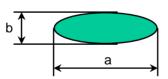
10.4 Foreign Material

i orcigii wate	,ı ıaı	
ı	tems	Criteria
Foreign Material	Linear	0.02≤W≤0.05, 0.3≤L≤3.0 , N≤11, n ≤ 4
	Circular	$0.2 \le D \le 0.5, n \le 4$

Note)

a. Average Diameter

 $D = \frac{a+b}{2}$



W: Width L: Length

D : Average diameter

n : Number of Foreign MaterialN : Number of Pixels on which

Foreign Material resides

- b. Linear: a > 2b, Circular: $a \le 2b$
- c. In case of Linear Foreign Material, both length(L) and number of pixels(N) are used as criteria for the sake of inspection convenience.
- d. The distance between inspector's eyes and screen is 30cm(11.8inch).

10.5. Line Defect

All kinds of line defects such as vertical, horizontal or cross are not allowed.

10.6. Bezel Appearance

Scratches, minor bents, stains, particles on the Bezel frame are not considered as a defect.

10.7. Others

Issues which is not defined in this criteria shall be discussed with both parties, Customer and Supplier, for better solution.