LQ64D343 Color TFT LCD Module

(Model No.: LQ64D343)

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PREPARED BY : DAT

m. mayumi. Aug. 8. 2000

APPROVED BY :

DATE

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TFT DIVISION. I

TFT LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY GROUP

DEVICE SPECIFICATION FOR

TFT-LCD Module

LQ64D343

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DATE	PRESENTED

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☐ CUSTOMER'S APROVAL

S. YASUDA

DIVISION DUPTY GENERAL MANAGER

TFT DIVISION. I

TFT LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY GROUP

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1. Application

This specification applies to color TFT-LCD module, LQ64D343.

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2. Overview

This module is a color active matrix LCD module incorporating amorphous silicon TFT (Thin Film Transistor).

It is composed of a color TFT-LCD panel, driver ICs, control circuit and power supply circuit and a backlight unit. Graphics and texts can be displayed on a $640\times3\times480$ dots panel with 262,144 colors by supplying 18 bit data signal (6bit/color), four timing signals, +5V DC supply voltage for TFT-LCD panel driving and supply voltage for backlight.

The TFT-LCD panel used for this module is a low-reflection and higher-color-saturation type.



Therefore, this module is also suitable for the multimedia use.

Viewing angle is 6 o'clock direction.

This module is the type of wide viewing angle and high brightness $(300cd/m^2)$.

Backlight-driving DC/AC inverter is not built in this module.

3. Mechanical Specifications

Parameter	Specifications	Unit
Display size	16 (6.4") Diagonal	cm
Active area	130.6(H)×97.0(V)	mm
Pixel format	640(H)×480(V)	pixel
	(1 pixel = R + G + B dots)	_
Pixel pitch	0.204(H)×0.202(V)	mm
Pixel configuration	R,G,B vertical stripe	
Display mode	Normally white	_
Unit outline dimensions *1	$175.0(W) \times 126.5(H) \times 12.0(D)$	mm
Mass	280 (MAX.)	g
Surface treatment	Anti-glare and hard coating 3H	
	Haze value = 28%	

^{*1.}Note: excluding backlight cables.

Outline dimensions is shown in Fig.1



4. Input Terminals

4-1. TFT-LCD Panel Driving

CN1 Used connector: DF9BA-31P-1V (Hirose Electric Co., Ltd.)

1 31	Corresponding connector: DF9 -31S-1V (")
	DF9A-31S-1V (")
CN1 pin arrangement from module surface	DF9B-31S-1V (")
(Transparent view)	DF9M-31S-1V (")

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Remark
1	GND	_	_
2	CK	Clock signal for sampling each data signal	_
3	Hsync	Horizontal synchronous signal	[Note1]
4	Vsync	Vertical synchronous signal	[Note1]
5	GND		
6	R0	RED data signal(LSB)	
7	R1	RED data signal	
8	R2	RED data signal	_
9	R3	RED data signal	
10	R4	RED data signal	
11	R5	RED data signal(MSB)	_
12	GND		-
13	G0	GREEN data signal(LSB)	_
14	G1	GREEN data signal	_
15	G2	GREEN data signal	_
16	G3	GREEN data signal	_
17	G4	GREEN data signal	
18	G5	GREEN data signal(MSB)	_
19	GND	-	_
20	В0	BLUE data signal(LSB)	_
21	B1	BLUE data signal	_
22	B2	BLUE data signal	_
23	B3	BLUE data signal	_
24	B4	BLUE data signal	
25	B5	BLUE data signal(MSB)	<u> </u>
26	GND	-	
27	ENAB	Signal to settle the horizontal display position	[Note2]
28	Vcc	+5.0V power supply	
29	Vcc	+5.0V power supply	_
30	R/L	Horizontal display mode select signal	[Note3]
31	U/D	Vertical display mode select signal	[Note4]

*The shielding case is not connected with GND [Note1]480 line, 400 line or 350 line mode is selected by the polarity

Mode	480 lines	400 lines	350 lines		
Hsync	Negative	Negative	Positive		
Vsync	Negative	Positive	Negative		

combination

[Note2] The horizontal display start timing is settled in accordance with a rising timing of ENAB signal. In case ENAB is fixed "Low", the horizontal start timing is determined as described in 7-2. Don't keep ENAB "High" during operation.

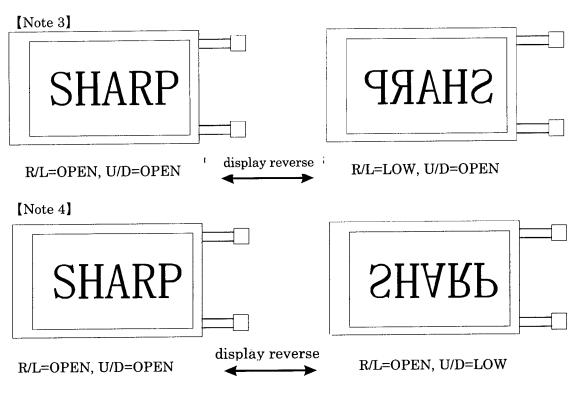


Fig.2 Display Reverse Function

4-2. Backlight Driving

Used connector: BHR-03VS-1(JST)

CNA,CNB

Corresponding connector :SM02(8.0)B-BHS(JST)

Pin no.	Symbol	Function
1	VHIGH	Power supply for lamp
		(High voltage side)
2	NC	This is electrically opened.
3	VLOW	Power supply for lamp
		(Low voltage side)

5. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Ratings	Unit	Remark
Input voltage	VI	Ta=25°C	$-0.3 \sim \text{Vcc} + 0.3$	V	[Note1]
+5V supply voltage	Vcc	Ta=25°C	0 ~ + 6	V	_
Storage temperature	Tstg		$-25 \sim +70$	ပ္	[Note2]
Operating temperature (Ambient)	Topa		$0 \sim +55$	$^{\circ}$	

[Note1]CK,R0 \sim R5,G0 \sim G5,B0 \sim B5,Hsync,Vsync,ENAB,R/L,U/D

[Note2] Humidity: 95%RH Max. at $Ta \le 40^{\circ}$ C.

Maximum wet-bulb temperature at 39° C or less at Ta> 40° C.

No condensation.

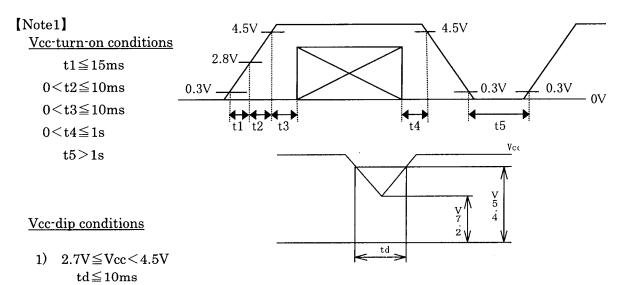
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6. Electrical Characteristics

6-1.TFT-LCD Panel Driving

T_{α}	_	๑	۲°	~
та		~	U	${}^{\sim}$

	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
+5V	Supply voltage	Vcc	+4.5	+5.0	+5.5	V	[Note1]
	Current dissipation	Icc		250	360	mA	[Note2]
Perr	nissive input ripple voltage	$V_{ m RF}$	_		100	mVp-p	Vcc=+5V
Inpi	ıt voltage (Low)	$V_{ m IL}$		-	0.3Vcc	V	
Inpi	ut voltage (High)	V_{IH}	0.7Vcc			V	[Note3]
Inpi	ut current (low)	I_{OL1}		_	1.0	μΑ	V _I =0V
							[Note4]
		$I_{ m OL2}$	_	_	60.0	μΑ	V _I =0V
							[Note5]
Inpu	ıt current (High)	I _{OH1}		-	1.0	μΑ	V _I =Vcc
							[Note6]
		$I_{ m OH2}$	_	_	60.0	μΑ	V _I =Vcc
							[Note7]



2) Vcc<2.7V Fig.3 VCC-turn-on Conditions / VCC-dip-Conditions **Vcc-dip conditions should also follow the Vcc-turn-on conditions

[Note2] Typical current situation: 16-gray-bar pattern.

480 line mode

Vcc=+5.0V

[Note3]CK,R0~R5,G0~G5,B0~B5,Hsync,Vsync,ENAB,R/L,U/D

[Note4]CK,R0~R5,G0~G5,B0~B5,Hsync,Vsync,ENAB

[Note5]R/L

[Note6]CK,R0~R5,G0~G5,B0~B5,Hsync,Vsync

[Note7] ENAB, U/D

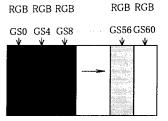


Fig.4 16-gray-bar Pattern



6-2. Backlight Driving

The backlight system is an edge-lighting type with double CCFT (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Tube).

The characteristics of single lamp are shown in the following table.

Ta=25℃

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Lamp current	IL	2.0	6.0	6.5	mArms	[Note1]
Lamp power consumption	PL		2.16		W	[Note2]
Lamp frequency	FL	20	35	60	KHz	[Note3]
Kick-off voltage	Vs		_	800	Vrms	Ta=25℃
		_		1000	Vrms	Ta=0°C[Note4]
Lamp life time	LL		50000		hour	[Note5]

[Note1] Lamp current is measured with current meter for high frequency as shown below.

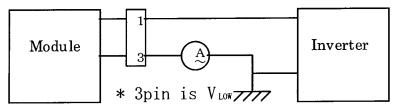


Fig.5 Measure Lamp Current

[Note2] At the condition of $Y_L = (300) \text{ cd/m}^2$

[Note3] Lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency, and this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be detached as much as possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from the harmonics of horizontal synchronous to avoid interference.

[Note4] The open output voltage of the inverter shall be maintained for more than 1sec; otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.

[Note5]a) Since lamp is consumables, the life time written above is referencial value and it is not guaranteed in this specification sheet by SHARP.

Lamp life time is defined that it applied either ①or②under this condition. (Continuous turning on at Ta=25°C, IL=6mArms)

- (1) Bightness becomes 50% of the original value under standard condition.
- @Kick-off voltage at Ta=0 $^{\circ}$ C exceeds maximum value,1000 Vrms.
- b) In case of operating under lower temp. environment, the lamp exhaustion is accelerated and the brightness becomes lower.

(Continuous operating for around 1 month under lower temp. condition may reduce the brightness to half of the original brightness.)

In case of such usage under lower temp. environment, periodical lamp exchange is recommended.

Note) The performance of the backlight, for example life time or brightness, is much influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter for the lamp. When you design or order the inverter, please make sure that a poor lighting caused by the mismatch of the backlight and the inverter (miss-lighting, flicker, etc.) never occur. When you confirm it, the module should be operated in the same condition as it is installed in your instrument.



7. Timing Characteristics of Input Signals

Timing diagrams of input signal are shown in Fig.6-1 \sim 3.

7-1. Timing Characteristics

Parai	meter	Symbol	Mode	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Clock	Frequency	1/Tc	all		25.18	28.33	MHz	
	High time	Tch	11	5			ns	
	Low time	Tcl	11	10			ns	
Data	Setup time	Tds	11	5	-		ns	
	Hold time	Tdh	11	10	-	_	ns	
Horizontal	Cycle	TH	11	30.00	31.78		μs	
sync. signal			11	770	800	900	clock	
	Pulse	THp	"	2	96	200	clock	_
	$\mathbf{w}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{h}$							<u></u>
Vertical	Cycle	TV	480	515	525	560	line	_
sync. signal			400	446	449	480	line	_
			350	447	449	510	line	
	Pulse	TVp	all	2		34	line	
	width							
Horizontal	display	THd	"	640	640	640	clock	_
period								
Hsync-Clock	Hsync-Clock		"	10		Tc-10	ns	_
phase differ	phase difference							
Hsync-Vsyn	c	TVh	"	0	_	тн-тнр	clock	_
 phase differ	ence							

Note) In case of lower frequency, the deterioration of display quality, flicker etc., may be occurred.

7-2. Horizontal Display Position

The horizontal display position is determined by ENAB signal and the input data corresponding to the rising edge of ENAB signal is displayed at the left end of the active area.

Parameter		symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Enable signal	Setup time	Tes	5	_	Tc-10	ns	
	Pulse width	Тер	2	640	640	clock	_
Hsync-Enable signal		THe	44		TH-664	clock	
phase difference			•				

Note) When ENAB is fixed "Low", the display starts from the data of C104(clock) as shown in Fig.6-1~3. Be careful that the module does <u>not</u> work when ENAB is fixed "High".

When the phase difference is bellow 104 clock, keep the "High" level of ENAB signal longer than 104—THe. If it will not be keeped, the display starts from the data of C104(clock).

7-3. Vertical Display Position

The vertical display position is automatically centered in the active area at each

mode of VGA,480-,400-,and 350-line mode. Each mode is selected depending on the polarity of the synchronous signals described in 4-1(Note1).

In each mode, the data of TVn is displayed at the top line of the active area. And the display position will be centered on the screen like the following figure when the period of vertical synchronous signal, TV, is typical value.

In 400-, and 350-line mode, the data in the vertical data invalid period is also displayed.

So,inputting all data "0" is recommended during vertical data invalid period.

ENAB signal has no relation to the vertical display position.

mode	V-data start(TVs)	V-data period(TVd)	V-display start(TVn)	V-display period	Unit	Remark
480	34	480	34	480	line	-
400	34	400	443-TV	480	line	_
350	61	350	445-TV	480	line	_

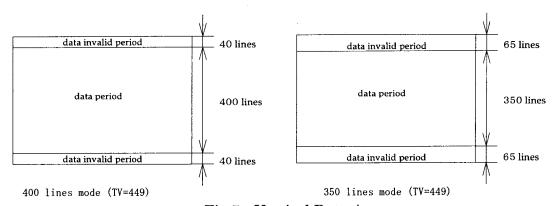


Fig.7 Vertical Data Area

7-4. Input Data Signals and Display Position on the Screen

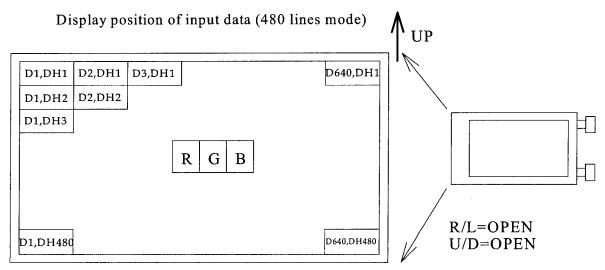


Fig.8 Display Position

8. Input Signals, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Color

	8. Input Signals, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Color																			
	Colors &	·				_			Dε	ıta s	ign	al								
	Gray scale	GrayScale	R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	В0	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5
	Black	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Basic Color	Green		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	_1_	1	1	1	1	_1	1_
	Red		1	1	_1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Magenta		1_	1	1_	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	_	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1_	1	1	1	1_	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
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3ed	仓	GS1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
of]	Darker	GS2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ale	仓	V	_ ↓					\						↓ ↓						
Sc.	Û	→	Ψ					V					↓							
Gray Scale of Red	Brighter	GS61	1	0	1	1_	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Û	GS62	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	GS63	1	1	1	1	_1_	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ree	Û	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f G	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0_	0	0	0	0
	仓	Ψ	₩					↓						↓ ↓						
Scale of Green	Û	V	Ψ					↓						V						
Gray	Brighter	GS61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	û	GS62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	GS63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of Blue	Û	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Û	→	. ↓					↓ ↓					Ψ							
	û	Ψ	Ψ				V					V								
	Brighter	GS61	0	0	0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Û	GS62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Blue	GS63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

0:Low level voltage, 1: High level voltage

Each basic color can be displayed in 64 gray scales from 6 bit data signals. According to the combination of total 18 bit data signals, the 262,144-color display can be achieved on the screen.



9. Optical Characteristics

T05°C	Vcc=+5V
Ta=25 U.	vcc=+av

Parame	eter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark
	Horizontal	$\theta~21$	(CR≥5)	60	70	_	Deg.	[Note1,4]
Viewing angle		θ 22		60	70	_	Deg.	
range	Vertical	θ 11		35	40	_	Deg.	
		θ 12		55	70	_	Deg.	
Contrast	ratio	CR	Best viewing	100	_	_	_	[Note2,4]
Response time	Rise	τr	θ =0°		20	_	ms	[Note3,4]
	Decay	τd			40	_	ms	
Chromaticity	of white	X			0.313	_	_	[Note4]
		Y			0.325	_	_	
Luminance	of white	YL		240	300	_	cd/m²	
White Unit	formity	δw		_	<u>—</u>	1.45	_	[Note5]
Viewing angle	Horizontal	θ 21	50% of the	_	45		Deg.	
Range as a		θ 22	maximum	_	45		Deg.	[Note1]
brightness	Vertical	θ 11	brightness		45	_	Deg.	
definition		θ 12		_	45		Deg.	
Direction of panel	viewing angle				6		o'clock	[Note6]

* The measurement shall be executed 30 minutes after lighting at rating.

(typical condition:IL=6mArms)

The optical characteristics shall be measured in a dark room or equivalent state with the method shown in Fig.9 below.

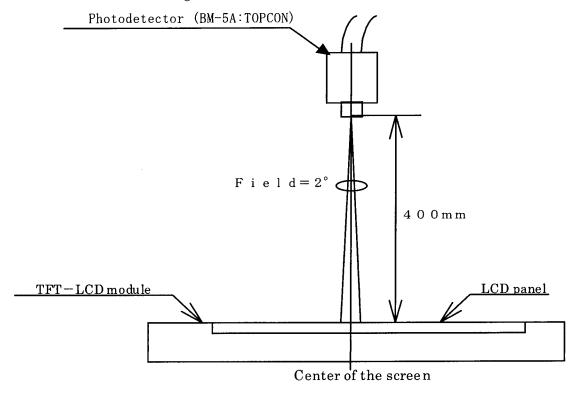


Fig.9 Optical characteristics measurement method



[Note1] Definitions of viewing angle range:

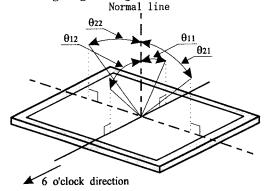


Fig.10 Viewing Angle

[Note2] Definition of contrast ratio:

The contrast ratio is defined as the following.

[Note3] Definition of response time:

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

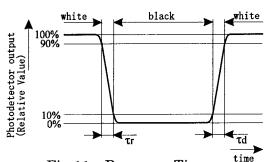


Fig.11 Response Time

[Note4] This shall be measured at center of the screen.

[Note5] Definition of white uniformity:

White uniformity is defined as the following with five measurements $(A \sim E)$.

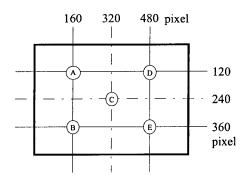


Fig.12 White Uniformity

δ w=
Maximum Luminance of five points (brightness)

Minimum Luminance of five points (brightness)

[Note6] In the direction of 6 o'clock, Gray scale reverse occurs.



10. Display Quality

The display quality of the color TFT-LCD module shall be in compliance with the Incoming Inspection Standard.

11. Handling Precautions

- a) Be sure to turn off the power supply when inserting or disconnecting the cable.
- b) Be sure to design the cabinet so that the module can be installed without any extra stress such aswarp or twist.
- c) Since the front polarizer is easily damaged, pay attention to avoid rubbing with something hard or sharp.
- d) Wipe off water drop immediately. Long contact with water may cause discoloration or spots.
- e) When the panel surface is soiled, wipe it with absorbent cotton or other soft cloth.
- f) Since the panel is made of glass and refined wires and components, it may break, crack or internal wire breaking if dropped or bumped on hard surface. Handle with care.
- g) Since CMOS LSI is used in this module, take care of static electricity and injure the human earth when handling.
- h) Observe all other precautionary requirements in handling components.
- i) This module has its circuitry PCBs on the rear side and should be carefully handled in order notto be stressed.
- j) Laminated film is attached to the module surface to prevent it from being scratched. Peel the film off slowly, just before the use, with strict attention to electrostatic charges. Ionized air shall be blown over during the action. Blow off 'dust' on the polarizer by using an ionized nitrogen gun, etc.
- k) The polarizer surface on the panel is treated with Anti-Glare for low reflection. In case of attaching protective board over the LCD. Be careful about the optical interference fringe etc. Which degrades display quality.
- 1) Please do not expose the LCD panel to direct sunlight. Lightproof shade etc. should be attached when LCD panel is used under such environment.
- m) Connect GND to 4 place of mounting holes to stabilize against EMI and external noise.
- n) There are high voltage portions on the backlight and very dangerous. Careless touch may lead to electrical shock. When you exchange lamps or service, please turn off the power without tail.
- o) Be sure not to apply tensile stress to the lamp lead cable.

12. Packing Form

Fig.13 shows packing forms.

- a) Piling number of cartons: MAX. 10
- b) Package quantity in one carton: 20pcs
- c) Carton size: $355(W) \times 282(D) \times 265(H)$ mm
- d) Total mass of 1 carton filled with full modules: 7.0kg



13. Reliability Test Items

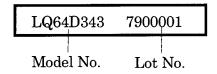
No.	Test item	Conditions							
1	High temperature storage test	Ta=70°C 240h							
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta=-25℃ 240h							
3	High temperature	Ta=40℃;95%RH 240h							
	& high humidity operation test	(No condensation)							
4	High temperature operation test	Ta=55°C 240h							
5	Low temperature operation test	Ta=0°C 240h							
6	Vibration test	Frequency : $10{\sim}57$ Hz/Vibration width (one side):0.075mm							
	(non- operating)	: $58\sim$ 500Hz/Gravity: 9.8 m/s 2							
		Sweep time: 11 minutes							
		Test period: 3 hours							
		(1 hour for each direction of X,Y,Z)							
7	Shock test	Max. gravity: 490m/s ²							
	(non- operating)	Pulse width: 11ms, half sine wave							
		Direction: $\pm X, \pm Y, \pm Z$							
:		once for each direction.							

[Result Evaluation Criteria]

Under the display quality test conditions with normal operation state, these shall be no change which may affect practical display function.

14. Others

1) Lot No. Label:



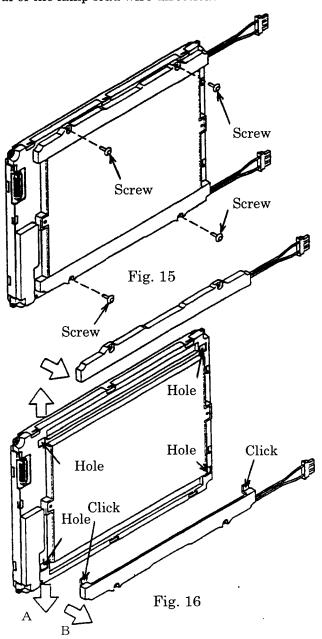
- 2) Adjusting volume have been set optimally before shipment, so do not change any adjusted value. If adjusted value is changed, the specification may not be satisfied.
- 3) Disassembling the module can cause permanent damage and should be strictly avoided.
- 4) Please be careful since image retention may occur when a fixed pattern is displayed for a long time.
- 5) If any problem occurs in relation to the description of this specification, it shall be resolved through discussion with spirit of cooperation.
- 6) Do not use LCD module in the atmosphere of corrosive gases, such as sulfide gas or chlorine gases. Polarizer may be deteriorated or cause chemical reaction that can lead to short circuits at the terminal points. Do not use the material, which compounds contain sulfide or chlorine articles in the vicinity of LCD module. At high temperature, these compounds produce corrosive gases.

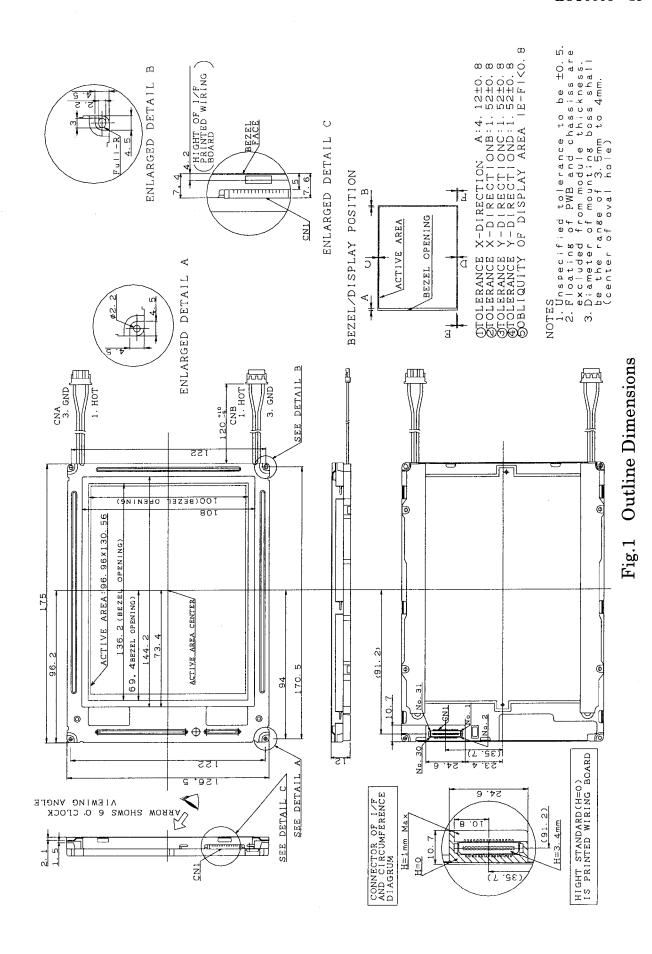


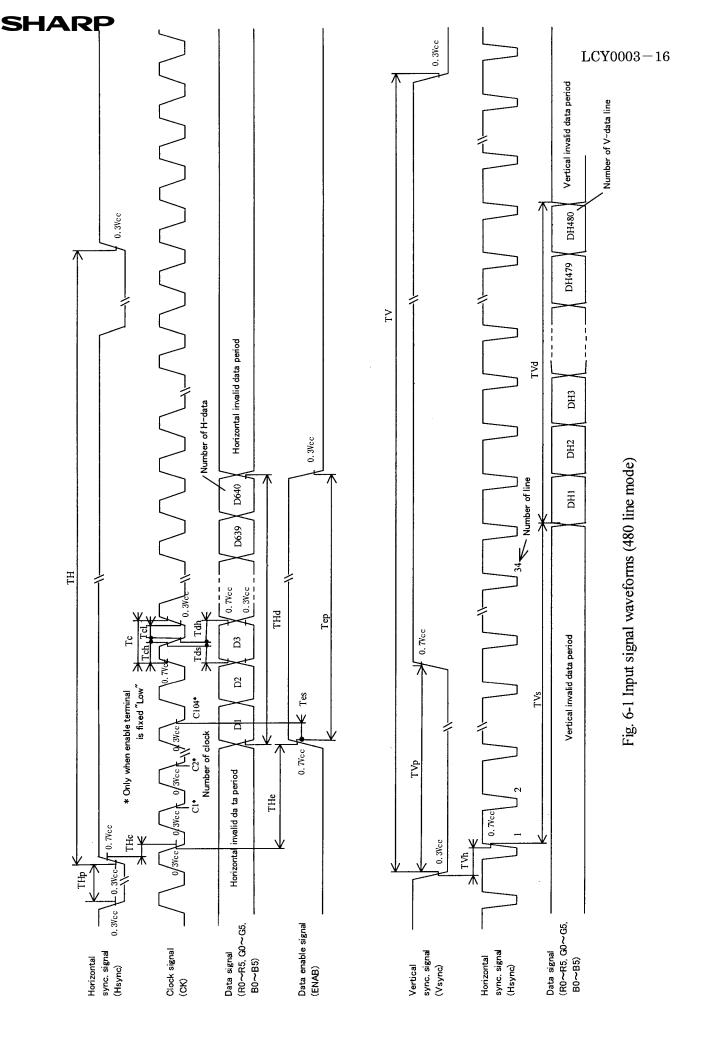
15. Exchange of Lamps

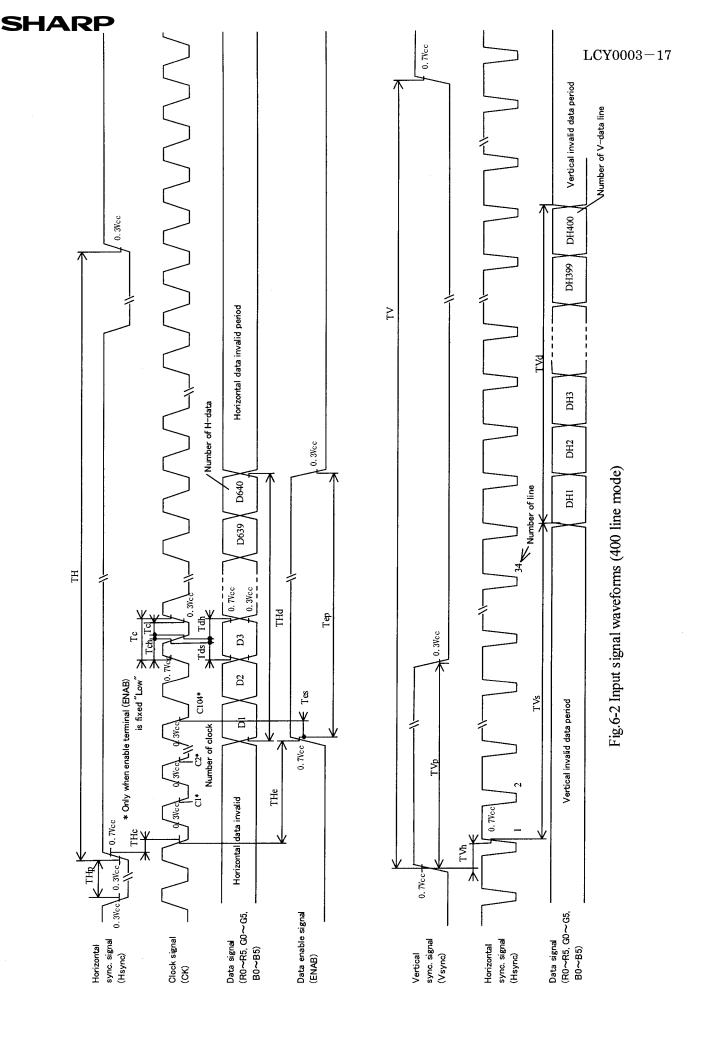
The lamp in the LCD module is comsumble and when needed, please replace them in accordance with following 1)-4) procedure.

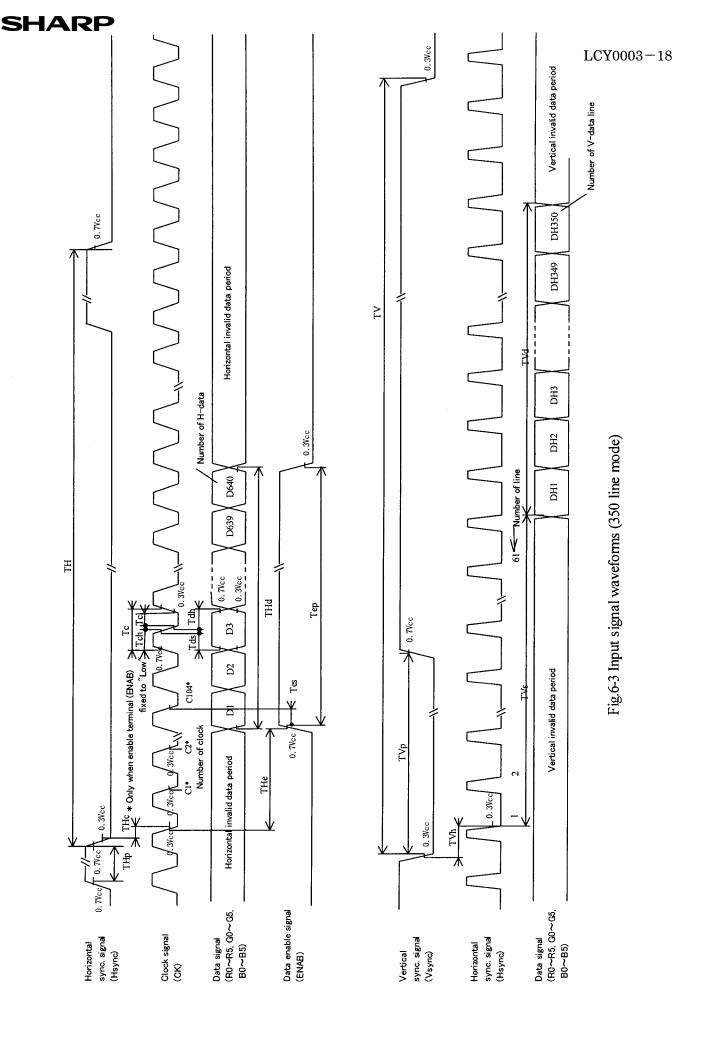
- 1) Loosening the 4 screws which fix white lamp holders. (Refer to Fig.14)
 - Screw are not attached in the spare parts lamp unit. Please take care not to lose them.
- 2) Remove the white white lamp holders loosening the click by shifting the holder to "A" direction slightly and draw it to "B" direction. (Refer to Fig.15)
 - Forcible removing makes the lamp holder damaged, especially click portion is weak.
- 3) Not only one side, both side should be exchanged.
- 4) When reassemble, take a reverse order in above 1) to 3).
 - Both lamp units have same structure and possible to install them in reverse.
 Please be careful of the lamp lead wire direction.











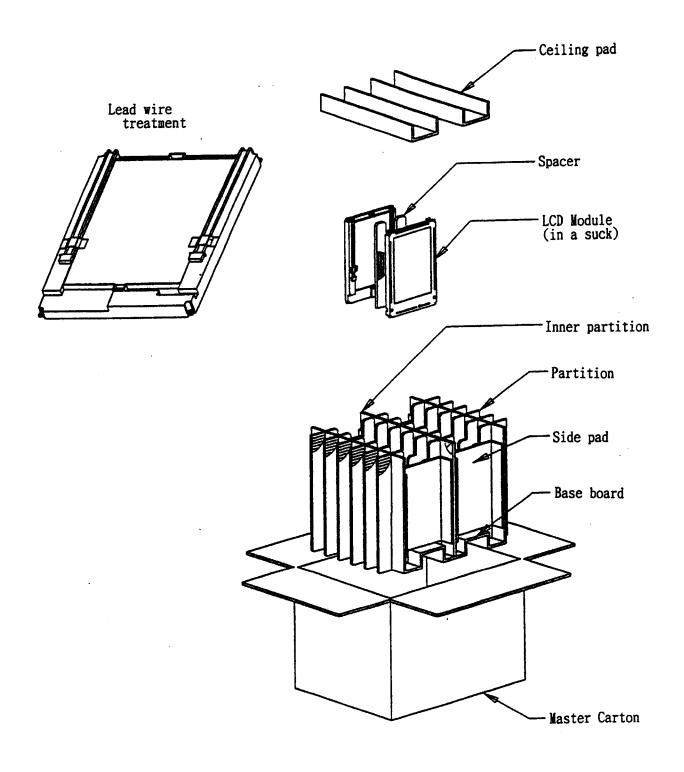


Fig.13 Packing Forms

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NORTH AMERICA

www.sharpsma.com

SHARP Microelectronics of the Americas 5700 NW Pacific Rim Blvd. Camas, WA 98607, U.S.A. Phone: (1) 360-834-2500 Fax: (1) 360-834-8903 Fast Info: (1) 800-833-9437

TAIWAN

SHARP Electronic Components (Taiwan) Corporation 8F-A, No. 16, Sec. 4, Nanking E. Rd. Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China Phone: (886) 2-2577-7341 Fax: (886) 2-2577-7326/2-2577-7328

CHINA

SHARP Microelectronics of China (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. 28 Xin Jin Qiao Road King Tower 16F Pudong Shanghai, 201206 P.R. China Phone: (86) 21-5854-7710/21-5834-6056 Fax: (86) 21-5854-4340/21-5834-6057 **Head Office:**

No. 360, Bashen Road, Xin Development Bldg. 22 Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone Shanghai 200131 P.R. China Email: smc@china.global.sharp.co.jp

EUROPE

SHARP Microelectronics Europe Division of Sharp Electronics (Europe) GmbH Sonninstrasse 3 20097 Hamburg, Germany Phone: (49) 40-2376-2286 Fax: (49) 40-2376-2232 www.sharpsme.com

SINGAPORE

SHARP Electronics (Singapore) PTE., Ltd. 438A, Alexandra Road, #05-01/02 Alexandra Technopark, Singapore 119967 Phone: (65) 271-3566 Fax: (65) 271-3855

HONG KONG

SHARP-ROXY (Hong Kong) Ltd. 3rd Business Division, 17/F, Admiralty Centre, Tower 1 18 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong Phone: (852) 28229311 Fax: (852) 28660779 www.sharp.com.hk

Shenzhen Representative Office:

Room 13B1, Tower C, Electronics Science & Technology Building Shen Nan Zhong Road Shenzhen, P.R. China Phone: (86) 755-3273731

Fax: (86) 755-3273735

JAPAN

SHARP Corporation Electronic Components & Devices 22-22 Nagaike-cho, Abeno-Ku Osaka 545-8522, Japan Phone: (81) 6-6621-1221 Fax: (81) 6117-725300/6117-725301 www.sharp-world.com

KOREA

SHARP Electronic Components (Korea) Corporation RM 501 Geosung B/D, 541 Dohwa-dong, Mapo-ku Seoul 121-701, Korea Phone: (82) 2-711-5813 ~ 8 Fax: (82) 2-711-5819