TENTATIVE

All information in this technical data sheet is tentative and subject to change without notice.

15.0"XGA

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

NOT TO BE ERMISSION THIS IS THE NOT TH

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC Corp.

Date: Oct.9,'09

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1. APPLICATION

This specification applies to color TFT-LCD module, AA150XS01.

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(1) Standard Usage

Computers, office equipment, factory automation equipment, test and measurement equipment, communications, transportation equipment(automobiles, ships, trains, etc.), provided, however, that operation is not influenced by TFT-LCD directly.

(2) Special Usage

Medical equipment, safety equipment, transportation equipment, provided, however, that TFT-LCD is necessary to its operation.

(3) Specific Usage

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2. OVERVIEW

AA150XS01 is 15.0" color TFT-LCD (Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display) modules composed of LCD panel, driver ICs, control circuit, and backlight unit.

By applying 6 bit or 8 bit digital data, 1024×768 , 262k-color or 16.7M-color images are displayed on the 15.0" diagonal screen. Input power voltage is 3.3 V for LCD driving.

The type of data and control signals are digital and transmitted via LVDS interface per Typ. 65 MHz clock cycle.

Driver circuit for LED backlight is not included in this module. General specifications are summarized in the following table:

ITEM	SPECIFICATION
Display Area (mm)	304.1 (H) × 228.1 (V) (15.0-inch diagonal)
Number of Dots	$1024 \times 3 \text{ (H)} \times 768 \text{ (V)}$
Pixel Pitch (mm)	$0.297 (H) \times 0.297 (V)$
Color Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe
Display Mode	Normally black
Number of Color	262k(6 bit/color) 16.7M(8 bit/color)
Luminance (cd/m²)	350
Wide Viewing Angle Technology	IPS
Viewing Angle (CR ≥ 10)	-85~85° (H) -85~85° (V)
Surface Treatment	Anti-glare and hard-coating 3H
Electrical Interface	LVDS (6 bit/8 bit)
Module Size (mm)	326.0 (W) × 255.0 (H) × 16.6 (D)
Module Mass (g)	1260
Backlight Unit	LED, edge-light, replaceable

Characteristic value without any note is typical value.

3. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

ITEM		SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
Power Supply Voltage for LCD		VCC	0	4.0	V
Logic Input Voltage		VI	-0.3	VCC+0.3	V
Backlight (LED) Current		IF	0	180	mA
Operation Temperature (Panel)	Note 1,2)	$T_{op(Panel)}$	-20	70	°C
Operation Temperature (Ambient)	Note 2)	$T_{op(Ambient)}$	-20	70	°C
Storage Temperature	Note 2)	$T_{ m stg}$	-20	80	°C

[Note]

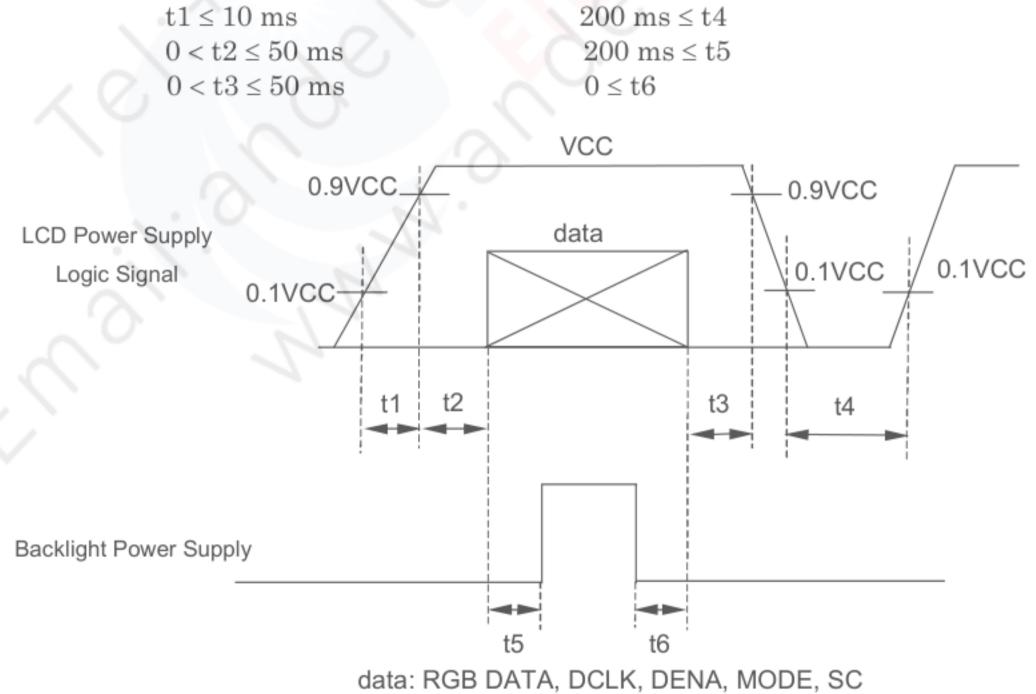
- 1) Measured at the center of active area and at the center of panel back surface
- 2) Top,Tstg ≤ 40°C: 90%RH max. without condensation Top,Tstg > 40° C : Absolute humidity shall be less than the value of 90%RH at 40° C without condensation.

4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(1) TFT- LCD

(1) TFT- LCD				A	mbient Te	mperatu	re : Ta = 25°C
ITEM		SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	Remarks
Power Supply Voltage	for LCD	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	*1)
Power Supply Current	for LCD	ICC		550	1100	mA	*2)
Permissive Input Rippl	le Voltage	VRP	A C	<u> </u>	100	mVp-p	VCC = +3.3 V
Logie Innut Voltage	High	VIH	0.8×VCC		VCC	V	MODE, SC
Logic Input Voltage	Low	VIL	0		0.2×VCC	V	MODE, SC

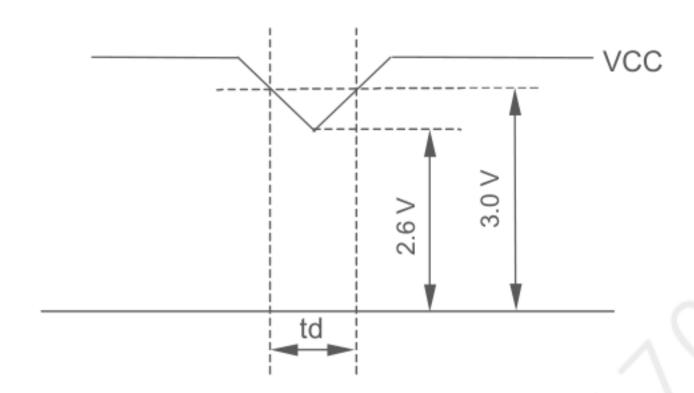
^{*1)} Power and signals sequence:



VCC-dip conditions:

- 1) When $2.6 \text{ V} \leq \text{VCC} < 3.0 \text{ V}$, $\text{td} \leq 10 \text{ ms}$
- 2) When VCC < 2.6 V

VCC-dip conditions should also follow the power and signals sequence.



*2) VCC = +3.3 V , f_H = 48.4 kHz, f_V = 60 Hz, f_{CLK} = 65 MHz Display image at typical power supply current value is 256-gray-bar pattern (8 bit), 768 line mode.

*3) Fuse

Parameter	Fuse Type Name	Supplier	Remark
VCC	FHC16322AD	Kamaya Electric Co., Ltd.	*)

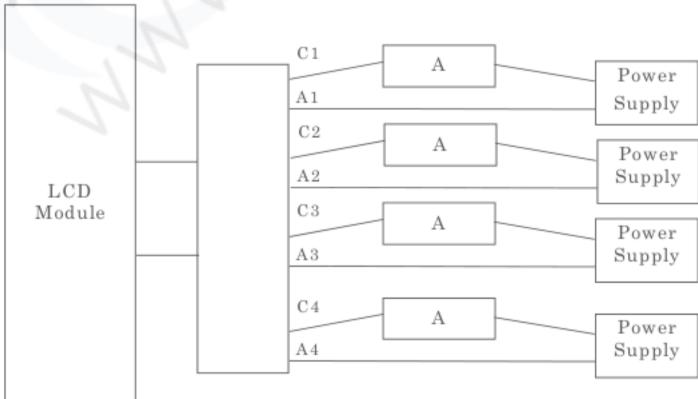
^{*)} The power supply capacity should be designed to be more than the fusing current.

(2) Backlight

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	Remarks
			(24)	31.1	V	IF = 120 mA, Ta = 25°C
LED Voltage	VF		(-0	32.2	V	IF = 120 mA, Ta = 0°C
		O		33.1	V	$IF = 120 \text{ mA}, Ta = -20 ^{\circ}\text{C}$
LED Current	IF	-	120	130	mA	*1), *3)
LED Life Time	LT	60,000			h	IF = 120 mA, Ta = 25°C *4), *5), Continuous operation

[Note]

- *1) Constant Current Drive
- *2) The Voltage deviation between strings: $|V_{fmax} V_{fmin}| \le 2V$
- *3) LED Current measurement method



- *4) LED life time is defined as the time when the brightness becomes 50% of the initial value.
- *5) The life time of the backlight depends on the ambient temperature. The life time will decrease under high temperature.

5. INTERFACE PIN CONNECTION

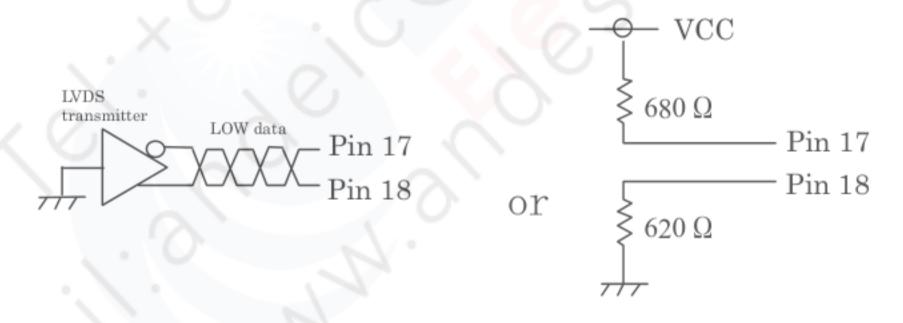
(1) CN 1(Interface Signal)

Used Connector: DF14H-20P-1.25H(56) (HIROSE) Corresponding connector: DF14-20S-1.25C (HIROSE)

Pin	Symbol	Function(ISP 6 bit o	compatibility mode)	Function(ISP 8 bit
No.	Symbol	6 bit input	8 bit input	compatibility mode)
1	VCC	+3.3 V Pov	wer supply	←
2	VCC	+3.3 V Pov	wer supply	\leftarrow
3	GND	Gl	ND	\leftarrow
4	GND	Gl	ND	\leftarrow
5	Link 0–	R0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, G0	R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, G2	R0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, G0
6	Link 0+	R0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, G0	R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, G2	R0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, G0
7	GND	Gl	ND	\leftarrow
8	Link 1–	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, B0, B1	G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, B2, B3	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, B0, B1
9	Link 1+	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, B0, B1	G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, B2, B3	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, B0, B1
10	GND	Gl	ND	←
11	Link 2–	B2, B3, B4, B5, DENA	B4, B5, B6, B7, DENA	B2, B3, B4, B5, DENA
12	Link 2+	B2, B3, B4, B5, DENA	B4, B5, B6, B7, DENA	B2, B3, B4, B5, DENA
13	GND	GI	ND	\leftarrow
14	CLKIN-	Clo	ck –	←
15	CLKIN+	Clo	ck +	\leftarrow
16	GND	GI	ND	←
17	Link3-	See: *2)	R0, R1, G0, G1, B0, B1	R6, R7, G6, G7, B6, B7
18	Link3+	See: *2)	R0, R1, G0, G1, B0, B1	R6, R7, G6, G7, B6, B7
19	MODE	Low=ISP 6 bit c	ompatibility mode	High=ISP 8 bit compatibility mode
20	SC	Scan direction control (Low	= Normal, High = Reverse)	\leftarrow

^{*1)} Metal frame is connected to signal GND.

^{*2)} Recommended wiring of Pin 17,18 (6 bit input)



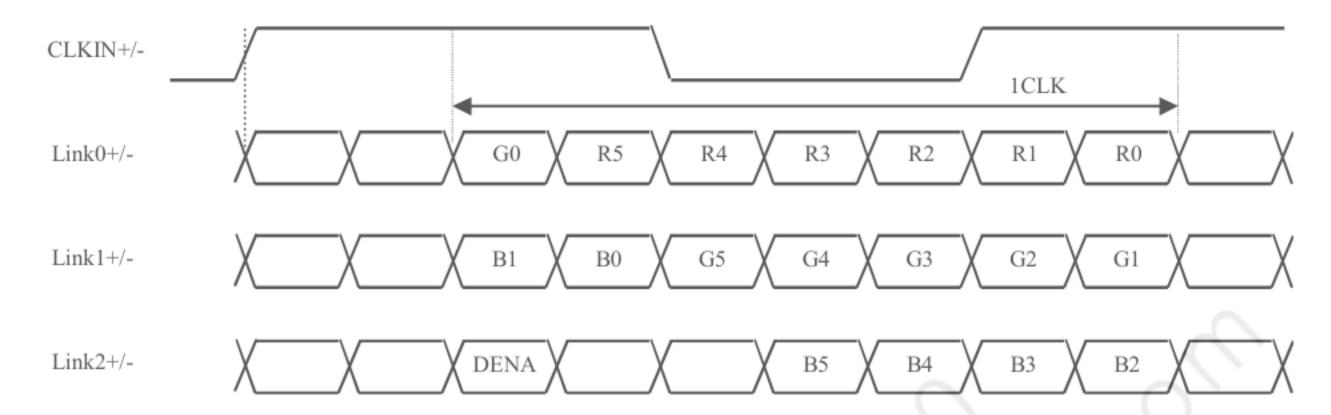
(2) CN 2(Backlight)

Backlight-side connector: SM10B-SHLS-TF(LF)(SN) (JST) Corresponding connector: SHLP-10V-S-B (JST)

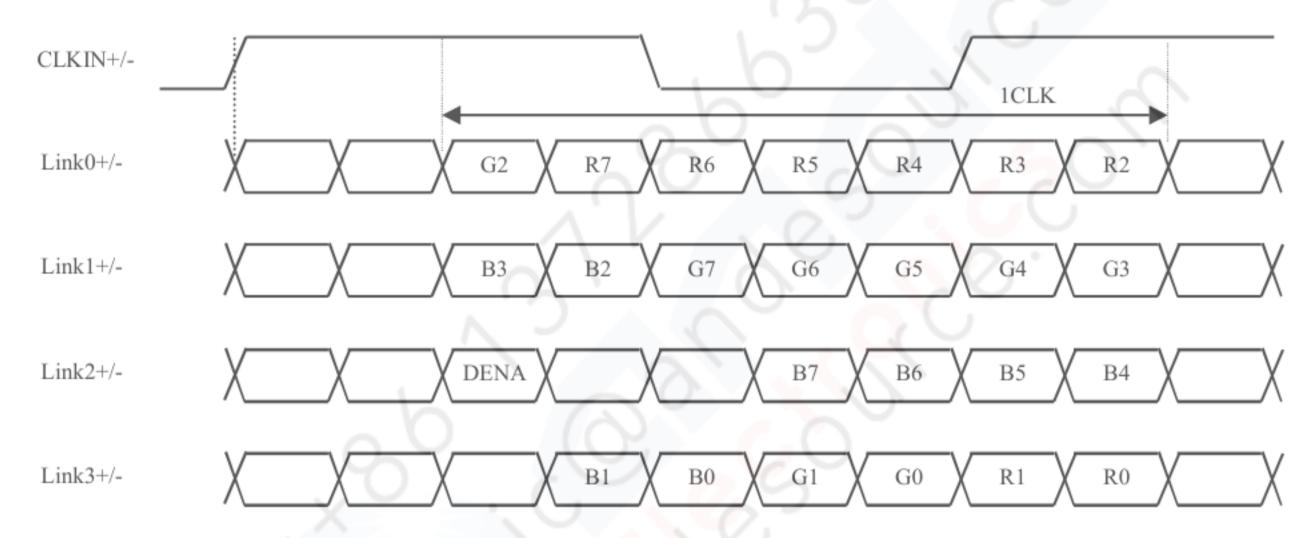
Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	NC	This pin should be open.
2	NC	This pin should be open.
3	LED C 1	LED cathode 1
4	LED A 1	LED anode 1
5	LED A 2	LED anode 2
6	LED C 2	LED cathode 2
7	LED C 3	LED cathode 3
8	LED A 3	LED anode 3
9	LED A 4	LED anode 4
10	LED C 4	LED cathode 4

(3) ISP data mapping

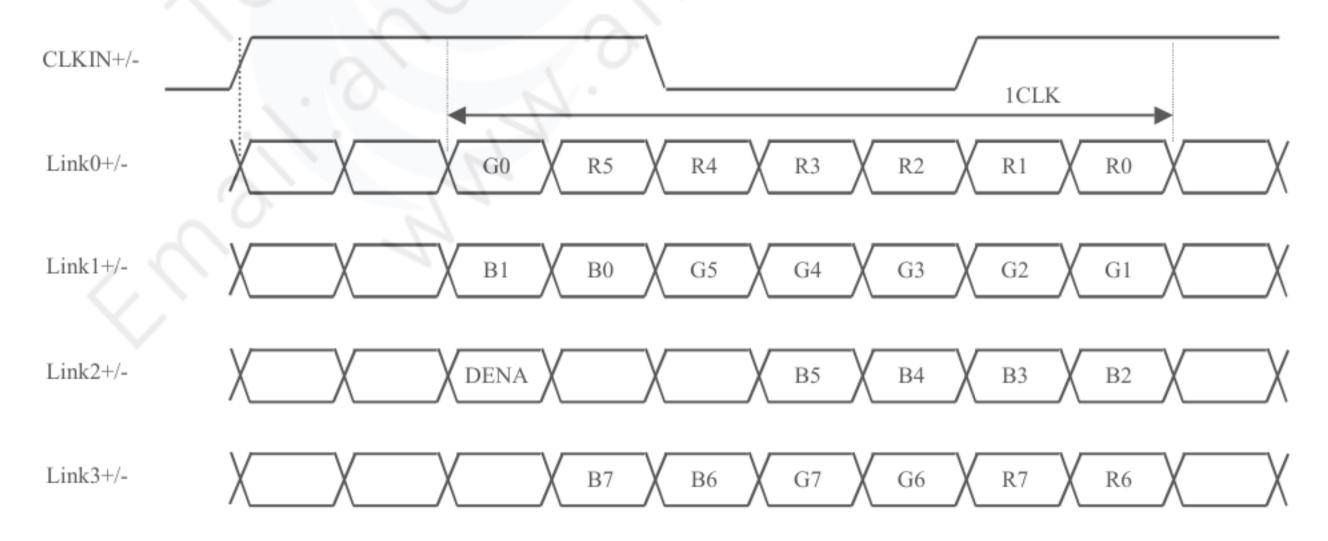
a. ISP 6 bit compatibility mode(6 bit input)



b. ISP 6 bit compatibility mode(8 bit input)



c. ISP 8 bit compatibility mode



6. INTERFACE TIMING

LVDS transmitter input signal

(1) Timing Specifications

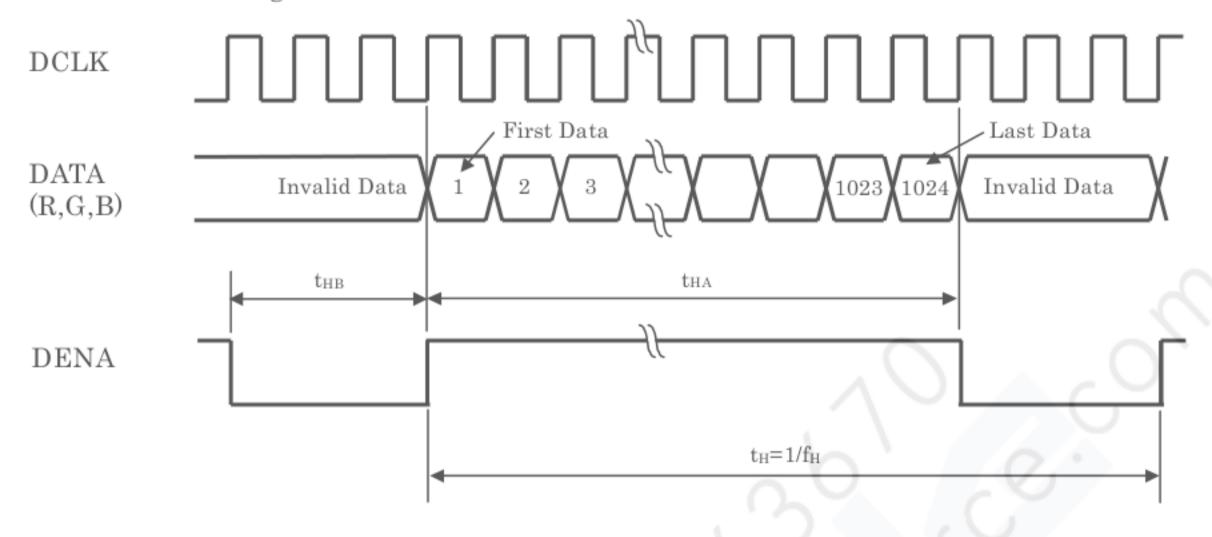
	ITEN	A.	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
DOI 17	Frequency		f_{CLK}	50	65	80	MHz
DCLK Period			tclk	12.5	15.4	20	ns
		Active Time	t_{HA}	1024	1024	1024	$t_{\rm CLK}$
	Horizontal	Blanking Time	$\mathrm{t_{HB}}$	20	320		tclk
	norizontai	Frequency	f_{H}	42.4	48.4	60	kHz
DENIA		Period	t _H	16.6	20.7	23.6	μs
DENA		Active Time	tvA	768	768	768	$\mathrm{t_{H}}$
	Vantical	Blanking Time	tvB	3	38	(P)	$\mathrm{t_{H}}$
	Vertical	Frequency	fv	55	60	75	Hz
		Period	tv	13.3	16.7	18.2	ms

[Note]

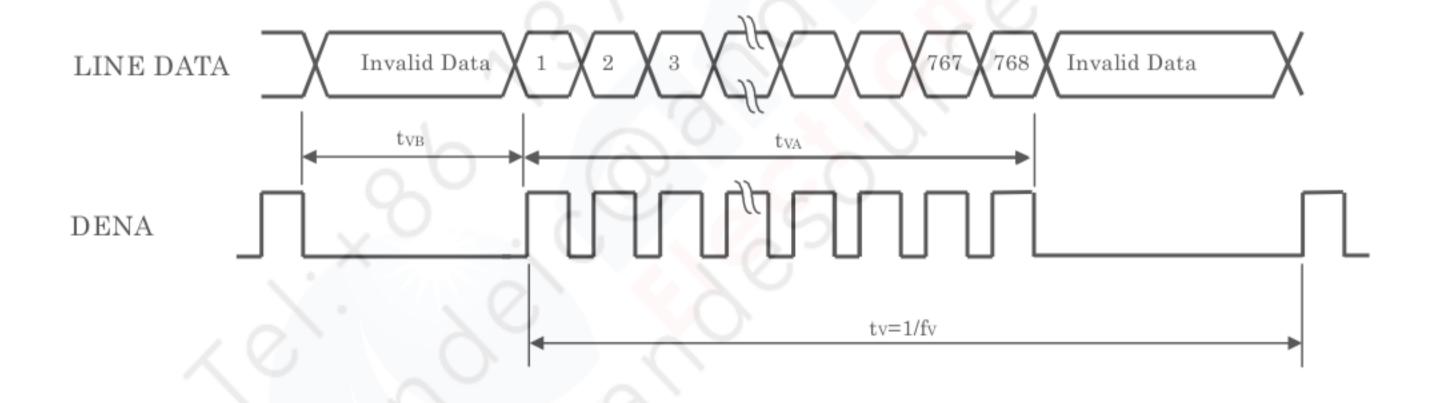
- 1) DENA (Data Enable) shall always be positive polarity as shown in the timing specification.
- 2) DCLK shall appear during all invalid period.
- 3) LVDS timing follows the timing specifications of LVDS receiver IC: THC63LVDF84B(Thine).
- 4) In case of blanking time fluctuation, please satisfy following condition. $t_{VBn} > t_{VBn-1} 3(t_H)$

(2) Timing Chart

a. Horizontal Timing Chart



b. Vertical Timing Chart



(3) Color Data Assignment

a. 6 bit input

<u>a. 6 bit i</u>	11500								IN	NPUT	' DAT	ſΑ							
C.	OI OD			R D	ATA		<u></u>			G D	ATA		·			B D	АТА		<u> </u>
C	OLOR	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	В4	В3	В2	В1	В0
		MSB					LSB	MSB					LSB	MSB					LSB
	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED(63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BASIC	BLUE(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
COLOR	CYAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1(1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	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
	RED(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED(2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RED														6					
						Λ													
	RED(62)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED(63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN(2)	0	0	0	0	0/	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
~~~~										7			-						
GREEN					0										3	3			
	GREEN(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	BLUE(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	. \																		
BLUE					1														
	BLUE(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
	BLUE(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Notel	BLUE(63)	0	U	U	0	U	0	0	U	0	0	U	U	<u> </u>	1	1	1	1	1

[Note]

1) Definition of gray scale

Color (n) --- n indicates gray scale level.

Higher n means brighter level.

2) Data

1:High, 0: Low

b. 8 bit input

<u>b. 8 bit i</u>												INI	PUT	DA	ТА										
	OI OD			I	R DA	ATA						(	G DA	ATA						I	3 D	ATA			
	OLOR	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В7	В6	В5	В4	В3	В2	В1	В0
		MSB							LSB	MSB							LSB	MSB							LSB
	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
BASIC	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
COLOR	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(1)	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(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DED																1									
RED																									
		-																							
	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(1)	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(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDEEN																									
GREEN												<u></u>													
													C												
	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(1)	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(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
BLUE				C					0																
DLUE																									
											ļ														
	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

## [Note]

1) Definition of gray scale

Color (n) --- n indicates gray scale level. Higher n means brighter level.

2) Data

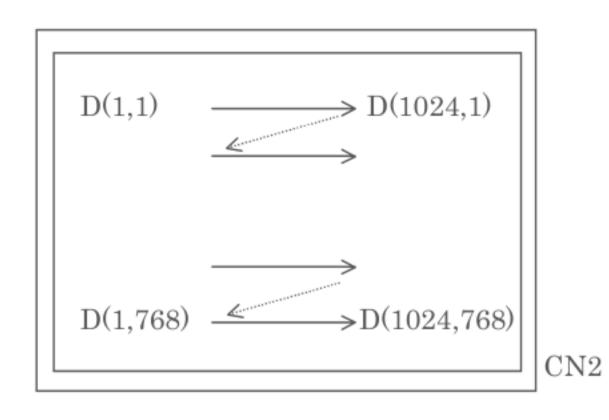
1:High, 0: Low

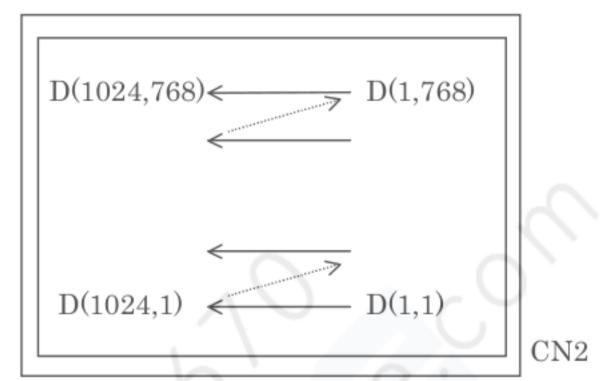
## (4) Display Position and Scan Direction

D(X,Y) shows the data number of input signal.

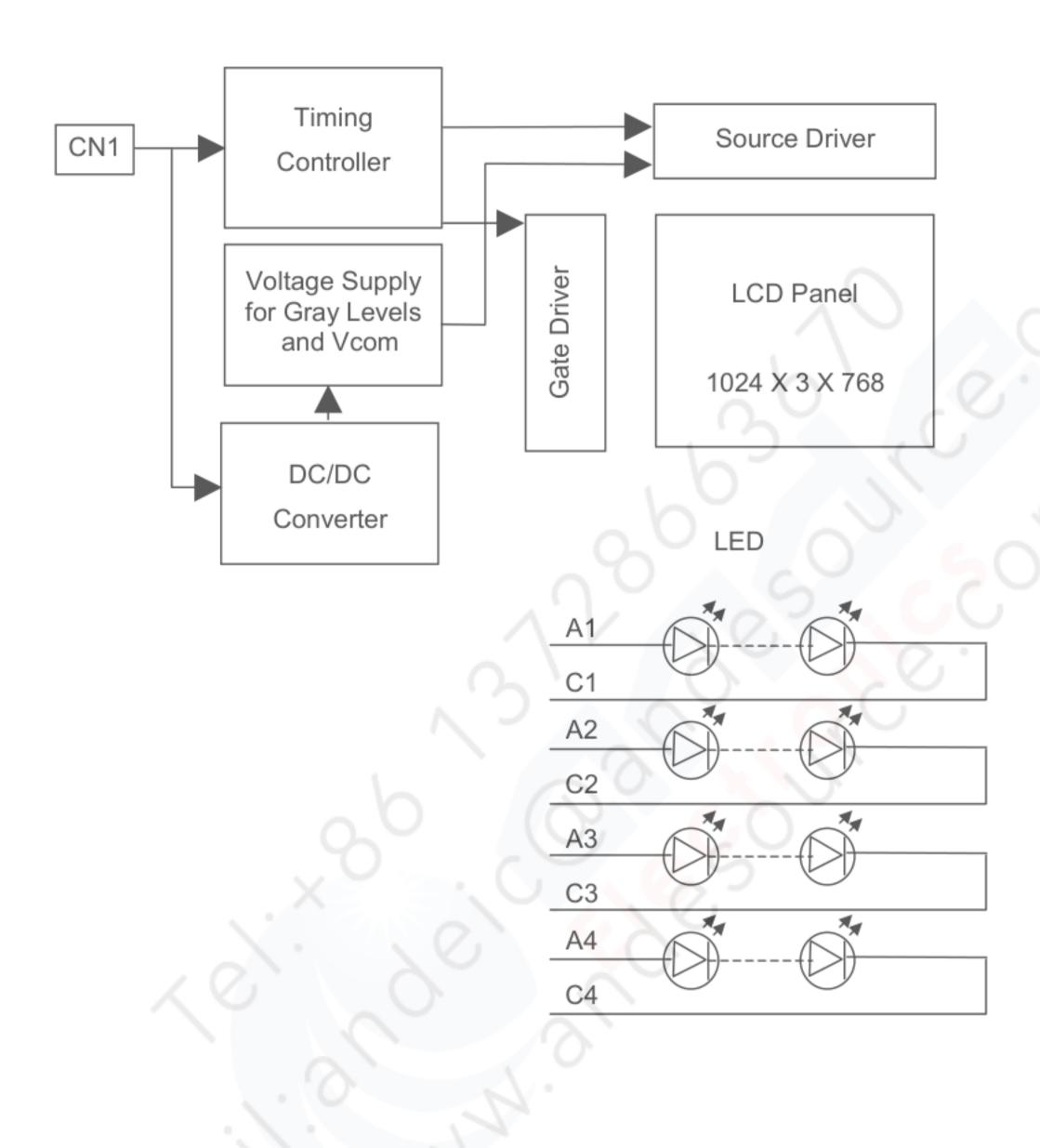
SC: Low

SC: High



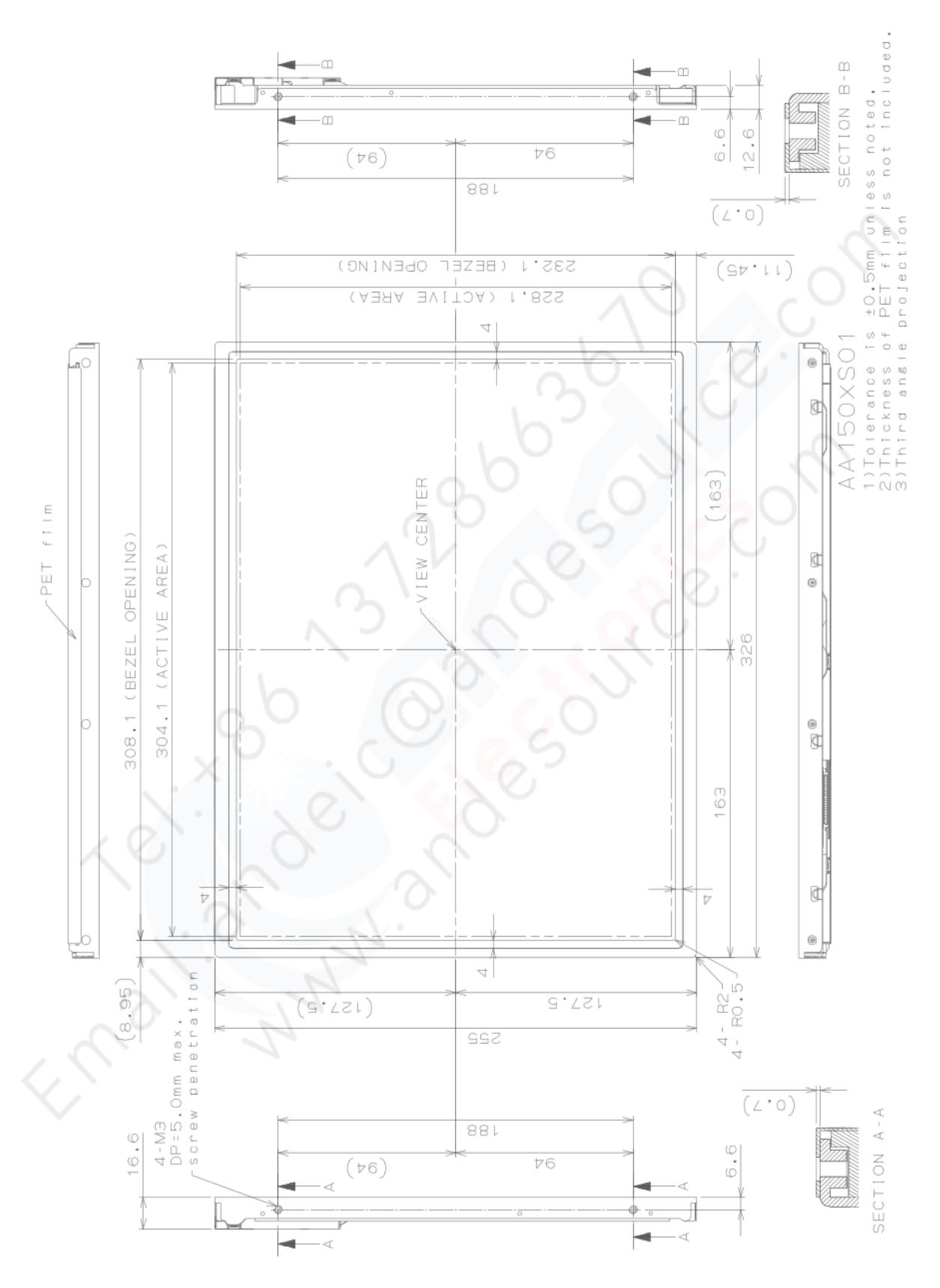


## 7. BLOCK DIAGRAM

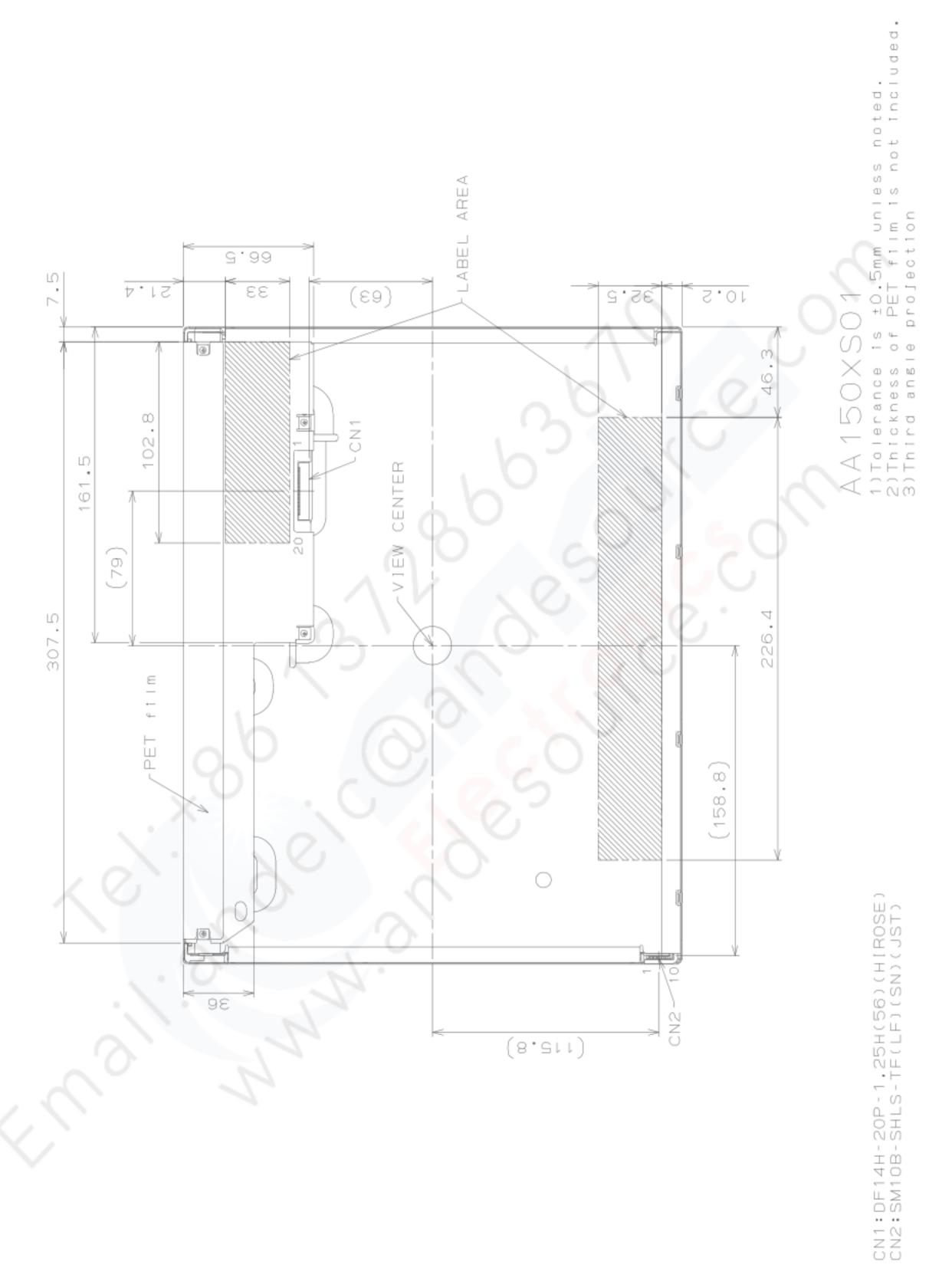


## 8. MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

## (1) Front side



(Unit: mm)



(Unit: mm)

### 9. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta = 25°C, VCC = 3.3 V, Input Signals: Typ. values shown in Section 6

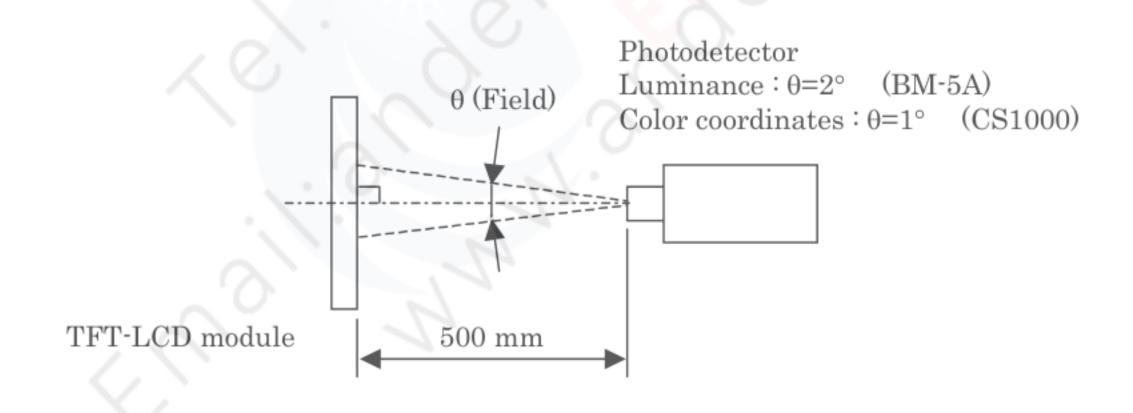
ITE	² M	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	Remarks
Contrast Rat	tio	CR	θv=0°, θн=0°	650	1000			*1)*2)*5)
Luminance		Lw	θv=0°, θH=0°	280	350		cd/m ²	*1)*5)
Luminance (	Uniformity	ΔLw	θv=0°, θH=0°			30	%	*1)*3)*5)
Д		tr	$\theta_V=0^\circ,  \theta_H=0^\circ$		12		ms	*1)*4)*5)
Response Time		tf	θv=0°, θH=0°		12		ms	*1)*4)*5)
Viewing	Horizontal	θн	CD > 10	-70~70	-85~85		0	*1)*5)
Angle	Vertical	$\theta_{\rm V}$	$CR \ge 10$	-70~70	-85~85		0	*1)*5)
Image Sticki	ng	tis	2 h		(	2	s	*6)
	Red	Rx		0.604	0.644	0.684		
		Ry		0.281	0.321	0.361		
	Green	Gx		0.279	0.319	0.359		
Color		Gy		0.586	0.626	0.666		*1) *5)
Coordinates	Blue	Bx	$\theta_V=0^\circ, \theta_H=0^\circ$	0.109	0.149	0.189		1)3)
		By		0.033	0.073	0.113		
	White	Wx	~9	0.273	0.313	0.353	O ,	
		Wy		0.289	0.329	0.369	)	

[Note]

These items are measured using CS1000(MINOLTA) for color coordinates, EZContrast(ELDIM) for viewing angle and CS1000 or BM-5A(TOPCON) for others under the dark room condition (no ambient light) after more than 30 minutes from turning on the backlight unless noted.

Condition: IF = 120 mA

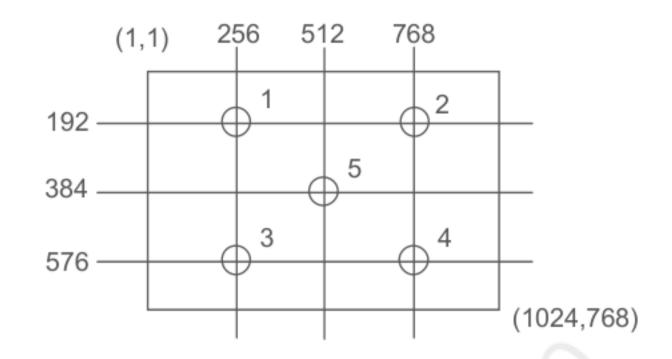
Measurement method for luminance and color coordinates is as follows.



The luminance is measured according to FLAT PANEL DISPLAY MEASUREMENTS STANDARD (VESA Standard).

#### *1) Measurement Point

Contrast Ratio, Luminance, Response Time, Viewing Angle, Color Coordinates: Display Center Luminance Uniformity: point 1~5 shown in a figure below

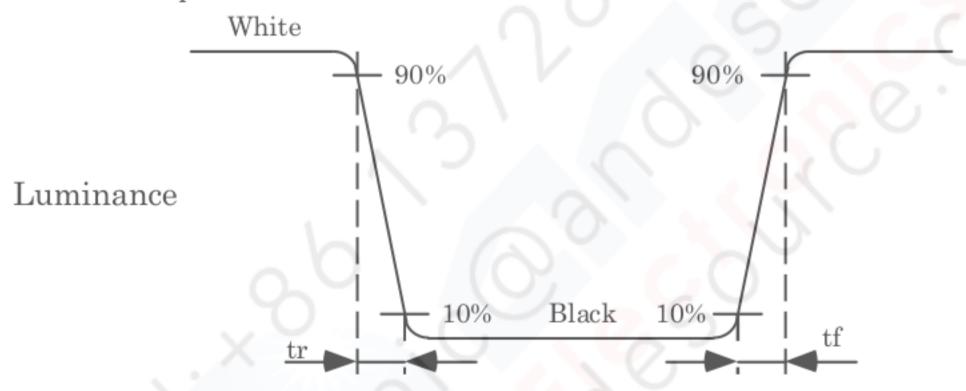


## *2) Definition of Contrast Ratio

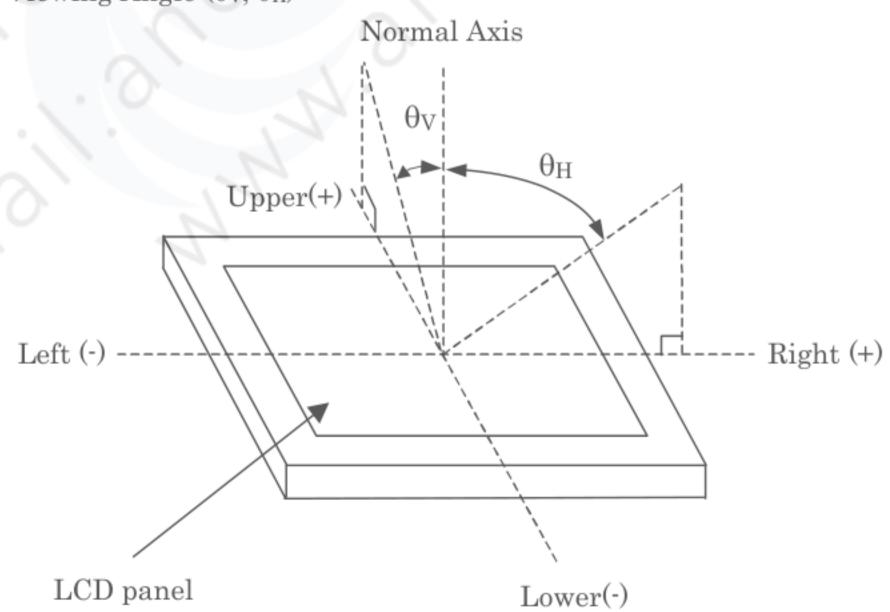
CR=Luminance with all white pixels / Luminance with all black pixels

## *3) Definition of Luminance Uniformity $\Delta Lw=[Lw(MAX)/Lw(MIN)-1] \times 100$

### *4) Definition of Response Time



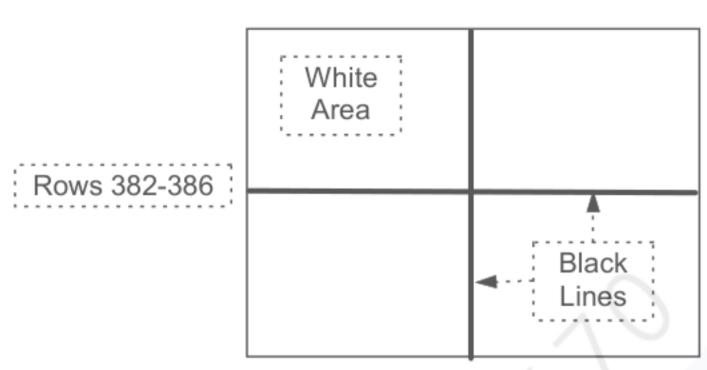
## *5) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_V$ , $\theta_H$ )



## *6) Image Sticking

Continuously display the test pattern shown in the figure below for two-hours. Then display a completely white screen. The previous image shall not persist more than two seconds at 25°C.

Cols 510-514



TEST PATTERN FOR IMAGE STICKING TEST

## 10. RELIABILITY TEST CONDITION

## (1) Temperature and Humidity

ITEM	CONDITIONS
HIGH TEMPERATURE HIGH HUMIDITY OPERATION	40°C, 90% RH, 240 h (No condensation)
HIGH TEMPERATURE OPERATION	70°C, 240 h
LOW TEMPERATURE OPERATION	−20°C, 240 h
HIGH TEMPERATURE STORAGE	80°C, 240 h
LOW TEMPERATURE STORAGE	−20°C, 240 h
THERMAL SHOCK (NON-OPERATION)	-20°C (1h) ~ 80°C(1h), 100 cycles

#### (2) Shock & Vibration

ITEM	CONDITIONS	
	Shock level: 1470 m/s ² (150 G)	
SHOCK	Waveform: half sinusoidal wave, 2 ms	
(NON-OPERATION)	Number of shocks: one shock input in each direction of three mutually	
	Perpendicular axes for a total of six shock inputs	
	Vibration level: 9.8 m/s ² (1.0 G) zero to peak	
	Waveform: sinusoidal	
VIBRATION	Frequency range: 5 to 500 Hz	
(NON-OPERATION)	Frequency sweep rate: 0.5 octave /min	
	Duration: one sweep from 5 to 500 Hz in each of three mutually	
	perpendicular axis(each x,y,z axis: 1 hour, total 3 hours)	

## (3) Judgment standard

The judgment of the above tests should be made as follow:

Pass: Normal display image, no damage of the display function. (ex. no line defect)

Partial transformation of the module parts should be ignored.

Fail: No display image, damage of the display function. (ex. line defect)

## 11. OTHER FEATURE

This LCD module complies with RoHS*) directive.

*) RoHS: Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

### 12. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR TFT-LCD MODULE

Please pay attention to the followings in handling TFT-LCD products;

#### (1) ASSEMBLY PRECAUTION

- a. Please mount the LCD module by using mounting hole with a screw clamping torque (recommended value: 0.3 Nm). Please do not bend or wrench the LCD module in assembling. Please do not drop, bend or twist the LCD module in handling.
- b. Please design display housing in accordance with the following guide lines.
  - (a) Housing case must be designed carefully so as not to put stresses on LCD and not to wrench module.
  - (b) Under high temperature environment, performance and life time of LED may heavily shorten. When you design with our LCD product, please consider radiating heat and ventilation for good heat management.
  - (c) Keep sufficient clearance between LCD module back surface and housing when the LCD module is mounted. Approximately 1.0mm of the clearance in the design is recommended taking into account the tolerance of LCD module thickness and mounting structure height on the housing.
  - (d) When some parts, such as, FPC cable and ferrite plate, are installed underneath the LCD module, still sufficient clearance is required, such as 0.5mm. This clearance is, especially, to be reconsidered when the additional parts are implemented for EMI countermeasure.
  - (e) Design the LED driver location and connector position carefully so as not to give stress to LED backlight cable.
  - (f) Keep sufficient clearance between LCD module and the others parts, such as inverter and speaker so as not to interfere the LCD module. Approximately 1.0 mm of the clearance in the design is recommended.
  - (g) To avoid local elevation/decrease of temperature, considering location of heating element, heat release, thermal design should be done.
- c. Please do not push or scratch LCD panel surface with anything hard. And do not soil LCD panel surface by touching with bare hands. (Polarizer film, surface of LCD panel is easy to be flawed.)
- d. Please wipe off LCD panel surface with absorbent cotton or soft cloth in case of it being soiled.
- e. Please wipe off drops of adhesives like saliva and water on LCD panel surface immediately. They might damage to cause panel surface variation and color change.
- f. Please do not take a LCD module to pieces and reconstruct it. Resolving and reconstructing modules may cause them not to work well.
- g. Please do not touch metal frames with bare hands and soiled gloves. A color change of the metal frames can happen during a long preservation of soiled LCD modules.
- h. Please handle metal frame carefully because edge of metal frame is very sharp.

- i. Please connect the metal frame of LCD module to GND in order to minimize the effect of external noise and EMI.
- j. Be sure to connect the cables and the connecters correctly.

#### (2) OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- a. Please be sure to turn off the power supply before connecting and disconnecting signal input cable.
- b. Please do not change variable resistance settings in LCD module. They are adjusted to the most suitable value. If they are changed, it might happen LCD does not satisfy the characteristics specification.
- c. The interface signal speed is very high. Please pay attention to transmission line design and other high speed signal precautions to satisfy signal specification.
- d. A condensation might happen on the surface and inside of LCD module in case of sudden change of ambient temperature. Please take care so as not to cause any damage mentioned on (1)-d.
- e. Please pay attention not to display the same pattern for very long time. Image might stick on LCD. Even if image sticking happens, it may disappear as the operation time proceeds.
- f. Please obey the same safe instructions as ones being prepared for ordinary electronic products.

#### (3) PRECAUTIONS WITH ELECTROSTATICS

- a. This LCD module use CMOS-IC on circuit board and TFT-LCD panel, and so it is easy to be affected by electrostatics. Please be careful with electrostatics by the way of your body connecting to the ground and so on.
- b. Please remove protection film very slowly from the surface of LCD module to prevent from electrostatics occurrence.

#### (4) STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

LCD should be stored in the room temperature environment with normal humidity. The LCD inventory should be processed by first-in first-out method.

#### (5) SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- a. When you waste damaged or unnecessary LCDs, it is recommended to crush LCDs into pieces and wash them off with solvents such as acetone and ethanol, which should later be burned.
- b. If any liquid leaks out of a damaged glass cell and comes in contact with the hands, wash off thoroughly with soap and water.
- c. Be sure to turn off the power supply when inserting or disconnecting the LED backlight cable.

d. LED driver should be designed carefully to limit or stop its function when over current is detected on the LED.

#### (6) OTHERS

- a. A strong incident light into LCD panel may cause deterioration to polarizer film, color filter, and other materials, which will degrade the quality of display characteristics. Please do not expose LCD module under strong Ultraviolet rays for a long time.
- b. Please pay attention to a panel side of LCD module not to contact with other materials in preserving it alone.
- c. For the packaging box handling, please see and obey with the packaging specification datasheet.
- d. Please do not reuse the LED unit which is once removed.