

# TFT LCD Preliminary Specification

## MODEL NO.:V260B2-DE03

(Rev: A1.0)

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Note:

Approved By	ASSEMBLY LCD TV LCM Division	

Checked By	R&D Dept.	QA Dept.

Reviewed By	TV LCM Marketing and Sale Dept.	

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### **REVISION HISTORY**

Version	Date	Page (New)	Section	Description
Ver 1.0	20, Nov '09	All	All	Preliminary Specification was first issued.

## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

V260B2-DE03 is a 26" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with LED Backlight unit and 1ch-LVDS interface. This module supports 1366 x 768 WXGA(16:9 wide screen) format and can display 16.7M colors (6-bit+HI-FRC colors). The LED driver module for backlight is not built-in.

### 1.2 FEATURES

- High Brightness 420 nits
- Contrast ratio 800:1
- Faster Response Time (Gray to Gray Average 6.5ms)
- High Color Saturation NTSC 88%
- wide Viewing Angle: 160(H)/150(V) (CR>10) with TN Technology
- DE (Data Enable) Only Mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) Interface
- Color Reproduction (Nature Color)

### 1.3 GENERAL

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	575.77 (H) x 323.71 (V) (26.0 diagonal))	mm	(1)
Bezel Opening Area	580.8 (H) x 328.8 (V)	mm	
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	
Pixel Number	1366 x R.G.B. x 768	pixel	
Pixel Pitch (Sub Pixel)	0.1405(H) x 0.4215 (V)	mm	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	
Display Colors	16.7M	color	
Display Operation Mode	Transmissive mode / Normally White	-	
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare coating (Haze 25%),Hard coating (3H)	-	

### 1.4 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Module Size	Horizontal(H)	-	626	-	mm
	Vertical(V)		373		mm
	Depth(D)		13.8		mm
Weight		-	-	-	g

## 2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

### 2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	T <sub>ST</sub>	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	0	+50	°C	(1), (2)
Shock(Non-Operating)	S <sub>NOP</sub>	-	50	G	(3),(5)
Altitude Storage	V <sub>NOP</sub>	-	1.0	G	(4),(5)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

(a) 90 %RH Max. ( $T_a \leq 40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. ( $T_a > 40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

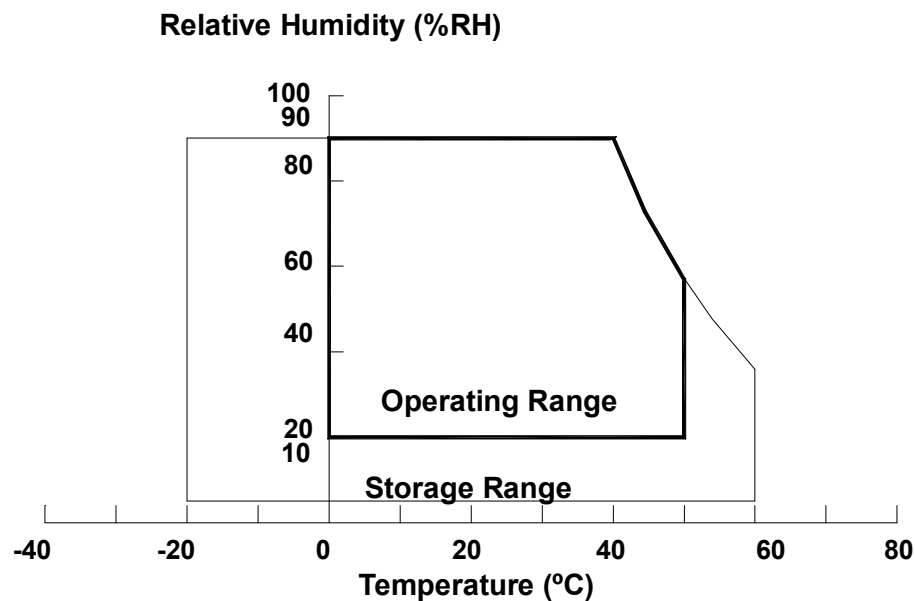
(c) No condensation.

Note (2) The maximum operating temperature is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 65 °C with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over 65 °C. The range of operating temperature may degrade in case of improper thermal management in final product design.

Note (3) 11ms, half-sine wave, 1 time for  $\pm X$ ,  $\pm Y$ ,  $\pm Z$ .

Note (4) 10~200Hz, 10 min, 1time each X,Y,Z.

Note (5) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.



## 2.2 PACKAGE STORAGE

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precaution is necessary.

- (a) Do not leave the module in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time. It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to 35°C at normal humidity without condensation.
- (b) The module shall be stored in dark place. Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight or Fluorescent light.

## 2.3 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

### 2.3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min	Max		
Power Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.3	13.0	V	
Logic Input Voltage	Vin	-0.3	3.6	V	

### 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

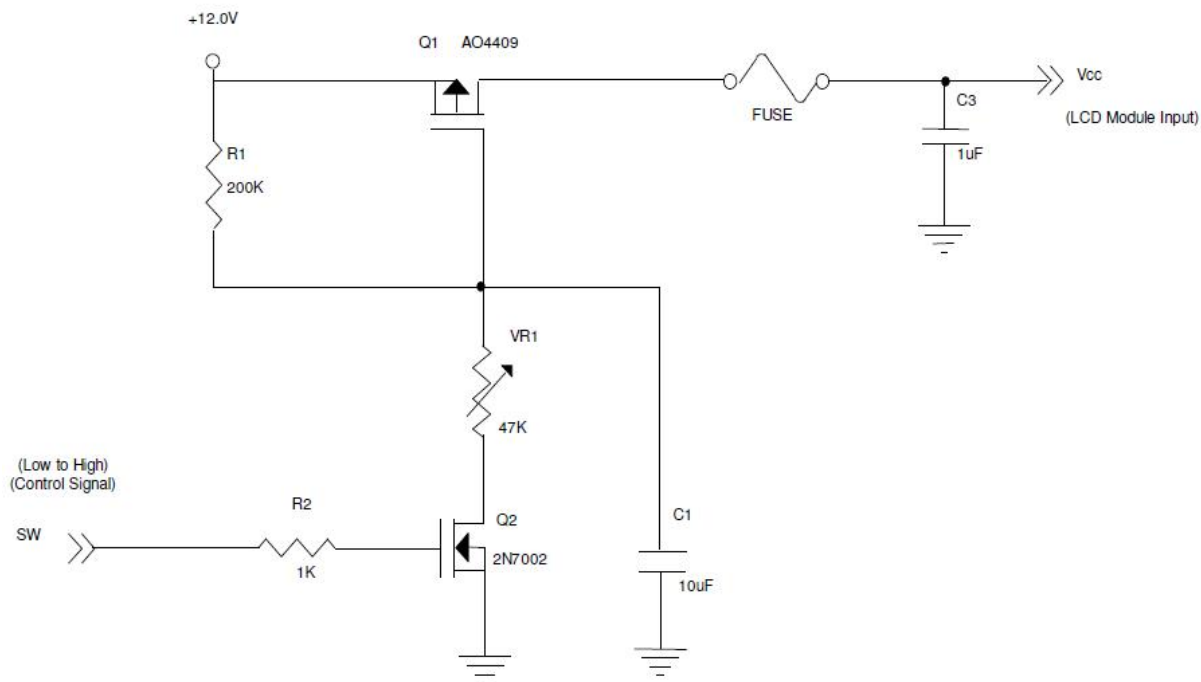
#### 3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

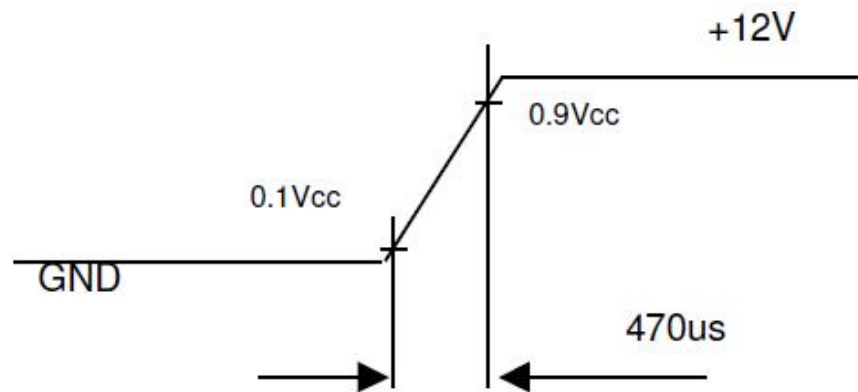
Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	11.4	12.0	12.6	V	(1)
Power Supply Ripple Voltage		V <sub>RP</sub>	-	-	300	mV	
Rush Current		I <sub>RUSH</sub>	-	-	3.0	A	(2)
Power Supply Current	White	I <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.2	0.25	A	(3)
	Black		-	0.5	0.55	A	
	Vertical Stripe		-	0.4	0.45	A	
LVDS Interface	Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	V <sub>LVTH</sub>	+100	-	-	mV	
	Differential Input Low Threshold Voltage	V <sub>LVTL</sub>		-	-100	mV	
	Common Input Voltage	V <sub>LVC</sub>	1.125	1.25	1.375	V	
	Terminating Resistor	R <sub>T</sub>	-	100	-	ohm	
CMOS interface	Input High Threshold Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2.7	-	3.3	V	
	Input Low Threshold Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	0	-	0.7	V	

Note (1) The module should be always operated within above ranges.

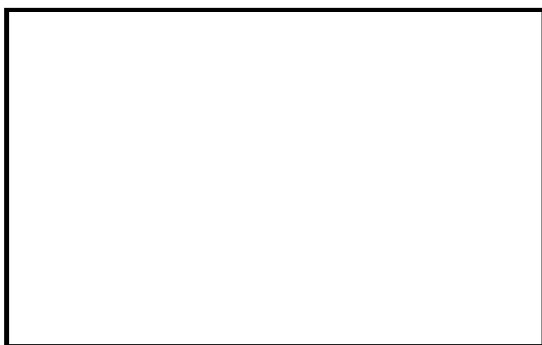
Note (2) Measurement Conditions:





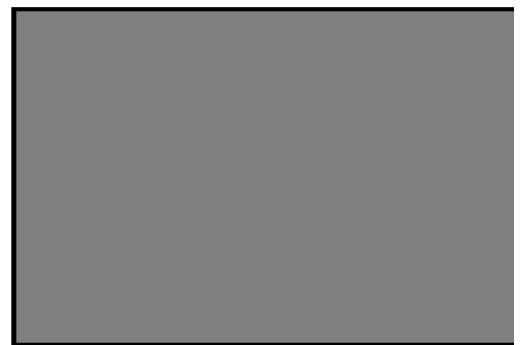
Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at  $V_{cc}=12V$ ,  $T_a=25\pm 2^{\circ}C$ ,  $f_v=60HZ$ , whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



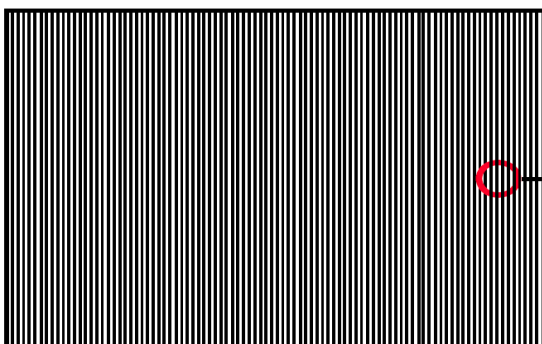
Active Area

b. Black Pattern

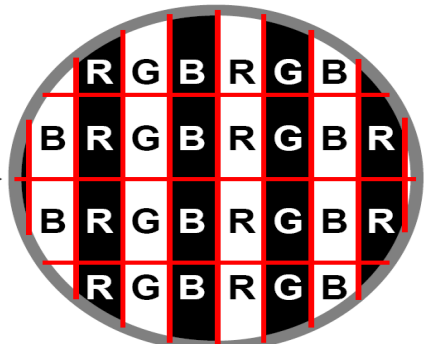


Active Area

c. Vertical Stripe Pattern



Active Area





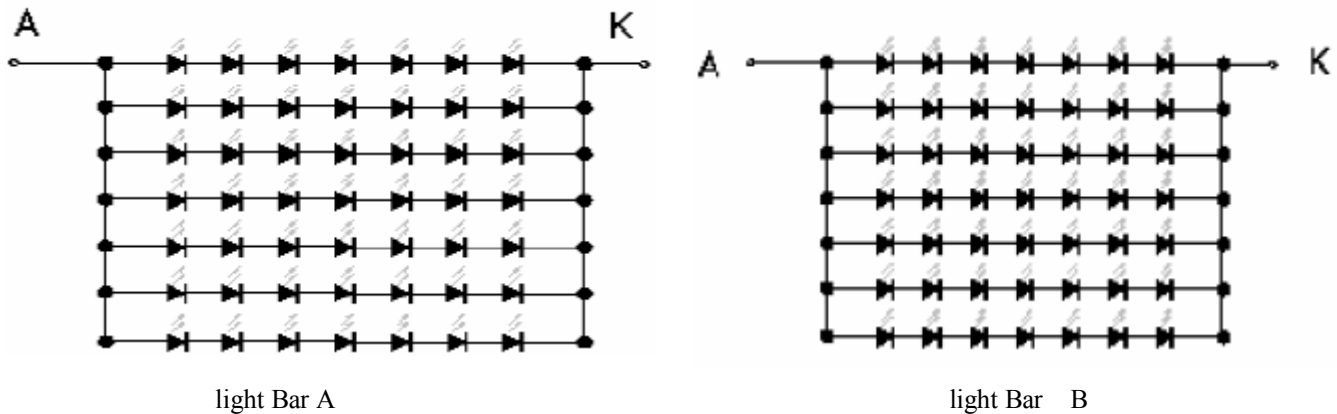
## 3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

### 3.2.1 LED UNIT CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

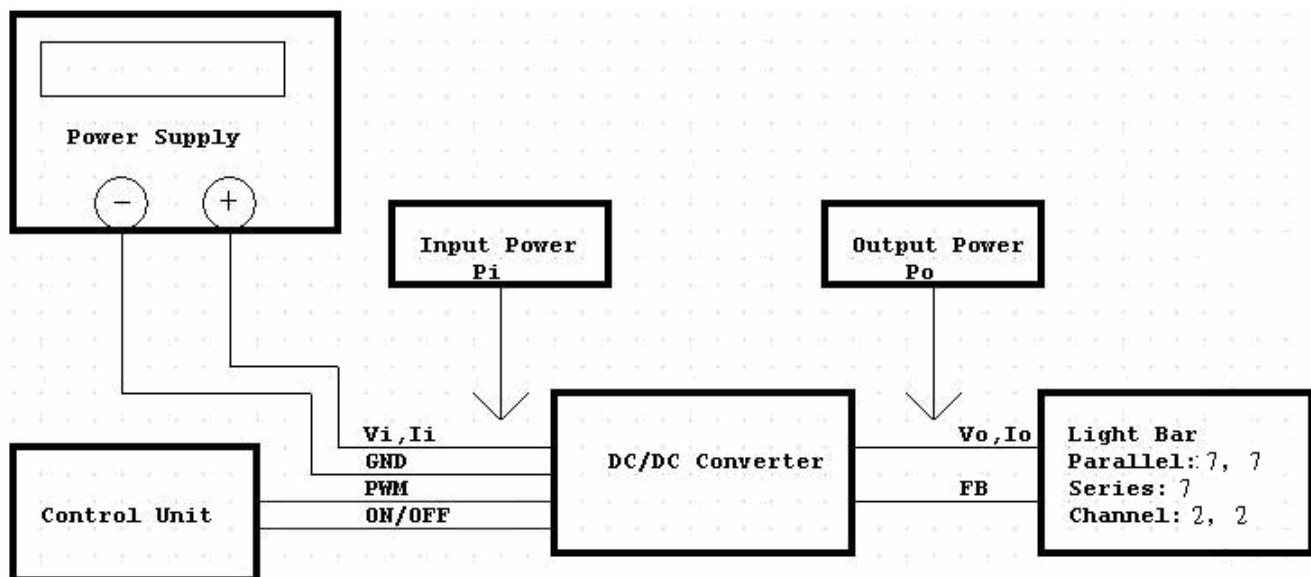
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min	Typ	Max		
LED Light Bar Input Voltage	Vo	20.3	22.4	23.1	VDC	(1),(Duty 100%)
LED Light Bar Input Current 1	Io1	-	420	-	mADC	(2),(Duty 100%)
LED Light Bar Input Current 2	Io2	-	420	-	mADC	(3),(Duty 100%)
Power Consumption	Po	-	37.6	-	W	(4)
LED Life Time	LLED	100000	-	-	H	(5)

NOTE(2): LED light Bar 1 consists of two channels 7-GROUPS parallel LEDs, each of which is 7-serial LEDs.

NOTE(3): LED light Bar 2 consists of two channels 7-GROUPS parallel LEDs,,each of which is 7-serial LEDs.



LED current is measure by utilizing a high frequency current meter as shown below :



NOTE(4): The power consumption is calculated by following formula:

$$Po1=Io1 \times Vo \times 2 \quad Po2=Io2 \times Vo \times 2$$

$$Po= Po1+ Po2$$

NOTE(5): The lifetime of LED is defined as the time when it continues to operate under the condition at

$Ta=25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$  and  $I=60mA$ (Per EA)until the brightness  $\leq 50\%$  of its original value.

### 3.2.2 LED CHARACTERISTICS

a. LED Model: NAW-FSM-Y3Y4-CS0238(PRIMAX60 )

b.Operating Current: 60mA.

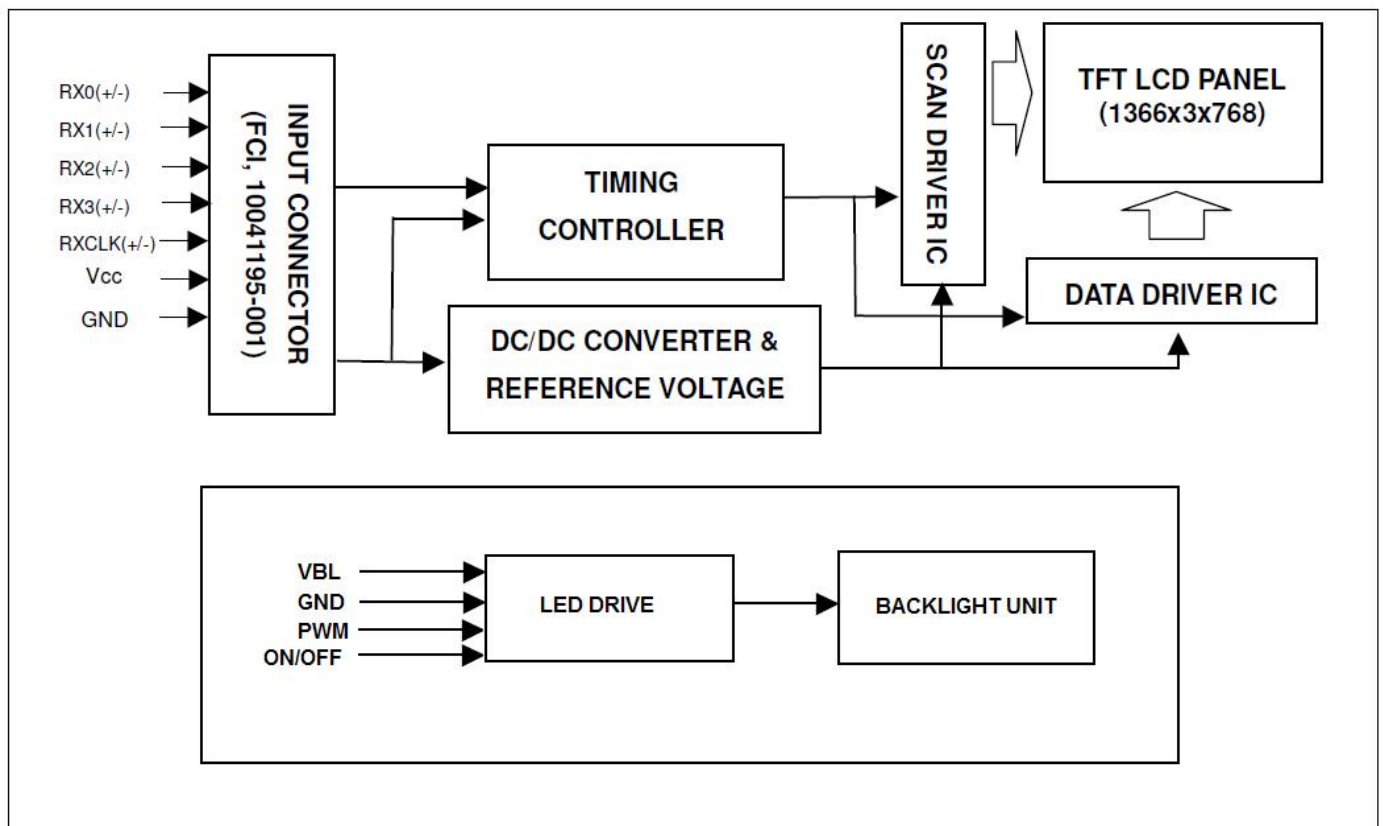
c.Chromaticity: X(0.238~0.278);Y(0.175~0.243)

d.Luminance: 3000~4200nit.

e.Lifetime: 100000 hours.

## 4. BLOCK DIAGRAM

### 4.1TFT LCD MODULE



## 5. PIN CONNECTION

### 5.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	NC	No connection	(2)
2	NC	No connection	(2)
3	NC	No connection	(2)
4	GND	Ground	
5	RX0-	Negative transmission data of pixel 0	
6	RX0+	Positive transmission data of pixel 0	
7	GND	Ground	
8	RX1-	Negative transmission data of pixel 1	
9	RX1+	Positive transmission data of pixel 1	
10	GND	Ground	
11	RX2-	Negative transmission data of pixel 2	
12	RX2+	Positive transmission data of pixel 2	
13	GND	Ground	
14	RXCLK-	Negative of clock	
15	RXCLK+	Positive of clock	
16	GND	Ground	
17	RX3-	Negative transmission data of pixel 3	
18	RX3+	Positive transmission data of pixel 3	
19	GND	Ground	
20	NC	No connection	(2)
21	SELLVDS	Select LVDS data format	(3)
22	NC	No connection	(2)
23	GND	Ground	
24	GND	Ground	
25	GND	Ground	
26	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
27	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
28	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
29	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
30	VCC	Power supply: +12V	

Note (1) Connector Part No.: FCI, 10041195-001 or compatible or compatible

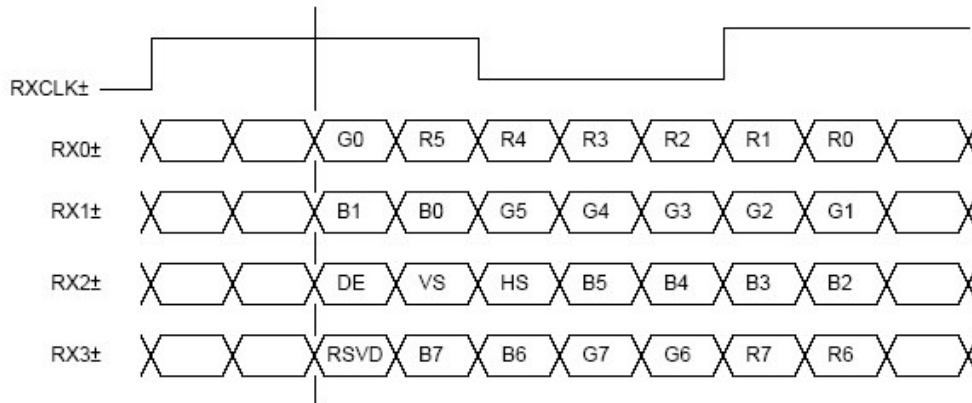
Note (2) High or OPEN: Normal, Ground: JEIDA LVDS format

Please refer to 5.2 LVDS INTERFACE

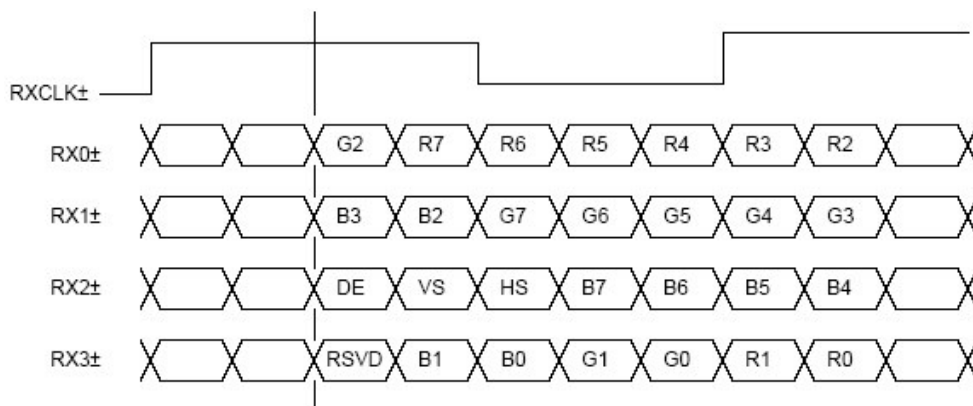
Note (3) Reserved for internal use. Left it open.

## 5.2 LVDS DATA MAPPING TABLE

### SELLVDS = H or Open (VESA)



### SELLVDS = L (JEIDA)



R0~R7: Pixel R Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)

G0~G7: Pixel G Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)

B0~B7: Pixel B Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)

DE: Data enable signal

Notes(1) RSVD(reserved)pins on the transmitter shall be "H" or "L"

### 5.3 BACK LIGHT UNIT

The pin configuration for the housing and leader wire is shown in the table below.

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Wire Color
1	$V_{DC}$	LED Anode	PINK
2	$V_{FB}$	LED Cathode	WHITE

### 5.4 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

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 the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																							
		Red								Green								Blue							
		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 Colors	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	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	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	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
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0) / 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(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
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	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)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0) / 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(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
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0) / 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(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(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)	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) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

## 6. INTERFACE TIMING

### 6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

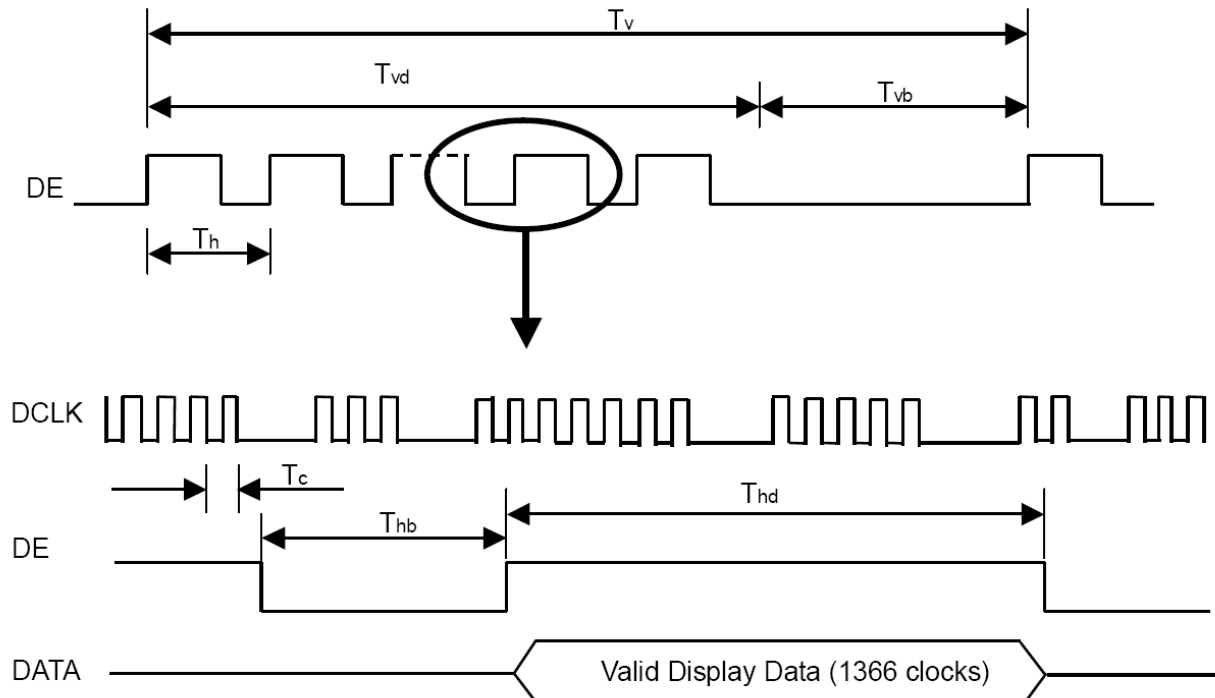
The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDS Receiver Clock	Frequency	1/Tc	60	76	82	MHz	
	Input cycle to cycle jitter	Trcl	-	-	200	ps	
LVDS Receiver Data	Setup Time	Tlvsu	600	-	-	ps	
	Hold Time	Tlvhd	600	-	-	ps	
Vertical Active Display Term	Frame Rate	Fr5	47	50	53	Hz	(2)
		Fr6	57	60	63	Hz	
	Total	Tv	778	806	888	Th	Tv=Tvd+Tvb
	Display	Tvd	768	768	768	Th	-
	Blank	Tvb	10	38	120	Th	-
Horizontal Active Display Term	Total	Th	1442	1560	1936	Tc	Th=Thd+Thb
	Display	Thd	1366	1366	1366	Tc	-
	Blank	Thb	76	194	570	Tc	-

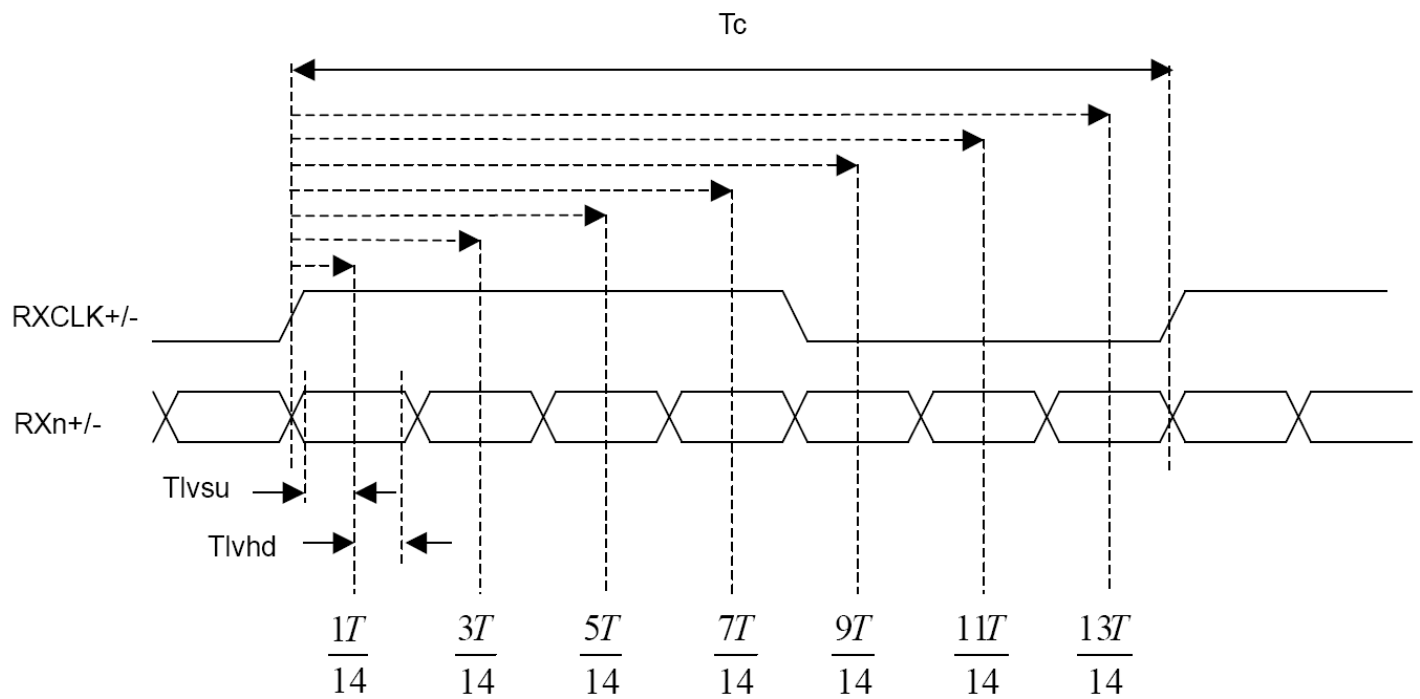
Note(1) Since this module is operated in DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals should be set to low logic level. Otherwise, this module would operate abnormally.

(2) Please refer to 5.1 for detail information.

#### INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



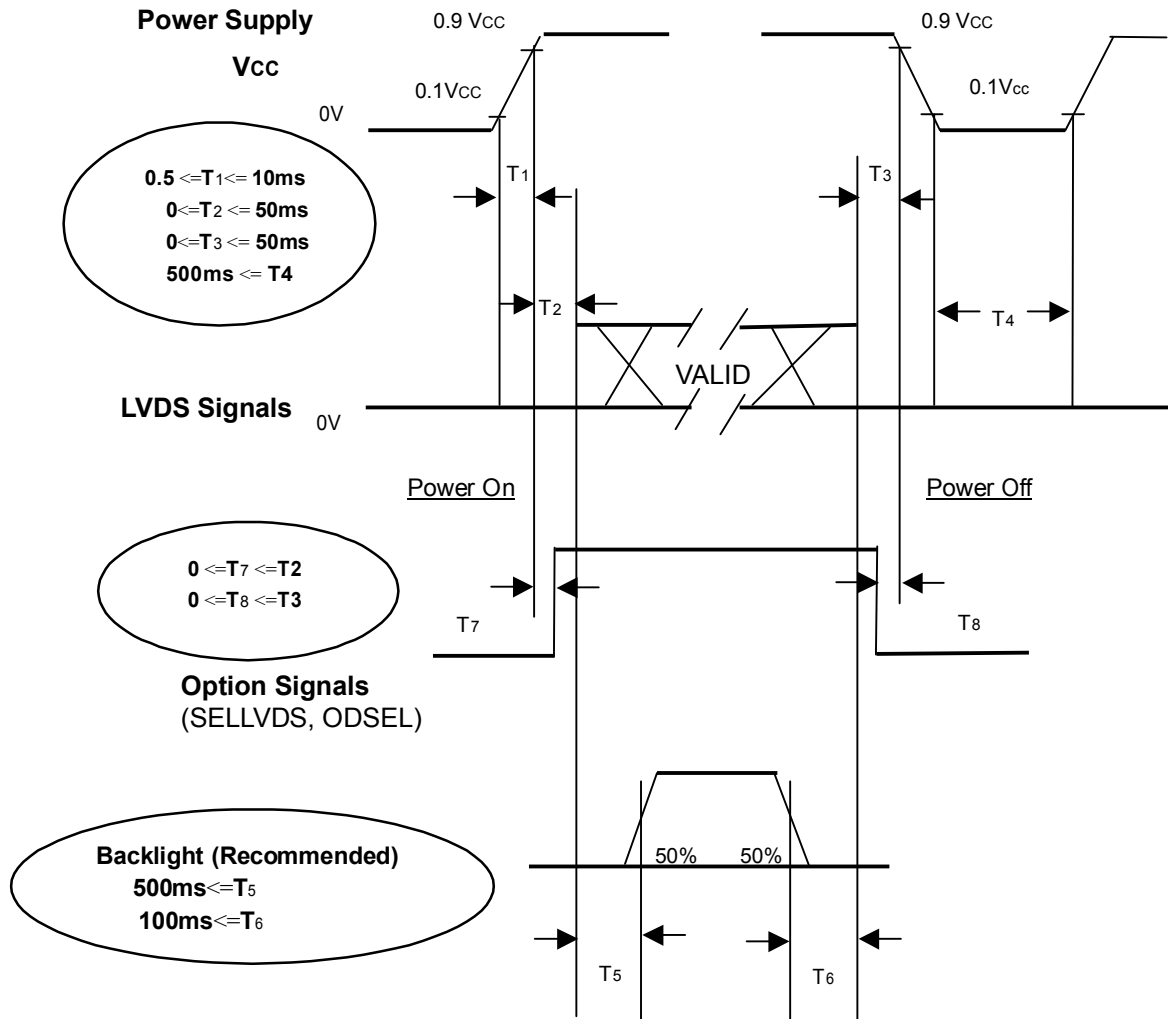
### LVDS RECEIVER INTERFACE TIMING DIAGRAM





## 6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of LCD module, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



### Power ON/OFF Sequence

Note (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should follow the definition of Vcc.

Note (2) Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the backlight turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.

Note (3) In case of Vcc is in off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or high impedance. If  $T_2 < 0$ , that maybe cause electrical overstress failures.

Note (4) T4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.

Note (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

**7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS****7.1 TEST CONDITIONS**

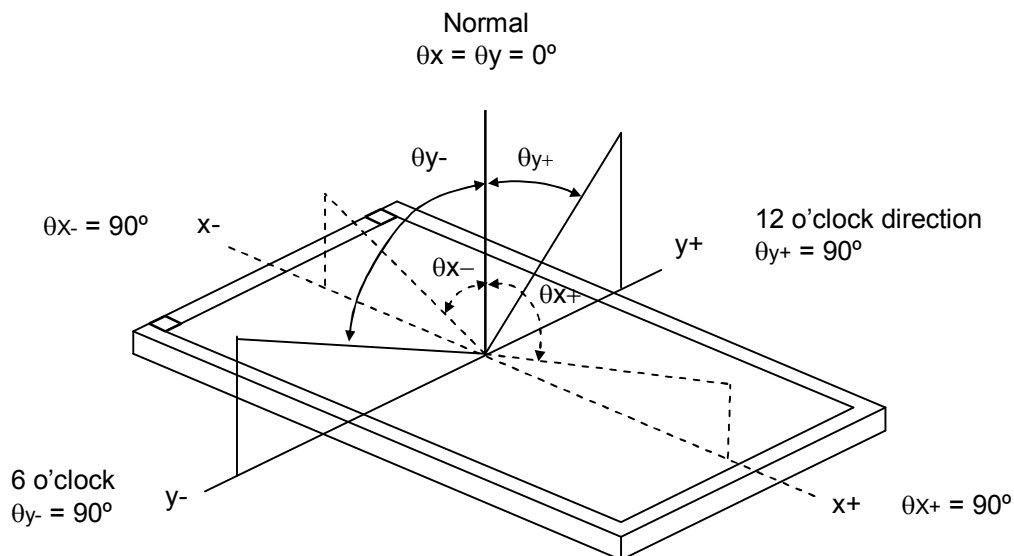
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	Ta	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	12	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
LED light bar Current	I <sub>F</sub>	420	mA
Oscillating Frequency (Inverter)	F <sub>W</sub>	63±3	KHz
Frame rate	Fr	60	Hz

**7.2 OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 7.1 and stable environment shown in Note (6).

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_y=0^\circ$ Viewing Angle at Normal Direction	(600)	(800)	-	-	(2)
Response Time		Gray to gray average		-	(6.5)	(12)	ms	(3)
Center Luminance of White		L <sub>c</sub>		-	(420)	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4)
White Variation		δW		80%	85%		-	(7)
Cross Talk		CT		-	-	4.0	%	(5)
Color Chromaticity	Red	R <sub>x</sub>		Typ -0.03	(0.642)	Typ +0.03	-	(6)
		R <sub>y</sub>			(0.332)		-	
	Green	G <sub>x</sub>			(0.277)		-	
		G <sub>y</sub>			(0.592)		-	
	Blue	B <sub>x</sub>			(0.145)		-	
		B <sub>y</sub>	(0.066)		-			
	White	W <sub>x</sub>	0.285		-			
		W <sub>y</sub>	0.293		-			
	Color Gamut		CG	85	88		%	NTSC
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	θ <sub>x+</sub>	CR≥20	80	88	-	Deg.	(1)
		θ <sub>x-</sub>		80	88	-		
	Vertical	θ <sub>y+</sub>		80	88	-		
		θ <sub>y-</sub>		80	88	-		

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ ):  
Viewing angles are measured by EZ-Contrast 160R (Eldim)



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

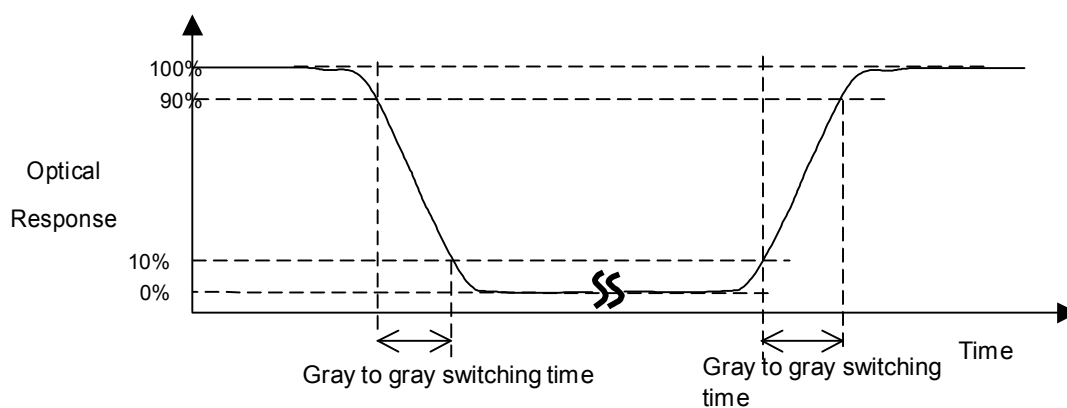
$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = L_{255} / L_0$$

$L_{255}$ : Luminance of gray level 255

$L_0$ : Luminance of gray level 0

$CR = CR(5)$ , where  $CR(X)$  is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at the figure in Note (7).

Note (3) Definition of Gray to gray Switching Time:



Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White ( $L_C$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at center point and 5 points

$$L_C = L(5),$$

$$L_{AVE} = [L(1) + L(2) + L(3) + L(4) + L(5)] / 5$$

where  $L(X)$  is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at the figure in Note (7).

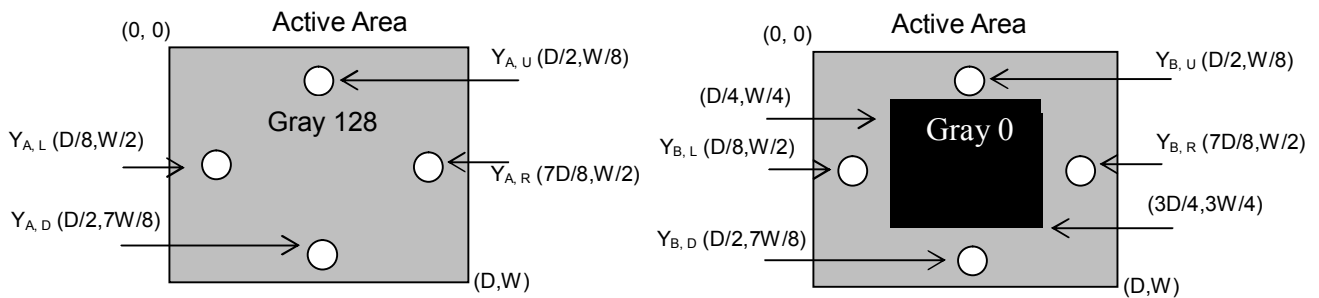
Note (5) Definition of Cross Talk (CT):

$$CT = |Y_B - Y_A| / Y_A \times 100 (\%)$$

Where:

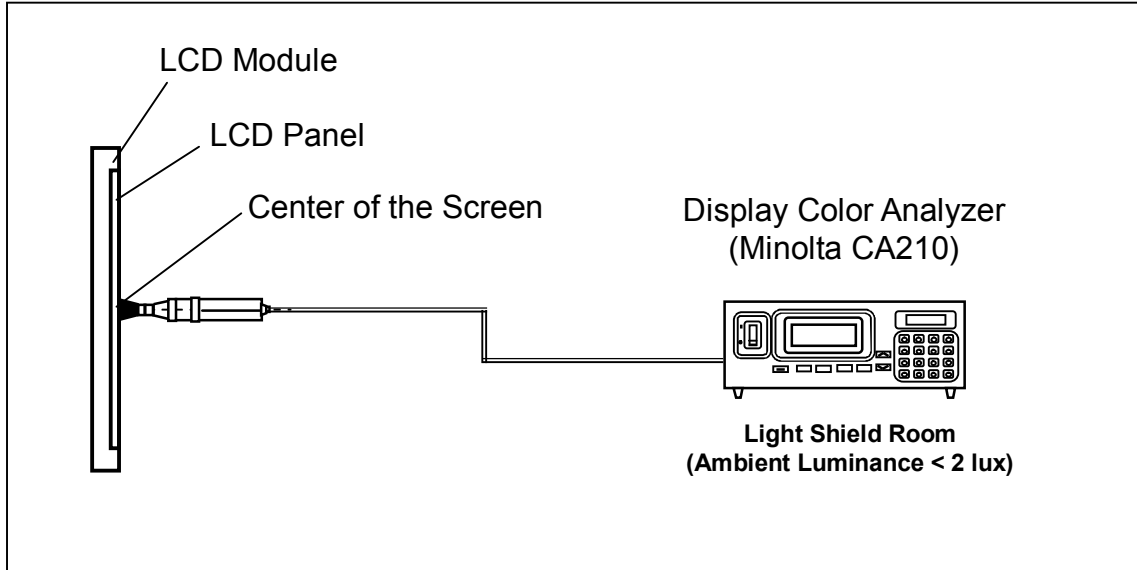
$Y_A$  = Luminance of measured location without gray level 0 pattern ( $\text{cd/m}^2$ )

$Y_B$  = Luminance of measured location with gray level 0 pattern ( $\text{cd/m}^2$ )



Note (6) Measurement Setup:

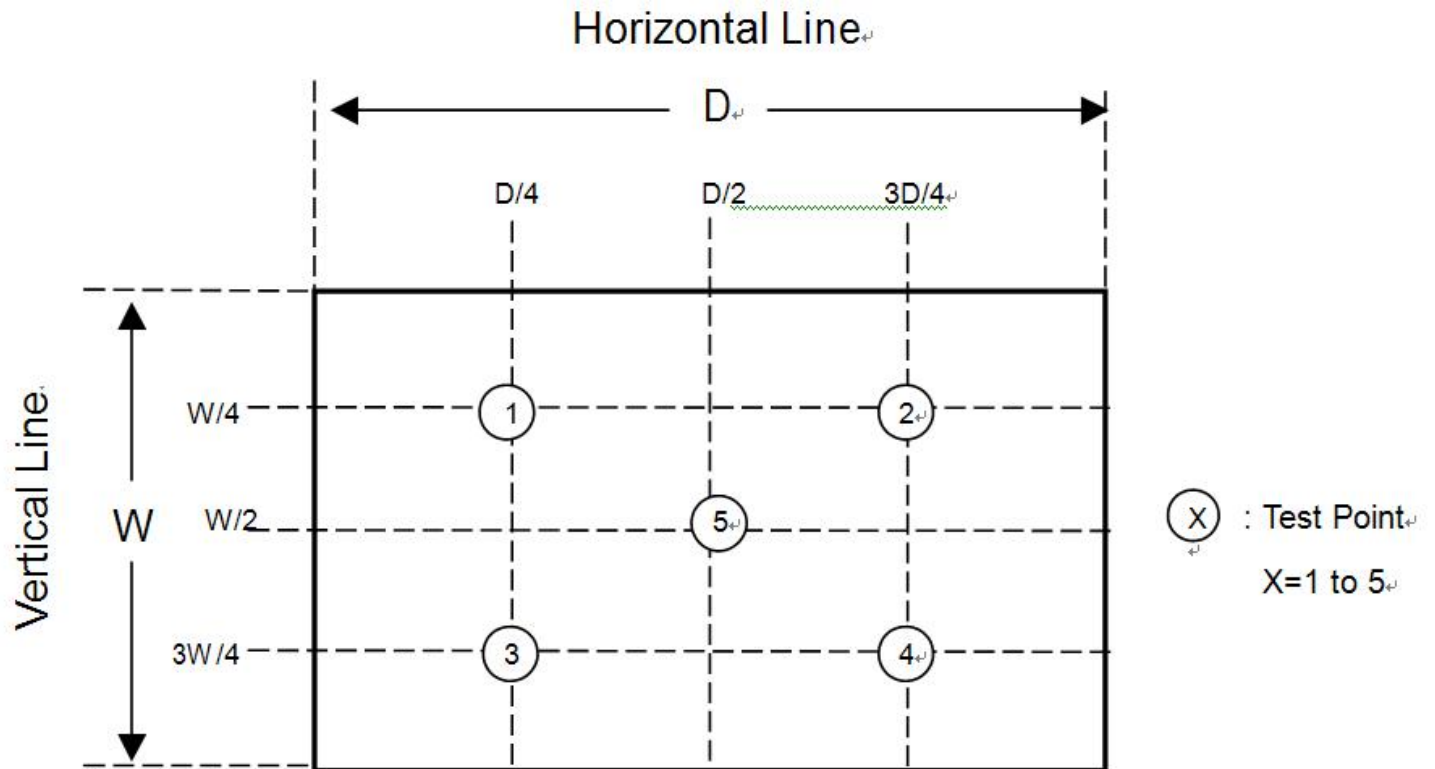
The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 1 hour to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 1 hour in a windless room.



Note (7) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ) :

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at 5 points

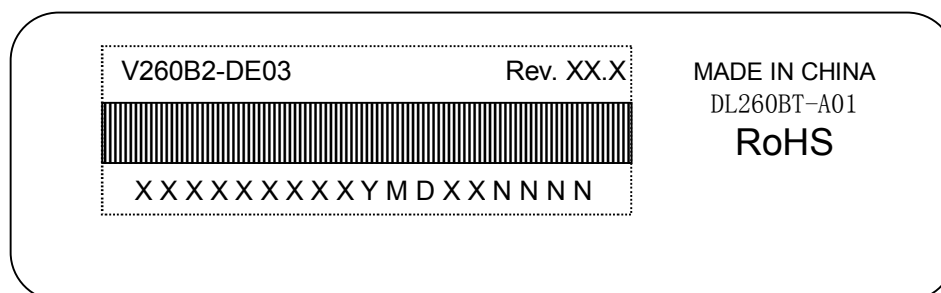
$\delta W = \text{Maximum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), ...L(5)] / Minimum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4)...(L5)]}$



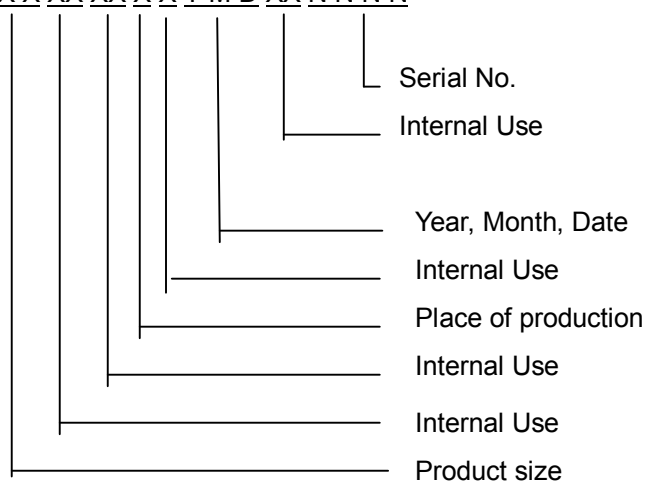
## 8. DEFINITION OF LABELS

### 8.1 ASSEMBLY LCD MODULE LABEL

The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.



- (a) Model Name: V260B2-DE03
- (b) Revise: Rev. XX.X, for example: A1.0, A1.1...etc.
- (c) Serial ID: X X X X X X X X Y M D X X N N N N



- (d) Serial ID includes the information as below:
  - (a) Manufactured Date: Year: 1~9, for 2001~2009  
Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.  
Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, exclude I, O, and U.
  - (b) Revision Code: Cover all the change
  - (c) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product

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## 9. PACKAGING

### 9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

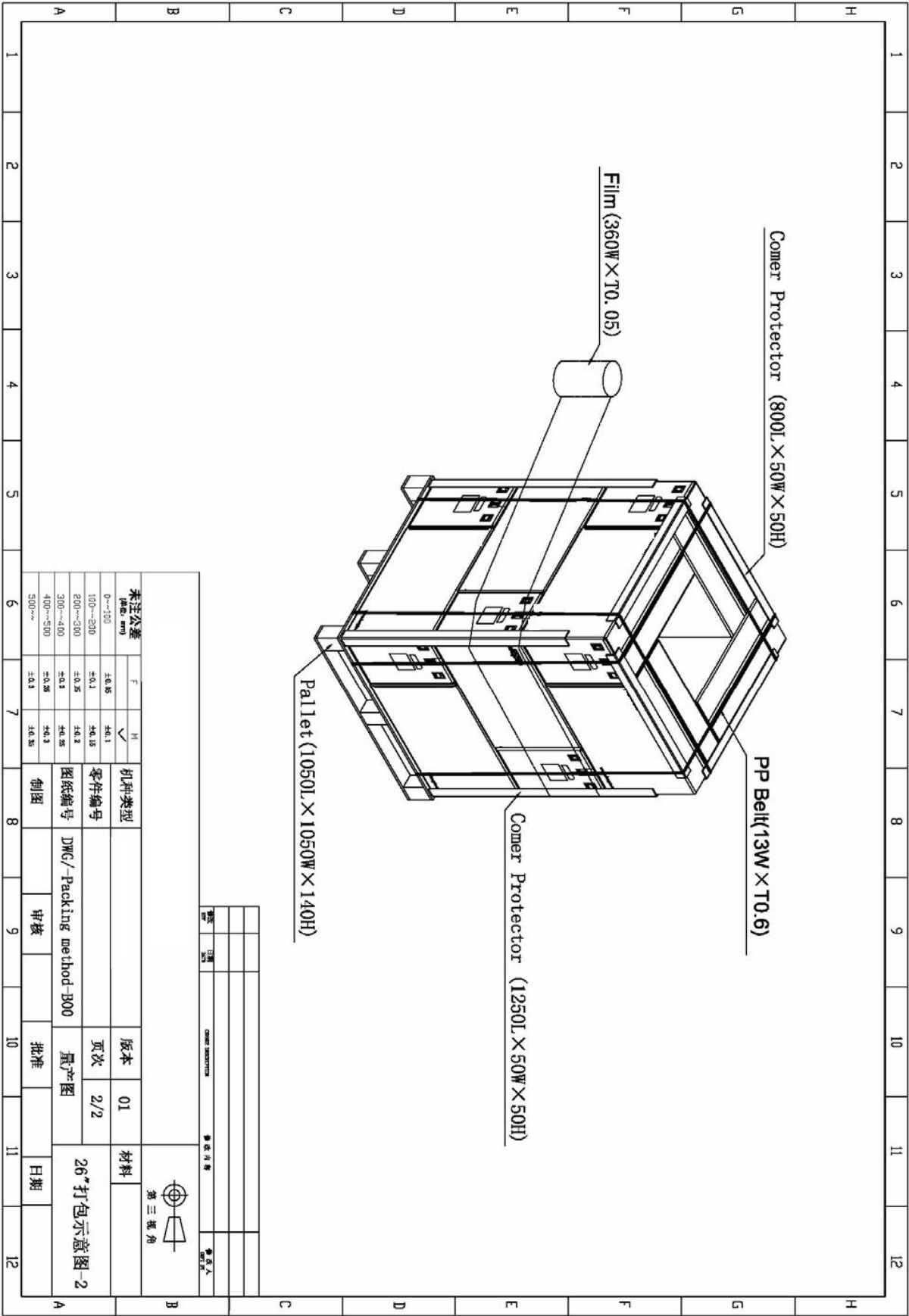
- (1) 8PCS LCD modules / 1 Box
- (2) Box dimensions: 720mm(L)\*490mm(W)\*300mm(H)
- (3) Weight: approximately - Kg (8 modules per box)

### 9.2 PACKING METHOD

- a. Opencell surface should keep the same direction to the marked of base triangle
- b. When placed pallets ,the obverse of boxes should put inside.
- c. PP Belt:W13mm\*T0.6mm
- d. Corner Protector:L1250mm\*H50mm\*W50mm
- e.Film:W360mm\*T0.05mm
- f.Pallet:L1150mm\*W1050mm\*H140mm

修改 REV	日期 DATE	修改原因 CHANGE DESCRIPTION	修改内容 CHANGE CONTENT	修改人 REV BY





## **10. PRECAUTIONS**

### **10.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**

- (1) Do not apply rough force such as bending or twisting to the module during assembly.
- (2) It is recommended to assemble or to install a module into the user's system in clean working areas. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or worsen the polarizer.
- (3) Do not apply pressure or impulse to the module to prevent the damage of LCD panel and backlight.
- (4) Always follow the correct power-on sequence when the LCD module is turned on. This can prevent the damage and latch-up of the CMOS LSI chips.
- (5) Do not plug in or pull out the I/F connector while the module is in operation.
- (6) Do not disassemble the module.
- (7) Use a soft dry cloth without chemicals for cleaning, because the surface of polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (8) Moisture can easily penetrate into LCD module and may cause the damage during operation.
- (9) High temperature or humidity may deteriorate the performance of LCD module. Please store LCD modules in the specified storage conditions.
- (10) When ambient temperature is lower than 10°C, the display quality might be reduced. For example, the response time will become slow, and the starting voltage of CCFL will be higher than that of room temperature.

### **10.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

- (1) The startup voltage of a backlight is over 1000 Volts. It may cause an electrical shock while assembling with the inverter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the backlight unit.
- (2) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, skin or clothes, it has to be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (3) After the module's end of life, it is not harmful in case of normal operation and storage.

# 11. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

