



ASI-T-570EA5BN/A

Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	TFT/Transmissive/Normally white	/
Size	5.7	Inch
Viewing direction	12:00	O Clock
Gray scale inversion direction\	6:00	O Clock
LCM (W ´ H ´ D)	149.0 109.0´ 7.30	mm ³
Active area(W´ H)	115.2 86.4	mm ²
Dotpitch (W´ H)	0.12´ 0.36	mm ²
Number of dots	320(RGB) ´ 240	/
Driver IC	SSD1963	/
Backlight type	21 LEDs	/
Interface type	16-bit MPU	/
Color depth	262K	/
Input voltage	3.3	V
With/Without TSP	Without TSP	/
Weight	TBD	g

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■ GENERAL INFORMATION

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Dot pitch (W×H)	0.12×0.36	mm ²
Number of dots	320 (RGB) × 240	/
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Backlight type	21 LEDs	/
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Input voltage	3.3	V
With/Without TSP	Without TSP	/
Weight	TBD	g

1RWH 9LHZLQJ GLUHFWRQR IRU EHVW LPDJH TXDOLW\ LV GLIIHU
 1RWH 5R+6 FRPSOLDQW

Note 3: LCM weight tolerance: ± 5% .

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Operating temperature	T _{OP}	-20	70	°C
Storage temperature	T _{ST}	-30	80	°C
Humidity	RH	-	90% (Max60°C)	RH

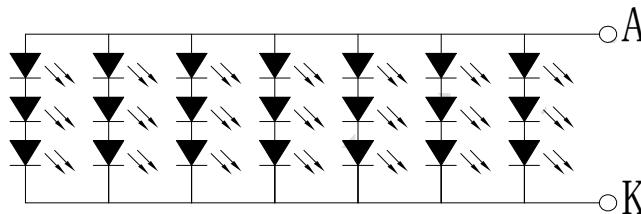
■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage for logic	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Supply LCM current	IDD	-	120	190	P \$
Input voltage ' H ' level	V _{IH}	0.7VDD	-	VDD	V
Input voltage ' L ' level	V _{IL}	0	-	0.3VDD	V

■ BACKLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
LED current	I _{LED}	-	140	-	mA	
LED voltage	V _{LED}	9.0	-	10.5	V	Note 1
Power consumption	W _{LED}	-	1365	1470	mW	
LED life time	-	-	50,000	-	Hrs	Note 2,3,4

Note 1 : There are 1 Groups LED



Note 2 : T_a = 25 °C

Note 3 : Brightness to be decreased to 50% of the initial value

Note 4 : The single LED lamp case

■ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark	Note
Response time	Tr+Tf	θ=0° =0° Ta=25°C	-	50	80	ms	FIG 1.	4
Contrast ratio	Cr		200	250	-	---	FIG 2.	1
Luminance uniformity	WHITE		-	TBD	-	%	FIG 2.	3
Surface Luminance	Lv		400	500	-	cd/m ²	FIG 2.	2
Viewing angle range		= 90°	40	50	-	deg	FIG 3.	6
		= 270°	60	70	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		= 0°	60	70	-	deg	FIG 3.	
		= 180°	60	70	-	deg	FIG 3.	
CIE (x, y) chromaticity	Red	x	-	-	-	FIG 2.	5	
		y	-	-	-			
	Green	x	-	-	-			
		y	-	-	-			
	Blue	x	-	-	-			
		y	-	-	-			
	White	x	0.27	0.32	0.37			
		y	0.30	0.35	0.40			

Note 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as For more information see FIG 2.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all black pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}$$

Note 2. Surface luminance is the LCD surface from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.

$$L_v = \text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}$$

Note 3. The uniformity in surface luminance , WHITE is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5, and then dividing the maximum luminance of 5 points luminance by minimum luminance of 5 points luminance. For more information see FIG 2.

$$\text{WHITE} = \frac{\text{Minimum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Maximum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}$$

Note 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from White to black(Rise Time, Tr) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tf). For additional information see FIG 1. The test equipment is Autronic-Melchers s ConoScope. Series.

Note 5. CIE (x, y) chromaticity, The x, y value is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5, and then make average value.

Note 6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 2. For TFT module the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 3.

Note 7. For viewing angle and response time testing, the testing data is base on Autronic-Melchers s ConoScope. Series Instruments For contrast ratio, Surface Luminance, Luminance uniformity, CIE The test data is base on TOPCON s BM-5 photo detector.

FIG. 1 The 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”.

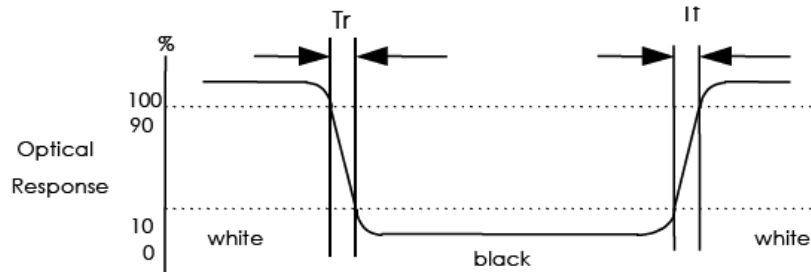


FIG. 2 Measuring method for Contrast ratio, surface luminance, Luminance uniformity, CIE (x, y) chromaticity

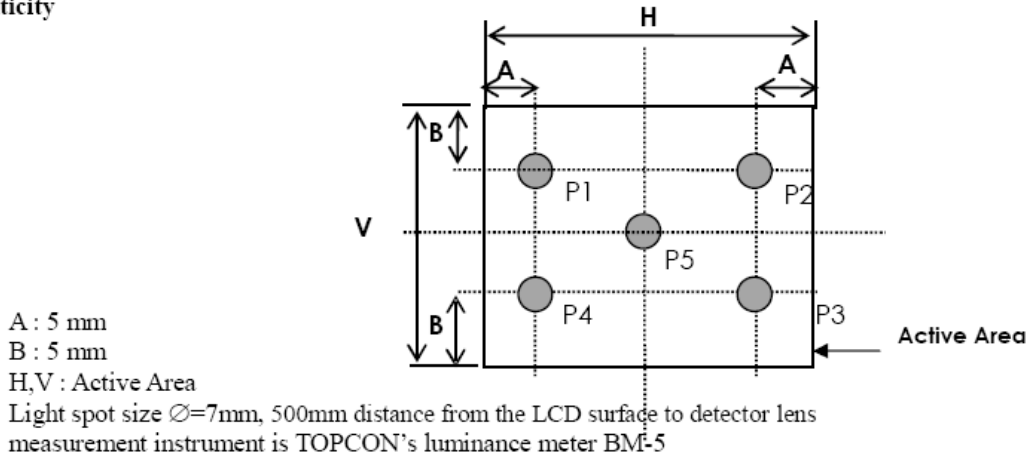
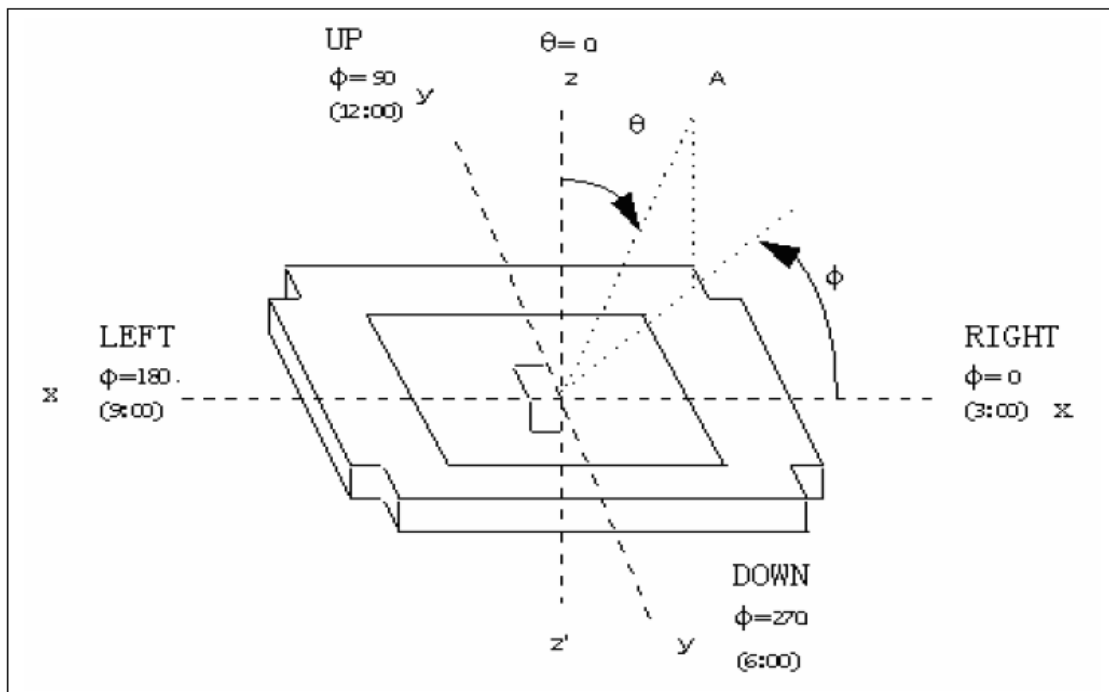


FIG. 3 The definition of viewing angle

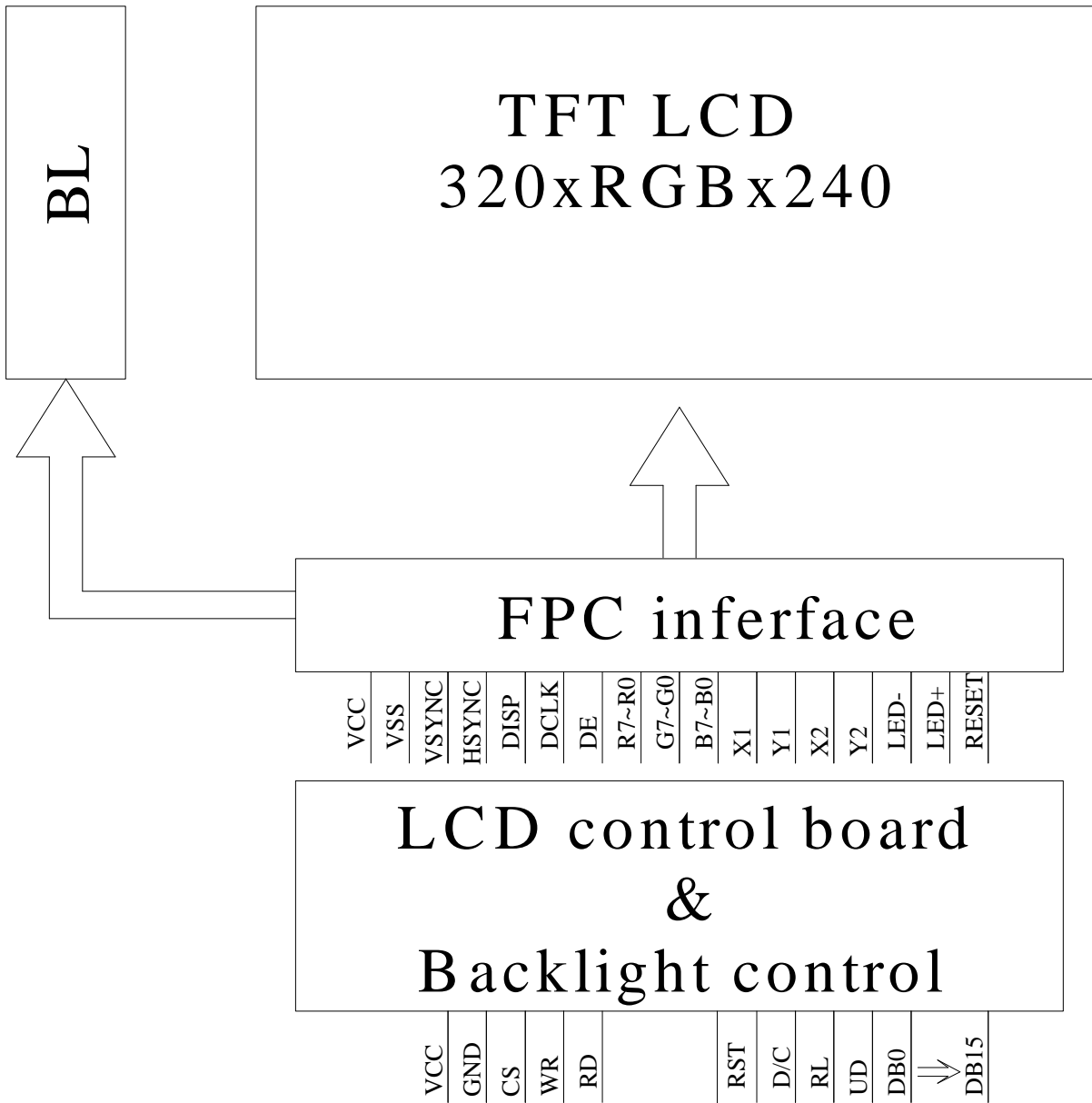




■ INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Description	Remark
1	GND		System ground pin of the IC. Connect to system ground.	
2	VDD		Power Supply : +3.3V	
3	NC		No connection	
4	D/C		Data/Command select	
5	WR		Write strobe signal	
6	RD		Read strobe signal	
7	DB0		Data bus	
8	DB1		Data bus	
9	DB2		Data bus	
10	DB3		Data bus	
11	DB4		Data bus	
12	DB5		Data bus	
13	DB6		Data bus	
14	DB7		Data bus	
15	DB8		Data bus	
16	DB9		Data bus	
17	DB10		Data bus	
18	DB11		Data bus	
19	DB12		Data bus	
20	DB13		Data bus	
21	DB14		Data bus	
22	DB15		Data bus	
23	NC		No connection	
24	NC		No connection	
25	CS		Chip select	
26	RST		Hardware reset	
27	RL		Left /right selection	
28	UD		Up/down selection	
29	NC		No connection	
30	NC		No connection	
31	NC		No connection	
32	NC		No connection	

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ APPLICATION NOTES

1. Interface Timing

0 R G H

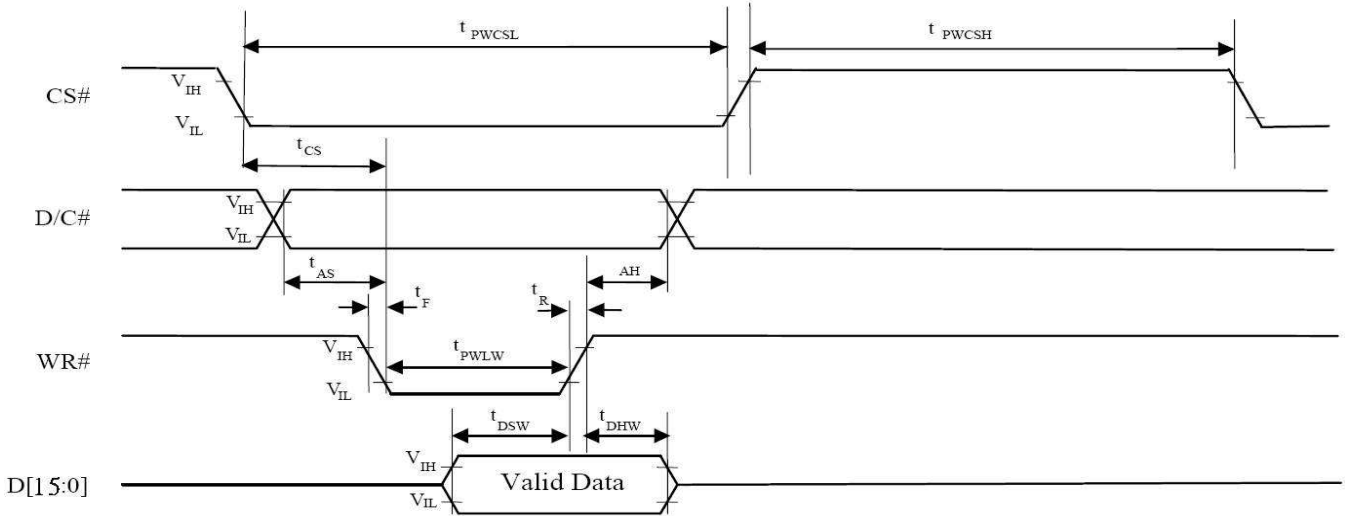
The 8080 mode MCU interface consist of CS#, D/C#, RD#, WR#, D[23:0] and TE signals (Please refer to Table 6-1 for pin multiplexed with 6800 mode). This interface use WR# to define a write cycle and RD# for read cycle. If the WR# goes low when the CS# signal is low, the data or command will be latched into the system at the rising edge of WR#. Similarly, the read cycle will start when RD# goes low and end at the rising edge of RD#.

0 R G H : U L W H & \ F O H

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
fMCLK	System Clock Frequency	1	—	110	MHz
tMCLK	System Clock Period	1/ fMCLK	—	—	ns
tPWCSH	Control Pulse High Width Write Read	13 30	1.5* tMCLK 3.5* tMCLK	—	ns
tPWCSL	Control Pulse Low Width Write (next write cycle) Write (next read cycle) Read	13 80 80	1.5* tMCLK 9* tMCLK 9* tMCLK	—	ns
tAS	Address Setup Time	1	—	—	ns
tAH	Address Hold Time	2	—	—	ns
tDSW	Write Data Setup Time	4	—	—	ns
tDHW	Write Data Hold Time	1	—	—	ns
tPWLW	Write Low Time	12	—	—	ns
tDHR	Read Data Hold Time	1	—	—	ns
tACC	Access Time	32	—	—	ns
tPWLR	Read Low Time	36	—	—	ns
tR	Rise Time	—	—	0.5	ns
tF	Fall Time	—	—	0.5	ns
tCS	Chip select setup time	2	—	—	ns
tCSH	Chip select hold time to read signal	3	—	—	ns

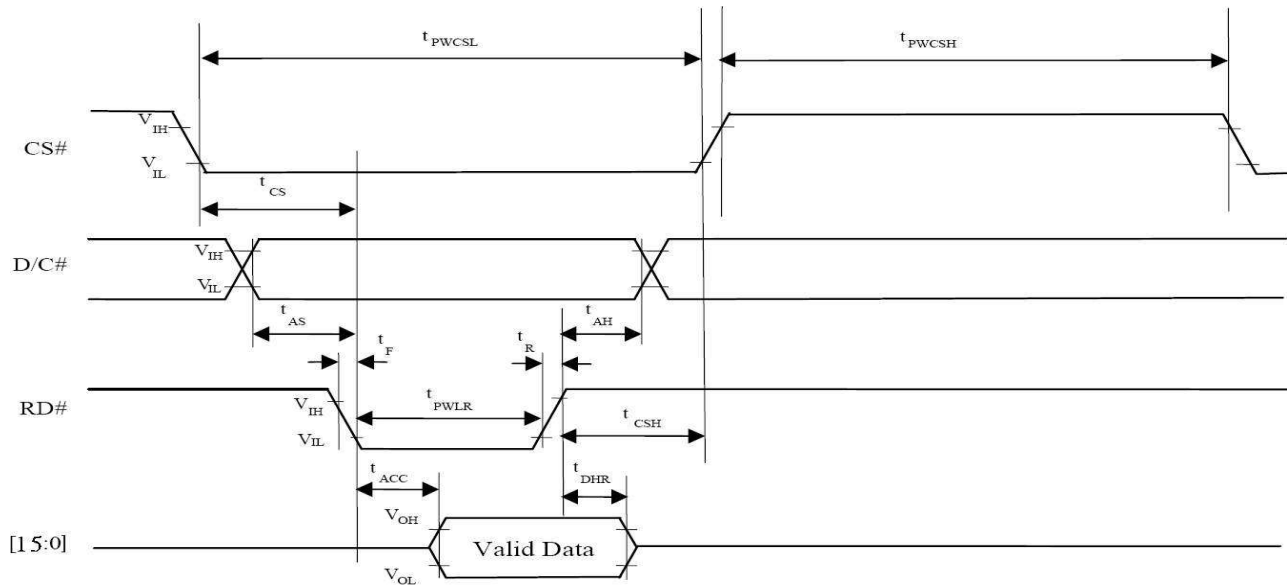
3DUDOOHO

VHULHV ,QWHUIDFH 7LPLQJ 'LDJUDP :



3DUDOOHO

VHULHV ,QWHUIDFH 7LPLQJ 'LDJUDP



3L[HO 'DWD)RUPDW

Interface	Cycle	D[23]	D[22]	D[21]	D[20]	D[19]	D[18]	D[17]	D[16]	D[15]	D[14]	D[13]	D[12]	D[11]	D[10]	D[9]	D[8]	D[7]	D[6]	D[5]	D[4]	D[3]	D[2]	D[1]	D[0]		
24 bits	1 st	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0		
18 bits	1 st							R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0		
16 bits (565 format)	1 st									R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1		
16 bits	1 st									R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	X	X	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	X	X		
	2 nd									B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	X	X	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	X	X		
	3 rd									G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	X	X	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	X	X		
9 bits	1 st																	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	
	2 nd																	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	
8 bits	1 st																			R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	X	X
	2 nd																			G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	X	X
	3 rd																			B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	X	X

X: Don't Care



2. Initial Code For Reference

```
void Initial_SSD1963()
{
    Write_Command(0x01);
    Delay_ms(10);
    Write_Command(0xe0);
    Write_Parameter(0x01);
    Delay_ms(5);
    Write_Command(0xe0);
    Write_Parameter(0x03);
    Delay_ms(5);

    Write_Command(0xb0);
    Write_Parameter(0x0c);
    Write_Parameter(0x80);
    Write_Parameter(0x01);
    Write_Parameter(0x3f);
    Write_Parameter(0x00);
    Write_Parameter(0xef);
    Write_Parameter(0x00);

    Write_Command(0xf0);
    Write_Parameter(0x00);
    Write_Command(0x3a);
    Write_Parameter(0x60);

    Write_Command(0xe2);
    Write_Parameter(0x1d);
    Write_Parameter(0x02);
    Write_Parameter(0x54);

    Write_Command(0xe6);
    Write_Parameter(0x01);
    Write_Parameter(0x40);
    Write_Parameter(0xff);

    Write_Command(0xb4);
    Write_Parameter(0x01);
    Write_Parameter(0xb8);
}
```



Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0x44);
Write_Parameter(0x07);
Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0x00);

Write_Command(0xb6);
Write_Parameter(0x01);
Write_Parameter(0x08);
Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0x13);
Write_Parameter(0x07);
Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0x00);

Write_Command(0x2a);
Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0x01);
Write_Parameter(0x3f);

Write_Command(0x2b);
Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0x00);
Write_Parameter(0xef);

Write_Command(0x29);
Write_Command(0x2c);

}

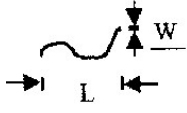
■ RELIABILITY TEST

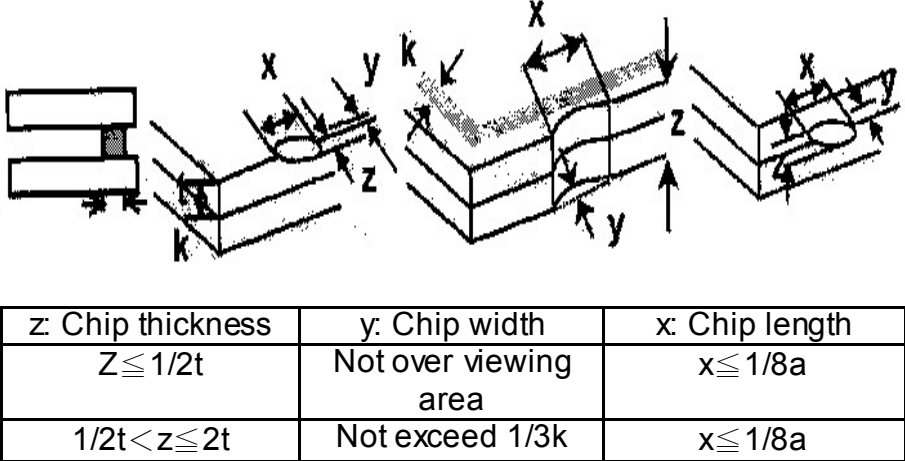
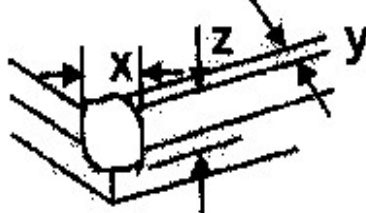
No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	80±2°C/200 hours	Inspection after 2~4 hours storage at room temperature, the sample shall be free from defects: 1. Air bubble in the LCD; 2. Sealleak; 3. Non-display; 4. missing segments; 5. Glass crack; 6. Current Idd is twice higher than initial value.
2	Low Temperature Storage	-30±2°C/200 hours	
3	High Temperature Operating	70±2°C/200 hours	
4	Low Temperature Operating	-20±2°C/200 hours	
5	Temperature Cycle	-20 ± 2 °C ~25~70 ± 2 °C × 10cycles (30min.) (5min.) (30min.)	
6	Damp Proof Test	60°C±5°C×90%RH/96 hours	
7	Vibration Test	Frequency: 10Hz~55Hz~10Hz Amplitude: 1.5mm, X, Y, Z direction for total 3hours (Packing condition)	
8	Drooping test	Drop to the ground from 1m height, one time, every side of carton. (Packing condition)	
9	ESD test	Voltage: ±8KV R: 330 Ω C: 150pF Air discharge, 10time	

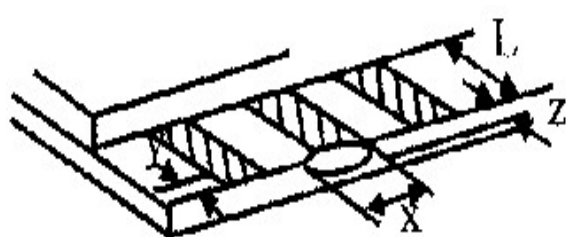
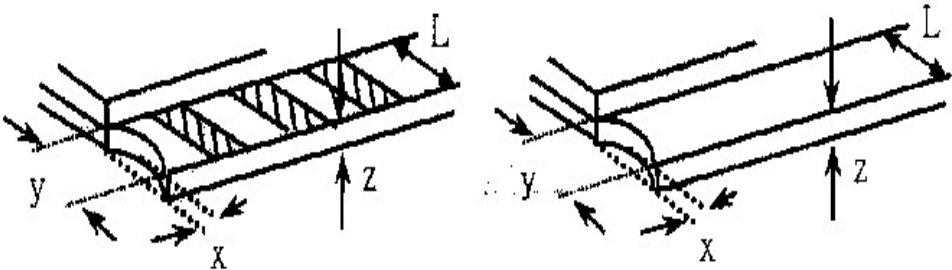
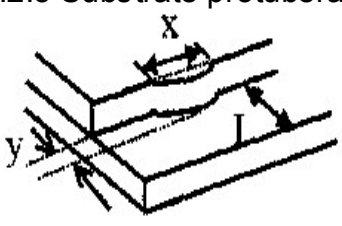
Remark:

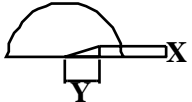
1. The test samples should be applied to only one test item.
2. Sample size for each test item is 5~10pcs.
3. For Damp Proof Test, Pure water(Resistance > 10MΩ) should be used.
4. In case of malfunction defect caused by ESD damage, if it would be recovered to normal state after resetting, it would be judge as a good part.
Using ionizer(an antistatic blower) is recommended at working area in order to reduce electro-static voltage.
When removing protection film from LCM panel, peel off the tag slowly(recommended more than one second) while blowing with ionizer toward the peeling face to minimize ESD which may damage electrical circuit.
5. EL evaluation should be excepted from reliability test with humidity and temperature: Some defects such as black spot/blemish can happen by natural chemical reaction with humidity and Fluorescence EL has.
6. Please use automatic switch menu(or roll menu) testing mode when test operating mode.

■ INSPECTION CRITERION

NO	Item	Criterion	AQL												
01	Electrical Testing	1.1 Missing vertical, horizontal segment, segment contrast defect. 1.2 Missing character, dot or icon. 1.3 Display malfunction. 1.4 No function or no display. 1.5 Current consumption exceeds product specifications. 1.6 LCD viewing angle defect. 1.7 Mixed product types. 1.8 Contrast defect.	0.65												
02	Black or white spots on LCD (display only)	2.1 White and black spots on display $\leq 0.25\text{mm}$, no more than three white or black spots present. 2.2 Densely spaced: No more than two spots or lines within 3mm	2.5												
03	LCD black spots, white spots, contamination (non-display)	3.1 Round type : As following drawing $\Phi = (x + y) / 2$	2.5												
		3.2 Line type : (As following drawing)  <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Length</th> <th>Width</th> <th>Acceptable QTY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>---</td> <td>$W \leq 0.02$</td> <td>Accept no dense</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$L \leq 3.0$</td> <td>$0.02 < W \leq 0.03$</td> <td rowspan="2">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$L \leq 2.5$</td> <td>$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>---</td> <td>$0.05 < W$</td> <td>As round type</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Length	Width	Acceptable QTY	---	$W \leq 0.02$	Accept no dense	$L \leq 3.0$	$0.02 < W \leq 0.03$	2	$L \leq 2.5$	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$	---	$0.05 < W$
Length	Width	Acceptable QTY													
---	$W \leq 0.02$	Accept no dense													
$L \leq 3.0$	$0.02 < W \leq 0.03$	2													
$L \leq 2.5$	$0.03 < W \leq 0.05$														
---	$0.05 < W$	As round type													
04	Polarizer bubbles	If bubbles are visible, judge using black spot specifications, not easy to find, must check in specify direction. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size Φ</th> <th>Acceptable QTY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\Phi \leq 0.20$</td> <td>Accept no dense</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.50$</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$0.50 < \Phi \leq 1.00$</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$1.00 < \Phi$</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total QTY</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size Φ	Acceptable QTY	$\Phi \leq 0.20$	Accept no dense	$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	3	$0.50 < \Phi \leq 1.00$	2	$1.00 < \Phi$	0	Total QTY	3	2.5
Size Φ	Acceptable QTY														
$\Phi \leq 0.20$	Accept no dense														
$0.20 < \Phi \leq 0.50$	3														
$0.50 < \Phi \leq 1.00$	2														
$1.00 < \Phi$	0														
Total QTY	3														

NO	Item	Criterion	AQL																		
05	Scratches	Follow NO.3 LCD black spots, white spots, contamination																			
06	Chipped glass	<p>Symbols Define: x: Chip length y: Chip width z: Chip thickness k: Seal width t: Glass thickness a: LCD side length L: Electrode pad length:</p> <p>6.1 General glass chip : 6.1.1 Chip on panel surface and crack between panels:</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="438 1008 1348 1164"> <thead> <tr> <th>z: Chip thickness</th> <th>y: Chip width</th> <th>x: Chip length</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$Z \leq 1/2t$</td> <td>Not over viewing area</td> <td>$x \leq 1/8a$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$1/2t < z \leq 2t$</td> <td>Not exceed $1/3k$</td> <td>$x \leq 1/8a$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>⊙ If there are 2 or more chips, x is total length of each chip.</p> <p>6.1.2 Corner crack:</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="438 1545 1348 1702"> <thead> <tr> <th>z: Chip thickness</th> <th>y: Chip width</th> <th>x: Chip length</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$Z \leq 1/2t$</td> <td>Not over viewing area</td> <td>$x \leq 1/8a$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$1/2t < z \leq 2t$</td> <td>Not exceed $1/3k$</td> <td>$x \leq 1/8a$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>⊙ If there are 2 or more chips, x is the total length of each chip.</p>	z: Chip thickness	y: Chip width	x: Chip length	$Z \leq 1/2t$	Not over viewing area	$x \leq 1/8a$	$1/2t < z \leq 2t$	Not exceed $1/3k$	$x \leq 1/8a$	z: Chip thickness	y: Chip width	x: Chip length	$Z \leq 1/2t$	Not over viewing area	$x \leq 1/8a$	$1/2t < z \leq 2t$	Not exceed $1/3k$	$x \leq 1/8a$	2.5
z: Chip thickness	y: Chip width	x: Chip length																			
$Z \leq 1/2t$	Not over viewing area	$x \leq 1/8a$																			
$1/2t < z \leq 2t$	Not exceed $1/3k$	$x \leq 1/8a$																			
z: Chip thickness	y: Chip width	x: Chip length																			
$Z \leq 1/2t$	Not over viewing area	$x \leq 1/8a$																			
$1/2t < z \leq 2t$	Not exceed $1/3k$	$x \leq 1/8a$																			

NO	Item	Criterion	AQL								
06	Glass crack	<p>Symbols :</p> <p>x: Chip length y: Chip width z: Chip thickness k: Seal width t: Glass thickness a: LCD side length L: Electrode pad length</p> <p>6.2 Protrusion over terminal :</p> <p>6.2.1 Chip on electrode pad :</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="343 873 1252 952"> <thead> <tr> <th>y: Chip width</th> <th>x: Chip length</th> <th>z: Chip thickness</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$y \leq 0.5\text{mm}$</td> <td>$x \leq 1/8a$</td> <td>$0 < z \leq t$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	y: Chip width	x: Chip length	z: Chip thickness	$y \leq 0.5\text{mm}$	$x \leq 1/8a$	$0 < z \leq t$	2.5		
		y: Chip width	x: Chip length	z: Chip thickness							
$y \leq 0.5\text{mm}$	$x \leq 1/8a$	$0 < z \leq t$									
<p>6.2.2 Non-conductive portion:</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="414 1276 1252 1400"> <thead> <tr> <th>y: Chip width</th> <th>x: Chip length</th> <th>z: Chip thickness</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$y \leq L$</td> <td>$x \leq 1/8a$</td> <td>$0 < z \leq t$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>⊙ If the chipped area touches the ITO terminal, over 2/3 of the ITO must remain and be inspected according to electrode terminal specifications.</p> <p>⊙ If the product will be heat sealed by the customer, the alignment mark not be damaged.</p> <p>6.2.3 Substrate protuberance and internal crack.</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="750 1646 1252 1736"> <thead> <tr> <th>y: width</th> <th>x: length</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$y \leq 1/3L$</td> <td>$x \leq a$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	y: Chip width	x: Chip length	z: Chip thickness	$y \leq L$	$x \leq 1/8a$	$0 < z \leq t$	y: width	x: length	$y \leq 1/3L$	$x \leq a$	
y: Chip width	x: Chip length	z: Chip thickness									
$y \leq L$	$x \leq 1/8a$	$0 < z \leq t$									
y: width	x: length										
$y \leq 1/3L$	$x \leq a$										

NO	Item	Criterion	AQL
07	Cracked glass	The LCD with extensive crack is not acceptable.	2.5
08	Backlight elements	8.1 Illumination source flickers when lit. 8.2 Spots or scratched that appear when lit must be judged. Using LCD spot, lines and contamination standards. 8.3 Backlight doesn't light or color wrong.	0.65 2.5 0.65
09	Bezel	9.1 Bezel may not have rust, be deformed or have fingerprints, stains or other contamination. 9.2 Bezel must comply with job specifications.	2.5 0.65
10	PCB · COB	10.1 COB seal may not have pinholes larger than 0.2mm or contamination. 10.2 COB seal surface may not have pinholes through to the IC. 10.3 The height of the COB should not exceed the height indicated in the assembly diagram. 10.4 There may not be more than 2mm of sealant outside the seal area on the PCB. And there should be no more than three places. 10.5 No oxidation or contamination PCB terminals. 10.6 Parts on PCB must be the same as on the production characteristic chart. There should be no wrong parts, missing parts or excess parts. 10.7 The jumper on the PCB should conform to the product characteristic chart. 10.8 If solder gets on bezel tab pads, LED pad, zebra pad or screw hold pad, make sure it is smoothed down. 10.9 The Scraping testing standard for Copper Coating of PCB  $X * Y \leq 2mm^2$	2.5 2.5 0.65 2.5 0.65 0.65 2.5 2.5
11	Soldering	11.1 No un-melted solder paste may be present on the PCB. 11.2 No cold solder joints, missing solder connections, oxidation or icide. 11.3 No residue or solder balls on PCB. 11.4 No short circuits in components on PCB.	2.5 2.5 2.5 0.65



ASI-T-570EA5BN/A

NO	Item	Criterion	AQL
12	General appearance	12.1 No oxidation, contamination, curves or, bends on interface Pin (OLB) of TCP.	2.5
		12.2 No cracks on interface pin (OLB) of TCP.	0.65
		12.3 No contamination, solder residue or solder balls on product.	2.5
		12.4 The IC on the TCP may not be damaged, circuits.	2.5
		12.5 The uppermost edge of the protective strip on the interface pin must be present or look as if it causes the interface pin to sever.	2.5
		12.6 The residual rosin or tin oil of soldering (component or chip component) is not burned into brown or black color.	2.5
		12.7 Sealant on top of the ITO circuit has not hardened.	0.65
		12.8 Pin type must match type in specification sheet.	0.65
		12.9 LCD pin loose or missing pins.	0.65
		12.10 Product packaging must the same as specified on packaging specification sheet.	0.65
		12.11 Product dimension and structure must conform to product specification sheet.	0.65

■ PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

Handing Precautions

(1) The display panel is made of glass and polarizer. As glass is fragile. It tends to become or chipped during handling especially on the edges. Please avoid dropping or jarring. Do not subject it to a mechanical shock by dropping it or impact.

(2) If the display panel is damaged and the liquid crystal substance leaks out, be sure not to get any in your mouth. If the substance contacts your skin or clothes, wash it off using soap and water.

(3) Do not apply excessive force to the display surface or the adjoining areas since this may cause the color tone to vary. Do not touch the display with bare hands. This will stain the display area and degraded insulation between terminals (some cosmetics are determined to the polarizer).

(4) The polarizer covering the display surface of the LCD module is soft and easily scratched. Handle this polarizer carefully. Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with anything harder than an HB pencil lead (glass, tweezers, etc.). Do not put or attach anything on the display area to avoid leaving marks on. Condensation on the surface and contact with terminals due to cold will damage, stain or dirty the polarizer. After products are tested at low temperature they must be warmed up in a container before coming is contacting with room temperature air.

(5) If the display surface becomes contaminated, breathe on the surface and gently wipe it with a soft dry cloth. If it is heavily contaminated, moisten cloth with one of the following solvents

- Isopropyl alcohol
- Ethyl alcohol

Do not scrub hard to avoid damaging the display surface.

(6) Solvents other than those above-mentioned may damage the polarizer. Especially, do not use the following.

- Water
- Ketone
- Aromatic solvents

Wipe off saliva or water drops immediately, contact with water over a long period of time may cause deformation or color fading. Avoid contacting oil and fats.

(7) Exercise care to minimize corrosion of the electrode. Corrosion of the electrodes is accelerated by water droplets, moisture condensation or a current flow in a high-humidity environment.

(8) Install the LCD Module by using the mounting holes. When mounting the LCD module make sure it is free of twisting, warping and distortion. In particular, do not forcibly pull or bend the I/O cable or the backlight cable.

(9) Do not attempt to disassemble or process the LCD module.

(10) NC terminal should be open. Do not connect anything.

(11) If the logic circuit power is off, do not apply the input signals.

(12) Electro-Static Discharge Control, Since this module uses a CMOS LSI, the same careful attention should be paid to electrostatic discharge as for an ordinary CMOS IC. To prevent destruction of the elements by static electricity, be careful to maintain an optimum work environment.

- Before remove LCM from its packing case or incorporating it into a set, be sure the module and your body have the same electric potential. Be sure to ground the body when handling the LCD modules.

- Tools required for assembling, such as soldering irons, must be properly grounded. make certain the AC power source for the soldering iron does not leak. When using an electric screwdriver to attach LCM, the screwdriver should be of ground potentiality to minimize as much as possible any transmission of electromagnetic waves produced sparks coming from the commutator of the motor.

- To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct assembling and other work under dry conditions. To reduce the generation of static electricity be careful that the air in the work is not too dried. A relative humidity of 50%-60% is recommended. As far as possible make the electric potential of your work clothes and that of the work bench the ground potential

- The LCD module is coated with a film to protect the display surface. Exercise care when peeling off this protective film since static electricity may be generated



(13) Since LCM has been assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision, avoid applying excessive shocks to the module or making any alterations or modifications to it.

- Do not alter, modify or change the shape of the tab on the metal frame.
- Do not make extra holes on the printed circuit board, modify its shape or change the positions of components to be attached.
- Do not damage or modify the pattern writing on the printed circuit board.
- Absolutely do not modify the zebra rubber strip (conductive rubber) or heat seal connector.
- Except for soldering the interface, do not make any alterations or modifications with a soldering iron.
- Do not drop, bend or twist LCM.

Storage Precautions

When storing the LCD modules, the following precaution is necessary.

- (1) Store them in a sealed polyethylene bag. If properly sealed, there is no need for the dessicant.
- (2) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose to sunlight or fluorescent light, keep the temperature between 0°C and 35°C.
- (3) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other objects. (We advise you to store them in the container in which they were shipped).

Others

Liquid crystals solidify under low temperature (below the storage temperature range) leading to defective orientation or the generation of air bubbles (black or white). Air bubbles may also be generated if the module is subject to a low temperature.

If the LCD modules have been operating for a long time showing the same display patterns, the display patterns may remain on the screen as ghost images and a slight contrast irregularity may also appear. A normal operating status can be regained by suspending use for some time. It should be noted that this phenomenon does not adversely affect performance reliability.

To minimize the performance degradation of the LCD modules resulting from destruction caused by static electricity etc., exercise care to avoid holding the following sections when handling the modules.

- Exposed area of the printed circuit board.
- Terminal electrode sections.

Handling precaution for LCM

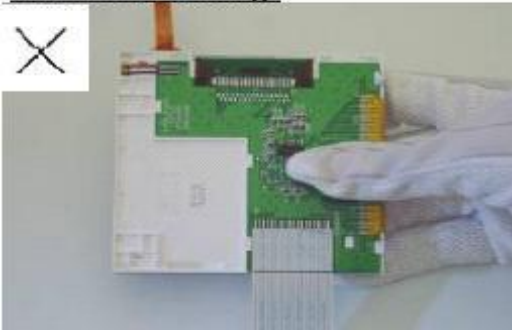
LCM is easy to be damaged.
Please note below and be careful for handling!

Correct handling:

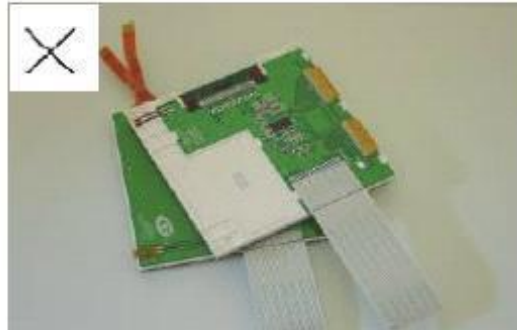


As above picture, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCM edges.

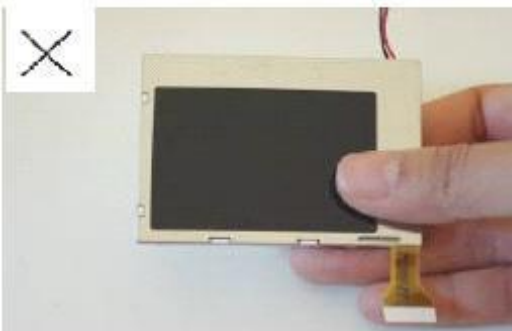
Incorrect handling:



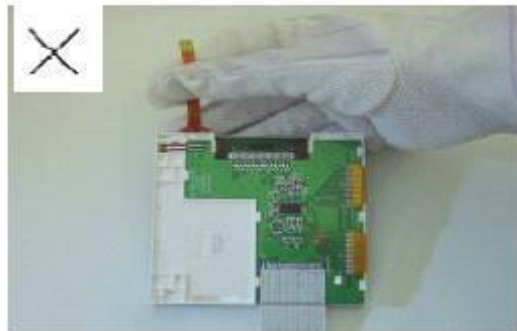
Please don't touch IC directly.



Please don't stack LCM.



Please don't hold the surface of panel.

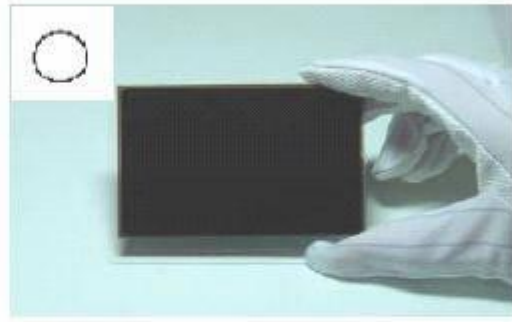


Please don't stretch interface of output, such as FPC cable.

Handling precaution for LCD

LCD is easy to be damaged.
Please note below and be careful for handling!

Correct handling:

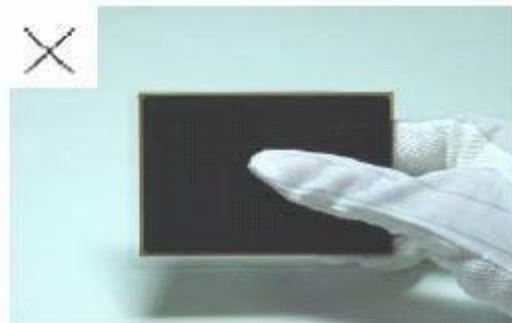


As above photo, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCD edges.

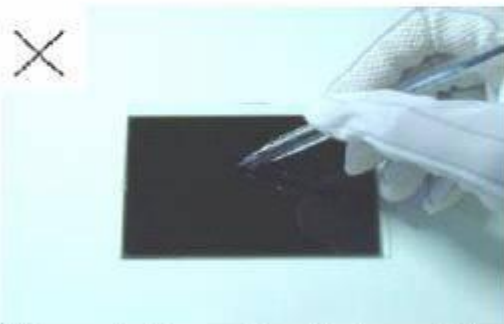
Incorrect handling:



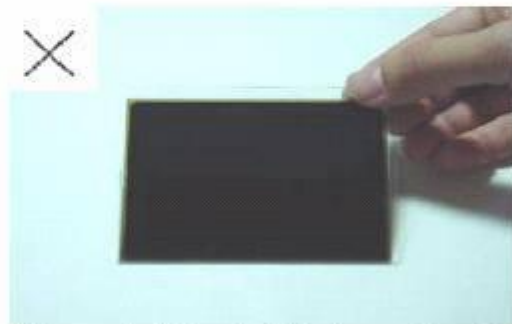
Please don't stack the LCDS.



Please don't hold the surface of LCD.



Please don't operate with sharp stick such as pens.



Please don't touch ITO glass without anti-static gloves.

Storage Precautions

When storing the LCD modules, the following precaution is necessary.

- (1) Store them in a sealed polyethylene bag. If properly sealed, there is no need for the dessicant.
- (2) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose to sunlight or fluorescent light, keep the temperature between 0°C and 35°C, and keep the relative humidity between 40%RH and 60%RH.
- (3) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other objects. (We advise you to store them in the anti-static electricity container in which they were shipped).

Others

Liquid crystals solidify under low temperature (below the storage temperature range) leading to defective orientation or the generation of air bubbles (black or white). Air bubbles may also be generated if the module is subject to a low temperature.

If the LCD modules have been operating for a long time showing the same display patterns, the display patterns may remain on the screen as ghost images and a slight contrast irregularity may also appear. A normal operating status can be regained by suspending use for some time. It should be noted that this phenomenon does not adversely affect performance reliability.

To minimize the performance degradation of the LCD modules resulting from destruction caused by static electricity etc., exercise care to avoid holding the following sections when handling the modules.

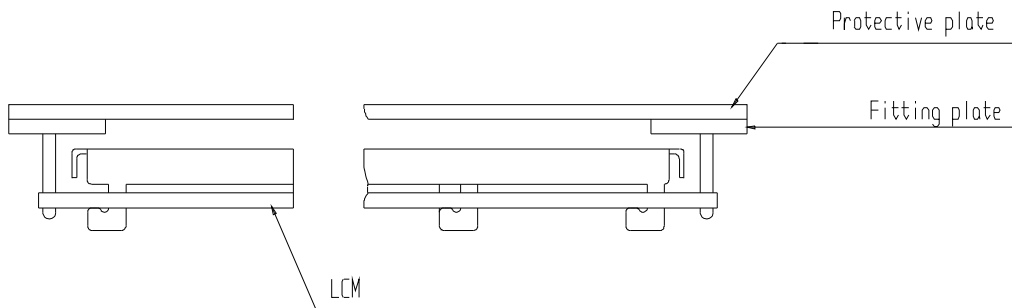
- Exposed area of the printed circuit board.
- Terminal electrode sections.

USING LCD MODULES

Installing LCD Modules

The hole in the printed circuit board is used to fix LCM as shown in the picture below. Attend to the following items when installing the LCM.

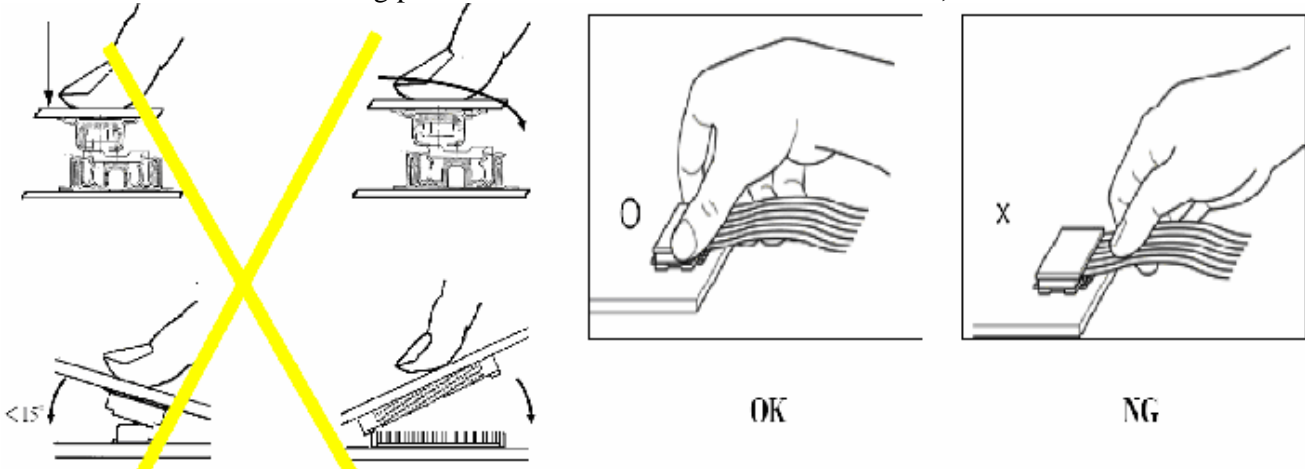
- (1) Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



- (2) When assembling the LCM into other equipment, the spacer to the bit between the LCM and the fitting plate should have enough height to avoid causing stress to the module surface, refer to the individual specifications for measurements. The measurement tolerance should be $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$.

Precaution for assemble the module with BTB connector:

Please note the position of the male and female connector position, don't assemble or assemble like the method which the following picture shows



Precaution for soldering to the LCM

	Hand soldering	Machine drag soldering	Machine press soldering
No ROHS product	290°C ~350°C. Time : 3-5S.	330°C ~350°C. Speed : 4-8 mm/s.	300°C ~330°C. Time : 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa
ROHS product	340°C ~370°C. Time : 3-5S.	350°C ~370°C. Time : 4-8 mm/s.	330°C ~360°C. Time : 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa

(1) If soldering flux is used, be sure to remove any remaining flux after finishing to soldering operation. (This does not apply in the case of a non-halogen type of flux.) It is recommended that you protect the LCD surface with a cover during soldering to prevent any damage due to flux spatters.

(2) When soldering the electroluminescent panel and PC board, the panel and board should not be detached more than three times. This maximum number is determined by the temperature and time conditions mentioned above, though there may be some variance depending on the temperature of the soldering iron.

(3) When remove the electroluminescent panel from the PC board, be sure the solder has completely melted, the soldered pad on the PC board could be damaged.

Precautions for Operation

(1) Viewing angle varies with the change of liquid crystal driving voltage (VLCD). Adjust VLCD to show the best contrast.

(2) It is an indispensable condition to drive LCD's within the specified voltage limit since the higher voltage then the limit cause the shorter LCD life. An electrochemical reaction due to direct current causes LCD's undesirable deterioration, so that the use of direct current drive should be avoided.

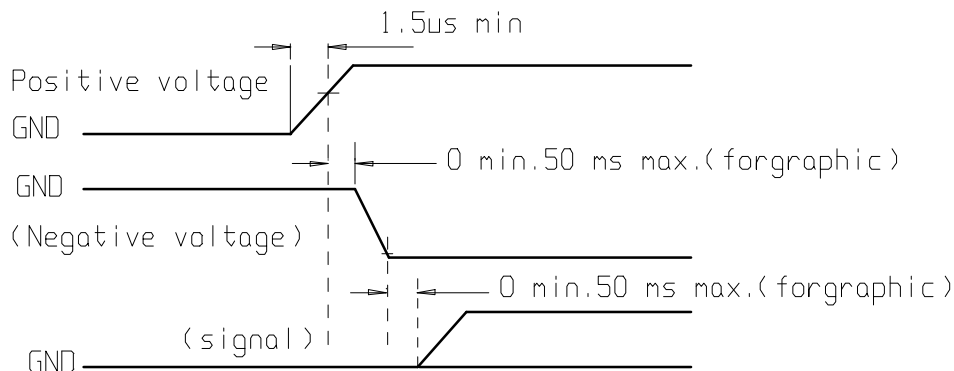
(3) Response time will be extremely delayed at lower temperature than the operating temperature range and on the other hand at higher temperature LCD's show dark color in them. However those phenomena do not mean malfunction or out of order with LCD's, Which will come back in the specified operating temperature.

(4) If the display area is pushed hard during operation, the display will become abnormal. However, it will return to normal if it is turned off and then back on.

(5) A slight dew depositing on terminals is a cause for electro-chemical reaction resulting in terminal open circuit. Usage under the maximum operating temperature, 50%RH or less is required.

(6) Input each signal after the positive/negative voltage becomes stable.

(7) Please keep the temperature within specified range for use and storage. Polarization degradation, bubble generation or polarizer peel-off may occur with high temperature and high humidity.





Safety

(1) It is recommended to crush damaged or unnecessary LCDs into pieces and wash them off with solvents such as acetone and ethanol, which should later be burned.

(2) If any liquid leaks out of a damaged glass cell and comes in contact with the hands, wash off thoroughly with soap and water.

Limited Warranty

Unless agreed between All Shore and customer, All Shore will replace or repair any of its LCD modules which are found to be functionally defective when inspected in accordance with All Shore LCD acceptance standards (copies available upon request) for a period of one year from date of production. Cosmetic/visual defects must be returned to All Shore within 90 days of shipment. Confirmation of such date shall be based on data code on product. The warranty liability of All Shore limited to repair and/or replacement on the terms set forth above. All Shore will not be responsible for any subsequent or consequential events.

Return LCM under warranty

No warranty can be granted if the precautions stated above have been disregarded. The typical examples of violations are :

- Broken LCD glass.
- PCB eyelet is damaged or modified.
- PCB conductors damaged.
- Circuit modified in any way, including addition of components.
- PCB tampered with by grinding, engraving or painting varnish.
- Soldering to or modifying the bezel in any manner.

Module repairs will be invoiced to the customer upon mutual agreement. Modules must be returned with sufficient description of the failures or defects. Any connectors or cable installed by the customer must be removed completely without damaging the PCB eyelet, conductors and terminals.

■ PRIOR CONSULT MATTER

- 1.① For All Shore standard products, we keep the right to change material, process ... for improving the product property without notice on our customer.
- ② For OEM products, if any change needed which may affect the product property, we will consult with our customer in advance.
2. If you have special requirement about reliability condition, please let us know before you start the test on our samples.