



# SPECIFICATION

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Revision: 1.0

**CXPSPG320240DBCW-272N**

This specification maybe changed without any notice in order to improve performance or quality etc. Please contact CXP R&D department for update specification and product status before design for this product or release the order.

Quality Assurance Department:  
Approved by:

Technical Department:

Approved by:



# PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

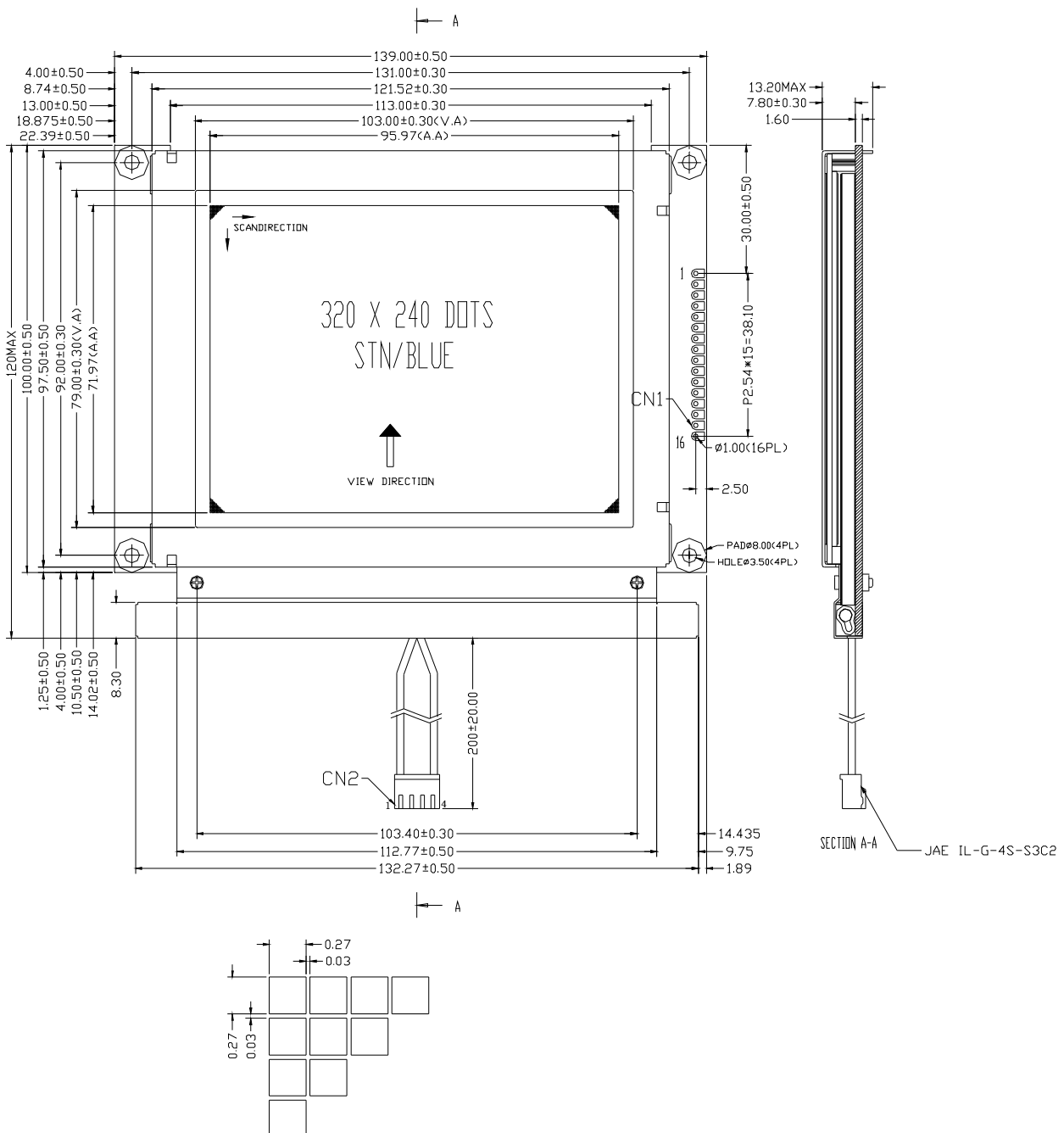
- n PHYSICAL DATA
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## n PHYSICAL DATA

Item	Contents	Unit
LCD type	STN	---
LCD duty	1/240	---
LCD bias	1/17	---
Viewing direction	6	o'clock
Module size (W×H×T)	139 × 120 × 13.2MAX	mm
Viewing area (W×H)	103 × 79	mm
Number of dots	320 × 240	dots
Dot size (W×H)	0.27 × 0.27	mm
Dot pitch (W×H)	0.30 × 0.30	mm

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## n EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS



## n BLOCK DIAGRAM

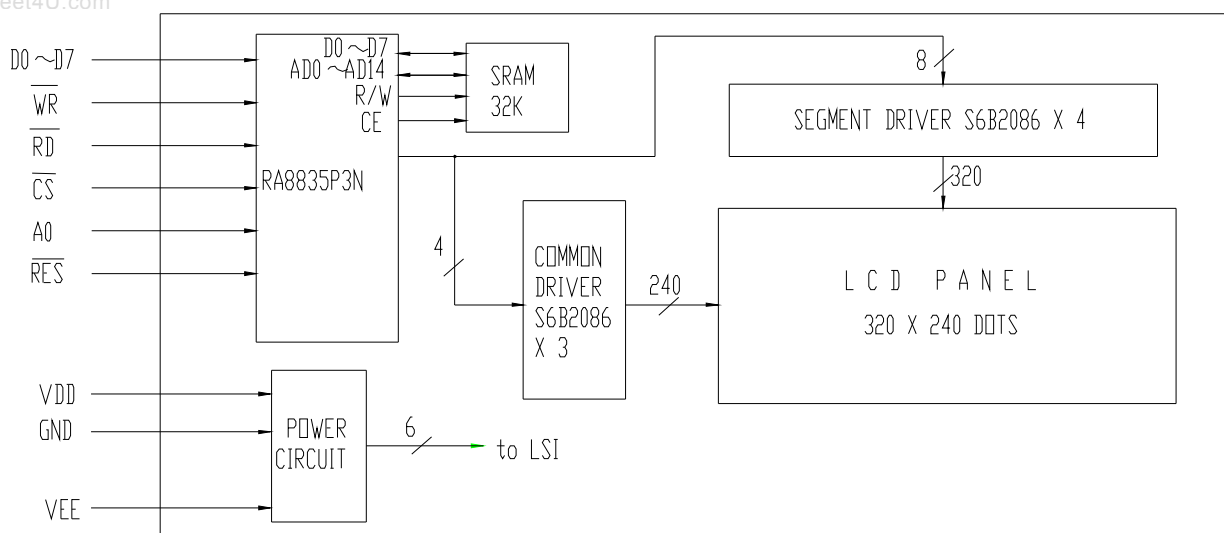
CN1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GND	VDD	VEE	$\overline{WR}$	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{CS}$	A0	$\overline{RES}$	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7

CN2

1	2	3	4
VFL1	NC	NC	VFL2

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### NOTES:

- 1: OPERATING TEMPERATURE: 0°C TO 50°C  
STORAGE TEMPERATURE: -10°C TO 60°C
2. LCD MODEL: STN/BLUE
3. 1/240 DUTY, 1/17 BIAS, VOP=23V, VDD=5.0V
4. VIEWING ANGLE: 6:00 O'CLOCK
5. CCFL B/L: WHITE

## n ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( Ta = 25°C )

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Supply voltage for logic	VDD	-0.3	7.0	V
Supply voltage for LCD	VDD - VEE	-0.3	22.5	V
Input voltage	VI	-0.3	VDD+0.3	V
Operating temperature	TOP	0	50	°C
Storage temperature	TST	-10	60	°C

## n ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( VDD = 3V-5V , VSS = 0V, Ta = 25°C )

### DC Characteristics

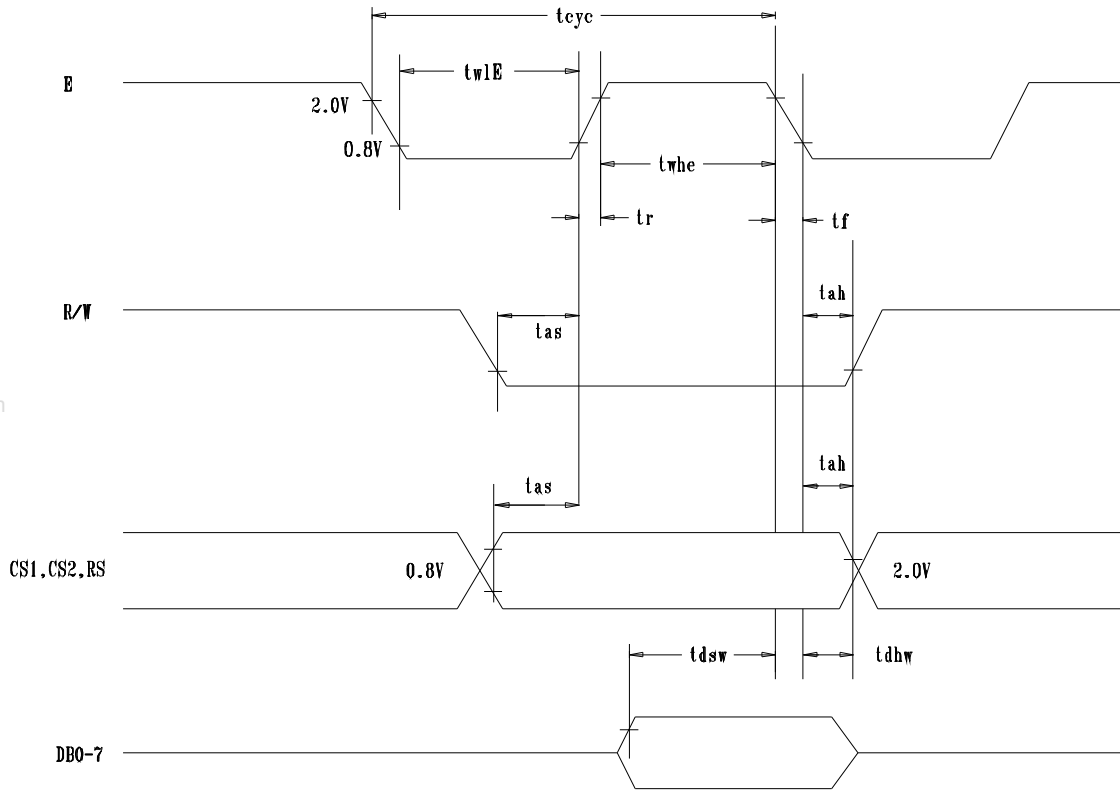
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Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage for logic	VDD	---	2.7	5.0	5.5	V
Supply current for logic	IDD	---	---	20	---	mA
Operating voltage for LCD	VOP	25°C	22.8	23	23.2	V
Input voltage ' H ' level	VIH	---	0.7VDD	---	VDD	V
Input voltage ' L ' level	VIL	---	0	---	0.3VDD	V

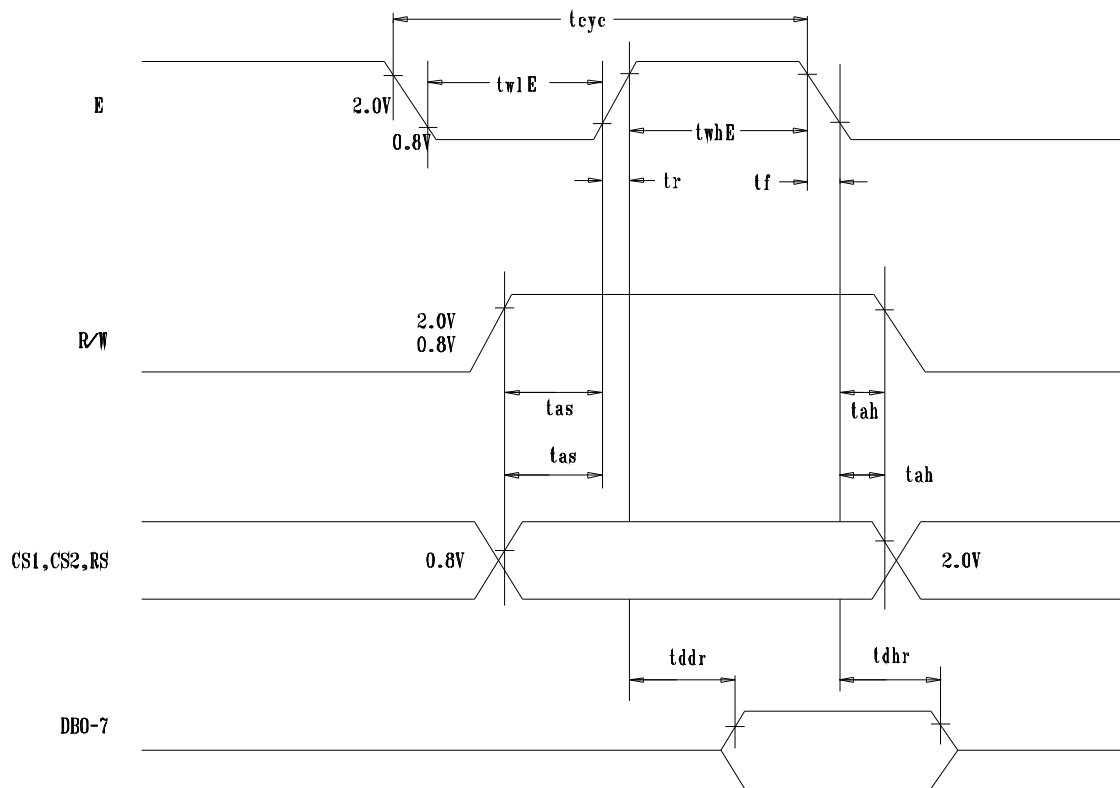
### AC Characteristics

#### I MPU Interface

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
E cycle	tcyc	1000	---	---	ns
E high level width	twhE	450	---	---	ns
E low level width	twlE	450	---	---	ns
E rise time	tr	---	---	25	ns
E fall time	tf	---	---	25	ns
Address set-up time	tas	140	---	---	ns
Address hold time	tah	10	---	---	ns
Data set-up time	tdsw	200	---	---	ns
Data delay time	tddr	---	---	320	ns
Data hold time(write)	tdhw	10	---	---	ns
Data hold time(read)	tdhr	20	---	---	ns



MPU Write Timing



MPU Read Timing

## n OPERATING PRINCIPLES & METHODS

### I/O Buffer

Input buffer controls the status between the enable and disable of chip. Unless the CS1 or CS2 is in active mode, input or output of data and instruction do not execute. Therefore internal state is not changed. But RSTB can operate regardless of CS1 and CS2.

### Input Register

Input register is provided to interface with MPU which is different operating frequency. Input register stores the data temporarily before writing it into display data RAM.

When CS1 or CS2 is in the active mode, R/W and RS select the input register. The data from MPU is written into input register and then write it into display data RAM. Data is latched when falling of the E signal and written automatically into the display data RAM by internal operation.

### Output Register

Output register stores the data temporarily from display data RAM when CS1 or CS2 is in active mode and R/W and RS=H. Stored data in display data RAM is latched in output register. When CS1 or CS2 is in active mode and R/W=H, RS=L, status data (busy check) can be read out.

To read the contents of display data RAM, twice access of read instruction is needed. In first access, data in display data RAM is latched into output register. In second access, MPU can read data which is latched. That is, to read the data in display data RAM, it needs dummy read. But status read does not need dummy read.

RS	R/W	Function
0	0	Instruction
	1	Status read(busy check)
1	0	Data write(from input register to display data RAM)
	1	Data read(from display data RAM to output register)

### Reset

System reset can be initialized by setting RSTB terminal at low level when turning power on, receiving instruction from MPU. When RSTB becomes low, following procedure is occurred.

- Display off
- Display start line register become set by 0.(Z-address 0)

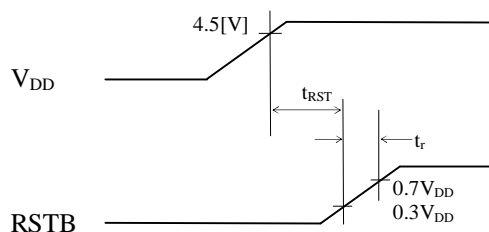
While RSTB is low level, no instruction except status read can be accepted. Reset status appears at DB4. After DB4 is low, any instruction can be accepted.

The Conditions of power supply at initial power up are shown in table 1.



Table 1. Power Supply Initial Conditions

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reset time	$t_{RST}$	1.0	---	---	us
Rise time	$t_r$	---	---	200	ns



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## Busy Flag

Busy flag indicates that KS0108B is operating or not operating. When busy flag is high, KS0108B is in internal operating. When busy flag is low, KS0108B can accept the data or instruction.

DB7 indicates busy flag of the KS0108B.



## Display ON/OFF Flip-Flop

The display on/off flip-flop makes on/off of the liquid crystal display. When flip-flop is reset (logical low), selective voltage or non selective voltage appears on segment output terminals. When flip-flop is set (logical high), non selective voltage appears on segment output terminals regardless of display RAM data.

The display on/off flip-flop can change status by instruction. The display data at all segment disappear while  $RSTB$  is low. The status of the flip-flop is output to DB5 by read instruction.

## X page Register

X page register designates page of the internal display data RAM. It has not count function. An address is set by instruction.

## Y Address Counter

Y address counter designates address of the internal display data RAM. An address is set by instruction and is increased by 1 automatically by read or write operations of display data.

## Display Data RAM

Display data RAM stores a display data for liquid crystal display. To express on state of dot matrix of liquid crystal display, write data 1. The other way, off state writes 0.

## Display Start Line Register

The display start line register indicates address of display data RAM to display top line of liquid crystal display. Bit data (DB<0:5>) of the display start line set instruction is latched in display start line register. It is used for scrolling of the liquid crystal display screen.

## Display Control Instruction

The display control instructions control the internal state of the KS0108B. Instruction is received from MPU to KS0108B for the display control. The following table shows various instructions.

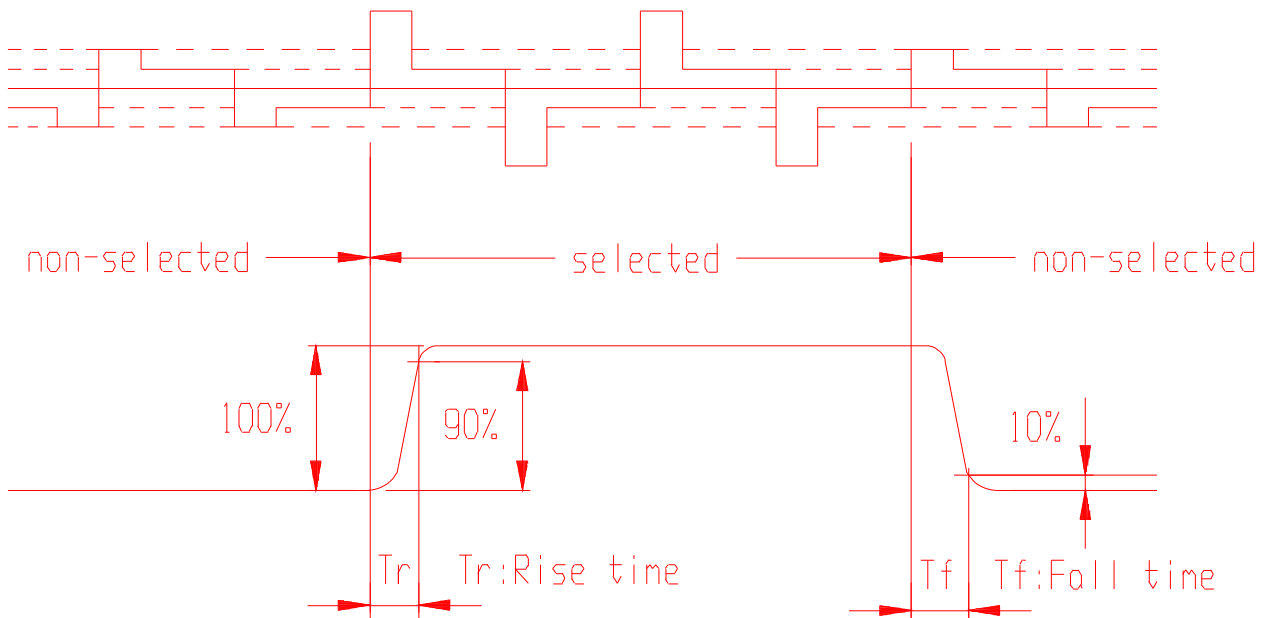
Instruction	RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0	Function
Display ON/OFF	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0/1	Controls the display on or off. Internal status and display RAM data are not affected. 0:OFF, 1:ON
Set Address	0	0	0	1	Y address (0~63)					Sets the Y address in the Y address counter.	
Set Page (X address)	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	Page (0~7)			Sets the X address at the X address register.
Display Start Line	0	0	1	1	Display start line (0~63)					Indicates the display data RAM displayed at the top of the screen.	
Status Read	0	1	B U S Y	0	O N / O F F	R E S E T	0	0	0	0	Read status. BUSY        0 : Ready 1 : In operation ON/OFF     0 : Display ON 1 : Display OFF RESET       0 : Normal 1 : Reset
Write Display Data	1	0	Write Data								Writes data (DB0:7) into display data RAM. After writing instruction, Y address is increased by 1 automatically.
Read Display Data	1	1	Read Data								Reads data (DB0:7) from display data RAM to the data bus.



## n ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{OP} = 23 \text{ V}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

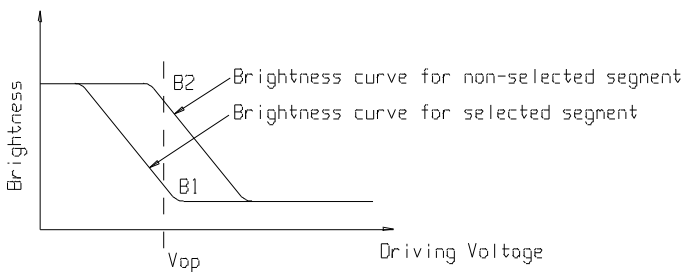
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks	Note
Response time	Tr	---	---	152	---	ms	---	1
	Tf	---	---	329	---	ms	---	1
Contrast ratio	Cr	---	---	7.6	---	---	---	2
Viewing angle range	$\theta$	$Cr \geq 2$	47	---	---	deg	$\varnothing = 90^\circ$	3
			52	---	---	deg	$\varnothing = 270^\circ$	3
			60	---	---	deg	$\varnothing = 0^\circ$	3
			36	---	---	deg	$\varnothing = 180^\circ$	3

www.DataSheet4u.com Note1: Definition of response time.

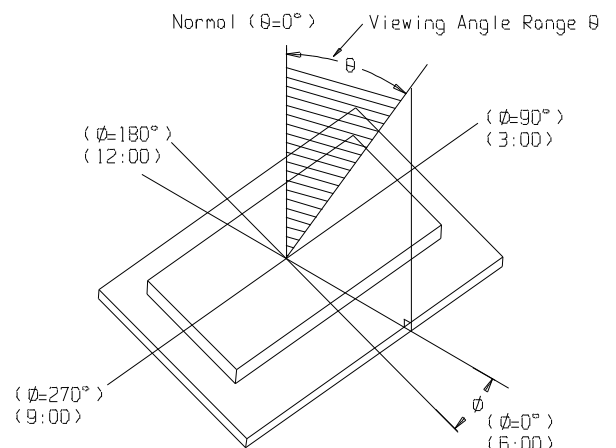


Note2: Definition of contrast ratio 'Cr' .

$$Cr = \frac{\text{Brightness of non-selected segment}(B2)}{\text{Brightness of selected segment}(B1)}$$



Note3: Definition of viewing angle range ' $\theta$ '.



## n EXAMPLE OF POWER CONNECTION



## n INTERFACE PIN CONNECTIONS

△CN1

Pin No.	Symbol	Level	Description
1	GND	0V	Ground
2	VDD	3.0V~5.0V	Supply voltage for logic
3	VEE	-20V~18V	Supply voltage for module
4	/WR	L	Write signal
5	/RD	L	Read signal
6	/CS	L	Chip select signal
7	A0	H/L	A0=H /RD=L./WR=H:display data and cursor address read /RD=H./WR=L Command write A0=L /RD=L./WR=H:Status flag read /RD=H./WR=L Display data and parameter write
8	/RES	H/L	Reset signal
9	D0	H/L	Data bit 0
10	D1	H/L	Data bit 1
11	D2	H/L	Data bit 2
12	D3	H/L	Data bit 3
13	D4	H/L	Data bit 4
14	D5	H/L	Data bit 5
15	D6	H/L	Data bit6
16	D7	H/L	Data bit7

△CN2

Pin No.	Symbol	Level	Description
1	VFL1	---	Supply voltage for CCFL
2	NC	---	No connection
3	NC	---	No connection
4	VFL2	---	Supply voltage for CCFL

## n PART LIST

Part Name	Description	Quantity
IC	S6B2086X01-TORA	7
IC	NJM064M-TE1-#ZZZB	1
IC	RA8835P3N	1
PCB	M320240-27A1	1
Frame	MG320240-3	1
LCD	TSF1503-DBTDCN-P(4)	1

## n RELIABILITY

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	$60 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}/200$ hours	Inspection after 2~4hours 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	$-10 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}/200$ hours	
3	High Temperature Operating	$50 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}/120$ hours	
4	Low Temperature Operating	$0 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}/120$ hours	
5	Temperature Cycle	$0 \pm 2^\circ\text{C} \sim 25 \sim 50 \pm 2^\circ\text{C} \times 10$ cycles (30min.) (5min.) (30min.)	
6	Damp Proof Test	$50^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C} \times 90\% \text{RH}/120$ 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: $\pm 8\text{KV}$ R: $330 \Omega$ 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 $> 10\text{M}\Omega$ ) 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. 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.Failure Judgment Criterion: Basic Specification, Electrical Characteristic, Mechanical Characteristic, Optical Characteristic.			

## n INSPECTION CRITERIA

This specification is made to be used as the standard acceptance/rejection criteria for Normal LCM Product.

### 1 Sample plan

Sampling plan according to GB/T2828.1-2003/ISO 2859-1: 1999 and ANSI/ASQC Z1.4-1993, normal level 2 and based on:

Major defect: AQL 0.65

Minor defect: AQL 1.5

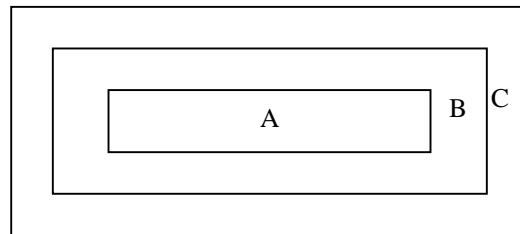
### 2. Inspection condition

I Viewing distance for cosmetic inspection is about 30cm with bare eyes, and under an environment of 20~40W light intensity, all directions for inspecting the sample should be within 45° against perpendicular line. (Normal temperature 20~25°C and normal humidity 60±15%RH).

#### I Driving voltage

The Vop value from which the most optimal contrast can be obtained near the specified Vop in the specification (Within ±0.5V of the typical value at 25°C.).

### 3. Definition of inspection zone in LCD.



Zone A: character/Digit area

Zone B: viewing area except Zone A (ZoneA+ZoneB=minimum Viewing area)

Zone C: Outside viewing area (invisible area after assembly in customer's product)

Fig.1 Inspection zones in an LCD.

Note: As a general rule, visual defects in Zone C are permissible, when it is no trouble for quality and assembly of customer's product.

## 4. Inspection Standard

### 4.1 Major Defect

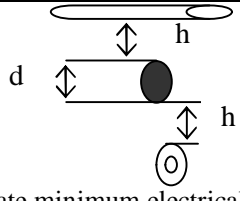
Item No	Items to be inspected	Inspection Standard	Classification of defects
4.1.1	All functional defects	1) No display 2) Display abnormally 3) Missing vertical, horizontal segment 4) Short circuit 5) Back-light no lighting, flickering and abnormal lighting.	Major
4.1.2	Missing	Missing component	
4.1.3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed.	

### 4.2 Cosmetic Defect

#### 4.2.1 Module Cosmetic Criteria

No.	Item	Judgement Criterion	Partition
1	Difference in Spec.	None allowed	Major
2	Pattern peeling	No substrate pattern peeling and floating	Major
3	Soldering defects	No soldering missing No soldering bridge No cold soldering	Major Major Minor
4	Resist flaw on Printed Circuit Boards	visible copper foil ( $\varnothing 0.5\text{mm}$ or more) on substrate pattern	Minor
5	Accretion of metallic Foreign matter	No accretion of metallic foreign matters (Not exceed $\varnothing 0.2\text{mm}$ )	Minor Minor
6	Stain	No stain to spoil cosmetic badly	Minor
7	Plate discoloring	No plate fading, rusting and discoloring	Minor
8	Solder amount	a. Soldering side of PCB Solder to form a 'Filet' all around the lead. Solder should not hide the lead form perfectly. (too much) b. Components side ( In case of 'Through Hole PCB' )  Solder to reach the Components side of PCB.	Minor
	2. Flat packages	Either 'Toe' (A) or 'Seal' (B) of the lead to be covered by 'Filet'.  Lead form to be assume over solder.	Minor
	3. Chips	$(3/2) H \geq h \geq (1/2) H$	Minor

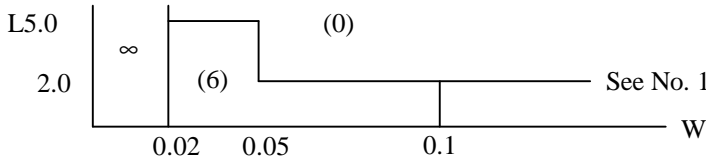
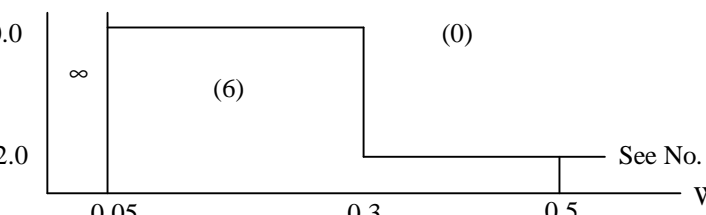


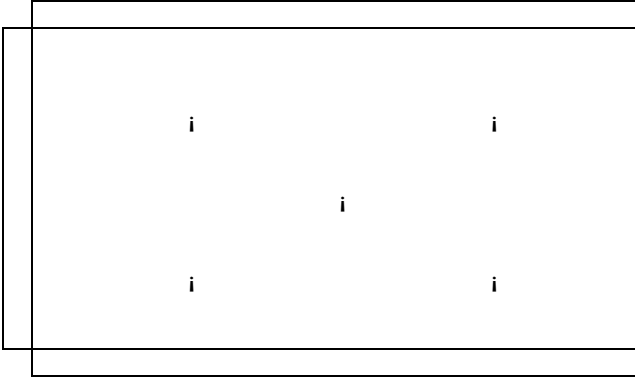
9	Solder ball/Solder splash	<p>a. The spacing between solder ball and the conductor or solder pad <math>h \geq 0.13\text{mm}</math>. The diameter of solder ball <math>d \leq 0.15\text{mm}</math>.</p> <p>b. The quantity of solder balls or solder Splashes isn't beyond 5 in <math>600\text{mm}^2</math>.</p> <p>c. Solder balls/Solder splashes do not violate minimum electrical clearance.</p> <p>d. Solder balls/Solder splashes must be entrapped/encapsulated Or attached to the metal surface.</p> <p>NOTE: Entrapped/encapsulated/attached is intended to mean that normal service environment of the product will not cause a solder ball to become dislodged.</p>	 <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Major</p> <p>Minor</p>
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**4.2.2 Cosmetic Criteria (Non-Operating)**

No.	Defect	Judgment Criterion	Partition										
1	Spots	In accordance with <i>Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.1.</i>	Minor										
2	Lines	In accordance with <i>Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.2.</i>	Minor										
3	Bubbles in polarizer	<table border="1" data-bbox="462 862 1236 1030"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size : d mm</th> <th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>d \leq 0.3</math></td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>0.3 &lt; d \leq 1.0</math></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>1.0 &lt; d \leq 1.5</math></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>1.5 &lt; d</math></td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size : d mm	Acceptable Qty in active area	$d \leq 0.3$	Disregard	$0.3 < d \leq 1.0$	3	$1.0 < d \leq 1.5$	1	$1.5 < d$	0	Minor
Size : d mm	Acceptable Qty in active area												
$d \leq 0.3$	Disregard												
$0.3 < d \leq 1.0$	3												
$1.0 < d \leq 1.5$	1												
$1.5 < d$	0												
4	Scratch	In accordance with spots and lines operating cosmetic criteria. When the light reflects on the panel surface, the scratches are not to be remarkable.	Minor										
5	Allowable density	Above defects should be separated more than 30mm each other.	Minor										
6	Coloration	Not to be noticeable coloration in the viewing area of the LCD panels. Back-lit type should be judged with back-lit on state only.	Minor										
7	Contamination	Not to be noticeable.	Minor										

### 4.2.3 Cosmetic Criteria (Operating)

No.	Defect	Judgment Criterion	Partition																																												
1	Spots	<p>A) Clear</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 376 1278 701"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lcd size</th> <th>Size : d mm</th> <th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Lcd size ≤ 8.0'</td> <td>d ≤ 0.1</td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.1 &lt; d ≤ 0.2</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.2 &lt; d ≤ 0.3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3 &lt; d</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Lcd size &gt; 8.0'</td> <td>d ≤ 0.1</td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.1 &lt; d ≤ 0.3</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3 &lt; d ≤ 0.5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 &lt; d</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note : Including pin holes and defective dots which must be within one pixel size; Total defective point shall not exceed 6 pcs no more than 8 inch LCD and 10PCS for more than 8 inch LCD.</p> <p>B) Unclear</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="454 909 1289 1290"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lcd size</th> <th>Size : d mm</th> <th>Acceptable Qty in active area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Lcd size ≤ 8.0'</td> <td>d ≤ 0.2</td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.2 &lt; d ≤ 0.5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 &lt; d ≤ 0.7</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.7 &lt; d</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">Lcd size &gt; 8.0'</td> <td>d ≤ 0.2</td> <td>Disregard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.2 &lt; d ≤ 0.5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 &lt; d ≤ 0.7</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.7 &lt; d ≤ 1.0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.0 &lt; d</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note : Total defective point shall not exceed 6 pcs for no more than 8 inch LCD and 10PCS for more than 8 inch LCD.</p>	Lcd size	Size : d mm	Acceptable Qty in active area	Lcd size ≤ 8.0'	d ≤ 0.1	Disregard	0.1 < d ≤ 0.2	6	0.2 < d ≤ 0.3	2	0.3 < d	0	Lcd size > 8.0'	d ≤ 0.1	Disregard	0.1 < d ≤ 0.3	10	0.3 < d ≤ 0.5	5	0.5 < d	0	Lcd size	Size : d mm	Acceptable Qty in active area	Lcd size ≤ 8.0'	d ≤ 0.2	Disregard	0.2 < d ≤ 0.5	6	0.5 < d ≤ 0.7	2	0.7 < d	0	Lcd size > 8.0'	d ≤ 0.2	Disregard	0.2 < d ≤ 0.5	10	0.5 < d ≤ 0.7	3	0.7 < d ≤ 1.0	1	1.0 < d	0	Minor
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	0.2 < d ≤ 0.5	10																																													
	0.5 < d ≤ 0.7	3																																													
	0.7 < d ≤ 1.0	1																																													
	1.0 < d	0																																													
2	Lines	<p>A) Clear</p>  <p>Note : ( ) - Acceptable Qty in active area  L - Length (mm)  W - Width (mm)  ∞ - Disregard</p> <p>B) Unclear</p>  <p>'Clear' = The shade and size are not changed by V<sub>op</sub>.  'Unclear' = The shade and size are changed by V<sub>op</sub>.</p>	Minor																																												

3	Rubbing line	Not to be noticeable.	Minor
4	Allowable density	Above defects should be separated more than 10mm each other.	Minor
5	Rainbow	Not to be noticeable.	Minor
6	Dot size	To be 95% ~ 105% of the dot size (Typ.) in drawing. Partial defects of each dot (ex. pin-hole) should be treated as 'Spot'. (see <i>Screen Cosmetic Criteria (Operating) No.1</i> )	Minor
7	Uneven brightness (only back-lit type module)	<p>Uneven brightness must be <math>B_{MAX} / B_{MIN} \leq 2</math></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>B_{MAX}</math> : Max. value by measure in 5 points</li> <li>- <math>B_{MIN}</math> : Min. value by measure in 5 points</li> </ul> <p>Divide active area into 4 vertically and horizontally. Measure 5 points shown in the following figure.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">i : Measuring points</p>	Minor

Note :

- (1) Size :  $d = (\text{long length} + \text{short length}) / 2$
- (2) The limit samples for each item have priority.
- (3) Complex defects are defined item by item, but if the numbers of defects are defined in above table, the total number should not exceed 10.
- (4) In case of 'concentration', even the spots or the lines of 'disregarded' size should not allowed. Following three situations should be treated as 'concentration'.
  - 7 or over defects in circle of  $\varnothing 5\text{mm}$ .
  - 10 or over defects in circle of  $\varnothing 10\text{mm}$ .
  - 20 or over defects in circle of  $\varnothing 20\text{mm}$ .

## **n PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES**

### **Handling 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

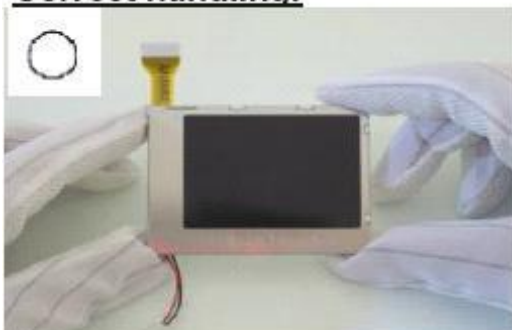
(13) Since LCM has been assembled and adjusted with a high degree of precision, avoid applying excessive shocks to the module or making any alterations or modifications to it.

- 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.

## Handling precaution for LCM

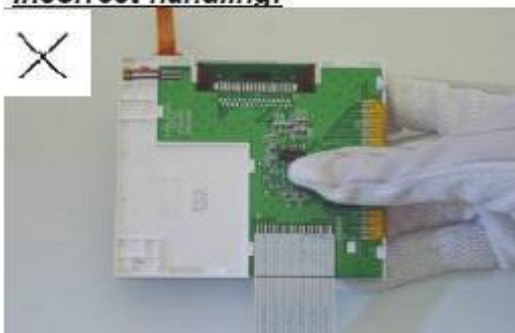
LCM is easy to be damaged.  
Please note below and be careful for handling!

### **Correct handling:**

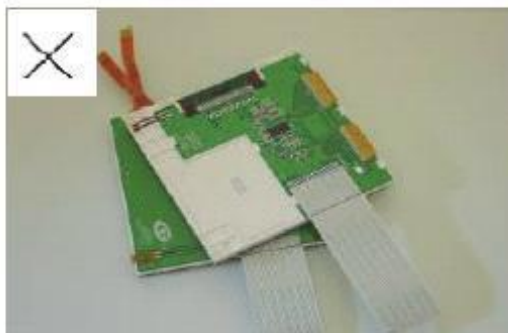


As above picture, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCM edges.

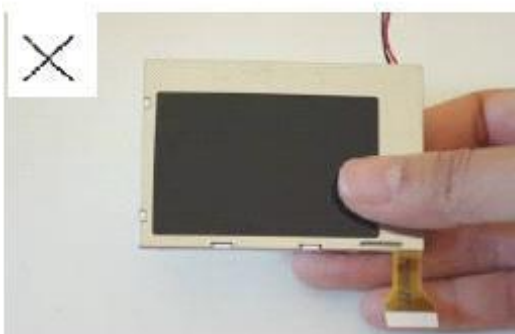
### **Incorrect handling:**



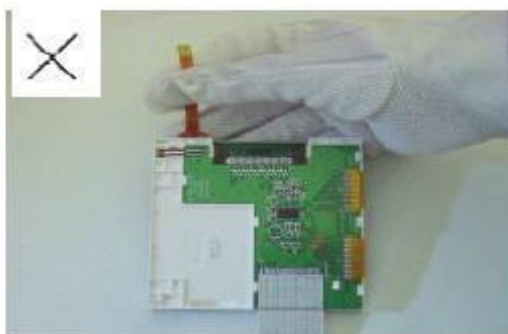
Please don't touch IC directly.



Please don't stack LCM.



Please don't hold the surface of panel.

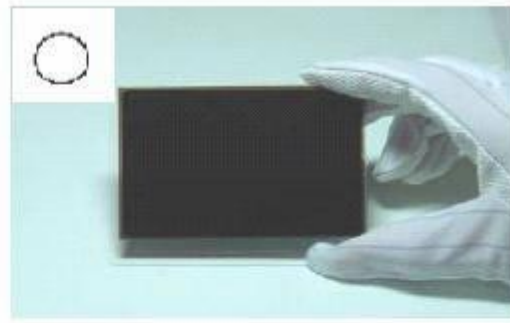


Please don't stretch interface of output, such as FPC cable.

## Handling precaution for LCD

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

### Correct handling:

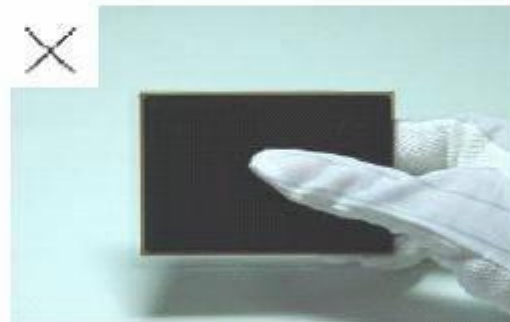


As above photo, please handle with anti-static gloves around LCD edges.

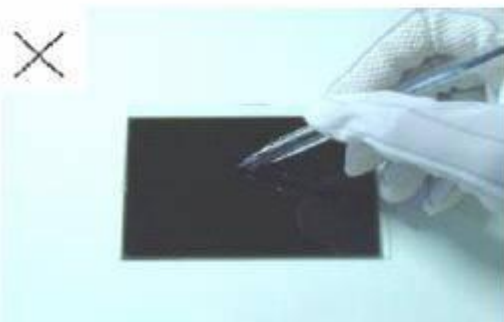
### Incorrect handling:



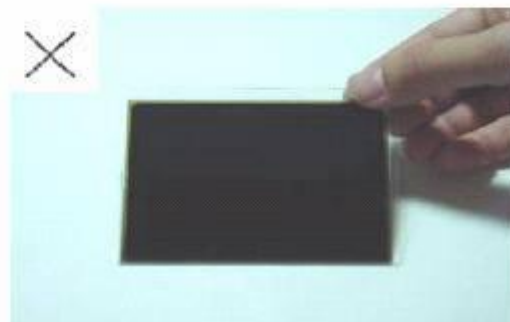
Please don't stack the LCDS.



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 desiccant.
- (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.

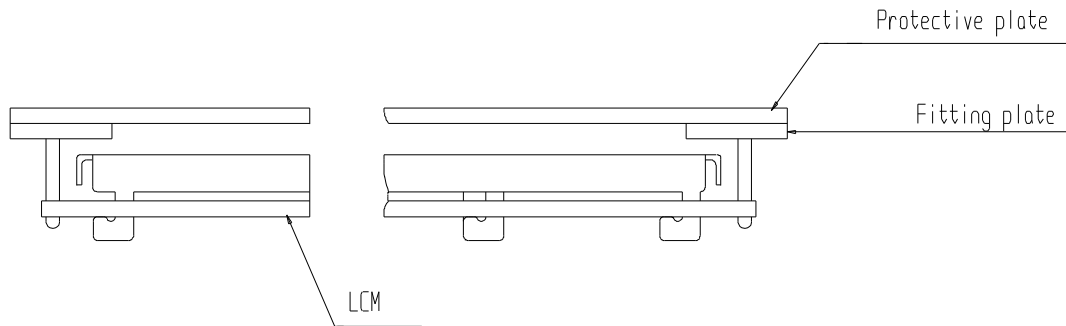
- Exposed area of the printed circuit board.
- Terminal electrode sections.

## n 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.

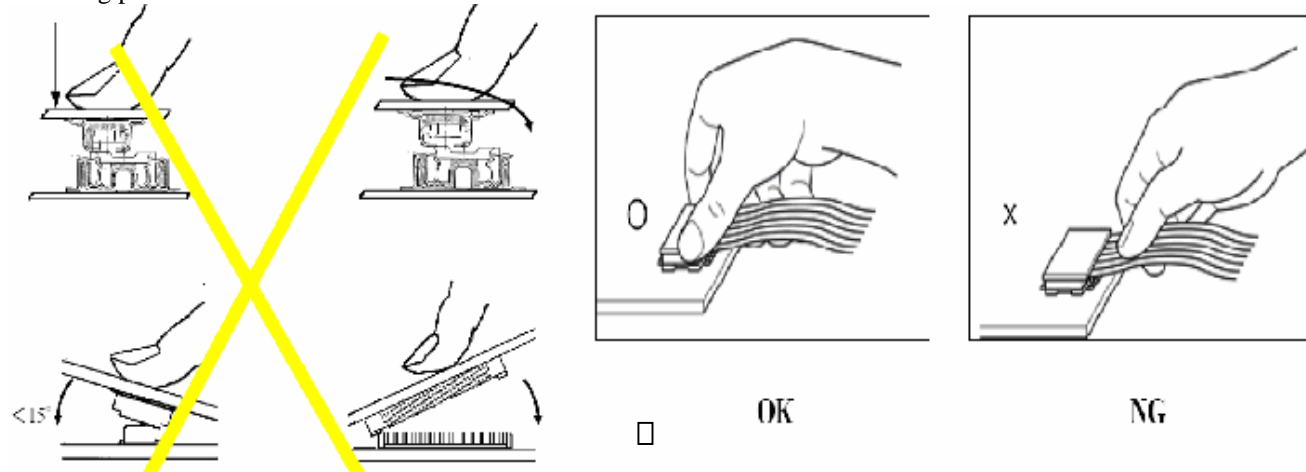
- (1) Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.



- (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 the LCM

	<b>Manual soldering</b>	<b>Machine drag soldering</b>	<b>Machine press soldering</b>
<b>No ROHS product</b>	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
<b>ROHS product</b>	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.

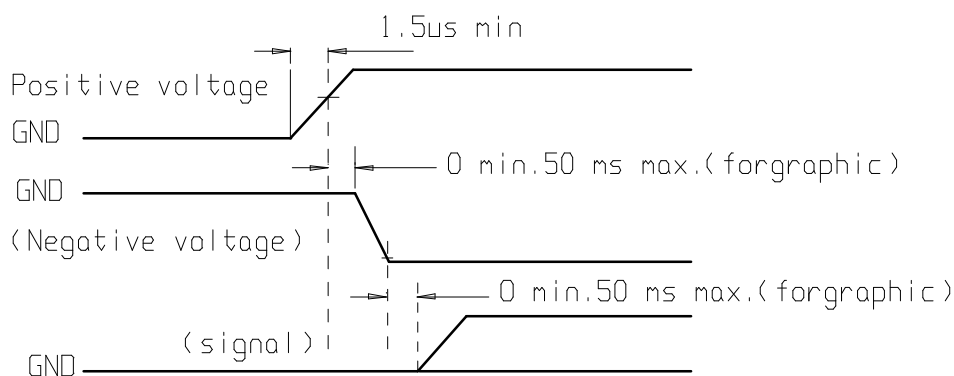
(3) Response time will be extremely delayed at lower temperature than the operating temperature range and on the other hand at higher temperature LCD's show dark color in them. However those phenomena do not mean malfunction or out of order with LCD's, Which will come back in the specified operating 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 CXP and customer, CXP will replace or repair any of its LCD modules which are found to be functionally defective when inspected in accordance with CXP LCD acceptance standards (copies available upon request) for a period of one year from date of shipments. Cosmetic/visual defects must be returned to CXP within 90 days of shipment. Confirmation of such date shall be based on freight documents. The warranty liability of CXP limited to repair and/or replacement on the terms set forth above. CXP 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.

## **n PRIOR CONSULT MATTER**

1.①For Truly standard products, we keep the right to change material, process ... for improving the product property without notice on our customer.

②For 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.