



## PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

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PART NUMBER: HDA1010WPT-2SH-I

CUSTOMER APPROVAL

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## 1. General Specifications

No.	Item	Contents	Unit
1	Size	10.1	inch
2	Resolution	1280RGB*800	
3	Interface	LVDS,6/8bit	
4	Color Depth	16.7	M
5	Technology Type	a-Si	
6	Pixel Pitch	0.1695*0.1695	mm
7	Pixel Arrangement	R.G.B Vertical Stripe	
8	Display Mode	Normally Black,Transmissive,IPS	
9	Viewing Direction	ALL	
10	LCM (W x H x D)	258*176.6*8.0	mm
11	Active Area (W x H)	216.96*135.60	mm
12	With/Without TSP	With CTP	
13	LED Numbers	32	

### Touch Panel Parameter

No.	Features	Details	Note
1	CTP Technology	Mutual capacitor	
2	Input Method	Finger	
3	Touch point	5 Point	
4	Positional Accuracy	2.5mm at 4 edges and 1.5mm at center	Unit: mm
5	Cover glass	Soda lime glass, chemically hardened	
6	Hardness	6H	
7	Surface treatment	NO	
8	Optical transmittance	87%	
9	Touch controller	ST1727	
10	Interface to Host	I <sup>2</sup> C	
11	I2C Address	0X55	
12	Connection Type	ZIF Connector	



### 3. PIN Assignment

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function	Remark
1	VSS	P	Ground	
2	ID PIN	I	Set ID pin	
3	NC	-	No connection	
4	VDD(3.3V)	P	Digital power.	
5	VDD(3.3V)	P	Digital power.	
6	VDD(3.3V)	P	Digital power.	
7	VDD(3.3V)	P	Digital power.	
8	VDD(3.3V)	P	Digital power.	
9	NC	-	No connection	
10	NC	-	No connection	
11	NC	-	No connection	
12	VSS	P	Ground	
13	VSS	P	Ground	
14	VSS	P	Ground	
15	Rxin3N	I	-LVDS differential data input	
16	Rxin3P	I	-LVDS differential data input	
17	VSS	P	Ground	
18	LVDS_RX_N	I	+LVDS differential clock input	
19	LVDS_RX_P	I	+LVDS differential clock input	
20	VSS	P	Ground	
21	Rxin2N	I	-LVDS differential data input	
22	Rxin2P	I	-LVDS differential data input	
23	VSS	P	Ground	
24	Rxin1N	I	-LVDS differential data input	
25	Rxin1P	I	-LVDS differential data input	
26	VSS	P	Ground	
27	Rxin0N	I	-LVDS differential data input	
28	Rxin0P	I	-LVDS differential data input	
29	VSS	P	Ground	
30	VSS	P	Ground	
31	NC	-	No connection	
32	LEDK1	P	LED Cathode	
33	LEDK2	P	LED Cathode	
34	LEDK3	P	LED Cathode	
35	LEDK4	P	LED Cathode	
36	NC	-	No connection	
37	NC	-	No connection	
38	NC	-	No connection	
39	LEDA	P	LED Anode	
40	LEDA	P	LED Anode	
41	LEDA	P	LED Anode	
42	LEDA	P	LED Anode	
43	LEDA	P	LED Anode	
44	NC	-	No connection	
45	VSS	P	Ground	

PS. For further details, please refer to EK79202B1 data sheet.

## 4. Absolute Maximum Rating

AGND = GND = 0V, Ta = 25°C

Item	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Remark
Power Voltage	VDD	2.3	3.6	V	
Operating Temperature	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-20	70	°C	
Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-30	85	°C	

Note1: The absolute maximum rating values of this product are not allowed to be exceeded at any times. Should a module be used with any of the absolute maximum ratings exceeded, the characteristics of the module may not be recovered, or in an extreme case, the module may be permanently destroyed.

## 5. Electrical Characteristics

### 5.1. Recommended Operating Condition

AGND = GND = 0V, Ta = 25°C

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Remark
Power Voltage	VCC	2.3	3.3	3.6	V	
Input logic high voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	0.8VDD	-	VDD	V	
Input logic low voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	GND	-	0.2VDD	V	

### 5.2. Recommended Driving Condition for Backlight

Ta = 25°C

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Remark
Forward Voltage	V <sub>f</sub>	-	24	27.6	V	
Forward Current	I <sub>f</sub>	-	220	-	mA	
Operating Life Time	-	50000	-	-	Hours	

Note 1: Ta means ambient temperature of TFT-LCD module.

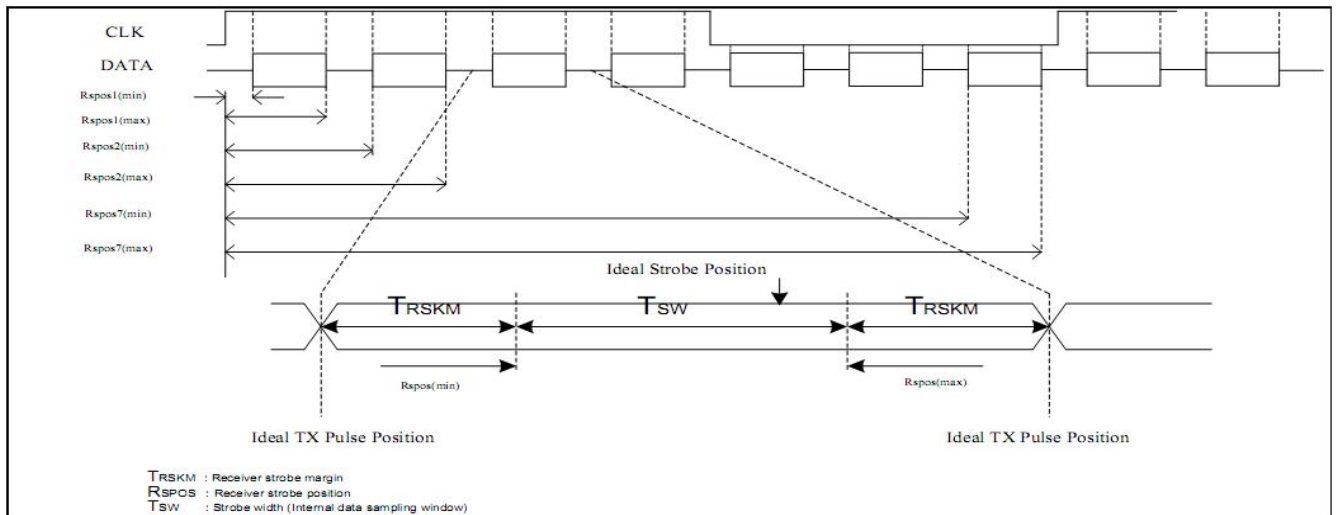
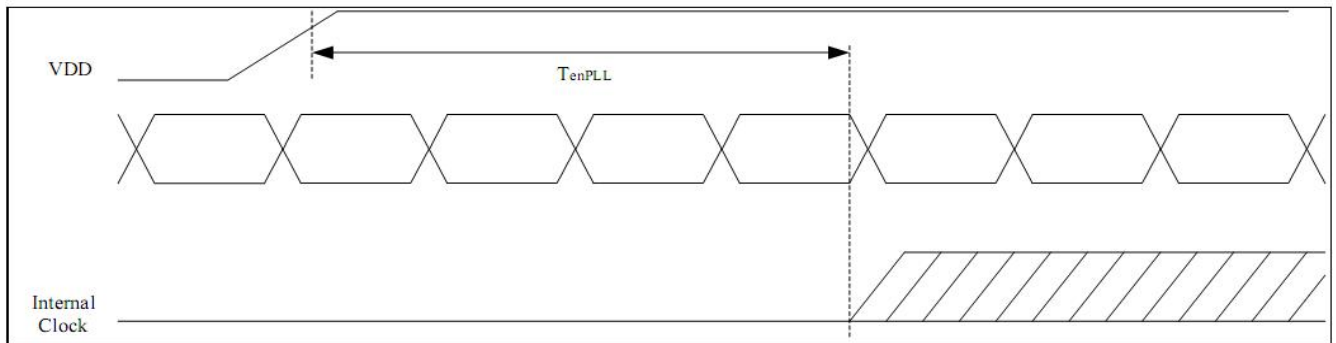
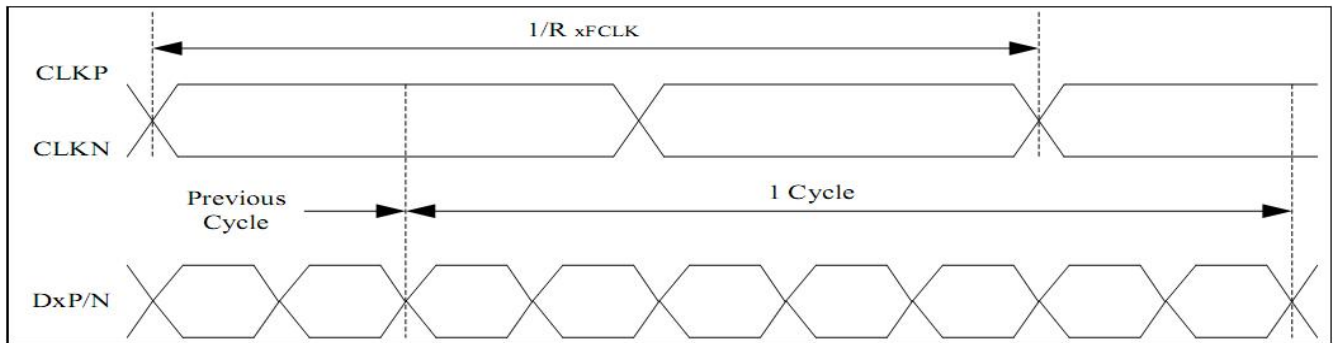
Note 2: If the module is driven by high current or at high ambient temperature & humidity condition. The operating life will be reduced.

Note 3: Operating life means brightness goes down to 50% initial brightness. Minimum operating life time is estimated data.

## 6. Timing Characteristics

### 6.1. AC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Spec.			Unit	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Clock frequency	$R_{xFCLK}$	30	-	TBD	MHz	Refer to input timing table for each display resolution
Input data skew margin	$T_{RSKM}$	500	-	-	ps	$ VID  = 200\text{mV}$ $RxVCM = 1.2\text{V}$ $RxFCLK = 81\text{MHz}$
Clock high time	$T_{LVCH}$	-	$4/(7 * R_{xFCLK})$	-	ns	
Clock low time	$T_{LVCL}$	-	$3/(7 * R_{xFCLK})$	-	ns	
PLL wake-up time	$T_{enPLL}$	-	-	150	us	



## 6. 2.DC Electrical Characteristics

(Test condition: VDD=VDDIO=VDDIF=2.3~3.6V, TA=-20°C~+85°C, VSS=VSSA=0V)

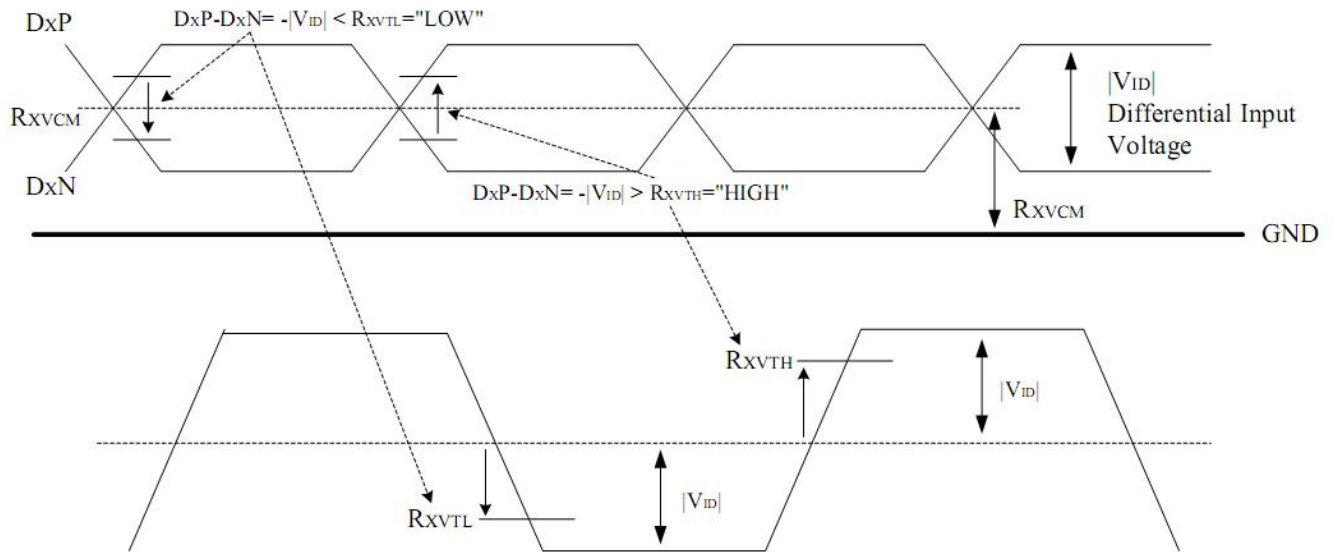
Parameter		Symbol	Spec.			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
VDDIO Input high level voltage		VIH	0.8 x VDDIO		VDDIO	V	
VDDIO input low level voltage		VIL	VSS		0.2 x VDDIO	V	
Input Leakage Current		Ileak	(-1)		(+1)	μA	
VGH_REG output voltage		VGH_REG	9	16	22	V	
VGL_REG output voltage		VGL_REG	-15	-10	-4.5		
VGMP output voltage		VGMP	3.5	4.24	5.8	V	
VGMN output voltage		VGMN	-5.8	-4.64	-3.5	V	
VGL output voltage		VGL	-17	-12	-6	V	
VGH output voltage		VGH_O	11	18	24	V	
VCL output voltage		VCL	-3	-2.8	-2.1	V	
VCOM output voltage		VCOM	-2.405	-1.5	-0.5	V	
Input terminal resistance		ZID		100		ohm	
Source output level deviation	Graycode = 0 ~ 14 Graycode = 241 ~ 255			TBD		mV	
	Graycode = 15 ~ 31 Graycode = 208 ~ 240			TBD		mV	
	Graycode = 32 ~ 207			TBD		mV	
Source output offset deviation	Graycode = 0 ~ 14 Graycode = 241 ~ 255	-		TBD		mV	
	Graycode = 15 ~ 31 Graycode = 208 ~ 240	-		TBD		mV	
	Graycode = 32 ~ 207	-		TBD		mV	
Current consumption	Analog Operating	IAOP		TBD		mA	
	Analog Stand-by	IAST		TBD		mA	
Rush current		Ivddpeak		TBD		mA	

(VDD=VDDIO=VDDIF=2.3 to 3.6V, VSS=VSSA=VSS\_IF=0V, TA=-20 to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Differential input high threshold voltage	R <sub>XVTH</sub>	+0.1	0.2	0.3	V	R <sub>XVCM</sub> =1.2V
Differential input low threshold voltage	R <sub>XVTL</sub>	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	V	
Input voltage range (singled-end)	R <sub>XVIN</sub>	0.7	-	1.7	V	
Differential input common mode voltage	R <sub>XVCM</sub>	1	1.2	1.4	V	V <sub>ID</sub>  =0.2
Differential input impedance	Z <sub>ID</sub>	80	100	125	ohm	
Differential input voltage	V <sub>ID</sub>	0.2	-	0.6	V	
Differential input leakage current	I <sub>LCLVDS</sub>	-10	-	+10	uA	
LVDS Digital Operating Current	I <sub>VDDMIPI</sub>	-	15	20	mA	F <sub>DCLK</sub> =80MHz, VDD=3.3V, Input pattern: 55h->Aah->55h->Aah
LVDS Digital Stand-by Current	I <sub>STMIPI</sub>	-	-	250	uA	Clock & all Functions are stopped



## Single-end Signals



## 6. 3.Timing

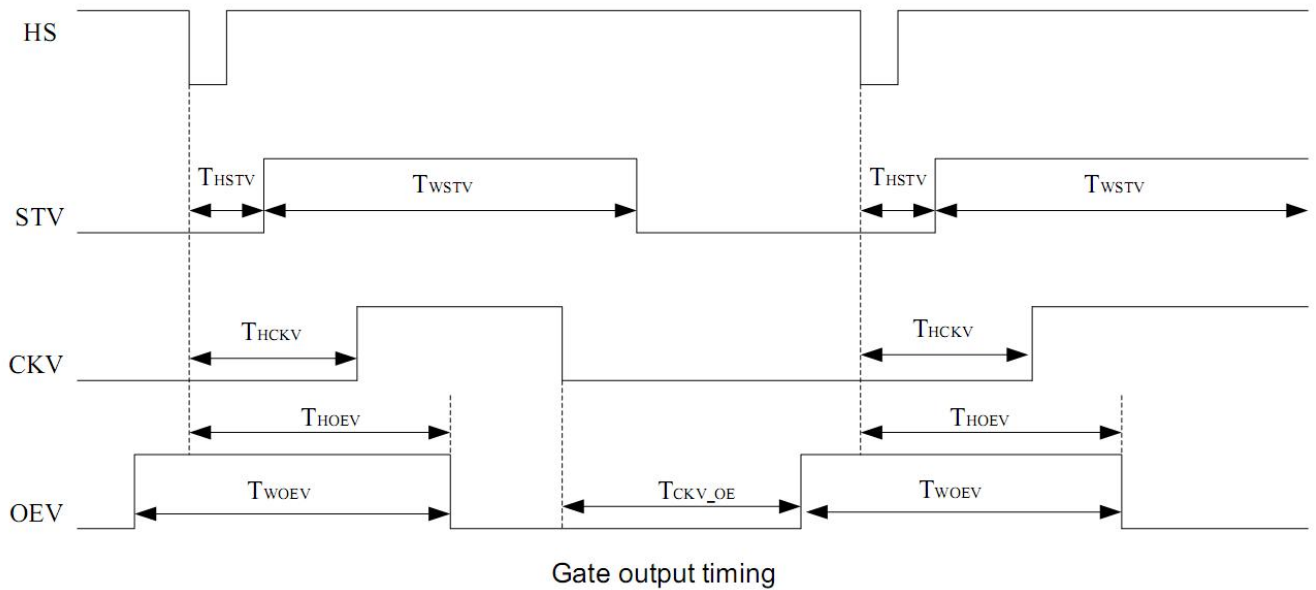
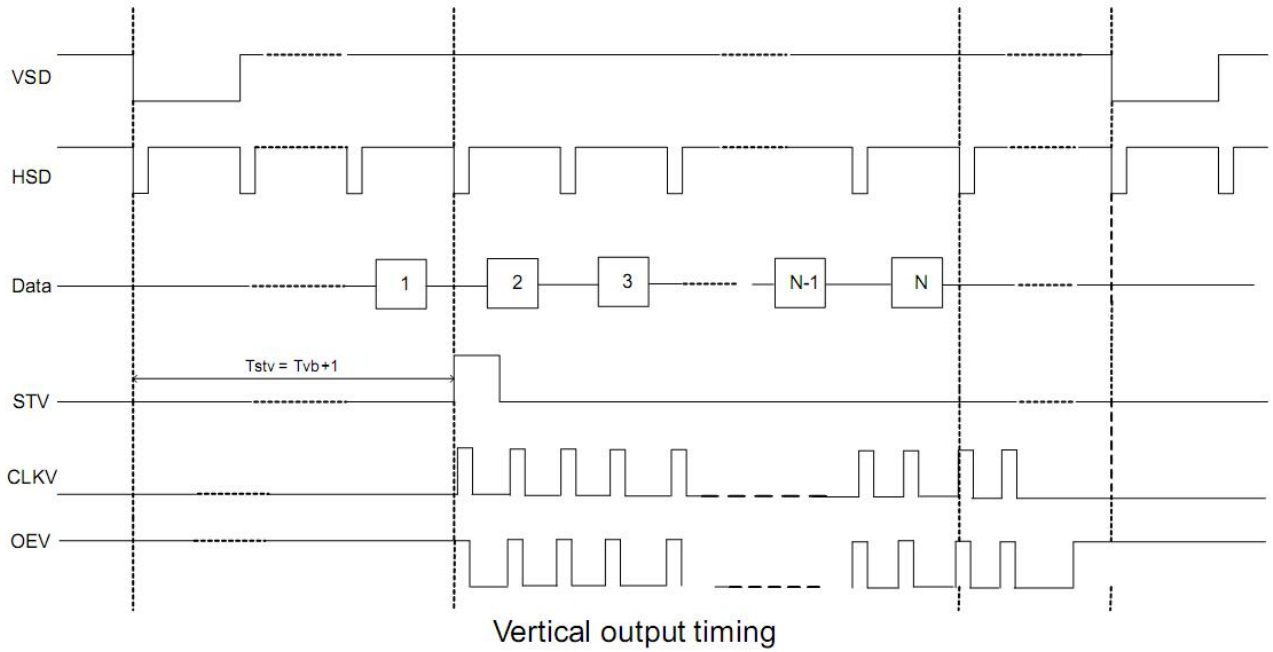
For 1280RGBx800

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
DCLK frequency @Frame rate=60Hz (LVDS)		$F_{DCLK}$	66.3	72.4	78.9	MHz
HSYNC period time		$T_H$	1380	1440	1500	DCLK
Horizontal display area		$T_{HD}$	1280			DCLK
HSYNC pulse width	Min.	$T_{HPW}$	2			
	Typ.		-			
	Max.		40			
HSYNC back porch(with pulse width)		$T_{HBP}$	88	88	88	DCLK
HSYNC front porch		$T_{HFP}$	12	72	132	DCLK
VSYNC period time		$T_V$	824	838	872	H
Vertical display area		$T_{VD}$	800			H
VSYNC pulse width	Min.	$T_{VPW}$	2			H
	Typ.		-			
	Max.		20			
VSYNC back porch(with pulse width)		$T_{VBP}$	23	23	23	H
VSYNC front porch		$T_{VFP}$	1	15	49	H



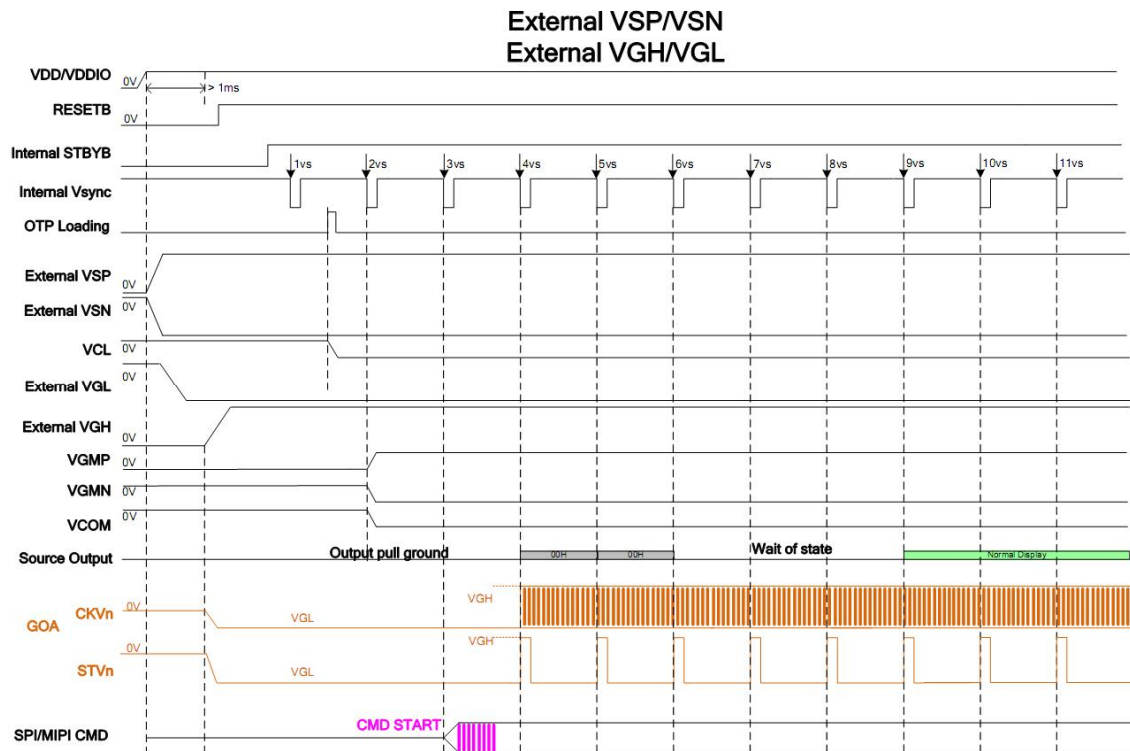
(VDD=2.3 to 3.6V, VSS=VSSA=VSS\_IF=0V, TA=-20 to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
STV Pulse Width	$T_{WSTV}$	-	1	-	H
Time from HSD to STV	$T_{HSTV}$	-	2	-	DCLK
Time from HSD to CKV	$T_{HCKV}$	-	25	-	DCLK
Time from HSD to OEV	$T_{HOEV}$	-	35	-	DCLK
Time from CKV to OEV	$T_{CKV\_OE}$	-	168	-	DCLK
OEV Pulse Width	$T_{WOEV}$	-	188	-	DCLK

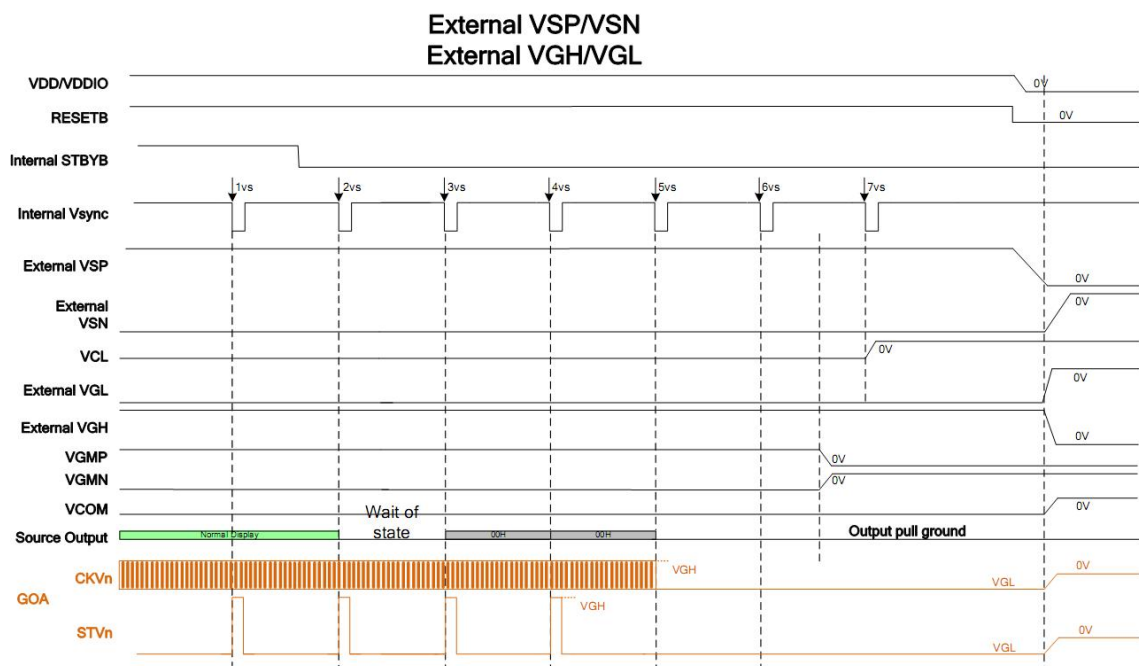


## 6. 4.Power ON/OFF Sequence

### 6.4.1 Power on sequence



### 6.4.2 Power off sequence



## 7. Optical Characteristics

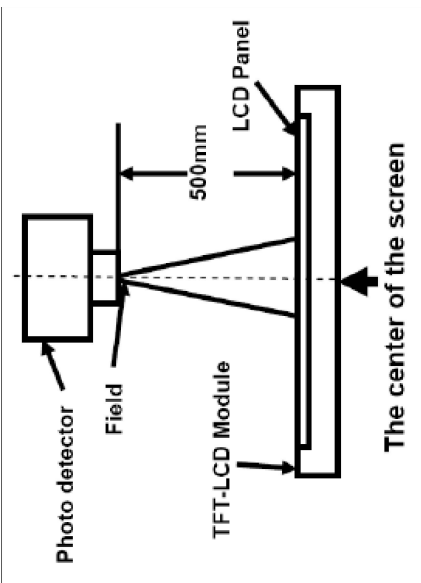
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark
View Angles	$\theta T$	$CR \geq 10$	70	80	-	Degree	Note 2
	$\theta B$		70	80	-		
	$\theta L$		70	80	-		
	$\theta R$		70	80	-		
Contrast Ratio	CR	$\theta = 0^\circ$	(800)	(1000)	-		Note 1 Note 3
Response Time	$T_{ON}+T_{OFF}$	25°C	-	25	35	ms	Note 1 Note 4
Chromaticity	$W_x$	x	(0.282)	(0.322)	(0.362)		Note 1 Note 5
	$W_y$	y	(0.304)	(0.344)	(0.384)		
	$R_x$	x	(0.578)	(0.618)	(0.658)		
	$R_y$	y	(0.288)	(0.328)	(0.368)		
	$G_x$	x	(0.295)	(0.335)	(0.375)		
	$G_y$	y	(0.502)	(0.542)	(0.582)		
	$B_x$	x	(0.096)	(0.136)	(0.176)		
	$B_y$	y	(0.105)	(0.145)	(0.185)		
Uniformity	U		70	-	-	%	Note 5
Luminance	L		-	(1000)	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	Note 1 Note 5

Test Conditions:

1.  $I_f=220mA$ (Backlight current),  $VDD = 3.3 V$ , the ambient temperature is 25°C.
2. The test systems refer to Note 2.

Note1: Definition of optical measurement system.

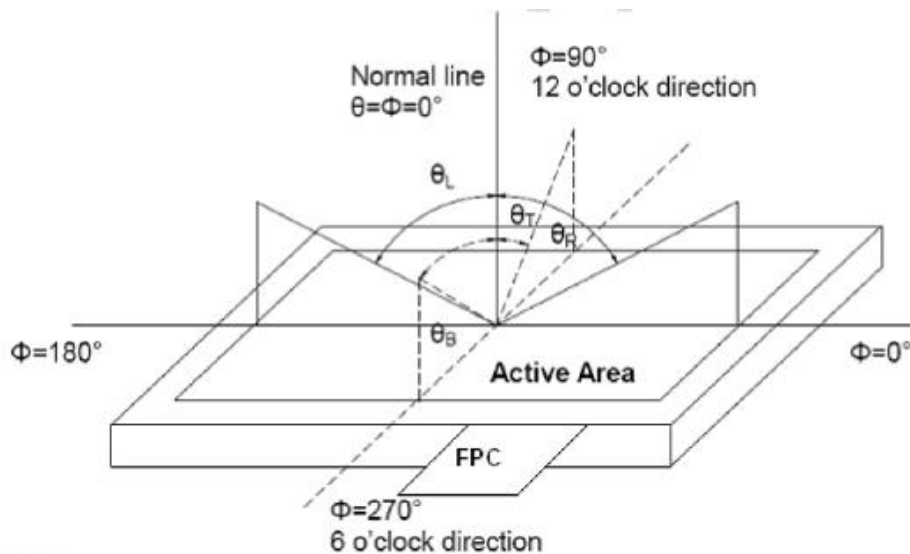
The optical characteristics should be measured in dark room. After 5Minutes operation, the optical properties are measured at the center point of the LCD screen. ALL input terminals LCD panel must be ground when measuring the center area of the panel.



Item	Photo detector	Field
Contrast Ratio	CS1000	1°
Luminance		
Lum Uniformity		
Chromaticity	CS1000	
Response Time	DMS703	-

Note2: Definition of viewing angle range and measurement system.

Viewing angle is measured at the center point of the LCD by CONOSCOPE (DMS703)



Note3: Definition of contrast ratio

White state ":The state is that the LCD should drive by Vwhite.

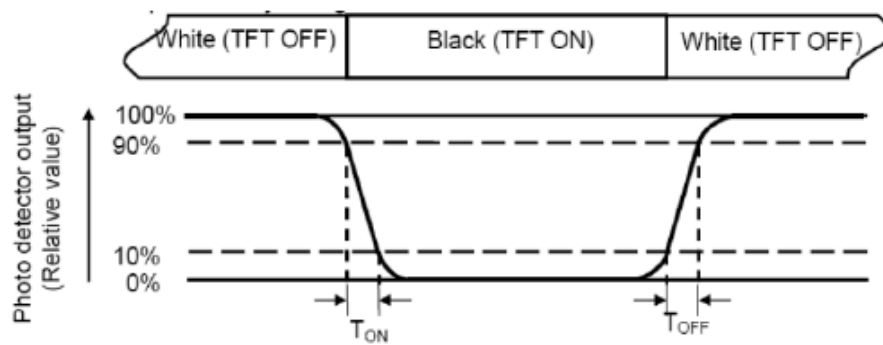
$$\text{Contrast ratio(CR)} = \frac{\text{Luminance measured when LCD is on the "White" state}}{\text{Luminance measured when LCD is on the "Black" state}}$$

"Black state ":The state is that the LCD should drive by Vblack.

Vwhite: To be determined Vblack: To be determined

Note4: Definition of Response time

The response time is defined as the LCD optical switching time interval between "White"state and "Black" state. Rise time ( $T_{ON}$ )is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 90% to 10%.And fall time ( $T_{OFF}$ )is the time between photo detector output intensity changed from 10% to 90%.



Note5: Definition of color chromaticity (CIE1931)

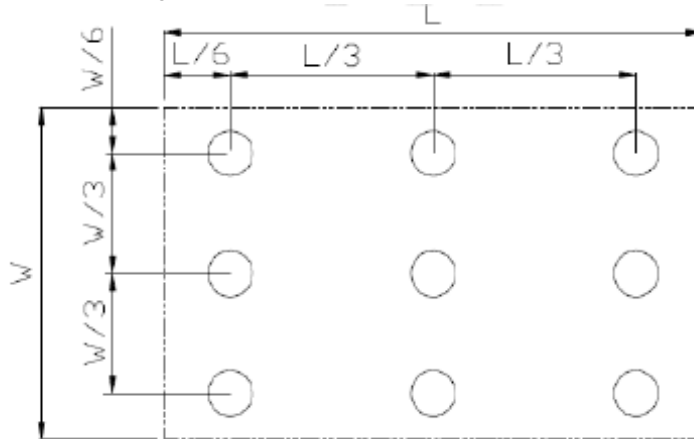
Color coordinates measured at center point of LCD.

Note6: Definition of Luminance Uniformity

Active area is divided into 9 measuring areas(Refer Fig.2). Every measuring point is placed at the center of each measuring area.

Luminance Uniformity (U)= $L_{min}/L_{max}$

L-Active area length W-Active area width



$L_{max}$ : The measured Maximum luminance of all measurement position.

$L_{min}$ : The measured Minimum luminance of all measurement position.

Note7: Definition of luminance: Measure the luminance of white state at center point.

## 8. Environmental/Reliability Test

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Inspection after test
1	High Temperature Storage	85±2℃/240 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	-30±2℃/240 hours	
3	High Temperature Operating	70±2℃/240 hours	
4	Low Temperature Operating	-20±2℃/240 hours	
5	Temperature Cycle	-30℃~ 25℃~ 80℃ × 10cycles (30min.) (5min.) (30min.)	
6	Damp Proof Test	40℃±5℃×90%RH/240 hours	
7	Vibration Test	Frequency : 10Hz~55Hz~10Hz Amplitude : 1.5mm, X, Y, Z direction for total 3hours (Packing condition)	
8	Dropping test	Drop to the ground from 1m height, one time, every side of carton. (Packing condition)	
9	ESD test	Voltage:±8KV R: 330Ω C: 150pF Air discharge, 10time Voltage:±6KV R: 330Ω C: 150pF Contact 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.
5. Failure Judgment Criterion: Basic Specification, Electrical Characteristic, Mechanical Characteristic, Optical Characteristic.
6. Please use automatic switch menu(or roll menu) testing mode when test operating mode.

## 9. Packing Drawing

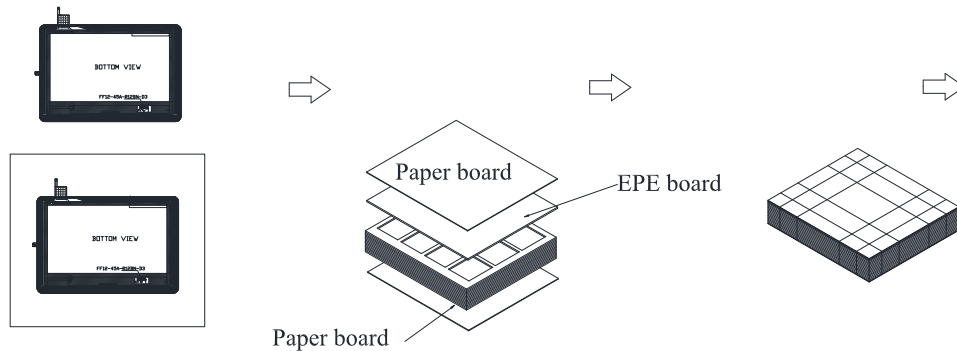
PACKING TYPE: BY EPE TRAY(TA10WLBC-01-200A)

PACKLING ORDER:

1) Putting 1 pcs Modules on each EPE tray.

2) Putting 4 pcs EPE trays together with EPE paper on the top of EPE tray.

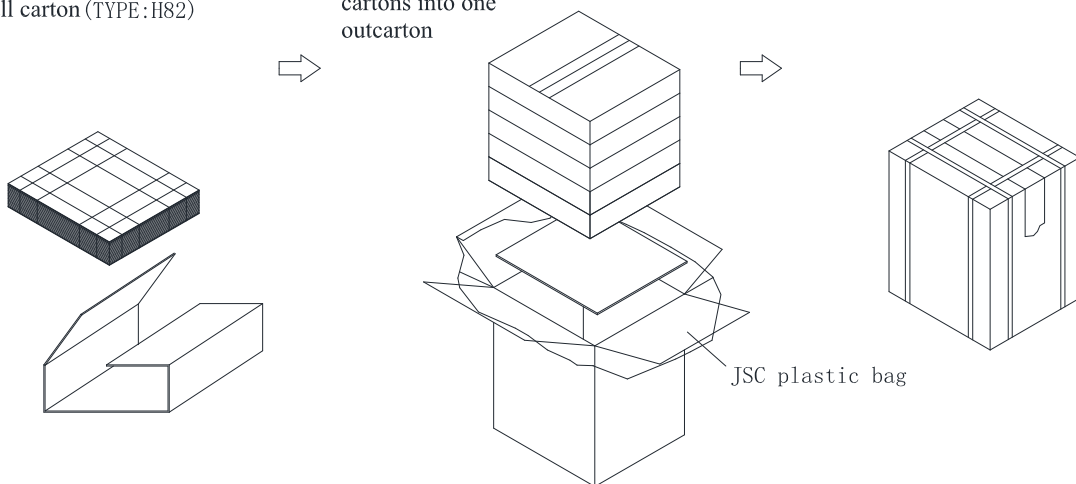
3) Assembling the boards and the tray together with adhesive tape



4) Putting in the inner small carton (TYPE:H82)

5) Putting 5 small cartons into one outcarton

6) Packing finished



Note: 1 pcs in a tray, 4 trays in a inner carton, 5 inner cartons in a out carton, so 1x4x5=20pcs/Outcarton  
 Dimension (Small carton ): 385\*325\*87mm      Dimension (Out carton ): 394\*344\*470mm



## 10. Standard Specifications For Product Quality

### 10.1. Manner of test:

10.1.1 The test must be under 40W fluorescent light, and the distance of view must be at  $35\pm 5\text{cm}$

10.1.2 Room temperature  $25\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$  Humidity:  $(65\pm 5)\% \text{RH}$ .

10.1.3 If the product is uneven and bright spot, use 2%ND filter to check and confirm. Not visible, OK.

10.1.4 Inspection Angle:

The vision of inspector should be perpendicular to the surface of the Module.

10.1.5 Inspection time :

Perceptibility Test Time: 20 seconds max.

### 10.2. Quality specification

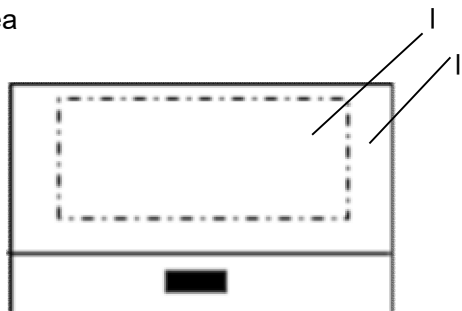
It shall be based on GB2828, inspection level II.

	IETM	CHECK LEVEL	AQL
MAJOR (MA)	1.Liquid crystal leakage 2.Wrong polarizer 3.Outside dimension 4. Bright dot,Dark dot 5. Display abnormal 6. Glass crack	II	0.65
MINOR (MI)	1. Spot Defect (Including black spot,white spot,pinhole,foreign particle,bubbles,hurt) 2. fragment 3. Line Defect (Including black line,white line,scratch) 4. Incision defect 5. Newton's ring 6. Other visual defects	II	1.0

### 10.3 Definition of area

10.3.1 I area: viewing area


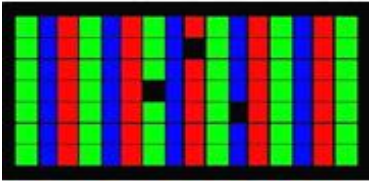
II area: outside viewing area



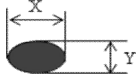

## 10.4. Standard of appearance test for I area: (unit: mm)

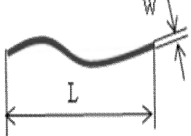
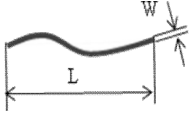
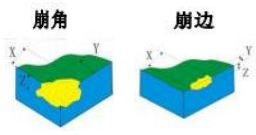
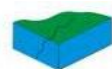

NOTE : Defect ignore for II area.

### 10.4.1 Bright/Dark Dots explain



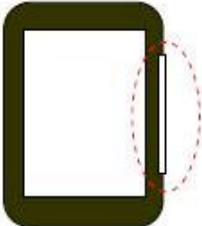
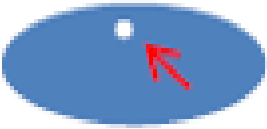


Name	Explain	Definition
Bright dot	<p>Dots appear bright and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under black pattern</p> 	<p>The definition of dot: The size of a defective dot over 1/2 of single pixel dot is regarded as one defective dot .</p> <p>Note: One pixel consists of 3 sub-pixels, including R,G, and B dot. (Sub-pixel = Dot)</p>
Dark dot	<p>Dots appear dark and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under pure red, green, blue pattern.</p> 	
Adjacent Dot	<p>Adjacent two sub-pixel are defect (define two dot defect)</p>	




### 10.4.2 Inspection standard

Surface inspection standard							
No	Items	Criterion				Checking manner	Defect classes
1	Bright/dark dot	LCD≤4.3"	4.3"<LCD<7"	7"≤LCD≤12"	LCD>12"	Checking with eyes	MAJ
		Bright dot: N≤2 Dark dot: N≤3 Total: N≤4	Bright dot: N≤3 Dark dot: N≤4 Total: N≤6	Bright dot: N≤4 Dark dot: N≤5 Total: N≤8	Bright dot: N≤5 Dark dot: N≤6 Total: N≤10		
		The distance between the two defect dots shall be greater than 5mm The distance between two defect dots above 7 inches shall be more than 10 mm					
		Note: Adjacent dot defect N≤0					
2	Spot defects (black and white spot, pinhole, foreign matter, dent, backlight foreign matter)  $D=(X+Y)/2$	D≤0.15 Ignore 0.15<D≤0.3 N≤3 0.3<D N=0	D≤0.2 Ignore 0.2<D≤0.5 N≤4 0.5<D N=0	D≤0.2 Ignore 0.2<D≤0.5 N≤5 0.5<D N=0	D≤0.2 Ignore 0.2<D≤0.5 N≤6 0.5<D N=0	Checking with eyes	MIN
3	Bubble  $D=(X+Y)/2$	D≤0.2 Ignore 0.2<D≤0.5 N≤3 0.5<D N=0	D≤0.2 Ignore 0.2<D≤0.5 N≤4 0.5<D N=0	D≤0.2 Ignore 0.2<D≤0.5 N≤5 0.5<D N=0	D≤0.2 Ignore 0.2<D≤0.5 N≤6 0.5<D N=0		

No	Items	Criterion				Checking manner	Defect classes
4	Line defects(black and white line, backlight foreign matter etc.) 	LCD≤4.3"	4.3"<LCD<7"	7"≤LCD≤12"	LCD>12"	Checking with eyes	MIN
		W≤0.03 Ignore 0.03<W≤0.06 L≤5 N≤3 W>0.06 L>5 N=0	W≤0.03 Ignore 0.03<W≤0.1 L≤5 N≤4 W>0.1 L>5 N=0	W≤0.03 Ignore 0.03<W≤0.1 L≤5 N≤5 W>0.1 L>5 N=0	W≤0.03 Ignore 0.03<W≤0.1 L≤5 N≤6 W>0.1 L>5 N=0		
5	Scratch 	W≤0.03 Ignore 0.03<W≤0.2 1.0<L≤5.0 N≤3 W>0.2 L>5 N=0	W≤0.03 Ignore 0.03<W≤0.2 1.0<L≤5.0 N≤4 W>0.2 L>5 N=0	W≤0.03 Ignore 0.03<W≤0.2 1.0<L≤5.0 N≤5 W>0.2 L>5 N=0	W≤0.03 Ignore 0.03<W≤0.2 1.0<L≤5.0 N≤6 W>0.2 L>5 N=0	Checking with eyes	MIN
6	Display abnormal	Not allowed				Checking with eyes	MAJ
7	Outside dimension	Accord with drawing				Calipers	MAJ
8	Glass crack	Not allowed				Checking with eyes	MAJ
9	Leak	Not allowed				Checking with eyes	MAJ
10	Comer and side fragment			1. Comer fragment: X , Y≤1mm Z≤T/2 allowed 2. Side fragment: X≤2.0mm Y≤1mm Z≤T/2 allowed		Calipers& Eyes	MIN
11	Crack			NG		Eyes	MAJ
12	Newton's ring (CTP or Cover board)			Newton's ring<1/9 area ,after lightened ,no influence on words and lines		Checking with eyes	MIN

## TP 标准

No	Items	Phenomenon/picture	Criterion	Checking manner	Defect class
1	Outside dimension		Accord with drawing	Calipers& Eyes	MIN
2	Color deviation	Difference of ink color	Obvious deviation compared with samples	Eyes	MIN
3	Ink pinhole	油墨针孔 	No any holes near VA side 3mm Out of VA: $D \leq 0.15\text{mm}$ $N \leq 1$ , no present in reflection condition.	Eyes Film	MIN
4	Ink saw tooth	印刷锯齿 	$W \leq 0.15\text{mm}$ $N = 1$	Eyes Film	MIN
5	Ink light leakage	油墨漏光 	1、width of light leakage at the edge area $\leq 0.15\text{mm}$ OK 2、width of light leakage at the edge area $> 0.15\text{mm}$ NG	Eyes Film	MIN
6	Cover glass profile		No ink, adhesive, oil stain, etc.	Eyes	MIN
7	IR(LED)dot/black-white dot		$\phi \leq 0.2$ , $N \leq 1$ $0.15 < \phi$ , not allowed	Eyes& Film	MIN
8	IR(LED)dot black-white dot/different color		no present when use all viewing angle to determine at 35cm ,allowed	Eyes	MIN
9	Shooting hole		$\phi \leq 0.2$ , $N \leq 1$ $0.15 < \phi$ , not allowed	Eyes& Film	MIN

10	LOGO/ICON black-white dot		Diagram clear $\phi \leq 0.2$ , $N \leq 1$	Eyes& Film	MIN
11	FPC warped	FPC翘曲 	OK	Eyes	MIN
12	FPC broken, stained, oxidation	FPC折伤 	NG	Eyes	MAJ
13	Stain		No evident finger print, oil print, gelatinoids, etc.	Eyes	MIN
14	Sponge		Presented in AA area. NG	Eyes	MIN
15	Protection foil	Finished Protection foil	1、Protection foil stain: In normal inspection condition ,finger print, pen print and gelatinoids are presented. NG 2、Bubble $\leq 5.0\text{mm}$ ,or according to client's limited sample 3、Protection foil worn and warped。NG 4、Scratch: $W \leq 0.10\text{mm}$ , ignore length; $0.10\text{mm} <$ $W \leq 0.20\text{mm}$ , $L \leq 30\text{mm}$ , and $N \leq 4$ , $d > 15\text{mm}$ : OK; $L > 30\text{mm}$ or $W > 0.20\text{mm}$ ; NG	Eyes& Film	MIN

## 11. Precautions for Use of LCD Modules

### 11.1 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 polarizer 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.

## 11.2 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).

## 11.3 Others

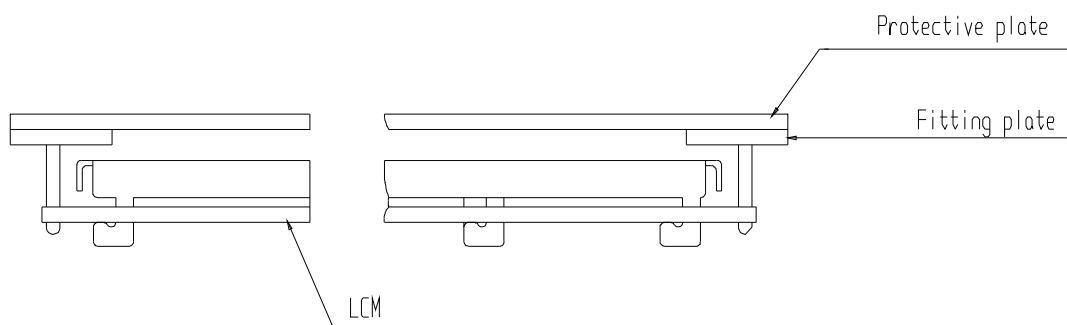
- (1) Liquid crystals solidify under low temperature (below the storage temperature range) leading to defective orientation or the generation of air bubbles (black or white). Air bubbles may also be generated if the module is subject to a low temperature.
- (2) If the LCD modules have been operating 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.
- (3) 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.

## 11.4 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.



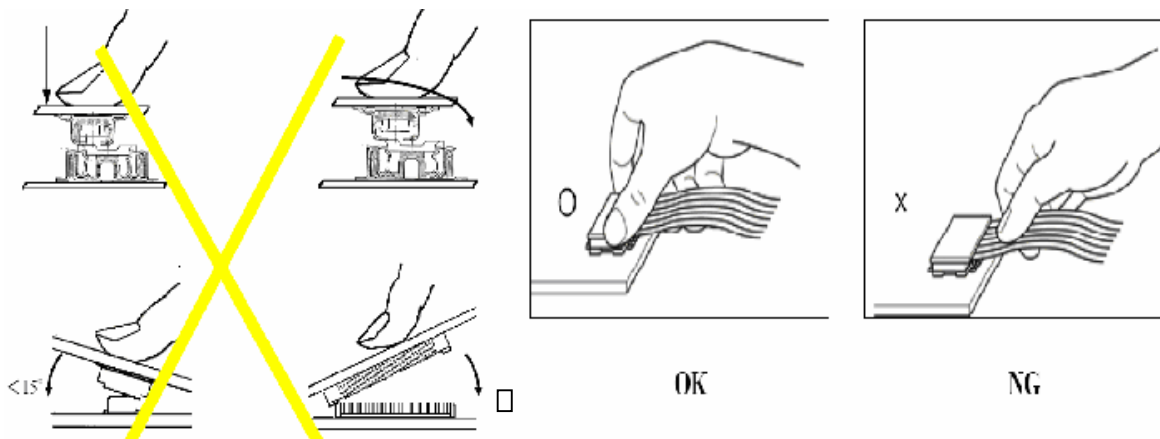
- (2) When assembling the LCM into other equipment, the spacer to the bit between the LCM and the fitting plate should have enough height to avoid causing stress to the module surface, refer to the individual specifications for



measurements. The measurement tolerance should be 0.1mm.

#### 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 : 4-8mm/s.	300 C~330C. 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~360C. 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) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Input each signal after the positive/negative voltage becomes stable.
- (6) 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.

**11.5The disposal of waste**

For waste disposal, our recommendations are as follows, please refer to your company, and the relevant provisions of the state laws and regulations of the act accordingly

1. Packing materials disposal for our packaging (carton/PS tray/EPE tray/PET tray)
  - 1) Our company used to recycle and reuse materials, packing materials can be you just need to transfer to material recycling companies
2. Our scrap module can't be recycled for reuse, so please dispose of:
  - 1) Our scrap module can't be recycled for reuse, products and components are "served" can lead to accidents
  - 2) Our scrap can be transfer to material recycling companies, dismantling, to ensure that scrap in relatively advanced technology products, environmental protection measures of relatively perfect environment for processing.
3. WEEE order must be executed in product scrap.