



JICTECH LCD (HONGKONG) CO.,LTD  
DONGGUAN JICTECH LCD CO.,LTD  
PROFESSIONAL LCM SUPPLIER

## DONG GUAN JICTECH LCD CO., LTD.

### Product Specification For TFT-LCD Module

Model No.: DVT050A-JT-AS-53C-V6

Specification Ver.: 01

APPROVAL FOR SPECIFICATIONS ONLY

APPROVAL FOR SPECIFICATIONS AND SAMPLE

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# 1. GENERAL SPECIFICATION

## 1.1 Introduction

JICTECH 5.0" Display Module is a color active matrix Thin Film Transistor (TFT) Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) that uses amorphous silicon (a-Si) TFT as a switching device. This model is composed of a TFT-LCD panel, a driving circuit, backlight, touch panel. The resolution of the panel is 800[RGB]x480 pixels and can display up to 16.7M true color.

## 1.2 Feature

- Using IPS panel . good Contrast ratio. wide Angle view.
- R.G.B. 24 bit(888) signal . True color 16.7M.
- LCM With CTP OCA Laminating.
- 4Lane MIPI interface. Low power consumption.

## 1.3 Application

- Display terminals for digital products. Industrial control Etc.

## 1.4 General Specification

Feature	No.	Item	Specification	Note
Display Characteristics	1	LCD Size	5.0" inch	
	2	Panel Type	a-Si TFT active matrix	
	3	Resolution	800RGB(H) x 480(V) pixel	
	4	Display Mode	IPS/ Normally Black	
	5	Color Depth	16.7M	
	6	Viewing Angle	85/85/85/85	
	7	Contrast Ratio		
	8	Luminance(cd/m <sup>2</sup> )	Typ: 400, Min:500	
Mechanical Characteristics	9	Outline Size	152.15(W) x87.96(H) x4.86(T)	
	10	LCM Size	120.65(W) x76.38(H) x2.83(T)	
	11	Cover Lens Material	Toughened Glass Panel	
	12	Cover Lens Size		
	13	Touch composed	G+G	
	14	Touch Dot Number	5 Dots	
	15	Surface Treatment		
	16	Active Area		

	17	Pixel Pitch	0.08625(W) x 0.08625(H)	
Electrical Characteristics	18	Display Interface		
	19	Touch Interface		
	20	I <sup>2</sup> C signal level	3.3V	SCL/SDA signal
	21	IOVCC	1.8V	
	22	LCM VCC	3.3V	
	23	Touch VCC	3.3V	
	24	LCD Driver IC	ST7262	
	25	CTP Driver IC	GT911	
	26	Light Source	5*4LEDS	
	27	Touch sensor ID	<b>3</b>	Vendor ID
	28	MIPI Display ID	<b>0x4a4301</b>	Vendor ID
Temperature Characteristic	29	Operating Temperature	-20~70 (Max. scope)	
	30	Storage Temperature	-30~80 (Max. scope)	



### 3. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter of absolute maximum ratings	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Operating temperature	Top	-20	70	°C
Storage temperature	Tst	-30	80	°C
Humidity	RH	-	90%(Max60 °C)	RH

### 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.1. DC Characteristics

Parameter of DC characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
LCM supply voltage	VCC	2.5	3.3	3.6	V
LCM I/O supply voltage	IOVCC	1.65	1.8	2.0	V
Input Current	I <sub>dd</sub>	-	55	85	mA
Input voltage 'H' level	V <sub>IH</sub>	0.7 IOVCC	-	IOVCC	V
Input voltage 'L' level	V <sub>IL</sub>	VSS	-	0.3 IOVCC	V
Output voltage 'H' level	V <sub>OH</sub>	0.8 IOVCC	-	IOVCC	V
Output voltage 'L' level	V <sub>OL</sub>	VSS	-	0.2 IOVCC	V

#### 4.2. Backlight Characteristics

Item of backlight characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Forward voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	14	15	16.5	V	I <sub>F</sub> =80mA
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	-	80	-	mA	Constant current
PWM Cycle	F	25k	-	200k	Hz	-
Duty Ratio	D	25%	60%	100%	-	-
LED Life Time	LT	20000	-	50000	Hrs	Note

Note:

Working conditions: Ta=25°C, RH=60%. Constant current driving, Duty≤100%, Single I<sub>LED</sub>≤20mA, No other interference, Such as Current, Voltage suddenly rise, etc.

Life concept: When the LED luminous intensity attenuation to 50% at the beginning of the luminous intensity of time.

## 5. INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	LED-K		
2	LED-K		
3	LEDA		
4	LEDA		
5	GND		
6	VDD		
7	R0		
8	R1		
9	R2		
10	R3		
11	R4		
12	G0		
13	G1		
14	G2		
15	G3		
16	G4		
17	G5		
18	B0		
19	B1		
20	B2		
21	B3		
22	B4		
23	GND		
24	PCLK		
25	GND		
26	DISP		
27	HSYNC		
28	VSYNC		
29	DEN		
30	LCD-RST		
31	CTP-VDD		
32	GND		

33	SHT40-SCL		
34	SHT40-SDA		
35	GND		
36	CTP-RST		
37	CTP-INT		
38	CTP-SDA		
39	CTP-SCL		
40	GND		

Note: The voltage power of the interface logic pin depend on “IOVCC” and “GND”.

## 6. ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item of electro-optical characteristics	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark	
Contrast ratio	CR	Viewing normal angle $\theta = \phi = 0^\circ$ $I_{LED}=40mA$	600	900	-	-	Note 1	
Luminance (Center)	$L_V$		350	400	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	Note 2	
Luminance uniformity	$\Delta L$		80	90	-	%	Note 3	
Response time	$T_R + T_F$	TC=25°C	-	30	35	ms	Note 4	
Viewing Angle	$\theta$	Center (CR>10)	3:00	75	85	-	degree	Note 5
			9:00	75	85	-		
			6:00	75	85	-		
			12:00	75	85	-		
Color Chromaticity (CIE1931)	White	Viewing normal angle $\theta = \phi = 0^\circ$	x	0.242	0.292	0.342	-	Note6
			y	0.233	0.283	0.333		
Color Gamut	NTSC	$\theta = \phi = 0^\circ$	64	68	-	%	Note7	

Note: All above data be based on following condition and panel spec.

Note1. Contrast measurements shall be made at viewing angle of  $\Theta=0$  and at the center of the LCD Luminance shall be measured with all pixels in the view field set first to white, then to the dark (black) state . (see FIG1) Luminance Contrast Ratio (CR) is defined mathematically.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{White surface Luminance}}{\text{Black surface Luminance}}$$

Note2. Surface luminance is the LCD surface from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 1.

$$L_V = \text{Average Surface Luminance (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}$$

Note3. The uniformity in surface luminance (  $\Delta L$  ) 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 1.

$$\Delta L = \frac{\text{Minimum Luminance (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Maximum Luminance(P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}$$

Note4. The electro-optical response time measurements shall be made as FIG2 by switching the “data” input signal ON and OFF. The times needed for the luminance to change from 10% to 90% is Tr, and 90% to 10% is Tf.

Note5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The viewing angles are determined for the horizontal or 3, 9 o'clock direction and the vertical or 6, 12 o'clock direction with respect to the optical axis which is normal to the LCD surface (see FIG 3).

Note6. CIE (x, y) chromaticity ,The x,y value is determined by screen active area position 5. For more information see FIG 1.

Note7. NTSC ratio:For more information see FIG 4.

$$\text{NTSC ratio} = \frac{\text{Area of RGB triangle}}{\text{Area of NTSC triangle}}$$

Note8. 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 and CIE, the testing data is base on BM-7A photo detector.

Note9. For TFT transmissive module, Gray scale reverse occurs in the direction of panel viewing angle.

FIG 1. Measuring method for Contrast ratio, surface luminance, Luminance uniformity, CIE (x , y) chromaticity

A : About 1/6H position

B : About 1/6V position

H,V : Active Area

Light spot size =10mm, 500mm distance from the LCD surface to detector lens

measurement instrument is luminance meter BM-7A.

or portable is luminance meter measurement instrument.

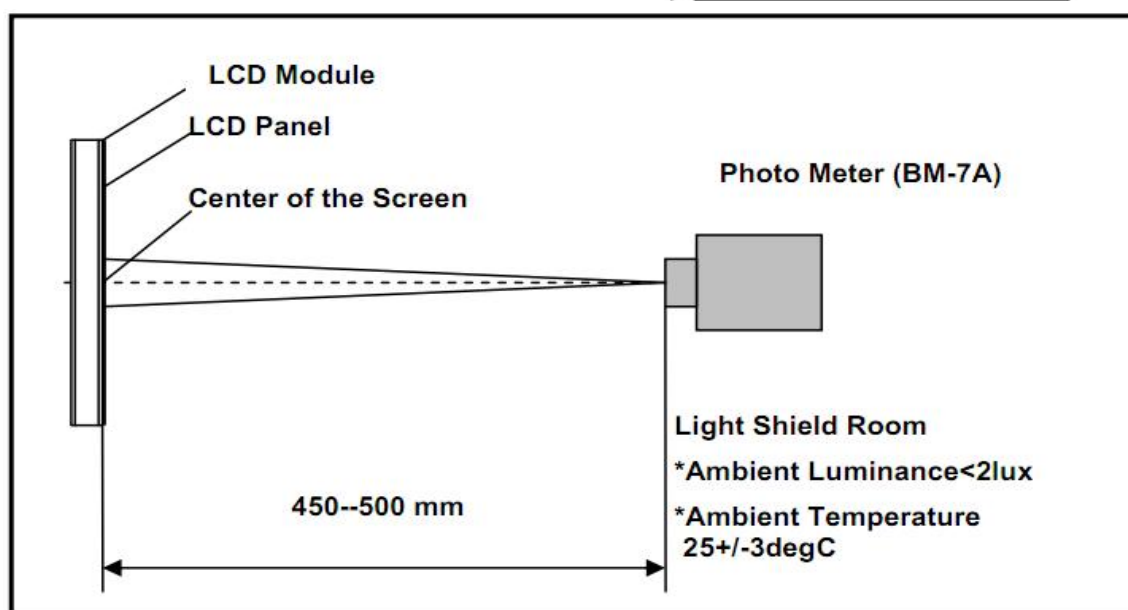
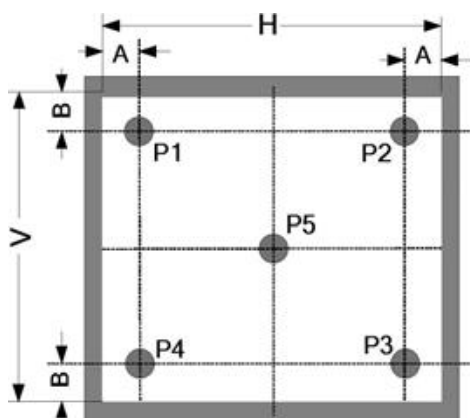


FIG.2. The definition of Response Time

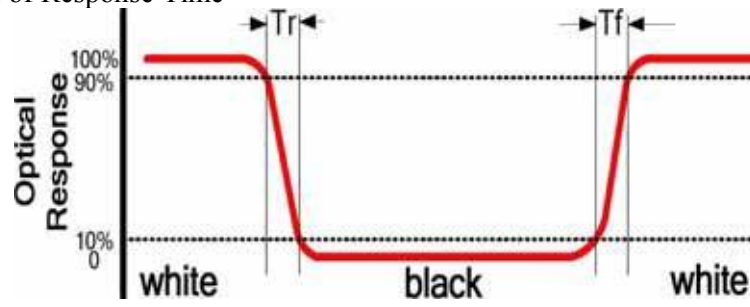


FIG.3. The definition of viewing angle

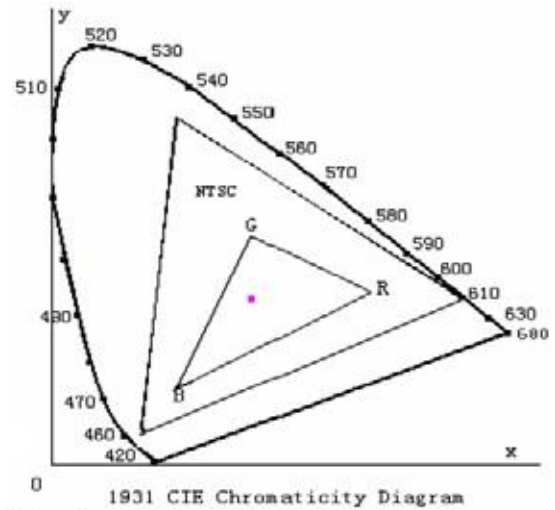
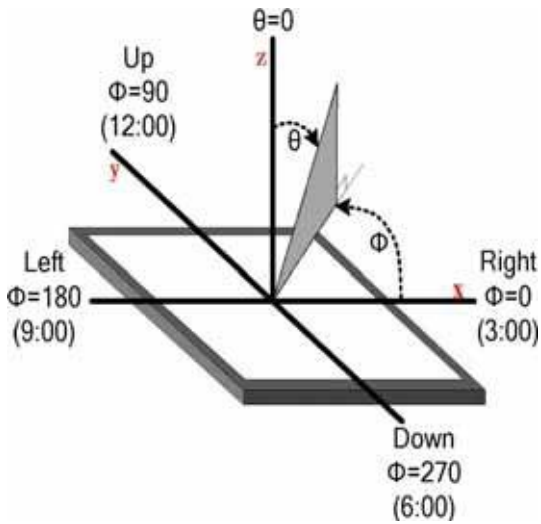


Fig.4. 1931 CIE chromaticity diagram

## 7. RELIABILITY TEST CONDITIONS

No.	Test Item	Test Condition	Standard
1	High Temperature Storage	+80°C / 48 hours	IEC 60068-2-2 GB/T 2423.2
2	Low Temperature Storage	-30°C / 48 hours	IEC 60068-2-1 GB/T 2423.1
3	High Temperature Operating	+70°C / 48 hours	IEC 60068-2-2 GB/T 2423.2
4	Low Temperature Operating	-20°C / 48 hours	IEC 60068-2-1 GB/T 2423.1
5	Temperature Cycle (Non-operation)	-20°C (30min.) ~70°C (30min.) × 5 cycles	IEC 60068-2-14 GB/T 2423.22
6	High Temperature and High Humidity Storage	60°C, 90%RH Max / 48 hours	IEC 60068-2-78 GB/T 2423.3
7	Mechanical Vibration (Non-operation)	Frequency:10Hz~55Hz~10Hz Amplitude 1.5mm, X,Y,Z direction for total 6 hours (Packing condition)	IEC 60068-2-6 GB/T 2423.10
8	Mechanical Shock (Non-operation)	60G 6ms, ±X, ±Y, ±Z 3 Times for each direction	IEC 60068-2-27 GB/T 2423.5
9	Package Drop	Drop to the ground from 80cm height, one time, every side of carton. (Packing condition)	IEC 60068-2-32 GB/T 2423.8
10	Electro Static Discharge (Operation)	Voltage:±8kv/±4kv R: 330Ω C:150pF Air/Contact discharge, each 5time	IEC 61000-4-2 GB/T 17626.2
11	Package Vibration	Random vibration:.0.015GxG/Hz for 5-200Hz-6dB/ Octave form 200-500Hz 2 hrs for each direction of X,Y,Z(6 hrs for total)	IEC 60068-2-34 GB/T 2423.11

**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 judged 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.

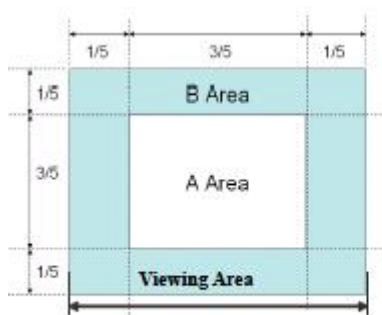
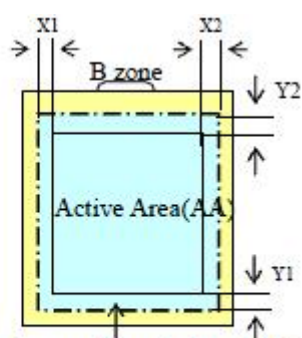
## 8. INSPECTION CRITERION

### 8.1 Classification of defects

Major defects (MA): A major defect refers to a defect that may substantially degrade usability for product applications, including all functional defects (such as no display, abnormal display, open or missing segment, short circuit, missing component), outline dimension beyond the drawing, progressive defects and those affecting reliability.

Minor defects (MI): A minor defect refers to a defect which is not considered to be able to substantially degrade the product application or a defect that deviates from existing standards almost unrelated to the effective use of the product or its operation, such as black spot, white spot, bright spot, pinhole, black line, white line, contrast variation, glass defect, polarizer defect, etc.

### 8.2 Definition of inspection range

<p>For dot defect of TFT LCD which is not smaller than 3 inches, dividing three areas to make a judgment (according to figure 1).          A area : center of viewing area          B area : periphery of viewing area          C area : Outside viewing area          For other defects, dividing two areas to make a judgment (according figure 2).          A zone : Inside Viewing area          B zone : Outside Viewing area          X1(A.A~V.A): 2mm X2(A.A~V.A): 2mm          Y1(A.A~V.A): 2mm Y2(A.A~V.A): 2mm</p>	 <p>Figure 1</p>  <p>Figure 2</p>
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### 8.3 Inspection items and general notes

Inspection items	Pinhole, Bright spot, Black spot, White spot, Black line, White Line, Foreign particle, Bubble	The color of a small area is different from the remainder. The phenomenon doesn't change with voltage
	Contrast variation	The color of a small area is different from the remainder. The phenomenon changes with voltage
	Polarizer defect	Scratch, Dirt, Particle, Bubble on polarizer or between polarizer and glass
	Dot defect (TFT LCD)	The pixel appears bright or dark abnormally when display
	Functional defect	No display, Abnormal display, Open or missing segment, Short circuit, False viewing direction
	Glass defect	Glass crack, Shaved corner of glass, Surplus glass
	PCB defect	Components assembly defect

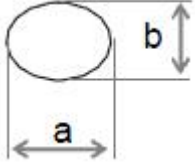
General notes	<p>1.Should any defects which are not specified in this standard happen, additional standard shall be determined by mutual agreement between customer and JICTECH.</p> <p>2.Viewing area should be the area which JICTECH guarantees.</p> <p>3.Limit sample should be prior to this Inspection standard.</p> <p>4.Viewing judgment should be under static pattern.</p> <p>5.Inspection conditions</p> <p>Inspection distance : 300 mm (from the sample)    Temperature : 25±5 °C</p> <p>Inspection angle : 45 degrees in sample viewing direction (all defects in viewing area should be inspected from this direction)</p>
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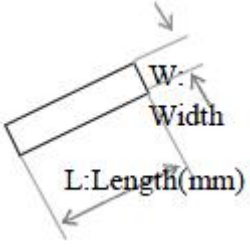
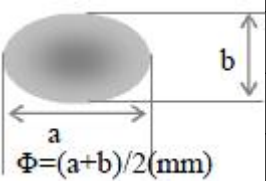

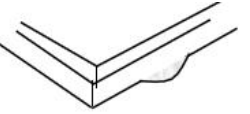
#### 8.4 Outgoing Inspection level

Outgoing Inspection standard	Inspection conditions	Inspection				
		Min.	Max.	Unit	IL	AQL
Major Defects	See 8.3 general notes	See 8.5			II	0.4
Minor Defects	See 8.3 general notes	See 8.5			II	0.65

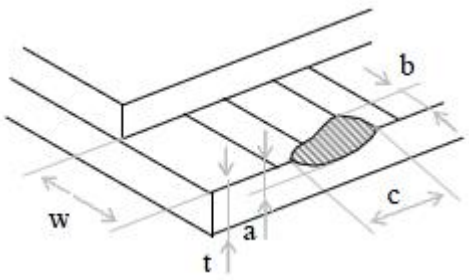
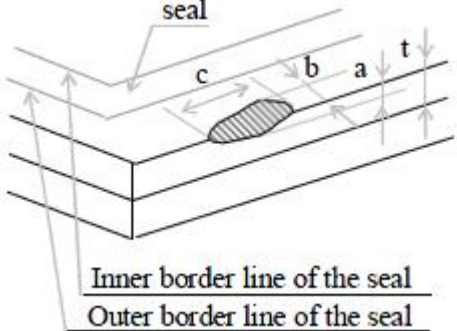
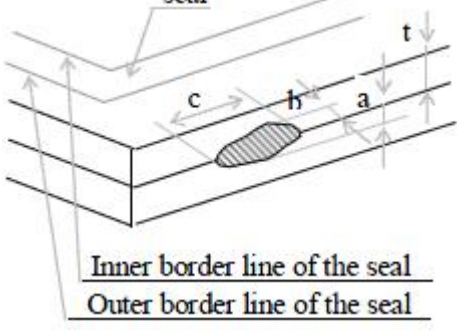
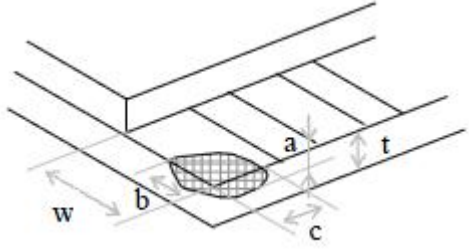
Note : Sampling standard conforms to GB2828

#### 8.5 Inspection Items and criteria

Inspection items			Judgment standard			
			Category		Acceptable number	
					A zone	B zone
1	Black spot, White spot, Pinhole, Foreign Particle, Particle in or on glass, Scratch on glass	 <p><math>\Phi=(a+b)/2(\text{mm})</math></p>	A	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Neglected	
			B	$0.1 < \Phi \leq 0.2$	2	
			C	$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	1	
			D	$\Phi > 0.3$	0	
						Distance between two points $\geq 10\text{mm}$

2	Black line, White line, and Particle Between Polarizer and glass, Scratch on glass		A	$W \leq 0.02$	Neglected	Neglected
			B	$0.02 < W \leq 0.05$ $L \leq 5.0$	2	
			C	$0.05 < W \leq 0.08$ $L \leq 5.0$	1	
			D	$W > 0.08$	0	
			Distance between two lines $\geq 10\text{mm}$			
3	Bright spot		any size	none	none	
4	Contrast variation		A	$\Phi < 0.2$	Neglected	Neglected
			B	$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	3	
			C	$0.3 < \Phi \leq 0.5$	1	
			D	$\Phi > 0.5$	0	
			Total defective point(B,C)			3
5	Bubble inside cell		any size	none	none	
6	Polarizer defect (if Polarizer is used)	Scratch ,damage on polarizer, Particle on polarizer or between polarizer and glass.	Refer to item 1 and item 2.			
		Bubble,dent and convex	A	$\Phi \leq 0.1$	Neglected	Neglected
	B	$0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.3$	3			
	C	$\Phi > 0.3$	0			
7	Surplus glass	Stage surplus glass	 $b \leq 0.5\text{mm}$			
		Surrounding surplus glass	 Should not influence outline dimension and assembling.			
8	Open segment or open common		Not permitted			

9	Short circuit	Not permitted
10	False viewing direction	Not permitted
11	Contrast ratio uneven	According to the limit specimen
12	Crosstalk	According to the limit specimen
13	Black /White spot(display)	Refer to item 1
14	Black /White line(display)	Refer to item 2

Inspection items		Judgment standard			
		Category(application: B zone)	Acceptable number		
15	Glass defect crack	i)The front of lead terminals 	A	$a \leq t, b \leq 1/5W, c \leq 3\text{mm}$	Max.3 defects allowed
		B Crack at two sides of lead terminals should not cover patterns and alignment mark			
		ii)Surrounding crack-non-contact side seal 		$b < \text{Inner borderline of the seal}$	
		iii)Surrounding crack- contact side seal 		$b < \text{Outer borderline of the seal}$	
	iv)Corner 	A	$a \leq t, b \leq 3.0, c \leq 3.0$		
		B	Glass crack should not cover patterns u and alignment mark and patterns.		

Inspection items		Judgment standard	
		Category(application: B zone)	
16	PCB defect	<p>Component soldering:            No cold soldering 、 short 、 open circuit 、 burr 、 tin ball            The flat encapsulation component position deviation must be less than 1/3 width of the pin (Pic.1) ;            the sheet component deviation:            Pin deviates from the pad and contact with the near components is not permitted(Pic.2).</p>	
		<p>lead defect:            The lead lack must be less than 1/3 of its width;            The lead burr must be less than 1/3 of the seam;            Impurities connect with the near leads is not permitted.</p>	
		<p>Connector soldering:            Soldering tin is at contact position of the plug and socket is not permitted            No foundation is scald            Serious cave istortion on plug and socket contact pin is not permitted.</p>	
		<p>Glue on root of the speaker receiver and motor lead:            The insulative coat of the lead must join into the PCB; the protected glue must envelop to the insulative coat.</p>	

## 9. PRECAUTIONS FOR USING LCD MODULES

### 9.1. Handling Precautions

9.1.1 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.

9.1.2 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.

9.1.3 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).

9.1.4 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 it. 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 in to contact with room temperature air.

9.1.5 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.

9.1.6 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

9.1.7 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.

9.1.8 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.

9.1.9 Do not attempt to disassemble or process the LCD module.

9.1.10 NC terminal should be open. Do not connect anything.

9.1.11 If the logic circuit power is off, do not apply the input signals.

9.1.12 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 removing 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 dry. 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.

9.1.13 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 the LCM.

## 9.2. Handling Precautions for LCM

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

9.2.2 Correct handling;

9.2.2.1 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.

9.2.2.2 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).

9.2.3 Others

9.2.3.1 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.

9.2.3.2 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.

9.2.3.3 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.

## 9.3. Using LCD modules

### 9.3.1 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.

9.3.1.1 Cover the surface with a transparent protective plate to protect the polarizer and LC cell.

9.3.1.2 If soldering flux is used, be sure to remove any remaining flux after finishing to soldering operation (This does not apply in the 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.

9.3.1.3 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.

9.3.1.4 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.

### 9.3.2 Precautions for Operation

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

9.3.2.2 It is an indispensable condition to drive LCD's within the specified voltage limit since the higher voltage than 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.

9.3.2.3 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.

9.3.2.4 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.

9.3.2.5 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.

9.3.2.6 Input logic voltage before apply analog high voltage such as LCD driving voltage when power on. Remove analog high voltage before logic voltage when power off the module. Input each signal after the positive/negative voltage becomes stable.

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

### 9.3.3 Safety

9.3.3.1 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.

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

### 9.3.4 Return LCM under warranty

9.3.4.1 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.

9.3.4.2 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.

## 9.4. Storage Precautions

9.4.1 When storing the LCD modules, the following precaution are necessary.

9.4.1.1 Store them in a sealed polyethylene bag. If properly sealed, there is no need for the desiccant.

9.4.1.2 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.

9.4.1.3 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).

#### 9.4.2 Others

9.4.2.1 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.

9.4.2.2 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.

9.4.2.3 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.

## 10. PRIOR CONSULT MATTER

1. For OEM products, if any changes are 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 design on our samples.
3. For JICTECH standard products, we keep the right to change material, process ... for improving the product property without prior notice to our customer.
4. JICTECH company commitment to product quality assurance period for 1 year.