					Fir	st Edition Oct 30, 2005
	LCD Mod	lule Teo	chn	ical Specifi	cation Fir	nal Revision
Туре No	DMC40	457NY-	LY-	B-CKN		
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	le of Contents General Specification Electrical Specification I/O Terminal Test Appearance Standar Code System of Pr Type Number Applying Precautions Precautions Relating Warranty	dss onuction Lot s oduction Lot s g Product Hai	ndling.			
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1.General Specifications

Operating Temp.	: min.	0 ~ max. 50	I		
Storage Temp.	: min.	-20 ~ max.	70		
Display Format	: 40 c	haracters × 4 li	nes		
Display Fonts	:5×	8 dots (1 cha	racter)		
Viewing Area	: 147.	0(W) × 29.5(H	I) mm		
Outline Dimensions	: 190.	0 (W) × 54.0 (H	l) × 14.6 max. (D) ı	nm	
Weight	: 140g	g max.			
LCD Type	: NTD (ST	0-7705 N / Yellow-mode	/ Transmissive)		
Viewing Angle	: 6:00	I			
Backlight	: LED	Backlight / Yello	w-green		
Drawings	: Dime	ensional Outline	UE-31695C		
RoHS regulation	requ Our comp	uirement of RoHS bany is doing the	je, this product satisfi regulation. best efforts to obtai ate from our suppliers	n	
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2.Electrical Specifications

2.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

					Vss=0V
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
Supply Voltage	Vcc-Vss	-	-0.3	6.5	V
(Logic)					
Supply Voltage	Vcc-Vee	-	0	6.5	V
(LCD Drive)					
Input Voltage	Vı	-	-0.3	Vcc+0.3	V

2.2. DC Characteristics

					Ta=25	Vss=0V
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Supply Voltage	Vcc-Vss	-	4.5	-	5.5	V
(Logic)						
Supply Voltage	Vcc-Vee			V		
(LCD Drive)						
High Level	Vін	Vcc=5.0V ± 10%	2.2	-	Vcc	V
Input Voltage						
Low Level	Vil	Vcc=5.0V ± 10%	0	-	0.8	V
Input Voltage						
High Level	Vон	Іон=-0.205mA	2.4	-	Vcc	V
Output Voltage						
Low Level	Vol	loL=1.2mA	0	-	0.4	V
Output Voltage						
Supply Current	lcc	Vcc-Vss=5.0V	-	5.7	15.0	mA

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2.3.AC Characteristics

Vcc=5.0V ± 10%

					0.07 = 1070
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
Enable Cycle Time	t _{cyc}	Fig.1, 2	500	-	ns
Enable Pulse Width	PWEH	Fig.1, 2	300	-	ns
Enable Rise/Fall Time	t _{∈r,} t _{∈f}	Fig.1, 2	-	25	ns
	+		60 *1	25	ns
Address Setup Time	t _{AS}	Fig.1, 2	100 *2	-	ns
Address Hold Time	t _{AH}	Fig.1, 2	10	-	ns
Write Data Setup Time	t _{DSW}	Fig.1	100	-	ns
Write Data Hold Time	t _{DHW}	Fig.1	10	-	ns
Read Data Delay Time	t _{DDR}	Fig.2	-	190	ns
Read Data Hold Time	t _{DHR}	Fig.2	20	-	ns

*1:8 bit operation mode

*2:4 bit operation mode

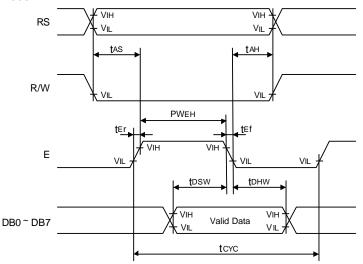
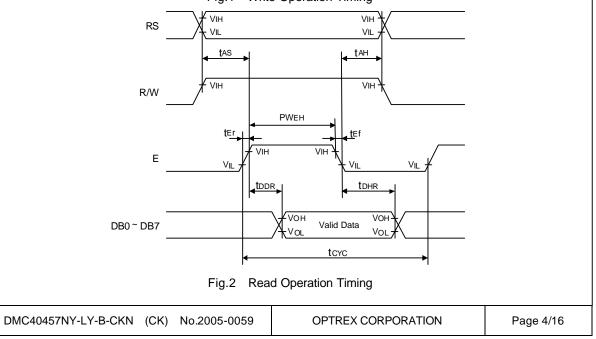


Fig.1 Write Operation Timing

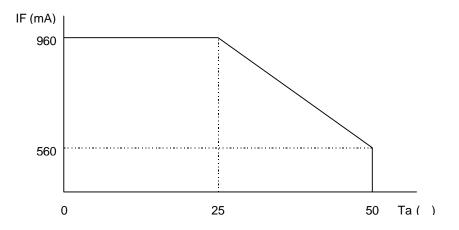


2.4. Lighting Specifications

2.4.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

						Ta=25
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Foward Current	lF	Note 1	-	-	960	mA
Reverse Voltage	Vr	-	-	-	8	V
LED Power Dissipation	PD	-	-	-	4.1	mW

Note 1 : Refer to the foward current derating curve.



2.4.2. Operating Characteristics

_		
Г'n	-25	
a	=20	

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Foward Voltage	Vf	l⊧ = 480mA	3.8	4.0	4.2	V
Luminance of	L	l⊧ = 480mA	50	-	-	cd/m²
Backlight Surface						

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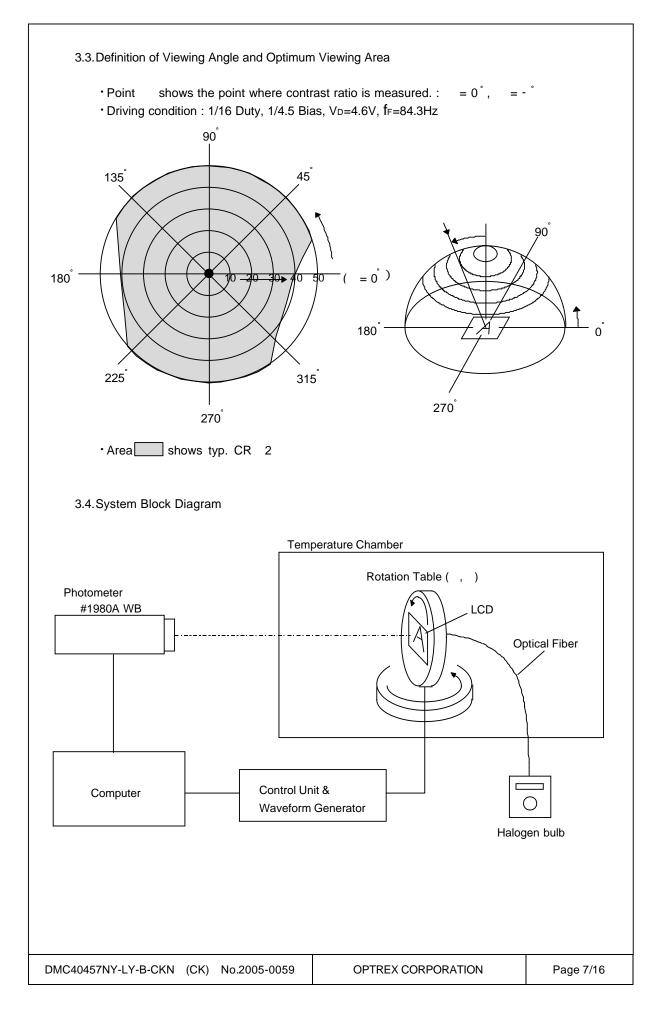
3.Optical Specifications

3.1.LCD Driving Voltage

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Recommended		Ta= 0	-	-	5.0	V
LCD Driving Voltage	Vcc-Vee	Ta=25	4.3	4.6	4.9	V
Note 1		Ta=50	4.0	-	-	V

Note 1 : Voltage (Applied actual waveform to LCD Module) for the best contrast. The range of minimum and maximum shows tolerance of the operating voltage. The specified contrast ratio and response time are not guaranteed over the entire range.

ParameterSymbolConditionsMin.Typ.Max.UnitContrast RatioNote 1CR= 0°, = -°-5-Viewing AngleShown in 3.3ResponseRiseNote 2r-130200msTimeDecayNote 3d180280msNote 1Contrast ratio is definded as follows. CR = LOFF / Low Low : Luminance of the ON segments LOFF : Luminance of the OFF segmentsNote 2:The time that the luminance level reaches 90% of the saturation level from 0% when ON signal is applied.Note 3:The time that the luminance level reaches 10% of the saturation level from 100% when OFF signal is applied.Note 4:Definition of Driving Voltage Vo Assuming that the typical driving waveforms shown below are applied to the LCD Panel at 1/A Duty - 1/B Bias (A : Duty Number, B : Bias Number). Driving voltage Vb is definded as follows. VD = (Vth1+Vth2) / 2Vth1 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to.Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to.Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to.Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to.Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied	3.2.Opt	cal Chara	acteristi	cs Ta=25	1/16 Duty 1/4	5 Bias	Vp=4.6\	/ (Note 4)	= 0°,	= - °
Contrast RatioNote 1CR= 0°, = -°-5-Viewing AngleShown in 3.3ResponseRiseNote 2r-130200msTimeDecay Note 3d180280msNote 1:Contrast ratio is definded as follows. CR = LoFF / LoN Low : Luminance of the ON segments LoFF : Luminance of the OFF segmentsNote 2:The time that the luminance level reaches 90% of the saturation level from 0% 	Pa	rameter								Units
Response Rise Note 2 r - - 130 200 ms Time Decay Note 3 d - - 180 280 ms Note 1: Contrast ratio is definded as follows. CR = LoFF / LoN - - 180 280 ms Low : Luminance of the ON segments - - 180 280 ms Note 2: The time that the luminance level reaches 90% of the saturation level from 0% when ON signal is applied. Note 3: The time that the luminance level reaches 10% of the saturation level from 100% when OFF signal is applied. Note 4: Definition of Driving Voltage Vo Assuming that the typical driving waveforms shown below are applied to the LCD Panel at 1/A Duty - 1/B Bias (A : Duty Number, B : Bias Number). Driving voltage Vb is definded as follows. Vb = (Vth1+Vth2) / 2 Vth1 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the ON signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage VO-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage VO-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage VO-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segm	Contrast R	atio	Note 1	CR	= 0°, =	- °	-		-	
Time Decay Note 3 d - - 180 280 ms Note 1: Contrast ratio is definded as follows. CR = LoFF / LoN LoN : Luminance of the ON segments LoFF: Luminance of the OFF segments Image: Contrast ratio is applied. Image: Contrast ratio is applied. Note 2: The time that the luminance level reaches 90% of the saturation level from 0% when ON signal is applied. Note 3: The time that the luminance level reaches 10% of the saturation level from 100% when OFF signal is applied. Note 4: Definition of Driving Voltage VD Assuming that the typical driving waveforms shown below are applied to the LCD Panel at 1/A Duty - 1/B Bias (A : Duty Number, B : Bias Number). Driving voltage Vb is definded as follows. Vb = (Vth1+Vth2) / 2 Vth1 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the ON signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Model of the Stignal is applied to. Image: Control of the Stignal is applied to. Model of the Stignal is applied to. Image: Control of the Stignal is applied to. <t< td=""><td>Viewing An</td><td>gle</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Shown i</td><td>n 3.3</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Viewing An	gle					Shown i	n 3.3		
Note 1: Contrast ratio is definded as follows. CR = LOFF / LON LON : Luminance of the ON segments LOFF: Luminance of the OFF segments Note 2: The time that the luminance level reaches 90% of the saturation level from 0% when ON signal is applied. Note 3: The time that the luminance level reaches 10% of the saturation level from 100% when OFF signal is applied. Note 4: Definition of Driving Voltage Vo Assuming that the typical driving waveforms shown below are applied to the LCD Panel at 1/A Duty - 1/B Bias (A : Duty Number, B : Bias Number). Driving voltage Vb is definded as follows. Vb = (Vth1+Vth2) / 2 Vth1 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the ON signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. ON SIGNAL OFF SIGNAL	Response	Rise I	Note 2	r	-		-	130	200	ms
 CR = LoFF / LoN LoN : Luminance of the ON segments LoFF: Luminance of the OFF segments Note 2 : The time that the luminance level reaches 90% of the saturation level from 0% when ON signal is applied. Note 3 : The time that the luminance level reaches 10% of the saturation level from 100% when OFF signal is applied. Note 4 : Definition of Driving Voltage Vo Assuming that the typical driving waveforms shown below are applied to the LCD Panel at 1/A Duty - 1/B Bias (A : Duty Number, B : Bias Number). Driving voltage Vo is definded as follows. VD = (Vth1+Vth2) / 2 Vth1 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the ON signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. Vth2 : The voltage Vo-P that should provide 50% of the satulation level in the luminance at the segment which the OFF signal is applied to. 	Time	Decay	Note 3	d	-		-	180	280	ms
	La Note 2 : W Note 3 : W Note 4 : A a d V	CR = Lc DN : Lumi DFF : Lumi DFF : Lumi The tir hen ON s The tir hen OFF Definit ssuming th t 1/A Duty efinded as $VD = (V)th1 : The Nat theth2 : The Nat the$	DFF / Lo inance inance me that ignal is me that signal i ion of I hat the y - 1/B s follows th1+Vtl voltage e segm voltage	of the ON se of the OFF s the luminance applied. the luminance s applied. Driving Voltag typical driving Bias (A : E s. h2) / 2 Vo-P that sho hent which the Vo-P that sho hent which the the the luminance (fF × A)	gments egments e level reaches 9 e level reaches 1 e VD g waveforms show Duty Number, B : puld provide 50% e ON signal is app puld provide 50%	0% of the splied to of the splied to	the saturation () satulation () satulation () () () () () () () () ()	ation level oplied to th . Driving γ a level in th a level in th a level in th (B-2) × V	from 100 he LCD Pa voltage M he luminar he luminar	anel o is nce
DMC40457NY-LY-B-CKN (CK) No.2005-0059 OPTREX CORPORATION Page 6/1	DMC40457NY	LY-B-CK	N (CK)) No.2005-00	059 OP	TREX C	ORPORA	TION	Р	age 6/16



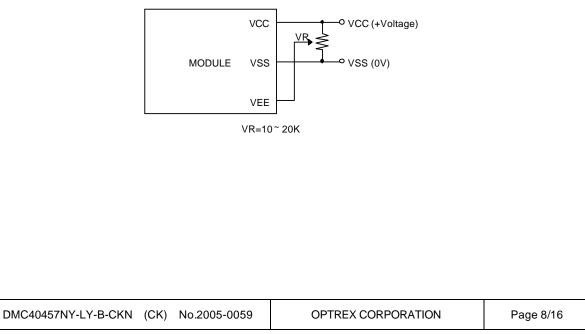
4.I/O Terminal

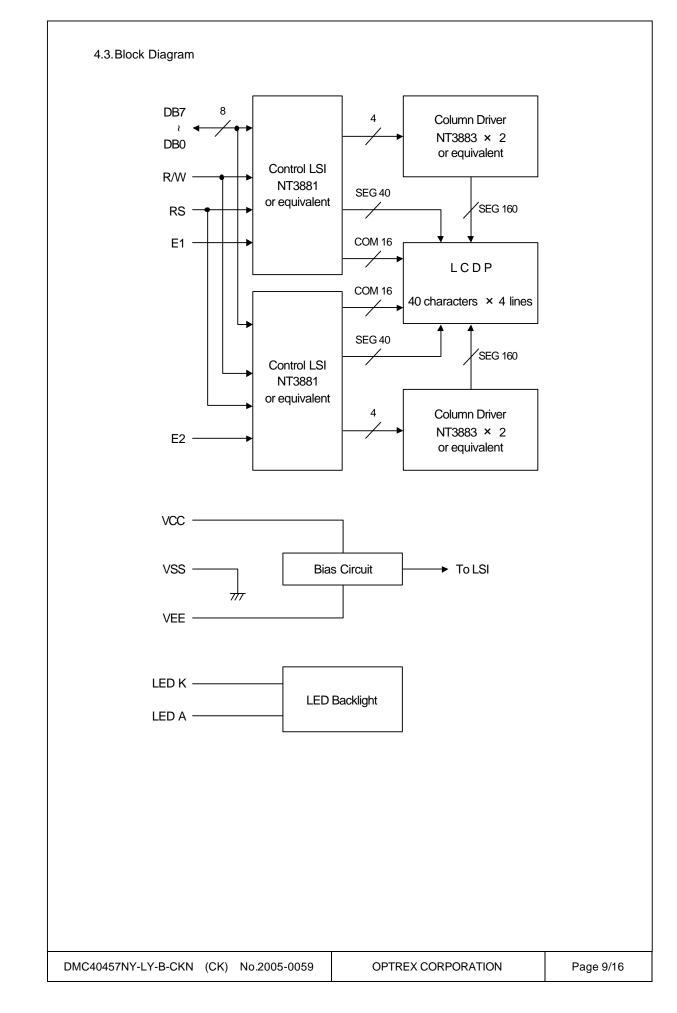
4.1. Pin Assignment

No.	Symbol	Level	Function
1	DB7	H/L	Data Bus Line
2	DB6	H/L	Data Bus Line
3	DB5	H/L	Data Bus Line
4	DB4	H/L	Data Bus Line
5	DB3	H/L	Data Bus Line / Non-connection at 4-bit operation
6	DB2	H/L	Data Bus Line / Non-connection at 4-bit operation
7	DB1	H/L	Data Bus Line / Non-connection at 4-bit operation
8	DB0	H/L	Data Bus Line / Non-connection at 4-bit operation
9	E1	H, H L	Enable Signal (No pull-up Resister)
10	R/W	H/L	Read/Write Select Signal H : Read L : Write
11	RS	H/L	Register Select Signal
12	Vee	-	Power Supply for LCD Drive
13	Vss	-	Power Supply (0V, GND)
14	Vcc	-	Power Supply for Logic
15	E2	H, H L	Enable Signal (No pull-up Resister)
16	NC	-	Non-connection
17	LED K	-	LED Cathode Terminal
18	LED A	-	LED Anode Terminal

4.2. Example of Power Supply

It is recommended to apply a potentiometer for the contrast adjust due to the tolerance of the driving voltage and its temperature dependence.





<u>5.Test</u>

No change on display and in operation under the following test condition.

	Parameter	Conditions	Notes	
1	High Temperature Operating	50 ± 2 , 96hrs (operation state)		
2	Low Temperature Operating	0 ± 2 , 96hrs (operation state)	3	
3	High Temperature Storage	70 ± 2 , 96hrs	4	
4	Low Temperature Storage	-20 ± 2 , 96hrs	3, 4	
5	Damp Proof Test	Pamp Proof Test 40 ± 2 , 90 ~ 95%RH, 96hrs		
6	Vibration Test	Total fixed amplitude : 1.5mm	5	
		Vibration Frequency : 10 ~ 55Hz		
		One cycle 60 seconds to 3 directions of X, Y, Z for		
		each 15 minutes		
7	Shock Test	To be measured after dropping from 60cm high on		
		the concrete surface in packing state.		
		E G C C Edge dropping B A C Edge dropping B A F Edge dropping B A F F Concrete Surface E,F,G face : once F		
Note 1	: Unless otherwise specified, tests Temperature : 20 ± 5 Humidity : $65 \pm 5\%$	s will be conducted under the following condition.		
Note 2 Note 3 Note 4	Temperature : 20 ± 5 Humidity : 65 ± 5% : Unless otherwise specified, tests : No dew condensation to be obse : The function test shall be conduct humidity after removed from the t	s will be not conducted under functioning state. rved. cted after 4 hours storage at the normal temperature a test chamber.	and	
Note 2 Note 3 Note 4	Temperature : 20 ± 5 Humidity : 65 ± 5% : Unless otherwise specified, tests : No dew condensation to be obse : The function test shall be conduct humidity after removed from the t	s will be not conducted under functioning state. rved. cted after 4 hours storage at the normal temperature a	and	
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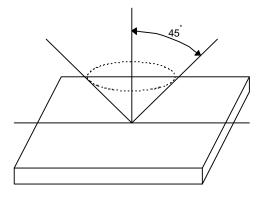
6.Appearance Standards

6.1. Inspection conditions

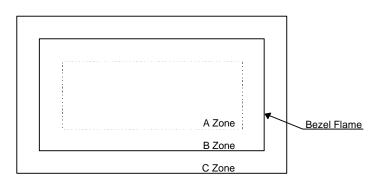
The LCD shall be inspected under 40W white fluorescent light.

The distance between the eyes and the sample shall be more than 30cm.

All directions for inspecting the sample should be within 45° against perpendicular line.



6.2. Definition of applicable Zones



A Zone : Active display area

B Zone : Area from outside of "A Zone" to validity viewing area

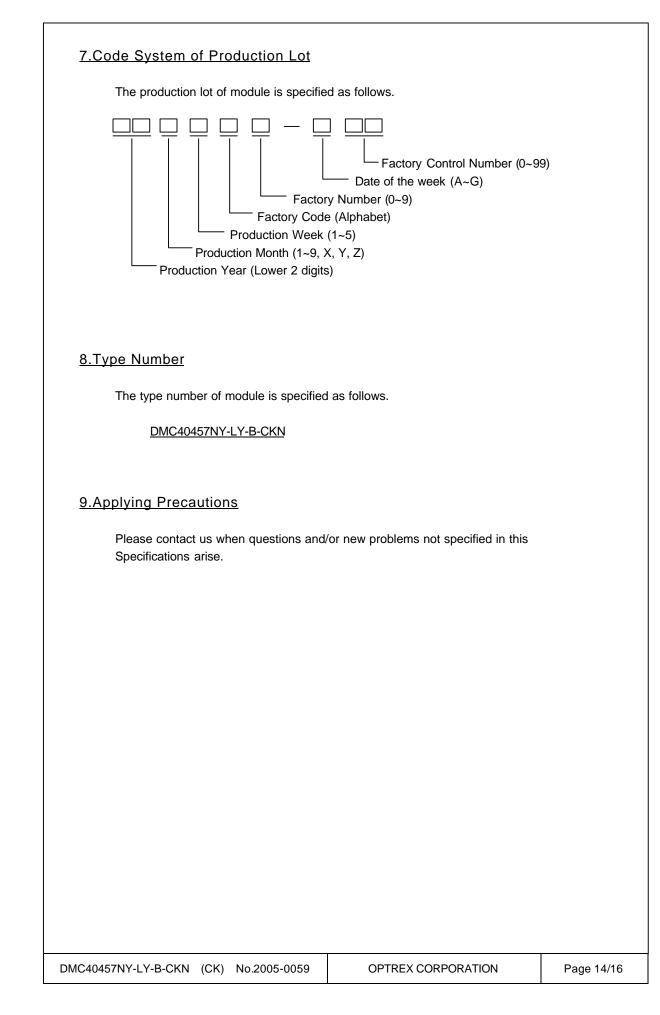
C Zone : Rest parts

A Zone + B Zone = Validity viewing area

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Black and White Spots, Foreign Substances	(1) Round Shape Zone Dimension (mm) D 0.1 0.1 < D 0.2 0.2 < D 0.3 0.3 < D D = (Long + Short) / 2 (2) Line Shape Zone X(mm) - 0.02 W 2.0 L 0.03 W 1.0 L 0.04 W 1.0 L 0.05 W - 0.05 < W X : Length Y : Width Total defects shall not exce	A * 5 0 0 * : Disregat Acc A * 3 1 0	ceptable Num B * 3 2 2 he same way	C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
	Zone Dimension (mm) D 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 D D = (Long + Short) / 2 (2) Line Shape X(mm) Y(mm) - 0.02 2.0 L 0.03 Y(mm) - - 0.02 W 1.0 L 0.04 W 1.0 L 0.05 W - 0.05 W X : Length Y : Width	A * 5 0 0 * : Disregat A A A * 3 1 0 In t	B * 5 1 0 rd septable Num B * 3 2 2 2 he same way	C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Foreign Substances	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	* 5 0 0 *: Disregar	* 5 1 0 rd ceptable Num B * 3 2 2 he same way	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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	(2) Line Shape X(mm) Y(mm) - 0.02 W 2.0 L 0.03 W 1.0 L 0.04 W 1.0 L 0.05 W - 0.05 W X : Length Y : Width	Acc A * 3 1 0 In t	ceptable Num B * 3 2 2 he same way	C * *
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	- 0.02 W 2.0 L 0.03 W 1.0 L 0.04 W 1.0 L 0.05 W - 0.05 < W	* 3 1 0 In t	* 3 2 2 he same way	* * *
	2.0 L 0.03 W 1.0 L 0.04 W 1.0 L 0.05 W - 0.05 < W	3 1 0 In t	3 2 2 he same way	* * *
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	1.0 L 0.05 W - 0.05 < W	0 In t	2 he same way	*
	- 0.05 < W X : Length Y : Width	In t	he same way	
	X:Length Y:Width	•		<u>r</u> (1)
		* : Disregard	1	
Air Bubbles (between glass	Zone		ceptable Num	ber
& polarizer)	Dimension (mm)	A	B	C
	D 0.15	*	*	*
		2	3	*
		1	2	*
	0.5 < D 1.0	0	1	*
	* : Disregard Total defects shall not exce	eed 3.		
		0.15 < D 0.3 0.3 < D 0.5 0.5 < D 1.0 * : Disregard Total defects shall not exce	0.15 < D 0.3 2 0.3 < D	0.15 < D 0.3 2 3 0.3 < D

3 Т	he Shape of Dot	(1) Dot Shape (with Dent)
		0.15
		As per the sketch of left hand.
		(2) Dot Shape (with Projection)
		Should not be connected to next do
		(3) Pin Hole
		(X+Y) / 2 0.2mm
		(Less than 0.1mm is no counted.)
		Total defects shall not exceed 5.
4 P	Polarizer Scratches	Not to be conspicuous defects.
5 P	Polarizer Dirts	If the stains are removed easily from LCDP surface, the module is not defective.
6 C	Color Variation	Not to be conspicuous defects.



10.Precautions Relating Product Handling

The Following precautions will guide you in handling our product correctly.

- 1) Liquid crystal display devices
- 1. The liquid crystal display device panel used in the liquid crystal display module is made of plate glass. Avoid any strong mechanical shock. Should the glass break handle it with care.
- 2. The polarizer adhering to the surface of the LCD is made of a soft material. Guard against scratching it.
- 2) Care of the liquid crystal display module against static electricity discharge.
- 1. When working with the module, be sure to ground your body and any electrical equipment you may be using. We strongly recommend the use of anti static mats (made of rubber), to protect work tables against the hazards of electrical shock.
- 2. Avoid the use of work clothing made of synthetic fibers. We recommend cotton clothing or other conductivity-treated fibers.
- 3. Slowly and carefully remove the protective film from the LCD module, since this operation can generate static electricity.
- 3) When the LCD module alone must be stored for long periods of time:
- 1. Protect the modules from high temperature and humidity.
- 2. Keep the modules out of direct sunlight or direct exposure to ultraviolet rays.
- 3. Protect the modules from excessive external forces.
- 4) Use the module with a power supply that is equipped with an overcurrent protector circuit, since the module is not provided with this protective feature.
- 5) Do not ingest the LCD fluid itself should it leak out of a damaged LCD module. Should hands or clothing come in contact with LCD fluid, wash immediately with soap.
- 6) Conductivity is not guaranteed for models that use metal holders where solder connections between the metal holder and the PCB are not used. Please contact us to discuss appropriate ways to assure conductivity.
- 7) For models which use CFL:
- 1. High voltage of 1000V or greater is applied to the CFL cable connector area. Care should be taken not to touch connection areas to avoid burns.
- 2. Protect CFL cables from rubbing against the unit and thus causing the wire jacket to become worn.
- 3. The use of CFLs for extended periods of time at low temperatures will significantly shorten their service life.
- 8) For models which use touch panels:
- 1. Do not stack up modules since they can be damaged by components on neighboring modules.
- 2. Do not place heavy objects on top of the product. This could cause glass breakage.
- 9) For models which use COG, TAB, or COF:
- 1. The mechanical strength of the product is low since the IC chip faces out unprotected from the rear. Be sure to protect the rear of the IC chip from external forces.
- 2. Given the fact that the rear of the IC chip is left exposed, in order to protect the unit from electrical damage, avoid installation configurations in which the rear of the IC chip runs the risk of making any electrical contact.

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10)Models which use flexible cable, heat seal, or TAB:

- 1. In order to maintain reliability, do not touch or hold by the connector area.
- 2. Avoid any bending, pulling, or other excessive force, which can result in broken connections.
- 11)In case of buffer material such as cushion / gasket is assembled into LCD module, it may have an adverse effect on connecting parts (LCD panel-TCP / HEAT SEAL / FPC / etc., PCB-TCP / HEAT SEAL / FPC etc., TCP-HEAT SEAL, TCP-FPC, HEAT SEAL-FPC, etc.,) depending on its materials.

Please check and evaluate these materials carefully before use.

12)In case of acrylic plate is attached to front side of LCD panel, cloudiness (very small cracks) can occur on acrylic plate, being influenced by some components generated from polarizer film..

Please check and evaluate those acrylic materials carefully before use.

11.Warranty

This product has been manufactured to your company's specifications as a part for use in your company's general electronic products. It is guaranteed to perform according to delivery specifications. For any other use apart from general electronic equipment, we cannot take responsibility if the product is used in medical devices, nuclear power control equipment, aerospace equipment, fire and security systems, or any other applications in which there is a direct risk to human life and where extremely high levels of reliability are required. If the product is to be used in any of the above applications, we will need to enter into a separate product liability agreement.

- We cannot accept responsibility for any defect, which may arise from additional manufacturing of the product (including disassembly and reassembly), after product delivery.
- 2. We cannot accept responsibility for any defect, which may arise after the application of strong external force to the product.
- 3. We cannot accept responsibility for any defect, which may arise due to the application of static electricity after the product has passed your company's acceptance inspection procedures.
- 4. When the product is in CFL models, CFL service life and brightness will vary According to the performance of the inverter used, leaks, etc. We cannot accept responsibility for product performance, reliability, or defect, which may arise.
- 5. We cannot accept responsibility for intellectual property of a third party, which may arise through the application of our product to your assembly with exception to those issues relating directly to the structure or method of manufacturing of our product.
- 6. Optrex will not be held responsible for any quality guarantee issue for defect products judged as Optrex-origin longer than 2 (two) years from Optrex production or 1(one) year from Optrex, Optrex America, Optrex Europe delivery which ever comes later.