NEC LCD Technologies, Ltd.

TFT COLOR LCD MODULE

NL10276BC20-08

26cm (10.4 Type)
XGA
LVDS Interface (1 port)

DATA SHEET

DOD-MD-0097 (1st edition)

All information is subject to change without notice. Please confirm the sales representative before starting to design your system.

INTRODUCTION

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Examples: Computers, office automation equipment, communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, audio and visual equipment, home electronic appliances, machine tools, personal electronic equipment, industrial robots, etc.

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Examples: Military systems, aircraft control equipment, aerospace equipment, nuclear reactor control systems, medical equipment/devices/systems for life support, etc.

The quality grade of this product is the **"Standard"** unless otherwise specified in this document.

CONTENTS

1. OUTLINE

1.1 STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLE

Color LCD module NL10276BC20-XX is composed of the amorphous silicon thin film transistor liquid crystal display (a-Si TFT LCD) panel structure with driver LSIs for driving the TFT (Thin Film Transistor) array and a backlight.

The a-Si TFT LCD panel structure is injected liquid crystal material into a narrow gap between the TFT array glass substrate and a color-filter glass substrate.

Color (Red, Green, Blue) data signals from a host system (e.g. signal generator, etc.) are modulated into best form for active matrix system by a signal processing circuit, and sent to the driver LSIs which drive the individual TFT arrays.

The TFT array as an electro-optical switch regulates the amount of transmitted light from the backlight assembly, when it is controlled by data signals. Color images are created by regulating the amount of transmitted light through the TFT array of red, green and blue dots.

1.2 APPLICATION

- For industrial use

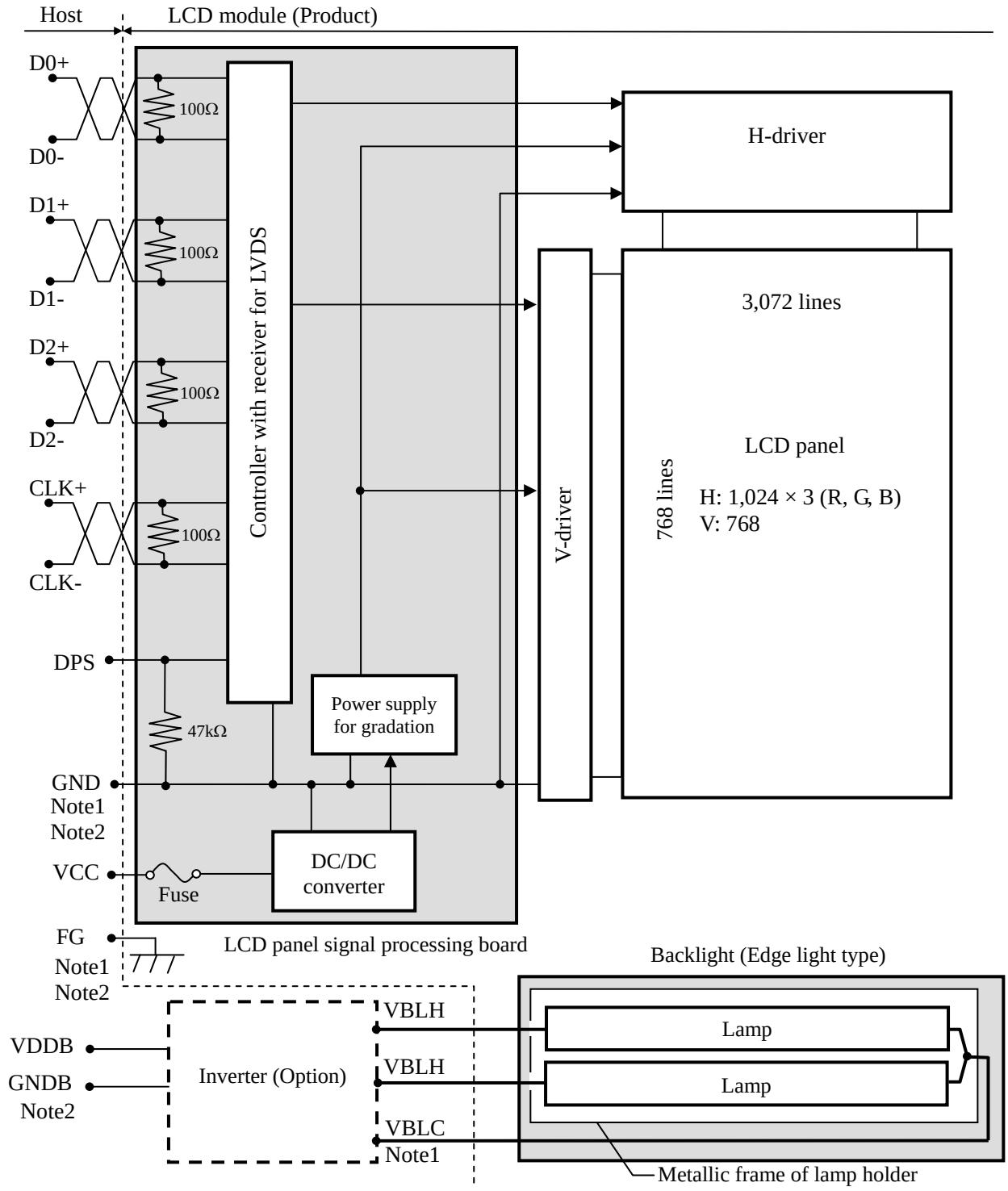
1.3 FEATURES

- High resolution
- Ultra-wide viewing angle
- High contrast
- LVDS interface
- Reversible-scan direction
- Edge light type (without inverter)
- Replaceable lamp for backlight

2. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Display area	210.432 (H) × 157.824 (V) mm
Diagonal size of display	26 cm (10.4 inches)
Drive system	a-Si TFT active matrix
Display color	262,144 colors (6-bit)
Pixel	1,024 (H) × 768 (V) pixels
Pixel arrangement	RGB (Red dot, Green dot, Blue dot) vertical stripe
Dot pitch	0.0685 (H) × 0.2055 (V) mm
Pixel pitch	0.2055 (H) × 0.2055 (V) mm
Module size	227.0 (W) × 174.5 (H) × 10.5 (D) mm (typ.)
Weight	440 g (typ.)
Contrast ratio	700:1 (typ.)
Viewing angle	*At the contrast ratio ≥10:1* • Horizontal: Right side 85° (typ.), Left side 85° (typ.) • Vertical: Up side 85° (typ.), Down side 85° (typ.)
Designed viewing direction	*At DPS = Low or Open: Normal scan* • Viewing angle with optimum grayscale (γ=2.2): normal axis
Polarizer surface	Clear
Polarizer pencil-hardness	3H (min.) [by JIS K5400]
Color gamut	*At LCD panel center* 40 % (typ.) [against NTSC color space]
Response time	*Ton+Toff (10%←→90%)* 25 ms (typ.)
Luminance	*At IBL= 5.0mArms / lamp* 300 cd/m^2 (typ.)
Signal system	LVDS interface (1port) 6-bit digital signals for data of RGB colors, Dot clock (CLK), Data enable (DE)
Power supply voltage	LCD panel signal processing board: 3.3V
Backlight	Edge light type: 2 cold cathode fluorescent lamps (Replaceable parts • Lamp holder set: Type No. 104LHS44) (Recommended inverter (Option) • Inverter: Type No. 104PW191)
Power consumption	*At IBL= 5.0mArms / lamp, Checkered flag pattern* 6.7 W (typ., Power dissipation of the inverter is not included.)

3. BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note1: Relations between GND (Signal ground), FG (Frame ground) and VBLC (Lamp low voltage terminal) in the LCD module are as follows.

GND - FG	Not connected
GND - VBLC	Not connected
FG - VBLC	Not connected

Note2: GND, FG and customer inverter ground must be connected to customer equipment's ground, and it is recommended that these grounds are connected together in customer equipment.

4. DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Specification	Unit
Module size	227.0 ± 0.5 (W) × 174.5 ± 0.5 (H) × 10.5 ± 0.5 (D) Note1	mm
Display area	210.4 (H) × 157.8 (V) Note1	mm
Weight	440 (typ.), 480 (max.)	g

Note1: See "**7. OUTLINE DRAWINGS**".

4.2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage	LCD panel signal processing board	VCC	-0.3 to +4.0	V	Ta = 25°C
	Lamp voltage	VBLH	1,500	Vrms	
Input voltage for signals	Display signals Note1	VD	-0.3 to VCC+0.3	V	
	Function signal Note2	VF			
Storage temperature		Tst	-20 to +60	°C	-
Operating temperature	Front surface	TopF	0 to +55	°C	Note3
	Rear surface	TopR	0 to +65	°C	Note4
Relative humidity Note5		RH	≤ 95	%	Ta ≤ 40°C
			≤ 85	%	40 < Ta ≤ 50°C
			≤ 70	%	50 < Ta ≤ 55°C
Absolute humidity Note5		AH	≤ 73 Note6	g/m^3	Ta > 55°C

Note1: D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, CLK+/-
Note2: DPS
Note3: Measured at center of LCD panel surface (including self-heat)
Note4: Measured at center of LCD module's rear shield surface (including self-heat)
Note5: No condensation
Note6: Water amount at Ta = 55°C and RH = 70%

4.3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.3.1 LCD panel signal processing board

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage		VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-
Power supply current		ICC	-	550 Note1	750 Note2	mA	at VCC = 3.3V
Permissible ripple voltage		VRP	-	-	100	mVp-p	for VCC
Differential input threshold voltage for LVDS receiver	High	VTH	-	-	+100	mV	at VCM=1.2V Note3
	Low	VTL	-100	-	-	mV	
Terminating resistance		RT	-	100	-	Ω	-
Input voltage for DPS signal	High	VFH	0.7VCC	-	VCC	V	-
	Low	VFL	0	-	0.8	V	

Note1: Checkered flag pattern [by EIAJ ED-2522]
Note2: Pattern for maximum current
Note3: Common mode voltage for LVDS receiver

4.3.2 Backlight lamp

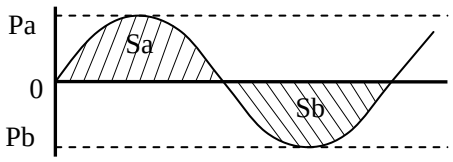
(Ta=25°C, Note1)

Parameter	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Lamp current Note3, Note4	IBL	2.0	5.0	5.5	mArms	at IBL=5.0mArms: 300cd/m^2
Lamp voltage Note2, Note3	VBLH	-	485	-	Vrms	-
Lamp starting voltage Note2, Note3, Note5	VS	850	-	-	Vrms	Ta = 25°C
		1,100	-	-	Vrms	Ta = 0°C
Lamp oscillation frequency Note6	FO	50	-	70	kHz	-

Note1: This product consists of 2 backlight lamps, and these specifications are for each lamp.

Note2: The lamp voltage cycle between lamps should be kept on a same phase. "VS" and "VBLH" are the voltage value between low voltage side (Cold) and high voltage side (Hot).

Note3: The asymmetric ratio of working waveform for lamps (Power supply voltage peak ratio, power supply current peak ratio and waveform space ratio) should be less than 5 % (See the following figure.). If the waveform is asymmetric, DC (Direct current) element apply into the lamp. In this case, a lamp lifetime may be shortened, because a distribution of a lamp enclosure substance inclines toward one side between low voltage terminal (Cold terminal) and high voltage terminal (Hot terminal). When designing the backlight inverter, evaluate asymmetric of lamp working waveform sufficiently.



$$\frac{|\,Pa - Pb\,|}{Pb} \times 100 \leq 5\ \%$$

$$\frac{|\,Sa - Sb\,|}{Sb} \times 100 \leq 5\ \%$$

Note4: This product consists of 2 lamps. 2 lamps are contained in the 1 lamp holder, and both lamps are connected to 1 low voltage cable. Recommended lamp current is 5.0mArms typical for each lamp, and sum of 2 lamps is 10mArms typical. The lamp current should be measured by high-frequency current meter at the low voltage terminal.

Note5: The inverter should be designed so that the lamp starting voltage can be maintained for more than 1 second. Otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.

Note6: In case "FO" is not the recommended value, beat noise may display on the screen, because of interference between "FO" and "1/th". Recommended value of "FO" is as following

$$FO = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{th} \times (2n\text{-}1)$$

th: Horizontal cycle (See "**4.9.2 Timing characteristics**".)
n: Natural number (1, 2, 3 ·····)

Note7: Method of lamp cable installation may invite fluctuation of lamp current and voltage or asymmetric of lamp working waveform. When designing method of lamp cable installation, evaluate the fluctuation of lamp current, voltage and working waveform sufficiently.

4.3.3 Power supply voltage ripple

This product works, even if the ripple voltage levels are beyond the permissible values as following the table, but there might be noise on the display image.

Power supply voltage		Ripple voltage Note1 (Measure at input terminal of power supply)	Unit
VCC	3.3V	≤ 100	mVp-p

Note1: The permissible ripple voltage includes spike noise.

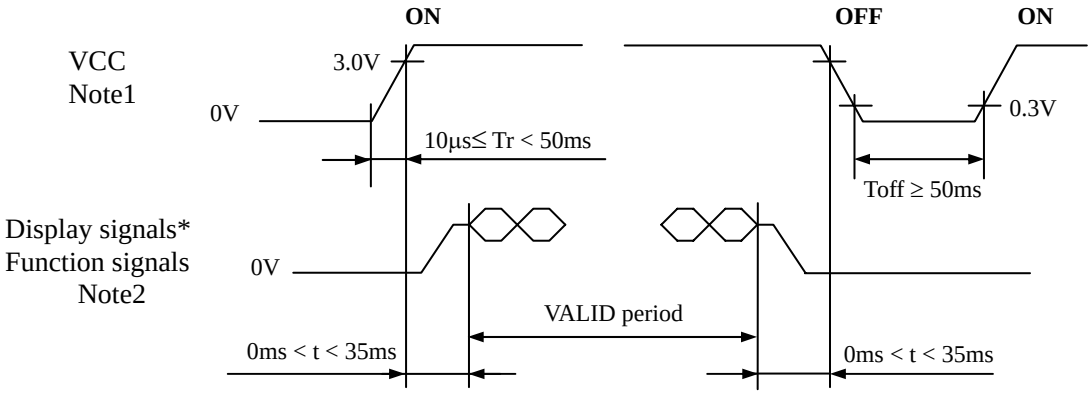
4.3.4 Fuse

Parameter	Fuse		Rating	Fusing current	Remarks
	Type	Supplier			
VCC	FCC16 202AD	KAMAYA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	2.0A 32V	5.0A	Note1

Note1: The power supply capacity should be more than the fusing current. If it is less than the fusing current, the fuse may not blow in a short time, and then nasty smell, smoke and so on may occur.

4.4 POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE SEQUENCE

4.4.1 LCD panel signal processing board

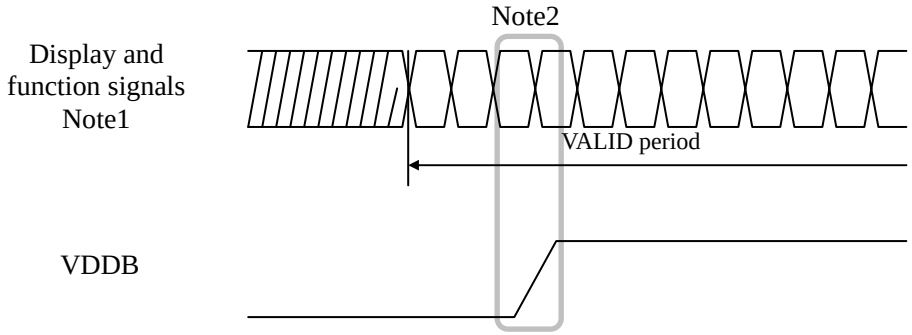


* These signals should be measured at the terminal of 100Ω resistance.

Note1: In terms of voltage variation (voltage drop) while VCC rising edge is below 3.0V, a protection circuit may work, and then this product may not work.

Note2: Display signals (D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/- and CK+/-) and function signal (DPS) must be Low or High-impedance, exclude the VALID period (See above sequence diagram), in order to avoid that internal circuits is damaged.
If some of display and function signals of this product are cut while this product is working, even if the signal input to it once again, it might not work normally. If customer stops the display and function signals, they should be cut VCC.

4.4.2 Backlight inverter (Option)



Note1: These are display and function signals for LCD panel signal processing board.

Note2: The backlight inverter voltage (VDDB) should be inputted within the valid period of display and function signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

4.5 CONNECTIONS AND FUNCTIONS FOR INTERFACE PINS

4.5.1 LCD panel signal processing board

CN1 socket (LCD module side): FI-SE20P-HFE (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))
Adaptable plug: FI-S20S (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	N.C.	No connection	Keep this pin Open.
2	N.C.	No connection	
3	DPS	Selection of scan direction	High: Reverse scan Low or Open: Normal scan Note1
4	N.C.	No connection	Keep this pin Open.
5	GND	Ground	Note2
6	CLK+	Pixel clock	Note3
7	CLK-		
8	GND	Ground	Note2
9	D2+	Pixel data	Note3
10	D2-		
11	GND	Ground	Note2
12	D1+	Pixel data	Note3
13	D1-		
14	GND	Ground	Note2
15	D0+	Pixel data	Note3
16	D0-		
17	GND	Ground	Note2
18	GND		
19	VCC	Power supply	Note2
20	VCC		

Note1: See "**4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS**".
Note2: All GND and VCC terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.
Note3: Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.
Note4: See "**4.5.4 Connection between receiver and transmitter for LVDS**".

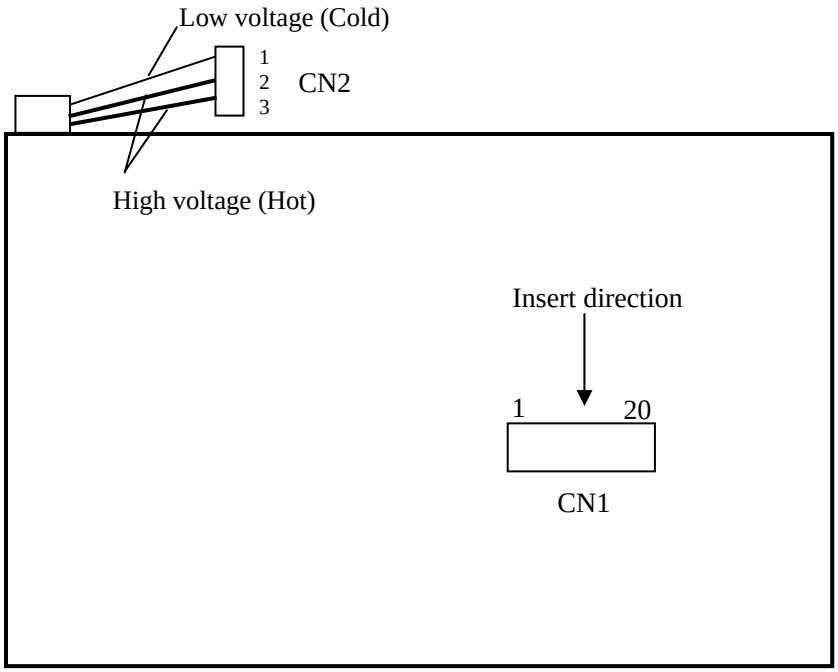
4.5.2 Backlight lamp

Attention: VBLH and VBLC must be connected correctly. Wrong connections will cause electric shock and also break down of the product.

CN2 plug: BHR-03VS-1 (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)
Adaptable socket: SM03 (4.0) B-BHS-1-TB (LF) (SN), SM03 (4.0) B-BHS-1-TB (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

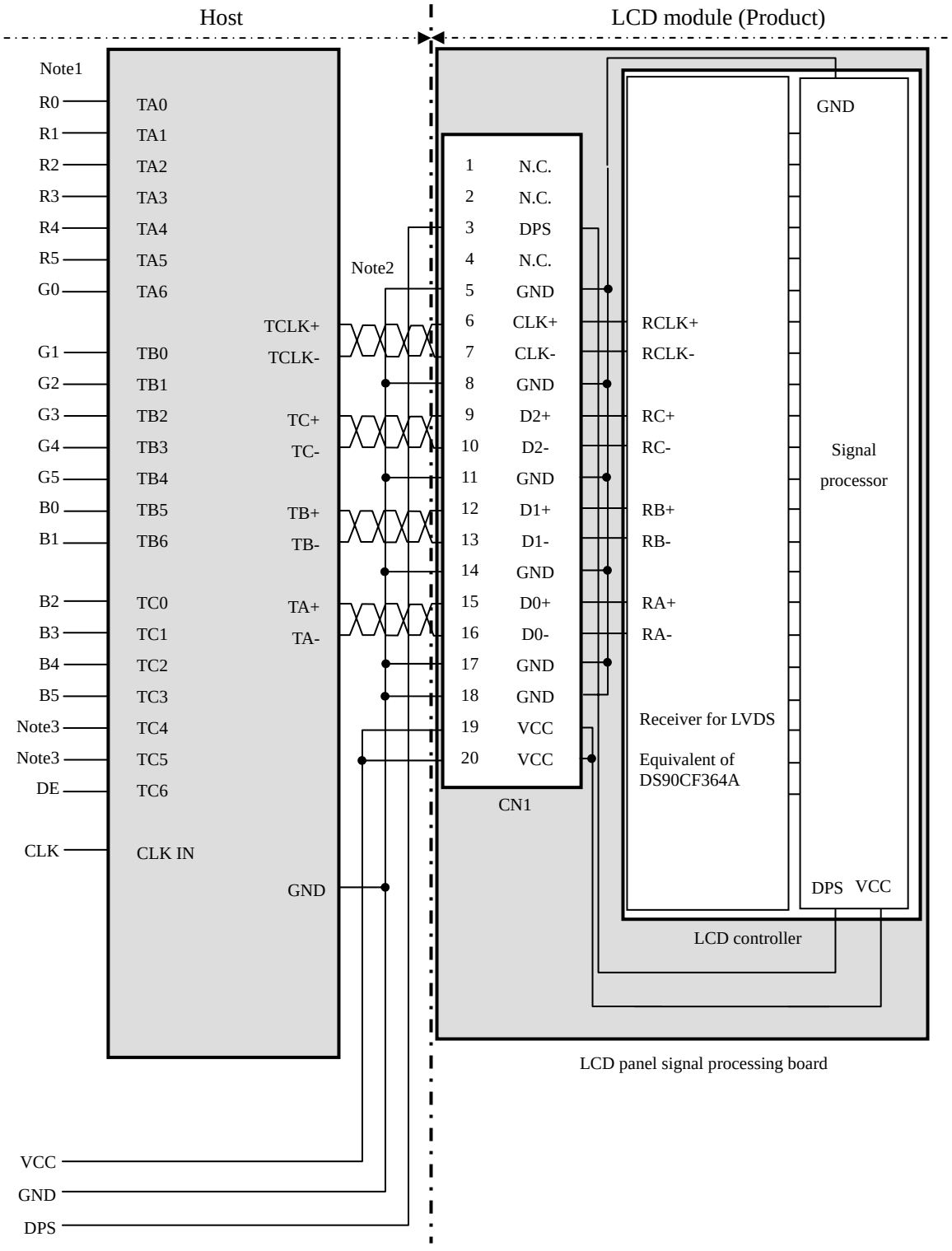
Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	VBLC	Low voltage (Cold)	Cable color: Black
2	VBLH	High voltage (Hot)	Cable color: White
3	VBLH	High voltage (Hot)	Cable color: White

4.5.3 Positions of plugs and a socket



Rear side

4.5.4 Connection between receiver and transmitter for LVDS



Note1: LSB (Least Significant Bit) – R0, G0, B0 MSB (Most Significant Bit) – R5, G5, B5

Note2: Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

Note3: Input signals to TC4 and TC5 are not used inside the product, but do not keep TC4 and TC5 open to avoid noise problem.

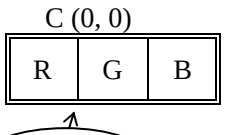
4.6 DISPLAY COLORS AND INPUT DATA SIGNALS

This product can display in equivalent to 262,144 colors in 64 gray scales. Also the relation between display colors and input data signals is as the following table.

Display colors		Data signal (0: Low level, 1: High level)																	
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red gray scale	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	dark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑				:						:						:		
	↓				:						:						:		
	bright	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green gray scale	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑				:						:						:		
	↓				:						:						:		
	bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue gray scale	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	↑				:						:						:		
	↓				:						:						:		
	bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

4.7 DISPLAY POSITIONS

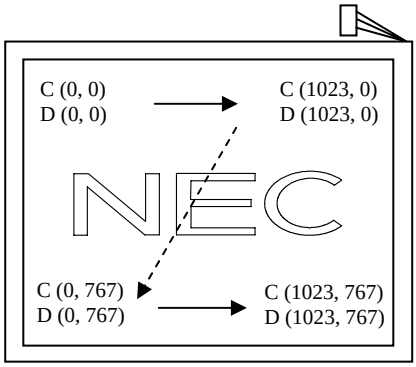
The following table is the coordinates per pixel (See figure of "**4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS**".).



C(0, 0)	C(1, 0)	• • •	C(X, 0)	• • •	C(1022, 0)	C(1023, 0)
C(0, 1)	C(1, 1)	• • •	C(X, 1)	• • •	C(1022, 1)	C(1023, 1)
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
C(0, Y)	C(1, Y)	• • •	C(X, Y)	• • •	C(1022, Y)	C(1023, Y)
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
C(0, 766)	C(1, 766)	• • •	C(X, 766)	• • •	C(1022, 766)	C(1023, 766)
C(0, 767)	C(1, 767)	• • •	C(X, 767)	• • •	C(1022, 767)	C(1023, 767)

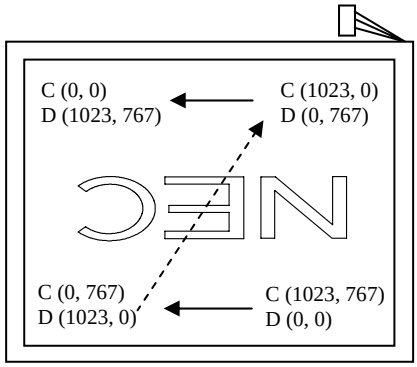
4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS

The following figures are seen from a front view. Also the arrow shows the direction of scan.



Note1

Figure1. Normal scan (DPS: Low or Open)



Note1

Figure2. Reverse scan (DPS: High)

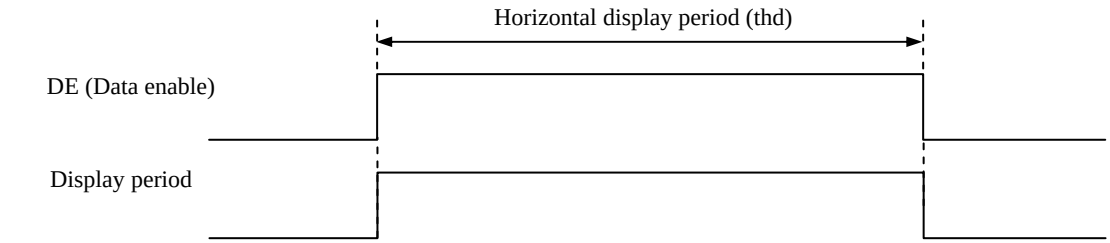
Note1: Meaning of C (X, Y) and D (X, Y)
C (X, Y): The coordinates of the display position (See "**4.7 DISPLAY POSITIONS**".)
D (X, Y): The data number of input signal for LCD panel signal processing board

4.9 INPUT SIGNAL TIMINGS

4.9.1 Outline of input signal timings

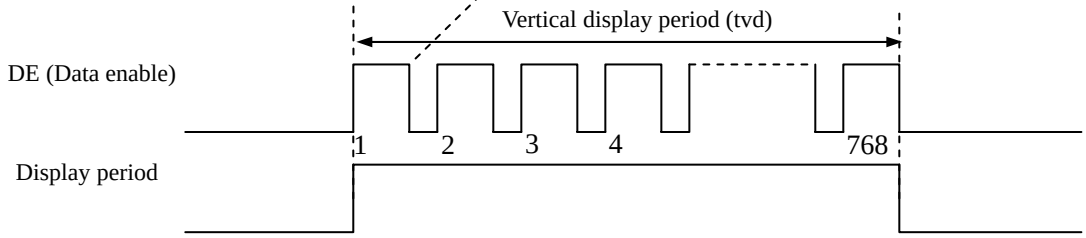
- Horizontal signal

Note1



- Vertical signal

Note1



Note1: This diagram indicates virtual signal for set up to timing.
Note2: See "**4.9.3 Input signal timing chart**" for numeration of pulse.

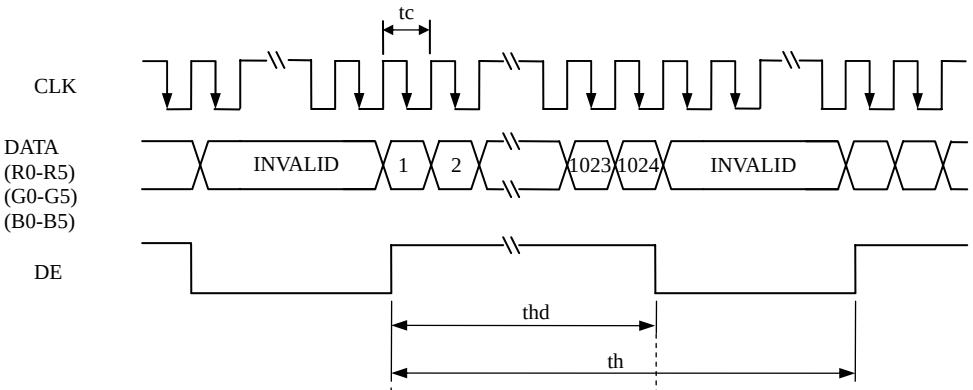
4.9.2 Timing characteristics

Parameter			Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
CLK	Frequency		1/tc	60.0	65.0	68.0	MHz	15.385 ns (typ.)
	Duty		-	-			-	Note2
	Rise time, Fall time		-				ns	
DATA	CLK-DATA	Setup time	-	-			ns	Note2
		Hold time	-				ns	
	Rise time, Fall time		-				ns	
DE	Horizontal	Cycle	th	19.67	20.676	22.4	µs	48.363 kHz (typ.) Note1, Note2
				-	1,344	-	CLK	
		Display period	thd	1,024			CLK	
	Vertical (One frame)	Cycle	tv	13.3	16.666	18.5	ms	60.0 Hz (typ.) Note1
				780	806	-	H	
		Display period	tvd	768			H	
	CLK-DE	Setup time	-	-			ns	Note2
		Hold time	-				ns	
	Rise time, Fall time		-				ns	

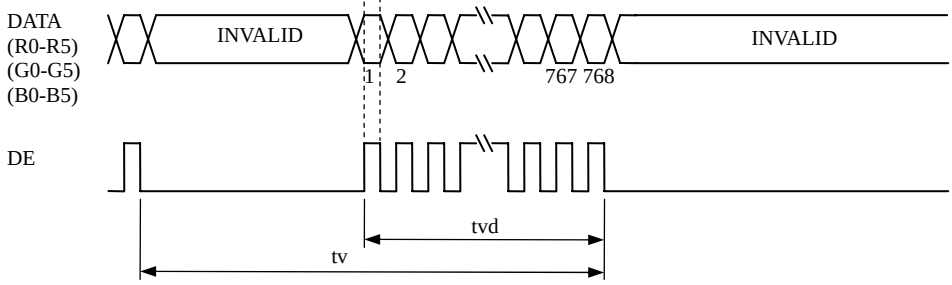
Note1: Definition of parameters is as follows.
tc = 1CLK, th = 1H
Note2: See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.

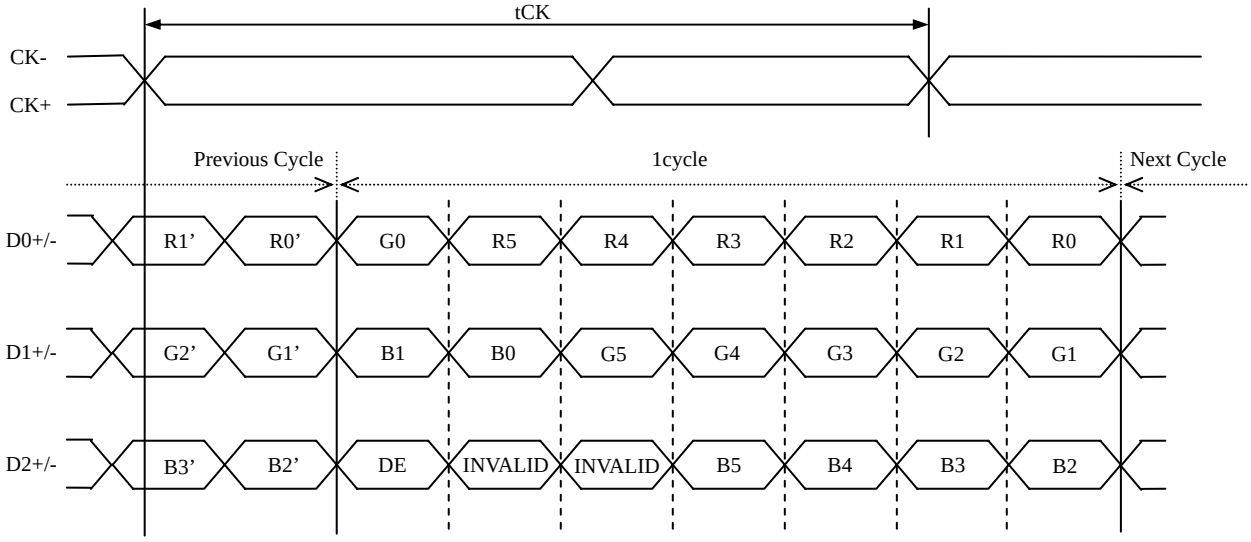
4.9.3 Input signal timing chart

Horizontal timing



Vertical timing





4.10 OPTICS

4.10.1 Optical characteristics

(Note1, Note2)

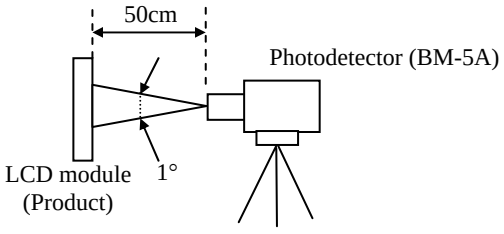
Parameter		Condition	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Luminance		White at center θR = 0°, θL = 0°, θU = 0°, θD = 0°	L	250	300	-	cd/m^2	-
Contrast ratio		White/Black at center θR = 0°, θL = 0°, θU = 0°, θD = 0°	CR	400	700	-	-	Note3
Luminance uniformity		White θR = 0°, θL = 0°, θU = 0°, θD = 0°	LU	-	1.25	1.4	-	Note4
Chromaticity	White	**x** coordinate	Wx	0.283	0.313	0.343	-	Note5
		y coordinate	Wy	0.299	0.329	0.359	-	
	Red	**x** coordinate	Rx	-	0.578	-	-	
		y coordinate	Ry	-	0.351	-	-	
	Green	**x** coordinate	Gx	-	0.336	-	-	
		y coordinate	Gy	-	0.522	-	-	
	Blue	**x** coordinate	Bx	-	0.160	-	-	
		y coordinate	By	-	0.155	-	-	
Color gamut		θR = 0°, θL = 0°, θU = 0°, θD = 0° at center, against NTSC color space	C	35	40	-	%	
Response time		Black to white	Ton	-	13	17	ms	Note6 Note7
		White to black	Toff	-	12	15	ms	
Viewing angle	Right	θU = 0°, θD = 0°, CR≥10	θR	70	85	-	°	Note8
	Left	θU = 0°, θD = 0°, CR≥10	θL	70	85	-	°	
	Up	θR = 0°, θL = 0°, CR≥10	θU	70	85	-	°	
	Down	θR = 0°, θL = 0°, CR≥10	θD	70	85	-	°	

Note1: These are initial characteristics.

Note2: Measurement conditions are as follows.

Ta=25°C, VCC=3.3V, IBL= 5.0mArms/lamp, Display: XGA, Horizontal cycle = 48.363kHz, Vertical cycle = 60.0Hz, DPS= Low and Open,

Optical characteristics are measured at luminance saturation after 20 minutes from working the product, in the dark room. Also measurement method for luminance is as follows.



Note3: See "**4.10.2 Definition of contrast ratio**".

Note4: See "**4.10.3 Definition of luminance uniformity**".

Note5: These coordinates are found on CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram.

Note6: Product surface temperature: TopF = 31 °C

Note7: See "**4.10.4 Definition of response times**".

Note8: See "**4.10.5 Definition of viewing angles**".

4.10.2 Definition of contrast ratio

The contrast ratio is calculated by using the following formula.

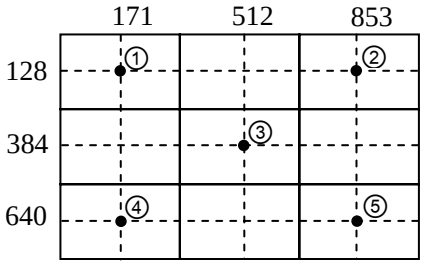
$$\text{Contrast ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Luminance of white screen}}{\text{Luminance of black screen}}$$

4.10.3 Definition of luminance uniformity

The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

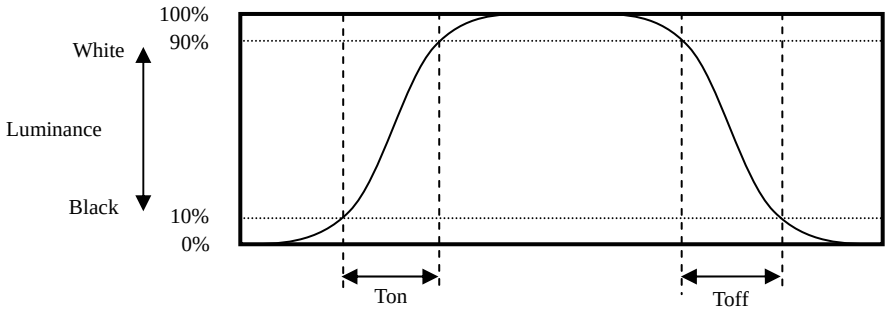
$$\text{Luminance uniformity (LU)} = \frac{\text{Maximum luminance from ① to ⑤}}{\text{Minimum luminance from ① to ⑤}}$$

The luminance is measured at near the 5 points shown below.

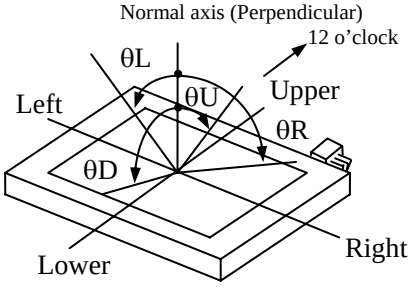


4.10.4 Definition of response times

Response time is measured, the luminance changes from "white" to "black", or "black" to "white" on the same screen point, by photo-detector. Ton is the time it takes the luminance change from 90% down to 10%. Also Toff is the time it takes the luminance change from 10% up to 90% (See the following diagram.).



4.10.5 Definition of viewing angles

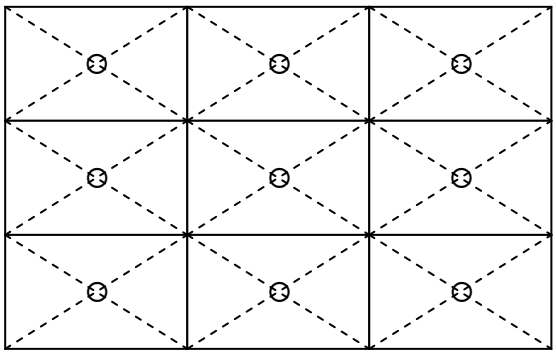


5. RELIABILITY TESTS

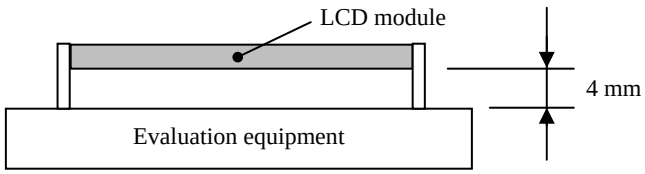
Test item		Condition	Judgement Note1
High temperature and humidity (Operation)		① 60 ± 2°C, RH = 60%, 240hours ② Display data is white.	No display malfunctions
Heat cycle (Operation)		① 0 ± 3°C…1hour 55 ± 3°C…1hour ② 50cycles, 4hours/cycle ③ Display data is white.	
Thermal shock (Non operation)		① -20 ± 3°C…30minutes 60 ± 3°C…30minutes ② 100cycles, 1hour/cycle ③ Temperature transition time is within 5 minutes.	
ESD (Operation)		① 150pF, 150Ω, ±10kV ② 9 places on a panel surface Note2 ③ 10 times each places at 1 sec interval	
Dust (Operation)		① Sample dust: No. 15 (by JIS-Z8901) ② 15 seconds stir ③ 8 times repeat at 1 hour interval	
Vibration (Non operation)		① 5 to 100Hz, 19.6m/s^2 ② 1 minute/cycle ③ X, Y, Z direction Note3 ④ 120 times each directions	No display malfunctions No physical damages
Mechanical shock (Non operation)		① 539m/ s^2, 11ms ② ±X, ±Y, ±Z direction Note3 ③ 5 times each directions	
Low pressure	Non-operation	① 15 kPa (Equivalent to altitude 13,600m) ② -20°C±3°C…24 hours ③ 60°C±3°C…24 hours	No display malfunctions
	Operation	① 53.3 kPa (Equivalent to altitude 4,850m) ② 0°C±3°C…24 hours ③ 50°C±3°C…24 hours	

Note1: Display and appearance are checked under environmental conditions equivalent to the inspection conditions of defect criteria.

Note2: See the following figure for discharge points.



Note3: The evaluation of Z direction is carried out under condition that the distance between the LCD module and the evaluation equipment is 4 mm.

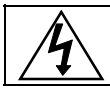


6. PRECAUTIONS

6.1 MEANING OF CAUTION SIGNS

The following caution signs have very important meaning. **Be sure to read "6.2 CAUTIONS" and "6.3 ATTENTIONS", after understanding these contents!**

This sign has the meaning that customer will be injured by himself or the product will sustain a damage, if customer has wrong operations.



This sign has the meaning that customer will get an electrical shock, if customer has wrong operations.

This sign has the meaning that customer will be injured by himself, if customer has wrong operations.

6.2 CAUTIONS

- **Do not touch the working backlight. There is a danger of an electric shock.**

- **Do not touch the working backlight. There is a danger of burn injury.**
- **Do not shock and press the LCD panel and the backlight! There is a danger of breaking, because they are made of glass. (Shock: To be not greater 539m/s^2 and to be not greater 11ms, Pressure: To be not greater 19.6 N (ϕ16mm jig))**

6.3 ATTENTIONS 

6.3.1 Handling of the product

① Take hold of both ends without touching the circuit board when the product (LCD module) is picked up from inner packing box to avoid broken down or misadjustment, because of stress to mounting parts on the circuit board.
② Do not hook nor pull cables such as lamp cable, and so on, in order to avoid any damage.
③ When the product is put on the table temporarily, display surface must be placed downward.
④ When handling the product, take the measures of electrostatic discharge with such as earth band, ionic shower and so on, because the product may be damaged by electrostatic.
⑤ The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.294N·m. Higher torque might result in distortion of the bezel.
⑥ The product must be installed using mounting holes without undue stress such as bends or twist (See outline drawings). And do not add undue stress to any portion (such as bezel flat area). Bends or twist described above and undue stress to any portion except mounting hole portion may cause display mura.
⑦ Do not press or rub on the sensitive product surface. When cleaning the product surface, use of the cloth with ethanolic liquid such as screen cleaner for LCD is recommended.
⑧ Do not push nor pull the interface connectors while the product is working.
⑨ Do not bend or unbend the lamp cable at the near part of the lamp holding rubber, to avoid the damage for high voltage side of the lamp.
⑩ If the lamp cable is attached on the metal part of the product directly, high frequency leak current to the metal part may occur, then the brightness may decrease or the lamp may not be turned on.

⑪ When not connecting FG of the LCD module to the customer's equipment ground, inverter noise may create video noise on the LCD screen.
⑫ When handling the product, use of an original protection sheet on the product surface (polarizer) is recommended for protection of product surface. Adhesive type protection sheet may change color or characteristics of the polarizer.

6.3.2 Environment

① Do not operate or store in high temperature, high humidity, dewdrop atmosphere or corrosive gases. Keep the product in packing box with antistatic pouch in room temperature to avoid dusts and sunlight, when storing the product.
② In order to prevent dew condensation occurring by temperature difference, the product packing box should be opened after enough time being left under the environment of an unpacking room. Evaluate the leaving time sufficiently because a situation of dew condensation occurring is changed by the environmental temperature and humidity. (Recommended leaving time: 6 hours or more with packing state)
③ Do not operate in high magnetic field. Circuit boards may be broken down by it.
④ This product is not designed as radiation hardened.

6.3.3 Characteristics

The following items are neither defects nor failures.

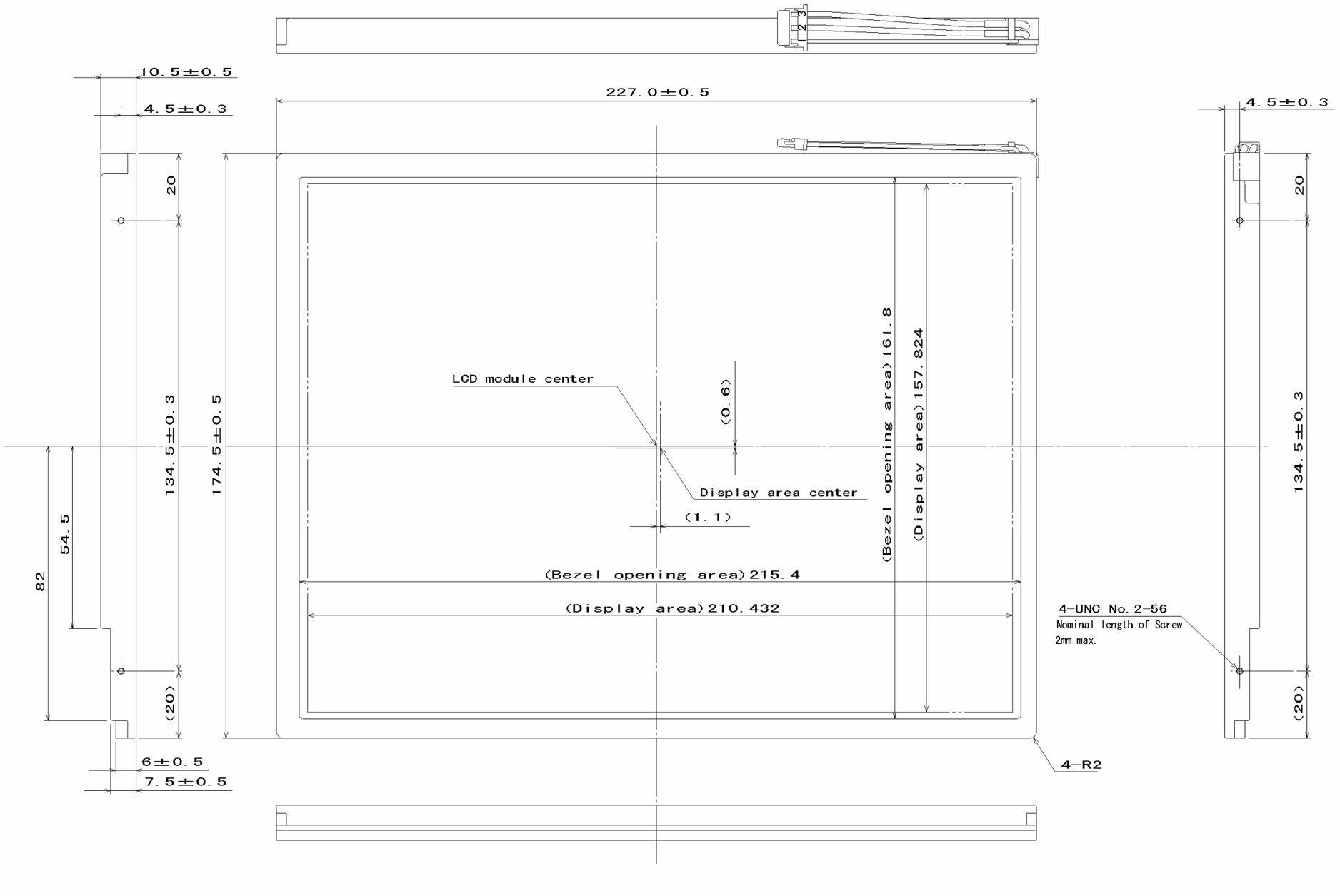
① Response time, luminance and color may be changed by ambient temperature.
② Display mura, flicker, vertical seam or small spot may be observed depending on display patterns.
③ Optical characteristics (e.g. luminance, display uniformity, etc.) gradually is going to change depending on operating time, and especially low temperature, because the LCD has cold cathode fluorescent lamps.
④ Do not display the fixed pattern for a long time because it may cause image sticking. Use a screen saver, if the fixed pattern is displayed on the screen.
⑤ The display color may be changed depending on viewing angle because of the use of condenser sheet in the backlight.
⑥ Optical characteristics may be changed depending on input signal timings.
⑦ The interference noise between input signal frequency for this product's signal processing board and luminance control frequency of the inverter may appear on a display. Set up luminance control frequency of the inverter so that the interference noise does not appear.

6.3.4 Other

① All GND and VCC terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.
② Do not disassemble a product or adjust variable resistors.
③ Pack the product with original shipping package, in order to avoid any damages during transportation, when returning the product to NEC for repair and so on.

7. OUTLINE DRAWINGS

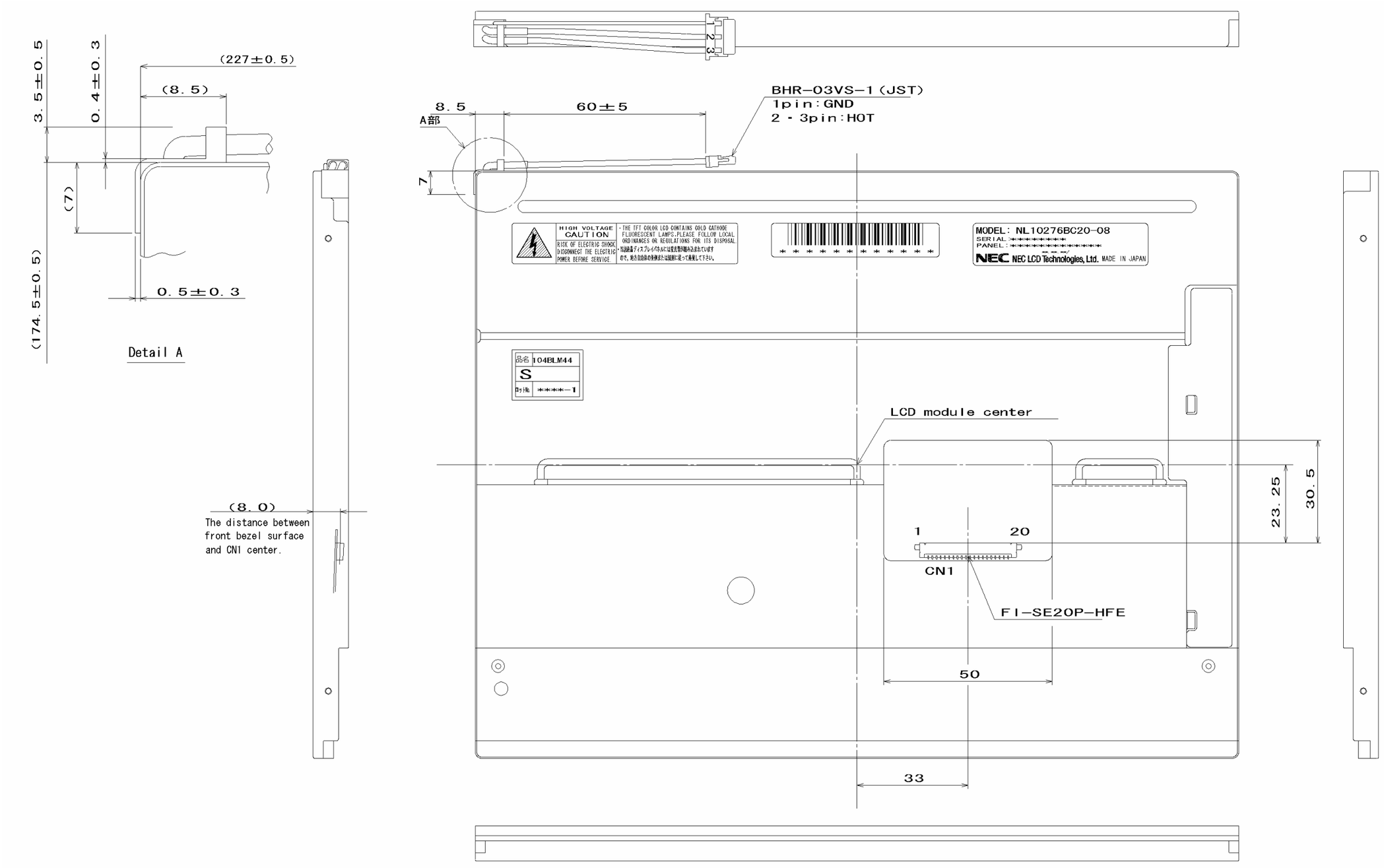
7.1 FRONT VIEW



Note1: The values in parentheses are for reference.
Note2: The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.147N·m.

Unit: mm

7.2 REAR VIEW



Note1: The values in parentheses are for reference.
Note2: The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.147N·m.

Unit: mm