NEC LCD Technologies, Ltd.

TFT COLOR LCD MODULE

NL10276BC20-04

26cm (10.4 Type)
XGA

DATA SHEET

DOD-MD-0042 (8th edition)

This DATA SHEET is updated document from DOD-PD-0836 (7).

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

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INTRODUCTION

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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 NL10276BC20-04 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 unit.

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 board, 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

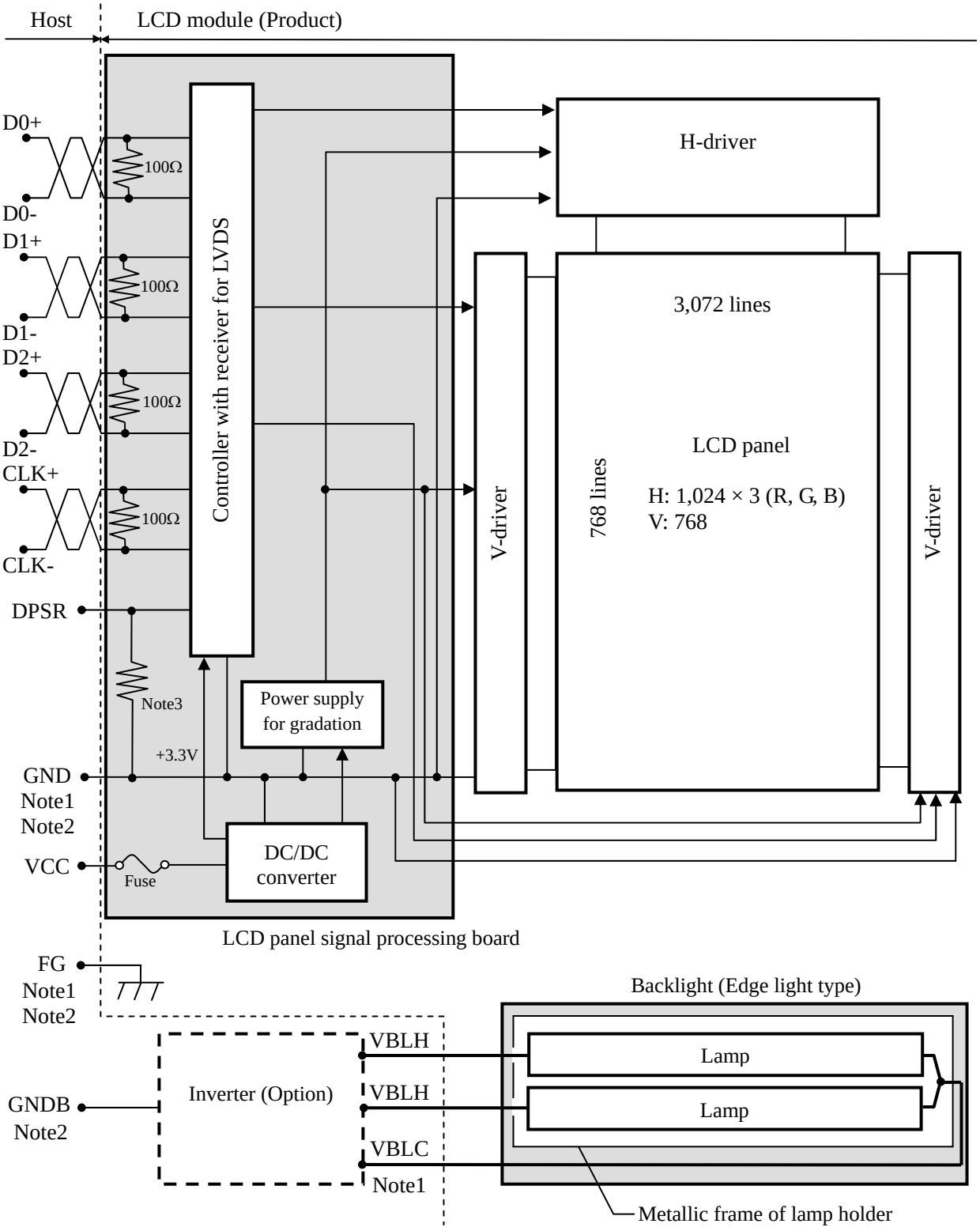
1.3 FEATURES

- High luminance
- Wide viewing angle
- Wide temperature range
- 6-bit digital RGB signals
- LVDS interface
- Reversible-scan direction
- Edge light type (without inverter)
- Replaceable lamp for backlight
- Acquisition product for UL60950-1/CSA-C22.2 No.60950-1-03 (File number: E170632)

2. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Display area	210.4 (H) × 157.8 (V) mm
Diagonal size of display	26cm (10.4 inches)
Drive system	a-Si TFT active matrix
Display color	262,144 colors
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	243.0 (W) × 185.1 (H) × 11.0 (D) mm (typ.)
Weight	530g (typ.)
Contrast ratio	300:1 (typ.)
Viewing angle	*At the contrast ratio ≥ 10:1* • Horizontal: Left side 60° (typ.), Right side 60° (typ.) • Vertical: Up side 45° (typ.), Down side 60° (typ.)
Designed viewing direction	*At DPSR= Low or Open: Normal scan* • Viewing direction without image reversal: up side (12 o'clock) • Viewing direction with contrast peak: down side 5° to 10° (6 o'clock) • 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%)* 55ms (typ.)
Luminance	*At IBL= 5.0mArms / lamp* 300cd/m^2 (typ.)
Signal system	Single link LVDS (Receiver: THC63LVDF64A, THine Electronics Inc.) [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. 104LHS35) (Recommended inverter (Option) • Inverter: Type No. 104PW191)
Power consumption	*At IBL= 5.0mArms / lamp, Checkered flag pattern* 6.2W (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 GNDB must be connected to customer equipment's ground, and it is recommended that these grounds are connected together in customer equipment.

Note3: Pull-down resistance of DPSR pin

(kΩ)

min.	typ.	max.
20	50	132

4. DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Specification		Unit
Module size	243.0 ± 0.5 (W) × 185.1 ± 0.5 (H) × 11.0 ± 0.5 (D)	Note1	mm
Display area	210.4 (H) × 157.8 (V)	Note1	mm
Weight	530 (typ.), 550 (max.)		g

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

4.2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage	LCD panel signal board	VCC	-0.3 to +4.0	V	Ta = 25°C
	Lamp voltage Note1	VBLH	1,500	Vrms	
Input voltage for signals	Display signals Note2	VD	-0.3 to VCC+0.3	V	
	Function signals Note3	VF	-0.3 to VCC+0.3	V	
Storage temperature		Tst	-20 to +70	°C	-
Operating temperature	Front surface	TopF	0 to +60	°C	
	Rear surface	TopR	0 to +60	°C	
Relative humidity Note4		RH	≤ 95	%	Ta ≤ 40°C
			≤ 85	%	40 < Ta ≤ 50°C
			≤ 70	%	50 < Ta ≤ 55°C
			≤ 60	%	55 < Ta ≤ 60°C
Absolute humidity Note4		AH	≤ 78 Note5	g/m^3	Ta > 60°C

Note1: "VBLH" is the voltage value between low voltage terminal (Cold) and high voltage terminal (Hot).
Note2: Display signals are D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/- and CLK+/-.
Note3: Function signal is DPSR.
Note4: No condensation
Note5: Water amount at Ta= 60°C and RH= 60%

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	-	300 Note1	500 Note2	mA	VCC= 3.3V
Input voltage swing		Vi	0	-	2.4	V	-
Differential input threshold voltage for LVDS receiver	High	VTH	-	-	+100	mV	VOC= 1.2V Note3
	Low	VTL	-100	-	-	mV	
Input voltage for DPSR signal	High	VFDH	2.0	-	VCC	V	-
	Low	VFDL	0	-	0.8	V	

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

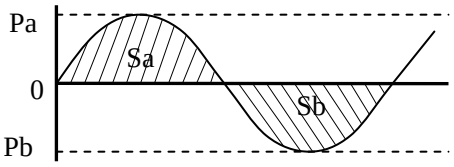
4.3.2 Backlight lamp

Parameter	Symbol	Ta	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Lamp starting voltage	VS	0°C	1,100	-	-	Vrms	Note2, Note3, Note5 ☆
		25°C	850	-	-	Vrms	
Lamp voltage	VBLH	25°C	-	520	-	Vrms	Note2, Note3
Lamp current	IBL	25°C	2.0	5.0	5.5	mArms	Note3, Note4
Lamp oscillation frequency	FO	25°C	60	65	70	kHz	Note6

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 inverter, evaluate asymmetric of lamp working waveform sufficiently.



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

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

Pa: Supply voltage/current peak for positive, Pb: Supply voltage/current peak for negative
Sa: Waveform space for positive part, Sb: Waveform space for negative part

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. The 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 synchronous cycle (See **"4.9.3 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.

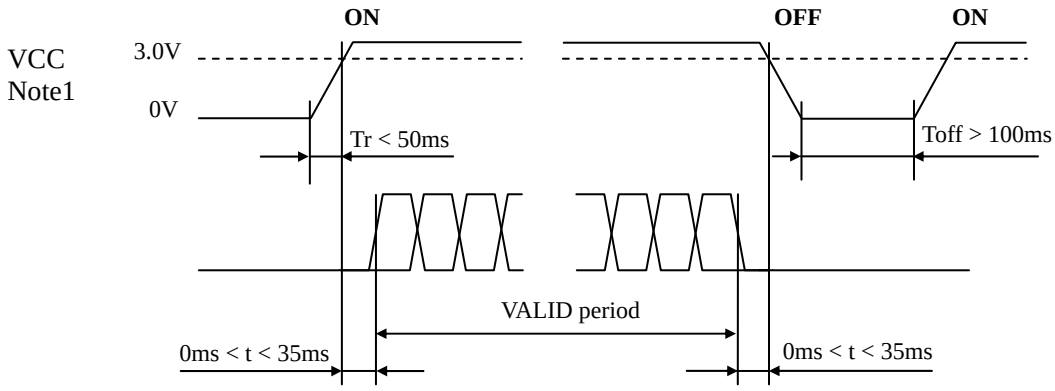
4.3.4 Fuse

Parameter	Fuse		Rating	Fusing current	Remarks
	Type	Supplier			
VCC	TF16SN2.00T	KOA Corporation	2.0A 32V	4.0A	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

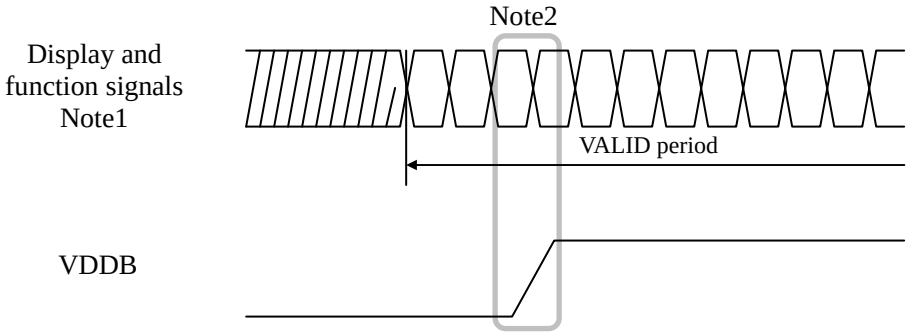
4.4.1 LCD panel signal processing board



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 CLK+/-) and function signal (DPSR) 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. VCC should be cut when the display and function signals are stopped.

4.4.2 Inverter (Option)



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

Note2: The backlight should be turned on 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 (Module side): FI-SE20P-HFE (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited)
Adaptable plug: FI-S20S (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited)

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

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

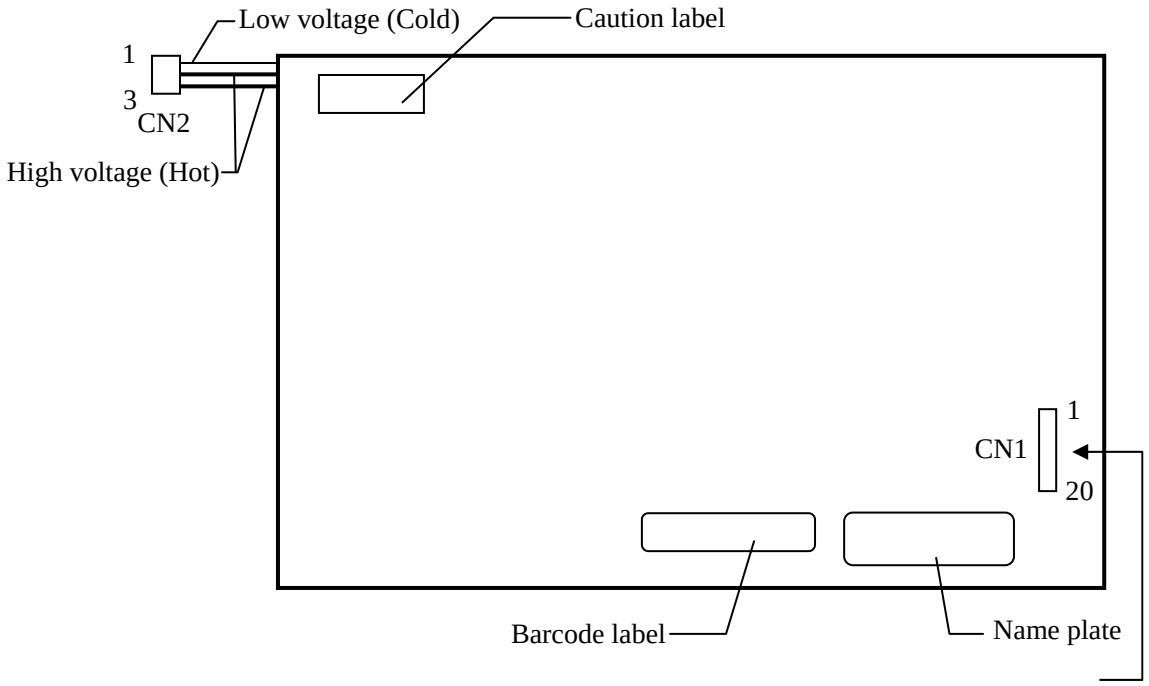
4.5.2 Backlight lamp

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

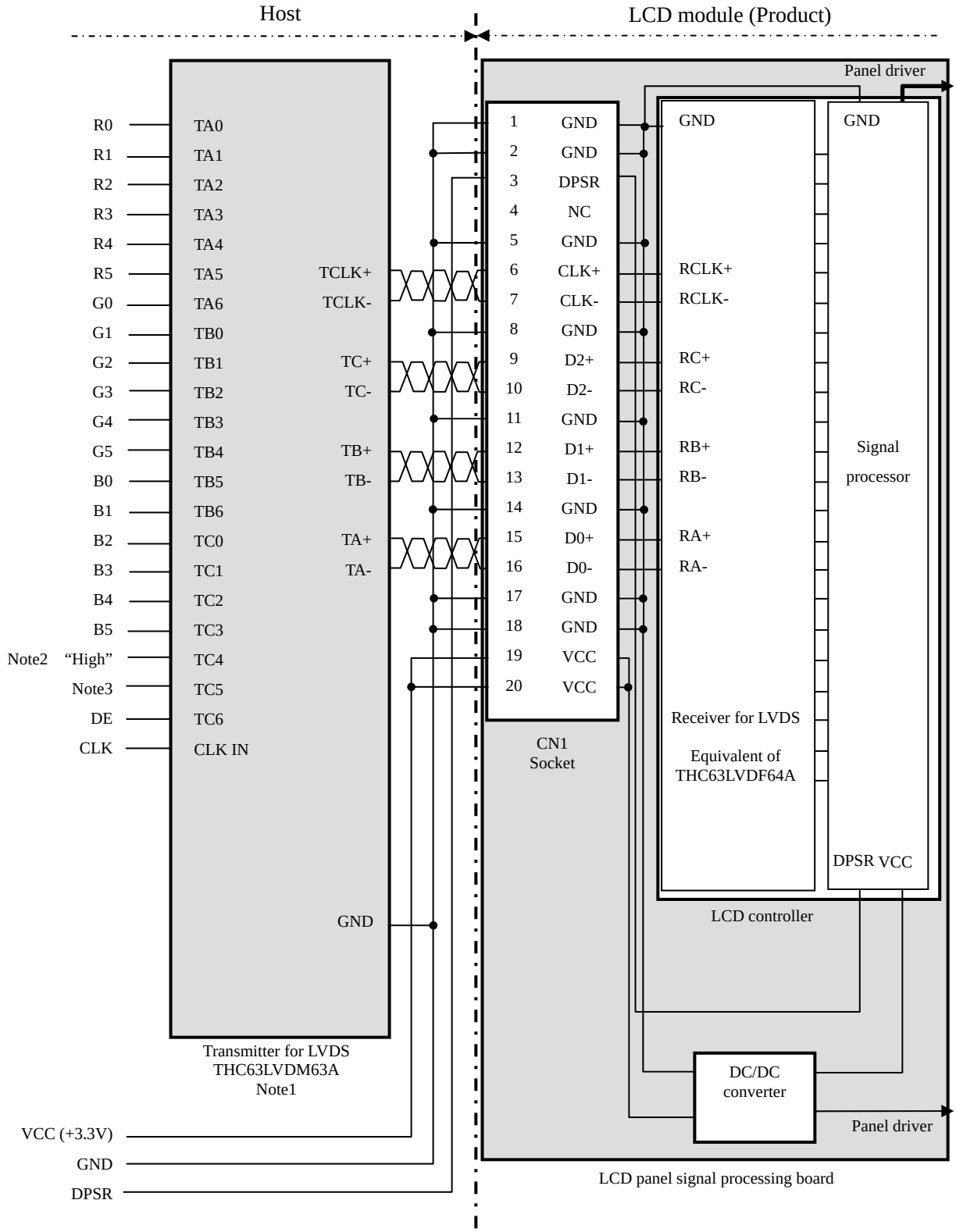
CN2 plug: BHR-03VS-1 (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)
Adaptable socket: SM03 (4.0) B-BHS-1-TB (LF) (SN),
SM03 (4.0) B-BHS-1-TB (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

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

4.5.3 Positions of a plug and a socket



4.5.4 Connection between receiver and transmitter for LVDS



Note1: Recommended transmitter
See the data sheet for THC63LVDM63A (THine Electronics Inc.).
Note2: TC4 should be fixed to "High".
Note3: Input signals to TC5 is not used inside the product, but do not keep TC5 open to avoid noise problem.

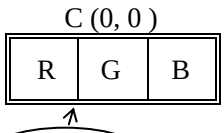
4.6 DISPLAY COLORS AND INPUT DATA SIGNALS

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

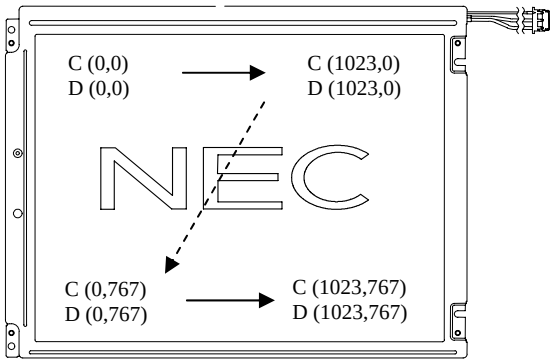
The following table is the coordinates per pixel (See figure of **"4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS"**.).



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)

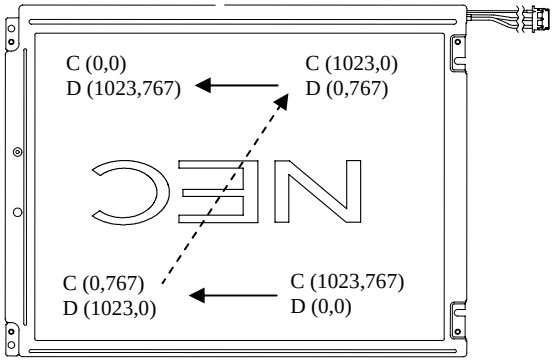
4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS

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



Note1

Figure 1. Normal scan (DPSR: Low or Open)



Note1

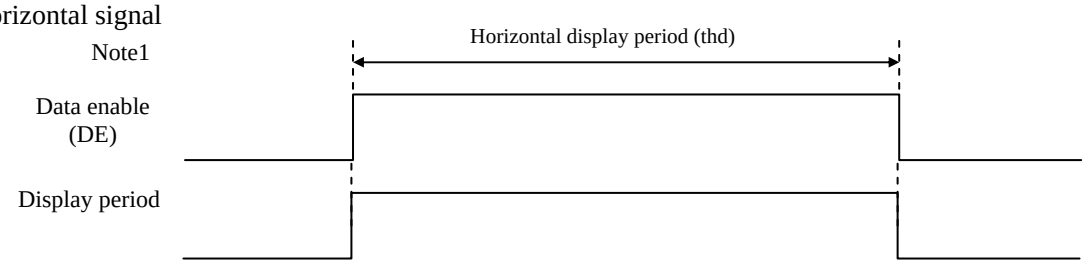
Figure 2. Reverse scan (DPSR: High)

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

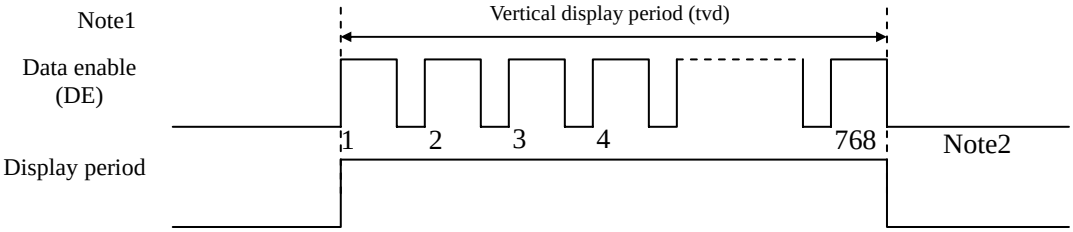
4.9 INPUT SIGNAL TIMINGS

4.9.1 Outline of input signal timings

- Horizontal signal



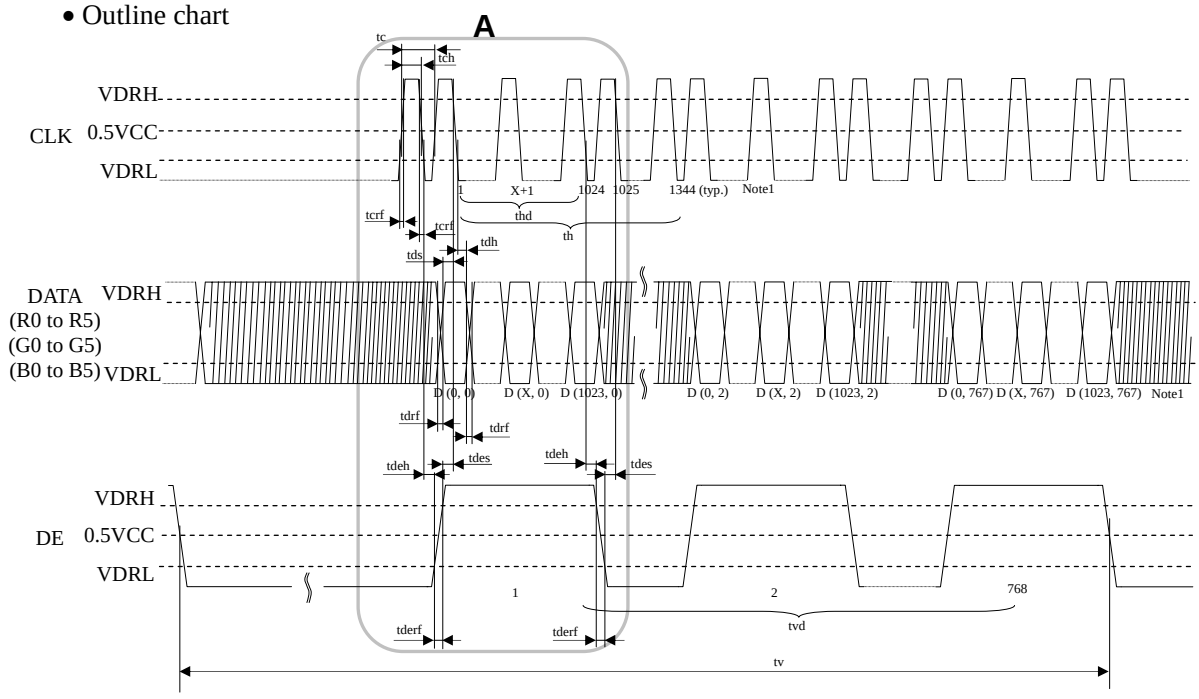
- Vertical signal



Note1: This diagram indicates virtual signal for set up to timing.
Note2: See **"4.9.2 Input signal timing chart"** for numeration of pulse.

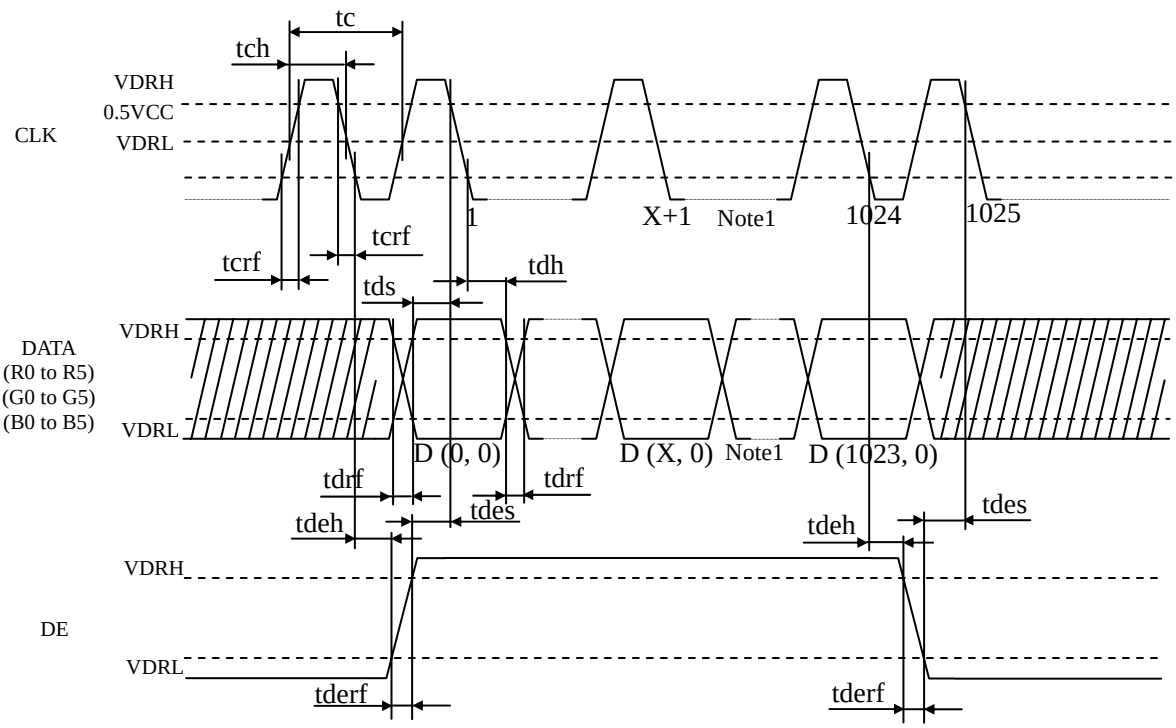
4.9.2 Input signal timing chart

- Outline chart



Note1: X is data number from 1 to 1022. See **"4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS"**.

• Detail of **A** part



Note1: X is data number from 1 to 1022. See **"4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS"**.

4.9.3 Timing characteristics

(Note1)

Parameter Note1			Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
CLK	Frequency		tcf	60.0	65.0	68.0	MHz	15.4ns (typ.)
	Duty		tcd	-	-	-	-	Note2
	Rise time, Fall time		tcrf	-	-	-	-	
DATA	CLK-DATA	Setup time	tds	-	-	-	-	
		Hold time	tdh	-	-	-	-	
	Rise time, Fall time		tdrf	-	-	-	-	
DE	Horizontal	Cycle	th	19.67	20.676	22.4	μs	48.363kHz (typ.)
				-	1,344	-	CLK	
		Display period	thd	1,024			CLK	60.0Hz (typ.)
	Vertical (One frame)	Cycle	tv	13.3	16.666	18.5	ms	
				780	806	-	H	
		Display period	tvd	768			H	
	CLK-DE	Setup time	tdes	-	-	-	-	Note2
		Hold time	tdeh	-	-	-	-	
	Rise time, Fall time		tderf	-	-	-	-	

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

☆

4.10 OPTICS

4.10.1 Optical characteristics

(Note1, Note2)

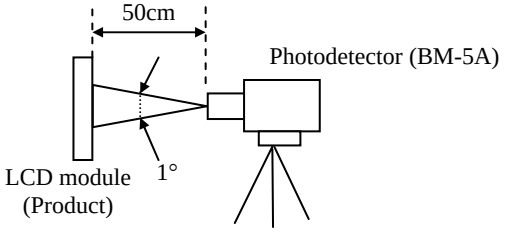
Parameter		Condition	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Contrast ratio		White/Black at center θR= 0°, θL= 0°, θU= 0°, θD= 0°	CR	150	300	-	-	Note3
Luminance		White at center θR= 0°, θL= 0°, θU= 0°, θD= 0°	L	240	300	-	cd/m^2	-
Luminance uniformity		White θR= 0°, θL= 0°, θU= 0°, θD= 0°	LU	-	1.24	1.40	-	Note4
Chromaticity	White	**x** coordinate	Wx	-	0.315	-	-	Note5
		y coordinate	Wy	-	0.340	-	-	
	Red	**x** coordinate	Rx	-	0.575	-	-	
		y coordinate	Ry	-	0.335	-	-	
	Green	**x** coordinate	Gx	-	0.332	-	-	
		y coordinate	Gy	-	0.536	-	-	
	Blue	**x** coordinate	Bx	-	0.153	-	-	
		y coordinate	By	-	0.150	-	-	
Color gamut		θR= 0°, θL= 0°, θU= 0°, θD= 0° at center, against NTSC color space	C	35	40	-	%	
Response time		White to black	Ton	-	15	30	ms	Note6 Note7
		Black to white	Toff	-	40	60	ms	
Viewing angle	Right	θU= 0°, θD= 0°, CR≥ 10	θR	-	60	-	°	Note8
	Left	θU= 0°, θD= 0°, CR≥ 10	θL	-	60	-	°	
	Up	θR= 0°, θL= 0°, CR≥ 10	θU	-	45	-	°	
	Down	θR= 0°, θL= 0°, CR≥ 10	θD	-	60	-	°	

Note1: These are initial characteristics.

Note2: Measurement conditions are as follows.

Ta= 25°C, VCC= 3.3V, IBL= 5.0mArms/lamp, Display mode: XGA,
Horizontal cycle= 1/48.363kHz, Vertical cycle= 1/60.0Hz, DPSR= Low or Open: Normal scan

Optical characteristics are measured at luminance saturation after 20minutes from working the product, in the dark room. Also measurement methods are 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= 25°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.

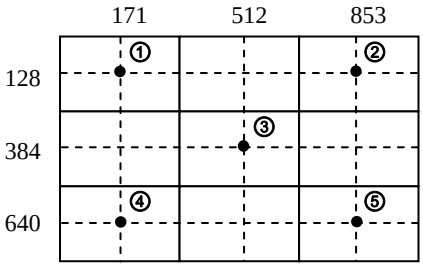
$$\text{Contrast ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Luminance of white screen}}{\text{Luminance of black screen}}$$

4.10.3 Definition of luminance uniformity

The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

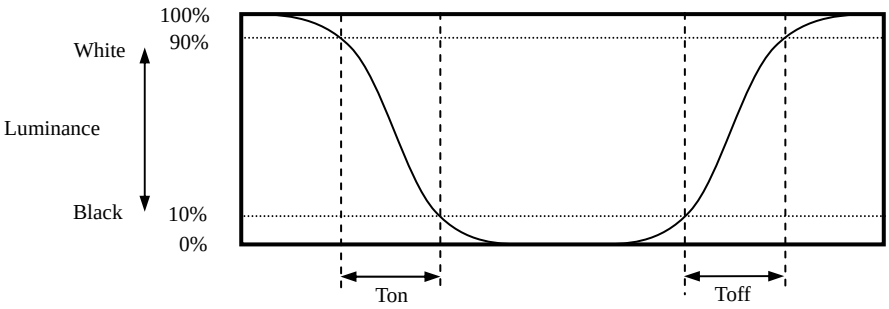
$$\text{Luminance uniformity (LU)} = \frac{\text{Maximum luminance from ① to ⑤}}{\text{Minimum luminance from ① to ⑤}}$$

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

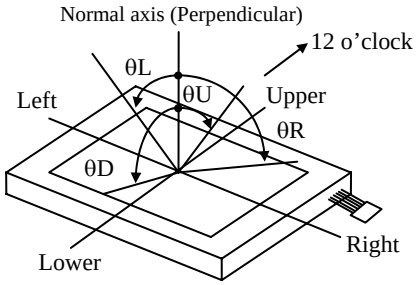


4.10.4 Definition of response times

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

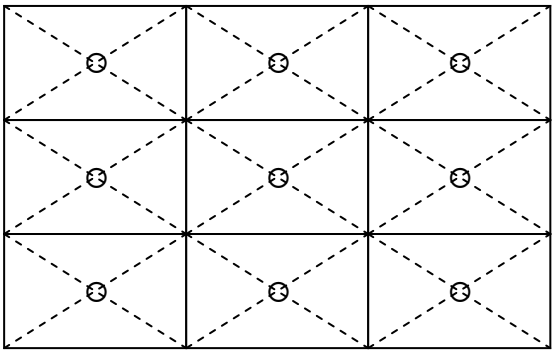


5. RELIABILITY TESTS

Test item	Condition	Judgement
High temperature and humidity (Operation)	① 55 ± 2°C, RH= 85%, 240hours ② Display data is black.	No display malfunctions Note1
High temperature (Operation)	① 60 ± 2°C, 240hours ② Display data is black.	
Heat cycle (Operation)	① 0 ± 3°C…1hour 60 ± 3°C…1hour ② 50cycles, 4hours/cycle ③ Display data is black.	
Thermal shock (Non operation)	① -20 ± 3°C…30minutes 70 ± 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, 11.76m/s^2 ② 1 minute/cycle ③ X, Y, Z direction ④ 120 times each directions	No display malfunctions No physical damages Note1
Mechanical shock (Non operation)	① 539m/ s^2, 11ms ② ±X, ±Y, ±Z direction ③ 5 times each directions	

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.



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 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.

10.3.2 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.

10.3.3 Characteristics

The following items are neither defects nor failures.

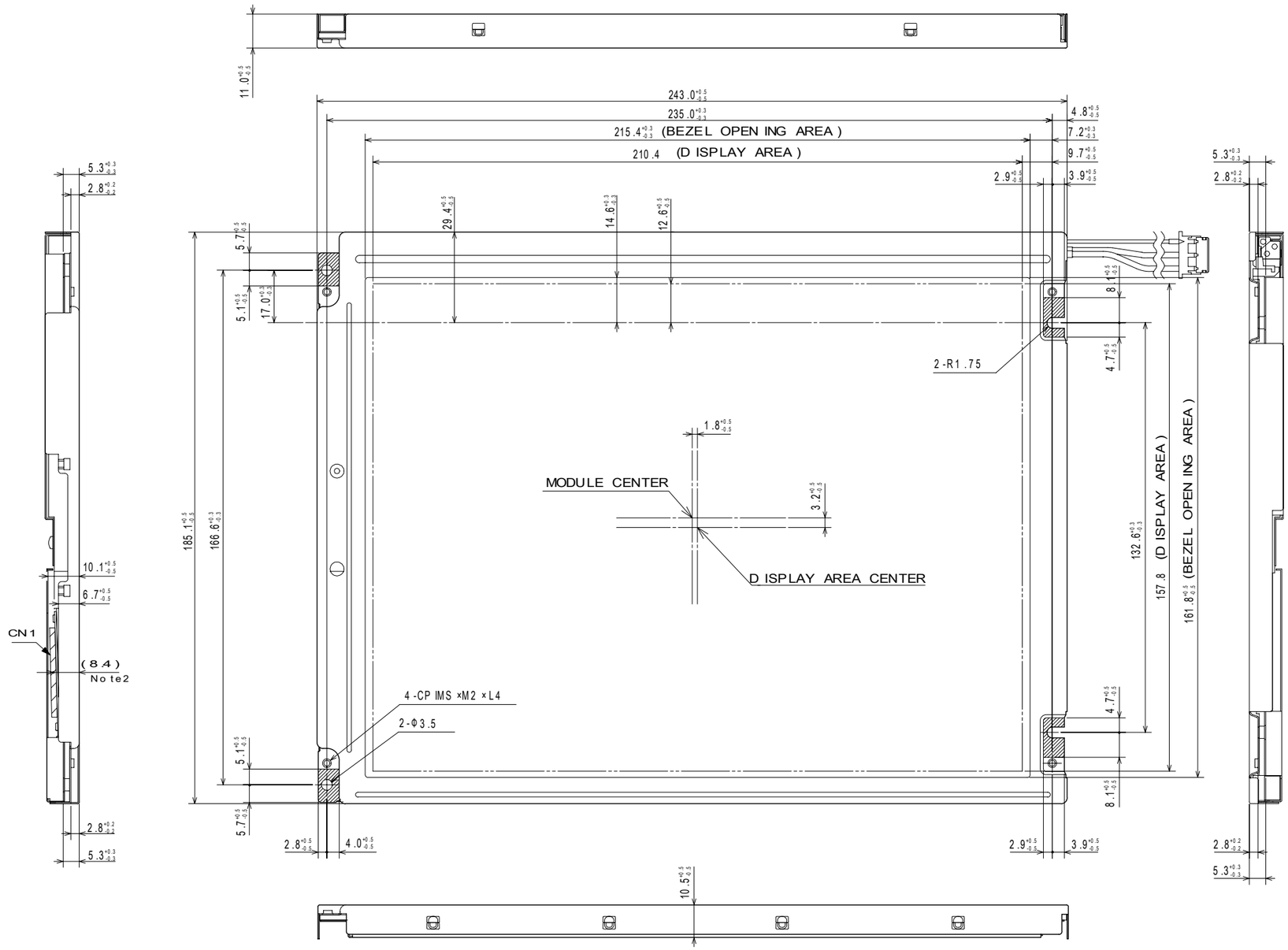
① Response time, luminance and color may be changed by ambient temperature.
② Display mura, flicker, vertical seam or small spot may be observed depending on display patterns.
③ Optical characteristics (e.g. luminance, display uniformity, etc.) gradually is going to change depending on operating time, 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.

10.3.4 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 See "REPLACEMENT MANUAL FOR LAMP HOLDER SET", when replacing backlight lamps.
④ Pay attention not to insert foreign materials inside of the product, when using tapping screws.
⑤ 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

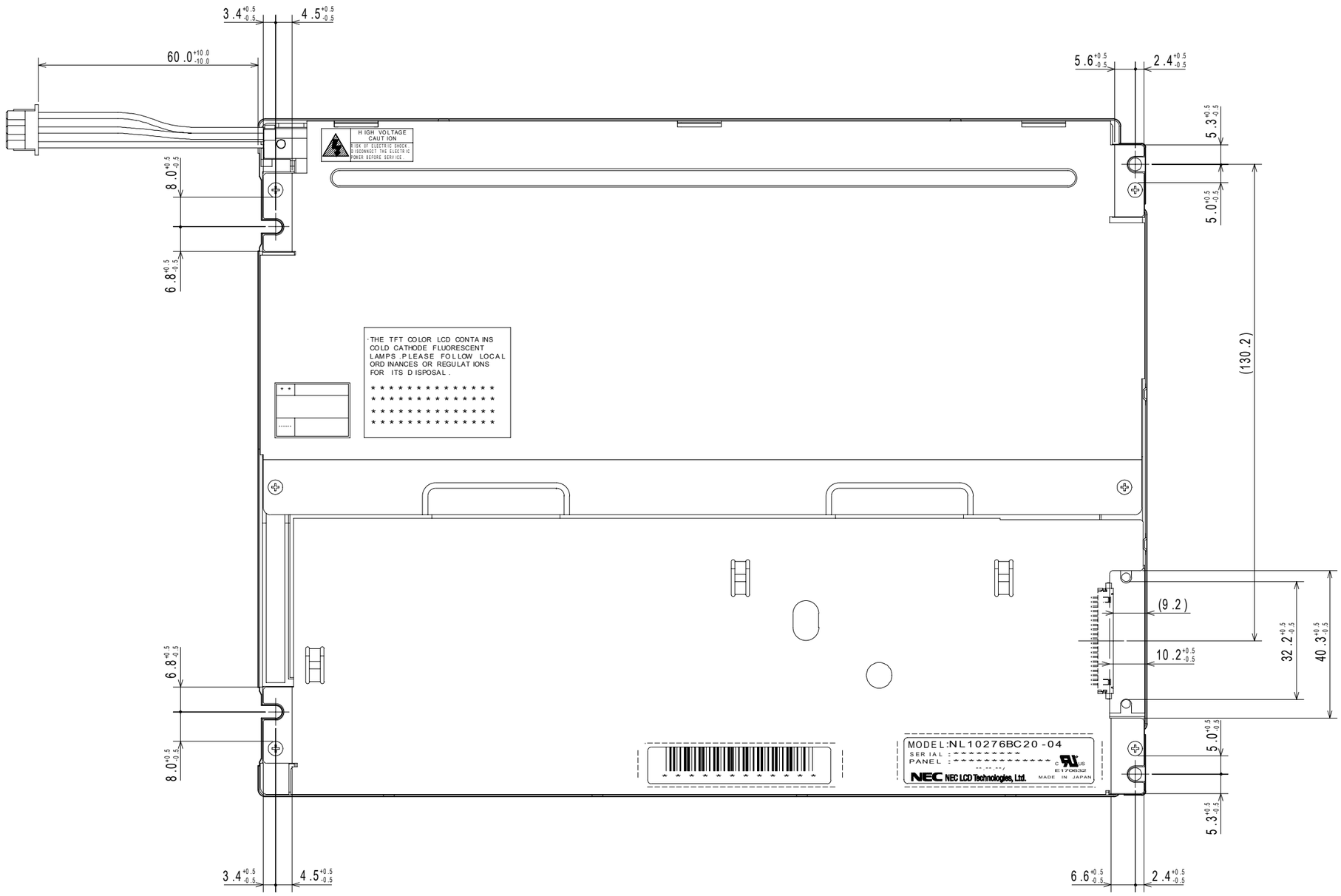
7.1 FRONT VIEW



Note1: The values in parentheses are for reference.
Note2: Distance between center of CN1 and surface of front shield.
Note3: The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.294 N·m.
Note4: ▨ Mounting hole portions (4 pieces)

Unit: mm

7.2 REAR VIEW



Note1: The values in parentheses are for reference.
Note2: The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.294 N·m.

Unit: mm