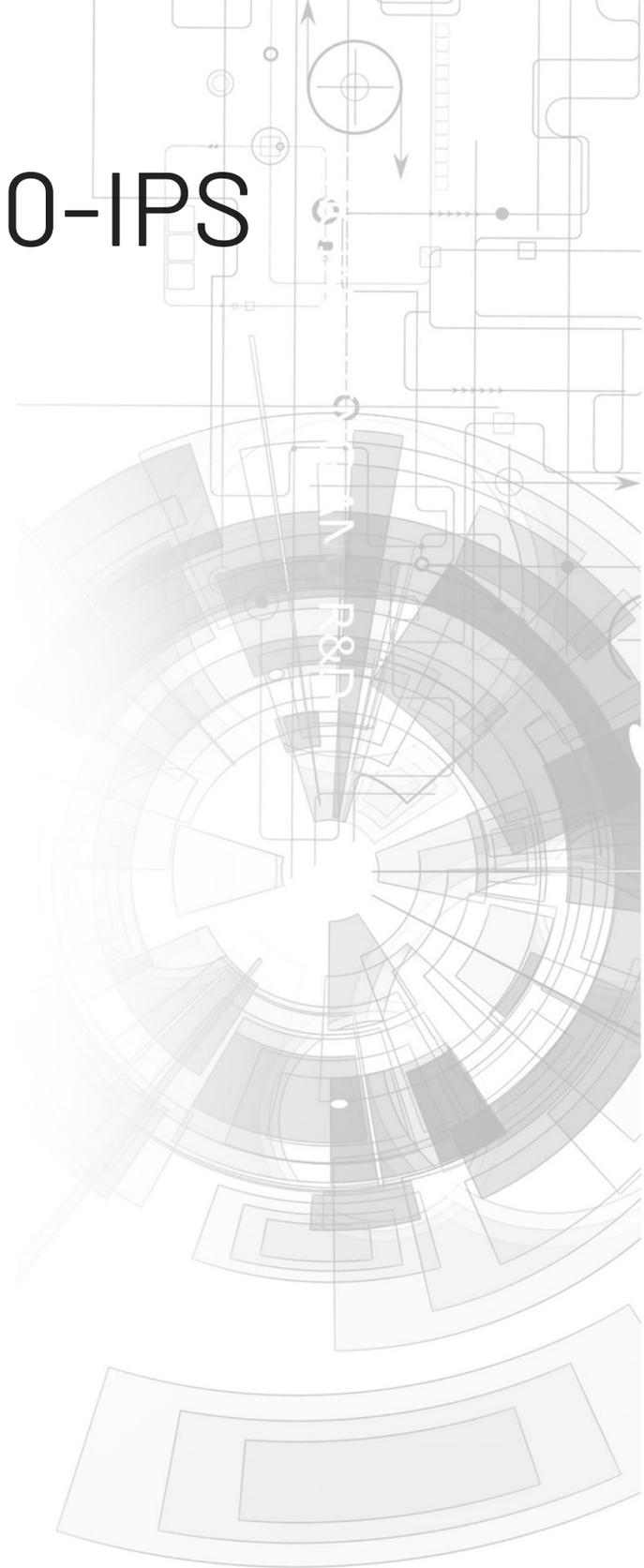


# 4DLCD-35480320-IPS Series

4DLCD-35480320-IPS  
4DLCD-35480320-IPS-RTP  
4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP  
4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP-CLB



## Datasheet

Revision 1.3

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## 1. General Specification

4DLCD-35480320-IPS is a colour active-matrix LCD module incorporating amorphous silicon IPS TFT (Thin Film Transistor). It is composed of a colour TFT-LCD panel, driver IC, FPC and a backlight unit with/without a Resistive/ Capacitive Touch Panel (RTP or CTP), and with/without Cover Lens Bezel (CLB). The module display area contains 320 x 480 pixels. This product accords with RoHS environmental criteria.

### Part Number Details:

4DLCD - 4D Systems LCD Display

3548032 - 3.5-inch, 320 x 480 Resolution

RTP - Resistive Touch

CTP - Capacitive Touch

CLB - Cover Lens Bezel



### Note

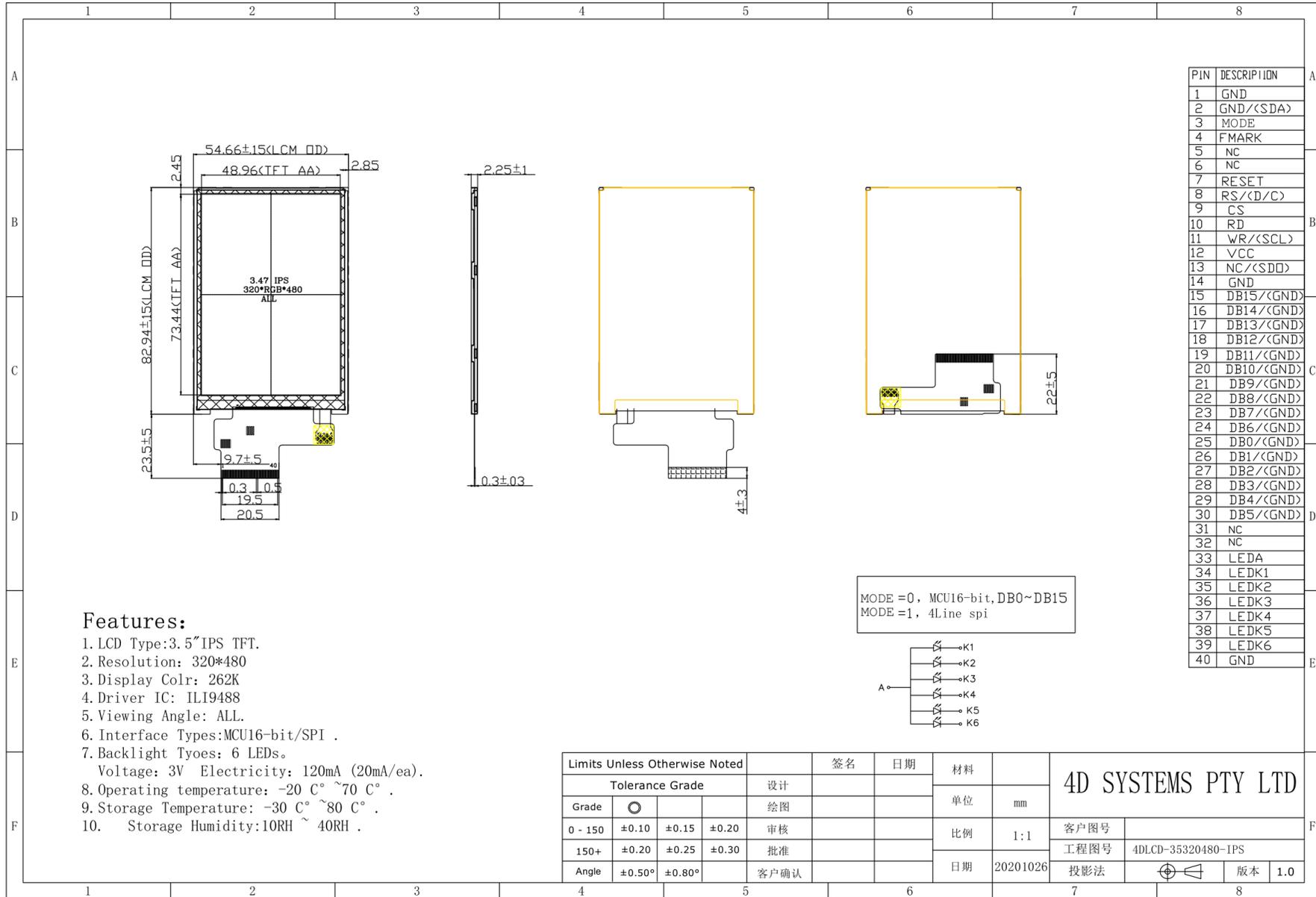
- RoHS compliant
- LCD weight tolerance:  $\pm 5\%$ .

Specification		
ITEM	CONTENTS	UNIT
LCD Type	TFT / Transmissive / IPS	
Size	3.5	Inch
Viewing Direction	ALL	
Display Mode	Normally Black	
LCD (W × H × T)	4DLCD-35480320-IPS: 54.66x 82.94 x 2.28	mm
	4DLCD-35480320-IPS-RTP: 54.66x 82.94 x 3.6	
	4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP: 54.66 x 83.00 x 3.68	
	4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP-CLB: 72.10 x 104.20 x 3.68 (Including CLB)	
Active Area (W × H)	48.96 × 73.44	mm
Dot Pitch (W × H)	0.2025 × 0.2025	mm
Number of Dots (Pixels)	320 (RGB) × 480	
Driver IC	ILI9488	
Backlight Type	6 LEDs	
Surface Luminance	4DLCD-35480320-IPS: 320 (typical)	cd/m2
	4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP: 295 (typical)	
	4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP-CLB: 295 (typical)	
Interface Type	MCU-16bit/SPI	
Color Depth	262K	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB Vertical Stripe	
Surface Treatment	AG	
Input Voltage	2.8 (typical)	V
With/Without TP	4DLCD-35480320-IPS- Without TP	
	4DLCD-35480320-IPS-RTP - With Resistive Touch	
	4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP - With Capacitive Touch	
	4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP-CLB - Capacitive Touch CLB	
Weight	4DLCD-35480320: 19.4	g

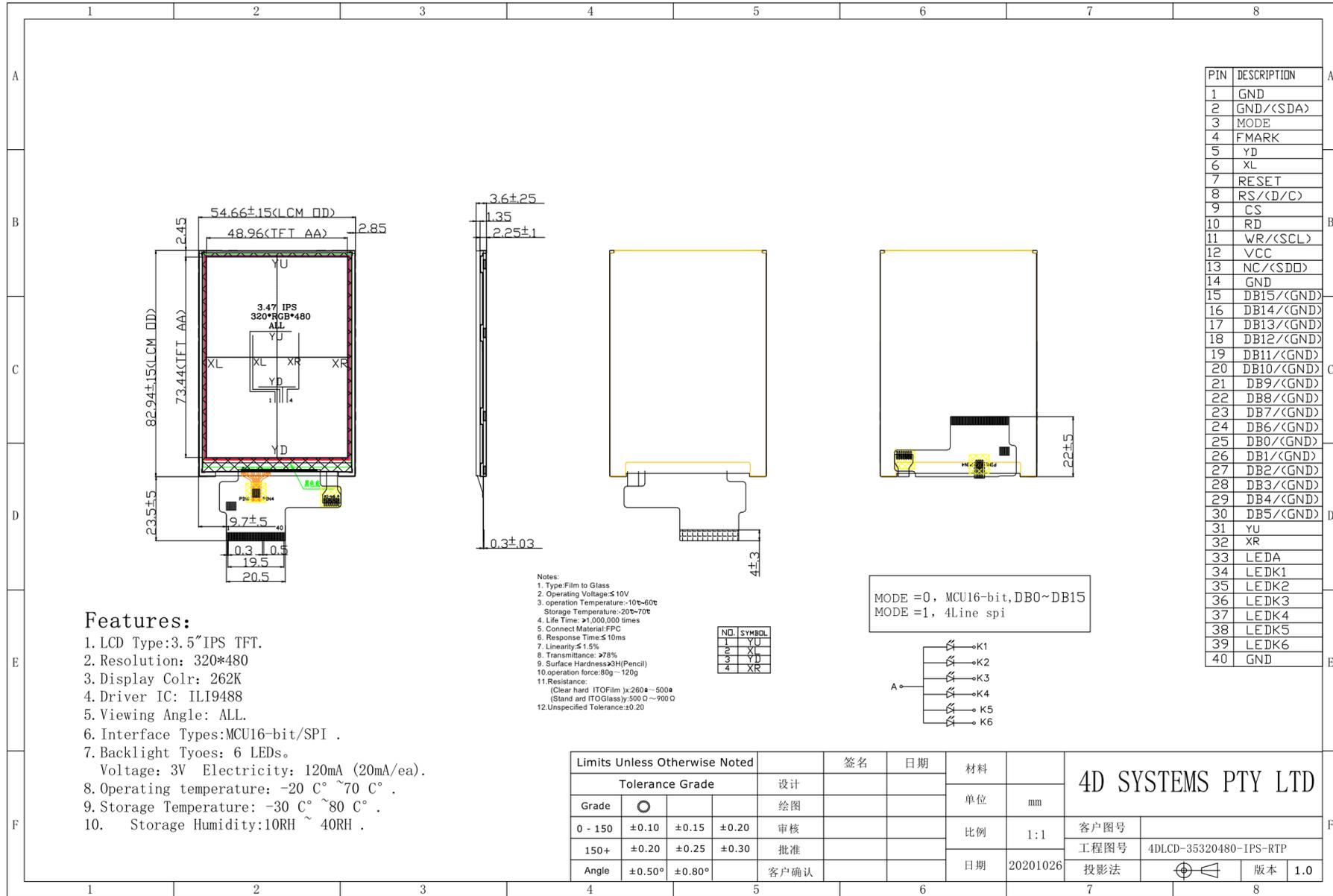
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ITEM	CONTENTS	UNIT
	4DLCD-35480320 - RTP: 28.6	
	4DLCD-35480320 - CTP: 38.0	
	4DLCD-35480320 - CTP-CLB: 43.4	

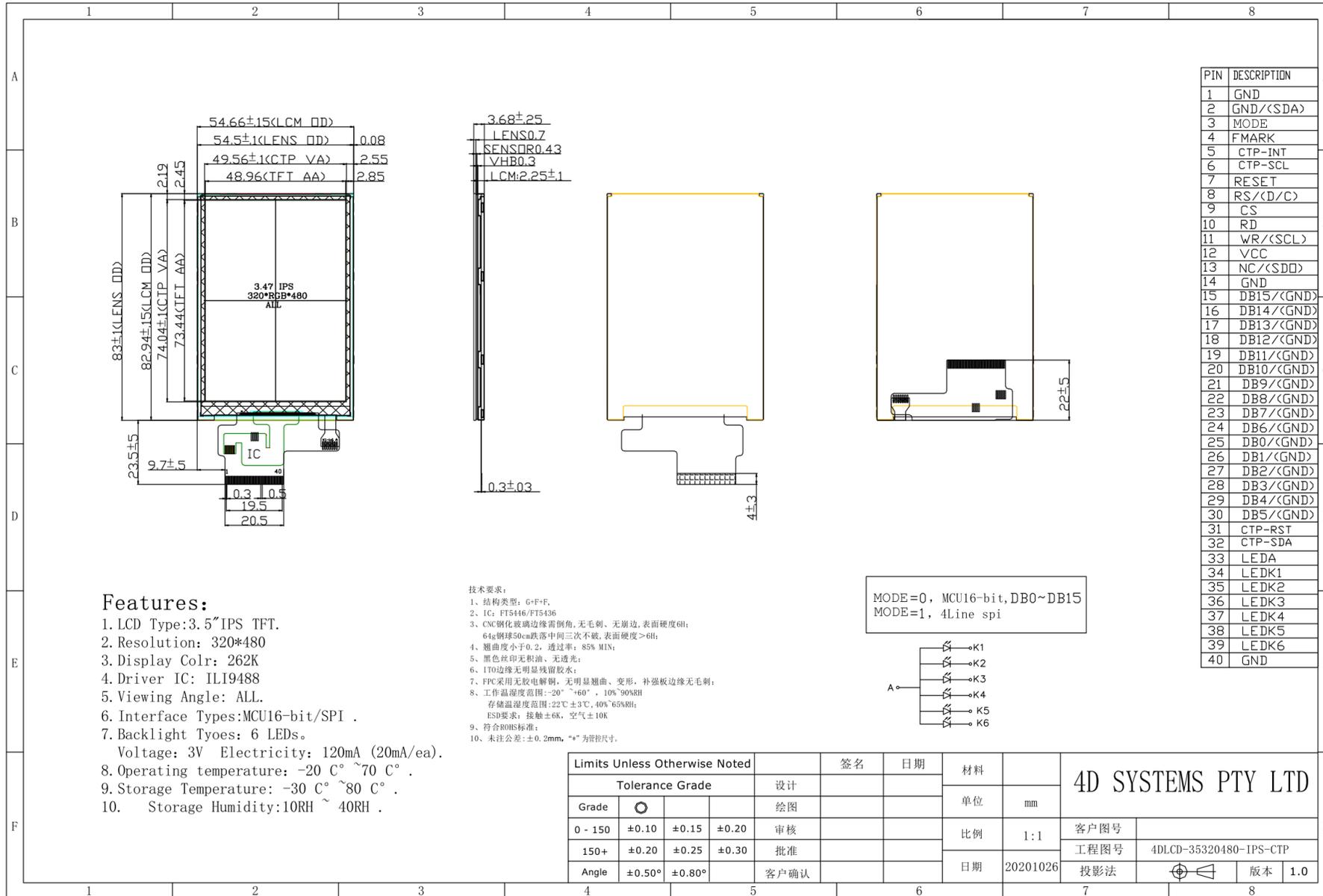
## 2. TFT LCD Display Drawing (Non-Touch Version)



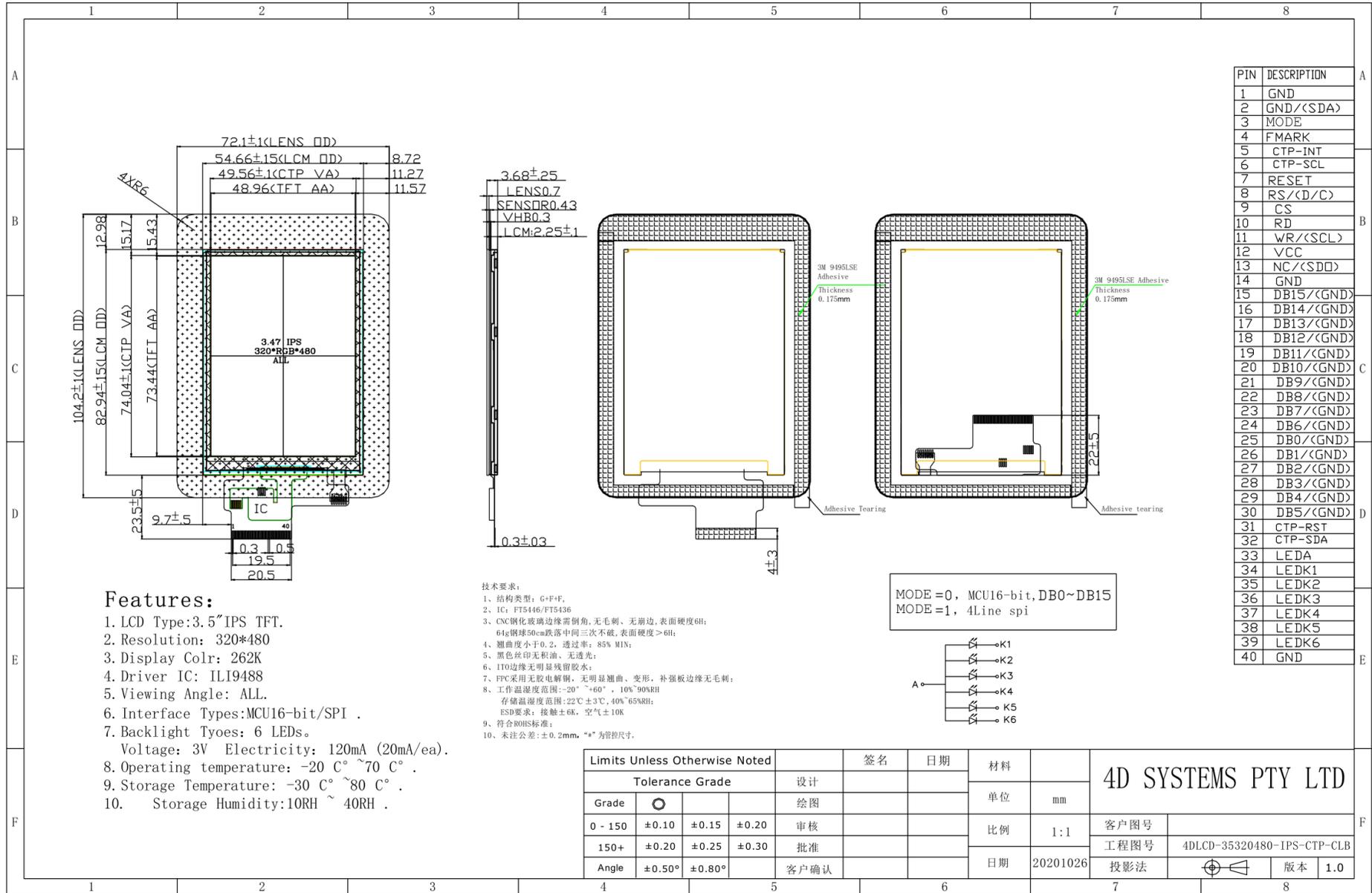
### 3. TFT LCD Display Drawing (Resistive Touch Version)



# 4. TFT LCD Display Drawing (Capacitive Touch Version)



### 5. TFT LCD Display Drawing (Capacitive Touch Version with Cover Lens Bezel)



## 6. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute Maximum Ratings					
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNIT	
Supply Voltage for LCD Logic	VDD/VCC	-0.3	4.6	V	
Input Voltage for Logic	VIN	VSS-0.5	VDD	V	
LED forward voltage (each LED)	IF	-	25	mA	
Operating Temperature	TOP	-20	70	°C	
Storage Temperature	TST	-30	80	°C	
Humidity	RH	-	90% (Max60°C)	RH	

## 7. Electrical Characteristics

Electrical Characteristics					
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Power Voltage (Logic)	VDD/DCC	2.6	2.8	3.3	V
Input Current (Logic)	IVDD	-	13	-	mA
Input Voltage 'H' Level	VIH	0.7 VDD	-	VDD	V
Input Voltage 'L' Level	VIL	0	-	0.3 VDD	V

## 8. Electro-Optical Characteristics

<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">☒</span> Electro-Optical Characteristics								
ITEM	SYM	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	REMARKS	
Response Time	Tr+Tf	$\theta=0$	-	30	40	ms	see figure	
Contrast Ratio	Cr	$^{\circ}$	-	1000	-	-	see figure	
Luminance Uniformity	$\delta$ WHITE	$\emptyset=0$	60	70	-	%	see figure	
Surface Luminance	Lv	4DLCD-35480320-IPS	-	320	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	see figure	
		4DLCD-35480320-IPS-RTP	-	270	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>		
		4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP	-	295	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>		
		4DLCD-35480320-IPS-CTP-CLB	-	295	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>		
Viewing Angle Range	$\theta$	$\emptyset = 90^{\circ}$	-	80	-	deg	see figure	
		$\emptyset = 270^{\circ}$	-	80	-	deg		
		$\emptyset = 0^{\circ}$	-	80	-	deg		
		$\emptyset = 180^{\circ}$	-	80	-	deg		
CIE (x,y) Chromaticity	Red: x			0.655				
	Red: y			0.317				
	Green: x	$\theta=0^{\circ}$		0.260				
	Green: y	$\emptyset=0^{\circ}$	-0.03	0.571	+0.03		see figure	
	Blue: x	Ta=25		0.144				
	Blue: y			0.074				
	White: x			0.304				
	White: y			0.327				

## 9. Backlight Characteristics

### Backlight Characteristics

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Voltage for LED backlight (Each LED)	VI	-	3.2	3.4	V
Current for LED backlight (Each LED)	II-each	-	20	25	mA
Current for LED backlight (Total - 6 LEDS)	II	-	120	150	mA
LED Lifetime (50% of original brightness)	-	30000	-	-	Hrs

### Note

The LED lifetime is defined as the module brightness decreasing to 50% original brightness at Ta=25°C.

1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as below, for more information see [figure](#).

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Average Surface Luminance with all black pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}$$

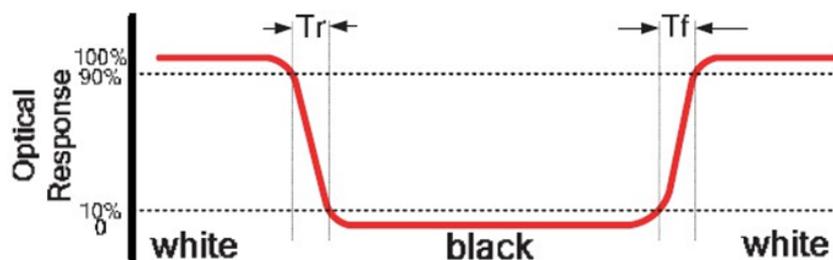
2. Surface luminance is the LCD surface from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information, see [figure](#).

$$Lv = \text{Average Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}$$

3. The uniformity in surface luminance  $\delta$  WHITE is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5, and then dividing the maximum luminance of 5 points luminance by the minimum luminance of 5 points luminance. For more information, see [figure](#).

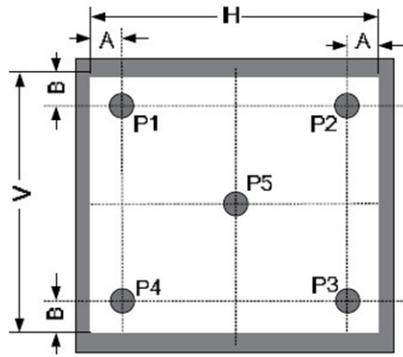
$$\delta_{\text{WHITE}} = \frac{\text{Minimum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}{\text{Maximum Surface Luminance with all white pixels (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)}}$$

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from white to black (Rise Time, Tr) and from black to white (Decay Time, Tf). For additional information see [Figure 1](#). The test equipment is the Autronic-Melchers ConoScope series.
5. CIE (x, y) chromaticity, the x and y value is determined by measuring luminance at each test position 1 through 5, and then making the average value.
6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 2. For the TFT module, the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x-axis and the vertical or y-axis to the z-axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information, see [figure](#).
7. For viewing angle and response time testing, the testing data is based on the Autronic-Melchers ConoScope series. Instruments for Contrast Ratio, Surface Luminance, Luminance Uniformity, and CIE the test data is based on TOPCONs BM-5 photodetector.

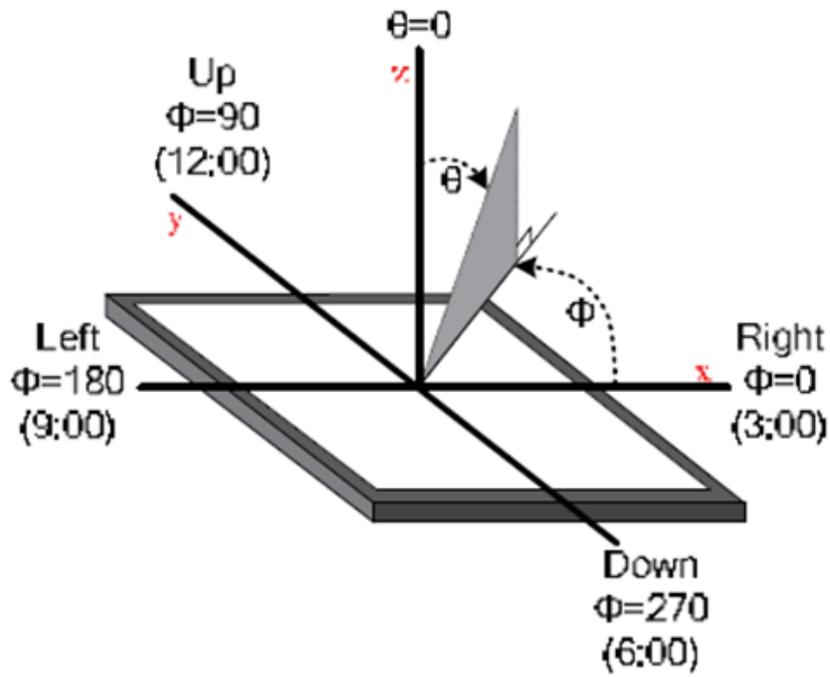


The definition of response time

A : 5 mm  
 B : 5 mm  
 H, V : Active Area  
 Light spot size  $\varnothing=5\text{mm}$ , 500mm distance from the LCD surface to detector lens  
 measurement instrument is TOPCON's luminance meter BM-5



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



The definition of viewing angle

## 10. Interface Descriptions

### 10.1. LCD Interface

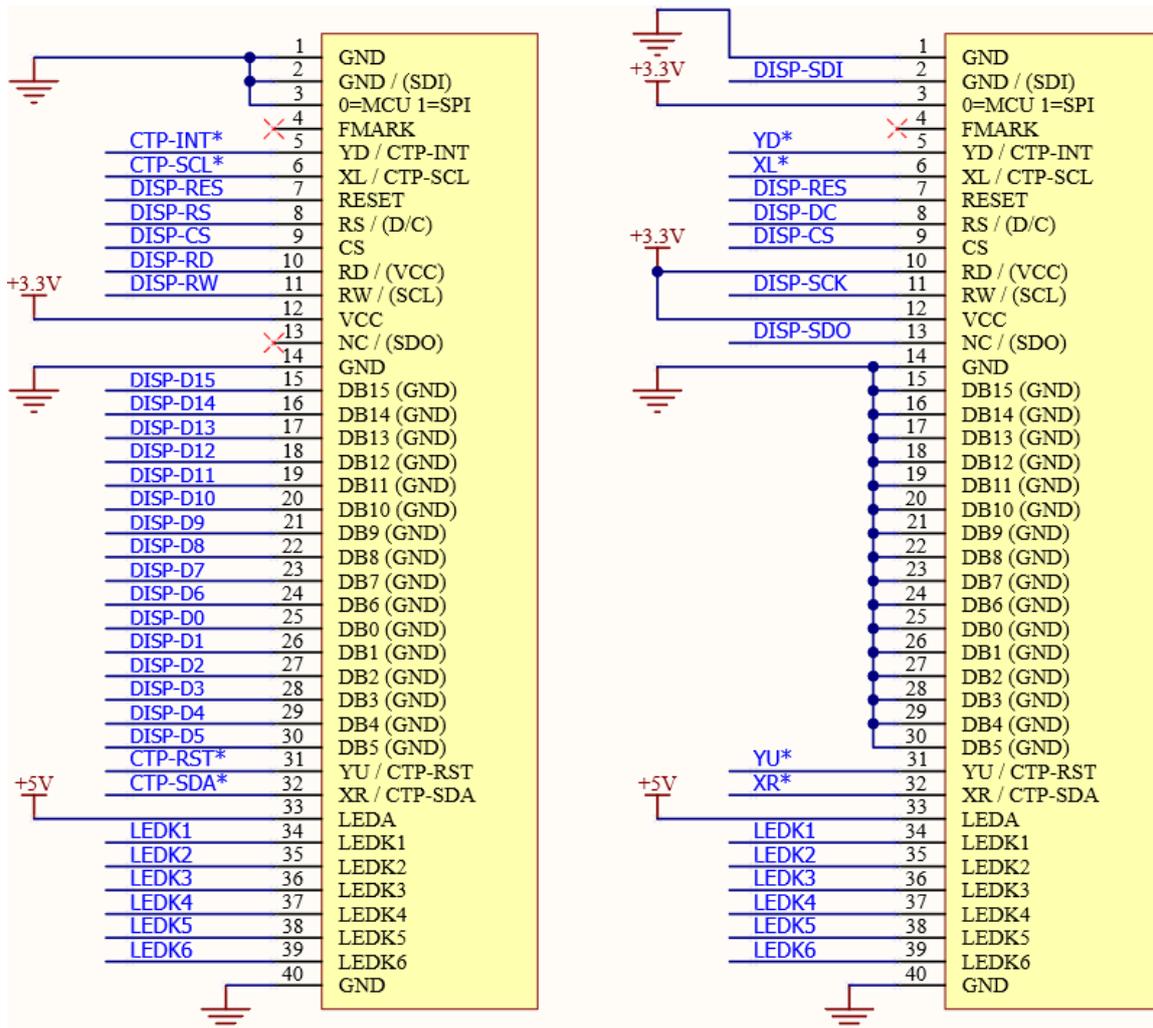
PIN NO.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	REMARK
1	GND	Ground	
2	GND/(SDI)	Ground for MCU mode/ Serial Data Input signal for SPI mode	
3	MODE	MCU-16bit /SPI mode selection pin	Note 1
4	FMARK	Tearing effect output signal	
5	YD/ CTP_INT	The touch panel Y bottom pin for RTP / Interrupt signal from CTP/No Connection (NC) for Non touch Version	Note 3
6	XL/ CTP_SCL	The touch panel X left pin for RTP/ I2C SCL for CTP / No Connection (NC) for Non touch Version	Note 3
7	RESET	Reset input signal	
8	RS/(D/C)	Instruction Register/Data Register selection pin for MCU mode / Data or Command selection for SPI mode	
9	CS	Chip select input pin	
10	RD/(VCC)	Read signal for MCU mode / Tie to VCC for SPI mode	
11	WR/SCL	Write signal for MCU mode / SPI Serial Clock for SPI mode	
12	VCC	Power supply (Logic)	
13	NC/(SDO)	No Connect for MCU mode / Serial Data Output for SPI mode	
14	GND	Ground	
15	DB15/(GND)	Databus DB15 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
16	DB14/(GND)	Databus DB14 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
17	DB13/(GND)	Databus DB13 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
18	DB12/(GND)	Databus DB12 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
19	DB11/(GND)	Databus DB11 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
20	DB10/(GND)	Databus DB10 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
21	DB9/(GND)	Databus DB9 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
22	DB8/(GND)	Databus DB8 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
23	DB7/(GND)	Databus DB7 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
24	DB6/(GND)	Databus DB6 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
25	DB0/(GND)	Databus DB0 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
26	DB1/(GND)	Databus DB1 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
27	DB2/(GND)	Databus DB2 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
28	DB3/(GND)	Databus DB3 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
29	DB4/(GND)	Databus DB4 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
30	DB5/(GND)	Databus DB5 for MCU mode / Tie to GND for SPI mode	Note 2
31	YU/ CTP_RST	The touch panel Y up pin for RTP / Reset pin for CTP / No Connection (NC) for Non touch Version	Note 3
32	XR/ CTP_SDA	The touch panel X right pin for RTP / I2C SDA Pin for CTP / No Connection (NC) for Non touch Version	Note 3
33	LEDA	Anode of LED Backlight	

PIN NO.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	REMARK
34	LEDK1	Cathode1 of LED Backlight	
35	LEDK2	Cathode2 of LED Backlight	
36	LEDK3	Cathode3 of LED Backlight	
37	LEDK4	Cathode4 of LED Backlight	
38	LEDK5	Cathode5 of LED Backlight	
39	LEDK6	Cathode6 of LED Backlight	
40	GND	Ground	

**Note**

- Interface Mode Selection (pin 3)
 

Value	Interface	Remark
0	MCU 16bit	Databus:DB0~DB15
1	SPI	4 wire SPI Mode
- Pins 15 to 30 are grounded on SPI mode.
- Pins 5, 6, 31 and 32 are only applicable to touchscreen displays (4DLCD-xxxxxxx-RTP).



**Note**

The pinout of this 3.5" display differs from the pinout on 2.4", 2.8" and 3.2" displays, for just the SPI Mode (Pin8 and Pin11), so if working with 2.4", 2.8" and 3.2" displays in the 4DLCD family, take note that the MCU mode pinout is the same and backward compatible, but SPI pinout is not identical.

## 10.2. CTP Interface

The Capacitive Touch is driven by a **Focaltech FT5446** capacitive touch driver IC, which utilizes an I2C interface, and is capable of 5-point touch.

## 11. Backlight Example Circuit

The backlight circuit can be easily driven off a 5V supply. The voltage needs to be higher than the forward voltage of the LEDs and other drops in the circuit, which can be found in the [Interface Descriptions](#) section. A 3.3V supply typically does not meet this requirement, so a 5V supply is normally used.

In this circuit, a simple transistor is used to switch each of the LEDs on, where each LED is current-limited through its resistor. The transistor base can be PWM'd if required (Label BACKLIGHT below), to give dimming control. An example PWM frequency that could be used is 3Khz, however, it is up to the Designer to determine what is suitable for the application.

The resistance feeding each LED can be calculated using Ohms Law,  $V=I \times R$ .

We want to calculate R, so  $R=V/I$

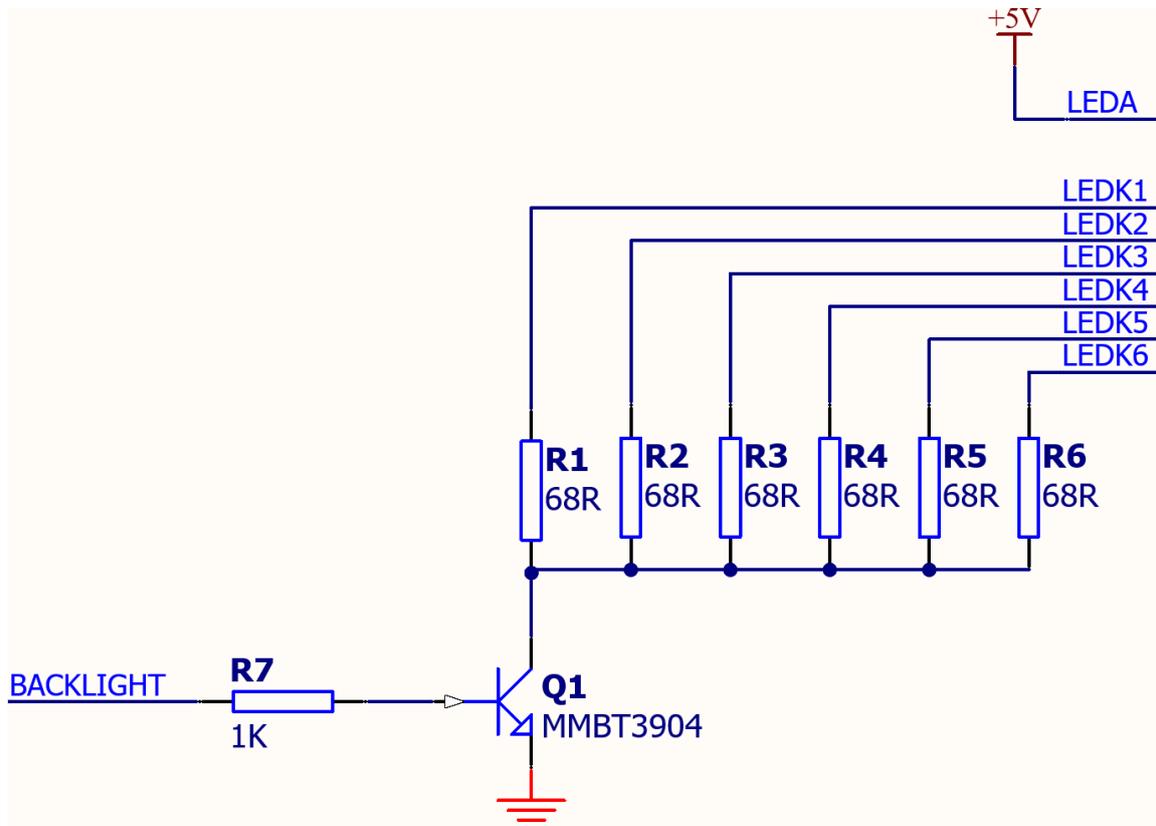
Supply Voltage = 5V

LED Forward Voltage = 3.2V (see the [Interface Descriptions](#) section)

Estimated voltage drop over transistor = 0.3V

Target current per LED = 20mA to 25mA (use 22mA in this example)(See the [Interface Descriptions](#) section)

Formula is then  $R = (5V - 3.2V - 0.3V) / 0.022A = 68\text{ohms}$  for each LED (LEDK1 to LEDK6)



## 12. Initialisation Code

```
//*****Hardware reset*****//  
LCD_RESET=1;  
Delays(15);  
LCD_RESET=0;  
Delays(120);  
LCD_RESET=1;  
Delays(120);  
  
//*****Start Initial Sequence*****//  
WriteComm(0xE0); //P-Gamma  
WriteData(0x00);  
WriteData(0x13);  
WriteData(0x18);  
WriteData(0x04);  
WriteData(0x0F);  
WriteData(0x06);  
WriteData(0x3A);  
WriteData(0x56);  
WriteData(0x4D);  
WriteData(0x03);  
WriteData(0x0A);  
WriteData(0x06);  
WriteData(0x30);  
WriteData(0x3E);  
WriteData(0x0F);  
  
WriteComm(0xE1); //N-Gamma  
WriteData(0x00);  
WriteData(0x13);  
WriteData(0x18);  
WriteData(0x01);  
WriteData(0x11);  
WriteData(0x06);  
WriteData(0x38);  
WriteData(0x34);  
WriteData(0x4D);  
WriteData(0x06);  
WriteData(0x0D);  
WriteData(0x0B);  
WriteData(0x31);  
WriteData(0x37);  
WriteData(0x0F);  
  
WriteComm(0xC0);  
WriteData(0x18);  
WriteData(0x16);  
  
WriteComm(0xC1);  
WriteData(0x45);  
  
WriteComm(0xC5); //VCOM  
WriteData(0x00);  
WriteData(0x63);
```

```
WriteData(0x01);

WriteComm(0x36);
WriteData(0x48);

WriteComm(0x3A); //Interface Mode Control
WriteData(0x55);

WriteComm(0xB0); //Interface Mode Control
WriteData(0x00);

WriteComm(0xB1); //Frame rate 70HZ
WriteData(0xB0);

WriteComm(0xB4);
WriteData(0x02);

WriteComm(0xB6); //RGB/MCU Interface Control
WriteData(0x02);
//WriteData(0x22);

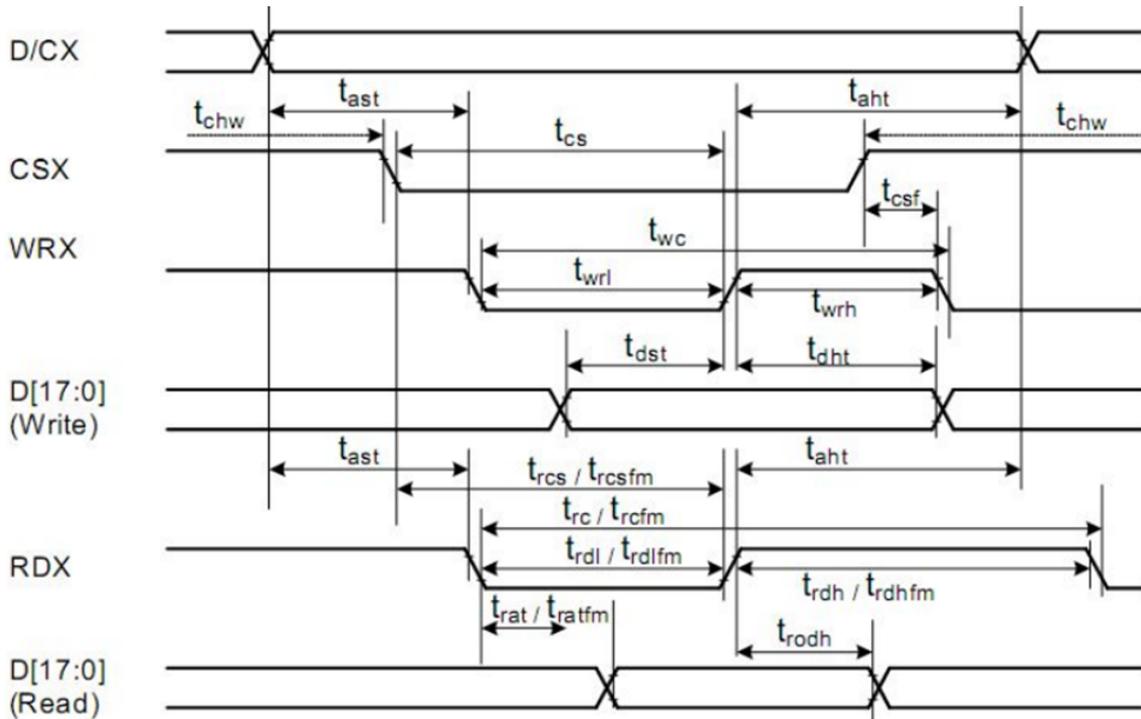
WriteComm(0xE9);
WriteData(0x00);

WriteComm(0xF7);
WriteData(0xA9);
WriteData(0x51);
WriteData(0x2C);
WriteData(0x82);

WriteComm(0x11);
WriteComm(0x21);
Delay(120);
WriteComm(0x29);
```

### 13. LCD Timing Details

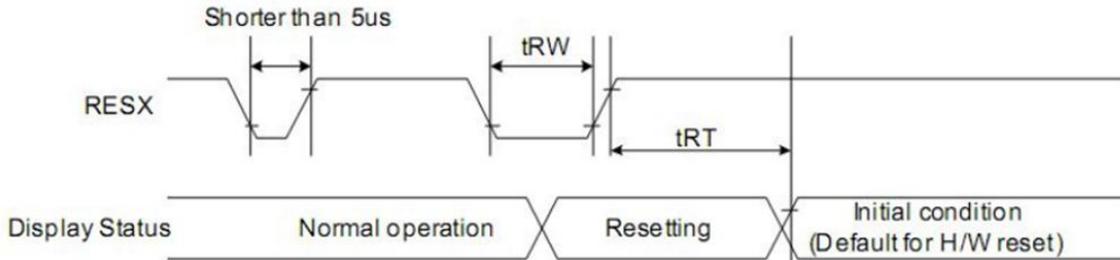
#### 13.1. Timing Chart



SIGNAL	SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT
DCX	$t_{ast}$	Address setup time	0	-	ns
	$t_{ah}$	Address hold time (Write/Read)	0	-	ns
CSX	$t_{chw}$	CSX "H" pulse width	0	-	ns
	$t_{cs}$	Chip Select setup time	15	-	ns
	$t_{rcs}$	Chip Select setup time (Read ID)	45	-	ns
	$t_{rcsfm}$	Chip Select setup time (Read FM)	355	-	ns
	$t_{csf}$	Chip Select Wait time (Write/Read)	10	-	ns
WRX	$t_{wc}$	Write cycle	66	-	ns
	$t_{wrh}$	Write Control Pulse H duration	15	-	ns
	$t_{wrl}$	Write Control Pulse L duration	15	-	ns
RDX(FM)	$t_{rcfm}$	Read cycle (FM)	450	-	ns
	$t_{rdhfm}$	Read Control Pulse H duration (FM)	90	-	ns
	$t_{rdlfm}$	Read Control Pulse L duration (FM)	355	-	ns
RDX(ID)	$t_{rc}$	Read cycle (ID)	160	-	ns
	$t_{rdh}$	Read Control Pulse H duration	90	-	ns
	$t_{rdl}$	Read Control Pulse L duration	45	-	ns
D[17:0]	$t_{dst}$	Write data setup time	10	-	ns
	$t_{dht}$	Write data hold time	10	-	ns
	$t_{rat}$	Read access time	-	40	ns
	$t_{ratfm}$	Read access time	-	340	ns
	$t_{rodh}$	Read output disable time	20	80	ns

**Note**  
 Timing parameter (VDD=3.3V, GND=0V, Ta=25°C)

### 13.2. Reset Timing



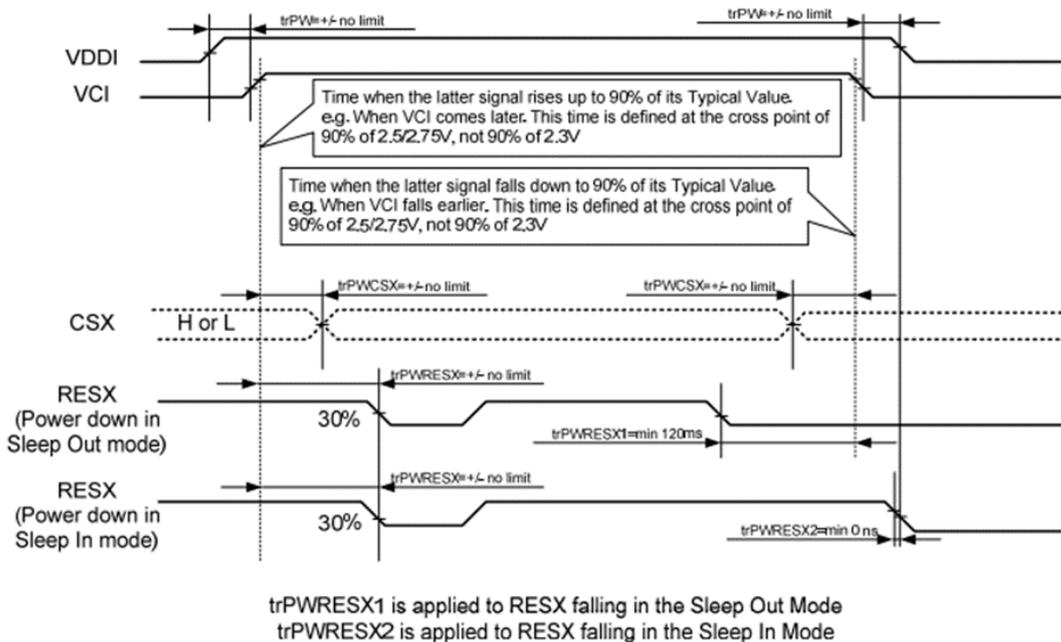
SIGNAL	SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT
RESET	tRW	Reset low pulse width	10	-	us
	tRT	Reset complete time	-	5 (note1)	ms
			-	120 (note2)	ms

**Note**

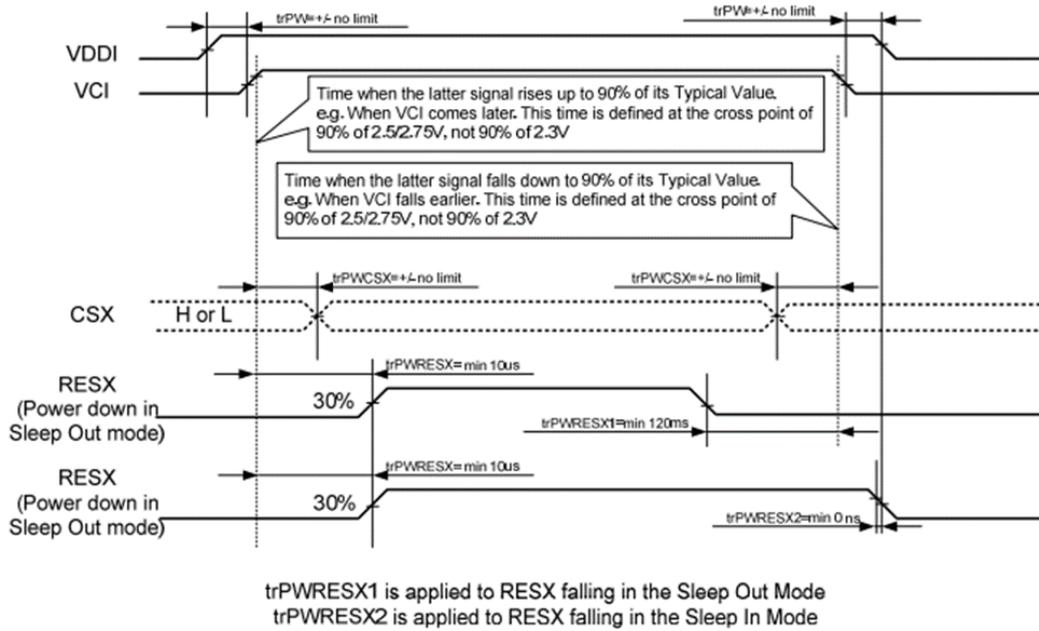
1. When reset is applied during SLPIN mode.
2. When reset applied during SLPOUT mode.

### 13.3. Power On Sequence

#### 13.3.1. Case 1 - RES line is held High or Unstable by Host at Power ON



**13.3.2. Case 2 - RES line is held Low by Host at Power ON**



**13.4. Power-off Sequence - Uncontrolled Power Off**

Uncontrolled power off is a situation where power is removed unexpectedly, e.g. a battery powering a device is disconnected without using the controlled power off sequence. There will not be any damage to the display module, nor will the display module cause any damage to the host. During an uncontrolled power-off event, ILI9341V will force the display to blank its content and there will not be any further abnormal visible effects on the display after 1 second of the power being removed. The display will remain blank until the Power On Sequence occurs.

## 14. Reliability Test

 Reliability Test			
No.	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	REMARK
1	High Temperature Storage	80°C±2°C 96H Restore 2H at 25°C Power off	
2	Low Temperature Storage	-30°C±2°C 96H Restore 2H at 25°C Power off	
3	High Temperature Operation	70°C±2°C 96H Power on	
4	Low Temperature Operation	-20°C±2°C 96H Power on	
5	High Temperature & Humidity Operation	60°C±2°C 90%RH 96H Power on	After test cosmetic and electrical defects should not happen.
6	Temperature Cycle	-20°C↔25°C↔70°C 30min 5min 30min After 10 cycles, restore 2H at 25°C Power off	
7	Vibration Test	10Hz~150Hz, 100m/s <sup>2</sup> , 120min	
8	Shock Test	Half-sinewave, 300m/s <sup>2</sup> , 11ms	

### Note

The Displays are of the highest rated 'Grade A', which allows for 0-4 defective pixels. A defective pixel could be solid Black (Dead), White, Red, Green or Blue.

---

## 15. Precautions for Using LCD Modules

### 15.1. Handling Precautions

- The display panel is made of glass and a polarizer. The glass is fragile. It tends to be chipped during handling, especially on the edges. Please avoid dropping or jarring. Please be careful not subject it to a mechanical shock by dropping it on impact.
- If the display panel is damaged and the liquid crystal substance leaks out, be sure not to get any of it in your mouth. If the substance contacts your skin or clothes, wash it off using soap and water.
- 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 degrade insulation between terminals (some cosmetics are determined by the polarizer).
- The polarizer covering the display surface of the LCD module is soft and easily scratched. Handle this polarizer carefully. Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizer with anything harder than an HB pencil lead (e.g., glass, tweezers, etc.). Do not put or attach anything to the display area to avoid leaving marks on it. Condensation on the surface and contact with terminals due to cold temperatures will damage, stain or contaminate the polarizer. After products are tested at low temperatures they must be warmed up in a container before coming into contact with room-temperature air.
- 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 the cloth with one of the following solvents
  - Isopropyl alcohol
  - Ethyl alcohol Do not scrub hard as it might damage the display surface.
- Solvents other than those mentioned above may damage the polarizer. Especially the following.
  - Water
  - Ketone
  - Aromatic solvents Wipe off saliva or water drops immediately, contact with water over a long period may cause deformation or color fading. Avoid contact with oil and fat.
- Take necessary precautions to minimize corrosion of the electrode. Corrosion of the electrodes is accelerated by water droplets, moisture condensation or current flow in a high-humidity environment.
- Do not attempt to disassemble or process the LCD module.
- NC terminal should be open. Do not connect anything to it.
- If the logic circuit power is off, do not apply input signals.

- Control Electro-Static Discharge. 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 the destruction of the elements by static electricity, ensure that an optimum work environment is maintained.
  - Before removing the LCM from its packing case or incorporating it into a set, be sure that the module and your body have the same electric potential. Be sure to ground your body when handling the LCD modules.
  - To reduce the amount of static electricity generated, do not conduct assembly and other work under dry conditions. To reduce the generation of static electricity, please ensure that the air in the work environment is not too dry. Relative humidity of 50%-60% is recommended. As much as possible, make the electric potential of your work clothes and that of the workbench the ground potential.
  - The LCD module is coated with a film to protect the display surface. Be careful when peeling off this protective film since static electricity may be generated.
- Since the 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 the components to be attached.
  - Do not damage or modify the pattern writing on the printed circuit board.
  - Do not modify the zebra rubber strip (conductive rubber) or heat seal connector.
  - Do not drop, bend or twist the LCM.

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## 15.2. Storage Precautions

When storing the LCD modules, the following precautions are necessary.

- Store them in a sealed polyethylene bag. If properly sealed, there is no need for the desiccant.
- 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.
- The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other objects. (We advise you to store them in an anti-static electricity container in which they were shipped. Some Liquid crystals solidify under low temperatures (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 subjected to low temperatures.
- 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.
- To minimize the performance degradation of the LCD modules resulting from the destruction caused by static electricity etc., please avoid holding the following sections when handling the modules'
  - The exposed area of the printed circuit board
  - Terminal electrode sections

## 16. Revision History

Document Revision		
Revision Number	Date	Description
1.0	14/06/2021	Initial Version
1.1	24/06/2021	Added pin 12 logic current consumption data, added backlight driving circuit example
1.2	21/07/2021	Updated Init Codes to fix issue with colours
1.3	20/01/2023	Modified datasheet for web-based documentation
1.4	17/12/2024	Fixed incorrect SPI pin description for pin 8 and 11
1.5	02/04/2025	Remove irrelevant precaution related to mounting ears

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