




## TFT LCD Tentative Specification

# MODEL NO.: N141I3 - L01

Customer:

Approved by:

Note:

Liquid Crystal Display Division	
QRA Division.	OA Head Division.
Approval	Approval
	<i>Wu chao-wen</i> 6/15'06

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**REVISION HISTORY**

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Page (New)</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Description</b>
0.0	JUN, 15,'06	All	All	Tentative specification was first issued.

## 1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

N141I3 - L01 is a 14.1" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with single CCFL Backlight unit and 30 pins LVDS interface. This module supports 1280 x 800 WXGA mode and can display 262,144 colors. The optimum viewing angle is at 6 o'clock direction. The inverter module for backlight is not built in.

### 1.2 FEATURES

- Thin and Light Weight
- WXGA (1280 x 800 pixels) resolution
- DE only mode
- 3.3V LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface with 1 pixel/clock
- RoHS Compliance

### 1.3 APPLICATION

- TFT LCD Notebook

### 1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	303.36(H) X 189.6(V)	mm	(1)
Bezel Opening Area	306.76 (H) x 193 (V)	mm	
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	-
Pixel Number	1280 x R.G.B. x 800	pixel	-
Pixel Pitch	0.237 (H) x 0.237 (V)	mm	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	-
Display Colors	262,144	color	-
Transmissive Mode	Normally white	-	-
Surface Treatment	Anti-glare , Haze 26, 3H	-	-

### 1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal(H)	319	319.5	320	mm	(1)
	Vertical(V)	205	205.5	206	mm	
	Depth(D)	--	5.2	5.5	mm	
Weight		--	400	415	g	

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions

## 2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

### 2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	T <sub>ST</sub>	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	0	+50	°C	(1), (2)
Shock (Non-Operating)	S <sub>NOP</sub>	-	200/2	G	(3), (5)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	V <sub>NOP</sub>	-	1.5	G	(4), (5)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

(a) 90 %RH Max. (Ta = 40 °C).

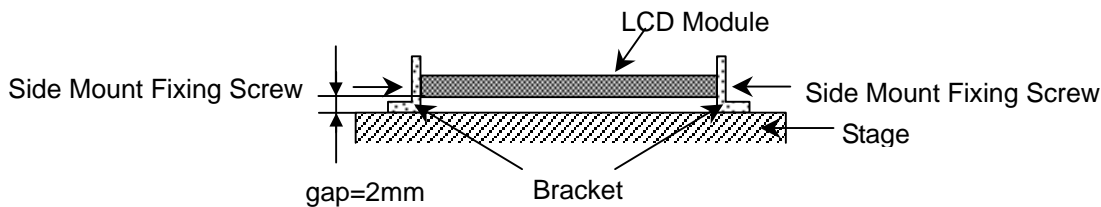
(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. (Ta > 40 °C).

(c) No condensation.

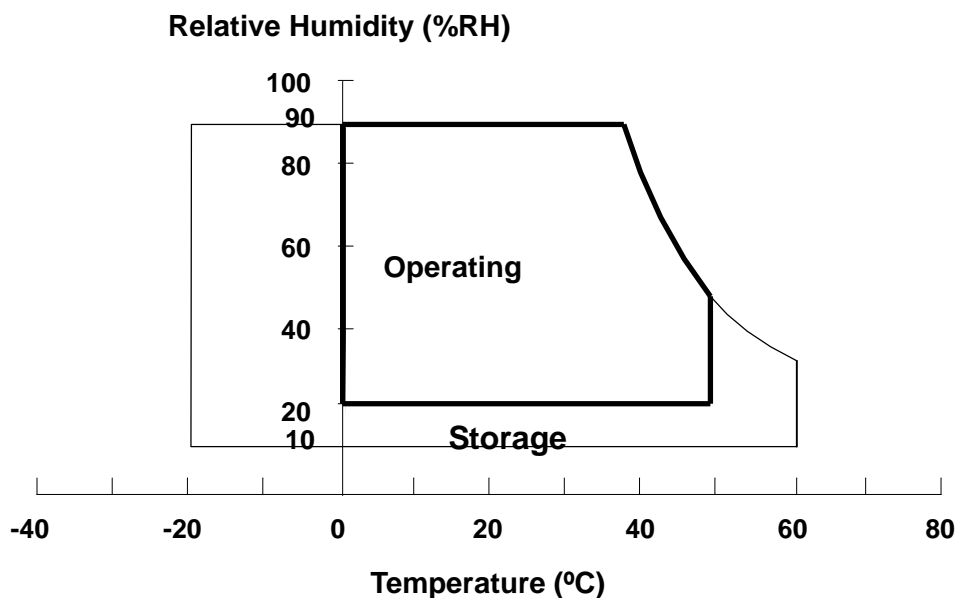
Note (2) The ambient temperature means the temperature of panel surface.

Note (3) 1 time for ± X, ± Y, ± Z. for Condition(200G / 2ms) is half Sine Wave,.

Note (4) 10 ~ 200 Hz, 30 min / Cycle, 1 cycles for each X, Y, Z axis. The fixing condition is shown as below:



Note (5) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.



## 2.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

### 2.2.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	-0.3	+4.0	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.3	$V_{CC}+0.3$	V	

### 2.2.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Lamp Voltage	$V_L$	-	2.5K	$V_{RMS}$	(1), (2), $I_L = 6.0 \text{ mA}$
Lamp Current	$I_L$	2.0	6.5	$\text{mA}_{RMS}$	(1), (2)
Lamp Frequency	$F_L$	45	80	KHZ	

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Function operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.

Note (2) Specified values are for lamp (Refer to 3.2 for further information).

### 3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

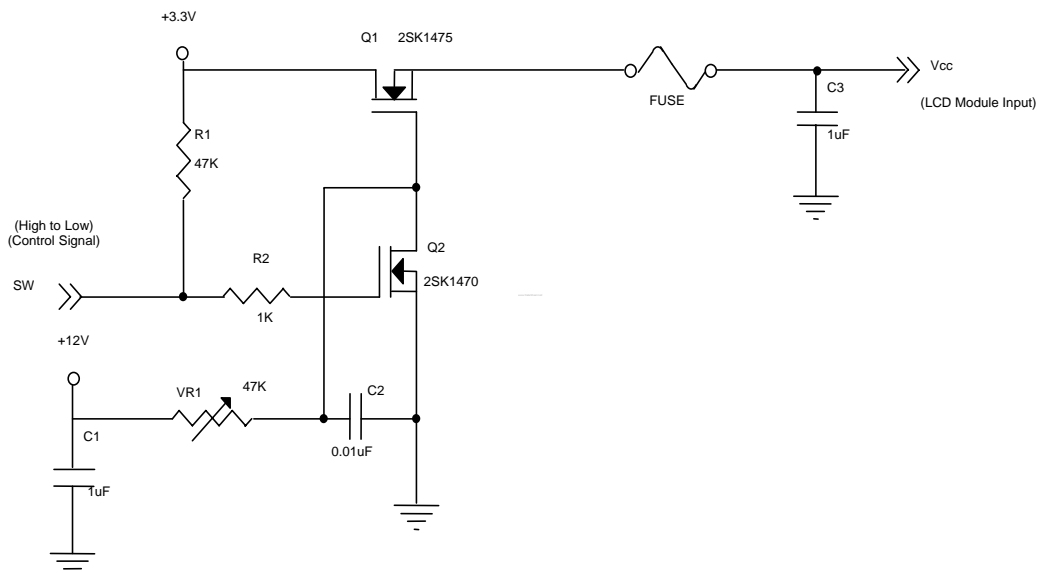
#### 3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

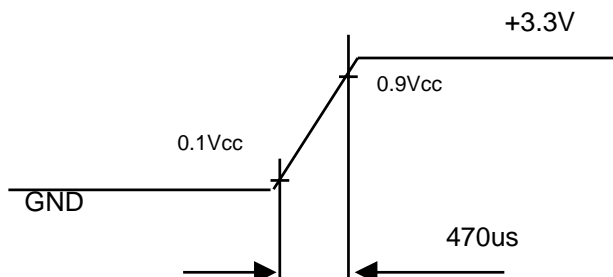
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-
Ripple Voltage	V <sub>RP</sub>	-	-	100	mV	-
Rush Current	I <sub>RUSH</sub>	-	-	1.5	A	(2)
Power Supply Current	White	-	335	375	mA	(3)a
	Black	-	400	450	mA	(3)b
Logical Input Voltage	"H" Level	-	-	+100	mV	-
	"L" Level	-100	-	-	mV	-
Terminating Resistor	R <sub>T</sub>	-	100	-	Ohm	-
Power per EBL WG	P <sub>EBL</sub>	-	TBD	-	W	(4)

Note (1) The module should be always operated within above ranges.

Note (2) Measurement Conditions:

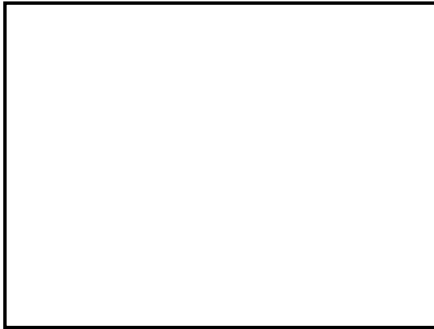


**Vcc rising time is 470us**



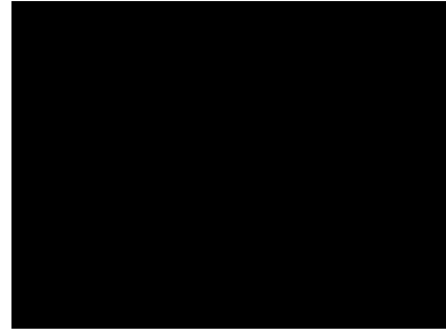
Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, Ta = 25 ± 2 °C, f<sub>v</sub> = 60 Hz, whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



Active Area

b. Black Pattern



Active Area

Note (4) The specified power are the sum of LCD panel electronics input power and the inverter input power. Test conditions are as follows.

(a)  $V_{cc} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f_v = 60 \text{ Hz}$ ,

(b) The pattern used is a black and white 32 x 36 checkerboard, slide #100 from the VESA file "Flat Panel Display Monitor Setup Patterns", FPDMSU.ppt.

(c) Luminance: 60 nits.

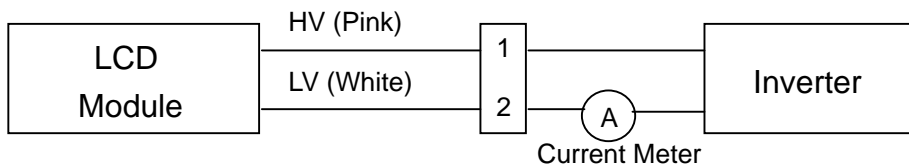


## 3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

 $T_a = 25 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Lamp Input Voltage	$V_L$	612	680	748	$V_{RMS}$	$I_L = 6.0 \text{ mA}$
Lamp Current	$I_L$	2.0	6.0	6.5	$\text{mA}_{RMS}$	(1)
Lamp Turn On Voltage	$V_s$	---	---	1370 (25 $^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{RMS}$	(2)
		---	---	1520 (0 $^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{RMS}$	(2)
Operating Frequency	$F_L$	45	---	80	KHz	(3)
Lamp Life Time	$L_{BL}$	15,000	---	---	Hrs	(5)
Power Consumption	$P_L$	---	4.08	---	W	(4), $I_L = 6.0 \text{ mA}$

Note (1) Lamp current is measured by utilizing a high frequency current meter as shown below:



Note (2) The voltage that must be larger than  $V_s$  should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second after startup. Otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.

Note (3) The lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency from the display, and this may cause line flow on the display. In order to avoid interference, the lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible.

Note (4)  $P_L = I_L \times V_L$

Note (5) The lifetime of lamp can be defined as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition  $T_a = 25 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  and  $I_L = 6 \text{ mA}_{RMS}$  until one of the following events occurs:

- When the brightness becomes or lower than 50% of its original value.
- When the effective ignition length becomes or lower than 80% of its original value. (Effective ignition length is defined as an area that has less than 70% brightness compared to the brightness in the center point.)

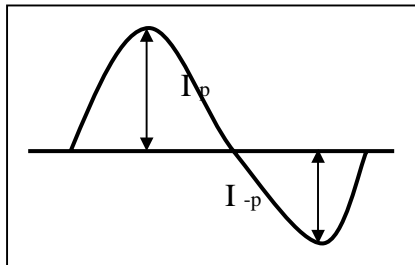
Note (6) The waveform of the voltage output of inverter must be area-symmetric and the design of the inverter must have specifications for the modularized lamp. The performance of the Backlight, such as lifetime or brightness, is greatly influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter for the lamp. All the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed to avoid producing too much current leakage from high voltage output of the inverter. When designing or ordering the inverter please make sure that a poor lighting caused by the mismatch of the Backlight and the inverter (miss-lighting, flicker, etc.) never occurs. If the above situation is confirmed, the module should be operated in the same manners when it is installed in your instrument.

The output of the inverter must have symmetrical (negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform. (Unsymmetrical ratio is less than 10%) Please do not use the inverter

which has unsymmetrical voltage and unsymmetrical current and spike wave. Lamp frequency may produce interface with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.

Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to have a better display performance, a better power efficiency and a more reliable lamp. It shall help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce its leakage current.

- The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be 10% below.
- The distortion rate of the waveform should be within  $2 \pm 10\%$ .
- The ideal sine wave form shall be symmetric in positive and negative polarities.



\* Asymmetry rate:

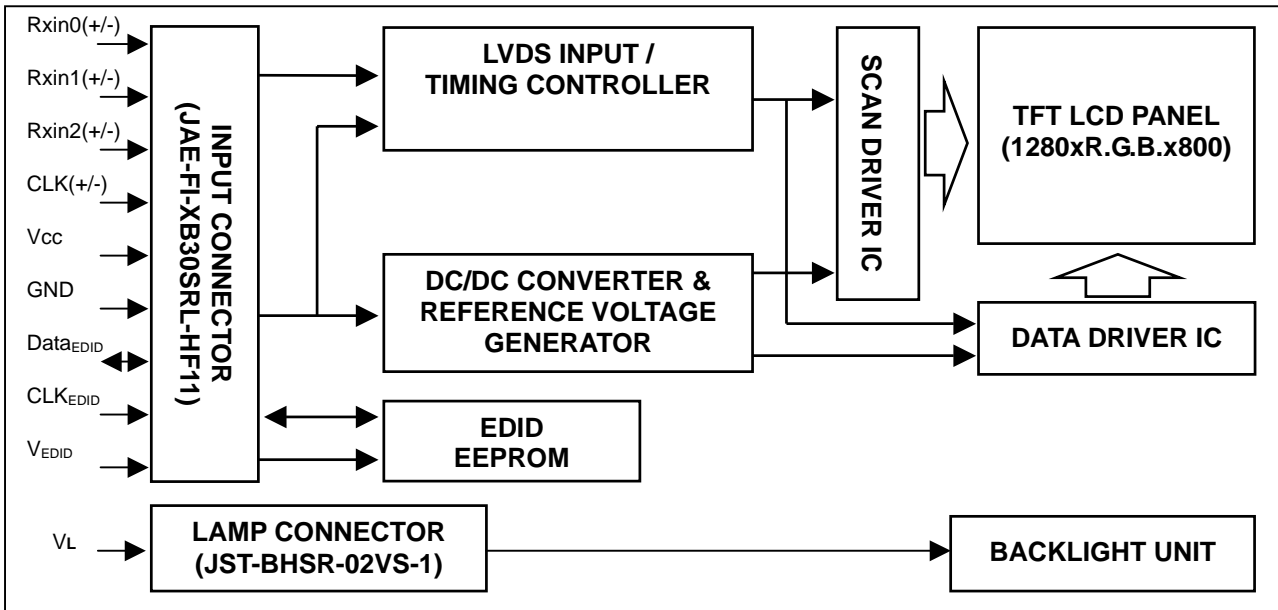
$$| I_p - I_{-p} | / I_{rms} * 100\%$$

\* Distortion rate

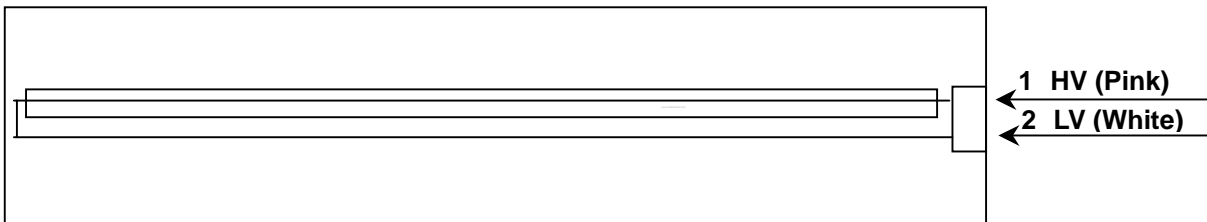
$$I_p \text{ (or } I_{-p}) / I_{rms}$$

## 4 BLOCK DIAGRAM

### 4.1 TFT LCD MODULE



### 4.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT



## 5 INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT

### 5.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Pin	Symbol	Description	Polarity	Remark
1	Vss	Ground		
2	Vcc	Power Supply +3.3 V (typical)		
3	Vcc	Power Supply +3.3 V (typical)		
4	V <sub>EDID</sub>	DDC 3.3V Power		DDC 3.3V Power
5	BIST	Panel BIST enable		
6	CLK <sub>EDID</sub>	DDC Clock		DDC Clock
7	DATA <sub>EDID</sub>	DDC Data		DDC Data
8	Rxin0-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	R0~R5,G0
9	Rxin0+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	
10	Vss	Ground		G1~G5, B0, B1
11	Rxin1-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	
12	Rxin1+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	-
13	Vss	Ground		B2~B5, DE, Hsync, Vsync
14	Rxin2-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	
15	Rxin2+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	-
16	Vss	Ground		LVDS Level Clock
17	CLK-	LVDS Clock Data Input	Negative	
18	CLK+	LVDS Clock Data Input	Positive	-
19	Vss	Ground		
20	NC	Non-Connection		
21	NC	Non-Connection		
22	NC	Non-Connection		
23	NC	Non-Connection		
24	NC	Non-Connection		
25	NC	Non-Connection		
26	NC	Non-Connection		
27	NC	Non-Connection		
28	NC	Non-Connection		
29	NC	Non-Connection		
30	NC	Non-Connection		

Note (1) Connector Part No.: JAE-FI-XB30SRL-HF11 or equivalent

Note (2) User's connector Part No: FI-X30C2L or equivalent

Note (3) The first pixel is even.

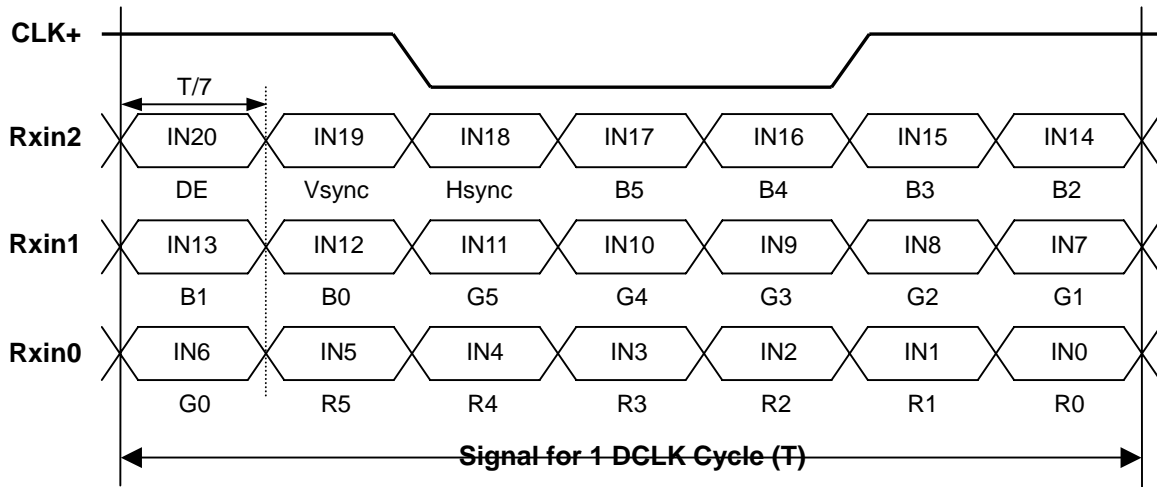
### 5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Pin	Symbol	Description	Color
1	HV	High Voltage	Pink
2	LV	Ground	White

Note (1) Connector Part No.: JST- BHSR-02VS-1 or equivalent

Note (2) User's connector Part No.: SM02B-BHSS-1-TB or equivalent

5.3 TIMING DIAGRAM OF LVDS INPUT SIGNAL



### 5.4 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 6-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																	
		Red						Green						Blue					
		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
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	Red(61)	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(62)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red(63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	Green(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
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	Blue(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Blue(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

## 5.5 EDID DATA STRUCTURE

The EDID (Extended Display Identification Data) data formats are to support displays as defined in the VESA Plug & Display and FPD1 standards.

TBD

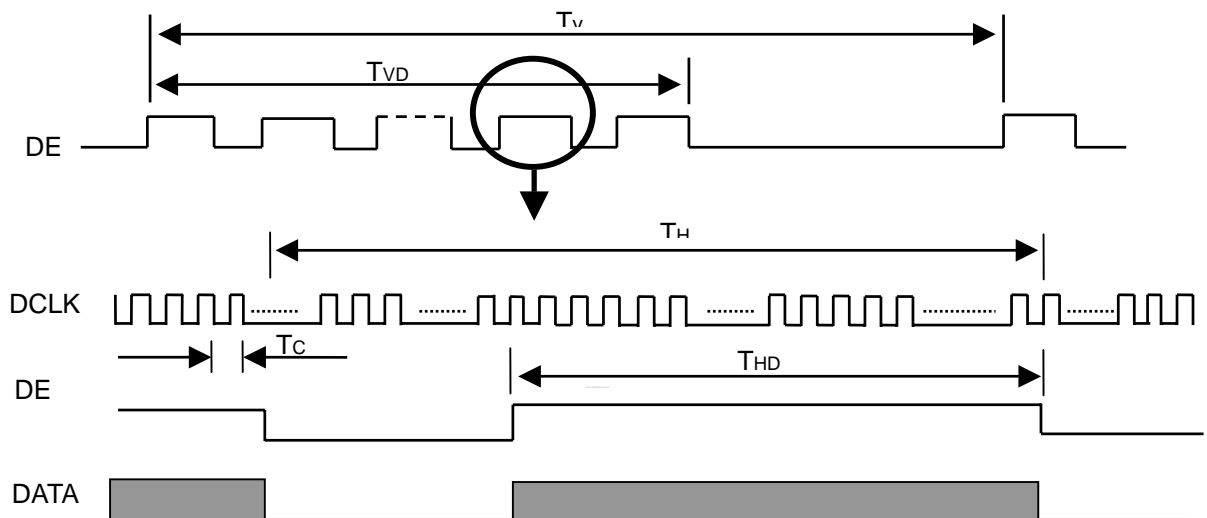
## 6 INTERFACE TIMING

### 6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

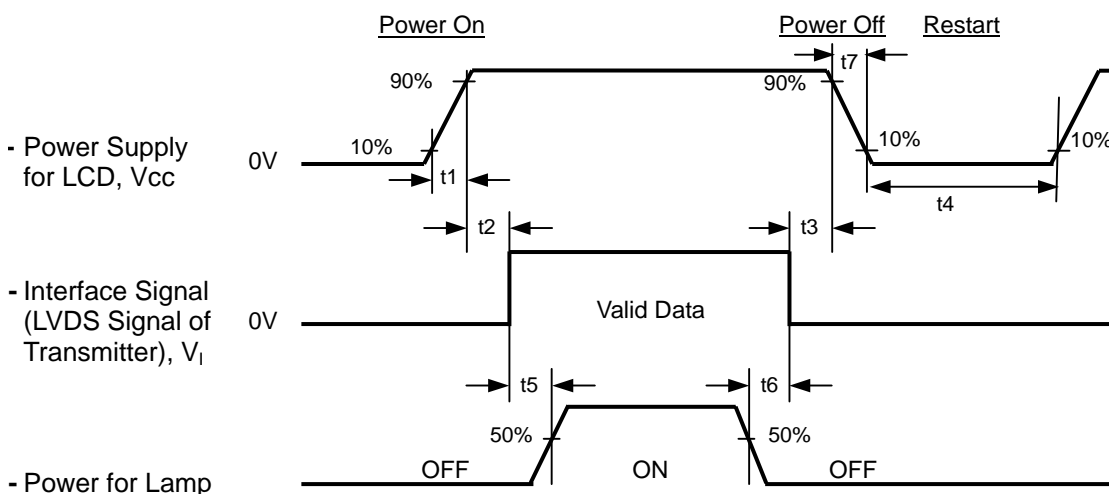
The specifications of input signal timing are as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	1/Tc	50	71.1	80	MHz	-
DE	Vertical Total Time	TV	810	823	2000	TH	-
	Vertical Addressing Time	TVD	800	800	800	TH	-
	Horizontal Total Time	TH	1360	1440	1900	Tc	-
	Horizontal Addressing Time	THD	1280	1280	1280	Tc	-

#### INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



### 6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE





Timing Specifications:

0.5 < t1	10 msec
0 < t2	50 msec
0 < t3	50 msec
t4	500 msec
t5	200 msec
t6	200 msec

Note (1) Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

Note (2) When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply of LCD Vcc to 0 V.

Note (3) The Backlight inverter power must be turned on after the power supply for the logic and the interface signal is valid. The Backlight inverter power must be turned off before the power supply for the logic and the interface signal is invalid.

Note (4) Sometimes some slight noise shows when LCD is turned off (even backlight is already off). To avoid this phenomenon, we suggest that the Vcc falling time had better to follow

t7	5 msec
----	--------

## 7 OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 7.1 TEST CONDITIONS

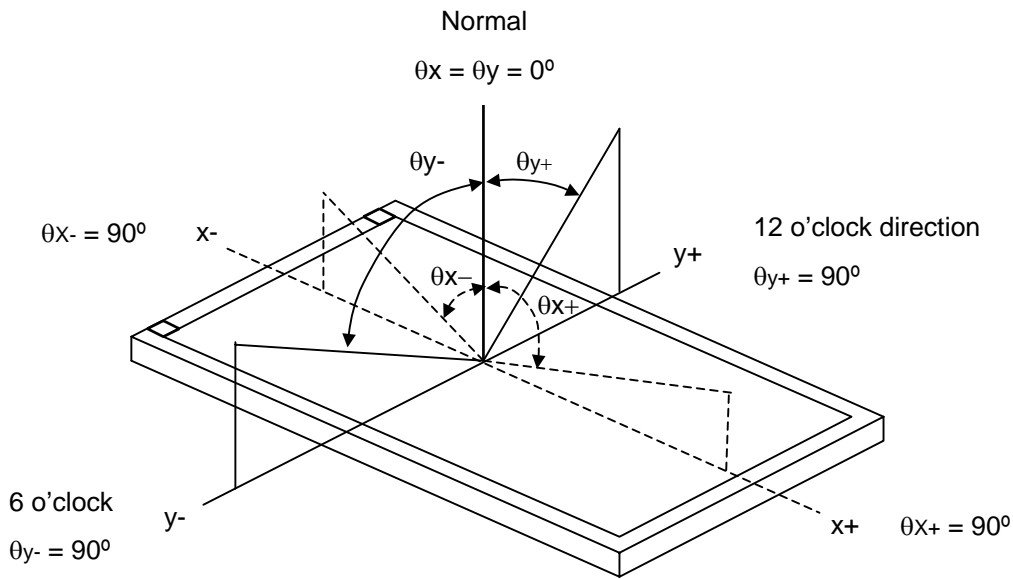
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	T <sub>a</sub>	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	H <sub>a</sub>	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.3	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
Inverter Current	I <sub>L</sub>	6	mA
Inverter Driving Frequency	F <sub>L</sub>	61	KHz
Inverter	H05-4915		

The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 7.1 and stable environment shown in Note (5).

### 7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note	
Contrast Ratio		CR	θ <sub>x</sub> =0°, θ <sub>y</sub> =0° Viewing Normal Angle	300	400		-	(2), (5)	
Response Time		T <sub>R</sub>		-	3	8	ms	(3)	
		T <sub>F</sub>		-	7	12	ms		
Average Luminance of White		L <sub>AVE</sub>			180	220		cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4), (5)
White Variation		δW					1.4	-	(5), (6)
Color Chromaticity	Red	R <sub>x</sub>		—	TYP -0.03	(0.595)	TYP +0.03	-	(1)
		R <sub>y</sub>				(0.340)		-	
	Green	G <sub>x</sub>				(0.302)		-	
		G <sub>y</sub>				(0.521)		-	
	Blue	B <sub>x</sub>				(0.150)		-	
		B <sub>y</sub>	(0.112)			-			
	White	W <sub>x</sub>	0.313			-			
		W <sub>y</sub>	0.329			-			
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	θ <sub>x+</sub>	CR≥10	40	45		Deg.		
		θ <sub>x-</sub>		40	45				
	Vertical	θ <sub>y+</sub>		15	20				
		θ <sub>y-</sub>		40	45				

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x, \theta_y$ ):



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = L_{63} / L_0$$

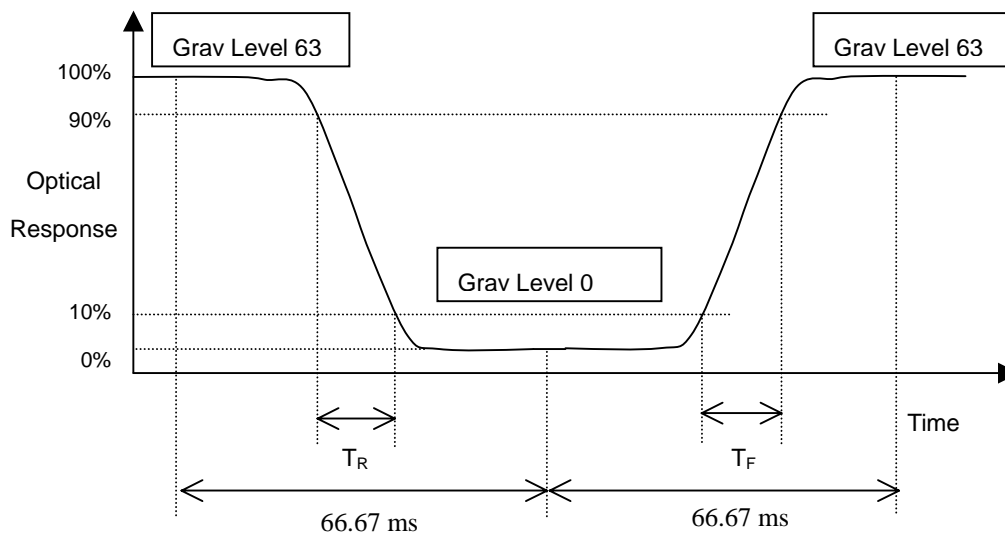
L63: Luminance of gray level 63

L 0: Luminance of gray level 0

$$\text{CR} = \text{CR (5)}$$

CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at Figure in Note (6).

Note (3) Definition of Response Time ( $T_R, T_F$ ):



Note (4) Definition of Average Luminance of White ( $L_{AVE}$ ):

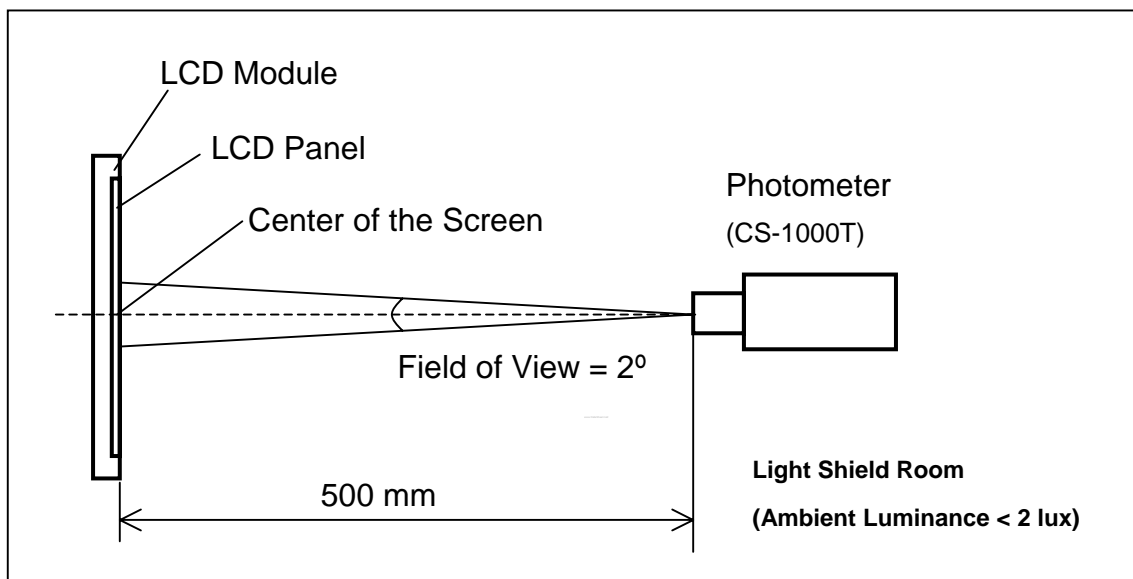
Measure the luminance of gray level 63 at 5 points

$$L_{AVE} = [L (1)+ L (2)+ L (3)+ L (4)+ L (5)] / 5$$

L (x) is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at Figure in Note (6)

Note (5) Measurement Setup:

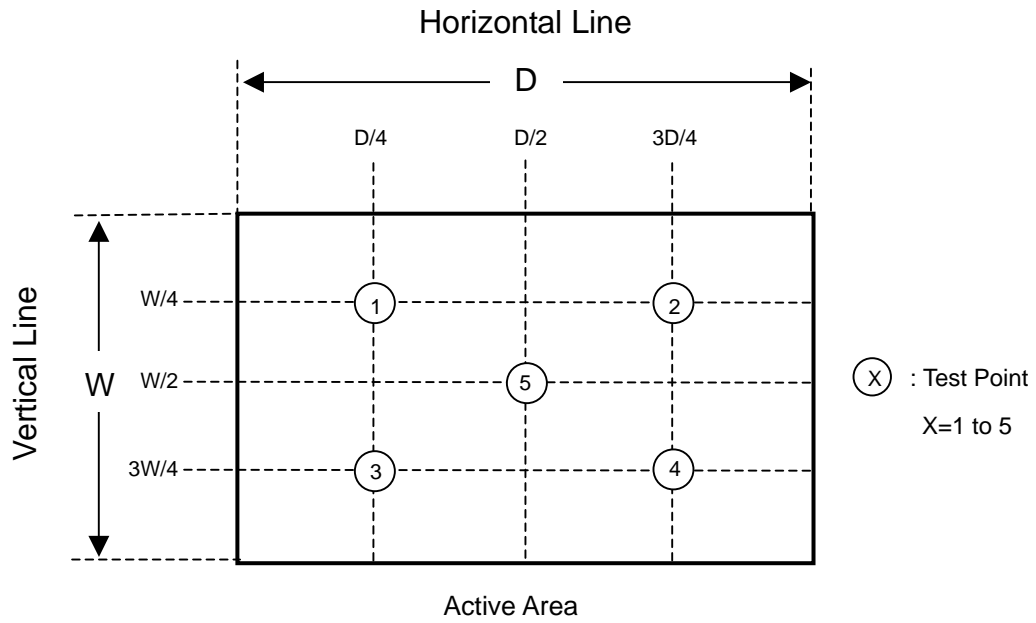
The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 20 minutes to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 20 minutes in a windless room.



Note (6) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 63 at 5 points

$$\delta W = \text{Maximum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)] / Minimum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]}$$



## 8 PRECAUTIONS

### 8.1 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The module should be assembled into the system firmly by using every mounting hole. Be careful not to twist or bend the module.
- (2) While assembling or installing modules, it can only be in the clean area. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or damage the polarizer.
- (3) Use fingerstalls or soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- (4) Do not press or scratch the surface harder than a HB pencil lead on the panel because the polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (5) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, please clean it by some absorbent cotton or soft cloth. Do not use Ketone type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanently damage the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
- (6) Wipe off water droplets or oil immediately. Staining and discoloration may occur if they left on panel for a long time.
- (7) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contacting with hands, legs or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (8) Protect the module from static electricity, it may cause damage to the C-MOS Gate Array IC.
- (9) Do not disassemble the module.
- (10) Do not pull or fold the lamp wire.
- (11) Pins of I/F connector should not be touched directly with bare hands.

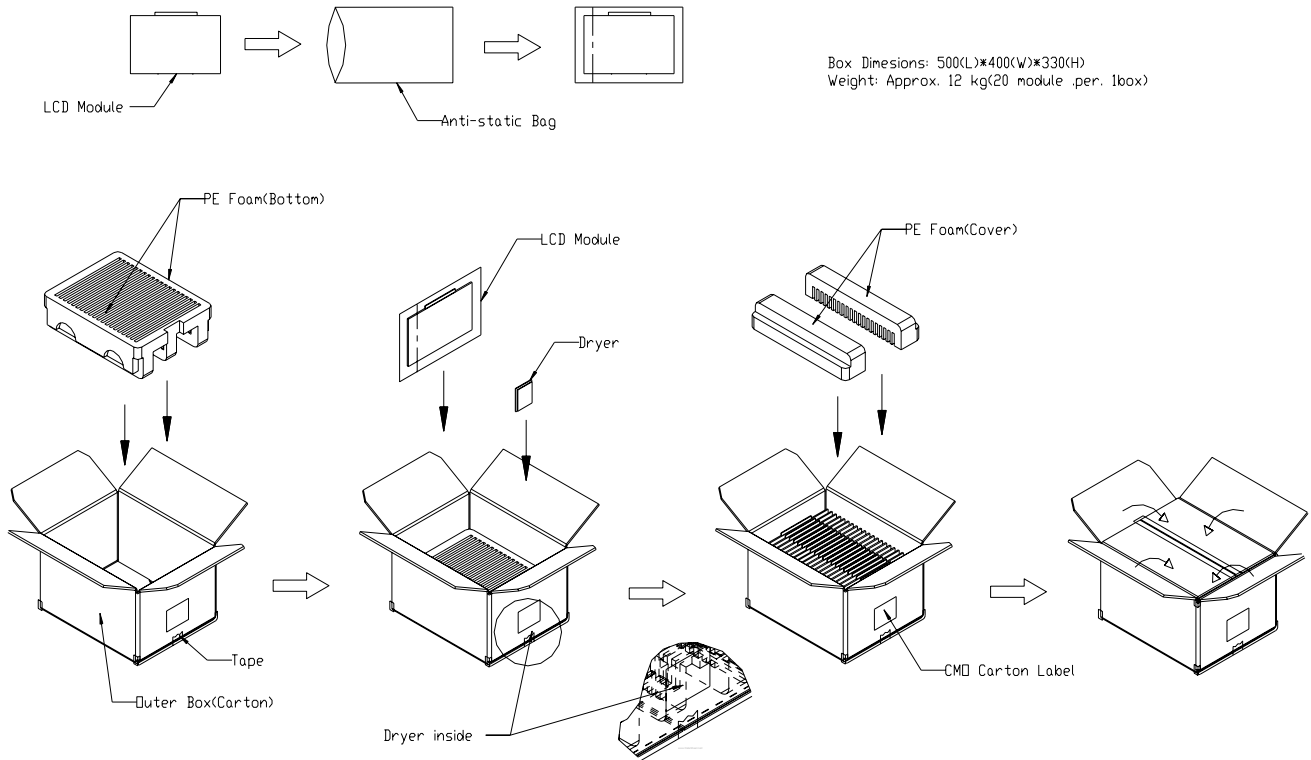
### 8.2 STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

- (1) High temperature or humidity may reduce the performance of module. Please store LCD module within the specified storage conditions.
- (2) It is dangerous that moisture come into or contacted the LCD module, because the moisture may damage LCD module when it is operating.
- (3) It may reduce the display quality if the ambient temperature is lower than 10 °C. For example, the response time will become slowly, and the starting voltage of lamp will be higher than the room temperature.

### 8.3 OPERATION PRECAUTIONS

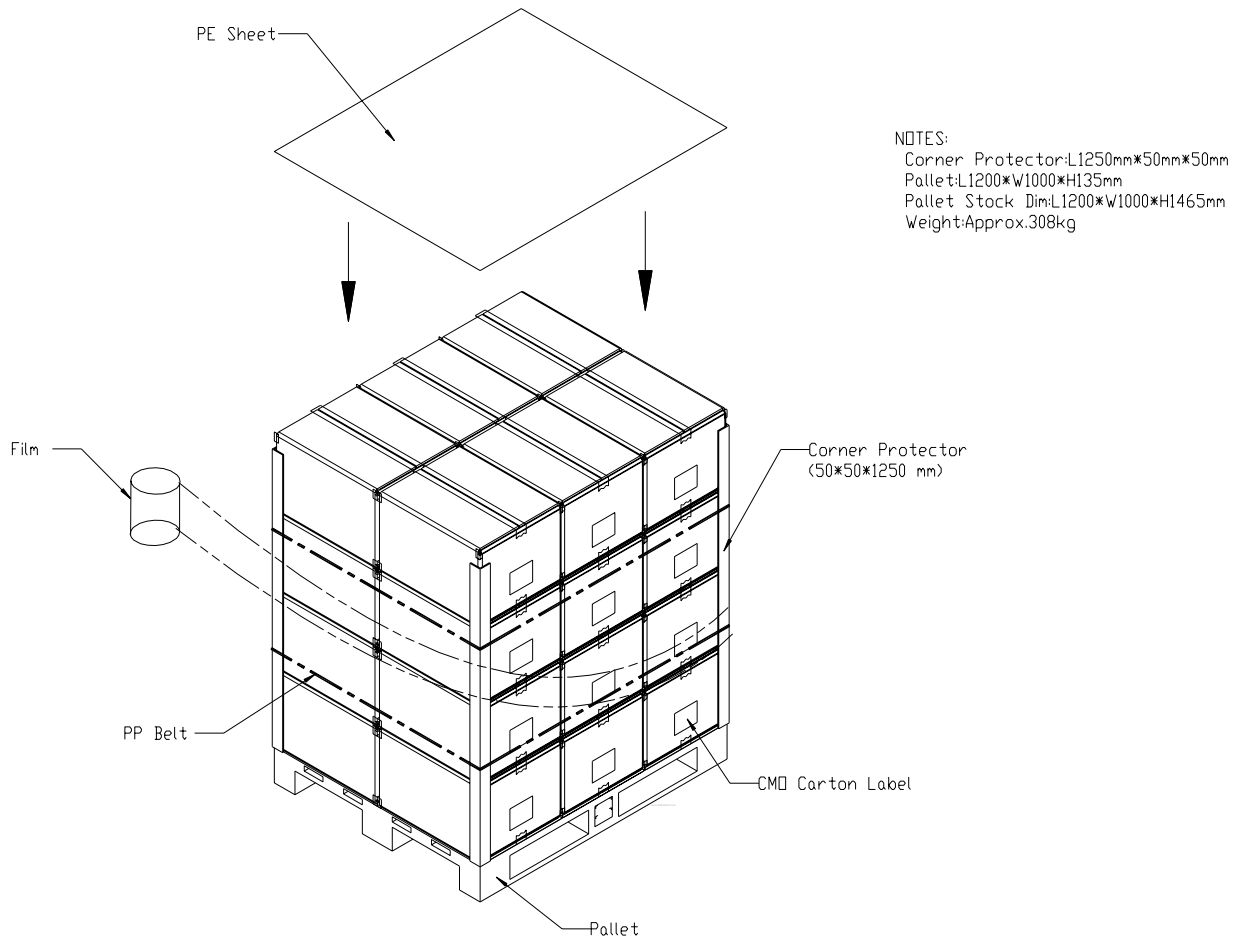
- (1) Do not pull the I/F connector in or out while the module is operating.
- (2) Always follow the correct power on/off sequence when LCD module is connecting and operating. This can prevent the CMOS LSI chips from damage during latch-up.
- (3) The startup voltage of Backlight is approximately 1000 Volts. It may cause electrical shock while assembling with inverter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the Backlight unit.

9 PACKAGING  
9.1 CARTON



**Figure. 9-1 Packing method**

### 9.2 PALLET



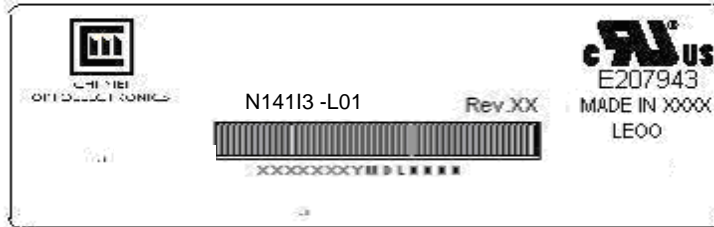
**Figure. 9-2 Packing method**



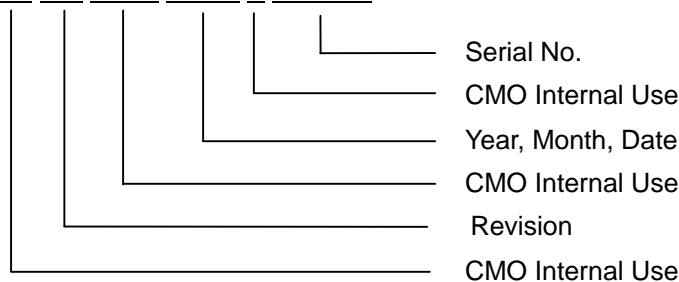
## 10 DEFINITION OF LABELS

### 10.1 CMO MODULE LABEL

The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.



- (a) Model Name: N141I3 - L01
- (b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: A1, ..., C1, C2 ...etc.
- (c) Serial ID: XXXXXXYMDXNNNN



- (d) Production Location: MADE IN XXXX. XXXX stands for production location.
- (e) UL/CB logo: "LEOO" especially stands for panel manufactured by CMO Ningbo satisfying UL/CB requirement. "LEOO" is the CMO's UL factory code for Ningbo factory.

Serial ID includes the information as below:

- (a) Manufactured Date: Year: 1~9, for 2001~2009  
 Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.  
 Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, exclude I , O and U
- (b) Revision Code: cover all the change
- (c) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product

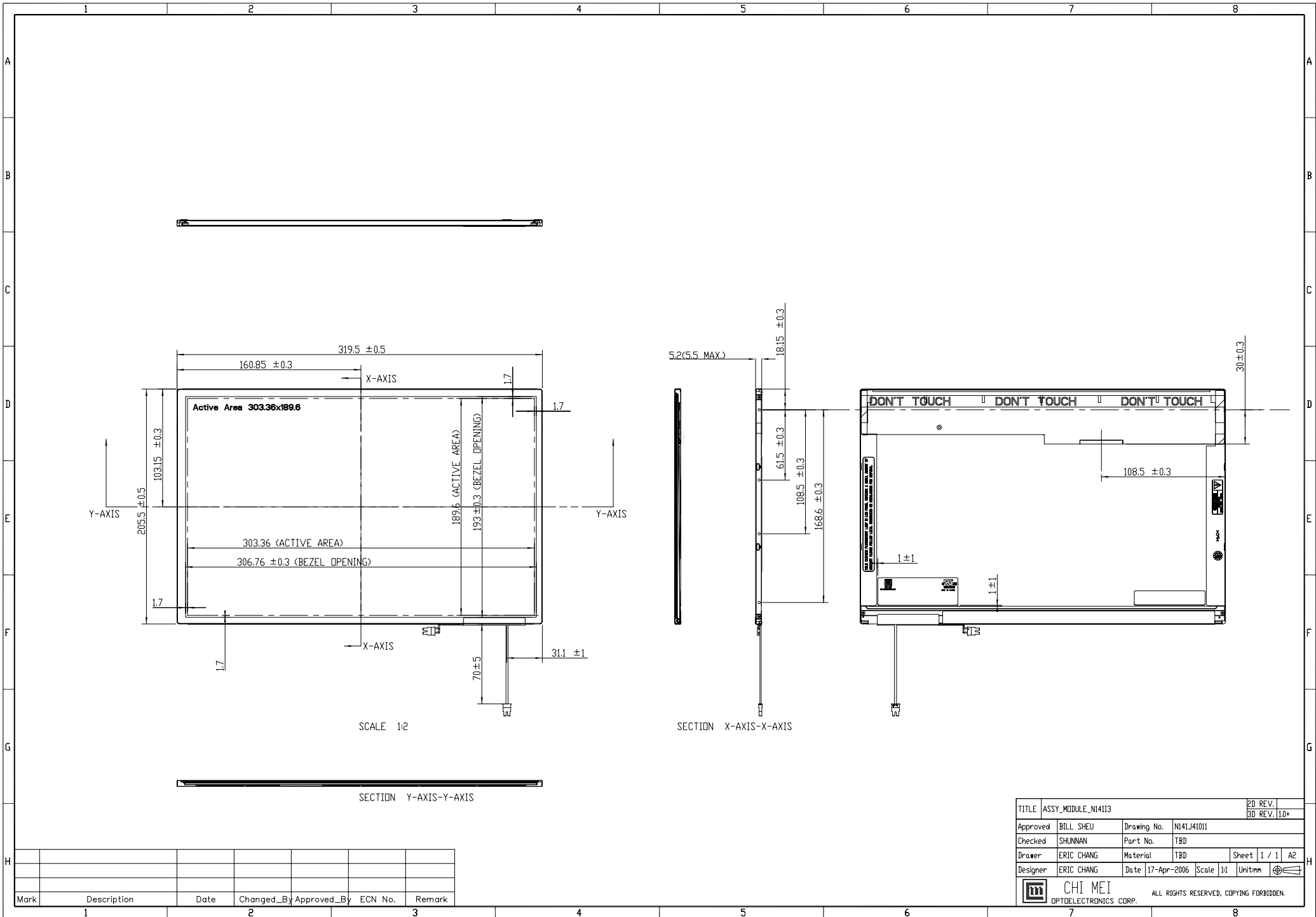
### 10.2 CMO CARTON LABEL



The image shows a product label form for CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS. The form is white with a blue border and contains the following fields and text:

- CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS logo and name at the top left.
- PO.NO. \_\_\_\_\_
- Part ID. \_\_\_\_\_
- Model Name \_\_\_\_\_
- Carton ID. \_\_\_\_\_ Quantities \_\_\_\_\_
- Made in XXXX
- GP (Green Product) logo
- RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) logo

(a) Production location: Made In XXXX. XXXX stands for production location.



TITLE	ASSY_MODULE_N14113	2D REV. 1	
Approved	BILL SHEU	Drawing No.	N141J4101
Checked	SHUNNAN	Part No.	TBD
Drawer	ERIC CHANG	Material	TBD
Designer	ERIC CHANG	Date	17-Apr-2006
		Scale	1:1
		Unit	mm
<b>CHI MEI</b> OPTOELECTRONICS CORP.		ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. COPYING FORBIDDEN.	