

## 蛍光表示管製品規格 VACUUM FLUORESCENT DISPLAY SPECIFICATION

双葉電子工業株式会社

電子部品事業部 電子管技術グループ  
ENGINEERING GROUP, ELECTRON TUBE  
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION  
FUTABA CORPORATION

形名 Type No. **16-BT-131INK**

用途 : Application SET TOP BOX  
外形寸法 : Outer Dimension 118.2 (L) × 20.5 (W) × 5.9 (T)mm  
Cdium Free Phosphor, Lead Free Solder  
発光色 : Color of Illumination Green (G. x=0.24,y=0.41)  
Red (R. x=0.67,y=0.33)

### 絶対最大定格: Absolute Maximum Rating

項目	Item	Symbol	Terminals	Rating	Unit
フィラメント電圧	Filament Voltage	Ef	F+-F-	4.8	Vdc
ロジック電源電圧	Logic Supply Voltage	*2 VDD	VDD	- 0.3 ~ 6.0	Vdc
ドライバ電源電圧	Driver Supply Voltage	*3 VH	VH	- 0.3 ~ 37	Vdc
ロジック信号入力電圧	Logic Input Voltage	VIN	SI,CLK,LAT,BK	- 0.3 ~ VDD+0.3	Vdc
保存温度	Storage Temperature	Tstg	-	-55 ~ +80	

絶対最大定格: 瞬時たりとも超えてはならない規格であり、此れを超えた場合恒久的な機能障害を発生する可能性があります。  
Absolute Maximum Condition : The value shall not be exceeded in any conditions. Permanent damage to VFD may be expected.

### 推奨動作条件: Recommended Operating Condition

項目	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
フィラメント電圧	Filament Voltage	*1 Ef	3.60	4.0	4.40	Vdc
ドライバ電源電圧	Driver Supply Voltage	*3 VH	28	31	34	Vdc
ロジック電源電圧	Logic Supply Voltage	*2 VDD	4.5	5.0	5.5	Vdc
Hレベル入力電圧	H-Level Input Voltage	VIH	VDD × 0.8	-	VDD	Vdc
Lレベル入力電圧	L-Level Input Voltage	VIL	0	-	VDD × 0.2	Vdc
カットオフバイアス	Cut-off Bias	*1 Ek	2.0	-	3.0	Vdc
動作温度	Operating Temperature	Topr	-20	-	+70	°C

### 内部クロック動作特性: Characteristics of Internal Clock Circuit

項目	Item	Symbol	条件: Condition	Typ.	Unit
自己発信周波数	Internal Clock Frequency	f <sub>OSC</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> =5.0V	4.8	MHz
表示フレーム周波数	Display Frame Frequency	f <sub>FR</sub>	R <sub>OSC</sub> =33k	361	Hz

推奨動作条件: 信頼性、品質を確保できる範囲 (寿命はTyp.値が最適値です。)

Recommended Operating Condition: Quality and reliability can be assured in this condition.  
(Typ.condition is the most optimized value on the life time.)

\*1 フィラメントの極性のマイナス側に印加する。

Ek is applied to the minus polarity of the filament.

\*2 電源シーケンス Power Supply Sequence

VHを印加中はVDDを4.5~5.5Vの間でご使用下さい。

VDD should be 4.5 to 5.5V when applying VH.

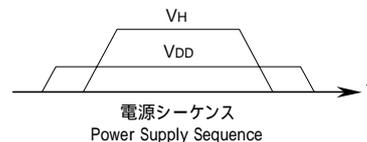
電源投入時はVDDとVHを同時、またはVDDを投入した後にVHを投入下さい。

VH and VDD should be on at the same, or VH should be on after VDD is on.

電源遮断時はVDDとVHを同時、またはVHを遮断した後にVDDを遮断下さい。

VH and VDD should be off at the same, or VDD should be off after VH is off.

\*3 VHを印加中は推奨動作条件でご使用下さい。Recommended Operating Condition should be used when applying VH.



本製品は半導体製品ですので静電気のお取り扱いには十分ご注意ください。

The VFD is built with C-MOS lcs. Precautions should be taken to minimize the possibility of static charges.

本規格と異なる使い方をされる場合、品質、信頼性を確保出来ない場合がありますので事前にご相談下さい。

Since deviation from this specification may generate quality or reliability concerns, please consult to FUTABA prior to use.

この仕様書の内容はお断りなく変更することがありますのでご了承下さい。

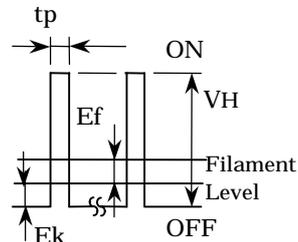
This specification is subject to change without notice.

## 電気的特性: Electrical Characteristics

指定がない場合は、推奨動作条例のTyp値、全点灯、 $f_{CLK}=5\text{MHz}$ 、 $PGND=LGND=0\text{V}$ とする。

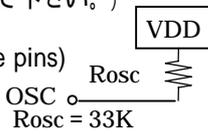
Unless otherwise specified, The test condition should be Typ value of recommended condition and all segments on,  $f_{CLK}=5\text{MHz}$ ,  $PGND=LGND=0\text{V}$ .

項目 : Item	Test Condition	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.
フィラメント電流 Filament Current	$E_f = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ $V_H = V_{DD}=0$	$I_f$	85	94	104	mAdc
ロジック電源電流 Logic Supply Current	$f_{CLK} = 5\text{MHz}$	$I_{DD}$	-	-	5.0	mA
ドライバ電源電流 Driver Supply Current	全点灯 All Segments on	$I_H(\text{AVG})$	-	10	20	mA
		$I_H(\text{PEAK})$	-	11	22	mA
Hレベル入力電流 H-Level Input Current	$V_{IN}=V_{DD}$	$I_{IH}$	-	-	5	$\mu\text{A}$
Lレベル入力電流 L-Level Input Current	$V_{IN}=0\text{V}$	$I_{IL}$	SI, CLK LAT		- 5	$\mu\text{A}$
			BK		- 35 - 50 - 400	
輝度 Luminance	$E_f = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ $V_H = 31.0 \text{ Vdc}$ $E_k = 2.0 \text{ Vdc}$ Dimming = 240/255 (Duty=1/17)	$L(\text{ G. })$	350	700	-	$\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$
		$L(\text{ R. })$	50	100	-	$\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$
		$L(\quad)$			-	$\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$
		$L(\quad)$			-	$\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$
		$L(\quad)$			-	$\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$
		$L(\quad)$			-	$\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$
		$L(\quad)$			-	$\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$
		$L(\quad)$			-	$\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$
輝度比 Luminance Ratio between Digits		$\frac{L_{\max}}{L_{\min}}$	-	-	2	

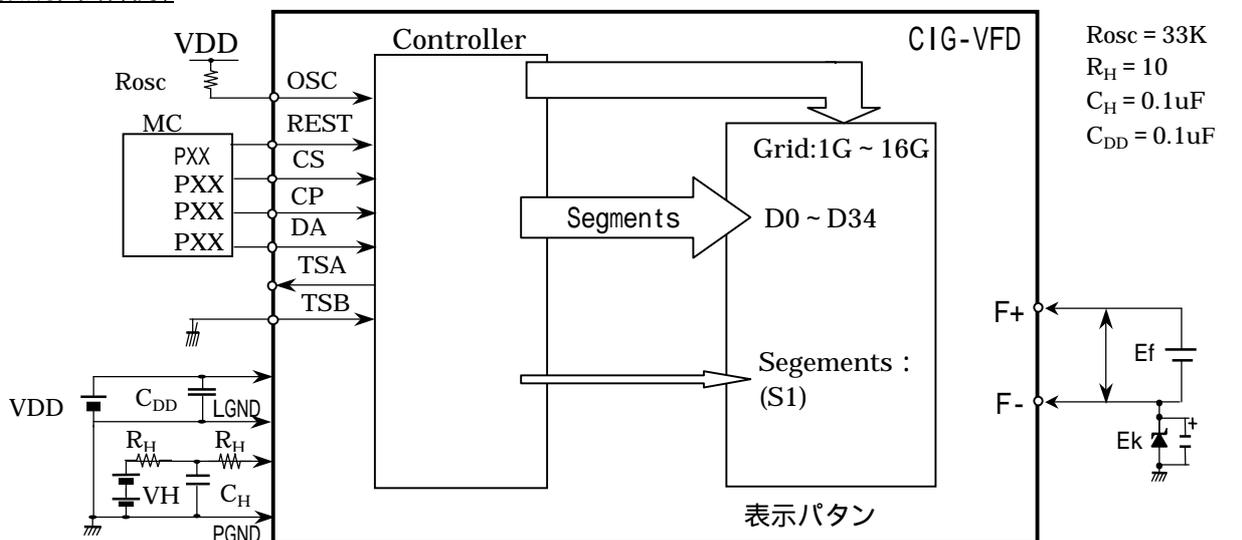


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機能表:Function Table

機能 Function	記号 Symbol	入力/出力 Input / Output	内容 Description
シフトクロック入力端子 Shift Clock Input	CP	入力 Input	CPの立ち上がりでシリアルデータがシフトします。 Serial data is shifted on the rising edge of CP
シリアルデータ入力 Serial Data Input	DA	入力 Input	LSB側より入力します。 Input from LSB
テスト端子A Test Pin A	TSA	-	オープンにしてください。 Leave this open.This is for factory use.
テスト端子B Test Pin B	TSB	-	L-GNDに接続してください。 Connect it with L-GND
チッププセレクト入力端子 Chip Select Input	$\overline{CS}$	入力 Input	$\overline{CS}$ をハイレベルにするとデータのシリアル転送が禁止されます。 Serial data transfer is disabled when $\overline{CS}$ pin is "H" level.
リセット入力端子 Reset Input	$\overline{RESET}$	入力 Input	RESETをローレベルにすると全ての機能を初期化します。 `Low` initializes all the functions. 初期状態リセット機能を参照下さい。 For an initial status ,see Reset Function.
自己発振用端子 Pin for self-oscillation.	OSC	入力/出力 Input/Output	自己発振用端子です。 (外部からクロックを与えて使用しないで下さい。) Pin for self -oscillation. (Do not apply external clocks to these pins) 抵抗を接続します。 Connect this pin to resisor. 
ロジック電源端子 Logic Supply Pin	VDD	入力 Input	ロジック回路のための電源端子 Power Supply pin for Logic Circuit.
ドライバ電源端子 Driver Supply Pin	VH	入力 Input	ドライバの回路のための電源端子 Power Supply pin for Driver Output.
ロジックグランド端子 Logic GND Pin	LGND	入力 Input	ロジックのグランド GND for Logic Circuit.
パワーグランド端子 Power GND Pin	PGND	入力 Input	VHのグランド GND for VH Circuit
フィラメント端子 Filament Pin	F-,F+	入力 Input	フィラメント電圧入力端子 Filament Voltage input
ノーピン No Pin	NP	-	NP部にはピンはありません。 There is no pin.

接続回路(例)



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## Timing condition

The timing condition for serial transfer is shown below.

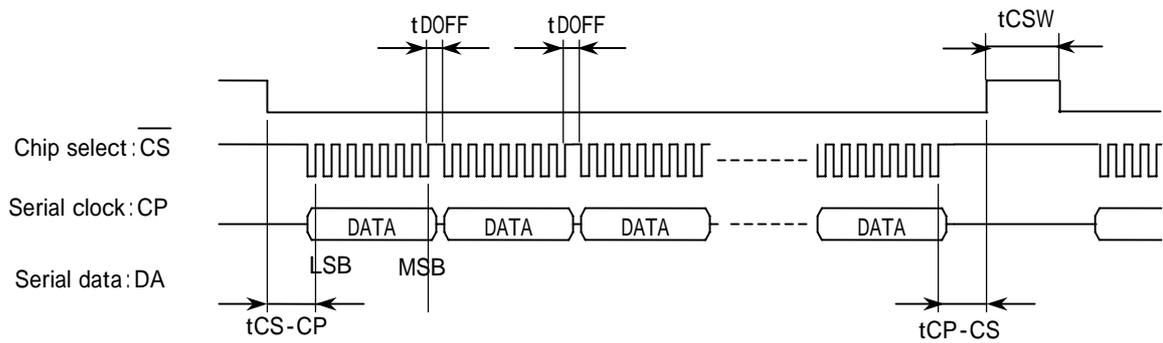


Fig. 2-2-1 Timing Condition of Serial Data Transfer

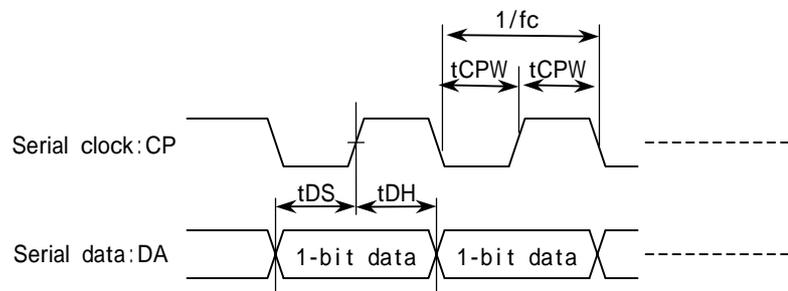


Fig. 2-2-2 Timing Condition of Serial Clock

Table 2-1 Timing Condition

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
CP frequency	$f_c$	-	-	-	0.5	MHz
CP pulse width	$t_{CPW}$	-	(700)	-	-	ns
Time needed between CS and CP	$t_{CS-CP}$	-	(1000)	-	-	ns
Time needed between CP and CS	$t_{CP-CS}$	-	(1000)	-	-	ns
Time to wait CS	$t_{CSW}$	oscillating	(1000)	-	-	ns
Time to process data	$t_{DOFF}$	oscillating	(2000)	-	-	ns
Time to set up data	$t_{DS}$	-	(300)	-	-	ns
Time to hold data	$t_{DH}$	-	(300)	-	-	ns

形名

16-BT-131INK

# Commands

## 1 List of commands

Table 3-1 shows the list of commands.

Table 3-1 Commands

Command	MSB			1st Byte				LSB		2nd Byte						LSB	
	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	
DCRAM_A DATA WRITE	0	0	1	X4	X3	X2	X1	X0	C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0	
DISPLAY MODE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	S6	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	
CGRAM DATA WRITE	0	1	0	*	*	Y2	Y1	Y0	*	D30	D25	D20	D15	D10	D5	D0	2nd Byte
									*	D31	D26	D21	D16	D11	D6	D1	3rd Byte
									*	D32	D27	D22	D17	D12	D7	D2	4th Byte
									*	D33	D28	D23	D18	D13	D8	D3	5th Byte
									*	D34	D29	D24	D19	D14	D9	D4	6th Byte
ADRAM DATA WRITE	0	1	1	X4	X3	X2	X1	X0	*	*	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1	E0	
DIGIT SET OF DISPLAY TIMING	1	1	1	0	0	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	
DIMMING SET	1	1	1	0	0	1	*	*	H7	H6	H5	H4	H3	H2	H1	H0	
GRAY LEVEL DATA	1	0	1	*	*	J2	J1	J0	I7	I6	I5	I4	I3	I2	I1	I0	
GRAY LEVEL ON/OFFSET	1	1	0	X4	X3	X2	X1	X0	K7	K6	K5	K4	K3	K2	*	K0	
DISPLAY LIGHT ON/OFF	1	1	1	0	1	0	LS	HS	Command not needed								
STAND-BY MODE SET	1	1	1	0	1	1	*	ST	Command not needed								

\* : arbitrary

Xn: To set the address for display timing, n= 0 to 4

Cn: To set the character code of CGRAM/CGROM, n= 0 to 7

Sn: Sn=1: is used as the Grid pin, Sn=0: is used as the Segment pin

Yn: To set the CGRAM address, n= 0 to 2

Dn: To set the CGRAM character code, n= 0 to 34

En: To set ON/OFF of S1 ~ S6 outputs, n= 0 to 5

Un: To set the URAM address, n= 0 to 2

Fn: To set display timing, n= 0 to 6

Hn: To set the value for dimming, n= 0 to 7

Jn: To set the address of the gray scale register, n= 0 to 2

In: To set the data for the gray scale level, n= 0 to 7

Kn: To set Enable/Disable of the gray scale level, n= 0 and 2 to 7

HS: To set to all lights ON, HS=1: all lights ON (all segments at H) HS=0: normal lighting mode

\*The type isn't used in all lights ON.

LS: To set to all lights OFF, LS=1: all lights OFF (all segments at L) LS=0: normal lighting mode

ST: To set the stand-by mode, ST=1: stand-by mode HS=0: normal operating mode

In case of continuous data write-in to RAM (DCRAM, CGRAM, ADRAM, etc.), it is not necessary to specify the first byte of the second and later bytes, because the addresses are automatically incremented internally.

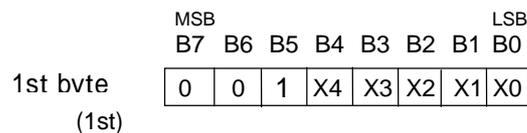
Note: There is no guarantee for any operation resulted from the setting using other commands listed above.

## 2 Description of commands

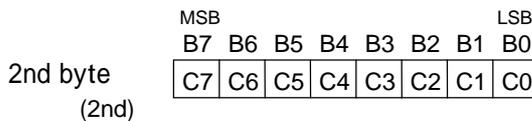
### 2.1 DCRAM data write command

The DCRAM (data control RAM) has a 5-bit address to store the character codes of the CGROM and the CGRAM. The character codes specified by the DCRAM are converted into the character pattern of 5x7 dot matrix via the CGROM or the CGRAM. To write-in the DCRAM, specify the DCRAM address and write-in the character codes of the CGROM and the CGRAM. For the setting relationship of the DCRAM address to the display timing, refer to section 2.4, Display timing set command. The command format is shown below.

#### 【Command Format】

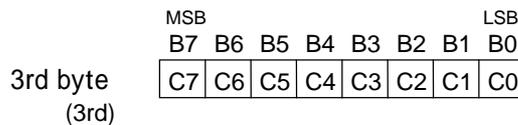


The DCRAM data write mode is selected and the DCRAM address is specified.  
(Ex. The DCRAM address 0H is specified.)

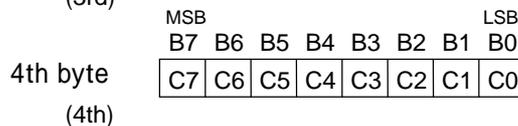


The CGROM and CGRAM character codes are specified. (The specified character codes are written into the DCRAM address 00H.)

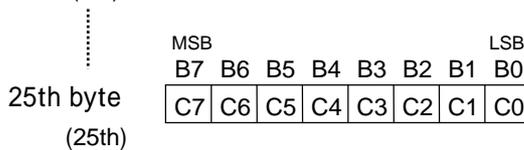
To continuously specify the CGROM and CGRAM character codes, specify character codes only as shown below. As the DCRAM addresses are automatically incremented, it is not necessary to specify the first byte. Addresses are specified from 00H to 17H incrementing 1 by 1. It is possible to continuously transfer up to 24 addresses.



The CGROM and CGRAM character codes are specified.  
(The data are written into the DCRAM address 01H.)



The CGROM and CGRAM character codes are specified.  
(The data are written into the DCRAM address 02H.)



The CGROM and CGRAM character codes are specified.  
(The data are written into the DCRAM address 17H.)

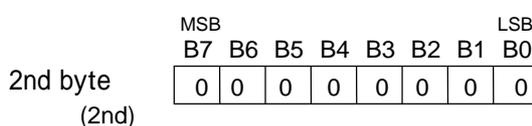
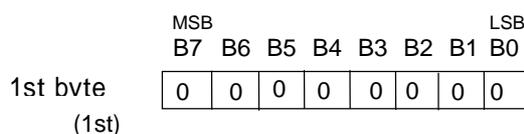
X0(LSB) ~ X4(MSB): DCRAM address (5 bits: 24 characters)

C0(LSB) ~ C7(MSB): CGROM and CGRAM codes (8 bits: 256 characters)

### 2.2 DISPLAY MODE SETTING COMMAND

The Display Mode Setting Command is used to set S1/G22, S2/G21, S3/G20, S4/G19, S5/G18, and S6/G17 as the Grid pin or the segment pin. The Display Mode Setting Command Format is shown below.

#### 【Command Format】



形名

16-BT-131INK

### 2.3 CGRAM data write command

The CGRAM (character generator RAM) has a 3-bit address to store character Patterns of 5x7 dot matrix. Character patterns stored in the CGRAM can be outputted by specifying the character code (address) of DCRAM. The CGRAM addresses are assigned from 00H to 07H. (The other addresses are all for CGROM.) The CGRAM can store 8 types of character pattern. The CGRAM can be written-in by specifying its address. The command format is shown below.

#### 【Command Format】

1st byte (1st)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">MSB</th> <th colspan="5"></th> <th colspan="2">LSB</th> </tr> <tr> <th>B7</th> <th>B6</th> <th>B5</th> <th>B4</th> <th>B3</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B1</th> <th>B0</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>Y2</td> <td>Y1</td> <td>Y0</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MSB								LSB		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0			0	1	0	*	*	Y2	Y1	Y0			The CGRAM data write command and the CGRAM address are specified. (Ex: The CGRAM address 00H is specified.)
MSB								LSB																								
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0																									
0	1	0	*	*	Y2	Y1	Y0																									
2nd byte (2nd)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">MSB</th> <th colspan="5"></th> <th colspan="2">LSB</th> </tr> <tr> <th>B7</th> <th>B6</th> <th>B5</th> <th>B4</th> <th>B3</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B1</th> <th>B0</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>D30</td> <td>D25</td> <td>D20</td> <td>D15</td> <td>D10</td> <td>D5</td> <td>D0</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MSB								LSB		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0			*	D30	D25	D20	D15	D10	D5	D0			The data in the first row is specified. (The data is written into the CGRAM address 00H.)
MSB								LSB																								
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0																									
*	D30	D25	D20	D15	D10	D5	D0																									
3rd byte (3rd)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">MSB</th> <th colspan="5"></th> <th colspan="2">LSB</th> </tr> <tr> <th>B7</th> <th>B6</th> <th>B5</th> <th>B4</th> <th>B3</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B1</th> <th>B0</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>D31</td> <td>D26</td> <td>D21</td> <td>D16</td> <td>D11</td> <td>D6</td> <td>D1</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MSB								LSB		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0			*	D31	D26	D21	D16	D11	D6	D1			The data in the second row is specified. (The data is written into the CGRAM address 00H.)
MSB								LSB																								
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0																									
*	D31	D26	D21	D16	D11	D6	D1																									
4th byte (4th)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">MSB</th> <th colspan="5"></th> <th colspan="2">LSB</th> </tr> <tr> <th>B7</th> <th>B6</th> <th>B5</th> <th>B4</th> <th>B3</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B1</th> <th>B0</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>D32</td> <td>D27</td> <td>D22</td> <td>D17</td> <td>D12</td> <td>D7</td> <td>D2</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MSB								LSB		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0			*	D32	D27	D22	D17	D12	D7	D2			The data in the third row is specified. (The data is written into the CGRAM address 00H.)
MSB								LSB																								
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0																									
*	D32	D27	D22	D17	D12	D7	D2																									
5th byte (5th)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">MSB</th> <th colspan="5"></th> <th colspan="2">LSB</th> </tr> <tr> <th>B7</th> <th>B6</th> <th>B5</th> <th>B4</th> <th>B3</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B1</th> <th>B0</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>D33</td> <td>D28</td> <td>D23</td> <td>D18</td> <td>D13</td> <td>D8</td> <td>D3</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MSB								LSB		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0			*	D33	D28	D23	D18	D13	D8	D3			The data in the fourth row is specified. (The data is written into the CGRAM address 00H.)
MSB								LSB																								
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0																									
*	D33	D28	D23	D18	D13	D8	D3																									
6th byte (6th)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">MSB</th> <th colspan="5"></th> <th colspan="2">LSB</th> </tr> <tr> <th>B7</th> <th>B6</th> <th>B5</th> <th>B4</th> <th>B3</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B1</th> <th>B0</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>D34</td> <td>D29</td> <td>D24</td> <td>D19</td> <td>D14</td> <td>D9</td> <td>D4</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MSB								LSB		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0			*	D34	D29	D24	D19	D14	D9	D4			The data in the fifth row is specified. (The data is written into the CGRAM address 00H.)
MSB								LSB																								
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0																									
*	D34	D29	D24	D19	D14	D9	D4																									

To continuously specify character pattern data, specify the character pattern data only as shown below. As the DCRAM addresses are automatically incremented, it is not necessary to specify the first byte. The character pattern data of the 2nd to the 6th byte are considered as one data. The time between bytes  $t_{DOFF}$  is 2us(min).

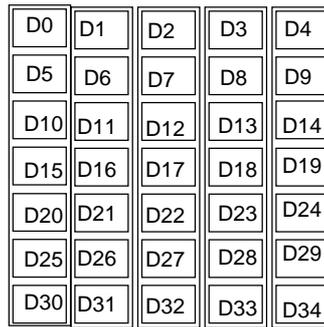
2nd byte (7th)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">MSB</th> <th colspan="5"></th> <th colspan="2">LSB</th> </tr> <tr> <th>B7</th> <th>B6</th> <th>B5</th> <th>B4</th> <th>B3</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B1</th> <th>B0</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>D30</td> <td>D25</td> <td>D20</td> <td>D15</td> <td>D10</td> <td>D5</td> <td>D0</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MSB								LSB		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0			*	D30	D25	D20	D15	D10	D5	D0			The data in the first row is specified. (Written into the CGRAM address 01H.)
MSB								LSB																								
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0																									
*	D30	D25	D20	D15	D10	D5	D0																									
⋮	⋮																															
6th byte (11th)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">MSB</th> <th colspan="5"></th> <th colspan="2">LSB</th> </tr> <tr> <th>B7</th> <th>B6</th> <th>B5</th> <th>B4</th> <th>B3</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B1</th> <th>B0</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>D34</td> <td>D29</td> <td>D24</td> <td>D19</td> <td>D14</td> <td>D9</td> <td>D4</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MSB								LSB		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0			*	D34	D29	D24	D19	D14	D9	D4			The data in the fifth row is specified. (Written into the CGRAM address 01H.)
MSB								LSB																								
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0																									
*	D34	D29	D24	D19	D14	D9	D4																									

Y0(LSB) ~ Y2(MSB) : CGRAM address (3 bits: for 8 characters)  
D0(LSB) ~ D34(MSB): character pattern data (35 bits: 35 outputs for a digit)  
\*: Don't Care

[Setting relationship of CGRAM Addresses]

HEX	Y2	Y1	Y0	Specified CGRAM
0	0	0	0	RAM00 (00H)
1	0	0	1	RAM01 (01H)
2	0	1	0	RAM02 (02H)
3	0	1	1	RAM03 (03H)
4	1	0	0	RAM04 (04H)
5	1	0	1	RAM05 (05H)
6	1	1	0	RAM06 (06H)
7	1	1	1	RAM07 (07H)

[Setting relationship CGRAM Outputs]



- The setting relationship of CGRAM outputs may vary depending of the VFD product.
- Refer to the individual specification.

**2.4 ADRAM data write command**

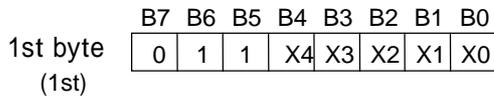
The ADRAM (Additional Data RAM) has a 5-bit address to store data.

The signal data specified by the ADRAM is directly outputted.

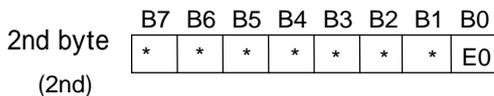
To write the ADRAM data, specify the ADRAM address before writing-in data.

For the setting relationship between the ADRAM address to set and display timing, refer to the section 2.5 Setting of display timing. The command format is shown below.

**【Command Format】**

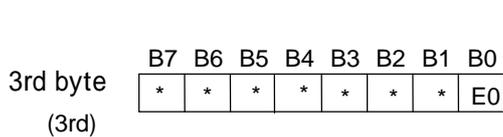


To select the ADRAM data write and to specify the ADRAM address.  
(Ex: To specify the ADRAM address 00H.)

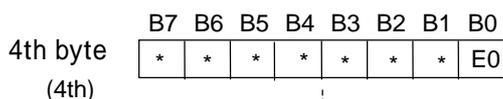


To specify the signal data.  
(Ex: To write-in the data to the ADRAM address 00H.)

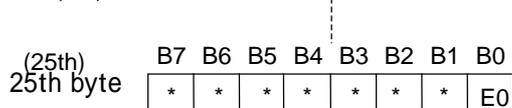
To continuously specify the signal data, specify the character codes only as shown below. Since the ADRAM addresses are automatically incremented, it is not necessary to specify the 1st byte. Addresses are specified from 00H to 17H incrementing 1 by 1. Up to 24 addresses can be continuously transferred.



To specify the signal data.  
(The data is written into the ADRAM address 01H.)



To specify the signal data.  
(The data is written into the ADRAM address 02H.)



To specify the signal data.  
(The data is written into the ADRAM address 17H.)

X0(LSB) ~ X4(MSB) : ADRAM address (5-bit)

E0:S1 "0": output OFF "1": output ON

\*: Don't Care

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Please refer to the table below for segment(E0) position and ADRAM(X0 ~ X4) Duty Timing (Digit) Address setting relationship.

Duty Timing(Digit) Address	S1/G22 (E0)
T1(01100000B)	NOTE
T2(01100001B)	NOTE
T3(01100010B)	NOTE
T4(01100011B)	NOTE
T5(01100100B)	NOTE
T6(01100101B)	NOTE
T7(01100110B)	NOTE
T8(01100111B)	NOTE
T9(01101000B)	NOTE
T10(01101001B)	NOTE
T11(01101010B)	NOTE
T12(01101011B)	NOTE
T13(01101100B)	NOTE
T14(01101101B)	NOTE
T15(01101110B)	NOTE
T16(01101111B)	NOTE

NOTE Set the standard pattern by P8

### 2.5 Display timing set command

The display timing command sets the display timing including the universal timing using 8-bit data. When the power is supplied or the RESET signal is inputted, the value is set to the initial value (1G to 16G). Be sure to execute this command before turning on the display light. Then, set the fixed value for each VFD. For the set value, refer to the individual VFD specification. The command format is shown below.

#### 【Command Format】

	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
1st byte (1st)	1	1	1	0	0	0	*	*

To select the display timing set.

	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
2nd byte (2nd)	0	*	*	*	1	1	1	1

To select the display timing set and the universal timing enable/disable.

## 2.6 Dimming data write command

Brightness can be controlled in 240 levels using 8-bit data by setting the dimming data write command. When the power is supplied or the RESET signal is inputted, the register value is set to 0. Be sure to execute this command before turning on the display light. Then set the desired value.

### [Command Format]

1st byte (1st) 

B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
1	1	1	0	0	1	*	*

 To select the dimming data set.

2nd byte (2nd) 

B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
H7	H6	H5	H4	H3	H2	H1	H0

 To select the dimming data set.

H0(LSB) ~ H7(MSB) : dimming data (8 bits: for 240 levels)

\* : Don't Care

### [Relationship between the dimming data and the dimming status]

H7	H6	H5	H4	H3	H2	H1	H0	Dimming data	Remarks
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/255	Initial value (*)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/255	
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2/255	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	239/255	
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	240/255	
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

\* The status when the power is supplied or the RESET signal is inputted.

## 2.7 Gray-level data write command

The Gray-level data command is used to control display brightness in 240 levels with the 8-bit data for each anode driver output (D0 ~ D34/S1).

When the power is supplied or the RESET signal is inputted, the register value is set to 0.

Be sure to execute this command before turning on the display light. Then set the desired value.

### [Command Format]

1st byte (1st) 

B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
1	0	1	*	*	J2	J1	J0

 To select the gray-level data write command and specify the address to write-in.  
(Ex: The gray-level register address 00H is specified.)

2nd byte (2nd) 

B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
I7	I6	I5	I4	I3	I2	I1	I0

 To write-in the gray-level data.  
(Ex: The data is written into the gray-level register address 00H.)

To continuously specify the address, specify the gray-level data only as shown below. As addresses are automatically incremented, it is not necessary to specify the first byte. The specified addresses are specified from 0H to 7H incrementing 1 by 1. The time between bytes ( $t_{\text{DOFF}}$ ) is 2us(min).

3rd byte (3rd) 

B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
I7	I6	I5	I4	I3	I2	I1	I0

 To write-in the gray-level data.  
(The data is written into the address 01H of the gray-level register.)

4th byte (4th) 

B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
I7	I6	I5	I4	I3	I2	I1	I0

 To write-in the gray-level data.  
(The data is written into the address 02H of the gray-level register.)

J0(LSB) ~ J2(MSB) : to specify the address of the gray-level register (3 bits)

I0(LSB) ~ I7(MSB) : gray-level data (8 bits: for 240 gray-level)

\* : Don't Care

### Address of the gray-level register

Address			Specified register
J2	J1	J0	
0	0	0	Gray-level register for outputting D0 ~ D34
0	0	1	Gray-level register for outputting S1
0	1	0	Don't Care
0	1	1	Don't Care
1	0	0	Don't Care
1	0	1	Don't Care
1	1	0	Don't Care
1	1	1	Don't Care

### Relationship between the data and gray-level

I7	I6	I5	I4	I3	I2	I1	I0	Gray-level data	Remarks
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/255	Initial value(*)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/255	
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2/255	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	239/255	
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	240/255	
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

\* The status when the power is supplied or the RESET signal is inputted.

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## 2.8 Gray-level ON/OFF set command

The Gray-level ON/OFF set command has a 5-bit address which is used to specify the gray-level ON/OFF of the anode driver output (D0 ~ D34/S1) for each timing. When the gray-level ON is specified, the data is outputted in the corresponding pulse width to the value set by the gray-level data write command. When the power is supplied or the RESET signal is inputted, the register value is set to 0. Be sure to execute this command before turning on the display light. Then, set the desired value. For the setting relationship between the address and the display timing, refer to the section 2.5, Display timing set command. The command format is shown below.

### 【Command Format】

MSB	LSB								
B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0									
1st byte (1st)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X0</td> </tr> </table>	1	1	0	X4	X3	X2	X1	X0
1	1	0	X4	X3	X2	X1	X0		

To select the gray-level ON/OFF set and specify address.  
(Ex: The address 0H is specified.)

MSB	LSB								
B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0									
2nd byte (2nd)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">K2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">K0</td> </tr> </table>	*	*	*	*	*	K2	*	K0
*	*	*	*	*	K2	*	K0		

To set the gray-level ON/OFF for each output.  
(The data is written into the address 00H.)

To continuously specify the gray-level ON/OFF set, specify the setting data only as shown below. As addresses are automatically incremented, it is not necessary to specify the first byte. Addresses are specified from 00H to 17H incrementing 1 by 1. The time between bytes ( $t_{\text{DOFF}}$ ) is 2us(min).

MSB	LSB								
B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0									
3rd byte (3rd)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">K2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">K0</td> </tr> </table>	*	*	*	*	*	K2	*	K0
*	*	*	*	*	K2	*	K0		

To set the gray-level ON/OFF for each output.  
(Written into the address 01H.)

MSB	LSB								
B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0									
4th byte (4th)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">K2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">K0</td> </tr> </table>	*	*	*	*	*	K2	*	K0
*	*	*	*	*	K2	*	K0		

To set the gray-level ON/OFF for each output.  
(Written into the address 02H.)

MSB	LSB								
B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0									
25th byte (25th)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">K2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">K0</td> </tr> </table>	*	*	*	*	*	K2	*	K0
*	*	*	*	*	K2	*	K0		

To set the gray-level ON/OFF for each output.  
(Written into the address 17H.)

X0(LSB) ~ X4(MSB) : address (5 bits)

K0(LSB),K2(MSB) : gray-level ON/OFF (6 bits) 0: gray-level OFF 1: gray-level ON

\* : Don't Care

### Corresponding driver output to the gray-level ON/OFF setting

Data	Driver output
K0	Gray-level ON/OFF setting for the output of D0 ~ D34 0: gray-level OFF, 1: gray-level ON
*	-
K2	Gray-level ON/OFF setting for the output of S1 0: gray-level OFF, 1: gray-level ON

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## 2.9 Display light ON/OFF set command

The display light ON/OFF set command are used to turn on all the display lights or turn them off. The all display lights OFF mode is mainly used for blinking or protecting the display from any misoperation to be used when the power is supplied. The command format is shown below.

[Command Format]

	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
1st byte	1	1	1	0	1	0	LS	HS

To select the all display light ON/OFF and specify operation.

LS,HS: display operation data

\* : Don't Care

Set value and display status

LS	HS	Display status	Remarks
0	0	Normal operation	
1	0	All display lights OFF	* The status when the power is supplied or the RESET signal is inputted.

## 2.10 Stand-by mode command

The setting of the Stand-by mode command saves the power while the display is in the standing-by mode. The command format is shown below.

[Command format]

	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
1st byte	1	1	1	0	1	1	*	ST

To select the stand-by mode and specify operation.

ST: Stand-by setting bit 0: normal operation mode, 1: stand-by mode

\*: Don't Care

## 2.11 CGROM codes

Table 2 shows the standard CGROM (the general-purpose code). For the custom-designed code, please consult with the engineer in charge. (Please keep the address 20H off.)

Table 2 CGROM Codes (General-purpose code :02)

MSB \ LSB	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
0000	RAM0															
0001	RAM1															
0010	RAM2															
0011	RAM3															
0100	RAM4															
0101	RAM5															
0110	RAM6															
0111	RAM7															
1000																
1001																
1010																
1011																
1100																
1101																
1110																
1111																

\* The addresses 00H to 07H are for the CGRAM address

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## 2.12 Initial value at the time reset

The initial value when the RESET signal is input is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 The initial value when the RESET signal is input

No.	Set to	Initial value
1	DCRAM	DCRAM Address=00H ALL DCRAM Data=20H
2	CGRAM	CGRAM Address=00H ALL CGRAM Data=00H
3	ADRAM	ADRAM Address=00H ALL ADRAM Data=00H Segment OFF ( S1 OFF)
4	Number of Digit Set	"00001111"
5	Dimming Set	0/255
6	Gray Level Set	J2 ~ J0="000" 0/255
7	Gray Level On/Off Set	GLRAM Address =00H K0,K2="0" (Gray Level Disable)
8	Display Light Set	L S="1" H S="0"(Display all off)
9	Stan-by Mode	ST="0"(Normal Mode)

### [Remark]

Grey level data should be always set except "0" when if grey function is not used.

# Flowchart of Commands

## 1 Basic flowchart of commands

The flowchart below shows the basic flow of commands from the time when power is turned on to the time when the display lights up. After the power is turned on, the values in 2 and 3 are set to the fixed value for each VFD used. Refer to the individual specification for the fixed value.

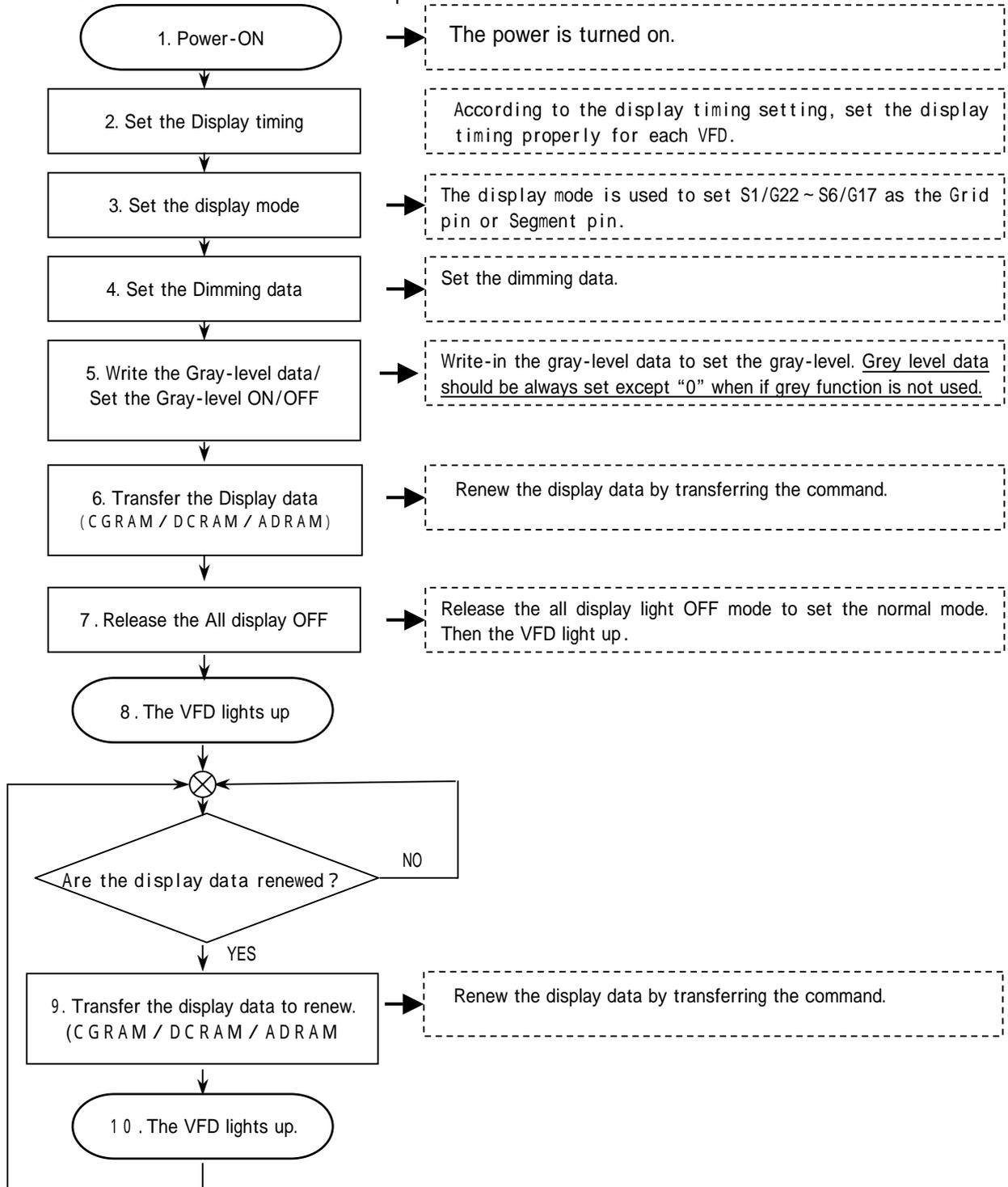


Fig. 4-1-1 Basic Command Flowchart

# Power-ON reset control

## 1 Power-ON reset circuit

For the power-on resetting, connect the resistor  $R_{rst}$  between the terminal to the logic power supply and the terminal to the system reset signal input, and the capacitor  $C_{rst}$  between the RST terminal and the GND terminal. An example of the circuit connection is shown below.

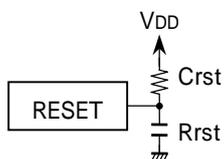


Fig.1 Power-ON reset circuit

## 2 Timing chart of resetting

Input the reset signal according to the figure shown below. Be sure not to transfer commands immediately after the reset signal is inputted. Because the command transferred before the definition of the internal status of the circuit may cause malfunction. Besides that, the value of  $t_{RST}$  varies depending on the externally built parts. It is recommended to transfer the command after allowing sufficient time for the IC to be defined. For the initial value after resetting, refer to the section 2.13

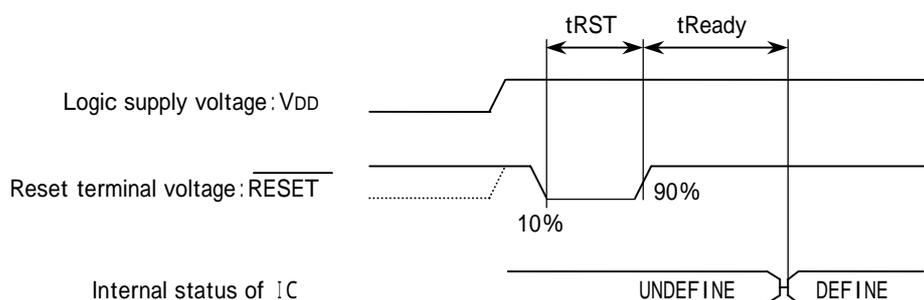


Fig. 2 Timing chart for resetting

Table 4 Time for Power-ON reset

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reset pulse width	$t_{RST}$	15	-	-	$\mu s$
Reset after Ready Time	$t_{Raedy}$	2	-	-	ms

### 3. タイミングチャート: Timing Chart

スキャンタイミング Grid Scan Timing	DCRAM/ADRAM/ GSRAM address	グリッドのオン/オフタイミング ON/OFF timing of Grid																Codes selection	
		1G	2G	3G	4G	5G	6G	7G	8G	9G	10G	11G	12G	13G	14G	15G	16G	DCRAM	ADRAM
T1	00H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T2	01H	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T3	02H	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T4	03H	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T5	04H	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T6	05H	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T7	06H	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T8	07H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T9	08H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T10	09H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T11	0AH	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T12	0BH	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T13	0CH	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T14	0DH	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T15	0EH	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	NOTE1	NOTE2
T16	0FH	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	NOTE1	NOTE2

Note1 Set random code by CGROM codes

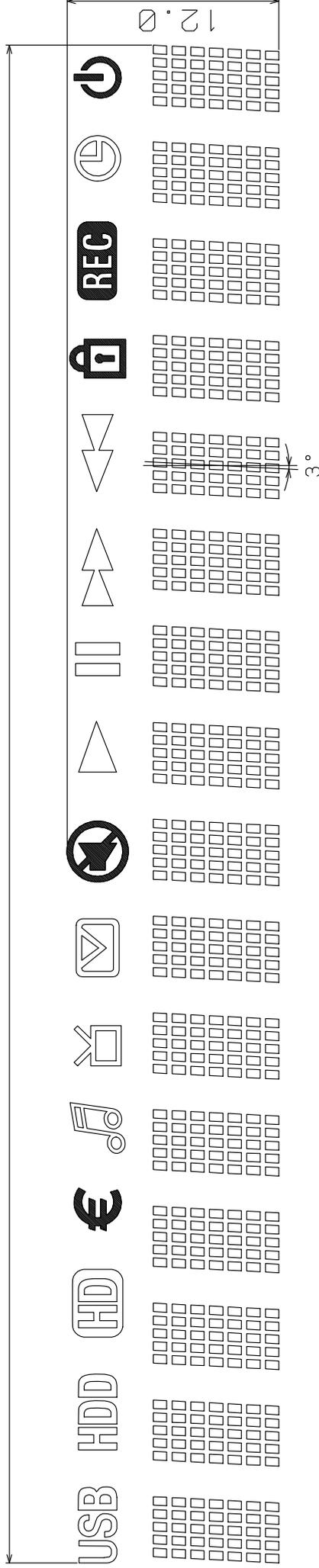
Note2 Set the standard pattern by P8





PATTERN DETAIL

86.7



COLOR OF ILLUMINATION

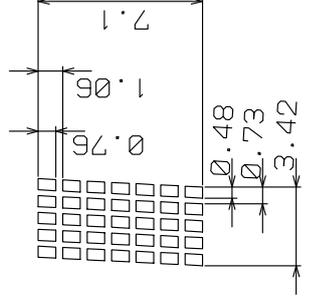
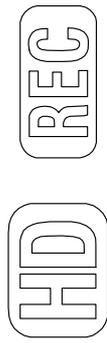
Red (R.x=0.67, y=0.33) - - - Filled up part.

The expected lifetime of R. phosphor is 30,000 hours at room temperature.

(The definition of the life end is minimum value specified of the luminance.)  
Cadmium Free Phosphor used.

Green (G. x=0.24, y=0.41) - - - All other graphics.

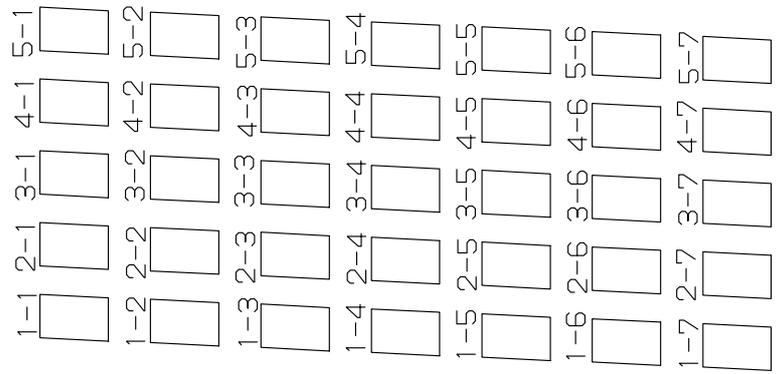
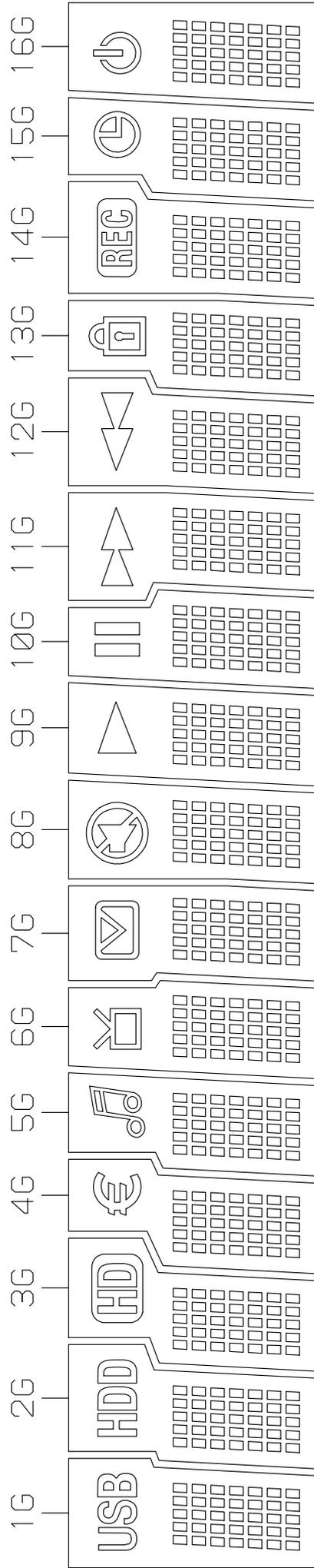
Negative pattern



(unit in mm)

16-BT-131 INK  
PATTERN DETAIL  
COLOR OF ILLUMINATION

GRID ASSIGNMENT



(1G~16G)

16-BT-131 INK  
GRID ASSIGNMENT

# ANODE CONNECTION

	1G	2G	3G	4G	5G	6G	7G	8G	9G	10G	11G	12G	13G	14G	15G	16G
D0	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1
D1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1
D2	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1	3-1
D3	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1
D4	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1	5-1
D5	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2
D6	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2
D7	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2	3-2
D8	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-2
D9	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2	5-2
D10	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3
D11	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3
D12	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3
D13	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3	4-3
D14	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3	5-3
D15	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
D16	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4
D17	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4
D18	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4
D19	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4	5-4
D20	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5
D21	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
D22	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5
D23	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5
D24	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5
D25	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6
D26	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6
D27	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6
D28	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6
D29	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6
D30	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7
D31	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7	2-7
D32	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7
D33	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7	4-7
D34	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7	5-7
S1	USB	HDD	HD	€	♪	📺	✉	🕒	▶	⏸	⏪	🔒	REC	🕒	🔌	

16-BT-131 INK  
ANODE CONNECTION

# Vacuum Fluorescent Display Quality Inspection Standard

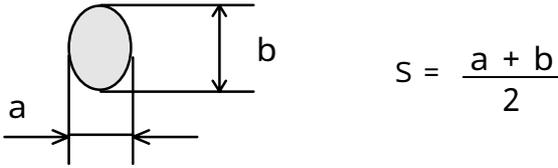
## 蛍光表示管品質判定基準

### General 一般

This standard should be adapted to the VFD quality inspection.

本仕様書は蛍光表示管の品質検査規格に適用される。

### Inspection Condition 検査条件

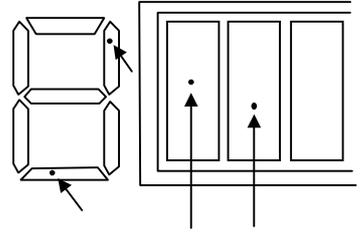
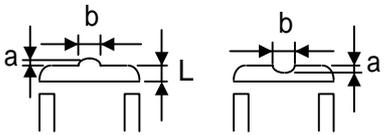
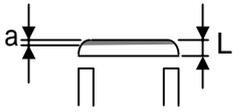
Item	Condition
VFD Operating Condition . VFD 駆動条件	Typ. Recommended Condition 推奨TYP. 駆動条件
Inspection Aide 検査付帯条件	The inspection is to be performed with Futaba standard filter or a applicable customer's filter and unaided eyes from 30cm distance under brightness of 90 - 110 lx. Futaba 標準または顧客指定フィルターを通して30cmの距離から、90 - 110 lx の周囲照度にて、目視判定する。
Defect Point Definition 不良点の測定方法	 <p><math>s = \frac{a + b}{2}</math></p>

Limit sample should be provided upon mutual agreement by both parties when necessary.

限度見本は必要に応じ、両者協議の上設定するものとする。

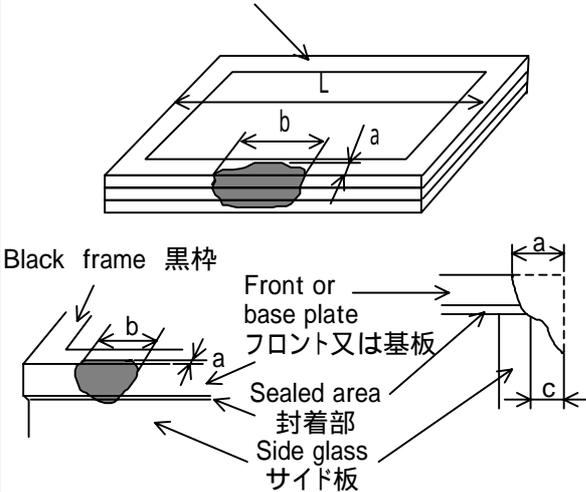
形名 Type No.  
16-BT-131INK

## Individual Quality Standard 個別品質基準

Item 項目	Phenomena 現象	Criterion 判定基準
Foreign Particles・ Black Spot・ Printing Error 異物・黒点・ 印刷不良	Spots(Black spot)on the lighted segment due to dirt or dust. セグメントの斑点状の発光ムラ(黒点)。 	1.A black spot of over 0.3mm is counted as defected point. s= 0.3mmを超える物は不良とする。 2.In case of spot size is over 0.2mm,less than 0.3mm,one spot on the same segment, or maximum 3 spots in a display is to be allowed. 0.2mm以上 0.3mm以下は、セグメントに1箇所まで、 全セグメントに3箇所までを良品とする。 3.A spot of less than 0.2mm should not be counted as defect point. 0.2mm未満の物は個数に拘わらず良品とする。
Irregularity of segment shape by printing error. セグメント凹凸・ 印刷不良	Partial irregularity on a segment. セグメント形状の部分的凹凸 	1.Acceptable size of irregularities with respect to the segment width(L). セグメント幅(L)に対する凹凸の許容寸法。 a=0.3mm max., b=0.3mm max.,acceptable. a=0.3mm 以下、b=0.3mm を良品とする。 2.In case of the (L) below 0.5mm wide,the acceptable irregularities is a=1/2max. of the segment width(L). 尚、セグメント幅(L)が0.5mm以下の場合、 a 1/2Lを良品とする。
Uneven luminance 輝度ムラ	Partial dark area on the lighted segment. 発光面の部分的な輝度差	No significant irregularity of luminance is acceptable. 著しい物は無き事。
Shaded Segment 字カケ	Shaded area appeared on the edge of segments セグメント端部の半影 	1.Shaded Segments up to 1/3 of the segment width are accepted. セグメント幅(L)の1/3までを良品とする。 2.In case of a segment below 0.5mm wide, the acceptable shaded segment should be up to 1/2 of the segment width. 但し、L= 0.5mmの場合は、1/2迄を良品とする。
Extra lighting モレ発光	Undesirable lighting area or points, a star dust or a bright spot due like to extra phosphor particle. 発光パターン以外への蛍光体付着 による星屑状、輝点状の不要発光	Extra lighting which can be clearly observed through the specified filter should be judged as a defect. 指定フィルターを通して不要発光のはっきり判る物を 不良とする。
Scratch/Stain on/in glass ガラス傷・汚れ	A scratch,dent,or foreign particles such as stain,attached on the surface or the inside of the front glass. フロントガラス内面・表面のガラス面の傷、 シミ等の異物付着	1.Scratch which can be clearly observed through the specified filter should be judged as defect. 指定フィルターを通して傷のはっきり判る物を不良 とする。 2.The criterion for the dent and foreign particle are the same as the specified in . 打痕状の傷、異物等は、頁と同等判定とする。
Chip on the front glass and base plate ガラス欠け	For chip on the front glass and base plate,refer to the next page. ガラス欠けについては、次頁参照	Refer to the next page. 次頁参照

形名 Type No.  
16-BT-131INK

## Criterion for the glass chip on the front glass or the base plate.

Definition 定義	Judgment Criterion 判定基準															
<p style="text-align: center;">Black frame 黒枠</p>  <p>a : depth of chipping 欠けの奥行き寸法</p> <p>b : length of chipping 欠けの長さ寸法</p> <p>c : chipping size in relation to thickness of the side glass. サイド板厚に対する欠け寸法</p> <p>L : package width (length wide) パッケージ幅 (長辺方向)</p>	<p>1) Chipping size Spec. 欠けの寸法規格(mm)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>VFD:a</th> <th>FLVFD:a</th> <th>b</th> <th>c</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>L 100</td> <td>within the black frame 黒枠以内</td> <td>3.0max.</td> <td>10max.</td> <td>1/3max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L &gt; 100</td> <td>within the black frame 黒枠以内</td> <td>3.5max.</td> <td>15 max.</td> <td>1/3max.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>VFD : vacuum fluorescent display 蛍光表示管</p> <p>FLVFD : Front Luminous Vacuum Fluorescent Display 前面発光型蛍光表示管</p> <p>2) A chip with "a" less than 1mm should not be counted as defect point. a寸法が1mm未満の場合は欠点としない。</p> <p>3) A chip area covered with sealing cement should not be counted as defect point. 封着前の欠けは、欠けの中に封着セメントが流入していれば欠点としない。</p> <p>4) Up to 3 chips within this specification in a same display to be allowed. 表示管全体で規格内の欠け数は3ヶまで良品とする。</p>		VFD:a	FLVFD:a	b	c	L 100	within the black frame 黒枠以内	3.0max.	10max.	1/3max.	L > 100	within the black frame 黒枠以内	3.5max.	15 max.	1/3max.
	VFD:a	FLVFD:a	b	c												
L 100	within the black frame 黒枠以内	3.0max.	10max.	1/3max.												
L > 100	within the black frame 黒枠以内	3.5max.	15 max.	1/3max.												

形名 Type No.  
16-BT-131INK