**Note on using LCD splicing screen**

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What should you pay attention to during the normal use of the LCD splicing system? How can we make the system last longer?

The speed of LCD splicing in the market is unparalleled, including the rapid growth of both the number of companies and the number of users. However, with the increasing number of users of LCD splicing systems, more and more problems are discovered.

The LCD display screen is very fragile and has a low impact resistance. This is because the LCD contains many precision glass components and agile electrical components that can cause damage to the LCD screen and other related components in the event of a strong impact. So be sure to avoid strong shocks. At the same time, it is also important not to put pressure on the surface of the LCD screen, such as pointing a finger to a certain part of the screen, which easily causes the increase of dead pixels.

No matter what the LCD is, it is forbidden to assemble the LCD splicing screen by yourself (especially for those who are interested in DIY). Once the LCD splicing screen is not working properly, you can find the manufacturer to help solve it. Since the transformer in the LCD backlight assembly may still have a 1000V high voltage (although it is a micro-current) after a certain period of shutdown, non-professionals may cause new failures of the component if not handled properly.

In addition, if dirt on the surface of the LCD splicing screen is found, the dirt should be removed using an accurate method. The medium to be used is preferably a soft, non-fibrous material such as absorbent cotton, lens paper or soft cloth, and then gently wipe it off with a little glass cleaner. It is forbidden to use a chemical solution such as alcohol or rough. Cloth or paper items, because such materials are prone to scratches. It is important to remind everyone that the cleaning should not be sprayed directly onto the surface of the display screen. It easily flows into the screen and causes short-circuit faults inside the LCD screen, causing unnecessary losses.

LCD splicing screens can easily overheat some pixels due to long hours of work. Once the limit is exceeded, permanent damage will occur, which forms a "bad point". Since the pixel of the liquid crystal splicing screen is composed of a liquid crystal body, when it is continuously operated at full load for more than 96 hours, it will accelerate its aging, and even burn out when it is severe. Therefore, if the user has to work for a long time, it is best to let them rest for a while, or often change the content of the screen at different intervals, because the brightness is reduced while waiting for work, or it is in screen saver mode. Working for a while, this effort can not only delay the aging of the LCD screen, but also avoid hardware damage.