1. Adjusting the screen resolution

Due to the nature of liquid crystal display (LCD) technology, the picture resolution is always fixed. For the best display performance, please set the display resolution to 1920 x 1080 pixels with an aspect ratio of 16:9. This is called “Native Resolution” or maximal resolution – that is, the clearest picture. Lower resolutions are displayed on a full screen through an interpolation circuit. Image blurring across pixel boundaries can occur with the interpolated resolution depending upon the image type and its initial resolution.

☞ To take full advantage of LCD technology you should select the native resolution setting of 1920 x 1080 on your PC screen resolution setting as described below. Be aware that not all PC video cards provide this resolution value. If your doesn't, check with the video card manufacturer's website for an updated driver for your particular model PC video card which supports this resolution. Software video drivers are often updated and available for new hardware video resolutions. If necessary, you may need to replace and update the PC video card hardware to be able to support the native resolution of the monitor.

1. Open **Display Properties** and select the **Settings** tab.
   You can open **Display Properties** by right-clicking on the Windows desktop and selecting **Properties** from the pop-up menu.
2. Use the slider in the ‘Screen area’ section to adjust the screen resolution.
   Select the recommended resolution of 1920 x 1080 then click **Apply**.

If you select some other resolution, be aware that this other resolution is interpolated and may not accurately display the screen image as well as it could do at the native resolution setting.

3. Click **OK** then **Yes**.
4. Close the **Display Properties** window.

If your input source does not provide an image with a 16:9 aspect ratio, the displayed image may appear stretched or distorted. To maintain the original aspect ratio, image scaling options can be found in the “Display Mode” adjustment. See the user manual for more information.

2. Adjusting the screen refresh rate

You don't have to choose the highest possible refresh rate on an LCD display, because it is not technically possible for an LCD display to flicker. The best results are obtained by using the factory modes already set in your computer. Check next chapter to see the factory modes: **Preset display modes on page 3**.

You can choose 60 Hertz for the native resolution of 1920 x 1080.

1. Double click the **Display** icon in **Control Panel**.
2. From the **Display Properties** window, select the **Settings** tab and click the **Advanced** button.
3. Select the **Adapter** tab, and select an appropriate refresh rate to match one of the applicable factory modes as listed in the specification table.
4. Click **Change**, **OK**, then **Yes**.
5. Close the **Display Properties** window.

3. Preset display modes

Incoming display mode (Input timing)		
Resolution	Horizontal Frequency (KHz)	Vertical Frequency (Hz)
640x480	31.47	59.94
640x480	37.50	75.00
720x400	31.47	70.08
800x600	37.88	60.32
800x600	46.88	75.00
832x624	49.72	74.55
1024x768	48.36	60.00
1024x768	60.02	75.03
1152x864	67.50	75.00
1152x870	68.68	75.06
1152x900	61.80	65.96
1280x768	47.396	60.00
1280x800	49.702	59.81
1280x720	44.77	59.86
1280x960	60.00	60.00
1280x1024	63.98	60.02
1280x1024	79.98	75.02
1360x768	47.70	60.01
1366x768	47.76	59.85
1440x900	70.60	75.00
1600x900	55.54	60.00
1680x1050	65.29	60.00
1680x1050	82.30	75.00
1920x1080	67.50	60.00

- Image disruption may occur as a result of signal frequency differences from graphic cards which do not correspond with the usual standard. This is not, however, an error. You may improve this situation by altering an automatic setting or by manually changing the phase setting and the pixel frequency from the “DISPLAY” menu.
- To extend the service life of the product, we recommend that you use your computer's power management function.