Experience buying old computer monitors

Many people believe that the choice of buying an old computer screen often uses feelings and luck but it is not completely accurate. The article below is summarized through the experience of buying and refining the monitor, hoping to help you with a little more in choosing and adjusting the monitor as you like.

To buy yourself a set of computers is no longer a problem. Hardware markets in general and Monitor in particular are currently very rich in the market, prices are therefore equally diversified. With a great economy, it is not too difficult to choose a good Monitor.

As for students, you can also buy old Monitor (Second hand) with price ranging from 40 -> 50USD with good quality. Doing a little math, we see that between a new 17-inch and second-hand monitor, the difference is even in the millions - a little amount of money. You can even buy the entire computer, the old laptop will be very economical, as long as you know some tricks to check the old computer when you buy it.

Many people believe that the choice of buying an old computer screen often uses feelings and luck but it is not completely accurate. The saying: THAT'S CASH is not always right.

The article below is summarized through the experience of buying and refining the monitor, hoping to help you with a little more in choosing and adjusting the monitor as you like. Let's try to see . If you intend to buy a new screen, you should consult this article: Experience to buy the best computer monitor

About the manufacturer

If you can, please pay attention to 3 brands: PANASONIC, DELL, SONY, SAMSUNG or LG. Even if you buy a Second Hand screen, you should pay attention to the name of the company, the reputable firms, although the old screen is still better than the screen with unknown names and origins. Besides the company, you should also pay attention to the type of screen, choose LED or LCD, say no to CRT, because the old CRT screen is very expensive, it will cost more power.

Preliminary assessment of old screens

Please pay attention to the color of the case, if it is too new or too old, be cautious. The screen cover is too crushed, the owner will replace it with the new shell. Conversely, if the shell has turned yellow, it is already used a lot. Next, pay attention to the face of the screen, do not choose the type with scratches.

Check the year and country of manufacture

You should choose which monitors are manufactured in 2012 and come back, don't get screened from 2010 or older. The parameters of country and year of manufacture printed behind the monitor must be clear and sharp.

Old computer screen. Photo: Tranvu.vn

Check the old screen details

The most important thing is that you need to check if the screen has dead pixels. If you look with your eyes, it will be very difficult to distinguish, use Dead Pixel Locator tool to check dead spots on the screen . If there are too many dead spots, you should not "try to eat away" but carry the screen back.

Fine-tuning buttons for the monitor

The monitor buttons are clear, easy to control, the elasticity is equal, the angle is not distorted, if any, it must be adjusted immediately. This you keep calm and check, don't be in a hurry

Pay attention to the demagnetization button, which usually has a **U-** shaped or word: **DEGAUSS** . Check if this function works well?

Some monitor types have additional control lock buttons, which are used to lock children from tweaking the screen. Locking it just select OFF for CONTROL LOCK, and vice versa open, select ON.

Turn off the monitor opening

When the monitor is turned on, some monitor types have a slight initial vibration. Do not rush to conclude anything, in fact it is a function of residual demagnetization, every time you open the screen will see the phenomenon especially for the screen DELL and SONY.

Normally opening the machine for the first time will take longer than the next time. Try counting, about 5-7 seconds for the next screen opening. Open Monitor with the next time the screen is not cramped or tilted, be careful to observe the 4 corners of this screen if it is easy to detect.

The open monitor must be bright, true color. Conventional Monitor Brand PANASONIC will display images faster than DELL and SONY.

When the Monitor is turned off, it must be turned off completely, there is no light spot between the screen, or the whole screen is still dim.

Select resolution (Screen Resolution)

You right-click the **Desktop and** select **Properties** , select the **Settings tab** in **Display properties** .

You will see the resolution of the screen (Screen Resolution) on the left. On the right is color quality (Color Quality)

If the resolution is higher then you will see more information on the monitor at the same time, but everything is scaled down. Usually with a screen of 17 inches we will choose: 1024 by 768 pixels, if the screen can't get up to this level . ignore it. As for the larger monitor, you can increase the resolution, of course depending on the Graphics Card and your OS must accept that tweak.

For one reason, each user likes a different resolution, find and set the resolution so that it is harmonious so no one feels uncomfortable.

Note that the resolution will depend a lot and whether your Graphics Card, Monitor and Operating System will identify them correctly.

If your monitor becomes unusable after you tweak (distorted, discolored, does not display images clearly .), you don't have to worry, because you can choose **NO** or wait after 15 seconds monitor will return to the original state.

With color quality, you can select it to the highest level (Hightest), which the monitor supports will produce a more vibrant and attractive image, but also means that the graphics card needs more memory and performance. Dynamic dimension decreases. If because of the performance of the machine, you should not use too many colors but depending on the job.

For example, you often use machines for word processing purposes, emails . office jobs, 256 colors are not much different from 16-bit or 24-bit. If you're working with a digital camera, you might get better performance at True Color 24-bit than 32-bit. Although 32-bit theory still gives better image quality

Scanning frequency (Screen refresh rate)

This parameter is pretty much decided by choosing Monitor Second Hand.

Right-click the Desktop and select **Properties** -> **ADVANCED** in the **SETTINGS** tab, then select the **Monitor** tab. Refine this scan frequency to the highest level that the monitor supports. And always remember to check the box: **'Hide modes that this monitor cannot display'** before choosing the **Screen refresh rate**

If the scan frequency is up to 85Hertz or higher, that's good. Still know that the scan frequency depends on the graphics card, but when you buy it, only 60Hertz can be displayed. Forget it because the monitor flashes so that your eyes get tired, and have a headache.

For LCD monitors, the flickering rate is less than that of CRT, so the scanning frequency is not high. Some LCD monitors have good performance at 60Hertz but with this frequency on CRT monitor will be very flickering. Most LCD monitors don't go up to 75Hertz.

Whenever you select a scan frequency, make sure you browse to the box: **'Hide modes that this monitor cannot display' (Figure 2)** If you do not browse this box you can adjust the scan frequency to a higher level, however This is not a good idea because this method can damage the monitor permanently because you have already fixed the scan frequency for the monitor to be higher than the support.

Only when you do not make the OS identify your monitor correctly and need 'trick' for the OS to apply the correct scanning frequency to the monitor, you know for sure that the scanning frequency is supported.

Monitor installation is inherently simple, only in a few small steps, but WINDOWS recognizes and grants them a generic driver only. For applications that don't require high performance, this driver works well enough, but to get the best performance, you should install the Driver for the Graphics Card.

If you see the monitor is misleading, or DirectX behaves improperly. Now you should check the hardware acceleration mode or uncheck Write Combining (write coordination).

Write Combining here is the method of getting more information from the Graphics Card into the monitor. This can be misleading because providing the monitor with more information than it can handle.

Overcome:

Open the **Display Properties** dialog box -> **Settings** -> Select **Advanced** -> **Troubleshoot.**

Hardware Acceleration Please move the slider from right to left, at each level, click Apply. You can even uncheck Enable Combining until the problem is resolved and click OK.

1. **Full (all accelerations are enabled):** *Use this option if your device has no problems (Default)*
2. **Disable cursor and bitmap accelerations:** *This option will help you solve problems with the cursor or image Bipmat (*. Bmp)*
3. **Disable all cursor and advanced drawing accelerations:** *This option will disable image drawing*
4. **Disable all DirectDraw and Direct3D accelerations:** *Select this to check if DirectX is the cause of the display problem.*
5. **Disable all but basic accelerations: Disable all basic acceleration** *features*
6. **Disable all accelerations:** *This option will disable all graphics acceleration features. If your computer accepts this option, it may be time to replace it*

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