8.89mmx19.05mm LED LIGHT BAR

Part Number: KB-H100SURKW Hyper Red

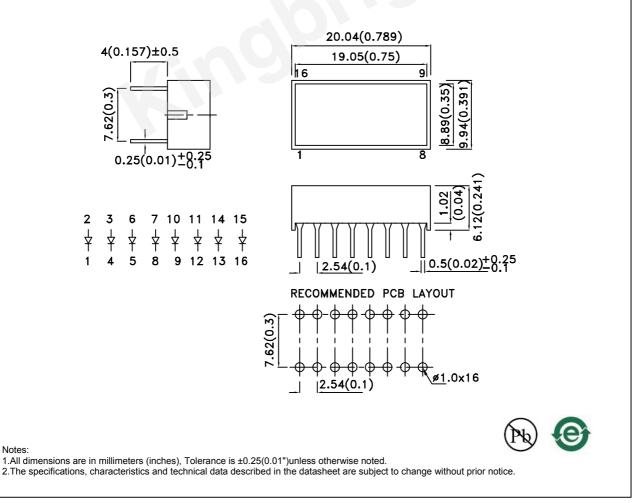
Features

- Uniform light emitting area.
- Low current operation.
- Easily mounted on P.C. boards.
- Flush mountable.
- Can be used with panels and legend mounts.
- RoHS compliant.

Description

The Hyper Red source color devices are made with Al-GalnP on GaAs substrate Light Emitting Diode.

Package Dimensions& Internal Circuit Diagram



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Selection Guide	Emitting Color (Material)	Iv (mcd) [1] @ 20mA				
			Min.	Тур.		
KB-H100SURKW	Hyper Red (AlColpD)	White Diffused	120	230		
KB-HIUUSUKKW	Hyper Red (AlGaInP)		*40	*65		

Note:

1. Luminous intensity/ luminous Flux: +/-15%. * Luminous intensity value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

		Emitting Color	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	Hyper Red	645		nm	IF=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Hyper Red	630		nm	IF=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Hyper Red	28		nm	IF=20mA
С	Capacitance	Hyper Red	35		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
Vf [2]	Forward Voltage	Hyper Red	1.95	2.5	V	IF=20mA
IR	Reverse Current	Hyper Red		10	uA	VR=5V

1. Wavelength: +/-1nm. 2. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.

3. Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.

4. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

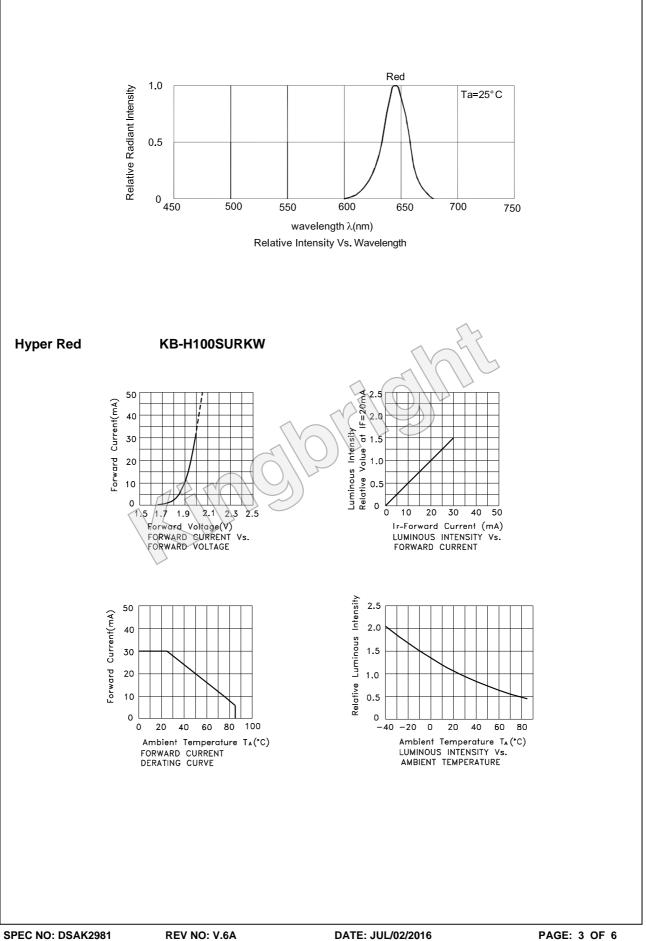
Parameter	Values	Units		
Power dissipation	75	mW		
DC Forward Current	30	mA		
Peak Forward Current [1]	185	mA		
Reverse Voltage	5	V		
Operating / Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C			
Lead Solder Temperature[2]	260°C For 3-5 Seconds			

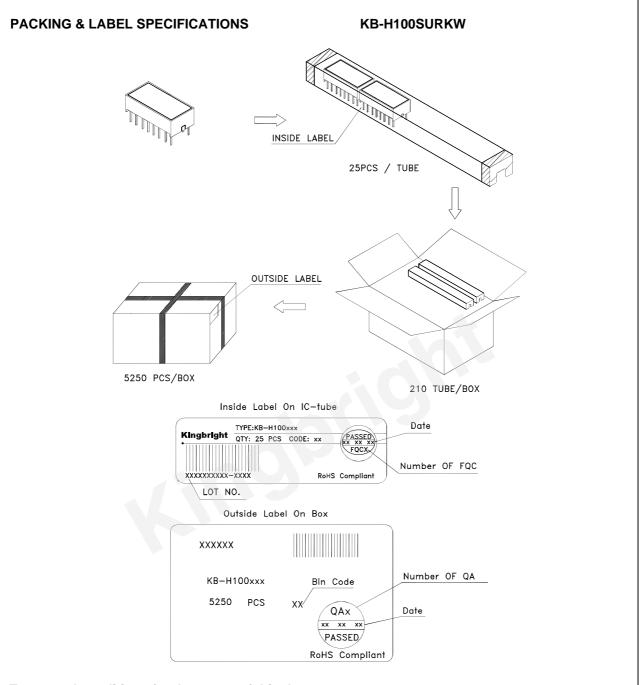
Notes:

1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.

2. 2mm below package base.

3. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity - Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.

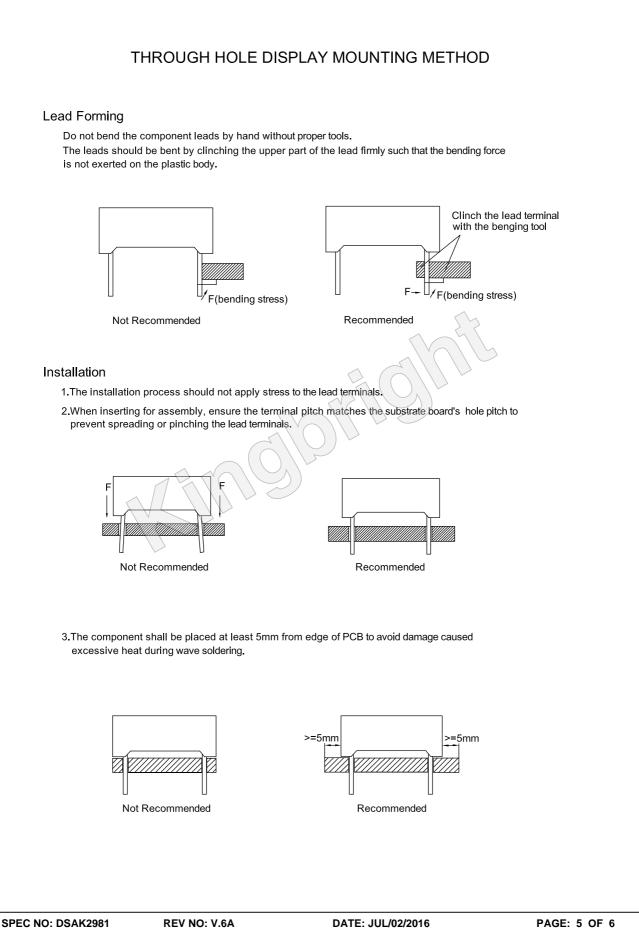




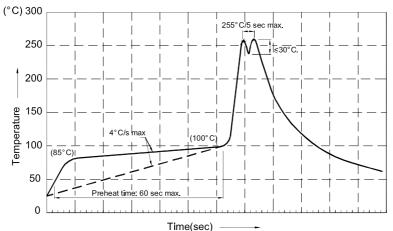
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Recommended Wave Soldering Profiles:



Notes:

- 1.Recommend pre-heat temperature of 105° C or less (as measured with a thermocouple attached to the LED pins) prior to immersion in the solder wave with a maximum solder bath temperature of 260° C
- 2.Peak wave soldering temperature between 245° C ~ 255° C for 3 sec (5 sec max).
- 3 Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above 85°C.
- 4. Fixtures should not incur stress on the component when mounting and during soldering process.
- 5.SAC 305 solder alloy is recommended.
- 6.No more than one wave soldering pass.
- 7.During wave soldering, the PCB top-surface temperature should be kept below 105°C.

Soldering General Notes:

- 1. Through-hole displays are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- 2.If components will undergo multiple soldering processes, or other processes where the components may be subjected to intense heat, please check with Kingbright for compatibility.

CLEANING

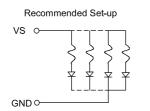
1.Mild "no-clean" fluxes are recommended for use in soldering.

- 2. If cleaning is required, Kingbright recommends to wash components with water only.
- Do not use harsh organic solvents for cleaning because they may damage the plastic parts .
- 3. The cleaning process should take place at room temperature and the devices should not be washed for more than one minute.
- 4. When water is used in the cleaning process, immediately remove excess moisture from the component with forced-air drying afterwards.

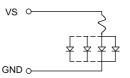
CIRCUIT DESIGN NOTES

1.Protective current-limiting resistors may be necessary to operate the LEDs within the specified range.

2.LEDs mounted in parallel should each be placed in series with its own current-limiting resistor.







- 3. The driving circuit should be designed to protect the LED against reverse voltages and transient voltage spikes when the circuit is powered up or shut down.
- 4. The safe operating current should be chosen after considering the maximum ambient temperature of the operating environment.
- 5. Prolonged reverse bias should be avoided, as it could cause metal migration, leading to an increase in leakage current or causing a short circuit.