

## T-1(3mm) BI-COLOR INDICATOR LAMP

Part Number: L-937EGW

High Efficiency Red

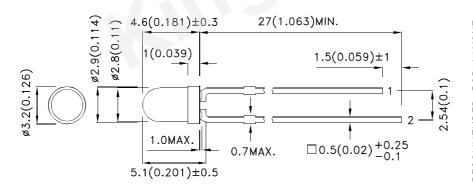
#### **Features**

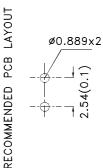
- Uniform light output.
- Low power consumption.
- Long life solid state reliability.
- RoHS compliant.

# **Descriptions**

- The High Efficiency Red source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Orange Light Emitting Diode.
- The Green source color devices are made with Gallium Phosphide Green Light Emitting Diode.

# **Package Dimensions**







- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- 2. Tolerance is ±0.25(0.01") unless otherwise noted.
- 3. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.4. The specifications, characteristics and technical data described in the datasheet are subject to change without prior notice.

**SPEC NO: DSAA4595 APPROVED: WYNEC** 

**REV NO: V.18A CHECKED: Allen Liu**  **DATE: JUN/23/2015** DRAWN: M.Liu



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### **Selection Guide**

Part No.	Dice	Lens Type	lv (mcd) [2] @ 20mA		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Тур.	201/2
L-937EGW	High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP)	White Diffused	6	14	- 60°
			*4	*10	
	Green (GaP)		6	14	
			*6	*14	

### Notes:

- $1.\,\theta1$  / 2 is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1 / 2 of the optical peak value.
- Luminous intensity / luminous Flux: + / -15%.
   Luminous intensity value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

## Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	High Efficiency Red Green	627 565		nm	I==20mA	
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	High Efficiency Red Green	617 568		nm	I=20mA	
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	High Efficiency Red Green	45 30		nm	IF=20mA	
С	Capacitance	High Efficiency Red Green	15 15		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz	
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	High Efficiency Red Green	2 2.2	2.5 2.5	V	I==20mA	

- 1. Wavelength: + / -1nm.
- Forward Voltage: + / -0.1V.
   Wavelength value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.
- Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

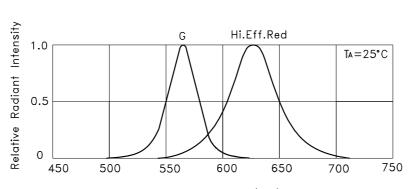
## Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	High Efficiency Red	Green	Units		
Power dissipation	75	62.5	mW		
DC Forward Current	30	25	mA		
Peak Forward Current [1]	160	140	mA		
Operating / Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C				
Lead Solder Temperature [2]	260°C For 3 Seconds				
Lead Solder Temperature [3]	260°C For 5 Seconds				

#### Notes:

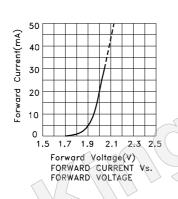
- 1. 1 / 10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
   2. 2mm below package base.
- 3. 5mm below package base.

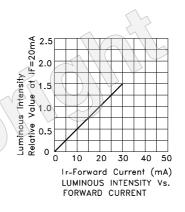
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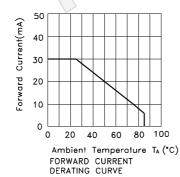


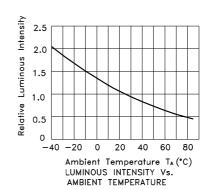
wavelength > (nm)
RELATIVE INTENSITY Vs. WAVELENGTH

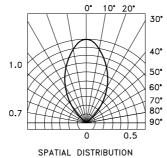
# L-937EGW High Efficiency Red







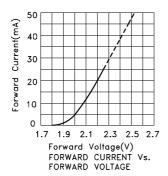


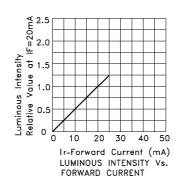


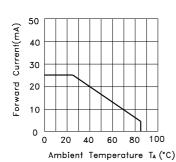
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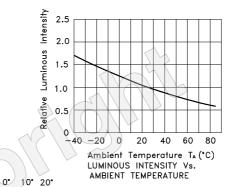
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## Green

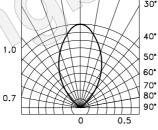








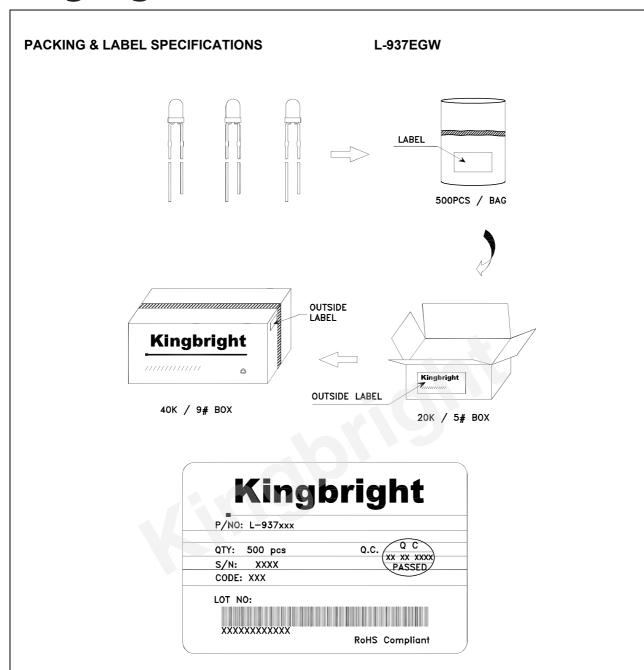




SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

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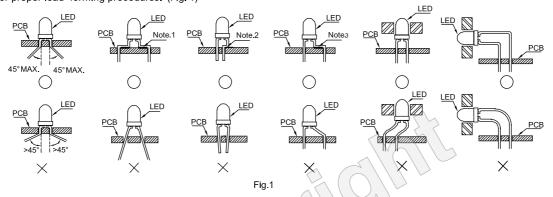
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#### **PRECAUTIONS**

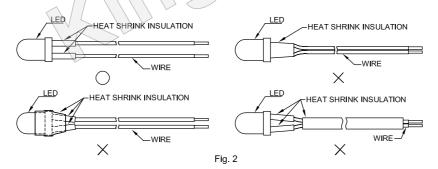
- 1. Storage conditions:
  - a. Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
  - b.LEDs should be stored with temperature ≤30°C and relative humidity < 60%.
  - c.Product in the original sealed package is recommended to be assembled within 72 hours of opening. Product in opened package for more than a week should be baked for 30 ( $\pm$ 10/-0) hours at 85 ~ 100°C.
- 2. The lead pitch of the LED must match the pitch of the mounting holes on the PCB during component placement. Lead-forming may be required to insure the lead pitch matches the hole pitch. Refer to the figure below for proper lead forming procedures. (Fig. 1)



"O" Correct mounting method "X" Incorrect mounting method

Note 1-3: Do not route PCB trace in the contact area between the leadframe and the PCB to prevent short-circuits.

3. When soldering wires to the LED, each wire joint should be separately insulated with heat-shrink tube to prevent short-circuit contact. Do not bundle both wires in one heat shrink tube to avoid pinching the LED leads. Pinching stress on the LED leads may damage the internal structures and cause failure. (Fig. 2)



4. Use stand-offs (Fig.3) or spacers (Fig.4) to securely position the LED above the PCB.

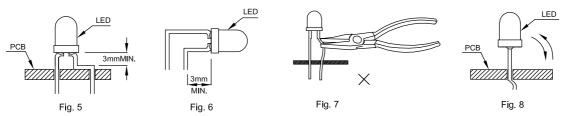


- 5. Maintain a minimum of 3mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)
- During lead forming, use tools or jigs to hold the leads securely so that the bending force will not be transmitted
  to the LED lens and its internal structures. Do not perform lead forming once the component has been
  mounted onto the PCB. (Fig. 7)

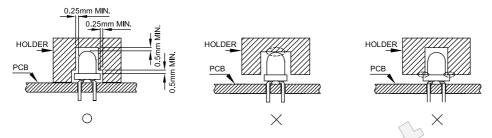
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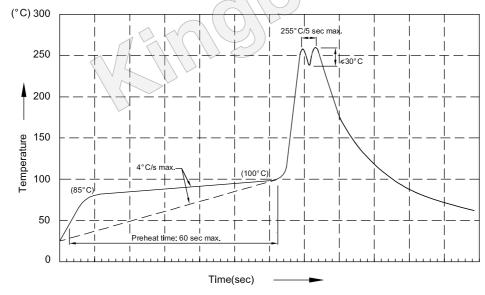
7. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 8)



8. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering.



- 9. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
- 10. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- 11. If the LED will undergo multiple soldering passes or face other processes where the part may be subjected to intense heat, please check with Kingbright for compatibility.
- 12. 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  $85^{\circ}\text{C}\text{.}$
- 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.

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