### 3.81mmx19.05mm LED LIGHT BAR

Part Number: KB-F100SURKW Hyper Red

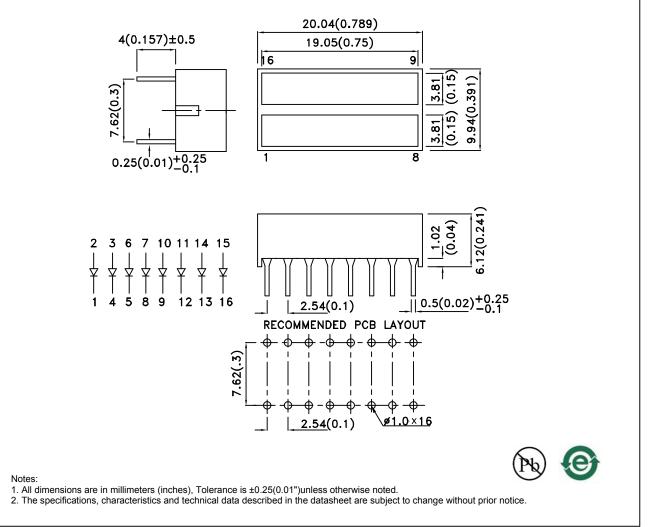
### Features

- Uniform light emitting area.
- Low current operation.
- Easily mounted on P.C. boards.
- Flush mountable.
- Excellent on/off contrast.
- 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



SPEC NO: DSAM8387 APPROVED: WYNEC REV NO: V.2A CHECKED: Joe Lee DATE: APR/06/2015 DRAWN: Q.M.Chen PAGE: 1 OF 6 ERP: 1334000678

Selection Guide	Dice	Lens Type		lv (mcd) [1] @ 20mA	
ran No.	Dice	Lens Type	Min.	Тур.	
KB-F100SURKW	Liver Ded (AlColpD)	White Diffused	120	230	
KB-F 100SURKW	Hyper Red (AlGaInP) White Diff	White Diffused	*20	*60	

Notes:

1 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	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
lr	Reverse Current	Hyper Red		10	uA	Vr=5V

Notes:

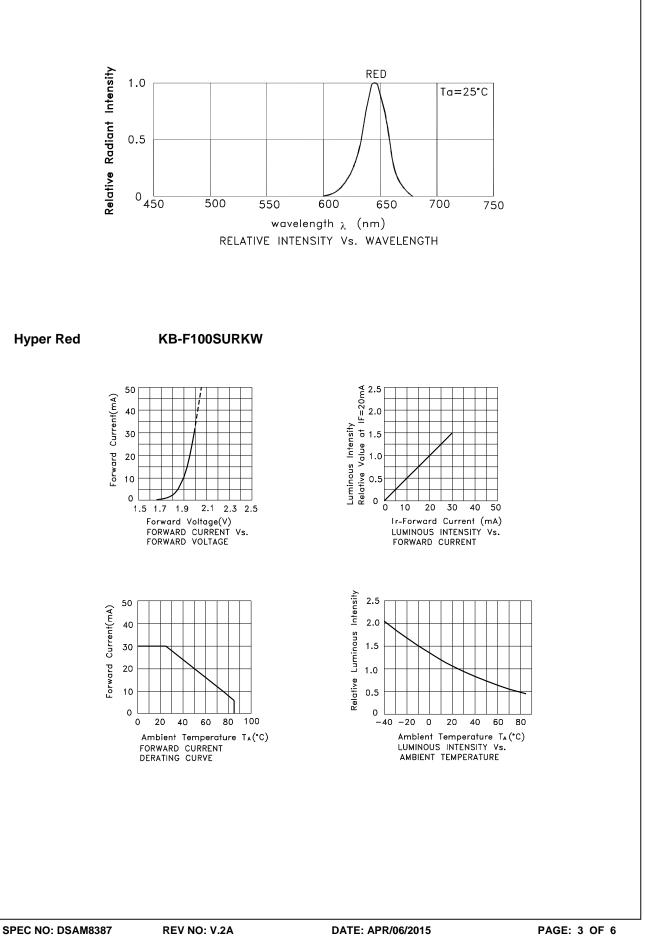
Wavelength: + / -1nm.
Forward Voltage: + / -0.1V.
Wavelength value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.
Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

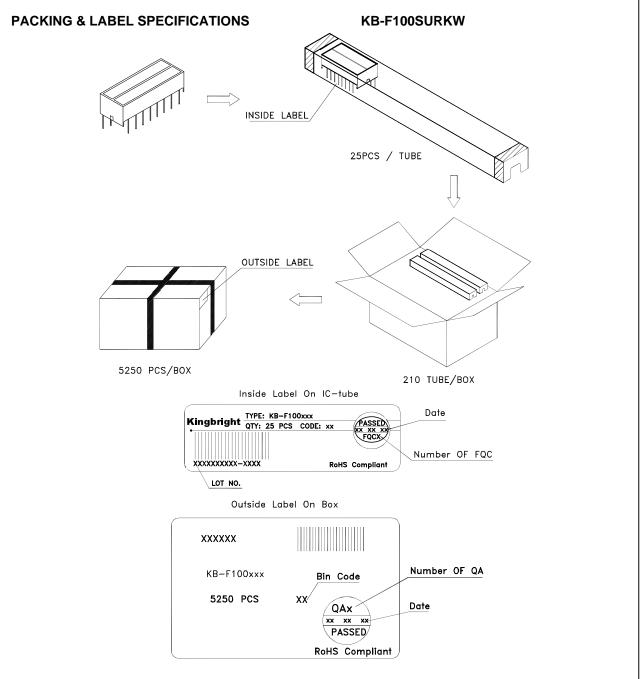
### Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Hyper Red	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.

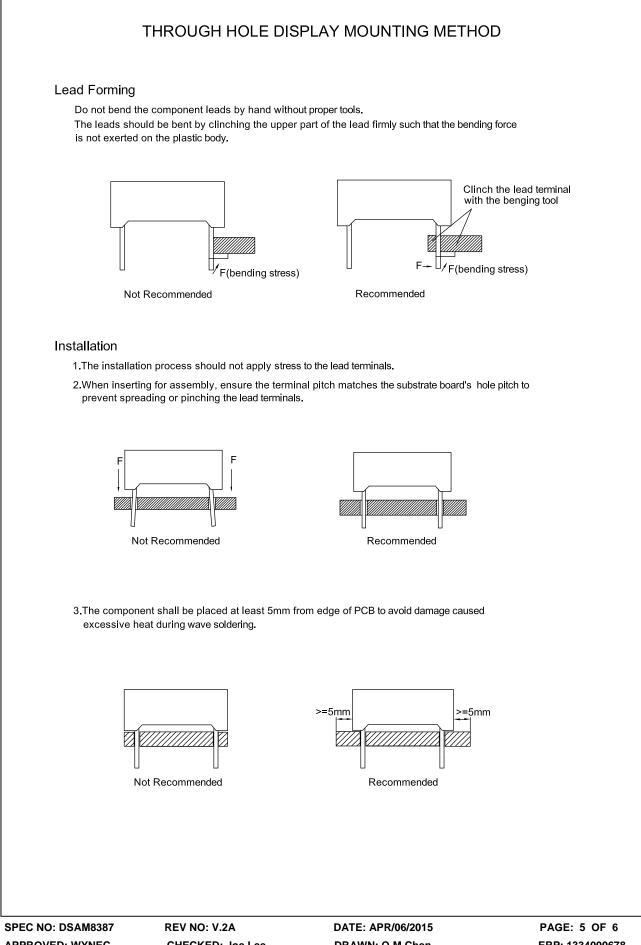




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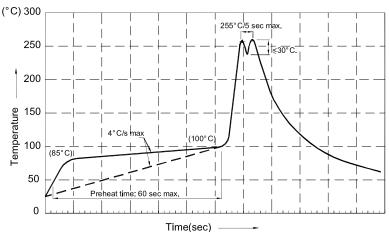
DATE: APR/06/2015 DRAWN: Q.M.Chen



APPROVED: WYNEC

CHECKED: Joe Lee

### Recommended Wave Soldering Profiles:



#### Notes:

1.Recommend pre-heat temperature of  $105^{\circ}$ 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  $260^{\circ}$ 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.

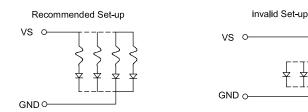
#### CLEANING

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.