

## **DATASHEET**

# **LAMP** 4259-7SURSUBW/S530-A3-A6/F14-131



### **Features**

- Two chips are matched for uniform light output, wide viewing angle
- · Long life-solid state reliability
- I.C. compatible/Low power consumption
- Pb free
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version

### **Description**

- The 1259-7 LED lamp contain two integral chips and is available as both bicolor and bipolar types.
- The Brilliant Red and Blue light is emitted by diodes of AlGalnP and InGaN
- Type of bipolar lamps are both White Clear and Color Clear while the bicolor are White Diffused

### **Applications**

- TV set
- Monitor
- Telephone
- Computer



### **Device Selection Guide**

Chip Materials	Emitted Color	Resin Color	
AlGalnP	Brilliant Red	White Diffused	
InGaN	Blue	White Diffused	

### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

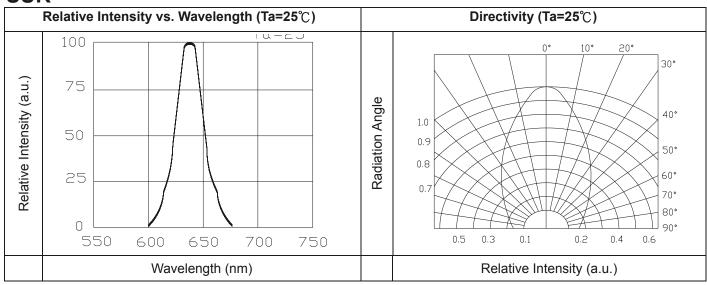
Parameter	Symbol	Rating		Unit	
Continuous Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	SUR/S530 SUB	25 25	mA	
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5		V	
Power Dissipation	Pd	SUR/S530 SUB	60 120	mW	
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 ~ +85		${\mathbb C}$	
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +100		${\mathbb C}$	
ESD	ESD <sub>HBM</sub>	SUR/S530 SUB	2000 150	V	
Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	Reflow Soldering : 260 °C for 5 sec.			

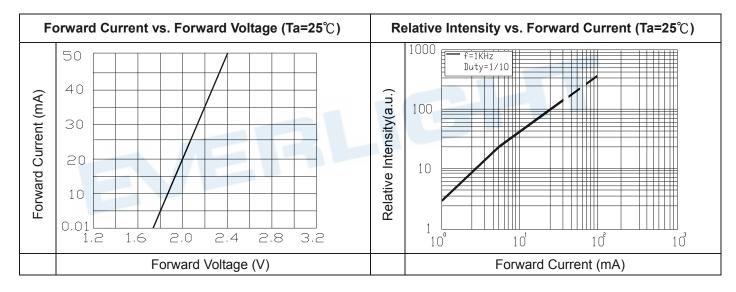
# Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25℃)

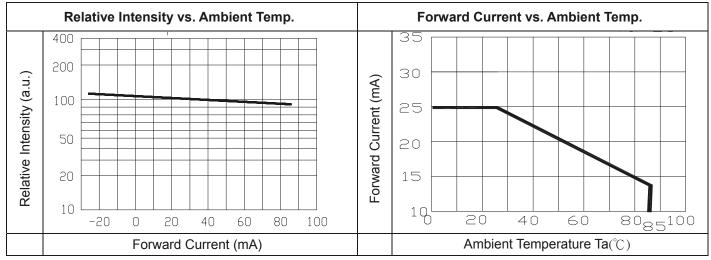
Parameter	S	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	SUR/S530		2.0	2.4	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
		SUB		3.4	4.0		
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	SUR/S530			10	μΑ	V <sub>R</sub> =5V
		SUB			50		
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>V</sub>	SUR/S530	25	80		mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
		SUB	10	32			
Viewing Angle	201/2	SUR/S530		60		deg	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
		SUB		90			
Peak Wavelength	λр	SUR/S530		632		nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
		SUB		468			
Dominant Wavelength	λd	SUR/S530		624		nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
		SUB		470			
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	Δλ	SUR/S530		20		nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
		SUB		35			



# Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves **SUR**

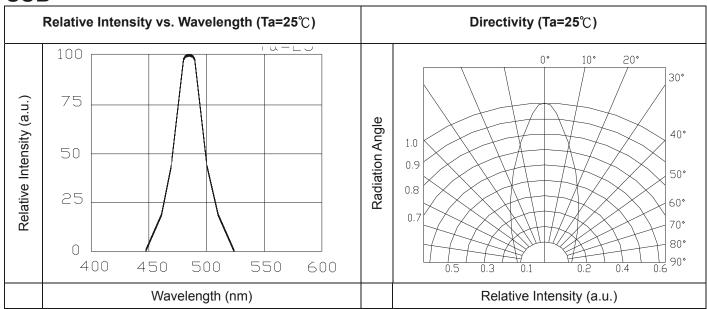


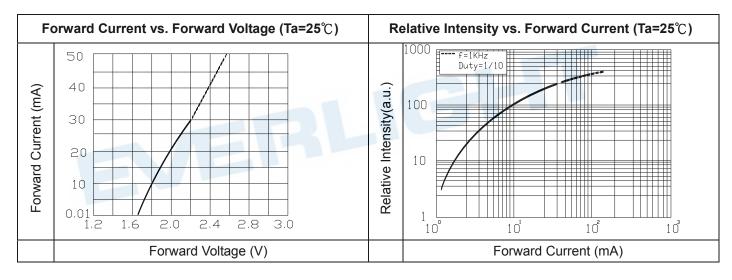


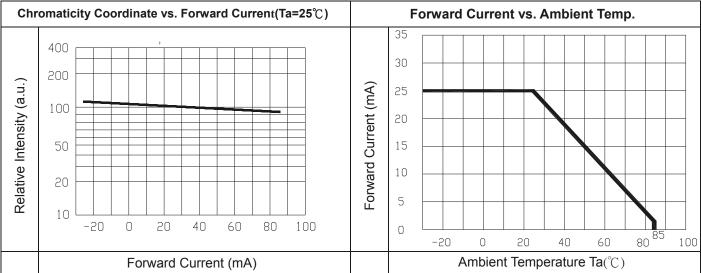




## **SUB**

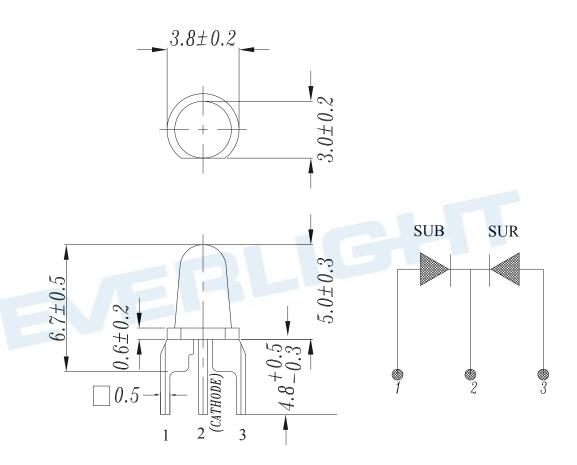








## **Package Dimension**



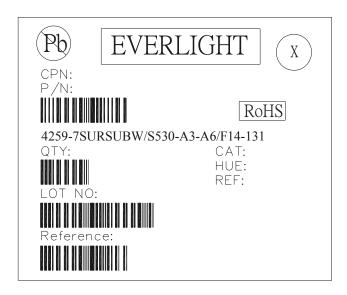
Note: Note:

1.All dimensions are in millimeters.

2.An epoxy meniscus may extend about 1.5mm(0.059") down to the lead. 3.Tolerances unless Dimension  $\pm 0.25$ mm.



# **Moisture Resistant Packing Materials Label Explanation**



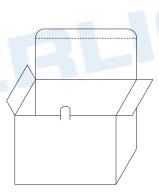
- · CPN: Customer's Production Number
- P/N : Production Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity
- · CAT: Ranks of Luminous Intensity and Forward Voltage
- HUE: Color Rank
- · REF: Reference
- · LOT No: Lot Number

### **Packing Specification**

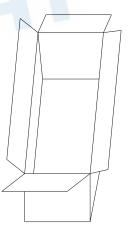
■ Anti-electrostatic bag



■ Inner Carton



Outside Carton



- Packing Quantity
  1 500 PCS/1 Bag 5 Bags/1 In
  - 1.500 PCS/1 Bag, 5 Bags/1 Inner Carton
  - 2. 10 Inner Cartons/1 Outside Carton



#### **Notes**

### 1. Lead Forming

- During lead formation, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.
- Lead forming should be done before soldering.
- Avoid stressing the LED package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the LED's characteristics or it may break the LEDs.
- Cut the LED leadframes at room temperature. Cutting the leadframes at high temperatures may cause failure of the LEDs.
- When mounting the LEDs onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the LED. If the LEDs are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the LEDs.

### 2. Storage

- The LEDs should be stored at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less after being shipped from Everlight and the storage life limits are 3 months. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more, they can be stored for a year in a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere and moisture absorbent material.
- Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially, in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.

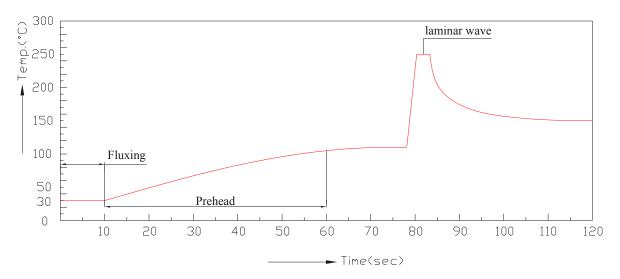
### 3. Soldering

- Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more then 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.
- Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand Soldering		DIP Soldering			
Temp. at tip of iron	300°C Max. (30W	Drohoot tomn	100°C Max. (60 sec		
	Max.)	Preheat temp.	Max.)		
Soldering time	3 sec Max.	Bath temp. & time	260 Max., 5 sec Max		
Distance	3mm Min.(From	Distance	3mm Min. (From		
	solder joint to		solder joint to epoxy		
	epoxy bulb)		bulb)		



Recommended soldering profile



- Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the LEDs are at high temperature particularly when soldering.
- Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.
- A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the LEDs down from the peak temperature.
- Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or handsoldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the LEDs.
- Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.

### 4. Cleaning

- When necessary, cleaning should occur only with isopropyl alcohol at room temperature for a duration of no more than one minute. Dry at room temperature before use.
- Do not clean the LEDs by the ultrasonic. When it is absolutely necessary, the influence of ultrasonic cleaning on the LEDs depends on factors such as ultrasonic power and the assembled condition. Ultrasonic cleaning shall be pre-qualified to ensure this will not cause damage to the LED

### 5. Heat Management

■ Heat management of LEDs must be taken into consideration during the design stage of LED application. The current should be de-rated appropriately by referring to the de-rating curve found in each product specification.



- The temperature surrounding the LED in the application should be controlled. Please refer to the data sheet de-rating curve.
- 6. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)
  - Electrostatic discharge (ESD) or surge current (EOS) can damage LEDs.
  - An ESD wrist strap, ESD shoe strap or antistatic gloves must be worn whenever handling LEDs.
  - All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.
  - Use ion blower to neutralize the static charge which might have built up on surface of the LEDs plastic lens as a result of friction between LEDs during storage and handing.

#### 7. Other

- Above specification may be changed without notice. EVERLIGHT will reserve authority on material change for above specification.
- When using this product, please observe the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions for using outlined in these specification sheets. EVERLIGHT assumes no responsibility for any damage resulting from use of the product which does not comply

with the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions included in these specification sheets.

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SML-512PWT86A SMF-2432GYC-TR EASV3015RGYA0 LTST-C190KFKT-5A LTST-C194TBKT-5A CLX6E-FKCCH1M1D1BB7C3D3 SML-LXL0805USBC-TR SML-LX2835SYSUGCTR LTW-M670ZVS-M5 APA2106ZGC/G CLMXB-FKACbcfghjnpACBB79463 VFA1101W-5AY3B2-TR LCB P473-P2R2-3J7L-1-Z HSMR-C197 LW A67C-S2U1-FK0KM0 LW A673-P1S1FK0PM0