1. Features

- Colorless transparency lens type
- Using a package with high heat dissipation properties, it can be driven with a large current
- ♦ Wide viewing angle
- ◆ Encapsulating Resin : Silicone Resin
- ◆External dimensions : 3.5(L)×2.8(W)×1.9mm(T) surface mount type

2. Applications

- Backlighting
- Signal indicator
- Symbol backlighting
- ◆ Front panel indicator

3. Outline Dimensions

unit : mm 1.90± 0.05 2.80 ± 0.05 0.75 ± 0.1 0.80± 0.05 2.20± 0.05 (1) 3.20 ± 0.05 1.60±0.1 50±0.1 3.5 ± 0.1 0.1 1.00± 2 - 0.80± 0.1 0.30± 0.1 2.60 .50 4.50 **PIN Connections** 1. Anode **Recommended Soldering Pattern** 2. Cathode

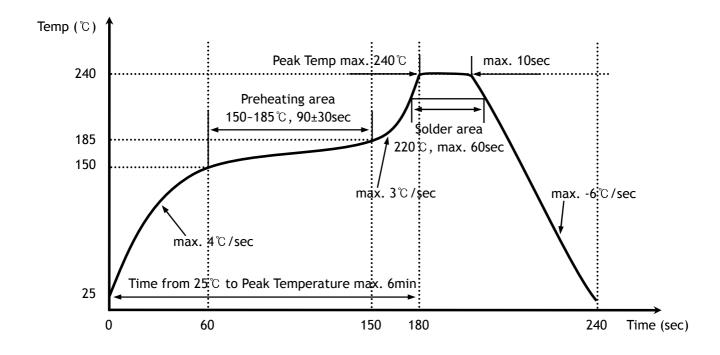
4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

 $(Ta=25^{\circ}C)$

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power dissipation	P_D	70	mW
Forward current	${ m I}_{\sf F}$	30	mA
*1 Peak forward current	${ m I}_{\sf FP}$	50	mA
Reverse voltage	V_R	5	V
Operating temperature range	T_{opr}	-40~100	$^{\circ}$
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-40~110	°C
*2 Soldering temperature	T _{sol}	240℃ for 10 seconds	

^{*1.}Duty ratio = 1/16, Pulse width = 0.1ms

- Preheating 150℃ to 185℃ within 120 seconds soldering 240℃ within 10 seconds Gradual cooling (Avoid quenching)



^{*2.}Recommended reflow soldering temperature profile

5. Electrical / Optical Characteristics

 $(Ta=25^{\circ}C)$

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	V_{F}	I _F = 20mA	1.85	-	2.3	V
*3 Luminous intensity	I_{V}	I _F = 20mA	220	-	410	mcd
Dominant wavelength	λ_{D}	I _F = 20mA	600	604	608	nm
Spectrum bandwidth	Δ_{λ}	I _F = 20mA	-	35	-	nm
Reverse current	I_{R}	V _R =5V	-	-	10	μΑ
*4 Half angle	θ/2	I _F = 20mA	-	±60	- 1	deg

^{*3.} The test result of I_F =20mA is only for reference

\bullet V_F / I_V Grade Classification (Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C)

Test Condition @ I _F =20mA				
Forward Voltage [V]	Luminous Intensity [mcd]			
1:1.85~2.1	N: 220~310			
2:2.1~2.3	O:310~410			

(Each V_F , I_V range did not consider a margin. Please refer to $\pm 0.1 V$ of V_F range, $\pm 18\%$ of I_V range as a permitted limit and do not use to combine grade classification. It must be used separately grade classification)

^{*} $4.\theta/2$ is the off-axis angle where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the peak intensity

Precaution for handling Silicone Resin LED

- The encapsulated resin of the LEDs is silicone. So LEDs have a soft surface on the top of the package. The pressure to the top surface will be influence to the reliability of the LEDs. Precaution should be taken to avoid the strong pressure on the encapsulated part.
- Housings using a silicone resin attract dust more compared to standard encapsulation.
 It is recommended that a suitable cleaning solution must be applied to the surface after soldering.

1. Handling indications

1) When users handle the SMT LEDs, mechanical stress on the surface should be minimized as much as possible. Sharp objects of all types should not be used to pierce the sealing compound.



2) LED should only be handled from the side. Silicone resin is softer than generally used Epoxy resin.



3) When users operate the chip lifter, the picking up nozzle which does not affect the soft surface should be used.

This is assured by choosing the picking up nozzle which is larger than the LED reflecting area.

2. Cleaning indication

- 1) It is strongly recommended that isopropyl alcohol be used as a solvent. When using other solvents, it should be confirmed beforehand whether the solvents will dissolve the package and the resin or not. Freon solvents should not be used to clean the LEDs because of worldwide regulations.
- 2) 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.
 - Before cleaning, a pre- test should be done to confirm whether any damage to the LEDs will occur.

6. Characteristic Diagrams

Fig. 1 I_F - V_F

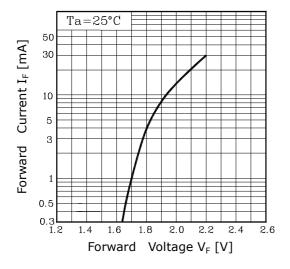


Fig. $3 I_F - Ta$

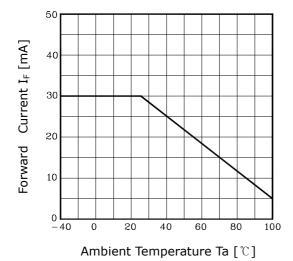


Fig. 5 Radiation Diagram



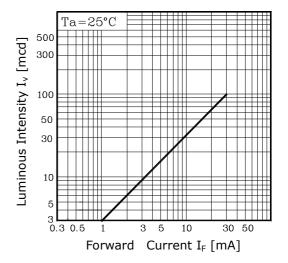


Fig.4 Spectrum Distribution

