

Part Number: L-7679C1SURC-G



### **Technical Data**

#### Features:

- \*High luminance output.
- \*Design for high current operation.
- \*Uniform color.
- \*Low power consumption.
- \*Low thermal resistance.
- \*Low profile.
- \*Packaged in tubes for use with automatic insertion equipment.
- \*Soldering methods: wave soldering.
- \*RoHS Compliant.

#### Benefits:

- \*Outstanding Material Efficiency.
- \*Electricity savings.
- \*Maintenance savings.
- \*Reliable and Rugged.

#### **Typical Applications:**

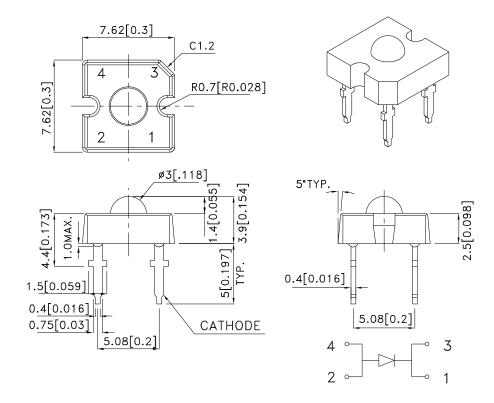
- \*Automotive Exterior Lighting.
- \*Electronic Signs and Signals.
- \*Specialty Lighting.





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### **Outline Drawings**



#### Notes

- 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.

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

PARAMETER	SUR-G	UNITS	
DC Forward Current	70	mA	
Power dissipation	182	mW	
Reverse Voltage	5	V	
Operating Temperature	-40 To +85	°C	
Storage Temperature	-55 To +85	°C	
Lead Solder Temperature[1]	260°C For 5 Seconds		

1.1.5mm[0.06inch]below seating plane. NO Reflow soldering .

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#### **Selection Guide**

Part No.	LED COLOR	Iv(cd)[1] @70mA		Фv(lm)[1] @70mA	Viewing Angle[2] 201/2
		Min.	Тур.	Тур.	Тур.
L-7679C1SURC-G	Hyper Red (AlCalaB)	2.3	3.2	1.4	<b>–</b> 70°
	Hyper Red (AlGaInP)	*0.5	*1	-	

#### Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C I<sub>F</sub>=70mA Rθj-a=200°C/W

DEVICE TYPE	PEAK WAVELENGTH λPEAK (nm) TYP.	DOMINANT[1] WAVELENGTH λDOM (nm) TYP.	SPECTRAL LINE WAVELENGTH Δλ1/2(nm) TYP.
SUR-G	640	630	<b>_</b> 22
SUR-G	*645	*630	

#### **Electrical Characteristics at TA=25°C**

DEVICE TYPE	FORWARD VOLTAGE [1] VF (VOLTS) @ IF=70mA		REVERSE CURRENT IR (uA) @ VR=5V	CAPACITANCE C (pF) @ VF=0V F=1MHZ	THERMAL RESISTANCE Rθj -pin °C/W	
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MAX.	TYP.	TYP.
SUR-G	2.1	2.3	2.6	10	45	125

#### Note:

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<sup>1.</sup>Luminous intensity is measured with an integrating sphere after the device has stabilized; Luminous Intensity / luminous flux: +/-15%.

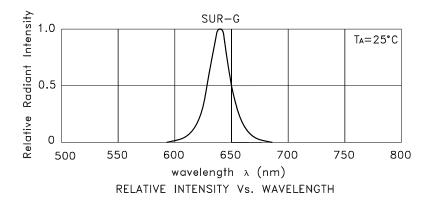
<sup>2.91/2</sup> is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the optical peak value. \*Luminous Intensity / luminous flux value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

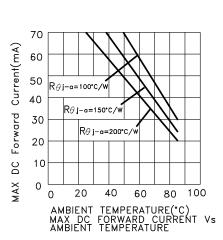
<sup>1.</sup> The dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the perceived color of the device; Wavelength: +/-1nm.

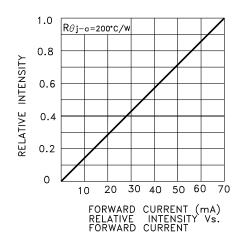
\*Wavelength value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

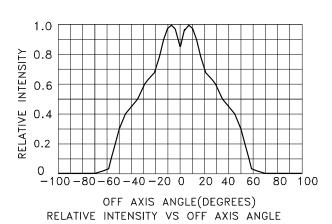
<sup>1.</sup> Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.

### **Figures**



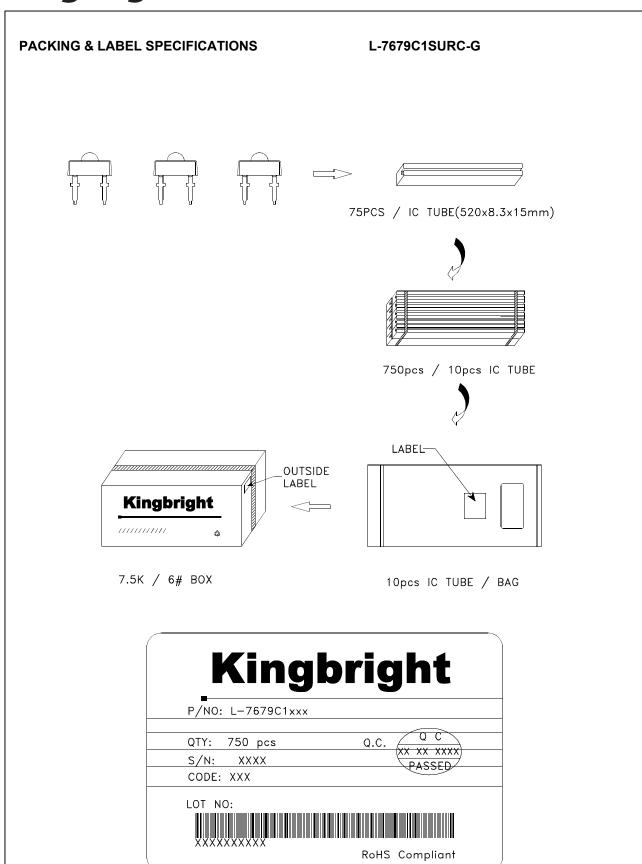






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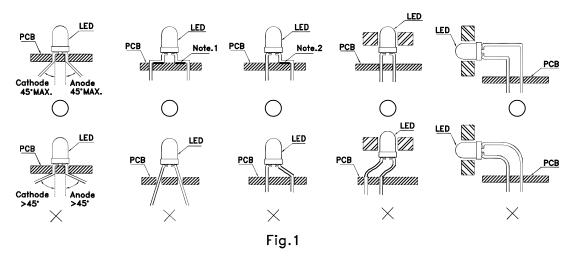
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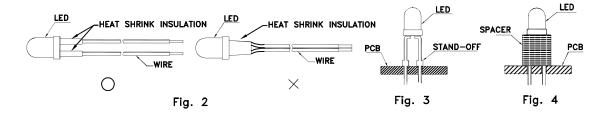
#### **PRECAUTIONS**

1. 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)



 $"\bigcirc$  " Correct mounting method "imes" Incorrect mounting method

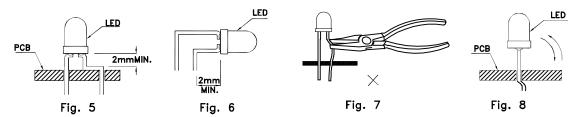
- 2. When soldering wire to the LED, use individual heat—shrink tubing to insulate the exposed leads to prevent accidental contact short—circuit. (Fig.2)
- 3.Use stand—offs (Fig.3) or spacers (Fig.4) to securely position the LED above the PCB.



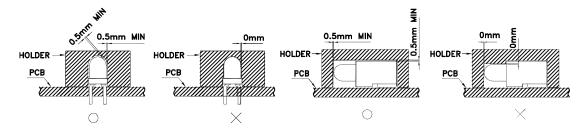
- 4. Maintain a minimum of 2mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)
- 5. During lead forming, use tools or jigs to hold the leads securely so that the bending force will not be transmitted to the LED lens and its internal structures. Do not perform lead forming once the component has been mounted onto the PCB. (Fig. 7)

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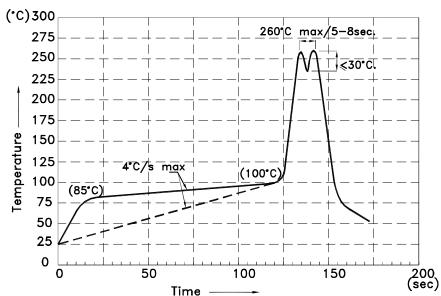
6. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 8)



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



- 8. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
- 9. Through—hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- 10. 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.
- 11. Recommended Wave Soldering Profile for Kingbright Thru-Hole Products



#### Notes:

- 1. Recommend the solder wave peak temperature kept between 245~260°C, The maximum soldering temperature should not exceed 260°C.
- 2. Do not apply stress to the epoxy body while the temperature is above 85°C.
- 3. During the wave soldering process, the preheat temperature must not exceed 100°C.
- 4. Fixtures should not place stress on the component when mounted.
- 5. No more than one soldering pass.

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