



Through Hole Lamp Product Data Sheet

LTL-42M4NH106

Spec No.: DS20-2001-486

Effective Date: 08/16/2013

Revision: A

LITE-ON DCC

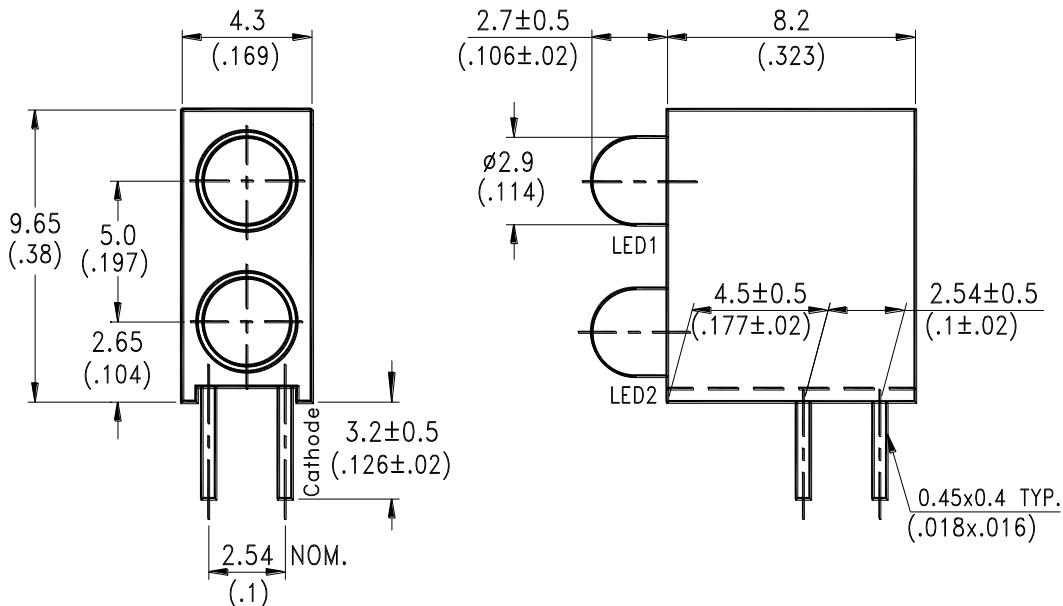
RELEASE

BNS-OD-FC001/A4

Property of Lite-On Only

Features

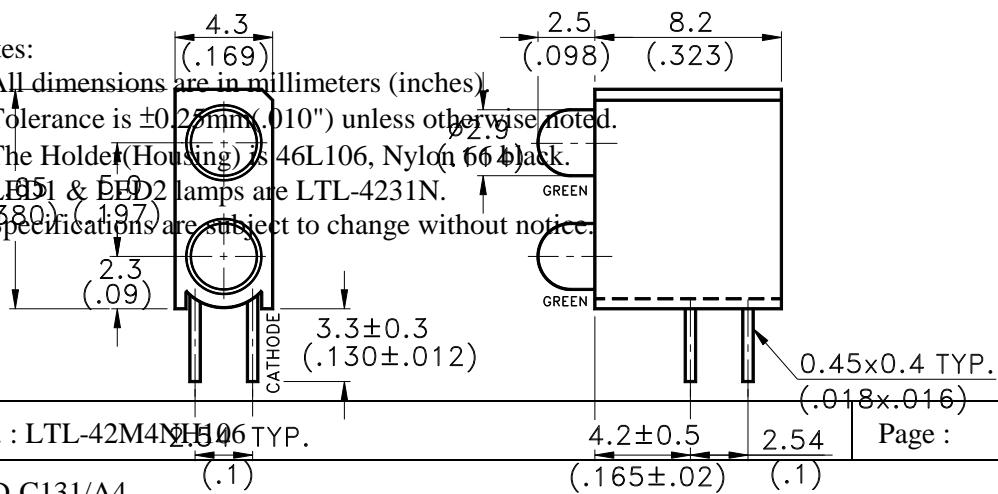
- * Lead (Pb) free product – RoHS compliant.
- * Designed for ease in circuit board assembly.
- * Black case enhance contrast ratio.
- * Solid state light source.
- * Reliable and rugged.

Package Dimensions

Part No.	Lens	Source Color
LTL-42M4NH106	Green Diffused	Green

Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ± 0.2 mm (.010") unless otherwise noted.
3. The Holder (Housing) is 46L106, Nylon 66 Black.
4. LED1 & LED2 lamps are LTL-4231N.
5. Specifications are subject to change without notice.



Property of Lite-On Only**Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C**

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	100	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	120	mA
Continuous Forward Current	30	mA
Derating Linear From 50°C	0.4	mA/°C
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C to + 100°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to + 100°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [2.0mm(.078") From Body]	260°C for 5 Seconds	

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Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I _V	5.6	12.6	85	mcd	I _F = 10mA Note 1,4
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		60		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ _p		565		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d	564	569	574	nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ		30		nm	
Forward Voltage	V _F		2.1	2.6	V	I _F = 20mA
Reverse Current	I _R			100	μA	V _R = 5V

Note:

1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
2. θ_{1/2} is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
3. The dominant wavelength, λ_d is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.
4. I_V needs ±15% additionary for guaranteed limits.
5. Reverse Voltage (V_R) condition is applied for IR test only. The device is not designed for reverse operation

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

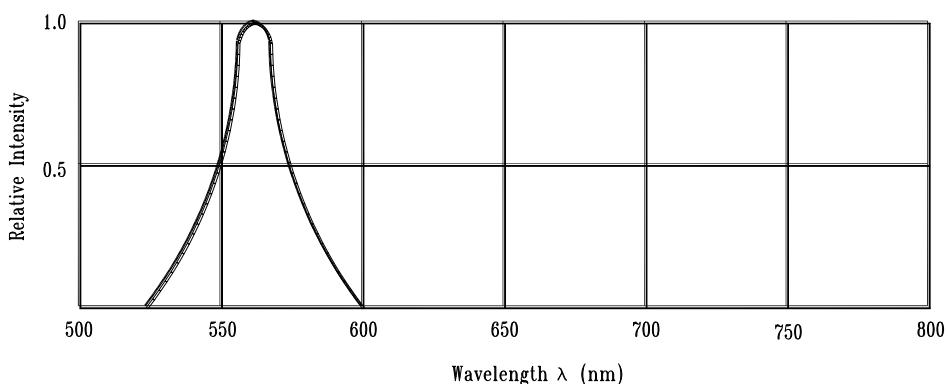


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

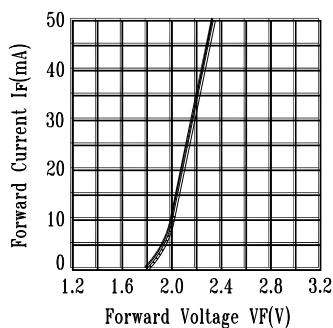


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

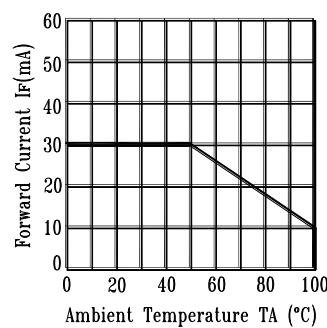


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

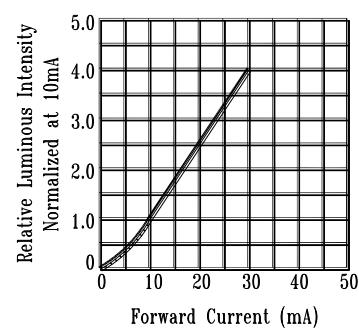


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

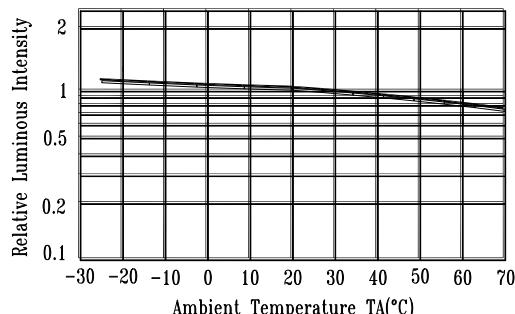


Fig.5 Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

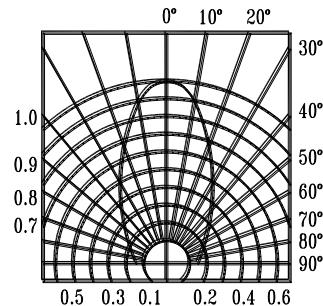
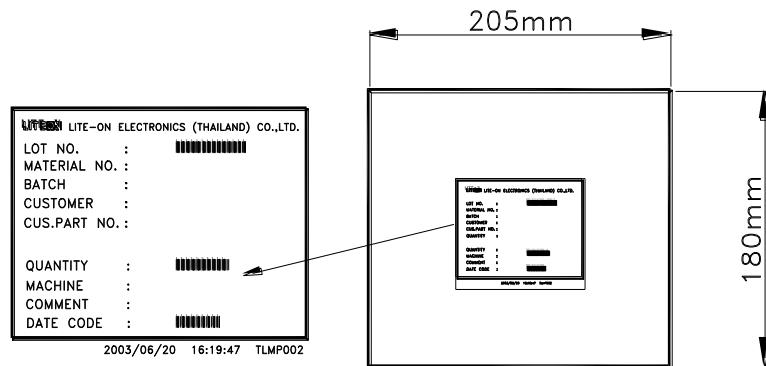


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution

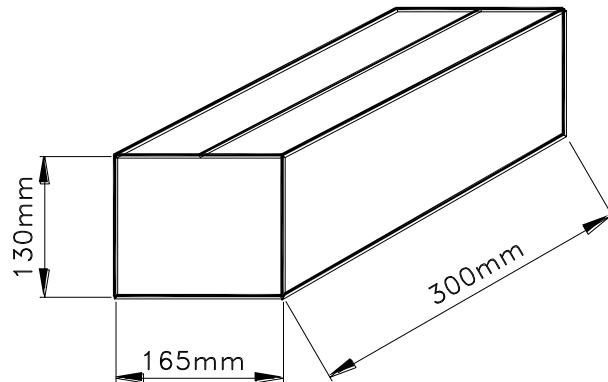
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Packing Spec

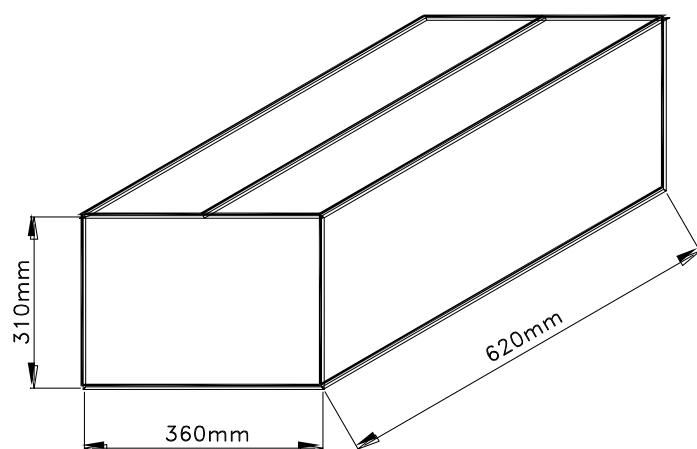
500, 200 or 100 pcs per packing bag



**10 packing bags per inner carton
total 5,000 pcs per inner carton**



**8 Inner cartons per outer carton
total 40,000 pcs per outer carton
In every shipping lot, only the last pack will be non-full packing**



Property of Lite-On Only

Bin Table Specification

Luminous Intensity		Unit : mcd @ 10mA
Bin Code	Min.	Max.
N1	50	85
M1	29	50
L1	19	29
L2	12.6	19
L3	8.7	12.6
L4	5.6	8.7

Note: Tolerance of each bin limit is $\pm 15\%$

Dominant Wavelength		Unit : nm @ 10mA
Bin Code	Min.	Max.
YG	571.0	574.0
PG	569.5	571.0
GG	568.0	569.5
GG1	566.0	568.0
GG2	564.0	566.0

Note: Tolerance of each bin limit is $\pm 1\text{nm}$

CAUTIONS

1. Application

The LEDs described here are intended to be used for ordinary electronic equipment (such as office equipment, communication equipment and household applications). Consult Liteon's Sales in advance for information on applications in which exceptional reliability is required, particularly when the failure or malfunction of the LEDs may directly jeopardize life or health (such as in aviation, transportation, traffic control equipment, medical and life support systems and safety devices).

2. Storage

The storage ambient for the LEDs should not exceed 30°C temperature or 70% relative humidity.

It is recommended that LEDs out of their original packaging are used within three months.

For extended storage out of their original packaging, it is recommended that the LEDs be stored in a sealed container with appropriate desiccant or in desiccators with nitrogen ambient.

3. Cleaning

Use alcohol-based cleaning solvents such as isopropyl alcohol to clean the LEDs if necessary.

4. Lead Forming & Assembly

During lead forming, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3 mm from the base of LED lens.

Do not use the base of the lead frame as a fulcrum during forming.

Lead forming must be done before soldering, at normal temperature.

During assembly on PCB, use minimum clinch force possible to avoid excessive mechanical stress.

5. Soldering

When soldering, leave a minimum of 2mm clearance from the base of the lens/Holder to the soldering point.

Dipping the lens/Holder into the solder must be avoided.

Do not apply any external stress to the lead frame during soldering while the LED is at high temperature.

Recommended soldering conditions :

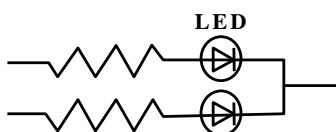
Soldering iron		Wave soldering	
Temperature Soldering time	350°C Max. 3 sec. Max. (one time only)	Pre-heat Pre-heat time Solder wave Soldering time	100°C Max. 60 sec. Max. 260°C Max. 5 sec. Max.

Note: Excessive soldering temperature and/or time might result in deformation of the LED/Holder or catastrophic failure of the CBI. IR(Hot air) re-flow is not suitable process for through hole type LED lamp production. Max. temperature of wave soldering is not mean that Holder's HDT/Melting temperature.

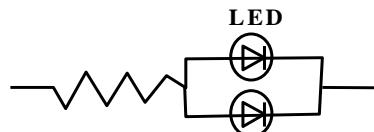
6. Drive Method

An LED is a current-operated device. In order to ensure intensity uniformity on multiple LEDs connected in parallel in an application, it is recommended that a current limiting resistor be incorporated in the drive circuit, in series with each LED as shown in Circuit A below.

Circuit model A



Circuit model B



(A) Recommended circuit

(B) The brightness of each LED might appear different due to the differences in the I-V characteristics of those LEDs

7. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

Static Electricity or power surge will damage the LED.

Suggestions to prevent ESD damage:

- Use a conductive wrist band or anti- electrostatic glove when handling these LEDs
- All devices, equipment, and machinery must be properly grounded
- Work tables, storage racks, etc. should 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

Property of Lite-On Only**Suggested checking list :****Training and Certification**

1. Everyone working in a static-safe area is ESD-certified?
2. Training records kept and re-certification dates monitored?

Static-Safe Workstation & Work Areas

1. Static-safe workstation or work-areas have ESD signs?
2. All surfaces and objects at all static-safe workstation and within 1 ft measure less than 100V?
3. All ionizer activated, positioned towards the units?
4. Each work surface mats grounding is good?

Personnel Grounding

1. Every person (including visitors) handling ESD sensitive (ESDS) items wear wrist strap, heel strap or conductive shoes with conductive flooring?
2. If conductive footwear used, conductive flooring also present where operator stand or walk?
3. Garments, hairs or anything closer than 1 ft to ESD items measure less than 100V*?
4. Every wrist strap or heel strap/conductive shoes checked daily and result recorded for all DSL?
5. All wrist strap or heel strap checkers calibration up to date?

Note: *50V for Blue LED.

Device Handling

1. Every ESDS items identified by EIA-471 labels on item or packaging?
2. All ESDS items completely inside properly closed static-shielding containers when not at static-safe workstation?
3. No static charge generators (e.g. plastics) inside shielding containers with ESDS items?
4. All flexible conductive and dissipative package materials inspected before reuse or recycle?

Others

1. Audit result reported to entity ESD control coordinator?
2. Corrective action from previous audits completed?
3. Are audit records complete and on file?

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8. Reliability Test

Classification	Test Item	Test Condition	Reference Standard
Endurance Test	Operation Life	Ta= Under Room Temperature As Per Data Sheet Maximum Rating Test Time= 1000HRS	MIL-STD-750D:1026 (1995) MIL-STD-883D:1005 (1991) JIS C 7021:B-1 (1982)
	High Temperature High Humidity Storage	Ta= $65 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ RH= 90 ~ 95% Test Time= 240HRS	MIL-STD-202F: 103B(1980) JIS C 7021 : B-11(1982)
	High Temperature Storage	Ta= $105 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ Test Time= 1000HRS	MIL-STD-883D:1008 (1991) JIS C 7021:B-10 (1982)
	Low Temperature Storage	Ta= $-55 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ Test Time=1000HRS	JIS C 7021:B-12 (1982)
Environmental Test	Temperature Cycling	105°C ~ 25°C ~ -55°C ~ 25°C 30mins 5mins 30mins 5mins 10 Cycles	MIL-STD-202F:107D (1980) MIL-STD-750D:1051(1995) MIL-STD-883D:1010 (1991) JIS C 7021: A-4(1982)
	Thermal Shock	$105 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C} \sim -55^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10mins 10mins 10 Cycles	MIL-STD-202F:107D(1980) MIL-STD-750D:1051(1995) MIL-STD-883D:1011 (1991)
	Solder Resistance	T.sol = 260 °C Max. Dwell Time= 5secs Max.	MIL-STD-202F:210A(1980) MIL-STD-750D:2031(1995) JIS C 7021: A-1(1982)
	Solderability	T. sol = $230 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ Dwell Time= 5 ± 1 secs	MIL-STD-202F:208D(1980) MIL-STD-750D:2026(1995) MIL-STD-883D:2003(1991) JIS C 7021: A-2(1982)

9. Others

The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement, without prior notice.