

Part Number: TBC12-22EGWA

High Efficiency Red
Green

Features

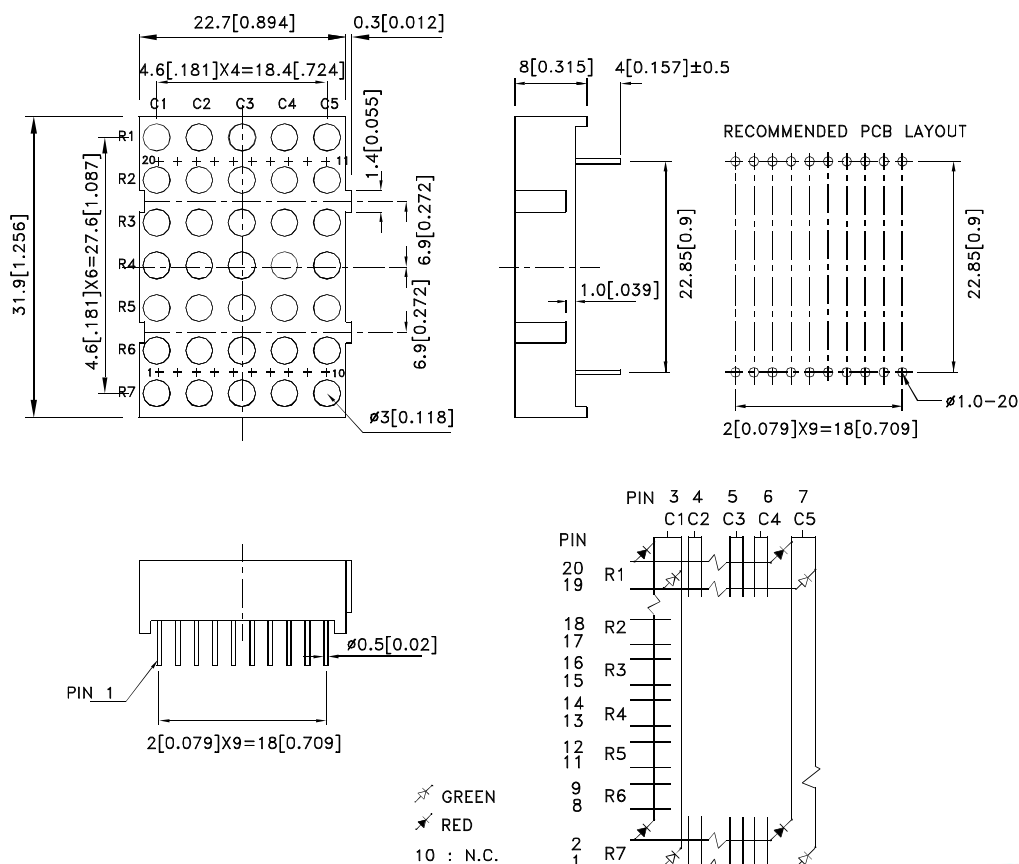
- 1.2 inch matrix height.
- Dot size 3mm.
- Low current operation.
- High contrast and light output.
- Column cathode and column anode available.
- Easy mounting on P.C. boards or sockets.
- Mechanically rugged.
- Standard : gray face, white dot.
- RoHS compliant.

Description

The High Efficiency Red source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Orange Light Emitting Diode.

The Green source color devices are made with Gallium Phosphide Green Light Emitting Diode.

Package Dimensions & Internal Circuit Diagram



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches), Tolerance is $\pm 0.25(0.01)$ unless otherwise noted.
2. The specifications, characteristics and technical data described in the datasheet are subject to change without prior notice.



Selection Guide

Part No.	Dice	Lens Type	Iv (ucd) [1] @ 10mA		Description
			Min.	Typ.	
TBC12-22EGWA	High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP)	White Diffused	5600	14000	Column Cathode
	Green (GaP)		9000	16000	

Note:

1. Luminous intensity/ luminous Flux: +/-15%.

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λ_{peak}	Peak Wavelength	High Efficiency Red Green	627 565		nm	I _F =20mA
λ_D [1]	Dominant Wavelength	High Efficiency Red Green	625 568		nm	I _F =20mA
$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$	Spectral Line Half-width	High Efficiency Red Green	45 30		nm	I _F =20mA
C	Capacitance	High Efficiency Red Green	15 15		pF	V _F =0V;f=1MHz
V _F [2]	Forward Voltage	High Efficiency Red Green	2.0 2.2	2.5 2.5	V	I _F =20mA
I _R	Reverse Current	High Efficiency Red Green		10	uA	V _R =5V

Notes:

1.Wavelength: +/-1nm.

2. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	High Efficiency Red	Green	Units
Power dissipation	75	62.5	mW
DC Forward Current	30	25	mA
Peak Forward Current [1]	160	140	mA
Reverse Voltage	5		V
Operating/Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C		
Lead Solder Temperature [2]	260°C For 3-5 Seconds		

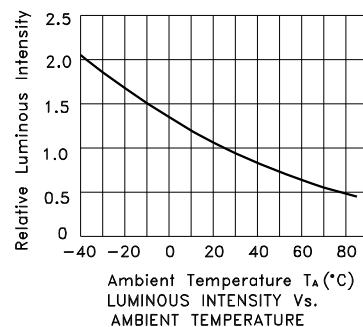
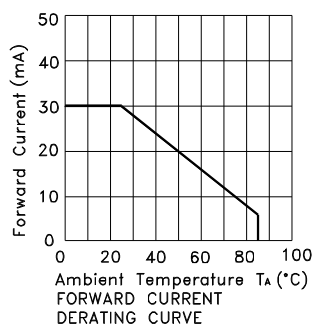
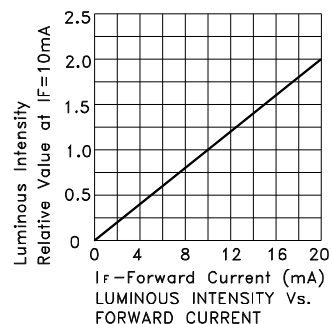
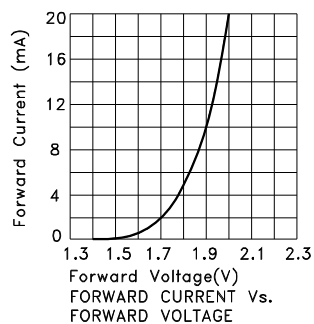
Notes:

1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.

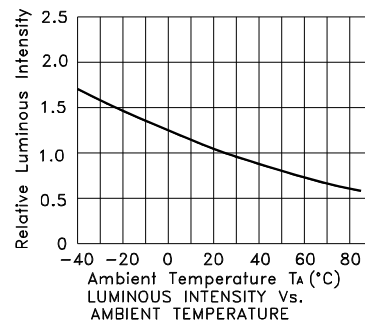
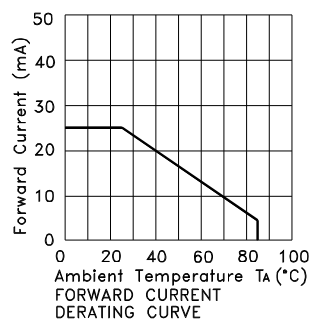
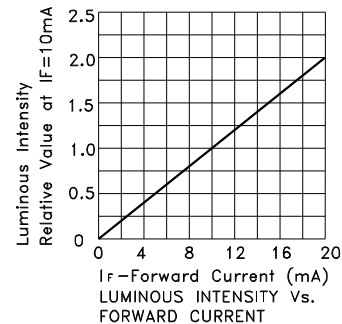
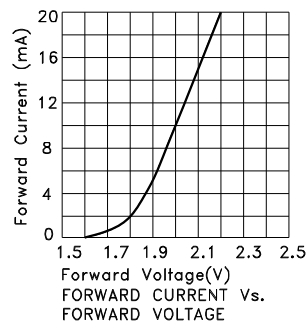
2. 2mm below package base.



TBC12-22EGWA High Efficiency Red

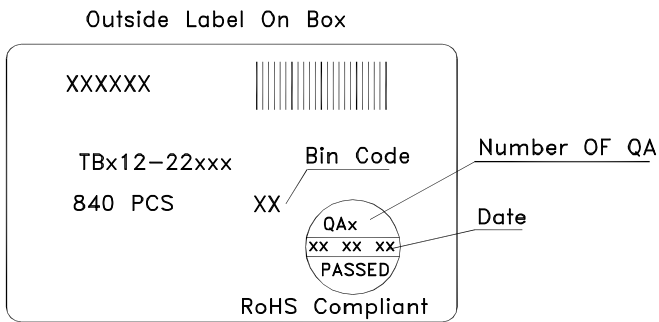
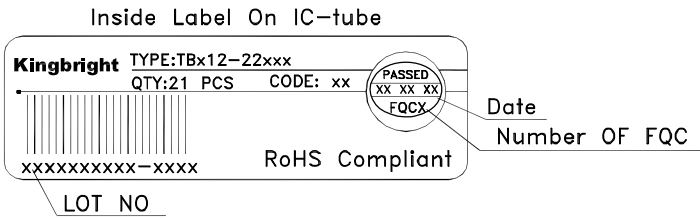
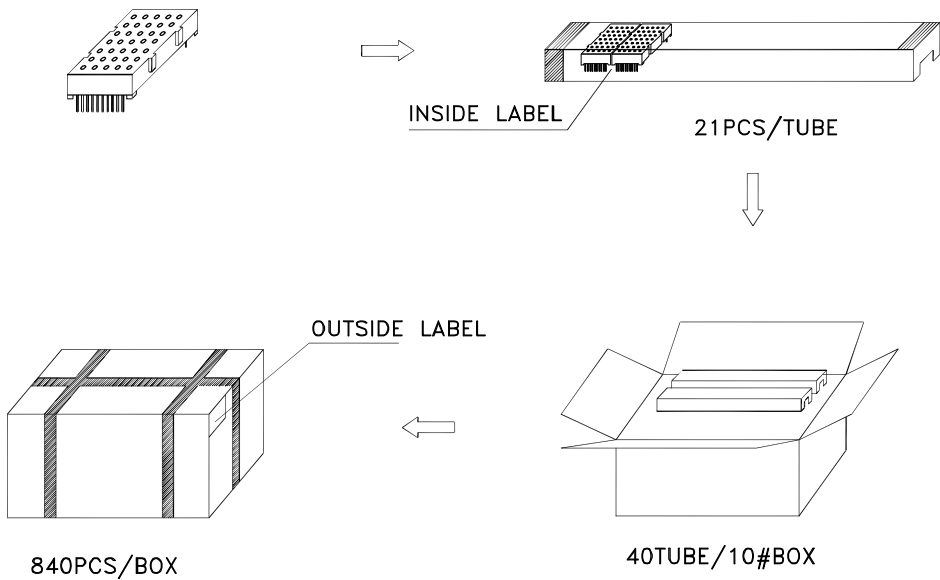


Green



PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

TBC12-22EGWA



THROUGH HOLE DISPLAY MOUNTING METHOD

Lead Forming

Do not bend the component leads by hand without proper tools.
The leads should be bent by clinching the upper part of the lead firmly such that the bending force is not exerted on the plastic body.



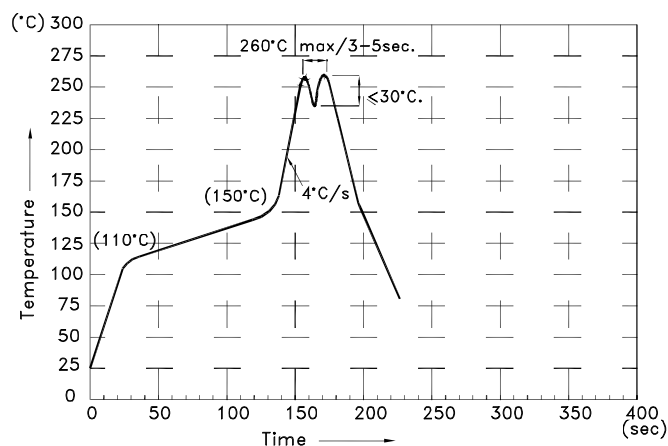
Installation

- 1.The installation process should not apply stress to the lead terminals.
- 2.When inserting for assembly, ensure the terminal pitch matches the substrate board's hole pitch to prevent spreading or pinching the lead terminals.



DISPLAY SOLDERING CONDITIONS

Wave Soldering Profile For Lead-free Through-hole LED.



NOTES:

- 1.Recommend the wave temperature 245°C~260°C.The maximum soldering temperature should be less than 260°C.
- 2.Do not apply stress on epoxy resins when temperature is over 85°C.
- 3.The soldering profile apply to the lead free soldering (Sn/Cu/Ag alloy).
- 4.During wave soldering , the PCB top-surface temperature should be kept below 105°C
- 5.No more than once.

Soldering General Notes:

- a. Through-hole displays are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- b. 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. And the devices should not be washed for more than one minute.

CIRCUIT DESIGN NOTES

1. Protective current-limiting resistors may be necessary to operate the Displays.
2. LEDs mounted in parallel should each be placed in series with its own current-limiting resistor.

