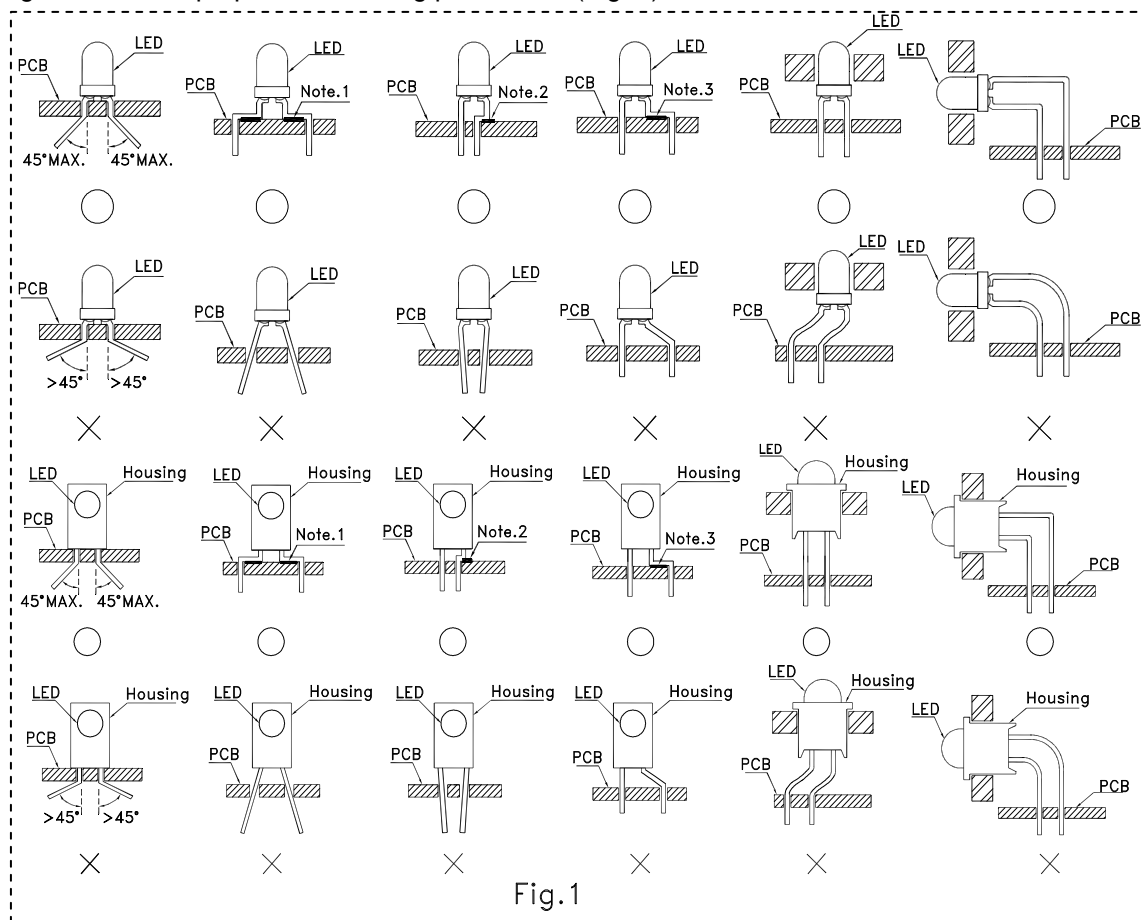


### Storage conditions

1. Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
2. LEDs should be stored with temperature  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and relative humidity  $60\%$ .
3. Product in the original sealed package is recommended to be assembled within 72 hours of opening. Product in opened package for more than a week should be baked for 30 (+10/-0) hours at  $85 \sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
4. The LED leadframe surface is plated with silver. When the leadframe is stored under high-humidity environments, or exposed to certain chemical elements or gases, the surface may become discolored. Please maintain the cleanliness of the storage environment.
5. If the storage conditions do not meet specification standards, the component pins may become oxidized requiring re-plating and re-sorting before use. Suggest customers consume LEDs as soon as possible, and avoid long-term storage of large inventories.

### LED MOUNTING METHOD

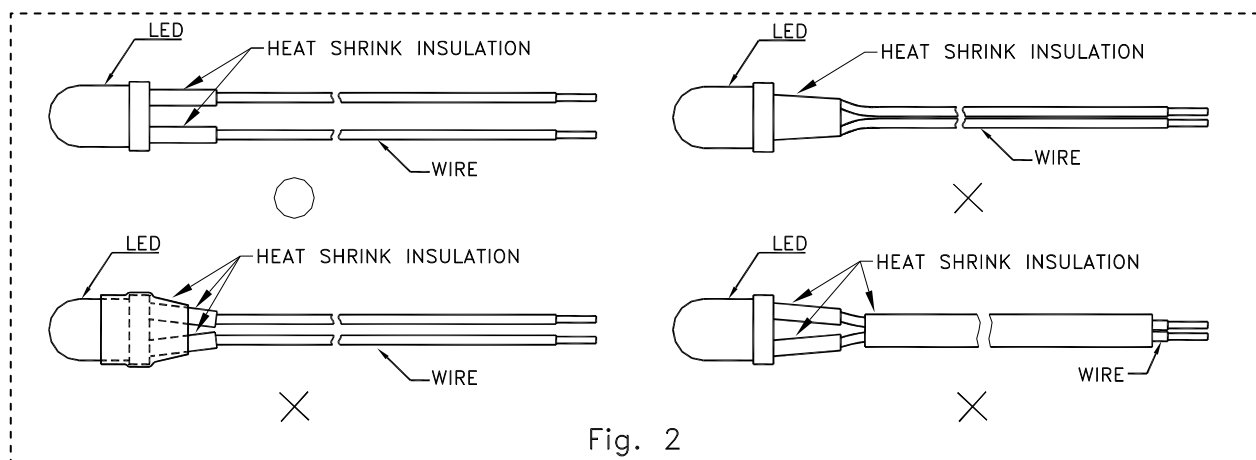
1. The lead pitch of the LED must match the pitch of the mounting holes on the PCB during component placement. Lead-forming may be required to insure the lead pitch matches the hole pitch. Refer to the figure below for proper lead forming procedures. (Fig. 1)



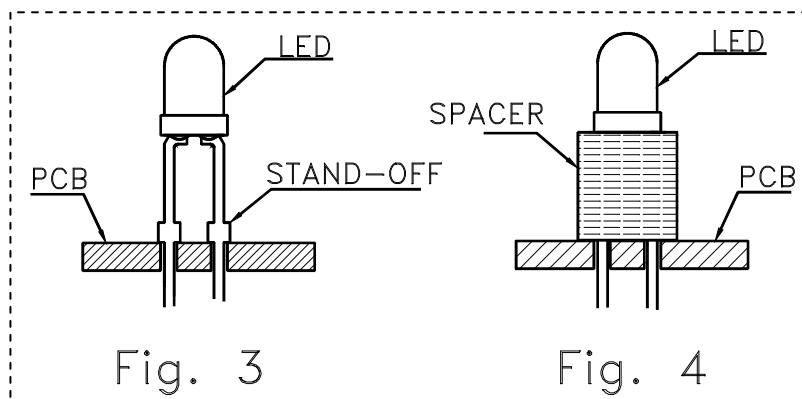
" " Correct mounting method "X" Incorrect mounting method

Note 1-3 : Do not route PCB trace in the contact area between the leadframe and the PCB to prevent short-circuits.

- When soldering wires to the LED, each wire joint should be separately insulated with heat-shrink tube to prevent short-circuit contact. Do not bundle both wires in one heat shrink tube to avoid pinching the LED leads. Pinching stress on the LED leads may damage the internal structures and cause failure. (Fig. 2)

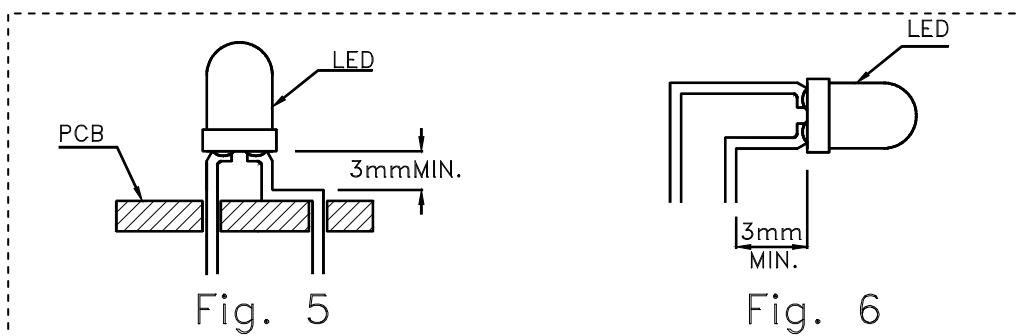


- Use stand-offs (Fig. 3) or spacers (Fig. 4) to securely position the LED above the PCB.



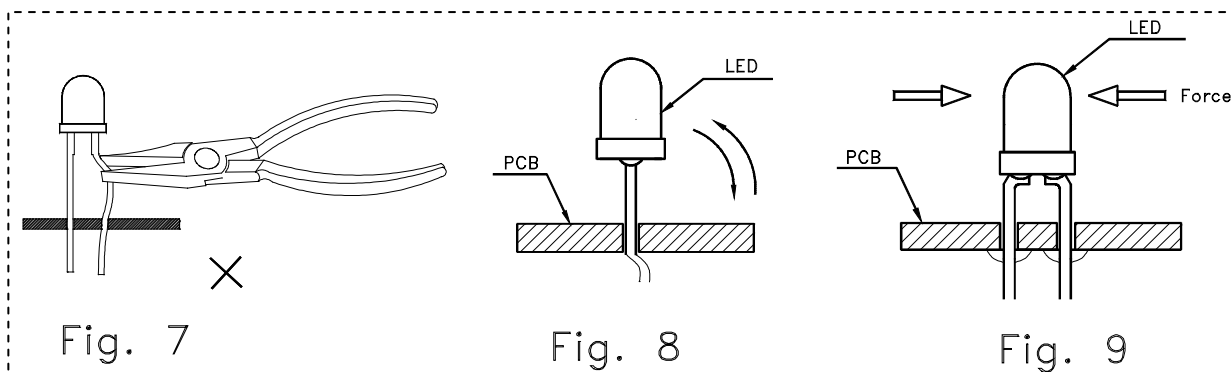
### LEAD FORMING PROCEDURES

- Maintain a minimum of 3mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)

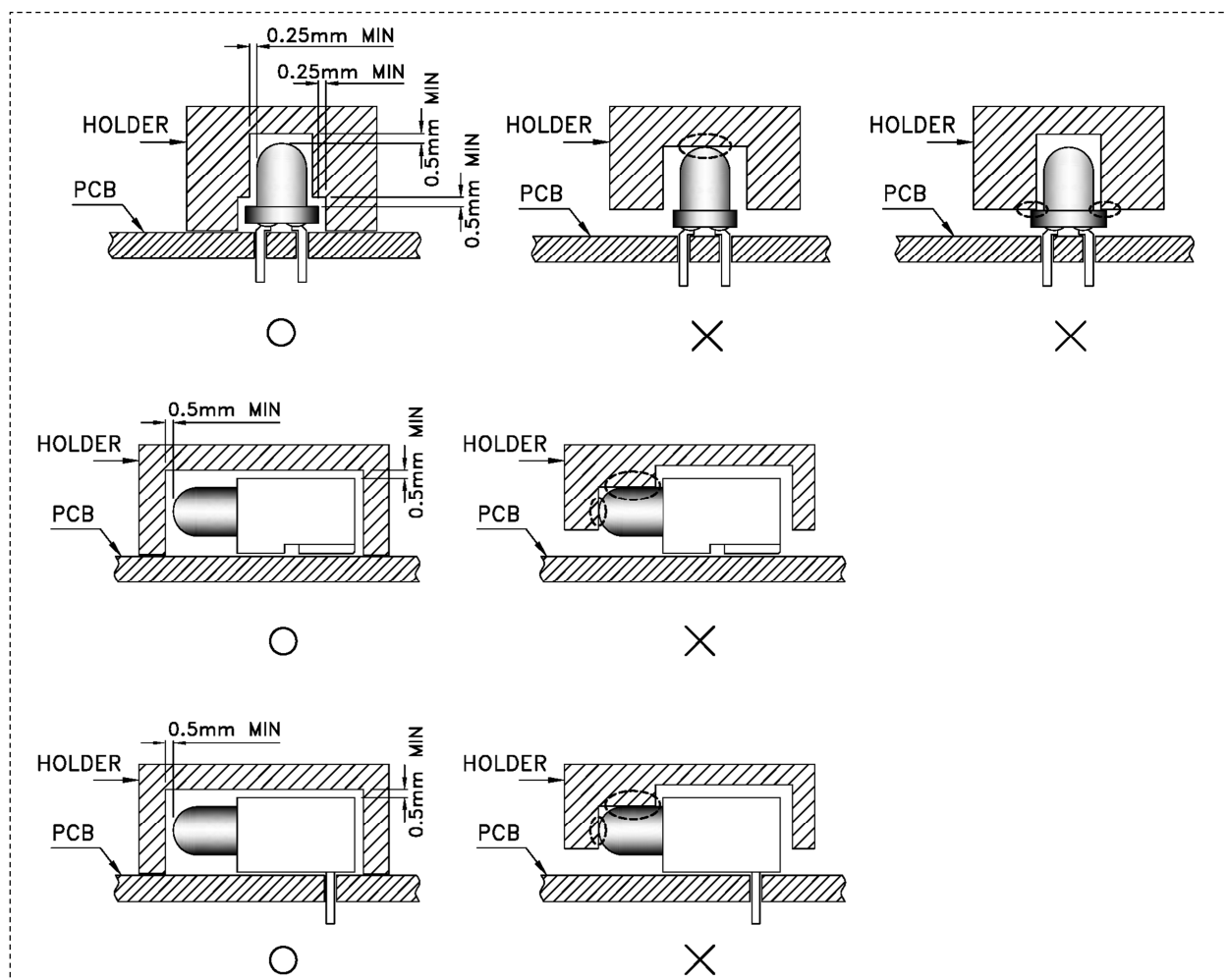


- Lead forming or bending must be performed before soldering, never during or after Soldering.
- Do not stress the LED lens during lead-forming in order to prevent fractures in the epoxy lens and damage the internal structures.
- During lead forming, use tools or jigs to hold the leads securely so that 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)

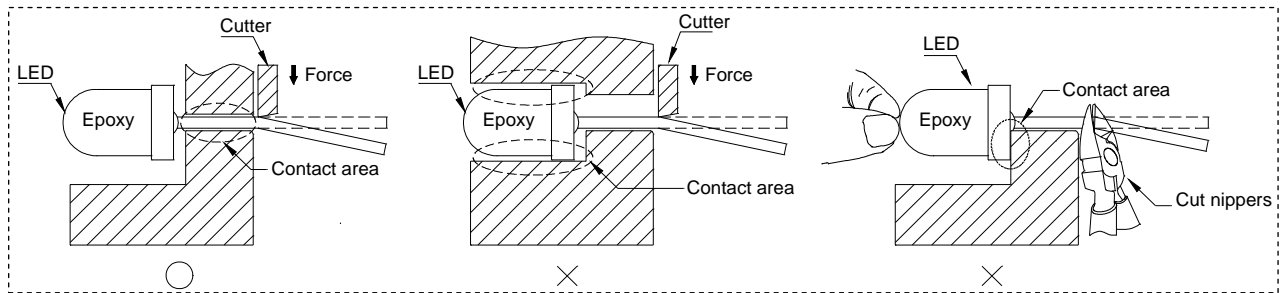
- Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 8)
- After soldering or other high-temperature assembly, allow the LED to cool down to 50°C before applying outside force (Fig. 9). In general, avoid placing excess force on the LED to avoid damage. For any questions please consult with Kingbright representative for proper handling procedures.



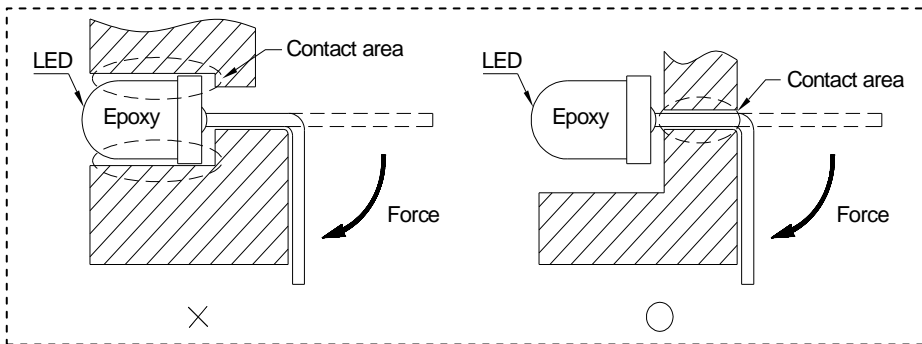
- During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering.



8. During lead-cutting, the leads must be held securely so that the cutting force will not be transmitted to the epoxy lens. Do not apply force directly to the epoxy lens when cutting.



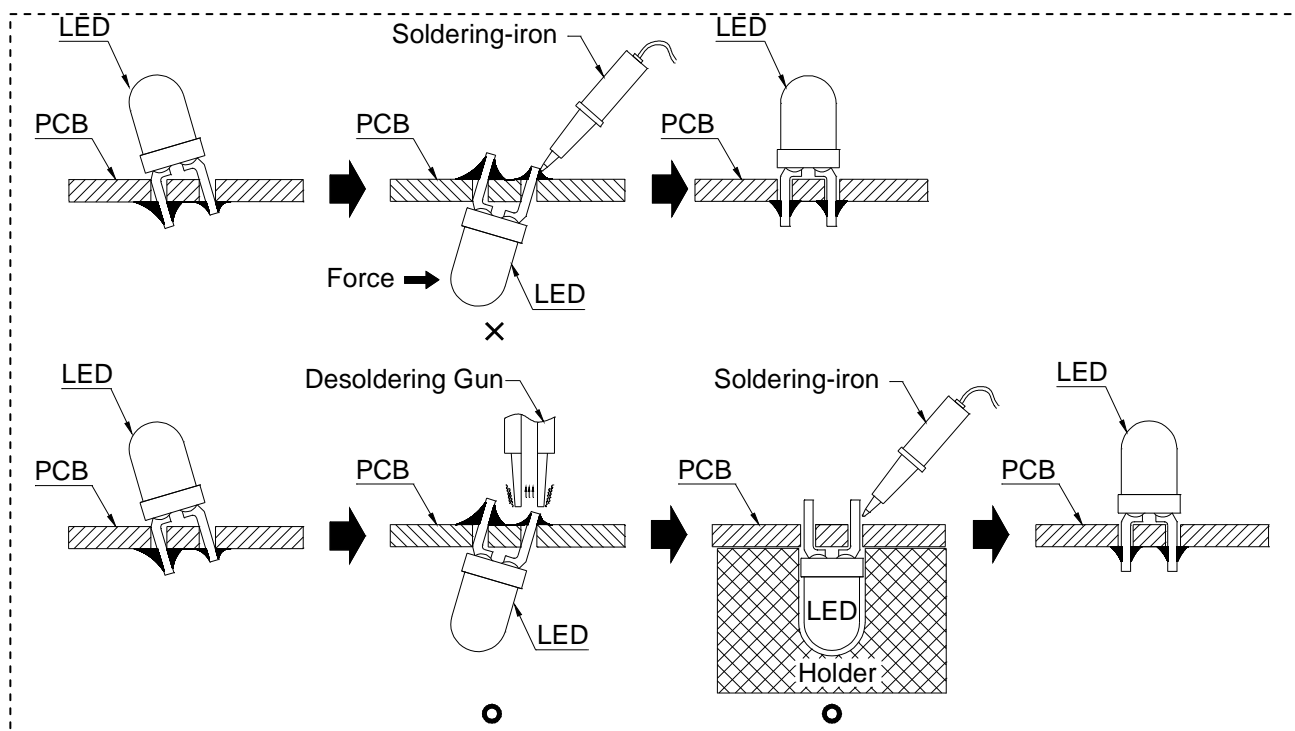
9. When bending the leads, the LED lamp should be secured by the upper part of the lead. Do not grip the epoxy lens during lead-forming bending the lead.



### Soldering

#### General Notes

1. We recommend manual soldering operations only for repair and rework purposes. The soldering iron should not exceed 30W in power. The maximum soldering temperature is 300°C for Pb-Sn solder and 350°C for lead-free solder for normal lamps and displays. For blue (typical  $\lambda_d$  465 nm), blue-green (typical  $\lambda_d$  525 nm), and all white LEDs, the maximum soldering iron temperature is 280°C. Do not place the soldering iron on the component for more than 3 seconds.
2. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
3. Do not apply stress to the leads when the component is heated above 85°C, otherwise internal wire bonds may be damaged.
4. After soldering, allow at least three minutes for the component to cool down to room temperature before further operations.
5. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
6. 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.
7. In case of misalignment and re-position is required, do not force the LED while applying a soldering iron. The part should be first de-soldered, and then the LED may be re-soldered with the aid of a holder to place it correctly (as shown below).



### Recommended Soldering Profile for Kingbright Through-Hole Products

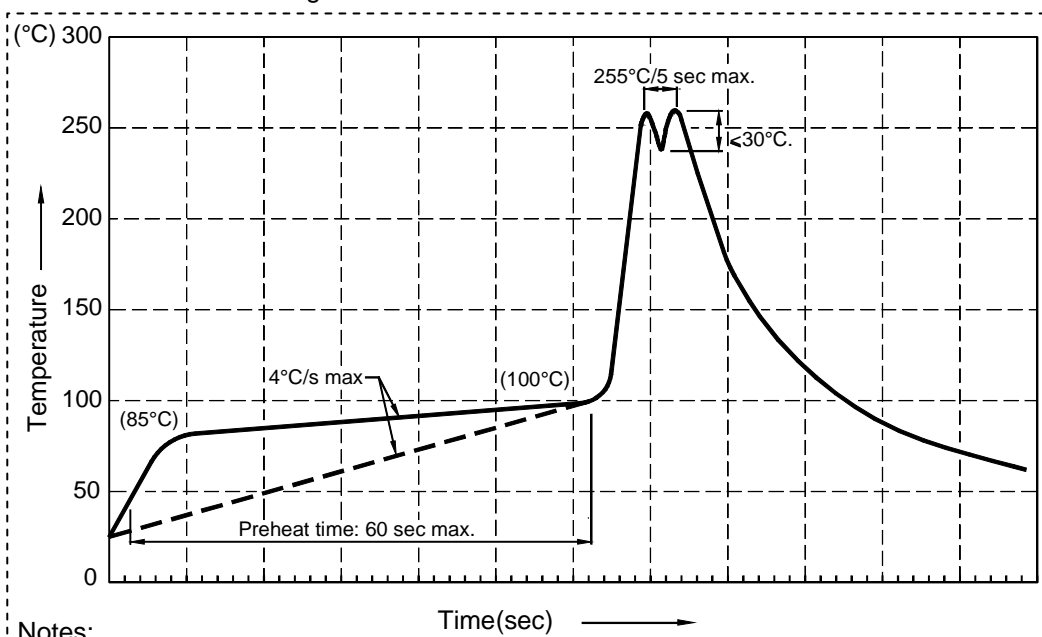
#### 1. Iron Soldering (with 1.5mm Iron tip )

Temperature of soldering iron	Maximum soldering time	Distance from solder joint to package
350	3s	>2mm
350	5s	>5mm

#### 2. Dip Soldering / Wave Soldering

Temperature of the soldering bath	Maximum soldering time	Distance from solder joint to package
260	3s	2mm
260	5s	5mm

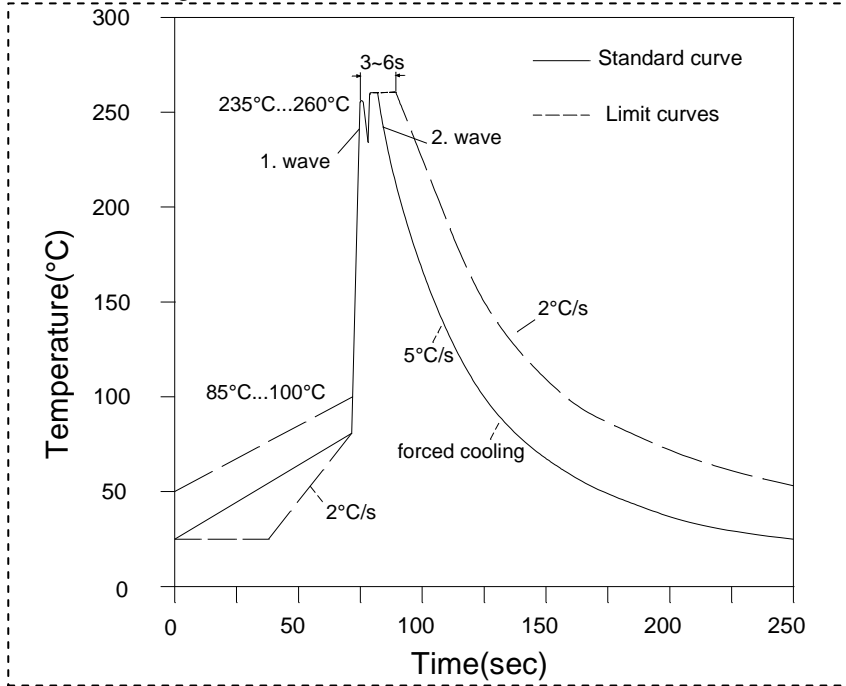
#### 3. Lead-Free Wave Soldering Profile



Notes:

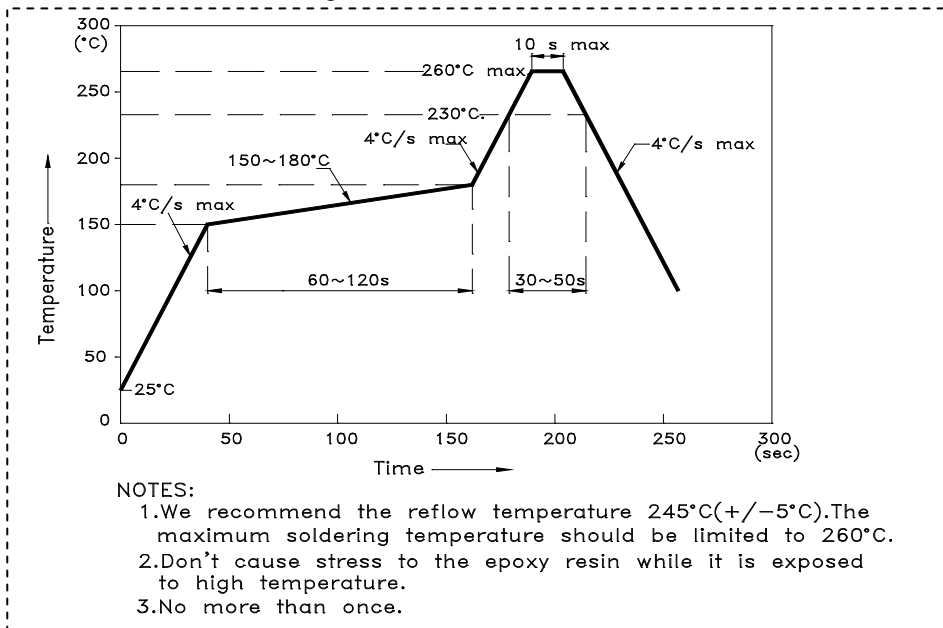
- Recommend pre-heat temperature of 105° C or less (as measured with a thermocouple attached to the LED pins) prior to immersion in the solder wave with a maximum solder bath temperature of 260° C.
- Peak wave soldering temperature between 245° C ~ 255°C for 3 sec (5 sec max).
- Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above 85°C.
- Fixtures should not incur stress on the component when mounting and during soldering process.
- SAC 305 solder alloy is recommended.
- No more than one wave soldering pass.

#### 4. Wave Soldering Profile With Pb-Sn Solder



#### Recommended Reflow Soldering Profiles For SMD Housing LEDs

##### Lead-Free Reflow Soldering Profile



#### Design Precautions

Products using InGaN/GaN components must incorporate protection circuitry to prevent ESD and voltage spikes from reaching the vulnerable component.

### Static Electricity and Voltage Spikes in InGaN/GaN Products

InGaN/GaN products are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD) and other transient voltage spikes. ESD and voltage spikes can affect the component's reliability, increase reverse current, and decrease forward voltage. This may result in reduced light intensity or cause component failure.

Kingbright InGaN/GaN products are stored in anti-static packaging for protection during transport and storage. Please note the anti-static measures below when handling Kingbright InGaN/GaN products.

### ESD Protection During Production

Static discharge can result when static-sensitive products come in contact with the operator or other conductors. The following procedures may decrease the possibility of ESD damage:

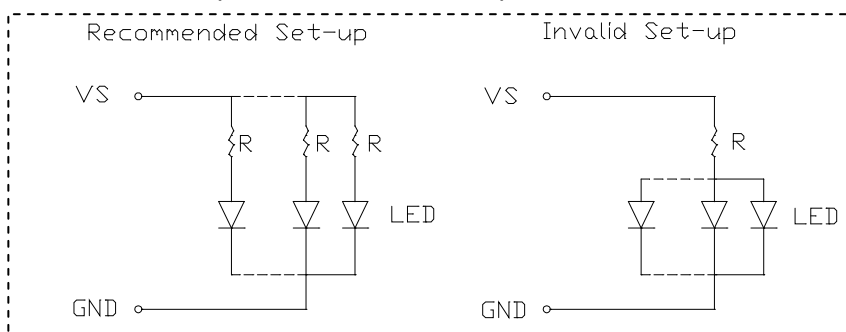
1. Minimize friction between the product and surroundings to avoid static buildup.
2. All manufacturing and testing equipment should be grounded.
3. All personnel in an ESD protected area should wear antistatic garments and wrist straps.
4. Set up ESD protection areas using grounded metal plating for component handling.
5. All workstations that handle IC and ESD-sensitive components must maintain an electrostatic potential of 150V or less.
6. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.
7. Use anti-static packaging for transport and storage.
8. All anti-static equipment and procedures should be periodically inspected and evaluated for proper functionality.

### Cleaning

1. Do not use harsh organic solvents for cleaning because they may cloud or damage the LED lens.
2. Isopropyl alcohol or deionized water are recommended solvents for cleaning.
3. Special attention should be taken if other chemicals are used for cleaning because other solvents may damage the epoxy in the lens or housing.
4. Any cleaning should take place at room temperature and the devices should be washed for one minute or less.
5. When water is used for cleaning, immediately use forced-air drying to removed excess moisture from the LED.

### Circuit Design Notes


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



3. The driving circuit should be designed to avoid reverse voltages and transient voltage spikes when the circuit is powered up or shut down.
4. The operating current shall not exceed the rated maximum current for the environmental temperature. Please refer to the Current vs. Temperature graph on the datasheet for the current limit at each temperature.
5. Please contact Kingbright representative first if LEDs are to be driven by AC current.

### Restrictions on Product Use

1. The information contained within this document is subject to change without notice. Before referencing this document, please confirm that it is the most current version available.
2. Not all devices and product families are available in every country.
3. The light output from UV, blue, white, and other high-power LEDs may cause injury to the human eye when viewed directly.
4. LED devices may contain gallium arsenide (GaAs) material. GaAs is harmful if ingested. GaAs dust and fumes are toxic. Do not break, cut, or pulverize LED devices. Do not dissolve LEDs in chemical solvents.
5. Semiconductor devices can fail or malfunction due to their sensitivity to electrical fluctuation and physical stress. It is the responsibility of the user to observe all safety standards when using Kingbright products, in order to avoid situations in which the malfunction or failure of a Kingbright product could cause injury, property damage, or the loss of human life. In developing designs, please insure that Kingbright products are used within specified operating conditions as set forth in the most recent product specification datasheet.
6. The LEDs should not be exposed to an environment where high level of moisture or corrosive gases are present.
7. Prolonged reverse bias should be avoided, as it could cause metal migration, leading to an increase in leakage current or causing a short circuit.
8. Excess driving current and/or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.
9. It is not recommended to assemble LEDs of different color or intensity bins together, as there may be perceivable color or intensity variation. Each bag contains parts from the same bin code. The bin code is printed on the bag's label as below.

<h1>Kingbright</h1>	
P/NO : XXXXX	
QUANTITY : XXX pcs	Q.C. <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">QC XXX XX XXXX PASSED</span>
S/N : XXX	
CODE : XX	
LOT NO :	
 <small>xx-xxxxxx</small>	
RoHS Compliant	



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1. The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
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