NICHIA CORPORATION

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WARM WHITE LED

NVSL119CT

- Pb-free Reflow Soldering Application
- Built-in ESD Protection Device
- RoHS Compliant



SPECIFICATIONS

(1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	\mathbf{I}_{F}	1800	mA
Pulse Forward Current	\mathbf{I}_{FP}	2400	mA
Allowable Reverse Current	I_{R}	85	mA
Power Dissipation	P _D	5.94	W
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40~100	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40~100	°C
Junction Temperature	Tı	150	°C

^{*} Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_S=25$ °C.

(2) Initial Electrical/Optical Characteristics

	Item		Symbol	Condition	Тур	Max	Unit
- IV 1		.,	I _F =700mA	2.98	-		
Forward Voltage			V _F	I _F =350mA	2.83	-	V
	Luncia cua Fluir			I _F =700mA	320	-	1
	Luminous Flux		Ф	I _F =350mA	172	-	lm
			Ι _ν	I _F =700mA	91	-	<u> </u>
R70	Luminous Intensity	Luminous Intensity		I _F =350mA	60	-	cd
	Color Rendering Index	R _a	I _F =700mA	73	-	-	
	Charactisita Consuliants	х	-	I _F =700mA	0.3818	-	-
	Chromaticity Coordinate	у	-	I _F =700mA	0.3797	-	-
	Luminous Flux		Φ.	I _F =700mA	280	-	lm
			Ф	I _F =350mA	150	-	
	Luncia cua Takanaika	Luminous Intensity		I _F =700mA	83	-	cd
R8000	Luminous Intensity			I _F =350mA	55	-	
	Color Rendering Index		R _a	I _F =700mA	83	-	-
	Charactisita Consuliants	х	-	I _F =700mA	0.4073	-	_
	Chromaticity Coordinate	у	-	I _F =700mA	0.3917	-	-
Thermal Resistance			R _{ejs}	-	4.2	6.4	°C/W

^{*} Characteristics at T_S =25°C.

^{*} I_{FP} conditions with pulse width $\leq 10 \text{ms}$ and duty cycle $\leq 10 \%$.

st Luminous Flux value as per CIE 127:2007 standard.

^{*} Chromaticity Coordinates as per CIE 1931 Chromaticity Chart.

^{*} $R_{\theta JS}$ is Thermal Resistance from junction to T_S measuring point.

RANKS

Item	Rar	ık	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	M1			3.1	3.3	
	L2		I _F =700mA	2.9	3.1	V
	L1			2.7	2.9	
	D320			320	340	
	D300			300	320	
	D280		I _F =700mA	280	300	lm
Luminous Flux	D260			260	280	
	D240 D220			240	260	
				220	240	
Color Rendering Index	R70	R _a		70	-	-
	DOOO	Ra	I _F =700mA	80	-	-
	R8000	R ₉		0	-	-

Color Ranks

The color rank has a chromaticity range within a 3-step MacAdam ellipse.

		Rank sm273	Rank sm303	Rank sm353	Rank sm403	Rank sm453
Center Point	Х	0.4578	0.4338	0.4073	0.3818	0.3611
	у	0.4101	0.4030	0.3917	0.3797	0.3658
Minor Axis	а	0.004056	0.004107	0.004098	0.004071	0.003852
Major Axis	b	0.007872	0.008391	0.008796	0.009282	0.009009
Ellipse Rotation Angle	Φ	-36.05	-36.00	-35.47	-35.95	-34.33

The color rank has a chromaticity range within a 5-step MacAdam ellipse.

The color raint has a cino	The color rank has a emoniation of range within a s step riad taum empser						
		Rank sm275	Rank sm305	Rank sm355	Rank sm405	Rank sm455	
	Х	0.4578	0.4338	0.4073	0.3818	0.3611	
Center Point	у	0.4101	0.4030	0.3917	0.3797	0.3658	
Minor Axis	a	0.00676	0.006845	0.006830	0.006785	0.006420	
Major Axis	b	0.01312	0.013985	0.014660	0.015470	0.015015	
Ellipse Rotation Angle	Φ	-36.05	-36.00	-35.47	-35.95	-34.33	

The color rank has a chromaticity range within a 7-step MacAdam ellipse.

The color rank has a emornacially range menin a 7 step riac taum empser							
		Rank sm277	Rank sm307	Rank sm357	Rank sm407	Rank sm457	
C 1 D 1	х	0.4578	0.4338	0.4073	0.3818	0.3611	
Center Point	у	0.4101	0.4030	0.3917	0.3797	0.3658	
Minor Axis	а	0.009464	0.009583	0.009562	0.009499	0.008988	
Major Axis	b	0.018368	0.019579	0.020524	0.021658	0.021021	
Ellipse Rotation Angle	Φ	-36.05	-36.00	-35.47	-35.95	-34.33	

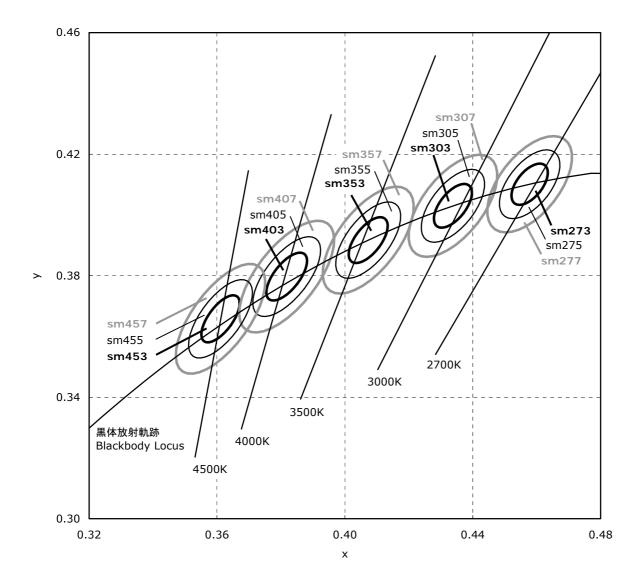
- * Ranking at $T_s=25$ °C.
- * Forward Voltage Tolerance: ±0.05V
- * Luminous Flux Tolerance: ±7%
- * Color Rendering Index Ra Tolerance: ±2
- * Color Rendering Index R_9 Tolerance: ± 6.5
- * The R_{9} value for the above rank shall be greater than 0.
- * Chromaticity Coordinate Tolerance: ±0.005
- * LEDs from the above ranks will be shipped.

The rank combination ratio per shipment will be decided by Nichia.

Luminous Flux Ranks by Color Rank, Color Rendering Index Rank

L	Ranking by uminous Flux						
Ranking by		D220	D240	D260	D280	D300	D320
Color Coordinates,							
Color Rendering Inc	lex						
sm273,sm275,	R70						
sm277	R8000						
sm303,sm305,	R70						
sm307	R8000						
sm353,sm355,	R70						
sm357	R8000						
sm403,sm405,	R70						
sm407,sm453,	D0000						
sm455,sm457	R8000						

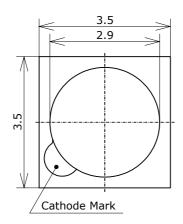
CHROMATICITY DIAGRAM

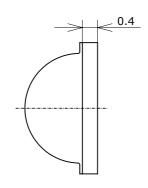


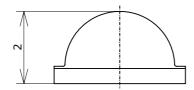
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

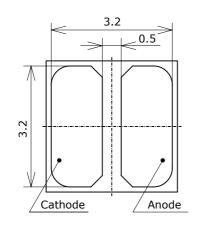
* 本製品はRoHS指令に適合しております。 This product complies with RoHS Directive. NVSL119C 管理番号 No. STS-DA7-7136

(単位 Unit: mm, 公差 Tolerance: ±0.2)

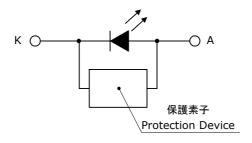






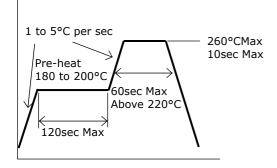


項目 Item	内容 Description
パッケージ材質	セラミックス
Package Materials	Ceramics
封止樹脂材質 Encapsulating Resin Materials	シリコーン樹脂 (蛍光体入り) Silicone Resin (with phosphor)
電極材質	金メッキ
Electrodes Materials	Au-plated
レンズ材質	シリコーン樹脂
Lens Materials	Silicone Resin
質量 Weight	0.031g (TYP)



SOLDERING

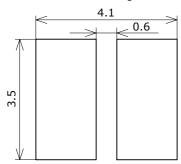
• Recommended Reflow Soldering Condition(Lead-free Solder)



• Recommended Hand Soldering Condition

Temperature	350°C Max
Soldering Time	3sec Max

• Recommended Soldering Pad Pattern



(単位 Unit: mm)

- * This LED is designed to be reflow soldered on to a PCB. If dip soldered, Nichia cannot guarantee its reliability.
- * Reflow soldering must not be performed more than twice. Hand soldering must not be performed more than once.
- * Avoid rapid cooling. Ramp down the temperature gradually from the peak temperature.
- * Nitrogen reflow soldering is recommended. Air flow soldering conditions can cause optical degradation, caused by heat and/or atmosphere.
- * Since the silicone used in the encapsulating resin is soft, do not press on the encapsulant resin.

 Pressure can cause nicks, chip-outs, encapsulant delamination and deformation, and bump breaks, decreasing reliability.

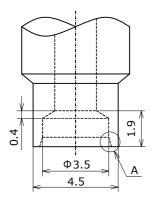
 When using automatic pick and place machine, use a pick up nozzle which does not directly apply stress to the encapsulation of the LEDs.

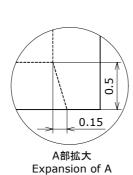
Recommended conditions:

Using a nozzle designed for the LEDs is recommended. (See Figure below)

* The nozzle must not have any direct contact with the encapsulating resin.

Direct contact with the encapsulating resin may result in internal disconnections causing the LED not to illuminate.



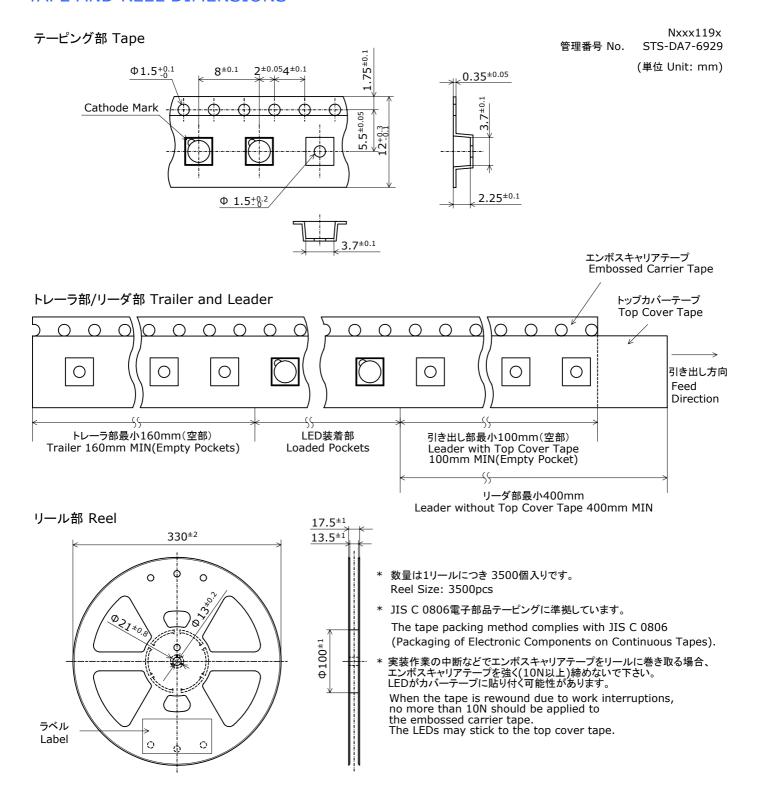


(単位 Unit: mm)

- * Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used.
 - It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.
- * When soldering, do not apply stress to the LED while the LED is hot.
- * The recommended soldering pad pattern is designed for attachment of the LED without problems.

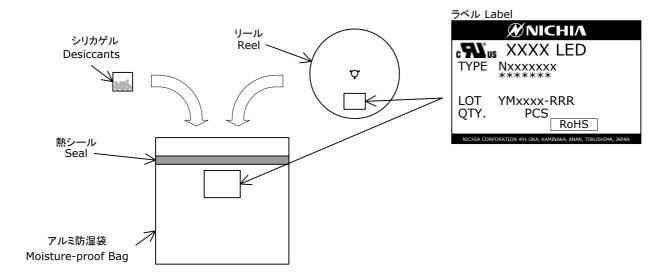
 When precise mounting accuracy is required, such as high-density mounting, ensure that the size and shape of the pad are suitable for the circuit design.
- * Consider factors such as the reflow soldering temperature, hand soldering temperature, etc. when choosing the solder.
- * When flux is used, it should be a halogen free flux. Ensure that the manufacturing process is not designed in a manner where the flux will come in contact with the LEDs.
- * Make sure that there are no issues with the type and amount of solder that is being used.
- * All of the electrode pads are on the backside of this product; solder connections will not be able to be seen nor confirmed by a normal visual inspection. When using the product, ensure that there are no issues with the soldering conditions.

TAPE AND REEL DIMENSIONS



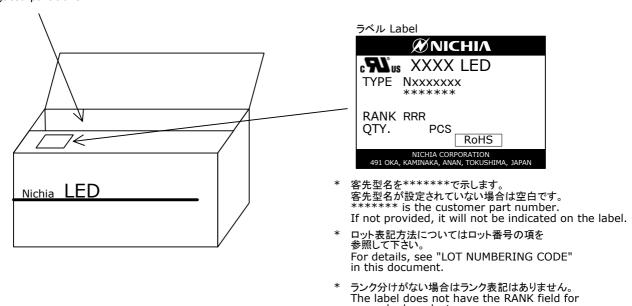
PACKAGING - TAPE & REEL

シリカゲルとともにリールをアルミ防湿袋に入れ、熱シールにより封をします。 Reels are shipped with desiccants in heat-sealed moisture-proof bags. Nxxxxxxx 管理番号 No. STS-DA7-4989



アルミ防湿袋を並べて入れ、ダンボールで仕切ります。

Moisture-proof bags are packed in cardboard boxes with corrugated partitions.



un-ranked products.

- * 本製品はテーピングしたのち、輸送の衝撃から保護するためダンボールで梱包します。
 Products shipped on tape and reel are packed in a moisture-proof bag.
 They are shipped in cardboard boxes to protect them from external forces during transportation.
- * 取り扱いに際して、落下させたり、強い衝撃を与えたりしますと、製品を損傷させる原因になりますので注意して下さい。 Do not drop or expose the box to external forces as it may damage the products.
- * ダンボールには防水加工がされておりませんので、梱包箱が水に濡れないよう注意して下さい。 Do not expose to water. The box is not water-resistant.
- * 輸送、運搬に際して弊社よりの梱包状態あるいは同等の梱包を行って下さい。 Using the original package material or equivalent in transit is recommended.

LOT NUMBERING CODE

Lot Number is presented by using the following alphanumeric code.

YMxxxx - RRR

Y - <u>Year</u>

Year	Y
2014	Е
2015	F
2016	G
2017	Н
2018	I
2019	J

M - Month

Month	М	Month	М
1	1	7	7
2	2	8	8
3	3	9	9
4	4	10	Α
5	5	11	В
6	6	12	С

xxxx-Nichia's Product Number

RRR-Ranking by Color Coordinates, Ranking by Luminous Flux, Ranking by Forward Voltage, Ranking by Color Rendering Index

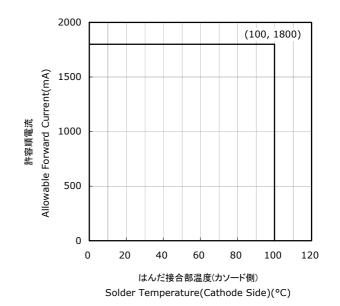
DERATING CHARACTERISTICS

NVSx119C 管理番号 No. STS-DA7-6910

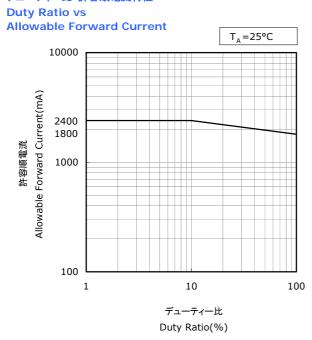
周囲温度-許容順電流特性 $R_{\theta JA} = 10^{\circ}C/W$ **Ambient Temperature vs** $R_{\theta JA} = 20^{\circ}C/W$ **Allowable Forward Current** $R_{\theta JA} = 30^{\circ}C/W$ 2000 (37, 1800)(93, 1800) (0, 1590)(100, 1590) **** Allowable Forward Current(mA) 1500 許容順電流 1000 (100, 795)500 (100, 530)0 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 周囲温度

Ambient Temperature(°C)

はんだ接合部温度(カソード側)-許容順電流特性 Solder Temperature(Cathode Side) vs Allowable Forward Current

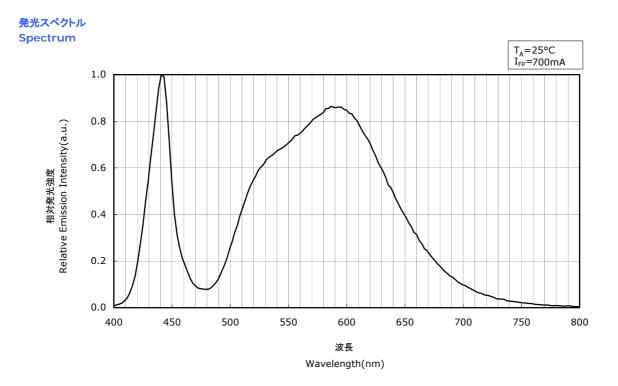


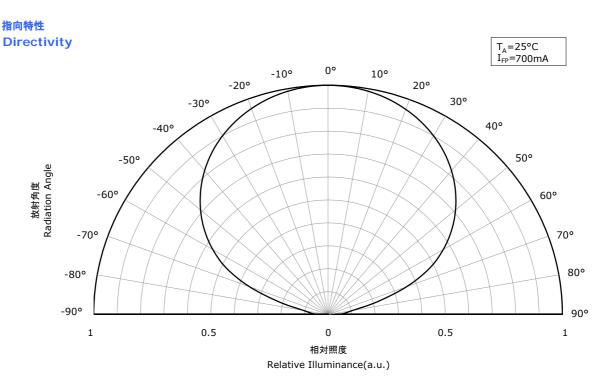
デューティー比-許容順電流特性



OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

* 本特性は参考です。 All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed. NVSL119C 管理番号 No. STS-DA7-7140

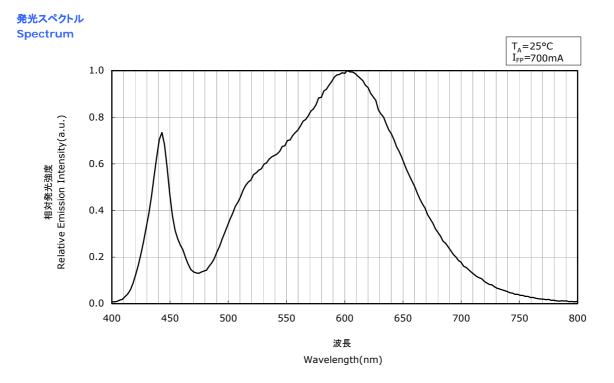


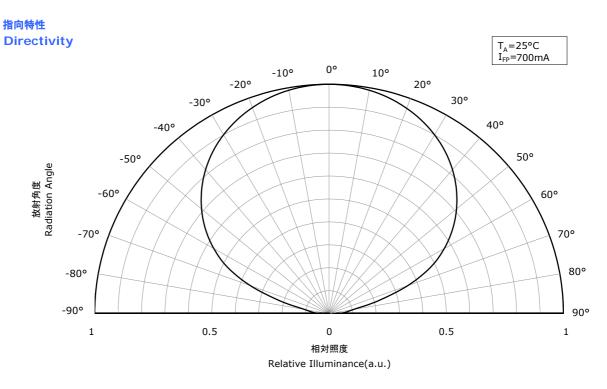


* 本特性は演色性ランクR70に対応しています。 The graphs above show the characteristics for R70 LEDs of this product.

OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

* 本特性は参考です。 All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed. NVSL1119C 管理番号 No. STS-DA7-7141





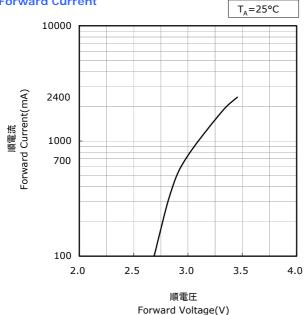
* 本特性は演色性ランクR8000に対応しています。 The graphs above show the characteristics for R8000 LEDs of this product.

FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS / TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

* 本特性は参考です。 All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed. NVSL119C 管理番号 No. STS-DA7-7142

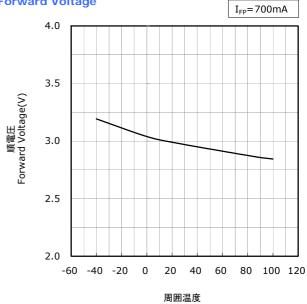
順電圧-順電流特性

Forward Voltage vs Forward Current



周囲温度-順電圧特性

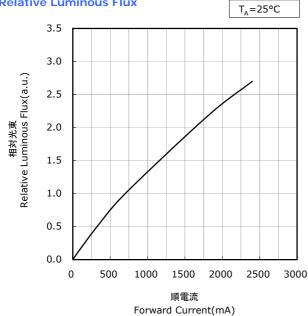
Ambient Temperature vs Forward Voltage



Ambient Temperature(°C)

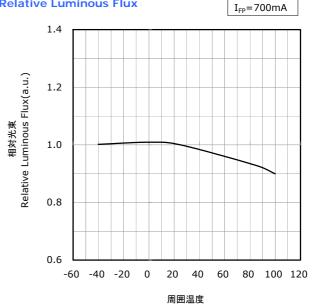
順電流-相対光束特性

Forward Current vs Relative Luminous Flux



周囲温度-相対光東特性

Ambient Temperature vs Relative Luminous Flux

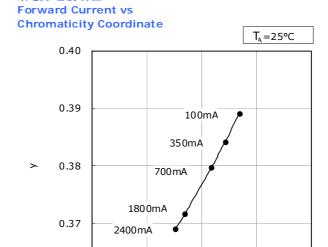


Ambient Temperature(°C)

FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS / TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

* 本特性は参考です。 All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed. NVSL119C 管理番号 No. STS-DA7-7143

順電流-色度 特性



0.37

0.38

х

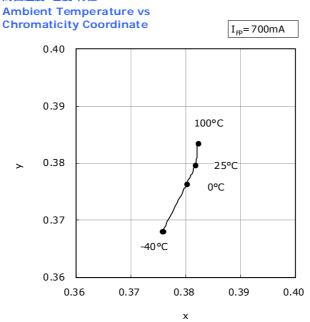
0.39

0.40

周囲温度-色度 特性

0.36

0.36



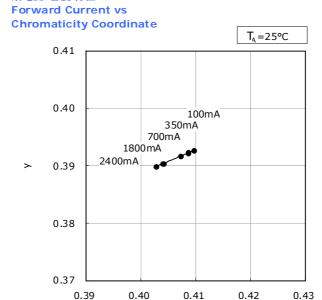
* 本特性は演色性ランクR70に対応しています。

The graphs above show the characteristics for R70 LEDs of this product.

FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS / TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

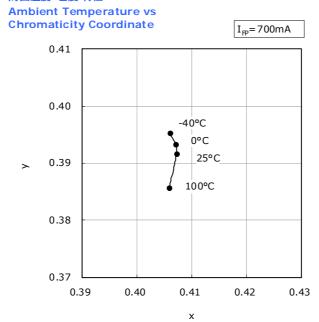
* 本特性は参考です。 All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed. NVSL119C 管理番号 No. STS-DA7-7144

順電流-色度 特性



х

周囲温度-色度 特性



* 本特性は演色性ランクR8000に対応しています。
The graphs above show the characteristics for R8000 LEDs of this product.

RELIABILITY

(1) Tests and Results

Test	Reference Standard	Test Conditions	Test Duration	Failure Criteria #	Units Failed/Tested
Resistance to Soldering Heat (Reflow Soldering)	JEITA ED-4701 300 301	T _{sld} =260°C, 10sec, 2reflows, Precondition: 30°C, 70%RH, 168hr		#1	0/22
Solderability (Reflow Soldering)	JEITA ED-4701 303 303A	T _{sld} =245±5°C, 5sec, Lead-free Solder(Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu)		#2	0/22
Temperature Cycle	JEITA ED-4701 100 105	-40°C(30min)~25°C(5min)~ 100°C(30min)~25°C(5min)	100cycles	#1	0/22
Moisture Resistance (Cyclic)	JEITA ED-4701 200 203	25°C~65°C~-10°C, 90%RH, 24hr per cycle	10cycles	#1	0/22
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 201	T _A =100°C	1000hours	#1	0/22
Temperature Humidity Storage	JEITA ED-4701 100 103	T _A =60°C, RH=90%	1000hours	#1	0/22
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	T _A =-40°C	1000hours	#1	0/22
Room Temperature Operating Life		T _A =25°C, I _F =1000mA Test board: See NOTES below	1000hours	#1	0/22
High Temperature Operating Life		T _A =100°C, I _F =400mA Test board: See NOTES below	1000hours	#1	0/22
Temperature Humidity Operating Life		60°C, RH=90%, I _F =700mA Test board: See NOTES below	500hours	#1	0/22
Low Temperature Operating Life		T_A =-40°C, I_F =700mA Test board: See NOTES below	1000hours	#1	0/22
Vibration	JEITA ED-4701 400 403	200m/s², 100~2000~100Hz, 4cycles, 4min, each X, Y, Z	48minutes	#1	0/10
Electrostatic Discharges	JEITA ED-4701 300 304	HBM, 2kV, $1.5k\Omega$, $100pF$, $3pulses$, alternately positive or negative		#1	0/22

NOTES:

- 1) Test board: FR4 board thickness=1.6mm, copper layer thickness=0.07mm, R_{θJA}≈30°C/W
- 2) Measurements are performed after allowing the LEDs to return to room temperature.

(2) Failure Criteria

Criteria #	Criteria # Items Cond		Failure Criteria	
#1	Forward Voltage(V _F)	I _F =700mA	>Initial value×1.1	
	Luminous Flux(Φ_V)	I _F =700mA	<initial td="" value×0.7<=""></initial>	
#2 Solderability -		-	Less than 95% solder coverage	

CAUTIONS

(1) Storage

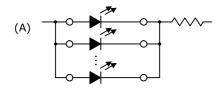
Conditions		Temperature	Humidity	Time
	Before Opening Aluminum Bag	≤30°C	≤90%RH	Within 1 Year from Delivery Date
Storage	After Opening Aluminum Bag	≤30°C	≤70%RH	≤168hours
Baking		65±5°C	-	≥24hours

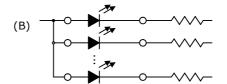
- Product complies with JEDEC MSL 3 or equivalent. See IPC/JEDEC STD-020 for moisture-sensitivity details.
- Absorbed moisture in LED packages can vaporize and expand during soldering, which can cause interface delamination
 and result in optical performance degradation. Products are packed in moisture-proof aluminum bags
 to minimize moisture absorption during transportation and storage.
 - Included silica gel desiccants change from blue to red if moisture had penetrated bags.
- After opening the moisture-proof aluminum bag, the products should go through the soldering process within the range of the conditions stated above. Unused remaining LEDs should be stored with silica gel desiccants in a hermetically sealed container, preferably the original moisture-proof bags for storage.
- After the "Period After Opening" storage time has been exceeded or silica gel desiccants are no longer blue, the products should be baked. Baking should only be done once.
- Although the leads or electrode pads (anode and cathode) of the product are plated with gold,
 prolonged exposure to a corrosive environment might cause the gold plated the leads or electrode pads to tarnish,
 and thus leading to difficulties in soldering. If unused LEDs remain, they must be stored in a hermetically sealed container.
 Nichia recommends using the original moisture-proof bag for storage.
- Do not use sulfur-containing materials in commercial products. Some materials, such as seals and adhesives, may contain sulfur. The contaminated plating of LEDs might cause an open circuit. Silicone rubber is recommended as a material for seals.

 Bear in mind, the use of silicones may lead to silicone contamination of electrical contacts inside the products, caused by low molecular weight volatile siloxane.
- To prevent water condensation, please avoid large temperature and humidity fluctuations for the storage conditions.
- Do not store the LEDs in a dusty environment.
- Do not expose the LEDs to direct sunlight and/or an environment where the temperature is higher than normal room temperature.

(2) Directions for Use

When designing a circuit, the current through each LED must not exceed the Absolute Maximum Rating.
 Operating at a constant current per LED is recommended. In case of operating at a constant voltage, Circuit B is recommended.
 If the LEDs are operated with constant voltage using Circuit A, the current through the LEDs may vary due to the variation in Forward Voltage characteristics of the LEDs.





- This product should be operated using forward current. Ensure that the product is not subjected to either forward or reverse voltage while it is not in use. In particular, subjecting it to continuous reverse voltage may cause migration, which may cause damage to the LED die. When used in displays that are not used for a long time, the main power supply should be switched off for safety.
- It is recommended to operate the LEDs at a current greater than 10% of the sorting current to stabilize the LED characteristics.
- Ensure that excessive voltages such as lightning surges are not applied to the LEDs.
- For outdoor use, necessary measures should be taken to prevent water, moisture and salt air damage.

(3) Handling Precautions

- Do not handle the LEDs with bare hands as it will contaminate the LED surface and may affect the optical characteristics: it might cause the LED to be deformed and/or the bump to break, which will cause the LED not to illuminate.
- When handling the product with tweezers, be careful not to apply excessive force to the resin.

 Otherwise, The resin can be cut, chipped, delaminate or deformed, causing bump-bond breaks and catastrophic failures.
- Dropping the product may cause damage.
- Do not stack assembled PCBs together. Failure to comply can cause the resin portion of the product to be cut, chipped, delaminated and/or deformed. It may cause bump to break, leading to catastrophic failures.

(4) Design Consideration

- PCB warpage after mounting the products onto a PCB can cause the package to break.
 The LED should be placed in a way to minimize the stress on the LEDs due to PCB bow and twist.
- The position and orientation of the LEDs affect how much mechanical stress is exerted on the LEDs placed near the score lines.

 The LED should be placed in a way to minimize the stress on the LEDs due to board flexing.
- Board separation must be performed using special jigs, not using hands.
- If an aluminum PCB is used, customer is advised to verify the PCB with the products before use. Thermal stress during use can cause the solder joints to crack.
- Volatile organic compounds that have been released from materials present around the LEDs (e.g. housing, packing, adhesive, secondary lens, lens cover, etc.) may penetrate the LED lens and/or encapsulating resin.
 If the LEDs are being used in a hermetically sealed environment, these volatile compounds can discolor after being exposed to heat and/or photon energy and it may greatly reduce the LED light output and/or cause a color shift.
 In this case, ventilating the environment may improve the reduction in light output and/or color shift.
 Perform a light-up test of the chosen application for optical evaluation to ensure that there are no issues, especially if the LEDs are planned to be used in a hermetically sealed environment.

(5) Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

• The products are sensitive to static electricity or surge voltage. ESD can damage a die and its reliability.

When handling the products, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

Eliminating the charge

Grounded wrist strap, ESD footwear, clothes, and floors

Grounded workstation equipment and tools

ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials

- Ensure that tools (e.g. soldering irons), jigs and machines that are being used are properly grounded and that proper grounding techniques are used in work areas. For devices/equipment that mount the LEDs, protection against surge voltages should also be used.
- If tools or equipment contain insulating materials such as glass or plastic,

the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

Dissipating static charge with conductive materials

Preventing charge generation with moisture

Neutralizing the charge with ionizers

• The customer is advised to check if the LEDs are damaged by ESD when performing the characteristics inspection of the LEDs in the application.

Damage can be detected with a forward voltage measurement or a light-up test at low current (≤1mA).

• ESD damaged LEDs may have current flow at a low voltage or no longer illuminate at a low current.

Failure Criteria: $V_F < 2.0V$ at $I_F = 0.5mA$

(6) Thermal Management

- Proper thermal management is an important when designing products with LEDs. LED die temperature is affected by PCB thermal resistance and LED spacing on the board. Please design products in a way that the LED die temperature does not exceed the maximum Junction Temperature (T_J).
- Drive current should be determined for the surrounding ambient temperature (TA) to dissipate the heat from the product.
- The following equations can be used to calculate the junction temperature of the products.

1) $T_J = T_A + R_{\theta JA} \cdot W$

2) $T_J = T_S + R_{\theta JS} \cdot W$

*T_J=LED junction temperature: °C

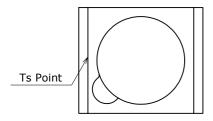
T_A=Ambient temperature: °C

T_S=Soldering temperature (cathode side): °C

 $R_{\theta JA}$ =Thermal resistance from junction to ambient: °C/W

 $R_{ heta JS}$ =Thermal resistance from junction to T_S measuring point: °C/W

W=Input power($I_F \times V_F$): W



(7) Cleaning

- The LEDs should not be cleaned with water, benzine, and/or thinner.
- If required, isopropyl alcohol (IPA) should be used. Other solvents may cause premature failure to the LEDs due to the damage to the resin portion. The effects of such solvents should be verified prior to use.

 In addition, the use of CFCs such as Freon is heavily regulated.
- When dust and/or dirt adheres to the LEDs, soak a cloth with Isopropyl alcohol (IPA), then squeeze it before wiping the LEDs.
- Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended since it may have adverse effects on the LEDs depending on the ultrasonic power and how LED is assembled.

If ultrasonic cleaning must be used, the customer is advised to make sure the LEDs will not be damaged prior to cleaning.

(8) Eye Safety

• In 2006, the International Electrical Commission (IEC) published IEC 62471:2006 Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems, which added LEDs in its scope.

On the other hand, the IEC 60825-1:2007 laser safety standard removed LEDs from its scope.

However, please be advised that some countries and regions have adopted standards

based on the IEC laser safety standard IEC 60825-1:20112001, which still includes LEDs in its scope.

Most of Nichia's LEDs can be classified as belonging into either the Exempt Group or Risk Group 1.

High-power LEDs, that emit light containing blue wavelengths, may be classified as Risk Group 2.

Please proceed with caution when viewing directly any LEDs driven at high current, or viewing LEDs with optical instruments which may greatly increase the damages to your eyes.

• Viewing a flashing light may cause eye discomfort. When incorporating the LED into your product, please be careful to avoid adverse effects on the human body caused by light stimulation.

(9) Others

- The LEDs described in this brochure are intended to be used for ordinary electronic equipment (such as office equipment, communications equipment, measurement instruments and household appliances).
 - Consult Nichia's sales staff in advance for information on the applications in which exceptional quality and reliability are required, particularly when the failure or malfunction of the LEDs may directly jeopardize life or health (such as for airplanes, aerospace, submersible repeaters, nuclear reactor control system, automobiles, traffic control equipment, life support systems and safety devices).
- The customer shall not reverse engineer by disassembling or analysis of the LEDs without having prior written consent from Nichia. When defective LEDs are found, the customer shall inform Nichia directly before disassembling or analysis.
- The specifications and appearance of this product may change without notice;
 Nichia does not guarantee the contents of this specification. Both the customer and Nichia will agree on the official specifications of supplied products before the volume production of a program begins.