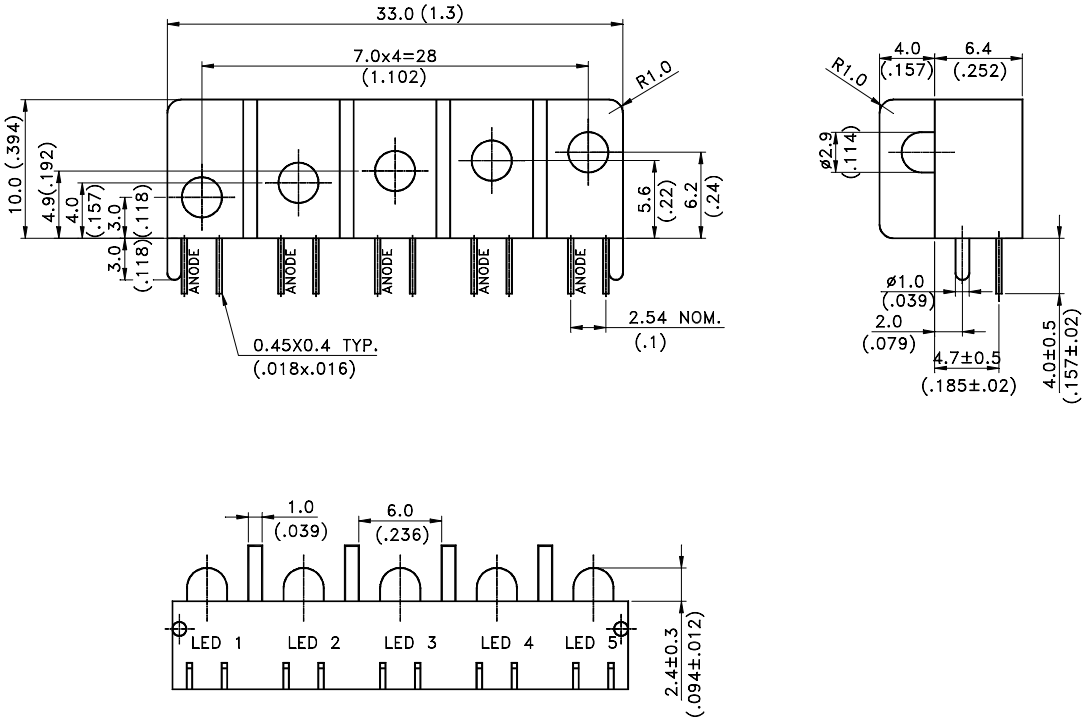
Features

* Designed for ease in circuit board assembly.
* Black case enhance contrast ratio.
* Solid state light source.
* Reliable and rugged.

Package Dimensions



Part No. LTL-	Lens	Source Color
4232N	Green Transparent	Green
4272N	Amber Transparent	Amber

Notes:
1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ± 0.25mm(.010") unless otherwise noted.
3. The holder color is black.
4. The holder raw material is nylon.
5. The LED1 ~ LED4 lamps are LTL-4232N.
   The LED5 lamp is LTL-4272N.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at T_a=25℃

Parameter	Green	Amber	Unit
Power Dissipation	100	60	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	120	80	mA
Continuous Forward Current	30	20	mA
Derating Linear From 50℃	0.4	0.25	mA/℃
Reverse Voltage	5	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	-55℃ to + 100℃		
Storage Temperature Range	-55℃ to + 100℃		
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm(.063") From Body]	260℃ for 5 Seconds		

Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25℃

Parameter	Symbol	LTL-42M1NH76	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	Iv	Green Amber	12.6 5.6	40 19		mcd	IF = 10mA Note 1,4
Viewing Angle	2θ 1/2	Green Amber		45		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λp	Green Amber		565 600		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λd	Green Amber		569 588		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ	Green Amber		30 35		nm	
Forward Voltage	VF	Green Amber		2.1 2.1	2.6 2.6	V	IF = 20mA
Reverse Current	IR	Green Amber			100	μA	VR = 5V
Capacitance	C	Green Amber		35 15		pF	VF = 0 , f = 1MHz

Note: 1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.

2. $\theta_{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

3. The dominant wavelength, λd is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

4. Iv needs ±15% additionary for guaranteed limits.

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25℃ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

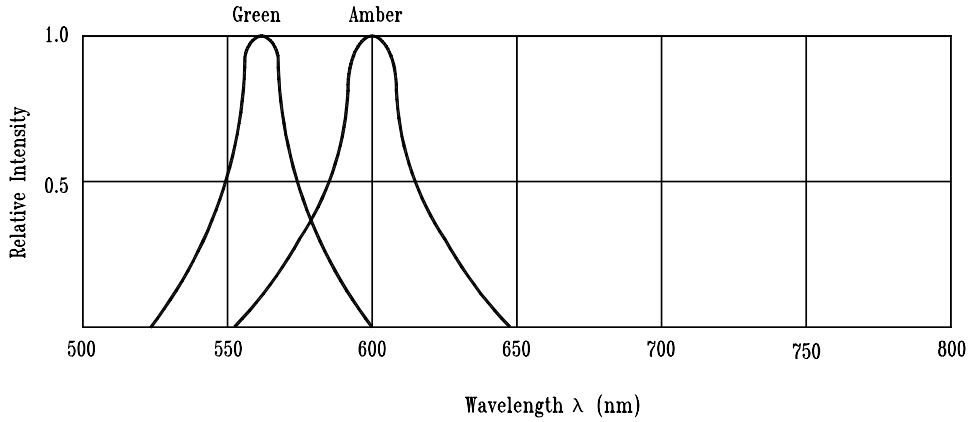


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

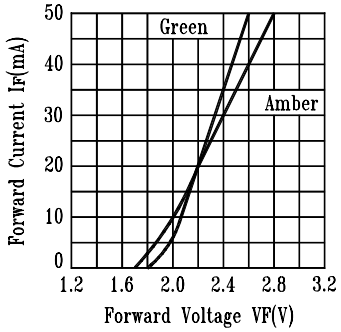


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

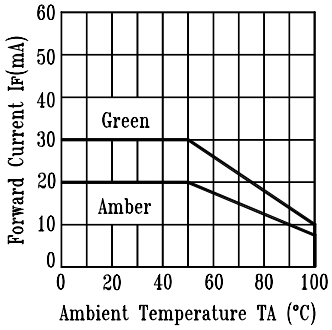


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

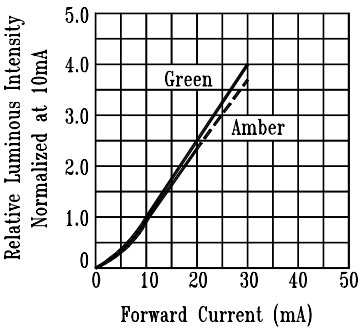


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

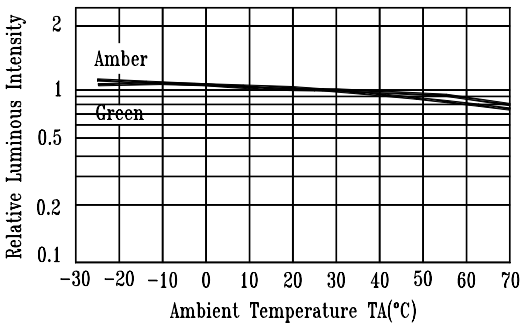


Fig.5 Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

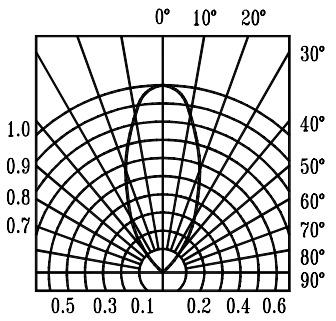


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution