**Description**:

RX-BKT57-28040, LED module - Ideal for linear and panel lights. WAGO2060 Terminal Block, very easy to connect and remove the conductors. Perfectly uniform light, even if several LED modules are used together in a line. LED Line systems are designed to produce pure white light for general lighting applications with high efficiency level, surpassing T5. For a variety of lighting.
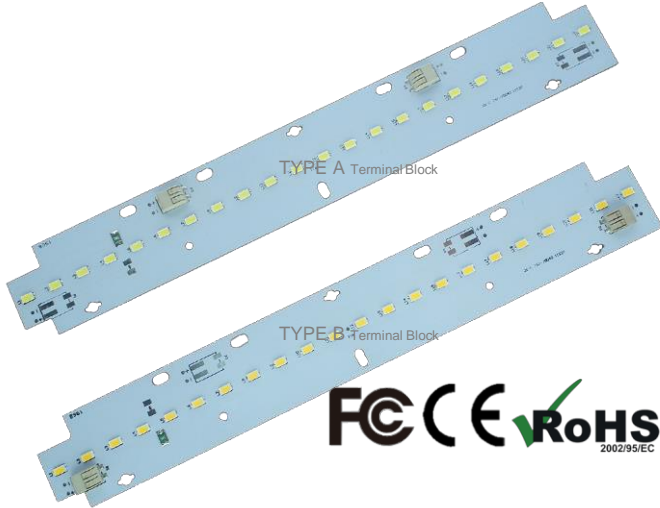
CRI: > 80

3000K/4000K/6000K

Efficiency 139Lm/W

8.4W / 1168Lm

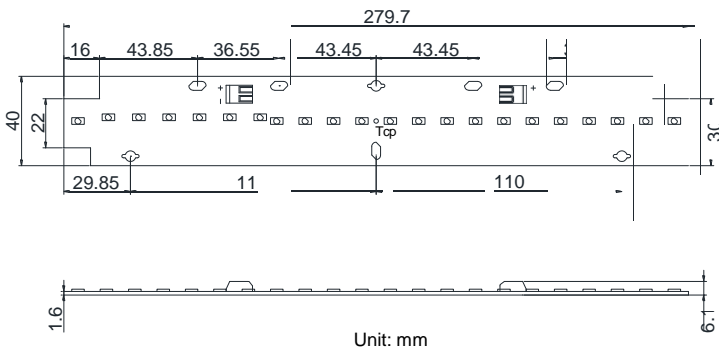10.3W / 1329Lm

Size

560x40mm 44 LEDs

Power

8.4W @ 250mA 33.6V

10.3W @ 300mA 34.4V

Warranty

3 years

Safe and reliable

PTC Recoverable Fuse

Application specs	
LED module Brightness	CW: 1135Lm @8.4W ; 1288Lm @10.3W
Default Colors	CW6000~6500K
Other colors	WW2800~3200K NW3800~4250K
Waterproof Rating	No IP rating
Operating Temperature	-22°F~185°F (-30~85°C) PCB /Tcp
Electrical specs	
Power	8.4W @250mA; 10.3W @300mA
Input	DC33.6V@250mA ; DC34.4V@300mA
Interconnect connection	Max 4pcs @600mA 8pcs@300mA
Certification	CE RoHS FCC
Life-Span	>50000hours Tc< 70 °C, I<300 mA

Unit: mm

Technical Data:

Part Number	Dimensions Net weight	CCT	LED QTY	Luminous flux Typ	Forward VoltageTyp	Test Current	Power Typ	Efficacy Typ	Tcp Test
RX-BKT57-28040-CW		6000~6500K		1135Lm	33.6V	250mA	8.4W	135Lm/W	50°C
				1288Lm	34.4V	300mA	10.3W	125Lm/W	52°C
RX-BKT57-28040-NW	280x40mm 50g	3800~4250K	11s 2p 22pcs	1168Lm	33.6V	250mA	8.4W	139Lm/W	50°C
				1329Lm	34.4V	300mA	10.3W	129Lm/W	52°C
RX-BKT57-28040-WW		2800~3200K		1109Lm	33.6V	250mA	8.4W	132Lm/W	50°C
				1256Lm	34.4V	300mA	10.3W	122Lm/W	52°C

Note: Beam characteristic120 °, Ripple max. 15 % of typ. forward current; Max. permissible surge current: 0.8 A, duration max. 10 μs

Tolerance range for optical and electrical data: ±10 %.

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XineLam
LED module - Ambient Light Engine - LED Line 1 ft 1200Lm 280x40mm
MODEL: RX-BKT57-28040   Http: www.xinelam.com

Maximum Rated Values

Part Number	Forward Current	Forward Voltage
RX-BKT57-28040	350mA	34.8V@350mA
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Thermal Characteristics

|	
Storage Temperature, TSTG	-30 ~ +85°C
Operating Temperature, Top	-30 ~ +85°C
Max. Solder Point Temp., Tcp	85°C

Standard Driver Options   100% No flicker

|	Low brightness	High brightness
EFC-09-300mA	1S 33.6V@250mA 1168Lm AC 11W PF0.6	--
EFC-022-600mA	3P 32.9V@200mA x3 2760Lm AC 22W PF0.9	2P 34.4V@300mA x2 2580Lm AC 22W PF0.9
HLG-40H-36	6P 32.5V@180mA x6 4920Lm AC 40W PF0.9	4P 34.2V@280mA x4 4790Lm AC 43W PF0.9

Where 1S = 1 Module, 4P is 4 Module in parallel etc; Power includes drivers consumption

For example: EFC-022-600mA drive of 2pcs parallel 300mA modules
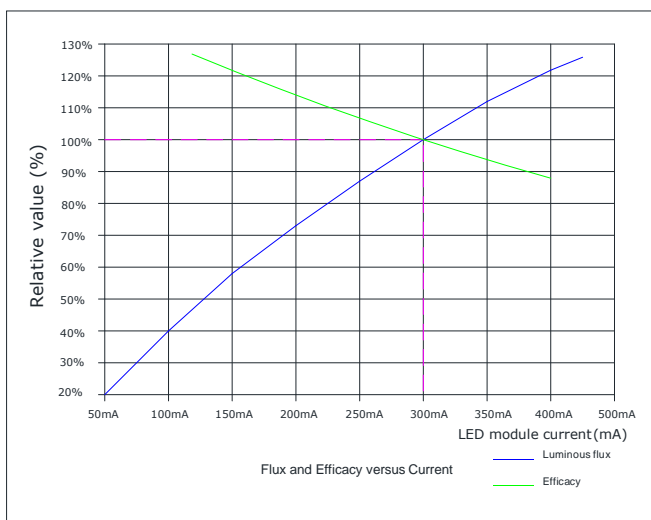
or 1pcs 600mA modules

Part Numbering

RX-BKT	-57	-XXXX	-XX
	LED	PCB Size	Photometic Code
	Model		CW6000~6500K
			NW3800~4250K
			WW2800~3200K
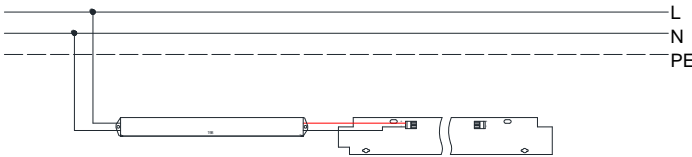
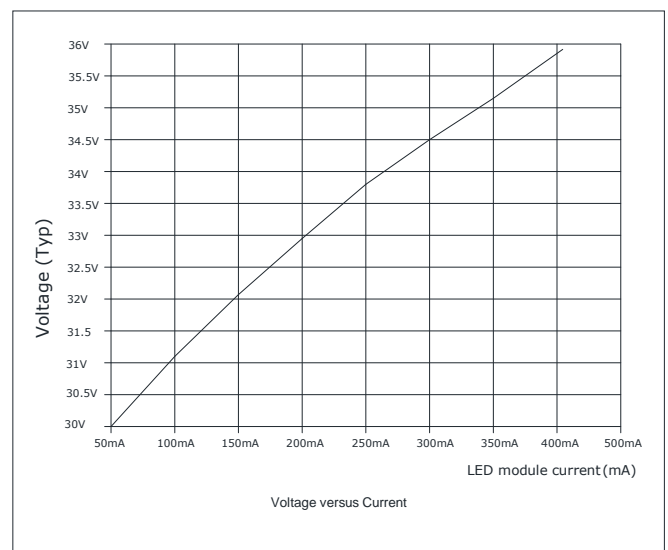LED drivers EFC-09-300   for 1S x300mA   =300mA

TYPE: B   Pin docking
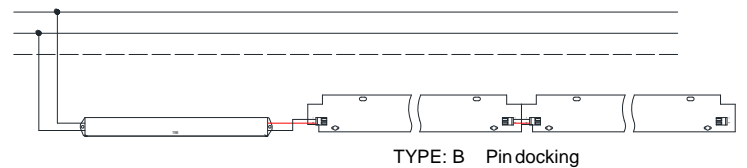
LED drivers EFC-022   for 2P x300mA   =600mA

Flux and Efficacy versus Current

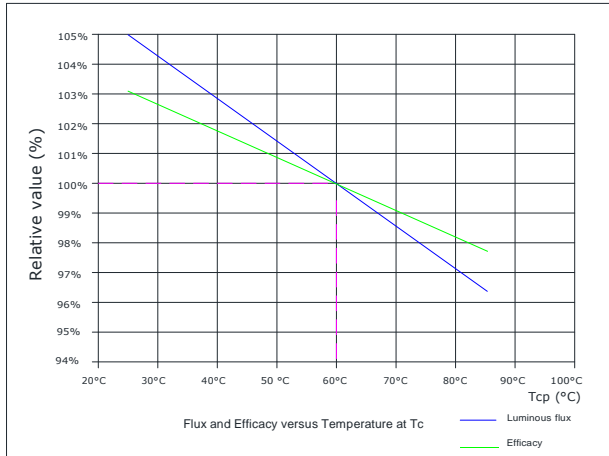
Flux and Efficacy versus Current

Luminous flux
Efficacy

Voltage versus Current

Voltage versus Current

Flux and Efficacy versus Temperature at Tc

Flux and Efficacy versus Temperature at Tc

— Luminous flux

— Efficacy

Lumen Maintenace T-case

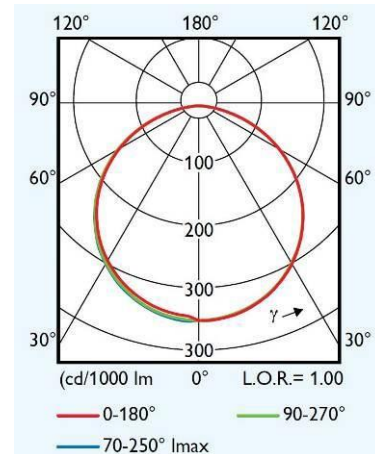Lumen Maintenace T-case — Tc nom 55°C / Tc life 65°C / Tc Max 85°C
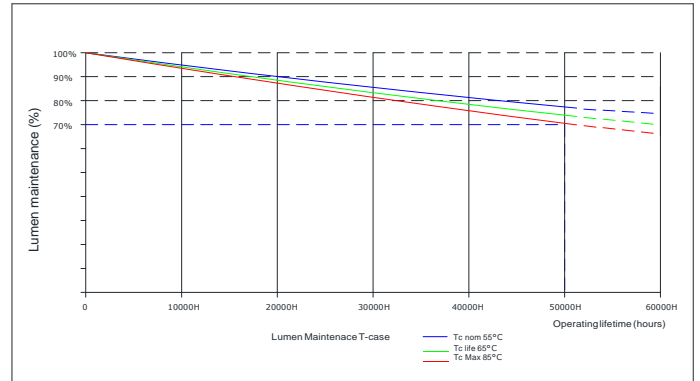
Relative spectral emission
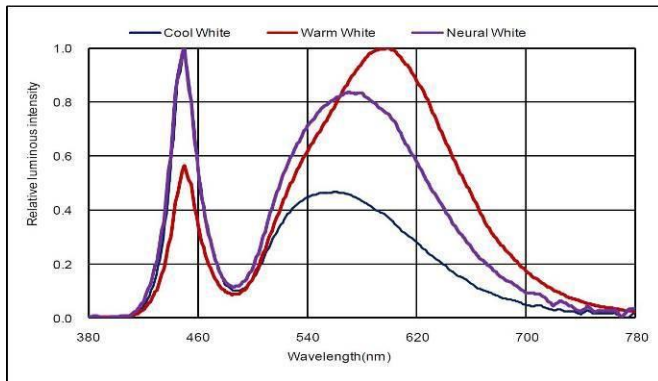
Light distribution

Thermal design and heat sink

The rated life of products depends to a large extent on the temperature. If the permissible temperature limits are exceeded, the life of the module will be greatly reduced or the module may be destroyed.

Tc point, ambient temperature and lifetime

The temperature at tp reference point is crucial for the light output and life time

For module a tp temperature of 65 °C has to be complied in order

to achieve an optimum between heat sink requirements, light output and life time.

Compliance with the maximum permissible reference temperature at the tc point. must be checked under operating conditions in a thermally stable state. The maximum value must be determined under worst-case conditions for the relevant application.

The tc and tp temperature of LED modules from are measured at the same reference point (Tcp)

Heat sink values

Ambient Temperature Ta	Reference point Tp	Forward current	Rth, hs-a	Cooling area
25 °C	50 °C	250mA	self cooling	--
35 °C	60 °C	250mA	self cooling	--
45 °C	65 °C	250mA	2.9K/W	227 cm²
55 °C	65 °C	250mA	2.5K/W	368 cm²
25 °C	52 °C	300mA	self cooling	--
35 °C	62 °C	300mA	self cooling	--
45 °C	65 °C	300mA	2.7K/W	280 cm²
55 °C	65 °C	300mA	2.1K/W	390 cm²

Notes

The actual cooling surface can differ because of the material, the structural shape, outside influences and the installation situation. Depending on the heat sink a heat conducting paste or heat conducting film might be necessary to keep the specified tp temperature.

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Mounting instruction

None of the components of the umodule (substrate, LED, electronic components etc.) may be exposed to tensile or compressive stresses.

Max. torque for fixing: 0.5 Nm.

The LED modules are mounted with min. 2 screws per module. In order not to damage the modules only rounded head screws and an additional plastic flat washer should be used.

Precautions In Handling

1, LED Lighting for white light are devices which are materialized by combining white LEDs.The color of white light can differ a little unusually to diffuser plate(sign-board panel).

2, Handling

Don't drop the unit and don't give the unit any shocks.

Don't storage the Module in a dusty place or room.

Don't take the unit to pieces.

3, Cleaning

This LED Module should not be used in any type of fluid such as oil, organic solvent, etc.

It is recommended that IPA(Isopropyl Alcohol) be used as a solvent for cleaning the LED Module.

When using other solvents, it should be confirmed beforehand whether the solvents will dissolve the package and the resin or not. Freon solvents should not be used to clean

the LEDs because of worldwide regulations. Do not clean the LED Module by the ultrasonic.

Before cleaning, a pre-test should be done to confirm whether any damage to the LED Lighting will occur.

4, Static Electricity

Static electricity or surge voltage damages the LED Lighting.

5, Discoloration

VOCs (volatile organic compounds) may be occurred by adhesives, flux, hardener or organic additives which is used in luminaires (fixture) and LED silicone bags are permeable to it. It may lead a discoloration when LED expose to heat or light.

This phenomenon can give a significant loss of light emitted(output) from the luminaires(fixtures). In order to prevent these problems, we recommend you to know the physical properties for the materials used in luminaires, it requires to select carefully.

5, Risk of Sulfurization (or Tarnishing)

The lead frame is a plated package and it may change to black. (or dark colored) when it is exposed to Ag (a), Sulfur (S), Cchlorine (Cl) or other halogen compound.It requires attention.

Sulfide (Sulfurization) of the lead frame may cause a change of degradation intensity, chromaticity coordinates and it may cause open circuit in extreme cases. It requires attention.

Sulfide (Sulfurization) of the lead frame may cause of storage and using with oxidizing substances together. Therefore, LED is not recommend to use and store with the below list.: Rubber, Plain paper, lead solder cream etc.

6, Others

If over voltage which exceeds the absolute maximum rating is applied to LED Lighting,

it will cause damage Circuits(that LED is included) and result in destruction.

Do not directly look into lighted LED with naked eyes for long time.

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