



TALEXmodule STARK QLE G3 SELECT

TALEXmodule QLE

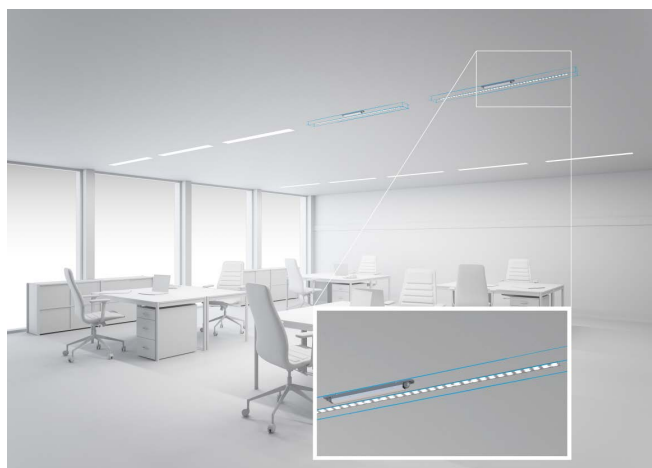
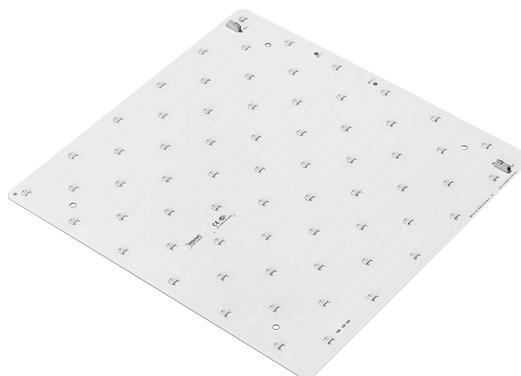
Product description

- Ideal for linear and panel lights
- Luminous flux range from 1,090 – 1,620 lm
- LED system solution with outstanding system efficacy up to 137 lm/W, consisting of squared LED modules and dimmable LED control gear LCA 50W 100–400mA Ip PRE
- Efficacy of the module up to 156 lm/W
- Outstanding colour rendering index CRI > 90
- Small colour tolerance MacAdam 3[®]
- Small luminous flux tolerances
- Colour temperatures 3,000 and 4,000 K
- Perfectly uniform light, even if several LED modules are used together in a line
- Self cooling (no additional heat sink required)
- Push terminals for quick and simple wiring of LED module to LED module
- Simple installation (e.g. screws)
- Long life-time: 50,000 hours
- 5-year guarantee



Standards, page 4

Colour temperatures and tolerances, page 7



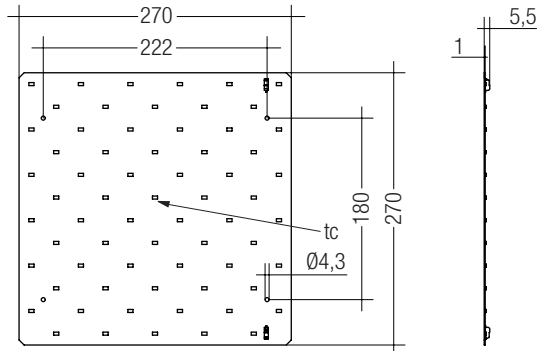


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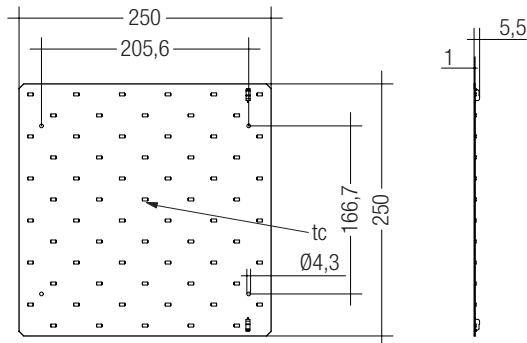
TALEXmodule QLE

Technical data

Beam characteristic	120°
Ambient temperature range	-30 ... +55 °C
tp rated	45 °C
tc	85 °C
Max. DC forward current	900 mA
Max. permissible LF current ripple	990 mA
Max. permissible peak current	1,500 mA / max. 10 µs
Max. permissible output voltage of LED Driver ²⁾	500 V
Insulation test voltage	2 kV
ESD classification	severity level 4
Risk group (EN 62471:2008)	1
Type of protection	IP00



QLE-G3-270



QLE-G3-270

Ordering data

Type	Article number	Colour temperature	Packaging carton	Weight per pc.
TALEXmodule STARK-QLE-G3-270-1250-930-SEL	28000356	3,000 K	40 pc(s).	0.140 kg
TALEXmodule STARK-QLE-G3-270-1250-940-SEL	28000357	4,000 K	40 pc(s).	0.140 kg
TALEXmodule STARK-QLE-G3-250-1250-930-SEL	28000354	3,000 K	40 pc(s).	0.120 kg
TALEXmodule STARK-QLE-G3-250-1250-940-SEL	28000355	4,000 K	40 pc(s).	0.120 kg

Specific technical data

Type [®]	Photo-metric code	Typ. luminous flux at tp = 25 °C [®]	Typ. luminous flux at tp = 45 °C [®]	Typ. forward current	Min. forward voltage at tp = 45 °C	Max. forward voltage at tp = 25 °C	Typ. power consumption at tp = 45 °C [®]	Efficacy of the module at tp = 25 °C	Efficacy of the module at tp = 45 °C	Efficacy of the system at tp = 45 °C	Colour rendering index CRI
Operating mode HE at 250 mA											
STARK-QLE-G3-270-1250-930-SEL	930/359	1,110 lm	1,090 lm	250 mA	26.3 V	33.0 V	7.6 W	149 lm/W	146 lm/W	131 lm/W	> 90
STARK-QLE-G3-270-1250-940-SEL	940/359	1,170 lm	1,140 lm	250 mA	26.3 V	33.0 V	7.6 W	156 lm/W	152 lm/W	137 lm/W	> 90
STARK-QLE-G3-250-1250-930-SEL	930/359	1,110 lm	1,090 lm	250 mA	26.3 V	33.0 V	7.6 W	149 lm/W	146 lm/W	131 lm/W	> 90
STARK-QLE-G3-250-1250-940-SEL	940/359	1,170 lm	1,140 lm	250 mA	26.3 V	33.0 V	7.6 W	156 lm/W	152 lm/W	137 lm/W	> 90
Operating mode HO at 300 mA											
STARK-QLE-G3-270-1250-930-SEL	930/359	1,330 lm	1,300 lm	300 mA	26.8 V	33.5 V	9.2 W	144 lm/W	141 lm/W	127 lm/W	> 90
STARK-QLE-G3-270-1250-940-SEL	940/359	1,400 lm	1,360 lm	300 mA	26.8 V	33.5 V	9.2 W	151 lm/W	148 lm/W	133 lm/W	> 90
STARK-QLE-G3-250-1250-930-SEL	930/359	1,330 lm	1,300 lm	300 mA	26.8 V	33.5 V	9.2 W	144 lm/W	141 lm/W	127 lm/W	> 90
STARK-QLE-G3-250-1250-940-SEL	940/359	1,400 lm	1,360 lm	300 mA	26.8 V	33.5 V	9.2 W	151 lm/W	148 lm/W	133 lm/W	> 90
Operating mode HO at 350 mA											
STARK-QLE-G3-270-1250-930-SEL	930/359	1,540 lm	1,500 lm	350 mA	27.3 V	34.0 V	10.8 W	141 lm/W	138 lm/W	124 lm/W	> 90
STARK-QLE-G3-270-1250-940-SEL	940/359	1,620 lm	1,580 lm	350 mA	27.3 V	34.0 V	10.8 W	147 lm/W	144 lm/W	130 lm/W	> 90
STARK-QLE-G3-250-1250-930-SEL	930/359	1,540 lm	1,500 lm	350 mA	27.3 V	34.0 V	10.8 W	141 lm/W	138 lm/W	124 lm/W	> 90
STARK-QLE-G3-250-1250-940-SEL	940/359	1,620 lm	1,580 lm	350 mA	27.3 V	34.0 V	10.8 W	147 lm/W	144 lm/W	130 lm/W	> 90

[®] Integral measurement over the complete module.

[®] If mounted with M4 screws.

[®] Tolerance range for optical data: $\pm 7.5\%$ and electrical data: $\pm 10\%$.

[®] HE ... high efficiency, HO ... high output.

1. Standards

EN 62031
EN 62471
EN 61347-1
EN 61547
EN 55015

1.1 Photometric code

Key for photometric code, e. g. 830 / 449

1 st digit		2 nd + 3 rd digit	4 th digit	5 th digit	6 th digit	
Code	CRI	Colour temperature in Kelvin x 100	McAdam initial	McAdam after 25% of the life-time (max.6000h)	Luminous flux after 25% of the life-time (max.6000h)	
7	70 – 79				Code	Luminous flux
8	80 – 89				7	≥ 70 %
9	≥90				8	≥ 80 %
				9	≥ 90 %	

1.2 Energy classification

Type	Forward current	Energy classification
QLE-G3-XXX-1250-930-SEL	250 mA	A++
	300 mA	A++
	350 mA	A++
QLE-G3-XXX-1250-940-SEL	250 mA	A++
	300 mA	A++
	350 mA	A++

2. Thermal details

2.1 tc point, ambient temperature and life-time

The temperature at tp reference point is crucial for the light output and life-time of a TALEX product.

For TALEXmodule STARK QLE a tp temperature of 45 °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 Tridonic are measured at the same reference point.

2.2 Storage and humidity

Storage temperature	-40... +85 °C
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Operation only in non condensing environment.

Humidity during processing of the module should be between 0 to 70 %.

2.3 Thermal design and heat sink

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

3. Installation / wiring

3.1 Electrical supply/choice of LED control gear

TALEXmodule STARK QLE from Tridonic are not protected against overvoltages, overcurrents, overloads or short-circuit currents. Safe and reliable operation can only be guaranteed in conjunction with a LED control gear which complies with the relevant standards. The use of TALEXconverter from Tridonic in combination with TALEXmodule STARK QLE guarantees the necessary protection for safe and reliable operation.

If a LED control gear other than Tridonic TALEXconverter is used, it must provide the following protection:

- Short-circuit protection
- Overload protection
- Overtemperature protection



TALEXmodule STARK QLE must be supplied by a constant current LED control gear.

Operation with a constant voltage LED control gear will lead to an irreversible damage of the module.

Wrong polarity can damage the TALEXmodule STARK QLE.

With parallel wiring tolerance-related differences in output are possible (thermal stress of the module) and can cause differences in brightness. If one module fails, the remaining modules may be overloaded.

TALEXmodule STARK QLE can be operated either from SELV LED control gears or from LED control gears with LV output voltage.

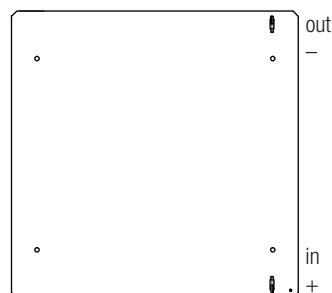


TALEXmodule STARK QLE are basic isolated up to 500 V against ground and can be mounted directly on earthed metal parts of the luminaire.

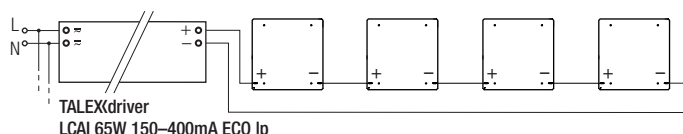
If the max. output voltage of the led control gear (also against earth) is above 500 V, an additional isolation between LED module and heat sink is required (for example by isolated thermal pads) or by a suitable luminaire construction.

At voltages > 60 V an additional protection against direct touch (test finger) to the light emitting side of the module has to be guaranteed. This is typically achieved by means of a non removable light distributor over the module.

3.2 Wiring



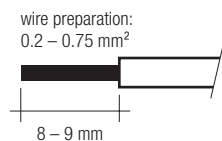
Wiring examples



3.3 Wiring type and cross section

The wiring can be in stranded wires with ferrules or solid with a cross section of 0.2 to 0.75 mm².

For the push-wire connection you have to strip the insulation (8–9 mm).



To remove the wires use a suitabel tool (e.g. Microcon release pin) or through twist and pull .

3.4 Mounting instruction



None of the components of the TALEX(module STARK QLE (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 4 screws per module. In order not to damage the modules only rounded head screws and an additional plastic flat washer should be used.



Chemical substance may harm the LED module. Chemical reactions could lead to colour shift, reduced luminous flux or a total failure of the module caused by corrosion of electrical connections.

Materials which are used in LED applications (e.g. sealings, adhesives) must not produce dissolver gas. They must not be condensation curing based, acetate curing based or contain sulfur, chlorine or phthalate. Avoid corrosive atmosphere during usage and storage.

3.5 EOS/ESD safety guidelines



The device / module contains components that are sensitive to electrostatic discharge and may only be installed in the factory and on site if appropriate EOS/ESD protection measures have been taken. No special measures need be taken for devices/modules with enclosed casings (contact with the pc board not possible), just normal installation practice. Please note the requirements set out in the document EOS / ESD guidelines (Guideline_EOS_ESD.pdf) at: <http://www.tridonic.com/esd-protection>

4. Life-time

4.1 Life-time, lumen maintenance and failure rate

The light output of an LED Module decreases over the life-time, this is characterized with the L value.

L70 means that the LED module will give 70 % of its initial luminous flux. This value is always related to the number of operation hours and therefore defines the life-time of an LED module.

As the L value is a statistical value and the lumen maintenance may vary over the delivered LED modules.

The B value defines the amount of modules which are below the specific L value, e.g. L70B10 means 10 % of the LED modules are below 70 % of the initial luminous flux, respectively 90 % will be above 70 % of the initial value. In addition the percentage of failed modules (fatal failure) is characterized by the C value.

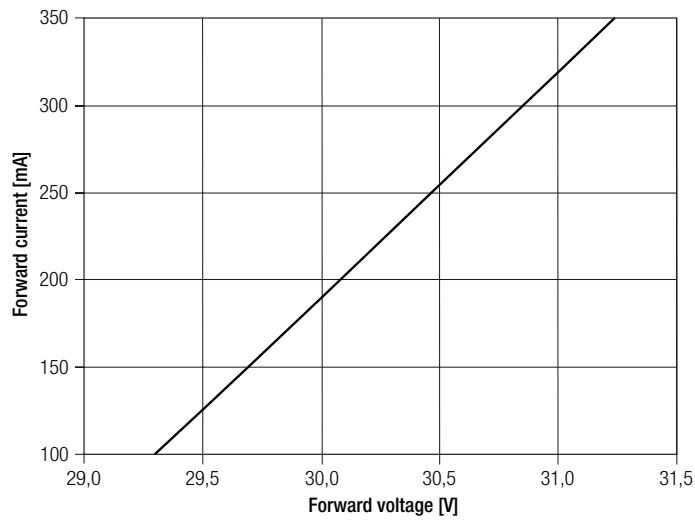
The F value is the combination of the B and C value. That means for F degradation and complete failures are considered, e.g. L70F10 means 10 % of the LED modules may fail or be below 70 % of the initial luminous flux.

4.2 Lumen maintenance for TALEX(module STARK QLE

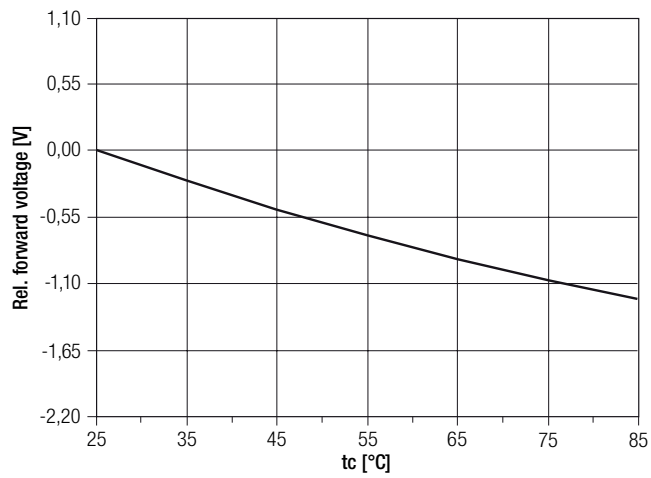
Forward current	tp temperature	L80 / F10	L80 / F50	L70 / F10	L70 / F50
250 mA	45 °C	> 90,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h
300 mA	45 °C	> 80,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h
350 mA	45 °C	> 70,000 h	> 90,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h

5. Electrical values

5.1 Typ. forward voltage vs. forward current



5.2 Forward voltage vs. tc temperature



The diagrams are based on statistic values.
The real values can be different.

6. Photometric characteristics

6.1 Coordinates and tolerances according to CIE 1931

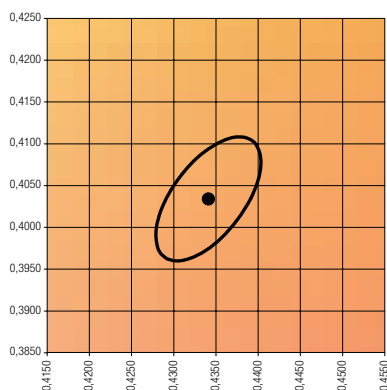
The specified colour coordinates are measured integral by a current impulse of 250 mA and a duration of 100 ms.

The ambient temperature of the measurement is $t_a = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

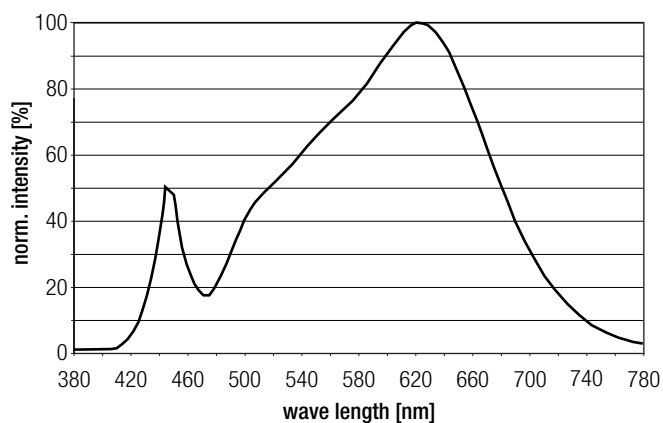
The measurement tolerance of the colour coordinates are ± 0.01 .

3,000 K

	x0	y0
Centre	0.4344	0.4032

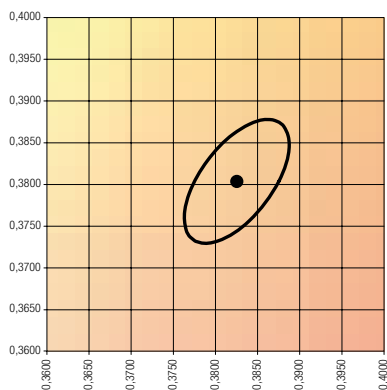


— MacAdam Ellipse: 3SDCM

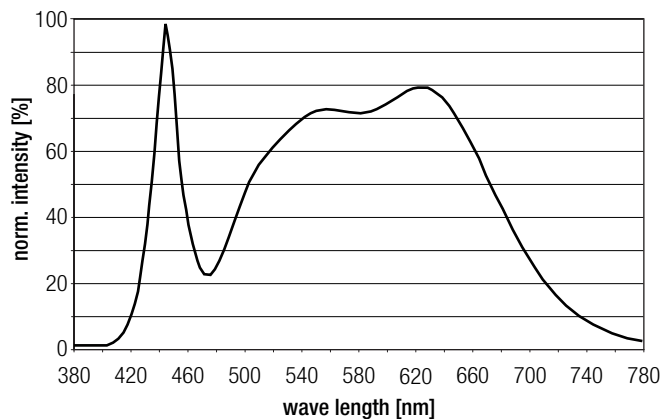


4,000 K

	x0	y0
Centre	0.3828	0.3803



— MacAdam Ellipse: 3SDCM

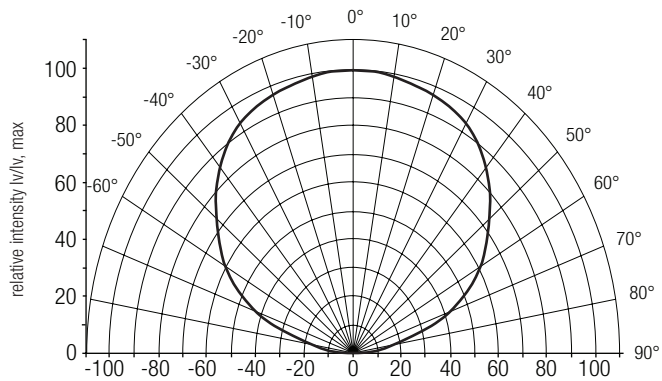


6.2 Colour rendering – Ri values

CCT	Ri01	Ri02	Ri03	Ri04	Ri05	Ri06	Ri07	Ri08	Ri09	Ri10	Ri11	Ri12	Ri13	Ri14	Ri15
3,000 K	94	95	95	94	94	95	93	86	68	89	95	87	94	97	91
4,000 K	94	94	92	95	93	90	97	94	80	84	94	71	93	95	91

6.3 Light distribution

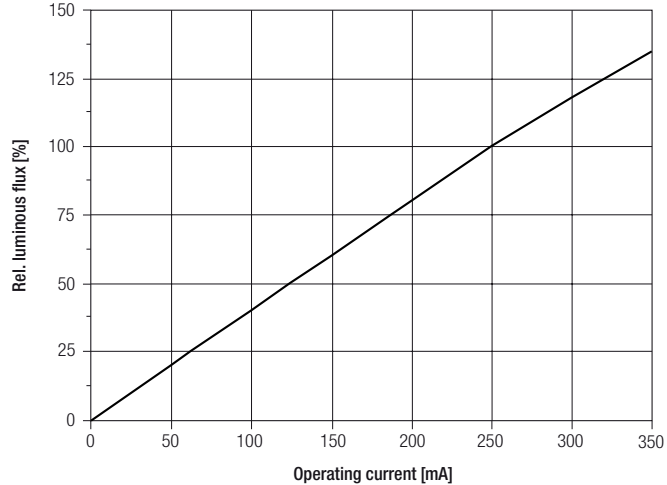
The optical design of the TALEX(module STARK QLE product line ensures optimum homogeneity for the light distribution.



The colour temperature is measured integral over the complete module. The single LED light points can have deviations in the colour coordinates within MacAdam 7. To ensure an ideal mixture of colours and a homogenous light distribution a suitable optic (e. g. PMMA diffuser) and a sufficient spacing between module and optic (typ. 6 cm) should be used.

For further information see Design-in Guide, 3D data and photometric data on www.tridonic.com or on request.

6.4 Relative luminous flux vs. tc temperature



6.5 Relative luminous flux vs. operating current

