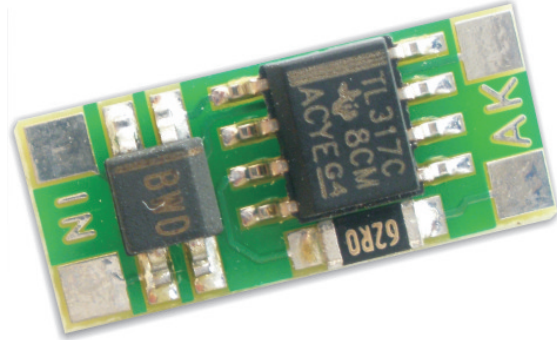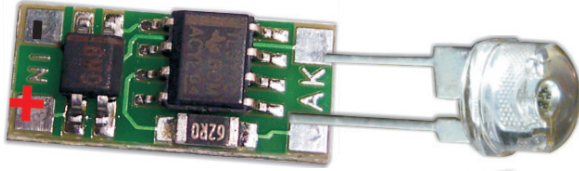# Mini Constant Current Power Supply (50mA, up to 38V) with rectifier

mA typ.: 50 mA
V typ.: 38 V

This new and unbelievable small constant current power supply for your LEDs works with the above mentioned output current. The forward voltage is secundary. This garanties a homogeneous brightness through the whole forward voltage range and a maximum lifetime to the connected LEDs.

The usage and operating range:

The usage is really very simple. You only have to check that the minimum input voltage is 3,8V higher than the common LED forward voltages and the maximum input voltage should not be more than 12V above the minimum input voltage. Please also have a look at the below mentioned examples.

What is new?

- Smaller housing for bigger range of applications
- With bridge rectifier to protect from wrong polarity
- Thermal protections: Self adjusting when too hot

Further Data:

- Dimensions: 16.0 x 7.5 x 3.0mm
- Min. voltage: 3V DC oder 2V AC
- Max. voltage: 38V DC oder 26V AC
- Max. power consumption: 500mW
- Operating temperature: -25°C up to +125°C
- Input: protection against wrong polarity
- Output: wrong polarity & short circuit protected
- Contacts: Soldering pads
- Drop voltage: 3,8V
- Delivery: Completly mounted & tested

How to connect:

- Input: marked with IN (equal polarity)
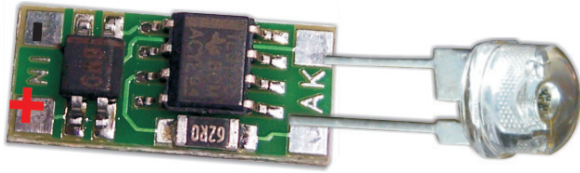- Output: Marked with A/K. A=Anode (+), K=Cathode (-)

Example 1:
You are going to connect 2 LEDs with 3,2 forward voltage each (mostly mentioned as Vf in common datasheets). The input voltage can change from 10,2V (3,2 + 3,2 + 3,8) till 22,2V (10,2 + 12,0).

Example 2:
You are goint to connect one white LED (3,5V). The input voltage can change from 7,3V (3,5 + 3,8) till 19,3V (7,3 + 12,0).

Mini Constant Current Power Supply (60mA, up to 38V) with rectifier

This new and unbelievable small constant current power supply for your LEDs works with the above mentioned output current. The forward voltage is secundary. This garanties a homogeneous brightness through the whole forward voltage range and a maximum lifetime to the connected LEDs.

The usage and operating range:

The usage is really very simple. You only have to check that the minimum input voltage is 3,8V higher than the common LED forward voltages and the maximum input voltage should not be more than 10V above the minimum input voltage. Please also have a look at the below mentioned examples.

mA typ.: 60 mA
V typ.: 38 V

What is new?

- Smaller housing for bigger range of applications
- With bridge rectifier to protect from wrong polarity
- Thermal protections: Self adjusting when too hot

Further Data:

- Dimensions: 16.0 x 7.5 x 3.0mm
- Min. voltage: 3V DC oder 2V AC
- Max. voltage: 38V DC oder 26V AC
- Max. power consumption: 500mW
- Operating temperature: -25°C up to +125°C
- Input: protection against wrong polarity
- Output: wrong polarity & short circuit protected
- Contacts: Soldering pads
- Drop voltage: 3,8V
- Delivery: Completly mounted & tested

How to connect:

- Input: marked with IN (equal polarity)
- Output: Marked with A/K. A=Anode (+), K=Cathode (-)

Example 1:
You are going to connect 2 LEDs with 3,2 forward voltage each (mostly mentioned as Vf in common datasheets). The input voltage can change from 10,2V (3,2 + 3,2 + 3,8) till 20,2V (10,2 + 10,0).
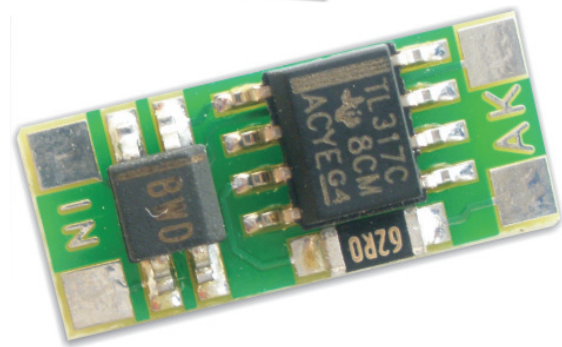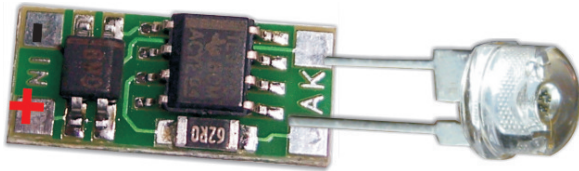
Example 2:
You are goint to connect one white LED (3,5V). The input voltage can change from 7,3V (3,5 + 3,8) till 17,3V (7,3 + 10,0).
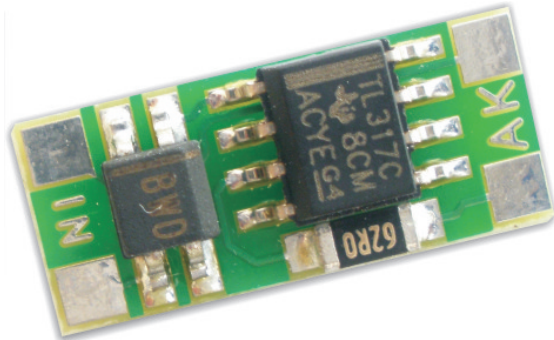
Mini Constant Current Power Supply (70mA, up to 38V) with rectifier

mA typ.: 70 mA
V typ.: 38 V

This new and unbelievable small constant current power supply for your LEDs works with the above mentioned output current. The forward voltage is secundary. This garanties a homogeneous brightness through the whole forward voltage range and a maximum lifetime to the connected LEDs.

The usage and operating range:

The usage is really very simple. You only have to check that the minimum input voltage is 3,8V higher than the common LED forward voltages and the maximum input voltage should not be more than 9V above the minimum input voltage. Please also have a look at the below mentioned examples.

What is new?

- Smaller housing for bigger range of applications
- With bridge rectifier to protect from wrong polarity
- Thermal protections: Self adjusting when too hot

Further Data:

- Dimensions: 16.0 x 7.5 x 3.0mm
- Min. voltage: 3V DC oder 2V AC
- Max. voltage: 38V DC oder 26V AC
- Max. power consumption: 500mW
- Operating temperature: -25°C up to +125°C
- Input: protection against wrong polarity
- Output: wrong polarity & short circuit protected
- Contacts: Soldering pads
- Drop voltage: 3,8V
- Delivery: Completly mounted & tested

How to connect:

- Input: marked with IN (equal polarity)
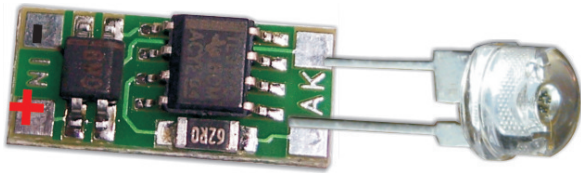- Output: Marked with A/K. A=Anode (+), K=Cathode (-)

Example 1:
You are going to connect 2 LEDs with 3,2 forward voltage each (mostly mentioned as Vf in common datasheets). The input voltage can change from 10,2V (3,2 + 3,2 + 3,8) till 19,2V (10,2 + 9,0).

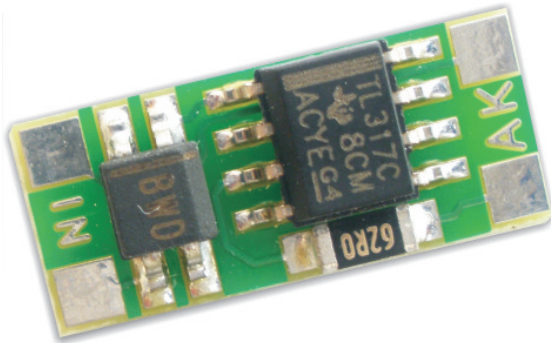Example 2:
You are goint to connect one white LED (3,5V). The input voltage can change from 7,3V (3,5 + 3,8) till 16,3V (7,3 + 9,0).

Mini Constant Current Power Supply (80mA, up to 38V) with rectifier

mA typ.: 80 mA

V typ.: 38 V

This new and unbelievable small constant current power supply for your LEDs works with the above mentioned output current. The forward voltage is secundary. This garanties a homogeneous brightness through the whole forward voltage range and a maximum lifetime to the connected LEDs.

The usage and operating range:

The usage is really very simple. You only have to check that the minimum input voltage is 3,8V higher than the common LED forward voltages and the maximum input voltage should not be more than 8V above the minimum input voltage. Please also have a look at the below mentioned examples.

What is new?

- Smaller housing for bigger range of applications
- With bridge rectifier to protect from wrong polarity
- Thermal protections: Self adjusting when too hot

Further Data:

- Dimensions: 16.0 x 7.5 x 3.0mm
- Min. voltage: 3V DC oder 2V AC
- Max. voltage: 38V DC oder 26V AC
- Max. power consumption: 500mW
- Operating temperature: -25°C up to +125°C
- Input: protection against wrong polarity
- Output: wrong polarity & short circuit protected
- Contacts: Soldering pads
- Drop voltage: 3,8V
- Delivery: Completly mounted & tested

How to connect:

- Input: marked with IN (equal polarity)
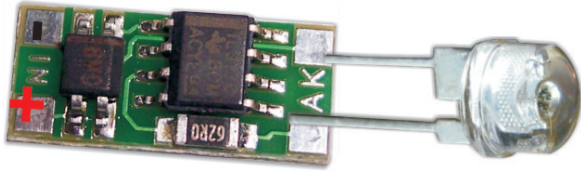- Output: Marked with A/K. A=Anode (+), K=Cathode (-)

Example 1:
You are going to connect 2 LEDs with 3,2 forward voltage each (mostly mentioned as Vf in common datasheets). The input voltage can change from 10,2V (3,2 + 3,2 + 3,8) till 18,2V (10,2 + 8,0).

Example 2:
You are goint to connect one white LED (3,5V). The input voltage can change from 7,3V (3,5 + 3,8) till 15,3V (7,3 + 8,0).

Mini Constant Current Power Supply (100mA, up to 38V) with rectifier

This new and unbelievable small constant current power supply for your LEDs works with the above mentioned output current. The forward voltage is secundary. This garanties a homogeneous brightness through the whole forward voltage range and a maximum lifetime to the connected LEDs.

The usage and operating range:

The usage is really very simple. You only have to check that the minimum input voltage is 3,8V higher than the common LED forward voltages and the maximum input voltage should not be more than 7V above the minimum input voltage. Please also have a look at the below mentioned examples.

What is new?

- Smaller housing for bigger range of applications
- With bridge rectifier to protect from wrong polarity
- Thermal protections: Self adjusting when too hot

mA typ.: 100 mA

V typ.: 38 V

Further Data:

- Dimensions: 16.0 x 7.5 x 3.0mm
- Min. voltage: 3V DC oder 2V AC
- Max. voltage: 38V DC oder 26V AC
- Max. power consumption: 500mW
- Operating temperature: -25°C up to +125°C
- Input: protection against wrong polarity
- Output: wrong polarity & short circuit protected
- Contacts: Soldering pads
- Drop voltage: 3,8V
- Delivery: Completly mounted & tested

How to connect:

- Input: marked with IN (equal polarity)
- Output: Marked with A/K. A=Anode (+), K=Cathode (-)

Example 1:
You are going to connect 2 LEDs with 3,2 forward voltage each (mostly mentioned as Vf in common datasheets). The input voltage can change from 10,2V (3,2 + 3,2 + 3,8) till 17,2V (10,2 + 7,0).
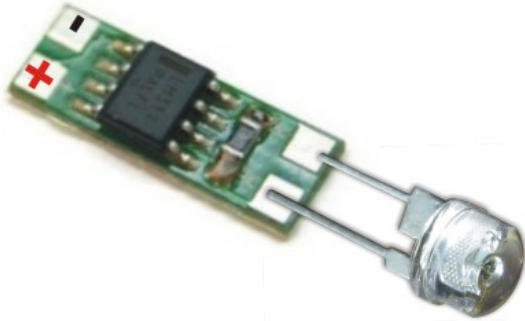
Example 2:
You are goint to connect two white LED (3,5V). The input voltage can change from 10,8V (3,5 + 3,5 + 3,8) till 17,8V (10,8 + 7,0).
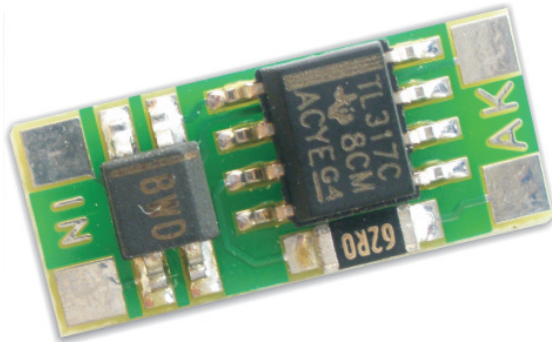
Mini Constant Current Power Supply (60mA, up to 37V)

mA typ.: 60 mA
V typ.: 37 V

This new and unbelievable small constant current power supply for your LEDs works with the above mentioned output current. The forward voltage is secundary. This garanties a homogeneous brightness through the whole forward voltage range and a maximum lifetime to the connected LEDs.

The usage and operating range:

The usage is really very simple. You only have to check that the minimum input voltage is 2,5V higher than the common LED forward voltages and the maximum input voltage should not be more than 10V above the minimum input voltage. Please also have a look at the below mentioned examples.

What is new?

- Smaller housing for bigger range of applications
- Thermal protections: Self adjusting when too hot

Further Data:

- Dimensions: 16.0 x 5,5 x 2,5mm
- Min. voltage: 1,5V DC
- Max. voltage: 37V DC
- Max. power consumption: 500mW
- Operating temperature: -25°C up to +125°C
- Output: wrong polarity & short circuit protected
- Contacts: Soldering pads
- Drop voltage: 2,5V
- Delivery: Completly mounted & tested

How to connect:

- Input: marked with + and - (watch polarity)
- Output: Marked with A/K. A=Anode (+), K=Cathode (-)

Example 1:
You are going to connect 2 LEDs with 3,2 forward voltage each (mostly mentioned as Vf in common datasheets). The input voltage can change from 8,9V (3,2 + 3,2 + 2,5) till 18,9V (8,9 + 10,0).

Example 2:
You are goint to connect one white LED (3,5V). The input voltage can change from 6,0V (3,5 + 2,5) till 16,0V (6,0 + 10,0).

Mini Constant Current Power Supply (70mA, up to 37V)
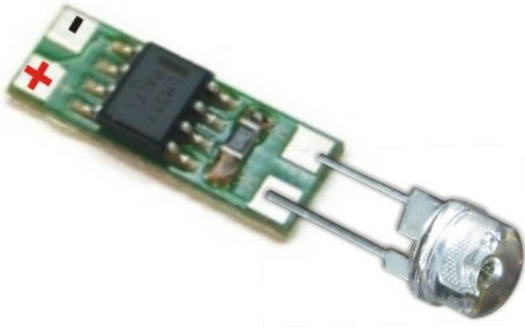
mA typ.: 70 mA

V typ.: 37 V

This new and unbelievable small constant current power supply for your LEDs works with the above mentioned output current. The forward voltage is secundary. This garanties a homogeneous brightness through the whole forward voltage range and a maximum lifetime to the connected LEDs.

The usage and operating range:

The usage is really very simple. You only have to check that the minimum input voltage is 2,5V higher than the common LED forward voltages and the maximum input voltage should not be more than 9V above the minimum input voltage. Please also have a look at the below mentioned examples.

What is new?

- Smaller housing for bigger range of applications
- Thermal protections: Self adjusting when too hot

Further Data:

- Dimensions: 16.0 x 5,5 x 2,5mm
- Min. voltage: 1,5V DC
- Max. voltage: 37V DC
- Max. power consumption: 500mW
- Operating temperature: -25°C up to +125°C
- Output: wrong polarity & short circuit protected
- Contacts: Soldering pads
- Drop voltage: 2,5V
- Delivery: Completly mounted & tested

How to connect:

- Input: marked with + and - (watch polarity)
- Output: Marked with A/K. A=Anode (+), K=Cathode (-)

Example 1:
You are going to connect 2 LEDs with 3,2 forward voltage each (mostly mentioned as Vf in common datasheets). The input voltage can change from 8,9V (3,2 + 3,2 + 2,5) till 17,9V (8,9 + 9,0).

Example 2:
You are goint to connect one white LED (3,5V). The input voltage can change from 6,0V (3,5 + 2,5) till 15,0V (6,0 + 9,0).

Mini Constant Current Power Supply (80mA, up to 37V)
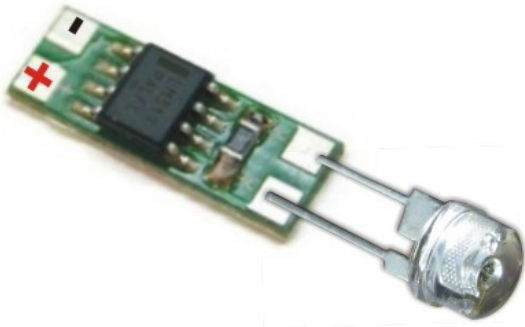
mA typ.: 80 mA

V typ.: 37 V

This new and unbelievable small constant current power supply for your LEDs works with the above mentioned output current. The forward voltage is secundary. This garanties a homogeneous brightness through the whole forward voltage range and a maximum lifetime to the connected LEDs.

The usage and operating range:

The usage is really very simple. You only have to check that the minimum input voltage is 2,5V higher than the common LED forward voltages and the maximum input voltage should not be more than 8V above the minimum input voltage. Please also have a look at the below mentioned examples.

What is new?

- Smaller housing for bigger range of applications
- Thermal protections: Self adjusting when too hot

Further Data:

- Dimensions: 16.0 x 5,5 x 2,5mm
- Min. voltage: 1,5V DC
- Max. voltage: 37V DC
- Max. power consumption: 500mW
- Operating temperature: -25°C up to +125°C
- Output: wrong polarity & short circuit protected
- Contacts: Soldering pads
- Drop voltage: 2,5V
- Delivery: Completly mounted & tested

How to connect:

- Input: marked with + and - (watch polarity)
- Output: Marked with A/K. A=Anode (+), K=Cathode (-)

Example 1:
You are going to connect 2 LEDs with 3,2 forward voltage each (mostly mentioned as Vf in common datasheets). The input voltage can change from 8,9V (3,2 + 3,2 + 2,5) till 16,9V (8,9 + 8,0).

Example 2:
You are goint to connect one white LED (3,5V). The input voltage can change from 6,0V (3,5 + 2,5) till 14,0V (6,0 + 8,0).

Mini Constant Current Power Supply (100mA, up to 37V)
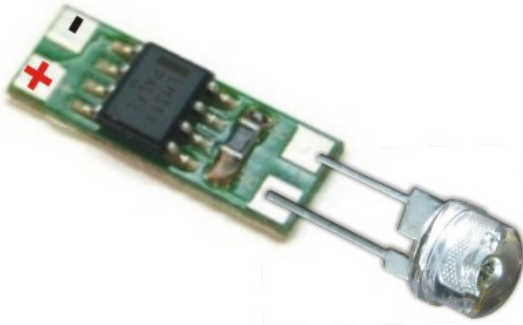
mA typ.: 100 mA

V typ.: 37 V

This new and unbelievable small constant current power supply for your LEDs works with the above mentioned output current. The forward voltage is secundary. This garanties a homogeneous brightness through the whole forward voltage range and a maximum lifetime to the connected LEDs.

The usage and operating range:

The usage is really very simple. You only have to check that the minimum input voltage is 2,5V higher than the common LED forward voltages and the maximum input voltage should not be more than 7V above the minimum input voltage. Please also have a look at the below mentioned examples.

What is new?

- Smaller housing for bigger range of application
- Thermal protections: Self adjusting when too hot

Further Data:

- Dimensions: 16.0 x 5,5 x 2,5mm
- Min. voltage: 1,5V DC
- Max. voltage: 37V DC
- Max. power consumption: 500mW
- Operating temperature: -25°C up to +125°C
- Output: wrong polarity & short circuit protected
- Contacts: Soldering pads
- Drop voltage: 2,5V
- Delivery: Completly mounted & tested

How to connect:

- Input: marked with + and - (watch polarity)
- Output: Marked with A/K. A=Anode (+), K=Cathode (-)

Example 1:
You are going to connect 2 LEDs with 3,2 forward voltage each (mostly mentioned as Vf in common datasheets). The input voltage can change from 8,9V (3,2 + 3,2 + 2,5) till 15,9V (8,9 + 7,0).

Example 2:
You are goint to connect two white LED (3,5V). The input voltage can change from 9,5V (3,5 + 3,5 + 2,5) till 16,5V (9,5 + 7,0).