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Ivey et al.

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(54) **LED-BASED LIGHT WITH SUPPORTED HEAT SINK**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
F21V 29/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **362/294**; 362/218; 362/373; 362/249.06

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 362/218, 294, 373, 249.02, 249.06, 362/249.14
See application file for complete search history.

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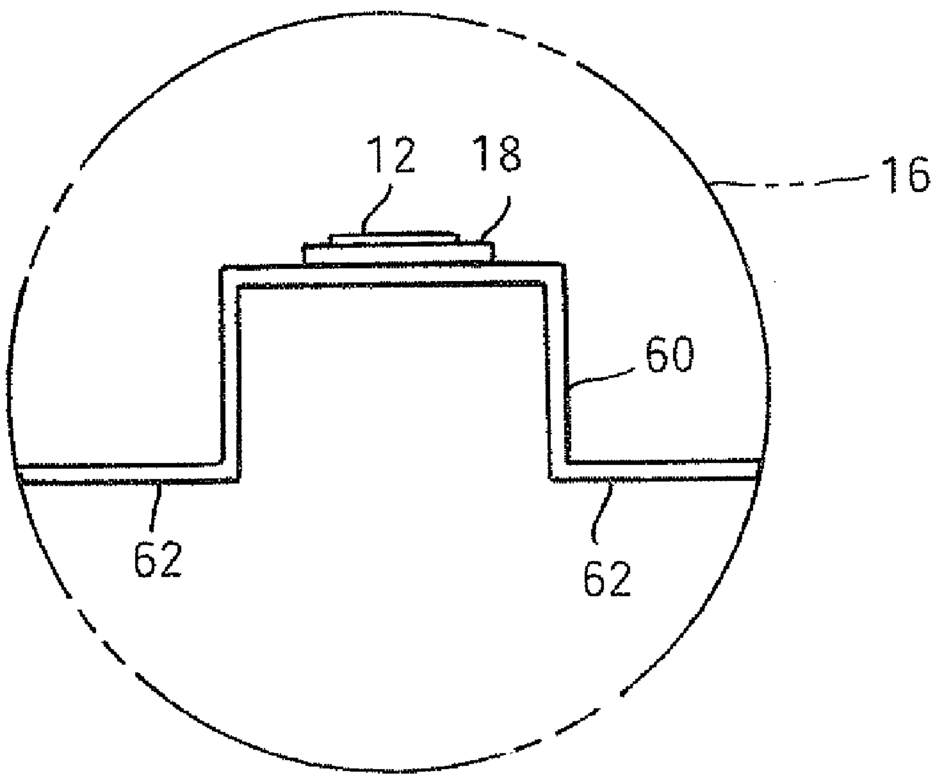
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed herein is a method of forming a LED-based light for replacing a conventional fluorescent bulb in a fluorescent light fixture including providing a heat sink of highly thermally conductive material having opposing longitudinally extending edges, mounting a plurality of LEDs in thermally conductive relation with the heat sink and enclosing the plurality of LEDs within a light transmitting cover such that the longitudinally extending edges engage an interior of the cover to support the heat sink within the light transmitting cover.

20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



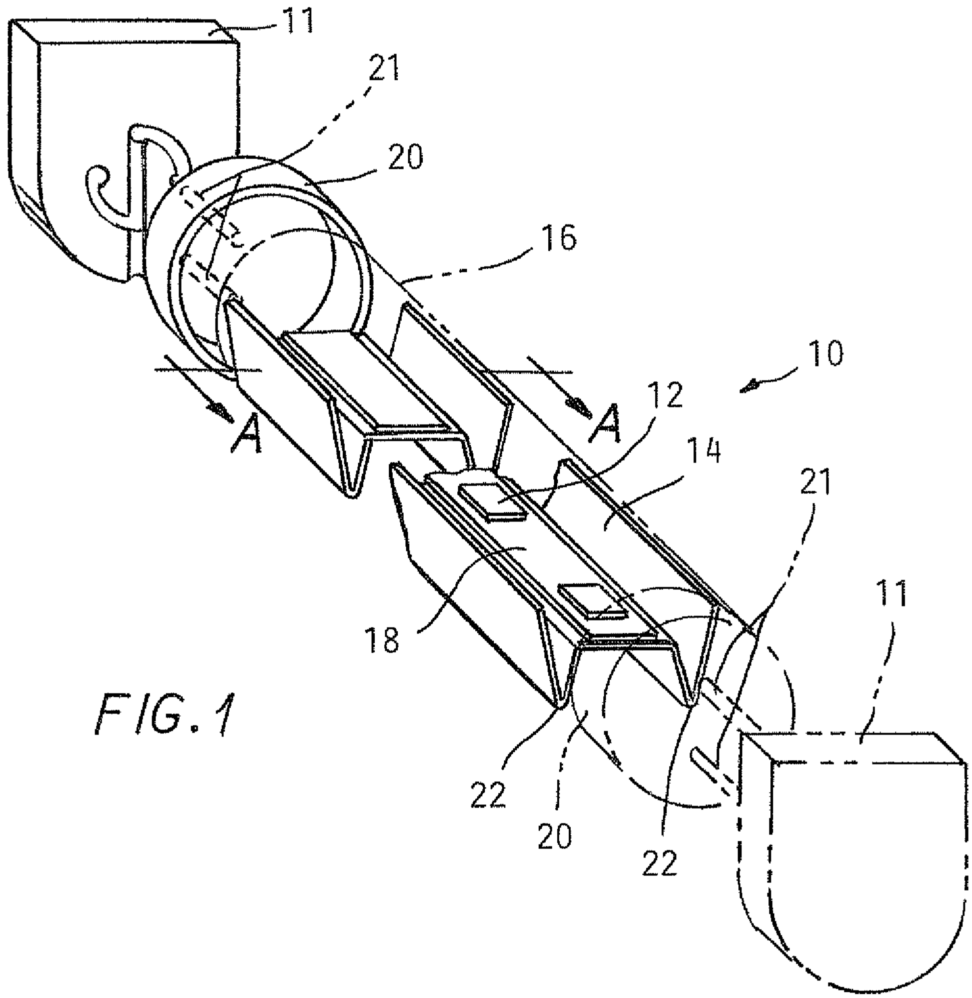

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FIG. 1

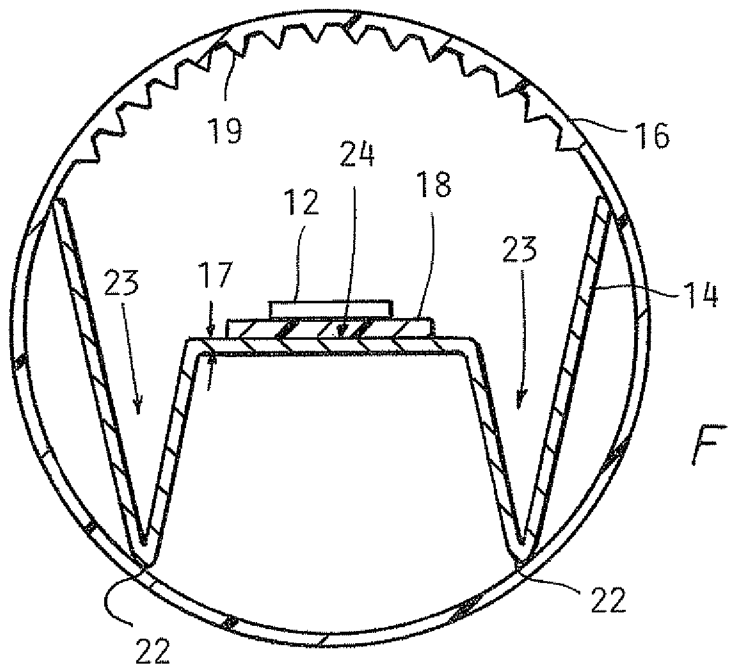
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FIG. 2

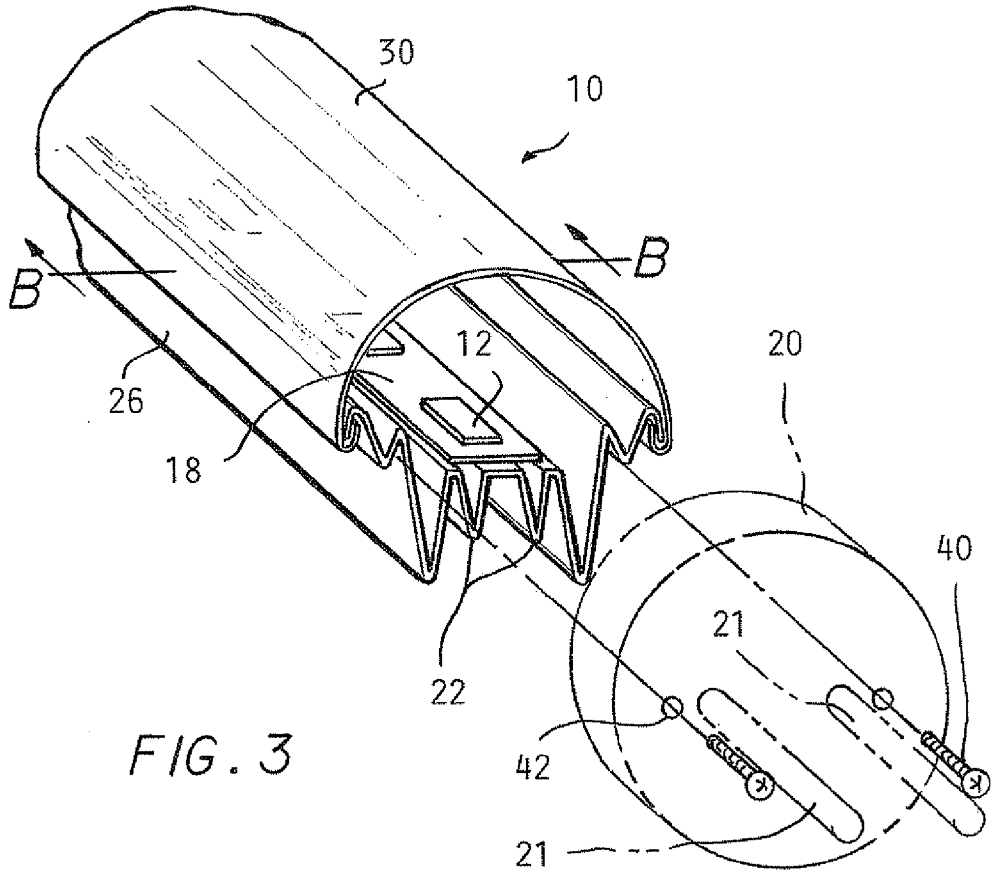
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FIG. 3

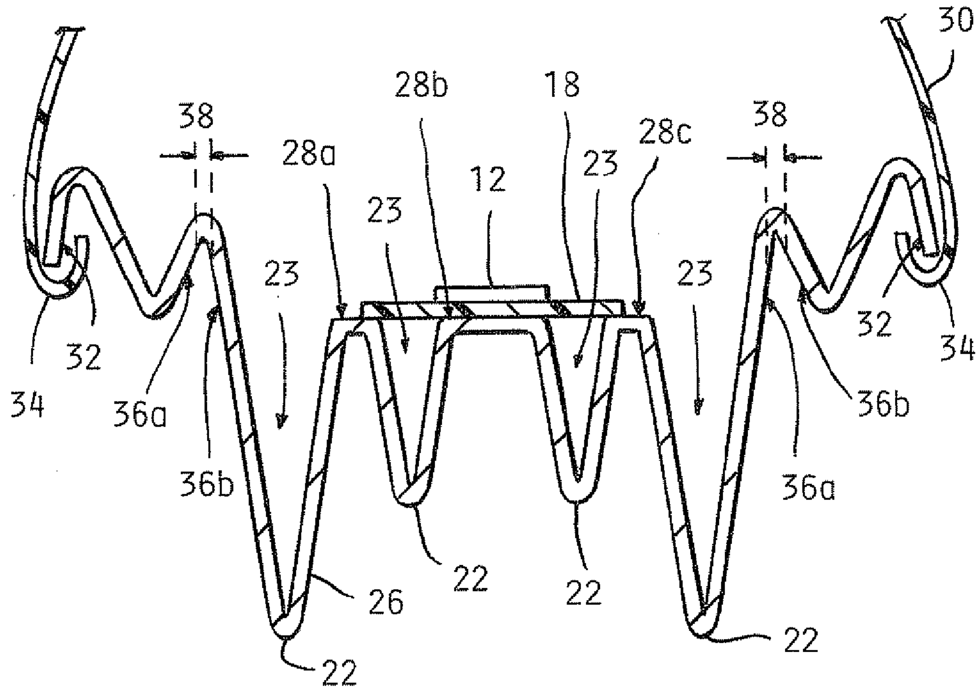
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FIG. 4

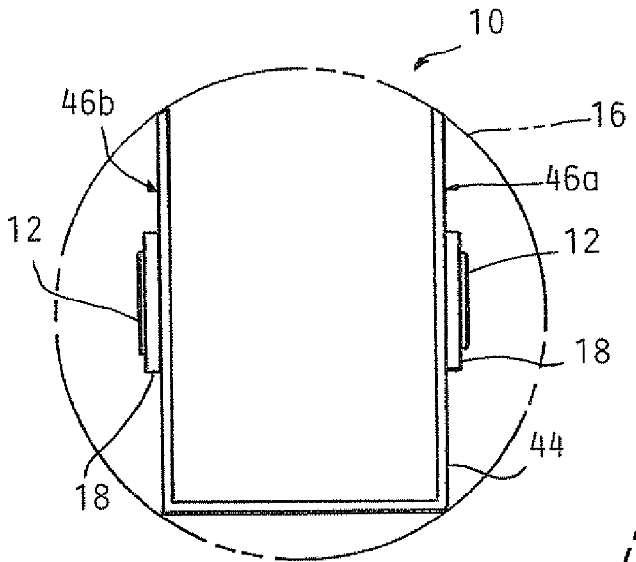

FIG. 5

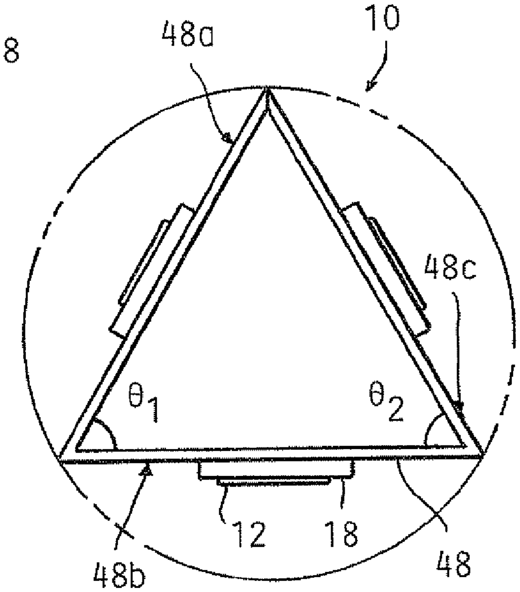

FIG. 6

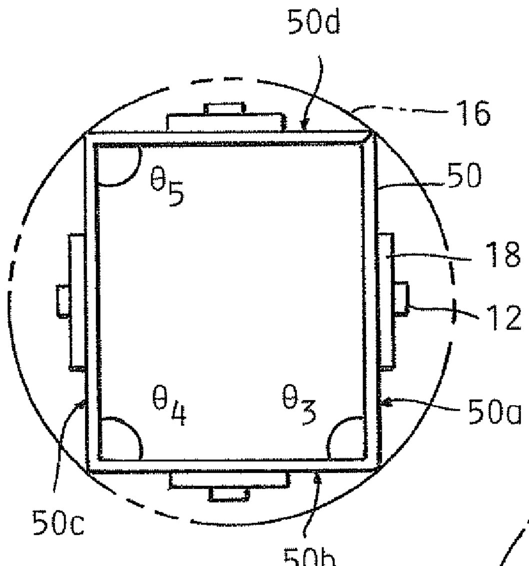

FIG. 7

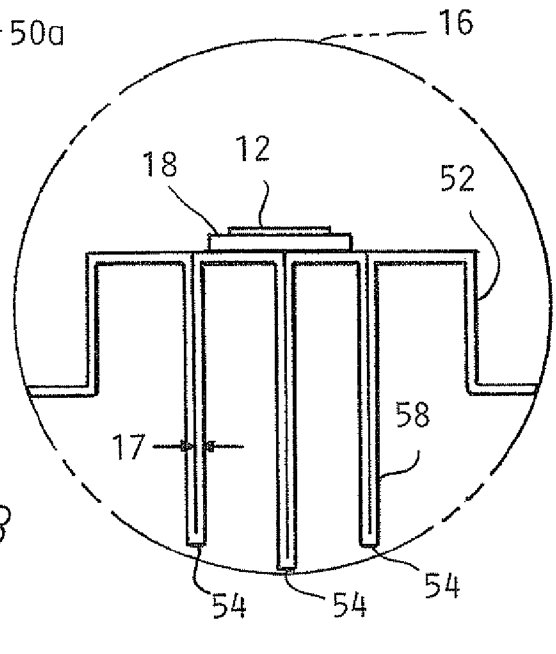

FIG. 8

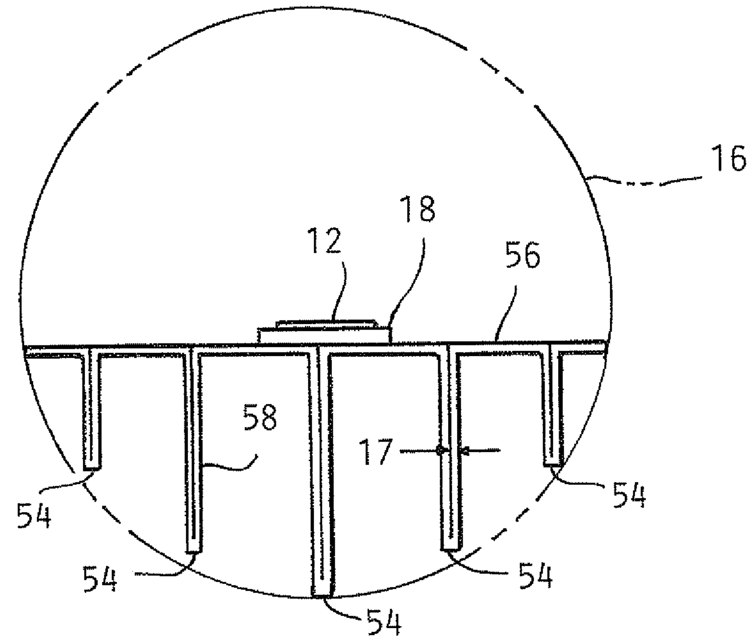

FIG. 9

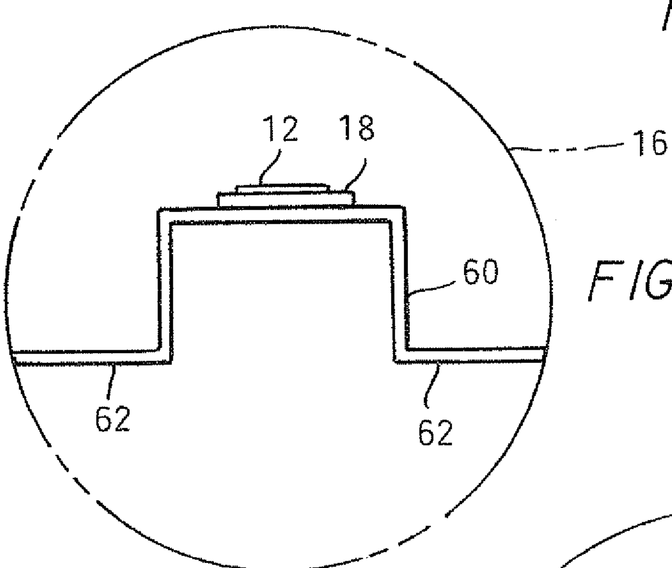

FIG. 10

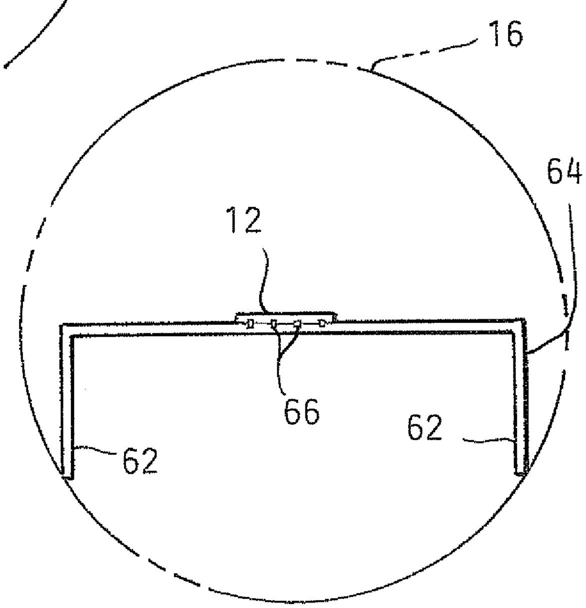

FIG. 11

LED-BASED LIGHT WITH SUPPORTED HEAT SINK

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/153,818, filed Jun. 6, 2011, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/169,918, filed Jul. 9, 2008, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a light emitting diode (LED) based light for replacing a conventional fluorescent light in a fluorescent light fixture.

BACKGROUND

Fluorescent tube lights are widely used in a variety of locations, such as schools and office buildings. Fluorescent tube lights include a gas-filled glass tube. Although conventional, fluorescent bulbs have certain advantages over, for example, incandescent lights, they also pose certain disadvantages including, inter alia, disposal problems due to the presence of toxic materials within the glass tube.

LED-based lube lights which can be used as one-for-one replacements for fluorescent tube lights have appeared in recent years. However, LEDs produce heat during operation that is detrimental to their performance. Some LED-based tube lights include heat sinks to dissipate the heat generated by the LEDs, and some of these heat sinks include projections for increasing the surface area of the heat sink. The heat sinks are formed by extruding billets of material, generally aluminum, through a die.

BRIEF SUMMARY

The present invention provides a LED-based replacement light including a heat sink having a high surface area to width ratio, shaped from a flat sheet of thermally conductive, material for replacing a conventional fluorescent light in a fluorescent fixture. Compared to an extruded-heat sink of a conventional LED-based replacement light, shaping a heat sink from a sheet of highly thermally conductive material can result in a heat sink with a greater surface area to width ratio, and thus a greater ability to dissipate heat Moreover, a shaped heat sink according to the present invention requires less material to produce and has a lower weight than an extruded heat sink. Further, a shaped heat sink according to the present invention can be produced lass expensively than an extruded heat sink.

In general, embodiments of methods of manufacturing a LED-based light for replacing a conventional fluorescent bulb in a fluorescent light fixture, are described herein. In one such-embodiment, the method includes providing a heat sink of highly thermally conductive material having opposing longitudinally extending edges, mounting a plurality of LEDs in thermally conductive relation with the heat sink and enclosing the plurality of LEDs within a light transmitting cover such that the longitudinally extending edges engage an interior of the cover to support the heat sink within the light transmitting coven

In another embodiment, a LED-based light formed by the above method for replacing a conventional fluorescent bulb includes a light transmitting cover at least partially defining a tubular housing. A highly-thermally conductive heat sink is engaged with the cover. The heat sink has a high surface area to width ratio. A plurality of LEDs are enclosed within the tubular housing and mounted in thermally conductive relation along a length of the heat sink for emitting light through the cover. At least one connector configured for physical connection to the fixture is at a longitudinal end of the tubular housing.

Embodiments of an LED-based light for replacing a conventional fluorescent bulb in a fluorescent light fixture are also described. In one such embodiment the LED-based light includes a heat sink of highly thermally conductive material having opposing longitudinally extending edges and a plurality of LEDs mounted in thermally conductive relation with the heat sink. The LED-based light also includes a light transmitting cover enclosing the plurality of LEDs such that the longitudinally extending edges engage an interior of the cover to support the heat sink within the light transmitting cover.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The description herein makes reference to the accompanying drawings wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a LED-based replacement light with a heat sink having two longitudinal open fins;

FIG. **2** is a cross-section view of FIG. **1** along line A-A;

FIG. **3** is an exploded perspective view of a LED-based replacement light;

FIG. **4** is a cross-section view of FIG. **3** along line B-B;

FIG. **5** is an end view of a heat sink having opposing facing LEDs positioned in a tube;

FIG. **6** is an end view of a triangular heat sink positioned in a tube;

FIG. **7** is an end view of a rectangular heat sink positioned in a tube;

FIG. **8** is an end view of a first compressed heat sink in a tube;

FIG. **9** is an end view of a second compressed best sink in a tube;

FIG. **10** is an end view of a first stepped heat sink in a tube; and

FIG. **11** is an end view of a second stepped heat sink in a tube.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of a LED-based replacement light **10** according to the present invention are illustrated in FIGS. **1-11**. In an embodiment of the light **10** illustrated in FIG. **1**, the LED-based replacement light **10** includes LEDs **12**, an elongate heat sink **14** shaped, from a sheet of highly thermally conductive material, an elongate translucent tube **16**, a circuit board **18**, and end caps **20** carrying bi-pin connectors **21**. The LED-based replacement light **10** can be dimensioned for use in a conventional florescent fixture **11**. For example, the LED-based replacement light **10** can be 48" long with an approximately 1" diameter,

The LEDs **12** are preferably high-power, white light emitting LEDs **12**, such, as surface-mount devices of a type available from Nichia. The term "high-power" means LEDs **12** with, power ratings of 0.25 watts or more. Preferably, the LEDs **12** have power ratings of one wait or more. However, LEDs with other power ratings., e.g., 0.05 W, 0.10 W, or 0.25 W can alternatively be used. Although the LEDs **12** are shown as surface-mounted components, the LEDs **12** can be discrete components. Also, one or more organic LEDs can be used in place of or in addition to the surface-mounted LEDs **12**. If desired, LEDs that emit blue light, ultra-violet light or other wavelengths of light, such as wavelengths with a frequency of 400-790 THz corresponding to the spectrum of visible light, can alternatively or additionally be included.

The LEDs **12** are mounted along the length of the circuit board **18** to uniformly emit light through a portion of the tube **16**. The spacing between the LEDs **12** along the circuit board **18** can be a function of the length of the tube **16**, the amount of light desired, the wattage of the LEDs **12**, the number of LEDs **12**, and the viewing angle of the LEDs **12**. For a 48" light **10**, the number of LEDs **12** may vary from about five to four hundred such that the light **10** outputs approximately 500 to 3,000 lumens, and the spacing between the LEDs **12** varies accordingly. The arrangement of LEDs **12** on the circuit board **18** can be such as to substantially fill the entire space between the end caps **20**. However, LEDs **12** need not be spaced to emit light uniformly.

The circuit board **18** may be made in one piece or in longitudinal sections joined by electrical bridge connectors. The circuit board **18** is preferably one on which metalized conductor patterns can be formed in a process called "printing" to provide electrical connections from the pins **21** to the LEDs **12** and between the LEDs **12** themselves. An insulative board is typical, but other circuit board types, e.g., metal circuit boards, can alternatively be used. Alternatively, a circuit can be printed directly onto the heat sink **14** depending on the heat sink **14** material.

FIG. **2** illustrates a cross-sectional view of the LED-based replacement light **10** of FIG. **1** along line A-A. A sheet of highly thermally conductive material has been shaped into a multi-planar, generally W-shape to fashion the heat sink **14**. The process used to shape the sheet of material can be stamping, punching, deep drawing, bending, roll forming, forging, incremental sheet forming, thermoforming, or another sheet material shaping process. The specific process used can depend on the desired shape of the heat sink **14**, the material properties of the sheet of flat material, and the production batch size. For example, punching may not be suitable to form a heat sink having a very high depth-to-width ratio, in which case deep drawing can be selected. As another example, certain plastics may not be sufficiently ductile for bending while at a normal room temperature and atmospheric pressure, but are formable using thermoforming. As a third example, roll forming may not be economical when a limited size production run is desired, in which case incremental sheet forming may be preferable. Additionally, multiple shaping processes can be carried out on the sheet of thermally conductive material to form a heat sink, examples of which are discussed later in regards to FIGS. **6** to **9**. Also, the heat sink **14** need not be formed into a multi-planar shape. For example, the heat sink can have a curved profile if desired.

The heat conducting material can be aluminum, copper, an alloy, a highly thermally conductive plastic, a combination of materials (e.g., copper plated steel or a plastic impregnated with a metal powder filler), or another material known by one of skill, in the art that can be shaped from a sheet to fashion the heat sink **14**. The specific material used can depend on the heat generated by the LEDs **12**, the thermal characteristics of the light **10**, and the process used to shape the material. The material should be plastically deformable under shaping process conditions without fracturing. For example, if the heat sink **14** is to be formed by bending at room temperature and atmospheric pressure, a ductile material such as aluminum is preferably used.

The heat sink **14** can be shaped to include two longitudinally extending, open fins **22**. Open fins **22** are portions of the sheet of material shaped into a "V", resulting in a space or cavity (hereinafter referred to as a depression **23**) between the sides of each open fin **22**. As a result, the sheet of material, can have a width prior to shaping that is greater than the maximum width of the tube **16**. Open fins **22** increase the surface area to width ratio of the heat sink **14**, thereby increasing the ability of the heat sink **14** to dissipate heat. A high-surface area to width ratio is a surface area to width ratio greater than twice the length of the heat sink **14** to one, by way of example and not limitation, two and a half times the length of the heat sink **14** to one. Further, open fins **22** strengthen the heat sink **14**. While the illustrated fins **22** extend longitudinally, with each fin **22** formed from two relatively obliquely angled integral lengths and of the heat sink **14** that converge at a generally pointed tip, alternative or additional fin shapes are possible. For example, the fins can extend radially instead, of longitudinally, or the fins can have squared or U-shaped tips.

The heat sink **14** can also be shaped to include a longitudinally extending planar surface **24**. The circuit board **18** can be mounted on the longitudinally extending planar surface **24** using thermally conductive adhesive transfer tape, glue, screws, a friction fit, and other attachments known to those of skill in the art. Thermal grease can be applied between the circuit board **18** and heat sink **14** if desired.

The tube **16** can be a hollow cylinder of polycarbonate, acrylic, glass, or another transparent or translucent material formed into a tubular shape by, for example, extrusion. The tube **16** can have a circular, oval, rectangular, polygonal, or other cross-sectional shape. The tube **16** can be clear or translucent. If the tube **16** is made of a high-dielectric material, the heat sink **14** is protected from unintentional contact that may transmit a charge resulting irons capacitive coupling of the heat sink **14** and circuit board **18** resulting from a high frequency start-up voltage applied by the fixture **11** during installation of the light **10**. However, the heat sink **14** receives less air flow when circumscribed by the tube **16**. The manner in which the heat sink **14** and tube **16** are engaged depends on the structure of the particular heat sink **14** and tube **16**. For example, as illustrated in FIG. **1**, the heat sink **14** can be slidably inserted into the tube **16** and held in place by a friction fit. Alternatively, the heat sink **14** and tube **16** can be attached with glue, double-sided tape, fasteners, or other means known by those of skill in the art.

The light **10** can include features for uniformly distributing light to the environment to be illuminated in order to replicate the uniform light distribution of a conventional fluorescent bulb the light **10** is intended to replace. As described above, the spacing of the LEDs **12** can fee designed for uniform light distribution. Additionally the tube **16** can include light diffracting structures, such as the illustrated longitudinally extending ridges **19** formed on the interior of the tube **16**. Alternatively, light diffracting structures can include dots, bumps, dimples, and other uneven surfaces formed on the interior or exterior of the tube **16**. The light diffracting structures can be formed integrally with the tube **16**, for example, by molding or extrusion, or the structures can be formed in a separate manufacturing step such as surface roughening. The light diffracting structures can be placed around an entire circumference of the tube **16**, or the structures can be placed along an arc of the tube **16** through which a majority of light passes. In addition or alternative to the light diffracting structures, a light diffracting film can be applied to the exterior of the tube **16** or placed in the tube **16**, or the material from which the tube **16** is formed can include light diffusing particles.

Alternatively to the tube **16** illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **2**, the tube can be made from, a flat or semi-cylindrical light transmitting cover extending a length and are of the tube through which the LEDs **12** emit light and a semi-cylindrical, dark body portion attached to the light transmitting portion. Due to its high infrared emmissivity, the dark body portion dissipates a greater amount of heat to the ambient environment than a lighter, colored body.

The end caps **20** as illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **2** carry bi-pin connectors **21** for physically and electrically connecting the LED-based replacement light **10** to the conventional fluorescent light fixture **11**. Since the LEDs **12** are directionally oriented, the light **10** should be installed at a proper orientation relative to a space to be illuminated to achieve a desired illumination effect. Bi-pin connectors **21** allow only two light **10** installation orientations, thereby aiding proper orientation of the light **10**. Also, only two of the four illustrated pins **21** must be active; two of the pins **21** can be "dummy pins" for physical but not electrical connection, to the fixture **11**. Alternative end caps can have, different connectors, e.g., single pin connectors. Moreover, end caps **20** need not have a cup-shaped body that fits over a respective end of the tube **16**. Alternative end caps can be press fit into the tube **16** or otherwise attached to the LED-based replacement light **10**. Each end cap **20** can include a transformer, if necessary, and any other required electrical components to supply power to the LEDs **12**. Alternatively, the electrical components can reside elsewhere in the LED-based replacement light **10**.

FIGS. **3** and **4** illustrate another embodiment of the light **10** including a heat sink **26** shaped from a sheet of thermally conductive material and engaged with a light transmitting cover **30**. The heat sink **26** is shaped to define three parallel planar surfaces **28***a*, **28***b* and **28***c* with two open fins **22** located between, the respective adjacent surfaces. The circuit board **18** spans the fins **22** when mounted, to the surfaces **28***a*, **28***b* and **28***c*. This configuration allows additional air flow to the circuit board **18** and increases the surface area of the heat sink **26**. Alternatively, two or greater than three parallel planar surfaces separated by open fins **22** can be included.

The heat sink **26** can be shaped to include at least two longitudinally extending cover retaining surfaces **32**. The cover **30** can include hooked longitudinal edges **34** that abut respective cover retaining surfaces **32** for engaging the cover **30** with the heat sink **26**. The cover retaining surfaces **32** are preferably portions of the inside surfaces of lengths of the heat sink **26** that also define the longitudinal edges of the heat sink **26**. When cover retaining surfaces **32** are portions of the inside surfaces of lengths of the heat sink **26** that also define longitudinal edges of the heat sink **26**, a maximum area of the heat sink **26** remains exposed to the ambient environment surrounding tire light **10** after engagement with the cover **30**. Alternatively, the cover retaining surfaces **32** can be any surfaces abutted by the cover **30** for securing the cover **30** to the heat sink **26**. For example, instead of the substantially U-shaped cover **30** illustrated in FIG. **3**, the cover **30** can be nearly cylindrical with the hooked, longitudinal edges **34** abutting adjacent cover retaining surfaces located near the middle of the width of a heat sink. Also, the cover retaining surfaces, can have alternative shapes to the illustrated flat surfaces. For example, the cover retaining surface can form, a groove if the cover includes a "tongue", such as a bulged longitudinal edge.

The heat sink **26** can also be shaped to include two sets of fastening surfaces **36***a* and **36***b* spaced apart in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the heat sink **26**. The two fastening surfaces **36***a* and **36***b* are spaced apart at a fastening location by a distance **38** substantially equal to a width of a fastener **40**. The fastener **40** is inserted through an aperture **42** in the end cap **20**, then friction fit, glued, screwed or otherwise attached between the two surfaces **36***a* and **36***b* for securing the end cap **20** to the heat sink **26**. The exact distance **38** the fastening surfaces **36***a* and **36***b* are spaced apart depends on the type of fastener **40**. For example, if the fastener **32** is a self-threading screw, the distance between the surfaces **36***a* and **36***b* can be slightly less than the width of the screw because the self-threading screw creates a concavity in each of the two fastening surfaces **36***a* and **36***b*, thereby preventing movement of the screw-relative to the fastening surfaces **36***a* and **36***b*. The surfaces **36***a* and **36***b* can extend longitudinally the length of the heat sink **26** to permit the connection of an end cap **20** at each end of the LED-based replacement light **10**, or the surfaces **36***a* and **36***b* can extend only a portion of the length from, one or both ends of the heat sink **26**. As shown, the end cap **20** has two apertures **42** for respective fasteners **40**, but one or more than two connection points are also possible. Shaping the heat sink **26** to include fastening surfaces **36***a* and **36***b* eliminates the need for a separate manufacturing step to configure the heat sink **26** for attachment with end caps **20**.

The cover **30** can be a semi-cylindrical piece of polycarbonate, acrylic, glass, or another translucent material shaped by, for example, extrusion. The cover **30** can have an arced, flat, bent, or other cross-sectional shape. As mentioned above, the cover **30** can include hooked longitudinal edges **34** or other edges configured for engagement with the heat sink **26**. The cover **30** can be clear or translucent. The cover **30** can include light diffracting structures similar to the longitudinally extending ridges **19** illustrated in FIG. **2**. Alternatively, light diffracting structures can include dots, bumps, dimples, and other uneven surfaces formed on tire interior or exterior of the cover **30**. The light diffracting structures can be placed around an entire circumference of the cover **30**, or the structures can be placed along an arc of the cover **30** through winch a majority of light passes. In, addition or alternative to the light diffracting structures, a light diffracting film can be applied to the exterior of the cover **30** or placed between the cover **30** and the heat sink **26**, or the material from which the cover **30** is formed can include light diffusing particles.

The heat sink **26** and cover **30** are engaged by abutting the hooked longitudinal edges **34** with, the cover retaining surface **32**. This can be accomplished by sliding the heat sink **26** relative to the cover **30** or, if the cover **30** is made from a flexible material, abutting one hooked edge **34** of the cover with a retaining, surface **32** of the heat sink **26**, then flexing cover **30** to abut the other hooked edge **34** with the other retaining surface **32**. Alternatively, the heat, sink **26** and cover **30** can be screwed, glued, taped, or attached with other attachments known to those of skill in the art.

Since the heat sink **26** includes a large area exposed to the ambient environment, the heat transfer properties of the heat sink **26** are good. However, if the heat sink **26** is formed of an electrically conductive material, capacitive coupling between the heat sink **26** and circuit board **18** presents a shock hazard potential as described above. This problem can be reduced or eliminated by shaping the heat sink **26** from a sheet of high-dielectric heat conducting material, such as a D-Series material by Cool Polymers of Warwick, R.I.

FIG. **5** illustrates another example of a heat sink **44** according to the present invention inserted in the tube **16**. The heat sink **44** can be shaped to include multiple planar surfaces **46***a* and **46***b* angled relative to one another. As illustrated, the planar surfaces **46***a* and **46***b* are angled at 180° relative to one another. This formation permits two circuit boards **18** carrying LEDs, **12** to be mounted facing opposite directions, thereby providing light around a greater amount of the circumference of the tube **16** than the LED-based replacement lights **10** illustrated in FIGS. **1-4**. Alternatively, more than two planar surfaces can be included, and the surfaces can be angled relative to one another at angles other than 180°. For example, the heat sink can be circular, hexagonal, or have a different polygonal shape.

Heat sinks can undergo additional manufacturing steps prior to or following shaping. FIG. **6** illustrates an embodiment of the light **10** including a heat sink **48** having a triangular cross-section. In order to form, the heat sink **48** into a triangle, the heat sink **48** is shaped to form an angle θ_1 between sides **48***a* and **48***b*. In a separate shaping operation, side **48***b* is bent at an angle θ_1 to form side **48***c*. Similarly, FIG. **7** illustrates a square heat sink **50**. The square heat sink **50** is formed by shaping an angle θ_3 between sides **50***a* and **50***b* and an angle θ_4 between sides **50***b* and **50***c*. In a separate shaping operation, side **50***c* is bent at an angle θ_5 to form side **50***d*. Thus, by performing multiple shaping operations, the heat sink **50** can include sides **50***a-d* facing around the entire circumference of the tube **16**.

After shaping, heat sinks can be compressed to form different shapes. FIGS. **8** and **9** illustrate examples of compressed heat sinks **52** and **56**, respectively. After shaping a sheet of highly thermally conductive material, to include open fins **22** defining a depression **23** as previously described, the shaped sheet can be compressed in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the tube **18** to form heat sinks **52** and **56**. By compressing the sheet of material shaped to include fins **22** defining depressions **23**, the depressions **23** between the fins **22** are minimised or eliminated. The resulting closed fins **54** are twice the thickness **17** of the sheet of material since each closed fin **54** includes two parallel plies of the material, abutting one another. Alternatively, compression can occur in a different direction, e.g., parallel to the longitudinal axis of the tube **18**, depending on the orientation of the open fins **22**. Thermal grease **58** can be applied in each depression **23** prior to compression, if desired.

Additional embodiments of the light **10** include heat sinks shaped to include stepped fins **62**. For example, FIGS. **10** and **11** illustrate stepped heat sinks **60** and **64**, respectively, with stepped fins **62** formed, along the longitudinal edges of the heat sinks **60** and **64**. Stepped fins **62** increase the surface area of the heat sinks **60** and **64** compared to a simple planar heat sink.

Also as illustrated in FIG. **11**, connectors **66** are printed directly onto the heat sink **64** instead of using a circuit board **18**. The heat sink **64** can be made of a high-dielectric material to avoid a short circuit.

Shaping a sheet of highly thermally conductive material to form a heat sink has several advantages compared to a conventional extruded heat sink. A shaped heat sink according to the present invention can be less expensive to manufacture than a conventional extruded heat sink. A shaped heat sink, can simplify assembly of the light **10** by integrally including structures for connecting a cover **30** and end caps **20**. A shaped heat sink can have a high surface area to width ratio to transfer heat from LEDs **12** to an ambient environment surrounding the light **10**. A shaped heat sink can include multiple planar surfaces, for mounting, circuit boards **18** facing in different directions, thereby allowing LEDs **12** to emit light more uniformly around an arc of the LED-based replacement light **10** than known heat sinks. A shaped heat sink can be enclosed in a tube **16** or be made from a highly thermally conductive dielectric material to reduce a shock hazard potential due to capacitive coupling of a metal heat sink positioned adjacent a circuit board.

The above-described embodiments have been described in order to allow easy understanding of the invention and do not limit the invention. On the contrary, the invention is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims, which scope is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures as is permitted under the law.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of forming a LED-based light for replacing a conventional fluorescent bulb in a fluorescent light fixture, the method comprising:

providing a heat sink of highly thermally conductive material having opposing longitudinally extending edges;

mounting a plurality of LEDS in thermally conductive relation with the heat sink; and

enclosing the plurality of LEDS within a light transmitting cover such that the longitudinally extending edges engage an interior of the cover and the heat sink is suspended within the light transmitting cover by the longitudinally extending edges.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein the heat sink is provided by shaping an elongate sheet of highly thermally conductive material to increase a surface area to width ratio thereof.

3. The method of claim **2**, wherein shaping the elongate sheet is performed using at least one of stamping, punching, deep drawing, bending, roll forming, forging, incremental sheet forming or thermoforming.

4. The method of claim **2**, wherein shaping the heat sink is performed without extruding the elongate sheet.

5. The method of claim **2**, wherein forming the heat sink by shaping further comprises:

shaping the elongate sheet to form fins in the heat sink.

6. The method of claim **5**, wherein the fins are open.

7. The method of claim **5**, wherein the fins are closed.

8. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:

shaping at least one longitudinally extending planar surface into the heat sink;

mounting the plurality of LEDs to a circuit board; and

attaching the circuit board to the at least one planar surface.

9. The method of claim **8**, further comprising:

shaping at least one longitudinally extending open fin into the at least one planar surface for dividing that at least one planar surface into two parallel planar surface separated by a depression;

compressing the heat sink in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinally extending open fin to close the open fin; and

mounting the circuit board on the two parallel planar surfaces.

10. The method of claim **8**, further comprising:

shaping multiple longitudinally extending planar surfaces angled relative to one another into the heat sink; and

mounting a first group of LEDs on a first of the multiple planar surfaces and mounting a second group of LEDs on a second of the multiple planar surfaces.

11. The method of claim **10**, wherein the first planar surface and second planar surface are angled apart from one another by approximately one of 60°, 90° and 180°.

12. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:

shaping the heat sink to include two surfaces spaced apart in a direction perpendicular to a longitudinal axes of the heat sink by a distance substantially equal to a width of a fastener; and

securing the fastener between the two surfaces for attaching an end cap to the heat sink.

13. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
shaping the heat sink to have a high surface area to width ratio and a substantially constant thickness, and
attaching at least one electrical connector adjacent a longitudinal end of the heat sink.

14. A LED-based light for replacing a conventional fluorescent bulb in a fluorescent light fixture formed according to the method of claim 1, wherein:
the light transmitting cover at least partially defines a tubular housing:
the heat sink has a high surface area to width ratio;
the plurality of LEDs are enclosed within the tubular housing and mounted in thermally conductive relation along a length of the heat sink for emitting light through the cover; and
at least one connector configured for physical connection to the fixture is attached at a longitudinal end of the tubular housing.

15. The LED-based light of claim 14, wherein:
the at least one connector is further configured for electrical connection to the fixture; and
the at least one connector is in electrical communication with the plurality of LEDs.

16. The LED-based light of claim 14, wherein the heat sink includes a longitudinally extending planar surface, and wherein the plurality of LEDs is mounted to an elongate circuit board secured to the planar surface.

17. The LED-based light of claim 14, wherein the heat sink included two surfaces spaced apart in a direction perpendicular to the length the heat sink by a distance substantially equal to a width of a fastener for securing the at least one connector to the heat sink, and wherein the at least one connector is secured to the heat sink by engaging the fastener between two surfaces.

18. The LED-based light of claim 13, wherein the heat sink included multiple longitudinally extending planar surfaces angled relative to one another for securing a plurality of circuit boards in different orientations onto the heat sink; and
a first group of LEDs mounted on a first of the multiple planar surfaces and a second group of LEDS on a second of the multiple planar surfaces.

19. The LED-based light claim of 1, wherein the heat sink is formed by shaping an elongate sheet of highly thermally conductive material to increase a surface area to width ratio thereof.

20. A LED-based light for replacing a conventional fluorescent bulb in a fluorescent light fixture, comprising:
a heat sink of highly thermally conductive material having opposing longitudinally extending edges;
a plurality of LEDs mounted in thermally conduction relation with the heat sink; and
a light transmitting cover enclosing the plurality of LEDs such that the longitudinally extending edges engage an interior of the cover and the heat sink is suspended within the light transmitting cover by the longitudinally extending edges.

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