

# **LAMP** ERENCE GUIDE

To help you select the Topaz lamps and lighting products you need, the following reference guide shows you a number of popular bulb shapes and bases from which you can choose.

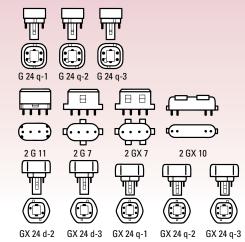
# Compact Fluorescent

#### Pages 19-30

#### Bases

- Integral Starter for Magnetic Ballasts
- **Electronic or Dimming** Operation
- Temperature Scale

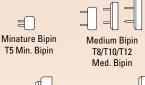




#### Linear Fluorescent

Pages 31-44

#### Bases





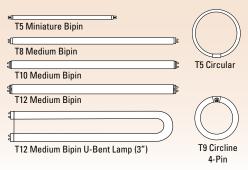
Slimline Single Pin T8/T12 Recessed D.C.



T9 Circline 4-Pin

### **Bulb Shapes**

- Preheat/ Rapid Start
- High Output/Very High Output
- **Instant Start**



# Halogen

#### Bases

Pages 45-62









Recessed Single Contact RSC RS7



**Bulb Shapes** 

















Bi-Pin







PAR38



# Incandescent

#### Bases

#### **Bulb Shapes**

Pages 63-80



Medium Base DC Base





















E17 Base















#### HID

#### Pages 81-92

#### Bases



Medium E26 Base

Medium E26 Base



G12 Base

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G8.5 Base







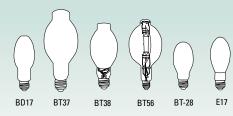








### **Bulb Shapes**







ED28





# Other Lamp Types

#### Pages 93-96

# Bases







Slip-on

Terminals







## **Bulb Shapes**













Flanged

Sub-Midget Flanged











# CONPARISON GUIDE

Topaz is concerned with the cost of energy and the rate in which energy is being consumed. To help you serve your customers better, we have included the Lighting Comparison Chart below, which shows the energy consumption for different types of lighting. This chart will help you point out how your customers can save in operating costs and increase profit margins by using more efficient types of lighting based on their needs.

To help your customers, it is important to note that energy consumption for lamps is rated by efficacy. Efficacy is the ratio of light produced to energy consumed. It's measured as the number of lumens produced divided by the rate of electricity consumption (lumens per watt).

This chart shows the efficacy of different types of lighting, as well as other points of comparison.

# **Lighting Comparison Chart**

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LIGHTING TYPE	EFFICACY (LUMENS/WATT)	LIFETIME (HOURS)	COLOR RENDITION INDEX (CRI)	COLOR TEMPERATURE (K)	INDOORS/OUTDOORS
INCANDESCENT					
STANDARD "A" BULB	10–17	750-2500	98-100 (EXCELLENT)	2700–2800 (WARM)	INDOORS/OUTDOORS
<b>TUNGSTEN HALOGEN</b>	12–22	2000-4000	98-100 (EXCELLENT)	2900-3200 (WARM TO NEUTRAL)	INDOORS/OUTDOORS
REFLECTOR	12–19	2000–3000	98-100 (EXCELLENT)	2800 (WARM)	INDOORS/OUTDOORS
FLUORESCENT					
STRAIGHT TUBE	30–110	7000-24,000	50-90 (FAIR TO GOOD)	2700-6500 (WARM TO COOL)	INDOORS/OUTDOORS
COMPACT FLUORESCEN		10.000	CE 00 (COOD)	2700 CF00 (M/ADM TO COOL)	INDOORS/OUTDOORS
LAMP (CFL)	50–70	10,000	65–88 (GOOD)	2700–6500 (WARM TO COOL)	INDOORS/OUTDOORS
CIRCLINE	40–50	12,000	52-80 (FAIR TO GOOD)	3000-6500 (WARM TO COOL)	INDOORS
HIGH-INTENSITY DISCHARGE					
MERCURY VAPOR	25–60	16,000–24,000	50 (POOR TO FAIR)	3200-7000 (WARM TO COOL)	OUTDOORS .
METAL HALIDE	70–115	5000-20,000	70 (FAIR)	3700 (COOL)	INDOORS/OUTDOORS
HIGH-PRESSURE SODIUM	50–140	16,000–24,000	25 (POOR)	2100 (WARM)	OUTDOORS
LOW-PRESSURE Sodium	60–150	12,000–18,000	-44 (VERY POOR)		OUTDOORS

BASED ON U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INFORMATION

