


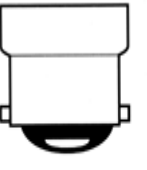
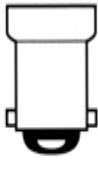


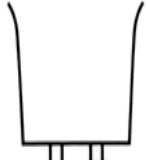

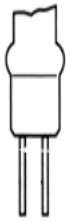

Ace Lamps

A division of Direct Electrical Services

[Click here to view our website](#)

This page has been designed to help you make the right choice when deciding which lamp you require. It contains helpful tables showing cross-referencing for various manufacturer names and colour differences.

 <p>Goliath Edison Screw (GES E40)</p> <p>< 39 max ></p>	 <p>Edison Screw ES (E27)</p> <p>< 27,0 + 0,5 ></p>	 <p>Small Edison Screw SES (E14)</p> <p>< 17,3 + 0,1 ></p>
 <p>Bayonet BC (B22d)</p> <p>< 26,3 + 0,5 ></p>	 <p>Small Bayonet SBC (B15d)</p> <p>< 17,0 + 0,1 ></p>	
 <p>5.3mm</p> <p>GU 5.3</p>	 <p>4mm</p> <p>GU 4</p>	 <p>GU10 GZ10</p>
 <p>6.35mm</p> <p>GY6.35</p>	 <p>4mm</p> <p>G4</p>	

240V Halogena Lamps

[Click here to view our range of Halogena Lamps](#)

- Lamp Life = 2000 hours
- 20% higher lighter output than standard GLS Lamps
- BC/ES caps
- Direct replacement gor BC or ES standard light bulbs
- Any beaming position
- Crisp white light
- Opal/Clear glass envelope options
- Available in 60w/100w/150w options.

Halogen Lamps

[Click here to view our range of Halogen Lamps](#)

- MR16 = 50mm diameter of front glass
- MR11 = 35mm diameter of front glass
- MR8 = 25mm diameter of front glass
- Lamp Life = 4000 hours
- Covered Glass or Opel front options
- Beam Spread options

10 degree = Spot

24 degree = Flood

38 degree = Wide Flood

Halogen Lamp MR16

[Click here to view our range of MR16 Halogen Lamps](#)

V	W	Base	Open Front	Covered Front	Beam angles in degree's	Front Lens diameter	Lamp Code
12V	20W	GU5.3	YES	NO	12	MR16	M68
12V	20W	GU5.3	YES	NO	36	MR16	M61
12V	35W	GU5.3	YES	NO	36	MR16	M81
12V	50W	GU5.3	YES	NO	12	MR16	M49
12V	50W	GU5.3	YES	NO	24	MR16	M50
12V	50W	GU5.3	YES	NO	36	MR16	M58
12V	20W	GU5.3	NO	YES	12	MR16	M268
12V	20W	GU5.3	NO	YES	36	MR16	M269

12V	35W	GU5.3	NO	YES	36	MR16	M281
12V	50W	GU5.3	NO	YES	12	MR16	M249
12V	50W	GU5.3	NO	YES	24	MR16	M250
12V	50W	GU5.3	NO	YES	36	MR16	M258

Halogen Lamps MR11

[Click here to view our range of MR11 Halogen Lamps](#)

V	W	Base	Open Front	Closed Front	Beam Angle in Degrees	Front Lens Diameter	Lamp Code
12V	20W	GU4	YES	NO	17	MR11	M51
12V	20W	GU4	YES	NO	26	MR11	M62
12V	35W	GU4	YES	NO	10	MR11	M65
12V	35W	GU4	YES	NO	21	MR11	M66
12V	35W	GU4	YES	NO	26	MR11	M194
12V	20W	GU4	NO	YES	10	MR11	M252
12V	20W	GU4	NO	YES	17	MR11	M251
12V	20W	GU4	NO	YES	26	MR11	M262
12V	35W	GU4	NO	YES	10	MR11	M265
12V	35W	GU4	NO	YES	21	MR11	M266

Halogen Lamps MR8

[Click here to view our range of MR8 Halogen Lamps](#)

V	W	Base	Open Front	Closed Front	Beam Angle in degrees	Front Lens Diameter	Lamp Code
12	20	GU4	NO	YES	10	MR8	49407
12	20	GU4	NO	YES	23	MR8	49408
12	35	GU4	NO	YES	13	MR8	49409
12	35	GU4	NO	YES	26	MR8	49410

Cross reference table for compact fluorescent lamps:

[Click here to view our range of compact fluorescent lamps](#)

GE	Philips	Osram	Sylvania
Biax S	PL -S 2 PIN	Dulux S	Lynx S
Biax S/E	PL-S 4 PIN	Dulux S/E	Lynx S/E
Biax D	PL-C 2 PIN	Dulux D	Lynx D
Biax D/E	PL-C 4 PIN	Dulux D/E	Lynx D/E
Biax T	PL-T 2 PIN	Dulux T	Lynx T
Biax T/E	PL-T 4 PIN	Dulux T/E	Lynx T/E
Biax L	PL-L	Dulux L	Lynx L
Biax E	PLEC PLET	Dulux E	MiniLynx

Colours: These numbers should be stated

	Osram GE Philips Sylvania
Warm	827
Warm White	830
Cool white	840
White	835
Daylight	860

Incandescent, Fluorescent or Halogen bulb?

Light bulbs and home lighting fixtures sure have come a long way haven't they? No longer are your bulb choices limited to the pear-shaped type of yesteryear. And lighting fixtures now come in every size, shape, and design imaginable. But make no mistake about it, the light bulb is the most important component of your home lighting fixtures. The lighting that it provides is critically responsible for determining the mood of each room.

For example, a bedroom will typically have softer or more ambient lighting, whereas a bathroom will have brighter or more task lighting.

The three basic light bulb categories for interior lighting are Incandescent, Fluorescent, and Halogen.

Incandescent

While incandescent bulbs come in several shapes, you are

probably most familiar with the common pear-shaped bulb that has been around for ages. Incandescent bulbs are the most inefficient source of lighting available.

Only 10% of the electricity flowing to the bulb actually produces light. The other 90% is lost as heat. These bulbs are popular because they are inexpensive and have excellent color rendering abilities. Below are specific incandescent bulb types and their uses:

A-Bulb - a pear-shaped bulb with multi-purpose uses for the home.

Low Voltage Tube - a tubular-shaped bulb about 5 inches long and used in appliances, cabinets, and decorative fixtures.

Reflector - a funnel-shaped bulb used in directional home lighting fixtures to focus light on something specific.

PAR (Parabolic Aluminized Reflector) - a pear-shaped bulb with a silver cap on it to help generate indirect light.

Low Voltage Strip Lights - tiny bulbs encased in flexible plastic used as task and decorative lighting.

Globe - round globe-shaped bulb typically used in the vanity area of a bathroom

Halogen

Halogen bulbs provide the closest approximation to natural daylight, known as "white light". These bulbs come in various shapes and sizes and are very energy efficient. Consider using some of these in your home:

Low Voltage MR-16 - small bulbs about 2" in diameter gives a small focused light from a distance and is used in track fixtures and recessed down-lights.

PAR (Parabolic Aluminized Reflector) - come in various sizes, shaped like small auto headlights that are intended to project a small light over a long distance.

High-Intensity - small tubular shaped bulbs that provide high output and are used in task lamps, torches, and pendant home lighting fixtures.

Fluorescent

Fluorescent bulbs have moved beyond the notion of producing cold, clinical lighting. There are many choices today that

produce warm hues that will do a wonderful job lighting your home. There are also compact versions that screw into just about any home lighting fixture.

These bulbs are still the most energy efficient and last about ten times longer than incandescent bulbs. You should definitely consider using these where you need light for long hours each day, such as in your kitchen.

Tube - tubes are 5"- 96" long and require special home lighting fixtures, but provide great work lighting.

Compact Tubes - U-shaped tubes, ranging in size from approximately 5"-8" that can be used in many standard lamps, recessed lighting and special fixtures.

Why do fluorescent light bulbs need a ballast?

Why do fluorescent light bulbs need a ballast?

Fluorescent light bulbs need a ballast because they use a gas to create light. Regular light bulbs (also known as incandescent bulbs) create light by heating a filament inside the bulb. The heat makes the filament white-hot, producing the light that you see. In a fluorescent bulb, when the gas is excited by electricity, it emits invisible ultraviolet light that hits the white coating inside the fluorescent bulb. The coating changes the ultraviolet light into light you can see. (A lot of the energy used to create the heat that lights an incandescent bulb is wasted. Because fluorescent bulbs don't use heat to create light, they are far more energy-efficient than regular incandescent bulbs.)

The combination of gas, electricity, and coating in a fluorescent bulb is so effective at producing light that, without something to regulate the electricity flowing into the bulb, the light will continue to gain intensity until the bulb stops working. That's where a ballast comes in — it supplies the initial electricity that creates the light, and then it regulates the amount of electricity flowing through the bulb so that the right amount of light is emitted.

What is a ballast, and how does one work?

A ballast is an electrical component used with a fluorescent bulb (or mercury vapor lamp or arc lamp) to conduct electricity at each end of the tube. It supplies the initial electricity to the bulb that creates light, and then it regulates the amount of electricity flowing through the bulb so that it emits the right amount of light.

What makes compact fluorescent and fluorescent bulbs more energy-efficient than regular bulbs?

Fluorescent light bulbs (including compact fluorescents) are more energy-efficient than regular bulbs because of the different method they use to produce light. Regular bulbs (also known as incandescent bulbs) create light by heating a filament inside the bulb; the heat makes the filament white-hot, producing the light that you see. A lot of the energy used to create the heat that lights an incandescent bulb is wasted. A fluorescent bulb, on the other hand, contains a gas that, when excited by electricity, hits a coating inside the fluorescent bulb and emits light. Because fluorescent bulbs don't use heat to create light, they are far more energy-efficient than regular incandescent bulbs.

Do light bulbs (such as compact fluorescent bulbs) give off hazardous amounts of ultraviolet (UV) light?

Regular fluorescent light bulbs used in your home and office do not produce a hazardous amount of ultraviolet light (UV). Most light sources, including fluorescent bulbs, emit a small amount of UV, but the UV produced by fluorescent light bulbs is far less than the amount produced by natural daylight. (Ultraviolet light rays are the light wavelengths that can cause sunburn and skin damage.)

Your safety is important to us; that's why, for all of our light bulbs designed for general public use, we strive to minimize the amount of UV light emitted.

How much heat (or infrared radiation) is emitted by regular, halogen, and compact fluorescent light bulbs?

Regular light bulbs, known as incandescent bulbs, create light by heating a filament inside the bulb; the heat makes the filament white-hot, producing the light that you see. Halogen light bulbs create light through the same method. Because incandescent and halogen bulbs create light through heat, about 90% of the energy they emit is in the form of heat (also called infrared radiation). To reduce the heat emitted by regular incandescent and halogen light bulbs, use a lower watt bulb (like 60 watts instead of 100).

Fluorescent light bulbs use an entirely different method to create light. Both compact fluorescent bulbs and fluorescent tubes contain a gas that, when excited by electricity, hits a coating inside the fluorescent bulb and emits light. (This makes them far more energy-efficient than regular incandescent bulbs.) The fluorescent bulbs used in your home emit only around 30% of their energy in heat, making them far cooler than regular bulbs and an ideal choice whenever reducing heat from bulbs is important.

What's the white powder I see inside my fluorescent bulb?

The white powder that you see inside a fluorescent lamp is called phosphor, which is a substance that emits white, visible light whenever it absorbs light waves. Both compact fluorescent bulbs and fluorescent tubes contain a gas that gives off invisible light when excited by electricity. This invisible light travels to the phosphor coating on the bulb, where it is transformed into light visible to the human eye.

What's the difference between a blacklight and a blacklight-blue bulb?

Blacklights are fluorescent lights that are designed to emit a specific type (UVA) of ultraviolet light (although a small amount of visible light is emitted as well). Blacklights are good for making certain substances that would normally be invisible glow (or "fluoresce"). For example, you may have had your hand stamped at an amusement park with an invisible ink that, when viewed under a blacklight, glowed a bright neon color. Blacklights are available in Fluorescent and Incandescent. Fluorescent Blacklights are great to use for a party or blacklight poster; Incandescent Blacklights are an inexpensive way to create a party atmosphere.

Blacklight-blue bulbs are designed with a special deep-blue glass that filters out visible light, producing the maximum amount of ultraviolet light possible. If you're looking for a blacklight that produces the minimum amount of visible light for an especially sensitive area, blacklight-blue bulbs are an ideal choice.

How does a compact fluorescent light bulb work?

Fluorescent light bulbs (including compact fluorescents) are more energy-efficient than regular bulbs because of the different method they use to produce light. Regular bulbs (also known as incandescent bulbs) create light by heating a filament inside the bulb; the heat makes the filament white-hot, producing the light that you see. A lot of the energy used to create the heat that lights an incandescent bulb is wasted. A fluorescent bulb, on the other hand, contains a gas that produces invisible ultraviolet light (UV) when the gas is excited by electricity. The UV light hits the white coating inside the fluorescent bulb and the coating changes it into light you can see. Because fluorescent bulbs don't use heat to create light, they are far more energy-efficient than regular incandescent bulbs.

What's the difference between a compact fluorescent light bulb and a fluorescent bulb?

The primary difference is in size; compact fluorescent bulbs are made in special shapes (which require special technologies) to fit in standard household light sockets, like table lamps and ceiling fixtures. In addition, most compact fluorescent lamps have an "integral" ballast that is built into the light bulb, whereas most fluorescent tubes require a separate ballast independent of the bulb. Both types offer energy-efficient light.

What compact fluorescent light bulb do I buy to replace a 60-, 75-, 100- or 150-watt regular bulb? How are the watts calculated?

While a regular (incandescent) light bulb uses heat to produce light, a fluorescent bulb creates light using an entirely different method that is far more energy-efficient — in fact, 4-6 times more efficient. This means that you can buy a 15-watt compact fluorescent bulb that produces the same amount of light as a 60-watt regular incandescent bulb.

Don't worry about the math, though — we make it easy for you to figure out which compact fluorescent bulb to buy by displaying the equivalent regular watts you're used to prominently on the package. Just look for the wattage you would normally buy in a regular bulb.

In case you're curious, here are the watts needed by regular incandescent bulbs and compact fluorescent bulbs to produce the same amount of light.

- 60 watts incandescent = 15 watts compact fluorescent
- 75 watts incandescent = 20 watts compact fluorescent
- 100 incandescent = 26-29 watts compact fluorescent
- 150 incandescent = 38-42 watts compact fluorescent
- 250-300 incandescent = 55 watts compact fluorescent

Can I use a compact fluorescent light bulb with a dimmer switch?

To use a compact fluorescent bulb on a dimmer switch, you must buy a bulb that's specifically made to work with dimmers (check the package). GE makes a dimming compact fluorescent light bulb (called the GE Longlife Plus Soft White Energy Saving Bulb) that is specially designed for use with dimming switches. We don't recommend using regular compact fluorescent bulbs with dimming switches, since this can shorten bulb life. (Using a regular compact fluorescent bulb with a dimmer will also nullify the bulb's warranty.)

Why does my compact fluorescent light bulb flicker or appear dim when I first turn it on?

The first compact fluorescent bulbs flickered when they were turned on because it took a few seconds for the ballast to produce enough electricity to excite the gas inside the bulb. Compact fluorescent bulbs are best used in fixtures that are left on for longer periods of time, rather than in fixtures that are turned off and on frequently.

Can I use a compact fluorescent light bulb in an enclosed light fixture?

Compact fluorescent light bulbs may generally be used in enclosed fixtures as long as the enclosed fixture is not recessed. Totally enclosed recessed fixtures (for example, a ceiling can light with a cover over the bulb) create temperatures that are too high to allow the use of a compact fluorescent bulb.

Can compact fluorescent bulbs create interference with electronic equipment, such as radios?

Many electronic devices, such as radios, televisions, wireless telephones, and remote controls, use infrared light to transmit signals. Infrequently, these types of electronic devices accidentally interpret the infrared light coming from a compact fluorescent bulb as a signal, causing the electronic device to temporarily malfunction or stop working. (For example, your television might suddenly change channels.) Fortunately, this only happens when light is produced at the same wavelength as the electronic device signals, which is rare.

To reduce the chance of interference, avoid placing compact fluorescent bulbs near these kinds of electronic devices. If interference occurs, move the bulb away from the electronic device, or plug either the light fixture or the electronic device into a different outlet.

How much heat (or infrared radiation) is emitted by regular, halogen, and compact fluorescent light bulbs?

Regular light bulbs, known as incandescent bulbs, create light by heating a filament inside the bulb; the heat makes the filament white-hot, producing the light that you see. Halogen light bulbs create light through the same method. Because incandescent and halogen bulbs create light through heat, about 90% of the energy they emit is in the form of heat (also called infrared radiation). To reduce the heat emitted by regular incandescent and halogen light bulbs, use a lower watt bulb (like 60 watts instead of 100).

Fluorescent light bulbs use an entirely different method to create light. Both compact fluorescent bulbs and fluorescent tubes contain a gas that, when excited by electricity, hits a coating inside the fluorescent bulb and emits light. (This

makes them far more energy-efficient than regular incandescent bulbs.) The fluorescent bulbs used in your home emit only around 30% of their energy in heat, making them far cooler.

[Click here to view our full catalogue](#)

Ace Lamps, Unit 30 New Forest Enterprise Centre, Chapel Lane
Totton, Southampton, Hampshire, SO40 9LA

Tel:023 80866728

Fax: 023 80667833

www.deslamps.co.uk