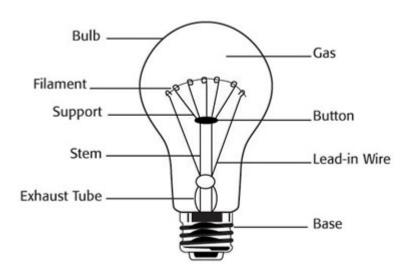


Incandescent Lamps

Lamp Construction

An incandescent lamp produces visible light by heating a filament to a very high temperature (+500°C), through an electric current flow. Tungsten is used in the making of the filament because of its high melting point and low rate of evaporation at extremely high temperatures. The filament is enclosed in a sealed glass jacket (glass bulb) which is filled with a mixture of inert gases at low pressure. The gas filling slows down the evaporation of the filament and increases the lamp efficacy.

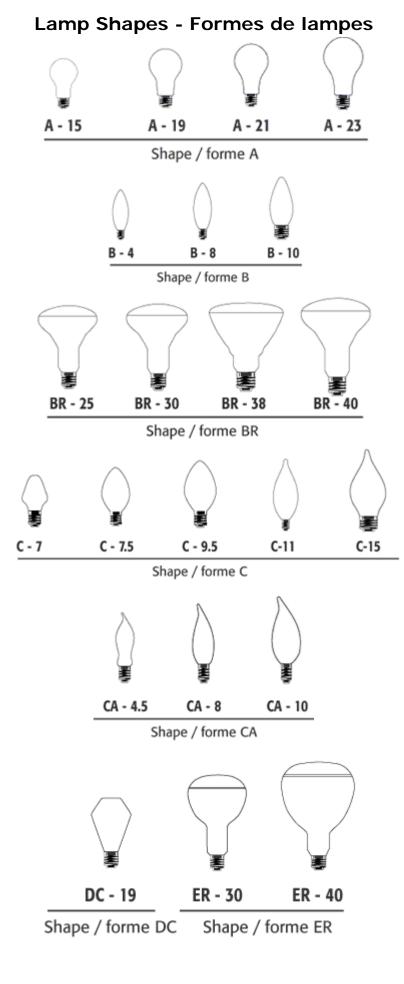


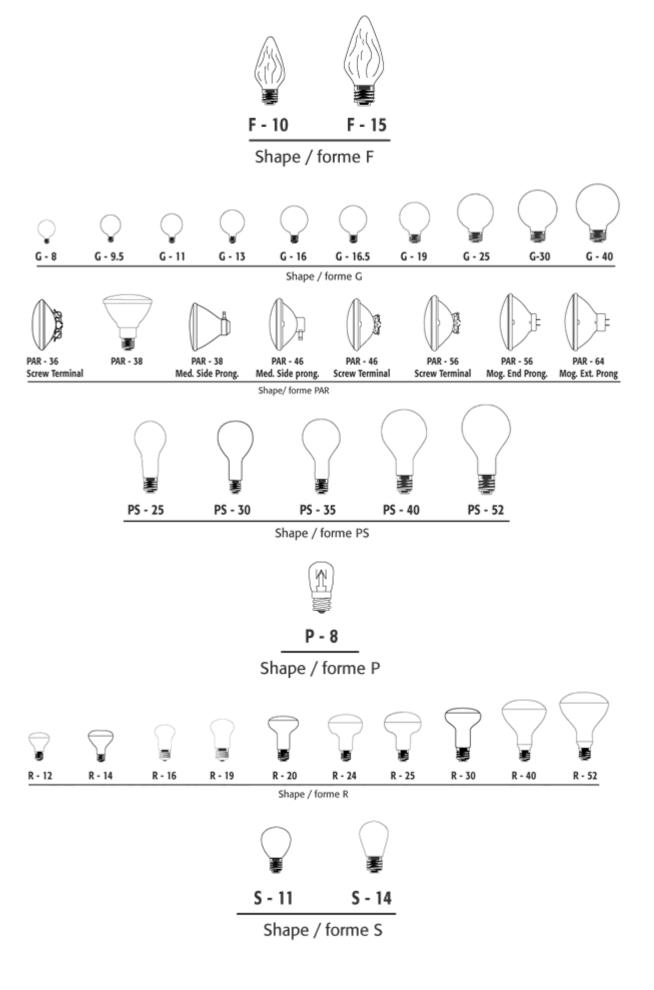
Incandescent Lamp Shapes

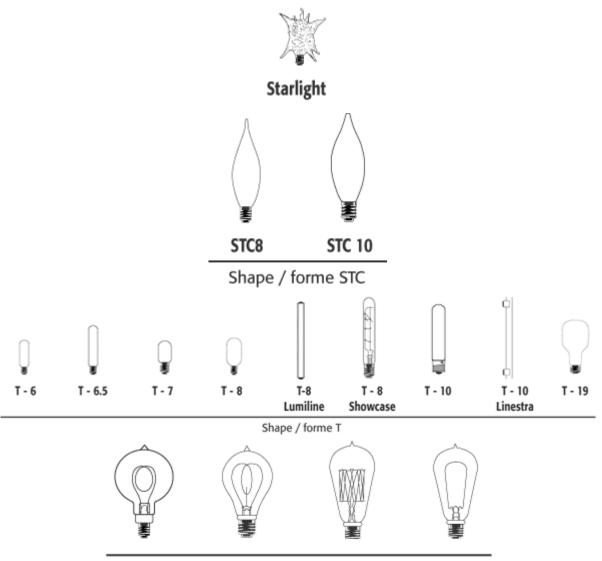
Incandescent lamps come in various shapes and sizes, all designated by a letter or letters followed by a number. The letter is to identify the lamp's shape while the numerical designation is to identify the diameter of the lamp in an eighth of an inch. For instance, a G-30 lamp is a globe shape lamp with 3-3/4" in diameter ($30 \div 8 = 3-3/4$).

The most common shape for incandescent lamps and the one everyone knows is the A shape (A-19) - The A is only an arbitrary designation.

| BR | = | Bulged Reflector | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| F | = | Flame | | |
| G | = | Globe | | |
| PAR | = | Parabolic Aluminium Reflector | | |
| PS | = | Pear, Straight Neck | | |
| R | = | Reflector | | |
| Т | = | Tubular | | |







Carbon Lamps / Lampes au carbone

NOTE: Drawings are not to scale. / Les illustrations ne sont pas à l'échelle

Filament Designations

The filament is the principal light producing element in a light bulb. Its design is crucial to ensure the lamp will operate as intended. It is made of tungsten, in various forms for many different uses. Tungsten replaces carbon (previously used as filament material) in the making of filament because carbon evaporates too rapidly at high temperature whereas tungsten combines the properties of high melting point and slow evaporation.

| Melting Points | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Tungsten | 3410°C | 6170°F |
| Carbon | 3700°C | 6692°F |

Filament Temperature

| Lamp | Watts | Filament | Temp. | Colour | |
|------|-------|----------|-------|--------|--|
|------|-------|----------|-------|--------|--|

| Туре* | | Туре | Approx.(°C) | Temp. (°K) |
|-------|------|------|-------------|---------------|
| S-14 | 10 | C-9 | 3900 | 2450 |
| A-19 | 25 | C-9 | 4190 | 2550 |
| A-19 | 40 | C-9 | 4470 | 2770 |
| A-19 | 60 | CC-6 | 4530 | 2800 |
| A-19 | 100 | CC-6 | 4670 | 2870 |
| A-21 | 150 | CC-9 | 4710 | 2900 |
| A-23 | 200 | CC-9 | 4760 | 2930 |
| PS-35 | 500 | CC-8 | 4840 | 2960 |
| PS-52 | 1000 | CC-9 | 4980 | 3030 |
| PS-52 | 1500 | C-7A | 5010 | 3070 |

* Standard 120V General Service Incandescent Lamps

The most common filament shapes are identified by a letter or letters which indicates a straight or coiled wire.

- C = Coiled Filament
- CC = Coiled Coil Filament (or Double Coiled)

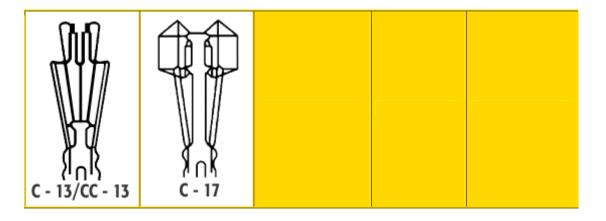
They are also identified by a number to indicate the shape of the filament and sometimes a 2nd letter specifying the arrangement on the supports. Today, most of the incandescent lamps use coiled (C) filament, but when increased efficacy is required, the use of coiled coil filament is usually considered, especially if the use of a reduced light-source size is needed.

Frosted lamps diffuse light from the filament which results in a softer light. Frosted lamps do not absorb a measurable amount of light compared to clear lamps of equal power.

Most Common Filament Description

| Designation | Description | | | |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| C-2F | Short, coiled filament requiring two supports. | | | |
| C-2R | Short, coiled curbed filament requiring no support. | | | |
| C-2V | Short, coiled filament requiring support. | | | |
| CC-2V | Short, double-coiled filament requiring support. | | | |
| C-5 | Concentrated filament for small light sources. | | | |
| C-6 | Short, coiled filament requiring little or no support. | | | |
| CC-6 | Short, double-coiled filament requiring few supports. | | | |
| 2C-6 | Two short, coiled filaments requiring little or no support mounted one on top of the other. | | | |
| C-7 | Long filament supported at the top for base up usage. | | | |
| C-7A | Long filament supported at the top and at the base for universal usage. | | | |

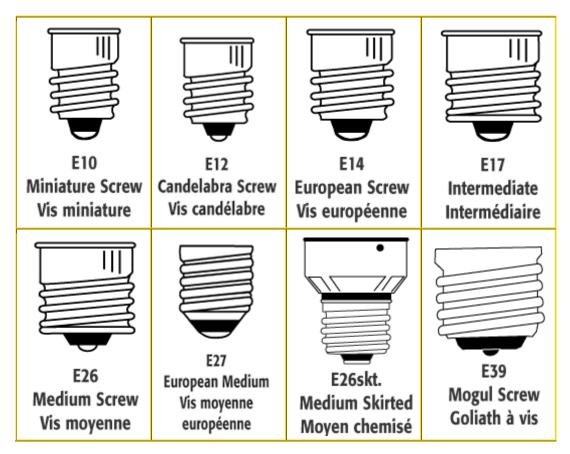
| C-7B | Long filament supported at the top and at the base forming a rectangular shape. | | | | | |
|--------|---|--|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|
| C-8 | Coiled filamer | Coiled filament mounted in lamp axis. Can be extended like Lumiline lamps. | | | | |
| CC-8 | Short, double | Short, double-coiled filament mounted in the bulb axis. | | | | |
| 2CC-8 | Two short, do | Two short, double-coiled filaments mounted in the bulb axis. | | | | |
| C-9 | Average lengt | h filament mount | ed in the bulb | axis. | | |
| CC-9 | Average lengt | h double-coiled fi | lament mount | ed in the bulb ax | is. | |
| C-11 | Average lengt | h, concentrated fi | lament. Well s | supported, "M" S | hape. | |
| C-13 | Flat, very con | centrated filamen | t for projectior | n equipment. | | |
| CC-13 | Flat, very con | centrated double- | coiled filamen | t for projection e | quipment. | |
| C-17 | Long filament | requiring more su | upport than us | sual. | | |
| C - 2F | C - 2R | C - 2V/CC - 2V | C - 5 | C - 6 | | |
| CC - 6 | 2C - 6 | C - 7A | С - 7В | C - 8 | | |
| CC - 8 | | CC - 9/CC - 9 | C - 11 | C - 11V | | |

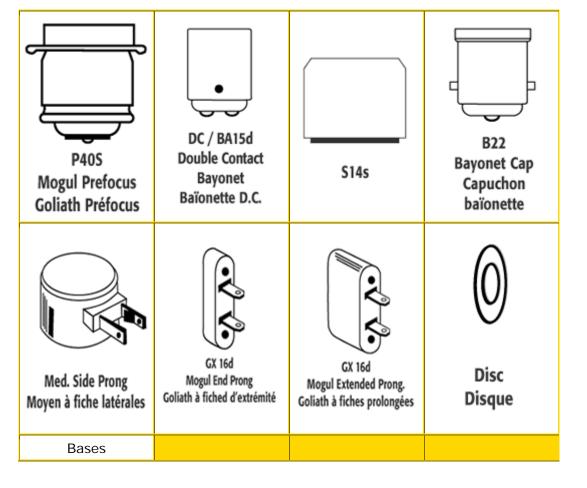


Bases

There are many different bases for incandescent lamps.

The bulb base connects the bulb to the electric current. The base is generally made of brass or aluminum. A brass base is more expensive but doesn't rust or freeze in sockets. This allows the bulb to unscrew easily at the end of its life.





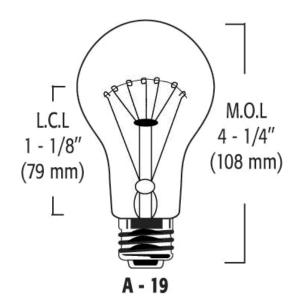
Dimensions

M.O.L. (Maximum Overall Length)

The maximum overall length shown in this catalog in inches and millimeters is the length including base and bulb.

L.C.L. (Light Centre Length)

The light centre length is the distance from the geometric center of the filament to a specified point on the base.



Average Life

This value is the average life expectancy in hours based on the total operating time at which, under normal conditions, 50% of any large group of lamps is still burning. It is determined by testing a large number of the same lamps in controlled laboratory conditions.

