

# LINEAR FLUORESCENT BASE TYPES



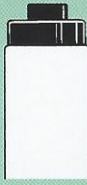
Mini BiPin



Medium BiPin



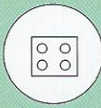
Single Pin



Recessed D.C.



4-Pin



G10q

# LINEAR FLUORESCENT LAMP SHAPES



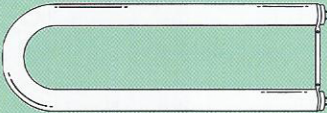
T5



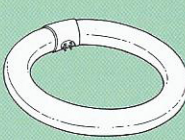
T8



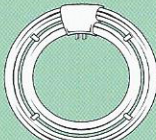
T12



U-Bent

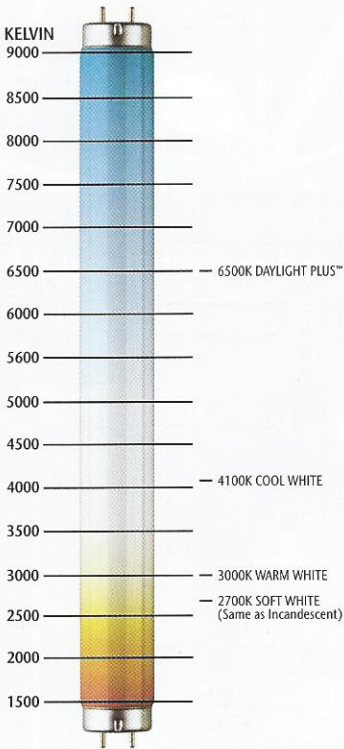


T9 Circular



Circular 2C  
G10q Base

# COLOR TEMPERATURE SCALE



COLOR TEMP. KELVIN	APPROPRIATE APPLICATIONS
6500K	Galleries Museums Jewelry stores Printing companies
5600K	Pets Plants People
5100K	Offices Conference rooms Classrooms Hospitals Retail stores
5000K	Retail stores Offices Factories
3200K	Reception areas Showrooms Bookstores Offices
3000K	Restaurants Hotel lobbies Boutiques Libraries Offices Retail stores

# FLUORESCENT LAMP COMPONENTS

**LAMP**  
Usually straight glass tube. May also be circular or U-shaped.

**PHOSPHOR**  
Coating inside the bulb transforms ultraviolet radiation into visible light. Color of light produced depends on composition of phosphor.

**CATHODE**  
“Hot cathodes” at each end of lamp are coated with emissive materials which emit electrons. Usually made of coiled-coil or single-coil tungsten wire.

**CATHODE GUARD**  
For maximum lumen maintenance, a “cathode guard” surrounds each electrode to effectively reduce lamp darkening and retain a clean appearance for thousands of hours.

**EXHAUST TUBE**  
Air is exhausted through this tube during manufacture and inert gas introduced into the bulb.

**BASE**  
Several different types used to connect the lamp to the electric circuit and to support the lamp in the lampholder.

**MERCURY**  
A minute quantity of liquid mercury is placed in the bulb to furnish mercury vapor.

**GAS**  
Usually argon or a mixture of inert gases at low pressure.

**STEM PRESS**  
The lead-in wires have an air tight seal here and are made of Dumet wire to assure about the same coefficient of expansion as the glass.

**LEAD-IN WIRES**  
Connect to the base pins and carry the current to and from the cathodes and the mercury arc.