

GE Lamp Products Catalog 2008-2009



lamps

2008-2009 product catalog

US/Canada Customer Ordering and Tracking—www.geelitenet.com

For detailed ballast and lamp specifications—www.gelighting.com

For order, technical or warranty assistance, call: 1-888-GEBALLAST (432-2552)

OEM Customer Service: (T) 1-800-833-4933, (F) 1-800-327-0588

GE Lighting Headquarters, Nela Park, 1975 Noble Rd., Cleveland, OH 44112, (T) 216-266-2121

Transforming
the **POWER**
of light™



GE has a policy of continuous improvement of its products and reserves the right to change materials and specifications without notice.

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Pub. No. 73966



GE Edison Award

Celebrating excellence in lighting design for more than 25 years

GE sponsors the annual GE Edison Award competition to recognize excellence and quality in professional lighting designs that use GE light sources (lamps and/or LEDs).

Entries are judged on the basis of functional excellence; architectural compatibility; effective use of state-of-the-art lighting products and techniques; appropriate color, form, and texture revelation; energy effectiveness and cost effectiveness.

Projects must be completed within the prior calendar year and must employ significant use of GE light sources.

Visit www.GEEdisonAward.com



2005 GE Edison Award Winner

The Guardian Building Renovation—Detroit, Michigan, USA

Lighting design by:

Dennis Vogel, Keith Irtenkauf, Sonia Noble —*Illuminating Concepts*



2006 GE Edison Award Winner

Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art—Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Lighting design by: Suzanne Powadiuk—*Suzanne Powadiuk Design, Inc.*



2007 GE Edison Award Winner

United States Air Force Museum—Arlington, Virginia, USA

Lighting design by:

Enrique Peiniger and Jean Sundin—*Office for Visual Interaction—OVI*

DESCRIBING LIGHT-SOURCE COLOR

The pictures are intended, within the limits of modern high-speed printing, to give a good indication of the differences between SP and SPX colors, at various color temperatures.

Note: Color Rendering (R_a) Index
Typical values in () for 4' linear fluorescent lamps.

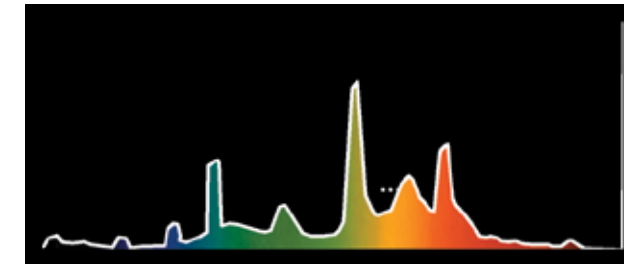
STANDARD COLOR AND HIGH EFFICIENCY	WARM WHITE (52)		COOL WHITE (60)		LITE WHITE (49)	
GOOD COLOR AND HIGH EFFICIENCY	SP30 (78)	SP35 (78)	SP41 (78)	SP50 (78)	SP65 (78)	
VERY GOOD COLOR AND HIGH EFFICIENCY	SPX27 (82)	SPX30 (86)	SPX35 (86)	SPX41 (86)	SPX50 (86)	SPX65 (85)
	3000K "WARM"		3500K	4000K	5000K	6500K "COOL"

TYPICAL SPECTRAL OUTPUT

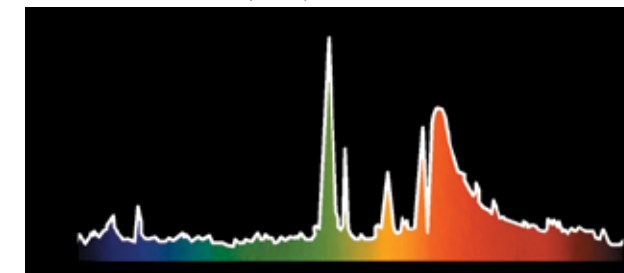
Incandescent



Fluorescent SPX



GE Ceramic Metal Halide (CMH®)



Energy Emitted (relative units)

SPECTRAL OUTPUT OF LAMPS

While CCT and CRI are useful measures to indicate the color of a light source, the "true and complete" information about the source is contained in the spectral output curve, samples of which are shown on the left. This curve tells us how much energy the lamp is emitting in each region of the spectrum. The incandescent lamp spectrum, for example, shows very little blue; consequently we might expect navy blue materials to appear almost black under this spectrum.

WHAT IS THE "RIGHT COLOR" FOR THIS APPLICATION?

People have preferences and the "right" color temperature is usually a subjective choice. An environment with "warm" colors—reds, yellows and browns—will be enhanced under warmer (lower color temperature) light sources while "cool" colors—blues, greens and grays—will be enhanced under cooler (higher color temperature) sources. However, this is far from a "hard and fast" rule. Another notion to remember is that indoor spaces lit to low light levels typically look better under warm lamps while high light levels are tolerated better with cool lighting. In spaces where daylighting is utilized, lamps with cooler color temperatures will integrate well with the higher color temperature of daylight.

Once you have picked the lamp type and the "right" color temperature, whatever that is, it is best to go with the highest CRI lamp available in that family. Since electricity constitutes the major portion of expense of a lighting system over its life, choosing the highest quality light source makes the best use of the electricity consumed.