



LIGHTING DESCRIPTIONS

T-12, T-8 and T-5 Fluorescent Lighting

Higher energy efficiency and lower operating costs have made T8 lamps and electronic ballasts the industry standard, replacing T12 lamps and ballasts. T12 lamps are 1 and 1/2 inches in diameter as compared to a T8 lamp which is only 1 inch wide. T8 lamps when used with electronic ballasts use 40% less energy than older T12 lighting systems. T5 lamps are 5/8" in diameter and best used in High Bay, cove, or indirect applications to replace HID or T12s. Please capture the length and number of lamps of each fixture for evaluation. If the lamp of a T12 lists the watts or the output designation of HO or VHO, please note that as well.

Compact Fluorescent Lighting

A compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) has many energy saving advantages over a standard incandescent bulb. High quality CFLs use 75 percent less energy and last 10 times longer than standard incandescent bulbs. Since compact fluorescents generate less heat than standard incandescent bulbs, this will significantly reduce cooling load in buildings with air conditioning. Please note the actual wattage of the incandescent lamps being replaced on the form. Look for the Energy Star designation on CFL's when purchasing.

Cold Cathode

A cold cathode light is an enclosed tubular light that works by passing an electrical current through a gas or vapor, much like neon lighting. It can be used as a replacement for incandescent up to 60W in situations where dimming is necessary or cold temperatures may exist. Cold cathode lights can come in many shapes and colors.

Induction

Induction lights are similar to fluorescent lights in that they use gasses, which once 'excited', react with the phosphor that coats the tubes to produce white light. Unlike fluorescent lamps, induction systems are rated at 100,000 hours and can be used in cold environments. Induction lights are a good replacement for HID lighting in areas that are hard to reach or where instant strike time is necessary.

LED

Light Emitting Diodes produce more light per watt than incandescent bulbs in some directional lighting applications like Exit Signs and traffic signal lights. The solid package of the LED can be designed to focus its light where as incandescent and fluorescent sources often require an external reflector to collect light and direct it in a usable manner. LEDs are ideal for use in applications that are subject to frequent on-off cycling and where pure colors are required. Look for the Energy Star designation on Exit signs.

Lighting Sensors

Occupancy sensors and daylight sensors are controls that turn lights on only when there are occupants in a room or when the sun is not shining, reducing electricity use when no one is present or when the sun can provide light. Occupancy sensors are ideal for spaces that are frequently unoccupied, such as: conference rooms, storerooms, restrooms, lounges, and individual offices. Daylight harvesting sensors are ideal for offices on a window where the lights may not be needed when the sun is shining. Restroom occupancy sensors should use both infrared and sonic sensing technologies to avoid shutting lights off on occupants.