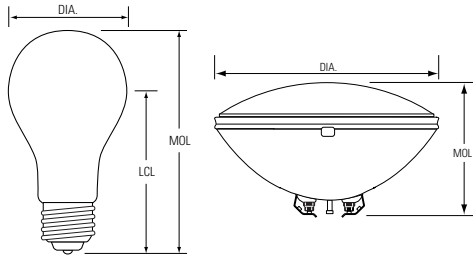


# INCANDESCENT BULB SHAPES & BASE TYPES

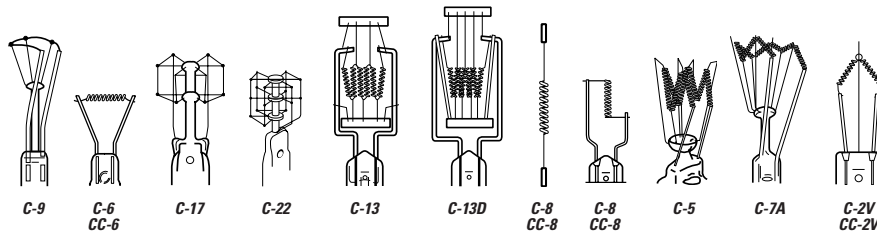
## BULB IDENTIFICATION



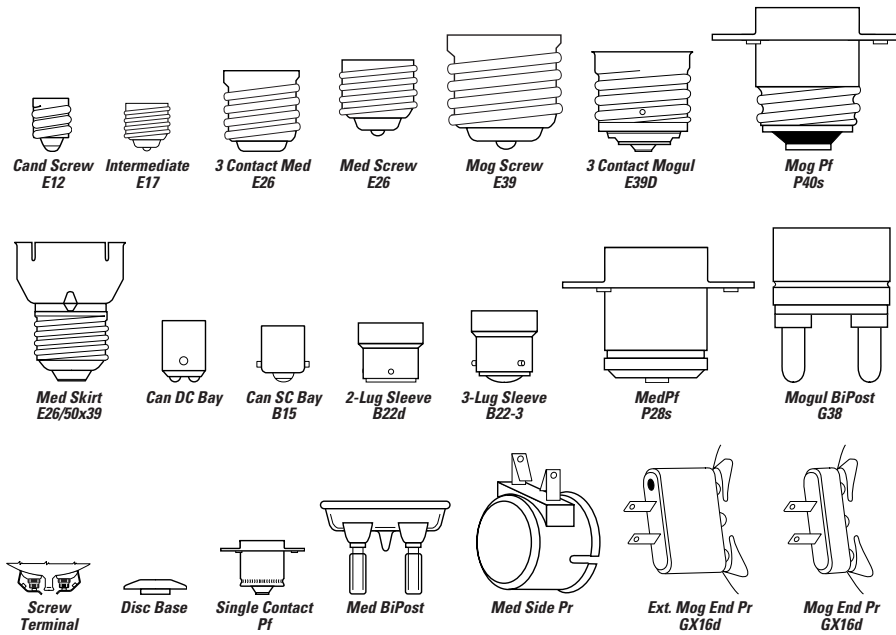
DIA: Diameter of bulb at widest point.  
 MOL: Maximum Overall Length including base or pins.  
 LCL: Distance between the center of the arc tube and the Light Center Length reference plane.  
 Note: Lamp drawings are not drawn to scale. Be sure to check size and dimension information when identifying each lamp.

To convert inches to millimeters, multiply the dimension (in inches) by 25.4 (i.e. 1.5" x 25.4 = 38.1 mm).

## FILAMENT IDENTIFICATION

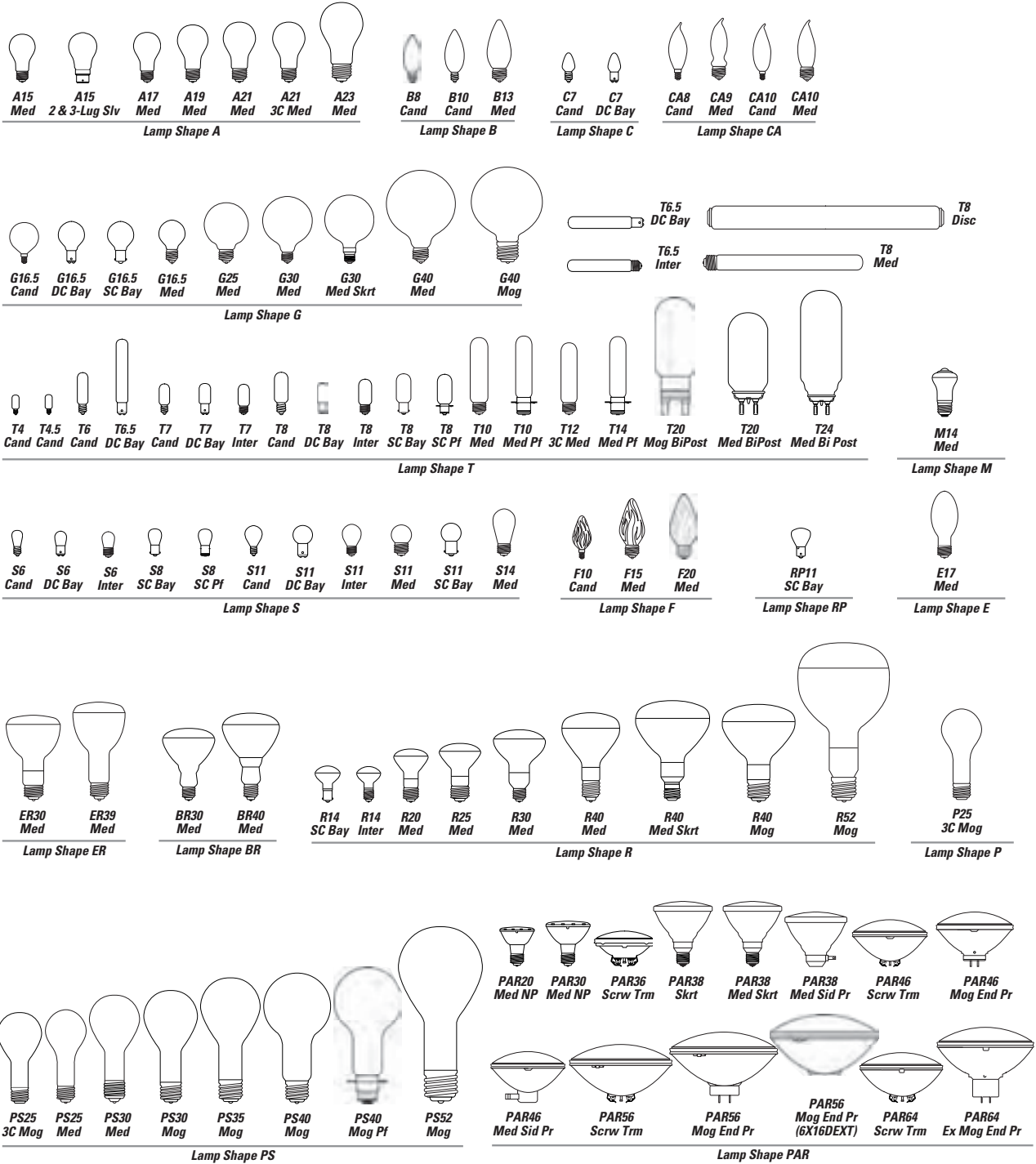


## BASE IDENTIFICATION

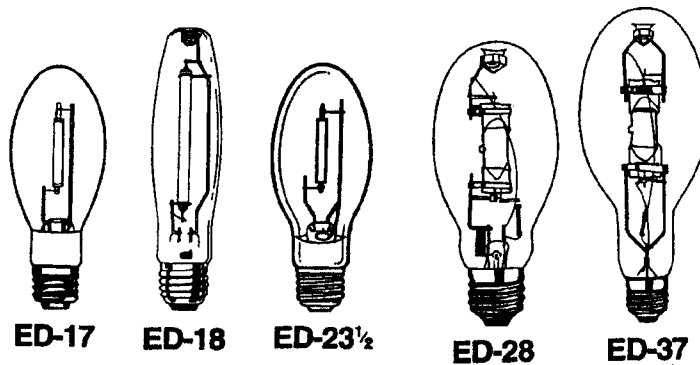
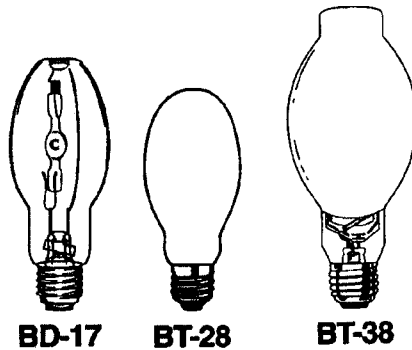


# INCANDESCENT BULB SHAPES & BASE TYPES

## LAMP LOCATOR



# HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE LAMPS



## BASE IDENTIFICATION



### Mercury Vapor Lamps

Mercury vapor lamps emit light when a short arc passes through mercury vapor. These lamps are designed for applications that require moderate color rendering. Applications include general flood lighting, parking lots and street lighting.

### High Pressure Sodium Lamps

These lamps are named for the sodium vapor arc that generates their light. High-pressure sodium lamps are the most efficient high intensity discharge lamps. Their high ratio of lumens per watt creates their energy-saving capabilities. High-pressure sodium lamps are commonly used in areas where bulb life and high efficiency are required and color rendering is not critical. Applications include lighting for areas such as parking lots, street lighting and building floodlights.

### Metal Halide Lamps

These lamps create light when an arc passes through a capsule holding mercury vapor and other chemical components called "metal halides." The additives greatly improve both lumen and color performance. These lamps are widely used in a variety of commercial and industrial applications when better color rendering is critical. They can be used indoor and outdoors