

# Compact Fluorescent Lamps\*



Panasonic Lighting is touching the lives of people, through the effects of advanced compact fluorescent technology, hotels, restaurants, office buildings and sports arenas, as well as in nursing homes, educational facilities, health care facilities and a variety of other buildings, Panasonic's products continue to be performance-proven. Panasonic Lighting products are compatible with virtually any indoor or outdoor fixture and can be used for both new construction and retrofit installations.

## GLASS DIFFUSER

Decorative Frosted Capsule ?  
Will Not Turn Yellow with Age

## CAPSULE SHAPE

Allows Personnel to Use Present  
Bulb Changer -  
For High Ceiling or Socket  
Applications

## DECORATIVE STYLES

Globe or Tubular Glass Envelope -  
For Improved Aesthetic Quality

## TRI-COLOR PHOSPHOR

Superior Phosphor Coating -  
CRI 84 (2800°K Warm)  
CRI 88 (5000°K Daylight)

## DESIGNER COLORS

In Pink, Red, Green and Blue -



Panasonic EFT15E28

## AMALGAM TECHNOLOGY

Maintains Light Output -  
In a Wide Temperature Range  
And Any Burning Position

## BALLAST

Electronic - Instant on, Flicker Free

## OPERATING TEMPERATURE

Operates at -22F to 122F  
(inside luminaire)

## BALLAST SHIELDING

FCC Class B, 100% Shielding -  
Prevents Disruption with Other  
Equipment

## BASE

Nickel Plated Brass -  
Prevents Corrosion in Socket

## How It Started.

Although Edison actually integrated the principle of fluorescent lighting into a lamp he invented in 1896, the first practical fluorescent lamp was not exhibited until the New York World's Fair in 1939. Shortly thereafter, fluorescent lighting technology was perfected and mass produced for industrial and commercial applications.

## The Difference Between Fluorescent and Incandescents.

A fluorescent lamp differs from an incandescent lamp in structure and in the process by which it produces light. The inside of the lamp is coated with a fluorescent powder called phosphor. A cathode (distant cousin to the incandescent filament) is a cap holding an electrode that seals each end of the lamp. Enclosed within the lamp is an inert gas, argon or a mixture of argon and neon, and a minute droplet of low pressure mercury vapor. When the lamp is switched on, a current passes through the cathodes, causing them to heat up and emit electrons that electrically charge (ionize) the gas. The ionized gas becomes a conductor allowing increased current (arcs) to jump from one cathode to the other, resulting in the emission of ultraviolet radiation. The ultraviolet radiation is then absorbed by the phosphor coating on the inner surface of the lamp, converting it into visible light. All fluorescent lamps require a ballast to provide high starting voltage and to regulate the electric current during operation.