

Bulb Style Identification Guide



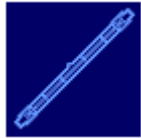
A-Line:

The classic light bulb, used in a variety of fixtures. Screw base.



PAR:

Bulb used for clean, crisp lighting, often-in retail or high visibility areas. Screw base.



Double End Quartz:

Linear bulb generally used in torchieres and small floodlights.



MR16:

A low-voltage compact bulb offering bright, precise directional light for small, architectural fixtures. Often used in retail lighting. 2-pin base.



High-Lumen Biax:

Compact fluorescent similar to Low-watt Biax, with 18- to 50-watts. Single ended, 2G11 base.



T12:

The most common linear fluorescent for commercial use. 12/8 inch diameter.



T8:

A slimmer linear fluorescent, only 1 inch in diameter.



T5:

High-efficiency, ultra compact metric-length fluorescents. 5/8 inch in diameter.



U-Line:

Traditional fluorescent tube, U-shaped for compact ceiling fixtures.



Metal Halide:

High-efficiency, long-life light source used for sporting event and roadway lighting, high and low-bay fixtures. Capsule, tubular, PAR and elliptical shapes. Up to 1000-watts.



High Pressure Sodium:

Most efficient light source. Used in roadway, wall wash and other fixtures. Elliptical, tubular and double-end available. Up to 1000-watts.



Mercury Vapor:

Good light source, often used in High bay and roadway lighting. A-line, elliptical, tubular and reflector available. Up to 1000-watts.

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