ngl
next generation led

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WEATHERPROOF FIXTURE

Properties

- Lifespan L80 %: > 50.000 hours
- Energy savings up to 65%
- IP class : 66
- Lumen efficiency : 139 Lm/W
- Die-cast aluminium alloy EN-47100 housing
- Polyurethane gasket, poured in one piece, hermetically sealed
- Stainless steel clips
- Opal polycarbonate (PC) or acrylic (PMMA)
- Fast connection STUCCHI plug incl.
- Warranty : 5 years

IP 66 | IK 03/08 | Plug & Play | 139 Lm/W

-30 °C | 45 °C

Specifications

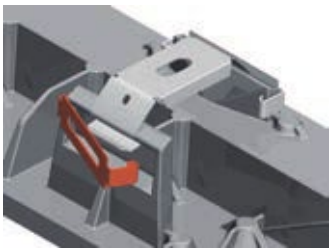
ZALEDO EVOL II	31W PC	31W PMMA	44W PC	44W PMMA
Power	31 W	31 W	44 W	44 W
Luminous flux	4200 Lm	4300 Lm	6000 Lm	6100 Lm
Input voltage	220-240 V / 50 - 60 Hz			
IP Index	IP 66			
Color rendering index	Ra >80			
Color temperature	4000 K			
Temperature in use	- 30°C ~ +45°C			
Lifespan L80%	50.000 h			
IK rate	850°C IK08	650° IK03	850°C IK08	650° IK03
Dimensions	1083 x 120 x 98 mm			

Application

Tunnels, car parks, cold storage rooms, washing facilities, utility rooms, production facilities, damp room areas, outdoor,...

Updated: August 2017

Specifications



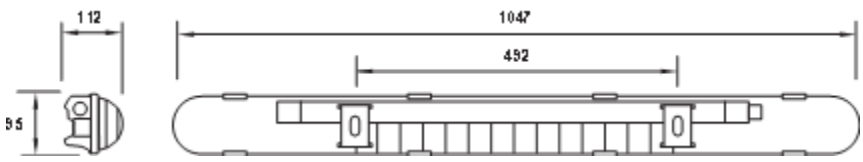
INCREASED SECURITY
Thanks to the theft protection. Optional by request.

BUILD TO LAST
A Gore membrane improves lighting performance and ensures long term IP66.

PASSIVE COOLING SYSTEM
Substantial thermal management thanks to a housing made of die-cast aluminium alloy EN-47100.

Good behaviour against corrosion owing to a robust flnish powder coated body.

PLUG & FORGET
ZALEDA EVOL II is equipped with an IP66 fast connector, plug and socket are supplied.



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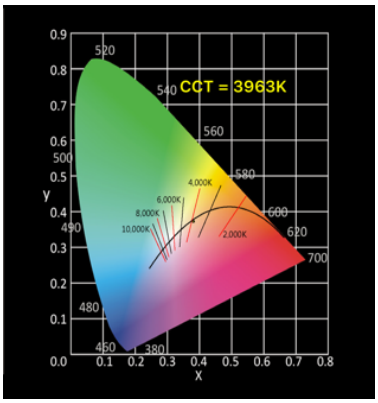
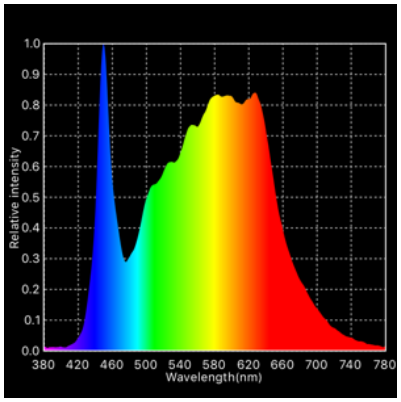
CIE 1931



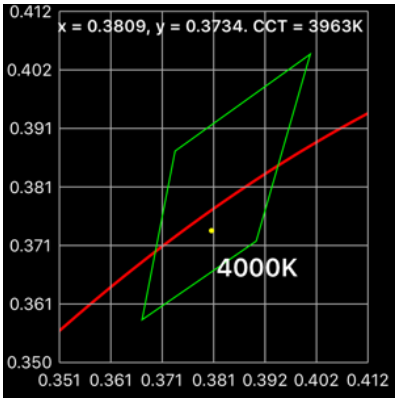
The CIE color space, developed in 1931, is still used to define colors, and as a reference for other color spaces. The figure is a two-dimensional display of colors of the same intensity (brightness), which is based on observations of color measurements by people.



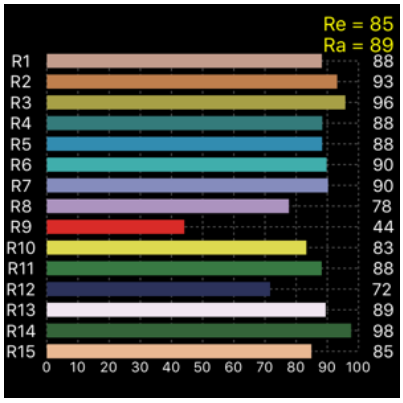
SPECTRUM

Isaac Newton used the Latin word spectrum to define the color series which arose when he dropped a bundle of sunlight through a glass prism. The color spectrum consists of the colors of the rainbow with the color sequence red-orange-yellow-green-blue-indigo-violet, which corresponds to bearish wave length (increasing frequency) of the light waves.

C78 377



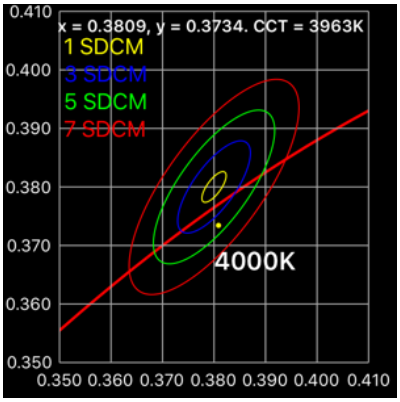
ANSI C 78.377 is now the standard for color quality, as determined by the American National Standards Institute. ANSI recommends lamp manufacturers to stay within a 4-step ellipse. This means that manufacturers with a particular focus on the CIE diagram have a broad range of observable differences.



CRI HISTOGRAM

The color reproduction of a light source indicates whether the color of an object can be displayed true to nature. The graph shows whether we can accurately determine color, depending on the color rendering properties of the light source.
Ra = average of R1 to R8
Re = average of R1 to R15
R9 = saturated red. Should be as high as possible.

SDCM

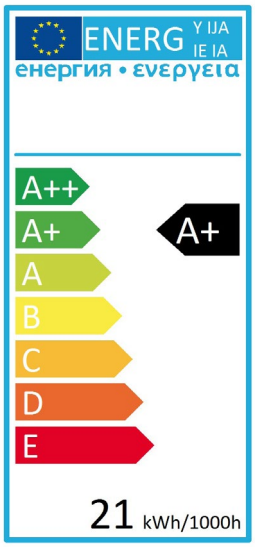


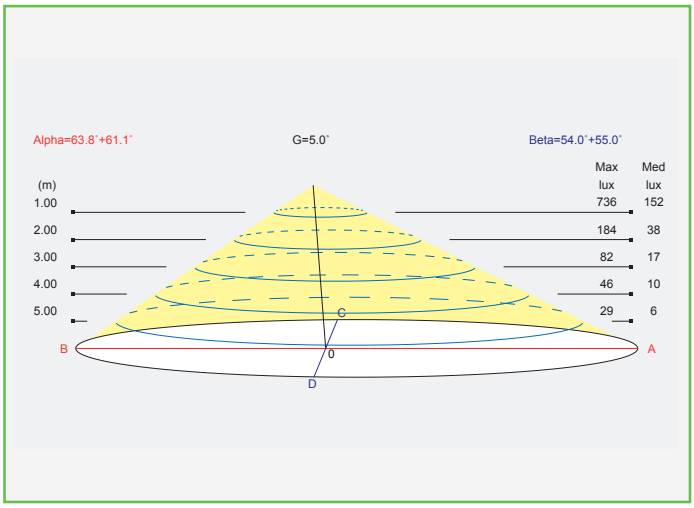
SDCM is an acronym which stands for Standard Deviation Colour Matching. SDCM has the same meaning as a "MacAdam ellipse". A 1-step MacAdam ellipse defines a zone in the CIE 1931 2 deg (xy) colour space within which the human eye cannot discern colour difference. Most LEDs are binned at the 4-7 step level, in other words you certainly can see colour differences in LEDs that are ostensibly the same colour.

SDCM	CCT @ 3000K	ΔUV
1x	±30K	±0.0007
2x	±60K	±0.0010
4x	±100K	±0.0020
7-8x	±175K	±0.0060

ENERGYLABEL

Electrical appliances carry an energy label. This label prints the so-called energy efficiency score in classes. These classes range from 'very energy efficient' (A++) to 'very waste of energy' (E).
A more expensive new device may eventually turn out to be cheaper if the energy score is good. IPEA is the new system for luminaire energy efficiency assessment.



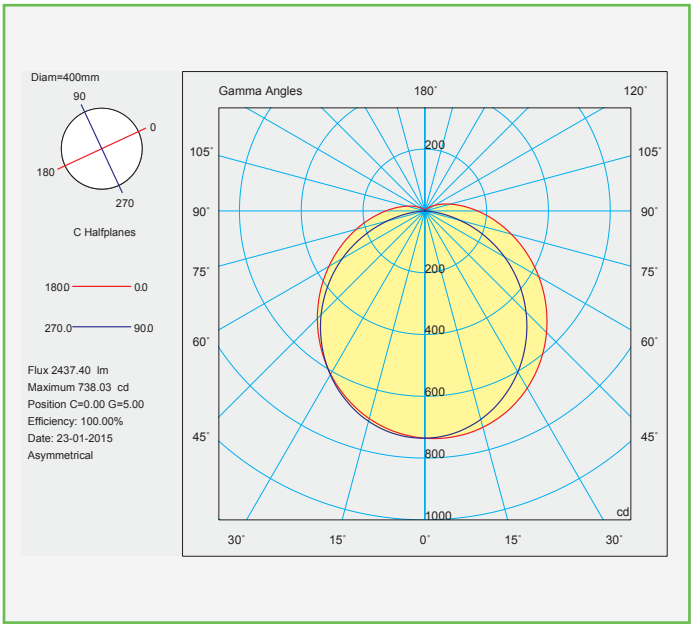


BEAM

The Illuminance Cone Diagram indicates the maximum illuminance at different distances from the fixture.

POLAR DIAGRAM

The polar luminous intensity graph illustrates the distribution of luminous intensity, in candelas, for the transverse (solid line) and axial (dashed line) planes of the luminaire. The shown curve provides a visual guide to the type of distribution expected from the luminaire e.g. wide, narrow, direct, indirect... in addition to intensity.



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REFERENCE	WATT	LUMEN	COLOR	COVER	IK
800-0401	31 W	4200 Lm	4000 K	PC	IK08
800-0402	31 W	4300 Lm	4000 K	PMMA	IK03
800-0403	44 W	6000 Lm	4000 K	PC	IK08
800-0404	44 W	6100 Lm	4000 K	PMMA	IK03

Chemical agents	Polyester	Polycarbonaat	Acrylic	Aluminium
Acetic Acid 10%	●	●	●	●
Acetone	○	x	x	●
Alcoholic beverages	●	●	●	●
Aluminium sulphate	●	●	●	●
Ammonia 5%	○	x	●	●
Aniline	○	x	○	●
Arsenic acid 20%	○	●	●	●
Benzene	x	x	x	●
Bencylic alcohol	x	x	x	○
Benczyl	x	x	x	●
Bromine	x	x	x	x
Calcium chloride	●	●	●	●
Calcium nitrate	●	●	●	●
Carbon tetrachloride	x	x	x	●
Carbonic acid	●	x	x	●
Caustic potash	x	x	●	x
Cement	●	●	●	●
Chlorhydric acid 15%	○	●	●	x
Chlorine vapours/liquid	x	x	x	x
Chloroform	x	x	x	●
Chromic acid	x	○	○	x
Citric acid 20%	●	●	●	●
Copper sulphate	●	●	●	x
Diesel	●	○	●	●
Ethyl alcohol	●	●	●	●
Ethyl chloride	x	x	x	○
Ethyl ether	●	x	x	●
Food oils and fats	●	x	●	●
Formic acid 10%	○	●	●	x
Glycerine	●	●	●	●
Hexane	○	●	●	●
Iodine	●	x	x	○
Iron chloride	●	●	●	○
Isopropylic alcohol	●	○	○	●
Lubricating oil	●	●	●	●
Magnesium sulphate	●	●	●	●
Methanol	●	x	x	●
Mineral oils	●	●	●	●
Nitric acid 20%	x	○	○	x
Oxygen	●	●	●	●
Ozone	●	●	●	●
Perchloric acid 10%	x	●	●	x
Petrol	●	x	●	●
Phenol	○	x	x	●
Pothassium bromide	●	●	●	○
Pothassium nitrate	●	●	●	●
Pothassium permanganate	●	●	●	●
Sea climate	●	●	●	○
Silicon oils	●	●	○	●
Soda bleach 15%	●	x	●	○
Sodium chloride	●	●	●	○
Sodium hydroxide 5%	●	x	●	x
Sodium sulphate	●	●	●	●
Sugar	●	●	●	●
Sulphur	●	●	●	●
Sulphuric acid 30%	x	●	●	x
Toluene	x	x	x	●
Trichloro ethylene	x	x	x	●
Zinc sulphate	●	●	●	○

●	resitant
○	Relatively resistant
x	Non-resistant