



next generation led

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NARROW BEAM PROJECTOR



Properties

- Lifespan L70 %: > 50.000 hours
- SSL (Solid State Light)
- Energy savings up to 50% in comparison to HID (discharge)
- Patented heat dissipation
- High luminous output and good color rendering
- Very even light distribution, high uniformity and no glare
- Flicker free to reduce the eyestrain
- High power factor to minimize harmonic distortion
- Immediate start regardless of temperature or humidity
- Optional : dimmable 0 to 10V, DALI
- Variable AC/DC input voltage without adaptor or transformer
- Warranty: 5 years on LED, 10 years on housing

Application

Sport stadium, sea & airport, parkings, masts...

IP 65/67

50.000 h

120 Lm/W

AC/DC

20° BEAM

Specifications

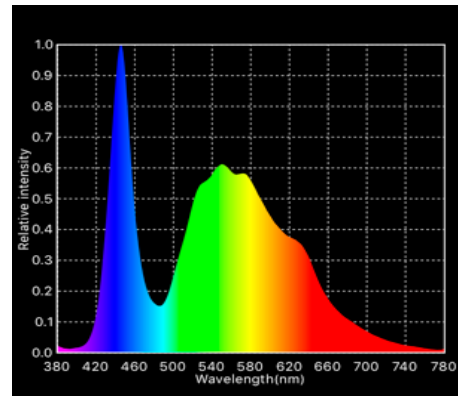
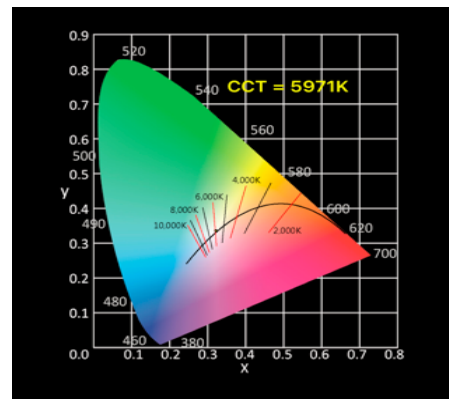
Narrow Beam Proj.	SINGLE LAMP	DOUBLE LAMP
Power	200W-300W-400W-600W	800W-1000W-1400W
Luminous intensity (Lm)	23000-34000-46000-69000	92000-115000-161000
Power factor (Pf)	>=0.98	
Power supply	AC 80-135 V / DC 80-400 V Optional 12V AC/DC or 24V AC/DC	
Frequency	50~60 Hz	
Beam angle	15° - 20° - 30°	
Color rendering index	>75	
Color temperature	4000 K - 6000 K	6000 K
Temperature in use	- 40°C ~ +60°C	

Updated: May 2018



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.

CIE 1931

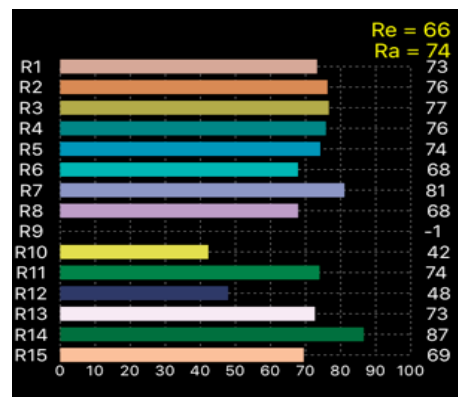


SPECTRUM

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

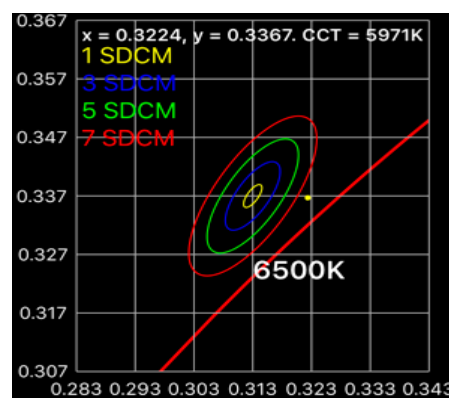
Re = average of R1 to R15

R9 = saturated red. Should be as high as possible.

SDCM

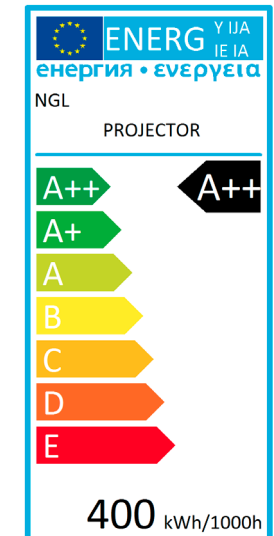
SDCM is an acronym which stands for Standard Deviation Colour Matching. SDCM has the same meaning as a "MacAdam ellipse". A 1-step MacAdam ellipse defines a zone in the CIE 1931 2 deg (xy) colour space within which the human eye cannot discern colour difference. Most LEDs are binned at the 4-7 step level,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



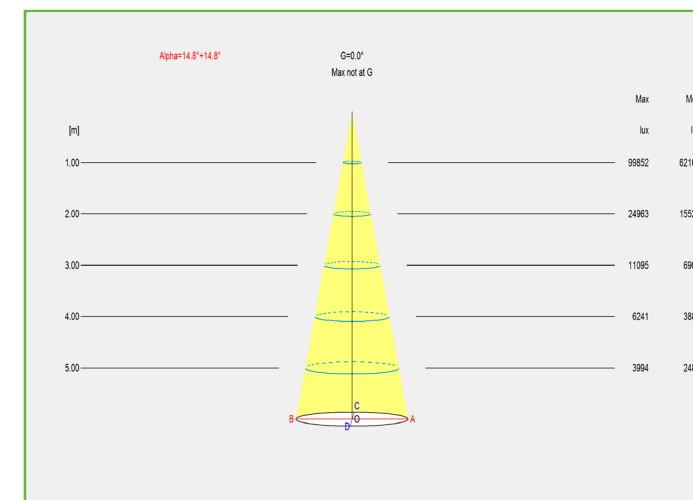
ENERGYLABEL

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.

