# next generation led

info@nextgenerationled.be www.nextgenerationled.be Tel + 32 53 71 09 42

# Linear LED Track Light

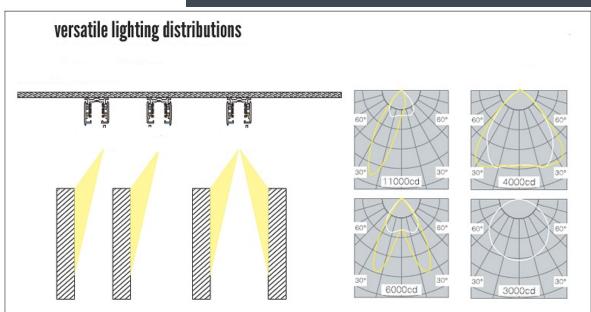
#### Properties

- Lifespan L70 %: > 50.000 hours
- High efficiency, sleek, visual comfort, precision lighting and stylish design
- Vacuum coated reflector minimizes the glare
- Passive cooling with isolated circuit SELV Class II LED electronic control gear
- Up to 65% energy savings
- Original Samsung 2835 SMD, LM80 qualified
- Pure aluminum housing
- No UV production, environment friendly
- Single wallwash 25°x90° (L, R); Double wallwash 85°x85°
- Warranty : 5 years



Supermarkets, Retail shops, Warehouses, Production facilities, Halls, Offices, Conference rooms, Automotive and Parking, Library, Bookstore,...

#### Updated: Feb 2018



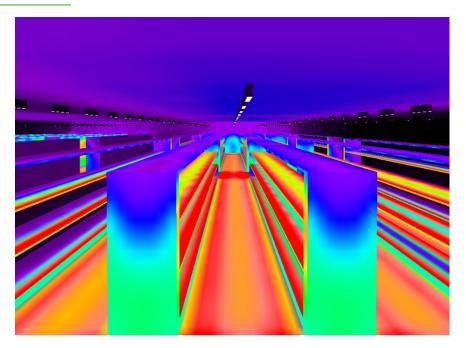




#### Specifications

Linear Track Light	
Power	55W
Lumen production	5600lm ~ 6000lm
Color rendering index	Ra >82
Input voltage	AC 100 - 240 V / 50/60Hz
Beam angle	25°x90°, 85°x85°
Power factor	>0.95
Color temperature	2700K - 3000 K - 4000 K - 5000 K
Dimming	Non dimmable
Operating temp.	-20°C ~ 40°C
Dimension	928mmx48mmx57mm (LxWxH)
Finish	Black/White/Silver

### Specifications





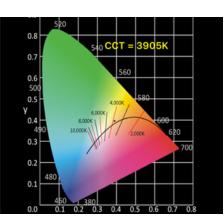


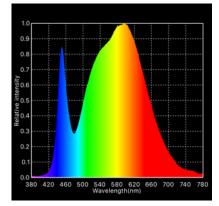




CIE 1931

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.



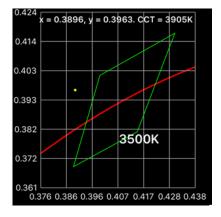


#### SPECTRUM

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.



						Re	
						Ra	= 83
R1 📒							
R2				_			87
R3 📃							94
R4							82
R5 🖢					-		80
R6 🖢							83
R7							89
R8			_				66
R9							10
210							70
R11			_				80
12							58
13				: :	-		82
14		_	_		-		96
14	_	-	_	-			73
	10 20	30 40	50 6	io 70	80	90 1	00'3
•	10 10	00 40	00 0		00		00

#### 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.

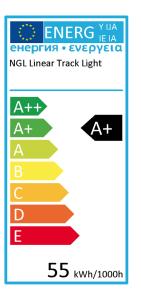
<u>SDCM</u>	<u>CCT @ 3000K</u>	
1x	±30K	±0.0007
2x	±60K	±0.0010
4x	±100K	±0.0020
7-8x	±175K	±0.0060

0.410 x = 0.3896, y = 0.3963. CCT = 3905K 1 SDCM 3 SDCM 5 SDCM 0.390 7 SDCM 0.380 0.370 0.360 0.350 0.350 0.360 0.370 0.380 0.390 0.400 0.410



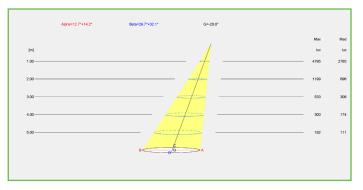
#### ENERGYLABEL

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.



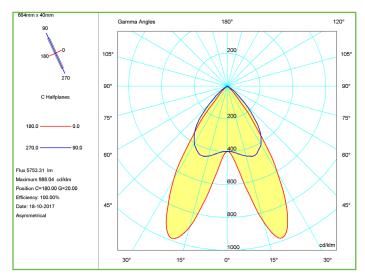
#### BEAM

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.





## Linear Track Light

REFERENCE	SIZE	WATT	LUMEN	COLOR	BEAM
156-0230	928cmx48cm	55W	5000	2700K	25°X90°
156-0231	928cmx48cm	55W	5200	3000K	25°X90°
156-0232	928cmx48cm	55W	5600	4000K	25°X90°
156-0233	928cmx48cm	55W	6000	5000K	25°X90°
156-0234	928cmx48cm	55W	5000	2700K	85°X85°
156-0235	928cmx48cm	55W	5200	3000K	85°X85°
156-0236	928cmx48cm	55W	5600	4000K	85°X85°
156-0237	928cmx48cm	55W	6000	5000K	85°X85°