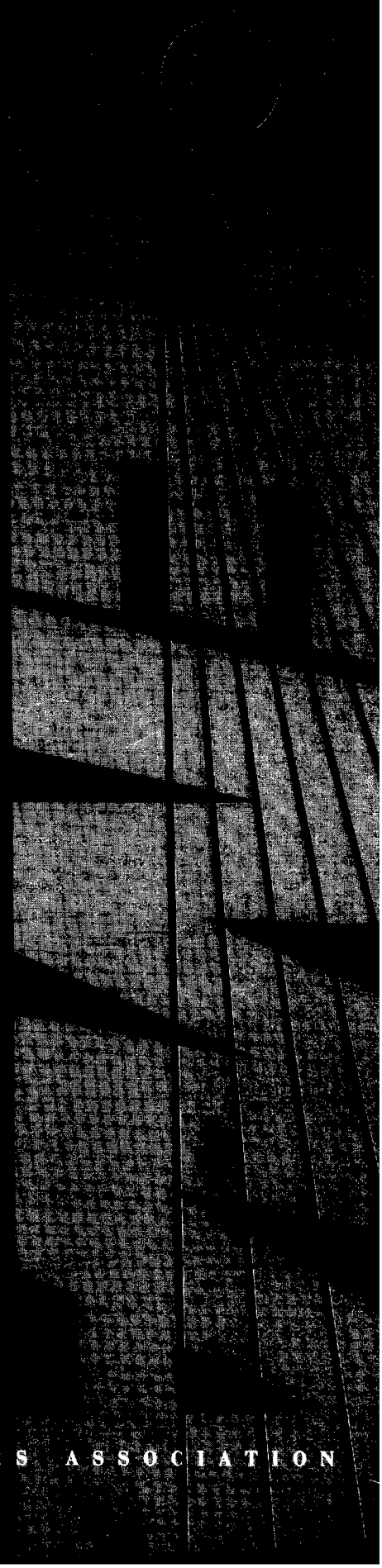
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NEMA STANDARDS PUBLICATION

# ANSI C79.1-1994

## American National Standard

## Nomenclature for Glass Bulbs Intended for Use with Electric Lamps



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**ANSI C79.1-1994**

American National Standard

# for Nomenclature for Glass Bulbs— Intended for Use with Electric Lamps

Secretariat
**National Electrical Manufacturers Association**

Approved March 24, 1994
**American National Standards Institute**

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Published by

**National Electrical Manufacturers Association**
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## Foreword (This Foreword is not part of American National Standard C79.1-1994)

This American National Standard, Nomenclature for Glass Bulbs Intended for Use with Electric Lamps, C79.1-1994, describes a system of nomenclature that provides designations for glass bulbs used as the envelopes for electric lamps.

Suggestions for improvement of this standard will be welcome. They should be sent to the Secretary of Committee C79. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 2101 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

This standard was processed and approved for submittal to ANSI by Accredited Standards Committee on Nomenclature for Glass Bulbs Intended for Use with Electric Lamps, C79. Committee approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for its approval.

The members of the Committee at the time of Committee approval of this publication were:

V. H. Schofield, Secretariat

| *Organization Represented* | *Name of Representative* |
|---|---|
| Duro-Test Corporation | Don Northrop |
| GE Lighting | Ted A. Pickett |
| GTE Products Corporation | Bruce R. Simson |
| Philips Lighting Company | Al Rousseau |
| Wagner Electric | Donald H. Freeman |



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# Nomenclature for Glass Bulbs Intended for Use with Electric Lamps

## 1 Scope

This standard describes a system of nomenclature that provides designations for glass bulbs used as the envelopes for electric lamps. This system is shown in customary (inch-based) units and SI (metric) units.

The nomenclature system is intended for application with bulbs that originate both as parts and as stock. As a part, a bulb is assembled directly into a finished lamp without major alterations. As stock, a bulb may be re-worked or altered during lamp assembly, while maintaining its basic identifying characteristics.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this American National Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this American National Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below.

### 2.1 Related ANSI lamp standards

The bulb designations described in this standard are used as part of many of the individual lamp descriptions given in the following groups of lamp standards:

ANSI C78.20-1989, *Incandescent Lamps A, G, PS and Similar Shapes with E26 Medium Screw Bases*

ANSI C78.21-1989, *American National Standard for Incandescent Lamps, PAR & R Shapes*

ANSI C78.22-1989, *American National Standard for Incandescent Lamps, AG, PS and Similar Shapes with E39 Mogul Screw Bases*

ANSI C78.23-1989, *American National Standard for Incandescent Lamps, Miscellaneous Types*

ANSI C78.1-1992, C78.1a (1992), C78.1b (1994), *American National Standard Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of Fluorescent Lamps—Rapid-Start Types*

ANSI C78.2-1978, C78.2a (1992), *American National Standard Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of Fluorescent Lamps—Preheat-Start Types*

ANSI C78.3-1991, *American National Standard Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of Fluorescent Lamps—Instant-Start and Cold-Cathode Types*

ANSI C78.40-1992, *American National Standard Specifications for Mercury Lamps*

ANSI C78.1340-1990, *American National Standard Miniature and Sealed-Beam Incandescent Lamps, Method of Designation for Electric Lamps*

ANSI C78.1341-1990, *American National Standard Mercury Lamps, 750-Watt, 120-Volt, Self-Ballasted*

ANSI C78.1342-1990, *American National Standard Mercury Lamps, 160-Watt, 120-Volt, Self-Ballasted*



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ANSI C78.1350-1990, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 400-Watt, 100-Volt, S51 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1351-1989, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 250-Watt, 100-Volt, S50 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1352-1990, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 1000-Watt, 250-Volt, S52 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1353-1990, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps -70-Watt, 52-Volt, S62 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1354-1990, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 100-Watt, 55-Volt, S54 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1355-1989, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 150-Watt, 55-Volt, S55 High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1356-1988, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 150-Watt, 100-Volt, S56 High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1357-1991, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 200-Watt, 100-Volt, S66 High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1358-1988, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 35-Watt, S76 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps (includes supplement ANSI C78.1358a-1990)*

ANSI C78.1359-1988, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 50-Watt, S68 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1360-1990, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 310-Watt, 100-Volt, S67 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps*

ANSI C78.1375-1990, *American National Standard for Metal Halide Lamps, Specification for 400-Watt, M59 Lamp*

ANSI C78.1376-1990, *American National Standard for Metal Halide Lamps, Specification for 1000-Watt, M47 Lamp*

ANSI C78.1377-1990, *American National Standard for Metal Halide Lamps, Specification for 175-Watt, M57 Lamp*

ANSI C78.1378-1990, *American National Standard for Metal Halide Lamps, Specification for 250-Watt, M58 Lamp*

ANSI C78.1379-1990, *American National Standard for Metal Halide Lamps, Specification for 1500-Watt, M48 Lamp*

ANSI C78.1380-1988, *American National Standard for Mercury Lamps, Specification for 250-Watt, 120-Volt, Self-Ballasted Mercury Lamps*

ANSI C78.1381-1989, *American National Standard for Electric Lamps, Specification for 70-Watt, M85 Metal-Halide*



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## 2.2 The following standards are also related to bulb nomenclature:

C79.2-1954(R1987), *American National Standard Nomenclature for Molded Glass Flares Intended for Use with Electron Tubes and Electric Lamps*

IEC Pub. 887, *Glass Bulb Designation System for Lamps*

## 3 Definitions

### 3.1 Bulb

The outer envelope of glass or other transparent or translucent material enclosing the essential components of an electric lamp.

### 3.2 Approximate reference line

A construction line transverse to the axis through the neck of the bulb. It defines the approximate position at which the rim of a base, such as an Edison screw base, would meet the neck of a bulb. The sole purpose of the approximate reference line is to aid the establishment of technical definitions of bulb shapes. This line appears in figure 1 as a C-D line. No such line exists for pressed glass bulbs.

### 3.3 Base line or base circle

A diameter on the end portion of a bulb at the approximate point where the base seats. The concept of a base line or base circle is applicable only to double-ended tubular lamp bulbs.

### 3.4 Base line length

The distance between the two base lines.

## 4 Designations

### 4.1 General (Other than rectangular)

Glass bulbs shall be described by a designation consisting of the following sequence of letter and number symbols, without spaces in between, as follows:

a) A first letter symbol consisting of up to three letters which describes the bulb shape. The letter or letters of this symbol may in some cases be a basic shape letter symbol only and in other cases it may be a combination of a basic shape symbol and a modifier or modifiers. Basic shapes, modifiers and special shapes are defined in Clause 7.1.

b) A first number symbol which states the major diameter (nominal) of the bulb

c) A second letter symbol consisting of one or two arbitrary letters

d) A second number symbol using arbitrary numbers



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### 4.1.1 First letter symbol

The first letter symbol shall identify the shape classification to which the bulb belongs. The letter symbols that have thus far been established are described in Clause 7.1 and illustrated in Figure 1. If additional symbols are adopted, the letters I, O, Q, and U shall not be used.

### 4.1.2 First number symbol

The first number symbol shall indicate one of the following:

a) The nominal major diameter of that part of the bulb above the CD line

b) The nominal major diameter of a tubular bulb

c) The maximum diameter of a round PAR bulb

### 4.1.3 Second letter symbol

The second letter symbol shall serve to distinguish between bulbs having the same shape classification and major diameter but differing in other features above the CD line.

The letters of the second letter designation shall be assigned in alphabetical order beginning with A. The letters, I, O, Q, and U shall not be used. If more than 22 variations are encountered, a second series beginning ZA, ZB, etc., shall be used. The third series, if needed, shall be YA, YB, etc.

### 4.1.4 Second number symbol

The second number symbol shall serve to distinguish between bulbs alike in all respects above the CD line but differing below the CD line.

### 4.1.5 Fluorescent and PAR

Several variations exist in designating open-ended fluorescent bulbs and PAR-type glassware. Most manufacturers use the first letter and first number symbols designated in this standard, but vary in assignments of second letter and second number symbols. Instead of attempting standardization at this time, it has been decided to retain the various existing systems until the SI (metric) system is implemented.



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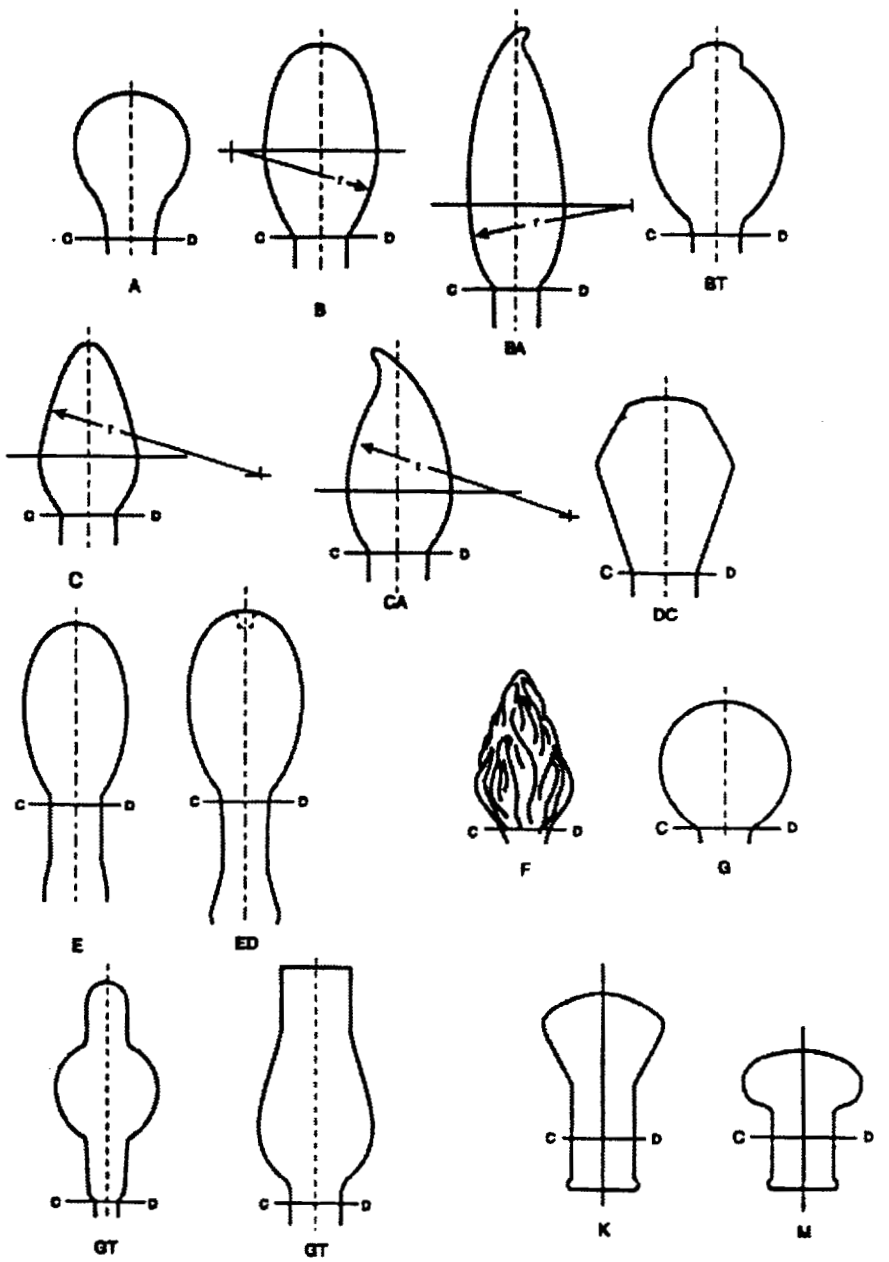



**Figure 1 — Basic bulb shapes**

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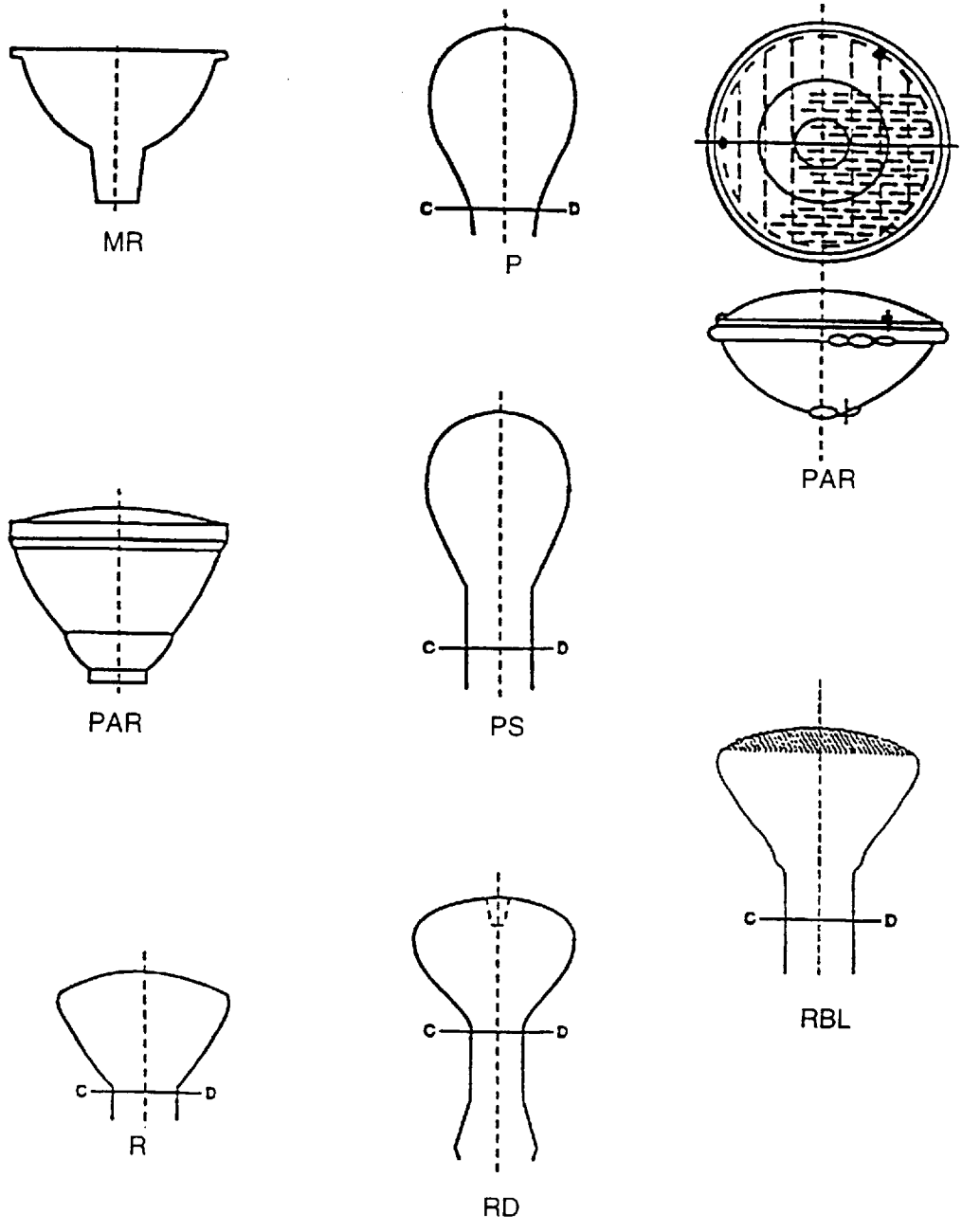
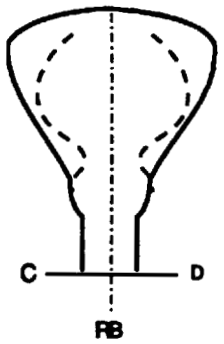


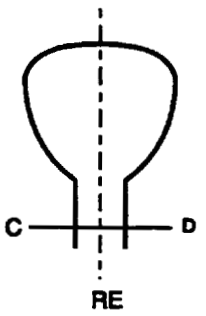

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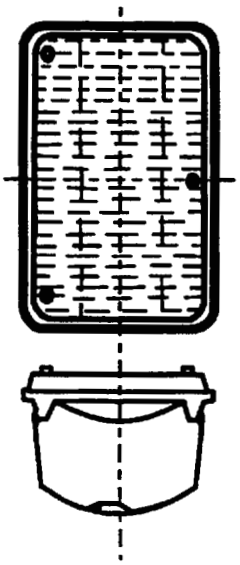

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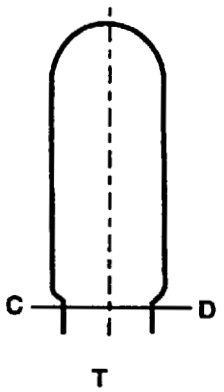
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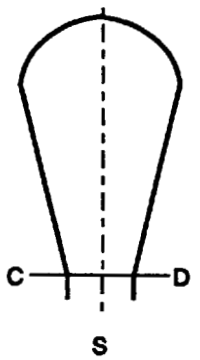
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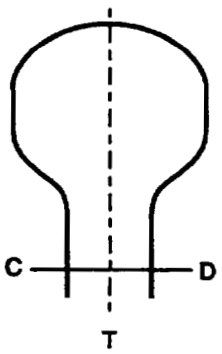


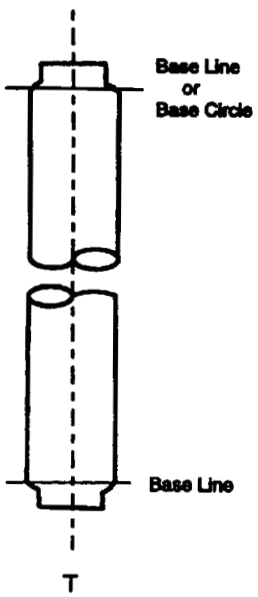



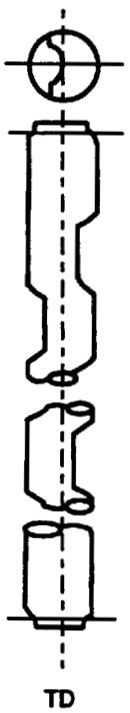



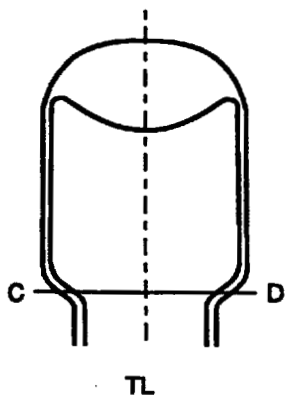




**Figure 1** *(continued)*



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## 5 Units

Although it is an objective to harmonize bulb designations internationally, it is expected that a transition period will be necessary to change over to use of metric designation only. During this transition period either of two types of designations, customary or metric, or dual designation showing both units, may be used.

The relationship of customary, decimal and metric nomenclature for existing bulbs is shown in the Annex. Committee C79 shall develop any additional conversions that may be necessary.

### 5.1 Customary units

The nominal value of a bulb's major diameter shall be the basis of the bulb size unit. The unit shall be expressed in eighths of an inch, with fractions added when necessary. A tubular shaped bulb, for example, 1-1/4 inches (10/8ths) in diameter is called a T10 bulb.

Fractional units are added with regard to the following size ranges.

| Bulb Size | Fractional Units |
|---|---|
| <1/4" | Eighths of an eighth of an inch, 1/64th. |
| 1/4" to 3/4" | Fourths of an eighth of an inch, 1/32nd. |
| >3/4" | Half of an eighth of an inch, 1/16th. |

An example of determining bulb size with fractional units in the 1/4" to 3/4" diameter range is as follows, for a nominal bulb diameter of 0.335 inch.

= 0.250 + 0.085
= 0.250 + 0.062 + 0.023
0.335 = 2/8 + 2/32 + 0.023/0.31
= 2/8 + 3/32 (rounded upward)
= 2 units + 3 fractional units
(As a T2-3/4 bulb, for example)

The optionaland interchangeable use of decimal equivalents, instead of fractions, is allowed for bulbs with fractional size designations. Any decimal shall be rounded to one significant place.

For the same bulb size as used in the preceding note, 0.0335 inch, the decimal size would be calculated as follows.



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= 0.250 + 0.085
= 2/8 + 85/125
0.335 = 2 units + 0.68 decimal units
= 2.7 (rounded upward)
(As a T2.7 bulb, for example)

For the same bulb size as used in the preceding note, 0.0335 inch, the decimal size would be calculated as follows.

## 5.2 SI (Metric) units

### 5.2.1 General

In metric designations the first number symbol shall consist of two numbers expressed in millimeters (to the nearest whole number) and separated by a diagonal line. The number to the left of the diagonal shall indicate the average major bulb diameter above the CD line; the number to the right of the diagonal shall indicate the average diameter of the bulb neck at the CD line.

### 5.2.2 Fluorescent bulbs

For fluorescent bulbs the two-number symbol described in 5.2.1 shall be used. The number to the left of the diagonal shall designate the bulb diameter in millimeters (to the nearest whole number); the number to the right of the diagonal shall designate the base line length to the closest tenth of a millimeter.

### 5.2.3 Round PAR

Only one number shall be used to designate round PAR-type glass bulbs. This shall be the dimension of the maximum diameter, expressed in millimeters (to the nearest whole number).

### 5.2.4 Rectangular PAR

Rectangular PAR-type glass bulbs shall be described by the letter symbol REC followed by two sets of numbers. The first number shall designate the dimension of the shorter side; the second number shall designate the dimension of the longer side. These two numbers shall be expressed in millimeters (to the nearest whole number) and shall be separated by the multiplication symbol (x).

# 6 Examples of designations

## 6.1 Customary units

See Table 1.



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**Table 1 — Examples of designations in customary units**

| | General | Fluorescent | PAR | REC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Complete customary designation | A19C3 | T12AG11 | PAR38 | NONE |
| First letter symbol | A | T | PAR | — |
| First number symbol | 19 | 12 | 38 | — |
| Second letter symbol | C | AG* | — | — |
| Second number symbol | 3 | 11* | — | — |

* Each manufacturer uses a different system.

## 6.2 SI (Metric) units

See Table 2.

**Table 2 — Examples of designations in SI (metric) units**

| | General | Fluorescent | PAR | REC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Complete metric designation | A60/29C3 | T38/1180AG11 | PAR121 | REC142x200 |
| First letter symbol | A | T | PAR | REC |
| First number symbol | 60/29 | 38/1180 | 121 | 142x200 |
| Second letter symbol | C | AG* | — | — |
| Second number symbol | 3 | 11* | — | — |

* Each manufacturer uses a different system.



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# 7 Bulb shape classification

## 7.1 Basic shapes

The basic shape symbols are listed in Table 3. The descriptive information used in conjunction with the associated illustration in Figure 1 forms the definition of each shape.

**Table 3 — Basic shapes**

| Letter Symbol | General Meaning | Explanatory Notes |
|---|---|---|
| A | | A bulb shape having a spherical end section that is joined to the neck by a radius that:<br>1) has a center outside the bulb<br>2) has a magnitude greater than the radius of the spherical section<br>3) is tangent to both the neck and the curve of the spherical end section<br>NOTE – These bulbs do not have any significant straight portion between the spherical end and the transitional radius into the neck. |
| B | Bulged | A bulb in which the curve making up the major portion of the side of the bulb has a radius greater than one-half the bulb diameter and a center in the plane of the maximum diameter. |
| C | Conical | A bulb consisting of a conical or near-conical end section, which is joined to the neck by an approximately hemispherical section; if the end section is not conical the curve making up the major portion of the side of the bulb has a center below the plane of the maximum diameter. |
| E | Elliptical | A bulb similar to a "B" shape but having the sides formed by a section of an ellipse. |
| F | Flame | A bulb resembling the flame of a candle having irregular flutes on the sides. |
| G | Globular | A bulb of essentially spherical shape. |
| K | | A bulb which is similar in shape to a "M" bulb, except there is a conical transitional section between the major diameter and the neck rather than a curved section. |

Continued on next page



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**Table 3 — Continued**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M | Mushroom | A bulb having a spherically shaped end section blended, above the major diameter, to a smaller radius curve centered on the major diameter, which blends with a transition curve of approximately the same radius for joining the neck. |
| P | | A bulb having a spherical end section and a conical mid-section, the sides of which are tangent to the curve of the spherical section. |
| R | Reflector | A bulb that includes a parabolic or elliptical section below the major diameter designed to receive a reflective coating so as to direct the beam of light. |
| S | Straight-Sided | A bulb having a spherically shaped end section, a conical lower section and an intermediate curve joining the two. |
| T | Tubular | A bulb that is mostly cylindrical in form. |
| MR | Multifaceted reflector | A curved focusing reflectorized bulb which may have a multifaceted inner surface that is generally dichroic coated. It is commonly used with a tungsten halogen light source and may be either open faced or sealed together with a glass lens. The lens, if any, may be either plain or configured. |
| PAR | Parabolic aluminized reflector* | A bulb formed by the sealing together during the lamp-making process of a pressed glass parabolic section and a pressed lens section. The lens section may be either plain or configurated. |
| REC | Rectangular | A "PAR" type bulb with a rectangular face. |

* Aluminum is not the only material for use as a reflector coating.

### 7.2 Modifiers

The basic shape designations in Clause 7.1 may be modified by the addition, as a suffix, of one of the symbols listed in Table 4.

The descriptive information used in conjunction with the associated illustrations in Figure 1 forms the definition of each shape.



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**Table 4 — Modifiers**

| Letter Symbol | General Meaning | Examples of Modified Shapes |
|---|---|---|
| A | Angular tip | CA and BA |
| B | Bulged section below the bulb's major diameter and above its approximate base line | RB See note 1 |
| C | Conical section below the bulb's major diameter and above its approximate base line | CC See note 2 |
| D | Dimple pointing inward or outward | ED, RD and TD |
| E | Elliptical section below the bulb's major diameter and above its approximate base line | RE See note 3 |
| F | Flutes which twist around the outside and taper towards the tip of the bulb | CF |
| L | Lens end | TL |
| S | Tubular neck section below the bulb and above the approximate base line | PS See note 4 |
| T | Tubular neck or top section | BT and GST |

NOTES

1 "RB" indicates a reflector bulb having a bulged section above its base line. This shape is commonly called "BR."

2 "CC" indicates two conical sections, the sections being joined at their bases at the major diameter of the bulb. This shape was formerly referred to as "DC."

3 "RE" indicates a reflector lamp with an elliptical section below the major diameter. This shape is commonly called "ER."

4 "PS" was formerly employed as a basic shape letter symbol. In the context as a modified shape, the technical interpretation is the same.

## 8 Identification of bulbs for use in lamps

When a bulb designation is used as part of a lamp identification, only the bulb's first letter symbol and first number symbol shall be used. The following Subsections 8.1 and 8.2 describe such practice in both the customary and metric unit cases.



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## 8.1 Lamp description in customary units

If a bulb identification is needed as part of a lamp identification, first letter symbol together with the first number symbol of the bulb's designation, based on customary units, may become part of the lamp identification. Thus, using the examples in Table 1, customary-unit lamp identifications are derived from customary-unit bulb designations as follows:

| Bulb Designation | As Used in a Lamp Identification |
|---|---|
| A19C3 | A19 |
| T12AG11 | T12 |
| PAR38 | PAR38 |

## 8.2 Lamp description in metric units

If a bulb designation is needed as part of a lamp identification, the first letter symbol together with the first component of the first number symbol of the bulb's designation, based on metric units, may become part of the lamp identification. The slash and the figures to the right of the slash in the first number symbol are dropped. Then the letters SI in parenthesis are added to the lamp identification to distinguish it as a metric designation. Thus, using the examples in Table 2, metric-unit lamp identifications are derived from the metric-unit bulb designations as follows:

| Bulb Designation | As Used in a Lamp Identification |
|---|---|
| A60/29C3 | A60 (SI) |
| T38/1180AG11 | T38 (SI) |
| PAR121 | PAR121 (SI) |
| REC142x200 | REC142x200 |

(SI) is not used in the lamp identification for REC bulbs because REC bulbs are available only in metric dimensions, and the (SI) notation would be redundant. The REC bulb designation and the REC lamp identification are identical.

The (SI) term is not used in most dual dimensioning situations employed in many lamp standards. The *metric unit is usually placed in parenthesis ( ) to the right of the customary unit*; i.e., A19 (A60), T12 (T38), PAR38 (PAR121) and further explanation about the information within the parenthesis is provided to the reader elsewhere in the lamp standard.



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ANSI C79.1b-1998
Supplement to ANSI C79.1-1994

# ANNEXES

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October 1998

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# Annex A
(informative)
## Decimal equivalents and metric conversions of existing bulbs

It should be understood that these are not direct English-to-metric conversions. They are rounded to be in agreement with commonly-used international bulb designations. This annex includes the official customary, decimal, and metric designations for most commonly-used bulbs. Table 5 should be used as reference and conversion from one set of units to the other is deprecated.

### Table 5–English-to-metric conversions

| CUSTOMARY DESIGNATION | DECIMAL DESIGNATION | SI (METRIC) DESIGNATION | CUSTOMARY DESIGNATION | DECIMAL DESIGNATION | SI (METRIC) DESIGNATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A15C3 | | A48/29C3 | C7D1 | | C22/14D1 |
| A15C4 | | A48/28C4 | C7Z1 | | C22/14Z1 |
| A15E1 | | A48/29E1 | C7-1/2F3 | C7.5F3 | C24/14F3 |
| A17A5 | | A54/29A5 | C8A1 | | C25/14A1 |
| A19A11 | | A60/29A11 | C9-1/2Z1 | C9.5Z1C | C30/17Z1 |
| A19C3 | | A60/29C3 | C13Y1 | | C41/28Y |
| A19X1 | | A60/29X1 | E17B1 | | E54/29B1 |
| A21C4 | | A67/30C4 | E17C1 | | E54/29C1 |
| A21G6 | | A67/30G6 | E18Y1 | | E57/42Y1 |
| A23C5 | | A71/30C5 | E25Z1 | | E78/57Z1 |
| A23D3 | | A71/32D3 | E25Z2 | | E78/57Z2 |
| A23E1 | | A71/32E1 | ED18B1 | | ED57/41B1 |
| A23Z1 | | A71/32Z1 | ED231/2C1 | ED23.5C1 | ED75/41C1 |
| A25X1 | | A79/35X1 | ED23-1/2Z1 | ED23.5Z1C | ED78/42Z1 |
| B6E3 | | B19/14E3 | ED28A1 | | ED90/52A1 |
| B9A1 | | B29/15A1 | ED28C1 | | ED90/51C1 |
| B11B6 | | B34/14B6 | ED28Y2 | | ED90/51Y2 |
| B12W1 | | B38/14W1 | ED37A1 | | ED118/52A1 |
| B13C1 | | B41/29C1 | ED37Y2 | | ED118/52Y2 |
| B17A1 | | E54/29Z3A1 | ER30Z1 | | RE95/34Z1 |
| B17Z1 | | E54/29Z1 | ER40A1 | | RE127/40A1 |
| B17Z3 | | E54/29Z3 | F10D7 | | F32/18D7 |
| B21Z1 | | E66/32Z1 | F10Z1 | | F32/19Z1 |
| B23-1/2A1 | B23.5A1 | E75/42A1 | F15F1 | | F48/29F1 |
| B28-1/2Z1 | B28.5Z1C | E90/51Z1 | F15Y1 | | F49/28Y1 |
| BA9-1/2A1 | BA9.5A1 | BA30/19A1 | G6F2 | | G18/9F2 |
| BA10A1 | | BA32/18A1 | G7-1/2G2 | G7.5G2 | G24/14G2 |
| BD17A1 | | ED54/31A1 | G8H2 | | G25/10H2 |
| BT25X1 | | BT80/51X1 | G10H2 | | G32/16H2 |
| BT28X1 | | BT90/51X1 | G14B2 | | G44/15B2 |
| BT28X3 | | BT90/51X3 | G16-1/2K2 | G16.5K2 | G52/18K2 |
| BT37Z5CA1 | | BT118/57Z5CA1 | G18-1/2C10 | G18.5C10 | G59/29C10 |
| BT46Z3 | | BT148/57Z3 | G19C3 | | G60/24C3 |
| BT56Z1 | | BT180/57Z1 | G25K1 | | G79/30K1 |

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| CUSTOMARY DESIGNATION | DECIMAL DESIGNATION | SI (METRIC) DESIGNATION | CUSTOMARY DESIGNATION | DECIMAL DESIGNATION | SI (METRIC) DESIGNATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G25K2 | | G79/30K2 | RD40Y1 | | RD125/57Y1 |
| G25L2 | | G79/34L2 | RD40B1 | | RD125/40B1 |
| G30E5 | | G95/40E5 | RD40Z1 | | RD125/40Z1 |
| G30L3 | | G95/30L3 | RD52B1 | | RD165/57B1 |
| G30Y2 | | G95/35Y2 | RD57Y3 | | RD181/Y3 |
| G40H3 | | G128/44H3 | RD60V1 | | RD190/V1 |
| G40H4 | | G128/44H4 | RD60W1 | | RD190/52W1 |
| G40P4 | | G128/40P4 | RD80P1 | | RD252/57P1 |
| G40S1 | | G128/40S1 | S6G4 | | P19/14G4 |
| G40S2 | | G128/40S2 | S8G11 | | P25/15G11 |
| G40V1 | | G128/40V1 | S8L5 | | P25/15L5 |
| G40W3 | | G128/44W3 | S8W1 | | P25/15W1 |
| G48X1 | | G150/44X1 | S11L6 | | P34/16L6 |
| GT19W1 | | GT60/29W1 | S11R2 | | P34/16R2 |
| GT19Z1 | | GT60/32Z1 | S11T3 | | G34/17T3 |
| GT24Y1 | | GT76/34Y1 | S11X1 | | G34/19X1 |
| P25E2 | | P79/30E2 | S14W1 | | P44/28W1 |
| PS25N1 | | PS79/32N1 | S14Y1 | | P44/44Y1 |
| PS25P5 | | PS79/40P5 | T4.5ZG6 | | T14/15ZG6 |
| PS30D12 | | PS95/40D12 | T6R1 | | T19/15R1 |
| PS35C14 | | PS110/40C14 | T6-1/2BL1 | T6.5BL1 | T21/21BL1 |
| PS40C2 | | PS125/40C2 | T6-1/2BN1 | T6.5BN1 | T21/9BN1 |
| PS40C20 | | PS125/40C20 | T7G3 | | T22/16G3 |
| PS52C5 | | PS165/58C5 | T7K2 | | T22/17K2 |
| R12Z1 | | R38/16Z1 | T7M2 | | T22/16M2 |
| R20A2 | | R63/27A2 | T8F2 | | T25/26F2 |
| R20Y2 | | R63/28Y2 | T8M6 | | T25/16M6 |
| R25B | | RB79/40B | T8V3 | | T25/17V3 |
| R30B | | RB95/40B | T8Z4 | | T25/16Z4 |
| R30C4 | | R95/34C4 | T8-1/2A3 | T8.5A3 | T27/23A3 |
| R30F1 | | R95135F1 | T8-1/2J2 | T8.5J2 | T27/27J2 |
| R32-1/2Z3 | RB32.5Z3 | RB104/33Z3 | T8-1/2J4 | T8.5J4 | T27/20J4 |
| R40G1 | | R125/40G1 | T10D8 | | T32/26D8 |
| R40R2 | | RD125/40R2 | T11K1 | | T35/35K1 |
| R40W3 | | R125/40W3 | T12GP1 | | T38/38GP1 |
| R52W1 | | R165/57W1 | T12GP4 | | T38/38GP4 |
| R57X1 | | R181/57X1 | T12YT1 | | T38/38YT1 |
| R58A1 | | R183/50A1 | T14S1 | | T44/38S1 |
| R80T1 | | R252/58T1 | T14T1 | | T44/44T1 |
| RB30A1 | | RB95/35A1 | T14.5A1 | | T46/46A1 |
| RB30G1 | | RB95/30G1 | T16M1 | | T51/51M1 |
| RB40J1 | | RB125/40J1 | T19E1 | | T60/28E1 |
| RB40Y2 | | RB125/40Y2 | T20L5 | | T63/40L5 |
| RB40Z4 | | RB125/40Z4 | T20ZP5 | | T63/32ZP5 |
| RBL38E1 | | RBL120/38E1 | T21J2 | | T66/30J2 |
| RBL38F1 | | RBL120/38F1 | | | |

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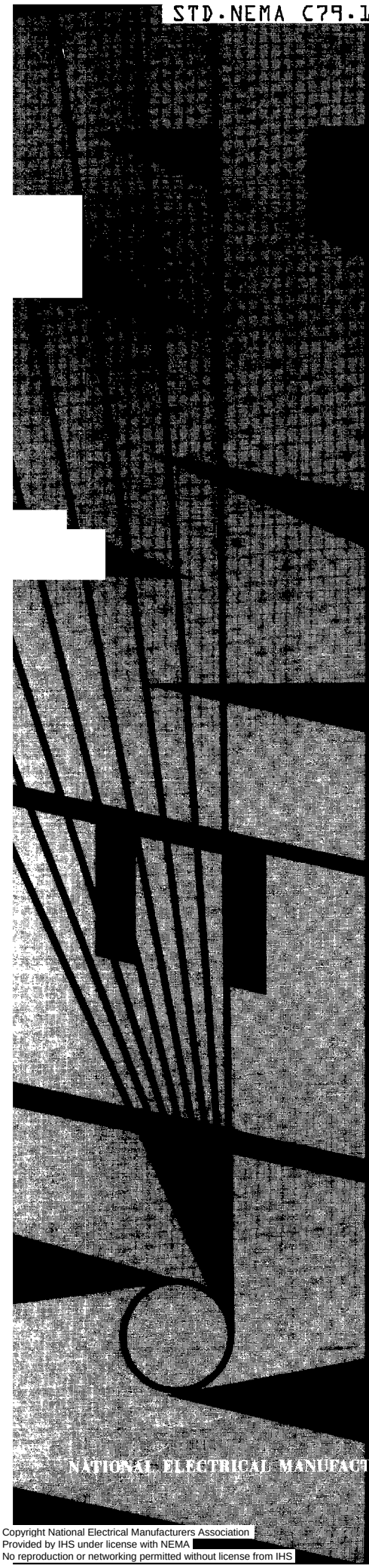
| CUSTOMARY DESIGNATION | DECIMAL DESIGNATION | SI (METRIC) DESIGNATION | CUSTOMARY DESIGNATION | DECIMAL DESIGNATION | SI (METRIC) DESIGNATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FLUORESCENT** | | | **PAR** | | |
| T5 | | T16 | PAR20 | | PAR63 |
| T6 | | T19 | PAR30 | | PAR95 |
| T8 | | T25 | PAR36 | | PAR114 |
| T9 | | T29 | PAR38 | | PAR121 |
| T10 | | T32 | PAR46 | | PAR146 |
| T12 | | T38 | PAR56 | | PAR178 |
| T14 | | T44 | PAR64 | | PAR203 |
| T17 | | T54 | | | |
| **MR** | | | **REC** | | |
| MR11 | | MR35 | NONE | | REC100X165 |
| MR16 | | MR64 | NONE | | REC142X200 |

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