American National Standard

ANSI C79.1-1994

Nomenclature for Glass Bulbs– Intended for Use with Electric Lamps

NEMA

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American National Standard

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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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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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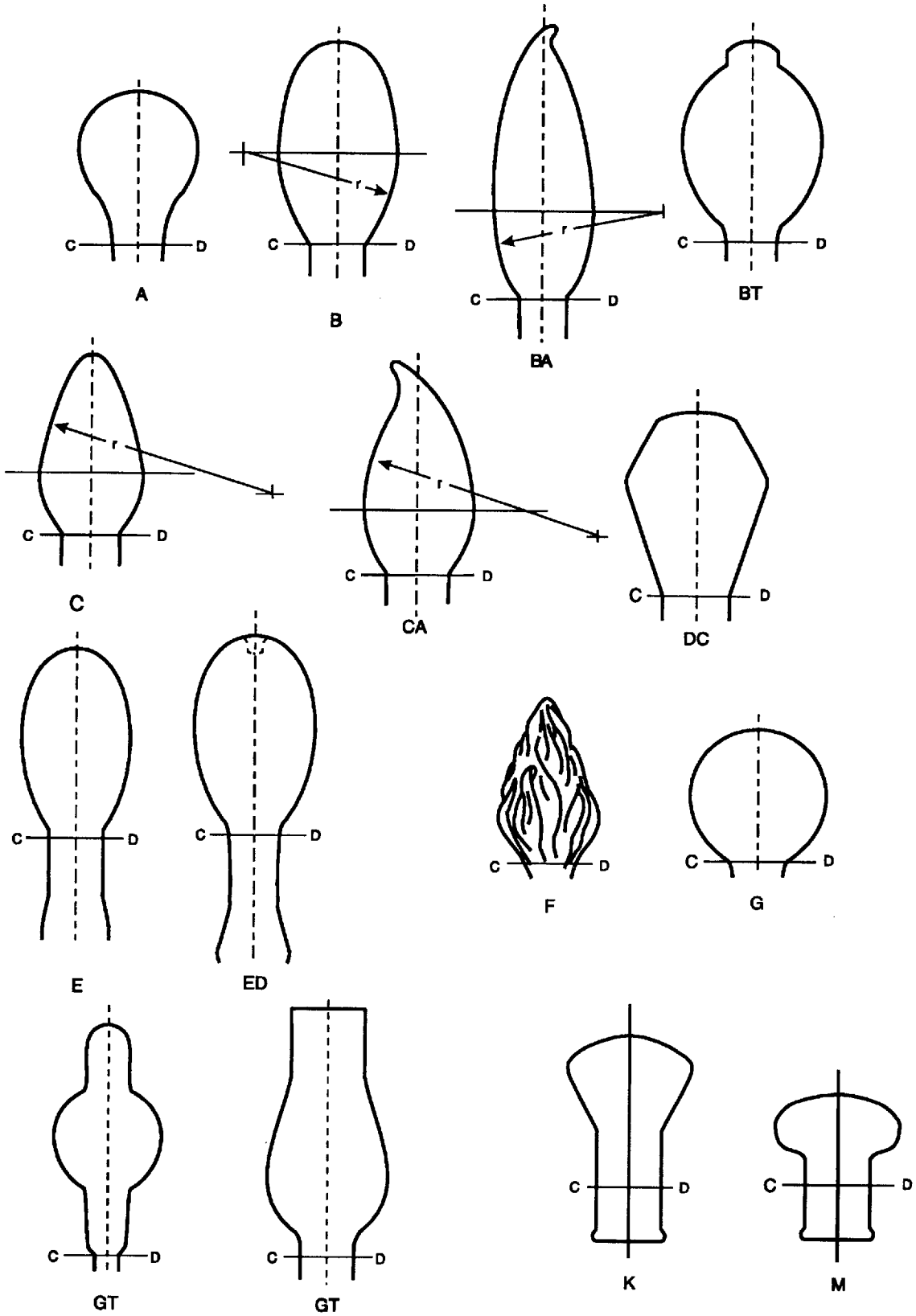


Figure 1—Basic bulb shapes

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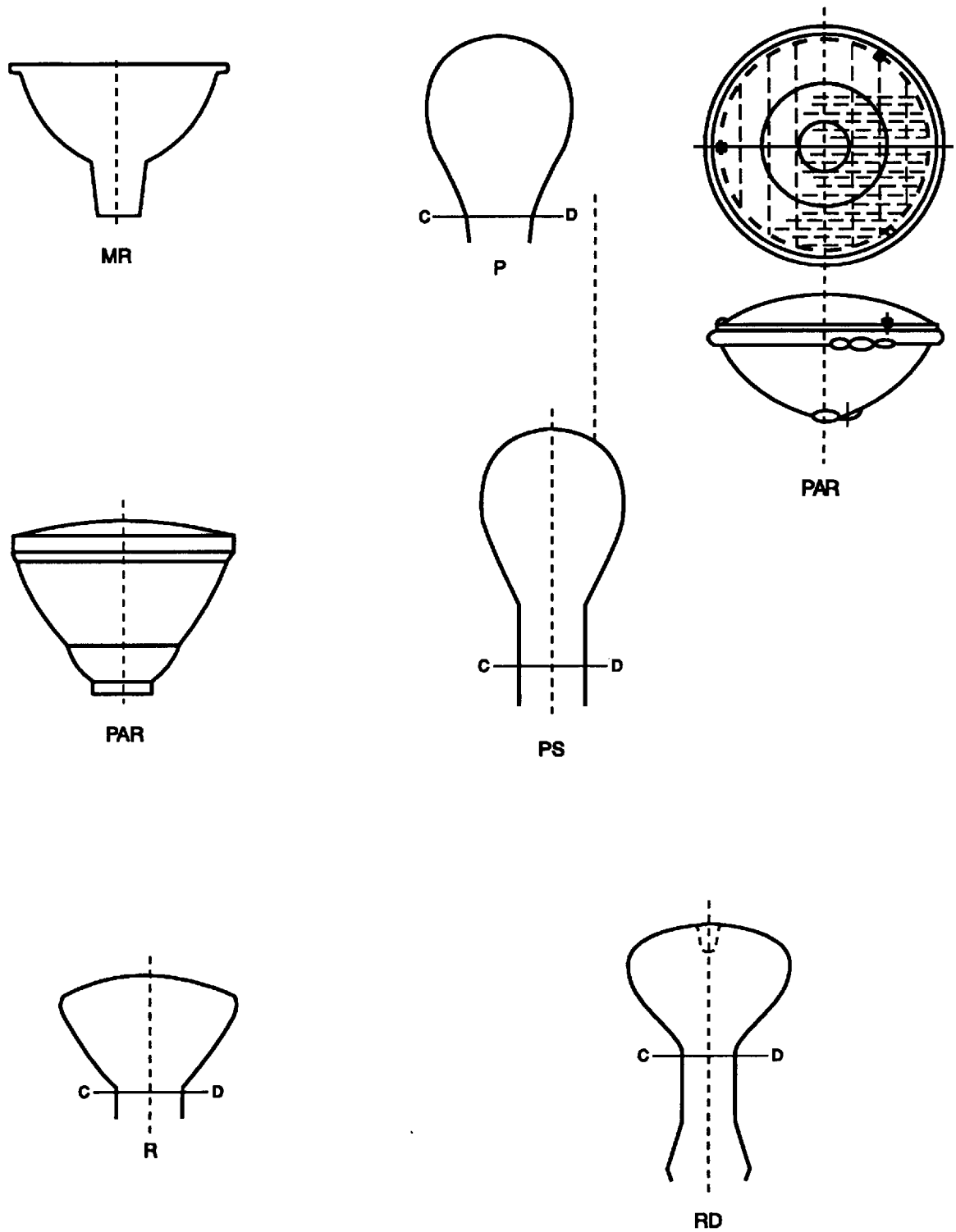


Figure 1 *(continued)*

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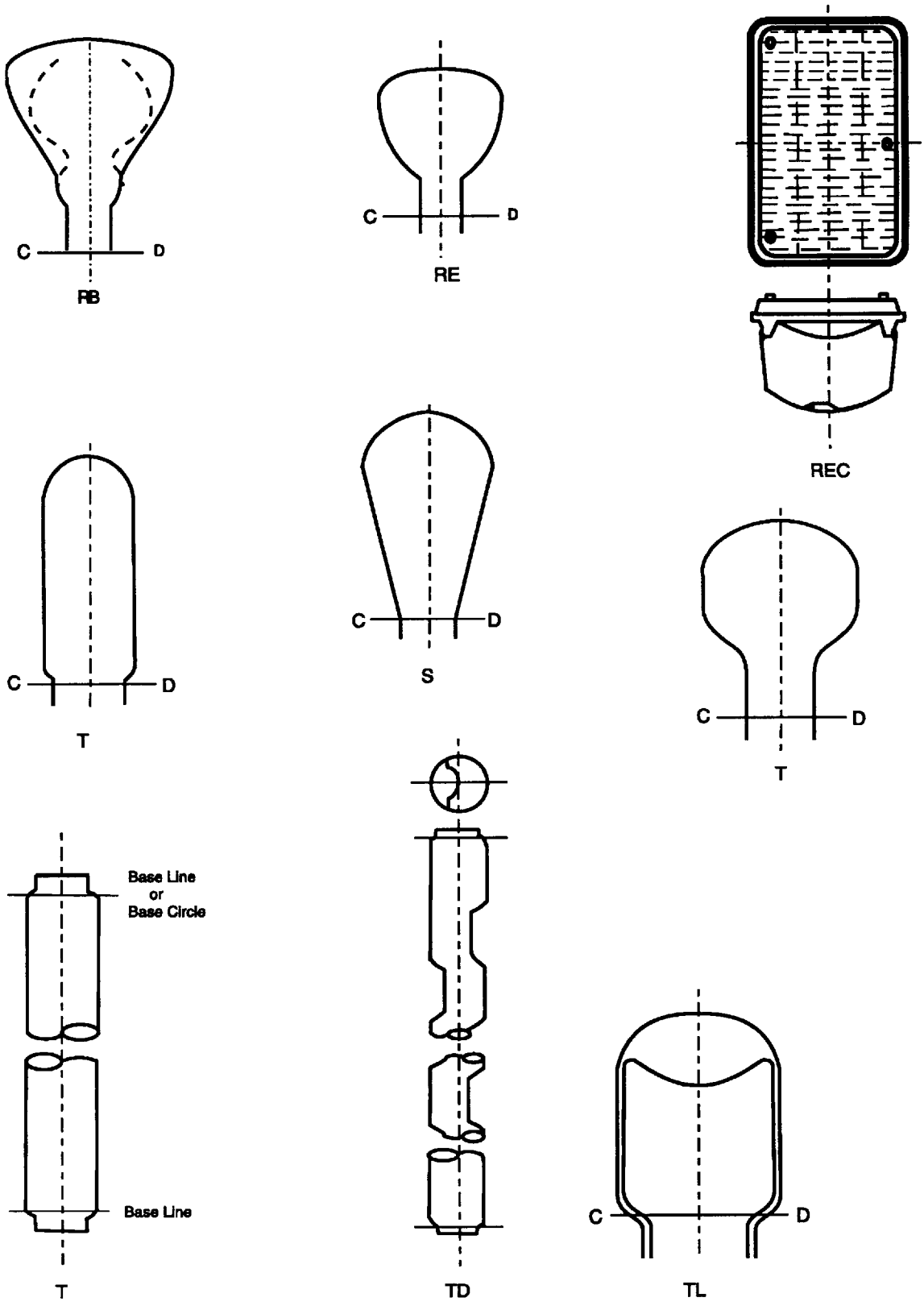


Figure 1 *(continued)*

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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: 1) has a center outside the bulb 2) has a magnitude greater than the radius of the spherical section 3) is tangent to both the neck and the curve of the spherical end section 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.

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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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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	A25X1		A79/35X1
A15C4		A48/28C4	B6E3		B19/14E3
A15E1		A48/29E1	B9A1		B29/15A1
A17A5		A54/29A5	B11B6		B34/14B6
A19A11		A60/29A11	B12W1		B38/14W1
A19C3		A60/29C3	B13C1		B41/29C1
A19X1		A60/29X1	B17A1		E54/29Z3A1*
A21C4		A67/30C4	B17Z1		E54/29Z1*
A21G6		A67/30G6	B17Z3		E54/29Z3*
A23C5		A71/30C5	B21Z1		E66/32Z1*
A23D3		A71/32D3	B23-1/2A1	B23.5A1	E75/42A1
A23E1		A71/32E1	B28-1/2Z1	B28.5Z1C	E90/51Z1
A23Z1		A71/32Z1	BA9-1/2A1	BA9.5A1	BA30/19A1

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Table 5 — Continued

Customary Designation	Decimal Designation	SI (Metric) Designation	Customary Designation	Decimal Designation	SI (Metric) Designation
BA10A1		BA32/18A1	E18Y1		E57/42Y1
BD17A1		ED54/31A1	E25Z1		E78/57Z1
BT25X1		BT80/51X1	E25Z2		E78/57Z2
BT28X1		BT90/51X1	ED18B1		ED57/41B1
BT28X3		BT90/51X3	ED23-1/2C1	ED23.5C1	ED75/41C1
BT37Z5CA1		BT118/57Z5CA1	ED23-1/2Z	ED23.5Z1C	ED75/42Z1
BT46Z3		BT148/57Z3	ED28A1		ED90/52A1
BT56Z1		BT180/57Z1	ED28C1		ED90/51C1
C7D1		C22/14D1	ED28Y2		ED90/51Y2
C7Z1		C22/14Z1	ED37A1		ED118/52A1
C7-1/2F3	C7.5F3	C24/14F3	ED37Y2		ED118/52Y2
C8A1		C25/14A1	ER30Z1		RE95/34Z1*
C9-1/2Z1	C9.5Z1C	C30/17Z1	ER40A1		RE127/40A1*
C13Y1		C41/28Y	F10D7		F32/18D7
E17B1		E54/29B1	F10Z1		F32/19Z1
E17C1		E54/29C1	F15F1		F48/29F1

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Table 5 — Continued

Customary Designation	Decimal Designation	SI (Metric) Designation	Customary Designation	Decimal Designa-tion	SI (Metric) Designation
F15Y1		F49/28Y1	G40P4		G128/40P4
G6F2		G18/9F2	G40S1		G128/40S1
G7-1/2G2	G7.5G2	G24/14G2	G40S2		G128/40S2
G8H2		G25/10H2	G40V1		G128/40V1
G10H2		G32/16H2	G40W3		G128/44W3
G14B2		G44/15B2	G48X1		G150/44X1
G16-1/K2	G16.5K2	G52/18K2	GT19W1		GT60/29W1
G18-1/2C10	G18.5C10	G59/29C10	GT19Z1		GT60/32Z1
G19C3		G60/24C3	GT24Y1		GT76/34Y1
G25K1		G79/30K1	P25E2		P79/30E2
G25K2		G79/30K2	PS25N1		PS79/32N1
G25L2		G79/34L2	PS25P5		PS79/40P5
G30E5		G95/40E5	PS30D12		PS95/40D12
G30L3		G95/30L3	PS35C14		PS110/40C14
G30Y2		G95/35Y2	PS40C2		PS125/40C2
G40H3		G128/44H3	PS40C20		PS125/40C20
G40H4		G128/44H4	PS52C5		PS165/58C5

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Table 5 — Continued

Customary Designation	Decimal Designation	SI (Metric) Designation	Customary Designation	Decimal Designation	SI (Metric) Designation
R12Z1		R38/16Z1	RD40B1		RD125/40B1
R20A2		R63/27A2	RD40Y1		RD125/57Y1
R20Y2		R63/28Y2	RD40Z1		RD125/40Z1
R25B		RB79/40B*	RD52B1		RD165/57B1
R30B		RB95/40B*	RD57Y3		RD181/Y3
R30C4		R95/34C4	RD60V1		RD190/V1
R30F1		R95/35F1	RD60W1		RD190/52W1
R321/2Z3		RB104/33Z3*	RD80P1		RD252/57P1
R40G1		R125/40G1	S6G4		P19/14G4*
R40R2		RD125/40R2*	S8G11		P25/15G11*
R40W3		R125/40W3	S8L5		P25/15L5*
R40Z4		RB125/40Z4*	S8W1		P25/15W1*
R52W1		R165/57W1	S11L6		P34/16L6*
R57X1		R181/57X1	S11R2		P34/16R2*
R58A1		R183/50A1	S11T3		G34/17T3*
R80T1		R252/58T1	S11X1		G34/19X1*

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Customary Designation	Decimal Designation	SI (Metric) Designation	Customary Designation	Decimal Designa-tion	SI (Metric) Designation
S14W1		P44/28W1*	T10D8		T32/26D8
S14Y1		P44/44Y1*	T11K1		T35/35K1
T4.5ZG6		T14/152G6	T12GP1		T38/38GP1
T6R1		T19/15R1	T12GP4		T38/38GP4
T6/1/2BL1	T6.5BL1	T21/21BL1	T12YT1		T38/38YT1
T6-1/2BN1	T6.5BN1	T21/9BN1	T14S1		T44/38S1
T7G3		T22/16G3	T14T1		T44/44T1
T7K2		T22/17K2	T14.5A1		T46/46A1
T7M2		T22/16M2	T16M1		T51/51M1
T8F2		T25/26F2	T19E1		T60/28E1
T8M6		T25/16M6	T20L5		T63/40L5
T8V3		T25/17V3	T20ZP5		T63/32ZP5
T8Z4		T25/16Z4	T21J2		T66/30J2
T8-1/2A3	T8.5A3	T27/23A3	FLUORESCENT		FLUORESCENT
T8-1/2J2	T8.5J2	T27/27J2	T5		T16
T8-1/2J4	T8.5J4	T27/20J4	T6		T19

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Customary Designation	Decimal Designation	SI (Metric) Designation	Customary Designation	Decimal Designation	SI (Metric) Designation
FLUORESCENT (Continued)		FLUORESCENT (Continued)	PAR		PAR
T8		T25	PAR20		PAR63
T9		T29	PAR30		PAR95
T10		T32	PAR36		PAR114
T12		T38	PAR38		PAR121
T14		T44	PAR46		PAR146
T17		T54	PAR56		PAR178
MR		MR	PAR64		PAR203
MR11		MR35	REC		REC
MR16		MR64	NONE		REC100X165
			NONE		REC142X200

* New first letter designation

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