

POCKET TYPE VOLTAGE INDICATOR

As a useful help for everyone who has to deal with electricity, Philips can offer a small, handy voltage indicator, which can, moreover, be used as a screwdriver. If the tested point is

"live", the built-in neon indicator will give a red glow. Suitable for voltages of 90 - 380 V a.c. and d.c. Catalogue number 7800/15. Dimensions: diameter 14.5 mm, overall length 120 mm.



- High brightness types; as for the lamps GL 40, 50, 41 and 42 this applies only to the high-voltage versions.
 Lamps with lens-end bulb.
 Recommended series resistor 56, 27, 82 and 47 kΩ ¼ W resp.
 Recommended series resistor 56, 27, 120, 120, 27, 68, 82, 47, 150 and
- 4) Hecommended series 1.55 \times 100 k Ω 1/4 W resp. for 220 V; 82, 100 and 56 k Ω 1/4 W resp. for 240 V.

NEON GLOW LAMPS

The extensive range of Philips Neon Glow Lamps provides a large selection for inclusion in most types of signal units and fittings. They can be ordered in a great variety of dimensions and voltages, with or without base, with or without series resistor.

Glow lamps with built-in or attached resistor can be connected directly to the mains. Glow lamps supplied without resistor must have a resistor connected in series.

Continuous development has made high-brightness types available throughout the entire range; they can be supplied in green as well.

Applications

All kinds of electric appliances such as irons, grills, domestic heaters, boilers, frying pans. electric ovens, washing machines, dish washers, hair dryers, coffee percolators, freezers. refrigerators, blankets, etc.

Features

- small dimensions
- suitable for mains tension
- high brightness
- hardly affected by mains fluctuations
- shock and vibration-proof to a large extent
- minimum heat development
- negligible current consumption
- long service life

Glow lamps with built-in resistor

Catalogue number	Mains voltage V	Approx. current mA	Base	Max. diam.	Overal length	l Fig.
GL40D 1) GL40N 1)	110/130 a.c. and d.c. 220/250 a.c. 380 a.c.	1 1.5 0.6	EX10 BA9s	10	26	1
GL50D 1) 2) GL50N 1) 2)	110/130 a.c. and d.c. 220/250 a.c. 380 a.c.	1 1.5 0.6	EX10 BA9s	10	28	2
GL41M 1 2) GL41W 1) 2)	110/130 a.c. and d.c. 220/250 a.c. 380 a.c.	2 2.5 1	E14 B15d	14	30	3
GL42M 1) 2) GL42W 1) 2)	110/130 a.c. and d.c. 220/250 a.c. 380 a.c.	2 3.5 2	E14 B15d	15.5	54 52	4
GL45E GL45B	110/130 a.c. and d.c. 220/250 a.c.	4 7	E27 B22	28.5	62 58	5
Glow lamp	s without resistor	in the ba	se ³)			
GL14D GL14N	110/130 a.c. and d.c.	1	EX10 BA9s	10	26	1
GL1M 2) GL1W 2)		2	E14 B15d	14	30	3
GL12D 1) GL12N 1)	220/250 a.c.	1.5	EX10 BA9s	10	26	1
GL4M 1) 2) GL4W 1) 2)		2.5	E14 B15d	14	30	3
Baseless	glow lamps without	resistor	1)			
GL14 2) GL1 2)	110/130 a.c. and d.c.	1 2	=	9 11.5	18.5 24	6
GL6 GL8		0.5 0.5		6	16 19	8 9
GL 9 1)	110/130 a.c. 220/250 a.c.	2	(1 5-1 ;	6	19	9
GL12 1) 2) GL4 1) 2) GL5 1) GL7 1)	220/250 a.c.	1.5 2.5 1 1.5	=	9 11.5 6 6	18.5 24 12.5 16	6 7 8 8
<u> </u>	glow lamps with at		sistor		10	
GR14 GR1 GR6 GR8	110/130 a.c.	1 2 0,5 0,5	Ξ	9 11.5 6 6	18.5 21 16 19	12 13 10
GR9 1)	110/130 a.c. 220/250 a.c.	2	_	6	19	11
GR12 1) GR4 1) GR5 1) GR7 1)	220/250 a.c.	1.5 2.5 1 1.5		9 11.5 6 6	18.5 21 12.5 16	12 13 10 10
_	prescent glow lamp	s with bu	ilt-in re	sistor		
GR60D 1) GR66M 1) GR72M 1)	220 a.c. 240 a.c.	1.5 2 4	EX10 E14 E14	10 14 16	26 30 54	14 15 16
Baseless	green fluorescent g	low lamp	s witho	ut resi	stor 5)	
GL52 1) GL60 1) GL66 1)	220 a.c. 240 a.c.	1.5 1.5 2	Ξ	6 10 14	19 18,5 19	17 18 19
	green fluorescent o		s with			
Table 1 to 1 to 1 to 1						

1.5 1.5 2

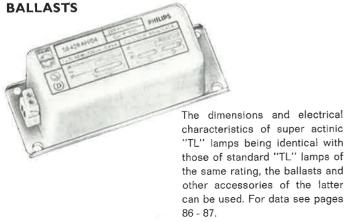
SUPER ACTINIC "TL" LAMPS

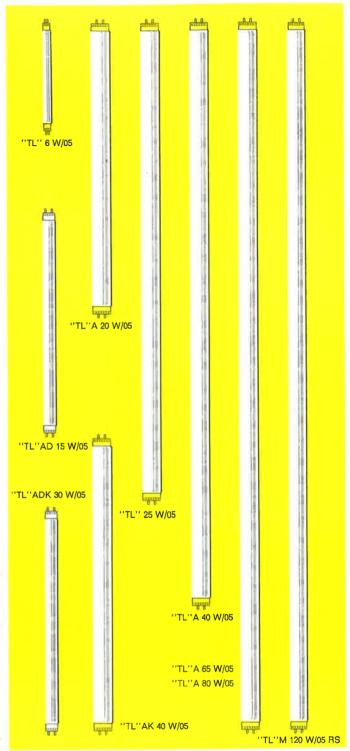
Super actinic "TL" lamps are second to none as regards efficiency of long-wave U.V. radiation, needed for various photochemical processes, such as light (diazo) printing, copying and reproduction. They are tubular, low-pressure mercury lamps, coated on the inside with a fluorescent layer that transforms the short-wave ultra-violet radiation of the arc into useful actinic radiation with a peak at approximately 3700 Å.

Super actinic "TL" lamps are operated from a.c. mains. As lamp powers are low, several lamps are often used together per machine when a larger lightprinting speed is required. Heat production is relatively small and therefore the lamps may be placed quite near to the printing materials and no complicated cooling systems are required. In order to achieve maximum results, it is recommended to place and space the lamps in such a way that they intercept each other's radiation as little as possible and that the bulb-wall temperature does not exceed 40 - 50 °C.

Lamp voltage V	Lamp current A	Сар	Diam.	Overall length 1)
			40	
				226
				451
57	0.39		38	604
94	0.29	Standard bipin	38	984
44	0.84	Standard bipin	26	451
106	0.44	Standard bipin	38	1213
46	0.88	Standard bipin	38	604
	0.67		38	1514
	0.87		38	1514
100	1.50	Standard bipin	35	1514
	Voltage V 44 54 57 94 44 106 46 110 99	Voltage current A 44 0.16 54 0.32 57 0.39 94 0.29 44 0.84 106 0.44 46 0.88 110 0.67 99 0.87	voltage voltage current Cap A 44 0.16 Miniature bipin 54 0.32 Standard bipin 94 0.29 Standard bipin 44 0.84 Standard bipin 106 0.44 Standard bipin 46 0.88 Standard bipin 110 0.67 Standard bipin 99 0.87 Standard bipin 99 587 Standard bipin 110 0.67 Standard bipin 99 587 Standard bipin 110 0.87 Standard bipin 110 0.88 Standard bipin 110 0.88 Standard bipin 110 0.88 Standard bipin 110 0.87	voltage voltage current Cap Diam. 44 0.16 Miniature bipin 16 54 0.32 Standard bipin 26 57 0.39 Standard bipin 38 94 0.29 Standard bipin 38 44 0.84 Standard bipin 26 106 0.44 Standard bipin 38 46 0.88 Standard bipin 38 110 0.67 Standard bipin 38 99 0.87 Standard bipin 38

¹⁾ Inclusive of pins.





ABSOLUTE SPECTRAL ENERGY DISTRIBUTION FOR "TL"A 40 W/05

