

Types of CFLs

Compact fluorescent lightbulbs have come a long way since their introduction. With a variety of shapes and sizes, CFLs are an easy and functional way to be energy efficient.

Spiral lamps provide a warm, white light, an ideal lifestyle light for living rooms, family rooms and bedrooms. Enjoy the benefits of saving money with the warm, full light you've used in the past.



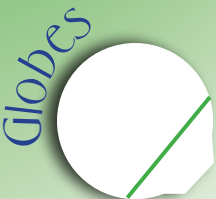
The "A" lamp looks like an incandescent light bulb, but provides all the benefits of a spiral lamp. A warm, white light that is suitable for all applications and an excellent choice for decorative fixtures.



Warm, white floodlights are ideal for kitchens, living rooms, family rooms as well as indoor and outdoor accent lighting. They can also be used in recessed cans, track lighting, flood lamps and outdoor exposed fixtures.



Globe lamps are perfect for use in ceiling fixtures, closet lights, floor lamps, table lamps, decorative fixtures and vanity strips where a brighter light is desired. They are also usually UL listed for wet locations.

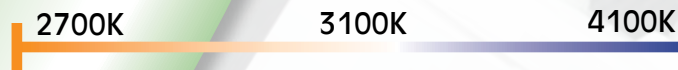


CFL wattage and colors

Wondering what CFL bulb is equivalent to your current incandescent bulb? Use the chart below to ensure you're purchasing the best bulb for your light fixture.

Incandescent Lightbulbs	CFL Equivalency
Watts	Watts
40	9 – 13
60	13 – 15
75	18 – 25
100	23 – 30
150	30 – 52

The color of CFLs differs as well. The color of light emitted by a CFL varies depending on its lumen rating and color temperature. Color temperature is measured in Kelvin (K) – the higher the Kelvin temperature, the cooler the color, the lower the Kelvin temperature, the warmer the color.



2700K - An ideal lifestyle light. Provides a warm, full light for living rooms, family rooms, recreation rooms and bedrooms.

3100K - A great working light. Provides bright, quality light for kitchens, bathrooms, hobby rooms and garages.

4100K - A bright, quality light that provides the most accurate color rendition. Also serves as a great light for reading and detail-oriented activities.

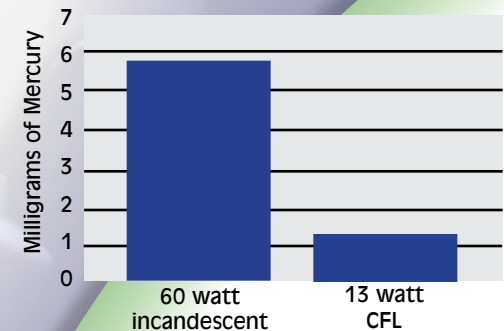
CFLs and Mercury What you need to know

CFLs contain an average of 4 milligrams of mercury, barely enough to cover the tip of a ballpoint pen. The amount of mercury in CFLs has actually dropped by 70% in the last year alone. By comparison, older mercury thermometers contain nearly 500 milligrams. The mercury is safely contained inside the glass tubing of the bulb and is *only* released if the bulb is broken. Mercury is an essential component of CFLs and is necessary for the bulb to be an efficient light source.

Electricity use is the main source of mercury emissions in the United States. As CFLs use less electricity than incandescent bulbs, they reduce the amount of mercury released into the environment.

Source: www.energystar.gov

Power plant mercury emissions by lightbulb type



Source: www.energystar.gov

Contact your local utility for recycling information, or visit www.earth911.org to identify recycling locations.

Compact fluorescent lightbulbs can actually reduce the amount of electricity used and save you money over the life of each bulb!

- CFLs last ten times longer than incandescent light bulbs, use a fourth of the energy and save \$30 over the course of the bulb's lifetime.



- Nearly 90 percent of the energy used to light incandescent bulbs is wasted as heat. CFLs are more energy efficient because they contain a gas that produces invisible light. When the light hits the white coating inside the bulb, it changes to visible light.



- CFLs produce the same amount of light as incandescent lights at a lower wattage.
- If every house in the U.S. replaced one light bulb with a CFL, we would save enough energy to light 3 million homes for a year, more than \$600 million in annual energy costs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to more than 800,000 cars.



What to do if a CFL breaks in your home

The Environmental Protection Agency recommends the following steps to clean up broken CFLs:

- 1. Air out the room:**
 - Shut off central air conditioning, open a window and leave the room for 15 minutes.
- 2. Clean-Up for Hard Surfaces:**
 - Using stiff paper or cardboard, scoop glass into a sealed plastic bag.
 - Use sticky tape (duct tape) to pick up glass fragments and powder.
 - Wipe the area with damp paper towels. Place used towels in plastic bag.
 - Do NOT use a vacuum or broom.
- 3. Clean-Up for Carpeting or Rug:**
 - Carefully place glass fragments in a sealed plastic bag.
 - Use sticky tape (duct tape) to pick up glass fragments and powder.
 - If necessary, vacuum the area and discard vacuum bag in a sealed plastic bag.
- 4. Clean-Up for Clothing, Bedding, etc.:**
 - Throw away clothing or bedding that comes into direct contact with glass or powder. Contaminated clothing can contaminate the washing machine or pollute the water.
 - Wash clothing that DID NOT come in direct contact with glass or powder.
 - If shoes come in direct contact with glass or powder, wipe them with damp paper towels. Dispose of towels in a sealed plastic bag.
- 5. Disposal of Clean-Up Materials:**
 - Immediately place all clean-up materials in a trash container or protected area for the next normal trash pickup.
 - Wash your hands after disposing of the jars or plastic bags containing clean-up materials.
 - Check with your local or state government about disposal requirements in your area.
- 6. Future Cleaning of Carpeting or Rug:**
 - The next several times you vacuum, shut off the central air system and open a window before vacuuming.
 - Keep the central air system shut off and the window open for at least 15 minutes after vacuuming is complete.

What you need to know about

Compact Fluorescent Lightbulbs

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