



LED benefits

Because the **right light**
is everything



LED benefits



Light quality



Long lifetime



Energy efficiency



Familiar shapes



Warm cozy light



Dimmability



Environmentally
friendly



Instant start



Light quality

What is the colour rendering index?

The effect of a light source on colour appearance is expressed in the colour rendering index (CRI), on a scale of 0-100. Natural outdoor light has a CRI of 100 and is used as the standard of comparison for any other light source.



Reasonable CRI



Good CRI



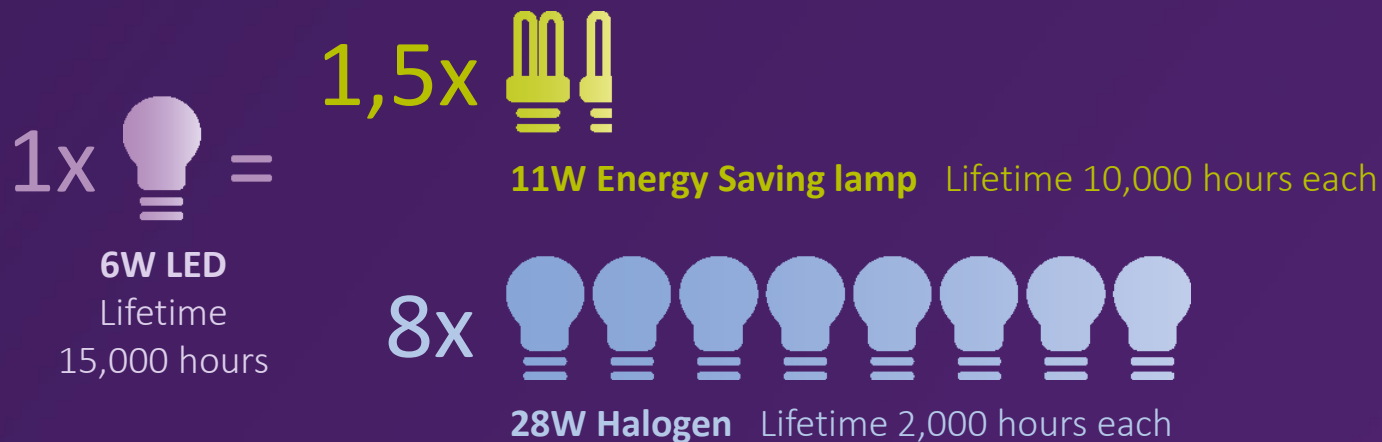
Excellent CRI

The CRI of Philips LED lighting products is always higher than 80, close to the sun's value, reflecting colours truly and naturally.



Long lifetime

LED versus other technologies



Long lifetime

LED light sources last longer, sparing you the hassle of frequently changing light bulbs. This significantly reduces waste and saves money in the long term. For example, the lifetime of a LED light source is eight times longer than that of traditional halogen light sources. And a Halogen bulb has a lifetime of about 2,000 hours, while Philips LED can last up to 20,000 hours. That is the equivalent of 20 years!



Familiar shapes

LED bulbs



LED candles



LED lusters



LED spots



LED tubes

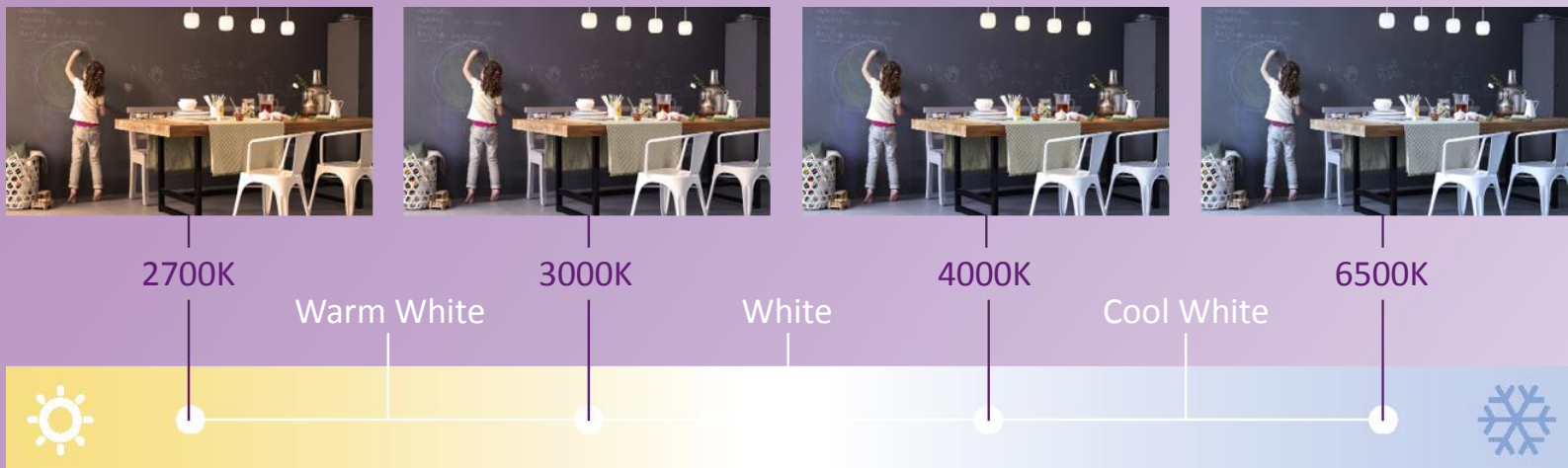




Warm cozy light

Colour temperature

The colour temperature of a light source corresponds to the temperature of a heated object that glows with the same colour as the light source. Colour temperature is given in Kelvin (K) which is a unit of absolute temperature. That's the theory! In practice for LED lighting, the colour temperatures you will come across range from yellowish white through white to bluish white. Colour temperatures over 5000K are called cool colours (bluish white), while lower colour temperatures (2700 to 3000K) are called warm colours (yellowish white).





Dimmability

Dimming lights creates atmosphere and sets the mood. And just like traditional bulbs and halogen lamps, you can dim LED lighting using dimmer switches.





Environmentally friendly

Clean light and clean
at the end of its life





Instant start

Right light,
right away!

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LED myth



LEDs are not
bright enough”

Yes they are. LED bulbs emit the same amount of light as traditional light bulbs, energy saving sticks and twisters. The main difference is that they use a lot less energy. For example, a 7W Philips LED bulb is just as bright as a 60W traditional light bulb or a 12W energy saving stick.



LED myth

“

LEDs last **forever**”

LED bulbs do last a lot longer than the average light bulb, but no, they won't last forever. Like all light sources, they eventually fade over time. But remember that our LED light bulbs will keep shining almost as brightly as they did when when you first fitted them, year after year.



LED myth

“

LEDs **need time**
to warm up”

No they don't. Unlike fluorescent lamps and energy-saving twisters that come on slowly or even flicker, LEDs shine with their full light output almost instantly after switching them on. They can also be switched on and off continuously without shortening their lifespan.



Why choose Philips LED lighting?



Performance

Reliable lighting products

When we design LED light bulbs, our goals are energy efficiency, consistent color and intensity and a very long life. This means you not only enjoy the light you want for longer, but you also pay less for it. We draw heavily on our research and experience, use the best materials, and manufacture the LEDs according to the toughest quality standards in the industry. So you can be sure that Philips LEDs are safe, long lasting and value for money.



Quality

Tested and certified for your peace of mind

We go a very long way to guarantee safety, uniformity and proper operation of our LEDs, and carry out extensive testing to verify it. All Philips LED light bulbs and lighting products have passed the highest level safety rating (specified by international standards like IEC/EN 62471 and IEC60598).

Our LEDs are carefully measured at every critical step during production, and are grouped in batches according to light output and color output to ensure consistency in every one.

The technology

LED chips are made from semiconductor materials a lot like those used in computer chips but made to glow rather than perform incredibly fast digital calculations. Different materials produce different colors. To get white light, we use a material that shines blue over a yellow phosphor layer. By grouping several individual LED chips in a grid, we produce a bright light that is energy efficient and long lasting.

