GUELL series

GUELL ZERO GUELL 1 GUELL 2 GUELL 2.5 GUELL 3 GUELL 4

GUELL is a complete series of LED floodlights designed and made to offer high performance lighting engineering solutions that combine the evolution and technological innovation of new light sources with the typical characteristics of this type of product.
Offered with symmetrical, asymmetrical optics (Imax 40° - Imax 50°) and circular, these floodlights are available in different colour temperatures: 4000 K, 3000 K* and 5000 K* (* on request). They can be installed in the most diverse contexts: shop windows, store exteriors, attics, cornices, small sports centres, and industrial and commercial outdoor areas.

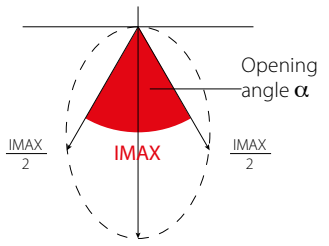
IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING THE OPTICS

PERFORMANCE iN LIGHTING luminaires offer different types of optics depending on project requirements.
The optic can be identified as the set of equipment designed to direct the light generated by a light source in a particular direction, thus determining the luminous emission of the luminaire itself.

Depending on this luminous emission, PERFORMANCE iN LIGHTING classifies optics in the following categories:

- Symmetric optics
- Asymmetric optics
- Circular (or roto-symmetrical) optics

The diagram below identifies the data that will be contained in subsequent pages, regarding the opening angle of the beam.



IMAX = maximum luminous intensity, i.e. the maximum intensity of the emitted light beam.

Opening angle of the light beam = angle in a plane passing through the axis of the beam limited by the directions of the luminous intensities equal to 50% of the Imax.
Based on the opening value α, we can find intensive, medium or wide optics.

By convention we consider/classify:

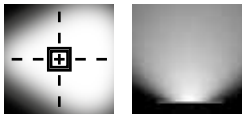
Type of beam opening (α)		*Identification marking*
Medium	(21° ≤ 45°)	M
Wide	(46° ≤ 75°)	W

Only for the circular (rotosymmetrical) optics on the contrary we consider/classify.

Type of beam opening (α)		*Identification marking*
Intensive	(0° ≤ 20°)	I

SYMMETRIC OPTICS

For PERFORMANCE iN LIGHTING, symmetric optics are ones with symmetric emission in relation to planes α and β.
The symmetry between the two planes may be either identical (in this case we are dealing with optics with square light distribution) or different (optics with rectangular light distribution).



EXAMPLE

Symmetric optic code: S/xx
where:
S = Symmetric
xx = the abbreviated name of the opening angle

For example: S/I - S/M - S/W - S/EW

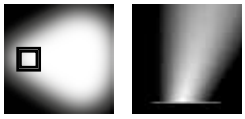
By convention, we consider the beam opening of plane α.
Multiple optics within the same range of opening will be distinguished by inserting the numerical value of the beam opening at the end.

For example: S/W50 - S/W60

SYMMETRIC OPTIC NAME		
Mandatory indications		Additional indications
Type of optic	Type of opening	Opening angle plane α
S	I	0° ÷ 20°
	M	21° ÷ 45°
	W	46° ÷ 75°
	EW	over 75°

ASYMMETRIC OPTICS

PERFORMANCE iN LIGHTING asymmetric optics generally have asymmetric light distribution on plane α with a point of maximum concentration.
The axis passing through the point of maximum concentration and the point marked by the axis of the lamp is called the Imax axis.
The light distribution on plane β, on the other hand, may be symmetric or asymmetric.
An asymmetric optic may be symmetric in relation to one plane only.



EXAMPLE

Asymmetric optic code: Ayy/xx
where:
A = Asymmetric
yy = numeric value of the Imax angle.
The Imax angle is the angle between axis A and the Imax axis.
xx = the abbreviated name of the opening angle

For example: Ayy/I – Ayy/M – Ayy/W – Ayy/EW.

By convention, the beam opening of plane α is considered.

For example:
A30/M = Asymmetric axis with Imax 30° and Medium opening
A45/I = Asymmetric axis with Imax 45° and Intensive opening

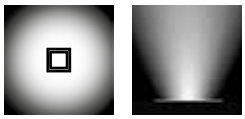
In the presence of multiple asymmetric optics with the same Imax value and same beam opening range, it will be necessary to distinguish them by adding the numeric value of the beam opening at the end.

For example: A45/M25 - A45/M40

ASYMMETRIC OPTIC NAME			
Mandatory indications			Additional indications
Type of optic	Imax angle	Type of opening	Opening angle plane α
A	Numeric value of the Imax angle	I	0° ÷ 20°
		M	21° ÷ 45°
		W	46° ÷ 75°
		EW	over 75°

CIRCULAR OPTICS

PERFORMANCE iN LIGHTING identifies those optics that generate a luminous emission with a symmetry of revolution about the A axis as circular optics.
The opening angle of the beam is generally constant in all planes.
The reflectors generating these optics generally have a circular opening.



EXAMPLE

Circular optic code: C/xx
where:
C = Circular
xx = the abbreviated name of the opening angle

For example: C/I - C/M - C/IW - C/MW -C/EW

Multiple optics within the same range of opening will be distinguished by inserting
the numerical value of the beam opening at the end.

For example: C/IW46 - C/IW50

CIRCULAR OPTIC NAME		
Mandatory indications		Additional indications
Type of optic	Type of opening	Opening angle
C	I	0° ÷ 20°
	M	21° ÷ 45°
	IW	46° ÷ 60°
	MW	61° ÷ 75°
	EW	over 75°