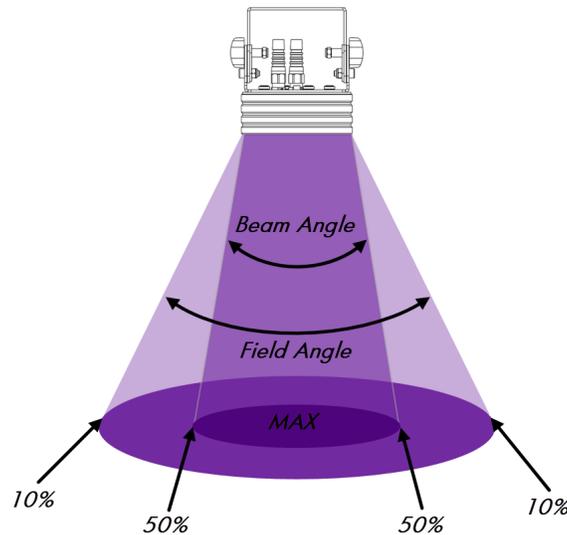


Lensing options for Solaris Mozart UV

Understanding Beam Angle and Field Angle

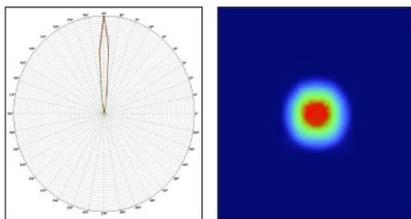
Two common Lighting Industry terminology you will find in lamp specifications are Beam Angle and Field Angle. Luminaires will often have multiple angle measurements and lensing options which become very important to designers and specifiers. Both Beam and Field Angles refer to the width of light emanated from a lamp source, with the vertex of the angle measured at the closest proximity to the source. The area of a pool of light is directly proportional to distance from the source of light and inversely proportional to intensity. For example, the further away an overhead luminaire is from the floor, the wider the pool of light will be. The tradeoff being that the further away a fixture, the less intense or bright the surface will be (measured in LUX).

While there is no absolute standard, it is common to see a Beam Angle measured between the points of intensity measured at 50% of the maximum intensity possible. This measurement is particularly useful because 50% is usually an acceptable drop-off of "usable" and evenly distributed light. Field Angle is measured between the points of intensity measured at 10% of the maximum intensity possible and tells you approximately how far the light will spread before it drops into full darkness.

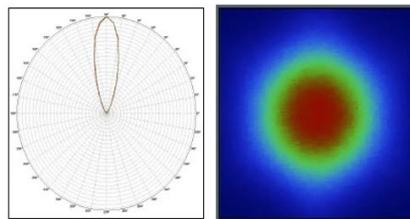


Mozart UV Lensing Options

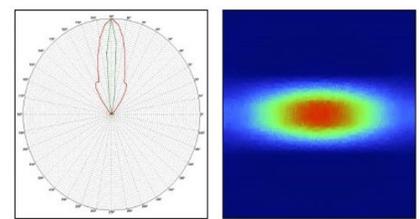
Solaris Mozart UV is an exceptional product in that it only emits ultraviolet light centered on 365nm with no visible light produced. Even though this light is pure invisible ultraviolet, the lensing options will still affect the angle and shape of the output. Choose a narrow field angle lens for punch-y spot lighting individual scenic elements or a wider lens for a more general wash of UV output.



20.2° Narrow Lens



57.6° Wide Lens



20x79° Elliptical Lens

TT#18MozartUVLensing-v1.0 – 25 Jan 2021