



Westinghouse

Specification Sheet

BT37 Metal Halide Pulse Start Lamp *(E-Rated For Enclosed Luminaires)*

Item Number **37036**

Specifications

Energy Used (Watts).....	400
Domestic Code.....	MH400/U/M135/155/E/PS
Brightness (Initial Lumens).....	44000
Brightness (Mean Lumens)	35200
Average Rated Hours	20000
Light Appearance (Kelvin)	4200
CRI.....	65
ANSI Code	M135/M155/E
Efficacy (LPW) [†]	110
Burn Position	Universal

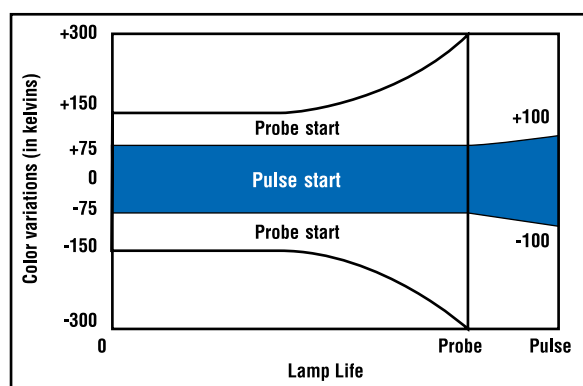
Physical Characteristics

Finish	Clear
Base	E39 (Mogul)
MOL.....	11 1/2"



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If this lamp is broken and continues to operate harmful UV rays will be emitted.



Source: Adapted from Advance Transformer Co.

Pulse Start technology significantly reduces color shift providing consistent color over the life of the lamp

[†] Based on Initial Lumens

Contains mercury.  For more on clean up and safe disposal, visit epa.gov/CFL.

See reverse side for cautions

Caution

Metal Halide (HID) lamps comply with USA Federal Standard 21 CFR 1040.30 and Canada Standard SOR/80-381.

"WARNING: This lamp can cause serious skin burn and eye inflammation from shortwave ultraviolet radiation if outer envelope of the lamp is broken or punctured and the arc tube continues to operate. Do not use where people will remain for more than a few minutes unless adequate shielding or other safety precautions are used. Lamps that will automatically extinguish when the outer envelope is broken or punctured are commercially available."

Careful adherence to the precautions mentioned above may not eliminate all possible risks associated with the use of metal halide lamps, but will reduce the likelihood of personal injury or property damage.

DO NOT USE HID LAMPS IN STANDARD BASE SOCKETS WITHOUT A PROPERLY BALLASTED LUMINAIRE.

High intensity discharge (HID) lamps require auxiliary equipment (ballasts, capacitors, ignitors or power supplies) to provide the correct electrical values for starting and operating. This auxiliary equipment must meet all electrical specifications outlined by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Westinghouse Lighting will not be responsible for poor performance, personal injury, property damage, burns or fire from lamps operating on unapproved auxiliary equipment or from lamps being operated in a manner inconsistent with their design.

Power should always be turned off and preferably locked out in accordance with OSHA guidelines whenever installation, removal or maintenance is performed on lighting systems. Safety glasses and gloves should be used when installing or removing HID lamps. Lamps should be installed firmly into appropriate lamp sockets, without over tightening, to avoid loosening from vibration.

HID lamps and their arc tubes operate at extremely high temperatures and may shatter as a result of misapplication, system failure or other factors. Scratches on the outer bulb, direct contact with water or excessive installation pressure can also cause the lamps to break. Breakage may release extremely hot glass and lamp parts into the surrounding environment and raise the risk of fire, personal injury or property damage. Injury may also be caused by ultraviolet energy from an unjacketed HID lamp. If the outer jacket should break, immediately turn the power off. Do not remove a lamp until it has completely cooled; then replace it with a new lamp. In areas susceptible to contamination by flying glass, where flammable materials are present or where there is a possibility of personal injury, users should seek additional protective measures by using open fixture (O-rated) lamps and enclosed luminaires.

At end-of-life, the vast majority of metal halide lamps will fail simply by not reigniting. On rare occasions, metal halide lamps may fail in a violent manner. In any application where lamps are operated continuously (24 hrs/day, seven days/week), the lamps should always be turned off for a period of at least 15 minutes once a week, a precaution that can reduce the possibility of violent failures.

