EL LIGHT TAPE

Features

- Flexible light source, as thin as a business card.
- Likes to flash and dance.
- World's longest, flattest, brightest EL lamp.
- Unlimited Applications.
- Up to 90m (300ft) long.
- Available in multiple colours *(see left).*
- Virtually Indestructible.
- No heat, no gas, no mercury.
- Penetrates fog, snow and haze (NASA evaluated).
- 90m x 25mm (300ft x 1in) uses the same power as a 100w bulb.

Uniform Surface Lighting
Light Tape uniformly backlights signage and is less than 1mm thick! No more hot or dark spots. Light tape is 2 to 3 times brighter than older EL technologies.

Easy to install, comes in rolls!
Light Tape is flexible enough to wrap around corners over uneven surfaces and areas previously unimaginable.

Outdoor friendly
We have engineered light tape to work outside as well as inside.

Lasts for years, no maintenance
Light Tape last for years with virtually no maintenance required while providing low energy operation.

Loves to dance, flash it, and dim it!
Unlike fibre optics, Light Tape loves to be flashed. Flashing will not only enhance many applications but will significantly extend its life. Light Tape offers multi-channel sequencers as well as flasher units. The voltage and frequency may be adjusted to vary the brightness as well as the colour hue.

Incredible energy savings
A 25mm Light tape lamp 90m long (300ft x 1in) would consume less power than a 100 watt light bulb. Light tape is the most energy efficient form of lighting. Typical energy consumption is only 0.025 ma/sq. in.

Thin as a credit card
Light Tape is as thin as a business card (less than 1mm thick) but flexible as tape. Flat and emits no heat, you can put it anywhere!

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How does it work?
Electroluminescence (EL) is a means of generating light by the electrical excitation of light emitting phosphors, similar to how Plasma televisions are backlit today. In this case, the light emitting phosphors are located between two electrically conductive plates applying an alternating (A.C.) current activates the system producing light. At least one of the electrodes consists of a light transmissive conductive material allowing the light to escape.