

HLFC-series lamps for industry and home





Created through years of advanced scientific research



Tested for efficiency at industrial greenhouses



Produce stronger and better-developed plant roots



Better fertilizer utilization rates



Length/Width/Height

Power consumption

Operating humidity

Operating temperature

Photosynthetic photon flux density

Weight

Input voltage

(lamp height)

(lamp height)

Illuminated area

Provide optimal lighting intensity using at least 2.5 times less energy than HPS lamps







Suitable for the majority of plants, with custom spectral solutions also available

Technical Specifications

Application

LED-based plant lighting system for greenhouses

Functionality

- Universal light spectrum suitable for most plants
- Forced convection
- Overheating control
- On/Off indicator

Advantages

- Extreme energy efficiency
- Fast and convenient mounting
- Optimal lighting intensity
- 24-month warranty

Options

- Customized spectral composition
- Optimization of spectrum for specific plant species
- Lens dispersion angle (60°; 90°; 120°)

385/285/85 mm

4.8 kg

HLFC06

110-240V, 50/60 Hz

176W

0-+50°C

< 90 %

 $60 - 120 \ \mu mol \ m^{-2} \ s^{-1} \ (150 \ cm)$

1.50 m² (150 cm)

HLFC08

500/285/85 mm

6.1 kg

110-240V, 50/60 Hz

230W

0 − + 50 °C

< 90 %

100 – 160 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹ (150 cm)

2.70 m² (150 cm)

HLFC10

610/285/85 mm

7.4 kg

110-240V, 50/60 H

288W

0-+50°C

< 90 %

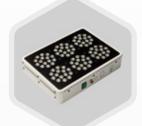
125 – 210 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹ (150 cm)

3.20 m² (150 cm)









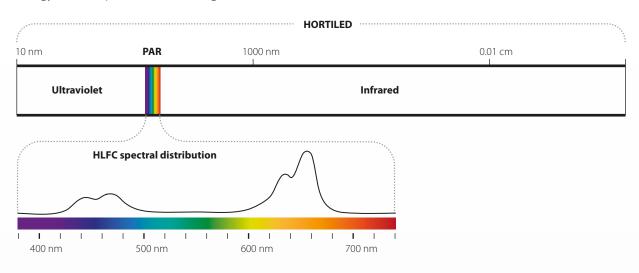




WHY LED

Electric lamps have been used to grow plants for nearly 150 years. They've followed a development paths from incandescent lighting, open arc lighting and enclosed gaseous discharge lamps to the high-pressure sodium (HPS) lamps which are still the most common choice for supplemental lighting in greenhouses. These lamps emit light in the visible (400-700 nm) and the invisible (700-850 nm) ranges, but with peak emission in the yellow/orange light (~589 nm) region. The high amount of yellow light, along with a deficiency of blue light, causes stem elongation in plants and worsens transplant quality.

Solid-state lighting using light-emitting diodes (LEDs) represents a fundamentally different technology from the HPS-type lamps currently used in horticulture. It offers many advantages over traditional forms of lighting. These optoelectronic devices feature excellent energy efficiency, high photo-biological efficacy, long life, a cool emitting temperature, a relatively narrow emission spectrum, and a short switching time. And unlike most conventional light sources, they contain no mercury. One of the main benefits of LEDs is the ability to control the spectral output of a lighting system. LEDs are already available in the entire relevant spectral range from near infrared (IR) to near ultraviolet (UV). They can be customized for specific crops and optimized for maximum production to avoid wasting energy and non-productive wavelengths.



WHY HORTILED

- More than 8 years of R&D experience in LED lighting for plants
- Close work with scientists in the fields of physics and plant photophysiology
- Successful transfer of R&D experience to industry
- Numerous scientific experiments at industrial greenhouses
- Applications for research and industry
- High-quality engineering and components
- Qualified technical support

