



## A History of Innovation.

For more than 27 years, LightSources and LightTech have been one of the leading developers of innovative tanning lamp technologies. In the early 1980s, LightSources was the first to offer the 4.2, 5.0, 6.5, 7.5 and 8.5 lamps when the industry was looking for better performance and longer life. We were also one of the first to offer a variety of tanning lamp strengths with enough choices to suit a variety of skin types and customer preferences. Today, LightSources is committed to providing a continuous stream of innovative technologies that enhance the performance, power, and longevity of our lamps — and maximizes the satisfaction a tanner receives from our products.

### **CCT™ (Cup Cathode Technology)**

- Prevents the blackening of lamp ends that occurs over the life of a lamp.
- Lamps always appear new – even after 800 hours of operation.
- Lamp filament is completely surrounded inside a specially designed metal “cup” that helps prevent filament burnout and increase lamp life.
- Patented combination of a cup-shaped shield and mica lens eliminates the depositing of evaporated filament material on the ends.

### **A-Power™ Technology**

- A special blend of UVA phosphors used to create a premium tanning lamp designed for high-powered heavy use.
- Produces a more stable, longer lasting lamp.
- Produces a tanning effect similar to high-pressure lamps.
- Highly energy efficient.

### **MultiTone™ Technology**

- Patented lamp coating process creates two tanning zones in a single lamp.
- Allows the face and body to tan at the same rate without the harshness or heat emitted from high-pressure facial units.
- A registered equivalent for many popular tanning lamps.

### **Twisted Lamps**

- Unique "twisted" glass provides a greater surface area for the deposition of additional phosphors.
- Lamp operates at slightly higher wattage due to an increased arc length.
- Increased surface area helps to reduce radiant heating and improve the lamp's cooling efficiency.
- Lamps last longer because the energy is spread across an increased surface area for less phosphor degradation.

