

Economics

Normal Street Light LED Street Light US

Unit Cost

\$500 \$1,200

Electrical Cost Per Streetlight

\$80 average \$40 (50%)
per month per month

Life of Unit

3,000-5000 hours 50,000 hours +

Replacement Frequency

Every 3 years 10 years
(\$300 each time)

Cost Savings Over The Life of The Unit

\$10,500 \$6,000-\$4,500

technology @ its best

The Power of Brilliance

LED Street Lights US

847-251-5560

info@ledstreetlightsus.com

www.ledstreetlightsus.com

Design Studio www.ImperialDigital.com


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www.LEDStreetLightsUS.com

About

Products

What happens to all the millions of existing street lights when replaced by LED technology? Why dispose of them and create more waste and pollution. Unlike all other LED street light companies, LED Street Lights US strives to be green and environmentally friendly by simply retrofitting existing street lights with its patented retrofit kit.

Keeping an eye on the environment and seeking out new technology

- The LED Street Lights US series street light advantage
- Saves energy and money
- Easy to retrofit
- Low Maintenance
- Reduced glare and increased visibility
- Reduced excessive lighting and light pollution
- Built in patented lighting surge protection
- Uses a patented ERM LED thermal technology
- Outshines and out-performs the competition

A light-emitting diode (LED) is an electronic light source. The LED was first invented believe it or not in Russia in the 1920s, and introduced in the US as a practical electronic component in 1962. Oleg Vladimirovich Losev was a technician who noticed that diodes used in radio receivers emitted light when current was passed through them and decided to patent it. In 1927, he published details in a Russian journal of the first ever LED. All early devices emitted low-intensity red light, but modern LEDs are available across the visible, ultraviolet and infra red wavelengths, with very high brightness.

LEDs are based on the semiconductor diode. When the diode is forward biased (switched on), electrons are able to recombine with holes and energy is released in the form of light. This effect is called electroluminescence and the color of the light is determined by the energy gap of the semiconductor. The LED is usually small in area (less than 1 mm²) with integrated optical components to shape its radiation pattern and assist in reflection. LEDs present many advantages over traditional light sources including lower energy consumption, longer lifetime, improved robustness, smaller size and faster switching. However, they are relatively expensive and require more precise current and heat management than traditional light sources.


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For product detail and
specifications visit
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