VIRIBRIGHT
LED LIGHT BULBS

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Advantages of LED Light Bulbs over CFLs

LED Light Bulbs	CFL Light Bulbs
LED light bulbs are free of mercury	CFL light bulbs contain small, yet significant, quantities of mercury vapour. Mercury, a heavy metal like lead, is a “neurotoxin” and extremely poisonous and damaging to humans whether ingested, inhaled, or simply in contact with the skin.
LED light bulbs generate "white" light through blue LEDs and a phosphor coating which re-radiates blue light as a longer wavelength of light. LED light bulbs do not produce Ultraviolet Radiation.	CFLs (and tubular fluorescent light bulbs) generate light by exiting the Mercury vapor inside the lamp with electricity. CFLs generate Ultraviolet Radiation, which stimulates the phosphor coating on the inner surface of the glass bulb, causing it to re-radiate most of the Ultraviolet Radiation as visible light. Exposure to Ultraviolet Radiation can cause cell damage.
An LED lamp body is made of plastic and aluminum instead of glass compared to CFL light bulbs. LEDs do not have a filament and are impact resistant, they are not damaged under circum-stances when a CFL would be broken. LEDs will not shatter.	CFL lamp body is made of glass, which can shatter exposing consumers and the environment with toxic mercury. CFLs are not recommended to use in children's rooms or over carpeted areas because of the toxic hazards.
LED light bulbs start-up immediately (reaching full brightness instantly) and don’t suffer from being switched on and off.	The start up on CFL bulbs is noticeably poor (from 2 to 5 minutes). During this warm-up period CFLs are not as bright as they eventually become.
LED light bulbs can be safely disposed of with no worries of contaminating the environment.	Used CFL light bulbs are a form of hazardous waste and should be disposed of appropriately at a recycling facility. Precautions need to be taken in disposing of these bulbs when they burn out, or break.
LED light bulbs last for 20,000 – 50,000 hours (depending on working environment) and it's lifespan is about 4 to 8 times that of a CFL light bulb.	CFL lamp's lifespan is only about 5,000-6,000 hours.
An LED light bulb's lifespan is considerably longer and uses less energy than a CFL. LED's save in energy costs, as well as maintenance and replacement costs.	A CFL's lifespan is much shorter and consumes more power than an LED. Diminishing the cost effectiveness of these bulbs.
LED bulbs generate very little heat transferring most of their energy directly into light, eliminating excessive heat buildup that can adversely affect energy costs.	CFL light bulbs generate heat increasing energy costs through usage of air conditioning systems to cool your environment
LED light bulbs are not sensitive to frequent "on/off" power cycling, which can bear at least 15,000 cycles	The lifespan of CFLs (and tubular fluorescent light bulbs) is significantly reduced by turning them "on/off" more than a certain number of times per day. The "rated" lifepsans of such light bulbs are usually based on assumptions that they will be left on, say 3-4 hours, each time they are turned on. The actual lifespan of a fluorescent lamp will be adversly affected compared to its "rated" lifetime if this "on-time" assumption is not adhered to.
LED light bulbs can be used in colder temperatures (near -20˚C) than CFLs.	CFL light bulbs generate heat increasing energy costs through usage of air conditioning systems to cool your environment
LED light bulbs typically are RoHS complied, meaning that they have no or at most negligible amounts of hazardous substances within the scope of that compliance (lead, cadmium, mercury, ...).	CFLs contain 1mg-5mg of Mercury (even more in tubular fluorsecent light bulbs), and have strict disposal laws, something most consumers are dangerously unaware of and if they are unaware of this, they are unaware of the precautions they need to take to dispose of these bulbs safely. This can result in mercury making its way into the environment with serious consequences. Not only are there disposal problems with CFLs but they can also be a source of health hazards, toxic fumes and fire hazards. The real cost is not one light bulb breakage, but how badly affected homes will be after 20 years of attempts to clean up one of the deadliest neurotoxins on the planet.