

IN-HOUSE TESTING CAPABILITIES



BECAUSE **EXPERIENCE** MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

Atlas Lighting offers a wide selection of energy-saving lighting products that are manufactured, assembled, and tested in our 330,000 sq. ft. Burlington, NC facility, which enhances product quality and allows for a faster response and quicker shipping.

Atlas supports the design, engineering and manufacturing of US-made lighting solutions. At Atlas, pride is taken in the work we do and that's where we believe experience makes the difference.

With over 30+ Lab testings, you can rely on Atlas to provide high quality, performance driven lighting solutions to cater to any indoor or outdoor application. With rep agencies across the country, and US customer support teams, we are here for you every step of the way, putting your site in the best possible light.

Atlas Headquarters and Assembly Facility in Burlington, NC.



*The majority of Atlas Lighting Products are assembled in USA facilities by an American Workforce utilizing both Domestic and Foreign components

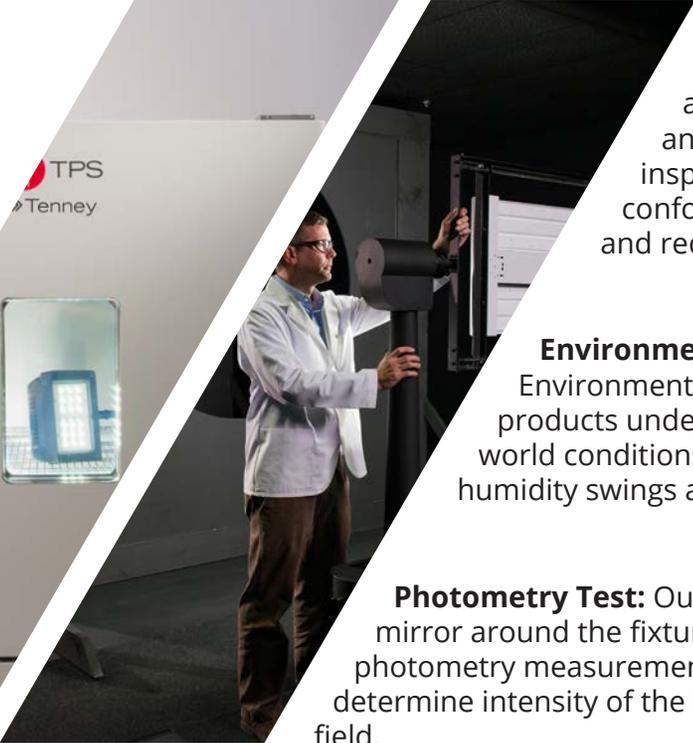
PROUDLY
MANUFACTURED & TESTED IN THE USA

Atlas products are tested in our accredited U.S. laboratories to ensure we deliver high-quality, defect-free products to our customers, every time.

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Incoming Testing: All incoming raw materials, purchased parts and components are inspected and audited upon arrival. These inspections verify that all imports conform to Atlas' strict QA manuals and requirements.

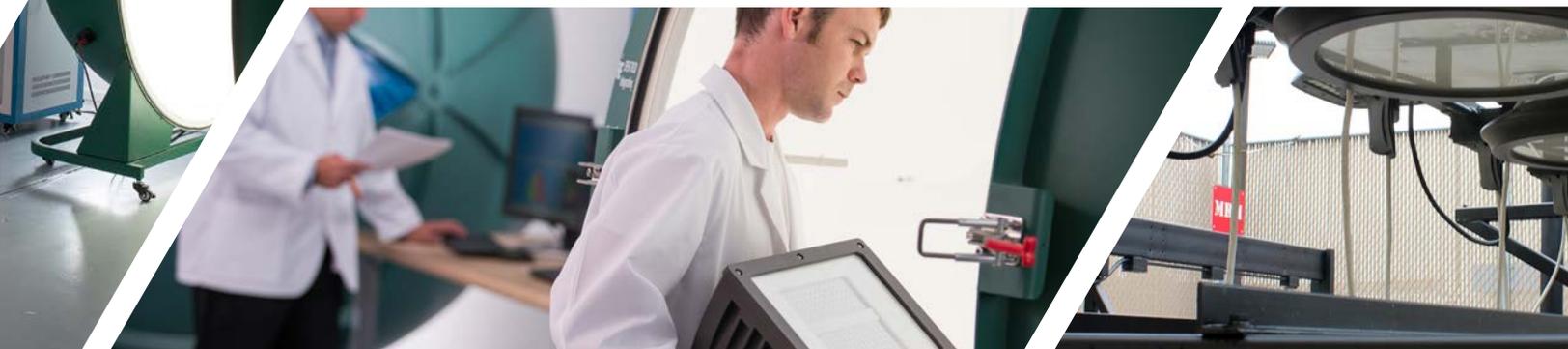
Environmental Chamber Testing: The Environmental Chamber is used to test products under controlled watch where real-world conditions of extremely harsh temperature/humidity swings are mocked.

Photometry Test: Our goniophotometer test uses a mirror around the fixture/lighting source to collect the photometry measurements that are reduced to IES files to determine intensity of the luminaire as it would apply in the field.



Integrated Sphere Testing: The integrating sphere is used to gather fixture output data by measuring the light spectrum that is visible to the human eye. From this data we are able to extrapolate lamp lumens, color temperature, color rendering index, spectral power distribution, voltage, wattage and current.

Heat Lab: Luminaires undergo thermal testing to ensure that operating temperatures of critical components (electrical, gaskets/seals, etc.) are within the limits specified by component manufacturers and do not exceed safety standards.



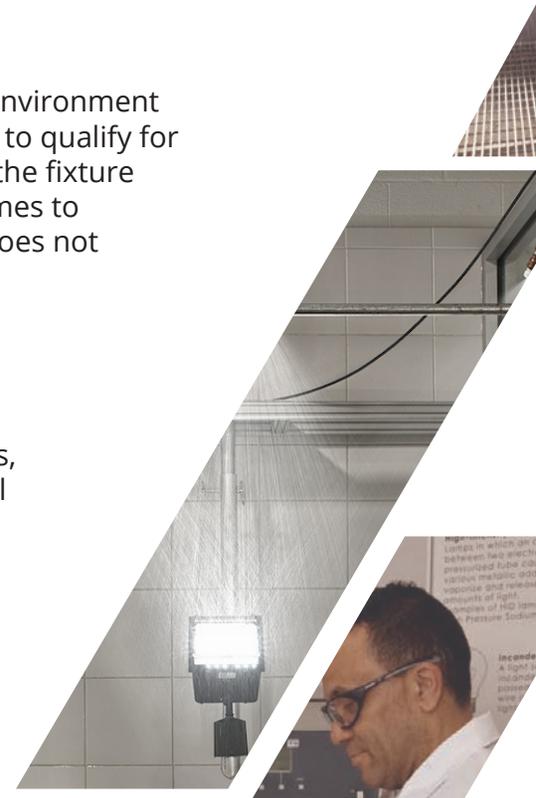
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Surge Testing: To ensure field reliability, surge testing is done on the AC power mains to mimic lightning strikes, testing the ability of solid-state components to withstand the voltage surges.

Rain Chamber: Fixtures that will be outdoors or in a high-moisture environment undergo rain testing in accordance with UL1598 and UL48 Standards to qualify for Wet or Damp Location Listings. Throughout the duration of the test, the fixture is exposed to multiple sprinklers and is turned on and off multiple times to maximize the pressure and vacuum inside the luminaire. If water does not breach the fixture, it shows that the seals are operational.

Lifecycle: These tests focus on the long-term performance of fixtures, specifically the consistency of light output, color, quantity, and overall quality.

Driver and LED Testing: Each driver and LED are wired and tested for proper operation before being installed into the fixture to prevent any errors later on in the manufacturing process.





UV Test: Each product undergoes a test in a weathering chamber which produces cycles of simulated sunlight, condensation and temperature change to mimic the environment and measure degrees of degradation.

Gloss Retention Test (fading): Gloss readings are taken before and after the UV test using a hand-held Micro-Gloss Gloss which directs a light at a specific angle to the test surface and measures the amount of reflection.

Adhesion Test: This test is used for assessing the adhesion of the paint to the fixture housings by examining the surface preparation of the casting before it was painted. This test gives an idea to the service life of the coating by applying and removing pressure-sensitive tape over cuts made in the film.

Film Hardness Test: This test is used to assess the quality of the curing of the paint. A pencil with lead force of 7.5N is pushed into the sample and the coating hardness is identified by the trace generated.

Salt Spray Test: The salt spray test is a standardized test method used to check corrosion resistance of coated samples. A sample is enclosed in the chamber and is continuously blasted with a variety of solutions over an extended period of time. This helps us evaluate the longevity of sustainability and appearance of our product coatings in an outdoor environment.



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Faro Arm Testing: Precision measurements are taken via laser image of products during the development process to insure quality control using 3D inspections, CAD comparisons and dimensional analysis.

Automated Optical Inspection: Every Atlas product, component and packaged good is run through AOI machines to detect potential defects or errors, such as: component placement, component or product quantity, solder shorts, area defects, skews, etc.

Finished Good Inspection: Complete manufactured products and fixture units are inspected and put through further functional testing to verify they meet Atlas' QA standards before shipping out to our customers.

Burn-In Test: Our fixtures are set up in the lab to run for an extended period of time to detect any error in operation. During this burn-in stage, fixtures are cycled on and off and monitored for quality.





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