

AS 60238:2022



STANDARDS
Australia



Edison screw lampholders (IEC 60238:2016 (ED. 9.2) MOD)



AS 60238:2022

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- Australian Industry Group
- Better Regulation Division (Fair Trading, Safework NSW, TestSafe)
- CHOICE
- Consumer Electronics Suppliers Association
- Consumers Federation of Australia
- Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Australian Government)
- Electrical Compliance Testing Association of Australia
- Electrical Regulatory Authorities Council, Australia
- Energy Efficiency Council
- IES: The Lighting Society
- Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand
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Edison screw lampholders (IEC 60238:2016 (ED. 9.2) MOD)

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee, EL-041, Lamps and Related Equipment, to supersede AS 60238:2015, *Edison screw lampholders (IEC 60238, Ed. 8.2 (2011) MOD)*.

AS 60238:2015 will also remain current for three years after the date of publication of this document and after this time it will be superseded by AS 60238:2022. Regulatory authorities that reference this document in regulation may apply these requirements at a different time. Users of this document should consult with these authorities to confirm their requirements.

This document will also operate in parallel with AS/NZS 3140, *Approval and test specification—Edison screw lampholders*.

While this document (AS 60238:2022) and AS/NZS 3140 operate in parallel, they are separate stand-alone documents and the chosen Standard (i.e. AS 60238 or AS/NZS 3140) is applied in its entirety. The interchanging of requirements from each Standard is not permitted to determine overall compliance of an Edison screw lampholder, except when either Standard specifically references the other Standard's requirements.

The objective of this document is to specify particular requirements for Edison screw lampholders used in general purpose lighting.

The essential safety requirements of AS/NZS 3820, *Essential safety requirements for electrical equipment*, that could be applicable to Edison screw lampholders are covered by this document, taken in conjunction with any other relevant requirements affecting safety.

The major changes in this edition are as follows:

- (a) New definitions have been added.
- (b) Creepage and clearance — Tables 13a, 13b and 14 have been modified.
- (c) The calculation method in Clause 21 for ball pressure has been deleted.

This document is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from the red line version of IEC 60238:2016+AMD1:2017+AMD2:2020 CSV, *Edison screw lampholders*, and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian conditions.

The variations listed in Appendix ZZ address issues including resistance to flame and ignition. Appendix ZZ has been added at the end of the source text.

The variations described in Appendix ZZ form the Australian variations for the purpose of the CB Scheme for recognition of testing to standards for safety of electrical equipment (the CB Scheme).

This document is structured as follows:

- (i) Preface.
- (ii) IEC 60238:2016+AMD1:2017+AMD2:2020 CSV (unedited red line version from the contents page to the final clause of the source document).
- (iii) Appendix ZZ — Australian variations to the source document.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (A) In the source text “this International Standard” should read “this document”.
- (B) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

EDISON SCREW LAMPHOLDERS

FOREWORD

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This consolidated version of the official IEC Standard and its amendments has been prepared for user convenience.

IEC 60238 edition 9.2 contains the ninth edition (2016-07) [documents 34B/1852/FDIS and 34B/1860/RVD], and its amendment 1 (2017-01) [documents 34B/1887/FDIS and 34B/1892/RVD] and its corrigendum (2018-01), and its amendment 2 (2020-01) [documents 34B/2029/CDV and 34B/2040A/RVC].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 60238 has been prepared by subcommittee 34B: Lamp caps and holders, of IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

This ninth edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Addition of a pull test for certain E5 and E10 lampholders.
- b) Annex D listing amended requirements/clauses which require products to be retested.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

– *compliance statements: in italic type.*

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
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INTRODUCTION to Amendment 2

Some changes and corrections needed for IEC 60238 became obvious during the work relating to the consolidated Edition 9.1 of IEC 60238.

Change 1:

Actual lamp holder safety standards require a ball pressure test in line with IEC 60695-10-2 in sections "Resistance to heat, fire and tracking". Within this test there is an alternative depth indentation method described for the calculation of the indentation diameter.

This alternative calculation option was removed from the latest edition of IEC 60695-10-2 dated 2014 and during its meeting held in Sydney in 2018, SC 34B/WG1 agreed to delete the alternative method as well from IEC 60238.

Change 2:

Based on IEC 60664-1:2007, 4.8.1.5 "Non tracking materials":

"For glass, ceramics or other inorganic insulating materials which do not track, creepage distances need not be greater than their associated clearance for the purpose of insulation coordination. The dimensions of Table F.2 for inhomogeneous field conditions are appropriate."

This is not completely reflected in TC 34 standards as revised recently. For applications with ELV it is of high importance whether the creepage distance shall be 0,6 mm or may be 0,2 mm in the case where inorganic insulating material is used.

Correction

In Amendment 1 to IEC 60238 Edition 9, a complete paragraph was deleted by accident. This was corrected with the publication of a corrigendum to Amendment 1, however an editorial correction needs to be made to the references to previous items, changed to table footnotes "a" and "d", as the referenced text was included in Tables 13a and 13b.

EDISON SCREW LAMPHOLDERS

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to lampholders with Edison thread E14, E27 and E40, designed for connection to the supply of lamps and semi-luminaires¹ only.

It also applies to switched-lampholders for use in AC circuits only, where the working voltage does not exceed 250 V r.m.s.

This standard also applies to lampholders with Edison thread E5 designed for connection to the supply mains of series connected lamps, with a working voltage not exceeding 25 V, to be used indoors, and to lampholders with Edison thread E10 designed for connection to the supply mains of series connected lamps, with a working voltage not exceeding 60 V, to be used indoors or outdoors. It also applies to lampholders E10 for building-in, for the connection of single lamps to the supply. These lampholders are not intended for retail sale.

As far as it reasonably applies, this standard also covers lampholders other than lampholders with Edison thread designed for connection of series-connected lamps to the supply.

NOTE This type of lampholder is for example used in Christmas tree lighting chains.

As far as it reasonably applies, this standard also covers adapters.

This standard also covers lampholders which are, wholly or partly, integral with a luminaire or intended to be built into appliances. It covers the requirements for the lampholder only. For all other requirements, such as protection against electric shock in the area of the terminals or of the lamp cap, the requirements of the relevant appliance standard are observed and tested after building into the appropriate equipment, when that equipment is tested according to its own standard. Such lampholders as well as lampholders provided with a snap-on outer shell, for use by luminaire manufacturers only, are not for retail sale.

This standard applies to lampholders to be used indoors or outdoors in residential as well as in industrial lighting installations. It also applies to candle lampholders. In locations where special conditions prevail, as for street lighting, on board ships, in vehicles and in hazardous locations, for example where explosions are liable to occur, special constructions may be required.

This standard does not apply to three-light lampholders E26d.

This standard is based on the following data relative to lamps for general lighting service:

- caps E14 are used for lamps with a current not exceeding 2 A;
- caps E27 are used for lamps with a current not exceeding 4 A;
- caps E40 are used for lamps with a current not exceeding 16 A, or 32 A if the nominal voltage of the supply does not exceed 130 V (see 5.5 and 6.3).

Where lampholders are used in luminaires, their maximum operating temperatures are specified in IEC 60598.

¹ Requirements for lampholders suitable for semi-luminaires are under consideration.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60061-1, *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 1: Lamp caps*

IEC 60061-2, *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 2: Lampholders*

IEC 60061-3, *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 3: Gauges*

IEC 60068-2-32:1975, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-32: Tests – Test Ed: Free fall*

IEC 60068-2-75:2014, *Environmental testing – Part 2-75: Tests – Test Eh: Hammer tests*

IEC 60112:2003, *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*
Amendment 1:2009

IEC 60227 (all parts), *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC 60245 (all parts), *Rubber insulated cables – Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC 60352-1:1997, *Solderless connections – Part 1: Wrapped connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance*

IEC 60399, *Barrel thread for lampholders with shade holder ring*

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment* (available at: <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>)

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*
Amendment 1:1999
Amendment 2:2013 ²

IEC 60598-1, *Luminaires – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 60630, *Maximum lamp outlines for incandescent lamps*

IEC 60695-2-11:2014, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)*

IEC 60695-11-5, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance*

² A consolidated edition 2.2 (2013) exists including edition 2.0 (1989) and its Amendment 1 (1999) and Amendment 2 (2013).

IEC 61058-1:2000, *Switches for appliances – Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 4046-4:2002, *Paper, board, pulps and related terms – Vocabulary – Part 4: Paper and board grades and converted products*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

cord-grip lampholder

lampholder incorporating a method of retaining a flexible cord by which it may then be suspended

3.2

threaded entry lampholder

lampholder incorporating a threaded component at the point of entry of the supply wires permitting the lampholder to be mounted on a mating threaded support

Note 1 to entry: A threaded entry lampholder was formerly called a “nipple lampholder”.

3.3

backplate lampholder

lampholder so designed as to be suitable for mounting by means of an associated or integral backplate, directly onto a supporting surface or appropriate box

3.4

lampholder for building-in

lampholder designed to be built into a luminaire, an additional enclosure or the like

3.4.1

unenclosed lampholder

lampholder for building-in so designed that it requires additional means, for example an enclosure, to meet the requirements of this standard with regard to protection against electric shock

3.4.2

enclosed lampholder

lampholder for building-in so designed that on its own it fulfils the requirements of this standard with regard to protection against electric shock and IP classification, if appropriate

3.5

independent lampholder

lampholder so designed that it can be mounted separately from a luminaire and at the same time providing all the necessary protection according to its classification and marking

3.6

terminal/contact assembly

part or assembly of parts which provides a means of connection between the termination of a supply conductor and the contact making surfaces of the corresponding lamp cap

Note 1 to entry: For clarification of some definitions, see also Figure 17.

3.7

outer shell

cylindrical component protecting the user from contact with the lamp cap.

Note 1 to entry: It may or may not be provided with an external screw thread for fixing a shade ring.

Note 2 to entry: For clarification of some definitions, see also Figure 17.

3.7.1

snap-on outer shell

outer shell for screwless assembly which does not contain the screw shell

Note 1 to entry: The lampholder should not be used when the snap-on outer shell is removed. It is therefore recommended to place an approval mark, if provided, in such a way that it is not visible when this type of outer shell is removed.

3.8

screw shell

cylindrical component having an internal screw thread of Edison form for the retention of the corresponding lamp (cap)

Note 1 to entry: In some constructions, the screw shell is permanently fixed to or integral with the outer shell.

Note 2 to entry: For clarification of some definitions, see also Figure 17.

3.9

insulating ring

cylindrical intermediate piece of insulating material separating a metal screw shell and a metal outer shell

Note 1 to entry: For clarification of some definitions, see also Figure 17.

3.10

shade ring

cylindrical component having an internal thread or other means to engage a corresponding support on the outer shell and intended to carry or retain a shade

Note 1 to entry: For clarification of some definitions, see also Figure 17.

3.11

dome

part of a cord-grip lampholder or threaded entry lampholder which shields the connecting terminals

Note 1 to entry: For clarification of some definitions, see also Figure 17.

3.12

basic insulation

insulation applied to live parts to provide basic protection against electric shock

Note 1 to entry: Basic insulation does not necessarily include insulation used exclusively for functional purposes.

3.13

supplementary insulation

independent insulation applied in addition to basic insulation in order to provide protection against electric shock in the event of a failure of basic insulation

3.14

double insulation

insulation comprising both basic insulation and supplementary insulation

3.15

reinforced insulation

single insulation system applied to live parts, which provides a degree of protection against electric shock equivalent to double insulation under the conditions specified

Note 1 to entry: The term "insulation system" does not imply that the insulation is one homogeneous piece. It may comprise several layers which cannot be tested singly as supplementary or basic insulation.

3.16**live part**

conductive part which may cause an electric shock

3.17**type test**

test or series of tests made on a type test sample, for the purpose of checking compliance of the design of a given product with the requirements of the relevant standard

3.18**type test sample**

sample consisting of one or more similar specimens submitted by the manufacturer or responsible vendor for the purpose of a type test

3.19**semi-luminaire**

unit similar to a self-ballasted lamp but designed to utilize a replaceable light source and/or starting device

3.20**rated operating temperature**

highest temperature for which the holder is designed

3.21**rated minimum temperature**

lowest temperature for which the holder is designed (applicable only to lampholders intended for use in refrigerators and food freezers)

3.22**angled lampholder**

lampholder, the rear side of which (threaded entry and/or dome) is at an angled position to the screw shell axis

3.23**lampholder with retention device**

lampholder with a device intended to prevent the lamp from becoming loose in the holder

Note 1 to entry: Lamps can, for example, become loose due to changes in temperature or to vibrations.

3.24**impulse withstand category**

numeral defining a transient overvoltage condition

Note 1 to entry: Impulse withstand categories I, II, III and IV are used.

a) Purpose of classification of impulse withstand categories

Impulse withstand categories are to distinguish different degrees of availability of equipment with regard to required expectations on continuity of service and on an acceptable risk of failure.

By selection of impulse withstand levels of equipment insulation, co-ordination can be achieved in the whole installation, reducing the risk of failure to an acceptable level providing a basis for overvoltage control.

A higher characteristic numeral of an impulse withstand category indicates a higher specific impulse withstand of the equipment and offers a wider choice of methods for overvoltage control.

The concept of impulse withstand category is used for equipment energized directly from the mains.

b) Description of impulse withstand categories

Equipment of impulse withstand category I is equipment which is intended to be connected to the fixed electrical installations of buildings. Protective means are taken outside the equipment – either in the fixed installation or between the fixed installation and the equipment – to limit transient overvoltages to the specific level.

Equipment of impulse withstand category II is equipment to be connected to the fixed electrical installations of buildings.

Equipment of impulse withstand category III is equipment which is part of the fixed electrical installations and other equipment where a higher degree of availability is expected.

Equipment of impulse withstand category IV is for use at or in the proximity of the origin of the electrical installations of buildings upstream of the main distribution board.

3.25

primary circuit

circuit which is directly connected to the AC mains supply

Note 1 to entry: It includes, for example, the means for connection to the AC mains supply, the primary windings of transformers, motors and other loading devices.

3.26

secondary circuit

circuit which has no direct connection to a primary circuit and derives its power from a transformer, converter or equivalent isolation device, or from a battery

Note 1 to entry: Exception: autotransformers. Although having direct connection to a primary circuit, the tapped part of them is also deemed to be a secondary circuit in the sense of this definition.

Note 2 to entry: Mains transients in such a circuit are attenuated by the corresponding primary windings. Also inductive ballasts reduce the mains transient voltage height. Therefore, components located after a primary circuit or after an inductive ballast can be suited for an impulse withstand category of one step lower, i.e. for impulse withstand category II.

3.27

adapter

component used for the electrical and mechanical connection of a lamp to a lampholder

Note 1 to entry: This definition is specific for this standard. The definition of an adapter in principle could vary very much depending on its use. In most cases such a component is used to bridge differences in the screw thread diameter between the lampholder and the lamp.

3.28

enclosed reinforced insulated lampholder

lampholder for building-in so designed that on its own it fulfils the requirements for double or reinforced insulated parts in class II applications

3.29

partly reinforced insulated lampholder

lampholder for building-in so designed that some parts of the lampholder require additional means to fulfil the requirements with regard to double or reinforced insulation

Note 1 to entry: In some cases, the dimensions might be achieved only after mounting into the luminaire.

3.30

rated voltage

voltage declared by the manufacturer to indicate the highest working voltage for which the lampholder is intended

[SOURCE: IEC 60838-1:2016, 3.1]

3.31

working voltage

highest r.m.s. voltage that may occur across any insulation, transients being disregarded, both when the lamp is operating under normal conditions and when the lamp is removed

[SOURCE: IEC 60838-1:2016, 3.2]

3.32**rated current**

current declared by the manufacturer to indicate the highest current for which the lampholder is intended

[SOURCE: IEC 60838-1:2016, 3.3]

3.33**critical frequency**

f_{crit}
frequency at which the reduction of the breakdown voltage of a clearance begins (occurs)

Note 1 to entry: $f_{\text{crit}} \approx 0,2/d$ [MHz] where d (in mm) is the clearance according to Table 3 (basic or supplementary insulation and reinforced insulation respectively) disregarding the frequency.

[SOURCE: IEC 61347-1:2015, 3.40, modified – the note has been added]

3.34**ignition voltage**

peak voltage applied to ignite a discharge lamp

[SOURCE: IEC 61347-1:2015, 3.46]

3.34.1**ignition pulse voltage**

peak ignition voltage with a total duration of $\leq 750 \mu\text{s}$ (summation of all pulses durations) within 10 ms, with the duration time (width) of each pulse being measured at the level of 50 % of the maximum absolute peak value

Note 1 to entry: Ignition pulse waveforms, which are considered as ignition pulse voltage, should not contain any dominant frequency above 30 kHz or should be usually highly damped (after 20 μs the peak voltage level should be less than one half of the maximum peak voltage). For the assessment of the dominant frequency IEC 60664-4:2005, Annex E should be consulted.

[SOURCE: IEC 61347-1:2015, 3.46.1]

3.35**rated ignition voltage**

highest peak value of an ignition pulse voltage the holder is able to withstand

3.36**maximum working voltage**

U_{out}
maximum occurring working voltage (r.m.s.) between the output terminals of a controlgear or between the output terminals and earth, during normal or abnormal operating condition

Note 1 to entry: Transients and ignition voltages have to be neglected.

[SOURCE: IEC 61347-1:2015, 3.33, modified – "of a controlgear" has been added]

3.37**maximum working peak output voltage**

$\hat{U}_{\text{out}}$
maximum repetitive occurring peak working voltage between the output terminals of a controlgear or between its output terminals and earth, during normal or abnormal operating condition and with transients neglected

[SOURCE: IEC 61347-1:2015, 3.45, modified – "of a controlgear" has been added]

3.38 equivalent transformed peak voltage

U_p
transformed output peak voltage, which is converted for the worst case peak voltage with its related frequency into an ignition pulse voltage

Note 1 to entry: The value of the declared equivalent transformed output peak voltage is the essential parameter for selecting the associated components.

Note 2 to entry: See 3.34.1.

Note 3 to entry: To determine the declared equivalent transformed output peak voltage for basic insulation U_p [basic] the worst case combination of the maximum occurring peak voltage and frequency has to be taken into account, which means the maximum clearance according to IEC 61347-1:2015, Table 10 for basic insulation.

Note 4 to entry: To determine the declared equivalent transformed output peak voltage for the reinforced insulation U_p [reinforced] the worst case combination of the maximum occurring peak voltage and frequency has to be taken into account, which means the maximum clearance according to IEC 61347-1:2015, Table 11 for reinforced insulation.

[SOURCE: IEC 61347-1:2015, 3.47]

4 General requirement

Lampholders shall be so designed and constructed that in normal use they function reliably and cause no danger to persons or surroundings.

In general, compliance is checked by carrying out all the tests specified.

In addition, the enclosure of independent lampholders shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60598-1, including the classification and marking requirements of that standard.

5 General conditions for tests

5.1 Tests according to this standard are type tests.

NOTE The requirements and tolerances permitted by this standard are related to testing of a type test sample submitted for that purpose.

Compliance of the type test sample does not ensure compliance of the whole production of a manufacturer with this safety standard.

In addition to type testing, conformity of production is the responsibility of the manufacturer and can include routine tests and quality assurance.

For further information on conformity testing during manufacture see IEC 60061-4.

5.2 Unless otherwise specified, the tests are made at an ambient temperature of $20\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$ and with the holder tested as delivered and installed as in normal use.

5.3 The tests and inspections are carried out on a total of

- nine specimens for non-switched lampholders, or
- 12 specimens for switched lampholders

in the following order of clauses:

- three specimens: Clauses 2 to 13 (except for 10.1 and 11.2) and Clauses 15 to 18;
- three specimens: Clause 14 (switched-lampholder tests only);
- three specimens: 10.1 and Clauses 19 and 20;

- two specimens: Clause 21 (of which one specimen for the test of 21.1 and the other for the tests of 21.3 or 21.4);
- one specimen: 21.5 and Clause 22.

For testing lampholders with a retention device, the retention device shall be removed.

For testing lampholders with a retention device according to 13.14, three additional specimens are required with the retention device kept in place.

For testing of screwless terminals according to 11.2, separate specimens are required in addition.

5.4 *In case of doubt, gauges, test caps and mandrels are introduced into the specimens, unless otherwise specified, by applying the following torques:*

- 0,2 Nm for lampholders E5;
- 0,2 Nm for lampholders E10;
- 0,2 Nm for lampholders E14;
- 0,4 Nm for lampholders E27;
- 0,8 Nm for lampholders E40.

5.5 *For lampholders E40 with a rated current of 32 A, the tests shall be based on this rated current.*

5.6 *Lampholders are deemed to comply with this standard if no specimen fails in the complete series of tests specified in 5.3.*

If one specimen fails in one test, that test and the preceding ones which may have influenced the result of that test are repeated on another set of specimens to the number required by 5.3, all of which shall then comply with the repeated tests and with the subsequent tests. Lampholders are deemed not to comply with this standard if there are more failures than one.

6 Standard ratings

6.1 Standard rated voltages are 250 V and 500 V.

For lampholders E14, and for switched lampholders E27, a rated voltage of 250 V only is allowed.

For lampholders E5 and E10 intended for the connection of series-connected lamps to the supply, the rated voltage shall not exceed 25 V for lampholders E5 and not exceed 60 V for lampholders E10.

NOTE 1 These values refer to the voltage between parts of different polarity.

For lampholders E10 intended for the connection of single lamps to the supply, a rated voltage of 250 V only is allowed.

NOTE 2 These lampholders are also used for such special cases as series-connected lamps, where, because of the low number of lamps, 60 V per lampholder is exceeded.

With the exception given for lampholders E5 and E10, the rated voltage shall be not less than 250 V. Additionally a rated voltage of 125 V is allowed for lampholders E40.

Compliance is checked by inspection of the marking.

6.2 Standard rated currents are

- 0,2 A for lampholders E5;
- 0,5 A for lampholders E10;
- 2 A for lampholders E14;
- 2 A for switched-lampholders E27;
- 4 A for other lampholders E27;
- 16 A for lampholders E40.

The rated current shall be not less than the standard value.

Compliance is checked by inspection of the marking.

6.3 Lampholders E40 to be used on 125 V installations may have an additional nominal rating of 32 A.

NOTE This nominal rating covers the voltages up to and including 130 V.

Compliance is checked by inspection of the marking.

6.4 The rated operating temperature for lampholders intended for use in high temperature conditions (T marked holders) shall be not lower than 140 °C for lampholders E14, not lower than 170 °C for lampholders E27 and not lower than 230 °C for lampholders E40.

Compliance is checked by inspection of the marking.

NOTE The rated operating temperatures for Edison screw lampholders without T marking are given in IEC 60598-1, Table 12.1. They are

- 135 °C for lampholders E14;
- 165 °C for lampholders E27;
- 225 °C for lampholders E40.

7 Classification

Lampholders are classified as defined in 7.1 to 7.6.

7.1 According to the material of the external parts:

- lampholders of insulating material;
- metal lampholders.

NOTE Lampholders with external parts consisting partly of metal and lampholders comprising external parts of insulating material with a conductive outer surface, for example a metallized outer shell, are considered as metal lampholders (see 13.3). This does not apply to threaded entries and external parts, for example a metal shade ring mounted onto the outside of a lampholder of insulating material, which cannot become live even in the case of an insulation fault. Metal holders with insulating coverings are considered as metal lampholders (see 10.5).

In order to check whether or not a surface is conductive, two stripe-electrodes 1,5 mm wide, 25 mm long and with a distance of 2 mm from each other are applied to the surface (e.g. with silver conductive paint). In accordance with 15.4, the insulating resistance is measured between the stripes. The surface is considered to be conductive if the resistance is less than 5 MΩ.

7.2 According to degree of protection against ingress of water:

- ordinary lampholders;

- drip-proof lampholders.

7.3 According to method of fixing:

- threaded entry lampholders;
- cord-grip lampholders;
- backplate lampholders;
- other lampholders.

NOTE Examples of other lampholders are lampholders provided with a mechanical suspension device, e.g. a hook.

7.4 According to type:

- switched-lampholders, provided with an integral switch to control the supply to the lamp;
- non-switched lampholders.

7.5 According to protection against electric shock:

- unenclosed lampholders;
- enclosed lampholders;
- independent lampholders;
- partly reinforced insulated lampholders;
- enclosed reinforced insulated lampholders.

NOTE Where a lampholder is used with a working voltage of 50 % or less of its maximum rating, it can be regarded as equivalent to a reinforced insulated lampholder.

7.6 According to resistance to heat:

- lampholders for rated operating temperatures up to the limits given in 6.4;
- lampholders for operating in high temperature conditions (T marked holders).

8 Marking

8.1 Lampholders, other than lampholders E5 and E10, shall be marked with the following:

- rated current, in amperes;
- rated voltage, in volts, ~~and~~
- rated ~~pulse~~ ignition voltage, in kV, if higher than
 - 2,5 kV for lampholders rated 250 V,
 - 4 kV for lampholders rated 500 V;

If applicable, the rated ~~pulse~~ ignition voltage of the lampholder (in kV) ~~should~~ shall be marked either on the lampholder or made available in the manufacturer's catalogue or the like.

NOTE 1 Some lampholders still show rated voltages higher than 500 V. This is an earlier way of expressing the permissible ~~pulse~~ ignition voltage via a rated voltage. For such lampholders, the creepage distances and clearances can be found in IEC 60598-1.

- symbol for nature of current, if required (for switched lampholders only);
- mark of origin (this may take the form of a trade mark, manufacturer's identification mark or the name of the responsible vendor);
- type reference;

Available technical documentation of the manufacturer like printed catalogues or online catalogues should allow a clear identification of a lampholder either by a unique catalogue number or by an identifying reference on the holder, specifying the essential characteristics

features and the basic design of the product supplemented by a clear description. Variations of the basic design like for example different cable length, fixing means, colours etc., which do not affect safety or performance of the lampholder, can be disregarded in the type reference marked on the product. Variations included in the type testing procedure are listed in the corresponding test reports.

- the degree of protection against ingress of water for drip-proof lampholders (see 8.2);
- rated operating temperature "T", indicating the highest operating temperature, if applicable.

The marking of the rated operating temperature is not required for lampholders whose exterior is made wholly of ceramic material. For these lampholders, this information, if applicable, shall either be marked on the lampholder or be made available in the manufacturer's catalogue.

For lampholders according to this standard, the distances for impulse withstand category II are usually applicable. For holders in equipment where a higher degree of availability is expected, distances for impulse withstand category III may be applicable. This information shall be indicated in the manufacturer's catalogue or the like.

Enclosed reinforced insulated lampholders offer an adequate level of protection for use in luminaires where they are accessible in normal use. This information shall be indicated in the manufacturer's catalogue or the like.

For partly reinforced insulated lampholders, sufficient creepage distances and clearances to outer accessible surfaces will require additional protection to some parts of the lampholder by the luminaire design or by use of additional attachment(s) or cover(s). This information shall be indicated in the manufacturer's catalogue or the like.

Lampholders E10 shall be marked with the following:

- rated voltage, in volts;
- mark of origin;
- type reference;

Available technical documentation of the manufacturer like printed catalogues or online catalogues should allow a clear identification of a lampholder either by a unique catalogue number or by an identifying reference on the holder, specifying the essential characteristic features and the basic design of the product supplemented by a clear description. Variations of the basic design like for example different cable length, fixing means, colours etc., which do not affect safety or performance of the lampholder, can be disregarded in the type reference marked on the product. Variations included in the type testing procedure are listed in the corresponding test reports.

- the degree of protection against ingress of water, if applicable.

Lampholders E5 shall be marked with the following:

- mark of origin;
- type reference.

Available technical documentation of the manufacturer like printed catalogues or online catalogues should allow a clear identification of a lampholder either by a unique catalogue number or by an identifying reference on the holder, specifying the essential characteristic features and the basic design of the product supplemented by a clear description. Variations of the basic design like for example different cable length, fixing means, colours etc., which do not affect safety or performance of the lampholder, can be disregarded in the type reference marked on the product. Variations included in the type testing procedure are listed in the corresponding test reports.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

NOTE 2 The type reference for lampholders E10 and E5 can be a catalogue number.

8.2 If symbols are used for current and voltage, A shall denote amperes and V volts.

Alternatively, for volt and ampere ratings, figures may be used alone, the figure for the rated current being marked before or above that for the rated voltage and separated from the latter by an oblique stroke or line.

Therefore the marking of current and voltage may be as follows:

2 A 250 V or 2/250 or $\frac{2}{250}$.

The symbol for direct current shall be — — — (IEC 60417-5031:2002-10).

The symbol for protection against ingress of water for drip-proof lampholders shall be IPX1.

NOTE Where X is used in the IP number it indicates a missing numeral in the example, but both the appropriate numerals in accordance with IEC 60529 are marked.

The letter T shall be followed by the value of the rated operating temperature in degrees Celsius.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

8.3 The marking of the degree of protection against ingress of water shall be on the outside of the holder.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

8.4 An earthing terminal shall be indicated by the symbol — — — (IEC 60417-5019:2002-10).

This symbol shall not be placed on screws, removable washers or other easily removable parts.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

8.5 Marking shall be durable and easily legible.

Compliance is checked by inspection and, after the tests of Clause 19 have been completed, by trying to remove the marking by rubbing lightly for 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked with water and for a further 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked with petroleum spirit.

After the tests the marking shall be still legible.

NOTE The petroleum spirit used typically consists of a solvent hexane with a content of aromatics of maximum 0,1 volume percentage, a kauri-butanol value of 29, an initial boiling-point of approximately 65 °C, a dry-point of approximately 69 °C and a specific density of approximately 0,68 g/cm³.

9 Dimensions

9.1 Lampholders E10, E14, E27 and E40 shall comply with the current edition of the standard sheets of the IEC 60061 series.

Compliance shall be checked by measuring in conformity with IEC 60061-2, Standard Sheet 7005-20.

The minimum dimensions of the screw thread and dimension X shall be checked by means of gauges according to Standard Sheets 7006-25 (E10, E14 and E40) and 7006-25A (E27), and by means of the gauge according to Standard Sheet 7006-26 of IEC 60061-3.

Lampholders designed with a barrel thread for shade holder rings and shade holder rings shall comply with IEC 60399.

Compliance is checked by means of the gauges given in IEC 60399.

9.2 Lampholders shall allow insertion of all corresponding lamps so as to make contact.

Compliance is checked by means of gauges according to the current edition of the following standard sheets of IEC 60061-3 and according to the indications of these sheets:

- *lampholders E14: 7006-30 and 7006-31;*
- *candle lampholders E14: 7006-30A and 7006-31;*
- *lampholders E27: 7006-21 and 7006-22A;*
- *lampholders E40: 7006-23 and 7006-24.*

Pending gauges for lampholders E5 and E10, the contact-making is checked by means of the corresponding lamps. It is presumed that the manufacturer of the lampholder for the purpose of the test delivers the lamps for which the lampholder is intended.

The checking of contact-making is done on lampholders as delivered and after the tests of Clauses 19 and 20.2.

For lampholders for use in appliances other than luminaires only:

If the fixing means of lampholders are integrated parts of the rim and the lampholder is designed for use with a selected standardized lamp only, parts of the lampholder rim could interfere with the relevant contact-making gauge. In this case, compliance with the requirements for maximum lamp outlines according to IEC 60630 for the lamp indicated in the lampholder manufacturer's instructions shall be checked. Following this checking, the contact-making gauge shall be applied after those parts of the lampholder interfering with the gauge have been removed.

For testing such lampholders, two additional specimens specially prepared to accept the relevant contact-making gauge are required.

9.3 The following dimensions shall be not less than the values shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Thickness of screw shells and contacts

Dimension	Lampholder				
	E5	E10	E14	E27	E40
Thickness of the screw shell, if any (mm):					
– when the shell is unsupported	0,20	0,20	0,30	0,30	0,50
– when the shell is supported by insulating material over a total distance of at least three-quarters of the circumference of the shell	0,15	0,15	0,25	0,25	0,40
Thickness of side or central contacts, if resilient (mm)	0,18	0,18	0,28	0,38	0,48 ^a
^a For the use of side-contacts in lampholders E40, see 13.11.					

Compliance is checked by measurement.

NOTE 1 Thicknesses are measured by means of a micrometer with pointed noses and ratchet screw.

For the screw shell, two sets of three measurements are made, each set carried out on one of two different generating lines of the screw shell. The mean value of the six measurements shall be at least equal to the specified value.

NOTE 2 The deletion of dimensional requirements is under consideration.

9.4 The effective length of screw engagement, if any, of outer shell and dome shall meet one of the following requirements whereby the engagement shall always be over one full turn.

Either the effective length shall be not less than the values shown in Table 2, or the effective length shall be at least two turns provided the test according to 16.3 is withstood with a torque equal to 1,2 times the torque given in 16.2.

Table 2 – Minimum effective screw lengths

Dimension	Lampholder		
	E14	E27	E40
Minimum effective screw length (mm):			
– Metal lampholders for rolled thread	5,0	7,0	10,0
– Metal lampholders for cut thread	5,0	5,0	7,0
– Lampholders of insulating material	5,0	7,0	10,0

These requirements do not apply to lampholders E5 and E10.

Compliance is checked by measurement.

9.5 The threaded entries of lampholders shall be provided with one of the following screw threads:

- lampholders E14: M10×1;
- lampholders E27: M10×1, M13×1 or M16×1;
- lampholders E40: M13×1, M16×1 (or G3/8A).

NOTE 1 The size between brackets is non-preferred; in addition, the threaded entry M10 is mainly intended for internal wiring of luminaires.

NOTE 2 In France, threaded entry lampholders with 11 mm × 19 TPI and 17 mm × 19 TPI (turns per inch) screw threads are permitted for replacement.

The thread of the entry shall comply with Figure 1a or Figure 1b.

These requirements do not apply to lampholders E5 and E10.

Compliance is checked by measurement and by means of gauges according to Figure 2a or Figure 2b.

In case of doubt, the gauge is introduced into the entry by applying a torque of 0,5 Nm.

9.6 The dimensions of threaded entries and set screws, if any, shall be not less than the values shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Dimensions of threaded entries and set screws

Dimension	Nominal thread diameter	
	M10×1 M13×1	M16×1 G3/8A
Length of the thread:		
– metal entry	3	8
– entry of insulating material	5	10
Diameter of set-screw:		
– screw with head	2,5	3,0
– screw without head:		
– in case of one screw	3,0	4,0
– in case of more than one screw	3,0	3,0

A negative deviation of 0,15 mm from the nominal values for thread diameter is allowed.

Compliance is checked by measurement.

These requirements do not apply to lampholders E5 and E10.

NOTE If it is necessary to take the lampholder apart in order to check compliance with the requirements under 9.3 to 9.6, such checking is done after the test of Clause 18.

9.7 Lampholders shall be so designed that they do not interfere with the proper engagement or disengagement of lamps, even if the lamp cap is slightly dented. In no case shall the holder contacts present a cutting edge to the lamp cap.

Compliance is checked by the following test:

For lampholders E27, compliance shall be checked by means of a gauge according to the current edition of Standard Sheet 7006-22B of IEC 60061-3.

For lampholders other than E27, compliance shall be checked by inspection.

10 Protection against electric shock

10.1 Lampholders E5, E10, E14 and E27 shall be so designed that the lamp caps are not accessible when they become live during insertion.

NOTE 1 Details for checking compliance regarding protection against accidental contact with live parts during insertion for lampholders E5 and E10 are under consideration. Because of this, lampholders E10 with a rated voltage exceeding 60 V are for sale to luminaire or other equipment manufacturers only.

For lampholders E10 with a rated voltage exceeding 60 V, the protection against electric shock can be provided by measures taken in the luminaire or equipment where the lampholders are used.

Lampholders E40 shall be so designed that the lamp cap is not accessible when fully inserted.

Candle lampholders are tested without decorative cover, unless this cover cannot be removed without making the lampholders obviously useless.

Compliance is checked as follows:

- for lampholders E10, by means of corresponding lamps and the standard test finger, shown in Figure 16. For the purpose of the test, the lampholder manufacturer shall provide the lamps for which the lampholder is intended;

- for lampholders E14, E27 and E40, by means of gauges according to the current edition of the following standard sheets of IEC 60061-3:
 - 7006-31 for lampholders E14;
 - 7006-22A for lampholders E27;
 - 7006-24 for lampholders E40.

NOTE 2 In order to ensure protection against electric shock during insertion on unused lampholders, the tests according to 10.1 are made on new specimens.

10.2 The external parts of enclosed and independent lampholders shall be so designed that live parts of the lampholder ready for use and with a corresponding normal lamp inserted are not accessible.

Candle lampholders are tested without decorative cover, unless this cover cannot be removed without making the lampholder obviously useless.

Compliance is checked by means of the standard test finger.

For the purpose of the test:

- enclosed lampholders are mounted as in normal use, for example on a threaded support, or the like, if appropriate, and provided with the most unfavourable conductor size fitted for which the lampholders are intended;
- independent lampholders shall be mounted as in normal use on an appropriate plane surface.

The standard test finger shown in Figure 16 is applied in every possible position with a force of 10 N, an electrical indicator being used to show contact with live parts.

It is recommended that a voltage of not less than 40 V be used.

NOTE Unenclosed lampholders are only tested after appropriate installation in a luminaire or other additional enclosure.

For E5 and E10 lampholders with a separate insert part mounted in an outer sleeve, the insert part shall be subjected to a pull force of 60 N for 1 min in the axial direction.

The test shall be performed by hand in order to simulate any axial misalignment as normally occurs in practice. The axial misalignment movement performed during the test should be up to 10° in any direction.

During this test, the insert part shall not become loose to such an extent that live parts become accessible with the standard test finger.

10.3 Parts providing protection against accidental contact with the lamp cap shall be reliably secured so that they will not become detached when a tightly fitting lamp is removed, or when rotating the shade, if applicable.

Compliance is checked by the following test:

The coupling between dome and outer shell is tightened initially with a torque equal to two-thirds of the torque test value specified below. The relevant parts are then subjected to a torque during 1 min in an anticlockwise direction with the following test values:

- 1 Nm for lampholders E14;
- 2 Nm for lampholders E27.

The lampholder is mounted as in normal use and is tested first with and then without the appropriate test cap according to Figure 13 (test cap B) or Figure 14.

After the test, the parts providing protection against accidental contact with the lamp cap shall not have become dismantled.

It shall not be possible to dismantle lampholders E5 and E10 without the aid of a tool.

Requirements for lampholders E40 (see Figure 15) are under consideration.

10.4 Where provision is made for attaching a shade to the lampholder, it is fitted to the lampholder by separate means, such as a shade ring; it is not permitted to fix a shade between parts providing protection against electric shock.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

10.5 The external parts of

- drip-proof lampholders,
- lampholders with a rated voltage of more than 250 V,
- switched-lampholders, and
- lampholders E5 and E10

shall be of insulating material, with the exception of threaded entries and of those parts which cannot become live even in the event of a fault.

Lacquer or enamel is not deemed to provide adequate protection for the purpose of Clause 10.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

NOTE 1 Parts which are separated from live parts by double or reinforced insulation are considered as parts which cannot become live in the event of a fault.

NOTE 2 An example of an external part which cannot become live, even in the event of a fault, is a metal shade ring mounted on the outside of an insulated lampholder.

Switched-lampholders with external metal parts are permitted under the conditions of 13.3.

11 Terminals

11.1 Lampholders, other than those provided with connecting leads (tails), shall be provided with terminals which allow connection of conductors having the following nominal cross-sectional areas:

- 0,5 mm² to 0,75 mm² for lampholders E10;
- 0,5 mm² to 1,0 mm² for lampholders E14 and E27 with M10×1 threaded entry;
- 0,5 mm² to 2,5 mm² for other lampholders E27;
- 1,5 mm² to 4 mm² for lampholders E40 with a rated current of 16 A;
- 2,5 mm² to 6 mm² for lampholders E40 with a rated current of 32 A.

Compliance is checked by inspection and by fitting conductors of the smallest and largest cross-sectional area specified. For cord-grip lampholders, lampholders E10, E14 and lampholders E27 with M10×1 threaded entry, stranded conductors are used; in all other cases the conductors are of the solid type.