

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Luminaires

Part 2.2: Particular requirements— Recessed luminaires (IEC 60598-2-2, Ed. 3.0 (2011) MOD)



AS/NZS 60598.2.2:2016

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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS 60598.2.2:2015.

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-041, Lamps and Related Equipment, to supersede AS/NZS 60598.2.2:2001, *Luminaires*, Part 2.2: *Particular requirements—Recessed luminaires (IEC 60598-2-2:1996, MOD)*, 24 months from the date of publication. During this period, both standards will operate in parallel, after which it is anticipated that the 2001 edition will be withdrawn.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (December 2017) and Amendment No. 2 (August 2021). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers, users and regulators with electrical safety requirements for recessed luminaires.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications; it has been reproduced from IEC 60598-2-2, Ed. 3.0 (2011), *Luminaires*, Part 2-2: *Particular requirements—Recessed luminaires*, and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian/New Zealand conditions.

Variations made to IEC 60598-2-2, Ed. 3.0 (2011) form the Australian/New Zealand variations for the purposes of the IECEE CB Scheme for recognition of testing to standards for safety of electrical equipment (the CB Scheme). They are listed in Appendix ZZ.

Appendix ZA has been added to set out the thermal test procedures for Australia/New Zealand.

Appendices ZB, ZC and ZD have been added to provide examples of methods satisfying the requirements for the supply of information specified in Appendix ZZ; examples of recessed luminaires; and guidance on classifications.

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This Standard is structured as follows:

- (a) Preface.
- (b) IEC 60598-2-2, Ed. 3.0 (2011), unedited from the contents page to the final clause of the source document.
- (c) Appendix ZZ—Australian/New Zealand variations to the source document.
- (d) Appendices ZA, ZB, ZC and ZD.

The variations listed in Appendix ZZ include the following:

- (i) Classifications and definitions of different types of recessed luminaire in relation to use near, or being covered with, building elements or thermal insulation, or both.
- (ii) Tests, including ingress protection tests and thermal tests for normal and abnormal operating conditions, and marking and instructional requirements for the different classifications of recessed luminaire, with standardized test box and temperature limits, and requirements for any thermal protection.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(A) In the source text ‘this part of IEC 60598’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.

(B) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>	
IEC		AS/NZS	
60227	Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V	60227	Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V
60227-5	Part 5: Flexible cables (cords)	60227.5	Part 5: Flexible cables (cords)
IEC		AS/NZS	
60245	Rubber insulated cables—Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V	60245	Rubber insulated cables—Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V
60245-4	Part 4: Cords and flexible cables	60245.4	Part 4: Cords and flexible cables
60598	Luminaires	60598	Luminaires
60598-1	Part 1: General requirements and tests	60598.1	Part 1: General requirements and tests

Only normative references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex or appendix to which they apply. A ‘normative’ annex or appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ annex or appendix is only for information and guidance.

In this Standard, the terms ‘clause’ and ‘section’ give effect to the same meaning and may be used interchangeably.

It has been assumed in the drafting of this Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced persons.

The essential safety requirements in AS/NZS 3820, *Essential safety requirements for electrical equipment*, that could be applicable to lighting products within the scope of this Standard, are covered by this Standard, taken in conjunction with any other relevant requirements affecting safety.

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AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Luminaires**Part 2.2:****Particular requirements—Recessed luminaires
(IEC 60598-2-2, Ed. 3.0 (2011) MOD)****2.1 Scope**

This part of IEC 60598 specifies requirements for recessed luminaires incorporating electric light sources for operation from supply voltages up to 1 000 V. This section does not apply to air-handling or liquid-cooled luminaires.

2.2 Normative references

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

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

2.3 General test requirements

The provisions of section 0 of IEC 60598-1 apply. The tests described in each appropriate section of part 1 shall be carried out in the order listed in this section of part 2.

A procedure measuring ambient temperature in an installation is given in Annex A.

2.4 Definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions of Section 1 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

2.5 Classification of luminaires

Luminaires shall be classified in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of IEC 60598-1.

2.6 Marking

The provisions of Section 3 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

2.7 Construction

The provisions of Section 4 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

2.8 Creepage distances and clearances

The provisions of Section 11 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

2.9 Provision for earthing

The provisions of Section 7 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

2.10 Terminals

The provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

2.11 External and internal wiring

The provisions of Section 5 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

Flexible cables or cords used as a means of connection to the supply, when supplied by the luminaire manufacturer, shall be at least equal in their mechanical and electrical properties to those specified in IEC 60227 or IEC 60245 and shall be capable of withstanding without deterioration the highest temperature to which they may be exposed under normal conditions of use. Materials other than p.v.c. and rubber are suitable if the above requirements are met.

Compliance shall be checked by the tests specified in 2.13.

NOTE The use of flexible cables and cords with recessed luminaires is appropriate for the following reasons:

- 1) The flexible cable or cord cannot be easily touched as it is normally out of reach within the recess.
- 2) To facilitate installation of the luminaire into the recess.
- 3) To permit the adjustment of settable and adjustable recessed luminaires.

2.12 Protection against electric shock

The provisions of Section 8 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

The parts of the luminaire and components within the ceiling space or cavity shall provide the same degree of protection against electric shock as the luminaire parts below the ceiling space.

NOTE The ceiling space or cavity is regarded as accessible for installation and maintenance, and the barriers do not provide adequate protection against electric shock.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

2.13 Endurance tests and thermal tests

The provisions of Section 12 of IEC 60598-1 apply together with the requirements of 2.13.1.

2.13.1 Wiring, for connection to the supply, which passes into or can touch the luminaire shall not reach unsafe temperature.

Compliance shall be checked by the following tests:

The luminaire is connected to the supply using the cable provided with the luminaire or using a cable in accordance with the marking on the luminaire or, if not marked, as specified in the manufacturer's instruction sheet; otherwise PVC cable complying with IEC 60227 is used.

The hottest point is found (along the internal route or on the outer surface of the luminaire) with which the cable is likely to lie in contact during normal service. The cable is lightly held in contact at this point and the temperature of the insulation at the point of contact is measured as described in Annex K of IEC 60598-1.

The operating temperature of the cable shall not exceed the limits given in Table 1.

Luminaires with an IP classification greater than IP20 shall be subjected to the relevant tests of Clauses 12.4, 12.5, 12.6 and 12.7 of Section 12 of IEC 60598-1 after the test(s) of Clause 9.2 but before the test(s) of Clause 9.3 of Section 9 of IEC 60598-1 specified in Clause 2.14 of this section of IEC 60598-2.

Table 1 – Operating temperature of cable

Designation of cable	Limit of operating temperature
Cable (including sleeves) provided with the luminaire	The maximum temperature specified in Table 12.2 of IEC 60598-1
Cable not provided with the luminaire:	
a) luminaires with cable temperature marking	The marked temperature
b) luminaires without cable temperature marking	The maximum temperature specified in Table 12.2 of IEC 60598-1 for ordinary PVC not subject to mechanical stress

2.14 Resistance to dust and moisture

The provisions of Section 9 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

For luminaires with an IP classification greater than IP20, the order of the tests specified in Section 9 of IEC 60598-1 shall be as specified in Clause 2.13 of this section of IEC 60598-2.

2.15 Insulation resistance and electric strength

The provisions of Section 10 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

2.16 Resistance to heat, fire and tracking

The provisions of Section 13 of IEC 60598-1 apply.

Annex A (informative)

Measurement of ambient temperature in an installation

Considerable care is needed in deciding whether a recessed luminaire is operating within its thermal limits in an existing lighting installation. It is even more difficult to predict whether a luminaire will be satisfactory in a proposed installation and a "mock-up" is usually required. In the past, there have been instances of overheating of luminaires, for example, overheating owing to the presence of heating services above the ceiling plane.

The following procedure is for measuring the ambient temperature in which the luminaire operate. The t_a rating of the luminaire should be at least equal to this ambient temperature. The ambient temperature is measured in the plane of the ceiling (or other mounting surface) at the mid-point of a typical cavity. It is important that all other luminaires in the installation and all other services which may affect the thermal conditions of the luminaire are operating. The cavity is covered above the measuring point to prevent a non-typical interchange of air and so that the cover may absorb extraneous heat which would be absorbed by the luminaire.

NOTE It may be convenient to insert for this purpose the shell of the luminaire.

The test recess used to measure operating temperatures of recessed luminaires is intended to represent the most onerous closed recess (without other heat source) which is likely to be experienced in service. A recessed luminaire should not be installed in a cavity with a volume smaller than that of the test recess, unless the manufacturer of the luminaire has verified that operation will be satisfactory.

The test recess may also approximate to the thermal conditions above a suspended ceiling if the larger air volume is offset by heat-emitting services. In a particular installation, more onerous thermal conditions than this may exist and it is, therefore, essential to carry out a practical check. Conversely, the space above the ceiling may have free air movement and no heat-emitting services; for such an installation, the t_a rating of the luminaire as determined in the test recess incorporates a temperature margin and the t_a rating may be exceeded if the manufacturer of the luminaire has verified that operation in the particular installation will be satisfactory.

During tests, to determine or check a t_a rating for a luminaire, measurements of ambient temperature are made inside the draught-proof enclosure and outside the test recess in accordance with Annex K of IEC 60598-1.

APPENDIX ZZ

VARIATIONS TO IEC 60598-2-2, ED. 3.0 (2011) FOR AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND

(Normative)

ZZ1 SCOPE

This Appendix sets out variations to IEC 60598-2-2, Ed. 3.0 (2011) for Australia and New Zealand, including additional requirements to cover issues not addressed by the International Standard. These variations indicate national variations for the purpose of the IECCE CB Scheme and will be published in the IECCE *CB Bulletin*.

ZZ2 VARIATIONS

The following variations are required in Australia and New Zealand:

Clause

2.1 At the end of 2.1, *add* the following text:

This part also specifies the safety requirements for recessed luminaires to provide adequate protection in respect of the fire risk associated with the combination of recessed luminaires with flammable building elements, flammable debris and building insulation.

This Standard is to be read in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.1.

Luminaires within the scope of IEC 60598-2-13, *Luminaires*, Part 2-13: *Particular requirements—Ground recessed luminaires*, are excluded from this Standard.

2.2 *Add* the following new normative references:

AS 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

AS/NZS 4859.1, *Materials for the thermal insulation of buildings — General criteria and technical provisions*

AS/NZS 61347 (all parts), *Lamp controlgear*

IEC 60730-1, *Automatic electrical controls — Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60730-2 (all parts), *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use*

IEC 61032, *Protection of persons and equipment by enclosures — Probes for verification*

IEC 62733, *Programmable components in electronic lamp controlgear — General and safety requirements*

2.3 *Delete* existing text and *replace* with the following:

The provisions of Section 0 of AS/NZS 60598.1 apply.

The tests specified in each appropriate section of AS/NZS 60598.1 shall be carried out in the order listed in this part for all luminaires other than those with an IP rating greater than IP2X and those classified as CA90, CA135, IC and IC-4.

For luminaires with an IP classification greater than IP2X, and those classified as CA90, CA135, IC and IC-4, the tests specified in each appropriate section of AS/NZS 60598.1 shall be carried out in the order listed in this part, except for the tests listed in Table ZZ1, which shall be performed in the order listed in Table ZZ1.

Table ZZ1 — Order of tests of Sections 2.13, 2.14 and 2.15 for luminaires with an IP classification greater than IP2X, or those classified as CA90, CA135, IC or IC-4

Order	Test	Reference
1	Endurance test of Section 12.3 of AS/NZS 60598.1.	Section 2.13 of this Standard.
2	Test for ingress of dust, solid objects and moisture of Section 9.2 of AS/NZS 60598.1.	Section 2.14 of this Standard.
3	Ingress test (for the appropriate classification) of Section 2.14 of this Standard.	Section 2.14 of this Standard.
4	Thermal test (normal operation) of Section 12.4 of AS/NZS 60598.1 and normal operation test (for the appropriate classification) of Section 2.13 of this Standard. NOTE Apply these tests together as one test.	Section 2.13 of this Standard.
5	Thermal test (abnormal operation) of Section 12.5 of AS/NZS 60598.1. NOTE Conditions 12.5.1 a) 1), 2), 3) and 4) are applied as appropriate.	Section 2.13 of this Standard.
6	Abnormal operation test (for the appropriate classification) of Section 2.13 of this Standard. NOTE Classifications IC and IC-4 do not have this abnormal operation test as their normal test conditions are the same as the abnormal test conditions for other classifications.	Section 2.13 of this Standard.
7	Thermal test (failed windings in lamp controlgear) of Section 12.6 of AS/NZS 60598.1. NOTE Apply test as appropriate, if applicable.	Section 2.13 of this Standard.
8	Thermal test in regard to fault conditions in lamp controlgear or electronic devices incorporated in thermoplastic luminaires of Section 12.7 of AS/NZS 60598.1. NOTE Apply test as appropriate, if applicable.	Section 2.13 of this Standard.
9	Humidity test of Section 9.3 of AS/NZS 60598.1.	Section 2.14 of this Standard.
10	Insulation resistance and electric strength, touch current and protective conductor current tests of Section 10 of AS/NZS 60598.1.	Section 2.15 of this Standard.
NOTE 1 For luminaires of classifications other than those specified in Table ZZ1, the order of tests is as set out in Sections 2.13 to 2.15 of this Standard. For devices not covered by this table, the order of tests in Section 2.13 applies. NOTE 2 For the tests of AS/NZS 60598.1, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5 conditions 12.5.1 a) 1), 2), 3) and 4), 12.6 and 12.7: – The appropriate test box of this Standard's normal operation test is used. – Other test conditions are applied as specified in the requirements listed in the particular AS/NZS 60598.1 section and, for 12.4 tests, taking into account the modifications to Section 12.4 of this Standard.		

Controlgear that complies separately with a relevant standard shall, in addition, be assessed to the requirements of this Standard.

A procedure for measuring ambient temperature in an installation is given in Annex A.

2.4

Delete existing text and *replace* with the following:

For the purposes of this document, the definitions of Section 1 of AS/NZS 60598.1 apply, along with the following:

2.4.101 Non-IC luminaire

a recessed luminaire that cannot be abutted against or covered by normally flammable materials or used in installations where building insulation or debris is, or may be, present in normal use.

NOTE This classification is not suitable for residential installations.

2.4.102 Do-not-cover luminaire

a recessed luminaire that can be used where normally flammable materials, including building insulation, are or may be present, but cannot be abutted against any material and cannot be covered in normal use.

2.4.103.1 CA90 luminaire

a recessed luminaire that can be abutted against normally flammable materials, including building insulation, but cannot be covered in normal use. Building elements, building insulation or debris have limited access (see 2.4.106) to the heated parts of the luminaire.

2.4.103.2 CA135 luminaire (New Zealand only)

a recessed luminaire that can be abutted against normally flammable materials, including building insulation, but cannot be covered in normal use. Building elements, building insulation or debris have some access (see 2.4.107) to the heated parts of the luminaire.

2.4.104.1 IC luminaire

a recessed luminaire that can be abutted against normally flammable materials, including building insulation, and can be covered in normal use. Building elements, building insulation or debris have limited access (see 2.4.106) to the heated parts of the luminaire.

2.4.104.2 IC-4 luminaire

a recessed luminaire that can be abutted against normally flammable materials, including building insulation, and can be covered in normal use. Building elements, building insulation or debris have restricted access (see 2.4.108) to the heated parts of the luminaire. This classification of recessed luminaire is effectively a sealed unit that has a restricted flow of air between the habitable room the luminaire emits light into and the void/space where the main body of the luminaire is located.

2.4.105 outside surface of the luminaire

the surface of the luminaire that can be accessed by the probe specified for the classification of the luminaire.

2.4.106 limited access

parts accessible to a 5.6 mm diameter probe are not permitted to have surface temperatures exceeding 90 °C under normal operating conditions, excluding the access face.

2.4.107 some access

parts accessible to a 50 mm diameter probe are not permitted to have surface temperatures exceeding 135 °C in normal operation, excluding the access face.

2.4.108 restricted access

parts accessible to an AS 60529 IP4X probe are not permitted to have surface temperatures exceeding 90 °C in normal operation, including the access face.

2.4.109 recessed luminaire

a luminaire designed to be recessed into a ceiling, wall, floor or similar surface with an access face which, when installed on a mounting surface, emits light into one area, while the body of the luminaire is located in a separate area on the other side of the mounting surface to the access face. Includes a light source and any components of the luminaire required for the luminaire to operate.

NOTE 1 Components may include individual components, such as controlgear that is supplied with the luminaire.

NOTE 2 Figure ZC1 in Appendix ZC shows the general parts of a recessed luminaire. Appendix ZC also provides examples of recessed luminaire configurations.

2.4.110 access face

the surface of the luminaire that emits light into the habitable room, i.e. the surface of the luminaire located in the space representative of the underside of a ceiling or, for wall-mounted luminaires, the visible wall face.

2.5

Delete existing text and replace with the following:

2.5.101 General

Luminaires shall be classified in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of AS/NZS 60598.1, along with the following.

Luminaires shall be classified according to their suitability for use near, or being covered with, building elements or thermal insulation, or both, in accordance with Clause 2.5.102 for Australia or Clause 2.5.103 for New Zealand.

NOTE Appendix ZD provides information and guidance on the classifications, symbols, applications and general restrictions on recessed luminaires.

2.5.102 Australian classifications

Luminaires shall be classified as one of the following:

- a) Non-IC
- b) Do-not-cover
- c) CA90
- d) IC
- e) IC-4

2.5.103 New Zealand classifications

Luminaires shall be classified as at least one of the following:

- a) Non-IC
- b) Do-not-cover
- c) CA90
- d) CA135
- e) IC
- f) IC-4

2.6

Delete existing text and *replace* with the following:

2.6.101 General

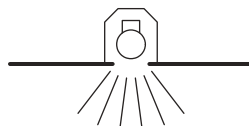
The provisions of Clause 3 of AS/NZS 60598.1 apply, along with the following:

- Clause 3.2.21 of AS/NZS 60598.1 is replaced by Clause 2.6.102.
- The additional requirements of Clause 2.6.103 and Clause 2.6.104 apply, as applicable.

2.6.102 Luminaire symbol marking

Recessed luminaires shall be marked with the symbol shown in the appropriate figure of this Clause, corresponding to their classification in accordance with Clause 2.5.

Non-IC luminaires shall be marked with the symbol shown in Figure 101.



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FIGURE 101 REQUIRED SYMBOL FOR NON-IC LUMINAIRES

Exception: For 24 months from the date of publication of this Standard, Non-IC luminaires may be marked with the symbol shown in Figure 201 in lieu of the symbol shown in Figure 101.

24 months from the date of publication of this Standard, this exception will cease to apply.

A1