

Single-capped fluorescent lamps — Safety specifications

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Summary of pages

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Prescriptions de sécurité
(CEI 61199:1999)

Einseitig gesockelte Leuchtstofflampen
Sicherheitsanforderungen
(IEC 61199:1999)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
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Foreword

The text of document 34A/883/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 61199, prepared by SC 34A, Lamps, of IEC TC 34, Lamps and related equipment, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61199 on 1999-12-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 61199:1994 and its amendments A1:1997 and A2:1998.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2000-09-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2002-12-01

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard.

Annexes designated "informative" are given for information only.

In this standard, annexes A, B, D, E, F, G and ZA are normative and annexes C and H are informative.

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61199:1999 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 60598-1 NOTE: Harmonized as EN 60598-1:1997 (modified).

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SINGLE-CAPPED FLUORESCENT LAMPS – SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS

1 General

1.1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the safety requirements for single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes of all groups having 2G7, 2GX7, GR8, 2G10, G10q, GR10q, GX10q, GY10q, 2G11, G23, GX23, G24, GX24 and GX32 caps.

It also specifies the method a manufacturer should use to show compliance with the requirements of this standard on the basis of whole production appraisal in association with his test records on finished products. This method can also be applied for certification purposes. Details of a batch test procedure which can be used to make limited assessment of batches are also given in this standard.

NOTE – Compliance with this standard concerns only safety criteria and does not take into account the performance of single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes with respect to luminous flux, colour, starting and operational characteristics. For this information, readers are referred to IEC 60901.

1.2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

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 60410, *Sampling plans and procedures for inspection by attributes*

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

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

IEC 60695-2-1/0, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2: Test methods – Section 1/sheet 0: Glow-wire test methods – General*

IEC 60901, *Single-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications*

1.3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

1.3.1

single-capped fluorescent lamp

low-pressure mercury discharge lamp having a single cap in which most of the light from the lamp is emitted by a layer of fluorescent material excited by the ultraviolet radiation from the discharge

1.3.2

group

lamps having the same electrical and cathode characteristics, the same physical dimensions and the same starting method

1.3.3

type

lamps of the same group having the same photometric and colour characteristics

1.3.4

family

lamp groups which are distinguished by common features of materials, components, tube diameter and/or method of processing

1.3.5

nominal wattage

wattage used to designate the lamp

1.3.6

design test

test made on a sample for the purpose of checking compliance of the design of a family, group or a number of groups with the requirements of the relevant clause

1.3.7

periodic test

test, or series of tests, repeated at intervals in order to check that a product does not deviate in certain respects from the given design

1.3.8

running test

test repeated at frequent intervals to provide data for assessment

1.3.9

batch

all lamps of one family and/or group and identified as such and put forward at one time for test or checking compliance

1.3.10

whole production

production during a period of twelve months of all types of lamps within the scope of this standard and nominated in a list of the manufacturer for inclusion in the certificate

2 Safety requirements

2.1 General

Lamps shall be so designed and constructed that in normal use they present no danger to the user or the surroundings.

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

2.2 Marking

2.2.1 The following information shall be legibly and durably marked on the lamps:

- a) mark of origin (this may take the form of a trade mark, the manufacturer's name or the name of the responsible vendor);
- b) the nominal wattage (marked "W" or "watts") or any other indication which identifies the lamp.

2.2.2 Compliance is checked by the following:

- a) presence and legibility of the marking by visual inspection;
- b) durability of marking by applying the following test on unused lamps.

The area of the marking on the lamp shall be rubbed by hand with a smooth cloth damped with water for a period of 15 s.

After this test, the marking shall still be legible.

2.3 Mechanical requirements for caps

2.3.1 Construction and assembly

Caps shall be so constructed and assembled to the tube(s) that the whole assembly remains intact and attached during and after operation.

Compliance is checked by carrying out the tests given in annex A.

At the end of the tests, the caps shall show no damage that impairs safety.

2.3.2 Dimensional requirements for caps

2.3.2.1 Lamps shall use standardized caps in accordance with the dimensional requirements of IEC 60061-1.

2.3.2.2 Compliance is checked by using the gauges shown in table 1.

2.3.3 Pin connections and keying configurations

2.3.3.1 Pin connections

The connection of lamp cathodes to the pins of caps having four pins shall conform to the requirements shown in annex E for the relevant cap.

Compliance is checked by electrical continuity tests between relevant pins and/or by visual inspection.

2.3.3.2 Key configuration

For those cap types incorporating keys which ensure non-interchangeability with similar lamp types, the caps shall conform to the cap/key version given in the relevant lamp data sheet of IEC 60901. Annex F gives guidance to which cap/key shall be used when designing lamps to operate on a certain ballast.

Compliance is checked by a suitable measuring system and/or visual inspection.

2.4 Insulation resistance

2.4.1 The insulation resistance between the metal parts, if any, of the cap and all pins connected together shall not be less than 2 M Ω .

2.4.2 Compliance is checked by measurement with suitable test equipment using a d.c. voltage of 500 V.

In the case of caps made entirely from insulating material, the test is made between all pins connected together and metal foil wrapped over those surfaces that are accessible when the cap has been connected to a lampholder with minimum shrouding dimensions, as given in IEC 60061-2.

2.5 Electric strength

2.5.1 The insulation between the same parts as those referred to in 2.4 shall withstand the test voltage of 2.5.2. No flash-over or breakdown shall occur during the test.

2.5.2 Compliance is checked with a 1 500 V a.c. voltage of substantially sine-wave form, with a frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz and applied for 1 min. Initially, not more than half the prescribed voltage shall be applied; it shall then be raised rapidly to the full value.

Glow discharges without a drop in voltage are neglected.

2.6 Parts which can become accidentally live

2.6.1 Metal parts, if any, intended to be insulated from live parts shall not be or become live.

2.6.2 With the exception of cap pins, no live part shall project from any part of the cap.

2.6.3 Compliance is checked by a suitable measuring system which may include visual inspection where appropriate. In addition, there shall be regular daily checks of the equipment or a verification of the effectiveness of the inspection. See 3.5.4.

2.7 Resistance to heat and fire

2.7.1 Insulating material of caps shall be sufficiently resistant to heat.

2.7.2 Compliance is checked by the following tests.

2.7.2.1 Samples are tested for a period of 168 h in a heating cabinet at a temperature as given in annex G.

At the end of the test, the samples shall not have undergone any change impairing their future safety, especially in the following respects:

- reduction in the protection against electric shock as required in 2.4 and 2.5;
- loosening of cap pins, cracks, swelling and shrinking as determined by visual inspection.

At the end of the test, the dimensions shall comply with the requirements of 2.3.2.

2.7.2.2 Samples are subjected to a ball-pressure test by means of the apparatus shown in figure G.1.

The surface of the part under test is placed in the horizontal position and a steel ball of 5 mm diameter is pressed against this surface by a force of 20 N. If the surface under test bends, the part where the ball presses shall be supported.

The test shall be made in a heating cabinet at a temperature of $125\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$.

After 1 h the ball shall be removed and the diameter of the impression measured. This diameter shall not exceed 2 mm.

The test shall not be made on parts of ceramic material.

2.7.3 Insulating material of caps shall be resistant to abnormal heat and to fire.

2.7.4 Compliance is checked by the following test.

Parts are subjected to a test using a nickel-chromium glow-wire heated to 650 °C. The test apparatus shall be that described in IEC 60695-2-1/0.

The sample to be tested is mounted vertically on the carriage and pressed against the glow-wire tip with a force of 1 N, preferably 15 mm or more from the upper edge of the sample. The penetration of the glow-wire into the sample is mechanically limited to 7 mm. After 30 s the sample is withdrawn from contact with the glow-wire tip.

Any flame or glowing of the sample shall extinguish within 30 s of withdrawing the glow-wire and any burning or molten drops shall not ignite a piece of tissue paper consisting of five layers, spread out horizontally $200\text{ mm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$ below the sample.