

Lamp controlgear —

Part 1: General and safety requirements

ICS 29.140.99

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 61347-1:2001+A1:2008, incorporating corrigendum July 2003. It is derived from IEC 61347-1:2000, incorporating amendment 1:2003. It supersedes BS EN 61347-1:2001, which will be withdrawn on 1 January 2011.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to IEC text carry the number of the IEC amendment. For example, text altered by IEC amendment 1 is indicated by **A1** **A1**.

Where a common modification to an IEC amendment has been introduced, the tags carry the number of the amendment. For example, the common modifications introduced by CENELEC to IEC amendment 1 are indicated by **C1** **C1**.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee CPL/34, Lamps and related equipment, to Subcommittee CPL/34/3, Auxiliaries for Lamps.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Electrotechnical Sector Committee, was published under the authority of the Standards Committee and comes into effect on 15 May 2001

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English version

**Lamp controlgear —
Part 1: General and safety requirements
(IEC 61347-1:2000)**

Appareillages de lampes —
Partie 1: Prescriptions générales et
prescriptions de sécurité
(CEI 61347-1:2000)

Geräte für Lampen —
Teil 1: Allgemeine und
Sicherheitsanforderungen
(IEC 61347-1:2000)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2000-11-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 34C/508/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61347-1, prepared by SC 34C, Auxiliaries for lamps, of IEC TC 34, Lamps and related equipment, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61347-1 on 2000-11-01.

This EN 61347-1, together with the parts 2-1 to 2-9 of EN 61347, supersedes EN 60920, EN 60922, EN 60924, EN 60926, EN 60928 and EN 61046.

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) 2001-08-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2006-12-01

This part 1 of EN 61347 is to be used in conjunction with the appropriate part 2, which contains clauses to supplement or modify the corresponding clauses in part 1 to provide the relevant requirements for each type of product.

NOTE In this standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements: in roman type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- notes: in smaller roman type.

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard.
In this standard, annexes A to H and ZA are normative.
Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61347-1:2000 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Foreword to amendment A1

The text of amendment 1:2003 to the International Standard IEC 61347-1:2000, prepared by SC 34C, Auxiliaries for lamps, of IEC TC 34, Lamps and related equipment, together with common modifications prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 34Z, Luminaires and associated equipment, was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as amendment A1 to EN 61347-1:2001 on 2007-12-04.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the amendment has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2009-01-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the amendment have to be withdrawn (dow) 2011-01-01

Clauses, subclauses, notes, tables and figures which are additional to those in IEC 61347-1:2000/A1:2003 are prefixed „Z“.

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INTRODUCTION

This first edition of IEC 61347-1, published in conjunction with parts 2-1 to 2-9, represents an editorial review IEC 60926, IEC 61046, IEC 60928, IEC 60924, IEC 60920 and IEC 60922. The formatting into separately published parts provides for ease of future amendments and revisions. Additional requirements will be added as and when a need for them is recognized.

The different parts which make up IEC 61347-2 are technically equivalent to the original IEC standards on which they are based. As such, products which have been shown to comply with IEC 60920, IEC 60922, IEC 60924, IEC 60926, IEC 60928 and IEC 61046 can be considered as complying with the requirements of the part 2 of IEC 61347 which replaces them. Similarly, where other standards call for compliance with IEC 60920, IEC 60922, IEC 60924, IEC 60926, IEC 60928 and IEC 61046, conformity with the equivalent part 2 of IEC 61347 is considered to meet this requirement.

This part of IEC 61347 provides a set of general and safety requirements and tests which are considered to be generally applicable to most types of lamp controlgear and which can be called up as required by the different parts that make up IEC 61347-2. This part 1 is thus not to be regarded as a specification in itself for any type of lamp controlgear, and its provisions apply only to particular types of lamp controlgear, to the extent determined by the appropriate part 2 of IEC 61347.

The parts which make up IEC 61347-2, in referring to any of the clauses of this part, specify the extent to which such a clause is applicable and the order in which the tests are to be performed; they also include additional requirements as necessary. The order in which the clauses of this part are numbered has no particular significance, as the order in which their provisions apply is determined for each type of lamp controlgear by the appropriate part 2 of IEC 61347-2 series. All such parts are self-contained and therefore do not contain references to each other.

Where the requirements of any of the clauses of this part of IEC 61347 are referred to in the various parts that make up IEC 61347-2 by the phrase "The requirements of clause n of IEC 61347-1 apply", this phrase will be interpreted as meaning that all requirements of the clause in question of part 1 apply, except any which are clearly inapplicable to the particular type of lamp controlgear covered by the part 2 concerned.

Lamp controlgear which complies with the text of this standard will not necessarily be judged to comply with the safety principles of the standard if, when examined and tested, it is found to have other features which impair the level of safety covered by these requirements.

Lamp controlgear employing materials or having forms of construction differing from those detailed in the requirements of this standard may be examined and tested according to the intent of the requirement and, if found to be substantially equivalent, may be judged to comply with the safety principles of the standard.

Performance requirements for lamp controlgear are the subject of IEC 60921, IEC 60923, IEC 60925, IEC 60927, IEC 60929 and IEC 61047 as appropriate for the type of lamp controlgear.

NOTE Safety requirements ensure that electrical equipment constructed in accordance with these requirements does not endanger the safety of persons, domestic animals or property when properly installed and maintained and used in applications for which it was intended.

Requirements for electronic lamp controlgear for other types of lamps will be the subject of a separate standard, as the need arises.

NOTE Controlgear can consist of a printed circuit board and may incorporate the following:

- controlgear;
- lampholder(s);
- switch(es);
- supply terminals.

The lamp controlgear should comply with this standard.

The lampholders(s), switch(es) and supply terminals should comply with their own standards.

LAMP CONTROLGEAR –

Part 1: General and safety requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61347 specifies general and safety requirements for lamp controlgear for use on d.c. supplies up to 250 V and/or a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

This standard also covers lamp controlgear for lamps which are not yet standardized.

Tests dealt with in this standard are type tests. Requirements for testing individual lamp controlgear during production are not included.

Requirements for semi-luminaires are given in IEC 60598.

In addition to the requirements given in this standard, annex B sets out general and safety requirements applicable to thermally protected lamp controlgear.

Annex C sets out additional general and safety requirements as they apply to electronic lamp controlgear with means of protection against overheating.

A1 Additional requirements for built-in ballasts with double or reinforced insulation are given in Annex I **A1**

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 61347. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 61347 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 60065, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements*

IEC 60081, *Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications*

IEC 60112, *Method for determining the comparative and the proof tracking indices of solid insulating materials under moist conditions*

IEC 60249 (all parts), *Base materials for printed circuits*

IEC 60249-1, *Base materials for printed circuits – Part 1: Test methods*

IEC 60317-0-1, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 0: General requirements – Section 1: Enamelled round copper wire*

IEC 60417 (all parts), *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*

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

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

IEC 60691, *Thermal-links – Requirements and application guide*

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

IEC 60695-2-2, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2: Test methods – Section 2: Needle-flame test*

IEC 60730-2-3, *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 2: Particular requirements for thermal protectors for ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps*

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

IEC 60921, *Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps – Performance requirements*

IEC 60923, *Auxiliaries for lamps – Ballasts for discharge lamps (excluding tubular fluorescent lamps) – Performance requirements*

IEC 60929, *AC supplied electronic ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps – Performance requirements*

IEC 60990, *Methods of measurement of touch-current and protective conductor current*

IEC 61347-2-2, *Lamp controlgear – Part 2-2: Particular requirements for d.c. or a.c. supplied electronic step-down convertors for filament lamps* ¹⁾

IEC 61347-2-8, *Lamp controlgear – Part 2-8: Particular requirements for ballasts for fluorescent lamps* ¹⁾

IEC 61347-2-9, *Lamp controlgear – Part 2-9: Particular requirements for ballasts for discharge lamps (excluding fluorescent lamps)* ¹⁾

ISO 4046:1978, *Paper, board, pulp and related terms – Vocabulary*

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this part of IEC 61347, the following definitions apply.

3.1

lamp controlgear

one or more components between the supply and one or more lamps which may serve to transform the supply voltage, limit the current of the lamp(s) to the required value, provide starting voltage and preheating current, prevent cold starting, correct power factor or reduce radio interference.

3.1.1

built-in lamp controlgear

lamp controlgear generally designed to be built into a luminaire, a box, an enclosure or the like and not intended to be mounted outside a luminaire, etc. without special precautions. The controlgear compartment in the base of a road lighting column is considered to be an enclosure

¹⁾ To be published.

3.1.2

independent lamp controlgear

lamp controlgear consisting of one or more separate elements so designed that it can be mounted separately outside a luminaire, with protection according to the marking of the lamp controlgear and without any additional enclosure. This may consist of a built-in lamp controlgear housed in a suitable enclosure which provides all the necessary protection according to its markings

3.1.3

integral lamp controlgear

lamp controlgear which forms a non-replaceable part of a luminaire and which cannot be tested separately from the luminaire

3.2

ballast

unit inserted between the supply and one or more discharge lamps which by means of inductance, capacitance, or a combination of inductance and capacitance, serves mainly to limit the current of the lamp(s) to the required value.

It may also include means for transforming the supply voltage and arrangements which help provide starting voltage and pre-heating current

3.2.1

d.c. supplied electronic ballast

d.c. to a.c. inverter using semiconductor devices which may include stabilizing elements for supplying power to one or more fluorescent lamps

3.2.2

reference ballast

special inductive ballast designed for the purpose of providing comparison standards for use in testing ballasts and for the selection of reference lamps. It is essentially characterized by a stable voltage-to-current ratio, which is relatively uninfluenced by variations in current, temperature and magnetic surroundings, as outlined in annex C of IEC 60921 and annex A of IEC 60923

3.3

reference lamp

lamp selected for testing ballasts which, when associated with a reference ballast, has electrical characteristics which are close to the nominal values as stated in the relevant lamp standard

3.4

calibration current of a reference ballast

value of the current on which are based the calibration and control of the reference ballast

NOTE Such a current should preferably be approximately equal to the nominal running current of the lamps for which the reference ballast is suitable.

3.5

supply voltage

voltage applied to the complete circuit of lamp(s) and lamp controlgear

3.6

working voltage

highest r.m.s. voltage which may occur across any insulation at rated supply voltage, transients being neglected, in open-circuit conditions or during normal operation

3.7

design voltage

voltage declared by the manufacturer to which all the lamp controlgear characteristics are related. This value is not less than 85 % of the maximum value of the rated voltage range

3.8

voltage range

range of supply voltage over which the ballast is intended to be operated

3.9

supply current

current supplied to the complete circuit of lamp(s) and lamp controlgear

3.10

live part

conductive part which may cause an electric shock in normal use. The neutral conductor is, however, regarded as a live part

NOTE The test to determine whether or not a conductive part is a live part which may cause an electric shock is given in annex A.

3.11

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

3.12

type-test sample

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

3.13

circuit power factor

λ

power factor of the combination of lamp controlgear and the lamp or lamps for which the lamp controlgear is designed

3.14

high power factor ballast

ballast having a circuit power factor of at least 0,85 (leading or lagging)

NOTE 1 The value 0,85 takes into account the distortion of the current waveform.

NOTE 2 For North America, a high power factor is defined as a power factor of at least 0,9.

3.15

rated maximum temperature

t_c

highest permissible temperature which may occur on the outer surface (at the indicated place, if marked) under normal operating conditions and at the rated voltage or the maximum of the rated voltage range

3.16

rated maximum operating temperature of a lamp controlgear winding

t_w

winding temperature assigned by the manufacturer as the highest temperature at which 50/60 Hz lamp controlgear may be expected to have a service life of at least 10 years' continuous operation

3.17**rectifying effect**

effect which may occur at the end of lamp life when one cathode is either broken or has insufficient electron emission, resulting in the arc current being constantly unequal in consecutive half-cycles

3.18**test duration of endurance test****D**

optional duration of the endurance test on which the temperature conditions are based

3.19**degradation of insulation of a ballast winding****S**

constant which determines the degradation of ballast insulation

3.20**ignitor**

device intended to generate voltage pulses to start discharge lamps and which does not provide for the preheating of electrodes

NOTE The element that releases the starting voltage pulse may be either triggered or non-triggered.

3.21**protective earth (ground)**

(5019 of IEC 60417)

terminal to which are connected parts which are connected to earth for safety reasons

3.22**functional earth (ground)**

(5017 of IEC 60417)

terminal to which are connected parts which may be necessary to connect to earth for reasons other than safety

NOTE 1 In some instances, starting aids adjacent to the lamp(s) are connected to one of the output terminals but need not be connected to the earth on the supply side.

NOTE 2 In some cases, functional earthing may be necessary to facilitate starting or for e.m.c. purposes.

3.23**frame (chassis)**

(5020 of IEC 60417)

terminal whose potential is taken as reference

4 General requirements

Lamp controlgear shall be so designed and constructed that in normal use it operates without danger to the user or surroundings.

Compliance is checked by carrying out all the tests specified.

In addition, independent lamp controlgear shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60598-1, including the classification and marking requirements of that standard such as IP classification,  marking, etc.  Built-in ballasts with double or reinforced insulation shall comply additionally with the requirements of annex I. 

 Some built-in lamp controlgear do not have their own enclosure and are composed of printed circuit boards and electrical components thereon, and shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60598-1 when built into the luminaire. Integral lamp controlgear not having their own enclosure shall be treated as integral components of luminaires defined on Clause 0.5 in IEC 60598-1 and shall be tested assembled in the luminaire.

NOTE It is recommended for the luminaire manufacturer to confer about the relevant test requirements with the controlgear manufacturer, if necessary. 

5 General notes on 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 by the manufacturer for that purpose. Compliance of the type-test sample does not ensure compliance of the whole production of a manufacturer with this safety standard.

Conformity of production is the responsibility of the manufacturer and may include routine tests and quality assurance in addition to type testing.

5.2 Unless otherwise specified, the tests are carried out at an ambient temperature of 10 °C to 30 °C.

5.3 Unless otherwise specified, the type test is carried out on one sample consisting of one or more items submitted for the purpose of the type test.

In general, all tests are carried out on each type of lamp controlgear or, where a range of similar lamp controlgear is involved, for each wattage in the range or on a representative selection from the range, as agreed with the manufacturer.

Certain countries require that three samples of lamp controlgear be tested and, in such cases, if more than one sample fails, then the type is rejected. If one sample fails, the test is repeated using three other samples and all of these shall comply with the test requirements.

5.4 The tests shall be carried out in the order listed in this standard unless otherwise specified in parts 2 of IEC 61347.

5.5 For the thermal test, independent lamp controlgear shall be mounted in a test corner consisting of three dull-black painted wooden/wood fibre boards 15 mm to 20 mm thick and arranged so as to resemble two walls and the ceiling of a room. The lamp controlgear is secured to the ceiling as close as possible to the walls, the ceiling extending at least 250 mm beyond the other side of the lamp controlgear.

5.6 For d.c. supplied ballasts intended for use from a battery supply it is permissible to substitute a d.c. power source other than a battery, provided that the source impedance is equivalent to that of a battery.

NOTE A non-inductive capacitor of appropriate rated voltage and with a capacitance of at least 50 μF , connected across the supply terminals of the unit under test normally provides a source impedance simulating that of a battery.

6 Classification

Lamp controlgear is classified, according to the method of installation, as

- built-in;
- independent;
- integral.

7 Marking

7.1 Items to be marked

The parts that make up IEC 61347-2 state which of the following items shall be marked as mandatory markings or provided as information to be given either on the lamp controlgear or made available in the manufacturer's catalogue or similar.

- a) Mark of origin (trade mark, manufacturer's name or name of the responsible vendor/supplier).
- b) Model number or type reference of the manufacturer.

- c) Symbol for independent lamp controlgear  if applicable.

- d) The correlation between replaceable and interchangeable parts, including fuses, of lamp controlgear shall be marked unambiguously by legends on the lamp controlgear or, with the exception of fuses, be specified in the manufacturer's catalogue.

- e) Rated supply voltage (or voltages, if there are several), voltage range, supply frequency and supply current(s); the supply current may be given in the manufacturer's literature.

- f) The earthing terminals (if any) shall be identified by the symbol, ,  or  These symbols shall not be placed on screws or other easily removable parts.

- g) The claimed value of the rated maximum operating temperature of the winding following the symbol t_w , values increasing in multiples of 5 °C.

- h) Indication that the lamp controlgear does not rely upon the luminaire enclosure for protection against accidental contact with live parts.

- i) Indication of the cross-section of conductors for which the terminals, if any, are suitable.

Symbol: relevant value(s) in square millimetres (mm^2) followed by a small square.

- j) The lamp type and rated wattage or wattage range for which the lamp controlgear is suitable, or the designation as indicated on the lamp data sheet of the type(s) of lamp(s) for which the lamp controlgear is designed. If the lamp controlgear is intended to be used with more than one lamp, the number and rated wattages of each lamp shall be indicated.

NOTE 1 For lamp controlgear specified in IEC 61347-2-2, it is assumed that a marked wattage range includes all ratings within the range unless otherwise indicated in the manufacturer's literature.

- k) Wiring diagram indicating the position and purpose of terminals. In the case of lamp controlgear having no terminals, a clear indication shall be given on the wiring diagram of the significance of the code used for connecting wires. Lamp controlgear that operates in specific circuits only shall be identified accordingly, for example by marking or wiring diagram.

- l) Value of t_c .

If this relates to a certain place on the lamp controlgear, this place shall be indicated or specified in the manufacturer's catalogue.

- m) Symbol for temperature declared, thermally protected controlgear  (see annex B). The dots in the triangle shall be replaced by the value of the rated maximum case temperature in degrees Celsius assigned by the manufacturer, values increasing in multiples of 10.

- n) Heat sink(s) required additional to the lamp controlgear.

- o) The limiting temperature of the winding under abnormal conditions which shall be respected when the controlgear is built into a luminaire, as information for luminaire design.

NOTE 2 In the case of lamp controlgear intended for circuits which do not produce abnormal conditions, or are for use only with starting devices which exempt the lamp controlgear from the abnormal conditions of annex C of IEC 60598-1, the winding temperature under abnormal conditions is not indicated.

- p) The test period for the endurance test for lamp controlgear which, at the manufacturer's choice, shall be tested for a period longer than 30 days, may be indicated with the symbol D, followed by the appropriate number of days, 60, 90 or 120 in 10-day periods, the whole being placed between the brackets immediately after the t_w indication. For example, (D6) for controlgear to be tested for a period of 60 days.

NOTE 3 The standard endurance test period of 30 days need not be indicated.

- q) For lamp controlgear for which a constant S other than 4 500 is claimed by the manufacturer, the symbol S together with its appropriate value in thousands, for example "S6", if S has a value of 6 000.

NOTE 4 Preferred values of S are: 4 500, 5 000, 6 000, 8 000, 11 000, 16 000.

7.2 Durability and legibility of marking

Marking shall be durable and legible.

Compliance is checked by inspection and by trying to remove the marking by rubbing lightly, for 15 s each time, with two pieces of cloth, one soaked with water and the other with petroleum spirit.

The marking shall be legible after the test.

NOTE The petroleum spirit used should consist 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 density of approximately 0,68 g/cm³.

8 Terminals

Screw terminals shall comply with section 14 of IEC 60598-1.

Screwless terminals shall comply with section 15 of IEC 60598-1.

9 Provisions for protective earthing

Earthing terminals shall comply with the requirements of clause 8. The electrical connection/clamping means shall be adequately locked against loosening, and it shall not be possible to loosen the electrical connection/clamping means by hand without the use of a tool. For screwless terminals, it shall not be possible to loosen the clamping means/electrical connection unintentionally.

Earthing of lamp controlgear (other than independent lamp controlgear) via means of fixing the lamp controlgear to earthed metal is permitted. However, if a lamp controlgear has an earthing terminal, this terminal shall only be used for earthing the lamp controlgear.

All parts of an earthing terminal shall be such as to minimize the danger of electrolytic corrosion resulting from contact with the earth conductor or any other metal in contact with them.

The screw and the other parts of the earthing terminal shall be made of brass or other metal no less resistant to corrosion, or material with a non-rusting surface and at least one of the contact surfaces shall be bare metal.

Compliance is checked by inspection, by manual test and according to the requirements of clause 8.

Lamp controlgear with conductors for protective earthing provided by tracks on printed circuit boards shall be tested as follows.

A current from an a.c. source of 25 A is passed for 1 min between the earthing terminal or earthing contact via the track on the printed board and each of the accessible metal parts in turn.

After the test, the requirements of 7.2.1 of IEC 60598-1 shall apply.

10 Protection against accidental contact with live parts

10.1 Lamp controlgear which do not rely upon the luminaire enclosure for protection against electric shock shall be sufficiently protected against accidental contact with live parts (see annex A) when installed as in normal use.

Integral lamp controlgear, which relies upon the luminaire enclosure for protection, shall be tested according to its intended use.

Lacquer or enamel is not considered to be adequate protection or insulation for the purpose of this requirement.

Parts providing protection against accidental contact shall have adequate mechanical strength and shall not work loose in normal use. It shall not be possible to remove them without the use of a tool.

Compliance is checked by inspection and by a manual test, and with regard to protection against accidental contact, by means of the test finger as shown in figure 1 of IEC 60529 using an electrical indicator to show contact. This finger is applied in all possible positions, if necessary, with a force of 10 N.

It is recommended that a lamp be used for the indication of contact and that the voltage be not less than 40 V.

10.2 Lamp controlgear incorporating capacitors of total capacitance exceeding 0,5 μF shall be constructed so that the voltage at the lamp controlgear terminations does not exceed 50 V, 1 min after disconnection of the lamp controlgear from a source of supply at rated voltage.

11 Moisture resistance and insulation

Lamp controlgear shall be moisture-resistant. They shall not show any appreciable damage after being subjected to the following test.

The lamp controlgear is placed in the most unfavourable position of normal use, in a humidity cabinet containing air with a relative humidity maintained between 91 % and 95 %. The temperature of the air at all places where samples can be located shall be maintained within 1 °C of any convenient value t between 20 °C and 30 °C.

Before being placed in the humidity cabinet, the sample is brought to a temperature between t and $(t + 4)$ °C. The sample shall be kept in the cabinet for 48 h.

NOTE In most cases, the sample may be brought to the specified temperature between t and $(t + 4)$ °C by keeping it in a room at this temperature for at least 4 h before the humidity treatment.

In order to achieve the specified conditions within this cabinet, it is necessary to ensure constant circulation of the air within, and, in general, to use a cabinet which is thermally insulated.

Before the insulation test, visible drops of water, if any, are removed by means of blotting paper.

Immediately after the moisture treatment, the insulation resistance shall be measured with a d.c. voltage of approximately 500 V, 1 min after application of the voltage. Lamp controlgear having an insulating cover or envelope shall be wrapped with metal foil.

Insulation resistance shall be not less than 2 M Ω for basic insulation.

Insulation shall be adequate

- a) between live parts of different polarity which are or can be separated;
- b) between live parts and external parts, including fixing screws;
- c) between live parts and control terminals, where relevant.

In the case of lamp controlgear having an internal connection or component between one or more output terminals and the earth terminal, such a connection shall be removed during this test.

12 Electric strength

Lamp controlgear shall have adequate electric strength.

Immediately after the measurement of the insulation resistance, the lamp controlgear shall withstand an electric strength test for 1 min applied between the parts specified in clause 11.

The test voltage of substantially sine-wave form, having a frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz shall correspond to the values in table 1. Initially, not more than half the specified voltage shall be applied, the voltage then being raised rapidly to the prescribed value.

Table 1 – Electric strength test voltage

Working voltage U		Test voltage V
Up to and including 42 V		500
Above 42 V up to and including 1 000 V	Basic insulation	$2 U + 1\,000$
	Supplementary insulation	$2 U + 1\,750$
	Double or reinforced insulation	$4 U + 2\,750$
Where both reinforced insulation and double insulation are used, care shall be taken that the voltage applied to the reinforced insulation does not overstress the basic insulation or the supplementary insulation.		

No flashover or breakdown shall occur during the test.

The high-voltage transformer used for the test shall be so designed that when the output terminals are short-circuited after the output voltage has been adjusted to the appropriate test voltage, the output current is at least 200 mA.

The overcurrent relay shall not trip when the output current is less than 100 mA.

The r.m.s. value of the test voltage applied shall be measured to within $\pm 3\%$.

The metal foil referred to in clause 11 shall be placed so that no flashover occurs at the edges of the insulation.

Glow discharges without drop in voltage are neglected.

13 Thermal endurance test for windings of ballasts

Windings of ballasts shall have adequate thermal endurance.

Compliance is checked by the following test.

The purpose of this test is to check the validity of the rated maximum operating temperature (t_w) marked on the ballast. The test is carried out on seven new ballasts which have not been subjected to the preceding tests. They shall not be used for further testing.

This test may also be applied to ballasts which form an integral part of a luminaire and which cannot be tested separately, thereby enabling such integral ballasts to be made with a t_w value.

Before the test, each ballast shall start and operate a lamp normally, and the lamp arc current shall be measured under normal conditions of operation and at a rated voltage. Details of the thermal endurance test are prescribed below. The thermal conditions shall be so adjusted that the objective duration of the test is as indicated by the manufacturer. If no indication is given, the test period shall be 30 days.

The test is carried out in an appropriate oven.