



UL 1598

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Luminaires

UL Standard for Safety for Luminaires, UL 1598

Fifth Edition, Dated March 26, 2021

Summary of Topics

This revision of ANSI/UL 1598 dated January 31, 2024 includes the following:

- ***Grounding of secondary circuits; [6.7.1.6](#), [6.20.1](#)***
- ***Clarification of [5.7.1.3](#) and [6.20.5](#)***
- ***Delete orphaned 9.6 header;***
- ***Polymeric Recessed Luminaires Marking Clarification; [12.8.5.2](#)***
- ***Revised alternate method for luminaires physically too small for all required markings;***
- ***Marking size for small luminaires; [K.5.1](#) and [K.5.2](#)***
- ***Indoor Wet Locations Environmental Rating; [14.1.2](#), [14.5.2](#),***
- ***Editorial updates and corrections; [6.20.6](#) (USA), [6.20.6](#) (CAN), [7.2.3.6](#), [Table 6.9.1 \(CAN\)](#), [8.7.2](#), [10.4.2](#), [13.2.4.5](#); [13.2.4.8](#), [13.3.4.3](#); [14.4.5.2](#), [17.40.1.3](#), [17.40.1.4](#), [17.42.1](#), [18.2.3](#), [19.17.1](#), [20.2.5](#), [H.5.7.1](#), [I.7.1](#) – [I.7.3](#), [J.6.1.2](#), [Table 14.4.8.1](#), [Table 20.1.1](#), [Table A.1](#), [Table B.1 \(CAN\)](#) and [Table C.1 \(MEX\)](#).***

Text that has been changed in any manner or impacted by ULSE's electronic publishing system is marked with a vertical line in the margin.

The new and revised requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated February 17, 2023, June 30, 2023 and October 20, 2023.

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Preface

This is the harmonized ANCE, CSA Group, and ULSE standard for Luminaires. It is the fourth edition of NMX-J-307/1-ANCE, the fifth edition of CSA C22.2 No. 250.0, and the fifth edition of UL 1598. This edition of CSA C22.2 No. 250.0 supersedes the previous editions published in 2018, 2008, 2004 and 2000. This edition of UL 1598 supersedes the previous edition(s) published in 2018. This harmonized standard has been jointly revised on January 31, 2024. For this purpose, CSA Group and ULSE are issuing revision pages dated January 31, 2024, and ANCE is issuing a new edition dated January 31, 2024.

This harmonized standard was prepared by the Association of Standardization and Certification (ANCE), CSA Group, and ULSE.

This standard is considered suitable for use for conformity assessment within the stated scope of the standard.

The present Mexican standard was developed by the CT 34 – Illumination from the Comité de Normalización de la Asociación de Normalización y Certificación, A.C., CONANCE, with the collaboration of the Luminaires manufacturers and users.

This Standard was reviewed by the CSA Integrated Committee on Lighting Products, under the jurisdiction of the CSA Technical Committee on Consumer and Commercial Products and the CSA Strategic Steering Committee on Requirements for Electrical Safety, and has been formally approved by the CSA Technical Committee. This Standard has been developed in compliance with Standards Council of Canada requirements for National Standards of Canada. It has been published as a National Standard of Canada by CSA Group.

Application of Standard

Where reference is made to a specific number of samples to be tested, the specified number is to be considered a minimum quantity.

Note: Although the intended primary application of this standard is stated in its scope, it is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the users of the standard to judge its suitability for their particular purpose.

Level of Harmonization

This standard is published as an equivalent standard for ANCE, CSA Group, and ULSE.

An equivalent standard is a standard that is substantially the same in technical content, except as follows: Technical national differences are allowed for codes and governmental regulations as well as those recognized as being in accordance with NAFTA Article 905, for example, because of fundamental climatic, geographical, technological, or infrastructural factors, scientific justification, or the level of protection that the country considers appropriate. Presentation is word for word except for editorial changes.

Interpretations

The interpretation by the standards development organization of an identical or equivalent standard is based on the literal text to determine compliance with the standard in accordance with the procedural rules of the standards development organization. If more than one interpretation of the literal text has been identified, a revision is to be proposed as soon as possible to each of the standards development organizations to more accurately reflect the intent.

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1 Scope

1.1 This Standard applies to luminaires for use in non-hazardous locations and that are intended for installation on branch circuits of 600 V nominal or less between conductors in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I (CEC), CSA C22.1, with the U.S. National Electrical Code (NEC), ANSI/NFPA 70, and with the Mexican National Electrical Code, NOM-001-SEDE.

1.2 This Standard does not apply to luminaires covered by other standards. The luminaires not covered by this Standard include:

Amateur Movie Lights;

Aquarium Lights;

Cabinet Lights;

Decorative Lighting Strings;

Combination Fan/IR Lamps Used for Heating;

Electric Signs;

Exit Signs;

Junction Boxes for Swimming Pool Fixtures;

Lamp Adapters;

Low-Level Path Marking and Lighting Systems in the United States;

Low-Voltage Landscape Lighting as follows:

For products intended for installation in Canada, landscape lighting systems that are 30 V nominal or less; and

For products intended for installation in Mexico, low-voltage landscape lighting devices that are 24 V nominal or less.

For products intended for installation in the United States, low-voltage landscape lighting devices that are of 15 V nominal or less;

Low Voltage Lighting Fixtures for Use in Recreational Vehicles;

Low Voltage Marine Lighting;

Luminaires for Hazardous Locations;

Luminaires for Recreational Vehicles in the United States;

Marine Navigational Lights;

Marine-Type Fixtures;

Portable Electric Displays;

Portable Hand Lamps;

Portable Luminaires;

Portable Sun/Heat Lamps;
Self-Ballasted Lamps and Lamp Adapters;
Stage and Studio Luminaires;
Submersible Luminaires;
Swimming Pools Luminaires;
Temporary Lighting Strings;
Therapeutic Lamps;
Track Lighting Systems;

Under-cabinet Lights in Canada and Cord-connected Under-cabinet Lights in the United States;
and

Unit Equipment for Emergency Lighting.

1.3 Requirements applicable to light emitting diode (LED) components and subassemblies integral to a luminaire covered by this standard are provided in UL 8750 and CSA C22.2 No. 250.13.

2 Reference publications

For undated references to standards, such reference shall be considered to refer to the latest edition and all revisions to that edition up to the time when this Standard was approved. For dated references to standards, such reference shall be considered to refer to the dated edition all revisions published to that edition up to the time the Standard was approved.

ANCE (Mexican National Standards)

NMX-J-198-ANCE-2005

Electrical Products – Lighting – Ballast for fluorescent lights – Test methods

NMX-J-230-ANCE-2001

Ballast Lighting – Electromagnetics and electronics for mercury vapour lights of high pressure and metallic additives – Specifications and test methods

NMX-J-547-ANCE-2005

Lighting – Metal halide lamps – Specifications

NMX-J-553-ANCE-2002

Wires and cables – Weather resistance of insulation or jacket of electrical conductors – Test method

NMX-J-565/2-11-ANCE-2005

Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glow/hot-wire-based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test

NMX-J-565/3-ANCE-2006

Safety requirements – Flammability of plastic materials for parts in devices and appliances – Test methods

NMX-J-565/6-ANCE-2007

Safety requirements – Hot wire resistance to ignition – Test method

NMX-J-565/7-ANCE-2007

Safety requirements – High-current arc resistance to ignition – Test method

NOM-001-SEDE

Mexican National Electrical Code

NOM-064-SCFI-2000

Electrical appliances – Lamps for indoor and outdoor use – Safety specifications and test methods

CSA Group

C22.1

Canadian Electrical Code, Part I (CEC)

CSA C22.2 No. 0

General requirements – Canadian Electrical Code, Part II

C22.2 No. 0.2

Insulation coordination

C22.2 No. 0.15

Adhesive Labels

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 0.17

Evaluation of Properties of Polymeric Materials

C22.2 No. 62

Surface Raceway Systems

CSA C22.2 No. 1993/3 UL 1993 / NMX-J-578/1-ANCE

Self-ballasted lamps and lamp adapters

C22.2 No. 74

Equipment for Use With Electric Discharge Lamps

C22.2 No. 84

Incandescent Lamps

C22.2 No. 250.13

Light emitting diode (LED) equipment for lighting applications

C22.2 No. 206

Lighting Poles

IEC (International Electrotechnical Committee)

IEC 60695-2-11

Fire hazard testing

UL (Underwriters Laboratories Inc.)

UL 5

Surface Metal Raceways and Fittings

UL 498

Attachment Plugs and Receptacles

UL 723

Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

UL 746C

Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations

UL 817

Cord Sets and Power-Supply Cords

UL 840

Insulation Coordination Including Clearances and Creepage Distances for Electrical Equipment

UL 935

Fluorescent-Lamp Ballasts

UL 969

Marking and Labeling Systems

UL 1012

Power Units Other Than Class 2

UL 1439

Tests for Sharpness of Edges on Equipment

UL 1561

Dry-Type General Purpose and Power Transformers

UL 1977

Component Connectors for Use in Data, Signal, Control and Power Applications

UL 2043

Fire Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release for Discrete Products and Their Accessories Installed in Air-Handling Spaces

UL 8750

Light Emitting Diode (LED) Equipment for Use in Lighting Products

ANSI (American National Standards Institute)

ANSI/ANSI C81.62 (2009)

Electric Lampholders

ANSI C78.380 (2005)

Electric Lamps – High Intensity Discharge Lamps, Method of Designation

ANSI/IESNA (Illuminating Engineering Society of North America)

ANSI/IESNA RP-27 series of standards

Photobiological Safety for Lamps and Lamp Systems

ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials)

ASTM D 635-03

Standard Test Method for Rate of Burning and/or Extent and Time of Burning of Plastics in a Horizontal Position

ASTM D 1000-99

Standard Test Method for Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive-Coated Tapes Used for Electrical and Electronic Applications

ASTM D 3801-00

Standard Test Method for Measuring the Comparative Burning Characteristics and Resistance of Solid Plastics in a Vertical Position

ASTM D 5048-03

Standard Test Method for Measuring the Comparative Burning Characteristics and Resistance to Burn Through of Solid Plastics Using 125 mm Flame

ANSI/ASTM E230/E230M

Standard Specification and Temperature-Electromotive Force (emf) Tables for Standardized Thermocouples

ASTM G 151-00

Standard Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices that Use Laboratory Light Sources

ASTM G 153-00ae1

Standard Practice for Operating Enclosed Carbon Arc Light-Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials

ASTM G 155-00ae1

Standard Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials

ASTM MNL 12-1993

Manual on the Use of Thermocouples in Temperature Measurements: Fourth Edition

Government of Canada

National Building Code of Canada, 2005

IAPMO (International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials)

2015 Uniform Mechanical Code

ICC (International Code Council)

2015 International Mechanical Code

IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission)

IEC 60695-2-10:2000

Fire hazard testing – Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure

NFPA (National Fire Prevention Association)

ANSI/NFPA 70-2005

National Electrical Code (NEC)

NFPA 90A-2012

Standard for Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems

NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology)

NIST ITS-90

Thermocouple Database

3 Definitions

The following definitions apply in this Standard:

Air-handling luminaire – a luminaire designed and intended to connect directly to duct work fabricated specifically to handle environmental air as the primary purpose.

Baffle – a part of a luminaire that allows air passage but limits the emission of flame, arcs, or molten material from exiting the enclosure.

Ballast – in Canada and the United States, a device that by means of reactance or resistance, singly or in combination, limits the current of a lamp to the required value for proper operation and, where necessary, provides adequate starting voltage. In the case of rapid start circuits, it provides voltage for low-voltage lamp filament heating.

Ballast (MEX) – in Mexico an electromagnetic, electronic, or hybrid device that, through inductances, capacitances, resistances, and/or electronic elements (transistor, thyristors, etc.), alone or in combination, limit the lamp current, and, when necessary, the starting current and voltage. The electromagnetic and hybrid ballast has the same output frequency as the mains (60 Hz). Electronic ballasts are those that have at least one frequency converter.

Ballast, fluorescent, thermally protected – in Canada and the United States, a ballast that complies with the Class P requirement of UL 935 or the requirements for thermally protected ballasts in CSA C22.2 No. 74.

Ballast, fluorescent, thermally protected (MEX) – in Mexico, a ballast that contains a thermal protector or is inherently protected.

Ballast, reactor (simple reactance) – a reactance-type ballast in which the lamp ballasting impedance is provided by a single coil inductor, not a transformer or inductor with additional components.

Ballast, remote – a ballast that is not mounted on a luminaire, or one that is mounted on the luminaire 460 mm (18 in) or more from the luminaire housing, as measured from the nearest point on the ballast to the nearest point (other than an incidental projection) on the luminaire housing. The ballast may or may not be provided with the luminaire.

Barrier – a part of the luminaire intended to reduce the risk of shock or injury to persons.

Bonding – a low impedance path obtained by permanently joining all non-current-carrying metal parts to achieve electrical continuity and having the capacity to conduct any current likely to be imposed on it.

Canopy – a plate or similar fitting intended to provide a cover over an outlet box.

Canopy, drop – a canopy that can be lowered for access to the supply connections without lowering the luminaire. The canopy does not support the luminaire.

CEC – *Canadian Electrical Code, Part I*.

Cellulosic – a paper or wood type product that is treated or processed. Examples include insulation, paper, and fiber.

Circuit, Isolated Low Voltage Limited Energy (LVLE) – a circuit supplied by a source with no direct electrical connection between input and output, such as provided by a transformer or optical isolator, and with output parameters as follows: source with a maximum output voltage of 42.4 V peak ac (30 V rms) or 60 V dc, and a maximum output current limited to:

- a) 8 Amps for 0 to 42.4 V peak ac, or 0 to 30 V dc; or
- b) 150/VA, for a voltage between 30 and 60 V dc.

Comply with – a term to denote that the requirements specified for the construction or material have been fulfilled by

- a) conducting a specified test;
- b) confirming that a specified test has been conducted on the same or similar construction or material; or
- c) determining by an engineering evaluation that equivalent, or greater, acceptable compliance has been demonstrated.

Conductor, insulated – a conductor encased within material recognized as electrical insulation.

Conductor, neutral – the identified grounded conductor, referred to as “the neutral”.

Cord set – a length of flexible cord having an attachment plug at one end and a cord connector at the other end.

Decorative part – a part of the luminaire, outside the enclosure, that has no safety function.

Diffuser – a device to redirect or scatter the light from a source, primarily by the process of diffuse transmission.

Electrical spacing – the minimum distance, measured through the air or over an insulating surface, between an uninsulated live part and ground or between uninsulated live parts of opposite polarity.

Electric-discharge lamp – a lamp in which the light (or radiant energy near the visible spectrum) is produced by the passage of an electric current through a vapor or gas (e.g., a fluorescent or HID lamp, such as metal halide, sodium vapor, and mercury).

Enclosure, electrical – a part of the luminaire intended to reduce the risk of electric shock.

Fixture – referenced as a luminaire in this Standard.

Flat glass – a glass panel, usually formed from sheet stock, the overall shape of which is essentially flat. The panel can have a slight curvature or bend, and the surface may be smooth or textured.

Gasket – a resilient material used between two rigid surfaces.

Ground screw assembly – the combination of a machine or thread forming screw and a threaded hole in a metal part of the luminaire enclosure or mounting crossbar for the purpose of securing the branch circuit equipment-grounding conductor.

Guard – the part of a luminaire provided primarily for the purpose of reducing the risk of injury to persons by limiting user access to components that can have a high temperature or maybe damaged by impact.

Insulation, basic – insulation applied to live parts to provide basic protection against electric shock.

NOTE In Mexico, basic insulation does not necessarily include insulation used exclusively for functional purposes.

Insulation, supplementary – independent insulation applied in addition to basic insulation.

Interconnected unit – a luminaire designed to receive and/or provide power to or from another luminaire through a mating connector assembly.

Interconnecting cord – a cord running between two luminaires.

Knockout – a partially cut-out opening that is closed until the precut material is removed.

Lamp – a device, intended to be inserted into a lampholder, that produces light (commonly called “light bulb”).

Lamp compartment – a construction for test-exempt luminaires that restricts the dissipation of heat.

Lamp containment barrier – any part of the luminaire that surrounds the lamp to contain hot particles of the lamp in the event it ruptures.

Lampholder – a wiring device intended for making connection to the electrical circuits of a lamp and, in some cases, providing support.

Lamp-supported lampholder – a lampholder supported by the lamp that, in turn, is supported by the luminaire.

LED (light emitting diode) – a solid-state component embodying a p-n junction, emitting optical radiation when excited by an electric current.

LED array (LED module) – an assembly of one or more LED discrete electronic components on a printed circuit board, typically with optics and additional thermal, mechanical, and electrical interfaces.

LED control module (LED controller) – electronic circuitry interposed between the power source and an LED array to dim, switch, or otherwise control the electrical energy to the LED array. The device does not contain a power source and is not connected directly to the branch circuit.

LED driver – a power source that adjusts the voltage or current to LEDs, ranging in complexity from a resistor to a constant voltage or constant current power supply. Also referred to as “Lamp Control Gear”.

LED package – an assembly of one or more LED die that contains wire bond connections and can include an optical element and thermal, mechanical, and electrical interfaces. The package does not include a power source and is not connected directly to the branch circuit.

Light source, non-replaceable – a light source that requires removal of wiring to the light source, or tools to remove the light source from its installed position.

Live part – a conductive part without basic insulation, where there is a risk of electric shock. The neutral conductor is considered to be a live part.

Location, damp – an exterior or interior location that is normally or periodically subject to condensation of moisture in, on, or adjacent to, electrical equipment, and includes partially protected locations.

Location, dry – a location not normally subject to dampness, but may include a location subject to temporary dampness, as in the case of a building under construction, provided ventilation is adequate to prevent an accumulation of moisture.

Location, indoor wet – an indoor location in which water or other liquid can drip, splash, or flow on or against electrical equipment, but where there is no consideration for outdoor sun exposure or extreme low temperatures.

Location, wet – a location in which water or other liquid can drip, splash, or flow on or against electrical equipment.

Luminaire – a complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp or lamps, together with the parts designed to distribute the light, to position and protect the lamps and ballast (where applicable), and to connect the lamps to the power supply.

Luminaire, canopy type – a luminaire intended for installation through an opening in an outdoor canopy or marquee. It is not intended for indoor use or outdoor installations that can have thermal insulation installed.

Luminaire, convertible – a recessed luminaire that can be converted by the installer from a Type Non-IC to a Type IC or from a Type IC to Type Non-IC recessed luminaire.

Luminaire, cord-connected – a luminaire that is designed to be connected to the power source by means of a cord, with or without an attachment plug, and that is not normally moved from one place to another.

Luminaire fitting – a luminaire subassembly, such as a reflector, ballast assembly, enclosure end plate, mounting hanger assembly, adapter plate, pole, or other part, that is shipped separately and field-assembled to one or more other luminaire fittings or to an otherwise complete luminaire.

Luminaire, ground-mounted recessed – a luminaire in which the supply connection or electrical components are located below ground level.

Luminaire, ground-mounted surface – a luminaire mounted at ground level in which the supply connection or electrical components are located above ground level.

Luminaire, pendant – a luminaire that is designed to be suspended below the mounting surface.

Luminaire, recessed – a luminaire that is designed to be either wholly or partially recessed in a mounting surface.

Luminaire, recessed finishing section – the portion of the luminaire that consists of the recessed housing or the lampholder, or both, that is necessary to complete the luminaire.

Luminaire, recessed, LED Type Non-IC inherently protected (evaluated for insulation contact) – an LED recessed luminaire that does not require a thermal protective device and that complies with the requirements for a Type IC, inherently protected luminaire.

Luminaire, recessed rough-in section – the portion of the luminaire that includes all electrical parts and wiring to which the branch circuit are connected but may not be provided with the recessed housing or the lampholder, or both.

Luminaire, recessed, Type IC (intended for insulation contact) – a recessed luminaire that is designed and identified for installation in a cavity filled with thermal insulation. The luminaire may be in direct contact with combustible materials and the insulation.

Luminaire, recessed, Type IC, inherently protected (intended for insulation contact) – a recessed luminaire that does not require a thermal protective device and that complies with the normal temperature limits of this Standard under all conceivable operating conditions.

Luminaire, recessed, Type Non-IC (not intended for insulation contact) – a recessed luminaire designed for installation in a cavity that has minimum dimensions and spacings to thermal insulation and combustible material in compliance with the installation code. It is not intended to be in contact or covered with thermal insulation.

Luminaire, recessed, Type Non-IC, marked spacings (not intended for insulation contact) – a recessed luminaire designed to be installed in a cavity where the clearance to combustible building members and thermal insulation are specified by the manufacturer.

Luminaire, surface – a luminaire that is designed to be mounted directly to a wall or ceiling surface.

Manufacturer – (for the purposes of this Standard) the company, agency, or individual submitting the product for evaluation; the term does not necessarily refer to the actual manufacturer of the product.

NEC – the *National Electrical Code* of the United States.

Nominal system voltage – the system-designated rms voltage.

Open hole – an aperture in a luminaire enclosure or a recessed housing that is not covered or filled by another part.

Opening – an aperture in an enclosure that is covered or filled by a plug or knockout and that has the potential of becoming an open hole.

Ordinary tools – tools that can normally be expected to be available to the user, such as screwdrivers, hammers, nut drivers, and pliers.

Polymeric material – a manufactured material comprised of a polymer or a combination of polymers, in combination with additives, such as colors, stabilizers, plasticizers, anti-oxidants, lubricants, anti-static agents, fillers, and reinforcing, that possess properties useful for fabrication of functional articles.

Power limited circuit – see *NEC*, Section 725 and *CEC*, Section 16.

Recessed housing – a part of a recessed luminaire that projects into the ceiling or wall cavity and serves to close off the opening from the room side, and does not necessarily enclose conductors or similar components.

Risk of electric shock – in Canada and the United States, a risk of electric shock exists between any two uninsulated conductive parts of a luminaire or between an uninsulated conductive luminaire part and earth ground if the continuous current flow through a 1500 Ω resistor in parallel with a 0.15 μ F capacitor connected between the two points exceeds 5 mA rms (7 mA peak) and if the open circuit voltage exceeds the following limits for dry, damp, and wet locations:

Waveform Type ^a	Maximum Voltage	
	Dry and Damp Locations	Wet Locations
Sinusoidal ac	30 V rms	15 V rms
Non-sinusoidal ac	42.4 V peak	21.2 V peak
dc ^{b,c}	60 V	30 V

^a For a combined ac + dc waveform, the wet location voltage limit must be the non-sinusoidal ac limit where the dc voltage is no more than 10.45 V, and must be (16.5 + 0.225*dc voltage)V where the dc voltage is greater than 10.45 V. The dry and damp location voltage limit must be twice these amounts.

^b If the peak-to-peak ripple voltage on a dc waveform exceeds 10% of the dc voltage, the waveform must be considered a combined waveform per footnote a.

^c DC waveforms interrupted at frequencies between 10 and 200 Hz must be limited to 24.8 V in dry and damp locations, and 12.4 V in wet locations.

Risk of electric shock (MEX) – in Mexico, a risk of electric shock exists between any two uninsulated conductive parts of a luminaire or between an uninsulated conductive luminaire part and earth ground if the continuous current flow through a 1500 Ω resistor in parallel with a 0.015 μ F capacitor connected between the two points exceeds 5 mA rms (7 mA peak) and if the open circuit voltage exceeds 30 V rms or 42.4 V peak for dry, damp, and wet locations.

Risk of fire – a risk of fire exists in all electrical circuits except:

- a) when $V_{\max}$, $I_{\max}$, or $VA_{\max}$ are within the Class 2 circuit limitations as defined in Section 725 of the NEC, Section 16 of the CEC, and Section 725 of NOM-001-SEDE;
- b) an LVLE circuit, when contained within the luminaire; or
- c) A circuit that complies with limited to 15 W of power under normal and single fault conditions, as measured in accordance with the Circuit Power Limit Measurement test in UL 8750 or CSA No. 250.13 as applicable.

Spray foam compatible luminaire (SPCL) – Type IC recessed luminaires intended for installation in contact with low density and medium density polyurethane foam thermal insulation.

Splice – the joining of conductors:

- a) by welding or soldering their ends together and applying an insulating outer covering that serves as basic insulation; or
- b) using wire connectors, designed and certified for that purpose.

Strain relief device – a knot, bushing, clamp, or equivalent device designed to prevent strain from being transmitted through a conductor or cord to a termination point inside a luminaire.

Tap conductor – a conductor between the luminaire and the branch circuit.

Tempered glass – glass that is heated to near its softening point and then rapidly cooled under rigorous control to enhance its mechanical and thermal endurance by creating a compression stress on all surfaces and edges balanced by tension stress in the core.

Thermal shock and impact-resistant tempered glass (MEX) – in Mexico, glass that has undergone a heat treating process to give it certain hardness or elasticity characteristics.

Through wire – a current-carrying branch circuit conductor that does not supply the luminaire, but passes through the luminaire wiring compartment or integral junction box.

User maintenance – a servicing operation, such as re-lamping or cleaning of the inside surface of an optical part, expected to be carried out by untrained persons.

Notes:

(1) A luminaire having a non-replaceable light source and a sealed optical chamber such that cleaning maintenance is not needed should be regarded as a luminaire that does not require “user maintenance.”

(2) A luminaire designed for mounting at a height greater than 3.6 m (12 ft) from the ground plane, such as in a parking lot or a street light, is an example of a luminaire where servicing is not expected to be carried out by untrained persons. This type of luminaire does not lend itself to “user maintenance.”

Water shield – a structural part of a wet location luminaire, relied upon to reduce or prevent the entrance of water into a luminaire or onto current-carrying parts.

Wire binding screw – a screw used to secure an electrical conductor.

Wiring diagram – a line drawing, graphic, and/or written instructions to identify conductors and make connections to the luminaire.

Wiring terminal – pressure or wire binding terminals used for making wiring connections.

4 General requirements

4.1 Components

4.1.1 Except as indicated in Clause [4.1.2](#), a component of a product covered by this Standard shall comply with the requirements for that component. See Annex [A](#) for a list of standards covering components generally used in the products covered by this Standard. A component shall comply with the ANCE, CSA, or UL Standards as appropriate for the country where the product is to be used.

4.1.2 A component is not required to comply with a specific requirement that:

- a) involves a feature or characteristics not needed in the application of the component in the product covered by this Standard; or
- b) is superseded by a requirement in this Standard.

4.1.3 A component shall be used in accordance with its rating established for the intended conditions of use.

4.1.4 Specific components are accepted as being incomplete in construction features or restricted in performance capabilities. Such components are intended for use only under limited conditions such as

temperatures not exceeding specified limits, and shall be used only under those specific conditions for which they have been investigated.

4.1.5 (CAN) In Canada, general requirements applicable to these products are provided in CSA C22.2 No. 0.

4.2 Application of requirements

4.2.1 The requirements of the national installation codes and other practices of Canada, Mexico, and the United States have been addressed in the requirements of this Standard.

4.2.2 A product intended to be used in Canada, Mexico, and the United States shall comply with the requirements of this Standard for all countries.

4.2.3 A product to be used only in Canada, Mexico, or the United States shall comply with the common requirements of this Standard and the applicable country-specific requirements, where so noted and summarized in [Table 4.2.1](#).

4.2.4 Products intended for use in Mexico shall comply with those requirements listed and summarized in [Table 4.2.2 \(MEX\)](#).

4.2.5 A country specific requirement clause has the same clause number as the requirement, but with the suffix (CAN), (MEX), or (USA).

[Table 4.2.1](#) provides a summary of the country-specific clauses, tables, and figures.

4.3 Units of measurement

4.3.1 The values given in SI (metric) units shall be normative. Any other values shall be for information purposes only. See Annex [E](#) for metric conversion multipliers.

4.3.2 Temperatures are given in degrees Celsius only.

4.3.3 Unless indicated otherwise, all voltage and current values mentioned in this Standard are root-mean-square (rms).

Table 4.2.1
Summary of country-specific requirements

(See Clauses [4.2.3](#) and [4.2.5](#).)

4 General requirements	
Table 4.2.2 (MEX)	Requirements applicable to Mexico
5 Mechanical construction	
5.7.1.1 (MEX)	Polymeric materials, minimum thickness
Table 5.7.1 (MEX)	Minimum thickness for polymeric materials
5.10.3 (MEX)	Self-threading or sheet-metal screws
5.16.2.7 (MEX)	Borosilicate and tempered glass

Table 4.2.1 Continued on Next Page

Table 4.2.1 Continued

6 Electrical construction

6.4.1.4 (CAN)	Caution marking not required
6.6.3 (USA)	Fuseholder not required to disconnect all ungrounded conductors
6.7.1.3 (USA)	Screwshell bonding to ground
Figure 6.7.1.1 (USA)	Ballast and transformer connection diagrams for United States
6.7.1.4 (USA)	Screwshell bonding to ground
6.9.2 (CAN)	Conductors for use in Canada
Table 6.9.1 (CAN)	CEC conductor temperature rating
6.9.2 (USA)	Conductors for use in United States
Table 6.9.2 (USA)	NEC conductor temperature and voltage ratings
Table 6.9.3 (USA)	Appliance wiring temperature and voltage ratings
6.9.2 (MEX)	Conductors
6.9.3 (MEX)	Conductors
6.9.4 (MEX)	Conductors smaller than 18 AWG
6.14.2.5 (MEX)	Lampholder lead pull test – not required
6.15.2.4 (CAN), 6.15.2.4 (MEX)	Crossbar with grounding means not required
6.15.3.4 (USA)	Bonding conductor for parts other than ballasts with integral enclosures
6.16.1.5 (CAN)	Branch circuit conductor temperature 75 °C
6.19 (MEX)	Wire splices and connections

7 Incandescent luminaires – supplementary requirements

7.1.2 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required
7.2.5.2 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required
7.2.6.1 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required
7.3.1.2 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required
7.3.1.4 (USA)	Marking – Lamp barrier marking not required
7.3.2.1 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required
7.3.2.3 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required

8 Fluorescent luminaires – supplementary requirements

8.3.3 (CAN)	Flexible supply cords for recessed luminaires
8.5.2 (USA)	Luminaires that are test-exempt

9 HID luminaires – supplementary requirements

9.4.1.1 (MEX)	Luminaires for use with metal halide lamps
9.5.1 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required
9.5.3 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required
9.7.1 (MEX)	Marking – Lamp designation
9.7.7 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required

Table 4.2.1 Continued on Next Page

Table 4.2.1 Continued

11 Surface-mounted luminaires – supplementary requirements

11.2.5 (USA)	Mounting means
11.2.14 (MEX)	Safety devices to support pendant luminaires greater than 6.8 kg
11.3.13 (CAN)	Additional requirements for lighting poles
11.6.8 (USA)	Installation instructions for power supply cords not mounted in place
11.6.11 (USA)	Branch circuit conductor temperature 60 °C
11.6.11 (CAN)	Branch circuit conductor temperature 75 °C
11.6.11 (CAN)	Branch circuit conductor temperature 75 °C
11.7.3 (CAN)	Under-cabinet luminaires
11.7.4 (MEX)	Pole or arm-mounted luminaires
11.8.1 (CAN)	Marking – Not required on carton
11.8.2 (USA)	Under-cabinet marking

12 Recessed luminaires – supplementary requirements

12.1.1 (MEX)	Recessed luminaire supplementary requirements
12.6.2.1 (USA)	Tap conductors 24" long
Table 12.6.2.1 (USA)	Conductors in fittings
12.6.2.2 (USA)	Flexible conduit and fittings
12.7.1.9 (USA)	Finishing sections other than by luminaire manufacturer
12.8.1.12 (USA)	Marking – vapor barrier marking not required
12.8.2.1 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required
12.8.2.5 (CAN)	Marking – Caution marking not required

13 Miscellaneous luminaires – supplementary requirements

13.2.2.3 (USA)	Air-handling luminaires – Material in the air path
13.2.2.5 (CAN)	Air-handling luminaires – Plastic diffusers
13.2.2.5 (USA)	Air-handling luminaires – Plastic diffusers
13.2.4.3 (USA)	Marking – without listed diffuser
13.2.4.4 (USA)	Marking – Diffuser dependent on frame, shipped separately
13.2.4.6 (MEX)	Caution marking – not required
13.2.4.7 (CAN)	Marking – Luminaires in environmental air-handling spaces

15 Normal temperature test

Table 15.1.2 , Item 5 (CAN)	Outlet box supply conductors for dwelling – wall mount
Table 15.1.2 , Item 5 (USA)	Outlet box supply conductors for dwelling – wall mount
15.12 (MEX)	Temperature rise

17 Mechanical tests

17.5.2.7 (MEX)	Insulation resistance after the rain test
17.5.5.2 (MEX)	UV exposure conditioning
17.5.12.1 (MEX)	Paint adhesion

Table 4.2.1 Continued on Next Page

Table 4.2.1 Continued

17.5.12.2 (MEX)	Paint adhesion
17.6.1 (MEX)	Hot-wire ignition
17.7.1 (MEX)	Glow-wire end-product
17.8.1 (MEX)	High-current arc ignition
17.14.1 (MEX)	Screw torque
Table 17.14.1	Screw torque
17.36 (MEX)	Thermal shock
17.37 (MEX)	Vibration
18 Electrical tests	
18.5 (MEX)	Insulation resistance
19 Test procedures and apparatus	
19.3.3.1 (MEX)	Nominal voltage
19.3.4.1 (MEX)	Test voltage
19.6 (MEX)	Temperature rise
19.7.2 (MEX)	Thermocouple gauge size
19.24.1 (MEX)	Five-inch flame test apparatus
19.30.1 (MEX)	Vertical burning flame test apparatus
19.33 (MEX)	Insulation resistance test apparatus
19.34 (MEX)	Vibration test apparatus
Figure 19.34.1 (MEX)	Vibration table
20 Marking	
20.2.5	Bilingual marking
20.2.5	Markings in Spanish
20.6 (MEX)	Marking requirements in Mexico
20.6.1 (MEX)	General
20.6.2 (MEX)	Luminaires
20.6.3 (MEX)	Instruction sheets
20.6.4 (MEX)	Cartons
Annexes	
Annex B	Table 20.1.1 List of markings
Annex C	Table 20.1.1 List of markings
Annex F	(CAN) Printed circuit boards

Table 4.2.2 (MEX) Requirements applicable to Mexico

(See Clause [4.2.4](#))

[1](#) Scope

[2](#) Referenced publications

[3](#) Definitions

[4](#) General requirements

[4.1](#)

Components

[4.2.1](#)

Application of national installation codes

[Table 4.2.1](#)

Summary of country specific requirements

[Table 4.2.2 \(MEX\)](#)

Requirements specific to Mexico

[5](#) Mechanical construction

[5.4](#)

Barriers

[5.5](#)

Metal thickness for enclosures

[5.5.1](#)

Metal thickness for enclosures

[Table 5.5.1](#)

Minimum thickness of uncoated sheet metal and extruded aluminum for enclosures

[5.5.2](#)

Metal thickness for receptacle mounting

[5.6](#)

Corrosion protection

[5.6.1](#)

Corrosion protection

[5.6.2](#)

Corrosion protection not required

[5.6.3](#)

Clause [5.6.1](#) does not apply to

[5.6.4](#)

Vitreous enamel protection

[5.7](#)

Polymeric materials minimum thickness

[5.7.1.1](#) (MEX)

Polymeric materials thickness

[Table 5.7.1 \(MEX\)](#)

Minimum thickness for polymeric material

[5.9](#)

Conduit knockouts and twistouts

[5.10](#)

Mechanical joints and fastenings

[5.10.1](#)

Method of making joint

[5.10.2](#)

Self-threading screws

[5.10.3](#) (MEX)

Self-threading screws

[5.10.4](#)

Conductor positioning

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5 Mechanical construction

5.1 General

5.1.1 The requirements in Clause [5](#) shall be used in conjunction with the applicable supplementary requirements in this Standard.

5.1.2 A part removed during user maintenance shall be:

- a) designed to prevent replacement in a position that would affect the intended operation of the luminaire; or
- b) marked to indicate proper replacement, in accordance with [Table 20.1.1](#), Item 1.33.

5.1.3 There shall be no sharp edges, burrs, or method of construction that can damage electrical insulation or reduce electrical spacings.

5.2 Assembly and packaging

5.2.1 All splices and electrical connections shall be completed at the factory, unless packaging requires partial disassembly. Only assembly and electrical connections that can be accomplished with ordinary tools or tools supplied with the luminaire shall be completed at the installation site.

5.2.2 A luminaire that requires partial assembly in the field shall be provided with assembly instructions as specified in [Table 20.1.1](#), Item 1.33.

5.2.3 All the parts required to complete a luminaire shall be shipped together, or shipped separately and marked in accordance with [Table 20.1.1](#), Item 1.8.

5.2.4 Parts such as decorative glassware may be shipped separately and do not require identification.

5.2.5 An unassembled luminaire with accessible non-current-carrying parts that can be energized after the luminaire is installed shall be provided with means for fastening and bonding those parts. The use of screws or snap-in or tab-mounted parts shall meet the intent of this requirement.

5.2.6 The number of conductors shall not exceed 5 when using a twist-on wire connector for field wire connection.

5.2.7 Conductors intended for field connection shall have matching identification by color, number, letter, or other acceptable means.

5.2.8 A field connection between conductors of adjoining sections shall be accessible for inspection without the disconnection of any portion of the wiring.

5.3 Enclosures

5.3.1 A luminaire enclosure shall perform the following functions:

- a) reduce the risk of contact with live parts;
- b) enclose electrical parts and components that can involve a risk of fire;
- c) protect internal parts from mechanical damage; and
- d) protect internal parts from the environment.

5.3.2 An enclosure shall be constructed of metal (see Clause [5.5](#)), glass (see Clause [5.16](#)), ceramic [3 mm (0.118 in) minimum thickness], or a polymeric material (see Clause [5.7](#)).

5.3.3 All splices, open coil devices, capacitors, live parts (including traces on a printed circuit board having voltage levels that present a risk of shock or a risk of fire), leads or terminals for field connection of supply wires, and other arcing live parts shall be provided with an enclosure.

5.4 Barriers

5.4.1 A barrier shall be constructed of one of the following:

- a) ferrous or nonferrous metal at least 0.41 mm (0.016 in) thick;
- b) glass or ceramic at least 3 mm (0.118 in) thick;

- c) impregnated glass fiber sleeving at least 0.25 mm (0.010 in) thick that is rated for the temperature involved;
- d) vulcanized fiber at least 0.71 mm (0.028 in) thick; or
- e) a polymeric material that complies with Clause [5.7.1.7](#).

5.4.2 A barrier, other than of polymeric material, may be of a thickness less than that specified in Clause [5.4.1](#) if it complies with the barrier strength test of Clause [17.1](#).

5.5 Metal thickness for enclosures

5.5.1 The thickness of an enclosure material constructed of:

- a) sheet metal and extruded aluminum shall be in accordance with [Table 5.5.1](#) or shall comply with the metal thickness equivalency test of Clause [17.2](#); and
- b) cast metal shall be in accordance with [Table 5.5.2](#) or shall comply with the metal thickness equivalency test of Clause [17.2](#).

Table 5.5.1
Minimum thickness of uncoated sheet metal and extruded aluminum for enclosures

(See Clauses [5.5.1](#), [12.3.7](#), [12.3.11](#), [13.3.2.2](#), and [17.2.5.1.1](#), and [Table 5.5.2](#).)

Specific construction		Steel				Copper, brass, aluminum sheet, and extruded aluminum			
		Unreinforced		Reinforced		Unreinforced		Reinforced	
		mm	(in)	mm	(in)	mm	(in)	mm	(in)
At opening for conduit connection		0.66	(0.026)	0.66	(0.026)	0.81	(0.032)	0.81	(0.032)
Length more than 660 mm (26 in)	No electrical component support	0.51	(0.020)	0.41	(0.016)	0.56	(0.022)	0.43	(0.017)
	Electrical component support	0.66	(0.026)	0.51	(0.020)	0.71	(0.028)	0.56	(0.022)
Length not more than 660 mm (26 in)	No electrical component support	0.41	(0.016)	0.33	(0.013)	0.51	(0.020)	0.41	(0.016)
	Electrical component support	0.51	(0.020)	0.41	(0.016)	0.64	(0.025)	0.51	(0.020)
Length not more than 380 mm (15 in)	No electrical component support	0.41	(0.016)	0.33	(0.013)	0.51	(0.020)	0.41	(0.016)
	Electrical component support	0.41	(0.016)	0.41	(0.016)	0.51	(0.020)	0.51	(0.020)
NOTES 1 "Reinforced" refers to a form of construction that provides equivalent mechanical strength. 2 "No electrical component support" refers to the minimum thickness required for mounting of non-electrical parts. 3 Examples of acceptable methods of reinforcement are a) a single piece of sheet metal that is formed to result in a maximum internal angle of 120 degrees; b) 13 × 13 mm (0.5 × 0.5 in) 90 degrees formed from sheet steel, 0.81 mm (0.032 in) minimum thickness, used to divide a surface into small sections and, unless along the greater dimension, are additionally secured to the adjacent sides of the enclosure; c) flat steel bars, 9.5 mm (0.375 in) wide minimum, 3.2 mm (0.125 in) thick minimum, used and secured as in (b); and									

Table 5.5.1 Continued on Next Page

Table 5.5.1 Continued

Specific construction	Steel		Copper, brass, aluminum sheet, and extruded aluminum	
	Unreinforced mm (in)	Reinforced mm (in)	Unreinforced mm (in)	Reinforced mm (in)
d) curved, ribbed, or flanged surfaces. A surface is considered to be flanged if the two opposite sides are bent 13 mm (0.5 in) or wider at right angles to the surface.				
4 For coated or finished metals, the minimum thickness is considered to be obtained if the overall thickness exceeds that required in this table by at least 0.013 mm (0.0005 in) for each side coated or finished.				
5 "Length" refers to the longest straight line that can be drawn on any unreinforced flat section.				

Table 5.5.2
Minimum thickness of cast metal for enclosures

(See Clauses [5.5.1](#), [12.3.7](#), and [12.3.11](#).)

Material	Unreinforced		Reinforced	
	mm	(in)	mm	(in)
Cast metal	3.2	(0.126)	2.4	(0.094)
Cast malleable iron	2.4	(0.094)	1.6	(0.063)
Permanent mold – cast aluminum	2.4	(0.094)	1.6	(0.063)
Die-cast metal	2.0	(0.079)	1.2	(0.047)
NOTE Reinforced dimensions are acceptable at the root of threads, for a surface that is curved or otherwise reinforced, and for a surface of such shape or size, or both, that the strength contemplated is provided. Areas for breakouts or similar reasons, may have thinner sections providing the strength of structure is not affected, but in no case be thinner than permitted for sheet metal. See Clause 5.5.1 and Table 5.5.1 .				

5.5.2 The thickness of a metal surface for mounting a convenience receptacle of the snap-in type shall comply with the receptacle manufacturer's metal thickness specification but shall not be less than 0.51 mm (0.020 in).

5.6 Corrosion protection

5.6.1 All ferrous metal parts, including hinges, bolts, and fasteners, exposed after assembly shall be protected against corrosion by painting, coating, or plating. Copper, aluminum, alloys of copper and aluminum, stainless steel, and similar materials having inherent resistance to atmospheric corrosion are not required to have additional corrosion protection.

5.6.2 Edges, punched holes, and spot welds in prefinished steel, enclosed steel pipe, and hanger locations for painting or plating in ferrous metals do not require any corrosion protection.

5.6.3 The requirements of Clause [5.6.1](#) shall not apply to the following:

- a) bearings, sliding surfaces of a hinge or shaft, hinge pins, and similar parts located on the exterior of enclosures where such protection is not practicable; and
- b) decorative parts.

5.6.4 Vitreous enamels may be used as a protective coating for ferrous sheet metal having a minimum thickness of 0.6 mm (0.025 in).

5.7 Polymeric materials

5.7.1 General

5.7.1.1 Polymeric materials shall comply with the applicable requirements of Clauses [5.7.1.2](#) to [5.7.1.8](#).

5.7.1.1 (MEX) In Mexico, polymeric materials shall have minimum thickness in accordance with [Table 5.7.1 \(MEX\)](#).

Table 5.7.1 (MEX)
Minimum thickness for polymeric materials

[See Clause [5.7.1.1](#) (MEX).]

Specific construction		Polymeric sheet			
		Un-reinforced		Reinforced	
		mm	(in)	mm	(in)
At opening for conduit connection		1.016	(0.040)	1.016	(0.040)
Length more than 660 mm	No electrical component support	0.81	(0.032)	0.81	(0.032)
	Electrical component support	1.016	(0.040)	1.016	(0.040)
Length larger than 380 mm and up to 660 mm	No electrical component support	0.81	(0.032)	–	–
	Electrical component support	0.81	(0.032)	–	–
Length not more than 380 mm	No electrical component support	0.71	(0.028)	–	–
	Electrical component support	0.71	(0.028)	–	–
NOTES 1 "Reinforced" refers to a form of construction that provides equivalent mechanical strength. 2 "No electrical component support" refers to the minimum thickness required for mounting of non-electrical parts. 3 Examples of acceptable methods of reinforcement are curved, ribbed, and flanged surfaces. 4 "Length" refers to the longest straight line that can be drawn on any un-reinforced flat section.					

5.7.1.2 An enclosure of polymeric material where all live parts are insulated or permanently spaced more than 0.8 mm (0.032 in) from the enclosure shall:

- a) have a minimum 5VA flammability rating or comply with the five-inch flame test of Clause [17.3](#);
- b) have a temperature rating equal to or greater than its maximum operating temperature in the luminaire;
- c) comply with the polymeric impact test of Clause [17.41](#) for the parts that can be subject to impact after installation;
- d) comply with the mold stress-relief test of Clause [17.4](#) for molded or formed thermoplastic material;
- e) comply with the abnormal overlamping operation test in Clause [16.5](#); and

f) be resistant to UV radiation where the material is exposed to the sun or to fluorescent or unjacketed metal halide light sources. The material shall be UV rated, tested in accordance with the UV exposure test of Clause [17.5.5](#), or comply with the exposure to UV light test of UL 746C.

5.7.1.3 In lieu of Clause [5.7.1.2](#) (a), an LED lens or diffuser that serves as an enclosure for LED arrays, LED modules, and similar components where all live parts are insulated or spaced more than 0.8 mm (0.032 in) from the lens or diffuser shall have a minimum V-0 flammability rating or comply with the vertical flame test of Clause [17.26](#) and shall comply with the minimum flammability requirement in Clause [5.7.1.2](#) (b) through (d). Components required to have an enclosure by other clauses of the Standard shall be required to meet Clause [5.7.1.2](#). This Clause does not apply to compartments containing splices, open coils, fuse holders, or arcing components.

5.7.1.4 An enclosure of polymeric material where any uninsulated live parts are located within 0.8 mm (0.032 in) of the enclosure shall comply with Clause [5.7.1.2](#) and shall:

- a) have a minimum hot-wire ignition rating (HWI) of 15 s or comply with the hot-wire ignition test of Clause [17.6](#) or the glow-wire end product test of Clause [17.7](#); and
- b) have a minimum high-current arc resistance to ignition rating (HAI) of 15 arcs or comply with the high-current arc ignition test of Clause [17.8](#) or the end-product arc resistance test of Clause [17.9](#).

5.7.1.5 An enclosure of polymeric material where arcing parts, such as unenclosed switch contacts, are located:

- a) more than 13 mm (0.5 in) from the enclosure shall comply with Clause [5.7.1.2](#);
- b) within 13 mm (0.5 in) of the enclosure shall comply with Clause [5.7.1.2](#) and the hot-wire ignition test of Clause [17.6](#) or the glow-wire end product test of Clause [17.7](#).

5.7.1.6 A polymeric part used to suspend another part shall:

- a) have a minimum HB flammability rating or comply with the horizontal burning flame test of Clause [17.25](#);
- b) have a temperature rating equal to or greater than the highest temperature measured on the part during the normal temperature test of Clause [15](#); and
- c) comply with the polymeric support test of Clause [17.10](#) when the suspended part weighs more than 0.9 kg (2 lb).

5.7.1.7 A polymeric material used as a barrier shall:

- a) have a minimum HB flammability rating or comply with the horizontal burning flame test of Clause [17.25](#);
- b) have a temperature rating equal to or greater than its maximum operating temperature in the luminaire;
- c) for molded or formed thermoplastic parts, comply with the mold stress-relief test of Clause [17.4](#); and
- d) comply with the barrier strength test of Clause [17.1](#).

5.7.1.8 A polymeric material that can affect the integrity of a grounding or bonding means shall:

- a) have a minimum HB flammability rating or comply with the horizontal burning flame test of Clause [17.25](#);

b) have a temperature rating equal to or greater than its maximum operating temperature in the luminaire; and

c) in the case of thermoplastic parts, also comply with the mold stress-relief test of Clause [17.4](#) followed by the bonding circuit impedance test of Clause [18.2](#).

5.7.2 Metallized polymeric parts

5.7.2.1 Metallized polymeric parts coated with an electrically conductive material shall comply with the metallized polymeric parts coating adhesion test of Clause [17.11](#) if peeling of the conductive material from the polymeric parts can result in the risk of electric shock, fire, or operating temperature limits being exceeded.

5.7.2.2 The metallized parts that are accessible during user maintenance or component replacement without the use of tools and can involve the risk of shock shall be bonded to ground in accordance with Clause [6.15.3](#).

5.8 Baffles

5.8.1 A baffle shall:

- a) be made of metal that complies with the appropriate requirements of Clause [5.5](#); or
- b) be made of nonmetallic material that complies with the five-inch flame test of Clause [17.3](#) or has a minimum 5VA flammability rating; and
- c) if made of perforated material, have one of the following constructions:
 - 1) a galvanized steel screen, or the equivalent, having a 14 x 14 mesh per square inch and wire with a minimum diameter of 0.46 mm (0.018 in);
 - 2) a perforated metal plate, having evenly distributed openings that are not more than 11 per cm² (71 per in²) and that have a maximum dimension of 1.6 mm (0.063 in); or
 - 3) a perforated panel that complies with the flaming oil test of Clause [17.12](#).

5.9 Conduit knockouts and twistouts

5.9.1 A conduit knockout or twistout shall be secured in place so it can be removed without distorting the enclosure but it remains in place during normal handling and shall comply with the conduit knockout and twistout test of Clause [17.13](#).

5.10 Mechanical joints and fastenings

5.10.1 The method of making a joint shall provide strength and rigidity and prevent turning that can result in movement of conductors or wiring devices after the assembly is completed.

5.10.2 Self-threading screws, including sheet-metal screws, used to secure electrical or enclosure component parts in place or together, shall comply with the self-threading screw torque test in Clause [17.14](#), when the screw threads into nonferrous metal or polymeric material.

5.10.3 A self-threading or sheet metal screw used for mounting or supporting a part that weighs more than 3.4 kg (7.5 lb) per screw shall comply with the self-threading screw torque test in Clause [17.14](#).

5.10.3 (MEX) In Mexico, a self-threading or sheet-metal screw used for mounting or supporting a part shall comply with the self-threading screw torque test of Clause [17.14.1](#) (MEX).

5.10.4 If threads of sheet-metal or self-tapping screws extend into a wiring compartment for a distance of more than 5 mm (0.2 in), the conductors shall be reliably positioned away from the projecting screws, or the conductors shall be sufficiently loose to prevent damage to the insulation.

5.10.5 Frictional contact between parts alone shall not be acceptable as means of preventing turning. Turning may be prevented by the use of a suitable lockwasher properly applied, a locknut seated against another nut, or an equivalent threaded assembly, or by some other equivalent method such as swaging or suitable adhesive.

5.10.6 A sheet metal nut for bolts larger than 6.4 mm (0.250 in) in diameter may be used to prevent turning or loosening if it is not depended upon for mechanical strength.

5.10.7 Sheet-metal nuts fabricated of heat-treated steel may be used:

- a) for assembly;
- b) to prevent turning of threaded tubing no larger than 1/4 IPS; or
- c) on bolts or studs that are no larger than 6.4 mm (0.250 in) in diameter.

5.10.8 When used as a supporting device, unthreaded tubing joints shall comply with the loading test of Clause [17.15](#).

5.10.9 Fasteners, such as ferrules secured to the end of steel support cable used to support all or part of the luminaire, shall comply with the loading test of Clause [17.15](#).

5.10.10 Cast metal fasteners, such as chains, hooks, threaded nipples, and hickies, used to support the luminaire or sections of the luminaire, shall comply with the loading test of Clause [17.15](#).

5.10.11 Enclosure parts shall be secured by positive mechanical means, such as screws, welding, or interference fit.

5.10.12 Enclosure parts may be secured by frictional contact alone under the following conditions:

- a) the part does not have a knockout or conduit opening and complies with the snap-in or tab-mounted parts pull test without conduit opening of Clause [17.16](#); or
- b) the part has a knockout or conduit opening and complies with the snap-in or tab-mounted parts pull tests with conduit opening of Clause [17.17](#).

5.10.13 Snap-in and tab-mounted parts that are secured together by interference fit alone and that have a knockout or conduit opening shall comply with the snap-in and tab-mounted parts test with conduit opening of Clause [17.17](#).

5.10.14 Decorative parts of a luminaire secured by friction alone or an adhesive alone shall comply with the loading test in Clause [17.15](#).

5.10.15 An assembly of glass and frame or glass and recessed trim, where the combination is secured to the luminaire using friction such as spring loaded clips, shall comply with the loading test in Clause [17.15](#).

5.11 Means of mounting

5.11.1 A luminaire shall have means for mounting, and if special hardware is required, the hardware shall be provided and shall comply with the loading test of Clause [17.15](#).

5.12 Movable joints

5.12.1 A movable joint, such as a swivel joint or telescoping arm, containing conductors shall be constructed so that movement of the joint will not result in damage to the insulation of conductors. Rotation shall be limited to 370 degrees, or the movable joint shall comply with the movable joint rotation test of Clause [17.19](#).

5.12.2 A movable joint containing conductors shall comply with the movable joint torsion and pull tests of Clause [17.20](#) and shall remain intact and operable.

5.13 Raceway tubing

5.13.1 Tubing shall be free from kinks or cracks, and if it is:

- a) unthreaded metal tubing, it shall be at least 0.5 mm (0.020 in) thick;
- b) threaded metal tubing, it shall be at least 1.0 mm (0.040 in) thick; or
- c) metal tubing with rolled threads, it shall be at least 0.5 mm (0.020 in) thick.

5.14 Conductor protection

5.14.1 Conductors that pass over edges or through openings in metal shall be secured from contacting the edges or be protected from cutting and abrasion. For sheet metal less than 1.1 mm (0.042 in) thick, protection shall be provided by one of the following methods:

- a) rolling the edge of the metal not less than 120 degrees;
- b) a bushing or grommet of a material other than rubber at least 1.2 mm (0.047 in) thick; or
- c) glass sleeving at least 0.25 mm (0.010 in) thick.

5.15 Strain relief

5.15.1 General

5.15.1.1 A strain-relief shall be provided for a flexible cord or conductor that can be subjected to pulling, pushing, flexing, or twisting after the luminaire has been installed.

5.15.1.2 A strain-relief device, including a bushing with an integral strain-relief means, shall be designed to limit the holding pressure without damaging the cord jacket or conductor insulation.

5.15.2 Flexible cord

5.15.2.1 A strain relief for a flexible cord shall comply with the 15.9 kg (35 lb) strain-relief test of Clause [17.21.1](#).

5.15.2.2 A strain relief shall be provided at both ends of a flexible cord when the cord supports a luminaire or luminaire part.

5.15.2.3 A strain relief shall be provided at only one end of a flexible cord under the following conditions:

- a) the cord is attached directly to a wiring device, such as an attachment plug, by the wiring device manufacturer; or
- b) comply with the strain-relief test of Clause [17.21.1](#).

5.15.2.4 A strain relief shall not be required at the canopy end of a cord-pendant luminaire if instructions, in accordance with [Table 20.1.1](#), Item 1.33, are furnished with the luminaire to show the method of strain relief that shall be applied in the field, such as a knot in the cord.

5.15.2.5 A cord-equipped luminaire without an attachment plug shall be provided with one of the following:

- a) a strain-relief device for use in a standard conduit opening; or
- b) instructions to identify the strain relief to be used, in accordance with [Table 20.1.1](#), Item 1.33.

5.15.3 Conductors

5.15.3.1 The strain relief for a conductor shall comply with the pull test of Clause [17.21.2](#).

5.16 Glass

5.16.1 General

5.16.1.1 Edges of glass accessible during normal use or maintenance shall be seamed, swiped, fire-polished, or similarly treated to eliminate sharpness.

5.16.2 Minimum thickness

5.16.2.1 The minimum thickness and exposed area of glass used as an enclosure shall be in accordance with [Table 5.16.2.1](#).

Table 5.16.2.1
Thickness of glass panels

(See Clauses [5.16.2.1](#) to [5.16.2.5](#).)

Exposed area of glass		Minimum thickness of glass			
		Flat glass		Curved glass	
cm ²	(in ²)	mm	(in)	mm	(in)
0 – 968	(0 – 150)	2.11	(0.083)	2.11	(0.083)
969 – 3226	(150 – 500)	2.54	(0.100)	2.11	(0.083)
3227 – 7097	(500 – 1100)	3.56	(0.140)	2.54	(0.100)
7098 – 9316	(1100 – 1444)	3.56	(0.140)	2.54	(0.100)

5.16.2.2 The minimum thickness and exposed area of flat glass panels, smooth or otherwise, shall be in accordance with [Table 5.16.2.1](#).

5.16.2.3 The minimum thickness and exposed area of glass that is curved or bent, or of globes of any shape shall be in accordance with [Table 5.16.2.1](#), unless the exposed area is less than 1774 cm² (27.1 in²).

5.16.2.4 Untempered glass that is not in accordance with the minimum thickness shown in [Table 5.16.2.1](#) shall provide equivalent mechanical strength.

5.16.2.5 Tempered glass that is not in accordance with the minimum thickness and exposed area shown in [Table 5.16.2.1](#) shall comply with the tempered glass impact test of Clause [17.22](#).

5.16.2.6 The minimum thickness of fluted, ribbed, or patterned glass shall be measured from a valley of one side to the other flat side, or between valleys on opposite sides.

5.16.2.7 (MEX) In Mexico, borosilicate and tempered glass shall comply with the thermal shock tests of Clause [17.36](#) (MEX).

5.17 Glass support

5.17.1 Glass shall be secured in place and shall not be subjected to undue strain that can result in breakage or release during normal use or maintenance.

5.17.2 Glass mounted in a frame that is required to be opened or removed for maintenance shall be secured to the frame.

5.17.3 Clips that are used to secure a glass panel to the frame shall overlap the glass at least 5 mm (0.20 in).

5.17.4 An adhesive material used as the sole support of glassware shall comply with the adhesive support test of Clause [17.23](#).

5.17.5 A channel or frame for holding glass diffusers shall be:

- a) steel at least 0.4 mm (0.016 in) thick;
- b) nonferrous metal at least 0.5 mm (0.020 in) thick; or
- c) polymeric material at least 1.5 mm (0.059 in) thick.

5.17.6 Glass globes, glass panels, or decorative glass parts shall be secured by one or more of the following means:

- a) a circular fitter with at least three supports;
- b) a threaded stud and nut;
- c) a threaded glass part and associated fitter;
- d) a frictional contact assembly that complies with the glass support test of Clause [17.24](#);
- e) an adhesive that complies with Clause [5.17.4](#);
- f) its own weight in a frame or fitter that is not hinged; and
- g) a straight rod with a stop or a hook through a hole in the glass.

5.18 Thermal insulation

5.18.1 Thermal insulation shall be fire-resistant material, such as glass fiber, inorganic material, or polymeric material.