



م ق م : ٢٠١٥/ ٧٨٠٠٠

مصايح LED الأنبوية - متطلبات الأمان

جمهورية مصر العربية
الهيئة المصرية العامة للمواصفات والجودة

غير مخصصة للبيع

مخصصة للاستخدام للجنة TBT



Price : 340 L.E.

Approval Date : 7/9/2015

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FOREWORD

- This Egyptian Standard 7800/2015 specify safety requirements for tubular led lamps designed- to retrofit fluoresent lamps is harmonized with a modification with IEC 62776/2014

- this standard Replace its latest version for 2014.

This Egyptian Standard was developed by electrical installation Committee NO. 1/12 .

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Tubular LED Lamps (designed- to retrofit fluorescent lamps) - Safety requirements

1- Scope

This Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, and the exchange operation together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of tubular LED lamps (double-capped and single capped) with caps according to Table 1 , intended for replacing fluorescent lamps with the same caps, having:

- a rated power up to 125 W;
- a rated voltage of up to 250 V.

Such LED lamps are designed for replacement without requiring any internal modification of the luminaire.

The existing luminaires, into which the tubular LED lamps are fitted, can be operated with electromagnetic or electronic controlgear.

The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing.

Recommendations for whole product testing or batch testing are given in Annex A.

NOTE 1 : Where in this standard the term “lamp(s)” is used, it is understood to stand for “(double-capped and single capped) tubular retrofit LED lamp(s)”, except where it is obviously assigned to other types of lamps.

This standard does not cover tubular conversion LED lamps where modification in the luminaire is required . The requirements in this standard are given for general lighting service (excluding for example explosive atmospheres). For lamps for other applications additional requirements may apply.

NOTE 2 This standard includes photobiological safety.

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2-Normative references

- IEC 60061-1, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 1: Lamp caps
- IEC 60061-3, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 3: Gauges
- IEC 60061-4, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 4: Guidelines and general information
- IEC 60081, Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications
- IEC 60155, Glow-starters for fluorescent lamps
- IEC 60360, Standard method of measurement of lamp cap temperature rise
- IEC 60598-1, Luminaires – Part 1: General requirements and tests
- IEC 60695-2-10:2013, Fire hazard testing – Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods; Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure
- IEC 60695-2-11:20001, Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end products
- IEC 60921, Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps – Performance requirements
- IEC 61195, Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Safety specifications
- IEC 61347-1:— 2, Lamp controlgear – Part 1: General and safety requirements
- IEC 61347-2-8, Lamp controlgear – Part 2-8: Particular requirements for ballasts for fluorescent lamps
- IEC 62031, LED modules for general lighting – Safety specifications
- IEC 62504, General lighting - Light emitting diode (LED) products and related equipment - Terms and definitions
- IEC TR 62778, Application of IEC 62471 for the assessment of blue light hazard to light sources and luminaires



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

IEC 61199 : Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Safety specifications.

IEC 60901 : Double-capped fluorescent lamps – performance specifications.

3-Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62504, IEC 62031 as well as the following apply.

3/ 1 tubular retrofit LED lamp

tubular LED lamp which can be used as a replacement for fluorescent lamps without requiring any internal modification in the luminaire and which, after installation, maintains the same level of safety of the replaced lamp in the luminaire

Note 1:

The replacement of a glow starter according to IEC 60155 with LED replacement starter having the same dimensions and fit, for the correct functioning of the tubular LED lamp is not considered as a modification to the luminaire

3/ 2 tubular conversion LED lamp

tubular LED lamp which can be used as a replacement for another type of lamp with modification to the luminaire

3/ 3 rated voltage

voltage value for a characteristic of a lamp for specified operating conditions

Note 1: The value and the conditions are specified in this standard, or assigned by the manufacturer or responsible vendor.

3/ 4 rated power

power marked on the lamp

3/ 5 rated frequency

frequency marked on the lamp

3/ 6 cap temperature rise

Δt_s

surface temperature rise (above ambient) of the lamp cap

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**3/ 7 live part**

conductive part which may cause an electric shock in normal use

3/ 8 type

the tubular LED lamps, representative of the production

3/ 9 type test

conformity test on one or more the tubular LED lamps with similar cap, representative of the production

3/ 10 type test sample

one or more the tubular LED lamps with similar cap, submitted by the manufacturer or responsible vendor for the purpose of the type test

3/ 11 ultraviolet hazard efficacy of luminous radiation

KS_v

quotient of an ultraviolet hazard quantity to the corresponding photometric quantity

Note 1 : Ultraviolet hazard efficacy of luminous radiation is expressed in mW/klm

Note 2 : The ultraviolet hazard efficacy of luminous radiation is obtained by weighting the spectral power distribution of the lamp with the UV hazard function $SUV(\lambda)$. Information about the relevant UV hazard function is given in IEC 62471. It only relates to possible hazards regarding UV exposure of human beings. It does not deal with the possible influence of optical radiation on materials, such as mechanical damage or discoloration

4-General requirements and general test requirements

4/1 The lamps shall be so designed and constructed that in normal use they function safely causing no danger to the user or surroundings.

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

4/2 tubular LED lamps shall normally not be opened for tests. In the case of doubt based on the inspection of the lamp and the examination of the lamp circuit diagram, and in agreement with the manufacturer or responsible vendor, lamps shall be specially prepared so that a fault condition can be simulated and shall be submitted for testing (see Clause 13). Opened lamps or inspection of internal component parts of the lamp may be required to verify conformity with Clauses 11, 12 and 14 of this standard.

4/3 In general, all tests are carried out on each type of lamp or, where a range of similar lamps is involved, for each power in the range or on a representative selection from the range, as agreed with the manufacturer.

4/4 When the lamp fails safely during one of the tests, it is replaced, provided that no fire, smoke or flammable gas is produced. Further requirements on failing safe are given in Clause 13.

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4/5 Internal wiring shall be carried out as in Clause 5.3 of IEC 60598-1.

4/6 For construction of the electrical circuit, 15.1 and 15.2 of IEC 61347-1:— shall be regarded and for the other parts, Clauses 4.11, 4.12 and 4.25 of IEC 60598-1 shall be regarded.

5-Marking

5/ 1 Marking on the lamp

Lamps shall be clearly and durably marked with the following markings, the size of which shall be minimum 2 mm for letters/numbers and 5 mm for symbols.

- Mark of origin (this may take the form of a trademark, the manufacturer's name or the name of the responsible vendor).
- Rated voltage or voltage range (marked "V" or "volts").

NOTE 1 : The rated voltage or voltage range of the lamp can differ from the open circuit voltage.

- Rated power (marked "W" or "watts").
- Rated frequency or frequency range (marked in "Hz" or "kHz").
- the tubular LED lamps suitable to be used in combination with some type of ballast only (e.g. with magnetic ballast) shall be marked with the symbol as in Figure 1 and/or Figure 2.

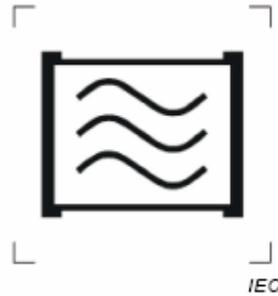


Figure 1 – Lamp suitable for high frequency operation



Figure 2 – Lamp suitable for 50 Hz or 60 Hz operation

f) tubular LED lamps shall be marked with the following information: “This lamp is not suitable to be used in emergency luminaires designed for fluorescent lamp(s)” and the symbol according to Figure 3.

NOTE 2 For the future, additional requirements to support use for emergency lighting can be developed



Figure 3 – Lamp not suitable for emergency operation

g) If the tubular LED lamps need to be used with components which replace the starter, they shall be marked with the type reference of the LED replacement starter. The LED replacement starter shall be marked as in Figure 4.

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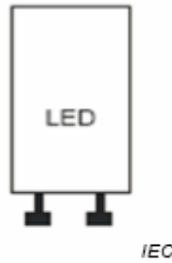


Figure 4 – LED replacement starter

- h) Provide information on the ingress of dust and water. For lamps that should be used in dry conditions or in a luminaire that provides protection, see Figure 5.

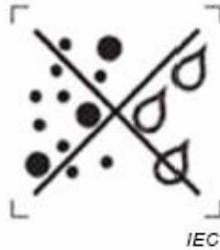


Figure 5 – Lamp to be used in dry conditions or in a luminaire that provides protection

- i) Rated ambient temperature range of the lamp

5/ 2 Marking on the lamp, on the immediate lamp wrapping (or container) or in the instructions

In addition, the following information shall be given by the lamp manufacturer on the lamp or immediate lamp wrapping or container or in the instruction manual. Explanation of Figures 1 and 2 shall be given in the instruction manual.

- a) Rated current (marked “A” or “ampere”).
b) Special conditions or restrictions which shall be observed for lamp operation, for example

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operation in dimming circuits. Where lamps are not suitable for dimming, the following symbol in Figure 6 may be used



Figure 6 – Dimming not allowed

5/ 3 Instruction manual

5/3/1 General

In addition to the information listed in 5.2, the tubular LED lamps shall be accompanied by Instructions , describing all necessary steps for the replacement of the fluorescent lamp with a LED lamp , such as replacement of the starter.

All required instructions detailed by this safety standard shall be given either on the lamp, on the product packaging or in the manufacturer's instructions provided with the lamp. The meaning of the symbols shown in 5.1 and 5.2 should be clearly explained (using words) in the instruction manual.

The content of the instructions shall include the following.

5/3/2 Declaration of the product

The provisions requested under the following items 1) to 5) shall be supplied.

- 1) A list of all parts supplied shall be provided.
- 2) The type of the fluorescent lamp that the LED lamp is designed to replace shall be declared.
- 3) Provide a warning that no modifications of the luminaire which the LED lamp is to be used with are to be made.

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4) The ambient temperature range for which the lamp is rated shall be declared. Where the minimum ambient temperature of the range is higher than $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or the maximum ambient temperature of the range lower than $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ the instruction manual for the lamp shall contain the following information.

“This lamp may not be suitable for use in all applications where a traditional fluorescent lamp has been used. The temperature range of this lamp is more restricted. In cases of doubt regarding the suitability of the application the manufacturer of this lamp should be consulted.”

NOTE : This standard is based on the assumption that the normal expected ambient temperature range of the fluorescent lamps that may be replaced by these retro-fit products is $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

5) Declare: “ This lamp is designed for general lighting service (excluding for example explosive atmospheres).”

5/3/3 Graphical instruction

This clause can be used instead of 5.3.4. The steps for applying the product to an existing luminaire shall be as given in Figure 7. If no starter replacement is needed, steps 4 and 5 in Figure 7 and in 5.3.4 are omitted.

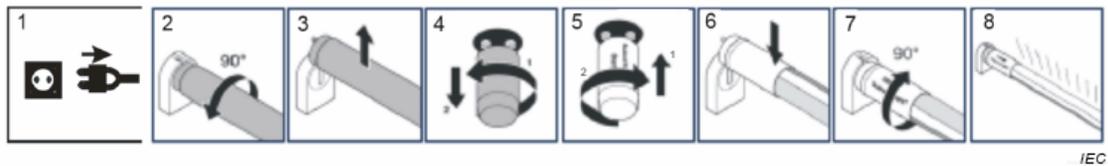


Figure 7 – Schematic steps of removing a fluorescent lamp and inserting a tubular LED lamp designed to retrofit fluorescent lamp



5/3/4 Mounting

This clause can be used instead of 5.3.3. Describe the steps needed in line with the graphical instruction in Figure 7.

Example for a retrofit version.

- (1) Switch off electricity.
- (2) and (3) Remove the conventional lamp.
- (4) Remove the starter.
- (5) Click the LED replacement starter into the starter holder.
- (6) Insert the LED lamp into the lampholder.
- (7) Secure the position by turning the lamp by 90°.
- (8) Switch on electricity and check for lamp starting.

5.4 Compliance

Compliance with 5.1 to 5.3 is checked by the following:

Presence and legibility of the marking by visual inspection.

The durability of the marking – as far as applied on the lamp – is checked by trying to remove it by rubbing lightly for 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked with water and, after drying, for a further 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked with hexane. The marking shall be legible after the test.

Availability of information required in 5.2 and 5.3 – by visual inspection.

6 Interchangeability

6.1 Interchangeability of the cap

Interchangeability shall be assured by the use of caps in accordance with IEC 60061-1 and gauges in accordance with IEC 60061-3; see Table 1.

Compliance is checked by using the relevant gauges.



Table 1 – Interchangeability gauges and lamp cap dimensions

Cap type	IEC 60061-1 Lamp caps	IEC 60061-3 Cap gauges
2G7	7004-102	7006-102
2GX7	7004-103	7006-102
2G8	7004-141	7006-141, 141H, 141J, 141K
GR8	7004-68	7006-68A, 68B, 68E
G10q	7004-54	7006-79
GR10q	7004-77	7006-77A, 68B, 68E
GU10q	7004-123	7006-123, 123A
GX10q	7004-84	7006-79, 84, 84A and 84B
GY10q	7004-85	7006-79, 85 and 85A
GZ10q	7004-124	7006-79
2G10	7004-118	7006-118
2G11	7004-82	7006-82
2GX11-1	7004-82A	7006-82F, 82G, 82H
2GX13	7004-125	7006-125A, 125B
G23	7004-69	7006-69
GX23	7004-86	7006-86
G24, GX24	7004-78	7006-78
GZ24q	*	*
GX32	7004-87	7006-87
G5	7004-52	7006-46 and 7006-46A
G13	7004-51	7006-44 and 7006-45
* to be developed.		

If the tubular LED lamps need to operate in combination with a LED replacement starter which replaces the glow starter, this LED replacement starter shall be supplied together with the lamp. This device shall comply with dimensions, electrical, mechanical and thermal tests required in Section 1 of IEC 60155.

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6/2 Mass

The entire mass of a lamp shall not exceed 200 g for a G5-capped lamp and 500 g for a G13-capped lamp.

Compliance is checked by weighing the lamp.

Note : The entire mass of another capped lamp are under consideration

6/3 Dimensions (for double capped lamp)

6/3/1 Requirements

The length of the lamp shall not change significantly within the specified ambient temperature range of the lamp.

Compliance is checked by the tests in 6.3.2 to 6.3.6.

NOTE 1 : For the purpose of this standard, the minimum and maximum temperature range for fluorescent lamps has been assumed to be $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Lamp lengths critical for stress at the holders at elevated temperatures and critical for contact making at lowered temperatures are considered.

NOTE 2 : Dimensions for single capped lamp are under consideration.

6/3/2 Dimensions at $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (non-operating)

tubular LED lamps for use in fluorescent luminaires shall comply with the dimensions and tolerances of the corresponding lamps as defined in IEC 60081 at $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The lamp dimension as specified in corresponding IEC 60081 datasheet shall be measured. Resulting dimensions shall be noted as A 25°C , B 25°C , C 25°C , and D 25°C

Compliance is checked by inspection.

NOTE : Designation A, B, C and D refer to the sheet 60081-IEC-01 of IEC 60081.

6.3.3 Variation of dimension A due to self-heating at $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

The lamp is placed in a draught free environment and operated at its rated supply voltage.

Dimension A is measured after the lamp is stabilised and noted as A_{operating}. The difference in length is calculated from the value measured in this operating state:

$$\Delta A = A_{\text{operating}} - A_{25^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

When stable conditions have been reached, the surface temperature on the lamp shall not exceed the value in 6.4.1.



6/3/4 Dimension B at minimum ambient temperature

The lamp is placed in a climate chamber at the minimum ambient temperature, i.e. -20°C , or at the minimum specified ambient temperature (t_{\min}). After having attained the temperature (t_{\min}) for 1 h (u.c), the lamp is taken off the climate chamber and the length of the lamp is measured immediately. Care has to be taken that during measurement no significant change of temperature of the lamp occurs. The temperature of the lamp is recorded during the length measurement of dimension B. The value at minimum of the rated temperature range shall be considered for compliance and noted as $B_{t_{\min}}$.

6/3/5 ambient temperature

The lamp is placed in the climate chamber at the maximum ambient temperature, i.e. $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ or at the maximum specified ambient temperature, t_{\max} . After having attained the temperature t_{\max} for 1 h (u.c.), the lamp is taken off the climate chamber and the length of the lamp is measured immediately. Care has to be taken that during measurement no significant change of temperature of the lamp occurs. The temperature of the lamp is recorded during the length measurement, after having taken it off from the climate chamber. The length A at the maximum of the rated ambient temperature range shall be noted as $A_{t_{\max}}$.

6.3.6 Compliance

The following formulae apply:

$$A1 = A_{t_{\max}} + \Delta A - A_{25^{\circ}\text{C}} (t_{\max} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}) \cdot 11,7 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$B1 = B_{t_{\min}} - A_{25^{\circ}\text{C}} (t_{\min} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}) \cdot 11,7 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Compliance is checked as follows:

- Dimension A1 shall be within the limits of the corresponding dimensions according to the relevant lamp data sheet from IEC 60081.
- Dimension B1 shall be within the limits of the corresponding dimensions according to the relevant lamp data sheet from IEC 60081.

NOTE : Acceptable length variation of the LED lamp is based on thermal expansion of a general luminaire construction assuming a steel tray construction for mounting the lampholders and having a thermal expansion coefficient of $11,7 \cdot 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6.4 Temperature

6.4.1 Temperature requirement

Except the lamp caps, the LED lamp temperature shall not be higher than 75°C measured on any location of the lamp. The requirement applies for lamp surfaces which can be touched with a test finger.

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6.4.2 Power requirement

The power consumed by the LED lamp shall not be higher than that of the fluorescent lamp that it replaces as described in IEC 60081 and IEC 60901.

6.4.3 Compliance

The double capped lamp is measured positioned horizontally at 25 °C ambient temperature in free air. For details of this test set-up, see Annex B from IEC 61195 and for single capped lamp, see Annex B from IEC 61199. The lamp under test shall consist of a complete unit, operated at its rated supply voltage. When stable conditions have been reached, the maximum surface temperature on the lamp and the power consumed shall be measured. These shall not exceed the values in 6.4.1 and 6.4.2

6.5 Safety of the lamp in case a wrong starter-lamp combination is used

The following combinations shall be tested:

- fluorescent starter with LED lamp
- LED replacement starter with fluorescent lamp;
- one fluorescent lamp replaced by a LED lamp in case of two fluorescent lamps connected in series with the same controlgear (e.g. 2 x 18 W) and equipped with starter and LED replacement starter replacing the starter shall show compliance for all possible combinations. For LED replacement starter which replace starter with a short circuit (e.g. a fuse) or open circuit, the test of the combination with “LED replacement starter with fluorescent lamp”, is not required.

If lamps are marked with a voltage range, rated voltage is taken as the maximum of the voltage range marked unless the manufacturer declares another voltage as the most critical one

Compliance:

Same as 13.6, repeated below:

During the tests 13.2 to 13.5, the lamp shall not catch fire, or produce flammable gases or smoke and live parts shall not become accessible.

To check if gases liberated from component parts are flammable or not, a test with a high frequency spark generator is made.

To check if accessible parts have become live, a test in accordance with 8.2 is made.

After testing according to 13.2 to 13.5, the lamp shall meet the insulation resistance requirements of 8.3.

7 Pin-safety during insertion(double capped lamp)

G5 and G13 lamp caps do not assure the insertion of both ends of the lamp simultaneously, for this reason there shall not be any electrical continuity between the two ends of the lamp during the insertion.

With the lamp pins inserted into only one lamp holder the voltage present at the un-inserted pins shall not be capable of causing an electric shock. Following IEC 60598-1, Section 8,

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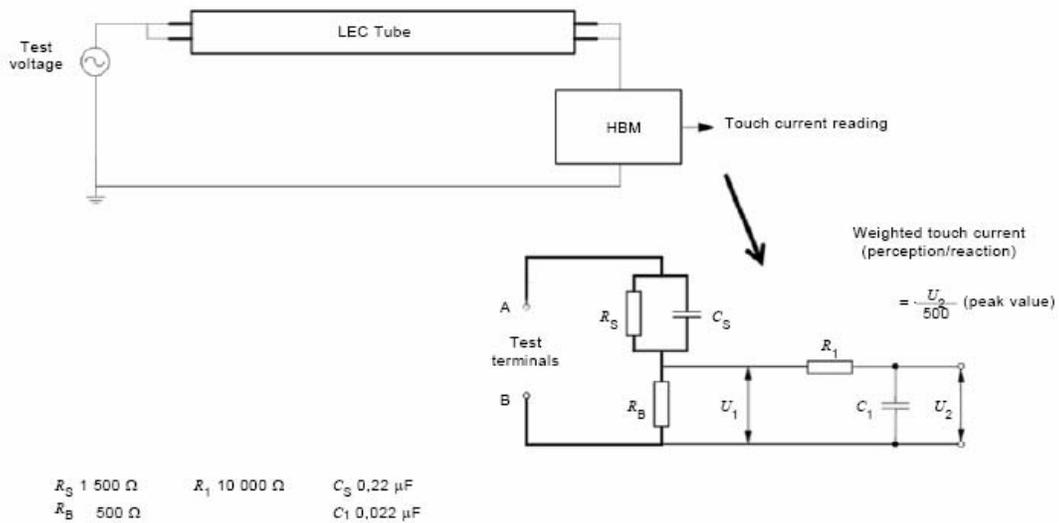
basic insulation during lamp insertion is sufficient.

An accessible protection measure that may accidentally be deactivated and hereby deactivate the protection against electric shock is not permissible.

NOTE : An accessible protective measure could be a button that closes a switch, when the lamp is fully mounted.

Compliance is checked by the following tests:

- 1) Electric strength test: based on possibility of 250 V on the lampholder during insertion, the electric strength test shall be conducted with 1 500 V (2 U + 1 000 V) between both ends of the lamp. Initially, no more than half the voltage is applied between the pins or contacts of one cap and the pins or contacts of the other cap. It is then gradually raised to the full value. No flashover or breakdown shall occur during the test.
- 2) Insulation resistance: measured with about 500 V d.c. the minimum resistance shall be 2 MΩ
- 3) Creepage distances and clearance: regarding clearance, Table 9 of IEC 61347-1:— shall be applied based on 250 V working voltage including mains supply transients. Creepage distances shall not be less than the required minimum clearance.
- 4) Touch current: applying a test voltage of 500 V r.m.s. (50 Hz or 60 Hz), the touch current shall not exceed 0,7 mA peak when measured in accordance with Figure 8.



IEC

Key

HBM = Human Body Model, for explanation see IEC 60598-1, Annex G.

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8 Protection against accidental contact with live parts

8.1 General

Insulation resistance and electric strength shall be adequate between live parts of the lamp and accessible parts of the lamp. Concerning caps, the requirements of 2.4 and 2.5 of IEC 61195 apply for double capped lamps and the requirements of 4.4 and 4.5 of IEC 61199 for single capped lamps . For the other parts of the lamp, the following requirements apply.

8.2 Test to establish whether a conductive part may cause an electric shock during Operation

The lamps shall be so constructed that, without any additional enclosure in the form of a luminaire, the following parts are not accessible when the lamp is installed in a lampholder according to the relevant IEC lampholder data sheet:

- internal metal parts,
- basic insulated external metal parts other than caps,
- live metal parts of the lamp cap,
- live metal parts of the lamp itself.

The accessibility is checked with a test finger specified in Figure 9, with a force of 10 N



External metal parts other than current-carrying metal parts of the cap shall not be or become live. For testing, any movable conductive material shall be placed in the most onerous position without using a tool.

Compliance : To check whether accessible parts have become live, a test in accordance with IEC 61347-1:—, Annex A is made. The lamp is operated on a reference circuit as described in IEC 60081, B.1.2, B.1.3 and B.1.4.

8/3 Insulation resistance

The lamp shall be conditioned for 48 h in a cabinet containing air with a relative humidity between 91 % and 95 %. The temperature of the air is maintained within 1 °C of any convenient value between 20 °C and 30 °C.

Insulation resistance shall be measured in the humidity cabinet with a d.c. voltage of approximately 500 V, 1 min after application of the voltage.

The insulation resistance between live parts of the cap and accessible parts of the lamp (accessible parts of insulating material are covered with metal foil) shall be not less than 4 MΩ.

8/4 Electric strength

Immediately after the insulation resistance test, the same parts as specified above shall withstand a voltage test for 1 min with an a.c. voltage or a d.c. voltage equal to the peak voltage of the prescribed a.c. voltage as follows.

The use of a.c. or d.c. voltage is to be advised by the manufacturer.

NOTE : The electric strength test with an equivalent d.c. voltage is under consideration.

During the test, the supply contacts of the cap are short-circuited. Accessible parts of insulating material of the lamp are covered with metal foil. Initially, no more than half the voltage prescribed in IEC 60598-1, Table 10.2, and reference d) for double or reinforced insulation is applied between the contacts and the metal foil or accessible conductive parts. It is then gradually raised to the full value. Care shall be taken that the metal foil is so placed that no flashover occurs at the edges of the insulation.

No flashover or breakdown shall occur during the test. Measurements shall be carried out in the humidity cabinet.

9 Mechanical requirements for caps

9/1 Construction and assembly

Caps shall be so constructed and assembled to the tubes that they remain attached during and after operation.

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Compliance is checked by the following tests.

9/2 Torque test on unused lamps for double capped lamps

For unused lamps, compliance is checked by applying a torque test to the pins, as follows. The lamp cap shall remain firmly attached to the tube and there shall be no rotational movement between component parts of the cap exceeding an angular displacement of 6° when subjected to the torque levels listed in Table 2.

Table 2 – Torque values for unused lamps

Cap type	Torque value Nm
G5	0,5
G13	1,0

The torque shall not be applied suddenly, but shall be increased progressively from zero to the value specified in Table 2.

The test holder for the application of the torque is shown in Annex A of IEC 61195.

In case of lamps with adjustable caps, before applying the torque test, the lamp cap shall be rotated to its extreme positions. Both extreme positions shall be tested.

9/3 Torque test after heat treatment for double capped lamps

LED lamps having a crimp, screw or similar mechanical connection used for fixing the cap to the tube, are exempt from this clause.

Following a heating treatment for a period of $2\ 000\ h \pm 50\ h$ at a temperature of $80\ ^\circ\text{C} \pm 5\ ^\circ\text{C}$, the cap shall remain firmly attached to the tube and there shall be no rotational movement between the component parts of the cap exceeding an angular displacement of 6° when subjected to the torque levels specified in Table 3. In case of other kind of fixation of the cap of the tube than that used for fluorescent lamps, a shorter heating period down to 100 h, is allowed. The effect of adhesive materials connecting cap and tube shall be as rigid as the adhesive material used for fluorescent lamps.

NOTE : The heating time, the properties of other kind of fixation of the cap, e.g. with adhesives and its application procedure are under consideration

In case of lamps with adjustable caps, before applying the torque test, the lamp cap shall be rotated to its extreme positions. Both extreme positions shall be tested.



Table 3 – Torque values after heating treatment

Cap type	Torque value ^a Nm
G5	0,3
G13	0,6
^a Under consideration.	

9.4 Repetition of 8.2

After the mechanical strength test, the sample shall comply with the requirements of accessibility (see 8.2).

10 Cap temperature rise

Lamp cap temperature rise is checked by the test set-up specified in Annex B of IEC 61195 and Annex B of IEC 61199

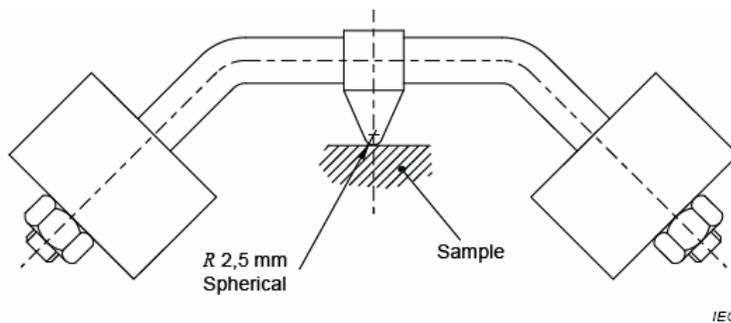
Compliance:

The lamp cap temperature rise above ambient temperature shall not exceed 95 K.

11 Resistance to heat

The lamp shall be sufficiently resistant to heat. External parts of insulating material providing protection against electric shock, and parts of insulating material retaining live parts in position shall be sufficiently resistant to heat.

Compliance is checked by subjecting the parts to a ball-pressure test by means of the apparatus shown in Figure 10.



[Source IEC 60598-1, Figure 10]

Figure 10 – Ball-pressure test apparatus

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The test is made in a heating cabinet at a temperature of $(25 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ in excess of the operating temperature of the relevant part according to Clause 10, with a minimum of $125 ^\circ\text{C}$ for parts retaining live parts in position and $75 ^\circ\text{C}$ for other parts. The surface of the part to be tested is placed in the horizontal position and a steel ball of 5 mm diameter pressed against this surface with a force of 20 N.

The test load and the supporting means are placed within the heating cabinet for a sufficient time to ensure that they have attained the stabilized testing temperature before the test commences.

The part to be tested is placed in the heating cabinet, for a period of 10 min, before the test load is applied.

The surface where the ball presses should not bend, if necessary the surface shall be supported. For this purpose, if the test cannot be made on the complete specimen, a suitable part may be cut from it.

The specimen shall be at least 2,5 mm thick, but if such a thickness is not available on the specimen, then two or more pieces are placed together.

After 1 h, the ball is removed from the specimen, which is then immersed for 10 s in cold water for cooling down to approximately room temperature. The diameter of the impression is measured, and shall not exceed 2 mm.

In the event of curved surfaces, the shorter axis is measured if the indent is elliptical. In case of doubt, the depth of the impression is measured and the diameter calculated using the formula

$$\Phi = 2\sqrt{p(5 - p)}$$

Where p is the depth of impression.

The test is not made on parts of ceramic material

12 Resistance to flame and ignition

Parts of insulating material retaining live parts in position and external parts of insulating material providing protection against electric shock are subjected to the glow-wire test in accordance with IEC 60695-2-10 and IEC 60695-2-11, subject to the following details.

- The test specimen is a complete lamp. It may be necessary to take away parts of the lamp to perform the test, but care is taken to ensure that the test conditions are not significantly

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different from those occurring in normal use.

- The test specimen is mounted on the carriage and pressed against the glow-wire tip with a force of 1 N, preferably 15 mm, or more, from the upper edge, into the centre of the surface to be tested. The penetration of the glow-wire into the specimen is mechanically limited to 7 mm.

If it is not possible to make the test on a specimen as described above because the specimen is too small, the above test is made on a separate specimen of the same material, 30 mm² and with a thickness equal to the smallest thickness of the specimen.

- The temperature of the tip of the glow-wire is 650 °C. After 30 s, the specimen is withdrawn from contact with the glow-wire tip.

The glow-wire temperature and heating current are constant for 1 min prior to commencing the test. Care is taken to ensure that heat radiation does not influence the specimen during this period. The glow-wire tip temperature is measured by means of a sheathed fine-wire thermocouple constructed and calibrated as described in IEC 60695-2-10.

- Any flame or glowing of the specimen shall extinguish within 30 s of withdrawing the glow wire, and any flaming drop shall not ignite a piece of the tissue paper, spread out horizontally 200 ± 5 mm below the specimen. The tissue paper is specified in 4.187 of ISO 4046-4:2002.

The test is not made on parts of ceramic material.

13 Fault conditions

13.1 General

Lamps – dimmable and non-dimmable – shall not impair safety when operated under fault conditions which may occur during the intended use. Each of the following fault conditions is applied in turn, as well as any other associated fault condition that may arise from them as Logical consequence.

13.2 Testing under extreme electrical conditions

If lamps are marked with a voltage range, the voltage at which they are tested is taken as the maximum of the voltage range marked unless the manufacturer declares another voltage as the most critical one. The lamp is switched on at ambient temperature (definition as in IEC 62504 and conditions as in Clause H.1 of IEC 61347-1:—) and adjusted to the most critical electrical conditions as indicated by the manufacturer or the power is increased until 150 % of the rated power is reached. The test is continued until the lamp is thermally stabilised. A stable condition is reached, if the lamp cap temperature does not change by more than 1 K in 1 h (test as described in IEC 60360). The lamp shall withstand the extreme electrical conditions for at least 15 min, after stabilization is reached.

A lamp which either withstands the extreme electrical conditions for 15 min or fails safe, has passed the test.

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If the lamp contains an automatic protective device or circuit which limits the power, it is subjected to a 15 min operation at this limit. If the device or circuit effectively limits the power over this period, the lamp has passed the test, provided the compliance (see Clause 4 and 13.6) is fulfilled.

13.3 Short-circuit across capacitors

Only one component at a time is subjected to a fault condition.

13.4 Fault conditions across electronic components

Open or bridge points in the circuit where such a fault condition may impair safety.
Only one component at a time is subjected to a fault condition.

13.5 Compliance

During the tests 13.2 to 13.5 the lamp shall not catch fire, or produce flammable gases or smoke and live parts shall not become accessible.

To check if gases liberated from component parts are flammable or not, a test with a high frequency spark generator is made.

To check if accessible parts have become live, a test in accordance with 8.2 is made.
After testing according to 13.2 to 13.5, the lamp shall meet the insulation resistance requirements of 8.3.

To avoid any overheating of the ballast into the luminaire, during any of the above mentioned fault conditions, the impedance of the lamp(double capped lamps) shall be checked by measuring the voltage and the current across the lamp. The total impedance of the lamp in stable condition shall not be lower than the values indicated in Table 4 below for the corresponding fluorescent lamp parameters.

Note : the impedance of single capped lamps is under consideration .



Table 4 – Minimum LED lamp impedances

Cap type	Lamp length mm	Impedance Ω
G13	450	25,0
G13	550	25,0
G13	600	50,0
G13	900	40,0
G13	970	50,0
G13	1 050	20,0
G13	1 150	20,0
G13	1 200	40,0
G13	1 500	25,0
G13	1 800	25,0
G13	2 400	25,0
G5	150	140,0
G5	225	140,0
G5	300	140,0
G5	525	100,0
G5	550	60,0
G5	850	60,0
G5	1 150	60,0
G5	1 450	60,0

Overload due to rectifications of the supply current of the ballast in the luminaire, shall be Prevented . During any of the above mentioned fault conditions the peak value of the positive semi waveform of the supply current shall be measured and compared with the peak of the negative semi waveform. The difference between the two values shall in stable conditions be less than 30 % of the maximum value. However, it is regarded in compliance, if, in single fault conditions, steady-state r.m.s. current through the lamp stays lower than the r.m.s. current of the corresponding fluorescent lamp in normal condition

13.6 Further requirements

In addition to the fault conditions described in 13.2 to 13.5, fault conditions in 14.2 and 14.4 of IEC 61347-1:— and the additional tests in 13.7 are carried out.

13.7 Safety of the lamp with different types of controlgear

It shall be safeguarded that a tubular LED lamp can be operated safely in a luminaire designed for a conventional fluorescent lamp with the same dimensions and with any type of controlgear.

The following tests have to be carried out.

– The LED lamp shall be inserted in a circuit with magnetic ballast designed to supply a

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conventional fluorescent lamp with the same dimensions. The ballast shall comply with IEC 61347-2-8 and Clause 8 of IEC 60921, and be suitable for the corresponding fluorescent lamp. The ballast shall be designed for the supply voltage marked on the LED lamp.

- The LED lamp shall be inserted into a circuit according to Figure A.5 of IEC 60081 and annex A of IEC 60901 . The supply voltage and the resistor shall be the rated voltage and resistance of the HF reference or measurement ballast on the lamp data sheet. For fluorescent lamps with reference condition given at 50 Hz or 60Hz and no HF measurement ballast, the HF ballast reference resistor value is calculated following

$$R = U_{\text{lamp}}^2 / P_{\text{lamp}}$$

- . The test voltage is calculated as twice the specified lamp voltage at 50 Hz.

The free pins of each cap of the lamp (if any) are connected together or left open choosing the most unfavourable condition.

If the LED lamp is intended to replace a range of fluorescent lamps, the maximum of the rated power of the fluorescent lamps and the maximum rated voltage shall be used for the test.

13.8 Compliance for test with different types of controlgear

During the tests of 13.7 the lamp shall not catch fire, or produce flammable gases or smoke and live parts shall not become accessible.

To check if gases liberated from component parts are flammable or not, a test with a high frequency spark generator is made.

To check if accessible parts have become live, a test in accordance with 8.2 is made.

After testing according to 13.8, the lamp shall meet the insulation resistance requirements of 8.3.

Low impedance between pins of one cap may lead to overheating of the cathode heating transformer according to Figure A.2 in IEC 60081. In order to avoid this effect, the current that runs between the pins shall not be greater than 0,51 A, when 3,6 V are applied to the pins of a cap. Measurement of the current shall be made 3 s to 10 s after the application of the voltage.

13.9 Safety of the lamp in case the luminaire controlgear short circuits

LED tubular lamps when used according Figure A.1 of IEC 60081 and annex A of IEC 60901 shall be tested on 250 V with both the ballast and starter short-circuited. The tests of Clause 8



shall be conducted thereafter. If the lamp fails as a consequence of the controlgear short circuit, it shall meet the requirements of 13.8.

14 Creepage distances and clearances

The requirements of IEC 61347-1, apply together with the following additional requirements. The minimum creepage distance between contact pin(s) or contacts and the metal shell of the cap shall be in accordance with the requirements in IEC 60061-4.

For other parts of the lamp, the creepage distance and clearance requirements of IEC 61347-1 are applicable. For accessible conductive parts (excluding the cap) the requirements of IEC 60598-1 for double or reinforced insulation apply.

Compliance is checked by measurement in the most onerous position.

15 Lamp with protection against dust and moisture

15.1 Aim of the test

Where the lamp is not marked according to 5.1, Figure 5 (for use in dry conditions or in a luminaire that provides protection), the tests under 15.2 and 15.3 have to be conducted

15.2 Thermal endurance

Thermal endurance preconditioning shall be conducted according to IEC 60598-1, Clause 12.3, using a test period of 240 h. The lamp shall be operated at an ambient temperature according to 5.3.2, giving a lamp temperature 10 K above maximum rating.

Compliance:

After the test of 15.2 the LED lamp shall be visually inspected. It shall not have become unsafe according 4.4 and the marking shall be legible.

15.3 IP testing

The IP test of IEC 60598-1 for IP X5 and IP 6X shall be conducted on the same lamp that was subjected to the thermal endurance test before. During this testing, lampholders sealing to the diameter of the lamp ends and providing protection to the contact area of IP 65 shall be fitted.

Compliance:

See Clause 9.2 of IEC 60598-1.

16 Photobiological hazard

16.1 UV radiation

The ultraviolet hazard efficacy of luminous radiation of an LED lamp shall not exceed 2 mW/klm.

Compliance is checked by measurement of the spectral power distribution and subsequent calculation of the ultraviolet hazard efficacy of luminous radiation.

LED lamps not relying on the conversion of UV radiation are expected to not exceed the maximum allowed ultraviolet hazard efficacy of luminous radiation. They do not require measurement.



16.2 Blue light hazard

The blue light hazard shall be assessed according to IEC TR 62778, which shall be regarded as normative when testing LED lamps to this standard. LED lamps shall be classified as risk group 0 unlimited or risk group 1 unlimited. For lamps with small light sources according to IEC TR 62778 the requirement can be fulfilled if a true radiance measurement (see IEC TR 62778, 3.19) shows that the limit of 10 000 (W/(m².sr)) is not exceeded.
NOTE Clause C.2 of IEC TR 62778 gives a method to classify lamps where full spectral data is not available.

16.3 Infrared radiation

LED lamps are expected to not reach a level of infrared radiation where marking or other safety measures are required. They do not require measurement.



Annex A (informative) Conformity testing during manufacture

A.1 Background and recommended procedure

The tests specified in this annex should be carried out by the manufacturer on each LED lamp after production and are intended to reveal, as far as safety is concerned, unacceptable variations in material and manufacture. These tests are intended not to impair the properties and the reliability of the LED lamp and they may vary from certain type tests in the standard by lower voltages used.

More tests may have to be conducted to ensure that every LED lamp conforms with the sample approved under the type test to this specification. The manufacturer should determine these tests from his experience.

Within the framework of the quality manual, the manufacturer may vary this test procedure and its values to one better suited to his production arrangements and may make certain tests at an appropriate stage during manufacture, provided it can be proved that at least the same degree of safety is ensured as specified in this annex.

A.2 Testing

Electrical tests should be conducted on 100 % of all units produced as scheduled in Table A.1. Failed products are to be quarantined for scrap or re-working.

Visual inspections should take place to ensure the following.

- a) All specified labels are securely in place and printing is legible.
- b) Manufacturer's instructions are packed with the lamp, where necessary.

Table A.1 – Minimum values for electrical tests

Test	Test details
FUNCTION TEST	Check for lamp operation at normal operating voltage
ELECTRIC STRENGTH	1) Checked between lamp pins and lamp cap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maximum breakdown current 5mA – Measured by applying a minimum voltage of 1,5 kV a.c. or 1,5 $\sqrt{2}$ kV d.c. for a minimum of 1 s 2) Checked between lamp pins and other conductive parts of the lamp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maximum breakdown current 5mA ^a – Measured by applying a minimum voltage of 3 kV a.c. or 3 $\sqrt{2}$ kV d.c. for a minimum of 1 s
OR	OR
INSULATION RESISTANCE	1) Checked between lamp pins and lamp cap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Minimum resistance 2 MΩ – Measured by applying 500 V d.c. for 1 s 2) Checked between lamp pins and other conductive part of the lamp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Minimum resistance 4 MΩ – Measured by applying 500 V d.c. for 1 s
^a The value of 5 mA is suggested, but can be changed by the lamp manufacturer.	



References

- **IEC 62776 /2014** : Double-capped led lamps designed to retrofit linear fluorescent lamps – safety specifications
- **Iec 61199/ 2014** : Single-capped fluorescent lamps – Safety specifications

Bodies participating in developing the standard

This standard has been developed by the technical committee no. 1/12 on electrical installation, comprising the following bodies :

- Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality, EOS
- General Organization for Export & Import Control, GOEIC
- Industrial Control Authority
- EOS consultants

Producing company for lamps :

- Kharafi technology complex
- Neeasae Company
- Egyptian Federation of Industries
- Three brothers Company
- National association of studies and energy research



﴿ Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality (EOS) ﴾

- 1- According to the Presidential Decree no. 29/1957, the Egyptian Organization for Standardization had been established in 1957 to be the national reference for standardization activities. Moreover, Law no.2/1957 had stipulated that the standard cannot be considered standardized unless it is approved by EOS.
 - 2- In 1979, the Presidential Decree no.392/1979 had been issued stipulating the joining of Quality Control Center to the Egyptian Organization for Standardization .
 - 3- In 2005, the Presidential Decree no. 83/2005 has been issued for renaming "Egyptian Organization for standardization and Quality Control" to be "Egyptian Organization for standardization and Quality", according to which EOS has become responsible for the following:
 - Developing and issuing standards for raw materials, products, equipment, management systems, documentation, information, safety and security requirements as well as shelf life periods and measurement instruments.
 - Technical inspection, testing, controlling, sampling and issuing conformity certificates according to approved standards and metrology certificates for measurement instruments.
 - Licensing for granting Quality Mark for industrial products along with Quality and Conformity Marks and Certificates for products according to standards.
 - Providing technical consultancy and training services in the fields of standards, quality, measurement, metrology, testing and information for all interested parties.
 - Representing Egypt in the activities of international and regional organizations in respect of standards, quality, testing and metrology.
- EOS carries out the requirements of WTO/TBT Agreement as EOS is the Egyptian contact point responsible for supplying with information and documents in the fields of standards and conformity assessment.
- 4- EOS is managed by a Council headed by the First Under Secretary, EOS President, and comprising representatives from different bodies concerned with standardization, quality control, testing and metrology in Egypt, in addition to a number of academics, scientists, experts, legal and mass media representatives.
 - 5- Egyptian standards are developed through the relevant technical committees, about 100 committees, with the membership of experts according to international norms and specialists from all interested bodies and the secretariat of members of EOS staff.
 - 6- Draft standards are circulated to a large number of concerned bodies and Arab countries for comment within 60 days. Moreover, these drafts are reviewed by Wording Committee and other general committees before being submitted to EOS Council.
 - 7- EOS follows up a license system for factories using Quality Marks for commodities and products complying with Egyptian standards for protecting consumer and upgrading the quality of products. EOS has a great number of modern laboratories for testing chemical, engineering, food and textile products as construction materials besides laboratories for mechanical, electric and physical metrology and measurement.
 - 8- EOS has a Consumer Protection Unit to receive complaints and work on solving them and it has achieved a great success.
 - 9- EOS has the sole library in Egypt, specialized in standards and including more than 130 000 international, foreign, regional, Arabic and Egyptian standards.



ES : 7800 / 2015

**TUBULAR LED LAMPS -
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

ICS : 29.140.01.....

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