



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 60081:1999
01-julij-1999

Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications (IEC 60081:1997)

Double-capped fluorescent lamps - Performance specifications

Zweiseitig gesockelte Leuchtstofflampen - Anforderungen an die Arbeitsweise

Lampes à fluorescence à deux culots - Prescriptions de performance

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 60081:1998

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ICS:

29.140.30 Fluorescenčne sijalke. Sijalke Fluorescent lamps.
Discharge lamps

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en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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EN 60081

February 1998

ICS 29.140.30

Supersedes EN 60081:1989 and its amendments

Descriptors: Lighting equipment, fluorescent lamp, tubular lamp, characteristic, testing

English version

**Double-capped fluorescent lamps
Performance specifications
(IEC 60081:1997)**

Lampes à fluorescence à deux culots
Prescriptions de performance
(CEI 60081:1997)

Zweiseitig gesockelte Leuchtstofflampen
Anforderungen an die Arbeitsweise
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This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 1998-01-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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

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

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

CENELEC

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

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

Foreword

The text of document 34A/759/FDIS, future edition 5 of IEC 60081, prepared by SC 34A, Lamps, of IEC TC 34, Lamps and related equipment, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60081 on 1998-01-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 60081:1989 and its amendments.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 1998-10-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 1998-10-01

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

Annexes designated "informative" are given for information only.

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

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

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Endorsement notice

[SIST EN 60081:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bf/bcda-0064-4014-affb-266d6642a12/sist-en-60081-1999)

The text of the International Standard IEC 60081:1997 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA (normative)**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE: When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60050(845)	1987	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) Chapter 845: Lighting	-	-
IEC 60061-1 + supplements (mod)	1969	Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety Part 1: Lamp caps	EN 60061-1 + amendments	1993
IEC 60155	1993	Glow-starters for fluorescent lamps	EN 60155	1995
IEC 60598 (mod)	series	Luminaires	EN 60598	series
IEC 60921 (mod)	1988	Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps Performance requirements	EN 60921	1991
IEC 60927	1996	Auxiliaries for lamps - Starting devices (other than glow starters) - Performance requirements	EN 60927	1996
IEC 60929	1990	A.C. supplied electronic ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps - Performance requirements	EN 60929 ¹⁾	1992
IEC 61049 (mod)	1991	Capacitors for use in tubular fluorescent and other discharge lamp circuits - Performance requirements	EN 61049 ²⁾	1993
IEC 61195	1993	Double-capped fluorescent lamps Safety specifications	EN 61195	1994
IEC 61231	1993	International lamp coding system (ILCOS)	-	-

1) EN 60929 includes the corrigendum June 1991 to IEC 60929.

2) EN 61049 includes the corrigendum January 1992 to IEC 61049.

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

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For price, see current catalogue*

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**DOUBLE-CAPPED FLUORESCENT LAMPS –
PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS**

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
- 4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.
- 6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60081 has been prepared by subcommittee 34A: Lamps, of IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition, published in 1984, amendment 1 (1987), amendment 2 (1988), amendment 3 (1992), amendment 4 (1993) and amendment 5 (1994). It constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
34A/759/FDIS	34A/778/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

Annexes A, B, C and D form an integral part of this standard.

Annexes E and F are for information only.

DOUBLE-CAPPED FLUORESCENT LAMPS – PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1 General

1.1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the performance requirements for double-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting service.

The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Conditions of compliance, including methods of statistical assessment, are under consideration.

The following lamp types and modes of operation are included:

- a) lamps having preheated cathodes, designed for operation on a.c. mains frequencies with the use of a starter, and additionally operating on high frequency;
- b) lamps having preheated high-resistance cathodes, designed for operation on a.c. mains frequencies without the use of a starter (starterless), and additionally operating on high frequency;
- c) lamps having preheated low-resistance cathodes, designed for operation on a.c. mains frequencies without the use of a starter (starterless), and additionally operating on high frequency;
- d) lamps having preheated cathodes, designed for operation on high frequency;
- e) lamps having non-preheated cathodes, designed for operation on a.c. mains frequencies;
- f) lamps having non-preheated cathodes, designed for operation on high frequency.

1.2 Statement

It may be expected that lamps which comply with this standard will start and operate satisfactorily at voltages between 92 % and 106 % of rated supply voltage and at an ambient air temperature of between 10 °C and 50 °C, when operated with a ballast complying with IEC 60921 or IEC 60929, where relevant with a starter complying with IEC 60155 or IEC 60927, and in a luminaire complying with IEC 60598.

1.3 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60050(845):1987, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 845: Lighting*

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– 1-4 –

IEC 60061-1:1969, *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 1: Lamp caps*

IEC 60155:1993, *Glow-starters for fluorescent lamps*

IEC 60598 (all parts), *Luminaires*

IEC 60921:1988, *Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps – Performance requirements*

IEC 60927:1996, *Auxiliaries for lamps – Starting devices (other than glow starters) – Performance requirements*

IEC 60929:1990, *A.C. supplied electronic ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps – Performance requirements*

IEC 61049:1991, *Capacitors for use in tubular fluorescent and other discharge lamp circuits – Performance requirements*

IEC 61195:1993, *Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Safety specifications*

IEC 61231:1993, *International lamp coding system (ILCOS)*

1.4 Definitions

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For the purpose of this International Standard, the definitions of IEC 60050(845) and the following definitions apply.

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1.4.1

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fluorescent lamp

discharge lamp of the low pressure mercury type, in which most of the light is emitted by one or several layers of phosphors excited by the ultra-violet radiation from the discharge [IEV 845-07-26, modified]

1.4.2

double-capped fluorescent lamp

fluorescent lamp having two separate caps and mostly of tubular form and linear shape

1.4.3

nominal value

approximate quantity value used to designate or identify a lamp

1.4.4

rated value

quantity value for a characteristic of a lamp for specified operating conditions. The value and the conditions are specified in this standard, or assigned by the manufacturer or responsible vendor

1.4.5

lumen maintenance

ratio of the luminous flux of a lamp at a given time in its life to its initial luminous flux, the lamp being operated under specified conditions. This ratio is generally expressed as a percentage

1.4.6

initial readings

starting characteristics of a lamp, measured before ageing, and the electrical, photometric and cathode characteristics of a lamp, measured at the end of the 100 h ageing period

1.4.7

starting aid

conductive strip affixed to the outer surface of a lamp, or a conductive plate which is spaced within an appropriate distance from the lamp. A starting aid is usually connected to earth potential, and can only be effective when it has an adequate potential difference from one end of the lamp

1.4.8

reference ballast

special ballast, either inductive for lamps for operation on a.c. mains frequencies, or resistive for lamps for operation on high frequency. It is designed for the purpose of providing comparison standards for use in testing ballasts, for the selection of reference lamps and for testing regular production lamps under standardized conditions. It is essentially characterized by the fact that at its rated frequency, it has a stable voltage/current ratio which is relatively uninfluenced by variations in current, temperature and magnetic surroundings, as outlined in the relevant ballast standard. [IEV 845-08-36, modified]

1.4.9

calibration current of a reference ballast

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

1.4.10

type test

test or a series of tests made on a type test sample for the purpose of checking compliance of the design of a given product with the requirements of the relevant standard

1.4.11

type test sample

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

1.5 Lamp requirements

1.5.1 General

A lamp, on which compliance with this standard is claimed, shall comply with the requirements of IEC 61195.

A lamp shall be so designed that its performance is reliable in normal and accepted use. In general, this can be achieved by satisfying the requirements of the following subclauses.

NOTE – The requirements and tolerances permitted by this standard are based on testing of a type test sample submitted by the manufacturer for that purpose. In principle this type test sample should consist of units having characteristics typical of the manufacturer's production and be as close to the production centre point values as possible.

It may be expected with the tolerances given in the standard that products manufactured in accordance with the type test sample will comply with the standard for the majority of the production. Due to the production spread however, it is inevitable that there will sometimes be products outside the specified tolerances. For guidance on sampling plans and procedures for inspection by attributes, see IEC 60410.

1.5.2 Caps

The dimensions of the caps on a finished lamp shall be in accordance with IEC 60061-1.

- a) For lamps with G5 or G13 caps, both pins (excluding flanges) of the two caps of a finished lamp shall pass simultaneously, freely without binding, through parallel slots, suitably spaced longitudinally to receive the lamp. The slots shall each be 2,87 mm wide for G5 caps, and 3,05 mm wide for G13 caps.
- b) For lamps with R17d caps, both cap bosses of a finished lamp shall pass simultaneously, freely without binding, through parallel slots, suitably spaced longitudinally to receive the lamp with the bottom of the slots against the boss ends. The slots shall each be 6,35 mm deep and 9,22 mm wide.

1.5.3 Dimensions

The dimensions of a lamp shall comply with the values specified on the relevant lamp data sheet.

1.5.4 Starting characteristics

A lamp shall start fully within the time specified on the relevant lamp data sheet and remain alight.

Conditions and method of test are given in annex A.

1.5.5 Electrical and cathode characteristics

- a) The initial reading of the voltage at the lamp terminals shall comply with the values specified on the relevant lamp data sheet.
- b) The initial reading of the power dissipated by a lamp shall not exceed the rated wattage, specified on the relevant lamp data sheet, by more than 5 % + 0,5 W.

NOTE – Cathode watts due to supplementary heating are not included in the rated lamp wattage unless otherwise stated on the lamp data sheet.

- c) For a lamp having preheated cathodes for operation on a.c. mains frequencies starterless circuits, the initial reading of the resistance of each cathode shall be not less than the minimum value specified on the relevant lamp data sheet.
- d) For a lamp having preheated cathodes for operation on high frequency, the initial reading of the resistance of each cathode shall comply with the values specified on the relevant lamp data sheet.

Conditions and method of test are given in annex B.

1.5.6 Photometric characteristics

- a) The initial reading of the luminous flux of a lamp shall be not less than 92 % of the rated value.
- b) The initial reading of the chromaticity coordinates x and y of a lamp shall be within 5 SDCM (standard deviation of colour matching) from the rated values.

NOTE – See also annex D on chromaticity co-ordinates.

- c) The initial reading of the general colour rendering index R_a of a lamp shall be not less than the rated value decreased by three.

Conditions and method of test are given in annex B.

1.5.7 Lumen maintenance

The lumen maintenance of a lamp shall be not less than 92 % (under consideration) of the rated lumen maintenance value at any time in its life.

Conditions and method of test are given in annex C.

1.5.8 Marking

The following information shall be marked on a lamp:

a) the nominal wattage or current;

NOTE – If necessary for proper identification, additional information should be added (for example the nominal lamp dimensions in millimetres).

b) a further identification which defines, with the aid of information made available by the manufacturer or responsible vendor, the electrical and photometric characteristics of a lamp.

1.6 Information for ballast and starter design

Refer to the relevant lamp data sheet and to annex E for information for ballast and starter design.

1.7 Information for luminaire design

Refer to annex F for information for luminaire design.

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Annex A (normative)

Method of test for starting characteristics

A.1 General

Tests shall be made in a draught-free atmosphere at an ambient temperature of between 20 °C and 27 °C and a relative humidity of 65 % maximum.

Metallic parts and wires in the vicinity of the lamp, except starting aids when required, shall be avoided as far as possible.

Immediately prior to the starting test the lamps shall be kept inoperative and in an ambient temperature of between 20 °C and 27 °C and a relative humidity of 65 % maximum for a period of at least 24 h.

A.2 Lamps having preheated cathodes for operation on a.c. mains frequencies with the use of a starter

A.2.1 Test circuit

Lamps shall be tested with a 50 Hz or 60 Hz supply in the circuit shown in figure A.1.

A.2.2 Ballast

The ballast used shall be of the inductive type, unless specified otherwise on the relevant lamp data sheet, and shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60921. It shall be rated as specified on the relevant lamp data sheet. Where a capacitive circuit is specified, additionally the capacitor used shall comply with the requirements of IEC 61049.

When the ballast, at its rated voltage, is associated with a test lamp, the lamp shall dissipate a power which does not differ from its rated value by more than 4 %. A test lamp is a lamp whose voltage at lamp terminals does not deviate by more than 2 % from its rated value, when operated with its reference ballast.

The preheating current, when measured at 90 % of rated ballast voltage, shall be between 1,1 and 1,2 times the rated lamp current. To obtain a value of the preheating current within this range, it may be necessary either to make a special selection from among commercial ballasts or else to design and manufacture a ballast for this specific purpose. In some cases, it may be possible to bring the preheating current down to be within this range by adding resistance in series with the starter.

NOTE – In some cases the ballast may include an autotransformer to increase (or reduce) the voltage to the proper value for the starting and operation of the lamp. Ballasts incorporating step-up transformers are particularly likely to be used in countries where 120 V or 100 V power systems predominate.