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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Digital addressable lighting interface ARD PREVIEW
Part 202: Particular requirements for control gear - Self-contained emergency lighting (device type 1)

Interface d'éclairage adressable numérique 7657aea6-bec7-4395-8c7ePartie 202: Exigences particulières pour les appareillages de commande – Blocs autonomes d'éclairage de secours (dispositifs de type 1)





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Digital addressable lighting interface ARD PREVIEW
Part 202: Particular requirements for control gear Self-contained emergency lighting (device type 1)

IEC 62386-202:2009

Interface d'éclairage adressable numérique 17657aea6-bec7-4395-8c7e-Partie 202: Exigences particulières pour les appareillages de commande – Blocs autonomes d'éclairage de secours (dispositifs de type 1)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

DIGITAL ADDRESSABLE LIGHTING INTERFACE -

Part 202: Particular requirements for control gear – Self-contained emergency lighting (device type 1)

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International Standard IEC 62386-202 has been prepared by subcommittee 34C: Auxiliaries for lamps, of IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
34C/880/FDIS	34C/887/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.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This Part 202 is intended to be used in conjunction with IEC 62386-101 and IEC 62386-102, which contain general requirements for the relevant product type (control gear or control devices).

A list of all parts of the IEC 62386 series, under the general title: *Digital addressable lighting interface*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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- · replaced by a revised edition, or
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INTRODUCTION

This first edition of IEC 62386-202 is published in conjunction with IEC 62386-101 and IEC 62386-102. The division of IEC 62386 into separately published parts provides for ease of future amendments and revisions. Additional requirements will be added as and when a need for them is recognized.

This International Standard, and the other parts that make up IEC 62386-200 series, in referring to any of the clauses of IEC 62386-101 or IEC 62386-102, specify the extent to which such a clause is applicable and the order in which the tests are to be performed; The parts also include additional requirements, as necessary. All parts that make up the IEC 62386-200 series are self-contained and therefore do not include references to each other.

Where the requirements of any of the clauses of IEC 62386-101 or IEC 62386-102 are referred to in this International Standard by the statement "The requirements of IEC 62386-1XX, clause "n" apply", this sentence is to be interpreted as meaning that all requirements of the clause in question of Part 101 or Part 102 apply, except any which are inapplicable to the specific type of lamp control gear covered by this Part 202.

All numbers used in this International Standard are decimal numbers unless otherwise noted. Hexadecimal numbers are given in the format 0xVV, where VV is the value. Binary numbers are given in the format XXXXXXXXX or in the format XXXXXXXX, where X is 0 or 1; 'x' in binary numbers means 'don't care'. ANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

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DIGITAL ADDRESSABLE LIGHTING INTERFACE -

Part 202: Particular requirements for control gear – Self-contained emergency lighting (device type 1)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a protocol and test procedures for the control by digital signals of electronic control gear for use on a.c. or d.c. supplies, associated with self-contained emergency lighting.

NOTE Tests in this standard are type tests. Requirements for testing individual control gear during production are not included.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62386-101:2009, Digital addressable lighting interface Part 101. General requirements – System (standards.iteh.ai)

IEC 62386-102:2009, Digital addressable lighting interface – Part 102: General requirements – Control gear IEC 62386-202:2009

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in Clause 3 of IEC 62386-101:2009 and Clause 3 of IEC 62386-102:2009 apply, together with the following.

3.1

normal mode (for self-contained emergency control gear)

mode in which mains supply is available, with the battery charged or charging

3.2

emergency mode (for self-contained emergency control gear)

mode in which mains supply has failed and whilst the control gear is powered by the battery until deep discharge point

3.3

rest mode (for self-contained emergency control gear)

mode in which the lamp is intentionally off whilst the control gear is powered by the battery

3.4

inhibit mode (for self-contained emergency control gear)

mode in which the control gear is powered from the mains but prevented from going into emergency mode in the event of mains failure

3.5

extended emergency mode (for self-contained emergency control gear)

mode in which the control gear continues to operate the lamp in the same way as in emergency mode for the programmed prolong time after the restoration of the mains supply

3.6

function test

test to check the integrity of the circuit and the correct operation of a lamp, a changeover device and the self-contained battery

3.7

duration test

test to check if the self-contained battery supplies the system within the limits of rated duration of emergency operation

3.8

hardwired inhibit

optional additional input of the control gear which prevents the control gear from going into the emergency mode.

NOTE The hardwired inhibit input is specified by the manufacturer. The state of the switch may be "active" or "inactive".

3.9

prolong time

time the extended emergency mode will last after restoration of the mains supply

3.10

non-maintained control gear

control gear which operates the lamp only in emergency mode or test mode and supports neither arc power control commands nor corresponding configuration commands

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3.11

maintained control gear

control gear which operates the lamp always, no matter whether the mains is present or not, but which supports neither arc power control commands nor corresponding configuration commands

3.12

switched maintained non-dimmable control gear

control gear with physical minimum level equal to 254 (100 %)

NOTE If the mains is present, this type acts like a standard dimmable device with its minimum level set to 254. Therefore this type supports all arc power commands and corresponding configuration commands defined in Part 102. Because of the definition of the physical minimum level, all arc power commands will result in 'no reaction', 'lamp on' or 'lamp off' only – depending on the definition of the actual command.

3 13

switched maintained dimmable control gear

emergency control gear with a physical minimum level below 254 (100 %)

NOTE If the mains is present, this type acts like a standard dimmable device. Therefore this type supports all arc power commands and corresponding configuration commands defined in Part 102.

3.14

hardwired switch

optional additional input of the control gear to switch the lamp on and off in normal mode

NOTE The hardwired switch input is specified by the manufacturer. The state of the switch may be "on" or "off".

3.15

integral emergency control gear

lamp control gear which forms a non-replaceable part of an emergency luminaire and which cannot be tested separately from the luminaire

3.16

deep discharge

situation in which the lamp can no longer be powered by the battery because the battery voltage has fallen to the lower battery threshold as defined by the cell manufacturer

4 General

The requirements of Clause 4 of IEC 62386-101:2009 and Clause 4 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply.

5 Electrical specifications

The requirements of Clause 5 of IEC 62386-101:2009 and Clause 5 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply.

6 Interface power supply

The requirements of Clause 6 of IEC 62386-101:2009 and Clause 6 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply if the control gear has an integral power supply.

7 Transmission protocol structure iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

The requirements of Clause 7 of IEC 62386-101:2009 and Clause 7 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply.

8 Timing

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The requirements of Clause 8 of IEC 62386-101:2009 and Clause 8 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply.

9 Method of operation

9.1 Logarithmic dimming curve, arc power levels and accuracy

The requirements of Subclause 9.1 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply only if the emergency control gear supports arc power commands and the corresponding configuration commands.

9.2 Power-on

The requirements of Sublause 9.2 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply if the emergency control gear supports arc power control commands and where "power-on" means the application of mains supply once the battery supply is established.

Where "power-on" means application of the mains power, the control gear shall react properly to commands no later than 0.5 s after power-on.

Where "power-on" means application of only the battery supply, the control gear shall either remain in a power-down state or go into emergency mode or rest mode. If the control gear goes into emergency mode or rest mode it shall react properly to commands no later than 5 s after power-on.

If mains power is applied to the control gear when it is completely powered off, it shall go into normal mode.

NOTE 1 The battery supply is normally permanently connected to the control gear

NOTE 2 Low power clock circuits may take several seconds to start.

NOTE 3 It follows that the power-on time of emergency control gear may not be well synchronised with the power-on time of other control gear in the same system.

NOTE 4 The application of mains power to gear running on battery power is not a power-on event, but may change the mode of operation of the control gear as described in 9.9 below.

9.3 Interface-failure

If the control gear supports arc power commands and the corresponding configuration commands, then the requirements of Subclause 9.3 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply, when the control gear is in normal mode. Otherwise, an interface failure as described in Subclause 9.3 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall have no effect on the arc power level.

NOTE Although the requirements of Subclause 9.3 of IEC 62386-102:2009 state that on restoration of the idle voltage the control gear shall not change its state, in practice there may be an approximately simultaneous change of state if the restoration of the interface idle voltage coincides with the restoration of mains power.

9.4 Min and max level

If the control gear supports arc power commands and the corresponding configuration commands, then the requirements of Subclause 9.4 IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply when the control gear is in normal mode.

The EMERGENCY LEVEL shall not be affected by the MIN LEVEL and MAX LEVEL settings.

The MIN LEVEL and MAX LEVEL shall only affect the arc power level during normal mode; they have no relation with and shall therefore not be linked in any way to the EMERGENCY LEVEL, EMERGENCY MIN LEVEL and EMERGENCY MAX LEVEL.

NOTE 1 If commands affecting the EMERGENCY LEVEL are supported, then (because of the provisions of 11.2) programming an EMEGENCY LEVEL above the EMERGENCY MAX LEVEL or below the EMERGENCY MIN LEVEL causes the EMERGENCY LEVEL to be set to the EMERGENCY MAX LEVEL or EMERGENCY MIN LEVEL.

NOTE 2 PHYSICAL MIN LEVEL is the manufacturer-fixed minimum level for mains operation and is not necessarily related to any emergency light level.

NOTE 3 Figure 1 illustrates the relationship of the various light level definitions.

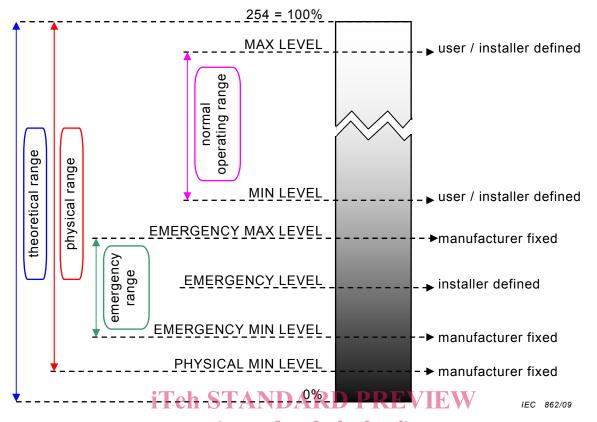


Figure 1 S Example of light level definitions

9.5 Fade time and fade rate

IEC 62386-202:2009

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f657aea6-bec7-4395-8c7e-If the control gear supports are power 5 commands and and the corresponding configuration commands, then the requirements of Subclause 9.5 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply.

9.6 Reaction to commands during error state

If the control gear supports arc power commands and the corresponding configuration commands, then the requirements of Subclause 9.6 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply when the control gear is in normal mode.

9.7 Behaviour during lamp preheating and lamp ignition time

If the control gear supports arc power commands and the corresponding configuration commands, then the requirements of Subclause 9.7of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply when the control gear is in normal mode.

9.8 Memory access and memory map

The requirements of Subclause 9.8 of IEC 62386-102:2009 shall apply.

9.9 Modes of operation

The state transition diagram in Figure 2 shows the different modes of operation and the conditions for mode transitions. In addition the value of the EMERGENCY MODE byte (EM) and the value of the EMERGENCY STATUS byte (ES) in the different modes are shown.

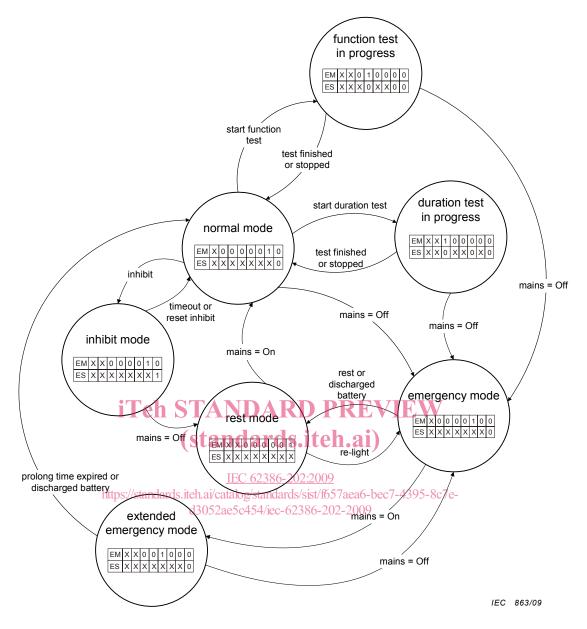


Figure 2 - Modes of operation

9.10 Function and duration test

The control gear shall be able to perform two kinds of tests, a function test and a duration test. The emergency status byte, failure status byte and duration test result byte shall give an indication of the progress and results of these tests.

Automatic testing is an optional feature, the presence of which shall be indicated in bit 3 of the FEATURES byte.

NOTE The ability to perform duration tests and function tests is not an optional feature, the commands to start and stop tests being supported by all self-contained emergency control gear. It is the automatic scheduling of such tests which is optional.

If automatic testing is supported, the gear shall be capable of starting function tests and duration tests according to a schedule defined by the functionality required for commands 234 to 237, and illustrated in annexes A.5 and A.6.