

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Bayonet lampholders

Douilles à baïonnette

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IEC 61184:2008

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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BAYONET LAMPHOLDERS

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International Standard IEC 61184 has been prepared by subcommittee 34B: Lamp caps and holders, of IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (1997) and its Amendments 1 (2000) and 2 (2004). This third edition constitutes a technical revision.

In this edition, information to lampholders intended to be used in applications where they are accessible in normal use (class II as well as class I luminaires) are introduced. Additionally, in Table 11, lamp data where lamps no longer exist has been removed and requirements for shade holder rings have been amended to include shade rings according to IEC 60399 into testing.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
34B/1385/FDIS	34B/1401/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.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

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

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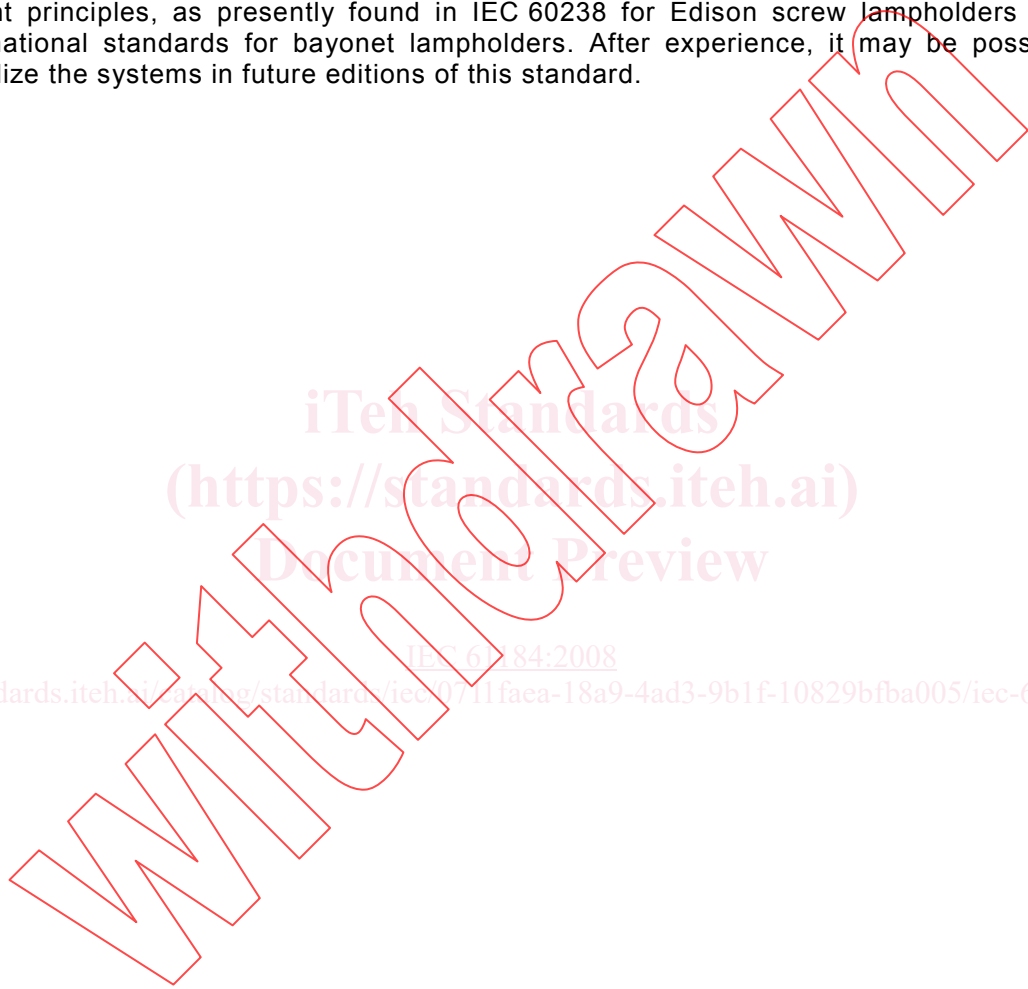
WITHDRAWN

INTRODUCTION

This standard covers safety requirements for bayonet lampholders and includes references to IEC 60061 for the control of interchangeability and safety of the cap and holder fit.

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

The thermal characteristics of lampholders are specified by the rated operating temperature (symbol T), which is the highest temperature for which the lampholder is designed. The temperature rating and the resistance to heat specified in this standard are based on two different principles, as presently found in IEC 60238 for Edison screw lampholders and in other national standards for bayonet lampholders. After experience, it may be possible to rationalize the systems in future editions of this standard.



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BAYONET LAMPHOLDERS

1 General

1.1 Scope

This International Standard applies to bayonet lampholders B15d and B22d for connection of lamps and semi-luminaires to a supply voltage of 250 V.

This standard also covers lampholders which are integral with a luminaire or intended to be built into appliances. It covers the requirements for the lampholder only.

For all other requirements, such as protection against electric shock in the area of the terminals, the requirements of the relevant appliance standard shall be observed and tested after building into the appropriate equipment, when that equipment is tested according to its own standard. Lampholders for use by luminaire manufacturers only are not for retail sale.

NOTE Where lampholders are used in luminaires, their maximum operating temperatures are specified in IEC 60598-1.

B15 denotes the cap/holder fit as defined by IEC 60061-1, sheet 7004-11 and IEC 60061-2, sheet 7005-16 with the corresponding gauges.

B22 denotes the cap/holder fit as defined by IEC 60061-1, sheet 7004-10 and IEC 60061-2, sheet 7005-10 with the corresponding gauges.

1.2 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 60061 (all parts), *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety*

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

IEC 60061-2, *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 2: Lampholders*

IEC 60061-3, *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 3: Gauges*

IEC 60064, *Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes – Performance requirements*

IEC 60068-2-75:1997, *Environmental testing – Part 2-75: Tests – Test Eh: Hammer tests*

IEC 60112:2003, *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*

IEC 60227 (all parts), *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC 60245 (all parts), *Rubber insulated cables – Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC 60399, *Barrel thread for lampholders with shade holder ring*

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*

IEC 60432 (all parts), *Incandescent lamps – Safety specifications*

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

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

IEC 60664-1:2007, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60695-2-11:2000, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products*

IEC 60695-11-5:2004, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance*

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

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE For clarification of some definitions, see also Figure 4.

2.1 Materials

2.1.1

plastic lampholder

lampholder, the exterior of which is made wholly of plastic material

NOTE The exterior is any part of the lampholder which, when wired and fully assembled and fitted with the testing device shown in Figure 7, can be touched directly by the standard test finger of IEC 60529.

2.1.2

ceramic lampholder

lampholder, the exterior of which is made wholly of ceramic material (see note to 2.1.1)

2.1.3

metal lampholder

lampholder, the exterior of which is made wholly or partly of metal (see note to 2.1.1)

2.2 Means of fixing

2.2.1

cord grip lampholder

lampholder incorporating a method of retaining a flexible cord by which it may be suspended (see Figure 4a)

2.2.2

threaded entry lampholder

lampholder incorporating a threaded component at the point of entry of the supply wires permitting the lampholder to be mounted on a mating threaded support (formerly called nipple lampholder) (see Figure 4b)

2.2.3

backplate lampholder

lampholder so designed as to be suitable for mounting, by means of an associated or integral backplate, directly on to a supporting surface or appropriate box (see Figure 4c)

2.3

terminal/contact assembly

part or assembly of parts which provides a means of connection between the termination of a supply conductor and the contact-making surfaces of the corresponding lamp cap as well as resilient means to maintain contact pressure

- a) rising type, where the terminal is allowed to rise parallel with the lamp axis on insertion of a lamp cap;
- b) non-rising type, where the terminal is not allowed to rise on insertion of a lamp cap

NOTE The terminal and the barrel may be a unique element.

2.4

union ring

cylindrical component which joins together separate external parts of the lampholder

2.5

shade ring

cylindrical component having an internal thread or other means to engage a corresponding support on the outer shell and intended to carry or retain a shade

2.6

skirt (plastic lampholders only)

component similar to a shade ring but having a longer cylindrical form to extend to the full length of the lampholder body

2.6.1

protective shield (plastic lampholders only)

component similar to a skirt but having a flared open end to protect the user from accidental contact with the lamp cap (see Figure 9)

2.7

dome

part of a cord grip lampholder or threaded entry lampholder which shields the connecting terminals

2.8

barrel

part of a lampholder which serves for mechanical connection of the lamp cap with the lampholder

2.9

lampholder for building-in

lampholder designed to be built into a luminaire, an additional enclosure or the like

2.9.1

unenclosed lampholder

lampholder for building-in so designed that it requires additional means, for example enclosures, to meet the requirements of this standard with regard to protection against electric shock

2.9.2

enclosed lampholder

lampholder for building-in so designed that, on its own, it fulfils the requirements of this standard with regard to protection against electric shock and, if appropriate, IP classification

2.10

independent lampholder

lampholder so designed that it can be mounted separately from a luminaire and at the same time provide all the necessary protection according to its classification and marking

2.11

switched lampholder

lampholder provided with an integral switch to control the supply to the lamp

2.12

basic insulation

insulation applied to live parts to provide basic protection against electric shock

NOTE Basic insulation does not necessarily include insulation used exclusively for functional purposes.

2.13

supplementary insulation

independent insulation applied in addition to basic insulation in order to provide protection against electric shock in the event of a failure of basic insulation

2.14

double insulation

insulation comprising both basic insulation and supplementary insulation

2.15

reinforced insulation

single insulation system applied to live parts which provides a degree of protection against electric shock equivalent to double insulation under the conditions specified

NOTE The term "insulation system" does not imply that the insulation must be one homogeneous piece. It may comprise several layers which cannot be tested singly as supplementary or basic insulation.

2.16

live part

conductive part which may cause an electric shock in normal use

The neutral conductor is, however, regarded as a live part.

The test to determine whether or not a conductive part is a live part which may cause an electric shock is given in Annex A of IEC 60598-1.

2.17**type test**

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

2.18**type test sample**

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

2.19**semi-luminaire**

unit similar to a self-ballasted lamp but designed to utilize a replaceable light source and/or starting device

2.20**rated operating temperature**

highest temperature for which the lampholder is designed

2.21**rated pulse voltage**

highest peak of pulse voltages that the holder is able to withstand

2.22**impulse withstand category**

numeral defining a transient overvoltage condition

NOTE Impulse withstand categories I, II, III and IV are used.

a) Purpose of classification of impulse withstand categories

Impulse withstand categories are to distinguish different degrees of availability of equipment with regard to required expectations on continuity of service and on an acceptable risk of failure.

By selection of impulse withstand levels of equipment, insulation co-ordination can be achieved in the whole installation reducing the risk of failure to an acceptable level providing a basis for overvoltage control.

A higher characteristic numeral of an impulse withstand category indicates a higher specific impulse withstand of the equipment and offers a wider choice of methods for overvoltage control.

The concept of impulse withstand categories is used for equipment energized directly from the mains.

b) Description of impulse withstand categories

Equipment of impulse withstand category I is equipment which is intended to be connected to the fixed electrical installations of buildings. Protective means are taken outside the equipment - either in the fixed installation or between the fixed installation and the equipment - to limit transient overvoltages to the specific level.

Equipment of impulse withstand category II is equipment to be connected to the fixed electrical installations of buildings.

Equipment of impulse withstand category III is equipment which is part of the fixed electrical installations and other equipment where a higher degree of availability is expected.

Equipment of impulse withstand category IV is for use at or in the proximity of the origin of the electrical installations of buildings upstream of the main distribution board.

2.23**primary circuit**

circuit which is directly connected to the AC mains supply

It includes, for example, the means for connection to the AC mains supply, the primary windings of transformers, motors and other loading devices.

2.24

secondary circuit

circuit which has no direct connection to a primary circuit and derives its power from a transformer, converter or equivalent isolation device, or from a battery

Exception: autotransformers. Although having direct connection to a primary circuit, the tapped part of them is also deemed to be a secondary circuit in the above sense.

NOTE Mains transients in such a circuit are attenuated by the corresponding primary windings. Also inductive ballasts reduce the mains transient voltage height. Therefore, components located after a primary circuit or after an inductive ballast can be suited for an impulse withstand category of one step lower, i.e. for impulse withstand category II.

3 General requirements

Lampholders shall be so designed and constructed that in normal use they function reliably and cause no danger to persons or surroundings.

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

Independent lampholders, not specifically intended for building-in, shall comply with the requirements of the following sections and subclauses of IEC 60598-1 where the subject-matter of these headings is not dealt with in the present standard.

- Section 2 – Classification
- Section 3 – Marking
- Section 4 – Construction (as appropriate)
- Section 8 – Protection against electric shock
- Section 9 – Resistance to dust, solid objects and moisture
- Section 10 – Insulation resistance and electric strength (for class II)
- Subclauses 12.4 and 12.5 – Thermal tests

4 General conditions for tests

4.1 Tests according to this standard are type tests.

NOTE The requirements and tolerances permitted by this standard are related to testing of a type test sample submitted for that purpose. Compliance of the type test sample does not ensure compliance of the whole production of a manufacturer with this safety standard. In addition to type testing, conformity of production is the responsibility of the manufacturer and may include routine tests and quality control.

For further information see IEC 60061-4, sheet 7007-13.

4.2 Unless otherwise specified, the samples are tested as delivered and installed as in normal use without lamps, at an ambient temperature of $20\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$.