SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 62034:2007

01-september-2007

Samodejni preskušalni sistemi za baterijsko napajano nujnostno razsvetljavo evakuacijskih poti (IEC 62034:2006)

Automatic test systems for battery powered emergency escape lighting (IEC 62034:2006)

Automatische Prüfsysteme für batteriebetriebene Sicherheitsbeleuchtung für Rettungswege (IEC 62034:2006)

Systeme automatique de tests pour éclairage de sécurité sur batteries (IEC 62034:2006)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 62034:2006**

ICS:

29.140.50	Instalacijski sistemi za razsvetljavo	Lighting installation systems

SIST EN 62034:2007 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 62034

December 2006

ICS 29.140.50

English version

Automatic test systems for battery powered emergency escape lighting

(IEC 62034:2006)

Système automatique de tests pour éclairage de sécurité sur batteries (CEI 62034:2006)

Automatische Prüfsysteme für batteriebetriebene Sicherheitsbeleuchtung für Rettungswege (IEC 62034:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2006-09-12. 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, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the 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

Ref. No. EN 62034:2006 E

Foreword

The text of document 34D/855/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62034, prepared by SC 34D, Luminaires, of IEC TC 34, Lamps and related equipment, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62034 on 2006-09-12.

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)	2007-07-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2011-10-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62034:2006 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 61347-2-7 NOTE Harmonized as EN 61347-2-7:2006 (not modified).

IEC 61347-2-11 NOTE Harmonized as EN 61347-2-11:2001 (not modified).

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

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

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60073	-[1)]	Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification - Coding principles for indicators and actuators	EN 60073	2002[2)]
IEC 60598-1 (mod)	2003	Luminaires Part 1: General requirements and tests	EN 60598-1	2004
IEC 60598-2-22 (mod)	1997	Luminaires Part 2-22: Particular requirements - Luminaires for emergency lighting	EN 60598-2-22 + corr. December	1998 2005
IEC 61347-1	2000	Lamp controlgear Part 1: General and safety requirements	EN 61347-1 + corr. July	2001 2003
IEC 61547	1995	Equipment for general lighting purposes - EMC immunity requirements	EN 61547	1995

[1)] Undated reference.

[2)] Valid edition at date of issue.

NORME INTERNATIONALE

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Système automatique de tests pour éclairage de sécurité sur batteries

Automatic test systems for battery powered emergency escape lighting

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

AUTOMATIC TEST SYSTEMS FOR BATTERY POWERED EMERGENCY ESCAPE LIGHTING

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of 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, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). 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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 62034 has been prepared by subcommittee 34D: Luminaires, of IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
34D/855/FDIS	34D/858/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.

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

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

Emergency lighting systems are a safety related product; their correct performance can only be assured by systematic testing and maintenance. Conventional techniques for testing are reliant upon manual testing procedures, and are highly susceptible to neglect. These limitations of conventional techniques can be overcome by automating the testing process. It is essential that automatic testing systems for emergency luminaires schedule tests reliably, and provide timely notification of failures or degradation of performance.

Automatic test systems (ATSs) will still require manual intervention to correct faults when they are identified, and procedures should be put in place for such intervention. These systems provide information to assist users to manage risk on their premises.

Automatic test systems for emergency escape lighting assist the operator of the building by showing the results of tests that will have been made at prescribed intervals, without disrupting any other electrical services. It is essential that the notification of failures or reduction in performance be given at the earliest opportunity to enable the emergency escape system to be restored to full operation.

The automatic test system will provide those responsible for an emergency lighting installation with information to enable them to ensure that the installed luminaires operate correctly when required.

The automatic test system maybe part of a Building Management System (BMS) for making the emergency lighting tests, this standard would only apply to the emergency lighting testing part of a BMS.

A visual check of system components and indicators should be included in the routine of safety staff. This check should be made regularly to ensure that the emergency luminaire is present and intact, with lamps and indicators working and visible i.e. not obscured, covered or painted.