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Lamps for road vehicles – Dimensional, electrical and luminous requirements

Lampes pour véhicules routiers – Exigences dimensionnelles, électriques et Lumineuses

IEC 60809:2014

<https://standards.iteh.ai/en/standards/iec/7616b29d-6314-4599-ab1f-563624583855/iec-60809-2014>



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

IEC 60809
Edition 3.0 2014-12

**LAMPS FOR ROAD VEHICLES –
DIMENSIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND LUMINOUS REQUIREMENTS**

INTERPRETATION SHEET 1

This interpretation sheet has been prepared by subcommittee 34A: Lamps, of IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

The text of this interpretation sheet is based on the following documents:

ISH	Report on voting
34A/2007/ISH	34A/2017/RVD

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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

Introduction (not part of the proposal)

In the Amendment 1 to Ed.3 (34A/1901/CDV voted positively), Annex E was updated to extend the method of measuring internal elements of dual filament lamps to all such categories, for instance the new category H19.

In the amendment of the current category sheet for H19 (Regulation No. 37), the distinct physical shield width B is introduced ($8,6 \pm 0,3$ mm) to ensure interchangeability of light sources as it relates to road safety (see WP.29/2016/111; to become Resolution [R.E.5] on the common specification of light source categories). In the category sheet for H19 reference is made to Annex E of IEC 60809:2014 for the method of measurement of the internal elements.

See in Figure 1 an extract from WP.29/2016/111.

Practical measurement set-ups use optical vision-systems like a projection system to determine the dimensions of the internal elements.

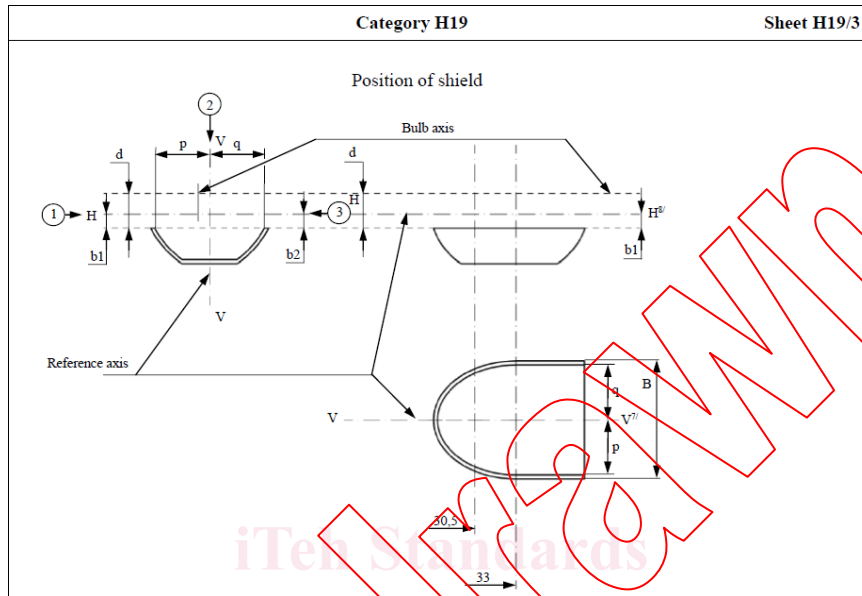


Figure 1 – Category sheet for H19

Problem statement:

When using the above mentioned vision system, a measurement error is introduced due to refraction and blurring (by the glass envelope), additional to the measurement uncertainty. 09-2014

The effect is mainly dependent on the shield width in relation to the glass envelope diameter.

For lamp designs with a relatively small glass envelope diameter (there is only an upper limit specified), the shield gets close to the glass envelope and the effect becomes significant.

Figure 2 shows a simplified drawing of the view imaging situations of the shield, with and without the effect due to the “refractive index” of the glass envelope.

- a) Physical dimension “B” when the glass envelope is removed,
- b) Visual size of the shield width when measured through the glass envelope in direction ②, resulting in a “smaller value for “B”.
- c) Visual size of the shield width when measured through the glass envelope in direction “-②” (the opposite direction as defined in IEC 60809:2014/AMD1:2017), even show the contrary deviation from the real dimension, resulting in a “larger value for “B”.

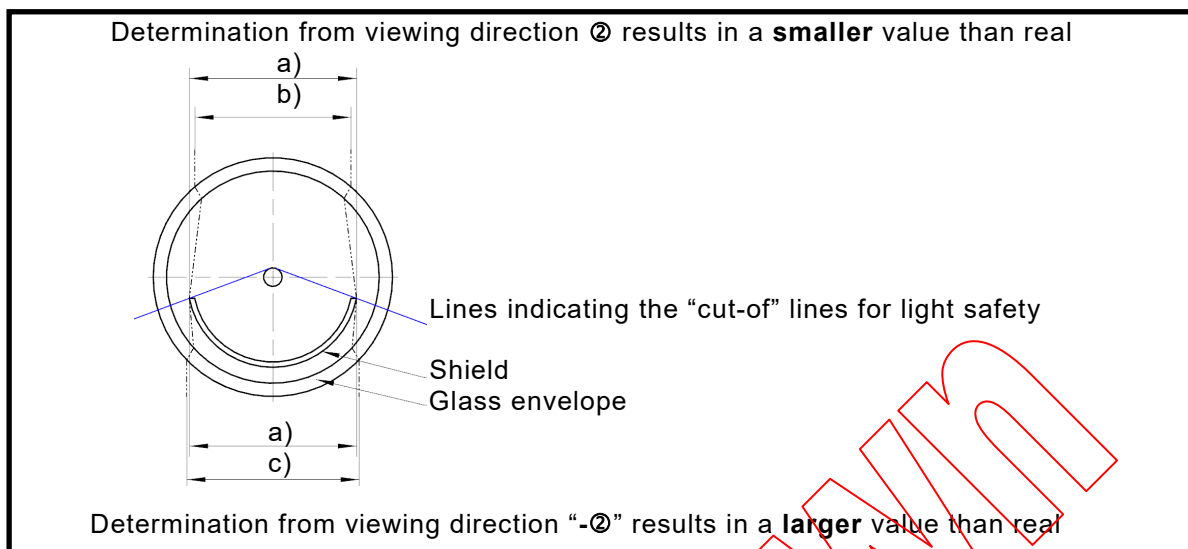


Figure 2 – Simplified drawing of the imaging situations

Proposal:

To publish an Interpretation Sheet on Clause E.5 of IEC 60809:2014/AMD1:2017, *Lamps for road vehicles – Dimensional, electrical and luminous requirements*, as follows:

INTERPRETATION SHEET

Clause E.5 of IEC 60809:2014/AMD1:2017, *Lamps for road vehicles – Dimensional, electrical and luminous requirements*

Note to MP 24 to MP 25 in Table E.1

To avoid measurement errors of the shield width B due to the refractions by the glass envelope the following options are considered:

- 1) The removal of the glass envelope.
- 2) The use of X-ray measurement.

NOTE 1 Option 1 can be used for verification.

- 3) The use of an immersion fluid inside and outside of the envelope in a rectangular glass bath ensuring the refractive index of the immersion fluid matches that of the glass envelope close enough to avoid refractions. The immersion fluid can be filled inside the envelope after removing the top of the bulb. Care shall be taken not to touch/move internal elements.

NOTE 2 Option 1 can be used for verification of the immersion fluid and the test setup.

- 4) The use of a correction factor, taking into account the optical offset and the measurement uncertainty. The verification of the correction factor for a certain lamp design shall be made according the measurement method under item "1)" i.e. after removal of the glass envelope.

NOTE 3 Option 1 can be used for verification.

Note to this interpretation sheet:

The next revision of this standard shall incorporate an improvement of the body text to eliminate the need for this interpretation sheet.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	7
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references.....	9
3 Terms and definitions.....	11
4 Requirements and test conditions for filament lamps.....	14
4.1 General requirements.....	14
4.2 Lamp marking.....	14
4.3 Bulbs.....	15
4.4 Colour.....	15
4.4.1 Colour of light.....	15
4.4.2 Colour endurance.....	16
4.4.3 Coated bulb.....	17
4.5 Lamp dimensions.....	17
4.6 Caps and bases.....	17
4.7 Initial electrical and luminous requirements.....	17
4.8 Check on optical quality.....	17
4.8.1 General.....	17
4.8.2 12 V lamps emitting white light.....	17
4.8.3 6 V and 24 V lamps emitting white light.....	18
4.8.4 Lamps emitting selective-yellow light.....	18
4.9 UV radiation.....	18
4.10 Standard (étalon) filament lamps.....	18
4.11 Non-replaceable filament lamps.....	19
4.11.1 General.....	19
4.11.2 Fixation.....	19
4.11.3 Lifetime.....	20
4.11.4 Colour endurance.....	20
4.11.5 Luminous flux and colour maintenance.....	20
4.11.6 Vibration and shock resistance.....	21
5 Requirements and test conditions for discharge lamps.....	21
5.1 General requirements.....	21
5.2 Lamp marking.....	21
5.3 Bulbs.....	21
5.4 Caps.....	22
5.5 Position and dimensions of electrodes, arc and black stripes.....	22
5.5.1 Measurements.....	22
5.5.2 Electrodes.....	22
5.5.3 Arc.....	22
5.5.4 Black stripes.....	22
5.6 Starting, run-up and hot-restrike characteristics.....	22
5.6.1 Starting.....	22
5.6.2 Run-up.....	22
5.6.3 Hot-restrike.....	23
5.6.4 Compliance.....	23
5.7 Electrical and photometric characteristics.....	23
5.7.1 Voltage and wattage.....	23

5.7.2	Luminous flux	23
5.7.3	Compliance.....	23
5.8	Colour.....	23
5.9	UV radiation	24
5.10	Standard (étalon) discharge lamps	25
6	Requirements and test conditions for LED light sources	25
6.1	General requirements.....	25
6.2	Light source marking.....	25
6.3	Optical surfaces	26
6.4	Colour of light	26
6.5	Lamp dimensions	26
6.6	Caps and bases	27
6.7	Initial electrical and photometrical requirements.....	27
6.8	Red content	27
6.9	UV radiation	27
6.10	Standard (étalon) light sources.....	27
7	Sampling and conditions of compliance.....	27
8	Lamp data sheets	28
8.1	General.....	28
8.2	List of specific lamp types	28
Annex A (normative)	Filament shape, length and position	56
A.1	General.....	56
A.2	Filaments shown as points	56
A.3	Line filaments.....	56
A.4	Coiled-coil filaments.....	56
A.5	Extreme filament turns	56
A.6	Filament extremities.....	56
A.6.1	General.....	56
A.6.2	Axial filaments.....	56
A.6.3	Transverse filaments.....	56
A.7	Determination of filament length	57
A.8	Filament offsets	57
A.9	Lateral deviation.....	57
A.10	Filament location check system (box system)	57
Annex B (normative)	Measurement method of the colour of filament lamps	60
B.1	General.....	60
B.2	Colour.....	60
B.3	Measuring directions	60
B.3.1	General	60
B.3.2	Filament lamps used in headlamps	60
B.3.3	Filament lamps used in light signalling devices	61
Annex C (normative)	Test conditions for electrical and luminous characteristics.....	62
C.1	Filament lamps.....	62
C.1.1	Ageing	62
C.1.2	Test conditions	62
C.1.3	Electrical instrumentation	62
C.1.4	Photometry	62
C.2	LED light sources	62

C.2.1	Test conditions	62
C.2.2	Luminous flux	62
C.2.3	Normalized luminous intensity	63
C.2.4	Colour	63
C.2.5	Power consumption	63
Annex D (normative)	Method of measuring internal elements of R2 lamps	64
D.1	General test conditions	64
D.1.1	Measurement position	64
D.1.2	Ageing	64
D.1.3	Test condition	64
D.2	Reference axis, reference plane and planes for measurements	64
D.2.1	Reference axis	64
D.2.2	Reference plane	64
D.2.3	Plane V-V	64
D.2.4	Plane H-H	64
D.2.5	Plane X-X	64
D.2.6	Plane Y1-Y1	64
D.2.7	Plane Y2-Y2	64
D.3	Viewing directions (see Figure D.1)	65
D.3.1	Viewing direction ①	65
D.3.2	Viewing direction ②	65
D.3.3	Viewing direction ③	65
D.4	Measuring points (MP)	65
D.5	Dimensions to be measured	66
Annex E (normative)	Method of measuring internal elements of H4 and HS1 lamps	69
E.1	General test conditions	69
E.1.1	Measurement position	69
E.1.2	Ageing	69
E.1.3	Test condition	69
E.2	Reference axis, reference plane and planes for measurements	69
E.2.1	Reference axis	69
E.2.2	Reference plane	69
E.2.3	Plane V-V	69
E.2.4	Plane H-H	69
E.2.5	Plane X-X	69
E.2.6	Plane Y1-Y1	69
E.2.7	Plane Y2-Y2	70
E.2.8	Plane Y3-Y3	70
E.2.9	Plane Y4-Y4	70
E.2.10	Plane Y5-Y5	70
E.3	Viewing directions (see Figure E.1)	70
E.3.1	Viewing direction ①	70
E.3.2	Viewing direction ②	70
E.3.3	Viewing direction ③	70
E.3.4	Viewing direction ④	70
E.4	Measuring points (MP)	70
E.4.1	Shield and filaments (see Figure E.2)	70
E.4.2	Top obscuration (see Figure E.3)	71
E.5	Dimensions to be measured	71

Annex F (normative) Method of measuring internal elements of HB1 lamps.....	77
F.1 General test conditions.....	77
F.1.1 Measurement position.....	77
F.1.2 Ageing.....	77
F.1.3 Test condition.....	77
F.2 Dipped beam filament location.....	77
F.2.1 Horizontal location.....	77
F.2.2 Vertical location.....	77
F.2.3 Axial location.....	77
F.3 Main beam filament location.....	77
F.3.1 Horizontal location.....	77
F.3.2 Vertical location.....	77
F.3.3 Axial location.....	78
Annex G (informative) Optical set-up for the measurement of the position and form of the arc and of the position of the electrodes of discharge lamps.....	79
Annex H (normative) Measurement method of electrical and photometric characteristics of discharge lamps.....	80
H.1 General.....	80
H.2 Ballast.....	80
H.3 Burning position.....	80
H.4 Ageing.....	80
H.5 Supply voltage.....	80
H.6 Starting test.....	80
H.7 Run-up test.....	80
H.8 Hot restrike test.....	81
H.9 Electrical and photometric test.....	81
H.10 Colour.....	81
Annex I (informative) Overview of lamp types and their applications.....	82
Annex J (normative) Test conditions for colour endurance measurements.....	87
J.1 General.....	87
J.2 Calibration and ageing.....	87
J.3 Test voltage.....	88
J.4 Operating position.....	88
J.5 Test rack.....	88
J.6 Operating cycles.....	88
J.7 Closure.....	91
Annex K (informative) Method(s) to determine the value of the light centre length for Lx3A, Lx3B, Lx4A, Lx4B, Lx5A, Lx5B, L1A/6 and L1B/6.....	92
K.1 Measurement and calculation method based on ray tracing.....	92
K.2 Alternative method.....	93
Bibliography.....	94
Figure A.1 – Determination of apexes, filament length and filament offsets (A and B).....	58
Figure A.2 – Determination of filament centre.....	58
Figure A.3 – Determination of lateral deviations (A and B) and tolerance on the light centre length (C).....	59
Figure B.1 – Positions of the colorimetric receiver when measuring lamps used in headlamps.....	61

Figure B.2 – Positions of the colorimetric receiver when measuring lamps used in light signalling devices	61
Figure D.1 – Viewing directions, seen from the top of the lamp.....	67
Figure D.2 – Position of measuring points of R2 lamps	68
Figure E.1 – Viewing directions, seen from the top of the lamp	73
Figure E.2 – Position of measuring points of H4, H17, H19 and HS1 lamps.....	75
Figure E.3 – Top obscuration	76
Figure F.1 – Side view, view from ③ ^{ab}	78
Figure F.2 – Plan view, view from ④ ^a	78
Figure G.1 – Optical system	79
Figure J.1 – Side view of box.....	88
Figure J.2 – Front view of box	88
Figure J.3 – Temperature in the climate chamber during one operating cycle.....	89
Figure J.4 – Relative humidity in the climate chamber during one operating cycle.....	89
Figure J.5 – Switching modes of filament lamps for intermittent operation during one operating cycle.....	90
Figure J.6 – Switching modes of filament lamps for intermittent and continuous operation during one operating cycle	90
Figure J.7 – Switching modes of filament lamps for continuous operation during one operating cycle.....	91
Figure J.8 – Switching modes of filament lamps for intermittent and continuous operation during one operating cycle	91
Figure K.1 – Set-up to measure the luminance distribution of the A versions of the LED light sources	92
Figure K.2 – Set-up to measure the luminance distribution of the B versions of the LED light sources	93
Table 1 – Lifetime of non-replaceable filament lamps	20
Table 2 – Spectral weighting function	25
Table C.1 – Luminous flux tolerance limits.....	63
Table D.1 – Dimensions to be measured for R2 lamps.....	66
Table E.1 – Dimensions to be measured for H4, H17, H19 and HS1 lamps	72
Table I.1 – Overview of lamp types and their applications	84
Table J.1 – Applicable switching modes.....	87
Table J.2 – Applicable boxes of the test racks	87
Table J.3 – Dimensions of the applicable boxes and the relative position of the centre of the filament.....	88
Table J.4 – Timing during one operating cycle	89
Table J.5 – Switching modes of the filament lamps.....	90

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LAMPS FOR ROAD VEHICLES – DIMENSIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND LUMINOUS REQUIREMENTS

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