
Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety -- Part 4: Guidelines and general information (IEC 60061-4:1990)

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Descriptors: Lighting equipment, lamp cap, lampholder, control, standard gauge, interchangeability, safety, information

ENGLISH VERSION

Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety
Part 4: Guidelines and general information
(IEC 61-4:1990, mod)

Culots de lampes et douilles
ainsi que calibres pour le
contrôle de
l'interchangeabilité et de la
sécurité

Quatrième partie: Guide et
information générale
(CEI 61-4:1990, mod)

Lampensockel und -fassungen
sowie Lehren zur Kontrolle der
Austauschbarkeit und Sicherheit
Teil 4: Leitfaden und allgemeine
Informationen

(IEC 61-4:1990, mod)

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This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 1992-06-16.
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, 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 CENELEC questionnaire procedure, performed for finding out whether or not the International Standard IEC 61-4:1990 could be accepted without textual changes, has shown that a common modification was necessary for the acceptance as European Standard.

The reference document, together with a common modification prepared by the CENELEC Technical Committee TC 34Z, was submitted to the CENELEC members for formal vote.

The text of the draft was approved by CENELEC as EN 60061-4 on 16 June 1992.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date of publication of
an identical national standard (dop) 1993-06-01
- latest date of withdrawal of
conflicting national standards (dow) 1993-06-01

For products which have complied with the relevant national standard before 1993-06-01, as shown by the manufacturer or by a certification body, this previous standard may continue to apply for production until 1998-06-01.

ENDORSEMENT NOTICE

The text of the International Standard IEC 64-1:1990 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard with an agreed common modification as given below.

COMMON MODIFICATION

Delete standard sheet 7007-2-1.

NORME
INTERNATIONALE
INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

CEI
IEC
61-4

Première édition
First edition
1990-02

**Culots de lampes et douilles ainsi que calibres
pour le contrôle de l'interchangeabilité
et de la sécurité**

**Quatrième partie:
Guide et information générale**

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**Lamp caps and holders together with gauges
for the control of interchangeability and safety**

**Part 4:
Guidelines and general information**

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International Electrotechnical Commission
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Publication 61-4 de la CEI — août 198
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

LAMP CAPS AND HOLDERS TOGETHER WITH GAUGES FOR THE CONTROL OF INTERCHANGEABILITY AND SAFETY

Part 4 — Guidelines and general information

FOREWORD

- 1) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters, prepared by Technical Committees on which all the National Committees having a special interest therein are represented, express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the subjects dealt with.
- 2) They have the form of recommendations for international use and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
- 3) In order to promote international unification, the IEC expresses the wish that all National Committees should adopt the text of the IEC recommendation for their national rules in so far as national conditions will permit. Any divergence between the IEC recommendation and the corresponding national rules should, as far as possible, be clearly indicated in the latter.

PREFACE

This standard has been prepared by IEC Sub-Committee 34B: Lamp caps and holders, of IEC Technical Committee No 34: Lamps and related equipment.

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

Six Months' Rule	Reports on Voting
34B(CO)494 34B(CO)495	34B(CO)530 34B(CO)531

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

This standard forms Part 4 of IEC 61.

The other parts of the complete standard are:

- Part 1 (IEC 61-1) which contains the standard sheets for lamp caps;
- Part 2 (IEC 61-2) which contains the standard sheets for lampholders, and
- Part 3 (IEC 61-3) which contains the standard sheets for gauges.

Each part is dependent upon the other and a given part should always be studied in conjunction with the other parts.

Supplements containing new and revised standard sheets and documents will be issued from time to time as IEC work on these subjects progresses.

In order to facilitate use, each part contains a dated contents list of the sheets included in that part. A revised contents list will be issued at the same time as each future supplement.

INTRODUCTION

This standard gives guidance and general information in loose-leaf form to designers and testing personnel on the use of IEC 61, Parts 1, 2 and 3.

It includes the designation system, a guide to the selection of caps and general information regarding gauges.

This standard is intended to be used by standard engineers in those cases where new proposals have to be prepared, so as to achieve uniformity in lamppcap/lampholder/gauge standards and testing procedures.

It will be extended and updated whenever need arises.

It contains the recommendations of the IEC in regard to lamp caps and holders in general use today, together with relevant gauges with the object of securing international interchangeability and safety. The gauges illustrated, although generally accepted in principle, are not necessarily the only form in which they can be made.

Scope

This standard is applicable to lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety.

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International designation of lamp caps and holders

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International designation of lamp caps* and holders

The use of the descriptive forms of designation such as "Goliath" screw cap or "Normal" bayonet cap is restricted and not recommended. The more definite nomenclature used in previous editions has been amplified to provide a complete designation not only for the caps and holders already standardized, but also for other existing or projected types.

A few improvements have been effected in connection with the introduction of some new cap constructions.

Generally speaking, a lamp cap and the corresponding holder are designated by one or more letters, followed by a number. This designation gives a concise indication of the part which is essential to ensure interchangeability of the cap in the holder. Capital letters are used, sometimes followed by a small letter.

The letter or letters indicate the cap or holder construction in accordance with the following code:

B — means bayonet

BA — means bayonet automobile

Note. — To distinguish whether a cap is a B or a BA cap, the following directives must be taken into account:

- the standard pin length for B15 caps is 0.9 to 1.1 mm, whereas for BA15 caps the standard pin length is 0.64 mm minimum;
- for BA caps, requirements, if any, for creepage distances are usually small in view of their operation at extra-low voltage.

BM — means bayonet for mining lamps

E — means screw thread

F — means single contact pin (post, tab, etc.); a shell made of conducting material must be insulated from the contact-making part of the pin

Note. — Different forms of pin are indicated by small letters after the letter F, as follows:

- a** indicates a cylindrical pin;
- b** indicates a fluted pin;
- c** indicates a special shape of pin or protruding part.

G — means two or more contact pins (posts, tabs, etc.); a shell made of conducting material must be insulated from the contact-making pins

Note. — This group incorporates the former bi-post caps.

* This standard makes use of the terms: "(lamp) caps"; "(lamp) bases" which, because of different interpretations in different countries, require explanation.

The term "cap" is used to define a separate component which has to be affixed to the lamp bulb to provide engagement in the corresponding lamp-holder.

The term "base" is used to define an *integral* part of the lamp bulb suitably shaped to provide engagement in the lamp-holder.

In the United States of America and Canada, the term "base" is used to describe both the above situations and the term "cap" is not used at all.

International designation of lamp caps and holders

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- K** — means with flexible connection(s)
P — means prefocus
R — means recessed contact(s)
S — means shell
SV — means shell with conical end
T — means for telephone lamps
W — means a base**, the electrical contact with the lampholder being made directly through the lead-in wires which lie on the surface of the base; the glass part — or the part of other insulating material — being essential for the fit in the holder

The number following the letter(s) indicates the approximate value in millimetres of the principal dimension of the cap or base, viz.:

- For **B** — the diameter of the shell
 For **BA** — the diameter of the shell
 For **BM** — the diameter of the shell
 For **E** — the crest diameter of the screw thread
 For **F** — the diameter or other similar important dimension of the pin
 For **G** — the pin spacing: for two pins the distance between centres of the pins, for more pins of which the centres are situated on a circle, the diameter of the circle

If the centres of the pins are not all situated on a circle, the distance between the centres of the contact-making pins for the main circuit or the diameter of the circle through the centres of the contact-making pins

- For **K** — the diameter of the shell
 For **P** — the diameter or other important dimension of the part by which the lamp is located laterally
 (The P15 and P22 prefocus caps hitherto forming the only exceptions, will now follow the general rule and will be designated P30 and P36)

- For **R** — the largest transverse dimension of that part of the insulating body which is essential for the fit in the holder

- For **S** — the diameter of the shell or the dimension of that part which is essential for the fit in the holder

- For **SV** — the diameter of the shell

- For **T** — the external width measured across the contact plates or a corresponding dimension

- For **W** — the combined thickness of the glass part, or the part of other insulation material, and one lead-in wire followed by the multiplication sign × and the width of the base

Examples: E27
 BA15
 G13
 P28
 R17
 T6.8
 W2.1×9.5

** This designation also covers a separate cap of insulating material as a substitute for the integral base and meeting the same interchangeability requirements.

Note. — Some early designs resemble a wedge in shape; this led to the introduction of the reference letter "W".