SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 61184:1995

01-december-1995

Bayonet lampholders (IEC 1184:1993, modified)

Bayonet lampholders

Bajonett-Lampenfassungen

Douilles à baïonnette

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 61184:1994**

ICS:

29.140.10 Grla in držala žarnic Lamp caps and holders

SIST EN 61184:1995 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPEENNE

EUROPAISCHE NORM

EN 61184

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ICS 29.140.10

Descriptors: Electrical equipment, lighting equipment, lamp caps, bayonet lamp caps, classifications, marking, dimensions, protection against electric shocks, earthing, moisture proofing, mechanical strength, thermal resistance, fire protection

ENGLISH VERSION

Bayonet lampholders
(IEC 1184:1993, modified)

Douilles à baïonnette
(CEI 1184:1993, modifiée)

Bajonett-Lampenfassungen
(IEC 1184:1993, modifiziert)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 1994-05-15. 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

Ref. No. EN 61184:1994 E

FOREWORD

At the request of the CENELEC Technical Committee TC 34Z, Luminaires and associated equipment, the International Standard IEC 1184:1993 together with some common modifications prepared by TC 34Z was submitted to the CENELEC Unique Acceptance Procedure (UAP) in July 1993 for acceptance as a European Standard.

The text of the draft was approved by CENELEC as EN 61184 on 1994-05-15.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date of publication of an identical national standard	(dop)	1995-06-01
- latest date of withdrawal of conflicting national standards	(dow)	1996-06-01

For products which have complied with the relevant national standard before 1996-06-01, as shown by the manufacturer or by a certification body, this previous standard may continue to apply for production until 2001-06-01.

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard. In this standard, annexes A, ZA and ZB are normative.

ENDORSEMENT NOTICE

The text of the International Standard IEC 1184:1993 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard with agreed common modifications as given below.

COMMON MODIFICATIONS

12 **Construction**

12.8 Delete the note.

Replace lines 23, 24 and 25 by:

H03RT-F;
H05RR-F;
H03VV-F;
H03VVH2-F.

In the first sentence after the table, replace "IEC 245 or IEC 227" by "Harmonization Documents HD 22 S2 or HD 21 S2".

ANNEX ZA (normative)

OTHER INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS QUOTED IN THIS STANDARD WITH THE REFERENCES OF THE RELEVANT EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

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

IEC Publication	Date	Title	EN/HD	Date
61-1	1969	Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety Part 1: Lamp caps	EN 60061-1*	1993
61-2	1969	Part 2: Lampholders	EN 60061-2*	1993
61-3	1969	Part 3: Gauges	EN 60061-3*	1993
64	1987	Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes Performance requirements	EN 60064	1989
112	1979	Method for determining the comparative and the proof tracking indices of solid insulating materials under moist conditions	HD 214 S2	1980
227 (mod)	series	Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V	HD 21	series
245 (mod)	series	Rubber insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V	HD 22	series
399	1972	Standard sheets for barrel thread for E14 and E27 lampholders with shade holder ring	EN 60399	1993
417	1973	Graphical symbols for use on equipment Index, survey and compilation of the single sheets	HD 243 S10*	1993

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* EN 60061-1 includes supplements A:1970 to N:1992 to IEC 61-1
EN 60061-2 includes supplements A:1970 to K:1992 to IEC 61-2
EN 60061-3 includes supplements A:1970 to H:1992 to IEC 61-3
HD 243 S10 includes supplements A:1974 to K:1991 to IEC 417

IEC Publication	Date	Title	EN/HD	Date
432	1984	Safety requirements for tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes	EN 60432	1988
529	1989	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)	EN 60529	1991
598-1 (mod)	1992	Luminaires - Part 1: General requirements and tests	EN 60598-1	1993
664	1980	Insulation co-ordination within low-voltage systems including clearances and creepage distances for equipment	-	-
664A	1981	First supplement		
695-2-1	1991*	Fire hazard testing - Part 2: Test methods - Section 1: Glow-wire test and guidance	-	-
695-2-2	1991	Section 2: Needle-flame test	EN 60695-2-2	1994

Other publications:

ISO 4046:1978 - Paper, board, pulp and related terms - Vocabulary

ASTM specification D 785-85:1981

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* IEC 695-2-1:1980 is harmonized as HD 444.2.1 S1:1983

ANNEX ZB (normative)

SPECIAL NATIONAL CONDITIONS

Special national condition: National characteristic or practice that cannot be changed even over a long period, e.g. climatic conditions, electrical earthing conditions. If it affects harmonization, it forms part of the European Standard or Harmonization Document.

For the countries in which the relevant special national conditions apply these provisions are normative, for other countries they are informative.

Clause	Special national condition
1.1	**France** Temporary devices able to receive B22 capped GLS lamps, intended to test home lighting installations in France, bearing the following warning: "Dispositif provisoire à remplacer (réservé pour tester l'installation)" (Translation: "Temporary device to be replaced (only intended for installation testing purposes)") and sold exclusively to professionals, are not considered as lampholders for the purpose of this standard.
12.8	**United Kingdom** Labyrinth type cord restraints, which do not grip the outer covering of the cord, may be utilized, provided they meet the test requirements of the standard.

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Douilles à baïonnette

Bayonet lampholders

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Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

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For price, see current catalogue

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

BAYONET LAMPHOLDERS

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.

4) The IEC has not laid down any procedure concerning marking as an indication of approval and has no responsibility when an item of equipment is declared to comply with one of its recommendations.

This International Standard has been prepared by Sub-Committee 34B: Lamp caps and holders, of IEC Technical Committee 34: Lamps and related equipment. It constitutes the first edition of IEC 1184.

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

DIS	Report on voting
34B(CO)728	34B(CO)750
34B(CO)751	34B(CO)759

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

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

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

BAYONET LAMPHOLDERS

INTRODUCTION

This standard covers safety requirements for bayonet lampholders and includes references to IEC 61 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 238 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.

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.

As far as it reasonably applies, the standard also covers lampholders which are wholly or partly integral with a luminaire or intended to be built into appliances.

Independent lampholders, e.g. backplate lampholders, not specifically intended for building-in, are submitted to the additional requirements detailed in clause 3.

NOTE - Where lampholders are used in luminaires, their maximum operating temperatures are specified in IEC 598.

B15 denotes the cap/holder fit as defined by IEC 61-1, sheet 7004-11 and IEC 61-2, sheet 7005-16 with the corresponding gauges.

B22 denotes the cap/holder fit as defined by IEC 61-1, sheet 7004-10 and IEC 61-2, sheet 7005-10 with the corresponding gauges.

1.2 *Normative references*

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subjected to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 61: Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety.

IEC 61-1: 1969, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety - Part 1: Lamp caps.

IEC 61-2: Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety - Part 2: Lampholders.

IEC 61-3: Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety - Part 3: Gauges.

IEC 64: 1987, Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes.

IEC 112: 1979, Method for determining the comparative and the proof tracking indices of solid insulating materials under moist conditions.

IEC 227: Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V.

IEC 245: Rubber insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V.

IEC 399: 1972, Standard sheets for barrel thread for E14 and E27 lampholders with shade holder ring.

IEC 417: 1973, Graphical symbols for use on equipment.

IEC 432: 1984, Safety requirements for tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes.

IEC 529: 1989, Classification of degrees of protection provided by enclosures.

IEC 598-1: 1992, Luminaires; Part 1: General requirements and tests.

IEC 664: 1980, Insulation co-ordination within low-voltage systems including clearances and creepage distances for equipment.

IEC 664A: 1981, Insulation co-ordination within low-voltage systems including clearances and creepage distances for equipment, first supplement.

IEC 695-2-1: 1991, Fire hazard testing, Part 2: Test methods. Section 1: Glow-wire test and guidance.

IEC 695-2-2: 1991, Fire hazard testing, Part 2: Test methods. Section 2: Needle-flame test.

ISO 4046: 1978, Paper, board, pulp and related terms - Vocabulary.

ASTM specification D 785-65: 1981.

2 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard; the following definitions apply:

NOTE - For clarification of some definitions, see also figure 4.

2.1 *Materials*

2.1.1 plastics lampholder: a lampholder, the exterior of which is made wholly of plastics 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 529.

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

2.1.3 metal lampholder: a 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: a lampholder incorporating a method of retaining a flexible cord by which it may be suspended (see figure 4(a)).

2.2.2 threaded entry lampholder: a 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 4(b)).

2.2.3 backplate lampholder: a 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 4(c)).

2.3 terminal/contact assembly: a part or an 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: a cylindrical component which joins together separate external parts of the lampholder.

2.5 **shade ring:** a 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:** (plastics lampholders only) a 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:** (plastics lampholders only) a 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:** a lampholder designed to be built into a luminaire, an additional enclosure or the like.

2.9.1 **unenclosed lampholder:** a 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:** a 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:** a 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:** a 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:** a 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.