

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN 50172:2022

01-julij-2022

Sistemi za zasilno razsvetljavo evakuacijskih poti
Emergency escape lighting systems
Sicherheitsbeleuchtungsanlagen
Systèmes d'éclairage de sécurité
Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2c7a0c26-18e4-4179-862c-
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ICS: 91.160.10 Notranja razsvetljava Interior lighting

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en



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Emergency escape lighting systems

Systèmes d'éclairage de sécurité

Sicherheitsbeleuchtungsanlagen

This draft European Standard is submitted to CENELEC members for enquiry. Deadline for CENELEC: 2022-08-19.

It has been drawn up by CLC/TC 34.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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76 European foreword

- This document [prEN 50172:2022] has been prepared by CLC/TC 34" Lighting".
- This document is currently submitted to the Enquiry.
- 79 The following dates are proposed:

•	latest date by which the existence of this docu- ment has to be announced at national level	(doa)	dor + 6 months
•	latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorse- ment	(dop)	dor + 12 months
•	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be with- drawn	(dow)	dor + 36 months (to be confirmed or modified when voting)

- 80 This document will supersede EN 50172:2004 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).
- EN 50172:2022 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 50172:2004:

82	DRAFTING NOTE (will be removed before publication)
83	A list of change items will be made available at FprEN stage
03	

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84 Introduction

Table 1 shows an overview of the different forms of emergency lighting. Please refer to the introduction of EN 1838 for a more detailed explanation and description.

Table 1 – emergency lighting forms, taken from EN 1838:20221

		Emergency lightin	g	
	Emergency e	scape lighting		Standby lighting
Escape route light-	Open area	Safety lighting		
ing	(anti-panic) lighting	Local area lighting	High risk task area lighting	
	Safety signs including	adaptive safety sig	าร	

While EN 1838 includes luminous requirements for emergency escape lighting systems (and standby lighting 88 systems), this document provides electrical installation requirements specific for emergency escape lighting 89 systems together with verification, operation and maintenance documentation and test requirements for such 90 systems. Emergency lighting is a key element of building safety and of utmost importance to prevent harm and 91 save lives in emergency situations. Such situations are rare, but their rarity is also the reason why issues may 92 remain undetected and the functionality of the emergency lighting system may thus be impaired just in the very 93 moment that emergency lighting is actually required. Such issues may be related to building layout updates or 94 95 changes in use pattern, or simply the ageing of emergency lighting equipment over time, for instance. Therefore, maintenance of emergency lighting systems is just as essential as its initial proper installation. 96

Hence, this document does contain detailed requirements not only for the initial verification of emergency escape lighting systems, but also for its continuous monitoring and maintenance which is the only way to ensure

98 cape lighting systems, but also for its continuous monitoring and maintenance which is the 99 that emergency escape lighting will adequately provided whenever required.

Note that legal requirements throughout Europe are not limited to the initial installation of emergency lighting,
 but also comprise requirements related to continuous monitoring and maintenance.

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102 **1 Scope**

F			
DRAFTING NOTE (will be removed before publication)			
National committees are kindly asked to prepare aligned comments to prEN 1838 and prEN 50172, for instance by a joint meeting of the relevant mirror committees.			
This document specifies electrical installation requirements specific for emergency escape lighting system gether with verification, operation and maintenance documentation and test requirements for such system			
DRAFTING NOTE (will be removed before publication)			
Electrical installation requirements specific for emergency escape lighting systems" may or may not be covered finally in the document – de-pending on the technical requirements as agreed for this doc- ument. Thus, corresponding technical requirements may be removed in which case also the scope would be amended accordingly			
NOTE 1 Emergency escape lighting includes escape route lighting, open area (anti-panic) lighting, local area lig and high risk task area lighting. Escape routesafety sings are part of emergency escape lighting.			
NOTE 2 Emergency escape lighting systems include adaptive and non-adaptive, as well as high and low-mounted tems.			
This document does not apply to standby lighting.			
NOTE 3 Systems used for standby lighting may also be used for emergency escape lighting, given the correspondence of the corresponde			
2 Normative references			
The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitut requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, t latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.			
<std>prEN 1838, Lighting applications - Emergency lighting</std>			
<std>ISO 8528-12, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets - P 12: Emergency power supply to safety services</std>			
<std>EN 50171, Central power supply systems</std>			
<std>HD 60364-5-56, Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-56: Selection and erection of electrical ed ment - Safety services</std>			
<std>HD 60364-6:2016, Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 6: Verification</std>			
<std>EN 60598-2-22, Luminaires - Part 2-22: Particular requirements - Luminaires for emergency lighting<!--</td--></std>			
<std>EN 62034, Automatic test systems for battery powered emergency escape lighting</std>			
<std>EN IEC 62485-2, Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 2: Statio batteries</std>			
<std>EN 62485-5, Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 5: Lithiun batteries for stationary applications</std>			

3 Terms and definitions

- 138 For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in prEN 1838:2022 and the following apply.
- 139 **3.1**

140 emergency lighting

- lighting (IEV 845-29-001) provided for use when the power supply to the normal electric lighting fails
- 142 [SOURCE: IEC 60050-845-29-010:2020, modified: The note was deleted]

143 **3.2**

144 emergency escapelighting

- part of emergency lighting that provides illumination or visibility and escape route safety signage for the guid-
- ance and the safety of people leaving a location to a place of safety or attempting to terminate a potentially hazardous process before doing so
- 148 [SOURCE: EN 12665:2018, modified]
- 149 **3.3**

150 emergency escape lighting system

- all items functioning together in order to provide emergency escape lighting
- 152 Note 1 to entry: This includes luminaires, controlgear, wiring etc.
- 153 **3.4**
- 154 standby lighting
- part of emergency lighting provided to enable normal activities to continue substantially unchanged

156 [SOURCE: IEC 60050-845-29-013:2020, modified - The note was deleted]

- 157 **3.5**
- 157 **OSIS** prEN SUL7
- part of emergency escape lighting provided to ensure that the means of escape can be effectively identified and safely used when the location is occupied
- 161 [SOURCE: EN 1838:2022¹]

162 **3.6**

163 open area (anti-panic) lighting

- part of emergency escape lighting provided to avoid panic and provide illumination allowing people to reach a
 place where an escape route can be identified
- 166 [SOURCE: EN 1838:2022¹]

167 **3.7**

168 local area lighting

- part of emergency escape lighting that provides illumination for people allowed to remain temporarily in a premise during a mains supply failure if it is risk assessed for the activities that are allowed to be performed
- 171 [SOURCE: EN 1838:2022¹]

172 **3.8**

173 high risk task area lighting

part of emergency escape lighting that provides illumination for the safety of people involved in a potentially

- dangerous process or situation and to enable proper shut down procedures for the safety of the operator and
- other occupants of the building
- 177 [Source: EN 1838:2022¹]

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178 **3.9**

179 emergency luminaire

luminaire which may or may not be provided with its own electrical source for safety services and which is used
 for emergency lighting

Note 1 to entry: Emergency luminaires include internally illuminated escape route safety signs and luminaires providing light
 for externally illuminated escape route safety signs.

184 **3.10**

185 self-contained emergency luminaire

luminaire providing maintained or non-maintained emergency lighting in which all the elements, such as the
 battery, the lamp, the control unit and the test and monitoring facilities, where provided, are contained within the
 luminaire or adjacent to it (that is, within 1 m cable length)

189 [SOURCE: IEC 60598-2-22:2014]

190 **3.11**

191 escape route safety sign

- sign that gives a general safety message, obtained by a combination of colour and geometric shape and which,
 by the addition of a graphical symbol, gives a particular safety message
- 194 [SOURCE: EN 1838:2022]

195 **3.12**

196 internally illuminated escape route safety sign

197 escape route safety sign that is illuminated, when it is required, by an internal source

198 [SOURCE: EN 1838:2022]

199 **3.13**

- 200 externally illuminated escape route safety sign T prEN 50172:2022
- 201 escape route safety sign that is illuminated, when it is required, by an external emergency luminaire
- 202 [SOURCE: EN 1838:2022]

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203 **3.14**

- 204 central safety power supply system
- 205 central power supply system which supplies the required power to essential safety equipment with any rated
 206 power output
- 207 [SOURCE: FprEN 50171:2021]

208 **3.15**

209 electrical source for safety services

210 electrical source intended to be used as part of an electrical supply system for safety services

211 [SOURCE: IEC 60364-5-56:2018]

212 **3.16**

213 automatic test system

214 **ATS**

automated test system that may be manually initiated, consisting of parts (such as timers, current detectors,
 light detectors, changeover switches) which, when connected together, make a system that can carry out the
 routine testing requirements of emergency luminaires, and indicate the test results

[Source: IEC 62034:2012, modified: "emergency lighting luminaires" was replaced by "emergency luminaires"]

219 **3.17**

220 rated duration <of an emergency escape lighting system>

declared period of time that the luminous requirements of the emergency lighting system are met

222 **3.18**

223 activation time <of an emergency escape lighting system>

time between failure of the supply to the normal lighting and emergency lighting reaching the required level of illuminance

226 **4 General**

4.1 Normal lighting failures

- Emergency escape lighting shall be provided promptly, automatically and for a suitable time in a specified area when the power supply to the normal lighting fails.
- 230 This further includes:
- Operation/tripping of circuit protection devices. However, where an area is served by multiple lighting circuits, monitoring of all circuits or circuit protection devices may not be required, if the failure of one or more circuits or operation of circuit protection devices is not expected to cause the normal lighting in this specified area to fall below the illuminance levels required for emergency escape lighting.
- Failures of the lighting control system where this is expected to cause the normal lighting in this specified
 area to fall below the illuminance levels required for emergency escape lighting.
- 237 NOTE 1 Normal lighting supply failures include interruptions of the power supply from the electricity supplier.
- NOTE 2 Required illuminance levels are given in EN 1838.
- NOTE 3 Lighting control system refers to a networked system of devices related to lighting control only, that incorporates communication between various system inputs and outputs, with the use of one or more central computing device(s).

241 **4.2 Minimum requirements** 84c2a4783/osist-pren-50172-2022

- To facilitate the evacuation of a building during emergency operation, sufficient minimum illuminance, an adequate activation time and rated duration are required.
- Annex A gives guidance on factors that should be considered in relation to the rated duration and activation times of emergency escape lighting systems.
- Compliance is checked by designing and installing the emergency escape lighting system in accordance with the applicable standards and regulations and according to the requirements in this document including maintenance and verifications.

249 **4.3 Permanently occupied buildings**

- For permanently occupied buildings that provide sleeping accommodation and require a rated duration greater than three hours, the duration may be reduced to three hours where the emergency escape lighting is not required continuously in all areas, under the following conditions:
- 253 The risk assessment, if required, and regulation allows for such a reduction
- In case of a power failure, the emergency escape lighting shall be activated for at least the time required
 for the evacuation of the building after which it shall switch off automatically
- Emergency escape lighting can be reactivated for at least the time required for the evacuation of the build ing by permanently illuminated push buttons, powered from the electrical source for safety services (ESSS),
 which shall be installed as local switching devices in such a way that at least one button can be discerned
 from any location