IEC 60809

Edition 3.2 2017-11

FINAL VERSION

VERSION FINALE

Lamps for road vehicles – Dimensional, electrical and luminous requirements

Lampes pour véhicules routiers – Exigences dimensionnelles, électriques et lumineuses

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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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.

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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 ± 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.

ICS 29.140.20; 43.040.20

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.

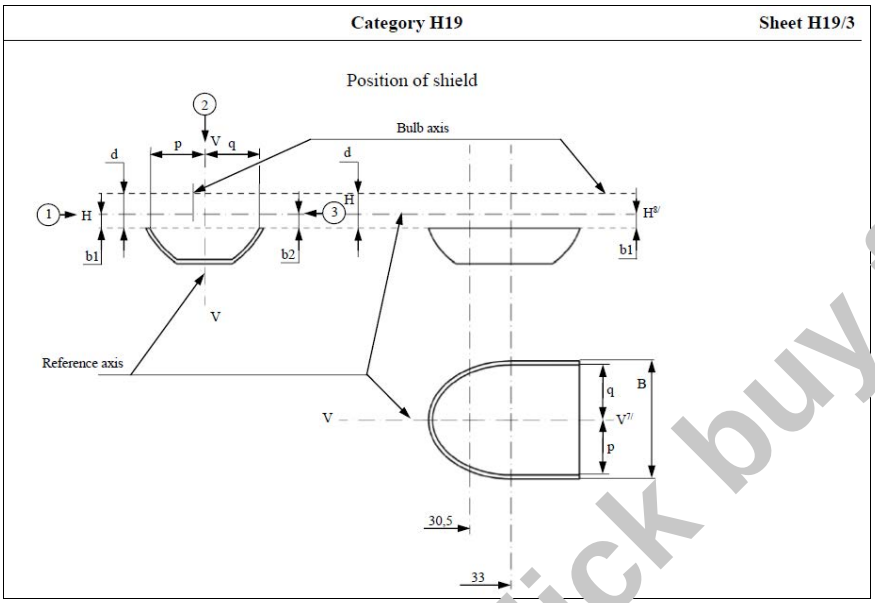

Figure 1 – Category sheet for H19

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.

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".

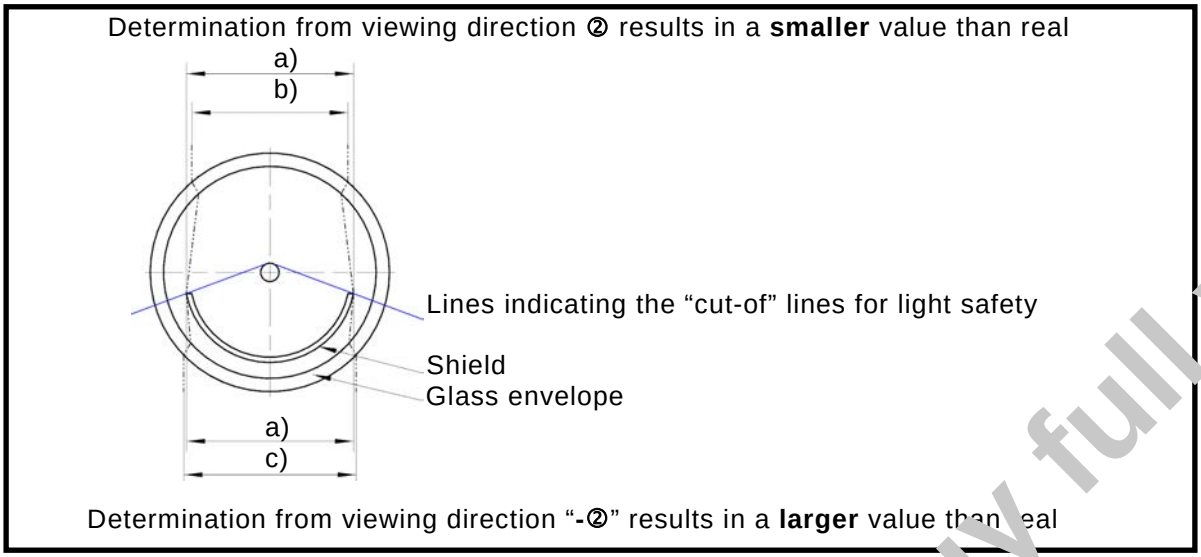

Figure 2 – Simplified drawing of the imaging situations

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 elminate the need for this interpretation sheet.

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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LAMPS FOR ROAD VEHICLES – DIMENSIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND LUMINOUS REQUIREMENTS

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This Consolidated version is not an official IEC Standard and has been prepared for user convenience. Only the current versions of the standard and its amendment(s) are to be considered the official documents.

This Consolidated version of IEC 60809 bears the edition number 3.2. It consists of the third edition (2014-12) [documents 34A/1798/FDIS and 34A/1819/RVD], its amendment 1 (2017-03) [documents 34A/1901/CDV and 34A/1940/RVC], its amendment 2 (2017-11) [documents 34A/2032/FDIS and 34A/2038/RVD] and its interpretation sheet 1 (2017-07). The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendments.

This Final version does not show where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. A separate Redline version with all changes highlighted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 60809 has been prepared by subcommittee 34A: Lamps, of IEC technical committee 34, Lamps and related equipment.

This third edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) the introduction of requirements for non-replaceable filament lamps;

b) the introduction of requirements for LED light sources.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. However, as the original editable data sheets and some figures from previous editions were not available, they have been reproduced in their old format which does not comply fully with the current drafting rules.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability 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.

LAMPS FOR ROAD VEHICLES – DIMENSIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND LUMINOUS REQUIREMENTS

1 Scope

This International Standard is applicable to replaceable and standardised lamps (filament lamps, discharge lamps and LED light sources) to be used in headlamps, fog-lamps and signalling lamps for road vehicles. In some applications, these lamps may be installed as non-replaceable.

This standard is especially applicable to those lamps which are the subject of legislation. In particular, it includes the lamps contained in Regulations No. 37, No. 99, No. 128 and its series of amendments of the Geneva Agreement of 20 March 1958 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). However, the standard may be used for other lamps falling under the scope of this standard, as well as lamps which are subject of legislation but not contained in Regulations No. 37, No. 99 and No. 128, e.g. the non-replaceable (filament) lamps and LED modules.

For replaceable and standardised lamps, the standard specifies the technical requirements with methods of tests and basic interchangeability (dimensional, electrical and luminous) for lamps of normal production and for standard (étalon) lamps.

For most of the requirements given in this standard, reference is made to the “relevant lamp data sheet”. For all lamps listed in Clause 8, data sheets are contained in this standard or included by reference. For other lamps, the relevant data are supplied by the lamp manufacturer or responsible vendor. It could be based on national legislation.

Other requirements to replaceable and standardised lamps such as lamp life, luminous flux maintenance, torsion strength and resistance to vibration and shock are specified in IEC 60810. Such requirements to non-replaceable lamps are given in this standard.

For some test methods, reference is made to IEC 60810.

Road vehicle lamps for supplementary purposes which are not the subject of legislation are specified in IEC 60983.

In countries which legislate for approval, for example under the terms of the aforementioned UN Regulations, it is suggested that reference is made to this standard for assessment of compliance. IEC 60810 and IEC 60983 are not intended for that purpose.

NOTE 1 In various vocabularies and standards, different terms are used for "incandescent lamp", "discharge lamp" and “LED lamp”. In this standard "filament lamp", "discharge lamp" and “LED light source” are used. However, where only "lamp" is written all three kinds of lamp are meant, unless the context clearly shows that it applies to one kind only.

NOTE 2 Wherever the term “device” is used, it is meant to designate equipment which is used as luminaire. It can take the form and purpose of a headlight or signal light.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.