

# FINAL VERSION

## VERSION FINALE



**Lamp controlgear –  
Part 2-7: Particular requirements for battery supplied electronic controlgear for  
emergency lighting (self-contained)**

**Appareillages de lampes –  
Partie 2-7: Règles particulières relatives aux appareillages électroniques  
alimentés par batterie pour l'éclairage de secours (autonome)**

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

### LAMP CONTROLGEAR –

#### Part 2-7: Particular requirements for battery supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting (self-contained)

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This Consolidated version of IEC 61347-2-7 bears the edition number 3.1. It consists of the third edition (2011-12) [documents 34C/995/FDIS and 34C/1002/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2017-10) [documents 34C/1354/FDIS and 34C/1359/RVD]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendment.

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

International Standard IEC 61347-2-7 has been prepared by subcommittee 34C: Auxiliaries for lamps, of IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

This third edition constitutes a technical revision.

Significant changes introduced into this third edition include:

- modification of IEC 61347-2-7 to become a standard exclusively for d.c. battery supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting (self-contained). IEC 61347-2-3 Annex J is intended to cover centrally supplied emergency controlgear;
- update of Clause 22 – Recharging devices;
- modification of Clause 20 battery voltage characterisation to support EBF measurement. This to simplify and increase reproducibility of testing;
- rationalisation of requirements between IEC 61347-2-7 and IEC 60598-2-22 requirements of IEC 60598-2-22 being transferred to IEC 61347-2-7.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives Part 2.

This standard shall be used in conjunction with IEC 61347-1. This part supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 61347-1.

NOTE In this standard, the following print types are used:

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 61347 series, published under the general title *Lamp controlgear*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the date related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

**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

The formatting into separately published parts provides for ease of future amendments and revisions. Additional requirements will be added as and when a need for them is recognized.

This standard, and the parts which make up IEC 61347-2, in referring to any of the clauses of IEC 61347-1, specify the extent to which such a clause is applicable and the order in which the tests are to be performed; they also include additional requirements, as necessary. All parts which make up IEC 61347-2 are self-contained and, therefore, do not include reference to each other.

Where the requirements of any of the clauses of IEC 61347-1 are referred to in this standard by the phrase "The requirements of Clause n of IEC 61347-1 apply", this phrase is interpreted as meaning that all requirements of the clause in question of Part 1 apply, except any which are clearly inapplicable to the specific type of lamp controlgear covered by this particular part of IEC 61347-2.

### INTRODUCTION to Amendment 1

EBLF is the ratio of the light output of a light source in emergency mode to the rated light output under normal conditions. EBLF is controlled by the output characteristics (current, voltage, power) of the controlgear with which the light source is operated.

For conventional lamps like fluorescent lamps, the EBLF is defined by the light output ratio of the lamp operated at 100 % and in emergency mode.

$$EBLF = \Phi_{\text{emergency}} / \Phi_{100\%}$$

For this measurement no special lamp is required, it is expected that all lamps of the same type show a very similar light output ratio independent of its manufacturer. The measurement is done at an ambient temperature of 25 °C. Due to the same dimensions and the identical cooling system (free air) the thermal conditions are identical for all lamps. The result is fully reproducible without any additional condition.

#### **Special requirements for LED light sources**

The light output of LED light sources depends also on the temperature at which they are operated. Typically the temperature is controlled by a heat sink on which it is mounted (e.g. luminaire surface).

This amendment describes a test method to evaluate the EBLF via an output factor (EOF<sub>X</sub>) taking into account that the ratio of the forward current of the LED controlgear is directly proportional to the LED light output. Any non-linearity due to the increased efficacy at lower operation temperature leads to an increased tolerance of the light output in the emergency mode but always positive.

Controlgear, which operates the LED light source in normal operation as well as in emergency operation can be marked directly with the output factor. Controlgear, operating the LED module in emergency mode only needs to be marked with the output value, for example the forward current  $I_{\text{emergency}}$ .

## LAMP CONTROLGEAR –

### Part 2-7: Particular requirements for battery supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting (self-contained)

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 61347 specifies particular safety requirements for battery supplied electronic controlgear for maintained and non-maintained emergency lighting purposes.

It includes specific requirements for electronic controlgear and control units for self-contained luminaires for emergency lighting as specified by IEC 60598-2-22.

It is intended for controlgear for fluorescent lamps, but it is also applicable to other lamp types e.g. incandescent, high pressure discharge lamps and LEDs.

This standard covers the emergency mode operation of a controlgear. For controlgear with a combination of normal and emergency lighting operation, the normal lighting operation aspects are covered by the appropriate part 2 of IEC 61347.

DC supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting may or may not include batteries.

This standard does not apply to d.c. supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting, which are intended for connection to a centralised emergency power supply system. A centralised emergency power system could be a central battery system.

NOTE Annex J of IEC 61347-2-3 applies to a.c., e.c. or d.c. supplied electronic controlgear for connection to centralised emergency power supply systems that are also intended for emergency lighting operations from a.c./d.c. supplies.

#### 2 Normative references

For the purpose of this part of IEC 61347, the normative references given in Clause 2 of IEC 61347-1, which are mentioned in this standard, apply, together with the following normative references

IEC 60081, *Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications*

IEC 60598-2-22, *Luminaires – Part 2: Particular requirements – Luminaires for emergency lighting*

IEC 60920, *Single-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications*

IEC 60921, *Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps – Performance requirements*

IEC 60929, *AC and/or DC-supplied electronic control gear for tubular fluorescent lamps – Performance requirements*

IEC 61347-1, *Lamp controlgear – Part 1: General and safety requirements*

IEC 61347-2-3, *Lamp control gear – Part 2-3: Particular requirements for a.c. and/or d.c. supplied electronic control gear for fluorescent lamps*