

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems –
Part 7: Light sources and luminaires primarily emitting visible radiation**

**Sécurité photobiologique des lampes et des appareils utilisant des lampes –
Partie 7: Sources de lumière et luminaires qui émettent principalement
un rayonnement visible**



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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 29.140.01; 31.260

ISBN 978-2-8322-6523-9

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PHOTOBIOLOGICAL SAFETY OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS –**Part 7: Light sources and luminaires primarily emitting visible radiation**

FOREWORD

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IEC 62471-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 34: Lighting. It is an International Standard.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
34/1004/FDIS	34/1011/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62471 series, published under the general title *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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INTRODUCTION

The wording "lamps and lamp systems" is used in the title of the IEC 62471 series. However, in the title of this Part 7, the wording "light sources and luminaires" is used. The reason for this is that due to the introduction of new LED technologies the characteristics of the light-generating components have changed. Therefore, the terms "electrical light source" and "luminaire" are nowadays used in TC 34 instead of "lamp" and "lamp system".

"Electric light source" is the generic term for products which produce light; the term "lamp" (light source with a lamp cap-holder system) is thereby included.

"Luminaire" is the basic term (see IEC 60050-845:2020, 845-30-001) for a product that includes all necessary accessories and describes a device that distributes, filters, or transforms the light produced from at least one source of optical radiation and which includes, except the sources themselves, all the parts necessary for fixing and protecting the sources and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the power supply.

When luminaires are designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of this document, they are presumed to function safely under normal use and present a photobiological hazard. Conformity of luminaires can be verified by application of the assessment procedures described in this document.

The light sources can be interchangeable or an integral part of the luminaire. If the light source is an integral part of the luminaire, the luminaire can also be considered a light source system (corresponding to a lamp system).

Most electrical light sources and luminaires within the scope of this document will not present a photobiological hazard due to their spectra, their light distribution, the light levels, and the natural aversion responses – people do not usually stare into bright sources, for example. There remain, however, some light sources and luminaires, which have the potential to pose adverse health effects from the emitted optical radiation. Exposure limits for a range of photobiological hazards associated with broad-band optical radiation sources have been developed and published by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).

This document introduces a new assessment procedure to address the various lighting applications in which the intended purpose is the illumination of objects and scenes and in signalling applications. This new approach uses revised time bases (and emission limits) related to the intentional or unintentional direct viewing of the luminaire and assessment distances depending on application. These emission limits are based on the exposure limits of the ICNIRP.

In this document, a complete procedure is used to cover all photobiological hazards in the range of 200 nm to 1000 nm as implemented in IEC 62471.

This procedure, based on a product- and application-related assessment, leads to a pass/fail result for a specific product in that given application.

PHOTOBIOLOGICAL SAFETY OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS –

Part 7: Light sources and luminaires primarily emitting visible radiation

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62471 specifies an assessment of the photobiological safety of electrical light sources and luminaires in normal use as well as some basic product requirements. It applies to electrical light sources and luminaires that emit radiation predominantly in the visible spectral range (380 nm to 780 nm) and are used to illuminate spaces or objects or used for signalling.

Electrical light sources and luminaires designed for emitting radiation in the visible range can also emit radiation in the ultraviolet (UV) and infrared (IR) regions depending on the technology applied. This document, therefore, includes the blue light, thermal, UV, UVA, IR and skin thermal hazards for the optical radiation over the wavelength range 200 nm to 1000 nm.

Electrical light sources and luminaires that are designed to predominantly emit radiation outside the visible spectral range (380 nm to 780 nm) (e.g. UV sterilizers or industrial heaters) are not within the scope of this document.

Electrical light sources for illumination are considered to emit continuous light for photobiological safety assessment. This includes light sources with pulse width modulation (PWM).

This document can also be applied to the illumination function of multi-function luminaires which can simultaneously perform functions other than illumination. Other standards can be applied to the non-illumination function(s).

This document can also be applied to electric light sources and luminaires which emit visible light, when there is no limitation on the presence of people (e.g. horticulture).

This document can also be applied to laser products used for illumination and signalling when the conditions of IEC 60825-1:2014, 4.4 are met.

NOTE See IEC 60825-1:2014 for other requirements of laser products.

This document is intended to be referenced by product standards for the assessment of applicable photobiological safety aspects. Additional details for the photobiological safety assessment and data presentation are specified in the product standards.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-845, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 845: Lighting*, available at <http://www.electropedia.org>

IEC 60598-1:2020, *Luminaires – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 62471:2006, *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems*