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Methods for determining distribution temperature and colour temperature or correlated colour temperature of light sources

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by The Color Science Association of Japan (CSAJ)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS Z 8725**:1999 is replaced with this Standard.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying any of such patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights.

Methods for determining distribution temperature and colour temperature or correlated colour temperature of light sources

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard was established in 1966 and has gone through four revisions up to the present. The last revision was made in 1999, and the revision at this time is to respond to the modification of the definition of wavelength in **JIS Z 8781-2**, i.e. wavelength in standard air is applied (corresponding International Standard: **ISO 11664-2**), and to conform to the wavelength range in the calculation of distribution temperature of **CIE 114/4**.

No corresponding International Standard has been established at this point.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the method for measuring the distribution temperature or the colour temperature of radiation in the visible wavelength range from an incandescent lamp (including a tungsten halogen lamp) of which the bulb has low wavelength-selective absorption and reflection, and the method for measuring the correlated colour temperature of radiation of the light source of which the light source colour is almost achromatic.

This Standard is also applicable to the measurement of correlated colour temperature of almost achromatic luminescent colour of the light source (light-emitting device, etc.) other than the light source for general lighting.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) listed below shall be applied.

JIS C 7526 *Standard incandescent lamps of luminous intensity*

JIS C 7527 *Tungsten halogen lamps (non-vehicle)—Performance specifications*

JIS Z 8103 *Glossary of terms used in measurement*

JIS Z 8105 *Glossary of colour terms*

JIS Z 8113 *Lighting vocabulary*

JIS Z 8120 *Glossary of optical terms*

JIS Z 8724 *Methods of colour measurement—Light-source colour*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions given in **JIS Z 8103**, **JIS Z 8105**, **JIS Z 8113**, **JIS Z 8120** and **JIS Z 8724**, and the following apply.