IEC 61347-2-7

Edition 3.2 2021-12
CONSOLIDATED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Lamp controlgear –
Part 2-7: Particular requirements for ~~battery~~ electric source for safety services (ESSS) supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting (self-contained)

Appareillages de lampes –
Partie 2-7: ~~Règles~~ Exigences particulières relatives aux appareillages électroniques alimentés par ~~batteries~~ source électrique de sécurité (ESSS) pour l'éclairage de secours (autonome)

IEC 61347-2-7:2011-12+AMD1:2017-10+AMD2:2021-12 CSV(en-fr)

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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LAMP CONTROLGEAR –

Part 2-7: Particular requirements for ~~battery~~ electric source for safety services (ESSS) supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting (self-contained)

FOREWORD

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This consolidated version of the official IEC Standard and its amendments has been prepared for user convenience.

IEC 61347-2-7 edition 3.1 contains the third edition (2011-12) [documents 34C/995/FDIS and 34C/1002/RVD], its amendment 1 (2017-10) [documents 34C/1354/FDIS and 34C/1359/RVD] and its amendment 2 (2021-12) [documents 34C/1536/FDIS and 34C/1540/RVD].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted 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 EBLF 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 2 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 amendments will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under 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.

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.

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

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_X) 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 $I_{\text{emergency}}$.

INTRODUCTION to Amendment 2

The following significant technical changes have been introduced in this Amendment 2:

a) clarification of rest mode and inhibiting mode requirements;

b) introduction of requirements for controlgear using lithium batteries;

c) introduction of requirements for controlgear using electric double-layer capacitors (EDLCs);

d) introduction of the term "electric source for safety services (ESSS)" to cover both batteries and EDLCs;

e) clarification of changeover operation requirements.

LAMP CONTROLGEAR –

Part 2-7: Particular requirements for ~~battery~~ electric source for safety services (ESSS) supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting (self-contained)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61347 specifies particular safety requirements for ~~battery~~ electric source for safety services (ESSS) 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~~ in IEC 60598-2-22.

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

This ~~standard~~ document 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 the IEC 61347 series.

DC supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting ~~may~~ can (or ~~may~~ not) include ~~batteries~~ the electric source for safety services (ESSS).

~~This standard also includes operational requirements for electronic controlgear, which, in the case of d.c. supplied electronic controlgear, are regarded as performance requirements. This is because non-operational emergency lighting equipment presents a safety hazard. It~~ This document does not apply to d.c. supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting, which are intended for connection to a ~~centralised~~ centralized emergency power supply system. A ~~centralised~~ centralized emergency power system could be a central battery system.

NOTE Annex J of IEC 61347-2-3:2011/AMD1:2016 applies to a.c., a.c./d.c. or d.c. supplied electronic controlgear for connection to ~~centralised~~ centralized 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 60598-2-22:2021, *Luminaires – Part 22: Particular requirements – Luminaires for emergency lighting*

IEC 60901, *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*