

AS/NZS 2293.3:1995

Australian/New Zealand Standard

**Emergency evacuation lighting
for buildings**

**Part 3: Emergency luminaires
and exit signs**

AS/NZS 2293.3:1995

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee LG/7, Emergency Lighting in Buildings. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 31 May 1995 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 29 May 1995. It was published on 5 September 1995.

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Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
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PUBLISHED JOINTLY BY:

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Homebush NSW 2140 Australia

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Level 10, Radio New Zealand House,
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ISBN 0 7262 9883 2

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee LG/7, Emergency Lighting in Buildings, to supersede, in part, AS 2293.1—1987* and, in part, NZS 6742:1971†.

This Standard sets out requirements for emergency luminaires and exit signs that form part of an emergency evacuation lighting system for a building. The objective of these requirements is to ensure the safe and effective functioning of the emergency luminaires and exit signs under operational and environmental conditions representative of those which can reasonably be expected to apply in service.

Arising from a review of the 1987 edition of AS 2293.1, opportunity has been taken to collect together the requirements for emergency luminaires and exit signs to form a separate part (Part 3) of the AS/NZS 2293 series, leaving AS/NZS 2293.1‡ to cover requirements for the overall system design, installation and operation.

The requirements in this Standard are essentially the same as those which existed in AS 2293.1—1987*. Changes of significance that have been made include the following:

- (a) Revision of the form of specifying the colours of exit signs (see Clause 3.6).
- (b) Revision of the requirements for the provision of a test switch, for self-contained emergency luminaires and exit signs (see Clause 4.3.2).
- (c) Addition of a requirement for battery circuits to be protected from excessive discharge currents in the event of fault conditions (see Clause 4.4.4).
- (d) Alteration of the requirements for battery chargers, including a new test to assess performance under short circuit conditions (see Clause 4.5 and Paragraph D4, Appendix D).
- (e) The inclusion of requirements for self-contained emergency luminaires and exit signs with automatic discharge testing facilities (see Clause 4.8 and Paragraph D3 of Appendix D).
- (f) Modification of the photometric testing conditions and the associated requirements for establishing luminaire classifications (see Paragraphs C2.1 and C3 of Appendix C).

Different requirements apply in Australia and in New Zealand with respect to the form and dimensions of exit signs (see Clause 3.4). The differences arise from differing regulatory practices in the respective countries. It is anticipated that these differences will be reconciled in the near future by adoption of exit signs of the pictogram type (i.e. symbolic outline of a person moving towards an open door), when requirements for internally illuminated forms of these signs are agreed internationally.

With reference to requirements for radio interference suppression (see Clause 1.5), compliance with AS/NZS 4051§ is already mandatory in New Zealand under regulations issued by the Ministry of Commerce. In Australia, the Spectrum Management Agency has declared that compliance with AS/NZS 4051 will be required under Commonwealth legislation from 1 January 1996.

* AS 2293.1—1987 Emergency evacuation lighting in buildings

Part 1: Design and installation

† NZS 6742:1971 Code of practice for emergency lighting in buildings

‡ AS/NZS 2293.1:1995 Emergency evacuation lighting for buildings

Part 1: System design, installation and operation

§ AS/NZS 4051:1992 Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of fluorescent lamps and luminaires.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

Originated in Australia as part of AS 2293.1—1979.
Previous edition 1987.
Originated in New Zealand as part of NZS 6742:1971.
AS 2293.1—1987 and NZS 6742:1971 jointly revised
in part and redesignated AS/NZS 2293.3:1995.

Incorporating:
Amdt 1—1998

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