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Irish Standard I.S. EN 62612:2013

Self-ballasted LED lamps for general lighting services with supply voltages > 50 V - Performance requirements (IEC 62612:2013 (EQV))

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## EUROPEAN STANDARD

# EN 62612

## NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 2013

ICS 29.140.01

English version

### Self-ballasted LED lamps for general lighting services with supply voltages > 50 V -Performance requirements (IEC 62612:2013)

Lampes à LED autoballastées pour l'éclairage général avec des tensions d'alimentation > 50 V -Exigences de performances (CEI 62612:2013) LED-Lampen mit eingebautem Vorschaltgerät für Allgemeinbeleuchtung mit Versorgungsspannungen > 50 V -Anforderungen an die Arbeitsweise (IEC 62612:2013)

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# CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

#### CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

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EN 62612:2013

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#### Foreword

The text of document 34A/1662/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62612, prepared by SC 34A "Lamps" of IEC/TC 34A "Lamps and related equipment" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62612:2013.

The following dates are fixed:

•	latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2014-04-23
•	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2016-07-23

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#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard IEC 62612:2013 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated :

IEC 60598	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 60598.
IEC 60901	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 60901.
IEC 61547	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 61547.
CISPR 15:2005	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 55015:2006 (not modified)

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## Annex ZA

#### (normative)

# Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication IEC 60050	<u>Year</u> Series	<u>Title</u> International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV)	<u>EN/HD</u> -	<u>Year</u> -
IEC 60068-2-14	-	Environmental testing - Part 2-14: Tests - Test N: Change of temperature	EN 60068-2-14	-
IEC 60081	-	Double-capped fluorescent lamps - Performance specifications	EN 60081	-
IEC 60630	-	Maximum lamp outlines for incandescent lamps	EN 60630	-
IEC 61000-3-2	2005	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-2: Limits - Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current <= 16 A per phase)	EN 61000-3-2	2006
IEC 61000-4-7	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-7: Testing and measurement techniques - General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto		-
IEC/TR 61341	-	Method of measurement of centre beam intensity and beam angle(s) of reflector lamps	EN 61341	-
IEC/TS 62504	-	General lighting - LEDs and LED modules - Terms and definitions	-	-
IEC 62560	-	Self-ballasted LED-lamps for general lighting services by voltage > 50 V - Safety specifications	gEN 62560	-
IEC/TR 62732	-	Three-digit code for designation of colour rendering and correlated colour temperature	-	-
CIE 13.2	1974	Methods of measuring and specifying colour rendering properties of light sources	r -	-
CIE 13.3	1995	Method of measuring and specifying colour rendering of light sources		-
CIE S 017/E	2011	ILV: International Lighting Vocabulary	-	-
CIE 191	1996	The photometry and goniophotometry of luminaires	-	-
CIE 177	2007	Colour rendering of white LED light sources	-	-

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#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

#### SELF-BALLASTED LED LAMPS FOR GENERAL LIGHTING SERVICES WITH SUPPLY VOLTAGES > 50 V – PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

#### FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 62612 has been prepared by subcommittee 34A: Lamps, of IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

This first edition of IEC 62612 cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 62612. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC/PAS 62612.

- a) The standard explicitly states that real life time tests are not part of the test regime. Instead, a period of up to 6 000 h is chosen in order to assess manufacturers' claims of maintenance.
- b) Technical features have been adapted to IEC/PAS 62717 (performance of LED modules) as far as possible. Examples are the family approach and the temperature measuring point.
- c) Marking requirements are shifted from the product to the packaging.
- d) The number of lamps to be tested is made test specific, not general.

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- e) First requirements are given for setting the colour for colour adjustable lamps and the luminous flux level of dimmable lamps.
- f) The structure of tests is clearly divided between requirement and compliance.
- g) Statistical compliance is separated into individual and average.
- h) Light output requirements are extended to luminous intensity distribution, peak intensity, beam angle and efficacy.
- i) The use of the terms "correlated colour temperature" and "chromaticity coordinates" is corrected.
- j) The number of tolerance categories is reduced from 8 to 4, and split between initial and maintained values.
- k) Colour rendering is differently assessed at initial and maintained state.
- I) Three lumen maintenance categories are given instead of five.
- m) The endurance tests are completely re-established.
- n) The verification (formerly: assessment) clause is completed.
- o) Information for luminaire design is added.
- p) Stabilisation is more precise (Annex A on the method of measuring lamp characteristics) and extension is made for the additional photometric and colorimetric parameters.
- q) Annex B on measuring luminous flux is contained in Annex A. New Annex B provides the photometric code.
- r) Further annexes are added: Annex C and D for displacement factor, Annex E for life time metrics/reliability and Annex F for examples of LED dies and LED packages.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
34A/1662/FDIS	34A/1679/RVD

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

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

In this standard, the following print types are used:

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://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

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This International Standard is the first edition of a performance standard (precursor: IEC/PAS 62612) for self-ballasted LED lamps for general lighting applications and acknowledges the need for relevant tests for this new source of electrical light, sometimes called "solid state lighting".

The provisions in this standard represent the technical knowledge of experts from the fields of the semiconductor (LED chip) industry and of those of the traditional electrical light sources.

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### SELF-BALLASTED LED LAMPS FOR GENERAL LIGHTING SERVICES WITH SUPPLY VOLTAGES > 50 V – PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the performance requirements, together with the test methods and conditions, required to show compliance of LED lamps with integral means for stable operation, intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having:

- a rated power up to 60 W;
- a rated voltage of > 50 V a.c. up to 250 V a.c.;
- a lamp cap as listed in IEC 62560.

These performance requirements are additional to the safety requirements in IEC 62560.

The only feature provided by this standard, when applied for replacement purposes, is information on maximum lamp outlines.

The requirements of this standard relate to type testing. This standard covers LED lamps that intentionally produce white light, based on inorganic LEDs.

Recommendations for whole product testing or batch testing are under consideration.

The life time of LED lamps is in most cases much longer than the practical test times. Consequently, verification of manufacturer's life time claims cannot be made in a sufficiently confident way, because projecting test data further in time is not standardised. For that reason the acceptance or rejection of a manufacturer's life time claim, past an operational time as stated in 7.1, is out of the scope of this standard.

Instead of life time validation, this standard has opted for lumen maintenance codes at a defined finite test time. Therefore, the code number does not imply a prediction of achievable life time. The categories, represented by the code, are lumen-depreciation character categories showing behaviour in agreement with manufacturer's information, provided before the test is started.

In order to validate a life time claim, several methods of test data extrapolation exist. A general method of projecting measurement data beyond limited test time is under consideration.

The pass/fail criterion of the life time test as defined in this standard is different from the life time metrics claimed by manufacturers. For explanation of recommended life time metrics, see Annex E.

NOTE When lamps are operated in a luminaire the claimed performance data can deviate from the values established via this standard due to e.g. luminaire components that impact the performance of the lamp.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.



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