



ANSI C78.379-2006 (R2015)

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# American National Standard for Electric Lamps - Classification of the Beam Patterns of Reflector Lamps





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*American National Standard for Electric Lamps—  
Classification of the Beam Patterns of Reflector Lamps*

Secretariat:

**National Electrical Manufacturers Association**

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**American National Standards Institute, Inc.**

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**Foreword** (This foreword is not part of American National Standard C78.379-2006 [R2015].)

Suggestions for improvement of this standard should be submitted to:

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This standard was processed and approved by Accredited Standards Committee on Electric Lamps, ASC C78. Approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all Committee members voted for that approval.

## Contents

Foreword.....	ii
1 Scope, Purpose, and Application.....	1
1.1 SCOPE .....	1
1.2 PURPOSE .....	1
1.3 Application .....	1
2 Normative References .....	1
3 Definitions .....	1
3.1 BEAM AXIS .....	1
3.2 CENTER BEAM INTENSITY (IC).....	1
3.4 BEAM ANGLE (OF SYMMETRICAL BEAMS) .....	2
3.5 BEAM ANGLE (OF ASYMMETRICAL BEAM) .....	2
3.6 NOMINAL BEAM ANGLE .....	2
3.7 BEAM PATTERN.....	2
3.8 FLOOD .....	2
3.9 SPOT .....	2
4 Beam Angle Classifications and Tolerances .....	3
4.1 NOMINAL BEAM ANGLE CLASSIFICATIONS.....	3
4.2 ASYMMETRICAL BEAM CLASSIFICATION .....	4
4.3 BEAM ANGLE TOLERANCE OF PAR AND R LAMPS .....	4
5 Procedure for the Center Beam Intensity and Beam Angle.....	4
6 Determination of Light Output Intensity .....	5
7 Lamp Descriptions .....	5
Annex A (Normative) Center Beam Intensity for Complex Beam Patterns .....	6

### Figures

Figure 1	Simplified Presentation of a Symmetric Beam Angle 40° .....	3
Figure 2	Simplified Presentation of an Asymmetrical Beam Angle of 40° x 20° .....	3
Figure A1	Center Beam Intensity .....	6

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## **1 Scope, Purpose, and Application**

### **1.1 SCOPE**

This standard describes a system for classification of beam patterns and beam angles of reflector lamps. Also a method of describing light output is defined.

Reflector lamps are considered to be those lamps having a reflective coating applied to the reflector part of the bulb or a reflector permanently attached to the bulb with the reflector at least partially controlling the light flux distribution. Partial reflector lamps are also covered. Both symmetrical and asymmetrical beams can be classified. Lamps with various kinds of light sources are covered.

### **1.2 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this standard is to provide a means to designate nominal beam angles and define expected tolerances about the nominal. This classification applies only to bare lamps and excludes luminaires or other systems.

### **1.3 APPLICATION**

The definitions and classification included in this standard apply only to lamps for general lighting applications.

## **2 Normative References**

The following publications contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this American National Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this American National Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the publications indicated below.

ANSI C78.21-2003, Incandescent PAR and R shapes  
ANSI C78.40-1992, Specifications for Mercury lamps  
ANSI C78.42-2004, High pressure Sodium lamps  
ANSI C78.43-2005, Single-end Metal Halide lamps  
ANSI C78.380-2005, Method of designation of HID lamps  
ANSI C78.1340 – 1990, 450-Watt, 230-volt self-ballasted Mercury lamps  
ANSI C78.1341 – 1990, 750-Watt, 120-volt self-ballasted Mercury lamps  
ANSI C78.1342 – 1990, 160-Watt, 120-volt self-ballasted Mercury lamps  
ANSI C78.1380 – 1988, 250-Watt, 120-volt self-ballasted Mercury lamps  
ANSI/IES RP-16-1996, Nomenclature and definitions for illuminating engineering  
IES LM20-1994, Approved method for photometric testing of reflector type lamps

## **3 Definitions**

### **3.1 BEAM AXIS**

The axis about which the light output flux is substantially symmetrical. In symmetrical beams, light flux is substantially symmetrical about the beam axis in planes through all rotational angles about the lamp and the beam axis. In asymmetrical beams, light flux is substantially symmetrical in two planes 90° from each other and through the beam axis.

The beam axis may or may not coincide with lamp axis through the lamp base or the lamp axis normal to the plane of any fixed points on the reflector.

### **3.2 CENTER BEAM INTENSITY (IC)**

The value of light flux intensity in candelas (cd) measured on the beam axis. See figures 1, 2 and A1.