



ANSI/NEMA C82.13-2002

American National Standard for Lamp Ballasts - Definitions - for Fluorescent Lamps and Ballasts



National Electrical Manufacturers Association
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ANSI C82.13-2002

American National Standard

for lamp ballasts—

**Definitions—
for Fluorescent Lamps
and Ballasts**

American National Standard

Approved July 23, 2002

Secretariat: ANSLG National Electrical Manufacturers Association

For Lamp Ballasts-- Definitions— for Fluorescent Lamps and Ballasts

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American National Standard

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Foreword (This Foreword is not part of ANSI C82.13-2002.)

Suggestions for improvement of this standard should be submitted to the Secretariat C82, American National Lighting Group of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1847, Rosslyn, VA 22209. This standard was processed and approved by Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) on Electric Lamps, C82, and its Work Group C82-1. Committee approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for that approval.

Information concerning the approval of this standard is based on the documents listed in the table below:

Amendment / Change	CDV	RV
First Edition	82 (1)/m676	82 (1)/m677v2

At the time it approved this standard, the ASC 82 had the following members:

Howard Wolfman, Chair ASC 82
David Mullen, Technical Coordinator
Randolph N. Roy, Secretariat and Coordinating Editor
Ken Denton, Consulting Editor

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Cooper Lighting (NEMA Delegate)	Donald Miletich
Edison Electric Institute (Delegate)	Al Maguire
GE Lighting	Edward Yandek Edward Hammer Selmar Dorsey
GE Lighting Systems	Michael Owens Rebecca Lancaster
Holophane Lighting Company	Michael Tanner
Hubbell Lighting, Inc. (NEMA Delegate)	William E. Buckson
InterTek Testing Services	David Edwards David Ellis
Lithonia/Hi-Tek Lighting (NEMA Delegate)	Fred Carpenter
MagneTek Lighting Products Group	Bill Brosius Michael Stein
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Philips Lighting Company	Al Rousseau
Underwriters Laboratories Inc.	John Marshall David Belt

At the time it approved this standard, the C82-1 Work Group had the following members:

Ken Denton, Chair, C82-1
John Marshall, Vice Chair
Randolph N. Roy, Secretariat

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	Al C. Rousseau
Power Lighting Products Inc.....	Marcelino Garcia
Thomas & Betts—American Electric	Greg Steinman
Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.	John Marshall
ZAE Research.....	Ken Denton

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AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

for Lamp Ballasts-- Definitions— for Fluorescent Lamps and Ballasts

1 Scope

This standard provides definitions of terms used in ANSI C78 and C82 series standards for fluorescent lamps and ballasts. Individual standards may also include additional definitions specific to that standard.

2 Normative references

The following standards 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 edition of the standards indicated below.

ANSI C78.81-2001 – *Double-based fluorescent lamps - Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics,*

ANSI C78.901-2001 – *Single-based fluorescent lamps, - Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics.*

3 Definitions

bactericidal lamp: A low pressure mercury electric discharge lamp with a bulb that transmits bactericidal ultraviolet-C radiation.

ballast efficacy factor (BEF): The ballast factor of a ballast in percent divided by the power input to the ballast. Note: This term was developed solely for regulatory purposes. It is not necessarily a measurement of ballast efficiency.

ballast factor (BF): The output of a ballast delivered to a reference lamp(s) in terms of power or light divided by the output of the relevant reference ballast delivered to the same reference lamp(s).

cold-cathode lamp: An electric discharge lamp in which the electrodes, operating at less than incandescent temperatures, furnish electron current by field emission, and in which the cathode drop is relatively high (75 to 150 volts). The current density at the cathodes is relatively low, and cathodes become impractically large for currents greater than a few hundred milliamperes.