

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**D.C. supplied electronic ballasts for
tubular fluorescent lamps—
Performance requirements (IEC 60925,
Ed. 1.2 (2001) MOD)**



AS/NZS 60925:2005

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL-041, Lamps and Related Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 31 August 2005 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 30 September 2005.
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Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Australian Industry Group
Certification Interests (New Zealand)
Consumers' Federation of Australia
Electrical Compliance Testing Association
Electrical Regulatory Authorities Council
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-041, Lamps and Related Equipment.

The objective of this Standard is to provide the lighting industry with performance requirements for d.c. supplied electronic ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps up to 250 V.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from IEC 60925, Ed. 1.2 (2001), *DC supplied electronic ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps—Performance requirements*, and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian/New Zealand conditions.

Variations to IEC 60925, Ed. 1.2 (2001) are indicated at the appropriate places throughout this standard. Strikethrough (~~example~~) identifies IEC text, tables and figures which, for the purposes of this Australian/New Zealand Standard, are deleted. Where text, tables or figures are added, each is set in its proper place and identified by shading (example). Added figures are not themselves shaded, but are identified by a shaded border.

The important variation for Australian/New Zealand conditions is that ‘all ballasts specified in the Standard shall comply with the requirements of relevant Parts of AS/NZS 61347’ instead of the requirements of IEC 60924.

Each Standard in Part 2 of 61347 is intended to be used in conjunction with Part 1 of 61347 in order to provide a complete Standard for that specific type of control gear. Where a particular clause of Part 1 is not mentioned in Part 2, that clause applies as far as is reasonable. Where Part 2 states ‘addition’, ‘modification’ or ‘replacement’, the relevant requirements in Part 1 are adapted accordingly. It is to be noted that some parts of the AS/NZS 61347 series differ from parts of IEC 61347 and hence equipment that conforms to the IEC standard may not comply with its AS/NZS counterpart.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.
- (b) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

In this Standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements proper: in arial type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- explanatory matter: in smaller arial type.

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

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Section one – General performance requirements	1
1 Scope	1
2 Definitions	2
3 General note on tests	2
4 Marking	3
5 Starting.....	3
6 Open-circuit voltage at terminations of lamp	3
7 Pre-heating conditions	4
7.1 Minimum voltage across lamp cathode	4
7.2 Maximum voltage across lamp cathode	4
8 Lamp current and luminous flux	5
9 Supply current	5
10 Maximum current in any lead (with cathode preheating).....	6
11 Lamp operating current waveform	6
12 Stable operation (dimming ballasts only).....	6
Section two – Particular performance requirements for d.c. supplied electronic ballasts for general lighting	7
13 Scope	7
14 Temperature cycling and endurance test	7
Section three – Particular performance requirements for d.c. supplied electronic ballasts for public transport lighting	8
15 Scope	8
16 Marking	8
17 Starting test procedure for electronic ballasts with symbol "SP"	8
18 Temperature cycling and endurance test	8
19 Fuse	9
20 Acoustic noise	9
21 Vibration	9
Section four – Particular performance requirements for d.c. supplied electronic ballasts for aircraft lighting	10
22 Scope	10
23 Marking	10
24 Temperature cycling and endurance test	10
25 Fuse	10
26 Vibration	10
Annex A Tests	12
Annex B Reference ballasts	14
Annex C Reference lamps	15
Annex D (informative) A guide to quoting product life and failure rate	16
Figure 1 – Measurement of lamp power and current output (lamps without starter).....	11
Table 1 – Open circuit voltage for lamps with either high or low resistance cathodes (with cathode preheating).....	4

NOTES

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Australian/New Zealand Standard

**D.C. supplied electronic ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps—
Performance requirements (IEC 60925, Ed. 1.2 (2001) MOD)****Section one – General performance requirements****1 Scope**

This standard specifies general performance requirements for electronic ballasts for use on d.c. supplies having rated voltages not exceeding 250 V, associated with fluorescent lamps complying with IEC 60081. It shall be read in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.1, AS/NZS 61347.2.4, AS/NZS 61347.2.5, AS/NZS 61347.2.6, and AS/NZS 61347.2.7 IEC 60924.

Performance requirements for electronic ballasts for general, public transport and aircraft lighting are specified in Sections Two, Three and Four of this standard.

NOTE 1 In order to obtain satisfactory performance of fluorescent lamps with d.c. supplied electronic ballasts, it is necessary that certain features of their designs be properly co-ordinated. It is essential, therefore, that specifications for them be written in terms of measurement made against some common base-line of reference, which must be reasonably permanent and reproducible.

NOTE 2 These conditions may be fulfilled by reference ballasts. Moreover, the testing of ballasts for fluorescent lamps will, in general, be made with reference lamps and, in particular, by comparing results obtained on such lamps with ballasts to be tested and with a reference ballast as specified in IEC 60921.

1.1 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

References to international standards that are struck through in this clause are replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading. Any Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard that is identical to the International Standard it replaces is identified as such.

~~IEC 60081, Tubular fluorescent lamps for general lighting service~~

AS/NZS 4782.1, Double-capped fluorescent lamps—Performance specifications—General

IEC 60571, Electronic equipment used on rail vehicles

~~IEC 60921, Ballast for tubular lamps: Performance requirements~~

AS/NZS 60921, Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps—Performance requirements

~~IEC 60924:1988, Starting devices (other than glow starters): General and safety requirements~~

AS/NZS 61347.1, Lamp controlgear—General and safety requirements