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ENERGY STAR for Residential Light Fixture (RLF) Specification Draft Amendment and Clarifications: Durability

The following tables are sections of the ENERGY STAR (RLF) specification that will change when durability requirements are added to the specification. Proposed <u>amendments</u> to the RLF specification are highlighted in <u>Yellow</u>. <u>Clarifications</u> to current RLF specification (version 3.1) are highlighted in <u>Green</u>. Items not highlighted will remain as they appear in the current RLF specification (version 3.1).

Table 1 - Indoor Fixtures

Durability ANSI Standardized Lamps	Lamps shall meet ANSI C78.901-2001 or C78.81-2001as appropriate
ANSI Standardized Lamps	Lamps shall meet ANSI C78.901-2001 or C78.81-2001as appropriate
	For fixtures using non-ANSI standardized lamps, supply a manufacturer lamp specification sheet that includes the following information as appropriate. (Use ANSI lamp data sheets found in ANS C78.901and C78.81 as reference):
	o Lamp Description:
	Lamp Abbreviation
	Nominal Wattage
	Nominal Dimension (OAL, Width, Depth)
	Bulb Designation
	Circuit Application
	 Physical Characteristics
	Dimensional Characteristics
	Base Specifications (must be standardized, reference ANSI C81.61)
	 Operating Position
	 Cathode Characteristics
	<mark>⁻ Туре</mark>
	 Radio Interference Suppression Capacitor
	<mark>⁻ Minimum (uF) (at 60Hz)</mark>
	⁻ Maximum (uF) (at 60Hz)
	 Lamp Starting Time
	o Reference Ballast Characteristics
	Rated input voltage (V)
	Reference Current (A)
	Impedance (ohms)
	o Thermal Conditions
	Base temperature rise (K max.)
	 Information for Ballast Design:
	Starting Voltage
	✓ Voltage between lamp terminals:
	At 0°F(-18°C) and above, (Vrms) min. At 0°F(-18°C) and above, (Vpeak) max.

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 Maximum Lamp Operating Current Ration (%) 		
 Preheat Current 		
Minimum at 90% of rated line voltage (A)		
Maximum at 106% of rated line voltage (A)		
 Cathode heat Requirements 		
Dummy load resistor, for both cathodes in series		
 Information for Luminaire Design 		
 Nominal Lamp Operation 		
Maximum temperature at point X on lamp base (°C)		
 Abnormal Lamp Operation 		
 Maximum base temperature (°C) 		
See "Performance Characteristics For Electronic and Magnetic Ballaster" later in this table		
Ballasts" later in this table.		
See Maximum Ballast Operating Case Temperature Requirements for Optimal Performance later in this table.		

Performance Characteristic (refer to Table 1, 2A or 2B as appropriate)	Methods of Measurement Reference Standards	Required Documentation (to be attached to or recorded on the Qualified Product Information Form)		
Durability				
ANSI Standardized Lamps	ANSI C78.901-2001; ANSI C78.81-2001; ANSI C81.61	Specify applicable ANSI or ANSHEC Standard Data Sheet Number.		
		For non-ANSI standardized lamps supply manufacturer lamp specification sheet that describes the electrical and dimensional information typically found in ANSI lamp data sheets.		
ANSI Standardized Ballast	ANSI C82.11	See performance requirements for electronic and magnetic ballasts.		
Maximum Operating Ballast Case Temperature for Optimal Performance	Maximum Operating Ballast Case Temperature for Optimal Performance	See Maximum Operating Ballast Case Temperature for Optimal Performance requirements		

Table 3 – Reference Standards and Required Documentation

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Maximum Ballast Operating Case Temperature for Optimal Performance	UL 1598, Section 11 Lighting Research Center (LRC) "Proposed Durability Testing Method: Temperature"	Supply manufacturer or lab data that shows that the temperature of the ballast case, when installed in the fixture, does not exceed the manufacturer's maximum ballast case temperature for performance. Note: A laboratory test report must be submitted upon EPA request: 1. Existing laboratory test reports demonstrating that the ballast operating case temperature meets the ENERGY STAR specification will be accepted.
		2. If no existing test report is available, than the manufacturer should use the LRC's "Proposed Durability Testing Method: Temperature" as guidance. The temperature of the ballast case should be taken at the "hot-spot" locations for performance as indicated by the ballast manufacturer. If the maximum ballast operating case temperature and hot-spot locations cannot be obtained from the ballast manufacturer, measurements should be completed in accordance with the LRC's "Proposed Durability Testing Method: Temperature".

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