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# **Economic Commission for Europe**

**Inland Transport Committee** 

**World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations** 

Working Party on Lighting and Light-Signalling

Seventy-fourth session Geneva, 20–23 October 2015 Item 4 of the provisional agenda Simplification of lighting and light-signalling Regulations

# Proposal for a draft Resolution on the common specification of light source categories

Submitted by the Informal Working Group "Simplification of the Lighting and Light-Signalling Regulations"\*

The text reproduced below was prepared by the experts from the Informal Working Group "Simplification of the Lighting and Light-Signalling Regulations" (IWG SLR) to simplify the content and amendment process of the light source Regulations Nos. 37, 99 and 128. The data sheets for light sources are moved from Annex 1 of these Regulations to the draft Resolution.

Please recycle

In accordance with the programme of work of the Inland Transport Committee for 2012–2016 (ECE/TRANS/224, para. 94 and ECE/TRANS/2012/12, programme activity 02.4), the World Forum will develop, harmonize and update Regulations in order to enhance the performance of vehicles. The present document is submitted in conformity with that mandate.

# Resolution [No. y] on the common specification of light source categories

# **Status table**

This consolidated version of this Resolution contains all provisions and amendments adopted so far by the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29 and is valid from the date of publication until the date of publication of the next revision of this Resolution, as indicated in the following table:

		Adopte	ed by WP.29	
Version of the Resolution	Date of publication	Session No.	Document No.	Clarification
Original	[2016-xx-xx]	[168]	[WP.29/2016/xx]	Based upon Annexes 1 of Regulations:  No. 37, up to and including Supplement 44  No. 99, up to and including Supplement 11  No. 128, up to and including Supplement 4

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### **Preamble**

- 1. The World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29),
- 2. DESIRING to harmonize technical requirements while ensuring high levels of safety, environmental protection, energy efficiency and anti-theft performance of wheeled vehicles, equipment and parts which can be fitted and/or be used on wheeled vehicles,
- 3. DESIRING to facilitate the trade of wheeled vehicles, equipment and parts with harmonized performance requirements among its participating countries,
- 4. BEARING IN MIND that the assessment of compliance with the technical prescriptions of Regulations concerning lighting and light signalling requires the specification of light sources in light source category sheets and/or information on which light source categories are applicable or excluded for use in particular lamps,
- 5. DESIRING to simplify the regulatory process for all stakeholders, while the technical specifications of the characteristics of light source categories and/or information on which light source categories are applicable or excluded for use in particular lamps, are subject of evaluation by the WP.29 Working Party on Lighting and Light-Signalling (GRE),
- 6. DECIDED that the specification of light sources in light source category sheets and/or the information which light source categories are applicable or excluded for use in particular lamps, are issued in a Resolution on the specification of light source categories.

### Introduction

- 1. This Resolution finds its origin in the 1958 Agreement and its attached Regulations:
  - Regulation No. 37 "Filament lamps", up to and including Supplement No. 44;
  - Regulation No. 99 "Gas-discharge light sources", up to and including Supplement No. 11;
  - Regulation No. 128 "Light emitting diodes (LED) light sources", up to and including Supplement No. 4.
- 2. This Resolution is intended for reference from and approval of light sources according to:
  - Regulation No. 37 "Filament lamps";
  - Regulation No. 99 "Gas-discharge light sources";
  - Regulation No. 128 "LED light sources".
- 3. This Resolution may also serve as a reference for other Regulations or standards.

### 1. Scope

This Resolution contains the specifications of light source categories and/or information on which light source categories are applicable or excluded for use in particular lamps.

In the case of "design to conform" requirements, reference should be made to values of characteristics of light sources of normal production, while values for standard (high accuracy) light sources may be ignored.

# 2. Definitions and general specifications

- 2.1. Definitions
- 2.1.1. "Filament light source" (filament lamp) means a light source where the element for visible radiation is one or more filaments producing thermal radiation.
- 2.1.2. "Gas-discharge light source": means a light source where the element for visible radiation is a discharge arc.
- 2.1.3. "Light-emitting diode (LED) light source" means a light source where the element for visible radiation is one or more solid state junctions producing injection-luminescence/fluorescence.
- 2.2. General specifications
- 2.2.1. The filament(s) shall be the only element(s) of the filament light source that generate(s) and emit(s) light when energized.
- 2.2.2. The discharge arc shall be the only element of the gas-discharge light source that generates and emits light when energised.
- 2.2.3. The solid state junction(s) shall be the only element(s) of the LED light source that generate(s) and emit(s) light, either directly or via fluorescence-based conversion, when energized.

# 3. Light source categories and their use

### 3.1. Filament light sources

Characteristics\* of categories of filament light sources as listed below are shown in Annex 1.

List of categories of filament light sources, grouped according to restrictions on use and their sheet numbers:

Group 1	Group 1						
Filament light source categories (or types within these categories) without general restrictions:							
Category	Note(s)	Sheet number(s)					
H1	<b>*</b> 6	H1/1 to 3					
Н3	<b>*</b> 6	H3/1 to 4					
H4		H4/1 to 5					
Н7		H7/1 to 4					
Н8		H8/1 to 4					
H8B		H8/1 to 4					
Н9	*3	H9/1 to 4					

Gro	оир 1			
Fila	ament light source o	categories (or ty	pes within these categories) with	hout general restrictions:
	Category	Note(s)	Sheet number(s)	

Category	Note(s)	Sheet number(s)
Н9В	*3	H9/1 to 4
H10		H10/1 to 3
H11		H11/1 to 4
H11B		H11/1 to 4
H13		H13/1 to 4
H15		H15/1 to 5
H16		H16/1 to 4
H16B		H16/1 to 4
H17		H17/1 to 6
H18		H18/1 to 4
H19		H19/1 to 5
H20		H20/1 to 4
H21W	*2	H21W/1 to 2
H27W/1		H27W/1 to 3
H27W/2		H27W/1 to 3
HB3		HB3/1 to 4
HB4		HB4/1 to 4
HIR2		HIR2/1 to 3
HS1	<b>*</b> 6	HS1/1 to 5
HS2	<b>*</b> 6	HS2/1 to 3
HS5	*5	HS5/1 to 4
HS5A	*5	HS5A/1 to 3
PSX24W	*2	P24W/1 to 3
PSX26W	*2	PSX26W1 to 3
PX24W	*2	P24W/1 to 3
S2	*5,* <sup>6</sup>	S1/S2/1 to 2

iroup 2						
			ries) only for use in signalling lamps,			
ornering tamps, rever	sing tamps and	rear registration plate l	amps:			
Category	Note(s)	Sheet number(s)				
	. 6					
C5W	<b>*</b> 6	C5W/1				
H6W		H6W/1				
H10W/1		H10W/1 to 2				

Group 2

Filament light source categories (or types within these categories) only for use in signalling lamps, cornering lamps, reversing lamps and rear registration plate lamps:

Category	Note(s)	Sheet number(s)	
HY6W	•	H6W/1	•
HY10W		H10W/1 to 2	
HY21W		H21W/1 to 2	
P13W		P13W/1 to 3	
P21W	<b>*</b> 6	P21W/1 to 2	
P21/4W		P21/4W/1	(P21/5W/2 to 3)
P21/5W	<b>*</b> 6	P21/5W/1 to 3	
P24W		P24W/1 to 3	
P27W		P27W/1 to 2	
P27/7W		P27/7W/1 to 3	
PR21W		PR21W/1	(P21W/2)
PR21/5W		PR21/5W/1	(P21/5W/2 to 3)
PS19W		P19W/1 to 3	
PS24W		P24W/1 to 3	
PSY19W		P19W/1 to 3	
PSY24W		P24W/1 to 3	
PW13W		P13W/1 to 3	
PW16W		PC16W/1 to 3	
PWR16W		PC16W/1 to 3	
PWY16W		PC16W/1 to 3	
PW19W		P19W/1 to 3	
PWR19W		P19W/1 to 3	
PWY19W		P19W/1 to 3	
PW24W		P24W/1 to 3	
PWR24W		P24W/1 to 3	
PWY24W		P24W/1 to 3	
PY21W		PY21W/1	(P21W/2)
PY21/5W		PY21/5W/1 to 3	
PY24W		P24W/1 to 3	
PY27/7W		PY27/7W/1	(P27/7W/2 to 3)
R5W	<b>*</b> 6	R5W/1	
R10W	<b>*</b> 6	R10W/1	
RR5W		R5W/1	
RR10W		R10W/1	
RY10W	<b>*</b> 6	R10W/1	
T4W	<b>*</b> 6	T4W/1	

Group 2

Filament light source categories (or types within these categories) only for use in signalling lamps, cornering lamps, reversing lamps and rear registration plate lamps:

Category	Note(s)	Sheet number(s)	
W2.3W		W2.3W/1	
W3W	<b>*</b> 6	W3W/1	
W5W	<b>*</b> 6	W5W/1	
W10W	<b>*</b> 6	W10W/1	
W15/5W		W15/5W/1 to 3	
W16W		W16W/1	
W21W		W21W/1 to 2	
W21/5W		W21/5W/1 to 3	
WP21W		WP21W/1 to 2	
WPY21W		WP21W/1 to 2	
WR5W		W5W/1	
WR21/5W		WR21/5W/1	(W21/5W/2 to 3)
WT21W		WT21W/1 to 2	
WT21/7W		WT21/7W/1 to 3	
WTY21W		WT21W/1 to 2	
WTY21/7W		WT21/7W/1 to 3	
WY5W	<b>*</b> 6	W5W/1	
WY10W	<b>*</b> 6	W10W/1	
WY16W		W16W/1	
WY21W		WY21W/1 to 2	

### Group 3

Filament light source categories (or types within these categories) only for use in lamps as replacement parts for lamps installed on vehicles in use:

Category	Note(s)	Sheet number(s)	From date onwards
C5W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	C5W/1	26 July 2013
C21W	*8	C21W/1 to 2	11 June 2008
H1	* <sup>7</sup>	H1/1 to 3	26 July 2013
Н3	* <sup>7</sup>	H3/1 to 4	26 July 2013
H12		H12/1 to 3	15 July 2015
H13A		H13/1 to 4	15 July 2015
H14		H14/1 to 4	26 July 2013
HB3A		HB3/1 to 4	15 July 2018
HB4A		HB4/1 to 4	15 July 2018

Group 3

Filament light source categories (or types within these categories) only for use in lamps as replacement parts for lamps installed on vehicles in use:

 Category
 Note(s)
 Sheet number(s)
 From date onwards

 HIR1
 \*3
 HIR1/1 to 3
 15 July 2015

 HS1
 \*7
 HS1/1 to 5
 26 July 2013

 HS2
 \*7
 HS2/1 to 3
 26 July 2013

		1111(1/1 to 3	13 July 2013
HS1	<sub>*</sub> 7	HS1/1 to 5	26 July 2013
HS2	<sub>*</sub> 7	HS2/1 to 3	26 July 2013
HS6	*4	HS6/1 to 4	15 July 2018
P19W	*8	P19W/1 to 3	28 October 2016
P21W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	P21W/1 to 2	26 July 2013
P21/5W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	P21/5W/1 to 3	26 July 2013
PC16W	*8	PC16W/1 to 3	28 October 2016
PCR16W	*8	PC16W/1 to 3	28 October 2012
PCY16W	*8	PC16W/1 to 3	28 October 2016
PR19W	*8	P19W/1 to 3	28 October 2012
PR21/4W	*8	PR21/4W/1;	15 July 2015
		(P21/5W/2 to 3)	
PR24W	*8	P24W/1 to 3	28 October 2012
PR27/7W	*8	PR27/7W/1;	15 July 2015
		(P27/7W/2 to 3)	
PSR19W	*8	P19W/1 to 3	28 October 2012
PSR24W	*8	P24W/1 to 3	28 October 2012
PY19W	*8	P19W/1 to 3	28 October 2016
R2		R2/1 to 3	11 June 2008
R5W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	R5W/1	26 July 2013
R10W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	R10W/1	26 July 2013
RY10W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	R10W/1	26 July 2013
S1		S1/S2/1 to 2	11 June 2008
S2	<sub>*</sub> 7	S1/S2/1 to 2	26 July 2013
S3		S3/1	26 July 2013
T1.4W	*8	T1.4W/1	15 July 2015
T4W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	T4W/1	26 July 2013
W3W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	W3W/1	26 July 2013
W5W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	W5W/1	26 July 2013
W10W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	W10W/1	26 July 2013
WY2.3W	*8	WY2.3W/1	15 July 2015
WY5W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	W5W/1	15 July 2014
WY10W	* <sup>7</sup> , * <sup>8</sup>	W10W/1	26 July 2013

<sup>\*</sup> Tables, Electrical and Photometric characteristics:

Voltage is expressed in V;

Wattage is expressed in W;

Luminous flux is expressed in lm.

In a case of a category of filament light source where more than one value of reference luminous flux is specified, the value at approximately 12 V for a lighting device and 13.5 V for a light-signalling device shall be applied unless otherwise specified by the regulation used for the device.

- \*2 Not for use in passing beam headlamps.
- Not for use in front fog lamps marked "B" as defined in Regulation No. 19.
- \*4 Not for use in Regulation No. 112 headlamps.
- \*5 Not for use in headlamps other than Regulation No. 113 class C headlamps
- \*6 All types except from 6 V type
- \*<sup>7</sup> 6 V types only
- $^{*8}$  Only for use in signalling lamps, cornering lamps, reversing lamps and rear registration plate lamps.

# 3.2. Gas-discharge light sources

Characteristics of categories of gas-discharge light sources as listed below are shown in Annex 2.

List of categories of gas-discharge light sources, grouped according to restrictions on use and their sheet numbers:

Gas-discharge light sour only for use in passing be	ce categories vam, driving beam and cut-off front fog lamps:	
Category	Sheet number(s)	
D1R	DxR/1 to 7	
D1S	DxS/1 to 6	
D2R	DxR/1 to 7	
D2S	DxS/1 to 6	
D3R	DxR/1 to 7	
D3S	DxS/1 to 6	
D4R	DxR/1 to 7	
D4S	DxS/1 to 6	
D5S	D5S/1 to 5	
D6S	D6S/1 to 5	
D8R	D8R/1 to 6	
D8S	D8S/1 to 5	
D9S	D9S1 to 5	

# 3.3. LED light sources

Characteristics of categories of LED light sources as listed below as shown in Annex 3.

List of categories of LED light sources, grouped according to restrictions on use and their sheet numbers:

	SERVED"						
	Group 1						
LED	light source categorie	s without g	general restrictions:				
	Category		Sheet number(s)				

Group 2					
LED light source categories only for use in signalling lamps, cornering lamps, reversing lamps and rear registration plate lamps:					
Category	Sheet number(s)				
LR1	LR1/1 to 5				
LW2	LW2/1 to 5				
LR3A	LR3/1 to 5				
LR3B	LR3/1 to 5				
LR4A	LR4/1 to 5				
LR4B	LR4/1 to 5				

# Annex 1

# Sheets for filament light sources

List of sheets for filament light sources and their sequence in this annex:

Sheet number(s)
C5W/1
C21W/1 to 2
H1/1 to 3
H3/1 to 4
H4/1 to 5
H7/1 to 4
H8/1 to 4
H9/1 to 4
H10/1 to 3
H11/1 to 4
H12/1 to 3
H13/1 to 4
H14/1 to 4
H15/1 to 5
H16/1 to 4
H17/1 to 6
H18/1 to 4
H19/1 to 5
H20/1 to 4
H6W/1
H10W/1 to 2
H21W/1 to 2
H27W/1 to 3
HB3/1 to 4
HB4/1 to 4
HIR1/1 to 3
HIR2/1 to 3
HS1/1 to 5
HS2/1 to 3
HS5/1 to 4
HS5A/1 to 3
HS6/1 to 4

P13W/1 to 3

### Sheet number(s)

P19W/1 to 3

P21W/1 to 2

P21/4W/1

P21/5W/1 to 3

P24W/1 to 3

P27W/1 to 2

P27/7W/1 to 3

PC16W/1 to 3

PR21W/1

PR21/4W/1

PR21/5W/1

PR27/7W/1

PSX26W/1 to 3

PY21W/1

PY21/5W/1 to 3

PY27/7W/1

R2/1 to 3

R5W/1

R10W/1

S1/S2/1 to 2

S3/1

T1.4W/1

T4W/1

W2.3W/1

W3W/1

W5W/1

W10W/1

W15/5W/1 to 3

W16W/1

W21W/1 to 2

W21/5W/1 to 3

WP21W/1 to 2

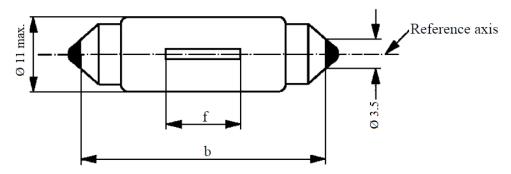
WR21/5W/1

WT21W/1 to 2

WT21/7W/1 to 3

WY2.3W/1

WY21W/1 to 2



	Filament la	amps of normal	Standard filament lamp					
Dimensions in mm	min.	nom.	max.					
b 1/	34.0	35.0	36.0	$35.0 \pm 0.5$				
f <sup>2/,3/</sup>	7.5 4/		15 5/	9 ± 1.5				
Cap SV8.5 in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-81-4)								
Electrical and photometric characteristics								

Rated values -		Volts	6	6 12 24		12		
		Watts		5	5			
Test voltage	Test voltage		6.75	13.5	28.0	13.5		
Objective	Objective Watts		5.5 1	max.	7.7 max.	5.5 max.		
values		ous flux		45 ± 20 %				

Reference luminous flux: 45 lm at approximately 13.5 V

The diameter of the cylinder is for 6 V and 12 V filament lamps: d+4 mm (for standard filament lamps: d+2 mm) and for 24 V filament lamps: d+5 mm, "d" being the nominal diameter of the filament as stated by the manufacturer.

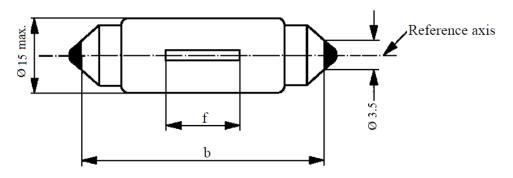
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1/</sup> This dimension corresponds to a distance between two apertures of 3.5 mm diameter each bearing against one of the caps.

The filament shall be housed in a cylinder 19 mm long co-axial with the filament lamp and placed symmetrically about the filament lamp centre.

The deviation of the filament centre from the centre of the filament lamp shall not be more than  $\pm 2.0$  mm (for standard filament lamps:  $\pm 0.5$  mm) measured in the direction of the reference axis.

<sup>4.5</sup> mm for 6 V filament lamps.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>/ 16.5 mm for 24 V filament lamps.



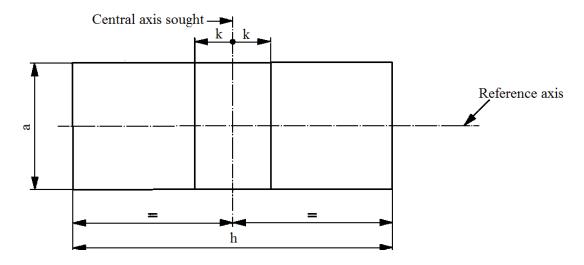
			Filament la	mps of normal p	Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions i	n mm		min.	nom.	max.		
b 1/			40.0	41.0	42.0	$41.0 \pm 0.5$	
f <sup>2/</sup>			7.5		10.5	8 ± 1.0	
Cap SV8.5	in accor	dance with	n IEC Publica	ation 60061	(sheet 7004-	-81-4)	
Electrical and photometric characteristics							
Data danala		Volts		12	12		
Rated valu	ies	Watts		21	21		
Test voltag	ge	Volts		13.5	13.5		
Objective	Objective Watts			26.5 max.	26.5 max.		
values	Lumino	ous flux	460 ± 15 %				
Reference luminous flux: 460 lm at approximately 13.5 V							

This dimension corresponds to a distance between two apertures of 3.5 mm diameter.

The position of the filament is checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet C21W/2.

### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and to the centre of the filament lamp's length, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

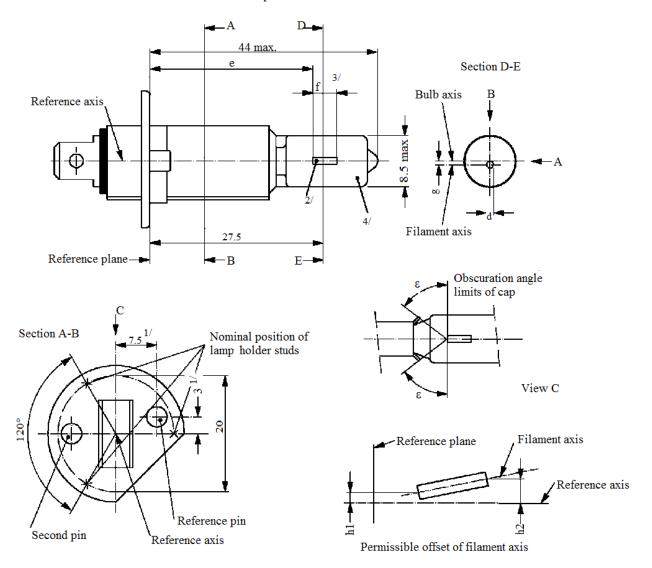


12 V	а	h	k
Filament lamps of normal production	4.0 + d	14.5	2.0
Standard filament lamp	2.0 + d	14.5	0.5

d = nominal filament diameter as stated by the manufacturer.

#### Test procedure and requirements

- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder (socket) capable of being so rotated through 360° about the reference axis that the front elevation is seen on the screen on to which the image of the filament is projected. The reference plane on the screen shall coincide with the centre of the filament lamp. The central axis sought on the screen shall coincide with the centre of the filament lamp length.
- 2. Front elevation
- 2.1. The projection of the filament shall lie entirely within the rectangle when the filament lamp is rotated through  $360^{\circ}$ .
- 2.2. The centre of the filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the central axis sought.



- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the point defined by the dimensions marked with 1.
- <sup>2/</sup> Both current lead-in legs shall be positioned in the bulb, the longer leg above the filament (the filament lamp being viewed as shown in the figure). The internal design should be then such that stray light images and reflections are reduced to the minimum, e.g. by fitting cooling jackets over the non-coiled parts of the filament.
- <sup>3/</sup> The cylindrical portion of the bulb over length "f" shall be such as not to deform the projected image of the filament to such an extent as appreciably to affect the optical results.
  - The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.

		Filament lamps of normal production			Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions in mm		6 V	12 \	V	24 V	12 V	
e <sup>6/,10/</sup>			25.0	) 9/		$25.0 \pm 0.15$	
f <sup>6/,10/</sup>		4.5 ± 1.0	5.0 ±	0.5	5.5 ± 1.0	5.0 + 0.50 / -0.00	
g <sup>7/,8/</sup>			0.5 d ±	0.5 d		0.5 d ± 0.25 d	
h1			9/	′		$0 \pm 0.20^{-5/}$	
h2			9/	′		$0 \pm 0.25$ 5/	
ε		45° ± 12°				45° ± 3°	
Cap P14.5s in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-46-2)							
Electrical and J	photometric characte	eristics					
D . 1 1	Volts	6	12		24	12	
Rated values	Watts	5	55	5 70		55	
Test Voltage	Volts	6.3	13.	2	28.0	13.2	
	Watts	63 max.	68 m	ax.	84 max.	68 max.	
Objective values	Luminous flux	1,350	1,550		1,900		
	± %		15				
				12 V		1,150	
Keference lum	inous flux at approxi	imately	nately 13.2 V			1,550	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5/</sup> The eccentricity is measured only in the horizontal and vertical directions of the filament lamp as shown in the figure. The points to be measured are those where the projections of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The viewing direction is the perpendicular to the reference axis contained in the plane defined by the reference axis and the centre of the second pin of the cap.

Offset of filament in relation to bulb axis measured at 27.5 mm from the reference plane.

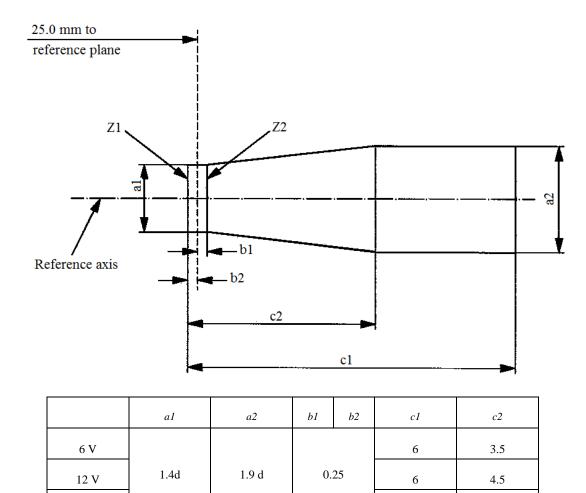
d: diameter of filament.

To be checked by means of a "Box System", sheet H1/3.

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is as defined in footnote 6/ above, the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the reference axis.(special instructions for coiled-coil filaments are under consideration).

Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



d = diameter of filament.

24 V

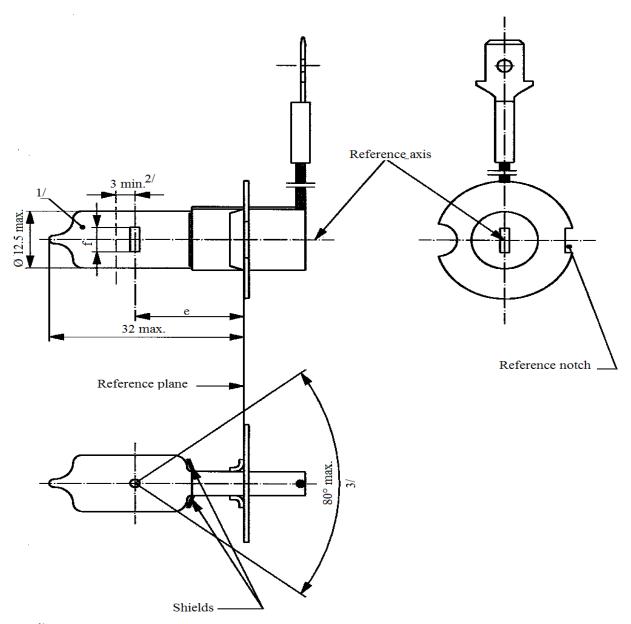
The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet H1/1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The beginning of the filament as defined on sheet H1/2, footnote 10/, shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2.

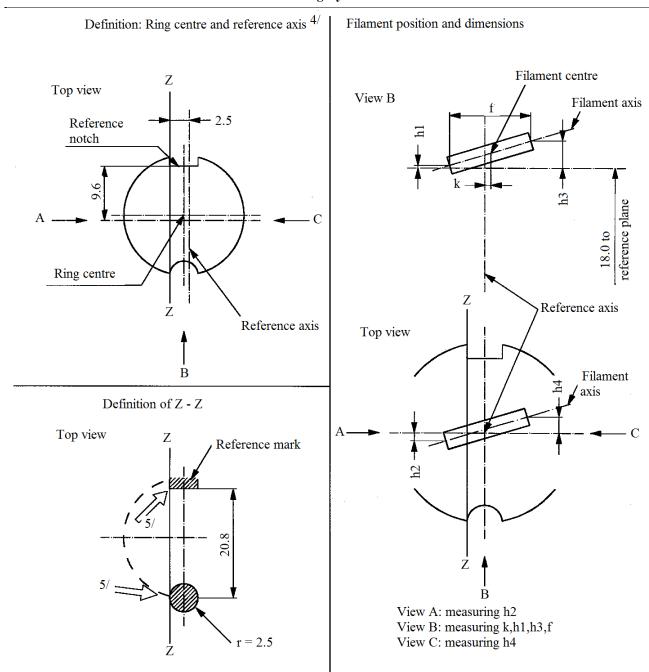
7

4.5



- $^{1/}$  The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
- Minimum length above the height of the light emitting centre ("e") over which the bulb shall be cylindrical.

The distortion of the base-end portion of the bulb shall not be visible from any direction outside the obscuration angle of 80° max. The shields shall produce no inconvenient reflections. The angle between the reference axis and the plane of each shield, measured on the bulb side, shall not exceed 90°.



 $<sup>^{4/}</sup>$  The permissible deviation of the ring centre from the reference axis is 0.5 mm in the direction perpendicular to the Z-Z line and 0.05 mm in the direction parallel to the Z-Z line.

The cap shall be pressed in these directions.

		Filaments lamps of normal production				Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in mm	ı	6 V	12 V		24 V	12 V
e			18.0 <sup>6/</sup>		<b>!</b>	18.0
f <sup>8/</sup>		3.0 min.		4.0 n	nin.	$5.0 \pm 0.50$
k			0 6/			$0 \pm 0.20$
h1, h3			0 6/			$0 \pm 0.15^{-7/}$
h2, h4		0 6/				$0 \pm 0.25$ <sup>7/</sup>
Cap PK22s in	accordance with IEC	Publication 600	061 (sheet 7	7004-4	17-4)	1
Electrical and	photometric characte	eristics				
D : 1 1	Volts	6	12		24	12
Rated values	Watts	5	55		70	55
Test voltage	Volts	6.3	13.2		28.0	13.2
	Watts	63 max.	68 ma	х.	84 max.	68 max.
Objective values	Luminous flux	1,050	1,450	)	1,750	
	± %	15				
					12 V	1,100
keierence lum	inous flux at approx	mately		13.2 V		1,450

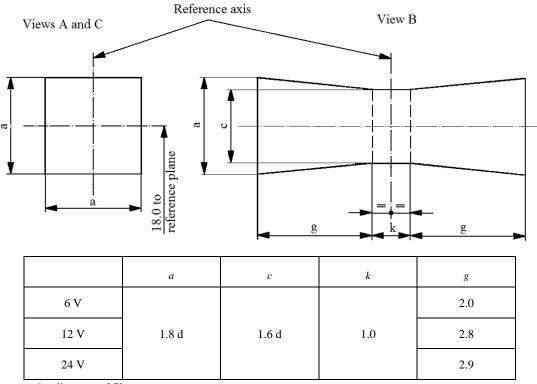
To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet H3/4.

For standard filament lamps the points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8/</sup> The positions of the first and the last turn of the filament are defined by the intersections of the outside of the first and of the last light emitting turn, respectively, with the plane parallel to and 18 mm distant from the reference plane. (Additional instructions for coiled-coil filament are under consideration).

Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament complies with the requirements.



d = diameter of filament

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The centre of the filament shall lie within the limits of dimension k.

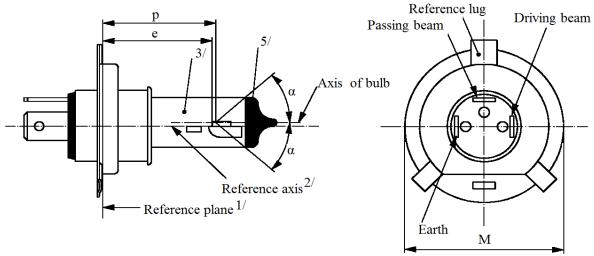
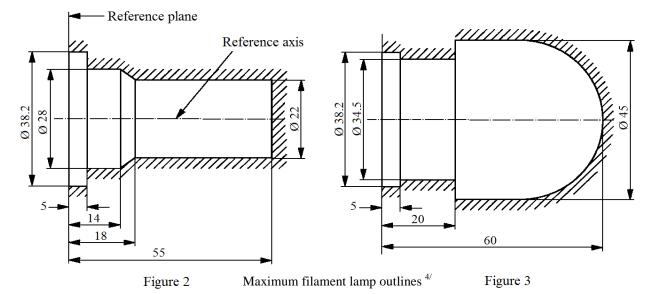


Figure 1 - Main drawing



- The reference plane is the plane formed by the seating points of the three lugs of the cap ring.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the centre of the circle of diameter "M".
- The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
- The bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as in Figure 2. However, where a selective-yellow outer bulb is used the bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as in Figure 3.
- The obscuration shall extend at least as far as the cylindrical part of the bulb. It shall also overlap the internal shield when the latter is viewed in a direction perpendicular to the reference axis.

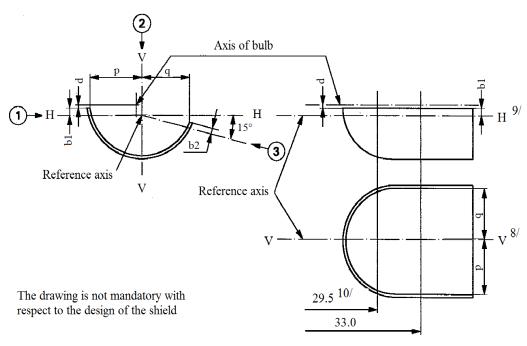
# Category H4

			Filament lamps of normal production					Standard filament lamp	
Dimensions in mm 12 V						24	V	12	V
e			28.5 +0.	35/-0.25	2	9.0 ±	± 0.35	28.5 + 0.2	0.00 / -0.00
p			28	.95		29.	.25	28.9	95
α				max	. 40°			max.	40°
Cap P43t in	accord	dance with I	EC Publicat	ion 60061 (s	sheet 700	)4-39	9-6)		
Electrical and photometric characteristics									
Rated value		Volts	12 6/		24 6/		12 6/		
Kateu varue	·S	Watts	60	55	75		70	60	55
Test voltage	2	Volts	13.2		28.0		13.2		
Ohioativa	Watt	:S	75 max.	68 max.	85 ma	ıx.	80 max.	75 max.	68 max.
Objective values	Lum	inous flux	1,650	1,000	1,90	0	1,200	<u> </u>	
± %				15					
Measuring 1	flux <sup>7/</sup>	lm	-	750	-		800		
Reference luminous flux at approximately				•		12 V	1,250	750	
Kelelelice I	u11111101	is mux at ap	proximatery				13.2 V	1,650	1,000

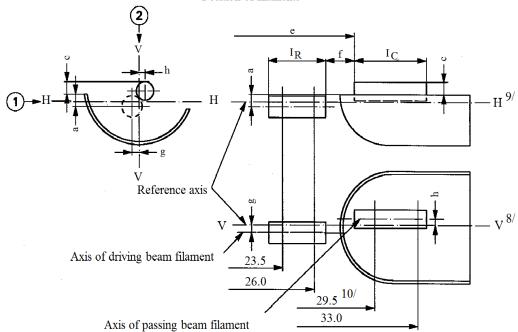
The value indicated in the left hand column relate to the driving beam filament. Those indicated in the right-hand column relate to the passing beam filament.
Measuring luminous flux according to the provisions for filament lamps with an internal

shield to produce the cut-off.

# Position of shield



# Position of filaments



# Category H4

Table of the dimensions (in mm) referred to in the drawings on sheet H4/3

					Tolera	ппсе
Reference	*	Dimer	nsion**	Filaments normal pr		Standard filament lamp
12 V	24 V	12 V	24 V	12 V	24 V	12 V
a/	26	0	0.8	±0.	35	±0.20
a/2	23.5	0	).8	±0.	60	±0.20
b1/29.5	30.0		0	±0.30	±0.35	±0.20
b1/	33	b1/29.5 mv	b1/30.0 mv	±0.30	±0.35	±0.15
b2/29.5	30.0		0	±0.30	±0.35	±0.20
b2/	33	b2/29.5 mv	b2/30.0 mv	±0.30	±0.35	±0.15
c/29.5	30.0	0.6	0.75	±0.	35	±0.20
c/3	33	c/29.5 mv	c/30.0 mv	±0.35		±0.15
	d	min	n. 0.1	-		-
e	13/	28.5	29.0	+0.35 -0.25	±0.35	+0.20 -0.00
f <sup>11/,</sup>	12/,13/	1.7	2.0	+0.50 -0.30	±0.40	+0.30 -0.10
g/	26		0	±0.	50	±0.30
g/2	23.5		0	±0.	70	±0.30
h/29.5	30.0		0	±0.	50	±0.30
h/3	33	h/29.5 mv	h/30.0 mv	±0.	35	±0.20
$I_R^{-1}$	1/,14/	4.5	5.25	±0.80		±0.40
$I_{\rm C}^{-1}$	1/,14/	5.5	5.25	±0.50	±0.80	±0.35
p/	′33	Depends on the s	shape of the shield	-		-
q/	/33	(p+	-q)/2	±0.	60	±0.30

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;../26" means dimension to be measured at the distance from the reference plane indicated in mm after the stroke.

 $<sup>^{**}</sup>$  "29.5 mv" or "30.0 mv" means the value measured at a distance of 29.5 or 30.0 mm from the reference plane.

- Plane V-V is the plane perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the reference axis and through the intersection of the circle of diameter "M" with the axis of the reference lug.
- <sup>9/</sup> Plane H-H is the plane perpendicular to both the reference plane and plane V-V and passing through the reference axis.
  - 30.0 mm for the 24-Volt type.
- The end turns of the filament are defined as being the first luminous turn and the last luminous turn that are at substantially the correct helix angle. For coiled-coil filaments, the turns are defined by the envelope of the primary coil.
- For the passing beam filament, the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of the lateral edge of the shield with the outside of the end turns defined under footnote 11/.
- "e" denotes the distance from the reference plane to the beginning of the passing beam filament as defined above.
- For the driving beam filament the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of a plane, parallel to plane H-H and situated at a distance of 0.8 mm below it, with the end turns defined under footnote 11/.

### Additional explanations to sheet H4/3

The dimensions below are measured in three directions:

- For dimensions a, b1, c, d, e, f,  $I_R$  and  $I_C$ ;
- 2 For dimensions g, h, p and q;
- 3 For dimension b2.

Dimensions p and q are measured in planes parallel to and 33 mm away from the reference plane.

Dimensions b1, b2, c and h are measured in planes parallel to and 29.5 mm (30.0 mm for 24 V filament lamps) and 33 mm away from the reference plane.

Dimensions a and g are measured in planes parallel to and 26.0 mm and 23.5 mm away from the reference plane.

*Note:* For the method of measurement, see Appendix E of IEC Publication 60809.

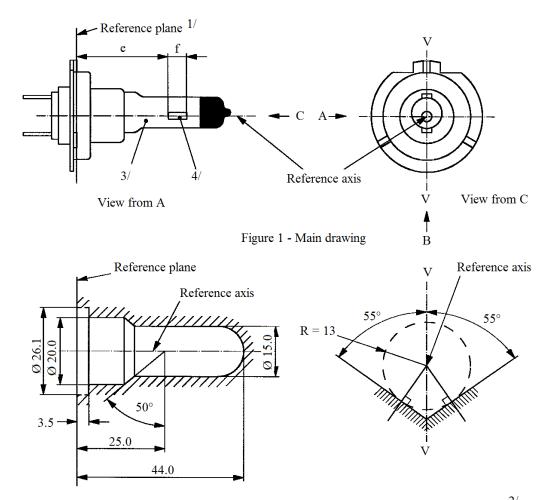
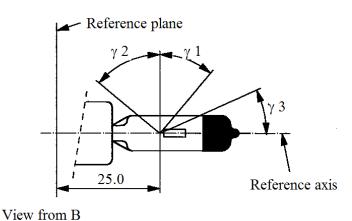


Figure 2 – Maximum filament lamp outline <sup>5/</sup>

Figure 3 - Definition of reference axis <sup>2/</sup>

- The reference plane is defined by the points on the surfaces of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two perpendiculars as indicated in Figure 3.
  - The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
  - Notes concerning the filament diameter.
    - (a) No actual diameter restrictions apply but the objective for future developments is to have d max. = 1.3 mm for 12 V and d max. = 1.7 for 24V filament lamps.
    - (b) For the same manufacturer, the design diameter of standard (étalon) filament lamp and filament lamp of normal production shall be the same.
- Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 2. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.



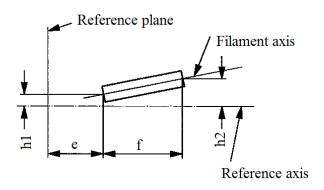
First filament turn

Filament axis

Figure 4 - Distorsion free area and black top 6/, 7/

Figure 5 - Metal free zone 8/

View from A



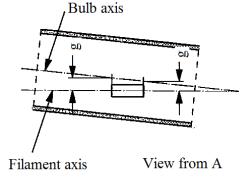


Figure 6 - Permissible offset of filament axis (for standard filament lamps only)

Figure 7 - Bulb eccentricity

- <sup>6</sup> Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .
- The obscuration shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole bulb top circumference. It shall moreover extend at least to a plane parallel to the reference plane where  $\gamma 3$  crosses the outer bulb surface (view B as indicated on sheet H7/1).
- The internal design of the filament lamp shall be such that stray light images and reflections are only located above the filament itself seen from the horizontal direction. (View A as indicated in Figure 1 on sheet H7/1).

No metal parts other than filament turns shall be located in the shaded area as seen in Figure 5.

### Category H7

		Filaments lamps o	Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions in	mm	12 V		24 V	12 V
e <sup>9/</sup>		25.	0 10/		$25.0 \pm 0.1$
f <sup>9/</sup>		4.1 10/		4.9 10/	$4.1 \pm 0.1$
g <sup>12/</sup>		0.5	min.		u.c.
h1 <sup>11/</sup>		0	10/		$0 \pm 0.10$
h2 11/		0	10/		$0 \pm 0.15$
γ1		40°	min.		40° min.
γ2		50° min.			50° min.
γ3		30° min.			30° min.
Cap PX26d	l in accordance	with IEC Publication 6	50061 (	(sheet 7004-5-7)	)
Electrical a	nd photometric	characteristics			
Rated	Volts	12		24	12
values	Watts	55		70	55
Test voltage	Volts	13.2		28.0	13.2
Objective	Watts	58 max.		75 max.	58 max.
Objective values	Luminous flux	1,500 ± 10 %		,750 ± 10 %	
Reference luminous flux at approximately			l	12 V	1,100
		approximately		13.2 V	1,500

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9/</sup> The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is direction A as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H7/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis. (Special instructions for coiled-coil filaments are under consideration).

To be checked by means of a "Box System", sheet H7/4.

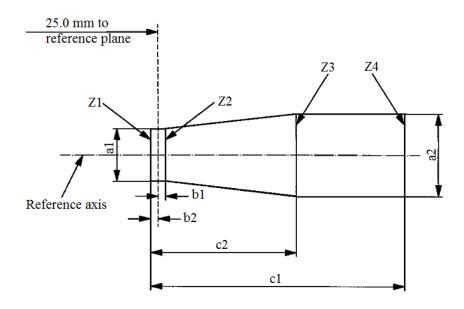
The offset of the filament with respect to the reference axis is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in Figure 1 in sheet H7/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

Offset of filament in relation to bulb axis measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

# Dimensions in mm



	a1	a2	<i>b1</i>	<i>b</i> 2	c1	<i>c</i> 2
12 V	d + 0.30	d + 0.50	0	.2	4.6	4.0
24V	d + 0.60	d + 1.00	0.:	25	5.9	4.4

d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet H7/1, Figure 1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet H7/3, footnote 9/, shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between Z3 and Z4.

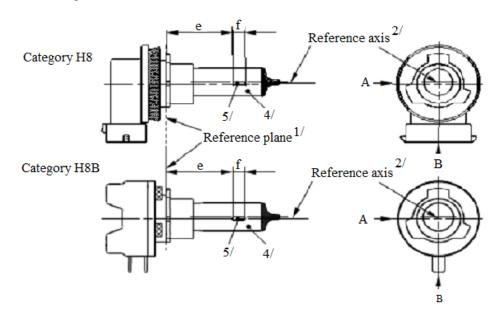


Figure 1 - Main drawings

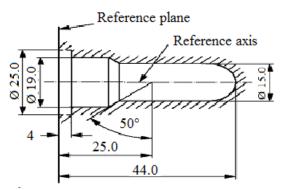


Figure 2 – Maximum filament lamp outline 3/

- The reference plane is the plane formed by the underside of the bevelled lead-in flange of the cap.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the 19 mm cap diameter.
- <sup>3/</sup> Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 2. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
  - The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
  - Notes concerning the filament diameter.
    - (a) No actual diameter restrictions apply but the objective for future developments is to have d max. = 1.2 mm.
    - (b) For the same manufacturer, the design diameter of standard (étalon) filament lamp and filament lamp of normal production shall be the same.

#### Categories H8 and H8B

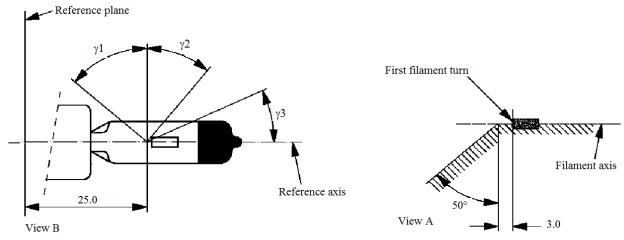


Figure 3 - Distorsion free area<sup>6/</sup> and black top<sup>7/</sup>

Figure - Metal free zone<sup>8/</sup>

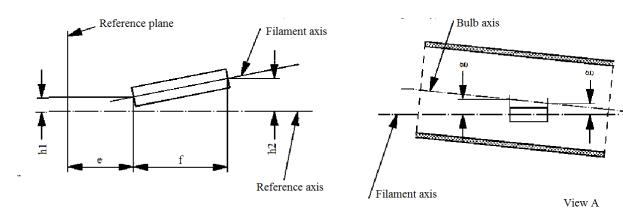


Figure 5 - Permissible offset of filament axis <sup>9/</sup> (for standard filament lamps only)

Figure 6 - Bulb eccentricity 10/

- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .
- The obscuration shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole bulb top circumference. It shall moreover extend at least to a plane parallel to the reference plane where  $\gamma 3$  crosses the outer bulb surface (view B as indicated on sheet H8/1).
- <sup>8/</sup> The internal design of the filament lamp shall be such that stray light images and reflections are only located above the filament itself seen from the horizontal direction. (View A as indicated in Figure 1 on sheet H8/1). No metal parts other than filament turns shall be located in the shaded area as seen in Figure 4.
- <sup>9/</sup> The offset of the filament with respect to the reference axis is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in Figure 1 in sheet H8/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.
- Offset of filament in relation to bulb axis measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

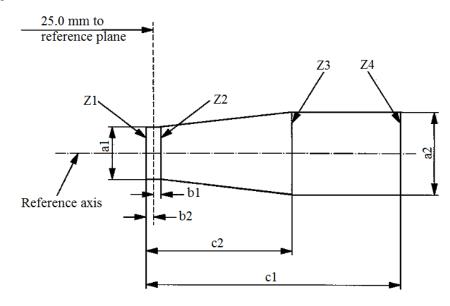
### Categories H8 and H8B

		Filaments lamp	s of normal production	Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions in mm			12 V	12 V		
e <sup>11/</sup>		2	25.0 <sup>12/</sup>	$25.0 \pm 0.1$		
f <sup>11/</sup>			3.7 12/	$3.7 \pm 0.1$		
g		0	.5 min.	u.c.		
h1			0 12/	$0 \pm 0.1$		
h2			0 12/	$0 \pm 0.15$		
γ1		5	0° min.	50° min.		
γ2		4	0° min.	40° min.		
γ3		3	0° min.	30° min.		
Cap: H8: PGJ19-1 H8B:PGJY19-1		in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-110-2)				
		in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-146-1)				
Electrical and p	photometric ch	aracteristics				
Rated values	Volts	12		12		
Rated values	Watts	35		35		
Test voltage	Volts	13.2		13.2		
Objective	Watts	43 max.		43 max.		
values	Luminous flux	800 ± 15 %				
Reference luminous flux at approximately		unrovimately	12 V	600		
		proximatery	13.2 V	800		

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is direction A as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H8/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis. To be checked by means of a "Box System"; sheet H8/4.

Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament complies with the requirements.



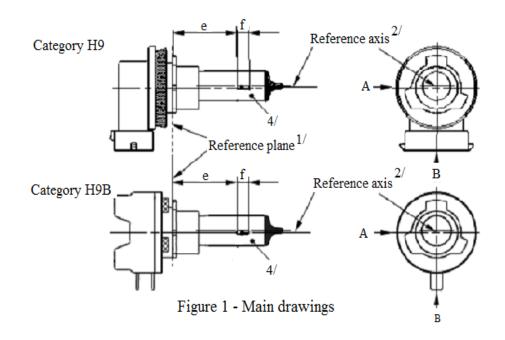
a1	a2	<i>b1</i>	<i>b</i> 2	c1	c2
d + 0.50	d + 0.70	0.25		4.6	3.5

d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet H8/1, Figure 1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet H8/3, footnote 11/, shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between Z3 and Z4.



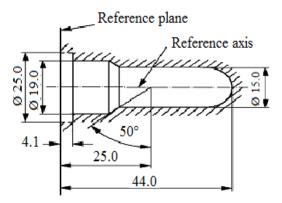
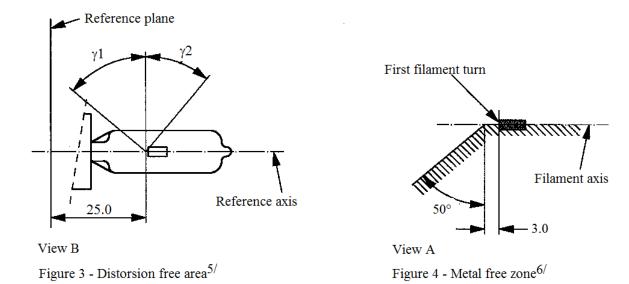


Figure 2 – Maximum filament lamp outline <sup>3/</sup>

- The reference plane is the plane formed by the underside of the bevelled lead-in flange of the cap.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the 19 mm cap diameter.
- <sup>3/</sup> Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 2. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
  - Notes concerning the filament diameter.
    - (a) No actual diameter restrictions apply but the objective for future developments is to have d max. = 1.4 mm.
    - (b) For the same manufacturer, the design diameter of standard (étalon) filament lamp and filament lamp of normal production shall be the same.

### Categories H9 and H9B



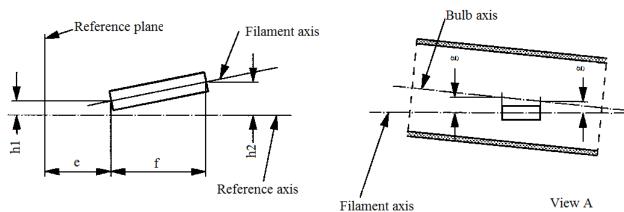


Figure 5 - Permissible offset of filament axis<sup>7/</sup> (for standard filament lamps only)

Figure 6 - Bulb eccentricity<sup>8/</sup>

- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .
- The internal design of the filament lamp shall be such that stray light images and reflections are only located above the filament itself seen from the horizontal direction. (View A as indicated in Figure 1, sheet H9/1). No metal parts other than filament turns shall be located in the shaded area as seen in Figure 4.
- The offset of the filament with respect to the reference axis is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H9/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.
- Offset of filament in relation to bulb axis measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

	Tolerance						
			Filaments lamps of normal production			Standard filament lamp	
	Dimensions in n	ım		12	V	12 V	
e <sup>9/,10/</sup>		25		11/		±0.10	
f <sup>9/,10/</sup>		4.8		11/		±0.10	
g <sup>9/</sup>		0.7		±0.	5	±0.30	
h1		0		11/		±0.10 <sup>12/</sup>	
h2		0		11/		±0.15 <sup>12/</sup>	
γ1	γ1			-		-	
γ2	γ2			-		-	
Cap:	GJ19-5 GJY19-5 photometric cha	in accordance		th IEC Publication of the IEC Publication of			
Rated values	Volts		12	2		12	
Rated values	Watts		65	5	65		
Test voltage	Volts	13.2		12.2	13.2	12.2	
Oliver	Watts	73 max.		65 max.	73 max.	65 max.	
Objective values	Luminous flux	2,100 ± 10%		1,650 ± 10%	l		
						1,500	
Reference luminately	Reference luminous flux at					1,650	
	-		13.2 V		2,100		

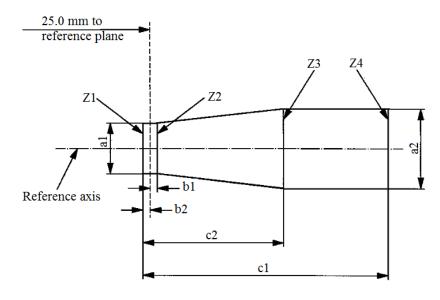
The viewing direction is direction A as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H9/1.

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is as defined in footnote 9/ above, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

To be checked by means of a "Box System"; sheet H9/4.

The eccentricity is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H9/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament complies with the requirements.



a1	a2	<i>b1</i>	<i>b</i> 2	c1	c2
d + 0.4	d + 0.7	0.:	25	5.7	4.6

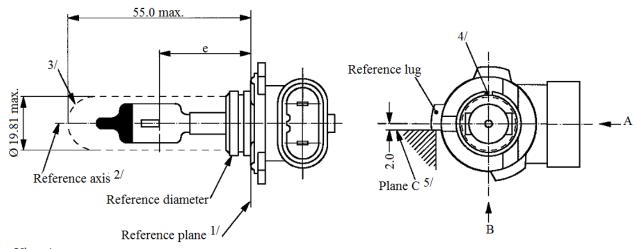
d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet H9/1, Figure 1.

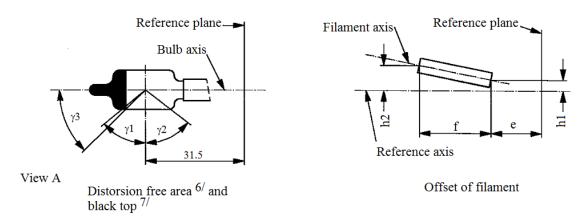
The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet H9/3, footnote 10/, shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between Z3 and Z4.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



View A



- 1/ The reference plane is the plane defined by the meeting points of cap-holder fit.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and concentric with the reference diameter of the cap.
- Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope and shall not interfere with insertion past the filament lamp key. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
  - 4/ The keyway is mandatory.
  - The filament lamp shall be rotated in the measuring holder until the reference lug contacts plane C of the holder.
- $^{6'}$  Glass bulb periphery shall be optically distortion-free axially and cylindrically within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$  and does not need to be verified in the area covered by the obscuration.
- The obscuration shall extend to at least angle  $\gamma 3$  and shall be at least as far as the undistorted part of the bulb defined by angle  $\gamma 1$ .

			Tolera	nce
Dimensio	ns in mm <sup>&amp;</sup>	Filament lamp produc		Standard filament lamp
e <sup>9/,10/</sup>	28.9	11/		±0.16
f 9/,10/	5.2	11/		±0.16
h1, h2	0	11/		±0.15 <sup>12/</sup>
γ1	50° min.	-		-
γ2	52° min.	-		-
γ3 45°		±5°	0	±5°
Cap PY20d in acc	ordance with IEC P	ublication 6006	61 (sheet 700	4-31-2)
Electrical and pho	tometric characteris	etics		
D . 1 . 1	Volts	12	,	12
Rated values	Watts	42	,	42
Test voltage	Volts	13.:	2	13.2
Objective vel	Watts	50 m	ax.	50 max.
Objective values	Luminous flux	850 ± 1	15 %	
Dafaran aa luruin	us flux at annus	ataly:	12 V	600
Keierence luminol	us flux at approxima	atery -	13.2 V	850

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8/</sup> Dimensions shall be checked with O-ring removed.

The viewing direction is direction\* B as shown in the figure on sheet H10/1.

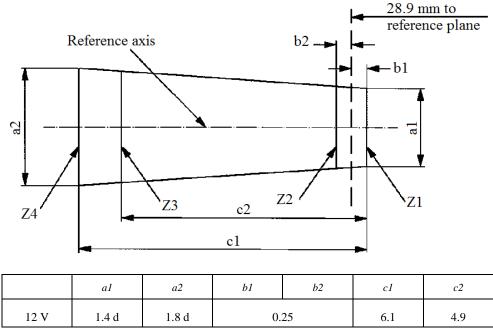
The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction\* as defined in footnote 9/ above, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

To be checked by means of a "Box-System", sheet H10/3\*.

The eccentricity is measured only in viewing directions\* A and B as shown in the figure on sheet H10/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

<sup>\*</sup> Manufacturers may choose another set of perpendicular viewing directions. The viewing directions specified by the manufacturer are to be used by the testing laboratory when checking filament dimensions and position.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



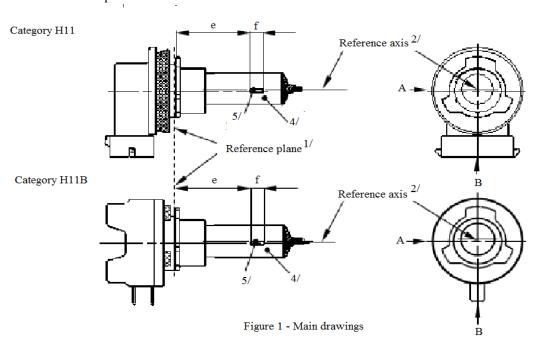
d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet H10/1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet H10/2 footnote 10/ shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between lines Z3 and Z4.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



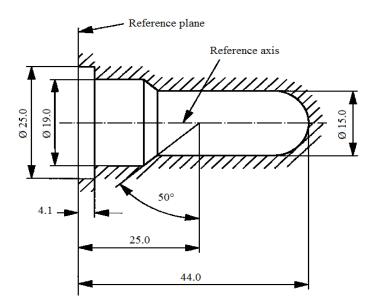
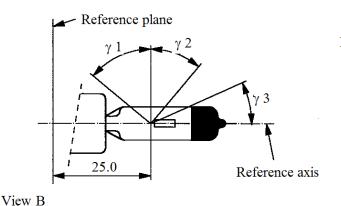


Figure 2 – Maximum filament lamp outline  $^{3/}$ 

- 2/
- The reference plane is the plane formed by the underside of the bevelled lead-in flange of the cap. The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the 19 mm cap diameter. Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 2. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
  - The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow. Notes concerning the filament diameter.
  - - No actual diameter restrictions apply but the objective for future developments is to have d max. = 1.4 mm.
    - For the same manufacturer, the design diameter of standard (étalon) filament lamp and filament lamp of normal production shall be the same.

#### Categories H11 and H11B



First filament turn

Filament axis

- 3.0

VICW D

Figure 3 - Distortion free area  $^{6/}$  and black top  $^{7/}$ 

Figure 4 - Metal free zone 8/

View A

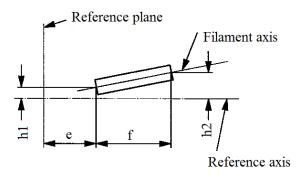


Figure 5 - Permissible offset of filament axis <sup>9/</sup> (for standard filament lamps only)

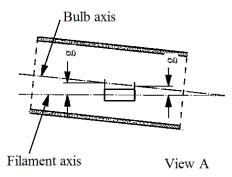


Figure 6 - Bulb eccentricity 10/

- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .
- The obscuration shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole bulb top circumference. It shall, moreover, extend at least to a plane parallel to the reference plane where  $\gamma 3$  crosses the outer bulb surface (view B as indicated on sheet H11/1).
- The internal design of the filament lamp shall be such that stray light images and reflections are only located above the filament itself seen from the horizontal direction (view A as indicated in Figure 1 on sheet H11/1). No metal parts other than filament turns shall be located in the shaded area as seen in Figure 4.
- The offset of the filament with respect to the reference axis is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H11/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.
- Eccentricity of bulb axis with respect to filament axis measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

# Categories H11 and H11B

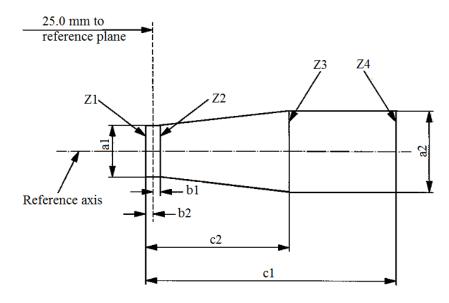
### **Sheet H11/3**

		Filaments lamps of	normal prod	luction	Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in mn	n	12 V	2	24 V	12 V
e 11/		25.0	0 12/		$25.0 \pm 0.1$
f 11/		4.5	5.	3 12/	$4.5 \pm 0.1$
g		0.5	min.		u.c.
h1		0	12/		$0 \pm 0.1$
h2		0	12/		$0 \pm 0.15$
γ1		50°	min.		50° min.
γ2		40°	40° min.		
γ3		30°	30° min.		
Cap: H11: F H11B:F	PGJ19-2 PGJY19-2	in accordance with IE in accordance with IE		`	ŕ
Electrical and	photometric	characteristics			
Rated values	Volts	12	,	24	12
Rateu values	Watts	55	,	70	55
Test voltage	Volts	13.2	2	8.0	13.2
Objective	Watts	62 max.	80	max.	62 max.
values	Luminous flux	1350 ± 10 %	1600 ± 10 %		
Reference lum	vinous flux et			12 V	1,000
ACICICIECE IUII	imous mux at	аррголинасту		13.2 V	1,350

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is View A as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H11/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

To be checked by means of a "Box System"; sheet H11/4.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament complies with the requirements.



	al	a2	b1	<i>b</i> 2	c1	c2
12 V	d + 0.3	d + 0.5	0	.2	5.0	4.0
24 V	d + 0.6	d + 1.0	0.25		6.3	4.6

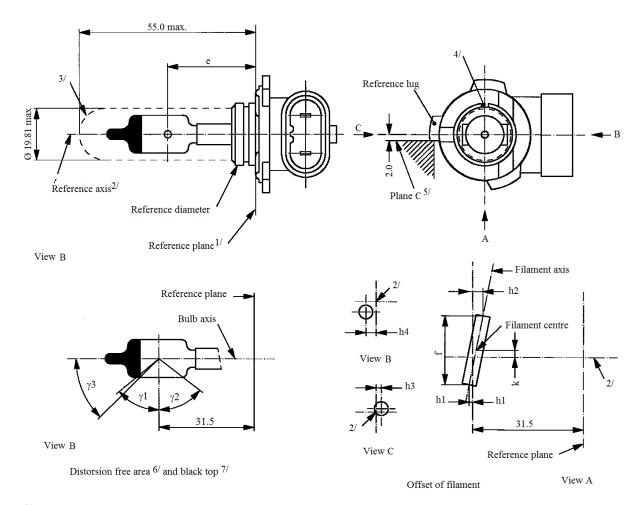
d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet H11/1, Figure 1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet H11/3, footnote 11/, shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between Z3 and Z4.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



- 1/ The reference plane is the plane defined by the meeting points of cap-holder fit.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and concentric with the reference diameter of the cap.
- Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope and shall not interfere with insertion past the filament lamp key. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
  - The keyway is mandatory.
  - The filament shall be rotated in the measuring holder until the reference lug contacts plane C of the holder.
- Glass bulb periphery shall be optically distortion-free axially and cylindrically within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$  and does not need to be verified in the area covered by the obscuration.
- The obscuration shall extend to at least angle  $\gamma 3$  and shall be at least as far as the undistorted part of the bulb defined by angle  $\gamma 1$ .

### **Category H12**

				Tolerance	
Dimensio	Dimensions in mm <sup>®</sup>			of normal on	Standard filament lamp
e <sup>9/,10/</sup>		31.5	11/		±0.16
f <sup>9/,10/</sup>		5.5	4.8 mi	n	±0.16
h1, h2, h3, h4		0	11/		±0.15 <sup>12/</sup>
k		0	11/		±0.15 <sup>13/</sup>
γ1		50° min.	-		-
γ2	γ2 52° min.				-
γ3		45°	±5°		±5°
Cap PZ20d in acco	ordanc	e with IEC Pu	iblication 60061 (s	heet 7004-31	1-2)
Electrical and pho	tometi	ric characteris	tics		
Rated values		Volts	12		12
Rated values		Watts	53		53
Test voltage		Volts	13.2		13.2
Objective velves	Wat	ts	61 max	ζ.	61 max.
Objective values Luminous f		ninous flux	1,050 ± 15 %		
Deference luminos	ıa fluv	ot annewissa	toly	12 V	775
Reference luminous flux at approxima			nery	13.2 V	1,050

Dimensions shall be checked with O-ring removed.

The viewing direction is direction A as shown in the figure on sheet H12/1.

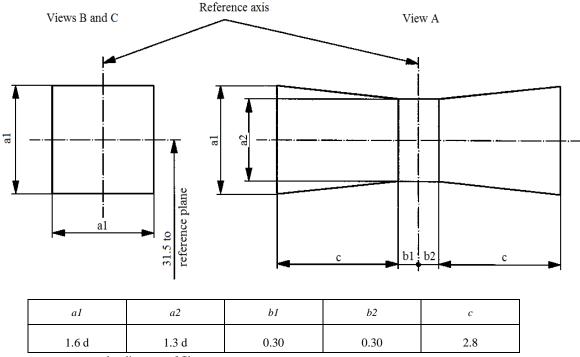
The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction as defined in footnote 9/ above, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet H12/3.

Dimensions h1 and h2 are measured in viewing direction A, dimension h3 in direction C and dimension h4 in direction B as shown in the figure on sheet H12/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

Dimension k is measured only in viewing direction A.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



d = diameter of filament

For the directions of view A, B and C, see sheet H12/1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The centre the filament shall lie between the limits of dimensions b1 and b2.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp

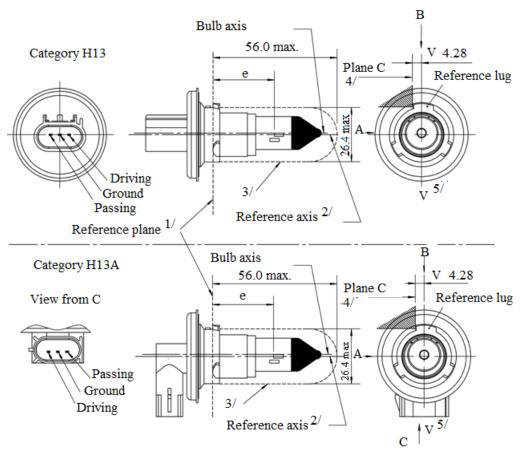
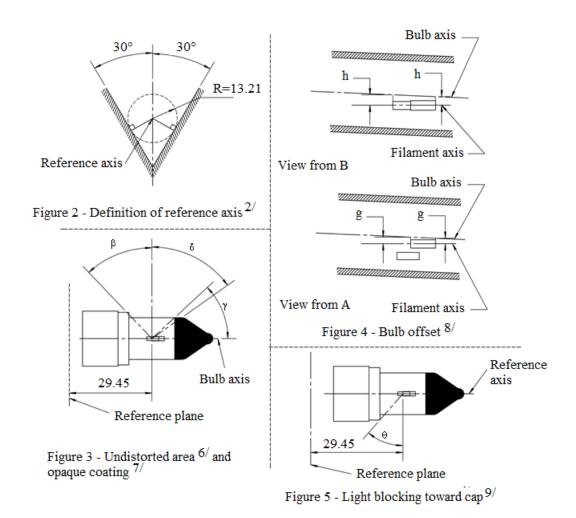


Figure 1 - Main drawing

- The reference plane is the plane formed by the underside of the three radiused tabs of the cap.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two perpendiculars as indicated in Figure 2 on sheet H13/2.
- 3/ Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
- The filament lamp shall be rotated in the measuring holder until the reference lug contacts plane C of the holder.
- <sup>5/</sup> Plane V-V is the plane perpendicular to the reference plane passing through the reference axis and parallel to plane C.



- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion-free axially and cylindrically within the angles  $\beta$  and  $\delta$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\beta$  and  $\delta$  and does not need to be verified in the area covered by the opaque coating.
- The opaque coating shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole bulb top circumference. It shall moreover extend at least to a plane parallel to the reference plane where  $\gamma$  crosses the outer bulb surface (view B as indicated on sheet H13/1).
- Offset of passing beam filament in relation to the bulb axis is measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside end turns nearest to and farthest from the reference plane crosses the passing beam filament axis.
- <sup>9/</sup> Light shall be blocked over the cap end of the bulb extending to angle  $\theta$ . This requirement applies in all directions around the reference axis.

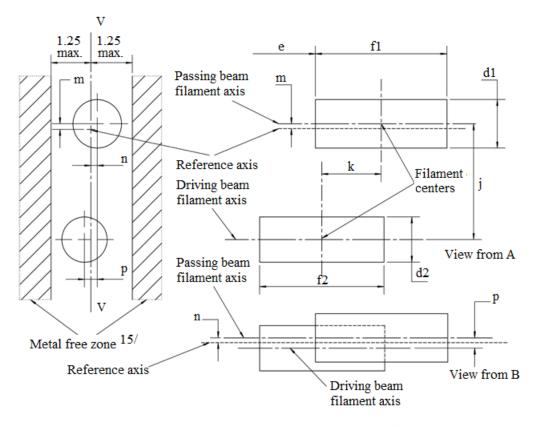


Figure 6 - Position and dimensions of filaments  $^{10}$ ,  $^{11}$ ,  $^{12}$ ,  $^{13}$ ,  $^{14}$ 

- 10/ Dimensions j, k and p are measured from the centre of the passing beam filament to the centre of the driving beam filament.
  - Dimensions m and n are measured from the reference axis to the centre of the passing beam filament.
- Both filaments axis are to be held within a 2° tilt with respect to the reference axis about the centre of the respective filament.
  - Note concerning the filament diameters.
- (a) For the same manufacturer, the design filament diameter of standard (étalon) filament lamp and filament lamp of normal production shall be the same.

  14/ For both the driving been and the
- For both the driving beam and the passing beam filament distortion shall not exceed ±5 per cent of filament diameter from a cylinder.
- 15/ The metal free zone limits the location of lead wires within the optical path. No metal parts shall be located in the shaded area as seen in Figure 6.

### **Sheet H13/4**

			Tolerance				
Dimensions in	mm	Filaments lamps of	noi	rmal production	Standard fil	Standard filament lamp	
d1 <sup>13/, 17/</sup>	1.8 max.		_			-	
d2 <sup>13/, 17/</sup>	1.8 max.		_			-	
e <sup>16/</sup>	29.45	±0	.20	)	±0	.10	
f 1 <sup>16/</sup>	4.6	±0	.50	)	±0	.25	
f 2 <sup>16/</sup>	4.6	±0	.50	±0	.25		
g <sup>8/, 17/</sup>	0.5 d1	±0	.40	)	±0	.20	
h <sup>8/</sup>	0	±0	.30	)	±0	.15	
j <sup>10/</sup>	2.5	±0	.20	)	±0	.10	
k <sup>10/</sup>	2.0	±0	.20	)	±0	.10	
m <sup>10/</sup>	0	±0	.20	)	±0.13		
n <sup>10/</sup>	0	±0.20			±0.13		
p <sup>10/</sup>	0	±0.08			±0	.08	
β	42° min.	-				-	
δ	52° min.	<del>-</del>				-	
γ	43°	+0°/-5°			+0° / -5°		
$\theta^{9/}$	41°	<u>±</u> ,	4°		<u>±</u> 4°		
Cap: H13: P26.4 H13A: PJ26.	in accordan	ce with IEC Publ	lica	ation 60061 (sh	eet 7004-12	8-3)	
Electrical and photometr	ric characteristics	18/					
Rated values	Volts	1	2		1	2	
Rated values	Watts	55		60	55	60	
Test voltage	Volts	13.2		_	13	3.2	
Objective values	Watts	68 max.		75 max.	68 max.	75 max.	
Objective values	Luminous flux	$1,100 \pm 15\%$		$1,700 \pm 15\%$			
Reference luminous flux	at annrovimately	,		12 V	800	1,200	
Reference fullillious flux	at approximatery			13.2 V	1,100	1,700	

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is direction A as shown on sheet H13/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

 $<sup>^{17/}</sup>$  d1 is the actual diameter of the passing beam filament. d2 is the actual diameter of the driving beam filament.

The values indicated in the left-hand columns relate to the passing beam filament and those indicated in the right-hand columns to the driving beam filament.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp

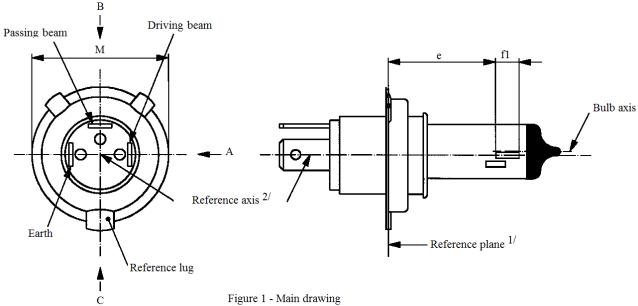


Figure 1 - Main drawing

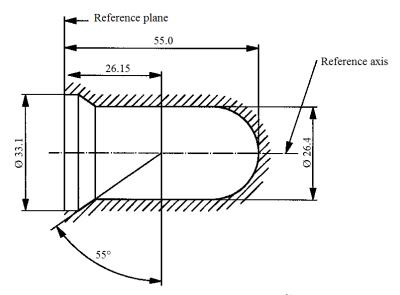


Figure 2 – Maximum filament lamp outline <sup>3/</sup>

- The reference plane is defined by the points on the surface of the holder on which the three lugs of the cap ring will rest.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the cap ring diameter "M"
- Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 2. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.

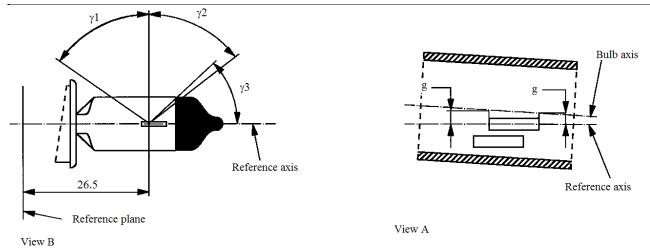
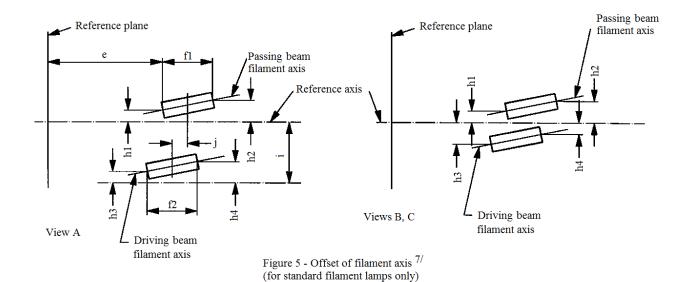


Figure 3 - Distorsion free area 4/ and black top 5/

Figure 4 - Bulb eccentricity 6/



- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$  and does not need to be verified in the area covered by the obscuration.
- $^{5/}$  The obscuration shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole bulb top circumference. It shall, moreover, extend at least to a plane parallel to the reference plane where  $\gamma 3$  crosses the outer bulb surface (view B as indicated on sheet H14/1).
- <sup>6/</sup> Eccentricity of bulb with respect to passing beam filament axis is measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the passing beam filament axis.
- $^{7/}$  The offset of the filaments with respect to the reference axis is measured only in viewing direction A, B and C as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H14/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filaments axis.

# **Category H14**

Dimens	sions in mm	Filament lamp o	f norm	al production	Standard filament lamps		
e <sup>8/</sup>	26.15		10/		±(	).1	
f1 <sup>8/,9/</sup>	5.3		10/			±0.1	
f2 <sup>8/,9/</sup>	f2 <sup>8/,9/</sup> 5.0		10/		±0	0.1	
g	0.3 min.						
h1	0		10/		±0	).1	
h2	0		10/		±0	.15	
h3	0		10/		±0	.15	
h4	0		10/		±0	.15	
i	2.7				-	-	
j	2.5		10/			±0.1	
γ1	55° min.		-			-	
γ2	52° min.		-			-	
γ3	43°	C	0/-5°			.5°	
Cap P38t in ac	cordance with I	EC Publication 60	061 (	sheet 7004-1	.33-1)		
Electrical and	photometric cha	racteristics					
<b>.</b>	Volts	1	12			12	
Rated values	Watts	55		60	55	60	
Test voltage	Volts	13	13.2		13	.2	
Ohioativa	Watts		,	75 max.	68 max.	75 max.	
Objective values	Luminous		750 ± 15%				
Defense 1				12 V	860	1,300	
Reference lum	proximately		13.2 V	1,150	1,750		

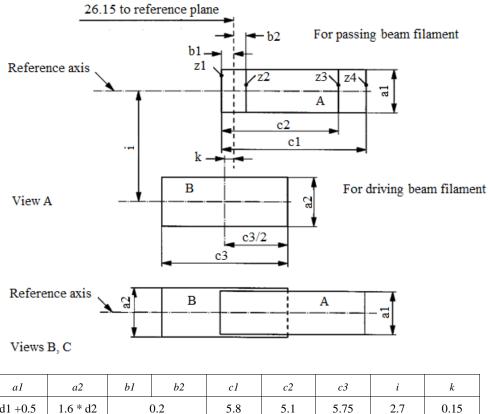
The ends of the filaments are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is direction A as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H14/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filaments axis.

"f1" represents the length of the passing beam filament and "f2" represents the length of the

 $<sup>^{9/}</sup>$  "f1" represents the length of the passing beam filament and "f2" represents the length of the driving beam filament.

To be checked by means of a "Box system"; sheet H14/4.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filaments are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



a1	a2	<i>b1</i>	<i>b</i> 2	c1	c2	<i>c3</i>	i	k
d1 +0.5	1.6 * d2	Ū	0.2	5.8	5.1	5.75	2.7	0.15

d1 is diameter of the passing beam filament and d2 that of the driving beam filament.

Notes concerning the filaments diameter:

- (a) No actual diameter restrictions apply but the objective for future developments is to have d1 max. = 1.6 mm and d2 max. = 1.6 mm.
- For the same manufacture, the design diameter of standard filament lamps and filament lamps of normal production shall be the same.

The positions of the filaments are checked solely in directions A, B and C as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H14/1.

The passing beam filament shall lie entirely in the rectangle A and the driving beam filament entirely in rectangle B.

The ends of the passing beam filament as defined on sheet H14/3, footnote 8/ shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between lines Z3 and Z4.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp

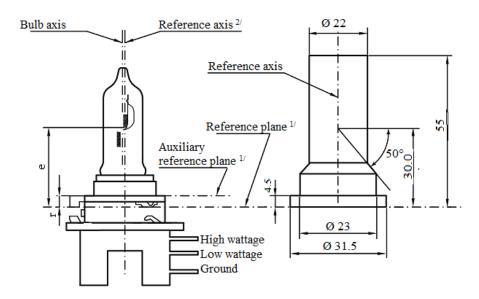


Figure 1 - Main drawing

Figure 3 - Maximum lamp outlines 3/

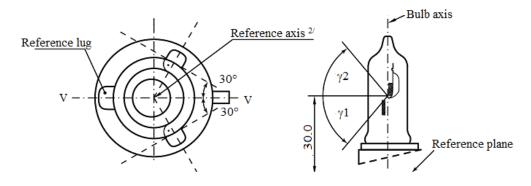


Figure 2 - Definition of reference axis 2/

Figure 4 -. Distortion free area 4/

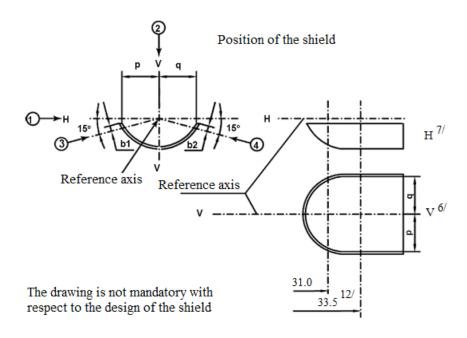
- <sup>1/</sup> The reference plane is defined by the points at which the holder touches the three lugs of the cap ring from the plug side. It is intended for use as an internal reference plane.
- The auxiliary reference plane is defined by the points on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest. It is intended for use as an external reference plane.
- The Cap is designed for use of the (internal) reference plane, but for certain applications the (external) auxiliary reference plane may be used instead.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two perpendiculars as indicated in figure 2 on sheet H15/1.
- 3/ Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in figure 3. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  as indicated in figure 4. This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$ .

# **Category H15**

### **Sheet H15/2**

Dimensions in mr	n	Fila	ment lamps of	normal produc	rtion	Standard fi	lament lamp
		12	V	24 V		12V	
e		30.0 + 0.3	5 / -0.25	30.0 + 0.3	35 / -0.25	30.0 + 0.	20 / -0.15
$\gamma_1$		50°r	nin	50°	min	50°	min
γ <sub>2</sub>		50°r	nin	50°	min	50°	min
r	For deta	ails see cap s	sheet	"!			
	1						
Cap PGJ23t-1	in accordance	e with IEC	Publication	60061 (shee	et 7004-155-1	1)	
Electrical and	photometric	characteristi	cs				
Rated values	Volts	12 5/		24 5/		12 5/	
Kateu values	Watts	15	55	20	60	15	55
Test voltage	Volts	13	.2	28	3.0	13.2	13.2
Objective	Watts	19 max.	64 max.	24 max.	73 max.	19 max.	64 max.
values	Luminous flux	260	1,350	300	1,500		
			±1	0%			
Reference luminous flux at approximately 12 V							1,000
Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.2 V						1,350	
Reference lum	ninous flux at	approximat	ely 13.5 V			290	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5/</sup> The values indicated in the left-hand columns relate to the low wattage filament. Those indicated in the right-hand columns relate to the high wattage filament.



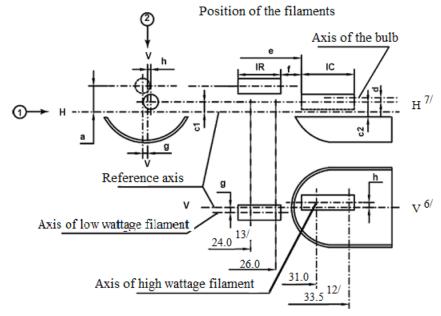


Table of the dimensions (in mm) referred to in the drawings on sheet H15/3

				Tolerance				
Refer	ence*	Dimen	sion**		t lamps of roduction	Standard filament lamp		
12 V	24 V	12 V	24 V	12 V	24 V	12 V	24 V	
a/24.0	a/24.5	1.8		±0	.35	±0.	.20	
a/2	6.0	1	.8	±0	.35	±0	.20	
b1/3	31.0	(	)	±0	.30	±0.	.15	
b1/33.5	b1/34.0	b1/31	.0 mv	±0	.30	±0.	.15	
b2/3	31.0	(	)	±0	.30	±0	.15	
b2/33.5	b2/34.0	b2/31	.0 mv	±0	.30	±0.	.15	
c1/3	31.0	0		±0.30	±0.50	±0.15	±0.25	
c1/33.5	c1/34.0	c1/31.0 mv		±0.30	±0.50	±0.15	±0.25	
c2/33.5	c2/34.0	1	.1	±0.30	±0.50	±0.15	±0.25	
(	l	min. 0.1			-	-	-	
f <sup>8/, 9</sup>	9/, 10/	2.7		±0.30	±0.40	+0.20 -0.10	+0.25 -0.15	
g/24.0	g/24.5	(	)	±0.50	±0.70	±0.25	±0.35	
g/2	6.0	(	)	±0.50	±0.70	±0.25	±0.35	
h/3	1.0	(	)	±0.50	±0.60	±0.25	±0.30	
h/33.5	h/34.0	h/31.	0 mv	±0.30	±0.40	±0.15	±0.20	
IR <sup>8</sup>		4.2	4.6	±0.40	±0.60	±0.20	±0.30	
IC.	IC <sup>8/, 9/</sup>		5.4	±0.40	±0.60	±0.20	±0.30	
p/33.5	p/34.0	Depends on the shape of the shield		-		-		
q/33.5	q/34.0	p/33.5	p/34.0	±1.20		±0.60		

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;.../26.0" means dimension to be measured at the distance from the reference plane indicated in mm after the stroke.

<sup>\*\* &</sup>quot;31.0 mv" means the value measured at a distance of 31.0 mm from the reference plane.

- <sup>6/</sup> Plane V-V is the plane perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the reference axis and through the axis of the reference lug.
- Plane H-H is the plane perpendicular to both the reference plane and plane V-V and passing through the reference axis.
- The end turns of the filament are defined as being the first luminous turn and the last luminous turn that are at substantially the correct helix angle.
- <sup>9/</sup> For the high wattage filament, the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of the lateral edge of the shield with the outside of the end turns defined under footnote 8/.
- "e" denotes the distance from the reference plane to the beginning of the driving beam filament as defined above.
- For the low wattage filament the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of a plane, parallel to plane H-H and situated at a distance of 1.8 mm above it, with the end turns defined under footnote 8/.
  - <sup>12/</sup> 34.0 for the 24 V type.
  - <sup>13/</sup> 24.5 for the 24 V type.

### Additional explanations to sheet H15/3

The dimensions below are measured in four directions:

- 1) For dimensions a, c1, c2, d, e, f, lR and lC;
- 2) For dimensions g, h, p and q;
- 3) For dimension b1;
- 4) For dimension b2.

Dimensions b1, b2, c1 and h are measured in planes parallel to the reference plane at distances of 31.0 mm and 33.5 mm (34.0 mm for 24 V types).

Dimensions c2, p and q are measured in a plane parallel to the reference plane at a distance of 33.5 mm (34.0 mm for 24 V types).

Dimensions a and g are measured in planes parallel to the reference plane at distances of 24.0 mm (24.5 mm for 24 V types) and 26.0 mm.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp

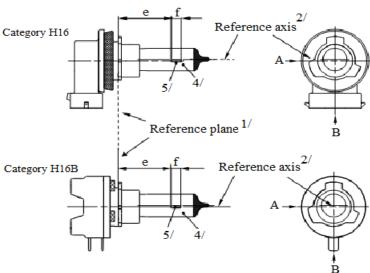


Figure 1 - Main drawing

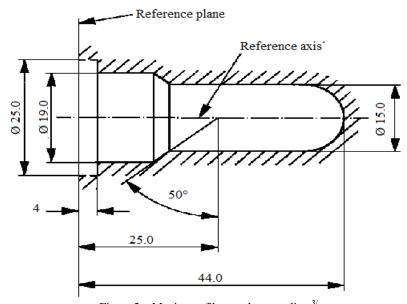


Figure 2 – Maximum filament lamp outline <sup>3/</sup>

- The reference plane is the plane formed by the underside of the bevelled lead-in flange of the cap.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the 19 mm cap diameter.
- <sup>3/</sup> Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 2. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
  - The light emitted shall be white or selective yellow.
  - Notes concerning the filament diameter.
  - (a) No actual diameter restrictions apply but the objective for future developments is to have d max. = 1.1 mm.
- (b) For the same manufacturer, the design diameter of standard (étalon) filament lamp and filament lamp of normal production shall be the same.

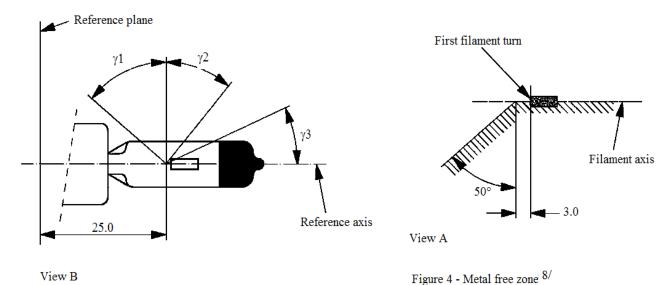


Figure 3 - Distortion free area  $^{6/}$  and black top  $^{7/}$ 

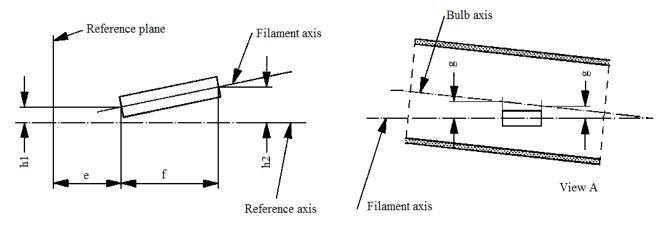


Figure 5 - Permissible offset of filament axis <sup>9/</sup> (for standard filament lamps only)

Figure 6 - Bulb eccentricity 10/

- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .
- The obscuration shall extend at least to angle  $\gamma 3$  and shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole bulb top circumference.
- The internal design of the filament lamp shall be such that stray light images and reflections are only located above the filament itself seen from the horizontal direction. (View A as indicated in Figure 1 on sheet H16/1). No metal parts other than filament turns shall be located in the shaded area as seen in Figure 4.
- <sup>9/</sup> The offset of the filament with respect to the reference axis is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in Figure 1 in sheet H16/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.
- Offset of filament in relation to bulb axis measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

# Categories H16 and H16B

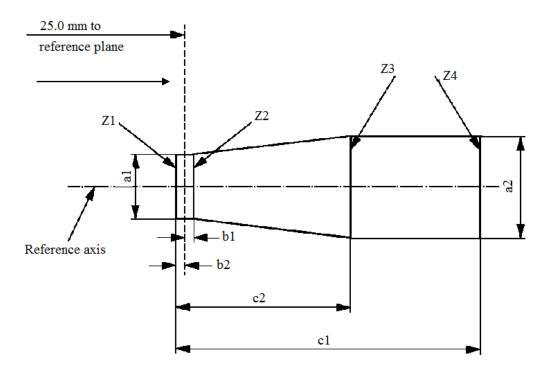
Sheet H16/3

		Filaments lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp				
Dimensions in mr	n	12 V	12 V				
e 11/		25.0 <sup>12/</sup>	$25.0 \pm 0.1$				
f 11/		3.2 12/	$3.2 \pm 0.1$				
g		0.5 min.	u.c.				
h1		0 12/	$0 \pm 0.1$				
h2		0 12/	$0 \pm 0.15$				
γ1		50° min.	50° min.				
γ2		40° min.	40° min.				
γ3		30° min.	30° min.				
Cap:	PGJ19-3 PGJY19-3 photometric	in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-110-2) in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-146-1) characteristics					
Rated	Volts	12	12				
values	Watts	19	19				
Test voltage	Volts	13.2	13.2				
Ohiostissa	Watts	26 max.	26 max.				
Objective values	Luminous flux	500 +10% / -15 %					
Reference lum	ninous flux: 3	70 lm at approximately 12 V	370 lm				
Reference luminous flux: 500 lm at approximately 13.2 V 500 lm							
Reference lum	ninous flux: 5	50 lm at approximately 13.5 V	550 lm				

 $<sup>^{11/}\,</sup>$  The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is direction A as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H16/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

12/ To be checked by means of a "Box System"; sheet H16/4.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament complies with the requirements.



a1	a2	<i>b1</i>	<i>b</i> 2	<i>c1</i>	c2
d + 0.50	d + 0.70	0.3	25	3.6	2.6

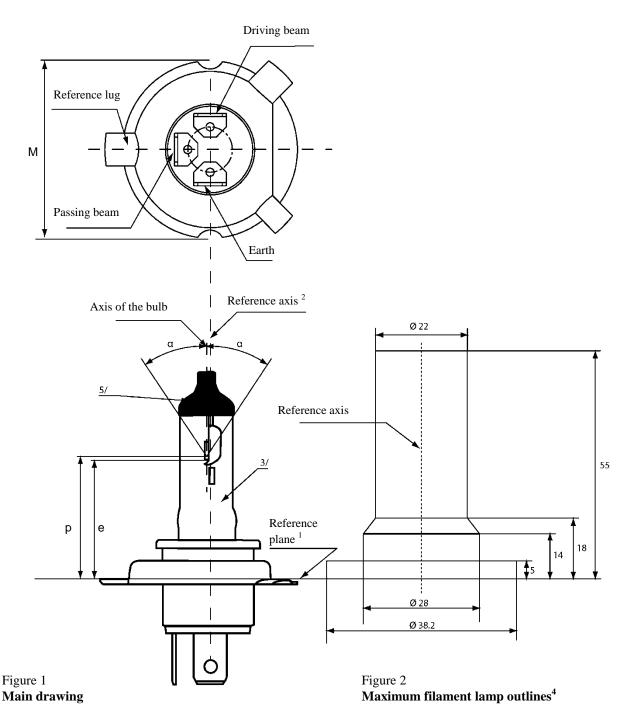
### d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet H16/1, Figure 1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet H16/3, footnote 11/, shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between Z3 and Z4.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



For the notes see sheet H17/6

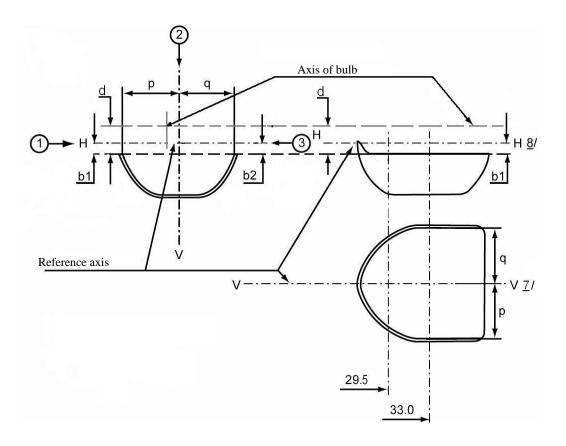
# **CATEGORY H17**

# Sheet H17/2

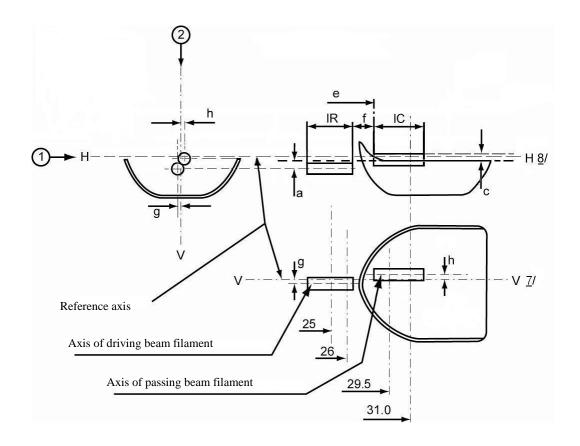
Dimensions in mm		Filament lamps of normal production			Standard filament lamp		
		12 V			12 V		
e		28.5 + 0.35 / - 0.15			28.5 + 0.20 / - 0.0		
p		28.95			28.95		
α		max. 40°			max. 40°		
Cap PU43t-4 in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-171-2)							
ELECTRICAL AND PHOTOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS							
D. ( . 1 1	Volts	12 6		12 6			
Rated values	Watts	35		35	35	35	
Test voltage	Volts	13.2		13.2	13.2	13.2	
Ohioativo	Watts	37 max.		37 max.	37 max.	37 max.	
Objective values	Luminous flux	900 ± 10%	600 ± 10%				
Reference luminous flux at approximately			12.0 V	700	450		
		tery		13.2 V	900	600	

For note <sup>6</sup> see sheet H17/6

# Position of the shield



# Position of filaments



# **CATEGORY H17**

# **Sheet H17/5**

Table of the dimensions (in mm) referred to in the drawings on sheets H17/3 and H17/4

		Tolerance			
Reference *	Dimension **	Filament lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp		
a/25.0	0.3	± 0.40	$\pm 0.20$		
a/26.0	0.3	± 0.35	± 0.20		
b1/29.5	0.0	± 0.30	± 0.25		
b1/33.0	b1/29.5 mv	± 0.30	± 0.15		
b2/29.5	0.0	± 0.30	± 0.25		
b2/33.0	b2/29.5 mv	± 0.30	± 0.15		
c/29.5	0.5	± 0.25	± 0.15		
c/31.0	c/29.5 mv	± 0.25	± 0.15		
d	min. 0.1	-	-		
e <sup>11</sup>	28.5	+ 0.35 / - 0.15	+ 0.20 / -0.0		
f <sup>9, 10, 11</sup>	1.7	± 0.30	± 0.15		
g/25.0	0	± 0.50	± 0.30		
g/26.0	0	± 0.40	± 0.25		
h/29.5	0	± 0.40	± 0.25		
h/31.0	h/29.5 mv	± 0.30	± 0.15		
lr <sup>9, 12</sup>	4.0	± 0.40	± 0.20		
lC <sup>9, 10</sup>	4.2	± 0.40	± 0.20		
p/33.0	Depends on the shape of the shield	-	-		
q/33.0	(p+q)/2	± 0.60	$\pm 0.30$		

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;../25.0" means dimension to be measured at the distance from the reference plane indicated in mm after the stroke.

For the notes see sheet H17/6

<sup>\*\* &</sup>quot;29.5 mv" means the value measured at a distance of 29.5 mm from the reference plane.

- The reference plane is the plane formed by the seating points of the three lugs of the cap ring.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the centre of the circle of diameter "M".
- The light emitted from standard filament lamps and from normal production filament lamps shall be white.
- <sup>4</sup> The bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as in Figure 2.
- <sup>5</sup> The obscuration shall extend at least as far as the cylindrical part of the bulb. It shall also overlap the internal shield when the latter is viewed in a direction perpendicular to the reference axis.
- The value indicated in the left hand column relate to the driving-beam filament. Those indicated in the right-hand column relate to the passing beam filament.
- Plane V-V is the plane perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the reference axis and through the intersection of the circle of diameter "M" with the axis of the reference lug.
- Plane H-H is the plane perpendicular to both the reference plane and plane V-V and passing through the reference axis.
- The end turns of the filament are defined as being the first luminous turn and the last luminous turn that are at substantially the correct helix angle.
- For the passing-beam filament, the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of the lateral edge of the shield with the outside of the end turns defined under note <sup>9</sup>.
- "e" denotes the distance from the reference plane to the beginning of the passing filament as defined above.
- <sup>12</sup> For the driving-beam filament the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of a plane, parallel to plane H-H and situated at a distance of 0.3 mm below it, with the end turns defined under note <sup>9</sup>.

Additional explanations to sheets H17/3 and H17/4

The dimensions below are measured in three directions:

- 1 For dimensions b1, a, c, d, e, f, lR and lC.
- 2 For dimensions g, h, p and q.
- 3 For dimension b2.

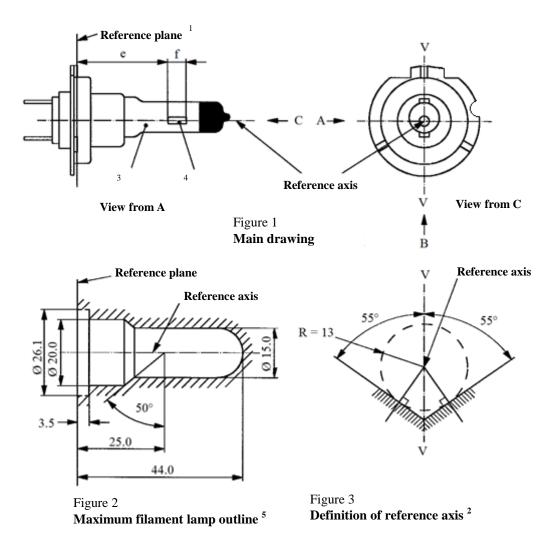
Dimensions p and q are measured in planes parallel to and 33.0 mm away from the reference plane.

Dimensions b1, b2 are measured in planes parallel to and 29.5 mm and 33.0 mm away from the reference plane.

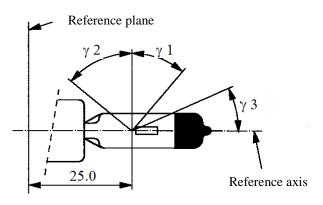
Dimensions c and h are measured in planes parallel to and 29.5 mm and 31.0 mm away from the reference plane.

Dimensions a and g are measured in planes parallel to and 25.0 mm and 26.0 mm away from the reference plane.

*Note:* For the method of measurement, see Appendix E of IEC Publication 60809.



- The reference plane is defined by the points on the surfaces of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two perpendiculars as indicated in Figure 3.
  - The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
  - Notes concerning the filament diameter.
    - (a) No actual diameter restrictions apply but the design target is d max. = 1.3 mm.
    - (b) For the same manufacturer, the design diameter of standard (étalon) filament lamp and filament lamp of normal production shall be the same.
- <sup>5</sup> Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 2. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.



First filament turn

Filament axis

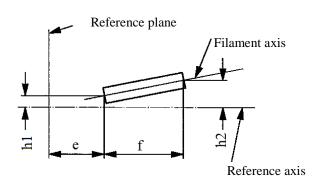
- 3.0

View from B

View from A

Figure 4 **Distortion free area and black top** 6,7

Figure 5 **Metal free zone** 8



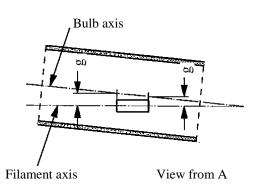


Figure 6

Permissible offset of filament axis (for standard filament lamps only)

Figure 7 **Bulb eccentricity** 

- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .
- The obscuration shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole bulb top circumference. It shall moreover extend at least to a plane parallel to the reference plane where  $\gamma 3$  crosses the outer bulb surface (view B as indicated on sheet H18/1).
- <sup>8</sup> The internal design of the filament lamp shall be such that stray light images and reflections are only located above the filament itself seen from the horizontal direction. (View A as indicated in Figure 1 on sheet H18 /1).
- No metal parts other than filament turns shall be located in the shaded area as seen in Figure 5.

# **Category H18**

Dimension	ns in mm	Filaments lamp product		Standard filament lamp
		12 V	,	12 V
e 9		25.0	10	$25.0 \pm 0.1$
f 9		4.810	)	4.8± 0.1
g 12		0.5 mi	n.	u.c.
h1 <sup>11</sup>		0 10		$0 \pm 0.10$
h2 11		0 10		$0 \pm 0.15$
γ1		40° min.		40° min.
γ2		50° min.		50° min.
γ3		30° mi	30° min.	
Cap PY26d-1 in acc	ordance with IEC Pu	blication 60061 (shee	et 7004-5-7)	
Electrical and photor	metric characteristics			
Rated values	Volts	12		12
Rated values	Watts	65		65
Test voltage	Volts	13.2		13.2
Objective velves	Watts	69 ma	х.	69 max.
Objective values	Luminous flux	1 700 ± 8 %		
Reference luminous	flux at approximately	y 13.2 V		1 700

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is direction A as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H18/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

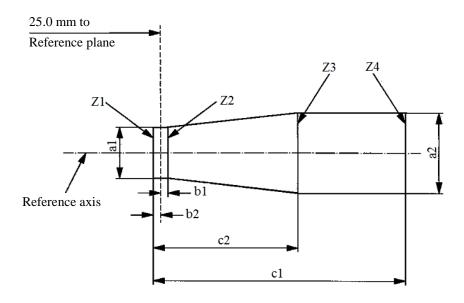
 $<sup>^{10}\,\,</sup>$  To be checked by means of a "Box System", sheet H18/4.

The offset of the filament with respect to the reference axis is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in Figure 1 in sheet H18/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

Offset of filament in relation to bulb axis measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

### Dimensions in mm



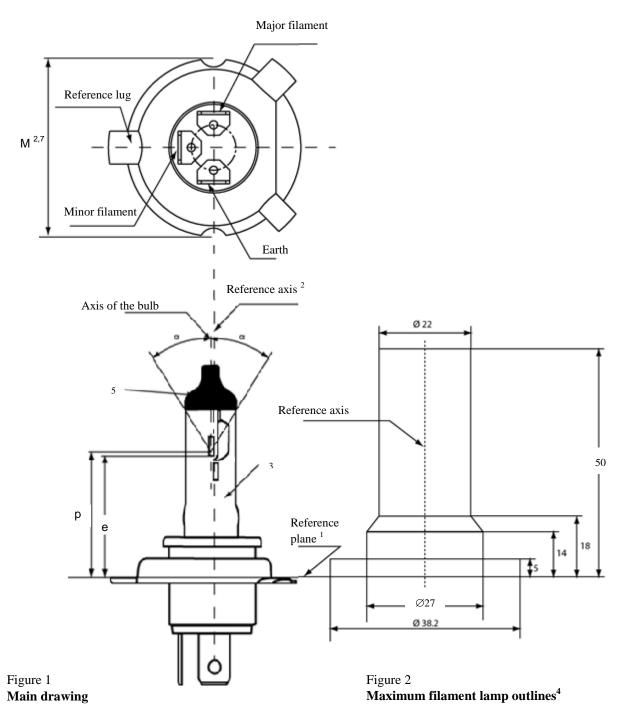
	a1	a2	<i>b1</i>	<i>b</i> 2	c1	c2
12 V	d + 0.30	d + 0.50	0	.2	5.3	4.7

d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet H18/1, Figure 1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet H18/3, note 9, shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between Z3 and Z4.



For the notes see sheet H19/5.

# Category H19

# Sheet H19/2

Dimens	sions in mm	Filament lamps of	normal production	Standard fi	lament lamp
		12	? V	12	? V
e		28.5 + 0.3	35 / - 0.15	28.5 + 0.	20 / - 0.0
p		28	.95	28	.95
α		max	. 45°	max	. 45°
Cap PU43t-3 in	accordance with IEC	Publication 60061	(sheet 7004-171-1)		
Electrical and pl	notometric characteris	stics			
Rated values	Volts	1	$2^{6}$	1:	2 <sup>6</sup>
Rated values	Watts	60	55	60	55
Test values	Volts	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
Objective	Watts	72 max.	68 max.	72 max.	68 max.
values	Luminous flux	$1.750 \pm 10\%$	$1\ 200 \pm 10\%$		
Reference lumin	ous flux at approxim	ately	13.2 V	1 750	1 200

For note 6 see sheet H19/5.

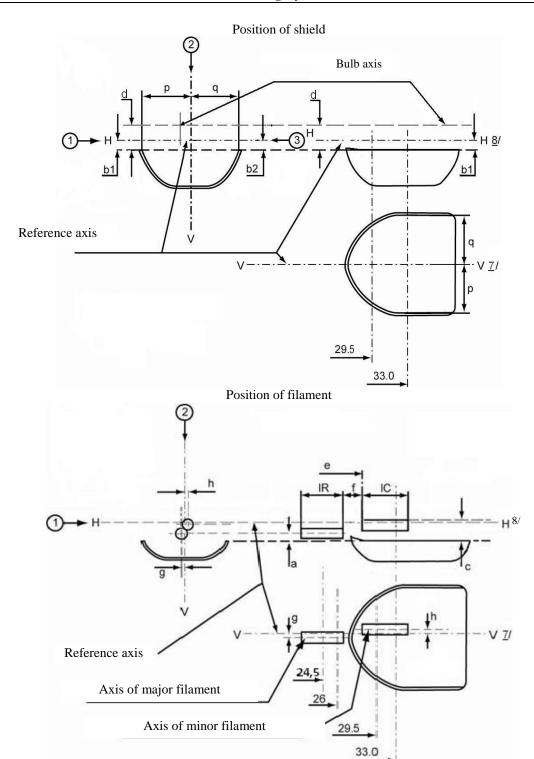


Table of the dimensions (in mm) referred to in the drawings on sheet H19/3

Reference*	Dimension**	Tole	rance	
		Filament lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp	
a/26.0	0.7	±0.30	±0.20	
a/24.5	0.7	±0.40	±0.20	
b1/29.5	1.0	±0.30	±0.25	
b1/33.0	b1/29.5 mv	±0.30	±0.15	
b2/29.5	1.0	±0.30	±0.25	
b2/33.0	b2/29.5 mv	±0.30	±0.15	
c/29.5	1.7	±0.25	±0.15	
c/33	c/29.5 mv	±0.25	±0.15	
d	min. 1.1	-	-	
e <sup>11</sup>	28.5	+0.35 / -0.15	+0.20 / -0.0	
f <sup>9, 10, 11</sup>	1.4	±0.30	±0.15	
g/26.0	0	±0.40	±0.30	
g/24.5	0	±0.50	±0.25	
h/29.5	0	±0.40	±0.25	
h/33.0	h/29.5 mv	±0.30	±0.15	
lR <sup>9, 12</sup>	4.0	±0.60	±0.30	
lC <sup>9, 10</sup>	5.2	±0.60	±0.30	
p/33.0	Depends on the shape of the shield	-	-	
q/33.0	(p+q)/2	±0.60	±0.30	

 $<sup>^*</sup>$  "../24.5" means dimension to be measured at the distance from the reference plane indicated in mm after the stroke.

For the notes see sheet H19/5.

<sup>\*\* &</sup>quot;../29.5 mv" means the value measured at a distance of 29.5 mm from the reference plane.

- The reference plane is the plane formed by the seating points of the three lugs of the cap ring.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the centre of the circle of diameter "M".
- The light emitted from standard filament lamps and from normal production filament lamps shall be white.
- The bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as in Figure 2.
- The obscuration shall extend at least as far as the cylindrical part of the bulb. It shall also overlap the internal shield when the latter is viewed in a direction perpendicular to the reference axis.
- The value indicated in the left hand column relate to the major filament. Those indicated in the right-hand column relate to the minor filament.
- Plane V-V is the plane perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the reference axis and through the intersection of the circle of diameter "M" with the axis of the reference lug.
- Plane H-H is the plane perpendicular to both the reference plane and plane V-V and passing through the reference axis.
- The end turns of the filament are defined as being the first luminous turn and the last luminous turn that are at substantially the correct helix angle.
- For the minor filament, the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of either the lateral edge of the shield or the filament axis with the outside of the end turns defined under note 9.
- "e" denotes the distance from the reference plane to the beginning of the minor filament as defined above.
- For the major filament the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of a plane, parallel to plane H-H and situated at a distance of 0.3 mm below it, with the end turns defined under note 9.

Additional explanations to sheet H19/3

The dimensions below are measured in three directions:

- 1 For dimensions b1, a, c, d, e, f, lR and lC.
- 2 For dimensions g, h, p and q.
- 3 For dimension b2.

Dimensions p and q are measured in planes parallel to and 33.0 mm away from the reference plane.

Dimensions b1, b2 are measured in planes parallel to and 29.5 mm and 33.0 mm away from the reference plane.

Dimensions c and h are measured in planes parallel to and 29.5 mm and 33.0 mm away from the reference plane.

Dimensions a and g are measured in planes parallel to and 24.5 mm and 26.0 mm away from the reference plane.

*Note:* For the method of measurement, reference is made to Appendix E of IEC Publication 60809.

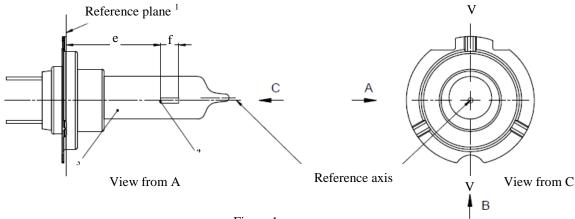


Figure 1

Main drawing

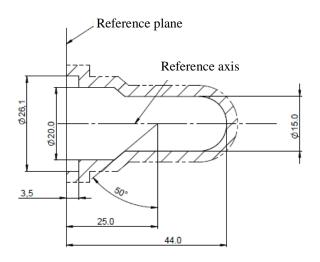


Figure 2 **Maximum filament lamp outline** 5

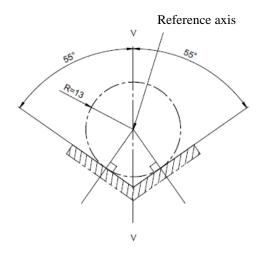
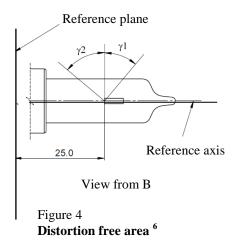


Figure 3 **Definition of reference axis** <sup>2</sup>

- The reference plane is defined by the points on the surfaces of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two perpendiculars as indicated in Figure 3.
- The colour of the light emitted shall be white with the restriction according to sheet H20/3.
- <sup>4</sup> Notes concerning the filament diameter:
  - (a) No actual diameter restrictions apply but the design target is to have d max. = 1.4 mm.
- (b) For the same manufacturer, the design diameter of standard (étalon) filament lamp and filament lamp of normal production shall be the same.
- <sup>5</sup> Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 2. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.



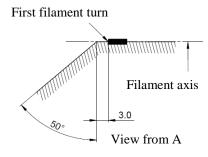
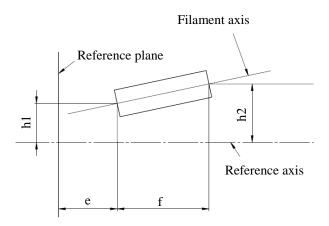


Figure 5 **Metal free zone** <sup>7</sup>



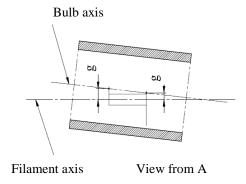


Figure 6
Permissible offset of filament axis (for standard filament lamps only)

Figure 7 **Bulb eccentricity** 

- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .
- The internal design of the filament lamp shall be such that stray light images and reflections are only located above the filament itself seen from the horizontal direction. (View A as indicated in Figure 1 on sheet H20/1).

No metal parts other than filament turns shall be located in the shaded area as seen in Figure 5.

# Category H20

Dimensions in mm				Filaments lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp
				12 V	12 V
e <sup>8</sup>				25.0 <sup>9</sup>	$25.0 \pm 0.1$
f 8				4.8 9	$4.8 \pm 0.1$
g 11				0.5 min.	0.5 min.
h1 <sup>10</sup>				0 9	$0 \pm 0.10$
h2 10				0 9	$0 \pm 0.15$
γ1				40° min.	40° min.
γ2				50° min.	50° min.
Cap PY26d-6 in	acco	rdance with l	EC Publication	60061 (sheet 7004-5-7)	
Electrical and ph	otom	etric characte	eristics		
Rated values		Volts		12	12
Rated values		Watts		70	70
Test voltage		Volts		13.2	13.2
Objective values		Watts		75 max.	75 max.
Objective values		Luminous flux		$1\ 250 \pm 10\ \%$	
Reference lumin	ous fl	uv ot opprov	imotoly	12 V	900
Reference fullilli	ous II	ux at approx	imatery	13.2 V	1250
	Obj	ective		x=0.347	y=0.353
			Boundaries	x=0.330	y=0.150+0.640x
G			Doulidaries	x=0.370	y=0.050+0.750x
Chromaticity Coordinates <sup>12</sup>	T-1	erance area		x=0.330	y=0.298
Coordinates	1016	егансе агеа	Intersection	x=0.370	y=0.327
			points	x=0.370	y=0.387
				x=0.330	y=0.361

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is direction A as shown in Figure 1 on sheet H20/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis. (Special instructions for coiled-coil filaments are under consideration).

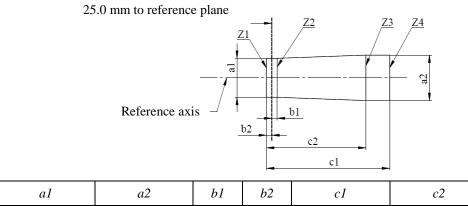
To be checked by means of a "Box System", sheet H20/4.

The offset of the filament with respect to the reference axis is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in Figure 1 in sheet H20/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

Offset of filament in relation to bulb axis measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

#### Dimensions in mm



a1	a2	<i>b1</i>	<i>b</i> 2	c1	<i>c</i> 2
d + 0.40	d + 0.70	0.	25	5.7	4.6

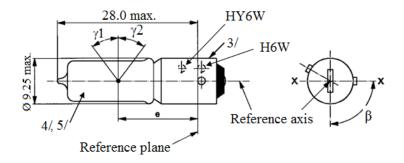
d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet H20/1, Figure 1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet H20/3, note 9, shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between Z3 and Z4.

# Categories H6W and HY6W



			Filamen	t lamps of normal	Standard filament lamp			
Dimensions in	mm		min.	nom.	max.			
e			14.25	15.0	15.75	$15.0 \pm 0.25$		
Lateral devi	ation 1/				0.75	0.4 max		
β			82.5°	90°	97.5°	90° ± 5°		
$\gamma 1$ , $\gamma 2^{2/}$			30°			30° min.		
Cap:	Cap: H6W: BAX9s in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-8-1) HY6W: BAZ9s in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-150-1)  Electrical and photometric characteristics							
Rated	Volts		12			12		
values	Watts		6			6		
Test	Volts			13.5		13.5		
Objective	Watts		7.35 max.			7.35 max.		
values	Luminous	H6W		125 ± 12 %				
	flux	HY6W	75 ± 17 %					
Reference li	uminous flux a	t approxima	V		White:125 lm			
Tiororomoo it		· appromme				Amber:75 lm		

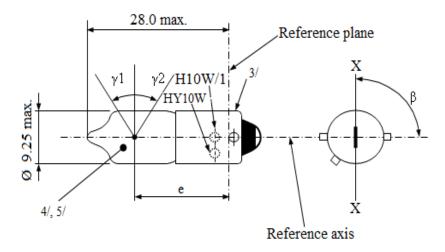
Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

In the area between the outer legs of the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ , the bulb shall have no optically distorting areas and the curvature of the bulb shall have a radius not less than 50 per cent of the actual bulb diameter.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3/</sup> Over the entire length of the cap there shall be no projections or soldering exceeding the permissible maximum diameter of the cap.

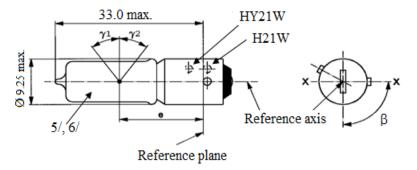
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4/</sup> The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category H6W and amber for category HY6W.

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category H6W and amber or white for category HY6W.



				umps of normal	Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions in mm			min.	nom.	max.		
e			14.25	15.0	15.75	$15.0 \pm 0.25$	
Lateral dev	viation 1/				0.75	0.4 max	
β			82.5°	90°	97.5°	90° ± 5°	
$\gamma 1$ , $\gamma 2^{2/}$			30°			30° min.	
Can:						50061 (sheet 7004-150A-1) 50061 (sheet 7004-150B-1)	
Electrical a	and photome	tric char	acteristics				
Rated	Volts		12			12	
values	Watts		10			10	
Test voltage	Volts		13.5			13.5	
01: .:	Watts			12 max.		12 max.	
Objective values	Luminous	H10W/1		200 ± 12 %	, )		
	flux	HY10W	120 ± 17 %				
Reference	luminous flu	ıx at appı	roximately	13.5 V		White: 200 lm	
		at appi	Amber: 120		oximately 13.5 V		

- Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.
- In the area between the outer legs of the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ , the bulb shall have no optically distorting areas and the curvature of the bulb shall have a radius not less than 50 per cent of the actual bulb diameter.
- <sup>3/</sup> Over the entire length of the cap there shall be no projections or soldering exceeding the permissible maximum diameter of the cap.
- <sup>4/</sup> The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category H10W/1 and amber for category HY10W.
- The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category H10W/1 and amber or white for category HY10W.



			Filament	lamps of nor	rmal production	Standard filament lamp	
Dimensions in mm			min.	nom.	max.		
e				20.0 1	/	$20.0 \pm 0.25$	
f	12	V			3.8	3.8 + 0 / -1	
1	24	V			4.5		
Lateral deviation	on <sup>2/</sup>				1/	$0.0 \pm 0.15$ 3/	
β			82.5°	90°	97.5°	90° ± 5°	
$\gamma 1$ , $\gamma 2^{4/}$			45°			45° min.	
Cap: H21	W: BAY	9s	in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-9-1)				
	21W: BAW	'9s	in accordance	in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (she			
Electrical and p	photometric ch	aracteristics					
Rated values	Volts	Volts			24	12	
Rated values	Watts		21	21 2		21	
Test voltage	Volts		13.5	í	28.0	13.5	
Objective	Watts		26.25 n	nax.	29.4 max.	26.25 max.	
values	Luminous	H21W	$600 \pm 1$	2 %	$600 \pm 15$ %		
	flux	HY21W	$300 \pm 1$	7 %	$300 \pm 20 \%$		
					12 V	White: 415 lm	
Reference lumi	oproximately	V		13.2 V	White: 560 lm		
	30 11011 41 4	rr-0	,		13.5 V	White: 600 lm	
						Amber: 300 lm	

To be checked by means of a "Box system", sheet H21W/2.

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

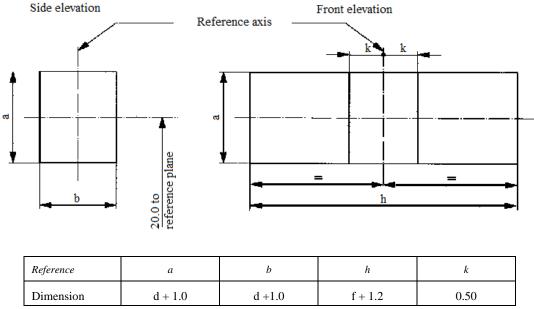
The lateral deviation with respect to the plane perpendicular to axis X-X is measured in the position described in paragraph 1. of the test procedure specified on sheet H21W/2.

In the area between the outer legs of the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ , the bulb shall have no optical distorting areas and the curvature of the bulb shall have a radius not less than 50 per cent of the actual bulb diameter.

The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category H21W and amber for category HY21W.

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category H21W and amber or white for category HY21W.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm 7.5^{\circ}$ , to the plane through the centre line of the reference pin and the reference axis, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements



d = actual filament diameter

f = actual filament length

#### Test procedures and requirements

1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the filament is seen on the screen on to which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of the filament shall be obtained within the angular displacements tolerance limits.

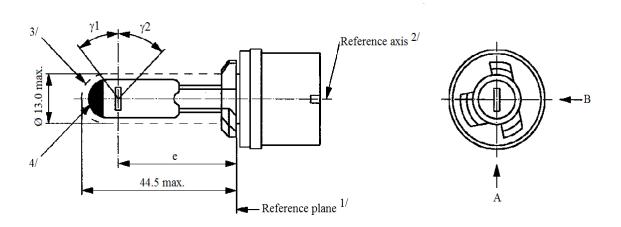
#### 2. Side elevation

The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical and the filament seen end-on, the projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.

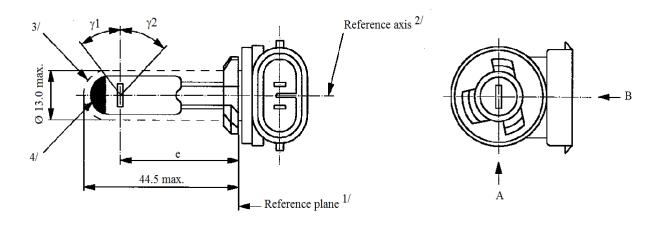
#### 3. Front elevation

The filament lamp placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to the filament axis:

- 3.1. The projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 3.2. The centre of the filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.



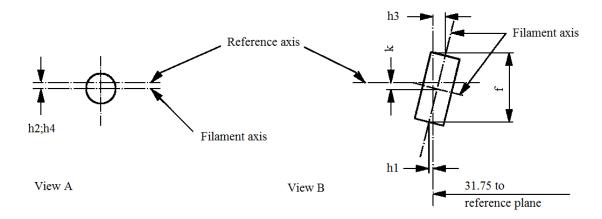
Category H27W/1



Category H27W/2

- $^{1/}$  The reference plane is defined by the plane formed by the underside of the bevelled lead-in flange of the cap.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the centre of the 13.10 mm cap diameter.
- <sup>3/</sup> Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the size of a theoretical cylinder centred on the reference axis.
- The obscuration shall extend over the whole bulb top including the bulb cylindrical portion up to the intersection with  $\gamma$ 1.

### Categories H27W/1 and H27W/2



### Filament dimensions and position

(Dimensions f for all filament lamps)

(Dimensions h1, h2, h3, h4 and k for standard filament lamps only)

Dimensions in mm		Filament lamp of t	normal production	Standard filament lamp
e		31.7	75 <sup>6/</sup>	$31.75 \pm 0.25$
f <sup>8/</sup>		4.8 1	nax.	$4.2 \pm 0.20$
k		0	6/	$0.0 \pm 0.25$
h1, h2, h3, h4 <sup>7</sup>	/	0	6/	$0.0 \pm 0.25$
$\gamma 1^{-5/}$		38° 1	nom.	38° nom.
$\gamma 2^{-5/}$		44° 1	nom.	44° nom.
('an'	V/1: PG13 V/2: PGJ13	in accordance with	IEC Publication 60	061 (sheet 7004-107-4)
Electrical and p	photometric charact	eristics		
Rated values	Volts	12		12
Rated values	Watts	2	.7	27
Test voltage	Volts	13	3.5	13.5
Objective	Watts	31 r	nax.	31 max.
values	Luminous flux	477 ±	: 15 %	
			12 V	350 lm
Reference luminous flux at approximately			13.2 V	450 lm
			13.5 V	477 lm

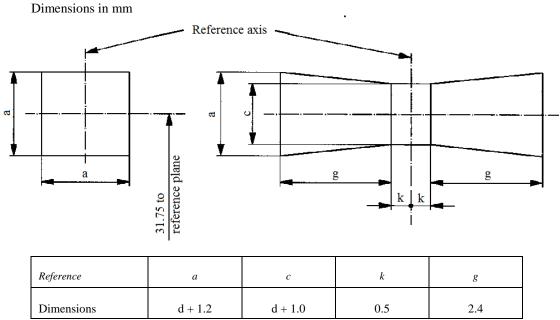
 $<sup>^{5/}</sup>$  Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .

To be checked by means of a "Box System", sheet H27W/3.

For standard filament lamps, the points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

The ends of the filament are defined by the intersections of the outside of the first and of the last light emitting turn, respectively, with the plane parallel to and 31.75 mm from the reference plane.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

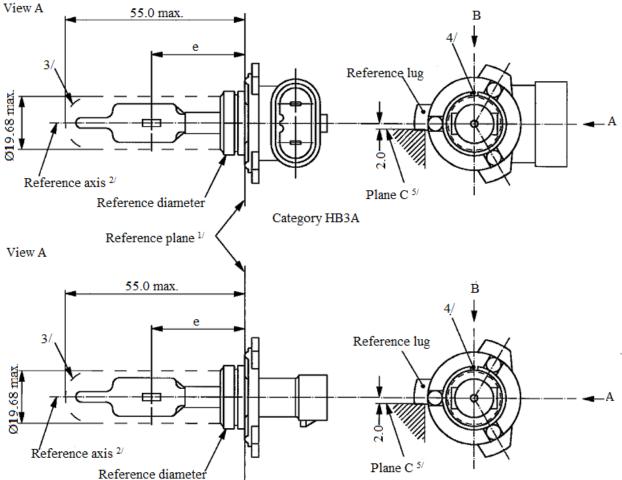


d = actual diameter of filament

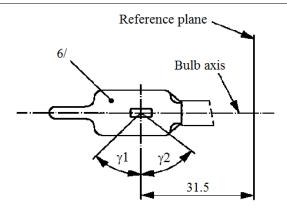
The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The centre of the filament shall lie within the limits of dimension k.

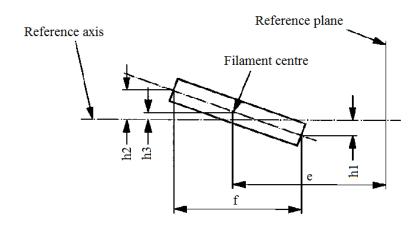
# Category HB3



- The reference plane is the plane defined by the meeting points of cap-holder fit.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and concentric with the reference diameter of the cap.
- <sup>3/</sup> Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope and shall not interfere with insertion past the filament lamp key.
  - The keyway is mandatory for category HB3A and optional for category HB3.
- <sup>5/</sup> The filament lamp shall be rotated in the measuring holder until the reference lug contacts plane C of the holder.



Distorsion free area  $^{7/}$ 



Filament position and dimensions

- The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
- Glass bulb periphery shall be optically distortion-free axially within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .

#### Categories HB3 and HB3A

		Tole	rances
Dimensi	ons in mm <sup>12/</sup>	Filament lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp
e <sup>9/, 11/</sup>	31.5	10/	± 0.16
f <sup>9/, 11/</sup>	5.1	10/	± 0.16
h1, h2	0	10/	± 0.15 <sup>8/</sup>
h3	0	10/	± 0.08 <sup>8/</sup>
γ1	45° min.	-	-
γ2	52° min.	-	-
Cap P20d in accord	ance with IEC Publication	n 60061 (sheet 7004-31-2) 13/	,
Electrical and photo	ometric characteristics		
D . 1 . 1	Volts	12	12
Rated values	Watts	60	60
Test voltage	Volts	13.2	13.2
Ohioativa values	Watts	73 max.	73 max.
Objective values	Luminous flux	1,860 ± 12 %	
Deference luminos	flux at approximatele-	12 V	1,300
Reference luminous	flux at approximately	13.2 V	1,860

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8/</sup> The eccentricity is measured only in viewing directions\* A and B as shown in the figure on sheet HB3/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

The viewing direction is direction\* B as shown in the figure on sheet HB3/1.

To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet HB3/4\*.

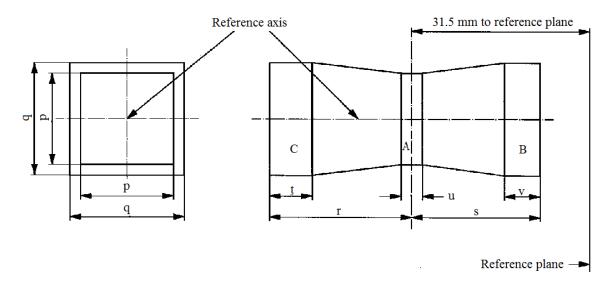
The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction\* as defined in footnote 9/ above, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

Dimensions shall be checked with O-ring removed.

Filament lamp HB3 shall be equipped with the right-angle cap and filament lamp HB3A with the straight cap.

<sup>\*</sup> Manufacturers may choose another set of perpendicular viewing directions. The viewing directions specified by the manufacturer are to be used by the testing laboratory when checking filament dimensions and position.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



	p	q	r	S	t	и	v
12 V	1.3 d	1.6 d	3.0	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.7

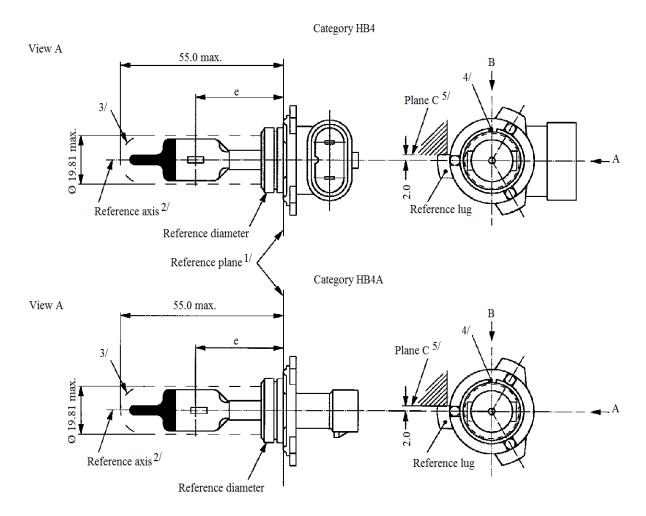
d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet HB3/1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

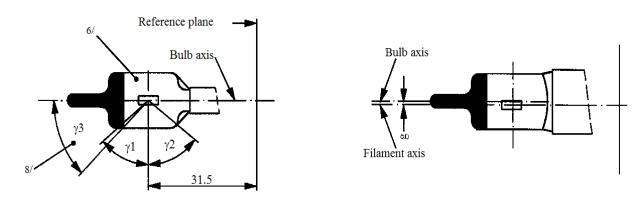
The beginning of the filament, as defined on sheet HB3/3, footnote 11/, shall lie in volume "B" and the end of the filament in volume "C".

Volume "A" does not involve any filament centre requirement.



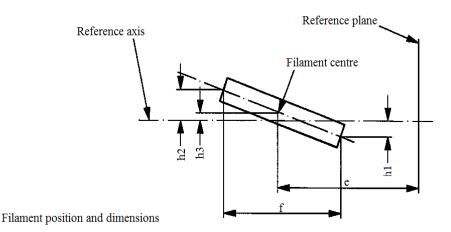
- The reference plane is the plane defined by the meeting points of cap-holder fit.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and concentric with the reference diameter of the cap.
- Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope and shall not interfere with insertion past the filament lamp key. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
  - The keyway is mandatory for category HB4A and optional for category HB4.
- The filament shall be rotated in the measuring holder until the reference lug contacts plane C of the holder.

### Categories HB4 and HB4A



Distortion free area 7/ and black top 8/

Bulb eccentricity



- The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
- Glass bulb periphery shall be optically distortion-free axially and cylindrically within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$  and does not need to be verified in the area covered by the obscuration
- The obscuration shall extend to at least angle  $\gamma 3$  and shall be at least as far as the undistorted part of the bulb defined by angle  $\gamma 1$ .

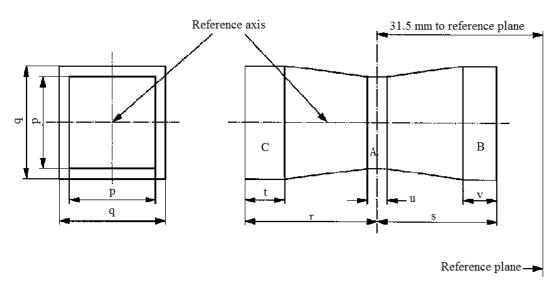
### Categories HB4 and HB4A

		Tolerances		
	ons in mm <sup>13/</sup>	Filament lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp	
e <sup>10/, 12/</sup>	31.5	11/	±0.16	
f <sup>10/, 12/</sup>	5.1	11/	±0.16	
h1, h2	0	11/	±0.15 9/	
h3	0	11/	±0.08 9/	
g <sup>10/</sup>	0.75	±0.5	±0.3	
γ1	50° min.	-	-	
γ2	52° min.	-	-	
γ3	45°	±5°	±5°	
Cap P22d in accord	ance with IEC Publicati	ion 60061 (sheet 7004-32-2	2) 14/	
Electrical and photo	metric characteristics			
Rated values	Volts	12	12	
Rated values	Watts	51	51	
Test voltage	Volts	13.2	13.2	
Objective values	Watts	62 max.	62 max.	
	Luminous flux	1,095 ± 15 %		
Deference luminous	flux at approximately	12 V	825	
Kelerence lummous	flux at approximately	13.2 V	1,095	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9/</sup> The eccentricity is measured only in viewing directions\* A and B as shown in the figure on sheet HB4/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

- The viewing direction is direction\* B as shown in the figure on sheet HB4/1.
- To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet HB4/4\*.
- The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction\* as defined in footnote 10/ above, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.
  - Dimensions shall be checked with O-ring removed.
  - Filament lamp HB4 shall be equipped with the right-angle cap and filament lamp HB4A with the straight cap.
- \* Manufacturers may choose another set of perpendicular viewing directions. The viewing directions specified by the manufacturer are to be used by the testing laboratory when checking filament dimensions and position.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



	p	q	r	S	t	и	v
12 V	1.3 d	1.6 d	3.0	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.7

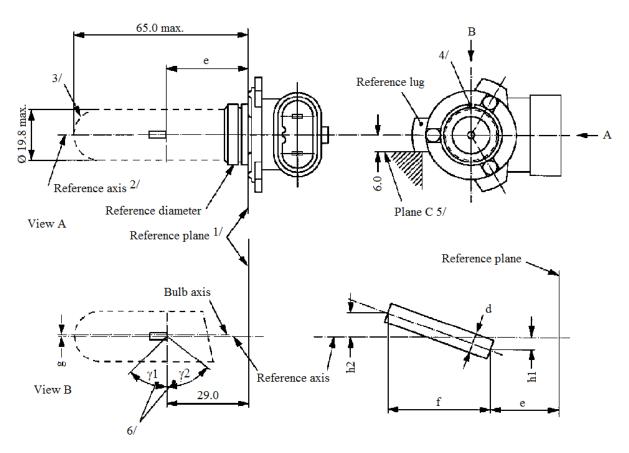
d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet HB4/1.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The beginning of the filament as defined on sheet HB4/3 footnote 12/ shall lie in volume "B" and the end of the filament in volume "C".

Volume "A" does not involve any filament centre requirement.



- The reference plane is the plane defined by the three supporting bosses on the cap flange.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and concentric with the reference diameter of the cap.
- Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope. The envelop is concentric to the reference axis.
- The keyway is mandatory.
- The filament shall be rotated in the measuring holder until the reference lug contacts plane C of the holder.
- Glass bulb periphery shall be optically distortion-free axially within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .

# **Category HIR1**

#### Sheet HIR1/2

		Tolerances		
Dimensions in mm 11/		Filament lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp	
e <sup>8/, 10/</sup>	29	9/	±0.16	
f <sup>8/, 10/</sup>	5.1	9/	±0.16	
g <sup>8/</sup>	0	+0.7 / -0.0	+0.4 / -0.0	
h1, h2	0	9/	±0.15 <sup>7/</sup>	
d	1.6 max.			
γ1	50° min.	-	-	
γ2	50° min.	-	-	
Cap PX20d in accor	dance with IEC Publica	ation 60061 (sheet 7004-31-2)		
Electrical and photo	metric characteristics			
Volts		12	12	
Rated values	Watts	65	65	
Test voltage Volts		13.2	13.2	
01: .: 1	Watts	73 max.	73 max.	
Objective values	Luminous flux	2,500 ± 15 %		
		12 V	1,840	
Keterence luminous	flux at approximately	13.2 V	2,500	

The eccentricity is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in the figure on sheet HIR1/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

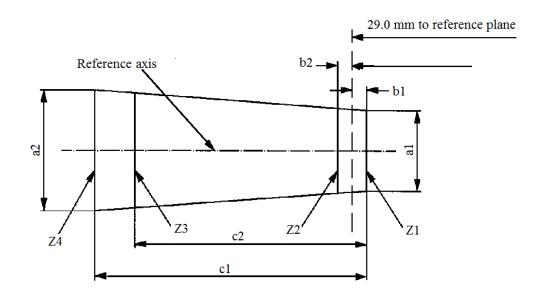
The viewing direction is direction B as shown in the figure on sheet HIR1/1.

To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet HIR1/3.

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction as defined in footnote 8/ above, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

Dimensions shall be checked with O-ring mounted.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

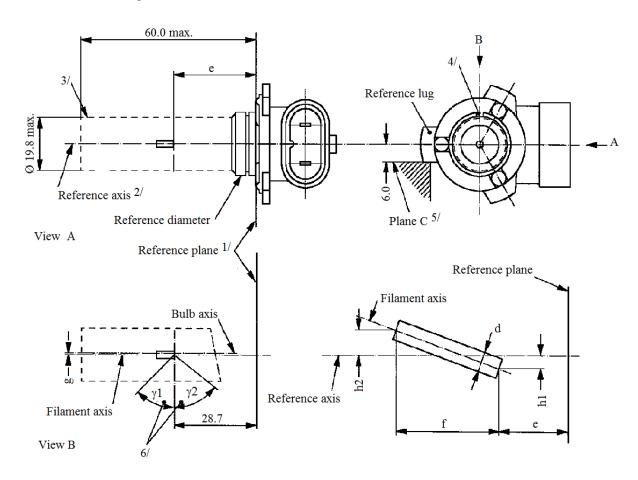


	al	a2	<i>b1</i>	<i>b</i> 2	c1	c2
12 V	d + 0.4	d + 0.8	0.	35	6.1	5.2

d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet HIR1/1.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet HIR1/2 footnote 10/ shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between lines Z3 and Z4.



- The reference plane is the plane defined by the three meeting points of the cap holder fit.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the centre of the reference diameter of the cap.
  - Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope. The envelop is concentric to the reference axis.
    - The keyway is mandatory.
    - The filament lamp shall be rotated in the measuring holder until the reference lug contacts plane C of the holder.
- Glass bulb periphery shall be optically distortion-free axially within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .

### **Category HIR2**

		Tolerances		
Dimensions in mm 11/		Filament lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp	
e <sup>8/, 10/</sup>	28.7	9/	±0.16	
f <sup>8/, 10/</sup>	5.3	9/	±0.16	
g <sup>8/</sup>	0	+0.7 / -0.0	+0.4 / -0.0	
h1, h2	0	9/	±0.15 <sup>7/</sup>	
d	1.6 max.	-	-	
γ1	50° min.	-	-	
γ2 50° min.		-	-	
Cap PX22d in accor	dance with IEC Publica	ntion 60061 (sheet 7004-32-2)		
Electrical and photo	metric characteristics			
Detail of the	Volts	12	12	
Rated values	Watts	55	55	
Test voltage Volts		13.2	13.2	
Objective values	Watts	63 max.	63 max.	
	Luminous flux	1,875 ± 15 %		
D. C 1'	Cl	12 V	1,355	
Keierence luminous	flux at approximately	13.2 V	1,875	

The eccentricity is measured only in viewing directions A and B as shown in the figure on sheet HIR2/1. The points to be measured are those where the projection of the outside of the end turns nearest to or furthest from the reference plane crosses the filament axis.

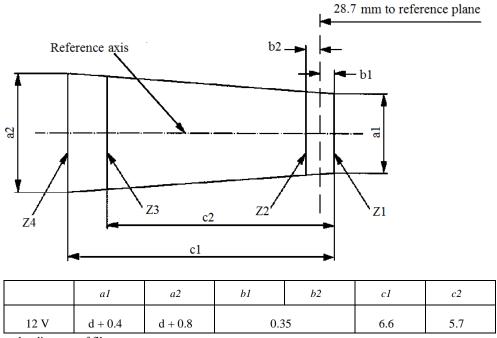
The viewing direction is direction B as shown in the figure on sheet HIR2/1.

To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet HIR2/3.

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction as defined in footnote 8/ above, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

Dimensions shall be checked with O-ring removed.

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



d = diameter of filament

The filament position is checked solely in directions A and B as shown on sheet HIR2/1.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet HIR2/2 footnote 10/ shall lie between lines Z1 and Z2 and between lines Z3 and Z4.

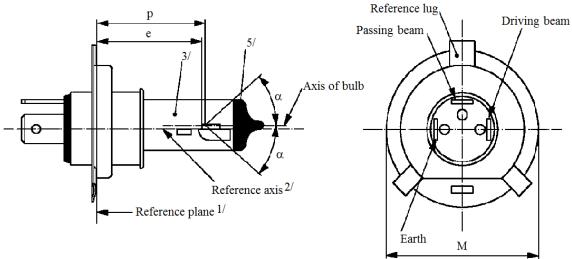
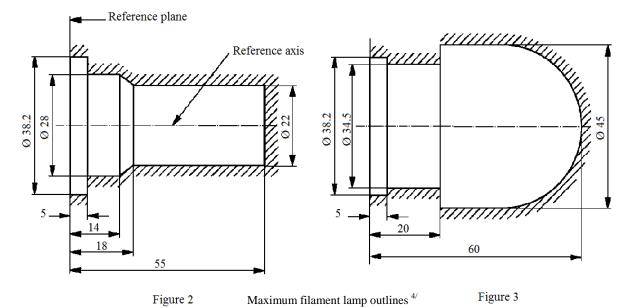


Figure 1 - Main drawing



- The reference plane is the plane formed by the seating points of the three lugs of the cap ring.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the centre of the circle of diameter "M".
- The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
- The bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as in Figure 2. However, where a selective-yellow outer bulb is used the bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as in Figure 3.
- The obscuration shall extend at least as far as the cylindrical part of the bulb. It shall also overlap the internal shield when the latter is viewed in a direction perpendicular to the reference axis.

# **Category HS1**

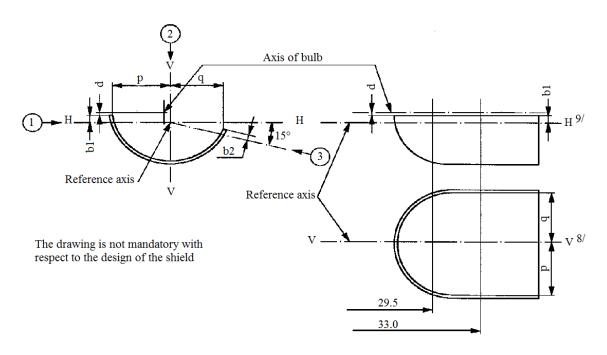
## Sheet HS1/2

			File	iment lamps of	normal p	roduci	tion	Standard filament lamp	
Dimensions in	mm		6	V		12	· V	12 V	
e				28.5 + 0.	45 / -0.2	25		28.5 + 0.	20 / -0.00
p			28.95				28	.95	
α max. 40°			. 40°			max	. 40°		
Cap PX43t	in acco	ordance wit	h IEC Public	ation 60061	(sheet	7004	-34-2)		
Electrical a	nd pho	tometric ch	aracteristics						
Rated value	Volts		6 <sup>6/</sup>		12 6/		12 6/		
Rated value	S	Watts	35	35	35	5	35	35	35
Test voltage	e	Volts	6.3 13.2		13	3.2			
	Watt	S	35	35	35	;	35	35	35
Objective	±%		5				5		
values	Lum flux	inous	700	440	82:	5	525		
±%				1	5				
Measuring	Measuring flux <sup>7/</sup> lm				-		450		
Reference 1	umino	ue fluv at o					12 V	700	450
Ketetelice I	ummo	us mux at a	ррголинасту				13.2 V	825	525

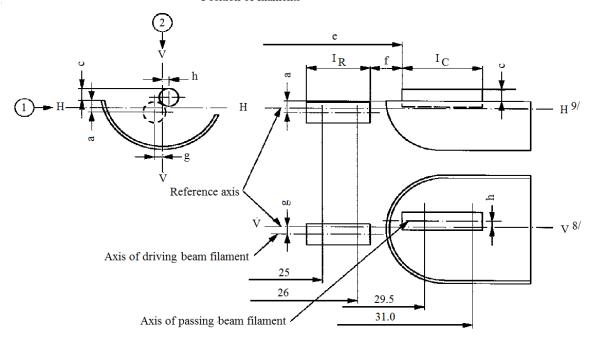
The values indicated in the left hand column relate to the driving beam. Those indicated in the right-hand column relate to the passing beam.
Measuring luminous flux according the provisions for filament lamps with an internal shield to produce the

Measuring luminous flux according the provisions for filament lamps with an internal shield to produce the cut-off.

## Position of shield



# Position of filaments



Category HS1

Sheet HS1/4

Table of the dimensions (in mm) referred to in the drawings on sheet HS1/3

					Toler	ance	
Reference*	¢	Dimens	ions**	Filaments lan		Standard filament lamp	
6 V	12 V	6 V	12 V	6 V	12 V	12 V	
a/	26	0.	8	±0.	.35	±0.20	
a/	25	0.	8	±0.	.55	±0.20	
b1/	29.5	(	)	±0.	.35	±0.20	
b1	/33	b1/29	.5 mv	±0.	.35	±0.15	
b2/	29.5	(	)	±0.	.35	±0.20	
b2	/33	b2/29	.5 mv	±0.	.35	±0.15	
c/2	29.5	0.	6	±0.	.35	±0.20	
c/31		c/29.	5 mv	±0.	.30	±0.15	
	d	min. 0.1 /	max. 1.5	-	-	-	
e	13/	28	1.5	+0.45	/ -0.25	+0.20 / -0.00	
f 11/,	12/, 13/	1.	7	+0.50	/ -0.30	+0.30 / -0.10	
g/	26	(	)	±0.	.50	±0.30	
g/	25	(	)	±0.70		±0.30	
h/2	29.5	(	)	±0.	.50	±0.30	
	′31	h/29.	5 mv	±0.	.30	±0.20	
$l_R^{-1}$	1/, 14/	3.5	4.0	±0.	.80	±0.40	
$l_{\rm C}^{-1}$	1/, 12/	3.3	4.5	±0.	.80	±0.35	
p/33			Depends on the shape of the shield		-	- - I	
q/33 (p+c			q)/2	±0.	.60	±0.30	

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;../26" means dimension to be measured at the distance from the reference plane indicated in mm after the stroke.

<sup>\*\* &</sup>quot;29.5 mv" means the value measured at a distance of 29.5 mm from the reference plane.

## **Category HS1**

- Plane V-V is the plane perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the reference axis and through the intersection of the circle of diameter "M" with the axis of the reference lug.
- <sup>9/</sup> Plane H-H is the plane perpendicular to both the reference plane and plane V-V and passing through the reference axis.
  - 10/ (Blank).
- The end turns of the filament are defined as being the first luminous turn and the last luminous turn that are at substantially the correct helix angle. For coiled-coil filaments, the turns are defined by the envelope of the primary coil.
- For the passing beam filament, the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of the lateral edge of the shield with the outside of the end turns defined under footnote 11/.
- "e" denotes the distance from the reference plane to the beginning of the passing beam filament as defined above.
- <sup>14/</sup> For the driving beam filament the points to be measured are the intersections, seen in direction 1, of a plane, parallel to plane H-H and situated at a distance of 0.8 mm below it, with the end turns defined under footnote 11/.

### Additional explanations to sheet HS1/3

The dimensions below are measured in three directions:

- For dimensions a, b1, c, d, e, f,  $I_R$  and  $I_C$ ;
- 2 For dimensions g, h, p and q;
- 3 For dimension b2.

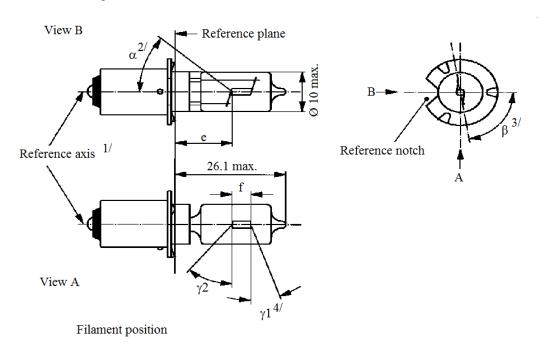
Dimensions p and q are measured in planes parallel to and 33 mm away from the reference plane.

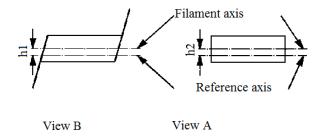
Dimensions b1 and b2 are measured in planes parallel to and 29.5 mm and 33 mm away from the reference plane.

Dimensions a and g are measured in planes parallel to and 25.0 mm and 26.0 mm away from the reference plane.

Dimensions c and h are measured in planes parallel to and 29.5 mm and 31 mm away from the reference plane.

*Note*: For the method of measurement, see Appendix E of IEC Publication 60809.





- $^{1/}$  The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the intersection of this plane with the axis of the cap ring.
  - All parts which may obscure the light or may influence the light beam shall lie within angle  $\alpha$ .
- Angle  $\beta$  denotes the position of the plane through the inner leads with reference to the reference notch.
- In the area between the outer legs of the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ , the bulb shall have no optically distorting areas and the curvature of the bulb shall have a radius not less than 50 per cent of the actual bulb diameter.

# **Category HS2**

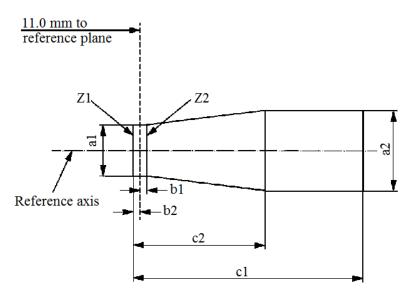
		Filament	lamps of normal	production	Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in mr	n	min.	nom.	max.	
e			11.0 5/		$11.0 \pm 0.15$
f <sup>6/</sup>	6 V	1.5	2.5	3.0	$2.5 \pm 0.15$
I "	12 V	2.0	3.0	4.0	
h1, h2			5/		$0 \pm 0.15$
$\alpha^{2/}$				40°	
β 3/		75°	90°	105°	90° ± 5°
γ1 <sup>4/</sup>		15°			15° min.
γ2 <sup>4/</sup>		40°			40° min.
Cap PX13.5s	in accordance with II	EC Publication	n 60061 (shee	t 7004-35-2)	L
Electrical and	photometric characte	eristics			
Date 1 and a second	Volts	6		12	6
Rated values	Watts		15		15
Test voltage	Volts	6.75		13.5	6.75
Objective	Watts	15 ± 6 %			15 ± 6 %
values	Luminous flux		320 ± 15 %		

To be checked by means of the "box system", sheet HS2/3.

 $<sup>^{6\</sup>prime}$  In order to avoid rapid filament failure, the supply voltage shall not exceed 8.5 V for  $^{6}$  V filament lamps and 15 V for 12 V types.

Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament lamp complies with the requirements by checking whether the filament lamp is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane.



Reference	a1	a2	<i>b1</i>	<i>b</i> 2	c1 (6 V)	c1 (12V)	c2
Dimension	d + 1.0	d + 1.4	0.25	0.25	4.0	4.5	1.75

d= actual filament diameter

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The beginning of the filament shall lie between the lines Z1 and Z2.

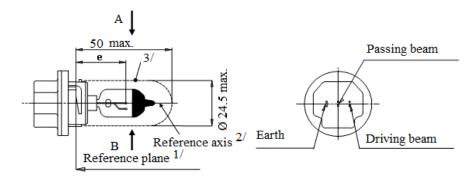


Figure 1 - Main drawing

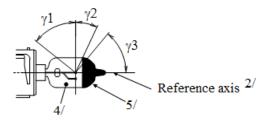
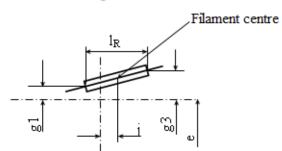


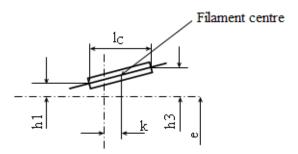
Figure 2 - Distortion free area 4/ and black top 5/

- The reference plane is defined by the three ramp inside surface.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the 23 mm cap diameter.
- <sup>3/</sup> Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 1. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .
- The obscuration shall extend at least to angle  $\gamma 3$  and shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole top circumference.

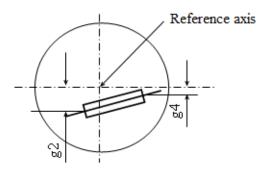
View B of driving beam filament



View A of passing beam filament



Top view of driving beam filament



Top view of passing beam filament

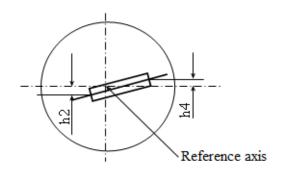


Figure 3 - Filament position and dimensions

# **Category HS5**

				Filament lamps of	normal	production	Standard fil	ament lamp	
D	imensions i	n mm		1.	2V		12	? <i>V</i>	
e		2	6				±0.	.15	
1 <sub>C</sub> <sup>7/</sup>		4.	.6				±0	0.3	
k	k		)				±0	0.2	
h1, h3	h1, h3		)				±0.	±0.15	
h2, h4		(	)	,	5/		±0.	20	
1 <sub>R</sub> 7/		4.	.6				±0	0.3	
j			)				±0.2		
g1, g3			)			±0.30			
g2, g4	g2, g4		.5				±0.40		
γ1		50°	min.		-		-		
γ2		23°	min.		-	-			
γ3		50°	min.		-	-			
Cap P23t in	accordanc	e with II	EC Publi	cation 60061 (shee	et 7004	-138-2)			
Electrical and	d photom	etric cha	racteristo	es					
Rated	Voltage	e	V	1	2		1:	2	
values	Wattag	e	W	35		30	35	30	
Test voltage			V	13	3.2		13	.2	
	Wattage		W	40 max.	3	37 max.	40 max.	37 max.	
Objective Values	Objective Values Luminous i		lm	620		515			
			±%	15		15			
					1	12 V	460	380	
Reference luminous at approximately						13.2 V	620	515	

To be checked by means of a "Box-System". Sheet HS5/4.

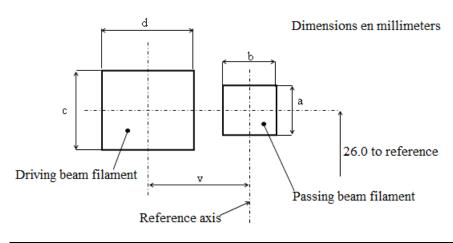
The positions of the first and the last turn of the filament are defined by the intersections of the outside of the first and the outside of the last light-emitting turn, respectively, with the plane parallel to and 26 mm distant from the reference plane.

Screen projection requirement

This test is used to determine whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements by checking whether:

- (a) The passing beam filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane; and whether
- (b) The driving beam filament is correctly positioned relative to the passing beam filament.

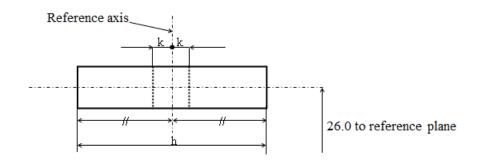
## Side elevation



Reference	а	b	c	d	v
Dimensions	d1+0.6	d1+0.8	d2+1.2	d2+1.6	2.5

- d1: Diameter of the passing beam filament
- d2: Diameter of the driving beam filament

## Front elevation



Reference	h	k
Dimensions	6.0	0.5

The filaments shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

The centre of the filament shall lie within the limits of dimension k.

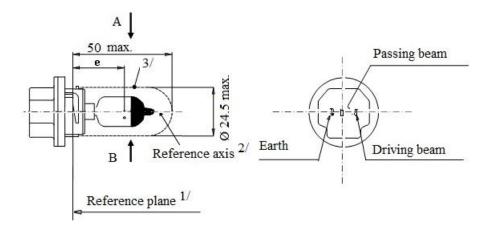


Figure 1 - Main drawing

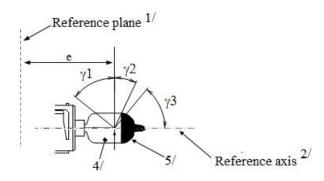
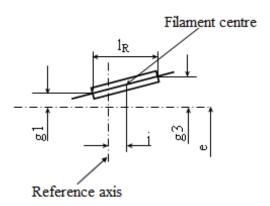


Figure 2 - Distortion free area 4/ and black top 5/

- The reference plane is defined by three ramps inside surface.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the 23 mm cap diameter.
- Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated in Figure 1. The envelope is
- concentric to the reference axis.

  Glass bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\gamma 1$  and  $\gamma 2$ .

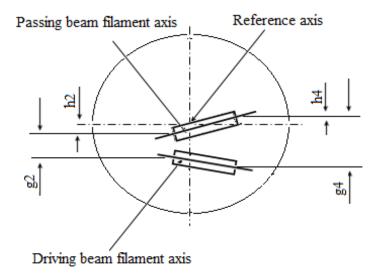
  The obscuration shall extend at least to angle  $\gamma 2$  and
- The obscuration shall extend at least to angle  $\gamma 3$  and shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole top circumference.



Filament centre

View B - Driving beam filament

View A - Passing beam filament



Top view of driving beam and passing beam filament

Figure 3 - Filament position and dimensions

# Category HS5A

					lamps of roduction	Standard filament lamp	
Dimens	sions in mm			12	? V	12 V	
e	26		-		-	-	
1 <sub>C</sub> <sup>6/</sup>	4.6			±(	).5	±0	0.3
k	0			±(	).4	±0	0.2
h1, h3	0			±(	).3	±0.	.15
h2, h4	0			±(	).4	±0	0.2
l <sub>R</sub> <sup>6/</sup>	4.6			±(	).5	±0	0.3
j	0			±(	).6	±C	0.3
g1, g3	0			±(	).6	±0.3	
g2, g4	2.5			±0.4		±0.2	
γ1	50° min.			-		-	-
γ2	23° min.				-	-	-
γ3	50° min.		-		-		
Cap PX23t in accord	dance with IEC P	ublicat	ion 60	0061 (	sheet 7004-	138A-1)	
Electrical and photo	metric characteris	stics					
2 1 1	Voltage	V		12	2 7/	12 7/	
Rated values	Wattage	W	4	.5	40	45	40
Test voltage	I	V		13	3.2	13.2	
	Wattage	W	50 ı	nax.	45 max.	50 max.	45 max.
Objective Values	Luminous	lm	7:	50	640		
	flux	±%		5	15		
D.C. 1.					12 V	550 lm	470 lm
Reference luminous	at approximately	,			13.2 V	750 lm	640 lm

The positions of the first and the last turn of the filament are defined by the intersections of the outside of the first and the outside of the last light-emitting turn, respectively, with the plane parallel to and 26 mm distant from the reference plane.

The values indicated in the left-hand columns relate to the driving beam filament and those indicated in the right-hand columns to the passing beam filament.

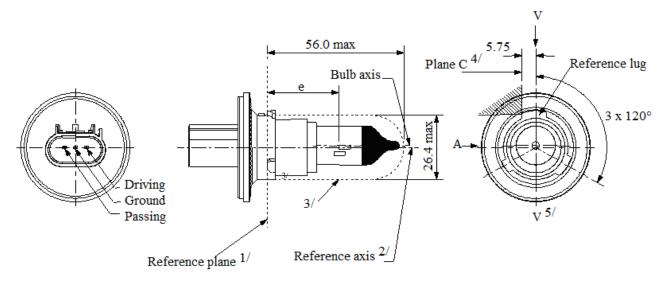


Figure 1 - Main drawings

- 1/ The reference plane is the plane formed by the underside of the three radiused tabs of the cap.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two perpendiculars as indicated in Figure 2 on sheet HS6/2.
  - 3/ Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope as indicated. The envelope is concentric to the reference axis.
  - The filament lamp shall be rotated in the measuring holder until the reference lug contacts plane C of the holder.
  - Plane V-V is the plane perpendicular to the reference plane passing through the reference axis and parallel to plane C.

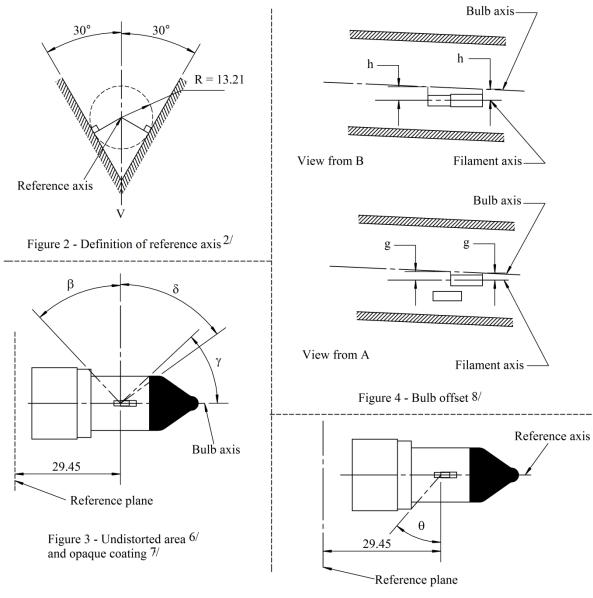


Figure 5 - Light blocking toward cap 9/

- Glass bulb shall be optically distortion-free axially and cylindrically within the angles  $\beta$  and  $\delta$ . This requirement applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\beta$  and  $\delta$  and does not need to be verified in the area covered by the opaque coating.
- The opaque coating shall extend at least to the cylindrical part of the bulb on the whole bulb top circumference. It shall moreover extend at least to a plane parallel to the reference plane where  $\gamma$  crosses the outer bulb surface as shown in Figure 3 (view in direction B as indicated on sheet HS6/1).
- <sup>8/</sup> Offset of passing beam filament in relation to the bulb axis is measured in two planes parallel to the reference plane where the projection of the outside end turns nearest to and farthest from the reference plane crosses the passing beam filament axis.
- Light shall be blocked over the cap end of the bulb extending to angle  $\theta$ . This requirement applies in all directions around the reference axis.

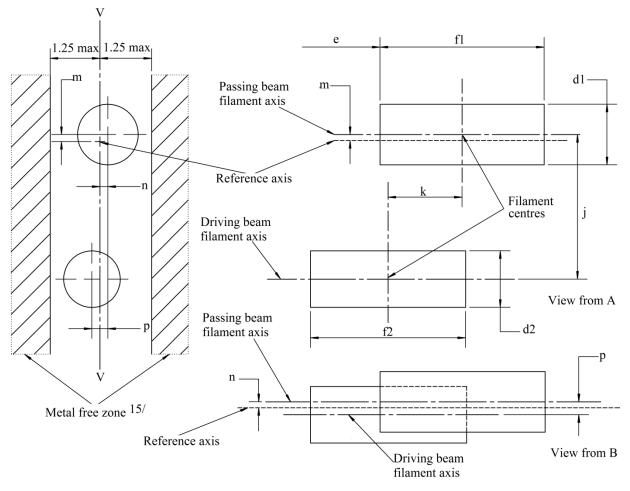


Figure 6 - Position and dimensions of filaments  $^{10/}$ ,  $^{11/}$ ,  $^{12/}$ ,  $^{13/}$ ,  $^{14/}$ 

- Dimensions j, k and p are measured from the centre of the passing beam filament to the centre of the driving beam filament.
- Dimensions m and n are measured from the reference axis to the centre of the passing beam filament.
- Both filaments axis are to be held within a 2° tilt with respect to the reference axis about the centre of the respective filament.
- Note concerning the filament diameters: for the same manufacturer, the design filament diameter of standard (étalon) filament lamp and filament lamp of normal production shall be the same.
- For both the driving beam and the passing beam filament distortion shall not exceed  $\pm 5$  per cent of filament diameter from a cylinder.
- The metal free zone limits the location of lead wires within the optical path. No metal parts shall be located in the shaded area as seen in Figure 6.

## **Category HS6**

					Tolerand	re		
Dimen	sions i	in mm	Filan		nps of normal uction	Standard file	Standard filament lamp	
d1 <sup>13/, 17/</sup>		1.4 max.			-	-		
d2 <sup>13/, 17/</sup>		1.4 max.	-		-			
e <sup>16/</sup>		29.45		±0	.20	±0.	10	
f1 <sup>16/</sup>		4.4		±0	.50	±0.	25	
f2 <sup>16/</sup>		4.4		±0	.50	±0.25		
g <sup>8/, 17/</sup>		0.5 d1		±0	.50	±0.	30	
h <sup>8/</sup>		0		±0	.40	±0.	20	
j <sup>10/</sup>		2.5		±0	.30	±0.	20	
k <sup>10/</sup>		2.0		±0	.20	±0.	10	
m <sup>11/</sup>		0		±0	.24	±0.20		
n 11/		0	±0.24		±0.	20		
p <sup>10/</sup>		0		±0	.30	±0.	20	
β		42° min.	-		-			
δ		52° min.	-		-			
γ		43°		+0°	/ -5°	+0°/-5°		
θ 9/		41°		±4° ±4°			.0	
Cap PX26.4t in a	accor	dance with IEC I	Publicati	ion 600	061 (sheet 7004	1-128-3)		
Electrical and ph	oton	netric characteris	tics 18/					
Rated	Vo	lts		1	2	1	2	
values	Wa	itts	40	)	35	40	35	
Test voltage	Vo	lts		13	3.2	13	5.2	
Objective	Wa	atts	45 m	ax.	40 max.	45 max.	40 max.	
values	Luı	minous flux	900 ±	15 %	600 ± 15 %			
Defense - 1	taler		12 V	630/420				
Reference lumin	nery		13.2 V	900/600				

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is direction A as shown on sheet HS6/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

d1 is the actual diameter of the passing beam filament.

d2 is the actual diameter of the driving beam filament.

The values indicated in the left-hand columns relate to the driving beam filament and those in the right-hand columns to the passing beam filament.

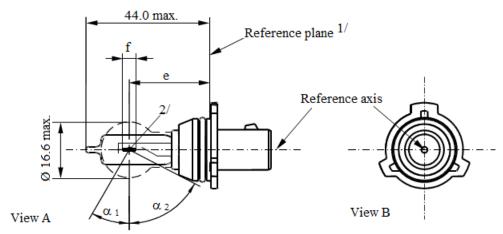


Figure 1 - Main drawing P13W

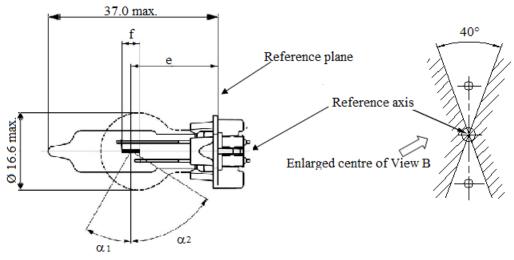


Figure 3 - Main drawing PW13W

Figure 2 – Metal free zone  $^{3/}$ 

- The reference plane is defined by the meeting points of the cap-holder fit.
- No actual filament diameter restrictions apply but the objective is d max. = 1.0 mm.
- No opaque parts other than filament turns shall be located in the shaded area indicated in Figure 2. This applies to the rotational body within the angles  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ .

# Categories P13W and PW13W

Dimensions in	mm		Filament lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp		
e <sup>5/</sup>	P13W	P13W 25.0 4/		$25.0 \pm 0.25$		
	PW13W		19.25 4/	$19.25 \pm 0.25$		
f <sup>5/</sup>			4.3 4/	$4.3 \pm 0.25$		
$\alpha_1^{6/}$			30.0° min.	30.0° min.		
$\alpha_2^{6/}$			58.0° min.	58.0° min.		
P13W	Cap PG18.50	l-1	in accordance with IEC Publication	60061 (sheet 7004-147-1)		
PW13W	Cap WP3.3x	14.5-7	in accordance with IEC Publication	n 60061 (sheet 7004-164-1)		
Electrical a	nd photometr	ic chara	acteristics			
Rated	Voltage	V	12	12		
values	Wattage	W	13	13		
Test voltage	2	V	13.5	13.5		
	Wattage	W	19 max.	19 max.		
Objective values	Luminous	lm	250			
	flux	±	+15% / -20%			
Reference l	uminous flux	at appr	oximately 13.5V	250 lm		

To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet P13W/3.

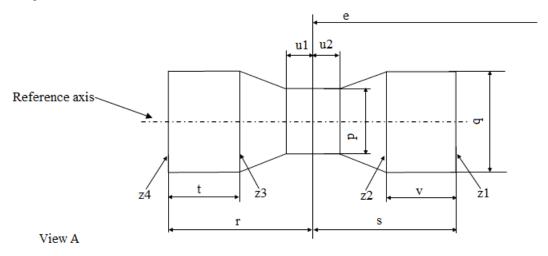
The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is perpendicular to the plane through the filament lead-in wires, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

No part of the can beyond the reference plane shall interfere with apple of the can beyond the reference plane shall interfere with apple of the can beyond the reference plane shall interfere with apple of the can beyond the reference plane shall interfere with apple of the can beyond the reference plane shall interfere with apple of the can be appled to the can be shall interfere with apple of the can be shall interfered with a shall interfered with apple o

No part of the cap beyond the reference plane shall interfere with angle  $\alpha_2$  as shown in Figure 1 on sheet P13W/1. The bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ . These requirements apply to the whole bulb circumference.

Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

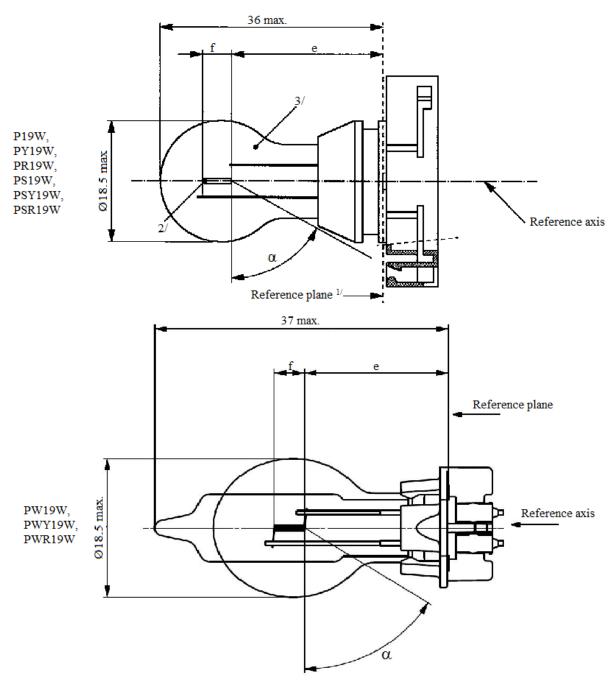


	p	q	и1,и2	r,s	t,v
Filament lamps of normal production	1.7	1.9	0.3	2.6	0.9
Standard filament lamps	1.5	1.7	0.25	2.45	0.6

The filament position is checked in two mutually perpendicular planes, one of them being the plane through the lead-in wires.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet P13W/2, footnote 4/, shall lie between Z1 and Z2 and between the lines Z3 and Z4.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.



- The reference plane is defined by the meeting points of the cap-holder fit.
- No actual filament diameter restrictions apply but the objective is d max. = 1.1 mm.
- The light emitted from normal production filament lamps shall be white for categories P19W, PS19W and PW19W; amber for categories PY19W, PSY19W and PWY19W; red for categories PR19W, PSR19W and PWR19W (see also footnote 8/).

Sheet P19W/2 Categories P19W, PY19W, PR19W, PS19W, PSY19W, PSR19W, PW19W, PWY19W and PWR19W

				Filamen	t lamps of normal pr	roduction	Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in	1 mm <sup>4</sup> /			min.	nom.	max.	8/
e <sup>5/, 6/</sup>	PY	W, PS19W, 19W, PSY19 19W, PSR19			24.0		24.0
	PW	19W, Y19W, R19W			18.1		18.1
f <sup>5/, 6/</sup>				4.0		$4.0 \pm 0.2$	
$\alpha^{7/}$				58°			58° min.
P19W PY19W PR19W PS19W PSY19W PSR19W	Cap Po	G20-2		in accordance	e with IEC Publi	cation 60061 (	sheet 7004-127-2)
PWR19W	Cap W Cap W	/P3.3x14.5-1 /P3.3x14.5-2 /P3.3x14.5-5 tometric char		in accordance	e with IEC Publi	cation 60061 (	sheet 7004-164-1)
		Volts			12	12	
Rated value	es	Watts			19	19	
Test voltag	e	Volts			13.5	13.5	
1 tot volum <u>e</u>		Watts			20 max.	20 max.	
			P19W PS19W PW19W		350 ± 15 %		
Objective values		Luminous flux	PY19W PSY19W PWY19W		215 ± 20 %		
			PR19W PSR19W PWR19W	80 ± 20 %			
Reference 1	luminou	ıs flux at app	roximately 13	.5 V			White: 350 lm Amber: 215 lm Red: 80 lm

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4/</sup> For categories PS19W, PSY19W and PSR19W, dimensions may be checked with O-ring removed to assure the correct mounting during testing.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 5/}}$  The filament position is checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet P19W/3.

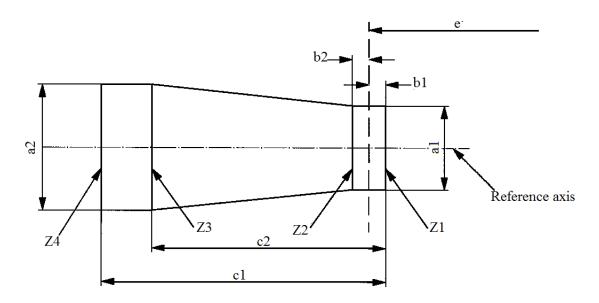
The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is perpendicular to the plane through the filament lead-in wires as showed in the drawing on sheet P19W/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

No part of the cap beyond the reference plane shall interfere with angle  $\alpha$ . The bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angle  $2\alpha + 180^{\circ}$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8/</sup> The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for categories P19W, PS19W and PW19W; white or amber for categories PY19W, PSY19W and PWY19W; white or red for categories PR19W, PSR19W and PWR19W.

Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



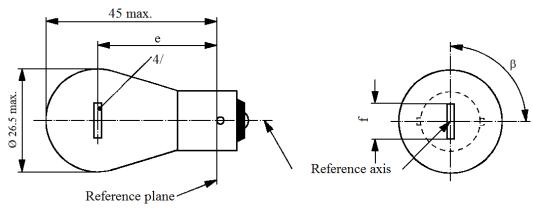
P19W, PY19W, PR19W, PS19W, PSY19W, PSR19W	a1	a2	b1, b2	c1	c2
Filament lamps of normal production	2.9	3.9	0.5	5.2	3.8
Standard filament lamps	1.5	1.7	0.25	4.7	3.8

PW19W, PWY19W and PWR19W	a1	a2	b1, b2	c1	c2
Filament lamps of normal production	2.5	2.5	0.4	5.2	3.8
Standard filament lamps	1.5	1.7	0.25	4.7	3.8

The filament position is checked in two mutually perpendicular planes, one of them being the plane through the lead-in wires.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet P19W/2, footnote 6/, shall lie between Z1 and Z2 and between the lines Z3 and Z4.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.



		Filament	lamps of normal pro	oduction	Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in m	n	min.	nom.	max.	
	6, 12 V		31.8 3/		$31.8 \pm 0.3$
e	24 V	30.8	31.8	32.8	
C	12 V	5.5	6.0	7.0	$6.0 \pm 0.5$
f	6 V			7.0	
Lateral	6, 12 V			3/	0.3 max.
deviation 1/	24 V			1.5	
β		75°	90°	105°	90° ± 5°
Cap BA15s in	accordance with II	EC Publication 6	0061 (sheet 700	4-11A-9) <sup>2/</sup>	
Electrical and	photometric charac	eteristics			
Rated	Volts	6	12	24	12
values	Watts		21		21
Test voltage	Volts	6.75	13.5	28.0	13.5
Objective	Watts	27.6 max.	26.5 max.	29.7 max.	26.5 max.
values	Luminous flux		460 ± 15 %	1	
Reference lun	ninous flux: 460 lm	at approximately	y 13.5 V		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1/</sup> Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of the pins.

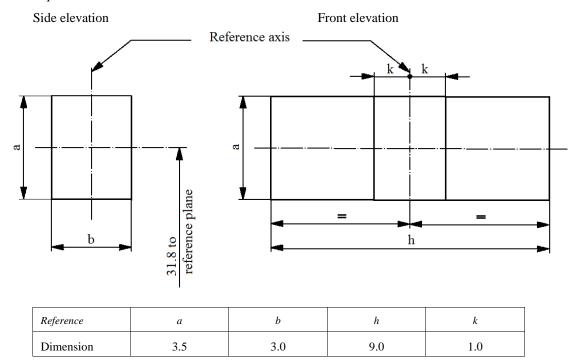
Filament lamps with cap BA15d may be used for special purposes; they have the same dimensions.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\scriptsize 3/}}$  To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet P21W/2.

In this view the filament of the 24 V type may be straight or V-shaped. If it is straight, the screen projection requirements, sheet P21W/2, apply. If it is V-shaped, the filament ends shall be at the same distance within  $\pm 3$  mm from the reference plane.

#### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ , to the plane through the centre line of the pins (P21W) or of the reference pin (PY21W and PR21W) and the reference axis, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

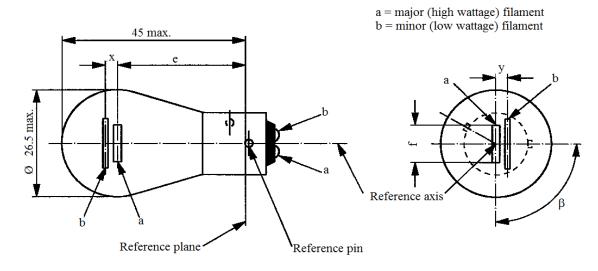


#### Test procedures and requirements

- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the filament is seen on the screen on to which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of the filament shall be obtained within the angular displacements tolerance limits.
- 2. Side elevation

The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical and the filament seen end-on, the projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.

- 3. Front elevation
  - The filament lamp placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to the filament axis:
- 3.1. The projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.
- 3.2. The centre of the filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.



		F	ilament lamps of	normal production	n	Standard filament lamp
Dimensions i	in mm	min.	min. nom. max		х.	
e		31.8 1/		$31.8 \pm 0.3$		
f		7.0				7.0 + 0 /- 2
Lateral de	viation			1/		0.3 max. <sup>2/</sup>
х,у				1/		$2.8 \pm 0.5$
β		75°1/	75°1′ 90°1′ 105°1′			90° ± 5°
Cap BAZ	15d in accordance	e with IEC Pub	olication 600	61 (sheet 7004	-11C-3)	
Electrical	and photometric	characteristics				
Rated	Volts	12	2	24	Į.	12
values	Watts	21	4	21	4	21/4
Test voltage	Volts	13.5		28.	0	13.5
	Watts	26.5 max.	5.5 max.	29.7 max.	8.8 max.	26.5/5.5 max.
Objective	Luminous flux	440	15	440	20	

20

15

20

15

Reference luminous flux: 440 lm and 15 lm at approximately 13.5 V

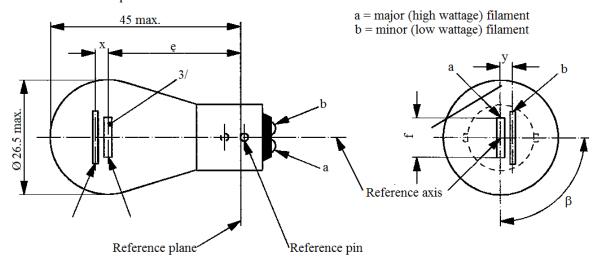
values

± %

These dimensions shall be checked by means of a "Box-System" based on the dimensions and tolerances shown above. "x" and "y" refer to the major (high-wattage) filament, not to the reference axis. Means of increasing the positioning accuracy of the filament and of the cap-holder assembly are under consideration.

Maximum lateral deviation of the major filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of the reference pin.

The "Box-System" is the same as for filament lamp P21/5W; see sheets P21/5W/2 to 3.



				Filament i	lamps of norma	al production		Standard filament lamp
D	imensions in m	m	min.		nom.		ıax.	
e		6, 12 V			31.8 1/			$31.8 \pm 0.3$
		24 V	30.8	1	31.8	3	2.8	
f	6, 12 V				,	7.0	7.0 + 0 /- 2	
Lateral devia	otion 2/	6, 12 V					1/	0.3 max.
Lateral devia	ation	24 V					1.5	
x, y		6, 12 V			1/			$2.8 \pm 0.3$
X		24 V <sup>3/</sup>	-1.0	-1.0 0		1.0		
у		24 V <sup>3/</sup>	1.8		2.8	3.8		
β			75°		90°	105°		90° ± 5°
Cap BAY15	d in accorda	nce with IEC	Publication	60061 (she	et 7004-11F	B-7)		
Electrical an	d photometr	ic characteris	tics					
X 1.								
Rated	Volts	6		1	2	2	24	12
Rated values	Volts Watts	ı		21	5	21	24 5	12 21/5
	Watts	6	5	21	1	21	1	
values	Watts	21	5	21	5	21	5	21/5
values	Watts Volts	6.7 6.7	5	21	5	21	5	21/5 13.5

For the notes see sheet P21/5W/2

- These dimensions shall be checked by means of a "box-system". See sheets P21/5W/2 and P21/5W/3. "x" and "y" refer to the major (high-wattage) filament, not to the reference axis.
- <sup>2</sup> Maximum lateral deviation of the major (high wattage) filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of the reference pin.
- $^{3/}$  In this view the filaments of the 24 V type may be straight or V-shaped. If the filaments are straight, the screen projection requirements apply. If they are V-shaped, the ends of each filament shall be at the same distance within  $\pm 3$  mm from the reference plane.

#### Screen projection requirements

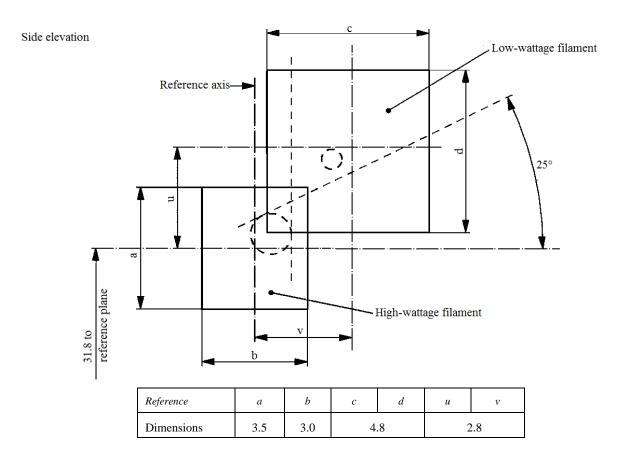
This test is used to determine, by checking whether:

- (a) The major (high wattage) filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ , to the plane through the centres of the pins and the reference axis; and whether
- (b) The minor (low wattage) filament is correctly positioned relative to the major (high wattage) filament, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

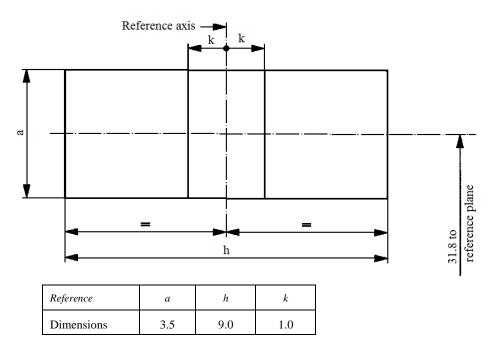
## Test procedure and requirements

- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. (i.e. 15°). The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the major filament is seen on the screen on which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of that filament shall be obtained within the angular displacement tolerance limits.
- 2. Side elevation
  - The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical, the reference pin to the right and the major filament seen end-on:
- 2.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 2.2. The projection of the minor filament shall lie entirely:
- 2.2.1. Within a rectangle of width "c" and height "d" having its centre at a distance "v" to the right of and at a distance "u" above the theoretical position of the centre of the major filament;
- 2.2.2. Above a straight line tangential to the upper edge of the projection of the major filament and rising from left to right at an angle of 25°.
- 2.2.3. To the right of the projection of the major filament.
- 3. Front elevation
  - The filament lamp being placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to axis of the major filament:
- 3.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", centred on the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 3.2. The centre of the major filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.
- 3.3. The centre of the minor filament axis shall not be offset from the reference axis by more than  $\pm 2$  mm ( $\pm 0.4$  mm for standard filament lamps).

## Dimensions in mm

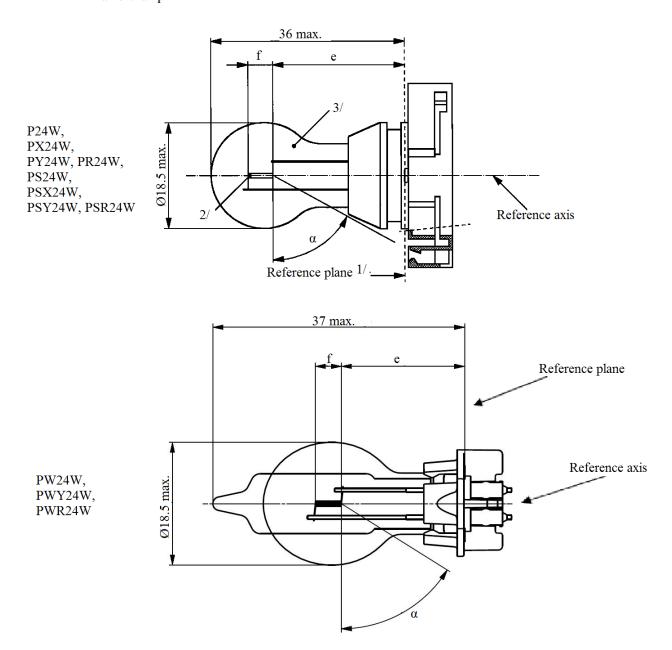


## Front elevation



#### Sheet P24W/1

# $\begin{array}{c} Categories~P24W, PX24W, PY24W, PR24W, PS24W, PSX24W, PSY24W, PSR24W, PW24W, \\ PWY24W~and~PWR24W \end{array}$



- 1/ The reference plane is defined by the meeting points of the cap-holder fit.
- No actual filament diameter restrictions apply but the objective is d max. = 1.1 mm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3/</sup> The light emitted from normal production filament lamps shall be white for categories P24W, PX24W, PS24W, PSX24W and PW24W; amber for categories PY24W, PSY24W and PWY24W; red for categories PR24W, PSR24W and PWR24W (see also footnote 8/).

Sheet P24W/2 Categories P24W, PX24W, PY24W, PR24W, PS24W, PSX24W, PSY24W, PSR24W, PW24W, PWY24W and PWR24W

			Filament	lamps of normal p	production	Stand	ard filament lamp
Dimensions in mm 4/			min.	nom.	max.		8/
e <sup>5/, 6/</sup> P24W, PY24 PSY24W, PS	W, PR24W, PS R24W, PX24W			24.0			24.0
PW24W, PW	PW24W, PWY24W, PWR24W			18.1			18.1
	24W, PR24W, PS24W, PSY24W, PW24W, PWY24W, PWR24W			4.0			4.0
PX24W, PSX	PX24W, PSX24W			4.2			4.2
$\alpha^{7/}$	W Cap PGU20-3						58.0° min.
PY24W Cap F PR24W Cap F PS24W Cap F PSX24W Cap F PSY24W Cap F PSR24W Cap F	PGU20-7 PGU20-4 PGU20-6 PG20-3 PG20-7 PG20-4		in accordance	with IEC Public	cation 60061 (s	sheet 7004-12	7-2)
PWY24W Cap V	WP3.3x14.5-3 WP3.3x14.5-4 WP3.3x14.5-6	arietics	in accordanc	e with IEC Pu	blication 600	61 (sheet 70	04-164-1)
1	Volts			12			12
Rated values	Watts		24				24
Test voltage	Volts		13.5				13.5
Test voltage	Watts		25 max.		25 max.		
	Watts	P24W PS24W PW24W		500 +10/-20 %			23 Hux.
Objective values	Luminous	PX24W PSX24W	500 +10/-15 %				
,	flux	PY24W PSY24W PWY24W	300 +15/-25 %				
PR24W PSR24W PWR24W			115 +15/-25 %				
					12 V	White:	345 lm
Reference luminous	flux at approx	imately			13.2 V	White:	465 lm
	FF-01	···· <b>y</b>			13.5 V	White: Amber: Red:	500 lm 300 lm

For categories PS24W, PSX24W, PSY24W and PSR24W, dimensions may be checked with O-ring removed to assure the correct mounting during testing.

5/ The filament position is checked by means of a "box-system"; sheet P24W/3.

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is perpendicular to the plane through the filament leadin wires as showed in the drawing on sheet P24W/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

No part of the cap beyond the reference plane shall interfere with angle  $\alpha$ . The bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angle  $2\alpha + 180^{\circ}$ .

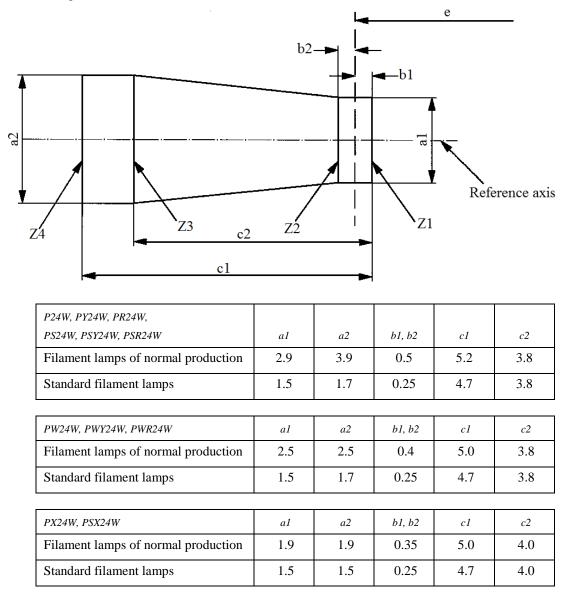
The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for categories P24W, PX24W, PS24W, PSX24W and PW24W; white or amber for categories PY24W, PSY24W and PWY24W; white or red for categories PR24W, PSR24W and PWR24W.

#### Sheet P24W/3

# $\begin{array}{c} \text{Categories P24W, PX24W, PY24W, PS24W, PSX24W, PSY24W, PSR24W, PW24W, PWY24W, PWY24W and PWR24W} \end{array}$

#### Screen projection requirements

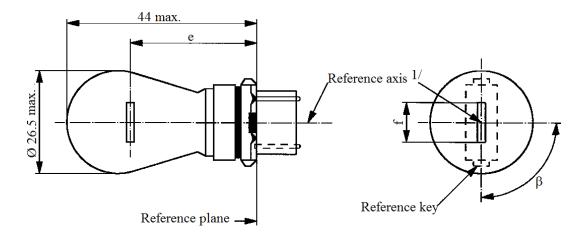
This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



The filament position is checked in two mutually perpendicular planes, one of them being the plane through the lead-in wires.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet P24W/2, footnote 6/, shall lie between Z1 and Z2 and between the lines Z3 and Z4.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.



Filament lamps of normal production				Standard filament lamp
	min.	nom.	max.	
		27.9 <sup>3/</sup>		$27.9 \pm 0.3$
			9.9	9.9 + 0 / - 2
on <sup>2/</sup>			3/	$0.0 \pm 0.4$
	75° <sup>3/</sup>	90°	105° <sup>3/</sup>	90° ± 5°
in accordance wi	th IEC Publicat	ion 60061 (she	eet 7004-104-1	)
hotometric chara	cteristics			
Volts		12		12
Watts		27		27
Volts		13.5	13.5	
Watts		32.1 max.		32.1 max.
Luminous		475 ± 15 %		
	in accordance with accordance	min.  75°3′  in accordance with IEC Publicate photometric characteristics  Volts  Watts  Volts  Watts  Watts	min. nom.  27.9 3/  75°3/ 90°  in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet) chotometric characteristics  Volts 12  Watts 27  Volts 13.5  Watts 32.1 max.	min. nom. max.  27.9 3/  9.9  on 2/  75°3/ 90° 105°3/ in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-104-1) shotometric characteristics  Volts 12  Watts 27  Volts 13.5  Watts 32.1 max.

The reference axis is defined with respect to the reference keys and is perpendicular to the reference plane.

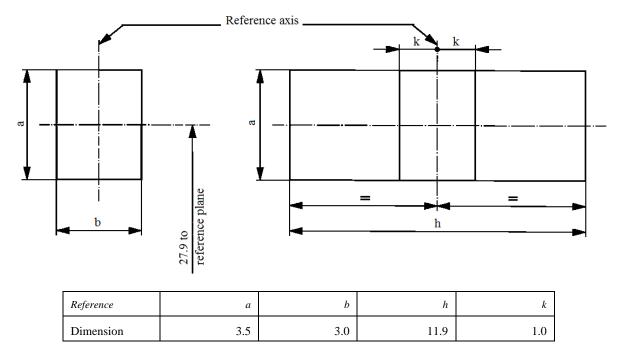
Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis through the reference keys.

To be checked by means of a "Box System", sheet P27W/2.

Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ , to the plane through the centres of the keys and the reference axis, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

Side elevation Front elevation

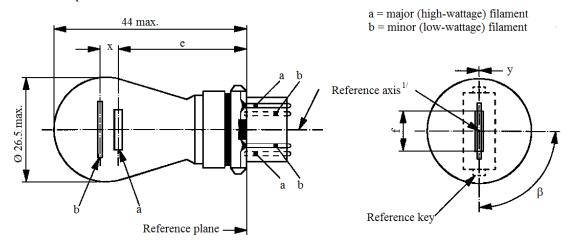


Test procedures and requirements.

- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the filament is seen on the screen on to which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of the filament shall be obtained within the angular displacements tolerance limits.
- 2. Side elevation

The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical and the filament seen end-on, the projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.

- 3. Front elevation
  - The filament lamp placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to the filament axis:
- 3.1. The projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.
- 3.2. The centre of the filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.



	Filament l	amps of normal pr	Standard filament lamp	
Dimensions in mm	min.	nom.	max.	
e		27.9 <sup>3/</sup>		$27.9 \pm 0.3$
f			9.9	9.9 + 0 / -2
Lateral deviation <sup>2/</sup>			3/	$0.0 \pm 0.4$
x <sup>4/</sup>		5.1 3/		$5.1 \pm 0.5$
y <sup>4/</sup>		0.0 3/		$0.0 \pm 0.5$
β	75° <sup>3/</sup>	90°	105° <sup>3/</sup>	90° ± 5°

Cap W2.5x16q in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-104-1)

Electrical and photometric characteristics

Rated values	Volts	12	2	12		
Rated values	Watts	27	7	27	7	
Test voltage	Volts	13.	13.5			
Objective	Watts	32.1 max.	8.5 max.	32.1 max.	8.5 max.	
Objective values Luminous flux		475 ± 15 %	36 ± 15 %			

Reference luminous flux: 475 and 36 lm at approximately 13.5 V

- The reference axis is defined with respect to the reference keys and is perpendicular to the reference plane.
- Maximum lateral deviation of the major (high wattage) filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis through the reference keys.
  - To be checked by means of a "Box-System", sheets P27/7W/2 and 3.
- "x" and 'y" denote the offset of the axis of the minor (low wattage) filament with respect to the axis of the major (high wattage) filament.

#### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether:

- (a) The major (high wattage) filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ , to the plane through the centres of the keys and the reference axis; and whether:
- (b) The minor (low wattage) filament is correctly positioned relative to the major (high wattage) filament, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

#### Test procedure and requirements.

- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the major filament is seen on the screen on which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of that filament shall be obtained within the angular displacement tolerance limits.
- 2. Side elevation

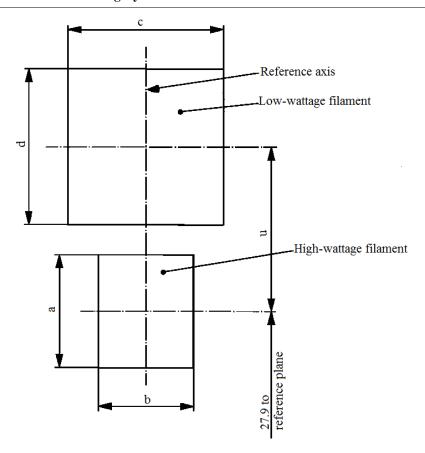
The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical, the reference key to the right and the major filament seen end-on:

- 2.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 2.2. The projection of the minor filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of width "c" and height "d" having its centre at a distance "u" above the theoretical position of the centre of the major filament.
- 3. Front elevation

The filament lamp being placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to axis of the major filament:

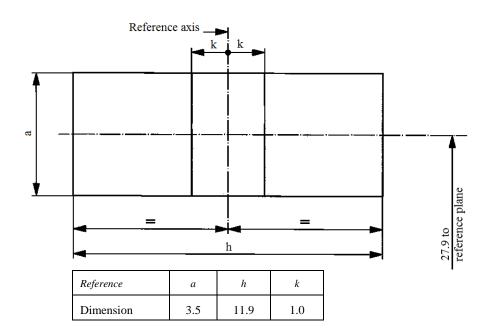
- 3.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", centred on the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 3.2. The centre of the major filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis;
- 3.3. The centre of the minor filament axis shall not be offset from the reference axis by more than  $\pm 2$  mm ( $\pm 0.4$  mm for standard filament lamps).

Side elevation



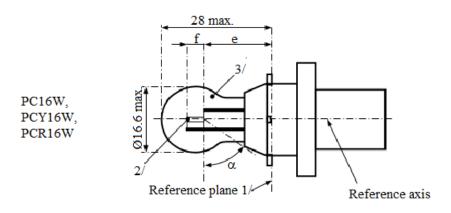
Reference	а	b	с	d	и
Dimension	3.5	3.0	4.	.8	5.1

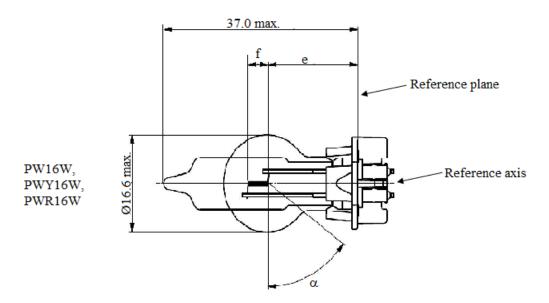
Front elevation



#### Sheet PC16W/1

# Categories PC16W, PCY16W, PCR16W, PW16W, PWY16W and PWR16W





- 1/ The reference plane is defined by the meeting points of the cap-holder fit.
- No actual filament diameter restrictions apply but the objective is d max. = 1.1 mm.
- The light emitted from normal production filament lamps shall be white for category PC16W and PW16W; amber for category PCY16W and PWY16W; red for category PCR16W and PWR16W. (see also footnote 7/).

Sheet PC16W/2 Categories PC16W, PCY16W, PCR16W, PW16W, PWY16W and PWR16W

				Filament la	mps of norm	al production	Standard fil	ament lamp
Dimensions	s in mm			min.	nom.	max.	7	/
e <sup>4/, 5/</sup>	PC16W PCY16W PCR16W				18.5		18	.5
	PW16W PWY16W PWR16W			17.1		17	.1	
f <sup>4/, 5/</sup>					4.0		4.0 ±	0.2
α 6/				54°			54° :	min.
PC16W Cap PU20d-1 PCY16W Cap PU20d-2 in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-PCR16W Cap PU20d-7 PW16W Cap WP3.3x14.5-8 PWY16W Cap WP3.3x14.5-9 in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-PWR16W Cap WP3.3x14.5-10 Electrical and photometric characteristics								
		Volts			12		1	2
Rated val	lues	Watts		16			16	
Test volta	age	Volts			13.5		13.5	
		Watts			17 max.		17 n	nax.
			PC16W PW16W		300 ± 15	%		
Objective	Objective values Luminous PCY10		PCY16W PWY16W		180 ± 20 °	%		
PCR16W PWR16W			70 ± 20 %					
Reference luminous flux at approximately						13.5 V	White: Amber: Red:	300 lm 180 lm 70 lm

The filament position is checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet PC16W/3.

The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is perpendicular to the plane through the filament lead-in wires as showed in the drawing on sheet PC16W/1, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

No part of the cap beyond the reference plane shall interfere with angle  $\alpha$ . The bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angle  $2\alpha + 180^{\circ}$ .

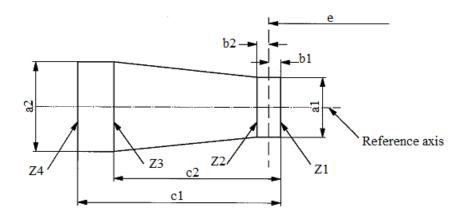
The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category PC16W and PW16W; white or amber for category PCY16W and PWY16W; white or red for category PCR16W and PWR16W.

#### Sheet PC16W/3

# Categories PC16W, PCY16W, PCR16W, PW16W, PWY16W and PWR16W

# Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



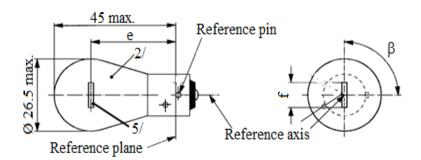
PC16W, PCY16W, PCR16W	a1	a2	b1, b2	c1	c2
Filament lamps of normal production	2.9	3.9	0.5	5.2	3.8
Standard filament lamps	1.5	1.7	0.25	4.7	3.8

PW16W, PWY16W and PWR16W	al	a2	b1, b2	c1	c2
Filament lamps of normal production	2.5	2.5	0.4	5.2	3.8
Standard filament lamps	1.5	1.7	0.25	4.7	3.8

The filament position is checked in two mutually perpendicular planes, one of them being the plane through the lead-in wires.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet PC16W/2, footnote 5/, shall lie between Z1 and Z2 and between the lines Z3 and Z4.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.

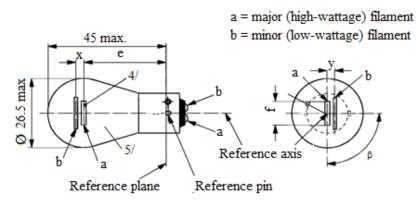


		Filament	lamps of norr	nal production	Standard filament lamp	
Dimensions in mm		min.	nom.	max.	4/	
	12 V		31.8 3/		$31.8 \pm 0.3$	
e	24 V	30.8	31.8	32.8		
f	12 V	5.5	6.0	7.0	$6.0 \pm 0.5$	
Lateral	12 V			3/	0.3 max	
deviation 1/	24 V			1.5		
β		75°	90°	105°	90° ± 5°	
Cap BAW15s i	n accordance with IE	C Publication	n 60061 (sh	neet 7004-11E-1)		
Electrical and p	photometric characteri	stics				
D. ( . 1 1	Volts	12		24	12	
Rated values:	Watts		21		21	
Test voltage:	Volts	13.5		28.0		
Objective	Watts	26.5 m	ax.	29.7 max.	26.5 max.	
values:	Luminous flux:		$110 \pm 20$			
Reference lumi	nous flux at approxin	nately 13.5 V	·:		White: 460 lm Red: 110 lm	

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of the reference pin.

- The light emitted from normal production lamps shall be red (see also footnote 4/).
- To be checked by means of a "Box-System", sheet P21W/2.
- The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white or red.

In this view the filament of the 24 V type may be straight or V-shaped. If it is straight, the screen projection requirements, sheet P21W/2, apply. If it is V-shaped, the filament ends shall be at the same distance within  $\pm 3$  mm from the reference plane.



	Fil	Filament lamps of normal production <sup>5/</sup>					
Dimensions in mm	min.	nom.	max.	6/			
e		31.8 1/		$31.8 \pm 0.3$			
f			7.0	7.0 + 0 / -2			
Lateral deviation			1/	0.3 max. <sup>2/</sup>			
x,y		1	/	$2.8 \pm 0.5$			
β	75°¹/	90°¹/	105°¹/	90° ± 5°			
Cap BAU15d in accordan	nce with IEC Pub	lication 6006	1 (sheet 7004-19-2)				

E.	lectrical	and	p	hotometric	charac	teris	tics
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Rated	Volts	12	2	24 4/	/	12
values	Watts	21	4	21	4	21/4
Test voltage	Volts	13.	.5	28.0	)	13.5
	Watts	26.5 max.	5.5 max.	29.7 max.	8.8 max.	26.5/5.5 max.
Objective values	Luminous flux	105	4	105	5	
	± %	20	25	20	25	

Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:

White: 440 lm and 15 lm Red: 105 lm and 4 lm

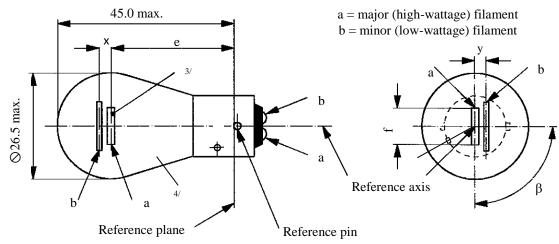
- The "Box-System" is the same as for filament lamp P21/5W; see sheets P21/5W/2 to 3.
- The 24-Volt filament filament lamp is not recommended for future embodiments.
- The light emitted from normal production filament lamps shall be red (see also footnote 6/).
- The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white or red.

These dimensions shall be checked by means of a "Box-System" based on the dimensions and tolerances shown above. "x" and "y" refer to the major (high-wattage) filament, not to the reference axis. Means of increasing the positioning accuracy of the filament and of the cap-holder assembly are under consideration.

Maximum lateral deviation of the major filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of the reference pin.

#### Category PR21/5W

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



		Filamen	Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions in mm		min.	nom.	max.	5/
e	12 V		31.8 1/		$31.8 \pm 0.3$
	24 V	30.8	31.8	32.8	
f	12 V			7.0	7.0 + 0 / -2
Lateral deviation <sup>2/</sup>	12 V			1/	0.3 max.
Euterar de viation	24 V			1.5	
x, y	12 V		1/		$2.8 \pm 0.3$
X	24 V <sup>3/</sup>	-1.0	0	1.0	
у	24 V <sup>3/</sup>	1.8	2.8	3.8	
β		75°	90°	105°	90° ± 5°

Cap BAW15d in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-11E-1)

Electrical and photometric characteristics

Rated values	Volts	12		2	4	12		
	Watts	21	5	21	5	21/5		
Test voltage	Volts	13.5		28.0		13.5		
01: .:	Watts	26.5 max.	6.6 max.	29.7 max.	11.0 max.	26.5 and 6.6 max.		
Objective values	Luminous flux	105	8	105	10			
	<u>+</u> %	20 25		20	25			
	*****							

Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:

White: 440 lm and 35 lm Red: 105 lm and 8 lm

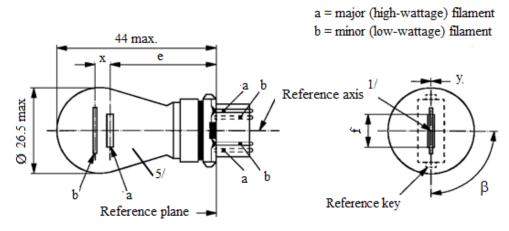
See footnote 1/ on sheet P21/5W/2.

See footnote 2/ on sheet P21/5W/2.

See footnote 3/ on sheet P21/5W/2.

The light emitted from normal production filament lamps shall be red (see also footnote 5/).

 $<sup>^{5/}\,\,</sup>$  The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white or red.



	Filament	lamps of normal p	Standard filament lamp	
Dimensions in mm	min.	nom.	max.	6/
e		27.9 <sup>3/</sup>		$27.9 \pm 0.3$
f			9.9	9.9 + 0 / -2
Lateral deviation <sup>2/</sup>			3/	$0.0 \pm 0.4$
X 4/		5.1 3/		$5.1 \pm 0.5$
y <sup>4/</sup>		0.0 3/		$0.0 \pm 0.5$
β	75° <sup>3/</sup>	90°	105° <sup>3/</sup>	90° ± 5°

Cap WU2.5x16q in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-104D-1)

Electrical and photometric characteristics

	Rated values	Volts	1	12		
		Watts	27	7	27	7
	Test voltage	Volts	13	13.5		
	Objective	Watts	32.1 max.	8.5 max.	32.1 max.	8.5 max.
	values	Luminous flux	110 ± 20 %	9 ± 20 %		

Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:

Red: 110 and 9 lm

475 and 36 lm

White:

- The reference axis is defined with respect to the reference keys and is perpendicular to the reference plane.
- Maximum lateral deviation of the major (high wattage) filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis through the reference keys.
  - To be checked by means of a "Box-System", sheets P27/7W/2 and 3.
- "x" and 'y" denote the offset of the axis of the minor (low wattage) filament with respect to the axis of the major (high wattage) filament.
  - The light emitted from normal production filament lamps shall be red (see also footnote 6/).
  - The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white or red.

# Category PSX26W

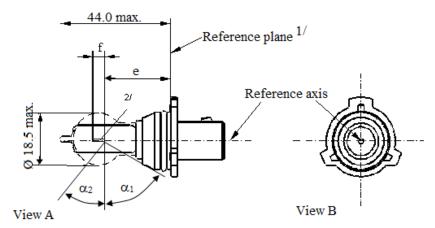


Figure 1 - Main drawing

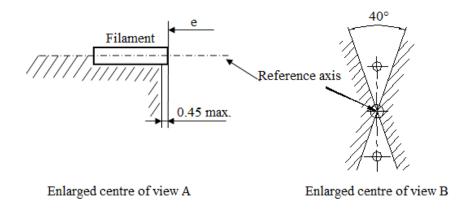


Figure 2 - Metal free zone 3/

- 1/ The reference plane is defined by the meeting points of the cap-holder fit.
- 2/ No actual filament diameter restrictions apply but the objective is d max. = 1.1 mm.
- No opaque parts other than filament turns shall be located in the shaded area indicated in

Figure 2. This applies to the rotational body within the angles  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ .

# Category PSX26W

Dimensions in m.	m		Filament lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp			
e <sup>5/</sup>			24.0 4/	$24.0 \pm 0.25$			
f <sup>5/</sup>			4.2 4/	$4.2 \pm 0.25$			
$\alpha_1^{6/}$			35.0° min.	35.0° min.			
$\alpha_2^{6/}$			58.0° min.	58.0° min.			
Cap PG18.5d	Cap PG18.5d-3 in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-147-1)						
Electrical and	photometric chara						
Rated	Voltage	V	12	12			
values	Wattage	W	26	26			
Test voltage		V	13.5	13.5			
	Wattage	W	26 max.	26 max.			
Objective values	Luminous flux	lm	500				
Luminous flux		±	+10% / -10%				
Reference lun	ninous flux at appr	oximatel	y 12 V	345 lm			
Reference lun	465 lm						
Reference lun	ninous flux at appr	oximatel	y 13.5 V	500 lm			

To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet PSX26W/3.

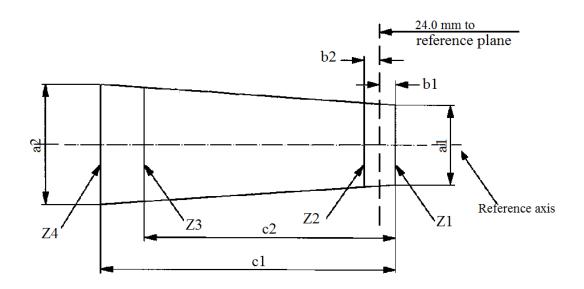
The ends of the filament are defined as the points where, when the viewing direction is perpendicular to the plane through the filament lead-in wires, the projection of the outside of the end turns crosses the filament axis.

No part of the cap beyond the reference plane shall interfere with angle  $\alpha_0$  as shown in Figure 1

No part of the cap beyond the reference plane shall interfere with angle  $\alpha_2$  as shown in Figure 1 on sheet PSX26W/1. The bulb shall be optically distortion free within the angles  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ . These requirements apply to the whole bulb circumference.

Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

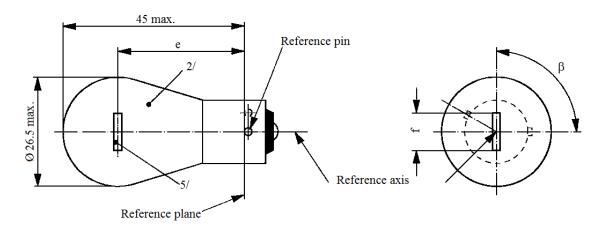


	a1	a2	<i>b1,b</i> 2	c1	c2
Filament lamps of normal production	1.7	1.7	0.30	5.0	4.0
Standard filament lamps	1.5	1.5	0.25	4.7	4.0

The filament position is checked in two mutually perpendicular planes, one of them being the plane through the lead-in wires.

The ends of the filament as defined on sheet PSX26W/2, footnote 4/, shall lie between Z1 and Z2 and between the lines Z3 and Z4.

The filament shall lie entirely within the limits shown.



	Filamen	t lamps of normal p	Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions in mm		min.	nom.	max.	4/
e	12 V		31.8 3/		$31.8 \pm 0.3$
	24 V	30.8	31.8	32.8	
f	12 V			7.0	7.0 +0 / -2
Lateral deviation 1/	12 V			3/	0.3 max.
	24 V			1.5	
β		75°	90°	105°	90° ± 5°
Cap BAU15s in accor	rdance with I	EC Publication	on 60061 (shee	t 7004-19-2)	

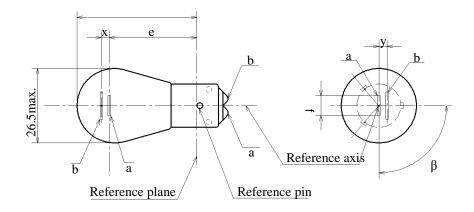
1 . 1	

Electrical and photometric characteristics

Rated values	Volts	12			12		
Rated values	Watts	2		21			
Test voltage	Volts	13.5		13.5			
Objective	Watts	26.5 max. 29.7 max.		26	.5 max.		
values	Luminous flux	280 ±					
Reference lum	Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:						

cular planes both containing the

- Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of the reference pin.
  - The light emitted from production filament lamps shall be amber (see also footnote 4/).
  - To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet P21W/2.
  - The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be amber or white.
- $^{5/}$  In this view the filament of the 24 V type may be straight or V-shaped. If it is straight, the screen projection requirements, sheet P21W/2, apply. If it is V-shaped, the filament ends shall be at the same distance within  $\pm 3$  mm from the reference plane.



Dime	Dimensions in mm		mps of norma	Standard filament lamp	
Dime	nsions in nin	min.	nom.	max.	4/
e	e		28.6 1/		$28.6 \pm 0.3$
f				7.0	7.0 + 0/- 2
Lateral dev	riation <sup>2/</sup>			1/	0.3 max.
x, y			1/		$2.8 \pm 0.3$
β		75° 90° 105°		90° ± 5°	
Cap BA15	d-3 (100°/130°) in a	ccordance with	IEC Publicat	ion 60061 (she	et 7004-173-1)
Electrical a	and photometric cha	racteristics			
Rated	Volts	12			12
values	Watts	21	5		21/5
Test voltage	Volts		13.5		13.5
	Watts	26.5 max		6.6 max.	26.5 and 6.6 max.
Objective values	Luminous flux	270		21	
raiucs	± %	20		20	
Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V				White: 440 lm and 35 lm Amber: 270 lm and 21 lm	

These dimensions shall be checked by means of a "box-system". See sheets PY21/5W/2 and PY21/5W/3. "x" and "y" refer to the major (high-wattage) filament, not to the reference axis.

Maximum lateral deviation of the major (high wattage) filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of the reference pin.

The light emitted from normal production filament lamps shall be amber (see also note 4/).

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white or amber.

#### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether:

- (a) The major (high wattage) filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within ± 15°, to the plane through the centres of the pins and the reference axis; and whether
- (b) The minor (low wattage) filament is correctly positioned relative to the major (high wattage) filament, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

#### Test procedure and requirements

- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. (i.e. 15°). The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the major filament is seen on the screen on which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of that filament shall be obtained within the angular displacement tolerance limits.
- 2. Side elevation

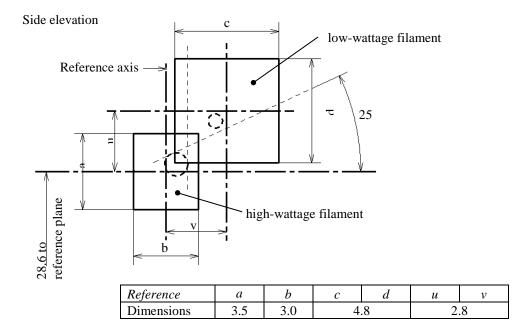
The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical, the reference pin to the right and the major filament seen end-on:

- 2.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 2.2. The projection of the minor filament shall lie entirely:
- 2.2.1. within a rectangle of width "c" and height "d" having its centre at a distance "v" to the right of and at a distance "u" above the theoretical position of the centre of the major filament;
- 2.2.2. Above a straight line tangential to the upper edge of the projection of the major filament and rising from left to right at an angle of 25°.
- 2.2.3. To the right of the projection of the major filament
- 3. Front elevation

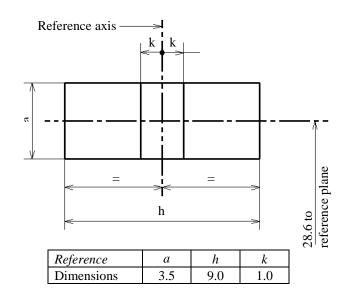
The filament lamp being placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to axis of the major filament:

- 3.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", centred on the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 3.2. The centre of the major filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.
- 3.3. The centre of the minor filament axis shall not be offset from the reference axis by more than  $\pm 2$  mm ( $\pm 0.4$  mm for standard filament lamps).

# Dimensions in mm

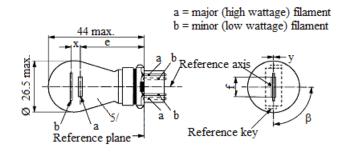


#### Front elevation



#### Category PY27/7W

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



	Filament lamps of normal production			Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in mm	min.	nom.	max.	6/
е		27.9 <sup>3/</sup>		$27.9 \pm 0.3$
f			9.9	9.9 + 0 / -2
Lateral deviation <sup>2/</sup>			3/	$0.0 \pm 0.4$
x 4/		5.1 3/		$5.1 \pm 0.5$
y <sup>4/</sup>		0.0 3/		$0.0 \pm 0.5$
β	75°3/	90°	105°3/	90° ± 5°

Cap WX2.5x16q in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-104A-1)

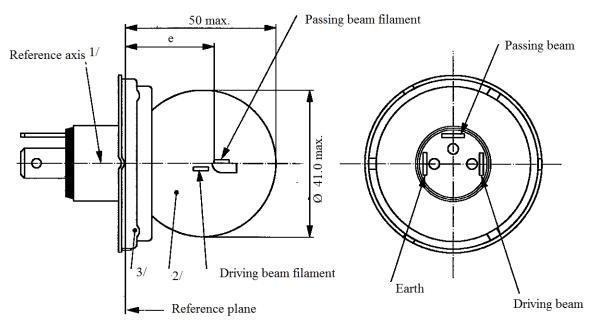
#### Electrical and photometric characteristics

Rated values	Volts	1	1	2	
	Watts	27	27	7	
Test voltage	Volts	13	13	13.5	
Objective	Watts	32.1 max.	32.1 max.	8.5 max.	
values	Luminous flux	$280 \pm 15 \%$	21 ± 15 %		
Reference lumi	White: 475	and 36 lm			

Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:

Amber: 280 and 21 lm

- The reference axis is defined with respect to the reference keys and is perpendicular to the reference plane.
- Maximum lateral deviation of the major (high wattage) filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis through the reference keys.
  - To be checked by means of a "Box-System", sheets P27/7W/2 and 3.
- "x" and 'y" denote the offset of the axis of the minor (low wattage) filament with respect to the axis of the major (high wattage) filament.
  - The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be amber (see also footnote 6).
  - The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be amber or white.



			File	ament lamps of	normal produc	ction		Standard filament lamp		
Rated Volts		6	6 4/		12 4/		24 4/		12 4/	
values	Watts	45	45 40		40	55	50	45	40	
Test voltage	Volts	6.3		13.2		28.0		13.2		
Objective	Watts	53 max.	47 max.	57 max.	51 max.	76 max.	69 max.	52 +0 % -10 %	46 ±5 %	
values	Luminous flux	720 min.	570 ±15%	860 min.	675 ±15%	1,000 min.	860 ±15%			
Measuring f	Measuring flux <sup>5/</sup> - 450 - 450 - 450									
Reference luminous flux at approximately 12V								700	450	

The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the centre of the 45 mm cap diameter.

The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.

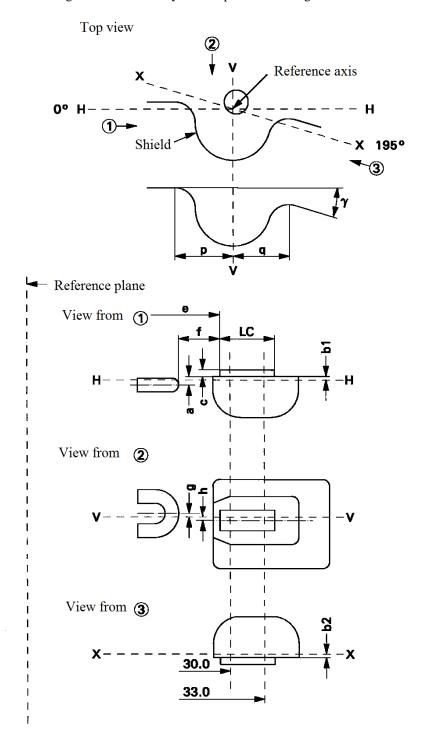
No part of the cap shall, by reflection of light emitted by the passing beam filament, throw any stray rising ray when the filament lamp is in the normal operating position on the vehicle.

The values indicated on the left and on the right refer to the driving beam filament and the passing beam filament respectively.

Measuring luminous flux according to the provisions for filament lamps with an internal shield to produce the cut-off.

Position and dimensions (in mm) of shield and filaments

The drawings are not mandatory with respect to the design of the shield and filaments



# Category R2

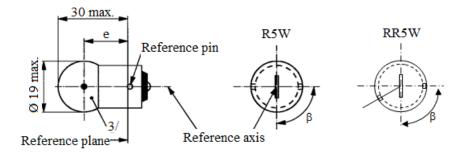
			Tolerance				
			Filament lamps of normal production	Standard filament lamp			
Dimensions	in mm		6V 12V 24V	12V			
	a	0.60	±0.35	±0.15			
b1/	/30.0 <sup>2/</sup>	0.20	10.25	10.15			
b1	/33.0	$b1/30.0 \text{ mv}^{3/}$	±0.35	±0.15			
b2/	/30.0 <sup>2/</sup>	0.20	±0.35	±0.15			
b2	2/33.0	$b2/30.0 \text{ mv}^{3/}$	±0.33	±0.15			
c/30.0 <sup>2/</sup>		0.50	±0.30	±0.15			
C	/33.0	$c/30.0 \text{ mv}^{3/}$	±0.30	±0.13			
e	6, 12 V	28.5	±0.35	±0.15			
C	24 V	28.8	±0.55	±0.13			
f	6, 12 V	1.8	±0.40	±0.20			
1	24 V	2.2	±0.40	±0.20			
	g	0	±0.50	±0.30			
h/.	30.0 <sup>2/</sup>	0	±0.50	±0.30			
h/33.0		$h/30.0 \text{ mv}^{3/}$	±0.50	±0.50			
1/2(p-q)		0	±0.60	±0.30			
	$I_{C}$	5.5	±1.50	±0.50			
	γ 4/	15° nom.					

<sup>1/</sup> The position and dimensions of the shield and filaments shall be checked by means of the method of measurement as described in IEC Publication 60809.

To be measured at the distance from the reference plane indicated in millimetres behind the stroke.

mv = measured value.

The angle  $\gamma$  is only for shield design and has not to be checked on finished filament lamps.



			Filament	lamps of normal p	Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions in	mm		min.	nom.	max.	4/	
e			17.5	19.0	20.5	$19.0 \pm 0.3$	
Lateral devia	tion <sup>2/</sup>				1.5	0.3 max.	
β			60°	90°	120°	90° ± 5°	
Cap: R5W: BA15s RR5W: BAW15s			in accordance with IEC Publication 60061			(sheet 7004-11A-9) 1/ (sheet 7004-11E-1)	
Electrical and	l photometric	characteris	stics				
D. J. J.		Volts	6 <sup>5/</sup>	12	24	12	
Rated values		Watts	5			5	
Test voltage		Volts	6.75	13.5	28.0	13.5	
	Watts		5.5 max. 7.7 max.			5.5 max.	
Objective values	Luminous	R5W		50 ± 20 %			
	flux RR5V		5/	<sup>5/</sup> 12 ± 25 %			
Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:						White: 50 lm Red: 12 lm	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1/</sup> Filament lamps with cap BA15d may be used for special purposes; they have the same dimensions.

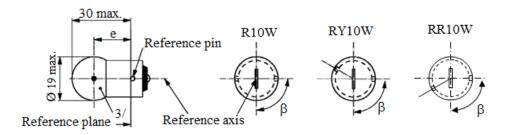
Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of the reference pin.

The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category R5W and red for category RR5W (see also footnote 4/).

The light emitted from steadard filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category R5W and red for category R7W.

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category R5W; white or red for category RR5W.

Within RR5W no 6 V rated voltage type specified.



	Filament lamps of normal production			Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in mm	min.	nom.	max.	4/
e	17.5	19.0	20.5	$19.0 \pm 0.3$
Lateral deviation <sup>2/</sup>			1.5	0.3 max.
β	60°	90°	120°	90° ± 5°

R10W: BA15s (sheet 7004-11A-9) <sup>1/2</sup>
Cap RY10W: BAU15s in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-19-2)
RR10W: BAW15s (sheet 7004-11E-1)

Electrical a	Electrical and photometric characteristics							
Rated values		Volts	6 <sup>5/</sup> 12 24		24		12	
Kateu vaiu	es	Watts		10			10	
Test voltag	ge	Volts	6.75	13.5	28		13.5	
	Watts	R10W RY10W	11 max.		14 max.	11 max.		
Objective values		RR10W	5/	11 max.		11	l max.	
values	Luminous	R10W	$125 \pm 20 \%$					
	flux	RY10W		$75\pm20$ %				
		RR10W	5/	30 ±	25 %			
Reference	luminous flu	White: Amber: Red:	125 lm 75 lm 30 lm					

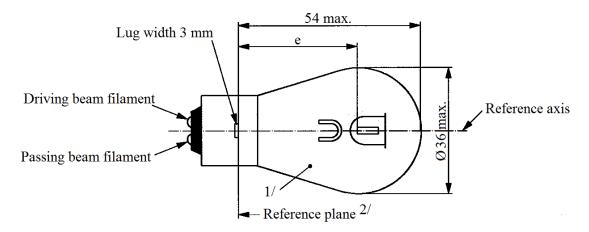
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1/</sup> Filament lamps R10W with cap BA15d may be used for special purposes; they have the same dimensions.

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of the reference pin.

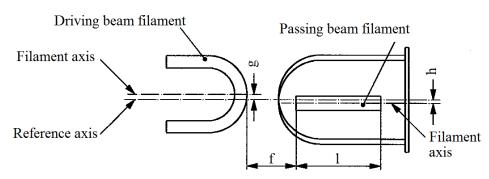
The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category R10W, amber for category RY10W and red for category RR10W (see also footnote 4/)

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category R10W; white or amber for category RY10W; white or red for category RR10W.

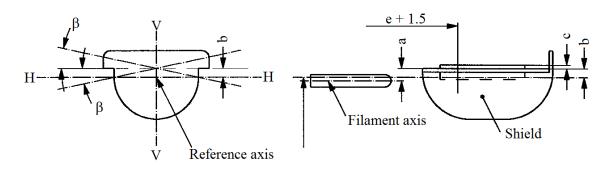
Within RR10W no 6 V rated voltage type specified.



Position and dimensions of filaments



Position of shield 3/, 4/



- 1/ The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
- The reference plane is perpendicular to the reference axis and touches the upper surface of the lug having a width of 4.5 mm.
- Plane V-V contains the reference axis and the centre line of the lugs.
- <sup>4/</sup> Plane H-H (the normal position of the shield) is perpendicular to plane V-V and contains the reference axis.

# Categories S1 and S2

				Filament la	mps of normal	produ	ıction	Standard fil	lament lamp
Dimensions is	n mm		min	ı.	nom.		max.		
e			32.35		32.70		33.05	33.05 $32.7 \pm 0.15$	
f			1.4	1	1.8		2.2	1.8 =	± 0.2
1			4.0	)	5.5		7.0	5.5 =	± 0.5
c <sup>5/</sup>			0.2	2	0.5		0.8	0.5 ±	0.15
b <sup>5/</sup>			-0.1	.5	0.2		0.55	0.2 ±	0.15
a <sup>5/</sup>			0.2	5	0.6		0.95	0.6 ±	0.15
h			-0.:	5	0		0.5	0 ±	0.2
g			-0	5	0		0.5	0 ±	0.2
$\beta^{5/,6/}$			-2°3	60'	0°		+2°30'	0° =	± 1°
Cap BA20	d in accorda	nce w	th IEC Public	ation 6006	1 (sheet 700	04-1	2-7)		
Electrical a	and photome	tric ch	aracteristics						
	Volts	S1	6 7/			1/	2 7/ 6		5
Rated	voits	S2	0	•	1		2	12	
values	Watts	<b>S</b> 1	25	25	25		25	25	25
	vv atts	S2	35	35	35		35	35	35
Test	Volts	<b>S</b> 1	6.	75		13	3.5	6.	75
voltage	VOILS	S2	6	5.3		13	3.5	13.5	
	Watts	<b>S</b> 1	25 ± 5%	$25 \pm 5\%$	25 ± 5	%	25 ± 5%	25 ± 5%	$25 \pm 5\%$
Objective	vv atts	S2	35 ± 5%	35 ± 5%	$35 \pm 5$	%	35 ± 5%	35 ± 5%	$35 \pm 5\%$
values Luminous		S1	435 ± 20%	$315 \pm 20$	% 435 ±20	) %	315 ± 20%		•
	flux	S2	$650 \pm 20\%$	$50 \pm 20\%$ $465 \pm 20\%$ $650 \pm 20\%$		465 ± 20%			
		S1	at approxim	ately	•		6 V	398	284
Reference	luminous						12 V	568	426
flux		S2	at approxim	ately			13.2 V	634	457
			1						

<sup>5/</sup> Dimensions a, b, c and  $\beta$  refer to a plane parallel to the reference plane and cutting the two edges of the shield at a distance of e + 1.5 mm.

Admissible angular deviati

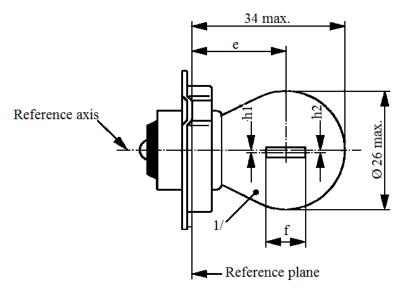
13.5 V

650

465

Admissible angular deviation of the shield plane position from the normal position.

Values in the left-hand column refer to the driving beam filament. Values in the right-hand column to the passing beam filament.



	Filament la	amps of normal	Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions in mm		min.	nom.	max.	
e <sup>2/</sup>		19.0	19.5	20.0	$19.5 \pm 0.25$
f	6 V			3.0	$2.5 \pm 0.5$
	12 V			4.0	
h1, h2 <sup>3/</sup>	•	-0.5	0	0.5	$0 \pm 0.3$

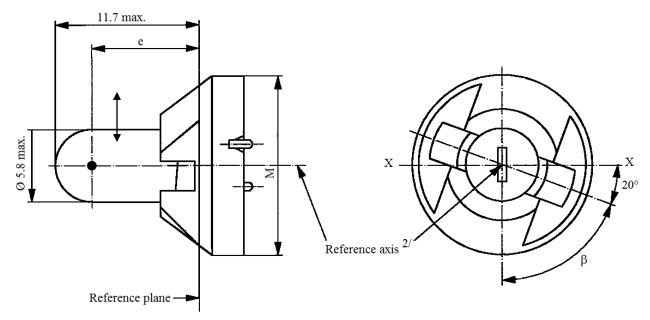
Cap P26s in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-36-1)

Electrical and photometric characteristics

Rated values	Volts	6 12		6
	Watts		15	15
Test voltage	Volts	6.75 13.5		6.75
Objective	Watts	15	± 6%	15 ± 6%
values	Luminous flux	240		

Reference luminous flux: 240 lm at approximately 6.75 V

- The colour of the light emitted shall be white or selective-yellow.
- Distance related to the luminous centre.
- <sup>3/</sup> Lateral deviation of filament axis with respect to the reference axis. It is sufficient to check this deviation in two mutually perpendicular planes.



	Filament l	amps of normal	Standard filament lamp	
Dimensions in mm	min.	nom.	max.	
e	7.6	8.3	9.0	$8.3 \pm 0.35$
Lateral deviation 1/			0.7	0.35 max
β	55°	70°	85°	70° ± 5°

Cap P11.5d in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-79-1)

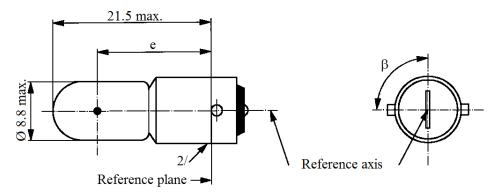
T141	1	photometric	-1	. 4
Electrical	ฆทด	nnoromerric	Charac	Terrence

	Rated values	Volts	12	12
		Watts	1.4	1.4
	Test voltage	Volts	13.5	13.5
	Objective	Watts	1.54 max.	1.54 max.
	values	Luminous flux	8 ± 15 %	
	D C 1	·	1 4 1 12 7 W	•

Reference luminous flux: 8 lm at approximately 13.5 V

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

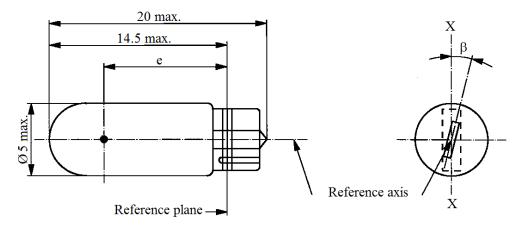
The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passes through the centre of the circle of diameter "M".



		Filament lamps of normal production			Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in mr	n	min.	nom.	max.	
e		13.5	15.0	16.5	$15.0 \pm 0.3$
Lateral deviat	ion 1/			1.5	0.5 max
β			90°		90° ± 5°
Cap BA9s in a	accordance with	n IEC Public	ation 60061	(sheet 7004-	14-9)
Electrical and	photometric ch	aracteristics			
Dotal colors	Volts	6 12 24		24	12
Rated values	Watts		4	4	
Test voltage	Volts	6.75	13.5	28.0	13.5
Objection	Watts	4.4 1	nax.	5.5 max.	4.4 max.
Objective values	Luminous flux	35 ± 20 %			
Reference lum	l ninous flux: 35	l Im at appro	ximately 13.	5 V	

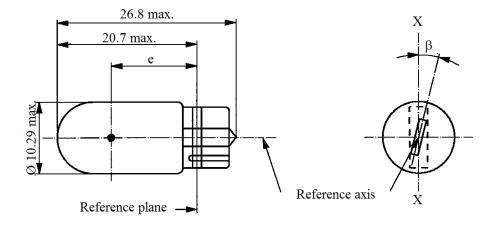
Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis of pins.

Over the entire length of the cap there shall be no projections or soldering extending beyond the permissible maximum diameter of the cap.



		Filament la	amps of normal	Standard filament lamp		
Dimensions in mn	n	min.	nom.	max.		
e		10.3	10.8	11.3	$10.8 \pm 0.3$	
Lateral deviati	ion 1/			1.0	0.5 max	
β		-15°	0°	+15°	0° ± 5°	
Cap W2x4.6d	in accordance	with IEC Pub	olication 600	061 (sheet 70	04-94-2)	
Electrical and	photometric ch	aracteristics				
D . 1 1	Volts		12	12		
Rated values	Watts		2.3	2.3		
Test voltage	Volts		13.5		13.5	
01.1	Watts		2.5 max.		2.5 max.	
Objective values	Luminous flux	18.6 ± 20 %				
Reference lum	ninous flux: 18	.6 lm at appr	oximately 1	3.5 V		

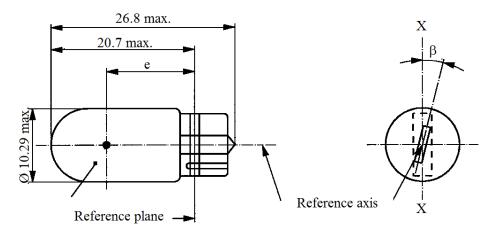
Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.



		Filament lamps of normal production			Standard filament lamp	
Dimensions in mr	n	min.	nom.	max.		
e		11.2	12.7.0	14.2	$12.7 \pm 0.3$	
Lateral deviati	ion 1/			1.5	0.5 max	
β		-15°	0°	+15°	0° ± 5°	
Cap W2.1x9.5	id in accordanc	e with IEC P	ablication 6	0061 (sheet 7	7004-91-3)	
Electrical and	photometric ch	aracteristics				
Data danalara	Volts	6	12 24		12	
Rated values	Watts		3	3		
Test voltage	Volts	6.75	13.5	28.0	13.5	
Object	Watts	3.45	max.	4.6 max.	3.45 max.	
Objective values	Luminous flux	22 ± 30 %				
Reference luminous flux: 22 lm at approximately 13.5 V						

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

# Category W5W, WY5W and WR5W



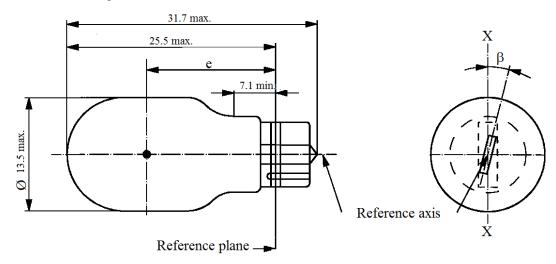
			Filament la	mps of normal	l production	Standard fila	ment lamp	
Dimensions	in mm	max.	3/					
e			11.2	12.7	14.2	12.7 ±	$12.7 \pm 0.3$	
Lateral de	viation 1/				1.5	0.5 m	ax.	
β			-15°	0°	+15°	0° ±	5°	
Cap W2.1	x9.5d in acco	ordance with	n IEC Publi	cation 6006	51 (sheet 70	04-91-3)		
Electrical	and photome	tric charact	eristics					
Rated valu	Volts		6 4/ 12 24		24	12		
Rated valt	ies	Watts	5			5		
Test voltag	ge	Volts	6.75	13.5	28.0	13.5		
		Watts	5.5 1	nax.	7.7 max.	5.5 m	ax.	
Objective		W5W		50 ± 20 %				
values	Luminous flux	WY5W		30 ± 20 %				
		WR5W	4/	12 ±				
Reference	Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:  White: 50 lm Amber: 30 lm Red: 12 lm							

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category W5W, amber for category W75W and red for category WR5W (see also footnote 3.)

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category W5W; white or amber for category WY5W; white or red for category WR5W.

Within WR5W no 6 V rated voltage type specified.



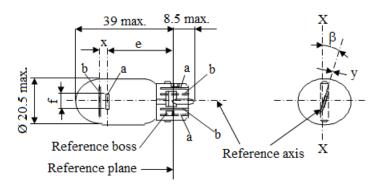
			Filament la	mps of no	Standard filament lamp	
Dimensions in mm min. nom. max					max.	
e			15.5	17.0	18.5	$17.0 \pm 0.3$
Lateral dev	viation 1/				1.0	0.5 max.
β			-15°	0°	+15°	0° ± 5°
Cap W2.12	x9.5d in acco	ordance v	vith IEC Pub	lication	60061 (sheet	7004-91-3)
Electrical a	and photome	etric chara	acteristics			
Rated	Volts		6		12	12
values	Watts		10		10	
Test voltage	Volts		6.75		13.5	13.5
	Watts		11 max.			11 max.
Objective values	Luminous	White	125 ± 20 %			
	flux	Amber	75 ± 20 %			
Reference	luminous flu	ıx at appı	oximately 1	3.5 V:		White: 125 lm Amber: 75 lm

 $<sup>^{1/}</sup>$  Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

# Category W15/5W

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp

a = major (high wattage) filamentb = minor (low wattage) filament



		Filament lamps of normal production			Standard fil	ament lamp	
Dimensions in mm		min.	nom	ı.	тах.		
е			25.0	1/		25.0	± 0.3
f					7.5	7.5 + 0 / -2	
Lateral deviat	Lateral deviation <sup>2/</sup>				1/	0.3 r	nax.
x <sup>3/</sup>			2.8	1/		$2.8 \pm 0.3$	
y <sup>3/</sup>			0.0	1/		0.0 ±	0.3
β		-15° 1/	0°		+15° 1/	$0^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$	
Cap WZ3x16q in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-151-2)							
Electrical and photometric characteristics							
Rated values	Volts	12		12			
Raicu values	Watts	15			5	15	5
Test voltage	Volts	13.5		13.5			
Objective values	Watts	19.1 max.		6	.6 max.	19.1 max.	6.6 max.
	Luminous flux	280 ± 15 %		35	5 ± 20 %		

Reference luminous flux: 280 lm and 35 lm at approximately 13.5 V

To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheets W15/5W/2 and 3.

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

<sup>3/ &</sup>quot;x" and "y" denote the offset of the axis of the minor filament with respect to the axis of the major filament.

#### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether:

- (a) The major filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ , to the plane through the axis X-X and the reference axis; and whether:
- (b) The minor filament is correctly positioned relative to the major filament, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

Test procedure and requirements.

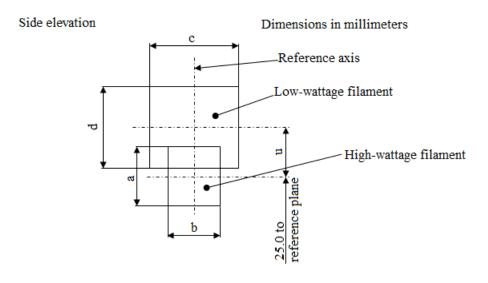
- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the major filament is seen on the screen on which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of that filament shall be obtained within the angular displacement tolerance limits.  $(\pm 15^{\circ})$ .
- 2. Side elevation

The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical and the major filament seen end-on:

- 2.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament:
- 2.2. The projection of the minor filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of width "c" and height "d" having its centre at a distance "u" above the theoretical position of the centre of the major filament.
- 3. Front elevation

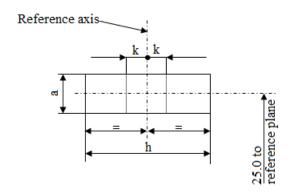
The filament lamp being placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to axis of the major filament:

- 3.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", centred on the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 3.2. The centre of the major filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.
- 3.3. The centre of the minor filament axis shall not be offset from the reference axis by more than  $\pm 2$  mm ( $\pm 0.4$  mm for standard filament lamps).

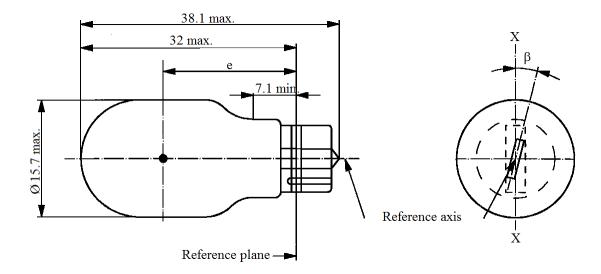


Reference	а	b	с	d	и
Dimensions	3.3	2.8	4.8		2.8

# Front elevation

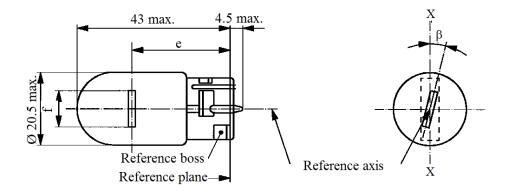


Reference	а	h	k
Dimensions	3.3	9.5	1.0



			Filament lamps of normal production			Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in mm			min.	nom.	тах.	
e	e		18.3	20.6	22.9	$20.6 \pm 0.3$
Lateral deviation 1/					1.0	0.5 max.
β		-15°	0°	+15°	0° ± 5°	
Cap W2.12	7004-91-3)					
Electrical and photometric characteristics						
Rated	Volts		12			12
values	values Watts		16			16
Test voltage	Volts		13.5			13.5
Watts		21.35 max.			21.35 max.	
Objective values	Luminous	White		310 ± 20 %		
	flux Amber		190 ± 20 %			
Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:						White: 310 lm Amber: 190 lm

 $<sup>^{1/}</sup>$  Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X



		Filament la	amps of normal	Standard filament lamp				
Dimensions in mm		min.	nom.	max.				
e			29.0 <sup>2/</sup>		$29.0 \pm 0.3$			
f				7.5	7.5 + 0 / -2			
Lateral deviation <sup>1/</sup>				2/	0.5 max.			
β		-15° <sup>2/</sup>	0°	+15° 2/	0° ± 5°			
Cap W3x16d	Cap W3x16d in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-105-3)							
Electrical and photometric characteristics								
Rated values	Volts		12	12				
	Watts		21	21				
Test voltage	Volts	13.5			13.5			
Ohioation	Watts	26.5 max.			26.5 max.			
Objective values	Luminous flux		460 ± 15 %					
Reference luminous flux: 460 lm at approximately 13.5 V								

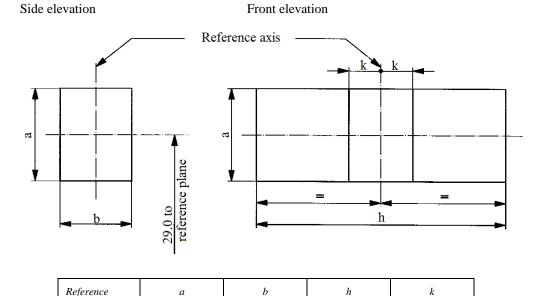
<sup>1/</sup> Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

To be checked by magazing the second axis axis.

To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; see sheet W21W/2.

Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm$  15°, to the plane through the axis X-X and the reference axis, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



# Test procedures and requirements

3.5

Dimension

1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits, i.e.  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ . The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the filament is seen on the screen on to which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of the filament shall be obtained within the angular displacements tolerance limits ( $\pm 15^{\circ}$ ).

3.0

9.5

1.0

2. Side elevation

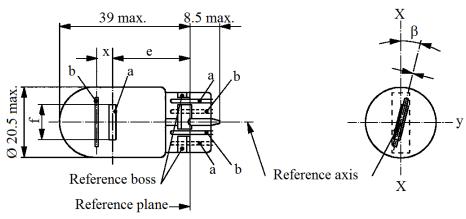
The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical and the filament seen end-on, the projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.

- 3. Front elevation
  - The filament lamp placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to the filament axis:
- 3.1. The projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 3.2. The centre of the filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.

# Category W21/5W

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp

a = major (high wattage) filament b = minor (low wattage) filament



	Filament la	mps of normal	production	Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in mm	min.	nom.	max.	
e		25.0 1/		$25.0 \pm 0.3$
f			7.5	7.5 + 0 / -2
Lateral deviation <sup>2/</sup>			1/	0.3 max.
x <sup>3/</sup>		2.8 1/		$2.8 \pm 0.3$
y <sup>3/</sup>		0.0 1/		$0.0 \pm 0.3$
β	-15° 1/	0°	+15° 1/	$0^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$
Cap W3x16q in accordan	ce with IEC Publi	cation 6006	1 (sheet 700	04-106-4)

#### Electrical and photometric characteristics

Rated values	Volts		12			
Rated values	Watts	21	5	21	5	
Test voltage	Volts	13.5		13.5		
Objective	Watts	26.5 max.	6.6 max.	26.5 max.	6.6 max.	
values	Luminous flux $440 \pm 15 \%$ $35 \pm 20 \%$					
Reference luminous flux: 440 and 35 lm at approximately 13.5 V						

 $<sup>^{1/}</sup>$  To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheets W21/5W/2 and 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>/ Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

3/ "x" and "y" denote the offset of the axis of the minor filament with respect to the axis of the major filament.

#### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether:

- (a) The major filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ , to the plane through the axis X-X and the reference axis; and whether:
- (b) The minor filament is correctly positioned relative to the major filament, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

Test procedure and requirements.

- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the major filament is seen on the screen on which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of that filament shall be obtained within the angular displacement tolerance limits  $(\pm 15^{\circ})$ .
- 2. Side elevation

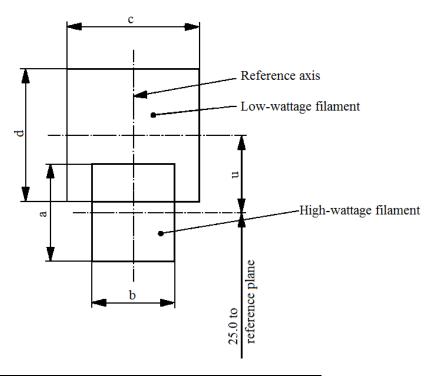
The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical and the major filament seen end-on:

- 2.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament:
- 2.2. The projection of the minor filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of width "c" and height "d" having its centre at a distance "u" above the theoretical position of the centre of the major filament.
- 3. Front elevation

The filament lamp being placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to axis of the major filament:

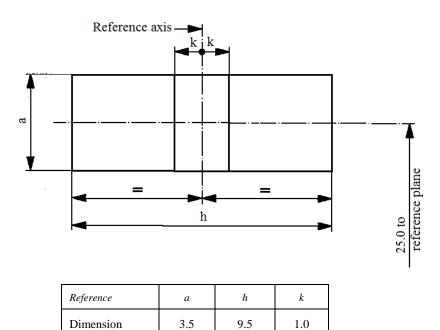
- 3.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", centred on the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 3.2. The centre of the major filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis:
- 3.3. The centre of the minor filament axis shall not be offset from the reference axis by more than  $\pm 2$  mm ( $\pm 0.4$  mm for standard filament lamps).

# Side elevation

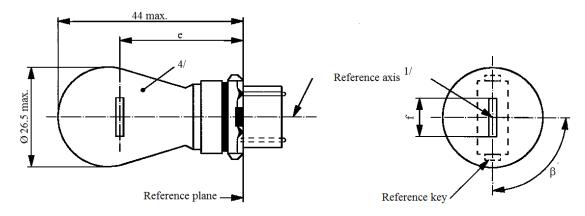


Reference	а	b	с	d	и
Dimension	3.5	3.0	4	.8	2.8

# Front elevation



The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



			Filament	lamps of normal p	Standard f	ilament lamp	
Dimensions i	imensions in mm			nom.	max.		
e				27.9 <sup>3/</sup>		27.9	$0 \pm 0.3$
f			5.5	6.0	7.0	6.0	± 0.5
Lateral dev	viation <sup>2/</sup>				3/	0.0	± 0.4
β			75° 3/	90°	105° 3/	90°	' ± 5°
	P21W: WY	2.5x16d	in accordance	with IEC Dubl	ination 60061	(sheet 7004-104B-1)	
Cap: WI	Cap: WPY21W: WZ2.5x16d			in accordance with IEC Publication 60061			4-104C-1)
Electrical a	and photomet	ric character	istics				
Rated valu	IAC	Volts	12				12
Rated varu	ics	Watts	21			21	
Test voltag	ge	Volts		13.5		1	3.5
01: ::		Watts		26.5 max.		26.5	max.
Objective values	Luminous	WP21W		$460 \pm 15\%$			
	flux	WPY21W	$280 \pm 20\%$				
Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V					White: Amber:	460 lm 280 lm	

The reference axis is defined with respect to the reference keys and is perpendicular to the reference plane.

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis through the reference keys.

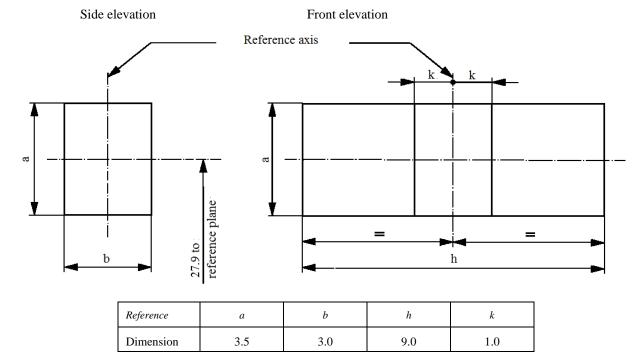
To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet WP21W/2.

The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category WP21W and amber for category WPY21W (see also footnote 5/)

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category WP21W and white or amber for category WPY21W.

#### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ , to the plane through the centre line of the keys and the reference axis, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



# Test procedures and requirements

- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the filament is seen on the screen on to which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of the filament shall be obtained within the angular displacements tolerance limits.
- 2. Side elevation

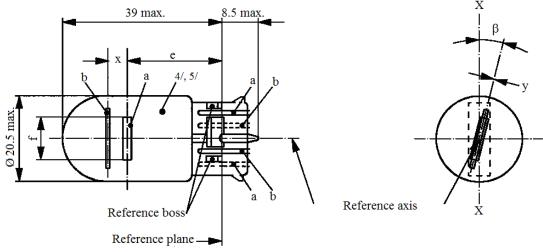
The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical and the filament seen end-on, the projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.

- 3. Front elevation
  - The filament lamp placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to the filament axis:
- 3.1. The projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament
- 3.2. The centre of the filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp

a = major (high wattage) filament

b = minor (low wattage) filament



		Filament lamps of normal pro		ıl production	Standard fil	ament lamp
Dimensions in m	nm	min.	nom.	max.		
e			25.0 1/		25.0	± 0.3
f				7.5	7.5 +	0 / -2
Lateral deviat	tion <sup>2/</sup>			1/	0.3 r	nax.
x <sup>3/</sup>			2.8 1/		2.8 ±	0.3
y <sup>3/</sup>	y <sup>3/</sup>		0.0 1/		0.0	- 0.3
β		-15° 1/	0°	15° 1/	0° ± 5°	
Cap WY3x16	oq in accordance	with IEC Pub	lication 60	0061 (sheet 7	004-106-4)	
Electrical and	l photometric cha	racteristics				
Rated	Volts		12		1	2
values	Watts	21		5	21	5
Test voltage	Volts	13.5			13	.5
Objective	Watts	26.5 max	i. 6	5.6 max.	26.5 max.	6.6 max.
values	Luminous flux	105 ± 20	% 8	3 ± 25 %		
Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V			3.5 V	White: Red:	440 lm and	

 $<sup>^{1/}</sup>$  To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheets W21/5W/2 and 3.

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

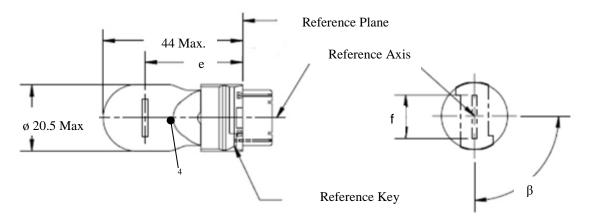
containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

"x" and "y" denote the offset of the axis of the minor filament with respect to the axis of the major filament.

The light emitted from normal production filament lamps shall be red (see also footnote 5/).

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white or red.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



				mps of nor	mal production	Standard filament lamp
Dimensions in mn	ı		min.	nom.	max.	5/
e		12V		27.9	3/	$27.9 \pm 0.3$
		24V	26.9	27.9	28.9	
f					7.5	7.5 + 0/ - 2
Lateral deviati	on <sup>2/</sup>	12V			3/	$0.0 \pm 0.4$
		24V			1.5	
β			75° <sup>3/</sup>	90°	105°3/	90° ± 5°
	WT21W: WUX2.5x16d in accordance with IEC Publication					(sheet 7004-176-1)
Cap: WTY21V	W:WUY2.5x1	6d 60061				(sheet 7004-177-1)
Electrical and	photometric c	haracteristics				
Rated values	Volts		12		24	12
	Watts			21		21
Test voltage	Volts		13.5	í	28.0	13.5
Ohioativa	Watts		26.5 m	ax.	29.7 max.	26.5 max.
Objective values	1 \ \\/1\/21\\\/			460 ± 1	5 %	
flux		WTY21W		280 ± 2	0 %	
Reference lum	Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:					White: 460 lm
reference familious max at approximately 13.5 v.					Amber: 280 lm	

The reference axis is defined with respect to the reference keys and is perpendicular to the reference plane.

Maximum lateral deviation of the major (high wattage) filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis through the reference keys.

To be checked by means of a "Box-System", sheets WT21W/2.

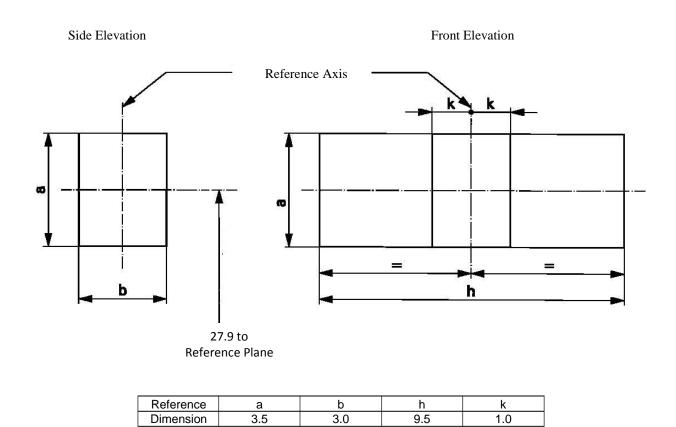
The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category WT21W and amber for category WTY21W (see also note 5).

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category WT21W and white or amber for category WTY21W.

Sheet WT21W/2

Screen projection requirements

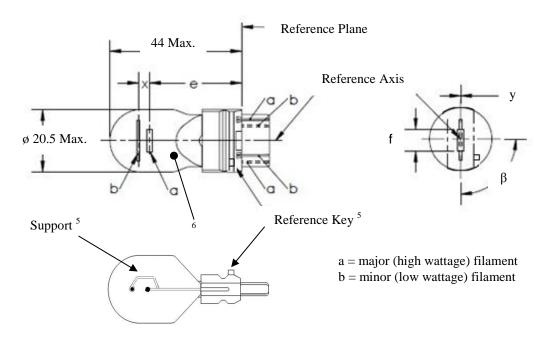
This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm$  15°, to the plane through the centres of the keys and the reference axis, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



Test procedures and requirements.

- The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the filament is seen on the screen on to which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of the filament shall be obtained within the angular displacements tolerance limits.
- 2 Side elevation
  - The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical and the filament seen end-on, the projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.
- 3 Front elevation
  - The filament lamp placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to the filament axis:
- 3.1. The projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.
- 3.2. The centre of the filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



	min.	nom.				
				max.	7/	
		27.9	3/		27.9	± 0.3
				7.5	7.5 +	0/ - 2
2/				3/	0.0 ±	0.4
		5.1 <sup>3</sup>	/		5.1 ±	0.5
		$0.0^{-3}$	/		0.0 ±	0.5
	75° 3/	90°	-	105° 3/	90° :	± 5°
Cap: WT21/7W: WZX2.5x16q WTY21/7W: WZY2.5x16q		in accordance with IEC Publication 60061			(sheet 7004-180-1) (sheet 7004-181-1)	
otometric charact	eristics					
Volts		12			12	
Watts	21		7		21	7
Volts		13.5	í		13	.5
Watts	26.5 max		8.5 m	nax.	26.5 max.	8.5 max.
Luminous flux	440 ± 15 %		35 ± 20 %			
	280 ± 20 %		$22 \pm 2$	20 %		
Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:			White: 440	and 35 li	n	
			Amber: 280 and 22 lm			
	WZX2.5x16q 7: WZY2.5x16q potometric character Volts Watts Volts Watts Luminous flux nous flux at appro-	75° 3/	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

For the notes see sheet WT21/7W/2.

#### Category WT21/7W AND WTY21/7W

Sheet WT21/7W/2

- The reference axis is defined with respect to the reference keys and is perpendicular to the reference plane.
- Maximum lateral deviation of the major (high wattage) filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing the axis through the reference keys.
  - To be checked by means of a "Box-System", sheets WT21/7W/2 and 3.
- "x" and 'y" denote the offset of the axis of the minor (low wattage) filament with respect to the axis of the major (high wattage) filament.
- <sup>5</sup>/ If the minor filament is positioned using an asymmetric support similar to the one shown then the reference key and support structure must be located on the same side of the filament lamp.
- The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be white for category WT21/7W and amber for category WTY21/7W (see also note 7).
- The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be white for category WT21/7W and white or amber for category WTY21/7W.

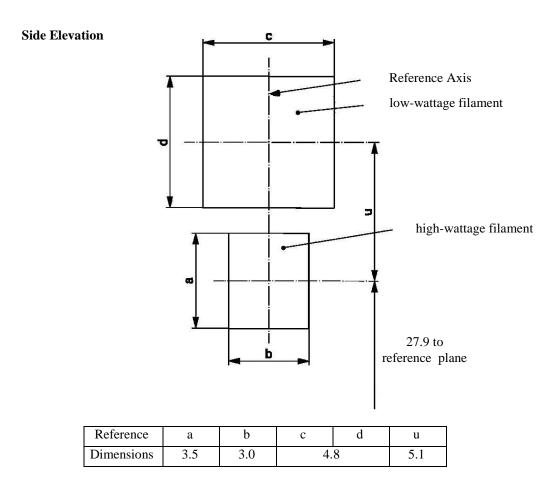
#### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether:

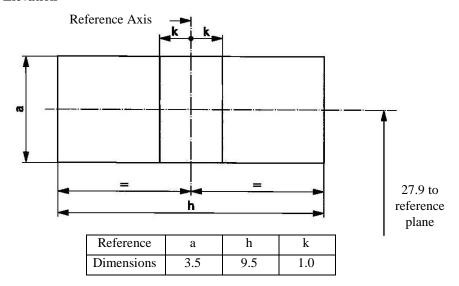
- (a) the major (high wattage) filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm$  15°, to the plane through the centres of the keys and the reference axis; and whether:
- (b) the minor (low wattage) filament is correctly positioned relative to the major (high wattage) filament, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.

#### Test procedure and requirements.

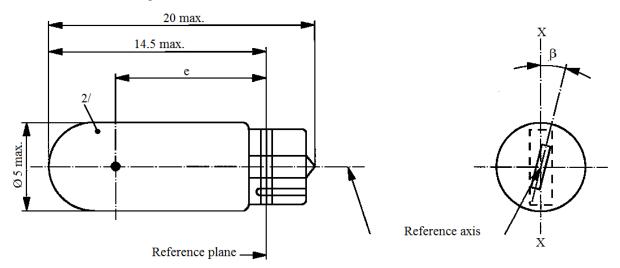
- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits. The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the major filament is seen on the screen on which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of that filament shall be obtained within the angular displacement tolerance limits.
- 2. Side elevation
  - The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical, the reference key to the right and the major filament seen end-on:
- 2.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 2.2. The projection of the minor filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of width "c" and height "d" having its centre at a distance "u" above the theoretical position of the centre of the major filament.
- 3. Front elevation
  - The filament lamp being placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to axis of the major filament:
- 3.1. The projection of the major filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", centred on the theoretical position of the centre of the filament;
- 3.2. The centre of the major filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis;
- 3.3. The centre of the minor filament axis shall not be offset from the reference axis by more than  $\pm$  2 mm ( $\pm$  0.4 mm for standard filament lamps).



# **Front Elevation**



The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp



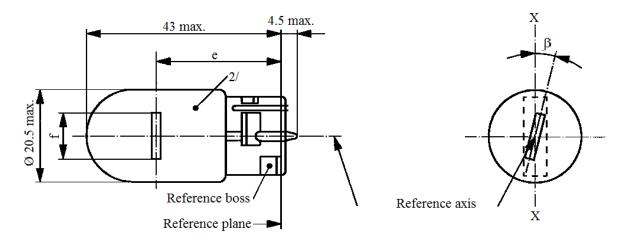
		Filament lamps of normal production			Standard fil	ament lamp	
Dimensions in mr	Dimensions in mm min. nom. max.						
e		10.3	10.8	11.3	10.8	± 0.3	
Lateral deviati	ion 1/			1.0	0.5	max	
β		-15°	0°	+15°	0° =	± 5°	
Cap W2x4.6d	Cap W2x4.6d in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-94-2)						
Electrical and photometric characteristics							
Rated values	Volts	12		12			
Kateu values	Watts		2.3		2.3		
Test voltage	Volts	13.5			13	.5	
Objective	Watts		2.5 max.		2.5 1	nax.	
Objective values	Luminous flux	11.2 ± 20 %					
Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V					White: Amber:	18.6 lm 11.2 lm	

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

The light emitted from production filament lamps shall be amber (see also footnote 3/).

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be amber or white.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the filament lamp.



		Filament lamps of normal production			Standard fi	lament lamp
Dimensions in mr	n	min.	nom.	max.		
e			29.0 2/		29.0	± 0.3
f				7.5	7.5 +	0 / -2
Lateral deviat	ion 1/			2/	0.5	max.
β		-15°	0°	+15°	0° :	± 5°
Cap WX3x16	d in accordance	with IEC P	ublication 60	061 (sheet 7	004-105-3)	
Electrical and	photometric cl	naracteristics				
Rated values	Volts		12		12	
Rated values	Watts		21		21	
Test voltage	Volts		13.5		13.5	
Ohioation	Watts		26.5 max.		26.5	max.
Objective values	Luminous flux	280 ± 20 %				
Reference luminous flux at approximately 13.5 V:					White: Amber:	460 lm 280 lm

Maximum lateral deviation of filament centre from two mutually perpendicular planes both containing the reference axis and one containing axis X-X.

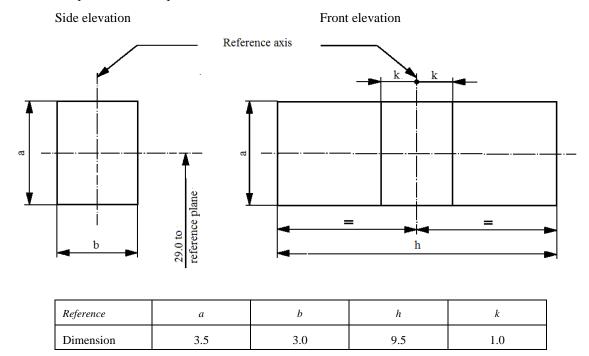
The light emitted from filament lamps of normal production shall be amber (see also footnote  $\underline{4}$ ).

To be checked by means of a "Box-System"; sheet WY21W/2.

The light emitted from standard filament lamps shall be amber or white.

#### Screen projection requirements

This test is used to determine, by checking whether the filament is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane and has an axis perpendicular, within  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ , to the plane through the axis X-X and the reference axis, whether a filament lamp complies with the requirements.



# Test procedures and requirements

- 1. The filament lamp is placed in a holder capable of being rotated about its axis and having either a calibrated scale or fixed stops corresponding to the angular displacement tolerance limits, i.e.  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ . The holder is then so rotated that an end view of the filament is seen on the screen on to which the image of the filament is projected. The end view of the filament shall be obtained within the angular displacements tolerance limits ( $\pm 15^{\circ}$ ).
- 2. Side elevation

The filament lamp placed with the cap down, the reference axis vertical and the filament seen end-on, the projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "b", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.

- 3. Front elevation
  - The filament lamp placed with the cap down and the reference axis vertical, the filament lamp being viewed in a direction at right angles to the filament axis:
- 3.1. The projection of the filament shall lie entirely within a rectangle of height "a" and width "h", having its centre at the theoretical position of the centre of the filament.
- 3.2. The centre of the filament shall not be offset by more than distance "k" from the reference axis.

# Annex 2

# Sheets for gas-discharge light sources

List of sheets for gas-discharge light sources and their sequence in this annex:

Sheet numbers	
DxR/1 to 7	(Sheet DxR/6: two pages)
DxS/1 to 6	
D5S/1 to 5	
D6S/1 to 5	
D8R/1 to 6	
D8S/1 to 5	
D9S/1 to 5	

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the gas-discharge light source

Figure 1

Main drawing of category D1R - Type with cables - Cap PK32d-3

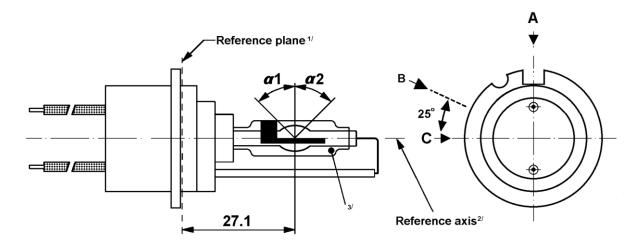
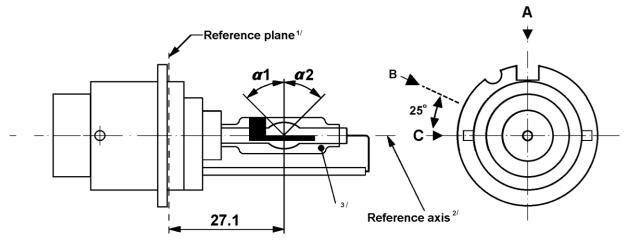


Figure 2

Main drawing of category D2R -Type with connector - Cap P32d-3



The reference plane is defined by the positions on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.

<sup>2/</sup> See sheet DxR/3.

With respect to the reference axis, when measured at a distance of 27.1 mm from the reference plane the eccentricity of the outer bulb shall be less than  $\pm 0.5$  mm in direction C and less than -1 mm / $\pm 0.5$  mm in direction A.

# Categories D1R, D2R, D3R and D4R

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the gasdischarge light source

Figure 3

Main drawing of category D3R - Type with starter - Cap PK32d-6

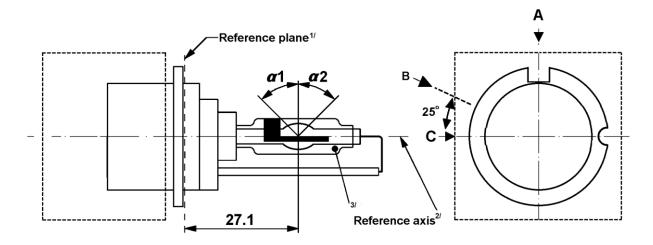
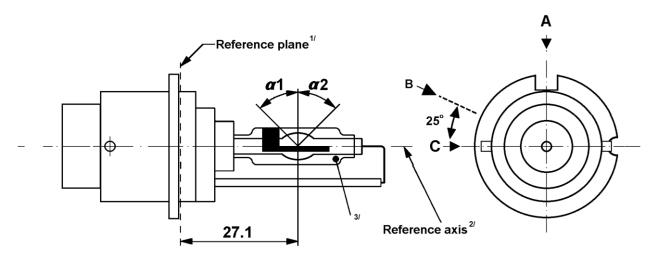


Figure 4

Main drawing of category D4R - Type with connector - Cap P32d-6



The reference plane is defined by the positions on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.

<sup>2/</sup> See sheet DxR/3.

With respect to the reference axis, when measured at a distance of 27.1 mm from the reference plane the eccentricity of the outer bulb shall be less than  $\pm 0.5$  mm in direction C and less than -1 mm /+0.5 mm in direction A.

Figure 5 **Definition of reference axis**<sup>1/</sup>

The cap shall be pushed in this direction

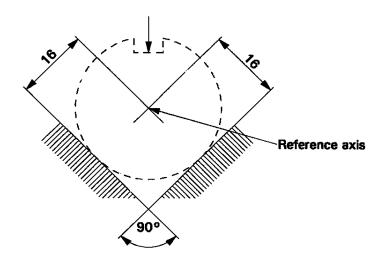
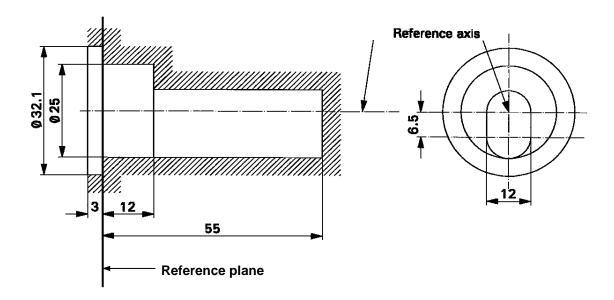


Figure 6

Maximum gas discharge light source outline<sup>2/</sup>



 $<sup>^{1/}</sup>$  The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two parallel lines as indicated in figure 5.

Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope, as indicated in figure 6. The envelope is concentric with the reference axis.

Gas discharge

Luminous flux

Chromaticity co-

case of white light

Hot re-strike switch-off time

ordinates in the

light source

wattage

# Categories D1R, D2R, D3R and D4R

#### Sheet DxR/4

35

±0.5

2800

±150

y = 0.375y = 0.150 + 0.640 x

 $y = 0.050 + 0.750 \ x$ 

y = 0.371

y = 0.409

y = 0.354

y = 0.309

10

Dimensions		Production light sources		andard t sources		
Position of electrodes			Sheet I	DxR/5		
Position and form of the arc			Sheet I	OxR/6		
Position of the black stripes			Sheet I	OxR/7		
α1 1/			45° :	± 5°		
α2 1/			45° 1	nin.		
D1R: Cap PK32d-3 D2R: Cap P32d-3 D3R: Cap PK32d-6 D4R: Cap P32d-6  ELECTRICAL AND PHOTOMETRIC CHARCTERISTICS						
		D1R/ D2R	D3R/D4R	D1R/D2 R	D3R/D4R	
Rated voltage of the ballast V		12 2/		12		
Rated wattage W			35		35	
Test voltage V		13.5		13.5		
Gas discharge Objective	V	85	42	85	42	
light source voltage Tolerance	v	±17	±9	±8	<u>±</u> 4	

W

lm

Boundaries

Intersection

points

S

35

±3

2800

 $\pm 450$ 

x = 0.375

x = 0.345

x = 0.405

x = 0.345

x = 0.405

x = 0.405

x = 0.345

10

Objective

Tolerance

Objective

Tolerance

Objective

Tolerance area

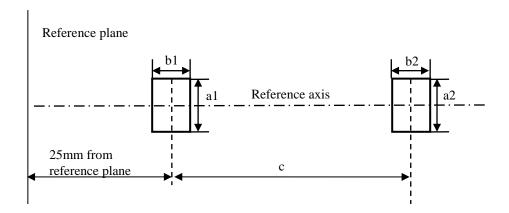
The part of the bulb within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  shall be the light emitting part. This part shall be as homogeneous in form as possible and shall be optically distortion free. This applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  except for the black stripes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>/ Application voltages of ballasts may differ from 12 V.

Sheet DxR/5

#### Position of the electrodes

This test is used to determine whether the electrodes are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane.



Measuring direction: light source side and top view

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
a1	d + 0.5	d + 0.2
a2	d + 0.7	d+0.35
b1	0.4	0.15
b2	0.8	0.3
С	4.2	4.2

d = diameter of the electrode;

d < 0.3 for D1R and D2R;

d < 0.4 for D3R and D4R.

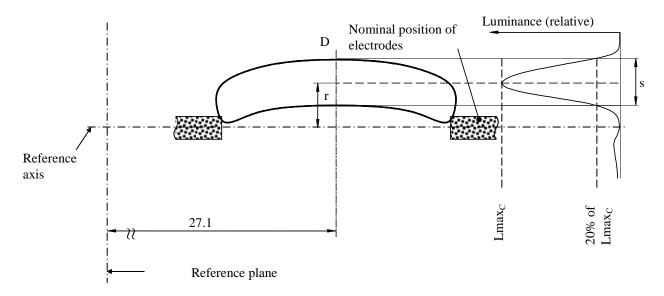
The top of the electrode nearest to the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a1 and b1. The top of the electrode furthest from the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a2 and b2.

#### Categories D1R, D2R, D3R and D4R

Position and form of the arc

This test is used to determine the form and sharpness of the arc and its position relative to the reference axis and plane by determining its bending and diffusion; by measuring the luminance in the central cross section D, where  $Lmax_C$  is the maximum luminance of the arc measured from viewing direction C; see sheet DxR/2.

# $Lmax_{C} \\$



Relative luminance distribution in the central cross section D.

The form of the arc is for illustration purpose only.

Measuring direction C as defined on sheet DxR/7.

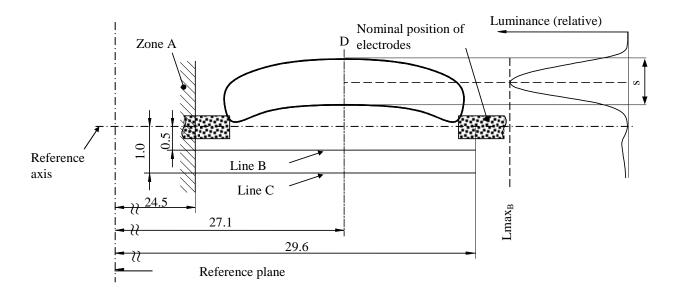
When measuring the relative luminance distribution in the central cross section D as indicated in the drawing above, the maximum value  $Lmax_C$  has the distance r from the reference axis. The points of 20% of  $Lmax_C$  have the distance s, as shown in the drawing above.

Dim one in the	Production light sources		C	
Dimension in mm	D1R/D2R	D3R/D4R	Standard light sources	
r (arc bending)	$0.50 \pm 0.25$	$0.50 \pm 0.25$	$0.50 \pm 0.20$	
s (arc diffusion)	$1.10 \pm 0.25$	1.10 + 0.25/-0.40	$1.10 \pm 0.25$	

Stray light

This test is used to determine unwanted reflected stray light by measuring the luminance in Zone A and at lines B and C, where  $Lmax_B$  is the maximum luminance of the arc measured from viewing direction B; see sheet DxR/2.

#### Lmax<sub>B</sub>



Relative luminance distribution in the central cross section D.

The form of the arc is for illustration purpose only.

Measuring direction B as defined on sheet DxR/7.

When measuring the luminances from measuring direction B as defined on sheet DxR/7, the relative luminance expressed as a percentage of  $Lmax_B$  (at cross section D) shall be:

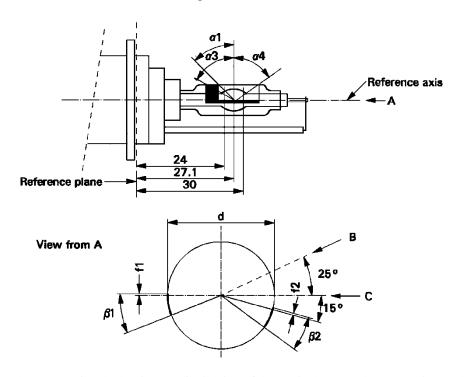
Zone A	≤ 4.5 %
Line B	≤ 15 %
Line C	≤ 5.0 %

The area of zone A is defined by the black coating, the outer bulb and a plane at 24.5 mm from the reference plane.

#### Categories D1R, D2R, D3R and D4R

# Position of black stripes

This test is used to determine whether the black stripes are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane.



When measuring the luminance distribution of the arc in the central cross section as defined on sheet DxR/6, after having turned the light source so that the black stripe is covering the arc, the measured luminance shall be  $\leq 0.5$  % of Lmax.

In the area defined by  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 3$  the black coating may be replaced by any other means which prevents light transmission through the specified area.

Dimensions	Production light sources	Standard light sources		
α1	45°	45° ± 5°		
α3	70°	70° min.		
α4	65° min.			
β1/24, β1/30, β2/24, β2/30	25° ± 5°			
f1/24, f2/24 <sup>1/</sup>	$0.15 \pm 0.25$ $0.15 \pm 0.20$			
f1/30 <sup>1/</sup>	$f_{1/24} \text{ mv} \pm 0.15^{2/}$ $f_{1/24} \text{ mv} \pm 0.1$			
f2/30 <sup>1/</sup>	f2/24 mv $\pm$ 0.15 <sup>2/</sup> f2/24 mv $\pm$ 0.1			
f1/24 mv - f2/24 mv	$\pm 0.3 \text{ max.}$ $\pm 0.2 \text{ max.}$			
d	9 ± 1			

<sup>1/ &</sup>quot;f1/.." means dimension f1 to be measured at the distance from the reference plane indicated in mm after the stroke.

 $<sup>^{2/}\,\,</sup>$  "../24 mv" means the value measured at a distance of 24 mm from the reference plane.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the gas-discharge light source

Figure 1

Main drawing of category D1S - Type with cables - Cap PK32d-2

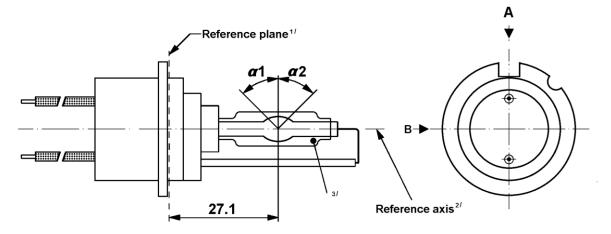
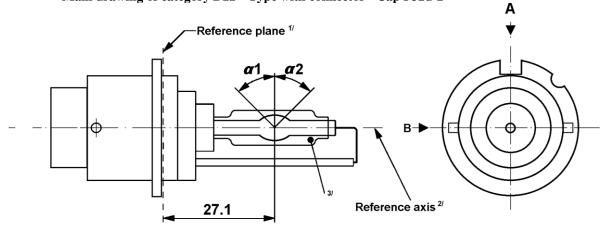


Figure 2

Main drawing of category D2S - Type with connector - Cap P32d-2



- <sup>1/</sup> The reference plane is defined by the positions on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.
- <sup>2/</sup> See sheet DxS/3.
- <sup>3/</sup> When measured at a distance of 27.1 mm from the reference plane and with respect to the mid-point of the inner bulb, the outer bulb shall have an eccentricity of 1 mm max.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the gas-discharge light source

Figure 3

Main drawing of category D3S - Type with starter - Cap PK32d-5

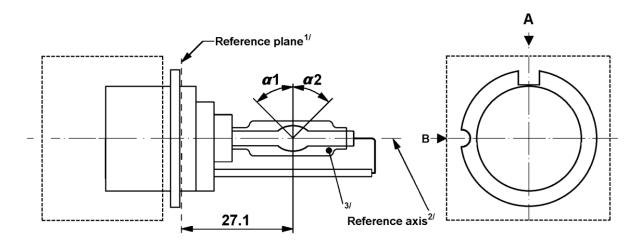
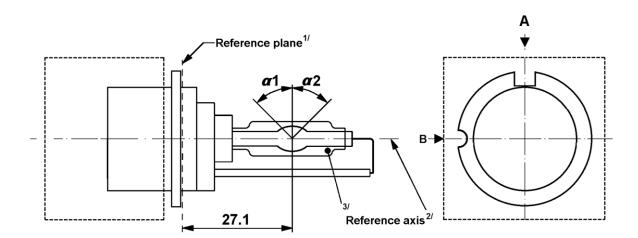


Figure 4

Main drawing of category D4S - Type with connector - Cap P32d-5



 $<sup>^{1/}</sup>$  The reference plane is defined by the positions on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2/</sup> See sheet DxS/3.

When measured at a distance of 27.1 mm from the reference plane and with respect to the mid-point of the inner bulb, the outer bulb shall have an eccentricity of 1 mm max.

Sheet DxS/3

Figure 5

# Definition of reference axis 1/

The cap shall be pushed in this direction

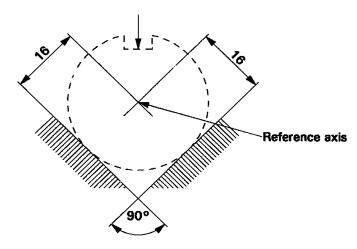


Figure 6
Maximum gas discharge light source outline<sup>2/</sup>

Reference axis

Reference plane

 $<sup>^{1/}</sup>$  The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two parallel lines as indicated in figure 5.

Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope, as indicated in figure 6. The envelope is concentric with the reference axis.

# Categories D1S, D2S, D3S and D4S

# Sheet DxS/4

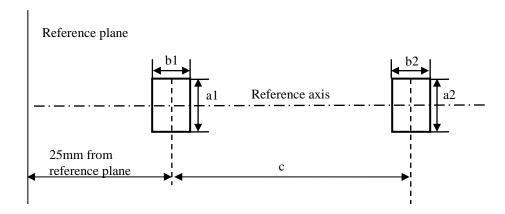
Dimensions				oduction t sources		ndard sources	
Position of electrodes			Sheet DxS/5				
Position and form of	Position and form of the arc			Sheet DxS/6			
$\alpha 1, \alpha 2^{1/}$			55° min.		55°	min.	
D1S: Cap PK32d-2 D2S: Cap P32d-2 D3S: Cap PK32d-5 D4S: Cap P32d-5							
	ELECTRICAL	AND PHOTOM	METRIC CHA	ARACTERISTIC	CS		
			D1S/D2S	D3S/D4S	D1S/D2S	D3S/D4S	
Rated voltage of the	e ballast	V	12 2/		12		
Rated wattage		W	35		35		
Test voltage		V	13.5		13.5		
Gas discharge light source	Objective	V	85	42	85	42	
voltage	Tolerance	V	±17	<u>±</u> 9	±8	<u>±</u> 4	
Gas discharge light source	Objective	W		35		35	
wattage	Tolerance	VV	±3		±0.5		
Luminous flux	Objective	lm	3200		3200		
Lummous mux	Tolerance	IIII	±450		±150		
Objective			x = 0.375		y = 0.375		
Chromaticity co- ordinates in the case of white light		Boundaries	x = 0.345 x = 0.405		y = 0.150 + 0.640  x y = 0.050 + 0.750  x		
			x = 0.345		y = 0.371		
	Tolerance area Intersection	x = 0.405		y = 0.409			
		points	x = 0.405		y = 0.354		
			x = 0.345		y = 0.309		
Hot re-strike switch	Hot re-strike switch-off time			10		10	

The part of the bulb within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  shall be the light emitting part. This part shall be as homogeneous in form as possible and shall be optically distortion free. This applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2/</sup> Application voltages of ballasts may differ from 12 V.

#### Position of the electrodes

This test is used to determine whether the electrodes are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane.



Measuring direction: light source side and top view

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
a1	d + 0.2	d + 0.1
a2	d + 0.5	d + 0.25
b1	0.3	0.15
b2	0.6	0.3
c	4.2	4.2

d = diameter of the electrode;

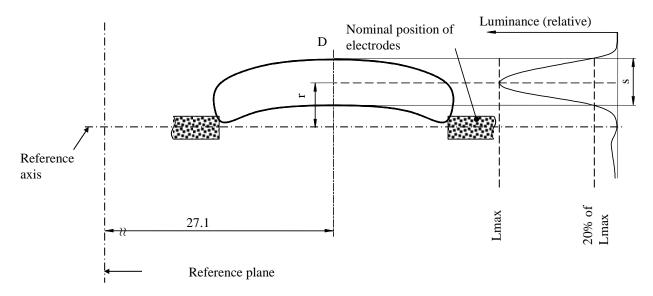
d < 0.3 for D1S and D2S;

d < 0.4 for D3S and D4S.

The top of the electrode nearest to the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a1 and b1. The top of the electrode furthest from the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a2 and b2.

Position and form of the arc

This test is used to determine the form of the arc and its position relative to the reference axis and the reference plane by measuring its bending and diffusion in the cross section at a distance 27.1 mm from the reference plane.



Relative luminance distribution in the central cross section D.

The form of the arc is for illustration purpose only.

Measuring direction B: light source side view

When measuring the relative luminance distribution in the central cross section as indicated in the drawing above, the maximum value shall be located within the distance r from the reference axis. The point of 20% of the maximum value shall be within s:

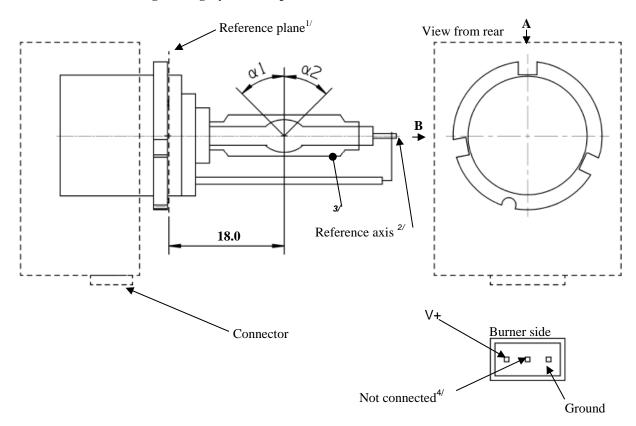
Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
r (arc bending)	$0.50 \pm 0.40$	$0.50 \pm 0.20$
s (arc diffusion)	$1.10 \pm 0.40$	$1.10 \pm 0.25$

Sheet D5S/1

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the gasdischarge light source

Figure 1

Main drawing of category D5S - Cap PK32d-7



The reference plane is defined by the positions on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2/</sup> See sheet D5S/2.

When measured at a distance of 18.0 mm from the reference plane and with respect to the mid-point of the inner bulb, the outer bulb shall have an eccentricity of 1 mm max.

<sup>4/</sup> Optional Pin.

Figure 2 **Definition of reference axis**<sup>1/</sup>

The cap shall be pushed in this direction

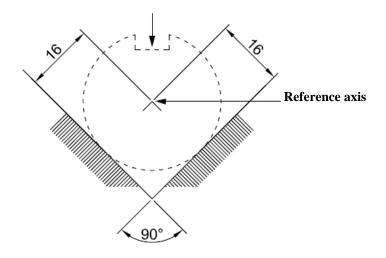
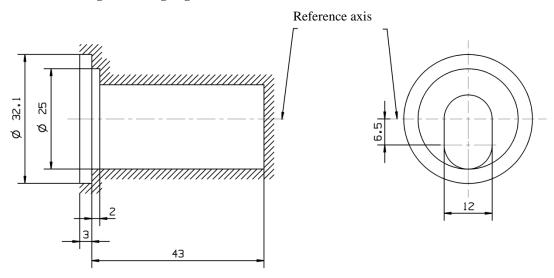


Figure 3

Maximum gas discharge light source outline<sup>2/</sup>



 $<sup>^{1/}</sup>$  The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two parallel lines as indicated in figure 2.

Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope, as indicated in figure 3. The envelope is concentric with the reference axis.

# **Category D5S**

Sheet D5S/3

Dimensions			Production light sources	Standard light sources	
Position of the electrodes		Sheet D5S/4			
Position and form	of the arc		Sheet D5S/5		
$\alpha 1, \alpha 2^{1/}$			55° min.	55° min.	
D5S: Cap PK32d	-7 in accordan	ce with IEC Publica	ation 60061 (sheet 7004-111	1-5)	
	Ele	ectrical and photome	etric characteristics		
Rated voltage		V	12 / 24	12 / 24	
Rated wattage		W	25	25	
Test voltage		V	13.2 / 28	13.2 / 28	
Objective gas discharge light source wattage <sup>2/</sup>		W	31 max.	31 max.	
	Objective		x = 0.375	y = 0.375	
Chromaticity		Boundaries	x = 0.345 x = 0.405	y = 0.150 + 0.640  x y = 0.050 + 0.750  x	
coordinates	Tolerance area		x = 0.345	y = 0.371	
	1 ofcrance area	Intersection	x = 0.405	y = 0.409	
		points	x = 0.405	y = 0.354	
			x = 0.345	y = 0.309	
Objective Luminous flux		lm	$2000 \pm 300$	$2000 \pm 100$	
Hot-restrike switch-off time		S	10	10	

The part of the bulb within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  shall be the light emitting part. This part shall be as homogeneous in form as possible and shall be optically distortion free. This applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$ .

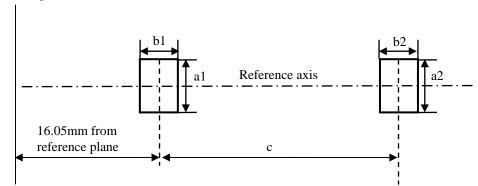
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2/</sup> Wattage of gas discharge light source with ballast integrated.

#### Position of the electrodes

This test is used to determine whether the electrodes are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane.

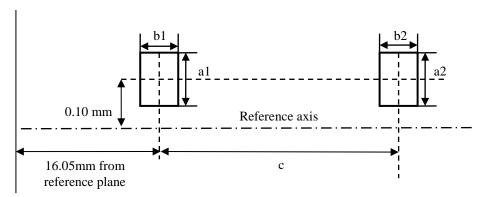
Top view (schematic):

# Reference plane



Side view (schematic):

# Reference plane



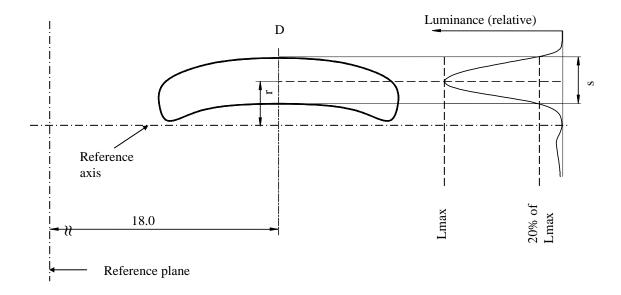
Measuring direction: light source side and top view

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
a1	0.30	0.20
a2	0.50	0.25
b1	0.30	0.15
b2	0.60	0.30
c	3.90	3.90

The arc attachment point to the electrode nearest to the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a1 and b1. The arc attachment point to the electrode furthest from the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a2 and b2.

#### Position and form of the arc

This test is used to determine the form of the arc and its position relative to the reference axis and the reference plane by measuring its bending and diffusion in the cross section at a distance 18.0 mm from the reference plane.



Relative luminance distribution in the central cross section D.

The form of the arc is for illustration purpose only.

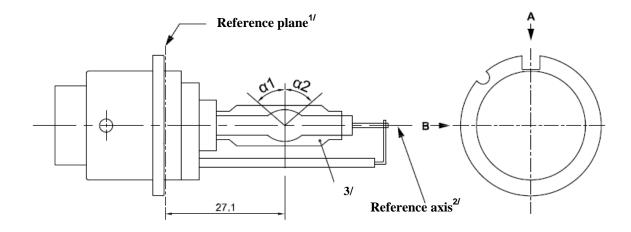
Measuring direction: light source side view

When measuring the relative luminance distribution in the central cross section as indicated in the drawing above, the maximum value shall be located within the distance r from the reference axis. The point of 20 per cent of the maximum value shall be within s.

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
r (arc bending)	0.50 +/-0.25	0.50 +/-0.15
s (arc diffusion)	0.70 +/-0.25	0.70 +/-0.15

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the gasdischarge light source

Figure 1 Main drawing of category D6S - Cap P32d-1



The reference plane is defined by the positions on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.

See sheet D6S/2.

When measured at a distance of 27.1 mm from the reference plane and with respect to the mid-point of the inner bulb, the outer bulb shall have an eccentricity of 1 mm max.

Figure 2 **Definition of reference axis**<sup>1/</sup>

The cap shall be pushed in this direction

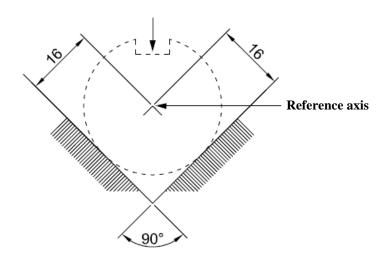
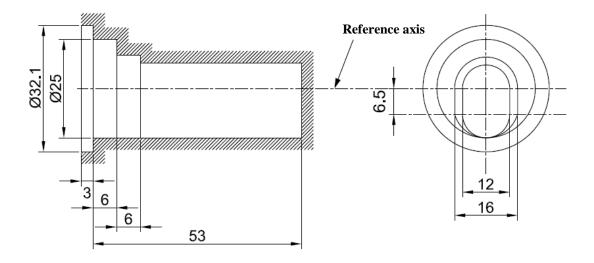


Figure 3

Maximum gas discharge light source outline<sup>2/</sup>



The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two parallel lines as indicated in figure 2.

Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope, as indicated in figure 3. The envelope is concentrate.

Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope, as indicated in figure 3. The envelope is concentric with the reference axis.

Category D6S

Sheet D6S/3

Dimensions			Production light sources	Standard light sources
Position of the el	Position of the electrodes		Shee	et D6S/4
Position and form	n of the arc		Shee	et D6S/5
$\alpha 1, \alpha 2^{1/}$			55° min.	55° min.
D6S: Cap P32d-1	l in accordance	ce with IEC Publicat	tion 60061 (sheet 7004-111	-5)
	Ele	ectrical and photome	tric characteristics	
Rated voltage of	the ballast	V	12 <sup>2/</sup>	12
Rated wattage		W	25	25
Test voltage		V	13.2	13.2
Objective gas discharge light source voltage		V	42 ± 9	42 ± 4
Objective gas dis wattage	charge light source	W	25± 3	25± 0.5
Objective Lumin	ous flux	lm	$2000 \pm 300$	2000 ± 100
	Objective		x = 0.375	y = 0.375
Chromaticity		Boundaries	x = 0.345 x = 0.405	y = 0.150 + 0.640  x y = 0.050 + 0.750  x
coordinates	Tolerance area	Intersection points	x = 0.345 x = 0.405 x = 0.405 x = 0.345	y = 0.371 y = 0.409 y = 0.354 y = 0.309
Hot-restrike swit	ch-off time	S	10	10

The part of the bulb within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  shall be the light emitting part. This part shall be as homogeneous in form as possible and shall be optically distortion free. This applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$ .

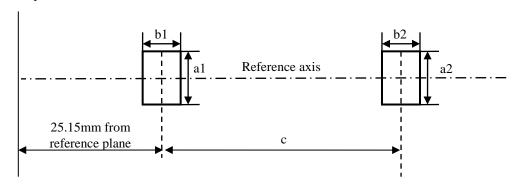
 $<sup>^{2\</sup>prime}$  Application voltages of ballasts may differ from 12 V.

# Category D6S Position of the electrodes

This test is used to determine whether the electrodes are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane.

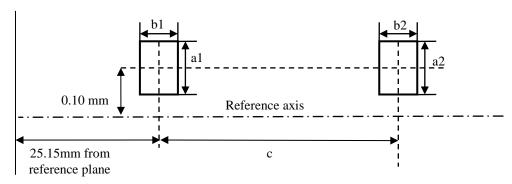
Top view (schematic):

# Reference plane



Side view (schematic):

# Reference plane



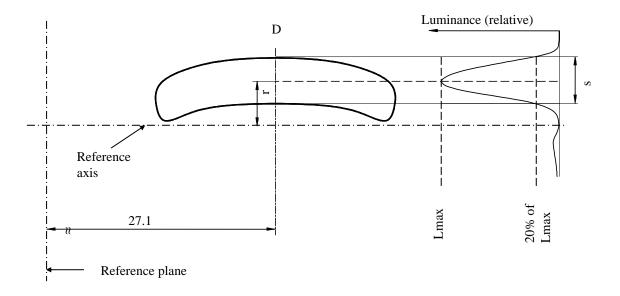
Measuring direction: light source side and top view

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
a1	0.30	0.20
a2	0.50	0.25
b1	0.30	0.15
b2	0.60	0.30
С	3.90	3.90

The arc attachment point to the electrode nearest to the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a1 and b1. The arc attachment point to the electrode furthest from the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a2 and b2.

#### Position and form of the arc

This test is used to determine the form of the arc and its position relative to the reference axis and the reference plane by measuring its bending and diffusion in the cross section at a distance 27.1 mm from the reference plane.



Relative luminance distribution in the central cross section D.

The form of the arc is for illustration purpose only.

Measuring direction: light source side view

When measuring the relative luminance distribution in the central cross section as indicated in the drawing above, the maximum value shall be located within the distance r from the reference axis. The point of 20 per cent of the maximum value shall be within s.

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources	
r (arc bending)	0.50 +/-0.25	0.50 +/-0.15	
s (arc diffusion)	0.70 +/-0.25	0.70 +/-0.15	

# Category D8R

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the gas-discharge light source

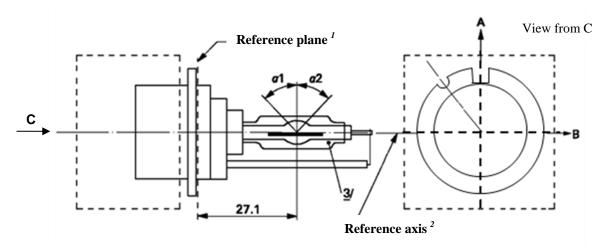


Figure 1 Main drawing of category D8R - Cap PK32d-8

<sup>1</sup> The reference plane is defined by the positions on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.

See sheet D8R/2.

When measured at a distance of 27.1 mm from the reference plane and with respect to the midpoint of the inner bulb, the outer bulb shall have an eccentricity of 1 mm max.

The cap shall be pushed in this direction

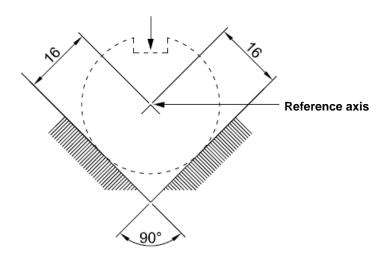


Figure 2 **Definition of reference axis**<sup>1</sup>

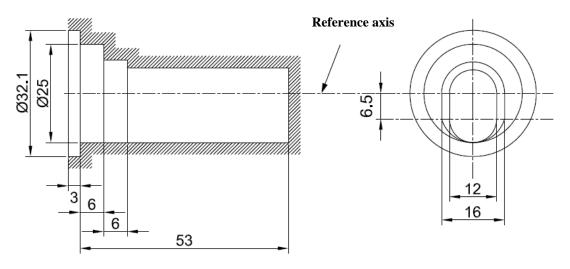


Figure 3

Maximum gas discharge light source outline<sup>2</sup>

The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two parallel lines as indicated in figure 2.

Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope, as indicated in figure 3. The envelope is concentric with the reference axis.

Dimensions			Production Standard light sources light sources		
Position of the	e electrodes Sheet D8R/4			D8R/4	
Position and for	rm of the arc		Sheet	D8R/5	
$\alpha 1^1$			55°	min.	
$\alpha 2^1$			55°	min.	
D8R: Cap PK32	2d-8 in accor	rdance with IEO	C Publication 60061(she	et 7004-111-5)	
Electrical and p	hotometric cha	aracteristics			
Rated voltage o	of the ballast	V	12 <sup>2</sup>	12	
Rated wattage	ated wattage W 25 25		25		
Test voltage	Test voltage V		13.2	13.2	
Objective gas discharge light source voltage		V	42 ± 9	42 ± 4	
Objective gas discharge W		W	25 ± 3	$25 \pm 0.5$	
Objective Lumi	inous flux	lm	$1900 \pm 300$	$1900 \pm 100$	
	Objective		x = 0.375	y = 0.375	
Chromaticity	Chromaticity		x = 0.345 x = 0.405	y = 0.150 + 0.640  x y = 0.050 + 0.750  x	
coordinates	Tolerance	T	x = 0.345	y = 0.371	
	area	Intersection points	x = 0.405 x = 0.405	y = 0.409 y = 0.354	
		Politics	x = 0.345	y = 0.309	
Hot-restrike sw	itch-off time	S	10	10	

The part of the bulb within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  shall be the light emitting part. This part shall be as homogeneous in form as possible and shall be optically distortion free. This applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  except for the black stripes.

Application value and  $\alpha 1$  are  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  except for the black stripes.

Application voltages of ballasts may differ from 12 V.

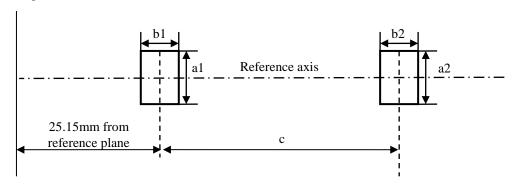
# Category D8R

#### Position of the electrodes

This test is used to determine whether the electrodes are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane.

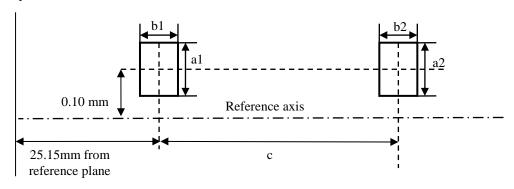
Top view (schematic):

# Reference plane



Side view (schematic):

# Reference plane



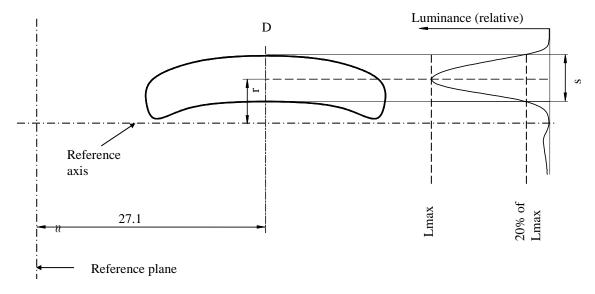
Measuring direction: light source side and top view

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
a1	0.50	0.20
a2	0.70	0.35
b1	0.40	0.15
b2	0.80	0.30
С	3.90	3.90

The arc attachment point to the electrode nearest to the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a1 and b1. The arc attachment point to the electrode furthest from the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a2 and b2.

#### Position and form of the arc

This test is used to determine the form of the arc and its position relative to the reference axis and the reference plane by measuring its bending and diffusion in the cross section at a distance 27.1 mm from the reference plane.



Relative luminance distribution in the central cross section D.

The form of the arc is for illustration purpose only.

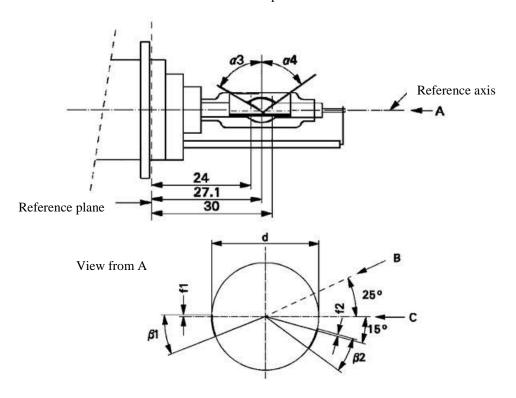
Measuring direction: light source side view

When measuring the relative luminance distribution in the central cross section as indicated in the drawing above, the maximum value shall be located within the distance r from the reference axis. The point of 20 per cent of the maximum value shall be within s.

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
r (arc bending)	0.50 +/- 0.25	0.50 +/- 0.15
s (arc diffusion)	0.70 +/- 0.25	0.70 +/- 0.15

# Position of black stripes

This test is used to determine whether the black stripes are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane.



When measuring the luminance distribution of the arc in the central cross section as defined on sheet D8R/5, after having turned the light source so that the black stripe is covering the arc, the measured luminance shall be  $\leq 0.5$  % of Lmax.

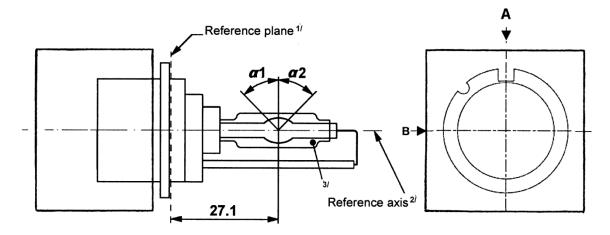
Dimensions	Production light sources	Standard light sources		
α3	70° min.			
α4	65° min.			
β1/24, β1/30, β2/24, β2/30	25° ± 5°			
f1/24, f2/24 <u>1</u> /	$0 \pm 0.25$	$0 \pm 0.20$		
f1/30 <u>1</u> /	$f1/24 \text{ mv} \pm 0.15  \underline{2}/$	f1/24 mv ± 0.1		
f2/30 <u>1</u> /	f2/24 mv ± 0.15 <u>2</u> /	f2/24 mv ± 0.1		
f1/24 mv - f2/24 mv	$\pm 0.3 \text{ max.}$ $\pm 0.2 \text{ max.}$			
d	9 :	± 1		

<sup>&</sup>quot;f1/.." means dimension f1 to be measured at the distance from the reference plane indicated in mm after the stroke.

<sup>&</sup>quot;../24 mv" means the value measured at a distance of 24 mm from the reference plane.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm)

Figure 1 Main drawing of category D8S - Cap PK32d-1



The reference plane is defined by the positions on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.

See sheet D8S/2.

When measured at a distance of 27.1 mm from the reference plane and with respect to the mid-point of the inner bulb, the outer bulb shall have an eccentricity of 1 mm max.

Figure 2 **Definition of reference axis**<sup>1/</sup>

The cap shall be pushed in this direction

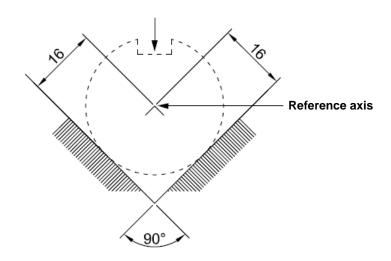
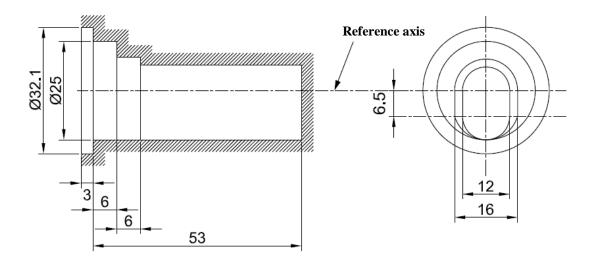


Figure 3

Maximum gas discharge light source outline<sup>2/</sup>



The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two parallel lines as indicated in figure 2.

Glass bulb and supports shall not support.

Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope, as indicated in figure 3. The envelope is concentric with the reference axis.

# **Category D8S**

Sheet D8S/3

Dimensions			Production light sources	Standard light sources	
Position of the el	Position of the electrodes		Shee	et D8S/4	
Position and form	n of the arc		Sheet D8S/5		
$\alpha 1, \alpha 2^{1/}$			55° min.	55° min.	
D8S: Cap PK32d	l-1 in accordance	ce with IEC Publicat	tion 60061 (sheet 7004-111	-5)	
	Ele	ectrical and photome	etric characteristics		
Rated voltage of	the ballast	V	12 <sup>2/</sup>	12	
Rated wattage		W	25	25	
Test voltage		V	13.2	13.2	
Objective gas discharge light source voltage		V	42 ± 9	42 ± 4	
Objective gas dis wattage	charge light source	W	25 ± 3	$25 \pm 0.5$	
Objective Lumin	ous flux	lm	$2000 \pm 300$	$2000 \pm 100$	
	Objective		x = 0.375	y = 0.375	
Chromaticity		Boundaries	x = 0.345 x = 0.405	y = 0.150 + 0.640 x y = 0.050 + 0.750 x	
coordinates			x = 0.345 x = 0.405 x = 0.405 x = 0.345	y = 0.371 y = 0.409 y = 0.354 y = 0.309	
Hot-restrike swite	ch-off time	S	10	10	

The part of the bulb within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  shall be the light emitting part. This part shall be as homogeneous in form as possible and shall be optically distortion free. This applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$ .

Application voltages of ballasts may differ from 12 V.

Application voltages of ballasts may differ from 12 V.

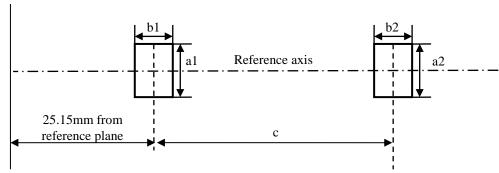
# **Category D8S**

#### Position of the electrodes

This test is used to determine whether the electrodes are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane.

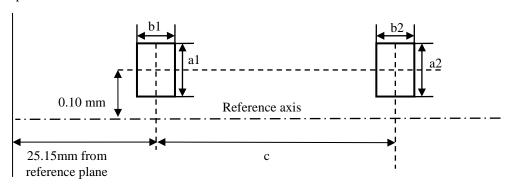
Top view (schematic):

# Reference plane



Side view (schematic):

# Reference plane



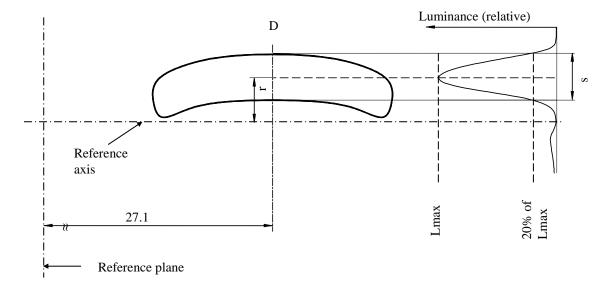
Measuring direction: light source side and top view

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
a1	0.30	0.20
a2	0.50	0.25
b1	0.30	0.15
b2	0.60	0.30
С	3.90	3.90

The arc attachment point to the electrode nearest to the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a1 and b1. The arc attachment point to the electrode furthest from the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a2 and b2.

#### Position and form of the arc

This test is used to determine the form of the arc and its position relative to the reference axis and the reference plane by measuring its bending and diffusion in the cross section at a distance 27.1 mm from the reference plane.



Relative luminance distribution in the central cross section D.

The form of the arc is for illustration purpose only.

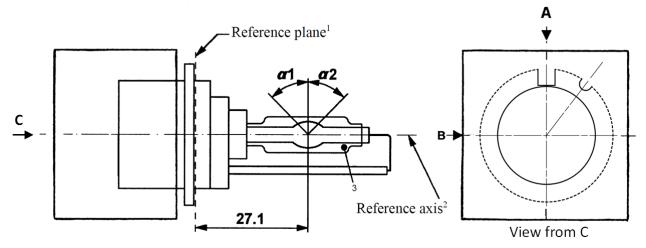
Measuring direction: light source side view

When measuring the relative luminance distribution in the central cross section as indicated in the drawing above, the maximum value shall be located within the distance r from the reference axis. The point of 20 per cent of the maximum value shall be within s.

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
r (arc bending)	0.50 +/- 0.25	0.50 +/- 0.15
s (arc diffusion)	0.70 +/- 0.25	0.70 +/- 0.15

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm)

Figure 1 **Main drawing of category D9S - Cap PK32d-9** 

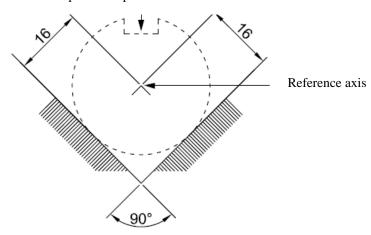


- <sup>1</sup> The reference plane is defined by the positions on the surface of the holder on which the three supporting bosses of the cap ring will rest.
  - See sheet D9S/2.
- When measured at a distance of 27.1 mm from the reference plane and with respect to the mid-point of the inner bulb, the outer bulb shall have an eccentricity of 1 mm max.

Sheet D9S/2

Figure 2 **Definition of reference axis**<sup>1</sup>

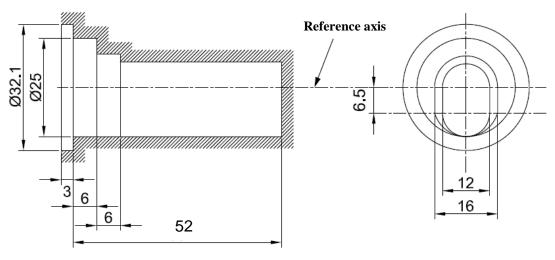
The cap shall be pushed in this direction



**Category D9S** 

Figure 3

Maximum gas discharge light source outline<sup>2</sup>



- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and crosses the intersection of the two parallel lines as indicated in figure 2.

  Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope, as indicated in figure 3. The envelope is concentric.
- <sup>2</sup> Glass bulb and supports shall not exceed the envelope, as indicated in figure 3. The envelope is concentric with the reference axis.

# Category D9S

Dimensions		Production light source			Standard light sources		
Position of the el	Position of the electrodes		Sheet D9S/4				
Position and form	n of the arc			Sheet	t D9S/5		
α1, α2 1	α1, α2 1		55°	min.	55° min.		
D9S: Cap PK32d	-9 in accordance	e with IEC Publication	ation 60061 (sh	neet 7004-111-	-5)		
	Ele	ctrical and photom	netric character	istics			
Rated voltage of	the ballast	V		12 <sup>2</sup>	1	2	
Rated wattage		W	27 35		27	35	
Test voltage		V	13.5		13.5		
Objective gas discharge light source voltage		V	34 ± 6	38 ± 8	$34 \pm 4$	38 ± 4	
Objective gas dis wattage	charge light source	W	27 ± 3	$35 \pm 3$	$27 \pm 0.5$	$35 \pm 0.5$	
Objective Lumin	ous flux	lm	$2000 \pm 300$	$3000 \pm 450$	$2000 \pm 100$	$3000 \pm 150$	
	Objective		$\mathbf{x} = 0$	).375	y = 0	).375	
Chromaticity		Boundaries	$\mathbf{x} = 0$	).345 ).405	y = 0.050	+ 0.640 x + 0.750 x	
coordinates	Tolerance area	ites Tolerance area		x = 0.345		y = 0.371	
		Intersection points	x = 0.405 x = 0.405		y = 0.409 y = 0.354		
		F	x = 0.345		y = 0.309		
Hot-restrike swite	Hot-restrike switch-off time		10		10		

The part of the bulb within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  shall be the light emitting part. This part shall be as homogeneous in form as possible and shall be optically distortion free. This applies to the whole bulb circumference within the angles  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$ .

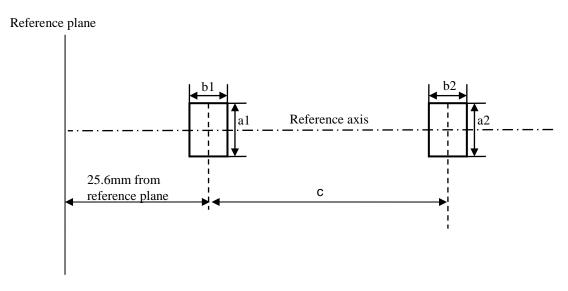
Application voltages of ballasts may differ from 12 V.

# **Category D9S**

#### Position of the electrodes

This test is used to determine whether the electrodes are correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and the reference plane.

Side and top view (schematic):



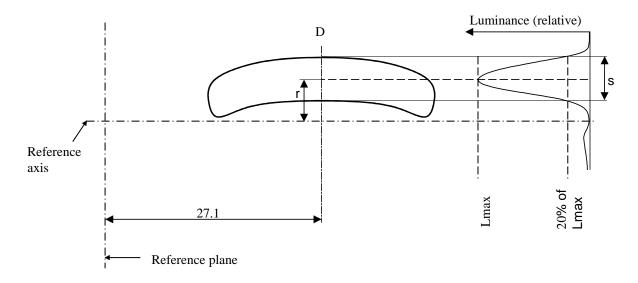
Measuring direction: light source side and top view

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
al	0.30	0.20
a2	0.50	0.25
b1	0.30	0.15
b2	0.60	0.30
С	3.00	3.00

The arc attachment point to the electrode nearest to the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a1 and b1. The arc attachment point to the electrode furthest from the reference plane shall be positioned in the area defined by a2 and b2. The geometrical data is valid for 27W and 35W operation.

#### Position and form of the arc

This test is used to determine the form of the arc and its position relative to the reference axis and the reference plane by measuring its bending and diffusion in the cross section at a distance 27.1 mm from the reference plane.



Relative luminance distribution in the central cross section D.

The form of the arc is for illustration purpose only.

Measuring direction: light source side view

When measuring the relative luminance distribution in the central cross section as indicated in the drawing above, the maximum value shall be located within the distance r from the reference axis. The point of 20 per cent of the maximum value shall be within s. The geometrical data is valid for 27W and 35W operation.

Dimension in mm	Production light sources	Standard light sources
r (arc bending)	0.35 +/- 0.25	0.35 +/- 0.15
s (arc diffusion)	0.80 +/- 0.25	0.80 +/- 0.15

# Annex 3

# Sheets for led light sources

List of sheets for LED light sources and their sequence in this annex:

Sheet number(s)	
LR1/1 to 5	
LW2/1 to 5	
LR3/1 to 5	
LR4/1 to 5	

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the LED light source

Figure 1

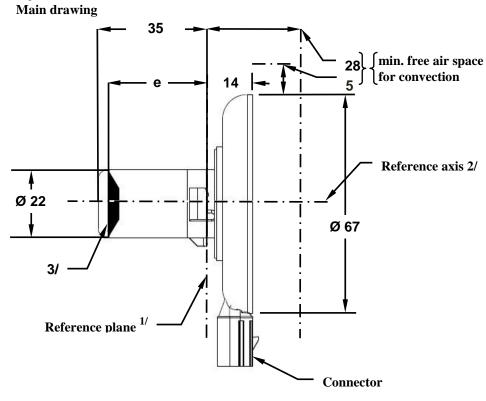
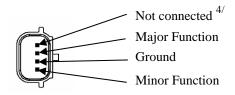


Figure 2 Connector detail



<sup>1/</sup> The reference plane is the plane defined by the contact points of the cap-holder fit.

<sup>2/</sup> The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the bayonet core.

<sup>3/</sup> Light emitting area: to be checked by means of the box system in Figure 3.

<sup>4/</sup> Optional pin.

#### **Category LR1**

Sheet LR1/2

Table 1
Essential dimensional, electrical and photometric characteristics

Dimensions in	mm	Tolerance			
		LED light sources of normal production		Standard LED light source	
e <sup>3/</sup>	3/ 24.0		0.2		.1
Cap PGJ21t-1	in accordance with IEC Pub	lication 60061 (she	eet 7004-165-1)		
Electrical and	I photometric characteristics <sup>5</sup>	/			
D . 1 1		Minor function	Major function	Minor function	Major function
Rated values	Volts	1	2	12	
	Watts (at 13.5 V DC)	0.75 max.	3.5 max. 1.4 min.	0.75 max.	3.5 max. 1.4 min.
Objective Values <sup>6/</sup>	Luminous flux (in lm at 13.5V DC)			3.5 ± 10%	47 ± 10%
	Luminous flux	2.5 + 200/	47 + 200/		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5/</sup> The emitted light shall be red.

(in lm at 10-16 V DC)

# Failure condition behaviour

In case of LED light source failure (no light emitted) the maximum current draw – when operated within the input voltage range in major function mode – operation shall be less than 20 mA (open circuit condition).

 $3.5 \pm 20\%$ 

 $47 \pm 20\%$ 

#### Screen projection requirements

The following test is intended to define the requirements for the apparent light emitting area of the LED light source and to determine whether the light emitting area is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane in order to check compliance with the requirements.

The position of the light emitting area is checked by the box system defined in Figure 3, which shows the projections when viewing along direction  $\gamma$ =90° in the planes  $C_{90}$  and  $C_{180}$  (C,  $\gamma$  as defined in Figure 4). At least 95 per cent of the luminous flux emitted into the viewing direction has to come from the trapezoidal area defined by d1, d2 and c. Less than 70 per cent of the luminous flux shall be emitted from the rectangular area defined by d3 and c.

 $<sup>^{6/}</sup>$  Continuous on for 30 minutes at  $23 \pm 2.5^{\circ}$  C.

Figure 3 **Box definition of the light emitting area** 

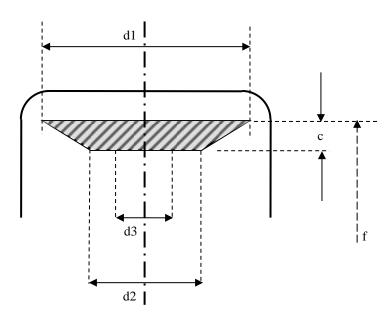


Table 2 **Dimensions of the box system in Figure 3** 

Dimensions in mm	f	с	d1	d2	d3
LED light sources of normal production	E + 0.2	3.6	21.0	15.0	7.0
Standard (etalon) LED light sources	E + 0.1	3.4	21.0	15.0	7.0

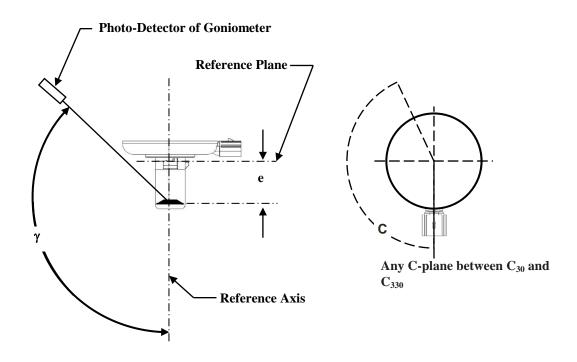
Normalized luminous intensity distribution

The following test is intended to determine the normalized luminous intensity distribution of the LED light source in an arbitrary plane containing the reference axis. The intersection of the reference axis and the upper edge of the box is used as the coordinate system origin.

The LED light source is mounted on a flat plate with the corresponding mounting lug features. The plate is mounted to the goniometer table by a bracket, so that the reference axis of the LED light source lines up with one of the rotating axis of the goniometer. The corresponding measurement set-up is described in Figure 4.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential set-up for measurement of the LED light source

Figure 4
Set-up to measure the luminous intensity distribution



Luminous intensity data is recorded for the major function with a standard photogoniometer. The measurement distance should be chosen appropriately, to make sure that the detector is located in the far field of the light distribution.

The measurements shall be performed in 3 C-planes, which contain the reference axis of the LED light source. The 3 C-planes shall be within  $C_{30}$  and  $C_{330}$  to avoid the connector shadows and they have to be at least 30° apart from each other. The test points for each plane for multiple polar angles  $\gamma$  are specified in Table 3.

The measured luminous intensity values, normalised to the measured luminous flux of the individual LED light source under test, shall be converted to normalised luminous intensity values of a 1000 lm LED light source. The data shall comply with the tolerance band as defined in Table 3.

C-planes: see CIE publication 70-1987, "The measurement of absolute intensity distributions".

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Table 3 \\ Test point values of normalized intensity for the major function of normal production and standard LED light sources, respectively. \end{tabular}$ 

	LED light source of normal production		Standard LED light source		
γ	Minimum intensity in cd/1000 lm	Maximum intensity in cd/1000 lm	Minimum intensity in cd /1000 lm	Maximum intensity in cd/1000 lm	
0°	0	30	0	20	
15°	0	30	0	20	
30°	0	70	0	40	
45°	20	100	20	60	
60°	35	120	35	80	
75°	50	140	50	100	
90°	70	160	70	120	
105°	90	180	90	140	
120°	110	200	110	160	
135°	110	200	110	160	
150°	90	180	90	140	

The luminous intensity distribution as described in Table 3 shall be substantially uniform, i.e. in between two adjacent grid points the relative luminous intensity requirement is calculated by linear interpolation using the two adjacent grid points.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions (in mm) of the LED light source

Figure 1

# Main Drawing - front and side view

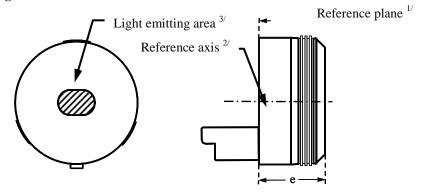


Figure 2 – Connector Detail

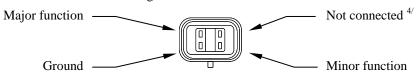


Table 1

Essential dimensional, electrical and photometric characteristics

Essential dir	nensionai, electricai an	<u>a pnotometric cna</u>	aracteristics			
			Toler	ances		
Dimensions in m	nm	LED light sources o	f normal production	Standard LED	light sources	
e	26.4	0	0.2 0.1			
Cap PGJY50 i	n accordance with IEC Pub	lication 60061 (shee	t 7004-182-1)			
Electrical and	photometric characteristics	5/				
D . 1 . 1		Minor function	Major function	Minor function	Major function	
Rated values	Volts	1	2	1	2	
	Watts	1 max.	12 max.	1 max.	12 max.	

Rated values	Volts	12		12	
	Watts (at 13.5 V DC)	1 max.	12 max. 4 min.	1 max.	12 max. 4 min.
Objective Values <sup>6/7/</sup>	Luminous flux (in lm at 13.5V DC)			50 ± 10%	725 ± 10%
	Luminous flux (in lm at 10-16 V DC)	50 ± 15%	725 ± 15%		
Corresponding	base temperature $T_b$ in ${}^{\circ}C$	30 ± 2	55 ± 2	$30 \pm 0.5$	55 ± 0.5

- 1/ The reference plane is given by the thermal transfer area on the backside of the LED light source.
- 2/ The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the LED light source as defined by three notches on the outer perimeter.
  - 3/ Light emitting area: to be checked by means of the box system in Figure 3.
  - 4/ Optional pin.
  - 5/ The emitted light shall be white.
  - 6/ Continuous operation for 30 minutes with base temperature Tb stabilized as specified above.
- 7/ Luminous flux from the light emitting area shall be determined within a solid angle of  $40^{\circ} < \alpha < +40^{\circ}$  and
- $40^{\circ}$  <  $\beta$  < + $40^{\circ}$  using either integral methods or the procedure described on sheets LW2/3 and LW2/4.

Screen projection requirements

This test is intended to determine whether the light emitting area of the LED light source is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane.

Compliance of position and dimension as defined in Table 2 is checked by the box system shown in Figure 3. The left drawing displays the projection when viewing along the reference axis with an aperture acceptance angle of  $\pm 40^{\circ}$  while the right drawing defines the position of the reference plane and axis.

Size determination shall be done with suitable means.

Figure 3 **Box definition of light emitting area** 

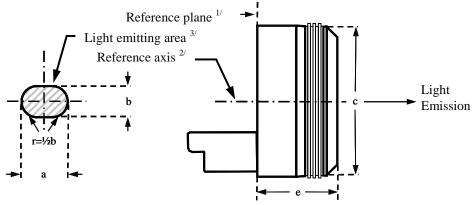


Table 2 **Dimensions of the light emitting area in Figure 3** 

Dimensions in mm	e	а	b	c
LED light sources of normal production	$26.4 \pm 0.2$	14.5 +0/ -2.5	10.1 +0/ -1.5	Ø 50.00 + 0.10/ -0
Standard (Etalon) LED light sources	$26.4 \pm 0.1$	14.5 +0/ -2.5	10.1 +0/ -1.5	Ø 50.05 + 0.05/ -0

Sheet LW2/3

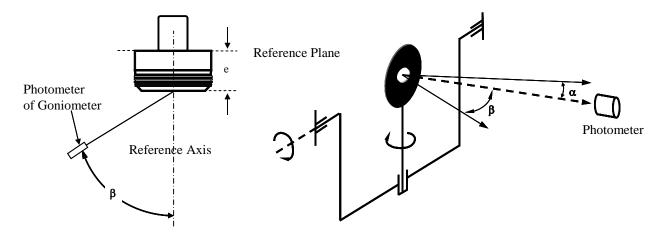
Cumulative luminous flux distribution

#### Measurement set-up

This test is intended to determine the cumulative luminous flux within defined solid angles of the luminous intensity distribution.

Goniophotometers of type I or II according to CIE publication No. 70 -1987 with the capability of turning the LED light source around two axes perpendicular to the axis of light emission can be used. The intersection of the reference axis and the parallel plane to the reference plane in distance e is used as the coordinate system origin.

Figure 4
Set-up to measure the luminous intensity distribution using a type I photogoniometer



The LED light source is mounted on a flat plate with the corresponding mounting lug features. The plate is mounted to the goniometer table by a bracket in such way, that the reference axis of the LED light source lines up with the measurement axis of the goniometer. The corresponding measurement set-up is described in Figure 4.

#### **Category LW2**

Cumulative luminous flux distribution

Measurement and calculation procedure

Data shall be recorded for the specified base temperature  $T_b$  from Table 1 at the location shown in Fig. 5.

Luminous intensity distribution data shall be recorded within a solid angle of  $-40^{\circ} < \alpha < +40^{\circ}$  and  $-40^{\circ} < \beta \square < +40^{\circ}$ . The measurement distance shall be chosen in such manner that the detector is located in the far field of the light distribution. An angular step size of  $1^{\circ}$  or less is required.

After the measurement, the cumulative luminous flux distribution shall be calculated from the recorded data for various solid angles as specified in Table 3 according to CIE publication 84-1989, section 4.3. Subsequently, the distribution shall be normalized to the total luminous flux determined for  $-40^{\circ} < \alpha < +40^{\circ}$  and  $-40^{\circ} < \beta < +40$ . The data shall comply with the tolerance band defined in Table 3.

In order to secure a symmetrical distribution within each solid angle in Table 3 the luminous flux determination shall be done independently for all 4 quadrants and flux values shall not differ by more than 15%.

Table 3

Test point values of normalized cumulative luminous flux for both normal production and standard LED light sources

Angle α, β	Min. normalized flux in %	Max. normalized flux in %	
$-5^{\circ} < \alpha,  \beta < +5^{\circ}$	8	14	
$-10^{\circ} < \alpha,  \beta < +10^{\circ}$	31	37	
$-15^{\circ} < \alpha$ , $\beta < +15^{\circ}$	54	59	
$-20^{\circ} < \alpha,  \beta < +20^{\circ}$	75	81	
$-25^{\circ} < \alpha,  \beta < +25^{\circ}$	91	95	
$-30^{\circ} < \alpha, \ \beta < +30^{\circ}$	97	100	
$-35^{\circ} < \alpha, \beta < +35^{\circ}$	98	100	
$-40^{\circ} < \alpha, \ \beta < +40^{\circ}$	100 (by definition)		

The cumulative luminous flux distribution of the minor function may be verified by measuring the ratio of major and minor function under a fixed angle and multiplication of this factor with the luminous flux of the major function.

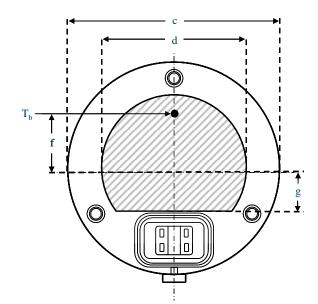
In case of doubt that cumulative luminous flux distributions of major and minor function differ, the procedure as described above for the major function shall be repeated for the minor function.

Thermal interface geometry

The LW2 thermal interface is located within the reference plane (shaded area in Figure 5) and described in detail in IEC Publication 60061 as indicated in Table 1 on sheet LW2/1. It shall be attached to an appropriate heat sink or thermal management system.

The luminous flux given in Table 1 shall be achieved once the base temperature  $T_b$  measured at the location shown in Figure 5 is stabilized.

 $Figure\ 5$  Rear-view: thermal contact area and location of  $T_b\text{-point}$  on the vertical symmetry axis, at a distance f from the center

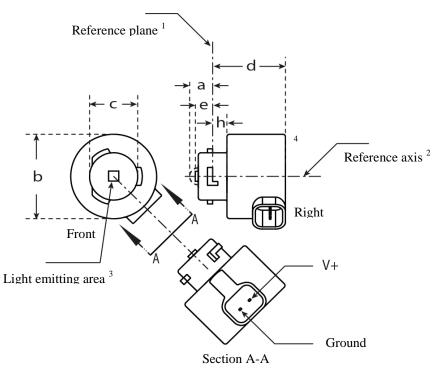


Dimensions in mm			
c	50.0		
d	34.5		
f	13.0		
g	10.0		

# Failure condition behaviour

In case of LED light source failure (no light emitted) the maximum current draw – when operated within the input voltage range in major function mode – shall be less than 20~mA (open circuit condition).

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions of the LED light source



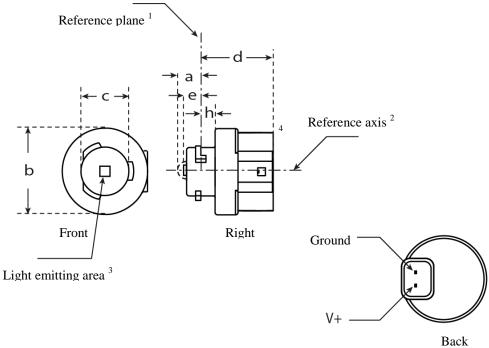
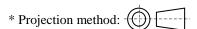


Figure 1\*
Main Drawing, LR3A (top) and LR3B (bottom)

For the notes see sheet LR3/2.



#### **CATEGORIES LR3A and LR3B**

Table 1 Essential dimensional, electrical and photometric characteristics of the LED light source

Dimensions			Production LED light sources Standard LED light sources		
a		mm	6.0 r	nax.	
b mm		mm	c + 10.0 min. 38.0 max.		
С		mm	18.5	$\pm 0.1$	
d		mm	28.0	max.	
e		mm	$3.0 \pm 0.30$	$3.0 \pm 0.15$	
h		mm	5.5 + 0.0/ - 0.1		
Cap PGJ18.5d	-1 in accord	lance with IF	EC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-185	5-1)	
Electrical and	photometric	c characterist	tics 5		
D. ( . 1 1	Volts		1:	2	
Rated values	Watts		3		
	Watts (at 13.5 V DC)		3.5 max.	3.5 max.	
Objective Values <sup>6</sup>	bjective alues <sup>6</sup> Luminous flux (in lm at 13.5 V DC) Luminous flux (in lm at 9 V DC)		$80\pm20\%$ <sup>7</sup>	$80 \pm 10\%$ $^8$	
			19 min.		

- The reference plane is the plane defined by the contact points of the cap-holder fit.
- The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the bayonet core.
- Light emitting area: to be checked by means of the box system in Figure 2
- <sup>4</sup> A minimum free air space of 5mm around the LED light source shall be respected for convection.
- <sup>5</sup> The emitted light shall be red.
- After continuous operation for 30 minutes at  $23 \pm 2.5^{\circ}$  C.
- The measured value shall be in between 100 per cent and 70 per cent of the value measured after 1 minute.
- The measured value shall be in between 85 per cent and 75 per cent of the value measured after 1 minute.

#### Electrical characteristics

In case of LED light source failure (no light emitted) the max. electrical current draw, when operated between 12 V and 14 V, shall be less than 20 mA (open circuit condition).

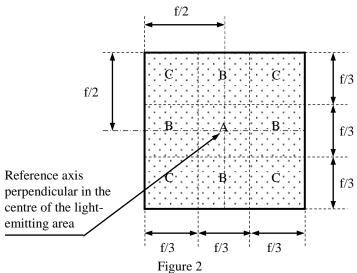
#### **CATEGORIES LR3A and LR3B**

#### Screen projection requirements

The following test is intended to define the requirements for the apparent light emitting area of the LED light source and to determine whether the light emitting area is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane in order to check compliance with the requirements.

The position of the light emitting area is checked by the box system defined in Figure 2, which is aligned to the planes C90 and C180 and shows the projection when viewing along direction  $\gamma=0^{\circ}$  (C,  $\gamma$  as defined in Figure 3).

The proportion of the total luminous flux emitted into the viewing direction shall be as described in table 3.



Box definition of the light emitting area with dimensions as specified in table 2

Table 2 **Dimensions of the box system in Figure 2** 

Dimensions in mm	f
LED light sources of normal production	3.0
Standard LED light sources	3.0

Table 3

Proportion of the total luminous flux emitted into the viewing direction from the areas specified in figure 2

Area(s)	LED light sources of normal production	Standard LED light sources
A	≤ 25%	≤ 10%
Each B individually	≥ 15%	≥ 20%
Each C individually	-	≤ 10%
A, all B and all C together	≥ 90%	≥ 90%

### Normalized luminous intensity distribution

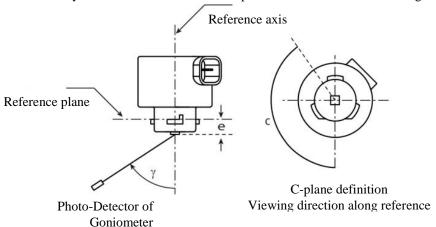
The following test is intended to determine the normalized luminous intensity distribution of the LED light source in an arbitrary plane containing the reference axis. The intersection of the reference axis and the parallel plane to the reference plane in distance e is used as the coordinate system origin.

The LED light source is mounted on a flat plate with the corresponding mounting lug features. The plate is mounted to the goniometer table by a bracket, so that the reference axis of the LED light source lines up with one of the rotating axis of the goniometer. The corresponding measurement set-up is described in Figure 3.

Luminous intensity data is recorded with a standard photo-goniometer. The measurement distance should be chosen appropriately, to make sure that the detector is located in the far field of the light distribution. The measurements shall be performed in C-planes C0/180 and C90/270, which contain the reference axis of the LED light source. The test points for each plane for multiple polar angles  $\gamma$  are specified in Table 4.

The measured luminous intensity values, normalised to the measured luminous flux of the individual LED light source under test, shall be converted to normalised luminous intensity values of a 1000 lm LED light source. The data shall comply with the tolerance band as defined in Table 4.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential set-up for measurement of the LED light source.



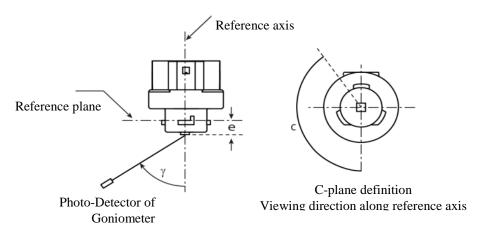


Figure 3
Set-up to measure the luminous intensity distribution, LR3A (top) and LR3B (bottom)

# **CATEGORIES LR3A and LR3B**

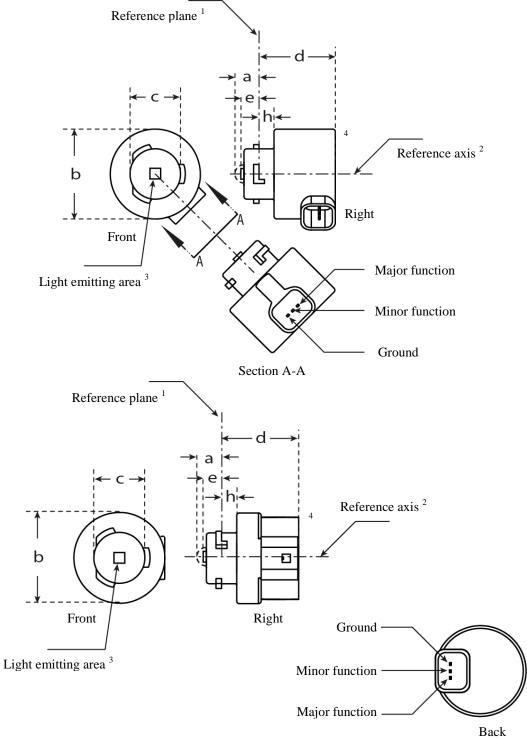
The light pattern as described in Table 4 shall be substantially uniform, i.e. in between two adjacent grid points the relative luminous intensity requirement is calculated by linear interpolation using the two adjacent grid points. In case of doubt this may be checked in addition to verification of the grid points given in table 4.

 $Table\ 4$   $\textbf{Test point values of normalized intensities of normal production and standard\ LED\ light sources, respectively.}$ 

	LED light sources of normal production		Standard LED light sources	
Angle γ	Minimum Intensity in cd /1000 lm	Maximum Intensity in cd/1000 lm	Minimum Intensity in cd /1000 lm	Maximum Intensity in cd /1000 lm
-90°	0	38	0	25
-75°	0	160	0	140
-60°	98	246	127	220
-45°	142	305	181	275
-30°	169	352	213	315
-15°	192	389	239	340
0°	200	401	248	352
15°	192	389	239	340
30°	169	352	213	315
45°	142	305	181	275
60°	98	246	127	220
75°	0	160	0	140
90°	0	38	0	25

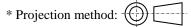
# **CATEGORIES LR4A and LR4B**

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential dimensions of the LED light source



 $\label{eq:Figure 1*} Figure~1*\\ \textbf{Main Drawing, LR4A (top) and LR4B (bottom)}$ 

For the notes see sheet LR4/2.



 $80 \pm 10\%$  8

#### **CATEGORIES LR4A and LR4B**

Table 1 Essential dimensional, electrical and photometric characteristics of the LED light source

Dimensions		Production LED light sources Standard LED light source		O light sources			
a mm			6.0 max.				
b mm			c + 10.0 min. 38.0 max.				
c mm			$18.5 \pm 0.1$				
d mm			28.0 max.				
e mm		$3.0 \pm 0.30$		3.0 ±	$3.0 \pm 0.15$		
h		mm		5.5 + 0.	0.0/-0.1		
Cap PGJ18.5t-5 in accordance with IEC Publication 60061 (sheet 7004-185-1)							
Electrical and	photometric	c characteris	tics 5				
			Minor function	Major function	Minor function	Major function	
Rated values	Volts		12		12		
	Watts		0.75	3	0.75	3	
	Watts (at 13.5 V	DC)	1.0 max.	3.5 max.	1.0 max.	3.5 max.	

The reference axis is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the centre of the Bayonet core.

 $80 \pm 20\%$ 

19 min.

 $6 \pm 10\%$ 

- Light emitting area: to be checked by means of the box system in Figure 2
- <sup>4</sup> A minimum free air space of 5mm around the LED light source shall be respected for convection.

 $6 \pm 20\%$ 

1.5 min.

- <sup>5</sup> The emitted light shall be red.
- After continuous operation for 30 minutes at  $23 \pm 2.5^{\circ}$  C.

Luminous flux

(in lm at 13.5 V DC) Luminous flux

(in lm at 9 V DC)

- The measured value shall be in between 100 per cent and 70 per cent of the value measured after 1 minute.
- The measured value shall be in between 85 per cent and 75 per cent of the value measured after 1 minute.

#### Electrical characteristics

Objective

Values 6

In case of LED light source failure (no light emitted) the max. electrical current draw, when operated between  $12\ V$  and  $14\ V$ , shall be less than  $20\ mA$  (open circuit condition).

The major and the minor function shall be operated by separate electrical circuits.

The reference plane is the plane defined by the contact points of the cap-holder fit.

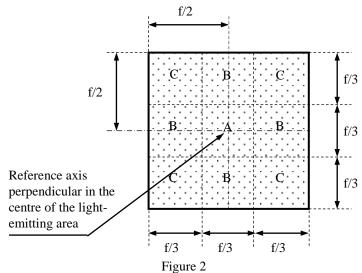
#### **CATEGORIES LR4A and LR4B**

#### Screen projection requirements

The following test is intended to define the requirements for the apparent light emitting area of the LED light source and to determine whether the light emitting area is correctly positioned relative to the reference axis and reference plane in order to check compliance with the requirements.

The position of the light emitting area is checked by the box system defined in Figure 2, which is aligned to the planes C90 and C180 and shows the projection when viewing along direction  $\gamma=0^{\circ}$  (C,  $\gamma$  as defined in Figure 3).

The proportion of the total luminous flux emitted into the viewing direction shall be as described in table 3.



Box definition of the light emitting area with dimensions as specified in table 2

Table 2 **Dimensions of the box system in Figure 2** 

Dimensions in mm	f
LED light sources of normal production	4.5
Standard LED light sources	4.5

Table 3

Proportion of the total luminous flux emitted into the viewing direction from the areas specified in figure 2

Function	Area(s)	LED light sources of normal production	Standard LED light sources	
Minor	A	≥ 75%	≥ 80%	
Major	A	≤ 25%	≤ 10%	
	Each B individually	≥ 15%	≥ 20%	
	Each C individually	-	≤ 10%	
	A, all B and all C together	≥ 90%	≥ 90%	

#### **CATEGORIES LR4A and LR4B**

#### Normalized luminous intensity distribution

The following test is intended to determine the normalized luminous intensity distribution of the LED light source in an arbitrary plane containing the reference axis. The intersection of the reference axis and the parallel plane to the reference plane in distance e is used as the coordinate system origin.

The LED light source is mounted on a flat plate with the corresponding mounting lug features. The plate is mounted to the goniometer table by a bracket, so that the reference axis of the LED light source lines up with one of the rotating axis of the goniometer. The corresponding measurement set-up is described in Figure 3.

Luminous intensity data is recorded with a standard photo-goniometer. The measurement distance should be chosen appropriately, to make sure that the detector is located in the far field of the light distribution.

The measurements shall be performed in C-planes C0/180 and C90/270, which contain the reference axis of the LED

light source. The test points for each plane for multiple polar angles  $\gamma$  are specified in Table 4.

The measured luminous intensity values, normalised to the measured luminous flux of the individual LED light source under test, shall be converted to normalised luminous intensity values of a 1000 lm LED light source. The data shall comply with the tolerance band as defined in Table 4.

The drawings are intended only to illustrate the essential set-up for measurement of the LED light source

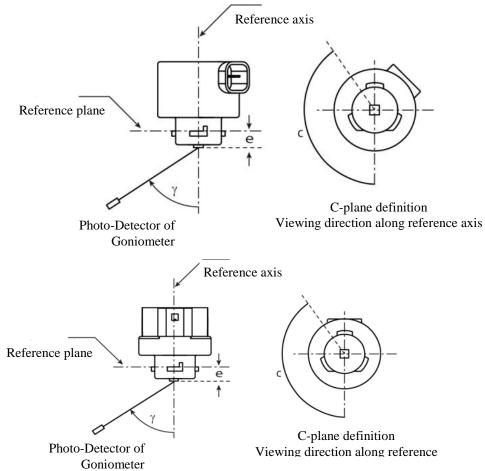


Figure 3
Set-up to measure the luminous intensity distribution, LR4A (top) and LR4B (bottom)

Sheet LR4/5

The light pattern as described in Table 4 shall be substantially uniform, i.e. in between two adjacent grid points the relative luminous intensity requirement is calculated by linear interpolation using the two adjacent grid points. In case of doubt this may be checked in addition to verification of the grid points given in Table 4.

Table 4
Test point values of normalized intensities of normal production and standard LED light sources, respectively.
Requirements apply to both, major and minor function.

LED light sources of normal production		Standard LED light sources		
Angle $\gamma$	Minimum Intensity in cd /1000lm	Maximum Intensity in cd/1000lm	Minimum Intensity in cd /1000lm	Maximum Intensity in cd/1000lm
-90°	0	38	0	25
-75°	0	160	0	140
-60°	98	246	127	220
-45°	142	305	181	275
-30°	169	352	213	315
-15°	192	389	239	340
0°	200	401	248	352
15°	192	389	239	340
30°	169	352	213	315
45°	142	305	181	275
60°	98	246	127	220
75°	0	160	0	140
90°	0	38	0	25