AMENDMENT NO. 1 APPROVED ON 2007-10-24
TO SLS 1260 : 2003

SRI LANKA STANDARD
SPECIFICATION FOR GLOW STARTERS FOR TUBULAR FLUORESCENT LAMPS

CONTENTS

Add the titles of the new Annexes immediately after the Annex D and Annex E, at the end of the contents.:

Annex D - Starter contacts -Suitable metals
Annex E - Guide to good practice in selection of plastic materials for starter enclosures

Clause 2

Add the following new normative references at the end of the clause 2.

ISO 1456 : 2003 Metallic coatings – Electrodeposited coatings of nickel plus chromium and of copper plus nickel plus chromium

ISO 2081: 1986, Metallic coatings - Electroplated coatings of zinc on iron or steel

ISO 2093 : 1986, Electroplated coatings of tin - Specification and test methods

Clause 7.9

Add the following paragraph immediately after the first paragraph of the clause 7.9

Starter contacts shall consist of a material suitable for current-carrying parts. Examples of suitable metals for current-carrying parts with regard to mechanical strength, electrical conductivity and resistance to corrosion, when used within their permissible temperature range and under normal conditions of chemical pollution, are given in Annex D.

Annex D and Annex E

Add the Annex D and Annex E at the end of Annex C.

ANNEX D
(Normative)

STARTER CONTACTS - SUITABLE METALS

Examples of suitable metals for current-carrying parts, referred in Clause **7.9**, when used within the permissible temperature range and under normal conditions of chemical pollution are:

- copper or an alloy containing at least 58 per cent copper for parts made from rolled sheet (in cold condition) or at least 50 per cent copper for other parts;

- stainless steel containing at least 13 per cent chromium and not more than 0.09 per cent carbon;

- steel provided with an electroplated coating of zinc, according to ISO 2081, with coating having a thickness of at least 5 µm ISO service condition No. 1 (for ordinary equipment);

- steel provided with an electroplated coating of nickel and chromium according to ISO 1456, the coating having a thickness of at least 20 µm ISO service condition No. 2. (for ordinary equipment).

- steel provided with an electroplated coating of tin, according to ISO 2093, the coating having a thickness of at least 12 µm ISO service condition No.2 (for ordinary equipment);

- pure nickel (at least 99 per cent)

  aluminium or an alloy having a hardness of at least HB 100.

ANNEX E
(Informative)

GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE IN SELECTION OF PLASTIC MATERIALS FOR STARTER ENCLOSURES

E.1 SCOPE

This guide to good practice is intended to advise starter manufacturers on the behaviour of plastic materials under the influence of temperature, UV radiation and mechanical stress.

E.2 PLASTICS FOR STARTER ENCLOSURES

The selection of suitable plastic materials for starter enclosures should take into account established applications for starter use, damaging influences that affect plastic materials, deterioration of materials during service life, and mechanical stresses that the enclosure can be subject to during life. Environmental issues may also affect material selection considerations.

E.2.1 Applications for starter use

Special attention should be given to

- use in enclosed luminaries with an increased micro ambient temperature;
- use in close proximity to lamps, including compact fluorescent types having more concentrated power and light intensity characteristics;
- use in combined lamp holder and starter holder assemblies that place the starter in very close proximity to the lamps wall.

E.2.2 Damaging influences

Special attention should be given to

- continuous service temperature
- temporary rises in service temperature that could occur as a result of ambient temperature variations, supply voltage variation, end of life conditions for both lamp and starter;
- UV and visible radiation;
- mechanical stress and impact.

Some combinations of these influences have particular importance and may make a material unsuitable for this application. For example, the combination of heat and UV radiation may lead to embrittlement and disintegration of some polypropylene materials leading to safety hazards.

The properties published in respect of particular materials of given generic names can differ depending on the fillers, flame retardants and inhibitors used, the manufacturing procedure, and the design.

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