

Standards, Regulations and Labelling Requirements for Lighting Products

Irosha S. Kalugalage

Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority

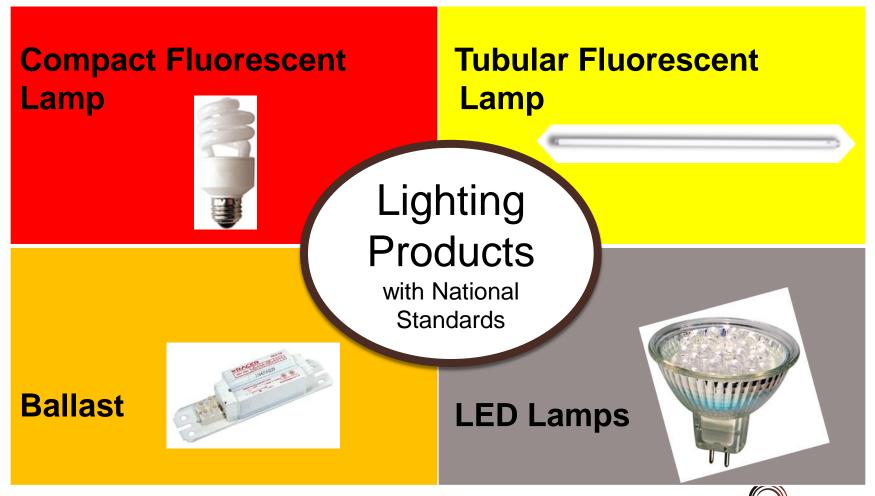


Content of Presentation

- Lighting Products with National Standards in Sri Lanka
- Features of Energy Labelling Programme
- Energy Labelling Criteria for CFLs
- Requirements in Energy Labelling Standards
- Star Rating Criteria
- Test Facilities
- Regulations for Energy Labelling CFLs
- Issues
- Recycling CFLs



Lighting Products



National Standards for Lighting Products

4

Product	Performance and Safety Standards	Energy Labelling Standards	
Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs)	SLS 1231:2002 Specification for Self ballasted lamps for General Lighting Services (Integral type compact fluorescent lamps)	SLS1225:2002 Energy efficiency rating for Self ballasted lamps (Integral type compact fluorescent lamps)	
Tubular Fluorescent Lamps	SLS 566:1996 Tubular Fluorescent Lamps	Energy Efficiency Rating for Double capped Tubular Fluorescent Lamps (SLS number not yet given)	
Ballasts	SLS 1150: 2011 Ballasts for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps	SLS 1200:2012 Energy Efficiency Rating for Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts	
LED Lamps	IEC62560 Self Ballasted LED Lamps for General Lighting greater than 50 V – Safety Requirements (to be adopted as SLS standard)	Not yet done	

Already implemented

Expected implementation in 2013



Energy Labelling Criteria

Major Performance Criteria for CFLs

Efficacy



Lumen maintenance

Power Factor

Markings

Colour



Features of Energy Labelling Programme

- Minimum efficiency levels are determined
- Mandatory
 - from Government gazette.
 - presence of the e-label with the appliance is mandatory.
 - ban products which do not earn at least single star.
- Institutions involved
 - Sri Lanka Standards Institution

Publish Standards, implementation

- Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority

Regulations, Surveillance



Requirements in SLS 1225:2002

- Lamp wattage
 The initial wattage of the lamp ≤115% of rated wattage
- Rated Average Life
 Rated average lamp Life≥ 6000 h
- Efficacy
- Power FactorPower factor > 0.5
- Luminous Flux
 Initial luminous flux ≥ 90% of rated of value
- Lumen maintenance
 Lumen output after 2000 h ≥ 80% of initial lumen output



Star Rating Criteria

Star Rating
Five Stars
Four Stars
Three Stars
Two Stars
One Star

E - Efficacy (Light Efficiency)

PF - Power factor

CCC - Colour Correction Coefficient

A = 0.9, B = 0.1 (weighting factors)

Test Facilities for Lighting Products

 National Engineering Research and Development Centre (NERDC)

Regional Centre for Lighting (RCL)



Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI)



Regulations

CFL Regulation

Mandatory requirements

- controlling manufacture, import, store, sales and distribution of CFLs not conforming with the standards.
- energy label appearing on the container of the CFL.

Extraordinary Gazette No.1611/10 of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka dated 22nd July 2009

http://www.energy.gov.lk/pdf/gazette/1611_10_English.pdf



Requirements in Energy Labelling Standard for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps

- Lamp wattage
 The initial wattage of the lamp ≤105%+0.5 W of rated wattage
- Rated Average Life Life to 50% failure ≥ rated life
- Efficacy
- Luminous Flux Initial luminous flux ≥ 95% of rated of value
- Lumen maintenance
 Lumen output after 2000 h ≥ 85% of initial lumen output



Star Rating Criteria for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps

- The star rating shall be assigned based on the efficacy values after 100 h and 2000 h of operation of the lamp
- Efficacy calculated as

$$Efficacy(E) = \frac{Measured\ luminous\ flux\ (lm)}{Rated\ wattage\ of\ lamp\ (W)}$$







Energy Labelling of Ballasts

- Requirements
 - Ballasts shall meet the requirements of SLS 1150 Part 1 (identical to IEC 61347-2-8:2006) or IEC 61347-2-8:2006
 - Ballast Factor ≥0.70 for magnetic ballasts and

≥ 0.8 for electronic ballasts

- Performance Criteria
 - Ballast Factor
 - Power Loss





LED Lamps

IEC62560 Self Ballasted LED Lamps for General Lighting greater than 50 V – Safety Requirements is to be adopted as SLS standard)



Intend to adopt IEC standard for Performance of LEDs when it is finalized



Issues

- More test facilities required to avoid queues for testing
- High awareness of the consumer required
- Systematic surveillance required
- Pricing control of lamps



Future

- Develop energy standards for labelling LED lamps
- Accreditation laboratory facilities
- Incentive schemes for promotion manufacture/import of high energy efficient lamps
- Instructions/guidelines for maximum Mercury limits of CFLs
- MEPS for luminaire



CFL Recycling

- Plant established in 2011
- Possibility of extracting hard metals, separation of substances not available
- Maximum throughput of one million CFLs per month
- Collection of used CFLs done at sales centres, in development stage



Thank You



Star Rating Criteria for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps

The star rating shall be assigned based on the efficacy values after 100 h and 2000 h of operation of the lamp

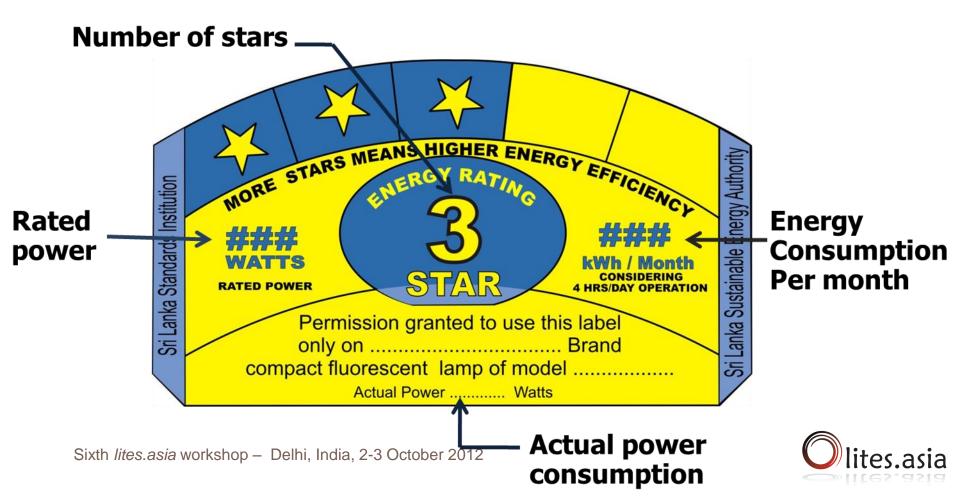
	1 star	2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
Efficacy after 100 h	60 ≤ E ≤ 65	65 < E ≤ 72	72 < E ≤ 82	82 < E ≤ 90	90 < E
Efficacy after 2000 h	50 ≤ E ≤ 55	55 < E ≤ 62	62 < E ≤ 72	72 < E ≤ 80	80 < E

The overall star rating is the average value of two star ratings, rounded off to the nearest integer (<0.5 to the lower level and ≥0.5 to higher level).





Details in the Energy Label



- Rated Wattage
- Rated Voltage
- Rated Luminous Flux
- Model Number
- Rated Average Life
- Brand Name

on the lamp

on the lamp or container





Marking – Tubular Fluorescent Lamps

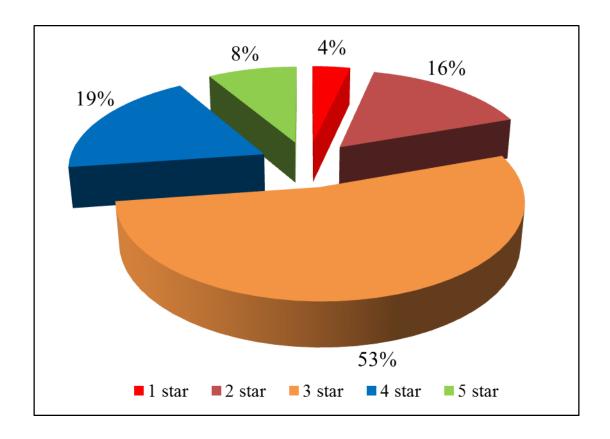
- Rated Wattage
- Brand Name
- Model Number

on the lamp

- Rated Luminous Flux
- Colour Temperature
- Colour Rendering Index

on the lamp or container







Energy Performance of Ballasts

Power Loss Adjusted for Standard Illumination

$$= \frac{P_m}{BF}$$

 P_m - Measured Power loss of Ballast

BF - Ballast Factor

