

照明器材生产商和安装人员须知

为了保证灯具部件安装正确，应参考EN/IEC 60598标准。这对于确保产品目录中部件的额定性能和运行温度能够满足标准要求也具有重要意义。

特别建议：

- 1 额定电压和电流数值应与灯具额定值一致。
- 2 线缆的类型和尺寸必须相应部件的数值一致，如产品目录所示。
- 3 含有一个以上部件的灯座应按生产商的说明书进行安装。
- 4 灯座和启辉座在灯具中的安装方式必须保证符合标准中所规定的机械应力要求。
- 5 灯座成对使用时（如用于直管荧光灯等类型的灯座），必须严格按照生产商说明书进行安装，确保灯泡支撑正确、电力连接无误。
- 6 在某些情况下（如超低电压卤素灯）必须使用灯泡支承物，以保证灯泡能够机械固位。
- 7 建议在生产线最后总是进行灯具的最终运行测试，确保灯具运行良好。

经销商须知

经销商有义务指导客户如何正确使用其供应的所有部件。

用户须知

- 更换灯泡前一定要切断干线电源。
- 部件的更换和安装必须由有资质的人员进行。
- 在灯泡安装到位前灯座（如E14、E27等）不得通电，否则有可能会接触到带电部件。
- 故障灯泡或临近寿命终点的灯泡应立即更换，否则这些灯泡在异常运行的情况下可能会导致灯座或启辉座过热并损坏。
- 如发现灯座有明显的老化迹象，应立即更换相关部件，并调查可能导致灯座老化的异常运行参数产生的原因。

设计人员须知

- 除非另行说明，否则所有规格都使用mm表示。
- 不带误差的规格是标称值。

FOR LIGHTING FIXTURES MANUFACTURERS AND INSTALLERS

To ensure that components are correctly installed within the luminaire, reference should be made to EN/IEC 60598. This is also important in determining that the rated characteristics and operating temperatures of these components, as shown in the catalogue, comply with the requirements of the standard.

Particular recommendations:

- 1 The rated voltage and current values should be consistent with the ratings for the luminaires.
- 2 The type and size of cables must be consistent with the values for the appropriate component, as shown in the catalogue.
- 3 Lampholders which consist of more than one part should be assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction.
- 4 Lampholders and starterholders must be assembled into the luminaires in a manner which ensures compliance with the mechanical stresses quoted in the standard.
- 5 Where lampholders are used in pairs (e.g. types for linear fluorescent lamps), the manufacturer's instructions must be followed exactly in order to ensure correct lamp support and electrical connection.
- 6 In some cases (e.g. extra low voltage halogen lamps) appropriate lamp supports must be used in order to assure the mechanical retention of the lamp.
- 7 It is recommended to always carry out a final working test of the luminaires, at the end of the production line, with the purpose to verify the correct operation.

FOR THE DISTRIBUTOR

The distributor is obliged to provide its customers with guidance on the correct use of all components supplied.

FOR THE USER

- Always turn off the main supply before the lamp replacing.
- Replacement and installation of components must be carried out by qualified person.
- Power should never be applied to any lampholder (i.e. E14, E27, ...) unless the lamp is in position, as live parts may be accessible under these conditions.
- Faulty lamps or lamps which are near the end of their lifecycle should be changed immediately, as the abnormal operation of such lamps may cause overheating and subsequent damage to the lampholder or starterholder.
- Where lampholders show obvious signs of deterioration these components should be changed immediately and the cause of any abnormal operating parameters which may have contributed to the deterioration should be investigated.

FOR THE DESIGN

- All dimensions are given in mm if nothing different is stated.
- Dimensions given without tolerances are nominal values.



- 所用材料、设计以及我们的开发项目可能会有更改，恕不另行通知。
- 我们不承担任何印刷错误的责任。
- 当前版本会取代所有之前的版本，并使之失效。

“IP...” 类

我们的IP20、IP40、IP66和IP66/67产品拥有EN/IEC 60529 (CEI 70-1)标准的保护，能够避免触及危险零件、防止接触外部硬物并防水。

防触电

I类产品的保护

在灯具运行和维护过程中，所有可以接触到的金属部件必须连接接地端子。

II类产品的保护

II类灯具的防触电保护通过使用附加绝缘部件实现。

内部安装零件必须遵守灯具标准 (EN/IEC 60598) 规定的灯具带电零件和外表面或灯具中可接触到的金属零件之间的间距和爬电距离要求。

注意：灯具生产商负责选择零件、正确的安装方法和恰当的间距。

安装环境周围的化学物质

安装环境中如存在化学物质，则可能会为灯座塑料带来严重的问题。

受损塑料的材质种类取决于下列多种参数：

- 化学物质的性质和强度
- 塑料材质的化学结构
- 温度范围和曝露时长

一般来说，如果标准聚碳酸酯灯座的安装环境中存在卤代烃、酚类、脂类、油、动物性或植物性脂肪酸等化学物质，则会导致塑料变脆或断裂等。

PBT材料的灯座（按客户要求提供）是在有化学物质的环境下对标准聚碳酸酯灯座的有力替代品。

实际上PBT热塑合成树脂材料的特征是，能够抵御多种化学物质，也归功于它最高工作温度（140°C），高于聚碳酸酯（110°C）。

无论怎样，如果不确定，最好检查一下物质组成或材料安全数据单“MSDS”，以便更好的评估并选择最合适的部件材质。

- Materials, designs and our development program may be subjected to changes without notice.
- We decline all responsibility for any misprint.
- The current edition cancels and replaces any former one.

CLASSIFICATION “IP...”

Our IP20, IP40, IP66 and IP66/67 articles are protected against access to dangerous parts, contact with external solid objects and penetration of water according to the EN/IEC 60529 (CEI 70-1) standards.

PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK

Class I protection

During working and maintenance of a luminaire, all the accessible metal parts must be connected to the earth terminal.

Class II protection

In class II luminaires the protection against electric shocks is provided by the use of a supplementary insulation. Also the components installed inside must conform to the clearances and creepage distances between live parts and outer surface or accessible metal parts of luminaires, as stated in the standards of luminaires (EN/IEC 60598).

N.B. The luminaire manufacturer is responsible for the choice of components, their correct installation and the proper clearances.

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN INSTALLATION AMBIENT

The presence of chemical substances in the installation ambient can cause severe problems to the lampholders plastic material.

The extent to which plastic materials are subjected to attack is determined by a number of parameters:

- The nature and strength of the chemical substances.
- The chemical structure of the material.
- The temperature rating and the exposure duration.

Generally if standard polycarbonate lampholders are installed in ambient containing chemical substances (i.e. halogenated hydrocarbons, phenols, esters, oils, animal and vegetal fatty acids, etc.), the main effects could be brittleness and breakages.

Lampholders in PBT (on demand version) can represent a valid alternative to the standard Polycarbonate ones for installation in ambient containing chemical substances.

In fact PBT thermoplastic resins are characterized by an excellent resistance to a variety of chemical substances also thanks to a maximum working temperature (140°C) higher than polycarbonate (110°C).

Anyway in case of doubt it is better to check for the substances composition or “MSDS” in order to evaluate better and choose the most suitable component material.



推入式端子

推入式端子用于配合截面为 0,5-1 mm² 的硬导体。

必须已插入导线，且导线与参考线和无螺丝端子的孔成轴线方向。

— 要抽出导线，需要在端子弹簧上略微施加一点力。在抽出导线的过程中必须小心谨慎，保证不损坏端子。

— 必须注意导线正确的剥离长度（见产品包装盒），以保证端子运行良好、电力连接正确。

— 如需要使用与目录不同尺寸的导线，必须先确认推入式端子的适用性。

— 已经用过的带有推入式端子的产品，我们建议不要再次使用。

安装孔：间距和误差

设计安装孔时除目录中给出的孔规格外，还必须要考虑到金属板的厚度、油漆和切割钻头。灯座的插入方向必须与金属板的打孔方向相同。

注意：必须根据相关的灯和灯具布局调节安装孔之间的距离和误差。每对灯座之间的对齐误差不得超过 1°。

PUSH-WIRE TERMINALS

Push-wire terminals are designed to accept rigid conductors with section of 0,5-1 mm².

The insertion of the wires must be done, keeping them perfectly in axis with the guides and the holes of the screwless terminals.

- To disconnect the wires it is necessary to apply a slight pressure on the terminal spring. Care should be taken to ensure the terminal would not be damaged during the extraction of wires.

- Attention must be paid to the right stripping length of the wires (as stated in the product box) to ensure a correct operation of the terminals and a good electrical connection.

- If it is necessary to use wire of different sizes to those shown in the catalogue, it is important to verify the suitability of the push-wire terminals.

- It is recommended not to re-use articles with push-wire terminals which have been previously used.

FIXING HOLES: DISTANCES AND TOLERANCES

Thickness, painting, cutting bur of the metal plate must be taken into account when the fixing holes are designed, together with the holes dimensions stated in the catalogue. Lampholders must be inserted in the same direction of the metal plate punching.

N.B. Distances between fixing holes and tolerances must be adjusted to suit the relevant lamp and luminaire layout. The alignment tolerance among pairs of lampholders should be no greater than 1°.

