

(PREVIEW)

*Indian Standard*  
**PHOTOMETRY OF LUMINAIRES -  
METHODS OF MEASUREMENT**

**PART 3 LUMINAIRES FOR FLOODLIGHTING**

**1 SCOPE**

**1.1** This standard ( Part 3 ) is intended to cover the photometry of floodlights used for interior and exterior lighting purposes and equipped with incandescent or discharge ( including tubular fluorescent ) electric lamp or with reflector lamps. The recommendations relate to visually steady light and not to a flashing light.

**1.2** The photometric measurements described in this standard relate to determining the luminous intensities in the projected beam which may be presented as a luminous intensity distribution diagram, iso-candela diagram or in tabulated form suitable for use in computer calculation. These intensities are deduced from illuminance measurements, the inverse square law of distances being supposed verified ( see 4.4.2 ). In some instances the measurement of other photometric quantities may be more appropriate, as for example the distribution of illuminance over a plane which may be relatively close to the luminaire such as with a 'wall washer' type luminaire. Such measurements are not dealt with in the report and will be covered in a separate Standard.

**1.3** The photometric techniques recommended do not include the photometric of projectors for signalling purposes, road lighting lanterns, vehicle headlights ( some of which are covered by other documents ) nor 'image-forming' optical devices, although similar techniques may well be used for the photometry of such devices. In some cases recommendations may be prepared by other committees.

**1.4** Light beams, in which the angle between the peak and the one half peak intensity direction is less than  $2^\circ\text{C}$  ( that is  $2 \times 2^\circ\text{C}$  or  $4^\circ\text{C}$  to one half peak divergence for a symmetrical beam ), require special methods of photometry which are not included.