

(PREVIEW)

## *Indian Standard*

### SPECIFICATION FOR BI-PIN LAMPHOLDERS FOR TUBULAR FLUORESCENT LAMPS

#### 0. FOREWORD

**0.1** This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 28 February 1980, after the draft finalized by the Electric Lamps and Accessories Sectional Committee had been approved by the Electrotechnical Division Council.

**0.2** Tubular fluorescent lamps are being increasingly used for general lighting service. Need has, therefore, been felt for laying down dimensional and other requirements of bi-pin lampholders used with tubular fluorescent lamps with a view to ensuring interchangeability and safety. This standard also specifies the testing methods, sampling and conditions of compliance applicable to type testing and testing of batches.

**0.3** This standard was first published in 1965. The important features in this revision is the inclusion of G-5 bi-pin lampholder for use in tubular fluorescent lamps in addition to the G-13 bi-pin lampholders covered in the earlier standard,

**0.4** In preparing this revision, assistance has been derived from IEC Publication 400 (1972) 'Lampholders and starterholders for tubular fluorescent lamps' issued by International Electrotechnical Commission.

**0.5** For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960\*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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#### 1. SCOPE

**1.1** This standard lays down the dimensional, safety and performance requirements of bi-pin lampholders for use with tubular fluorescent lamps for general lighting service fitted with G-5 and G-13 bi-pin caps [see