American National Standard

Approved: November 1, 2001

Secretariat: ANSLG-- National Electrical Manufacturers Association

For Electric Lamps-

250-Watt, M80 Double-Ended Metal-Halide Lamps

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Information Handling Services/Global Engineering Documents
15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, CO 80112-5776
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FOREWORD (This Foreword is not part of ANSI C78.1387-2001)

Suggestions for improvement of this standard will be welcome. They should be sent to the Secretariat, C78 Committee, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1847, Rosslyn, VA 22209. This standard was processed and approved for submittal to ANSI by Accredited Standards Committee on Electric lamps, C78, and it's subcommittee, C78-4. Approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for its approval. Information concerning the approval of this standard is based on the documents listed in the table below:

CDV	RV
C78(4)/3905	R 78(4)/3906

At the time of publications the C78 committee consisted of the following members:

Al Rousseau, Chair C78
Al Rousseau, Technical Coordinator
Randolph N. Roy, Secretariat
Ken Denton, Consulting Editor

Organization Represented:	*Name of Representative:*
Advance Transformer Company	Norman Grimshaw
Edison Electric Institute	William Maguire (Delegate)
GE Lighting	Rolf Bergman
Illuminating Engineering Society	Rita M. Harrold
Intertek Testing Services, Inc.	Craig Davenport
MagneTek	Michael A. Stein
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	(Vacant)
OSRAM SYLVANIA INC.	Peter Bleasby
Philips Lighting Company	Al Rousseau
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FOREWORD (continued)

At the time of publications the C78-4 Sub-Committee had the following members:

Michael Tanner, Chair C78-4

Advance Transformer	Norman Grimshaw
	Chacko Oommen
	Beth Jug
Aromat	Dail Swanson
Day-brite Lighting	Bill Busch
Deltona Lighting Products	Don Briner
Entergy Services, Inc.	William Maguire
GE Lighting	Selmar Dorsey
	Michael M. Minarczyk
GE Lighting Systems	Byron Collins
	Michael Owens
	Rebecca Lancaster
Genlyte Thomas	Kurt Christensen
Holophane Company	Michael Tanner
	William Hitchcock
Howard Industries, Inc.	Wayne Causey
	Jason Cook
Hubbell Lighting Inc	Isaac L. Flory, IV
Industrias Sola Basic	Emilio Catan G.
	Antonio Salas
Indy Lighting, Inc	Ted Yahraus
Intertek Testing Services, Inc.	Craig Davenport
Lithonia/Hi-Tek Lighting	Fred Carpenter
Magnetek	Robert Boydston
Manufacturera de Reactores	Erensto Mendoza E.
	Pablo G. Azcue
OSRAM SYLVANIA INC	Richard Parrott
	Suping Lou
Philips Lighting Company	Sarah Carleton
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American National Standard

250-watt, M80 double-ended metal-halide lamps

1 Lamp Designation and Description

Metal-halide lamp designations are assigned in accordance with ANSI C78.380.

Designation	Bulb	Base
M80PR-250	T8 (T25)	Fc2

CAUTION: For fused silica bulbs, protection against UV radiation is required.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this American National Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this American National Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below.

ANSI C78.260 - 1998, *Tubular Tungsten Halogen Lamps - Physical Characteristics*

ANSI C78.380 – 1997, *High-Intensity-Discharge Lamps - Method of Designation*

ANSI C78.387 - 1995, *Metal-Halide Lamps - Methods of Measuring Characteristics*

ANSI C79.1 - 1994, *Nomenclature for Glass Bulbs Intended for Use with Electric Lamps*

ANSI C81.61 – 1990 (R1996), *Electric Lamp Bases*

ANSI C81.63 – 1991 (R1996), *Gauges for Electric Lamp Bases and Lampholders*

ANSI C82.4 - 1992, *Ballasts for High-Intensity- Discharge and Low Pressure Sodium Lamps (Multiple Supply Type)*

ANSI C82.5 - 1990 (R1995), *Reference Ballasts for High-Intensity Discharge Lamps.*

ANSI C82.6 - 1985 (R1996), *Ballasts for High-Intensity Discharge Lamps - Methods of Measurement*

UL 1029 - 1994, *High-Intensity-Discharge Lamp Ballasts*

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UL 1598 - 2000, *Luminaires*

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3 Physical characteristics

3.1 Bulb designations

Bulb designations are defined in ANSI C79.1. Due to the long-term use of the customary method of bulb designations, their use will continue herein with the equivalent metric bulb designations shown in parentheses (i.e. T8 (T25)) in contrast with the use of metric primary dimensions elsewhere in this standard.

3.2 Base specifications

Bases are specified in ANSI C81.61. Compliance shall be checked by the relevant gauges in ANSI C81.63.

3.3 General characteristics

With T8 (T25) bulb:

Dimensions with Fc2/Rx7s Base(see Figure 1):

A ..... 139mm +0mm, -1mm (5.47 in +0 in, - 0.04 in)
d maximum ..... 27.5 mm (1.083 in)

Nominal Diameter ..... 25 mm (1.0 in)
Length between contacts..... 157.9 mm ± 1.6 mm (6.23 in ± 0.06 in)
Effective arc length..... 27 mm ± 3 mm (1.06 in ± 0.12 in)
Operating position limitation..... Horizontal ± 45°
Maximum permissible bulb temperature ..... 650°C (1202°F)
Maximum permissible base temperature ..... 300°C (572°F)

Note: Use ANSI C78.260 and ANSI C81.61 as a guide when establishing the physical dimensions to assure compatibility with the lampholder system. Pinch height and width dimensions are controlled by the base standard.

3.4 Lamp enclosure (for lamps requiring UV protection)

These lamps are not intended for operation in free air, and shall be operated in suitably designed enclosed luminaires. The luminaires shall also provide protection against UV radiation. See requirements contained in UL 1572. The lamp operating and warm-up characteristics given in Sections 5 and 6 apply to lamps operating in a luminaire simulator. Details of suitable simulators, which may or may not provide UV protection, must be obtained from the lamp manufacturer.

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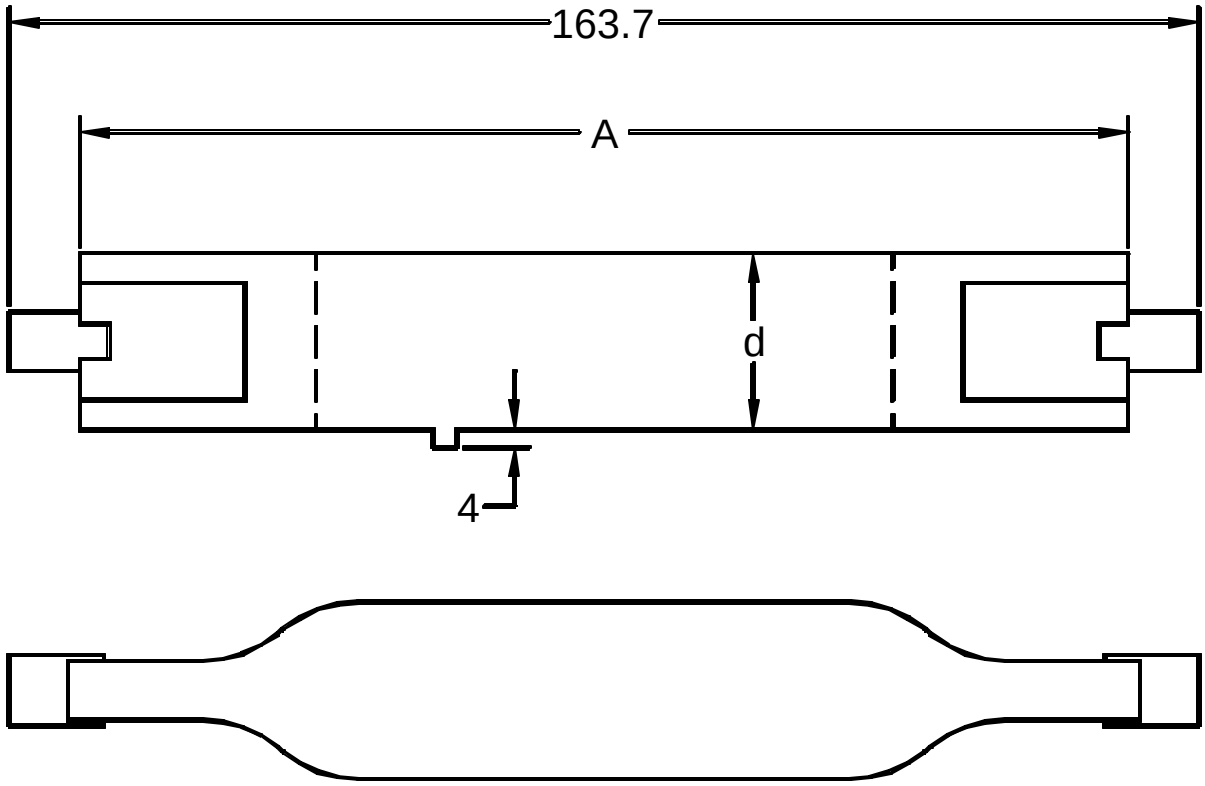
4 Typical lamp outline drawing



Note: All Dimensions are millimeters

Figure 1
Typical Lamp Outline Drawing

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5 Electrical characteristics

See ANSI C78.387 for measurement procedures.

Lamps shall be measured in the horizontal position with the internal arc tube fill tip pointing vertically upwards unless otherwise designated by the lamp manufacturer.

5.1 Lamp operating characteristics at 100 hours burning

		Horizontal*	
	Min	Nom	Max
Voltage at lamp terminals (volts, rms)	85	100	110
Lamp current (amperes, rms)	-	3.0	-
Lamp wattage (Watts	-	250	-

*Unless otherwise designated by the lamp manufacturer.

The preceding lamp operating characteristics are based on operation within a luminaire simulator and in an ambient temperature of 25°C ± 5°C (77°F ± 9°F) on a reference ballast as shown in Section 7.

5.2 Lamp reignition voltage spike

The reignition voltage spike during warm-up for any lamp shall not exceed 205 volts peak when operated on a linear reactor ballast having the following characteristics:

Supply Voltage .....220 volts
Ballast short circuit current .....3.0 amperes
Impedance .....59 ohms
Power factor.....0.075 ± 0.005
Linearity.....Requirements identical to reference ballasts (See ANSI C82.5)

5.3 Lamp reignition voltage (Vr)

Maximum level through life as measured on a reference ballast in section 7. TBD volts, peak

6 Lamp starting voltage and warm-up requirements

See ANSI C78.387 for measurement procedures.

Lamps shall be measured in the horizontal position with the internal arc tube fill tip pointing upwards, unless otherwise designated by the lamp manufacturer.

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6.1 Lamp starting voltage requirements

Lamps shall start within the time specified at the ambient temperature indicated under the following test conditions:

(1) a reference ballast as specified in Section 7.

(2) a starting pulse with open circuit characteristics at the minimum pulse characteristics of 8.1. The starting pulse shall be applied to either base contact.

Temperature	Time
10°C ± 1°C (50°F ± 2°F)	30 sec
-30°C ± 1°C (-22°F ± 2°F)	120 sec

6.2 Lamp warm-up requirements

Preparation of lamps for warm-up tests shall be in accordance with ANSI C78.387.

Bare lamps operating within a luminaire simulator at an ambient temperature of 25°C ± 5 °C (77 °F ± 9°F) shall reach a minimum of 80 volts in not more than 5 minutes. The lamps shall be operating in a horizontal position with the internal arc tube fill tip upwards on a reference ballast as specified in Section 7 using a 220-volt sine-wave power supply of 60 Hz.

7 Reference ballast characteristics

See ANSI C82.5 for the general specifications for reference ballasts.

Various lamp test procedures are based on operation on a reference ballast having the following characteristics:

Supply voltage .....220 volts*
Reference current.....3.0 amperes
Impedance .....59 ohms
Power factor.....0.075 ± 0.005
Frequency .....60 Hz

---

* An auxiliary starter is required.

8 Data for ballast and starter design

The ballast requirements shall be met throughout the full range of ballast rated supply voltages. They apply to ballasts integral to the luminaire as well as remotely connected ballasts and HID starters (that is, ignitors). Capacitive loading across the lampholder terminals may be necessary to simulate characteristics of a remotely connected ballast.

For additional limits on ballast performance, see ANSI C82.4.

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8.1 Starting voltage

Ballasts shall meet the following minimum open-circuit voltage specifications in order to reliably start lamps and sustain the arc discharge at ambient temperatures of -30°C (-22°F) or above:

(1) Open-circuit voltage

	For Starting		For Operation	
	V_{rms}	V_{peak}	V_{rms}	V_{peak}
(a) Minimum voltage, 60 Hz (lag circuit ballasts)	230	325	230	325
(b) Minimum voltage, 60 Hz (lead circuit ballasts)	Reserved for future consideration			

(2) Starter requirements

The starting pulse shall be applied to either base contact with the wiring between ballast and lampholder (or its equivalent capacitance) connected. See the manufacturer's literature for the appropriate value of equivalent capacitance. The pulse, measured at the lampholder terminals across a simulated lamp load of 20pF, shall have the following characteristics:

(a) Min pulse height, kV.....4.0
(b) Max pulse height, kV (See Note 1) 6.0
(c) Min pulse width, µs @ kV .....2 @ 3.6
(d) Min pulse repetition rate
per 1/2 cycle.....1
lag circuit ballasts.....60° to 90°
240° to 270°
(f) Pulse position for lead circuit ballasts.....Reserved for future consideration
(g) Minimum starter current, milliamps, peak.....TBD
(h) Starter cut-off voltage.....TBD
(j) Instantaneous open circuit recovery voltage, minimum .....TBD

Note 1: For hot lamp restart applications, in conjunction with suitable lampholder and luminaire construction, this value may be exceeded. See 8.5.

8.2 Starting current requirements

Amperes, rms	Lag Ballasts
Minimum	3.0
Maximum	5.2

Starting current is measured 5 to 15 seconds after the lamp has started.

To protect lamps during initial warm-up, maximum peak rectification current for lag ballasts shall be TBD amperes, peak. The peak value shall be measured with a suitable load substituted for the lamp. Refer to lamp manufacturer for details.

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8.3 Current waveshape characteristics (for lead circuit ballasts)

Reserved for future consideration

8.4 Current crest factor

The lamp current crest factor, at any rated supply voltage, during warm-up and operation of a reference lamp shall not exceed 1.8.

8.5 Maximum peak voltage (across lamp terminals)

The maximum peak voltage across lamp terminals shall be TBD kilovolts.

NOTE: Instant hot lamp restart requires the use of suitable lampholder and luminaire construction.

8.6 Lamp operating wattage

The operating wattage of a lamp in a luminaire simulator is measured in its designated operating position on a ballast throughout its range of rated supply voltages in a still air ambient of 25°C ± 5°C (77°F ± 9°F). The following wattage limits apply.

	Minimum (Watts)	Maximum (Watts)
Wattage limits, 100hr lamps	200	300*
Wattage limits, through life (At all rated input voltages)	200	TBD*

Lamps shall operate within these limits throughout the full range of lamp voltage tolerance. When measured on a reference ballast, the range of lamp voltage through life is 80 to TBD volts.

To meet these limits, a ballast at 100% rated input voltage shall operate a reference lamp within ± 5% of the wattage delivered to the same lamp in the same position by a reference ballast. Also a ballast, throughout the input voltage range, shall operate a reference lamp within ± 15% of the wattage delivered to that reference lamp by a reference ballast at its rated voltage.

The design center of a ballast intended for this lamp shall be 250 watts.

*** CAUTION:** Specific wattage limits are based on normal tolerance distributions of lamp voltage, ballast adjustment, and line voltage. If these tolerances are extreme and in the same direction the specified wattage limits could be exceeded.

8.7 Minimum lamp operating wattage

Operation of metal halide lamps below the limits of this standard will lower lamp efficacy and may result in color shift, arc instability, flicker and reduced lamp life. The lamp manufacturer shall be consulted before operating metal halide lamps at reduced wattage or in dimming circuits.

For additional limits of ballast performance, see ANSI C82.4 and C82.4a.

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9 Information for luminaire design

CAUTION: To insure correct thermal operation, UV protection, and non-passive failure protection, the luminaire shall be designed in accordance with lamp manufacturers' recommendations for use and application.

Also, see UL 1572 for requirements on the construction of luminaires.

9.1 Voltage rise, luminaire effect limit

The lamp voltage of reference lamps, operating on a sinusoidal power supply of 60 Hz with the specified reference ballast at its rated input voltage, shall not change more than ± 5 volts when going from stabilized operation in a luminaire simulator to stabilized operation in a luminaire.

9.2 Lamp failure mechanism

Double-ended metal-halide lamps are constructed of a quartz arc tube with or without an outer jacket. These arc tubes operate under high pressure (typically 5 atmospheres) and temperature (900°C). The arc tube may unexpectedly rupture due to internal causes or external factors. When this occurs, particles of extremely hot quartz may be discharged into the luminaire enclosure. Therefore, these lamps must be used in suitably enclosed luminaires.

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Annex A

(informative)
Bibliography

A.1Related Standards

These standards are listed here for information.

ANSI C81.62-1991, *Lampholders for Electric Lamps*

ANSI C82.9-1996, *Definitions for High-Intensity-Discharge and Low-Pressure Sodium Lamps, Ballasts, and Transformers*

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