2 Components for Discharge Lamps

If the electrical current through a discharge lamp is increased, a discharge channel with very high luminous efficiency is created in the discharge chamber. Luminous flux and light output increase substantially. The internal pressure of the discharge chamber rises and attains between 1 and 10 bar – these are so-called high-pressure discharge lamps or simply discharge lamps. The light output and colour rendition of high-pressure lamps vary considerably depending on the lamp family.

Discharge lamps can only be operated with ballasts. Ignitors are additionally required for sodium lamps and metal halide lamps. Furthermore, to compensate blind current when using magnetic ballasts, compensation capacitors must be fitted. The lampholders enable the lamp to be fixed in the luminaire and ensure simple exchange of lamps at the end of their service life.

As well as stabilising the lamp's operating point, ballasts also influence the lamp's output and luminous flux, the system's light output, the service life of the lamps as well as the colour temperature of the light.

The following chapters provide technical information regarding VS components for
- High-pressure sodium lamps (HS lamps)
- Metal halide lamps (HI lamps)
- Metal halide lamps with a ceramic discharge tube (C-HI lamps)
- Mercury vapour lamps (HM lamps)
- Low-pressure sodium lamps (LS lamps)

Electromagnetic or electronic ballasts can be used for high-pressure discharge lamps. Unlike with fluorescent lamps, lamp efficiency is not decisively altered by the use of electronic ballasts. In contrast, electronic ballasts lead to a reduction of the inherent losses and thus to an increase in system efficiency. In addition, electronic ballasts ensure gentle lamp operation, which increases the lamp's service life.

Independent electronic and electromagnetic ballasts have also been developed, which in the form of control gear units then provide special advantages during application.

Electronic Ballasts for HI and C-HI Lamps

Electronic ballasts are fitted with all the components required to operate discharge lamps.
Furthermore, they safely shut down lamps at the end of their service life to prevent high temperatures from being generated within the luminaires that could influence the service life of the luminaires and components.

By adding a strain-relief module, VS electronic built-in ballasts turn into independent operating devices that can, for instance, be used as a power unit and can also be installed in intermediate ceilings in this form.

Assembly Instructions for Electronic Ballasts

Assembly instructions for mounting and installing electronic ballasts for high-pressure discharge lamps

Mandatory regulations

DIN VDE 0100	Erection of low voltage installations
EN 60598-1	Luminaires – part 1: general requirements and tests
EN 61347-1	Operating devices for lamps – part 1: general and safety requirements
EN 61347-2-12	Control gear for lamps; part 2-12: Particular requirements for d.c. or a.c. supplied electronic ballasts for discharge lamps (excluding fluorescent lamps)
EN 55015	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment
EN 61000-3-2	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – part 3: maximum values – main section part 2: maximum values for mains harmonics (device input current up to and including 16 A per conductor)
EN 61547	Installations for general lighting purposes – EMC immunity requirements

Descriptions of VS EBs for discharge lamps

The type designations for VS HID ballasts all follow the same pattern, as follows:

EHXc	70	.326
Electronic ballast for HID lamps	Wattage	Serial number

Mechanical mounting

Surface	Firm, flat surface required to ensure good heat transfer. Avoid mounting on protruding surfaces.
Mounting location	Electronic ballasts must be protected against moisture and heat. Installation in outdoor luminaires: water protection rate of > 4 (e.g. IP54 required).
Fastening	Using M4 screws in the designated holes
Heat transfer	If the ballast is destined for installation in a luminaire, sufficient heat transfer must be ensured between the electronic ballast and the luminaire casing. Electronic ballasts should be mounted with the greatest possible clearance to heat sources or lamps. During operation, the temperature measure at the ballast's t_c point must not exceed the specified maximum value.

Supplement for independent electronic ballasts

Mounting position	Any position using the mounting tabs
Clearance	Min. of 0.10 m from walls, ceilings and insulation Min. of 0.10 m from further electronic ballasts Min. of 0.25 m from sources of heat (lamp)
Surface	Solid; EB must not be allowed to sink into insulation materials

Technical specifications

Type	Operating voltage range AC: 220 V...240 V	Protective conductor mA	Mean service life*** hrs.	Power factor λ	Temperature protection*	Possible no. of VS devices/automatic cut-out type B (10A)	B (16A)	C (10A)	C (16A)
Standard EB									
EHXc 35.325 (183033;183034)	±10%	≤ 0.5	32,000 (t_c 85 °C)	0.95	yes**	7	12	12	20
			40,000 (t_c 80 °C)						
			50,000 (t_c 75 °C)						
EHXc 35.325 (183035)	±10%	≤ 0.5	32,000 (t_c 80 °C)	0.95	yes	7	12	12	20
			40,000 (t_c 75 °C)						
			50,000 (t_c 70 °C)						
EHXc 35G.327	+6 -10%	≤ 0.5	30,000 (t_c 80 °C)	> 0.95	yes	7	12	12	20
EHXc 50.358	±10%	≤ 0.5	40,000 (t_c 80 °C)	0.95	yes**	7	12	12	20
EHXc 70.326 (183036; 183037)	±10%	≤ 0.5	32,000 (t_c 80 °C)	0.95	yes**	7	12	12	20
			40,000 (t_c 75 °C)						
			50,000 (t_c 70 °C)						
EHXc 70.326 (183038)	±10%	≤ 0.5	26,000 (t_c 75 °C)	0.95	yes	7	12	12	20
			40,000 (t_c 65 °C)						
			50,000 (t_c 60 °C)						
EHXc 70.373	±10%	≤ 0.5	30,000 (t_c 80 °C)	0.95	yes	20	32	20	32
			50,000 (t_c 70 °C)						
EHXe 70.357	±10%	≤ 0.5	30,000 (t_c 75 °C)	0.95	yes	7	12	12	20
EHXc 270.317	+6 -10%	≤ 0.5	50,000 (t_c 70 °C)	0.98	yes	4	7	7	12
EHXc 100.353	±10%	< 2	50,000 (t_c 70 °C)	> 0.95	yes	4	6	6	11
EHXc 150G.334	+6 -10%	≤ 0.5	50,000 (t_c 75 °C)	> 0.98	yes	4	7	7	12

* The devices are fitted with a temperature switch to protect against impermissible overheating.
Once the device has cooled down, it is switched on again. It may prove necessary to briefly dis- and then reconnect the device to the mains voltage.
** The temperature protection inside the luminaire must be checked when using devices without a cap.
*** To achieve the mean service life, the max. temperature ($t_{c\ max.}$) at the t_c point must not be exceeded; failure rate = 0.2% per 1000 hrs

Product features

Shutdown of defective lamps

In the event of a lamp failing to ignite or of a lamp with an increased operating voltage (end of the lamp's service life), the electronic ballast will switch off after a defined period of time (< 20 minutes). The ballast will also shut down if the lamp fails to attain its specified rated output. The ballast can be reset by disconnecting and then reconnecting the mains voltage. The ballast must always be disconnected from the mains prior to changing a lamp.

EOL Effect

In high-pressure discharge lamps, the EOL effect manifests itself in a change of the lamp's voltage. These changes can, for instance, occur due to unsealed parts of the burner or the rectifier effect. An automatic EOL cut-out prevents safety risks at the end of the service life of high-pressure discharge lamps. EOL tests are conducted to check the behaviour of electronic ballasts at the end of a lamp's service life. The EOL cut-out stops the lamp base overheating at the end of a lamp's service life.

Short-circuit resistance

The ballast outputs (to the lamp) are short-circuit-proof. Short-circuits between the lamp connection and the casing (earth conductor) will destroy the ballast.

Temperature protection

To prevent excess temperatures, some ballasts are fitted with temperature protection. A ballast will restart after it has cooled down. It might be necessary to briefly interrupt the supply voltage. The above table contains a list of temperature-protected devices.

Transient mains peak protection

Values are in compliance with EN 61547 (interference immunity).

Electrical installation

Wiring

- The wiring between the mains, electronic ballast and lamp must comply with the respective circuit diagram. Note: the luminaire casing (metal) must be connected to the earth conductor.
- The electronic ballast must be earthed using a toothed washer or similar (protection class I, compliance with RFI/BCI standards).
- To ensure compliance with RFI suppression limits, mains conductors should not be wired parallel to lamp conductors and maximum clearance should be ensured.
- After the installation of electronic ballasts, luminaires must be tested to ensure compliance with maximum values laid down in EN 55015.

It is permissible to connect the protective conductor of the ballast by attaching the ballast to metal conductors that are connected to the protective conductor. In doing so, care must be taken to ensure the protective conductor is contacted in accordance with EN 60598. If, however, a ballast is fitted with a connection terminal for a protective conductor without through-wiring and if this is to be used to connect the protective conductor, this connection terminal may only be used for the ballast itself.

Push-in terminals

The used terminals can be connected using rigid or flexible conductors with a section of 0.75–2.5 mm² (K35 ballasts: 0.5–1.5 mm²). The stripped conductor length is 10–11 mm (K35 ballasts: 8.5–9.5 mm, K40/41 and M42/M45 ballasts: 5–6 mm) for terminal grid 3.5 mm. Conductors must not be tin-plated.

Error current

Impulse-resistant leak-current protection must be installed. Distribute the luminaires to phases L1, L2 and L3; install tri-phase FI switches. If permissible, install FI switches with 30 mA leak current; connect no more than 15 luminaires as FI switches can be triggered at half the leak current value.

Tri-phase connection of luminaires with EB

- Prior to operating newly installed lighting systems: check the mains voltage is appropriate to the electronic ballast's mains voltage range (AC, DC).
- The N-type conductor must be properly connected to all luminaires or ballasts.
- Conductors can only be connected or disconnected if the ballast is disconnected from the mains. Attention: N-type conductors must never be disconnected individually or as the first element.
- Insulation resistance test: from L to PE (L and N must not be connected)
- The neutral conductor must be reconnected after completion of the test.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

Vossloh-Schwabe's electronic ballast range was developed in accordance with valid EMC standards (interference, interference immunity and mains harmonics) and specially designed to ensure safe compliance with the limiting values. It is assumed that any remarks regarding conductor wiring and conductor length in the instructions for installing electronic ballasts in luminaires or for independent ballasts will be observed.

Compensation

Luminaires with electronic ballasts do not need compensation (power factor ≥ 0.95).

Selection of automatic cut-outs

Dimensioning automatic cut-outs

High transient currents occur when an EB is switched on because the capacitors have to load. Lamp ignition occurs almost simultaneously.This also causes a simultaneous high demand for power. These high currents when the system is switched on put a strain on the automatic conductor cut-outs, which must be selected and dimensioned to suit.

Release reaction

The release reaction of the automatic conductor cut-outs comply with VDE 0641, part 11, for B, C characteristics.

No. of electronic ballasts (see table on page 86)

The maximum number of VS ballasts applies to cases where the devices are switched on simultaneously. Specifications apply to single-pole fuses. The number of permissible ballasts must be reduced by 20% for multi-pole fuses. The considered circuit impedance equals 400 mΩ (approx. 20 m [2.5 mm²] of conductor from the power supply to the distributor and a further 15 m to the luminaire). Doubling circuit impedance to 800 mΩ increases the possible number of ballasts by 10%.

Additional information

Information on the installation of electronic ballasts for optimising EMC. To ensure good radio interference suppression and the greatest possible operating safety, the following points should be observed when installing electronic ballasts:

- Conductors between the EB and the lamp (HF conductors) must be kept short (reduction of electromagnetic interference).
- Mains and lamp conductors must be kept separate and if possible should not be laid in parallel to one another. The distance between HF and mains conductors should be as large as possible, ideally > 5 cm. (This prevents the induction of interference between the mains and lamp conductors.)
- The mains conductor within the luminaire must be kept short (to reduce the induction of interference).
- Devices must be properly earthed. EBs require secure contacts to the luminaire casing or must be earthed using a PE connection. This PE connection should be effected using an independent conductor to achieve better dissipation of the leak current. EMC improves at frequencies greater than 30 MHz.
- The mains conductor must not be laid too close to the EB or the lamp (this is especially important in the event of through-wiring).
- Mains and lamp conductors must not be crossed. Should this be impossible to avoid, conductors should be crossed at right angles to one another if at all possible.
- Should conductors be wired through metal parts, such conductors must always be additionally shielded (e.g. with an insulating sleeve or grommet).

Temperature

Reference point temperature t_c

The safe operation of electronic ballasts is dependent on the maximum permissible temperature not being exceeded at the measuring point. Vossloh-Schwabe has determined a casing temperature measuring point – $t_{c\ max.}$ – on all EB casings. To avoid shortening the service life or diminishing operating safety, the stipulated maximum temperature must not be exceeded at this t_c point. This point is determined by testing the converter during normal, IEC-standardised operation at the specified ambient temperature (t_a), which is also indicated on the type plate. As both the design-related ambient temperature and the ballast's inherent heat, as determined by the installed load, are subject to great variation, the casing temperature should be tested at the t_c point under real installation conditions.

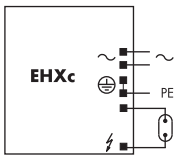
Ambient temperature t_a

The ambient temperature – as specified on every EB – denotes the permissible temperature range within the luminaire.

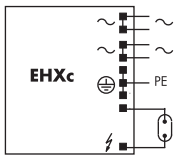
Reliability and service life

If the max. temperature at the t_c reference point (as specified on the type plate and the technical documentation of the ballast) is not exceeded, the defined service life can be expected to be achieved, assuming a switching cycle of 165 minutes on and 15 minutes off. See table on page 86 for service life details.

Circuit diagrams for metal halide lamps (HI) and high-pressure sodium lamps (HS) with electronic ballasts (EB)



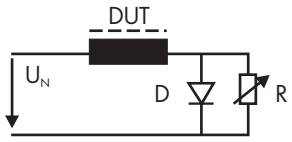
35G.327, 35.325, 50.358, 70.326, 150G.334



100.353

Electromagnetic Ballasts for Discharge Lamps

Test circuit for thermally protected ballasts



DUT	Device under Test
D	Diode, 100A, 600V
R	Resistor, 0...200 (1/2 lamp output)
U_N	110% of rated supply voltage

Electromagnetic ballasts for HI and HS Lamps

As the lamp manufacturer's reference values regarding lamp current and voltage are generally identical for metal halide (HI) and high-pressure sodium lamps (HS) of the same lamp wattage and the impedance values required for the ballast are also identical, the same ballasts can frequently be used for both lamp types. It should be remembered that HI lamps react sensitively to impedance deviations from the rated value with appreciable colour changes. Vossloh-Schwabe ballasts therefore comply with the lamp's narrower tolerances. Moreover, ballasts remain below the maximum peak DC value for HI lamps. This value is not specified for HS lamps; instead, the maximum stated start-up current must not be exceeded.

In order to keep the temperature of the luminaires and the electrical values of the lamps within tolerable limits, the impedance of the ballasts must remain constant over the entire service life. A so-called service life test (test of thermal durability) provides proof of this requirement having been met.

HI and HS lamps constitute a special case in terms of thermal testing. In rare cases, a safety risk can occur at the end of the service life of lamps fitted with external bulbs. The safety risk is caused by the so-called lamp rectifier effect, which can lead to overheating of ballasts, ignitors, lampholders and conductors and can therefore destroy the luminaire. Against this background, the luminaire standard EN 60598-1 "luminaires; part 1: general requirements and tests" has been supplemented by tests concerning this safety risk. As a result, since 1 September 2002, it has been illegal to market luminaires that do not comply with the new regulations. This means luminaires need to be fitted with thermal protection that prevents a luminaire from overheating in the event of this malfunction.

In this respect, it is recommended to use VS ballasts with temperature switches that have already been tested using this circuit.

Electromagnetic ballasts for HM lamps

Even in the event of major mains fluctuations (92–106% of the rated voltage), the ballast must not fall short of the no-load voltage specified by the lamp manufacturer nor exceed a fixed short-circuit current. The start-up current must be high enough to ensure that at least 90% of the lamp's operating voltage is achieved within 15 minutes.

Power reduction with HS and HM lamps

The lamp wattage can be reduced by operating the ballast at a higher impedance value, higher than the rated value. The lamp manufacturer's specifications must be observed in doing so to avoid shortening the lamp's service life. The lamps should be started at the ballast's rated impedance and only switched down to reduced operation after a period of at least five minutes.
The impedance value can be altered by using an additional ballast (high-effort option) or by using a switchable ballast (low-cost option). These ballast models can be switched using either a modern, time-controlled electronic power reduction switch, which is equipped with an additional control conductor (230 V), or a power reduction switch with a constant incentive rate setting (no control conductor).

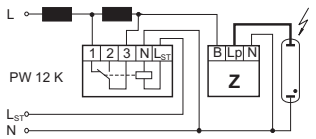
The construction of power reduction switches with control conductors differs according to the selected increase in impedance.

Power reduction with switchable ballasts

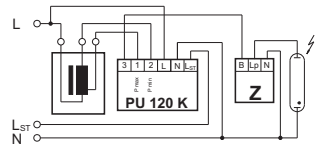
Ballast type	Tested with	Mains voltage	System output 100%	Reduced system output		Reduced luminous flux
			W	W	%	% (approx. values)
U-NaHJ 70/40%	HS 70	230, 50	83	50	60	55
U-NaH 100/40%	HS 100	230, 50	114	67	58	55
U-NaH 150/40%	HS 150	230, 50	160	98	61	55
U-NaH 250/40%	HS 250	230, 50	271	150	55	50
U-NaH 400/250.805	HS 400	230, 50	421	253	60	50
Q 80/50.596	HM 80	230, 50	90	55	61	55
Q 125/80.611	HM 125	230, 50	134	89	65	55
U-Q 250/150.438	HM 250	230, 50	274	164	60	55
U-Q 400/250.437	HM 400	230, 50	422	267	65	55

Example: Osram lamp, type NAV, HQL

Switching to reduced power using additional impedance (second ballast)



Switching to reduced power using a switchable ballast (ballast with tapping points)



Start-up switches

As high-pressure lamps operate with a start-up phase, the lamp's full luminous flux will only be reached after completion of this start-up period. In the event of disconnection from the mains, this start-up phase is dependent on the lamp's temperature. If an additional source of light is desired or required for this start-up period for safety-relevant applications, it is possible to switch on an auxiliary lamp with the help of a start-up switch.
There are two types of start-up switches:

- AS 1000 K for superimposed ignition systems. This switch monitors the lamp's operating voltage. If this is below a defined value (approx. 60% of the lamp's luminous flux), an auxiliary lamp is switched on.
- AS 1000 K A10 for pulse ignition systems and electronic ballasts.
  This model switches the auxiliary lamp off after a defined period of time (10 minutes), after which the high-pressure lamp will have reached the desired illumination level.

Lamp family	Typical start-up time	Typical restart time (mains interruption at lamp operating temperature)
HS	3 min.	5 min.
HI / C-HI	3 min.	10 min.
HM	4–5 min.	4–5 min.
LS	10 min.	5 min.

Control Gear Units for High-pressure Discharge Lamps

With electromagnetic ballasts

Control gear units with electromagnetic ballasts for high-pressure sodium lamps (HS), metal halide lamps (HI) and metal halide lamps with a ceramic discharge tube (C-HI) are fitted with all the components needed to ensure safe normal operation. Apart from a ballast, control gear units also contain a digital timer ignitor with IPP^{++} technology (Intelligent-Pulse-Pause-Mode), a compensation capacitor and a temperature switch with automatic reset. As all these components form a matched system, they create optimum operating conditions for lamps and small models. These compact control gear units remove the need for separate installation and wiring of individual components, thus considerably reducing assembly time.

Mandatory regulations

DIN VDE 0100	Erection of low voltage installations
EN 60598-1	Luminaires – part 1: general requirements and tests
EN 61347-1	Operating devices for lamps – part 1: general and safety requirements
EN 61347-2-1	Control gear for lamps; part 2-1: special requirements for ignitors (other than glow starters)
EN 61347-2-9	Control gear for lamps; part 2-9: special requirements for ballasts for discharge lamps (except fluorescent lamps)
EN 60923	Ballasts for discharge lamps – performance requirements
EN 60927	Operating devices for lamps; ignitors (glow starters); performance requirements
EN 61048	Operating devices for lamps – capacitors for fluorescent lamp circuits and other discharge lamp circuits; general and safety requirements
EN 61049	Operating devices for lamps – capacitors for fluorescent lamp circuits and other discharge lamp circuits; performance requirements
EN 55015	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment
EN 61000-3-2	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – part 3: maximum values – main section part 2: maximum values for mains harmonics (device input current up to and including 16 A per conductor)
EN 61547	Installations for general lighting purposes – EMC immunity requirements

Technical specifications

Operating voltage range
Control gear units can be operated at the specified mains voltage within a tolerance range of ± 10% for HS/HI lamps and ± 3% for C-HI lamps.

Leak current ≤ 0.1 mA

Compensation/power factor
Parallel-compensated control gear units with a power factor of $\lambda < 0.9$ ($\lambda < 0.85$ for 100 W)

Degree of protection
IP40, IP65
IP54 for aluminium casing

Protection class Independent, protection class II control gear units (plastic casing)
Independent, protection class I control gear units (aluminium casing)

Max. ambient temperature
See t_a value on the type plate of the control gear unit

Lead length to lamp
Max. 10 m

"F" designation Suitable for mounting on surfaces of normal flammability

Mechanical mounting

Mounting position
Any position using the mounting tabs

Clearance Min. of 0.20 m from walls, ceilings and insulation
Min. of 0.20 m from further control gear units
Min. of 0.25 m from sources of heat (lamp)

Surface Solid; control gear unit must not be allowed to sink into insulation materials

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Interference Interference voltage measurements only have to be taken at the connection terminals for luminaires with electromagnetic control gear units as these systems operate with lamp voltages of under 100 Hz. These low-frequency interference voltages are generally not critical with high-pressure discharge lamps with electromagnetic control gear units.

Interference immunity
Thanks to the robust design and choice of materials, electromagnetic control gear units provide a high degree of interference immunity and are not impaired by normal mains power interference.

Mains Harmonics
After every zero crossing of the lamp current, discharge lamps experience a re-ignition peak as the lamps go out for a brief (imperceptible) moment. These re-ignition peaks of discharge lamps generate mains harmonics that are smoothed by the ballast's impedance. VS electromagnetic control gear units all comply with the stipulated maximum values.

Selection of automatic cut-outs for VS control gear units

Dimensioning automatic cut-outs

When a control gear unit is switched on, high transient current peaks occur due to the smoothing capacitor having to load. The lamps are ignited almost simultaneously, which also causes energy consumption peaks. These high system switch-on currents put a strain on the automatic conductor cut-outs, which must be selected and dimensioned to suit.

Release reaction The release reaction of the automatic conductor cut-outs comply with VDE 0641, part 11, for B and C characteristics.

No. of control gear units

The following values are meant as guidelines only and may vary depending on the respective lighting system. The specified maximum number applies to the number of devices that can be switched on simultaneously. Specifications apply to single-pole fuses; using multi-pole fuses reduces the maximum number by 20%. The considered circuit impedance equals 400 mΩ (approx. 20 m [2.5 mm²] of conductor from the power supply to the distributor and a further 15 m to the luminaire). Doubling circuit impedance to 800 mΩ increases the possible number of control gear units by 10%.

Type of control gear unit	Type of automatic cut-out			
	B (10 A)	B (16 A)	C (10 A)	C (16 A)
VNaHJ 35PZT	7	12	12	20
VNaHJ 70PZT	7	12	12	20
VNaHJ 100PZT	6	10	10	16
VNaHJ 150PZT	5	8	8	14
VNaHJ 250PZT	3	5	5	7
VNaHJ 400PZT	2	4	3	5

Safety functions

Shutdown of defective lamps

In the event of a lamp failing to ignite the control gear unit will automatically shut down after a preset safety period. The programmed switch off time prevents flickering at the end of the lamp's service life. The control gear unit can be reset after shut down and lamp changing by disconnecting and then reconnecting the mains voltage.

Temperature protection

To protect against impermissible excess temperatures, the devices are fitted with a temperature fuse.

Protection against installation and wiring errors

The integrated IPP++ function will prevent the power unit from making any attempt to start the lamp in the event of an installation or wiring error and also if the neutral conductor is dislodged within the existing mains voltage network (three-phase supply network). Should the nominal supply voltage be connected, the power unit will begin starting the lamp immediately.

Reliability and service life

The control gear units can be expected to provide a service life of 50,000 operating hours provided that the assembly instructions are observed and the maximum tw value of the ballast is not exceeded. Failure rate: < 0.1%/1,000 hrs

Electrical installation

Connection terminals

Terminals can be contacted with rigid or flexible conductors
- Rigid conductors: max. 2.5 mm²
- Flexible conductors: max. 2.5 mm²
- Stripped lead length: 10–11 mm
- Conductors must not be tin-plated

Connection leads

Admissible diameter 7–9 mm
The suitability of luminaire conductors and cables for use within luminaires with ignition devices must be checked in accordance with luminaire standard EN 60598-1 10.2.2.
In general, all silicone and standard PVC cables meet these requirements.

Wiring — The wiring between the supply mains, control gear unit and lamp must be in accordance with the circuit diagram shown on the type plate.
Note: luminaire casing (metal) must be connected to the protective earth conductor.

Assembly Instructions for Electromagnetic Ballasts

For mounting and installing electromagnetic ballasts for high-pressure discharge lamps

Mandatory regulations

DIN VDE 0100	Erection of low voltage installations
EN 60598-1	Luminaires – part 1: general requirements and tests
EN 61347-1	Operating devices for lamps – part 1: general and safety requirements
EN 61347-2-9	Operating devices for lamps; part 2-9: special requirements for ballasts for discharge lamps (except fluorescent lamps)
EN 60923	Ballasts for discharge lamps – performance requirements
EN 55015	Maximum values and methods of measurement for RFI suppression in electrical lighting installations and similar electrical appliances
EN 61000-3-2	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – part 3: maximum values – main section part 2: maximum values for mains harmonics (device input current up to and including 16 A per conductor)
EN 61547	Installations for general lighting purposes – EMC immunity requirements

Technical specifications

Operating voltage range
The ballasts can be operated at the specified mains voltage within a tolerance range of ±10% for HS/HI and HM lamps and ±3% for C-HI lamps.

Leak current ≤ 0.1 mA

Compensation/power factor
Inductive ballasts: $\lambda \leq 0.5$
Parallel-compensated ballasts: $\lambda \geq 0.85$

Mechanical mounting

Mounting position
Any

Mounting location
Ballasts are designed for installation in luminaires or comparable devices. Independent ballasts do not need to be installed in a casing.

Fastening Preferably using M4 to M6 screws, depending on the size of the ballast. Encapsulated ballasts may only be used with flat-headed screws (M5), underlaid with a washer (DIN 9021). (Tightening torque ≈ 2 Nm)

Temperature The winding temperature tw must be checked during operation and must not exceed the specified maximum value. It must be tested by using the standardised method of measuring resistance. The Δt marking on the type plate is a measure of the ballast's inherent heating and thus of its power loss. The lower this value is the lower the power loss of the ballast. This value is determined using standardised measuring regulations and constitutes a benchmark for comparing ballasts of the same design for selection purposes.

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Interference Interference voltage measurements have to be taken at the connection terminals for luminaires with electromagnetic ballasts as these are systems that operate with lamp voltages of under 100 Hz. These low-frequency interference voltages are generally not critical with high-pressure discharge lamps with electromagnetic ballasts.

Interference immunity
Thanks to the robust design and choice of materials, electromagnetic ballasts provide a high degree of interference immunity and are not impaired by normal mains power interference.

Mains Harmonics After every zero crossing of the lamp current, discharge lamps experience a re-ignition peak as the lamps go out for a brief (imperceptible) moment. These re-ignition peaks of discharge lamps generate mains harmonics that are smoothed by the ballast's impedance. VS electromagnetic ballasts all comply with the stipulated maximum values.

Selection of automatic cut-outs for VS electromagnetic ballasts

Dimensioning automatic cut-outs
When a ballast is switched on, high transient current peaks occur due to parasite capacitances that can accumulate with the number of luminaires. These high system switch-on currents put a strain on the automatic conductor cut-outs. For this reason, only surge-current-proof automatic cut-outs should be used for lighting systems.

Release reaction The release reaction of the automatic conductor cut-outs comply with VDE 0641, part 11, for B and C characteristics.

No. of ballasts The following values are meant as guidelines only and may vary depending on the respective lighting system. The maximum number of VS ballasts applies to cases where the devices are switched on simultaneously. Specifications apply to singlepole fuses. The number of permissible ballasts must be reduced by 20% for multi-pole fuses. The considered circuit impedance equals 400 mΩ (approx. 20 m of [2.5 m²] conductor from the power supply to the distributor and a further 15 m to the luminaire). Doubling circuit impedance to 800 mΩ increases the possible number of ballasts by 10%. The values quoted in the following tables are guidelines and can be affected by system-specific factors.

Possible number of ballasts connected to automatic cut-outs with or without compensation

Lamp data		C_P	Max. number of ballasts connected to automatic cut-outs – without compensation / with compensation																			
			C10		C13		C16		C20		C25		B10		B13		B16		B20		B25	
W	V	µF	without	with	without	with	without	with	without	with	without	with	without	with	without	with	without	with	without	with	without	with
Mercury vapour lamps (HM)																						
50	230	7	10	19	13	25	15	31	18	39	23	49	8	10	11	12	13	15	16	18	20	23
80	230	8	6	12	7	15	9	19	11	24	14	30	6	6	8	7	10	9	12	11	15	14
125	230	10	4	7	5	9	7	12	7	15	9	19	4	4	5	5	7	6	9	7	10	9
250	230	18	2	4	3	5	3	6	3	7	4	9	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	5	4
400	230	25	1	2	1	3	2	4	2	5	2	6	1	1	1	1	2	22	3	2	3	2
700	230	40	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1
1000	230	60	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1
Metal halide lamps (HI)																						
35	230	6	11	22	14	29	18	36	23	45	29	50	9	11	12	14	15	18	18	23	23	27
70	230	12	7	12	9	15	11	18	14	23	17	29	5	8	6	10	8	13	9	16	12	20
100	230	12	6	10	7	13	9	16	11	20	14	25	4	7	5	9	6	11	8	14	10	17
150	230	20	4	7	5	9	6	11	7	14	9	17	2	5	3	6	4	8	5	10	6	12
250	230	32	2	5	2	6	3	7	4	9	5	11	1	3	1	4	2	5	3	6	4	8
400	230	35	2	3	2	4	3	5	4	7	5	8	1	2	1	3	2	4	2	5	3	6
1000	230	85	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
2000	380	60	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
2000	380	37	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
3500	380	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High pressure sodium vapour lamps (HS)																						
35	230	6	11	22	14	29	18	36	23	45	29	50	9	11	12	14	15	18	18	23	23	27
50	230	10	9	16	11	20	14	24	18	31	22	38	6	11	8	14	10	17	13	22	16	27
70	230	12	7	12	9	15	11	18	14	23	17	29	5	8	6	10	8	13	10	16	12	20
100	230	12	6	10	7	13	9	16	11	20	14	25	4	7	5	9	6	11	8	14	10	17
150	230	20	4	7	5	9	6	11	7	14	9	17	2	5	3	6	4	8	5	10	7	12
250	230	36	2	5	2	6	3	7	4	9	5	11	1	3	1	4	2	5	3	6	4	8
400	230	45	1	3	1	3	2	4	3	5	4	7	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	4	2	5
600	230	60	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	–	1	–	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
1000	230	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2

Safety functions

The VS range includes ballasts with an integrated temperature switch that safely disconnects the lamp from the power supply if the lamp should develop the rectifier effect towards the end of its service life. The cut-out behaviour of the temperature switch is influenced by the luminaire construction. The luminaire manufacturer is responsible for checking the factory settings of the temperature switch in accordance with EN 60598-1 Section 12.5. VS can adjust the temperature switch to the appropriate cut-out temperature to suit requirements.

Reliability and service life

Provided the maximum winding temperature is not exceeded, the ballasts can be expected to yield a service life of 100,000 operating hours.
Failure rate < 0.025 %/1,000 hrs

Electrical installation

Push-in terminals — Terminals can be contacted with rigid conductors up to a maximum of 1.5 mm².

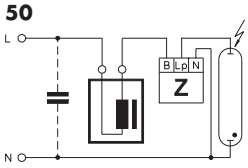
Screw terminals
- Terminals can be contacted with rigid or flexible conductors with ferrules on bare end of core
- Conductor cross-sections are determined by the terminals and can vary according to type 0.5–1.5 mm² / 0.75–2.5 mm² / 1.5–2.5 mm²
- Stripped lead length: 8 – 9 mm
- Conductors must not be tin-plated
- Max. tightening torque 0.5 Nm

Wiring — The wiring between the power supply, ballast and lamp must be in accordance with the respective circuit diagram (see pages 98–100).

Components — High-pressure discharge lamps must only be fitted with components that are rated to withstand the respective ignition voltage.

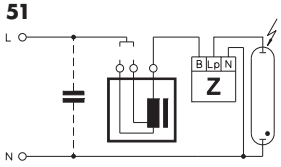
Circuit diagrams for high-pressure sodium lamps (HS) and metal halide lamps (HI)

50



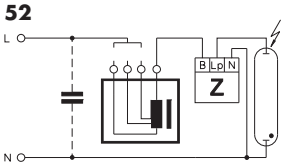
Superimposed ignition of HS and HI lamps

51



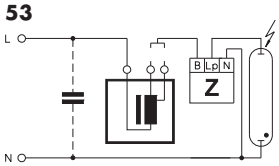
Superimposed ignition of HS and HI lamps
(ballasts with two alternative voltage tapping points)

52



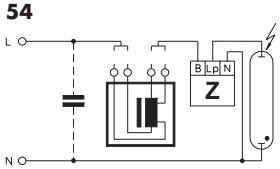
Superimposed ignition of HS and HI lamps
(ballasts with three alternative voltage tapping points)

53



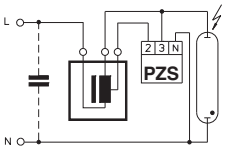
Superimposed ignition of HS and HI lamps
(ballasts with two alternative power tapping points)

54



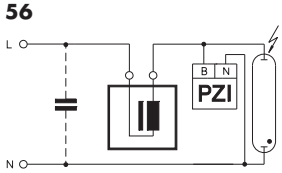
Superimposed ignition of HS and HI lamps
(ballasts with two alternative voltage and
power tapping points)

55



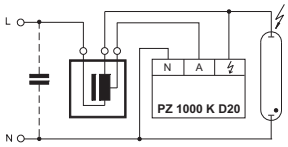
Pulse ignition of standard HS lamps

56



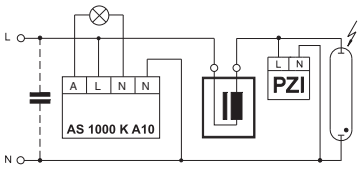
Pulse ignition of HI lamps, ignition voltage 0.9 kV

58



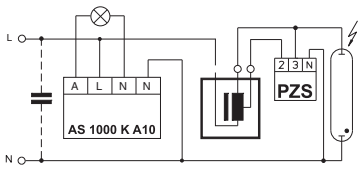
Pulse ignition for HS and HI lamps

59



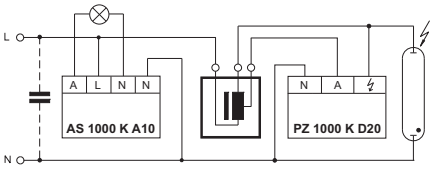
Start-up switch for HI lamps, ignition voltage 0.9 kV

60



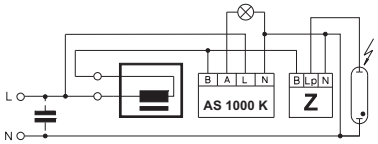
Start-up switch for standard HS lamps

61



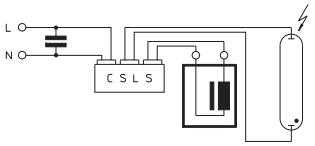
Start-up switch for HS and HI lamp

62



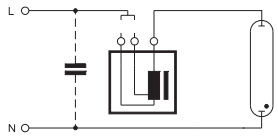
Start-up switch for HS and HI lamps

63



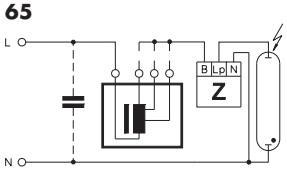
SDW-T lamps

64



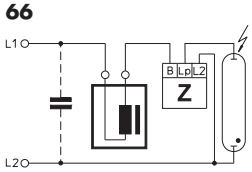
HS lamps with internal ignitor (ballasts with
two alternative voltage tapping points)

65



Superimposed ignition of HS and HI lamps
with three alternative power tapping points

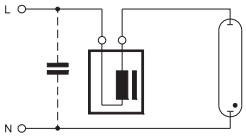
66



Superimposed ignition of HS and HI lamps
with polyphase power systems

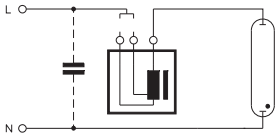
Circuit diagrams for mercury vapour lamps (HM)

67



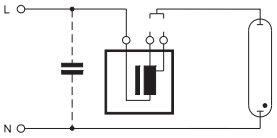
HM lamps

68



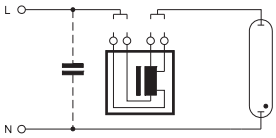
HM lamps (ballasts with
two alternative voltage tapping points)

69



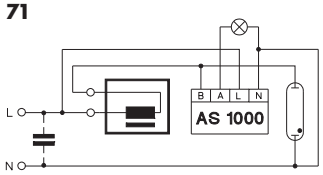
HM lamps (ballasts with
two alternative power tapping points)

70



HM lamps (ballasts with two alternative voltage
and power tapping points apiece)

71

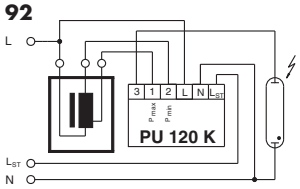


Start-up switch for HM lamps with auxiliary lamp

Power reduction of mercury vapour lamps (HM lamps)

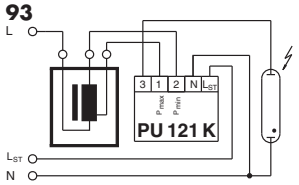
L_{ST} connectable to L1, L2 and L3

92



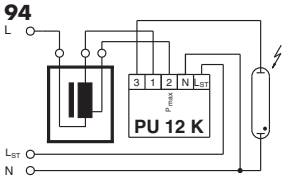
Disconnected control phase (L_{ST} = 0 V)
with ballasts with two tapping points

93



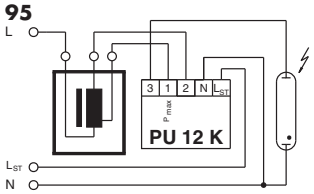
Connected control phase (L_{ST} = 230 V)
with ballasts with two tapping points

94



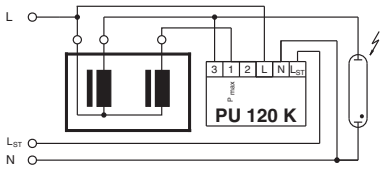
Disconnected control phase (L_{ST} = 0 V)
with ballasts with two tapping points

95



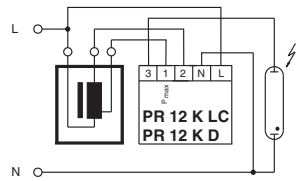
Connected control phase (L_{ST} = 230 V)
with ballasts with two tapping points

96



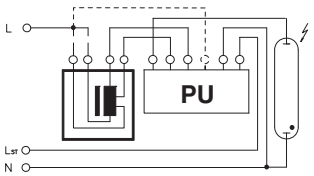
Disconnected control phase (L_{ST} = 0 V)
with two ballasts connected in parallel

97



Electronic power reduction without control phase

98

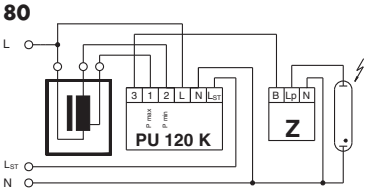


Ballasts with two tapping points and
two voltage tapping points (L_{ST} = 0 V or L_{ST} > 0 V)

Power reduction of high-pressure sodium lamps (HS lamps) – superimposed ignition system

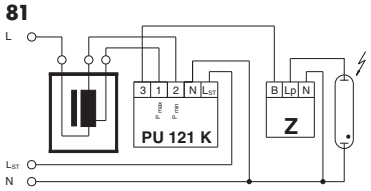
L_{ST} connectable to L1, L2 or L3

80



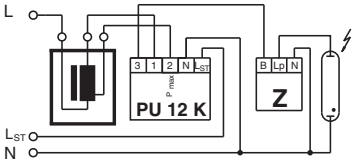
Disconnected control phase (L_{ST} = 0 V)
with ballasts with two tapping point

81



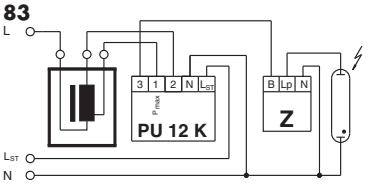
Connected control phase (L_{ST} = 230 V)
with ballasts with two tapping points

82



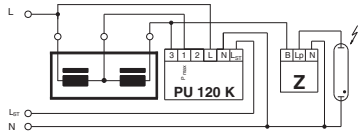
Disconnected control phase (L_{ST} = 0 V)
with ballasts with two tapping points

83



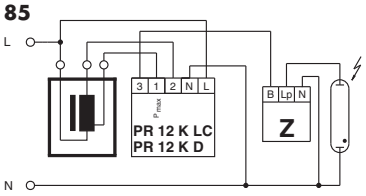
Connected control phase (L_{ST} = 230 V)
with ballasts with two tapping points

84



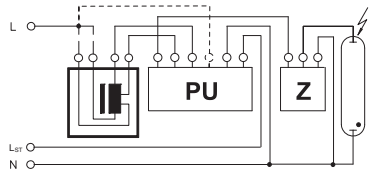
Disconnected control phase (L_{ST} = 0 V)
with main ballast and additional inductance

85



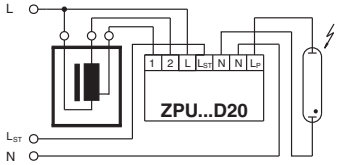
Electronic power reduction without control phase

86



Ballast with two tapping points and two
voltage tapping points (L_{ST} = 0 V or L_{ST} > 0 V)

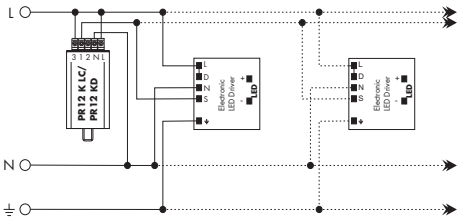
89



Disconnected control phase (L_{ST} = 0 V)
with ballasts with two tapping points

Power switching of LED drivers and electronic ballasts

100



Lampholders for High-pressure Discharge Lamps

Metal halide and high-pressure sodium lamps feature extremely different bases, which include RX7s, Fc2, G8.5, GX8.5, GU8.5, GX10, G12, GX12, PG12, PGJ5, GU6.5, E27 and E40, depending on whether the lamp is single- or double-ended. All lampholders are subject to the same typical conditions found with discharge lamps: high ignition voltages and temperatures. The high start-up currents deserve particular attention in lampholder design. This is also reflected by the insulation materials, which are usually solid ceramics or heat-resistant plastic (e.g. PPS – polyphenylene sulphide). Depending on the lamp's requirements (voltage, current, temperature, etc.), silver, nickel and copper alloys with thick nickel coatings are used as conductors. The luminaire regulation EN 60598-1 (VDE 0711 part 1), defines the safety requirements with regard to ignition voltages in connection with creepage and air clearance distances. Special care must be taken to ensure that lampholders are approved for discharge lamps when using high-pressure lamps with E27 and E40 Edison bases. Lampholders that are suitable for this purpose are marked with a maximum value of "5 kV" and comply with the increased creepage and air clearance distances specified by the lampholder requirements in EN 60238 (VDE 0616 part 1). The lampholder regulations governing special lampholders, EN 60838-1 (VDE 0616 part 5), apply analogously to all other base systems. The high ignition voltage pulses also place special demands on the conductors. In practice, silicone-insulated conductors with an outer diameter of 3.6 mm have proved to be suitable for discharge lamps. Silicone-insulated conductors with a glass-silk lining with a diameter of 7 mm should be used for lamps with an instant hot restart (20 kV) function.

VS lampholders for the UL market and UL approved leads are available for all common lamp types.

Further information can be found at www.unvlt.com.

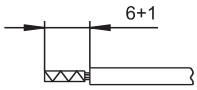
When connecting lampholders to push-in terminals of ballasts, the diameter of the conductor and the length of the stripped cables must be taken into account to ensure correct operation of the installed components. To this end, Vossloh-Schwabe can make additional versions available with compacted cable ends as further options.

When using compacted cable ends, the reduction of the cable diameter at the end of the cable must be taken into account, which means that the respective ballast push-in terminal has to be capable of taking the next-smaller cable diameter (see table with examples).

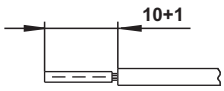
When using screw terminals to connect a ballast, it is recommended to use a ferrules on the bare end of core.

Cable cross-section mm²	Push-in terminal range on the ballast when using compacted cable ends mm²
0.75	≥ 0.5
1	≥ 0.75

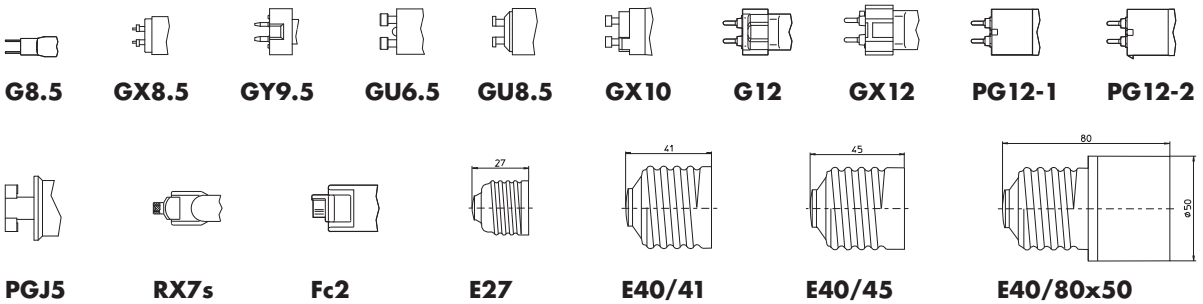
Ferrule on bare end of core



Compacted cable ends

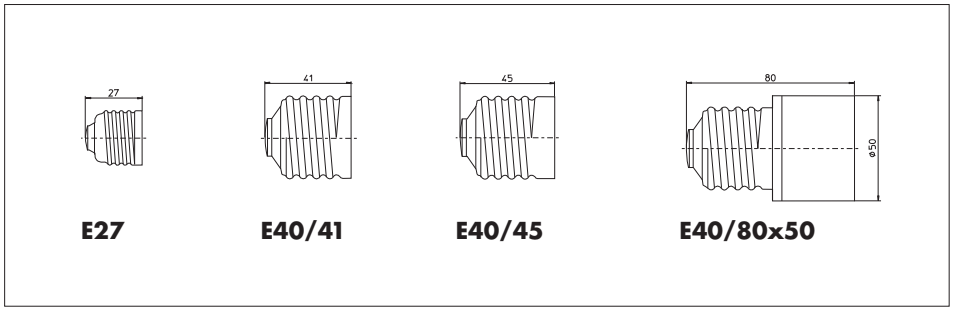


Bases for the most commonly used HI and HS lamps



Bases for the most commonly used HM lamps

Edison bases are predominantly used for mercury vapour lamps (HM)



Ignitors

Ignition voltages for high-pressure sodium lamps (HS) and metal halide lamps (HI)

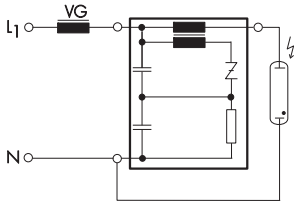
The ignition voltage of HS and HI lamps is determined by the respective lamp technology as well as the creepage and air clearance distances of the base-lampholder system. High-pressure sodium lamps of 35, 50 and 70 W with an E27 base are ignited with a voltage of between 1.8 and 2.3 kV. All other high-pressure lamps of the sodium and metal halide families require an ignition voltage of between 4 and 5 kV (except for special lamps and lamps with base PGJ5).

Superimposed ignitors

Superimposed ignitors work independently of ballasts and generate defined ignition pulses within the voltage ranges of 220–240 V ±10% and 380–415 V ±10%. As the mains frequency only plays a minor role, these systems work equally well at 50 Hz and 60 Hz. In accordance with the lamp manufacturer's specifications, pulses or clusters of pulses of defined width and height are generated in every half wave. Although lamp current flows through superimposed ignitors, they only cause low losses in relation to the system's power consumption. The maximum ambient temperature can be calculated by subtracting the ignitor's self-heating, which is caused by the inherent losses, from the specified maximum casing temperature (t_c).

Superimposed ignitors should be mounted near the lampholder. The clearance needed between the ignitor and the lamp is determined by the respective maximum load capacitance, which is specified for each ignitor in the technical specifications. The capacitive load of the cable is dependent on its physical properties and wiring layout; this value usually ranges between 70 pF and 100 pF per metre. The casing temperature must not fall below –30 °C and must not exceed the maximum value specified on the device.

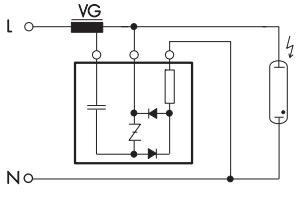
Circuit principle of a superimposed ignitor



Pulse ignitors

Pulse ignitors use the winding of an inductive ballast to generate the pulse voltage needed to ignite high-pressure discharge lamps. For that reason, ballasts must be designed to withstand these high ignition voltages. In this respect, special attention is paid to the insulation as well as the creepage and air clearance distances. As pulse ignition systems generate high-energy pulses, they are also suitable in the event of longer conductor distances between ignitor and lamp. State-of-the-art ignitors feature electronic circuitry. Depending on their design and the technical requirements, the simplest solution is to connect pulse ignitors in parallel with the lamp. Further models make partial use of the winding of a ballast, which will either feature multiple tapping points for voltage selection or special tapping points for pulse operation.

Circuit principle of a pulse ignitor



VS ignitors provide the following advantages:

- fully electronic construction
- compact design
- large nominal voltage range
- large output range
- low self-heating
- minimal power loss
- low noise
- long service life
- high electrical safety due to high-quality components (e.g. approved capacitors)
- highly heat-resistant (max. permissible casing temperature t_c: 105°C for superimposed ignitors and 95°C for pulse ignitors)
- highly fire-resistant potting compound (certified according to EN 60926 and UL 94-V0)
- environmentally compatible potting compound (waste key No. 57110)

Product range

Vossloh-Schwabe's product range covers superimposed and pulse ignitors in standard models and with automatic cut-outs. Superimposed ignitors with automatic cut-outs are available with various cut-out times and ignition voltage pulse mechanisms (A and D). In this respect, D-series ignitors featuring the intelligent pulse-pause mode (IPP) are the best solution in terms of ignition reliability and switching off defective lamps.

Electronic ignitors with integrated cut-outs capture data on ignition behaviour during the ignition process. These data, e.g. regarding ignition frequency or failure, serve to identify ageing lamps and to ensure the ignition process is reliably switched off after a defined period of time at the end of the lamp's service life or in the event of defective lamps. This reduces the negative consequences associated with defective lamps.

Superimposed and Pulse Ignitors with Automatic Cut-out

Ignitors with IPP technology and extended cut-out – D series

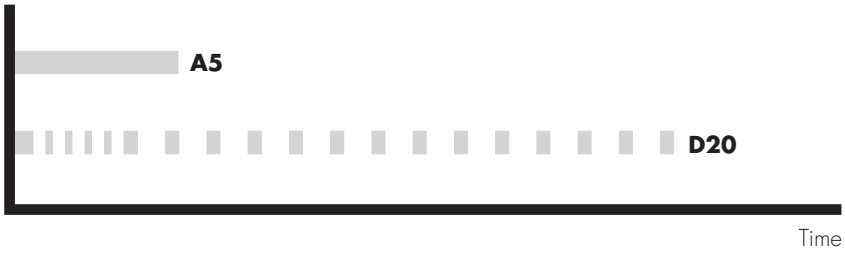
After connection to mains voltage, D series ignitors generate ignition voltage pulses that are controlled and if necessary switched off by the ignitor in accordance with the lamp's operating state, lamp recognition and the safe burning time. If the safe burning time is not attained after three consecutive ignition attempts, pulse generation will cease.

Appropriately programmed microprocessors enable these performance features of ignitors with IPP technology (Intelligent Pulse-Pause Mode) and extended cut-outs.

Z ... D20/
PZ ... D20 for HS, HI and C-HI lamps
programmed cut-out time: 1,216 seconds

Ignitors with IPP technology and extended cut-outs are available up to an output of 1,000 W.

Programmed cut-out function of VS ignitors



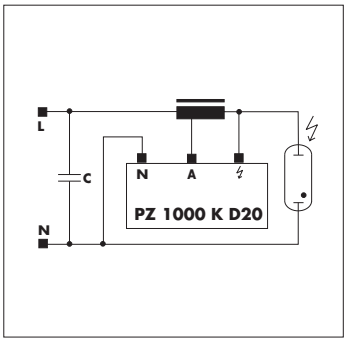
Ignitors with automatic cut-out – A series

After connection to mains voltage, A series ignitors supply a continuous stream of ignition voltage pulses until the lamp has ignited or the predefined cut-out time (sum of all ignition periods) has been reached if the lamp fails to ignite.

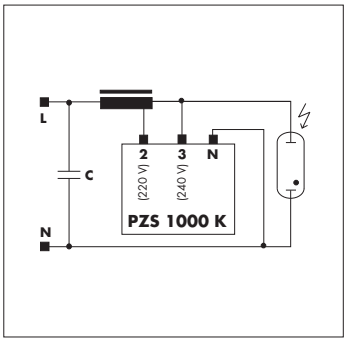
PZ ... A5 for HSI lamps
programmed cut-out time: ca. 300 seconds

Pulse ignition systems – overview of technical specifications

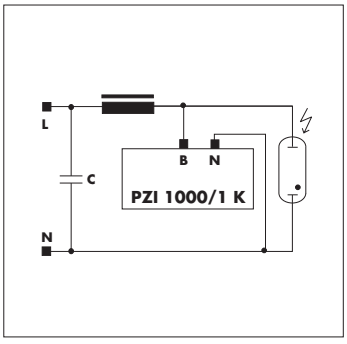
For HS, HI and C-HI lamps – PZ 1000 K D20
for high-pressure sodium lamps (HS) 50–1000 W,
metal halide lamps (HI) 35–1000 W and
for ceramic discharge tube lamps (C-HI) 35–400 W
Ignition voltage: 1.8–2.3 kV or 4–5 kV
No. of pulses: 2 per mains period
Load capacitance: 20–1000 pF
Ignitors with automatic cut-out and IPP technology
Suitable ballast types: NaHJ ... PZT with special winding tapping point,
whose position is determined by the magnitude of the ignition voltage



For HS lamps – PZS 1000 K
for standard high-pressure sodium lamps (HS) 50–1000 W
Not suitable for discharge lamp models SUPER, PLUS, XL, etc.
Ignition voltage: approx. 4 kV
No. of pulses: 1 per second
Load capacitance: 20–4000 pF
Suitable ballast types:
NaH ... P with winding tapping point
(20 V voltage difference)



For HI lamps – PZI 1000/1 K
for metal halide lamps (HI)
with an ignition voltage up to 0.9 kV
No. of pulses: 1 per mains period
Load capacitance: max. 10,000 pF
Suitable ballast models: Q...



Assembly Instructions for Ignitors

For mounting and installing ignitors

Mandatory regulations

DIN VDE 0100	Erection of low voltage installations
EN 60598-1	Luminaires – part 1: general requirements and tests
EN 61347-1	Operating devices for lamps – part 1: general and safety requirements
EN 61347-2-1	Control gear for lamps; part 2-1: special requirements for ignitors (other than glow starters)
EN 60927	Control gear for lamps; ignitors (other than glow starters); performance requirements
EN 55015	Maximum values and methods of measurement for RFI suppression in electrical lighting installations and similar electrical appliances
EN 61000-3-2	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – part 3: maximum values – main section part 2: maximum values for mains harmonics (device input current up to and including 16 A per conductor)
EN 61547	Installations for general lighting purposes – EMC immunity requirements

Technical specifications

Operating voltage range

Ignitors can be operated at the specified mains voltage within a tolerance range of ±10%.

Max. casing temperature t_c

A maximum casing temperature t_c of 105°C or 95°C is specified for superimposed ignitors and pulse ignitors, respectively. Tests carried out during operation must ensure this maximum value is not exceeded. Selecting an ignitor for higher lamp currents can reduce self-heating and thus also the temperature at the t_c measuring point. Details regarding self-heating can be found in the following table. The temperature structure in the luminaires is negatively influenced by ageing lamps.

Minimum ambient temperature t_a

The minimum ambient temperature ta for all superimposed and pulse ignitors is –30 °C. Ignitors for use in applications with special requirements to the ambient temperature (for example –40 °C) are available on request.

Superimposed ignitors – Technical specifications

Voltage V/Hz	**Ignitor type**	Max. lamp current A	Power loss W	Inherent heating K	Ignition voltage kV	Max. load capacity pF	Max. conductor length between ignitor and lamp* m	Connection terminals (mm²) Screw	Push-in	Casing material	Dimensions (dia. x L or L x W x H) length without threaded stud mm
220-240/	**Z 70 S**	2	< 0.6	< 5	1.8-2.3	200	2	0.75-4	–	Al	Ø35 x 76
50-60	**Z 70 K**	2	< 0.6	< 5	1.8-2.3	200	2	0.75-4	–	PC	78 x 34 x 27
								–	0.5-2.5		81 x 34 x 27
	Z 70 K D20	2	< 0.6	< 5	1.8-2.3	100	2	0.75-4	–	PC	80 x 34 x 30
								–	0.5-2.5		83 x 34 x 30
	Z 250 S	3.5	< 1.8	< 20	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-4	–	Al	Ø35 x 76
	Z 250 K	3.5	< 1.8	< 20	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-4	–	PC	78 x 34 x 27
								–	0.5-2.5		81 x 34 x 27
	Z 250 K D20	3.5	< 1.8	< 20	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-4	–	PC	80 x 34 x 30
								–	0.5-2.5		83 x 34 x 30
	Z 400 S	5	< 3.0	< 25	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-4	–	Al	Ø45 x 76
	Z 400 M **Z 400 M VS-Power** **Z 400 M S**	5	< 3.0	< 35	4.0-5.0	50	0.5	0.75-4	–	Al	Ø35 x 76
	Z 400 M K	5	< 3,0	< 35	4.0-5.0	50	0,5	0.75-4	–	PC	78 x 34 x 27
								–	0.5-2.5		81 x 34 x 27
	Z 400 M K VS-Power	5	< 3,0	< 35	4.0-5.0	50	0,5	0.75-4	–	PC	78 x 34 x 27
								–	0.5-2.5		81 x 34 x 27
	Z 400 S D20	5	< 3.0	< 25	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-4	–	Al	Ø45 x 90
	Z 400 M K D20	5	< 3.0	< 35	4.0-5.0	50	0.5	0.75-4	–	PC	80 x 34 x 30
								–	0.5-2.5		83 x 34 x 30
	Z 750 S	8	< 3.0	< 20	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø50 x 90
	Z 1000 S **Z 1000 TOP**	12	< 6.0	< 35	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø50 x 80 83 x 83 x 68
	Z 1000 S D20	12	< 6.0	< 35	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø50 x 89
	Z 1000 L	12	< 6.0	< 35	4.0-5.0	2000	20	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø50 x 97
	Z 1200/2,5	15	< 7.5	< 40	2.0-2.5	200	2	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø50 x 80
	Z 1200/9	15	< 10.0	< 40	7.0-8.0	50	0.5	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø50 x 135
	Z 2000 S	20	< 6.0	< 30	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø65 x 96
380-420/	**Z 1000 S/400V**	6	< 3.3	< 28	4.0-5.0	2000	20	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø45 x 84
50-60	**Z 2000 S/400V**	12	< 5.0	< 32	4.0-5.0	2000	20	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø50 x 88
	Z 3500 S/400V	20	< 7.0	< 35	4.0-5.0	100	1	0.75-2.5	–	Al	Ø65 x 96

* With a conductor of, for instance, 100 pF per m (3x2.5 mm²)

Pulse ignitors – Technical specifications

Nominal voltage/ frequency V/Hz	**Pulse ignitor type**	Casing temperature t_c °C	Ignition voltage kV	Max. load capacity pF	Max. conductor length between ignitor and lamp* m	Connection screw terminals mm²	Casing material	Dimensions (dia. x L or L x W x H) length without threaded stud mm
220-240/50-60	**PZS 1000 K**	95	approx. 4	4000	40	0.5-1.5	PC	50 x 28 x 27
220-240/50-60	**PZ 1000 K D20**	95	1.8-2.3/ 4.0-5.0	1000	10	0.75-2.5	PC	74 x 34 x 27
220-240/50-60	**PZI 1000/1 K**	95	0.7-0.9	10000	100	0.5-2.5	PC	57 x 28 x 27
380-420/50-60	**PZ 1000/400 V A5**	95	4.0-5.0	800	8	0.75-2.5	Al	Ø40 x 80

* With a conductor of, for instance, 100 pF per m (3x2.5 mm²) – wiring must be taken into consideration

Mechanical mounting

Mounting position Any

Mounting location
Ignitors are designed for installation in luminaires or comparable constructions. Ignitors must be protected against radiation of direct lamp heat by appropriate installation.

Clearance from lamp
The clearance needed between ignitor and lamp is determined by the load capacitance of the conductors and by the type of ignitor pulses. The table on page 106 gives details of the clearance needed for a typical 3-phase lead with a cross-section of 2.5 mm² per conductor.

Casing materials Unmarked in the type description: aluminium; marked "K": polycarbonate

Fastening Via threaded stud M8x10 (Z 2000 S, Z 3500 S/400 V: M12x12)

Dimensions The table on page 106 provides details of ignitor dimensions.

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Interference Ignitors only generate interference due to the high ignition voltages during lamp ignition. This is classified as click interference and is not evaluated in lighting technology. However, as this interference occurs continuously in the event of old lamps that fail to ignite, operators of lighting systems are legally obliged to exchange such lamps.

Interference immunity
Owing to their design and the materials used, VS ignitors are characterised by high interference immunity and comply with the specified maximum values.

Mains harmonics Are not observed during lamp ignition. VS ignitors meet the requirements.

Reliability and service life

The service life of an ignitor is dependent on strict compliance with the casing temperature t_c during operation. As the ignitors are only subjected to loads during high-voltage lamp ignition, a service life of 10 years can be expected provided the t_c values are not exceeded. Failure rate: < 0.04%/1,000 hrs.

Electrical installation

Connection terminals
Ignitors feature screw or push-in terminals. For screw terminals a maximum torque value of 0.8 Nm must not be exceeded when connecting the conductor. Push-in terminals are for rigid conductors with a cross section of 0.5–2.5 mm² or respective flexible conductors with ferrule bare end of cores. Stripped lead ends of 8–9 mm are required. Tinned lead ends are not permitted. The permissible conductor cross-sections can be seen in the table on page 106.

Wiring The ignitors must be wired between ballast and lamp in accordance with the circuit diagrams on pages 98–100. The load capacitances of the wiring must also be taken into account. Distances to lamps should be kept as short as possible.

Power switches for street lighting

In view of the drive to cut public spending on energy and also in the light of environmental policies to protect resources, reducing the power consumption of high-pressure discharge lamps is becoming increasingly important.

Power reduction is possible on high-pressure sodium vapour and mercury vapour lamps and is realised with the aid of electronic actuators or by switching the inductance in the luminaire itself with the aid of power switches.

Provided that the lamp still emits an acceptable minimum of light output and uniformity, these lamps can be used to reduce the lighting level of outdoor lighting systems during off-peak traffic periods (e.g. in accordance with DIN 5044 for street lighting).In conjunction with the appropriate ballasts, the VS power switches constitute a perfect all-round solution for power switching purposes. This VS system has been approved by leading lamp manufacturers.

Power switch PR 12 K LC – Power reduction without control line

The new VS PR 12 K LC power switch is capable of setting the period of power-reduced operation based on the measured burning time of a lighting system. This eliminates the time-consuming task of continually adjusting the times of power-reduced operation to suit constantly changing day-night cycles; it also removes the need for making adjustments due to daylight-saving times and is thus suitable for use worldwide (regionally independent).

Function

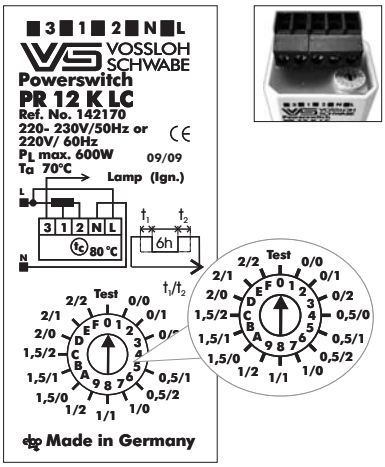
The intelligent PR 12 K LC power switch does not require a control line to reduce lamp output; it uses the tapping of the ballast. Thanks to an integrated microprocessor, the PR 12 K LC power switch can measure the burning time of the luminaire. This value is then compared to data stored on the chip and used to set the time at which the luminaire will switch over to power-reduced operation. The luminaire will be operated at reduced power for a minimum of six hours (reduced by approx. 40% of the lamp's nominal rating at 50% of luminous flux). This period of power reduction can be extended to a maximum of 10 hours.

Setting periods of power-reduced operation

The power switch is delivered in its default setting – i.e. the dial is set to 'Test (Code 0)'. After the luminaire has been installed, the desired power reduction time must be set using the dial on the power switch. The power-reduction period can be set to a minimum of six hours and can be extended by up to two hours in both directions (i.e. earlier or later). This results in a maximum power-reduction period of 10 hours.

The dial enables the following settings:

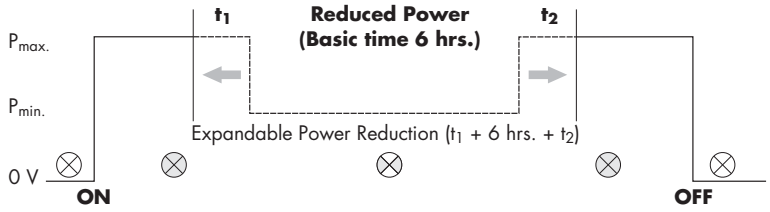
Dial settings		t_1	Basic power	t_2	Total power
Position	Timings	Hours	reduction period (hrs)	Hours	reduction time (hrs)
0	Test	Factory setting: 5 seconds on full load, followed by power reduction			
1	0/0	0	6	0	6
2	0/1	0	6	1	7
3	0/2	0	6	2	8
4	0.5/0	0.5	6	0	6.5
5	0.5/1	0.5	6	1	7.5
6	0.5/2	0.5	6	2	8.5
7	1/0	1	6	0	7
8	1/1	1	6	1	8
9	1/2	1	6	2	9
A	1.5/0	1.5	6	0	7.5
B	1.5/1	1.5	6	1	8.5
C	1.5/2	1.5	6	2	9.5
D	2/0	2	6	0	8
E	2/1	2	6	1	9
F	2/2	2	6	2	10



Determining operating/power reduction periods

- The dial is set to the desired period of power reduction, e.g. to position 1 (0/0), which corresponds to a power-reduction period of six hours.
- In the first night, the luminaire is activated by the twilight switch (e.g. at 20:30 hours) and will operate at its nominal rating. After four hours (default setting), the luminaire will be switched down by 40% of the lamp output by the power switch and will then remain in power-reduced operation until the twilight switch turns the system off (e.g. at 06:30 hours).
- During this time, the power switch will measure the entire burning time of the lamp (10 hours in our example).
- The power switch then compares the measured burning period with values stored on the microprocessor. The integrated comparative values of the power switch form the basis for the starting point of power-reduced operation for the following night. The "new" starting time will then be stored by the power switch until the following night.
- In the second night, the lighting system – controlled by the twilight switch and thus dependent on the day/night cycle of the respective region and the time of year – will be activated (and deactivated) at a slightly different time as compared to the first night (either earlier or later, depending on the season)
- With the dial set to position 1, the power switch will thus activate the six-hour period of power-reduced operation after two hours, as per our example, and will then revert to nominal operation before the twilight switch finally sends the signal to switch the lighting system off.
- During the night, the power switch will again measure the entire burning time, compare this value with the stored values and then reset the starting time for power-reduced operation.
- The period of power-reduced operation can be adjusted by changing the dial setting. This period can be extended in both directions (i.e. earlier or later) as detailed in the table on page 108.
- If the dial is, for instance, set to 9 (1/2) this will produce a total period of power-reduced operation of 9 hours (1+6+2). As a result, power-reduced operation will begin one hour earlier than the value determined the night before would ordinarily prescribe and will then extend the minimum period of power-reduced operation by two hours.
- If, in very rare cases, the total burning period of the lighting system should remain under six hours per night, the power switch will activate power-reduced operation after 15 minutes of nominal operation and stay in power-reduced mode until the lighting system is switched off. Switching diagram for power reduced operation.

Switching diagram for power reduced operation



Deactivating reduced-power operation for the night

The functional scope of the PR 12 K LC power switch has been extended with an extra function that permits the operator to deactivate reduced-power operation of the lighting system for a single night. The function can be useful for local festivities or events (e.g. town fêtes) during which it would not be appropriate to operate the local street lighting system at reduced power for safety reasons.

The power switch can be easily programmed to operate the lighting system at normal (i.e. 100%) power for the immediately following night cycle. The power switch is programmed by briefly switching the lighting system on for a period of min. 60 and max. 90 seconds during the day of the event and then switching it off again. The intelligent power switch recognises this command and sets the usual reduced-power operation to zero. The power switch can be successively programmed in this manner as many days in a row as necessary. For every night the lighting system is to be operated at normal (100%) power, the lighting system will have to be switched on for a period of min. 60 and max. 90 seconds during the day. The lighting system will be operated at normal (100%) power in the respective night following day-time activation of the extra function.

The power switch does not need to be reprogrammed to return to power-reduced operation of the lighting system. The power switch will automatically return to its original (power-reducing) program if the lighting system is not switched on during the day for a period of min. 60 and max. 90 seconds.

Before testing the extra function, it is important to ensure that the power switch has been in operation for at least one night cycle. Only then will the "learning cycle" start that is required to perform the basic function. After that, the extra function can be activated as described above.

Luminaire testing

The 'Test (Code 0)' dial setting on the power switch is used for luminaire testing during production as well as for direct function tests for "subsequent" installation in the lighting system. After the luminaire is switched on, the lamp is first operated at its nominal rating. After only five seconds, the system will be switched over to power-reduced operation, which will produce a visible change even though the lamp will not yet have attained its full output.

Maintenance work on the lighting system

Maintenance work that requires the lighting system to be switched on for a period of less than two hours will not influence the settings of power switch PR 12 K LC.
Should the lighting system need to be switched on for more than two hours during maintenance work, the PR 12 K LC power switch will activate power-reduced operation after 15 minutes of nominal operation in the following night and will then start to re-measure the total burning time of the lighting system. To determine the starting time of power-reduced operation for subsequent nights, the power switch will again use the stored comparative values.

Switch Units

For power reduction using electronic ballasts with a 1–10 V interface

Suitable for a broad range of lamps

Vossloh-Schwabe's switch units are designed to enable one-step power reduction of lamps (FL, CFL, LED, HS, HI and C-HI) with the help of the respective electronic ballast or converter. To this end, the switch units utilises the 1–10 V interface of the control gear unit. The switch unit is mainly intended for outdoor luminaires in systems with or without a control phase.

Discharge lamps may only be operated at reduced power if they have been expressly approved for this purpose by the manufacturer. In addition, the unit can also be used to dim tubular and compact fluorescent lamps as well as LEDs.

The 1–10 V interface is addressed via an external circuit at the output of the switch unit using a suitably dimensioned resistor. The type of resistor and circuitry are selected by the luminaire manufacturer to suit the desired degree of power reduction.
The switch unit satisfies the provisions of DIN EN 61347 and is suitable for use in outdoor luminaires of protection classes I and II.

Function PR 1–10 V K LC

The intelligent PR 1–10 V K LC switch unit does not require a control line to reduce lamp output.

Thanks to an integrated microprocessor, the PR 1–10 V K LC switch unit can measure the burning time of the luminaire. This value is then compared to data stored on the chip and used to set the time at which the luminaire will switch over to power-reduced operation.

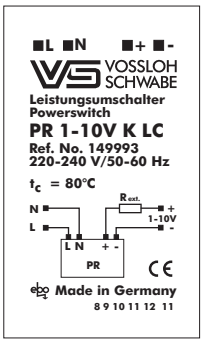
The luminaire will be operated at reduced power for a minimum of six hours (reduced by approx. 40% of the lamp's nominal rating at 50% of luminous flux). This period of power reduction can be extended to a maximum of 10 hours.

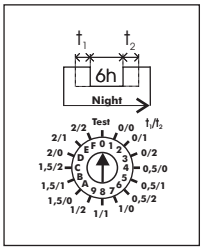
Setting periods of power-reduced operation for PR 1–10 V K LC

The PR 1–10 V K LC switch unit is delivered in its default setting – i.e. the dial is set to 'Test (Code 0)'.
After the luminaire has been installed, the desired power reduction time must be set using the dial on the switch unit. The power-reduction period can be set to a minimum of six hours and can be extended by up to two hours in both directions (i.e. earlier or later). This results in a maximum power-reduction period of 10 hours.

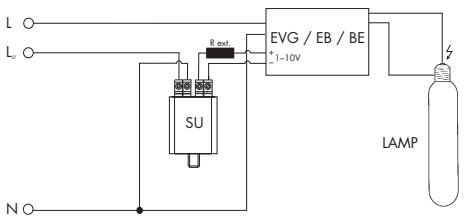
The dial enables the following settings:

Dial Settings		t_1	Basic power	t_2	Total power
Position	Timings	Hours	reduction period (hrs)	Hours	reduction time (hrs)
0	Test	Factory setting: 5 seconds on full load, followed by power reduction			
1	0/0	0	6	0	6
2	0/1	0	6	1	7
3	0/2	0	6	2	8
4	0.5/0	0.5	6	0	6.5
5	0.5/1	0.5	6	1	7.5
6	0.5/2	0.5	6	2	8.5
7	1/0	1	6	0	7
8	1/1	1	6	1	8
9	1/2	1	6	2	9
A	1.5/0	1.5	6	0	7.5
B	1.5/1	1.5	6	1	8.5
C	1.5/2	1.5	6	2	9.5
D	2/0	2	6	0	8
E	2/1	2	6	1	9
F	2/2	2	6	2	10

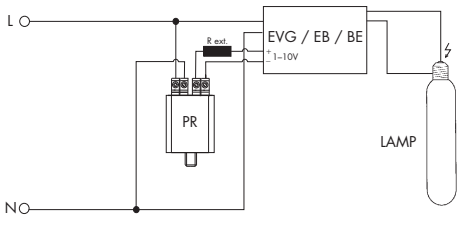




Circuit diagrams for switch units



SU 1–10 V K



PR 1–10 V K LC

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

High-pressure sodium lamps (HS lamps)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp current	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control gear unit	EB
				Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast		
Lamp output 35 W											
Philips	SDW-T	PG12-1	0.48	ignitor/ stabiliser	NaH 35II	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sylvania	SHP-S...CO/E	E27	0.53	Z 70...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	–	–
Lamp output 50 W											
Aura	ST 50 W	E27	0.80	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 50PZT	–	–	VNaH 50	EHXd 50
Aura	SE 50 W	E27	0.80	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 50PZT	–	–	VNaH 50	EHXd 50
GE	LU...	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
GE	LU...XO	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
GE	LU...SBY	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Iwasaki	NH.../HV/...	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Narva	NA	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Narva	NA...-D	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Osram	NAV-E .../E	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Osram	NAV-E...4Y	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Osram	NAV-T...Super 4Y	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Philips	SDW-T	PG12-1	0.78	ignitor/ stabiliser	NaH 50II	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philips	SON...Hg free	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Philips	SON...Pro	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Philips	SON-T...Plus	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Radium	RNP	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Sylvania	SHP-S	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Sylvania	SHP-TS	E27	0.76	Z 70...	NaH 50	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	EHXd 50
Lamp output 70 W											
Aura	ST 70 W	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Aura	SE 70 W	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
BLV	HST-SE	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
GE	LU	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
GE	LU...RFL	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
GE	LU...SBY	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
GE	LU...XO	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Iwasaki	NH.../HV/...	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Narva	NA.	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Narva	NA...-D	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Osram	NAV-E.../E	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Osram	NAV-E...4Y	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Osram	NAV-T	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Osram	NAV-T...4Y	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Osram	NAV-T...Super 4Y	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Osram	NAV-TS...Super 4Y	RX7s	0.98	Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Philips	SON...Hg free	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Philips	SON...Pro	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Philips	SON-T...Plus	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Philips	SON-T...Pro	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Radium	RNP-E	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Radium	RNP-T	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Radium	RNP-TS	RX7s	0.98	Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Sylvania	SHP	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Sylvania	SHP-T	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Sylvania	SHP-TS	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Sylvania	SHP.../CO-E	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Sylvania	SHP-S	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
Lamp output 100 W											
Aura	ST 100 W	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Aura	SE 100 W	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
BLV	HST-SE	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
GE	LU	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
GE	LU...SBY	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
GE	LU...XO	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Iwasaki	NH...F	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Iwasaki	NHT...F	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

High-pressure sodium lamps (HS lamps)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp current	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control gear unit	EB
				Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast		
Lamp output 100 W											
Narva	NA.	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Narva	NA...-D	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Osram	NAV-E	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Osram	NAV-E...Super 4Y	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Osram	NAV-T	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Osram	NAV-T...Super 4Y	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Philips	SDW-T	PG12-1	1.30	ignitor/ stabiliser	NaH 100II	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philips	SON...Plus	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Philips	SON...Pro	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Philips	SON-T...Hg free	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Philips	SON-T...Plus	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Philips	SON-T...Pro	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Radium	RNP-E	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Radium	RNP-T	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Sylvania	SHP-S	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Sylvania	SHP-T	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Sylvania	SHP-TS	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
Lamp output 150 W											
Aura	ST 150 W	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Aura	SE 150 W	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
BLV	HST-DE	Fc2	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
BLV	HST-DE	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
BLV	HST-SE	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
GE	LU	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
GE	LU...SBY	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
GE	LU...XO	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Iwasaki	NH	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Iwasaki	NHT	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Narva	NA	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Narva	NA...-D	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Osram	NAV-E	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Osram	NAV-E...4Y	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Osram	NAV-E...Super 4Y	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Osram	NAV-T	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Osram	NAV-T...4Y	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Osram	NAV-T...Super 4Y	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Osram	NAV-TS...Super 4Y	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Philips	SON...Hg free	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Philips	SON...Plus	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Philips	SON...Pro	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Philips	SON...Comfort Pro	E40	1.82	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Philips	SON-T...Hg free	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Philips	SON-T...Plus	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Philips	SON-T...Pro	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Philips	SON-T...Comfort Pro	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Radium	RNP-E	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Radium	RNP-T	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Radium	RNP-TS	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Sylvania	SHP-S	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Sylvania	SHP-T	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Sylvania	SHP-TS	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
Lamp output 250 W											
Aura	ST 250 W	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Aura	SE 250 W	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
BLV	HST-DE	RX7s	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
BLV	HST-SE	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
GE	LU	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
GE	LU...SBY	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
GE	LU...TD	RX7s	2.95	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
GE	LU...XO	E40	2.95	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

High-pressure sodium lamps (HS lamps)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control	EB
			current	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	gear unit	
Lamp output 250 W											
Iwasaki	NH	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Iwasaki	NHT	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Narva	NA	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Narva	NA...-D	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Osram	NAV-E	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Osram	NAV-E...4Y	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Osram	NAV-E...Super 4Y	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Osram	NAV-T	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Osram	NAV-T...4Y	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Osram	NAV-T...Super 4Y	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Osram	NAV-TS	RX7s	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Philips	SON...Hg free	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Philips	SON...Plus	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Philips	SON...Pro	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Philips	SON...Comfort Pro	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Philips	SON-T...Hg free	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Philips	SON-T...Plus	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Philips	SON-T...Pro	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Philips	SON-T...Comfort Pro	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Radium	RNP-E	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Radium	RNP-T	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Sylvania	SHP	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Sylvania	SHP-T	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Sylvania	SHP-S	E40	2.95	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Sylvania	SHP-TS	E40	2.95	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
Lamp output 400 W											
Aura	ST 400 W	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Aura	SE 400 W	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
BLV	HST-DE	RX7s	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 400	VNaHJ 400	–
BLV	HST-SE	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
GE	LU	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
GE	LU...PSL	E40	4.30	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
GE	LU...SBY	E40	4.45	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
GE	LU...TD	RX7s	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 400	VNaHJ 400	–
GE	LU...XO	E40	4.50	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Iwasaki	NH	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Iwasaki	NHT	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Narva	NA	E40	4.45	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Narva	NA...-D	E40	4.45	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Narva	NA...-S	E40	4.45	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	NAV-E	E40	4.45	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	NAV-E...4Y	E40	4.45	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	NAV-E...Super 4Y	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	NAV-T	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	NAV-T...4Y	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	NAV-T...Super 4Y	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	NAV-TS	RX7s	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 400	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	Plantastar	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON...Hg free	E40	4.50	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON...Plus	E40	4.50	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON...Pro	E40	4.45	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON...Comfort Pro	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON-T...Agro	E40	4.13	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON-T... Green Power	E40	4.23	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON-T...Hg free	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON-T...Plus	E40	4.50	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON-T...Pro	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	SON-T...Comfort Pro	E40	4.45	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Radium	RNP-E	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Radium	RNP-T	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

High-pressure sodium lamps (HS lamps)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp current	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control gear unit	EB
				Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast		
Lamp output 400 W											
Sylvania	SHP	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Sylvania	SHP-S	E40	4.50	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Sylvania	SHP-TS	E40	4.50	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Sylvania	SHP-TS...Gro-Lux	E40	4.00	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Lamp output 600 W											
Aura	ST 600 W	E40	6.20	Z 1000...	NaHJ 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 600PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 600	–
Aura	SE 600 W	E40	6.20	Z 1000...	NaHJ 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 600PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 600	–
GE	LU...PSL	E40	6.00	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
GE	LU...XO	E40	6.00	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
GE	LU 400V/600W PSL	E40	3.60	Z 1000/400V	NaH 600/400V	PZ 1000/400V A5	NaH 600PZT/400V	–	–	–	–
Narva	NA	E40	6.20	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Narva	NA...-S	E40	6.20	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Osram	NAV-T....Super 4Y	E40	6.20	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Osram	Plantastar 600	E40	6.20	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Philips	SON-T...Plus	E40	5.80	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Philips	SON-T... Green Power	E40	6.30	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Philips	SON-T 600W/400V Green Power	E40	3.62	Z 1000/400V	NaH 600/400V	PZ 1000/ 400V A5	NaH 600PZT/ 400V	–	–	–	–
Philips	SON-T 600W EL 400V Green Power*	E40	2.93-2.24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radium	RNP-T	E40	6.20	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Sylvania	SHP-TS	E40	5.90	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Sylvania	SHP-TS...Gro-Lux	E40	5.50	Z 750...	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Lamp output 750 W											
GE	LU...PSL	E40	7.00	Z 750...	NaH 750	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 750/600PZT	–	–	–	–
GE	LU 400V/750W PSL	E40	4.40	Z 1000/400V	NaH 750/400V	PZ 1000/400V A5	NaHJ 750PZT	–	–	–	–
Lamp output 1000 W											
Aura	ST 1000 W	E40	10.60	Z 1000...	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Aura	SE 1000 W	E40	10.30	Z 1000...	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
GE	LU...T	E40	10.60	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
GE	LU...D	E40	10.30	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
GE	LU...TD	RX7s	10.30	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Iwasaki	NH	E40	10.30	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Iwasaki	NHT	E40	10.30	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Narva	NA	E40	10.60	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Narva	NA...-D	E40	10.60	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Narva	NAT-VEG 1000/400V	E40	5.70	Z 1000/400V, Z 2000/400V	–	PZ 1000/ 400V A5	–	–	–	–	–
Osram	NAV-E	E40	10.30	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Osram	NAV-T	E40	10.30	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Philips	SON...Pro	E40	10.30	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Philips	SON-T...Pro	E40	10.60	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Philips	SON-T 1000W EL 400V Green Power**	Wire	4-3.17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radium	RNP-E	E40	10.30	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Radium	RNP-T	E40	10.30	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Sylvania	SHP-T	E40	10.60	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Sylvania	SHP-T...SBY	E40	10.60	Z 1000...	NaH 1000, NaHJD 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–

* Voltage range 210–275 V ** Voltage range 250–315 V

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

Metal halide lamps (HI lamps)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control	EB
			current	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	gear unit	
Lamp output 70 W											
BLV	HIE	E27	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
BLV	HIE-P	E27	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
BLV	HIT	G12	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
BLV	HIT-DE	RX7s	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
GE	ARC	G12	0.95	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
GE	ARC	Rx7s	0.95	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Iwasaki	M	E27	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Iwasaki	MT	E27	1.00	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Iwasaki	MT	G8.5	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Iwasaki	MT	G12	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Narva	NC...	E27; G12	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Narva	NC...	RX7s	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HQI-E	E27	0.95-1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HQI-T	G12	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HQI-TS	RX7s	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Philips	MHN-TD	RX7s	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Philips	MHW-TD	RX7s	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Radium	HRI-E	E27	0.95	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Radium	HRI-T	G12	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Radium	HRI-TS	RX7s	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Sylvania	HSI-MP	E27	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Sylvania	HSI-T	G12	0.95	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Sylvania	HSI-TD	RX7s	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Venture	HIE	E27	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Venture	HIPE	E27	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Venture	HIT	E27	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Venture	HIT	G12	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Venture	MH-DE	RX7s	1.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Lamp output 100 W											
BLV	HIE	E27	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
BLV	HIE-P	E27	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Narva	NC...	E27; E40	1.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Osram	HQI-E	E27	1.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Radium	HRI-E	E27	1.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Sylvania	HSI-MP	E27	1.15	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Venture	HIE	E27	1.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Venture	HIPE	E27; E40	1.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Venture	HIT	E27; E40	1.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Lamp output 150 W											
BLV	HIE	E27	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
BLV	HIE-P	E27	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
BLV	HIT	G12; E27; E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
BLV	HIT-DE	RX7s-24	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
GE	ARC	G12	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
GE	ARC	RX7s-24	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Iwasaki	M	E27	1.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Iwasaki	MT	E27	1.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Iwasaki	MT	G12	1.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Iwasaki	MTD	RX7s	1.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Narva	NC...	E27; E40; G12	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Narva	NC...	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Osram	HQI-E	E27	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Osram	HQI-R	connector	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	–
Osram	HQI-T	G12	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Osram	HQI-TS	RX7s-24	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Philips	MHN-TD	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Philips	MHW-TD	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Radium	HRI-E	E27	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Radium	HRI-T	G12	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Radium	HRI-TS	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

Metal halide lamps (HI lamps)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp current	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control gear unit	EB
				Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast		
Lamp output 150 W											
Sylvania	HSI-MP	E27	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Sylvania	HSI-T	G12	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Sylvania	HSI-TD	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Venture	HIE	E27	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Venture	HIPE	E27; E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Venture	HIT	E27; E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Venture	HIT	G12	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Venture	MH-DE	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Lamp output 250 W											
BLV	HIE	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
BLV	HIT	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
BLV	HIT-DE	Fc2	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–
GE	ARC250/T	E40	2.75	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
GE	ARC250/TD	Fc2	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–
Narva	NC...	E40	2.15	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Narva	NC...-P	E40	2.15	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 250	–	–	–	–
Osram	HQI-E	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Osram	HQI-E/P	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Osram	HQI-T	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Osram	HQI-TS	Fc2	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–
Philips	HPI Plus	E40	2.20	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 250	–	–	–	–
Philips	HPI-T	E40	2.15	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 250	–	–	–	–
Philips	MHN-TD	Fc2	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Radium	HRI-E	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Radium	HRI-T	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Radium	HRI-TS	Fc2	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–
Sylvania	HSI-HX	E40	2.10	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 250	–	–	–	–
Sylvania	HSI-T	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Sylvania	HSI-TD	Fc2	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–
Sylvania	HSI-THX	E40	2.10	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 250	–	–	–	–
Sylvania	HSI-TSX	E40	2.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Sylvania	HSI-SX	E40	2.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Venture	HIE	E40	3.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Venture	HIPE	E40	3.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Venture	HIT	E40	3.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Venture	HIT...EURO	E40	2.10	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 250	–	–	–	–
Venture	MH-DE	Fc2	3.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–
Lamp output 400 W											
BLV	HIE	E40	4.00	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
BLV	HIT	E40	4.00	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
GE	ARC400/T	E40	4.35	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Narva	NC...	E40	3.25	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Narva	NC...-P	E40	3.25	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 400	–	–	–	–
Osram	HQI-E	E40	3.50	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	HQI-E/P	E40	3.50	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	HQI-T	E40	3.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	HQI-TS	Fc2	3.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 400	VNaHJ 400	–
Philips	HPI-T	E40	3.40	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 400	–	–	–	–
Philips	MH-T	E40	3.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Radium	HRI-BT	E40	4.00	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Radium	HRI-E	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Radium	HRI-T	E40	4.60	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Radium	HRI-TS	Fc2	4.10	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 400	VNaHJ 400	–
Sylvania	HSI-HX	E40	3.40	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 400	–	–	–	–
Sylvania	HSI-T	E40	4.00	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Sylvania	HSI-THX	E40	3.40	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 400	–	–	–	–
Sylvania	HSI-TSX	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Sylvania	HSI-SX	E40	4.40	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Venture	HIE	E40	3.20	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Venture	HIPE	E40	3.20	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

Metal halide lamps (HI lamps)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp current	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control gear unit	EB
				Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast		
Lamp output 400 W											
Venture	HIT	E40	3.20	Z 400..., Z 1000...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Venture	HIT ...EURO	E40	3.20	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 400	–	–	–	–
Lamp output 600 W											
Osram	HQI-TM	G22	6.10	Z1000	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Radium	HRI-TM	G22	6.10	Z1000	NaH 600	PZ 1000KD20	NaH 600PZT	–	–	VNaH 600	–
Lamp output 1000 W											
BLV	HIT	E40	9.50	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
GE	SPL 1000	E40	9.50	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Narva	NC...	E40	8.25	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Narva	NC...-P	E40	8.25	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 1000	–	–	–	–
Narva	NCT.../400V	E40	4.80	Z 1000/400V; Z 2000/400V	NaHJ 1000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Osram	HQI-TM	G22	9,50	Z 1000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20					
Osram	HQI-E	E40	9.50	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Osram	HQI-T	E40	9.50	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Osram	HQI-TS	cables	9.60	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 1000	–	–
Philips	HPI-T	E40	8.25	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 1000	–	–	–	–
Philips	MHN-LA	cables	9.30	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 1000	–	–
Radium	HRI-T	E40	9.50	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Radium	HRI-TM	G22	9.50	Z 1000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20					
Radium	HRI-TS	cables	9.60	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ 1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 1000	–	–
Sylvania	HSI-THX	E40	8.25	–	–	PZI 1000/1	Q 1000	–	–	–	–
Venture	HIT	E40	9.15	Z 1000..., Z 2000	NaHJ1000	PZ 1000KD20	–	–	–	–	–
Venture	MBIL	RX7s	4.40	Z 2000/400V	–	–	–	HZ 2000K/ 400V	–	–	–
Lamp output 2000 W											
GE	SPL 2000/T	E40	10.30	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Osram	HQI-T/D	E40	10.30	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Osram	HQI-T...SN/3 80V	E40	8.80	–	–	-	QJ 2000	–	–	–	–
Osram	HQI-TS	cables	11.30	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	HZ 2000K/ 400V	JD 2000	–	–
Osram	HQI-TS	cables	12.2	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000II/12.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philips	HPI-T 220V	E40	16.50	–	–	PZI 1000/1	JD 2000 I	–	–	–	–
Philips	HPI-T 380V	E40	9.10	–		-	QJ 2000	–	–	–	–
Philips	MHN-LA	cables	9.6-10.3	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	HZ 2000K/ 400V	JD 2000	–	–
Philips	MHN-SA	X830R	11.30	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	HZ 2000K/ 400V	JD 2000	–	–
Philips	MHN-SB 400V	cables	11.30	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	HZ 2000K/ 400V	–	–	–
Radium	HRI-T 230V	E40	16.50 (2x8.25)	–	–	PZI 1000/1	JD 2000 I	–	–	–	–
Radium	HRI-T/D	E40	10.30	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000						
Radium	HRI-TS	E40	10.30	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radium	HRI-TS	cables	11.30	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	HZ 2000K/ 400V*	JD 2000	–	–
Sylvania	HSI-T	E40	9.00	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sylvania	HSI-TD	cables	11.30	Z 2000/400V	JD 2000	–	–	HZ 2000K/ 400V	JD 2000	–	–
Venture	MH	cables	10.30	Z 2000	JD 2000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venture	MBIL	RX7s	10.30	Z 2000	JD 2000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lamp output 3500 W											
Radium	HRI-T	E40	18.00	Z 3500/400V	JD 3500	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radium	HRI-TS	cables	18.00	Z 3500/400V	JD 3500	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Not suitable HRI-TS 2000W/N/L; HQI-TS 2000W/N/L

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

Ceramic discharge tube lamps (C-HI)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp current	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control gear unit	EB
				Ignitor*	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast		
Lamp output 20 W											
GE	CMH20MR16	GX10	0.21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20
GE	CMH20PAR	E27	0.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20
GE	CMH20T	G12	0.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20
GE	CMH20T	GU6.5	0.21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20
GE	CMH20TC	G8.5	0.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20
GE	CMH20TC	G12	0.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20
Osram	HCI-PAR	E27	0.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20
Osram	HCI-R111	GX8.5	0.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20
Osram	HCI-TF	GU6.5	0.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20G.329
Osram	HCI-TC	G8.5	0.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20G.329
Philips	CDM-TM	PGJ5	0.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philips	CDM-R	GX10	0.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20G.329
Radium	RCC-TC	G8.5	0.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 20G.329
Lamp output 35 W											
Aura	TT 35 W	E27	0.45	Z250..., Z400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	–
BLV	C-HIT	G12	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
GE	CMH35PAR	E27	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
GE	CMH35T	G12	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
GE	CMH35TC	G8.5	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Osram	HCI-E/P	E27	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Osram	HCI-PAR	E27	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Osram	HCI-R111	GX8.5	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Osram	HCI-T	G12	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Osram	HCI-TC	G8.5	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Osram	HCI-TF	GU6.5	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Panasonic	CPS 35 W	GU8.5	0.44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 35
Philips	CDM-R	E27	0.53	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Philips	CDM-R111	GX8.5	0.53	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Philips	CDM-T	G12	0.53	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Philips	CDM-TC	G8.5	0.53	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Philips	CDM-R	GX10	0,53	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	–	EHXc 35G
Radium	RCC-PAR	E27	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Radium	RCC-T	G12	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Radium	RCC-TC	G8.5	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Sylvania	CMI-T	G12	0.53	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Sylvania	CMI-TC	G8.5	0.53	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Venture	CMH35/T	G12	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Venture	CMH35/TC	G8.5	0.50	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 35	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 35PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 35	EHXc 35
Lamp output 50 W											
Aura	TT 50 W	E27	0.60	Z250..., Z400...	NaH 50	PZ1000KD20	NAH50PZT	–	–	VNaH 50	EHXd 50
Philips	CDM-TC Elite	G8.5	0,59	Z 70...	NaH 50	–	–	–	–	VNaH 50	EHXc 50
Philips	CDM-T Elite	G12	0,57	Z 70...	NaH 50	–	–	–	–	VNaH 50	EHXc 50
Lamp output 70 W											
Aura	TT 70 W	E27	0.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXd 70
BLV	C-HIT	G12	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
BLV	C-HIT-DE	RX7s	0.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
GE	CMH70E	E27	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
GE	CMH70PAR	E27	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
GE	CMH70T	G12	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
GE	CMH70TC	G8.5	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
GE	CMH70TD	Rx7s	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
GE	CMH70TT	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HCI-E/P	E27	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HCI-PAR	E27	0.97	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HCI-R111	GX8.5	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HCI-T	G12	0.96	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HCI-T/P	E27	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HCI-TC	G8.5	0.96	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HCI-TS	RX7s	0.95	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Osram	HCI-TT	E27	0.92	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

Ceramic discharge tube lamps (C-HI)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp current	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control gear unit	EB
				Ignitor*	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast		
Lamp output 70 W											
Panasonic	CPS 70 W	GU8.5	0.86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EHXc 70
Philips	CDO-ET	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Philips	CDO-TT	E27	1.00	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Philips	CDM-R	E27	0.97	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Philips	CDM-R111	GX8.5	0.97	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Philips	CDM-T	G12	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Philips	CDM-TC	G8.5	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Philips	CDM-TD	RX7s	0.97	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Philips	CDM-TP	PG12-2	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Radium	RCC-PAR	E27	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Radium	RCC-T	G12	0.96	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Radium	RCC-TC	G8.5	0.96	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Radium	RCC-TS	RX7s	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	HZ 600K	NaHJ 70	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Sylvania	CMI-T	G12	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Sylvania	CMI-TC	G8.5	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Sylvania	CMI-TD	RX7s	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Venture	CMH70/T	G12	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Venture	CMH70/TC	G8.5	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Venture	CMH70/TD	RX7s	0.98	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Venture	CMH70/TT	E27	0.98	Z 70...	NaHJ 70	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 70PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 70	EHXc 70
Lamp output 100 W											
Aura	TT 100 W	E40	1.30	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXd 100
GE	CMH100PAR	E26	1.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
GE	LUCALOX XO	E40	1.11	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXc 100
Osram	HCI-E/P	E27	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Osram	HCI-T/P	E27	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Osram	HCI-T	G12	1.10	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXc 100
Philips	CDO-ET	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Philips	CDO-TT	E40	1.20	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	–
Philips	CDM-T Elite	G12	1.14	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 100	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 100PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 100	EHXc 100
Lamp output 150 W											
Aura	TT 150 W	E40	1.70	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXd 150
BLV	C-HIT	G12	1.85	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
BLV	C-HIT-DE	RX7s-24	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	–
GE	CMH150T	G12	1.85	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
GE	CMH150TD	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Osram	HCI-E/P	E27	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Osram	HCI-T	G12	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Osram	HCI-T/P	E27	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Osram	HCI-TS	RX7s-24	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	–
Osram	HCI-TT	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Philips	CDO-ET	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Philips	CDO-TT	E40	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Philips	CDM-T	G12	1.80 - 1.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Philips	CDM-TD	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Philips	CDM-TP	PGX12-2	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Radium	RCC-T	G12	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 150	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Radium	RCC-TS	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Sylvania	CMI-T	G12	1.82	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Sylvania	CMI-TD	RX7s-24	1.82	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	–
Venture	CMH150/T	G12	1.85	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Venture	CMH150/TD	RX7s	1.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 150	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 150PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 150	EHXc 150
Lamp output 250 W											
Aura	TT 250 W	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	EHXd 250
GE	CMH250E	E40	2.70	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
GE	CMH250P	E40	2.70	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
GE	CMH-TT	E40	2.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Osram	HCI-E	E40	2.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Osram	HCI-TC	E40	2.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Osram	HCI-TM	G22	2.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–
Osram	HCI-TS	E40; Fc2	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

Ceramic discharge tube lamps (C-HI)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Lamp current	Superimposed ignition system		Pulse ignition system		Instant restrike ignition system		Control gear unit	EB
				Ignitor*	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast	Ignitor	Ballast		
Lamp output 250 W											
Philips	CDO-TT	E40	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Philips	CDM-T	G12	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Radium	RCC-E	E40	2.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Radium	RCC-T	E40	2.80	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 250	–
Radium	RCC-TM	G22	2.90	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–
Radium	RCC-TS	Fc2	3.00	Z 250..., Z 400...	NaHJ 250	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 250PZT	HZ 1000K	NaHJ 250	VNaHJ 250	–
Lamp output 400 W											
Aura	TT 400 W	E40	4.40	Z 400...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
GE	CMHTT	E40	4.60	Z 400M..., Z 400...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–
Osram	HCI-TM	G22	4.45	Z 400M..., Z 400...	NaHJ 400	PZ 1000KD20	NaHJ 400PZT	–	–	VNaHJ 400	–

* Z 400 M VS power ignitor is not suitable for C-HI lamps

Lamp Table for Discharge Lamps

Mercury vapour lamps (HM lamps)

Manufacturer	Designation	Base	Current	Operating devices Ballasts (ignitor not required)	Capacitor at 50 Hz
Lamp output 50 W					
GE	H 50	E27, B22d	0.62	Q 50, Q 80/50	7 µF
Iwasaki	HF 50 PD	E27	0.62	Q 50, Q 80/50	7 µF
Narva	NF 50	E27	0.62	Q 50, Q 80/50	7 µF
Osram	HQL 50	E27	0.62	Q 50, Q 80/50	7 µF
Philips	HPL 50	E27	0.62	Q 50, Q 80/50	7 µF
Radium	HRL 50	E27	0.62	Q 50, Q 80/50	7 µF
Sylvania	HSL 50	E27	0.62	Q 50, Q 80/50	7 µF
Lamp output 80 W					
GE	H 80	E27, B22d-3*	0.80	Q 80, Q 80/50, Q 125/80	8 µF
Iwasaki	HF 80 PD	E27	0.80	Q 80, Q 80/50, Q 125/80	8 µF
Narva	NF 80	E27	0.80	Q 80, Q 80/50, Q 125/80	8 µF
Osram	HQL 80	E27	0.80	Q 80, Q 80/50, Q 125/80	8 µF
Philips	HPL 80	E27	0.80	Q 80, Q 80/50, Q 125/80	8 µF
Radium	HRL 80	E27	0.80	Q 80, Q 80/50, Q 125/80	8 µF
Sylvania	HSL 80	E27	0.80	Q 80, Q 80/50, Q 125/80	8 µF
Lamp output 125 W					
GE	H 125	E27, B22d-3*	1.15	Q 125, Q 125/80	10 µF
Iwasaki	HF 125 PD	E27	1.15	Q 125, Q 125/80	10 µF
Narva	NF 125	E27	1.15	Q 125, Q 125/80	10 µF
Osram	HQL 125	E27, E40	1.15	Q 125, Q 125/80	10 µF
Philips	HPL 125	E27	1.15	Q 125, Q 125/80	10 µF
Radium	HRL 125	E27	1.15	Q 125, Q 125/80	10 µF
Sylvania	HSL 125	E27, B22d-3*	1.15	Q 125, Q 125/80	10 µF
Lamp output 250 W					
GE	H 250	E40	2.15	Q 250, U-Q 250/150	18 µF
Iwasaki	HF 250 PD	E40	2.15	Q 250, U-Q 250/150	18 µF
Narva	NF 250	E40	2.15	Q 250, U-Q 250/150	18 µF
Osram	HQL 250	E40	2.15	Q 250, U-Q 250/150	18 µF
Philips	HPL 250	E40	2.15	Q 250, U-Q 250/150	18 µF
Radium	HRL 250	E40	2.15	Q 250, U-Q 250/150	18 µF
Sylvania	HSL 250	E40	2.15	Q 250, U-Q 250/150	18 µF
Lamp output 400 W					
GE	H 400	E40	3.25	Q 400, U-Q 400/250	25 µF
Iwasaki	HF 400 PD	E40	3.25	Q 400, U-Q 400/250	25 µF
Narva	NF 400	E40	3.25	Q 400, U-Q 400/250	25 µF
Osram	HQL 400	E40	3.25	Q 400, U-Q 400/250	25 µF
Philips	HPL 400	E40	3.25	Q 400, U-Q 400/250	25 µF
Radium	HRL 400	E40	3.25	Q 400, U-Q 400/250	25 µF
Sylvania	HSL 400	E40	3.25	Q 400, U-Q 400/250	25 µF
Lamp output 700 W					
GE	H 700	E40	5.45	Q 700	40 µF
Iwasaki	HF 700 PD	E40	5.40	Q 700	40 µF
Narva	NF 700	E40	5.40	Q 700	40 µF
Osram	HQL 700	E40	5.40	Q 700	40 µF
Philips	HPL 700	E40	5.40	Q 700	40 µF
Radium	HRL 700	E40	5.40	Q 700	40 µF
Sylvania	HSL 700	E40	5.40	Q 700	40 µF
Lamp output 1000 W					
GE	H 1000	E40	7.50	Q 1000	60 µF
Iwasaki	HF 1000 PD	E40	7.50	Q 1000	60 µF
Narva	NF 1000	E40	7.50	Q 1000	60 µF
Osram	HQL 1000	E40	7.50	Q 1000	60 µF
Philips	HPL 1000	E40	7.50	Q 1000	60 µF
Radium	HRL 1000	E40	7.50	Q 1000	60 µF
Sylvania	HSL 1000	E40	7.50	Q 1000	60 µF

* The VS range does not include a lampholder for base B22d-3

Energy efficiency classification

The commission's regulation (EC) No. 245/2009 dated 18 March 2009 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to defining ecodesign requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, high-pressure discharge lamps and for ballasts and luminaires needed for their operation, and repealing Directive 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (official title), has created a legal framework in the EU that defines fundamental requirements for operating efficient lighting technology products.

Although the Regulation predominantly applies to general lighting, it is also product-orientated and thus independent of any specific application. The efficiency and performance requirements (specifications governing performance features) apply to fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, high-pressure discharge lamps as well as ballasts and luminaires needed to operate these lamps. A brief overview of the requirements governing high-pressure discharge lamps is provided in the following table (excerpt from the CELMA guide).

Stage	**Requirements governing**	
1 13.04.2010	Ballasts	• No special requirements
Interim Stage 13.09.2010	Luminaires	• After 18 months: technical information must be made available, both online and in luminaire documentation (for luminaires > 2,000 Lumens)
2 13.04.2012	Ballasts	• Introduction of minimum energy-efficiency index values for HID ballasts and their labelling: P < 30 W – $\eta \geq 65\%$ 30 < P < 75 W – $\eta \geq 75\%$ 75 < P < 105 W – $\eta \geq 80\%$ 105 < P < 405 W – $\eta \geq 85\%$ P > 405 W – $\eta \geq 90\%$ • HID ballasts to be labelled: EEI=A3
	Luminaires	• Luminaire designs must permit the integration of 3rd-stage ballasts. Exception: luminaires > IP4X
at the latest by **13.04.2014**	**Revision of the regulation** Technological progress as well as the sum of the experience gained during the implementation of the Regulatio be taken into oconsideration during the revision process.	
3 13.04.2017	Ballasts	• Minimum energy-efficiency index values will be raised: P < 30 W – $\eta \geq 78\%$ 30 < P < 75 W – $\eta \geq 85\%$ 75 < P < 105 W – $\eta \geq 87\%$ 105 < P < 405 W – $\eta \geq 90\%$ P > 405 W – $\eta \geq 92\%$ • HID ballasts to be labelled: A2
	Luminaires	• All luminaire designs must permit the integration of 3rd-stage ballasts.