

## **TEST REPORT**

### EN 62471

## Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems

Report Reference No. .....: ED180604064L Compiled by (+ signature).....: Coral Chen Approved by (+ signature) .....: Eddie Yang Contents .....: 14 pages Testing laboratory Name .....: EMTEK(DONGGUAN) CO., LTD. and Development Base, No.9, Xincheng Avenue, Songshanhu High-technology Industrial Development Zone, Dongguan, Guangdong, China Testing location ...... Same as above Client Applicant name...... CLF LIGHTING B.V. Address...... Handelstraat 25 6851 EH Huissen

Manufacturer name .....: CLF LIGHTING B.V.

Address...... Handelstraat 25 6851 EH Huissen

Factory name .....: CLF LIGHTING B.V.

Address...... Handelstraat 25 6851 EH Huissen

**Test specification** 

X EN 62471:2008

Test procedure .....: Test Report

Procedure deviation .....: N/A

Non-standard test method .....: N/A

Test Report Form..... IEC62471

TRFOriginator .....: VDE Testing and Certification Institute

TRF NO.: IEC62471A Page 1 of 14 Report No.: ED180604064L Ver.1.0



Master TRF .....:: Dated 2009-05 Copyright © 2009 IEC System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrical Equipment (IECEE), Geneva, Switzerland. All rights reserved. This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part for non-commercial purposes as long as the IECEE is acknowledged as copyright owner and source of the material. IECEE takes no responsibility for and will not assume liability for damages resulting from the reader's interpretation of the reproduced material due to its placement and context. Test item description .....: CLF Ledbar Pro Trade Mark ...:: Model and/or type reference.....: CLF Ledbar Pro Rating(s) ...... 100-240V~, 50/60Hz Summary of testing: After testing, the RG level of this product is risk 1. Tests performed (name of test and test clause): **Testing location:** All clauses. -1&2F, Building 2, Zone A, Zhongda Marine Biotechnology Research and Development Base, No.9, Xincheng Avenue, Songshanhu High-technology Industrial Development Zone, Dongguan, Guangdong, China **Summary of compliance with National Differences:** European group deviation. Copy of marking plate: N/A



Test item particulars	Photobiological safety
Tested lamp:	⊠continuous wave lamps □pulsed lamps
Tested lamp system	N/A
	Blue light: ☐exempt ☐risk 1 ☐risk 2 ☐risk 3
Lamp classification group	White light: ⊠exempt ☐risk 1 ☐risk 2 ☐ risk 3
Lamp cap	N/A
Bulb	LED
Rated of the lamp	See page 1
Furthermore marking on the lamp	N/A
Seasoning of lamps according IEC standard:	N/A
Used measurement instrument	EVERFINE OST-300 system
Temperature by measurement	25 °C
Information for safety use:	N/A
Possible test case verdicts:	
test case does not apply to the test object	N/A
test object does meet the requirement	P (Pass)
test object does not meet the requirement	F (Fail)
Testing:	
Date of receipt of test item	June 04, 2018
Date (s) of performance of tests	June 05, 2018
General remarks:	
The test results presented in this report relate only to the objective This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the laboratory. "(See Enclosure #)" refers to additional information "(See appended table)" refers to a table appended to the report of	written approval of the Issuing testing appended to the report.
Throughout this report a comma (point) is used as the decir separator. List of test equipment must be kept on file and	
available for review.	
For European group deviation, see attachment.	
General product information:	
Only one model is covered in this test report.	



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

4	EXPOSURE LIMITS		
4.1	General		Р
	The exposure limits in this standard is not less than0,01 ms and not more than any 8-hour period and should be used as guides in the control of exposure		Р
	Detailed spectral data of a light source are generally required only if the luminance of the source exceeds 10 <sup>4</sup> cd.m <sup>-2</sup>		Р
4.3	Hazard exposure limits		Р
4.3.1	Actinic UV hazard exposure limit for the skin and eye		Р
	The exposure limit for effective radiant exposure is 30J.m <sup>-2</sup> within any 8-hour period		Р
	To protect against injury of the eye or skin from ultraviolet radiation exposure produced by a broadband source, the effective integrated spectral irradiance, ES, of the light source shall not exceed the levels defined by:		Р
	$E_{s} \cdot t = \sum_{200}^{400} \sum_{t} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot S_{UV}(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 30 $ J·m <sup>-2</sup>		Р
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet runprotected eye or skin shall be computed by:	adiation incident upon the	Р
	$t_{\text{max}} = \frac{30}{E_{\text{s}}} \qquad \text{s}$		Р
4.3.2	Near-UV hazard exposure limit for eye		Р
	For the spectral region 315 nm to 400 nm (UV-A) the total radiant exposure to the eye shall not exceed 10000J.m <sup>-2</sup> for exposure times less than 1000s. For exposure times greater than 1000s (approximately 16 minutes) the UV-A irradiance for the unprotected eye, EUVA, shall not exceed 10 W.m <sup>-2</sup> .		Р
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye for time less than 1000s, shall be computed by:		Р
	$t_{\text{max}} \le \frac{10\ 000}{E_{\text{UVA}}} \qquad \text{s}$		Р
4.3.3	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit		Р
	To protect against retinal photochemical injury from chronic blue-light exposure, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source weighted against the blue-light hazard function, B( $\lambda$ ), i.e., the blue-light weighted radiance , LB, shall not exceed the levels defined by:		Р
	$L_{B} \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{t} L_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 10^{6} \qquad J \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	for t \le 10^4 s $t_{\text{max}} = \frac{10^6}{L_{\text{B}}}$	N/A
	$L_{B} = \sum_{300}^{700} L_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 100 \qquad \qquad W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	for t > 10 <sup>4</sup> s	Р
4.3.4	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit - small source		N/A



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	Thus the spectral irradiance at the eye $E\lambda$ , weighted function $B(\lambda)$ shall not exceed the levels defined by:	against the blue-light hazard	N/A		
	$E_{B} \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{t} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 100 \qquad J \cdot m^{-2}$		N/A		
	$E_{\rm B} = \sum_{300}^{700} E_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 1$ W·m <sup>-2</sup>		N/A		
4.3.5	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit		Р		
	To protect against retinal thermal injury, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source, L $\lambda$ , weighted by the burn hazard weighting function R( $\lambda$ ) (from Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2), i.e., the burn hazard weighted radiance, shall not exceed the levels defined by:		Р		
	$L_{\rm R} = \sum_{380}^{1400} L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le \frac{50000}{\alpha \cdot t^{0.25}}$ W · m <sup>-2</sup> · sr <sup>-1</sup>	(10 µs ≤ t ≤ 10 s)	Р		
4.3.6	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit – weak visual st	imulus	Р		
	For an infrared heat lamp or any near-infrared source where a weak visual stimulus is inadequate to activate the aversion response, the near infrared (780nm to 1400 nm) radiance, LIR, as viewed by the eye for exposure times greater than 10 s shall be limited to:		Р		
	1400 6,000	t > 10 s	Р		
4.3.7	Infrared radiation hazard exposure limits for the eye				
	The avoid thermal injury of the cornea and possible delayed effects upon the lens of the eye (cataractogenesis), ocular exposure to infrared radiation, EIR, over the wavelength range 780 nm to 3000 nm, for times less than 1000 s, shall not exceed:		N/A		
	$E_{\rm IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 18000 \cdot t^{-0.75}$ W · m <sup>-2</sup>	t ≤ 1000 s	N/A		
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		Р		
	$E_{\rm IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 100$ W · m <sup>-2</sup>	t > 1000 s	Р		
4.3.8	Thermal hazard exposure limit for the skin				
	Visible and infrared radiant exposure (380 nm to3000 nm) of the skin shall be limited to:		Р		
	$E_{H} \cdot t = \sum_{380}^{3000} \sum_{t} E_{\lambda} (\lambda, t) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 20000 \cdot t^{0,25} \qquad \text{J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$		Р		
5	MEASUREMENT OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS		Р		
5.1	Measurement conditions		Р		
	I .	i l			



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	Measurement conditions shall be reported as part of the evaluation against the exposure limits and the assignment of risk classification.		Р
5.1.1	Lamp ageing (seasoning)		N/A
	Seasoning of lamps shall be done as stated in the appropriate IEC lamp standard.		N/A
5.1.2	Test environment		Р
	For specific test conditions, see the appropriate IEC lamp standard or in absence of such standards, the appropriate national standards or manufacturer's recommendations.		Р
5.1.3	Extraneous radiation		Р
	Careful checks should be made to ensure that extraneous sources of radiation and reflections do not add significantly to the measurement results.		Р
5.1.4	Lamp operation		N/A
	Operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		N/A
	- the appropriate IEC lamp standard, or		N/A
	- the manufacturer's recommendation		N/A
5.1.5	Lamp system operation		Р
	The power source for operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		Р
	- the appropriate IEC lamp standard, or		N/A
	- the manufacturer's recommendation		Р
5.2	Measurement procedure		Р
5.2.1	Irradiance measurements		Р
	Minimum aperture diameter 7mm.		Р
	Maximum aperture diameter 50 mm.		Р
	The measurement shall be made in that position of the beam giving the maximum reading.		Р
	The measurement instrument is adequate calibrated.		Р
5.2.2	Radiance measurements		Р
5.2.2.1	Standard method		Р
	The measurements made with an optical system.		Р
	The instrument shall be calibrated to read in absolute radiant power per unit receiving area and per unit solid angle to acceptance averaged over the field of view of the instrument.		Р
5.2.2.2	Alternative method		N/A



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	Alternatively to an imaging radiance set-up, an irradiance measurement set-up with a circular field stop placed at the source can be used to perform radiance measurements.		N/A
5.2.3	Measurement of source size		Р
	The determination of $\alpha$ , the angle subtended by a source, requires the determination of the 50% emission points of the source.	Blue light: α=0.0907rad White light: α=0.0920rad	Р
5.2.4	Pulse width measurement for pulsed sources	Continuous wave lamps	N/A
	The determination of $\Delta t$ , the nominal pulse duration of a source, requires the determination of the time during which the emission is > 50% of its peak value.		N/A
5.3	Analysis methods		Р
5.3.1	Weighting curve interpolations		Р
	To standardize interpolated values, use inear interpolation on the log of given values to obtain intermediate points at the wavelength intervals desired.		Р
5.3.2	Calculations		Р
	The calculation of source hazard values shall be performed by weighting the spectral scan by the appropriate function and calculating the total weighted energy.		Р
5.3.3	Measurement uncertainty	Wavelength accuracy:1 nm	Р
	The quality of all measurement results must be quantified by an analysis of the uncertainty.		Р
6	LAMP CLASSIFICATION		Р
	For the purposes of this standard it was decided that the values shall be reported as follows:	see table 6.1	Р
	for lamps intended for general lighting service, the hazard values shall be reported as either irradiance or radiance values at a distance which produces an illuminance of 500 lux, but not at a distance less than 200 mm	Blue light: At 1264.0 mm White light: At 4420.0 mm	Р
	<ul> <li>for all other light sources, including pulsed lamp sources, the hazard values shall be reported at a distance of 200 mm</li> </ul>		N/A
6.1	Continuous wave lamps		Р
6.1.1	Exempt Group	White light	Р
	In the exempt group are lamps, which does not pose any photobiological hazard. The requirement is met by any lamp that does not pose:		Р
	<ul> <li>an actinic ultraviolet hazard (Es) within 8-hours exposure (30000 s), nor.</li> </ul>		Р
	- a near-UV hazard (EUVA) within 1000 s, (about 16min), nor		P
	<ul><li>a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 10000 s</li><li>(about 2,8 h), nor</li></ul>		Р



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	– a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 10 s, nor		Р
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR)     within 1000 s		Р
6.1.2	Risk Group 1 (Low-Risk)	Blue light	Р
	In this group are lamps, which exceeds the limits for the exempt group but that does not pose:  – an actinic ultraviolet hazard (Es) within 10000 s,		P
	nor		Г
	- a near ultraviolet hazard (EUVA) within 300 s, nor		Р
	- a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 100 s, nor		Р
	- a retinal thermal hazard(LR) within 10 s, nor		Р
	<ul> <li>an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 100 s</li> </ul>		Р
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (LIR) within 100 s are in Risk Group 1.		Р
6.1.3	Risk Group 2 (Moderate-Risk)		N/A
	This requirement is met by any lamp that exceeds the limits for Risk Group 1, but that does not pose:		N/A
	<ul> <li>an actinic ultraviolet hazard (Es) within 1000 s exposure, nor</li> </ul>		N/A
	- a near ultraviolet hazard (EUVA) within 100 s, nor		N/A
	<ul> <li>a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor</li> </ul>		N/A
	<ul> <li>a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor</li> </ul>		N/A
	<ul> <li>an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 10 s</li> </ul>		N/A
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (LIR), within 10 s are in Risk Group 2.		N/A
6.1.4	Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		N/A
	Lamps which exceed the limits for Risk Group 2 are in Group 3.		N/A
5.2	Pulsed lamps		N/A
	Pulse lamp criteria shall apply to a single pulse and to any group of pulses within 0,25 s.		N/A
	A pulsed lamp shall be evaluated at the highest nominal energy loading as specified by the manufacturer.		N/A
	The risk group determination of the lamp being tested shall be made as follows:		N/A
	<ul> <li>a lamp that exceeds the exposure limit shall be classified as belonging to Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)</li> </ul>		N/A
	for single pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance does is below the EL shall be classified as belonging to the Exempt Group		N/A



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	<ul> <li>for repetitively pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance dose is below the EL, shall be evaluated using the continuous wave risk criteria discussed in clause 6.1, using time averaged values of the pulsed emission</li> </ul>		N/A			

Table 4.1	Spectral	weighting function for assess	ing ultraviolet hazards for sk	in and eye	
Wavel	ength	UV hazard function	Wavelength	UV hazard	d function
λ, r		S uv(λ)	λ, nm	S u\	<i>γ</i> (λ)
20	0	0,030	313*	0,0	06
20	)5	0.051	315	0.0	03
21	0	0.075	316	0.00	)24
21	5	0.095	317	0.00	20
22	20	0.120	318	0.00	)16
22	25	0.150	319	0.00	)12
23	80	0.190	320	0.00	)10
23	5	0.240	322	0.00	067
24	0	0.300	323	0.00	054
24	5	0.360	325	0.00	050
25	50	0.430	328	0.00	044
25	4*	0.500	330	0.00	041
25	55	0.520	333*	0.00	037
26	0	0.650	335	0.00	034
26	55	0.810	340	0.00	028
27	0	1.000	345	0.00	024
27	75	0.960	350	0.00	020
28	0*	0.880	355	0.00	016
28	35	0.770	360	0.00	013
29	00	0.640	365*	0.00	011
29	)5	0.540	370	0.000	0093
29	7*	0.460	375	0.000	
30		0.300	380	0.000	0064
30:	3*	0.120	385	0.000	0053
30	)5	0.060	390	0.000	0044
30	18	0.026	395	0.000	0036
31	0	0.015	400	0.000	0030

Wavelengths chosen are representative: other values should be obtained by logarithmic interpolation at intermediate wavelengths.

\* Emission lines of a mercury discharge spectrum.

Table 4.2	Spectral weighting functions for assessing retinal hazards from broadband optical sources			
	Wavelength	Blue-light hazard function	Burn hazard function	
	nm	Β (λ)	R (λ)	
	300	0.01		
	305	0.01		
	310	0.01		
	320	0.01		
	325	0.01		
	330	0.01		
	335	0.01		
	340	0.01		



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	345	0.01		
	350	0.01		
	355	0.01		
	360	0.01		
	365	0.01		
	370	0.01		
	375	0.01		
	380	0.01		0.1
	385	0.013		.13
	390	0.025		.25
	395	0.05		).5
	400	0.10		1.0
	405	0.20		2.0
	410	0.40		1.0
	415	0.80		3.0
	420	0.90		9.0
	425	0.95		9.5
	430	0.98		9.8
	435	1.00		0.0
	440	1.00		0.0
	445	0.97		9.7
	450	0.94		9.4
	455	0.90		9.0
	460	0.80		3.0
	465	0.70		7.0
	470	0.62		5.2
	475	0.55		5.5
	480	0.45		1.5
	485	0.40		1.0
	490	0.22	2	2.2
	495	0.16	1	1.6
	500-600	10[(450-λ)/50]	1	1.0
	600-700	0.001	1	1.0
	700-1050-		10[(4	-50-λ)/50]
	1050-1150			).2
	1150-1200			
	1200-1400		0	.02

Table 5.4	Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values)					
Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength Range nm	Exposure Duration sec	Limiting Aperture rad (deg)	EL in terms stant irradi W•m-2	ance
Actinic UV skin & ey	$ES = \sum E \lambda \bullet S(\lambda) \bullet \Delta \lambda$	200 - 400	< 30000	1,4 (80)	30/t	
Eye UV-A	Ευνα = Σεν • Δν	315 - 400	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	10000/ 10	t
Blue-light small source	$EB = \sum E \lambda \bullet B(\lambda) \bullet \Delta \lambda$	300 - 700	≤100 >100	< 0,011	100/t 1.0	
Eye IR	EIR = ΣΕλ • Δλ	780 -3000	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	18000/t <sup>0</sup> 100	),75
Skin thermal	ΕΗ = ΣΕλ • Δλ	380 - 3000	< 10	2π sr	20000/t	),75



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict				

Table 5.5		Summary of t	he ELs for the re	tina (radiance bas	sed values)		
Hazard Name		Relevant equation	Wavelength Range nm	Exposure Duration sec	e Field of view radians		n terms of onstant adiance •m <sup>-2</sup> •sr <sup>-1</sup> )
Blue light		$L_{B} = \sum L_{\lambda} \bullet B(\lambda) \bullet \Delta \lambda$	300 - 700	0,25 - 10 10-100 100-10000 ≥ 10000	0,011 10 <sup>6</sup> /t 0,0011•√t 10 <sup>6</sup> /t		10 <sup>6</sup> /t 10 <sup>6</sup> /t 10 <sup>6</sup> /t 100
Retinal thermal		$L_{R} = \sum L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	380 - 1400	< 0,25 0,25 - 10	0,0017 0,011•√(t/10)		00/(α•t <sup>0,25</sup> ) 00/(α•t <sup>0,25</sup> )
Retinal Thermal (weak visu stimulus)	ıal	$L_{IR} = \sum L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	780 – 1400	>10	0.011	(	6000/α

Table 6.1	Emission I	Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps(Base on IEC62471:2006)								
Risk	Action spectrum	Symbol	Units	Emission Measurement						
				Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk		
	<b>OP CO</b>			Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result	
ActinicUV	Sυv(λ)	Es	W•m <sup>-2</sup>	0.001		0.003		0.03		
Near UV		Euva	W•m <sup>-2</sup>	10		33		100		
Blue light	Β(λ)	L <sub>B</sub>	W•m <sup>-2</sup> •sr <sup>-1</sup>	100		1000 0		40000 00		
Blue light, small source	Β(λ)	Ев	W•m <sup>-2</sup>	1.0*		1.0		400		
Retinal thermal	R(λ)	L <sub>R</sub>	W•m-2•sr-1	28000/α		2800 0/α		71000/ α		
RetinalTh ermal(we akvisualst imulus)	R(λ)	Lir	W•m <sup>-2</sup> •sr <sup>-1</sup>	6000/α		6000/ α		6000/α		
IRradiatio n,eye		Eır	W•m⁻²	100		570		3200		

## Remark:

<sup>\*</sup> Small source defined as one with  $\alpha$  < 0,011 radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian. \*\* Involves evaluation of non-GLS source



# ATTACHMENT TO TEST REPORT IEC 62471 EUROPEAN GROUP DIFFERENCES AND NATIONAL DIFFERENCES

Photobiological safety of lamps and lamps systems

Differences according to ....: EN 62471:2008

Attachment Form No......: EU\_GD\_IEC62471A

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	CENELEC COMMON MODIFICATIONS (EN)					
4	EXPOSURE LIMITS					
	Contents of the whole Clause 4 of IEC 62471:2006 moved into a new informative Annex ZB					
	Clause 4 replaced by the following:					
	Limits of the Artificial Optical Radiation Directive(2006/25/EC) See appended have been applied instead of those fixed in IEC 62471:2006 table 6.1					
4.1	General		Р			
	First paragraph deleted					

Table 6.1	Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps (Artificial Optical Radiation Directive 2006/25/EC)								Р	
	Action			Emission Measurement(blue light)						
Risk	spectru	Symbol	Units	Exem	Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk	
	m			Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result	
Actinic UV	SUV(λ)	Es	W•m-2	0,001		0,003	9.0e-006			
Near UV		Euva	W•m-2	0,33		33	1.4e-002			
Blue light	Β(λ)	LB	W•m-2• sr-1	100		10000	7.28e+00 2			
Blue light, small source	Β(λ)	EB	W•m-2	0,01*		1,0				
Retinal thermal	R(λ)	LR	W•m-2• sr-1	28000/α		<b>28000/</b> α	2.2e+004			
Retinalther mal,	D())	LIR	W•m-2•	545000 0,0017≤ α ≤ 0,011						
weak visual stimulus**	R(λ)	LIK	sr-1	6000/α 0,011≤ α ≤ 0,1		2.4e-001				
IRradiation, eye		EIR	W•m-2	100		570 2.9e-0 3200				

#### Remark

<sup>\*</sup> Small source defined as one with  $\alpha$  < 0,011 radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Involves evaluation of non-GLS source



Table 6.1	Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps (Artificial Optical Radiation Directive 2006/25/EC)								Р	
Risk	Action spectru			Emission Measurement(white light)						
		Symbol	Symbol Units	Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk		
	m			Limit	Result	Limit	Resul t	Limit	Result	
Actinic UV	SUV(λ)	Es	W•m-2	0,001	9.2e-007	0,003				
Near UV		Euva	W•m-2	0,33	1.4e-003	33				
Blue light	Β(λ)	LB	W•m-2• sr-1	100	1.55e+00 1	10000				
Blue light, small source	Β(λ)	EB	W•m-2	0,01*		1,0			1	
Retinal thermal	R(λ)	LR	W•m-2• sr-1	28000/α	1.3e+003	<b>28000/</b> α				
Retinalther mal,	R(λ)	R(λ) LIR	W•m-2•	545000 0,0017≤ α ≤ 0,011						
weak visual stimulus**			LIR sr-1	6000/α						
				0,011≤ α ≤ 0,1		1.9e-001				
IRradiation, eye		EIR	W•m-2	100	1.3e-003 570 3200					

### Remark:

<sup>\*</sup> Small source defined as one with  $\alpha$  < 0,011 radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian. \*\* Involves evaluation of non-GLS source



### Picture



Fig 1 - Front overview

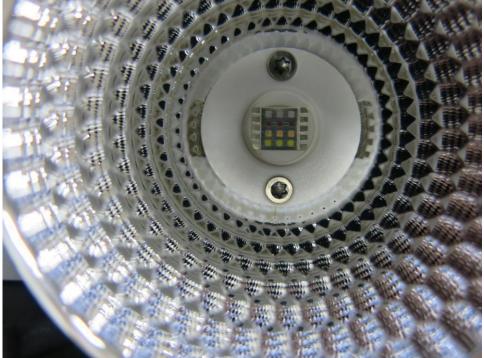


Fig 2 - LED view