Fluorescent and compact fluorescent lamps control gear



Saving the smart way
Focuses on saving energy and saving money (for initial and replacement markers).
Better light, better life Focuses on improving performance by achieving constant light output and longer lamp life
You can depend on Philips You can depend on Philips
Focuses on safety and reliability of the Philips brand.

## Philips provide you the solution to upgrade in improving

 performance of your lighting systems.
## Electronic control gear

Electronic ballasts offer numerous important benefits in comparison to traditional electromagnetic ballats:

The units are lighter in weight and relatively simple to install, requiring less wiring and fewer circuit components:
They bring altractive cost savings, like a reduction in energy consumption of around $25 \%$ a substantially extended lamp life and a marked lowering of maintenance costs;
They add to the overall lighting confort in a variety of ways: no lamp-end flickering occurs, an automatic safety switch turns off the circuit at the end of lamp life, smooth and rapid lame starting is
ensured, and no potentially dangerous stroboscopic effect can arise;
Flexibility is enhanced: installations with fluorescent lamps are dimmable, permitting adjustment of lighting levels to suit personal preferences and giving rise to additional savings on energy,
Extra safety is assured through overvoltage detection, a noticeably lower operating temperature and, in most types protected control of the mains voltage input.

Some fluorescent lamp types operate only on electronic control gear and, given the benefits of greater efficiency and comfort, others will follow. Further, specific ballasts are available to suit the application

## involved:

HF-Regulator, for areas where regulation of lighting levels is required;
HF-Performer and EB -standard, where the operational demands, such as increased convenience, are greater than normal;
EB Economy, for situations where the lighting is switched on and off infrequently
Actiume is an automatic lighting control sstem with a difference.The system consists of a sensor snd controller unit built into the luminaire and is operated with the new Philips HF-Regulator II gear. It is the first true Plug and Play lighting control system on the market

In addition, a full program of lighting controls, both luminairebased and room-based, can be supplied (see separate chapter)

## Electromagnetic control gear

Under this category fall the traditional, copper-iron control gear for fluorescent lamps, a field in which Philips Lighting has convincingy demonstrated its exper tise over the years

Such systems indude the essential components like the ballæt, starter and power-factor-correction capacitor. Different versions are available with either dow-switch or electronic starter, and with standard or low-watt-loss ballasts. According to the ratings aid down by the CELMA directive, ballats are allotted an Energ Efficiency Index (E®I) which is quoted against each product type. As the name sugpests, this index describes the ballast:A1 types are the most energ-efficient, A2 and A3 somewhat less so, with lowering efficiencies through the B1, B2 and C types.

The directive 2000/55/EC (OJEC L297-1 November 200) aims at reducing the energy consumption of ballats and towards more efficient ones The ballast, however, is only part of the energy consumption equation.The degree of energy efficiency of fluorescent lighting circuits depends upon the combination of ballast and lamp. As a consequence CELMA has found it necessary to develop a ballast dassification system based on this combination. The directive sets targets at what time low efficient ballads have to be phased-out. Class D ballas is already banned since May 21st. 2002. Class C will follow per Nov. 21 st. 2005.

The full range comprises control gear for almost every conceivable type of fluorescent lamp. Whatever the requirement, Philips Lighting can offer a suitable solution.

|  |  | Recommended electronic system for the best performance |  |  |  | Alternative electromagnetic system for good performance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial name | Technical lamp type | Ballast（1 lamp） | Ballast（2 lamps） | Ballast（3 lamps） | Ballast（4 lamps） | Ballast（1 lamp） | Starter | Ballast（2 lamps） | Starter |
| TLS 16 mmda | MASTRTLL HESYPE 8014 N | MS 1142302.200 HITPSP／S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | T－5 Esertid 1aw | （ E 114TL520．320 | MEE214TL 220.320 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | WS 21475220.240 | mS 31475220.240 | W． 41475 220．240 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFP 143 3575 HE | HFP 21435575 HEEI | HRP З414TLS HEEI | HFP З414TL HEEI |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFMR R 114SHTUMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR 11475 | HFR214TLS | HFR 3414TL5 | HFR 3414TL |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRDAU 11475 | HFR DAULI24TS | hFr dal 341475 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | HFRT 414TLS |  |  |  |  |
| TL5 16 mmda | MASTRTLL HESYer 802 21W | MEE121TL520．230 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | T－5Esertid 21w | WS 121715220240 | \＃SS22175 220240 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | WS 121220.240 HhP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRR121T5 | HFR221T5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRDAL 12175 | HFR dall 22175 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TLS 16 remda | MASTRTIL HESMPE 3028 W | TEE 28875220.30 | ME22875 220.330 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | T－5 Esantia 28 w | WS 12875520.240 | WS 228715220240 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFP1 1435TLS HE | HFP 21435 2TIL HEEI |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRR 12875 | HFR22875 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR DAU 12875 | HFR DAUL2875 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRT 288 TL5 | HFRT 228T5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRTD 128.3575 | HFRTD 228.3575 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TL5 16rmda | MASTRTLL HESMer 803 35W | M． 13575 200240 | MS 23575220240 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR 13575 | HFR235TLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR DAU 13575 | HFR DAU 23575 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRT 13575 | HFRT 235TL5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TLS 16 mmda | T5 HO Sper 80 990 | HEP 199TLS ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | HFP 2497 TL Ho घi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR 19975 | HFR 29975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRDAU 19975 | hFR DAL 29975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRT 19975 | HFRT 24975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRTD 199TLS | HFRTD 299TLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TLS 16 rema | MASTRTIL HO Sper 8024 N | HFM RED 124SHTLTL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFP 1243975 Ho | HFP 2243975 Ho |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | HFP 2243975 HO 日I |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRR 124T5 | HFR224TS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR DAU 12475 | HFR DAUL2375 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TLS 16 mmda | T5 Ho sper 8039 N | HFPP 1243975 HO | HFP 22439715 HO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | HFP 2243975 HO 日I |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR 39975 | HFR23975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRRAL 39975 | HFR DAU 23975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRT 39975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TL5 16 mmda | T5 Ho sper 8059 Na | HEP 154TLSHO | HFP $254 T$ TLHO EI |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HRR 154TL5 | HRR254TL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR DAL 15475 | HFR DAU 25475 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRT 15475 | HFRRT 25475 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MASTRTIL HO STPer 8088 N | HFRTD 154T5 | HFRTD 25475 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TLS 16 rmda |  | HFP 180\％TLT HO EI | HFP 280075 HO \＃l |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRTD 1807LSPL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TL 260 mda | T－D Sper 8018 w | TS 118230202054 | TES 18823024098 |  |  | BTA 18N 220 C C SC | slo－® | BTA 30\％ 220 V C SC | 2（－E） |
|  | t－D Xtreme isw | セモЕ 1187L 220240 | （EE218TL 220230 |  |  | HTA ISW z2ov Col | sio－＠ | BTA 30\％ 220 VCDI | 2（－E） |
|  | T－D Xta 18 W | WS 118 TLL 220240 | \＃ P 218870220240 | MS 3187T0 220.240 | MS 418770220240 |  | s1o－ | BTA 3OW 220VVOCHIC SC | 2（－E） |
|  | T－D Do de lue Pro 18N／990 | HFP 118 TL $220240 \mathrm{El}^{\text {a }}$ | HFP 218TL 200240 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | HFP 3／418TD 20－200 日 | HFP 3／418TD 20：200 日 | BTA 18\％ $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{HzCDI}$ | slo－＠ | BTA 3OW 220V600HC DI | 2（－G） |
|  |  | MSTD 11870220230 |  |  |  | BTA 18W 230 VCSC | S10－＠ | BTA 30w 230 VCSC | 2（－E） |
|  |  | HFM RED 118 SHTLTL |  |  |  | BIA IBW z3OV CDI | slo－＠ | BTA 36N 230 CCDI | 2（－G） |
|  |  | HFP \＃18TL ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | HFP 218TL 日 | HFP 34187L E EI | HFP 34187L E | BTA 18N 2400 CSC | s10－E | BTA 30w $2400 \mathrm{C} S \mathrm{C}$ | 2（－E） |
|  |  | HFR 118 D D | HFR 2187L | HFR За187L |  | BTA ASW 2400 CD D | s10－¢ | BTA 306 240 C C DI | 2（－E） |
|  |  | HFR DAU 118TL | HFR DAU 218TL | HFR DAU 341875 | HFR DAU 341875 | BTA 180 L 220 V ESC | s（o－＠ |  | 2（－E） |
|  |  |  |  | HFRT 34187TD | HFRT 3418TL | BTA 180 L 220 V 82 DI | sto－ | BTA 300 220 V 82 DI | 2（－E） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { slo－}}{\text { sion }}$ | ETA 30N 220N／VOH2B2 SC | 22（－G） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA ISN 220 V B1 SC | sio－＠ | BTA 30W 220 V B1 SC | 22（－G） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 180 N 220 V 12 DI | sio－＠ | BTA 30W 220 V 81 DI | 2（－G） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 18 W 23OV E1 SC | S10－E | BTA 30w 230 V B1 SC | 22－E） |


| Commercial name | Technical lamp type | Recommended electronic system for the best performance |  |  |  | Alternative electromagnetic system for good performance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ballast（1 lamp） | Ballast（2 lamps） | Ballast（3 lamps） | Ballast（4 lamps） | Ballast（1 lamp） | Starter | Ballast（2 lamps） | Starter |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 18W 230 V E1D1 | S10－E | BTA 300 $2300 \mathrm{V10}$ DI | 2（－G） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 180 C 2 20V Bi Sc | S10－E | BTA 30w 240 V B1 SC | 2（－G） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 180 W 240 V B1 Di | S10－E | BTA 30w 240 V B1 DI | 2（－G） |
| TL 26 rada | T－D Sper 80 R S 32W／840 SV／725 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TL 26 mma | t－D Sper 3080 w |  |  |  |  | bia sow z2ow Csc | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BIA 3ow zevicil | S10－E |  |  |
|  | T－D Food Pro 30W79 |  |  |  |  | HAP 3ow zow csc | S10－E |  |  |
|  | T－D 90 de Lexe Pro 30w／930 |  |  |  |  | BTA 3ow zew Cdi | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Bta 3ow zav Csc | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BIA 3OW Zave C DI | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30w 220 V b2 SC | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30w $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{HzEPSC}$ | Slo－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30w 2 20N／60HzEDII | Slo－E |  |  |
| TW 2 zrma | T－D Sper 8030 W | TEE 136TL 220220 | TEE236TL 220240 |  |  | BIA 3ON Z2OV CSC | S10－E |  |  |
|  | t－D Xtreme 30w |  | \＃S 236TL 220240 |  |  | ETA 3OW Z2OV C DI | S10－E |  |  |
|  | T－D Xtas 3ow | HFP 136TL 220240日I | HFP 236TD 200240日1 |  |  | BTA 30w $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{HCSC}$ | S10－E |  |  |
|  | T－D 90 De Luxe Pro 36w／930 | MESED 136TV 220240 | MSED 236\％L 220.240 |  |  | BTA 30W $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{HCCDI}$ | S10－E |  |  |
|  | MASTRTL－D Refle 30w／865 | HFP 136TL 日 | HFP 236TD EI |  |  | BIA 3ON ZZOV CSC | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  | HFR 136T0 日 | HFR 23670 日i |  |  | Bta 3ow zzow di | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  | HFRDAU 36 L | HFR DAU 236 TL |  |  | BTA 3OW 240VCSC | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  | HFRT 1367L | HFRT 236TL |  |  | BTA 30W zave C Di | Slo－E |  |  |
|  |  | HFRTD 3 ¢7L | HFRTD 236TL |  |  |  | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 36\％ 220 V b2 di | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30w $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ E2I | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30w 220 V B1 SC | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30W $2200 \mathrm{~V} 1 \mathrm{DI}^{\text {d }}$ | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30w 230 V B1 SC | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ETA 36W 230 V B1 DI | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 300 Z 240 V B1 SC | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 360 2 200 Bid ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | S10－E |  |  |
| TL 26 rrma | T－D Sper 30580 N | WS 15870 20220 |  |  |  | BIA S5W 220 C C SC | S10－E） |  |  |
|  | MAStretid Seara 58 N | HFP．158TL 220240 日1 | HFP 258TL 200240日 |  |  | BIA S8W z2ov C Di | S10－E |  |  |
|  | T－D Sper 80 HF 58 N |  | MSED 258TL 220－240 |  |  | BTA 58w $220 \mathrm{~V} / 6 \mathrm{H} \mathrm{ZCSC}$ | S10－E |  |  |
|  | t－D Xteren 5sw | HFP．188T0 日 | HFP 288T0 EI |  |  | BTA 58w $220 \mathrm{~V} / 6 \mathrm{HzCDI}$ | S10－E |  |  |
|  | T0－xta 58w | HFR 158TL 日i | HFR 2587L 日 |  |  | BTA SSON Z3OV CsC | S10－E |  |  |
|  | T－D 90 Gratica Pro 58w／965 | HFRDAU 158TL | HFR DAU 258 TL |  |  | Bta 5sw zzow di | S10－E |  |  |
|  | MASTRTL－D Refle 58W／／840 | HFRT 1587L | HFRT 2587L |  |  | BIA SEW 240 C C SC | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  | HFRTD 158TL | HFRTD 258TL |  |  | BIA 58W 240 CCDI | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA S8W 220 V B2 SC | S10－E |  |  |
| TLE | T－E22w | T．E 122TE 20－240 |  |  |  | BIA 22W 220w csc | S10－E |  |  |
|  | T－ESYeres 3022 W |  |  |  |  | BIA 22W Z2OV CDI | Slo－E） |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BIA 2 W Z ZONCDI | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BIA 22W 240 C C SC | slo－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 22W 240 V C DI | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | bTA 2 2\％ 2 zov besc | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 22W 220V／60Hz 2 SC | Slo－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 22 W 220N／60HzE201 | S10－E |  |  |
| TLE | T－E 32W | （⿴囗十E 132TE220－240 |  |  |  | BIA 32W z2ow csc | S10－E） |  |  |
|  | TL－ESper 3032 W |  |  |  |  | BIA 32W z2ow cil | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 32W z3ov c sc | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Bta 32W z3ow Col | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BIA 32W 240 C C SC | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BIA 32W 240 V C DI | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 32W 220 V B2 SC | S10－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 32W 220／V00Hz 2 SC | Slo－E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 32W $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{HzEODI}$ | S10－E |  |  |
| TLSC | TLC Stper 302 zw | HFPP 122－40TLSC | HFPP 222－4075C |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR 12275 C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HF－R DAU 122TSC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | Recommended electronic system for the best performance |  |  |  | Alternative electromagnetic sstem for good performance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial name | Technical lamp type | Ballat (1 lamp) | Ballast (2 lamps) | Ballast (3 lamps) | Ballast (4 lamps) | Ballast (1 lamp) | Starter | Ballast (2 lamps) | Starter |
| ${ }_{\text {TLSC }}$ | TLSC Sper 30550 | HEP. 155 TLSC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR $155 T$ TSC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR DAU $155 T$ TSC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRT 155TSC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TLSC | TL5C Sper 80 gow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFR $160715 C$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | her dau 160TLSC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFRT 1807LSC |  |  |  | BTA 18w 220 V C SC |  |  |  |
| TL 38mma | TLRSzaw |  |  |  |  | S10-E | BTA 3ow 220 COS | 2(-E) |
| - trow |  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA ISW 220V C DI BTA ISW 22OV/EOHZC SC | S10-E | BTA 30w z2ov Col | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | SIO-E |  | BTA 30w z2ovgriz SC | 2(-G) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10-E | BTA 3OW 220 V COHzC DI | sp(E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 38 W Z 3 OVCSC | S10-E | BTA 30w 230 CLSC | sp(E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 18w z30 C Di | S10-E | BTA 30w z3ov di | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | bTA ABW 240 V C SC | ST1-E) | BTA 30w 240 CNC | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 18W 240 CCDI | S10-E | ETA 3OW 2400 CDI | sp(E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 180\% 220 V br SC | S10-E | BTA 30w 220 V B2SC | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 18 W 2zover di | S10-E | BTA 30w 220 V B2 DI | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10-E | BTA 3ow z2ov/courzesc | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA $18 \mathrm{~W} 220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ B2 DI BTA 18 W 220V B1 SC | S10-E | BTA 3ow z2ovgralz 82 DI | se(E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10-E | BTA 30w 220 V B1 5 C | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA ISN 220 V B1 DI | S10-E | BTA 30w $220 \mathrm{VB1DI}$ | sp(E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 18N 230 V B1 SC | S10-E | BTA 30w 2300 Visc | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 180\% 230 ClIDI | S10-E | BTA 30w 230 NBIDI | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 180 W 2 20V Bi SC | S10-E | BTA 30w 240 V B1 SC | 2(-E) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA ISW 2 20V E1 DI | S10-E | BTA 30w 240 V B1 DI | sp(-) |
| TL 3 armdia | TRS 40 w |  |  |  |  | BTA 30W 220 NCDI | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 510-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30w $220 \mathrm{~V} / 6 \mathrm{HzCSC}$ | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30W 2 2OVVGOHZ CDI | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30W 2400 CSCBTA 30w 240 CDI | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30N 222 N V2 SC | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 3ow 220 V E2dI | 510-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 510-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 30w 230 VEISC | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ETA SON 230 E12 DI | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 36\% 2400 V B1 SC | S10-E |  |  |
| TL38mmdia | T. PS 65w |  |  |  |  | BTA 36W 2 20V 12101 | Slo-@ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 58w 220 V C SC BTA 58W 220 V C DI |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Slo-E)SIO-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 58W 220V C DI BTA $58 \mathrm{~W} 220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ C SC |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA SOW 22OVICOHZC DI | S10-® |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA S8w 230 VCsC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slo-E) } \\ & \text { SIO-E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA SEW 2 OOV C SC | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA S5W 240 C C DI | S10-E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BTA 58w 2200 VasC | S10-E |  |  |
| Miniture | T. Miri ipeatre SW/865 FASO | WS 109230240 L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | tLMini sper 308 w/830 | T⿴囗 1092302820 SH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | T. Miriow/54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HFM RED 109 SH PL-SPLC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minidure | T. Miri isw | WS 114230240 SH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (TS1142302020LP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Datit


## Poduct description

The Philips ActiLume lighting control sytem consists of a small,
lightweight sensor and controller, designed for eay integrion into
luminares. ActiLume is a true Plug and Play solution for open plan (up to 9 luminaires) or cell offices (e.g 4 luminaires). It is used in a metter and stave luminaire concept, eesy to use and eesy to install. Specific
application brochures are available to hep specify and apply the system in an optimal way. Cormissioning is optional for other application modes than cell office or open plan. Using this method, functions can be changed without consequences for the electrical installaion.
Features and bnefits
Philips ActiLume is a DALI based lighting control system designed for maximum corfort and energy savings of up to $75 \%$ (in fully automatic mode and when used in combination with Philips HF on investment. on investment
ActiLume is a Plug \& Play system, therefore no spedific lighting
control training is needed. Moreover, the system is supported with control training is needed. Moreover, the system is supported with
simple, dedicated application and installation sheets. simple, dedicated application and installation sheets. sensors cone sytem consists out of three state-of-at miaiaure programmed modes.
The two most applied modes, cell or open plan offices, can be selected via a simple push on the service button.
The light sensor is sensitive for visible radiation (matching the human eye) providing automatic savings with daylight depending
regulation, without any visible discomfort for the regulation, without any visible discomfort for the user. The movement detector is very sensitive to human movements and is combined with extended delays
functionality in an office environment.
function and
rated sprindback switch to the controller by connecting a mains rated springback switch to the controller or by using an infraced overruled according to personal preferences.

- In addition Actilume offers the possibility to choose specific modes specially developed in line with new legislation, which makes the system very versatile for use.These modes can be recalled by using a simple mode selection tool IRT8098/00. -It is easy to change a specific application setting by selecting another mode on the advanced mode selection tool IRT8099/00. The ActiLume controller contains two DAL outputs.These outputs are pre programmed (factory setting) as a window and corridor row with a fixed light offset.
The system can control maximum nine ballasts and can be ment detectors, extension 8/00.
Factory light level setting is at 600 lux at a reflection factor of 0.3


## Aplications

-The Actilume system is designed for all office applications, from open plan to cell offices, lobbies or toilets, and from corridor to small meeting rooms

## Poduct ID <br> Sencor LIR1653/00 Controler ICCli653 <br> Controller LCC1653/00

It offers specific comfort modes, e. for schools, light-lines and direct/indirect lighting concepts.
It even contains a specific confort mode combining maximum energy savinos and additional comfort based on a practical EN 12464 solution (mode 4,5 or 9).
reig dincontrol regimes

- Mode 1: Switching light off when the area is not occupied, saving maximum energy in a cell office situation.
Mode 2: Maintaining a (lower) light level when the area is not occupied, avoiding dark areas in an open plan office.
- Next to the modes the following functions can be changed independently: Power up behaviour (see manual IRT8099/00 Defaut light level (via the service button)
Backgound level (see manual IRT8099/00)

Elated eqipment
ActiLume movement detector, extension sensor LRM8118/00
Simple programming tool IRT8098/00

- Advanced mode selection tool IRT8099/00
- Two-key hand held transmitter IRT8010/00
and wall holder LRH8010/00
Two-key transmitter IRT8050/00
- 4 preset transmitter IRT8030/00


## Hips qality

This applies optimum quality with respect to: System supplier
As manufacturer of lamps, electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum performance is maintained Philips lighting control
Philips ighting control equipment complies with all relevant international rules and regulations.

## mpliances and approals

## - $\mathrm{RF}=30 \mathrm{MHz}$ :

Immunity:

- Safety:
- Quality standard:

Environmental standard:
CE marking
EN 55022 A
EN 61547 EN 61347-1 EN 613742-11 ISO 9001 15014001 enec

## बchical data for installation

Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
With tolerances for safety. + +- $10 \%$ Tolerances for performance $+6 \% 8 \%$ Mains frequency
Input power (system)
Output power (system)

| Untr of tlasts | Unbr of elension sensors |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 0 |
| 10 | 1 |

Gchical data for design and mounting in fitures Operating conditions


Rel. humidity
Tcase
Storage Conditions
Rel. humidity

## Ensor Ba

Connection


Housing (casing)
Material
Glow wire test
Safety, basic insulation
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ sensor and controller $20 \%$ to $85 \%$ no condensation $75{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$10 \%$ to $95 \%$

RJ-10 4-Pole
Fixed to LRI1653/00, 100 cm
cable


Polycarbonate UL94V-O

When placed at a height of 3 m
the following values are valid:
Infrared receiver
ight sensor

Movement detector
Passive Infra Red (PIR) - $4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ (sensitive for small
movements)

- $6 \times 5 \mathrm{~m}$ (sensitive large
movements)


Maximum height PIR: 3.5 m
a). How to select the user mode (application)
The user mode can be toggled beans of a short push on service button ( $<3$ seconds)


After key release the lamp will flash to indicate the selected user mode:
1 flash = User mode 1 (Cell
office application)
2 flashes $=$ User
2 flaches $=$ User mode 2 (Open plan office application)
More modes can be recalled by using IRT8099/00.
b. Adjust the factory set
reference light level
Pressing the service button ( $>3$ seconds) until the lamp gives a light flach (wink) will start the automatic calibration procedure.

The light output of the luminaires connected to to $80 \%$ The light output of the to $80 \%$ The light output of the DAU 2 (corridor row) is to $100 \%$

After 30 seconds the ActiLume controller is saving the actual light level as new reference light level (indicated by a second flash).
This 30 seconds time delay is required to have sufficient time stepladder.


Controller unit LCC1653/00
DAL Output


Manual control
Manual control

 2 the system is program med
as one channel. When enough a one channel. When enough
daylight enters the room the dayight enters the room the amount of artificial light will be
automatically reduced and the DAL_2 output (corridor row) is programmed with a light offset of $30 \%$
In other modes (which can be recalled with IRT8099/00) ActiLume can use two channels depending the application functionaity. By connecting a main
springback switch to springback switch to
connection Ls (Line switched) connextion Ls (Line-switched)
dirming and switching orvoff will be possible according the Touch and Dim functionality. (Maximum 1 switch per
controller)
Switch to be mounted on the
ballazt. ballast.
It is also possible to use remote control IRT8010/00 IRT8030/00 or IRT8050/00, The IRT8030/00 or IRT8050/00.The IRT8030/00 needs to be pointed to the sensor.The
IRT8030/00 and IRT8050/00 IRT8030/00 and IRT8050/00 has a $x-Y-z$ beam direction
making it suitable for wall mounting and table top use.
$850^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 5 \mathrm{~s}$
$\geq 1500 \mathrm{~V}$
Polycarbonate UL94V-O
The controller housing
contains snap-in pins for quick
fixation.
The diameter of the fixation
holes should be maximum
4.5 mm designed
for a metal thickness of
maximum 0.8 mm
The maximum distance
between the fixation holes is
78 mm

Connector type
Connection wiring is greatly simplified through use of WAGO 251
universal connector. Suitable for both automatic wiring (ALF and ADS)
and manual wiring


Wire cross-section
ADS manual connection
IDC connection
*Stranded wire
Strip length
$0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}(*)$


## tilume Otles

Besides the two Plug and Play modes for cell office and open plan office，it is possible to recall 8 other application modes as mentioned inds of applications $W$ th the ayster

IRT8099／00 specific modes can be selected．O nce selected，the mode can be stored and copied via a point and shoot method．The mode will be stored in a non－volatile memory．Even when the lurinaires are switched off for a longer period，stored parameters are kept．
(C)

gend

tence
Libht tasas on
(interana timer is activeded to
(interna timer is ati
dock dbence time)
sence
int dims down to a backgound level
lintemal timer is adivated to cock ab
ime) or surrounding ight at $100 \%$
sence


When enough dadilitt is detected，the ligts will NOT be switched on automatically when someone enters the帾
 When enough dalicigh is detected（meaxured over
5 minutes），the ligts will automatically be switched off

```
->*圆
```

Gntroller Extension sensor for ActiLume to cover movement in open plan or

Etension sensor 10 light lines solution．



Snsor


## Enple mode selection too

Simple mode selection tool for
Actilume（mode 1 and mode
2 selection）．
Light set point calibrator
Easy to Use．
Batteries are included．


## 1，

展
Mode selection tool for ActiLume luminaires．
Inexpensive tool to adjust light levels and to switch between functionality modes． Batteries are included．

| Poduct description | mgh | achaing | EO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Controler LCCC165300 | 0.03 （per piece） | 48 | 91022430 |
| Sersor LR11653／00 | 0.03 （per piece） | 48 | 91046230 |
| Kt Controle \＆Sentror it1653／00 | 0.06 （per kit） | 12 | 910483 |
| Extersion sencor LRM8118／00 | 0.20 | 1 | 73078300 |
| Simple mode selection tool 1 RT $8098 / 80$ | 0.08 | 1 | 730806 |
| Advenced mode selection tool $1 \mathrm{Rr} \mathbf{8 0 9 9 9 0 0}$ | 022 | 1 | 518893 |



| Product description | Weight <br> (kg) | EOC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRANSU IR POINT IRT801000 | 0.06 | 51799000 |
| MOUNT IR POINT LRH801000 | 0.03 | 51797100 |
| TRANSM IR 2KEY WAL IRTR050/00 | 0.12 | 51707000 |
| TRANSM IRTRIOS IRT8030/00 | 0.22 | 51763600 |

Hand-held two-key transmitter IRT 8010/00
Hand-held two-key transmitter, for inffrared control of various lighting control sytems ActiLume can aso dim the lights (by pressing a button $>0.5 \mathrm{sec}$ ).The unit is supplied with batteries $A$ wall holder is separately available

## Wall holder LRH8010/00

Wall holder for the IRT8010/00 hand-held two-key transmitter.

## Two-key infrared remote control IRT 8050/00

Two-key infrared remote control transmitter for wall mounting and table top use.The unit can be used in Actilume. The actual function of the two large keys can be selected with a dip switch in the battery compartment.A dip switch is also used to select the group address

Four-preset hand-held transmitter IRT 8030/00
Four-preset hand-held transmitter, suitable for infrared control of
Actilume applications. It has 4 keys for presets and one key for "all
off". Keys for individual control and preset programming are located
under a hinged cover at the bottom of the transmitter. The group address selector switch is contained in the battery compartment.The unit is supplied complete with wall holder and batteries.



6mpliances and approals

| - RFI $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ | EN 55015* |
| :---: | :---: |
| - RFI $>30 \mathrm{MHz}$ | EN 55022b |
| - Harmonics: | EN 61000-3-2 |
| - Immunity: | EN 61547 |
| - Safety. | EN 61347-2-3 |
| - Performance: | EN 60929 |
| - Vibration \& bump tests: | IEC 68-2-6 |
| - Quality standard: 1509001 | IEC 68-2 |
| - Environmental tandard: | EN 14001 |
| - Approval marks | ENEC, VDE-EMV |

## बchical data for installation

Mains operation

## Aplications

Typical reas of application indude:

- DAL installations with daylight linking and/or movement detection (energy sacaing).
DAL installations with remote control systems (personal scene setting).


## Eamples:

- Office buildings insurance companies, banks, government ministries
- Cellular , Open plan offices, corridors and lobbys
- Conference rooms, Lecture theatres.
- Department stores, shops, supermarkets and malls
- Hotels, restaurants and bars
- Cinemas, museums
- Hospitals,
- Schools
- Factories, workshops
- Airports, railway stations
lips qality
This applies optimum quality with respect to:
- System supplier

As manufacturers of lamps electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest
development stage, optimum performance is maintained. International standards
Philips HF electronic regulating ballast's comply with a relevant international rules and requilaions.

Poduct description
Compact, lightweight high-frequency electronic regulating ballast using DAL (Digital Addressable Lighting Interface) protocol, for
PL-T and PL-C compact fluorescent lamps.
Features and bnefits
The lamp power can
he lamp power can be regulated down to 3\%

- Striation-free operation.

Quick programmed start: ficker-free warm start, ideal for areas
with a high svitching frequency (movement detection
applications), this enables the lamps to be switched on and off without reducing useful life.

- Up to $60 \%$ reduction in energy consumption can be achieved by using automatic lighting control systems
fiuctutions
All Philips HF
$\alpha$-control This is a dator electronic ballat's are equipped with dent control of each electrode and, in doing so, takes care that: dent control of each electrode and, in doing so, takes care that: b. lamp burning is stable in every dimming
b. lamp burning is stable in every dimming position; and
energy saings, when dimming are maximised

EN 55015*
RFI $>30 \mathrm{MHz}$
Harmonics

- Immunity:
- Safety:
- Performance:

Quality standard: 1509001

- Environmental standard:

Approval marks:
EN 14001
ENEC. VDE-EMV
Mains operation
Rated mains woltage
with tolerances for sofety. + +/ $10 \%$
tolerances for performance: $+6 \%-8 \%$
Mains frequency
Operaing frequency
Power factor

Smart power: with AC mains voltage fluctuations $220-240 V$
$198-264 V$ 202-254V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ $>42 \mathrm{kHz}$ 0.95 at $100 \%$ power
202-254V luminous flux varies by $\pm 2 \%$ max.

DC voltage operation (during emergency back-up) Required battery voltage for quaranteed ignition 198-254V DC Required battery voltage for burning lamps. Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of 198-254V DC Normal light output is obtained at a voltage of $220 \mathrm{~V}-240 \mathrm{~V}$ ates.
. For continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used in the luminaire
. Continuous low DC voltages ( $<$ 198V) can influence the lifetime of the ballost
Earth leakage current
$<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballast
Maximum number of ballasts which can be connected to one Residual Current Detector of 30 mA

Overvoltage protection

Automatic restart after lamp replacement
or voltage dip
Insulation resistance test 500 V DC from Line/Neutral to Earth (not between Line and Neutral)
Note: Ensure that the neutral is reconnected again atter above mentioned test is carried out and before the installation is put in operation
amp wiring
The use of 500 V rated components and Wiring is advised for PL-T 32 W and 42 W types

Ignition time

$$
\text { Typical } 0.5 \text { sec. }
$$

Advised maximum cable capacity max. 30 pF: between two sets of for optimum performance and lamp wires (each set of lamp wires is connected to one electrode of the lamp) max. 75 pF: between one set of lamp wires (connected to one electrode of the lamp) and earth. Care has to be taken for symmetricad
wiring wiring

## Alns current at


nersion tale for maxyantities of bllasts on ottar tyes of Miature Ircuit Beakr

| ape | Elatiz cantityof blasts |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| в | 16A | 100\%(see tade above) |
| в | 10 A | 63\% |
| c | 16A | 170\% |
| c | 10A | 104\% |
| L. | 16A | 108\% |
| 4 | 10A | 65\% |
| ¢, u, ॥ | 16A | 212\% |
| ¢, ¢., ॥ | 10A | 127\% |
| K.11 | 16A | 254\% |



[^0]
Control input
Digtal coded input signal according to
"Digtal Addressale Eighting Interface" protocol DAU
induding 16 presets, 64 addresses possibility.

Reationstip between lamp power and digital requation
Regulating level (lamp power)
3 to $100 \%$
The control input complies with EN 60929 (Amendment 1, Annex E ) and is compatible with Philips lighting control equipment

Sim command for full lamp power ( $100 \%$ ) Dim command for min. lamp power (3\%)

Protected ageinst acidental mains voltage connection
Control input insulation, basic insulation
The ballasts that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivalent thermal protection.

## chical data for design and mounting in fikures Temperatures <br> Temperature range to ignite lamo with ignition aid n assured <br> - <br> Striation possible <br> $>15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $<15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

ate:
Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast. This means there is a relation between theTc point on the ballast and its lifetime. For more information regarding this subject consult the Philips Application guide to fluorescent lamp control gear.

Earthing Earthing of the HF ballast in a luminaire is necessary for EMC (electromacnetic compatibility)
Class II luminaires
This application is not advisable; only with extensive tests on luminaires can the correct operation be verified

Hum and noise level inaudible
Permitted humidity is tested according to IEC 928 par. 12 Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast.

Connection wiring is greatly simplified through use of insert contacts earth connection can be made via housing or terminal block

## tes:

1. Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst cose conditions. With an $10 \%$, 2. Measurements will
subject to change the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation.
2. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these are all switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
3. Measurements were carried out on singlepole MCB's. For multi-pole MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$
4. First digital requlating steps (DAL) are fixed at $3 \%$ light output
(dimming spedification) (dimming spedification).


Connection wiring is greatly simplified through use of insert contacts earth connection can be made via housing or terminal block

## Ne crosssection:

Mains connector [O rangel $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ Control connector [Blue] $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ Lamp(s) connector [gray] $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

Strip length

$$
7.5-8.5 \mathrm{~mm}
$$

$7.5-8.5 \mathrm{~mm}$


2-lamps

## tes:

7. For optimum performance, note that wires from connection 1 and 2 should be kept short and equal in lengh
terminals 182 wit thort as possible: do not bunch wires from
 ires from terminals $3,4,5 \& 6$ with those from terminals $1,2,7 \& 8$ ( 2 -lamp ballats).
Typical capacitance 1 m wires dose together (spacing 0.5 mm ) 46 pF Typical capacitance 0.5 m wires close together (spacing 0.5 mm ) 23pF Ip-lg between lamp wires and ground
Typical capacitance 1 m wires close to ground (spacing 0.5 mm ) 72pF Typical capacitance 0.5 m wires close to ground (spacing 0.5 mm ) 38pF

| Ellast | Pexe |  |  | Elipachg |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ellode | Mgb | - | Dnensions dume | ns olume | mbt | gross Ellode | EO |  |
|  |  |  |  | pcs | $\begin{gathered} \text { l xowh } \\ \mathrm{cm} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| HFR DAU 118 PL-T/C | 871500929808 |  | 0.2 | 12 | $22.0 \times 2.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 | 3.0 | 8711500929815 | 92880830 |
| HFR DAU218 PL-T/C | 8711500929884 |  | 0.2 | 12 | $22.0 \times 21.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 | 30 | 871500929891 | 92884430 |
| HFR DAU 126 PL-T/C | 87150092882 |  | 0.2 | 12 | $22.0 \times 21.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 | 3.0 | 871500929839 | 9288230 |
| HFR DAU226 PLTTC | 871550929907 |  | 0.2 | 12 | $220 \times 21.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 | 3.0 | 871500929914 | 92990730 |
| HFR DAU 132 PL-T | 871500929846 |  | 0.2 | 12 | $22.0 \times 21.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 | 3.0 | 8711500929853 | 92984630 |
| HFFR DALI232 PL-T | 871500929921 |  | 0.2 | 12 | $220 \times 21.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 | 3.0 | 871500929938 | 92992130 |
| HFR DAU 142 PL-T | 871500929860 |  | 0.2 | 12 | $22.0 \times 21.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 | 3.0 | 8711500929877 | 92986030 |
| HFFR DALI 242 PL-T | 8711500929945 |  | 0.2 | 12 | $22.0 \times 21.1 \times 8.8$ | 0.006 | 3.0 | 871500929952 | 9299530 |



Emples
Office buildings: insurance companies, banks, government ministries - Cellular or open plan offices

Conference rooms, lecture theatres, corridors
Schools
Department stores, shops, supermerkets

- Hotels, restaurants and bars
- Cinemas, museums.


## hips qality

This applies optimum quality with respect to:

- System supplier

As manufacturer of lamps, electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum performance is maintained.
International standards
Philips HF electronic regulaing ballosts comply with all relevant international rules and regulations.

## ompliances and approals

RF $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ :
RFI>30 MHz:

- Harmonics:
- Safenty:
- Performence:
- Vibration \& bump tests.
- Quality standard:
- Environmental standard:
- Approval marks.
- Temp. dedared thermally protected:
- CE marking


## achical data for installation

 Mains operationRated mains voltage
With tolerances for sofety. +1- $10 \%$ Tolerances for performance $+6 \% 8 \%$ Mains frequency

Smart power: with AC mains voltage fluctuations luminous flux varies by $\pm 2 \%$ max.

DC voltage operation (during emergency back-up) Required battery voltage for quaranteed ignition Required battery voltage for burning lamps Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of

Notes
. For continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used in the luminaire.
2. Continuous low DC voltages ( $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can influence the lifetime of the ballast.

Earth leakage current
$<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballast
Maximum number of ballasts which can be
connected to one Residual Current Detector
of 30 mA
30
vervoltage protection

Automatic restart after lamp replacement
or voltage dip
48 hrs at 320 V AC
2 hrs at 350 VAC

Ans current at

| Elast | emp tpe | وof | Input |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HFRTD 114 TL5 | TL5 14W HE | 1 |  |
| HF-RTD 214 TLS | TL5 14W HE | 2 |  |
| HFRTD 3/414 TLS | TLS 14W HE | 3 |  |
| HFRTD 3/414 TLS | TL5 14W HE | 4 |  |
| hF-RTD 121 TLS | tL521w he | 1 |  |
| HF-RTD 221 TLS | TL521w He | 2 |  |
| HFRTD 128.35 TLS | TL5 28w He | 1 | 0.33 |
| HFRTD 228.35 TLS | TL5 28w He | 2 | 0.269 |
| HFRTD 128.35 TLS | TL5 35W HE | 1 | 0.172 |
| HFRTD 228.35 TLS | TLS 35W HE | 2 | 0.336 |
| HF-RTD 124 TLS | TL5 24w но | 1 |  |
| HFRTD 224 TLS | тL5 24w но | 2 |  |
| HF-RTD 3/424 TLS | TL5 24w но | 3 |  |
| HFRTD 3/424 TLS | тL5 24w но | 4 |  |
| hF-RTD 139 TLS | TL5 39w но | 1 |  |
| HFRTD 239 TLS | TL5 39w но | 2 |  |
| HFRTD 199 TLS | TL5 49w но | 1 | 0240 |
| HFRTD 249 TLS | TL5 49w но | 2 | 0.449 |
| HFRTD 154 TLS | TL54w но | 1 | 0262 |
| HFRTD 254 TLS | TL54, но | 2 | 0.521 |
| HFRTD 180 TLSPL-L | TL5 80w но | 1 | 0381 |
| HFRTD 280 TLSPL-L | TL5 80w но | 2 |  |

## Aplications

Typical areas of application indude
DAU instalations with daylight linking and/or movement detection (for energy savings)
DAL installations with remote control systems (combining energy savings with comfort)
Instalations with emergency back-up, according to VDE 0108. system or personal light level adiustment is required

| Poduct ID | , | B | c | D |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Lamps | 360 | 350 | ${ }^{30}$ | 21 | 42 |
| 2 Lamps | 360 | 350 | 30 | 21 | 42 |
| 2x80w | 425 | 415 | 30 | 21 | 42 |
| 3/4 Lamps | 360 | 350 | 39 | 21 | 42 |




|  | Qty of Lamps | Ballast | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Power } \\ & \text { Factor } \end{aligned}$ | Max cable Cap ${ }^{1)}$ <br> Lp-Lp/Lp-Lgnd PF | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Tr max } \\ \quad \propto \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TLSHE 14V | 1 | HFRTD 114 TS | - | - | - |  |
| TLSHE 14W | 2 | HF-RTD 214 TLS | - | - | - |  |
| TLSHE 14W | 3 | HF-RTD 3/414T5 | - | - | - |  |
| TLSHE14W | 4 | HFRTD 3/41475 | - | - | - |  |
| TLSHE2IW | 1 | HF-RTD 121 TLS | - | - | - |  |
| TLSHE2IW | 2 | HF-RTD 221 TLS | - | - | - |  |
| TLS HE 28W | 1 | HFRTD 128.35TLS | 0.98 | 100/50 | 75 | 42.110 |
| TLSHE28W |  | HF-RTD 228.35 TLS | 0.98 | 5075 | 75 | 42.110 |
| TLS HE 35W | 1 | HFRTD 128.35 TLS | 0.99 | 100/50 | 75 | 42.110 |
| TLSHESSW | 2 | HF-RTD 228.35 TL | 0.99 | 50775 | 75 | 42.110 |
| тL5 HO 24w | 1 | HFRTD 124 TLS | - | - | - |  |
| тL5HO 24w | 2 | HFRTD 224 TS | - | - | - |  |
| тL5 Ho 24w | 3 | HFRTD 3/424T5 | - | - | - |  |
| TL5HO 24w | 4 | HFRTD 3/424T5 | - | - | - |  |
| TL5 Ho 39w | 1 | hF-RTD 139 TLS | - | - | - |  |
| ті5 HO 39 w | 2 | HFRTD 239 TL5 | - | - | - |  |
| тL5 Ho 49w | 1 | hF-RTD 199 TLS | 0.98 | 100/50 | 75 | 42.110 |
| тL5HO 49w | 2 | HFRTD 249 TLS | 0.99 | 5075 | 75 | 42.110 |
| тL5 HO 54w | 1 | HF-RTD 154TL | 0.98 | 100/150 | 75 | 42.110 |
| TLSHO 54w | 2 | HFRTD 254TL | 0.99 | 5075 | 75 | 42.110 |
| TL5 Ho 80w | 1 | HFRTD 1807LTPL-L | 0.99 | 100/150 | 75 | 42.110 |
| TL5 Ho 80w | 2 | HFRTD 2807TIPL-L | - | - | - |  |

Protected against accidental mains voltage
connection
Yes

## Control input

Regulating level (lamp power)
The control input complies with EN 60929 (Amendment 1,Annex E) and is compatible
with Philips lighting control equipment
Standby power consumption $<350 \mathrm{mw}$

Control input insulation, basic insulation


Input power $\backslash$ dimeed HF-REGULATORI
(DAL/Touch and Dim)
Option 1) DALI
Digtal coded input signal according to "Digtal Addressable Lighting interface" protocol, including 16 presets and 64 addresses possibility.

## Option 2) Touch and Dim

A short push on the button represents the OVOff command. Personal ight levels can be stored in the internal memory by a firm longer push on the push button.
Failure proof (non volatile) memory ensures that the ballast dways remembers your setting when next time switched on or in case of power failure.

Maximum number of ballats connected in one circuit 32 Pcs (switched on by one or multiple switches)

Mains input signal
Ignore status, $<0.04 \mathrm{sec}$.


To avoid reaction on mains Spikes!
Short pust, between 0.04 sec. and 0.5 sec . Switch OnO If
Long push, between 0.5 sec . and 10 sec .
Reset push, $>10 \mathrm{sec}$.
he dim function will togge after each individual push. Except when the value is lower than $10 \%$ it will always dim up, and when the light output hicher than $70 \%$ it will always dim down to perform according humen perception.

Technical data for design and mounting in fixture

## Temperatures

Temperature range to ignite lamp
with ignition aid
at a $70.100 \%$ dim input

$$
0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$

Stable lamp operation assured $\quad>15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Striation posssible $\quad<10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Max t case
$75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
The lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballact. This means there is a relation between the TC point on the ballast and its fetime.The HF-Requlatorll ballas forTL5 applications has a specified lifetime of 50,000 hrs at a measured Tcsese of $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Class II luminares
This application is not advisable; only with extensive tests on luminaires can the correct operation be verified

EMI precautions have to be taken
Ballat IP=23
In outdoor the luminaire has to be sufficiently IP rated
Permitted humidity is tested according to EN 61347-1 par 11 Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast

For optimum ignition the TL5 lamps should be mounted at a meximum distance of 6 mm from a metal plate
The metal plate should be electrically connected to the ballast housing

Earthing of the HF ballast in a lumninare is necessary for EMC (electromagnetic compatibility

## Humand noise leve

## W iring diagrams



Connector type
Connection wiring is greatly simplified through use of WAGO 251 universal connector. Suitable for both automatic wiring (ALF and ADS) and manual wiring


## ire cross-section

IDC connection
$0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
ADS manual connection
*Stranded wire
Strip length

## Wiring tips

Earth connection to be made via housing or mains connector
Wiring inside fixture should be stright and as short as possible Lamp wires should not run parallel to mains or control wires to avoid EMC problems For optimal performance, note that:

- For one lamp ballasts wires 4 and 5 as short as possible, equal in length and a minimum of 50 mm from mains or dim wires Keep lamp wires 6 and 7 equal in length.
For two lamp ballasts wires 3,4 and 5 as short as possible, equal in length and a minimum of 50 mm from mains or dim wires Keep lamp wires 6 and 7 , and 1 and 2 equal in length.


## Notes

Notes based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (equad to 15 m cable of 2.5 mm and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be increased by $10 \%$
2. Measurements will be verified in real installations, therefore data are subject to change.
3. In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by the MCB, but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation.
4. Note that the maximum number of ballats is based on the assumption that these are all switched on at the same moment, i.e. by Mearrement
5. Measurements were carried out on singe pole MCB's For multi-pole MCB's it is recommended to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$
6. First digital regulating steps (DAL) are fixed at $1 \%$ light output (dimming specification).
. For optimum performance care has to be taken for symmetrical wiring. Minimal 6 mm distance from lamp to earth plane.

## Electronics Dmming)

| ©lering and packiging data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elast | Pece |  |  | Bl packging | Densions | dume | mgh | Emode | EO |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | "v | cos |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | pcs |  | cm | m | \% |  |  |
| HFRTD 128-35TL5 | 8711500908841 |  | 026 | 12 |  | 40.8820.8x7.6 | 0.0065 | 3.4 | 8711500908858 | 90884130 |
| HFRTD 228.35 TLS | 871500908865 |  | 029 | 12 |  | $40.8820 .8 \times 7.6$ | 0.0065 | 38 | 871500908872 | 90886530 |
| HFRTD 149 TLS | 8711500908889 |  | 026 | 12 |  | $40.8820 .8 \times 7.6$ | 0.0065 | 34 | 871500908896 | 90889930 |
| HFRRTD 249 TLS | 871500909596 |  | 0.31 | 12 |  | $40.8820 .8 \times 7.6$ | 0.0065 | 4.0 | 871500909602 | 90959630 |
| HFRTD $154 T$ LS | 871500909619 |  | 027 | 12 |  | 40.8820 .877 .6 | 0.0065 | 35 | 871500909626 | 90961930 |
| HFRRTD $2547 L$ | 871500909633 |  | 033 | 12 |  | $40.8820 .8 \times 7.6$ | 0.0065 | 42 | 8715009095640 | 9096330 |
| HFRTD 1807LIPLLL | 871500909657 |  | 0.29 | 12 |  | 40.8820.887.6 | 0.0065 | 3.7 | 8711500909664 | 90965730 |



## Electronics Dmming)



## HF-Regulator Ell Touch and

 DALITL-D/PL-L
## Poduct description

Flat, lightweight high-frequency electronic regulating ballast, using DAU (Digita Addressable Lighting Interface) or Touch and Dim push button protocol, for TL-D fluorescent lamps:The HF-Regulatorll ballałs incorporates the new Philips El technology offering full digita input (mains) and output (lamp) management.

Features and bnefits

- The lamp power can be regulated from $100 \%$ to $1 \%$
- Fla ballast design, 21 mm high.
- Up to $75 \%$ reduction in energy consumption can be achieved by using automatic lighting control systems (e.g. Philips ActiLume luminaire-based system solutions).
Q uick programmed start: 0.5 sec, flicker-free warm start, preheating the lamp electrodes. This enables the lamps to be switched on and off without reducing useful life. Ideal for areas with a high switching frequencs,
- Digital control input according to the industry standard DAU (Digital Addressable Lighting Interface) combined with the Touch and Dim push button protocol.
Low energy consumption in standby 0.35 W due to the new E technology.
Com lamp wire flexibility thanks to the Parasitic Capacitance Compensation (longer lamp wiring possible up to 2 meter) fluctuations.
Unit is protected against excessive mains voltages, incorrect connections and incorrect lamp use
Striation-free operation, no stroboscopic effects
- Lamp starts al $1 \%$ (DAL $1.100 \%$ in 100 mb ).
- Automatic stop circuit is activated within five seconds in case of lamp failure (sofety stop). Once the lamp has been replaced, the ballast resets automatically.
Equipped with connectors suitable for automatic wiring machines
The Philips HF-Requlatorll electronic ballosts are equipped with El-dim technology.This is a dedicated integrated dircuit that ensures aldirm ted . control of each electrode and in doing so, takes care indepen
that:
a lamp
a lamp life is unaffected by dirming position
b. lamp burning is stable in every dimming position; and
c. energy savings, when dimming are maximised.


## Aplications

Typical areas of application indude

- DAL installations with daylight linking and/or movement detection (for energy savings)
DAL installations with remote control systems (combining energy savings with confort)
Inscalaions with emergency back-up, according to VDE 0108 Office applications were a simple and easy dimming system or personal light level adjustment is required.


Eamples
Office buildings: insurance companies, banks, government ministries - Cellular or open plan offices

Conference rooms, lecture theatres, corridors
Schools
Department stores, shops, supermarkets
Hotels, restaurants and bars
Cinemes, museums.

## 月ips qality

This applies optimum quality with respect to:

- System supplier

As manufacturer of lamps, electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum performance is maintained
International standards
Philips HF electronic regulating ballasts comply with all relevan international rules and regulations.

## 6mpliances and approals

RF $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ :
RFI>30 MHz:

- Harmonics:
- Safenty:

Performance:
Vibration \& bump tests:

- Quality standard:

Environmental standard:

- Approval marks.
- Temp. dedared thermaly protected

CE marking

## ब̄chical data for installation

 Mains operationRated mains voltage
With tolerances for safety: +/- $10 \%$ olerances for performance $+6 \% 8 \%$ Mains frequency

EN 55015
EN 55022 A
EN 61000-3-2
EN 61547
EN 61347-2-3
EN 60929
EN 60068-2-6-FC
EN 60068-2-29-Eb
SO 9001
ENEC
ENEC
EMV-VDE
EMV-VDE
EN 61347-1
e

Smart power: with AC mains voltage fluctuations, luminous flux varies by $\pm 2 \%$ max.

DC voltage operation (during emergency back-up) Required battery voltage for quaranteed ignition Required batery voitage for guaranteed ignition
Required battery voltage for burning lamps Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of

Notes

1. For continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used in the luminaire.
Continuous low DC voltages ( $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can influence the lifetime of the ballat.

Earth leakage current
$<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballest
Maximum number of ballats which can be
connected to one Residual Current Detector
of 30 mA
30
Overvoltage protection
48 hrs at 320 V AC
2 hrs at 350 V AC
Automatic restart after lamp replacement
or voltage dip
Yes
Alns current at

| slast | lmp tpe | gof | Input |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | lmps | current |
| hferto 118 TL-D | t-D 18w | 1 |  |
| HF-RTD 218 TL-D | t-D 18w | 2 |  |
| HFRTD 3/418 TL-D | T-D 18w | 3 |  |
| HFRTD 3/418 TL-D | t-D 18w | 4 |  |
| HFRTD 136 TLD | t-D 36 w | 1 | 0.17 |
| HFRTD 236 TL-D | t-D 36 w | 2 | 031 |
| HFRTD 158 TL-D | t-D 58 w | 1 | 0.250 |
| HFRTD 258 TL-D | t-D 58 w | 2 | 0.490 |
| HFRTD $136 \mathrm{PL-L}$ | PL-L 36w | 1 |  |
| HFRTD $236 \mathrm{PL-L}$ | PL-L 36W | 2 |  |
| HFRTD 140 PL-L | PL-L 40w | 1 |  |
| HFRTD $240 \mathrm{PL-L}$ | PL-L 40w | 2 |  |
| HFRTD $155 \mathrm{PL-L}$ | PL-L 55w | 1 |  |
| HFRTD 255 PL-L | PL-L 55w | 2 |  |
| HFRTD 180 TLIPL-L | PL-L sow | 1 | 0381 |

## Electronics (Dimming)

HF-Regulator Ell Touch and DALITL-D/PL-L

Conversion table for max. quantities of ballasts on other types of Miniature Circuit Breakers

| MCB Type |  | Relative quantity of ballasts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| в | 16 A | 100\%/see tade on the left) |
| в | 10 A | \% |
| c | 164 | 170\% |
| c | 10 A | 104\% |
| L। | 164 | 108 |
| LI | 108 | 65\% |
| ¢.u.u | 164 | 212\% |
| ¢.u.u | 104 | 127\% |
| K.II | 164 | 254\% |
| K.11 | 10 A | 154 |

Insulation resistance test 500 V DC from Line/Neutral to Earth (not between Line and Neutral) Note: Ensure that the Neutral is reconnected again after the above mentioned test is carried out and
before the installation is put into operation.

Ignition time
Typical 0.5 sec. quick warm start.

| Lamps | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qty of } \\ & \text { Lamps } \end{aligned}$ | Ballast | $\begin{gathered} \text { System } \\ \text { Power* } \\ \text { w } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lamp } \\ \text { Power* } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ballast } \\ \text { Lost } \\ \text { w } \end{gathered}$ | Efficacy <br> Im/W | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lumen } \\ \text { Nom.* } \\ \text { Im } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CELMA } \\ \text { class } \\ \text { EEI } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TL-D 18W | 1 | HF-RTD 118TL-D |  | - | - |  | 1300 |  |
| TL-D 18w | 2 | HF-RTD 218TL-D | - | - | - | - | 2600 |  |
| TL-D 18w | 3 | HFRRTD 3/418TL-D | - | - | - | - | 3900 |  |
| TL-D 18w | 4 | HFRRD 3/418TL-D | - | - | - | - | 5200 |  |
| TL-D 3ow | 1 | HF-RTD 136TL-D | 37 | 32 | 5 | 100 | 3200 |  |
| TL-D 30w | 2 | HF-RTD 236TL-D | 708 | 2332 | 68 | 100 | 6400 |  |
| TL-D 58w | 1 | HF-RTD 158TL-D | 56.3 | 50 | 6.3 | 100 | 5000 |  |
| TL-D 58w | 2 | HF-RTD 258TL-D | 1098 | 2250 | 9.8 | 100 | 10000 |  |
| PL-L 36w | 1 | HF-RTD 136 PL-L | - | - | - | - | 2000 | A 1 |
| PL-L 36W | 2 | HFRTD 236 PL-L | - | - | - | - | 5800 | $A_{1}$ |
| PL-L 40W | 1 | HF-RTD 140 PL-L | - | - | - | - | 3500 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| PL-L 40w | 2 | HFRTD 240 PL-L | - | - | - | - | 7000 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| PL-L 55w | 1 | HF-RTD 155 PL-L | - | - | - | - | 4800 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| PL-L 55w | 2 | HFRTD 255 PL-L | - | - | - | - | 9600 | $A_{1}$ |
| PL-L 8ow | 1 | HFRTD 180TLTPL-L | 87 | 802 | 6.8 | 75 | 6000 |  |
| PL-L 80W |  | HFERTD 280TLIPLL | - | - | - | - | 12000 |  | ed $100 \%$ mer


elation between lamp pover and digital regiation


## put power $v$ dimeal HF-REGULATORII PLITTouch and Dim)

## tion $\mathbf{D}$

Digtal coded input signal according to "Digital Addressable Lighting Interface" protocol, induding 16 presets and 64 addresses possibility.

## stion puctrand Dn

A short push on the button represents the ONOff commend. Personal light levels can be stored in the internal memory by a firm longer push on the push button.
Failure proof (non volatile) memory ensures that the ballast always remembers your setting when next time switched on or in case of power failure.

Maximum number of ballasts connected in one circuit 32 Pcs (svitched on by one or multiple switches)

| Mains input signal | Retractive push-to-make switch |
| :---: | :---: |
| - Ignore status, <0.04 sec. | To avoid reaction on mains spikes! |
| - Short push, between 0.04 sec . and 0.5 sec . | Switch Oroff |
| - Long push, between 0.5 sec . and 10 sec . | Dim Up/Down |
| - Reset push, >10 sec. | Set light to mid value (35\% output) |

he dim function will togge atter each individual push. Except when the value is lower than $10 \%$ it will always dim up, and when the light output is higher than $70 \%$ it will always dim down to perform according human perception.

Gchical data for design and mounting in fixures

## Temperatures

Temperature range to ignite lamp
at a $70.100 \%$ dim input
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage temperature range $\quad-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Stable lamp operation assured } & >15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \text { Striation possible } & <10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\end{array}$
straion possibl
Max t case $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast. This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballast and its iferime The HF-Reglatorll hallat for TIL 5 aplications has a secified lifetime of $50,000 \mathrm{hrs}$ at a measured Tcase of $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Class II luminaires This application is not advisable; only with extensive tests on luminaires can the correct operation be verified

EMI precautions have to be taken
Ballast IP=23
In outdoor the luminaire has to be sufficiently IP rated
Permitted humidity is tested according to
EN 61347-1 par 11
no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast

For optimum ignition the TL-D lamps should be mounted 13 mm from a metal plate. The metal plate should be electrically connected to the ballast housing

For optimum ignition the PL-L lamps should be mounted 6 mm from a metal plate. The metal plate should be electrically connected to the ballast housing
Earthing of the HF ballast in a luminaire is necessary for EMC (electromegnetic compatibility)

Inaudible

## Wing diagrams




## Gnnector tye

Connection wiring is greatly simplified through use of WAGO 251 universal connector. Suitable for both automatic wiring (ALF and ADS) and menual wiring.

we crosssection
ADS manual connection
IDC connection
*Stranded wire
Strip length $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\left({ }^{*}\right)$ $8.0-9.0 \mathrm{~mm}$


## Wing tips

Earth connection to be made via housing or mains connector Wiring inside fixture should be straight and as short as possible. Lamp wires should not run parallel to mains or control wires to avoid EMC File performee note that:
and 5 as short as possible, equal in length and a minimum of 50 mm from mains or dim wires Keep lamo wires 6 and 7 equal in length.
For two lamp ballasts wires 3,4 and 5 as short as possible, equal in length and a minimum of 50 mm from mains or dim wires keep lamp wires 6 and 7 , and 1 and 2 equal in length.
ates

1. Data based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (equal to 15 m cable of 2.5 mm and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be incressed by $10 \%$
2. Measurements will be verified in real installations, therefore data are subject to change
. In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by he MCB, but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation
3. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is based on the assumption that these are all switched on at the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
4. Meesurements were carried out on singe pole MCB's. For multi-pole MCB's it is recommended to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$
. First digtal regulaing steps (DAL) are fixed at $1 \%$ light output (dirming specification).
5. For optimum performance care has to be taken for symmetrical wiring

## Electronics Dmming)

HF-Regulator Ell Touch and
DALITL-D/PL-L

alering and packiging data

@lering and packging data

alering and packng data




6mpliances and approals

## Poduct description

Compact, lightweight high-frequency electronic regulating ballat for TL-D (Krypton) fluorescent lamps.

Features and bnefits

- The lamp power can be regulated down to $3 \%$
- Striation-free operation
- $1-10 \mathrm{~V}$ control input (European standard)
- Programmed start: flicker-free warm start, ideal for areas with a high switching frequency
- $50 \%$ longer lamp life than with conventional ballasts
- Up to $60 \%$ reduction in energy consumption can be achieved by using automatic lighting control system
All Philips HF-Regulator electronic ballats are equipped with $\alpha$-control. This is a dedicated integrated dircuit that ensures independent control of each electrode and, in doing so, takes care that: a lamp life is unaffected by dimming position; b. lamp burning is stabler in every dimming position; and c. energy savings, when dimming are maximised.


## Aplications

Typical areas of application indude:

- 1-10V installations with daylight linking and/or movement
detection (energy saving)
- 1-10V installations with remote control systems (comfort) - Installations with emergency
back-up, according to VDE 0108


## Eamples

- Office buildings insurance companies, banks, govermment ministries
- Corridors
- Department stores, shops, supermarkets
- Hotels
- Hospitals
- Cinemas


## lips qality

This implies optimum quality with respect to

- System supplier

As manufacturer of lamps, electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum performance is maintained International standards
Philips HF electronic regulating ballasts comply with all relevant international rules and regulations.

EN 55015 EN 55022 A EN 61000-3-2
EN 61547
EN 60929
IEC 68-2-6 FC
IEC 68-2-29Eb
1509001
EN 14001
ENEC

Dual fixture: mater stave operation not advisable
Advised meximum cable ca pacity for
optimum performance and max. 30 pF : between two sets of EMI suppression lamp wires (each set of lamp wires is connected to one electrode of the lamp max. 150 pF : between one set of lamp wires (connected to one electrode of the lamp) and earth

Automatic restart atter lamp yes for 1- and 2-lamp ballasts, replacement or voltage dip for 3-and 4 lamp ballasts, the mains power needs to be reset.
Insulation resistance test
soov DC from Line/Neutral to Earth not between Line and Neutral) oco: Ensurected again alter abovementioned est is carried at and before the installation is put in operation.
220-240V 198-264V 202-254V $>42 \mathrm{kHz}$ 0.95 at $100 \%$ power
,

| Elast |  |  | Input current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A |
| HFR 118TL-D |  |  | 0.09 |
| HFR 218TL-D |  |  | 0.18 |
| HFR 318t-D |  |  | 0.27 |
| HFRR 418TL-D |  |  | 034 |
| HFR 136TL-D |  |  | 0.18 |
| HFR 236TL-D |  |  | 034 |
| HFR 158TL-D |  |  | 026 |
| HFR 258TL-D |  |  | 052 |
| HFRR 136 PL-L |  |  | 0.18 |
| HFRR 136 PLLL |  |  | 034 |
| HFRR 140 PL-L |  |  | 021 |
| HF-R 240 PL-L |  |  | 0.42 |
| HFRR 155 PL-L |  |  | 026 |
| HFRR 255 PL-L |  |  | 052 |
| Inrustcurrent |  |  |  |
| sllast | Myantityof bllasts per Miature Ircuit Bealkr $\qquad$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| HFR 118t-D | 28 | 48 | 254/200 $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ |
| HFRR218t-D | 28 | 48 | 25A/200 |
| HFR 318t-D | 28 | 48 | 324/300 $/$ sec |
| HFR 418TL-D | 12 | 20 | 32A/200 $\mu$ sec |
| HF-R 136TL-D28 | 28 | 48 | 25A/200 $/$ sec |
| HFRR236TL-D | 28 | 48 | 254/300 $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ |
| HFR 158TL-D | 12 | 20 | 324/300 $/$ sec |
| HFR 258TL-D | 12 | 20 | 32A/300 $\mu$ ece |
| HFR 136 PL-L | 28 | 48 | 25A/200 $/$ sec |
| HFRR 236 PL-L | 28 | 48 | 254/200 $/$ sec |
| HFRR 140 PL-L | 12 | 20 | 324/300 $/$ sec |
| HFRR 240 PL-L | 12 | 20 | 324/300 $/$ sec |
| HFRR 155 PL-L | 12 | 20 | 324/300 |
| HFRR 255 PL-L | 12 | 20 | 324/300 $/$ sec |

- RF $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$
- RF $>30 \mathrm{MHz}$
- Harmonics:
- Immunity:
- Sarety:
- Performance:
- Vibration \& bump tests:
- Quality standard:
- Environmental standard:
- Approval marks:
- CE marking

Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
with tolerances for safety. $+1-10 \%$ tolerances for performance: $+6 \%-8 \%$ Mains frequency
Power factor

Smart power: with AC mains voltage fluctuations, 202-254V luminous flux varies by $\pm 2 \%$ max.
DC voltage operation (during emergency back-up) Required battery voltage for guranteed ignition 198-254V DC Required battery voltage for burning lamps $176-254 \mathrm{~V}$ DC

## otes:

1. For a continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used
2. For a continuous
in the luminare.
3. Continuous low DC voltages ( $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can influence the lifetime of the ballast.

Control input

Control voltage
Protected against acidental
mains voltage connection
Regulating level (lamp power)
The control input complies with EN 60929 ,
(Amendment 1,Annex E) and is
,h Philips lighting control equipment.

Ignition time
Earth leakage current
Maximum number of ballasts
which can be connected to one
Residual Current Detector of 30 mA
Overvoltage protection

1-10VDC
yes
3 to 100\%
$<2$ s
$<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballast

## 30

48 hrs at 320 VAC 2 hrsat 350 VAC

| We |  | of tlasts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| в | 16 A | 100\%(see tale above) |
| в | 10 A | 63\% |
| c | 16 A | 170\% |
| c | 10 A | 104 |
| L. | 16 A | 108\% |
| L, | 10 A | 65\% |
| G., .ı | 16 A | 212\% |
| G.U.ı | 10 A | 127\% |
| ${ }_{\text {k.II }}$ | 16 A | $254 \%$ |
| K.II | 10 A | 154\% |

बchical data in relation to energysaing

| bmp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { epf } \\ & \text { lamps } \end{aligned}$ | Ellast | tem |  | bmp |  | Em |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Ber* | Efficact | ${ }_{\text {cor* }}$ | Efficact | Lmen* | class |  |
|  |  |  | w | ImN |  | Imm | Im |  | EE1 |
| TL-D 18 | 1 | HFR 118TL-D | 21 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 16 | 81 | 1300 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TL-D 18 | 2 | HFRR 218TLD | 39 | 66 |  | 16 | 81 | 1300 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TL-D 18 | 3 | HFR 3/418TL-D | 65 | 60 |  | 16 | 81 | 1300 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TL-D 18 | 4 | HFR 3/418TL-D | 79 | 65 |  | 16 | ${ }^{81}$ | 1300 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TL-D 36 | 1 | HFRR 136TLTD | 38 | 84 |  | 32 | 100 | 3200 | ${ }^{\text {A }} 1$ |
| TL-D 36 | 2 | HFRR 236TL-D | 74 | 87 |  | 32 | 100 | 3200 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TL-D 58 | 1 | HFRR 158TL-D | 56 | 89 |  | 50 | 100 | 5000 | ${ }^{\text {A }} 1$ |
| TL-D 58 | 2 | HFRR 258TLD | 113 | ${ }^{8}$ |  | 50 | 100 | 5000 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| PL-L 36 | 1 | HFER 136 PL-L | 38 | 76 |  | 32 | 91 | 2900 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| PL-L 36 | 2 | HFRR 236 PL-L | 74 | 78 |  | 32 | 91 | 2900 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| PL-L 40 | 1 | HF-R 140 PL-L | 47 | 74 |  | 40 | 88 | 3500 | ${ }^{\text {A }} 1$ |
| PL-L 40 | 2 | HFRR 240 PL-L | 92 | 76 |  | 40 | 88 | 3500 | $A_{1}$ |
| PL-L 55 | 1 | HFRR 155 PL-L | 56 | 78 |  | 50 | 87 | 4350 | ${ }^{\text {A1 }}$ |
| PL-L 55 | 2 | HFRR 255 PL-L | 113 | $\pi$ |  | 50 | 87 | 4350 | A1 |

बchical data for design and mounting Ablasts in fitires Temperatures

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Temperature range to ignite lamp } \\
\text { with hagition aid } \\
\text { Stable lamo operation assured }
\end{array} & >15^{\circ} \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\text { Wtable lamp operation assured } \quad>15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$

Max. tcase $=75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{* *}$
ote:
Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast. This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballast and its
lifetime. For more information regrarding this subiect consult the Philips Application guide to fluorescent lamp control gear.

Class II luminaires this application is not advisable; only with extensive tests on luminaires can the correct operation be verified

Hum and noise level inaudible
Permitted humidity is tested according to IEC 928 par. 12. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast.
The connection wiring is greatly simplified through use of insert contacts, with push buttons. For $3 / 4$-lamp ballasts, the earth connection can be made via housing or terminal block.

| We crosssection: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| On the mains side (mains/control voltage): | 0.5-1.5 mm ${ }^{2}$ |
| On the lamp side: | 0.5-1.5 mm |
| trip length | 9-10 |
| Strip length: HF-R 3/418TL-D | 7.5-8.5 mm |

## Damp circuits



## Bamp circuits


otes:

1. Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be incressed by
10\%
Measurements will be verified in real installations; therefore data are subject to change.
2. In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation.
3. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these are all switched on at the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
4. Meesurements were carried out on singlepole MCB's. For multi-pole MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballats by $20 \%$

## elering and packng data

| allast |  |  | Blpaching |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Emode mill |  | - | Denesions | ns dume | lugh | gross Elode | EO |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1 \times$ xat |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | pcs. | cm | m ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | ! |  |  |
| HFRR 118TL-D | 8711500739681 | 035 |  | 10 | $38 \times 21 \times 8$ | 0.006 | 3.7 | 8711500739698 | 73968130 |
| HF-R 218TL-D | 8711500740045 | 0.49 |  | 10 | $48 \times 23 \times 8$ | 0.009 | 5.3 | 8711500740052 | 74004530 |
| HFR 3/418TL-D | 8711500747457 | 0.50 |  | 10 | $48 \times 22 \times 85$ | 0.009 | 5.7 | 8711500747464 | 74755730 |
| HFRR 136TL-D | 8711500737994 | 0.35 |  | 10 | $38 \times 21 \times 8$ | 0.006 | 3.7 | 871500737991 | 73798430 |
| HFRR 236TL-D | 8711500738790 | 0.49 |  | 10 | $48 \times 23 \times 8$ | 0.009 | 5.3 | 8711500738806 | 73879030 |
| HFR 158TL-D | 8711500737908 | 035 |  | 10 | $38 \times 21 \times 8$ | 0.006 | 3.7 | 8711500737915 | 73790830 |
| HFRR 258TL-D | 8711500738813 | 0.49 |  | 10 | $48 \times 23 \times 8$ | 0.009 | 5.3 | 8711500738820 | 73881330 |
| HFRR 136 PL-L | 8711500737960 | 035 |  | 10 | $38 \times 21 \times 8$ | 0.006 | 3.7 | 8711500737977 | 73796030 |
| HFRR $236 \mathrm{PL-L}$ | 8711500738752 | 0.49 |  | 10 | $48 \times 23 \times 8$ | 0.009 | 5.3 | 8711500738769 | 73875230 |
| HFRR 140 PL-L | 8711500737922 | 0.35 |  | 10 | $38 \times 21 \times 8$ | 0.006 | 3.7 | 8711500737939 | 73792230 |
| HF-R 240 PL-L | 8711500738738 | 0.49 |  | 10 | $48 \times 23 \times 8$ | 0.009 | 5.3 | 8711500738745 | 7387830 |
| HFRR 155 PL-L | 8711500737946 | 0.35 |  | 10 | $38 \times 21 \times 8$ | 0.006 | 3.7 | 8711500737953 | 73794630 |
| HFRR 255 PL-L | 8711500738776 | 0.49 |  | 10 | $48 \times 23 \times 8$ | 0.009 | 53 | 871500738783 | 73877630 |


HFRTLS $1-10 \mathrm{~V}$


Poduct description
Slim lightweight high-frequency electronic regulating ballat for $T$ L5 fluorescent lamps.

Features and bnefits
-The lamo power can be requlated down to $3 \%$

- Striation-free operation
- $1-10 \mathrm{~V}$ control input
(European standard)
Programmed start: flicker-free warm start, ideal for areas with a high switching frequency
- Up to $60 \%$ reduction in energy consumption can be achieved by
using automatic lighting control systems
All Philips HF -Regulator electronic ballasts are equipped with $\alpha$-control.This is a dedicated integrated circuit that ensures independent control of each electrode and, in doing so, takes care that:
unaffected by dimming position
b. lamp burning is stabler in every dimming position; and c. energy savings, when dimming are maximised.


## Aplications

Typical areas of application indude:

- 1-10V installdions with daylight linking and/or movement detection (energy saing)
- 1-10V installations with remote control sytems (confort)

Installaions with emergency
back-up, according to VDE 0108
Eamples

- Office buildingss insurance companies, bank, government ministries Corridors
th stores, shops, supermarkets
Hotels
- Cinemas


## ips qaily

This implies optimum quality with respect to:
System supplier
As manufacturer of lamps, electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development trage, optimum performance is maintained International standards
Philips HF electronic requlating ballats comply with all relevant international rules and regulations.

©mpliances and approals

- RH < 30 MHz :
- RF < 30 MHz
- RF $>30 \mathrm{MHz}$
- Harmonics:
- Immunity:
- Sofety:
- Performance:
- Vibration \& bump tests:
- Quality standard:
- Environmental standard:
- Approval marks
- CE marking
बchical data for installation
Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
with tolerances for sofety: + /- $10 \%$
tolerances for performance: $+6 \%-8 \%$
Mains frequency
Operating frequency
Power factor

EN 55015
EN 55022 A
EN 55022A
en 61000-3-2
EN 61000-3-2
EN 61347-2-3
EN 60929
IEC $68-2-6 \mathrm{FC}$
IEC $68-2-29 E \mathrm{E}$
EC 68-2-29Eb
EN 9001
ENEC VDE-EM

220-240V**
198-264V**
202-254V
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$>42 \mathrm{KHz}$
$0.90^{*} ; 0.95$
0.90; 0.95 a
mor power: with AC mins voltage fluctuations, 202-254V luminous flux varies by $\pm 2 \%$ max.

C voltage operation (during emergency back-up)
Required battery voltage for guaranteed ignition $198-254 \mathrm{~V}$ DC Required battery voltage for burning lamps $176-254 \mathrm{~V}$ DC Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ DC tes:
1.For a continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used in the luminaire.
2.Contimuous low DC voltage ( $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can influence lifetime of the ballast.
Control input
Control voltace
Control voltage
Protected aginst accidental mains voltage connection
Regulating level (lamp power) The control input complies with EN 60929, (Amendment 1, Annex E) and is compatible with Philips lighting control equipment.
Ignition time
Earth leakege current
Maximum number of ballats
which can be connected to one Residual Current Detector of 30 mA
Overvoltage protection
*Value for $1 \times 14 \mathrm{~W}$ and $1 \times 21 \mathrm{~W}$ typer
** Value for $1 \times 80 \mathrm{~W}$
30
48 hrs at 320 V AC
2 hrs at 350 V AC

Lame wiring for HF-R...TL'5
500 V rated components and wiring are required with HF-Regulator TLS
Ial fixure: meter saye operaion not adisable
Advised meximum cable capacaity for
optimum performance and
EMI suppression
max. 15 pF : between two sets of lamp wires (each set of lamp wires
is connected to one elecrode of the lamp max. 75 pF: between one set of lamp wires (connected to earth

Automatic restart after lamp replacement or voltage dip

Indion resistance tes for 3-and 4-lamp ballasts, the mains power needs to be reset.

500 V DC from Line/Neutral to Earth (not between Line and Neutral)
Note: Ensure that the neutral is reconnected again after
and before the installation is put into operation.

Alns C
Ellast

| Ellast | Input current |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | A |
| HFR 11475 | 0.09 |
| HFRR214T5 | 0.15 |
| HFR 31475 | 023 |
| HFR 41475 | 029 |
| HFR 121 TL | 0.12 |
| HFRR221T5 | 020 |
| HFR 124 TL | 12 |
| HFRR224T5 | 024 |
| HFRR 128 T5 | 0.16 |
| HFRR 228 T5 | 028 |
| HFR 135 T L5 | 0.19 |
| HFRR 235 T L5 | 034 |
| HFR 13975 | 0.19 |
| HF-R 23975 | 038 |
| HFR 19975 | 025 |
| HFR 29975 | 0.48 |
| HFR $154 T 5$ | 027 |
| HFRR 254 TL5 | 051 |
| HFR 18075 | 038 |


| Inruscurrent |  |  |  | Gnersion tale for maxqantities of bllasts on othr tyes of Miature IEcuit Beakr |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elast | Ayantityof bllasts per Miature ITcuit Beakr |  | Inruskurrent <br> Alue time at tyical <br> mains impedance |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | We | latie uantityof |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | blasts |
|  | tye En | $\cdots$ |  |  | в | 16A | 100\%(see tale above) |
| HFR 114715 | 28 | 48 |  | 198/220 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | в | 10A | 63\% |
| HF-R 214TLS | 28 | 48 | 254/200 15 | c | 16A | 170\% |
| HFR 314 TLS | 28 | 48 | 254/200 ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ | c | 10A | 104\% |
| HFR 41475 | 28 | 48 | 25A/200 15 | ᄂ. | 16A | 108\% |
| HFR 121 TLS | 28 | 48 | 198/220 H $^{\text {/ }}$ | 4 | 10 A | 65\% |
| HFR221TL5 | 28 | 48 | 25A/200 15 | ¢., U." | 16A | 212\% |
| HFRR 124 TLS | 28 | 48 | 198/220 $/$ 今 | ¢., U.ı | 10 A | 127\% |
| HFR224TLS | 28 | 48 | 254/200 | K.11 | 16A | 254\% |
| HF-R 128 TL5 | 28 | 48 | 198/220 $/$ ¢ | k.II | 10 A | 154\% |
| HFRR228TL5 | 28 | 48 | 254/200 ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |
| HF-R 135 TLS | 28 | 48 | 198/220 |  |  |  |
| HFR 235TLS | 12 | 20 | 324/300 ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ |  |  |  |
| HF-R 13975 | 28 | 48 | 198/220 н |  |  |  |
| HFR2397L | 12 | 20 | $32 \mathrm{~A} / 300$ H |  |  |  |
| HFR 1497LS | 28 | 48 | 198/220 ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |
| HFR 2499 LS | 12 | 20 | $32 \mathrm{~A} / 300$ H |  |  |  |
| HFR 15475 | 28 | 48 | 198/220 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |
| HFR254TL | 12 | 20 | $32 \mathrm{~A} / 300$ н |  |  |  |
| HFR 1807 TL | 12 | 20 | 32A/300 H |  |  |  |




बchical data for design and mounting A blasts in fitures Temperatures
Temperature range to ignite lamp $\quad+10^{\circ}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
with ignition aid
Stable lamp operation assured $\quad>15{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Striation possible
$<15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Max. tcase $=75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{* *}$
Dte:
Lietime of a balla\& depends on the temperature of the ballas. This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballat and its
ifetime. For more information regarding this subject consult the Philips Application guide to fluorescent lamp control gear.

| Class il luminaires | this application is not advisable; only with <br> extensive tests on luminaires can the <br> correct operation be verified |
| :--- | :--- |

## Hum and noise level inaudible

.
Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast.
The ballests that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivdent thermal protection.

## otes:

1. Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \Omega$ (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of he power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of $800 \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be increased by $10 \%$ Measurements will be verified in real installations; therefore data are subject to change.
. In some cases the maximum number of ballats is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting 4. Note that

Note that the maximum number of ballosts is given when these are Mersured on at the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
5. Messurements were carried out on single pole MCB's For multi-pole MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballosts by $20 \%$ . First digitd regulding steps are fixed at $3 \%$ light output (dimming specification).


Wining dagams


Connection wiring is greatly simplified through use of insert contacts: earth connection can be mede via housing or terminal block

## ne crosssection:

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { On the mains side (mains/control voltage): } & 0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ \text { On the lamp side: } & 0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ \text { trip length } & 7.5-8.5 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$
©te:
For optimum performance, note that wires from connection 1 and 2 for singelamp versions, and from connections 3,4 and 5 for twin-lamp versions, and from connections 5 and 6 for triple/quad-lamp versions should be kept short and equal in length

## ©lering and packng data





## description

Compact, lightweight, high-frequency electronic regulating ballast for PL-T and PL-C compact fluorescent lamps.

Features and bnefits

- The lamp power can be requlated down to $3 \%$ ( $10-100 \%$ for HF R 257 PL-T).
Quick programmed start: 0.5 sec, flicker-free warm start,
preheating the lamp electrodes, This enables the lamps to be
switched on and off without reducing useful life. Ideal for areas with a high switching frequency.
1-10V control input (European standerd)
- Up to $50 \%$ longer lamp life than with corventional ballasts
- Up to $75 \%$ reduction in energy consumption can be achieved by using automatic lighting control systems
Smart power: constant light output independent of mains voltage fluctuations.
Unit is protected ageinst excessive mains voltages and incorrect connections.
Automatic stop circuit is activated within five seconds in case of lamp failure (saffety stop). O nce the lamp has been replaced, the ballast resets automatically.

All Philips HF-Regulator electronic ballasts are equipped with $\alpha$-control.This is a dedicated integated dircuit that ensures
independent control of each electrode and, in doing so, takes care that
a. lamp life is unaffected by dimming position
b. lamp burning is stable in every dimming position; and
c. energy savings, when dimming are maximised.

## Aplications

Typical areas of application indude:

- Installations with daylight linking and/or movement detection (for energy sawings)
- Installations with remote control systems (personal scene setting) - Installations with emergency back-up, according to VDE 0108.


## Eamples:

- Office buildingss insurance companies, banks, government ministries
- Cellular offices, open plan offices, corridors and lobbies

Conference rooms, lecture theatres
Department stores, shops, supermarkets and malls

- Hotels, restaurants and bars
- Cinemas, m
- Schools.


## lips qality

This applies optimum quality with respect to
System supplier
As manufacturers of lamps, electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest and International standards
Philips HF electronic requlating ballasts comply with all relevant international rules and requlations.

6mpliances and approals

- $\mathrm{RF}=30 \mathrm{MHz}$

Harmonics

- Immunity.
- Safety.
- Performance:
- Vibration \& bump tests
- Quality standard:

Environmental standard:

- Approval marks
- Temp. dedared thermally protected
- CE marking
*Tested with ballat functional ground connected to earth.


## chical data for installation

| Mains operation |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rated mains voltage | $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| With tolerances for sfefty. +/-10\% | $198-264 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Tolerances for performance $+6 \% 8 \%$ | 202-254V |
| Mains frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Operating frequency | $>42 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Power factor | 0.95 む 100\% |
| Power factor HF-R 118 PL-T/C | 0.90 む 100\% |
| Smart power: with $A C$ mains voltage fluctuations, Luminous flux varies by $+2 \%$ max. | 202V-254V |
| DC voltage operation (during emergency badk-up) |  |
| Required battery voltage for guranteed ignition | 198V-254V |
| Required battery voltage for burning lamps | 176V-254V |
| Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage | 220V-240 |

## Inrustcurrent



Notes
EN 55015*
AN 55022 B
N 61000-3-2
EN $61000-32$
EN 61547
EN 61347-2-3
EN $6092988-2-6-\mathrm{FC}$
EN 60068-2-29-Eb
150 9001
SO 1400
ENEC
VDE-gMV
EN 61347-1 $\downarrow$
Maxim um number of ballats which can be connected to one Residual Current Detector form

Overvoltage protection
8 hrs at 320 VAC 2 hrsat 350 VAC

Automatic restart atter lamp replacement
or voltage dip
yes

| Alns current at ${ }_{\text {P }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ellast | bmp | Input current |
|  | A |  |
| HFRR 118 PL-T/C | PL-T/C 18w | 0.09 |
| HFR $218 \mathrm{PL-T/TC}$ | PL-T/C 18w | 0.17 |
| HFR 126.42 PL-T/C | PL-T/C 26w | 0.13 |
| HFRR 126.42 PL -T/C | PL-T 32W | 0.17 |
| HFRR 126.42 PL -T/C | PL-T 42W | 021 |
| HFRR $226.42 \mathrm{PL-T/T}$ | PL-T/C 26 W | 025 |
| HFR2 26.42 PLTT/ | PL-T 32W | 033 |
| HFRR 226.42 PL-T/C | PL-T 42W | 0.41 |
| HFRR 157 PLT | PL-T 57W | 027 |
| HFRR 257 PLT | PL-T 57W | 0.53 |



## Electronics Dmming)



| Insuldion resitance test Lamp wiring | 500 V DC fro (not between Note: Ensure reconnected mentioned te the installaion <br> The use of 50 wiring is adkis 57w types |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ignition time | Typical 0.5 se | Relationship between lamp power and control voltage |  |
| Advised maximum cable cepacity for optimum performance and EMI | Max. 30 pF: wires (each connected to | đchical data for design and mounting in fitures Temperatures |  |
| Suppression |  | Temperature range to ignite lamp With ignition aid <br> Stable lamp operation assured Striation possible <br> Max t case | $\begin{aligned} & +10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & >15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & <15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & 75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| Gntrol input Control voltage |  | Earthing | Earthing of the HF ballast in a luminare is necessary for EMC (electromagnetic compatibility) |
| Protected against accider connection | ins voltage | Class II luminares | This application is not advisable: only with extensive tests on |
| Regulding level (lamp po The control input compli (Amendment 1,Annex | He 60929 s compatible |  | luminares can the correct operation be verified |

Igition time
Advised meximum cable apacity for optimum performence an
Suppression

## Gintrol input <br> Control voltage

500 VDC from Line/Neutral to Eath (not between Line and Neutral Noternected again ater the above mentioned test is carried out and before the installdion is put into operdion.

Protected ageinst accidental mains voltage connection

Regulaing level (lamp power)
The control input complies with $\boxminus \mathbf{N} 60929$ (Amendment 1,Annex E) and is compatible with Prilips lighting control equipment.

| Insuldion resitance test Lamp wiring | 500 V DC fro (not between Note: Ensure reconnected mentioned te the installaion <br> The use of 50 wiring is adkis 57w types |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ignition time | Typical 0.5 se | Relationship between lamp power and control voltage |  |
| Advised maximum cable cepacity for optimum performance and EMI | Max. 30 pF: wires (each connected to | đchical data for design and mounting in fitures Temperatures |  |
| Suppression |  | Temperature range to ignite lamp With ignition aid <br> Stable lamp operation assured Striation possible <br> Max t case | $\begin{aligned} & +10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & >15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & <15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & 75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| Gntrol input Control voltage |  | Earthing | Earthing of the HF ballast in a luminare is necessary for EMC (electromagnetic compatibility) |
| Protected against accider connection | ins voltage | Class II luminares | This application is not advisable: only with extensive tests on |
| Regulding level (lamp po The control input compli (Amendment 1,Annex | He 60929 s compatible |  | luminares can the correct operation be verified |


elationstip between lamp power and control voltage

Earthing Earthing of the HF ballast in a Iuminare is necessary for EMC (electromegnetic compatibility)

This applicaion is not advisable; only with extensive tests on uminaries con the corret eration be verified

## Inaudible

Permitted humidity is tested according to EN 61347 par.11. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballazt.

基 61347 par:11. Note that no

## achical data in relation to energysaing




## Electronics Dmming)



Connecting wiring is greatly simplified throuch ure of insert contacts

| Wire cross section: |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mains connector | [Orange] | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Control connector | [Bliee] | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Lamp(s) connector | [Gray] | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |

$0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
$0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
,

1. For optimum performence, note that wires from connection 1 and 2 should be kept short and equal in length.
2. Keep lamp wiring as short as possible; do not bunch wires from terminals $1 \& 2$ with those from terminals $3 \& 4$ ( 1 -lamp ballasts), or wires from terminals $3,4,5 \& 6$ with those from terminals $1,2,7 \& 8$ (2-lamp ballats).
3. lp-lp between lamp wires

Typica capaditance 1 m wires close together (spacing 0.5 mm ) 46 pF Typical capacitance 0.5 m wires dose together (spacing 0.5 mm ) 23 pF Ip-lg between lamp wires and ground
Typical capacitance 1 m wires dose to ground (spacing 05 mm ) 72 pF Typical capaitance 0.5 m wires dose to ground (spacing 0.5 mm ) 38 pF 4. Data is based on a mans supply with an impedance of 400 m (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions With an impedance of $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be incressed by $10 \%$
5. Measurements will be verified in red installations, therefore data are subject to change.
6. In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by 6. In some crees by the maxim um electrical load of the lighting installation. 7. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is based on the assumption that these are all switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch. MCB'



HF-RTouch and Dim


Product description
Slimline or Compact, lightweight high-frequency electronic regulating ballast, using a specific digital HF-Requlator Touch and Dim protocol. A dedicated range forTLS,TLSC and TLD fluorescent lamps.

## Features and benefits

- Easy personal control, creating your personal lighting level at the touch of a button.
Simple installation diagram No control device required, ballast will work in combination with any standard retractive / push-to-make switch.
A short push represents the O NOIf command, and personal light level preference can be stored in the internal memory by a firm
longer push on the button. Failure proof (Non volatie) memory ensures that ballast alwas remembers your setting when next time switched on, or in case of power failure.
- Presets can be selected and adjusted between $3 \%$ and $100 \%$ light output by a long push.
- Quick programmed soft-start: 0.5 sec, fading to default (100\%) or fading to preset level.
- System reset/alignment by means of long push min 10 sec . Light will adjust to $35 \%$ value.
- Smart power: constant light independent of mains voltage fluctuations.

All Philips $H F$-Regulator electronic ballasts are equipped with $\alpha$-control.This is a dedicated integrated dirait that ensures
independent control of each electrode and, in doing so, takes care that a lamp life is unaffected by dimming position
blamp burning is stable in every dimming position: and
c. energy savings, when dimming are maximised

## Applications

ypical areas of application indude:
Office applications were a simple and easy to install dim system or personal light level adjustment is required.

## Examples

- Cellular office, free floor standing luminaries.
- Open plan offices(up to 32 luminaires)

Small conference rooms, Lecture theatres
Hotels, restaurants
Medical consultancy rooms.

- Schools

| Product ID | A1 | A2 | B1 | B2 | c1 | D1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Linear |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Lamps | 359 | 350 | 30 |  | 28 | 45 |
| 2 Lamps | 425 | 415 | 30 |  | 28 | 45 |
| 3/4Lamps | 425 | 415 | 39 |  | 28 | 42 |
| Square |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Lamps | 123 | 111 | 79 | ¢ | 33 | 45 |
| 2 Lamps | 123 | 111 | 79 | ${ }^{6}$ | 33 | 45 |

Philips quality
This applies optimum quality with restal
As manufacturers of lamps electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum performance is maintined
International standards
Philips HF electronic requlating ballat's comply with a relevant international rules and regulations.
Compliance's and approvals

## RF $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ : RFI>30 MHz: <br> - RA>30 MHz: - Harmonics: <br> Immunity:

- Safety:
- Performance:
- Vibration \& bump tests.
- Quality standard:

Environmental standard:

- Approval marks

Temp. dedared thermally protected

- CE marking


## EN 55015** EN 55022 B EN 61000-3-2 <br> EN 61547-2 <br> EN 61347-2-3 EN 6092 <br> EN 60929 <br> IEC 68-2-6-FC IEC $68-2-29-E \mathrm{ED}$ <br> IEC 68-2-29-Eb ISO 9001 <br> ISO 9001 <br> ENEC,VDEEMMV, <br> EN 61347-1

Mains current at $\mathbf{2 3 0 V}$

| Ballast | Input current A |
| :---: | :---: |
| HFRT 414TL | 029 |
| HFRT 128tLS | 0.15 |
| HFRT 228TL5 | 028 |
| HFRRT 135 TL | 0.18 |
| HFRT 235 TLS | 034 |
| HFRT 13975 | 020 |
| HFRT 23975 | 039 |
| HF-RT 14975 | 025 |
| HFRT 249 TLS | 0.47 |
| HFRR 154TL | 028 |
| HFRT $254 T 5$ | 53 |
| HFRT 122T5C | 11 |
| HFRT 1407t5C | 020 |
| HFRT 155TL5C | 026 |
| HFRT 1607LSC | 0.28 |
| HFRT 318t-D | 0.27 |
| HFRT 418tL-D | 034 |
| HFRR 136TL-D | 0.18 |
| HFRR 236TL-D | 033 |
| HFRT 158T-D | 025 |
| hert 25st- | 0.49 |

thed with ballast findional gound comeded to earth
Technical data for installation
Mains operation

| Rated mains voltage |  | $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| With tolerances for safety: | $+/-10 \%$ | $198-264 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Tolerances for performance | $+6 \% 8 \%$ | $202-254 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Mains frequency |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Operating frequency |  | $>42 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Power factor |  | $0.95 \pm 100 \%$ po |

ting frequenc
$202-254 \mathrm{~V}$
uminous flux varies by $\pm 2 \%$ max
DC voltage operation (during emergency back-up)
Required battery voltage for quaranteed ignition 198V-254V Required battery voltage for burning lamps $170 \mathrm{~V}-254 \mathrm{~V}$ Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of $220 \mathrm{~V}-240 \mathrm{~V}$ Notes:

1. For continuous DC application an external fuse should be used in the luminaire
Continuous low DC voltages ( <198V) can influence the lifetime of the ballast

Earth leakage current

Current Detector of 30 mA which can be connecter

Overvoltage protection
8 hirs at 320 VAC 2 hrs at 350 VAC 5 min. at 380 VAC


| Lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qty. of } \\ & \text { Lamps } \end{aligned}$ | Ballast | System <br> Power* <br> W | Efficacy* <br> Im/w | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lamp } \\ & \text { Power* } \\ & \mathrm{w} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Efficacy* <br> Im/N | NOMINAL Lumen Im $\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CELMA } \\ \text { class } \\ \text { EEI } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TL5 HE 14W | 4 | HFRT 414TL-5 | 66 | ${ }^{81}$ | 14 | 96 | 1200 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TL5 He 28w | 1 | HFRT 128TL-5 | 32 | 90 | 28 | 104 | 2600 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TL5 HE 28w | 2 | HFRT 228TL-5 | ${ }^{63}$ | 92 | 28 | 104 | 2600 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TL5 He 35w | 1 | HFRT 135TL-5 | 39 | 93 | 35 | 104 | 3300 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| тL' HE 35W | 2 | HFRT 235TL-5 | 76 | 96 | 35 | 104 | 3300 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| тL5 He 39w | 1 | HFRT 139tL-5 | 43 | ${ }^{81}$ | 38 | 82 | 3100 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| тL5 He 39w | 2 | HFRT 2397L-5 | 87 | 80 | 38 | 82 | 3100 | A1 |
| TLНе 49w | 1 | HFRT 199TL-5 | 55 | ${ }^{91}$ | 49 | 102 | 4300 | ${ }^{\text {A1 }}$ |
| TL5 HE 49w | 2 | HFRT 249TL-5 | 107 | 93 | 49 | 102 | 4300 | A1 |
| тьне Saw | 1 | HFRT 154TL-5 | 62 | 81 | 54 | 93 | 4450 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TL5 He saw | 2 | HF-RT 254TL-5 | 121 | 83 | 54 | 93 | 4450 | A1 |
| tisc 22w | 1 | hFRT 122TLSC | 27 | 67 | 22 | 82 | 1800 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TISC 40w | 1 | HFRT 2497LSC | 46 | 72 | 40 | ${ }^{83}$ | 3300 | A1 |
| TISC 55w | 1 | hFRT 154TL5C | 61 | 72 | 55 | 80 | 4400 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| TISC 60 w | 1 | HFRT 254TLSC | 66 | 82 | 60 | 90 | 5000 | A1 |
| TL-D 18w | 3 | HFRT 3/418TL | 65 | 60 | 16 | 81 | 1300 | A1 |
| TL-D 18 W | 4 | HFRT 3/418TL | 79 | 65 | 16 | 81 | 1300 | A1 |
| TL-D 36w | 1 | HFRT 136TLD | 38 | 84 | 32 | 100 | 3200 | A1 |
| TL-D 36w | 2 | HFRT 236TLD | 74 | 87 | 32 | 100 | 3200 | A1 |
| TL-D 58w | 1 | HFRT 158TL | 56 | 89 | 50 | 100 | 5000 | ${ }^{\text {A1 }}$ |
| TL-D SEW | 2 | HFRT 258 TLD | 112 | 89 | 50 | 100 | 5000 | A1 |



Connecting wiring is greatly simplified trough use of insert contacts, Wire cross-section:

| Mains connector | [Orange] | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Control connector | [Blue] | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Lamp(s) connector | $[g \mathrm{ary}]$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Strip lengh | $7.5-8.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |

Wiring diagram 1 Phase installation


3 Phase installation


Ates:

1. Dat is baed on a mains supply with an impedance of 400 m (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst cæe conditions With an impedance of 800 m ? the number of ballats can be incresed by $10 \%$
Meesurements will be verified in red installaions, therefore data are subject to change
2. In some cases the meximum number of ballats is not determined by the

MCB but by the meximum electricd load of the lighting installdion
4. Note that the maxim um number of ballats is given when these are al
switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.

| Ellast | Pece |  | Hipachg |  |  | mb |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Eltode | ugh | 9 | Dnensions dume |  |  | gross | ERode | EO |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1 \times$ xh |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | pcs | cm | m |  | 4 |  |  |
| HFRT 414TLS | 8711500931689 | 0.44 |  | 10 | $48.0 \times 2.0 \times 85$ | 0.009 |  | 4. | 8711500931696 | 93168930 |
| HFRT 128 TL | 871500929266 | ${ }^{0}$ |  | 12 | 39.6x19.887.0 | 0.005 |  | 39 | 8711500929273 | 92926630 |
| HFRT 288 TLS | 871500929648 | 0.4 |  | 12 | 48.0x19887.0 | 0.007 |  | 53 | 8711500229655 | 92964830 |
| HFRT 135 TL | 871500929280 | 03 |  | 12 | 39.6x19.977.0 | 0.005 |  | 39 | 8711500922297 | 92928030 |
| HFRT 235 TLS | 871500929686 | 0.4 |  | 12 | $48.0 \times 198 \times 7.0$ | 0.007 |  | 53 | 8711500929693 | 9296830 |
| HFRT 139 TLS | 871500929303 | ${ }^{0}$ |  | 12 | $39.6 \times 198 \times 7.0$ | 0.005 |  | 3.9 | 8711500929310 | 92930330 |
| HFRT 239 TLS | 871500929754 | 0.4 |  | 12 | $48.0 \times 198 \times 7.0$ | 0.007 |  | 53 | 8711500929747 | 9297530 |
| HFRT 199TLS | 871500929327 | 03 |  | 12 | $39.6 \times 198 \times 7.0$ | 0.005 |  | 3.9 | 8711500929234 | 92932730 |
| HFRT 249TLS | 871500929785 | 0.4 |  | 12 | 48.0x99887.0 | 0.007 |  | 53 | 8711500929792 | 9297830 |
| HFRT 15475 | 871500929341 | 03 |  | 12 | 39.6x99877.0 | 0.005 |  | 39 | 8711500929358 | 92934130 |
| HFRT 25475 | 871500929761 | 0.4 |  | 12 | 48.0x99887.0 | 0.007 |  | 53 | 8711500929778 | 9296130 |
| HFRT 122TL5C | 871500934635 | 02 |  | 12 | $22.0 \times 1.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 |  | ${ }^{3} 0$ | 8711500934659 | 93463530 |
| HFRT 140TL5C | 8711500934598 | 02 |  | 12 | $22.0 \times 1.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 |  | 3.0 | 871500934611 | 93459830 |
| HFRT 155TLTC | 871500934574 | 02 |  | 12 | $22.0 \times 1.1 \times 88$ | 0.006 |  | ${ }^{3} 0$ | 871500934581 | 93457430 |
| HFRT 160TLSC | 8711500939450 | 02 |  | 12 | 22.0x1.188.8 | 0.006 |  | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{0}$ | 8711500934567 | 93455030 |
| HFRT 3/418TL-D | 8711500929501 | 0.44 |  | 10 | $48.0220 \times 85$ | 0.009 |  | 4. | 8711500929518 | 92950130 |
| HFRT 136TL-D | 8711500929389 | 03 |  | 12 | 39.6x19.847.0 | 0.005 |  | 3.9 | 8711500929396 | 92938930 |
| HF-RT 236TL-D | 871500929709 | ${ }_{0} 0$ |  | 12 | 48.0x19.877.0 | 0.007 |  | 53 | 8711500929716 | 92970930 |
| HFRT 158t-D | 8711500929402 | 03 |  | 12 | 39.6x19.847.0 | 0.005 |  | 3.9 | 8711500929419 | 9294230 |
| HFRT 258TL-D | 8711500929662 | 0.4 |  | 12 | 4800x19887.0 | 0.007 |  | 53 | 8711500927679 | 9296230 |

Product description
Slimline or Compact, lightweight high-frequency electronic regulating
Slimine or Compact, lightweight high-frequency electronic requlating
ballast, using a specific digital HF-Regulator Touch and Dim protocol. A dedicated range for PL-L, PL-T and PL-C fluorescent lamps.

## Features and benefits

- Easy personal control, creating your personal lighting level at the touch of a button.
- Simple installation diagram No control device required, ballast will work in combination with any standard retractive / push-to-make switch.
A short push represents the OnOOff command, and personal light level preference can be stored in the internal memory by a firm longer push on the button.
- Failure proof ( $N$ on volatile) memory ensures that ballast always remembers your setting when next time switched on, or in case of power failure.
- Presets can be selected and adjusted between $3 \%$ and $100 \%$ light output by a long push.
- Quick programmed soff-start: 0.5 sec, fading to default (100\%) or fading to preset level.
- System reset/daignment by means of long push min 10 sec . Light will adjust to $35 \%$ value.
- Smart power: constant light independent of mains voltage fluctuations.

All Philips HF-Regulator electronic ballast's are equipped with $\alpha$-control.This is a dedicated integrated dircuit that ensures
independent control of each electrode and, in doing so, takes care that a lamp life is unaffected by dimming position
blamp burning is stable in every dimming position: and
c. energy savings, when dimming are maximised

## Applications

ypical areas of application indude:
Office applications were a simple and easy to install dim system or personal light level adjustment is required.

## Examples:

- Cellular office, free floor standing luminaries.
- Open plan offices(up to 32 luminaires).

Small conference rooms, Lecture theatres
Hotels, restaurants
Medical consultancy rooms.

- Schools




F-RTouch and Dim

Electronics (Dimming)
HF-Regulator Touch and Dim (PL)

Philips quality
This applies optimum quality with respect to:

- System supplier

As manufacturers of lamps electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum performance is mantaine
International standards
requlating ballat's comply with a relevant international rules and regulations.
Compliance's and approvals
$-\mathrm{RF}<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ $\mathrm{RF}<30 \mathrm{MHz}$
RFl>30 MHz

EN 55015**

- RF $>30 \mathrm{MHz}$ :
- Harmonics:

Immunity.

- Safety:

Performance:

- Quality standard:
- Environmental standard:
- Approval marks

Temp. dedared thermally protected
Mains current at 230V


- CE marking

Teted with ballat functional gound comected to earth
Technical data for installation
Mains operation

| Rated mains voltage |  | $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| With tolerances for sofety: | $+/-10 \%$ | $198-264 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Tolerances for performance | $+6 \% 8 \%$ | $202-254 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Mains frequency |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Operating frequency |  | $>42 \mathrm{kHz}$ |

perating frequenc
Power factor
EN 61000-3-2
EN 61547
EN 61347-2-3
N 60929
IEC 68-2-6-FC
IEC 68-2-29
SN 14001
ENEC,VDE-GMV,

mart power: with AC mains voltage fluctuations, 202-254V Luminous flux varies by $\pm 2 \%$ max.
DC voltage operation (during emergency back-up)
Required battery voltage for quaranteed ignition 198V-254V Required battery voltage for burning lamps 170V-254V Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of $220 \mathrm{~V}-240 \mathrm{~V}$ Notes:

1. For continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used in the luminaire
Continuous low DC voltages ( <198V) can influence the lifetime of the ballast

Earth leakage current $\quad<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballast
Maximum number of ballat's which can be connected to one Residual
Current Detector of 30 mA 30
Overvoltage protection
48 hrs at 320 VAC
2 hrs at 350 V AC 5 min. at 380 V AC
Automatic restart atter lamp
Automatic restart after lamp
eplacement or voltage dip

| Inrush current |  |  | Conversion table for max. quatities of ballasts on other types of Miniature Circuit Breaker |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ballast | Max.quartity ofballatper |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miniature Circuit ${ }^{\text {reaker }}$ | 1/2valuetimeat typical mainsimpedance | MCB Type |  | Relative quantity of ballasts |
|  | Type B16A |  | в | 164 | $100 \%$ spe tadeabove) |
| HFRT 118 PLTT/C | 28 | 408/110 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | B | 108 | 63\% |
| HFRT 218 PL-T/C | 28 | 35/120 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | c | 164 | 170\% |
| HFRT 126 PL-T/C | 28 | 408/110 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | c | 108 | 104\% |
| HFRT 226 PL-T/C | 28 | 35A120 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | L | 164 | 108\% |
| HF-RT 142 Pl-T | 28 | 408/110 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | L. | 108 | 65\% |
| HFRT 242 PL-T | 12 | 45A/770 5 | ¢., ¢ı | 164 | 212\% |
| HFRT 155 PL-L | 12 | 32A/300 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | G.U.II | 108 | 127\% |
| HFRT 255 PL-L | 12 | 32A300 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | K.II | 164 | 254\% |
|  |  |  | k.1I | 104 | 154\% |

Insulation resistance 500 V DC from Line/N eutral to Earth
test (not between Line and Neutral)
Note: nnsure that the neutral is reconnected
again after above mentioned test is carried out and
before the installation is put in operation

Technical data for design and mounting in fixtures
Temperatures
Temperature range to ignite lamp* Temperature rang
With ignition aid
Sable lamp operation assured
Striation possible
Max t case
*velue fortD and PL-L $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ before the installation is put in operation
Lamp wiring The use of 500 V rated components and Wiring is advised forTL-5 and PL-T 42W types
gnition time
Advised maximum max. 30 pF*: between two sets of lamp wires cable capacity
performance and
EMI Suppression (each set of lamp wires is connected to one one set of lamp wires (connected to one electrode of the lamp) and earth. Care has to be taken for
symmetrical wiring symmetrical wiring

Earthing Earthing of the HF ballast in a luminaire is necessary for EMC (electromagnetic compatibility) and perfect lamp ignition.
Class Ill luminaires This application is not advisable; only with extensive tests on luminaires can the correct operation be verified
Control input

| Mains input signal | Retractive push-to- <br> make switch |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Ignore status, < 0.04 sec. | To avoid reaction on <br> mains spikes! |
| - Short push, between 0.04 sec and 0.5 sec. | Switch On $/$ Off |
| - Long push, between 0.5 sec and 10 sec . | Dim Up / Down <br> - Reset push, $>10 \mathrm{sec}$. |
|  | Set light to mid value <br> (35\%output) |



Permitted humidity is tested according to EN61347-1 clase 11 Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast.

| Lamp | Qty. of Lamps | Ballast | System <br> Power* <br> w | Efficacy* Imw | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lamp } \\ & \text { Power* } \end{aligned}$ w | Efficacy* Imwn | NOMINAL <br> Lumen <br> Im $\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { CELMA } \\ \text { class } \\ \text { EEI } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PL-C 18 W | 1 | HF-RT 118 PL-T/C | 21 | 57 | 165 | 73 | 1200 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| PL-T 18 W | 1 | HFRT 118 PL L-T/C | 21 | 57 | 165 | 73 | 1200 | $A_{1}$ |
| PLC isw | 2 | HF-RT 218 PL-T/C | 38 | 63 | 165 | 73 | 1200 | A1 |
| PL-T 18 W | 2 | HFRT 218 PL-T/C | 38 | 63 | 165 | 73 | 1200 | $A^{1}$ |
| PL-C 26 W | 1 | HF-RT 126 PL-T/C | 29 | 62 | 24 | 75 | 1800 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| PL-T 26 W | 1 | HFRT 126 PL-T/C | 29 | 62 | 24 | 75 | 1800 | A1 |
| PLCC 26 W | 2 | HF-RT 226 PL-T/C | 54 | 67 | 24 | 75 | 1800 | A1 |
| PL-T 26 W | 2 | HFRT 226 PL-T/C | 54 | 67 | 24 | 75 | 1800 | A1 |
| PL-T 42W | 1 | HF-RT 142 PL-T | 50 | 63 | 43 | 74 | 3200 | A1 |
| PL-T 42W | 2 | HFRT 242 PL-T | 96 | 67 | 43 | 74 | 3200 | A1 |
| PL-L 55W | 1 | HFRT 155 PL-L | 56 | 78 | 50 | 87 | 4350 | A1 |
| PL-L 55W | 2 | HFRT 255 PL-L | 112 | 78 | 50 | 87 | 4350 | A1 |



[^1]

## Electronics Dmming)

tes:
. Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditionsW With an impedance of 800 m
the number of ball ats can be incresed by $10 \%$ the number of ballats can be increxsed by $10 \%$ subject to change
3. In some ceses the meximum number of ballats is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum eectrica load of the lighting installaion.
4. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these are al switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
5. Mexarements were carried out on singe-pole MCB's For mult-pole MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballats by $20 \%$
6. 1 p -Ip between lamp wires

Typicd capacitance 1 m wires dose together (spacing 0.5 mm ) 46pF Typical capaitance 0.5 m wires dose together (spacing 0.5 mm ) 23pF Ip-lg between lamp wires and ground
Typical capacitance 1 m wires dose together (spacing 0.5 mm ) 72pF
Typica capacitance 0.5 m wires dose together (spaing 05 mm ) 38 pF

| slast | Pexe |  | Hipachg |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Entode | M | d |  | s dume | mbt | Ellode | EO |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 xah |  | gross |  |  |  |
|  |  | b |  | pcs | cm | $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 5 |  |  |
| HFRT 118 PL-T/C | 8711500930972 | 0.2 |  | 12 | 22002111.888 | 0.006 | 3. | 8711500930989 | 93097230 |
| HF-RT 218 PL LT/C | 8711500930996 | 0.2 |  | 12 | $22.0 \times 21.1 \times 8.8$ | 0.006 | 3.0 | 8711500931009 | 93099630 |
| HFRT 126 PL-T/C | 8711500931016 | 0.2 |  | 12 | 220021.1.88.8 | 0.006 | 3.0 | 8711500931023 | 93101630 |
| HFRT 226 PL-T/C | 8711500931030 | 0.2 |  | 12 | 220021.1.18.8 | 0.006 | 3.0 | 8711500931047 | 93103030 |
| HFFRT 142 PL L-T | 8711500931054 | 0.2 |  | 12 | 2200211.18.8 | 0.006 | 3.0 | 8711500931061 | 93105430 |
| HFRT 242 PL-T | 8711500931078 | 0.2 |  | 12 | $22.0 \times 21.1 \times 8.8$ | 0.006 | 3.0 | 8711500931085 | 93107830 |
| HFRT 155 PL-L | 8711500929464 | 0.3 |  | 12 | 39.6x19887.0 | 0.005 | 3.9 | 8711500929471 | 9296430 |
| HFRT 255 PL-L | 871500922563 | 0.4 |  | 12 | 48.0x19887.0 | 0.007 | 5.3 | 8711500929570 | 929563 |

## Electronics Dnming)



## HF-Performer PL-L

## Poduct description

Slim lightweight high-frequenc
electronic ballast for PL-L
fluorescent lamps, based on Ell technology.

## Features and bnefits

Programmed start: warm start circuit preheating the lamp electrodes, this enables the lamps to be switched on and of without reducing useful life

- $50 \%$ longer lamp life than with corventional ballasts

Up to $25 \%$ reduction in energy consumption at constant luminous flux compared with conventional gear
dent of mains voltage fluctuations
Unit is protected against excessive mains voltages and incorred connections

- Automatic stop circuit is activated within five seconds in case of lamp failure (safety stop); once the lamp has been replaced, the ballat resets automatically
Equipped with connectors suitable for automatic wiring machines.


## Aplications

Typical areas of application indude
Department stores, shops, supermarkets

- Suitable for use with infrared remote control systems
- Airports, railway sta
- Office buildings, for
 government ministries
Hospitd
- Industria premises
- Emergency installations with

VDE 0108 with reignition < 0.5 s.

## mips qality

This assures optimum quality regarding:
System supplier
As manufacturers of lamps and electronic control gear, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum lamp/ballast perform
Philips HF electronic ballast complies with all relevant internationa rules and regulations.
empliances and approals
RF $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$
RF $>30 \mathrm{MHz}$

- RFI>30 MHz
- Immunity
- Safety
- Performance
- Vibration \& bump tests

N 55015
EN 55022 B N 61000-3-2 N 61547 EN 61347-2-3 IEC 68-2-6 FC IEC 68-2-29 Eb

## Tchical datatall tyical alues at hnains



बchical date for installation
Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
With tolerances for performance: $+6 \% 8 \quad 220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ With tolerances for sofety Mains frequency
Operation frequency (typical)
Power factor正 $202-254 \mathrm{~V}$
$198-264 \mathrm{~V}$ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ $>42 \mathrm{kHz}$ $\rightarrow 0.96$

DC voltage operation during emergency back-up Required battery voltage for guaranteed ignition Required battery voltage for burning lamps 198-254V 176-254V Nominal light output is obtained at the DC voltage of 220-240V

## otes:

1. For a continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used in the luminaire.
2. Continuous low DC voltages ( $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can influence the lifetime of the ballast

| Earth leakege current | < 0,5 mA per ballast |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ignition time | $<0.5$ s |
| Constant light operation | In cree of mains voltage |
|  | fluctuations within 202-254V, |
|  | the luminous flux changes by a |
|  | maximum of $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Overvoltage protection | 48 hrs at 320 V AC |
|  | 2 hrs at 350 V AC |
| Dual fixture; master-slave operation | Possible, in general a maximum of |
|  | 3 m of lamp wires between balla |
|  | and lamp is allowed |

3 m of lamp wires between ballast and lamp is allowed



Cable capacity

Automatic restart after lamo
replacement or voltage dip
eplacement or voltage dip
nsulation resistance test:

Max. 200 pF between lamp wires max. 200 pF between lamp wires and earth EMI precautions have to be taken oycles

500 V DC from both mains inputs to Earth (not between Line and Neutral)

Note: Ensure that the neutral is reconnected again after above mentioned test is carried out and before the installation is put into operation.

| - Quality standard | 1s0 9000-2000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Environmental standard | ISO 14001 |
| - Approval marks | ENEC-VDE-EMV |
| - CE marking |  |
| - Temperature dedared thermally |  |
| protected |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

insulation resistance tect: 500 V DC from both

| aths current at |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elast | amp | Input current |
| HFPP P66PLLEA | PL-L 36W | 0.16 |
| HFPP 236 PL-Lel | PL-L 36 W | 030 |
| HFPP 140 PL-LEI | PL-L 40w | 0.19 |
| HFPP 240 PL-LEI | PL-L 40w | 036 |
| HFPP 155 PL-Lel | PL-L 55w | 025 |
| HFP 255 PL-L 日 | PL-L 55w | 0.49 |


| Inruslaur <br> Elast | Espantityof <br> blast per <br> Miature IEcuit <br> Beakar | Inrusicurrent alue time at tpical mains impedance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| HFPP 136 Pl-LEII | 28 | 48 | 188/250 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| HFPP 236 Pl-LEII | 28 | 48 | $18 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{\mu s}$ |
| HFPP 140 Pl-LEII | 28 | 48 | 184/250 ${ }^{\text {us }}$ |
| HEP 240 PL-LEI | 12 | 20 | $31 \mathrm{~A} / 350 \mathrm{\mu s}$ |
| HFPP 155 Pl-LEI | 28 | 48 | 188/250 н |
| HFP 255 Pl-LEEI | 12 | 20 | $31 \mathrm{~A} / 350 \mathrm{\mu s}$ |


| \#pe | Elatie numbr of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | dlasts |
| в | 164 | 100\%(see tale dove) |
| в | 108 | 6\% |
| c | 10 A | 104\% |
| LI | 164 | 108\% |
| 4 | 10 A | 65\% |
| ¢, u, ॥ | 164 | 212\% |
| ¢, u, ॥ | 108 | 127\% |
| K.11 | 164 | 254\% |
| K.11 | 108 | 154\% |


wining diagame

## chical data for design and mounting F bllasts in fitures <br> Temperature range to ignite lamp <br> $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> with ignition aid

Max. Tcase $=75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast. This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballast and its etime.The HF-Performer II ballat for PL-L applications has a specified fetime of 50.000 hrs , with a maximum of $10 \%$ failures guaranteed, at a measured Tcase of $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Hum and noise level
inaudible
Permitted hurridity is tested according to EN61347-1 par. 11 Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast.
The ballats that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivalent thermal protection.

## annector tpes: <br> Wago universal connector. Suitable for both automatic wiring

Ning diagram Jamps:
Connector 4 can be connected, but this is not necessary

## Ne crosssection

Lower connector
n the mains side $05-10 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$

Upper connector
On the mains side: $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ solid wire; $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ stranded wire On the lamp side: $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ solid wire; $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ stranded wire

## rip length <br> 8-9 mm

1. Data is based on a main supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (equal to 15 m cable of 2.5 mm and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be increased by $10 \%$
2. Measurements will be verified in real installations; therefore data are subject to change
e maximum number of ballasts is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation
. Note that the maximum number of ballats is given when these 5. Meezurements were carried out on singlepole MCB's. For multi-pol MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballazs by $20 \%$ .The maximum number of ballosts wich can be connected to one Residual Current Detector of 30 mA is 30 .
elering and packng data



EII
poduct description
Slim lightweight high-frequency electronic ballast for TL-D fluorescent lamps, based on Ell technology.

## Features and bnefits

Programmed start: warm start circait preheating the lamp electrodes, this enables the laps to be switched on and of without reducing useful life

- $50 \%$ longer lamp life than with corventional ballasts

Up to $25 \%$ reduction in energy consumption at constant luminous flux compared with conventional gear
Smert power: constant light independent of mains voltage flucturtion Unit is protected against excessive mains voltages and incorrect connections

- Automatic stop circuit is activated within five seconds in case of lamp failure (sofety stop); once the lamp has been replaced, the ballust resets automatically
Equipped with connectors suitable for automatic wiring machines

Aplications
Typical areas of application indude
Department stores, shops, supermarkets

- Suitable for use with infrared remote control system

Airports, railway stations
Outdoor lighting

- Office buildings, for example, insurance companies, banks government ministries
- Hospitals
- Hotels
- Emergency installations with VDE 0108 with reignition $<0.5$ s


## liips qality

This assures optimum quality regarding
System supplier
As manufacturers of lamps and electronic control gear. Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum
limporlat performance is maintained

- European standards

Philips HF electronic ballast complies with all relevant internationa rules and regulations.
ampliances and approals
$\mathrm{RF}<30 \mathrm{MHz}$
$\mathrm{RF}>30 \mathrm{MHz}$
Harmonics

- Immunity
- Safety
- Vibration \& bump tests
- Quality standard

Environmental standard
CE marking
Temperature declared thermally
protected
*HF-P 270TL-D EI

EN 55015
EN 55022 B* EN 61000-3-2 EN 61547
EN 61347-2-3 EN 61347-2-3
EN 60929 IEC 6092-2-6 Fc IEC 68-2-29 ED $1509000-2000$ 15014001

IEC61347-1
EN55022A ©

| ump | $\begin{gathered} \text { of } \\ \text { lamps } \end{gathered}$ | sllast | fem | bmp | allast | - | EEI |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{w}$ | ${ }_{\text {ber }}$ | bsses <br> w | $\begin{gathered} \text { ump } \\ \text { umen } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Im |  |
| TL-D 18w | 1 | HFPP 118TL-D EI | 19 | 165 | 25 |  | 1350 | A2 |
| TL-D 18w | 2 | HFPP218TL-D EII | 37 | 165 | 35 |  | 1350 | A2 |
| TL-D 18w | 3 | HFPP 3/48TL-D EI | 54 | 165 | 45 |  | 1350 | A2 |
| TL-D 18w | 4 | HFP 3/418TL-D EI | 70 | 16.0 | 55 |  | 1350 | A2 |
| TL-D 36W | 1 | HFPP 136TL-D EI | 37 | 34.0 | 3.0 |  | 3350 | A2 |
| TL-D 36W | 2 | HFPP 236TL-D EII | 70 | 33. | 4.0 |  | 3350 | A2 |
| TL-D 58w | 1 | HFPP 158TL-D EI | 56 | 515 | 4.5 |  | 5200 | A2 |
| TL-D 58w | 2 | HFPP 258TL-D EI | 107 | 505 | 6.0 |  | 5200 | A2 |
| TL-D 7ow | 1 | HFPP 170tL-D EI | 68 | 63.0 | 5.0 |  | 6200 | A2 |
| TL-D 7ow | 2 | HFPP 270t-D Ell | 129 | 61. | 8.0 |  | 6200 | A2 |

## बchical data for installation

Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
With tolerances for performance: $+6 \% 8$ With tolerances
Mains frequency
Operation frequency (typical)
Power factor

Automatic restart after lamp eplacement or voltage dip
220-240V 202-254V $198-264 \mathrm{~V}$
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$>42 \mathrm{kHz}$ $>42 \mathrm{kHz}$ $>0.96$
nslation resitance tes
vesteded with a dip down to $30 \%$ with a duration of 10 mains aydes
soov DC from both mins inputs Earth (not between Line and Neutral)

Note: Ensure that the neutral is reconnected again after abovementioned lest is carried out and before the installation is put into operation

DC voltage operation during emergency back-up
equired battery voltage for guaranteed ignitio
Required battery voltage for burring lamps
198-254V
mina light output is obtained at the DC voltage of $276-254 \mathrm{~V}$

Notes

1. For a cont
2. Continuous low DC voltages ( $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can influence the lifetime of the ballast

Earth leakage current
Ignition time
Constant light operation

Overvoltage protection

Dual fixture; master-slave
operation

Cable capacity

## $<0,5$ mA per ballast

 $<0.5$ sIn case of mains voltage fluctuations within 202-254V, the luminous flux changes by a meximum of 2\%

48 hrs at 320 VAC 2 hrs at 350 V AC
Possible, in general a maximum of 3 m of lamp wires between ballast and lamp is allowed

Max. 200 pF between lamp wires, max. 200 pF between lamp wires EMI precautions have to be taken

| Ellast | erf | Input current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | lamps | mpat care |
| HFPP 118TL-D EI | 1 | 0.09 |
| HFPP 218TL-D EI | 2 | 0.19 |
| HFP 3/418T-D 日I | 3 | 025 |
| HFP. 3418T-D 日I | 4 | 033 |
| HFP 136TL-D EI | 1 | 0.16 |
| HFPP 236TL-D EI |  | 031 |
| HFPP 158TL-D EI | 1 | 024 |
| HFPP 258TL-D EI | 2 | 0.48 |
| HFPP 1700t-d EI | 1 | 0.30 |
| HFPP 270t-D Ell | 2 | 059 |
|  |  |  |



## Electronics

HF-Performer IITL-D

## Electronics

## Gchical data for design and mounting $\mathbf{R}$ bllasts in

## fitures

## Temperatures

Temperature range to ignite lamp $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with ignition aid

Max. Tcase $=75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast.This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballast and its ifetime.The HF-Performer II ballast forTL-D applications has a specified lifetime of 50.000 hrs , with a maximum of $10 \%$ failures guaranteed, at a measured Tcase of $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Hum and noise level inaudible
Permitted hurridity is tested according to EN61347-1 par. 11 . Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast

The ballasts that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivalent thermal protection.

## annector tpes:

Wago universal connector. Suitable for both automatic wiring (ALF and ADS) and manual wiring

## he lengtk

For IL circaits keep wires to terminas 3 and 4 short For 2L circuits keep wires to terminals $1,2,6$ and 7 short For $3 \& 4$ L circuits keep wires to terminals $1,2,9$ and 10 short

## Nng diagram Jamps:

Connector 4 can be connected, but this is not necessary

## we crosssection:

Ower connector
On the lamp side: $0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

Upper comector
On the mains side: $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ solid wire; $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ stranded wire On the lamp side: $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ solid wire; $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ stranded wire

## rip length

$8-9 \mathrm{~mm}$

## tes

Data is based on a main supply with an impedance of 400 m . (equal to 15 m cable of 2.5 mm and another 20 m to te middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions With an impedance of 800 m : the number of ballasts can be increased by $10 \%$
2. Measurements $w$
subject to change
some ceses the maximum number of ballats is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrica load of the lighting installation switched on a het same noment if ballast is given whe
switched on at het same moment, i.e. by a wall switch. 5. Mexsurements were carried out on singe-pole MCB's. For multi-pol
MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$ MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$ 6.The maximum number of ballosts wich can be connected to one


## Electronics

## HF-Performer PL-H

Product description
Compact, high power, lightweight, high-frequency electronic ballałt for Compat, high
PL-H lamps.

Features and benefits

- High light output compact fluorescent system

Programmed start: flicker-free warm start

- Constant light independent on mains fluctuations
- One multi-wattage ballast for three lamps ( $60,85,120 \mathrm{~W}$ )

| Applications |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Typical areas of application indude: |  |
| - Shopping centers |  |
| - Public buildings |  |
| - Industria environments |  |
| - Transport buildings |  |
| - Offices, indirect lighting |  |
| Philips quality |  |
| This implies optimum quality regarding: |  |
| - System supplier |  |
| As menufacturers of lamps and electronic control gear, |  |
| Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, lamp/ballast performance is maintained |  |
| - International standards |  |
| Philips HF electronic ballasts comply with all relevant internatio rules and regulations. |  |
| Compliances and approvals |  |
| - RF < $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ | EN 55015* |
| - Harmonics | EN 61000-3-2 |
| - Immunity | EN 61547 |
| - Safety | EN 61347-2-3 |
| - Performance | EN 60929-1E |
| - Vibration \& bump tests | IEC 68-2-6 FC <br> IEC 68-2-29 Eb |
| - Quality standard | 150 9000-2000 |
| - Environmenta standard | ISO 14001 |
| - Approval mark | ENEC-VDE-EM |
| - CE marking |  |
| - Temperature declared thermally protected | IEC 61347-1 |



Technical data: (all typical values at Vmains = 230V


DC voltage operation (during emergency back-up)

Required battery voltage for guranteed ignition 198-254V DC Required battery voltage for burning lamps $176-254 \mathrm{~V}$ DC | Required batery voitage for burning lamps |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of |
| $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |

## Notes

For a continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used in the luminare.
2. Continuous low DC voltages ( $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can influence the lifetime of the ballast.
constant light op
constant light operation
iccere of mains voltage fluctudions within $202-254 \mathrm{~V}$, the lumnous flux changes by a maximum of $\pm 2 \%$
Earth leacoge current
gnition time
Overvoltage protection
Overvoltage protection
8 hrsat 320 V AC

Dual fixture; mester-save
operation
utomatic restart atter lamp
eplacement or voltage dip yes tested with a dip down to $30 \%$ with a duration of 10 mains cydes
nsulaion resistance test 500 V DC from Line/Neutra to Eart (not between Line and Neutral) Note: Ensure that the Neutral is reconnected again after abovementioned test is carried out and before the in tallaion is put
into operation.

Mains current/ energy classification/ emergency operation

| Ballast | Max. quantity of ballasts per Miniature Circuit Breaker type B 16A |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Corversion table for max. quantities of ball asts
on other types of Miniature C Circuit Breaker

| MCB type |  | Relative number of ballasts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| в | 16A | 100\%(see tale above) |
| в | 10A | 63\% |
| c | 16A | 170\% |
| c | 10A | 104\% |
| L. | 16A | 108 |
| 4. | 10A | 65\% |
| ¢., .ı | 16A | 212\% |
| G.u.ul | 10A | 127\% |
| K.11 | 16A | 254\% |
| K.11 | 10A | 154\% |

## Electronics



## liring dagams

बchical data for design and mounting R blasts in fitiures: Temperature range to ignite $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.. allowed maximum ballast lamp without ignition aid temperature

Max. Tcase $=75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast. This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballast and its ifetime.
The HF-Performer ballast for PL-H applications has a specified lifetime of 50.000 hrs , with a maximum of $10 \%$ failures guaranteed, at a messuredTcare of $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
This to enable acceptable lifetimes when the 120 W lamp is used in all kind of fixtures. For more information on this issue please consult the L-H OEM gride.

## Class il luminaires EMI precautions have to be taken

Outdoor ballast IP=23. In outdoor the luminare has to be sufficiently IP rated
Permitted humidity is tested according to
EN 60928 par. 12. Note that no moisture
or condensation may enter the ballat.

## tes

Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
(equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be increased by 10\%
2. Measurements will be verified in real installations; therefore data are subject to change
3. In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation.
4. Note that the maximum number of ballests is given when these are all switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
5. Measurements were carried out on single pole MCB's. For multi-pol MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ball asts by $20 \%$
6. The maximum number of ballasts which can be connected to one Residual Current Detector of 30 mA is 30 .


The ballasts that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivalent thermal protection.

| We crosssection: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| On the mains side: <br> On the lamp side: | $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
|  | $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Erip length | $7.5-8.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

On the mains side:

Grip length
7.5-8.5 mm
@lering and packng data


## Electronics

## HF-Performer PL-L

Product description
Compact, lightweight, High Frequency electronic ballasts for PL-L compact fluorescent 18 W and 24 W lamps

## Features and benefits

Programmed start: ficker-free, warm-start circuit
$50 \%$ longer lamp life than with corventional ballasts conventiona ballasts

- Constant light independent of mains voltage fluctuations
- Protected against excessive mains voltages
- Automatic stop circuit (safety stop) is activated within 5 seconds in case of lamp failure; ballast resets automatically after lamp replacement

Applications
Idea for applications with high switching frequency, for example: Use with infriared remote control sytems (eg movement detection)
Department stores, shops, supermarkets, hotels, hosppitals, office buildings, industrial premises
Airports, railway stations
Outdoor lighting in general suitable for Class I applications Suitable for installations with emergency back-up according to VDE 0108-100 / EN 60598-2-22 with reignition <0.5 s

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Product ID } & \text { A1 } & \text { A2 } & \text { B1 } & \text { B2 } & \text { C1 } & \text { D1 } \\ 1020 & 103 & 935 & 67 & 575 & 30 & 45\end{array}$ | 1 lamp | 103 | 935 | 67 | 575 | 30 | 45 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 2 lamps | 123 | 111 | 79 | 57 | 33 | 45 |



[^2]Electronics

Preferred selection

| Product ID | Cable-Cap outputwires to earth [pF] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Celma } \\ & \text { classification } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & \mathrm{A} 1 \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | Automatic restart | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & (\mathrm{kg}) \end{aligned}$ | Fixing Hole <br> Distance <br> A2 Length <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | CE declaration | Cable-Cap outputwires mutual [pF] | Battery voltage [V] | Number <br> of <br> Lamps <br> $[x]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HFFPerofome | 100 | A2 | 123.0 | Yes | 0.19 | 111.0 | Yes | 100 | 176-254 |  |



HF BALLAST



Product description
Compact, lightweight, high-frequency electronic standard ballosts for TL5 Circular lamps.

Features and benefits

- Programmed start: ficker-free warm start, ideal for areas with high switching frequency
- Up to $50 \%$ longer lamp life than with conventional ballasts

Up to $25 \%$ reduction in energy consumption at constant luminous
flux compared with conventional gear
Smart power: constant light independent of mains voltage fluctuations

Applications
Typical areas of application indude

- Office buildings with, e.g executive and managers offices and conference / meeting rooms
- Shops and retail premises, e.g fashion / boutiques and local shops - Hospitality, including hotels / motels and restaurants
- Public buildings, e.g banks, galleries and museums.

Philips quality
This implies optimum quality regarding.

- System supplier

As manufacturers of lamps and electronic control gear, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum
lamp/ballast performance is maintained
International standards
Philips HF electronic ballasts comply with all relevant international rules and regulations.
Compliances and approvals

- Harmonics
- Safety
- Performance
- Vibration \& bump tests
- Quality standard
- Environmental standard

Approval mark
CE marking

- Temperature dedared thermally protected

EN 55015* EN 61000-3-2 EN 61547 EN 61347-2-3 IEC 68-2-6 FC IEC 68-2-29 Eb 150 9000-2000 SO 14001 ENECVDE-GMV

IEC 61347-1
Tested with ballast functional ground comnected to earth

| Product ID | A1 | A2 | B1 | B2 | C1 | D1 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $122-40$ | 103 | 935 | 67 | 575 | 30 | 45 |
| 155 | 103 | 935 | 67 | 575 | 30 | 45 |
| 160 | 103 | 935 | 67 | 575 | 30 | 45 |
| $222+40$ | 123 | 111 | 79 | 67 | 33 | 45 |

Technical data (all typical values at Vmains $=\mathbf{2 3 0}$ V)

| Lamp | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qty, of } \\ \text { lamps } \end{gathered}$ | Ballast | $\begin{array}{r} \text { System } \\ \text { power } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lamp } \\ \text { Power } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ballast } \\ \text { loses } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{gathered}$ |  | EEI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TLSC 22w | 1 | HFPP 122-40T5C | 25 | 22 | 3.0 | 1800 | A2 |
| Tisc 40 w | 1 | HFP. 122-40T5C | 435 | 40 | 35 | 3300 | $\mathrm{A}_{2}$ |
| TLSC 55w | 1 | HEPP 155TISC | 60 | 55 | 5.0 | 4400 | A2 |
| TISC cow | 1 | HEPP 160TLSC | 65 | 60 | 5.0 | 5400 | $\mathrm{A}_{2}$ |
| TLSC 22+40w | 2 | HEP P 22+40T5C* | 71 | 22+40 | 8.0 | $1800+3300$ | A2 |



Required battery voltage for guaranteed ignition 198-254V DC equired battery voltage for burning lamps 176-254V DC Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ DC Notes:
For a continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used in the luminare.
2. Continuous low DC voltages ( $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can influence the lifetime of the ballast.
Smart power: constant light operation

Earth leakege arrent
gnition time
Overvoltage protection
utomatic restart atter lamp eplacement or voltage dip

Insuldion resistance test
in of $m$ or within 202 -254 V chances by a movinumof $+2 \%$ $<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballast $<1.2$ s 48 hrs at 320 V AC
2 hrs a 350 VAC
yes tested with a dip down to $30 \%$ with a duration of 10 mains cydes 500 V DC from Line/Neutral to Eart Note: Engure that the Neutra is reconnected again atter abovementioned test is carried out and before the installation is put into operaion.


Wining dagams

\section*{Gchical data for design and mounting F bllasts in

## fitures

## fitures

Temperature range to ignite $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.. allowed maximum ballast lamp without ignition aid temperature

Ignition aid
For optimum ignitionTL5 lamps should be mounted at a meximum distance of 6 mm from a metal plate. The meta plate should be electrically connected to the ballasts functional ground

Max. tcase $=75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (except HF-P $222+40 \mathrm{TLSC}$ )
Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast. This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballast and its
iffetime. For more information recarding this stbiect consllt the Philips iffetime. For more information regarding this subject consult the Philips Application gide to furescent lamp control gear

## Class il luminaires

EMI precautions have to be taken
Outdoor use
Ballast IP 20. In outdoor applications the luminaire has to be sufficiently IP rated. Permitted hurridity is tested according to EN 60928 par. 12. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast.

The ballasts that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivalent thermal protection.

## We crosssection:

On the mains side: $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
On the lamp side: $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
Grip length 9 mm

otes
Data is based on a main supply with an impedance of 400 mQ : (equal to 15 m cable of $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ and another 20 m to te middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an needance of 800 mQ the number of ballazts can be increased by 10\%
subsurements will be verified in real installations, therefore data are to change.
.In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by , MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting
4. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these all switched on at het same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
5. Measurements were carried out on single pole MCB's. For multi-pole MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$ The maximum number of ballasts wich can be connected to one Residual Current Detector of 30 mA is 30 .

## ©ering and packng data




Product description
Compact, lightweight, high-frequency electronic ballats for PL-T, PLC and $\mathrm{PL}-\mathrm{Q}$ compact fluorescent lamps

## Features and benefits

- Programmed start: ficker-free warm start, ideal for areas with high
switching frequency
- up to $50 \%$ longer lamp life than with corventional ballasts

Up to $25 \%$ reduction in energy consumption at constant luminous flux compared with conventional gear
Smart power: constant light independent of mains voltage fluctuations

## Applications

Typical areas of application indude

- Department stores, shops, supermarkets
- Installations with infrared remote control systems
- Airports, railway staions
- Office buildings of, for example, insurance companies, banks, government ministries
- Hospitals

Philips quality
This implies optimum quality regerding

- System supplier

As manuffacturers of lamps and electronic control gear,
Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum lamp/ballast performance is maintained
International standards
Philips HF electronic ballasts comply with all relevant internationa rules and regulations.

## Compliances and approvals

- RF $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ EN 55015*
- Harmonics
- Immunity
- Vibration \& bump tests
- Quality standard
- Environmental standard
- Approval marks

CE marking
Temperature dedared thermally protected
EN 61000-3-2 EN 61000-3 EN 61347-2-3 EN 60929-1E IEC 68-2-6 FC IEC 68-2-29 Eb ISO 9000-2000 ISO 14001 ENEC-VDE-EMV

* Tested with ballast functional ground connected to earth


Technical data: (all typical values at Vmains=230V)

| Lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qty. of } \\ & \text { lamps } \end{aligned}$ | Ballast | $\begin{gathered} \text { System } \\ \text { power } \\ \text { w } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lamp } \\ \text { Power } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ballast } \\ \text { loses } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{gathered}$ |  | EEI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLTT 13W | 1 | HEPP P13 PLTT/C | 14 | 12.0 | 2.0 | 900 | A3 |
| PLT 13W | 2 | HFPP 213 PLTT/ | 28 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 900 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| PLTT 18W | 1 | HFPP $118 \mathrm{PL-T/C}$ | 18 | 165 | 1.5 | 1200 | A2 |
| PLT 18 W | 2 | HFP. $218 \mathrm{PL-T/C}$ | ${ }^{38}$ | 165 | 3.0 | 1200 | A2 |
| PLT 26 W | 1 | HFPP $126.42 \mathrm{PL-T/C}$ | 26 | 24.0 | 20 | 1800 | $A^{2}$ |
| PLT 26 W | 2 | HEPP 226.42 PLTT/C | 54 | 255 | 3.0 | 1800 | $\mathrm{A}_{2}$ |
| PLT 32W | 1 | HFPP $126.42 \mathrm{PL-T/C}$ | 35 | 32. | 3.0 | 2400 | $A^{2}$ |
| PLT 32 W | 2 | HEPP 226.42 PLTT/C | 70 | 33. | 4.0 | 2400 | $\mathrm{A}_{2}$ |
| PLT 42W | 1 | HFPP 126.42 PLTT/C | 46 | 43.0 | 3.0 | 3200 | $A^{2}$ |
| PLTT 42W | 2 | HFPP $226.42 \mathrm{PLTT/C}$ | 92 | 43.0 | ${ }_{6} 0$ | 3200 | A2 |
| PL-T 57w | 1 | HFP. $157 \mathrm{PL-T}$ | 62 | 57.0 | 5.0 | 4300 | A2 |
| PL-T 57w | 2 | HFPP $257 \mathrm{PL-T}$ | 121 | 56.0 | 9.0 | 4300 | A2 |
| PL-C 10 W | 1 | HFPP P13 PL-T/ | 12 | 95 | 2.0 | 600 | A2 |
| PLCC 10w | 2 | HFPP 213 PL-T/C | 23 | 95 | 4.0 | 600 | ${ }^{\text {A2 }}$ |
| PLCC 13 W | 1 | HFPP P13 PLTTC | 14 | 12.0 | 2.0 | 900 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| PL-C 13 W | 2 | HFPP 213 PL-T/ | 28 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 900 | A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| PL-C 18w | 1 | HFPP 118 PL -T/ | 18 | 165 | 15 | 1200 | $A^{\text {a }}$ |
| PL-C 18 W | 2 | HFPP 218 PL-T/ | ${ }^{38}$ | 165 | 3.0 | 1200 | $A^{2}$ |
| PL-C 26W | 1 | HF-P $126.42 \mathrm{PL-T/C}$ | 26 | 24.0 | 2.0 | 1800 | $A^{2}$ |
| PL-C 26W | 2 | HFPP $226.42 \mathrm{PL-T/C}$ | 54 | 255 | 30 | 1800 | $A^{2}$ |
| PL-Q 38W | 1 | HFPP P138 PL-Q | ${ }^{38}$ | 35.0 | ${ }_{3} .0$ | 2800 | ${ }^{\text {A2 }}$ |

Technical data: (all typical values at Vmains $=230 \mathrm{~V}$ )

| Ballast | Lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oty. of } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Power } \\ & \text { factor } \end{aligned}$ | Max. cable cap ${ }^{1}$ ) $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{p}$ gnd pF | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Tc} \\ { }^{\text {max }}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oper }{ }^{\text {O }} \\ \text { Freq. } \mathrm{kHz} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HFPP 113 PLTT/C | PL-T 13W | 1 | 0.96 | 12060 | 70 | 45 |
| HFPP 213 PLTTC | PL-T 13W | 2 | 0.97 | 12066 | 70 | 45 |
| HFPP 118 PL-T/C | PL-T 18 w | 1 | 0.93 | 120120 | 75 | 48 |
| HFPP 218 PLTT/C | PL-T 18 W | 2 | 0.96 | 6868 | 75 | 48 |
| HFPP 126.42 PL-T/C | PL-T 26 W | 1 | 0.95 | $120 / 120$ | 75 | 48 |
| HFPP 26-42 PL-T/C | PL-T 26 W | 2 | 0.96 | 5050 | so | 48 |
| HEP 126.42 PL-T/C | PL-T 32W | 1 | 0.95 | 120120 | 75 | 48 |
| HFPP 226 -2 PL-T | PL-T 32W | 2 | 0.97 | 5950 | so | 48 |
| HEP 126 -42 PL-T/C | PL-T 42W | 1 | 0.95 | 120120 | 75 | 48 |
| HEPP 226.42 PLT | PL-T 42W | 2 | 0.98 | 5950 | 80 | 48 |
| HFP. 157 PL-T | PL-T 57w | 1 | 0.98 | 120660 | 70 | 45 |
| HFPP 257 PL-T | PL-T 57W | 2 | 09 | 5050 | 75 | 48 |
| HFPP 113 PLTTC | PL-C 10w | 1 | 0.96 | 120660 | 70 | 45 |
| HEPP 213 PLTTC | PL-C 10w | 2 | 0.95 | 120160 | 70 | 45 |
| HFPP 113 PLTTC | PL-C 13W | 1 | 0.96 | 12060 | 70 | 45 |
| HFPP 213 PL-T/C | PL-C 13W | 2 | 0.97 | 12066 | 70 | 45 |
| HFPP 118 PL-T/C | PL-C 18w | 1 | 0.93 | 120120 | 75 | 48 |
| HFPP 218 PLTTC | PL-C 18w | 2 | 0.96 | ${ }^{6868}$ | 75 | 48 |
| HFPP 126.42 PL -T/C | PL-C 26w | 1 | 0.95 | 120120 | 75 | 48 |
| HFPP $226.42 \mathrm{PL-T/C}$ | PL-C 26w | 2 | 0.96 | 5050 | ${ }^{80}$ | 48 |
| HFPP 138 PL-Q | PL-Q 38 w | 1 | 0.98 | 13065 | 75 | 42 |
| ') 1 Plp = bedeen lamp wirs | Spical wire | pf/m | 05 mm |  |  |  |

## Electronics



| ape | Elaie numbr of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | bllasts |
| в | 16 A | 10\%\% (see tale atove) |
| в | 10 A | 63\% |
| c | 16 A | 170\% |
| c | 10 A | 104\% |
| L. | 16 A | 108 |
| L. | 10A | 65\% |
| G, u, \\| | 16 A | 212\% |
| G, u, \\| | 10A | 127\% |
| K.1I | 16 A | 254\% |
| K.1I | 10 A | 154\% |



Wining diagams

## Electronics

## Electronics

बchical data for design and mounting Ft alasts in fitures: Temperature range to ignite $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$..dlowed maximum ballast $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Temperature range to ignite } & -15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text {...alowe } \\ \text { lamp without ignition aid } & \text { temperature }\end{array}$

Max. Tcase $=$ see table
Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast. This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballast and its ifetime.The HF-Performer ballast for PL-T/C applications have a specified lifetime of 50.000 hours, with a maximum of $10 \%$ failures guaraneed, at a measured maximumT case as given in the table on page 2.

Class II luminares
EMI precautions have to be taken
Outdoor use Ballat IP 20. In outdoor applications the lumnaire has to be sufficiently IP rated. luminare has to be sufficiently IP rated.
Permitted humidity is tested according to EN 00928 par 12 Note that $n$ miture or ondensation mey enter the ballast

The ballasts that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivalent thermal protection.

Ne crosssection:
In the mains side:
$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Grip length $\quad 7.5-8.5 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Etra features F ?

No LSN marking Mains can be connected in either way RFI >30 MHz: EN 55022 B

## Elra features $\mathrm{Fr}{ }^{2}$ ?

Wiring
Connector 4 can be connected, but this is not necessary . Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{\text {m }}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be increased by $10 \%$ 2. Meesurements will be verified in real installations, therefore data are subject to change
3. In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation.
4. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is diven when these are all switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
5. Measurements were carried out on single-pole MCB's. For multi-pole MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$ 6.The maximum number of ballats which can be connected to one Residual Current Detector of 30 mA is 30 .

| Ellast | Tece |  | Blpachg |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Eltode | ath | - | Denersions dume | s dume | Htb |  | EO |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 xuh |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | b |  | pcs | cm | m3 | ${ }_{\text {gross }}$ ERtode |  |  |
| HFPP 113 PL-T/C | 8711500799951 | 0.15 |  | 36 | $21.5 \times 2.0 \times 21.5$ | ${ }_{0} 0.01$ | 5.5 | 8711500799468 | 74945130 |
| HFPP 118 PLTT/C | 8711500060280 | 0.13 |  | 12 | 22.12017x 8.8 | 0.01 | 1.8 | 8711500060774 | 06028030 |
| HFP 138 PL -Q | 8711500063656 | 0.12 |  | 36 | $21.0 \times 2.5 \times 19.0$ | 0.01 | 44 | 8711500063694 | 06365630 |
| HFPP126-42 PLTTC | 8711500060310 | 0.13 |  | 12 | 22.120217x 8.8 | 0.01 | 1.8 | 8711500060198 | 06031030 |
| HFP 213 PLTT/C | 8711500799913 | 022 |  | 36 | $22.4 \times 2.4 \times 220$ | 0.01 | 7.9 | 8711500794920 | 74941330 |
| HEP 218 PLTT/C | 8711500799680 | 0.19 |  | 36 | $25.5 \times 245 \times 225$ | 0.01 | 6.8 | 8711500799697 | 74968030 |
| HFPP 26-42 PL-T/C | 8711500933997 | 0.22 |  | 12 | 25.5×45x 82 | 0.01 | 2.9 | 8711500002181 | 93399730 |
| HEPP 157 PLT | 8711500927804 | 0.15 |  | 36 | $21.5 \times 2.0 \times 215$ | 0.01 | 5.5 | 8711500927811 | 92780430 |
| HFP. 257 PL-T | 8711500934017 | 023 |  | 12 | 25.5×45x 82 | 0.01 | 2.8 | 8711500934024 | 93401730 |



Foduct description
Flat, sim multi wattage, lightweight high-frequency electronic ballast forTL5 fluorescent lamps.

Features and bnefits
The combination HF-Performer and TL5 lamps offers opportunitie for miniaturisation and reduced cost of ownership, thanks to the high system efficacy
ing the lamp electrodes; this enables the lamps to be switched on and off without reducing useful life
Equipped with electrode heating cut-off circuit, ensuring optimal lamp operation with respect to lumen curve of lamp and reduction in sytem energy losses

- Smart power: constant light independent of mains voltage fluctuations Unit is protected against excessive mains voltages and incorrect connections
Automatic stop dircuit is activated within five seconds in case of lamp ailure (safety stop); once the lamp has been replaced, the Equipped with terminations ssitable for automatic wiring machines


## Aplications

ypical areas of application indude

- Department stores, shops, supermerkets
- Airports, railway stations

Office buildings, for example, insurance companies, bank government ministries
Hospital

- Suitable for emergency installations with VDE 0108 with reignition $<0.5$ s
Suitable for use with infrared remote control sytems


## lips qality

This implies optimum quality regerding
System supplier
As manufacturers
As manufacturers of lamps and electronic control gear, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum lamp/ballazt performance is maintained
International standards
rules and regulations.
6mpliances and approals

## $\mathrm{RF}<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ $\mathrm{RF}>30 \mathrm{MHz}$

- Hamonics

Sferey

- Sefety
- Vibraion \&burp tests

Quality standard Exironmenta standard

- Approval mark
- CE marking

Temperature dedred themally protected

| EN 55015 |
| :---: |
| 日N 55022A |
| EN 61000-3-2 |
| EN 61547 |
| EN 61347-2-3 |
| EN 60929-1E |
| IEC 68-2-6 FC |
| IEC 68-2-29 日 |
| 150 9000-2000 |
| 150 14001 |
| ENEC |
| VDE-GM |

## 

Note for update of informaion see cataogre on wuviligtingphlipscom

Gchical data for installation
Mains operation

| Rated mains voltage | $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| with tolerances for sofety. $\quad+/-10 \%$ | $198-264 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| tolerances for performance: $+6 \%-8$ | $202-254 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Mains frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Operding frequency | See table | Operating frequency

ck-up)
DC voltage operation (during emergency back-up) 108 254V DC $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Required battery voltage for guaranteed ignition } & 198-254 \mathrm{VCC} \\ \text { Required battery voltage for burning lamps } \\ 176-254 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC }\end{array}$ Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ DC

## tes:

1. For a continuous DC application, an external fuse should be used in
the luminaire. CD voltages ( $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can influence the lifetime of the ballast.

Earth leakege current
Igrition time
$<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballat
$<0.5$ s
Smart power:
Smart power:
constant light operation
of mains voltage fluctuations within 202-254V, the luminous flux varies by a maximum of $\pm 2 \%$

Lamp wiring for HF-P 2.TLS Lamp wiring to both lamps must be inside one luminare: length of wires to lamp 1 must be same ( $\pm 10 \%$ ) as lengh of wires to lamp 2 (wires to terminals 1 and 2 must be short and equal in lengh to wires 6 and 7 ; wires to terminals 3 and 4 must be lo 4 and 5): max. lenght of lamp wiring to equal to lenght of Iongest lamp ( 35 W / 49 W ), plus normal length needed for assembly (in practice, max. 1.8 to 2 m ). For HF-P 1 .TL5 it is advised to use 500 V rated components and wiring 500 V rated components and wiring are required with HF-P 2.TLS

Dual fixture;
mester-slave operation
Automaic restart ater
mp replacement or
voltage dip
Overvoltage protection

## not advised

yestested with a dip down to $30 \%$ with a durdion of 10 mains cydes

48 hrat 320 VAC 2 hrat 350 VAC
Insuldion resistance test
500 VDC from Line/Neutral to Eart (not between Line and Neutral) reconnected again after abovementioned test is carried out and before the installation is put into operdion.
he ballets that are thermaly protected use a protective method of another spe providing equivient thermal protection.

Alns current /Emergencyoperation

| Ellast |  | bmp |  | Input current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEPP 11435 TLS HE |  | TLS 14w |  |  |
| HFP 21435 TLS HE |  | TLS 14w |  | ${ }^{0.15}$ |
| HEPP 11435 TLS HE |  | TL521w |  | 0.11 |
| HEP 21435 TLS HE |  | TL521w |  | 0.20 |
| HEPP 14335 TLS HE |  | TL528w |  | 0.15 |
| HEP 21435 TLS HE |  | TL5 28w |  | 027 |
| HFPP 11435 TLS He |  | TL 35w |  | 0.18 |
| HFP 21435 TLL He |  | TL5 35w |  | ${ }^{034}$ |
| HFP $12435 \mathrm{TL5}$ но |  | tis 24w |  | 0.12 |
| HFP 22435 TLS но |  | tis 2aw |  | 023 |
| HFP $12435 \mathrm{TL5}$ но |  | TL 39w |  | 0.20 |
| HFP $22435 \mathrm{TL5}$ HO |  | TLS 39w |  | ${ }^{0.35}$ |
| HFP. 1497 LS Ho |  | TLS 49w |  | 025 |
| HFP 2497 L5 HO |  | TL5 49w |  | ${ }^{0.49}$ |
| HFP. 15475 HO |  | TL5 54w |  | 027 |
| HFP P54TL5 HO |  | TL5 54w |  | 054 |
| Inrustcurrent |  |  |  |  |
| Ellast | Ayantityof bllasts per Miature ITcuit $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In ustrurrent } \\ & \text { mue time } \\ & \text { at tyical } \\ & \text { inains impedance } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | treen | (a) |  |  |
| HEP 11435 TL HE |  | 28 | 48 | 24A/25015 |
| HFP 21435 TLS HE |  | 15 | 20 | 31A30015 |
| HFP 12439 TL Ho |  | 28 | 48 | 248/25015 |
| HFP 22439 TLS HO |  | 15 | 20 | 314/300, |
| HFP 1497 T5 HO |  | 28 | 48 | 248/25015 |
| HFP 2497 TS HO |  | 15 | 20 | 314,300\|| |
| HFP 15475 Ho |  | 28 | 48 | 24A125015 |
| HFP P54T5 HO |  | 15 | 20 | 31A/30015 |

## Gnersion tale for maxantities of blasts on otbr and

| \%e |  | of tlats |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| в | 16A | 100\% (see tale above) |
| в | 10A | 63\% |
| c | 10A | 104\% |
| 4 | 16 A | 108\% |
| 4 | 10 A | 65\% |
| ¢. U, ı | 16 A | 212\% |
| ¢., .ı | 10 A | 127\% |
| K.1I | 16 A | 254\% |
| k.11 | 10A | 154\% |

## Electronics

Technical data (all typical values at $\mathbf{V m a i n s}=\mathbf{2 3 0}$ )

| Lamp | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qty, of } \\ \text { lamps } \end{gathered}$ | Ballast | $\begin{gathered} \text { System } \\ \text { power } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lamp } \\ \text { Power } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ballast } \\ \text { loseses } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{gathered}$ |  | EEI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TLSE 14w | 1 | HFPP 11435 TIS HE | 18 | 15 | 2.6 | 1200 | A2 |
| tL5 he 1aw | 2 | HEP 21435 TL5 HE | 32 | 15 | 28 | 1200 | $A^{2}$ |
| tLS heziw | 1 | HFPP 14335 TL HE | 25 | 22 | 2.9 | 1900 | A2 |
| tLL Heziw | 2 | HFPP 21435 TLS HE | 46 | 21 | 3.6 | 1900 | A2 |
| TLS He z8w | 1 | HFPP $14335 \mathrm{TL5} \mathrm{HE}$ | 33 | 30 | 3.5 | 2600 | A2 |
| TLL He z8w | 2 | HFPP 21435 TLS HE | 62 | 29 | 5.0 | 2600 | A2 |
| tı he 3sw | 1 | HFPP 14335 TL HE | 40 | 36 | 34 | 3300 | A2 |
| тLL he 3sw | 2 | HEP 21435 TL5 HE | 77 | 35 | 6.7 | 3300 | A2 |
| тьНо 24w | 1 | HFP 12439 TL но | 28 | 24 | 4.0 | 1750 | A2 |
| тL5 Ho 24w | 2 | HEP 22439 TL5 HO | 51 | 23 | 48 | 1750 | A2 |
| тьно з9w | 1 | HFPP 12439 TL5 HO | 45 | 40 | 4.2 | 3100 | A2 |
| тьно з9w | 2 | HEP 22439 TL5 HO | 83 | 39 | 5.9 | 3100 | A2 |
| тьно 49w | 1 | HFP. 1997 LS Ho | 56 | 51 | 4.8 | 4300 | A2 |
| ті5 Ho 49w | 2 | HFP 249TL5 Ho | 111 | 51 | 88 | 4300 | A2 |
| ть5 Ho 5aw | 1 | HFP. 15475 HO | 61 | 55 | 6.0 | 4450 | A2 |
| ті5 но Saw | 2 | HFP 254TL5 HO | 118 | 55 | 80 | 4450 | A2 |

TTpical values for $/ 830$ calas at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ lamp ambiert temperaure

| Ballast | Lamp | Qty. of lamps | Power factor | Max. cable cap ${ }^{1}$ ) lp-Ip/lp-gnd | $\begin{gathered} \text { To } \\ \text { ick } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | pF | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| HEPP 1435 TLS HE | TLS he 14w | 1 | 0.91 | 150/150 | 75 | 50 |
| HFPP 21435 TLS HE | TLS heiaw | 2 | 0.95 | 150/150 | 75 | 47 |
| HEP 14 143TIS HE | tL hezzw | 1 | 0.96 | 150/150 | 75 | 49 |
| HFPP 21435 TLS HE | TLS Hezzw | 2 | 0.97 | 150/150 | 75 | 47 |
| HFPP 14335 TLS HE | TIL HE28\% | 1 | 0.98 | 150/150 | 75 | 48 |
| HEP 21435 TLS HE | TL5 HE28W | 2 | 0.99 | 150/150 | 75 | 47 |
| HEP 11435 TLS HE | TLS HE 35W | 1 | 98 | 50/150 | 75 | 48 |
| HFPP 21435 TLS HE | TIL He 35w | 2 | 0.99 | 150/150 | 75 | 47 |
| HFPP 12439 TL HO | тL5 Ho 24w | 1 | 0.96 | 150/150 | 75 | 53 |
| HFP. 22439 TL HO | тL5 Ho 24w | 2 | 0.98 | 150/150 | 75 | 51 |
| HFPP 12439 TLS HO | тL5 Ho 39w | 1 | 0.99 | 150/150 | 75 | 46 |
| HFPP 22439 TL5 HO | тL5 но 39w | 2 | 0.99 | 150/150 | 75 | 45 |
| HEP 149 T L HO | тL5 Ho 49w | 1 | 0.99 | 150/150 | 75 | 45 |
| HFP 2497L5 HO | TL5 Ho 49w | 2 | 0.99 | 150/150 | 75 | 48 |
| HEP 154TL Ho | tL5 Ho 5aw | 1 | 0.99 | 150/150 | 75 | 52 |
| HFP 254 TLS HO | TL5 Ho 5aw | 2 | 0.99 | 150/150 | 75 | 53 |

On the HFP 2143575 HE ary combination of HE lamps can be beed (eg 14828; 35627- -dc)




1 lamp


Technical data for design and mounting HF ballasts in fixtures:
Temperature range to
ignite lamp with ignition aid

Max. tcase $=75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast. This means there is a relation between theTc point on the ballast and its lifetime. For more information regerding this subject consult the Philips Application guide to fluorescent lamp control gear.
Class II luminaires
EMI precautions have to be taken
Outdoor
gnition aid

Earthing

Hum and noise level
ballat $\mathrm{P}=23$. In outdoor the lumin has to be sufficiently IP rated 6028 par is tested according to EN 60928 par. 12. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the
for optimumignition the TL5 lamps should be mounted at a maximum distance of 6 mm from a metal plate. The metal plate should be electrically connected to the ballast housing
earthing of the HF ballast in a luminaire s necessary for EMC (electromagnetic compatibility)

Permitted humidity is tested according to EN 60928 par. 12. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballas.

The ballasts that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivalent thermal protection

## Ordering and packing data

| Ballast | 1 Piece |  | Bulk packing |  |  |  |  | EоC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EAN code | Weight | Qty. | Dimensions | Volume | Weight | EAN code |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1xwxh |  | gross |  |  |
|  |  | kg | pcos. | cm | ${ }^{3}$ | kg |  |  |
| HFPP 11435 TLS HE | 8711500928559 | 0.25 | 12 | 40.8820.8x8.7 | ${ }^{0.0074}$ | 33 | 8711500928566 | 92855930 |
| HEPP 14335 TL HE | 8711500928634 | 031 | 12 | $462 \times 20888.7$ | 0.0090 | 4.0 | 8711500928641 | 92863430 |
| HFPP 12439 T5 Ho | 8711500928573 | 0.25 | 12 | $40.820 .8 \times 8.7$ | 0.0074 | 33 | 8711500928550 | 92857330 |
| HFP 2243975 HO | 8711500928658 | 031 | 12 | $462 \times 20888.7$ | 0.0090 | 4.0 | 8711500928665 | 928683 |
| HFP 1499 TS HO | 8711500928597 | 0.25 | 12 | $40.820 .8 \times 8.7$ | 0.0074 | 33 | 8711500928603 | 92859730 |
| HFP 249TLS HO | 8711500928672 | 031 | 12 | $46.2 \times 20.8 \times 8.7$ | ${ }^{0.0090}$ | 4.0 | 8711500928689 | 9286723 |
| HFP 15475 но | 8711500928610 | 025 | 12 | 40.8820.888.7 | ${ }^{0.0074}$ | 3.3 | 8711500928627 | 92861030 |
| HFP. 254 TL5 HO | 8711500928696 |  | 12 | $462 \times 20.8 \times 7$ |  | 4.0 | 8711500928702 | 9286963 |



EII

Poduct description
Flat，Slim，lightweight high－frequency electronic ballast for TL－5 fluorescent lamps，based on Ell technology．
Features and bnefits
The combination of HF－Performer and TL5 lamps offers opportunities for miniaturization and reduced cost of ownership，
thanks to the limited dimensions and the high sytem efficay Quick programmed stat． 0 ． preheating the lamp electrodec this enarffee warm start， preheating the lamp eiectrodes；this enables the lamps to be
switched on and off without －Switched on and off without reducing usefur life lamp oper rion with respect to lumen curve of the lamp and
reduction in sstem enery loses reduction in system energy losses
Smat power：constant light independent of mains voltage fluctuations Low energy consumption due to the use of Ell technology connections
Automatic stop circuit is activated within five seconds in case of lamp failure（Safety stop）；once the lamp has been replaced，the Equipped with terminations suitable for automatic wiring machines
Aplications
ypical areas of application include：
Department stores shops superm
Industrial premises
Airports，railway station
Office buildings，for
government ministries
Hospitals，
Hotels
－Sutitable for use with infrared remote control systems
Suitable for use with infrared remote control systems
Suitable for emergency installaions withVDE 0108 with Suitable for emergen
reignition $<0.5 \mathrm{~s}$
mips qality
This assures optimum quality regerding：
System supplier
As manufacturer of lamps electronic control gear and lighting control equipment，Philips ensures that，from the earliest development stage， optimumlamp／ballat performence is maintained．
International standards
Philips HF electronic regulating ballat＇s complies with all relevant
international rules and regultions international rules and reguldions．

| 6mpliances and approals |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| －RFl $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ | EN 55015 |
| RF $>30 \mathrm{MHz}$ | EN 55022 b |
| －Harmonics | EN 61000－3－2 |
| －Immunity | EN 61547 |
| －Safety | EN 61347－2－3 |
| －Performance | EN 60929 |
| －Vibration \＆bump tests | IEC 600－68－2－6 FC IEC 600－68－2－29 Eb |
| －Quality standard | ISO 9000－2000 |
| －Environmental standard | 15014001 |
| Approval marks | ENEC |

Temperdure dedred thermally protected IEC 61347－1


| bmp | ©f bmps | Ellast | Stem <br> Bar <br> w | amp <br> Oar <br> w | Ellast <br> bsses <br> w | $\begin{aligned} & \text { amp } \\ & \text { umen } \end{aligned}$ | class． EEI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Im |  |
| TL5 He 1aw | 2 | HFPP 21435 TLS HEEII | 30 | $2 \times 14$ | 2 | 1200 |  |
| TLS He 1aw | 3 | HFP 3／414TL5 EI | 47 | 3x14 | 5 | 1200 |  |
| TL5 He 1aw | 4 | HFPP3／14TL5 EII | 62 | $4 \times 14$ | 6 | 1200 |  |
| TLSHE21W | 2 | HFPP 21435 TLS HE EII | 46 | $2 \times 21$ | 4 | 1900 |  |
| TLS HE 21w | 3 | HFPP3414T5 EI | 70 | $3 \times 21$ | 7 | 1900 |  |
| TLS HE 28W | 2 | HFP 21435 TLS HEEII | 61 | $2 \times 28$ | 5 | 2600 |  |
| TLS HE 35W | 2 | HFPP 21435 TLS HEEI | 76 | $2 \times 35$ | 6 | 3300 |  |
| тL5 Ho 24w | 2 | HFP 22439 TL5 HO 日I | 49 | $2 \times 22$ | 4 | 1750 |  |
| тьно 24w | 3 | HFPP 3424TLIPL－LEEI | 75 | $3 \times 23$ | 6 | 1750 |  |
| TL5 Ho 24w | 4 | HFP 3／424TLTPL－LEEI | 100 | $4 \times 23$ | 6 | 1750 |  |
| PL－L24W | 3 | HFPP 3／4 24TLTPL－LEII | 75 | $3 \times 23$ | 6 | 1800 （＊） |  |
| PL－L 24W | 4 | HFPP 3／4 24TLTPL－LEI | 98 | $4 \times 3$ | 6 | 1800 （＊） |  |
| тьно з9\％ | 2 | HFPP 24397L Ho 日i | ${ }^{86}$ | 2839 | 8 | 3100 |  |
| TL5 Ho 49w | 2 | HFP．249TL Ho EI | 109 | 2x49 | 10 | 4300 |  |
| тьно 5aw | 2 | HFPP 244 TLS Ho EI | 120 | $2 \times 5$ | 11 | 4450 |  |
| тьно sow | 1 | HEPP 180TLIPL－LEEI | ${ }^{88}$ | $1 \times 80$ | 8 | 6150 |  |
| ті5 но sow | 2 | HFP P880TLIPLLLEEI | 172 | $2 \times 80$ | 12 | 6150 |  |
| PL-L sow | 1 | HEPP 180TLIPL－L EII | ${ }^{88}$ | $1 \times 80$ | 8 | 6000 （＊） |  |

Thpicd vaues for 1830 a $255^{\circ} \mathrm{Clamp}$ ambient temperaure

## PL－L vives re published a $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ lamp anbiert tenperature

| bmp | emps | Ellast | male cap | Per Freq |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Ippplpgnd |  |
|  |  |  | pF | ＊ |
| TLS He 1aw | 2 | HFP 21435 TLS HEEI | 200／200 | 45 |
| TLS He 1aw | 3 | HFP 3／414TL5 EI | $200 / 200$ | 27 |
| TLS He 1aw | 4 | HFP 3／414TLS EI | 2002200 | 27 |
| TLS HE 2IW | 2 | HFP 21435 TLS HE EI | 2007200 | 45 |
| TLS He 2IW | 3 | HFP 3／414TL5 日 | 200／200 | 27 |
| TLS HE 28W | 2 | HFP 21435 TL5 HE EI | 2007200 | 45 |
| TLS HE 35W | 2 | HFP 21435 TLS HE EI | 200／200 | 45 |
| TL5 Ho 2aw | 2 | HFPP 22439TL5 HO 日 | 2007200 | 53 |
| тL5 HO 24 N | 3 | HFP 3／4 24TLTPL－LEI | 150／150 | 45 |
| ті5 но 24w | 4 | HFPP3／424TSTPL－LEI | 150／150 | 45 |
| Pl－L 24W | 3 | HFPP 3／4 24TLTPL－LEI | 150／150 | 45 |
| PL－L 24W | 4 | HFPP3／4 24TSTPL－LEI | 150／150 | 45 |
| т $ا$ H0 39w | 2 | HFPP22439TL Ho 日 | 2007200 | 45 |
| тL5HO 49w | 2 | HFP 249TL Ho 日l | 2007200 | 45 |
| тL5 HO 54w | 2 | HFP P 24 TL5 Ho EI | $200 / 200$ | 45 |
| ті5 Ho sow | 1 | HEPP 180TLIPL－LEE | 150／150 | 45 |
| тL5 Ho sow | 2 | HFPP 280TLIPL－LEE | 150／150 | 45 |
| Pl－L 80 W | 1 | HFPP 180TLIPL－LE | 150／150 | 45 |
| PL－L 80 W | 2 | HEP 2800TLIPLL－LEI | 150／150 | 45 |



## Ichical data for installation

Mains opertaion
Reted mains voltage
Tolerances for performance $+6 \% 8 \%$ With tolerances for safety：$+1-10 \%$ Mains frequency tower factor
DC voltage operation（during emergency back－up） Required battery voltage for guaranteed ignition Required battery voltage for burning lamps Nominal light output is obtained at a voltage of

Notes
For a continuous DC application，an external fuse should be used in the luminaire．

WC voltages（ $<198 \mathrm{~V}$ ）can influence the lifetime of E．bald
Earth leakege current＜0．5 mA per ballast
Ignition time
Constant light operation
0.5 sec ．

In crse of AC mains voltage fluctuations， within $202-254 \mathrm{~V}$ ，the luminous flux changes
by a maximum of $+2 \%$

| Overvoltage protection |  | 48 hrs at 320 V AC 2 hrs at 350 V AC |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dual fixture：master－slave operation |  | Not advised |  |  |
| Automatic restart after lamp replacement or voltage dip |  | Yes．tested with a dip down to $30 \%$ with a duration of 10 mains cydes |  |  |
| Insulation resistance test |  | 500 V DC from both mains inputs to earth （not between Line and Neutral） Note：Ensure that the neutral is reconnected again after above mentioned test is carried out and before the installation is put in operation |  |  |
| Lamp wiring ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | The use of 500 V rated components and wiring are required with HF－PGRFORMERTL5 |  |  |
| Alns current at $\mathbf{~ I ~}$ Inrustcurrent |  |  |  |  |
| Ellast | bmp | ${ }_{\text {copf }}$ | tity Inrush |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { of blasts } \\ \text { per Miature } \\ \text { rcait } \\ \text { tpeatir } \end{gathered}$ | current $R$ alue time at tyical mains impedance |
| HFP 2143575 HEEI | TL5 He 14， |  | 28 | 180／250 15 |
| HFP 3／414TLEEI | T－5 HE 14N | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{28}$ | 180／250｜s |
| HFP 3／147TL EI | TL－5 He law | － 4 | ${ }^{28}$ | 18／250 15 |
| HEP P／414TL EI | TSHE2IW | $3^{3}$ | ${ }^{28}$ | 180／250｜s |
| HFP 2143575 HEEI | TLSE2IW | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{28}$ | 18／2750 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| HFP 2143575 HEEI | TL HE 28N | － 2 | 28 | 184／250 ${ }^{\text {／5 }}$ |
| HFP 2143575 HEEI | TL He 35w | $2^{2}$ | 28 | 184／250 ${ }^{\text {us }}$ |
| HFPP 2243975 HO 日i | T5 Ho 2aw | N | 15 | 31／1／30 ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |
| HFP 3／24TLPP－LEII | TL524 | 3 | 12 | 31／1／30 ب5 |
| HFP 3 4 24TLTPL－LEI | T524w | 4 | 12 | 314／350 แ |
| HFP 3424TLPP－LEI | P－LL24W | 3 | 12 | 314／350 н |
| HFP 3／4 24TLPPL－LEI | PL－L24W | 4 | 12 | 314／350 แ |
| HFP 2243975 Ho 日i | ті5 ho 39w | v | 15 | 31A／350 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| HFP 249 TL Ho в | тLНо 49w | v | 15 | 31A／350 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| HFPP 254TLS HO EI | тL5 Hos 54 w | v | 15 | 31／1／30［ 5 |
| HEPP 1807TIPL－LEI | тьно sow | ， | 12 | 314／350 ${ }^{\text {L }}$ |
| HFPP 2807LTPL－LEI | тьно sow | ， | 12 | 4004400 |
| HEPP 1807TIPL－LEI | P－Lsow | 1 | 12 | 314／350 ${ }^{\text {／}}$ |
| HFPP 2807LTPL－LEI | PL－L 80 W | 2 | 12 | $400 / 400$ H |

## Wing diagrams



| Alls currentat ${ }^{\text {I }}$ allast | bmp | ©pf lamps | Input current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| HFP 21435 TLS Hegl | TLSE 14\％ |  |  | 0.14 |
| HFP3／414 TLSEI | tL5 he iav |  |  | 0.20 |
| HEP3／414 TLE EI | tL He 14w |  |  | 0.26 |
| HFPP／414 TLS EI | TLS Heziw |  |  | 0.30 |
| HFPP 21435 TLS HEEI | TLS He 21 W |  |  | 02 |
| HFPP 21435 TLS HEEII | TLS HE 28\％ |  |  | 0.27 |
| HFPP 21435 TLS HEEI | TLS He 35w |  |  | 0.33 |
| HFPP2 2439 TL5 Ho 日l | тL5 Ho 24w |  |  | 0.22 |
| HFP 3／424TLTPL－LEI | TL5 Ho 24w |  |  | 033 |
| HFP 3／4 24TLPL－LEI | tı5 HO 24 W |  |  | 0.44 |
| HFP 3／424TLPPL－LEI | PL－L 24W |  |  | 0.33 |
| HFP 3／424TLPPL－LEI | PL－L 24W |  |  | 0.43 |
| HFP 22439 TL5 Ho 日l | ті5 но з9w |  |  | 0.39 |
| HFPP 249TLS Ho вI | тL5 Ho 49w |  |  | 0.49 |
| HFPP 254 TIL Ho El | TL5 Ho 5aw |  |  | 0.52 |
| HFP 180 TITPL－L E | тьно sow |  |  | 0.38 |
| HFPP 280 TLIPL－LE | тьно sow |  |  | 0.75 |
| HFPP 180TLITPL－LEI | PL－L sow |  |  | 0.38 |
| HFPP 280TLIPPL－L E | PL－L sow |  |  | 0.75 |

## Gnersion tale for maquatities of blasts on otar tyes <br> of Miature İcuit Beakr

| \＃e | Elatie numbr of blasts |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| в | 164 | 100\％／spe table above） |
| в | 108 | 63\％ |
| c | 164 | 170\％ |
| c | 10 A | 109\％ |
| L | 164 | 108\％ |
| L 1 | 108 | 65\％ |
| ¢．，u， | 164 | 212\％ |
| ¢，u，u | 108 | 127\％ |
| k．11 | 164 | 254\％ |
| k．11 | 10 A | 154 |




बchical data for design and mounting A blasts in fitures Temperatures
Temperature rat

## with ignition aid

Max $t_{\text {case }}$
$75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Please note

Wiring diagam 4L


## ne lengts

For optimal performance，note that following wires need to be kept short For one lamp ciraits keep wires to terminals 1 and 2 short
For two lamp circuits keep wires to terminals 1,26 nd 7 ， For triple and quad lamp diraits keep wires to terminds $1,2,13$ and 14 shor

## Ne crosssection：

Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballat This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballast and its lifetime．This ballast range has a specified lifetime of 50.000 hrs，with a maximum of $10 \%$ failures guaranteed，at a measuredT case of $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．For more information regarding this subject consult the Philips Application guide to fluorescent lamp control gear

Hum and noise level

## inaudible

Permitted hurridity is tested according to EN 61347－1 par． 11. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast． he ballasts that are thermally protected use a protective method of Onnector tpe：
iring is geatly simplified through use of WAGO universal Connection wiring is greatly simplified through use of WAGO universal
connector．Suitable for both automatic wiring（ALF and ADS）and menual wiring earth connection can be made via the earth terminal on the mains wiring earth comnetion can be mede ia he ear
idend on the mains

With the HF－P $3 / 4$ lamp ballats $(14,24 \mathrm{~W})$ earth connection must be made via the housing

## Double insert＂Io

$0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ connector Double insert＂lowe
$0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$
Upper connector：
Mains \＆Control connector Double insert＂upper connector＂
Lamp（s）connector
0.5 mm － $0.755^{2} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$（＊）
Double insert＂lower c
（＊）Stranded wire
ates
Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of 400 m ？ （equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution），under worst cose conditions．With an impedance of 800 ml the number of ballasts can be incressed by $10 \%$ subject to change
In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by 3．In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by
the MCB but by the maximum electrica load of the lighting instaldaion the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installaion
4．Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these are Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given wh
all switched on the same moment，i．e．by a wall switch
all switched on the same moment，i．e．by a wall switch． MCB＇s it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$
6．The maximum number of ballasts which can be connected to one
Residual Current Detector of 30 mA is 30 ．

| Elast | Pexe |  | Blpackg |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Enode |  | － | Dnensions dume |  | coss emode |  | EO |  |
|  | b |  |  | pcs | $w$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | cm | $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ | H |  |  |
| HFPP 21435 TLS HEEI | 8711500910233 | 0.250 |  |  | 12 | 40．8820．8x． 7 | 0.0074 |  | 33 | 8711500910240 | 91023330 |
| HFPP3／414TLS HEEI | 8711500059840 | 0.265 |  | 12 | $40,820.8 \times 8.7$ | 0.0074 | 3.5 | 8711500059857 | 05984030 |
| HFPP22439TL5 но 日i | 871500910257 | 0.260 |  | 12 | 40，88208x8．7 | 0.0074 | 34 | 8711500910264 | 91025730 |
| HFPP3／424TLTPL－LEI | 8711500907752 | 0.265 |  | 12 | $40.8 \times 2.8 \times 8.7$ | 0.0074 | 3.5 | 8711500907769 | 9075230 |
| HEPP 249TLS Ho El | 871500910271 | 0.270 |  | 12 | $40.8 \times 208 \times 8.7$ | 0.0074 | 35 | 8711500910288 | 91027130 |
| HFPP 254TLL Ho EI | 8711500910295 | 0.270 |  | 12 | $40.8820 .8 \times 8.7$ | 0.0074 | 35 | 8711500910301 | 91022530 |
| HFPP 180TLTPL－L | 8711500002398 | 0.260 |  | 12 | 40，8820．88．7 7 | 0.0074 | 34 | 871150000204 | 0029830 |
| HFP 280TLTPL－L | 8711500060167 | 0.390 |  | 12 | $46,8220.8 \times 8.7$ | 0.0084 | 5.0 | 8711500907561 | 06016730 |

Ower connector
amp（s）connecto Double insert＂lower connector＂ 38915P1


Foduct description
Compact, lightweight, high-frequency electronic ballat forTL (8-13W), and compact fluorescent PL ( $7-18 \mathrm{~W}$ ) lamps

## Features and bnefit

The HF-MatchboxRED is a new generation of electronic energy-saing
ballats for systems up to 25 W . As well as saing energy, they enhance design freedom for the Orignal Equipment Manufacturer.

- Progammed statt: flicker-free, warm-start dircuit preheating $(0,8 \mathrm{~s})$ the lamp electrodes, this enables the lamps to be switched frequently without reducing useful life.
Up to $50 \%$ longer lamp life then with electromagnetic ballats - Energy savings of more than $25 \%$ (a equal luminous flux) compared with electromegnetic gear
Multi-lamp ballast: one type can be used to drive a singe lamp of PL-S 11 W lamp wan be connected to the or 13 W or a 113 PL-SIPL-C ballot 113 PL-SIPL-C ballat
weight compared to eletro ballas compat dimensions and low weight compared to electromagnetic ballats that this design replaces electromagnetic ballats

HF-MatchboxRED ballats can be supplied either as an encosed ballat or open printed dircuit board ready for building into a luminaire, in doing so ensuring optimum safely and lowest cost

## Aplications

HF-MatchboxRED ballasts are designed for arees with high switching equency
pplicaion in indoor and outdoor stuxtion with movement/presence detection.

- Suitable for installations with emergency back-up, according to VDE 0108.
For luminares with protection dass I and II; dass I meta luminaires with earth connection require special measures for EMC compliance.
ips qulity
This implies optimum quality with regerd to:
This implies optim
As manufacturer of lamps and electronic control gear, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum lamp/ballot
performance is maintained
intermationa standards:
Philips electronic ballats comply with relevant intemational rules and regulaions

6mpliances and approals
RF < 30 MHz :

- Harmonics

Immuity.

बchical data in relation to energysaing

| amp | Ellast tpe <br> \&are | Energy efficiency index |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ump } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { poerr } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | factor | lins bin | anip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | current <br> mA | $\mathrm{mA}_{\mathrm{marrent}}$ |
| tısw | HFMacthooxRED 109 SHISPTLPL-S | A2 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 0.63 | 62 | 159 |
| TL 3\% | HF-MathboxRED 114SHISPTLTIS | A2 | 15.9 | 11.6 | 0.60 | 114 | 139 |
| TL5 14w | HF-MathboxkED 114SHISPTLTLS | A2 | 16.2 | 129 | 0.60 | 116 | 151 |
| PL-STw | HF-MachboxRED 109 SH/SPTUPL-S | A2 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 0.63 | 52 | 165 |
| PL-Sgw | HF-MacthoxRED 109 SH/SPTUPL-S | A2 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 0.63 | 65 | 158 |
| PL-S 11 w | HF-MachboxRED 113 SHISP PL-SPL-C | A2 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 0.63 | 89 | 164 |
| PL-C Iow | HF-MacthoorRed 113 SH/SP PL-SPLCC | A2 | 102 | 89 | 0.60 | 73 | 163 |
| PLCC 13 W | HF-MathboxRRD 113 SHISP PL-SPL-C | A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14.0 | 123 | 0.63 | 96 | 161 |
| PLCC ISW | HF-MachboxRED 118 SH/SP PL-C/PL-T | A2 | 178 | 162 | 0.62 | 125 | 211 |
| PLTT I3W | HF-MathboxRRD 113 SHISP PL-SPL-C | A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14.0 | 123 | 0.63 | 96 | 161 |
| PLTT 18w | HF-MathboxRED 118 SH/SP PL-C/PLT | A2 | 198 | 172 | 0.63 | 137 | 216 |
| TL-D 18w | HF-MathboxRED 124 SH/SPTLTLIPL-L | A2 | 17.4 | 14.5 | 0.59 | 128 | 276 |
| Pl-L 18w | HF-MacthoxRED 124 SH/SPTLTLSPL-L | A2 | 164 | 13.7 | 0.59 | 122 | 274 |
| PL-L 24W | HF-MathboxRED 124 SH/SPTLTISPL-L | A2 | 222 | 193 | 0.61 | 158 | 257 |
| TL5 24w | HF-MacthoxRED 124 SH/SPTLTLSPL-L | A2 | 22.7 | 198 | 0.61 | 161 | 258 |
| Tis Cz2w | HF-MathooxRED 124 SH/SPTLTILPPLL | A2 | 219 | 192 | 0.61 | 158 | 255 |

- Saferty

Performance

- Vibration \& bump tests
- Quality standard ISO 9000-2000 Environmenta standard:


## - Approval marks

- CE marking

Temperature dedared thermally protected

EN 60928 EN 61347-2-3 EN 60929 IEC $68-2-29-$ E

15014001 ENEC kEMA
IEC 61347-1 *

ब्chical data for installation
Mains operation
Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
with toerences for sofety: + +- $10 \%$ tolerances for performance: $+6 \%-8 \%$ Operating frequen
externa fuse is required): and burning
Lifetime
At $t_{c} 65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with $10 \%$ failures
Ignition time

194254V
230-240V 207-264V $212-254 \mathrm{~V}$ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ $<30 \mathrm{kHz}$
50.000 hrs 0.8 s

Overvoltage protection
Max $\mathrm{t}_{\text {case }}$
Lamp end-of-life detection/shut-off
Automatic restart after lamp replacement or voltage dip
However, stop circuit will be activated (to protect ballast) in case of rectifying lamp or broken gass, and manual restart is required

## Cable capacity

Insulation resistance test

## Epplyoptions

HF-MatchboxRED ballasts can be ordered either encased or as printed rcuit board.
Encased ballats are supplied fitted with plastic housings, and are either near or square in shape. Encased ballasts are delivered in cardboard cartons.

Printed dircuit boards (pcb's) have the same shape as the housings,
and are supplied in multiple boards. Multiple boards will be supplied in cardboard cartons.

A detailed 'Instructions for use' is induded in the packing of the printed dircuit boards.


## iring dagam

## chical data for design and mounting A bllasts in

位urestemperature range to ignite lamp
(ignition aid is not required)
Hum and noise level
-10 to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
inaudible

Max. tcase $=15{ }^{\circ}$. means there is a relation between theTc point on the ballast and its iffetime. For more information regerding this subject consult the Philips Application guide to fluorescent lamp control gear.

The ballast that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivdent thermal protection.

## ๙or coding

| - | Ansterminal color code |
| :---: | :---: |
| HF-Macthooxer 109 | Orangeldackiorans |
| HFMathooxer 113 | Orane/geyorange |
| HF-Mathooxeed 114 | Orangebluetra |
| HFMathooxer 118 | Orangeorangeora |
| HF-MathooxRED 124 | Orangeredorang |

## Ne crosssection:

On the mains side: $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
On the lamp side: $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Grip length


Me length
Distance between mains wires and lamp wires: $\quad>5 \mathrm{~cm}$
Keep wires to terminals 1 and 2 as short as possible ( $<30 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) Keep wires to terminals 3 and 4 shorter than 150 cm


Poduct description
Compact, lightweight, high frequency electronic standard ballast for
fluorescent lamps
Features and bnefits
Warm preheat sart- fickerfree ideal for areas with hich switching frequencies

- Longer lamp life than with corventional gear

Up to $20 \%$ reduction in energy consumption at equal luminous
flux compared with conventional gear. flux compared with conventional gear.

## Aplications

Typical areas of application indude
Office building

- Hospitals
- Retail supermarkets
- Industrial premises
- Airports, railway sta

Outdoor lighting.
In general suitable for dass 1 applications
Installations with infrared remote control systems

## mips qality

This implies optimum quality regarding
As manuffacturers of lamps and electronic control gear, Philips
ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum
lamp/ballast performance is maintained
International standards Philips EB-S electronic ballasts comply with
all relevant international rules and reguldions
ompliances and approals
RF $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$
Immunity

- Safery

Vibration \& bump tests

- Quality standard
- Environmental standard
- CE marking
- CCC
- ASINZS

EE1=A2

बchical data for installation
Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
With tolerances for spfety $\quad+15 \%-20 \% \quad 220-240 \mathrm{~V}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { With tolerances for sfefery } \quad+15 \%-20 \% & 184-264 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { With tolerances for performance }+6 \%-8 \% & 211-244 \mathrm{~V}\end{array}$
Tains frequency
Operating frequency
Power factor
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$>42 \mathrm{kHz}$
0.96

Earth leakege current
$<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballat
Ignition time $<2$ s
Duad fixture; mester-save possible, in general meximum 2 m lengh peration of lamp wires between ballast and lamp
mable capacity max. 150pF between lamp wires and earth EMI precautions have be taken

Automaic restart ater voltage dip
Insuldion resistance test $30 \%$ ed with a dip down lamp to $30 \%$ with a duration of 10 mains cycles
500 V DC from Line/ Neutral to Earth (not between Line and Neutral) Note: Engure that the neutral is reconnected again atter above mentioned test is carried out and before the installation is put into operation.

बchical data for design and mounting bllasts in fitures Temperatures
Temperature range to ignite lamp
with ignition aid
Maxt case
$-15^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
EN 61347-2-3
IEC 68-2-6 FC
IEC 68-2-29 Eb
ISO 9001
ISO 14001
Huma nose
Hend

Permitted hurridity is tested according to EN61347-2-3 par. 11. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast.

Connection wiring is greatly simplified by the use of insert contacts with ush buttons
ire cross-section:
On the mains side:
On the lamp side:
Strip lengh
$0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ 7.5-8.5mm

| Elast | Input current |
| :---: | :---: |
| ©.S 114715220240 | 0.08 |
| \#. $521475220-240$ | 0.15 |
| W. $531475220-240$ | 022 |
| \#. $541475220-240$ | 028 |
| W. 512175220.240 | 0.10 |
| \#. $522175220-240$ | 020 |
| W. $\mathbf{S 1 2 8 7 5} 5220.240$ | 0.15 |
| W. $5228715220-240$ | ${ }^{030}$ |
| W. 5135 T S220-240 | 0.18 |
| 523575 220-240 | ${ }^{036}$ |
| Inrustcurrent |  |
| Ellast | Mqantityof <br> bllasts per <br> Miature Ecuit <br> Beakr |
|  |  |
| EB. 1144 T 220-240 | 165 |
| W. 521475220.240 | 26.7 |
| W. 5144 TL 220.240 | 18. |
| \#. 541475220240 | 265 |
| W.S 122151520240 | 17.7 |
| W. 222175220240 | 28. |
| W. 512875220240 | 19.0 |
| W. 522875220240 | 28.0 |
| W. 5135 T 5 220.240 |  |
| \#. 5235 T 5 220.240 |  |

## otes

Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an meedance of $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be increased by 10\%
verified in real installations; therefore data are
. In some coses the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by the MCB bu
4. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these are all switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
5. Meesurements were carried out on single-pole MCB's. For multi-pole MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballats by $20 \%$
The maximum number of ballats which can be connected to one Residual Current Detector of 30 mA is 30
7. Data is meesured with merlin jerin C45N/C10.

| bmp | bmps | Elast | fem |  |  |  | Ellast |  | Wnos |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Or | amp | Efficary | Umen* | bsses |  | diagram |  |
|  |  |  | w | w | ImN | Im |  | w |  | Fig. |
| TL5 14w | 1 | EBS 114TL 220.240 | 17.5 | 14.0 |  | 96 | 1350 |  | 35 | 1 |
| TL5 14W | 2 | EBS 21475220240 | 335 | 14.0 |  | 96 | 1350 |  | 55 | 2 |
| TL5 14w | 3 | EBS 314TL 220.240 | 48.0 | 14.0 |  | 96 | 1350 |  | 6 | 3 |
| TL5 14W | 4 | EBS 41475220240 | 63.0 | 138 |  | 96 | 1350 |  | 7.6 | 4 |
| TL521w | 1 | EBS 121 TLS 220.240 | 23.5 | 20.4 |  | 100 | 2100 |  | 3.1 | 1 |
| TL521w | 2 | EBS 22175220.240 | 46.0 | 20. |  | 100 | 2100 |  | 5 | 2 |
| TL5 28w | 1 | EBS $128715220-240$ | 32.0 | 28. |  | 104 | 2900 |  | 4 | 1 |
| TL5 28w | 2 | ERS 228715220.240 | 64.0 | 280 |  | 104 | 2900 |  | 8 | 2 |
| TL5 35w | 1 | EBS $135715220-240$ | 39.0 | 35.0 |  | 104 | 3650 |  | 4 | 1 |
| T535w | 2 | EB. 233575220.240 | 78.0 | 35.0 |  | 104 | 3650 |  | 8.6 | 2 |



Fig 1751 Lamp


Fig 3753 Lamps
@ution:
After finishing system installation, please check carefully before you turn
the power on.
. Check whether lamp, ballast model and wiring are compatible
accoraing to Philips EB-Standard TLS datasheet.
. Balms hid to be grounded to the fixture via the input connectors GND pin.The GND pin can be identified by the earthing symbol marked on the ballast label, in no case shall the earthing resitance exceed $0.5 \Omega$ (according to IEC 60598-1 dause 7.2.3).
©lering and packng data


## Electronics

[^3]

## बchical data for installation

Poduct description
Compact，lightweight，highfrequency electronic standard ballat for
TD fluorescent lamps．
Features and bnefits
Rapid start；flicker－free warm start，ideal for areas with hich
ritchingriendies
－Longer lamp life than with conventional gear
Up to $20 \%$ reduction in energy consumption at equal luminous
flux compared with conventional gear． flux compared with conventional gear．

## Aplications

Typical areas of application indude：
－Department stores，shops，supermarkets
－Installations with infrared remote control system
－A Airports，railway stations
In general suitable for dass 1 applications
Office buildings，for example，insurance companies，banks， government ministries
Hospitals
Hotels
－Industrial premises
mips qality
This implies optimum quality regarding
－System supplier
As manufacturers of lamps and electronic control gear，Philips ensures that，from the earliest development stage，optimum is maintained
International standards
Philips EB－S electronic ballasts comply with all relevant
international rules and regulations international rules and regulations．

| mpliances and a |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| RF $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ | EN 55015 |
| Harmonics | EN 61000－3－2 |
| Immunity | EN 61547 |
| Safery | EN 60928 |
| Performance | EN 60929 |
| －Vibration \＆burmp tests | IEC 68－2－6 FC |
| Quality standard | ISO 9001 |
| Environmental standard | 15014001 |
| －Approval marks <br> －CE marking | PSB |

Mains operation
With tolerances for ssfety $+15 \%-20 \% \quad 220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ with tolerances for performance $+6 \%-6 \%$ Mains frequency
Operding frequency
Power factor
Earth leakege current
$<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballast
Ignition time $<2$ s
Over voltage protection
Dual fixture；mester－stave
operation
Cable capacity

Automatic restart ater
voltage dip
Insuldion resistance test
$<350 \mathrm{VAC}$
possible，in general meximum 2 m lengh of lamp wires between ballat and lamp
max．200pF between lamp wires and earth EMI precautions have be taken YesTested with a dip down to $30 \%$ restested with a dip down to $30 \%$
with a duration of 10 mains cydes 500 V DC from Line／Neutral to Earth （not between Line and Neutral） Note：Ensure that the neutral is reconnected again after above mentioned test is carried out and before the installdion is put into operation．

## hical data for design and mounting blasts in fieures

Temperatures
Temperature range to
ignite lamp with ignition aid
Maxt case
oo to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
um and noise leve
Permitted humidity is tested according to EN60928 par． 12. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast
Connection wiring is greatly simplified by the uee of insert contacts with push buttons
Wire cross－section：
On the mains side：
On the lamp side：
$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Strip lengh：
9－10rm

| ns current at |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Elast | Input current |
| Br．118TL 220－240 |  |
| EBS218TL 220－240 | 0.1 |
|  | 027 |
| Br S 418 TL 2202020 | 033 |
| ＊⿴囗 232 TLD 220.240 | 030 |
| EBS 136TL 220－240 | 0.18 |
|  | 032 |
| EBS 336TL 220－240 |  |
| EB．158TL 220－240 |  |
| BR． 2588 LL 220.240 |  |
| Inrustcurrent |  |
| slast | manatitof |
|  | tlasts per |
|  | Miature Pruit |
|  | Hear |
|  | － |
| EB． 118 TL 220－240 |  |
| ExS218TL 220－240 |  |
| \＃®． 318 TL 220－240 |  |
| Br 418 TL 220240 |  |
|  |  |
| BrS 136 TL 220240 |  |
| \＃⿴囗十S236TL 220－240 |  |
| \＃⿴囗十S 336TL 220－240 |  |
| W．158TL 220－240 |  |
|  |  |

## ates

1．Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ （equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution），under worst case conditions．With an impedance of 800 ml the number of ballats can be increased 10\％
2．Measurements will be verified in real installations；therefore data are subject to change
3．In some cases the meximum number of ballasts is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting instalation．
4．Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these are all switched on the same moment，i．e．by a wall switch．
5．Measurements were carried out on singepole MCB＇s．For multi－pol MCB＇s it is advisable to reduce the number of ballats by $20 \%$
The meximum number of ballats which can be connected to one Residual Current Detector of 30 mA is 30
7．Data is meesured with merlin jerin C45N／C10．

Fig 3

Fig 5
achical data in relation to energysaing

| bmp | op emps | :llast | tem | bmp |  |  |  |  | Elast |  | Wng |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ar | * |  | Efficacy |  | umen* |  |  | diagram |  |  |
|  |  |  | w |  | w | ImN |  | Im |  | w |  | Fig. |  |
| TL 18w | 1 | EB. 118 TLL 220.240 | 20 |  | 16 |  | 81 |  | 1300 |  | 4 |  |  |
| TL 18w | 2 | EBS 218 TLD 220.240 | 37 |  | 16 |  | 81 |  | 1300 |  | 5 |  |  |
| TL 18w | 3 | EB.S 318TLD 220.240 | 62 |  | 16 |  | 81 |  | 1300 |  | 14 |  |  |
| TL 18w | 4 | EBS 418 TLD 220.240 | 75 |  | 16 |  | ${ }^{81}$ |  | 1300 |  | 11 |  |  |
| Tம 32W | 2 | EB.S 232TLD 220.240 | 64 |  | 28 |  | 110 |  | 3080 |  | 8 |  |  |
| TL 30w | 1 | EBS 136 TLD 220.240 | 37 |  | 32 |  | 100 |  | 3200 |  | 5 |  |  |
| Tம 3ow | 2 | EB.S 236TLD 220.240 | 73 |  | 32 |  | 100 |  | 3200 |  | 9 |  |  |
| TL 30w | 3 | EBS 336TL 220.240 | 108 |  | 32 |  | 100 |  | 3200 |  | 12 |  |  |
| Tம 58w | 1 | EB.S 158TL 220.240 | 56 |  | 50 |  | 100 |  | 5000 |  | 6 |  |  |
| TLL 58w | 2 | EB.S 258 TL 220.240 | 112 |  | 50 |  | 100 |  | 5000 |  | 12 |  |  |
| PL 18w | 1 | EB.S 118TL 220.240 | 20 |  | 16 |  | 76 |  | 1220 |  | 4 |  |  |
| PL 18w | 2 | EBS 218TL 220.240 | 37 |  | 16 |  | 76 |  | 1220 |  | 5 |  |  |
| PL 36W | 1 | EB.S 136TL 220-240 | 37 |  | 32 |  | 90 |  | 2880 |  | 5 |  |  |
| PL 36w | 2 | EB.S $236710220-240$ | ${ }^{73}$ |  | 32 |  | 90 |  | 2880 |  | 9 |  |  |
| PL 55w | 1 | EB.S 158TL 220.240 | 56 |  | 50 |  | 90 |  | 4500 |  | 6 |  |  |
| PL 55w | 2 | EBS 258 TL 220.240 | 112 |  | 50 |  | 90 |  | 4500 |  | 12 |  |  |

Typical valus for /830 and /840 colas

| Ellast | $\begin{gathered} \text { ©lering } \\ \text { numbr } \end{gathered}$ | Higle unit | erion pading |  |  | malet unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | aly | 9 | Dnensions | mgh | Stonpes |
|  |  | net |  | 1 xuh | gross |  |
|  |  | t | pcs | cm | \% |  |
| EB. 118TL 220-240 | 9137100204. | 023 | 10 | $288 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 25 | 75/70 |
| EBS218TL 220.240 | 9137100205. | 023 | 10 | $28.8 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 25 | 75/50 |
| EBS 318TL 220-240 | 9137100206. | 028 | 10 | $288 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 3.0 | 75/50 |
| EB. 418 TL 220.240 | 9137100212. | 0.25 | 10 | $288 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 2.7 | 75750 |
| EB-532TLD 220.240 | 9137100294. | 023 | 10 | $288 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 3. | 75/50 |
| EB. 13671 L 220.240 | 9137100207. | 023 | 10 | $288 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 25 | 75/50 |
| EB-5 236 TL 220.240 | 9137100208. | 0.25 | 10 | $288 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 2.7 | 75/50 |
| EB. 336TL 220.240 | 9137100209. | 028 | 10 | $288 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 3.0 | 75/50 |
| EBS 158TL 220-240 | 9137100210. | 0.23 | 10 | $288 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 25 | 75/50 |
| EBS 258TL 220-240 | 9137100211. | 0.23 | 10 | $288 \times 21 \times 7.6$ | 3.0 | 75/750 |

## Electronics



Product description
Compact, lightweight, high-frequency electronic ballast for PL-T, PL-C compacted fluorescent lamps.
Features and benefits

- The combination of EB-Standard and PL-T/PL-C lamps offers opportunities for miniaturization and rediced cost of ownership, Programmed timited dimensions and the high system efficarcy. Programmed start: ficker-free warm start, preheating the lamp electrodes, this enables the lamps to be switched on and off without reducing useful life.
Equipped with electrode he
n cut-off circuit, ensuring optimal reduction in syith respect to lumen curve of the lamp and reduction in system energy losses
Automatic stop circuit is activated within five seconds in case of lamp failure (safety stop); once the lamp has been replaced, the ballad resets automatically.
Up to $20 \%$ reduction in energy consumption at constant luminous flux compared with conventional gear.
Low energy consumption due to the use of Ell technology Smart power: constant light independent of mains voltage
Applications
Typical areas of application include:
- Department stores, shops, supermarkets government ministries
Hotels
Hotels
Airport
Airports, railway stations
Philips quality
um quality regarding:
As manufacturers of lamps, electronic control gear and lighting control equipment, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum lamp/ballast performance is maintained
Philips EB-S electronic ballasts comply with all relevant international rules and regulations.

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { - RF < } 30 \mathrm{MHz} & \text { EN } 55015 \text { (IEC) * } \\ \text { - Harmonics } & \text { EN } 61000-3-2 \text { (IEC) }\end{array}$
EN 61000-3-2 (IEC)
- Sarety EN 61547 (IEC)
- Performance tests
- Vibration \& bump tests EN 60068-2-6 FC (IEC
- Quality standard
- Approval marks
- Approval marks EN 60068-2-29 Eb (IEC)
ISO 9001 ISO 9001
ISO 14001
SO 14001
ENEC
KEMA
AS/NZS
- CE marking
*ested with ballast functional ground connected to earth


## $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Procuct ID } & \text { A1 } & \text { A2 } & \text { B1 } & \text { B2 } & \text { C1 } & \text { D1 }\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{llllrll}11331128126 \text { PTL/C } & 104 & 935 & 68 & 575 & 30 & 4.0 \\ 213213226 \text { PLT/C } & 123 & 111 & 79 & 7 & 33 & 42\end{array}$| Lamp | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qty, of } \\ \text { lamps } \end{gathered}$ | Ballast | System | Lamp | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ballast } \\ \text { Loses } \\ \text { w } \end{gathered}$ | NOMINALLamp Lumen Lm | EEI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Power w | Power |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | w |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PL-T 13W | 1 | W.S 113 PTT/C | 145 | 125 | 2.0 | 900 | Аз |
| PL-T 13W | 2 | W.S213 PTIC | 28 | 125 | 3.0 | 900 | A2 |
| PL-T 18w | 1 | W.S 118 PTT/C | 19 | 165 | 25 | 1200 | A2 |
| PLTT 18w | 2 | W.S 218 PLT/C | 38 | 16.5 | 5 | 1200 | A2 |
| PL-T 36W | 1 | W.S 126 PTT/C | 27 | 24 | 3 | 1800 | A2 |
| PL-T 36W | 2 | B.S 226 PTITC | 54 | 24 | 6 | 1800 | A2 |
| PLCC 13W | 1 | Brs 113 PLT/C | 145 | 125 | 20 | 900 | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ |
| PL-C 13W | 2 | mes213 PLTC | 28 | 12.5 | 3.0 | 900 | A2 |
| PL-C 18w | 1 | mes 118 PTT/C | 19 | 165 | 25 | 1200 | A2 |
| PLCC 18w | 2 | EBS 218 PTITC | 38 | 16.5 | 5 | 1200 | A2 |
| PLCC 36 W | 1 | EBS 126 PTITC | 27 | 24 | 3 | 1800 | A2 |
| PLC 36w | 2 | EB. 5226 PTIT | 54 | 24 | 6 | 1800 | A2 |
| Ballast | - | Lamp | Qty. oflamps | Power | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max. cable cap') } \\ \text { Ip-1pip-gnd } \\ \text { pF } \end{gathered}$ | Tc | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oper} \left.{ }^{2}\right) \\ \text { Freq. } \mathrm{kHz} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | factor |  | max |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| EBS 113 PUC |  | PL-T 13W | 1 | 0.95 | 12060 | 65 | 45 |
| E.S. 213 PuC |  | PL-T isw | 2 | 0.95 | 60060 | 65 | 45 |
| EB. 118 PUC |  | PL-T 18W | 1 | 0.95 | 12060 | 65 | 45 |
| E.S 218 PuC |  | PL-T 18W | 2 | 0.95 | 6060 | 65 | 45 |
| EB. 126 PUC |  | PL-T 26W | 1 | 0.95 | 12060 | 65 | 45 |
| E.S 526 PUC |  | PL-T 26W | 2 | 0.95 | 6060 | 65 | 45 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBS 113 PLC |  | PL-C 13W | 1 | 0.95 | 120060 | 65 | 45 |
| EBS 213 PUC |  | pl-c isw | 2 | 0.95 | ${ }^{6060}$ | 65 | 45 |
| EBS 118 PLC |  | PLCC 18w | 1 | 0.95 | 120/60 | 65 | 45 |
| EBS 218 PUC |  | PL-C 18w | 2 | 0.95 | ${ }^{6060}$ | 65 | 45 |
| EB. 126 PLC |  | PL-C 26W | 1 | 0.95 | 120/60 | 65 | 45 |
| mes 226 PLC |  | PL-C 26W | 2 | 0.95 | 60/60 | 65 | 45 |
| $1 \mathrm{pl\mid l}=\mathrm{l}$ betweer |  | Tpical wir | pfim | ive 0.5 m |  |  |  |

## Electronics

EB-Standard PLT/PLC
Electronics


1. Data is based on a main supply with an impedance of 400 me (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to te middle of the power mismul inder worstaser $10 \%$
will be verified in real installations, therefore data are subject to change
the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting
2. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these
3. Measurements were carried out on singlepole MCB's For multi-pole MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$

chical data for design and mounting F bllasts in

## fitures

Temperature range to ignite lamp $0^{\circ}-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
with ignition aid
Max. tcase
$65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lifetime of a ballast depends on the temperature of the ballast. This means there is a relation between the Tc point on the ballast and its lifetime.The EB-Standard ballast for PL-T/C applications has a specified ifetime of 50,000 hrs, with a maximum of $10 \%$ failures guaranteed, at a measuredT-case of $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Hum and noise level

## inaudible

Permitted humidity is tested according to EN61347-1 par. 11 . Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballat
The ballasts that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivalent thermal protection

Wining diagam 2 L


NC): : not cometed
onnector tpes:
Connection wiring is greatly specified by the use of insert contacts with push buttons

## Ne crosssection:

1 -lamp circuit, keep $1 \& 2$ lead wires short
2 -lamp circuit, keep $1,2,3 \& 5$ lead wires short
ne mans side: 0.5-1.5 mm
On the lamp side: $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Strip length: $7.5-8.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
te:
For optimal performance, please ensure correct earthing and wiring before power on.


[^4]
（
Mips qality
This implies optimum quadity with regard to：
System supplier：
As manufacturer
As manufacturer of lamps and electronic control gear，Philips ensures that，from the earliest development stage，optimum lamp／ballast performance is maintained
International standards Philips electronic ballasts comply with relevant international rules and regulations
©mpliances and approals

| RFI＜ 30 MHz | EN 55015 |
| :---: | :---: |
| －Harmonics | EN 61000－3－2 |
| －Immunity | EN 61547 |
| －Safety | EN 61347－2－3 |
| －Quality standard | ISO 9001 |
| －Environmental standard | ISO 14001 |

Qulity standard
－CE marking

EN 55015
EN $61000-3-2$
EN 61000－3－2
ISO 9001
ISO 14001


BB．S Square（PCB）

| bmp | Ellast tpe <br> Gare | Inear | $\begin{gathered} \text { tem } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { poorr } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { amp } \\ \text { poer } \\ \text { w } \end{gathered}$ | factor | us |  | mp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\mathrm{mA}}^{\text {current }}$ | mA |
| tı 4w | \＃．S 105TLPISSH／SP | W．S 105TLPLSLHIP | 62 | 45 |  | 0.6 | 40 | 210 |
| to ow | EB．109TLPPLSSH／SP | WB． 109 TLPLSLHIP | 83 | 6.6 |  | 0.6 | 65 | 215 |
| tısw | EB．1097LPILSHHSP | WB．109TLPLSLHIP | 10.0 | 82 |  | 0.6 | 70 | 200 |
| TL 13 w | EB．114TUTLSPLSH／SP | EBS 114 TLTLIPL LHILP | 15.0 | 13.0 |  | 0.6 | 105 | 175 |
| TL low | W． 5114 TUTLIPLS SHISP | Ex．114TLTLIPL LHIP | 11.0 | 89 |  | 0.6 | 90 | 220 |
| TL 18w | \＃． 124TUTLITLS SHISP $^{\text {S }}$ | Ex．124TLTLIPL LHIP | 17.4 | 15.0 |  | 0.6 | 125 | 280 |
| TLS 14W He | ExS 114 TUTLIPLS SH／SP | ®®S 114TLTLIPL LHLP | 154 | 135 |  | 0.6 | 110 | 175 |
| tis 2iw he | － | EB． 121 TIL LHIP | 222 | 195 |  | 0.6 | 160 | 165 |
| TLSC 22w но | EBS 124TUTITPLSHHSP | Ex．124TUTLIPL LHIP | 21.5 | 192 |  | 0.6 | 150 | 230 |
| тL5 24w но | ExS 124TLILSPL SHISP | \＃®．124TUTLIPL HHLP | 20.8 | 18.7 |  | 0.6 | 145 | 235 |
| PLS 5 w | EB． 105 TLPPLS SH／SP | EBS 105TLPISLHIP | 6.8 | 52 |  | 0.6 | 45 | 210 |
| PLSTW | ExS 109TLPPLS SHISP | Ex． 109 TLPILSHIP | 89 | 7.0 |  | 0.6 | 65 | 215 |
| PLSow | EB．109TLPPLS SH／SP | EBS 109TLPLSLHIP | 10.0 | 83 |  | 0.6 | 70 | 200 |
| PLS 11w | mes 114TUILSPL SHISP | \＃x． 114 TUTLIPL LHLP | 14.0 | 12.3 |  | 0.6 | 100 | 200 |
| PLC Iow | EBS 114TUTLIPL SHISP | セ⿴囗 114 TLTLTPL LHLP | 12.0 | 10.0 |  | 0.6 | 90 | 220 |
| PLC İw | ExS 114TUTLIPL SHISP | セ⿴囗 114 TLTLTPL HLIP | 14.6 | 12.8 |  | 0.6 | 105 | 185 |
| PLC 18w | E．S 1188 PLCIPTL SH／SP | － | 182 | 15.8 |  | 0.6 | 135 | 220 |
| PLT 18w | E．S 1188 PLC／PTL SH／SP | － | 19.4 | 172 |  | 0.6 | 140 | 215 |
| PL 18w |  | \＃B． 124 LLTLIPL LHLP | 20.2 | 18.0 |  | 0.6 | 140 | 245 |
| PL24W | \＃． 5124 TUTLIPL LSHISP | EB． 124 TLTLIPL LHLP | 16.4 | 14.0 |  | 0.6 | 120 | 200 |

## Electronics

Gchical data for installation
Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
Tolerances for performance:
Mains frequency
Operation frequency
C voltage operation during emergency back-up (external fuse is equired)

Required battery voltage for guaranteed ignition Required battery voltage for burning lamps
$<0.5$ s
Over voltage protection up to 264 V $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ yes no: manual restat required

## to be advised

not relevant
-10 to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
inaudible
onnection wiring is greatly simplified by the use of insert contads Wire cross-section:
On the mains side:
On the mains side:
On the lamp side:
Strip lengh:
istance between mains wires and
amp wires
Length of lamp wires:
Keep wires to terminals 1 and 2
Keep wires to terminals 3 and 4 shorter than
$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
8-9mm
$>5 \mathrm{~cm}$
( $<30 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
150 cm

## Golyoptions

B-Standard Micropower ballats can be ordered either encased or as printed circuit board.

Encased ballasts are supplied fitted with platic housings, and are either linear or square in shape. Encased ballasts are delivered in cardboard cartons.

Printed Circuit Boards (PCB's) have the same shape as the housings, and are supplied in multiple boards. Multiple boards will be supplied in cardboard cartons.
A detailed 'Instructions for use' is included in the package of the printed arcuit boards

The ballats that are thermally protected use a protective method of another type providing equivdent thermal protection.

## Æoring coding

| - | Itins terminal color code |
| :---: | :---: |
| Er-Standard Micropower 105 | orangelbacklorange |
| Ex-Standard micopower 109 | anceluedorane |
| B. TANDARD Micropower 114 | orange/feyorane |
| Ex-Standard Micopower 118 | orangeloraneorane |
| EB-Standard Micopower 121 | orangeloragetorane |
| Ex-Standard Micopower 124 | orangeselolow/ra |
| to failitate physial idestrifation d |  |

medar teminial is coloed accading to the


## @lering and packng data

| Ellast | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { olerg } \\ \text { numbr } \end{array}$ | Bigle unit | arton packng |  |  | slet unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ath | 9 | Dnensions | ath |  |
|  |  | net |  | 1 xuh | Whensons ly gre |  |
|  |  | b | pcs | cm | ${ }^{5}$ | atonocs |
| Ex. 1052200240 UH | 9137100268. | 0.490 | 50 | $23.0 \times 16.0 \times 13.0$ | 25 | 200/1000 |
| EB. 1052200240 SH | 9137100269. | 0.337 | 50 | $21.5 \times 175 \times 13.0$ | 24 | 200/10000 |
| EBS 1052200240 LP | 9137100270. | 0.023 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 123$ | 1.3 | 200/10000 |
| EB. 1052200240 Sp | 9137100271. | 0.022 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 123$ | 1.3 | 200/10000 |
| EBS 1092220240 L H | 9137100272. | 0.041 | 50 | $23.0 \times 16.0 \times 13.0$ | 25 | 200/10000 |
| EB. 1092200240 SH | 9137100273. | 0.039 | 50 | $215 \times 175 \times 13.0$ | 24 | 200/10000 |
| EBS 1092200240 LP | 9137100274. | 0.024 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 123$ | 14 | 200/10000 |
| EB. 1092200240 Sp | 9137100275. | 0.023 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 123$ | 1.3 | 200/10000 |
| EBS 1142200240 L | 9137100276. | 0.045 | 50 | $23.0 \times 160 \times 13.0$ | 25 | 200/10000 |
| EBS $1142220-240$ SH | 9137100271. | 0.388 | 50 | $21.5 \times 175 \times 13.0$ | 24 | 200/1000 |
| EBS 1142200240 LP | 9137100278. | 0.023 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 12.3$ | 1.3 | 200/1000 |
| EBS 1142200240 SP | 9137100279. | 0.023 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 123$ | 1.3 | 200/10000 |
| EBS $1182200-240$ SH | 9137100280. | 0.039 | 50 | $21.5 \times 175 \times 13.0$ | 24 | 200/1000 |
| EBS $1182220-240$ Sp | 9137100281. | 0.024 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 123$ | 1.4 | 200/1000 |
| EBS $1212200-240$ LH | 9137100286. | 0.042 | 50 | $23.0 \times 16.0 \times 13.0$ | 2.6 | 200/10000 |
| EBS 1212202020 LP | 9137100288. | 0.024 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 123$ | 14 | 200/10000 |
| EBS $124220240 \mathrm{LH}^{\text {L }}$ | 9137100282. | 0.042 | 50 | $23.0 \times 160 \times 13.0$ | 2.6 | 200/10000 |
| EBS 1242202020 SH | 9137100283. | 0.040 | 50 | $21.5 \times 175 \times 13.0$ | 25 | 200/10000 |
| EBS $124220240 \mathrm{LP}^{\text {P }}$ | 9137100284. | 0.025 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 123$ | 14 | 200/10000 |
| EBS 1242200240 SP | 9137100285. | 0.025 | 50 | $20.0 \times 173 \times 123$ | 1.3 | 200/10000 |

## Electronics

EB-EconomyTLD

Product description
Product description
Compact, lightweight, highrequency electronic standard ballast for Compact, lightweight, highfrequency electronic standard ballost for
TLD fluorescent lamps, ideal for applicalions with low switching frequency.
Features and benefits

- Flicker-free rapid start, ideal for areas with low switching frequency (maximum 3 times a day)
Up to $20 \%$ reduction in energy consumption at equal luminous flux compared with conventional gear.

Applications
Department stores, shops, supermarkets with long lamp burning
hours

- Industrial premises with long lamp burning hours
- Railway stations
- Railway sta
- Corridors
- Outdoor lighting in general suitable for dass 1 applications

Philips quality
This assures optimum quality regarding.

- System supplier

As manufacturers of lamps and electronic control gear, Philips
ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum lamp/ballast performance is maintained

| ompliances and |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - RF $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$ | EN 55015 |
| - Harmonics | EN 61000-3-2 |
| - Safety | EN 61347-2-3 |
| - Vibration \& bump tests | IEC 68-2-6 FC |
|  | IEC 68-2-29 Eb |
| - Quality standard | 150 9001 |
| - Environmental standard | 15014001 |

[^5]

Fig B

$\square$

Electronics

Technical data in relation to energy saving

| Lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qty. of } \\ & \text { Lamps } \end{aligned}$ | Ballast | System | Lamp |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ballast } \\ \text { Losses } \\ \text { w } \end{gathered}$ | Wiringdiagram Fig. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Power | Power | Efficacy | Lumen* |  |  |
|  |  |  | w | w | Im/w | Im |  |  |
| T0 18w | 1 | \#BE 118TL 220.230 | 19 | 16 | 80 | 1280 | 3 | 1 |
| T0 18w | 2 | \#BE 218TL 220.230 | 38 | 16 | 80 | 1280 | 6 | 2 |
| T0 36w | 3 | Bre 136TLD 220.230 | 37 | 32 | 100 | 3200 | 5 | 1 |
| T0 30w | 4 | ¢BE 236TLD 220-230 | 72 | 32 | 100 | 3200 | 8 |  |

Technical data for installation
Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
ith tolerances for safety
With tolerances for performance
peration frequenc
Power factor
Earth leakege current
Ignition time
over voltage protection
Dual fixture: mester-stave operation

Cable capacity

Insuldion resistance test
ac redart atter lamp replacement res


Permitted huridity is tested according to EN61347-2-3 par. 11. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast.

Connection wiring is greatly simplified by the use of insert contacts with

| Wire cross section: | $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| On the mains side: | $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| On the lamp side: | $9-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## tes

1. Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
(equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ the number of ballasts can be increased by 10\%
2. Measurements will be verified in real installations, therefore data are subject to change
. In some cases the maximum number of ballests is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation.
3. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these are all switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
. Measurements were carried out on single-pole MCB's. For multi-pol
MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$
The maximum number of ballats which can be connected to one
Data is meared with morlin jerin C45N/C10


## ution:

 Atter finishin e power on.1. Check whether lamp, ballast model and wiring are compatible according to Philips EB-Economy TLD datasheet
. Be sure the ground terminal of ballast are connected with metal luminaries or batten and earthed.


##  <br> BE 228 TL5

Foduct description
Poduct description

Features and lenefits
The combination of EB-Economy and TL5 lamps offers
opportunities for miniaidurization and reduced cost of ounship,
thanks to the limited dimensions and the high sytem efficag
Low energy consumptimensions and the high system efficacy
Ficker-free start, ideal for arees with low switching frequency - Ficker-free start, ideal for
(maximum 3 times a day)

Aplications
Typical areas of application indude

- Small shops
- Small office
lips qality
This assures optimum quality regarding:
- System supplier

As manufacturers of lamps and electronic control gear, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum lamp/ballast performance is maintained

Gmpliances and approuls

- RFI $<30 \mathrm{MHz}$
- Harmonics
- Vibration \& bump tests
- Quality standard
- Environmental standard
- CCC

EN 55015
EN 61000-3-2
EN 61347-2-3
IEC 68-2-6 FC
IEC $68-29$ Eb
ISO 9001
ISO 9001
ISO 1400
(cc)


| Poduct ID | 1 | R | w | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 114 | 187 | 175 | 22 | 22 |
| 214 | 276 | 266 | 30 | 285 |
| 121 | 187 | 175 | 22 | 22 |
| 128 | 211 | 201 | 30 | 285 |
| 228 | 276 | 266 | 30 | 28. |


ote

1. Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of 800 m 亿 the number of ballasts can be increased by 10\%
2. Measurements will be verified in real installations; therefore data are subject to change
3. In some cases the maximum number of ballosts is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation.
4. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these are all switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
5. Meesurements were carried out on single-pole MCB's. For multi-pole MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$
Data is measured with merlin jerin C45N/C10.

## Ordering and packing data

| Ballast | Ordering number | Single unit | Carton packing |  |  | Pallet unit <br> Carton/pcs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Weight | Qty. | Dimensions Ixwxh cm | Weight |  |
|  |  | net |  |  | gross |  |
|  |  | kg | pcs |  | kg |  |
| ExE 1147L5 220-230 | 9137100632. | 0.11 | 50 | $20.3 \times 20.0 \times 13.0$ | 5.9 | 200/10000 |
| EBE 21475220230 | 9137100633. | 0.13 | 20 | $354 \times 324 \times 7.9$ | 3.1 | 54/1080 |
| EBE 121 TL $220-230$ | 9137100634. | 0.11 | 50 | $203 \times 20.0 \times 13.0$ | 5.9 | 200/1000 |
| EBE 1287L5 220-230 | 9137100635. | 0.20 | 20 | $324 \times 288 \times 7.9$ | 43 | 72/1440 |
| EBE 228715220.230 | 9137100636. | 0.13 | 20 | $35.4 \times 324 \times 7.9$ | 3.1 | $54 / 1080$ |

## Electronics

EB-EconomyTLE

Product description
Compact, lightweight, highfrequency electronic standard ballast forTLE TL5 fluorescent lamps, for applications with low switching frequenco.

[^6]Features and ber

- Ficker-free rapid start, ideal for areas with low switching frequenc
- Flicker-free rapid start, ideal for areas with low switching freque
(maximum 3 times a day)
Up to $20 \%$ reduction in energy consumption at equal luminous
flux compared with conventional gear.
Applications
Typical areas of application indude:
- Department stores, shops, supermarkets with long lamp burning
hours
- Industrial premises with long lamp burning hours
- Kitchens
- Batrooms
- Outdoor lighting in general suitable for dass 1 applications

Philips quality
This assures optimum quality regarding.

- System supplier

As manuffacturers of lamps and electronic control gear, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum lamp/ballast performance is maintained
Compliances and approvals - $\mathrm{RF}<30 \mathrm{MHz}$

- Harmonics
- Safety
- Vibration
- Quality standard - Environmental standard - CCC marking

EN 55015
EN $61000-3$
EN $61347-2$
EN $61000-3-2$
EN $61347-2-3$
IEC $68-2-6 \mathrm{FC}$
IEC 68-2-6 FC
IEC $88-2-29$ Eb IEC $68-2-29 \mathrm{~Eb}$ ISO 14001



Technical data in relation to energy saving

| Lamp | Qty. of | Ballast |  | Lamp |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ballast } \\ \text { Losses } \\ \mathrm{w} \end{gathered}$ | WiringdiagramFig. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lamps |  |  | Power | Efficacy | Lumen* |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | w | Im/w | Im |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 220V/230V |  | 2200/230V |  |  |
| TLE 22W | 1 | ExE 122TLE 220-230 | 2324 | 2021 | 50 | 1000/1050 | 3 | 1 |
| Te 32w | 1 | \#BE 132TLE 220.230 | 35/37 | 30132 | 52 | 1500/1660 | 5 | 1 |

Mains current at 220V
Technical data for installation
Mains operation
Rated mains voltage
With tolerances for safety $+15 \%-20 \%$
Mains frequency
Operation frequency
Power factor
Earth ledage current
Ignition time
Over voltoge protection
Dual fixture mester-stave operation

Cable capacity

Automaic restart ater lamp lamp replacement

Insuldion resistance test
$\rightarrow 05$ A per bas
$<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per ballast

48 hrs at 270 VAC
possible, in general meximu 2 m length of lamp wires between ballast and lamp
max. 150pF between lamp wires and earth
yes

500 V DC from Line/Neutra to Earth (not between Line and Neutra)
is reconneted athe neutr above mentioned test is carried out and before the installation is put into operation.

| 176 - 264V <br> 216-244V <br> $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> $>42 \mathrm{KHz}$ <br> 0.95 <br> ballast <br> AC mp wires and lamp |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | Temperature rang Temperature range to

Hum and noise level
inaudible
Permitted humidity is tested according to EN 61347-2-3 par. 11. Note that no moisture or condensation may enter the ballast.

Connection wiring is greatly simplified by the use of insert contacts with push buttons
Wire cross-section:
On the mains side:
on the lamp side:
$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

Strip lengh:
9-10mm

## Electronics

otes

1. Data is based on a mains supply with an impedance of $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
(equal to 15 m cable of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and another 20 m to the middle of the power distribution), under worst case conditions. With an impedance of 800 m ? the number of ballats can be increased by $10 \%$
2. Measurements will be verified in real installations, therefore data are subject to change
3. In some cases the maximum number of ballasts is not determined by the MCB but by the maximum electrical load of the lighting installation.
4. Note that the maximum number of ballasts is given when these are all switched on the same moment, i.e. by a wall switch.
5. Meazurements were carried out on single-pole MCB's. For multi-pole

MCB's it is advisable to reduce the number of ballasts by $20 \%$
6. The maximum number of ballasts which can be connected to one
6. The maximum number of ballats which can
Residual Current Detector of 30 mA is 30 .
7. Data is measured with merlin jerin C45N/C10.
©elering and packng data

| Ellast | $\begin{gathered} \text { Olering } \\ \text { number } \end{gathered}$ | Bigle unit | arton packing |  |  | allet unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ang | ¢ | mensions |  |  |
|  |  | net |  | $1 \times$ wh | gross |  |
|  |  | \% | pcs | cm | 4 | artonpes |
| MBE 122TLE 220.230 | 9137100608. | 022 | 20 | $265 \times 265 \times 73$ | 4.7 | 120/2000 |
| B-E 132TLE220-230 | 9137100609. | 0.22 | 20 | $265 \times 265 \times 73$ | 4.7 | 120/2400 |

## Qution:

Atter finishing system installation, plesse check carefully before you turn the power on.

1. Check whether lamp, ballast model and wiring are compatible according to Philips $E B-E c o n o m y ~ d a t a s h e e t . ~$
2. Be sure the ground terminal of ballast are connected with metal luminaries or batten and earthed.

Electronics



Product description

- All "BTA" ballasts to be applied in circuits forTL,TLD,TLE,TLU fluorescent lamps and operating on nominal mains supply as

Features and benefits

- Reliable electrical and mechanical performance
- Quick and easy wirin
- Quick and easy wiring conditions
Features
- Complies with IEC61347-2-8 / IEC921

Complies Tw marking $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (average life time of 10 years of continuous - Tw marking

- Double insert and screw contacts for solid core wire 0.5-1.Omm strip lengh $+1-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ i insulation diameter max. 2.6 mm Embossed mounting plate for noise reduction


## Applications

Department stores, shops, supermarkets

- Department
- Industry

Philips quality
This implies optimum quality regerding:
As menufacturers of lamps and control gear, Philips ensures that, from the earliest development stage, optimum lamp/ballest performance is maintaine
Philips BTA electromagnetic ballasts comply with all relevant
international rules and requilations.

| Product ID | A1 | A2 | B1 | C1 | Fig |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18w | 155 | 140 | 39 | 28 | A |
| 22W | 155 | 140 | 39 | 28 | A |
| 30w | 155 | 140 | 39 | 28 | A |
| 32W | 155 | 140 | 39 | 28 | A |
| 30W | 155 | 140 | 39 | 28 | A |
| 58w | 195 | 180 | 39 | 28 | B |

Technical data

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Lamp \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Qty } \\
\& \text { of } \\
\& \text { lamps }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Ballast \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Watt \\
loss \\
W
\end{tabular} \& Input
power \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Power } \\
\& \text { factor }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Capacitor

$\mu$ MFN \& | Wiring diagram |
| :--- |
| Fig. | \& Starter type \& tw

¢ \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{16}{*}{TL 18W\%tL zow} \& 1 \& BTA 18 W 220V C SC \& 8.8 \& 268288 \& 354 \& >0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18 W 220V C DI \& 8.8 \& 2682888 \& 354 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18 W 220V/60Hz SC \& 8 \& 2628 \& 352 \& >0.85 \& $35 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18W 220VI60HC CII \& 8 \& 2678 \& 352 \& -0.85 \& $35 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18 W 230V C sc \& 9 \& $27 / 29$ \& 361 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18 W 230V C DI \& 9 \& 2772 \& 361 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18 W 240 VC SC \& 93 \& 2731293 \& 361 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18 W 240 VCDI \& 93 \& 2731293 \& 361 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 2zov c sc \& 88 \& 44.8 \& 402 \& >0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S2(-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 2zov C DI \& 88 \& 44.8 \& 402 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S2(-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 220V/60Hz SC \& 83 \& 443 \& 410 \& >0.85 \& $32 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S2(-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 30w 220V160HC DI \& 83 \& 443 \& 410 \& -0.85 \& $32 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S2(-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 230 C C SC \& 9 \& 45 \& 412 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S2(-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W zzov C di \& 9 \& 45 \& 412 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S2(-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 240 V C SC \& 92 \& 45.2 \& 412 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S2(-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 2avV C DI \& 92 \& 452 \& 412 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& s2(-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{T0 sow} \& 1 \& BTA 30w 2220 C C SC \& 7.8 \& 37.8 \& 350 \& -0.85 \& $35 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30W 220V C DI \& 7.8 \& 378 \& 350 \& -0.85 \& $35 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30W 230 C C SC \& 8.1 \& 38.1 \& 350 \& -0.85 \& $3.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30W 230 C C DI \& 8.1 \& 38.1 \& 350 \& -0.85 \& $3.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30W 2400 V C SC \& 8.4 \& 38.4 \& 350 \& -0.85 \& $3.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30W 240 V C DI \& 84 \& 384 \& 350 \& -0.85 \& $3.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{TL 36wtl 4ow} \& 1 \& BTA 36W 220V C SC \& 8.8 \& 4484888 \& 402 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 220V C DI \& 8.8 \& 44.8488 \& 402 \& -0.85 \& $40 \pm \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 220V/60Hz SC \& 83 \& 443/483 \& 410 \& -0.85 \& $32 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30W 220V/60HC DI \& 83 \& $443 / 483$ \& 410 \& -0.85 \& $32 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 230 C C SC \& 9 \& 45/49 \& 412 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 230 C C DI \& 9 \& $45 / 49$ \& 412 \& -0.85 \& $40 \pm \pm 0 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& Slo-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 240 V C SC \& 92 \& 452/492 \& 412 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 240 V C DI \& 92 \& 452/492 \& 412 \& -0.85 \& $40 \pm \pm 0 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{TL 58w/L 6sw} \& 1 \& BTA 58w 220 V C SC \& 12 \& 7077 \& 624 \& -0.85 \& $6.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58W 220V C DI \& 12 \& 7077 \& 624 \& -0.85 \& $6.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& Slo-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58W 220V/60Hz S SC \& 112 \& 692762 \& 624 \& -0.85 \& $55 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58W 220VI60HC DI \& 112 \& 692762 \& 624 \& -0.85 \& $55 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58w 230 C C SC \& 13 \& 7178 \& 624 \& -0.85 \& $6.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58w 230 C C DI \& 13 \& 7178 \& 624 \& -0.85 \& $6.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58w 240 V C SC \& 132 \& 712782 \& 624 \& -0.85 \& $6.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58W 240 VCDI \& 132 \& $712 / 782$ \& ${ }^{62}$ \& -0.85 \& $60 \pm \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Technical data \\
2. Standard range for TL andTLD
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Lamp \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Qty } \\
\& \text { of } \\
\& \text { lamps }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Ballast \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Watt \\
loss \\
W
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Input } \\
\text { power }
\end{array} \\
\text { w }
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Mains } \\
\text { current } \\
\text { during } \\
\text { operation } \\
m A
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Power } \\
\& \text { factor }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Capacitor

HFN \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Starter } \\
& \text { type }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& tw \& st

c <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{22}{*}{TL 18w/L 200} \& 1 \& BTA 18W 220 V B2 SC \& 78 \& 258278 \& 361 \& >0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& sio-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18W 220 V B2 DI \& 7.8 \& 25.8278 \& 361 \& >0.85 \& $4.410 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto(-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18W $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{ES} \mathrm{SC}$ \& 8 \& 2672 \& 361 \& >0.85 \& $35 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& slo-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18W $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 82 \mathrm{DI}$ \& 8 \& 2678 \& 355 \& >0.85 \& $35 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& Slo(E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18 W 230V 22 SC \& 82 \& 262 \& 355 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto(-) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18\% 230 V B2 DI \& 82 \& 262 \& 355 \& -0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250 \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18W 2 20VV b2 SC \& 8.6 \& 26.6 \& 355 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& slo-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18W 2400 V B2 DI \& 8.6 \& 26.6 \& 355 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& Slo(-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA ISW 220 V B1 SC \& 5.4 \& 23.4254 \& 361 \& >0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& S10(E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18W 2200 V Bid ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \& 5.4 \& 23,425.4 \& 361 \& >0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& Slo(-E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 180 W 230 V Bi SC \& 53 \& 233253 \& 361 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto(-) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18W 230 V B1 DI \& 53 \& 233/253 \& 361 \& -0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 18W 240 V Bi SC \& 5.4 \& 23,425.4 \& 361 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& зо <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 182 W 240 VBLD DI \& 54 \& 23.425 .4 \& 361 \& -0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 220 V b2 SC \& 8 \& 44 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& 2(-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 30w 220 V B2 DI \& 8 \& 44 \& 412 \& -0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& se(E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 220V/60Hz 8250 \& 8 \& 44 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& $32 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& s2(-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 82 \mathrm{DI}$ \& 8 \& 44 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& $32 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& s2(-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 30w 230 V b2 SC \& 82 \& 44.2 \& 407 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S2(-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 230 V b2dI \& 82 \& 442 \& 407 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S(-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 2 20V B2 SC \& 85 \& 44.5 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S2(-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 2 \& BTA 36W 2400 bz DI \& 85 \& 44.5 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 2 \& S(-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{TL 30w} \& 1 \& BTA 30W 220 V B2 SC \& 7 \& 37 \& 350 \& >0.85 \& $35 \pm 10 \%$ 250 \& 1 \& Sto(E) \& 130 \& 50 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30W 220V/60Hz 225 SC \& 7.4 \& 37.4 \& 350 \& >0.85 \& 3. $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& Sto(E) \& 130 \& 60 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30W $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 82 \mathrm{DI}$ \& 7.4 \& 37.4 \& 350 \& >0.85 \& 3. $010 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& Sto(E) \& 130 \& 60 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{14}{*}{TL 36wrt cow} \& 1 \& BTA 36W 220 V B2 SC \& 8 \& 44/48 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& Sto(E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30w 220 V B2 di \& 8 \& $44 / 48$ \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto(E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 220V/60Hz 22 SC \& 8 \& $44 / 48$ \& 412 \& >0.85 \& $32 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 220V/60Hz 22 DI \& 8 \& $44 / 48$ \& 412 \& >0.85 \& $32 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& sto(-) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30w 230 V B2 SC \& 82 \& 44.2 \& 407 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& bTA 36W 230 Cb bid \& 82 \& 44.2 \& 407 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& Sto(E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30w 2400 b2 SC \& 8.5 \& 445 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto(-) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 240V 82 DI \& 85 \& 445 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& s10(E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 220 V B1 SC \& 53 \& 413/453 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 220 V B1 DI \& 53 \& 413/453 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sio-E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30w 230 V B1 SC \& 5.35 \& 41.35/4535 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sio-E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 2300 bid di \& 535 \& 41.35/4535 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 30w 240 VBPIC \& 5.45 \& 41,45/4,45 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sso-E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 36W 2400 bid di \& 55 \& 415/455 \& 412 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 30 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{TL 58w/L 65w} \& 1 \& BTA 58w 220 V B2 SC \& 11.2 \& $692 / 62$ \& 630 \& -0.85 \& 6.0 $010 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& STo-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58W 230 V B2 SC \& 10.4 \& 684 \& 640 \& >0.85 \& 6.0 $010 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58w 230 V b2 DI \& 10.4 \& 684 \& 640 \& -0.85 \& 6.0 $010 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58w 2400 b2 SC \& 10.8 \& 688 \& 640 \& >0.85 \& 6.0 $010 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& sto-E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 58W 240V B2 DI \& 10.8 \& 688 \& 640 \& -0.85 \& 6.0 $010 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& S10(E) \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


Fig 1
Fig 2

Technical data

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Lamp \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Qty \\
of lamps
\end{tabular} \& Ballast \& Watt loss w \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Input
power \\
w
\end{tabular} \&  \& Power factor \& Capacitor

$\mu$ MFN \& | Wiring diagram |
| :--- |
| Fig. | \& Starter type \& tw

¢ \& st
${ }^{\text {c }}$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{TEE22W} \& 1 \& BTA 22W 220V c sc \& 9 \& 31 \& 383 \& >0.85 \& 4.0 $\pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& s10-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 22W 220V C DI \& 9 \& 31 \& 383 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 22W 230 C C SC \& 92 \& 31.2 \& 383 \& >0.85 \& $4.5 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& Slo-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 22W 230 C C DI \& 9.2 \& 31.2 \& 383 \& -0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 22W 240V C SC \& 9.5 \& 31.5 \& 383 \& >0.85 \& $4 . \pm \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& Slo-E) \& 130 \& ${ }^{65}$ <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 22W 240 V C DI \& 9.5 \& 315 \& 383 \& >0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 22W 220 V B2 SC \& 8.7 \& 30.7 \& 383 \& >0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 60 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 22W 220V/60Hz 22 SC \& 83 \& 303 \& 383 \& >0.85 \& $35 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& ${ }^{65}$ <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA $22 \mathrm{~W} 220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 82 \mathrm{DI}$ \& 83 \& 303 \& 383 \& >0.85 \& $35 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ \& Sto- \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{TLE 32W} \& 1 \& BTA 32W 2220 C C SC \& 9.5 \& 415 \& 426 \& -0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& ${ }^{65}$ <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 32W 220V C DI \& 9.5 \& 45 \& 426 \& >0.85 \& $45 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ \& S10-E) \& 130 \& ${ }^{65}$ <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 32W 230 C C SC \& 10 \& 42 \& 426 \& >0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 70 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 32W 230V C di \& 10 \& 42 \& 426 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 70 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 32W 240 V C SC \& 10 \& 42 \& 426 \& >0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 70 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 32W 240 V C DI \& 10 \& 42 \& 426 \& >0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 70 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 32W 220 V B2 SC \& 9 \& ${ }^{41}$ \& 430 \& >0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA 32W 220V/60Hz 22 SC \& 8.6 \& 40.6 \& 430 \& >0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& BTA $32 \mathrm{~W} 220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 22 \mathrm{DI}$ \& 8.6 \& 40.6 \& 430 \& -0.85 \& $4.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 3 \& S10-E) \& 130 \& 65 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1) In accordance with IEC921 tw indicates the maximum permissible temperature of the windings.
2) Temperature measurements (average values) in accordance with IEC921.
3) Temperature marking $t w / \Delta t$ in accordance with IEC921.
4) obtain HPF circuit $(\cos \phi \geqslant 0.85)$ by means of a paralle capacitor across the main.

Capacitor tolerance $\pm 10 \%$

| ©lering and packng data Fandard and range for End $\mathbf{D}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elast | $\begin{gathered} \text { Olering } \\ \text { numbr } \end{gathered}$ | 4th | Epachg |  |  | allet unit |
|  |  | net | 9 | Denesions | ast |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 xuh | gross |  |
|  |  | \% | pcs | cm | 4 | ertonspes |
| BTA 18W 220 C SC | 913710197. | 0.46 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 152 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W 220 C C DI | 913710198. | 0.46 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1522 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W $2220 / 600 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{SC}$ | 913710183. | 0.446 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1457 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W $222 \mathrm{OV} / 6 \mathrm{HzC} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{DI}$ | 9137101855. | 0.446 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1457 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W 230 C C SC | 9137101117. | 05 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W 230 CCDI | 9137101121. | 05 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W 240 V C SC | 9137101119. | 05 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W 240V C DI | 9137101123. | 05 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 220 C SC | 913710195. | 0.465 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 15.22 | 547178 |
| BTA 36W 220 C DI | 913710196. | 0.465 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 15.22 | 547178 |
| BTA 36W $2220 / 160 \mathrm{HzC} \mathrm{SC}$ | 913710184. | 0.442 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1457 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W $2220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{HzCDI}$ | 9137101186. | 0.442 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1457 | 541728 |
| BTA 30W 230 C C SC | 9137101118. | 0.51 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 233 VCDI | 9137101122. | 051 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 240 V C SC | 913710120. | 051 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 240 V C DI | 913710124. | 051 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 30w z20v C SC | 9137101755. | 0.48 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 3OW 220 V C DI | 9137101776. | 0.48 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 30w 230 C C SC | 913710179. | 05 | 32 | $323 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 3OW 233 VCDI | 9137101880. | 05 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 30W 240 V C SC | 9137101881. | 05 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 30W 240 VCDI | 913710182. | 05 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 541728 |
| BTA 58w 220 C C SC | 9137101887. | 0.78 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 125$ | 1986 | 40960 |
| BTA 58W 220 C C DI | 9137101188. | 0.78 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 125$ | 1986 | 40960 |
| BTA 58W $2220 / 600 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{SC}$ | 9137101199. | 0.72 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 12.5$ | 17.7 | 40960 |
| BTA 58W $2220 / 600 \mathrm{HzCD}$ | 9137101190. | 0.72 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 125$ | 17.7 | 40960 |
| BTA 58W 230 C C SC | 913710191. | 0.857 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 12.5$ | 2094 | 409960 |
| BTA 58W 230 C C DI | 913710192. | 0.857 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 125$ | 20.94 | 40960 |
| BTA 58W 240 V C SC | 913710193. | 0.857 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 125$ | 2094 | 40960 |
| BTA 58W 2400 C C DI | 913710194. | 0.857 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 125$ | 2094 | 401960 |
| BTA 18W 220V B2 SC | 9137101100. | 0.542 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 17.75 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W 2220 V B2 DI | 9137101212. | 0.542 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 17.75 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W $220 \mathrm{O} / 60 \mathrm{OHz} \mathrm{B2SC}$ | 9137101133. | 0.491 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1612 | 541728 |
| BTA 18\% 220V/60Hz 22 DI | 9137101115. | 0.491 | 32 | $32 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 16.12 | 541728 |
| BTA 180 W 230 V b2 SC | 9137101236. | 057 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 185 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W 230 V b2 DI | 9137101242. | 057 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 185 | 541728 |
| BTA 180 W 240 V b2 SC | 9137101237. | 057 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 185 | 541728 |
| BTA 180 W 240 V B2 DI | 9137101243. | 057 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 185 | 541728 |
| BTA 18W 220 V B1 SC | 913710159. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 12.5$ | 2223 | 401960 |
| BTA 18W 220 V Bi DI | 9137101167. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 125$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 18W 230 Cl B1 SC | 913710163. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 12.5$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 18W 230 Cl Bi di | 913710171. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 125$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 18W 240 V B1 SC | 913710165. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 12.5$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 18 W 240 V B1 DI | 9137101733. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 19.5 \times 125$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 30W 220 V B2 SC | 913710101. | 0.542 | 32 | $35.7 \times 18.2 \times 13.6$ | 17.75 | 541728 |
|  | 913710177. | 0.491 | 32 | $35.7 \times 182 \times 13.6$ | 16.12 | 541728 |
| BTA 30w $220 \mathrm{O} / 60 \mathrm{OHz} \mathrm{B2}$ DI | 9137101788. | 0.491 | 32 | $35.7 \times 18.2 \times 13.6$ | 16.12 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 2220 V B2 SC | 913710102. | 0.542 | 32 | $35.7 \times 182 \times 13.6$ | 17.75 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 220 V B2 di | 9137101213. | 0.542 | 32 | $35.7 \times 18.2 \times 13.6$ | 17.75 | 541728 |
| BTA 30w $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{OHz} \mathrm{B2SC}$ | 9137101114. | 0.491 | 32 | $35.7 \times 18.2 \times 13.6$ | 16.12 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 220V/60Hz 22 DI | 913710116. | 0.491 | 32 | $35.7 \times 18.2 \times 13.6$ | 16.12 | 541728 |
| BTA 30w 230 V b2 SC | 9137101238. | 0.597 | 32 | $35.7 \times 18.2 \times 13.6$ | 19.36 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 230V b2 di | 9137101244. | 0.597 | 32 | $35.7 \times 18.2 \times 13.6$ | 1936 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 240 V B2 SC | 9137101239. | 0.597 | 32 | $35.7 \times 18.2 \times 13.6$ | 19.36 | 541728 |
| BTA 36W 240 V B2 DI | 9137101245. | 0.597 | 32 | $35.7 \times 18.2 \times 13.6$ | 1936 | 541728 |


| alast | alering numbr | digh | Eppackg |  |  | sllet unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | net | a | Dnensions | mb |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1 \times$ wh | gross | artonspes |
|  |  |  | pcs | cm | 4 |  |
| BTA 30w 220 V B1 SC | 913710160. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 12.5$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 30w 220 V B1 DI | 913710168. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 12.5$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 30w 230 V B1 SC | 913710164. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 12.5$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 3OW 230 V B1 DI | 913710172. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 12.5$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 30w 240 V B1 SC | 913710166. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 12.5$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 30w 240 V B1 DI | 913710174. | 0.911 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 12.5$ | 2223 | 40960 |
| BTA 58W 220 V B2 SC | 913710103. | 0.225 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 125$ | 2259 | 40960 |
| BTA S5W 230 V B2 SC | 9137101240. | 0.93 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 12.5$ | 2258 | 40960 |
| BTA 58W 230 V B2 DI | 9137101246. | 0.93 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 125$ | 2258 | 40960 |
| BTA SEW 240 V B2 SC | 9137101241. | 0.94 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 12.5$ | 2258 | 40960 |
| BTA 58w 240 V B2 DI | 9137101247. | 0.94 | 24 | $24.0 \times 195 \times 125$ | 2258 | 40960 |

## ©lering and packng data

| Ellast | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clering } \\ & \text { numbr } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {ligh }}$ | Epackg |  |  | silet unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { qcs } \\ & \text { pcs } \end{aligned}$ | Dnensions I wh cm | mgh gross ! |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gritonspes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bTA 22W 2zov c sc | 913710125. | 0.48 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 16.12 | 12384 |
| BTA 22W 220V C di | 9137101277. | 0.48 | 32 | $323 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 16.12 | 12/384 |
| BTA 22W 230 C C SC | 913710133. | 0.5 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 12/384 |
| BTA 22W 230 C C DI | 913710135. | 0.5 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 12/384 |
| BTA 22W 240 V C SC | 913710137. | 0.5 | 32 | $323 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 12/384 |
| BTA 22W 240 V C DI | 9137101399 | 0.5 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 12/384 |
| BTA 22W 220 V B2 SC | 913710104. | 0.53 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 17.75 | 12/384 |
| BTA 22W 220V/60Hz B2 SC | 913710129. | 0.47 | 32 | $32 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 16.12 | $12 / 384$ |
| BTA $22 \mathrm{~W} 220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ B2 DI | 913710131. | 0.47 | 32 | $323 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 16.12 | 12/384 |
| BTA 32W 220 CO C S | 913710126. | 0.48 | 32 | $32 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 16.12 | $12 / 384$ |
| BTA 32W 220V C di | 913710128. | 0.48 | 32 | $323 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 16.12 | 12/384 |
| BTA 32W 230 C C SC | 913710134. | 0.51 | 32 | $32 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 16.33 | $12 / 384$ |
| BTA 32W 230 C C DI | 913710136. | 0.51 | 32 | $323 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 16.33 | 12334 |
| BTA 32W 2 20V C SC | 913710138. | 0.51 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 127384 |
| BTA 32W 2400 V C DI | 913710140. | 0.51 | 32 | $323 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 1633 | 12334 |
| BTA 32W 220 V b2 SC | 913710105. | 0.53 | 32 | $323 \times 16.0 \times 13.1$ | 17.75 | 12/384 |
| BTA 32W 220V/60Hz e2 SC | 913710130. | 0.48 | 32 | $323 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 16.12 | 12/384 |
| BTA $32 \mathrm{~W} 220 \mathrm{~V} / 6 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{Bz}$ DI | 913710132. | 0.48 | 32 | $323 \times 160 \times 13.1$ | 16.12 | 12/384 |



Installation aption 1


Fig B

## 

这

[^7]Electromagnetic
BPL EM ballasts for Compact fluorescent lamps


## Technical data

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Lamp \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Qty \\
of lamps
\end{tabular} \& Ballast \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Watt \\
loss \\
w
\end{tabular} \& \(\substack{\text { Input } \\ \text { power }}\)
w \&  \& Power factor \& Capacitor

$\mu \mathrm{FN}$ \& | Wiring diagram |
| :--- |
| Fig. | \& tw

¢ \& <br>
\hline PL-S 7w/ww/11w \& 1 \& BPL SW 220 V b2 SCIDI \& 4.7 \& 11.7133.715.7 \& 1601770150 \& >0.85 \& 20 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-STw \& 2 \& BPL OW 220 V B2 SCIDI \& 4.7 \& 18.7 \& 140 \& -0.85 \& $20 \pm \pm 0 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& 55 <br>
\hline PL-C 13W \& 1 \& BPL 13W 220 V B2 SC/DI \& 4 \& 17 \& 165 \& -0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-STW/Gw \& 2 \& BPL 13W 220 V B2 SC/D1 \& 4 \& 1822 \& 140178 \& -0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C $13 W$ \& 1 \& BPL I3W 220 V B1 SC \& 4 \& 17 \& 165 \& >0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-S 7 W/9w \& 2 \& BPL 13W 220 V B1 SC \& 4 \& 1822 \& 1401770 \& -0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PLCC isw \& 1 \& BPL 18W 220 V B2 $5 \mathrm{Cl} / \mathrm{D} 1$ \& 5.3 \& 233 \& 212 \& >0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 18w \& 1 \& BPL 18W 220 V B1 SC \& 53 \& 233 \& 212 \& -0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PLCC 26w \& 1 \& BPL 26W 220 V B2 $2 \mathrm{Cl} / \mathrm{DI}$ \& 6.4 \& 324 \& 310 \& >0.85 \& $3.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& 5 <br>
\hline PL-STW/9W/11w \& 1 \& BPL SW 220V/60Hz $\mathrm{B2} 5 \mathrm{SC}$ \& 45 \& 115/135/155 \& 1601770150 \& -0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-S TW \& 2 \& BPL SW 220V160Hz $\mathrm{B2}$ SC \& 45 \& 185 \& 140 \& >0.85 \& $20 \pm \pm 0 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 13W \& 1 \& BPL 13W 220V/60Hz 22 SC \& 3.8 \& 168 \& 165 \& >0.85 \& $14 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-S 7 W/GW \& 2 \& BPL 13W 220V/60Hz $225 C$ \& 3.8 \& 17.821 .8 \& 140170 \& 0.85 \& $14 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C I3W \& 1 \& BPL 13W $220 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 115 \mathrm{SC}$ \& ${ }^{3.8}$ \& 168 \& 165 \& -0.85 \& $1.4 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-S TW/9w \& 2 \& BPL 13W 220V/60Hz 115 \& 3.8 \& 17.821 .8 \& 140170 \& >0.85 \& $1.4 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 18w \& 1 \& BPL 18W 220V/60Hz $225 C$ \& 53 \& 23 \& 212 \& -0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 18w \& 1 \& BPL 18W 220V/60Hz 115 \& 53 \& ${ }^{23}$ \& 212 \& >0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-STW/9W/11w \& 1 \& BPL SW 230 V b2 SCIDI \& 5.1 \& 12.1/41/1/6.1 \& 160/170150 \& -0.85 \& 20 $\pm 10 \%$ 250V \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-STW \& 2 \& BPL OW 230 V B2 SCIDI \& 5.1 \& 191 \& 140 \& >0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 13W \& 1 \& BPL 13 W 230V 82 SC \& 4.1 \& 17.1 \& 165 \& -0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-STW/9w \& 2 \& BPL 13W 230 V B2 SC \& 4.1 \& 18.1/22.1 \& 140170 \& -0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 13W \& 1 \& BPL 13W 230 V B1 SC \& 4.1 \& 17.1 \& 165 \& -0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-STW/gw \& 2 \& BPL 13W 230 V B1 SC \& 4.1 \& 18.1/22.1 \& 140170 \& >0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PLCC ISW \& 1 \& BPL 18W 230 V B2 SC/DI \& 5.4 \& 234 \& 212 \& -0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 18\% \& 1 \& BPL 18W 230 V B1 SC/DI \& 5.4 \& 23.4 \& 212 \& >0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 20w \& 1 \& BPL 26W 230 V B2 SCIDI \& 6.9 \& 32.9 \& 308 \& >0.85 \& $3.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-S TW/PW/11w \& 1 \& BPL SW 240 V B2 SC \& 52 \& 122/142/162 \& 1601770150 \& -0.85 \& 20 $\pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{v}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-STw \& 2 \& BPL SW 2400 B 8 SC \& 52 \& 192 \& 140 \& >0.85 \& $20 \pm \pm 0 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 13W \& 1 \& BPL 13W 240 V B2 SC \& 4.4 \& 17.4 \& 165 \& -0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-S 7w/gw \& 2 \& BPL 13W 240 V B2 SC \& 44 \& 184722.4 \& 140170 \& >0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 13W \& 1 \& BPL 13 W 240 V B1 SC \& 4.4 \& 17.4 \& 165 \& -0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-S 7 W/Gw \& 2 \& BPL 13W 240 V B1 SC \& 44 \& 184224 \& 140170 \& >0.85 \& $1.6 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 2 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 18W \& 1 \& BPL 18W 240 V B2 SC \& 5.8 \& 238 \& 212 \& >0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 18w \& 1 \& BPL 18W 240 V B1 SC \& 5.8 \& 23.8 \& 212 \& >0.85 \& $20 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline PL-C 26W \& 1 \& BPL 26 W 240V B2 SC/DI \& 7.3 \& 333 \& 310 \& -0.85 \& $3.0 \pm 10 \% 250 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 1 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

In accordance with IEC921 tw indicates the maximum permissible temperature of the windings
2) Temperature measurements (average values) in accordance with IEC921.
3) Temperature marking tw/ tt in accordance with IEC921.
4) To obtain HPF dircuit ( $\cos \phi \geqslant 0.85$ ) by means of a parallel capacitor across the main.

Capacitor tolerance $\pm 10 \%$




[^0]:    * Tested with ballat functional ground connected to earth

[^1]:    Connecting wiring is greatly simplified trough use of insert contacts, Wire cross-section:

    | Mains connector | [Orange] | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | Control connector | [Blue] | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
    | Lamp(s) connector | [gray] | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |

    Control connector [Biue] Strip length $\quad 75-85 \mathrm{~mm}$

[^2]:    6.76

[^3]:    5.104

    6．104 Fuoresent and compad fubrescent lamps control gear Lamps and Ger

[^4]:    6．112 Fiwrescent ind compat flurescent lamps control gear Lanps and Gear

[^5]:    6.116

    Flurescent and compat fluresecent lamps control gear Lamps and Gear

[^6]:    6.122

    Fuorescent and compat fluresecent lamps control gear Lamps and Gea

[^7]:    6.132 Fluorescent and compact fluoreseent larpss control gear Lamps and Gear

