LOG OF MEETING
DIRECTORATE FOR ENGINEERING SCIENCES

AUG 4 11:57

SUBJECT: Requirements for Halogen Torchiere Luminaires

DATE OF MEETING: July 09, 1997

PLACE OF MEETING: Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina

LOG ENTRY SOURCE: Anna Luo, ESEE

CPSC ATTENDEES:

Andrew G. Stadnik, Associate Executive Director for Engineering Sciences
Anna L. Luo, Electrical Engineer

NON-CPSC ATTENDEES:

James R. Beyreis, Vice President - Engineering, UL
Thomas L. Wollan, Managing Engineer - Engineering Services, UL
Kenneth F. Kempel, Associate Managing Engineer - Engineering Services, UL
David M. Belt, Staff Engineer - Engineering Services, UL
Caren Helms, Project Engineer - Standards Department, UL
Beth Northcott, Engineer Assistant - Standards Department, UL
Dennis Caya, Vice President, Dana Lighting

SUMMARY OF MEETING:

Mr. Stadnik (CPSC) opened the meeting with the introduction of the agenda. Part of the meeting was open to the public, and part was closed to the public because of the proprietary information being presented by UL about the performance of certain design products. The open session discussion centered on the summary of UL's standards development process (attached), the correspondence between CPSC and UL on the requirements for halogen torchiere luminaries, and the CPSC status report on the retrofit guard.

CPSC staff presented an overview of halogen torchiere luminary tests conducted by CPSC in FY97, as well as a review of incident data, and an analysis of incidents which supported the development of recommendations to UL for upgrading UL 153.

Mr. Beyreis (UL) then led the discussion of UL's pending proposed requirements for halogen torchiere luminaires. The following major items were discussed:

- Guards:

- A torchiere style floor lamp with a guard over the lamp compartment is to comply with the Tungsten-Halogen Torchiere Abnormal Test.

- A torchiere style floor lamp with a guard over the lamp compartment is to comply with the Tipover Force Test to confirm that the guard remains intact.
- A guard shall not permit a 2-inch (50-mm) diameter spherical probe to penetrate beyond the hemispherical dimension any opening in the guard and shall not permit a 35 mm wide, 10-mm thick flat plate probe to penetrate vertically in any orientation and contact the bulb glass containment barrier.
- The guard shall be constructed of: a) plated or painted wire with a minimum diameter of 0.016- inch (1.5-mm); b) Metal with a minimum thickness of 0.016 inch (0.41 mm); c) Heat resistant glass with a minimum thickness of 1/8 inch (3.2 mm)(3.0 mm metric trade size) for lamps rated 100 w or greater; or with a minimum thickness of 3/32 inch (2.4 mm) for lamps rated less than 100 w; d) Porcelain or ceramic or a polymeric materia with a minimum thickness of 3/32 inch (2.4 mm).
- A guard shall be installed at the factory.
- A guard that is required to be moved to relamp the luminaire shall be attached to the unit by means of a hinge, tether, swivel, or similar device.

- Tungsten-Halogen Torchiere Vertical Wall Test: A torchiere style floor lamp shall be placed on its side, in the tip-over position, while operating. The lamp will be placed as closed as possible to a wall which has been covered with one layer of white terry cloth. The wall shall be constructed of 3/4-inch-thick fir plywood and shall be tall enough to extended at least 12 inches above the lamp. The test shall continue until the terry cloth ignites or 7 hours elapsed. The test shall be discontinued if, after 2 hours, testing produces no discoloration of the terry cloth fire indicator.

CPSC staff suggested that if a hole was charred in the terry cloth or the plywood was charred, the lamp should be considered to have failed the test.

- Product Identification: The products shall be marked with the International Standards Organization (ISO) date code (day/month/year) and manufacturer identification.

- Tungsten-Halogen Torchiere Abnormal Test: UL agreed generally to consider the CPSC's proposed fire indicator for the tungsten-halogen torchiere abnormal test. However, both UL and CPSC will do additional testing individually and between test labs on the CPSC's proposed fire indicator to confirm repeatability and address UL's concerns with repeatability. Three alternatives to the loose pleat method will be investigated. It was agreed to pursue testing expeditiously and attempt to complete it by mid August to support a bulletin publication by late summer or early Fall.

Agenda Item IB

PHASE TIMES - UL STANDARDS REVISION DEVELOPMENT (Approximate)

	PHASE	TIME
1	Engineering data assembly and input to Standards	2 weeks
2	Preparation of bulletin by Standards Rep	2 weeks
3	PDE review of bulletin	1 week
4	Formal ES review of bulletin	2 weeks
5	Finalize and publish bulletin	2 weeks
6	IAC/Industry comment period	8 weeks
7	Response to comments	12 weeks
8	Incorporate revised requirements into standard	6 weeks
9	Future Effective Date (File Review)	