Customer Info on EuP Directive for Domestic Lighting

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a HAVELLS company

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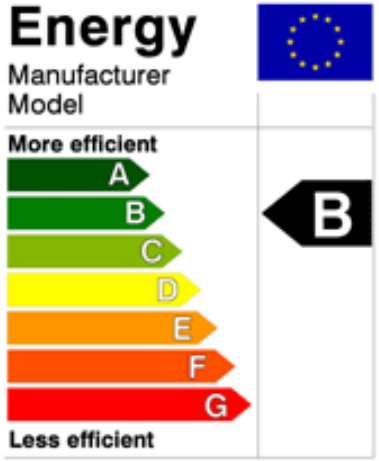
What is the new EuP Directive?

- The EuP Directive (Eco-Design Requirements for Energy Using Products) ratified by the European Union sets the requirements for the environmental friendly manufacturing and design of electrical household devices. All electrical products will be classified by an energy efficiency label (EEL) with a scale from A – G. Non efficient products will consequently be taken off the market. This holds also true for inefficient light bulbs in private households, meaning that by 2012 all incandescent lamps will be withdrawn from the shelves in Europe.

- Lamps with label “A” have a low energy consumption; lamps with label “G” have a very high energy consumption. The energy efficiency is defined as Lumen/Watt ratio.



Details

- Starting in September 2009 all **frosted lamps** will be banned unless they belong to energy efficient class A – which is mostly the case for compact fluorescent lamps

- All **clear** incandescent lamps of 80W and higher will no longer be allowed for sales in the EU. Gradually other wattages will disappear from the shelves with the exception of some “special lamps”. Also **halogen** lamps will be affected according to a dedicated schedule.*

- From Sept 2010 the requirements on **packaging** will change. In addition, manufacturers must publish this information on the Internet. The term **“energy saver”** may only be used for CFL lamps of Energy Efficiency level A

energy saver

- **Review** of performance and quality requirements by the EU will happen in 2013

*CFLs with a second outer envelope, e.g. a GLS, ball, candle and reflector types can, under certain circumstances be sold even with EEL B

Consequences of EuP – Stage I
Phase out Incandescent Lamps

	Sep. 09	Sep. 10	Sep. 11	Sep. 12	Sep. 13	Sep. 14	Sep. 15	Sep. 16
	15W	15W	15W	15W	**Clear incandescents are no longer allowed**			
	25W	25W	25W	25W				
	40W	40W	40W	40W				
	60W	60W	60W	60W				
	75W	75W	75W	75W				
	100W	100W	100W	100W				
	**Frosted incandescents are no longer allowed**							
	**No restrictions on reflectors in Stage I**		**New Directives for directional lighting in Q1 2010**					

Consequences of EuP – Stage I
Phase out Halogen

All clear lamps marked in red require minimum energy class C

	Sep. 09	Sep. 10	Sep. 11	Sep. 12	Sep. 13	Sep. 14	Sep. 15	Sep. 16
  **Clear High Voltage**	< 60 lm	< 60 lm	< 60 lm	< 60 lm	**EEC A, B or C required**			**EEC A or B required**
	60 lm	60 lm	60 lm	60 lm				
	450 lm	450 lm	450 lm	450 lm				
	725 lm	725 lm	725 lm	725 lm				
	> 950 lm	> 950 lm	> 950 lm	> 950 lm				
 **Frosted High Voltage**	**Frosted halogen lamps will no longer be allowed**							
 **Clear Low Voltage**	**Not affected**							**EEC A or B required**
 **Reflector Hi- & Low Voltage**	**Reflector lamps: no restrictions in Stage I**		**New Directives for directional lighting in Q1 2010**					

CFLI Replacements for Incandescents

25W	Incandescent	→	5-7W	CFLi*
40W	Incandescent	→	7-9W	CFLi
60W	Incandescent	→	11-15W	CFLi
75W	Incandescent	→	15-18W	CFLi
100W	Incandescent	→	20-23W	CFLi
>100W	Incandescent	→	23W	CFLi

The ranges above provide wattage equivalents, i.e. they produce the same amount of light in either technology. However, energy savings make up to 80% compared with a regular incandescent lamp. As an estimate you can count with factor 5.

*CFLi = compact fluorescent lamp with integrated ballast

Alternatives for Banned Products

Category	Banned	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Incandescent frosted & opal <100W	Sept 09	Incandescent clear < 100W	Halogen retrofit	CFL stick & spiral	CFL retrofit GLS-Ball-Candle
					
Incandescent 100W +	Sept 09	CFL stick & spiral 20-23W	CFL retrofit GLS-Ball-Candle 20-23W		
CFL class B	Sept 09	CFL class A			
CFL reflector class B	Sept 09	CFL reflector class A *			
Halogen double ended class D and below	Sept 09	Halogen DE class C	CFL double ended		
Halogen Hi-Pin G9 75W+	Sept 10	Hi-Pin G9 class C			
Linear incandescent	N/A				
Incandescent & halogen reflector	N/A				

* CFL are considered as reflector if 80% of the light in 120° angle

Q&A

- **Will there be enough energy efficient lamps for allover Europe?**

  The phase-out of incandescent lamps is a massive change for the market, but the European lamp industry will have time to adapt in order to support consumers adequately and to maintain the current high quality standards in production. We at Havells Sylvania are prepared with our global manufacturing sites to offer our broad Mini-Lynx range to all our European customers.

- **Currently, energy efficient lamps are much more expensive than the traditional light bulbs. Will their price go down/up by the phase out date?**

  The price of lamps should not change dramatically. The phase-out timing will allow the European industry to ensure proper supply to the market, keeping the price of CFLs stable.

- **Will there be an energy efficient solution for all lamps banned?**

  Yes. The phase out timing means that the industry will have time to invest in research and development to develop a wider range of CFLs, low energy halogens and LED replacements that could fit most luminaire models. In fact, a lot of those alternatives are already on the market.

- **Will I have to throw away my old incandescents after September 2009?**

  No, existing lamps can still be used. However, suppliers won't be able to fill the store shelves with the banned incandescents after that date.

Q&A

- **Compact fluorescent lamps give a rather cold light and are perceived by many consumers as being “poor quality”. Is there more choice in terms of color/luminosity for energy efficient lamps?**

  Yes. The new energy saving lamps are available in a broad range of color temperatures, usually classified by their Kelvin number. A regular incandescent bulb has always the same rather “warm, reddish” color temperature, namely: 2700 Kelvin. This is because their lighting technology is based on a tungsten wire.

  CFL light is based on a different technology, i.e. a low pressure discharge process with gas inside the bulb. The light color is here realized by a different “painting” on the inside of the glass bulb accounting for different visible colors, illuminated by the gas inside. Those colors are equally classified into Kelvin temperatures, so that in lamps terminology or on most packages you will find descriptions such as: light color 8**27**, 8**40** or 8**60**. The lower the Kelvin temperature the closer it comes to the classic incandescent color, i.e. the “warmer” the light appears. Color rendering for CFLs from renowned lamp manufacturers has become very high.

Q&A

- **Compact fluorescent lamps take a long time to switch on completely. Can this be improved?**

  Yes, some lamp manufacturers have taken this into account and developed new technologies. The new lamps can now be switched on much faster than their predecessors like our **Fast Start** range. The range is available with an E14, E27 or B22 socket, making it possible to change an existing incandescent lamp for an energy-saving version. For example, the small 5 watt offers a modest lumen package to replace an incandescent lamp - while the 23 watt 'light engine' will replace a large 120 watt incandescent. The **„**Fast Start“ lamps light up instantly with no switch delay and run up to full luminous flux very quickly – a negative feature most of old-style CFL lamps are asociated with.

SKUs Links

Please refer to the attached Excel file