

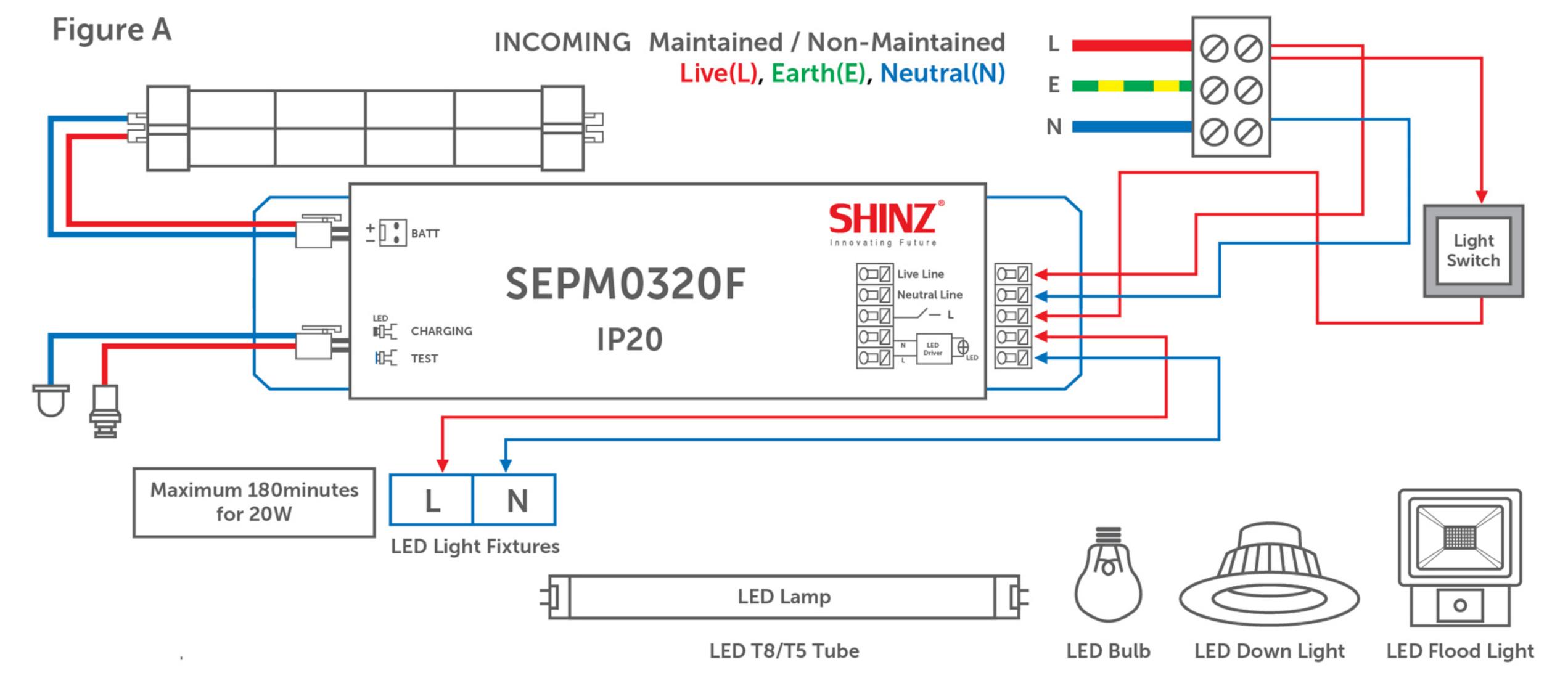
LED BATTEN
EQUIPPED WITH
SEPM0320F
SB140E



### TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTIC

Model : SB140E T8 LED Tube Power Consumption : 1x20W : 2000 lumens Luminaire Flux (LM) - Normal Luminaire Flux (LM) - Emergency : 1500 lumens Colour Temperature (CCT) : 6500K **Power Factor** : 0.86 Light Fitting Construction-Material : Epoxy Metal Sheet Light Fitting Construction-Diamensions : 1200mm x 40mm x 28mm Compatible To T8 Led Driver type : Internal LED driver (Non Insulated) Mode of Operation : Maintained/Non-maintained : 220-240VA Input Supply Voltage Output Supply Voltage : DC 180V-275V : 50Hz Frequency Emergency Powerpack Module Mode : SEPM0320F Emergency Powerpack Module Material : Flame Retardant Polycarbonate Module Size (L x W x H) mm : 195mm x 40mm x 28mm **Ingress Protection** : IP20 Charge Indications : Red LED Test Facility : Push-To-Test Switch Ambient Temperature : ta 35°C  $: 0.2 \text{mm}^2 - 0.75 \text{mm}^2$ Teminals-Push Wire : 12.8VDC 6000mAH (LiFePO4) Battery Type : PCM **Battery Protection** : 24 hours. Charging Time : 20W-minimum 180 minutes Backup Time Mounting Type : Surfaced : 1 Year Warranty Installation Wiring Guide : Refer to Fig.A Reference Standard-EPM : IEC 61347-2-7:2011 (Emergency Powerpack Module) IEC 61347-1:2010 Reference Standard-Emergency Luminaire : MS 619-2-22:2005





# SB SERIES

# T8 TUBE LED BATTEN LUMINAIRE EQUIPPED WITH SEPM0320F

## **SB140E**

It is a Main Luminaire Conversion with T8 LED tube integarted with SEPM0320F (Emergency powerpack modules). A sustained or combined emergency luminaires designed higher lumens output with maintained or non-maintained mode to ensure that people can orientate themselves & find their way confidently & safely through a building to a place of safety.



#### Main Luminaire Conversion

An emergency powerpack modules are available to convert main luminaires for emergency use. The conversion kits comprises of an emergency module and for **self contained** conversions a rechargeable batteries. In instances where the main luminaires contain more than one lamp, it is usual to convert just one of the lamp for emergency use.

# Sustained or Combined Emergency Luminaire

Luminaire containing two or more lamps, at least one of which is energized from the emergency lighting supply and the others from the normal lighting supply. A combined emergency luminaire is either maintained or non-maintained.

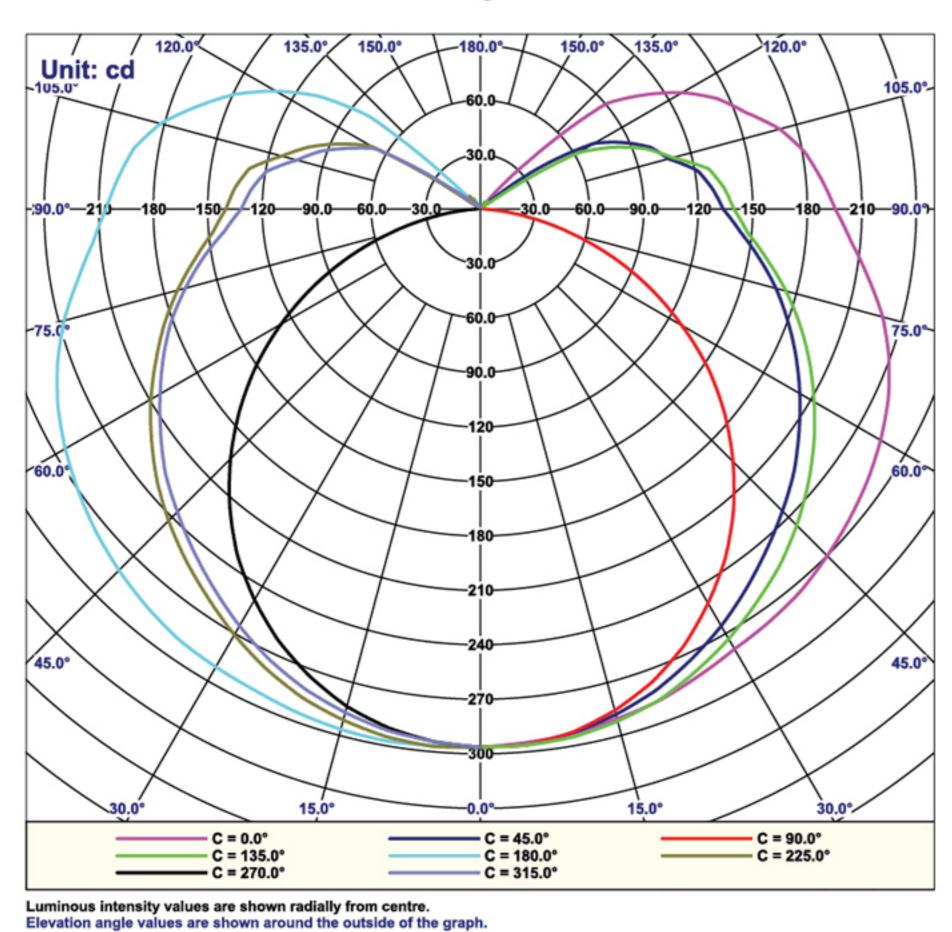
	Mains Mode	Emergency Mode
Non-maintained (NM)	Lamp is off	Lamp is on
Maintained (M)	Lamp is on	Lamp is on
Sustained / Combined (C) or (S)	Mains lamp is on	Emergency lamp is on

Very Often, People, even in familiar buildings, may become frightened & disorientated during an emergency. The occupants' reaction times, speed of adaptation, chance of panicking & ability to walk in a straight line may be different (e.g. users have disabilities or have taken alcohol or drugs).

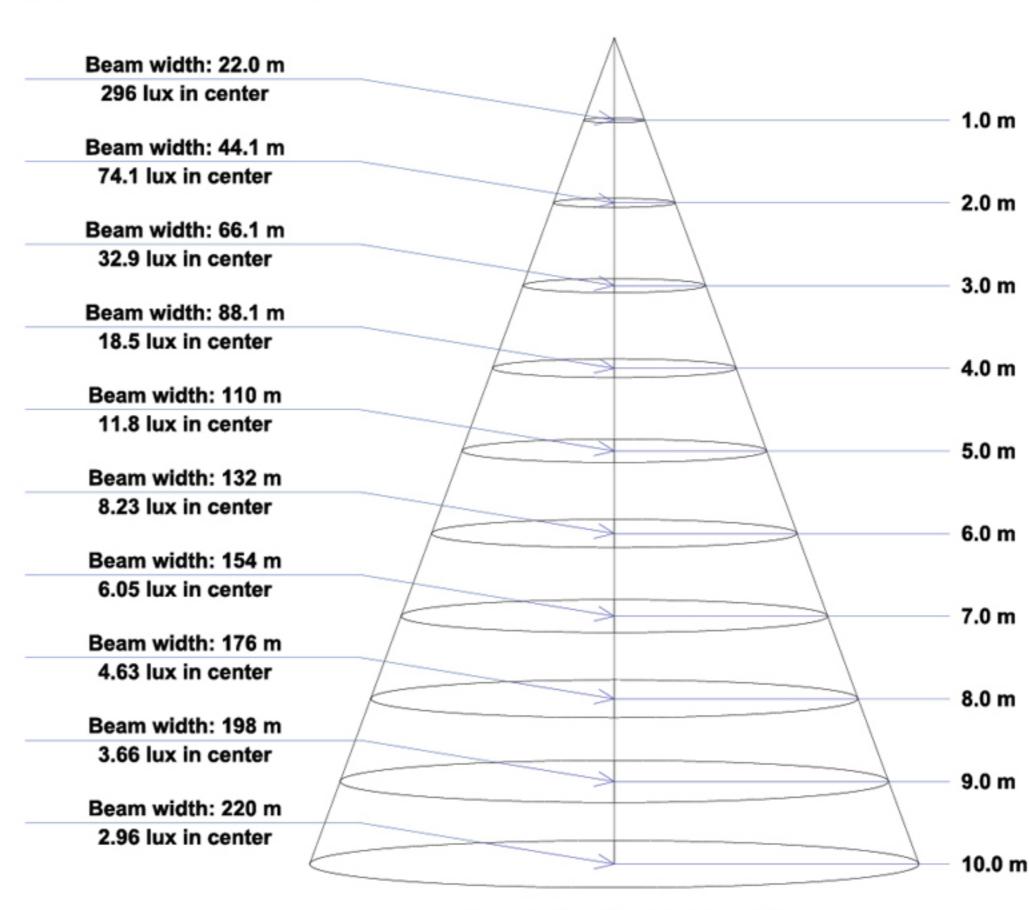
It is also designed for High-Risk Task Area which usually are hazardous area or workplaces involving risk assessment. It is also designed for High-Risk Task Area which usually are hazardous area or workplaces involving risk assessment will identify any hazardous work processes and locations needing special consideration. A proper shut-down procedures are needed for the safety of operations and all the other occupants of the premises. For example in places such as plant or production lines where machines are running, in laboratories handling hazardous, control rooms that such as plant or production lines where machines are running, in laboratories handling hazardous, control rooms that manage dangerous processes.

For EN1838:2013 details that the maintained illuminance on the reference plane shall not be less than 10% of the required maintained illuminance for that task and never less than 15 lux. This may require emergency luminaire to be operated in **maintained mode** for **high-risk task area**.

#### Polar Luminous Intensity Distribution



#### Cone Lux Levels



Average Beam Half-Angle = 85°

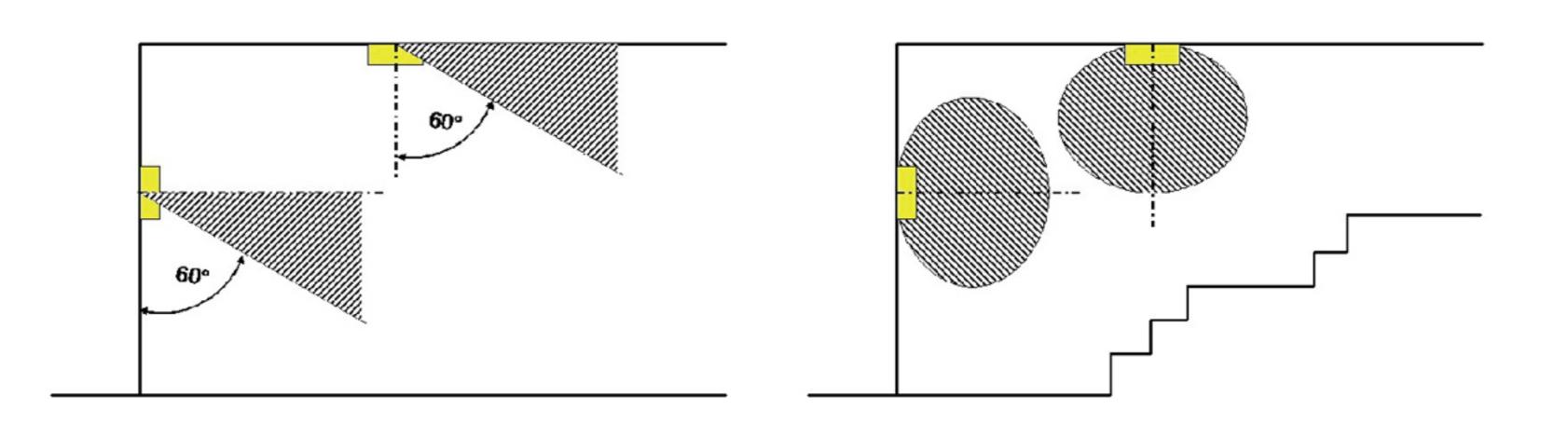
### DATA SHEET EMERGENCY LIGHTING

### Model

SB140E	Luminous Flux	: 1625 lm
	Correction Factor	: 1.000
Lamps: 1 x LED	Emergency Lighting Factor	: 1.00
	Emergency Lighting Luminous Flux	: 1625
	Light Output Ratio	: 100.00
	Light Output Ratio (Lower Hemisphere)	: 78.35
	Light Output Ratio (Upper Hemisphere)	: 21.65

# GLARE VALUATION (Maximum Luminous Intensity [cd])

Model		CO	C90	C0 - C360	
SB140E	Gamma 60° - 90°	254.4	128.1	263.8	
	Gamma 0° - 180°	296.2	296.2	297.8	



### DISTANCE TABLE FOR EVEN ESCAPE ROUTES

The spacing tables show the distance from the wall or door to the first luminaire and then the distance that must not be exceeded for spacing between subsequent luminaires.

This is shown for the luminaires being mounted either parallel to the route(Axial) or at right angles to the route (Transverse) for different mounting heights.

In addition to values for escape routes, figures are also given for the coverage of open areas by regular arrays of luminaires.

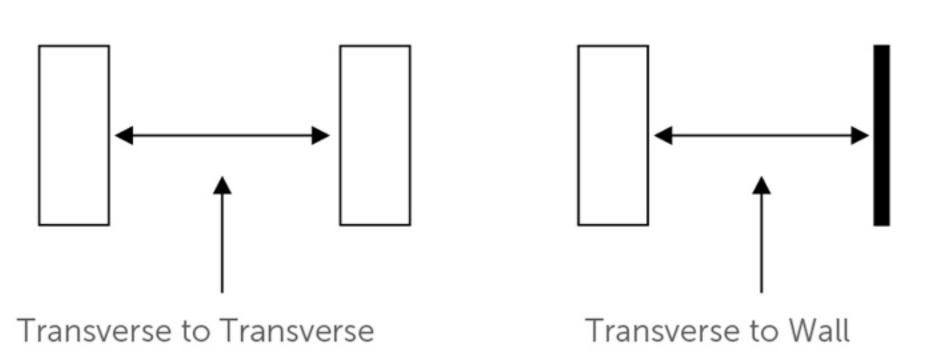
Model	Mounting Height [m]				<b>4</b>	
	2.00	6.10	15.57	12.92	10.68	4.45
	3.00	7.45	19.22	16.22	13.69	5.62
	4.00	7.99	20.90	17.97	15.47	6.25
SB140E	5.00	8.31	22.15	19.30	16.86	6.68
	6.00	8.47	23.07	20.31	17.93	6.93
	7.00	8.47	23.70	21.05	18.75	7.05
	8.00	8.33	24.08	21.51	19.35	7.04
	9.00	8.05	24.26	21.75	19.72	6.89
	10.00	7.59	24.22	21.80	19.91	6.60

The spacing table is based on the following parameters:

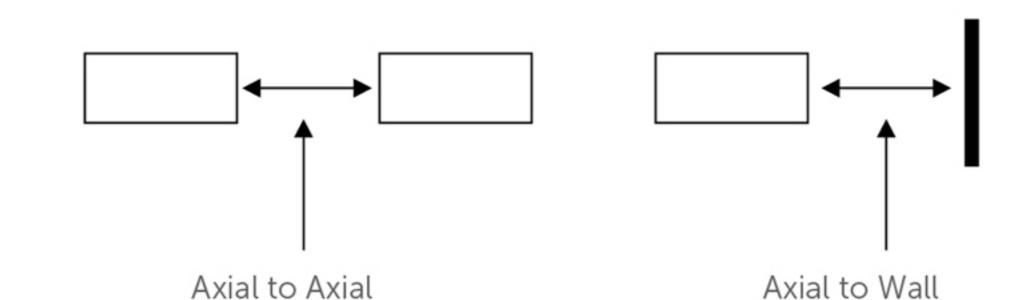
- Light loss factor: 0.72
- Emergency lighting factor: 1.00
- Minimum illuminance on center line: 1.00 lx
- Minimum illuminance on half of escape route width: 0.50 lx
- Diversity on the center line max. 40 : 1
- Width of escape route: 2.00 m

## APPLICATIONS

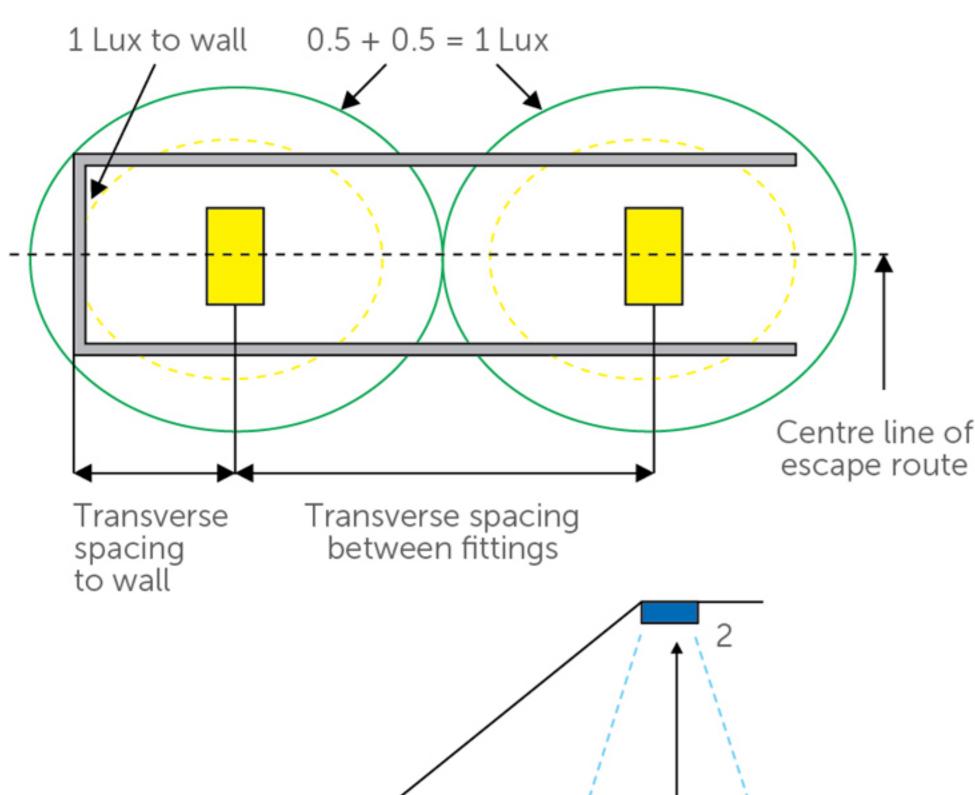
### **Transverse Mounting Positions**



### **Axial Mounting Positions**

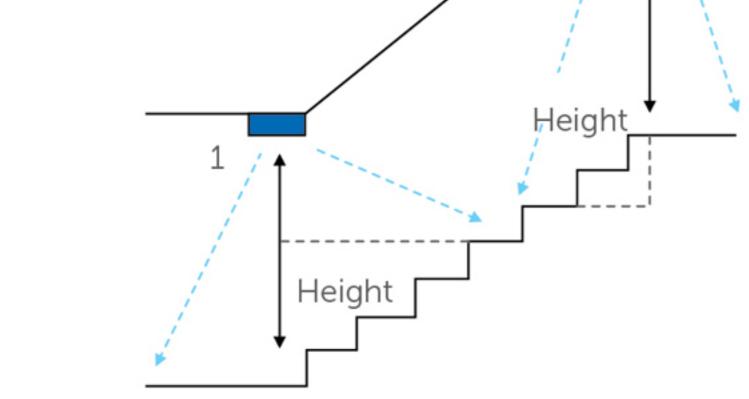


### **Escape Routes**



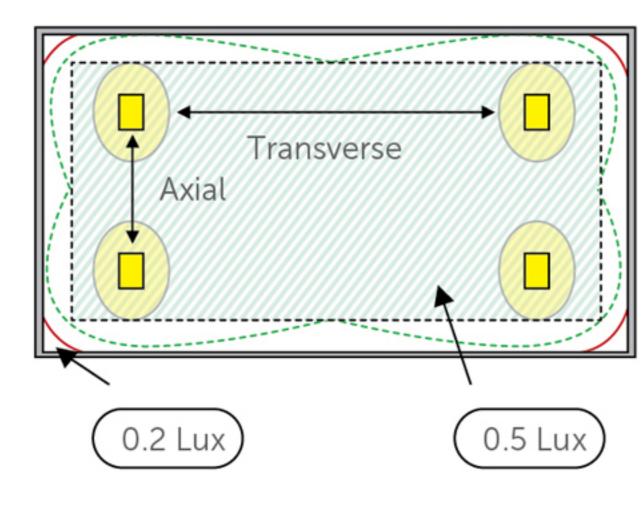
When designing the lighting for an emergency escape route it is advised that achieving even distribution of illuminance throughout the escape route with 1 lux as a minimum level on the centre of line.

When placing luminaires near stairs or any other change of level, the luminaires must be located so each tread receives direct light. Generally at least two luminaries will be needed to provide the 1 lux minimum level on the centre of each tread.



The diagram left shown the spacing from luminaire 1 to luminaire 2 is reduced as their mounting height is being reduced as the point's illuminated rise up the stairs.

### **Open Areas**



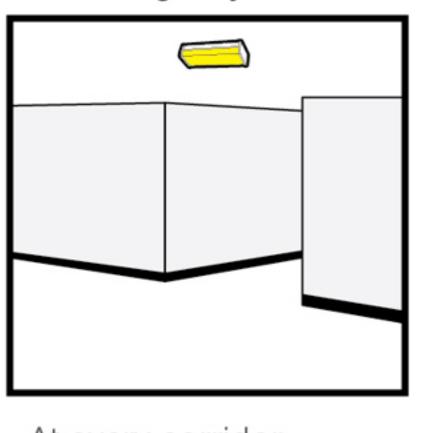
The diagram shows the area that needs to be covered for open area lighting. The main area is illuminated to a level of 0.5 lux. This excludes the area 0.5m away from the walls indicated by the dotted line.

## POINT OF EMPHASIS

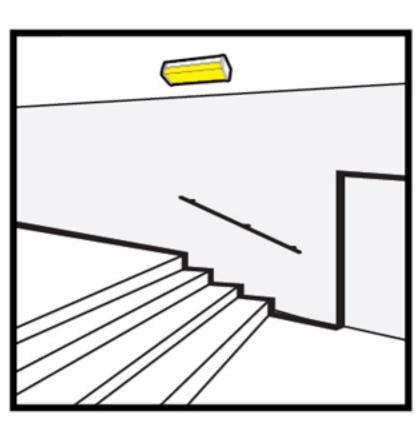
Point of Emphasis is known for locating luminaires correctly to reveal specific hazards and highlight safety equipment and signs. Whether it is for an emergency escape route, open area (anti-panic) or hazardous area (high-risk task area)

It is necessary to identify and needed to be highlighted to ensure people do not trip or fall during evacuation.





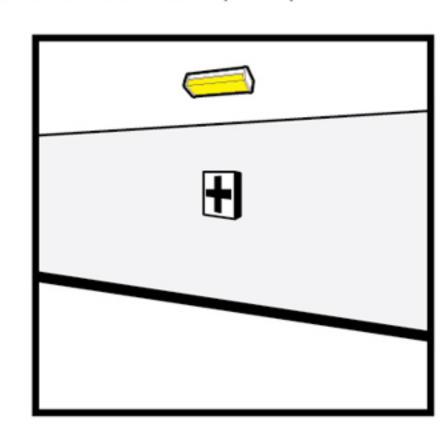
At every corridor intersection.



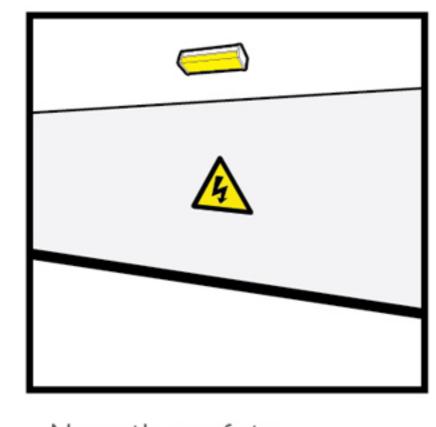
Near the stairs so that each step receives direct light.



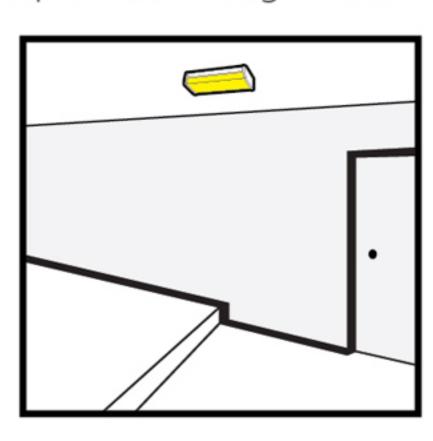
Near every fire safety device and call point.



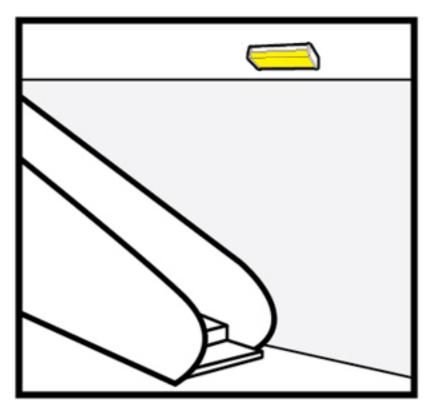
Near every first-aid zone.



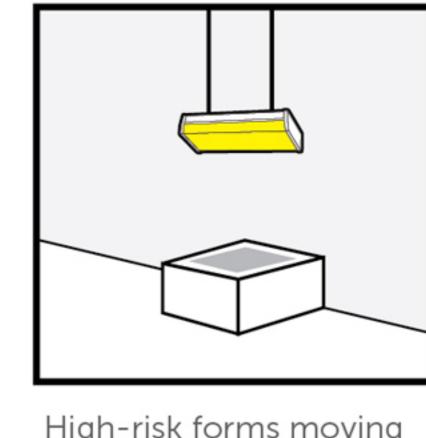
Near the safety equipment



Near every change in floor level.



At the escalator



High-risk forms moving machinery or chemical workshops & substances in the laboratory



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