

SINGAPORE STANDARD

Code of practice for the installation and maintenance of emergency lighting and power supply systems in buildings

Incorporating Amendment No. 1 and No. 2

CP 19 : 2000
(ICS 91.140.50)

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maintenance of emergency lighting and power
supply systems in buildings**

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The Electrical Industry Practice Committee appointed by the Standards Council consists of the following members:

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Secretary	: Mr Dennis Chew	<i>Singapore Productivity and Standards Board</i>
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The Technical Committee on the Installation and Maintenance of Emergency Lighting and Power Supply Systems in Buildings appointed by the Electrical Industry Practice Committee and responsible for the preparation of this standard consists of representatives from the following organisations:

	Name	Organisation
Chairman	: Mr Ng Kong	<i>Public Utilities Board</i>
Secretary	: Mr Dennis Chew	<i>Singapore Productivity and Standards Board</i>
Members	: Mr Chan Kok Way	<i>Singapore Institute of Architects</i>
	Mr Chan Tuck Lee	<i>Singapore Electrical Contractor Association</i>
	Mr Cheah Ah Lee	<i>Real Estate Developers' Association of Singapore</i>
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Foreword

This Code of Practice is a revision of CP 19 : 1991 and was prepared by the Technical Committee on the Installation and Maintenance of Emergency Lighting and Power Supply Systems in Buildings under the authority of the Electrical Industry Practice Committee.

This code was drawn up to cover the technical details for emergency lighting, and exit lighting, as a means of compliance with the requirements of the Code of Practice for Fire Precautions in Buildings.

The aim of this code is to promote a wider understanding of the different types of emergency lighting systems which may be employed, and to provide guidance on their correct application under varied and different situations. The presence of smoke will have a detrimental effect on the visual conditions provided by the emergency lighting. There is no practical way of ensuring that the lighting system will continue to be effective under smoke conditions. Other measures such as building construction and ventilation must be employed to keep the exits as free as possible from smoke.

Attention is drawn to the availability of photoluminescent materials which absorb light energy when exposed to normal lighting and which, following the loss of normal lighting, progressively release this light energy in the form of a luminous glow for a significant period. The use of such materials would be subjected to the approval of the relevant authority.

The code is divided into two sections. Section One sets out the rules for a uniform practice in the design and installation of emergency lighting systems. It covers some of the more important aspects of equipment specification. Section Two is specially devoted to maintenance. In this section, a set of systematic procedures for regular inspection and maintenance is recommended to ensure continued compliance with Section One.

Significant changes introduced in this revision include the following :

- (a) Increase in battery recharging period.
- (b) Provision of discharge test facilities. Such testing facilities may be available in the manual or automatic mode.
- (c) Withdrawal of the annex on the testing of self-contained emergency luminaire (type test). Reference would now be made to SS 263 : Part 2 : 1998, where applicable.

In preparing this code, reference was made to the following standards :

- AS/NZS 2293 : - Emergency evacuation lighting for buildings
- Part 1 : 1998 System design, installation and operation
 - Part 2 : 1995 Inspection and maintenance
 - Part 3 : 1995 Emergency luminaires and exit signs

Acknowledgement is made for the use of information from the above references.

NOTE

1. *Singapore Standards are subject to periodic review to keep abreast of technological changes and new technical developments. The revisions of Singapore Standards are announced through the issue of either amendment slips or revised editions.*
2. *Compliance with a Singapore Standard does not exempt users from legal obligations.*

Code of practice for the installation and maintenance of emergency lighting and power supply systems in buildings

Section One – Installation requirements

1 Scope

The objective of this code is to provide visual conditions necessary to alleviate panic and permit safe evacuation of the building occupants in the event of the failure of normal lighting, and at the same time it prescribes requirements for the equipment and installation methods used to provide the power supply for the emergency lighting.

This code also relates to the provision of emergency lighting in premises as required in the Code of Practice for Fire Precautions in Buildings.

NOTE – Should it be necessary to apply the code to any other type of systems, the exact method in which each of its provisions is to be met should be the subject of agreement with the relevant authority before installation work is started.