

Philips Advance HID ballasts are available to operate the wide variety of metal halide, high pressure sodium and low pressure sodium lamps available in today's marketplace.

Like fluorescent, HID lamps are gas discharge lamps. Light is produced by an arc discharge between two electrodes located at opposite ends of an arc tube within the lamp's outer glass envelope. The ballast is the lamp's power supply; its purpose is to provide proper starting and operating voltage and current to initiate and sustain this arc.

Lamp Starting

Probe-Start Metal Halide Lamps

The "traditional" probe-start metal halide lamps (175 through 1500W) have an additional electrode located at one end of the arc tube to assist in lamp starting. These types of lamps require an open circuit voltage (OCV) approximately two times the lamp's operating voltage to initiate the arc.

High Pressure Sodium and Pulse-Start Metal Halide Lamps

High pressure sodium and modern metal halide lamps, which include existing lamps, 150W and less, as well as the new generation of pulse-start metal halide lamps, 150W and greater, have no starting electrodes. In addition to an OCV of approximately two times the lamp voltage, these lamps utilize an "ignitor" to provide a high voltage starting pulse directly across the main electrodes. Once the lamp's arc is established, the ignitor automatically stops delivering pulses, and the lamp comes up to full brightness on its own.

Low Pressure Sodium

Because they have neither a starting electrode nor an ignitor, low pressure sodium lamps require an open circuit voltage approximately three to seven times the lamp voltage to start and sustain the lamp.

Lamp Operation

Gas discharge lamps have a negative resistance characteristic that causes them to draw an increasing amount of current leading to immediate lamp failure if operated directly from the power line. The ballast, therefore, is utilized to limit the current to the correct level for proper operation of the lamp.

Ballast factor is defined as the ratio of light output produced by a lamp operating on a commercial ballast versus the lamp's rated light output. Philips Advance HID ballasts have a nominal ballast factor of 1.0, thus providing full light output.

HID lamps take several minutes to warm-up and reach full lumen output. Additionally, an interruption in the input power or a sudden voltage drop may cause the arc to extinguish. A lamp that is hot will not restart immediately. Before the lamp will relight, it must cool sufficiently to reduce the vapor pressure within the arc tube to a point where the arc will restrike. The approximate warmup and restriking times of the HID lamp groups are as follows:

Light Source	Warm-Up Time	Restrike Time
Metal Halide (Probe Start)	5-4 minutes	10-20 minutes
Metal Halide (Pulse Start)	2 minutes	3-4 minutes
High Pressure Sodium	3-4 minutes	½-1 minute
Low Pressure Sodium	7-10 minutes	3-12 seconds

Ballast Input Voltages

Unlike fluorescent lighting which is operated on either 120V or 277V circuits, power for HID lighting in the U.S. is delivered at any one of five voltages: 120V, 208V, 240V, 277V or 480V. While 120V and 277V are the most popular, because of the heavier loads and sometimes longer runs associated with HID lighting (such as shopping mall parking lots), 208V and 240V power is often used instead of 120V, and 480V instead of 277V.

To address this multiplicity of voltages, the HID ballast industry offers ballasts with multiple input voltage taps on the primary coil. Our 4-TAP design is called a Quadri-Volt ballast and operates on either 120V, 208V, 240V or 277V line voltage. There is a Philips Advance Quadri-Volt ballast for virtually every HID lamp on the market. New 5-TAP designs, which feature the same input voltages as Quadri-Volt ballasts plus 480V, are available for 250W, 400W and 1000W metal halide and high pressure sodium applications.

Luminaires Fusing

Many HID lighting luminaires are sold with protective fuses. The purpose of the fuse is to isolate a luminaire from the lighting circuit in the event of excessive current draw, such as might be caused by a failed ballast. Unfortunately, the fuse will not protect the ballast from failure.

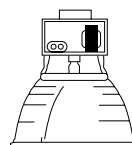
With many luminaires the fuse is physically located in the ballast compartment of the luminaire. The air temperature within this compartment can easily reach 80°C and still be within the design limitations of the luminaire.

Many fuses are temperature sensitive, meaning that the current rating goes down as the ambient temperature goes up. Fuse current ratings are based on the fuse's performance in a 25°C ambient (77°F). In an 80°C ambient, some fuses will open at half their rating.

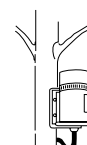
As a result, the fuse rating shown in the HID ballast tables is calculated at 2½ to 3 times the highest current draw of the ballast: lamp operating, starting or open circuit conditions. Typically fast blow fuses should be used. It is not necessary to use current limiting fuses but some applications may require their use. Additional testing is recommended to determine appropriate fuse type.

Ballast Design Applications

HID lamp ballasts are available in a variety of shapes and sizes for the most popular lighting applications. Six basic designs are in widest use today.



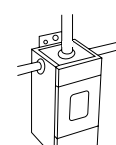
Core & Coil
(71A Series)



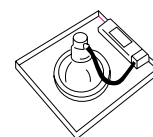
Outdoor
Weatherproof
(79W Series)



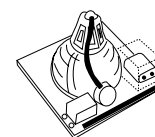
Postline
(74P Series)



Indoor Enclosed
Rectangular Can
(78E Series)



Fluorescent Can
(72C Series)



Encapsulated Core & Coil
(73B Series)

Core & Coil

The basic ballast is the open core & coil, which is most often used as a component within a lighting luminaire. The core & coil also forms the nucleus of the five other ballast configurations detailed in this section. It consists of either one or two copper coils on a core (or “stack”) of electrical-grade steel laminations. The coils are assembled to core sections that are then surface-welded together. The assembled Philips Advance ballast is vacuum-pressure impregnated with a silica-filled polyester varnish to re-enforce the electrical insulation, preclude moisture, inhibit noise and dissipate heat. Some HID ballast manufacturers apply varnish via a preheat-and-dip process, which only puts a thin coat of varnish on the outer surface of the ballast. Philips Advance core & coil ballasts feature as standard an insulation system rated class H (180°C maximum coil hot spot temp.) for ballasts below 600W and Class N (200°C maximum coil hot spot temp.) for ballasts 600W and higher. When performing in-fixture testing, the maximum allowable average coil temperature (measured by the rise-of-resistance method) is 165°C for Class H ballasts or 185°C for Class N ballasts. The maximum allowable coil face or lead wire temperature (measured by thermocouple) is 150°C for both Class H and Philips Advance Class N ballasts, 170°C for true Class N ballasts.

Encapsulated Core & Coil

Where quiet performance is required, the standard open core & coil ballasts are encapsulated (potted) in a cube-shaped steel can utilizing Class H (180°C) polyester compound. These ballasts carry a Class A noise rating up through 175W and Class B for 250 and 400W. As with the open core & coil, the capacitor (and ignitor where included) are mounted separately within the fixture.

Ballasts with Aluminum Coils

We offer a wide range of ballasts that have coils made out of copper and/or aluminum. All Philips Advance ballasts adhere to ANSI specifications and are certified by respective agencies (UL, CSA, etc.). Ballasts with aluminum coil(s) are designated by -A after ballast catalog number and/or “AL” on wiring diagram.

Fluorescent Can (F-Can)

For indoor commercial applications of HID lighting such as offices, schools and retail stores, ballast noise must be minimized. Ballasts for these luminaires are most often encased and potted in fluorescent ballast type cans and utilize Class A (90°C) asphalt insulating materials (the same as used in fluorescent lamp ballasts).

The Philips Advance line of F-can ballasts comes in two dual-voltage configurations: 120/277V for the US market and 120/347V for the Canadian market. Each unit has built-in, automatically resetting thermal protectors that disconnect the ballast from the power line in the event of overheating. All units are high power factor and include the capacitor within the can. All models for high pressure sodium, low-wattage metal halide and pulse-start metal halide lamps also include the ignitor in the can.

Spacing between ballasts and the mounting surface must be considered when the ballasts are remote-mounted.

Twelve inches between ballasts must be maintained, and if multiple rows vertically are used, there should be at least 12 inches between rows. In addition to ballast and row spacing, the ballast must not be directly mounted to a non-metallic surface. They must be spaced with mounting brackets (see page 7-46 and 7-47 for mounting bracket details) to allow airflow under the ballast base.

Indoor Enclosed

These units are designed for use indoors where the ballast must be mounted remotely from the luminaire. They are most typically used in factories where the luminaire may be mounted in a high-bay where very high ambient temperatures may be experienced. In these instances, the remotely mounted ballast operates cooler, subsequently providing longer life because it is away from both the heat of the ceiling ambient and lamp heat within the fixture.

The case contains the core & coil potted in a Class H (180°C) heat-dissipating resin. The capacitor(s) and ignitor are contained within a separate compartment. Knockouts in both ends of the case facilitate hook-up in the most convenient manner. Wall mounting is accomplished through flanges on the top and bottom of the case. The ballast is a UL Listed product.

Outdoor Weatherproof

Weatherproof ballasts are designed for remote, pole-mounting outdoor applications under all weather conditions. They may also be placed inside of a transformer pole base, but care must be taken to avoid areas prone to flooding because weatherproof ballasts are not water-submersible.

The core & coil with its capacitor and ignitor (where required) are firmly mounted to the heat-sink base. An aluminum cover is placed over the core-&-coil assembly and is bolted with a weather-tight gasket to the base. Using the integral 1” threaded nipple with the provided locknut facilities hook-up to the electrical conduit or to the mounting bracket when used on a pole. The weatherproof ballast may also be placed nipple-up, with a drip loop in the leads, inside a pole base.

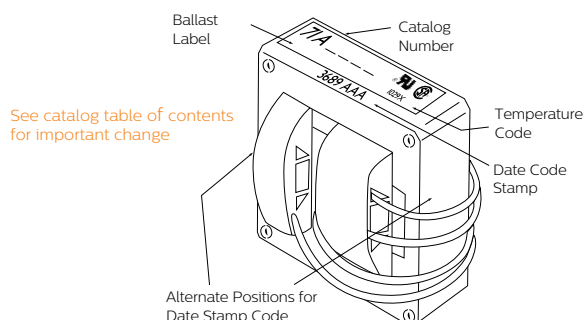
Postline

Lantern-type fixtures mounted on slender poles often require ballasts that will fit into these poles. Special, elongated core & coil ballasts are potted in resin in cylindrical cans having a 2.55” outside diameter. All include leads necessary for direct connection to a photocell.

The capacitor and ignitor (where required) are included within this can. A ½” threaded nipple is used for vertical mounting, and leads extend from both ends of the can for ease of installation. The input leads to the ballast also provide for proper connection to the photocell if such is included within the luminaire.

To help prevent overheating, one to three feet of air space should be allowed in the pole above the ballast, and the ballast should be positioned against the post interior wall to provide a heat-sink. All units rated 100W and above now include a mounting kit consisting of an 18” chain to hang the ballast within the pole and a spring clip to force the ballast’s cylindrical can to make line contact with the pole’s interior surface to maximize heat transfer, thus prolonging the ballast life.

Ballast Date and Temperature Codes



Philips Advance HID core & coil ballasts are date stamped on either the top surface or the side surface of the ballast core. The four-digit number represents the week and year of manufacture. The first two numbers indicate the week and the last two indicate the year the ballast was manufactured. The example shows a ballast manufactured during the 36th week of 1989. The three letters are a factory code.

The ballast's UL Bench Top Rise Temperature Code is shown on the label (see above).

UL Bench Top Rise Temperature Code

To facilitate UL inspection, each ballast's UL Bench Top Rise Temperature Code is shown on the Philips Advance core & coil ballast label as 1029X, where 1029 is the UL Standard for HID Ballasts and the X is the temperature code: A, B, C, etc. If a fixture is UL listed for 1029C, then automatically all ballasts with an A, B or C temperature classification are acceptable for use within that same fixture.

If a fixture is UL listed at a specific wattage such as UL 1029C, all ballasts of the same wattage with an A, B or C temperature classification are acceptable for use within that fixture. A ballast with a higher temperature classification (D, E, F, etc.) is not acceptable for use within that same fixture. A ballast with a higher wattage rating than the listed fixture wattage rating is also not acceptable for use and cannot be installed, regardless of the ballast temperature classification.

Reactor ballasts utilizing integral ignitors are thermally protected to limit the maximum ignitor component temperature within the fixture. They have a lower maximum operating temperature limit than a reactor ballast with an external ignitor. When replacing a reactor ballast using an external ignitor with a reactor ballast using an integral ignitor, it is recommended that in-fixture thermal testing is

UL Bench Top Rise Letter Code	Temperature Range for Class H (180°C) Ballasts	Temperature Range for Class N (200°C) Ballasts
A	less than 75°C	less than 95°C
B	75°C < 80°C	95°C < 100°C
C	80°C < 85°C	100°C < 105°C
D	85°C < 90°C	105°C < 110°C
E	90°C < 95°C	110°C < 115°C
F	95°C < 100°C	115°C < 120°C
etc.	etc.	etc.

performed which simulates the application to ensure that the thermally protected reactor does not cycle in the fixture causing the lamp to drop out.

Certifications



Indicates ballast is listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. in accordance with UL 1029 Standard for HID Ballasts. Each ballast is marked appropriately. (UL File Number E94520)



Indicates ballast is component recognized by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. in accordance with UL 1029 Standard for HID Ballasts. Each ballast is marked appropriately.



Indicates ballast is certified by Canadian Standards Association in accordance with CAN/CSA-22.2 No. 74-92. Each ballast is marked appropriately.



All HID Ballasts are designed and manufactured in accordance with the American National Standards Institute Standard for HID Ballasts, ANSI C82.4.



Indicates ballast is certified and compliant with "Norma Obligatoria Mexicana" (NOM) requirements.



Indicates ballast meets the 88% efficiency requirements of EISA (Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007).

EISA requires all 150W-500W metal halide luminaires manufactured on or after January 1, 2009, to contain a ballast meeting the following levels of efficiency:

- 88% for magnetic or electronic pulse start ballasts
- 94% for magnetic probe start ballasts
- 92% for non-pulse start electronic ballasts for wattages greater than 250W, and
- 90% for non-pulse start electronic ballasts for wattages up to 250W

Please refer to the EISA brochure for more information on EISA Compliant pulse-start ballasts. It can be found at www.philips.com/oemna. In February 2017, the DoE will require new fixtures for Pulse Start Metal Halide ballasts, ranging from 35W to 1000W, to be more energy efficient than they are presently. Probe Start Metal Halide ballasts will not be permitted in new fixtures, within the above wattage range. Replacement ballasts for existing fixtures are not affected by this rule making. Please contact your local Philips sales representative for a list of compliant ballasts.

Restrictions on Hazardous Substances (RoHS) is a European directive (2002/95/EC) designed to limit the content of 6 substances [lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)] in electrical and electronic products.



Core & Coil Replacement Kits

Distributor Kits and Replacement Ignitors

Philips furnishes 120/208/240/277 Philips Advance Quadri-Volt core & coil ballasts to allow the stocking distributor to conveniently meet the replacement and retrofit needs of customers. In addition, we now offer 120/208/240/277/480V 5-TAP core & coil ballasts for the most popular applications. 5-TAP ballasts add the 480V input lead to the Quadri-Volt designs. A Quadri-Volt or 5-TAP core & coil, along with the appropriate capacitor, ignitor (where required), mounting bracket & hardware and installation instructions are packed in a space-saving shipping carton. These “kits” eliminate the need for distributors or end-users to stock loose components of single voltage ballasts for 120, 208, 240, 277 and even some 480V applications, though single voltage kits for 480V applications will also be available.

Ignitors are also packaged in individual cartons for replacement needs. There are several different ignitors to meet the needs of the many different lamps. The appropriate ignitor for each ballast is shown near the far right column on the pages 7-11 through 7-34 and 7-59 through 7-60. Additionally, this information is summarized in the tables on pages 7-40 through 7-43.

Dry Capacitors

We have extended the operating voltage range of our dry capacitors from 330V to 400V. This means that our most popular HID replacement kits for 175, 250 and 400W metal halide lamps now contain dry capacitors and offer the additional benefits available only with a dry capacitor.

Those benefits are:

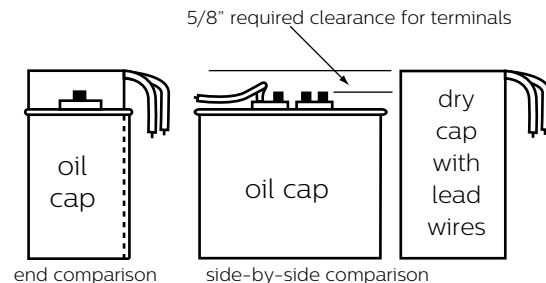
- Dry capacitors are typically 25 to 50% smaller than their oil-filled counterparts, allowing the Philips Advance ballast kit to fit existing fixtures.
- Dry capacitors are rated 105°C, 15°C higher than 90°C oil-filled capacitors, thus providing longer component life.
- Dry capacitors are built using a thermoplastic case, thus eliminating the need for grounding and providing a faster, easier replacement.
- Unlike oil-filled capacitors with exposed tab terminals, dry capacitors have no exposed live parts and thus protect end-users from hazardous voltages.

The bottom line is that our expanded use of dry capacitors makes the contractor's job faster and easier. Look for the “D” at the end of our catalog number; it identifies the ballast kit as one that contains a dry capacitor.



Pre-wired Ignitor Connectors for Capacitor Dry Capacitor Now Rated 105°C

Capacitor Size Comparison Oil-Filled vs. Advance Dry Type



Core & Coil Replacement Kits

High Pressure Sodium

Input Volts	Catalog Number	Circuit Type	Total Weight (Lbs)	Certifications		
				UL	SP	RoHS COMPLIANT
35W Lamp, ANSI Code S76						
120	71A7707-001DB	R-HPF	1.7	✓	✓	✓
50W Lamp, ANSI Code S68						
120	71A7807-001DB	R-HPF	2.0	✓	✓	✓
120/277	71A7801-001D	HX-HPF	4.7	✓	✓	✓
120/208/240/277	71A7891-001D	HX-HPF	4.3	✓	✓	✓
70W Lamp, ANSI Code S62						
120	71A7907-001DB	R-HPF	2.7	✓	✓	✓
120/208/240/277	71A7971-001D	HX-HPF	5.6	✓	✓	✓
100W Lamp, ANSI Code S54						
120	71A8007-001DB	R-HPF	3.6	✓	✓	✓
120/208/240/277	71A8071-001D	HX-HPF	6.9	✓	✓	✓
120/208/240/277	71A8091-001DC	HX-HPF	7.3	✓	✓	✓
480	71A8041-001D	HX-HPF	7.9	✓	✓	✓
150W Lamp, ANSI Code S55						
120	71A8107-001DB	R-HPF	4.0	✓	✓	✓
120/208/240/277	71A8172-001D	HX-HPF	8.2	✓	✓	✓
120/208/240/277	71A8192-001DC	HX-HPF	8.6	✓	✓	✓
480	71A8142-001D	HX-HPF	10.0	✓	✓	✓
150W Lamp, ANSI Code S56						
120/208/240/277	71A8176-001D	CWA	8.5	✓	✓	✓
480	71A8146-001D	CWA	8.5	✓	✓	✓

HPS Kit Options

In addition to the standard kits, this and the following page include two HPS kits with special features.

HPS Reactor Kits with Integral Ignitors

“B” suffix denotes 120V reactor circuit kits featuring single-coil reactor ballasts with integral ignitors. The kit includes a mounting bracket (PC848S) sized specifically for the small reactor ballasts.

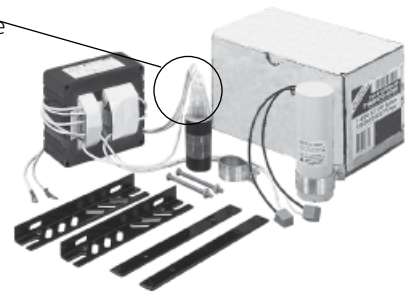
Compact Reactor Core and Bracket



HPS Kits with Plug-In Ignitors

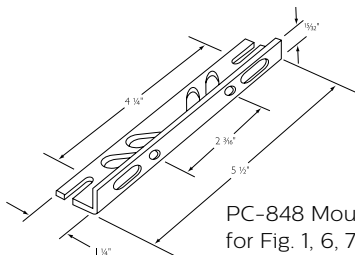
“C” suffix (p. 7-6 and p. 7-7) denotes standard HPS kit except with plug-in ignitor. A mating receptacle is attached to the core and coil lead wires, ready for immediate connection.

Connectorized ignitor and mating receptacle

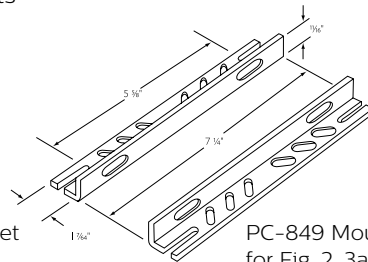


Core & Coil Mounting Brackets

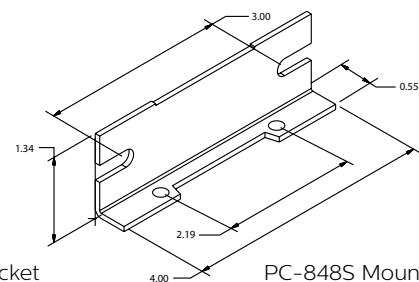
Included with all Replacement Kits



PC-848 Mounting bracket for Fig. 1, 6, 7 & 9.

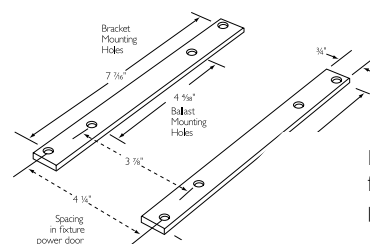


PC-849 Mounting bracket for Fig. 2, 3a, 8, 8a & 10.



PC-848S Mounting bracket for Fig. 9.

- PC-848: To order individual packaged kits, specify PKG 848 (1 brackets with thru bolts).
- PC-849: To order individual packaged kits, specify PKG 849-2 (2 brackets with thru bolts).
- PC-848S: Bracket and thru bolts are included in 120V HPS Reactor Kits.



PC-909 Mounting bracket for Fig. 2, 3a & 8 when used with power-door roadway fixtures.

Ordering Information

We have developed the industry's broadest selection of HID ballasts. More than 3000 stocking distributors nationwide. For information on the distributor best able to serve your needs, please call 800-372-3331.

Philips Advance HID Ballast Part Number Explanation

71A	60	9	2	-500DAEE									
Suffix Code* (as applicable)													
-001DB ballast replacement kit with dry capacitor and integral ignitor -001D ballast replacement kit with dry film capacitor -001 ballast replacement kit with oil filled capacitor -500D core & coil ballast with dry film capacitor -500 core & coil ballast with oil filled capacitor -510D core & coil ballast with welded bracket and dry film capacitor -510 core & coil ballast with welded bracket and oil filled capacitor -540D core & coil ballast with welded angle bracket and dry film capacitor -600 core & coil ballast (no capacitor) -610 core & coil ballast with welded bracket (no capacitor)													
* Add additional feature codes to the end of suffix where applicable. i.e. -B = Integral Ignitor, -P = Thermally Protected, -J = J-Box Mounting, -A = Aluminum Coil, -ML = "NOM" (with capacitor), -T = 120V Tap -EE = EISA Compliant Ballast													
Design Code													
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">60 Hz Voltages</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">50 Hz Voltages</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Input Voltage Code</td> <td> 0 = 120V 1 = 208V 2 = 240V 3 = 277V 4 = 480V 5 = 120/240V or 120/208/240/277/480V 6 = 240/480V 7 = 120/208/240/277V 8 = 120/277V 9 = 120/208/240/277V </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"></td> <td> M = 100/200V N = 120/220-240V R = 220/240V </td> </tr> </table>						60 Hz Voltages		50 Hz Voltages	Input Voltage Code	0 = 120V 1 = 208V 2 = 240V 3 = 277V 4 = 480V 5 = 120/240V or 120/208/240/277/480V 6 = 240/480V 7 = 120/208/240/277V 8 = 120/277V 9 = 120/208/240/277V		M = 100/200V N = 120/220-240V R = 220/240V	
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