- BS 5266-6: *Code of practice for non-electrical low mounted way guidance systems for emergency use. Photoluminescent systems*
- BS EN 1838, BS 5266-7: *Lighting applications. Emergency lighting*
- BS 5266-8: *Emergency escape lighting systems layout (2004) (dual numbered* BS EN 50172*).*

Various standards covering design of lighting schemes make reference to emergency lighting, including BS EN 12464: *Lighting of workplaces*, BS EN 12193: *Sports lighting* and BS EN 50172: *Emergency escape lighting systems*.

8.2 Forms of emergency lighting

Emergency lighting can take several different forms depending on its purpose. Figure 8.1 shows a classification of emergency lighting. The first division is between escape lighting and standby lighting. Escape lighting is designed to ensure the safe evacuation of the space. Standby lighting is designed to enable continued operation of space. Escape lighting is subdivided into the lighting of the escape route, the lighting of open areas where there is no defined escape route and high risk areas where a hazardous activity takes place and needs to be made safe before evacuation.

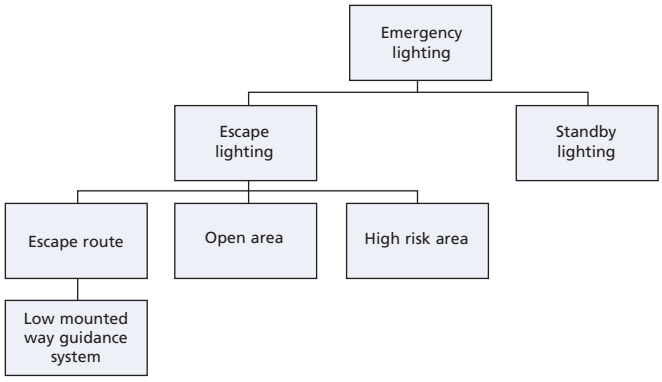

Figure 8.1 Classification of emergency lighting

8.2.1 Escape route lighting

An escape route is a clearly defined, permanently unobstructed route equal to or more than 20 m long and up to 2 m wide. The lighting of such routes, or the 2 m strips of wider routes, is specified in terms of minimum illuminances on the floor, illuminance diversity, glare limits, response times, duration and light source colour rendering. The specific criteria are as follows:

- Minimum illuminance on the centre line: 0.2 lx, but preferably 1 lx.
- Minimum illuminance on the centre band of the route, consisting of at least 50% of the route width: 0.1 lx, but preferably 0.5 lx.
- Illuminance diversity: maximum/minimum illuminance on the centre line < 40.
- Maximum luminaire luminous intensity for level routes: see values in Table 8.1. These apply in all directions for angles between 60 and 90 degrees from the downward vertical.
- Maximum luminaire luminous intensity for non-level routes: see values in Table 8.1. These apply for all directions within the lower hemisphere.