Table 21.3 Typical values of lamp survival factor (LSF) for some commonly used discharge light sources after a range of hours of use

Light source	Hours of use (thousands)										
	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
Triphosphor/multiphosphor fluorescent	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.99	0.95	0.85	0.75	0.64
Halophosphor fluorescent	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.99	0.95	0.85	0.75	0.64
Mercury	1	1	1	1	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.92	0.88	0.84
High pressure sodium	1	1	1	1	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.85
Improved colour high pressure sodium	1	1	1	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.90	0.79	0.65	0.50	-

21.7.3 Luminaire maintenance factor (LMF)

Dirt deposited on or in a luminaire will cause a reduction in light output from the luminaire. The rate at which dirt is deposited depends on the construction of the luminaire, the nature of the dirt and the extent to it is present in the atmosphere. The luminaire maintenance factor (LMF) is the ratio of the light output of a luminaire at a given time to the initial light output. Tables 21.4 to 21.6 give typical values of LMF for six different types of luminaires and six different luminaire cleaning intervals, for clean, normal and dirty environments respectively. Clean environments are found in such locations as clean rooms, computer centres, electronic assembly areas and hospitals. Normal environments are found in offices, shops, schools, laboratories, restaurants, warehouses and so on. Dirty environments are common in steelworks, chemical works, foundries, woodwork areas and similar locations.