

Tecnicl Press Release

Consideration of Light Intensity at the Workplace:

Based on EU Directive 89/391/EEC, which must be implemented into national law by the individual member states, and in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations effective from January 1, 1997, and consequently the Employee Protection Act, workplaces must be examined for their suitability and risks, and appropriate remedies or changes must be made if necessary.

One potential burden can be the lighting. The lighting must be sufficient, and the measurement of illuminance and the assessment of whether the lighting is adequate for the workplace must be determined during the workplace evaluation.

Illuminance (E) is the light flux that falls on a specific area. The unit of illuminance is light flux (lm) divided by area (m²), resulting in the unit Lux (lx). In practice, Lux is used to refer to illuminance.

There are various standards for illuminance that regulate the minimum requirements for different professional activities. Recommended values for illuminance at workplaces can be found in DIN 5035, Part 2 (Interior Lighting with Artificial Light).

It should be noted that the LICO tube with article number 13392 is a full-spectrum light that operates not with mains frequency but with HF (high frequency). Full-spectrum light emits as much of the visible range of light as possible. In contrast, cheap fluorescent tubes or LEDs only emit a small portion of visible light. This can lead to significant lighting limitations and undue strain on the eyes.

The electronic regulation also compensates for variations in light intensity caused by fluctuations in mains supply to a large extent. As a result, the light is flicker-free, and stroboscopic effects cannot occur. (If the frequency of a lamp, e.g., 50 Hz, coincides with a rotating part, e.g., a fan operating at the same frequency, it can appear that the moving part is optically stationary, even though this is not the case in practice.) Such unwanted effects can pose significant dangers.

Conclusion: Due to the electronic regulation, the full light spectrum of the light source, individual light intensity control (dimmer), high-frequency light source operation (flicker and strobe effect-free), reduced mirror effect through diffuse light, and more than sufficiently strong illumination, the magnifying lamp BIG EYE II meets all known professional requirements and can thus be successfully integrated into a positive workplace evaluation with the best prerequisites.

Light enables seeing; insufficient light or inadequate light does not allow for adequate seeing!



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SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. NEVER LOOK DIRECTLY INTO THE LIGHT SOURCE WHEN THE LAMP IS ON. THE LIGHT CAN BE EXTREMELY BRIGHT AND CAUSE EYE IRRITATION OR EVEN PERMANENT EYE DAMAGE.**
- 2. WHEN USING OUR UV TUBES, ALWAYS WEAR SUITABLE UV PROTECTION GLASSES. (100% UV Protection)**