



EMERGENCY LIGHTING SUMMARY

Emergency lighting is a type of lighting that provides illumination in the event of a power failure or other emergency situations. The primary purpose of emergency lighting is to ensure the safety of building occupants by providing a reliable source of light for evacuation.

Emergency lighting systems typically include a backup battery and a battery charger to ensure that the lights will continue to function even when the main power supply is disrupted. The lights may be connected to a control panel or other monitoring system that activates the lights automatically in the event of an emergency.

There are two types of emergency lighting: "central battery" and "self-contained." Central battery systems have a centralized battery that provides power to multiple emergency lights throughout a building. Self-contained systems have a battery and lighting unit integrated into each fixture, allowing the lights to operate independently.

In most jurisdictions, emergency lighting is regulated by building codes and safety standards that specify the required illumination levels, battery backup times, and testing requirements. These regulations help to ensure that emergency lighting systems are installed and maintained in a way that meets the needs of building occupants in the event of an emergency.

Emergency lighting plays a critical role in ensuring the safety of building occupants in emergency situations. It is important for building owners and managers to understand the requirements for emergency lighting and to ensure that their systems are properly installed and maintained to provide reliable, safe, and efficient lighting in the event of a power failure or other emergency.