



International

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ISO/CIE 8995-1

**Light and lighting — Lighting of
work places —**

**Part 1:
Indoor**

*Lumière et éclairage — Éclairage des lieux de travail —
Partie 1: Intérieur*

**First edition
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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 274, *Light and lighting*, in cooperation with the International Commission on Illumination (CIE).

This first edition of ISO/CIE 8995-1 cancels and replaces ISO 8995-1:2002, which has been technically revised

The main changes are as follows:

- prior document reference numbers (CIE S 008:2002, ISO 8995-1:2002) replaced with a combined reference number, ISO/CIE 8995-1;
- scope revised;
- [Annex A](#), [Annex B](#), [Annex C](#) and [Annex D](#) added;
- editorially updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO/CIE 8995 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Good lighting will create a visual environment that enables people to see, to move about safely and to perform visual tasks efficiently, accurately, and safely without causing undue visual fatigue and discomfort. The illumination can be provided by daylight, electric light sources, or a combination of both.

Good lighting requires equal attention to the quantity and quality of the lighting. While the provision of sufficient illuminance on the task is necessary, in many instances the visibility depends on the way in which the light is delivered, the colour characteristics of the light source and surfaces together with the level of glare from the system. In this document, opportunity was taken to specify for various work places and task types, not just the illuminance, but also the limiting of discomfort glare and minimum colour rendering index of the source. Parameters to create comfortable visual conditions are proposed in the body of this document. The recommended values are considered to represent a reasonable balance, having regard to the requirements for safe, healthy, and efficient work performance. The values can be achieved with practical energy efficient solutions.

There are also visual ergonomic parameters such as perceptual ability and the characteristics and attributes of the task, which determine the quality of the operator's visual skills, and hence performance levels. In some cases, enhancement of these influencing factors can improve performance without the need to raise illuminance. This can be achieved, for example by improving the contrast of the task attributes, enlarging the task by the use of up to date visual aids (e.g. glasses) and by the provision of special lighting systems with local directional lighting capability.

Adequate and appropriate lighting enables people to perform visual tasks efficiently and accurately including tasks performed over a prolonged time period or of a repetitive nature. The degree of visibility and comfort required in a wide range of work places is governed by the type and duration of the activity. The lighting also affects circadian rhythms and mood as well as improving performance and well-being.

The final designed, installed and operated lighting system should provide efficient and effective good quality lighting for the user needs tailored to their visual capacity, e.g. visual capacity of elderly users in work places.

It is important that all clauses of this document are followed although the target values for lighting criteria and specific requirements, depending of each type of task/activity, are tabulated in the schedule of lighting requirements (see [Clause 7](#)).

This document reflects the generally recognized best practice at the time of publication.