



TECHNICAL STATEMENT

EMERGENCY EXIT SIGNS

| | Progress Left | Progress Forward | Progress Right |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <p>ICEL Recommendation for UK BS EN ISO 7010:2012 E002 BS 5266:2016</p> | | | |
| <p>Mixed Text and Graphic <i>(Supplementary text i.e. "Exit" or "Fire Exit" is allowed, however more types mean maintaining consistency across a site becomes more difficult)</i> (BS 5499-4:2013)</p> | | | |
| <p>Fall Back H&S (Signs & Signals) Regs 1996 (EU adopted 92/58/EEC)</p> | | | |
| <p>No longer Permitted Shall be replaced</p> | <p>EXIT or EXIT</p> | | |
| <p>Does not meet IEC 60598-2-22, (Treat as Externally Illuminated)</p> | <p>Photo luminescent signs</p> | | |
| <p>DO NOT MIX MULTIPLE SIGN FORMATS IN ONE BUILDING IF IN DOUBT CONSIDER REPLACING SIGNS TO ISO 7010 FORMAT</p> | | | |
| <p>Externally Illuminated (i.e. Un-lit) Signs, <u>Lighting designers must guarantee correct external illumination</u> 100 lux Vertical Illuminance - Mains Lighting 5 lux Vertical Illuminance - Emergency Conditions</p> | | | |



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APPENDIX: FURTHER INFORMATION

It is not enough that a safety sign can be seen. It is essential that each sign is quickly understood and that an installation of signs quickly and clearly conveys their intention and continues to confirm the message.

Research has identified that the key requirements for an acceptable safety sign are:-

Conspicuity: The capacity of a sign to stand out or be distinguishable from its surroundings and thus be readily discovered by the eye. It is the noticeable contrast between a sign and its background, attributed to an exogenous (unplanned) or endogenous (planned) mind-set, with the display having features that attract attention to the sign. Conspicuity is considered a subjective outcome.

Visibility: The physical attributes of a sign and its contents that allow for detection at a given distance, although legibility may be uncertain. Visibility is considered an objective stimulus.

Legibility: The physical attributes of a sign that allow for differentiation of its letters, words, numbers, or graphics and that directly relate to an observer's visual acuity. Legibility is considered an objective stimulus.

Understandability: That which enables the observer to correctly perceive the information content of letters, numbers or symbols grouped together, or other meaningful relationships on the sign. Understandability is the character of a sign that leads to comprehension of its intended message, and depends on legibility and other considerations of contents and time restraints. It is considered a subjective outcome.

When considering a design for an effective escape route it is important that the exit path and any potential obstacles are well illuminated. BS EN 1838 (incorporated into BS 5266 as Part 7) sets out the requirements such as - the centre line of any escape route should be lit to a minimum of 1Lux and the route should be marked with well positioned signs that clearly indicate the direction towards a final exit and on to the "place of safety".

The signs should be positioned so that each sign is always within a readable viewing distance (see BS EN 1838) and each sign shall be located so that it is visible to reconfirm the correct route at every intersection or change of direction so that evacuees can move along the escape route quickly and safely. However, in some environments (public buildings, retail areas, etc.) there may be a great number of sign boards, building furniture and visual obstacles that could confuse evacuees in an emergency. This is why safety signs must be easily seen and understood and, in today's cosmopolitan society, it is essential that the meaning of signs does not rely on language.

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The Legal Situation

Standardisation across Europe was one method of increasing a wider understanding of safety signs. Therefore, the EC Safety Signs Directive (92/58/EEC) was published and adopted as 'The Health and Safety (Signs and Signals) Regulations' in England during 1996. This piece of legislation set out simple 'Pictogram' sign formats to be used within the European Community.

The Regulations showed the intrinsic features required for emergency escape signs as being a white pictogram on a green background. The pictogram consists of the running man/arrow/door. These intrinsic features avoided the use of words in any of the escape signs and set out escape route guidance thereby simplifying the vast range of text signs that had previously been used.

The only problem with the EC Safety Signs Directive was that the pictograms supplied were of a different format to those shown in ISO documents and some National Standards such as BS 5499. Here are the three formats currently available for use in the UK:



BS 5499



Signs Directive



ISO 7010

In 2011, it was decided by many of the National Standards bodies to consider adoption of a single pictogram format as shown in ISO 7010. This format was adopted by BSI in the 2011 edition of BS 5266. The latest version of the code of practice for emergency lighting has been published in 2016 which is considered the 'de-facto' emergency lighting standard in the UK.

BS 5499-4:2013 now gives guidance for externally illuminated signs. The requirements are identical irrespective of whether they are painted, printed or phosphorescent: "*the vertical illumination should be not less than 100 lux under normal lighting conditions and not less than 5 lux on any part of the face of the sign under mains-failure conditions.*" Ref. clauses 5.2 and 5.4 of BS 5499-4:2013

The members of the Industry Committee for Emergency Lighting (ICEL) recognised that a further change in sign format could cause additional confusion within the already confused market and therefore decided to launch the ICEL Clear Sign Campaign.

It is a legal requirement for businesses to conduct risk assessments for fire safety and evacuation and it is of course vital that the emergency escape signs are of a legal format.

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The current position includes the following key issues:

- Text only signs are not legal and should have already been replaced
- BS5499 Pictogram signs (with or without supplementary text) are legal but should only have been used when expanding an installation already incorporating similar signs
- Pictogram only signs with the same format as shown in The Health and Safety (Signs and Signals) Regulations / EC Safety Signs Directive (92/58/EEC) are legal but should not be mixed with other sign formats on any installation.
- Since 2012 the ISO 7010 Pictogram signs are legal but again should not be mixed with other formats on an installation.
- The current guidance do not only identify the ISO 7010 sign format, there are also references to ISO 3864-1, ISO 3864-3 and ISO 3864-4 to provide detailed information relating to the safety colour, contrast colour and dimensions of the elements.



Go Left



Go Straight on or up



Go Right

These images show the different appearance of the Pictogram symbols used in these signs but the key differences between the Health and Safety (Signs and Signals) Regulations / EC Safety Signs Directive (92/58/EEC) pictograms and the ISO versions include:-

- ISO 7010 details the pictogram as the running man which should be supported by a supplementary arrow sign.
- The only international standard which provides full guidance on the use of the arrows is ISO 16069 in which it states that 'straight on' is depicted by an arrow facing up. BS 5499-4:2013 now supports ISO 16069 in this respect whereas the Safety Signs and Signals Regulations and other ISO standards do not state which way the arrow should be used.



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ICEL Recommendation:

For new installations, the best advice is to use internally illuminated emergency sign luminaires with the minimum number of sign formats of the ISO 7010 format to avoid confusion. Almost all escape route scenarios can be clearly indicated with the basic ISO 7010 pictogram signs conveying the messages 'straight on', 'go left', 'go right'.

For non-internally illuminated signs, this includes phosphorescent signs, in the emergency mode – these should be illuminated by an emergency luminaire to 5 lux vertical illuminance; and in the mains healthy mode – illuminated by the mains luminaires to 100 lux vertical illuminance. See BS 5499 Pt 4.

However, Local Authorities and Fire Authorities can require new installations to be of either format – Signs Directive or ISO until the situation is resolved by an amendment to the Directive – So check with them to be sure you are supplying the correct format for your project. Extensions to an existing installation should be made in the same format as the original signs.

The technical features required for these signs are:-

- The luminance of any area of safety colour of the sign shall be at least 2 cd/m²
- The luminance ratio within either the contrast colour white or the safety colour green, shall be the minimum luminance divided by the maximum luminance and shall be greater than 0.2
- The ratio of the luminance L_{contrast} to the luminance L_{safety} colour shall be not less than 5:1 and not greater than 15:1
- Signs shall be illuminated to at least 50% of the required luminance within 5 seconds and full required luminance within 60 seconds

Although these factors can appear to be complicated, the principles are well known by reputable emergency lighting specialists and should be assured by specifying products supplied by ICEL member companies.

For further information contact icel@thelia.org.uk