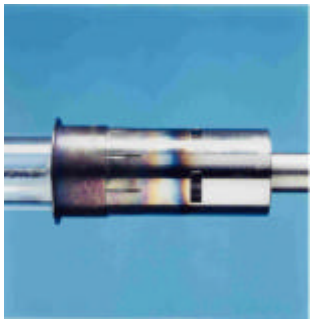
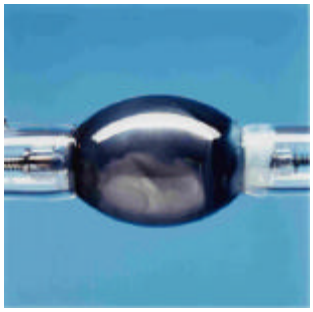
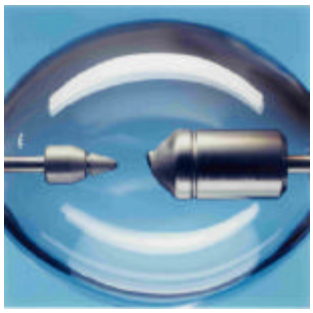
Problems and Solutions

There are a number of reasons why a lamp may not give satisfactory performance. The following may help you to locate and correct the more common problems that can cause failure, and ensure longer life for the replacement lamp.

	Symptom	Fault	Remedy
	**1.** Connector base discoloured	Connector base overheated above 230?C due to: - Faulty electrical connection - Improper lamp cooling - Improper operating current - Optical system out of alignment	Check electrical connections and cooling conditions: - Tighten or renew - Check operating current - Check cooling system (ventilator or convection) - Check/adjust optical system
	**2.** Blackening or clouding of quartz bulb	Operational air infiltration due to: - Crack in graded seal typically caused by overheated connector base; maximum temperature of 230?C exceeded	Ensure proper operational current, as noted for overheated base. Check electrical connections: -Tighten or renew - Check cooling system - Check/adjust optical system - Check operation current
	3. Severe cathode electrode damage, grey/brown deposits on quartz envelope	Reversed polarity due to: - Electrical feed incorrectly supplied to lamp - Faulty wiring	- Check polarity, transpose connections if necessary - Lamp anode must always be on top if lamp is used in vertical burning position
	**4.** Abnormal anode electrode deterioration, blackening of lamp	Arc instability due to: - Lamp operated outside current control range - Lamp operated with poor quality operational current - Improper magnetic stabilisation - Improper forced cooling	- Check correct current setting - Check magnetic stabilisation - Ensure proper quality current - Ensure forced cooling as required by OSRAM
	5.Deposits on anode front	Rectifier/power supply defect: - Run up current limit exceeded - High current ripple	Check - Rectifier/power supply - Run up current - Current ripple