
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA UFGS-16528A (May 2001)

Preparing Activity: USACE Superseding
UFGS-16528A (February 1995)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated 25 June 2004

Latest change indicated by CHG tags

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DIVISION 16 - ELECTRICAL

SECTION 16528A

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SECTION 16528A

EXTERIOR LIGHTING INCLUDING SECURITY AND CCTV APPLICATIONS
05/01

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for lighting for roads, walks, security, and closed circuit television (CCTV) assessment.

Comments and suggestions on this guide specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

Use of electronic communication is encouraged.

Brackets are used in the text to indicate designer choices or locations where text must be supplied by the designer.

PART 1 GENERAL

NOTE: This specification does not include provision for high-mast roadway and parking lot lighting (poles over 18.3 meters (60 feet)). Requirements for materials and procedures for special or unusual design will be added as necessary for specific projects. Quantity and quality of illumination will conform to TM 5-811-1/AFJMAN 32-1080. Standard details will conform to the general requirements of TM 5-811-1/AFJMAN 32-1080, and may be modified to suit project conditions.

Incandescent lamps, Fluorescent lamps, and Mercury Vapor Lamps shall not be used for CCTV. In addition, tungsten lamps other than infrared lamps

shall not be used for CCTV.

Two types of infrared luminaires are currently available. Fixtures with special lamps utilizing optical dichroic mirror coatings that produce only infrared light and fixtures that use conventional lamps that pass the light output through infrared filters. Special lamps have the advantage of operating cooler and not requiring a cooling fan, thus operating quieter and requiring less maintenance. The major disadvantages are high lamp replacement cost due to short bulb life (2000 to 4000 hours) and special lamp design. The 2000 hour lamps produce more infrared light energy and are preferred over the 4000 hour lamps. Another disadvantage is the limited variety of wattages available, but this is normally resolved by fixture placement during site lighting system design. Conventional lamps utilizing special power supplies and infrared filters have the advantages of low bulb replacement cost and bulb life ranging from 1700 to 18000 hours. (Note: Special power supplies reduce current flow to the bulb and allow it to operate at a lower filament temperature to shift light output more into the near infrared (NIR) light spectrum and requires less filtering. This has the additional advantage of extending bulb life.) A variety of bulb sizes are available and no special bulbs are required. The main disadvantage of using a conventional bulb is the heat generated utilizing an infrared filter which must be cooled by a cooling fan. Fans require maintenance and the loss of the fan will destroy the filter. Filters are expensive.

1.1 REFERENCES

NOTE: Issue (date) of references included in project specifications need not be more current than provided by the latest guide specification. Use of SpecsIntact automated reference checking is recommended for projects based on older guide specifications.

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS
(AASHTO)

AASHTO LTS-4

(2001; 2002 Interim) Standard
Specifications for Structural Supports for
Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic
Signals

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI C119.1	(2002) Sealed Insulated Underground Connector Systems Rated 600 Volts
ANSI C135.1	(1979) Galvanized Steel Bolts and Nuts for Overhead Line Construction
ANSI C135.14	(1979) Staples with Rolled or Slash Points for Overhead Line Construction
ANSI C135.30	(1988) Zinc-Coated Ferrous Ground Rods for Overhead or Underground Line Construction
ANSI C136.10	(1996) Roadway Lighting-Locking Type Photocontrol Devices and Mating Receptacle - Physical and Electrical Interchangeability and Testing
ANSI C136.11	(1995) Roadway Lighting Equipment Series Sockets and Series Sockets Receptacles
ANSI C136.15	(1997) Roadway Lighting Equipment High Intensity Discharge and Low Pressure Sodium Lamps in Luminaires, Field Identification
ANSI C136.2	(1996) Roadway Lighting Equipment: Luminaires, Voltage Classification
ANSI C136.20	(1990) Roadway Lighting Equipment Fiber Reinforced-Plastic (FRP) Lighting Poles
ANSI C136.3	(1995) Roadway Lighting Equipment-Luminaire Attachments
ANSI C136.6	(1997) Roadway Lighting Equipment - Metal Heads and Reflector Assemblies - Mechanical and Optical Interchangeability
ANSI C136.9	(1990) Roadway Lighting Equipment - Socket Support Assemblies for Metal Heads - Mechanical Interchangeability
ANSI C78.1	(1991; R 1998) For Fluorescent Lamps - Rapid-Start Types - Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics
ANSI C78.1350	(1990) Electric Lamps - 400-Watt, 100-Volt, S51 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps
ANSI C78.1351	(1989) Electric Lamps - 250-Watt, 100-Volt S50 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps
ANSI C78.1352	(1990) Electric Lamps - 1000-Watt, 250-Volt, S52 Single-Ended High-Pressure Sodium Lamps

ANSI C78.1355	(1989) Electric Lamps - 150-Watt, 55-Volt S55 High-Pressure Sodium Lamps
ANSI C78.1375	(1996) 400-Watt, M59 Single-Ended Metal-Halide Lamps
ANSI C78.1376	(1996) 1000-Watt, M47 Single Ended Metal-Halide Lamps
ANSI C78.40	(1992; R 1998) Specifications for Mercury Lamps
ANSI C80.1	(1994) Rigid Steel Conduit - Zinc Coated
ANSI C82.4	(2002) Ballasts for High-Intensity-Discharge and Low-Pressure Sodium Lamps (Multiple-Supply Type)
ANSI O5.1	(2002) Specifications and Dimensions for Wood Poles

AMERICAN WOOD-PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION (AWPA)

AWPA C25	(2001) Sawn Crossarms - Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes
AWPA C4	(1999) Poles - Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes
AWPA P1/P13	(2001) Standard for Creosote Preservative
AWPA P8	(2001) Standard for Oil-Borne Preservatives
AWPA P9	(2001) Standards for Solvents and Formulations for Organic Preservative Systems

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 123/A 123M	(2002) Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A 153/A 153M	(2003) Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A 36/A 36M	(2003a) Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A 48	(1994ae1) Gray Iron Castings
ASTM A 48M	(1994e1) Gray Iron Castings (Metric)
ASTM A 575	(1996; R 2002) Steel Bars, Carbon, Merchant Quality, M-Grades
ASTM A 576	(1990b; R 2000) Steel Bars, Carbon, Hot-Wrought, Special Quality
ASTM B 117	(2002) Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus

ASTM B 2	(2000) Medium-Hard-Drawn Copper Wire
ASTM B 8	(1999) Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard, or Soft
ASTM C 478	(2003) Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
ASTM D 1654	(1992; R 2000) Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES ALLIANCE (EIA)

EIA ANSI/EIA/TIA-232-F	(2002) Interface Between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment Employing Serial Binary Data Interchange
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ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA (IESNA)

IESNA RP-8	(2000) Roadway Lighting
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INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE C136.13	(1992) Roadway Lighting Equipment, Metal Brackets for Wood Poles
IEEE C2	(2002) National Electrical Safety Code
IEEE C62.41	(1991) Recommended Practice for Surge Voltages in Low-Voltage AC Power Circuits
IEEE Std 81	(1983) Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System (Part 1) Normal Measurements

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA 250	(2003) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)
NEMA ICS 1	(2000) Industrial Control and Systems: General Requirements
NEMA ICS 2	(2000) Industrial Controls and Systems: Controllers, Contactors, and Overload Relays Rated Not More than 2000 Volts AC or 750 Volts DC
NEMA ICS 6	(1993; R 2001) Industrial Control and Systems: Enclosures
NEMA OS 1	(2003) Sheet Steel Outlet Boxes, Device Boxes, Covers, and Box Supports
NEMA OS 2	(1998) Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Device Boxes, Covers and Box Supports

NEMA RN 1	(1998) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Externally Coated Galvanized Rigid Steel Conduit and Intermediate Metal Conduit
NEMA TC 6	(1990) PVC and ABS Plastic Utilities Duct for Underground Installation
NEMA TC 9	(2004) Fittings for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Utilities Duct for Underground Installation
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)	
NFPA 70	(2002) National Electrical Code
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)	
UL 1029	(1994; Rev thru Feb 2001) High-Intensity-Discharge Lamp Ballasts
UL 1449	(1996; Rev thru Jul 2002) Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors
UL 1571	(1995; Rev thru Nov 1999) Incandescent Lighting Fixtures
UL 1572	(1995; Rev thru Nov 1999) High Intensity Discharge Lighting Fixtures
UL 44	(1999; Rev thru May 2002) Thermoset-Insulated Wires and Cables
UL 467	(1993; Rev thru Feb 2001) Grounding and Bonding Equipment
UL 486A	(1997; Rev thru May 2001) Wire Connectors and Soldering Lugs for Use with Copper Conductors
UL 486B	(1997; Rev thru May 2001) Wire Connectors for Use with Aluminum Conductors
UL 506	(2000; Rev thru Feb 2004) Specialty Transformers
UL 514A	(2004) Metallic Outlet Boxes
UL 514B	(2004) Conduit, Tubing and Cable Fittings
UL 514C	(1996; Rev thru Nov 2002) Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers
UL 6	(2000; Rev thru May 2003) Rigid Metal Conduit
UL 651	(1995; Rev thru Oct 2002) Schedule 40 and 80 Rigid PVC Conduit

UL 651A	(2000; Rev thru Sep 2003) Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and HDPE Conduit
UL 854	(1999; Rev thru Nov 2002) Service-Entrance Cables
UL 870	(1995; Rev thru Jul 2003) Wireways, Auxiliary Gutters, and Associated Fittings
UL 886	(1994; Rev thru Apr 1999) Outlet Boxes and Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations
UL 98	(2004) Enclosed and Dead-Front Switches

1.2 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Submittals must be limited to those necessary for adequate quality control. The importance of an item in the project should be one of the primary factors in determining if a submittal for the item should be required.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy projects.

Submittal items not designated with a "G" are considered as being for information only for Army projects and for Contractor Quality Control approval for Navy projects.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.] [for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Lighting System[; G][; G, [____]]
Detail Drawings[; G][; G, [____]]

Detail drawings for the complete system and for [poles,]
[lighting fixtures,] [bracket arms,] [cable boxes,] [handholes,]
[transformers,] [controllers,] [and] [____]. [Detail drawings
for precast handholes shall include a design analysis to determine
that strength is equivalent to indicated cast-in-place concrete
handholes.] [Drawings shall indicate bonding method for concrete
encasement.] [Drawings shall include design calculations showing
adequate strength of screw foundations.] [For CCTV lighting, data
shall include:

- a. Infrared light call-up response time.
- b. Lamp strike and restrike times.
- c. System startup and shutdown operations.
- d. Manuals for CCTV Assessment Lighting equipment.
- e. A typical zone layout showing light locations, isolux
patterns, and lighting ratios.]

As-Built Drawings

Final as-built drawings shall be finished drawings on mylar or
vellum and shall be delivered with the final test report.

SD-03 Product Data

Equipment and Materials

Data published by the manufacturer of each item on the list of
equipment and material, to permit verification that the item
proposed is of the correct size, properly rated or applied, or is
otherwise suitable for the application and fully conforms to the
requirements specified.

Spare Parts

Spare parts data for each item of material and equipment
specified, after approval of detail drawings for materials and
equipment, and not later than 4 months before the date of
beneficial occupancy. The data shall include a complete list of
parts, special tools, and supplies, with current unit prices and
sources of supply.

SD-06 Test Reports

CCTV Assessment Lighting[; G][; G, [____]]

Test procedures and reports for CCTV assessment lighting. After
receipt by the Contractor of written approval of the test
procedures, the Contractor shall schedule the tests. The final
test procedures report shall be delivered after completion of the

tests.

Operating Test[; G][; G, [____]]

Test procedures and reports for the Operating Test. After receipt by the Contractor of written approval of the test procedures, the Contractor shall schedule the tests. The final test procedures report shall be delivered after completion of the tests.

Ground Resistance Measurements

The measured resistance to ground of each separate grounding installation, indicating the location of the rods, the resistance of the soil in ohms per millimeter and the soil conditions at the time the measurements were made. The information shall be in writing.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Lighting System

A draft copy of the operation and maintenance manuals, prior to beginning the tests for use during site testing. Final copies of the manuals as specified bound in hardback, loose-leaf binders, within 30 days after completing the field test. The draft copy used during site testing shall be updated with any changes required, prior to final delivery of the manuals. Each manual's contents shall be identified on the cover. The manual shall include names, addresses, and telephone numbers of each subcontractor installing equipment and systems, and nearest service representatives for each item of equipment for each system. The manuals shall have a table of contents and tab sheets. Tab sheets shall be placed at the beginning of each chapter or section and at the beginning of each appendix. The final copies delivered after completion of the field test shall include modifications made during installation checkout and acceptance.

1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 Lighting System

The lighting system shall be configured as specified and shown. The system shall include all fixtures, hardware, poles, cables, connectors, adapters and appurtenances needed to provide a fully functional lighting system.

1.3.2 Design Requirements for CCTV Assessment Lighting

NOTE: Coordinate the type of CCTV light fixture used with the spectral sensitivity of the CCTV camera installed at each assessment zone. Provide a sufficient lighting level to meet the minimum faceplate illumination requirements of each camera. Provide a light ratio of not greater than 6 to 1 (highlight to shadow) between the perimeter fences or in the CCTV assessment zone. In addition, the security at some sites may require lighting in areas

not normally viewed by the CCTV cameras.

Omit this paragraph if the lighting system is not used for CCTV assessment.

The CCTV Assessment Lighting system shall be configured as specified and shown. Equipment shall conform to NFPA 70 and IEEE C2. The lighting configuration shall provide sufficient light for optimum CCTV assessment of each zone. The system shall include all fixtures, hardware, poles, cables, connectors, adapters, and appurtenances needed to provide a fully functional lighting system.

1.3.3 Electrical Requirements

The equipment shall operate from a voltage source as shown, plus or minus 10 percent, and 60 Hz, plus or minus 2 percent.

1.3.4 Power Line Surge Protection

NOTE: Indicate circuits requiring additional transient voltage surge suppression. Provide requirements on the drawings or in a table.

Transient voltage surge suppressors shall be provided for all electronic equipment. Surge suppressors shall meet the requirements of IEEE C62.41, and be UL listed as having been tested in accordance with UL 1449. Surge suppressor ratings shall be [as indicated] [[_____] volts rms, operating voltage; [50] [60] Hz; [1-phase] [3-phase]; [2] [3] [4] wire with ground; transient suppression voltage (peak let-through-voltage) of [_____] volts]. Fuses shall not be used as surge suppression.

1.3.5 Interface Between CCTV Lighting and CCTV System

NOTE: Delete this paragraph if infrared lights are not used for CCTV assessment.

Infrared lights shall be interfaced to the CCTV system and shall provide automatic, alarm actuated call-up of the light associated with the alarm zone.

1.3.6 Interface Between Lighting System and Power Distribution

NOTE: Include the secondary power panel only for a backup generator as specified in another section. The designer will determine the site requirements for a backup generator.

Conductors shall [include all conductors extending from the load side of the primary and secondary power panels that serve assessment lighting equipment] [and] [be as indicated].

1.3.7 Nameplates

Each major component of equipment shall have a nonferrous metal or engraved plastic nameplate which shall show, as a minimum, the manufacturer's name and address, the catalog or style number, the electrical rating in volts, and the capacity in amperes or watts.

1.3.8 Standard Products

Materials and equipment shall be standard products of manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products. Items of equipment shall essentially duplicate equipment that has been in satisfactory use at least 2 years prior to bid opening.

1.3.9 Unusual Service Conditions

NOTE: If normal service conditions prevail, omit this subparagraph. Unusual service conditions for altitude start above 1 kilometer (3300 feet) for most apparatus. Ambient temperature is generally 40 degrees C, although in some cases 30 degrees C applies. Frequency is generally 60 Hz, although 50 Hz may also be standard. Any unusual service conditions or atmospheres shall be taken into consideration and the specifications adjusted accordingly.

Equipment and materials furnished under this section shall be suitable for the following unusual service conditions: altitude [_____] m, feet, ambient temperature [_____] degrees C. F.

1.3.10 Hazardous Locations

NOTE: Designer must identify hazardous areas and show them on the drawings.

[Wiring shall conform to NFPA 70 for Class [I] [II] [III], Division [1] [2] hazardous locations. Equipment shall be suitable for [Group [____]] [operating temperature of [____] degrees C F].] [Wiring and equipment shall be of the classes, groups, divisions indicated, and suitable for the indicated operating temperature.]

1.3.11 Protection of Security Lighting System Components

1.3.11.1 Components and Conductors

NOTE: Security and CCTV lighting system conductors will be buried in areas where the likelihood of damage to the conductors is slight. In areas where subsurface utilities are congested and in areas where the chance of accidental or intentional damage is great, the security and CCTV lighting system conductors will be placed in ducts.

Security lighting system conductors shall be protected from damage. Lighting system conductors shall be installed in raceways or by means of direct burial, as shown. Where the conductors leave the underground systems, the conductors shall be in rigid steel conduit of the indicated size. Wire guards shall be provided to protect security lighting luminaries mounted below 6.1 m. 20 feet. A NEMA ICS 6, Type 4 enclosure shall house exterior group-located electrical equipment such as time switches, safety switches, and magnetic contactors. Where only one piece of equipment is being provided at a location, the equipment shall be provided with its own enclosure.

1.3.11.2 Tamper Provisions

NOTE: When an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is to be provided or is already in place, tamper switches or welded covers are required. When an IDS is not required, this paragraph will be deleted.

Enclosures, cabinets, housings (other than luminaire housings), boxes, raceways, conduits, and fittings having hinged doors or removable covers, and which contain any part of the security lighting system (including power sources), shall be provided with corrosion-resistant tamper switches, connected to an Intrusion Detection System (IDS), that will initiate an alarm signal when the door or cover is opened or moved. Tamper switches shall be inaccessible until the switch is activated. Switch leads and mounting hardware shall be concealed from the exterior of the enclosure. For pull or junction boxes which contain no splices or connections the covers may be protected by 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) 1/4 inch tack welds on four sides of each cover rather than by tamper switches. Labels shall be affixed to indicate they contain no connections. Labels shall not indicate that the box is part of the security system.

1.4 CORROSION PROTECTION

1.4.1 Aluminum Materials

[Aluminum shall not be used in contact with earth or concrete. Where aluminum conductors are connected to dissimilar metal, fittings conforming to UL 486B shall be used.] [Aluminum shall not be used.]

1.4.2 Ferrous Metal Materials

1.4.2.1 Hardware

Ferrous metal hardware shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 153/A 153M and ASTM A 123/A 123M.

1.4.2.2 Equipment

NOTE: A 120 hour test will be specified in a noncorrosive environment and a 480 hour test will be specified in a corrosive environment.

Equipment and component items, including but not limited to metal poles and

ferrous metal luminaires not hot-dip galvanized or porcelain enamel finished, shall be provided with corrosion-resistant finishes which shall withstand [120] [480] hours of exposure to the salt spray test specified in ASTM B 117 without loss of paint or release of adhesion of the paint primer coat to the metal surface in excess of 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) 1/16 inch from the test mark. The scribed test mark and test evaluation shall have a rating of not less than 7 in accordance with TABLE 1, (procedure A) of ASTM D 1654. Cut edges or otherwise damaged surfaces of hot-dip galvanized sheet steel or mill galvanized sheet steel shall be coated with a zinc rich paint conforming to the manufacturer's standard.

1.4.3 Finishing

Painting required for surfaces not otherwise specified and finish painting of items only primed at the factory, shall be as specified in Section 09900 PAINTING, GENERAL.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STANDARD PRODUCT

Material and equipment shall be the standard product of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of the product and shall essentially duplicate items that have been in satisfactory use for at least 2 years prior to bid opening. Items of the same classification shall be identical including equipment, assemblies, parts, and components.

2.2 BRACKET ARMS

2.2.1 On Aluminum, Steel, Fiberglass, and Concrete Poles

Poles shall be provided with bracket arms of the [support arm] [davit] style and of the length indicated on drawings. Bracket arms shall conform to the design of the pole provided. The bracket arms shall be capable of supporting the equipment to be mounted on it with the maximum wind and ice loading encountered at the site. Strength of bracket arms shall be in accordance with IEEE C136.13. Steel brackets shall be galvanized. Wood bracket arms shall not be used.

2.2.2 On Wood Poles

Poles shall be in accordance with IEEE C136.13 provided with galvanized steel pipe bracket arms coordinated for pole attachment. The bracket arm shall be [cantilever without underbrace] [cantilever with underbrace] [single tie brace] [double tie brace] [truss] [A-frame]. The bracket arm shall be of the length indicated on drawings.

2.2.3 Floodlight Brackets

Floodlight brackets shall be coordinated with the floodlight support provided.

2.3 CABLE

The Contractor shall provide all wire and cable not indicated as government furnished equipment. Wire and cable components shall be able to withstand the jobsite environment for a minimum of 20 years.

2.3.1 Insulated Cable

NOTE: Select insulation thickness of column B when approximately 0.381 to 0.508 mm (15 to 20 mils) more insulation is desired and column A when even thicker insulation is necessary. Do not specify for small installations or for limited amounts of one AWG size on large installations, since cable must be manufactured to order.

Cable shall be type USE conforming to UL 854, with copper conductors and type RHW or XHHW insulation conforming to UL 44, and shall include green ground conductor. Cable shall be provided with insulation of a thickness not less than that given in column [A] [B] of TABLE 15.1 of UL 854. Cable shall be rated 600 volts. Parts of the cable system such as splices and terminations shall be rated not less than 600 volts. The size and number of conductors and the number of cables shall be as indicated. Conductors larger than No. 8 AWG shall be stranded.

2.3.2 Messenger Cable

NOTE: Include this paragraph only for aerial cable.
The designer will coordinate with the site to determine acceptable locations and heights for aerial cables. For security reasons, aerial cables shall not cross perimeter fencing.

A messenger cable system to support aerial cable shall be furnished. The messenger system shall include guys, hardware and appurtenances needed to install the messenger cable. The messenger system shall be capable of supporting the weight of the lighting system cable with the required messenger cable tensioning without exceeding 30 percent of its breaking strength under 16 degrees C (60 degrees F) 60 degrees F conditions of no ice and no wind. The messenger shall be sized so that ice and wind loading normally encountered at the site does not cause the messenger to exceed 50 percent of its breaking strength. Appurtenances, guys, and hardware shall be sized to exceed the rated breaking strength of the messenger cable. Messenger cables shall be galvanized zinc coated steel or aluminum clad steel.

2.3.3 Bare Copper Conductors

Medium-hard-drawn copper conductors shall conform to ASTM B 2 and ASTM B 8.

2.4 AERIAL CABLE HARDWARE

NOTE: Include this paragraph only when aerial cable is being used.

Zinc coated aerial cable hardware shall conform to ANSI C135.1 and ANSI C135.14. Steel hardware material shall conform to ASTM A 575 and ASTM A 576. Hardware shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 153/A 153M.

2.5 CABLE SPLICES AND CONNECTORS

Cable splices and connectors shall conform to UL 486A. Underground splices and connectors shall also conform to the requirements of ANSI C119.1.

2.6 CABLE BOXES

Boxes and covers shall be made of cast iron with zinc coated or aluminized finish, and shall be of the sizes indicated on drawings. The minimum inside dimensions shall be not less than 304.8 mm (12 inches) 12 inches square by 152.4 mm (6 inches) 6 inches deep and not less than required to house the cable splice. A suitable gasket shall be installed between the box and cover for watertightness. A sufficient number of screws shall be installed to hold the cover in place along the entire surface of contact. Grounding lugs shall be provided.

2.7 MANHOLES, HANDHOLES, AND PULLBOXES

NOTE: Actual strength figures may need to be adjusted to accommodate various manufacturers of glass reinforced polymer boxes.

Cast iron will generally be specified for wheel loadings up to 7,258 kPa (16,000 pounds); cast steel may be used at the Contractor's option. Handhole covers and frames will generally conform to the details of TM 5-811-1/AFJMAN 32-1080. Cast steel will be specified for areas that require heavier loadings, such as airports or other concentrated load applications. When cast steel is required, the specification will be revised to indicate the wheel load, tire or wheel contact area, and tire pressure.

Use tamperproof bolts for handholes that are in a nonsecure area but serve security and CCTV lighting systems.

Manholes, handholes, and pullboxes shall be as indicated. Strength of manholes, handholes, and pullboxes and their frames and covers shall conform to the requirements of IEEE C2. Precast concrete manholes shall have the required strength established by ASTM C 478. Frames and covers for manholes shall be made of [gray cast iron] [or] [cast steel]. A machine-finished seat shall be provided to ensure a matching joint between frame and cover. Cast iron shall comply with ASTM A 48M ASTM A 48, Class 30B, minimum. Handholes for low voltage cables installed in parking lots, sidewalks, and turfed areas shall be from an aggregate consisting of sand and with continuous woven glass strands having an overall compressive strength of at least [69] [_____] MPa [10,000] [_____] psi and a flexural strength of at least [34.5] [_____] MPa [5,000] [_____] psi. Pullbox and handhole covers in parking lots, sidewalks, and turfed areas shall be of the same material as the box. [Concrete pullboxes shall consist of precast reinforced concrete boxes, extensions, bases, and covers.] [A sufficient number of tamperproof bolts shall be installed to hold the cover firmly in place along the entire surface of contact; a tool for the tamperproof bolts shall be furnished.]

2.8 CONDUIT, DUCTS AND FITTINGS

2.8.1 Conduit, Rigid Steel

Rigid steel conduit shall conform to ANSI C80.1 and UL 6.

2.8.2 Conduit Coatings

Underground metallic conduit and fittings shall be coated with a plastic resin system conforming to NEMA RN 1, Type 40. Epoxy systems may also be used.

2.8.3 Conduit Fittings and Outlets

2.8.3.1 Boxes, Metallic Outlets

NEMA OS 1 and UL 514A.

2.8.3.2 Boxes, Nonmetallic, Outlet and Flush-Device Boxes and Covers

NEMA OS 2 and UL 514C.

2.8.3.3 Boxes, Outlet for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations

UL 886.

2.8.3.4 Boxes, Switch (Enclosed), Surface Mounted

UL 98.

2.8.3.5 Fittings for Conduit and Outlet Boxes

UL 514B.

2.8.3.6 Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations

UL 886.

2.8.3.7 Fittings, PVC, for Use with Rigid PVC Conduit and Tubing

UL 514B.

2.8.4 Non-Metallic Duct

NOTE: Only polyvinyl chloride and high-density polyethylene conduits are presently covered by UL 651, which includes a temperature rating clause. Other plastic materials are covered by NEMA Standards, which do not provide a temperature rating clause. All options will be permitted and the temperature certification required until these materials are covered by an industry temperature rating clause.

Non-metallic duct lines and fittings utilized for underground installation shall be suitable for the application. Duct shall be thick-wall, single, round-bore type. Material of one type shall be used.

Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) duct shall conform to NEMA TC 6 and NEMA TC 9. High-density conduit shall conform to UL 651A. Schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) shall conform to UL 651. Plastic utility duct and fittings manufactured without a UL label or listing shall be provided with a certification as follows: "The materials are suitable for use with 75 degree C (167 degrees F) 167 degree F wiring. No reduction of properties in excess of that specified for materials with a UL label or listing will be experienced if samples of the finished product are operated continuously under the normal conditions that produce the highest temperature in the duct."

2.9 WOOD CROSSARMS

Douglas fir or dense southern pine of sizes specified or indicated, with pressure treatment conforming to AWPA C25.

2.10 GROUND RODS

NOTE: Determine the size, type, and number of ground rods to be used, based on local conditions, earth resistivity data, and on the size and type of the electrical installation. Copper clad steel rods will be specified for normal conditions. Zinc coated steel or stainless steel rods will be used where low soil resistivities are encountered and galvanic corrosion may occur between adjacent underground metallic masses and the copper clad rods. Stainless steel rods have a longer life than zinc coated steel, but use of stainless steel must be justified based on the higher cost. Rods 15.9 mm (5/8 inch) in diameter and 2.4 m (8 feet) in length are generally acceptable; however in rocky soils 19.1 mm (3/4 inch) rods will be specified. In high resistivity soils, 3.1 m (10 feet) or sectional rods may be used to obtain the required resistance to ground; however, where rock is encountered, additional rods, a counterpoise, or ground grid may be necessary.

Coordinate and standardize rod selection for individual facilities with other specification sections.

Ground rods shall be of [copper clad steel conforming to UL 467] [zinc coated steel conforming to ANSI C135.30] [solid stainless steel] not less than [15.9 mm (5/8 inch)] [19.1 mm (3/4 inch)] [5/8] [3/4] inch in diameter by [2.4 m (8 feet)] [3.1 m (10 feet)] [8] [10] feet in length of the sectional type driven full length into earth.

2.11 POLES

NOTE: Select wind velocities from 50 year mean recurrence isotach maps issued by the U.S. Weather Bureau or reproduced in pole manufacturer's literature. For areas not covered by such a map, select the appropriate wind gust velocity from IEEE

C2 and divide by 1.3. Round off values to the nearest nominal size given, except that when extreme wind loading values (values above 161 km per hour (100 mph)) occur, it is recommended that pole manufacturers be consulted as to the availability of poles designed for such pressures. Generally, anchor bolt-mounted poles will be used; however, the application may make the use of embedded concrete poles desirable. Metal poles will not be embedded since corrosion may occur. Climbing facilities will be provided as required by the using service.

Metal and concrete poles shall be the pole manufacturer's standard design for supporting the number of fixtures indicated. Poles shall be designed for a wind velocity of [31.3 meters per second (70 mph)] [35.8 meters per second (80 mph)] [40.2 meters per second (90 mph)] [44.7 meters per second (100 mph)] [49.2 meters per second (110 mph)] [[_____] meters per second ([_____] mph)] [70] [80] [90] [100] [110] [_____] mph at the base of the pole, for a wind gust factor of 1.3, and for the height and drag factors recommended by AASHTO LTS-4. The effective projected area of luminaires and other pole-mounted devices shall be taken into account in pole design. Poles shall have grounding provisions. The type of pole shaft material provided shall not be mixed on any project. Grounding connection shall be provided near the bottom of each metal pole and at each concrete pole anchor base. Scratched, stained, chipped, or dented poles shall not be installed.

2.11.1 Aluminum Poles

Aluminum poles and brackets for [walkway] [_____] lighting shall have a [uniform satin] [dark anodic bronze] [_____] finish to match fixtures and shall not be painted. Manufacturer's standard provision shall be made for protecting the finish during shipment and installation. Minimum protection shall consist of spirally wrapping each pole shaft with protective paper secured with tape, and shipping small parts in boxes.

- a. Shafts shall be round and of seamless construction. The wall thickness shall be at least 4.8 mm (0.188 in). 0.188 inch. Exterior surfaces shall be free of protuberances, dents, cracks, and discoloration. Material for shafts shall be 6063 aluminum alloy; after fabrication, the alloy shall have a T6 temper. Tops of shafts shall be fitted with a round or tapered cover. Bases shall be anchor bolt mounted, made of cast aluminum alloy 356-T6, and shall be machined to receive the lower end of shafts. Joints between shafts and bases shall be welded. Bases shall be provided with four holes, spaced 90 degrees apart, for anchorage.
- b. Hardware, except anchor bolts, shall be either 2024-T4 anodized aluminum alloy or stainless steel.

2.11.2 Steel Poles

Steel poles shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 123/A 123M and shall not be painted. Poles shall have tapered tubular members, either round in cross-section or polygonal. Pole shafts shall be one piece. Poles shall be welded construction with no bolts, rivets, or other means of fastening except as specifically approved. Pole markings shall be approximately 900 to 1270 mm 3 to 4 feet above grade and shall include

manufacturer, year of manufacture, top and bottom diameters, length, and a loading tree. Attachment requirements shall be provided as indicated, including grounding provisions. Climbing facilities are not required. Bases shall be of the anchor bolt-mounted type.

2.11.3 Concrete Poles

**NOTE: In areas where freezing temperatures occur,
the minimum compressive strength given for concrete
in spun poles should be increased in line with the
usual concrete design for such temperatures.**

Concrete poles shall be designed to withstand the loads specified in IEEE C2 multiplied by the appropriate overload capacity factors. Poles shall be reinforced or prestressed, either cast or spun. Spun poles shall be manufactured by a centrifugal spinning process with concrete pumped into a polished round tapered metal mold. Concrete for spun poles shall have a compressive strength of at least 34.5 MPa (5,000 psi) 5,000 psi at 28 days; steel wire shall have an ultimate tensile strength of at least 827 MPa (120,000 psi); 120,000 psi; and reinforcing bars shall have an ultimate tensile strength of at least 276 MPa (40,000 psi). 40,000 psi. After the high speed spinning action is completed, a spun pole shall be cured by a suitable wet steam process. Spun poles shall have a water absorption of not greater than 3 percent to eliminate cracking and to prevent erosion. Concrete poles shall have hollow shafts. Poles shall have a hard, smooth, nonporous surface that is resistant to soil acids, road salts, and attacks of water and frost. Poles shall not be installed for at least 15 days after manufacture. Fittings and brackets that conform to the concrete pole design shall be provided. Poles shall conform to strength calculations performed by a registered professional engineer and submitted in accordance with detail drawings portion of paragraph SUBMITTALS.

2.11.4 Wood Poles

Wood poles shall conform to ANSI O5.1. Poles shall be pressure treated in accordance with AWPA C4 with creosote conforming to AWPA P1/P13 and oil-borne preservatives and petroleum conforming to AWPA P8 and AWPA P9. Species listed in ANSI O5.1 for which a preservative treatment is not specified in AWPA C4 shall not be used. Northern white cedar may be used if treated as specified for western red cedar, and western fir may be used if treated as specified for Douglas fir. Pole markings shall be located approximately 3 m 10 feet from the butt of the pole or as approved. Poles shall be machine trimmed by turning smooth full length and shall be roofed, gained, and bored before pressure treatment.

2.11.5 Fiberglass Poles

Fiberglass poles shall conform to ANSI C136.20 and shall be designed specifically for supporting luminaires and shall have factory-formed cable entrance and handholes. Resin color shall be [dark bronze] [as indicated], and pigment shall provide uniform coloration throughout entire wall thickness. Finished surface shall be pigmented polyurethane which may be omitted if the surface layer of the pole is inherently ultra-violet inhibited. Minimum fiberglass content shall be 65 percent with resin and pigment comprising the other 35 percent material content.

2.11.6 Anchor Bolts

Anchor bolts shall be the pole manufacturer's standard, but not less than necessary to meet the pole wind and ice loading, herein and other specified design requirements.

2.12 POLE LINE HARDWARE

Zinc coated hardware shall conform to ANSI C135.1 and ANSI C135.14, and steel hardware material shall conform to ASTM A 575 and ASTM A 576. Hardware shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 153/A 153M.

2.13 SERIES ROADWAY LIGHTING INSULATORS

NOTE: Delete this paragraph when series roadway lighting is not required.

Pin insulators shall be Class 55-5. Line-post insulators shall be Class 57-1 or 57-11.

2.14 ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURES

NOTE: The designer will show on the drawings which specific type of enclosure is needed.

The Contractor shall provide metallic enclosures as needed to house the [security] [and] [CCTV] lighting equipment. Enclosures shall conform to NEMA ICS 6 and NEMA 250. Enclosures shall be provided with lockable or padlock handles. Keys for lockable enclosures shall be delivered to the Contracting Officer. The enclosures shall be as specified or as shown on the drawings.

2.14.1 Interior Enclosures

Enclosures to house lighting equipment in an interior environment shall meet the requirements of a NEMA 12 enclosure as defined in NEMA 250.

2.14.2 Exposed-to-Weather Enclosures

Enclosures to house lighting equipment in an outdoor environment shall meet the requirements of a NEMA 4 enclosure as defined in NEMA 250.

2.14.3 Corrosion Resistant Enclosures

Enclosures to house lighting equipment in a corrosive environment shall meet the requirements of a NEMA 4X enclosure as defined in NEMA 250.

2.14.4 Hazardous Environment Enclosures

Equipment installed in a hazardous environment shall be installed as described in paragraph Hazardous Locations.

2.15 ILLUMINATION

NOTE: Insert appropriate sheets from CE Standard

Detail 04-06-04 into these specifications. Add
references used in 40-06-04 to paragraph REFERENCES.
Delete paragraphs not required.

2.15.1 General Lighting

Luminaires, ballasts, lamps, and control devices required for [general area] [and] [_____] lighting [, including floodlighting] shall be in accordance with [sheet] [sheets] [_____] of Standard Detail No. 40-06-04, attached to these specifications.

2.15.2 Roadway Lighting

Luminaires, ballasts, lamps, and control devices required for roadway lighting shall be in accordance with [sheet] [sheets] [_____] of Standard Detail No. 40-06-04, attached to these specifications.

2.16 LAMPS AND BALLASTS, HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE (HID) SOURCES

NOTE: Lighting system shall produce required lumen output within 3 minutes after primary or emergency power is applied.

Incandescent lamps may be used to provide required light output during periods of restart.

2.16.1 High-Pressure Sodium

Lamps shall conform to [ANSI C78.1350] [or ANSI C78.1351] [or ANSI C78.1352] [or ANSI C78.1355]. Ballasts shall conform to ANSI C82.4, or UL 1029. High-pressure sodium lamps shall be clear.

2.16.2 Mercury Vapor

NOTE: To save energy, mercury vapor fixtures shall only be used when matching existing fixtures.

Lamps shall conform to ANSI C78.40. Ballasts shall conform to ANSI C82.4.

2.16.3 Metal-Halide

Lamps shall be made by a manufacturer with not less than 5 years experience in making metal-halide lamps. Metal-halide lamps shall conform to ANSI C78.1375 or ANSI C78.1376. Ballasts shall conform to ANSI C82.4 or UL 1029.

2.17 LAMPS, INCANDESCENT

Incandescent lamps shall conform to UL 1571 and shall be rated for 120 volt operation unless otherwise specified.

2.18 LAMPS, FLUORESCENT

Fluorescent lamps shall have standard cool-white color characteristics and shall not require starter switches. The lamps shall be of the rapid-start

type.

2.19 LUMINAIRE COMPONENTS

Luminaire components shall conform to the following: attachments, ANSI C136.3; voltage classification, ANSI C136.2; field identification marking, ANSI C136.15; interchangeability, ANSI C136.6 and ANSI C136.9; and sockets, ANSI C136.11.

2.20 LIGHTING CONTROL EQUIPMENT

2.20.1 Photo-Control Devices

NOTE: If automatic control of luminaires is desired, first consideration shall be given to photo-control. If both photo-control and remote manual override are required for the lighting system, a central contactor and a single system photo-cell shall be used. Individual luminaire photo-control of security lighting systems will not be used where a remote manual override is required.

Photo-control devices shall conform to ANSI C136.10. Each photo-control element shall be a replaceable, weatherproof, plug-in or twist-lock assembly adjustable operation range of approximately 5.4 to 53.8 lux. 0.5 to 5.0 foot-candles. Luminaires shall be equipped with weatherproof plug-in or twist-lock receptacle to receive the photo-control element.

2.20.2 Timer Control Switches

NOTE: If automatic control of luminaires is desired and photo-control is not used, operation by timer control shall be provided to ensure that luminaires come on automatically. Normally, the astronomic dial timer control switch shall be of the automatically wound spring mechanism type. A battery backed electronic switch capable of maintaining accurate time for 7 hours following a power failure may be substituted with the approval of the Contracting Officer.

Astronomic dial type arranged to turn "ON" at sunset, and turn "OFF" at a pre-determined time between [2030 hours] [_____] hours and [0230 hours] [_____] hours or sunrise, automatically changing the settings each day in accordance with seasonal changes of sunset and sunrise shall be provided. A switch rated [_____] volts, having [automatically wound spring mechanism] [battery backed electronic clock] to maintain accurate time for a minimum of 7 hours following a power failure shall be provided. A time switch with a manual on-off bypass switch shall be provided. Housing for the time switch shall be a surface mounted, NEMA [3R] [1 (indoor)] [4 (outdoor)] enclosure conforming to NEMA ICS 6.

2.20.3 Manual Control Switches

NOTE: Manual switches shall be used for control of the lighting system when controls are located in a space that is continuously supervised, such as a gaurdhouse, gatehouse, or watchtower.

Mechanically held, electrically operated magnetic contactors shall be used to control operation of the lighting system circuits.

Manual control switches shall conform to UL 98. The switches shall be the heavy-duty type and shall be suitable for operation on a 120 volt, 60 Hz system. The number of poles and ampere rating shall be as indicated. Switch construction shall be such that a screwdriver will be required to open the switch door when the switch is on. The selector switch shall have a minimum of three positions: ON, OFF, and AUTOMATIC. The automatic selection shall be used when photoelectric or timer control is desired. The selector switch shall interface with the lighting system magnetic contactor and control its activity.

2.20.4 Safety Switches

NOTE: Delete NEMA ICS 6 enclosures when not required.

Switches shall be the heavy-duty type with NEMA ICS 6 Type [1] [4] enclosures and shall be suitable for operation on a [480Y/277] [208Y/120] [480] [277] [240] [120] volt, 60 Hz, [three-phase] [single-phase] system. Switch construction shall be such that a screwdriver will be required to open the switch door when the switch is on. Blades shall be visible with door open and shall be of the quick-make, quick-break type. Terminal lugs shall be coordinated with the wire size. Switches shall conform to UL 98.

2.20.5 Magnetic Contactor

NOTE: Mechanically held, electrically operated magnetic contactors shall be used to control operation of the lighting system circuits.

Magnetic contactors shall be mechanically held, electrically operated, and shall conform to NEMA ICS 1 and NEMA ICS 2. The contactor shall be suitable for [480] [277] [240] [208] [120] volts, [single] [3] phase, 60 Hz. Coil voltage shall be [120] [277] [208] [240] volts. Maximum continuous ampere rating and number of poles shall be as indicated on drawings. Enclosures for contactors mounted indoors shall be NEMA ICS 6, Type 1. Each contactor shall be provided with a spare, normally open auxiliary contact. Terminal lugs shall be coordinated with the wire size.

2.21 PHOTOMETRIC DISTRIBUTION CLASSIFICATION

Photometrics shall conform to IESNA RP-8.

2.22 LUMINAIRES, FLOODLIGHTING

2.22.1 HID and Incandescent

HID lighting fixtures shall conform to UL 1572. Incandescent lighting fixtures shall conform to UL 1571.

2.22.2 Fluorescent

Fluorescent lamps shall conform to ANSI C78.1.

2.23 FIXTURES

NOTE: The designer will carefully review and select fixtures from Standard Detail No. 40-06-04. Sheet numbers which show the fixture types selected will then be entered in this paragraph.

Standard fixtures shall be as detailed on Standard Detail No. 40-06-04, Sheet Nos. [_____] which accompany and form a part of this specification. Special fixtures shall be as indicated on the drawings. Illustrations shown on these sheets or on the drawings are indicative of the general type desired and are not intended to restrict selection to fixtures of any particular manufacturer. Fixtures of similar design, equivalent light distribution and brightness characteristics, equal finish and quality will be acceptable as approved.

2.23.1 Accessories

Accessories such as straps, mounting plates, nipples, or brackets shall be provided for proper installation.

2.23.2 Special Fixtures

The types of special fixtures are designated by letters and numbers. For example, SP-1 denotes special Type 1.

2.23.3 In-Line Fuse

An in-line fuse shall be provided for each fixture, and shall consist of a fuse and a UL approved waterproof fuse holder rated [at 30 amperes, 600 volts] [as indicated], with insulated boots. Fuse rating shall be [600 volts] [as indicated].

2.24 SEARCHLIGHTS

Special type [_____] searchlights shall be [304.8 mm (12 inch) 12 inch] [457.2 mm (18 inch) 18 inch] [609.6 mm (24 inch) 24 inch] nominal size and shall be of weatherproof, dust-tight, corrosion-resistant construction. Each searchlight shall include a housing and hinged door, two reflectors, a receptacle, a trunnion, and a base. Searchlights shall be provided for operation at [120 Vac] [[_____] Vdc]. Each searchlight shall have a range for observing objects the size of an automobile at [243.8 m (800 feet)] [365.8 m (1200 feet)] [457.2 m (1500 feet)] [609.6 m (2000 feet)] [800] [1200] [1500] [2000] feet on a clear night. Searchlights shall be [hand-controlled, with pedestal base and slip rings] [pilot-house controlled, with low base and slip rings]. The housing and hinged door shall be made of nonferrous metal. A heat-resistant, clear, smooth cover

glass tempered to withstand sudden changes in temperature shall be gasketed and mounted to the door. The door shall be gasketed to form a weatherproof seal. A parabolic reflector of silver-mirrored glass or aluminum approximately 6.4 mm 1/4 inch thick shall be mounted at the back of the housing, and a spherical auxiliary reflector designed to permit relamping shall be mounted in front of the lamp. The auxiliary reflector shall have a permanent, nontarnishing, nonabsorptive aluminum oxide reflecting surface. Receptacle shall be of proper size to receive the lamp and shall be installed in a manner to ensure accurate positioning of the light center. Searchlights shall be arranged for horizontal and vertical adjustment. Stranded, two-conductor, weatherproof, flexible cable shall feed out of the housing through a weatherproof entrance bushing. Searchlights shall be optically arranged to provide a horizontal and vertical beam spread of [2.5] [3.5] [4.5] [5.5] [6.5] [7.5] [8.5] [_____] degrees. Provision shall be made for tilting searchlights to any position within 45 degrees above and below the horizontal. The searchlights shall be provided with slip rings to permit continuous horizontal rotation. [Each searchlight installation shall include a [_____] 12 volt [_____] kVA transformer conforming to UL 506.] [Searchlight installation on guard towers Nos. [_____] shall also include a manually operated, two-pole, enclosed transfer switch, a 200 ampere-hour, 12 volt, lead-acid, flat pasted positive plate design storage battery, and an automatic battery charger. The battery charger shall be silicon type, full wave, with high and low charging rate, arranged to go on high rate after resumption of power and emergency discharge, and return to low rate automatically when battery has reached full charge. An ammeter shall be provided in the charging circuit to indicate rate of charge.]

2.25 FRESNEL-LENS LUMINAIRES

Special type [_____] luminaires shall consist of mounting bracket, head, socket, reflector, and fresnel-lens assembly for multiple circuit. Luminaire shall be of weatherproof, dust tight, and insect proof construction. Mounting bracket shall be for [crossarm] [[38.1] [50.8] mm ([1-1/2] [2] in) [1-1/2] [2] in slip fitter] [wood-pole] [pipe] mounting. Readily accessible means shall be provided to permit horizontal adjustment and locking of the luminaire within a 30 degree arc each side of the center, and tilting and locking the luminaire within a 30 degree arc each side of vertical. The length of the mounting bracket shall be such that the center of the luminaire, when hanging vertically, will be not less than 200 mm 8 inches nor more than 600 mm 2 feet from the surface of the pole or cross-arm. [Luminaire shall have a 300 watt incandescent lamp that will produce an average candela not less than 3000.] [Luminaire shall have a 500 watt incandescent lamp that will produce an average candela of not less than 5000.] The unit shall be provided with an auxiliary reflector of white glossy-type porcelain enamel or aluminum reflecting surface. The assembly, consisting of a 180 degree cylindrical fresnel lens and a semicylindrical reflector housing, shall produce a horizontal beam spread of approximately 180 degrees, and a vertical beam spread of approximately 15 to 25 degrees.

2.26 FLUORESCENT FLOODLIGHTS, EXTERIOR

Special type [_____] fluorescent floodlight fixtures shall be suitable for outdoor installations and shall use a 2.4 meter (96 inch), 96 inch, T-12, rapid start, 1.5 ampere lamp. The fixture shall consist of a highly polished aluminum reflector with specular finish. The fixture sockets shall be spring loaded, and shall have plunger sockets with silver-plated contacts and neoprene boots. The fixture shall have provisions for aiming

throughout 360 degrees of rotation with a graduated aiming dial. Door assembly shall consist of a stainless steel frame, a clear acrylic plastic cover, a sponge neoprene weatherproof gasket, and stainless steel hinges and latches. Housing shall be finished with [green] [_____] acrylic baked enamel. The fixture shall be equipped with a mounting hub assembly at each end. The fixture shall be provided with a thermally protected, weatherproof, high power factor ballast, not integral with the fixture, for remote mounting. The ballast shall be rated for minus 29 degrees C (minus 20 degrees F) minus 20 degrees F for cold weather starting.

2.27 TRANSFORMERS

NOTE: In corrosive atmospheres, specify transformers with PVC coating on exterior metallic surfaces. Consult transformer manufacturers about derating that might result from the application of additional protective coatings.

Transformers shall conform to UL 506. Exterior transformer cases shall be given rust-inhibiting treatment and standard finish by the manufacturer.

2.27.1 Outdoor Dry-Type Lighting Transformers

NOTE: Transformers will be provided in the security lighting system to serve 120 volt incandescent or quartz lamps from distribution systems of higher voltages.

Transformers shall be single phase, 60 Hz, two winding, with two wire secondary and with a [240] [480] [_____] volt primary to 120 volt secondary, [1] [_____] kVA.

2.27.2 Buck-Boost Transformers

NOTE: The kVA rating for the buck-boost transformer will be not less than 125 percent of the required load (as determined by multiplying the current by the boost voltage). In order to keep conductor size to a minimum, buck-boost transformers will be used in security and CCTV lighting circuits that have excessive voltage drop due to the circuit lengths. See American Electrician's Handbook, Ninth Edition, for diagrams.

Transformers shall be suitable for outdoor installation. The transformers shall have a 150 degree C insulation system for an 80 degree C rise. Transformers shall be for 60 Hz with 4 windings, 2 for primary and 2 for secondary, with all leads brought out to permit parallel or series connections of primary and secondary windings. The voltage ratings, kVA ratings, percent of boost and/or buck, and connections shall be as indicated on drawings.

2.28 WIREWAY, RAIN-TIGHT, SUPPORT

Raintight wireway shall conform to UL 870. Wireway used for supporting floodlights on wood poles shall be [101.6 x 101.6 mm] [_____] [4 x 4 inches] [_____] and length shall be [1.8 meters] [_____] [6 feet] [_____] [as indicated].

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

The Contractor shall install all system components, including government furnished equipment, and appurtenances in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, IEEE C2, and contract documents, and shall furnish necessary hardware, fixtures, cables, wire, connectors, interconnections, services, and adjustments required for a complete and operable system.

3.1.1 Current Site Conditions

The Contractor shall verify that site conditions are in agreement with the design package. The Contractor shall report all changes to the site or conditions that will affect performance of the system to the Government. The Contractor shall not take any corrective action without written permission from the Government.

3.1.2 Existing Equipment

The Contractor shall connect to and utilize existing lighting equipment and devices as shown. Lighting equipment that is usable in their original configuration without modification may be reused with Government approval. The Contractor shall perform a field survey, including testing and inspection of existing lighting equipment and control lines intended to be incorporated into the lighting system, and furnish a report to the Government. For those items considered nonfunctioning, specification sheets, or written functional requirements to support the findings and the estimated cost to correct the deficiency shall be provided with the report.

As part of the report, the Contractor shall include the scheduled need date for connection to all existing equipment. The Contractor shall make written requests and obtain approval prior to disconnecting any control lines and equipment, and creating equipment downtime. Such work shall proceed only after receiving Government approval of these requests. If any device fails after the Contractor has commenced work on that device, the Contractor shall diagnose the failure and perform any necessary corrections to the equipment. The Government is responsible for maintenance and repair of Government equipment. The Contractor shall be held responsible for repair costs due to Contractor negligence or abuse of Government equipment.

3.2 ENCLOSURE PENETRATIONS

Enclosure penetrations shall be from the bottom unless the system design requires penetrations from other directions. Penetrations of interior enclosures involving transitions of conduit from interior to exterior, and penetrations on exterior enclosures shall be sealed with rubber silicone sealant to preclude the entry of water. The conduit riser shall terminate in a hot-dipped galvanized metal cable terminator. The terminator shall be filled with an approved sealant as recommended by the cable manufacturer, and in such a manner that the cable is not damaged.

3.3 PREVENTION OF CORROSION

3.3.1 Aluminum

Aluminum shall not be used in contact with earth or concrete, and where connected to dissimilar metal, shall be protected by approved fittings and treatment.

3.3.2 Steel Conduits

Steel conduits shall not be installed within concrete slabs-on-grade. Steel conduits installed underground or under slabs-on-grade, or penetrating slabs-on-grade, shall be field wrapped with 254 micrometers (0.010 inch) 0.010 inch thick pipe-wrapping plastic tape applied with a 50 percent overlap, or shall have a factory-applied plastic resin, epoxy coating. Zinc coating may be omitted from steel conduit which has a factory-applied epoxy coating.

3.3.3 Cold Galvanizing

Field welds and/or brazing on factory galvanized boxes, enclosures, conduits, etc. shall be coated with a cold galvanized paint containing at least 95 percent zinc by weight.

3.4 CABLE INSTALLATION

NOTE: Security and CCTV lighting system conductors will be buried in areas where the likelihood of damage to the conductors is slight. In areas where subsurface utilities are congested and in areas where the chance of accidental or intentional damage is great, the security and CCTV lighting system conductors will be placed in ducts.

Cable and all parts of the cable system such as splices and terminations shall be rated not less than 600 volts. The size and number of conductors and the number of cables shall be as indicated. Conductors larger than No. 8 AWG shall be stranded. Each circuit shall be identified by means of fiber or nonferrous metal tags, or approved equal, in each [handhole] [and] [junction box,] and at each terminal.

3.4.1 Splices

Splices below grade shall be made with nonpressure-filled resin systems using transparent, interlocking, self-venting, longitudinally split plastic molds. Splices above grade shall be made with sealed insulated pressure connectors and shall provide insulation and jacket equal to that of the cable. In order to prevent moisture from entering the splice, jackets shall be cut back to expose the required length of insulation between the jacket and the tapered end of the insulation.

3.4.2 Installation in Duct Lines

[Ground] [Ground and neutral] conductors shall be installed in duct with the associated phase conductors. Cable splices shall be made in handholes only.

3.4.3 Direct Burial

Minimum cover from top of cable to finished grade shall be 750 mm 30 inches for direct buried cable, but not less than the depth of the frost line.

3.4.3.1 Trenching

NOTE: Where soil does not contain rocks or abrasive material, the requirements for placing protection over the cable will be deleted. Delete planks if not required.

Trenches shall be excavated to the depths required to provide the minimum cable cover. The bottom of the trench shall be smooth and free of stones and sharp objects. Where the bottom of the trench consists of material other than sand or earth, an additional 75 mm 3 inch layer shall be removed and replaced by a 75 mm 3 inch layer of sand or stone-free earth compacted to the approximate density of the surrounding firm soil. The cables shall be unreel in place along the side of or in the trench and carefully placed on the sand or earth bottom. Pulling cables into a direct-burial trench from a fixed reel position will not be permitted. Where cables cross, a separation of at least 75 mm 3 inches shall be provided, unless the cables are protected by nonmetallic conduit sleeves at the crossing. The radius of bends in cables shall be not less than 12 times the diameter of the cable. Cables shall not be left under longitudinal tension. The first layer of backfill shall be 150 mm 6 inches thick and shall consist of sand or stone-free earth. One-inch untreated planks, not less than 200 mm 8 inches in width, or approved equal protection, shall be placed end to end along the cable run, approximately 75 mm 3 inches above the cable. A 0.127 mm (5 mil), 5 mil, brightly colored plastic tape not less than 75 mm 3 inches in width and suitably inscribed at not more than 3 m 10 feet on centers, or other approved dig-in warning indication, shall be placed approximately 300 mm 12 inches below finished grade levels of trenches. Selected backfill of sand or stone-free earth shall be provided to a minimum depth of 75 mm 3 inches above cables.

3.4.3.2 Requirements for Installation in Duct

Where indicated on drawing, cable shall be installed in duct lines. Ground and neutral conductors shall be installed in duct with the associated phase conductors. The segments of direct-burial cable that cross under new railroad tracks, roads, or paving exceeding 1.5 m 5 feet in width, shall be installed in plastic, or rubber duct encased in concrete in accordance with paragraph DUCT LINES. Pulling of cable into conduit from a fixed reel position will be permitted. At interfaces with direct-burial cable, the direct-burial cable shall be centered in the entrance to the duct, using an approved waterproof, nonhardening mastic compound to facilitate the centering. Where crossing existing railroad tracks, coated rigid steel conduit shall be installed under the tracks, in lieu of concrete-encased duct, in accordance with paragraph DUCT LINES. Installation shall be in accordance with NFPA 70 and the regulations of the railroad.

3.4.3.3 Location of Cable Splices

Splices in direct-burial cable will not be permitted in runs of 150 m 500 feet or less or at intervals of less than 150 m 500 feet in longer runs except as required for taps. Where cable splices in shorter intervals are

required to avoid obstructions or damage to the cable, the location shall be as approved. Cable splices shall be installed in cable boxes or concrete handholes.

3.4.3.4 Markers

**NOTE: Markers will be detailed on drawings in
accordance with TM 5-811-1/AFJMAN 32-1080.**

Cable and cable splice markers shall be located near the ends of cables, at each cable splice, approximately every 120 m 400 feet along the cable run, and at changes in direction of the cable run. Markers need not be placed along cables laid in relatively straight lines between lighting poles that are spaced less than 120 m 400 feet apart. Markers shall be placed approximately 600 mm 2 feet to the right of the cable or cable splice when facing the longitudinal axis of the cable in the direction of the electrical load. The marker shall be concrete with a 28 day compressive strength of 17 MPa (2500 psi) 2500 psi in accordance with Section 03300A CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE. The letter "C" shall be impressed in the top of each marker.

3.4.3.5 Warning Tape

Direct burial cable shall be placed below a plastic warning tape buried in the same trench or slot. A 0.127 mm (5 mil) 5 mil brightly colored plastic tape, not less than 75 mm (3 inches) 3 inches in width and suitably inscribed at not more than 3 m (10 feet) 10 feet on centers with a continuous metallic backing and a corrosion-resistant 0.0254 mm (1 mil) 1 mil metallic foil core to permit easy location of the buried cable, shall be placed approximately 300 mm 12 inches below finished grade.

3.4.4 Messenger Cable

3.4.4.1 Installation

**NOTE: The designer will verify local electrical
installation requirements to determine if new
grounding conductors and electrodes are required at
each messenger cable ground connection.**

Messenger shall be attached to poles with approved clamps and not less than 15.9 mm (5/8 inch) 5/8 inch through bolts. Messenger cable tensioning shall not exceed 30 percent of its rated breaking strength under 16 degrees C (60 degrees F) 60 degrees F conditions of no ice and no wind. Messengers shall be stressed to a tension higher than the final tension in order to prestretch the cable, so that when the messenger is dead-ended under its final tension and sag, there shall be minimum variation from the calculated values.

3.4.4.2 Grounding and Bonding Connections

Messengers shall be grounded and guyed at corners, dead-ends, and entrances to each facility, and grounded at intervals not exceeding 300 m. 1000 feet. [New grounding conductors and electrodes shall be provided at each ground connection.] [Where grounding connections are made in the vicinity of

existing grounding conductors and electrodes, the grounding connection may be made by a bolted or welded connection to the existing grounding conductor.] Connections below grade shall be fusion welded. Connections above grade shall be fusion welded or shall use UL 467 approved connectors.

3.4.4.3 Grounding Conductors and Electrodes

Ground conductors shall be soft drawn copper, having a current capacity of at least 20 percent of that of the messenger to which it is connected. Ground conductors shall not be smaller than No. 6 AWG. The ground conductor shall be connected to a ground rod of [copper clad steel conforming to UL 467] [zinc coated steel conforming to ANSI C135.30] [solid stainless steel] not less than [15.9 mm (5/8 inch)] [19.1 mm (3/4 inch)] [5/8] [3/4] inch in diameter by [2.4 m (8 feet)] [3.1 mm (10 feet)] [8] [10] feet in length. After installation is completed, the top of the ground rod shall be approximately 300 mm 1 foot below finished grade. The ground conductor shall be protected by half-round wood, plastic, or fiber molding from the ground to a point at least 2.4 m 8 feet above the ground.

3.4.4.4 Ground Resistance Testing

The resistance to ground shall be measured using the fall-of-potential method described in IEEE Std 81. The maximum resistance shall not exceed 25 ohms under normally dry conditions. Whenever the required ground resistance is not met, additional electrodes shall be provided, [interconnected with grounding conductors] [as indicated], to achieve the specified ground resistance. The additional electrodes shall be [up to three [[2.4 m] [3 m] [8 feet] [10 feet]] long rods spaced a minimum of 3 m 10 feet apart] [a single extension type rod, [[15.9 mm] [19.1 mm] [5/8 inch] [3/4 inch]] in diameter, up to 9.1 m 30 feet long [driven perpendicular to grade] [coupled and driven with the first rod]]. In high ground resistance, UL listed chemically charged ground rods may be used. If the resultant resistance exceeds 25 ohms measured not less than 48 hours after rainfall, the Contracting Officer shall be notified immediately.

3.5 AERIAL CABLE SPLICES

Spllices in aerial cable shall be within 900 mm 3 feet of a pole and placed inside a watertight enclosure. Drip loops shall be formed at the cable entrance to the enclosure. Lashing clamps shall be placed within 300 mm 12 inches of the enclosure.

3.6 LASHING WIRE

Lashing wire shall be wound tightly around both the communication cable and the messenger cable by machine methods. The lashing wire shall have a minimum of one turn per 355.6 linear mm (14 linear inches) 14 linear inches and not less than the number of turns per linear meter (linear foot) linear foot that is recommended by the cable manufacturer for the distance between cable support points and the combined ice and wind loading and extreme wind loading shown or normally encountered for the installed location. Lashing clamps shall be placed at all poles and splices.

3.7 STRESS LOOPS

Loops shall be formed in the aerial cable at all points of connection and at all poles to prevent damage from thermal stress and wind loading. Aerial cable shall be protected from chafing and physical damage with the use of spiral cut tubing and PVC tape, or plastic sleeves.

3.8 CONNECTIONS TO BUILDINGS

NOTE: Where this guide specification is used for installation of a security and CCTV lighting system in an existing facility, the designer will delete the reference to Section 16415A ELECTRICAL WORK, INTERIOR and incorporate pertinent paragraphs from the referenced guide specification.

Cables shall be extended into the various buildings as indicated and shall be properly connected to the indicated equipment. Empty conduits to the indicated equipment from a point 1.5 m 5 feet outside the building wall and 600 mm 2 feet below finished grade [are specified in Section 16402 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM] [shall be provided]. After installation of cables, conduits shall be sealed to prevent moisture or gases from entering the building.

3.9 DUCT LINES

3.9.1 Requirements

Numbers and size of ducts shall be as indicated. Duct lines shall be laid with a minimum slope of 100 mm per 30 m. 4 inches per 100 feet. Depending on the contour of the finished grade, the high point may be at a terminal, a manhole, a handhole, or between manholes or handholes. Short radius manufactured 90 degree duct bends may be used only for pole or equipment risers, unless specifically indicated as acceptable. The minimum manufactured bend radius shall be 450 mm (18 inches) 18 inches for ducts of less than 80 mm (3 inches) 3 inches in diameter, and 900 mm (36 inches) 36 inches for duct 80 mm (3 inches) 3 inches or greater in diameter. Otherwise, long sweep bends having a minimum radius of 7.6 m (25 feet) 25 feet shall be used for a change of direction of more than 5 degrees, either horizontally or vertically. Both curved and straight sections may be used to form long sweep bends, but the maximum curve used shall be 30 degrees and manufactured bends shall be used. Ducts shall be provided with end bells when duct lines terminate in manholes or handholes.

3.9.2 Treatment

Ducts shall be kept clean of concrete, dirt, or foreign substances during construction. Field cuts requiring tapers shall be made with proper tools and shall match factory tapers. A coupling recommended by the duct manufacturer shall be used when an existing duct is connected to a duct of different material or shape. Ducts shall be stored to avoid warping and deterioration with ends sufficiently plugged to prevent entry of any water or solid substances. Ducts shall be thoroughly cleaned before being laid. Plastic ducts shall be stored on a flat surface and protected from the direct rays of the sun.

3.9.3 Concrete Encasement

NOTE: For crossings of existing railroads and airfield pavements greater than 15.2 m (50 feet) in length, the pre-drilling method or the jack-and-sleeve method will be used.

Ducts requiring concrete encasements shall comply with NFPA 70 except that electrical duct bank configurations for ducts 150 mm (6 inches) 6 inches in diameter shall be determined by calculation and as shown on the drawings. Duct line encasements shall be monolithic construction. Where a connection is made to a previously poured encasement, the new encasement shall be well bonded or doweled to the existing encasement. At any point, except railroad and airfield crossings, tops of concrete encasements shall not be less than the cover requirements listed in NFPA 70. At railroad and airfield crossings, duct lines shall be encased with concrete and reinforced as indicated to withstand specified surface loadings. Tops of concrete encasement shall not be less than 1.5 m 5 feet below tops of rails or airfield paving unless otherwise indicated. Where ducts are jacked under existing pavement, rigid steel conduit shall be installed. To protect the corrosion-resistant conduit coating, predrilling or installing conduit inside a larger iron pipe sleeve (jack-and-sleeve) is required. For crossings of existing railroads and airfield pavements greater than 15 m 50 feet in length, the predrilling method or the jack-and-sleeve method shall be used. Separators or spacing blocks shall be made of steel, concrete, plastic, or a combination of these materials placed not more than 1.2 m 4 foot on centers. Ducts shall be securely anchored to prevent movement during the placement of concrete, and joints shall be staggered at least 150 mm 6 inches vertically.

3.9.4 Nonencased Direct-Burial

NOTE: Specify cover requirements in accordance with NFPA 70 and ANSI C2. Specify frost line depth.

Top of duct lines shall be below the frost line depth of [_____] mm, inches, but not less than [_____] mm inches below finished grade and shall be installed with a minimum of 75 mm 3 inches of earth around each duct, except that between adjacent electric power and communication ducts, 300 mm 12 inches of earth is required. Bottom of trenches shall be graded toward manholes or handholes and shall be smooth and free of stones, soft spots, and sharp objects. Where bottoms of trenches comprise materials other than sand, a 75 mm 3 inch layer of sand shall be laid first and compacted to approximate densities of surrounding firm soil before installing ducts. Joints in adjacent tiers of duct shall be vertically staggered at least 150 mm. 6 inches. The first 150 mm 6 inch layer of backfill cover shall be sand compacted as previously specified. The rest of the excavation shall be backfilled and compacted in 75 to 150 mm 3 to 6 inch layers. Duct banks may be held in alignment with earth. However, high tiered banks shall use a wooden frame or equivalent form to hold ducts in alignment prior to backfilling.

3.9.5 Installation of Couplings

Joints in each type of duct shall be made up in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation for the particular type of duct and coupling selected and as approved.

3.9.5.1 Plastic Duct

Duct joints shall be made by brushing a plastic solvent on insides of plastic coupling fittings and on outsides of duct ends. Each duct and

fitting shall then be slipped together with a quick 1/4 turn to set the joint tightly.

3.9.6 Concrete

Concrete work shall be as specified in Section 03300A CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE. Concrete shall be plain, 17 MPa (2500 psi) 2500 psi at 28 days, except that reinforced concrete shall be 21 MPa (3000 psi) 3000 psi at 28 days. Duct line encasement shall be of monolithic construction. Where a connection is made to an existing duct line, the concrete encasement shall be well bonded or doweled to the existing encasement.

3.9.7 Duct Line Markers

NOTE: Coordinate with CEGS-02316 for underground marking requirements.

Duct line markers shall be provided [as indicated] [at the ends of long duct line stubouts or for other duct locations that are indeterminate because of duct curvature or terminations at completely below-grade structures]. In addition to markers, a 0.127 mm (5 mil) 5 mil brightly colored plastic tape, not less than 75 mm (3 inches) 3 inches in width and suitably inscribed at not more than 3 m (10 feet) 10 feet on centers with a continuous metallic backing and a corrosion-resistant 0.0254 mm (1 mil) 1 mil metallic foil core to permit easy location of the duct line, shall be placed approximately 300 mm 12 inches below finished grade levels of such lines.

3.10 HANDHOLES

The exact locations shall be determined after carefully considering the locations of other utilities, grading, and paving. Exact locations shall be approved before construction is started.

3.10.1 Construction

Handholes shall be constructed as indicated on drawings, including appurtenances. Top, walls, and bottom shall consist of reinforced concrete. Walls and bottom shall be of monolithic construction. Concrete shall be 21 MPa 3000 psi at 28 days. Precast concrete handholes having the same strength and inside dimensions as cast-in-place concrete handholes may be used. In paved areas, the top of entrance covers shall be flush with the finished surface of the paving. In unpaved areas, the top of entrance covers shall be approximately 15 mm 1/2 inch above the finished grade. Where finished grades are in cut areas, unmortared brick shall be installed between the top of handhole and entrance frame to temporarily elevate the entrance cover to existing grade level. Where duct lines enter walls, the sections of duct may be cast in the concrete or may enter the wall through a suitable opening. The openings around entering duct lines shall be caulked tight with lead wool or other approved material.

3.10.2 Appurtenances

The following appurtenances shall be provided for each handhole.

3.10.3 Cable Pulling-In Irons

A cable pulling-in iron shall be installed in the wall opposite each duct line entrance.

3.10.4 Ground Rods

In each handhole, at a convenient point close to the wall, a ground rod conforming to paragraph GROUNDING shall be driven into the earth before the floor is poured; approximately 100 mm 4 inches of the ground rod shall extend above the floor after pouring. When precast concrete units are used, the top of the ground rod may be below the floor; a No. 1/0 AWG copper ground conductor shall be brought inside through a watertight sleeve in the wall.

3.11 POLE INSTALLATION

Pole lengths shall provide a luminaire mounting height of [9.1 m (30 feet)] [10.7 m (35 feet)] [12.2 m (40 feet)] [[_____] m ([_____] feet).] [30] [35] [40] [_____] feet. Luminaire mounting height may be increased by the height of the transformer base where required. Electrical cabling shall be provided to the light pole as specified in Section [_____] . The mount interfaces shall have ac power connected, and the pole wiring harness shall be connected to the luminaire. Light poles shall not be installed outside the site or inside the perimeter zone. [CCTV light poles shall be installed inside the secure area and 1.5 m 5 feet from the inner perimeter fence.] [Security system light poles shall be installed inside the secure area.] Pole installation shall conform to the manufacturer's recommendations, NFPA 70, and IEEE C2. Poles shall be set straight and plumb.

3.11.1 Pole Brackets

Brackets shall be installed as specified by the manufacturer and as shown on drawings. Mounting hardware shall be sized appropriately to secure the mount, luminaire, and housing with wind and ice loading normally encountered at the site. [CCTV luminaires shall be located inside the perimeter zone and at a minimum of 9 m 30 feet vertically above the finished grade.] [When security lights are used along roadways, brackets shall correctly position roadway luminaires and fresnel-lens luminaires not less than [1.2] [1.8] [2.4] [3.1] [3.7] or [4.6] m [4] [6] [8] [10] [12] [or] [15] feet from the pole, at not less than the mounting height specified by the fixture manufacturer.] Pole brackets for floodlights shall have the number of tenons indicated, arranged to provide the indicated spread between each tenon. Where indicated on drawings, adjustable heads shall be installed on the brackets to position the luminaires. Identical brackets shall be used with one type of luminaire.

3.11.2 Concrete Foundations

Concrete foundations shall have anchor bolts accurately set in the foundation using a template supplied by the pole manufacturer. Once the concrete has cured, the pole shall be set on the foundation, leveled on the foundation bolts, and secured with the holding nuts. The space between the foundation and the pole base shall be grouted. Concrete and grout work shall conform to Section 03300A CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE. Concrete shall be 21 MPa (3000 psi) 3000 psi at 28 days.

3.11.3 Rigid Steel Conduit Ells

Rigid steel conduit ells shall be provided [at all poles] [where specified or indicated on drawings]. Rigid steel conduit shall be connected to the ells and shall extend to a minimum height of 3 m 10 feet above grade. Rigid steel conduit ells shall be provided for wood poles, where required

3.11.4 Wood Pole Installation

NOTE: Where specific pole setting depths cannot be given because the type of soil is not known, use the second bracketed choices; otherwise detail requirements.

Wood poles shall be set straight and firm. In normal firm ground, minimum pole-setting depths shall be as listed in Table II. In rocky or swampy ground, pole-setting depths shall be decreased or increased [as shown] [respectively in accordance with the local utility's published standards and as approved]. In swampy or soft ground, a bog shoe shall be used where support for a pole is required. Poles in straight runs shall be in a straight line. Curved poles shall be placed with curvatures in the direction of the pole line. Poles shall be set to maintain as even a grade as practicable. When the average ground run is level, consecutive poles shall not vary more than 1.5 m 5 feet in height. When the ground is uneven, poles differing in length shall be kept to minimum by locating poles to avoid the highest and lowest ground points. If it becomes necessary to shorten a pole, a piece shall be sawed off the top end and roofed. If any pole is shortened after treatment, the shortened end of the pole shall be given an application of hot preservative. Where poles are set on hilly terrain, along edges of cuts or embankments, or where soil may be washed out, special precautions shall be taken to ensure durable pole foundations, and the setting depth shall be measured from the lower side of the pole. Holes shall be dug large enough to permit proper use of tampers to the full depth of a hole. Earth shall be placed into a hole in 15 cm 6 inch maximum layers, then thoroughly tamped before the next layer is placed. Surplus earth shall be placed around a pole in a cone and packed tightly to drain water from poles.

TABLE I - MINIMUM POLE-SETTING DEPTH
(Meters)

Length Overall Meters	Straight Lines	Curves, Corners, and Points of Extra Strain
6.1	1.5	1.5
7.6	1.7	1.7
9.2	1.7	1.7
10.7	1.8	1.8
12.2	1.8	2.0
13.7	2.0	2.1
15.2	2.1	2.3
16.7	2.3	2.5
18.3	2.5	2.6

TABLE I - MINIMUM POLE-SETTING DEPTH
(Feet and Inches)

Length Overall Feet	Straight Lines	Curves, Corners, and Points of Extra Strain
20	5-0	5-0
25	5-6	5-6
30	5-6	5-6
35	6-0	6-0
40	6-0	6-6
45	6-6	7-0
50	7-0	7-6
55	7-6	8-0
60	8-0	8-6

3.11.5 Aluminum, Steel, Fiberglass and Concrete Pole Installation

Poles shall be mounted on cast-in-place or power-installed screw foundations. Concrete poles shall be embedded in accordance with the details shown. Conduit elbows shall be provided for cable entrances into pole interiors.

3.11.5.1 Cast-In-Place Foundations

Concrete foundations, sized as indicated, shall have anchor bolts accurately set in foundations using templates supplied by the pole manufacturer. Concrete work and grouting is specified in Section 03300A CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE. After the concrete has cured, pole anchor bases shall be set on foundations and leveled by shimming between anchor bases and foundations or by setting anchor bases on leveling nuts and grouting. Poles shall be set plumb. Anchor bolts shall be the manufactures standard, and not less than necessary to meet the pole wind loading and other specified design requirements.

3.11.5.2 Power-Installed Screw Foundations

Power-installed screw foundations having the required strength mounting bolt and top plate dimensions may be utilized. Screw foundations shall be of at least 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) 1/4 inch thick structural steel conforming to ASTM A 36/A 36M and hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 123/A 123M. Conduit slots in screw foundation shafts and top plates shall be marked to indicate orientation. Design calculations indicating adequate strength shall be approved before installation of any screw foundation.

3.12 LIGHTING

NOTE: Following a power outage, a minimum of 10.8 lux (1 foot candle) at grade within 30 seconds is required. Requirement may be met by including dual re-strike element lamps for instant re-strike, using incandescent fixtures for backup lighting or by 5 minute UPS to allow standby power to pickup lighting loads. When the asset being protected justifies the additional cost, interleaving of power circuits

should be considered for additional security and reliability. When interleaving is used, the loss of any one circuit should not significantly reduce the visual detection of intruders. Interleaving may also be useful in reducing the power demand for backup power sources.

3.12.1 Lamps

Lamps of the proper type, wattage, and voltage rating shall be delivered to the project in the original containers and installed in the fixtures just before completion of the project.

3.12.2 Fixture Installation

Standard fixtures shall be installed as detailed on Standard Detail No. 04-06-04, Sheet Nos. [____], which accompany and form a part of this specification. Special fixtures shall be as indicated on drawings. Illustrations shown on these sheets or on the drawings are indicative of the general type desired and are not intended to restrict selection of fixtures to any particular manufacturer. Fixtures of similar design, equivalent light-distribution and brightness characteristics, and equal finish and quality will be acceptable as approved.

3.12.2.1 Accessories

Accessories such as straps, mounting plates, nipples, or brackets shall be installed as required for proper installation.

3.12.2.2 In-Line Fuses

An in-line fuse shall be provided for each fixture.

3.12.2.3 Special Fixtures

The types of special fixtures are designated by letters and numbers. For example, SP-1 denotes special type 1.

3.13 TRANSFORMER INSTALLATION

Transformers for lighting fixtures on [aluminum] [or steel] [or concrete] poles shall be installed in the transformer base. A transformer base shall be provided for poles that require transformers. Transformers shall be securely mounted to steel supporting plates and bolted to wood poles.

3.14 LIGHTING CONTROL SYSTEM

3.14.1 Photo-Control

NOTE: If automatic control of luminaires is desired, first consideration shall be given to photo-control. If both photo-control and remote manual override are required for the lighting system, a central contactor and a single system photo-cell shall be used. Individual luminaire photo-control of security lighting systems will not be used where a remote manual override is required.

Lighting luminaires shall be [controlled in banks by a single photo-control element mounted within each bank.] [individually controlled by photo-control elements mounted [on] [or] [adjacent to] the heads of the luminaires.]

3.14.2 Time Control Switches

NOTE: If automatic control of luminaires is desired and photo-control is not used, operation by timer control shall be provided to ensure that luminaires come on automatically. Normally, the astronomic dial timer control switch shall be of the automatically wound spring mechanism type. A battery backed electronic switch capable of maintaining accurate time for 7 hours following a power failure may be substituted with the approval of the Contracting Officer.

Switches shall be installed with not less than four 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) 1/4 inch bolts. The use of sheet metal screws will not be allowed.

3.14.3 Manual and Safety Switches

NOTE: Manual switches shall be used for control of the lighting system when controls are located in a space that is continuously supervised, such as a gaurdhouse, gatehouse, or watchtower.

Terminal lugs shall be coordinated with the wire size. Switches shall be securely fastened to the supporting structure or wall using not less than four 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) 1/4 inch bolts. The use of sheet metal screws will not be allowed.

3.14.4 Magnetic Contactors

NOTE: Mechanically held, electrically operated magnetic contactors shall be used to control operation of the lighting system circuits.

Terminal lugs shall be coordinated with the wire size. Switches shall be securely fastened to the supporting structure or wall using not less than four 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) 1/4 inch bolts. The use of sheet metal screws will not be allowed.

3.14.5 CCTV Alarm Interface

NOTE: Delete this paragraph if assessment infrared lights are not used. Determine the number of alarm inputs needed for the alarm interface. Calculate the percentage of expansion for future needs, and

determine if 10 percent is adequate.

An alarm interface shall be furnished with the lighting control system. The interface shall be compatible with the CCTV alarm annunciation system. The alarm interface shall monitor alarm closures for processing by the system CPU. Alarm inputs to the alarm interface shall be relay contact or through an EIA ANSI/EIA/TIA-232-F interface. The alarm interface shall be modular and shall allow for system expansion. The alarm interface to be installed at the site shall be configured to handle [_____] alarm points, and shall have an expansion capability of not less than [10] [_____] percent. An output shall be provided to actuate a video recorder.

3.15 GROUNDING

NOTE: Butt grounds will not be permitted as an option in dry desert areas. See TM 5-811-1/AFM 88-9, Chapter 1.

Grounding shall be in conformance with NFPA 70, the contract drawings, and the following. Grounding conductors shall be soft-drawn, stranded copper. Ground rods shall be driven into the earth so that after the installation is complete, the top of the ground rod will be approximately 300 mm 1 foot below finished grade, except in handholes. [Butt grounds made of at least 4 m 13 feet of No. 6 bare copper wire stapled to the butts of wood poles in spirals may be used where a ground resistance of 25 ohms or less can be obtained by this method.] [Butt grounds shall not be used.]

3.15.1 Ground Rods and Pole Butt Electrodes

NOTE: Designer will determine the size, type, and number of ground rods to be used, based on local conditions, earth resistivity data, and on the size and type of the electrical installation. Copper clad steel rods will be specified for normal conditions. Zinc coated steel or stainless steel rods will be used where low soil resistivities are encountered and galvanic corrosion may occur between adjacent underground metallic masses and the copper clad rods. Stainless steel rods have a longer life than the zinc coated steel, but use of stainless steel must be justified based on the higher cost. Rods 15.9 mm (5/8 inch) in diameter and 2.4 m (8 feet) in length are generally acceptable; however in rocky soils 19.1 mm (3/4 inch) rods will be specified. In high resistivity soils, 3.1 m (10 feet) or sectional rods may be used to obtain the required resistance to ground; however where rock is encountered, additional rods, a counterpoise, or ground grid may be necessary.

The resistance to ground shall be measured using the fall-of-potential method described in IEEE Std 81. The maximum resistance of a [driven ground rod] [pole butt electrode] shall not exceed 25 ohms under normally dry conditions. Whenever the required ground resistance is not met,

additional electrodes shall be provided [interconnected with grounding conductors] [as indicated], to achieve the specified ground resistance. The additional electrodes shall be [up to three, [2.4] [3] m [8] [10] feet long rods spaced a minimum of 3 m 10 feet apart] [a single extension-type rod, [15.9] [19.1] mm [5/8] [3/4] inch] in diameter, up to 9.1 m 30 feet long, [driven perpendicular to grade] [coupled and driven with the first rod]. In high ground resistance, UL listed chemically charged ground rods may be used. If the resultant resistance exceeds 25 ohms measured not less than 48 hours after rainfall, the Contracting Officer shall be notified immediately. Connections below grade shall be fusion welded. Connections above grade shall be fusion welded or shall use UL 467 approved connectors.

3.15.2 Items to be Grounded

Ground conductors, metallic conduits, junction boxes, and noncurrent-carrying metallic parts of equipment shall be grounded. Connections above grade shall be made with solderless connectors, and those below grade shall be made by a fusion-welding process.

3.15.3 Lighting Pole

One ground rod shall be provided at each pole. Bases of metal or concrete lighting poles shall be connected to ground rods by means of No. 8 AWG bare copper wire. Lighting fixture brackets on wood and concrete poles shall be grounded to a No. 6 AWG bare copper grounding conductor connected to the ground rod.

3.15.4 Handhole

In each handhole, at a convenient point close to the wall, a ground rod shall be driven into the earth before the floor is poured, and approximately 100 mm 4 inches of the ground rod shall extend above the floor after pouring. When precast concrete units are used, the top of the ground rod may be below the floor, and a No. 1/0 AWG copper ground conductor shall be brought inside through a watertight sleeve in the wall. Connection to ground rods shall be by means of bolted-clamp terminals or by an approved fusion-welding process. Ground wires shall be neatly and firmly attached to handhole walls, and the amount of exposed bare wire shall be held to a minimum.

3.15.5 Metal Cable Boxes

Metal cable boxes for direct-burial cable shall be connected to adjacent ground rods by wires with current-carrying capacities of at least 20 percent of the spliced phase conductors, but not less than No. 6 AWG.

3.16 TESTS

3.16.1 Testing For CCTV Assessment Lighting

**NOTE: Omit this paragraph if the lighting is not
used for CCTV Assessment.**

The Contractor shall perform site testing and adjustment of the completed CCTV lighting. The Contractor shall perform the CCTV lighting testing in conjunction with Section 16751A CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION SYSTEMS. The Contractor shall provide personnel, equipment, instrumentation, and

supplies necessary to perform testing. Written notification of planned testing shall be given to the Government at least 14 days prior to the test; notice shall not be given until after the Contractor has received written approval of the specific test procedures. Test procedures shall explain, in detail, step-by-step actions and expected results demonstrating compliance with the requirements of the specification. Test reports shall be used to document results of the tests. Reports shall be delivered to the Government within 7 days after completion of each test.

3.16.2 Operating Test

After the installation is completed and at such time as the Contracting Officer may direct, the Contractor shall conduct an operating test for approval. The equipment shall be demonstrated to operate in accordance with the requirements specified. The test shall be performed in the presence of the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall furnish instruments and personnel required for the test, and the Government will furnish the necessary electric power.

3.16.3 Ground Resistance Measurements

The resistance to ground shall be measured by the fall-of-potential method described in IEEE Std 81.

The contractor shall maintain a separate set of drawings, elementary diagrams and wiring diagrams of the lighting to be used for "as-built" drawings. This set shall be accurately kept up to date by the Contractor with all changes and additions to the lighting system. In addition to being complete and accurate, this set of drawings shall be kept neat and shall not be used for installation purposes. Upon completion of the as-built drawings, a representative of the Government will review the as-built work with the Contractor. If the as-built work is not complete, the Contractor will be so advised and shall complete the work as required.

-- End of Section --