
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA / NASA UFGS-26 56 00 (July 2006)

Preparing Activity: NAVFAC Superseding
UFGS-26 56 00 (April 2006)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2011

SECTION TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIVISION 26 - ELECTRICAL

SECTION 26 56 00

EXTERIOR LIGHTING

07/06

PART 1 GENERAL

- 1.1 REFERENCES
- 1.2 DEFINITIONS
- 1.3 SUBMITTALS
- 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE
 - 1.4.1 Drawing Requirements
 - 1.4.1.1 Luminaire Drawings
 - 1.4.1.2 Poles
 - 1.4.2 Pressure Treated Wood Pole Quality
 - 1.4.3 Design Data for Luminaires
 - 1.4.4 Tests for Fiberglass Poles
 - 1.4.5 Regulatory Requirements
 - 1.4.6 Standard Products
 - 1.4.6.1 Alternative Qualifications
 - 1.4.6.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date
- 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING
 - 1.5.1 Wood Poles
 - 1.5.2 Concrete Poles
 - 1.5.3 Fiberglass Poles
 - 1.5.4 [Aluminum] [Steel] Poles
- 1.6 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS
 - 1.6.1 Local/Regional Materials
 - 1.6.2 Environmental Data
 - 1.6.3 Energy Efficiency
- 1.7 WARRANTY
- 1.8 POWER SOURCE
- 1.9 OPERATIONAL SERVICE

PART 2 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 PRODUCT COORDINATION
- 2.2 LUMINAIRES
 - 2.2.1 Lamps
 - 2.2.1.1 High-Pressure Sodium (HPS) Lamps
 - 2.2.1.2 Standby HPS Lamps

- 2.2.1.3 Low-Pressure Sodium (LPS) Lamps
- 2.2.1.4 Metal-Halide Lamps
- 2.2.2 Ballasts for High-Intensity-Discharge (HID) Luminaires
- 2.3 LIGHTING CONTACTOR
- 2.4 TIME SWITCH
- 2.5 PHOTOCELL SWITCH
- 2.6 POLES
 - 2.6.1 Concrete Poles
 - 2.6.1.1 Steel Reinforcing
 - 2.6.1.2 Tensioned Reinforcing
 - 2.6.1.3 Coating and Sleeves for Reinforcing Members
 - 2.6.1.4 Strength Requirement
 - 2.6.1.5 Shaft Preparation
 - 2.6.2 Aluminum Poles
 - 2.6.3 Steel Poles
 - 2.6.4 Wood Poles
 - 2.6.5 Fiberglass Poles
- 2.7 BRACKETS AND SUPPORTS
- 2.8 POLE FOUNDATIONS
- 2.9 AUXILIARY INSTANT-ON QUARTZ SYSTEM
- 2.10 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION
 - 2.10.1 Manufacturer's Nameplate
 - 2.10.2 Labels
- 2.11 FACTORY APPLIED FINISH

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 INSTALLATION
 - 3.1.1 Wood Poles
 - 3.1.2 Concrete Poles
 - 3.1.3 Fiberglass Poles
 - 3.1.4 [Aluminum] [Steel] Poles
 - 3.1.5 Pole Setting
 - 3.1.6 Photocell Switch Aiming
 - 3.1.7 GROUNDING
 - 3.1.8 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING
- 3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

-- End of Section Table of Contents --

USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA / NASA UFGS-26 56 00 (July 2006)

Preparing Activity: NAVFAC Superseding
UFGS-26 56 00 (April 2006)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2011

SECTION 26 56 00

EXTERIOR LIGHTING

07/06

NOTE: This guide specification covers lighting system requirements for exterior installations.

This specification does not cover all possible methods or requirements for exterior lighting; therefore, designer should add special information required to suit a specific project. Industry publications exist to aid the designer in choosing the best lighting system for the project. One such publication is Illuminating Engineering Society (IESNA) RP-8, RECOMMENDED PRACTICE FOR ROADWAY LIGHTING.

Adhere to UFC 1-300-02 Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) Format Standard when editing this guide specification or preparing new project specification sections. Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable items(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Comments, suggestions and recommended changes for this guide specification are welcome and should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

NOTE: TO DOWNLOAD UFGS GRAPHICS

Go to <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/NAVGRAPH/graphtoc.pdf>.

NOTE: This section contains the following sketches (Graphics) and are available in metric (SI) and U.S. Customary (IP) system dimensions. Sketch titles and style numbers are unchanged for both types. The

metric values indicated are a conversion of U.S.
Customary (IP) system dimensions.

Do not include list of sketches, or sketches
themselves, in project specifications. Use
luminaire sketches as details on drawings whenever
possible. If special features are required, do not
modify sketches, but indicate these changes as notes
in fixture schedule. The "XL" style numbers and
dates should remain on the drawing details.

<u>Sketch No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
XL-1	Roadway and Area Light
XL-2	Floodlight
XL-3	Floodlight and Sports Light
XL-4	Roadway and Area Light
XL-5	Sports and Area Light
XL-6	Area and Street Lighting Cutoff Luminaire
XL-7	Low-Pressure Sodium Area Lighting Luminaire
XL-8	Area Luminaire
XL-9	Round Architectural Post Top Area Light
XL-10	Square Architectural Post Top Area Light
XL-11	Area Light (Vertical Lamp)
XL-12	HID Bollard Luminaire
XL-13 thru 19	Reserved for Future Exterior Luminaires
XL-20	Round Fiberglass Pole, Direct Set Tenon Mount
XL-21	Round Fiberglass Pole, Direct Set Mast Arm Mount
XL-22	Round Concrete Pole, Direct Set Tenon Mount
XL-23	Round Concrete Pole, Direct Set Mast Arm Mount
XL-24	Round Steel Pole, Direct Set Tenon Mount
XL-25	Round Steel Pole, Direct Set Mast Arm Mount
XL-26	Round Steel Pole, Anchor Base, Tenon Mount
XL-27	Round Steel Pole, Anchor Base, Mast Arm Mount
XL-28	Luminaire Mounting Brackets
XL-29	Various Luminaire Mounting Arm Types
XL-30	Miscellaneous Luminaire Mounting Brackets
XL-31	Luminaire Mounting Arms
XL-32	Luminaire Mounting Arms
XL-33	Bolt-Down Pole Foundation
XL-34	Grounding Installation Details for Direct Set Poles

NOTE: Do not include this index in project specification.

NOTE: The following information shall be shown on
the drawings or specified in the project
specifications:

a. Luminaire schedule and indicate pertinent
information; i.e., mounting, lamps, ballasts, and
voltage.

1. Type of luminaire;
2. Voltage, wattage, and frequency rating required;
3. Accessories required, such as photocell, time

switches, and auxiliary lamps;

4. Location of poles or standards;

5. Referenced sketch; and

6. Extent and location of the work to be accomplished and wiring and equipment necessary for a complete installation.

NOTE: Demolition work that involves disposal of fluorescent and HID lamps and ballasts will require the use of Section 02 84 16 HANDLING OF LIGHTING BALLASTS AND LAMPS CONTAINING PCBs AND MERCURY.

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a RID outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

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

ALLIANCE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY SOLUTIONS (ATIS)

ATIS ANSI O5.1 (2008) Wood Poles -- Specifications & Dimensions

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO LTS-5 (2009; Errata 2009; Amendment 1 2010; Amendment 2 2011) Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals

AMERICAN WOOD PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (AWPA)

AWPA C1	(2003) All Timber Products - Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes
AWPA C4	(2003) Poles - Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes
AWPA M6	(2007) Brands Used on Forest Products

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A123/A123M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A153/A153M	(2009) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM B108/B108M	(2008) Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Permanent Mold Castings
ASTM C1089	(2006) Standard Specification for Spun Cast Prestressed Concrete Poles
ASTM E 2129	(2005) Standard Practice for Data Collection for Sustainability Assessment of Building Products
ASTM G 154	(2006) Standard Practice for Operating Fluorescent Light Apparatus for UV Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA (IESNA)

IESNA HB-9	(2000; Errata 2004; Errata 2005; Errata 2006) IES Lighting Handbook
------------	---

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE 100	(2000; Archived) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
IEEE C2	(2012) National Electrical Safety Code

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

ANSI ANSLG C78.41	(2006) For Electric Lamps--Guidelines for Low-Pressure Sodium Lamps
ANSI ANSLG C78.42	(2009) For Electric Lamps: High-Pressure Sodium Lamps
ANSI C136.13	(2004; R 2009) American National Standard for Roadway Lighting Equipment, Metal Brackets for Wood Poles

ANSI C136.21	(2004; R 2009) American National Standard for Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment - Vertical Tenons Used with Post-Top-Mounted Luminaires
ANSI C136.3	(2005; R 2009) American National Standard for Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment Luminaire Attachments
ANSI C78.1381	(1998) American National Standard for Electric Lamps - 250-Watt, 70 Watt, M85 Metal-Halide Lamps
ANSI C82.4	(2002) American National Standard for Ballasts for High-Intensity-Discharge and Low-Pressure Sodium (LPS) Lamps (Multiple-Supply Type)
ANSI/ANSI C78.43	(2007) American National Standard for Electric Lamps - Single-Ended Metal-Halide Lamps
NEMA 250	(2008) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)
NEMA C136.10	(2010) American National Standard for Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment-Locking-Type Photocontrol Devices and Mating Receptacles--Physical and Electrical Interchangeability and Testing
NEMA C136.20	(2008) American National Standard for Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment - Fiber Reinforced Composite (FRC) Lighting Poles
NEMA ICS 2	(2000; R 2005; Errata 2008) Standard for Controllers, Contactors, and Overload Relays Rated 600 V
NEMA ICS 6	(1993; R 2006) Enclosures
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)	
NFPA 70	(2011; TIA 11-1; Errata 2011) National Electrical Code
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)	
RUS Bull 345-67	(1998) REA Specification for Filled Telephone Cables, PE-39
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)	
Energy Star	(1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy Efficiency Labeling System

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 1029	(1994; Reprint May 2011) High-Intensity-Discharge Lamp Ballasts
UL 1598	(2008; Reprint Jan 2010) Luminaires
UL 773	(1995; Reprint Mar 2002) Standard for Plug-In, Locking Type Photocontrols for Use with Area Lighting
UL 773A	(2006; Reprint Mar 2011) Standard for Nonindustrial Photoelectric Switches for Lighting Control

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- a. Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, shall be as defined in IEEE 100.
- b. Average life is the time after which 50 percent will have failed and 50 percent will have survived under normal conditions.
- c. Groundline section is that portion between 305 mm one foot above and 610 mm 2 feet below the groundline.

1.3 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. Recommended codes for Army projects are "RE" for Resident Engineer approval, "ED" for Engineering approval, and "AE" for Architect-Engineer approval. 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 information only or as otherwise designated. 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 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Luminaire drawings; G, [_____]

Poles; G, [_____]

SD-03 Product Data

[Local/Regional Materials

Submit documentation indicating distance between manufacturing facility and the project site. Indicate distance of raw material origin from the project site. Indicate relative dollar value of local/regional materials to total dollar value of products included in project.]

[Environmental Data]

Energy Efficiency

Luminaires; G, [_____]

Lamps; G, [_____]

Ballasts; G, [_____]

Lighting contactor; G, [_____]

Time switch; G, [_____]

Photocell switch; G, [_____]

Concrete poles; G, [_____]

Aluminum poles; G, [_____]

Steel poles; G, [_____]

Fiberglass poles; G, [_____]

Brackets

[Auxiliary instant-on quartz system; G, [_____]]

[SD-04 Samples

NOTE: Samples involve additional shipping cost.
Use only for special fixtures or for an item for
which a large quantity is required on a project. If

samples are not essential to the specific application, delete them.

Luminaires; G, [_____]

Submit one sample of each luminaire type[, complete with lamp and ballast]. [Submit one sample for each item other than luminaires.] Sample will be returned to the Contractor for installation in the project work.

] SD-05 Design Data

Design Data for luminaires; G, [_____]

SD-06 Test Reports

[Pressure treated wood pole quality]

[Tests for fiberglass poles; G, [_____]]

Operating test

Submit operating test results as stated in paragraph entitled "Field Quality Control."

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Concrete poles

Submit instructions prior to installation.

Fiberglass poles

Submit instructions prior to installation.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operational Service

Submit documentation that includes contact information, summary of procedures, and the limitations and conditions applicable to the project. Indicate manufacturer's commitment to reclaim materials for recycling and/or reuse.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Drawing Requirements

1.4.1.1 Luminaire Drawings

Include dimensions, effective projected area (EPA), accessories, and installation and construction details. Photometric data, including zonal lumen data, average and minimum ratio, aiming diagram, and[computerized] candlepower distribution data shall accompany shop drawings.

1.4.1.2 Poles

Include dimensions, wind load determined in accordance with AASHTO LTS-5,

pole deflection, pole class, and other applicable information.[For concrete poles, include: section and details to indicate quantities and position of prestressing steel, spiral steel, inserts, and through holes; initial prestressing steel tension; and concrete strengths at release and at 28 days.]

[1.4.2 Pressure Treated Wood Pole Quality

Ensure the quality of pressure treated wood poles. Furnish an inspection report (for wood poles) of an independent inspection agency, approved by the Contracting Officer, stating that offered products comply with **AWPA M6** and **RUS Bull 345-67** standards. The RUS approved Quality Mark "WQC" on each pole will be accepted, in lieu of inspection reports, as evidence of compliance with applicable AWPA treatment standards.

]1.4.3 Design Data for Luminaires

NOTE: Depending on the ambient brightness of the site surroundings and each lamp's initial lumens, luminaires shall have IESNA full or semi cutoff designation. Maximum initial horizontal illumination at ground level shall be limited to the most current IESNA Lighting Handbook recommendations for exterior luminaires. Designing lighting to reduce light pollution contributes to the following LEED credit: SS8.

- a. Distribution data according to IESNA classification type as defined in **IESNA HB-9**.
- b. Computerized horizontal illumination levels in lux footcandles at ground level, taken every [3050] [6100] [_____] mm [10] [20] [_____] feet. Include average maintained lux footcandle level and maximum and minimum ratio.
- c. Amount of shielding on luminaires.

[1.4.4 Tests for Fiberglass Poles

NOTE: Whenever fiberglass poles are required for a project, include the following test.

- a. Ultraviolet resistance tests: Perform according to **ASTM G 154** using a UV-B lamp having a 313 nanometer wavelength, operated at **54 degrees C** **130 degrees F**, cycling the lamp on for 4 hours and off for 4 hours for a total test period of 1500 hours minimum with the following results:

Fiber exposure:	None
Crazing:	None
Checking:	None
Chalking:	None
Color:	May dull slightly
- b. Flexural strength and deflection test: Test loading shall be as a cantilever beam with pole butt as fixed end and a force simulating wind

load at the free end.

]1.4.5 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.4.6 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.4.6.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.4.6.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

NOTE: Select the applicable paragraph(s) from the following.

[1.5.1 Wood Poles

Stack poles stored for more than 2 weeks on decay-resisting skids arranged to support the poles without producing noticeable distortion. Store poles to permit free circulation of air; the bottom poles in the stack shall be at least 305 mm one foot above ground level and growing vegetation. Do not permit decayed or decaying wood to remain underneath stored poles. Do not drag treated poles along the ground. Do not use pole tongs, cant hooks, and other pointed tools capable of producing indentation more than 25 mm one inch in depth in handling the poles. Do not apply tools to the groundline section of any pole.

] [1.5.2 Concrete Poles

Do not store poles on ground. Support poles so they are at least 305 mm one foot above ground level and growing vegetation.

] [1.5.3 Fiberglass Poles

Do not store poles on ground. Support poles so they are at least 305 mm one foot above ground level and growing vegetation. Do not remove factory-applied pole wrappings until just before installing pole.

] [1.5.4 [Aluminum][Steel]Poles

Do not store poles on ground. Support poles so they are at least 305 mm one foot above ground level and growing vegetation. Do not remove factory-applied pole wrappings until just before installing pole.

] 1.6 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.6.1 Local/Regional Materials

NOTE: Using local materials can help minimize transportation impacts, including fossil fuel consumption, air pollution, and labor.

Use materials or products extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within a [800][] kilometer [500][] mile radius from the project site, if available from a minimum of three sources.

1.6.2 Environmental Data

NOTE: ASTM E 2129 provides for detailed documentation of the sustainability aspects of products used in the project. This level of detail may be useful to the Contractor, Government, building occupants, or the public in assessing the sustainability of these products.

[Submit Table 1 of ASTM E 2129 for the following products: []].]

1.6.3 Energy Efficiency

NOTE: Use Energy Star requirements for all lighting. Design according to IESNA Recommended Practice Manual, Lighting for Exterior Environments. Design according to LEED requirements for credit SS8.

NOTE: The Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires new buildings to use 30 percent less energy than the ASHRAE 90.1 - SI ASHRAE 90.1 - IP level. Efficient lighting equipment contributes to the following LEED

credits: EA Prerequisite 2; EA1.

Comply with National Energy Policy Act and Energy Star requirements for lighting products. [Submit documentation for Energy Star qualifications for equipment provided under this section.]Submit data indicating lumens per watt efficiency and color rendition index of light source.

1.7 WARRANTY

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations which are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

1.8 POWER SOURCE

[Use a photovoltaic power source.]

1.9 OPERATIONAL SERVICE

NOTE: Maintenance agreements are standard practice in the building industry. Take-back programs refer to programs in which the product manufacturer "takes-back" scrap material and/or packaging associated with its product. Under a green lease, when the customer no longer requires the use of the particular product or requires an updated model, the manufacturer is obligated to reclaim it and refurbish it or disassemble it for recycling as appropriate. Using one of these manufacturer's services contributes to the following LEED credit: MR2.

NOTE: This is optional for Army Projects.

Coordinate with manufacturer for [maintenance agreement] [take-back program]. Collect information from the manufacturer about [maintenance agreement] [green lease] options, and submit to Contracting Officer. Services shall reclaim materials for recycling and/or reuse. Services shall not landfill or burn reclaimed materials. Indicate procedures for compliance with regulations governing disposal of mercury. When such a service is not available, local recyclers shall be sought after to reclaim the materials.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 PRODUCT COORDINATION

Products and materials not considered to be lighting equipment or lighting fixture accessories are specified in[Section 33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION,] Section 33 71 01 OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION,[Section 33 70 02.00 10 ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, UNDERGROUND,][and] Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.[Lighting fixtures and accessories mounted on exterior surfaces of buildings are specified in Section 26 51 00 INTERIOR LIGHTING.]

2.2 LUMINAIRES

NOTE: Luminaire, ballast, and lamp design and technology have advanced rapidly in recent years; ensure a luminaire is currently available before specifying. Light distribution and brightness characteristics can be helpful for comparison, selection, and special applications of exterior luminaires. Computer programs for lighting design are available from many sources including IESNA and luminaire manufacturers.

NOTE: As an exception to what may normally be specified, lenses and refractors of acrylic or polycarbonate plastic should be specified if secondary damage by the breakage of a refractor cannot be tolerated. Some plastic refractors are subject to yellowing and in general are not as desirable as glass refractors. Of the plastics, acrylic plastic refractors offer the most desirable properties. If vandalism is a serious problem, polycarbonate plastic refractors are less susceptible to breakage but are susceptible to yellowing after a relatively short period of time. Other types of plastic refractors are available and should be investigated for special applications. Do not use metal-halide lamps without a tempered glass diffuser.

UL 1598. Provide luminaires as indicated. Provide luminaires complete with lamps of number, type, and wattage indicated. Details, shapes, and dimensions are indicative of the general type desired, but are not intended to restrict selection to luminaires of a particular manufacturer. Luminaires of similar designs[, light distribution and brightness characteristics,] and of equal finish and quality will be acceptable as approved.

2.2.1 Lamps

2.2.1.1 High-Pressure Sodium (HPS) Lamps

ANSI ANSLG C78.42. Wattage as indicated. HPS lamps shall have average rated life of 16,000 hours (minimum) for 35 watt lamps and 24,000 hours (minimum) for all higher wattage lamps. 150 watt lamps, if required, shall be 55 volt lamps. Lamps shall have Luminaire Efficiency Ratings (LER) as follows:

a. Upward efficiency of 0 percent

1. 150-399 watts: minimum 58 LER for closed fixture; minimum 68 for open fixture
2. 400-999 watts: minimum 63 LER for closed fixture; minimum 84 for open fixture

- b. Upward efficiency of 1 percent - 10 percent
 - 1. 150-399 watts: minimum 64 LER for closed fixture; minimum 63 for open fixture
 - 2. 400-999 watts: minimum 82 LER for closed fixture; minimum 89 for open fixture
 - 3. 1000 plus watts: minimum 109 LER for open fixture
- c. Upward efficiency of 11 percent to 20 percent
 - 1. 150-399 watts: minimum 78 LER for open fixture
 - 2. 400-999 watts: minimum 94 for open fixture
- d. Upward efficiency greater than 20 percent
 - 150-399 watts: minimum 75 LER for closed fixture; minimum 77 for open fixture

[2.2.1.2 Standby HPS Lamps

NOTE: In some applications, generally where power interruptions are momentary, standby HPS may be used instead of auxiliary Instant-On Quartz systems. Standby HPS are mogul base only.

ANSI ANSLG C78.42. Wattage as indicated. Standby HPS lamps shall have two arc tubes and an average rated life of 40,000 hours (minimum). Hot restart instant lumen output shall be 8 percent, minimum, of total light output. 150 watt lamps, if required, shall be 55 volt type.

] [2.2.1.3 Low-Pressure Sodium (LPS) Lamps

NOTE: Use low-pressure sodium where color rendition is not a factor, but high lamp efficiency is.

ANSI ANSLG C78.41.

] [2.2.1.4 Metal-Halide Lamps

Provide luminaires with tempered glass lens.

- [a. Double-ended, 70 watt, conforming to ANSI C78.1381]
- [b. Single-ended, wattage as indicated, conforming to ANSI/ANSLG C78.43]

Lamps shall have Luminaire Efficiency Ratings (LER) as follows:

- a. Upward efficiency of 0 percent
 - 1. 150-399 watts: minimum 41 LER for closed fixture
 - 2. 400-999 watts: minimum 53 LER for closed fixture; minimum 59 for

open fixture

3. 1000 plus watts: minimum 77 LER for closed fixture

b. Upward efficiency of 1 percent - 10 percent

1. 150-399 watts: minimum 56 LER for closed fixture

2. 400-999 watts: minimum 62 LER for closed fixture; minimum 64 for open fixture

3. 1000 plus watts: minimum 88 LER for open fixture

c. Upward efficiency greater than 20 percent

1. 150-399 watts: minimum 62 LER for closed fixture; minimum 77 for open fixture

2. 400-999 watts: minimum 65 LER for closed fixture

]2.2.2 Ballasts for High-Intensity-Discharge (HID) Luminaires

UL 1029 and ANSI C82.4, and shall be constant wattage autotransformer (CWA) or regulator, high power-factor type (minimum 90 percent). Provide single-lamp ballasts which shall have a minimum starting temperature of minus 30 degrees C. Ballasts shall be:

a. Designed to operate on voltage system to which they are connected.

b. Constructed so that open circuit operation will not reduce the average life.

HID ballasts shall have a solid-state igniter/starter with an average life in the pulsing mode of 10,000 hours at the intended ambient temperature. Igniter case temperature shall not exceed 90 degrees C.

2.3 LIGHTING CONTACTOR

NEMA ICS 2, [electrically] [mechanically] held contactor. [Contacts shall be rated [] volts, [] amperes, and [] poles. Coils shall be rated [] volts.] [Rate contactor as indicated.] Provide in NEMA [4] [] enclosure conforming to NEMA ICS 6. Contactor shall have silver alloy double-break contacts [and coil clearing contacts for mechanically held contactor] and shall require no arcing contacts. [Provide contactor with [hand-off-automatic] [on-off] selector switch.] [Contactor shall be hermetically sealed.]

2.4 TIME SWITCH

NOTE: Photocells and time switches should not always be used together. Use the following information as a guide.

1. Lights on/lights off by photocell: Street lighting and certain parking lots. Any facility or street that requires lighting after dark.

2. Lights on by photocell; lights off by time

switch: Most administration facilities, commissaries, hobby shops, or clubs. Any facility that does not stay open all night.

3. Lights on/lights off by time switch: Service stations, snack bars, barracks, or officer's quarters. Facilities that will be open to the public, or have personnel that must report before daylight and after dark, but not all night.

Other considerations: Time switches with skip-a-day feature may be useful for facilities with a 5-day work week. (Program time switch to skip Saturday and Sunday.) For facilities that do not stay open all night, it may be desirable to have lighting at night for security. Consult activity for local policy and exceptions to these suggestions.

Astronomic dial type or electronic type, arranged to turn "ON" at sunset, and turn "OFF" at predetermined time between 8:30 p.m. and 2:30 a.m. or sunrise, automatically changing the settings each day in accordance with seasonal changes of sunset and sunrise. Provide switch rated [_____] volts, having automatically wound spring mechanism or capacitor, to maintain accurate time for a minimum of 7 hours following power failure. Provide time switch with a manual on-off bypass switch. Housing for the time switch shall be surface mounted, NEMA [3R] [_____] enclosure conforming to NEMA ICS 6.

2.5 PHOTOCELL SWITCH

NOTE: Silicon diode type photocells are solid state devices and have limited sources. Therefore, cadmium-sulfide type cells can not be deleted from specification.

UL 773 or UL 773A, hermetically sealed cadmium-sulfide or silicon diode type cell rated [_____] volts ac, 60 Hz with [single-throw contacts] [single pole double-throw (spdt) contacts for mechanically held contactors rated 1000 watts] designed to fail to the ON position. Switch shall turn on at or below 32 lux 3 footcandles and off at 43 to 107 lux 4 to 10 footcandles. A time delay shall prevent accidental switching from transient light sources. [Provide a directional lens in front of the cell to prevent fixed light sources from creating a turnoff condition.] Provide switch:

- [a. In a high-impact-resistant, noncorroding and nonconductive molded plastic housing with a [fixture mounted,] locking-type receptacle conforming to NEMA C136.10 and rated 1800 VA, minimum.]
- [b. In a cast weatherproof aluminum housing with adjustable window slide, rated 1800 VA, minimum.]
- [c. In a U.V. stabilized polycarbonate housing with swivel arm and adjustable window slide, rated 1800 VA, minimum.]
- [d. Integral to the luminaire, rated 1000 VA, minimum.]

2.6 POLES

NOTE: This specification does not cover decorative poles or high-mast lighting systems. Poles, luminaire mounting assemblies, and lowering mechanisms for high-mast lighting are specially fabricated and should be individually designed to suit a specific project. Pole specifications for high-mast system should, as a minimum, include wind loading and ultimate strength meeting the loading requirements of AASHTO LTS-5. Do not specify embedded type metal poles for Army facilities.

Provide poles designed for wind loading of [161] [] km/hr [100] [] miles per hour determined in accordance with AASHTO LTS-5 while supporting luminaires and all other appurtenances indicated. The effective projected areas of luminaires and appurtenances used in calculations shall be specific for the actual products provided on each pole. Poles shall be [embedded] [anchor]-base type designed for use with [underground] [overhead] supply conductors. [Poles [, other than wood poles,] shall have oval-shaped handhole having a minimum clear opening of 65 by 130 mm 2.5 by 5 inches. Handhole cover shall be secured by stainless steel captive screws.] [Metal poles shall have an internal grounding connection accessible from the handhole near the bottom of each pole.] Scratched, stained, chipped, or dented poles shall not be installed.

2.6.1 Concrete Poles

Provide concrete poles conforming to ASTM C1089. Cross-sectional shape shall be [round] [or] [multi-sided].

NOTE: If other than round pole is chosen, revise Sketch XL-22 and XL-23 to suit the cross-sectional shape selected.

2.6.1.1 Steel Reinforcing

Prestressed concrete pole shafts shall be reinforced with steel prestressing members. Design shall provide internal longitudinal loading by either pretensioning or post tensioning of longitudinal reinforcing members.

2.6.1.2 Tensioned Reinforcing

Primary reinforcement steel used for a prestressed concrete pole shaft shall be tensioned between 60 to 70 percent of its ultimate strength. The amount of reinforcement shall be such that when reinforcement is tensioned to 70 percent of its ultimate strength, the total resultant tensile force does not exceed the minimum section compressive strength of the concrete.

2.6.1.3 Coating and Sleeves for Reinforcing Members

Where minimum internal coverage cannot be maintained next to required core openings, such as handhole and wiring inlet, reinforcing shall be protected

with a vaporproof noncorrosive sleeve over the length without the 13 mm 1/2 inch concrete coverage. Each steel reinforcing member which is to be post-tensioned shall have a nonmigrating slipper coating applied prior to the addition of concrete to ensure uniformity of stress throughout the length of such member.

2.6.1.4 Strength Requirement

As an exception to the requirements of ASTM C1089, poles shall be naturally cured to achieve a 28-day compressive strength of 48.23 MPa 7000 psi. Poles shall not be subjected to severe temperature changes during the curing period.

2.6.1.5 Shaft Preparation

Completed prestressed concrete pole shaft shall have a hard, smooth, nonporous surface that is resistant to soil acids, road salts, and attacks of water and frost, and shall be clean, smooth, and free of surface voids and internal honeycombing. Poles shall not be installed for at least 15 days after manufacture.

2.6.2 Aluminum Poles

Provide aluminum poles manufactured of corrosion resistant aluminum alloys conforming to AASHTO LTS-5 for Alloy 6063-T6 or Alloy 6005-T5 for wrought alloys and Alloy 356-T4 (3,5) for cast alloys. Poles shall be seamless extruded or spun seamless type with minimum 4.8 mm 0.188 inch wall thickness. Provide a pole grounding connection designed to prevent electrolysis when used with copper ground wire. Tops of shafts shall be fitted with a round or tapered cover. Base shall be anchor bolt mounted, made of cast 356-T6 aluminum alloy in accordance with ASTM B108/B108M and shall be machined to receive the lower end of shaft. Joint between shaft and base shall be welded. Base cover shall be cast 356-T6 aluminum alloy in accordance with ASTM B108/B108M. Hardware, except anchor bolts, shall be either 2024-T4 anodized aluminum alloy or stainless steel. [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.

2.6.3 Steel Poles

AASHTO LTS-5. Provide steel poles having minimum 11-gage steel with minimum yield/strength of 331 MPa 48,000 psi and [hot-dipped galvanized in accordance with ASTM A123/A123M] [iron-oxide primed] factory finish. Provide a pole grounding connection designed to prevent electrolysis when used with copper ground wire. Pole shall be [direct set] [anchor bolt mounted] type. 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, and length. [Base covers for steel poles shall be structural quality hot-rolled carbon steel plate having a minimum yield of 248 MPa 36,000 psi.]

2.6.4 Wood Poles

NOTE: Other wood species which are covered by ANSI
05.1, REA, and AWPAs may be specified, provided they
are available at the project location. Indicate
pole class and height on the drawings.

ATIS ANSI 05.1 and RUS Bull 345-67 of [Southern Yellow Pine] [Douglas Fir] [_____]. Poles shall be gained, bored, and roofed before treatment. Poles shall be treated full length with chromated copper arsenate (CCA) or ammoniacal copper arsenate (ACA) according to AWPAs C1 and AWPAs C4 as referenced in RUS Bull 345-67. Poles shall be branded by manufacturer with manufacturer's mark and date of treatment, height and class of pole, wood species, preservation code, and retention. Place the brand so that the bottom of the brand or disc is 3050 mm 10 feet from the pole butt for poles up to 15250 mm 50 feet long [and 4270 mm 14 feet from the butt for poles over 15250 mm 50 feet long].

2.6.5 Fiberglass Poles

NEMA C136.20. Designed specifically for supporting luminaires and having factory-formed cable entrance and handhole. Resin color shall be [dark bronze] [as indicated] [_____], and pigment shall provide uniform coloration throughout entire wall thickness. Finish surface shall be pigmented polyurethane having a minimum dry film thickness of 0.038 mm 1.5 mils. Polyurethane may be omitted if the surface layer of the pole is inherently ultraviolet inhibited. Minimum fiberglass content shall be 65 percent with resin and pigment comprising the other 35 percent material content.

2.7 BRACKETS AND SUPPORTS

ANSI C136.3, ANSI C136.13, and ANSI C136.21, as applicable. Pole brackets shall be not less than 31.75 mm 1 1/4 inch [galvanized steel pipe] [aluminum] secured to pole. Slip-fitter or pipe-threaded brackets may be used, but brackets shall be coordinated to luminaires provided, and brackets for use with one type of luminaire shall be identical. Brackets for pole-mounted street lights shall correctly position luminaire no lower than mounting height indicated. Mount brackets not less than 7320 mm 24 feet above street. Special mountings or brackets shall be as indicated and shall be of metal which will not promote galvanic reaction with luminaire head.

2.8 POLE FOUNDATIONS

Anchor bolts shall be steel rod having a minimum yield strength of 344.5 MPa 50,000 psi; the top 305 mm 12 inches of the rod shall be galvanized in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M. Concrete shall be as specified in [Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE] [Section 03 30 00.00 10 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE].

[2.9 AUXILIARY INSTANT-ON QUARTZ SYSTEM

NOTE: Specify auxiliary quartz system or standby
HPS lamps for luminaires where the extinguishing of
HID lamps caused by momentary power interruptions is

unacceptable for safety or security reasons.

UL listed, automatically switched instant-on[150][250]-watt[quartz][_____] lamp. Quartz lamp shall come on when the luminaire is initially energized and immediately after a momentary power outage, and remain on until HID lamp reaches approximately 60 percent light output. Wiring for quartz lamp shall be internal to ballast and independent of incoming line voltage to the ballast.[Provide instant-on quartz system for each HID fixture.][Provide instant-on quartz system as indicated.]

]2.10 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

2.10.1 Manufacturer's Nameplate

Each item of equipment shall have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

2.10.2 Labels

NOTE: Labeling of lighting components is an inexpensive and effective method for helping facilities personnel properly operate and maintain the lighting systems. The labels shall be easy to read when standing next to the equipment, and durable to match the life of the equipment to which they are attached. Refer to the FEMP guidelines for lighting at

http://www.eere.energy.gov/femp/technologies/eeep_lighting_guidance.cfm.

Provide labeled luminaires in accordance with UL 1598 requirements. Luminaires shall be clearly marked for operation of specific lamps and ballasts according to proper lamp type. The following lamp characteristics shall be noted in the format "Use Only _____":

- a. Lamp diameter code (T-4, T-5, T-8, T-12), tube configuration (twin, quad, triple), base type, and nominal wattage for fluorescent and compact fluorescent luminaires.
- b. Lamp type, wattage, bulb type (ED17, BD56, etc.) and coating (clear or coated) for HID luminaires.
- c. Start type (preheat, rapid start, instant start) for fluorescent and compact fluorescent luminaires.
- d. ANSI ballast type (M98, M57, etc.) for HID luminaires.
- e. Correlated color temperature (CCT) and color rendering index (CRI) for all luminaires.

Markings related to lamp type shall be clear and located to be readily visible to service personnel, but unseen from normal viewing angles when lamps are in place. Ballasts shall have clear markings indicating multi-level outputs and indicate proper terminals for the various outputs.

2.11 FACTORY APPLIED FINISH

NOTE: This paragraph covers only the basic painting requirements for most electrical equipment. Include any special finishes for high or low temperatures and corrosive atmospheres.

Electrical equipment shall have factory-applied painting systems which shall, as a minimum, meet the requirements of NEMA 250 corrosion-resistance test.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Electrical installations shall conform to IEEE C2, NFPA 70, and to the requirements specified herein.

[3.1.1 Wood Poles

NOTE: Poles set in swampy or rocky soil will require different settings or foundations than those set in average bearing soils. Consult pole manufacturer and structural engineer for proper setting or foundation requirements for these and other unusual soil conditions.

Pole holes shall be at least as large at the top as at the bottom and shall be large enough to provide 100 mm 4 inches of clearance between the pole and the side of the hole.

NOTE: At the text below, delete setting information for pole lengths not required.

- a. Setting depth: Pole setting depths shall be as follows:

Length of Pole	Setting in Soil
6100 mm	1575 mm
7625 mm	1575 mm
9150 mm	1575 mm
10675 mm	1830 mm
12200 mm	1830 mm
13725 mm	1985 mm
12250 mm	2135 mm
16775 mm	2285 mm
18300 mm	2440 mm
Length of Pole (feet)	Setting in Soil (feet)
20	5.0
25	5.5
30	5.5

Length of Pole (feet)	Setting in Soil (feet)
35	6.0
40	6.0
45	6.5
50	7.0
55	7.5
60	8.0

- b. Soil setting: "Setting in Soil" depths shall apply where pole holes are in soil, sand, or gravel or any combination of these.[At corners, dead ends and other points of extra strain, poles 12,200 mm 40 feet long or more shall be set 150 mm 6 inches deeper.]
- c. Setting on sloping ground: On sloping ground, measure the depth of the hole from the low side of the hole.
- d. Backfill: Tamp pole backfill for the full depth of the hole and mound the excess fill around the pole.

] [3.1.2 Concrete Poles

NOTE: Poles set in swampy or rocky soil will require different settings or foundations than those set in average bearing soils. Consult pole manufacturer and structural engineer for proper setting or foundation requirements for these and other unusual soil conditions.

Install according to pole manufacturer's instructions.

] [3.1.3 Fiberglass Poles

NOTE: Poles set in swampy or rocky soil will require different settings or foundations than those set in average bearing soils. Consult pole manufacturer and structural engineer for proper setting or foundation requirements for these and other unusual soil conditions.

Install according to pole manufacturer's instructions.

] [3.1.4 [Aluminum] [Steel] Poles

NOTE: Poles set in swampy or rocky soil will require different settings or foundations than those set in average bearing soils. Consult pole manufacturer and structural engineer for proper setting or foundation requirements for these and other unusual soil conditions.

Provide pole foundations with galvanized steel anchor bolts, threaded at the top end and bent 1.57 rad 90 degrees at the bottom end. Provide

ornamental covers to match pole and galvanized nuts and washers for anchor bolts. Concrete for anchor bases, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) conduit ells, and ground rods shall be as specified in Section[33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION] [33 70 02.00 10 ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, UNDERGROUND]. Thoroughly compact backfill with compacting arranged to prevent pressure between conductor, jacket, or sheath and the end of conduit ell. Adjust poles as necessary to provide a permanent vertical position with the bracket arm in proper position for luminaire location.[After installation, paint exposed surfaces of steel poles with two finish coats of[exterior oil paint of a color as indicated] [aluminum paint].]

]3.1.5 Pole Setting

[Depth shall be as indicated.][Poles in straight runs shall be in a straight line. Dig holes large enough to permit the proper use of tampers to the full depth of the hole. Place backfill in the hole in 150 mm 6 inch maximum layers and thoroughly tamp. Place surplus earth around the pole in a conical shape and pack tightly to drain water away.]

3.1.6 Photocell Switch Aiming

Aim switch according to manufacturer's recommendations.[Mount switch on or beside each luminaire when switch is provided in cast weatherproof aluminum housing with swivel arm.][Set adjustable window slide for [] lux [] footcandles photocell turn-on.]

3.1.7 GROUNDING

Ground noncurrent-carrying parts of equipment including[metal poles,] luminaires, mounting arms, brackets, and metallic enclosures as specified in Section[33 71 02.00 20 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION] [33 70 02.00 10 ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, UNDERGROUND]. Where copper grounding conductor is connected to a metal other than copper, provide specially treated or lined connectors suitable for this purpose.

3.1.8 FIELD APPLIED PAINTING

NOTE: Use and coordinate paint and coating requirements with Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS when provided in the job. When requirements are beyond what is specified in Section 09 90 00, specify the requirements in this paragraph.

Paint electrical equipment as required to match finish of adjacent surfaces or to meet the indicated or specified safety criteria. Painting shall be as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Upon completion of installation, verify that equipment is properly installed, connected, and adjusted. Conduct an operating test to show that the equipment operates in accordance with the requirements of this section.

-- End of Section --