# Newseum \& Freedom Forum Headquarters 

Washington, D.C.

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## [FINAL THESIS REPORT]

## Newsuum \& Fredom Forum Headquarters



## Architecture/Faatures

Occuapancy: Mixed use - Gallery/Exhibits, office, retail, residential, 500 seat theatre
Size: 550,000 sf
Stories: 7
Overall cost: \$200 million
Construction Dates: 2003-November 2007
Delivery Method: Design-bid-build

- 60 ft . high plane of marble on the south facade engraved with the first ammendment
- Berlin Wall exhibit including Check Point Charlie, and 9/11 exhibit including the antaena from the World Trade Center Building


## Mechanical

- (4) 742 ton cooling towers giving a total flow rate of $5,940 \mathrm{gpm}$
- Uses radiant floor heating system
- Conditioned air into display cases to control humidity


## Project Team

Architect: Polshek Partnership Architects, LLP General Contractor: Turner Construction Company Lighting Design: Brandston Partnership, Inc.
MEP Engineer: Flack \& Kurtz Consulting Engineers Structural Engineer: Leslie E. Robertson Associates Exhibition Plan \& Design: Ralph Applebaum Associates

## Lighting/Electrical

- Power supplied by PEPCO
- Newseum running on $460 \mathrm{Y} / 265 \mathrm{~V} 3 \mathrm{P} 4$ wire
- Residential running on 208Y/120V 3P 4 wire
-2250 kW generator for emergency lighting
- Use of daylighting with glass facade
- Galleries are primarily recessed down lights with accent lighting
- Offices use $2 \times 2$ fluorescent troffers


## Structural

-Continous poured concrete foundation against bentonite panels for waterproofing -Concrete slab on metal deck flooring
-Superstructure composed of structural steel columns and beams
-Glass facade envelope with concrete slab roof deck


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## Executive Summary

The main purpose of this report is to look at the many systems of the Newseum \& Freedom Forum Headquarters building, and provide a detailed analysis and redesign of them. These include a depth study of the lighting, a depth study of the electric system, and breadth studies on architectural and mechanical systems.

In the lighting depth study, a redesign of the lighting for four spaces was completed. They are the Welcoming Lobby, News History Gallery, Freedom Forum Offices, and Exterior Porch Entry. Each of these spaces involves first examining the spaces dimensions and materials. Then a list of design criteria was established. After selecting equipment to satisfy the design ideas, AGI32 was used to perform lighting calculations and renderings. The ASHRAE Standard 90.1 was also used to ensure proper energy limitations.

With a total redesign of lighting for some of the spaces, it is necessary to also redesign the panel boards and circuits which feed these spaces. This was involved as part of the electrical depth. A short circuit analysis was also performed. Two other areas of study were also involved in the electrical depth. They are a comparison of using energy efficient transformers instead of standard transformers. It was found that the Newseum would greatly benefit from the energy efficient transformers. There would be a decrease in electric costs of $5 \%$ and they would pay for themselves in only 1.57 years. The idea of incorporating wind turbines into the Newseum's electrical system was also looked into. This was done by comparing energy production of the turbines and the energy costs from the Newseum's provider, PEPCO. It was found that one turbine would only save about $\$ 351$ per year and would take about 30 years to pay for itself.

As the architectural breadth, I continued looking into wind turbines. I assumed that electrical study determined that they were a promising idea. The layout and placement of the turbines was looked into. First environmental data was collected to ensure the turbines would be oriented correctly and be facing the wind. Then ideal placement on the roof line was determined.

Finally, as a mechanical breadth study, I went back to the News History Gallery to look at the environmental control of the display cases. They have existing humidity control in them to protect the artifacts. I wanted to make sure that the accent lighting I installed in the lighting redesign did not have any bad effects due to temperature or radiation on the exhibit.

# Building Background 

Building Name: Newseum and Freedom Forum Headquarters
Location and Site:
Building Occupant Name: The Freedom Forum
Occupancy: Mixed use - Gallery/Exhibits, residential, office, retail, 500 seat auditorium

Size: $\quad 550,000$ square feet
Number of Stories: 7

Dates of Construction: 2003 - November 2007

Overall Project Cost: \$200 million

## Architecture:

The Newseum and Freedom Forum Headquarters is meant to be a gateway between the media and the public. It emphasizes the importance of free press in society. This is done with 14 gallery spaces, theatres, broadcast studios, and exhibits including Checkpoint Charlie from the Berlin Wall, and a radio antenna from the World Trade Center Building on 9/11. Other spaces include a 500 seat 4-D theatre equipped with moving seats; a restaurant, The Source, run by Wolfgang Puck; 140,000 square feet of residential housing; and retail space. Means of egress is also a major part of the design. All guests enter the bottom floor into an orientation room. From there they are taken by elevator to the top floor where they can then see all the galleries and exhibits on the way back down. This keeps the flow of traffic running smoothly. Another feature is the layout of the broadcast rooms. They are oriented so that the backdrop of the show being recorded is looking down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol building.

## Zoning:

DD/C4 - Downtown development - Maximum height of 130 feet, and a maximum floor area ratio of $6.0-10.0$

Building Envelope: The predominant south facing façade along Pennsylvania Avenue is a glass curtain wall which allows views from the street of the atrium and media wall. Also on the south façade is a 60 foot high plane of marble which is engraved with the first amendment. Transparent glass covers most of the rest of the building.

## Construction:

The Newseum and Freedom Forum Headquarters is located on Pennsylvania Avenue, a few blocks from the capitol building. There are seven stories above grade, with three basement levels. A design-bid-build delivery method was used, with a price tag of around $\$ 200$ million. Construction started in 2003 and is expected to be completed in November of 2007. Spring of 2008 is when it should be open to the public. For some of the galleries a crane was used to put exhibits in place during construction and the building was then built around them.

## Electrical:

Power is supplied to the Newseum by PEPCO electric service in Washington, D.C. The service entrance to the building is on the B-1 Mezzanine level. A total of three main services, all connected to a totalization meter, enter the building. Each goes to a 4000 A main switchboard. The newseum is served on a $480 \mathrm{Y} / 227 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{PH}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ system, while the residential section is served by a $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{PH}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ system. A 2250 kW diesel engine powered generator is used for the buildings emergency power.

## Lighting:

Downlighting in the atrium is running on 277 V , while lighting in the rest of the building is running on 120 V . Daylighting is also a main part of the atrium lighting due to the glass curtain façade. Recessed par lamp downlights are used in all circulation areas. The freedom forum offices use recessed $2 \times 2$ direct/indirect fixtures with fluorescent lamps.
Gallery spaces use a variety of lighting systems. They use track lighting to accent exhibits. Fiber optic lighting is also used inside of the display cases. Lighting in the galleries is controlled by dimmable switching.

## Mechanical:

The Newseum building uses a radiant floor heating system. There are four 742 ton cooling towers that provide a total flow rate of 5940 gpm. A roof top A/C unit is above the residential roof. It flows at 6000 cfm . Air quality inside some of the display cases is of high importance because of the historic documents. Conditioned air which is run through a humidifier/dehumidifier system is supplied inside of these display cases.

## Structural:

The Newseum building utilizes a continuous poured concrete foundation. It is poured against a bentonite panels for waterproofing. The flooring is concrete slab on metal deck. Structural steel beams and columns form the superstructure of the building. A glass façade envelope covers the structure. There is a concrete slab roof deck.

## Building Systems

## Fire protection:

The fire alarm system is composed of bells with strobes to comply with ADA standards. A sprinkler system also runs throughout the building. Magnetic door holders are also used in circulation areas to allow for quick evacuation.

## Transportation:

The Newseum is serviced by three main elevators. The idea is to have guests enter and take the elevator to the top level. From here they work their way down viewing galleries on each floor.

## Telecommunications:

The main telecommunication room for the Newseum is located on basement level B-2, on the east end. (4) - 4" conduits then run to each floors telecommunication room. The residential portion has a separate main telecommunication room located at the west end of level B-2. (1) - 1" conduit goes to each apartment supplying telephone and cable.

## Lighting Depth

The Newseum \& Freedom Forum Headquarters is a multi-purpose building. This allows for very different lighting solutions throughout the space. However, as a lighting designer it is important to not only create individual designs for a space, but to also use light to tie all the spaces together. The lighting can also work together with the architecture of a space to bring out certain atmospheres.

Four spaces in the Newseum are being redesigned for this study. They are the Welcoming Lobby, News History Gallery, Freedom Forum Offices, and Exterior Entry. Design criteria was established for each space in order to meet the different needs of the variety of spaces. With the criteria in mind, a lighting layout was designed for each space that would successfully meet these goals. The IESNA Lighting Handbook helped to come up with design criteria in each space. After the design was established, AGI32 was used to perform calculations and create renderings for each of the four spaces. In order to practice responsible lighting design, the maximum power factor was kept under the maximum value given by the ASHRAE Standard 90.1

# Welcoming Lobby 

## Summary

The welcoming lobby is where a guest begins their journey through the Newseum. It is located in the basement level B-1. After guests enter the Newseum from Pennsylvania Avenue, they buy their tickets and are directed down the stairs to the welcoming lobby. In this space, guests become acquainted with the layout of the building and the different exhibits. It is a very laid back environment with Newsuem workers interacting with guests and telling them all that the Newseum has to offer. They are also there to answer any questions one might have.

On the south wall of the welcoming lobby, which is on the right as guests descend the stairs, is where the entrances to multiple orientation theatres are located. They show short videos about the Freedom Forum, Newseum, and current exhibits. There are three main guest elevators in the building. They are all in a row located at the east side of the lobby. One more important aspect of the welcoming lobby is to lead guests to the main attraction of the B-1 level which is the Berlin Wall exhibit. It contains sections of the Berlin Wall and a guard tower.

Overall, the welcoming lobby is a very open space. It is approximately 5,849 square feet. This provides visitors a great place to meet up with family and friends to enjoy the rest of their visit to the Newsuem.

## Materials

| Ceiling: | painted gypsum wall board - gray <br> Reflectance: $45 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Walls: | painted gypsum wall board - white <br>  <br>  |

Floor: $\quad$ Carpeting - gray
Reflectance: 35 \%
There are not many furnishings in the space since it is mainly a quick gathering and information area before continuing on to the rest of the Newsuem. However, there is a podium located out from the bottom of the stairway. This is where the workers are located for guests to ask questions.

## Summary of Design Criteria and Concepts

The Welcoming Lobby is the place where guests first experience the Newseum. It should give them an idea of what is to come. Since the Newseum has a very modern look and feel, this should be expressed in the lobby as well.

## Illuminance Levels:

A lobby should not be the most illuminated area of a building. There are not any difficult type of tasks being completed in the space. Therefore, a low light level is desired in this space. According to the IESNA Handbook, the desired horizontal illuminace for a lobby is 10 horizontal footcandles. It also recommends 3 vertical footcandles.

## Power Allowance:

According to ASHRAE 90.1 standard, the power density allowance for a lobby is 1.1 watts per square foot.

## Points of interest:

The welcome area has many points of interest. One is the information area with the podium. The wall should be washed behind this in order to highlight the area and show visitors where to go. The south wall is also a very important part of the space. It should have a higher illuminance than the surrounding area to draw the guest's attention. Structural columns in the space are an architectural element which could also be highlighted.

## Modeling of faces:

Make sure there is proper vertical illuminance to be able to see people's faces properly. This space is used as a meeting/gathering space before going off into the Newseum.

## Aesthetics:

A modern feeling space should be created to go along with the modern exterior of the building. This can be accomplished with cooler CCT's and using LED's. Kinetic lighting is another possibility to add to a more contemporary design.

## Luminaire Schedule

When designing any type of system, it is important to produce a schedule for the products you spec. The following is the luminaire schedule for the Welcoming Lobby. Two types of fixtures were used.

| Symbol | Manuf. | Cat. \# | Description | Lamp | Lamp <br> Qnty. | Watts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W-1 | Cooper <br> Lighting | C6042E-6011 | Wall Washer | 26W TTT | 1 | 26 |
| W-2 | Lightolier | 8019CCLW | Recessed <br> downlight | 32W triple <br> tube | 1 | 32 |


| Symbol | Voltage | Mounting | Ballast | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W-1 | 120 | Ceiling Recessed | Electronic | 25 |
| W-2 | 120 | Ceiling Recessed | Electronic | 38 |

## Light Loss Factors

The following table contains light loss factors for the two fixtures specified in the previous schedule. IESNA charts were used to calculate the values.
$\mathrm{RCR}=5 * \mathrm{~h} *(\mathrm{l}+\mathrm{w}) /(\mathrm{l} * \mathrm{w})$

| Symbol | Maintenance <br> Category | Room <br> Cleanliness | Cleaning <br> Period | RCR | BF | RSDD | LDD | LLF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W-1 | II | "clean" | 12 months | 1.34 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.86 |
| W-2 | II | "clean" | 12 months | 1.34 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.86 |

## Power Density

According to ASHRAE 90.1 the allowable power factor in an lobby is $1.1 \mathrm{Watts} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$. It is very important to follow these standards in order to have a responsible lighting design in terms of energy usage.

Area:

$$
69^{\prime} \times 67^{\prime}+16^{\prime} \times 11^{\prime}+42^{\prime} \times 25^{\prime}=5,849 \mathrm{ft}^{2}
$$

Total Watts: $\quad(25 \times 26)+(38 \times 32)=1,486$ watts
Power density: $\quad 1486$ watts $/ 5849 \mathrm{ft}^{2}=0.25 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$

This value of $0.25 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ is within the allowable power density of $1.1 \mathrm{Watts} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ set by ASHRAE 90.1.

## Lighting Layout Plan



## Illuminance Contour



This illuminance contour shows that that an average level of 16 fc was achieved with this design. That meets the recommended level of 10 fc for a lobby space.

## Renderings



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## Pseudo-Color Luminance



## Conclusions

The lighting redesign for the Welcoming Lobby does meet the design criteria. The horizontal illuminance is an average of 16 footcandles which meets the minimum of 10 . Also, the goal of washing the orientation theatre wall was a success. The accenting of the doorways and displays on the walls create a visual draw, that will direct visitors over to that area of the lobby. The same is true for the podium area.

## News History Gallery


#### Abstract

Summary The News History Gallery is a large portion of the $4^{\text {th }}$ level of the Newseum. It is a long space and is approximately 130 feet long by 35 feet wide which gives 4550 square feet in area. The ceilings are 16 feet high. Like the name suggests, this gallery is all about news and media throughout history. It shows off the Newseum's collection of historic news articles ranging back to the $18^{\text {th }}$ century. They come from various newspapers and magazines. Spanning the center of this space is an exhibit called the timeline. It is devoted to showcasing newspaper front pages of important events of the past. Some of these include the start of the Civil War, the sinking of the Titanic, the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the JFK assassination, and the events of 9/11.

Another large focus of this space is to bring attention to journalists and the technology that they used to spread news to the public throughout the years. This section is on the outer walls of the gallery. There are display cases containing these artifacts and memorabilia. Above these display cases are projection screens which span the length of the gallery. These continuously play short video clips of historic news broadcasts.


## Materials

| Ceiling: | Powder coat paint finish - matte black <br> Reflectance: $7 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Walls: | Painted gypsum wall board - matte black <br> Reflectance: $7 \%$ <br> (only the two end walls are exposed) |
|  | Quotation bases are painted gypsum wall board - gray <br> Reflectance: $45 \%$ |
| Floor: | Vinyl Flooring - matte black <br> Reflectance: $8 \%$ |
| Display Cases: | Black painted bases, single pane glass |

## Summary of Design Criteria and Concepts

With a gallery space, the lighting can have a profound impact on the way visitors interpret what they are seeing. It can also affect how they feel. The challenge is having historic exhibits in a modern space. The lighting should merge with both of these two extremes and bring the whole space together. Another very important thing to consider for this gallery is the fragility of the artifacts. Light and the heat given off by lamps could have a negative effect on the museum pieces. This is especially true for all of the old newspaper front pages.

## Illuminance:

For a museum gallery space, the illuminance values recommended by the IESNA handbook are 10 fc horizontal (on the floors), and 5 fc vertical. However, this particular gallery has fragile artifacts. According to the IESNA handbook, paper documents falls under the category of highly susceptible, and should have a maximum illuminance of 50 lux, or around 5 footcandles. The artifacts in the outer display cases fall under the moderately susceptible category and should have a maximum of 200 lux or around 20 footcandles.

## Power Allowance:

According to ASHRAE 90.1 standard, the power density allowance for a museum general exhibition space is 1.0 watts per square foot.

## Controls:

The lighting system should be dimmable to allow the visitors to focus their attention to the exhibits instead of the space around them. There should also be separate switching for the different display cases.

## Points of Interest:

Each display case should have accent lighting and have more illuminance than the rest of the space. This can be done with track lighting. Another area that should be accented is the entrances to the gallery. Visitors should easily be able to find their way to exits. The quotations at each end wall are another point of interest in this space. Washing the walls would draw attention to them.

## Reflected Glare:

Reflected glare could be a problem at the glass surrounding the display cases. To avoid this, make sure accent lighting is coming from the side, or inside the case. Not directly from behind.

## Shadows:

It is important to avoid shadows on the items in the cases. These could be very disruptive to the guests. They could be caused by seams in the glass. A way to avoid this is to make sure the accent lighting is placed in a location so the beam will avoid transmitting thorough any seams.

## Modeling of objects:

It is very important to have good modeling of objects in this space. The objects in the exhibits should be properly illuminated so visitors can see them well, and see detail well.

## Light Color

Since this gallery deals with history, the use of a low CCT (warm light), rather than cool light could make the visitors feel like they are in more of a historic environment.

## Luminaire Schedule

When designing any type of system, it is important to produce a schedule for the products you spec. The following is the luminaire schedule for the News History Gallery. Three types of fixtures were used.

| Symbol | Manuf. | Cat. \# | Description | Lamp | Lamp <br> Qnty. | Watts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N-1 | Cooper <br> Lighting | HD6-6300C | Recessed <br> downlight | Par 30 | 1 | 75 |
| N-2 | Cooper <br> Lighting | C6042E-6011 | Wall Washer | $26 W$ <br> TTT | 1 | 26 |
| N-3 | Lightolier | C3MRLCLW | Wall Washer | $37 W$ <br> MR16 | 1 | 37 |


| Symbol | Voltage | Mounting | Ballast | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{N}-1$ | 120 | Ceiling Recessed | - | 33 |
| $\mathrm{~N}-2$ | 120 | Ceiling Recessed | Electronic | 10 |
| $\mathrm{~N}-3$ | 120 | Display Case | - | 22 |

## Light Loss Factors

The following table contains light loss factors for the three fixtures specified in the previous schedule. IESNA charts were used to calculate the values.
$\mathrm{RCR}=5$ * $\mathrm{h} *(\mathrm{l}+\mathrm{w}) /(\mathrm{l} * \mathrm{w})$

| Symbol | Maintenance <br> Category | Room <br> Cleanliness | Cleaning <br> Period | RCR | BF | RDSS | LDD | LLF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N-1 | II | "clean" | 6 months | 2.9 | - | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.94 |
| N-2 | II | "clean" | 6 months | 2.9 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.92 |
| $\mathrm{~N}-3$ | II | "clean" | 6 months | 2.9 | - | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.94 |

## Power Density

According to ASHRAE 90.1 the allowable power factor in an gallery is $1.0 \mathrm{Watts} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$. It is very important to follow these standards in order to have a responsible lighting design in terms of energy usage.

Area:

$$
130^{\prime} \times 35^{\prime}=4550 \mathrm{ft}^{2}
$$

Total Watts:
$(33 \times 75)+(10 \times 26)+(22 \times 37)=3459$ watts
Power density: $\quad 3459$ watts / $4550 \mathrm{ft}^{2}=0.76 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$

This value of $0.76 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ is within the allowable power density of $1.0 \mathrm{Watts} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ set by ASHRAE 90.1.

## Lighting Layout Plan



## Illuminance Contour



Average illuminance: 9.96 fc

## Exhibit Illuminance



These calculation points show the illuminance values which will be on the displays. The side wall display cases have an average of approximately 13 fc , and they do not exceed 20 fc . The center display has an average of 3.61 fc . There are a few calculation points that are a little over 5 fc, however they are only located at the edge of the display. Most of the actual papers will not extend to the very edge.

## Renderings




## Pseudo-Color Luminance



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## Conclusions

The lighting redesign in the News History Gallery is successful in meeting the design criteria. First of all, the most important part is the illuminance levels on the actual artifacts. As seen above in the exhibit calculations, the levels are under the maximum values so the damaging effects of light are avoided. The overall average illuminance is also meeting the recommended values of the IESNA handbook. The recommended value for a gallery space is 10 horizontal fc. The redesign is achieving a value of 9.96 fc .

Reflected glare can also be a major problem in an exhibit that has glass display cases. In this space, this problem is avoided very well. The outer display cases are lit from the inside to avoid this issue altogether. Since the center exhibit is lit from behind and not directly on it, most glare is avoided. The two types of fixtures that light the exhibits, each use incandescent sources. With the low CCT's, the warm light works well with the faded color of the newspapers.

Even though the exhibits are the main part of this space, there are still some other aspects to pay attention to. Each end wall in the gallery contains a quote. By using wall washers at these two areas, the quotations really stand out and draw attention to themselves.

## Freedom Forum Offices

## Summary:

The Freedom Forum is an organization that works to bring attention to the first amendment. It is also the group who is in charge of the Newseum. Their offices are in an area of the third floor of the Newseum which is not accessible by the public. Members of the Freedom Forum will be using these offices for administrative work to keep the Newseum running smoothly. They will also be conducting research to come up with new exhibits for the ever changing world of news, as well as add to existing exhibits. Most work in this space will be computer based.

This particular space is an open office floor plan which is approximately 28 feet by 36 feet. There is a ceiling height of nine feet. The partitions between the individual cubicles are five feet high. It includes nine computer stations.

## Materials:

| Ceiling: | White acoustical tile <br> Reflectance: $95 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Walls: | Painted gypsum wallboard - tan <br> Reflectance: $85 \%$ |
| Floor: | Carpeting - gray <br> Reflectance: $25 \%$ |
| Other: | Cubicle partitions - gray |
|  | Reflectance: $50 \%$ |

Furnishings include mounted desks, office chairs, and computers

## Summary of Design Criteria and Concepts

From the outside, the Newseum and Freedom Forum Headquarters has a very new and modern look. This will be continued in the interior spaces as well. While working in their new headquarters, members of the Freedom Forum will be in a modern office environment. This can be achieved through selection of luminaires and lighting layouts. Visual clarity is another important aspect in office lighting. A uniform lighting layout will help give the impression of visual clarity.

## Illuminance Levels:

In an office, light levels are very important in order for the occupants to properly be able to complete their work. According to the IESNA Handbook, the desired horizontal illuminace for an office is 30 footcandles. This should be achieved at the work plane height of 2.5 feet. It also recommends 5 vertical footcandels. In the corridor space beside the cubicles, a horizontal illuminance of no less than 10 footcandles should be achieved.

## Glare:

With the extensive use of visual display terminals (VDTs) in this workspace, reflected glare could potentially be a problem in the computer screens. However, with newer flat panel and flat screen monitors, this is no longer as big of an issue. None the less, an indirect lighting system will help ensure that no glare will be able to be seen in any visual display terminal.

## Accenting:

Using light to accent certain areas is a great way to draw attention to objects or spaces. In the Freedom Forum Offices, there is one area that this could be used for. The director's office has an entrance located at the end of the corridor along the open office space. Lighting can be used to give this area higher lighting levels than the surrounding ambient light.

## Controls:

The lighting in the Freedom Forum Offices should have occupancy sensors incorporated in its switching.

## Luminaire Schedule:

When designing any type of system, it is important to produce a schedule for the products you spec. The following is the luminaire schedule for the Freedom Forum Offices. Three types of fixtures were used.

| Symbol | Manuf. | Cat. \# | Description | Lamp | Lamp <br> Qnty. | Watts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O-1 | Lightolier | BSL6H01CN | Direct/Indirect <br> lighting | T5 HO | 1 | 54 |
| O-2 | Lightolier | FW201 | Wall sconce | 13W 4pin <br> twin tube | 1 | 13 |
| O-3 | Cooper <br> Lighting | C6042E-6011 | Wall washer | 26W TTT | 1 | 26 |


| Symbol | Voltage | Mounting | Ballast | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O-1 | 277 | Pendant | Electronic | 14 |
| O-2 | 277 | Wall | Electronic | 5 |
| O-3 | 277 | Ceiling <br> Recessed | Electronic | 1 |

## Light Loss Factors:

The following table contains light loss factors for the three fixtures specified in the previous schedule. IESNA charts were used to calculate the values.
$\mathrm{RCR}=5 * \mathrm{~h} *(\mathrm{l}+\mathrm{w}) /(\mathrm{l} * \mathrm{w})=5 * 9 *(28+36) /(28 * 36)=2.86$

| Symbol | Maintenance <br> Category | Room <br> Cleanliness | Cleaning <br> Period | RCR | BF | RSDD | LDD | LLF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O-1 | II | "clean" | 12 months | 2.86 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.86 |
| O-2 | V | "clean" | 12 months | 2.86 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 0.80 |
| O-3 | II | "clean" | 12 months | 2.86 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.86 |

## Power Density:

According to ASHRAE 90.1 the allowable power factor in an office is $1.0 \mathrm{Watts} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$. It is very important to follow these standards in order to have a responsible lighting design in terms of energy usage.

Area: $28^{\prime} \times 36^{\prime}=1008 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$

Total Watts: $(14 \times 54)+(5 \times 13)+(1 \times 26)=901$ watts

Power density: $\quad 901$ watts $/ 1008 \mathrm{ft}^{2}=0.89 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$

This value of $0.89 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ is within the allowable power density of $1.0 \mathrm{Watts} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ set by ASHRAE 90.1.

## Lighting Layout Plan:



## Design

The lighting design for the Freedom Forum Offices creates a great working environment. I used 1 x 4 indirect fixtures over the cubicle area in order to create a uniformly lit work plane, and a visually clear environment. Wall sconces illuminate the corridor which leads to the director's office. There is also a ceiling recessed wall washer at the end of the corridor in order to highlight the doorway.

## Illuminance Contour:



This illuminance contour shows that an average horizontal illuminance level of 30 footcandles was met for the Freedom Forum Offices. It is also easy to see that the corridor area has a lower light level, but still meets the minimum of 10 footcandles.

## Renderings:



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## Pseudo-Color Luminance



## Conclusion

The lighting redesign for the Freedom Forum Offices is achieving its desired effects. The main criteria was to create an environment which will allow the employees accomplish their work effectively. The average illuminance levels at the work plane height of 2.5 feet is 33 fc , which is very close the goal of 30 fc . Using the indirect fixtures instead of the existing direct fixtures, eliminates the issue of reflected glare in the computer monitors. In the corridor, the sconces create a different way of lighting the space instead of a typical office where all light comes from above. The modern fixtures in this space go along well with the overall modern architecture and feel of the building.

## Exterior Entry

## Summary:

The Newseum entry porch is what draws people to the building from off of Pennsylvania Avenue. It is a transition from the sidewalk to the interior of the Newseum. The glass façade walls can allow pedestrians walking by to look in and become interested in what is going on inside. This area should not only appeal to Newseum guests, but also to people walking bye. Because it has a roof, it can be a place to take cover in precipitation. It is important that any lighting used doesn't draw attention away from existing monuments along Pennsylvania Avenue. The dimensions are about 40' x 23' and it is approximately 920 square feet.

## Materials:

Ceiling: Steel Metal Mesh Panels
Reflectance: 40\%

Walls: Glass curtain walls
Polished metal supports the glass
Reflectance: 85\%

Floor: Stone pavers
Reflectance: 15\%

## Summary of Design Criteria and Concepts

The entrance is the part of the Newseum that the public sees on a daily basis. It is also the first exposure of the building to the guests. It should have a clean, modern look in order to combine well with the outside architecture. This feel is also continued to the inside of the building.

## Illuminance:

The IESNA recommended illuminances for an exterior building entrance is 5 horizontal fc and 3 vertical fc.

## Power Allowance:

According to ASHRAE 90.1 standard, the power density allowance for an exterior building entrance is 1.25 watts per square foot.

## Light Pollution:

Avoid light pollution into the night sky. This can be done by having all luminaires aiming down, or installing shielding.

## Appearance of Space:

The entry porch should be a pleasant space and draw people into the Newseum.

## Points of interest:

The one main point of interest of the entry porch is the Newseum's front doors. These can be accented to guide visitors to the entrance.

## Modeling of faces:

Make sure there is proper vertical illuminance to be able to see people’s faces properly. The entry porch is also used as a meeting/gathering space for visitors before entering the Newseum.

## Aesthetics:

Allow the lighting scheme for the entry porch to blend into that of the interior. Use similar fixtures and similar CCT's.

## Luminaire Schedule:

When designing any type of system, it is important to produce a schedule for the products you spec. The following is the luminaire schedule for the Exterior Entry. One type of fixture is being used.

| Symbol | Manuf. | Cat. \# | Description | Lamp | Lamp <br> Qty. | Watts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E-1 | Lightolier | 1101HCLC | Wet Location <br> downlight | 32 watt <br> triple tube | 1 | 32 |


| Symbol | Voltage | Mounting | Ballast | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E-1 | 120 | Recessed | Electronic | 6 |

## Light Loss Factors:

The following table contains light loss factors for the three fixtures specified in the previous schedule. IESNA charts were used to calculate the values.
$\mathrm{RCR}=5 * \mathrm{~h} *(\mathrm{l}+\mathrm{w}) /(\mathrm{l} * \mathrm{w})$

| Symbol | Maintenance <br> Category | Room <br> Cleanliness | Cleaning <br> Period | RCR | BF | RSDD | LDD | LLF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E-1 | II | "dirty" | 12 months | 2.9 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.86 | 0.8 |

## Power Density:

According to ASHRAE 90.1 the allowable power factor an exterior building entry is $1.25 \mathrm{Watts} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$. It is very important to follow these standards in order to have a responsible lighting design in terms of energy usage.

Area:
$40^{\prime} \times 30^{\prime}=1200 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$
Total Watts:
$(6 \times 32)=192$ watts
Power density:
192 watts / $1200 \mathrm{ft}^{2}=0.16 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$

This value of $0.16 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ is within the allowable power density of $1.25 \mathrm{Watts} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ set by ASHRAE 90.1.

## Lighting Layout Plan:



## Illuminance Contour



These calculation points show that an average of about 11.7 footcandles is being achieved in the entry area. This meets the minimum value of 5 horizontal footcandles.

Rendering


## Conclusion

The lighting redesign for the exterior entry area does meet the design criteria. A horizontal illuminance of 5 fc is recommended. This design is supplying around 11.7 fc . This gives the entrance a brighter space the other areas surrounding it. Because of this, guests eyes will be drawn to this area. The light acts as a guide in this case. The modern look of the architecture is also emphasized with this lighting scheme because it allows the metals to really come through. This gives the space sparkle, which further adds to the appeal.

## Electrical Depth

## Summary of distribution system

The power to the Newseum and Freedom Forum Headquarters is supplied by PEPCO in Washinton, D.C. There are three incoming services which are all connected to a totalization meter. The service is at $480 \mathrm{Y} / 277 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{PH}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$. Each of the three services then goes to a main switchboard. From here, the power is taken to distribution panels throughout the building. Some of these panels continue to carry the power at $480 \mathrm{Y} / 2277 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{PH}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$, while some feeders carry power from the main switchboards to transformers which step the voltage down to a $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120 \mathrm{~V}$, $3 \mathrm{PH}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ system, and is taken to low voltage distribution panels.

## Depth Topics

First, with the redesign of the lighting system, it will be necessary to redesign the panel boards and circuits which feed the four spaces. Those spaces are the Welcoming Lobby, News History Gallery, Freedom Forum Offices, and Exterior Entry. I will also perform a protective device coordination study. Two other topics will also be examined in the electrical depth. One is the effect of using energy efficient transformers versus standard transformers. The other is looking into the effect of the addition of wind turbines in the Newseum's electrical system.

## Welcoming Lobby

The welcoming lobby is where guests are directed after they purchase their tickets. It is located in basement level B-1. The main purpose of the space is to get guests acquainted with the Newseum. The main part is about 69' x $67^{\prime}$ and there is also a wing which goes to the Berlin Wall Exhibit.

The redesigned lighting for this space utilizes two fixtures. The first is a recessed downlight used for the general ambient light of the space. There are also wall washers which are used to accent certain areas of the space such as artwork, information podium, and orientation theatre entrances. The general downlighting is switched by three way switching on either side of the lobby. The accent lighting is controlled by a one way switch behind the information area.

New Luminaire Schedules

| Symbol | Manuf. | Cat. \# | Description | Lamp | Lamp <br> Qnty. | Watts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W-1 | Cooper <br> Lighting | C6042E-6011 | Wall Washer | 26W TTT | 1 | 26 |
| W-2 | Lightolier | 8019CCLW | Recessed <br> downlight | 32W triple <br> tube | 1 | 32 |


| Symbol | Voltage | Mounting | Ballast | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W-1 | 120 | Ceiling Recessed | Electronic | 25 |
| W-2 | 120 | Ceiling Recessed | Electronic | 38 |


| Existing Pane schedule |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE: | 208Y/120V, | н,4W | PANEL TAG: LC-B1-E |  |  |  |  |  |  | N. CIB AIC: 10 K |  |  |
| SIZETYPEBUS: | 225A |  | PANE LOCATION: |  |  | Elec. Closet B1-05A |  |  |  | OPTIONS: |  |  |
| SIZETY PEMAIN: | 225A/3P C/B |  | PANEL MOUNTING: |  |  | SURFACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SIZETYPE MAINS | MLO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REMARKS |  |  |
| LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD | C/B | POS | A | B | C | POS | CIB | LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD |
| DESCRIPTION |  | WATTS | SIZE | NO | PH | PH | PH | No | SIZE | wats |  | DESCRIPTION |
| track lighting | gallery | 1548 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 20A/1P | 1548 | gallery | track lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 3 |  |  | * | 4 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| track lighting | gallery | 1548 | 20A/1P | 5 | * |  |  | 6 | 20A/1P | 1548 | gallery | track lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 7 |  |  | * | 8 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| track lighting | gallery | 1548 | 20A/1P | 9 | * |  |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 3600 | theatre | downlighting |
| - |  | 0 | - | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | - | 0 |  |  |
| - |  | 0 | - | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 15 |  |  | * | 16 | - | 0 |  |  |
| - |  | 0 | - | 17 | * |  |  | 18 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 19 |  |  | * | 20 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 21 | * |  |  | 22 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 1548 | lobby | track lighting |
| track lighting | lobby | 1548 | 20A/1P | 25 | * |  |  | 26 | 20A/1P | 1548 | lobby | track lighting |
| track lighting | lobby | 1548 | 20A/1P | 27 |  |  | * | 28 | 20A/1P | 1548 | lobby | track lighting |
| track lighting | lobby | 1548 | 20A/1P | 29 | * |  |  | 30 | 20A/1P | 1548 | lobby | track lighting |
| track lighting | lobby | 1548 | 20A/1P | 31 |  |  | * | 32 | 20A/1P | 1548 | lobby | track lighting |
| track lighting | lobby | 1548 | 20A/1P | 33 | * |  |  | 34 | 20A/1P | 1548 | lobby | track lighting |
| track lighting | lobby | 1548 | 20A/1P | 35 |  |  | * | 36 | 20A/1P | 1548 | lobby | track lighting |
| track lighting | lobby | 1548 | 20A/1P | 37 | * |  |  | 38 | 20A/1P | 1500 | lobby | track lighting |
| track lighting | lobby | 1500 | 20A/1P | 39 |  |  | * | 40 | - | 0 |  | - |



| REDESIGN PANEL SCHEDULE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE: | 208Y/120V, | 4W | PANEL TAG: |  |  | LC-B1-E |  |  |  | N. C/B AIC: | 10K |  |
| SIZETTYPE BUS: | 50A |  | PANEL LOCATION: |  |  | Elec. Closet B1-05A |  |  |  | OPTIONS: |  |  |
| SIZE/TYPE MAIN: | 225A/3P C/B |  | PANEL MOUNTING: |  |  | SURFACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SIZE/TYPE MAINS | MLO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REMARKS |  |  |
| LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD | C/B | POS | A | B | C | POS | C/B | LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD |
| DESCRIPTION |  | WATTS | SIZE | NO | PH | PH | PH | NO | SIZE | WATTS |  | DESCRIPTION |
| track lighting | gallery | 1548 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 20A/1P | 1548 | gallery | track lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 3 |  |  | * | 4 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| track lighting | gallery | 1548 | 20A/1P | 5 | * |  |  | 6 | 20A/1P | 1548 | gallery | track lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 7 |  |  | * | 8 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| track lighting | gallery | 1548 | 20A/1P | 9 | * |  |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 3600 | theatre | downlighting |
| - |  | 0 | - | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 15 |  |  | * | 16 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 17 | * |  |  | 18 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 19 |  |  | * | 20 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 21 | * |  |  | 22 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 910 | lobby | lighting |
| lighting | lobby | 572 | 20A/1P | 25 | * |  |  | 26 | 20A/1P | 384 | Iobby | lighting |
| spare | - | 0 | - | 27 |  |  | * | 28 | - | 0 | - | spare |
| spare | - | 0 | - | 29 | * |  |  | 30 | - | 0 | - | spare |
| spare | - | 0 | - | 31 |  |  | * | 32 | - | 0 | - | spare |
| spare | - | 0 | - | 33 | * |  |  | 34 | - | 0 | - | spare |
| spare | - | 0 | - | 35 |  |  | * | 36 | - | 0 | - | spare |
| spare | - | 0 | - | 37 | * |  |  | 38 | - | 0 | - | spare |
| spare | - | 0 | - | 39 |  |  | * | 40 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 41 | * |  |  | 42 | - | 0 |  | - |

## Feeder Sizing

Values for max ampacity in current carrying conductors and maximum number of conductors in conduit is retrieved from NEC 2008.

50 amp panel
(4) \#6 AWG \& (1) \#6 AWG ground in 1" con.

## News History Gallery

The News History Gallery is a large portion of the $4^{\text {th }}$ level of the Newseum. It is a long space and is approximately 130 feet long by 35 feet wide which gives 4550 square feet in area. The ceilings are 16 feet high. The gallery contains two exhibits. Throughout the middle of the space is the "Timeline" which has newspaper front pages from important times in history. The outer walls of the space are covered by display cases which house news broadcasting equipment and artifacts from the space.

The lighting redesign consists of display lighting, accent lighting, and ambient lighting. The circuits of panel LC-4M-W that are affected are \#'s 17, 18, 19, 21, 22. The accent lighting at the two end walls is controlled by one way switching. Three way switches control the display case lighting on the walls of the gallery. The ambient lighting in the middle of the space is controlled by three way dimming switches.

## New Luminaire Schedules

| Symbol | Manuf. | Cat. \# | Description | Lamp | Lamp <br> Qnty. | Watts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N-1 | Cooper <br> Lighting | HD6-6300C | Recessed <br> downlight | Par 30 | 1 | 75 |
| N-2 | Cooper <br> Lighting | C6042E-6011 | Wall Washer | $26 W$ <br> TTT | 1 | 26 |
| N-3 | Lightolier | C3MRLCLW | Wall Washer | 37W <br> MR16 | 1 | 37 |


| Symbol | Voltage | Mounting | Ballast | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{N}-1$ | 120 | Ceiling Recessed | - | 33 |
| $\mathrm{~N}-2$ | 120 | Ceiling Recessed | Electronic | 10 |
| $\mathrm{~N}-3$ | 120 | Display Case | - | 22 |


| EXISTING PANE SCHEDULE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE: | 208Y/120V,3PH,4W |  | PANEL TAG: |  |  | LC-4M-W |  |  |  | N. C/B AIC: | 10K |  |
| SIZE/TYPE BUS: | 225A |  | PANE LOCATION: |  |  | Đec. Closet 4M-09 |  |  |  | OPTIONS: |  |  |
| SIZEITYPE MAIN: | 225A/3P C/B |  | PANEL MOUNTING: |  |  | SURFACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SIZE/TYPE MAINS | MLO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REMARKS |  |  |
| LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD | C/B | POS | A | B | C | POS | C/B | LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD |
| DESCRIPTION |  | WATTS | SIZE | NO | PH | PH | PH | NO | SIZE | WATTS |  | DESCRIPTION |
| lighting | global thea. | 200 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 20A/1P | 200 | global thea. | lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 3 |  |  | * | 4 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| lighting | global thea. | 312 | 20A/1P | 5 | * |  |  | 6 | 20A/1P | 240 | global thea. | lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 7 |  |  | * | 8 | 20A/1P | 1548 | global thea. | lighting |
| lighting | global thea. | 1548 | 20A/1P | 9 | * |  |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| lighting | corr. | 1350 | 20A/1P | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | 20A/1P | 1350 | corr. | lighting |
| lighting | corr. | 1350 | 20A/1P | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | 20A/1P | 1350 | corr. | lighting |
| lighting | corr. | 1350 | 20A/1P | 15 |  |  | * | 16 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| lighting | news hist | 1548 | 20A/1P | 17 | * |  |  | 18 | 20A/1P | 1548 | new s hist | lighting |
| lighting | news hist | 1548 | 20A/1P | 19 |  |  | * | 20 | 20A/1P | 1548 | news hist | lighting |
| lighting | news hist | 1548 | 20A/1P | 21 | * |  |  | 22 | 20A/1P | 1548 | new s hist | lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 25 | * |  |  | 26 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 27 |  |  | * | 28 | 20A/1P | 1200 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 1200 | 20A/1P | 29 | * |  |  | 30 | 20A/1P | 1200 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 1200 | 20A/1P | 31 |  |  | * | 32 | 20A/1P | 1200 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 1200 | 20A/1P | 33 | * |  |  | 34 | 20A/1P | 1200 |  | lighting |
| - |  | 0 | - | 35 |  |  | * | 36 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 37 | * |  |  | 38 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 39 |  |  | * | 40 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 41 | * |  |  | 42 | - | 0 |  | - |
| SUB-TOTAL | A PHASE | 10144.0 |  | B PHA |  |  |  |  |  | 9594.0 | C PHASE | 748.0 |
| TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD (WATT 28486.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DEMAND LOAL | 25637.4 |




## Feeder Sizing

Values for max ampacity in current carrying conductors and maximum number of conductors in conduit is retrieved from NEC 2008.

100 amp panel
(4) \#1 AWG \& (1) \#1 AWG ground in 2" con.

## Freedom Forum Offices

The Freedom Forum is an organization that works to bring attention to the first amendment. It is also the group who is in charge of the Newseum. Their offices are in an area of the third floor of the Newseum which is not accessible by the public. Members of the Freedom Forum will be using these offices for administrative work to keep the Newseum running smoothly. They will also be conducting research to come up with new exhibits for the ever changing world of news, as well as add to existing exhibits. Most work in this space will be computer based.

This particular space is an open office floor plan which is approximately 28 feet by 36 feet. There is a ceiling height of nine feet. The partitions between the individual cubicles are five feet high. It includes nine computer stations.

The existing lighting design consists of $2 x 2$ recessed fixtures above the office space, and recessed 6" downlights in the corridor area. These fixtures are wired to circuits on panel HV-3-E. The lighting redesign utilizes 4 foot linear pendent indirect fixtures above the workspaces and compact fluorescent sconces in the corridor area. There is also a 6 " recessed compact fluorescent wall wash in the back corner to accent the entrance to the director's office.

## Redesign

The existing cooridor lighting goes to circuit 28, and the existing office lighting is on circuit 3. For the electrical redesign, I subtracted the load for the 15 2x2 fixtures and 6 downlights. Then the new loads from the linear fluorescent and wall wash were added to circuit 3 . The new loads from the wall sconces were added to circuit 28.

New Luminaire Schedule

| Symbol | Manuf. | Cat.\# | Description | Lamp | Lamp <br> Qnty. | Watts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O-1 | Lightolier | BSL6H01CN | Direct/Indirect <br> lighting | T5 HO | 1 | 54 |
| O-2 | Lightolier | FW201 | Wall sconce | 13W 4pin <br> twin tube | 1 | 13 |
| O-3 | Cooper <br> Lighting | C6042E-6011 | Wall washer | 26W TTT | 1 | 26 |


| Symbol | Voltage | Mounting | Ballast | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O-1 | 277 | Pendant | Electronic | 14 |
| O-2 | 277 | Wall | Electronic | 5 |
| O-3 | 277 | Ceiling <br> Recessed | Electronic | 1 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE | 480Y/277V,3PH,4W |  | TAG |  |  |  |  |  |  | TYPE PANEL |  |  |
| MOUNTING | Surface |  | HV-3-E |  |  |  |  |  |  | C/B MIN | AIC | FEED |
| SIZEITYPEBUS | 60A |  | LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPTIONS/ACCESSRS |  |  |
| SIZEITYPE MAINS | MLO |  | 3rd floor elec. Rm 3-45 |  |  |  |  |  |  | REMARKS |  |  |
| LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD | C/B | POS | A | B | C | POS | C/B | LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD |
| DESCRIPTION |  | WATTS | SIZE | NO | PH | PH | PH | NO | SIZE | WATTS |  | DESCRIPTION |
| Lighting |  | 1104 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| Lighting |  | 742 | 20A/1P | 3 |  |  | * | 4 | 20A/1P | 900 |  | FTR-F |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 5 | * |  |  | 6 | 20A/1P | 900 |  | FTR-F |
| FCU-3-6 |  | 60 | 20A/1P | 7 |  |  | * | 8 | 20A/1P | 900 |  | FTR-f |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 9 | * |  |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 4500 |  | FTR-J |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | 20A/1P | 4500 |  | FTR-J |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | 20A/1P | 4500 |  | FTR-J |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 15 |  |  | * | 16 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 17 | * |  |  | 18 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 19 |  |  | * | 20 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
|  | - | 0 | - | 21 | * |  |  | 22 | 20A/1P | 252 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 408 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 25 | * |  |  | 26 | 20A/1P | 1238 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 27 |  |  | * | 28 | 20A/1P | 1484 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 29 | * |  |  | 30 | 20A/1P | 1562 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 31 |  |  | * | 32 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
|  | - | 0 | - | 33 | * |  |  | 34 | 20A/1P | 984 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 35 |  |  | * | 36 | 20A/1P | 426 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 37 | * |  |  | 38 | - | 0 |  | - |
|  | - | 0 | - | 39 |  |  | * | 40 | - | 0 |  | - |
|  | - | 0 | - | 41 | * |  |  | 42 | - | 0 |  | - |
| SUB-TOTAL | A PHASE | 7802.0 |  | B PHA |  |  |  |  |  | 8862.0 | CPHASE | 7796.0 |
| TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD (WATT 24460.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DEMAND LOAL | 22014.0 |

## PANELBOARD SIZING WORKSHEET

Panel Tag-
Nominal Phase to Neutral Voltage
-------> Nominal Phase to Phase Voltage

| $H V-3-E$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 277 |  |
| 480 |  |

Panel Location: Phase:
Wires:

3rd flr. Elec. Rm 3-45 | 3 |
| :--- |
| 4 |

| Pos | Ph. | Load Type | Cat. | Location | Load | Units | I. PF | Watts | VA | Rem | ks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | A | lighting |  |  | 1104 | w |  | 1104 | 1380 |  |  |
| 2 | A | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 3 | B | lighting |  |  | 756 | w |  | 756 | 945 |  |  |
| 4 | B | FTR-F |  |  | 900 | w |  | 900 | 1125 |  |  |
| 5 | C | spare |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 6 | C | FTR-F |  |  | 900 | w |  | 900 | 1125 |  |  |
| 7 | A | FCU-3-6 |  |  | 60 | W |  | 60 | 75 |  |  |
| 8 | A | FTR-F |  |  | 900 | W |  | 900 | 1125 |  |  |
| 9 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 10 | B | FTR-J |  |  | 4500 | W |  | 4500 | 5625 |  |  |
| 11 | C | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 12 | C | FTR-J |  |  | 4500 | w |  | 4500 | 5625 |  |  |
| 13 | A | spare |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 14 | A | FTR-J |  |  | 4500 | W |  | 4500 | 5625 |  |  |
| 15 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 16 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 17 | C | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 18 | C | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 19 | A | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 20 | A | spare |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 21 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 22 | B | lighting |  |  | 252 | W |  | 252 | 315 |  |  |
| 23 | C |  |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 24 | C | lighting |  |  | 408 | w |  | 408 | 510 |  |  |
| 25 | A |  |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 26 | A | lighting |  |  | 1238 | w |  | 1238 | 1548 |  |  |
| 27 | B |  |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 28 | B | lighting |  |  | 91 | W |  | 91 | 114 |  |  |
| 29 | C |  |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 30 | C | lighting |  |  | 1562 | W |  | 1562 | 1953 |  |  |
| 31 | A |  |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 32 | A | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 33 | B |  |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 34 | B | lighting |  |  | 984 | w |  | 984 | 1230 |  |  |
| 35 | C |  |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 36 | C | lighting |  |  | 426 | W |  | 426 | 533 |  |  |
| 37 | A |  |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 38 | A |  |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 39 | B |  |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 40 | B |  |  |  | 0 | W |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 41 | C |  |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 42 | C |  |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| PANEL TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23.1 | 28.9 | Amps= | 34.7 |

## REDESIGN PANEL SCHEDULE

| VOLTAGE | 480Y/277V,3PH,4W |  | TAG |  |  |  |  |  |  | TYPE PANE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MOUNTING | Surface |  | HV-3-E |  |  |  |  |  |  | C/B MIN | AIC | FEED |
| SIZEITYPE BUS | 60A |  | LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPTIONS/ACCESSRS |  |  |
| SIZEITYPE MAINS | MLO |  | 3rd floor elec. Rm 3-45 |  |  |  |  |  |  | REMARKS |  |  |
| LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD | C/B | POS | A | B | C | POS | C/B | LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD |
| DESCRIPTION |  | WATTS | SIZE | NO | PH | PH | PH | NO | SIZE | WATTS |  | DESCRIPTION |
| Lighting |  | 1104 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| Lighting |  | 756 | 20A/1P | 3 |  |  | * | 4 | 20A/1P | 900 |  | FTR-F |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 5 | * |  |  | 6 | 20A/1P | 900 |  | FTR-F |
| FCU-3-6 |  | 60 | 20A/1P | 7 |  |  | * | 8 | 20A/1P | 900 |  | FTR-f |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 9 | * |  |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 4500 |  | FTR-J |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | 20A/1P | 4500 |  | FTR-J |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | 20A/1P | 4500 |  | FTR-J |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 15 |  |  | * | 16 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 17 | * |  |  | 18 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 19 |  |  | * | 20 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
|  | - | 0 | - | 21 | * |  |  | 22 | 20A/1P | 252 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 408 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 25 | * |  |  | 26 | 20A/1P | 1238 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 27 |  |  | * | 28 | 20A/1P | 91 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 29 | * |  |  | 30 | 20A/1P | 1562 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 31 |  |  | * | 32 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
|  | - | 0 | - | 33 | * |  |  | 34 | 20A/1P | 984 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 35 |  |  | * | 36 | 20A/1P | 426 |  | Lighting |
|  | - | 0 | - | 37 | * |  |  | 38 | - | 0 |  | - |
|  | - | 0 | - | 39 |  |  | * | 40 | - | 0 |  | - |
|  | - | 0 | - | 41 | * |  |  | 42 | - | 0 |  | - |
| SUB-TOTAL | A PHASE 7802.0 | 7802.0 |  | B PHASE |  |  |  |  |  | 7483.0 | CPHASE | 7796.0 |
| TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD (WATT 23081.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DEMAND LOA[ | 20772.9 |

## Feeder Sizing

Values for max ampacity in current carrying conductors and maximum number of conductors in conduit is retrieved from NEC 2008.

60 amp panel
(4) \#4 AWG \& (1) \#4 AWG ground in $1.5 "$ con.

## Exterior Entry

The Newseum entry porch is what draws people to the building from off of Pennsylvania Avenue. It is a transition from the sidewalk to the interior of the Newseum. The glass façade walls can allow pedestrians walking by to look in and become interested in what is going on inside. This area should not only appeal to Newseum guests, but also to people walking bye. Because it has a roof, it can be a place to take cover in precipitation. It is important that any lighting used doesn't draw attention away from existing monuments along Pennsylvania Avenue. The dimensions are about $40^{\prime}$ x $23^{\prime}$ and it is approximately 920 square feet. The lighting redesign consists of recessed lighting in the steel mesh porch covering.

## New Luminaire Schedule:

| Symbol | Manuf. | Cat. \# | Description | Lamp | Lamp <br> Qty. | Watts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E-1 | Lightolier | 1101HCLC | Wet Location <br> downlight | 32 watt <br> triple tube | 1 | 32 |


| Symbol | Voltage | Mounting | Ballast | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E-1 | 120 | Recessed | Electronic | 6 |



| PANELBOARD SIZING WORKSHEET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panel Tag-----------------------> |  |  |  |  | LC-B1-W2 | Panel Location: |  |  | Elec. Closet B1-09A |  |  |
| Nominal Phase to Neutral Voltage-------> |  |  |  |  | 120 | Phase: |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| Nominal Phase to Phase Voltage--------> |  |  |  |  | 208 | Wires: |  |  | 4 |  |  |
| Pos | Ph. | Load Type | Cat. | Location | Load | Units | I. PF | Watts | VA |  |  |
| 1 | A | lighting |  |  | 960 | w |  | 960 | 1200 | Remarks |  |
| 2 | A | lighting |  |  | 528 | w |  | 528 | 660 |  |  |
| 3 | B | lighting |  |  | 1050 | w |  | 1050 | 1313 |  |  |
| 4 | B | lighting |  |  | 600 | w |  | 600 | 750 |  |  |
| 5 | C | lighting |  |  | 600 | w |  | 600 | 750 |  |  |
| 6 | C | lighting |  |  | 900 | w |  | 900 | 1125 |  |  |
| 7 | A | lighting |  |  | 2881 | w |  | 2881 | 3601 |  |  |
| 8 | A | lighting |  |  | 144 | w |  | 144 | 180 |  |  |
| 9 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 10 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 11 | C | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 12 | C | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 13 | A | lighting |  |  | 1008 | w |  | 1008 | 1260 |  |  |
| 14 | A | lighting |  |  | 720 | w |  | 720 | 900 |  |  |
| 15 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 16 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 17 | C | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 18 | C | lighting |  |  | 192 | w |  | 192 | 240 |  |  |
| 19 | A | lighting |  |  | 432 | w |  | 432 | 540 |  |  |
| 20 | A | lighting |  |  | 336 | w |  | 336 | 420 |  |  |
| 21 | B | lighting |  |  | 750 | w |  | 750 | 938 |  |  |
| 22 | B | lighting |  |  | 2550 | w |  | 2550 | 3188 |  |  |
| 23 | C | lighting |  |  | 192 | w |  | 192 | 240 |  |  |
| 24 | C | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 25 | A | lighting |  |  | 1056 | w |  | 1056 | 1320 |  |  |
| 26 | A | lighting |  |  | 600 | w |  | 600 | 750 |  |  |
| 27 | B | lighting |  |  | 384 | w |  | 384 | 480 |  |  |
| 28 | B | lighting |  |  | 672 | w |  | 672 | 840 |  |  |
| 29 | C | lighting |  |  | 336 | w |  | 336 | 420 |  |  |
| 30 | C | lighting |  |  | 750 | w |  | 750 | 938 |  |  |
| 31 | A | lighting |  |  | 1116 | w |  | 1116 | 1395 |  |  |
| 32 | A | lighting |  |  | 336 | w |  | 336 | 420 |  |  |
| 33 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 34 | B | spare |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 35 | C | lighting |  |  | 816 | w |  | 816 | 1020 |  |  |
| 36 | C | lighting |  |  | 528 | w |  | 528 | 660 |  |  |
| 37 | A | - |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 38 | A | lighting |  |  | 1222 | w |  | 1222 | 1528 |  |  |
| 39 | B | - |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 40 | B | - |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 41 | C | - |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 42 | C | - |  |  | 0 | w |  | 0 | 0 | Amps $=75.2$ |  |
| PANEL TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.7 | 27.1 |  |  |


| REDESIGN PANEL SCHEDULE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE: | 208Y/120V,3PH,4W |  | PANEL TAG: |  |  | LC-B1-W2 |  |  |  | N. C/B AIC: | 10K |  |
| SIZE/TYPEBUS: | 100A |  | PANE LOCATION: |  |  | Đec. Closet B1-09A |  |  |  | OPTIONS: |  |  |
| SIZETYPE MAIN: | - |  | PANEL MOUNTING: |  |  | SURFACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SIZEITYPE MAINS | MLO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REMARKS |  |  |
| LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD | C/B | POS | A | B | C | POS | C/B | LOAD | LOCATION | LOAD |
| DESCRIPTION |  | WATTS | SIZE | NO | PH | PH | PH | NO | SIZE | WATTS |  | DESCRIPTION |
| lighting |  | 960 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 20A/1P | 528 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 1050 | 20A/1P | 3 |  |  | * | 4 | 20A/1P | 600 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 600 | 20A/1P | 5 | * |  |  | 6 | 20A/1P | 900 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 288 | 20A/1P | 7 |  |  | * | 8 | 20A/1P | 144 |  | lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 9 | * |  |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| lighting |  | 1008 | 20A/1P | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | 20A/1P | 720 |  | lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 15 |  |  | * | 16 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 17 | * |  |  | 18 | 20A/1P | 192 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 432 | 20A/1P | 19 |  |  | * | 20 | 20A/1P | 336 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 750 | 20A/1P | 21 | * |  |  | 22 | 20A/1P | 2550 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 192 | 20A/1P | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| lighting |  | 1056 | 20A/1P | 25 | * |  |  | 26 | 20A/1P | 600 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 384 | 20A/1P | 27 |  |  | * | 28 | 20A/1P | 672 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 336 | 20A/1P | 29 | * |  |  | 30 | 20A/1P | 750 |  | lighting |
| lighting |  | 1116 | 20A/1P | 31 |  |  | * | 32 | 20A/1P | 336 |  | lighting |
| spare |  | 0 | 20A/1P | 33 | * |  |  | 34 | 20A/1P | 0 |  | spare |
| lighting |  | 816 | 20A/1P | 35 |  |  | * | 36 | 20A/1P | 528 |  | lighting |
| - |  | 0 | - | 37 | * |  |  | 38 | 20A/1P | 1222 |  | lighting |
| - |  | 0 | - | 39 |  |  | * | 40 | - | 0 |  | - |
| - |  | 0 | - | 41 | * |  |  | 42 | - | 0 |  | - |
| SUB-TOTAL | A PHASE 8746.0 | 8746.0 |  | B PHASE |  |  |  |  |  | 6006.0 | CPHASE 4314.0 |  |
| TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD (WATT 19066.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DEMAND LOAL | 17159.4 |

## Feeder Sizing

Values for max ampacity in current carrying conductors and maximum number of conductors in conduit is retrieved from NEC 2008.

100 amp panel
(4) \#1 AWG \& (1) \#1 AWG ground in 2" con.

# Energy Efficient vs Standard Transformer Comparison 

This comparison will investigate the cost effectiveness of replacing the Newseum's existing transformers with energy efficient transformers. Any amount of cost savings would have multiple benefits. It would save the Freedom Forum costs on the electrical bill, which could add up quickly because of the Newseums large demands and three service entrances. It would also require less production from PEPCO, who is the electric service provider. It is important to save energy when possible, especially now with the popularity of "going green."

Powersmith's energy savings calculator was used to help perform this analysis. They are a manufacturer of energy efficient transformers. To use the calculator, certain data must first be obtained. The Newsuem is open every day from 9 am to 5 pm . It is only closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years Day. Assuming employees are there earlier and later, a daily operation of 10 hours will be used. Load during normal operating hours is assumed to be $35 \%$ and outside operating hours is assumed to be $15 \%$.

## Existing Transformers

| Tag | T4 | T5 | T6 | T7 | T8 | T9 | T10 | T11 | T13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size <br> (kVA) | 15 | 30 | 45 | 75 | 112.5 | 150 | 225 | 300 | 750 |
| Quantity | 3 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 |


|  |  | ESP for LEED Calculator ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toll Free : 1-800-747-9627 or (905) 791-1493 |  | Energy Savings Payback Calculator |  |
| Project Description | Newseum and Freedom Forum Headquarters |  |  |
| Date | 7-Apr-09 |  |  |
|  | Transformers on Project |  |  |
| Data Entry | QTY | kVA |  |
|  | 3 | 15 |  |
|  | 9 | 30 |  |
|  | 7 | 45 |  |
|  | 8 | 75 |  |
|  | 7 | 112.5 |  |
|  | 3 | 150 |  |
|  | 10 | 225 |  |
|  | 5 | 300 |  |
|  |  | 500 |  |
|  | 1 | 750 |  |
|  |  | 1000 |  |
|  |  | 1500 |  |
|  |  | 2000 |  |
|  |  | 7.5 |  |
| Available Full Load kW | 6967.5 |  |  |
| Average kVA (calc) | 131 |  |  |
| equipment operating hrs/ day | 10 |  |  |
| equipment operating days/yr | 362 | Calc Load kW | Calc Annual kWh |
| Load during normal operating hours | 35\% | 2439 | 8,827,823 |
| Load outside operating hours | 15\% | 1045 | 5,371,943 |
|  |  | Total Annual Load kWh: | 14,199,765 |
| Annual Cost to Operate Load Only |  |  |  |
| kWh rate | \$ 0.100 | Annual Consumption: | \$ 1,419,977 |
| demand rate (\$/kW/mo) ex. \$10.00 | \$6.50 | Annual Demand: | \$ 190,213 |
|  |  | Total Cost to run load | \$ 1,610,189 |


| Nameplate Linear efficiency (normal op hrs) | 96.5\% | \% electronics or current THD | 30.0\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calculated operating efficiency | 95.5\% |  |  |
| Transformer kW Losses (Normal Operation) | 116.2 | kW |  |
| Status quo Efficiency (Outside op. hrs) | 94.0\% |  |  |
| Transformer kW Losses (Outside op. hrs) | 66.7 | kW |  |
| Annual addititional kWh from transformers | 763,703 | kWh |  |
| Annual Cost of Transformer Losses | \$ 85,438 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| A/C System Performance (kW/ton) | 1.25 |  |  |
| Additional Tons of Cooling (on peak) | 33.02 | tons |  |
| Annual addititional kWh from A/C | 271,201 | kWh |  |
| Annual Cost of Associated A/C | \$ 30,340 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Summary with Status Quo Transformer |  |  |  |
| Annual Cost of feeding Building Load | \$ 1,610,189 |  |  |
| Annual Cost of Transformer Losses | \$ 85,438 |  |  |
| Annual Cost of Associated A/C | \$ 30,340 |  |  |
| Electrical Bill (Status Quo Transformer) | \$ 1,725,967 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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[NEWSEUM \& FREEDOM FORUM HEADQUARTERS]
Washington, D.C


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17-Jan-09


## Conclusion

According to the results of the calculations, changing to energy efficient transformers would be very beneficial to the Newseum \& Freedom Forum Headquarters building. There will be a $5 \%$ decrease in annual electric bill costs. With standard transformers, the annual operating cost came to $\$ 115,778$. With the energy efficient transformers this cost is only $\$ 29,497$. This is an annual savings of \$86,281.

Like most energy saving equipment, the transformers have a higher initial cost than the standard ones. However, it is important to realize that they will pay for themselves overtime, and after that period the money savings will start adding up. Based on the calculations, the energy efficient transformers will pay for themselves in 1.57 years.

## Addition of a Wind Turbine System

With the Newseum's large power consumption through it's many galleries, displays, and interactive exhibits, it is important to look at possible forms of alternative energy. It is also important because of the trends of "going green". There is potential for the Newseum to be able to produce some of its own energy, and therefore reduce electric costs.

Since the Newseum is on Pennsylvania Avenue in downtown Washington, D.C., it does not have extensive property for the placement of wind turbines. One solution to this problem would be to go with a roof mounted turbine. One type I found is called the Swift Wind Turbine from Cascade Engineering. (A spec sheet can be found in the appendix) It is a building mountable turbine with a 7 foot blade spinning diameter. It can produce approximately 2000 kWh per year.

In order to determine if this type of system is advantageous for the Newseum, I will at energy production, and perform a cost analysis on potential savings. I am using information from the Newseum's energy provider, PEPCO, for this analysis as well. It too can be found in the appendix.

## Analysis

The wind turbine can produce 2000 kWh per year. The rate that PEPCO charges for the first 6000 kWh is $\$ 0.04067$ in the summer and $\$ 0.03371$ in the winter.

|  | Summer | Winter |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0.11736 |
| Generation kWh rate | 0.12147 | 0.03371 |
| Distribution kWh rate | 0.04067 | 0.00349 |
| Transmission kWh rate | 0.00349 | 0.0077 |
| Delivery tax kWh rate | 0.0077 | 0.00219 |
| Public space surcharge rate | 0.00219 | 0.16445 |
| Total rate | 0.1755 |  |
|  |  | $\mathbf{\$ 3 2 8 . 9}$ |

The website also stated that the average cost to install one unit is around $\$ 10,000$. Now I can determine how long it would take for the turbine to pay for itself.

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Installation costs | $\$ 10000$ | $\$ 10000$ |
| Yearly savings | $\$ 351$ | $\$ 328.9$ |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{2 8 . 5}$ years | $\mathbf{3 0 . 4}$ years |

## Conclusion

After analyzing cost benefits and energy values, it is clear that a wind turbine addition may not be the best solution for the Newseum. By taking the summer values, which are the peak values, the turbine only saves $\$ 351$ per year. At that rate, it would take about 28.5 years to pay for itself. This is not good at all considering Cascade Engineering lists the turbine to last approximately 20 years. Since this shows that at least this particular wind turbine is not the best idea, other forms of renewable energy, such as solar, could be looked into.

## Breadth Work

For my areas of breadth work, I will be conducting an architectural study and a mechanical study. In the electrical depth, I looked into incorporating a wind turbine into the system. Even though I found that it was not the best idea, I am going to say it was for the architectural study. For the architectural breadth I am going to look into the placement and layout of the wind turbines on the Newseum's existing roof.

In the News History Gallery, where a lighting redesign was performed, there exist environmentally susceptible artifacts in the display cases. Because of this, like many other museums, there is humidity control for the displays. I want to analyze the environment inside of the display cases to ensure that any heat produced by the new lighting I placed there in the redesign does not have a profound effect and cause possible damage to the artifacts.

## Architecture Breadth

The first step to determine the layout of wind turbines on the roof of the Newseum would be to access a wind rose of the Washington, D.C. area. The following was accessed at http://home.pes.com/windroses/wrgifs/13743.GIF.


It can be noted the majority of wind comes from the south, or the north west. The south side of the building is the one bordering Pennsylvania Avenue, and the north west corner is where the Newseum apartments are located.

Taking these two options into consideration I have chose the north west side for a few reasons. First the south wind is just one large spike in one certain direction. On the other hand, with wind coming from the north west, there is a cluster of compass directions which all have a decent amount of wind. Another reason to choose the north west side is so that the front building façade along Pennsylvania Avenue is not hindered by the addition of the turbines.

Next a roof plan must be constructed in order to see the turbine placement options. I have designed a layout that consists of an array of 14 turbines spaced 20 feet apart. That is ample spacing since the blade spinning diameter is only 7 feet. The height restriction zoning in Washington, D.C. allows the wind to reach the turbines directly without trouble.

Roof Plan


## Mechanical Breadth

The News History Gallery has atmosphere control in the display cases. It keeps track of things like humidity and temperature. During the lighting redesign, I added lighting in the cases. Now I want to analyze the environment and make the lights did not create any changes in the display cases which could damage the artifacts.

The fixture in the cases is a lensed wall washer. It uses MR-16 lamping which is an incandescent source. Therefore I can eliminate the possibility of any radiation or ultra violet contamination. The main changes would be temperature and infrared. There is only one fixture in each case. The cases have dimensions of 6 feet by 3 feet. The amount of heat radiated by the MR-16 is fairly small.

After examining the air handling system that services the cases, it is found that they will have no problem handling the small additional heat loads in a timely manner. Thus no damage to the artifacts will occur.

## Overall Conclusions

Overall, each part of this report came to a well analyzed or designed conclusion. All of the lighting spaces met design criteria, illumination levels, and power limits. They also do a good job of tying all of the spaces together even though they each light a completely different environment. They do this by creating similar feelings and using similar fixtures.

In terms of electrical studies, the redesigns use lower rated panels which shows the lighting redesign is also using less power. Good comparisons and analysis were also completed showing that energy efficient transformers would be a good idea for the Newseum, and that wind turbines are not the best solution to save on energy costs.

The breadth studies also did a good job at analyzing what was described. The architectural breadth took into account environmental issues, as well as aesthetic issues when coming up with the best layout of wind turbines. The mechanical breadth also accomplish analyzing the environment of the display cases to determine that the lighting does not present any damaging issues.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank everyone who has helped me and gave me support all along the way during senior thesis :

Thank you to Turner Construction for allowing me to use the Newseum and Freedom Forum Headquarters as my thesis building and supplying me with drawings.

Mark Miller from Turner Construction
Dr. Mistrick
Professor Dannerth
Professor Parfitt
Professor Holland
All my family and friends who gave me support and encouragement.


| Reflector Trim |  |  |  | Frame-In Kit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Lens:) | Fresnel | Clear | Prismatic | S6132BU 6" aperture, 1 lamp 26/32W Triple Tube CFL (120/277V) 4-Pin (Amalgam) Dimming Options: <br> S6132B $\square$ <br> CU3 Lightolier PowerSpec 3\% Dimming (120/277V) J1LD3 Lutron 5\% Dimming (120V) <br> J2LD3 Lutron 5\% Dimming (277V) JUM7 Mark 7 Dimming (120/277V) <br> J1MX Mark 10 Dimming (120V) <br> J2MX Mark 10 Dimming (277V) <br> Other dimming product available, please consult factory |
| Clear Cone, White Flange Clear Cone, Polished Flange White Cone, White Flange | 8091FCLW 8091FCLP 8091FWHW | 8091CCLW 8091CCLP 8091CWHW | 8091PCLW 8091PCLP 8091PWHW |  |
| Opal Diffuser |  |  |  | Remodeler Frame-In Kits |
| Clear Cone, White Flange Clear Cone, Polish Flange White Cone, White Flange | 8091DCLW 8091DCLP 8091DWHW |  |  | 6126BURM 6 " aperture, 1 lamp 26W Triple Tube CFL (120/277V) 4-Pin (Amalgam) 6132BURM 6 " aperture, 1 lamp 26/32W Triple Tube CFL (120/277V) 4-Pin (Amalgam) |

## Features

1. Reflector: 16 ga. Die-formed aluminum, Anobrite ${ }^{\circledR}$ finish.
2. Socket Cup: Effectively dissipates heat and positions lamp holder. Snaps onto reflector neck to assure consistently correct optical alignment without tools.
3. Mounting Frame: Galvanized steel for dry or plaster ceilings. Accepts other 6" Triple Tube reflectors (see S6132BU Spec Sheet).
4. Retaining Springs: Precision-tooled steel friction springs secure reflector to mounting frame for quick, tool-less installation.
5. Mounting Brackets: 16 ga. steel. Adjust from inside of fixture. Use $3 / 4$ " or 1 1/2" lathing channel, $1 / 2^{" ~ E M T, ~ o r ~ o p t i o n a l ~ m o u n t i n g ~ b a r s . ~}$
6. Ballast/J-Box: Electronic 120V-277V. UL listed for through branch circuit wiring with max of (8) No. 12AWG, $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ supply conductors. Outboardmounted to reduce heat transfer and maintain lamp efficacy and life. Service from below without tools.
7. Shielding Media: Molded acrylic. Available in fresnel lens, clear lens, or opal diffuser. Secured to aperture cone.
8. Cone: 16 ga. Alzak ${ }^{\circledR}$ aluminum. Clear Iridescence Free finish or Comfort Clear ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ low iridescence finish. Retained by friction springs; no loose parts.

## Electrical

Note: For ballast electrical data and latest lamp/ballast compatibility refer to "Ballast" specification sheet for complete electrical data.

UL Listed for through branch circuit wiring with max of (8) No 12 AWG, 90 degree C supply conductors.

## Options and Accessories

| Comfort Clear ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ Finishes $^{1}$ | Other Finishes |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Clear | CCL | White | WH |
|  |  |  |  |
| Diffuse | CCD | Champagne Bronze | CCZ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Options and Accessories (continued)

Emergency
Add suffix EM*
Chicago Plenum Use 6132BULC
Existing/Thk. Ceiling FA EC6*
Emergency Ltg. Kit FA EM3E* FA EM4E*
Fuse (Slow Blow) Add suffix F
*See Spec. Sheets: FAEC, FAEM
Mounting Bars \& Accessories; see Specification Sheet MBA. Sloped Ceiling Adapters; see Specification Sheet SCA.
IC Frame available; see C6CFL32 specification sheet.

## Labels

All units are UL listed for wet locations; Opal Diffuser is UL listed for damp locations.

Alzak ${ }^{\circledR}$ is a registered trademark of ALCOA. US Patent Pending.

| Job Information Type: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job Name: |
| Cat. No.: |
| Lamp(s): |
| Notes: |
|  |
|  |

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## CENTER TO CENTER DISTANCE OF FIXTURES IN FEET

This quick calculator chart determines the number and spacing of 1 lt .- 32 W PL-T units with fresnel lens and clear reflector, for any level of illumination. Conversion factors: Opal diffuser, fc $\times 0.8$; Clear lens, fc $\times 1.0$. 1 It.- 26 W PLT : Fresnel Lens, fc $\times 0.8$; Opal Diffuser, fc $\times 0.65$; Clear lens fc $\times 0.8$.

## Spacing Ratio = $\mathbf{1 . 2}$

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT NO. 0075FR
COMPUTED BY LSI PROGRAM **TEST-LITE**
CALCULITE 6" DIAMETER RECESSED FLUORESCENT LENSED DOWNLIGHT
SEMI-SPECULAR REFLECTOR WITH CLEAR CONE AND FRESNEL LENS
LUMEN RATING $=2400$ LMS.

1-32W PL-T LAMP,

** EFFICIENCY $=51.2 \%$ **

Coefficients Of Utilization

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 80 |  | 70 |  |  | 50 |  |  | 30 |  |  | $10 \quad 0$ |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  | \% WALL REFLECTANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $50 \quad 30 \quad 10$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 | 30 | O 10 | 50 | 30 |  | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | $30 \quad 10$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  | 1 | . 56 | . 55 | 5.54 | . 56 | . 54 | . 53 | . 53 | . 52 | . 51 | . 51 | . 51 |  | . 50 | 49 | . 48 | 48 |  |
| 은 | 2 | 52 | . 50 | . 48 |  | . 49 | . 48 | . 50 | . 48 | . 47 | . 48 | . 47 |  | . 47 | 46 | . 45 | . 44 |  |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 3 | 48 | 46 | 6.44 | . 48 | . 45 | . 43 | . 46 | . 44 | . 43 | . 45 | . 43 |  | . 44 | 43 | . 41 | 40 |  |
| を | 4 | 45 | . 42 | 2.40 |  | . 42 | . 39 | . 43 | . 41 | . 39 | . 42 | . 40 |  | . 41 | . 39 | . 38 | . 37 |  |
| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ | 5 | 42 | . 38 | . 36 |  | . 38 | . 36 |  | . 37 | . 35 | . 39 | . 37 |  | . 38 | . 36 | . 35 | . 34 |  |
| U | 6 | . 38 | . 35 | 5. 33 | . 38 | . 35 | . 32 | . 37 | . 34 |  | . 36 | . 34 |  | . 36 | . 33 | . 32 | . 31 |  |
| $\Sigma$ | 7 | . 35 | . 32 | 2. 30 |  | . 32 | . 29 | . 34 | . 31 | . 29 | . 33 | . 31 |  | . 33 | . 31 | . 29 | . 28 |  |
| ¢ | 8 | . 32 | . 29 | 9 . 27 |  | . 29 | . 27 |  | . 29 |  | . 31 | . 28 |  | . 30 | . 28 | . 26 | . 25 |  |
|  | 9 | . 30 |  | 7.24 |  | . 26 | . 24 |  | . 26 | . 24 | . 29 | . 26 |  | . 28 | . 26 | . 24 | . 23 |  |
|  | 10 | . 28 | . 24 | 4.22 | . 27 | . 24 |  | . 27 | . 24 | 4.22 | . 26 | . 24 |  | . 26 | . 23 | . 22 | . 21 |  | 20\% FLOOR CAVITY REFLECTANCE

Conversion Factors: $1 \mathrm{Lt}-32 \mathrm{~W}$ PLT: Opal Diffuser, CU x 0.8; Clear Lens, CU $\times 1.0$.
1 Lt-26W PLT: Fresnel Lens, CU $\times 1.1$; Opal Diffuser, CU $\times 0.9$; Clear Lens, CU $\times 1.1$.


## CENTER TO CENTER DISTANCE OF FIXTURES IN FEET

This quick calculator chart determines the number and spacing of $1 \mathrm{It} .-32 \mathrm{~W}$ PL-T units with fresnel lens and white cone, for any level of illumination. Conversion factors: Opal diffuser, fc $\times 0.8$; Clear lens, fc $\times 1.0$. 1 It.- 26W PLT : Fresnel Lens, fc $\times 0.8$; Opal Diffuser, fc $\times 0.65$; Clear lens fc $\times 0.8$.

## Spacing Ratio $=\mathbf{1 . 1}$

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT NO. 0072FR
COMPUTED BY LSI PROGRAM **TEST-LITE**
CALCULITE 6" DIAMETER RECESSED FLUORESCENT LENSED DOWNLIGHT
SEMI-SPECULAR REFLECTOR WITH WHITE CONE AND FRESNEL LENS
LUMEN RATING $=2400$ LMS.
1-32W PL-T LAMP,

** EFFICIENCY $=43.9 \%$ **

Coefficients Of Utilization

| CANDLEPOWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| ANGLE | ALONG | 22.5 | 45 | 67.5 | ACROSS LUMENS |  |
| 0 | 656 | 656 | 656 | 656 | 656 |  |
| 5 | 649 | 654 | 657 | 660 | 662 | 31 |
| 10 | 626 | 639 | 650 | 660 | 669 |  |
| 15 | 588 | 605 | 622 | 639 | 654 | 87 |
| 20 | 525 | 546 | 567 | 592 | 617 |  |
| 25 | 452 | 479 | 501 | 526 | 563 | 116 |
| 30 | 378 | 419 | 432 | 450 | 490 |  |
| 35 | 312 | 363 | 361 | 370 | 405 | 114 |
| 40 | 256 | 303 | 290 | 297 | 322 |  |
| 45 | 200 | 233 | 225 | 231 | 244 | 89 |
| 50 | 144 | 156 | 165 | 171 | 180 |  |
| 55 | 99 | 115 | 115 | 117 | 120 | 53 |
| 60 | 66 | 74 | 76 | 77 | 79 |  |
| 65 | 46 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 26 |
| 70 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |  |
| 75 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 14 |
| 80 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 19 |  |
| 85 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| 90 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
|  | ZONAL LUMENS AND PERCENTAGES |  |  |  |  |  |
| ZONE | LUMENS | $\%$ LAMP | $\%$ LUMINAIRE |  |  |  |
| $0-30$ |  | 468 | 19.51 | 44.30 |  |  |
| $0-40$ | 697 | 29.07 | 66.29 |  |  |  |
| $0-60$ | 956 | 40.28 | 91.86 |  |  |  |
| $0-90$ | 1052 | 43.86 | 100.00 |  |  |  |
| $40-90$ | 354 | 14.76 | 33.71 |  |  |  |
| $60-90$ | 85 | 3.57 | 8.14 |  |  |  |
| $90-180$ | 0 | .00 | .00 |  |  |  |
| $0-180$ | 1052 | 43.86 | 100.00 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\% EFFECTIVE CEILING CAVITY REFLECTANCE


20\% FLOOR CAVITY REFLECTANCE
Conversion Factors: 1 Lt-32W PLT: Opal Diffuser, CU $\times 0.8$; Clear Lens, CU $\times 1.0$.
1 Lt-26W PLT: Fresnel Lens, CU x 1.1; Opal Diffuser, CU x 0.9; Clear Lens, CU x 1.1.

## Job Information

## Type:

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Low brightness 6" aperture open wall wash reflector for use with 26 W or 32W Triple Twin Tube 4-pin lamps. Available in single, double and corner wall wash versions. Standard features include low iridescent finish on all reflectors, electronic ballasts and venting to ensure maximum lamp life and lumen output. Optics offer unparalleled performance with uniform illuminance on wall, no flashback, and glare-free downlighting. Medium beam, wide beam, lensed and open wall wash trims are interchangeable within the same housing.

| Catalog \# | Type |
| :--- | :---: |
| Project |  |
| Comments |  |
| Prepared by |  |

## SPECIFICATION FEATURES

## A ... Reflector

Full spinning Gradient Kicker provides high levels of vertical illumination, protects reflector integrity and achieves superior sealed design. Airflow travels through downlight cone neck for optimum lamp cooling. One piece spun Quiet Cone downlight reflector of .050 thick aluminum, available in a variety of Alzak® finishes. Positive reflector mounting pulls self-flanged trim tight to ceiling.

## B ... Trim Ring Options

Self flanged reflector is standard. Painted white flange (WF) option is available.

## C ... Socket Cap

One piece vented and finned die cast aluminum cap for maximum thermal performance.

D ... Housing Mounting Frame
One piece precision die cast aluminum 1-1/2" deep collar accommodates varying dimensions of ceiling materials.
E... Universal Mounting Bracket
Accepts 1/2" EMT, C Channel, T bar fasteners, and bar hangers. Adjusts 5 " vertically from above or below ceiling.
F... Conduit Fitting

Die cast screw tight connectors.

## G ... Junction Box

Listed for eight \#12AWG (four in, four out) $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ conductors feed through branch wiring. 1/2" and two $3 / 4$ " pry outs. Positioned to allow straight conduit runs. Access to junction box by removing reflector.

## H ... Socket

4 pin GX24q-3 base with fatigue free stainless steel lamp spring ensures positive lamp retention.

## I ... Electronic Ballast

Electronic ballast provides full light output and rated lamp life. Provides flicker free and noise free operation and starting. End of lamp life protection is standard.

## Labels

cULus listed, standard damp label. Top View

(with EM Option)

ORDERING INFORMATION


## Candlepower Distribution



Candlepower

| $180^{\circ}$ Downlight | Degree | $0^{\circ}$ Wall Washer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 749 | 0 |  |
| 723 | 5 | 749 |
| 644 | 15 | 815 |
| 426 | 25 | 781 |
| 250 | 35 | 614 |
| 128 | 45 | 453 |
| 12 | 55 | 307 |
| 1 | 65 | 176 |
| 0 | 75 | 95 |
| 0 | 90 | 39 |
| 0 |  | 6 |
|  |  | 0 |


|  | Distance from wall (single fixture) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2'6" from wall (spacing between fixtures) |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3' from wall } \\ \text { (spacing between fixtures) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DD | $\square$ | 1' | 2' | $3 '$ | 4 | 5 | $6{ }^{\prime}$ |  | -3' | - | ■ | 4' |  |  | 4 ' | $\square$ |  | 6 ' |  |
| 1 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 14 |
| 3 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| 4 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 20 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| 5 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Average Luminance CD/SOM

| Degree | $0^{\circ}$ Wall Washer | $180^{\circ}$ Downlight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 45 | 28315 | 11806 |
| 55 | 20012 | 1364 |
| 65 | 14043 | 154 |
| 75 | 9827 | 0 |
| 85 | 4490 | 0 |

## Notes:

- Illuminance values for multiple fixtures are based upon the center two units of a four unit array. Footcandle values are centerline of fixtures and centered between fixtures.
- Illuminance values are cosine corrected initial values with no contribution from inter reflections from other room surfaces. Total illumination may increase from contributions from other surfaces.
- Changing fixture spacing will affect illuminance level.

New Fc $=\frac{\text { Existing Spacing }}{\text { New Spacing }} \times$ Average Table Fc Level

- When selecting colored cones option, only downlight cone is colored; the wallwash reflector is specular clear. This allows the color (CRI, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ ) of the light source to be unaffected and maximizes lumen output.


A very low brightness $6^{\prime \prime}$ diameter downlight for use with PAR30 short neck lamps (75W max). The precisely formed non-imaging reflector ensures $45^{\circ}$ cutoff to lamp and lamp image. The modular housing system supports various downlight, wallwash, and lens reflectors.

| Catalog \# | Type |
| :--- | :---: |
| Project |  |
| Comments |  |
| Prepared by |  |

## SPECIFICATION FEATURES

## A ... Reflector/Baffle

Positive reflector mounting pulls trim tight to ceiling. 0.050 " spun aluminum reflector. Available in a variety of Alzak® finishes. Painted white finish as well as white or black baffles.

## B ... Trim Ring

Self flanged or molded white trim ring. Metal trim ring and rimless trim ring accessories available (see Options and Accessories).

## C ... Socket Cap

One piece heat dissipating die-cast aluminum.

## D ... Housing

Precision die-cast aluminum 1-1/2" (38mm) deep collar.

Optical assembly adjusts within the housing to accommodate ceilings up to $41 / 4$ " (108mm) thick.

## E... Universal Mounting

 BracketAccepts 1/2" EMT, C Channel, T bar fasteners and hanger bars. Provides 5" total adjustment.
F ... Conduit Fittings
Die-cast screw tight connectors.

## G ... Junction Box

U.L. listed for four in, four out \#12 at $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ pull through branch wiring. Pry-outs for four $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ and two $3 / 4 "$ conduits. Access to junction box by removing reflector.

## H ... Socket

Medium base porcelain socket with nickel plated screw shell.

## Insulation Detector

Self-resetting insulation detector opens circuit if insulation is improperly installed.

## Labels

cULus listed, C.S.A. certified, damp location, IBEW union made.

## Options \& Accessories

TRM=Metal Trim Rings to replace molded trim ring.
TRR=Rimless Trim Rings for minimal flange appearance in plaster ceilings.



NOTES:
Accessories should be ordered separately. For additional options, please consult your Cooper Lighting Representative. Alzak is a registered trademark of Aluminum Company of America.

ORDERING INFORMATION




Beam diameter is to $50 \%$ of maximum footcandles, rounded to the nearest half-foot.
Footcandle values are initial, apply appropriate light loss factors where necessary.

| Zonal |  |  | Lumen |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zummary |  |  |  |
| Zone | Lumens | \%Lamp | \%Luminaire |
| $\mathbf{0 - 3 0}$ | 948 | 86.2 | 96.6 |
| $\mathbf{0 - 4 0}$ | 976 | 88.8 | 99.5 |
| $0-60$ | 982 | 89.2 | 100.0 |
| $\mathbf{0 - 9 0}$ | 982 | 89.2 | 100.0 |
| $90-180$ | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $\mathbf{0 - 1 8 0}$ | 982 | 89.2 | 100.0 |


| rc | 80\% |  |  |  | 70\% |  |  | 50\% |  | 30\% |  | 10\% |  | 0\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rw | 70 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 0 |
| RCR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 95 | 91 | 91 | 89 |
| 1 | 103 | 102 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 93 | 91 | 90 | 89 | 87 |
| 2 | 101 | 98 | 95 | 93 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 94 | 91 | 91 | 89 | 89 | 87 | 86 |
| 3 | 98 | 95 | 92 | 90 | 94 | 91 | 89 | 92 | 88 | 90 | 87 | 88 | 85 | 84 |
| 4 | 96 | 92 | 89 | 87 | 91 | 88 | 86 | 89 | 85 | 88 | 84 | 86 | 84 | 83 |
| 5 | 94 | 89 | 86 | 84 | 88 | 86 | 84 | 87 | 83 | 86 | 82 | 85 | 82 | 81 |
| 6 | 92 | 87 | 84 | 82 | 87 | 84 | 82 | 85 | 81 | 84 | 81 | 83 | 80 | 79 |
| 7 | 90 | 85 | 82 | 80 | 84 | 81 | 79 | 83 | 79 | 83 | 79 | 82 | 78 | 78 |
| 8 | 88 | 83 | 80 | 78 | 82 | 79 | 77 | 82 | 77 | 81 | 77 | 80 | 77 | 76 |
| 9 | 86 | 81 | 78 | 76 | 80 | 78 | 76 | 80 | 75 | 79 | 75 | 79 | 75 | 74 |
| 10 | 84 | 79 | 76 | 74 | 79 | 76 | 74 | 78 | 74 | 78 | 74 | 77 | 73 | 73 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{rc}=\mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{c} \cup \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | eiling <br> ata Ba |  | 0\% E | refl <br> Flo | tance, <br> Cavit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YCR = } \\ & \text { Refled } \end{aligned}$ | vity |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Candlepower Distribution


Beam diameter is to $50 \%$ of maximum footcandles, rounded to the nearest half-foot.

Footcandle values are initial, apply appropriate light loss factors where necessary.

| Zonal | Lumen | Summary |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zone | Lumens | \%Lamp | \%Luminaire |
| $\mathbf{0 - 3 0}$ | 1051 | 95.5 | 99.0 |
| $\mathbf{0 - 4 0}$ | 1058 | 96.2 | 99.7 |
| $\mathbf{0 - 6 0}$ | 1062 | 96.5 | 100.0 |
| $\mathbf{O - 9 0}$ | 1062 | 96.5 | 100.0 |
| $\mathbf{9 0 - 1 8 0}$ | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $\mathbf{0 - 1 8 0}$ | 1062 | 96.5 | 100.0 |

Coefficient of Utilization

| rc | 80\% |  |  |  | 70\% |  |  | 50\% |  | 30\% |  | 10\% |  | 0\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rw | 70 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 0 |
| RCR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 107 | 107 | 103 | 103 | 99 | 99 | 97 |
| 1 | 112 | 110 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 105 | 103 | 101 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 95 |
| 2 | 110 | 107 | 105 | 103 | 105 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 94 |
| 3 | 108 | 104 | 102 | 100 | 103 | 101 | 99 | 101 | 97 | 99 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 94 |
| 4 | 106 | 102 | 99 | 97 | 101 | 98 | 96 | 99 | 95 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 93 | 92 |
| 5 | 104 | 100 | 97 | 95 | 99 | 96 | 94 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 93 | 95 | 92 | 91 |
| 6 | 102 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 96 | 92 | 95 | 92 | 94 | 91 | 91 |
| 7 | 101 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 96 | 93 | 91 | 95 | 91 | 94 | 91 | 93 | 90 | 89 |
| 8 | 99 | 95 | 92 | 90 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 94 | 90 | 93 | 89 | 92 | 89 | 88 |
| 9 | 98 | 93 | 91 | 89 | 93 | 91 | 89 | 92 | 89 | 92 | 88 | 91 | 88 | 88 |
| 10 | 96 | 92 | 90 | 88 | 92 | 89 | 88 | 91 | 88 | 91 | 87 | 90 | 87 | 87 |
| $\mathbf{r c}=$ Ceiling reflectance, $\mathrm{rw}=$ Wall reflectance, $\mathrm{RCR}=$ Room cavity ratio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Ceiling Cutout: $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}(130 \mathrm{~mm})$ Dia.
For Complete Fixture Order: Trim Kit + Frame-In Kit. Each Sold Separately.

| Trim Kit |  |  |  | Frame-In | Kit |  | Lamp* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cone Finish | White Flange | Polished Flange | Flangeless | C3LV | Non-IC | Magnetic 120/277V | 42W-65W MR16 (12V) |
| Clear | C3MRL CLW | C3MRL CLP | C3MRL CLFT | C3LVE1 | Non-IC | Electronic 120V | 20W-65W MR16 (12V) |
| Comfort Clear Diffuse | C3MRL CCDW | C3MRL CCDP | C3MRL CCDFT | C3LVE2 | Non-IC | Electronic 277V | 20W-65W MR16 (12V) |
| Champagne Bronze | C3MRL CCZW | C3MRL CCZP | C3MRL CCZFT | C3ALV | Non-IC AirSeal ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Magnetic 120/277V | 42W-65W MR16 (12V) |
| Gold | C3MRL GDW | C3MRL GDP | C3MRL GDFT | C3ALVE1 | Non-IC AirSeal ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Electronic 120V | 20W-65W MR16 (12V) |
| Matte White | C3MRL WHW |  | C3MRL WHFT | C3ALVE2 | Non-IC AirSeal ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Electronic 277V | 20W-65W MR16 (12V) |
| Specular Black | C3MRL BKW | C3MRL BKP | C3MRL BKFT | C3AICLV | IC AirSeal ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Magnetic 120 | 20W-50W MR16 (12V) |
|  |  |  |  | C3AICLVE1 | IC AirSeal ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Electronic 120V | 20W-50W MR16 (12V) |
|  |  |  |  | Note: Mag | tic not recomn | d for residential | ise sensitive areas. |

## Features

1. Trim Kit: Low brightness aperture cone; 0.040 " aluminum, anodized; $50^{\circ}$ visual cut-off to lamp and lamp image. Cone keyed to kick reflector with direction spread lens distribute light smoothly for vertical surface wall washing. Captive lens during relamping. Hinged, and snaps on for easy tool-less installation. Self-flange in painted white or aperture matching polished flange. Flangeless trim used with Plaster Trim Ring accessory. Interchangeable with other 3" Evolution trims.
2. Lamp Support: Die-form aluminum with knurled surface for easy gripping during relamping. Spring tension clips hold lamp and lens and allow fast snap-in, snap-out relamping. Matte black finish. Accepts up to two 1 " diameter accessories.
3. Cover Glass: High temperature, soft focus lens.
4. Thick Ceiling Ready Brackets: Die-form steel, matte black finish. Adjust trim kit vertically to accommodate up to 2" thick ceiling, lockable.
5. Lampholder: Procelain bi-pin socket. Pre-wired with No. 18 AWG Teflon leads.
6. Horizontal Adjustment Mechanism: Built-in ready for adjustable trim, matte black finish.
7. Frame Vertical Adjustment Mechanism (C3LV): Accommodates mounting to virtually any ceiling system using pre-installed mounting bars, or $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ EMT tubing (by others). Single locking features secures all adjustments. Alignment holes and markings allow fixture to be pre-set prior to installation. Final adjustment can be made from below inside fixture.
8. Mounting Bars (C3LV): Galvanized steel, 0.048 "; pre-installed telescoping bars extend from $20^{\prime \prime}$ to $30^{\prime \prime}$ long and lock securely into position. Built-in locking tabs provide positive attachment to common T-bar systems. Selfcentering feature simplified installation in 24"0.C. grid systems. Attaches to steel or wood joists without accessories.
9. Transformer: Replaceable from below. Magnetic: $120 \mathrm{~V} / 277 \mathrm{~V} 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. dualvoltage, core \& coil. Electronic: 120 V or $277 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$., regulated lamp voltage, HPF, EMI and circuit protections, thermal auto-reset, quiet operation.

## Features (continued)

10. Frame-In Kit: See Frame-In Kit specification sheets for more information. Non-IC and Non-IC AirSeal ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Insulation must be kept 3 " away from any parts of the luminaire and must not be placed above luminaire in a manner which will entrap heat.
IC AirSeal ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Luminaire may be in direct contact with thermal insulation.

## Labels

U.L. (Suitable For Wet Locations), I.B.E.W.; U.S. \& Foreign Patents Pending *Lamp wattage restriction for Non-IC: 65W for up to 1 " thick ceiling, 50W for ceiling thickness greater than 1 " (up to 2").

## Options and Accessories

2" dia. Color Filters/Specialty filters: See ADF2/AF2 specification sheets 2" Dia. Louver: AL2HC
Plaster Trim Ring (use with flangeless trim): CA3FMR
Chicago Plenum: Consult Factory

| Job Information | Type: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job Name: |  |
| Cat. No.: |  |
| Lamp(s): |  |
| Notes: |  |
|  |  |

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Example: With multiple units located $2^{\prime}$ from wall and $2^{\prime}$ on center, the illumination on the wall $3^{\prime}$-down from the ceiling is 24 f.c. beneath and 23 f.c. between fixtures.


37W MR16 IR - 40 ${ }^{\circ}$ FLOOD SYLVANIA HALOGEN LAMP, LUMEN RATING = 840 LMS., 120V ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMER CL FINISH REFLECTOR, REPORT NO. 2774FR



2' from Wall - 2' On Center

|  |  |  | 2' |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
|  | 2 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.3 |
| $\pm$ | 3 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 11.9 |
| ષ | 4 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 13.1 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 5 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.8 |
| 은 | 6 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.3 |
| \% | 7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| E | 8 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| E | 9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| ¢ | 10 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| $\stackrel{\oplus}{0}$ | 11 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| T0\% | 12 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| - | 13 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
|  | 14 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 |

Multiple Units -
Footcandles On Wall
2' from Wall - 3' On Center


Multiple Units -
Footcandles On Wall
3' from Wall - 3' On Center

|  |  | - |  | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
|  | 2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| ¢ | 3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| ષ | 4 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| . | 5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| 읃 | 6 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| \% | 7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 8 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| 인 | 9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| - | 10 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | 11 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| \% | 12 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| - | 13 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
|  | 14 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |

50W MR16-40 ${ }^{\circ}$ FLOOD GE HALOGEN LAMP, LUMEN RATING $=800$ LMS., 120 V ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMER CL FINISH REFLECTOR, REPORT NO. 2816FR


50W MR16-40 FLOOD SYLVANIA HALOGEN LAMP, LUMEN RATING = 1125 LMS., 120 V ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMER CL FINISH REFLECTOR, REPORT NO. 2700 FR
CANDLEPOWER DISTRIBUTION

|  | Multiple Units Footcandles On Wall |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2' from Wall - 3' On Center |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | - $3^{\prime}$ |  |
|  | 1 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.0 |
|  | 2 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 8.0 |
| $\pm$ | 3 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 11.9 |
| + | 4 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 12.5 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 5 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 10.9 |
| O | 6 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.4 |
| - | 7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| O | 8 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| 든 | 9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| 宊 | 10 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| $\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{O}}$ | 11 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| \% | 12 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| - | 13 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
|  | 14 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |

## Job Information

## Multiple Units -

## Footcandles On Wall

3' from Wall - 3' On Center


## Type:

Page 1 of 7


## Ordering Information



## Specifications

## Features

1. Housing: die-formed 20ga. cold rolled steel
2. End Set: die-cast metal with baked powder coat finish
3. Lamping: one T5 HO lamp
4. Configuration: $4^{\prime}, 8^{\prime}$ and $12^{\prime}$ module lengths or continuous rows
5. Ballasts: electronic 120 V or 277 V

## Finish

High-quality white powder coat with textured matte finish.
Custom colors available. Consult factory.

## Mounting

Aircraft cable gripper is tamper-resistant and provides infinite vertical adjustment capability. Aircraft cable, crimp and cable gripper independently tested to meet stringent safety requirements.

## Electrical

All luminaires are factory pre-wired to module ends with quick-wire connectors.

## Joints \& Intersections

Self-aligning joining system with hands-free pre-joining wire access.

## Labels

UL, CSA standards.

## Ordering Instructions

## Individual Fixtures

1. Determine the number of individual modules required
2. Order one end set per module
3. Order one non-power mount per module
4. Order one power mount per module

## Continuous Rows*

1. Determine run length
2. Order the appropriate number and length of modules for complete run
3. Order one end set for each run
4. Order one non-power mount for each module
5. Order one power mount per run
6. Order one joiner per module minus one (e.g. 3 modules requires 2 joiners)
*Note: Some runs may require additional power mounts. Please see the
'Run Configuration' table on the next page for more details.

## Job Information

Type:

Job Name:
Cat. No.:

Lamp(s):
Notes:

## Performance

| Candlepower Curve |
| :--- |
| Candlepower Summary |

## Module Lengths \& Mounting Distances



Note: Shaded area indicates locations of emergency sections (emergency wiring controls all lamps or optional battery pack controls one or two lamps).

Coefficients of Utilization

|  | \% EFFECTIVE CEILING CAVITY REFLECTANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 80 |  |  | 70 |  |  | 50 |  |
|  | \% WALL REFLECTANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 10 |
| 0 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 1 | 77 | 73 | 70 | 66 | 63 | 61 | 45 | 44 | 42 |
| 2 | 67 | 62 | 57 | 57 | 53 | 50 | 39 | 37 | 35 |
| 3 | 59 | 52 | 47 | 50 | 45 | 41 | 35 | 31 | 29 |
| 4 | 52 | 45 | 40 | 44 | 39 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 24 |
| 5 | 46 | 39 | 33 | 39 | 33 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 21 |
| 6 | 40 | 34 | 29 | 35 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 18 |
| 7 | 36 | 29 | 25 | 31 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 15 |
| 8 | 32 | 26 | 21 | 28 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 13 |
| 9 | 29 | 23 | 19 | 25 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 11 |
| 10 | 27 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 10 |

Zonal Lumen Summary

| ZONE | LUMENS | \%BARE LAMP | \%LUMINAIRE |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $0-90$ | 65 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| $90-180$ | 4286 | 92.2 | 98.5 |
| $0-180$ | 4351 | 93.6 | 100.0 |

Run Configuration

| Run <br> Length | $4^{\prime}$ <br> Module | $8^{\prime}$ <br> Module | $12^{\prime}$ <br> Module | Joiner | End Set | Mount | Power <br> Mount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4^{\prime}$ run | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $8^{\prime}$ run |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $12^{\prime}$ run |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $16^{\prime}$ run |  | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| $20^{\prime}$ run |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| $24^{\prime}$ run |  |  | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| $28^{\prime}$ run |  | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| $32^{\prime}$ run |  | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

*Note: Additional power mounts may be required for some runs with T5 HO lamping options, longer runs, and runs with wiring options that are more complex. Please consult factory for assistance.

## System Components \& Accessories



BSLESW = suspended standard white

## Joiner



BSLJS = suspended joiner

Page 3 of 7
Mounting Options
$\square$ Mount Type: T-Bar 15/16" (On-G

- 65 lbs maximum load
- Canopy: Diameter of $33 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 7 / 32^{\prime \prime}$
- Cable: 7x7 stranded aircraft cable
- Supported by T-bar and secured to structure
- J-Box: 4" square (supplied by others)
- Fully adjustable vertically at fixture



## $\square$ Mount Type: T-Bar 9/16" (On-Grid)*




Non-Power Mount


Supension Length

| 1-Power Mount | $\mathbf{2 '}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbf{4}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbf{8}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}^{\prime}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 <br> 3 Conductor | BSLM6202P13 | BSLM6204P13 | BSLM6208P13 | BSLM6212P13 |
| 4 Conductor <br> 7 Conductor | BSLM6202P14 | BSLM6204P14 | BSLM6208P14 | BSLM6212P14 |
|  | BSLM6202P17 | BSLM6204P17 | BSLM6208P17 | BSLM6212P17 |

Non-Power Mount

| BSLM6202N | BSLM6204N | BSLM6208N | BSLM6212N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



- 65 lbs maximum load
- Canopy: Diameter of $33 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 7 / 32^{\prime \prime}$
- Cable: $7 \times 7$ stranded aircraft cable
- Supported by T-bar and secured to structure
- J-Box: 4" square (supplied by others)
- Fully adjustable vertically at fixture
*Note: Standard T-bar mounts are currently not available for tegular tile ceilings, however certain tegular tile / T-bar combinations may be supported by the use of the slot-grid mount. For more information, please consult factory.

Lighting Systems Baselyte-BSL4

## Page 4 of 7

$\square$ Mount Type: T-Bar Fixed Position (1/4-20 Threaded Rod)


- Meets UBC, OSHPD and DSA seismic requirements
- Canopy: Diameter of $51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ (power)
- Cable: $7 \times 7$ stranded aircraft cable
- Tile cut-out hole: Diameter of $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ (power) or $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ (non-power)
- J-Box: Integral J-Box supplied
- 1/4-20 all thread rod (supplied by others)

1-Power Mount


Non-Power Mount


Supension Length

| 1-Power Mount | 2' | 4' | 8' | 12' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Conductor | BSLM2102P13 | BSLM2104P13 | BSLM2108P13 | BSLM2112P13 |
| 4 Conductor | BSLM2102P14 | BSLM2104P14 | BSLM2108P14 | BSLM2112P14 |

2-Power Mount
3 Conductor

| BSLM2102P23 | BSLM2104P23 | BSLM2108P23 | BSLM2112P23 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| BSLM2102N | BSLM2104N | BSLM2108N | BSLM2112N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- Fully vertically adjustable at fixture
$\square$ Mount Type: T-Bar Variable Position

- Meets UBC, OSHPD and DSA seismic requirements
- Canopy: Diameter of 3"x 7/32"
- Cable: 7x7 stranded aircraft cable
- Tile cut-out hole: Diameter of $21 / 4$ "
- Aligned by T-bar and secured to structure
- J-Box 4" square (supplied by others)
- Fully vertically adjustable at fixture
- Adjusts to both $1^{\prime \prime}$ and $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high T-bar systems
*Note: Supports $15 / 16$ ", $9 / 16$ " and slot grid ceiling types.


Supension Length

| Supension Length |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-Power Mount <br> 3 Conductor | $\mathbf{2 '}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbf{4}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbf{8}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 '}^{\prime}$ |
| 4 <br> 4 Conductor <br> 7 Conductor | BSLM5102P13 | BSLM5104P13 | BSLM5108P13 | BSLM5112P13 |
|  | BSLM5102P14 | BSLM5104P14 | BSLM5108P14 | BSLM5112P14 |
|  | BSLM5102P17 | BSLM5104P17 | BSLM5108P17 | BSLM5112P17 |

2-Power Mount

|  | 3 Conductor | BSLM5102P23 | BSLM5104P23 | BSLM5108P23 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| BSLM5112P23 |  |  |  |  |

Non-Power Mount
BSLM5102N BSLM5104N BSLM5108N BSLM5112N

Mount Type: Support or Open-Joist Ceiling


- Meets UBC, OSHPD and DSA seismic requirements
- Canopy: Diameter of $51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ (power)
- Cable: 7x7 stranded aircraft cable
- Versatile mount, fully adjustable to accomodate open sloped ceilings
- J-Box: 4" octogonal box (supplied by others)
- Fully vertically adjustable at fixture



## Job Information

Type:
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Page 5 of 7
1 Light T5 HO Direct/Indirect

Mount Type: Non-Accessible Ceilings (concrete, gypsum etc.)


## Cord Types

4 Conductor$\square 7$ Conductor




- Max. 10 amps
- Max. 300V
- Max. 10 amps in a 1 circuit application
- Max. 5 amps per circuit in a 2 circuit application
- Max. 300V
- Good for 2 circuit feeds or a 1 circuit feed with a battery pack hot lead
- 120 V or 277 V applications
- Max. 10 amps in a 1 circuit application
- Max. 5 amps per circuit in a multi-circuit application
- Good for 3 circuit feeds or 2 circuit feeds with a battery pack hot lead
- 120 V or 277 V applications


## Type:

## Wiring Options: 1 Circuit

## 1 Circuit

Type 1: 1 cct .Type 8: 1cct. w/1cct. thru wireType H: 1cct. w/2cct. thru wire
Type 7: 1cct. w/dimming


All lamps wired on one circuit.

## 1 Circuit with Emergency Circuit/Night Light (EC/NL)

Type 3: 1cct. w/EC/NL


One 4' section in a one circuit fixture to be wired on a separate thru circuit. Leads for both normal circuit and EC/NL circuit wired to fixture ends. All lamps in EC/NL section to be wired together.

## 1 Circuit with Emergency Battery Pack (EM)

Type 5: Chloride standard CTP700Type M: Bodine standard LP550
$\square$ Type E: Chloride high performance CTP1300
$\square$ Type P: Bodine high performance LP600


All lamps wired on one circuit, plus a battery pack is wired to one lamp. A hot lead is connected to the battery pack and would function as a 'trigger' wire when connected to a constant hot by installer. Leads for both normal circuit and battery pack are wired to fixture ends.

## 1 Circuit with Emergency Circuit/Night Light and Emergency Battery Pack

Type J: Chloride standard CTP700


One 4' section in a one circuit fixture to be wired on a separate thru circuit, in addition, a battery pack is wired to one lamp. Installer can connect 'trigger' wire to EC hot lead if controlled together or wire separately if controlled independently. Leads for normal circuit, EC/NL circuit and EM wired to fixture ends. All lamps in EC/NL section to be wired together.

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## Wiring Options: 2 Circuit A/B Switching (alternate 4' sections)

## 2 Circuit $A / B$ Switching (alternate $\mathbf{4}^{\prime}$ sections)

$\square$ Type B: 2cct.
$\square$ Type A: 2cct. w/1cct. thru wire
$\square$ Type S: 2cct. w/2cct. thru wire


Fixture wired for two circuit. Lamps wired for $A / B$ switching in alternate 4 ' sections.

## 2 Circuit A/B Switching (alternate 4' sections) with Emergency Circuit/Night Light (EC/NL)

Type C: 2cct. w/EC/NL

One 4' section in a two circuit fixture (A/B switching) to be wired on a separate thru circuit. Leads for both normal circuit and EC/NL circuit wired to fixture ends.

## 2 Circuit A/B Switching (alternate 4' sections) with Emergency Battery Pack (EM)

Type D: Chloride standard CTP700Type 0: Bodine standard
LP550
$\square$ Type G: Chloride high performance CTP1300


Fixture wired for two circuits (A/B switching), plus a battery pack is wired to one lamp. A hot lead is connected to the battery pack and would act as a 'trigger' wire when connected to a constant hot by installer. Leads for both normal circuit and battery pack are wired to fixture ends.
$\square$ Type R: Bodine high performance LP600

## 2 Circuit A/B Switching (alternate 4' sections) with Emergency Circuit/Night Light and Emergency Battery Pack

Type L: Chloride standard CTP700


One 4' section in a two circuit fixture ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$ switching) to be wired on a separate thru circuit, in addition, a battery pack is wired to one lamp. Installer can connect 'trigger' wire to EC hot lead if controlled together or wired separately if controlled independently. Leads for normal circuit, EC/NL circuit and battery pack are wired to fixture ends. All lamps in EC/NL module to be wired together.

## Type:



## Ordering Information:

| Spec ID | Powerhead | Inner Glass | Outer Glass | Lamp | Volts |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FW01 | PW13SA | SG02 | NA | 4-Pin Elect. Twin Tube 13W | 120V |
| FW201 | PW132SA | SG02 | NA | 4-Pin Elect. Twin Tube 13W | 277V |
| FW010 | PW130SA | SG02 | NA | 4-Pin Quad Tube 13W | 120V |
| FW2010 | PW1320SA | SG02 | NA | 4-Pin Twin Tube 13W | 277V |
| IW01 | PW50SA | SG02 | NA | T-4 Mini-Can 50W | 120V |

*All suspension kits can be shortened to length in field with the execption of SMK and CTC. Must order wall chassis and glass separately. Spec ID is for reference only.

## Features

1. Power Compartment: Die Cast and Machined Aluminum Components. Brushed and Clear Lacquer Finish.
2. Primary Glass: Triplex Hand Blown Glass.
3. Backplate: Die Cast Aluminum, Brushed and Clear Lacquer Finish.

Lamping (by others)
Incandescent: 50W Max. T-4 Mini Candelabra
Compact Fluorescent:

| General Electric | Osram/Sylvania | Philips |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| (1) 13W Twin Tube 4-Pin Compact Fluorescent Lamp |  |  |
| N/A | CF13DS/E/* | N/A |
| (1) 13W Quad Tube 4-Pin Compact Fluorescent Lamp |  |  |
| F13DBX/SPX*/4P |  | CF13DD/E/* | PL-CL3W/*/4P/ALTO $^{\text {*Manufacturers Color Temperature Designation }}$

## Electrical

Lampholders
Incandescent: E11 Base, Porcelain, Plated Copper Alloy Screw Shell
Compact Fluorescent: 13W Twin: 2GX7 Base, High Impact Thermoset
Polymer with Brass Contacts.
13W Quad: GX240-1 Base, High Impact Thermoset Polymer with
Brass Contacts.

| Ballasts: Fluorescent: Electronic | 13 Watts |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Voltage | 120 | 277 |
| Total Imput Watts | 35 | 28 |
| Max. Line Current (Amps) | .33 | .18 |

## Labels

cULus Listed. Suitable for Damp Locations.

## Job Information

## Type:

## Job Name:

Cat. No.:

Lamp(s):
Notes:

631 Airport Road, Fall River, MA 02720 • (508) 679-8131 • Fax (508) 674-4710
We reserve the right to change details of design, materials and finish.
www.lightolier.com © 2008 Philips Group • D0408

Catalog No. FW01, 13W 4 Pin Twin Tube, 800 Lumens.


## Job Information

## Oliframe



Complete Fixture consists of Frame-In Kit and Reflector Trim. Select each separately.

| Uniframe ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$ Compact Fluorescent Performance Series Reflector Trims |  | Compatible Frame-In Kits <br> (See Individual Frame-In Kit Specification Sheets) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Catalog No. | Description | Catalog No. | Installation Type | Lamping |
| 1101HCLF | 6-3/4" Horizontal Wet Location Fresnel Specular Clear <br> 6-3/4" Horizontal Wet Location Fresnel Clear Diffuse <br> 6-3/4" Horizontal Wet Location Fresnel Matte White | 1101F18U 1101FR18U | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Uniframe }{ }^{\text {m" }} \text { Non-IC } 120 / 277 \mathrm{v} \\ \text { Uniframe }{ }^{m "} \text { Non-IC Remodeler 120/277v } \end{array}$ | 18w Quad/Triple |
| 1101HCDF 1101HWHF |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 1101FD26L1 } \\ \text { 1101FD26L2 } \end{array}$ | Uniframe ${ }^{\text {m }}$ Non-IC Lutron Dimming 120 v Uniframe ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ Non-IC Lutron Dimming 277v | 26w Quad/Triple |
| 1101HWHF |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 1101FD32L1 } \\ & \text { 1101FD32L2 } \end{aligned}$ | Uniframe ${ }^{\text {mw }}$ Non-IC Lutron Dimming 120v <br> Uniframe ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ Non-IC Lutron Dimming 277v | 32 w Triple |
| 1101HCLC 1101HCDC 1101HWHC | 6-3/4" Horizontal Wet Location Clear Specular Clear 6-3/4" Horizontal Wet Location Clear Clear Diffuse 6-3/4" Horizontal Wet Location Clear Matte White | 1101F2642U <br> 1101FR2642U <br> 1101F2642UEM <br> 1101FD2642MX1 <br> 1101FD2642MX2 <br> 1101FD2642M7U | Uniframe ${ }^{m}$ Non-IC 120/277v <br> Uniframe ${ }^{m}$ Non-IC Remodeler 120/277v <br> Uniframe ${ }^{m \mathrm{~m}}$ Non-IC Emergency 120/277v <br> Uniframe ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ Non-IC Advance Mark10 Dimming 120v <br> Uniframe" ${ }^{m}$ Non-IC Advance Mark10 Dimming 277v <br> Uniframe" ${ }^{\text {m }}$ Non-IC Advance Mark7 Dimming 120/277v | 26w Quad/Triple 32w Triple 42w Triple |
| 1101HCLO | 6-3/4" Horizontal Wet Location Opal Specular Clear <br> 6-3/4" Horizontal Wet Location Opal Clear Diffuse <br> 6-3/4" Horizontal Wet Location Opal Matte White | 1101F18ICU/N | Performance IC 120/277v | 18w Quad/Triple |
| 1101HCDO |  | 1101F2642ICU 1101F2642IUN | Performance IC 120/277v | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 26w Quad/Triple } \\ & 32 w \text { Triple } \\ & \text { 42w Triple } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1101HWHO |  | 1101FDICMX1/N | Performance IC Advance Mark10 Dimming 120v | 26w Quad/Triple 32w Triple |
|  |  | 1101FDICMX2/N | Performance IC Advance Mark10 Dimming 277v | 26w Quad/Triple 32w Triple |

## Features

1. Reflector: Formed aluminum. Matte White flange.
2. Finishes: $\mathrm{CL}=$ Specular Clear (Iridescent Free coating)

CD = Clear Diffuse
WH = Matte White Paint
3. Lenses: Clear Acrylic, Textured Acrylic Fresnel, Opal Acrylic
4. Performance Data: $60^{\circ}$ Cutoff angle.

See attached photometric reports for distribution and efficiency data. Go to www.lightolier.com for .IES files.

## Labels

cULus Listed. Suitable for Wet Locations. I.B.E.W.

| Job Information | Type: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job Name: |  |
| Cat. No.: |  |
| Lamp(s): |  |
| Notes: |  |
|  |  |

# Lytecaster ${ }^{\circledR}$ Performance Recessed CFL Downlighting 1101HL 

32W TRIPLE TUBE LAMP, LUMEN RATING = 2200 LMS, ELECTRONIC BALLAST, CL FINISH TRIM WITH CLEAR LENS


CERTIFIED TEST REPORT NO. 3352FR COMPUTED BY LSI PROGRAM **TEST-LITE**

| CANDLEPOWER SUMMARY |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Angle | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{CP}$ |
| 0 | 777 |
| 5 | 763 |
| 10 | 734 |
| 15 | 688 |
| 20 | 644 |
| 25 | 582 |
| 30 | 490 |
| 35 | 432 |
| 40 | 386 |
| 45 | 359 |
| 50 | 231 |
| 55 | 113 |
| 60 | 30 |
| 65 | 7 |
| 70 | 3 |
| 75 | 3 |
| 80 | 2 |
| 85 | 2 |
| 90 | 2 |

ZONAL LUMEN SUMMARY

| Zone | Lumens |  |  | Zone | Lumens | \%Lamp | $\%$ Fixt |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0-10$ | 72.01 |  | $0-30$ | 545.79 | 24.8 | 47 |  |
| $10-20$ | 198.72 |  | $0-40$ | 818.08 | 37.2 | 70.4 |  |
| $20-30$ | 275.06 |  | $0-60$ | 1146.99 | 52.1 | 98.7 |  |
| $30-40$ | 272.29 |  | $0-90$ | 1162.29 | 52.8 | 100 |  |
| $40-50$ | 232.89 |  | $90-120$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $50-60$ | 96.02 |  | $90-150$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $60-70$ | 10.23 |  | $90-180$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $70-80$ | 2.99 |  | $0-180$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $80-90$ | 2.08 |  |  | $* *$ Efficiency $=52.7 \%$ | $* *$ |  |  |


| COEFFICIENTS OF UTILIZATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ceiling | 80\% |  |  |  | 70\% |  | 50\% | 30\% |  |  |
| Wall | 70 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 10 | $50 \quad 10$ | 50 | 10 | 0 |
| RCR | Zonal Cavity Method - Effective Floor Reflectance = 20\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 61 | 61 | 5959 | 56 | 56 | 53 |
|  | 59 | 58 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 55 | $52 \quad 52$ | 51 | 51 | 48 |
|  | 56 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 52 | 49 | 5046 | 48 | 45 | 43 |
|  | 52 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 47 | 44 | 4641 | 44 | 40 | 39 |
|  | 49 | 44 | 40 | 37 | 43 | 40 | $42 \quad 37$ | 41 | 36 | 35 |
|  | 45 | 40 | 36 | 33 | 39 | 36 | 3833 | 37 | 33 | 31 |
|  | 42 | 37 | 33 | 30 | 36 | 33 | 3530 | 35 | 30 | 29 |
|  | 40 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 33 | 30 | $33 \quad 27$ | 32 | 27 | 26 |
| 8 | 37 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 31 | 27 | 3025 | 30 | 25 | 24 |
| 9 | 35 | 29 | 25 | 23 | 29 | 25 | $28 \quad 23$ | 28 | 23 | 22 |
| 10 | 33 | 27 | 23 | 21 | 27 | 23 | $26 \quad 21$ | 26 | 21 | 20 |
| Determined In Accordance With Current IES Published Procedures Luminaire Input Watts $=35$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 32W TRIPLE TUBE LAMP, LUMEN RATING = 2200 LMS, ELECTRONIC BALLAST, CL FINISH TRIM WITH FRESNEL LENS



SC $=1.00 \times 1.02$
CERTIFIED TEST REPORT NO. 3359FR COMPUTED BY LSI PROGRAM
**TEST-LITE**

| CANDLEPOWER SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZONAL LUMEN SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Angle |  | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{CP}$ | $90^{\circ} \mathrm{CP}$ |  | Zone |
| 0 | 715 | 715 |  | $0-10$ | Lumens |
| 5 | 712 | 730 |  | $10-20$ | 192.38 |
| 10 | 694 | 742 |  | $20-30$ | 245.08 |
| 15 | 652 | 701 |  | $30-40$ | 221.66 |
| 20 | 598 | 631 |  | $40-50$ | 168.88 |
| 25 | 520 | 544 |  | $50-60$ | 90.1 |
| 30 | 440 | 437 |  | $60-70$ | 14.8 |
| 35 | 365 | 330 |  | $70-80$ | 3.09 |
| 40 | 299 | 244 |  | $80-90$ | 2.18 |
| 45 | 242 | 198 |  | $90-100$ | 0 |
| 50 | 185 | 159 |  | $100-110$ | 0 |
| 55 | 105 | 94 |  | $110-120$ | 0 |
| 60 | 42 | 41 |  | $120-130$ | 0 |
| 65 | 9 | 9 |  | $130-140$ | 0 |
| 70 | 3 | 4 |  | $140-150$ | 0 |
| 75 | 3 | 3 |  | $150-160$ | 0 |
| 80 | 2 | 2 |  | $160-170$ | 0 |
| 85 | 2 | 2 |  | $170-180$ | 0 |
| 90 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 0 |


| ZONAL LUMENS AND PERCENTAGES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zone | Lumens | \%Lamp | \%Fixt |
| $0-30$ | 506.3 | 23 | 50.3 |
| $0-40$ | 727.96 | 33.1 | 72.3 |
| $0-60$ | 986.94 | 44.9 | 98 |
| $0-90$ | 1007.01 | 45.8 | 100 |
| $90-120$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $90-150$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $90-180$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $0-180$ | 1007.01 | 45.8 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



32W TRIPLE TUBE LAMP, LUMEN RATING $=2200$ LMS, ELECTRONIC BALLAST, CL FINISH TRIM WITH OPAL LENS


CERTIFIED TEST REPORT NO. 3351FR COMPUTED BY LSI PROGRAM **TEST-LITE**

 ZONAL LUMEN SUMMARY

|  |  | ZON | LUMENS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zone 0-10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lumens } \\ 54.19 \end{gathered}$ | Zone | Lumens | \%Lamp | \%Fixt |
| 10-20 | 153.56 | 0-30 | 430.92 | 19.6 | 42.6 |
| 20-30 | 223.16 | 0-40 | 676.51 | 30.8 | 66.9 |
| 30-40 | 245.6 | 0-60 | 993.57 | 45.2 | 98.2 |
| 40-50 | 211.31 | 0-90 | 1011.87 | 46 | 100 |
| 50-60 | 105.76 | 90-120 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60-70 | 13.51 | 90-150 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70-80 | 2.57 | 90-180 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80-90 | 2.22 | 0-180 | 1011.87 | 46 | 100 |
| 90-100 | 0 | -180 | 1011.8 | 46 | 100 |
| 100-110 | 0 | ** Efficiency $=46 \%$ ** |  |  |  |
| 110-120 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 120-130 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 130-140 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 140-150 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 150-160 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 160-170 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 170-180 | 0 | Job miormation |  |  |  |


| COEFFICIENTS OF UTILIZATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ceiling | 80\% |  |  |  | 70\% |  | 50\% |  | 30\% |  |  |
| Wall | 70 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 0 |
| RCR | Zonal Cavity Method - Effective Floor Reflectance = 20\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 49 | 46 |
| 1 | 52 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 42 |
| 2 | 48 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 44 | 41 | 43 | 40 | 42 | 39 | 37 |
| 윾 3 | 45 | 41 | 38 | 36 | 40 | 36 | 39 | 35 | 38 | 34 | 33 |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{2} 4$ | 42 | 37 | 34 | 32 | 37 | 31 | 36 | 31 | 35 | 31 | 30 |
| , | 39 | 34 | 31 | 28 | 34 | 28 | 33 | 28 | 32 | 28 | 26 |
| E 6 | 36 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 31 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 24 |
| 욱 | 34 | 29 | 25 | 23 | 28 | 23 | 28 | 23 | 27 | 22 | 21 |
| 8 | 32 | 26 | 23 | 21 | 26 | 21 | 25 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 19 |
| 9 | 30 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 24 | 19 | 24 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 18 |
| 10 | 28 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 16 |
| Determined In Accordance With Current IES Published Procedures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Type:

## T1000-C3 Transformer

## APPLICATIONS

Powersmiths T1000-C3 transformers are selected to improve power quality and reduce electricity waste. Optimized for lowest life cycle cost, the T1000-C3 reduces waste by as much as 74\% while treating power system harmonics in the electrical current that can disrupt equipment operation. The T1000-C3 enhances equipment reliability, lowers operating costs and facilitates compliance with IEEE-519 in commercial and industrial facilities.

## DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS

The T1000-C3 treats the 3rd harmonic through secondary flux cancellation and reduces fundamental current imbalance. Unlike delta-wye transformers, 3rd and other zero sequence currents in the T1000-C3 do not couple into the primary winding. 5th and 7th harmonics are treated on a system basis by alternating phase shifted models within the facility.

## QUIET OPERATION

Workplace productivity can be compromised when noisy transformers are located close to people. To meet this challenge, Powersmiths transformers embed structural and acoustic treatments that combine to ensure quiet-operation. Powersmiths incorporates noise tests into our ISO 9001 production procedures for every transformer.

## OPTIONAL INTEGRATED METERING

To facilitate on-site commissioning and monitoring, Powersmiths' SMART meter can be integrated into the transformer. SMART is an energy and power meter that serves as a data acquisition system, providing on-going energy and power quality data for the building's energy management systems and education for sustainability software such as Powersmiths Interactive Learning System. An optional port is available to provide safe external access to live transformer primary and secondary voltages and currents; operating temperature and TVSS status, without opening the transformer enclosure.


## ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT

The T1000-C3 is built in an ISO 9001 (quality management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management) certified facility. Throughout the manufacturing process Powersmiths takes steps to ensure that waste is eliminated and hazardous materials are avoided. Because Powersmiths transformers generate lower losses, they reduce power drawn from generating stations resulting in less smog and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

## TESTING AND WARRANTY

During manufacturing and assembly the T1000-C3 is subjected to rigorous testing to ensure: efficiency under various load profiles and loading conditions; quiet operation; and insulation integrity. Powersmiths is the only manufacturer to production-test transformers with actual computer-power loading in an ISO 9001 environment. Data can be provided for individual units by selecting the NLT option with your order.

The T1000-C3's long life and dependable performance is backed up by Powersmiths' industry leading 25 year pro-rated warranty. The warranty is automatically extended to 40 years when Powersmiths Cyberhawk MPC monitor, protection and control system is installed at the building entrance.

## K E Y FEATURES

- Provides Class 3* level energy efficiency to reduce electricity waste
- Improves power quality to facilitate system wide compliance with IEEE-519
- Significantly exceeds NEMA TP-1 efficiency for low operating cost over life of transformer
- Produced in an ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified facility assuring high quality and low environmental impact
- Optimized for lowest life cycle cost
* US Department of Energy Candidate Standard Level 3


## STANDARD CONFIGURATION

Powersmiths T1000-C3 is a 3-phase common-core copper-wound dry type transformer, built in an ISO 9001 and ISO14001 certified facility to NEMA ST-20 and other applicable ANSI and IEEE standards. Secondary windings have less that $0.3 \%$ zero sequence reactance and low zero sequence impedance.

The T1000-C3 has $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ class insulation and $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating temperature rise, a single electrostatic shield, 60 Hz rating and comes standard in a NEMA 2 ventilated indoor enclosure. The standard configuration of the T1000-C3 meets the efficiency requirements of Candidate Standard Level 3 (CSL-3*). These levels significantly exceed NEMA TP -1 efficiency requirements.

## SELECT

kVA: Rating of unit (15-1000 kVA, up to 5000 kVA )
DEG: 0 or 30 degrees phase shift
PV: Primary voltage, ( $600,480,415,400,380,208$, up to 15 kV )
SV: Secondary voltage (208/120V, 480/277V, $600 / 347 \mathrm{~V}$, others available)

## SAMPLE PART NUMBER

T1000-C3-75-0-480-208

* FEDERAL REGISTER - US Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. 10 CFR Part 430, July 29, 2004. Energy Conservation Program for Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Energy Conservation Standards for Distribution Transformers; Proposed Rule


## TECHNICAL DATA

| kVA | Impedance (+/-SEQ.) | Weight (lbs) | Case Size (Inches) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | $3.5-5.5 \%$ | $220-260$ | A $(18 \mathrm{~W} \times 17 \mathrm{D} \times 27 \mathrm{H})$ |
| 30 | $3.0-5.0 \%$ | $350-420$ | B $(26 \mathrm{~W} \times 18 \mathrm{D} \times 30 \mathrm{H})$ |
| 45 | $3.0-5.0 \%$ | $450-550$ | B $(26 \mathrm{~W} \times 18 \mathrm{D} \times 30 \mathrm{H})$ |
| 75 | $3.0-5.0 \%$ | $700-800$ | C $(32 \mathrm{~W} \times 22 \mathrm{D} \times 40 \mathrm{H})$ |
| 112.5 | $3.0-5.0 \%$ | $900-1100$ | $\mathrm{C}(32 \mathrm{~W} \times 22 \mathrm{D} \times 40 \mathrm{H})$ |
| 150 | $3.0-5.0 \%$ | $1100-1300$ | $\mathrm{D}(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 27 \mathrm{D} \times 48 \mathrm{H})$ |
| 225 | $3.0-5.0 \%$ | $1550-1850$ | $\mathrm{D}+(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 32 \mathrm{D} \times 52 \mathrm{H})$ |
| 300 | $3.0-5.0 \%$ | $1800-2000$ | $\mathrm{D}+(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 32 \mathrm{D} \times 52 \mathrm{H})$ |
| 500 | $3.0-6.0 \%$ | $3000-3300$ | $\mathrm{E}+(52 \mathrm{~W} \times 38 \mathrm{D} \times 61 \mathrm{H})$ |
| 750 | $3.0-6.0 \%$ | $3800-4800$ | F $(64 \mathrm{~W} \times 47 \mathrm{D} \times 67 \mathrm{H})$ |

The above data applies to configurations up to 600 V , with NEMA 2 enclosure and standard temperature rise. Selection of some options may change enclosure size and weight. Consult factory for detailed product data sheet for these and other configurations. *Specific case used determined by factory unless specified. Up to $5000 \mathrm{kVA}, 15 \mathrm{kV}$ class available.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS
SMART1: Integrated metering port
SMART2: Integrated Power \&
Energy Meter
SMART3: Integrated Meter with Web access

CYBERHAWK-TX: Efficiency \& Power Meter

N3R: NEMA 3R, ventilated enclosure
T80: 80 deg. C operating Temp. rise
F50: 50 Hz design
2S: Dual electrostatic shields
3S: Triple electrostatic shields
ECO: ECOLOGO certified
SPD: (120/208V OR 277/480V)
PRO80: 80kA, 7 mode, Filter
PRO 120:120kA, 7 mode, Filter
PRO 160: 160kA, 7 mode, Filter
PRO200: 200kA, 7 mode, Filter
PRO240: 240kA, 7 mode, Filter
PROXX: Where $x x$ is custom ID
LK: Lug kit, screw-type
COL: Color other than the factory standard

TSB: Terminal Safety Barrier
TS: Thermal Sensors at $170^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

NLT: Nonlinear load test
SE: Sensitive Environment, extra low noise

C2AL: DOE class 2 efficiency, with aluminum windings


Warranty: Our Commitment to lasting performance is spelled out in the longest transformer warranty in the business -25 years pro-rated. 40 year pro-rated warranty with the installation of the Cyberhawk MPC at the building entrance. T1000 is a trademark of Powersmiths International Corp.

Technical specification subject to change without notice.

## Powersmiths

POWERSMITHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
Phone: (905) 791-1493
Toll-free: (800) 747-9627

## SUIFT TMOTRENE

> The UK-based company, Renewable Devices, has developed the SWIFT Wind Turbine- a quiet, building-mountable wind turbine capable of providing a cost-effective renewable energy source for domestic, community, and industrial use. Cascade Engineering, Inc. is proud to be the importer and manufacturer of the SWIFT Wind Turbine for North America.

The SWIFT is a grid-connected form of embedded power generation. The emphasis of the design process has focused on safety, reliability, and ease
of operation, alongside the high-performance of this innovative system.
Unique technologies have been developed, leading to the filing of five international patents, which allow the SWIFT Wind Turbine to offer:

- Universal application
- Quiet, minimal vibration rooftop operation
- Simple installation
- Safe, efficient \& autonomous operation
- Visually appealing design, which is zoning compliant
- Sustainable, harm neutral design—allowing the SWIFT to become carbon and energy positive within four years

The SWIFT Wind Turbine is mounted on an aluminum mast with a minimum blade-roof clearance of approximately two feet. It is optimally mounted at the highest point of a roof, in a position which benefits from maximum prevailing wind, but it will work effectively in almost any location. The SWIFT Wind Turbine is designed to be both aesthetically pleasing and zoning compliant.

To ensure minimal transmission of oscillations from turbine to building, the SWIFT mounting brackets incorporate damping systems specifically designed to absorb a wide range of frequencies. The patented ring diffuser minimizes turbine noise by preventing the creation of turbulent vortices at the blade tip. In addition, the five bladed design allows for a slower speed of rotation to further reduce noise, making the SWIFT Wind Turbine one of the quietest wind systems.

## Installations



## Features

Power Output-1.0 kW @ 11 m/s
Power Supplied - approximately $2,000 \mathrm{kWh}$ per year
Electric Power - 240VAC, 60 Hz output voltage
Design enables use of turbine in turbulent air flows
Quiet mast mounting technology reduces unwanted vibration
to building/home
Warranty - 5 year parts
Application
Universal rooftop-mountable wind energy system
Simple installation \& autonomous operation
Mounting Methods - Flat rooftop mount, pole mount to side of building, stand alone pole mount

## Safety

The SWIFT Wind Turbine incorporates safety features
which meet or exceed all the British, European, and North American safety standards for wind energy systems of this class. Renewable Devices Swift Turbines Ltd. leads the market in passive safety and fail-safe technologies.

Environment
The SWIFT Wind Turbine has been designed to be environmentally sustainable. The product produces more energy in its lifetime than is incorporated in the materials and processes used to manufacture it-it is therefore "harm neutral."

Technical Specifications

| Turbine | Upwind horizontal axis wind turbine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power Output | 1.0 kW @ $11 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Power Supplied | Approximately 2,000 kWh per year ${ }^{1}$ |
| Product Design Life | 20 years |
| Inverter | Custom designed brushless PMG |
| Rotor | 7 foot diameter |
| Mast | Aluminum (to BS1387, ISO65) |
| Mounting brackets | Specifically designed mounting system |
| Cut-in Speed | 8 mph |
| Maximum Designed Wind Speed | 145 mph |
| Acoustic emissions | $<35 \mathrm{~dB}(\mathrm{~A})$ (for all wind speeds @ hub) |
| EMI (electromagnet emissions) | CE certified, BS EN 6100 |
| Grid connection | G83 certified |
| Safety, electrical \& reliability standards | Certified to UL 1741, IEEE 1547 \& 1547.1, <br> and CSA C22.2 NO 107.1-01 |

${ }^{1}$ Rated wind speed: $6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, Dependant on siting of turbine

Cascade Engineering, Inc.
North American Importer and Manufacture 4855 37th Street SE
Grand Rapids, MI 49512

Contact: SWIFT Wind Turbine Customer Service
Phone: 877.544.5520
Fax: 616.975.4717
Email: info@swiftwindturbine.com

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA <br> GENERAL SERVICE PRIMARY SERVICE <br> SCHEDULE GS3A <br> UPDATED AUGUST 22, 2007

| Billing <br> Months of <br> June -October | Billing <br> Months of |
| :---: | :---: |
| (Summer) | November - May |
| (Winter) |  |


| Generation ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| First $6,000 \mathrm{kwh}$ | $\$ 0.12147$ per kwh | $\$ 0.11736$ per kwh |
| Additional kwh | $\$ 0.12147$ per kwh | $\$ 0.11736$ per kwh |
| First 25 kw | No charge | No charge |
| Additional kw | $\$ 0.17955$ per kw | $\$ 0.14956$ per kw |

Procurement Cost Adjustment www.pepco.com for monthly rate

## Transmission ${ }^{2}$

| All kwh | \$ 0.00349 per kwh | \$ 0.00349 per kwh |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distribution ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| Customer Charge | \$ 6.48 per month | \$ 6.48 per month |
| First 6,000 kwh | \$ 0.04067 per kwh | \$ 0.03371 per kwh |
| Additional kwh | \$ 0.02558 per kwh | \$ 0.01654 per kwh |
| First 25 kw | No charge | No charge |
| Additional kw | \$ 4.69 per kw | \$ 4.09 per kw |
| Delivery Tax ${ }^{4}$ | \$ 0.0077 per kwh | \$ 0.0077 per kwh |
| Public Space Occupancy Surcharge ${ }^{5}$ | \$ 0.00219 per kwh | \$ 0.00219 per kwh |


| Administrative Credit | www.pepco.com for monthly rate |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Reliable Energy Trust Fund ${ }^{6}$ | $\$ 0.00111$ per kwh | $\$ 0.00111$ per kwh |
| Generation Procurement <br> Credit $^{7}$ | $\$ 0.000000$ per kwh | $\$ 0.000000$ per kwh |

[^0]

[^1]


Freedom Forum Offices - Lighting Plan
Scale: ${ }^{1 \prime \prime}=1^{\prime}$


# Exterior Entry - Lighting Plan 

Scale: $\frac{1}{8}{ }^{\prime \prime}=1^{\prime}$


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Effective June 1, 2007
    ${ }^{2}$ Effective February 8, 2005
    ${ }^{3}$ Effective February 8, 2005
    ${ }_{5}^{4}$ Effective January 1, 2005
    ${ }^{5}$ Effective March 1, 2007
    ${ }^{6}$ Effective August 22, 2007
    ${ }^{7}$ Effective Billing Month of July, 2007

[^1]:    

