## Corbin Building



Final
Summary
Report

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## Corbin Building New York, NY

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## Building Statistics Architecture

- Location: 192 Broadway
- Building Occupancy: Retail|Office
- Size: $\mathbf{5 3 , 0 0 0}$ Square Feet
- Cost: \$59.5 Million
- Project Delivery: Design-Bid-Build Project Team
- Owner: Metropolitan Transit Authority
- CM: Judlau Contracting
- Architect: Page Ayres Cowley Architects
- Engineers: Arup
- Normal and emergency lighting is powered by 120 V
- Offices use linear direct/indirect fluorescent fixtures
- Lobby uses recessed downlights with compact fluorescent lamps
- Occupancy sensors controls
- 7 Air handling units with a total of 43,225 SCFM
- Steam feed from neighboring building
- Steam to liquid heat exchanger
- Constant volume distribution system


## Executive Summary

The Corbin Building is a restoration of the existing building to restore the façade to the 1917 era and upgrade all the existing building systems. The Corbin Building consist of two retail spaces, an entrance to the Fulton Street Transit Center/subway on the street level and floors two through nine are offices.

This report is the final submission report for the AE Senior Thesis Studio. The main topic of this report covers the lighting redesign of four key spaces throughout the building, the $3^{\text {rd }}$ floor office, the Fulton Street Transit Lobby, the façade and retail space 1. The lighting redesign was based on renovation and integration into the design of the transit center while preserving its historical character. The lighting design will highlight historical character with modern light sources and fixtures.

In addition to the lighting redesign, the electrical depth modified the branch circuit distribution for each space listed above to adapt the lighting redesign. Feeders and panels were analyzed for coordination and voltage drop. A protective device coordination study was performed along with short circuit analysis for a path originating at the utility entrance, through the main switchboard and to the lighting panel on the fourth floor. SKM was used to do a short circuit analysis, load flow analysis and arc fault study for the entire electrical distribution system. A cost comparison of using bus duct was completed for an alternative solution to the existing rigid steel conduit and wire feeder for the main feeder to the switchboard.

An architectural breadth was conducted to design an architectural layout for retail space 1. The design included creating a modern luxury boutique clothing store. A mechanical breath was integrated with the lighting and architectural redesigns to create a visually please duct layout. A daylighting study on the office was done to see how much daylight penetration occurs with tall surrounding buildings, for a MAE focus using AE565 knowledge.

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary ..... 1
Corbin Building Statsitcs ..... 5
Lighting Design Overview ..... 8
3rd Floor Open Office- Large Work Space ..... 9
Lighting Redesign ..... 9
Lighting Design Considerations and Criteria ..... 10
Lighting Solution Overview ..... 12
Visual Performance Renderings ..... 16
Energy Code Compliance ..... 18
Evaluation ..... 19
Fulton Street Transit Center Lobby- Lobby Space ..... 20
Lighting Redesign ..... 20
Lighting Design Considerations and Criteria ..... 22
Lighting Solution Overview ..... 24
Visual Performance Renderings ..... 28
Energy Code Compliance ..... 29
Evaluation ..... 30
Façade- Exterior Lighting ..... 31
Lighting Redesign ..... 31
Lighting Design Considerations and Criteria ..... 32
Lighting Solution Overview ..... 34
Visual Performance Renderings ..... 39
Energy Code Compliance ..... 41
Evaluation ..... 42
Retail Space 1-Special Purpose Space ..... 43
Lighting Redesign ..... 43
Lighting Design Considerations and Criteria ..... 46
Lighting Solution Overview ..... 47
Visual Performance Renderings ..... 52
Energy Code Compliance ..... 57
Evaluation ..... 57
Electrical ..... 59
Electrical- Four Lighting Spaces ..... 60
Office ..... 60
Lobby ..... 60
Façade ..... 60
Retail ..... 60
Panelboard Table ..... 61
Controls ..... 62
Panelboard Schedules ..... 71
Office ..... 71
Lobby \& Façade ..... 75
Retail ..... 81
Emergency ..... 84
Electrical Depth 1- SKM Analysis ..... 87
Short Circuit Analysis ..... 88
Load Flow Analysis ..... 89
Arc Fault Study ..... 90
Coordination Study ..... 92
Electrical Depth 2-Conduit and Wire vs. Bus Duct ..... 94
Summary ..... 98
Protective Device Coordination ..... 99
Short Circuit Analysis ..... 102
Architectural Breadth - Retail Space ..... 103
Design Goal surroundings ..... 103
Existing Conditions ..... 103
Architectural Redesign ..... 104
Mechanical Breadth - Mechanical Integration ..... 109
Design Goal ..... 109
Existing Conditions ..... 109
Mechanical Redesign ..... 109
Daylighting Analysis $\mathbf{3}^{\text {rd }}$ floor office- MAE Focus Topic ..... 113
Daysim Analysis ..... 113
Occupancy ..... 113
Materials ..... 114
Layout ..... 114
Illuminance Contours- Daylight Only ..... 115
Conclusion ..... 118
Summary and Conclusions ..... 119
References ..... 120
Handbooks/Text ..... 120
Software Tools ..... 120
Acknowledgements ..... 121
Appendix A- Drawings ..... 122121
Appendix B- Lighting Specification ..... 134
Appendix C- Control Specification ..... 176
Appendix D-Electrical Specification ..... 190
Appendix E- Electrical Depth 1 Pathway ..... 201
Appendix F- Daysim ..... 204


## Architecture

The Corbin Building includes retail stores at street level and office space in the upper floors, in the heart of lower Manhattan. The design of the Corbin Building is restoration so it looks just like it did in 1910-1917. While still incorporating a new subway entrance to connect to the Fulton Street Transit Center using an escalator threw the basement of the Corbin Building.

## Major Codes:

New York State Building Code 2002
New York City Building Code
New York City Electrical Code
Zoning:

Commercial District (C5-5) with continuous retail frontage

## Historical Requirements:

The Corbin Building is going to be restored with the façade from 1910-1917. On December $18^{\text {th }} 2003$ the Corbin Building was added to the National Register of Historic Places.
Roofing
There are two types of roofs on this building. The first type is the slanted roof on the East and West towers. They are cover in a 2 " metal barrel tile with red kynar paint. Under the metal tiles are a $3^{\prime \prime}$ galvanized steel deck and new steel frame. The second type of roof is a flat roof that covers the building which is designed to NYCTA Specifications.

## Sustainability

Existing building was preserved during construction
Install brand new efficient HVAC system

## Construction:

The restoration of the Corbin Building is part of the construction of the Futon Street Transit Center. The project delivery method was design-bid-build, with this method the project was broking into five contracts. The Corbin Building was renovated while the construction of the transit center was being built. Scheduling has been important since many contracts are intertwined with other contracts. For the safety of the people on the street a full cage around the building had to be constructed with nets and scaffolding when restoring the façade.

## Electrical:

The electrical distribution system in the Corbin Building is provided by Con Edison. The service entrance comes from the fifth floor of the Fulton Street Transit Center (FSTC), which is the neighboring building on the north-side. The service entrances enters the Corbin Building on the fifth floor and goes down to the basement to feed a 1200A switchboard with a AIC rating of 100K which than services other branch circuits of the electrical system.

There are two voltages in the building, the primary voltage is $265 / 460 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{PH}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ and the secondary voltage is $120 / 208 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{PH}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$. The mechanical, escalator and elevator systems run on 460 V . The lighting and plug loads run on 120V. The emergency backup system consists of a UPS to operate the emergency lights.

## Lighting:

The lighting system in the Corbin Building consists of fluorescent and incandescent sources. All the lighting in the building is operating at 120 V . In the offices there are direct/ indirect fluorescent two T8 lamps pendant fixtures. Lighting within the Corbin Building makes use of different control systems. In the open offices the linear fluorescent pendants are controlled with occupancy sensors. The copy rooms
and storage areas use a typical switch to turn on and off the lights in those areas. Recessed downlights with compact fluorescent lamps are located in the lobby. The lights in the lobby are not switched because the New York City Electrical Code requires the lobby of the subway entrance to always be on for safety. Incandescent lamps are used in replica pendants and wall sconces to match the original grand staircase and restore the feeling back to 1917.

## Mechanical:

The mechanical systems consist of constant volume air handing units serving the retail and office spaces. Each air handing unit distributes 6,400 CFM per floor (floors 2-9) with a dedicated outdoor air system unit on level nine providing fresh air to constant volume air handing units. Fan coil units serve the street level retail spaces.

Chilled water supply service is coming from the central 1500 ton chiller plant in the Fulton Street Transit Center at 300 GPM at 42 degrees F. Heating hot water supply is coming from the steam to water shell and tube heat exchanger in the Corbin Building at 585 GPM at 200 degrees F.

## Structural:

The structural system is the existing system from original construction. The building is a brick masonry building with wrought iron beams. The building is supported in the basement by inverted brick arches. Some of structure is being fixed and replaced with modern steel. The Corbin Building uses an eight bay layout that is eleven stories. The beams are existing fifth-teen inches deep and frame into twenty-four inches deep girders, and then go into HSS $4 \times 4 \times 1 / 2$ columns. The slabs on floors two through nine use a two and half inch light weight concrete.

## Lighting Design Overview

The overall lighting design goal was renovation and integration into the design of the transit center while preserving its historical character. The four lighting spaces to be analyzed and redesigned include:
large workspace | Open Office $3^{\text {rd }}$ floor
circulation space \| lobby
exterior space \| façade
special purpose space | retail space 1

The redesign and restoration of the Corbin Building to the 1917 era includes restoring many detailed ceilings, window moldings and façade. This detail is not found on many buildings in the area and the lighting will highlight many of these architectural details to make the building stand out and create presents in the neighborhood.

The lighting must be designed to meet IESNA handbook recommendations and ASHREA 90.1 code. Included in the lighting analysis are a summary of the space, design concepts, criteria and considerations, equipment and control schedules and all the technical documentation for the design.

## 3rd Floor Open Office- Large Work Space

## Lighting Redesign

## Space Description

The large work space consists of an open office plan on the third floor. The floor area of the open office is about thirty-two feet wide by 162 feet long and with twelve foot ceilings, and an approximate area of 5,184 square feet. The north wall of the office has no windows just two doors that go into the Fulton Street Transit Center building next door. On the west end of the office there is a bay window the length of the wall. The south wall is filled with restored cast-iron windows. The ceiling in the consists of original arch vaults. The vaults run both north to south and east to west creating a nonunformed grid on the ceiling.

## Task/ Activities

The task preformed in this space would be administrative tasks, reading and writing. I assumed that the primary task will be computer task for extended periods of time thought the day. Writing and oral communication are also critical task within the office. The north wall is where the main corridor and will be the main path for movement within the office.

Materials

| Surface | Material | Color | Reflectance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Walls | GWB | China <br> White | 0.8 |
| Window | Glass | Low -E | $\tau=.7$ |
| Floor | Carpet | Blue | 0.2 |
| Ceiling | Plaster | White | 0.6 |

Table 1: Open Office Finishes

## Open Office Floor Plans and Sections



Figure 1: 3rd Level Floor Plan


Figure 2: 3rd Level North Elevation


Figure 3: 3rd Level South Elevation

## Lighting Design Considerations and Criteria

## Quantity of Light

2010 IESNA handbook:
Age of at least half the observers is between 25 and 65 years old.

- Desired illuminance levels office- VDT Screen and Keyboard CSA/ISO Types I and II positive polarity
- Horizontal-30 fc at 2'-6" AFF
- Vertical- 15 fc at $3^{\prime}-6^{\prime \prime}$ AFF
- Circulation space
- Horizontal- 20 Fc at AFF

ASHRAE 90.1-2010: Space by Space

- Office- Open Plan LPD 0.98W/ft ${ }^{2}$


## NY State Energy Code 2007

- LPD Office $1.1 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$


## Quality of Light

The open office should feel spaciousness since it is a very narrow building and desk might feel like they are top of each other. The south walls already have windows to allow natural daylight in, but the north wall creates a dark environment. Placing light on the north perimeter wall, it will give the impression of a larger open area. The ceilings are arched and vaulted which is not common in a typical office, so visitors will be looking at the ceiling which means the luminaires choice is very important. By having this decorative ceiling creating visual clarity for task in the space is easy by creating a brightly light attractive ceiling to bounce light back down to the space and provide a uniform illuminance across the work plane.

## Design Considerations

## Appearance of Space and Luminaires-

Since the building has such unique arched vaulted ceilings the luminaires need to match the space. The luminaires should be consistent with the architectural forms and use rounded edges and curved surfaces.

## Color Qualities of Light-

In an office color rendering is important for both creating a pleasant place to work and see colors on documents. An office works with a lot of colors and layouts and needs to ensure their print materials are attractive. Also skin tones need to look presentable for people interactions and meetings. The lamps will have a CRI of 85 and a CCT of 4100K.

## Control-

Occupancy sensors will be used to control the lights. This will help save money and energy on the lighting by turning off the lights when no one is in that space.

## Flicker/ Strobe-

Flicker and strobe lights can cause headaches and is annoying to occupants. This will cause loss revenues and poor working conditions.

## Direct and Reflected Glare-

When a VDT is used in an office it is important to minimize glare so the employees are comfortable and productive, while enhancing contrast for VDT and reading and writing task. Luminaire location is important so it is not in view of the computer monitor. Shades will be used on the windows to prevent direct sun on the work surface.

## Light Distribution on Task Plane-

Light distribution on the task plane should be uniform on the workstation at the correct light level of 30 footcandles.

Model of Faces and Objects-

Occupant's skin tones should look healthy under electric lighting. Facial recognition is important in face to face meetings and also when interacting with someone in the office.

## Luminances on Room Surfaces-

Having light on the wall and ceiling creates a feeling of spaciousness within a very narrow office.

## Lighting Solution Overview

Visual clarity was a critical design factor so people can function in the space and perform critical tasks. The architecture was enhanced by picking a visual appealing fixture that meet the lighting levels needed for an office without delivering glare on computer screens was the most critical design goal. A parabolic shaped fixture was chosen to mimic the arched vault ceiling and provide uplight to highlight the ceiling, and direct illuminance to prevent a cave effect. The north wall had vertical illumination from the pendant fixtures mounted next to wall, and provide perimeter lighting.

At the entrance and around the copy room the ceiling is lower and pendant mounted fixtures would hang to lower in that area. Recessed compact fluorescents were used to light the space, since they create a clean ceiling and do not take away from the architectural vaulted ceiling. Lamps with a CRI greater than 82 were selected to provide adequate color rending for people and task.

Luminaire Schedule

| LIGHTING EQUIPTMENT SCHEDULE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Picture | Mounting | Catalog \# \| Manufacturer | Description | Lamp | Input Watts |
| A |  | Pendant | EGSCM4-2-28T5-SSB-R4-120-GEB10-1SE- <br> EC-SCT-LP835-FC2-24-C100 <br> PEERLESS LIGHTING | Housing and endcaps are made from extruded aluminum. Die formed reflectors with white enamel finish. Shielding uses an 18 " parabolic semi-specular aluminum baffles. Satin anodized finish is applied to the fixture. Pendant mounted on aircraft cable 24 " long. | $\begin{gathered} \text { (2) T5 LAMPS } \\ \text { LUMENS: } 2600 \\ \text { CCT: } 4100 \mathrm{~K} \\ \text { CRI: } 85 \end{gathered}$ | 59 |
| B |  | Recessed | P926FM-SP <br> Kurt Versen | Steel housing with twist lock socket. Flush mount design with $57 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ opening with a graphite softglow cone. | (1) 32W Triple <br> Tube CFL <br> Lumens: 2400 <br> CCT: 4100 <br> CRI: 82 | 36 |

Table 2: Luminaire Schedule
Light Loss Factors:

| Light Loss Factors |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lamp Type | LLD | LDD | BF | Total |
| A | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 0.80 |
| B | 0.90 | 0.91 | 0.98 | 0.80 |

Table 3: Light Loss Factors for Open Office

Assumed a 24 month cleaning cycle.

## Control Scheme

The main goal for the control scheme in the office is to provide energy savings when the occupants are not in the space. This will be done by using occupancy sensors to turn the lights on and off when occupants are only in the space. Each bay is circuited together so if one person is working in a specific area the other areas can turn off. A daylight study is conducted later in the report under the MAE daylighitn anyalsis to see if dimming is a cost effective addition.

| Control Equipment Schedule |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product | Manufacture | Part Number | Technology | Description |
| Sensor | WattStopper | DT-200 | PIR/ Ultrasonic | Dual technology ceiling/wall sesnsor with PIR and <br> ultrasonic technologies. Time delays can be autoset <br> or fixed. Operatetion voltage 24VDC. |
| Power Pack | WattStopper | B347D-P | - | Power pack provides 24VDC operating voltage to all <br> WattStopper 24VD occupancy sensors and daylighting <br> controlers. |

Table 4: Office Control Equipment Table


Figure 4: Lighting Plan


Figure 5: Isolines

Visual Performance Renderings


Figure 6: AGI32 Pseduo and Rendering Top View


Figure 7: AGI North Elevation


Figure 8: Office Rendering



Figure 10: AGI Pseudo Color Rendering of Desk- Illumiance

| Illuminance Values |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average <br> $(\mathrm{Fc})$ | Max <br> $(\mathrm{Fc})$ | Min <br> $(\mathrm{Fc})$ | Max/Min <br> $(\mathrm{Fc})$ |
| Open <br> Office | 30.4 | 52.1 | 14.3 | 3.64 |
| Circulation | 30.7 | 51.3 | 10.7 | 4.79 |

Table 5: Illumination Values of the Open Office

## Energy Code Compliance

ASHREA 90.1-2010 Energy Calculation

| Office Lighting Power Density |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Quantity | Input Watts | Total Watts |
| A | 51 | 59 | 3009 |
| B | 15 | 36 | 540 |
| Total WattsTotal SFASHREA 90.1 (W/SF)LPD (W/SF) |  |  | 3549 |
|  |  |  | 3903 |
|  |  |  | 1.1 |
|  |  |  | 0.91 |

[^0]
## Evaluation

The bright, uniform lighting layout provides the open office with plenty of light on the work plane and an inviting place to work. The even illuminance across the workplane provides enough light at any location in the office to perform required task. The pendant lights have an arch shape to complement the arch ceiling. The ceiling is brightly illuminated with uplight to draw attention to the arch vaulted ceilings which acts like a giant reflector to bounce diffuse light back into the space. This also prevents glare on people's computer screens, and the direct component provides the vertical illuminance needed. The desks have been placed north to south so the daylight entering the space is perpendicular to prevent direct sun on a worker's computer screen. The fixtures near the north wall create scallops, which were intently done to help balance the daylight entering on the south side. Art work can be placed in middle of the scallops to draw attention to art, while highlighting it at the same time.

A CRI of 82 or greater was used in the space to provide good color rendering, so workers can see proper colors and healthy skin tones. Providing proper rendering of skin tones of employees and other visitors is critical to create a comfortable work space. The circulation space was originally placed against the north wall, but tenants might decide to use that space for desk and have a center aisle, which is why the corridor was illuminated over the IESNA recommended value of 20 fc to 30 fc to be illuminated the same as the office. This design also allowed for tenant flexibility to use the space in which best fits their needs.

The fixtures are divided into zones, so each group is controlled separately. This was accomplished by using WattStopper occupancy sensors to save energy when the workers are not in that specific zone. This design meets the IESNA standards and has a lower lighting power density than ASHREA demands. This design is architecturally pleasing and energy efficient.

## Fulton Street Transit Center Lobby- Lobby Space

## Lighting Redesign

## Space Description

The Fulton Street Transit Center (FSTC) lobby is an important entrance for the subway system. The lobby is meant to transition people from the street to the subway system or FSTC. Inside the thrityseven foot wide by thrity foot long double height lobby there are two express escalators which bring you to the platform level of the subway system inside the FSTC. The space is a connection from the historical Corbin Building to the ultra-modern FSTC. The new subway lobby architectural style brings many new features to an entrance not seen in other subway entrances, such as escalators and copper panels.

This lobby will have thousands of people passing though each day, while spending only a few seconds in the space. The space will be very congested during rush hours and movement through the space is the most important functions.

## Task/ Activities

The purpose of the lobby is to move people from the exterior to the interior of the building. The most important activity in the lobby would be the movement of people. Tourists will be reading a map trying to navigate their way through the subway or the streets of lower Manhattan. A lobby is also a place to meet people and should feel safe.

Materials

| Surface | Material | Color | Reflectance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Walls | GWB | China <br> White | 0.8 |
| Walls | Copper | Copper | 0.8 |
| Window | Glass | Clear | $\tau=.5$ |
| Door | Glass | Clear | $\tau=.5$ |
| Door | Steel | Black | 0.5 |
| Floor | Granite | Black | 0.2 |
| Sign | Steel | Black | 0.2 |
| Ceiling | Plaster | White | 0.6 |

Table 7: Lobby Materials

Lobby Floor Plans and Sections


Figure 11: Floor Plan


Figure 12: North Section


Figure 13: South Section

## Lighting Design Considerations and Criteria

## Quantity of Light

2010 IESNA handbook:

- Escalators
- Horizontal- 5 fc at floor
- Vertical- 3 fc at 5'AFF
- Lobbies at building entries
- Day
- Horizontal- 10 fc at floor
- Vertical- 3 fc at 5'AFF
- Night
- Horizontal- 5 fc at floor
- Vertical- 2 fc at 5’AFF


## ASHRAE 90.1-2010: Space by Space

- Lobby- LPD 1.3 W/ft ${ }^{2}$


## MTA New York City Transit: Planning and Design Guidelines

- Escalators
- 20-25 fc
- Street-level Entrance Lobby
- $10-15 \mathrm{fc}$


## NY State Energy Code 2007

- LPD from Table 805.5.2 (Appendix A)
- Lobby-Other $=1.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$
- 805.2.1 Interior lighting controls. Each area enclosed by walls or floor-to-ceiling partitions shall have at least one manual control for the lighting serving that area. The required controls shall be located within the area served by the
controls or be a remote switch that identifies the lights served and indicates their status.
- Exceptions:
- Areas designated as security or emergency areas that must be continuously lighted.
- Lighting in stairways or corridors that are elements of the means of egress.


## Quality of Light

The lobby should be a space will a person feels comfortable and safe. This lobby should feel spacious by placing light on to the walls and ceiling to give the impression of a larger volume. Way finding and visual clarity of the signs and ability to read small text are the main task. To promote safety the space will be illuminated so it creates the feel of being safe.

## Design Considerations

## Color Qualities of Light-

Color rendering and color temperature have a strong influence on the person's sense of clarity. To get good color appearance lamps will be chosen with a CRI greater than 80 and a CCT of about 4100K. This will help the signs and subway maps show the vibrant colors.

## Direct and Reflected Glare-

Direct and reflected glare can cause annoyance and pain. The lights need to be aimed so there is no glare in the pedestrians' eyes that are coming up the escalator. Also need to be away of glare coming off the copper walls.

## Light Distribution on Task Plane-

Light distribution on the floor is critical since it's the main task of the space people need to see where to walk.

## Model of Faces and Objects-

Lighting a façade provide pedestrians with a sense of security within the lobby. Lamps with a CRI of above 80 will help with identifying people and distinguishing colors.

## Appearance of Space and Luminaires-

Aesthetic issues are important but since the lobby has been modernized with copper panels. The fixtures are hidden to in the parameter of the space to make the feeling of spacious.

## Luminances on Surfaces-

Since the walls are copper the illuminance on the walls need to be done in a way to prevent glare. Also the light needs to be placed carefully to prevent shines and dark spots in the copper.

## Lighting Solution Overview

Fulton Street is a very congested part of New York City and the subway entrances are usually very populated spaces. The lighting design solution for space implemented the psychological feeling of spaciousness. This was chosen because it prevents people from feeling claustrophobic. The lighting was concealed to create a visually clean area which creates a streamline design. People will not be in this space very long and by drawing a person's eye to the walls and ceiling will help a person enjoy the space.

The spaciousness impression was created by using cove lighting to create an illuminated ceiling to give the visual impression of the space being taller. Using linear fluorescent provided an even glow on the ceiling to fill the room with ambient light, while providing a uniform illuminance across the floor. The copper panels on the wall have been offset from the wall about eight inches, to allow enough room for a surface mount strip fixture to be attached to the wall behind the panel. The panels will appear to be floating in space with a warm glow from the light bouncing off the copper behind them. This warm glow brightens up the lobby while providing perimeter lighting and creating the impression of a more openness lobby. Recessed metal halide fixtures have been installed over the door ways and escalator to provide additional general illumination to safely get on and off the escalator and exit the building. The brighter areas also provide wayfinding device.

Luminaire Schedule


Table 8: Lobby Luminaire Schedule

Light Loss Factors

| Light Loss Factors |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lamp Type | LLD | LDD | BF | Total |
| C | 0.85 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.77 |
| D | 0.94 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.75 |
| E | 0.90 | 0.91 | 1.05 | 0.86 |

Table 9: Lobby Light Loss Factors
Assumed a 24 month cleaning cycle.

## Control Scheme

Subway stations operate on a twenty four hour, seven day week basis. A station- management system will provide lighting control in all the public areas. The station-management system is already installed in the subway station and the entrance lights will be connected into the system. This gives the building owner remote control of the lobby. The breaker connected to the lights will be a switch rated breaker so the lights can be turned off manually for maintenance or encase of an emergency.


Figure 14: Lobby Lighting Plan


Figure 15: Lobby Illuminance (Fc) Level

Average Illuminance: 13.14 fc

Visual Performance Renderings


Figure 16: Lobby Rendering From Entrance


Figure 17: Lobby Rendering- Looking up Escalator

## Energy Code Compliance

ASHREA 90.1-2010 Energy Calculation

| Lobby Lighting Power Density |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Quantity | Input Watts | Total Watts |
| C | 9 | 45 | 405 |
| D | 16 | 30 | 480 |
| E | 13 | 31 | 403 |
| Total WattsTotal SFASHREA 90.1 (W/SF)LPD (W/SF) |  |  | 1288 |
|  |  |  | 1460 |
|  |  |  | 1.3 |
|  |  |  | 0.88 |

[^1]
## Evaluation

The lobby lighting design's main goal was to provide general illumination to provide the psychological impression of spaciousness. The new subway lobby architectural style brings many new features to an entrance not seen in other subway entrances. The copper panels provide an interesting focal point around the lobby entrance.

To create a space that a subway rider would remember all the cooper panels were backlight to provide a golden glow on the walls. By backlighting the copper panels, it helps draw attention to the walls and provide the impression of spaciousness, while providing perimeter lighting. This would also create an interesting space that the pedestrian might remember. The ceiling was also highly illuminated to draw attention into the lobby from the street and provide a uniform illuminance across the floor.

The lobby had an average illuminance of about 13 fc which fell in the range of the MTA design guide of $10-15 \mathrm{fc}$. Light sources were concealed to prevent as much glare as possible while going up and down the escalator, so your eye does not look directly into the source and provides a clean ceiling. Lamps of CRI above 85 were specified so skin appearances and facial recognition appears healthy and colors on maps are vibrant. The lighting power density was $0.88 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{SF}$ which was significantly the under $1.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{SF}$.

## Façade- Exterior Lighting

## Lighting Redesign

## Space Description

The façade of the Corbin Building is being restored to the original façade of 1910-1917. The south side of the façade consists of three pieces base, shaft, and crown extending 162 feet along John Street. The building height is about 120 feet tall with two towers on each end. On the street level there are multiple entrances, one is for the Fulton Street Transit Center Lobby and the other is for the Corbin Building, and also two smaller entrances used for the retail stores. The entrances for the retail space are sunk into the thick sandstone walls. The Corbin Building stair entrance is an extruded void in to the building. The only entrance that sticks out is the Fulton Street Transit Center lobby. There is also an awning over the door to symbolize the main entrance. This is the most important entrance since it is going to be the most used and needs to be easily found. Secondary entrances are the retail and the main entrance to the Corbin Building lobby along with the window displays.

## Task/ Activities

The façade creates a wayfinding for pedstrians to find the subway. People will be walking down the sidewalk to enter the subway doors at the middle of the building. While some people will be going into the retail stores and also looking at the window displays. The façade lighting needs to create a safe space for pedstrains to walk and feel comfortable and provide enough illumination for pedstrians to see other people. The façade is an extremaly detailed building and is a piece of art that provides decoration to the street scape. The façade is a histrocal element of the building and is the last thing seen outside before assending into a modern subway station.

## Materials

| Surface | Material | Color | Reflectance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Façade | Sandstone | tawny | 0.3 |
| Façade | Brick | Red | 0.3 |
| Façade | Terracotta | Red | 0.4 |
| Door | Glass | Clear | $\tau=.5$ |
| Door | Steel | Black | 0.5 |
| Steel | Paint | Black | 0.5 |
| Window | Glass | Low -E | $\tau=.7$ |
| Cast Iron | Iron | Black | 0.3 |

Figure 18: Materials for Façade
Façade Elevations


Figure 19: South Elevation


## Lighting Design Considerations and Criteria

## Quantity of Light

## 2010 IESNA handbook:

- Zone: LZ4- High Ambient Lighting
- Façade Details or Features - apply strategically to $<25 \%$ of the area of the building façade
- Surface Reflectance $<0.5=40 f \mathrm{f}$
- Surface Reflectance $>0 . .5=20 \mathrm{fc}$
- Canopied Entries- High Activity- LZ4
- Horizontal-4fc
- Vertical- 2 fc


## NY State Energy Code 2007

- LPD for façade $1.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$
- 805.6 Exterior lighting. When the power for exterior lighting is supplied through the energy service to the building, all exterior lighting, other than low-voltage landscape lighting, shall have a source efficacy of at least 45 lumens per watt.
- Exception: Where approved because of historical, safety, signage or emergency considerations.
- 805.2.3 Exterior lighting controls. Automatic switching or photocell controls shall be provided for all exterior lighting not intended for 24 -hour operation. Automatic time switches shall have a combination seven-day and seasonal daylight program schedule adjustment, and a minimum 4-hour power backup.


## ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2010: Space by Space

Maximum Power Density

- $0.2 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ for each illuminated wall or surface or $5.0 \mathrm{~W} /$ linear foot for each illuminated wall or surface length
- $1.25 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ for Canopies and Overhangs
- 30W/linear ft. of door width for Main entries
- $20 \mathrm{~W} / l i n e a r \mathrm{ft}$. of door width for all other doors
- $1.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ for walkways less than 10 ft . wide
- Additional Allowance | Total allowance is the sum of the individual power densities
- plus an unrestricted $5 \%$ of that sum
- Tradable Allowance \| All power densities listed above are tradable except for the façade
- Exemptions | Advertising signage lighting


## Quality of Light

The Corbin Building is being saved since it is a historical building and a large amount of money is going into restoring the façade to 1910-1917. The façade should be light at night so pedestrians are able to enjoy this building at all times of the day. Aesthetic issues are very important since the façade is being restored to an age where modern fixtures did not exist.

To create an appealing lighting design on a historical building luminances must be properly balanced, fixtures must be either hidden or architecturally pleasing, and photometry carefully specified to distribute light to the proper places. Shadows, surface details, source/task/eye geometry, face modeling, color, and glare must all be considered to make this happen. A warm source color will balance will with a red in the brick work. Grazing the surface will bring out all the texture in the bricks and also in the ornate details on the columns.

## Design Considerations

## Appearance of Space and Luminaires-

Aesthetic issues are very important since the owner is investing a large amount of money to restore the façade. The fixtures should be hidden if possible or architecturally pleasing to make the least amount of impact on the façade.

## Color Appearance-

Color rendering and color temperature have a strong influence on the person sense of visual attraction. To get good color appearance lamps will be chosen with a CRI greater than 80 and a CCT of about 3500K.

## Daylighting Integration and Control-

Daylight controls such as photocells need to be integrated into the lighting to be turned on and off dusk and dawn to save energy.

## Model of Faces and Objects-

Lighting a façade provide pedestrians with a sense of security. Lamps with a CRI of above 80 will help with identifying people and distinguishing colors along the street on the sidewalk and also in front of the lobby and retail entrances.

## Direct and Reflected Glare-

Direct and reflected glare can cause annoyance and pain. The lights need to be aimed so there is no glare in the pedestrians' eyes that are walking down the street. Also need to be away of glare coming off the glass.

## Luminances on Surfaces-

The lighting of the vertical surface of the façade will use light to graze the surface and bring out the texture in the brickwork and also all the ornamental detail. The sidewalk needs to have enough light on it to guide pedestrians into the building safely. Having light on the sidewalks and entrances will need to be coordinated with the security cameras so they are not blinded.

## Lighting Solution Overview

The purpose of the restoration of the Corbin Building was to restore the façade to its original design. The Corbin Building is rich in detail and historical character which cannot be found on other buildings in the area. The idea was to highlight only specific parts of the building. The idea was to frame the building with a glowing illumination. The building when originally built was considered a sky-scraper which is why the two larger towers are illuminated. The towers contain many small details and the best way to get these to stand out at night is grazing the vertical surface. The towers contain a large 3 story arch which is why large ceramic metal halide lamps are used to provide enough uplight to hit the top of the arch. By using uplight it does not create a disability glare to the pedestrians walking by façade.

The walkway next to the building was illuminated with compact fluorescent downlights the whole way down John Street to promote safety and see into the stores and window displays.

Highlighting the subway entrance helps provide wayfinding and guided circulation down the sidewalk. The FSTC lobby entrance door has been illuminated brighter than any other entrance so people know that entrance is more important than the other doors. Also the brighter door creates a feeling of safety when a people are waiting for a cab or other people.

Luminaire Schedule

| LIGHTING EQUIPTMENT SCHEDULE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Picture | Mounting | Catalog \# \| Manufacturer | Description | Lamp | Input Watts |
| F |  | Surface | 4754-2/28T5-MVOLT-WFL-AWM-FSS- <br> PLPKX-CSL50-LP35K-DDB <br> Hydrel | 49 " extruded aluminum with stainless steel fasteners rated for outdoor use. Linear fluorescent fixture with cold weather option to provide full light output at $0^{\circ} F$. Lens is curved clear acrylic. Adjustable wall mount bracket. Wet location rated. | (2) T5 Lamp <br> Lumens: 2600 <br> CCT: 3500K <br> CRI: 85 | 60 |
| G |  | Recessed | 8091CCLP <br> Lightolier | 6 " inch round lensed downlight. Clear aluminum reflector with polished flange. Wet location rated. | (1) 32 W Triple <br> Tube CFL <br> Lumens: 2950 <br> CCT: 3500K <br> CRI: 85 | 36 |
| H |  | Pendant | CFVL8-32TRT-6SB-T73-MVOLT-PM-DDB Gotham | 8" lensed pendant hung cylinder for wet location. Heavy gauge aluminum housing with polyester power paint and tempered prismatic lens. Fixture is hung with $3 / 8$ " threaded rod 48 " below ceiling. | (1) 32 W Triple <br> Tube CFL <br> Lumens: 2950 <br> CCT: 3500K <br> CRI: 85 | 36 |
| I |  | Recessed | 613-50MR16-UNV-BK Cooper Lighting | 4-1/2" Diameter ingrade recessed uplight. Corrosion -resistant stainless steel with solid brass and stainless steel parts. Gasket housing and trim with $1 / 4$ " thick tempered glass lens. Remote 12 V transformer required. Wet location rated. | (1) 50W MR16 <br> Lumens: 1500 <br> CCT: 3050K <br> CRI: 100 | 50 |
| J |  | Surface | M152-400C-V-06-1-000 <br> Elliptipar | $173 / 16$ " extruded aluminum with clear flat tempered glass lens. Gasket around door. Specular extruded aluminum relfector. Wet location rated. | (1) 400 W CMH <br> Lumens: 41000 <br> CCT: 3600K <br> CRI: 80 | 426 |

Table 11: Façade Lighting Equipment Schedule

Light Loss Factors

| Light Loss Factors |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lamp Type | LLD | LDD | BF | Total |
| F | 0.90 | 0.72 | 0.96 | 0.62 |
| G | 0.85 | 0.72 | 0.98 | 0.60 |
| H | 0.85 | 0.72 | 0.98 | 0.60 |
| I | 0.85 | 0.72 | 1 | 0.61 |
| J | 0.76 | 0.72 | 1 | 0.55 |

Table 12: Light Loss Factors for Façade
Assumed a 24 month cleaning cycle and environment was dirty.

## Control Scheme

Controlling the façade lighting is just as important as the design. An electronic time clock is used to control the lighting. The ET8000 electronic time switch from Intermatic has an astronomic feature which provides sunset on and sunrise off to prevent the need of separate photosenors. The time clock also allows for 28 set points to be programed to turn the lights on and off for different applications or days. Only two circuits are able to be attached to each time clock so multiple time clocks will be used and then configured to run at the same time.

| Control Equipment Schedule |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product | Manufacture | Part Number | Technology | Description |
| Time Clock | Intermatic | ET8215C | Electronic Time Clock | 7-Day astronomic time switch that features 7-day <br> programming to provide flexibility. 2- circuits able to <br> be separately controlled. On and off control with out <br> additional photosensor. |

Table 13: Control Equipment Schedule for Façade


Figure 20: Facade Lighting Plan



Figure 21: Façade Illuminance (Fc) Level
Retail 1 Illuminance- 18.3 Fc
Sidewalk - 5.3 Fc
FSTC Lobby- 20.3 Fc

Visual Performance Renderings


Figure 22: Facade Rendering



Figure 23: Façade Pseudo Color Rendering


Figure 24: Lobby Entrance Rendering

## Energy Code Compliance

ASHREA 90.1-2010 Energy Calculation

| Façade Lighting Power Density |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Quantity | Input Watts | Total Watts |
| F | 2 | 60 | 120 |
| G | 28 | 36 | 1008 |
| H | 3 | 36 | 108 |
| 1 | 5 | 50 | 250 |
| J | 4 | 428 | 1712 |
| Total Watts <br> Total SF <br> ASHREA $90.1(\mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{SF})$ <br> LPD (W/SF) |  |  | 3198 |
|  |  |  | 17820 |
|  |  |  | See Below |
|  |  |  | 0.18 |

Table 14: Façade Lighting Power Density

| Façade Lighting Power Density |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ASHRAE | Watts Allowed | Watts Used |
| Tradable |  |  |  |
| Retail 1 Door | 20 W/LF | 388 | 244 |
| FSTC Lobby | 30 W/LF | 1224 | 726 |
| Retail 2 Door | 20 W/LF | 408 | 108 |
| Corbin Lobby | 30 W/LF | 612 | 108 |
| Total Tradable |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Non-Tradable |  |  |  |
| Façade | .26/SF | 3240 | 1186 |
| Total Non-Tradable |  | $\mathbf{3 2 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 3 2}$ |

Table 15: Façade Lighting Power Density from ASHRAE

## Evaluation

The façade lighting meets its goals of providing illumination at night to highlight its detail and restored façade. The façade has two main viewing points one is at the sidewalk next to the building and the other is across the street diagonal to the building. The view from across the street allows the whole building to become in view while along the sidewalk you only are able to see the street level façade.

Hierarchy is also used as a guiding device for pedestrians to bring them to the most important entrances. The lighting also helps provide a wayfinding device use illumination on the FSTC lobby doors to be brighter than the rest of the street level entrances. The FSTC lobby entrance was illuminated to about 20 fc , because the subway entrance will be the busiest entrance at night. Downlights with CRI of 85 have been used in the entrance canopies to provide lighting on the people, which help facial recognition and also creates healthy skin rendering. Ingrade fixtures were also mounted at each iron column at the door to highlight the column and provide some uplight. The fixtures used had a small beam angle to prevent spill light causing direct glare.

The Corbin entrance is an important entrance during the day, but since the office is used during the daylight hours the door entrance was illuminated to 5 fc enough to maintain a safe entrance. The façade lighting incorporates grazing technique at three critical locations on the towers to bring out the texture in the details and bricks. Each metal halide uplight fixture has been mounted at the bottom of a three story arch, which allows enough light to graze the ornamental details. A linear fluorescent was used to graze the top of the tower to finish the tower lighting from the top to the bottom.

Warm color temperature of 3600 K was used to complement the red colors in the terracotta and bricks, while a CRI above 80 was used to provide accurate color rendering on the façade. Power density was 0.18 for the entire exterior lighting which is less than the 0.2 Watts/ Square Foot allowed by ASHREA just on the façade before including the entrances.

## Retail Space 1- Special Purpose Space

## Lighting Redesign

## Space Description

The retail space is a luxury boutique retail space to sell a few articles of clothing and accessories such as sunglasses, shoes and bags. The integration of architecture, mechanical and lighting systems are very important in the design consideration to create a clean modern architectural style. The architectural and mechanical redesign breadths are located under the breath sections in this report.

The retail store has entrances on the south and east façade at a prominent corner of Broadway and John street in lower Manhattan. The space was designed with in the architectural breath. The impression the retail space creates is a modern luxury boutique store. The store cliental has very high expectations and the lighting design must add to the space.

The retail space is about 32 feet long by 20 feet wide with double height ceilings. The store has about 840 square feet of usable floor area. The retail space has window displays along the south façade. The north wall contains all the built-in casework for hanging cloths, sunglass and shelves for other items. In the center of the store there is a display for manikins and also more shelf space around the edge. The center display can be seen through the windows and will be used for attracting customers inside.

## Task/ Activities

The activities that will go on inside the retail space are circulation for navagating around the store. Customers will be wondering around viewing and handling the merchandise. One the most difficult task will be reading the clothing tags, since they normaly have small text. Looking at yourself in the mirror is also an important task while buying an item.

Employees will be interacting with customers, helping in finding mechandise and any other task needed. Workers will also be stocking shelves and reorganzing the displays on off hours. Sales staff will be visually scanning invoices or credit slips and checking merchandise at the sales transation areas.

Materials

| Surface | Material | Color | Reflectance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Walls | GWB | White | 0.8 |
| Inside of <br> Casework | Wood | White | 0.8 |
| Outside of <br> Casework | Wood | Mahogany | 0.3 |
| Window | Glass | Clear | $\tau=.5$ |
| Door- Glass | Glass | Clear | $\tau=.5$ |
| Door- <br> Frame | Steel | Black | 0.2 |
| Floor | Wood | Mahogany | 0.2 |
| Glass Case | Glass | Clear | $\mathrm{\tau}=.75$ |
| Mirror | Mirror | Clear | 0.95 |
| Ceiling | GWB | White | 0.8 |
| Countertop | Granite | Cream | 0.3 |

Table 16: Retail Materials

## Retail Floor Plans and Sections



Figure 25: Retail Floor Plan


Figure 26: South Elevation


Figure 27: West Elevation


Figure 28: North Elevation

## Lighting Design Considerations and Criteria

Quantity of Light

## 2010 IESNA handbook:

- Desired illuminance levels- Upscale Specialty
- Circulation:
- Horizontal-10 fc at floor
- Vertical- 3 fc at 5' AFF
- General Retail:
- Horizontal-30 fc at 2'-6" AFF
- Vertical- 10 fc at $3^{\prime}-5^{\prime \prime}$ AFF
- Perimeter
- Vertical-30fc at 5' AFF
- Feature Displays
- Dazzle
- 10 times greater than $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{h}}$ of adjacent retail area
- Highlight
- 5 times greater than $E_{h}$ of adjacent retail area


## ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2010: Space by Space

- Retail LPD 1.4W/ft ${ }^{2}$
- Retail Area 3 = the floor area used for the sale of furniture, clothing, cosmetics, and artwork
- Additional Interior Lighting Power Allowance $=1000$ watts + (Retail Area $3 \times 1.4 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft} 2)$
- Additional Interior Lighting Power Allowance $=1000$ watts $+(840 \times 1.4 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft} 2)$ =2176W


## Quality of Light

It is important that the interior design matches the same quality of the merchandise that is sold in the store. The customer is expecting an impressive quality of light in the store that enhances the merchandise. The store needs to have attractive lighting fixtures that have to be located and aimed correctly to highlight the merchandise. Accent lighting will be very important to create focal points.

Merchandise is spread out around the store and creates a feeling of preference that will draw people to specific areas of the store first. This can be best accomplished by highlighting specific displays and using non-uniform lighting. The customer should feel relaxed in the space so they do not rush out before purchasing. This feeling can be created using the same nonuniform lighting and softly highlighting displays. Also a variation in illuminnances will establish a visual hierarchy of merchandise in the store and is central to the design strategy.

## Design Considerations

## Appearance of Space and Luminaires-

Since the store is upscale and selling upscale clothes the luminaires need to blend with the store design and present a uniform look. The luminaires should be consistent with the interior design and be aimed correctly to highlight specific displays.

## Color Qualities of Light-

In a retail environment color rendering is important for both creating vibrant colors in the clothing. Also skin tones need to look healthy for interaction between customers and workers. Lamps will be chosen with a CRI greater than 80 and a CCT of 3600 K to create a warm space where customers will feel more comfortable.

## Flicker/ Strobe-

Flicker and strobe lights can cause headaches and is annoying to occupants. This will cause loss revenues and customers not to return.

## Model of Faces and Objects-

It critical that people look good to others, such as when shopping with friends. The intensity and angles of light will determine whether the light is flattering to the merchandise and the people in the store.

## Merchandise Fading and Bleaching-

Display lighting, particularly highlighting and dazzle can cause merchandise to fade and bleach. This will cause discoloration in the fabrics and ruin the product. The best way to prevent this is rotating the merchandise. The highlight displays will be recommended to be changed every two weeks.

## Perimeter Lighting and Feature Displays-

Perimeter lighting will illuminate the merchandise on the walls and promotes a sense of spaciousness. The spill light from the perimeter lighting will help illuminate the circulation space.

## Direct and Reflected Glare-

Direct and reflected glare can cause annoyance and pain. The lights need to be aimed so there is no glare in the customer's eyes and also on VDT at the checkout counter. Also the daylight entering on the south side windows might need shades.

## Lighting Solution Overview

The design goal was to create a luxury boutique retail space to sell a few articles of clothing and accessories such as sunglasses, shoes and bags, with the integration of lighting into the modern luxury architecture to enhance the stores appearance and feeling. This was accomplished by providing both perimeter lighting and feature displays. The perimeter lighting is used to direct shoppers' attention while in the process of circulating through the space and encouraging them to explore the merchandise. Another benefit is its promotion of a sense of spaciousness. The spill light from the perimeter lighting adds to the circulation illuminance. A feature display was used to attract shoppers through visual intriguing and exciting merchandise.

The perimeter lighting is used to graze the merchandise along the north wall and accentuate the mahogany backdrop. Recessed two-head T6 metal halide fixture is used to provide the perimeter lighting. The grazing of the merchandise allows the customer to examine the items texture better. All
the merchandise on the wall is illuminated evenly from backlight LED panels. The white acrylic does not allow a person to see through it but allows for an even glow onto the merchandise. With the mahogany wood around the edge of the case it will create a frame with the merchandise as the art and the glow from the panel enhances this feeling. This will give the customer the impression they are buying a designers art work not just an item of clothing. Mirrors are located next to the displays which provide an area for the customer to look at themselves and a recessed adjustable LED downlight provides a higher illuminance for that task.

A feature display is located in the middle of the store which can be easily seen from both entrances. The highlight display is illuminated brighter than the surrounding area to create visual interest. The focal feature in the middle contains a LED light stage with mannequins lined up on top of the creating the impression of a fashion runway. Mannequins are illuminated by two-head metal halide T6 lamps that are adjustable, to provide flexibility for displays to change.

Ambient light is provided from spill light from the perimeter and accent lighting on the merchandise. The LED panels provide some illumination also into the circulation space. The sales transaction area has been illuminated at the bottom front edge to draw a person to the transaction area and provide a floating feeling. Shades have been included for privacy and also in case there is a lot of direct sun entering the space the shades can be lowered down.

Luminaire Schedule

| LIGHTING EQUIPTMENT SCHEDULE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Picture | Mounting | Catalog \# \| Manufacturer | Description | Lamp | Input Watts |
| K |  | Recessed | VAP-2-P235-W/B-N-AD-1 Starfire Lighting | 24 " length $\times 10$ " width recessed open aperture accent fixture with adjustable lampholders. Two 35 watt PAR20 Lamps. <br> White plaster trim and no lens. | (2) 35 W PAR 20 MH <br> LUMENS: 1950 <br> CCT: 3000K <br> CRI: 94 <br> BEAM: $30^{\circ}$ | 89 |
| L |  | Surface <br> 6" AFF | eW Cove MX Powercore Philips Color Kinetics | Solid white linear LED fixture for accent lighting. Strip size is $2 \times 12 \times 1.5$ inches made out of die- cast aluminum with white powder- coat finish. Polycarbonate lens with integrated male and female connectors. | LED <br> LUMENS: 446 <br> CCT: 3000K <br> CRI: 83 <br> BEAM: Medium | 12.5 |
| M |  | Surface | SW3672-30K-TL-1-S-WM INSIGHT | LED luminous whit lighting panel $36 \times 72$ inchs. Extruded aluminum frame covers perimeter of acrylic panel. Acrylic panel is white translucent. Controlled by DMX controller. | $\begin{gathered} \text { LED } \\ \text { CCT: } 3000 \mathrm{~K} \end{gathered}$ | 170 |
| N |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Recessed } \\ & 11 \text { '-6" AFF } \end{aligned}$ | FLSA4A-8SLED-L30-FL-120-RO-T <br> Focal Point | 4.5 inch diameter recessed adjustable LED fixture. LED is a Philips Fortimo with aluminum heat sink. Manual locking at $40^{\circ}$ vertical tilt. Parabolic reflector cone with white flange finish. | LED <br> LUMENS: 800 <br> CCT: 3000K <br> CRI: >80 <br> BEAM: $40^{\circ}$ | 14 |

Table 17: Retail Space Lighting Equipment Schedule

Light Loss Factors

| Light Loss Factors |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lamp Type | LLD | LDD | BF | Total |
| K | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.9 | 0.69 |
| L |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| M |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| N |  |  |  | 0.70 |

Table 18: Light Loss Factors for Retail Space
Assumed a 24 month cleaning cycle and environment was clean. For LED lamp sources assumed light loss factor was equal to 0.7 .

## Control Scheme

The retail space requires different lighting settings for different conditions. The easiest way for different employees to set the proper lighting conditions is to have them pre-set as scenes. The control system used is the Lutron GRAFIK Eye QS Wireless system. The GRAFIK Eye can control up to 6 lighting zones and 3 shade zones, all 6 zones were used and one shade zone was used.

The different scenes set are "Open, Closed, Stock and All Off". The open scene turns on all the lights on when the store is open and ready for business, while the closed setting will leave specific lights on like the dim the LED panels to $50 \%$, leave the window display and the center display on so people walking by can see inside the store. The stock display will turn off the LED backlight panels and the LEDS under the sales transaction area, which is not need for stocking the shelves. All off would be used if for some reason they needed to turn off all the lights quickly with one button.

## Control Equipment Schedule

| Product | Manufacture | Part Number | Quantity | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Unit | Lutron | QAGRJ-6P | 1 | GRAFIK Eye ${ }^{\circledR}$ QS Wireless Control Unit |
| Power Pack | Lutron | QSGFP-1WH-NST | 1 | GRAFIK Eye ${ }^{\circledR}$ QS Faceplate Kit |
| Stripe | Lutron | QSGS-BL | 1 | GRAFIK Eye ${ }^{\circledR}$ QS Stripe Kit |
| Power Pack | Lutron | PHPM-SW-DV-WH | 2 | Power Module |
| Power Pack | Lutron | PHPM-3F-120-WH | 4 | Power Module |
| Switch | Lutron | QSWS2-5BN-WH | 2 | QS 5-Button Wallstation, no insert |
| Power Supply | Lutron | QSPS-P1-10-60 | 1 | Smart Panel Power Supply |

Figure 29: Retail Control Equipment


Figure 30: Wall Mounted Controller

| Phase Control Zones |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zone | Name | Load Type | No. Fixtures | Wattage/Fixture | Total Wattage |
| a | Grazers/General | Non-dim / Switched | 11 | 89 | 979 |
| b | LED Panels | Inc / Hal | 11 | 170 | 1870 |
| c | Window Display | LED 3-Wire | 4 | 14 | 56 |
| d | LED Mirrors | LED 3-Wire | 3 | 14 | 42 |
| e | LED Counter | Non-dim / Switched | 9 | 13 | 117 |
| f | Center Display | Non-dim / Switched | 2 | 89 | 178 |

Figure 31: Zone Controls


Figure 32: Retail Lighting Plan

Visual Performance Renderings


Figure 33: Retail Render Top View


Figure 34: Isoline Rendering


Illuminance ( Fc )
Figure 35: Pseudo Rendering Top View


[^2]

Figure 37: Render View Looking West From Entrance


Figure 38: Luminance View from Entrance


Figure 39: Sales Transaction Area


Figure 40: Render View from Sales Transaction Area Looking Southeast


Figure 41: Render View from Window Display Looking Northeast

| Illuminance Values |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average <br> $($ (Fc) | Max <br> $(F c)$ | Min <br> $(F c)$ | Max/Min <br> $(F c)$ |
| Circulation | 33.64 | 53.3 | 7.4 | 7.20 |
| Center- Table | 42.09 | 63.0 | 23.7 | 2.66 |
| Center- Stage | 60.00 | 68.0 | 41.3 | 1.66 |
| Sales Transaction Area | 45.05 | 54.3 | 30.0 | 1.81 |

Table 19: Illumination Values of the Retail Space

## Energy Code Compliance

ASHREA 90.1-2010 Energy Calculation

| Retail Lighting Power Density |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Quantity | Input Watts | Total Watts |
| K | 13 | 89 | 1157 |
| L | 9 | 12.5 | 112.5 |
| M | 9 | 170 | 1530 |
| N | 7 | 14 | 98 |
| Total WattsTotal SF |  |  | 2897.5 |
|  |  |  | 840 |
| ASHREA 90.1 (W/SF) <br> Additional Power Allowance (W) <br> Decorative Lighting (1.0 W/SF) <br> Total Watts Allowed (W) |  |  | 1.4 |
|  |  |  | 2176 |
|  |  |  | 840 |
|  |  |  | 3016 |
| Total Watts Used (W) |  |  | 2897.5 |
| LPD (W/SF) |  |  | 3.45 |

Table 20: Retail Lighting Power Density
Additional Interior Lighting Power Allowance $=1000$ watts $+\left(\right.$ Retail Area $\left.3 \times 1.4 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$
1000 watts $+\left(840 \times 1.4 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)=2176$ Watts

An additional 1.0W per square foot was allowed to be used since the led panels behind the casework are only used for highlighting the artwork. The art work is being considered the designers clothing. The additional 840 watts it brings the total allowable watts used 3016 watts.

The total used in the space is 2897.5 which is less than the 3016 watts, so this design meets the code requirements.

## Evaluation

Retail lighting must create an environment that is attractive and helps sells merchandise. The design of the lighting was to highlight modern luxury clothing and to enhance the stores appearance and feeling. This was accomplished by highlighting the clothing and grazing the mahogany materials from recessed fixtures in the ceiling. The LED panels behind the clothing provided a glow just onto the clothes and draw customers' attention to them. The center display is the focus to help draw people into the store and also the main highlighted display.

The perimeter light serves multiple purposes to provide light for the merchandise and ambient light into the stores. The circulation space was designed with about 33 fc which is higher than the IES recommended values, because general ambient lighting comes from the lights that illuminate the
merchandise and provide the needed vertical illuminance on the merchandise. The center stage has been highlighted and illuminated to 60 fc which creates a focal point since it is about twice as bright as the general surroundings, which draws people's attention to the display area.

Lights above the mirrors help the customer envision themselves with that item of clothing or accessory. The window display lighting allows the items to be viewed at night and be able to see through the glass. All lights in the retails space have a CRI greater than 80 and a CCT of 3000K to make the space feel warm and inviting.

The lighting power density for the space was met and under code, by taking into the additional allowance for retail space and for using decorative lighting.

## Electrical

## Electrical- Four Lighting Spaces

## Office

The large work space consists of an open office plan on the third floor. The floor area of the open office is about thirty-two feet wide by 162 feet long and twelve foot ceilings, with an approximate area of 5,184 square feet. The ceiling in the office consists of arched vaults. The vaults run both north to south and east to west creating a non-unformed grid on the ceiling. The lighting plan for the office consists of direct-indirect luminaires pendant mounted luminaires in middle of each vault. Compact fluorescent recessed downlights light the entrance and around the copy room. The lights in the office are controlled by occupancy sensors.

## Lobby

The Fulton Street Transit Center Lobby in the Corbin Building is one of the primary entrances into the subway station. This lobby will have thousands of people passing though each day. The lobby is meant to transition people from the street to the subway or FSTC. The lighting plan for the lobby uses mostly indirect lighting. The light fills the space from the coves in the ceiling and also behind the copper panels offset from the walls. The cove lighting uses T 8 linear fluorescent and the lights used behind the copper panels are T5 linear fluorescent. There is also metal halide lighting used over the door ways and escalator. Since the metal halide lamps are connected to a UPS so power failures do not affect the lamps operation.

## Façade

The purpose of the restoration of the Corbin Building was to restore the façade to its original design. The Corbin Building is rich in detail and historical character which cannot be found on other buildings in the area. The walkway next to the building is illuminated with compact fluorescent downlights the whole way down John Street, to promote safety and also see into the stores. The FSTC lobby entrance door has been illuminated brighter than any other entrance with compact fluorescents mounted in the awning and also in-grade fixtures uplighting the columns. The façade is illuminated with metal halide uplights to graze the bricks and detail. The top of the towers are light using linear fluorescent.

## Retail

The design goal was to create a luxury boutique retail space to sell a few articles of clothing and accessories such as sunglasses, shoes and bags, with the integration of lighting into the modern luxury architecture to enhance the stores appearance and feeling. This was accomplished by providing both perimeter lighting and feature displays. The perimeter lighting and feature displays use metal halide Par30 lamps that are 35 watts each lamp and the fixture contains two lamps. There is also decorative lighting behind the casework to provide a glow onto the clothes which are $36 \times 72$ inch LED panels. The window case and lights above the mirrors are adjustable LED. To highlight the edge of the sales counter led strip lights were mounted underneath to make the impression the counter is floating.

## Panelboard Table

| PANELBOARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PANEL TAGS | VOLTAGE | SYSTEM | OFFICE | LOBBY | FAÇADE | RETAIL |  |
| LC-3C | $208 Y / 120 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{P}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | N | X |  |  |  |  |
| LC-CS | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{P}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | N |  | X |  |  |  |
| LC-CS | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{P}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | N |  |  | X |  |  |
| LP- Retail | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{P}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | N |  |  |  | X |  |
| LP-CU | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{P}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | E | X | X |  | X |  |

Table 21: Panelboard Table






## Controls

## Office- Control Equipment

The main goal for the control scheme in the office is to provide energy savings when the occupants are not in the space. This will be done by using occupancy sensors to turn the lights on and off when occupants are only in the space. The sensors are wall mounted on the north wall above the corridor in the office to prevent sensor having blind spots. The passive infered and ultrasonic sensors have been chossen so when occupants are moving around the infered can detect them and when sitting at the desk the ultrasonic waves will go around the cubics to detect small movements with in the cubical.

## Control Equipment Schedule

| Product | Manufacture | Part Number | Technology | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sensor | WattStopper | DT-200 | PIR/ Ultrasonic | Dual technology ceiling/wall sesnsor with PIR and <br> ultrasonic technologies. Time delays can be autoset <br> or fixed. Operatetion voltage 24VDC. |
| Power Pack | WattStopper | B347D-P | - | Power pack provides 24VDC operating voltage to all <br> WattStopper 24VD occupancy sensors and daylighting <br> controlers. |

Table 22: Office Control Equipment Table


Figure 42: Occupancy Sensor Wiring Diagram

Lobby- Control Scheme

Subway stations operate on a twenty four hour, seven day week basis. A station- management system will provide lighting control in all the public areas. The station-management system is already installed in the subway station and the entrance lights will be connected into the system. This gives the building owner remote control of the lobby. The breaker connected to the lights will be a switch rated breaker so the lights can be turned off manually for maintenance or encase of an emergency.


Figure 43: Switching Rated Breaker

## Façade- Control Scheme

An electronic time clock is used to control the lighting. The ET8000 electronic time switch from Intermatic has an astronomic feature which provides sunset on and sunrise off to prevent the need of separate photosenors. The time clock also allows for 28 set points to be programed to turn the lights on and off for different applications or days. The ET5215C allows two circuits to be connected to each time clock and 20 amps when connecting ballast. The façade design will need to use a total of 4 time clocks. Circuiting for the time clocks is noted on the drawings for which circuits go to which time clocks.

| Control Equipment Schedule |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Product | Manufacture | Part Number | Technology | Description |
| Time Clock | Intermatic | ET8215C | Electronic Time Clock | 7-Day astronomic time switch that features 7-day <br> programming to provide flexibility. 2-circuits able to <br> be separately controlled. On and off control with out <br> additional photosensor. |

Table 23: Control Equipment Schedule for Façade

## Timer Power



ET8215-2x SPSpnfiguration jumper set to "IND".

Figure 44: Facade Time Clock Schematic

## Retail- Control Scheme

The retail space requires different lighting settings for different conditions. Also the easiest way for different employees to set the proper lighting conditions it is to have scenes pre-set. The control system used is the Lutron GRAFIK Eye QS Wireless system. The GRAFIK Eye can control up to 6 lighting zones and 3 shade zones, all 6 zones were used and one shade zone was used.

The different scenes set are "Open, Closed, Stock and All Off". The open scene turns on all the lights on when the store is open and ready for business, while the closed setting will leave specific lights on like the dim the LED panels to $50 \%$, leave the window display and the center display on so people walking by can see inside the store. The stock display will turn off the LED backlight panels and the LEDS under the sales transaction area, which is not need for stocking the shelves. All off would be used if for some reason they needed to turn off all the lights quickly with one button.


Figure 45: Retail Control One-Line Diagram

| Control Equipment Schedule |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product | Manufacture | Part Number | Quantity | Description |
| Control Unit | Lutron | QAGRJ-6P | 1 | GRAFIK Eye ${ }^{\circledR}$ QS Wireless Control Unit |
| Power Pack | Lutron | QSGFP-1WH-NST | 1 | GRAFIK Eye ${ }^{\circledR}$ QS Faceplate Kit |
| Stripe | Lutron | QSGS-BL | 1 | GRAFIK Eye ${ }^{\oplus}$ QS Stripe Kit |
| Power Pack | Lutron | PHPM-SW-DV-WH | 2 | Power Module |
| Power Pack | Lutron | PHPM-3F-120-WH | 4 | Power Module |
| Switch | Lutron | QSWS2-5BN-WH | 2 | QS 5-Button Wallstation, no insert |
| Power Supply | Lutron | QSPS-P1-10-60 | 1 | Smart Panel Power Supply |

Figure 46: Retail Control Equipment

| Phase Control Zones |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zone | Name | Load Type | No. Fixtures | Wattage/Fixture | Total Wattage |
| 1 | Grazers/General | Non-dim / Switched | 11 | 89 | 979 |
| 2 | Center Display | Non-dim / Switched | 2 | 89 | 178 |
| 3 | Window Display | LED 3-Wire | 4 | 14 | 56 |
| 4 | LED Panels | Inc / Hal | 11 | 170 | 1870 |
| 5 | LED Mirrors | LED 3-Wire | 3 | 14 | 42 |
| 6 | LED Counter | LED 3-Wire | 9 | 13 | 117 |

Figure 47: Zone Controls

## Panelboard Schedules

## Office

## Office- Existing Panelboard



Figure 48: Existing Office Panel

## Office- New Lighting Circuits

| Circuit |  |  |  |  |  | Unit |  | Subtotal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | C/B Size | Location | Description | C/NC | Quantity | Watts | VA | Watts | VA |
| 7 | 20 | 2nd Floor Office | A Luminaires | C | 4 | 59 | 60 | 236 | 240 |
| 9 | 20 | 2nd Floor Office | A Luminaires | C | 7 | 59 | 60 | 413 | 420 |
| 11 | 20 | 2nd Floor Office | A Luminaires | C | 11 | 59 | 60 | 649 | 660 |
| 13 | 20 | 2nd Floor Office | A Luminaires | C | 11 | 59 | 60 | 649 | 660 |
| 15 | 20 | 2nd Floor Office | A Luminaires | C | 11 | 59 | 60 | 649 | 660 |
| 17 | 20 | 2nd Floor Office | A Luminaires | C | 2 | 36 | 37.2 | 72 | 74.4 |
|  |  |  | B Luminaires | C | 10 | 59 | 60 | 590 | 600 |
| 19 | 20 | 2nd Floor Office | A Luminaires | C | 4 | 36 | 37.2 | 144 | 148.8 |
|  |  |  | B Luminaires | C | 4 | 59 | 60 | 236 | 240 |

Table 24: New Office Circuits

Office- Panelboard Sizing Worksheet


[^3]Figure 49: Panelboard Sizing Worksheet

Office- Updated Panelboard


Figure 50: Updated Office Panel Schedule
Office- Feeder Schedule

| Feeder Schedule |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Panelboard Tag | LP-C3 |
| Panelboard Voltage | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120$ |
| Calculated Design Load (kW) | 47.6 |
| Calculated Power Factor | 0.87 |
| Calculated Design Load (A) | 110.2 |
| Calculated Load (A) with spare | 132.2 |
| Feeder Protection Size | 150 A |
| Sets | 1 |
| Wire Size |  |
| Phase (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | (3) \#1/0 AWG |
| Neutral (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{THHN)}$ | (1) \#1/0 AWG |
| Ground (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{THHN)}$ | $(1) ~ \# 6 \mathrm{AWG}$ |
| Conduit (RMC) | $2 "$ |
| Power Factor | 0.95 |
| Length of Run (Ft) | 85 |
| Voltage Drop (V) | 2.4 |
| \% Drop | $1.1 \%$ |

Figure 51: Office Feeder Schedule

## Lobby \& Façade

## Street Level- Existing Panelboard

| PANEL DESIGNATION | LP-C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OCA |  |  | B'MNT EL. EQ. RM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SERVICE VOLTAGE |  | /208V, | 3P, 4W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SERVI |  |  | CORBIN BUILDING |
| BUS RATING | 225 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOUN |  |  | SURFACE |
| DESCRIPTION |  | AKER |  | LTAM |  | CKT | BUS |  | CKT |  | LTAM |  | BRE | AKER | DESCRIPTION |
| DESCRIPTION | P | AMP | A | B | C |  |  |  | CKT | A | B | C | P | AMP | DESCRIPTION |
| LTG FSTC ENT | 1 | 20 | 564 |  |  | 1 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 2 | 360 |  |  | 1 | 20 | REC- STREET LEVEL |
| LTG FSTC ENT | 1 | 20 |  | 564 |  | 3 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 4 |  | 360 |  | 1 | 20 | REC-STREET LEVEL |
| LTG MEZZLVL | 1 | 20 |  |  | 458 | 5 |  | $\Omega$ | 6 |  |  | 360 | 1 | 20 | REC- STREET LEVEL |
| UH-C-2 | 3 | 20 | 1700 |  |  | 7 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 8 | 360 |  |  | 1 | 20 | REC-STREET LEVEL |
| - | - | 20 |  | 1700 |  | 9 |  |  | 10 |  | 850 |  | 1 | 20 | STREET LTG. \& REC. |
| - | - | 20 |  |  | 1700 | 11 |  | - | 12 |  |  | 540 | 1 | 20 | REC- STREET LEVEL |
| UH-C-3 | 2 | 20 | 1000 |  |  | 13 |  | $\sim$ | 14 | 360 |  |  | 1 | 20 | REC- STREET LEVEL |
| - | - | 20 |  | 1000 |  | 15 |  | $\Omega$ | 16 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| EF-C-9 | - | - |  |  | 528 | 17 |  |  | 18 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| UH-C1 | 3 | 20 | 1332 |  |  | 19 |  | $\Omega$ | 20 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| - | - | - |  | 1332 |  | 21 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 22 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| - | - | - |  |  | 1332 | 23 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 24 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| SPARE | 3 | 20 |  |  |  | 25 |  | $\sim$ | 26 | 360 |  |  | 1 | 20 | REC-RM C101 |
| - | - | - |  |  |  | 27 |  | $\Omega$ | 28 |  | 540 |  | 1 | 20 | REC-RM C101 |
| - | - | - |  |  |  | 29 |  |  | 30 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| FCU-C-7 | 2 | 20 | 1064 |  |  | 31 |  |  | 32 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| - | - | - |  | 1064 |  | 33 |  | ค | 34 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| FCU-C-1 | 2 | 20 |  |  | 250 | 35 |  | T | 36 |  |  | 748 | 2 | 20 | FCU-C-3 |
| - | - | - | 250 |  |  | 37 |  |  | 38 | 748 |  |  | - | - | - |
| FCU-C-2 | 2 | 20 |  | 250 |  | 39 |  |  | 40 |  | 748 |  | 2 | 20 | FCU-C-4 |
| - | - | - |  |  | 250 | 41 |  |  | 42 |  |  | 748 | - | - | - |
| TOTALS |  |  | 5910 | 5910 | 4518 |  |  |  |  | 2188 | 2498 | 2396 |  |  |  |
| MAIN BREAKER FEEDER SIIZ SOURCE | 225 AF/ 150 AT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LINE AMPS 65.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | P175D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MINIMUM INTERRUPTING CAPACITY BREAKERS RMS SYMMETRICALAMPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | DB-S/4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22000 |

Figure 52: Existing Street Level Panelboard


Figure 53: Existing Roof Level Panelboard
Lobby- New Lighting Circuits

| Circuit |  |  |  |  | Unit |  | Subtotal |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | C/B Size | Location | Description | C/NC | Quantity | Watts | VA | Watts | VA |
| 1 | 20 | Lobby | D Luminaires | NC | 9 | 30 | 30 | 270 | 270 |
| 3 | 20 | Lobby | E Luminaires | NC | 13 | 31 | 34.8 | 403 | 452.4 |
| 5 | 20 | Lobby | C Luminaires | NC | 2 | 45 | 48 | 90 | 96 |

Table 25: New Lobby Circuits
Façade- New Street Level Lighting Circuits

| Circuit |  |  |  |  |  | Unit |  | Subtotal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | C/B Size | Location | Description | C/NC | Quantity | Watts | VA | Watts | VA |
| 16 | 20 | Façade | H Luminaires | C | 3 | 36 | 37.2 | 108 | 111.6 |
| 18 | 20 | Façade | G Luminaires | C | 13 | 36 | 37.2 | 468 | 483.6 |
|  |  |  | I Luminaires | C | 3 | 50 | 50 | 150 | 150 |
| 20 | 20 | Façade | G Luminaires | C | 10 | 36 | 37.2 | 360 | 372 |
|  |  |  | I Luminaires | C | 3 | 50 | 50 | 150 | 150 |
| 22 | 20 | Façade | J Luminaires | C | 2 | 428 | 441 | 856 | 881.92 |
| 24 | 20 | Façade | J Luminaires | C | 2 | 428 | 441 | 856 | 881.92 |

Table 26: New Façade Circuits
Façade- New Roof Level Lighting Circuits

| Circuit |  |  |  | Unit |  | Subtotal |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | C/B Size | Location | Description | C/NC | Quantity | Watts | VA | Watts | VA |
| 17 | 20 | Façade | F Luminaires | C | 2 | 37 | 37.2 | 74 | 74.4 |

## Street Level- Panelboard Sizing Worksheet



Figure 54: Street Level Panelboard Sizing Worksheet

Roof Level- Panelboard Sizing Worksheet


Figure 55: Roof Level Panelboard Worksheet

Street Level- Updated Panelboard

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE: 208Y/120V,3PH,4W <br> SIZE/TYPE BUS: 225A <br> SIZE/TYPE MAIN: 125A/3P C/B |  |  | PANEL TAG: LP-CS <br> PANEL LOCATION: B'MNT EL. EQ. RM PANEL MOUNTING: SURFACE |  |  |  |  |  |  | MIN. C/B AIC: 22k OPTIONS: |  |  |
| DESCRIPTION | LOCATION | LOAD (WATTS) | C/B SIZE | POS. NO. | A | B | C | POS. NO. | C/B SIZE | LOAD (WATTS) | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION |
| LIGHTING | FSTC LOBBY | 240 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 20A/1P | 360 | FSTC LOBBY | REC |
| LIGHTING | FSTC LOBBY | 403 | 20A/1P | 3 |  | * |  | 4 | 20A/1P | 360 | FSTC LOBBY | REC |
| LIGHTING | FSTC LOBBY | 403 | 20A/1P | 5 |  |  | * | 6 | 20A/1P | 360 | CS09 | REC |
| UNIT HEATER | C-2 | 1700 | 20A/3P | 7 | * |  |  | 8 | 20A/1P | 360 | CS09 | REC |
| UNIT HEATER | C-2 | 1700 | - | 9 |  | * |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 850 | CORBIN ENTRY | REC |
| - | - | 1700 | - | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | 20A/1P | 540 | CS08 | REC |
| UNIT HEATER | - | 1000 | 20A/2P | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | 20A/1P | 360 | CS08 | REC |
| - | C-3 | 1000 | - | 15 |  | * |  | 16 | 20A/1P | 112 | CORBIN ENTRY | FAÇADE- CORBIN |
| EF-C-9 | C-9 | 528 | 20A/1P | 17 |  |  | * | 18 | 20A/1P | 634 | FSTC ENTRY | FAÇADE- FSTC |
| UNIT HEATER | C-1 | 1332 | 20A/3P | 19 | * |  |  | 20 | 20A/1P | 522 | RETAIL 1 ENTRY | FAÇADE-RETAIL |
| - | - | 1332 | - | 21 |  | * |  | 22 | 20A/1P | 882 | FAÇADE | FAÇADE- LIGHTING |
| - | - | 1332 | - | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 882 | FAÇADE | FAÇADE- LIGHTING |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/3P | 25 | * |  |  | 26 | 20A/1P | 360 | C101 | REC |
| - | - | 1560 | - | 27 |  | * |  | 28 | 20A/1P | 540 | C101 | REC |
| - | - | 1560 | - | 29 |  |  | * | 30 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| FAN COIL UNIT | C-7 | 1064 | 20A/2P | 31 | * |  |  | 32 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| - | - | 1064 | - | 33 |  | * |  | 34 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| FAN COIL UNIT | C-1 | 250 | 20A/2P | 35 |  |  | * | 36 | 20A/2P | 748 | C-3 | FAN COIL UNIT |
| - | - | 250 | - | 37 | * |  |  | 38 | - | 748 | - | - |
| FAN COIL UNIT | C-2 | 250 | 20A/2P | 39 |  | * |  | 40 | 20A/2P | 748 | C-4 | FAN COIL UNIT |
| - | - | 250 | - | 41 |  |  | * | 42 | - | 748 | - | - |
| CONNECTED LOAD <br> CONNECTED LOA <br> CONNECTED LOA | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{KW})-\mathrm{A} \mathrm{Ph} . \\ & \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{KW})-\mathrm{B} \text { Ph. } \\ & \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{KW})-\mathrm{C} \mathrm{Ph} . \end{aligned}$ | 11.42 12.36 11.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL DESIGN POWER FACTO TOTAL DESIGN | LOAD (KW) <br> R LOAD (AMPS) | $\begin{array}{r} 42.33 \\ 1.00 \\ 118 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Figure 56: Updated Street Level Panel Schedule
Lobby- Feeder Schedule

| Feeder Schedule |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Panelboard Tag | LP-CS |
| Panelboard Voltage | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120$ |
| Calculated Design Load (kW) | 42.3 |
| Calculated Power Factor | 0.88 |
| Calculated Design Load (A) | 98.0 |
| Calculated Load (A) with spare | 117.6 |
| Feeder Protection Size | 125 A |
| Sets | 1 |
| Wire Size |  |
| Phase (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | $(3)$ \#1 AWG |
| Neutral (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{THHN)}$ | $(1)$ \#1 AWG |
| Ground (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | $(1) ~ \# 6 \mathrm{AWG}$ |
| Conduit (RMC) | $1-1 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Power Factor | 0.95 |
| Length of Run (Ft) | 6 |
| Voltage Drop (V) | 0.2 |
| \% Drop | $0.1 \%$ |

Figure 57: Lobby Feeder Schedule

Roof Level- Updated Panelboard

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE: 208Y/120V,3PH,4W <br> SIZE/TYPE BUS: 225A <br> SIZE/TYPE MAIN: 175A/3P C/B |  |  | PANEL TAG: RP-EL5455 <br> PANEL LOCATION: LVL 9 ELEV M/C RM PANEL MOUNTING: SURFACE |  |  |  |  |  |  | MIN. C/B AIC: 22k OPTIONS: |  |  |
| DESCRIPTION | LOCATION | LOAD (WATTS) | C/B SIZE | POS. NO. | A | B | C | POS. NO. | C/B SIZE | LOAD (WATTS) | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION |
| PIT LTG AND REC | PIT | 280 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 60A/3P | 4680 | - | SPARE |
| REC SMP | PIT | 840 | 20A/1P | 3 |  | * |  | 4 | - | 4680 | - | - |
| REC M/C RM | M/C RM | 360 | 20A/1P | 5 |  |  | * | 6 | - | 4680 | - | - |
| CAB LTG PE-54 | ELEV CAB | 400 | 20A/1P | 7 | * |  |  | 8 | 20A/1P | 3240 | - | SPARE |
| CAB LTG PE-55 | ELEV CAB | 400 | 20A/1P | 9 |  | * |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 3240 | - | SPARE |
| LTG ELEV M/C RM | M/C RM | 320 | 20A/1P | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | 20A/1P | 3240 | - | SPARE |
| EMERGENCY LGT | ELEV RM | 100 | 20A/1P | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | 20A/1P | 3240 | - | SPARE |
| EF-CB ELEV M/C RM | M/C RM | 528 | 20A/1P | 15 |  | * |  | 16 | 20A/1P | 3240 | - | SPARE |
| FAÇADE LTG | FAÇADE | 74 | 20A/1P | 17 |  |  | * | 18 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 19 | * |  |  | 20 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 21 |  | * |  | 22 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| CONNECTED LOAD (KW) CONNECTED LOAD (KW) CONNECTED LOAD (KW) | - A Ph. <br> - B Ph. <br> - C Ph. | 15.06 16.05 13.35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL DESIGN POWER FACTO TOTAL DESIGN | JAD (KW) AD (AMPS) | $\begin{array}{r} 53.35 \\ 0.96 \\ 154 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Figure 58: Roof Level Panelboard Schedule

## Roof- Feeder Schedule

| Feeder Schedule |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Panelboard Tag | RP-EL5455 |
| Panelboard Voltage | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120$ |
| Calculated Design Load (kW) | 53.4 |
| Calculated Power Factor | 0.85 |
| Calculated Design Load (A) | 128.5 |
| Calculated Load (A) with spare | 154.2 |
| Feeder Protection Size | 175 A |
| Sets Wire Size | 1 |
|  |  |
| Phase (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | (3) \#2/0 AWG |
| Neutral (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | (1) \#2/0 AWG |
| Ground (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | $(1)$ \#6 AWG |
| Conduit (RMC) | $2 "$ |
| Power Factor | 0.95 |
| Length of Run (Ft) | 160 |
| Voltage Drop (V) | 4.3 |
| \% Drop | $2.1 \%$ |

Figure 59: Roof Panelboard Schedule

## Retail

## Retail Level- No Existing Panelboard

The retail space was to be designed and constructed by tenant. Tenant is required to supply their own panelboard.

Retail- New Lighting Circuits

| Circuit |  |  |  |  |  | Unit |  | Subtotal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | C/B Size | Location | Description | C/NC | Quantity | Watts | VA | Watts | VA |
| 1 | 20 | Retail Space 1 | K Luminaires | C | 11 | 89 | 90 | 979 | 990 |
| 2 | 20 | Retail Space 1 | K Luminaires | C | 2 | 89 | 90 | 178 | 180 |
| 3 | 20 | Retail Space 1 | N Luminaires | C | 4 | 14 | 15.6 | 56 | 62.4 |
| 4 | 20 | Retail Space 1 | M Luminaires | C | 11 | 170 | 189 | 1870 | 2078 |
| 5 | 20 | Retail Space 1 | N Luminaires | C | 3 | 14 | 15.6 | 42 | 46.67 |
| 6 | 20 | Retail Space 1 | L Luminaires | C | 9 | 13 | 13.1 | 117 | 118.2 |

Figure 60: New Retail Lighting Circuits

Retail Level- New Panelboard


Figure 61: Retail Panelboard Sizing Worksheet

Retail- New Panelboard Schedule

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE: 208Y/120V,3PH,4W <br> SIZE/TYPE BUS: 225A <br> SIZE/TYPE MAIN: 125A/3P C/B |  |  | PANEL TAG: LP-RETAIL <br> PANEL LOCATION: RETAIL 1 STORAGE PANEL MOUNTING: RECESSED |  |  |  |  |  |  | MIN. C/B AIC: 22k OPTIONS: |  |  |
| DESCRIPTION | LOCATION | LOAD (WATTS) | C/B SIZE | POS. NO. | A | B | C | POS. NO. | C/B SIZE | LOAD (WATTS) | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION |
| Lighting | Retail | 979 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 20A/1P | 178 | Retail | Lighting |
| Lighting | Window Case | 56 | 20A/1P | 3 |  | * |  | 4 | 20A/1P | 1870 | Casework | Lighting |
| Lighting | Mirror | 42 | 20A/1P | 5 |  |  | * | 6 | 20A/1P | 117 | Sales Area | Lighting |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 7 | * |  |  | 8 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 9 |  | * |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 15 |  | * |  | 16 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 17 |  |  | * | 18 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 19 | * |  |  | 20 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 21 |  | * |  | 22 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| CONNECTED LOAD CONNECTED LOAD CONNECTED LOAD | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I) - } \mathrm{A} P \mathrm{Ph} . \\ & \text { /) - } \mathrm{B} \mathrm{Ph} . \\ & \text { /) - } \mathrm{C} \mathrm{Ph} . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 10.52 11.29 9.52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL DESIGN POWER FACTO TOTAL DESIGN | AD (KW) AD (AMPS) | $\begin{array}{r} 37.59 \\ 0.97 \\ 107 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Figure 62: Retail Panelboard Schedule

## Retail- Feeder Schedule

| Feeder Schedule |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Panelboard Tag | LP-RETAIL |
| Panelboard Voltage | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120$ |
| Calculated Design Load (kW) | 37.6 |
| Calculated Power Factor | 0.90 |
| Calculated Design Load (A) | 89.1 |
| Calculated Load (A) with spare | 107.1 |
| Feeder Protection Size | 110 A |
| Sets | 1 |
| Wire Size |  |
| Phase (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | $(3) \# 2 \mathrm{AWG}$ |
| Neutral (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | $(1) \# 2 \mathrm{AWG}$ |
| Ground (75 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | $(1) \# 6 \mathrm{AWG}$ |
| Conduit (RMC) | $1-1 / 4 "$ |
| Power Factor | 0.95 |
| Length of Run (Ft) | 25 |
| Voltage Drop (V) | 0.7 |
| \% Drop | $0.3 \%$ |

Figure 63: Retail Panelboard Feeder

## Emergency

## Emergency- Existing Panelboard Schedule

| PANEL DESIGNATION | LP-CU |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LOCA |  |  | LVLELEC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SERVICE VOLTAGE |  | 1208 V , | 3P, 4W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SERV |  |  | NBUILDING |
| BUS RATING | 225A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOUN | ING |  |  |
| DESCRIPTION | BRE | AKER |  | LTAM |  | CKT | BUS |  | CKT |  | LTAM |  | BRE | KER | DESCRIPTION |
| DESCRIPION | P | AMP | A | B | C | CKT | Bus |  | CKT | A | B | C | P | AMP | DESCRIPTION |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | 1 | 20 | 884 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 | 716 |  |  | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | 1 | 20 |  | 781 |  | 3 |  | $\sim$ | 4 |  | 716 |  | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | 1 | 20 |  |  | 429 | 5 |  | $\sim$ | 6 |  |  | 1050 | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | 1 | 20 | 346 |  |  | 7 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 8 | 716 |  |  | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | 1 | 20 |  | 284 |  | 9 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 10 |  | 716 |  | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | 1 | 20 |  |  | 716 | 11 |  | $\Omega$ | 12 |  |  | 1050 | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | 1 | 20 | 716 |  |  | 13 |  | $\Omega$ | 14 | 732 |  |  | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| SP-C3 | 1 | 20 |  | 1176 |  | 15 |  | $\Omega$ | 16 |  | 716 |  | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| P-C2 | 1 | 20 |  |  | 528 | 17 |  | $\Omega$ | 18 |  |  | 600 | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 19 |  | $\Omega$ | 20 | 700 |  |  | 1 | 20 | LIGHTING |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 21 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 22 |  | 611 |  | 1 | 20 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 23 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 24 |  |  | 696 | 1 | 20 | SF-C-4 |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 25 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 26 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 27 |  |  | 28 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 29 |  |  | 30 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 31 |  |  | 32 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 33 |  |  | 34 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 35 |  |  | 36 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 37 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 38 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 39 |  | $\Omega$ | 40 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| SPARE | 1 | 20 |  |  |  | 41 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 42 |  |  |  | 1 | 20 | SPARE |
| TOTALS |  |  | 1946 | 2241 | 1673 |  |  |  |  | 2864 | 2759 | 3396 |  |  |  |
| MAIN BREAKER FEEDER SIIE SOURCE | 225 AF/ 150 AT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LINE AMPS 41.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | P175D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MINIMUM INTERRUPTING CAPACITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CORBIN LTG UPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | BREAKERS RMS SYMMETRICAL AMPS 22000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 64: Existing Emergency Panel

Emergency- Updated Panelboard Sizing Worksheet


Default Power Factor $=0.80$
Default Demand Factor $=100 \%$
Figure 65: Emergency Panelboard Worksheet

|  |  | PA | NE | $B \bigcirc A$ |  |  |  | SCH | $E D$ | $L E$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE <br> SIZE/TYPE BUS: <br> SIZE/TYPE MAIN | $\begin{aligned} & 208 \mathrm{Y} / 120 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{PH} \\ & 225 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 175 \mathrm{~A} / 3 \mathrm{P} \text { C/B } \end{aligned}$ | $-1,4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PANEL TA } \\ & \text { JEL LOCATIC } \\ & \text { EL MOUNTIN } \end{aligned}$ | AG: <br> ON: NG: |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CU } \\ & \text { MT L } \\ & \text { RFA } \end{aligned}$ | LVL ELEC <br> CE |  | MIN. C/B AIC: OPTIONS: |  |  |
| DESCRIPTION | LOCATION | LOAD (WATTS) | C/B SIZE | POS. NO. | A | B | C | POS. NO. | C/B SIZE | LOAD (WATTS) | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | SUB BSM | 884 | 20A/1P | 1 | * |  |  | 2 | 20A/1P | 716 | ELECT RM | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | BSM | 781 | 20A/1P | 3 |  | * |  | 4 | 20A/1P | 716 | LVL 4 OFFICE | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | MEZZ | 429 | 20A/1P | 5 |  |  | * | 6 | 20A/1P | 1050 | MECH RM | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | FSTC LOBBY | 397 | 20A/1P | 7 | * |  |  | 8 | 20A/1P | 716 | LVL 5 OFFICE | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | SECURITY RM | 284 | 20A/1P | 9 |  | * |  | 10 | 20A/1P | 716 | LVL 6 OFFICE | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | FORBIN STAIRS | 716 | 20A/1P | 11 |  |  | * | 12 | 20A/1P | 1050 | LVL 2 OFFICE | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | LVL 3 OFFICE | 367 | 20A/1P | 13 | * |  |  | 14 | 20A/1P | 732 | EVEL 7 OFFICE | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| SP-C3 | SECURITY RM | 1176 | 20A/1P | 15 |  | * |  | 16 | 20A/1P | 715 | EVEL 8 OFFICE | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| P-C2 | SECURITY RM | 528 | 20A/1P | 17 |  |  | * | 18 | 20A/1P | 600 | RETAIL 2 | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| EMER/EXIT LTG | RETAIL 1 | 14 | 20A/1P | 19 | * |  |  | 20 | 20A/1P | 700 | ESC RM | LIGHTING |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 21 |  | * |  | 22 | 20A/1P | 611 | ELEV RM | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 23 |  |  | * | 24 | 20A/1P | 696 | FSTC LOBBY | EMER/EXIT LTG |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 25 | * |  |  | 26 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 27 |  | * |  | 28 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 29 |  |  | * | 30 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 31 | * |  |  | 32 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 33 |  | * |  | 34 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 35 |  |  | * | 36 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 37 | * |  |  | 38 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 39 |  | * |  | 40 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| SPARE | - | 1560 | 20A/1P | 41 |  |  | * | 42 | 20A/1P | 1560 | - | SPARE |
| CONNECTED LOAD (KW) - A Ph. CONNECTED LOAD (KW) - B Ph. CONNECTED LOAD (KW) - C Ph. |  | 13.89 15.92 15.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL DESIGN LOAD (KW) POWER FACTOR TOTAL DESIGN LOAD (AMPS) |  | $\begin{array}{r} 54.95 \\ 1.00 \\ 153 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Figure 66: Emergency Panelboard Schedule

## Emergency- Feeder Schedule

| Feeder Schedule |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Panelboard Tag | LP-CU |
| Panelboard Voltage | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120$ |
| Calculated Design Load (kW) | 55 |
| Calculated Power Factor | 0.85 |
| Calculated Design Load (A) | 127.1 |
| Calculated Load (A) with spare | 152.6 |
| Feeder Protection Size | 175 A |
| Sets | 1 |
| Wire Size |  |
| Phase ( $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ THHN) | $(3)$ \#2/0 AWG |
| Neutral ( $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{THHN}$ ) | $(1)$ \#2/0 AWG |
| Ground ( $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{THHN)}$ | $(1) ~ \# 6 \mathrm{AWG}$ |
| Conduit (RMC) | $2 "$ |
| Power Factor | 0.95 |
| Length of Run (Ft) | 15 |
| Voltage Drop (V) | 0.4 |
| \% Drop | $0.2 \%$ |

Figure 67: Emergency Panelboard Schedule

## Electrical Depth 1- SKM Analysis

SKM Power Tools was used to study the safety and reliability of the electrical system design for the Corbin Building. SKM software is used to do a short circuit analysis, arc flash study coordination study of one branch. These studies are conducted to prove the electrical system will provide continuous electrical power during normal operation and coordinate breakers during short circuits. Also maintenance personal can know the electrical hazards known in the system during fixing the system.

SKM requires a single-line diagram to be imputed into the system which was created using the projects riser diagram. The emergency and elevator distribution panels were excluded from the model since they are separately derived systems in another building. All the equipment characteristics were imported from the SKM library. Cutler-Hammer products were used as the default equipment for the study.

## Short Circuit Analysis

A short circuit analysis was conducted for the Corbin Building electrical system using SKM Power Tools. The study conducted provided the worst-case short circuit fault levels at all critical bus locations. A summary of the results can be found below. Table 28 compares SKM results with the original design ACl rating of the panels. All the panels were found to be sized correctly with assuming the utility provides a continuous amp rating of 100,000 Amps.

| Short Circuit Analysis Summary |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bus Name | Voltage | Available Fault Current |  |  |  |
|  | L-L | 3 Phase | X/R | LINE/GRND | X/R |
| BUS-DB-5/8 | 208 | 7664.9 | 2 | 7840.56 | 2 |
| BUS-DB-ESC5758 | 460 | 37523.9 | 1 | 0.03 | 1 |
| BUS-DB-S/4 | 208 | 7628.3 | 2 | 7815 | 2 |
| BUS-DBC | 460 | 50444.7 | 1 | 0.03 | 1 |
| BUS-LP-C2 | 208 | 5268.4 | 1.2 | 4417.42 | 1 |
| BUS-LP-C3 | 208 | 4924.5 | 1.2 | 4016.54 | 0.9 |
| BUS-LP-C4 | 208 | 4619.6 | 1.1 | 3679.08 | 0.9 |
| BUS-LP-C5 | 208 | 4359.8 | 1.1 | 3396.37 | 0.8 |
| BUS-LP-C6 | 208 | 4115.4 | 1 | 3148.57 | 0.8 |
| BUS-LP-C7 | 208 | 3895.8 | 1 | 2933.47 | 0.8 |
| BUS-LP-C8A | 208 | 3697.4 | 1 | 2745.17 | 0.8 |
| BUS-LP-C8B | 208 | 3660 | 1 | 2710.3 | 0.8 |
| BUS-LP-CP | 208 | 3081.5 | 0.7 | 3115.04 | 0.7 |
| BUS-LP-CS | 208 | 7362.6 | 1.8 | 7376.39 | 1.8 |
| BUS-PP-C3 | 460 | 17846 | 0.7 | 0.03 | 1 |
| BUS-PP-C6 | 460 | 13253.8 | 0.6 | 0.03 | 1 |
| BUS-PP-C8 | 460 | 11310.4 | 0.6 | 0.03 | 1 |
| BUS-PP-CP | 460 | 36558.2 | 0.9 | 0.03 | 1 |
| BUS-RP-ESC5758 | 208 | 1702.3 | 0.5 | 1707.16 | 0.5 |

Table 27: Short Circuit Analysis Summary

## Short Circuit Analysis Comparison

| Bus Name | Voltage | Available Fault <br> Current Amps | Specified <br> Rating AIC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | L-L |  | 100,000 |
| BUS-DB-5/8 | 208 | 37523.9 | 65,000 |
| BUS-DB-ESC5758 | 460 | 7628.3 | 100,000 |
| BUS-DB-S/4 | 208 | 50444.7 | 100,000 |
| BUS-DBC | 460 | 5268.4 | 22,000 |
| BUS-LP-C2 | 208 | 4924.5 | 22,000 |
| BUS-LP-C3 | 208 |  |  |


| BUS-LP-C4 | 208 | 4619.6 | 22,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUS-LP-C5 | 208 | 4359.8 | 22,000 |
| BUS-LP-C6 | 208 | 4115.4 | 22,000 |
| BUS-LP-C7 | 208 | 3895.8 | 22,000 |
| BUS-LP-C8A | 208 | 3697.4 | 22,000 |
| BUS-LP-C8B | 208 | 3660 | 22,000 |
| BUS-LP-CP | 208 | 3081.5 | 22,000 |
| BUS-LP-CS | 208 | 7362.6 | 22,000 |
| BUS-PP-C3 | 460 | 17846 | 22,000 |
| BUS-PP-C6 | 460 | 13253.8 | 22,000 |
| BUS-PP-C8 | 460 | 11310.4 | 22,000 |
| BUS-PP-CP | 460 | 36558.2 | 65,000 |
| BUS-RP-ESC5758 | 208 | 1702.3 | 22,000 |

Table 28: Comparison SKM vs. Design

## Load Flow Analysis

A load flow analysis was conducted to analyze the load and voltage drop on each wire in the system. The study found that all the wires were equal or under $3 \%$ voltage drop and were sized correctly.

| Balanced Voltage Drop and Load Flow Branch Data Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name |  |  | Type | Voltage Drop | Amps | KVA | Rating \% |
| Branch | From | To |  |  |  |  |  |
| CBL-0001 | BUS-0002 | BUS-DBC | FDR | 0 | 646.09 | 508.18 | 50.08 |
| CBL-0002 | BUS-DBC | BUS-0004 | FDR | 0.05 | 130.45 | 102.61 | 30.34 |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { XF2-T6- } \\ \text { C5/8 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | BUS-0004 | BUS-0005 | TX2 | 3.06 | 130.45 | 102.56 | 69.29 |
| CBL-0003 | BUS-0005 | BUS-DB-5/8 | FDR | 0.03 | 288.5 | 99.38 | 49.74 |
| CBL-0004 | BUS-DB-5/8 | BUS-LP-C8A | FDR | 1.35 | 89.06 | 30.67 | 45.67 |
| CBL-0005 | BUS-LP-C8A | BUS-LP-C8B | FDR | 0.02 | 72.81 | 24.72 | 37.34 |
| CBL-0006 | BUS-DB-5/8 | BUS-LP-C7 | FDR | 0.98 | 71.4 | 24.59 | 36.62 |
| CBL-0007 | BUS-DB-5/8 | BUS-LP-C6 | FDR | 0.71 | 57.44 | 19.78 | 29.46 |
| CBL-0008 | BUS-DB-5/8 | BUS-LP-C5 | FDR | 0.77 | 70.6 | 24.31 | 36.21 |
| CBL-0009 | BUS-DBC | BUS-0013 | FDR | 0.05 | 97.34 | 76.56 | 22.64 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { XF2-T6- } \\ \text { CS/4 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | BUS-0013 | BUS-0014 | TX2 | 2.28 | 97.34 | 76.52 | 51.7 |
| CBL-0010 | BUS-0014 | BUS-DB-S/4 | FDR | 0.02 | 215.26 | 74.75 | 37.11 |
| CBL-0011 | BUS-DB-S/4 | BUS-LP-C4 | FDR | 0.66 | 69.95 | 24.28 | 35.87 |
| CBL-0012 | BUS-DB-S/4 | BUS-LP-C3 | FDR | 0.56 | 69.87 | 24.26 | 35.83 |
| CBL-0013 | BUS-DB-S/4 | BUS-LP-C2 | FDR | 0.5 | 75.44 | 26.19 | 38.69 |


| CBL-0014 | BUS-DB-S/4 | BUS-LP-CS | FDR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CBL-0015 | BUS-DBC | BUS-PP-C8 | FDR | 0.45 | 65.06 | 51.17 | 33.36 |
| CBL-0016 | BUS-DBC | BUS-PP-C6 | FDR | 0.29 | 51.65 | 40.63 | 26.49 |
| CBL-0017 | BUS-DBC | BUS-PP-C3 | FDR | 0.24 | 66.47 | 52.28 | 34.08 |
|  |  | BUS-DB- |  |  |  |  |  |
| CBL-0018 | BUS-DBC | ESC5758 | FDR | 0.09 | 128.31 | 100.92 | 44.24 |
|  | BUS-DB- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CBL-0019 | ESC5758 | BUS-0024 | FDR | 0.21 | 51.15 | 40.19 | 39.34 |
|  | BUS-DB- | BUS-0025 | FDR | 0.25 | 51.17 | 40.21 | 39.36 |
| CBL-0020 | ESC5758 | BUS-DB- | BUS-0026 | FDR | 0.03 | 26 | 20.43 |
| CBL-0021 | ESC5758 | BUS-0027 | TX2 | 3.22 | 26 | 20.42 | 69.04 |
| XF2-T2-CP | BUS-0026 | BUS-RP- |  |  |  |  |  |
| CBL-0022 | BUS-0027 | ESC5758 | FDR | 0.03 | 57.49 | 19.76 | 29.48 |
| CBL-0023 | BUS-DBC | BUS-0029 | FDR | 0.07 | 25.13 | 19.76 | 19.33 |
| XF2-T3-CP | BUS-0029 | BUS-0030 | TX2 | 1.65 | 25.13 | 19.75 | 44.49 |
| CBL-0024 | BUS-0030 | BUS-LP-CP | FDR | 0.03 | 55.57 | 19.42 | 28.49 |
| CBL-0025 | BUS-DBC | BUS-PP-CP | FDR | 0.06 | 81.71 | 64.26 | 41.9 |

Table 29: Load Flow Summary

## Arc Fault Study

The arc fault study calculates the available short circuit level at each bus and through each protective device from the short circuit analysis. The arc fault current is calculated from the bolted fault current and is used to find the time duration of the arc from the time current coordination curve. Arc flash boundaries are based on the arcing fault currents and protective device operating times. When working on the main switchboard arc-rated shirt and pants are required.

| Bus Name | Protective <br> Device <br> Name | Bus <br> kV | Bus <br> Bolted <br> Fault <br> (kA) | Bus <br> Arcing <br> Fault <br> (kA) | Prot Dev <br> Bolted <br> Fault <br> (kA) | Prot Dev <br> Arcing <br> Fault <br> (kA) | Trip/ <br> Delay <br> Time <br> (sec.) | Breaker <br> Opening <br> Time <br> (sec.) | Ground | Equip <br> Type | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gap } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Arc <br> Flash Boundary (in) | Working Distance (in) | Incident <br> Energy (cal/cm2) | Required Protective <br> FR Clothing Category | Label \# | Cable Length From Trip Device <br> (ft) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUS-DB-5/8 | PD-DB-5/8 | 0.208 | 7.66 | 3.61 | 7.66 | 3.61 | 0.09 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 16 | 18 | 0.99 | Category 0 | \# 0001 |  |
| BUS-DBC | PD-DBC | 0.46 | 50.44 | 24.90 | 49.98 | 24.67 | 0.034 | 0.000 | No | PNL | 25 | 37 | 18 | 4.0 | Category 1 | \# 0004 |  |
| BUS-DB-ESC5758 | PD-DBC-11 | 0.46 | 37.52 | 19.40 | 37.07 | 19.16 | 0.01 | 0.000 | No | PNL | - 25 | 15 | 18 | 0.89 | Category 0 | \# 0002 | 25.00 |
| BUS-DB-S/4 | PD-DB-S/4 | 0.208 | 7.63 | 3.60 | 7.63 | 3.60 | \% 0.1 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 17 | 18 | 1.1 | Category 0 | \# 0003 |  |
| BUS-LP-C2 | PD-DB-S/4-3 | 0.208 | 5.27 | 2.77 | 5.27 | 2.77 | - 0.065 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 11 | 18 | 0.54 | Category 0 | \# 0005 | 70.00 |
| BUS-LP-C3 | PD-DB-S/4-2 | 0.208 | 4.92 | 2.65 | 4.92 | 2.65 | 0.065 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 11 | 18 | 0.51 | Category 0 | \# 0006 | 85.00 |
| BUS-LP-C4 | PD-DB-S/4-1 | 0.208 | 4.62 | 2.53 | 4.62 | 2.53 | 0.065 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | 25 | 10 | 18 | 0.49 | Category 0 | \# 0007 | 100.00 |
| BUS-LP-C5 | PD-DB-5/8-4 | 0.208 | 4.36 | 2.43 | 4.36 | 2.43 | \% 0.065 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 10 | 18 | 0.47 | Category 0 | \# 0008 | 115.00 |
| BUS-LP-C6 | PD-DB-5/8-3 | 0.208 | 4.12 | 2.33 | 4.12 | 2.33 | 0.065 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 10 | 18 | 0.45 | Category 0 | \# 0009 | 130.00 |
| BUS-LP-C7 | PD-DB-5/8-2 | 0.208 | 3.90 | 2.24 | 3.90 | 2.24 | 0.065 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 10 | 18 | 0.43 | Category 0 | \# 0010 | 145.00 |
| BUS-LP-C8A | PD-DB-5/8-1 | 0.208 | 3.70 | 2.16 | 3.70 | 2.16 | - 0.065 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 9 | 18 | 0.41 | Category 0 | \# 0011 | 160.00 |
| BUS-LP-C8B | PD-DB-5/8-1 | 0.208 | 3.66 | 2.15 | 3.66 | 2.15 | 0.065 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 9 | 18 | 0.41 | Category 0 | \# 0012 | 163.00 |
| BUS-LP-CP | PD-DBC-12 | 0.208 | 3.08 | 1.90 | 3.08 | 1.90 | 0.09 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 11 | 18 | 0.50 | Category 0 | \# 0013 | 44.00 |
| BUS-LP-CS | PD-DB-S/4-4 | 0.208 | 7.36 | 3.51 | 7.36 | 3.51 | - 0.065 | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | - 25 | 13 | 18 | 0.70 | Category 0 | \# 0014 | 6.00 |
| BUS-PP-C3 | PD-DBC-7 | 0.46 | 17.85 | 10.37 | 17.85 | 10.37 | 0.013 | 0.000 | No | PNL | - 25 | 12 | 18 | 0.57 | Category 0 | \# 0015 | 85.00 |
| BUS-PP-C6 | PD-DBC-6 | 0.46 | 13.25 | 8.07 | 13.25 | 8.07 | - 0.016 | 0.000 | No | PNL | - 25 | 11 | 18 | 0.55 | Category 0 | \# 0016 | 130.00 |
| BUS-PP-C8 | PD-DBC-5 | 0.46 | 11.31 | 7.06 | 11.31 | 7.06 | - 0.018 | 0.000 | No | PNL | 25 | 11 | 18 | 0.52 | Category 0 | \# 0017 | 160.00 |
| BUS-PP-CP | PD-DBC-14 | 0.46 | 36.56 | 18.98 | 36.56 | 18.98 | 0.01 | 0.000 | No | PNL | - 25 | 15 | 18 | 0.87 | Category 0 | \# 0018 | 18.00 |
| BUS-RP-ESC5758 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PD-DB- } \\ \text { ESC5758-5 } \end{gathered}$ | 0.208 | 1.70 | 1.25 | 1.70 | 1.25 | $\bigcirc 0.1$ | 0.000 | Yes | PNL | 25 | 9 | 18 | 0.35 | Category 0 | \# 0019 | 12.00 |

Table 30: Arc Flash Summary Table

## Coordination Study

The coordination study below (highlighted in blue) is for the general lighting and receptacle panel on the fourth floor. The study was conducted from the main breaker in the DBC switchboard to the breaker in the lighting panelboard. As shown below the breakers are coordinated so the panel on the fourth floor trips first and the last breaker to trip is the main switchboard.


Figure 68: Coordination Branch


Figure 69: Coordination Study

## Electrical Depth 2- Conduit and Wire vs. Bus Duct

Conduit and wire vs. bus duct investigated the cost difference between the two different methods used to feed the main switchboard. The feed from the electrical room in the Fulton Street Transit Center on the fifth floor feed the main switchboard in the basement in the Corbin Building. The main pathway was through a vertical duct bank for the most direct route. On the tables $8-13$ below each letter represents a starting, ending or turn in the pathway. I used this as a location marker to compare data. Material and labor cost came from RSMeans Electrical Cost Data 2012.

Rigid galvanized steel conduit and copper wire is specified for all electrical distribution in the Corbin Building. The conduit followed Article 344 in the National Electric Code. As stated in the code conduit shall not make more than 360 bends between pull points. I have taking this in to account by placing pull boxes in the appropriate locations. Every connection to a pull box or piece of equipment used a box connector, locknut and plastic bushing. The code also stated that conduit shall be supported no more than every three feet.

The bus duct bars used in the comparison were copper with a 800 Amp capacity. The bus duct used the same number of turns and rose thought the same vertical shaft that the conduits used. The bus duct was designed to comply with Article 368 in the National Electric Code. The support spacing from the NEC is no more than five feet. Each ten feet of bus duct was supplied with one support hanger. Some extra hangers were added into the cost for when lengths were less than ten feet.

## Wire

| Wire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pathway |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. Of } \\ \text { Sets } \end{gathered}$ | Total Length | Phase \& Neutral Conductors |  |  | Cost per Foot |  |  | Ground Conductors |  |  | Cost per Foot |  |  | Total Cost per Path | Total Cost |
| Start | End | Length |  |  | No. | Size | Type | Material | Labor | Total | No. | Size | Type | Material | Labor | Total |  |  |
| DBC | A | 5 | 3 | 15 | 4 4 | 500 | THHN | \$ 11.50 | \$2.58 | \$14.08 | 1 | 250 | THHN | \$ 5.30 | \$2.06 | \$7.36 | \$ 955.20 | \$ 39,545.28 |
| A | B | 12 | 3 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ $2,292.48$ |  |
| B | C | 26 | 3 | 78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 4 4,967.04 |  |
| C | D | 88 | 3 | 264 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 16,811.52 |  |
| D | E | 4 | 3 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 7664.16 |  |
| E | F | 22 | 3 | 66 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ $\quad 4,202.88$ |  |
| F | G | 15 | 3 | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ $2,865.60$ |  |
| G | H | 25 | 3 | 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ $4,4,776.00$ |  |
| H | SS-3 | 10 | 3 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 1,910.40 |  |

Table 31: Wire Cost

## Conduit Straight Runs

| Pathway |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. Of } \\ & \text { Sets } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> Length | Conduit |  | Cost per Foot |  |  | Total Cost per Path | Total Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start | End | Length |  |  | Size | Type | Material | Labor | Total |  |  |
| DBC | A | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | RGS | \$ 23.50 | \$ 15.85 | \$ 39.35 | \$ 236.10 | \$23,491.95 |
| A | B | 12 | 3 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 1,416.60 |  |
| B | C | 26 | 3 | 78 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 3,069.30 |  |
| C | D | 88 | 3 | 264 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 10,388.40 |  |
| D | E | 4 | 3 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 472.20 |  |
| E | F | 22 | 3 | 66 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 2,597.10 |  |
| F | G | 15 | 3 | 45 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 1,770.75 |  |
| G | H | 25 | 3 | 75 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 2,951.25 |  |
| H | SS-3 | 5 | 3 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 590.25 |  |

[^4]| Conduit Parts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Location | Part | No. | Material | Labor | Total Cost | Total Cost |
| DBC | Box Connector | 1 | \$ 296.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$ 337.00 | \$22,834.15 |
| DBC | Lock Nut | 1 | \$ 17.85 | \$ | \$ 17.85 |  |
| DBC | Plastic Bushing | 1 | \$ 10.35 | \$ 46.00 | \$ 56.35 |  |
| A | Elbow | 3 | \$ 106.00 | \$ 68.50 | \$ 523.50 |  |
| A | Coupling | 6 | \$ 278.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$1,914.00 |  |
| B | Elbow | 3 | \$ 106.00 | \$ 68.50 | \$ 523.50 |  |
| B | Coupling | 6 | \$ 278.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$1,914.00 |  |
| C | Box Connector | 6 | \$ 296.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$2,022.00 |  |
| C | Lock Nut | 6 | \$ 17.85 | \$ | \$ 107.10 |  |
| C | Plastic Bushing | 6 | \$ 10.35 | \$ 46.00 | \$ 338.10 |  |
| C | Pull Box (24×24x8) | 1 | \$ 103.00 | \$ 137.00 | \$ 240.00 |  |
| D | Box Connector | 6 | \$ 296.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$2,022.00 |  |
| D | Lock Nut | 6 | \$ 17.85 | \$ | \$ 107.10 |  |
| D | Plastic Bushing | 6 | \$ 10.35 | \$ 46.00 | \$ 338.10 |  |
| D | Pull Box ( $24 \times 24 \times 8$ ) | 1 | \$ 103.00 | \$ 137.00 | \$ 240.00 |  |
| E | Elbow | 3 | \$ 106.00 | \$ 68.50 | \$ 523.50 |  |
| E | Coupling | 6 | \$ 278.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$1,914.00 |  |
| F | Elbow | 3 | \$ 106.00 | \$ 68.50 | \$ 523.50 |  |
| F | Coupling | 6 | \$ 278.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$1,914.00 |  |
| G | Elbow | 3 | \$ 106.00 | \$ 68.50 | \$ 523.50 |  |
| G | Coupling | 6 | \$ 278.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$1,914.00 |  |
| H | Box Connector | 6 | \$ 296.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$2,022.00 |  |
| H | Lock Nut | 6 | \$ 17.85 | \$ | \$ 107.10 |  |
| H | Plastic Bushing | 6 | \$ 10.35 | \$ 46.00 | \$ 338.10 |  |
| H | Pull Box ( $24 \times 24 \times 8$ ) | 1 | \$ 103.00 | \$ 137.00 | \$ 240.00 |  |
| Hangers w/ bolt \& 12" rod, 1/2" Dia. |  | 67 | \$ 19.75 | \$ 11.80 | \$2,113.85 |  |

Table 33: Conduit Parts Cost

| Conduit and Wire |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Item | Cost |
| Wire | $\$ 39,545.28$ |
| Conduit | $\$ 23,491.95$ |
| Conduit Fittings | $\$ 22,834.15$ |
| Total Cost | $\$ 85,871.38$ |

Table 34: Conduit and Wire Total Cost

| Copper Bus Duct 800 Amp Straight Section |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pathway |  |  | Cost per Foot |  |  | Cost Per Run | Total Cost |
| Start | End | Length | Material | Labor | Total Cost |  |  |
| DBC | A | 2 | \$239.00 | \$ 37.50 | \$ 276.50 | \$ 553.00 | \$55,023.50 |
| A | B | 12 |  |  |  | \$ 3,318.00 |  |
| B | C | 26 |  |  |  | \$ 7,189.00 |  |
| C | D | 88 |  |  |  | \$ 24,332.00 |  |
| D | E | 4 |  |  |  | \$ 1,106.00 |  |
| E | F | 22 |  |  |  | \$ 6,083.00 |  |
| F | G | 15 |  |  |  | \$ 4,147.50 |  |
| G | H | 25 |  |  |  | \$ 6,912.50 |  |
| H | SS-3 | 5 |  |  |  | \$ 1,382.50 |  |

Table 35: Bus Duct Cost
Copper Bus Duct 800Amp Fittings

| Location | Fittings | Number of Fittings | Material | Labor | Cost | Total Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Switchboard Stub | 1 | $\$ 1,625.00$ | $\$ 258.00$ | $\$ 1,883.00$ |  |
| B | Elbow | 1 | $\$ 1,450.00$ | $\$ 295.00$ | $\$ 1,745.00$ |  |
| C | Elbow | 1 | $\$ 1,450.00$ | $\$ 295.00$ | $\$ 1,745.00$ |  |
| D | Elbow | 1 | $\$ 1,450.00$ | $\$ 295.00$ | $\$ 1,745.00$ |  |
| E | Elbow | 1 | $\$ 1,450.00$ | $\$ 295.00$ | $\$ 1,745.00$ |  |
| F | Elbow | 1 | $\$ 1,450.00$ | $\$ 295.00$ | $\$ 1,745.00$ |  |
| G | Elbow | 1 | $\$ 1,450.00$ | $\$ 295.00$ | $\$ 1,745.00$ |  |
| H | Elbow | 1 | $\$ 1,450.00$ | $\$ 295.00$ | $\$ 1,745.00$ |  |
| SS-3 | Cable Tap Box | 1 | $\$ 1,675.00$ | $\$ 410.00$ | $\$ 2,085.00$ |  |
| - | Hangers | 23 | $\$ 18.75$ | $\$ 37.50$ | $\$ 1,293.75$ |  |

Table 36: Bus Duct Fittings Cost

| Bus Duct |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Item | Cost |
| Bus Duct | $\$ 55,023.50$ |
| Bus Duct Fittings | $\$ 17,476.75$ |
| Total Cost | $\$ 72,500.25$ |

Table 37: Bus Duct Total Cost

| Conduit and Wire vs. Bus Duct |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Item | Cost |  |
| Conduit and Wire | $\$$ | $85,871.38$ |
| Bus Duct | $\$$ | $72,500.25$ |
| Difference | $\$$ | $(13,371.13)$ |

Table 38: Cost Difference

## Summary

Using the detailed cost estimate above there is cost savings by using bus duct instead of conduit and wire. There is about a $\$ 13,370$ dollar savings by choosing the bus duct. There was a significant cost for the bus duct in the turns, but the conduit cost more for a turn since there are three parallel runs. Since, the bus duct is one section there is less work installing which provides some of the cost savings. The bus duct cross-sectional area that it uses in the vertical shaft and ceilings is less than the three conduits providing more space for mechanical and other services in the building.

## Protective Device Coordination

The protective device coordination was conducted for a 20A branch circuit on lighting panel on the fourth floor LP-C4 at 150 amps , the protection at the distribution panel DB-S/4 at 500A and the switchboard protection at 300A and the main switchboard breaker at 800A. The coordination shows that the breakers will trip in the correct order if there is a short circuit on a branch circuit and isolate the fault at the local panel rather shutting down more equipment at the distribution boards.


## SHORT CIRCUIT SINGLE-LINE DIAGRAM

Figure 70: Protective Device Coordination Path


Figure 71: Coordination Study
Red=20A
Blue=150A
Green=500A
Purple $=300 \mathrm{~A}$
Orange=800A

## Short Circuit Analysis

The following short circuit analysis determines the minimum required interrupting capacities of each component in a distribution system. The short circuit capacity at the utility, switchboard DBC, transformer T6-CS4, and distribution panel DB-S/4 is provided in the calculations below using the per unit method. The utility short circuit is not provided in the drawings and is assumed to be $100,000 \mathrm{kVA}$.

| Short Circuit Analysis- Per Unit Method |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | System Voltage | 460 | $\Sigma \mathrm{X}$ | $\Sigma \mathrm{R}$ | ᄃZ | Isc (Amps) |
|  |  | Base kVA | 956 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Available Fault (kVA)- Utility Company | 100000 |  |  |  |  |
| Utility Primary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | X(p.u.) $=$ (kVAbase) / (Utility S.C. kVA) ${ }^{\text {a }}=$ |  | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 6317.1849 |
| Switchboard DBC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wire= | 500 | $\mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{L} / 1,000) * \mathrm{XL} *(1 / \mathrm{sets})=$ | 0.003 | 0.0127 | 0.0020 | 0.0146 | 4128.9167 |
| Length= | 200 | $\mathrm{R}=(\mathrm{L} / 1,000)$ *RL* (1/sets) $=$ | 0.00196 |  |  |  |  |
| Sets= | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{X}=$ | 0.0466 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R= | 0.0294 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switchboard DBC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wire= | 500 | X = (L/1,000) * XL* (1/sets) = | 0.003 | 0.0158 | 0.0039 | 0.0197 | 3066.6361 |
| Length= | 200 | $\mathrm{R}=(\mathrm{L} / 1,000)$ *RL* (1/sets) $=$ | 0.00196 |  |  |  |  |
| Sets= | 3 | \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{X}=$ | 0.0466 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R= | 0.0294 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transformer Secondary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%Z= | 5.30 | X(p.u.) = (\%X * kVAbase) / (100 * kVAxfmr) $=$ | 0.0280 | 0.0438 | 0.0230 | 0.0669 | 903.31889 |
| X/R= | 1.46 | R (p.u.) $=(\% \mathrm{R}$ kVAbase) / ( 100 * kVAxfmr) $=$ | 0.0191 |  |  |  |  |
| \%X= | 4.40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% R= | 3.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| kVA= | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switchboard DB-S/4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wire= | 250 | X(p.u.) $=\left(L^{*}\right.$ XL $*$ KVAbase) / (1000^2 ${ }^{\text {* Sets * KV^2) }}$ = | 0.001 | 0.0446 | 0.0239 | 0.0684 | 882.58624 |
| Length= | 30 | R(p.u.) $=\left(L^{*} \mathrm{R}^{*}\right.$ KVAbase) / (1000^2 * Sets * KV^2) $=$ | 0.000828 |  |  |  |  |
| Sets= | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X= | 0.0495 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{R}=$ | 0.0552 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 72: Short Circuit Analysis
The short circuit is under the kAIC rating of each panel. The ratings on the lighting panels are 22 kAIC and the calculated value was lower than that.

## Architectural Breadth - Retail Space

## Design Goal surroundings

The design goal was to create a luxury boutique retail space to sell a few articles of clothing and accessories such as sunglasses, shoes and bags. The integration of lighting and mechanical systems are very important in the design consideration to create a clean modern architectural style.

## Existing Conditions

The retail space 1 is currently unfinished and is intended for tenant fit out. The store has about 840 square feet of usable area for floor space. The retail space has two entrances on the west (Broadway) and south façade (John Street). On south wall there is currently a window display. The space has a ceiling height of eight feet. The walls and ceiling materials are gypsum wall board with white paint. The floor is an unfinished concrete slab.



Figure 73: North Elevation


Figure 74: South Elevation


Figure 75: West Elevation


Figure 76: East Elevation

## Architectural Redesign

The retail space is for a client that sells high end designer clothing. The customer has a very high expectation when walking into a luxury boutique retail store. The client wants to design a modern luxury
atmosphere that the customer feels comfortable when entering the space. It is critical for the first impression created by the architecture and design of the sore clearly expresses this vision.

The design incorporates built in casework along the north wall. The displays were organized for larger and then also smaller item and had appropriate sized mirrors located next to them. There are cases for large clothing items to be hung and above those there are shelves to place other times such as bags or shoes. Also there are large mirrors for the customers to view themselves in. Each display is going to be outlined with a white box frame to show the clothing as piece or artwork and the display is the frame. Each frame is going to be white with a translucent backlight panel. There is also a glass display case in the middle of the store to show off watches and jewelry that needs special lighting to make the jewels sparkle. Tall thin vertical cases have been incorporated to display sunglasses with mirrors located adjacent.

A center display was placed to be used as a highlight display for manikins. The display has been raised off the floor to create a runway and will incorporate lights in the center create a small runway for the Mannequins. Mannequins will be lined up to suggest a fashion runway and provide a significant fola feature. This display will be used for new products lines and also will be scene from both entrances and will draw people into the store. In all luxury designer stores want to make sure the customer is as comfortable as possible, which is why seating is incorporated into the interior design.

The ceiling will have all recessed lighting and linear slot diffusers. The lighting and mechanical systems incorporating the modern clean design, by not creating clutter on the ceiling. Adjustable recessed lighting will be used to provide easy adjustment if displays change and the lighting needs to be adjusted.

## New Floor Plans



Figure 77: Retail Floor Plan


Figure 78: Retail Design Floor Plan


Figure 79: North Elevation Section


Figure 80: North Wall Design Plan


Figure 81: Interior Rendering Looking West


Figure 82: Render View of Casework Looking Northeast

## Mechanical Breadth - Mechanical Integration

## Design Goal

The goal of the design was to eliminate ceiling clutter and relocate the diffusers to a location where they fit seamlessly into architecture and lighting design of the space.

## Existing Conditions

The existing mechanical duct does not fit in with the clean modern architectural style. The mechanical duct for the retail space was designed as one large bulky oval duct. The duct enters the space as $38 \times 7$ oval duct and then is stepped down to a $28 \times 7$ oval duct. 1,500 CFM's of air is disturbed into the room from the middle of the room. The large oval duct provides an efficient amount of air but does not fit into the architectural redesign.


Figure 83: Mechanical Existing Conditions

## Mechanical Redesign

The mechanical redesign is going to require the mechanical system duct layout to be changed to be concealed in the space. To provide the air to the space while blending into the architecture the duct be split into two branches and distribute air from both north and south walls. The new diffuser layout will use linear diffusers to blend with the clean and modern style of the retail space. These diffusers that were chosen are slim and rectangular, so they blend into the ceiling with the rectangular recessed lighting fixtures. The diffuser that was chosen was the Titus FlowBar with a 1.5 " slot and a white border. The white border will blend into the white ceiling and draw less attention to the HVAC system.

The current design delivers 1,500 cmf of air to the space, which was determined to be adequate and was not changed. The number of diffusers required was based on the amount of air being delivered into the space and the capacity of the four foot length of diffuser. The $1.5^{\prime \prime}$ slot provides $30 \mathrm{cfm} / \mathrm{ft}$ with a noise criteria <10.

The ducts have also been resized to coordinate with the new linear diffusers. The calculations were based on the volume of air moving thought the ducts. The main duct entering the retail space is $38 \times 7$ oval duct and provides 1500 cfm and then branches into two $20 \times 9$ ducts and supplies 750 cfm each. The ducts were size with 0.8 friction per 100 feet of duct and then used a ductulator to find duct dimensions sizes. The ductwork plan is shown below with the new sizes and diffusers.


Figure 84: Linear Diffuser- Titus Flowbar

## Calculations

## ASHRAE 62.1-2007

Minimum Retail Ventilation Rate:

- People Outdoor Air Rate- 7.5 cfm/person
- Area Outdoor Air Rate- $0.12 \mathrm{cfm} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$
- Occupant Density- 15 people/ $1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$

Calculate minimum ventilation $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{oz}}\right)$ :
Area $=840 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$
$V_{o z}=\operatorname{Area} *\left(\frac{c f m}{f t^{2}}\right)+N_{\text {people }} *\left(\frac{c f m}{\text { person }}\right)$
$N_{\text {people }}=\frac{15 \text { people }}{1000 f^{2}} *$ Area $=\frac{15 \text { people }}{1000 f^{2}} * 840 \mathrm{ft}^{2}=12.6 \approx 13$ People
$V_{o Z}=840 \mathrm{ft}^{2} *\left(\frac{0.12 \mathrm{cfm}}{f t^{2}}\right)+13_{\text {people }} *\left(\frac{7.5 \mathrm{cfm}}{\text { person }}\right)=100.8+97.5=198.3 \mathrm{cfm}$
Ventilation in Retail Space $=1500 \mathrm{cfm}>$ minimum ventilation 198.3 cfm


Figure 85: Mechanical Duct Layout


Figure 86: Render Ceiling Looking East


Figure 87: Render Ceiling Looking West

## Daylighting Analysis $3^{\text {rd }}$ floor office- MAE Focus Topic

## Daysim Analysis

A comprehensive hourly simulation was completed for the third floor office using Daysim, a daylighting calculation software tool. The program task was to see how much daylight enters the space at winter solstice, spring equinox and summer solstice. The open office was broking into two different zones. Zone 1 consisted of the direct-indirect pendants lighting the open office and zone 2 was the recessed compact fluorescents around the entrance and copy room. Zone 1 was selected for the dimming zone. A calculation grid of 2.5 feet above the finished floor was used for calculation the illuminance.

The exterior surroundings was modeled on both the south and east blocks. The buildings on the south side are much taller than the Corbin Building and causes shadows on most of the building façade. Below is the model of the Corbin Building in blue and you are able to see the tall buildings on the south.


Figure 88: Corbin Building Highlighted in Blue

## Occupancy

The office space was assumed to have standard working hours from 8:00AM to 6:00PM at full occupancy and weekends 8:00AM to 6:00PM at 10\% occupancy. Some weekends there might be zero occupancy and other weekends higher so this averaged of the year should give an approximate occupancy.

## Materials

A simplified façade was created to be imported into Daysim to be able to be run. The model had a detailed façade model for the $3^{\text {rd }}$ floor. The materials and the reflectances that was used in the .rad file:

```
void plastic 1_brick 0 0 5 0.5881 0.5881 0.5881 0.0000 0.0000
void plastic 1_ceiling 0 0 5 0.8000 0.8000 0.8000 0.0000 0.0000
void plastic 1_floor 0 0 5 0.2000 0.2000 0.2000 0.0000 0.0000
void glass 1_glass 0 0 3 0.500 0.500 0.500
void plastic 1_iron 0 0 5 0.2238 0.2238 0.2238 0.0000 0.0000
void plastic 1_1imestone 0 0 5 0.5881 0.5881 0.5881 0.0000 0.0000
void plastic 1_blds_surronding 0 0 5 0.3000 0.3000 0.3000 0.0000 0.0000
void plastic 1_walls 0 0 5 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 0.0000 0.0000
void plastic 1_corbin 0 0 5 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 0.0000 0.0000
Figure 89: Material .rad File
```


## Layout

| Type | IES File | Descript... | BF <br> MAX | BF <br> MIN | POWER MAX | POWER MIN | OTHER <br> LLF's | TOTAL LLF | LUMENS /LAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | EGSCM4-2-54T5HO,ies |  | 1.0 | 0.03 | 125.0 | 24.0 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 5000 |
| B | p926p.ies |  | 1.0 | 0.05 | 31.0 | 8.0 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 2400 |

Figure 90: Luminaire Table


Figure 91: Luminaire Layout Table
Zone 1- Red- Direct/Indirect T5 Pendants
Zone2- Green- Recessed Compact Fluorescent

## Illuminance Contours- Daylight Only

The illuminance plots show hour by hour calculations exactly how the office is affected by daylight at each hour of the work day. The days considered were December $21^{\text {st }}$, March $20^{\text {th }}$, and June $21^{\text {st }}$. All plots are displaying Lux.


Figure 92: Scale Used for Illuminance (Lux) Plots



## Conclusion

The office receives most of its sunlight in the far west side of the office, while the rest of the office does not get very deep sun penetration during most of the year. During the summer months the office gets more sunlight since the sun is higher in the sky and the sun's rays are able to make it over the top of the neighboring buildings. The plots show a clear definition that the buildings on the east side is blocking majority of the sun from entering the space.

Shades would be best used on the west end of the south façade to block the high levels of sun. The shades would not be needed during the winter months since the illuminance entering the space is under 500 lux for most the space. Shades might be used in the late afternoon in the winter on the west side if a desk is place close to the window since about 1000 lux enters the space. Right next to the window, during the fall/spring and summer months the office has an illuminance above 1000 lux and could cause an unpleasant work environment. Workers at desk near the windows may require some kind of shading device such as blinds or shades.

In the spring/ fall and summer months dimming could be used on the luminaires closes to the windows and a zone on the far west side of the office. By dimming these two zones would cause an energy savings to occur. The office has an illumiance from daylight deeper into the space above 500 lux with a target illumiance of 300 lux, which would allow for dimming some luminaries to a lower level.

## Summary and Conclusions

The purpose of this thesis was to design and analysis the lighting and electrical system, but to also integrate all building system together to improve energy consumption, cost savings, efficiency and aesthetics. The changes in this thesis were to improve the overall performance and enhance the visual aesthetics of the Corbin Building without changing the historical renovation.

The redesigned lighting solutions provide viable alternatives to the existing system by highlighting the architecture and improving the overall functionality of the building. The office lighting enhances the historical arched vaulted ceilings while not comprising performance. The lobby incorporates a lighting design to create spaciousness, while highlighting the copper panels on the wall. The façade had the greatest improvement from going unlit and dark to both towers grazed bringing out the details in the restored façade. The entrances were also illuminated and varied illumination to give a wayfinding device for the subway entrance. The retail space was fit out with lighting to incorporate a modern luxury clothing store. The lighting created a clean design to improve the retail merchandise and incorporate light into the casework.

To incorporate the new lighting designs, the electrical system was also redesigned at the branch circuit level and then feeders were resized. A short circuit and protective device coordination study was conducted to guarantee the safety of the overcurrent protection thought the distribution center using SKM. An alternative way was reviewed for the main feeders to the switchboard using duct bank and proved to be a cost- effective and feasible solution.

The architectural design of the retail space incorporated a luxury boutique clothing store to be designed in retail space 1. The store incorporated a center focal display and casework on the north wall. The mechanical duct work was redesigned to be integrated into the architecture by using small slotted duct.

Even though surrounding buildings are taller than the Corbin Building daylight is able to penetrate though the windows. Analyzing the daylight in the office provided that the office receives enough daylight in the space that using shades or dimming could be a valid option.

## References

## Handbooks/Text

ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010. Atlanta, GA: American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc., 2010

DiLaura, Houser, Mistrick, and Stefy. The IESNA Lighting Handbook: Reference \& Application. 10th ed. New York, NY: Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, 2011.

National Fire Protection Association. NFPA-70 - National Electric Code. 2011 Edition. Quincy, Massachusetts: National Fire Protection Association, 2008. Print.

RS Means Electrical Cost Data 2012. 35th Annual Edition. Kingston, Massachusetts: RS Means Co., 2011. Print.

## Software Tools

## AGi32

Autodesk AutoCAD 2011
Autodesk 3D Studio Max Design 2011
DAYSIM Penn State Version
Adobe Photoshop CS5
SKM Power Tools Version 6.5

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the following individuals for the time and effort every one provided me, without your help I would never have been able to finish my thesis.

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Dr. Richard Mistrick Lighting Consultant
Prof. Ted Dannerth Electrical Consultant
Prof. Sean Good
Thank you to all my fellow $5^{\text {th }}$ year classmates for all the memories, headaches and hours spent in the computer lab together.

## Appendix A

## Drawings










## Appendix B

## Lighting Specifications



```
CATALOG NUMBER
```

| EGSCM4 | 2 | $28 T 5$ | SSB | 12 | FT R4 | 120 | GEB10 | 1SE | EC | SCT | LP841 | F2 | 24 | C100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Examples: EGSCM4 254 T5HO 40FT R8 120 GEB10 2SE EL SCT LP835 F1/24C100 - EGSCM4 254 T5HO 32 FT R8 277 GEB10 DCT L/LP F2/15 C100 ACG
AVAILABLE FIXTURES

| $\square$ EGSCM4-2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |
| Construction | Shielding | Electrical |
| Housing and endcap AA 6063 T6 extruded aluminum forming an $8^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ curvilinear channel. | $18^{\prime \prime}$ parabolic semi-specular aluminum baffles with or without perforated shield. Four per 4-foot section. | Specify 120 volt, 277 volt, or 347 volt. C-UL listed and labeled. For special circuiting, consult factory. |
| Reflectors | Finish | Fixture Length |
| Die-formed reflectors with baked white enamel finish (nominal reflectance 90\%) and hammertone specular aluminum. | Satin anodized standard; custom colors available. | $4^{\prime}$ and $8^{\prime}$ lengths in a single section for exact suspension spacing of $4^{\prime}$ and 8. .' For total fixture $^{\prime}$ length add 4 " for each end-cap. Using internal joiners, $4^{\prime}$ and 8 ' sections can be joined to form longer-length fixtures. |



[^5]
## PENNSTATE

Project:
AE 482- Corbin Building

## Date:

April 4, 2012


## PHILIPS

## ADNANCE

Electrical Specifications

| IOP2S2895SC@120 |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Brand Name | OPTANIUM T5 |
| Ballast Type | Electronic |
| Starting Method | Programmed Start |
| Lamp Connection | Series |
| Input Voltage | 120-277 |
| Input Frequency | $50 / 60$ HZ |
| Status | Active |


| Lamp Type | Num. <br> of <br> Lamps | Rated <br> Lamp Watts | Min. Start <br> Temp ( ${ }^{\circ}$ F/C) | Input <br> Current <br> (Amps) | Input <br> Power <br> (ANSI <br> Watts) | Ballast <br> Factor | MAX <br> THD <br> \% | Power <br> Factor | MAX Lamp <br> Current <br> Crest Factor | B.E.F <br> $\cdot$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F14T5 | 2 | 14 | $0 /-18$ | 0.25 | 30 | 0.95 | 15 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.17 |
| F21T5 | 1 | 21 | $0 /-18$ | 0.19 | 23 | 0.95 | 15 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 4.13 |
| F21T5 | 2 | 21 | $0 /-18$ | 0.37 | 44 | 0.95 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.16 |
| F28T5 | 1 | 28 | $0 /-18$ | 0.25 | 30 | 0.95 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.17 |
| F2855 | 2 | 28 | $0 /-18$ | 0.50 | 59 | 0.95 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.61 |
| F28T5/ES (25W) | 1 | 25 | $0 /-18$ | 0.22 | 27 | 0.95 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.52 |
| F28T5/ES (25W) | 2 | 25 | $0 /-18$ | 0.45 | 54 | 0.95 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.76 |
| F35T5 | 1 | 35 | $0 /-18$ | 0.31 | 37 | 0.95 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.57 |



Diag . 74
The wiring diagram that appears above is for the lamp type denoted by the asterisk (*)
Standard Lead Length (

|  | in. | cm. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Black | 22 | 55.9 |
| White | 22 | 55.9 |
| Blue | 26 | 66 |
| Red | 26 | 66 |
| Yellow | 36 | 91.4 |
| Gray |  | 0 |
| Violet |  | 0 |



## Enclosure



## Enclosure Dimensions

| OverAll (L) | Width (W) | Height (H) | Mounting (M) |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $9.50^{\prime \prime}$ | $1.7^{\prime \prime}$ | $1.18^{\prime \prime}$ | $8.90^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $91 / 2$ | $17 / 10$ | $19 / 50$ | $89 / 10$ |
| 24.1 cm | 4.3 cm | 3 cm | 22.6 cm |



Dimensions and Lamps


P926FM P927FM

One 26W or 32W Triple Tube Lamp One 42W Triple Tube Lamp

Flush Mount Downlights

## 57/8" Round Conoid Apertures

## Flush Mount

Kurt Versen's flush mount fixtures eliminate overlapping flanges and lock into the ceiling for a unique, finished appearance. A clean, uncluttered ceiling emphasizes the attention to detail, enhancing the impact of the interior environment. It is a factory installed option with a proven installation technique.

## Optics and Applications

Distribution from a single vertically mounted triple tube lamp is for general lighting. Use in corridors, entries, work stations or open area lighting in low to medium height ceilings.

## Design Features

A steel housing maintains the reflectors in the proper relationship to protect the optical system. A twist and lock socket prevents the lamp from falling. Flush mount design resists cracking and chipping by mechanically fastening fixture to drywall. To simplify installation, three adjustment mechanisms adapt the fixture to ceiling conditions. Adjustable mounting rails fit different support systems and accommodate ceiling thicknesses from $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ to $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$. Maximum extension is 26 .' Top or bottom service.

## Finish

Specular clear Alzak cones are standard. Optional colors and Softglow ${ }^{\otimes}$ finishes are available. Housings and structural parts are painted optical matte black to suppress stray light leaks. Steel parts are phosphate conditioned for corrosion resistance before painting.

## Ballast

Programmed rapid start, microprocessor controlled for rated lamp life and end of lamp life protection. Input voltage range is from 120 V through 277 V . Operates 26 W , 32W or 42W triple tube lamps. Power factor .98. Starting temperature $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, THD $<10 \%$.

## General

Fixtures are pre-wired, UL and C-UL listed for damp location and eight wire $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ branch circuit wiring. Union made IBEW.

## Accessories




## Performance Datachart

| Single Unit Initial Footcandles, 30" Work Plane P926FM One 32W Osram Triple Tube Read Top P927FM One 42W Osram Triple Tube Read Bottom |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ceiling to Floor | Multiple Units Initial Footcandles, 30" Work Plane |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ceiling 80\% Walls 50\% Floor 20\% |
| Nadir | 10 |  |  | $0^{\circ}$ |  | $0^{\circ}$ |  | Spacing is Maximum Over Work Plane |  |  |  |
| FC | FC | Diam |  | Diam | FC | Diam |  | Spacing | RCR 1 | RCR 3 | RCR 8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime} \\ & 2^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4^{\prime} \\ & 4^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6^{\prime} \\ & 6^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ |  | 8' | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{\prime} \\ & 5^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime} \\ & 2^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{\prime} \\ & 5^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8^{\prime} \\ & 8^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $9^{\prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6^{\prime} \\ & 6^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{\prime} \\ & 3^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{\prime} \\ & 5^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9^{\prime} \\ & 9^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $10^{\prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7^{\prime} \\ & 7^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{\prime} \\ & 3^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7^{\prime} \\ & 7^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 11^{\prime} \\ & 11^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $12^{\prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9^{\prime} \\ & 9^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4^{\prime} \\ & 4^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8^{\prime} \\ & 8^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 13^{\prime} \\ & 13^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $14^{\prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 11^{\prime} \\ & 11^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |



P926FM 32W Osram Eff. 50\% S/M . 95


P927FM 42W Osram Eff. 48\% S/M . 93


P926FM 32W Philips
Eff. 50\% S/M 1.11


P927FM 42W Philips
Candelas

|  | O 32W | P 32 W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o | $2400^{*}$ | $2400^{*}$ |
| 0 | 1134 | 938 |
| 5 | 1152 | 1021 |
| 10 | 1109 | 1055 |
| 15 | 1023 | 1020 |
| 20 | 916 | 956 |
| 25 | 789 | 837 |
| 30 | 625 | 667 |
| 35 | 460 | 467 |
| 40 | 353 | 321 |
| 45 | 212 | 173 |
| 50 | 19 | 16 |
| 55 | 7 | 6 |
| 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | 0 | 0 |

- Vertical Angles
* Initial Lamp Lumens

|  | O 42W | P 42W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\circ$ | $3200^{*}$ | $3200^{*}$ |
| 0 | 1412 | 1104 |
| 5 | 1403 | 1188 |
| 10 | 1328 | 1211 |
| 15 | 1176 | 1154 |
| 20 | 1092 | 1063 |
| 25 | 958 | 919 |
| 30 | 789 | 747 |
| 35 | 611 | 583 |
| 40 | 487 | 441 |
| 45 | 355 | 253 |
| 50 | 75 | 23 |
| 55 | 10 | 8 |
| 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | 0 | 0 |

Brightness

| Number | Lamps | $85^{\circ}$ | $75^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 32W Osram Sylvania Triple Tube | 10 | 33 | 66 | 150 | 12837 |
|  | 32W Philips Triple Tube | 12 | 34 | 62 | 151 | 10756 |
| P927FM | 42W Osram Sylvania Triple Tube | 14 | 45 | 91 | 208 | 17796 |
|  | 42W Philips Triple Tube | 15 | 45 | 82 | 203 | 14468 |

Data in footlamberts. Photometer readings, Maximum Brightness Method.

## Coefficients of Utilization

| Ceiling | $80 \%$ |  |  |  |  | $70 \%$ |  |  | $50 \%$ |  | $30 \%$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wall \% | 70 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 0 |  |
| RCR | Zonal Cavity Method - Floor Reflectance $20 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | .57 | .56 | .55 | .53 | .55 | .52 | .53 | .51 | .51 | .49 | .47 |  |
| 2 | .54 | .52 | .50 | .48 | .51 | .47 | .49 | .46 | .48 | .45 | .43 |  |
| 3 | .51 | .48 | .45 | .43 | .47 | .43 | .46 | .42 | .45 | .41 | .40 |  |
| 4 | .48 | .44 | .41 | .39 | .44 | .39 | .43 | .38 | .42 | .38 | .37 |  |
| 5 | .46 | .41 | .38 | .36 | .41 | .36 | .40 | .35 | .39 | .35 | .34 |  |
| 6 | .43 | .38 | .35 | .33 | .38 | .33 | .37 | .33 | .36 | .32 | .31 |  |
| 7 | .41 | .36 | .33 | .30 | .35 | .30 | .35 | .30 | .34 | .30 | .29 |  |
| 8 | .39 | .34 | .30 | .28 | .33 | .28 | .33 | .28 | .32 | .28 | .27 |  |
| 9 | .37 | .31 | .28 | .26 | .31 | .26 | .31 | .26 | .30 | .26 | .25 |  |
| 10 | .35 | .30 | .26 | .24 | .29 | .24 | .29 | .24 | .28 | .24 | .23 |  |

P926FM One 32W Triple Tube Osram Sylvania P926FM One 32W Triple Tube Philips x . 98

| Ceiling | $80 \%$ |  |  |  |  | $70 \%$ |  |  | $50 \%$ |  | $30 \%$ |  | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wall \% | 70 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 0 |  |  |
| RCR | Zonal Cavity Method - Floor Reflectance $20 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | .56 | .55 | .54 | .53 | .54 | .52 | .52 | .50 | .50 | .49 | .46 |  |  |
| 2 | .53 | .51 | .49 | .47 | .50 | .47 | .48 | .46 | .47 | .45 | .43 |  |  |
| 3 | .51 | .47 | .45 | .43 | .47 | .42 | .45 | .42 | .44 | .41 | .39 |  |  |
| 4 | .48 | .44 | .41 | .39 | .43 | .38 | .42 | .38 | .41 | .38 | .36 |  |  |
| 5 | .45 | .41 | .38 | .35 | .40 | .35 | .39 | .35 | .39 | .35 | .34 |  |  |
| 6 | .43 | .38 | .35 | .33 | .38 | .32 | .37 | .32 | .36 | .32 | .31 |  |  |
| 7 | .40 | .35 | .32 | .30 | .35 | .30 | .34 | .30 | .34 | .30 | .29 |  |  |
| 8 | .38 | .33 | .30 | .28 | .33 | .28 | .32 | .28 | .32 | .27 | .27 |  |  |
| 9 | .36 | .31 | .28 | .26 | .31 | .26 | .30 | .26 | .30 | .26 | .25 |  |  |
| 10 | .34 | .29 | .26 | .24 | .29 | .24 | .29 | .24 | .28 | .24 | .23 |  |  |

## Notes

1 Data on all charts calculated with a clear specular cone finish. 2 Specular cone multipliers: Wheat x .84, Pewter x .79, Mocha x .78 , Graphite x .75 , Titanium x .75 , Bronze x .72 .
3 Softglow ${ }^{\otimes}$ cone multipliers: Wheat x .71, Mocha x .68, Softglow ${ }^{\text {con }}$ cone multipliers: Wheat x .71 , Mocha x .68 , ${ }^{\text {P }}$. 4 Single unit Datachart pattern diameters are determined by the number of degrees from each side of nadir. Therefore a $20^{\circ}$ diaabove the floor. Footcandle values are at the edge of that diameter above the floor. Footcandle values are at the edge of that diameter 5 Datachart spacing is rounded off to the nearest foot.
6 Data by IES methods. Compact fluorescent data vary due to lamp differences, power input, burning position, ambient temperature and ballast characteristics. Apply a modification factor.

Kurt Versen Company, Westwood, New Jersey

PENNSTATE R20 1855

Project: Date: AE 482- Corbin Building April 4, 2012

## ERCO

## Quintessence Downlight

for metal halide lamps

37420.000 Reflector silver HIT-TC-CE 20W GU6.5 1800 lm HIT-TC-CE 35W GU6.5 34001m Flush mounting detail Wide diffuser

## Product description

Lampholder carrier: cast aluminium,
designed as heat sink. Fixing frame: plastic, black.
Mounting frame: plastic, white
(RAL9002). Mounting for ceiling thick-
nesses of $1-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ with covered moun-
ting detail and $12.5-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ with flush
mounting detail.
Cable with plug, L 500 mm .
Spherolit technology upper reflector:
aluminium, silver, mirror-finish anodi-
sed.
Darklight reflector: aluminium, satin
matt anodised. Cut-off angle $30^{\circ}$.
Diffuser: glass, frosted.
Control gear to be ordered separately. Weight 0.55 kg

## Date:



HIT-TC-CE 20W GU6. 5 18001m
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { LOR } & 0.56 \\ \text { UGR CO } & 20.2\end{array}$
UGR C90 20.5
$65^{\circ}<\quad 200 \mathrm{~cd} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$


HIT-TC-CE 35W GU6. 534001 m
LOR 0.55
UGR CO $\quad 22.5$
UGR C90 22.7
$65^{\circ}<\quad 200 \mathrm{~cd} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$

## ERCO Quintessence Downlight

Planning data




## PENNSTATE




## Philips Lighting Electronics N.A.

10275 West Higgins Road • Rosemont, IL 60018 • www.philips.com/advance
Tel: 800-322-2086 • Fax: 800-423-1882 • Customer Support: 800-372-3331 • OEM Support: 866-915-5886

DESCRIPTION
Corelite's medium scale Cove Duo is an asymmetric lighting solution for the interior environment that offers flexibility in application and installation. The Cove Duo optimizes 2T5 and 1T8 performance and efficiency with an
engineered optical system, which produces a smooth even gradient of light across the illuminated surface. This luminaire is ideal to accent architectural details or simply create an ambient layer of the illumination.

| Catalog $\#$ | CD-SN-1T8-1C-120 | Type |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Project |  | $D$ |
| Comments |  |  |
| Prepared by |  |  |

SPECIFICATION FEATURES

| A ... Construction | C ... Electrical |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing one piece die-formed | Fixtures are prewired with quick |
| 18-gauge corrosion resistant steel | wire connectors and use UL listed |
| forming a 2" deep ballast channel. | Class P, 265ma T8 instant start |
| Standard 2'-0", $3^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}, 4^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ and $8^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | universal voltage electronic |
| fixture lengths combine for | ballasts. Power factor of $95 \%$ with |
| continuous rows. | less than 10\% THD. Fixtures and |
| B ... Reflectors | electrical components certified to |
| Die-formed reflectors are highly UL and CUL standards. <br> specular anodized aluminum.  |  |
|  |  |



## C ... Electrical

ixtures are prewired with quick wire connectors and use UL listed Class P, 265ma T8 instant start universal voltage electronic ballasts. Power factor of $95 \%$ with less than 10\% THD. Fixtures and electrical components certified to UL and CUL standards. specular anodized aluminum.

## D ... Finish

Reflector pans are anodized aluminum. Ballast channels are corrosion resistant steel.

## Mounting

Mounting
Fixture mounts directly to
Fixture mounts directly to
architectural cove or to wall architectural cove or to wall structure. Refer to installation section for details.
Aiming
Plus5 Adjustable Aiming System (tm) allows for 5 degree incremental adjustments.

TOP VIEW


MODULES AND DIMENSIONS


| Front Mount | Degree of Lift | Back Mount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \times 6$ | 0 (Standard) | $2 \times 6$ |
| $21 / 2 \times 61 / 8$ | 5 | $21 / 2 \times 61 / 8$ |
| $3 \times 61 / 4$ | 10 | $3 \times 61 / 4$ |
| $31 / 2 \times 61 / 4$ | 15 | $31 / 2 \times 61 / 4$ |
| $4 \times 61 / 4$ | 20 | $37 / 8 \times 61 / 4$ |
| $43 / 8 \times 61 / 4$ | 25 | $41 / 4 \times 61 / 4$ |
| $43 / 4 \times 61 / 4$ | 30 | $43 / 4 \times 61 / 4$ |



## Cove Duo

Architectural Cove Asymmetric Indirec

Light Distribution
Indirect - 100.0\%
Instribution Direct - 0.0\%

1 T



ORDERING INFORMATION


(1) F32T8/TL835

3000 Lumens
Efficiency 81.7\%
Test Report
\#ITL56067
Zonal Lumen Summary

| Zone | Lumens | \%Lamp | \%fixture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0-90$ | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $90-120$ | 718 | 24.3 | 29.8 |
| $90-130$ | 1148 | 38.9 | 47.6 |
| $90-150$ | 1939 | 65.7 | 80.5 |
| $90-180$ | 2410 | 81.7 | 100.0 |
| 0.180 | 2410 | 81.7 | 100.0 |

COMMON CIRCUIT CONFIGURATIONS FOR ONE LAMP WALL MOUNT FIXTURES


STANDARD ROW CONFIGURATIONS ( 2 ' and 3 ' sections will be used for row lengths other than in 4 ' increments)

| FIXTURE LENGTH | 4' | 8' | 12' | 16' | 20' | 24' | 28' | 32' | 36' | 40' | 44' | 48' | 52' | 56' | 60' | 64' | 68' | 72' | 76' | 80' | 84' | 88' | 92' | 96' | 100' | 104' | 108' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4{ }^{\prime}$ | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| 8' |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |

## PHILIPS

## Aㅁ/AN를

## Electrical Specifications

| ICN-132-MC@120V |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Brand Name | CENTIUM MICRO CAN |
| Ballast Type | Electronic |
| Starting Method | Instant Start |
| Lamp Connection | Seires |
| Input Voltage | $1200-277$ |
| Input Frequency | $50 / 80 \mathrm{HZ}$ |
| Status | Active |


| Lamp Type | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Num. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Rated Lamp Watts | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Min. Start } \\ \text { Temp } \\ \text { ( }{ }^{\circ} \text { FIC } \end{array}$ | Input Current (Amps) | Input Power (ANS Watts | Ballast Factor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAXX } \\ & \text { THD } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | Power Factor | MAX Lamp Current Crest Factor | B.E.F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F1778 | 1 | 17 | 0-18 | 0.14 | 17 | 0.88 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 5.18 |
| F25T8 | 1 | 25 | $0 \mathrm{O}-18$ | 0.19 | 23 | 0.88 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.83 |
| ${ }^{-} \mathrm{F} 3218$ | 1 | 32 | $0 \mathrm{l}-18$ | 0.25 | 30 | 0.88 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.93 |
| F32T8/ES (30W) | 1 | 30 | 60/16 | 0.23 | 27 | 0.88 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.26 |



Diag. 63
The wiring diagram that appears above is for the lamp type denoted by the asterisk (")
Standard Lead Length

|  | In. | cm |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Black |  | 0 |
| Whilte | 25 | 63.5 |
| Blue | 31 | 78.7 |
| Red | 37 | 94 |
| Yellow |  | 0 |
| Gray |  | 0 |
| Violet |  | 0 |


|  | In. | cm. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| YellowiBlue |  | 0 |
| Blue/Wilte |  | 0 |
| Brown |  | 0 |
| Orange |  | 0 |
| Oranqe/Black |  | 0 |
| Black/White | 25 | 63.5 |
| Red/Wnite |  | 0 |



Enclosure Dimensions

| CverAll(1) | wath (w) | Height (H) | Mounting (M) |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $9.50^{\circ}$ | $1.08^{\circ}$ | $1.05^{-}$ | $8.91^{\circ}$ |
| $91 / 2$ | $1.2 / 25$ | $11 / 20^{\circ}$ | $8.91 / 100$ |
| 24.1 cm | 2.7 cm | 2.7 cm | 22.6 cm |

Revised 03/02/2010


Data is based upon tests performed by Philips Lighting Electronics NA. in a contioled environmert and is represertative of reiative performance. Actual performance can vary


PHILIPS LIGHTING ELECTRONICS N.A.
10275 WEST HIGGINS ROAD - ROSEMONT, IL 60018
Tel: 800-322-2086 - Fax. 888-423-1882 - www.phllips.com/advance Customer Supportrechrical Service: 800-372-3331 - OEM Support 866-915-5886

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\text { April 4, } 2012
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## COOPER LIGHTING - METALUX ${ }^{\circ}$

| Catalog \# | SNF-128T5-120V-EBT1N | Type |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Project | Corbin Building | E |
| Comments |  | Date |
| Prepared by |  |  |

The SNF Series is a functional and multi-purpose narrow strip family that incorporates premium performance and construction durability. Designed with our easy-to-use Flip-Up socket design, the SNF significantly reduces installation time. The performance and application versatility of his series The SNF Series can be installed using various mounting methods and The SNF Series can be installed using various mounting methods and numerous options and accessories are available. The small size of the SNF makes it an ideal choice for size-restricted architectural applications. The SNF Series can be the illumination solution in commercial, industrial, retail and residential applications. Fixtures can be used in storage/utility areas, SPECIFICATION FEATURES

## DESCRIPTION (Cont'd)

coves, display cases, shops, task and general area lighting.
A ... Construction
Channel is die formed cold-rolled steel with numerous KOs for ease of installation. Groove for Tong Hanger. End plate quickly convert to snap-in channel connector for continuous row alignment Lamp holder bracket flips in place. holder bracket flips in place Chan with quarter-turn fasteners.

B ... Electrical*
Ballasts are CBM/ETL Class " P " and are positively secured by mounting bolts. Rotor Lock lampholders. bolts. Rotor Lock lampholders. UL/CUL listed. Suitable for damp locations.
C ... Finish
Multistage iron phosphate pretreatment ensures maximum bonding and rust inhibitor.
Lighting upgrade, baked white enamel finish. Prepainted material is standard, PAF optional.

D ... Channel/Wireway Cover Die formed heavy gauge steel Tight fit for ease of maintenance. Easily removed without use of tools. Optional reflector available incorporating silver technology enhancements (Silver Lining). Consult Pre Sales Technical Support.


SNF
114T5
124T5
128 T 5
154T5
214 T 5
224T5
228 T 5
254T5

2' or 4' STRIP 1 OR 2 T5 OR T5HO LAMPS Narrow Striplite

ENERGY DATA


Input Watts:
Electronic Ballast \& STD Lamps
114 (19), 214 (38), 124 (25), 224 (52), 128 (34), 228 (68), 154 (54), 254 (106) Luminaire Efficacy Rating LER = FS-75
Catalog Number: SNF-228T5
Yearly Cost of 1000 Iumens,
3000 hrs at $.08 \mathrm{KWH}=\$ 3.20$
*Reference the lamp/ballast data in the
Technical Section for specific lamp/ballast requirements.
' One lamp only.

Lamps contain mercury. dispose accorodimg to local, state or federal laws LINEAR DISCONNECT Sate and convenient means of
disconnecting power

ADF081659 05/18/2009 6:48:12 PM


ordering information
SAMPLE NUMBER: SNF-228T5-UNV-EBT1-U


AYC-Chain/Set=36" Chain Hanger (Use 1 Set Per Fixture) SCF=Fixed Stem Set (Specify Length) SCA=Adjustable 48" Stem Set
EYE-CHAIN/SET-B=Eye Bolt Chain (Use 1 Set Per Fixture)
SNF-ASY-4T5 $5^{[2]}$ ) $3^{\prime \prime}$ Asymmetric Reflector (Specify $2^{\prime}$ or $4^{\prime}$ )
SNF-SYM-4T5 ${ }^{(2)}=6^{\prime \prime}$ Symmetric Reflector (Specify $2^{\prime}$ or $4^{\prime}$ )
SNF-REV-4T5 ${ }^{(2)}=$ Reverse Asymmetric Reflector (Specify 2' or 4 )
WG/SNFT5-4TT=Wire Guar
TBGL
pecify Length
Y-TOGGLE=YToggle NO. 2 (Specify Length)
(Additional Accessories Available. See Options and Accessories Section.)

| Catalog No. | Wt. |
| :---: | :---: |
| SNF-114T5 | 4 lbs . |
| SNF-124T5 | 5 lbs . |
| SNF-128T5 | 5 lbs . |
| SNF-154T5 | 5 lbs . |
| SNF-214T5 | 6 lbs . |
| SNF-224T5 | 6 lbs . |
| SNF-228T5 | 6 lbs . |
| SNF-254T5 | 6 lbs . |
| 8TSNF-228T5 | 14 lbs . |

PENNSTATE

## PHILIPS Aㅁ/ANCE

Electrical Specifications

| ICN-2S28-N@120 |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Brand Name | CENTIUM T5 |
| Ballast Type | Electonic |
| Starting Method | Programmed Start |
| Lamp Connection | Series |
| Input Voltage | 120-277 |
| Input Frequency | 50:80 HZ |
| Status | Active |


| Lamp Type | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Num. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Rated } \\ \text { Lamp Watts } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Min. Start } \\ \text { Temp ( }{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{C} \text { ) } \end{array}$ | Input Current (Amps) | Input Power (ANSI Watts) | Ballast Factor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAX } \\ & \text { THD } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | Power Factor | Max Lamp Current Crest Factor | B.E.F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F14T5 | 1 | 14 | 0\%-18 | 0.14 | 17 | 1.07 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 6.29 |
| F14T5 | 2 | 14 | 0-18 | 0.28 | 33 | 1.04 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.15 |
| F21T5 | 1 | 21 | $0 \mathrm{l}-18$ | 0.22 | 25 | 1.06 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 4.24 |
| F21T5 | 2 | 21 | 0\%-18 | 0.39 | 47 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.13 |
| - F28T5 | 1. | 28 | 0 l -18 | 0.29 | 31 | 1.05 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.39 |
| F28T5 | 2 | 28 | 0 -18 | 0.53 | 64 | 1.03 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.62 |
| F28T5/ES (25W) | 1 | 25 | 32/00 | 0.29 | 33 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.03 |
| F28T5/ES (25W) | 2 | 25 | 3200 | 0.49 | 58 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.72 |
| F35T5 | 1 | 35 | $0 \mathrm{l}-18$ | 0.34 | 40 | 1.01 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.53 |


*INSLATE YRLIOW LEROS NOIVOUNLY FOR
Diag . 73
The wiring diagram that appears above is for the lamp type denoted by the asterisk (")



Enclosure Dimensions

| OverAll(L) | Wath (w) | Height(H) | Mounting.(M) |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $9.5^{\circ}$ | $1.3^{\circ}$ | $1.0^{-}$ | $8.9^{\circ}$ |
| $91 / 2$ | $13 / 10$ | 1 | $8.9 / 10$ |
| 24.1 cm | 3.3 cm | 2.5 cm | 22.6 cm |



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\text { April 4, } 2012
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4750 SERIES ADJUSTABLE WALL MOUNT T5-T5HO LINEAR FLUORESCENT

## DESCRIPTION:

The Hydrel 4750 Series Linear Fluorescent Lighting fixtures bring the high performance of the T 5 \& T 5 HO lamp to the outdoors. With the 4750 Series patent pending Polar Pack ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ cold weather option, full light output is now a reality to $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. The T 5 \& T 5 HO lamp performance, the high output symmetrical and asymmetrical distributions, and the simple design lines make this 4750 Series fixture ideal for spreading soft, even illumination along walls, signs, and planters. The 4750 Series Linear Fluorescent T5 offers single and multiple lamp configurations. Five unique lighting distributions are offered with a variety of lamp wattages and sizes.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

MATERIAL: Extruded 6063-T4 aluminum with die cast A360 aluminum end caps. All fasteners are stainless steel.

LAMP: Fluorescent, single or multiple T5 \& T5HO to 54 Watt Max. per lamp(maximum). Lamp included unless L/LP is specified.
SOCKET: G5 Miniature Bi-Pin.
VOLTAGE: Multi-Volt (120V-277V 50/60 Hz) / 347.
DISTRIBUTIONS: WWD - Wall Wash
NFL - Narrow Flood
MFL - Medium Flood
VFL - Vertical Flood
WFL - Wide Flood
LENS: Curved high strength optical grade clear acrylic
MOUNTING: Adjustable Wall Mount with two (2) side mounting brackets and minimum 10 ft . of 16-3 STW (US) or 3GX1, 5mm H07RN-F (IEC) flexible cord. Cord length must be specified.

ACCESSORIES: External glare control available.
OPTIONS: Tamper-proof hardware and Polar Pack ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ cold weather options available.

BALLAST: Integral Electronic multi-volt, $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ minimum starting temperature. Optional: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-29^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ minimum starting temperature for 54 T 5 HO lamps and select distributions.

FINISH: See ordering guide for color options.
LISTING: U.L. Wet Location, CUL

NOTE: HYDREL RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MODIFY SPECIFICATION WITHOUT NOTICE. Any dimension on this sheet is to be assumed as a reference dimension: "Used for information purposes only. It does not govern manufacturing or inspection requirements." (ANSI Y14.5-1973)

| ©2010 Acuity Brands lighting, Inc. | 20660 Nordhoff St., Suite B |
| :--- | ---: |
| $5 / 17 / 10$ | Chatsworth, CA991311 |
| $4750 \_$AWM | Phone: 866.533.9901 |
|  | Fax:866.533.5291 |
|  | www.hydrel.com |

## 4750 ORDERING INFORMATION

60 Hz Application
Example shown is Hydrel recommended for faster service．＊Indicates required selection．
PART NO．

EXAMPLE：


Notes：
${ }^{1}$ Available with WFL Distribution only．
${ }^{2}$ MVOLT Multi－Volt ballast range： $120 \mathrm{~V}-277 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ．
${ }^{3}$ WFL Distribution only available with multiple lamp options as specified with note 1.
${ }^{4}$ Only available with NFL and MFL distributions（standard on WWD version）．
${ }_{5}$ Accessory is mutually exclusive，choose one only．
${ }^{6}$ Only available with WWD and WFL distributions．

1 Only available with 54 T 5 HO lamps．
${ }^{8}$ Only available with 4754，4756， 4758
${ }^{9}$ Only available with ELN
${ }^{10}$ Must choose 120 or 277 volts，MVOLT and 347 NOT available
${ }^{11}$ Not available with ELN or MVOLT．
${ }^{12}$ The 4750 luminaire utilizes an additional intermittent 19 Watts per unit at 347 volts for temperatures below $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ when using PolarPack ${ }^{T M}$ Technology．
${ }^{13} 347$ only available with 54 T 5 HO lamps．

## 4750 ORDERING INFORMATION

50 Hz Application
Example shown is Hydrel recommended for faster service．＊Indicates required selection．

## PART NO．

EXAMPLE：


Notes：
${ }^{1}$ Available with WFL Distribution only．
${ }^{2}$ MVOLT Multi－Volt ballast range：120V－277V， $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
${ }^{3}$ WFL Distribution only available with multiple lamp options as specified with note 1.
${ }^{4}$ Only available with NFL and MFL distributions（standard on WWD）．
${ }^{5}$ Accessory is mutually exclusive，choose one only．
${ }^{6}$ Only available with WWD and WFL distributions．
7 Only available with 54 T 5 HO lamps．
${ }^{8}$ The 4750 luminaire utilizes an additional intermittent 19 Watts per unit at 347 volts for temperatures below $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ when using PolarPack ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Technology．

| ©2010 Acuity Brands lighting，Inc． | 20660 Nordhoff St．，Suite B |
| :--- | ---: |
| 5／17／10 | Chatsworth，CA 91311 |
| 4750＿AWM | Phone： 866.533 .9901 |
|  | Fax： 866.533 .5291 |
|  | www．hydrel．com |

## PHILIPS Aㅁ/ANCE

Electrical Specifications

| ICN-2S28-N@120 |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Brand Name | CENTIUM T5 |
| Ballast Type | Electonic |
| Starting Method | Programmed Start |
| Lamp Connection | Series |
| Input Voltage | 120-277 |
| Input Frequency | 50:80 HZ |
| Status | Active |


| Lamp Type | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Num. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Rated } \\ \text { Lamp Watts } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Min. Start } \\ \text { Temp ( }{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{C} \text { ) } \end{array}$ | Input Current (Amps) | Input Power (ANSI Watts) | Ballast Factor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAX } \\ & \text { THD } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | Power Factor | Max Lamp Current Crest Factor | B.E.F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F14T5 | 1 | 14 | 0\%-18 | 0.14 | 17 | 1.07 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 6.29 |
| F14T5 | 2 | 14 | 0-18 | 0.28 | 33 | 1.04 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.15 |
| F21T5 | 1 | 21 | $0 \mathrm{l}-18$ | 0.22 | 25 | 1.06 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 4.24 |
| F21T5 | 2 | 21 | 0\%-18 | 0.39 | 47 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.13 |
| - F28T5 | 1. | 28 | 0 l -18 | 0.29 | 31 | 1.05 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.39 |
| F28T5 | 2 | 28 | 0 -18 | 0.53 | 64 | 1.03 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.62 |
| F28T5/ES (25W) | 1 | 25 | 32/00 | 0.29 | 33 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.03 |
| F28T5/ES (25W) | 2 | 25 | 3200 | 0.49 | 58 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.72 |
| F35T5 | 1 | 35 | $0 \mathrm{l}-18$ | 0.34 | 40 | 1.01 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.53 |


*INSLATE YRLIOW LEROS NOIVOUNLY FOR
Diag . 73
The wiring diagram that appears above is for the lamp type denoted by the asterisk (")



Enclosure Dimensions

| OverAll(L) | Wath (w) | Height(H) | Mounting.(M) |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $9.5^{\circ}$ | $1.3^{\circ}$ | $1.0^{-}$ | $8.9^{\circ}$ |
| $91 / 2$ | $13 / 10$ | 1 | $8.9 / 10$ |
| 24.1 cm | 3.3 cm | 2.5 cm | 22.6 cm |



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\text { April 4, } 2012
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IIGEHTOI_IER'
Calculite ${ }^{\oplus}$ CFL Lensed Downlight 8091


| Reflector Trim |  | Frame-In Kit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Features

1. Reflector: 16 ga . Die-formed aluminum, Anobrite ${ }^{\text {® }}$ 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 Retaining Springs: Precision-tooled steel frict
mounting frame for quick, tool-less installation.
5. Mounting Brackets: 16 ga. steel. Adjust from inside of fixture. Use $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ or $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ lathing channel, $1 / 2^{\text {" }}$ EMT, or optional mounting bars.
6. Ballast/J-Box: Electronic $120 \mathrm{~V}-277 \mathrm{~V}$. UL listed for through branch circuit wiring with max of (8) No. $12 \mathrm{AWG}, 90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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 ${ }^{\oplus}$ aluminum. Clear Iridescence Free finish or Comfort Clear ${ }^{\text {ma }}$ 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 ${ }^{\text {rim }}$ Finishes ${ }^{1} \quad$ Other Finishes
Clear CCL White WH
Diffuse CCD Champagne Bronze CCZ
${ }^{1}$ Specify desired flange. W White, P Polished

Options and Accessories (continued)
Emergency Add suffix EM*
Chicago Plenum Use 6132BULC
Existing/Thk. Ceiling FA EC6*
Emergency Ltg. Kit FA EM3E*
Fuse (Slow Blow) FA EM4E*
*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 ${ }^{\oplus}$ is a registered trademark of ALCOA.

| Job Information | Type: $G$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job Name: Corbin Building |  |
| Cat. No.: 8091CCLP |  |
| 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 © 2011 Philips Group • C0711

Lightolier is a Philips group brand
IISGHTOI_IER Calculite ${ }^{\oplus}$ CFL Lensed Downlight
8091

Page 2 of 2


This quick calculator chart determines the number and spacing of 1 lt - 32 W PL-T units
with 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 lt. 26 W PLT: Fresnel Lens, $\mathrm{fc} \times 0.8$; Opal Opal diffuser, fc $\times 0.8$ : Clear lens, ff $\times x$
Diffuser, fc $\times 0.65$; Clear lens fc $\times 0.8$.
Spacing Ratio $=1.2$
CERTIFIED TEST REPORT NO. 0075FR
CALCULITE G" DIAMETER RECESSED FLUORESCENT LENSED DOWNLIGHT
SEMI-SPECULAR REFLECTOR WITH CLEAR CONE AND FRESNEL LENS
LUMEN RATING $=2400$ LMS.
LUMEN RATING $=2400$ LM

** EFFICIENCY = 51.2\% **


Coefficients Of Utilization


This quick calculator chart determines the number and spacing of 1 It .-32W PL-T units with fresnel lens and white cone, for any level of ill Iumination. Conversion factors: Opal diffuser, fc $\times 0.8$; Clear lens, fc
$\mathrm{fc} \times 0.65$; Clear lens fc $\times 0.8$.
Spacing Ratio $=1.1$
COMPUTED BY LSI PROGRAM **TEST-LITE**
CALCULITE 6" DIAMETER RECESSED FLUORESCENT LENSED DOWNLIGHT
SEMI-SPECULAR REFLECTOR WITH WHITE CONE AND FRESNEL LENS
LUMN RATING $=2400$ LMS.
$1-32 W$ PL-T LAMP.

** EFFICIENCY = 43.9\% **

| CANDLEPOWER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {ANGLE }}$ | ALONG | G 22.5 |  |  | ACROSS LUMENS |
|  |  | 656 | 656 | 656 | 656 |
| 5 | 649 | 654 | 657 | 660 | 66231 |
| 10 | 626 | 639 | 650 | 660 | 669 |
| 15 | 588 | 605 | 622 | 639 | 65487 |
| 20 | 525 | 546 | 567 | 592 | 617 |
| 25 | 452 | 479 | 501 | 526 | 563116 |
| 30 | 378 | 419 | 432 | 450 | 490 |
| 35 | 312 | 363 | 361 | 370 | 405114 |
| 40 | 256 | 303 | 290 | 297 | 322 |
| 45 | 200 | 233 | 225 | 231 | 24489 |
| 50 | 144 | 156 | 165 | 171 | 180 |
| 55 | 99 | 115 | 115 | 117 | 12053 |
| 60 | 66 | 74 | 76 | 77 | 79 |
| 65 | 46 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 5226 |
| 70 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 75 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 2914 |
| 80 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 19 |
| 85 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 95 |
| 90 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
|  | zonal lumens and percentages |  |  |  |  |
| ZONE |  | UMENS |  | 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 |

Coefficients Of Utilization


## Job Information Type: G

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## Date:

April 4, 2012

## PHILIPS

## Aㅁ/AN를

Electrical Specifications

| RCF-2S26-H1-LD-QS |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Brand Name | AMBISTAR |
| Ballast Type | Electronic |
| Starting Method | Rapid Start |
| Lamp Connection | Series |
| Input Voltage | 120 |
| Input Frequency | 60 |
| Status | Active |
| R |  |


| Lamp Type | Num. <br> of <br> Lamps | Rated <br> Lamp Watts | Min. Start <br> Temp (FIC) | Input <br> Current <br> (Amps) | Input <br> Power <br> (ANSI <br> Watts) | Ballast <br> Factor | MAX <br> THD <br> \% | Power <br> Factor | MAX Lamp <br> Current <br> Crest Factor | B.E.F <br> - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CFQ26W/G24Q | 1 | 26 | $0 /-18$ | 0.23 | 27 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.70 |
| CFQ26W/G24Q | 2 | 26 | $0 /-18$ | 0.43 | 51 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.96 |
| CFTR26W/GX24Q | 1 | 26 | $0 / 18$ | 0.24 | 29 | 1.10 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.79 |
| CFTR26W/GX24Q | 2 | 26 | $0 /-18$ | 0.45 | 54 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.85 |
| CFTR32W/GX24Q | 1 | 32 | $0 /-18$ | 0.31 | 36 | 0.98 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.72 |
| CFTR42W/GX24Q | 1 | 42 | $0 /-18$ | 0.38 | 46 | 0.98 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.13 |



## Revised 03/02/2010

Data is based upon tests performed by Philps Lagiting Electronics N.A. I a controled environmert and is represertabve of reablve performance. Actual perfonmance can vary

PHILIPS LIGHTING ELECTRONICS N.A.
10275 WEST HIGGINS ROAD • ROSEMONT, IL 60018
Customer Support/Technical Service: 800-372-3331 . OEM Support 866-915-5886

## PENNSTATE

Project:
AE 482- Corbin Building

$$
\text { April 4, } 2012
$$

## FEATURES

- Aluminum upper reflector coated with highly reflective white paint provides high efficiency.
- Available with tempered prismatic lens (T73), flat Fresnel lens (FFL) or flat opal lens (FOL).
- Regressed door (RW) or stepped black baffle (SB) are available.
- Door is retained by two self-aligning, torsion support springs.
HOUSING
- Heavy-gauge aluminum housing with top deck for clean appearance. Matte white textured polyester powder paint finish standard.
- Reflector edge sits flush with cylinder wall for clean, onepiece appearance.
- Reveal on standard ceiling and optional pendant mount give floating luminaire appearance.
MOUNTING
- Ceiling mount (standard) offers patented (U.S. Patent No. $4,300,190)$, quick mount attachment plate for direct installation to $4^{\prime \prime}$ square junction box.
- Wall mount or pendant mount available.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

- Vertically-mounted, four-pin positive-latch thermoplastic socket.
- Class P, thermally-protected, high-power factor electronic ballast.
LISTINGS
- Fixtures are UL Listed for wet locations. Wall and pendant mounted options are UL Listed for wet locations in noncovered ceiling installations. Listed and labeled to comply with Canadian Standards.


## ORDERING INFORMATION

Choose the boldface catalog nomenclature that best suits your needs and write it on the appropriate line.
Order accessories as separate catalog numbers (shipped separately).


GOTHAM ARCHITECTURAL DOWNLIGHTING
1400 Lester Road Conyers Georgia 30012
P 8003154982 F 7708603129
www.gothamlighting.com
SCF-280

## 8" CFVL Lensed Cylinders

| Distribution curve | Distribution data | Output data | Coefficient of utilization | Single luminaire data 30" above floor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

CFVL8 32TRT 6RW T73, 32TRT lamp, $1.1 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{mh}, 2400$ rated lumens, Test no. LTL14208


CFVL8 32TRT 6RW FFL, 32TRT lamp, $1.1 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{mh}, 2400$ rated lumens, Test no. LTL14209


NOTES:
1 For electrical characteristics consult Technical Bulletins tab.
2 Tested to current IES and NEMA standards under stabilized laboratory conditions. Various operating factors can cause differences between laboratory data and actual field measurements. Dimensions and specifications are based on the most current available data and are subject to change without notice.

SCF-280
©2006 Gotham, Rev. 01/06 SCF-280

## PHILIPS

## Aㅁ/AN를

Electrical Specifications

| RCF-2S26-H1-LD-QS |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Brand Name | AMBISTAR |  |  |
| Ballat Type | Electronic |  |  |
| Starting Method | Rapid Start |  |  |
| Lamp Connection | Series |  |  |
| Input Voltage | 120 |  |  |
| Input Frequency | 60 |  |  |
| Status | Active |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| Lamp Type | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Num. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rated } \\ \text { Lamp Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Min. Start } \\ \text { Temp ( }{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{FIC} \text { ) } \end{array}$ | Input Current (Amps) | Input Power (ANSI Watts) | Ballast Factor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAXX } \\ & \text { MHD } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | Power Factor | MAX Lamp Current Crest Factor | B.E.F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CFQ25W/G240 | 1 | 25 | $0 \mathrm{l}-18$ | 0.23 | 27 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 17 | 3.70 |
| CFQ26W/G24Q | 2 | 26 | 0 -18 | 0.43 | 51 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.96 |
| CFTR26W/GX24Q | 1 | 26 | 0 -18 | 0.24 | 29 | 1.10 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 3.79 |
| CFIR26W/GX24Q | 2 | 26 | 0/-18 | 0.45 | 54 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 1.85 |
| CFTR32W/GX24Q | 1 | 32 | 0 -18 | 0.31 | 36 | 0.98 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.72 |
| CFTR42WIGX24Q | 1 | 42 | 0 -18 | 0.38 | 46 | 0.98 | 10 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 2.13 |



## Revised 03/02/2010

Data is based upon tests performed by Philps Lagiting Electronics NA. I a contioled environmert and is represertative of reiabive performance. Achail performance can vary

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10275 WEST HIGGINS ROAD • ROSEMONT, IL 60018
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## PENNSTATE

Project:
AE 482- Corbin Building
Date:
April 4, 2012

LUMIÈRE ${ }^{\circ}$
DESCRIPTION
The Boca 613 is a tiny 4-1/2" diameter inground fixture for use with a low voltage MR16 lamp. The adjustable lamp assembly provides up to $22^{\circ}$ vertical tilt and $360^{\circ}$ horizontal rotation for precision uplighting, wall washing or general illumination in constricted areas. Designed for recess mounting in concrete, brick, stone or dirt it is suitable drive-over applications.

| Catalog \# | 613-50MR16-UNV-BK | Type |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Project | Corbin Building | I |
| Comments |  | Date |
| Prepared by |  |  |

SPECIFICATION FEATURES

## A ... Material

Recessed housing is constructed from corrosion-resistant stainless steel. Trim ring is
precision-machined from corrosion-resistant 6061-T6 aluminum, solid brass or solid
bronze. bronze.

## B ... Finish Painted

Solid brass and stainless steel parts are natural finish. Painted surfaces are double protected by a chromate conversion undercoating and a thermoplastic polyester powder coat for mar-resistance and extended weatherability.

## C ... Gasket

Recessed housing and trim ring are sealed with a high temperature silicone o-ring gasket to prevent water intrusion.

## D ... Lens

Minimum $1 / 4$ " thick tempered glass lens, factory sealed with high temperature adhesive to prevent water intrusion and breakage due to thermal shock. Suitable for drive-over applications.

## E ... Hardware

Stainless steel hardware is standard to provide maximum corrosion-resistance.

## F... Socket

Ceramic sock with $250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Teflon® coated lead wires and GU5. 3 bi-pin base.

G ... Electrical
Remote 12 V transformer required
(not included). Available from
Lumière as an accessory - see the Accessories \& Technical Data section of fix catalog for details. Bottom of fixture includes two 1/2-14 NPSM brass female conduit fittings for through wiring. Fixture also includes built-in wiring compartment.

## H ... Thermal Cutoff Protection

 (Optional)Fixture is suitable for recessed mounting in indoor or outdoor wood flooring (non-IC) when equipped with option $T$ (changes UL/cUL wet label to damp label), and down-watted to 35 W (max.), and connected with $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (min.) supply wire. Fixture is not suitable for inground or concrete pour applications when equiped with option T.
I... Lamp

Not included. Available from Lumière as an accessory - see reverse side of this page.

## J

J ... Labels \& Approvals UL and cUL listed, standard we label. Fixtures equipped with option T (thermal cutoff protection) are UL/cUL listed, damp label. Manufactured to ISO 9001-2000 Quality Systems Standard. IBEW union made.

## K ... Warranty

Lumière warrants its fixtures against defects in materials \& workmanship for three (3) years. Auxiliary equipment such as transformers, ballasts and lamps carry the original manufacturer's warranty.
L ... Recessed Housing
Recessed housing is available to ship in advance of complete fixture for rough-in purposes. Specify option -LBB and order separately accompanying recessed housing from below:


613-xx-BB
recessed housing;
613-xx-T-BB
recessed housing w/T option;
NOTE: replace $x x$ with desired finish- BK, BZ, CS, VE, WT, NBR, or NBZ


Specifications and Dimensions subject to change without notice. ations and Dimensions subject to ch

ADLO32470
$01 / 05 / 20126$ 6.54:06 PM


NOTE: Inferior quality lamps may adversely affect the performance of this product. Use only name brand lamps from reputable lamp manufacturers.
NOTES AND FORMULAS

- 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.
- Bare lamp data shown. Consult lamp manufacturers to obtain detailed specifications for their lamps. ORDERING INFORMATION


Style 152
 d facing only)
 Side-mount slipfitter,
 5 Finish ASF $\square_{5}^{\square} \mathrm{S} 10=$












## www.sylvania.com

## QUICKTRONIC ${ }^{\ominus}$ Electronic Metal Halide Systems

Normal Ballast Factor
High Efficiency Series
Lamp / Ballast Guide
QHE1x200MH 208-277V
C190
QHE1x250MH 208-277V
M153*
QHE1x320MH 208-277V
M154*
QHE1x350MH 208-277V
M131*
QHE1x400MH 208-277V
M155*

SYLVANIA QUICKTRONIC MH High Efficiency electronic HID (eHID) ballasts feature a state of the art electronic design to deliver performance levels unattainable with standard magnetic lighting systems. SYLVANIA QUICKTRONIC MH High Efficiency ballasts operate METALARC* and METALARC POWERBALL® CERAMIC lamps with maximum efficacy, high lumen output, and provides up to $25 \%$ energy savings when compared to magnetic ballasts.
Installation is simplified by a single-piece ballasts that incorporate the ballast, capacitor, ignitor and mounting brackets of conventional systems
QUICKTRONIC MH eHID ballasts are RoHS compliant and feature lead-free solder, printed circuit boards and manufacturing process.

OSRAM SYLVANIA's QUICKTRONIC High Efficiency ballasts utilize a low frequency square wave lamp operation to avoid acoustic resonance issues. High frequency waveforms have been known to create

## System Information

- QUICK $60+{ }^{\oplus}$ warranty
- 120 V auxillary circuit
- Low frequency square wave
- Suitable for both quartz and ceramic lamps
- Compliant with Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
- RoHS compliant
- Lead-free solder, printed circuit board and manufacturing process


## Application Information

SYLVANIA QUICKTRONIC
High Efficiency MH
is ideally suited for:

- High bay
- Low bay
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Big box retail

SYLVANIA QUICKTRONIC QHE MH ballasts and SYLVANIA METALARC ${ }^{\oplus}$ POWERBALL® CERAMIC lamps are perfectly matched to provide optimal system performance.
Our electronically controlled system delivers several advantages over conventional components, including improved lumen maintenance and extended photometric life.

The superior power regulation design


Key System Features

- Constant power regulation
- High power factor
- Low harmonic distortion
- Compact size and lightweight
- $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ case temperature
- UL, FCC
- End-of-life shut down
- Internal IDTP (Insulation Detection

Thermal Protector)
-

ECS123R1-9/2010
mechanical vibrations within the lamp structure resulting in an audible noise or acoustic resonance. Acoustic resonance issues may cause visual flickering, lamp cycling, shortened lamp life, and in extreme cases may result in non-passive failure. This low frequency square wave approach is robust with respect to acoustic stabilities and is immune to variations in lamp geometry, fill chemistry and mercury dose.

All high wattage (>150W) QUICKTRONIC MH eHID ballasts are equipped with an internal IDTP (Insulation Detection Thermal Protector). The internal thermal protection feature affords an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) the ability to remove all external thermal protection devices. In order to maximize the benefits of this unique feature the ballast must be properly installed. (See "installation notes" for detail).
produces consistently brilliant light output and color throughout the life of the lamp. This circuitry also provides constant light output during periods of fluctuating supply voltage.
All QUICKTRONIC MH electronic HID (eHID) ballasts are equipped with end-of-life shut down function. This prevents continuous starting after lamps extinguish which may cause permanent damage to the ballast.

This design is suitable for use with both quartz and ceramic lamps.

Setting the standard for quality, QUICKTRONIC MH is also covered by a QUICK $60+{ }^{\oplus}$ warranty, the first and most comprehensive system warranty in the industry.



starfire Starfire Lighting, Inc. 7 Donna Drive, Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075 P: 201.438.9540 F: 201.438 .9541 www.starfirelighting.com

## Date:

$$
\text { April 4, } 2012
$$

TYPE:
K

## VersaLux" ${ }^{\text {series vA }}$

Accentlight Open Aperture

$-0^{\circ}$ Plane - $90^{\circ}$ Plane

| Candela Distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Zonal Lumen Summary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 15 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 | 90 | 5 | 101 |
| 0 | 2460 | 2460 | 2460 | 2460 | 2460 | 2460 | 2460 | 10 | 166 |
| 5 | 2130 | 2118 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2132 | 2108 | 15 | 170 |
| 10 | 1741 | 1753 | 1750 | 1743 | 1754 | 1746 | 1750 | 20 | 104 |
| 15 | 1197 | 1200 | 1200 | 1195 | 1200 | 1200 | 1199 | 25 | 59 |
| 20 | 558 | 558 | 556 | 554 | 553 | 550 | 552 | 30 | 44 |
| 25 | 253 | 254 | 253 | 252 | 253 | 252 | 251 | 35 | 39 |
| 30 | 161 | 160 | 159 | 160 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 40 | 36 |
| 35 | 124 | 124 | 123 | 124 | 123 | 123 | 124 | 45 | 33 |
| 40 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 50 | 27 |
| 45 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 55 | 19 |
| 50 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 12 |
| 55 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 65 | 6 |
| 60 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 70 | 2 |
| 65 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 75 | 0 |
| 70 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 80 | 0 |
| 75 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 85 | 0 |
| 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 |
| 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |


| RC | 80 |  |  |  | 70 |  |  |  | 50 |  |  | 30 |  |  | 10 |  |  | Flux |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RW | 70 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 70 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 0 |
| 0 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81 |
| 1 | 92 | 90 | 88 | 86 | 90 | 88 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 80 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 76 |
| 2 | 88 | 84 | 81 | 79 | 86 | 83 | 80 | 78 | 80 | 78 | 76 | 78 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 3 | 84 | 79 | 75 | 72 | 82 | 78 | 75 | 72 | 76 | 73 | 71 | 74 | 72 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 67 |
| 4 | 80 | 75 | 71 | 68 | 79 | 74 | 70 | 67 | 72 | 69 | 66 | 71 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 5 | 77 | 71 | 67 | 63 | 76 | 70 | 66 | 63 | 69 | 65 | 63 | 67 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60 |
| 6 | 74 | 67 | 63 | 60 | 73 | 67 | 63 | 60 | 66 | 62 | 59 | 65 | 61 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 7 | 71 | 64 | 60 | 57 | 70 | 64 | 60 | 57 | 63 | 59 | 57 | 62 | 59 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 8 | 68 | 62 | 57 | 54 | 67 | 61 | 57 | 54 | 60 | 57 | 54 | 60 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 9 | 66 | 59 | 55 | 52 | 65 | 59 | 55 | 52 | 58 | 54 | 52 | 57 | 54 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 10 | 64 | 57 | 53 | 50 | 63 | 57 | 53 | 50 | 56 | 52 | 50 | 55 | 52 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 4 |

starfire Starfire Lighting, Inc. 7 Donna Drive, Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075 P: 201.438.9540 F: 201.438.9541 www.starfirelighting.com

## PENNSTATE

Project:
Date:

AE 482- Corbin Building April 4, 2012

TYPE:
K


Philips Lighting Electronics N.A.
10275 West Higgins Road - Rosemont, IL 60018 - www.philips.com/advance
Tel: 800-322-2086 - Fax: 800-423-1882 - Customer Support: 800-372-3331 - OEM Support 868-915-5886

PENNSTATE 185

Project:
Date:

AE 482- Corbin Building
April 4, 2012

$\qquad$

Medium Beam Angle $\left(50^{\circ} \times 70^{\circ}\right)$
Maximum output linear LED fixture for cove, general, and accent lighting
Specifications

| Item | Specification | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output | Lumens* | $384(2700 \mathrm{~K} \dagger) \quad 446(3000 \mathrm{~K} \dagger) \quad 476(3500 \mathrm{~K} \dagger) \quad 518(4000 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{\dagger})$ |
|  | Efficacy | 34.9 (2700 K) 36.9 (3000 K) 40.0 (3500 K) 43.5 ( 4000 K ) |
|  | CRI | 83 (2700 K) 83 (3000 K) 84 (3500 K) 82 (4000 K) |
|  | Lumen Maintenance $\ddagger$ | 50,000 hours L70 @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 37,000$ hours L70 @ $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> 90,000 hours L50 @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 80,000 hours L50 @ $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Electrical | Input Voltage | 100-277 VAC, auto-ranging, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | Power Consumption | 12.5 W maximum at full output, steady state |
|  | Power Factor | . 99 @ 120 VAC |
| Control | Dimming | Compatible with selected commercially available reverse-phase ELV-type dimmers§ |
| Physical | Dimensions <br> (Height x Width $\times$ Depth) | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 12 \times 1.5 \mathrm{in} \\ & (51 \times 305 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Weight | $1 \mathrm{lb}(454 \mathrm{~g})$ |
|  | Housing | Die-cast aluminium, white powder-coated finish |
|  | Lens | Polycarbonate |
|  | Fixture Connections | Integral male / female connectors |
|  | Temperature Ranges | $\begin{array}{ll} -4^{\circ}-122^{\circ} \mathrm{F} & \left(-20^{\circ}-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \text { Operating } \\ -4^{\circ}-122^{\circ} \mathrm{F} & \left(-20^{\circ}-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \text { Startup } \\ -40^{\circ}-176^{\circ} \mathrm{F} & \left(-40^{\circ}-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \text { Storage } \end{array}$ |
|  | Humidity | 0-95\%, non-condensing |
|  | Maximum Fixture Run Length \|| | 49 @ 100VAC Configuration: <br> 59 @ 120VAC Fixtures installed end-to-end, <br> 102 @ 208VAC 20 A circuit, standard 10 ft <br> 108 @ 220-240VAC $(3.1 \mathrm{~m})$ Leader Cable <br> 136 @ 277VAC  |
| Certification and Safety | Certification | UL / cUL, FCC, CE, CCC |
|  | Environment | Dry / Damp Location, IP20 |

FC C $\mathbb{C}$

PHILIPS

* Lumen measurement complies with IES LM-79-08 testing procedures.
$\dagger$ Color temperatures conform to nominal CCTs as defined in ANSI Chromaticity Standard C78.377A.
$\ddagger L 70=70 \%$ maintenance of lumen output (when light output drops below $70 \%$ of initial output). $L 50=50 \%$ maintenance of lumen output (when light output drops below $50 \%$ of initial output). Ambient temperatures specified. Based on measurements that comply with IES LM-80-08 testing procedures. Refer to www.colorkinetics.com/support/appnotes/ Im-80-08.pdf for more information.
§ Refer to www.colorkinetics.com/support/ appnotes/ for specific details.
|| These figures, provided as a guideline, are accurate for this configuration only. Changing the configuration can affect the fixture run lengths.
Date: $\qquad$ Type:
Firm Name: $\qquad$
Project: $\qquad$


## eW Cove MX Powercore

Photometrics
2700 K


Illuminance at Distance
——ntand


3500 K
Polar Candela Distribution


Illuminance at Distance


Lumens 476
Efficacy $\quad 40.0 \mathrm{~lm} / \mathrm{W}$
For lux multiply fc by 10.7

Philips Color Kinetics
3 Burlington Woods Drive
Burlington, Massachusetts 01803 USA
Tel 888.385.5742
Tel 617.423.9999
Fax 617.423.9998
www.philipscolorkinetics.com

3000 K
Polar Candela Distribution

|lluminance at Distance
$\qquad$


For lux multiply fc by 10.7

4000 K

Alluminance at Distance


For lux multiply fc by 10.7

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DAS-000069-08 R00 08-11

## PENNSTATE

Insight
SmartWall
Lamp:


| PANEL SIZE | LED | PANEL TYPES | VOLTAGE | FINISH | OPTIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30K 3000K <br> 35K 3500K <br> 40K 4000K <br> 50K 5000K <br> R Static Red <br> G Static Green <br> B Static Blue <br> RGB Color Changing | TP Transparent Panel TL Translucent Panel OP Opaque Panel | 1 120Vac/24Vdc <br> 2 277Vac/24Vdc | W Semi-Gloss White BL Semi-Gloss Black BR Semi-Gloss Bronze N Semi-Gloss Natural <br> S Semi-Gloss Satin (Default Finish) <br> SF Specify Finish (See Color Chart) <br> CC Custom Color (Contact Factory) | APA Architectural panel attachment (Contact factory) <br> WM Wall mount (available in TL \& OP panels only) |

SPECIFICATIONS
Frame- An extruded aluminum frame encompasses the entire perimeter of the acrylic panel. All painted surfaces are pretreated with a phosphate wash and powder coated to a 3 mil thickness.

Transparent Panel- High performance clear acrylic (see through).

Translucent Panel- Translucent white acrylic on front side of the high Performance clear acrylic and a finished aluminum backplate (cannot see through).

Opaque Panel- A finished aluminum backplate behind the high performance clear acrylic is attached within the frame (cannot see performan
through).

LED Platform- DMX compatible, static color, RGB color changing, and white light available in four color temperatures including 3000 K , $3500 \mathrm{~K}, 4000 \mathrm{~K}$, and $5000 \mathrm{~K},+/-200 \mathrm{~K}$. For custom programming options, contact factory.

Electrical- A remote class 2 LED Power Supply is provided in 120 V or 277 V universal / 24VDC.

White LED SmartWall is standard with one dmx address per lit side. RGB SmartWall has three dmx addresses per every 12 " of supplied LED.

Labels- ETL approved for dry locations.
Insight Lighting reserves the right to change specifications without notice due to product improvements.

| ORDERING EXAMPLE: SW3636-50K / TP / 1 / S / APA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRAPHIC SIZE | LED | PANEL TYPES | VOLTAGE | FINISH | OPTIONS |  |
| SW__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TYPE:
JOB NAME: $\qquad$
APPROVED: $\qquad$

## Insight Lighting Digital LED Products

## Limited Warranty

Insight Lighting warrants that products sold will, upon shipment, be free of defects in workmanship and materials under normal use and service provided the products are installed in suitable applications and installed per manufacturer's instructions. Insight Lighting Digital products are shipped in a sealed condition to protect the integrity of the product. Any tampering and or penetration of these sealed fixtures will void all warranties. The use of non- Insight Lighting provided power supplies will void this warranty.

Insight Lighting's obligation under this warranty shall be limited to the repair or exchange of any Insight Lighting manufactured parts which prove to be defective under normal use and service within two (2) years from the date of invoice, and which our examination shall disclose to our satisfaction to be thus defective. (See Third Party Warranties below). Should any product fail to conform to this warranty, Insight Lighting's obligation upon prompt written notification from the Purchaser, is limited to repair or replacement, at its option, without charge. Corrections in the manner provided above shall constitute a fulfillment of all liabilities of Insight Lighting. For purposes of clarity "repair or replacement" does not include labor or expense reimbursement of any kind at any time.

This warranty is void if the product is operating in ambient temperatures of -30 C or lower or +50 C or higher, or in inappropriate environments. This warranty does not apply to products that have been altered, repaired or installed contrary to Insight Lighting installation instructions. Insight Lighting's liability under this warranty shall be limited to repair or replacement only, and the purchaser agrees that no other remedy (including but not limited to, incidental or consequential damages for lost profits, liquidated damages, lost sales, injury to person or property, or any other loss) shall be available to Purchaser.

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

## THIRD PARTY WARRANTIES

With respect to products sold to the Purchaser by Insight Lighting but not manufactured by Insight Lighting. Insight Lighting MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, but will make available to the Purchaser, to the extent permitted by law and relevant contracts, the warranties of the manufacturer of the relevant product upon the Purchaser's timely written request. Third party warranties include but are not limited to power supplies, dimming and color controls and all associated non Insight Lighting manufactured accessories.

## Governing Law

These Terms and Conditions and terms of any sale or agreement between Insight Lighting and the Purchaser shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the state of New Mexico and the Purchaser hereby agrees to submit to the personal jurisdiction of federal and state courts located in the State of New Mexico.

focal point.
features
Future-proof LED system design maintains form factor, lumen output, and thermal characteristics of module and driver as technology advances, allows for easy replacement and upgrades
$25^{\circ}$ beam is ideal for general accenting in commercial environments.
$40^{\circ}$ vertical tilt locks with screwdriver, $360^{\circ}$ rotation locks manually.

Intelligent driver delivers specified lumen output regardless of color temperature.

Flicker-free 0-10V analog dimming capability standard.

Self-flanged Clear Diffuse reflector cone features superior brightness control

## dimensional data

P $0-40^{\circ}$ adjustable accent

companion luminaires


17 | www.focalpointlights.com | 1.773.247.9494 B id basic © id spec © id pro




## Appendix C

## Control Specifications

## DT-200 Series Dual Technology Ceiling/Wall Sensors



Product Overview

Description
WattStopper's DT-200 Series Dual Technology Ceiling Sensors combine PIR and ultrasonic technologies into one unit to achieve precise coverage in detecting occupancy.

Operation
Low voltage DT-200 Series Sensors utilize a WattStopper power pack to turn lights on when both PIR and ultrasonic technologies detect occupancy. They can also work with a low voltage switch for manual-on operation. PIR technology senses motion via a change in infrared energy within the controlled area, whereas ultrasonic uses 40 kHz high frequency ultrasound. Once on, detection by either technology holds lights on. When no occupancy is detected for the length of the time delay, lights turns off. DT-200 Series Sensors can also be set to trigger lights on when either technology or both detect occupancy, or to require both technologies to hold lighting on.

Features - Advanced control logic based on RISC microcontroller provides:

- Detection Signature Processing to eliminate false triggers and provides immunity to RFI and EMI
- Walk-through Mode turns lights off three minutes after the area is initially occupied ideal for brief visits, such as mail delivery
- Available with built-in light level sensor featuring simple, one-step setup

Auto set
The DT-200 requires no adjustment at installation. Auto set continuously monitors the controlled space to identify usage patterns. Based on these patterns, units automatically adjust time delay and sensitivity settings for optimal performance and energy efficiency. Sensors assign short delays (as low as five minutes) for times when the space is usually vacant, and longer delays lup to 30 minutes) for busier times.

Application
DT-200 Series Sensors have the flexibility to work in a variety of applications. Mounted at ten feet, the sensors can cover up to 2000 square feet of walking motion and 1000 square feet of desktop motion. The sensors are designed to control lighting in difficult applications where one technology alone could encounter false triggers. The DT-200 works well in classrooms, warehouses, large offices, open office spaces and computer rooms.

- Sensors work with low-voltage momentary switches to provide manual control
- LEDs indicate occupancy detection
- Eight occupancy logic options provide the ability to customize control to meet application needs
- Available with isolated relay for integration with BAS or HVAC
- Swivel mounting bracket for convenient corner mounting to wall or ceiling
- Qualifies for ARRA-funded public works projects


## WattStopper

www.wattstopper.com
800.879 .8585

Project:
Date:

AE 482- Corbin Building
April 4, 2012

TYPE:
OFFICE

Specifications
Wiring \&
Mounting

- 40 kHz frequency ultrasonic transmission
- Time delays: Auto set, fixed (5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 minutes), Walk-through/Test Modes
- Sensitivity adjustment: Auto set; reduced sensitivity (PIR); variable with trim pot (ultrasonic)
- Built-in light level sensor: 2 to 200 footcandles (21 to 2,152 lux)
- Low voltage, momentary switch input for manual operation
Wiring Diagram


Connect only when momentary switch is installed

## Controls \& Settings



Coverage
$\underline{\text { Coverage Pattern }}$


- DT-200 contains an isolated relay with N/O and N/C outputs; rated for 1 Amp at 24 VDC/VAC
- $2000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ of walking motion mounted at 10 ft ; $1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ of desktop motion
- Max. DT-200s per power pack: $B=2, B Z=3$ Max. DT-205s per power pack: $B=3, B Z=4$
- Dimensions: $4.4^{\prime \prime} \times 3.4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ (110.3mm $\times 85.9 \mathrm{~mm} \times 49.6 \mathrm{~mm}) \mathrm{L} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$
- UL and cUL listed
- Five year warranty

Mounting


A swivel mounting bracket attached to the sensor allows the sensor to be angled for wall or ceiling mounting.

Grooves on the bracket help to achieve desired angle for coverage. Mount to mud ring.


Coverages shown are maximum and
represent half-step walking motion.
Under ideal conditions with no barriers
or obstacles, coverage for half-step
or obstacles, coverage for half-step
walking motion can reach up to 2000
$\mathrm{ft}^{2}$, while coverage for typical desktop
activity can reach up to $1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$.

| Ordering | Catalog No. |  | Voltage | Current | Coverage | Features |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Information | $\square$ | DT-200 | 24 VDC | 43 mA | $2000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}\left(185.8 \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ | light level, isolated relay |
|  |  | DT-205 | 24 VDC | 35 mA | $2000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}\left(185.8 \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ |  |

Sensors are white and use WattStopper power packs. Current consumption can be slightly higher when only one sensor per power pack is used.

## PENNSTATE

Project:

## Date:

AE 482- Corbin Building
April 4, 2012

## B347D-P Power and Auxiliary Relay Packs



Product Overview

Description
WattStopper B347D-P Power Packs provide 24VDC operating voltage to all WattStopper 24VDC occupancy sensors and daylighting controllers. Auxiliary Relay Packs are similar to power packs, but only have an isolated relay and no transformer power supply.

Operation
B347D-P Power Packs consist of a transformer and high-current relay combined in one small, powerful package. The transformer has a primary high voltage input and a secondary, low voltage output ( $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 114 \mathrm{~mA}$ with relay connected). The secondary voltage provides operating power to WattStopper sensors. When the occupancy sensors detect motion or daylighting sensors detect inadequate ambient light, they electrically close an internal circuit, which sends 24 VDC back to the Power or Auxiliary Relay Packs that control the lighting system.

Features

- Self-contained transformer relay system
- Available for 347 volt systems
- Capable of switching up to 20 Amps of electrical load (ballast)
- Low voltage leads are teflon coated for use in plenum applications


## Plenum Rated

The B347D-P Power Pack is UL 2043 plenum rated with teflon coated low voltage leads and plenum rated plastic. This means that the Power Packs do not need to be installed in the junction box, but can be installed in the plenum. They are housed in ABS, UL-rated 94 V - 0 plastic enclosures.

## Applications

WattStopper Power and Auxiliary Relay Packs are designed to be flexible enough to control almost any lighting or HVAC load. For example, B347D-P Power Packs can control lighting circuits, selfcontained air conditioners, pumps, fans, motors, VAV systems, motorized damper controls and setback thermostats. They are excellent for any application which requires high voltage switching through low voltage controls. By linking power packs and sensors, an almost unlimited number of configurations can be obtained.

- Can be used as a low voltage switch for other applications or as stand-alone, low voltage switch
- $1 / 2$ inch snap-in nipple attaches to standard electrical enclosures via $1 / 2$ inch knockouts
- Installation in junction box not required
- Qualifies for ARRA-funded public works projects


## WattStopper

www.wattstopper.com
800.879 .8585

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Project:
Date:

AE 482- Corbin Building
April 4, 2012

TYPE:
OFFICE

Specifications

System Layout

- Secondary voltage of 24 VDC
- Secondary output of $150 \mathrm{~mA}, 114 \mathrm{~mA}$ with relay connected
- Low voltage leads are rated for 300 volts
- UL-rated 94V-0 plastic enclosure
- UL 2043 plenum rated

Power Pack Installation


Wiring Diagrams

- Dimensions: 1.7" x $2.91^{\prime \prime} \times 1.62^{\prime \prime}$
$(43.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 73.9 \mathrm{~mm} \times 41.1 \mathrm{~mm}) \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ with a $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}(12.7 \mathrm{~mm})$ snap-in nipple
- UL and cUL listed
- Five year warranty

Power Pack Schematic


Installation
Notes


## 

## Ordering Information

| Catalog No. | Description | Input Voltage |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Ballast(A) | Incan(A) | Motor(H) | Output |
| $\square$ B347D-P | Power Pack | 347 VAC; 60 Hz | 15 | - | - | $24 \mathrm{VDC} ; 150 \mathrm{~mA}^{*}$ |
| S120/277/347E-P S120/277/347E-P-U S120/277/347E-P-FTA | Aux. Relay Pack | $\begin{aligned} & 120 / 277 / 347 \mathrm{VAC} ; \\ & 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 20/20/15 | 13/-/- | 1/-/- |  |

*Output is 150 mA before relay is connected and 114 mA after relay is connected.
Power packs are white; auxiliary relay packs are black.

1. All WattStopper power packs should be installed in accordance with state, local, and national electrical codes and requirements.
2. Power packs are designed to attach to existing or new electrical enclosures with $1 / 2$ inch knockouts (check electrical codes in your area).
3. Most applications require UL listed, 18 AWG, 3-conductor, Class 2 cable for low voltage wiring. For plenum return ceilings use UL listed plenum-approved cables

## PENNSTATE

R20

Project:
Date:

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## ET8000 Series

## 7-Day Electronic Astronomic Time Switch

The ET8000 Series 7-Day Astronomic Time Switches feature independent 7-Day programming to provide flexibility for applications where load switching differs each day of the week. These time switches provide dependable and uncomplicated performance, plus to-the-minute programming for accurate load control and reduced energy costs. Up to 28 ON/28 OFF ( 56 events) can be preset to automatically repeat. Each event can be applied to any combo of circuits and days. Each circuit is provided with an independently scheduled Astronomic ON event and Astronomic OFF event. The program can be disabled at an time by placing the time switch in the Manual operating mode. Control buttons provide manual control of each circuit independently regardless of the operating mode. All models come with two industrial-grade AAA alkaline batteries to provide time keeping and automatic carryover for a minimum of three years. The batteries are easily replaced in the field without requiring removal of the time switch mechanism or field wiring. Each time switch is housed in a lockable enclosure to protect from vandalism and unauthorized tampering.

## Features

- Program can be repeated on a weekly basis
- Multi-volt operation from 120-277 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- To-the-minute programming for accurate load control and reduced energy costs
- Astronomic feature provides sunset ON and sunrise OFF settings to eliminate the need for separate photo control devices
- Astronomic programming can be combined with independent programs to provide a sunset ON and timed OFF program
- 2-circuit models are field (jumper) configurable for: 2 independent outputs, DPST output, or 1 channel ON pulse OFF pulse output
- Up to 28 ON/28 OFF setpoints or events and 4 Astronomic events
- Dusk/Dawn Astronomic events can be distributed throughout the days of the week
- Automatic Daylight Saving Time (DST) ON/OFF adjustment (factory enabled)
- Non-volatile EEPROM memory protects programming indefinitely
- Temporary override or permanent manual override available via control buttons


## Ratings

Enclosure Options:

Knockouts:

Input Voltage:
Operating Temperature:

Standard: Type 1 Gray Painted Steel R-Option: Type 3R Gray Painted Steel PD82 Option: Type 3R Gray High-Impact UV Resistant Polycarbonate Plastic with Clear Cover
Combination ½" \& 3/4" Knockouts Bottom: 2, Left: 1, Right: 1, Back: 1
$120,208,240$, or 277 VAC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $155^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.68^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$


ET8015C


ET8115CPD82


## ET8000 Series

ET8015, ET8215 Models
N.O. Contact Ratings:

Resistive: 30 Amps @ 120/240 VAC Resistive: 20 Amps @ 28 VDC Inductive: 30 Amps @ 120/240 VAC Tungsten: 5 Amps @ 120/240 VAC Ballast: 20 Amps @ 120-277 VAC Motor: 1 HP @ 120 VAC Motor: 2 HP @ 240 VAC
ET8115 Models
N.O./N.C. Contact Ratings:

Auto DST:
Battery Backup:

Wiring Terminals:
Minimum ON/OFF Time: Maximum ON/OFF Time: Warranty:

| Model Number | Circuits | Switch | Volts AC | Rating | Enclosure | Shipping Weight |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ET8015C | 1 | SPST | $120,208,240,277$ | 30 Amps | Type 1 Steel | $2.9 \mathrm{lbs} .(1.3 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| ET8015CPD82 | 1 | SPST | $120,208,240,277$ | 30 Amps | Type 3R Plastic | $3.6 \mathrm{lbs} .(1.6 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| ET8015CR | 1 | SPST | $120,208,240,277$ | 30 Amps | Type 3R Steel | $3.6 \mathrm{lbs}(1.6 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| ET8115C | 1 | SPDT | $120,208,240,277$ | $20 / 10 \mathrm{Amps}$ | Type 1 Steel | $2.9 \mathrm{lbs} .(1.3 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| ET8115CPD82 | 1 | SPDT | $120,208,240,277$ | $20 / 10 \mathrm{Amps}$ | Type 3R Plastic | $3.6 \mathrm{lbs} .(1.6 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| ET8115CR | 1 | SPDT | $120,208,240,277$ | $20 / 10 \mathrm{Amps}$ | Type 3R Steel | $3.8 \mathrm{lbs} .(1.7 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| ET8215C* | 2 | SPST | $120,208,240,277$ | 30 Amps | Type 1 Steel | $3.0 \mathrm{lbs} .(1.4 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| ET8215CPD82* | 2 | SPST | $120,208,240,277$ | 30 Amps | Type 3R Plastic | $3.6 \mathrm{lbs} .(1.6 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| ET8215CR* | 2 | SPST | $120,208,240,277$ | 30 Amps | Type 3R Steel | $3.7 \mathrm{lbs}.(1.7 \mathrm{~kg})$ |

*Can be wired to DPST

## Specification

The 7-Day Astronomic electronic-type time switch shall be capable of permitting up to 28 ON/28 OFF events. In addition, the time switch shall include selectable Astronomic (dusk/dawn) settings for each day and circuit to allow load switching at sunset and/or sunrise without a photo control device. The time switch shall provide a minimum ON or OFF time of 1 minute. The time switch to be powered by__(120)(208)(240)(277) VAC,__(50)(60) Hz power supply. The time switch mechanism features a snap-in design to provide easy mechanism removal for mounting the enclosure. The time switch enclosure shall be a ___ (Type 1 Steel)(Type 3R Steel)(Type 3R Plastic) lockable enclosure that shall be painted with an electrostatic process to eliminate the potential for corrosion. The time switch shall provide clear terminal
identification on a see-through non-curling terminal insulator. Terminal connections shall be made using teeter-type
terminal screws to provide secure connections for wire sizes up to \#10 AWG. Switch configuration shall be $\qquad$ (SPST)
(DPST)(SPDT) with a UL or CSA listed switch rating of: (If SPST:)

- Resistive: 30 Amps @ 120/240 VAC
- Resistive: 20 Amps @ 28 VDC
(If SPDT:)
- Resistive: 20 Amps (N.O.), 10 Amps (N.C.) @ 120/240 VAC
- Inductive: 20 Amps (N.O.), 10 Amps (N.C.) @ 120/240 VAC
- Inductive: 30 Amps @ 120/240 VAC
- Tungsten: 5 Amps @ 120/240 VAC
- Ballast: 20 Amps @ 120-277 VAC
- Motor: 1 HP @ 120 VAC
- Motor: 2 HP @ 240 VAC

The time switch shall be UL or CSA listed under UL category 916 Energy Management Equipment and shall be Intermatic model $\qquad$ (See Model Numbers Listed).

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Diagrams


## Intermatic

PENNSTATE
R20

Project:
Date:

AE 482- Corbin Building
April 4, 2012

TYPE:
Facade


PENNSTATE

Project:
Date:

AE 482- Corbin Building April 4, 2012

Retail

| GRAFIK Eye. QS | Bill of Materials |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Description | Model Number | Qty. |
| GRAFIK Eye® QS Wireless Control Unit |  |  |
| GRAFIK Eye® QS Faceplate Kit | QSGRJ-6P | 1 |
| GRAFIK Eye® QS Stripe Kit | QSGFP-1WH-NST | 1 |
| Power Module | QSGS-BL | 1 |
| Power Module | PHPM-SW-DV-WH | 2 |
| QS 5-Button Wallstation, no insert | PHPM-3F-120-WH | 4 |
| Smart Panel Power Supply | QSWS2-5BN-WH | 2 |
|  |  |  |

PENNSTATE



PENNSTATE
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1855

Project:
Date:

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Retail



Retail

## Appendix D

## Electrical Specifications

## Panelboards

 Pow-R-Line C Panelboards
## Product Description

- 240 Vac maximum.
- 3-phase 4-wire, 3-phase 3-wire, 1-phase 3-wire, 1-phase 2-wire.
- 400 ampere maximum mains.
- 100 ampere maximum branch breakers.
- Bolt-on or plug-on branch breakers.
- Factory assembled.
- Refer to Page 14-5 for additional information.


Type PRL1a
Application Description

- Lighting and appliance branch panelboard.
■ Fully rated or series rated.
■ Interrupting ratings up to 200 kA symmetrical.
- Suitable for use as Service Entrance Equipment, when specified on the order.
- See Pages 14-5 through 14-18 for additional information.


## Standards and Certifications

■ UL 67, UL 50.
■ Federal Specification W-P-115c

- Refer to Page 14-5 for additional information.

Options and Accessories
■ Refer to Page 14-46.
Layout and Sizing

- Refer to Page 14-22.


## Product Selection

Formula Pricing: Base Price + Branch Circuits + Modifications = Total Price U.S. \$
Table 14-19. Base Prices — PRL1a

| Ampere <br> Rating | lnterrupting <br> Rating (kA Sym.) <br> 240 Vac | Breaker <br> Type | Price U.S. S | 3-Phase <br> 4-Wire | 1-Phase 3-Wire, <br> 1-Phase 2-Wire |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3-Phase <br> 3-Wire |  |  |  |  |  |



| Main Breaker |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 10 | BAB |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 18 | EHD |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 22 | QBHW |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 22 | EDB |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 42 | EDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 65 | ED |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 65 | FD |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | EDH |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | HFD | EDB |  |  |  |  |
| 225 | 22 | EDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| 225 | 42 | ED |  |  |  |  |  |
| 225 | 65 | EDH |  |  |  |  |  |
| 225 | 100 | JD |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250 | 65 | HJD |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250 | 100 | JDC | DK |  |  |  |  |
| 250 | 200 | 65 | KD |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | 65 | HKD |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | 600 | 100 | KDC |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 14-20. Branch Circuit Breakers - PRL1a

| Bolt-on = BAB, QBHW, QBGF, QBHGF, QBGFEP, QBHGFEP, QBAF, QBAG, QBHAF, QBHAG Plug-on = HQP, QPHW, QPGF, QPHGF, QPGFEP, QPHGFEP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ampere Rating | Interrupting Rating (kA Sym.) 240 Vac | Breaker <br> Type | Price U.S. S |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1-Pole } \\ & 120 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 2-Pole } \\ 120 / 240 \mathrm{~V} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 2-Pole } \\ & \mathbf{2 4 0 ~ V ~ ( 2 ) ~} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 3-Pole } \\ & 240 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 15-60 | 10 | BAB, HQP |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 10 | BAB, HQP |  |  |  |  |
| 80-100 | 10 | BAB, HQP |  |  |  |  |
| 15-50 (3) | 10 | QBGF, QPGF ${ }^{(4)}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15-50 (3) | 10 | QBGFEP, QPGFEP ${ }^{(5)}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 10 | QBAF ${ }^{\text {(6) }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 10 | QBAG (2) |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 10 | BAB-D, HQP-D ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 10 | BAB-C, HOP-B ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 10 | BABRP (1) |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 10 | BABRSP (1) |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 22 | QBHW, QPHW |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 22 | QBHW, QPHW |  |  |  |  |
| 80-100 | 22 | QBHW, QPHW |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 22 | QBHGF, QPHGF ${ }^{(4)}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 22 | QBHGFEP, QPHGFEP ${ }^{\text {(5) }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 22 | QBHAF ${ }^{\text {© }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 22 | QBHAG (2) |  |  |  |  |
| Provision | - | - |  |  |  |  |

(1) 1-pole breakers are rated 120 Vac maximum.
(2) 240 volt breakers must be used on 3-phase, 3-wire, 240 volt delta systems or on the high leg of a midpoint delta grounded system.
3 50 ampere devices are available as 2-pole only.
(4) GFCI for 5 mA personnel protection.
(5) GFP for 30 mA equipment protection.

6 Arc fault circuit breaker
(7) Arc fault circuit breaker with GFCL

8 HID (High Intensity Discharge) rated breaker.
(9) Switching Neutral Breaker. 1-pole device requires 2-pole space, 2-pole device requires 3-pole space.
(0) Solenoid operated break

Discount Symbol

## 14－22 Panelboards

Pow－R－Line C Panelboards

## Box Sizing and Selection

## Assembled Circuit Breaker Panelboards

Box size and box and trim catalog numbers for all standard panelboard types are found in Table 14－21．

## Instructions

1．Using description of the required panelboard，select the rating and type of main required
2．Count the total number of branch circuit poles，including provisions， required in the panelboard．Do not count main breaker poles．Convert 2－or 3－pole branch breaker to single－poles，i．e．，3－pole breaker， count as 3 poles．

Determine sub－feed breaker or through－feed lug requirements．
3．Select the main ampere rating section from Table 14－21．
4．Select panelboard type from first column，main breaker frame，if applicable，from second column and sub－feed breaker frame，if applicable，from the third column．
5．From Step \＃2，determine the num－ ber of branch circuits in Column 4.
6．Read box size，box and trim catalog numbers across columns to the right．Specify surface or flush mounting on the order．

## Cabinets

Fronts are code－gauge steel，ANSI－61 light gray painted finish．

Boxes are code－gauge galvanized steel without knockouts．Standard depth is $5-3 / 4$ inches（ 146.1 mm ）．Standard width is 20 inches $(508.0 \mathrm{~mm})$ ．An optional 28 －inch（ 711.2 mm ）wide box is available．

## Top and Bottom Gutters

$5-1 / 2$ inches（ 139.7 mm ）minimum．

| Panelboard Types | Main Breaker Types \＆Mounting Position $(\mathrm{H})=$ Horiz． （V）$=$ Vert． | Sub－Feed Breaker Types \＆Mounting Position <br> $(H)=$ Horiz． <br> （V）$=$ Vert． | Maximum No．of Branch Circuits Including Provisions | Box Dimensions Inches（1）（2） |  |  | YS Box Catalog Number | LT Trim Catalog Number | EZ Box Catalog Number | EZ Trim Catalog Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | H | W | D |  |  |  |  |


| Main Breaker | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BAB, QBHW } \\ & \text { (H) } \end{aligned}$ | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 15 \\ & 27 \\ & 39 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.00 \\ & 48.00 \\ & 48.00 \\ & 60.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YS2036 } \\ & \text { YS2048 } \\ & \text { YS2048 } \\ & \text { YS2060 } \end{aligned}$ | LT2036S or F LT2048S or F LT2048S or $F$ LT2060S or $F$ | EZB2036R EZB2048R EZB2048R EZB2060R | EZT2036S or F EZT2048S or F EZT2048S or F EZT2060S or F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main Lugs or Main Breaker | EHD FD，HFD （V） | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 18 \\ & 30 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.00 \\ & 48.00 \\ & 48.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { YS2036 } \\ \text { YS2048 } \\ \text { YS2048 } \end{array}$ | LT2036S or $F$ LT2048S or F LT2048S or F | EZB2036R EZB2048R EZB2048R | EZT2036S or F EZT2048S or F EZT2048S or F |
| Main Lugs or Main Breaker with 100 A Thru－Feed Lugs or Sub－Feed Breaker | EHD <br> FD HFD （V） | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EHD } \\ & \text { FD } \\ & \text { HFD } \\ & \text { (V) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 18 \\ & 30 \\ & 42 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 48.00 \\ 48.00 \\ 60.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { YS2048 } \\ \text { YS2048 } \\ \text { YS2060 } \end{array}$ | LT2048S or F LT2048S or F LT2060S or F | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EZB2048R } \\ & \text { EZB2048R } \\ & \text { EZB2060R } \end{aligned}$ | EZT2048S or F EZT2048S or $F$ EZT2060S or F |


| Main Lugs or Main Breaker | EDB，EDS，ED， <br> EDH，FD，HFD <br> （V） | - | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 18 \\ & 30 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.00 \\ & 48.00 \\ & 48.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \end{aligned}$ | YS2036 <br> YS2048 <br> YS2048 | LT2036S or $F$ LT2048S or F LT2048S or F | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { EZB2036R } \\ \text { EZB2048R } \\ \text { EZB2048R } \end{array}$ | EZT2036S or F EZT2048S or F EZT2048S or F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JD, HJD } \\ & \text { JDC } \\ & \text { (V) } \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18 \\ 30 \\ 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.00 \\ & 60.00 \\ & 72.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { YS2060 } \\ & \text { YS2060 } \\ & \text { YS2072 } \end{aligned}$ | LT2060S or F LT2060S or F LT2072S or F | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EZB2060R } \\ & \text { EZB2060R } \\ & \text { EZB2072R } \end{aligned}$ | EZT2060S or F EZT2060S or F EZT2072S or F |
| Main Lugs or Main Breaker with 225 A Thru－Feed Lugs or Sub－Feed Breaker | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EHD, FD, HFD, } \\ & \text { EDB, EDS, ED, } \\ & \text { EDH (V) } \end{aligned}$ | EHD，FD，HFD， EDB，EDS，ED， EDH（V） | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18 \\ 30 \\ 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 48.00 \\ & 48.00 \\ & 60.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YS2048 } \\ & \text { YS2048 } \\ & \text { YS2060 } \end{aligned}$ | LT2048S or F LT2048S or F LT2060S or $F$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EZB2048R } \\ & \text { EZB2048R } \\ & \text { EZB2060R } \end{aligned}$ | EZT2048S or $F$ EZT2048S or F EZT2060S or $F$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JD, HJD } \\ & \text { JDC } \\ & \text { (V) } \end{aligned}$ | EHD，FD，HFD， EDB，EDS，ED， EDH（V） | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 30 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 60.00 \\ & 72.00 \\ & 72.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { YS2060 } \\ & \text { YS2072 } \\ & \text { YS2072 } \end{aligned}$ | LT2060S or F LT2072S or F LT2072S or F | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EZB2060R } \\ & \text { EZB2072R } \\ & \text { EZB2072R } \end{aligned}$ | EZT2060S or $F$ EZT2072S or $F$ EZT2072S or F |


| 400 Ampere Maximum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main Lugs or Main Breaker | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DK, KD, HKD, } \\ & \text { KDC } \\ & \text { (V) } \end{aligned}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18 \\ 30 \\ 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.00 \\ & 60.00 \\ & 72.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 5.75 \\ 5.75 \\ 5.75 \end{array}$ | YS2060 <br> YS2060 <br> YS2072 | LT2060S or F LT2060S or F LT2072S or $F$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EZB2060R } \\ & \text { EZB2060R } \\ & \text { EZB2072R } \end{aligned}$ | EZT2060S or F EZT2060S or F EZT2072S or $F$ |
| Main Lugs or Main Breaker with 225 A Thru－Feed Lugs or Sub－Feed Breaker | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DK, KD, HKD, } \\ & \text { KDC } \\ & \text { (V) } \end{aligned}$ | EHD，FD，HFD， EDB，EDS，ED， EDH（V） | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 30 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 60.00 \\ & 72.00 \\ & 72.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 5.75 \\ 5.75 \\ 5.75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YS2060 } \\ & \text { YS2072 } \\ & \text { YS2072 } \end{aligned}$ | LT2060S or $F$ LT2072S or F LT2072S or F | EZB2060R <br> EZB2072R <br> EZB2072R | EZT2060S or $F$ EZT2072S or $F$ EZT2072S or F |
| Main Lugs or Main Breaker with 400 A Thru－Feed Lugs or Sub－Feed Breaker | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DK, KD, HKD, } \\ & \text { KDC } \\ & \text { (V) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JD, HJD, JDC, } \\ & \text { DK, KD, } \\ & \text { HKD, KDC } \\ & \text { (V) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18 \\ 30 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 72.00 \\ & 90.00 \\ & 90.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \\ & 5.75 \end{aligned}$ | YS2072 <br> YS2090 <br> YS2090 | LT2072S or F LT2090S or F LT2090S or F | EZB2072R EZB2090R EZB2090R | EZT2072S or F EZT2090S or $F$ EZT2090S or F |

Metric box dimensions：

| Catalog Number |  |  | Dimensions in mm |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| YS Box | EZ Box | Height | Width | Depth |  |
|  |  | EZB2036R | 914.4 | 508.0 |  |
| YS2036 | EZB2048R | 1219.2 | 508.0 | 146.1 |  |
| YS2048 | EZB2060R | 1524.0 | 508.0 | 146.1 |  |
| YS2060 | EZB2072R | 1828.8 | 508.0 | 146.1 |  |
| YS2072 | EZB2090R | 2286.0 | 508.0 | 146.1 |  |
| YS2090 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Panelboards Pow-R-Line C Panelboards

## PRL3a

Product Description

- 600 Vac maximum ( 250 Vdc ).
- 3-phase 4-wire, 3-phase 3-wire, 1-phase 3-wire, 1-phase 2-wire.
- 800 ampere maximum main lugs.
- 600 ampere maximum main breaker.
- 225 ampere maximum branch breakers.
■ Bolt-on branch breakers.
■ Factory assembled.
- Refer to Page 14-5 for additional information


Type PRL3a

## Application Description

- Lighting and appliance branch panelboard or power distribution panelboard.
- Fully rated or series rated.

■ Interrupting ratings up to 200 kA symmetrical.

- Suitable for use as Service Entrance Equipment, when specified on the order.
■ See Pages 14-5 through 14-18 for additional information.


## Standards and Certification

■ UL 67, UL 50.
■ Federal Specification W-P-115c.

- Refer to Page 14-5 for additional information.


## Options and Accessories

■ Refer to Page 14-46.
Layout and Sizing

- Refer to Page 14-27.


## Product Selection

Formula Pricing: Base Price + Branch Circuits + Modifications = Total Price U.S. \$
Table 14-25. Base Prices - PRL3a

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Ampere } \\ \text { Rating } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Interrupting Rating (kA Symmetrical) |  |  |  | Breaker Type | Price U.S. S |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 240 Vac | 480 Vac | 600 Vac | 250 Vdc |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 3-Phase } \\ \text { 4-Wire } \end{array}$ | 1-Phase 3-Wire, <br> 1-Phase 2-Wire | 3-Phase 3-Wire |
| Main Lug Only |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| 250 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| 400 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| 600 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| 800 (1) | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |



800 ampere MLO requires 28 -inch ( 711.2 mm ) wide box
(2) 100,000 based on NEMA test procedure.
(3) Top feed only.
(4) Requires 6 - $1 / 2$-inch ( 165.1 mm ) deep box. Not available in Type $3 \mathrm{R}, 12,4$ and 4 X enclosures.
(5) $100 \%$ rated circuit breaker. Requires copper bus. Not available in Type 12,4 and $4 X$ enclosures.

| Ampere Rating | Interrupting Rating (kA Symmetrical) |  |  |  | Breaker Type | Price U.S. \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 240 Vac | 480 Vac | 600 Vac | 250 Vdc |  | Breaker |  |  | Space Only |  |  | Provision Only |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1-Pole | 2-Pole | 3-Pole | 1-Pole | 2-Pole | 3-Pole | 1-Pole | 2-Pole | 3-Pole |
| 15-60 | 10 (2)(3) | - | - | - | BAB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 10 | - | - | - | BAB-H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 10 (2)(3) | - | - | - | BAB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 10 | - | - | - | BAB-H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-100 | 10 (2)(3) | - | - | - | BAB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-100 | 10 | - | - | - | BAB-H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-50 (1) | 10 (2)(3) | - | - | - | QBGF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-50 ${ }^{(1)}$ | 10 | - | - | - | QBGFEP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | $10{ }^{(2) 3}$ | - | - | - | QBAF ${ }^{(4)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 10 (2) 3 | - | - | - | QBAG (5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 10 (2)(3) | - | - | - | BAB-D ${ }^{\text {(6) }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 10 (2)(3) | - | - | - | BAB-C ${ }^{(7)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | $10^{(2)}$ | - | - | - | BABRP ${ }^{(8)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | $10^{(2)}$ | - | - | - | BABRSP (8) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 22 (2)(3) | - | - | - | QBHW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 22 | - | - | - | QBHW-H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 22 (2)(3) | - | - | - | QBHW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 22 | - | - | - | QBHW-H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-100 | 22 (2)(3) | - | - | - | QBHW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-100 | 22 | - | - | - | QBHW-H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 22 | - | - | - | QBHGF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 22 | - | - | - | QBHGFEP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 22 (2)(3) | - | - | - | QBHAF ${ }^{(4)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 22 (2)(3) | - | - | - | QBHAG (5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 65 | 14 (9)(1) | - | - | GHQ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 65 | 14 (9)(1) | - | 14 | GHB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25-60 | 65 | 14 (10) | - | 14 | GHB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70-100 | 65 | 14 (10) | - | 14 | GHB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 65 | 25 (10) | - | - | HGHB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | 65 | 14 (1) | - | 14 | GHORSP (8) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 | 65 | 14 (10) | - | 14 | GHBS (8) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | - | 14 (10) | - | - | GHBGFEP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-20 | - | 14 (10) | - | - | GHBHID (6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 18 (11) | $14{ }^{\text {® }}$ | - | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70-100 | 18 (11) | $14{ }^{\text {® }}$ | - | 10 | EHD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 18 | V14 | 14 | 10 | FDB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70-100 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 10 | FDB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110-150 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 10 | FDB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 65 (11) | 35 © | 18 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70-100 | 65 (11) | 35 (9) | 18 | 10 | FD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110-225 | 65 (11) | 35 | 18 | 10 | FD (12) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 100 (11) | 65 (9) | 25 | 22 | HFD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70-100 | 100 (11) | 65 (9) | 25 | 22 | HFD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110-225 | 100 (11) | 65 | 25 | 22 | HFD (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-60 | 200 | 100 | 35 | 22 | FDC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70-100 | 200 | 100 | 35 | 22 | FDC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110-225 | 200 | 100 | 35 | 22 | FDC (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100-225 | 22 | - | - | - | EDB ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100-225 | 42 | - | - | - | EDS (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100-225 | 65 | - | - | - | ED (12) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100-225 | 100 | - | - | - | EDH (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100-225 | 200 | - | - | - | EDC (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

50 ampere devices are available as 2-pole only.
2) 1-pole breaker rated 120 Vac
(3) 2-pole breaker rated 120/240 Vac.
4) Arc fault circuit breaker.
5) Arc fault circuit breaker with GFC
(6) HID (High Intensity Discharge) rated breaker
(7) Switching Neutral Breaker. 1-pole device requires 2-pole space, 2-pole device requires 3-pole space.
(8) Solenoid operated breaker.
(9) 1-pole breaker rated 277 Vac
(0) For use on $480 \mathrm{Y} / 277$ volt systems only.

AIC rating for 2 - and 3 -pole breakers only.
(2) Maximum of six breakers per panel, 175-225 amperes.

PENNSTATE
Distribution

## Panelboards Pow-R-Line C Panelboards



Figure 14-4. PRL3a Layout
(1) GHB, HGHB and GHQ breakers cannot be mixed on same connector as BAB, QBHW, BABRP and BABRSP
(2) Maximum of six breakers per panel
(3) Horizontal mounted 15-150 ampere main be furnished as branch, break FDC, will Branch breakers 1-, 2- or 3-pole as required may be located opposite these main breakers.
(4) If optional terminal kit 3TA225FDK is required, use 10X
(5) FB-P and LA-P top mounting only
(6) LCL or LA-P main breaker requires $6-1 / 2$-inch $(165.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ deep box.

## Panel Layout Instructions

1. Select
a. Required mains (lugs or breaker).
b. Neutral where required.
c. Branch circuits as required
2. Layout panel as shown in Figure 14-4, using appropriate " X " dimensions.
3. Using total $X$ units (panel height) find box height in inches (mm) and box catalog number from Table 14-27. (When total $X$ units come out to an uneven number, use next highest number; i.e., if total X comes out 25 X , use 31 X .)

## Layout Example

1. Description of Pane

Type PRL3a 3-phase, 4-wire,
120/208 Vac flush mounting. Pane to have short circuit rating of
22,000 symmetrical amperes
Main breaker 400 amperes, 3-pole, bottom mounting. Branch circuits bolt-on as follows:

12 - 20 ampere 1-pole QBHW
1-200 ampere 3-pole ED
1-225 ampere 3-pole ED
2. Layout Information from

Figure 14-4:
a. 400 ampere Neutral. . . . . . $=8 \mathrm{X}$
b. 12-poles of QBHW . . . . . . . $=5 \mathrm{X}$
c. Two 3-pole ED breakers . . . . $=6 \mathrm{X}$
d. Main breaker, 400 amperes, 3-pole DK . . . . . . . . . . . . = 15X Total Height . . . . . . . . . . . $=34 X$
3. From Table 14-27:
a. 34 X Height (use 40 X box)
b. Box Height . . . . . . . . . 72 inches $(1828.8 \mathrm{~mm})$
c. Box Catalog Number. ... YS2072 ZB2072R

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { "X" } \\ \text { Units } \end{array}$ | Box Height |  | YS Box Catalog Number | LT Trim Catalog Number | EZ Box Catalog Number | EZ Trim Catalog Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inches | mm |  |  |  |  |
| 100-400 Amperes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14X | 36 | 914.4 | YS2036 | LT2036S or F | EZB2036R | EZT2036S or F |
| 23X | 48 | 1219.2 | YS2048 | LT2048S or F | EZB2048R | EZT2048S or F |
| 31X | 60 | 1524.0 | YS2060 | LT2060S or F | EZB2060R | EZT2060S or F |
| 40X | 72 | 1828.8 | YS2072 | LT2072S or F | EZB2072R | EZT2072S or F |
| 53X | 90 | 2286.0 | YS2090 | LT2090S or F | EZB2090R | EZT2090S or F |
| 600 Amperes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23X | 48 | 1219.2 | YS2048 | LTV2048S or F | EZB2048R | EZTV2048S or F |
| 31X | 60 | 1524.0 | YS2060 | LTV2060S or $F$ | EZB2060R | EZTV2060S or F |
| 40X | 72 | 1828.8 | YS2072 | LTV2072S or F | EZB2072R | EZTV2072S or F |
| 53X | 90 | 2286.0 | YS2090 | LTV2090S or $F$ | EZB2090R | EZTV2090S or F |
| 800 Amperes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23X | 48 | 1219.2 | YS2848 | LTV2848S or F | - | - |
| 31X | 60 | 1524.0 | YS2860 | LTV2860S or $F$ | - | - |
| 40X | 72 | 1828.8 | YS2872 | LTV2872S or $F$ | - | - |
| 53X | 90 | 2286.0 | YS2890 | LTV2890S or F | - | - |

## Cabinets

Fronts are code-gauge steel, ANSI-6 light gray painted finish.

Boxes are code-gauge galvanized steel without knockouts. Standard depth is $5-3 / 4$ inches ( 146.1 mm ).

Standard widths are:
20-inch ( 508.0 mm ) 100-600 amperes 28 -inch ( 711.2 mm ) 800 amperes

Standard Depth
$5-3 / 4$ inches ( 146.1 mm )
Top and Bottom Gutters
$5-1 / 2$ inches ( 139.7 mm ) minimum.
Side Gutters
4 inches ( 101.6 mm ) minimum


Type PRL4


Type PRL4B Circuit Breaker Panelboard

## Product Description

- 600 Vac maximum ( 250 Vdc ).
- 3-phase 4-wire, 3-phase 3-wire, 1-phase 3-wire, 1-phase 2-wire.
- PRL4B circuit breaker panelboard
- PRL4F fusible switch panelboard.
- 1200 ampere maximum mains.

14
1200 amper devices.
Bolt-on branch devices.

- Factory assembled.
- Refer to Page 14-5 for additiona information.

Standards and Certifications
■ UL 67, UL 50.

- Federal Specification W-P-115c.

■ Refer to Page 14-5 for additional information

Options and Accessories
■ Refer to Page 14-46.
Layout and Sizing

- PRL4B — Refer to Pages 14-33 through 14-35
- PRL4F - Refer to Pages 14-36 through 14-38.

Product Selection
Formula Pricing: Base Price + Branch Devices + Modifications = Total Price U.S. \$
Table 14-28. Base Prices - PRL4 Main Lugs and Main Breakers

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Ampere } \\ \text { Rating } \end{array}$ | Interrupting Rating (kA Symmetrical) |  |  |  | Breaker Type | Price U.S. \$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 240 Vac | 480 Vac | 600 Vac | 250 Vdc |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 3-Phase } \\ \text { 4-Wire } \end{array}$ | 1-Phase 3-Wire, 1-Phase 2-Wire | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 3-Phase } \\ \text { 3-Wire } \end{array}$ |
| Main Lug Only |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| 400 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| 600 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| 800 | - | - | - | - | 二 |  |  |  |
| 1200 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |


(1) For ground fault protection on main devices, see Modification 14 - Applies to 310 and 310+ Trip Units or Modification 15, Page 14-48.
2) $100 \%$ rated breaker. Requires copper bus. Not available in Type 12, 4 and 4 X enclosures.
(3) Breaker only available in 3 -pole frame
(1) Requires 44 -inch ( 1117.6 mm ) wide box

Table 14-29. Base Prices - PRL4 Main Fusible Switches


February 2007

Table 14－30．Branch Devices－PRL4

| Ampere Rating | Interrupting Rating（kA Symmetrical） |  |  |  | Breaker Type | Price U．S．S |  |  | Price U．S．\＄Space Only ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price U.S. \$ } \\ & \text { 3-Pole } \\ & \text { Provision } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 240 Vac | 480 Vac | 600 Vac | 250 Vdc |  | 1－Pole | 2－Pole | 3－Pole | 1－Pole | 2－Pole | 3－Pole |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15-60 \\ & 15-60 \\ & 70-100 \\ & 70-100 \\ & 15-50^{(2)} \\ & 15-20 \\ & 15-20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10(3) 4 \\ & 10 \\ & 10(3) \\ & 10 \\ & 100^{(3)(4)} \\ & 10(3) \\ & 10(3) \end{aligned}$ | － － － － | － － － － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & \text { 二 } \\ & \text { 二 } \end{aligned}$ | BAB <br> BAB－H <br> BAB <br> BAB－H <br> QBGF <br> QBAF（5） <br> QBAG © |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15-60 \\ & 15-60 \\ & 70-100 \\ & 70-100 \\ & 15-30 \\ & 15-20 \\ & 15-20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22^{(3)(4)} \\ & 22 \\ & 22^{(3)(4)} \\ & 22^{2} \\ & 22^{(3)(4)} \\ & 22^{(3)}(4) \\ & 22^{(3)} \end{aligned}$ | － － － － | － － － － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 二 } \\ & \text { 二 } \\ & \text { 二 } \\ & \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | QBHW QBHW－H QBHW QBHW－H QBHGF QBHAF（5） QBHAG（6） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15-20 \\ & 15-60 \\ & 70-100 \\ & 15-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 65 \text { (3) } \\ & 65 \\ & 655^{(3)} \\ & 65(3) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \text { (7) } \\ & 14(7) \\ & 14(7) \\ & 25(7) \end{aligned}$ | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{14} \\ & 14 \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{GHO}^{(8)} \\ & \mathrm{GHB} 8^{8} \\ & \mathrm{GHB}^{8} \\ & \mathrm{HGHB}^{(8)} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 15-60 \\ 70-100 \\ 15-60 \\ 70-100 \\ 110-150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { (®) } \\ & 18 \text { (®) } \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144^{(7)} \\ & 14{ }^{(3)} \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline- \\ & \hline 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { EHD } \\ \text { EHD } \\ \text { FDB } \\ \text { FDB } \\ \text { FDB } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $15-60$ <br> $70-100$ <br> $110-225$ <br> $15-60$ <br> $70-100$ <br> $110-225$ | 65 （®） 65 $65(9)$ 100 （9） 100 （9） 100 （9） | $35(\sqrt{7})$ $35{ }^{(3)}$ 35 65 $65(7)$ 65 | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { FD } \\ & \text { FD } \\ & \text { FD } \\ & \text { HFD } \\ & \text { HFD } \\ & \text { HFD } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $15-60$ <br> $70-100$ <br> $110-225$ <br> $15-100$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 200 \\ 200 \\ 200 \\ 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 150 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | FDC <br> FDC <br> FDC <br> FCL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $100-225$ <br> $100-225$ <br> $100-225$ <br> $100-225$ <br> $100-225$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 22 \\ \hline 42 \\ 65 \\ 100 \\ 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - | － － － | 二 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { EDB } \\ \text { EDS } \\ \text { ED } \\ \text { EDH } \\ \text { EDC } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $70-225$ <br> 250 <br> $70-225$ <br> $250-225$ <br> $70-225$ <br> 250 | 65 65 100 100 200 200 | 35 35 65 65 100 100 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18 \\ 18 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array}$ | 10 <br> 10 <br> 22 <br> 22 <br> 22 <br> 22 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { JD } \\ \text { JD } \\ \text { HJD } \\ \text { HJD } \\ \text { JDC } \\ \text { JDC } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 125－250 | 200 | 200 | － | － | LCL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 250-400 \\ 100-400 \\ 100-400 \\ 100-400 \\ 100-400 \\ 100-400 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 65 \\ 65 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} - \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 65 \\ 65 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -\overline{25} \\ & 25 \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & 65 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \frac{10}{22} \\ & \frac{22}{22} \end{aligned}$ | DK <br> KD <br> CKD（10（12） <br> HKD <br> CHKD（10（1）（2） <br> KDC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200－400 | 200 | 200 | － | － | LCL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 250-600 \\ & 300-600 \\ & 300-600 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 65 \\ & 65 \\ & 65 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18 \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 22 \\ & 22 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { LGE } \\ \text { LD } \\ \text { CLD (10 } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

（1）Includes provisions for breaker types BAB，BAB－H，QBGF，QBHW，QBHW－H，QBHGF，GHQ，GHB，HGHB．
（2） 50 ampere devices are available as 2 －pole only．
（3）1－pole breakers rated 120 Vac ．
（4）2－pole breakers rated 120／240 Vac．
（5）Arc fault circuit breaker．
（6）Arc fault circuit breaker with GFCI．
（7）1－pole breakers rated 277 Vac ．
（8）At 480 volts，must be used on $480 \mathrm{Y} / 277$ volt grounded wye systems only．
（9）AIC rating for 2－and 3－pole breakers only．
（0）100\％rated breaker．Requires copper bus．Not available in Type 12， 4 and 4 X enclosures
（1）Breaker only available in 3－pole frame．
（2）Available in single branch mounting only．

PENNSTATE

AE 482－Corbin Building
April 4， 2012

Distribution Panels

| Ampere <br> Rating | Interrupting Rating (kA Symmetrical) |  |  |  | Device Type | Price U.S. S |  |  | Price U.S. S Space Only |  |  | Price U.S. $\$$ <br> 3-Pole <br> Provision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 240 Vac | 480 Vac | 600 Vac | 250 Vac |  | 1-Pole | 2-Pole | 3-Pole | 1-Pole | 2-Pole | 3-Pole |  |
| 250-600 | 100 | 65 | 35 | 22 | LGH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300-600 | 100 | 65 | 35 | 25 | HLD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300-600 | 100 | 65 | 35 | - | CHLD ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300-600 | 200 | 100 | 50 | 25 | LDC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300-600 | 200 | 100 | 50 | 25 | CLDC ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 65 | 50 | 25 | 22 | MDL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 100 | 65 | 35 | 25 | HMDL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 65 | 50 | 25 | - | CMDL ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 100 | 65 | 35 | - | CHMDL (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 65 | 50 | 25 | - | ND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 100 | 65 | 35 | - | HND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 200 | 100 | 65 | - | NDC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 65 | 50 | 25 | - | CND (2) ${ }^{\text {(3) }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 100 | 65 | 35 | - | CHND (2)3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-800 | 200 | 100 | 65 | - | CNDC (2)3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600-1200 | 65 | 50 | 25 | - | ND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600-1200 | 100 | 65 | 35 | - | HND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600-1200 | 200 | 100 | 65 | - | NDC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600-1200 | 65 | 50 | 25 | - | CND (2)3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600-1200 | 100 | 65 | 35 | - | CHND (2)3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600-1200 | 200 | 100 | 65 | - | CNDC (2)3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrally Fused, Current Limiting Circuit Breaker |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | (4) | FB-P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 125-225 | 200 | 200 | 200 | (4) | LA-P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250-400 | 200 | 200 | 200 | (4) | LA-P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400-600 | 200 | 200 | 200 | (4) | NB-P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 700-800 | 200 | 200 | 200 | (4) | NB-P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| $30 / 30$ (6) $60 / 60$ $100 / 100$ (6) $200 / 200{ }^{\text {(8) }}$ 100 200 | See Table 14-32 | FDPW-Twin FDPW-Twin FDPW-Twin FDPB-Twin FDPW-Single FDPB-Single |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 400 \\ 600 \text { (2) } \\ 800 \text { (8) } \\ 1200 \text { ® } \end{array}$ | See Table 14-32 | FDPW-Single FDPW-Single FDPW-Single FDPW-Single |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

100\% rated breaker. Requires copper bus. Not available in Type 12, 4 and 4X enclosures.
(2) $100 \%$ rated breaker
(3) Requires 44 -inch $(1117.6 \mathrm{~mm})$ wide box
4) 100,000 AIC based on NEMA test procedure
(®) Fuses not included. Specify required fuse clips on all switches. For T fuse clips, add \$308. per switch (T fuse clips not available for 200/200 twin switches).
6) When branches of a twin unit are of different ampere ratings, as a $30-60$ twin unit, price and layout as a $60-60$ twin unit:
when a $60-100$ twin unit, price and layout as a 100-100 twin unit.
(7) No dc rating on 600, 800 and 1200 ampere switches.
(8) Twin 200 ampere switches are not available with Class $R$ fuse clips at 600 volts
19.1-24

Technical Data

| kVA | Frame | Weight | Losses in Watts |  | Efficiency (T Rise +20\%) |  |  |  | \% Regulation |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Imp. } \\ & \text { T Rise } \\ & +20^{(2)} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{X} \\ & \text { TRise } \\ & +20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { R } \\ \text { TRise } \\ +20 \end{array}$ | Sound Level dB | TP1 Efficiency | Inrush |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No Load | Total at Rise $\mathbf{+ 2 0}$ | 25\% | 50\% | 75\% | Full Load | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 100 \% \\ \text { PF } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \% \\ & \text { PF } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Absolute Max. | Practical Max. |
| Type DS-3 150 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise NEMA TP-1 Efficient Single-Phase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 816 | 246 | 80 | 549 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 96.6 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 45 | 97.70 | 737 | 245 |
| 25 | 818 | 359 | 300 | 848 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 45 | 98.00 | 1139 | 379 |
| 37.5 | 818 | 374 | 125 | 1314 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 96.6 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 45 | 98.20 | 1066 | 355 |
| 50 | 819 | 555 | 300 | 1668 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 97.0 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 45 | 98.30 | 1585 | 528 |
| 75 | 820 | 740 | 170 | 2266 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 97.6 | 97.0 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 50 | 98.50 | 2105 | 701 |
| 100 | 821 | 841 | 260 | 2543 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 50 | 98.60 | 2834 | 944 |
| 167 | 814 | 1610 | 900 | 3987 | 68.7 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 1.8 | 55 | 98.70 | 1250 | 416 |
| Type DS-3115 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise NEMA TP-1 Efficient Single-Phase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 816 | 246 | 80 | 519 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 96.8 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 45 | 97.70 | 773 | 244 |
| 25 | 818 | 373 | 300 | 766 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 45 | 98.00 | 1102 | 367 |
| 37.5 | 818 | 380 | 125 | 1182 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 45 | 98.20 | 616 | 205 |
| 50 | 819 | 590 | 300 | 417 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 45 | 98.30 | 1553 | 511 |
| 75 | 820 | 689 | 170 | 2356 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 97.6 | 97.0 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 50 | 98.50 | 1717 | 572 |

Type DS- $380^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise NEMA TP-1 Efficient Single-Phase

| 15 | 818 | 360 | 115 | 269 | 97.4 | 98.3 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 45 | 97.70 | 1381 | 460 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 818 | 370 | 120 | 580 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.8 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 45 | 98.00 | 1046 | 348 |
| 37.5 | 819 | 565 | 150 | 834 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 45 | 98.20 | 1471 | 490 |
| 50 | 820 | 680 | 175 | 1014 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 45 | 98.30 | 1733 | 577 |
| 75 | 821 | 900 | 260 | 1387 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 50 | 98.50 | 2423 | 807 |



| 15 | 912B | 202 | 100 | 743 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 96.2 | 95.4 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 45 | 97.00 | 383 | 127 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 912 B | 311 | 165 | 1492 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 96.3 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 45 | 97.50 | 411 | 137 |
| 45 | 912B | 418 | 220 | 1458 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 97.0 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 45 | 97.70 | 550 | 183 |
| 50 | 914D | 556 | 270 | 1211 | 97.6 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 45 | 98.00 | 892 | 297 |
| 75 | 914D | 581 | 300 | 2415 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 50 | 98.00 | 758 | 252 |
| 112.5 | 916A | 829 | 440 | 3209 | 98.0 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 50 | 98.20 | 1301 | 433 |
| 150 | 916A | 996 | 530 | 3781 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 50 | 98.30 | 1534 | 511 |
| 225 | 918A | 1569 | 720 | 5205 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 55 | 98.50 | 1875 | 631 |
| 300 | 923 | 1908 | 830 | 6926 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 55 | 98.60 | 2678 | 872 |
| 500 | 920 | 3117 | 1650 | 6968 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 60 | 98.70 | 3930 | 1310 |
| 750 | 922 | 4884 | 2000 | 9335 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 64 | 98.80 | 4458 | 1486 |

Type DT-3 80 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise NEMA TP-1 Efficient

| 15 | 912B | 276 | 165 | 551 | 96.7 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 45 | 97.00 | 358 | 119 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 912B | 350 | 180 | 904 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 45 | 97.50 | 337 | 112 |
| 45 | 914D | 540 | 290 | 1027 | 97.7 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 45 | 97.70 | 953 | 317 |
| 75 | 916A | 810 | 360 | 1782 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 50 | 98.00 | 1006 | 355 |
| 112.5 | 916A | 944 | 470 | 2521 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 50 | 98.20 | 1554 | 518 |
| 150 | 917 | 1438 | 650 | 2760 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 50 | 98.30 | 1665 | 555 |
| 225 | 923 | 1746 | 830 | 4047 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 55 | 98.50 | 2003 | 667 |
| 300 | 919 | 2400 | 1100 | 5338 | 98.6 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 55 | 98.60 | 2655 | 885 |
| 500 | 920 | 3418 | 1800 | 5858 | 98.6 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 60 | 98.70 | 4462 | 1487 |

Typical values for aluminum windings. Refer to Pages 19.1-26-19.1-28 for typical data for copper windings. Up-to-date design data is available at

## Appendix E

## Electrical Depth 1-Conduit Pathway





## Appendix F

## Daysim





[^0]:    Table 6: Office Lighting Power Density

[^1]:    Table 10: Lobby Lighting Power Density

[^2]:    Figure 36: Pseduo Rending Center Display

[^3]:    Default Power Factor = 0.80
    Default Demand Factor $=\quad 100 \%$

[^4]:    Table 32: Conduit Cost

[^5]:    PEERLESS LIGHTING • 2246 5th St., Berkeley, CA 94710 • Tel: 510.845.2760 • Fax: 510.845.2776 - www.peerless-lighting.com

