

SECTION 26 51 00
INTERIOR LIGHTING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the furnishing, installation and connection of the interior lighting systems.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS: General requirements that are common to more than one section of Division 26.
- B. Section 26 05 21, LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CONDUCTORS AND CABLES (600 VOLTS AND BELOW): Cables and wiring.
- C. Section 26 27 26, WIRING DEVICES: Wiring devices used as part of the lighting systems.
- D. Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS: Requirements for personnel safety and to provide a low impedance path to ground for possible ground fault currents.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Refer to Paragraph, QUALIFICATIONS, in Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. In accordance with Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, submit the following:
- B. Shop Drawings:
 - 1. Sufficient information, clearly presented, shall be included to determine compliance with drawings and specifications.
 - 2. Include electrical ratings, dimensions, mounting details, materials, required clearances, terminations, wiring and connection diagrams, photometric data, ballasts, lenses, louvers, lamps, and controls.
 - 3. When catalog data and/or shop drawings for fluorescent fixtures are submitted for approval, photometric data from an independent testing laboratory shall be included with the submittal, indicating average brightness and efficiency of the fixture, as specified in specification or as shown on the drawings. Coefficient of utilization data will not be considered a suitable substitute.
- C. Manuals:
 - 1. Submit, simultaneously with the shop drawings companion copies of complete maintenance and operating manuals including technical data sheets, and information for ordering replacement parts.

C82.11-02.....High Frequency Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts

G. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL):

496-96.....Edison-Base Lampholders

542-99.....Lampholders, Starters, and Starter Holders for
Fluorescent Lamps

844-95.....Electric Lighting Fixtures for Use in Hazardous
(Classified) Locations

924-95.....Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment

935-01.....Fluorescent-Lamp Ballasts

1029-94.....High-Intensity-Discharge Lamp Ballasts

1598-00.....Luminaires

H. Federal Communications Commission (FCC):

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 47, Part 18

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 LIGHTING FIXTURES (LUMINAIRES)

A. Shall be in accordance with NFPA 70, UL 1598 and shall be as shown on drawings and as specified.

B. Sheet Metal:

1. Shall be formed to prevent warping and sagging. Housing, trim and lens frame shall be true, straight (unless intentionally curved) and parallel to each other as designed.

2. Wireways and fittings shall be free of burrs and sharp edges and shall accommodate internal and branch circuit wiring without damage to the wiring.

3. Where lighting fixtures are detailed with minimum 20 gauge housing, minimum 22 gauge housings will be acceptable provided they have strengthening embossed rib and break formations, which give the equivalent rigidity of a 20 gauge housing.

4. When installed, any exposed fixture housing surface, trim frame, door frame and lens frame shall be free of light leaks; lens doors shall close in a light tight manner.

5. Hinged door closure frames shall operate smoothly without binding when the fixture is in the installed position, and latches shall function easily by finger action without the use of tools.

C. Ballasts shall be serviceable while the fixture is in its normally installed position, and shall not be mounted to removable reflectors or wireway covers unless so specified.

D. Lamp Sockets:

1. Fluorescent: Lampholder contacts shall be the biting edge type or

- phosphorous-bronze with silver flash contact surface type and shall conform to the applicable requirements of UL 542. Contacts for recessed double contact lampholders and for slimline lampholders shall be silver plated. Lampholders for bi-pin lamps, with the exception of those for "U" type lamps, shall be of the telescoping compression type, or of the single slot entry type requiring a one-quarter turn of the lamp after insertion.
2. Incandescent: Shall have porcelain enclosures and conform to the applicable requirements of UL 496.
 3. High Intensity Discharge (H.I.D.): Shall have porcelain enclosures.
- E. Recessed incandescent fixtures mounted in an insulated ceiling shall be listed for use in insulated ceilings.
- F. Fluorescent fixtures with louvers or light transmitting panels shall have hinges, latches and safety catches to facilitate safe, convenient cleaning and relamping. Vapor tight fixtures shall have pressure clamping devices in lieu of the latches.
- G. Mechanical Safety: Lighting fixture closures (lens doors, trim frame, hinged housings, etc.) shall be retained in a secure manner by captive screws, chains, captive hinges or fasteners such that they cannot be accidentally dislodged during normal operation or routine maintenance.
- H. Metal Finishes:
1. The manufacturer shall apply his standard finish (unless otherwise specified) over a corrosion resistant primer, after cleaning to free the metal surfaces of rust, grease, dirt and other deposits. Edges of pre-finished sheet metal exposed during forming, stamping or shearing processes shall be finished in a similar corrosion resistant manner to match the adjacent surface(s). Fixture finish shall be free of stains or evidence of rusting, blistering, or flaking.
 2. Interior light reflecting finishes shall be white with not less than 85 percent reflectances, except where otherwise shown on the drawing.
 3. Exterior finishes shall be as shown on the drawings.
- I. Provide all lighting fixtures with a specific means for grounding their metallic wireways and housings to an equipment grounding conductor.
- J. Light Transmitting Components for Fluorescent Fixtures:
1. Shall be 100 percent virgin acrylic plastic or water white, annealed, crystal glass.
 2. Flat lens panels shall have not less than 3.2 mm (1/8 inch) of average thickness. The average thickness shall be determined by adding the maximum thickness to the minimum unpenetrated thickness

and dividing the sum by 2.

3. Unless otherwise specified, lenses, diffusers and louvers shall be retained firmly in a metal frame by clips or clamping ring in such a manner as to allow expansion and contraction of the lens without distortion or cracking.

- K. Lighting Fixtures in Hazardous Areas: Fixtures shall be suitable for installation in flammable atmospheres (Class and Group) as defined in NFPA 70 and shall comply with UL 844.
- L. Compact fluorescent fixtures shall be manufactured specifically for compact fluorescent lamps with ballasts integral to the fixture. Assemblies designed to retrofit incandescent fixtures are prohibited except when specifically indicated for renovation of existing fixtures. Fixtures shall be designed for lamps as specified.

2.2 FLUORESCENT LAMP BALLASTS

- A. Where applicable, fluorescent lamps and ballasts shall comply with the National Energy Policy Act of 1992.
- B. Ballasts shall comply with NEMA 82.1, 82.2 and 82.11, NFPA 70, and UL 935 unless otherwise specified.
- C. Lamp types F32T8 and F32T8/U shall be operated by electronic, high frequency ballasts. All other fluorescent lamp types shall be operated by the standard energy saving electromagnetic core-and-coil ballasts. For these applications, the lamps shall be operated by core-and-coil ballasts where specifically required on the drawings as "core-and-coil".
- D. Electronic high-frequency ballasts:
 1. Ballasts shall operate the lamps at a frequency between 20 and 60 KHz from an input frequency of 60Hz.
 2. Ballast package:
 - a. Size: The ballast case shall be sized to be physically interchangeable with standard core-and-coil ballasts and suitable for standard mounting in new or existing lighting fixtures.
 - b. Case marking: Mark the ballast to indicate the required supply voltage, frequency, RMS current, current surge during starting, input watts, and power factor at the design center voltage, open circuit voltage, crest factor and efficacy.
 3. Performance:
 - a. Light output:
 - 1) At the design voltage, the light output shall be at least equal to that obtained by a core-and-coil ballasted system meeting ANSI, NEMA and CBM standards. The comparison test shall be

measured in the same fixture at 25 degrees C (plus or minus one degree) ambient room temperature.

- 2) Tests shall be made in fixtures designed only for the number of lamps being tested.
 - 3) For other applications (higher ambients, etc.) the tests should be operated with equivalent lamp wall temperatures plus or minus 4 degrees C.
- b. Efficacy: The efficacy of the high-frequency, electronically ballasted system shall be at least 15 percent greater than the equivalent CBM core-and-coil ballasted system (see "Light output" above).
- c. Starting: The ballast shall be capable of starting and maintaining operation of lamps at an ambient temperature of 10 degrees C (50 degree F) or more for an input voltage of plus or minus 10 percent about the center design voltage unless otherwise indicated. The ballast shall never be started in the instant start mode at any temperature.
- d. Operation:
- 1) The ballast shall safely and reliably operate in a room ambient temperature from 10 degrees C (50 degree F) to 40 degrees C (105 degree F).
 - 2) The light output shall not vary by more than plus or minus 5 percent for a plus or minus 10 percent variation of the input voltage about the center design voltage. Light output shall remain constant for a plus or minus 5 percent variation of the input voltage.
 - 3) The ballast shall operate the lamps in a manner that will not adversely curtail the normal life of the lamp.
- e. Transient protection: The ballast shall comply with IEEE C62.41, Cat. A.
- f. Flicker: The flicker shall be less than 5 percent and without visible flicker.
- g. Noise: The audible noise levels should be equivalent to or better than the Class A rating of CBM certified ballasts.
- h. Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) and Radio Frequency Interference (RFI): The EMI and RFI limits shall meet the requirements of the Federal Communications Commission Rules and Regulations (CFR 47 Part 18).

- i. Rated life: The ballast shall have a rated life of 10 years or 30,000 hours (based on a 10 hour day).
 - j. The two-lamp ballast shall safely operate two F32T8 RS, 32- watt lamps or two F32T8/U lamps. The single lamp ballast shall safely operate one F32T8 RS, 32-watt lamp or one F32T8/U lamp.
 - k. Power factor: Not less than 95 percent.
 - l. Reliability:
 - 1) Labels: Ballasts must be labeled or listed by UL and CBM/ETL.
 - 2) Submit, simultaneously with shop drawings, a certified test report by an independent testing laboratory showing that the electronic ballasts meet or exceed all the performance requirements in this specification.
 - m. Total harmonic distortion (THD) shall be less than 10 percent.
- E. Core-and-coil ballasts (for lamps other than F32T8 and F32T8/U or where shown on drawings as "core-and-coil"):
- 1. Shall be rapid starting type.
 - 2. Shall comply with NEMA 82.1 and UL 935.
 - 3. Shall be UL Class P with automatic-resetting, internal, thermal protection.
 - 4. Shall be CBM/ETL certified.
 - 5. Power factor shall be not less than 95 percent. Capacitors in ballasts shall not contain PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyl) fluids or other fluids recognized as hazardous when discharged into the environment.
 - 6. Sound ratings shall be Class A or better, except for ballast sizes which are not available with Class A ratings, as standard products from any manufacturer. Ballasts which are not available with Class A ratings shall have the quietest ratings available.
 - 7. Where core-and-coil ballasts are specified or detailed in lieu of the normally required electronic high-frequency types, two lamp ballasts shall be energy-saving type, UL listed to operate F40T12 rapid start lamps for both standard 40 watt lamps and the reduced wattage 35/34 watts energy-saving lamps. Lamp output shall be within 5 percent of nominal rating. When operating energy-saving lamps, the input watts to the ballast shall not exceed 78 watts at 120 V.A.C. or 79 watts at 277 V.A.C. Energy-saving type ballasts should not be used in ambient temperatures below manufacturer's recommendations.
- F. Ballasts for lighting fixtures controlled by dimming devices shall be the electronic, high frequency type as specified herein, equipped for

dimming and conform to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the associated dimming devices to assure satisfactory operation of the lighting system.

- G. All ballasts serving straight or "U" type lamps shall be mounted by four non-turning studs (or captive bolts) equipped with lock washers and nuts or locking type nuts, or by four thread cutting (TC) sheet metal screws which are firmly secured against the fixture body (or wireway) to maximize dissipation of heat and minimize noise. Exception: electronic high-frequency ballasts may be mounted at a minimum of two points, one at each end of unit.
- H. Ballasts shall be serviceable while the fixture is in its normally installed position, and shall not be mounted to removable reflectors or wireway covers unless so specified.
- I. To facilitate multi-level lamp switching, lamps within fixture shall be wired with the outermost lamp at both sides of the fixture on the same ballast, the next inward pair on another ballast and so on to the innermost lamp (or pair of lamps). Within a given room, each switch shall uniformly control the same corresponding lamp (or lamp pairs) in all fixture units that are being controlled.
- J. Where three-lamp fixtures are indicated, unless switching arrangements dictate otherwise, utilize a common two-lamp ballast to operate the center lamp in pairs of adjacent units that are mounted in a continuous row. The ballast fixture and slave-lamp fixture shall be factory wired with leads or plug devices to facilitate this circuiting. Individually mounted fixtures and the odd fixture in a row shall utilize a single-lamp ballast for operation of the center lamp.

2.3 LAMPS

A. Fluorescent Lamps:

- 1. Rapid start fluorescent lamps shall comply with ANSI C78.1; preheat-start type shall comply with ANSI C78.2; and instant-start and cold-cathode lamps shall comply with ANSI C78.3.
- 2. Chromacity of fluorescent lamps shall comply with ANSI C78.376.
- 3. The lamps shall include the F32T8, F32T8/U 32 watt energy saving type and EPACT approved F40T12 type if specifically required by contract drawings for special applications.
- 4. Except as indicated below, lamps shall be energy saving type, have a color temperature between 3500 and 4100°K, a Color Rendering Index (CRI) of not less than 75, and an initial lumen output not less than 2800. "U" tube lamps shall have the same color temperature and CRI

limits as the above.

- a. In utility areas (Electrical, Communication and Mechanical) Service rooms and closets), maintenance closets and non-medical storage spaces, utilize energy saving light-white lamps.
 - b. In areas with ambient temperatures below 60 degrees use the 40 watt version of the lamp above.
 - c. Over the beds in Intensive Care, Coronary Care, Recovery, Life Support, and Observation and Treatment areas; Electromyographic, Autopsy (Necropsy), Surgery, and certain dental rooms (Examination, Oral Hygiene, Oral Surgery, Recovery, Labs, Treatment, and X-Ray) use color corrected lamps having a CRI of 90 or above and a correlated color temperature between 5000 and 6000°K.
 - d. Other areas as indicated on the drawings.
- B. Incandescent lamps shall be the general service, inside frosted type rated 130 volts except where otherwise shown on the drawings.
- C. Compact Fluorescent Lamps: Shall be 3500°K, 10,000 hours average rated life, and as follows:

2.4 OCCUPANT SENSOR LIGHTING CONTROL SYSTEMS

- A. General: An active or passive sensor shall be utilized to control the "On-Off" actuation of fluorescent or incandescent lighting loads. It shall provide control of an isolated set of contacts on exposure to a perceived change in environmental conditions indicating the presence or absence of one or more persons. It shall maintain the contacts closed in the presence of continued changes (due to human presence) at similar intensity and rate. It shall open the contacts at a nominal time after the changes cease.
- B. Passive Sensor System: Sensor(s) shall react to changes of radiated infrared energy, indicating the activity of one or more human bodies in the area covered:
1. Range of detection: The sensor(s) shall provide effective coverage of a room, sensing the presence of one or more people in the room in order to turn the lights on. The ceiling mounted sensor's area of coverage shall be approximately a 4200 mm (14 feet) diameter circle at 1800 mm (6 feet) away. Provide sufficient units to give full coverage as measured 750 mm (30 inches) above the floor. A field-of-view adjustment feature shall be provided to allow orientation to various room operating conditions.

2. Sensor placement: Locate the sensor(s) in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to maximize energy savings by avoiding nuisance activation due to sudden temperature or air flow changes. Locate the units within 1800 mm (6 feet) horizontally of work stations or major points of activity, including the center of room entrance doors.
- C. Active Sensor System: Sensor(s) shall react to reflective changes to generated ultrasonic radiation (crystal controlled, 24 to 42kHz), indicating the activity of one or more persons in the area covered.
1. Range of detection: On ceilings below 3600 mm (twelve feet) in height, a single direction sensor shall cover approximately a 9 x 9 m (30 feet x 30 feet) area; a two directional unit a 18 x 9 m (60 feet x 30 feet) area; and a two-way corridor unit a total distance of 27 m (90 feet). The sensors shall be equipped with a concealed but accessible sensitivity control to tune the unit to specific room conditions.
 2. Sensor placement: Locate the sensor(s) in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to maximize energy savings by avoiding nuisance activation due to predictable non-human motion activities. Give particular attention to work station or major areas of activity and the coverage of room entrance doors.
- D. Timing/Function: Shall not be user adjustable. Lighting shall remain on with one or more persons within the covered area. The system shall be factory set to maintain lights on for a minimum of 8 minutes and not longer than 12 minutes after the area of coverage is vacated. For testing purposes, there shall be a means to change the pre-set time delay to 30 seconds or less.
- E. Control Unit: The system shall have a switching relay(s) capable of switching the fluorescent or incandescent loads as required. Contacts shall be rated at a minimum of 15 Amps at voltages to 277, with expected cycles of operation in excess of 100K. Power derived from a current limiting 24 volt transformer shall power the system and the unit must be packaged for installation on a standard 200 mm x 200 mm (4 inch x 4 inch) NEMA box enclosure. The unit shall be wired through a conventional wall switch to provide an over-ride system "Off" and active "Off-On" functioning.
- F. Field Wiring: The wiring between the control unit and sensor(s) shall be an insulated multi-conductor, #22 gauge Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) jacketed cable.

2.5 REMOTE CONTROL SWITCHING FOR INDOOR LIGHTING SYSTEMS

- A. Shall be rated for continuous-duty service.
- B. Electric contacts shall be precious metal surface.
- C. Magnetic contactors and relays shall be electrically-operated and mechanically-held.
- D. Characteristics of the components and the total resistances of the circuits throughout the systems shall be such that the systems will operate satisfactorily in every respect while the branch circuit power supply voltage to each system is within a 105-130 volt range at 60 Hz.
- E. Wall switches shall be the momentary contact type suitable for mounting in a single gang outlet box space and compatible with the standard design wall plates as specified.
- F. Where shown on the drawings, incorporate the components in panelboards behind separate doors and mount them on sound absorbing materials.
- G. Install circuit breaker or fuse protection for the control circuits.
- H. Low voltage remote control system shall be DC type, operating at not greater than 30 volts, and meeting the requirements for Class 2 circuits in Article 725 of the NEC.

2.6 RADIO-INTERFERENCE-FREE FLUORESCENT FIXTURES

- A. Shall be specially designed for suppressing radio-frequency energy produced within the fixtures. The Rules and Regulations of FCC (CFR 47, Part 18) shall apply.
- B. Lenses shall have a light-transparent layer of metal permanently bonded to them, and in positive contact with the steel housing or equal to prevent the radio-frequency interferences from passing through the lenses. The effective light transmittance of the lenses shall be not less than 75 percent.
- C. Install line filters within the body of the fixtures and wired in series with the supply circuit conductors to eliminate the transmission of radio frequency energy into the supply circuit.

2.7 X-RAY FILM ILLUMINATORS

- A. Shall be the high-intensity type, flush-mounted in the walls. Multiples of the basic unit may be combined in a common housing.
- B. Shall have the following features:
 - 1. Fluorescent lighting, designed to provide uniform diffusion of the light.
 - 2. Box dimensions approximately 525 mm (21 inches) high, 350 mm (14 inches) wide and 100 mm (4 inches) deep.

3. Frame shall be satin chrome-plated brass or stainless steel and shall extend approximately 40 mm (1-1/2 inches) from the edges of the box.
4. Viewing glass shall be the heat resistant, borosilicate type or 100 percent virgin acrylic plastic and not less than 3 mm (1/8 inch) thick.
5. Viewing glass shall have adequate dimensions so the films will not overlap the frame and will be positioned with respect to the light source for even illumination without shadows.
6. An ON-OFF switch.
7. Power supply voltage shall be 120 volts, 60 Hz.
- C. Fluorescent lamps shall be the cool-white, rapid-start type.
- D. Ballast shall be low leakage type with leakage not exceeding 30 microamperes.

2.8 EXIT LIGHT FIXTURES

- A. Exit light fixtures shall meet applicable requirements of NFPA 101 and UL 924.
- B. Housing and Canopy:
 1. Shall be made of cast or extruded aluminum, or rolled steel.
 2. Optional steel housing shall be a minimum 20 gauge thick or equivalent strength aluminum.
 3. Steel housing shall have baked enamel over corrosion resistant, matte black or ivory white primer.
- C. Door frame shall be cast or extruded aluminum, and hinged with latch.
- D. Finish shall be satin or fine-grain brushed aluminum.
- E. There shall be no radioactive material used in the fixtures.
- F. Fixtures:
 1. Inscription panels shall be cast or stamped aluminum a minimum of 2.25 mm (0.090 inch) thick, stenciled with 150 mm (6 inch) high letters, baked with red color stable plastic or fiberglass. Lamps shall be luminous red Light Emitting Diodes (LED) mounted in center of letters on red color stable plastic or fiberglass. The LED shall be rated minimum 25 years life; maximum of 3.5 watts for single face and 7 watts for double-faced fixtures that do not use diffuser panels in front of the LEDs. LED exit light fixtures that use diffuser panels shall require a maximum of 1.0 watt per fixture for single or double face fixtures.
 2. Double-Faced Fixtures: Provide double-faced fixtures where required or as shown on drawings.

3. Directional Arrows: Provide directional arrows as part of the inscription panel where required or as shown on drawings. Directional arrows shall be the "chevron-type" of similar size and width as the letters and meet the requirements of NFPA 101.

G. Voltages: Fixtures shall be wired for 120-volt or 277-volt operation as shown on the drawings.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

A. Installation shall be in accordance with the NEC, manufacturer's instructions and as shown on the drawings or specified.

B. Align, mount and level the lighting fixtures uniformly.

C. Avoid interference with and provide clearance for equipment. Where the indicated locations for the lighting fixtures conflict with the locations for equipment, change the locations for the lighting fixtures by the minimum distances necessary as approved by the COR.

D. For suspended lighting fixtures, the mounting heights shall provide the clearances between the bottoms of the fixtures and the finished floors as shown on the drawings.

E. Fluorescent bed light fixtures shall be attached to the studs in the walls. Attachment to gypsum board only is not acceptable.

F. Lighting Fixture Supports:

1. Shall provide support for all of the fixtures. Supports may be anchored to channels of the ceiling construction, to the structural slab or to structural members within a partition, or above a suspended ceiling.

2. Shall maintain the fixture positions after cleaning and relamping.

3. Shall support the lighting fixtures without causing the ceiling or partition to deflect.

a. In addition to being secured to any required outlet box, fixtures shall be bolted to a plaster ceiling at four points spaced near the corners of each fixture. Pre-positioned 6 mm (1/4 inch) studs or threaded plaster inserts secured to ceiling structural members shall be used to bolt the fixtures to the ceiling. In lieu of the above, 6 mm (1/4 inch) toggle bolts may be used on new or existing ceiling provided the plaster and lath can safely support the fixtures without sagging or cracking.

4. Hardware for recessed lighting fixtures:

a. All fixture mounting devices connecting fixtures to the ceiling system or building structure shall have a capacity for a

horizontal force of 100 percent of the fixture weight and a vertical force of 400 percent of the fixture weight.

- b. Mounting devices shall clamp the fixture to the ceiling system structure (main grid runners or fixture framing cross runners) at four points in such a manner as to resist spreading of these supporting members. Each support point device shall utilize a screw or approved hardware to "lock" the fixture housing to the ceiling system, restraining the fixture from movement in any direction relative to the ceiling. The screw (size No. 10 minimum) or approved hardware shall pass through the ceiling member (T-bar, channel or spline), or it may extend over the inside of the flange of the channel (or spline) that faces away from the fixture, in a manner that prevents any fixture movement.
 - c. In addition to the above, the following is required for fixtures exceeding 9 kg (20 pounds) in weight. Note: Ceiling types are defined in ASTM Standard C635-69.
 - 1) Where fixtures mounted in "Intermediate" and "Heavy Duty" ceilings weigh between 9 kg and 25 kg (20 pounds and 56 pounds) provide two 12 gauge safety hangers hung slack between diagonal corners of the fixture and the building structure.
 - 2) Where fixtures weigh over 25 kg (56 pounds) they shall be independently supported from the building structure by approved hangers. Two-way angular bracing of hangers shall be provided to prevent lateral motion.
 - d. Where ceiling cross runners are installed for support of lighting fixtures, they must have a carrying capacity equal to that of the main ceiling runners and be rigidly secured to the main runners.
5. Surface mounted lighting fixtures:
- a. Fixtures shall be bolted against the ceiling independent of the outlet box at four points spaced near the corners of each unit. The bolts (or stud-clips) shall be minimum 6 mm (1/4-20) bolt, secured to main ceiling runners and/or secured to cross runners. Non-turning studs may be attached to the main ceiling runners and cross runners with special non-friction clip devices designed for the purpose, provided they bolt through the runner, or are also secured to the building structure by 12 gauge safety hangers. Studs or bolts securing fixtures weighing in excess of 25 kg (56 pounds) shall be supported directly from the building structure.

- b. Where ceiling cross runners are installed for support of lighting fixtures they must have a carrying capacity equal to that of the main ceiling runners and be rigidly secured to the main runners.
 - c. Fixtures less than 6.8 kg (15 pounds) in weight and occupying less than 600 mm x 600 mm (two square feet) of ceiling area may, (when designed for the purpose) be supported directly from the outlet box when all the following conditions are met.
 - 1) Screws attaching the fixture to the outlet box pass through round holes (not key-hole slots) in the fixture body.
 - 2) The outlet box is attached to a main ceiling runner (or cross runner) with approved hardware.
 - 3) The outlet box is supported vertically from the building structure.
 - d. Fixtures mounted in open construction shall be secured directly to the building structure with approved bolting and clamping devices.
6. Single or double pendent-mounted lighting fixtures:
- a. Each stem shall be supported by an approved outlet box, mounted swivel joint and canopy which holds the stem captive and provides spring load (or approved equivalent) dampening of fixture oscillations. Outlet box shall be supported vertically from the building structure.
7. Outlet boxes for support of lighting fixtures (where permitted) shall be secured directly to the building structure with approved devices or supported vertically in a hung ceiling from the building structure with a nine gauge wire hanger, and be secured by an approved device to a main ceiling runner or cross runner to prevent any horizontal movement relative to the ceiling.
- G. Furnish and install the specified lamps for all lighting fixtures installed and all existing lighting fixtures reinstalled under this project.
- H. Coordinate between the electrical and ceiling trades to ascertain that approved lighting fixtures are furnished in the proper sizes and installed with the proper devices (hangers, clips, trim frames, flanges), to match the ceiling system being installed.
- I. Bond lighting fixtures and metal accessories to the grounding system as specified in Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.
- J. At completion of project, relamp all fixtures which have failed/burned-out lamps. Clean all fixtures, lenses, diffusers and louvers that have

accumulated dust/dirt during construction.

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