

Installation :

Project number: 2121 - 160 WHITEHORSE ROAD, BLACKBURNCustomer:Processed by:Date: 11.12.2018

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987 WHITEHORSE PLANNING SCHEME

31/07/2019

ADVERTISED MATERIAL

CITY OF WHITEHORSE

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The following values are based on exact calculations on calibrated lamps, luminaires and their arrangement. In practice, gradual divergences can occur.

Guarantee claims for luminaire data are excluded.

Relux and the luminaire manufacturers accept no liability for consequential damage and damage which is occasioned to the user or to third parties.



1 Luminaire data

1.1 Nimbus Lighting,, DOT9938P/40/A50-01 (!DOT9938P/40/A50-01)

1.1.1 Data sheet

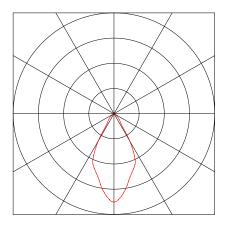
Manufacturer: Nimbus Lighting,

DOT9938P/40/A50-01

Luminaire data Absolute Photometry Luminaire efficacy Classification CIE Flux Codes UGR 4H 8H	: 127.38 lm/W : A70 ↓100.0% ↑0.0% : 92 100 100 100 100 : 15.0 / 15.0	Equipped with Quantity Designation Colour	: 1 : :
UGR 4H 8H Power	: 15.0 / 15.0 : 13 W		
Luminous flux	: 1656 lm		

Dimensions

: Ø150 mm x 1 mm

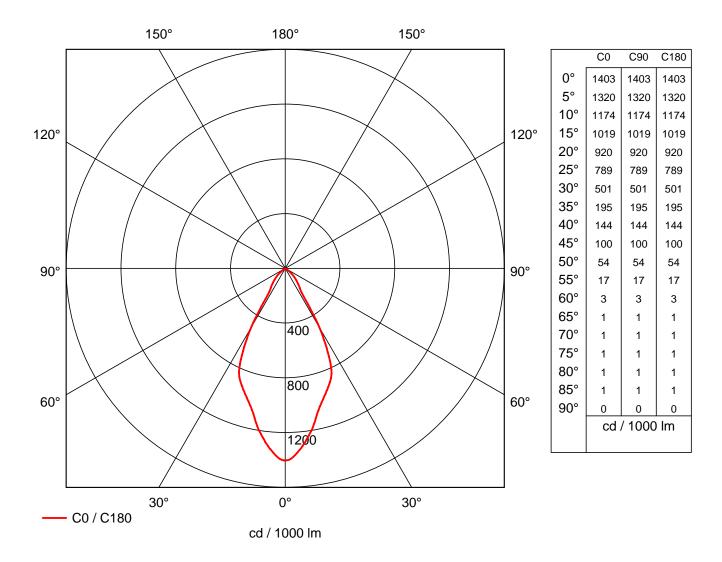


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1.1 Nimbus Lighting,, DOT9938P/40/A50-01 (!DOT9938P/40/A50-01)

1.1.2 LDC



Manufacturer: Nimbus Lighting,Order number: !DOT9938P/40/A50-01Luminaire name: DOT9938P/40/A50-01Equipment: 1 x 13 W / 1656 ImDimensions: D 150 mm x H 1 mmFile name: rlx_20181211170015.ldt

Luminaire efficacy Light distribution Beam Angle : 127.38 lm/W (A70) : rotationally symmetric

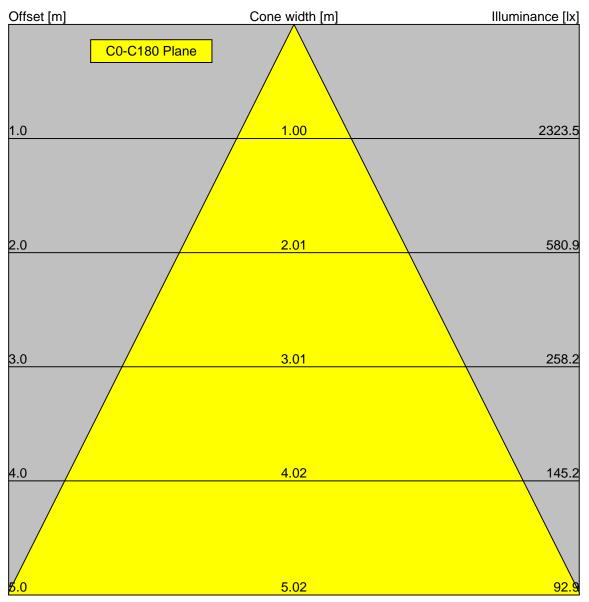
: 53.3° C0-C180

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1.1 Nimbus Lighting,, DOT9938P/40/A50-01 (!DOT9938P/40/A50-01)

1.1.4 Cone diagram



Note: The illuminance is calculated with I(gamma=0)!

Manufacturer: Nimbus Lighting,Order number: !DOT9938P/40/A50-01Luminaire name: DOT9938P/40/A50-01Equipment: 1 x 13 W / 1656 ImDimensions: D 150 mm x H 1 mmFile name: rlx_20181211170015.ldt

Luminaire efficacy Light distribution Beam Angle : 127.38 lm/W (A70) : rotationally symmetric

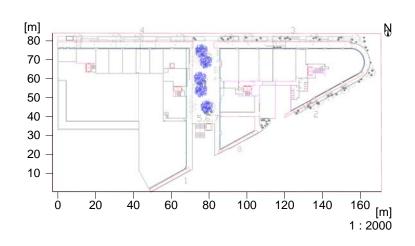
: 53.3° C0-C180

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2 Exterior 1

2.1 Description, Exterior 1

2.1.1 Floor plan



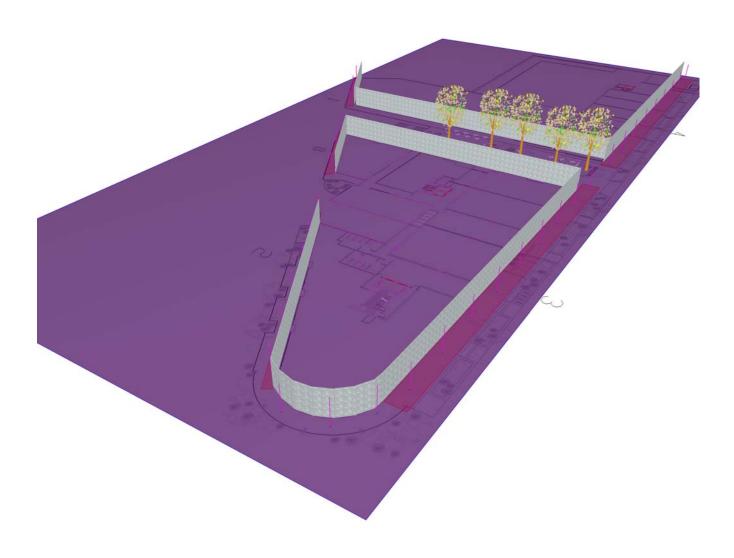


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2.1 Description, Exterior 1

2.1.2 3D view, View 1

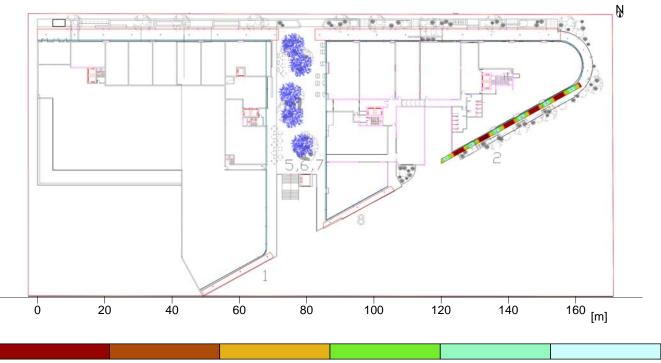


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- 2.2 Summary, Exterior 1
- 2.2.1 Result overview, Area 2







General

Calculation algorithm used	Average indirect fraction
Height of evaluation surface	0.00 m
photometric centre height. [m]:	4.50 m
Maintenance factor	0.80
Total luminous flux of all lamps	54648 lm
Total power	429 W
Total power per area (14520.38 m²)	0.03 W/m²

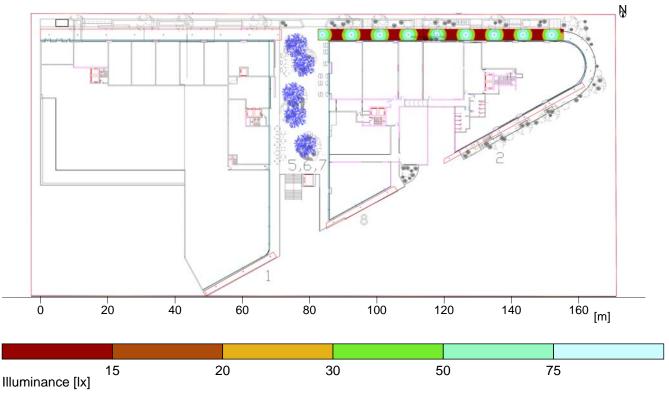
Illuminance		
Average illuminance	Eav	42.3 lx
Minimum illuminance	Emin	5.8 lx
Maximum illuminance	Emax	96.5 lx
Uniformity Uo	Emin/Em	1:7.35 (0.14)
Diversity Ud	Emin/Emax	1:16.8 (0.06)

		Nimbus Lighting	,
1	33	Order No.	: !DOT9938P/40/A50-01
		Luminaire name	: DOT9938P/40/A50-01
		Equipment	: 1 x 13 W / 1656 lm

Object	:
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2.2.2 Result overview, Area 3



General

Calculation algorithm used	Average indirect fraction
photometric centre height. [m]:	4.50 m
Maintenance factor	0.80
Total luminous flux of all lamps	54648 lm
Total power	429 W
Total power per area (14520.38 m²)	0.03 W/m²

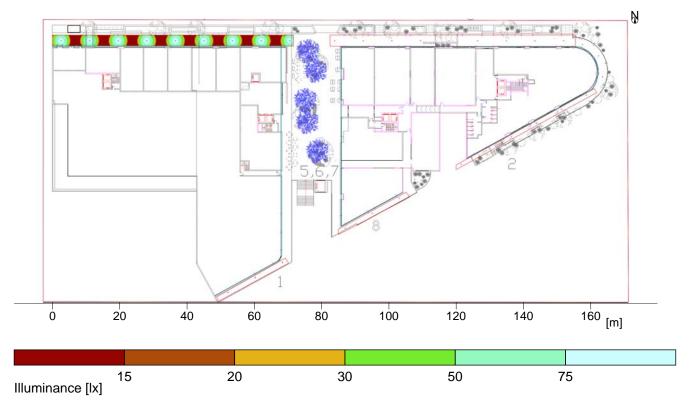
Illuminance		
Average illuminance	Eav	35.4 lx
Minimum illuminance	Emin	5.1 lx
Maximum illuminance	Emax	94.4 lx
Uniformity Uo	Emin/Em	1:6.96 (0.14)
Diversity Ud	Emin/Emax	1:18.6 (0.05)

		Nimbus Lighting	,
1	33	Order No.	: !DOT9938P/40/A50-01
	\bigcirc	Luminaire name Equipment	: DOT9938P/40/A50-01 : 1 x 13 W / 1656 lm

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2.2.3 Result overview, Area 4



General

Calculation algorithm used	Average indirect fraction
photometric centre height. [m]:	4.50 m
Maintenance factor	0.80
Total luminous flux of all lamps	54648 lm
Total power	429 W
Total power per area (14520.38 m²)	0.03 W/m²

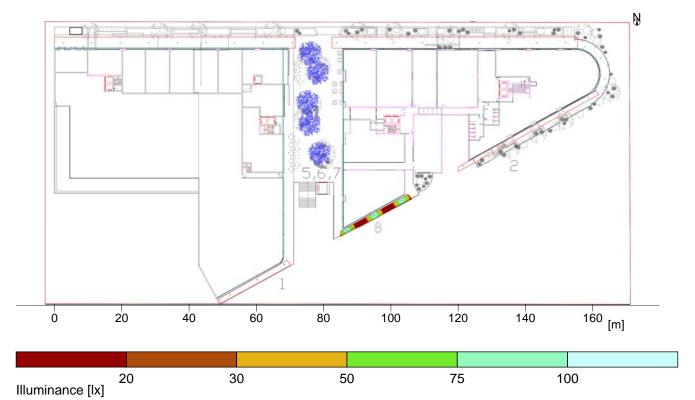
Illuminance		
Average illuminance	Eav	35.3 lx
Minimum illuminance	Emin	5 lx
Maximum illuminance	Emax	92.9 lx
Uniformity Uo	Emin/Em	1:7.13 (0.14)
Diversity Ud	Emin/Emax	1:18.7 (0.05)

		Nimbus Lighting	,
1	33	Order No.	: !DOT9938P/40/A50-01
		Luminaire name	: DOT9938P/40/A50-01
		Equipment	: 1 x 13 W / 1656 lm

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2.2.4 Result overview, Area 8



General Calculation algorithm used Height of evaluation surface photometric centre height. [m]: Maintenance factor	Average indirect fraction 0.00 m 4.50 m 0.80
Total luminous flux of all lamps	54648 lm
Total power	429 W
Total power per area (14520.38 m²)	0.03 W/m²

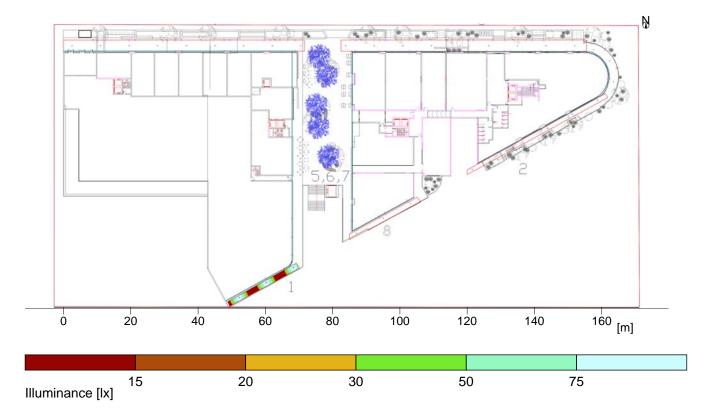
Illuminance		
Average illuminance	Eav	40.9 lx
Minimum illuminance	Emin	4.5 lx
Maximum illuminance	Emax	96.2 lx
Uniformity Uo	Emin/Em	1:9.15 (0.11)
Diversity Ud	Emin/Emax	1:21.5 (0.05)

		Nimbus Lighting	,
1	33	Order No.	: !DOT9938P/40/A50-01
		Luminaire name Equipment	: DOT9938P/40/A50-01 : 1 x 13 W / 1656 lm

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2.2.5 Result overview, Area 1



General

Calculation algorithm used Height of evaluation surface photometric centre height. [n Maintenance factor Total luminous flux of all lam Total power Total power per area (14520	ps	Average indirect fraction 0.00 m 4.50 m 0.80 54648 lm 429 W 0.03 W/m ²	
Illuminance Average illuminance	Eav	39.3 lx	
	- ·		

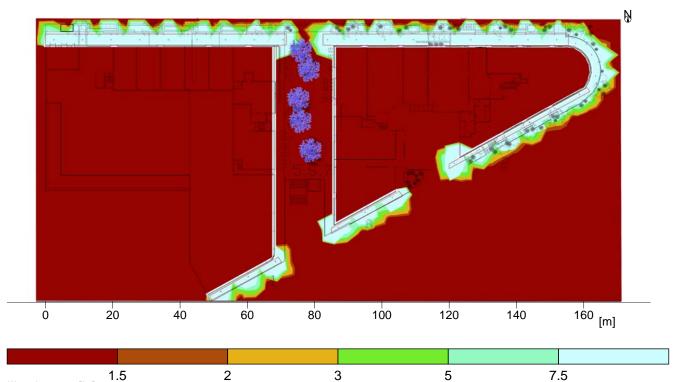
Minimum illuminance	Emin	4.2 lx
Maximum illuminance	Emax	95.4 lx
Uniformity Uo	Emin/Em	1:9.36 (0.11)
Diversity Ud	Emin/Emax	1:22.7 (0.04)

		Nimbus Lighting	,
1	33	Order No.	: !DOT9938P/40/A50-01
		Luminaire name Equipment	: DOT9938P/40/A50-01 : 1 x 13 W / 1656 lm

Object	:
Installation	:
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2.2.6 Result overview, Evaluation area 1



Illuminance [lx]

General

Calculation algorithm used photometric centre height. Maintenance factor

Total luminous flux of all lamps Total power Total power per area (14520.38 m²)

Evaluation area 1	Area All		
	Horizontal		
Em	2.52 lx		
Emin	0 lx		
Emin/Eav (Uo)			
Emin/Emax (Ud)			
Position	0.00 m		

Type No.\Make

Nimbus Lighting,

1	33	Order No.	: !DOT9938P/40/A50-01
		Luminaire name	: DOT9938P/40/A50-01
		Equipment	: 1 x 13 W / 1656 lm

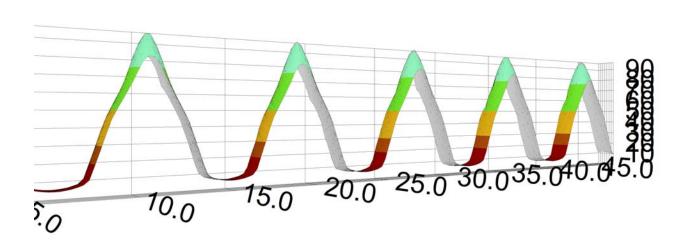
Average indirect fraction 4.50 m 0.80

54648 lm 429.0 W 0.03 W/m² (1.17 W/m²/100lx)

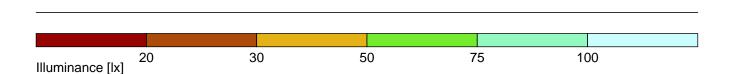


2 Exterior 1

- 2.3 Calculation results, Exterior 1
- 2.3.1 3D mountain plot, Area 2 (E)



x [m]

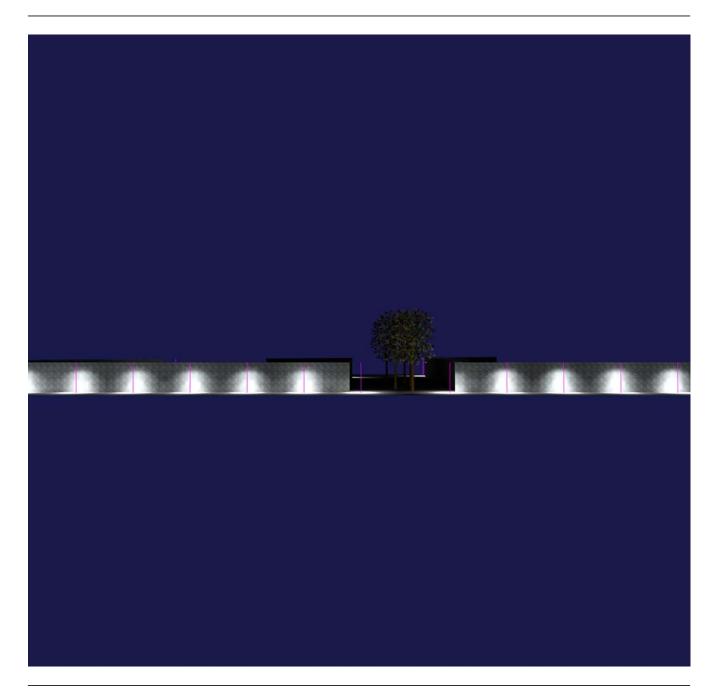


:
:
: 2121 - 160 WHITEHORSE ROAD, BLACKBURN
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2.3 Calculation results, Exterior 1

2.3.2 3D luminance, View from the back



Luminance in the scene Minimum: Maximum:

: 0 cd/m² : 26.9 cd/m² 2121 - 160 WHITEHORSE ROAD, BLACKBURN 11.12.2018



2.3 Calculation results, Exterior 1

2.3.3 3D pseudo colours, View 1 (E)

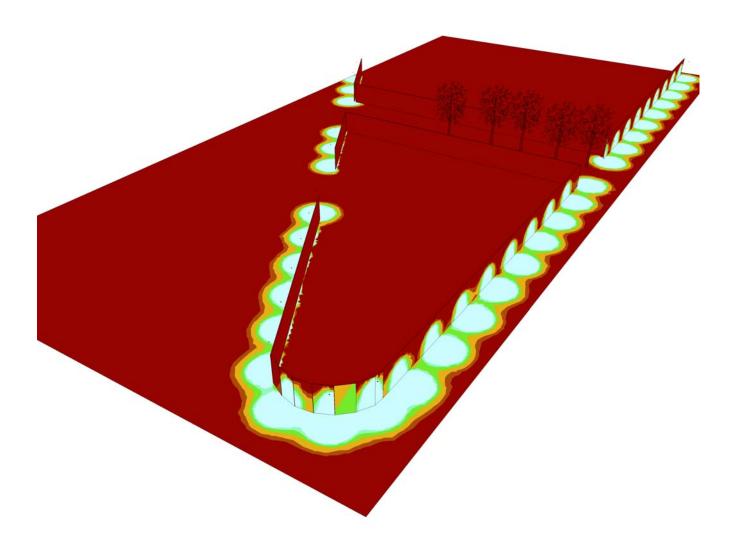




TABLE2.6

VALUES OF LIGHT TECHNICAL PARAMETERS AND PERMISSIBLE LUMINAIRE TYPES FOR ROADS IN LOCAL AREAS AND FOR PATHWAYS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Light technical parameters						
Lighting subcategory		Average horizontal illuminance ^{a,b} (\overline{E}_h)	Point horizontal illuminance ^{a,b)} (E _{Ph})	Illuminance (horizontal) uniformity ^{c)} Cat. P	Point vertical illuminance ^{a,b)} (E _{Pv})	Permissible luminaire type (see Table 2.10)	
		lux	lux	$(U_{\rm E2})$	lux		
	P1	7	2	10	2	Type 4	
	P2	3.5	0.7	10	0.7	where part of a road	
	P3 ^{e)}	1.75	0.3	10	0.3 ^{d)}	reserve or	
	P4 ^{e)}	0.85	0.14	10	N/A	Types 2, 3, 4 or 6	
	P5 ^{e)}	0.5	0.07	10	N/A	elsewhere	

^{a)} These values are maintained.

^{b)} Compliance is achieved by being greater than or equal to the applicable table value.

c) Compliance is achieved by being less than or equal to the applicable table value.

- ^{d)} The vertical illuminance requirement only applies when subcategory P3 is selected for application to pathways, i.e. it does not apply for local roads.
- ^{e)} In New Zealand, when the luminaires are to be supported on existing reticulation poles the subcategories P3R and P4R may be designated and the following reduced levels applied:

Subcategory	$\overline{E}_{\mathbf{h}}$	$E_{ m Ph}$
P3R	1.25	0.15
P4R	0.7	0.07

Subcategory P5 lighting shall not be chosen for this situation.

NOTES:

- 1 Validation of the values in Columns 2 to 5 is by calculation, not field measurement. This is particularly relevant to small values in Columns 2, 3 and 5, which will typically be difficult to validate by field measurements.
- 2 See Section 3 for the design methods and requirements for use in assessing compliance with the specified light technical parameters.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Type of pathway		Select				
General description	Basic operating characteristics	Pedestrian/ cycle activity	Risk of crime ^{f)}	Need to enhance prestige	 Applicable lighting subcategory 	
Pedestrian or cycle orientated	Pedestrian/cycle	N/A	High	N/A	P1 ^{c)}	
pathway, e.g. footpaths, including those along local	traffic only	High	Medium	High	P2 ^{c)}	
roads ^{d)} and arterial roads ^{e)} , walkways, lanes, park paths,		Medium	Low	Medium	Р3	
cycleways		Low	Low	N/A	P4	

TABLE2.2

LIGHTING CATEGORIES FOR PATHWAYS (INCLUDING CYCLEWAYS)

^{a)} The selection criteria of Columns 3 to 5 should be separately evaluated. The highest level of any of the selection criteria that is deemed appropriate for the pathway will determine the applicable lighting subcategory.

^{b)} Refer to Appendix C for guidance on choosing the applicable level of each selection criteria for the environment and purpose of a lighting scheme.

^{c)} Where there are vertical surfaces of high reflectance (e.g. light coloured walls bordering on an alleyway) alongside the pathway, the next lower lighting subcategory may be selected.

^{d)} Where the footpath is along a local road and subcategory P1 or P2 is selected, the light technical parameters for that subcategory only apply to the formed footpath. Where subcategory P3 or P4 is selected, the light technical parameters apply to the whole road reserve width, including the footpath.

e) Footpaths associated with arterial roads are deemed not to require separate lighting provided that—

- (i) the road is lit to at least the applicable level of Category V lighting complying with AS/NZS 1158.1.1; and
- (ii) the footpath is unshaded, e.g. there are no substantially continuous building awnings, and the footpath is contiguous with the roadway.

If the footpath is shaded, or is separated from the roadway by an extensive nature strip or a service road, it shall be provided with lighting to at least subcategory P4.

^{f)} The risk levels 'High', 'Medium' and 'Low' correspond to the classifications of the same names in HB 436.



DOT 9900 SM SERIES

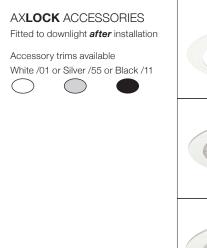
SURFACE MOUNTED

Accessories









A50 Round Ceiling Plate IP20 Moulded polycarbonate – 192mm dia. overall		XL50 Round Ceiling Plate with highlight IP20 Moulded polycarbonate – 192mm dia. overall
A52-CL Round Flush Clear Lens IP65 Below Ceiling Moulded polycarbonate – 192mm dia. overall		XL52-CL Round Flush Clear Lens with highlight IP65 Below Ceiling Moulded polycarbonate - 192mm dia. overall
A52-DL Round Soft Diffusion Lens IP54 Moulded polycarbonate – 192mm dia. overall	E E	A12-FG Round Flush Glass IP54 5mm thick toughened glass with sandblasted centre. – 195mm dia. overall
A12-DG Round Dropped Glass IP20 5mm thick toughened glass with sandblasted centre. – 195mm dia. overall		





PROSPEC OPTIONS

Project **Spec**ific Accessory Options – Factory Fitted

Accessory trims available White /01 or Silver /55 or Black /11





EM Emergency

Self contained emergency unit – 3 hours. Features inverter and battery pack ≥550 lumens output in emergency mode. Available with most models.



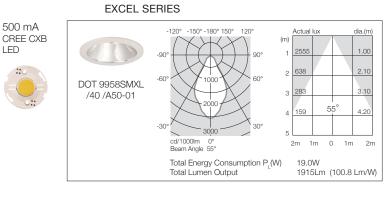
Photometric Data

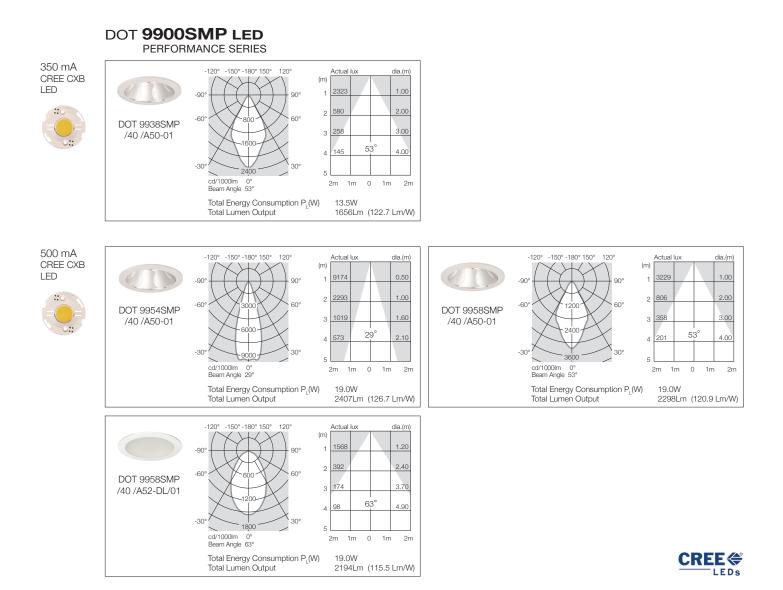






DOT 9900SMXL LED





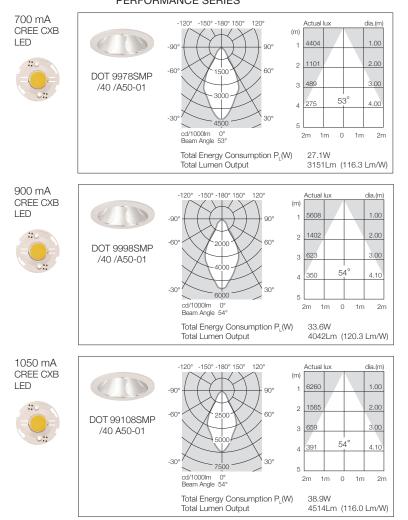






Photometric Data

DOT **9900SMP LED** PERFORMANCE SERIES





5LED

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Good lighting makes public places and paths visible and inviting at night. It also encourages their use and assists in natural surveillance. The more people who use public spaces at night, the safer and less threatening they become.

OBJECTIVE 9.1

To position lighting appropriately to improve visibility for pedestrians and cyclists and enhance natural surveillance opportunities.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.1.1 – Lighting should be positioned along streets and paths, and at public transport stops and public facilities that are likely to be used at night. This will assist in providing safe routes for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.1.2 – Illuminate urban public space used at night, including building entrances, exits and other main pedestrian routes of travel.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.1.3 – Avoid placing bollards with integrated lighting close to pathways as it is difficult for pedestrians to see beyond them into the distance due to the blinding effect of low level lights.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.1.4 - Areas not intended for night-time use should not be lit and/or closed off.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.1.5 – Lighting should be well integrated with signage, landscaping and other public space elements in order to maximise safety.

OBJECTIVE 9.2

To ensure lighting intensity and direction is appropriate and improves visibility and surveillance of the public environment at night.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.2.1 – Path and street lighting should, as a minimum, meet Australian Standard 1158.1.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.2.2 – All lighting should be directed downwards to illuminate the immediate surrounds. Lights should not be placed at eye level because they prevent pedestrians and cyclists from seeing beyond the light source.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.2.3 – Areas intended for night-time use should provide adequate lighting levels so that people are able to recognise an approaching person's face 10 to 15 metres away.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.2.4 – Bulb strengths of no greater than 120 watts are recommended as stronger light sources produce deep shadows and can reduce local visibility and surveillance.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.2.5 – Avoid extreme contrasts between light and dark surfaces as the resulting glare reduces visibility.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.2.6 – Avoid over-lighting of an area as this creates the impression that adjacent places are under-lit. In isolated areas of high illumination, background surfaces appear darker which can reduce surveillance.

Interior lighting of public transport shelters should not be so bright as to reduce the ability to see into darker surrounding spaces.



AVOID PLACING BOLLARDS WITH INTEGRATED LIGHTING CLOSE TO PATHWAYS AS IT CAN CAUSE A BLINDING EFFECT FOR PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS.



Illuminate Bulding Entrances to Improve Visibility for Pedestrians. PROVIDE ADEQUATE LIGHTING FOR PEDESTRIAN COMFORT AND SAFETY - AVOID EXTREME CONTRASTS.



INSTALL LIGHTING THAT SUPPORTS VISIBILITY FOR PEDESTRIANS USING PUBLIC PLACES AS WELL AS ROADS.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.2.7 – In retail and commercial areas, lighting levels should be higher than surrounding areas. Consider the use of surveillance equipment in vulnerable areas where 'informal surveillance' is unlikely or not possible, such as service areas and loading bays.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.2.8 – Ensure paths and areas intended for night use are lit to the same level as surrounding streets, to indicate they are safe routes.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.2.9 – Parks and gardens attract less use after dark, which means that lower performing light sources are justified. Yellow lamps and old 'mercury vapour' lights should be replaced with new blue-white lamps that offer good rendition of greens and browns.

OBJECTIVE 9.3

To ensure the quality of light enhances people's visibility to see at night and enhances public safety.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.3.1 – Use white light in areas with the greatest pedestrian activity. White light eliminates a distortion of the relative size of objects against their background which occurs when 'yellow' or sodium generated light is used. White light also gives good colour rendition at night by allowing the eye to register the true colour of an object. Both these qualities assist people's natural ability to see at night, assess their safety and act accordingly.

OBJECTIVE 9.4

To ensure lighting is easily maintained and minimises potential for wilful damage.

DESIGN SUGGESTION 9.4.1 – Lighting should be at a height that prevents vandalism. Where lighting is used at a lower level, vandal-proof fittings should be used.



ILLUMINATE URBAN PUBLIC SPACE USED AT NIGHT, AND ENSURE THAT ALL LIGHTING IS DIRECTED DOWNWARDS TO ILLUMINATE THE IMMEDIATE SURROUNDS.

