

Introduction

This manual is provided by OUC – The *Reliable* One as a guide for use by customers, electrical contractors, engineers, architects, and local inspecting authorities. The specifications and procedures in this manual are subject to change without notice. Therefore, communication between the user and OUC is essential in all circumstances. OUC contact information is provided on the following page.

If items in this manual fall short of the most recent National Electric Safety Code (NESC), or local inspecting authority standards, the NESC, National Electric Code (NEC) and/or local standards will prevail. However, OUC reserves the right to exceed the NESC, NEC, and local authority standards on installations that it serves.

Under no circumstances is compliance with the information contained within this manual to relieve the user of his/her responsibility for compliance with all applicable codes or safety standards.

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Lighting DivisionCall 407.434.4427

Spot A Street Light Out?
Call OUC at 407.737.4222
or visit www.ouc.com

For Inspections
Call 321,436,6324

Flow Process for Conduit Being Installed by Customer/Contractor

Before any lighting installation begins, the customer/contractor shall use the following checklist and OUC's construction standards dealing with conduit, junction boxes, and underground secondary risers which outline the customer/contractor's responsibilities.

This checklist is to outline the responsibilities of the customer/contractor that are to be completed before lighting installation begins.

The customer/contractor:

- Two-inch conduit runs for secondary as shown in Figure 1. Conduit runs shall be Schedule 40 Electrical Grade PVC or better, buried to a minimum depth of 36 inches, and not to exceed 40 inches below final grade. Galvanized rigid steel conduit shall be used on conduit runs greater than 125 feet, unless otherwise noted. An OUC special electrical warning tape shall be installed 12 inches above the buried conduit. The bottom 10 feet of all above-ground secondary conduit risers shall be galvanized rigid steel, or schedule 80 PVC. The upper 10 feet shall be Schedule 40 PVC or better. A polyolefin pulling string shall be installed by each conduit. Tape or tie the string around the conduit stub. After the secondary conduit is installed, the customer/contractor must provide test holes every 100 feet and at every sweep and arrange for inspection by OUC. Contact the OUC Lighting Engineer 48 hours before the inspection is needed in order to schedule the inspection. The secondary cable will not be installed until the conduit is inspected for compliance with OUC specifications. The developer is responsible to maintain proper cover over the conduit system and will pay for all costs involved in relocating the conduit and cable if the proper cover is not maintained.
- Install streetlight junction boxes per OUC specifications in the location shown on the drawing.
- 12" P-gravel under all junction boxes, 4" beyond edge of bottom of junction box for all locations within the City of Orlando.

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The Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) shall provide and install the following:

- All secondary cables and terminations.
- All streetlight poles and fixtures according to contract.

To successfully coordinate installation of streetlight facilities, the customer/ contractor should contact the Lighting Division prior to starting the project. Upon receipt of this checklist, any changes made to the design could cause a delay in the service to the customer. Inspection by OUC does not release the customer/contractor from any required responsibilities stated in this checklist. Hopefully, the benefits of this would be a savings to the customer and aid in expediting the project.

To arrange for inspection call:

OUConvenient Lighting

Phone: 321.436.6324

Email: whale@ouc.com

Conduit Riser Pipe Installation Instructions

Assemble 10' section of galvanized or schedule 80 PVC pipe to a 90° galvanized elbow. Add one 10' section of PVC conduit.

Take a 10' section of 2" galvanized conduit and put a galvanized coupling on the end of the galvanized conduit. Tighten coupling with a pipe wrench. Screw the 10' section of galvanized conduit to a 90° galvanized elbow and tighten elbow down. Now install one section of PVC conduit onto the elbow. Clean the end of conduit and galvanized elbow. Spread a generous amount of PVC glue onto the bell coupling end or coupling and on the galvanized elbow. Place the section of PVC conduit or coupling over the galvanized elbow. Do this with a slight turning motion. If the conduit does not go all the way into the elbow, it may be necessary to tap the other end of the conduit so that the conduit will go all the way over the elbow. Allow about 5 minutes so the glue will set up. Continue adding 2" schedule 40 PVC up pole to 12" below system neutral. Add 2" weatherhead. (See Figure 2).

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Overhead Vertical Spacing Requirements

The space on a pole is strictly defined. 18' to 22' is reserved for communication cable. A clear space of 40" will be maintained above this. Therefore, the lowest OUC attachment will be at 25'4". A teed-street light bracket may be mounted in the clear space when bonded to the pole ground. The 14/3 cable will loop no lower than 23' giving 12" of clearance above communications space. Therefore, a height of 26' is desirable for mounting street lights.

Some poles will have transformers or other hardware already attached. The light will then have to be lowered under the secondaries depending upon the situation.

Select a location on the pole with enough height to provide a good distribution of light. Care must be taken when mounting the light so that it will provide proper clearance from primary wires. Care must also be taken to keep the bracket and fixture from rubbing against house service.

Material Used To Mount Bracket

After choosing the position to mount the light, holes must be drilled through the pole. Drill the holes and then insert the proper size machine bolt in the top hole, making sure it is inserted on the same side that the light is to be mounted. Next add the flat washer and nut. Leave enough bolt sticking out from the pole so the bracket can be mounted. Now attach the bracket and light. Lift the light assembly and place it on the bolt. The bolt can be tightened with hand tools or a hydraulic gun and socket. When tightening the bolt, make sure the bracket is straight on the pole. When the bolt is tight, insert the proper size bolt through the lower hole in the bracket into the pole and tighten. This secures the bracket. The light fixture must be checked to see if it is level.

After the leveling is completed and the light is secure, the secondary connections are made.

Different Voltages

When installing street lights there are fixtures which require different voltages to operate. There are volt fixtures which will require some changes to be made on the wiring terminal block. These fixtures have a multi-voltage ballast and can operate on different voltages. There is usually a wiring diagram placed on the inside of the fixture.

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Making The Secondary Connections

On installations, the neutral wire will be bare or marked by white insulation. The wire, which is to be made hot, will be black and the ground wire will be bare or green.

After these wires have been identified, clean a place on the neutral and one of the hot secondaries using a wire brush. The neutral should be connected first, then connect the load wire from the light next. Use the proper connector when making these connections. If the bulb has not been installed, do so now. Next, the photocell will need to be installed. Notice on the photocell there is a window for which light enters. The light entering through this window controls the on and off operation of the light. This window should be pointing north. It should also not be pointing towards any existing light that would hinder its operation.

Determine the direction of the photocell. This is done by loosening the two screws on the eye socket. This socket is located on top of the light fixture itself. Notice the arrow on the socket. This will determine the direction the window on the photocell will face. Turn the arrow in the desired direction and re-tighten the two screws. Install the photocell and check the light to see if it's operating. To operate, cover the photocell so light cannot enter the window of the cell. The light should come on. This completes the installation.

Installing URD Connected Street Lights

When installing URD connected street lights, the feed for the fixture itself must come underground from a source to the pole, up through the pole, through the bracket, to the light itself. To do this several methods are used. The wire has to be pulled through the pole. To do this a fish tape is used. The fish tape is pushed through the pole: this can be done from either end of the pole. Some concrete poles have a built-in conduit for this purpose; other types are hollow; metal poles are all hollow. The fish tape is pushed through these poles and the wire is taped on to the fish tape. The wire is then pulled through the pole, leaving enough wire at the top for the make-up of the bracket and light. At the bottom of the pole enough wire must be left for connecting to the feed lines. These poles have exit holes for the wire at the top and the bottom.

Street light wire is #14 wire, 3 conductor cable. The hot leg is black in color with a white neutral, green ground. All metal poles must be grounded at luminaire and pole to grounding system. Gel tap assemblies shall be used in junction boxes.

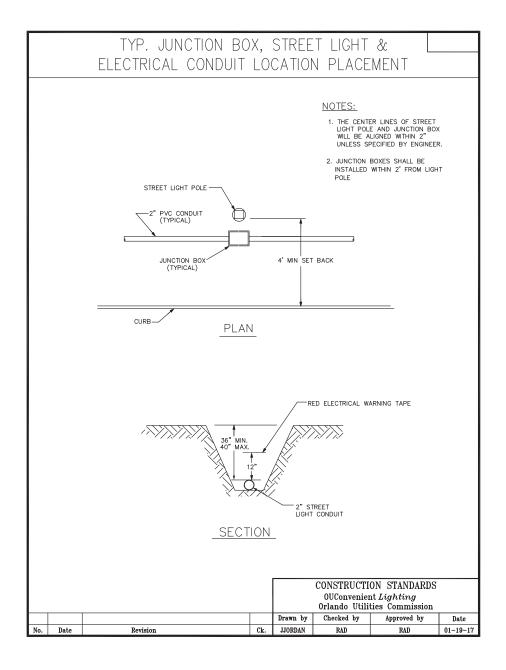
When setting concrete or metal poles, enough wire must be left at the base to connect to the feed. This excess wire is usually taped to the pole just below the gain mark to allow the pole to be set. This keeps the wire from being tangled or dropped in the hole while the pole is being set. When setting poles, two methods are usually used. The first method discussed is to set the pole complete with the fixture, bracket, and wire installed. (This shall not be done near energized conductors.) The second method is to set the pole with the wire installed. When using this method, the wire should be secured to the pole to keep it from being pulled back out.

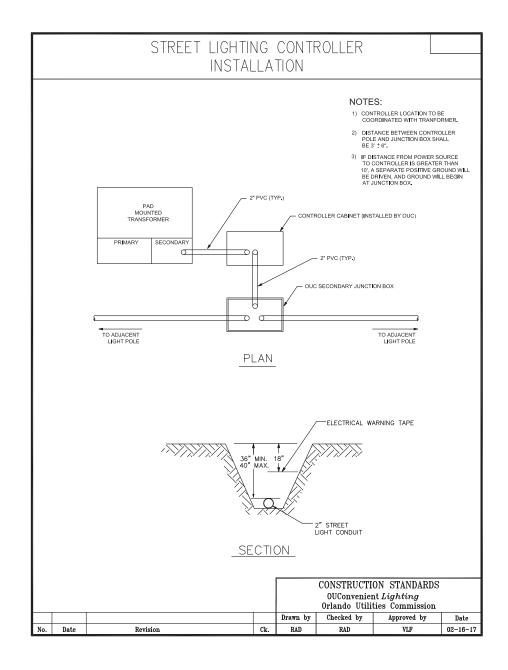
After the pole has been set, the secondary connections must be made. If the pole was set next to a transformer or a hand hole, enough wire should have been left to go directly to the secondaries. A trench then must be dug from the pole to the source of feed. The trench should be at least minimum 36" inches deep. In some cases, conduit will be installed and stubbed up at a predetermined location. This conduit will come from either a transformer or a hand hole. The work order

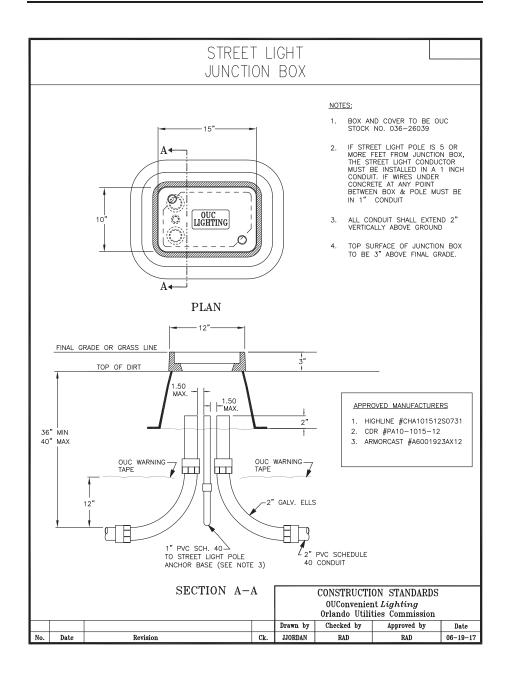
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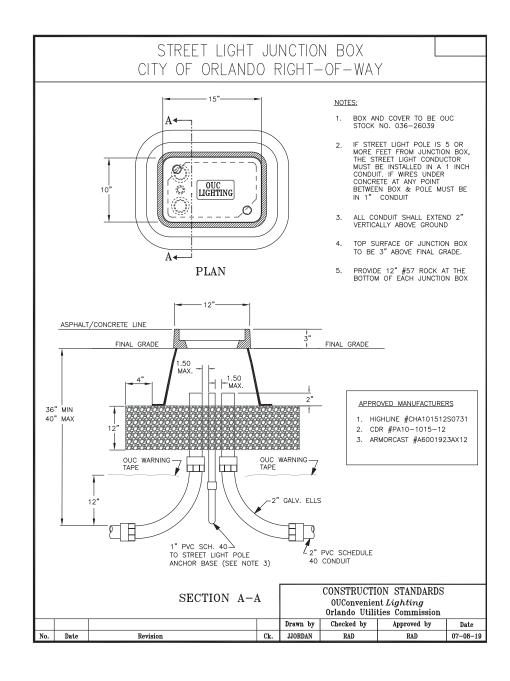
will indicate the necessary information. If the pole is to be set next to the stubbed conduit, a feed wire will have to be pulled through the conduit from the transformer or hand hole and connected to the wire in the pole. All direct buried cables must be sleeved with 1" PVC or 3/4" liquidtight under all sidewalks and driveways. Mark ends of sleeves with PVC out of ground for locating purposes.

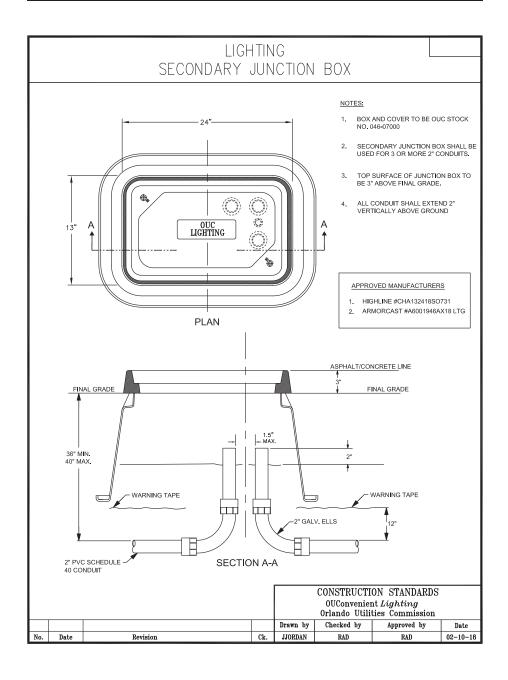
The wire which is pulled through the conduit is usually the same type used to make up the pole. This wire is 14/3 street light wire. Number 8 bugs are used to make this connection: they are tightened with pliers and nut driver. After the wire has been tightened, it must be taped.

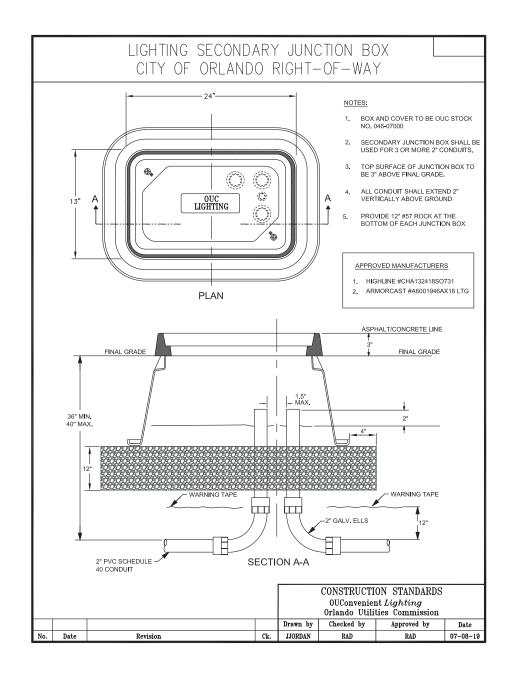


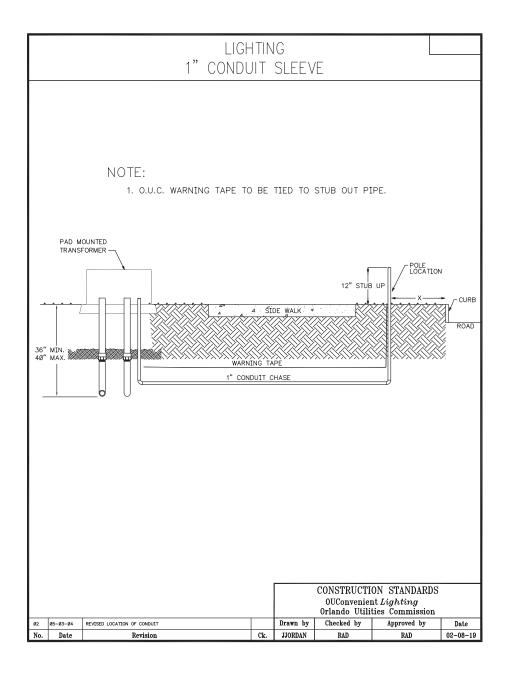


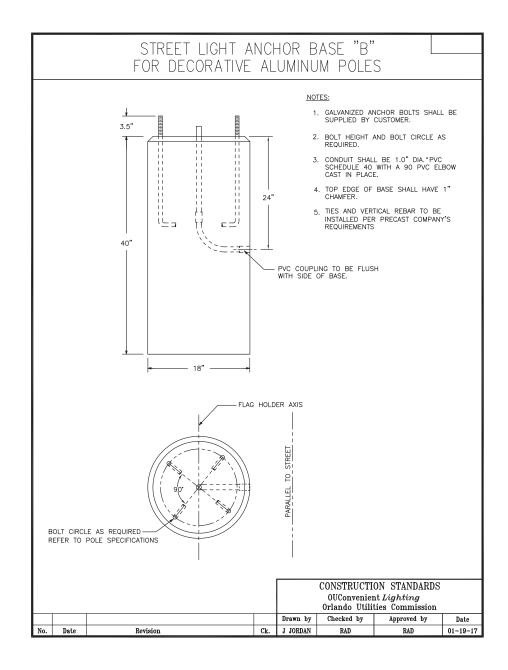


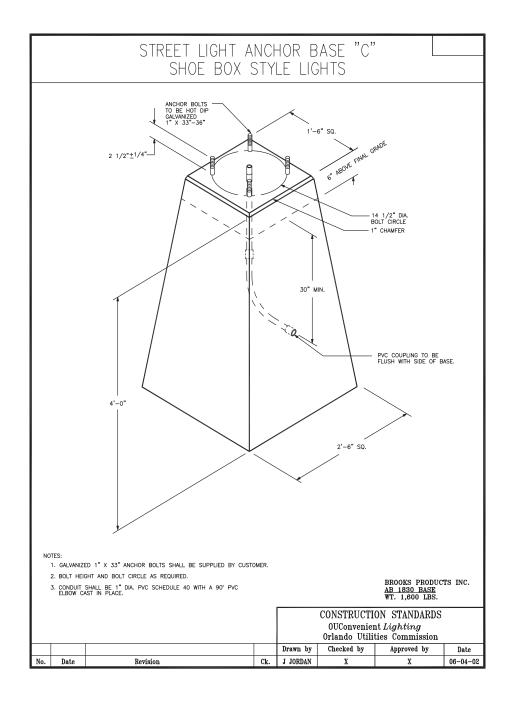


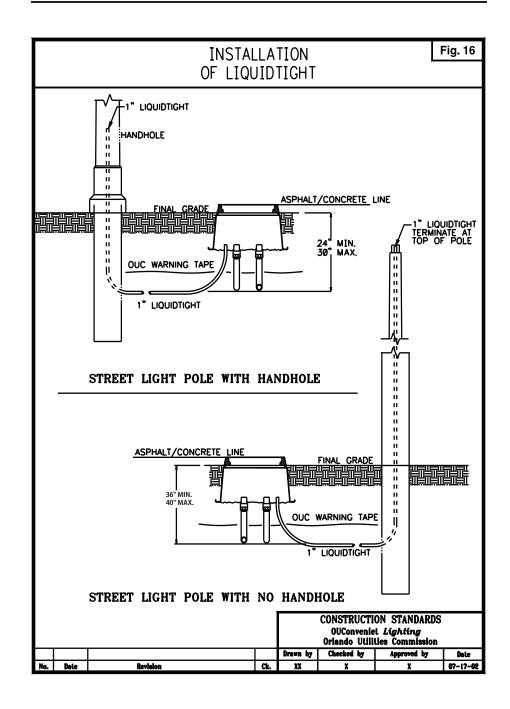


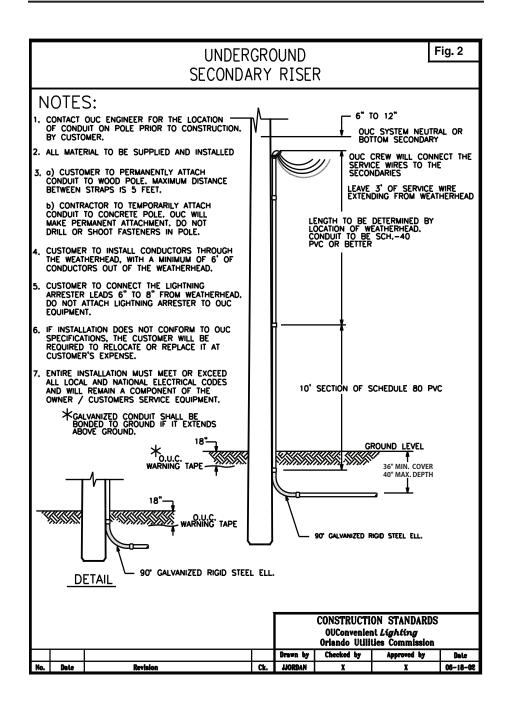




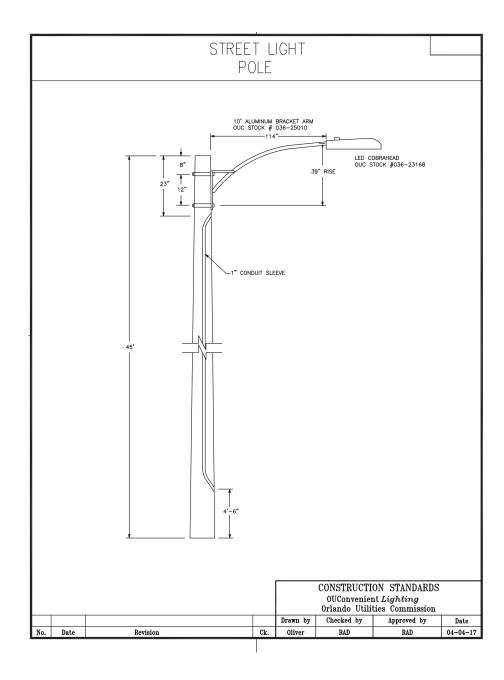


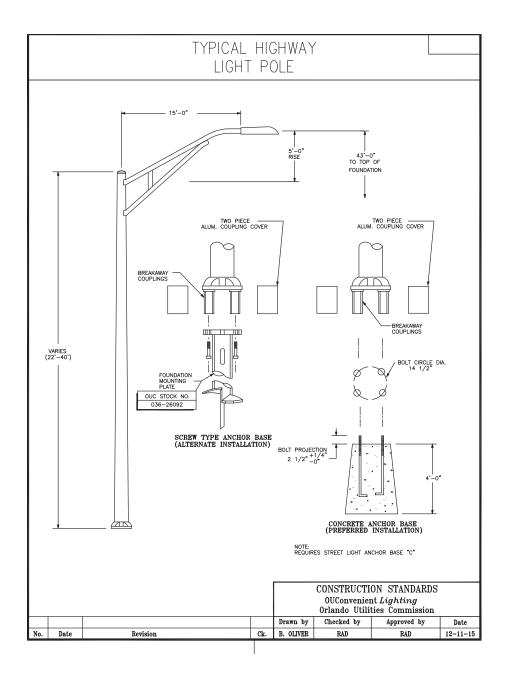




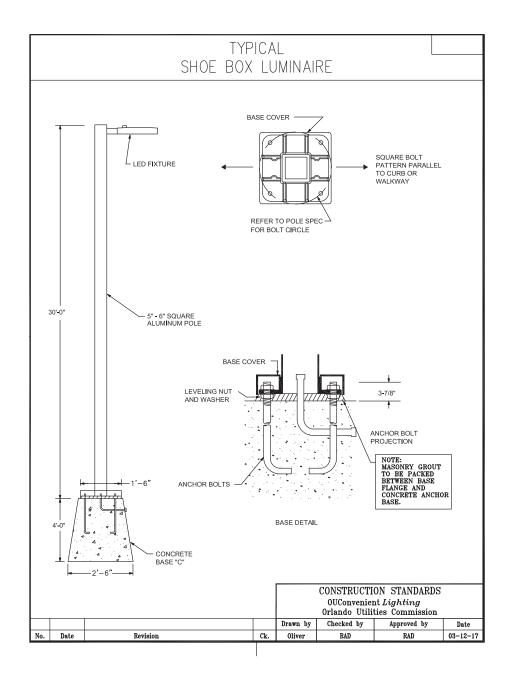


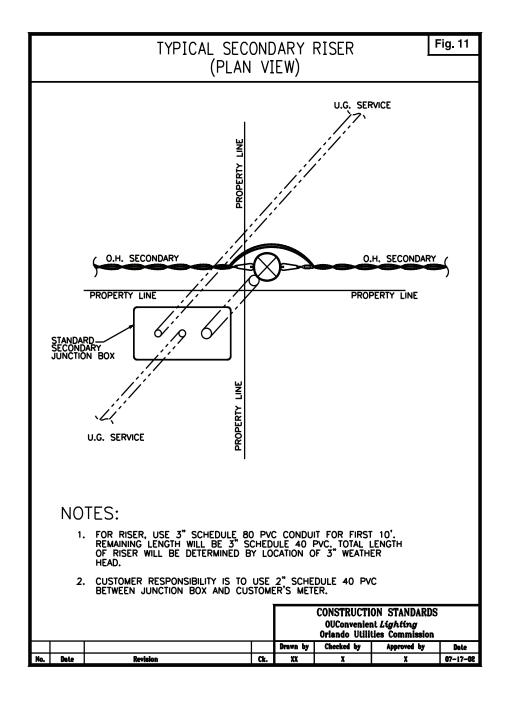
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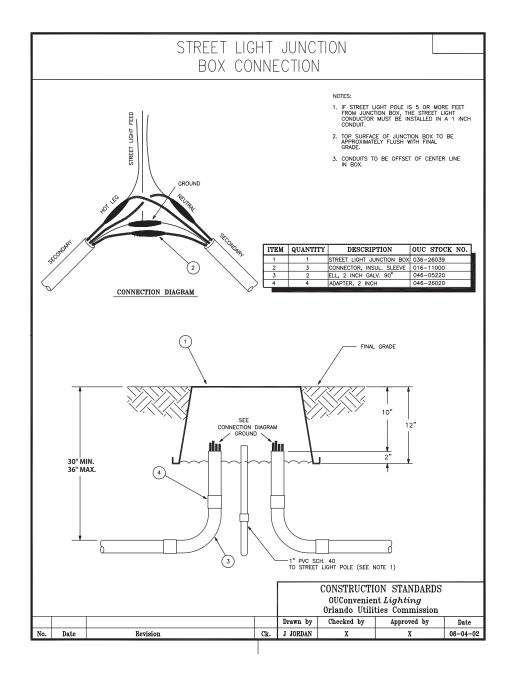




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