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1987

Lighting Improvements

for

I-235 Corridor

Polk County, Iowa



Iowa Department of Transportation



STANLEY CONSULTANTS

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S73
1987

Lighting Improvements

for

I-235 Corridor

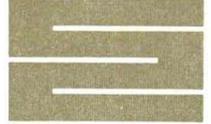
Polk County, Iowa



Iowa Department of Transportation



STANLEY CONSULTANTS



January 14, 1987

Mr. George Sisson, P.E.
Road Design Engineer
Iowa Department of Transportation
800 Lincoln Way
Ames, Iowa 50010

Dear Mr. Sisson:

Re: I-235 Lighting Rehabilitation

We are pleased to submit this report relative to the proposed lighting rehabilitation program for I-235 in Des Moines. This report was prepared under the terms of the May 20, 1986, agreement between the Iowa Department of Transportation and Stanley Consultants.

It has been a distinct privilege to be of service on this important project.

Respectfully submitted,

STANLEY CONSULTANTS, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ron Gear". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ronald J. Gear
Contract Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vernon L. McAllister". The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized, with a large initial 'V'.

Vernon L. McAllister
Technical Manager

RJG:jlw:8944

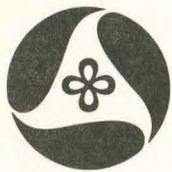
Enclosure

Lighting Improvements

for

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Polk County, Iowa



Iowa Department of Transportation



STANLEY CONSULTANTS

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APPENDIX C Des Moines Central Business District
Tower Lighting

This report is respectfully submitted in accordance with our agreement to perform professional services for the Iowa Department of Transportation.

Prepared by: Vernon L. McAllister
Vernon L. McAllister, P.E.
Technical Manager

Approved by: Robert L. Sandburg
Robert L. Sandburg, P.E.
Assoc. Chief Electrical Engineer

Date: January 16, 1987



I hereby certify that this report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly registered Professional Engineer in the State of Iowa.

Vernon L. McAllister
Vernon L. McAllister, P.E.
Electrical Engineer

I. SCOPE OF STUDY

- A. Purpose. This study has been performed by Stanley Consultants, Inc. to investigate the nature of the roadway lighting problems on the I-235 corridor through Des Moines and West Des Moines in Polk County. From the investigation, alternative solutions have been reviewed, leading to a recommended scheme and the development of projects.
- B. Contract Requirements. The study has been performed in accordance with Attachment "A" of the contract scope of services which has the following requirements:
1. Provide a 100-scale layout of the existing lighting system.
Note: Two copies of these drawings are provided as included documents. Smaller scale reproductions of these are included in Appendix B of this report.
 2. A technical review of the lighting in the corridor with recommendations on what needs to be replaced, what could be utilized, and other modifications.
 3. A review as to the adaptability of tower lighting in the Central Business District (CBD) area.
 4. A recommendation of what work should be accomplished between the limits provided, basing the analysis on a 15-year fix.
 5. All drawings will be manually drafted.
- C. Subconsultant. Krishna Engineering Consultants of West Des Moines provided assistance to Stanley Consultants in the site investigation survey. They conducted the pole inventory and assisted with the electrical circuit testing.

II. DEFINITION OF I-235 LIGHTING PROBLEMS

A. Original Lighting System. The original lighting system for I-235 was installed with the roadway construction from 1961 through 1968. It consisted of mercury vapor "cobra-head" luminaires on individual poles typically located 8 feet off the edge of the right shoulder. The poles supported the luminaires at a mounting height of 34 feet and were positioned at 140-foot intervals along the mainline. Lighting for the interchange entrances, exits, and side road terminals was provided with similar luminaires and poles. This lighting was continuous from the I-235/I-35/I-80 interchange on the west end of I-235 to the Euclid Avenue interchange east of Des Moines on the east end. In addition, the east I-235/I-35/I-80 interchange was lighted in this method. Except for roadway crossings the lighting branch circuits were direct buried without conduits.

Pole-mounted and pad-mounted controllers were installed at electric utility service points along I-235 to power and switch the lighting in response to control from a photocontrol at each controller.

B. Present Lighting System. The mercury vapor luminaires were replaced by 150-watt high pressure sodium "cobra-head" roadway luminaires in 1983. By this time, high pressure sodium luminaires were a reliable and economic replacement for mercury vapor luminaires. The most important incentive for replacing the mercury vapor luminaires was their increased efficiency. The existing mercury vapor lamps produced 55 lumens per watt of electric power, while 150-watt high pressure sodium lamps produced 100 lumens per watt of electric power.

At the time of the conversion to high pressure sodium luminaires 35 of the 36 controllers in Des Moines were replaced. In West Des Moines 6 of the 8 controllers were left in service. The other 2 controllers were removed. However, the existing underground wiring was left in place and is still being used, except where repairs have been made.

C. Lighting Coverage Problem. In 1983 the mainline lighting in West Des Moines from 42nd Street in Des Moines to the west I-235/I-35/I-80 interchange was removed, in response to the great public interest in energy conservation. Traffic density in this area did not justify the energy usage at that time. The poles were used as replacements for others on I-235. The removed pole foundations were removed down to below grade, and the wiring was abandoned in place. Lighting for interchange entrances, exits, and side road terminals in West Des Moines was replaced with high pressure sodium luminaires.

The traffic density on I-235 through West Des Moines has been increasing because of commercial and residential development in that area. Mainline lighting should be re-installed to provide continuous lighting to the west I-235/I-35/I-80 interchange.

The mainline from 42nd Street in Des Moines east to the Euclid Avenue interchange has continuous lighting. The lighting level averages 0.6 footcandles in the two right lanes, but is lower in the left high-speed lane.

Generally, the luminaires for 4-lane roadway are NEMA Type II and do not project light to the third interior lane as well as NEMA Type III luminaires. However, the lighting on the continuously lighted mainline is generally adequate in lighting coverage.

D. Pole Knockdown Problem. The present design using relatively short poles (mounting height - 34 feet) requires a significant number of poles and requires that they be close to the roadway. This situation combined with the heavy traffic density at high speeds continues to result in frequent motor vehicle collisions with the lighting poles. If the luminaire mounting height was increased, the poles could be moved back from the roadway and could be spaced farther apart. This would result in fewer targets for collision in the motorists' recovery area on the right side of the roadway.

E. Electrical System Reliability Problem. The present electrical system is generally that which was installed from 1961 through 1968. The only major change is that most of the controllers were replaced with new ones when the original luminaires were replaced with high pressure sodium luminaires in 1983. The underground branch circuits to the lighting poles are direct buried without conduit. They have occasionally been cut and spliced when other construction along the roadway was necessary. During the field survey work, it was found that the electrical loads that were measured on some of the branch circuits were inconsistent with the loads that would be expected from the layout of the circuits shown on the record drawings. There were instances where the two legs of a single-phase 240 volts branch circuit had significantly different currents. In some cases the circuit load was different than that of the luminaires that appeared to be operating.

The replacement controllers that were installed by the recent project are in excellent condition and can be expected to provide good service for many years. The controllers that remain from the original installation are generally in poor condition and need to be replaced.

III. INVESTIGATION OF PRESENT LIGHTING SCHEME

- A. Site Survey. During July and August 1986 a site survey was made of the present lighting system in Des Moines. At the beginning of the survey it became clear that the major problems to be confronted would be 1) lighting coverage, 2) pole knockdown, and 3) electrical system reliability.
- B. Lighting Survey. A lighting survey was conducted on segments of I-235 that had typical lighting coverage. The footcandle level at points on each segment is shown on Figures 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4.

The survey showed that where continuous lighting was installed, the lighting is generally in compliance with the AASHTO criteria of 0.6 average maintained footcandles and an average/minimum ratio of 3 or less.

- C. Pole Setback Profiles. Because of the need to relocate the existing poles or provide new poles farther from the roadway, a survey was conducted to inventory the existing poles. The purpose of the inventory was to determine pole condition and whether topography and space allowed additional setback distance from the roadway. The items recorded in the inventory are as follows:

1. Pole and circuit designation.
2. Pole shaft and mast arm length.
3. Pole and mast arm condition.
4. Condition of luminaire.
5. Condition of breakaway base and foundation.
6. Graphical representation of pole setback profile.

A typical survey form is shown on Figure 3.5. Since there are 1,573-pole survey forms, they are not provided in this report.

The survey showed the following:

1. Many poles are dented due to motor vehicle collisions. Where poles have been knocked down, but are still usable, they have been re-set.

2. Many poles are located within a few feet of the roadway making them quite vulnerable to motor vehicle collisions.
3. In some areas significant additional setback space is available. However, in other areas the present pole location is the most practical one in the vicinity of the pole.

D. Electrical System Survey. The condition of the existing wiring and controllers was inventoried. For each controller and branch lighting circuit the following data was noted:

1. Controller condition and proper operation.
2. Line-to-line and line-to-ground voltage at controller and load end of each lighting circuit. The voltage at the end of the circuit was measured at the pole base connectors with all circuit luminaires operating.
3. Line current for each leg of the 240-volt circuits.

The survey forms are differentiated by control station designation. They are provided in Appendix A. The control stations are identified on the Electrical Concept Plans in Appendix B. The survey showed the following:

1. On all circuits the end-of-circuit voltage was adequate for proper luminaire operation.
2. The newer controllers with stainless steel enclosures were in excellent condition. The older controllers with painted steel enclosures were in poor condition.
3. There were many instances where the expected circuit load current varied considerably from the measured load current.



Job No. 8944 Page No. _____
Subject IDOT/I-235 Study
East bound
Lighting Levels (FC)
Sheet No. _____ of _____

Computed by R. Brit Date Aug 21, 1986
Checked by _____ Date _____
Reviewed by V. McA... Date 10/30/86
Approved by _____ Date _____

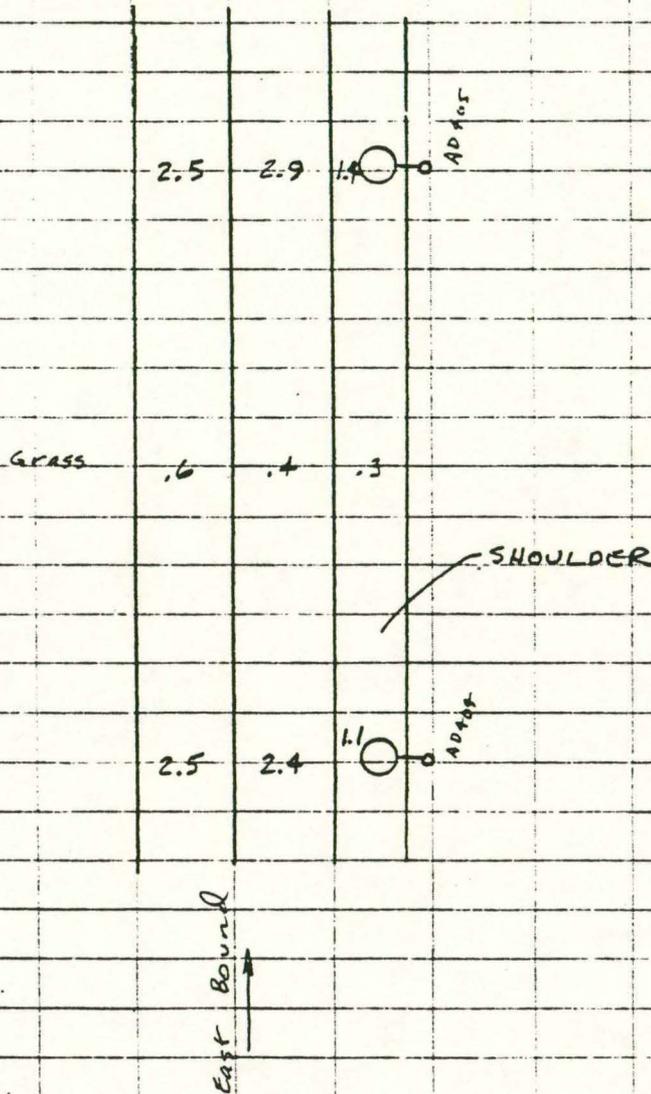


FIGURE 3.1



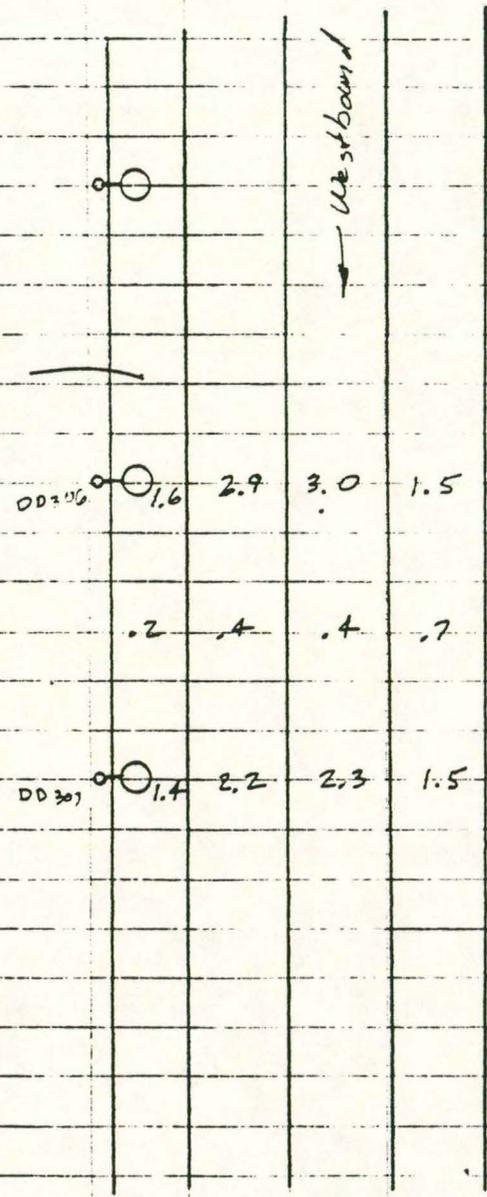
Job No. 8944 Page No. _____
 Subject IDOT / E-235 Study
Lighting Levels (FC.)
 Sheet No. _____ of _____

Computed by R. L. Brit Date Aug 21, 1986
 Checked by _____ Date _____
 Reviewed by D. McAuliffe Date 10/30/86
 Approved by _____ Date _____

PENN AVE

SHOULDER

Use of board



E. 6th St.

FIGURE 3.2



Job No. 8944 Page No. _____
 Subject DOT / I-235 Study
Westbound 3 lanes
Lighting Levels (FC)
 Sheet No. _____ of _____

Computed by RUB:it Date Aug 21, 1986
 Checked by _____ Date _____
 Reviewed by DM. CAULSON Date 10/30/86
 Approved by _____ Date _____

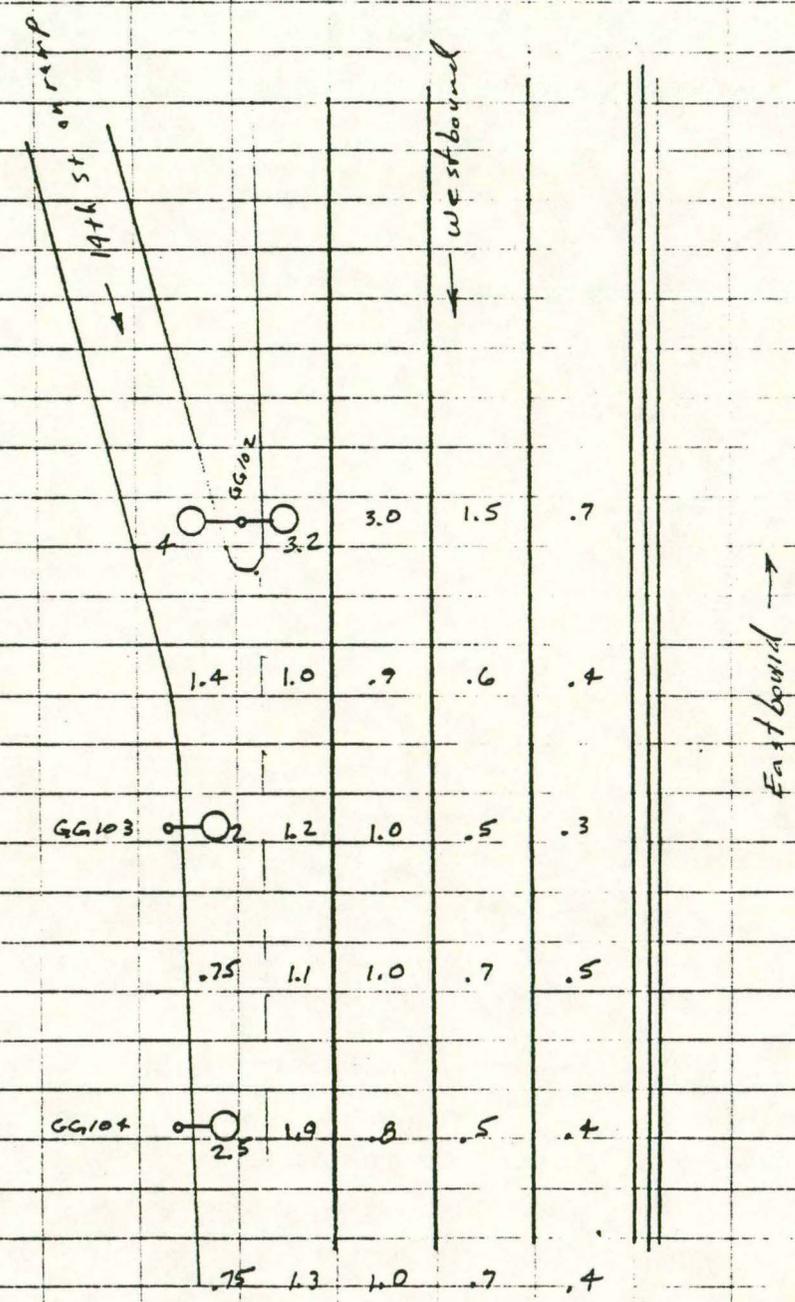


FIGURE 3.3

LIGHTING POLE DATA

- A. POLE DESIGNATION: J101 CIRCUIT DESIGNATION: J-1
- B. FIXTURE MOUNTING HEIGHT: 34 FEET. ARM LENGTH 15 FEET
- C. POLE AND MAST ARM CONDITION:
 EXCELLENT: A DENTED: _____ BENT: _____ MISSING: _____ DOWN: _____
 REQUIRES REPLACEMENT: _____ OTHER: _____
- D. CONDITION OF LIGHT FIXTURE:
 WORKING: _____ NOT WORKING: _____ MISSING: _____
- E. FRANGIBLE BASE:
 COUPLINGS: _____ TRANSFORMER: _____ COUPLINGS/TRANSFORMER: X
 CONDITION: GOOD: X MISSING COVER: _____ OTHER: _____
- F. CONCRETE FOUNDATION: ADEQUATE: X NEEDS REPLACEMENT: _____
- G. COMMENTS: _____

POLE SETBACK PROFILE

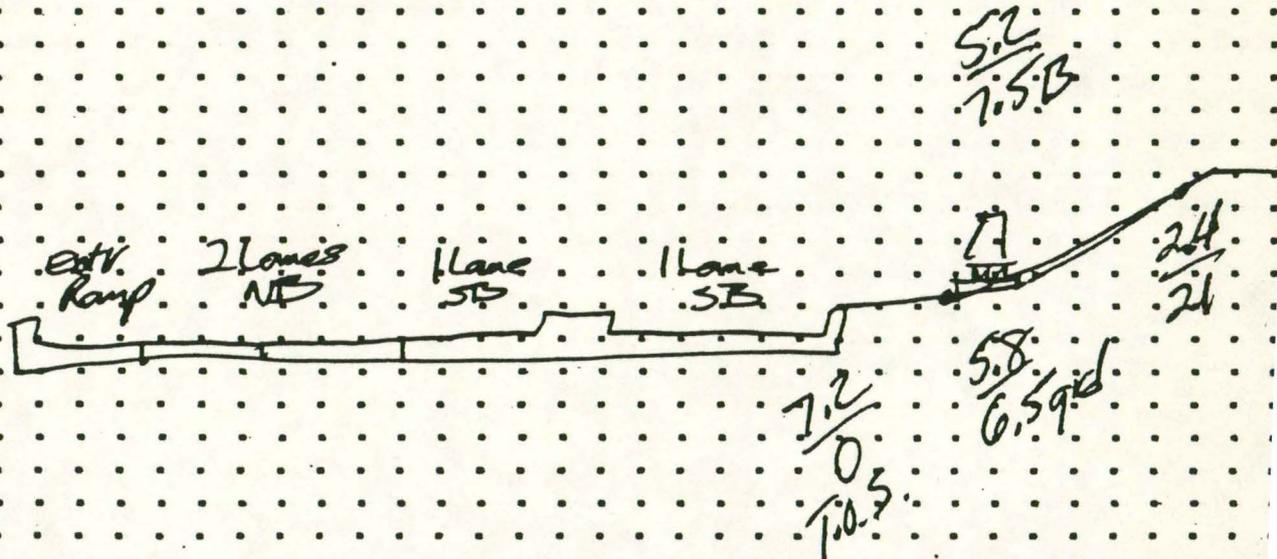


FIGURE 3.5

DATA BY: _____

REBrett

DATE: _____

8/21/86

IV. LIGHTING SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES

A. Criteria. Recognizing the need to respond to the problems of lighting coverage, pole knockdowns, and electrical system reliability, Stanley Consultants considered alternate lighting systems that concurrently responded to the three problems. The alternatives are as follows:

1. Median towers in-line with median barrier.
2. Median poles using cobra-head luminaires in-line with median barrier.
3. Pole-mounted expressway luminaires with increased setback distance from right side of roadway.

B. Median Towers. The use of median towers similar to those used at the larger I-80 interchanges would require the placement of towers on 440-foot centers along the mainline median. Each tower would be 100 feet in height and have four 400-watt high-pressure sodium luminaires. The towers have the following advantage:

1. Towers minimize the quantity of structures needed to provide lighting coverage equivalent to pole-mounted luminaires.
2. Towers are protected from vehicles, eliminating the knock-down problem.

However, towers have the following disadvantages:

1. Tower foundations must be built concurrently with the median barrier or must be protected with expensive guard barriers.
2. If the towers are constructed concurrently with the median barrier, the lighting system rehabilitation must be linked with the construction of median barriers. This may require that the upgrade of the lighting be done on a piecemeal basis.
3. Maintenance must be performed in proximity to the high speed left lane.
4. Towers will provide considerable spill lighting beyond the roadway. The footcandle distribution for the segment of tower lighted mainline is shown on Figure 4.1. The cost

estimate for a typical one mile segment of median tower lighting is shown on page 9. The estimated cost is \$520,000 per mile. Descriptive literature on the towers is provided following page 9.

The use of towers to light the interchanges in the Central Business District (CBD) area has been reviewed and a typical layout is provided in Appendix C. For this layout towers with six 400 watts luminaires were positioned for best coverage of the interchanges with intermediate towers added to light the mainline. If the poles are going to be removed on the interchanges, the mainline lighting poles and cobra-head luminaires should be removed in order to eliminate the knockdown problem. For the layout in Appendix C 48 towers are shown between the Cottage Grove and University interchanges. The estimated cost of this installation is \$45,000 to \$50,000 per tower plus the wiring and controllers. In addition pole-mounted lights would be needed at some of the side street intersections where lighting coverage from the towers is inadequate.

If towers are used for the interchange lighting in the CBD, some will be taller than 100 feet since we are generally mounting tower luminaires at 100 feet above the lighted roadway. There should be concern that the presence of towers and the inherent spill lighting will provide a strong visual element in the CBD that may produce a negative public response.

- C. Median Poles With Cobra-Head Luminaires. Instead of towers, poles with double cobra-head luminaires could be installed along the median. Each luminaire would illuminate one direction of travelled roadway. The poles would be placed on 250-foot centers along the mainline median. Each would be 55 feet in height and have two 250-watt high-pressure sodium luminaires. This scheme has the following advantages:
1. Poles require a lesser quantity of structures, although not as few as towers.

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

TOWERS COST PER MILE	QUANTITY		LABOR	MATERIAL	LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.			\$ PER UNIT	TOTAL	\$ PER UNIT	
TOWER FOUNDATION	12	EA	12,000 ⁰⁰	\$ 144,000				
TOWER (100' W/FIXTURE RING)	12	EA	20,000 ⁰⁰	240,000				
FIXTURES 400 W HPS (TOWER FIXTURES)	48	EA	750 ⁰⁰	36,000				
PVC CONDUIT 3/4" 40 2"	6,000	LF	4 ⁰⁰	24,000				
CABLE 2-#6 W/GROUND	6,000	LF	1 ⁵⁰	9,000				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS	—	LS	—	67,000				
<u>PROBABLE COST / MILE - TOWERS</u>				\$ 520,000 / MILE				

- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
 PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____

PROJECT LIGHTING STUDY IC35		SHEET 3 OF 3	
LOCATION DBS MOINES, IOWA		JOB NO. 8744-03-694	
ESTIMATOR ARDEKAS	CHECKER A. Cullage	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/PEAP DM. HUSTON
DATE 10/28/86	DATE 10/29/86	DATE	DATE 10/29/86

IDOT, HI-MAST LIGHTING, 4-400W HPS, 100' POLE

85.0	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
.32	.64	1.46	1.46	.64	.32	.64	1.46	1.46	.64	.32			
76.5	*	.32	.66	1.63	1.63	.66	.32	.66	1.63	1.63	.66	.32	LANE
68.0	*	.32	.68	1.78	1.78	.68	.32	.68	1.78	1.78	.68	.32	LANE
59.5	*	.32	.69	1.89	1.89	.69	.32	.69	1.89	1.89	.69	.32	LANE
51.0	*	.31	.69	1.94	1.94	.69	.31	.69	1.94	1.94	.69	.31	
42.5	*	.31	.69	1.95	1.95	.69	.31	.69	1.95	1.95	.69	.31	
34.0	*	.31	.69	1.94	1.94	.69	.31	.69	1.94	1.94	.69	.31	LANE
25.5	*	.32	.69	1.89	1.89	.69	.32	.69	1.89	1.89	.69	.32	
17.0	*	.32	.68	1.78	1.78	.68	.32	.68	1.78	1.78	.68	.32	LANE
8.50	*	.32	.66	1.63	1.63	.66	.32	.66	1.63	1.63	.66	.32	LANE
0.	*	.32	.64	1.46	1.46	.64	.32	.64	1.46	1.46	.64	.32	
		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*X	
		0.	88.0	176.	264.	352.	440.	528.	616.	704.	792.	880.	

I L L U M I N A T I O N S U M M A R Y

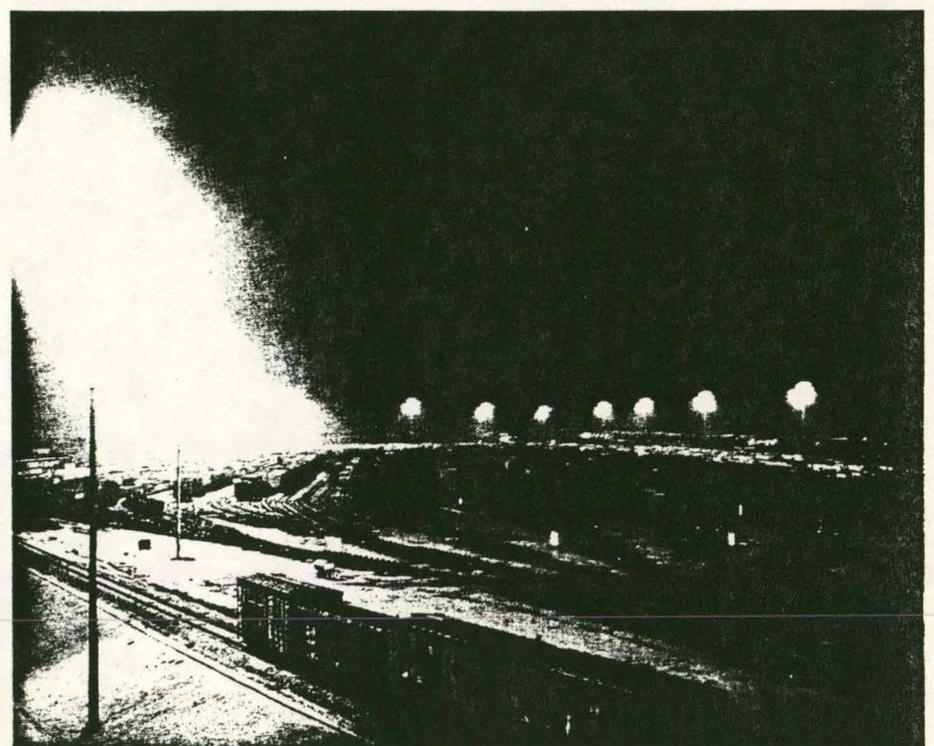
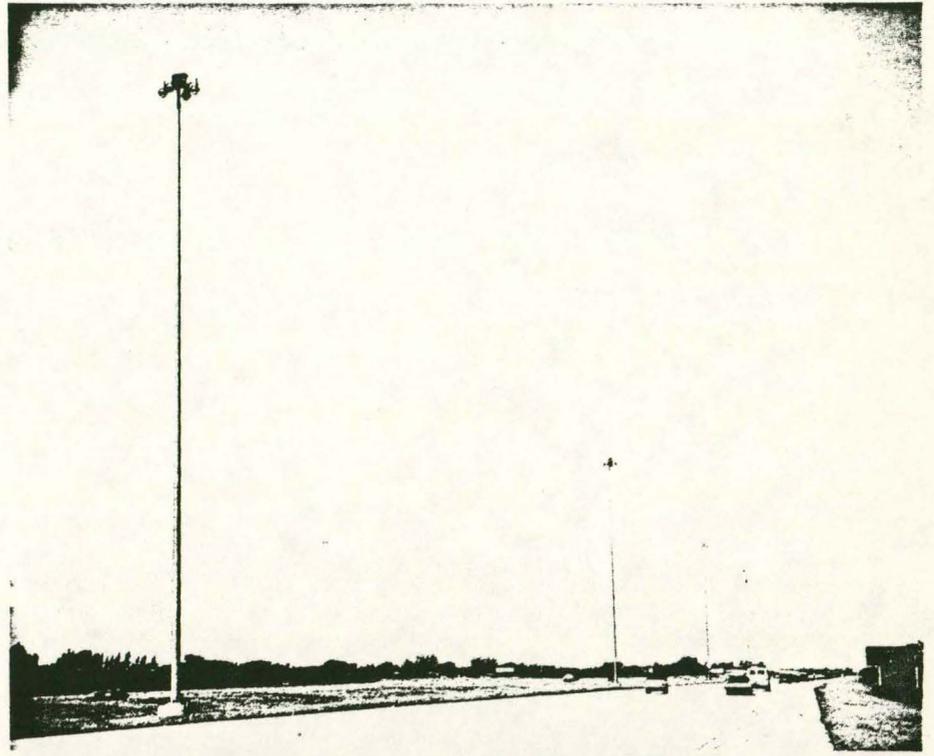
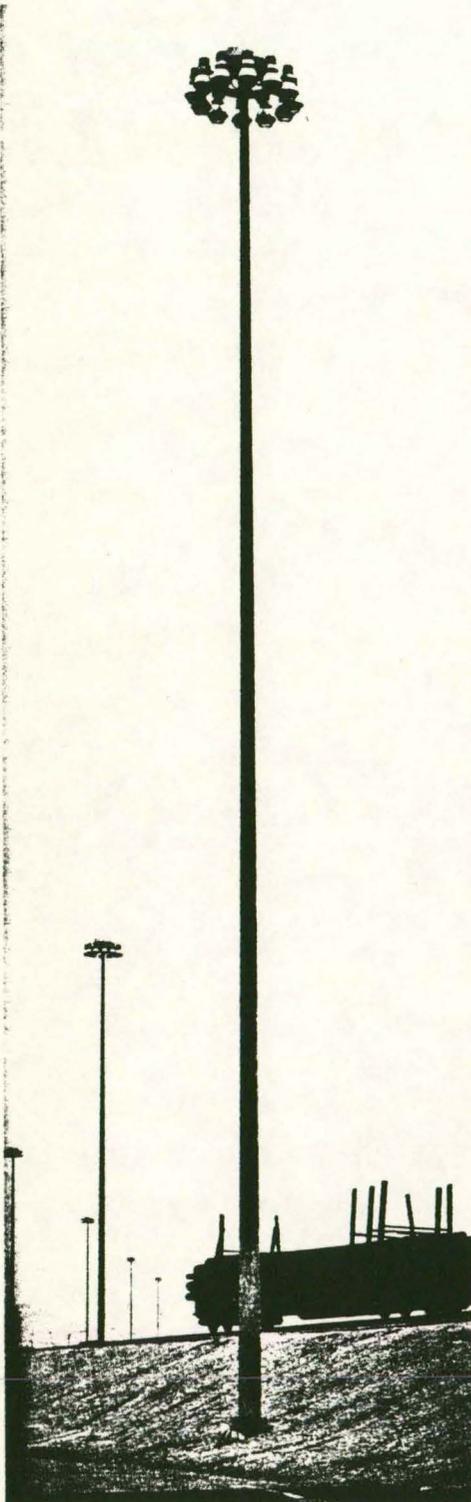
NUMBER OF LUMINAIRES	16	NORMAL DEVIATIONS IN LUMINAIRE
HORIZONTAL GRID SPACING	88.00	INSTALLATION, LIGHTED AREA
VERTICAL GRID SPACING	8.50	GEOMETRY, ELECTRICAL SUPPLY, LAMP
MAXIMUM GRID POINT VALUE	1.95	TOLERANCES, LUMINAIRE TOLERANCES,
MINIMUM GRID POINT VALUE	.31	AND OBSTRUCTIONS WITHIN THE
AVG OF 121 GRID POINTS	.97	LIGHTED SPACE MAY PRODUCE
UNIFORMITY RATIO AVG/MIN	3.15	ILLUMINATION LEVELS DIFFERENT
UNIFORMITY RATIO MAX/MIN	6.34	FROM THE ABOVE PREDICTED VALUES.

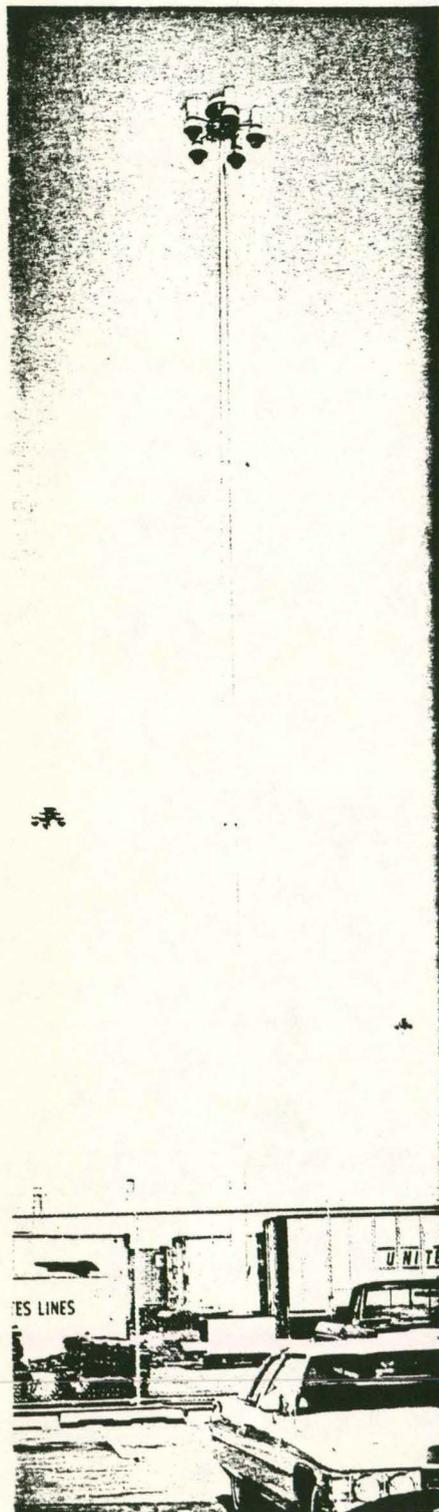
FIGURE 4.1

Manville

Holophane[®]
HMS™ LD5
High Mast
Lowering Device
System.

Outdoor, Highway
Commercial,
Recreational and
Industrial
Area Lighting.





A proven concept in lowering systems.

The Holophane HMS High Mast System fills the need for better lighting created by the spread of complex highways, high speed interchanges and the ever growing requirements of such large outdoor areas as freight terminals, industrial plants, shopping centers and large parking lots.

The LD5 system is a product of more than a decade of engineering research and field study, with hundreds of satisfied customers using thousands of Holophane High Mast Systems.

The Holophane HMS provides a single-source for; computer-assisted lighting designs, technical information, factory installation assistance and assurance of component compatibility.

The LD5 utilizes an integral winch assembly which makes the system ideal for remote, inaccessible areas where cranes or bucket trucks are impracticable and pole steps are undesirable.

With increasing vandalism, there is also a growing demand for after-hours outdoor security lighting for storage areas and public parks.

Holophane HMS is the standard where safe, comfortable, economical lighting is required and where lower installation cost, efficient performance and ease of maintenance are necessities for all large outdoor areas.

Fewer poles.

The wide pole spacings eliminate the "forest of poles" appearance. For example: four 100' poles on 600' centers can replace sixteen 40' poles on 200' centers and save over 5kw of power to light the same area.

Vehicular safety is improved, since fewer poles mean potentially fewer collisions with poles and less obstruction in the field of view.

Lower initial cost.

More luminaires per pole mean fewer poles. Thus, foundation, wiring, trenching and installation costs are reduced. High lumen utilization reduces the number of fixtures.

Reduced operating costs.

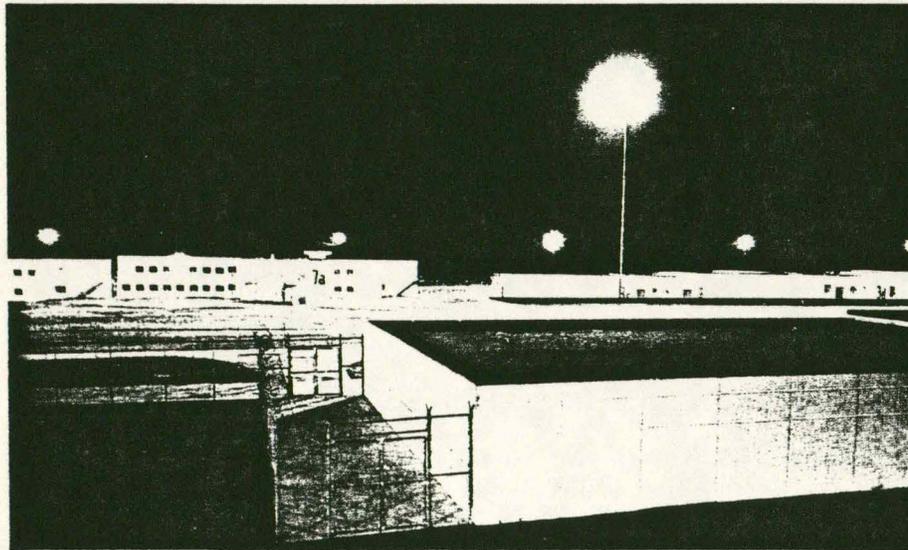
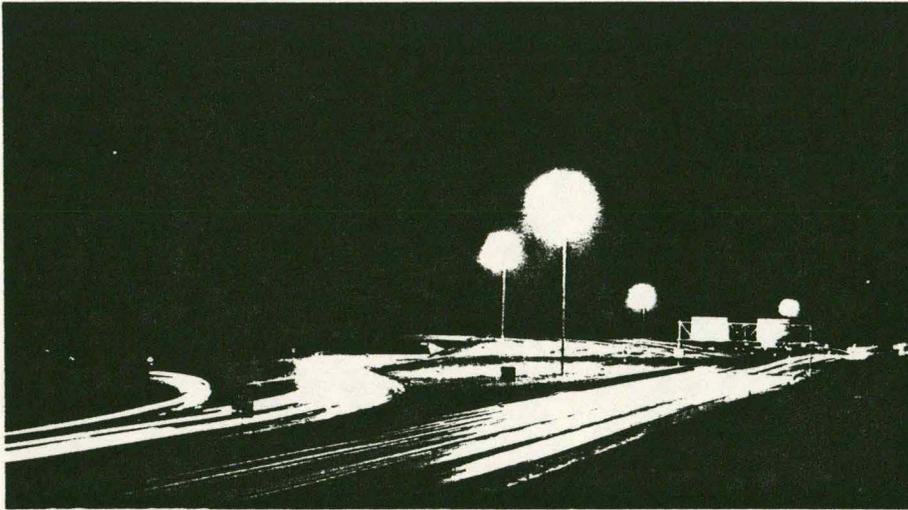
Expensive cranes or bucket trucks are not necessary to maintain HMS systems. Luminaires are brought to ground level for quick relamping, testing and cleaning by maintenance personnel operating the lowering device power assembly. Spot relamping becomes an economical option. Fewer lamps mean lower power consumption and lamp replacement costs.

Areas of use.

The variety of mounting heights, luminaire types and lighting distributions enables the designer to tailor the lighting system to the specific area. Areas where the LD5 lighting system has been used include:

- Highways and Interchanges
- Shopping Centers
- Work and Storage Yards
- Waste Water Treatment Plants
- Container Handling Facilities
- Piggy Back and General Railroad Yards
- Airport Auto Parking
- Truck Terminals and Service Areas
- Plant Parking and Security Lighting
- Piers and Wharves
- Generating Stations
- Airline and General Aviation Airport Parking Ramps
- Downtown Mall Areas and Parking
- Prison Yards
- Petrochemical Operations
- Highway Rest Stops and Service Areas
- Large Electrical Switchyards
- Mines
- Highway Toll Plazas
- Feedlots

Diverse applications



Commercial parking lots. Wide pole spacings provide clean, uncluttered view of buildings, facades, signs; more parking spaces are available; customer security is improved and vandalism is reduced when dark shadows are eliminated. Optional cylindrical or rectangular decorative covers are available with the HMS 1100 series refractored luminaires for architectural blending with building design.

Public parks. High mounting (50'-100') reduces vandalism to luminaires. HMS poles and lowering devices may be combined with Prismaflood™ luminaires for floodlighting of athletic fields. Provides ease of maintenance because lowering device eliminates hard-to-reach towers and cages.

Power plants and prisons. Nighttime security, including TV surveillance and protection of vital equipment are enhanced by the uniformity of vertical and horizontal lighting provided by HMS system. Easy maintenance of system assures that this protection will not be interrupted.

Freight terminals and railroad yards. High vertical surface lighting on railroad cars, trucks and containers reduces possibility of pilferage and speeds identification. Fewer pole locations mean more usable space and improved freight movement.

Industrial plants, petrochemical facilities and storage areas. Uniform illumination helps improve round-the-clock production, with less pole blockage of motorized handling equipment. Placed outside hazardous areas, HMS permits nighttime operations with reduced energy consumption.

Highways and interchanges. Motorists entering a multi-level, high speed, complex interchange need the full panoramic view provided by HMS lighting to accurately assess the location of ramps, lanes, barriers, bridge abutments, dividers and signs. HMS luminaires mounted high above and to the side of normal lines of sight, greatly reduce discomfort glare and visibility veiling brightness.



Lowering device.

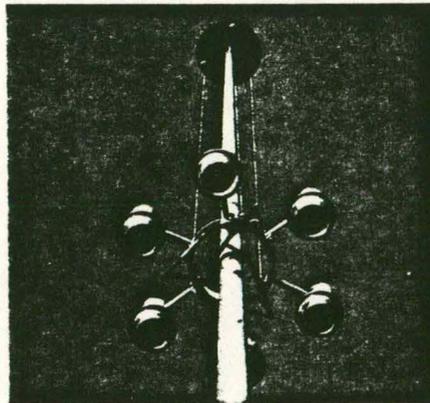
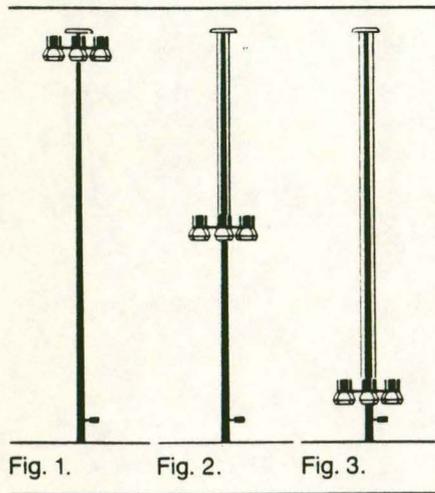
Increases safety,
simplifies
maintenance.

A complete, self-contained system.

Fig. 1. LD5 lowering device accommodates up to 12 luminaires. All moving latching components are on lowering ring; only pulleys and rollers are permanently installed at top of poles.

Fig. 2. Lowering can be accomplished even in 30mph winds.

Fig. 3. Luminaires lower to within 3' of pole base for inspection and servicing. Hoisting and electrical cables can be replaced at ground level. All electrical connections are at ground level for easy maintenance.



High-stability suspension.

Fig. 4. Three heavy-duty aircraft cables and continuous-contact iris-action guide arms keep luminaires level and centered during raising, lowering, and latching. Aircraft-grade steel, zinc electroplated cables meet Type A Federal Specification RR-W-410a. In normal atmospheres, life expectancy is 30 years. In special corrosive environments, optional stainless steel cables may be specified.

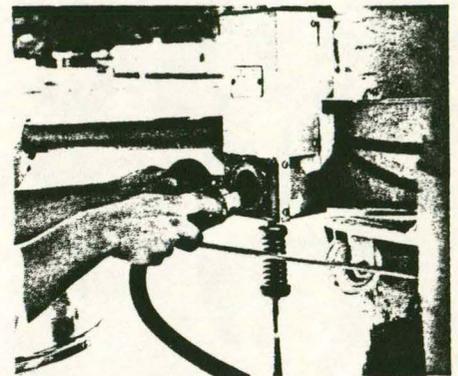
Full-support latching.

Fig. 5. Latching removes all weight from the cables, ensuring long cable life since no stress is placed on them except when the lowering device is in use. Positive-action latches are automatically activated by movement of the luminaire ring. Indicator "flags" turn automatically during locking process, providing a signal visible from ground level that latch is securely locked. Each latch is strong enough to support three times the weight of the entire ring and the maximum number of luminaires, providing a 9 to 1 safety factor.



Ground-level testing.

Fig. 6. The weathertight, ring-mounted power inlet enables the system to be energized and tested at ground level. There is no electromechanical disconnect at the pole top.



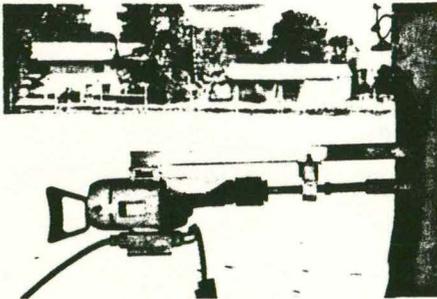
Power cable.

The main power cable and individual luminaire electrical cables are factory pre-wired into the junction box on the lowering ring, greatly simplifying field installation.

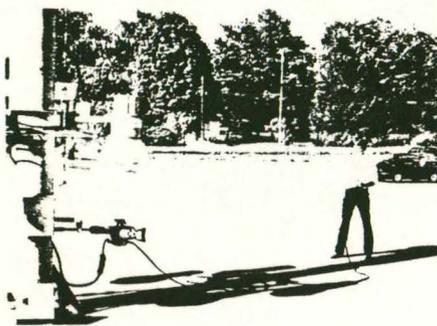
Power cables are available for the following distributions:

Voltage	Phasing	Conductors
120	Single phase	2 wire
120/208	Three phase	4 wire
208	Single phase	2 wire
208	Three phase	3 wire
120/240	Single phase	3 wire
240/480	Single phase	3 wire
277	Single phase	2 wire
277/480	Three phase	4 wire
480	Single phase	2 wire
480	Three phase	3 wire

The above does not include an equipment ground wire. However, it is available if required.

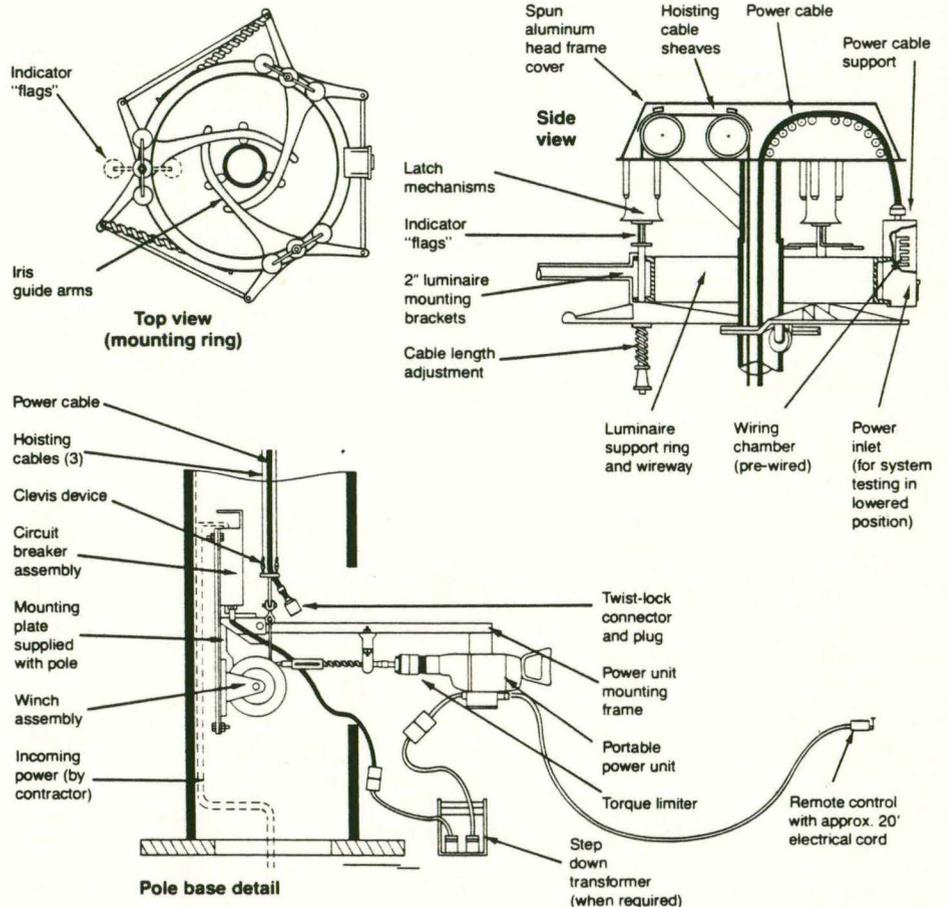


Easily transported.
Fig. 7. The portable power unit can be carried, attached to the winch assembly and operated by one person.



Remote-control portable power unit.
Fig. 8. Portable, heavy-duty reversing electric power unit. A single unit services an entire installation. Remote control permits operator to stand 20' from pole base. Average overall speed of raising and lowering is approximately 12 fpm.

Head frame, luminaire ring, and winch assembly, model LD5.

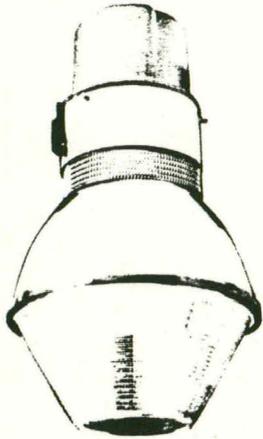


LD5 lowering device.

Number of luminaires	Approx. weight (lbs.)*	Effective projected area (sq. ft.) of lowering device with:			Refracted 1100 series with decorative cover	
		Refracted 1100 series	Cut-off series	Prisma-flood	Rectangular	Cylindrical
2	264	7.92	8.34	9.60	18.28	13.96
3	271	9.88	10.51	12.40	25.42	18.94
4	278	11.84	12.68	15.20	32.56	23.92
5	285	13.80	14.85	18.00	39.70	28.90
6	292	15.76	17.02	20.80	46.84	33.88
8	306	19.68	21.36	26.40	61.12	43.84
9	313	21.64	23.53	29.20	66.31	48.82
10	320	23.60	25.70	32.00	71.80	53.80
12	334	27.52	30.04	37.60	81.88	63.76

*The weight given includes head frame, cables, lowering ring and bracket arms, but excludes luminaires. Consult appropriate luminaire data sheet for weights. Add 10½ lbs. for each decorative cover.

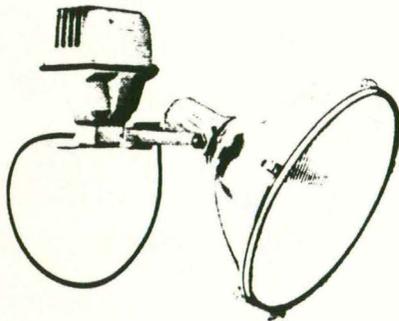
Choice of luminaires and distribution.



HMS 1100 series refracted luminaire.



HMS 1100 series cut-off luminaire.



Prismaflood.

Wide choice of luminaires.

HMS 1100 series refracted luminaires are available with a choice of three reflector/refractor options to produce a symmetric, asymmetric or long and narrow distribution. The new HMS 1100 series cut-off luminaires are available with a symmetric distribution. Integrally ballasted Prismaflood floodlights can provide symmetric or asymmetric distributions in a variety of beam patterns. These luminaires are designed for high pressure sodium, metal halide, super metal halide or mercury lamps permitting custom lighting design for even the most complex or irregular shaped areas.

Variety of light distributions.

The High Mast System is designed for cluster mounting of up to 12 symmetric luminaires each with overlapping light patterns. Individual lamp outages will simply result in a slight decrease in light level, rather than the potentially dangerous dark spots encountered with conventional low mounted lighting systems.

In addition, long and narrow and asymmetric distributions are available to provide optical shielding or to fit lighting distributions to odd shaped areas. Prismaflood floodlights may also be used to provide even further beam throws and pole spacings in industrial type applications.

The precise widespread beam patterns, multiple luminaire arrangement, plus aiming capability eliminates the "puddle" of light under each pole.

For photometric data see appropriate luminaire data sheet or photometric booklet.

Luminaire type	Lamp types	Wattages
Refracted 1100 series	High pressure sodium Metal halide or mercury	400,1000 1000
Cut-off 1100 series	High pressure sodium Metal halide or mercury	400,1000 400,1000
Prismaflood floodlights	High pressure sodium Metal halide Mercury	250, 400, 1000 400, 1000, 1500 400,1000

Specifications.

Lowering device.

The lowering device shall be Holophane Catalog No. LD5. It shall consist of 1) head frame; 2) luminaire ring; 3) winch assembly.

The head frame structure shall be zinc coated steel, attached to the pole by means of a steel slipfitter and secured by four stainless steel setscrews. The head frame shall encompass six 6" nominal diameter steel cable sheaves. They shall be made of hot rolled steel and shall be manufactured by splitting and spin-forming the sheave blank. The cross-section of the spin-formed sheave groove shall have a radius .005" to .009" greater than half the nominal cable diameter. The sheave shall be zinc-electroplated per ASTM A-164 and yellow chromate dipped for corrosion resistance. Oil-impregnated sintered bronze bushings shall be pressed into the steel sheave hub and shall ride on AISI 304 stainless steel shafts.

The three hoisting cables shall be zinc coated steel 7 x 19 aircraft cord of $\frac{3}{16}$ " diameter manufactured per MIL W-1511, and meeting Type A Federal Specification RR-W-410a (Where lifting loads allow and special corrosive conditions exist, the following may be substituted: The three hoisting cables shall be stainless steel 7 x 19 aircraft cord of $\frac{3}{16}$ " diameter manufactured per MIL W-5424).

The power cord roller assembly shall consist of twelve rollers mounted between two cold-rolled steel plates. The plates shall be zinc-electroplated per ASTM A-164 and yellow chromate dipped. The power cord shall ride on rollers made from acetal resin meeting the requirements of ASTM D-2133-65-T grade 2, mounted on AISI 304 stainless steel shafts. Six rollers shall be located on a radius on either end of the plates to support the power cord in a seven inch bending radius. At either end of the plates, a keeper bar shall be provided over the power cord between the plates to keep the cord in its track during pole erection and during normal operation. The head frame shall be covered with a copper-free aluminum cover attached with six stainless steel machine screws and self-locking nuts.

The head frame shall also include three latch barrels which support the luminaire ring assembly when the lowering device is not in operation. The latch barrels shall be cast high strength, copper-free aluminum. Latching shall be accomplished by the alternate raising and lowering of the luminaire ring

assembly by the winch and hoisting assembly, and there shall be no moving latch parts or springs attached to the head frame assembly. All moving parts of the latching mechanism shall be attached to the luminaire ring assembly and serviceable from the ground.

All moving parts that move in contact with other parts except the latch barrels shall be stainless steel to stainless steel (AISI 304). Oil-impregnated sintered bronze bushings shall be provided to carry the vertical loads between moving parts. No coil springs shall be in axial contact with rotating latch parts. The latching and locking of each latching mechanism shall be signalled by retro-reflecting indicator flags visible from the ground. The latching mechanism shall not be impaired by formation of ice and shall not require adjustment after the original installation.

The luminaire ring shall be fabricated of 6" x 2" x #7 gauge steel channel, hot dip galvanized per ASTM A386 Class B with the appropriate number of 2" nominal galvanized steel pipe mounting arms. The luminaire ring shall be wired with ITT Royal Powerflex 90 power cord of a suitable number of conductors and current carrying capacity for the total load, with a maximum voltage drop of 3% and type ST distribution cords with insulation suitable for at least 105 C.

All electrical cords shall be attached to the copper-free aluminum, weather-tight wiring chamber through weather-tight cable connections. A prewired 600 volt terminal block shall be provided in the weather-tight chamber. A weather-tight twistlock power inlet shall be provided on the chamber to allow testing of the luminaires while in the lowered position. "Kellams" type cord grips shall not be used to support the main power cord.

Roller-contact, spring-loaded centering arms shall be provided which will center the luminaire ring while ascending and descending the pole. The arm system shall be capable of keeping the ring concentric with the pole in winds up to 30 MPH. The rollers for the centering arms shall be of a water-resistant, non-marking material with oil-impregnated sintered bronze bushings. All axle shafts for arms and rollers shall be of AISI 304 stainless steel.

Ultimate support of the luminaire ring shall not be sacrificed by individual or total spring failure.

Winch assembly.

The winch shall have an ultimate strength of five times the lifted load with the number of layers of cable with which it will be used. The winch shall have a 30 to 1 worm gear reduction ratio and include an integral drag brake on the worm shaft to prevent free spooling of the winch. The winch shall be designed for at least intermittent power operation, but also have hand crank capability.

The winch shall be prewound with zinc coated steel 7 x 19 aircraft cord manufactured per MIL W-1511 of $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter of sufficient length to maintain at least 4 complete wraps on the drum after the device has been lowered to its lowest position. (If load limits allow and special corrosive conditions exist, the following may be substituted: The winch shall be prewound with stainless steel 7 x 19 aircraft cord manufactured per MIL W-5424 of $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter . . .) The drum shall be supported at both ends and keepers shall be provided to ensure that uncoiled cable will rewrap onto the drum.

Portable power unit.

The motor shall be the heavy-duty reversing type with a stalling torque at least twice that required to operate the device. The motor shall drive the winch through the torque limiter coupling to limit the lifting force. There shall be a back-up shear pin designed to shear at a torque level between 25% and 50% over the torque limiter setting. The motor shall be controlled by a reversing switch connected by a 20 foot remote cord.

Step-down transformer.

The portable power unit shall be provided with a portable enclosed and encapsulated transformer to stepdown the voltage from _____ volts to 120 to operate the power unit. The transformer shall be weather proof and easily carried by a carrying handle. All electrical connections from the transformer to the power cord and from the transformer to the power unit shall be twist-lock caps and plugs.

Ordering data.

Pole package ¹		Pole finish Galv-Galvanized WS-Weathering PP-Prime-painted	Number of luminaires ² 2,3,4,5,6, 8,9,10,12	Number of conductors in main power cable ³
HMS-100-H3416-GALV-8-LD5-3-1171-480-SYM-SS				
Pole height (ft)	Pole number	Lowering device	Luminaire catalog number ⁴	Options and accessories
50 90 130	See pole data sheet			See below
60 100 140				
70 110 150				
80 120				

Example: HMS package, 100' pole with galvanized finish, lowering system, 3 conductors in main power cable, eight 1000W HPS refractored luminaires, 480 volts, symmetrical distribution, stainless steel cables:
HMS-100-H3416-GALV-8-LD5-3-1171-480-SYM-SS

Lowering device options and accessories.*

Cat. no. suffix	Description	Weight (lbs.)
-SS	Stainless steel cables	-
-FAA-120	Single aircraft warning light	8
-FAA-2-120	Double aircraft warning light	15
-FAA-2TR-120	Double aircraft warning light with transfer relamp	18
-LA	Lightning arrestor	2
-LR	Lightning rod	8
-LDP-120	Portable power unit	120
-06697	Hand crank and leveling blocks**	2

*Factory installation supervision available. (Contact your sales representative)

**Supplied with LDP.

The physical properties of Holophane HMS LDS lowering devices represent typical average values obtained in accordance with accepted test methods and are subject to normal manufacturing variations. They are supplied as a technical service and are subject to change without notice. Check with your local Holophane Sales Representative to assure current information. Holophane is a division of Manville Products Corporation.

Warranty Refer to the Holophane limited 1 year material warranty on this product, which is published in the "Terms and Conditions" section of the current price schedule, and is available from your local Holophane sales representative.

Contact your local Holophane sales representative for application assistance, computer-aided design and cost studies. For information on other products and systems, call the Product Information Center at 303-978-4900

Footnotes:

¹For poles without lowering systems, obtain ordering information from pole data sheet HL-677 or Holophane representative.

²Lowering ring will not accommodate 7 or 11 luminaires symmetrically.

³In addition to specifying the number of conductors from the chart below, also indicate on the order the voltage and phasing requirements. If a ground wire is required, increase the conductor number by one.

Voltage	Phasing	Conductors
120	Single phase	2 wire
120/208	Three phase	4 wire
208	Single phase	2 wire
208	Three phase	3 wire
120/240	Single phase	3 wire
240/480	Single phase	3 wire
277	Single phase	2 wire
277/480	Three phase	4 wire
480	Single phase	2 wire
480	Three phase	3 wire

⁴For luminaire catalog numbers and options consult appropriate luminaire brochures: HMS 1100 series, Prismaflood, HL-324.

Electrical characteristics

For complete electrical data, see tables of electrical characteristics in Holophane Ballast Handbook, publication HL-301.

Holophane.
Leader in Light Control.

Manville

Manville Products Corporation

Manville Products Corporation, Holophane, Ken-Caryl Ranch, Denver, CO 80217/Holophane Canada, Bramton, Ont. and St. Hyacinthe, Que., Canada/Holophane Europe Limited, Bond Ave., Milton Keynes MK1 1JG, England/Holophane S.A. de C.U., Apartado Postal 75-415, Mexico 14, D.F. Mexico.

2. Poles are protected from vehicles, eliminating the knockdown problem.
3. Pole-mounted luminaires have good light control.

However, this scheme has the following disadvantages:

1. Pole foundations must be built concurrently with the median barrier or must be protected with expensive guard barriers.
2. If the poles are constructed concurrently with the median barrier, the lighting system rehabilitation must be linked with the construction of the median barriers. This may require that the upgrade of the lighting be done on a piecemeal basis.
3. Maintenance must be performed in proximity to the high speed left lane.

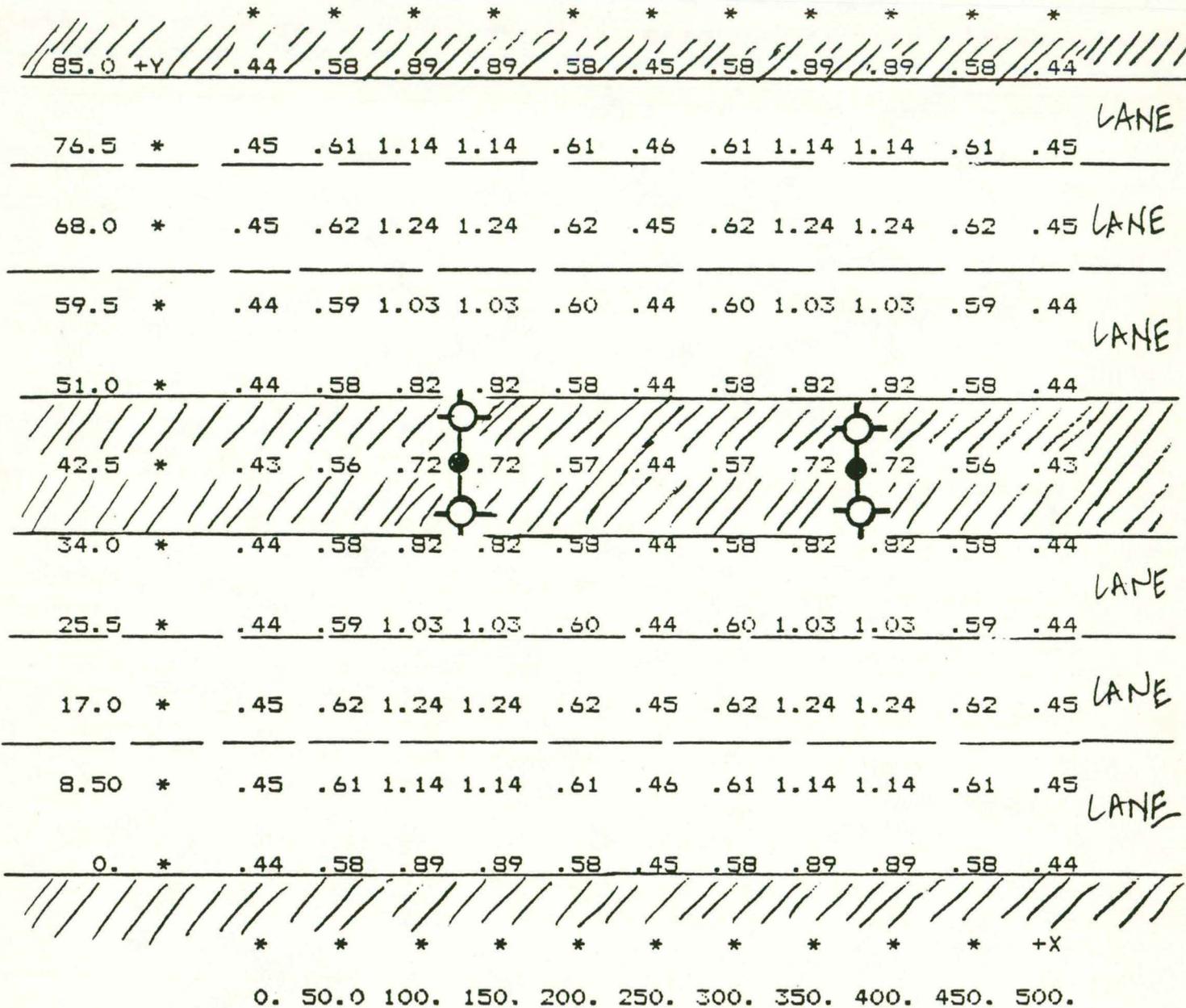
The footcandle distribution for a segment of lighted mainline is shown on Figure 4.2. The cost estimate for a typical one mile segment of median pole-mounted cobra-head luminaires is shown on page 11. The estimated cost is \$135,000 per mile. Descriptive literature is provided following page 11.

- D. Pole-Mounted Expressway Luminaires. In order to move the luminaire poles or towers completely from the roadway right or left recovery area, expressway luminaires have been developed. Descriptive literature for these is shown following page 11. The optical system in these luminaires allows them to be located as much as 40 feet from the right hand edge of the roadway. For this scheme, 40-foot poles with single 250-watt high-pressure sodium luminaires on 250-foot centers would be required on each side of the roadway. This scheme has the following advantages:
1. Shorter poles would be used, allowing existing high-reach maintenance trucks to be utilized.
 2. Poles would generally be located 30 feet to the right of the travelled roadway providing safety for maintenance crews.

This scheme has the following disadvantages:

1. Approximately twice as many poles would be required since each pole line lights only one direction of travelled roadway.

IDOT, COBRA-HEAD FIXTURES, 2-250W HPS ON 55' POLES
SPACED 250' APART, GRID=85'X500'
M-N-III DISTRIBUTION, CURVE 5816, MF=.8



I L L U M I N A T I O N S U M M A R Y

NUMBER OF LUMINAIRES	8	NORMAL DEVIATIONS IN LUMINAIRE
HORIZONTAL GRID SPACING	50.00	INSTALLATION, LIGHTED AREA
VERTICAL GRID SPACING	8.50	GEOMETRY, ELECTRICAL SUPPLY, LAMP
MAXIMUM GRID POINT VALUE	1.24	TOLERANCES, LUMINAIRE TOLERANCES,
MINIMUM GRID POINT VALUE	.43	AND OBSTRUCTIONS WITHIN THE
AVG OF 121 GRID POINTS	.70	LIGHTED SPACE MAY PRODUCE
UNIFORMITY RATIO AVG/MIN	1.61	ILLUMINATION LEVELS DIFFERENT
UNIFORMITY RATIO MAX/MIN	2.84	FROM THE ABOVE PREDICTED VALUES.

FIGURE 4.2

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

COBRA HEAD FIXTURES COST PER MILE	QUANTITY		LABOR & MATERIAL		LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.	\$ PER UNIT	TOTAL	\$ PER UNIT	MH PER UNIT	TOTAL	
POLE FOUNDATION	21	EA	470 ⁰⁰	9,870				
POLE 55' W/DOUBLE MAST ARM	21	EA	2,700 ⁰⁰	56,700				
FIXTURES 250 W HPS (COBRA HEAD)	42	EA	425 ⁰⁰	17,850				
PVC CONDUIT SCH 40 2"	6000	LF	4 ⁰⁰	24,000				
CABLE 2-#6 W/GROUND	6000	LF	1 ⁵⁰	9,000				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS	—	—	—	17,580				
<u>PROBABLE COST/MILE - COBRA HEAD FIXTURES</u>				<u>\$ 135,000 / MILE</u>				

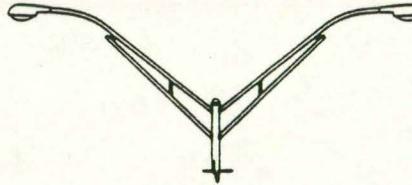
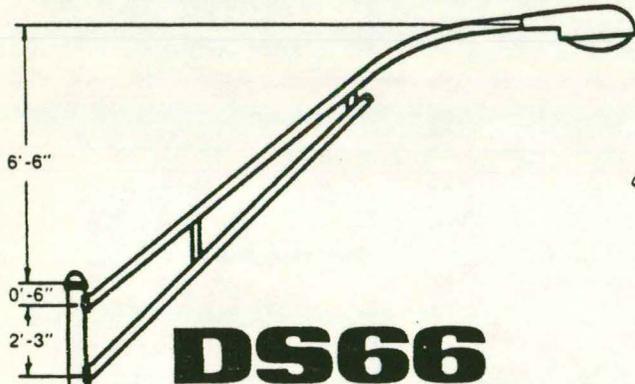
- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
 PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____

PROJECT LIGHTING STUDY I 235		SHEET 1 OF 3	
LOCATION DES MOINES, IOWA		JOB NO. 8944-03-694	
ESTIMATOR JR DRAKE	CHECKER W. C. ...	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/PEAP MCANISTER
DATE 10/28/86	DATE 10/29/86	DATE	DATE 10/29/86

DS66

Valmont



DS66 Tapered Steel Lighting Standard

Single or twin tubular luminaire arms

SPECIFICATIONS

MATERIAL AND FABRICATION

ANCHOR BOLTS

Anchor bolts are fabricated from a commercial quality hot rolled carbon steel bar with a minimum guaranteed yield strength of 50,000 psi. Bolts have an "L" bend on one end and are galvanized a minimum length of 12 inches on the threaded end. Four bolts (sizes as charted), each furnished with one hex nut and flat washer, are provided per pole. Included with each anchor bolt set are two leveling shims.

ANCHOR BASE

The anchor base is fabricated from a structural quality hot rolled carbon steel plate with a guaranteed minimum yield strength of 36,000 psi. The base plate telescopes the pole shaft and is circumferentially welded top and bottom. The base is provided with slotted bolt holes to accommodate a $\pm 1/2$ " variation in the nominal bolt circle as charted.

FULL BASE COVER

The base cover is fabricated from United States standard 14 Ga. (0.0747") commercial drawing quality carbon steel. It is a two-piece cover secured together with two hex head screws. The cover conceals the entire base plate and anchorage.

POLE SHAFT

The pole shaft is one or two section design. Each section is fabricated from United States standard 11 Ga. (0.1196"), 10 Ga. (0.1345"), or 7 Ga. (0.1793") coil stock. It is a weldable grade hot rolled commercial quality carbon steel with a guaranteed minimum yield strength of 48,000 psi after fabrication. Each section is one-piece construction with a full length longitudinal high frequency resistance weld and is cylindrical in cross-section having a uniform taper of approximately 0.14 inches of diameter change per foot of length.

HANDHOLE

The oval reinforced handhole has a nominal 4" x 6 1/2" inside opening and is circumferentially welded in the pole shaft. Included are two tabs for mounting a steel cover with hex head attachment screws. A nut holder is welded to the vertical side of the handhole and includes a 1/2"-13UNC hex head bolt and nut for grounding. The handhole is located at 1'-6" above the base and 90° clockwise with respect to the luminaire arm when viewed from the top of pole.

Valmont

Valmont Industries • Valley, Nebraska 68064

DS66-1-75-1

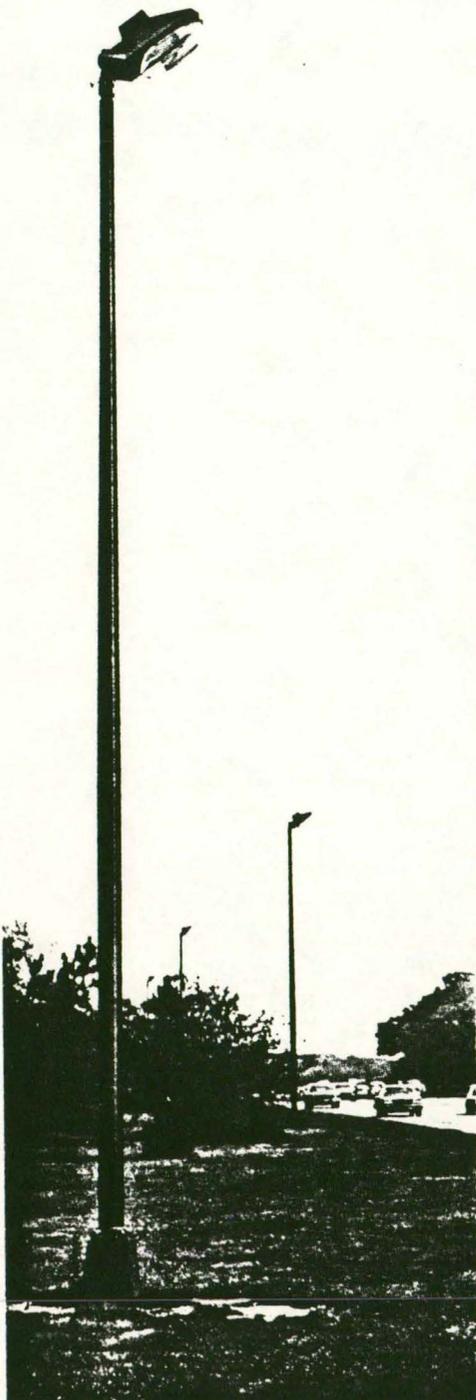
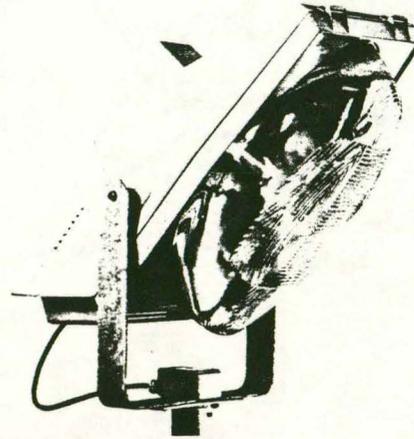
HL-51

Expressway
off-highway
luminaire

Optimum visibility
for drivers.

Improved highway
safety.

Effective security
lighting.



Expressway — A versatile luminaire for high pressure sodium and metal halide lamps.

An off-highway lighting unit for traffic safety.

When light poles are located alongside a highway and no protective barriers are required, the American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO) recommends that poles be placed outside the continuous clear roadside recovery area, a zone which may extend from 20' to 40' back from the travelled way.

Because of the limitations of conventional lighting equipment and where practical considerations make deep setback impossible, AASHTO allows poles as close as 12' to 15'. In this case the pole must be equipped with a suitable impact attenuation feature. Guardrails may be used, but are not encouraged solely to prevent pole collisions.

Thus the designer of highway lighting systems is faced with the difficult problem of achieving good and safe lighting at an economical cost.

The Helophane Expressway solution. This unique lighting system provides safe pole setback up to 40' with none of the compromises inherent in conventional systems; offers an important and dramatic improvement in highway lighting; and does the job at a lower cost. Expressway features all of the following advantages:

More economical. Since luminaires can mount directly on standard tenon top poles, no costly, extra-strength poles or long mounting arms are required. Also, Expressway luminaires provide a spacing ratio of 7:1 as compared with the more usual 5:1 for conventional luminaires of the same wattage, while providing 3:1 average to minimum uniformity. This reduces the number of poles and luminaires normally required with conventional systems by nearly 30%.

Simple installation. All work can be performed from a standard bucket truck parked off the roadway. There are also fewer luminaires to service, so the system provides continuing savings in energy and operating costs.

Aesthetically pleasing. Expressway luminaires have a clean, modern appearance. The closest units are completely out of the driver's normal field of vision. More distant luminaires are at the far corner of the motorist's viewing range.

Better highway lighting. Expressway gives the driver an expanded field of view. This experience is more like the open feeling of daylight driving than the closed-in feeling created by conventional lighting.

The entire area, from the base of the pole to the median strip, is lighted. This improvement in overall illuminance increases the motorist's visual performance.

The luminaire minimizes the problem of eye adaptation required to compensate for the difference between roadway illuminance and lighting in surrounding areas.

In addition, the Expressway luminaire gives the motorist fuller peripheral vision, thus allowing the driver to better assess dynamic driving situations at any given moment.

All of these factors, along with greatly reduced glare potential combine to minimize motorist stress and create a safer, more relaxed nighttime driving experience.

Flexible & adaptable. Expressway luminaires feature a vertical adjustment of $\pm 45^\circ$ from normal 45° position. This allows application in areas with short setback by either depressing the angle of the unit to light the near side lanes or raising the angle to light the opposite lanes in a crossing pattern from units opposite each other or in a staggered configuration.

The adjustment feature also allows elevation to cover wide toll plaza areas, changeover or merge lanes most effectively.

Expressway eliminates the problem of light spill-over into adjacent residential neighborhoods. The luminaires are aimed to light only the driving environment, the roadway and immediate surrounding areas. Less than 7% of the lamp output is directed in back of the luminaire when mounted in its normal 45° tilt.

Choice of lamps. Integrally ballasted Expressway is designed for a wide range of lamp types and wattages. By selecting from 250W to 1000W size, the appropriate light level can be provided.

Performance to meet AASHTO requirements. AASHTO recommendations call for light levels of 0.6 fc. maintained or more with a 3:1 or 4:1 average to minimum uniformity ratio on the roadway. With conventional luminaires, it is often difficult or uneconomical to balance these parameters. For example, a uniformity of 3:1 to 4:1 average to minimum may not be obtainable with a given luminaire spaced to provide 0.6 fc. In this case, poles would have to be spaced closer together to satisfy the uniformity criteria. As a result, illumination levels as well as equipment, installation and operating costs increase, and maintenance becomes more time consuming and expensive.

The Expressway luminaire, on the other hand, was designed specifically to meet AASHTO recommendations.

The luminaire provides balanced performance with optimum utilization of available light energy with wide pole spacing and setbacks of up to 40' from the highway.

A security luminaire for industrial locations and correctional facilities.

Horizontal isofootcandle curves for fast computations.

Security is of major importance today around industrial facilities, power generating plants, processing and outdoor storage areas, and areas containing valuable commodities. The object is to keep people out.

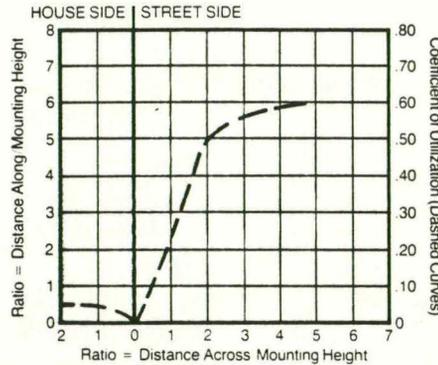
Prisons and correctional facilities need adequate lighting in order to detect prisoners attempting escape. The object is to keep people in.

Expressway luminaires offer an ideal solution to these problems by providing a band of light which can be directed toward or away from the area to be protected. In industrial areas the light may be directed outward so that guards may see intruders before they reach the area. In prison application, light is directed toward the facility so that guards may detect escape attempts.

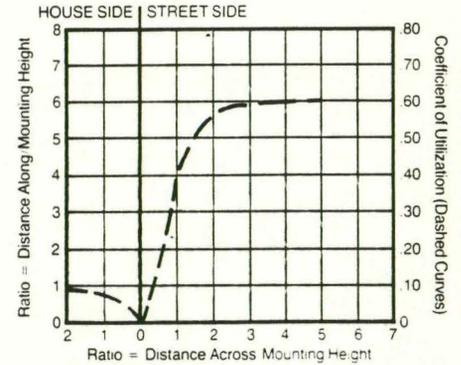
The combination of fixture tilt and optical design enhance the vertical levels of illumination for better intruder identification.

Efficient performance of the luminaire as well as the use of economical, long-life lamps also contribute to low operating costs for protection and production.

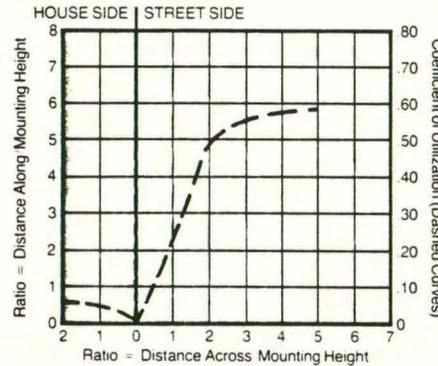
EXPS250HP12GR
Tilted 45°
250W Clear HPS



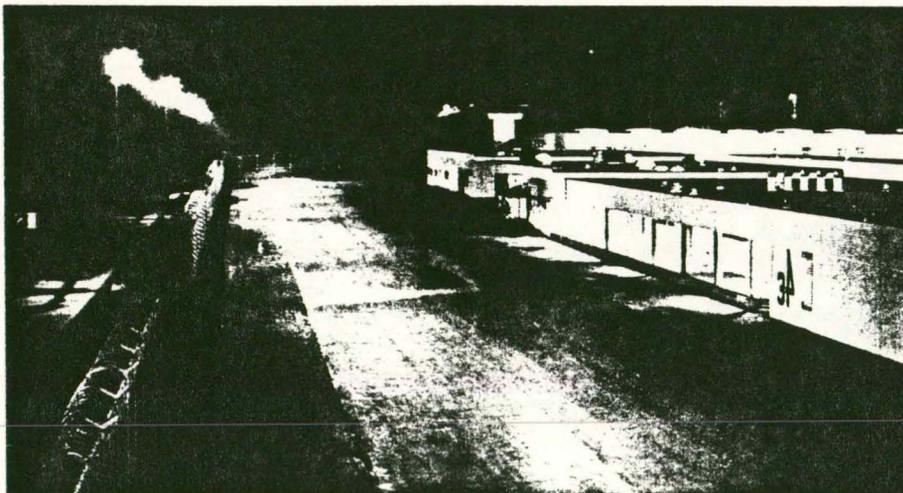
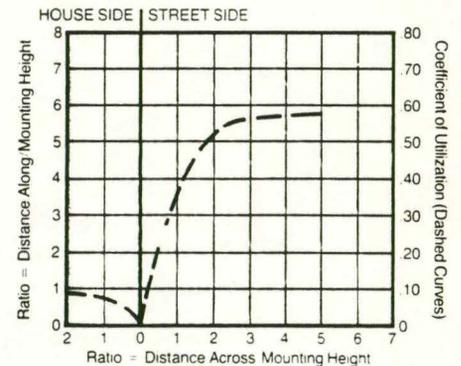
EXPS250HP12GR
Tilted 30°
250W Clear HPS



EXPS400HP12GR
Tilted 45°
400W Clear HPS



EXPS400HP12GR
Tilted 30°
400W Clear HPS

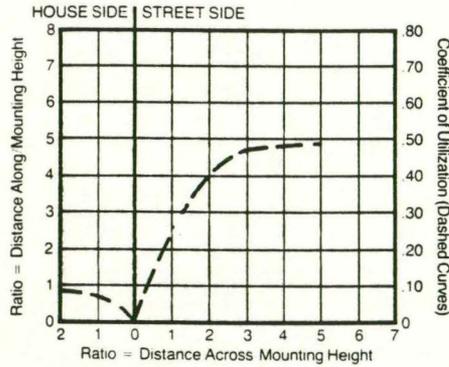


To convert isofootcandle curve values for mounting heights other than 40 feet use the following multiplying factors:

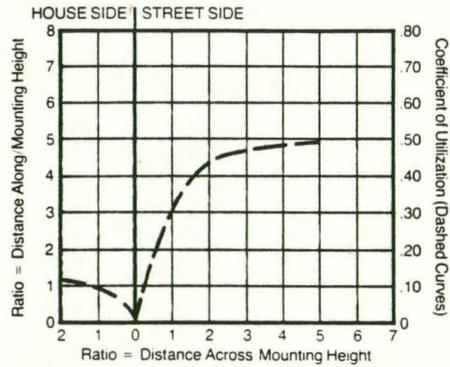
Mounting height (feet)	Factor
30	1.78
35	1.31
40	1.00
45	.79
50	.64
55	.53
60	.44

Engineered lighting for wider pole spacings.

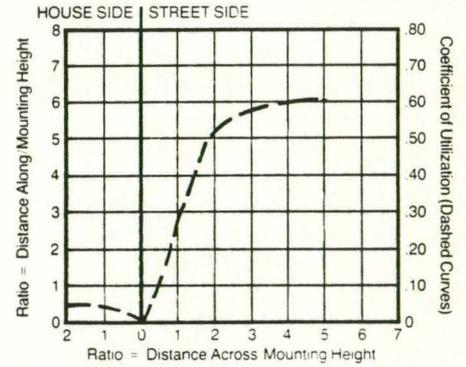
EXPSC10HP12GR
Tilted 45°
1000W Clear HPS



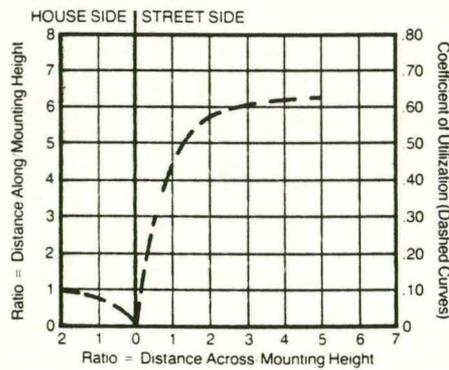
EXPSC10HP12GR
Tilted 30°
1000W Clear HPS



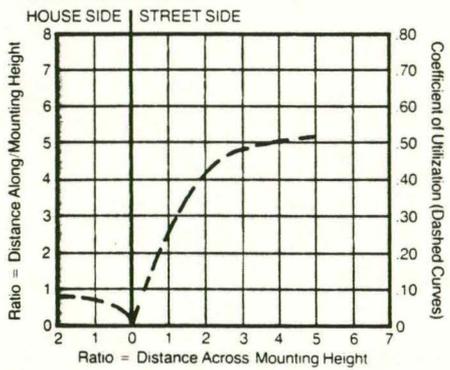
EXPS400MH12GR
Tilted 45°
400W Clear MH*



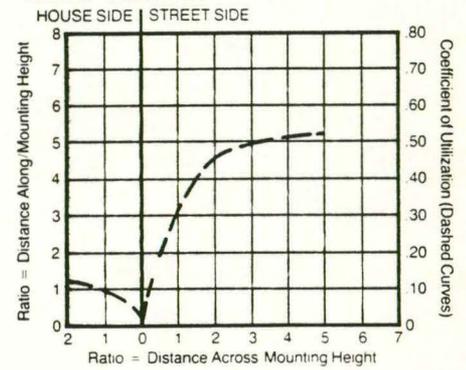
EXPS400MH12GR
Tilted 30°
400W Clear MH*



EXPSC10MH12GR
Tilted 45°
1000W Clear MH*

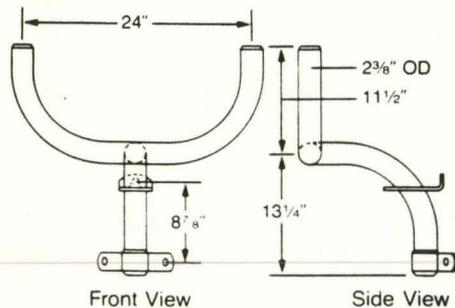


EXPSC10MH12GR
Tilted 30°
1000W Clear MH*

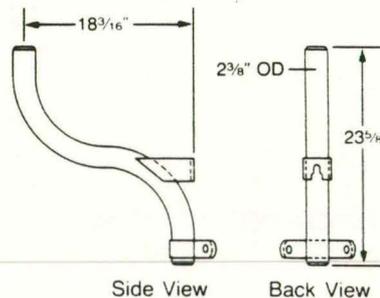


Optional Mounting Brackets:

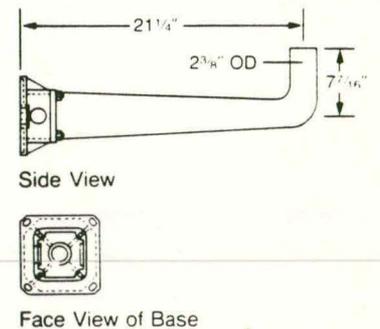
Holophane 06517
Double Mounting Bracket



Holophane 06469
Single Mounting Bracket



Holophane 06387
Wall Bracket



*Corrected for metal halide lamp tilt.

Ordering data

How to construct a catalog number for Expressway

EXAMPLE: **EXPS — 400HP — 12 — GR — -R**

1
2
3
4
5

Step	Catalog no.	Description
1. Luminaire	EXPS	Expressway
2. Source and wattages	*250 HP	250W high pressure sodium
	*400 HP	400W high pressure sodium
	*C10 HP	1000W high pressure sodium
	*400 MH	400W metal halide
	*C10 MH	1000W metal halide
3. Voltage	12	120 volt
	20	208 volt
	24	240 volt
	27	277 volt
	48	480 volt
	*MT	Multi-voltage for 120 through 277 volts, available with wattages indicated * above
4. Color	GR	Grey housing
5. Options	-R	NEMA photocontrol receptacle

Options

Catalog number	Description
-R	Photocontrol receptacle

Accessories (order separately)

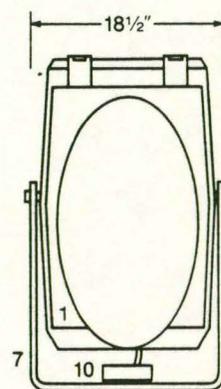
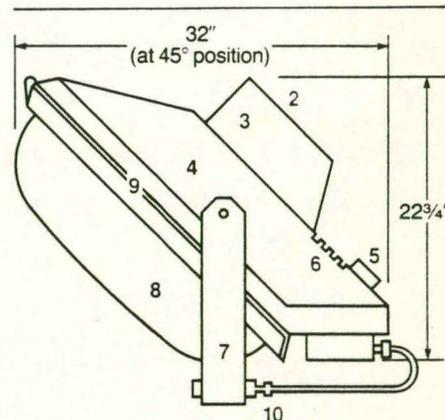
06387	Single wall bracket, prime paint, must use with one EXPSPA2
06469	Single bracket for wood pole, prime paint, must use with one EXPSPA2
06469-GAL	Single bracket for wood pole, galvanized, must use with one EXPSPA2
06517	Double bracket for wood pole, prime paint, must use with two EXPSPA2
06517-GAL	Double bracket for wood pole, galvanized, must use with two EXPSPA2
EXPSPA2	Mounting adapter for 2" tenon, galvanized
EXPSPA3	Mounting adapter for 3" tenon, galvanized

Expressway lighting package.

Pole	Pole base type	Number of luminaires
S__RT Steel, round tapered	anchor base	1, 2
A__RT Aluminum, round tapered		

S P R T 30 J / 1 / EXPS400HP12GR-R

Pole finish	Pole height ft.	Luminaire catalog no.
L-Satin finish, aluminum only	Aluminum 30, 35, 39	See above
P-Prime painted, steel only		
G-Galvanized, steel only	Steel 30, 35, 39, 45, 50, 55, 60	



(1) Twin, trigger-action door latches for quick, easy access to all internal components. (2) Built-in sights for quick, sure optical alignment of main beam. (3) Lamp socket permanently attached to reflector to assure proper positioning. (4) Rugged cast aluminum housing with baked enamel finish. (5) NEMA photocell receptacle available. (6) Ballasts—250W, 400W & 1000W high pressure sodium, 400W & 1000W metal halide. (7) Support yoke. (8) Borosilicate prismatic glass refractor set in cast aluminum door frame. (9) Gasketed for weather tight operation. (10) Weather tight wiring box with flexible ballast cord and connections.

Performance specification

The luminaire shall be Holophane catalog number _____ for use with a _____ watt _____ lamp. It shall operate the lamp in all types of outdoor environments when mounted on poles, parapets, walls, and brackets. It shall consist of a cast aluminum housing, built-in ballast, and pressed borosilicate glass refractor enclosed in a cast aluminum door frame.

The cast aluminum housing shall provide a weather resistant environment for all components when operating up to 1000 watt high pressure sodium or metal halide lamps. A galvanized steel yoke shall support the housing assembly and shall allow the luminaire to be aimed from 0° to 90° above nadir by loosening two stainless steel bolts and lock washers. Twin, trigger action door latches shall allow quick easy access to all internal components. The luminaire shall be vibration tested under normal

operating conditions and shall pass a 2.25 g, 100,000 cycle test without mechanical failure of any parts. All components shall be of non-corrosive material or have positive corrosion protection.

Ballast: The copper wound ballast shall operate the _____ watt lamp at _____ volts with the following operating characteristics: starting current less than operating current; primary lamp extinguishing voltage, _____ volts; operating line current, _____ amps; input wattage, _____ volts; and have its power factor over 90%. It shall operate at a minimum ambient starting temperatures of - _____ °F and shall provide lamp wattage regulation of ± _____ % for line voltage of ± _____ %. All ballast components shall be mounted to a single plate which shall be completely removable as a unitized assembly for maintenance without removing the luminaire from the pole. All

ballast components shall be factory tested and pre-wired. A weather resistant flexible cord shall connect the ballast assembly to the yoke mounted wiring box.

Optical assembly: The optical train shall consist of a prismatic pressed borosilicate glass refractor with smooth outer surface and a formed Alzak aluminum reflector. It shall produce an IES Type II, III or IV (depending on lamp type) medium non-cutoff distribution based on a ¾ mounting height off set reference line. The nickel plated, lamp grip, porcelain enclosed, pulse rated socket shall prevent undue lamp vibration and backout. A NEMA photocontrol receptacle shall be available.

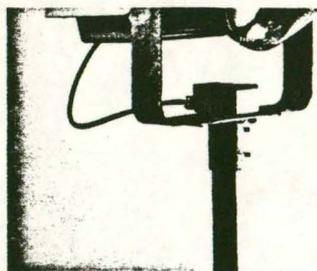
Electrical characteristics: For complete electrical data, see tables of electrical characteristics in Holophane Ballast Handbook, publication HL-301.

Warranty: Refer to the Holophane limited 1 year material warranty on this product, which is published in the "Terms and Conditions" section of the current price schedule, and is available from your local Holophane sales representative.

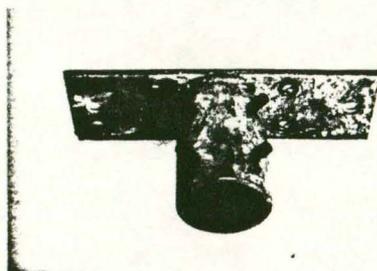
The physical properties of the Holophane Expressway luminaires represent typical average values obtained in accordance with accepted test methods and are subject to normal manufacturing variations. They are supplied as a technical service and are subject to change without notice. Check your local Holophane sales representative to assure current information.

Contact your local Holophane sales representative for application assistance, computer-aided design and cost studies, and sample units for trial installation. For information on other products and systems, call the Product Information Center at 303-978-4900.

Mounting arrangement:



Support yoke, wiring box and optional mounting adapter.



EXPSPA2 or 3 pole mounting adapter.

Holophane
LUMINAIRE

Manville

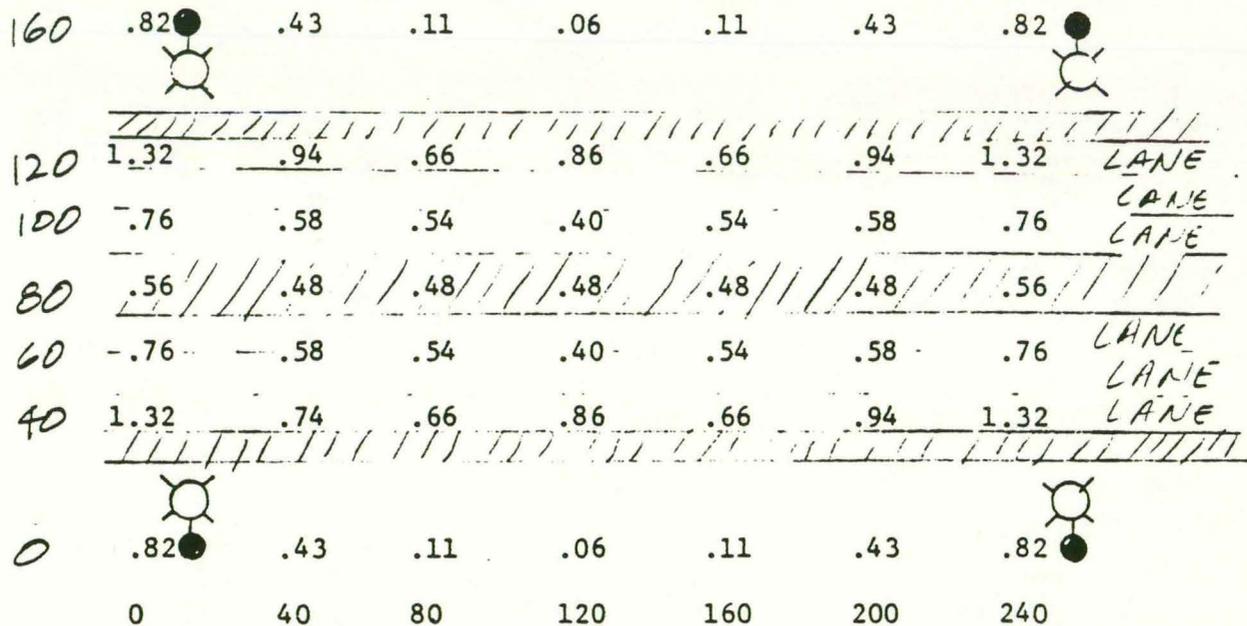
Holophane Division

Holophane, Ken Caryl Ranch, P.O. Box 5108, Denver, CO 80217
Holophane Canada, Brampton, Ont. and St. Hyacinthe, Que., Canada
Holophane Europe Limited, Bond Ave., Milton Keynes, MK1 1JG, England
Holophane S.A. de C.V. Apartado Postal 75-415, Mexico 14, D.F. Mexico

2. Light control is not as good as with the cobra-head luminaires, producing more glare in some directions.
3. With the increased setback distance, winter maintenance may be difficult if large amounts of snow have accumulated in the road ditches.
4. In some areas it will not be practical or possible to locate the poles as far as 30 feet from the roadway.

The footcandle distribution for a segment of lighted mainline is shown on Figure 4.3. The cost estimate for a typical one-mile segment of expressway lighting is shown on page 13. The estimated cost is \$200,000 per mile. If this scheme is used, the lighting for interchange entrances, exits, and side-road terminals would be provided with expressway luminaires also.

EXPRESSWAY LIGHTS
(Holophane 250 W, 45° Tilt)



Maximum FC: 1.32

Minimum FC: 0.40

Average of 35 Grid Points: 0.72

Uniformity Ratio Avg/Min: 1.80

Uniformity Ratio Max/Min: 3.30

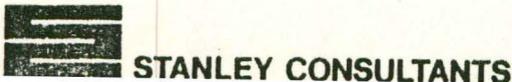
FIGURE 4.3

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

EXPRESSWAY LUMINAIRES COST FOR MILE	QUANTITY		LABOR & MATERIAL		LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.	\$ PER UNIT	TOTAL	\$ PER UNIT	MH PER UNIT	TOTAL	
POLE FOUNDATION	42	GA	470 ⁰⁰	# 19,740				
POLE 40' GALVANIZED	42	SA	1800 ⁰⁰	75,600				
FIXTURE 250W HPS (EXPRESSWAY)	42	SA	700 ⁰⁰	29,400				
CABLE 2-#6 W/GROUND IN CONDUIT	12,000	LF	4 ⁰⁰	48,000				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS	—	LS	—	27,260				
<u>PROBABLE COST / MILE - EXPRESSWAY LUMINAIRES</u>				<u># 200,000 / MILE</u>				

- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
- PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____



PROJECT LIGHTING STUDY I235		SHEET 2 OF 3	
LOCATION DES MOINES, IOWA		JOB NO. 8944-03-694	
ESTIMATOR DR. DRAKS	CHECKER A. Culbagen	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/PEAP J. McAMUSTEN
DATE 10/28/86	DATE 10/27/86	DATE	DATE 10/29/86

V. RECOMMENDED LIGHTING SCHEME - EXPRESSWAY LIGHTS

A. Advantages. Each of the lighting schemes can be designed to correct the initial problems of lighting coverage, pole knock-downs, and electrical system reliability. However, the expressway lights offer two significant advantages over the lighting installed in the median.

1. Maintenance can be performed in a relatively safe area of the roadway corridor.
2. The lighting rehabilitation can be programmed and constructed separate from projects to add left traffic lanes and median barriers.

B. Implementation. In order to implement this scheme the following would be required:

1. Existing lighting poles, mast arms, and fixtures would be removed to be used by Iowa DOT for other projects.
2. Existing concrete pole bases would be removed to below grade.
3. Existing direct buried lighting branch circuit cables would be abandoned in-place.
4. Existing controllers would be re-used, if in good condition.
5. New pole foundations, poles, and expressway luminaires would be installed.
6. New cable-in-conduit branch lighting circuits would be installed.

VI. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

In order to implement the renovation of the roadway lighting system in the I-235 corridor a series of projects is proposed. The projects and their recommended order of priority are as follows:

- A. Electrical System Rehabilitation. During the field survey it was noted that some of the controllers were in need of immediate repair. Lighting circuits in some areas needed replacement of individual segments between poles. There were also some poles which had been knocked down and removed. To the extent that this work has not already been accomplished by maintenance, a project should be developed to make these initial changes. Generally, the existing system will be repaired to bring it into conformance with the design shown on the record drawings. The detailed cost estimate is shown on page 16. The estimated cost of this project is \$235,000. The scope of these changes is shown on sheets 2 through 20 of Appendix B.
- B. West I-235 Expressway Lights. For the segment of I-235 west from 42nd Street in Des Moines to the west I-235/I-35/I-80 interchange, the mainline lighting was removed, but the interchange entrance ramp, exit ramp, and side road terminal lighting have been left in-place. All of these will be replaced with new expressway luminaires, poles, foundations, and underground cable-in conduit. Additional controllers will be provided where they are needed. The detailed cost estimate is shown on page 20. The estimated cost of this project is \$1,505,000. The scope of these changes is shown on sheets 2 through 6 of Appendix B.

The cost estimate for this work shows an aggregate cost of approximately \$5,000 per expressway light including pole, luminaire, foundation, conduit, and cable. This cost can generally be applied to the expressway lighting on I-235. The estimated costs for the segments of this work are as follows:

1. West I-235/I-35/I-80 Interchange to 35th Street in West Des Moines: \$270,000.

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

	QUANTITY		LABOR & MATERIAL		LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.	\$PER UNIT	TOTAL	\$PER UNIT	MH PER UNIT	TOTAL	
REHABILITATION - I235								
REMOVE & REPLACE; CONTROL STATION	12	EA	3,000 ⁰⁰	\$ 36,000				
CABLE	21,000	LF	3 ⁰⁰	63,000				
POLE & FIXTURES	31	EA	2,800 ⁰⁰	86,800				
TROUBLESHOOT CIRCUIT	23	EA	320 ⁰⁰	7,360				
REMOVE SWITCH	21	EA	80 ⁰⁰	1,680				
REINSTALL POLE & FIXTURES	2	EA	400 ⁰⁰	800				
INSTALL NEW CABLE TO COMPLETE CIRCUIT	800	LF	2 ⁵⁰	2,000				
DISCONNECT & RECONNECT FIXTURES	3	EA	300 ⁰⁰	900				
REPAIR MAIN SWITCH MECHANISM	1	EA	100 ⁰⁰	100				
WATER TIGHT CONNECTION ON BREATHER FITTING	1	EA	50 ⁰⁰	50				
REPAIR OR REPLACE BASES	4	EA	1,160 ⁰⁰	4,640				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS	—	LS	—	31,670				
				\$ 235,000				

- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
 PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____

PROJECT LIGHTING STUDY I235		SHEET 2 OF 6	
LOCATION DES MOINES, IOWA		JOB NO. 8944-03-694	
ESTIMATOR DEBRAE	CHECKER CO. [unclear]	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/PEAP J. M. AUSTEN
DATE 10/24/86	DATE 11/1/86	DATE	DATE 10/29/86

2. 35th Street West Des Moines to Rancho Grande: \$500,000.
3. Rancho Grande to 63rd Street: \$335,000.
4. 63rd Street to 56th Street: \$200,000.
5. 56th Street to 42nd Street: \$200,000.

If new poles with cobra-head luminaires were installed for mainline lighting in the areas where poles have previously been removed, the cost of this work would be \$808,000. For this work poles with 250-watt high pressure sodium luminaires at 50-foot mounting height would be installed with 225- to 250-foot spacing.

- C. East I-235 Expressway Lights. For the segment of I-235 east from 42nd Street to the Euclid Avenue interchange, the existing lighting will be replaced. New expressway luminaires, poles, foundations, and underground cable-in-conduit will be installed. The detailed cost estimate is shown on page 21. The estimated cost of this project is \$3,525,000. The scope of these changes is shown on sheets 6 through 17 of Appendix B.

The estimated costs for the segments of this work are as follows:

1. 42nd Street to 35th Street: \$360,000.
2. 35th Street to Cottage Grove: \$275,000.
3. Cottage Grove to Keo Way: \$450,000.
4. Keo Way to 2nd Avenue: \$600,000.
5. 2nd Avenue to East 14th Street: \$470,000.
6. East 14th Street to Easton Boulevard: \$550,000.
7. Easton Boulevard to Guthrie Avenue: \$350,000.
8. Guthrie Avenue to Euclid Avenue: \$470,000.

- D. Euclid Avenue to I-235/I-35/I-80 Interchange Expressway Lights. No lighting is presently provided on this segment of roadway. New expressway luminaires, poles, foundations, controllers, electric services, and underground cable-in-conduit will be provided in this project. The detailed cost estimate is shown on page 22. The estimated cost of this project is \$225,000. The scope of this work is shown on sheets 17 and 18 of Appendix B.

If new poles with cobra-head luminaires were installed for mainline lighting the cost of this work would be \$230,000. For this work poles with 250 watts high pressure sodium luminaires at 50 foot mounting height would be installed with 225- to 250-foot spacing.

- E. East I-235/I-35/I-80 Interchange Tower Lighting. Presently, this interchange is lighted with pole-mounted cobra-head luminaires. This project would replace this system with lighting towers. The detailed cost estimate is shown on page 23. The estimated cost of this project is \$1,570,000. The scope of this work is shown on sheets 18, 19, and 20 of Appendix B.

Although the lighting controllers are being replaced in the I-235 rehabilitation project, underground wiring is not being repaired at this time. However, the DOT maintenance group has identified that it is deteriorating and repair work will be required soon. The north segment of the interchange lighting was installed in 1967 and the south segment in 1973.

Lamp replacement is accomplished on a four-year cycle. Replacement of the poles with towers should be programmed for the end of the next lamp cycle in four years. The new controllers can be used with the towers.

- F. Priority of Projects. In order to implement this upgrade, the work has been organized into an appropriate sequence of projects. These projects can be designed and constructed as funding allows. The projects with their estimated costs are listed by order of priority.
1. Electrical System Rehabilitation (\$235,000). This project should be attempted first in order to upgrade the present lighting system as much as practical to the as-built condition.
 2. West I-235 Expressway Lights (\$1,505,000). This project would replace the interchange lighting west of 42nd Street in Des Moines with expressway lights. Expressway lights

would also be installed for mainline lighting from 42nd Street west to the I-80 interchange. The cost estimates in this report show an aggregate cost approximately \$5,000 per expressway light, including pole, luminaire, foundation, conduit, and cable. This cost can generally be applied to the expressway lighting on I-235. The estimated cost for the segments of this work are as follows:

- a. West I-235/I-35/I-80 Interchange to 35th Street in West Des Moines: \$270,000.
 - b. 35th Street West Des Moines to Rancho Grande: \$500,000.
 - c. Rancho Grande to 63rd Street: \$335,000.
 - d. 63rd Street to 56th Street: \$200,000.
 - e. 56th Street to 42nd Street: \$200,000.
3. East I-235 Expressway Lights (\$3,525,000). This project would replace the mainline and interchange lighting from 42nd Street to the Euclid Avenue interchange, including the lighting in the Central Business District.

The cost estimates for individual segments of this work are as follows:

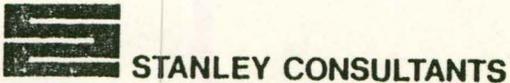
- a. 42nd Street to 35th Street: \$360,000.
 - b. 35th Street to Cottage Grove: \$275,000.
 - c. Cottage Grove to Keo Way: \$450,000.
 - d. Keo Way to 2nd Avenue: \$600,000.
 - e. 2nd Avenue to East 14th Street: \$470,000.
 - f. East 14th Street to Easton Boulevard: \$550,000.
 - g. Easton Boulevard to Guthrie Avenue: \$350,000.
 - h. Guthrie Avenue to Euclid Avenue: \$470,000.
4. Euclid Avenue to I-235/I-35/I-80 Interchange Expressway Lights (\$225,000). This project would provide new lighting in an area which is not lighted now.
5. East I-235/I-35/I-80 Interchange Tower Lighting (\$1,570,000). This project would replace the mercury vapor pole-mounted lights with towers and high pressure sodium lights.

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

NEW CONSTRUCTION - I 235 WEST	QUANTITY		MATERIAL		LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.	\$ PER UNIT	TOTAL	\$ PER UNIT	MH PER UNIT	TOTAL	
POLE FOUNDATION	299	EA	470 ⁰⁰	\$ 140,530				
POLE 4.0' GALVANIZED	308	EA	1,800 ⁰⁰	554,400				
FIXTURE 250W HPS	308	EA	700 ⁰⁰	215,600				
CABLE 2-#6 W/GROUND IN CONDUIT	68000	LF	4 ⁰⁰	272,000				
REMOVE EXISTING POLE & FIXTURE	262	EA	300 ⁰⁰	78,600				
POLE FOUNDATION (706" UNDERGROUND)	262	EA	150 ⁰⁰	39,300				
MAIN CONTROL STATION	2	EA	4,000 ⁰⁰	8,000				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS		LS		196,570				
<u>PROBABLE COST I 235 WEST</u>				<u>\$ 1,505,000</u>				

- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
 PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____



PROJECT <i>LIGHTING STUDY I 235</i>		SHEET <i>3</i> OF <i>6</i>	
LOCATION <i>DES MOINES, IOWA</i>		JOB NO. <i>5744-03-674-</i>	
ESTIMATOR <i>JR. DRAKS</i>	CHECKER <i>[Signature]</i>	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/PEAP <i>McAuliffe</i>
DATE <i>10/24/86</i>	DATE <i>10/24/86</i>	DATE	DATE <i>10/29/86</i>

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

CORRELATED FIXTURES VIEST I-80 INTERCHANGE TO 42 ND ST DES MOINES	QUANTITY		MATERIAL		LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.	\$PER UNIT	TOTAL	\$PER UNIT	MH PER UNIT	TOTAL	
POLE FOUNDATION	145	LF	470 ⁰⁰	\$ 68,150				
POLE 50' GALVANIZED W/15' MOST ARM	145	LF	2500 ⁰⁰	362,500				
FIXTURE 250 W HPS	145	LF	425 ⁰⁰	61,625				
CABLE 2-#6 W/GROUND IN CONDUIT	36,750	LF	5 ⁵⁰	202,125				
NEW CONTROL STATION	2	EA	4000 ⁰⁰	8,000				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS	—	LY	—	105,600				
<u>PROBABLE COST</u>				\$ 808,000				

- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
- PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____

PROJECT <i>LIGHTING STUDY I-235</i>		SHEET <i>1</i> OF <i>1</i>	
LOCATION <i>DES MOINES, IOWA</i>		JOB NO. <i>8944-03-034</i>	
ESTIMATOR <i>[Signature]</i>	CHECKER <i>[Signature]</i>	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/PEAP
DATE <i>11/11/87</i>	DATE <i>11/11/87</i>	DATE	DATE

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

NEW CONSTRUCTION - I 235 EAST	QUANTITY		LABOR & MATERIAL		LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.	\$ PER UNIT	TOTAL	\$ PER UNIT	MH PER UNIT	TOTAL	
POLE FOUNDATION	687	EA	470 ⁰⁰	\$ 322,890				
POLE 40' GALVANIZED	698	EA	1,800 ⁰⁰	1,256,400				
FIXTURE 2.50W HPS	698	EA	700 ⁰⁰	488,600				
CABLE 2" 6W/GROUND IN CONDUIT	126,000	LF	4 ⁰⁰	504,000				
REMOVE: EXISTING POLE & FIXTURE	1,092	EA	300 ⁰⁰	327,600				
POLE FOUNDATION (16 6" UNDERGROUND)	1,102	EA	150 ⁰⁰	163,800				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS	—	LS	—	461,710				
<u>PROBABLE COST I 235 EAST</u>				<u>\$ 3,525,000</u>				

- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
 PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____

PROJECT LIGHTING STUDY I 235		SHEET 4 OF 6	
LOCATION DES MOINES, IOWA		JOB NO. 8944-03-674	
ESTIMATOR DEDRICK	CHECKER <i>[Signature]</i>	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/REAP McAuliston
DATE 10/24/86	DATE 10/24/86	DATE	DATE 10/29/86

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

NEW CONSTRUCTION - EXCLID TO I 80	QUANTITY		L ^{OS} & MATERIAL		LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.	\$PER UNIT	TOTAL	\$PER UNIT	MH PER UNIT	TOTAL	
POLE FOUNDATION	47	EA	470 ⁰⁰	\$ 22,090				
POLE 40' GALVANIZED	47	EA	1,800 ⁰⁰	84,600				
FIXTURES	47	EA	700 ⁰⁰	32,900				
CABLE 2-"G W/GROUND IN CONDUIT	11,300	LF	4 ⁰⁰	45,200				
REMOVE: EXISTING POLE & FIXTURES	4	EA	300 ⁰⁰	1,200				
POLE FOUNDATION (TO 6" UNDERGROUND)	4	EA	150 ⁰⁰	600				
NEW CONTROL STATION	2	EA	4,000 ⁰⁰	8,000				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS	—	LS	—	30,410				
<u>PROBABLE COST EXCLID TO I 80</u>				<u>\$ 225,000</u>				

- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
 PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____

PROJECT <i>LIGHTING STUDY</i>		SHEET <i>5</i> OF <i>6</i>	
LOCATION <i>DES MOINES, IOWA</i>		JOB NO. <i>8944-03-694</i>	
ESTIMATOR <i>DRIDRAKE</i>	CHECKER <i>D. ...</i>	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/REAP <i>McAusron</i>
DATE <i>10/24/86</i>	DATE <i>10/24/86</i>	DATE	DATE <i>10/24/86</i>

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

COPPER LEAD FIXTURES EUCLID TO GL: T I-80 INTERCHANGE	QUANTITY		UNIT	\$ PER UNIT	MATERIAL TOTAL	LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.				\$ PER UNIT	MH PER UNIT	TOTAL	
POLE FOUNDATION	41	EA		470 ⁰⁰	\$ 19,270				
POLE 50' GALVANIZED W/15' MAET ARM	41	EA		2,500 ⁰⁰	102,500				
FIXTURE 250W HPS	41	EA		425 ⁰⁰	17,425				
CABLE 2-#6 W/GROUND IN CONDUIT	10,250	LF		5 ⁵⁰	56,375				
NEW CONTROL STATION	1	EA		4,000 ⁰⁰	4,000				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS	—	LS		—	30,130				
<u>PROBABLE COST</u>					\$ 230,000				

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____

- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
 PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

PROJECT <i>LIGHTING STUDY I-235</i>		SHEET <i>1</i> OF <i>2</i>	
LOCATION <i>DES MOINES, IOWA</i>		JOB NO. <i>8944-07-681</i>	
ESTIMATOR <i>D. DRAKE</i>	CHECKER <i>[Signature]</i>	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/PEAP
DATE <i>1/14/87</i>	DATE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE	DATE

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE

NEW CONSTRUCTION - I80 EAST INTERCHANGES	QUANTITY		MATERIAL		LABOR			TOTAL COST
	NO. UNITS	UNIT MEAS.	\$ PER UNIT	TOTAL	\$ PER UNIT	MH PER UNIT	TOTAL	
CABLE 2-#6 w/GROUND IN CONDUIT	18,500	LF	4. ⁰⁰	# 74,000				
REMOVE: EXISTING POLE & FIXTURES	215	EA	300. ⁰⁰	64,500				
POLE FOUNDATION (TO 6" UNDERGROUND)	215	EA	150. ⁰⁰	32,250				
TOWER (150' INCLUDING FIXTURES & FOUNDATION)	23	EA	52,000. ⁰⁰	1,196,000				
UNDEVELOPED DESIGN DETAILS	—	LS	—	203,250				
<u>PROBABLE COST I80 EAST INTERCHANGES</u>				# 1,570,000				

- PRICES INCLUDE ESCALATION TO _____
 PRICES ARE AS OF DATE OF THIS ESTIMATE

TOTALS THIS SHEET \$ _____ \$ _____

PROJECT <i>LIGHTING STUDY</i>		SHEET <i>6</i> OF <i>6</i>	
LOCATION <i>DES MOINES, IOWA</i>		JOB NO. <i>8944-03-697</i>	
ESTIMATOR <i>DR. DRAKE</i>	CHECKER <i>[Signature]</i>	CONSTRUCTION MGR.	DESIGN MGR/PEAP <i>[Signature]</i>
DATE <i>10/24/86</i>	DATE <i>10/24/86</i>	DATE	DATE <i>10/29/86</i>

VII. SUMMARY

- A. Present Lighting System Problems. The present lighting system for the I-235 corridor utilizes high pressure sodium cobra-head luminaires in a 1983 upgrade from the original mercury vapor system. Low luminaire mounting heights, close pole spacing and short setback distances result in a system which is vulnerable to frequent pole knockdown from vehicle collision.

The areas of the corridor which are continuously lighted are generally adequately lighted, but will be deficient if an additional third left lane is constructed. On the west I-235 segment for which continuous lighting was removed, the increased travel due to development in this area requires the upgrade to continuous lighting.

The present electrical system uses direct buried branch circuit conductors that were installed in the original construction. It appears that these have been spliced and rerouted for various reasons, causing inconsistencies in the circuit loading. However, voltage drop does not appear to be a problem.

- B. Lighting System Alternatives. In this study the following lighting schemes were considered as a replacement to the present design of cobra-head luminaires located close to the right travelled lane:
1. Median towers in-line with median barrier.
 2. Median poles using cobra-head luminaires in-line with median barrier.
 3. Pole-mounted expressway luminaires with increased setback distance from right side of roadway.
- C. Recommended Lighting Scheme - Expressway Lights. Expressway lights located at nominal 30-foot setback from the right travelled lane have the advantage of decreasing pole knockdowns, while allowing maintenance to be performed in relative safety. For this scheme the rehabilitation can be accomplished independently of the construction of additional lanes in the median.

D. Priority of Projects. In order to implement this upgrade, five projects are proposed. The projects with their estimated costs are as follows:

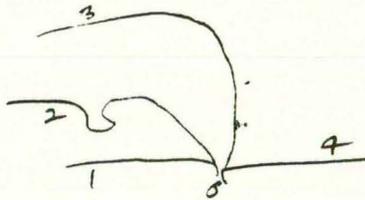
1. Electrical System Rehabilitation. This project would upgrade the system to adequate operation without changing the lighting system. The estimated cost of this project is \$235,000.
2. West I-235 Lighting. This work would replace the continuous lighting which was removed earlier with expressway lights. The estimated cost of this project is \$1,505,000.
3. East I-235 Lighting. This project replaces the lighting in Des Moines with expressway lights. The estimated cost of this project is \$3,525,000.
4. Euclid Avenue to East I-235/I-35/I-80 Interchange Lighting. This work provides continuous lighting from Euclid Avenue north to the East I-80 Interchange. The estimated cost of this project is \$225,000.
5. East I-235/I-35/I-80 Interchange Tower Lighting. This project replaces the pole-mounted lights at this interchange with towers using high-pressure sodium luminaires. The estimated cost of this project is \$1,570,000.

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: T DATE: 8-21-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



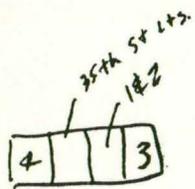
CONTACTORS: G

C. BREAKERS: 1, 2, 3, 4 (P) 35th st Lt N

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: Painted steel old key system - had weather head but removed. Hole not plugged. 1 deep birds nest inside

COMMENTS: _____



C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: $\frac{117.3}{120}$ L2-G: $\frac{117.5}{120}$ L1-L2: $\frac{236}{230}$ Big Simpson

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 30+ L2: 30-

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
	T222	15.5				111.2	110.9	221
<u>1 & 2</u>	T44	15.5	117.2	117.2	235	110.1	109.9	220
	<u>35th</u>	<u>4</u>						
	T209	4	118.0	118.0	236	118.1	117.2	238
		9						
<u>3</u>	T314	8	118.1	118.0	236	116.3	115.7	232
		1.4						
<u>4</u>	T402	.8	117.6	117.7	236	119.7	119.8	243

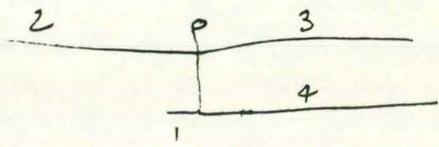
F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
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ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: S DATE: B-21-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:



- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: 3 E 4th(?)

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: (G.) Painted steel old key system

COMMENTS: Disconnecting load side of 3rd breaker
doesn't shut off any fixtures yet has 4.5A load.(?)

200A M

4	1	2	3
30	30	50	50

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: $\frac{121.1}{130}$ L2-G: $\frac{120.9}{130}$ L1-L2: $\frac{243}{243}$ B19 Simpson

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: $\frac{24}{20}$ L2: $\frac{24}{20}$

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		0						
1		0						
2	S211	4.2 4.5	121.4	121.3	243	121.6	121.2	247 E end
3	S305	14 14	120.7	120.6	242	117.1	116.9	236 W end
4	S407	5.5 5.5	121.3	121.1	243	122.4	121.6	245

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: R DATE: 8-21-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: #3 For G 2(?) 4-see comm

ckt bkr #1 loose from back panel

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: Painted steel - old key system

Needs paint

COMMENTS: At first - ckt 4 wired direct w/ no fuse in one leg

Since it was within 100' of controller

we did not check voltage at pole.

Ckt bkr 4 operates hard.

Ckt bkr #3 has jumpers across bkr but holds in w/ jumpers removed

to check.

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: $\frac{121.6}{125.2}$ L2-G: $\frac{121.6}{125.3}$ L1-L2: $\frac{243}{253}$

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 15.5 L2: 15.5

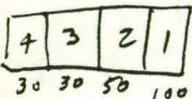
E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>R112</u>	$\frac{8}{8}$	<u>121.6</u>	<u>121.7</u>	<u>243-244</u>	<u>120.9</u>	<u>120.4</u>	<u>242</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>R213</u>	$\frac{5}{5}$			<u>1</u>	<u>122.2</u>	<u>122.4</u>	<u>247</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>R301</u>	$\frac{1}{1}$	<u>122.5</u>	<u>122.6</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>124.7</u>	<u>125.5</u>	<u>252</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>R401</u>	$\frac{4.5}{1.5}$	<u>121.8</u>	<u>121.7</u>	<u>243-244</u>			

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
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-----	-----	-----	-----
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200 A M



2 first - 1 out → 3

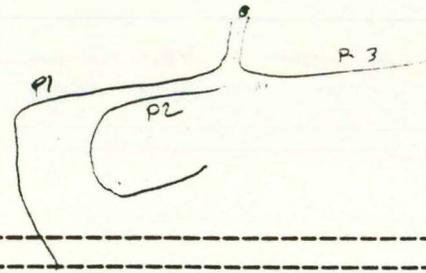
1 first → 4

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: P DATE: 8-20-86

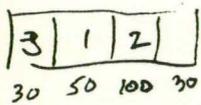
B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



200 A M

120 v possibly for traffic signals, its own meter.



CONTACTORS: G

C. BREAKERS: G

PHOTOCONTROL: G

ENCLOSURE: Painted steel - needs paint, old key system

COMMENTS:

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121.6 L2-G: 121.9 L1-L2: 244
123.6 123.7 242-248

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 16.5 L2: 16.5

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		9.5						
<u>1</u>	<u>P109</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>121.8</u>	<u>121.9</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>119.7</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>238</u>
		7						
<u>2</u>	<u>P210</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>121.8</u>	<u>121.9</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>122.2</u>	<u>122.0</u>	<u>246</u>
		.4						
<u>3</u>	<u>P301</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>121.7</u>	<u>121.9</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>122.6</u>	<u>124.1</u>	<u>248</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
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-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
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ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: N DATE: 8-20-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



A202K47 CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: 1 & 3 (G) 2 (?) Load conn w/line wires

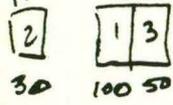
PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: Painted Steel weigmen needs paint
Keyed switch hard operating old style key

COMMENTS: _____

JA225
JA2200 W
200 A M

FA 2020
EHB 2100
FA 2050 W



C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 120.9 L2-G: 120.0 L1-L2: 241

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 175 L2: 19

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		9.75						
<u>1</u>	<u>N112</u>	<u>9.75</u>	<u>120.3</u>	<u>120.0</u>	<u>241-242</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>116.5</u>	<u>230</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>N209</u>	<u>6.5</u>	}	}	}	<u>130.1</u>	<u>110.1</u>	<u>241</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>N307</u>	<u>3.0</u>				<u>121.6</u>	<u>122.3</u>	<u>244</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

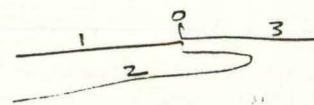
CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
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ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: M DATE: 8-19-86
8-20-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: P Furnace 200A 40 JB12AA-DG

C. BREAKERS: G W F2050

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: Painted Steel - Pigas is

COMMENTS: Not keyed - Screwed cover screws gone
Test button doesn't work in hand position
Could use paint or replace w/ 53. to match
others
Enclosure is not grounded, have to use grd bus.

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121.0 L2-G: 120.9 L1-L2: 241 W on wldg.
127 127 242 W w/ Big Simpson wcl 8-20

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 30 L2: 30

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

2 set of cables

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>P311</u>	<u>13.75</u> <u>13.75</u>				<u>110.9</u>	<u>108.2</u>	<u>219</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>M202</u>	<u>4</u>				<u>119.9</u>	<u>121.1</u>	<u>242</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>M311</u>	<u>14.5</u> <u>13.5</u>				<u>115.8</u>	<u>115.9</u>	<u>232</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
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23

1
50

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: L DATE: 8-20-86
 B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: E
 C. BREAKERS: R
 PHOTOCONTROL: E
 ENCLOSURE: E S.S.
 COMMENTS:

150 A M

4 3 2 1
 40 40 40 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 124.4 L2-G: 124.4 L1-L2: 247
 D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 21 L2: 21
 E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>L108</u>	<u>2.75</u> <u>2.75</u> <u>14</u>	<u>124.4</u>	<u>124.4</u>	<u>247-248</u>	<u>122.9</u>	<u>121.8</u>	<u>245</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>N312</u>	<u>14</u> <u>1.2</u>				<u>112.1</u>	<u>111.6</u>	<u>226</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>L301</u>	<u>1.2</u> <u>2.75</u>				<u>120.8</u>	<u>121.7</u>	<u>245</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>L404</u>	<u>2.75</u>	<u>124.3</u>	<u>124.3</u>	<u>247-248</u>	<u>120.9</u>	<u>121.0</u>	<u>244</u>

1 double fuse
 4 fuses

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
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ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: K DATE: 8-19-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E)XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G)OOD CONDITION
- (P)OOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N)ON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

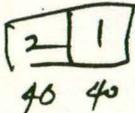
C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS:

80 A M



C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 122.3 L2-G: 122.7 L1-L2: 245 *Big Simpson*

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 28 L2: 28

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		<u>17.5</u>						
<u>1</u>	<u>K115</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>117.4</u>	<u>116.8</u>	<u>235</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>K216</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>116.8</u>	<u>117.7</u>	<u>236</u>
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F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
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---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: J DATE: 8-19-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

80A m

24

40 40 C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 126 L2-G: 126 L1-L2: 240 B. G Simpson

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 14.5 L2: 14.5

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>J105</u>	<u>3.5</u> <u>3.5</u>	---	---	---	<u>123.6</u>	<u>124.5</u>	<u>249</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>J214</u>	<u>11</u> <u>11</u>	---	---	---	<u>119.9</u>	<u>112.8</u>	<u>238</u>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

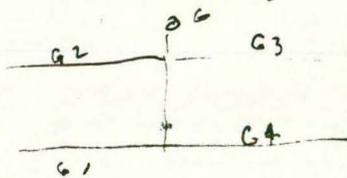
ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: G

DATE: 8-19-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E)XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G)OOD CONDITION
- (P)OOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N)ON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: G Furnace

C. BREAKERS: G Unknown Mfr

PHOTOCONTROL: F

ENCLOSURE: N Door fall off. Steel-painted.

100 AM COMMENTS:

Doesn't have key control
No Meyer hub on top service
entrance.

4 | 1
50 50

2 | 3
30 50

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 128 L2-G: 128 L1-L2: 246 B/g 9.2 p 500

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 28 L2: 28

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		3.5						
1	G125	3.5	122	122	243	122.5	122.9	247
2	G206	5	}	}	}	121.5	122.1	245
3	G314	11.5				119.9	119.6	240
4	G408	8				118.4	120.0	239

Door hit head & ricocheted off clipboard

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: F DATE: 8-19-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G)OOD CONDITION
- (P)OOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N)ON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 130 L2-G: 130 L1-L2: 248

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 305 L2: 30.5

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

Big Simpson

2 1 3 4
40 40 40 40
26 26 26 26

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>F106</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>122.2</u>	<u>123.0</u>	<u>247</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>F211</u>	<u>10</u>				<u>123.4</u>	<u>123.1</u>	<u>248</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>F310</u>	<u>7.25</u>				<u>120.9</u>	<u>120.2</u>	<u>243</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>F410</u>	<u>9</u>				<u>119.7</u>	<u>120.1</u>	<u>242</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
<u>1</u>	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: E DATE: 8-19-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) OOD CONDITION
- (P) OOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) ON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

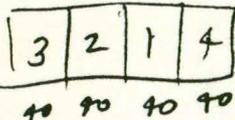
C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E SS.

COMMENTS:

150 AM



C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 120.7 L2-G: 120.6 L1-L2: 239
124 124 243 *Big Simpson*

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 24 L2: 24

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>E108</u>	<u>7</u> <u>5.75</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>118.6</u>	<u>238</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>E209</u>	<u>5.75</u>				<u>118.4</u>	<u>118.6</u>	<u>236</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>E307</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5.75</u>				<u>119.7</u>	<u>119.5</u>	<u>239</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>E404</u>	<u>6.5</u> <u>6.5</u>				<u>119.4</u>	<u>118.4</u>	<u>241</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

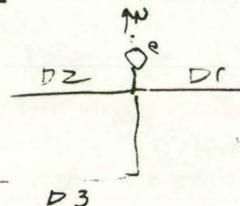
CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: D DATE: 8-18-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS:

100 A M

2	1	3
---	---	---

40 to 90

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 122 L2-G: 122 L1-L2: 244

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 35 L2: 28

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		3						
1	D103	2	121.8	121.3	244	123.2	122.6	247
2	D210	11	121.9	121.4	243	122.0	119.0	241
3	D316	21	122	121.9	244	121.5	122.1	233

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: C

DATE: 8-15-86
8-18-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

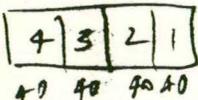
C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E 25

150A M

COMMENTS: _____



C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: ¹²³121.7 L2-G: ¹²³121.9 L1-L2: ²⁴⁶243

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 50 L2: 50

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		25						
1	BR113	25	121.9	122.1	244	107.5	108.1	216
		12						
2	C207	12	122.2	122.6	246	119.5	120.2	239
		3.5						
3	C305	3.5				120.3	121.3	242
		9.5						
4	C409	9.5				118.5	118.0	239

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: CG DATE: 8-15-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS:

100A M

4	3	1
40	40	40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 121 L1-L2: 241

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 22 L2: 22

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		3.5						
<u>1</u>	<u>CG105</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>119.0</u>	<u>118.9</u>	<u>242</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>CG311</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>115.9</u>	<u>116.0</u>	<u>233</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>CG417</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>117.1</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>238</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: DX DATE: 8-15-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

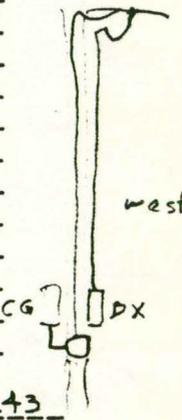
C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E SS.

COMMENTS: Main supply connected ahead of metering.

Breather in top so close to sewer riser that a lock out isn't installed so it's just sitting there leaking water in.



100 A m

3	1	2
---	---	---

40 40 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 122 L1-L2: 243

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 18 L2: 18

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>DX102</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>122.1</u>	<u>121.8</u>	<u>247</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>DX216</u>	<u>11.6</u> <u>5.5</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>116.7</u>	<u>116.8</u>	<u>235</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>DX368</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>119.7</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>117.9</u>	<u>118.6</u>	<u>236</u>

243 V no load w/weston

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: B DATE: 8-15-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E Westinghouse Size 3 AZD⁰M3CB

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E SS.

COMMENTS:

150A M

1	3	2	4
---	---	---	---

40 40 40 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 124.2 L2-G: 129.2 L1-L2: 250

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 29.5 L2: 29.5

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			--END VOLTAGE--		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		19.5						
1	B112	19.5	124.2	124.2	250	116.6	116.0	233
2	B202	1				124.0	123.5	248
3		0						
4	B410	8				117.3	121.2	230

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: A
West of Keo

DATE: 8-14-96

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

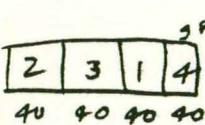
C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E 5.2

COMMENTS:

150A M



C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 122 L1-L2: 243

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 30 L2: 30

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		10.5						
<u>1</u>	<u>A111</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>118.3</u>	<u>117.8</u>	<u>238</u>
		7.5						
<u>2</u>	<u>A205</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>117.8</u>	<u>118.5</u>	<u>240</u>
		14						
<u>3</u>	<u>A314</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>113.3</u>	<u>112.4</u>	<u>227</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: DY DATE: 8-17-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

100 A M

1	2	3
to	to	to

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 122.6 L2-G: 121.8 L1-L2: 245
 L1-G: 121 L2-G: 121 L1-L2: 241

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 43 L2: 56

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		9.5						
<u>1</u>	<u>DY113</u>	<u>9.0</u> 17	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>121.4</u>	<u>118.9</u>	<u>242</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>B304</u>	<u>30</u> 16	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>110.0</u>	<u>115.8</u>	<u>226</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>BB108</u>	<u>17</u> 16	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>117.0</u>	<u>233 E</u>
	<u>A402</u>					<u>121.9</u>	<u>118.4</u>	<u>241 W</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: C(CC) DATE: 8-14-86
 B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E)XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G)OOD CONDITION
- (P)OOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N)ON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E
 C. BREAKERS: E
 PHOTOCONTROL: E
 ENCLOSURE: E 6.5
 COMMENTS: _____

100A 7

3 2 1
 100 to 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 122 L1-L2: 242
 D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 49 L2: 18.5
 E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>CC103</u>	<u>8.5</u> <u>9</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>108.5</u>	<u>118.2</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>CC207</u>	<u>9.5</u> <u>5</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>118.8</u>	<u>122.9</u>	<u>245</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>CC305</u>	<u>36A</u> <u>5.5A</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>131.5</u>	<u>100.7</u>	<u>236</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: B (BB) DATE: 8-14-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S. Pad mount

COMMENTS: CKT 2 has only one firt on it.
It's on a bridge and unable to get to
connections.

150 A M

1	3	2	4
---	---	---	---

40 40 40 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 118 L2-G: 116 L1-L2: 234

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 36 L2: 36

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		6						
<u>1</u>	<u>BB104</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>114.3</u>	<u>115.6</u>	<u>232</u>
<u>2</u>		<u>.5</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>234</u>			
<u>3</u>	<u>on ckt B</u> <u>AA303</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>109.6</u>	<u>111.0</u>	<u>224</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>BB205</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>109.4</u>	<u>111.8</u>	<u>221</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
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ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: A(AA) DATE: 8-13-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E Controls DZ controller also

ENCLOSURE: E SS Pad mount

COMMENTS: _____

100A M

153

40 50 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 119 L2-G: 120 L1-L2: 239

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 62 L2: 32

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>AA10B</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>107.7</u>	<u>124.6</u>	<u>235</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>AA312</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>125.3</u>	<u>111.1</u>	<u>236</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>AA574</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>97.3</u>	<u>126.5</u>	<u>223</u>

No ckt's 2 or 4

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: DZ DATE: B-12-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

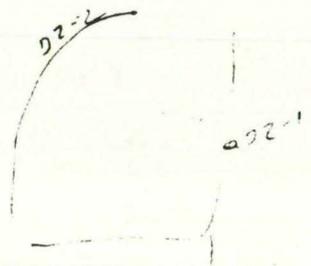
CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: In Control Sta "A"

ENCLOSURE: E 3.3. Pad mount

COMMENTS: 2 wires off L1 of ckt DZ-1
To extra city lights on this ckt?



70 A M

1	2
to	to

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 119 L2-G: 120 L1-L2: 239

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 24 L2: 20

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		<u>15.5</u>						
<u>1</u>	<u>DZ111</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>112.1</u>	<u>122.4</u>	<u>235</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>DZ210</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>118.6</u>	<u>111.3</u>	<u>230</u>
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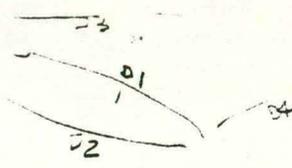
F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
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---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: D(00) DATE: 8-12-86
 B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

SDA M

4 3 2 1
 40 40 40 40
 2x 12 1/2 2x

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 121 L1-L2: 242

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 59 L2: 44

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		13.25						
<u>1</u>	<u>DD111</u>	<u>13.25</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>117.7</u>	<u>112.8</u>	<u>230</u>
		4.5						
<u>2</u>	<u>DD206</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>145.3</u>	<u>86.3</u>	<u>231</u>
		17						
<u>3</u>	<u>DD310</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>115.8</u>	<u>120.0</u>	<u>237</u>
		9.5						
<u>4</u>	<u>DD411</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>117.4</u>	<u>117.1</u>	<u>236</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: E (EE) DATE: 8-12-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E SS.

COMMENTS: 2P 90 AMPERE IN BOX (LOOSE)

151A M

4	1	2	3
40	40	40	40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 120 L2-G: 110 L1-L2: 230

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 41 L2: 37

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>EE110</u>	<u>18</u> <u>24</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>119.2</u>	<u>99.1</u>	<u>216</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>EE207</u>	<u>8</u> <u>18</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>102.2</u>	<u>120.3</u>	<u>224</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>EE303</u>	<u>.5</u> <u>3.5</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>104.3</u>	<u>125.3</u>	<u>232</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>EE407</u>	<u>13</u> <u>43</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>112.3</u>	<u>91.9</u>	<u>210</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS L1-G:	MEGOHMS L2-G:	COMMENTS
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-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: EF (FF) DATE: 8-11-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E SS

COMMENTS: _____

70 A M

2	1
---	---

70 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 123 L2-G: 122 L1-L2: 245

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 22.5 L2: 22.5

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>EF111</u>	<u>13.5</u> <u>13.5</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>120.7</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>244</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>EF212</u>	<u>9</u> <u>9</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>119.6</u>	<u>119.3</u>	<u>239</u>
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F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
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---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: G(GG) DATE: 8-11-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

70 A M

ENCLOSURE: E SS.

2	1
40	40

COMMENTS:

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 120 L2-G: 120 L1-L2: 240

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 24.5 L2: 24.5

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>GG10B</u>	<u>15.5</u> <u>15.5</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>115.8</u>	<u>116.0</u>	<u>233</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>GG211</u>	<u>9</u> <u>9</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>116.8</u>	<u>117.3</u>	<u>233</u>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
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---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: H(HH) DATE: 8-11-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: Bird nest in enclosure

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 121 L1-L2: 241

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 20 L2: 20

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>HH111</u>	<u>10-</u> <u>10-</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>118.2</u>	<u>118.1</u>	<u>239</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>HH209</u>	<u>10+</u> <u>10+</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>115.7</u>	<u>115.6</u>	<u>230</u>
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F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS L1-G:	MEGOHMS L2-G:	COMMENTS
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ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: J(JJ) DATE: 8-11-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

70A M

1 | 2
40 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 123.8 L2-G: 123.9 L1-L2: 246

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 21 L2: 21

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>JJ112</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>123.8</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>107.2</u>	<u>118.6</u>	<u>244</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>JJ210</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>123.9</u>	<u>123.9</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>119.2</u>	<u>121.4</u>	<u>238</u>
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F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
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---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: L(LL) DATE: 8-6-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: Wires into 2 but no fixtures hooked to it. Appear to be connected on ckt 4

150 A M

13 2 4
40 40 30 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 119 L2-G: 119 L1-L2: 238

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 36 L2: 24

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		10.0						
<u>1</u>	<u>LL108</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>118.8</u>	<u>116.6</u>	<u>236</u>
<u>2</u>								
<u>3</u>	<u>LL364</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>24</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>121.4</u>	<u>118.2</u>	<u>240</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>LL407</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>118.4</u>	<u>114.9</u>	<u>233</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: M(MM) DATE: 8-6-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 120 L2-G: 119 L1-L2: 239

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 44 L2: 38

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

1.50A M

2	1	3	4
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40 45 50 60

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>MM107</u>	<u>15.5</u> <u>8.8</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>117.9</u>	<u>118.6</u>	<u>230</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Sign Truss MM255</u>	<u>14</u> <u>14</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>116.0</u>	<u>116.9</u>	<u>234</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>MM307</u>	<u>6</u> <u>6</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>118.7</u>	<u>119.4</u>	<u>230</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>MM409</u>	<u>10</u> <u>10</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>117.3</u>	<u>115.7</u>	<u>234</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: P(PP) DATE: 8-6-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: sent broken on meter

70A M

1 2

to 20
to 20
to 20

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 118 L2-G: 120 L1-L2: 238

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 32 L2: 15

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>PP112</u>	<u>30A 14A</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>123.8</u>	<u>101.9</u>	<u>226</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>PP202</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>119.3</u>	<u>121.9</u>	<u>244</u>
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---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: R(I) DATE: 8-6-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

70 AM

1	2
---	---

40 40

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 121 L1-L2: 243

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 19 L2: 19

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		10.75						
<u>1</u>	<u>I112</u>	<u>10.75</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>120.5</u>	<u>120.1</u>	<u>243</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>I208</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>119.7</u>	<u>119.5</u>	<u>241</u>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
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---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: S(SS) DATE: 8-6-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

70M

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 120 L2-G: 119 L1-L2: 239

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 20.5 L2: 20

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

21
40 40

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		13						
<u>1</u>	<u>SS113</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>117.8</u>	<u>116.3</u>	<u>236</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>SS210</u>	<u>7.5</u> <u>7.0</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>117.3</u>	<u>119.7</u>	<u>238</u>
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F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: A(0A) DATE: 8-5-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 120 L1-L2: 241

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 21 L2: 21

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

72A M

1	2
---	---

 40 40

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>0A109</u>	<u>-13A</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>118.0</u>	<u>117.6</u>	<u>242</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>AB102</u>	<u>+8A</u> <u>-8A</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>118.4</u>	<u>119.2</u>	<u>235</u>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: B (AB) DATE: 8-1-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 121 L1-L2: 242

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 185 L2: 19

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>AB110</u>	<u>8</u> <u>8</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>118.5</u>	<u>120.2</u>	<u>241</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>AB212</u>	<u>10.5</u> <u>10.5</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>237</u>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: C(AC) DATE: 8-1-86
 B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E
 C. BREAKERS: E 100A Main
 PHOTOCONTROL: E
 ENCLOSURE: E SS
 COMMENTS: _____

2	1	3
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C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121 L2-G: 121 L1-L2: 242
 D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 29 L2: 29
 E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
40A 1	AC319	<u>17</u> <u>17</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>106.8</u>	<u>106.8</u>	<u>214</u>
40A 2	AC211	<u>7</u> <u>4</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>116.9</u>	<u>118.5</u>	<u>236</u>
40A 3	AC303	<u>4</u> <u>4</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>121.8</u>	<u>122.2</u>	<u>245</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: D(AD) DATE: 8-1-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E Humming

C. BREAKERS: F

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: F SS

COMMENTS: _____

4	1	3	2
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C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 119 L2-G: 116-117 L1-L2: 236

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 32 L2: 32

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
7	1	AD107 5	119	117	236	115.9	117.9	235
8	2	AD200 5.5 5.25	119	116	236	118.4	115.6	235
1 out	3	AD305 9	119	117	237	117.7	119.4	235
	4	Sign Structure 11.5 11	118	117	235	112.5	110.8	224

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: E(AE) DATE: 2-31-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: OK

ENCLOSURE: E SS.

COMMENTS: _____

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 118 L2-G: 118 L1-L2: 236

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 25 L2: 25

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>AE117</u>	<u>15.5A</u> <u>16A</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>240</u>			<u>237</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>AE113</u>	<u>11A</u> <u>10A</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>115.9</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>237 236</u>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
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---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: E(AF) DATE: 7-31-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E SS.

COMMENTS: _____

2	4	1	3
---	---	---	---

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 122 L2-G: 121 L1-L2: 243

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 45 L2: 45

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>AF110</u>	<u>8.5</u> <u>8.5</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>119.5</u>	<u>121.0</u>	<u>244</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>AF213</u>	<u>15</u> <u>15</u>	<u>121.5</u>	<u>121.5</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>116.8</u>	<u>116.8</u>	<u>237</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>AF310</u>	<u>13</u> <u>13</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>120.9</u>	<u>116.5</u>	<u>243</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>AF410</u>	<u>9.5</u> <u>9.0</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>120.5</u>	<u>121.3</u>	<u>246</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS L1-G:	MEGOHMS L2-G:	COMMENTS
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: G₂(AG) DATE: 8-1-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) OOD CONDITION
- (P) OOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) ON-OPERABLE CONDITION

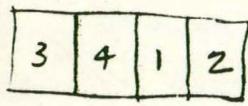
CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: E S.S.

COMMENTS: _____



C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 119 L2-G: 119 L1-L2: 238

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 44 L2: 44

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

L2 Connected
 Line side of Bkr. 1
 13
 13

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		12A						
	AG114	12A	119	119	238	114.3	112.9	231
		13A						
2	AG210	13A	119	119	238	114.9	115.2	231
		12A						
3	AG314	12A	118-119	118-119	237	115.1	115.5	231
		7A						
4	AG408	7A	118-119	118-119	237.1	117.6	117.6	235

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS L1-G:	MEGOHMS L2-G:	COMMENTS
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

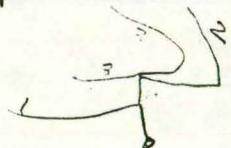
ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

MM

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: AJ DATE: 8-22-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION: mix master

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: E

100 A M

C. BREAKERS: G

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: Painted steel - old key system - Main switch not operable from outside. Manual position cut off.

COMMENTS: _____

1	30
3	40
2	50

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 119.9 L2-G: 119.7 L1-L2: 240
126 126 240 Big Simpson

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 40 L2: 40

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
	BD38	18				114.2	114.0	228 W
1	AJ1B	18	119.5	119.6	239	117.9	117.5	237 S
2	AJ2A	11	119.2	119.6	239	116.3	117.4	235
3	AJ3B	11	119.3	119.3	239	117.9	118.8	238

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS L1-G:	MEGOHMS L2-G:	COMMENTS
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

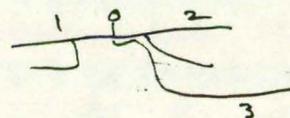
ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

MM

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: AL DATE: 8-22-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

100 A M

PHOTOCONTROL: On top of pole - could not check

ENCLOSURE: Pad mount on legs - Painted steel - old key system

COMMENTS: Rusted thru at bottom. Outside main switch not

1	30
2	30
3	60

connected to main breaker

look like area flooded. Could be why
bottom is rusted out. Pad mounted transformer
right behind controller

cables coming in are uniduct

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 120.5 L2-G: 120.6 L1-L2: 241

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 49 L2: 49

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		15						
<u>1</u>	<u>AL113</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>120.1</u>	<u>120.1</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>119.5</u>	<u>120.3</u>	<u>241</u>
		16						
<u>2</u>	<u>AL23</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>117.8</u>	<u>120.0</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>117.2</u>	<u>120.6</u>	<u>238</u>
		17.5						
<u>3</u>	<u>AL311</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>119.3</u>	<u>118.1</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>114.1</u>	<u>113.1</u>	<u>229</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: BE DATE: 8-26-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

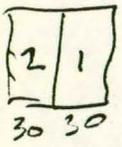
C. BREAKERS: #2(N) #1(E)

PHOTOCONTROL: G

ENCLOSURE: Painted steel- old peg system lot of rust in bottom

COMMENTS: _____

60 AM



C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 125.0 L2-G: 124.3 L1-L2: 250

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 22.5 L2: 22.5

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			----END VOLTAGE----		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<i>sign ckt</i> 1		<i>5</i>						
#2	BE214	17.5 17.5			250	118.6	117.4	239
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: AK DATE: 8-26-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E Main switch non operable PE cell in the on bracket

PHOTOCONTROL: E Photocontrol mounted on door of controller
Big hole covered w/ duct tape

ENCLOSURE: (P) Pad mount painted steel old key system

COMMENTS: Keyed switch looks like it is in "Yank" position but operates by covering PE cell. Couldn't get key to move switch.
PE cell on door wired direct. Some wiring thru switch must go to old PE cell which doesn't work.

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 119.6 L2-G: 119.0 L1-L2: 239

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 44 L2: 46

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	--SUPPLY VOLTAGE--			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		13						
<u>1</u>	<u>AK117</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>119.6</u>	<u>119.0</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>116.6</u>	<u>117.4</u>	<u>234</u>
		13						
<u>2</u>	<u>AK210</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>119.5</u>	<u>119.1</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>117.1</u>	<u>115.6</u>	<u>237</u>
		16.5						
<u>3</u>	<u>AK3B</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>119.5</u>	<u>119.1</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>116.0</u>	<u>113.9</u>	<u>233</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

100R M

3	100
2	100
1	100

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: BD DATE: 8-25-06

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E)XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G)OOD CONDITION
- (P)OOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N)ON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: G Noisy

C. BREAKERS: E

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: (P) Painted steel - old key system slightly rusted inside

COMMENTS: _____

150A G. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 121.2 L2-G: 119.3 L1-L2: 244

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 58 L2: 58

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

1	2	3
50	50	70

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>BD12</u>	<u>17</u> <u>17</u>	<u>120.6</u>	<u>118.1</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>115.1</u>	<u>116.9</u>	<u>233</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>BD216</u>	<u>30</u> <u>30</u>	<u>129.1</u>	<u>118.2</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>109.5</u>	<u>111.1</u>	<u>220</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>BD316</u>	<u>11.5</u> <u>11.5</u>	<u>121.1</u>	<u>118.0</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>116.7</u>	<u>115.4</u>	<u>233</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

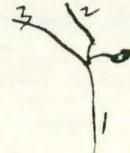
CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS L1-G:	MEGOHMS L2-G:	COMMENTS
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: CB DATE: 8-25-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: P Lot of noise

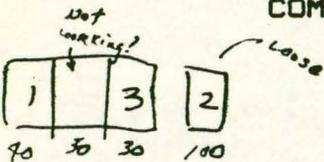
C. BREAKERS: G

PHOTOCONTROL: E

ENCLOSURE: (P) Painted steel old key system Rusted inside on top, sides and bottom

COMMENTS: _____

90A M



C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 119.9 L2-G: 119.8 L1-L2: 240

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 49 L2: 49

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>CB12</u>	<u>4.5</u> <u>4.5</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>119.7</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>119.4</u>	<u>119.3</u>	<u>230</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>CB21</u>	<u>25</u> <u>25</u>	<u>120.2</u>	<u>120.0</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>106.3</u>	<u>105.6</u>	<u>213</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>CB310</u>	<u>19</u> <u>19</u>	<u>120.3</u>	<u>120.1</u>	<u>240-241</u>	<u>114.7</u>	<u>114.5</u>	<u>230</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: BA DATE: 8-25-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION

CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E Third breaker hanging loose in front of old 3rd breaker

PHOTOCONTROL: Pole top mtd unable to check

ENCLOSURE: Painted steel - old key system "hand" not hooked up Rusting inside in bottom

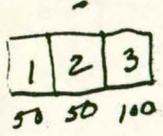
COMMENTS: Main disc not hooked up to external handle

150A M

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 120.5 L2-G: 120.3 L1-L2: 241-242
121.9 121.6 242

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 63 L2: 63

E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:



CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
		21.5						
<u>1</u>	<u>BA115</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>121.3</u>	<u>120.9</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>113.8</u>	<u>112.1</u>	<u>226</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>BA217</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>120.5</u>	<u>120.2</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>115.2</u>	<u>231</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>BA315</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>120.9</u>	<u>120.5</u>	<u>241-242</u>	<u>111.5</u>	<u>112.1</u>	<u>226</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS L1-G:	MEGOHMS L2-G:	COMMENTS
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

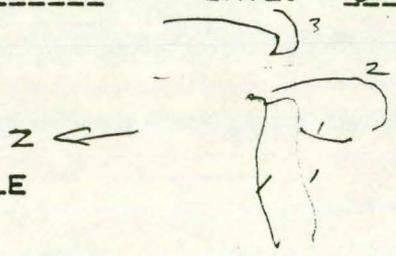
ELECTRICAL FIELD DATA

MM

A. CONTROL STATION DESIGNATION: BC DATE: 8-22-86

B. CONDITION OF CONTROL STATION:

- (E) XCELLENT CONDITION
- (G) GOOD CONDITION
- (P) POOR CONDITION, BUT OPERABLE
- (N) NON-OPERABLE CONDITION



CONTACTORS: E

C. BREAKERS: E

150 A M

PHOTOCONTROL: N Chunk broken out of back.

ENCLOSURE: (P) Pad mount painted steel old key system
Rusting inside et bottom

COMMENTS: Door bent but closes with a little
percussion. "Hand" not hooked up
Pad

1	3	2
50	50	30

C. VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD: L1-G: 119.9 L2-G: 120.3 L1-L2: 241

D. AMPERES AT FULL LOAD: L1: 80 L2: 80

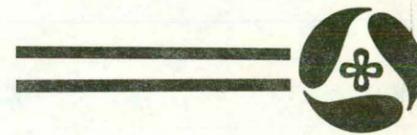
E. VOLTAGE DROP AND LOAD AMPERES:

Done
8-25-86 →

CKT. NO.	END POLE	CIRCUIT AMPERES	---SUPPLY VOLTAGE---			---END VOLTAGE---		
			L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2	L1-G	L2-G	L1-L2
<u>1</u>	<u>BC18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>120.4</u>	<u>120.5</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>115.8</u>	<u>116.3</u>	<u>232</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>BC113</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>120.1</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>112.2</u>	<u>112.5</u>	<u>227</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>BC315</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>120.8</u>	<u>120.8</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>111.1</u>	<u>110.9</u>	<u>223</u>

F. CIRCUIT INSULATION TEST WITH 500 VOLTS MEGGER:

CKT. NO.	MEGOHMS		COMMENTS
	L1-G:	L2-G:	
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

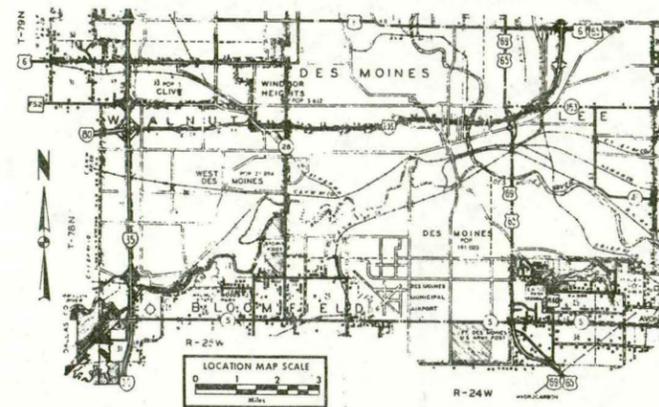


Iowa Department
of Transportation
Highway Division

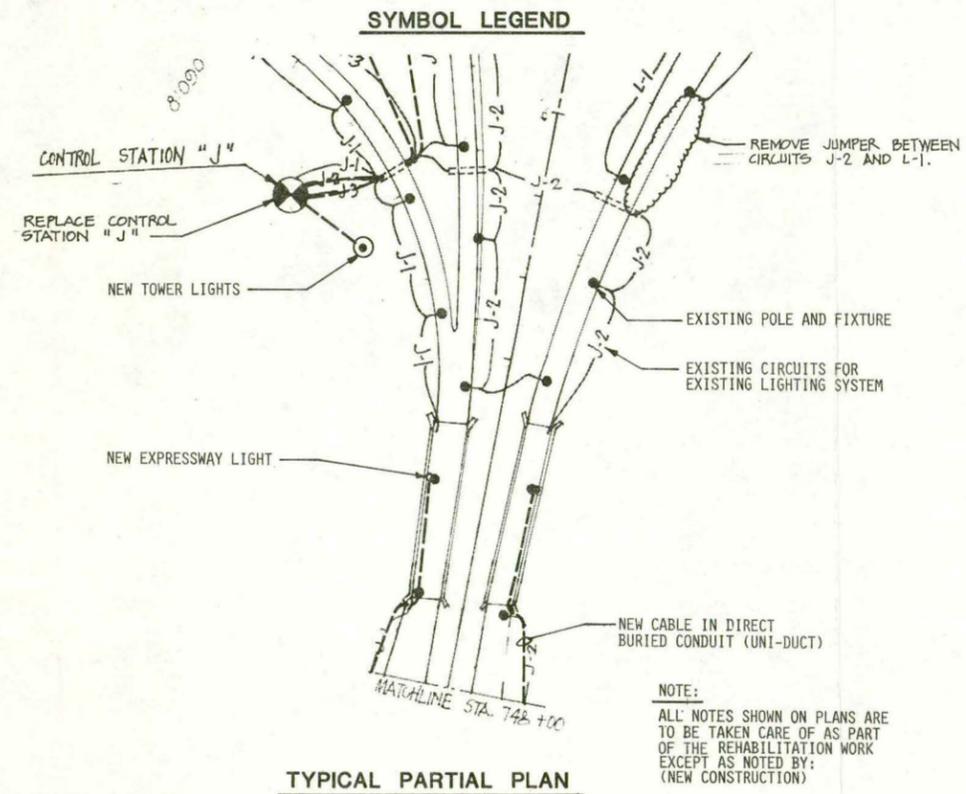
ELECTRICAL CONCEPT PLANS

PROPOSED LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS FOR I-235

POLK COUNTY



LOCATION MAP

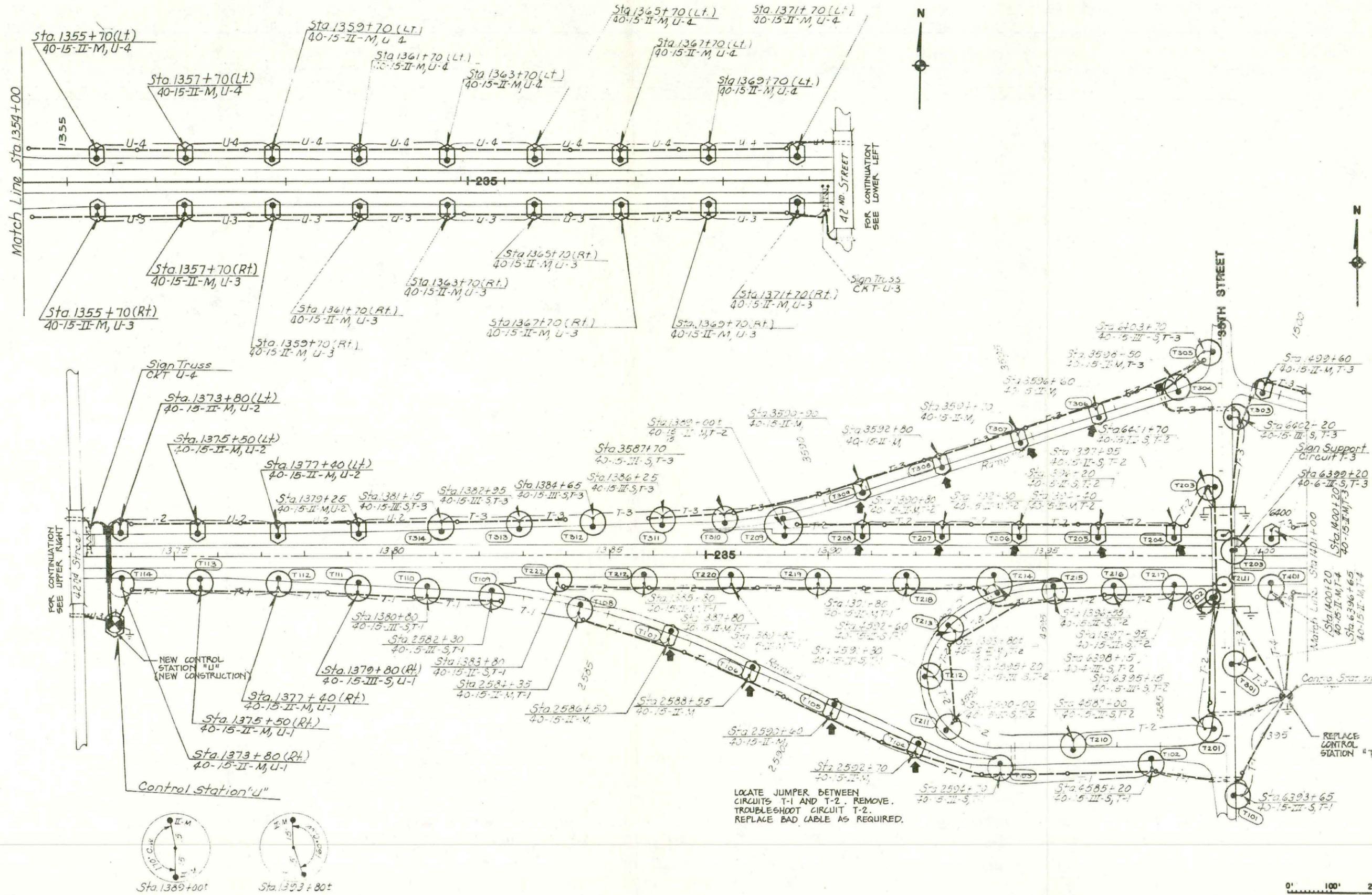


POLK COUNTY

PROJECT NUMBER I-235 LIGHTING

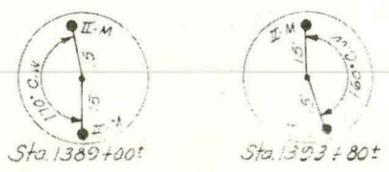
STATE	FED. ROAD DIST. NO.	FISCAL YEAR	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
IOWA	1	1987	1	20

SCALE FILE NO. 8944-E11

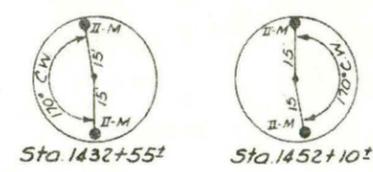
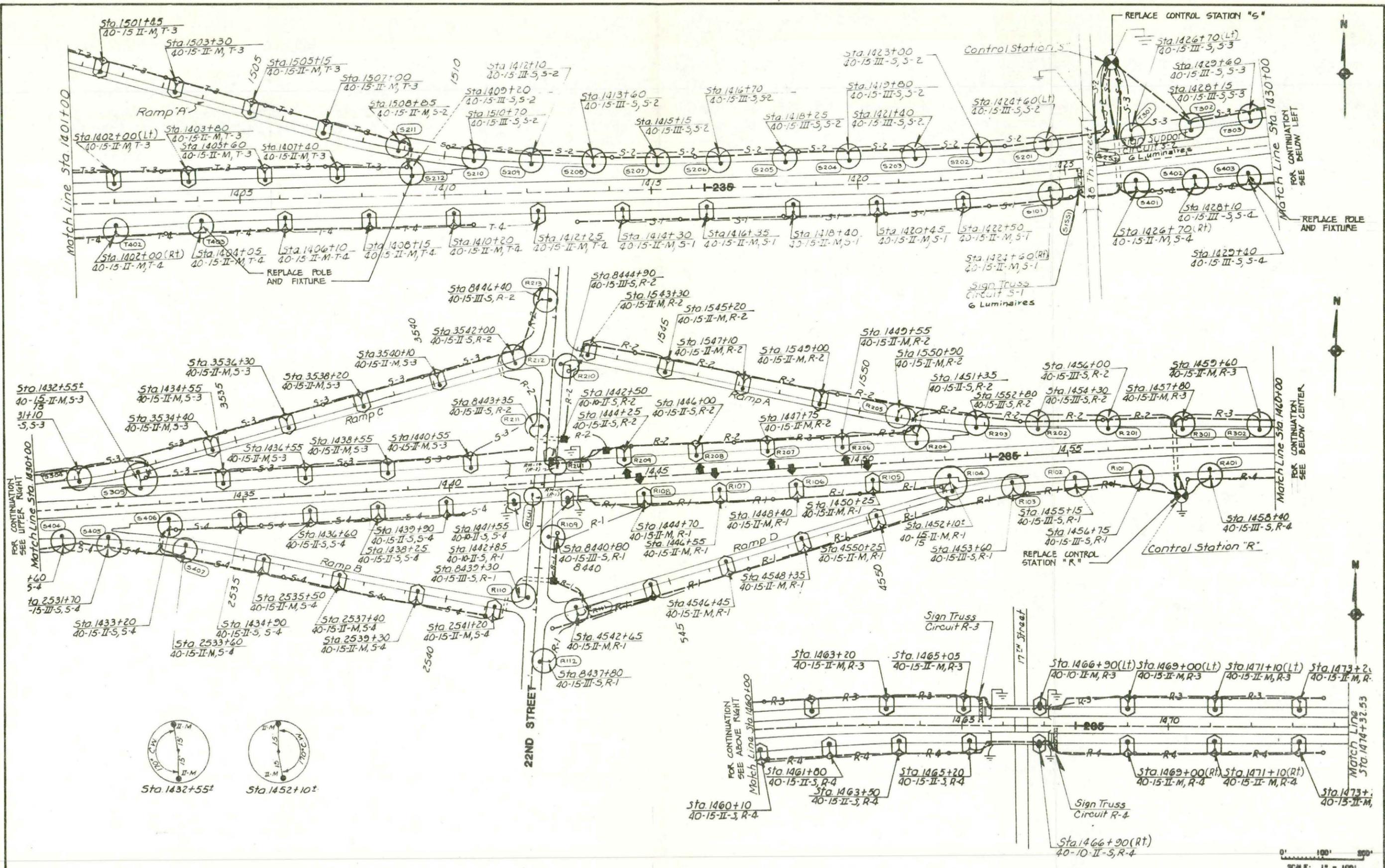


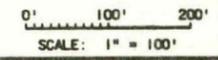
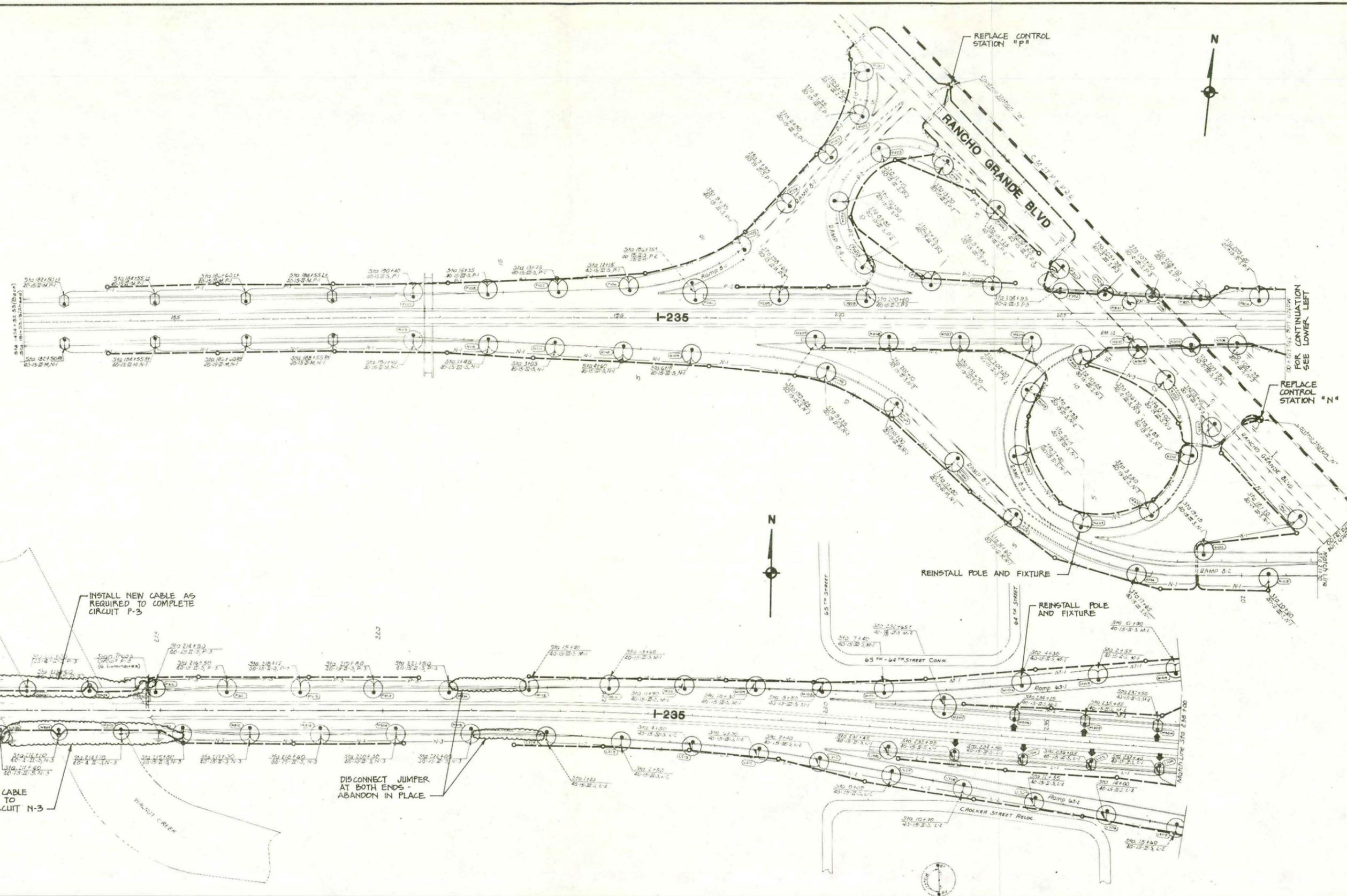
FOR CONTINUATION
SEE UPPER RIGHT

FOR CONTINUATION
SEE LOWER LEFT



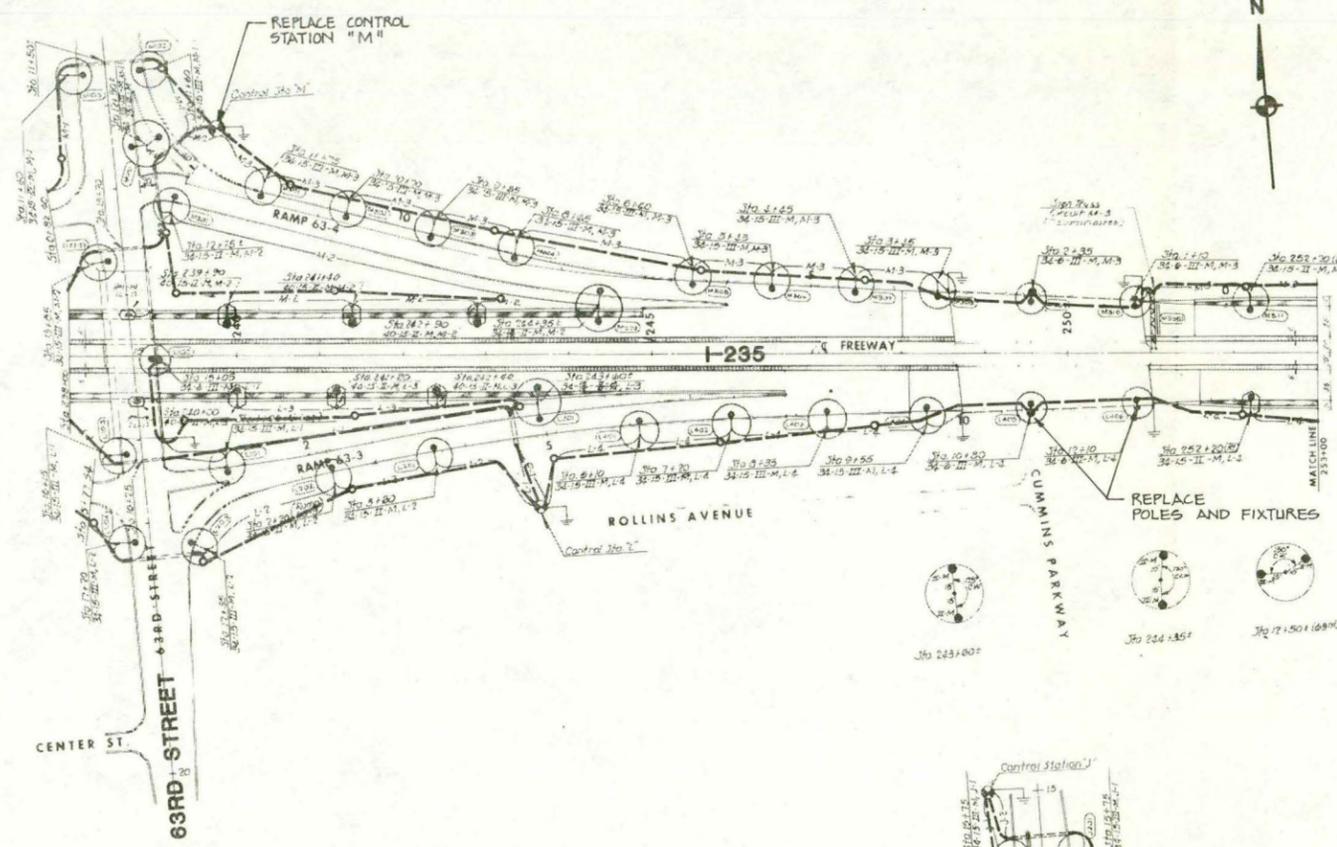
LOCATE JUMPER BETWEEN
CIRCUITS T-1 AND T-2. REMOVE.
TROUBLESHOOT CIRCUIT T-2.
REPLACE BAD CABLE AS REQUIRED.



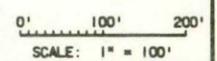
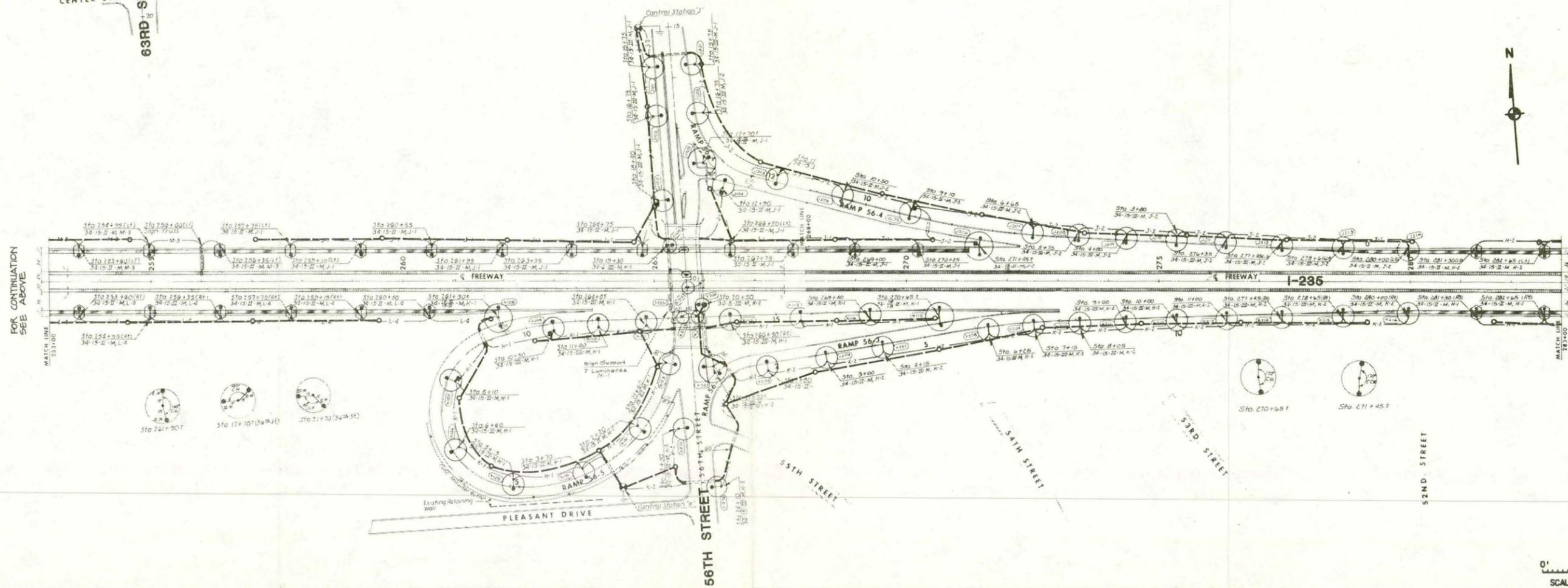


POLK COUNTY		PROJECT NUMBER	I-235 LIGHTING		STATE	FOR BIDDING	FISCAL	SHEET	TOTAL
					IOWA	DIST NO	YEAR	NO	SHEETS
						1	1987	4	20

SCI FILE NO. 8944-E14

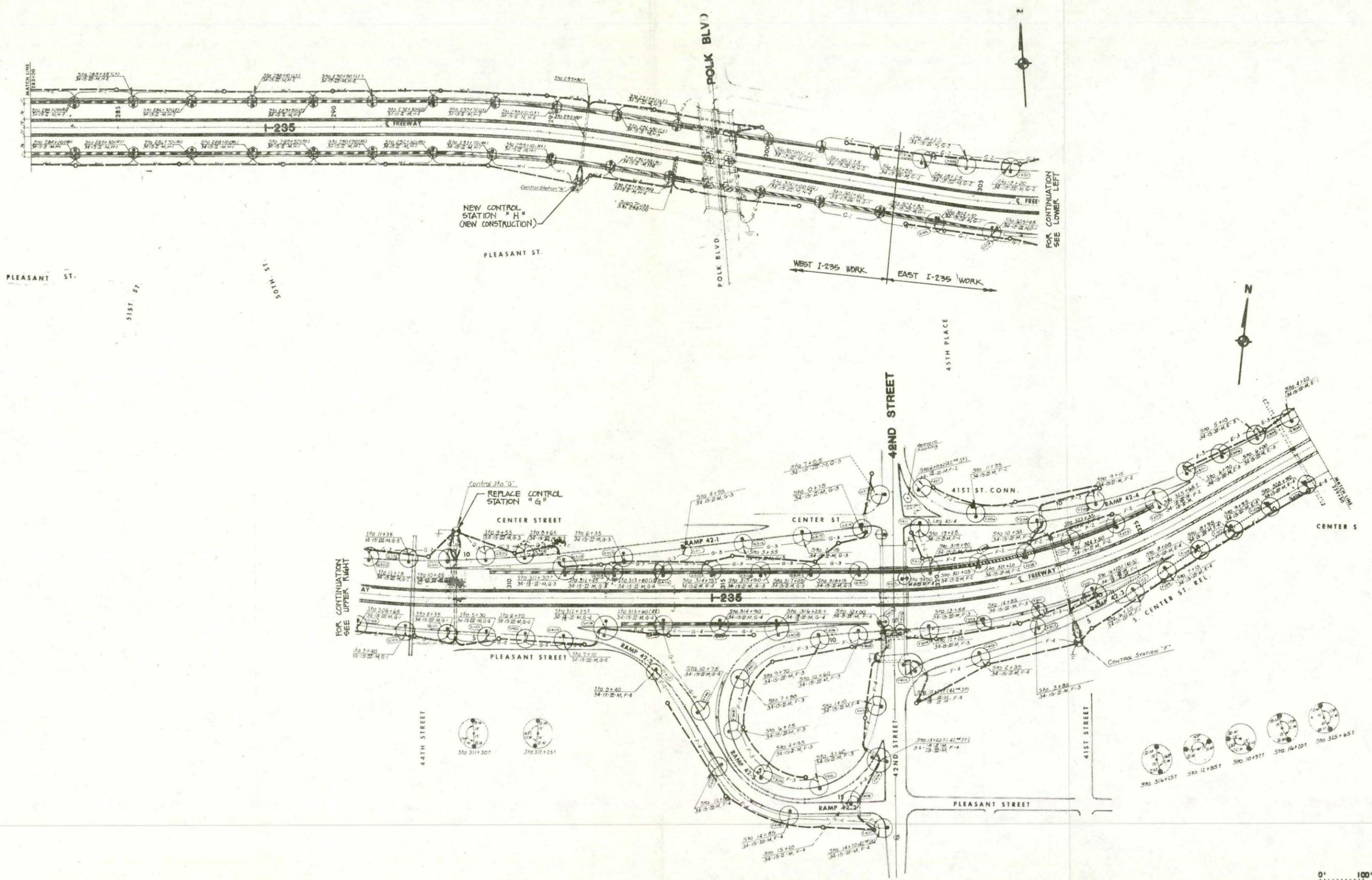


FOR CONTINUATION
SEE LOWER LEFT



POLK COUNTY		PROJECT NUMBER	I-235 LIGHTING	
STATE	FED. ROAD DIST. NO.	FISCAL YEAR	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
IOWA	1	1987	5	20

SCI FILE NO. 0944-EP5



PLEASANT ST.

31ST ST.

31ST ST.

PLEASANT ST.

POLK BLVD

WEST I-235 WORK

EAST I-235 WORK

45TH PLACE

42ND STREET

42ND STREET

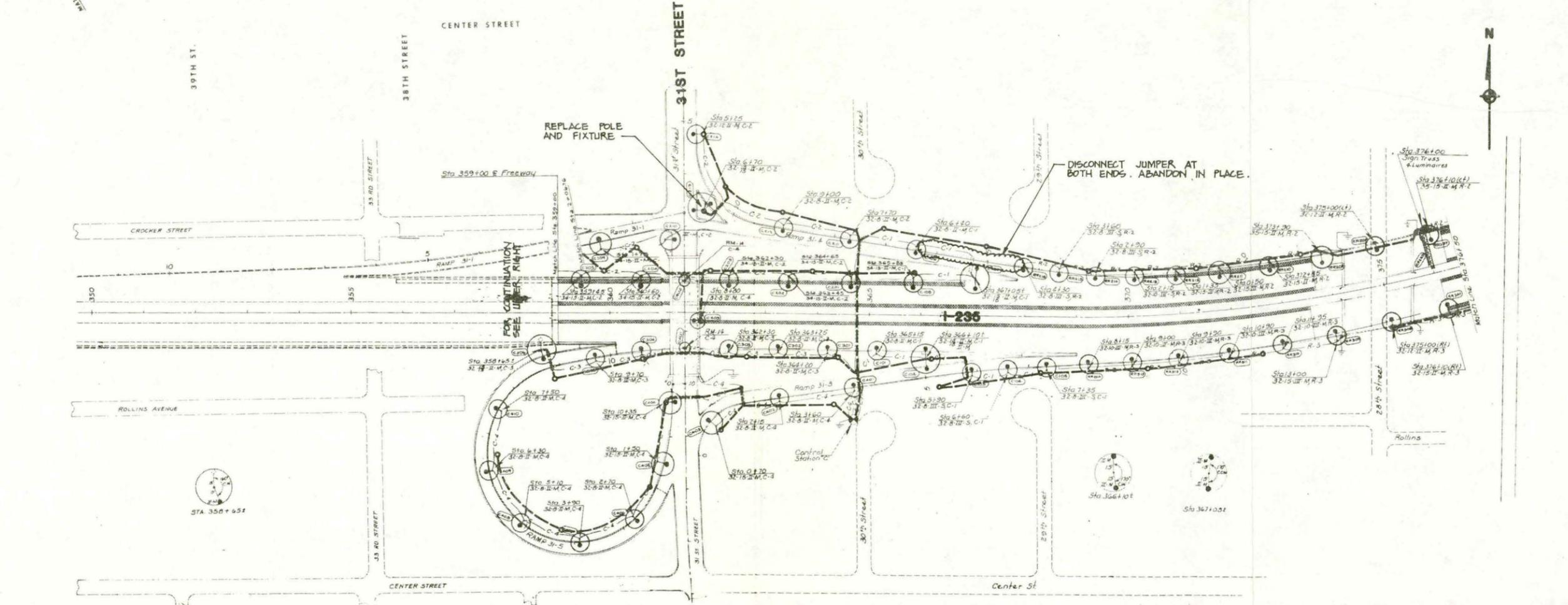
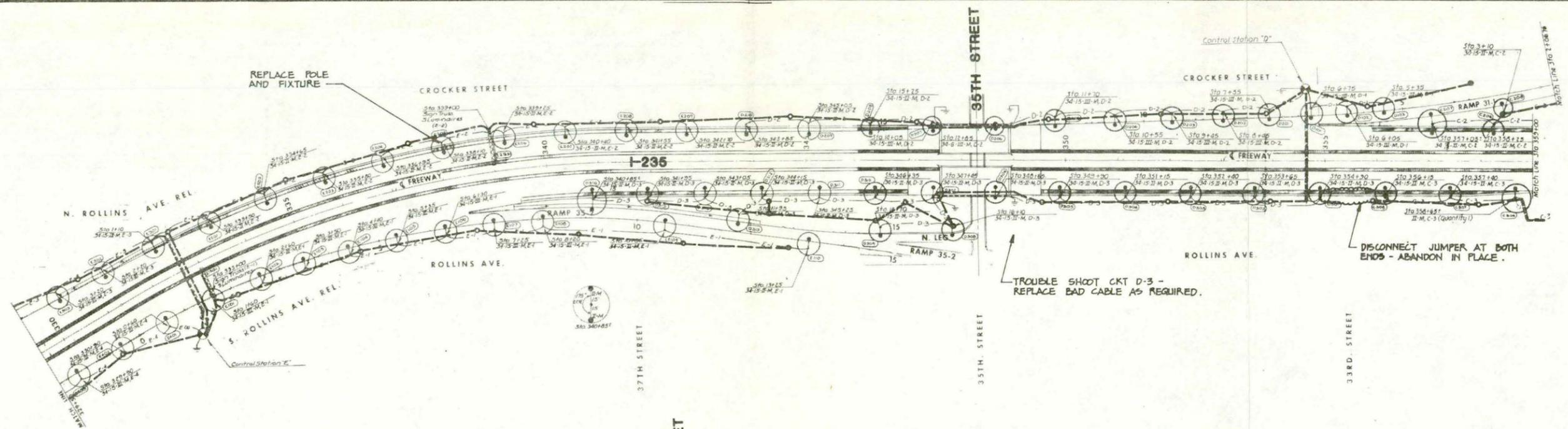
PLEASANT STREET

41ST STREET

0' 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'

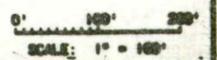
POLK COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	I-235 LIGHTING	STATE	NO.	DATE	BY
IOWA	1	1987	6	20		

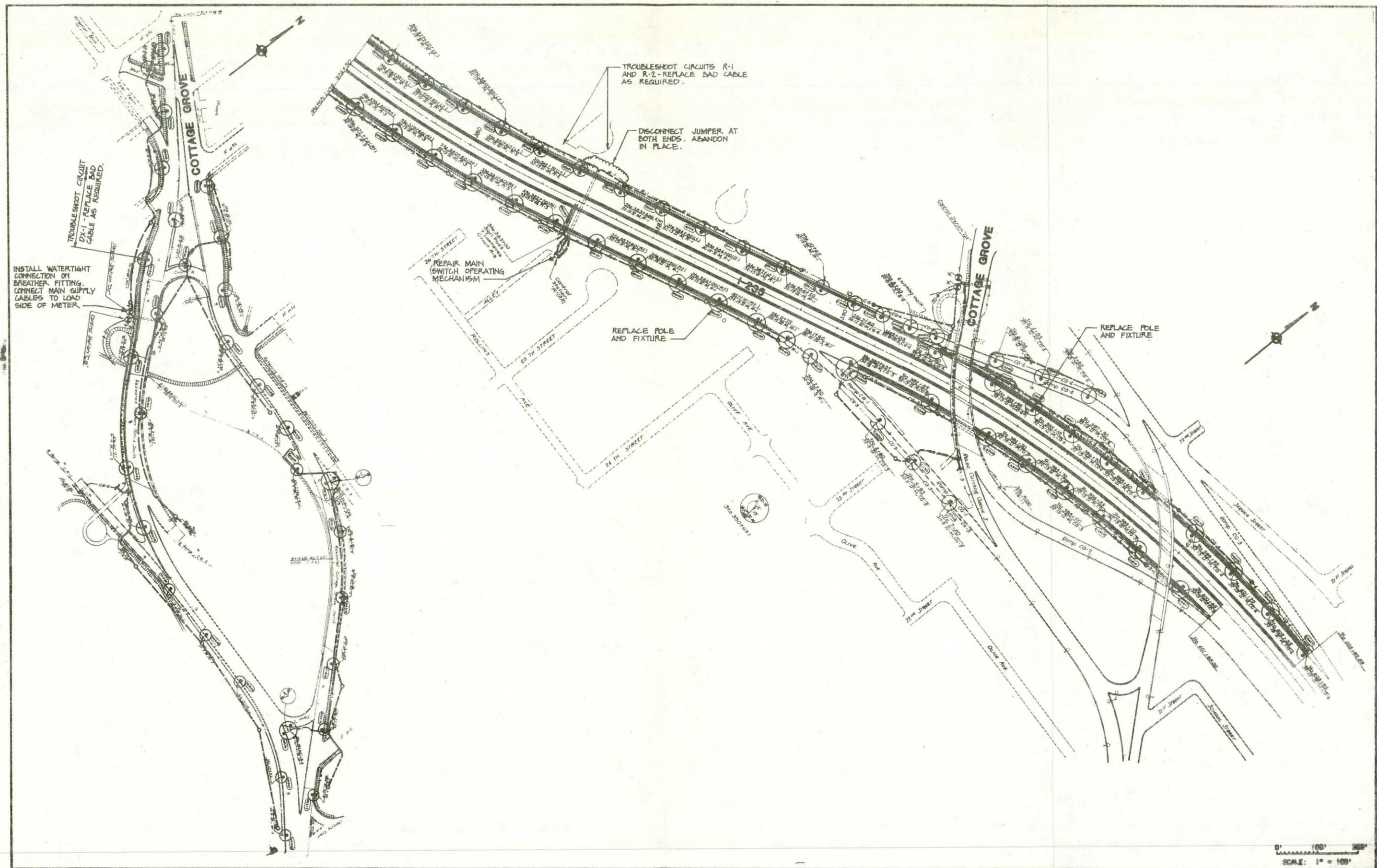
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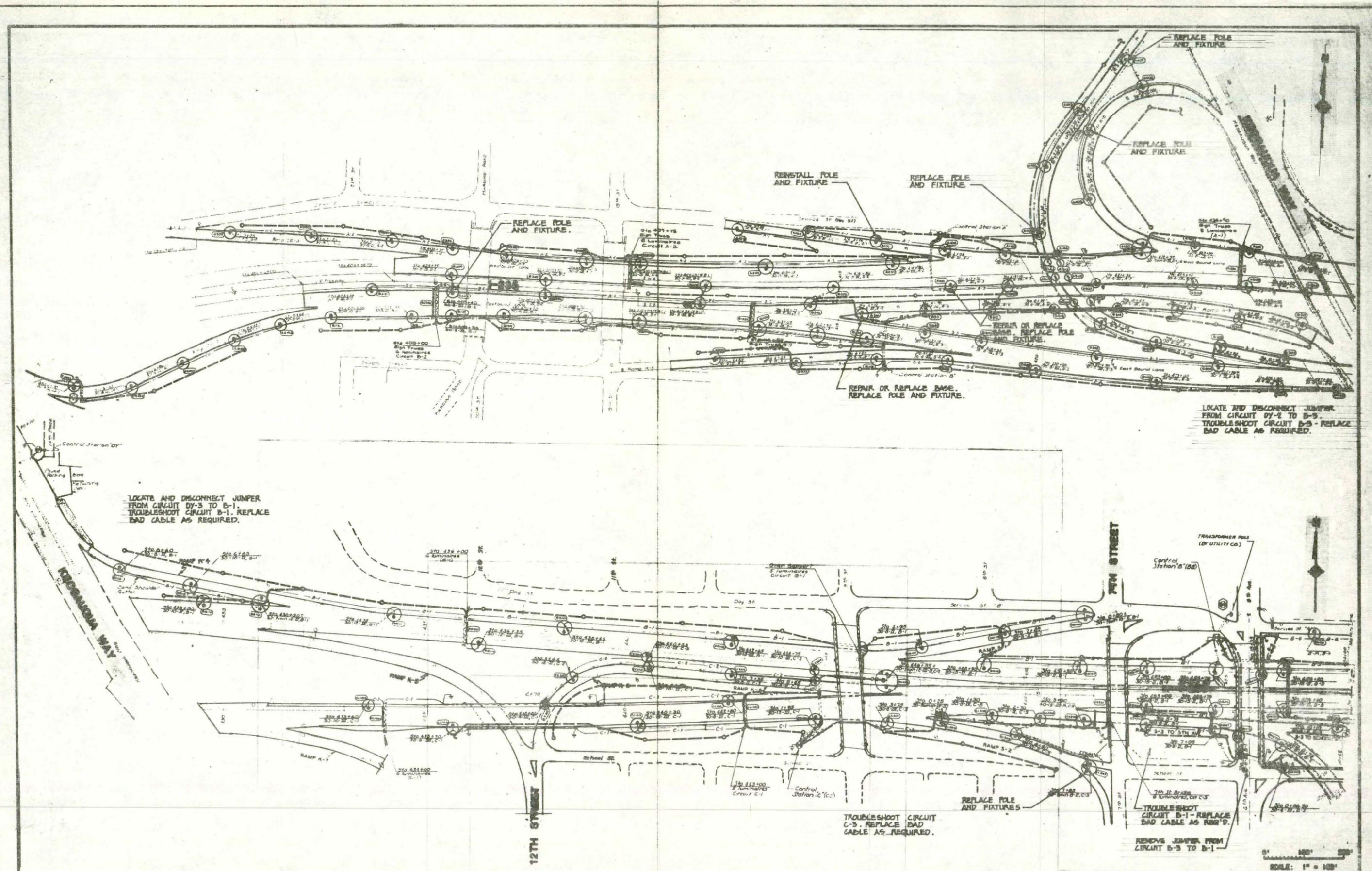


FOR CONTINUATION
SEE LOWER LEFT

FOR CONTINUATION
SEE UPPER RIGHT







LOCATE AND DISCONNECT JUMPER FROM CIRCUIT D-3 TO B-1. TROUBLESHOOT CIRCUIT B-1. REPLACE BAD CABLE AS REQUIRED.

REPLACE POLE AND FIXTURE.

REINSTALL POLE AND FIXTURE

REPLACE POLE AND FIXTURE

REPLACE POLE AND FIXTURE

REPLACE POLE AND FIXTURE

REPAIR OR REPLACE BASE. REPLACE POLE AND FIXTURE.

REPAIR OR REPLACE BASE. REPLACE POLE AND FIXTURE.

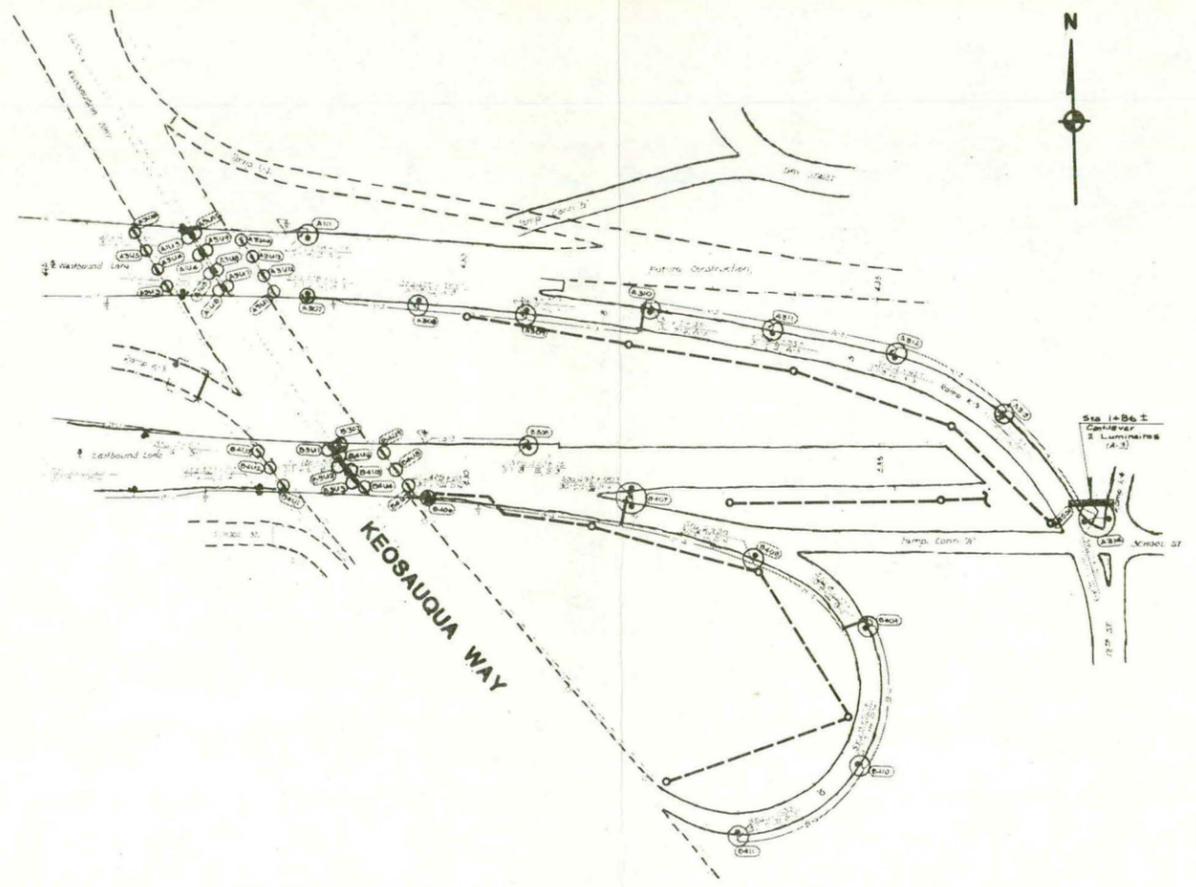
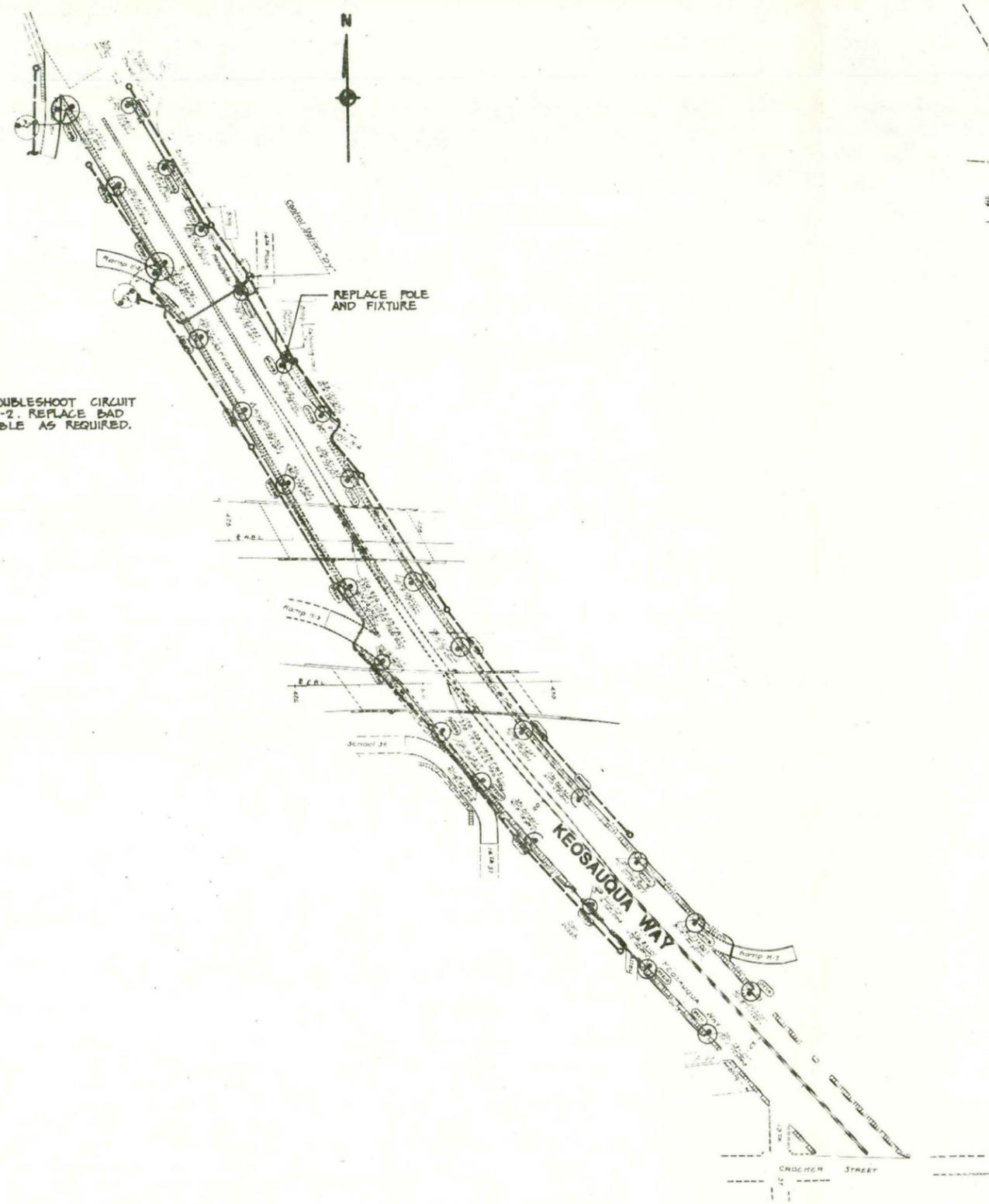
LOCATE AND DISCONNECT JUMPER FROM CIRCUIT D-3 TO B-3. TROUBLESHOOT CIRCUIT B-3. REPLACE BAD CABLE AS REQUIRED.

TROUBLESHOOT CIRCUIT C-3. REPLACE BAD CABLE AS REQUIRED.

TROUBLESHOOT CIRCUIT B-1 - REPLACE BAD CABLE AS REQ'D.

REMOVES JUMPER FROM CIRCUIT B-3 TO B-1

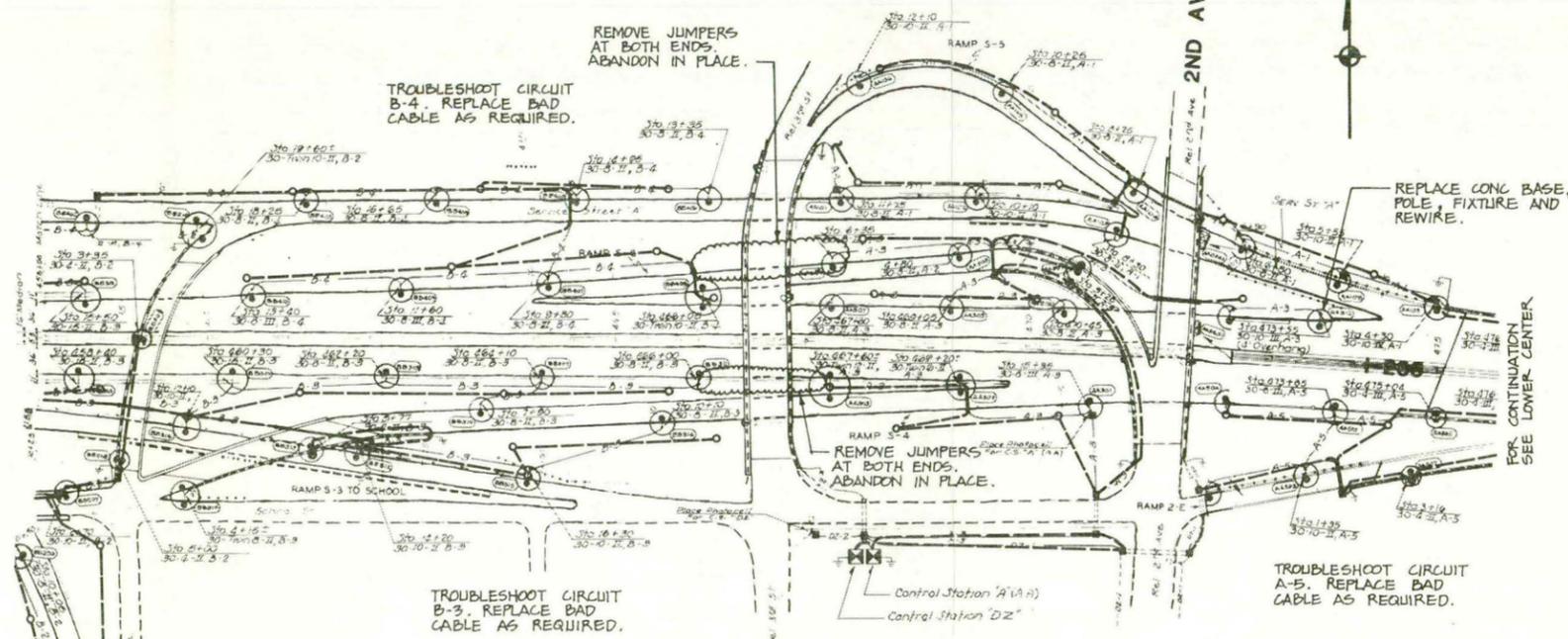
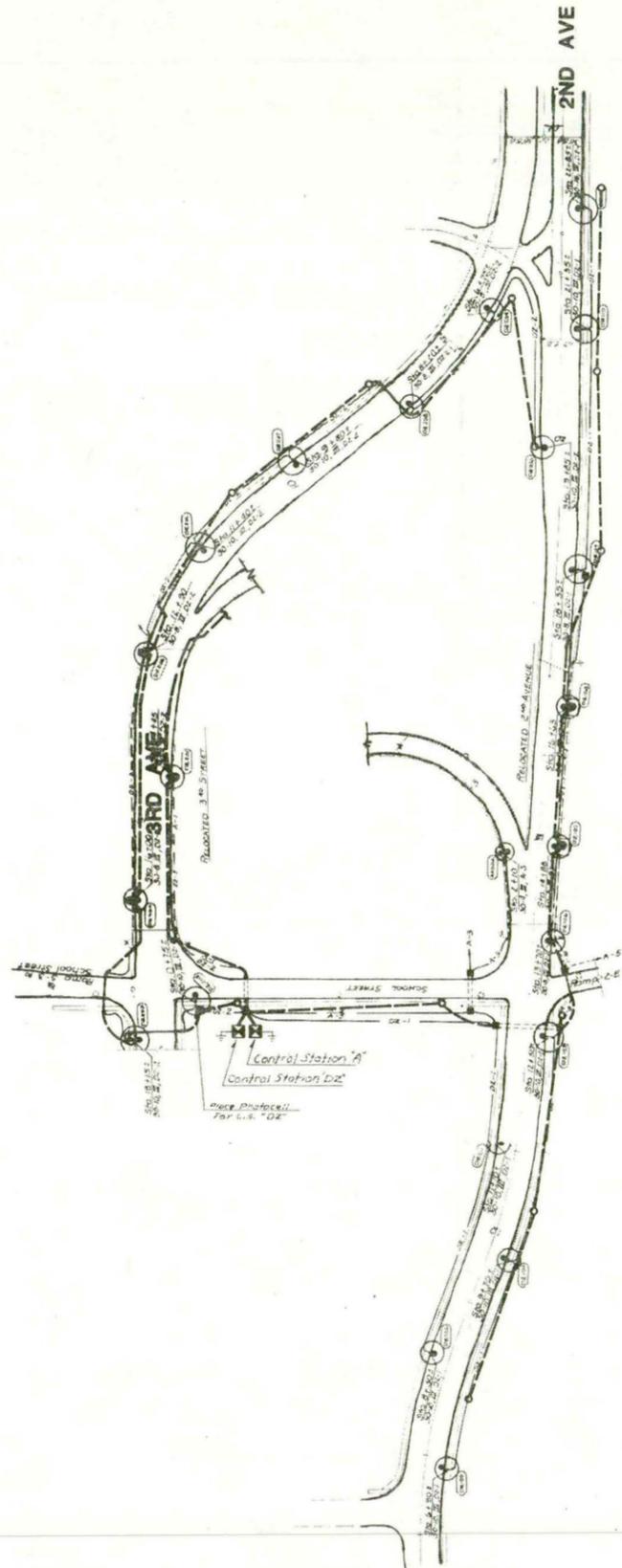
TROUBLESHOOT CIRCUIT
BY-2. REPLACE BAD
CABLE AS REQUIRED.



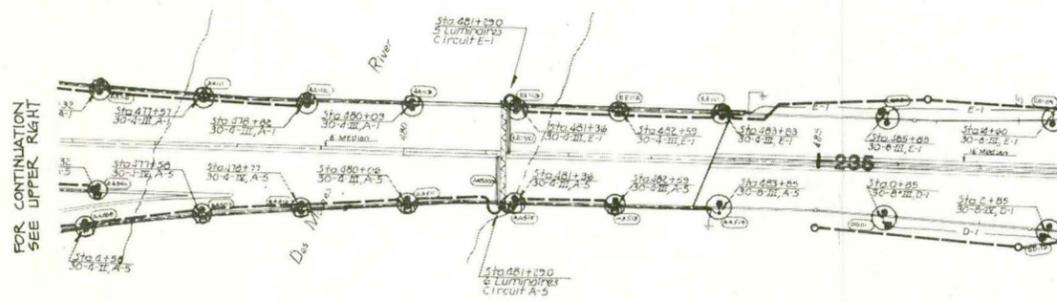
0' 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'

POLK COUNTY		PROJECT NUMBER	I-235 LIGHTING		STATE	FED ROAD DIST NO	FISCAL YEAR	SHEET NO	TOTAL SHEETS
					IOWA	1	1987	10	20

SCI FILE NO. 8944-E20



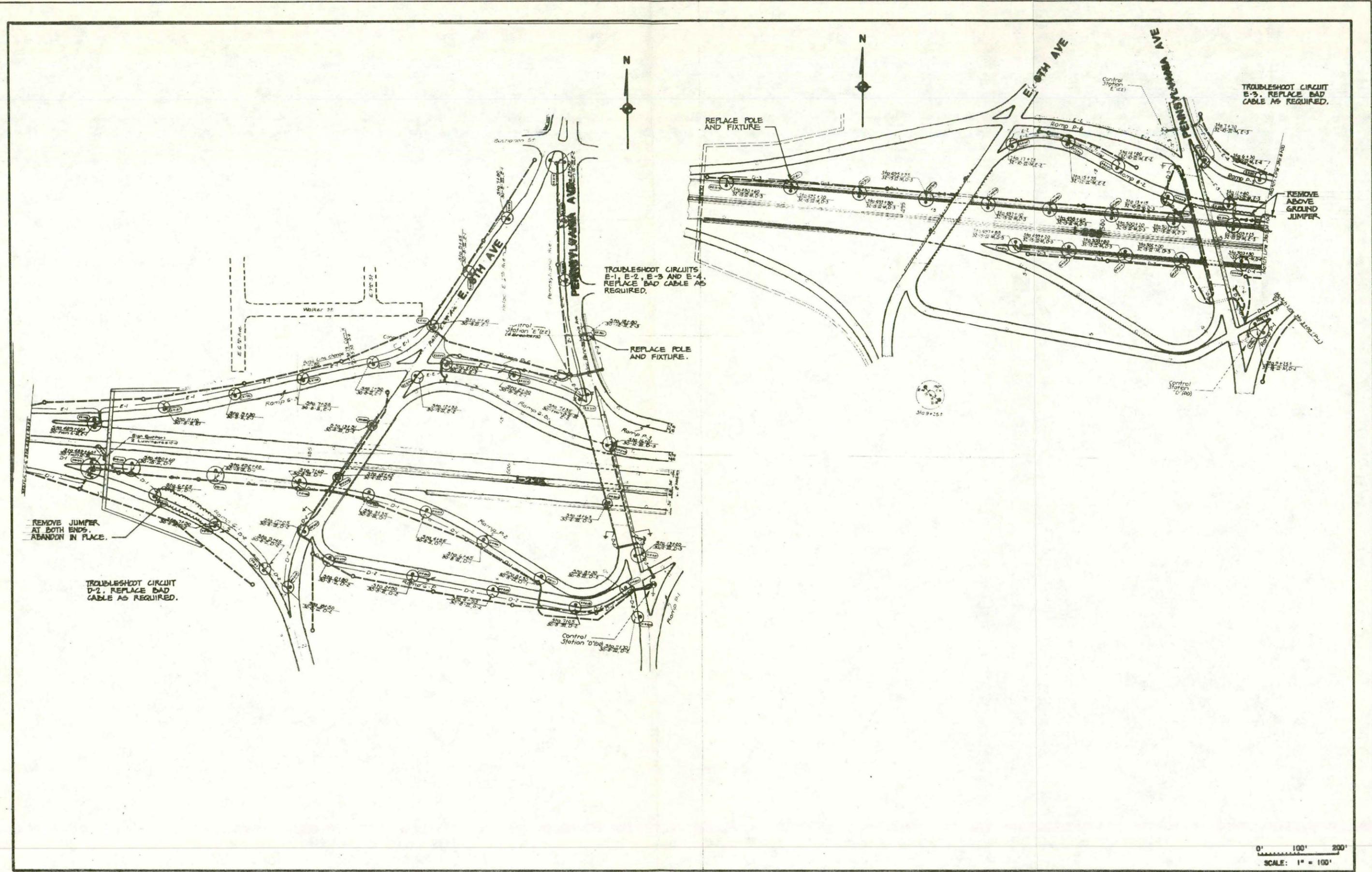
TROUBLESHOOT CIRCUIT B-2. REPLACE BAD CABLE AS REQUIRED.

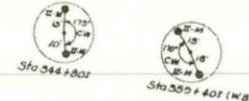
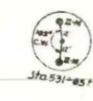
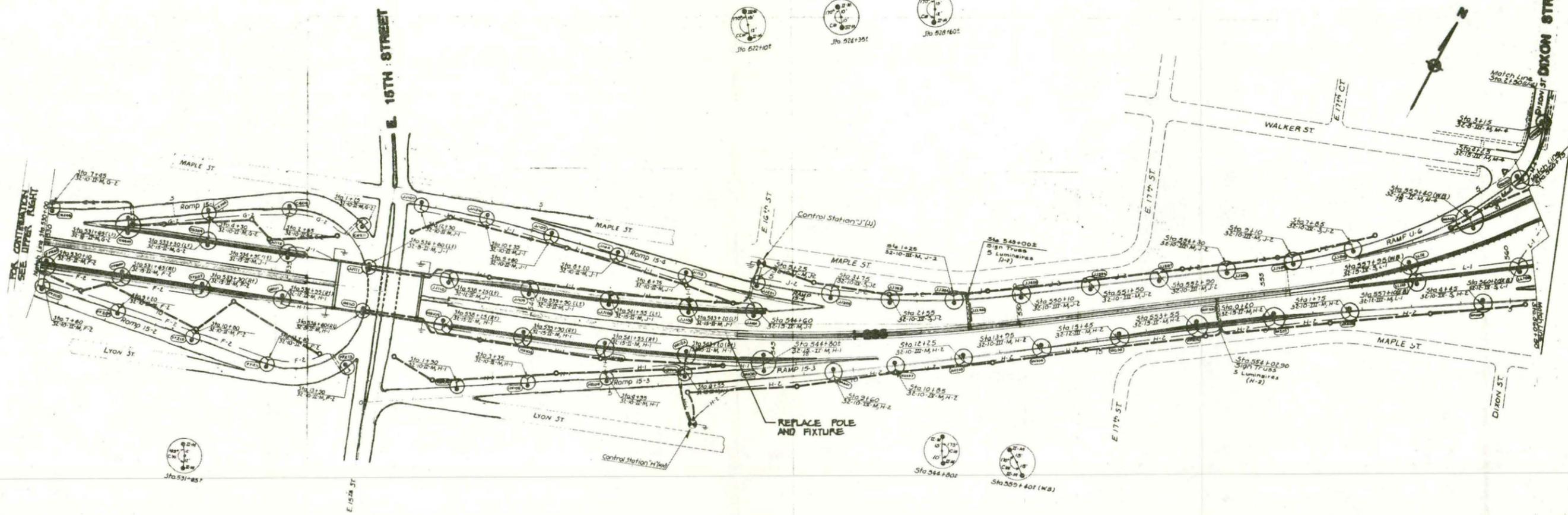
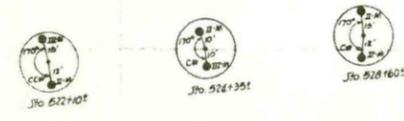
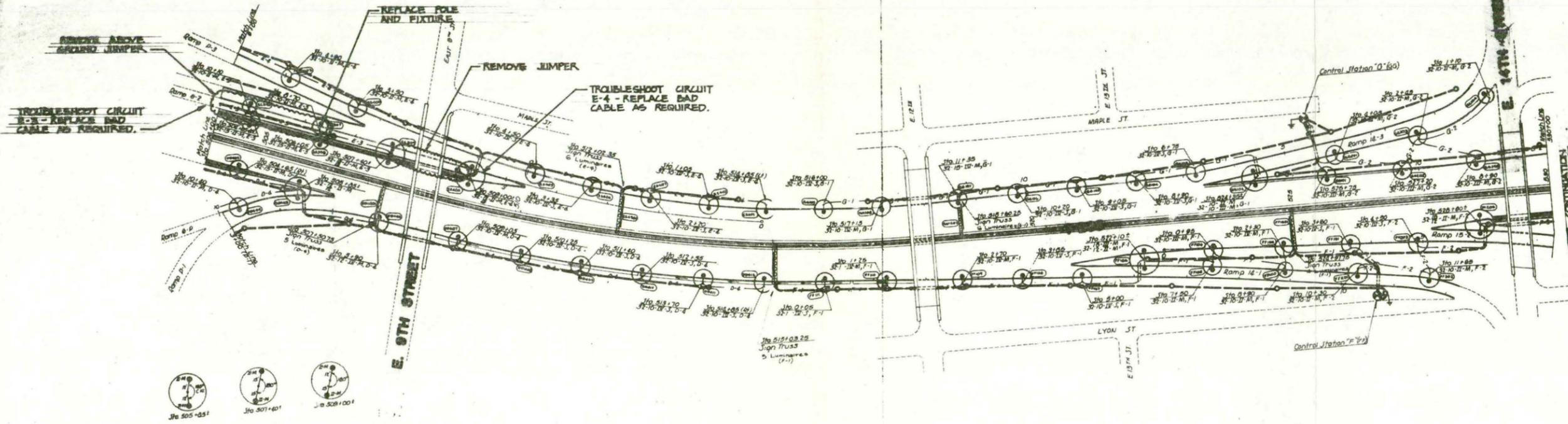


0' 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'

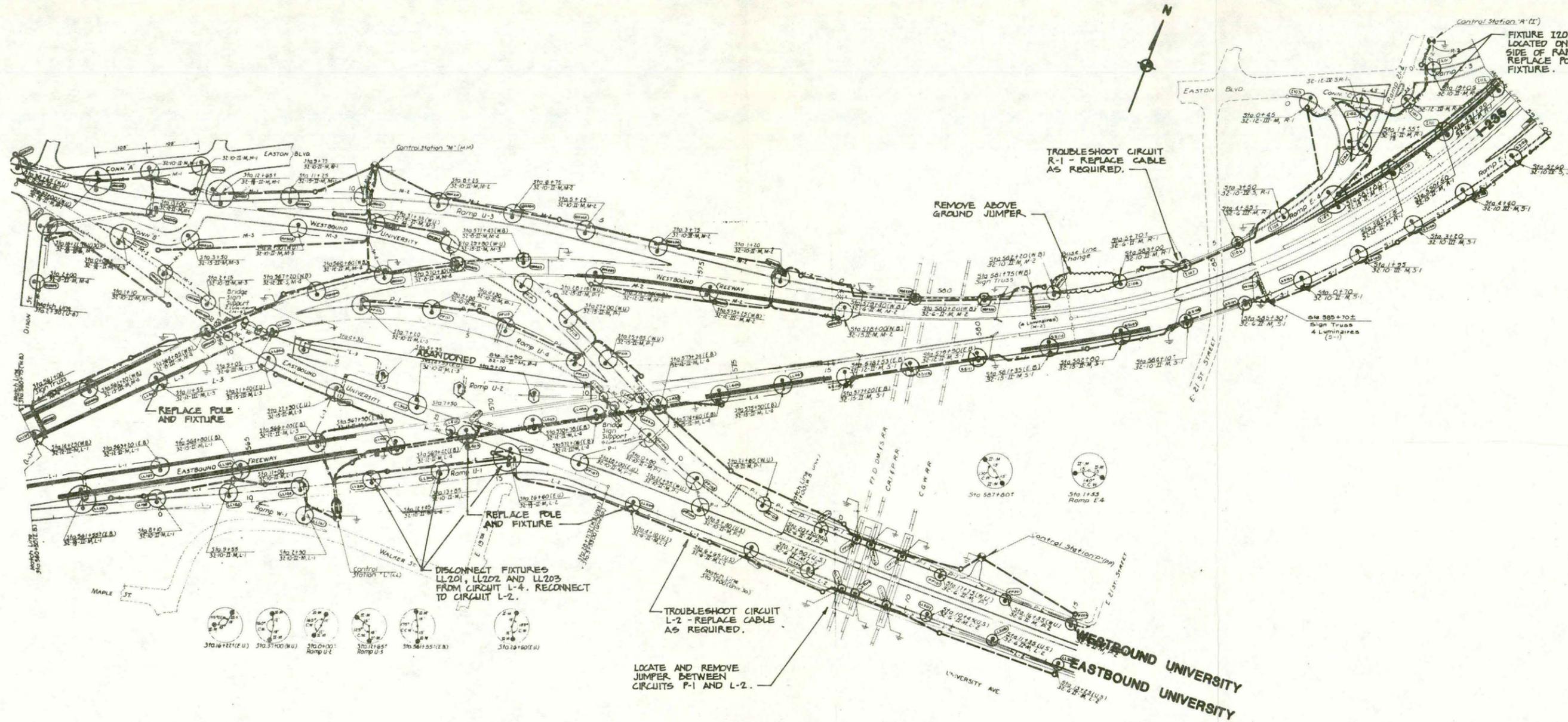
POLK COUNTY		PROJECT NUMBER	I-235 LIGHTING		STATE	PRO. ROAD DIST. NO.	FISCAL YEAR	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
					IOWA	1	1987	11	20

SCI FILE NO. 8944-E21

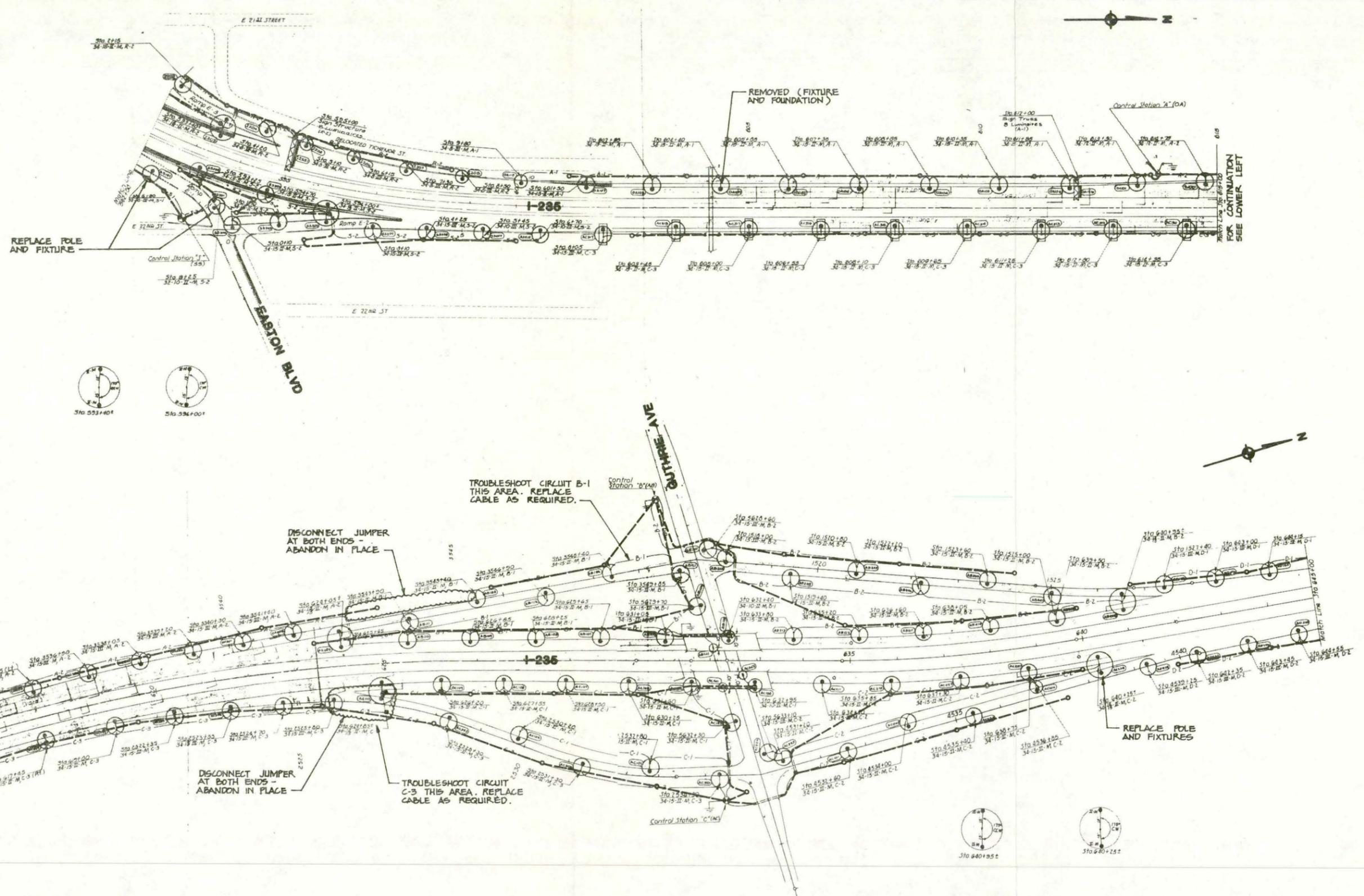




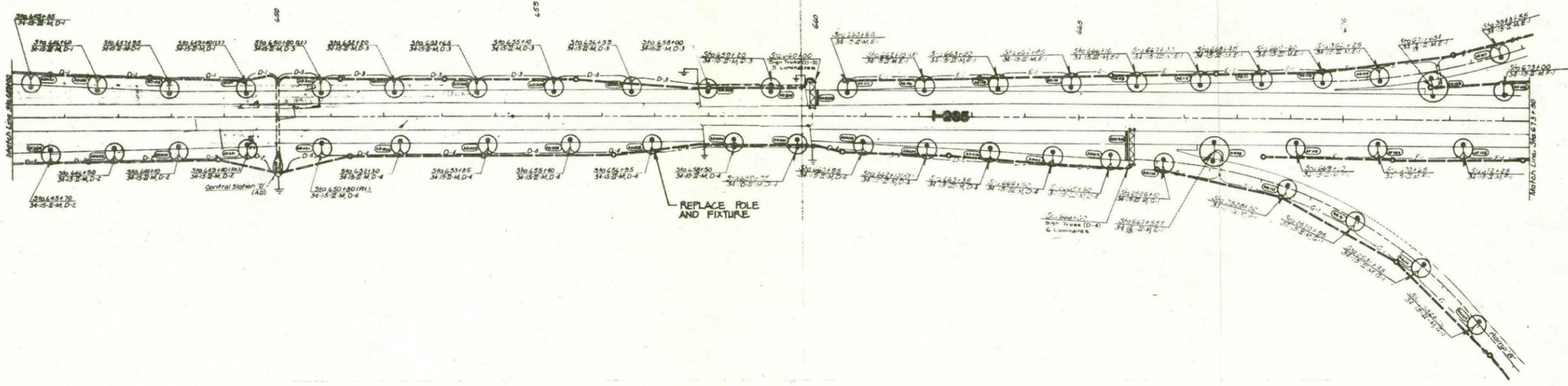
0' 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'



0' 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'



0' 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'

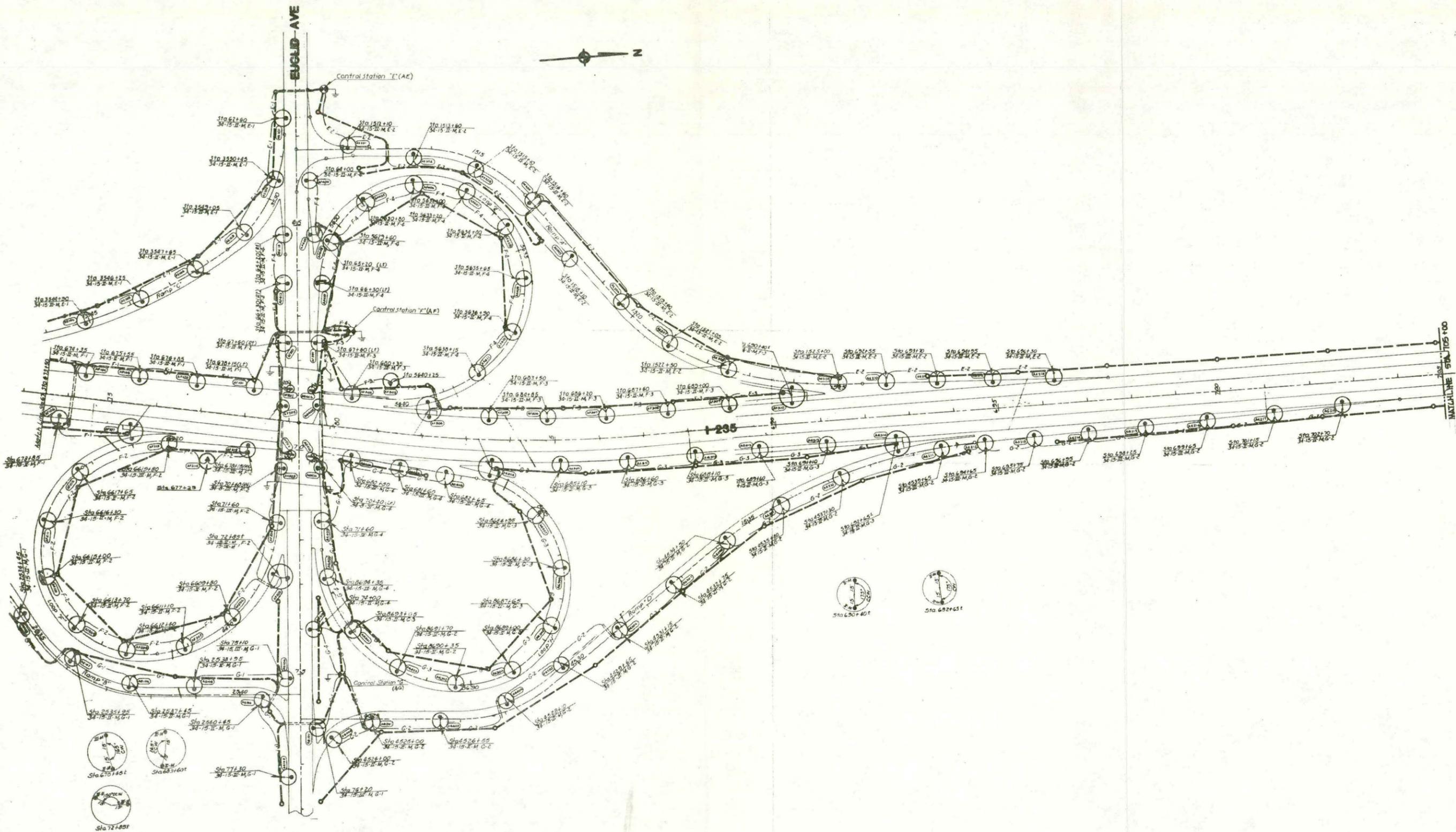


REPLACE POLE AND FIXTURE

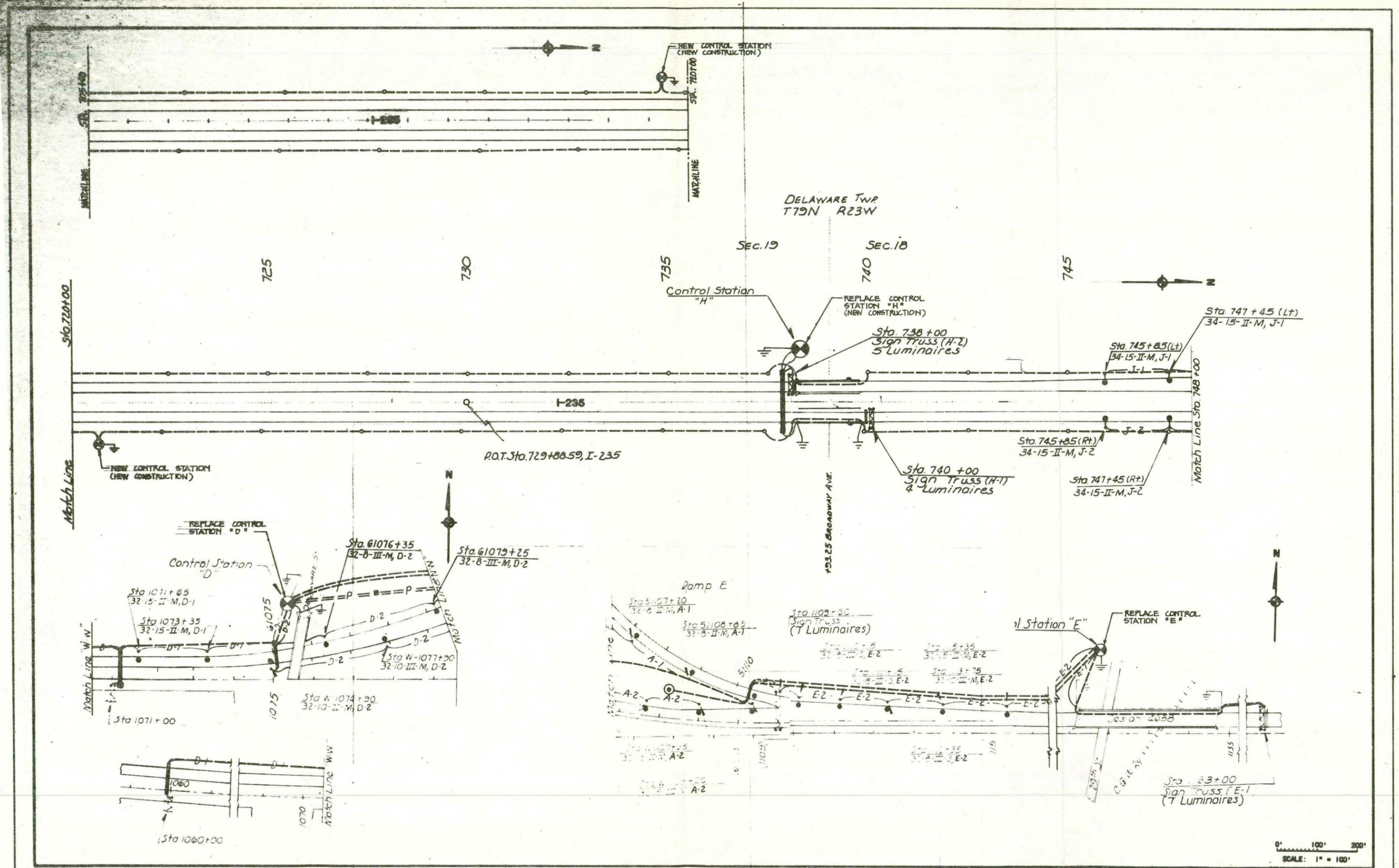
0' 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'

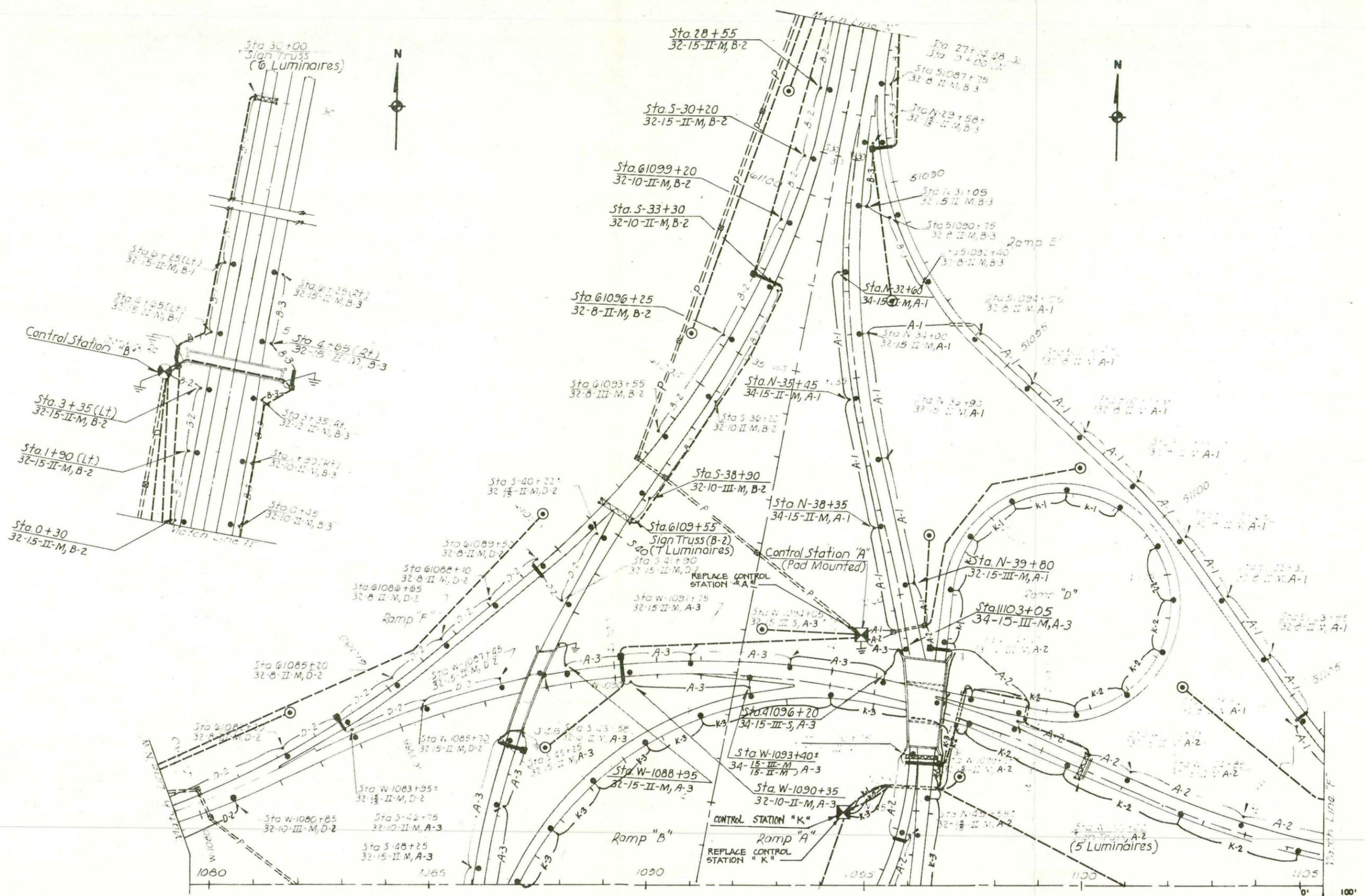
POLK COUNTY		PROJECT NUMBER	I-235 LIGHTING		STATE	DATE	PROJECT	DATE	SCALE
					IOWA	1	1987	16	20

SCI FILE NO. 8944-E26



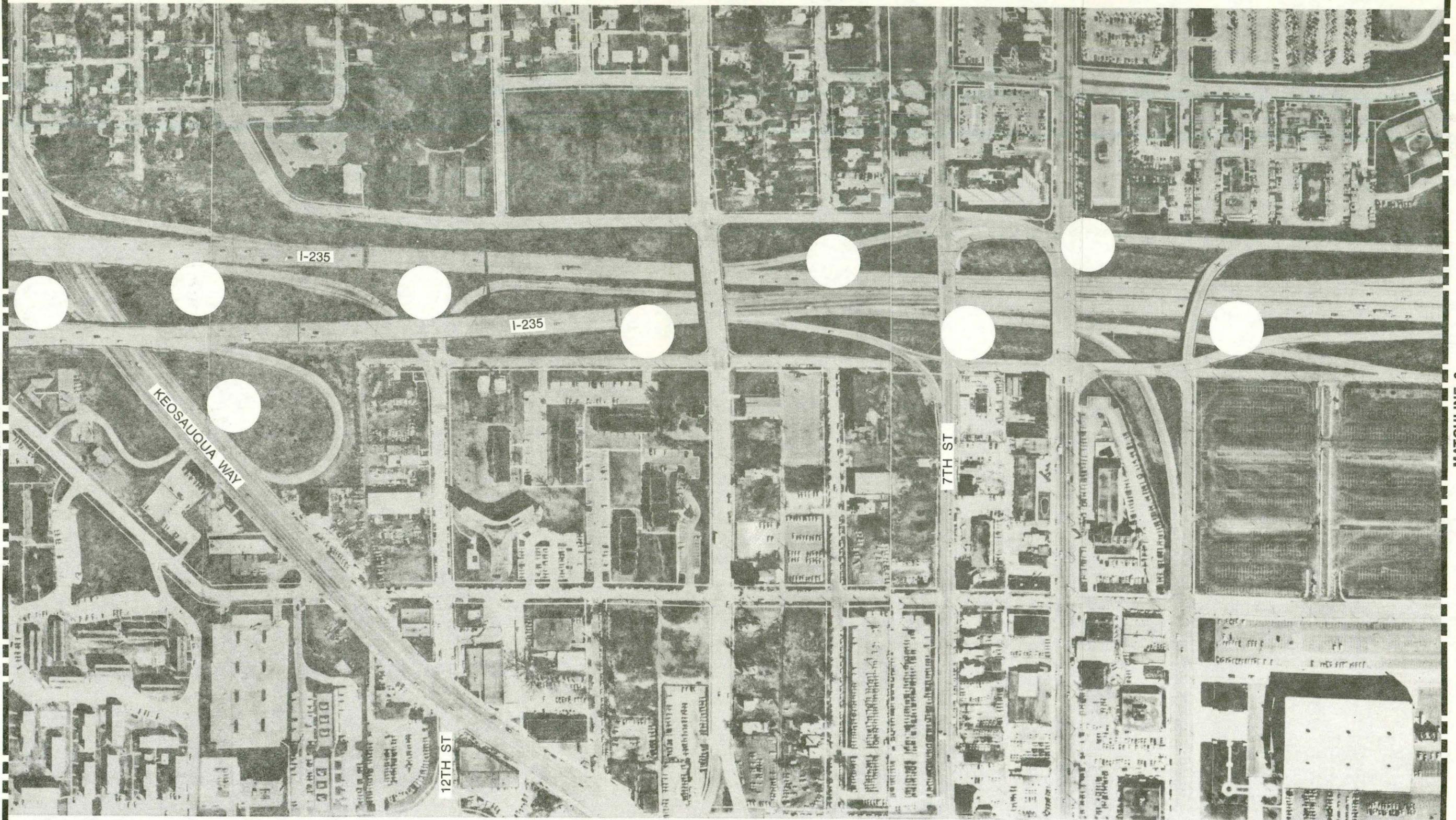
0' 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'





SCALE: 1" = 100'

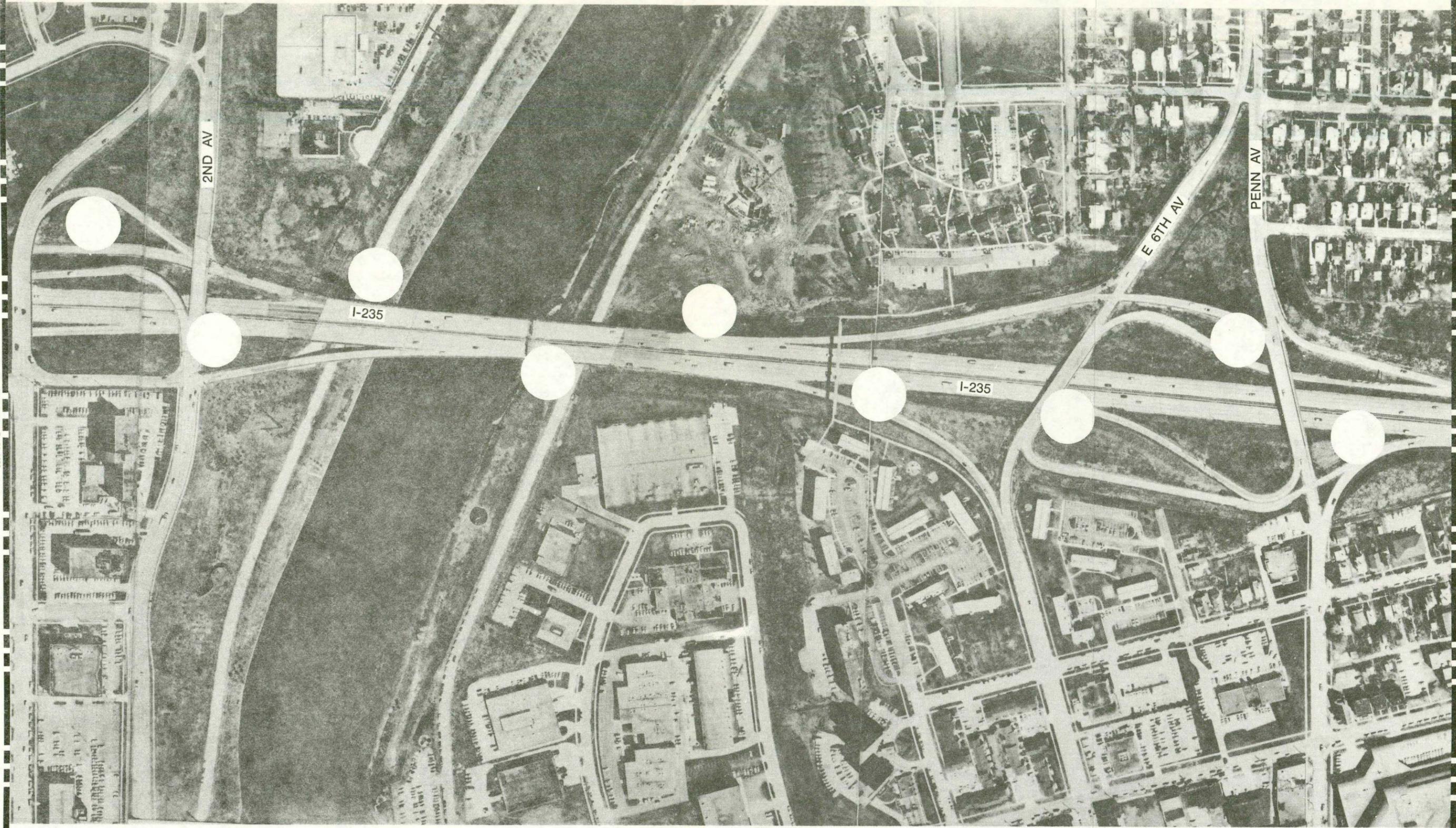
MATCHLINE 1



MATCHLINE 2

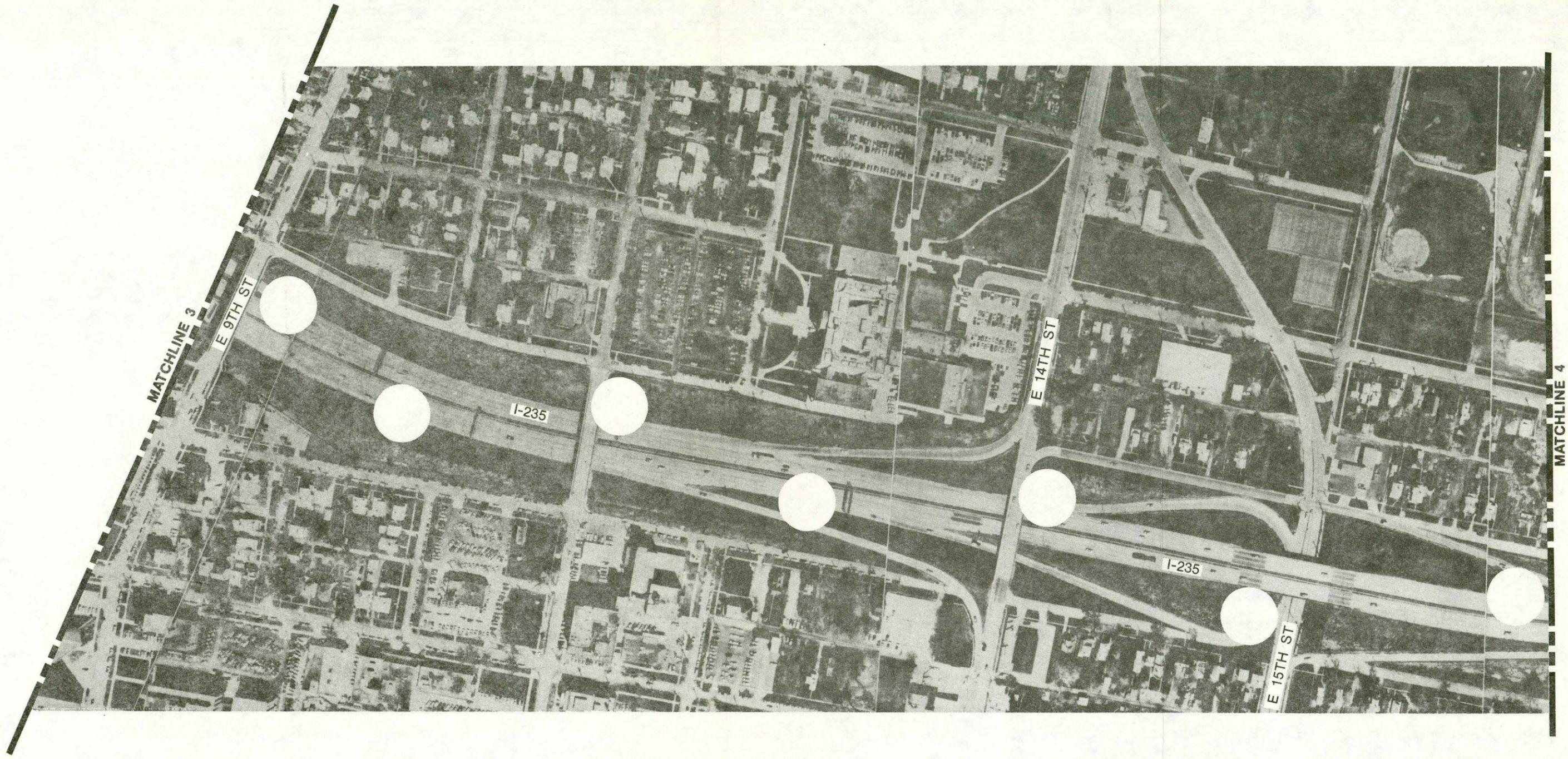


MATCHLINE 2



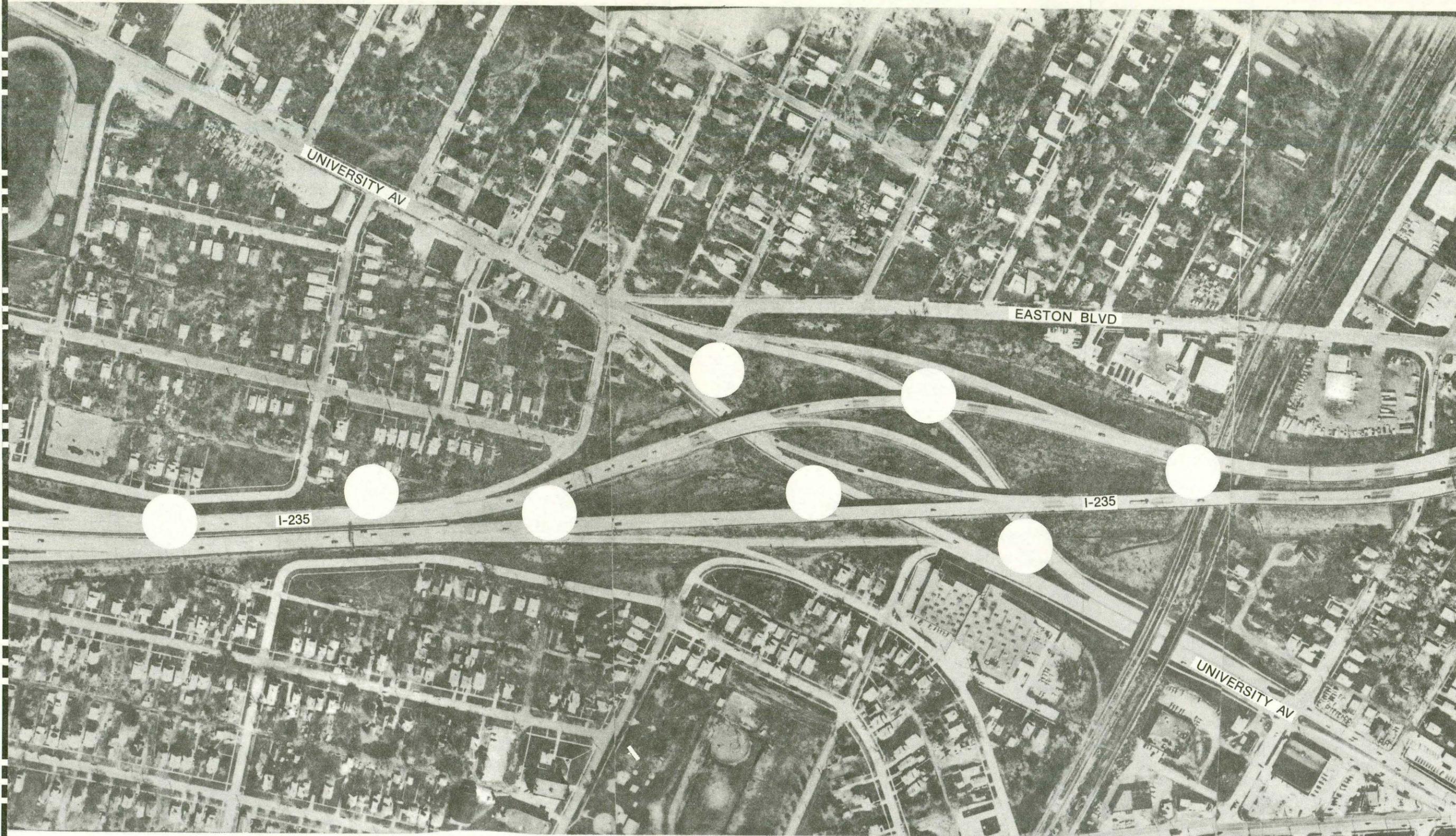
MATCHLINE 3

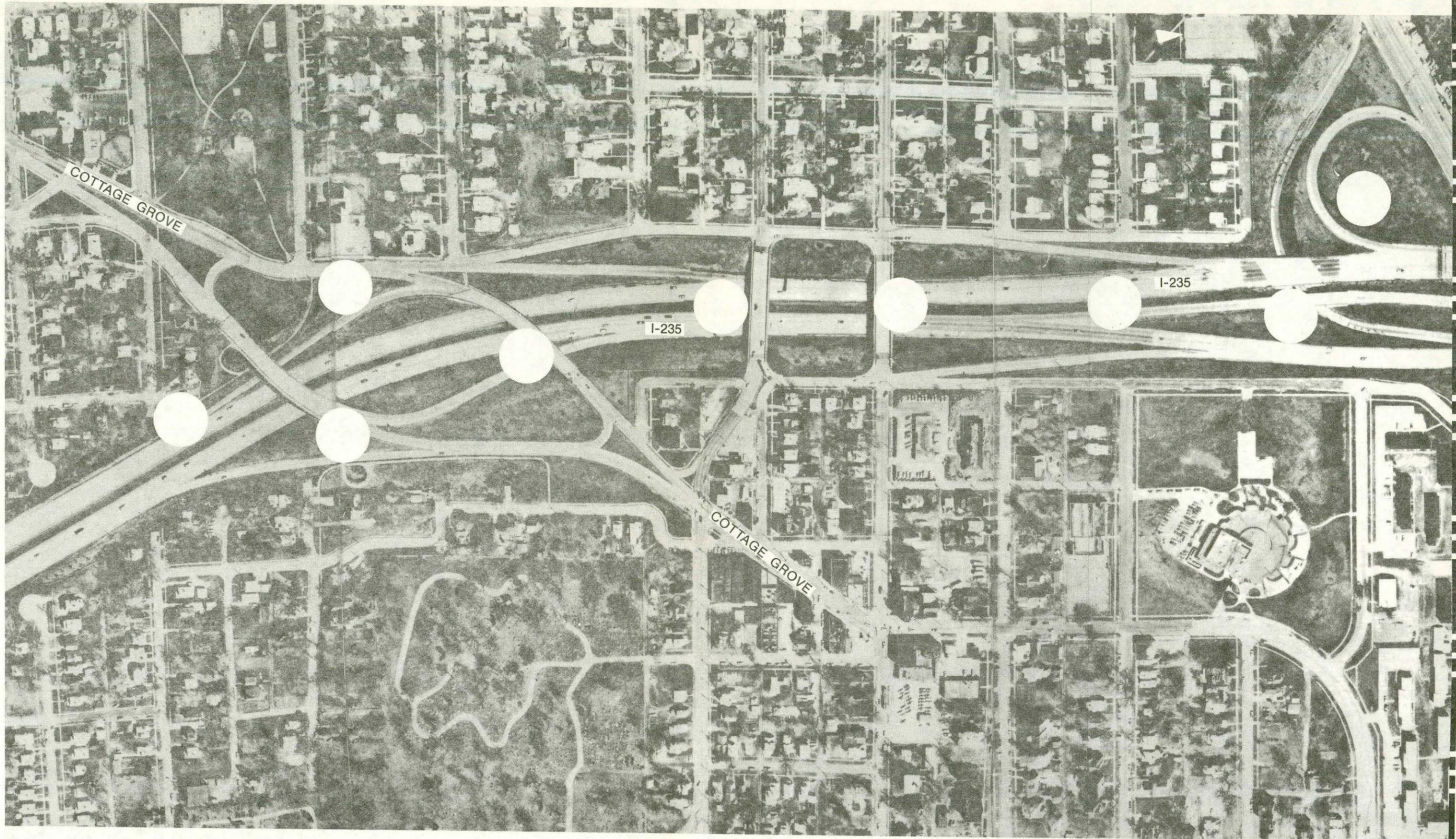
DES MOINES
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
I-235 TOWER LIGHTING
Sheet 3 of 5



**DES MOINES
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
I-235 TOWER LIGHTING
Sheet 4 of 5**

MATCHLINE 4





**DES MOINES
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
I-235 TOWER LIGHTING
Sheet 1 of 5**

MATCHLINE 1