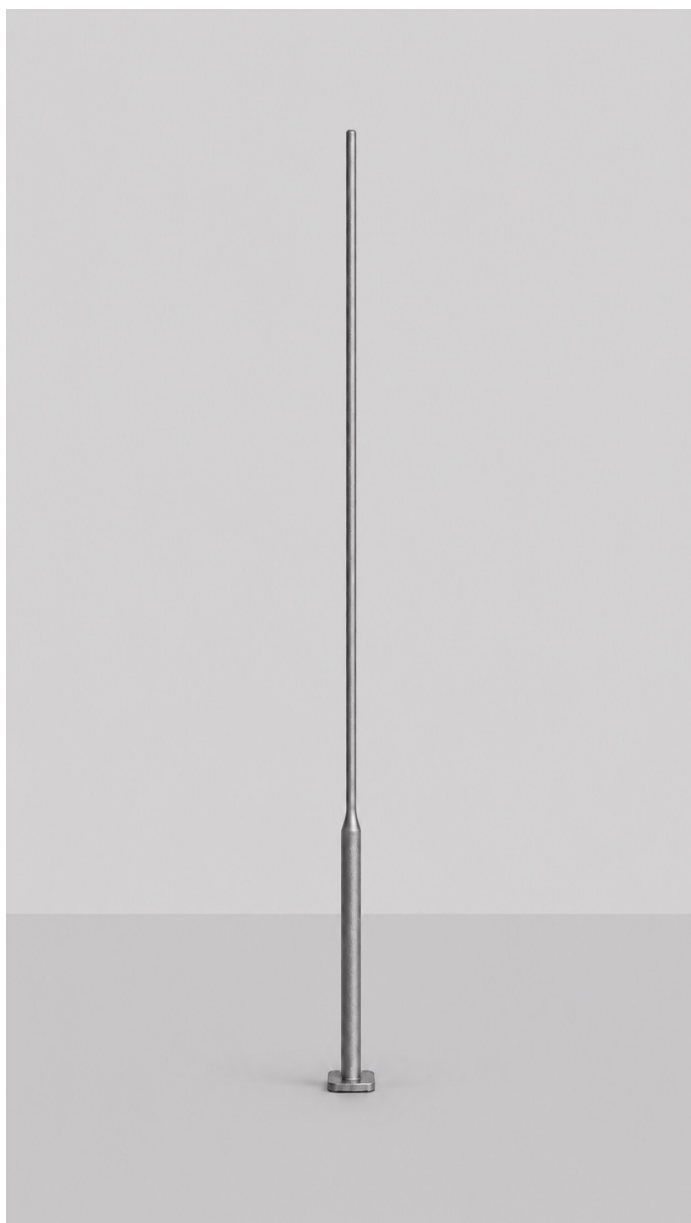


ORLLAMPPOST-4M-FM

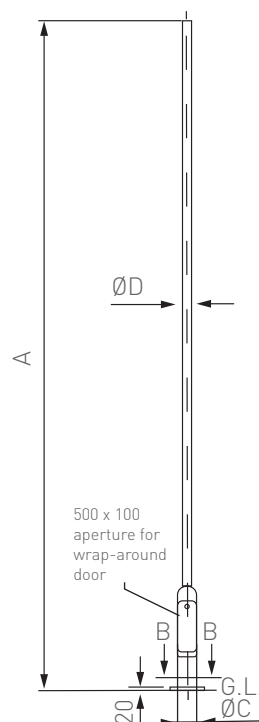
ITEM NO. ACCESSORY - 14727

Galvanised Steel Tubular Lighting Columns



Dimensions

Tubular Lighting Columns
3-6M Flange Plated

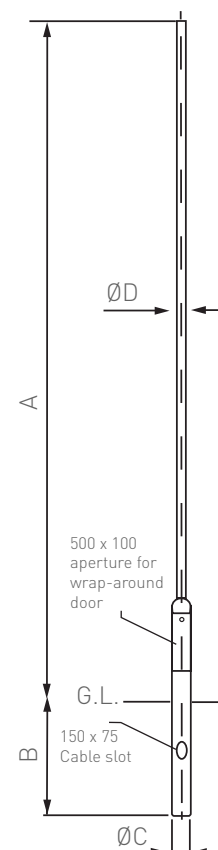


Extra Heavy wind loading region
(No sign).

Load Class B / deflection class 3.

Maximum design Head load based on wind loading
region with
orientation of bracket/luminaire(s) being on same
plane as door.

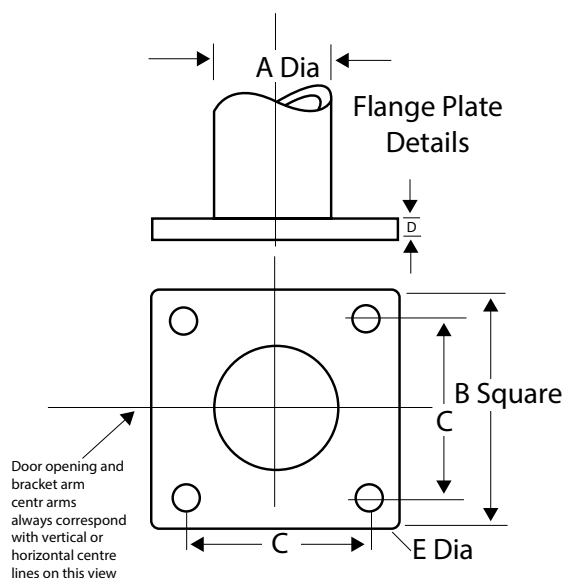
Tubular Lighting Columns
3-6M Rooted Mounted



Tubular Lighting Columns (Flange Plated)				
A	3M	4M	5M	6M
B	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ØC	140	140	140	140
ØD	76	76	76	76
Door Aperture (mm)	500x100	500x100	500x100	500x100
Max Head Load (kg/m2*)	50/0.05	50/0.05	40/0.4	30/0.25
Hole Centres (mm)	200 x 200	200 x 200	200 x 200	200 x 200
Bolts	M16	M16	M16	M16

Tubular Lighting Columns (Rooted Mounted)				
A	3M	4M	5M	6M
B	800	800	800	1000
ØC	140	140	140	140
ØD	76	76	76	76
Door Apperture (mm)	500x100	500x100	500x100	500x100
Max Head Load (kg/m2*)	50/0.05	50/0.09	40/0.4	30/0.25

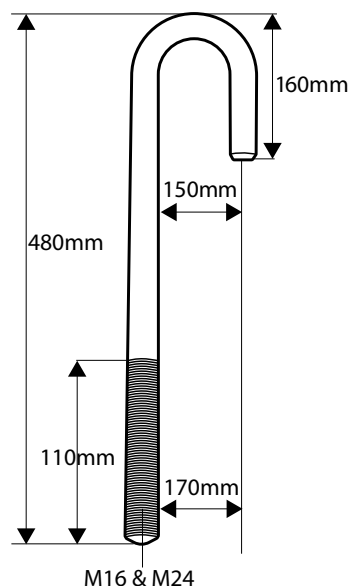
Flange Plate Fixing Details



Gear Base To Suit 76mm Post Top Column

Type No.	Column Nominal Height (M)	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)
13	/4/5	114.3	265	200	12	20
2	4/5/6	139.7			2	
3		168.3			2	

Anchor Bolts

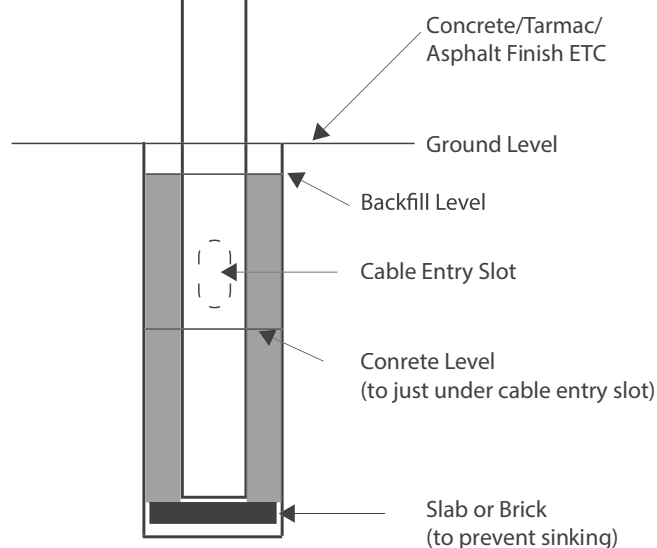


Column Installation

Note

This method is suitable for normal cohesive soil. If soil is "sandy" or for heavily loaded columns, use more concrete and plastic duct into cable entry.

N.B It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure the suitability of this method and no liability arising from its use will be accepted by Orlight Ltd.



Guidance Notes:

1. Excavate hole approx. 100mm / 2mm larger than the base of the diameter to full depth of root.
2. Place a Slab or brick (to prevent sinking).
3. Using a semi-dry concrete mix, put bottom covering in first, then lower column on to slab.
4. Continue concrete filling (to just under cable entry slot), and insert SWA cable.
5. Compact excavated material as backfill on top of concrete.
6. If required, use concrete/tarmac/asphalt finish.

Foundation Details

Column Type: 4M01A/28345

Contract: London

Order No.

Soil Classification (Factor G)

Good soil 630 Kn/m² / m depthAverage soil 390 Kn/m² / m depthPoor soil 230 Kn/m² / m depth

Column Over turning moment at fulcrum point: 1411.39406 Nm

Soil Type (G) : 230 Kn/m²/m depth

Planting depth: 0.65 Metres

Minimum foundation diameter: 279.313 mmØ

Fulcrum point position: 459.6194 mm

O.T.M at ground level: 1211 Nm

Shear at ground level: 436 N

Design Criteria:

Standards checked to: BSEN40, PD6547

Terrain Category: III

Design Life: 25 Years

Sign Class: N/A

Load Class: B

Deflection Class: 3

Other 3.2kg/0.05m² camera at 3m AGL

G = A factor dependent on the ground in which the column is planted (in kN/m² per m)
for the values of G and description see below:

G Soil Type

- 630 Good: Compact, well graded sand and gravel, hard clay, well graded fine and coarse sand, decomposed granite rock and soil. Good material should be well drained and in locations where water will not stand.
- 390 Compact fine sand, medium clay, compact, well drained sandy loam loose coarse sand and gravel. Average soils should drain sufficiently well that water does not stand on surface.
- 230 Poor: Soft clay, clay loam, poorly compacted sand, clays containing a large amount of silt of silt and vegetable matter and made ground. Poor soils will normally be we and have poor drainage.

Back Filling:

If the foundation diameter required is smaller than the column diameter then the hole into which the column is being placed can be back filled with the excavated material or with material of a better quality. All back filling material should be placed in 150mm thick layers and should be well compacted. Where the foundation diameter required is greater than the column diameter then the hole should be filled with concrete, the concrete should extend from the base of the column to ground level. A duct equal in size to the cable entry hole should be formed through the concrete filling using a suitable pre-formed lining tube. Where bituminous surfacing is used round the column, the top level of concrete may be lowered by the thickness of the surfacing.

