



TRTLIGHTING

NON-CLO
MAINTENANCE FACTORS

TRT Maintenance Factors for Lighting Design NON-CLO

When designing a lighting scheme with TRT lanterns, the maintenance factors to be used for CLO & NON-CLO designs are different.

This document is a guide for maintenance factor selection for NON-CLO lanterns.

Maintenance Factor = LLMF x LMF x LSF

Where:

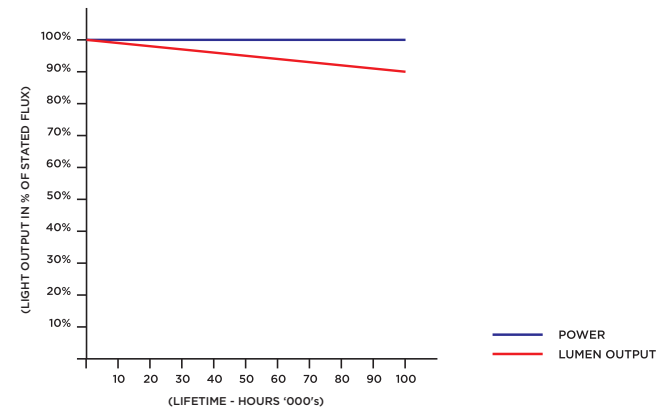
LLMF = lamp/LED lumen maintenance factor - LED output depreciation due to loss of efficacy over time appropriate to the operating characteristics in the specific luminaire & an additional precautionary allowance made by TRT for other potential system losses. For TRT non CLO lanterns 0.90 is used.

LMF = luminaire maintenance factor - accounts for the loss of light output due to environmental factors allowing for the mounting height, cleaning cycle and the level of particle deposits (dirt) likely on the lantern in the area of installation. The level of dirt deposit from atmospheric pollution is taken as being indicated by the environmental zone categorisation. The overall LMF resulting from these factors is looked up from BS5489.

LSF = LED survival factor. If the user wishes to allow for LED survival rate it is 98% as a precautionary value, that is 2% LED failures over 100,000 hrs, however it is not included in the examples below as the failures will not be evenly spread over lanterns and for many lanterns 2% of LEDs is less than 1 LED and so cannot be representative of the performance of any given lantern. In the unlikely event of a lantern experiencing multiple LED failures and so significantly contributing to the 2% aggregate value it is expected that it would be replaced, making the application of the 2% failure across all lanterns misleading.



For NON-CLO TRT lanterns power to the LEDs remains constant & due to the gradual decrease in efficacy of LEDs over time the Lumen output reduces. This decrease is less than 10% over 100,000 hrs however to allow for other potential system losses 10% depreciation is used and hence the LLMF is 0.90.



Luminaire maintenance factors

Environmental zone	Mounting height	L.M.F.					
		Cleaning frequency 12 months	Cleaning frequency 24 months	Cleaning frequency 36 months	Cleaning frequency 48 months	Cleaning frequency 60 months	Cleaning frequency 72 months
E1/E2	<=6.00m	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92
E1/E2	> 6.00m	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92
E3/E4	<=6.00m	0.94	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.84
E3/E4	> 6.00m	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92

Zone:	Surrounding:	Lighting Environment:	Examples:
E0:	Protected	Dark	UNESCO Starlight Reserves, IDA Dark Sky Parks
E1:	Natural	Intrinsically dark	National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty etc.
E2:	Rural	Low District Brightness	Village or relatively dark outer suburban locations
E3:	Suburban	Med District Brightness	Small town centres or suburban locations
E4:	Urban	High District Brightness	Town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity

Example Maintenance Factors when using TRT NON-CLO Lanterns

The following example maintenance factors for use with TRT NON-CLO lanterns are calculated based on a 72 mth cleaning cycle. Table B1 in BS5489 should be used to look up the LMF relevant to a specific project.

For column height **<=6.00m** in environmental zones **E1 or E2** from BS5489 LMF = 0.92

Maintenance factor = $LLMF \times LMF = 0.90 \times 0.92 = 0.83$

For column height **>6.00m** in environmental zones **E1 or E2** from BS5489 LMF = 0.92

Maintenance factor = $LLMF \times LMF = 0.90 \times 0.92 = 0.83$

For column height **<=6.00m** in environmental zones **E3 or E4** from BS5489 LMF = 0.84

Maintenance factor = $LLMF \times LMF = 0.90 \times 0.84 = 0.76$

For column height **>6.00m** in environmental zones **E3 or E4** from BS5489 LMF = 0.92

Maintenance factor = $LLMF \times LMF = 0.90 \times 0.92 = 0.83$

