

CROSSARM SPACING:

These dimensions should preclude physical interference between floodlights.

HORIZONTAL spacing between floodlights 30"

VERTICAL spacing between crossarms 36"

FLOODLIGHT MOUNTING:

First, each reflector must be identified with regard to NEMA beamspread. This is accomplished by removing the instruction sheet (GEH-3935) from the reflector carton and referring to the information and the chart on the last page. After the reflector is assembled to the ballast, the floodlight must be mounted to the crossarm at locations that are in accordance with the arrangement shown on the attached "fixture arrangement and aiming" pages. The two character reflector ID number (and/or Nema type) is referenced in each floodlight block on the fixture arrangement and aiming schedule and **MUST** be mounted at the indicated position. (See example at bottom of page.)

TARGET AIMING METHOD (preferred):

The following procedure is accomplished after the poles have been erected with crossarms (or cages) and luminaires assembled:

- 1- A grid is laid out on the field as shown on the aiming diagram that is part of this GE supplied information. The origin (x=0, y=0) is positioned at home plate for baseball/softball or at the center of the field for football/soccer.
- 2- A target, such as a pie plate, marked with each fixture's XY coordinates is placed on the field for all of the fixtures that are indicated by the floodlight blocks in the fixture arrangement and aiming schedule.
- 3- A person at the floodlight then uses the built in sighting

mechanism of the luminaire to aim each floodlight at the proper target on the ground. Refer to the Floodlight Instruction sheet for the details of this procedure.

DEGREE AIMING METHOD:

The degree markings on the floodlight mounting lack the necessary precision and should NOT be used for angle determination. In order to achieve adequate results, extreme care must be used while performing steps described below. The following procedure is accomplished on the ground before the pole is erected:

- 1- The pole and crossarms must be braced so that they are both LEVEL (parallel) with the ground.
- 2- Each floodlight is attached to the crossarm(s) so that the glass lens is LEVEL (parallel) with the ground.
- 3- An inclinometer (Sears Part No 939840) is positioned on the glass lens perpendicular to the crossarm. The down angle adjustment that is indicated in the square boxes of the fixture arrangement and aiming schedule is made. The bolts that attach the trunnion to floodlight housing are tightened.
- 4- The degree marker is then positioned against its stop and secured by tightening the screw.
- 5- The bolts are then loosened and the floodlight is rotated back to its original horizontal (level) position in preparation for Left or Right adjustment. Retighten the bolts.
- 6- The inclinometer is positioned on the glass lens parallel to the crossarm. The crossarm attachment bolt is loosened, the Left or Right angle adjustment is made, and the bolt is retightened.
- 7- Finally, the trunnion/fixture bolts are loosened and the floodlight is rotated to its final vertical position (against the degree marker stop). Make sure that the stop is not bent by a rapid movement during rotation. Securely tighten all bolts and screws.

KEY TO FLOODLIGHT BLOCK ON FIXTURE ARRANGEMENT AND AIMING SCHEDULE:

63, 12	<- X and Y coordinate of the floodlight aiming point.
19L, 14D	<- Aiming angle Left / Right and Down from a line that is perpendicular to the crossarm.
note	<- Circuiting reference note.
7608	<- Photometric curve number.
3x3 (B0)	<- Horizontal and Vertical Nema beamspread (reflector ID).