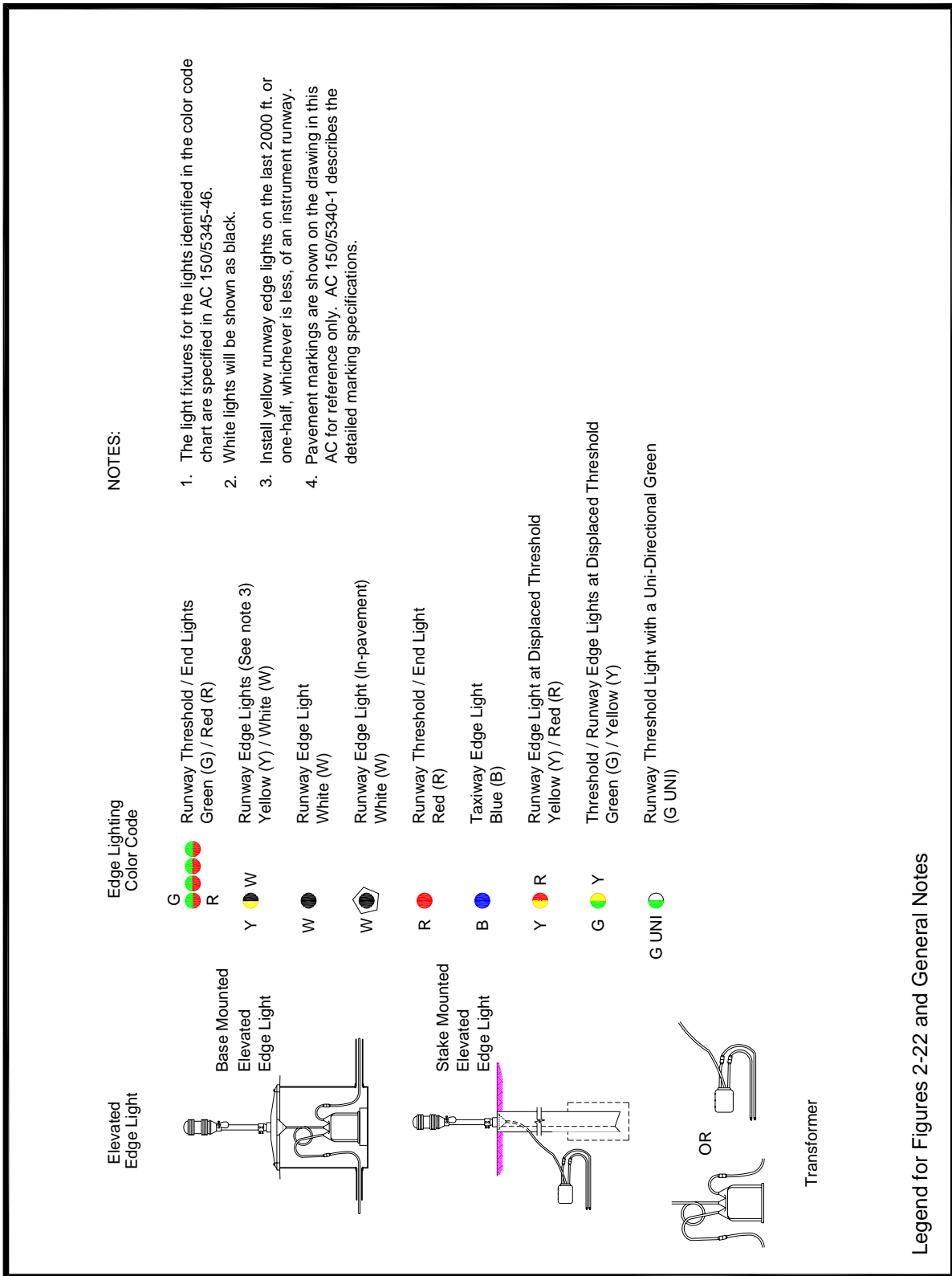


**APPENDIX 1. FIGURES.**



Legend for Figures 2-22 and General Notes

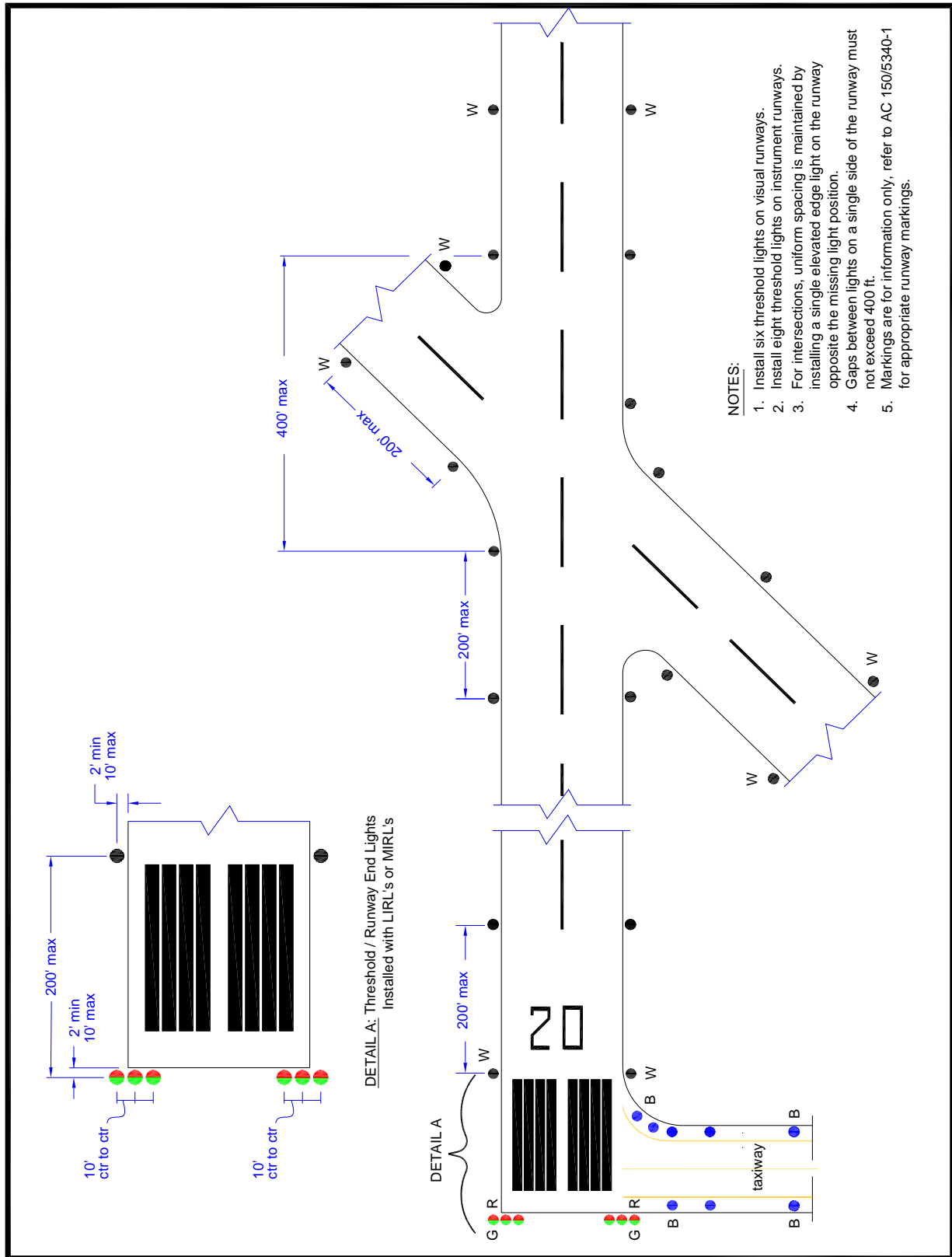


Figure 2. Runway and Threshold Lighting Configuration (LIRL & MIRL).

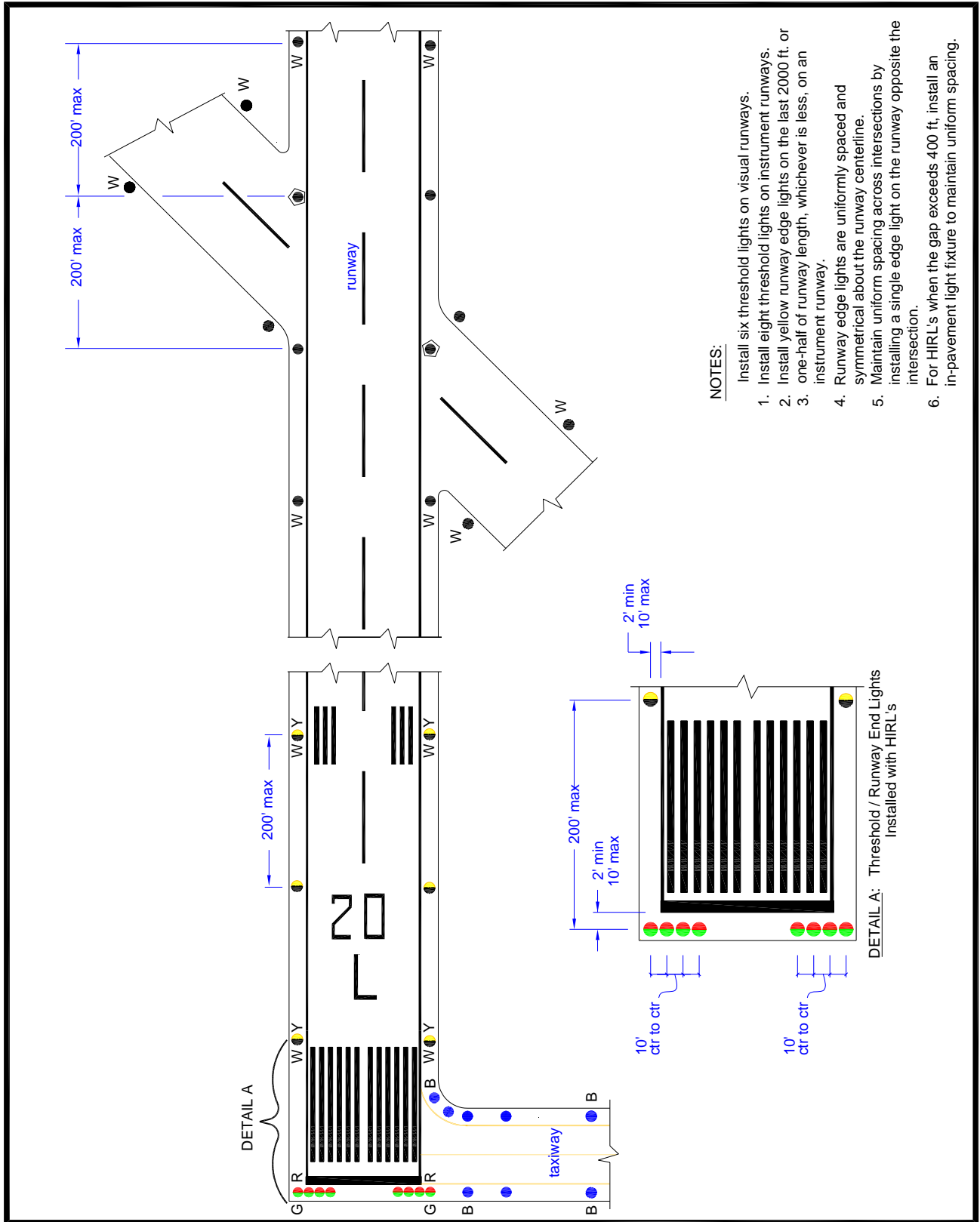


Figure 3. Runway and Threshold Lighting Configuration (HIRL).

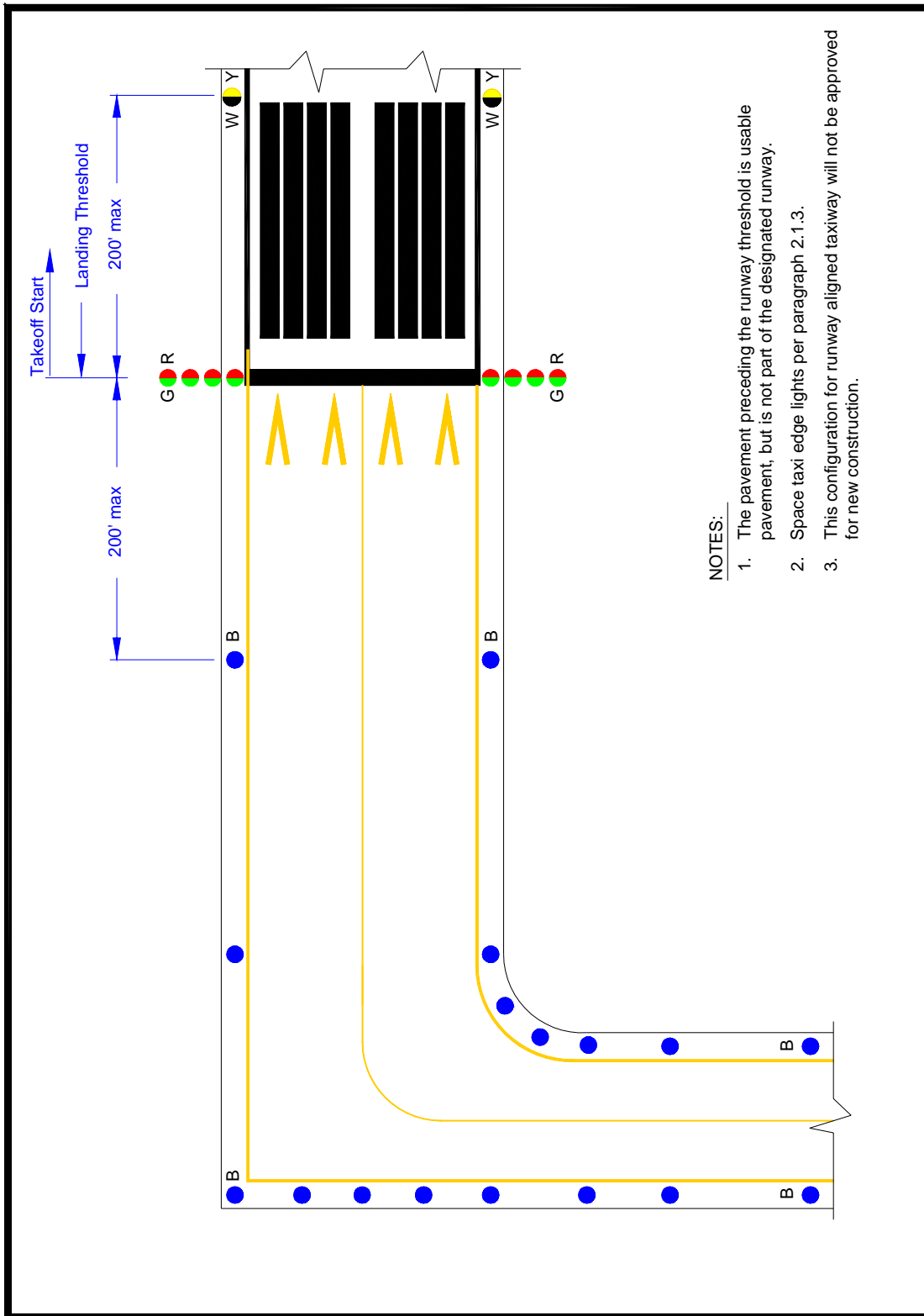
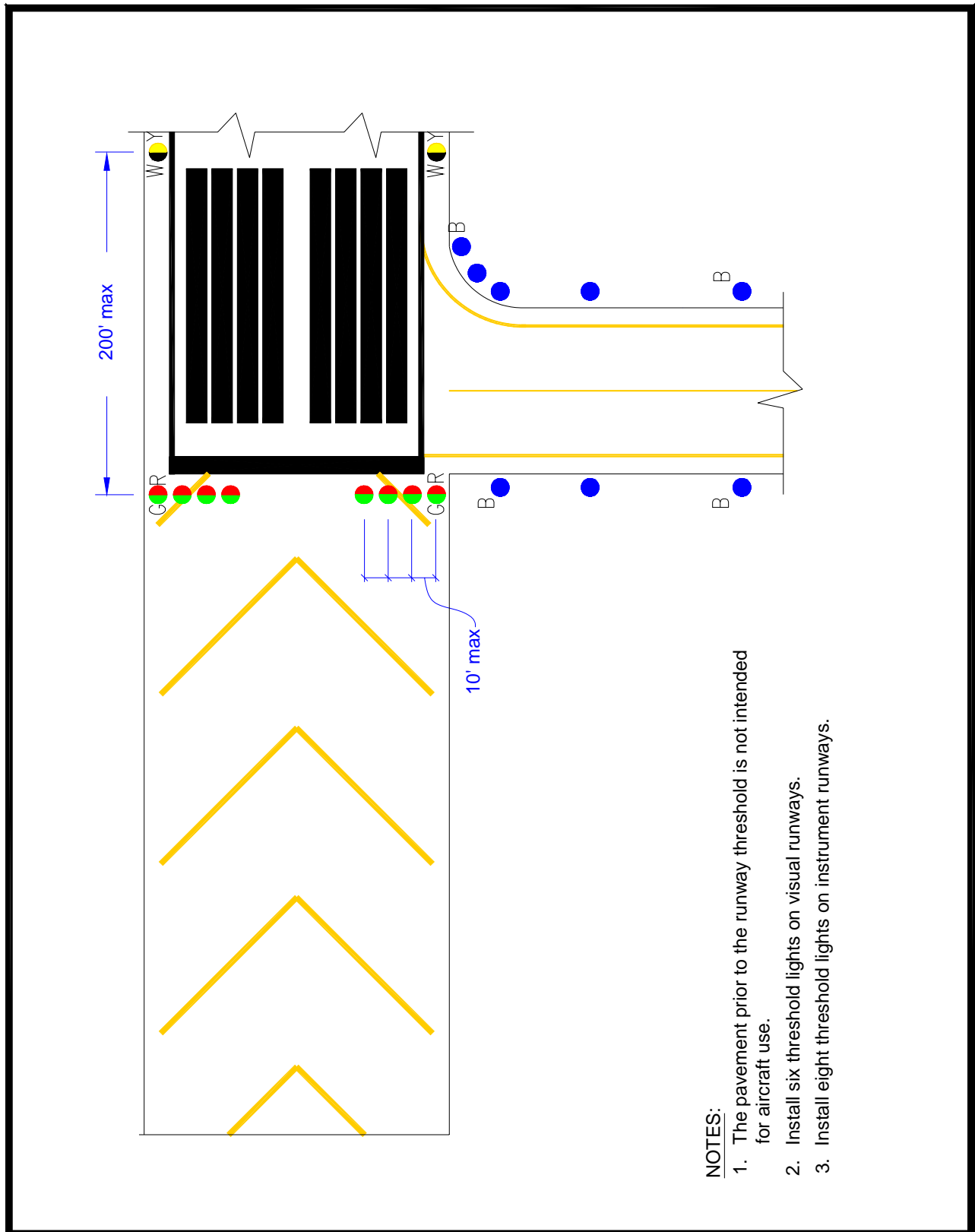


Figure 4. Runway with Taxiway at End.



- NOTES:**
1. The pavement prior to the runway threshold is not intended for aircraft use.
  2. Install six threshold lights on visual runways.
  3. Install eight threshold lights on instrument runways.

Figure 5. Runway with Blast Pad (No Traffic).

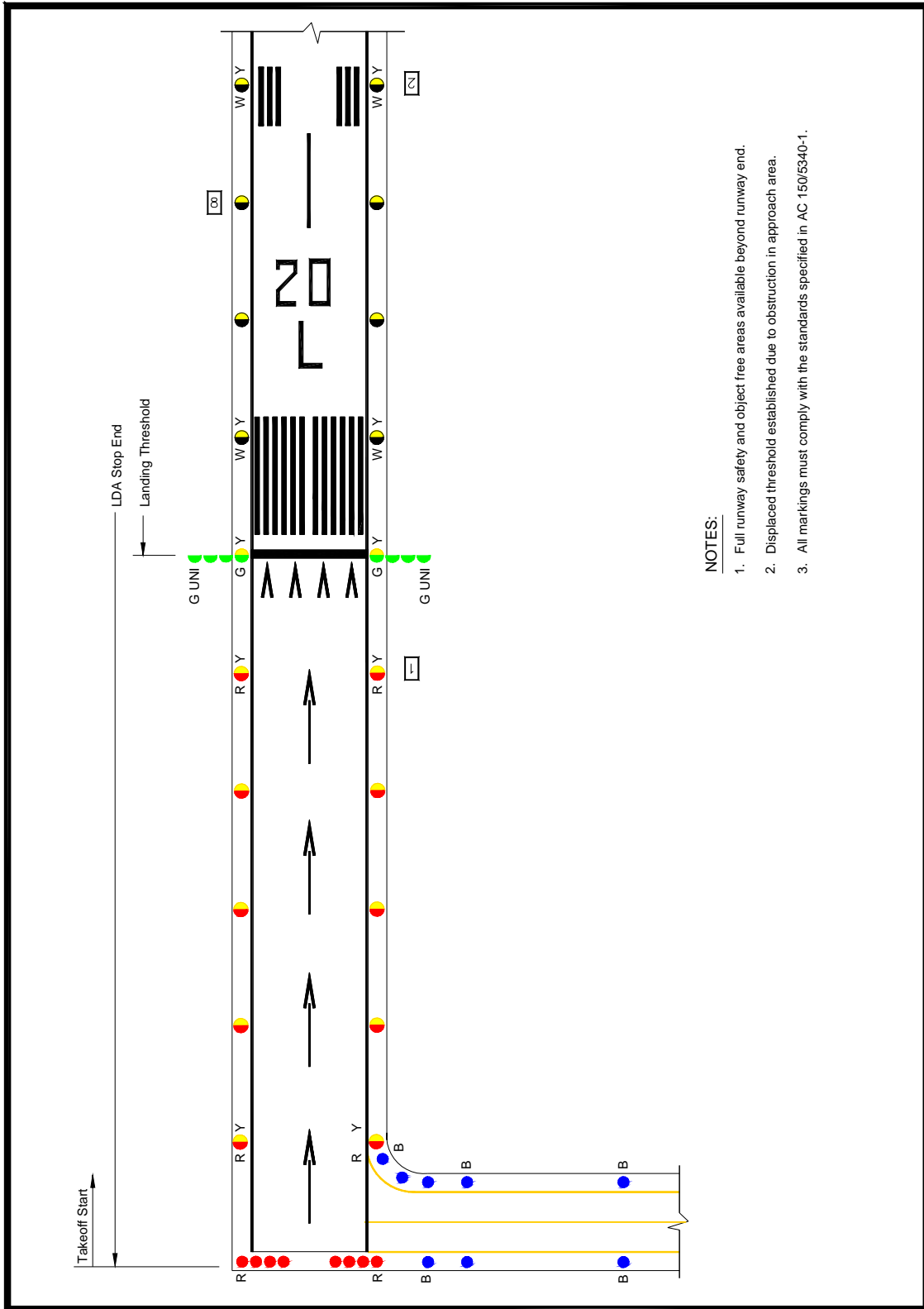


Figure 6. Lighting for Runway with Displaced Threshold.

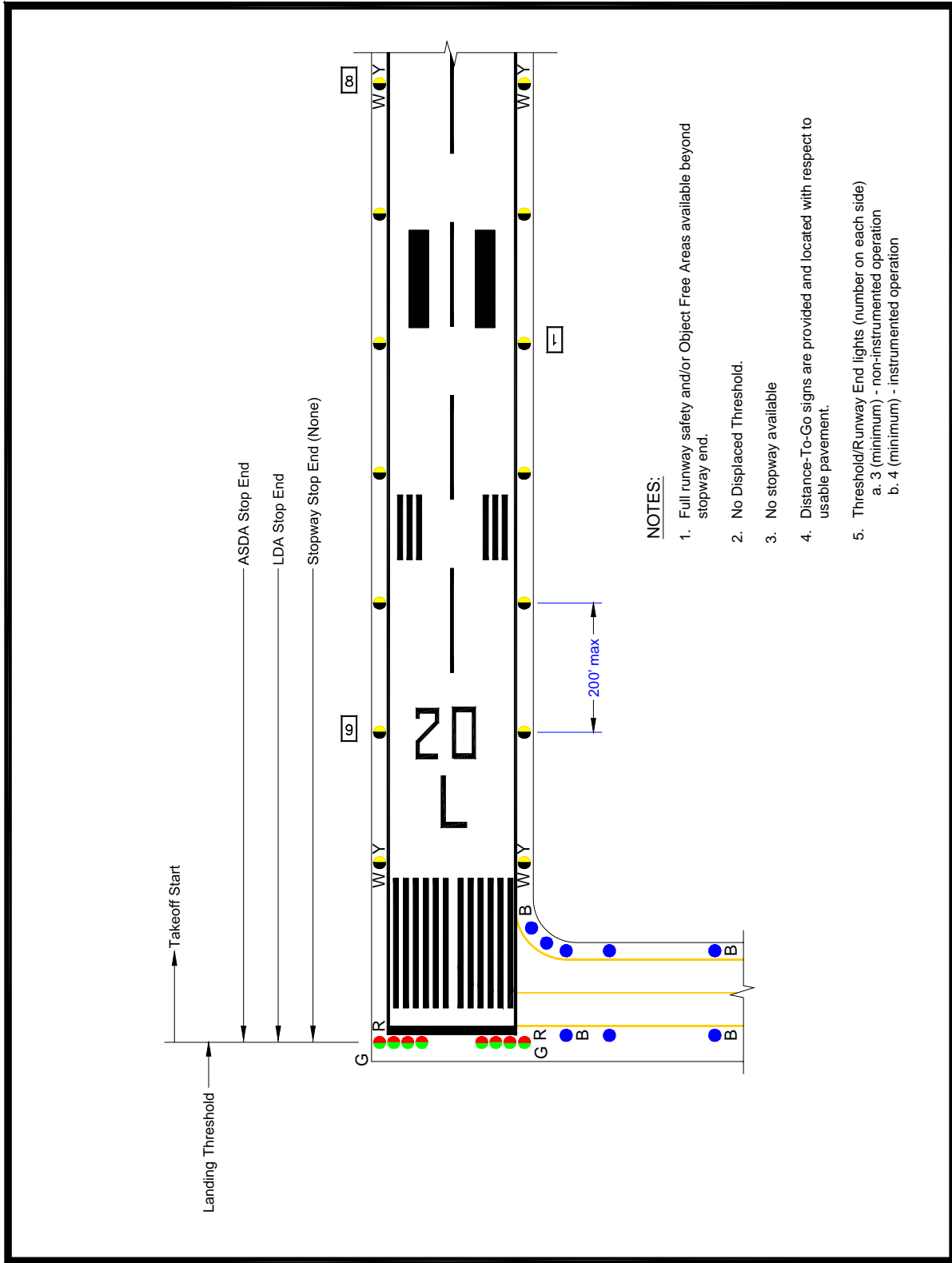


Figure 7. Normal Runway with Taxiway.



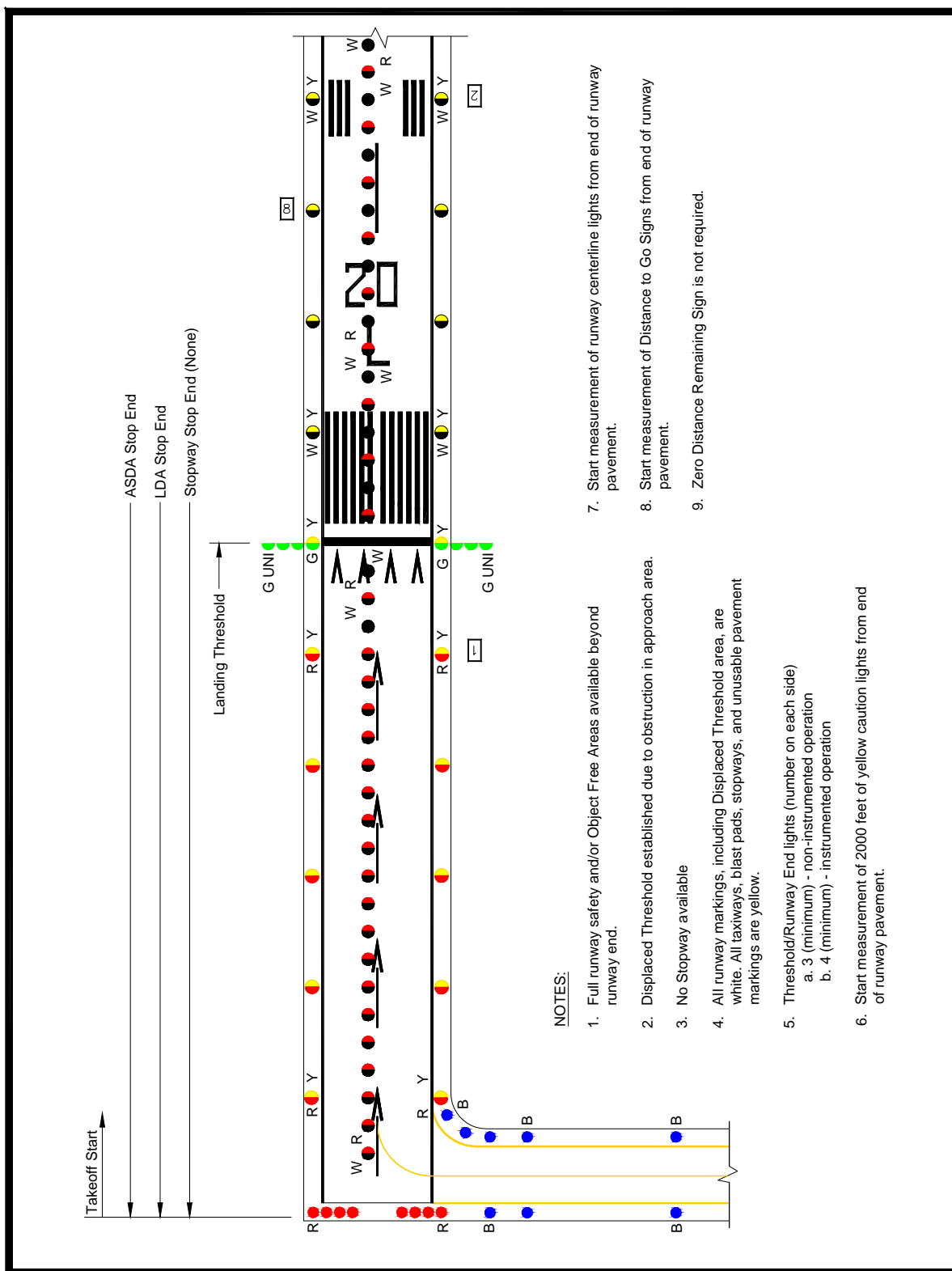


Figure 8. Lighting for Runway with Displaced Threshold.

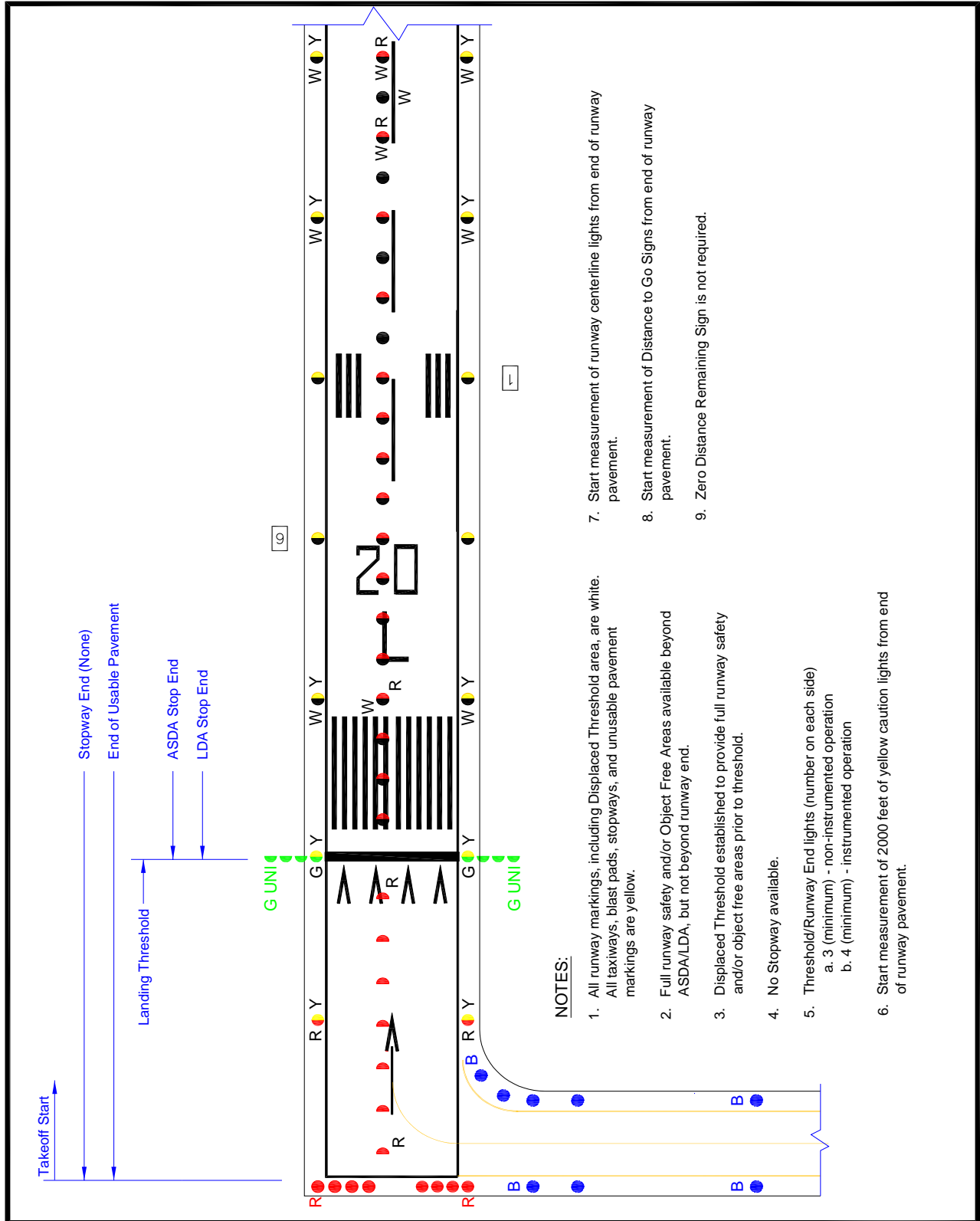


Figure 9. Lighting for Runway with Displaced Threshold/Usable Pavement.



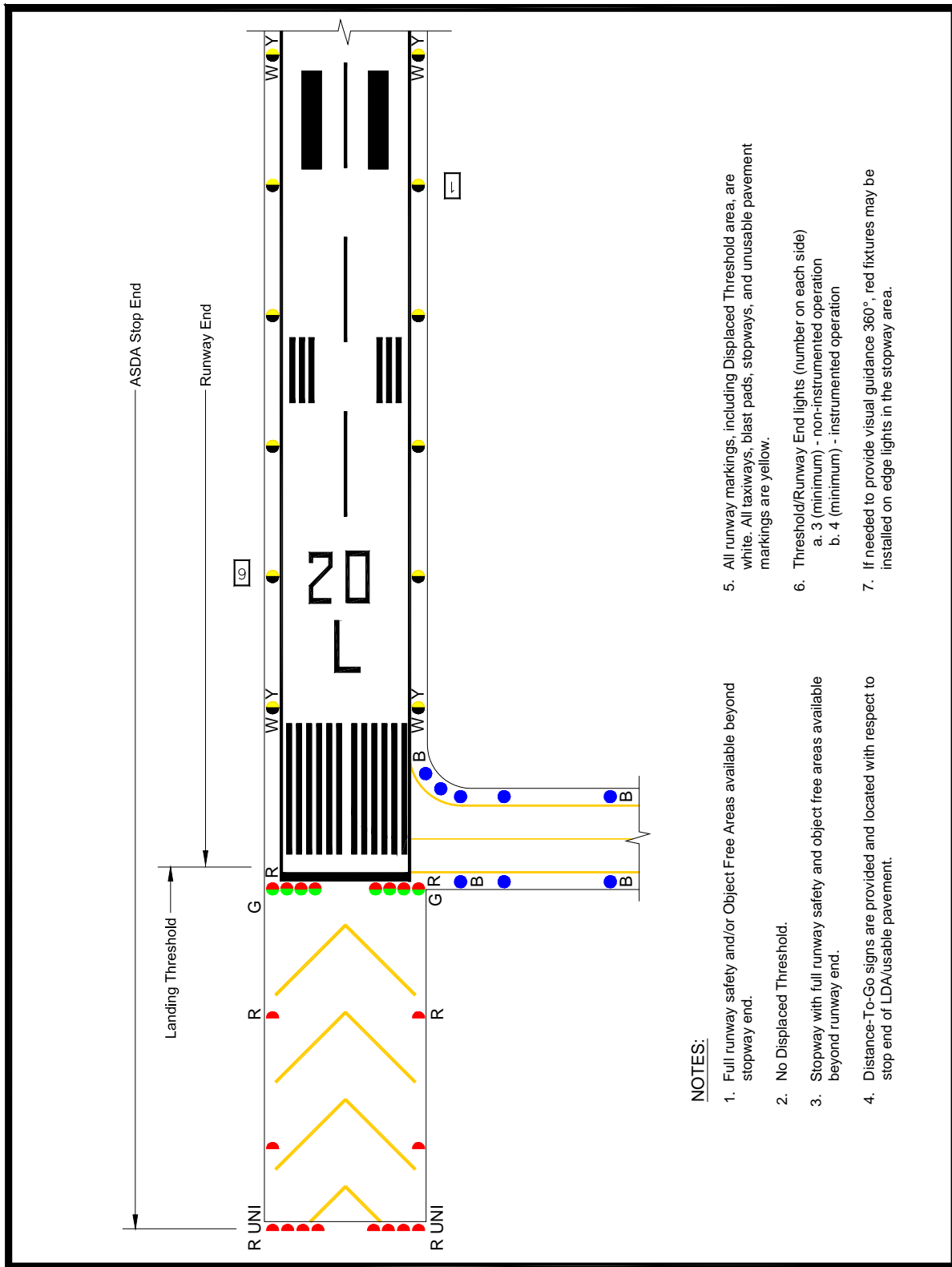


Figure 11. Lighting for Runway with Stopway.

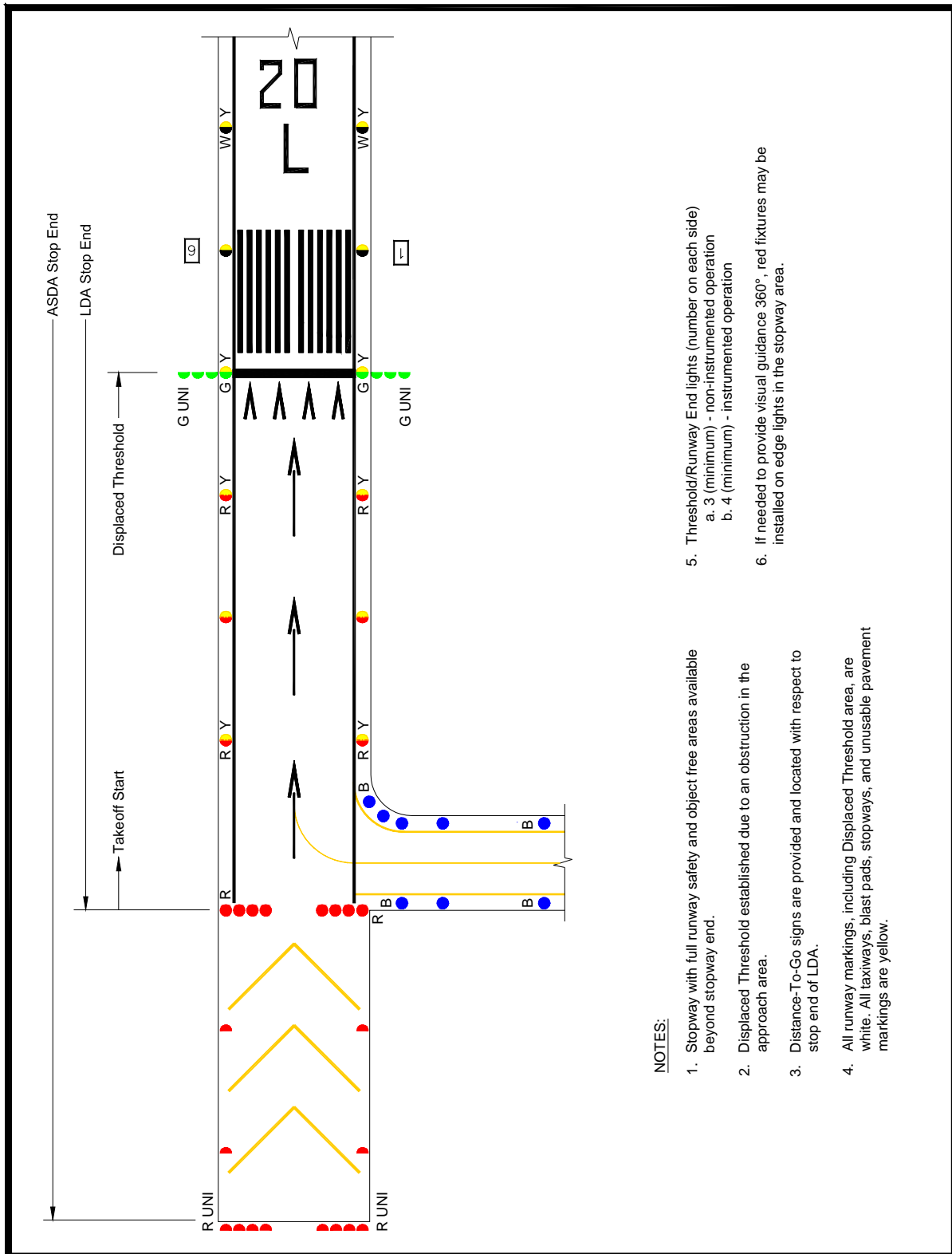


Figure 12. Lighting for Runway with Displaced Threshold & Stopway.

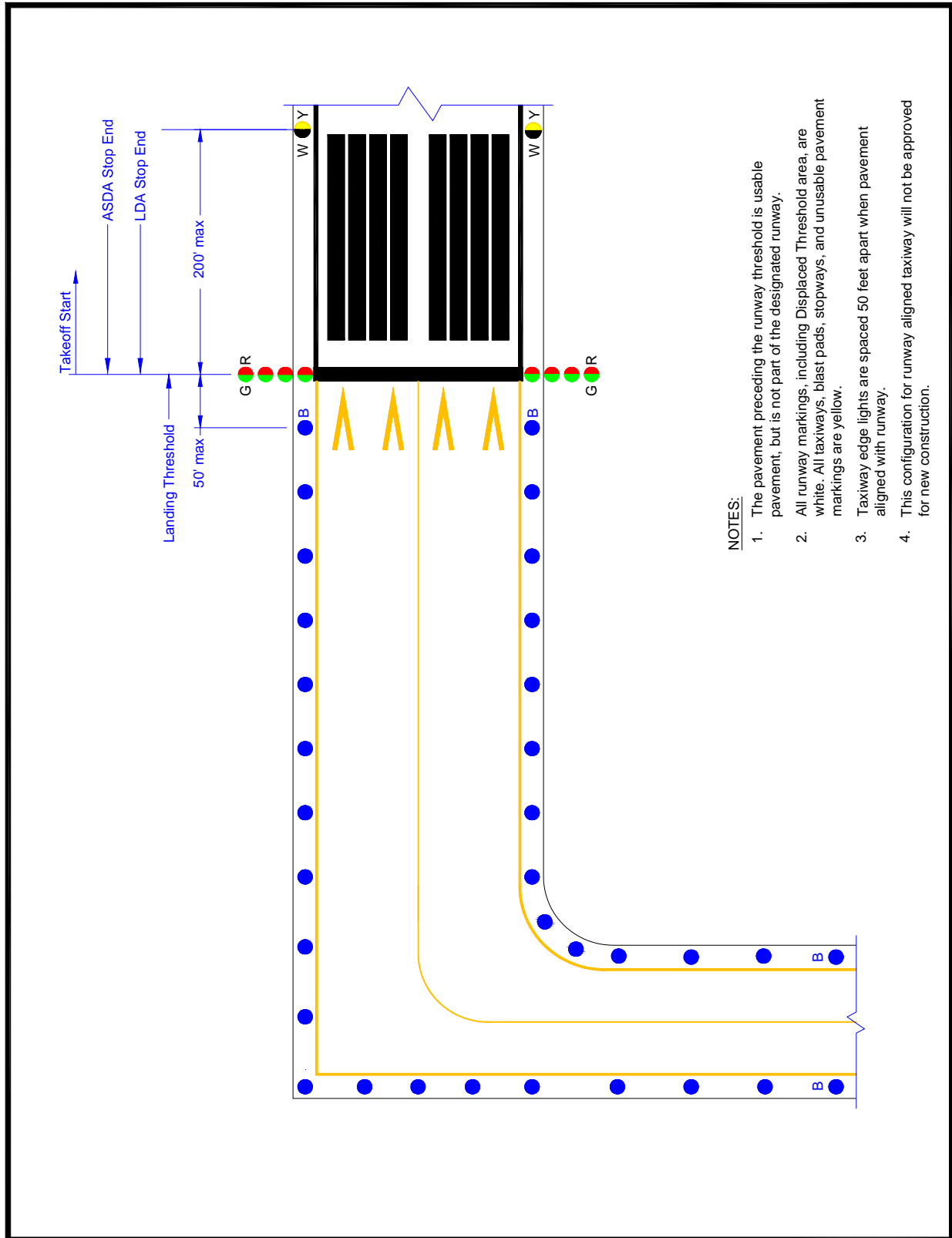


Figure 13. Runway with End Taxiway.

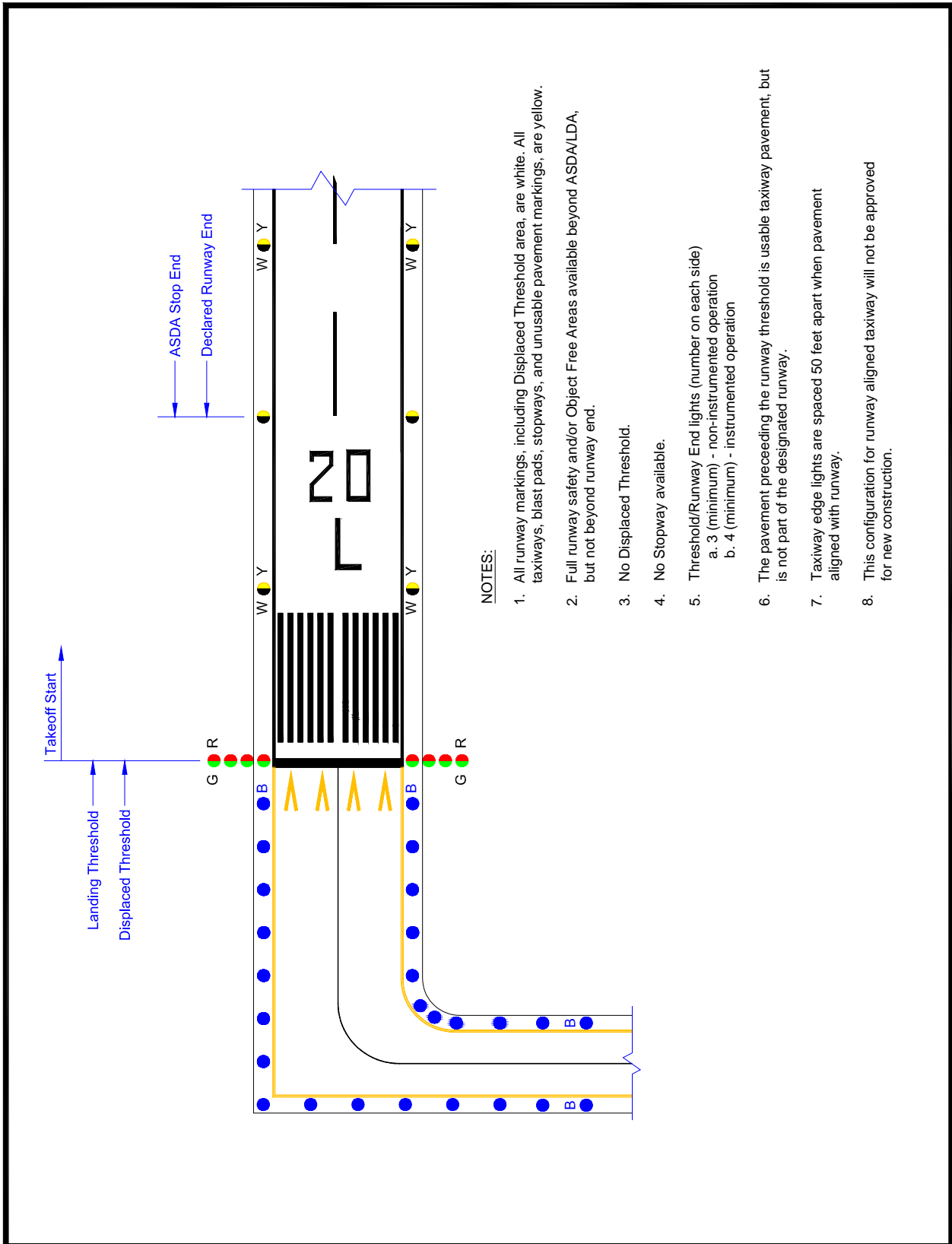


Figure 14. Lighting for Runway with End Taxiway and Shortened ASDA.

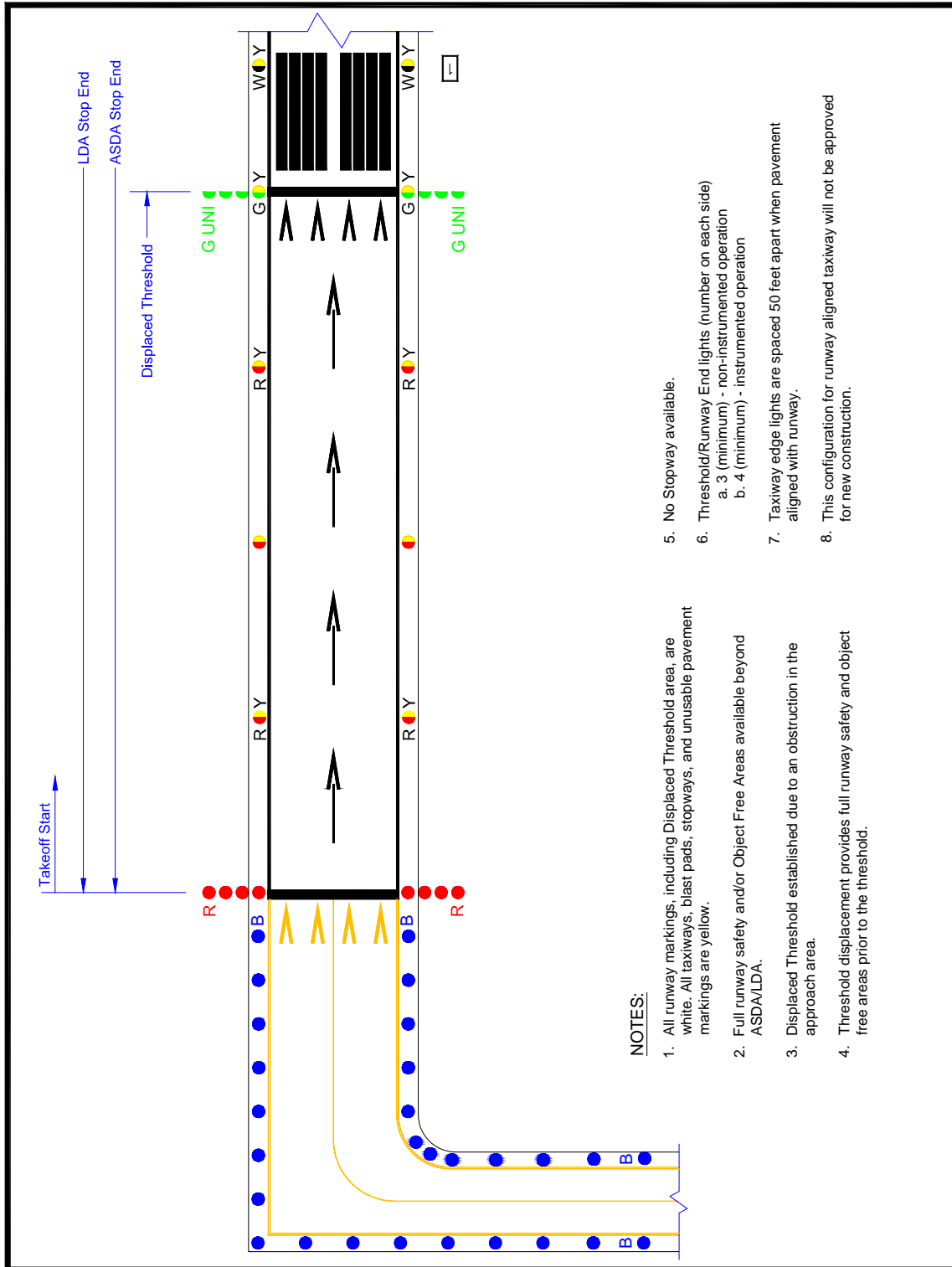


Figure 15. Lighting for Runway with End Taxiway and Displaced Threshold not Coinciding with Opposite Runway End.



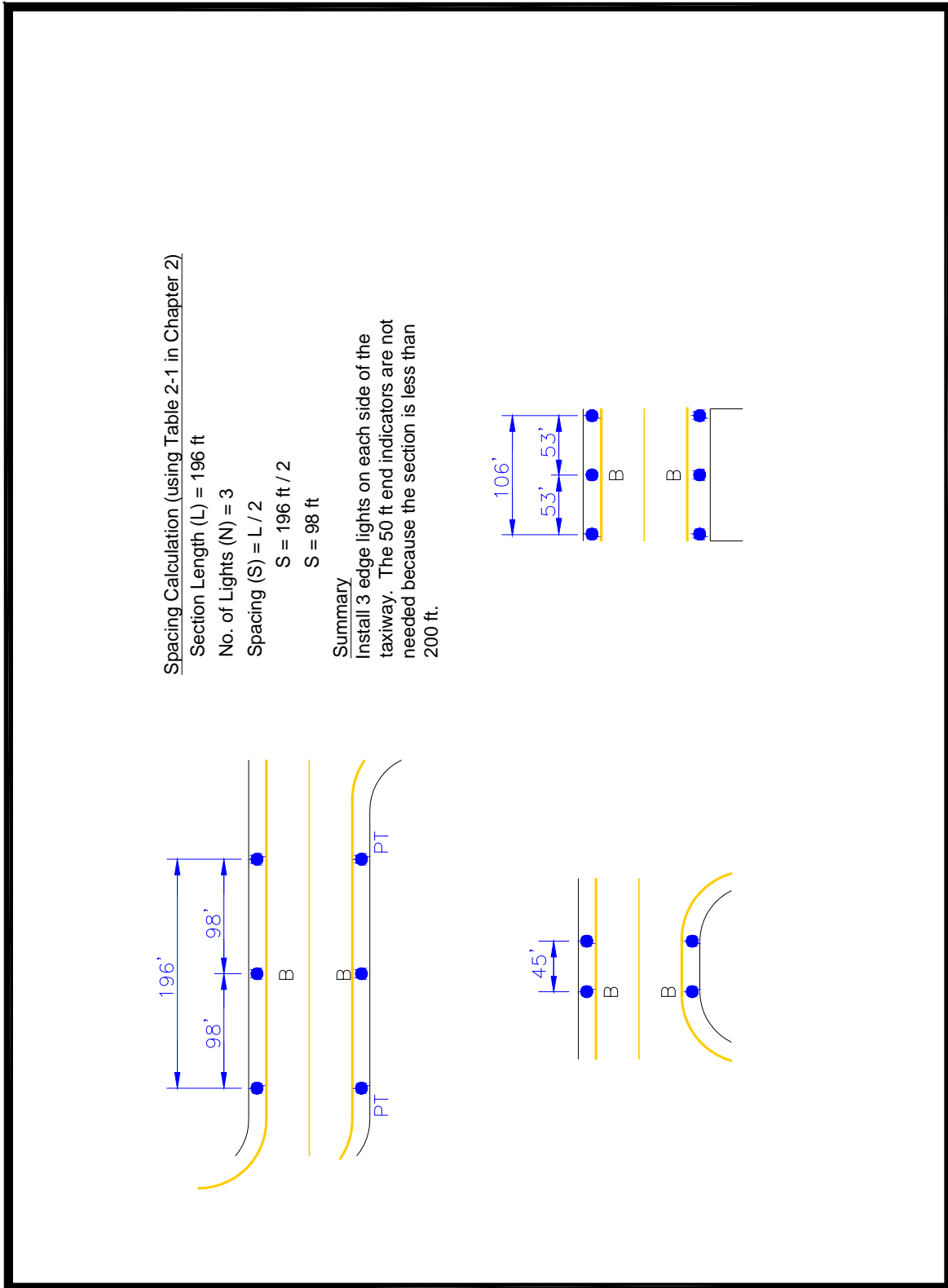


Figure 16. Typical Straight Taxiway Sections (Less Than 200 Feet (61 m)).

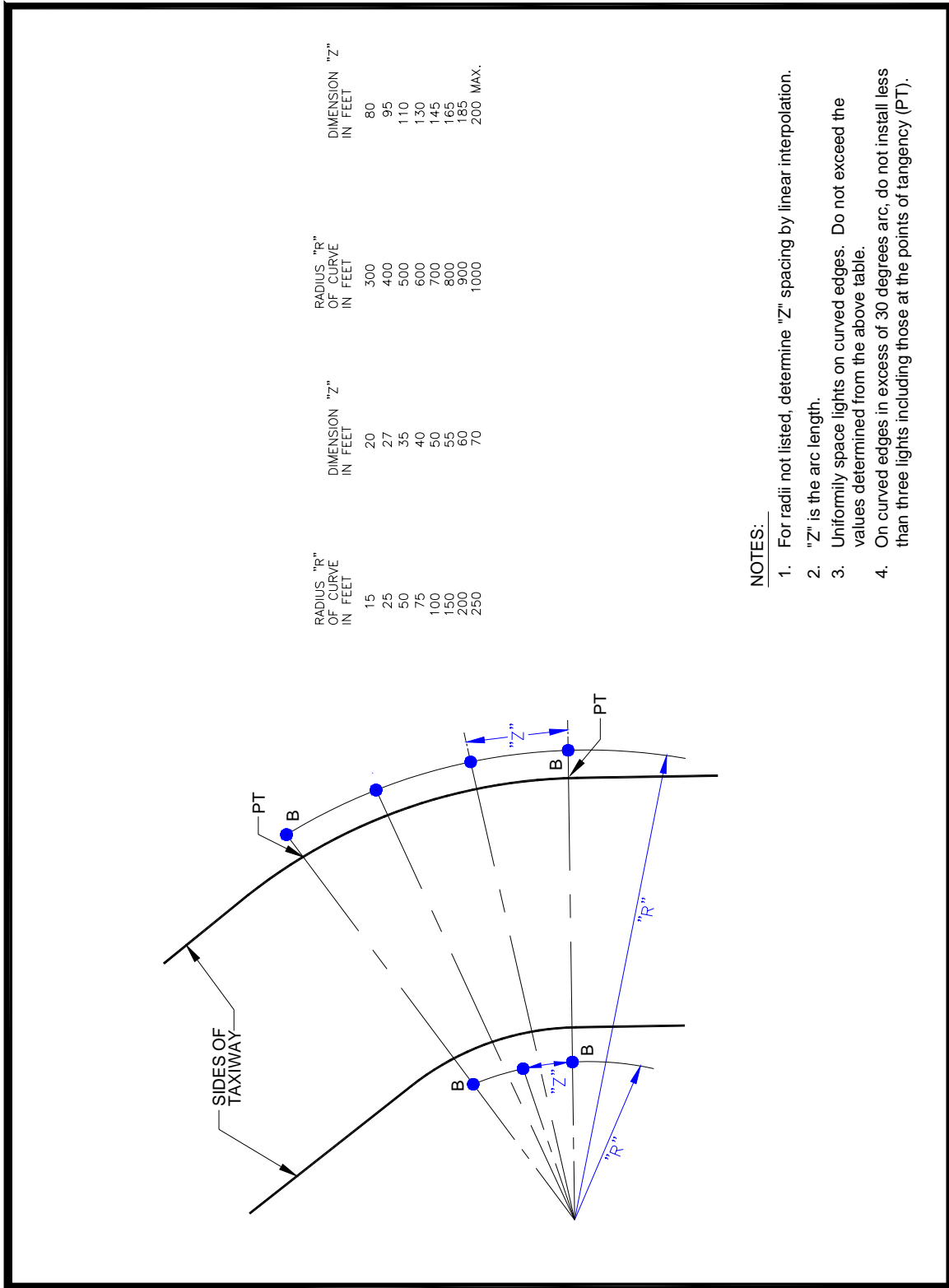


Figure 17. Spacing of Lights on Curved Taxiway Edges.

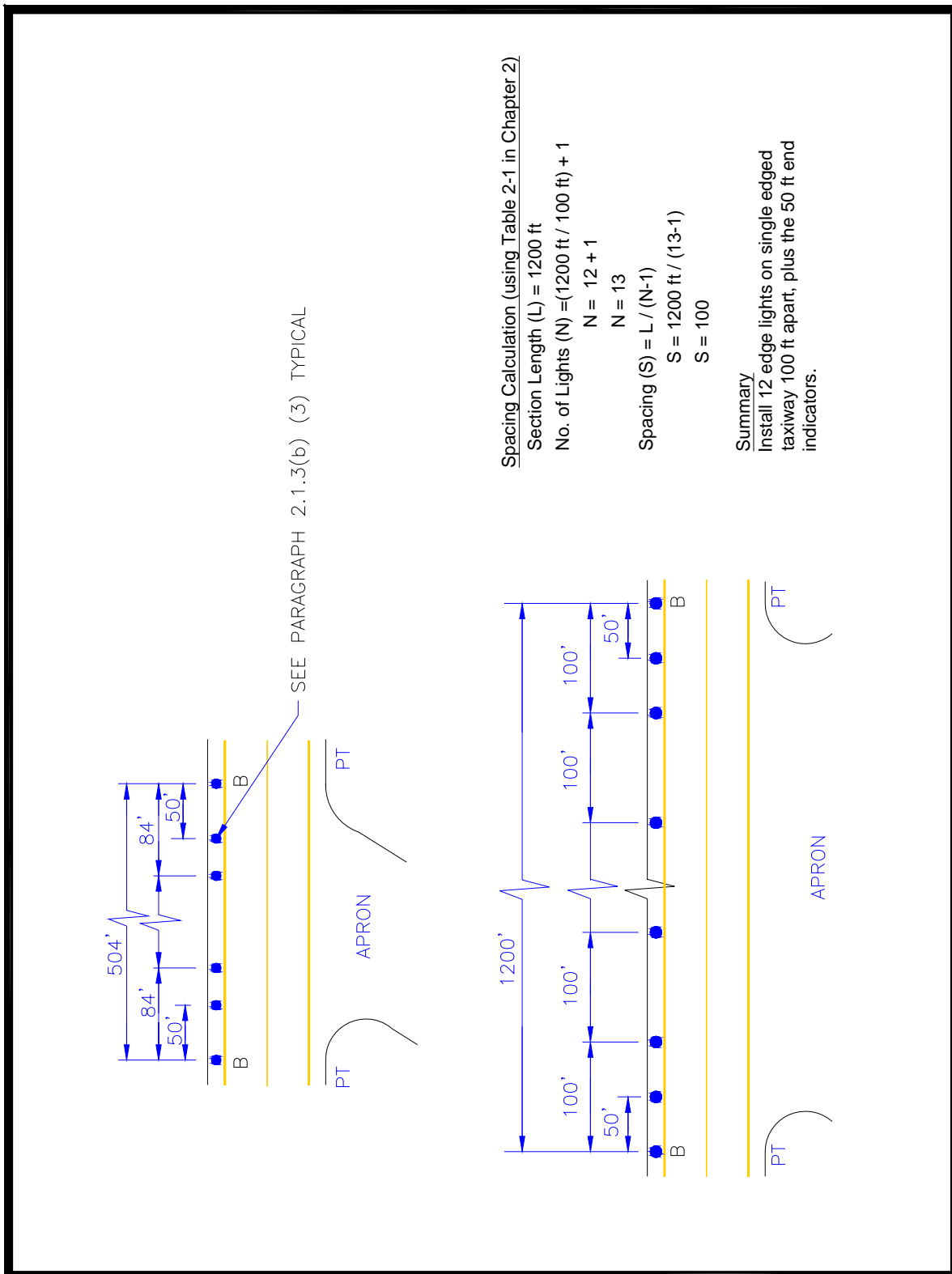


Figure 18. Typical Single Straight Taxiway Edges (More Than 200 Feet (61 m)).

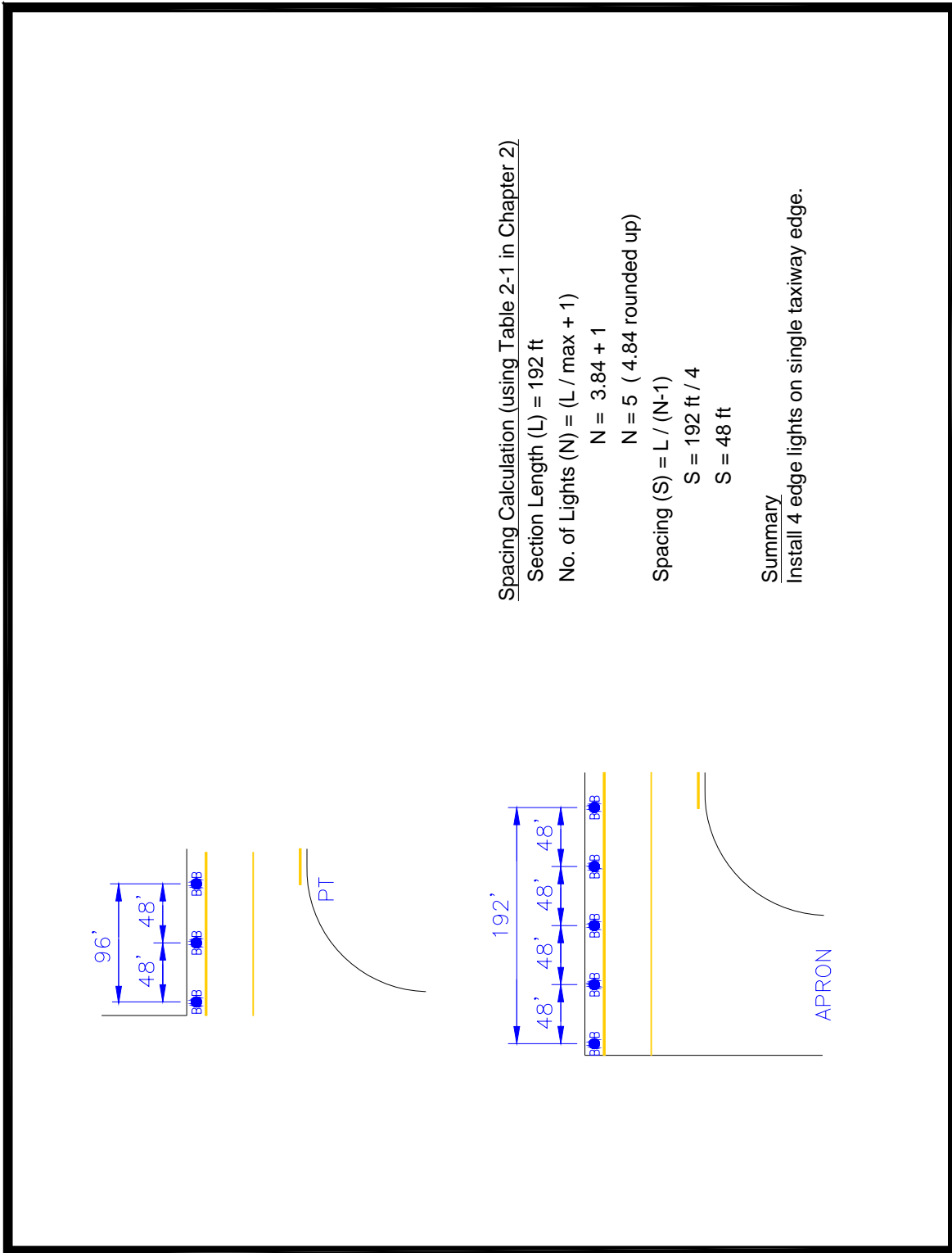


Figure 19. Typical Single Straight Taxiway Edges (Less Than 200 Feet (61 m)).

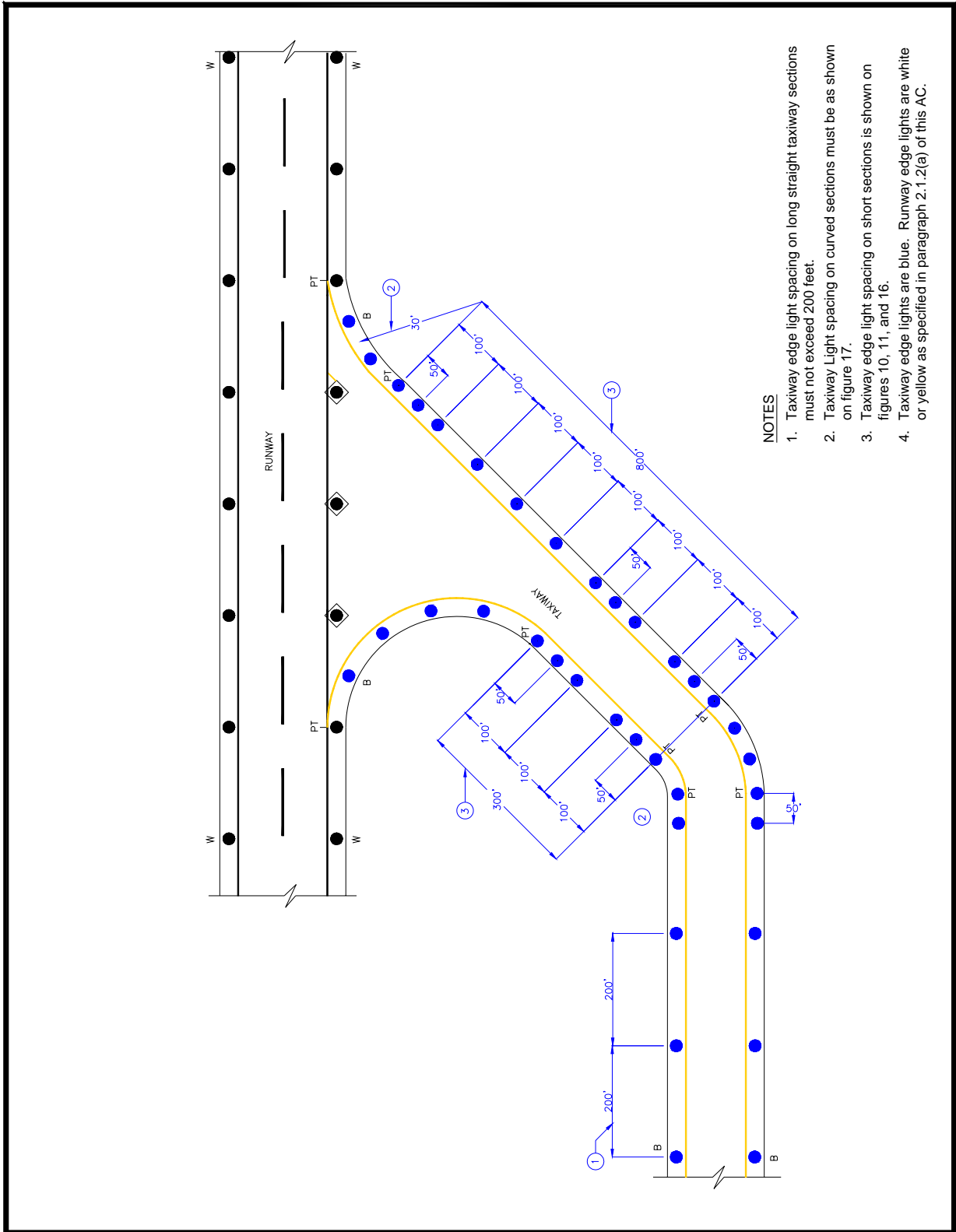


Figure 20. Typical Edge Lighting Configuration.

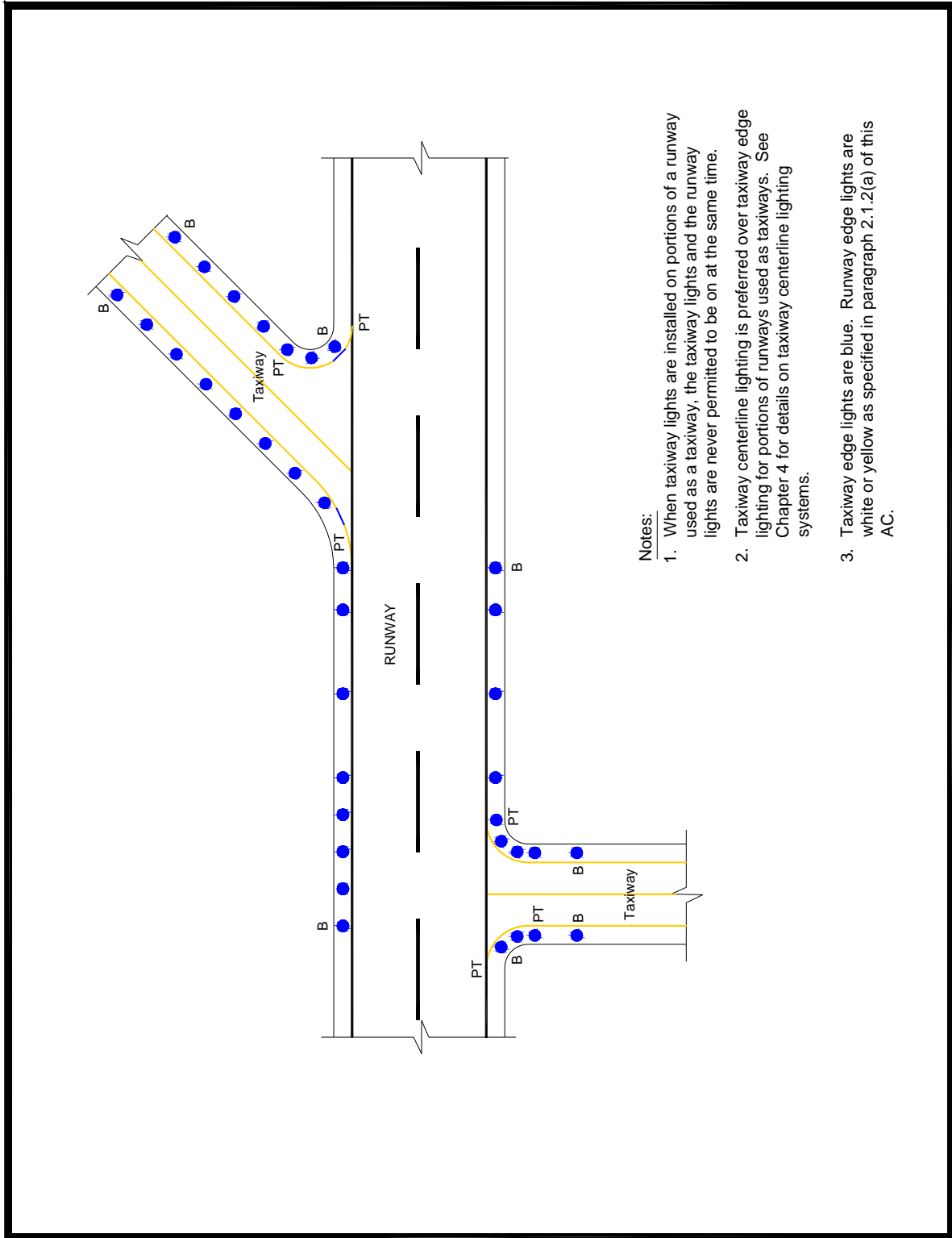


Figure 21. Typical Edge Lighting for Portions of Runways Used as Taxiway (When Taxiway Lights Are “On”).

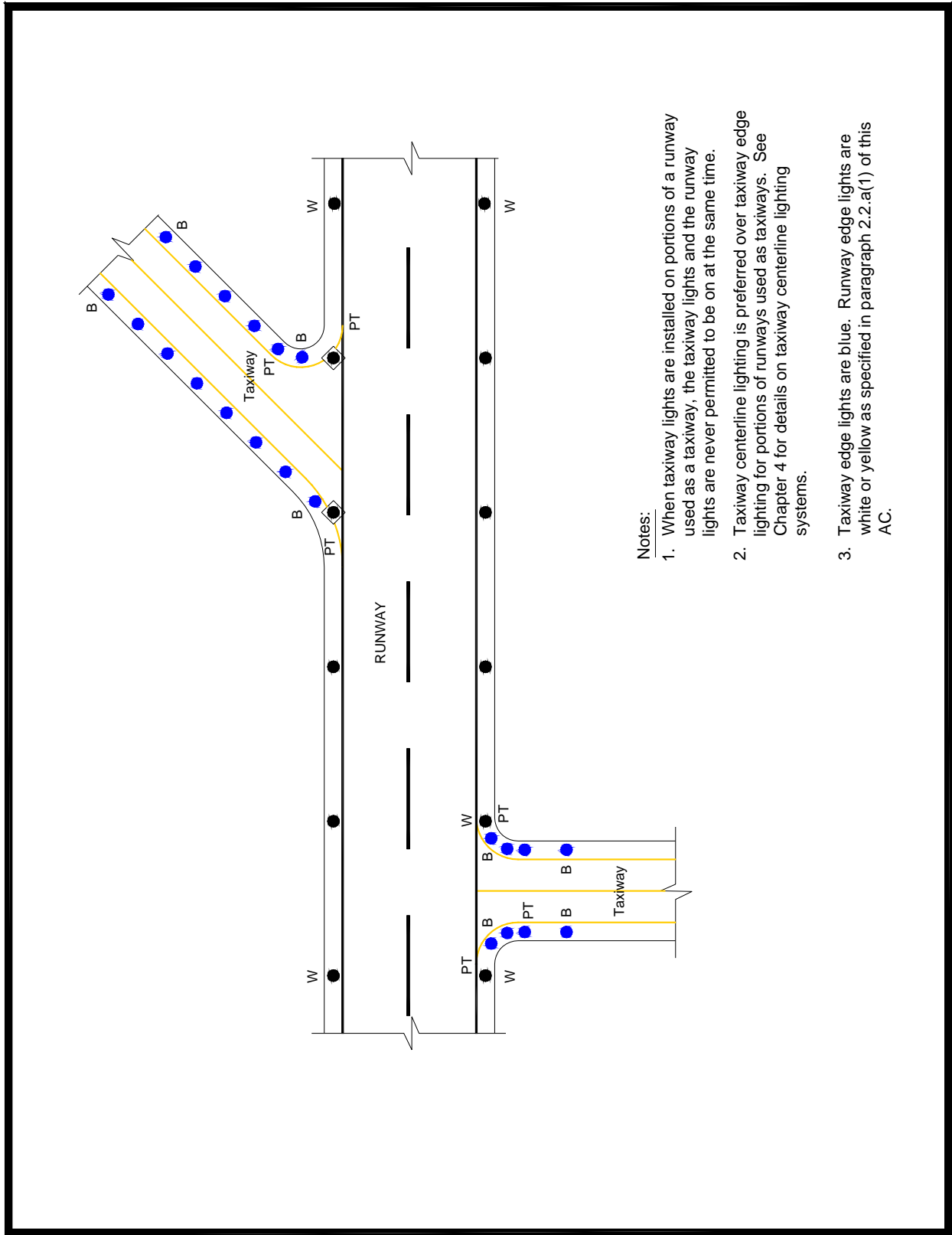


Figure 22. Typical Edge Lighting for Portions of Runways Used as Taxiway (When Runway Lights Are “On”).

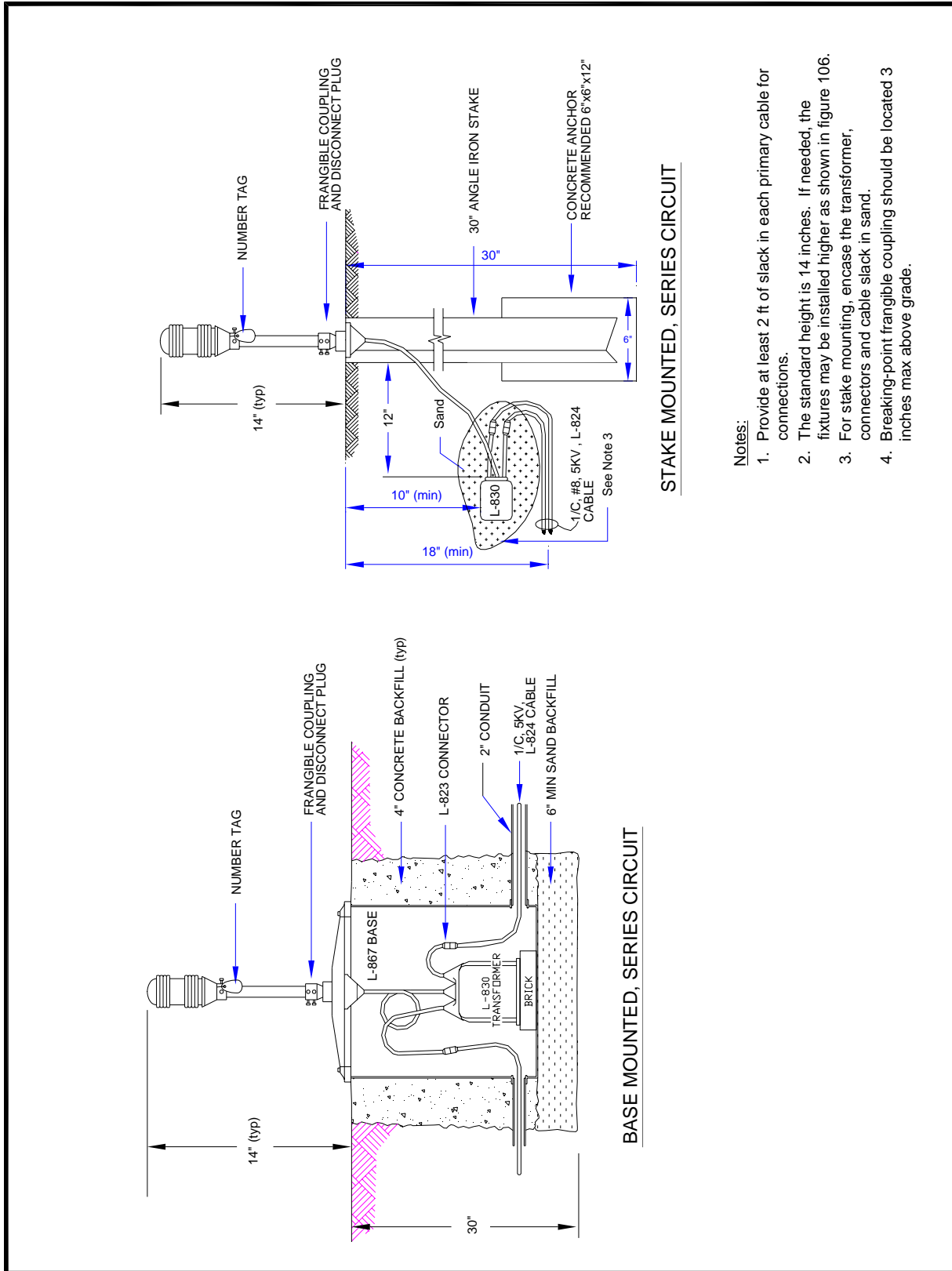
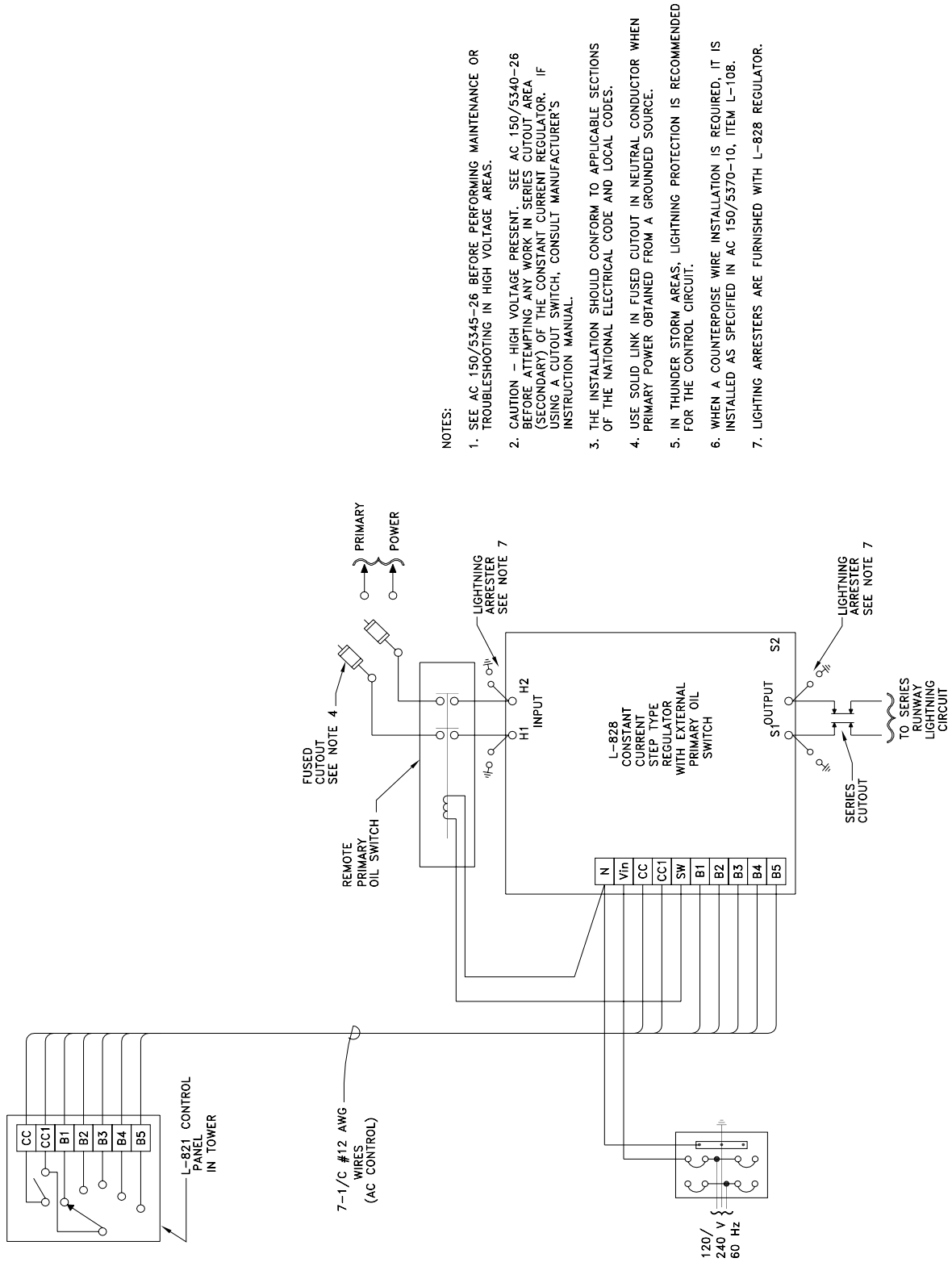


Figure 23. Light Fixture Wiring.

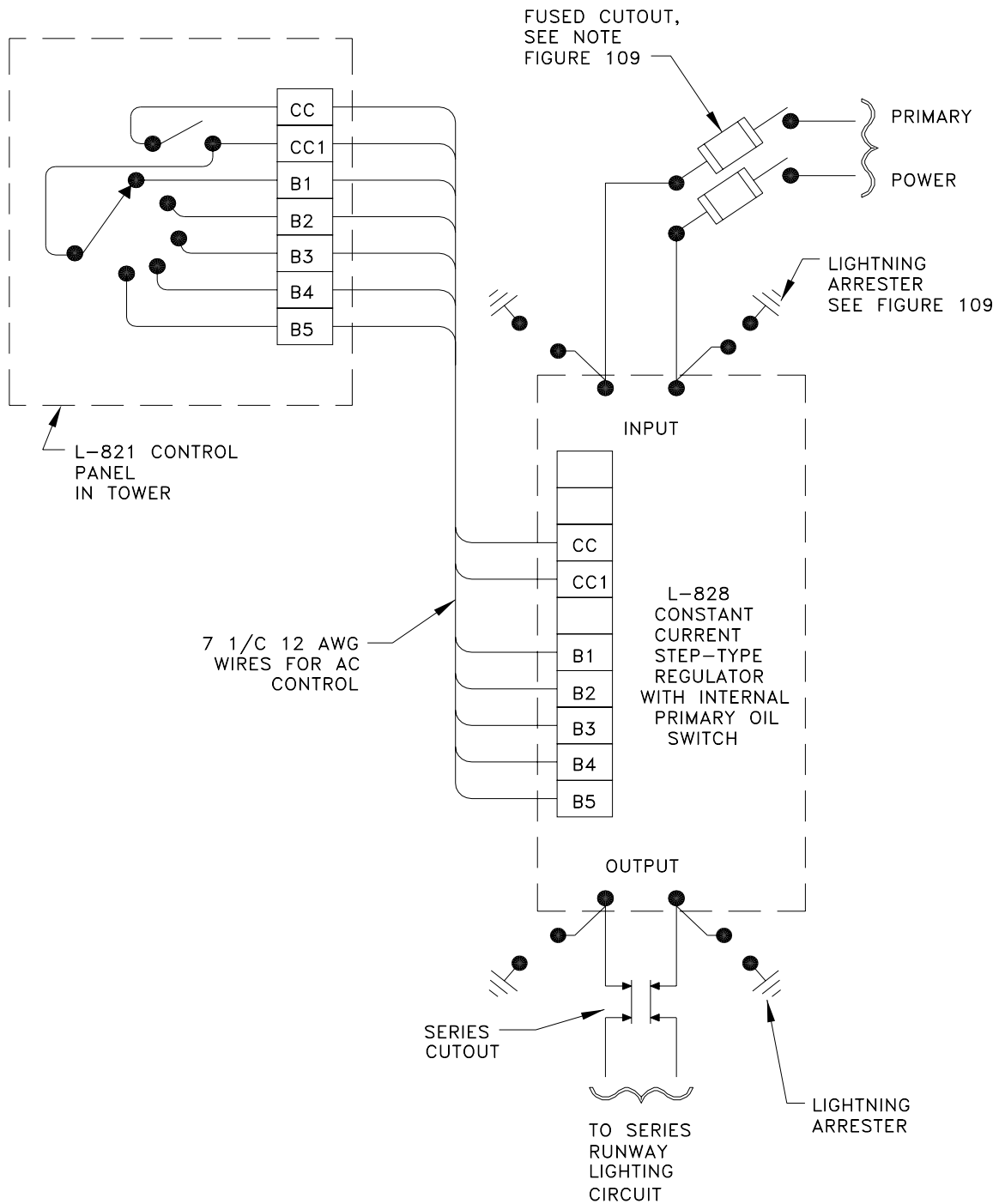




NOTES:

1. SEE AC 150/5345-26 BEFORE PERFORMING MAINTENANCE OR TROUBLESHOOTING IN HIGH VOLTAGE AREAS.
2. CAUTION - HIGH VOLTAGE PRESENT. SEE AC 150/5340-26 BEFORE ATTEMPTING ANY WORK IN SERIES CUTOUT AREA (SECONDARY) OF THE CONSTANT CURRENT REGULATOR. IF USING A CUTOUT SWITCH, CONSULT MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTION MANUAL.
3. THE INSTALLATION SHOULD CONFORM TO APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AND LOCAL CODES.
4. USE SOLID LINK IN FUSED CUTOUT IN NEUTRAL CONDUCTOR WHEN PRIMARY POWER OBTAINED FROM A GROUNDED SOURCE.
5. IN THUNDER STORM AREAS, LIGHTNING PROTECTION IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE CONTROL CIRCUIT.
6. WHEN A COUNTERPOISE WIRE INSTALLATION IS REQUIRED, IT IS INSTALLED AS SPECIFIED IN AC 150/5370-10, ITEM L-108.
7. LIGHTING ARRESTERS ARE FURNISHED WITH L-828 REGULATOR.

Figure 24. Typical Wiring Diagram Utilizing L-828 Step-type Regulator with External Remote Primary Oil Switch.



NOTE:  
PERFORM ALL CONSTANT CURRENT REGULATOR MAINTENANCE, TROUBLESHOOTING, AND SAFETY TAG OUT PROCEDURES PER AC 150/5340-26.

Figure 25. Typical Wiring Diagram Utilizing L-828 Step-type Regulator with Internal Control Power and Primary Oil Switch.

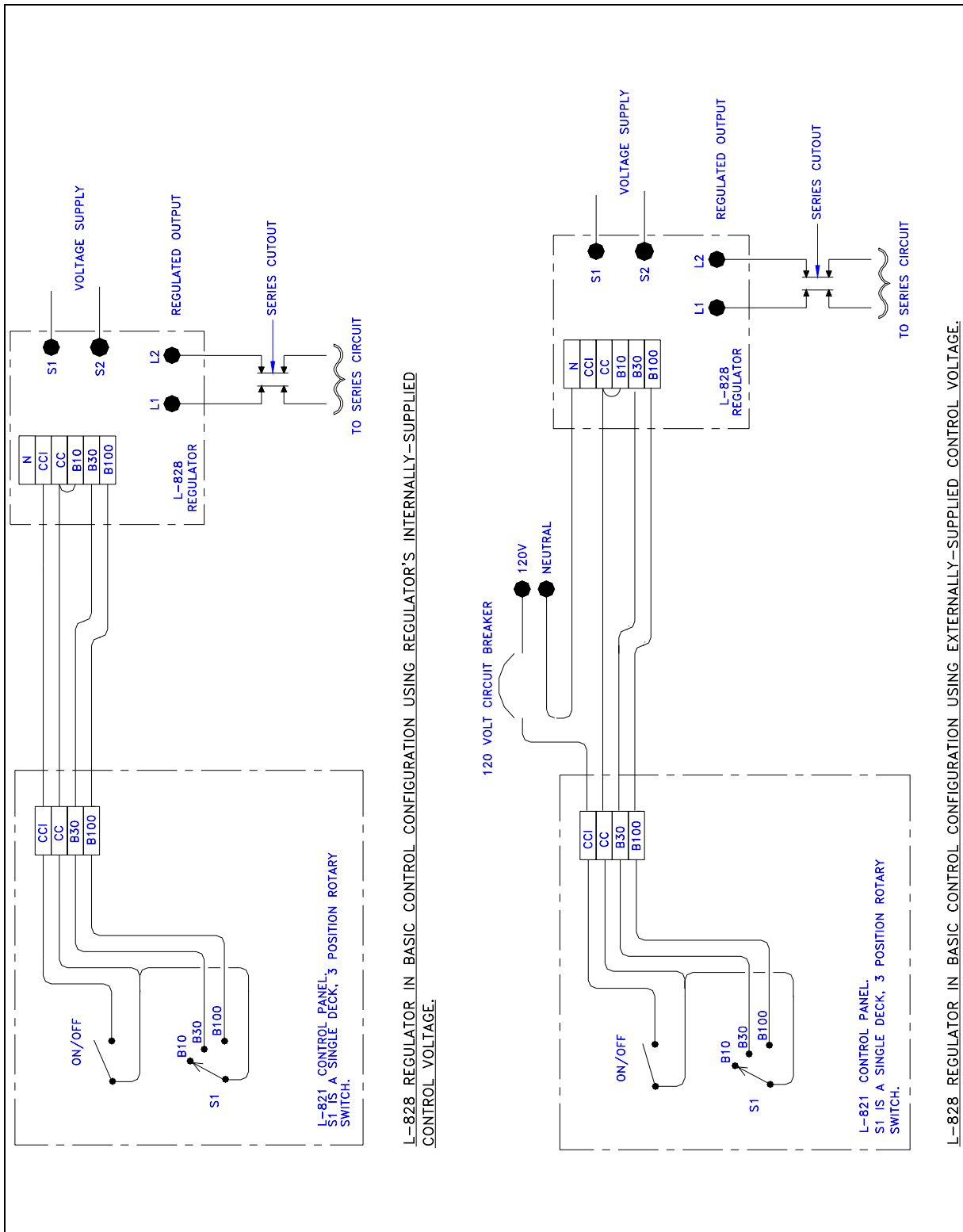


Figure 26. Typical Basic 120 VAC Remote Control System.

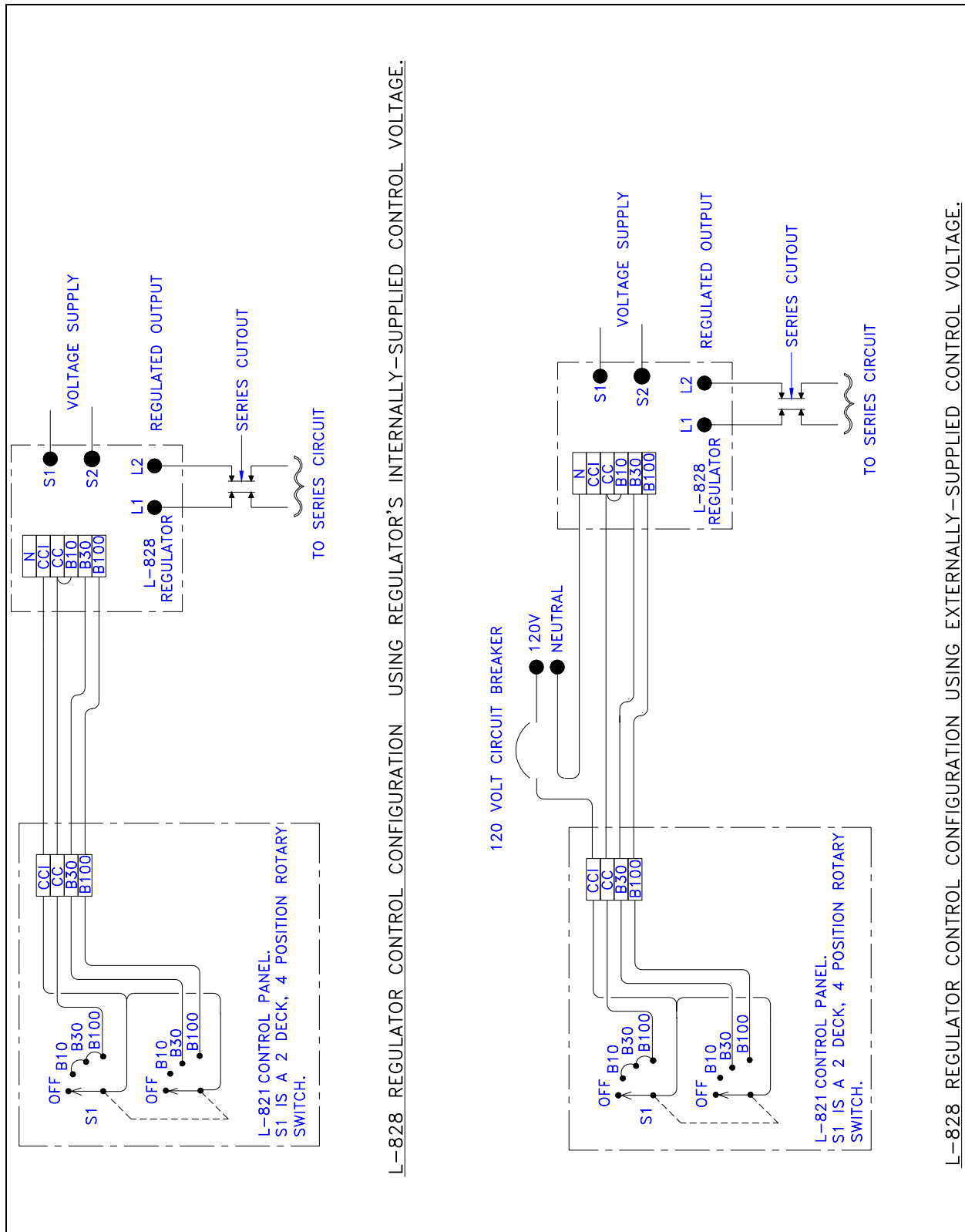


Figure 27. Alternative 120 VAC Remote Control System.

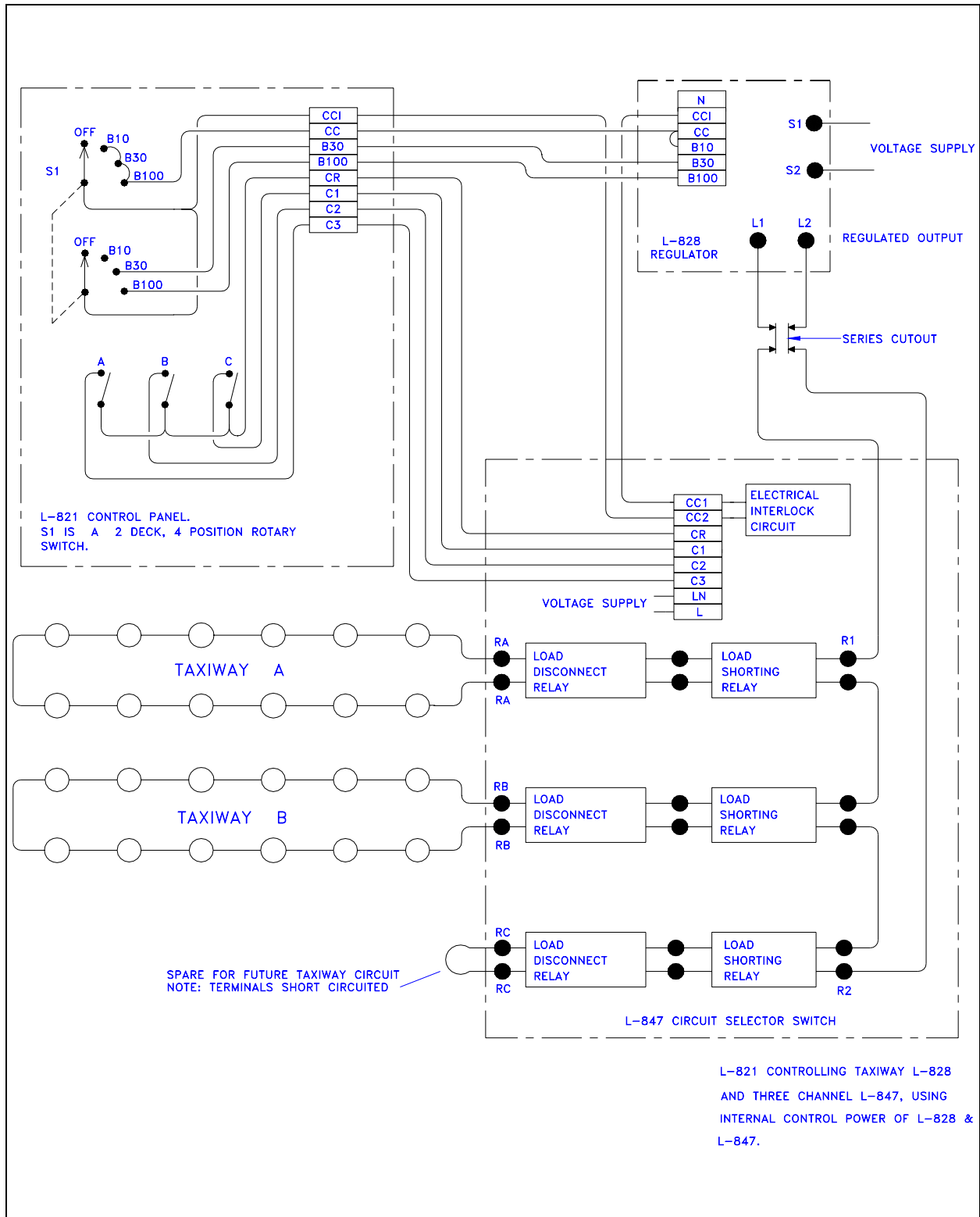


Figure 28. Typical 120 VAC Remote Control System with L-847 Circuit Selector Switch.

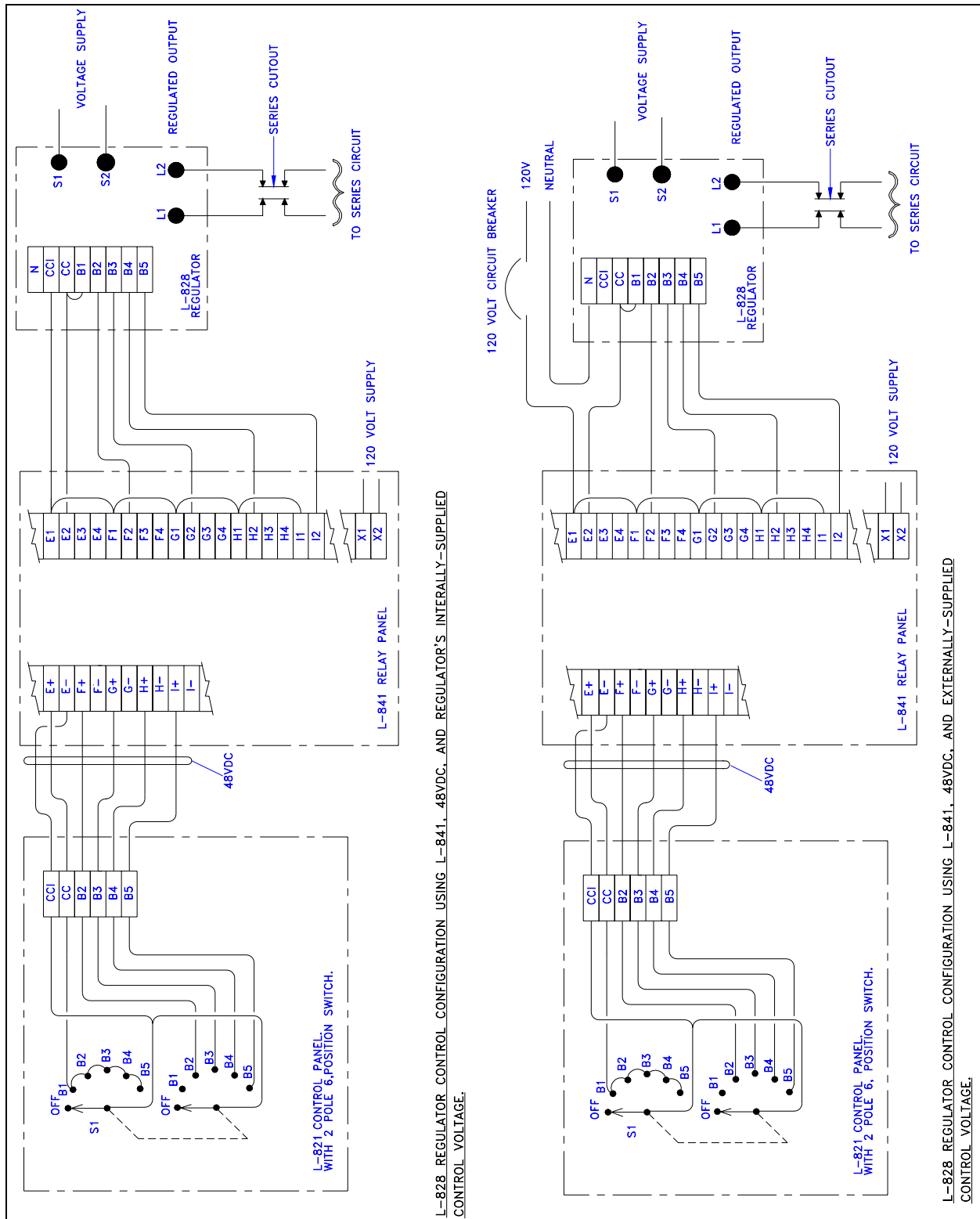


Figure 29. Typical 48 VDC Remote Control System with 5-Step Regulator and L-841 Relay Panel.

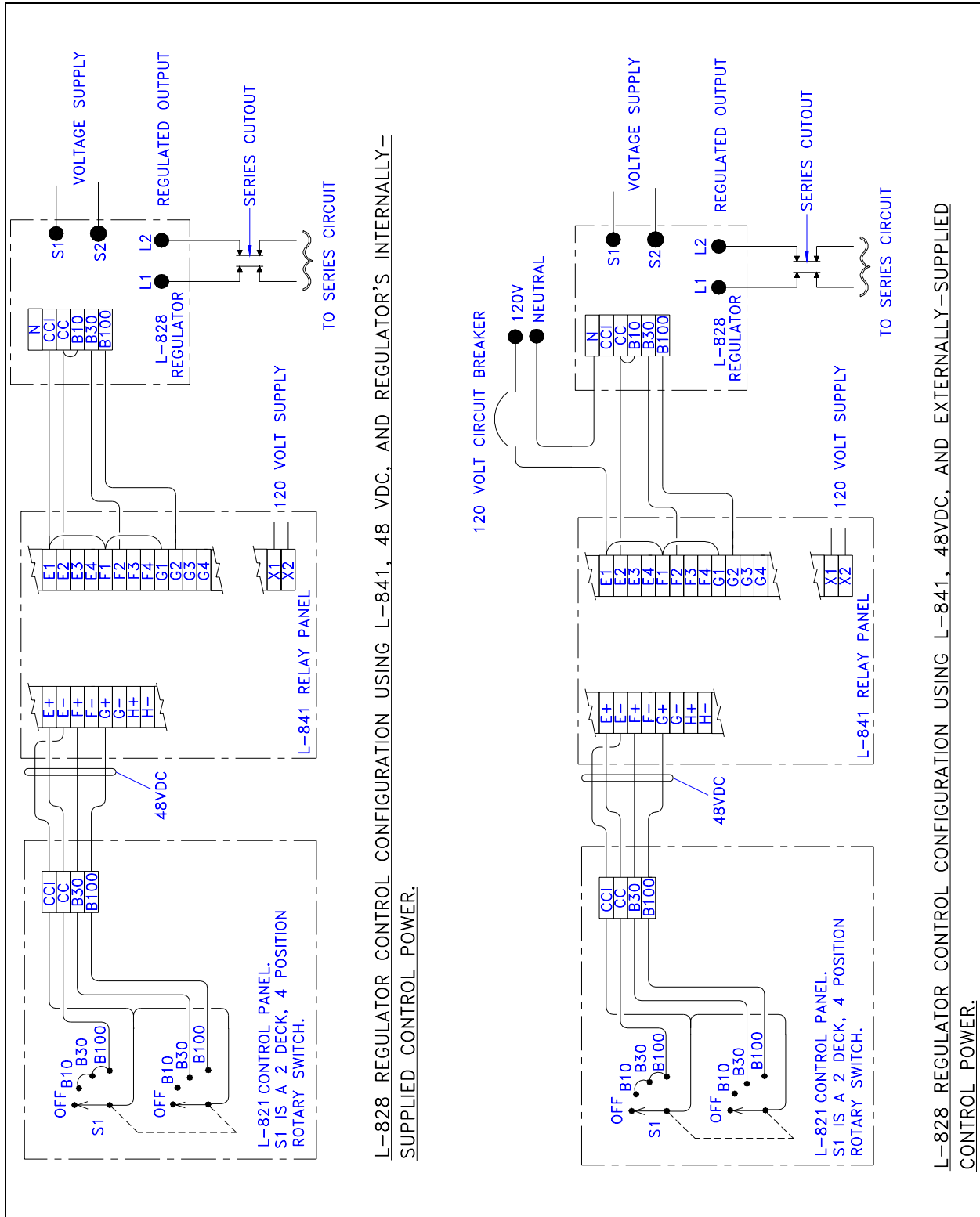


Figure 30. Typical 48 VDC Remote Control System with 3-Step Regulator and L-841 Relay Panel.

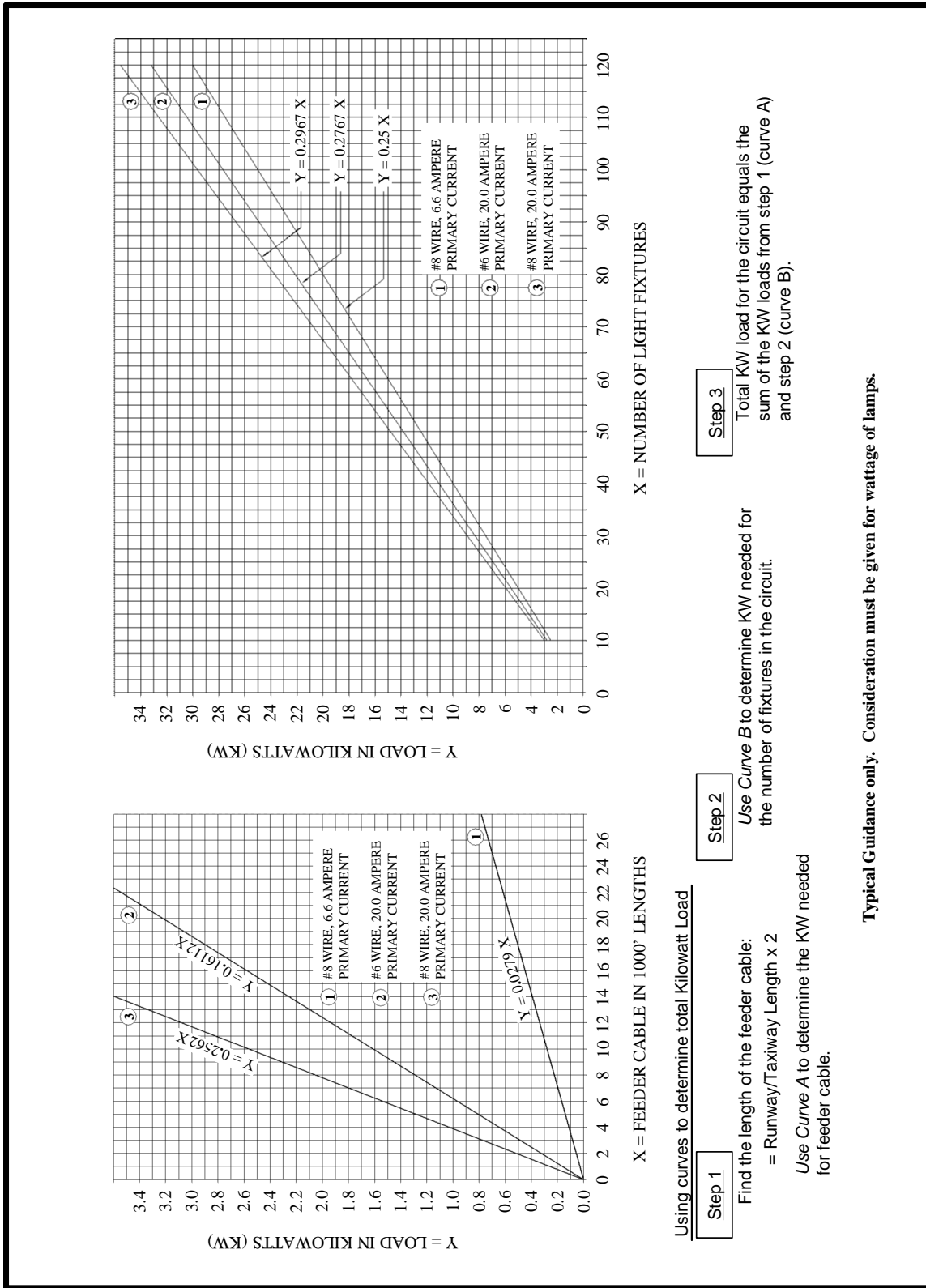
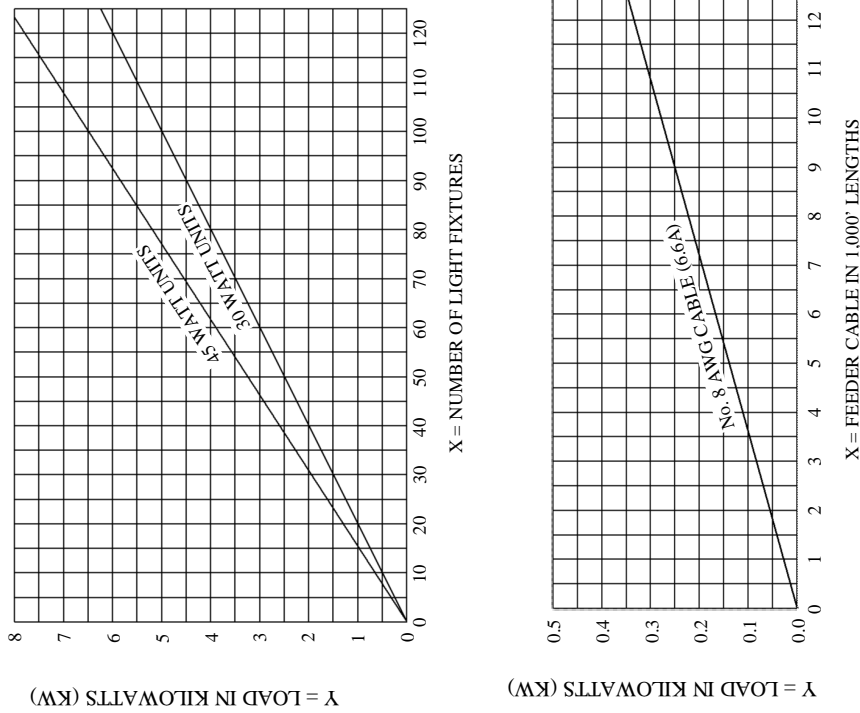


Figure 31. Curves for Estimating Loads in High Intensity Series Circuits.





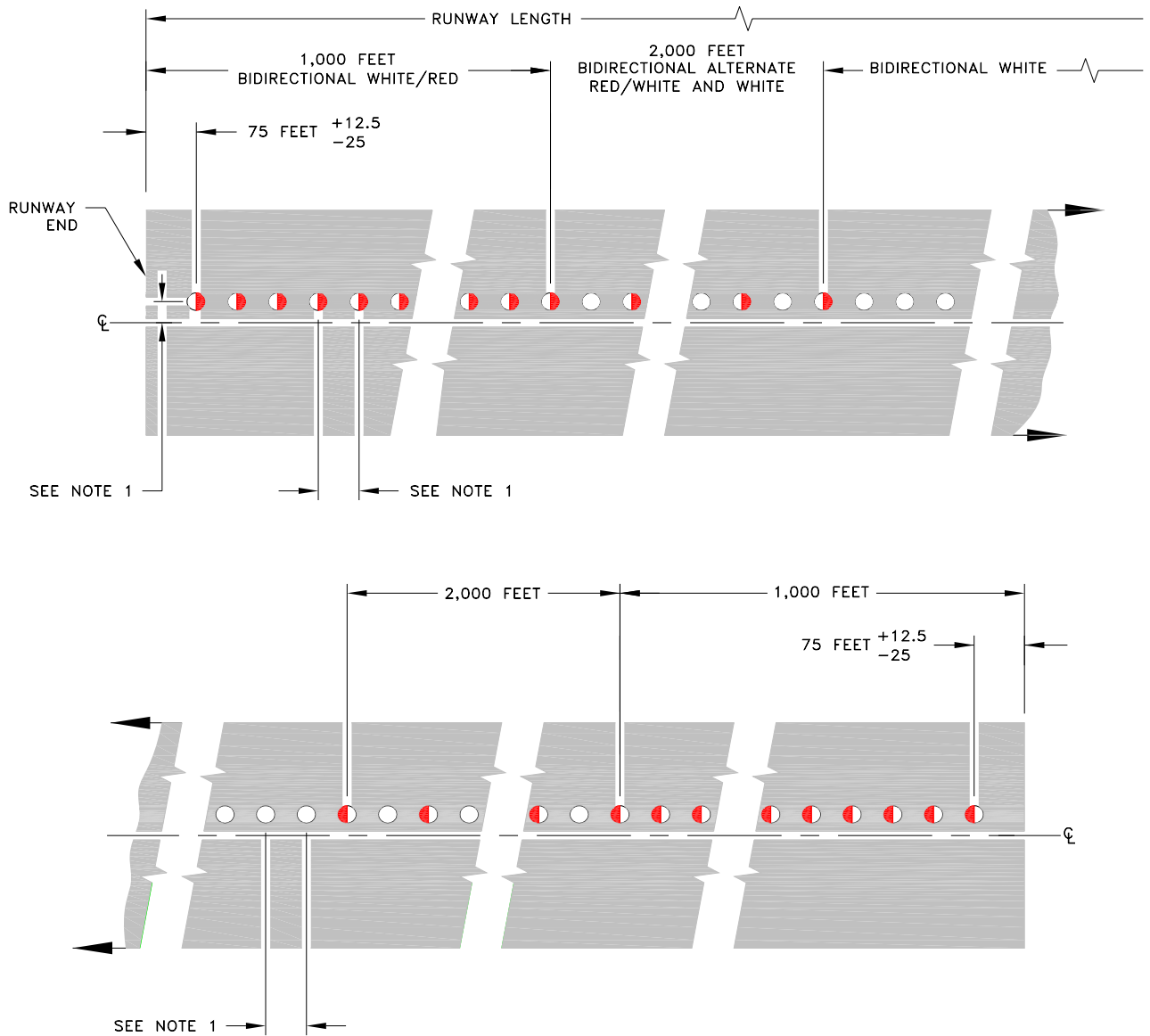
**Using curves to determine total Kilowatt Load**

1. Computations based on actual circuit load tests.
2. In Curve A find kilowatt load (KW) for the total number of fixtures, using the applicable lines (i.e. 45 watt or 30 watt).
3. Basis for computing unit loads in Curve A:
 

30/45 watt transformer with 45 watt lamp	54.7 watts
Cable loss, lamp tolerance, etc.	10.3 watts
Total estimated load per 45 watt unit	65.0 watts
- 30/45 watt transformer with 30 watt lamp
 

Cable loss, lamp tolerance, etc.	40.4 watts
Total estimated load per 30 watt unit	50.0 watts
4. Basis for computing load per 1000 ft of No. 8 AWG cable in Curve B:
 
$$I^2R = (6.6A)^2 \times 0.6405 \text{ ohms}/1,000 \text{ ft} = 27.9 \text{ watts}/1000 \text{ ft}$$
5. Total KW load per circuit equal the sum of the KW loads from curve A and curve B.

Figure 32. Curves for Estimating Loads in Medium Intensity Series Circuits.



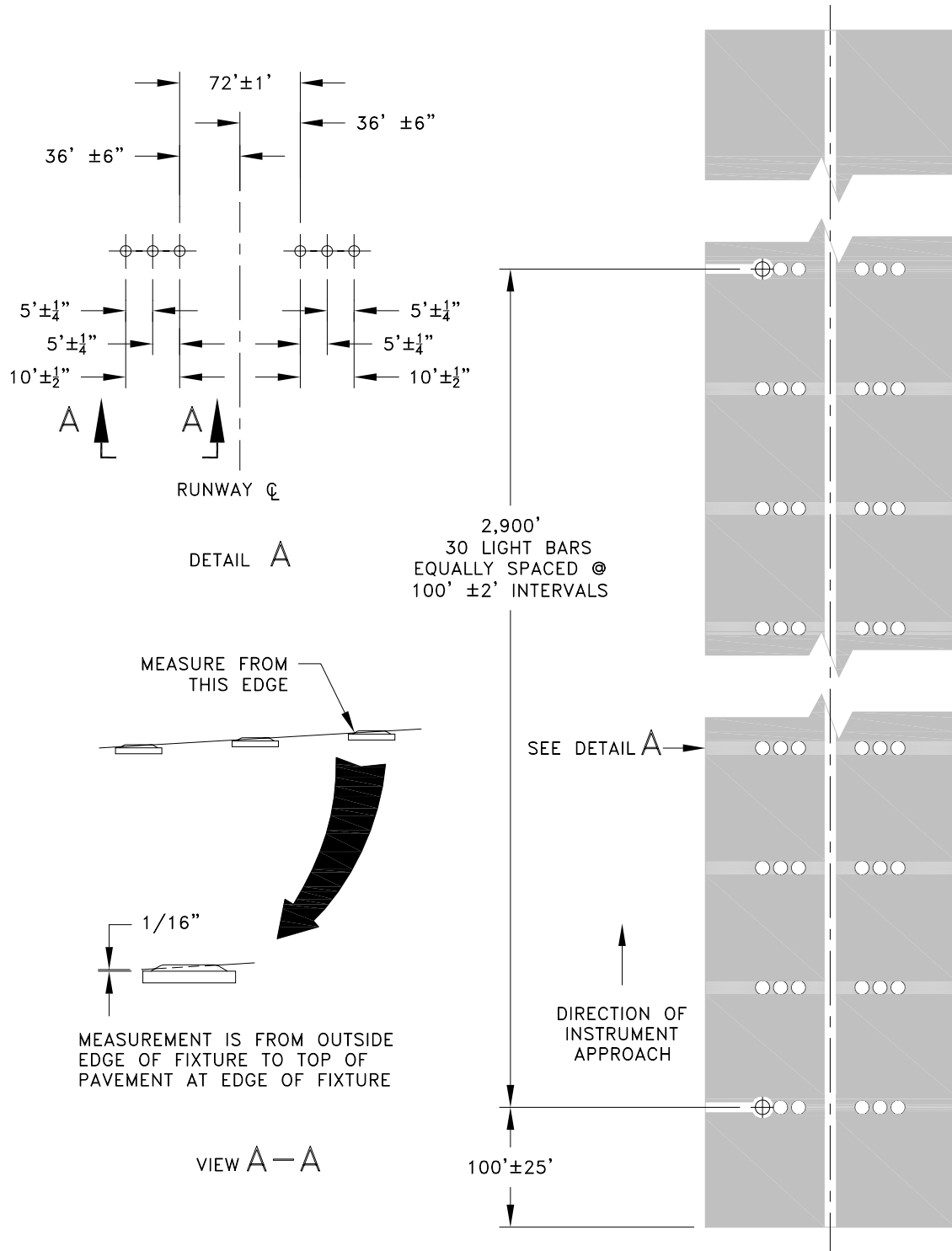
NOTE:

1. REFER TO PARAGRAPH 3.3a1 FOR RUNWAY CENTERLINE LIGHT FIXTURES PLACEMENT AND TOLERANCES.

LEGEND:

- BIDIRECTIONAL RCL – WHITE BOTH DIRECTIONS
- ◐ BIDIRECTIONAL RCL – RED IN DIRECTION OF SHADED SIDE  
WHITE IN DIRECTION OF WHITE SIDE

Figure 33. Runway Centerline Lighting Layout.



NOTE:

REFER TO PARAGRAPH 3.3b FOR FIXTURE TOE-IN REQUIREMENTS.

Figure 34. Touchdown Zone Lighting Layout.

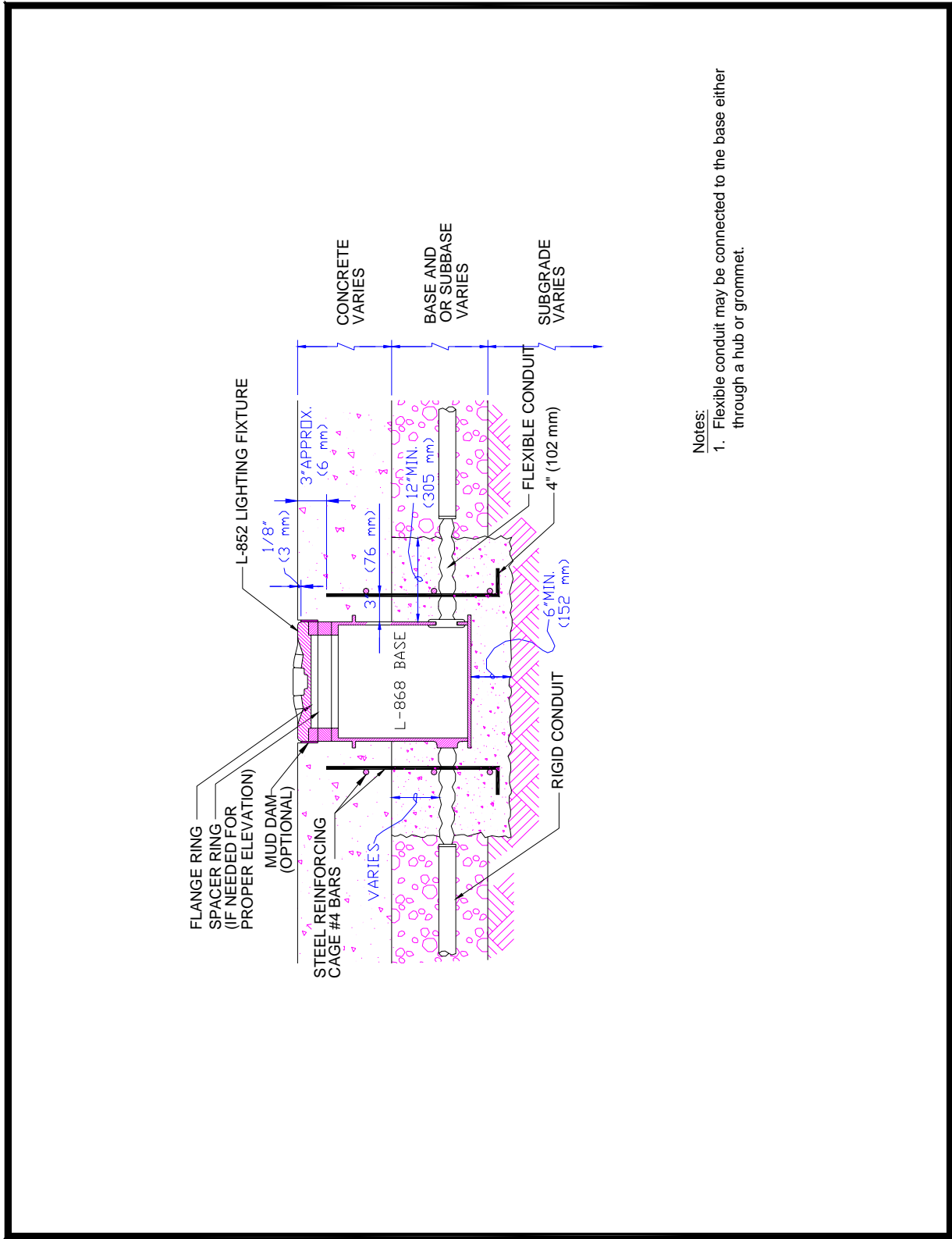
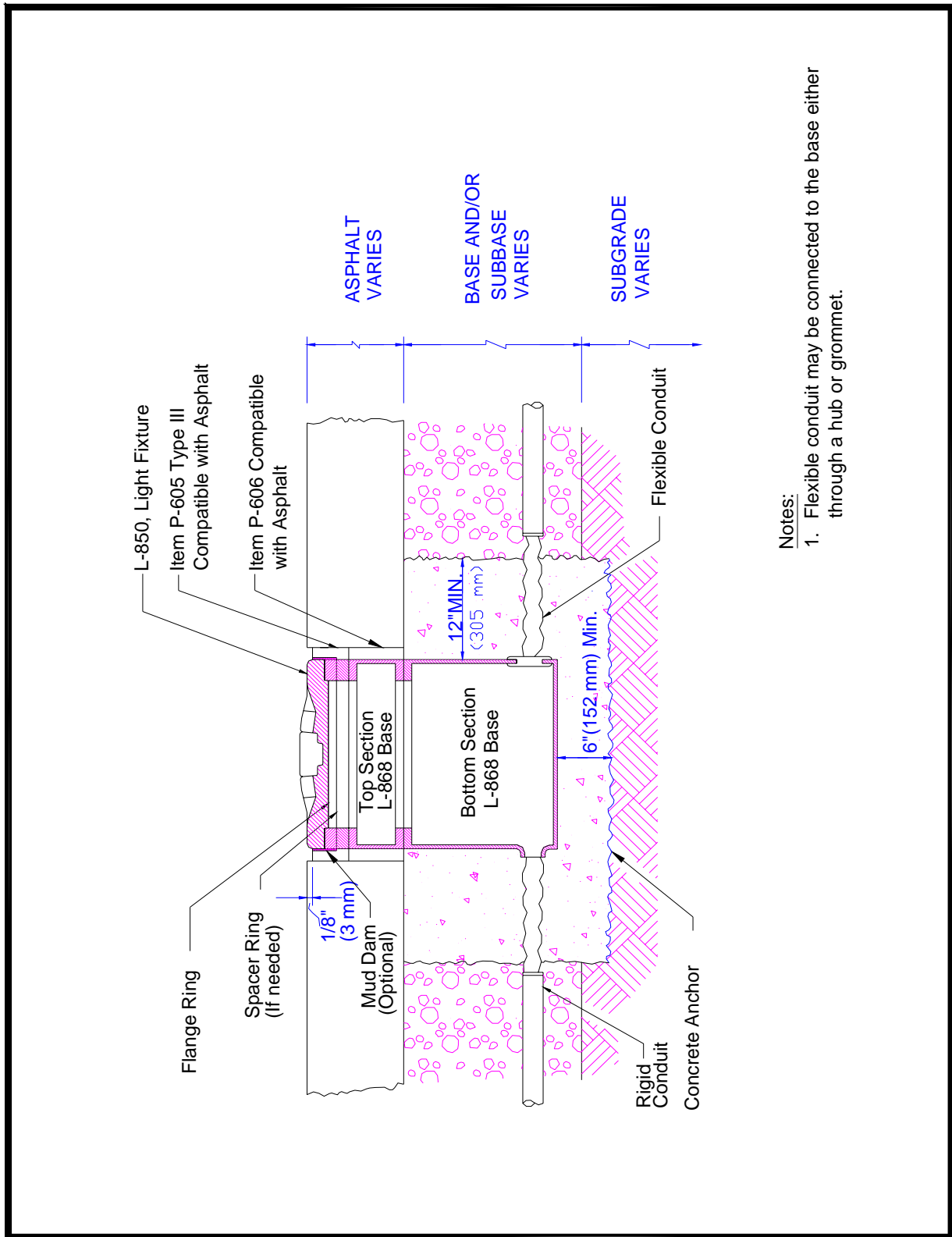


Figure 35. Section Through Non-adjustable Base and Anchor, Base and Conduit System, Rigid Pavement.



Notes:  
1. Flexible conduit may be connected to the base either through a hub or grommet.

Figure 36. Section Through Non-adjustable Base and Anchor, Base and Conduit System, Flexible Pavement.

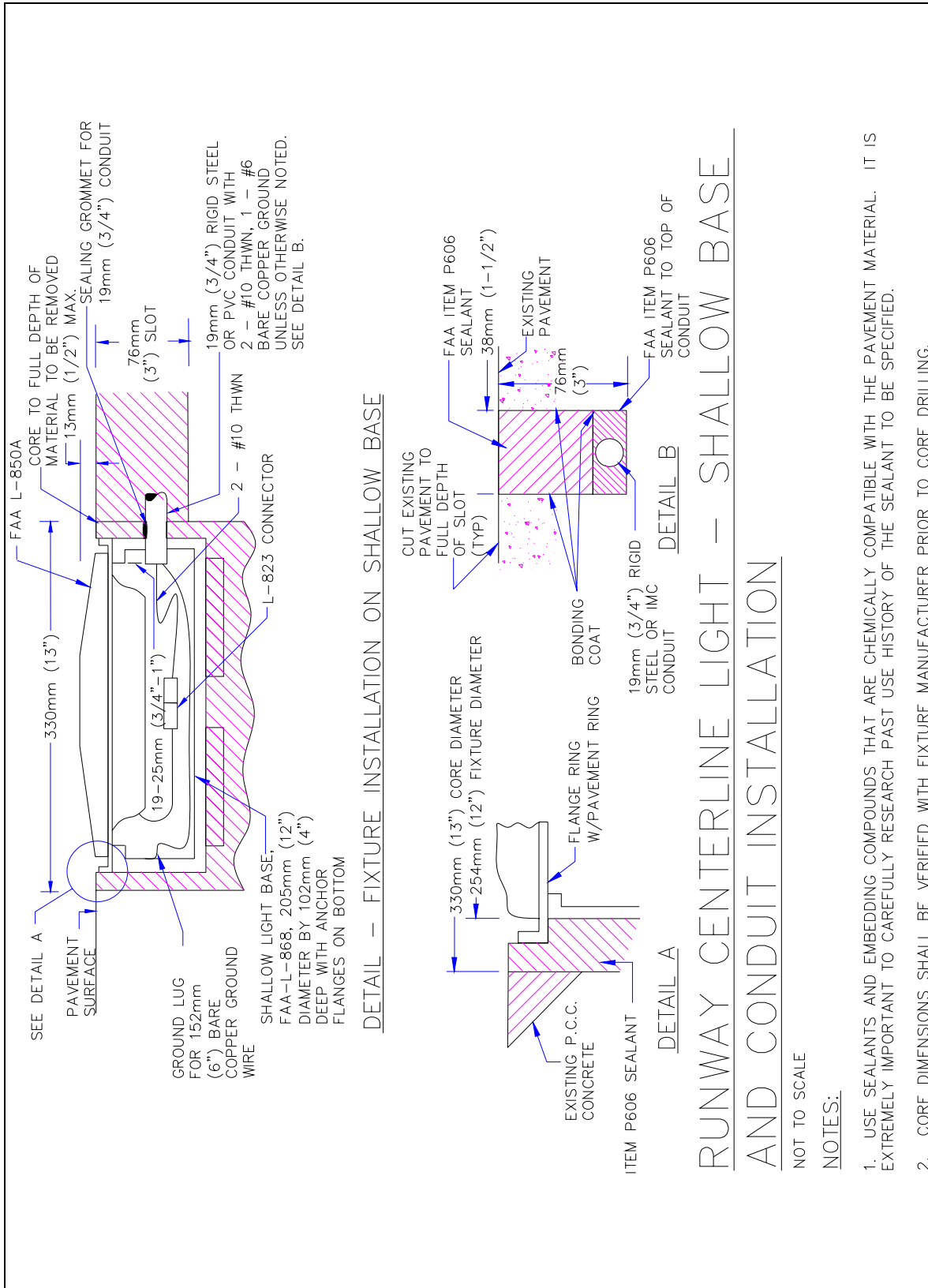


Figure 37. Runway Centerline Light – Shallow Base & Conduit Installation.