## Klopfenstein's Lighting Inc.



September 2009





#### Surface ceiling - large scale symmetrical

Designed for down lighting large areas such as lobbies, atriums, and other interior and exterior locations with high ceilings. Provides a symmetrical, uniform distribution.

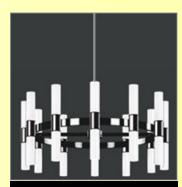
Surface mounted large-scale ceiling luminaires with welded aluminum housing. Cover assembly hinges down for ease of relamping and maintenance. Polycarbonate lens with light-diffusing matte interior surface.

U.L. listed, suitable for wet locations.

Protection class: IP 65

Finish: Standard BEGA colors.

Select product No. for details	Lamp	LEED	Lumen	А	В
3307P	(7) 24W FL T5HO	<u>LZ-1</u>	14000	27 1/4	4 3/4
3310P	(10) 39W FL T5HO	<u>LZ-1</u>	35000	39 3/8	4 3/4



### **BEGA**

LIMBURG Chandeliers

Three-ply opal glass halogen and fluorescent four diameters

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#### The Formula of Success (and Failure)?

The Weidt Group, which consults on more than 150 daylight harvesting projects each year, conducted a review of dozens of projects, separated successes and failures, and then focused on what they could learn from those projects that did not live up to expectations.

The Weidt Group found that automatic daylight harvesting systems often do not realize potential energy savings, daylighting designs require attention from multiple disciplines throughout the construction process, and end-users are often not educated about their controls.

For example, daylight harvesting control devices, such as photosensors, are often improperly placed. Lighting Control & Design's Photosensor Placement Guide can help you determine the correct location of the photosensor based on applications. The control design itself, including the design intent and sequence of operations, is often vaguely specified. Contractor shop drawings detailing the system may not be checked by the lighting designer, who may not even know what to check. Field changes may not documented or involve the designer. And end-users, who often do not understand the controls in their spaces, may complain and seek to disable them if the system is not working correctly. For engineering assistance use our live chat feature or to learn how with our online or in-office AIA accredited Daylight Harvesting Lessons.

Eight projects were identified that are considered representative of typical failure modes: under-dimming, over-dimming, overly frequent cycling of dimming or switching, and lights being left on all night. These failure modes can result in low energy savings and/or end-user dissatisfaction.

Click here to see a summary of these eight projects, including what went wrong and what actions were taken to correct the problems.

The Weidt Group advises that designers conduct daylight simulations, clearly articulate the design intent and sequence of operations for the control system, authorize field changes, document calibrations, specify commissioning and end-user training, and docucontrol zones, photosensors and controllers on the plans.





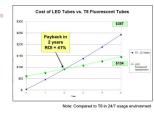
energy-efficient lighting of the future. Each LED tube uses as little as one-



- LED tubes use up to 66% to 75% less electricity than T8 or T12 fluorescent tubes
- They last 50,000 hours, 6 times as long as fluorescents, saving you on bulb replacements and facilities maintenance No mercury reducing your disposal costs
  True daylight color is healthier than cool white fluorescent
  No ballast replacement further savings.

Products: 120 cm (4 foot) 12w, 15w, 18w Aluminum LED Fluorescent Replacement





## Starting 2010 DOE Rules ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Our Nation's New Energy Standard

Over half the nation has energy codes in place at least as stringent as 90.1-2004. The remaining states will need to comply by the December 30, 2010 deadline.



READ MORE BELOW

#### DOE Rules ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Our Nation's New Energy Standard Starting 2010

The <u>Department of Energy</u> has recognized ASHRAE 90.1-2004 as the new national energy standard, superseding 90.1-1999 requiring all states to comply by December 30, 2010.

Meanwhile, 24 states have already adopted <u>ASHRAE 90.1-2004</u> as the basis for their commercial energy codes, while another three have adopted 90.1-2007. LEED awards energy points based on exceeding 90.1-2004. By Executive Order by President Obama, all Federal facilities must meet 90.1-2004's mandatory requirements and go at least 30% beyond its lighting power densities wherever possible.

There are several significant differences between 90.1-2004 and the previous national standard. Standard 90.1-2004:

- Imposes interior lighting power allowances are generally 13-50% lower than those in 90.1-1999-20% more restrictive, on average.
- Requires that internally lighted exit signs not exceed 5W per face.
- Requires automatic shutoff of interior lighting when it is not being used, and recognizes scheduling, <u>occupancy sensors</u> and "occupant intervention" as acceptable methods. Standard 90.1-2004 replaces "occupant intervention" with a signal from another building system, while recognizing additional exceptions.
- Changes the "space control" section by requiring <u>occupancy sensors</u> be installed in classrooms (but not shop, lab and preschool through grade 12 classrooms), conference/meeting rooms, and employee lunch and break rooms.
- Expands exterior lighting requirements to cover all outdoor lighting applications.

As more states adopt 90.1-2004, and as year 2010 draws closer, electrical professionals will learn the requirements and become accustomed to appropriate solutions beforehand. Lighting Control & Design has the most up-to-date information on current <a href="State">State</a> <a href="Energy Codes">Energy Codes</a>. LC&D has also made learning about energy codes easy with a simple <a href="brochure">brochure</a> that outlines the basic controls requirements of all major energy standards and state-specific codes.

Start your education today, or refresh your understanding with this handy reference, at LC&D's <u>online energy code information center</u>.

### Need an Acuity Brands Controls Catalog?

Click here to put in a request!

#### Want to Learn More About Lighting Controls?

LC&D offers free continuing education courses to design professionals.

## New Literature











# **K.L.I. Direct Numbers:**

Since April K.L.I. has used a new phone system, which includes direct numbers for all K.L.I. personnel. Get direct access to anyone without having to navigate thru the system.

Rick Fell	808-447-7822
Dionne Dos Santos	808-447-1337
Patty Kleinschmidt	808-447-7823
Kervana August	808-447-7824
Jackie Oliphant	808-447-7825
John Poole	808-447-7826
Dan Weyant	808-447-7827
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THE MAKO-3 IS AN ARCHITECTURAL EMERGENCY EGRESS LIGHT FIXTURE OFFERING IN A LOW-PROFILE, VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSING. THE SLEEK DESIGN BLENDS SEAMLESSLY INTO ANY INSTALLATION AND PROVIDES A CONTEMPORARY ALTERNATIVE TO TYPICAL "BUG-EYE" UNITS. THE MAKO-3 IS IDEAL FOR RETAIL STORES, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, RESTAURANTS, OFFICE BUILDING AND OUTDOOR APPLICATIONS. THE PERFECT SOLUTION FOR WET LOCATIONS AND COLD ENVIRONMENTS.



## Klopfenstein's Lighting Inc

1128 Nuuanu Ave Suite 101 Honolulu, HI 96817-5119 Phone: 808-533-0558 Sales Fax: 808-526-4085 Quotes Fax: 808-521-2891 E-mail: <u>info@kli-hi.com</u> www.kli-hi.com KLI is known as the premiere lighting manufacturer's representative in Hawaii since 1976. In general, we promote our lighting manufacturers through Architects, Engineers and Designers and distribute through wholesale electrical houses.

KLI was originally incorporated in 1976 under the name KLOPFENSTEIN'S and operated out of a house in Hawaii Kai. In December of 1987 we moved our operations into our present location on Nuuanu Ave in Downtown Honolulu. In 1997 we reincorporated as KLOPFENSTEIN'S LIGHTING INC (KLI).

Our primary purpose is to provide the best product for your application with efficient service for all your needs.