Figure 4.18 Examples of post tops

Secondary reflectors

Secondary reflector luminaires are designed for use in pedestrianised places such as city squares and parks. In this luminaire, light is directed up from the light source in or on the column and then distributed from a large surface at the top of the column. By changing the area and tilt of the reflecting surface, the light distribution can be altered. Secondary reflector luminaires are inevitably inefficient compared to post top luminaires, but they do not cause glare, are not easily damaged by vandals and can provide a pleasing ambience. Figure 4.19 shows two secondary reflector luminaires.

Figure 4.19 Examples of secondary reflector luminaires

Floodlights

Floodlights can be used to wash a large surface with light or to pick out a specific feature of a building. Floodlights vary enormously in their size, power and light distribution. The smallest floodlights consist of little more than a 150 W linear tungsten halogen lamp with a spread reflector. The largest consist of a high intensity discharge lamp with power in the kilowatt range and a carefully shaped reflector. The light distribution of a floodlight can be rotationally symmetric, symmetrical about one axis or asymmetrical about one axis. This distribution is usually classified as narrow, medium or wide beam (see Section 4.3.2, Table 4.8). The light sources used in floodlights include incandescent, tungsten halogen, high pressure sodium and metal halide. Floodlights need protection against dust and moisture and so are classified according to the IP system (see Section 4.3.2, Table 4.10) and are often soundly constructed of materials that resist attacks by vandals. Filters mounted in front of the floodlight can be used to change the light colour. Barn door baffles mounted on the floodlight can be used to modify the beam shape. Care is necessary when using floodlights to avoid glare to passers by. Figure 4.20 shows a selection of floodlights.