

applies and to give details for each area separately. If local lighting is being proposed, it will be necessary to give details of the general surround illuminance and the task illuminance, the latter being divided into the contributions from the local luminaire and from the general surround lighting. Special situations may involve additional assumptions, in which case these too should be stated.

**Table 3.9** Assumptions to be made explicit when describing the lighting conditions that will be produced by a proposed general lighting installation (these assumptions may be made by the designer or by the client and given to the designer in the form of a specification)

Lighting condition	Assumptions that need to be stated
Initial illuminance	Room index, effective reflectance of ceiling cavity, walls and floor cavity used in establishing the utilisation factor; the initial luminous flux of the lamp used. Supply voltage, ambient temperature, obstruction losses etc.
Illuminance at a specified time	As for initial illuminance, plus the elapsed time for which the illuminance is given, and maintenance factor (see below)
Glare rating (UGR)	Calculation method and viewing position
Wall-to-task illuminance ratio	As for initial and maintained illuminance
Ceiling-to-task illuminance ratio	As for initial and maintained illuminance
Vector/scalar ratio	As for initial and maintained illuminance
Maintenance factor	Elapsed time for which maintenance factor is given, environmental conditions, lamp lumen maintenance factor, lamp survival factor and hours of operation of lamps, the luminaire maintenance factor and luminaire cleaning schedule, room surface maintenance factor and room cleaning and painting schedule
Power density	As maintenance factor
Operating efficacy	Maximum hours of use and hours of equivalent full installation use assumed in the calculation of load factor