

Table 10.4 Lighting recommendations for ancillary areas

Area	Minimum maintained illuminance (lx)	Minimum colour rendering index	Maximum unified glare rating
Lifts, corridors and stairs, toilets	100	80	22
Mess rooms	100–300	80	22
Canteens	300	80	22
Plant rooms, store rooms	100	60	25

10.3.4 Speculative factory units

Speculative factory units are typically simple shed-type buildings. Often these are built before a tenant is found, and therefore there is no knowledge of what the building will be used for.

Typically the lighting is provided by a combination of daylight and electric light. Roof lights usually provide the daylight, supplemented by general lighting from a regular array of luminaires. The purpose of the electric lighting is to illuminate the space uniformly, using conventional equipment. Extreme conditions such as high temperature, high dust levels etc. are not catered for.

Table 10.5 Lighting recommendations for speculative factory units

Activity	Minimum maintained illuminance (lx)	Minimum colour rendering index	Maximum unified glare rating
Workshop units	300	60	22

10.4 Approaches to industrial lighting

Industrial lighting usually consists of some combination of general lighting, localised lighting and local lighting. For some visual inspection tasks, special lighting arrangements are needed to reveal what is being sought.

10.4.1 General lighting

General lighting is designed to produce a uniform illuminance on the working plane throughout the area involved. A minimum illuminance uniformity of 0.8 is recommended. General lighting is usually provided by a regular array of luminaires. This approach offers considerable freedom in the location of workbenches and machinery. The choice of light source to be used for general lighting is influenced by the level of colour rendering required and the mounting height. Some examples of the level of colour rendering required are given in Section 10.3. The influence of available mounting heights is shown in the Table 10.6. The lower the mounting height, the greater the care that needs to be taken to control glare. Where common viewing directions are upward towards the lighting installation, large area, low luminance luminaires should be used. Where linear fluorescent luminaires are used, orienting the luminaires to run parallel to the direction of view and at right angles to rows of workbenches or machines is usually the best layout.