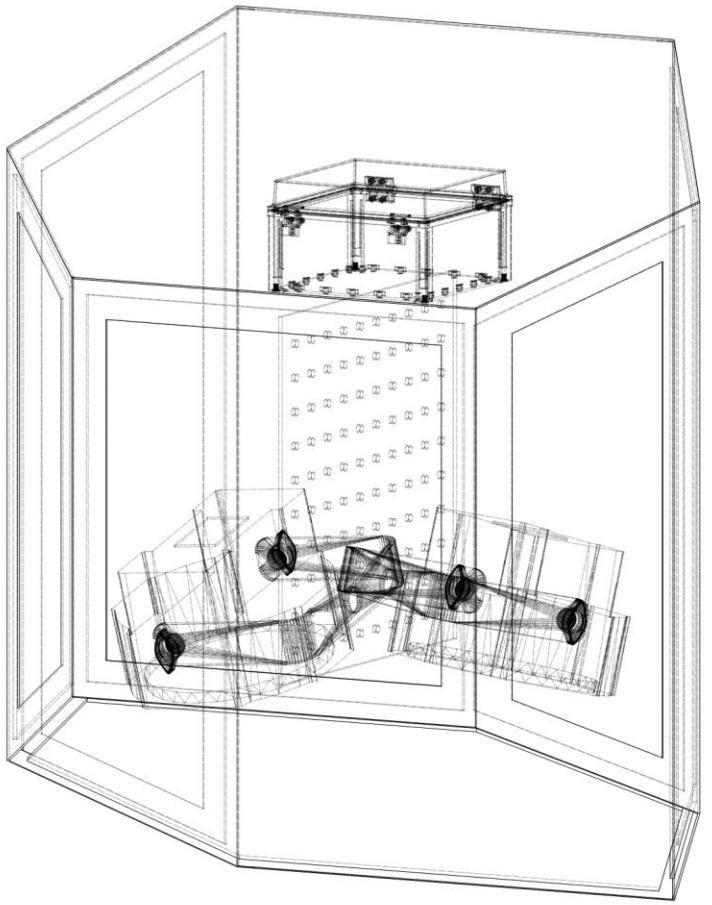
Project Considerations - Concepts & Recommendations

This document is to be used as a guide for the structural, technical, and aesthetic goals of the project.



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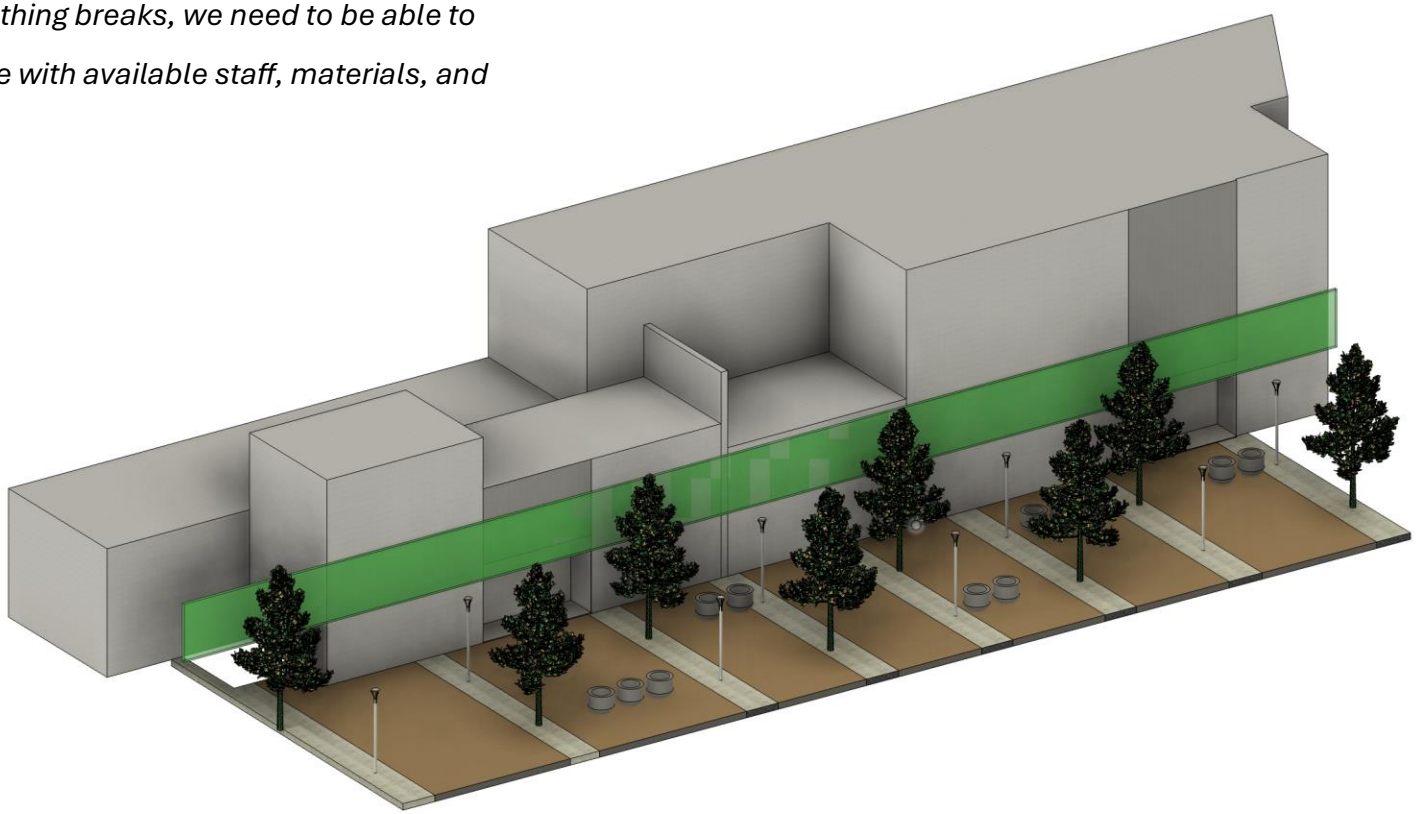
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1: Access

A. Installation of lighting should not be higher than a comfortable elevation of the onsite scissor lift, or simple rental scissor lift (19’ max’).

B. Locations of light should consider scissor lift access. Can a scissor lift drive to each location without issue.

C. Rational: *When something breaks, we need to be able to quickly solve the issue with available staff, materials, and resources*.



2: Structural Attachment

a. Current research anticipates attachment to internal wall supports and references a possible maximum load of **200** pounds per attachment location, subject to verification by the project structural engineer.
b. Enclosure weight should also be considered for installation and maintenance. Ideally, no single piece of the enclosure, plus two average weight workers, should be more than the maximum weight limit of the onsite scissor lift.



Compact Electric Scissor Lift

Maximum Working Heights:

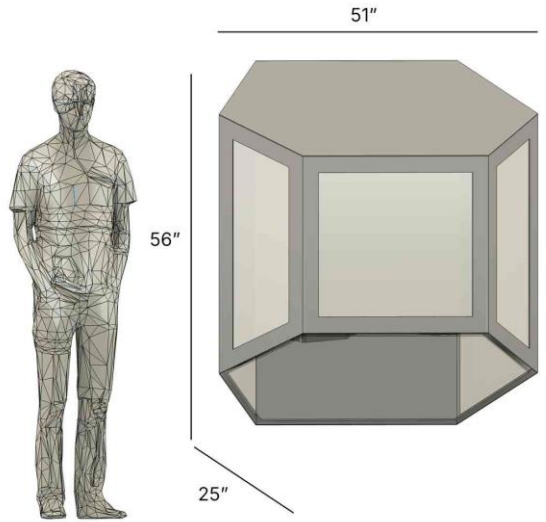
13 – 26 ft.

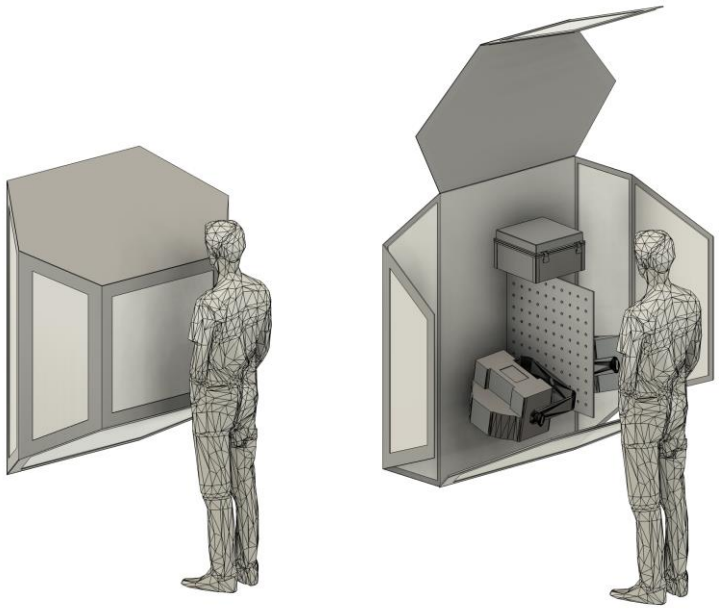
Weight Capacity:

500 – 530 lbs.

3: Weather Shield

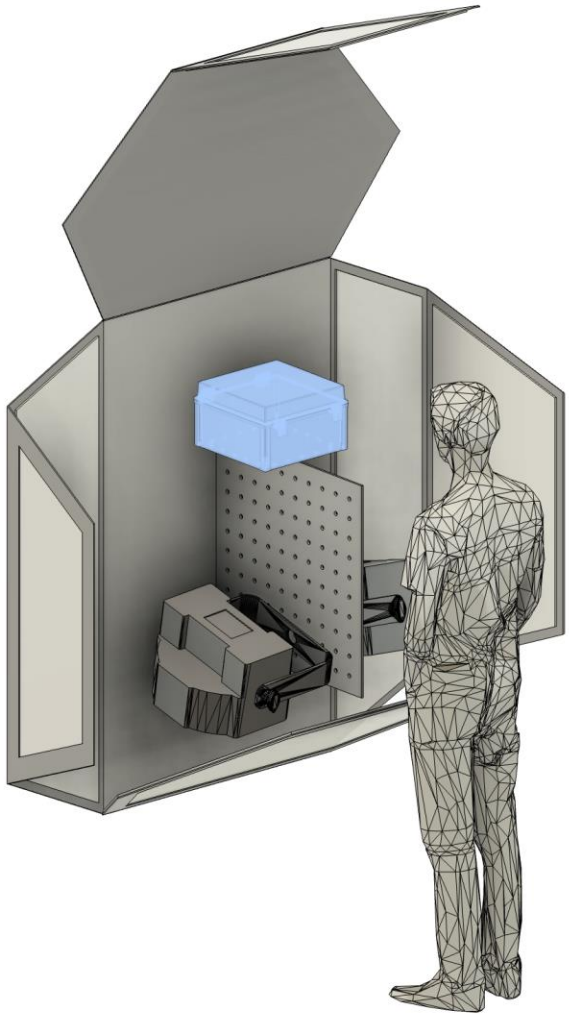
a. The aesthetic, size, and geometry of the weather shield is not set. Here it is shown as a modified hexagon column, large enough to hold and protect the necessary lighting and technical elements.
b. Here the weather shield is composed of an aluminum frame with acrylic windows. Some windows are clear to let light through; others could be semitransparent to produce a glowing effect; others could have silhouette designs that then cast on the ground and walls to either side.
c. Design considerations for the weather shield should include ease of fabrication, replicability, replaceability, and modular modification.
d. Accessibility, while on a scissor lift, of the internal components of the enclosure is a priority. Some methods of easily opening, accessing, replacing, or repairing are necessary.





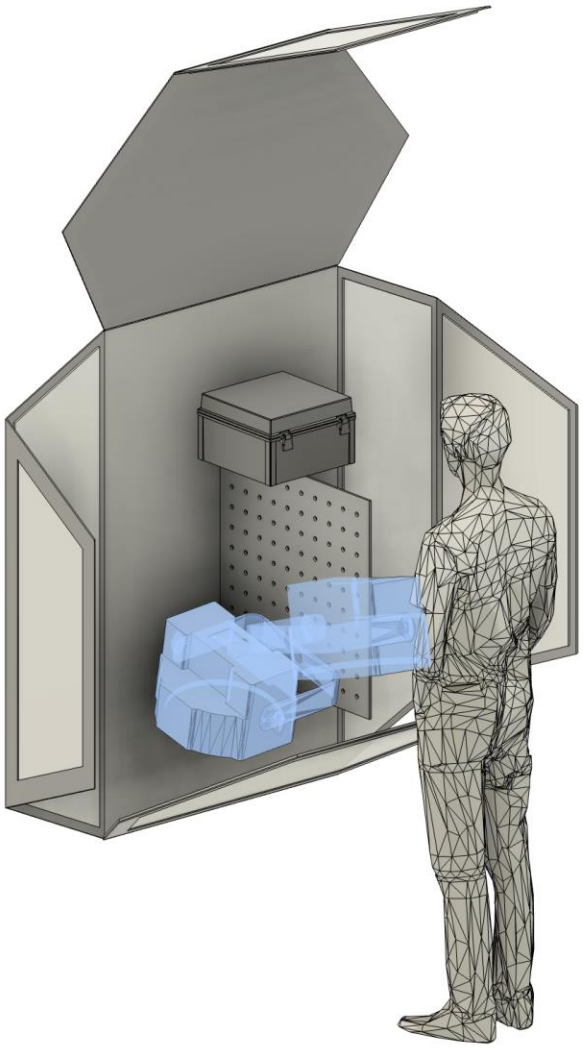
4: Connection Box – Data, Power, Accessories

a. A suggested three Cat5 ethernet data lines, coming from the DMX controller / light controller computer location inside, and one 120v power line terminated at each enclosure location.
b. A weatherproof connection box. In which are all connections between the building electrical and data and the DMX lighting or interactive elements. This connection box ideally has some form of temperature control or air flow control as it is likely to house micro-controllers or cat5 to DMX receivers.



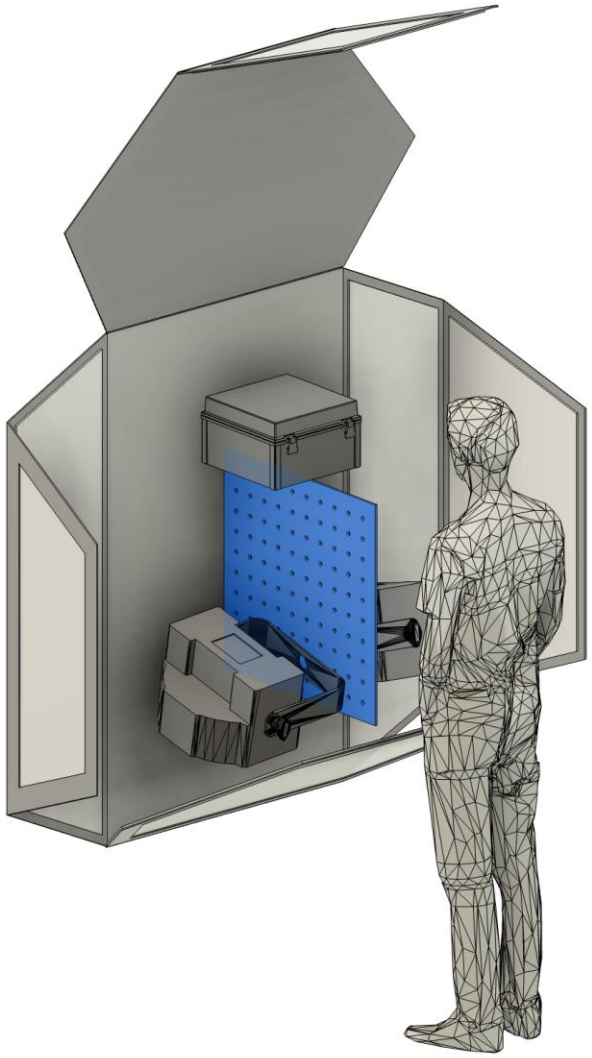
5: DMX LED Lights and Ideas

a. The initial enclosure concept was designed around a typical, nonspecific, industry standard PAR LED light.
b. Typical outdoor, architectural DMX LED PAR light has a width ranging from 10” - 14”. Some adjustability and directional focus must be accounted for in the enclosure design for this.
c. Ideally these lights are also IP67, but as the enclosure also acts as weather protection, down to IP63 may be acceptable for short term.
d. Other possible lights or technology that could exist with the fixture include but are not limited to; gobos, fog machines, spotlights, moving head lights, lasers, and small projectors.
e. Consideration for many technically different kinds of activations using the enclosure as a fundamental base should be considered in the design.
f. *Rational*: Design for the most common LED but leave some room for other ideas and technology. Imagine the enclosure being used in different ways.



6: Dynamic Internal Attachment System

a. To allow for the greatest possibility of different and future lighting options, it is suggested to consider a central dynamic attachment system.
b. One form this could take is a metal plate, structurally sound enough to hold at minimum two large LED PAR light, with a regular pattern of holes for attachment of lights, cords, sensors, boxes, etc.
c. *Rational*: Lighting technology changes, companies go out of business, and new managers have new ideas. Creating a fundamental simple system of attachment that can be used in many ways, ensures continued usefulness and applicability.



7: DMX Controller and Computer System

a. It should be considered that between 8 and 15 enclosures exist in the alleyway. With three cat5 data cables running to each, to run no less than two led lights in each location.
b. Considering the possibility of additional lights and technology in each location, and the possibility of future integrations, a robust industrial level DMX controller and computer is recommended for programming and running all enclosure locations.



8: Aesthetics

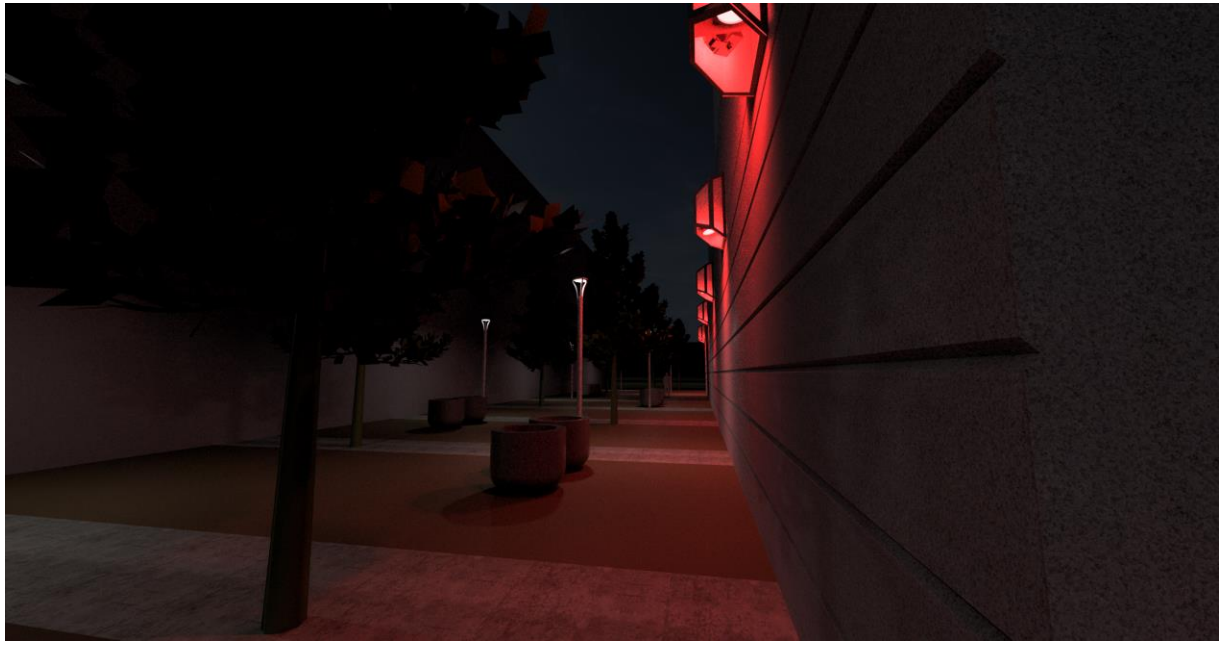
a. The general conceptual solution of the described enclosure is not a new concept. It has been done in many ways, especially at smaller scales, as it solves many issues of weather protection, replaceability, and maintenance. The approach described here suggests a much larger and dynamic form, utilizing industry level LEDs and future proof solutions.
b. Casting light below and on each side of the enclosure is preferred.
c. Incorporating local aesthetics and motifs is encouraged as well.

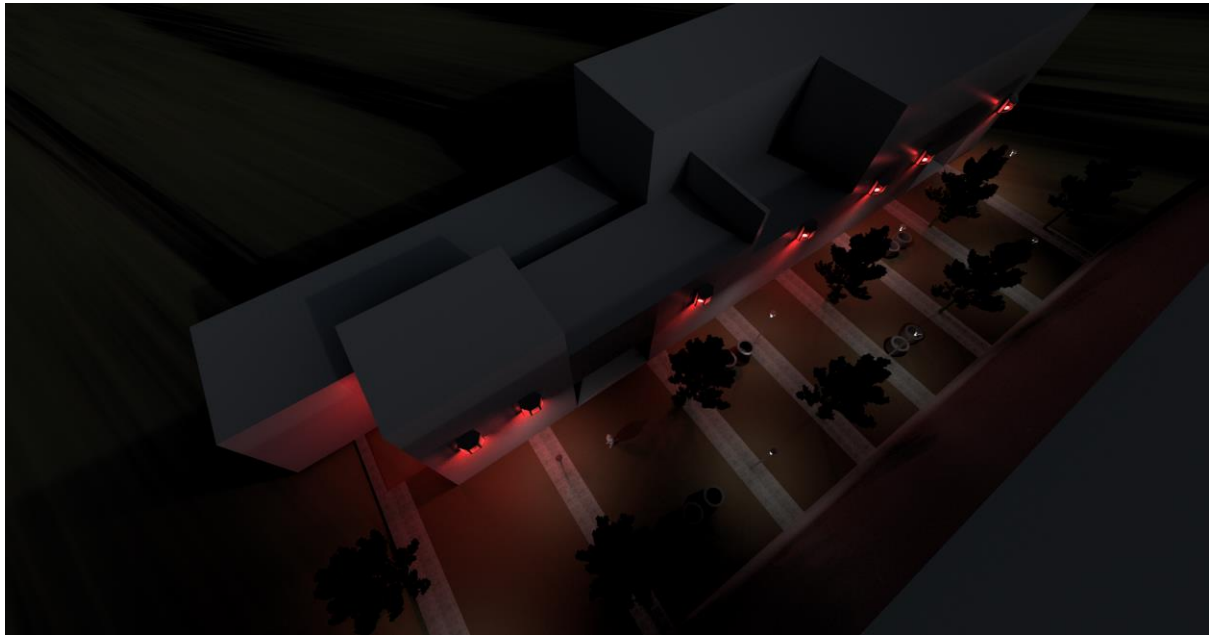


9: Conceptual Renders

Renders are to show heights and placement









10: View & Download Files and 3D Assets

You can view the assets used in this presentation online at the following links. Or find downloads of them in .step, .stl, and .obj as a part of this RFQ.

- Spokelight Enclosure Concept – Open
  https://a360.co/3WDrSQy
- Spokelight Enclosure Concept – Closed
  https://a360.co/4k9SmTs
- Spokelight Enclosure Concept - 8th Street Alley
  https://a360.co/4AjOF2k

3D files are for reference only and should not be used for exact measurements