



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Advisory Circular

Subject: CHANGE 2 TO OBSTRUCTION
MARKING AND LIGHTING

Date: 7/15/92
Initiated by: ATP-240

AC No: 70/7460-1H
Change: 2

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1. **PURPOSE.** This change amends the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) standards for marking and lighting structures to promote safety.
 2. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This change is effective September 1, 1992.
 3. **EXPLANATION OF MAJOR CHANGES.**
 - a. **Table of Contents.** Reflects new changes.
 - b. **Chapter 2. Paragraph 22. Marking and Lighting Equipment.** Emphasizes that minimum lighting systems will be recommended.
 - c. **Chapter 3. Paragraph 36. Adds Catenary Lighting.**
 - d. **Chapter 4. Paragraph 45. Monitoring Obstruction Lights.** Clarifies intent of paragraph. Notification is given for any light outage that may occur on the structure.
 - e. **Chapter 5. Paragraph 51. Standards.** Adds simultaneous operation of system. Paragraph 54 b.(2)(b). Poles, Towers, and Similar Skeletal Structures. Clarifies paragraph. Paragraph 55. Chimneys, Flare Stacks, and Similar Solid Structures. Adds new subparagraph a (4). Paragraph 59. d. Exceptions. Adds installation criteria.
 - f. **Chapter 6. Paragraph 62 b. Intermediate Levels.** Clarifies paragraph. Paragraph 64 Chimneys, Flare Stacks, and Similar Solid Structures. Redefines paragraph. Paragraph 68. Hyperbolic Cooling Towers. Deleted.
 - g. **Chapter 10. Paragraph 105. Catenary Lighting.** New paragraph.
 - h. **Chapter 11. Paragraph 115. Catenary Lighting.** New paragraph.
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for L. Lane Speck
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U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Aviation
Administration

Advisory Circular

Subject: CHANGE 1 TO OBSTRUCTION
MARKING AND LIGHTING

Date: 8/16/91
Initiated by: ATP-240

AC No: 70/7460.1H
Change: 1

1. PURPOSE. This change amends the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) standards for marking and lighting structures to promote safety.

The Change number and the date of the changed material are located at the top of the page. Revised text is identified by a vertical line adjacent to the margin.

2. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES.

a. Introduction Page

Related Documents. - Paragraph b. Revised wording.

Highlights. - Paragraphs k. and w. Corrects reference paragraph numbers.

b. Table of Contents. Reflects new changes.

c. Chapter 1. Administrative Procedures. Paragraph 6. Clarifies responsibility of proponent to the FCC.

d. Chapter 5. Paragraph 51. Standards. Deletes second sentence. Paragraph 55. Chimney, Flare Stacks, Cooling Towers, and Similar Solid Structures. Deletes duplicate paragraph.

e. Chapter 6. Medium Intensity Flashing White Lighting Systems Standards. Paragraph 60. Purpose. Deletes last sentence. Paragraph 63. Control Device. (b). Clarifies usage of control device.

f. Chapter 10. Lighting Catenary Support Structures - Medium Intensity Flashing White Lights. Paragraph 100. Purpose. Clarifies intent of paragraph. New Paragraph 102. Control Device.

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i through vi	6-7-91	i through vi	8-16-91
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Advisory Circular

**Subject: OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND
LIGHTING**

**Date: 8/16/91
Initiated by: ATP-240**

**AC No: 70/7460-1H
Change 1**

1. PURPOSE. This Advisory Circular (AC) describes the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) standards for marking and lighting structures to promote aviation safety.

2. CANCELLATION. AC 70/7460-1G, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, dated October 1985 is canceled by this revision.

3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This advisory circular becomes effective August 1, 1991.

4. RELATED DOCUMENTS.

a. Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 describes the standards used relative to objects in the navigable airspace and specifies the requirements for notice to the Administrator of certain proposed construction or alteration.

b. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) specifications contained in Part 17 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

5. HIGHLIGHTS. This circular contains numerous editorial changes. Major changes are indicated below.

a. The Foreword is deleted and the contents are relocated as follows: Paragraph 1, Marking and Lighting Equipment, and Paragraph 3, Guyed Structures, are moved to chapter 2. Paragraphs 4 and 5 are deleted. Paragraphs 2, 6, 7, and 8 relating to light intensity information is moved to appendix 2.

b. The following have been revised and are titled:

Chapter 6. Medium Intensity Flashing White Lighting Systems Standards

Chapter 7. High Intensity Flashing White Lighting Systems Standards

Chapter 8. Dual Lighting With Red/Medium Intensity White Systems

Chapter 9. Dual Lighting With Red/High Intensity White Systems

c. The following new chapters have been added:

Chapter 10. Marking and Lighting Catenary Supporting Structures (High Intensity Flashing White Lights)

Chapter 11. Marking and Lighting Catenary Supporting Structures (Medium Intensity Flashing White Lights)

d. Chapter 5, Red Obstruction Lighting Standards, reorganized into shorter paragraphs for easier reference.

e. Old Chapter 8, Marking and Lighting Moored Balloons and Kites, renumbered to chapter 12.

f. All information for obtaining specification standards, color tolerance charts, and other related documents are contained in the new chapter 13.

g. Specifications are deleted. The user is referred to the appropriate specifications advisory circular.

h. Paragraphs renumbered to coincide with chapter numbers.

i. Several paragraphs retitled to more accurately indicate the contents.

j. Chapter 2, paragraph 6 moved to chapter 1, paragraph 5.

k. New Paragraph 41, Standards, excerpted from old Paragraph 15, Systems.

l. Paragraph 133. Color charts are no longer available from the FAA but must be obtained from a supplier.

m. The word "pulse" is replaced with "flash."

n. Old Subparagraph 1d, Supplemental Completion Notice, is deleted.

o. The requirement to report the circumstances which caused a light failure is deleted (paragraph 23). Longitude/latitude is added for reporting location. An explanation of why notice is required by FAA when lights are restored is added (new paragraph 24).

p. New paragraph 32c adds the requirement for structures to be painted or marked prior to or immediately upon completion.

q. Paragraph 34a changes requirements for colors when four or less spherical markers are used. This change results from tests conducted by Bonneville Power Company.

r. Old Paragraph 15b(2), Temporary Obstruction Lights, is expanded to two Subparagraphs; 42e., Obstruction Lights During Construction, and 42f., Temporary Construction Equipment Lighting.


s. Lighting System Configuration (old paragraph 16i) moved to appendix 2.

t. Paragraph 44, light level adjustment added for maintenance.

u. Lighting monitoring requirements consolidated in paragraph 45.

v. Old appendix 1 and 2 combined in appendix 1 which contains all marking and lighting reference illustrations. New appendix 2 contains informational items and definitions.

w. Paragraph 25 adds a reminder of the FCC requirement for environmental assessment when lighting with high intensity flashing white lights.


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FAA STANDARDS FOR OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING
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CHAPTER 1. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

1. **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.** Each person proposing any type of construction or alteration under the provisions of Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77 is required to notify the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) by completing FAA Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration. The completed form should be sent to the Air Traffic Division, FAA regional office having jurisdiction over the area where the construction or alteration would be located. Form 7460-1 may be obtained from the FAA headquarters, regional offices, and Airports District Offices.
2. **PRECONSTRUCTION NOTICE.** This notice must be submitted:
 - a. At least 30 days before the date the proposed construction or alteration is to begin.
 - b. On or before the date, an application for a construction permit is filed with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). (The FCC advises its applicants to file with the FAA well in advance of the 30 day period required in 2.a, in order to expedite FCC processing.)
3. **FAA ACKNOWLEDGMENT.** The FAA will acknowledge, in writing, receipt of each notice (FAA Form 7460-1) received.
4. **SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE.** If required for submission, FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, will accompany the FAA determination. This is the authorized form that sponsors must complete and mail to the FAA when reporting the start, completion, or abandonment of construction. Letters are acceptable in cases where the construction/alteration is temporary or a proposal is abandoned. This notification process is designed to permit the FAA the necessary time to change affected procedures and/or minimum flight altitudes and to otherwise alert airmen of the structure's presence. **NOTIFICATION AS REQUIRED IN THE DETERMINATION IS CRITICAL TO AVIATION SAFETY.**
5. **MODIFICATIONS AND DEVIATIONS.** Requests for modification or deviation from these stand-
 Chap 1
 Par 1

ards must be submitted to the FAA regional office serving the area where the structure would be located. A request received after a determination is issued may require a new study and could result in a new determination.

a. **Modifications.** Modifications may be approved when they would not impair aviation safety. Some examples of modifications are:

(1) **Marking and/or Lighting Only a Portion of an Object.** The object may be so located with respect to other objects or terrain that only a portion of it needs to be marked or lighted.

(2) **No Marking and/or Lighting.** The object may be so located with respect to other objects or terrain, removed from the general flow of air traffic, or may be so conspicuous by its shape, size, or color that marking or lighting would serve no useful purpose.

(3) **Marking or Lighting an Object in Accordance with the Standards for an Object of Greater Height or Size.** The object may present such an extraordinary hazard potential that higher standards may be recommended for increased conspicuity to ensure the safety to air navigation.

b. **Deviations.** The FAA regional office conducts an aeronautical study of the proposed deviation(s) and forwards its recommendation to FAA headquarters in Washington, DC, for final approval. Examples of deviations are changes in the:

- (1) Colors of objects.
- (2) Dimensions of color bands or rectangles.
- (3) Colors/types of lights.
- (4) Basic signals and intensity of lighting.
- (5) Night/day lighting combinations.
- (6) Flash rate.

6. **FCC APPROVAL.** Any change to an original FAA determination including modification, deviation or optional upgrade to white lighting on structures which are regulated by the FCC must also be filed with the

FCC for proper authorization and annotations of obstruction marking and lighting.

7. METRIC UNITS. To promote an orderly transition to metric units, specifications include both English and metric (SI units) dimensions. The metric conversions

may not be exact equivalents, and until there is an official changeover to the metric system, the English dimensions will govern.

8-19. RESERVED.

CHAPTER 2. GENERAL

20. OBJECTS TO BE MARKED AND LIGHTED.

Any temporary or permanent object, including all appurtenances, that exceeds an overall height of 200 feet (61m) above ground level (AGL) or exceeds any obstruction standard contained in FAR Part 77, Subpart C, should normally be marked and/or lighted. However, an FAA aeronautical study may reveal that the absence of marking and/or lighting will not impair aviation safety. Conversely, the object may present such an extraordinary hazard potential that higher standards may be recommended for increased conspicuity to ensure safety to air navigation. Normally outside commercial lighting is not considered sufficient reason to omit recommended marking and/or lighting. The FAA may also recommend marking and/or lighting a structure that does not exceed 200 feet AGL or Subpart C standards because of its particular location.

21. GUYED STRUCTURES. The guys of a 2,000 foot (610m) skeletal tower are anchored from 1,600 feet (488m) to 2,000 feet (610m) from the base of the structure. This places a portion of the guys 1,500 feet (458m) from the tower at a height of between 125 feet (38m) to 500 feet (153m) AGL. FAR Section 91.119 requires pilots to remain at least 500 feet (153m) from man-made structures. Therefore, the tower must be cleared by 2,000 feet (610m) horizontally to avoid all guy wires. Properly maintained marking and lighting are important for increased conspicuity since the guys of a structure are difficult to see until aircraft are dangerously close.

22. MARKING AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

The FAA recommends use of only those marking and lighting systems which meet the technical standards established by the FAA. Considerable effort and research have been expended in determining the minimum systems or quality of materials that will produce an acceptable level of safety in marking and lighting obstructions to air navigation. While additional lights may be desirable to identify an obstruction to air navigation and may, on occasion be recommended, the FAA has specified the minimum level in these standards in the interest of economy, safety and related concerns. Therefore, to provide an adequate level of safe-

ty, obstruction lighting systems should be installed, operated and maintained as stated in these standards. (See Chapter 13)

23. LIGHT FAILURE NOTIFICATION. Conspicuity is achieved only when all recommended lights are working. Partial equipment outages decrease the margin of safety. Any outage should be corrected as soon as possible. Failure of a steady burning side or intermediate light should be corrected as soon as possible, but notification is not required. Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than 30 minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light regardless of its position should be reported immediately to the nearest automated flight service station (AFSS) or flight service station (FSS) so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. Toll-free numbers are listed in most telephone books. This report should contain the following information:

- a. Persons or organizations reporting light failures should furnish their name, address, and telephone number.
- b. The type of structure.
- c. Location of structure including latitude and longitude, if known (prominent structures, landmarks, etc).
- d. Height of structure above ground level (AGL)/above mean sea level (AMSL), if known.
- e. The date that normal operations are expected to resume.

24. NOTIFICATION OF RESTORATION. As soon as normal operation is restored, notify the same AFSS/FSS that received the notification of failure. When the outage occurs on an FCC-regulated structure, the FCC will be notified if notice of restoration is not received within 15 days. FCC advises that noncompliance with notification procedures could subject its licensees to penalties or monetary forfeitures.

25. FCC REQUIREMENT. FCC licensees are required to file an environmental assessment with the

Commission when seeking authorization for the use of the high intensity flashing white lighting system.

26-29. RESERVED.

CHAPTER 3. MARKING

30. PURPOSE. Marking makes a structure more conspicuous to pilots during daylight hours. This may be accomplished by coloring the structure or by using suitable markers.

31. PAINT COLORS. Alternate sections of aviation orange and aviation white paint provide maximum visibility of an obstruction by contrast in colors. (See chapter 13, paragraph 131.)

32. STANDARDS. To be effective, paint should meet specific color requirements when freshly applied to a structure. However, all outdoor paints deteriorate with time. While it is not practical to give a maintenance schedule for all climates, surfaces should be repainted when the color changes noticeably or its effectiveness is reduced by scaling, oxidation, chipping, or layers of industrial contamination. Tolerance charts are available for determining when repainting is required. The color should be sampled on the upper half of the structure, since weathering is greater there. Color tolerance charts may be purchased from a supplier. (See chapter 13, paragraph 133)

a. Materials and Application. Quality paint and materials should be selected to provide extra years of service. The paint should be compatible with the surfaces to be painted, including any previous coatings, and suitable for the environmental conditions. Surface preparation and paint application should be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

b. Surfaces Not Requiring Paint. Ladders, decks, and walkways of steel towers and similar structures need not be painted if a smooth surface presents a potential hazard to maintenance personnel. Paint may also be omitted from precision or critical surfaces if it would have an adverse effect on the transmission or radiation characteristics of a signal. However, the overall marking effect on the structure should not be reduced.

c. Skeletal Structures. All marking/painting is to be completed prior to or immediately upon completion of construction. This applies to catenary support structures, radio and television towers, and similar skeletal

structures. To be effective, paint should be applied to all inner and outer surfaces of the framework.

33. PATTERNS. Paint patterns of various types are used to mark structures. The pattern to be used is determined by the size and shape of the structure.

a. Solid Pattern. Obstacles should be colored aviation orange if the structure has both horizontal and vertical dimensions not exceeding 10.5 feet (3.2m).

b. Checkerboard Pattern. Alternating rectangles of aviation orange and white are normally displayed on structures as follows:

(1) Normal uses.

(a) Water, gas, and grain storage tanks.

(b) Buildings, as required.

(c) Large structures exceeding 10.5 feet (3.2m) across having a horizontal dimension that is equal to or greater than the vertical dimension.

(2) Size of Rectangles. Sides of the checkerboard rectangles should measure not less than 5 feet (1.5m) nor more than 20 feet (6m) and should be as nearly square as possible. However, if it is impractical because of the size or shape of a structure, the rectangle may have sides less than 5 feet (1.5m). When possible, corner surfaces should be colored orange.

(3) Exceptions. Structural designs not conducive to standard markings may be marked as follows:

(a) If it is not practical to color the roof of a structure in checkerboard pattern, it may be colored solid orange.

(b) If a spherical structure is not suitable for an exact checkerboard pattern, the shape of the rectangles may be modified to fit the shape of the surface. (See appendix 1, figure 4.)

(c) Storage tanks not suitable for a checkerboard pattern may be colored by alternating bands of aviation orange and white or a limited checkerboard pattern applied to the upper one-third of the structure.

(d) The skeletal framework of certain water, gas, and grain storage tanks may be excluded from the checkerboard pattern.

c. **Alternate Bands.** Alternate bands of aviation orange and white are normally displayed on the following structures.

(1) **Normal Uses.**

(a) Communication towers and catenary support structures.

(b) Poles.

(c) Smokestacks.

(d) Skeletal framework of storage tanks and similar structures.

(e) Structures which appear narrow from a side view, that are 10.5 feet (3.2m) or more across, and the horizontal dimension is less than the vertical dimension.

(f) Wind turbine generator support structures including the nacelle or generator housing.

(2) **Color Band Characteristics.** Bands for structures of any height should be:

(a) Equal in width, provided each band is not less than 1 1/2 feet (0.5m) nor more than 100 feet (31m) wide.

(b) Perpendicular to the vertical axis with the bands at the top and bottom ends colored orange.

(c) An odd number of bands on the structure.

(d) Approximately one-seventh the height if the structure is 700 feet (214m) AGL or less. For each additional 200 feet (61m) or fraction thereof, add one (1) additional orange and one (1) additional white band.

(e) Equal and in proportion to the structure's height AGL. (See appendix 1, figure 3.)

Example: If a structure is:

Greater Than	But Not More Than	Band Width
10.5 feet (3.2m)	700 feet (214m)	1/7 of height
701 feet (214m)	900 feet (275m)	1/6 of height
901 feet (275m)	1,100 feet (336m)	1/5 of height
1,101 feet (336m)	1,300 feet (397m)	1/4 of height

(3) **Structures With a Cover or Roof.** If the structure has a cover or roof, the highest orange band should be continued to cover the entire top of the structure.

(4) **Skeletal Structures Atop Buildings.** If a flagpole, skeletal structure, or similar object is erected

on top of a building, the combined height of the object and building will determine whether marking is recommended; however, only the height of the object under study determines the width of the color bands.

(5) **Partial Marking.** If marking is recommended for only a portion of a structure because of shielding by other objects or terrain, the width of the bands should be determined by the overall height of the structure. A minimum of three bands should be displayed on the upper portion of the structure.

(6) **Wind Turbine Rotor Blades.** Each rotor blade should be marked, front and back, with three bands of orange and white paint beginning with an orange band at each tip. The bands should be approximately the same width as those on the tower. The remaining (inner) blade area may be any color. (See appendix 1, figure 12)

d. **Teardrop Pattern.** Spherical water storage tanks with a single circular standpipe support may be marked in a teardrop striped pattern. (See appendix 1, figure 6.) The tank should show alternate stripes of aviation orange and white. The stripes should extend from the top center of the tank to its supporting standpipe. The width of the stripes should be equal, and the width of each stripe at the greatest girth of the tank should not be less than 5 feet (1.5m) nor more than 15 feet (4.6m).

e. **Community Names.** If it is desirable to paint the name of the community on the side of a tank, the stripe pattern may be broken to serve this purpose. This open area should have a maximum height of 3 feet (0.9m). (See appendix 1, figure 6)

34. **MARKERS.** Markers are used to highlight structures when it is impractical to make them conspicuous by painting. Markers may also be used in addition to aviation orange and white paint when additional conspicuity is necessary for aviation safety. They should be displayed in conspicuous positions on or adjacent to the structures so as to retain the general definition of the structure. They should be recognizable in clear air from a distance of at least 4,000 feet (1219m) and in all directions from which aircraft are likely to approach. Markers should be distinctively shaped so they are not mistaken for items that are used to convey other information. They should be replaced when faded or otherwise deteriorated.

a. **Spherical Markers.** Spherical markers are used to identify overhead wires.

(1) **Size and Color.** The diameter of the spherical markers used on extensive catenary wires across canyons, lakes, rivers, etc., should be not less than 36 inches (91cm). Smaller 20-inch (51cm) spheres are

permitted on less extensive power lines or on power lines below 50 feet (15m) above the ground and within 1,500 feet (458m) of an airport runway end. Each marker should be a solid color such as aviation orange, white, or yellow. (See chapter 13, paragraph 131 for color standards.)

(2) Installations.

(a) Spacing. Spherical markers should be spaced equally along the wire at intervals of approximately 200 feet (61m) or fraction thereof. Intervals between markers should be less in critical areas near runway ends (i.e., 30 to 50 feet). The spheres should be displayed on the highest wire or by another means at the same height as the highest wire. Where there is more than one wire at the highest point, the spheres may be installed alternately along each wire if the distance between adjacent spheres meets the spacing standard. This method allows the weight and wind loading factors to be distributed.

(b) Pattern. An alternating color scheme provides the most conspicuity against all backgrounds. Mark overhead wires by alternating solid colored spheres of aviation orange, white, and yellow. Normally, an orange sphere is placed at each end of a line and the spacing is adjusted (not to exceed 200 feet) to accommodate the rest of the spheres. When less than four spheres are used, they should all be aviation orange.

b. Flag Markers. Flags are used to mark certain structures or objects when it is technically impractical to use spherical markers or painting. Some examples are temporary construction equipment, cranes, derricks, oil and other drilling rigs. Catenaries must use spherical markers.

(1) **Minimum Size.** Each side of the flag marker should be at least 2 feet (0.6m) in length.

(2) **Color Patterns.** Flags should be colored as follows:

(a) Solid. Aviation orange.

(b) Orange and White. Arrange two triangular sections, one aviation orange and the other white to form a rectangle.

(c) Checkerboard. Flags 3 feet or larger should be a checkerboard pattern of aviation orange and white squares, each 1 foot (0.3m) plus or minus 10 percent.

(3) **Shape.** Flags should be rectangular in shape and have stiffeners to keep them from drooping in calm wind.

(4) **Display.** Flag markers should be displayed around, on top, or along the highest edge of the ob-

struction. When flags are used to mark extensive or closely grouped obstructions, they should be displayed approximately 50 feet (15m) apart. The flag stakes should be of such strength and height that they will support the flags above all surrounding ground, structures, and/or objects of natural growth.

35. UNUSUAL COMPLEXITIES. The FAA may also recommend appropriate marking in an area where obstructions are so grouped as to present a common obstruction to air navigation.

36. CATENARY LIGHTING. Lighted spherical markers are available for increased night conspicuity of high-voltage (69KV or higher) transmission line catenary wires. Lighted spherical markers should be used for increased night conspicuity of high-voltage (69KV or higher) transmission line catenary wires near airports, across rivers, canyons, lakes, etc. The lighted markers should be manufacturer certified as recognizable from a minimum distance of 4,000 feet (1219m) under nighttime, minimum VFR conditions or have a minimum intensity of at least 32.5 candela. The lighting unit should emit a steady burning red light. The lighted spherical marker ball should be used on the highest energized line. If the lighted spherical markers are installed on a line other than the highest catenary, then spherical markers specified in Chapter 3, paragraph 34 should be used in addition to the lighted spherical markers. (The maximum distance between the line energizing the lighted spherical marker ball and the highest catenary above the lighted marker ball can be no more than 30 feet.) Markers should be distinctively shaped so they are not mistaken for items that are used to convey other information. They should be visible in all directions from which aircraft are likely to approach.

(1) **Size and Color.** The diameter of the spherical markers used on extensive catenary wires across canyons, lakes, rivers, etc., should be not less than 36 inches (91cm). Smaller 20-inch (51cm) spheres are permitted on less extensive power lines or on power lines below 50 feet (15m) above the ground and within 1,500 feet (458m) of an airport runway end. Each marker should be a solid color such as aviation orange, white, or yellow. (See chapter 13, paragraph 131 for color standards.)

(2) Installations.

(a) Spacing. Spherical markers should be spaced equally along the wire at intervals of approximately 200 feet (61m) or fraction thereof. Intervals between markers should be less in critical areas near runway ends (i.e., 30 to 50 feet). If lighted spherical markers are installed on a line other than the highest catenary, then spherical markers specified in paragraph

34 should be used in addition to the lighted spherical markers. The maximum distance between the line energizing the lighted spherical marker ball and the highest catenary above the lighted marker ball can be no more than 20 feet. The spheres may be installed alternately along each wire if the distance between adjacent spheres meets the spacing standard. This method allows the weight and wind loading factors to be distributed.

(b) Pattern. An alternating color scheme provides the most conspicuity against all backgrounds. Mark overhead wires by alternating solid colored spheres of aviation orange, white, and yellow. Normally, an orange sphere is placed at each end of a line and the spacing is adjusted (not to exceed 200 feet) to accommodate the rest of the spheres. When less than four spheres are used, they should all be aviation orange.

37. OMISSION OR ALTERNATIVES TO MARKING. There are two alternatives to marking. Either alternative requires FAA review and concurrence. NOTE: Proponents must ensure that alternatives to marking are coordinated with the FCC for structures under its jurisdiction.

a. High Intensity Flashing White Lighting Systems. The high intensity lighting systems are more effective than aviation orange and white paint and therefore can be recommended instead of marking. This is particularly true under certain ambient light conditions involving the position of the sun relative to the direction of flight. When high intensity lighting systems are operated during daytime and twilight, other methods of marking may be omitted. When operated 24 hours a day, other methods of marking and lighting may be omitted. (See chapter 7, paragraph 71; and chapter 10)

b. Medium Intensity Flashing White Lighting Systems. When medium intensity lighting systems are operated during daytime and twilight on structures 500 feet (153m) AGL or less, other methods of marking may be omitted. When operated 24 hours a day on structures 500 feet (153m) AGL or less, other methods of marking and lighting may be omitted. (See chapter 6, paragraph 61; and chapter 11)

38-39. RESERVED.

CHAPTER 4. LIGHTING

40. PURPOSE. This chapter describes the various obstruction lighting systems used to identify structures that an aeronautical study has determined will require added conspicuity. The lighting standards in this circular are the minimum necessary for aviation safety.

41. STANDARDS. The standards outlined in this AC are based on the use of lighting units that meet specified intensities, beam patterns, color, and flash rates as specified in AC 150/5345-43.

These standards may be obtained from:
 Department of Transportation
 Utilization and Storage Section (Publications), M443.2
 400 7th Street, SW.
 Washington, DC 20590

42. SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS. Obstruction lighting may be displayed on structures as follows:

a. Aviation Red Obstruction Lights. Use flashing beacons and/or steady burning lights during nighttime.

b. Medium Intensity Flashing White Obstruction Lights. Medium intensity flashing white obstruction lights may be used during daytime and twilight with automatically selected reduced intensity for nighttime operation. When this system is used on structures 500 feet (153m) AGL or less in height, other methods of marking and lighting the structure may be omitted. Aviation orange and white paint is always required for daytime marking on structures exceeding 500 feet (153m) AGL. This system is not normally recommended on structures less than 200 feet (61m) AGL.

c. High Intensity Flashing White Obstruction Lights. Use high intensity flashing white obstruction lights during daytime with automatically selected reduced intensities for twilight and nighttime operations. When this system is used, other methods of marking and lighting the structure may be omitted. This system should not be recommended on structures 500 feet (153m) AGL or less, unless an FAA aeronautical study shows otherwise.

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d. Dual Lighting. This system consists of red lights for nighttime and high or medium intensity flashing white lights for daytime and twilight. When a dual lighting system incorporates medium flashing intensity lights on structures 500 feet or less, or high intensity flashing white lights on structures of any height, other methods of marking the structure may be omitted.

e. Obstruction Lights During Construction. As the height of the structure exceeds each level at which permanent obstruction lights will be required, two or more lights of the type specified in the determination should be installed at that level. Temporary high or medium intensity flashing white lights, as recommended in the determination, should be operated 24 hours a day until all permanent lights are in operation. In either case, two or more lights should be installed on the uppermost part of the structure any time it exceeds the height of the temporary construction equipment. They may be turned off for periods when they would interfere with construction personnel. If practical, permanent obstruction lights should be installed and operated at each level as construction progresses. The lights should be positioned to ensure that a pilot has an unobstructed view of at least one light at each level.

f. Temporary Construction Equipment Lighting. Since there is such a variance in construction cranes, derricks, oil and other drilling rigs, each case should be considered individually. Lights should be installed according to the standards given in chapters 5, 6, 7, or 8 as they would apply to permanent structures. (See chapter 3 for daytime marking)

43. NONSTANDARD LIGHTS. Moored balloons, chimneys, church steeples, and similar obstructions may be floodlighted by fixed search light projectors installed at three or more equidistant points around the base of each obstruction. The searchlight projectors should provide an average illumination of at least 15 footcandles over the top one-third of the obstruction.

44. PLACEMENT FACTORS. The height of the structure AGL determines the number of light levels.

The light levels may be adjusted slightly, but not to exceed 10 feet, when necessary to accommodate guy wires and personnel who replace or repair light fixtures. Except for catenary support structures, the following factors should be considered when determining the placement of obstruction lights on a structure.

a. Red Obstruction Lighting Systems. The overall height of the structure including all appurtenances such as rods, antennas, obstruction lights, etc., determines the number of light levels. (See appendix 1, figure 13.)

b. Medium Intensity Flashing White Obstruction Lighting Systems. The overall height of the structure including all appurtenances such as rods, antennas, obstruction lights, etc., determines the number of light levels. (See appendix 1, figure 14.)

c. High Intensity Flashing White Obstruction Lighting Systems. The overall height of the main structure excluding all appurtenances such as rods, antennas, obstruction lights, etc., determines the number of light levels. (See appendix 1, figure 15.)

d. Dual Obstruction Lighting Systems. The overall height of the structure including all appurtenances such as rods, antennas, obstruction lights, etc., is used to determine the number of light levels for a medium intensity white obstruction light/red obstruction dual lighting system. The overall height of the structure excluding all appurtenances is used to determine the number of light levels for a high intensity white obstruction light/red obstruction dual lighting system.

e. Adjacent Structures. The elevation of the tops of adjacent buildings in congested areas may be used as the equivalent of ground level to determine the proper number of light levels required.

f. Shielded Lights. If any light is shielded by an adjacent object, horizontal placement of the lights

should be adjusted or additional lights should be mounted on that object to retain or contribute to the definition of the obstruction.

45. MONITORING OBSTRUCTION LIGHTS. Although some obstruction lighting systems have redundant features, they must be closely monitored by visual or automatic means. It is extremely important to visually inspect obstruction lighting in each operating intensity at least once every 24 hours on systems without automatic monitoring. In the event a structure is not readily accessible for visual observation, a properly maintained automatic monitor should be used. This monitor should be designed to register the malfunction of any light on the obstruction regardless of its position or color. The monitor (aural or visual) should be located in an area generally occupied by responsible personnel. In some cases, this may require a remote monitor in an attended location. All obstruction lights should be visually inspected on a regular basis.

46. ICE SHIELDS. Where icing is likely to occur, metal grates or similar protective ice shields should be installed directly over each light unit to prevent falling ice or accumulations from damaging the light units.

47. DISTRACTIONS. Where obstruction lights may distract operators of vessels in the proximity of a navigable waterway, the sponsor must coordinate with the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, to avoid interference with marine navigation.

The address for marine information and coordination is:

Chief, Short Range Aids to Navigation Division (G-NSR)
U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters
2100 2nd Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20593-0001

Telephone: (202) 267-0980

48-49. RESERVED.

CHAPTER 5. RED OBSTRUCTION LIGHTING STANDARDS

50. PURPOSE. Red obstruction lights are used to increase conspicuity during nighttime. Daytime and twilight marking is required.

51. STANDARDS. The red obstruction lighting system is composed of flashing omnidirectional beacons (L-864) and/or steady burning (L-810) lights. The lights should flash simultaneously. (See appendix 1, figure 13.)

a. Single Obstruction Light. A single (L-810) light may be used when more than one obstruction light is required either vertically or horizontally or where maintenance can be accomplished within a reasonable time.

(1) **Top Level.** A single light may be used to identify low structures such as airport ILS buildings and long horizontal structures such as perimeter fences and building roof outlines.

(2) **Intermediate Level.** Single lights may be used on skeletal and solid structures when more than one level of lights is installed and there are two or more single lights per level.

b. Double Obstruction Light. A double (L-810) light should be installed when used as a top light, at each end of a row of single obstruction lights and in areas or locations where the failure of a single unit could cause an obstruction to be totally unlighted.

(1) **Top Level.** Structures 150 feet (46m) AGL or less should have one or more double lights installed at the highest point and operating simultaneously.

(2) **Intermediate Level.** Double lights should be installed at intermediate levels when a malfunction of a single light could create an unsafe condition and in remote areas where maintenance cannot be performed within a reasonable time. Both units may operate simultaneously, or a transfer relay may be used to switch to a spare unit should the active system fail.

(3) **Lowest Level.** The lowest level of light units may be installed at a higher elevation than normal on a structure if the surrounding terrain, trees, or adjacent building(s) would obscure the lights. (See ap-

pendix 1, figure 8.) In certain instances, as determined by an FAA aeronautical study, the lowest level of lights may be eliminated.

52. CONTROL DEVICE. Red obstruction lights should be operated by a satisfactory control device (e.g., photo cell, timer, etc.) adjusted so the lights will be turned on when the northern sky illuminance reaching a vertical surface falls below a level of approximately 35 footcandles (376.7 lux). The control device should turn the lights off when the northern sky illuminance rises to a level of not more than 60 footcandles (645.8 lux). The lights may also remain on continuously. The sensing device should, if practical, face the northern sky in the Northern Hemisphere. (See AC 150/5345-43)

53. RATED LAMP VOLTAGE. To ensure the proper lumen output, the operating voltage provided to the lamp should not vary more than plus or minus 3 percent of the rated voltage of the lamp. The input voltage should be measured at the lamp socket with the lamp operating during the hours of normal operation. Lamps should be replaced after being operated for not more than 75 percent of their rated life or immediately upon failure. Flashtubes in a light unit should be replaced immediately upon failure, when the peak effective daytime intensity falls below 200,000 effective candela for high intensity lights (100,000 candela for systems installed on the supporting structures of overhead catenary wires), and 15,000 effective candela (20,000 candela minus 25 percent) for medium intensity, or when the fixture begins skipping flashes, or at the manufacturer's recommended intervals. (See chapter 2, paragraph 23, for reporting requirements in case of failure.)

54. POLES, TOWERS, AND SIMILAR SKELETAL STRUCTURES. The following standards apply to radio and television towers, supporting structures for overhead transmission lines, and similar structures.

a. Top Mounted Obstruction Light.

(1) **Structures 150 Feet (46m) AGL or Less.** Two or more steady burning (L-810) lights should be

installed in a manner to ensure an unobstructed view of one or more lights by a pilot.

(2) **Structures Exceeding 150 Feet (46m) AGL.** At least one red flashing (L-864) beacon should be installed in a manner to ensure an unobstructed view of one or more lights by a pilot.

(3) **Appurtenances 40 Feet (12m) or Less.** If a rod, antenna, or other appurtenance 40 feet (12m) or less in height is incapable of supporting a red flashing beacon, then it may be placed at the base of the appurtenance. If the mounting location does not allow unobstructed viewing of the beacon by a pilot, then additional beacons should be added.

(4) **Appurtenances Exceeding 40 Feet (12m).** If a rod, antenna, or other appurtenance exceeding 40 feet (12m) in height is incapable of supporting a red flashing beacon, a supporting mast with one or more beacons should be installed adjacent to the appurtenance. Adjacent installations should not exceed the height of the appurtenance and be within 40 feet (12m) of the tip to allow the pilot an unobstructed view of at least one beacon.

b. Mounting Intermediate Levels. The number of light levels is determined by the height of the structure, including all appurtenances, and is detailed in appendix 1, figure 13. The number of lights on each level is determined by the shape and height of the structure. These lights should be mounted so as to ensure an unobstructed view of at least one light by a pilot.

(1) **Steady Burning Lights (L-810).**

(a) **Structures 350 Feet (107m) AGL or Less.** Two or more steady burning (L-810) lights should be installed on diagonally or diametrically opposite positions.

(b) **Structures Exceeding 350 Feet (107m) AGL.** Install steady burning (L-810) lights on each outside corner of each level.

(2) **Flashing Beacons (L-864).**

(a) **Structures 350 Feet (107m) AGL or Less.** These structures do not require flashing (L-864) beacons at intermediate levels.

(b) **Structure Exceeding 350 Feet (107m) AGL.** At intermediate levels, two beacons (L-864) should be mounted outside at diagonally or diametrically opposite positions of intermediate levels. The lowest light should not be less than 200 feet (61m) AGL.

55. CHIMNEYS, FLARE STACKS, AND SIMILAR SOLID STRUCTURES.

a. Number of Light Units. The number of units recommended depends on the diameter of the structure at the top. The number of lights recommended in the following table are the minimum. When the structure diameter is:

(1) **20 Feet (6m) or Less.** Three light units per level.

(2) **Exceeding 20 Feet (6m) But Not More Than 100 Feet (31m).** Four light units per level.

(3) **Exceeding 100 Feet (31m) But Not More Than 200 Feet (61m).** Six light units per level.

(4) **Exceeding 200 Feet (61m).** Eight light units per level.

b. Top Mounted Obstruction Lights.

(1) **Structures 150 Feet (46m) AGL or Less.** L-810 lights should be installed horizontally at regular intervals at or near the top.

(2) **Structures Exceeding 150 Feet (46m) AGL.** At least three L-864 beacons should be installed.

(3) **Chimneys, Cooling Towers, and Flare Stacks.** Lights may be displayed as low as 20 feet (6m) below the top to avoid the obscuring effect of deposits and heat generally emitted by this type of structure. It is important that these lights be readily accessible for cleaning and lamp replacement. (See appendix 1, figure 3.)

c. Mounting Intermediate Levels. The number of light levels is determined by the height of the structure including all appurtenances. For cooling towers 600 feet or less, intermediate light levels are not necessary.

d. Structures Exceeding 600 Feet (183m) AGL. Structures exceeding 600 feet (183m) AGL should have a second level of light units installed approximately at the midpoint of the structure and in a vertical line with the top level of lights.

(1) **Steady Burning (L-810) Lights.** The recommended number of light levels may be obtained from appendix 1, figure 13. At least three lights should be installed on each level.

(2) **Flashing (L-864) Beacons.** The recommended number of beacon levels may be obtained from appendix 1, figure 13. At least three lights should be installed on each level.

(a) **Structures 350 Feet (107m) AGL or Less.** These structures do not need intermediate levels of flashing beacons.

(b) **Structures Exceeding 350 Feet (107m) AGL.** At least three flashing (L-864) beacons should

be installed on each level in a manner to allow an unobstructed view of at least one beacon.

56. WIND TURBINE STRUCTURES. These structures should be lighted by mounting one flashing red beacon on the highest practical point. The recommended number of intermediate light levels may be obtained from appendix 1, figure 13. At least three steady burning red lights should be installed. An FAA aeronautical study may recommend fewer lights at locations where several structures are closely grouped.

57. GROUP OF OBSTRUCTIONS. When individual objects within a group of obstructions are not the same height and are spaced a maximum of 150 feet (46m) apart, the prominent objects within the group should be lighted in accordance with the standards for individual obstructions of a corresponding height. In addition, at least one flashing beacon should be installed at the top of a prominent center obstruction or on a special tower located near the center of the group.

58. ALTERNATE METHOD OF DISPLAYING OBSTRUCTION LIGHTS. When recommended in an FAA aeronautical study, lights may be placed on poles equal to the height of the obstruction and installed on or adjacent to the structure instead of installing lights on the obstruction.

59. PROMINENT BUILDINGS AND SIMILAR EXTENSIVE OBSTRUCTIONS. When objects within a group of obstructions are approximately the same overall height above the surface and are located a maximum of 150 feet (46m) apart, the group of obstructions may be considered an extensive obstruction. Install light units on the same horizontal plane at the highest portion or edge of prominent obstructions. Light units should be placed to ensure that the light is visible to a pilot approaching from any direction. Steady burning lights should be displayed to indicate the extent of the obstruction as follows:

a. Structures 150 Feet (46m) or Less in Any Horizontal Direction. If the structure/extensive obstruction is 150 feet (46m) or less horizontally, at least one steady burning light (L-810) should be displayed on the highest point at each end of the major axis of the obstruction. If this is impractical because of the

overall shape, display a double obstruction light in the center of the highest point.

b. Structures Exceeding 150 Feet (46m) in at Least One Horizontal Direction. If the structure/extensive obstruction exceeds 150 feet (46m) horizontally, display at least one steady burning light for each 150 feet (46m), or fraction thereof, of the overall length of the major axis. At least one of these lights should be displayed on the highest point at each end of the obstruction. Additional lights should be displayed at approximately equal intervals not to exceed 150 feet (46m) on the highest points along the edge between the end lights. If an obstruction is located near a landing area and two or more edges are the same height, the edge nearest the landing area should be lighted.

c. Structures Exceeding 150 Feet (46m) AGL. Steady burning red obstruction lights should be installed on the highest point at each end. At intermediate levels, steady burning red lights should be displayed for each 150 feet (46m) or fraction thereof. The vertical position of these lights should be equidistant between the top lights and the ground level as the shape and type of obstruction will permit. One such light should be displayed at each outside corner on each level with the remaining lights evenly spaced between the corner lights.

d. Exceptions. Flashing red beacons (L-864) may be used instead of steady burning obstruction lights if early or special warning is necessary. These beacons should be displayed on the highest points of an extensive obstruction at intervals not exceeding 3,000 feet (915m). At least three beacons should be displayed on one side of the extensive obstruction to indicate a line of lights.

e. Ice Shields. Where icing is likely to occur, metal grates or similar protective ice shields should be installed directly over each light unit to prevent falling ice or accumulations from damaging the light units. The light should be mounted in a manner to ensure an unobstructed view of at least one light by a pilot approaching from any direction.

CHAPTER 6. MEDIUM INTENSITY FLASHING WHITE LIGHTING SYSTEM STANDARDS

60. PURPOSE. Medium intensity flashing white (L-865) obstruction lights may provide conspicuity both day and night.

61. STANDARDS. The medium intensity flashing white light system is normally composed of flashing omnidirectional lights. This system is not normally recommended on structures less than 200 feet AGL.

62. RADIO AND TELEVISION TOWERS AND SIMILAR SKELETAL STRUCTURES.

a. Mounting Lights. The number of levels recommended depends on the height of the structure, including antennas and similar appurtenances. (See appendix 1, figure 14.)

(1) Top Levels. One or more lights should be installed at the highest point to provide 360 degree coverage ensuring an unobstructed view.

(2) Appurtenances 40 feet (12m) or less. If a rod, antenna, or other appurtenance 40 feet (12m) or less in height is incapable of supporting the medium intensity flashing white light, then it may be placed at the base of the appurtenance. If the mounting location does not allow unobstructed viewing of the medium intensity flashing white light by a pilot, then additional lights should be added.

(3) Appurtenances Exceeding 40 feet (12m). If a rod, antenna, or other appurtenance exceeds 40 feet (12m) above the tip of the main structure, a medium intensity flashing white light should be placed within 40 feet (12m) from the top of the appurtenance. If the appurtenance (such as a whip antenna) is incapable of supporting the light, one or more lights should be mounted on a pole adjacent to the appurtenance. Adjacent installations should not exceed the height of the appurtenance and be within 40 feet (12m) of the tip to allow the pilot an unobstructed view of at least one light.

b. Intermediate Levels. At intermediate levels, two beacons (L-865) should be mounted outside at diagonally or diametrically opposite positions of inter-

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mediate levels. The lowest light level should not be less than 200 feet (61m) AGL.

c. Lowest Levels. The lowest level of light units may be installed at a higher elevation than normal on a structure if the surrounding terrain, trees, or adjacent building(s) would obscure the lights (See appendix 1, figure 8.) In certain instances, as determined by an FAA aeronautical study, the lowest level of lights may be eliminated.

d. Structures 500 Feet (153m) AGL or Less. When white lights are used during nighttime and twilight only, marking is required for daytime. When operated 24 hours a day, other methods of marking and lighting are not required.

e. Structures Exceeding 500 Feet (153m) AGL. The lights should be used during nighttime and twilight and may be used 24 hours a day. Marking is always required for daytime. (See chapters 2 and 3.)

f. Ice Shields. Where icing is likely to occur, metal grates or similar protective ice shields should be installed directly over each light unit to prevent falling ice or accumulations from damaging the light units. The light should be mounted in a manner to ensure an unobstructed view of at least one light by a pilot approaching from any direction.

63. CONTROL DEVICE. The light intensity is controlled by a device that changes the intensity when the ambient light changes. The system should automatically change intensity steps when the northern sky illumination in the Northern Hemisphere on a vertical surface is as follows:

a. Twilight-to-Night. This should not occur before the illumination drops below five footcandles (53.8 lux) but should occur before it drops below two footcandles (21.5 lux).

b. Night-to-Day. The intensity changes listed in (a) above should be reversed when changing from the night to day mode.

64. CHIMNEYS, FLARE STACKS, AND SIMILAR SOLID STRUCTURES.

a. **Number of Light Units.** The number of units recommended depends on the diameter of the structure at the top. Normally, the top level is on the highest point of a structure. However, the top level of chimney lights may be installed as low as 20 feet (6m) below the top to minimize deposit build-up due to emissions. The number of lights recommended in the following table are the minimum. When the structure diameter is:

- (1) **20 Feet (6m) or Less.** Three light units per level.
- (2) **Exceeding 20 Feet (6m) But Not More Than 100 Feet (31m).** Four light units per level.
- (3) **Exceeding 100 Feet (31m) But Not More Than 200 Feet (61m).** Six light units per level.
- (4) **Exceeding 200 Feet (61m).** Eight light units per level.

65. **GROUP OF OBSTRUCTIONS.** When individual objects within a group of obstructions are not the same height and are spaced a maximum of 150 feet (46m) apart, the prominent objects within the group should be lighted in accordance with the standards for individual obstructions of a corresponding height. In addition, at least one medium intensity flashing white light should be installed at the top of a prominent center obstruction or on a special tower located near the center of the group.

66. **SPECIAL CASES.** Where lighting systems are installed on structures located near highways, waterways, airport approach areas, etc., caution should be exercised to ensure that the lights do not distract or otherwise cause a hazard to motorists, vessel operators, or pilots on an approach to an airport. In these cases, shielding may be necessary. This shielding should not derogate the intended purpose of the lighting system. (Also see chapter 4, paragraph 47).

67. **PROMINENT BUILDINGS AND SIMILAR EXTENSIVE OBSTRUCTIONS.** When objects within a group of obstructions are approximately the same

overall height above the surface and are located a maximum of 150 feet (46m) apart, the group of obstructions may be considered an extensive obstruction. Install light units on the same horizontal plane at the highest portion or edge of prominent obstructions. Light units should be placed to ensure that the light is visible to a pilot approaching from any direction. Lights should be displayed to indicate the extent of the obstruction as follows:

a. **Structures 150 Feet (46m) or Less in Any Horizontal Direction.** If the structure/extensive obstruction is 150 feet (46m) or less horizontally, at least one light should be displayed on the highest point at each end of the major axis of the obstruction. If this is impractical because of the overall shape, display a double obstruction light in the center of the highest point.

b. **Structures Exceeding 150 Feet (46m) in at Least One Horizontal Direction.** If the structure/extensive obstruction exceeds 150 feet (46m) horizontally, display at least one light for each 150 feet (46m) or fraction thereof, of the overall length of the major axis. At least one of these lights should be displayed on the highest point at each end of the obstruction. Additional lights should be displayed at approximately equal intervals not to exceed 150 feet (46m) on the highest points along the edge between the end lights. If an obstruction is located near a landing area and two or more edges are the same height, the edge nearest the landing area should be lighted.

c. **Structures Exceeding 150 Feet (46m) AGL.** Lights should be installed on the highest point at each end. At intermediate levels, lights should be displayed for each 150 feet (46m), or fraction thereof. The vertical position of these lights should be equidistant between the top lights and the ground level as the shape and type of obstruction will permit. One such light should be displayed at each outside corner on each level with the remaining lights evenly spaced between the corner lights.

68-69. **RESERVED.**

CHAPTER 7. HIGH INTENSITY FLASHING WHITE LIGHTING SYSTEMS STANDARDS

70. PURPOSE. Lighting with high intensity (L-856) flashing white obstruction lights provides the highest degree of conspicuity both day and night.

71. STANDARDS. When high intensity white lights are operated 24 hours a day, other methods of marking and lighting may be omitted. This systems should not be recommended on structures 500 feet (153m) AGL or less unless an FAA aeronautical study shows otherwise.

72. CONTROL DEVICE. The light intensity is controlled by a device that changes the intensity when the ambient light changes. The system should automatically change intensity steps when the northern sky illumination in the Northern Hemisphere on a vertical surface is as follows:

a. Day-to-Twilight. This should not occur before the illumination drops to 60 footcandles (645.8 lux), but should occur before it drops below 35 footcandles (376.7 lux). The illuminance sensing device should, if practical, face the northern sky in the Northern Hemisphere.

b. Twilight-to-Night. This should not occur before the illumination drops below five footcandles (53.8 lux), but should occur before it drops below two footcandles (21.5 lux).

c. Night-to-Day. The intensity changes listed in (a) and (b) above should be reversed when changing from the night to day mode.

73. UNITS PER LEVEL. One or more light units is needed to obtain the desired horizontal coverage. The number of light units recommended per level (except for the supporting structures of catenary wires and buildings) depends upon the horizontal coverage from each light unit, the average outside diameter of the specific structure, and the horizontal beam width of the light fixture. The light units should be installed in a manner to ensure an unobstructed view of the system by a pilot approaching from any direction. The number of lights recommended are the minimum. (For chimney Chap 7 Par 70

and cooling towers see appendix 1, figures 9 and 10). When the structure diameter is:

(1) 20 Feet (6m) or Less. Three light units per level.

(2) Exceeding 20 Feet (6m) But Not More Than 100 Feet (31m). Four light units per level.

(3) Exceeding 100 Feet (31m). Six light units per level.

74. INSTALLATION GUIDANCE. Manufacturing specifications provide for the effective peak intensity of the light beam to be adjustable from zero to 8 degrees above the horizon. Normal installation should place the top light at zero degrees to the horizontal and all other light units installed in accordance with the following table:

Height of Light Unit Above Terrain	Degrees of Elevation Above the Horizontal
Exceeding 500 feet AGL	0
401 feet to 500 feet AGL	1
301 feet to 400 feet AGL	2
300 feet AGL or less	3

a. Vertical Aiming. Where terrain, nearby residential areas, or other situations dictate, the light beam may be further elevated above the horizontal. The main beam of light at the lowest level should not strike the ground closer than 3 statute miles (5km) from the structure. If additional adjustments are necessary, the lights may be individually adjusted upward, in 1 degree increments, starting at the bottom. Excessive elevation may reduce its conspicuity by raising the beam above a collision course flight path.

b. Special Cases. Where lighting systems are installed on structures located near highways, waterways, airport approach areas, etc., caution should be exercised to ensure that the lights do not distract or otherwise cause a hazard to motorists, vessel operators, or pilots on an approach to an airport. In these cases, shielding or an adjustment to the vertical or horizontal

light aiming may be necessary. This adjustment should not derogate the intended purpose of the lighting system. Such adjustments may require review action as described in chapter 1, paragraph 5. (Also see chapter 4, paragraph 47.)

c. **Relocation or Omission of Light Units.** Light units should not be installed in such a manner that the light pattern/output is disrupted by the structure.

(1) **Lowest Level.** The lowest level of light units may be installed at a higher elevation than normal on a structure if the surrounding terrain, trees, or adjacent building(s) would obscure the lights. (See appendix 1, figure 8.) In certain instances, as determined by an FAA aeronautical study, the lowest level of lights may be eliminated.

(2) **Two Adjacent Structures.** Where two structures are situated within 500 feet (153m) of each other and the light units are installed at the same levels, the sides of the structures facing each other need not be lighted. However, all lights on both structures must flash simultaneously, except for adjacent catenary support structures. Adjust vertical placement of the lights to either or both structures' intermediate levels to place the lights on the same horizontal plane. Where one structure is higher than the other, complete level(s) of lights should be installed on that part of the higher structure which extends above the top of the lower structure. If the structures are of such heights that the levels of lights cannot be placed in identical horizontal planes, then the light units should be placed such that the center of the horizontal beam patterns do not face toward the adjacent structure. For example, structures situated north and south of each other should have the light units on both structures installed on a northwest/southeast and northeast/southwest orientation. (See appendix 1, figures 7, 8, and 9.)

(3) **Three or More Adjacent Structures.** The treatment of a cluster of structures as an individual or a complex of structures will be determined by the FAA as the result of an aeronautical study, taking into consideration the location, heights, and spacing with other structures.

75. ANTENNA OR SIMILAR APPURTENANCE LIGHT. When a structure lighted by a high intensity flashing light system is topped with an antenna or similar appurtenance exceeding 40 feet (12m) in height, a medium intensity flashing white light (L-865) should be placed within 40 feet (12m) from the tip of the appurtenance. This light should operate 24 hours a day and flash simultaneously with the rest of the lighting system.

76. CHIMNEYS, FLARE STACKS, AND SIMILAR SOLID STRUCTURES. The number of light

levels depends on the height of the structure excluding appurtenances. Three or more lights should be installed on each level in such a manner to ensure an unobstructed view by the pilot. Normally, the top level is on the highest point of a structure. However, the top level of chimney lights may be installed as low as 20 feet (6m) below the top to minimize deposit build-up due to emissions.

77. RADIO AND TELEVISION TOWERS AND SIMILAR SKELETAL STRUCTURES.

a. **Mounting Lights.** The number of levels recommended depends on the height of the structure, excluding antennas and similar appurtenances. At least three lights should be installed on each level and mounted to ensure that the effective intensity of the full horizontal beam coverage is not impaired by the structural members.

b. **Top Level.** One level of lights should be installed at the highest point of the structure. If the highest point is a rod or antenna incapable of supporting a lighting system then the top level of lights should be installed at the highest portion of the main skeletal structure. When guy wires come together at the top, it may be necessary to install this level of lights as low as 10 feet (3m) below the top. If the rod or antenna exceeds 40 feet (12m) above the main structure, a medium intensity flashing white light (L-865) should be mounted on the highest point. If the appurtenance (such as a whip antenna) is incapable of supporting a medium intensity light, one or more lights should be installed on a pole adjacent to the appurtenance. Adjacent installation should not exceed the height of the appurtenance and be within 40 feet (12m) of the tip to allow an unobstructed view of at least one light. (See paragraph 75.)

c. **Ice Shields.** Where icing is likely to occur, metal grates or similar protective ice shields should be installed directly over each light unit to prevent falling ice or accumulations from damaging the light units.

78. HYPERBOLIC COOLING TOWERS. Light units should be installed in a manner to ensure an unobstructed view of at least two lights by a pilot approaching from any direction. (See appendix 1, figure 10.)

a. **Number of Light Units.** The number of units recommended depends on the diameter of the structure at the top. The number of lights recommended in the following table are the minimum. When the structure diameter is:

(1) 20 Feet (6m) or Less. Three light units per level.

(2) Exceeding 20 Feet (6m) But Not More Than 100 Feet (31m). Four light units per level.

(3) Exceeding 100 Feet (31m) But Not More Than 200 Feet (61m). Six light units per level.

(4) Exceeding 200 Feet (61m). Eight light units per level.

b. Structures Exceeding 600 Feet (183m) AGL. Structures exceeding 600 feet (183m) AGL should have a second level of light units installed approximately at the midpoint of the structure and in a vertical line with the top level of lights.

79. PROMINENT BUILDINGS AND SIMILAR EXTENSIVE OBSTRUCTIONS. When objects within a group of obstructions are approximately the same overall height above the surface and are located not more than 150 feet (46m) apart, the group of obstructions may be considered an extensive obstruction. Install light units on the same horizontal plane at the highest portion or edge of prominent obstructions. Light units should be placed to ensure that the light is visible to a pilot approaching from any direction. These lights may require shielding, such as louvers, to ensure minimum adverse impact on local communities. Extreme caution in the use of high intensity flashing white lights should be exercised.

a. If the Obstruction is 200 feet (61m) or Less in Either Horizontal Dimension, install three or more light units at the highest portion of the structure in a manner to ensure that at least one light is visible to a pilot approaching from any direction. Units may be mounted on a single pedestal at or near the center of the obstruction. If light units are placed more than 10 feet (3m) from the center point of the structure, use a minimum of four units.

b. If the Obstruction Exceeds 200 Feet (61m) in One Horizontal Dimension, but is 200 feet (61m) or less in the other, two light units should be placed on each of the shorter sides. These light units may either be installed adjacent to each other at the midpoint of the edge of the obstruction or at (near) each corner with the light unit aimed to provide 180 degrees of coverage at each edge. One or more light units should be installed along the overall length of the major axis. These lights should be installed at approximately equal intervals not to exceed a distance of 100 feet (31m) from the corners or from each other.

c. If the Obstruction Exceeds 200 Feet (61m) in Both Horizontal Dimensions, light units should be equally spaced along the overall perimeter of the obstruction at intervals of 100 feet (31m) or fraction thereof.

CHAPTER 8. DUAL LIGHTING WITH RED/MEDIUM INTENSITY FLASHING WHITE SYSTEMS

- 80. PURPOSE.** This dual lighting system includes red lights (L-864) for nighttime and medium intensity flashing white lights (L-865) for daytime and twilight use. This lighting system may be used in lieu of operating a medium intensity flashing white lighting system at night. There may be some populated areas where the use of medium intensity at night may cause significant environmental concerns. The use of the dual lighting system should reduce/mitigate those concerns.
- 81. INSTALLATION.** The light units should be installed as specified in the appropriate portions of chapters 4, 5, and 6. The number of light levels needed may be obtained from appendix 1, figure 17.
- 82. OPERATION.** Lighting systems should be operated as specified in chapters 4, 5, and 6 as appropriate. Both systems should not be operated at the same time; however, there should be no more than a 2-second delay when changing from one system to the other.
- 83. CONTROL DEVICE.** The light system is controlled by a device that changes the system when the ambient light changes. The system should automatically change steps when the northern sky illumination in the Northern Hemisphere on a vertical surface is as follows:
- a. **Twilight-to-Night.** This should not occur before the illumination drops below 5 footcandles (53.8 lux) but should occur before it drops below two footcandles (21.5 lux).
 - b. **Night-to-Day.** The intensity changes listed in (a) above should be reversed when changing from the night to day mode.
- 84. ANTENNA OR SIMILAR APPURTENANCE LIGHT.** When a structure utilizing this dual lighting system is topped with an antenna or similar appurtenance exceeding 40 feet (12m) in height, a medium intensity flashing white and a red flashing beacon should be placed within 40 feet (12m) from the tip of the appurtenance. The white light should operate during daytime and twilight and the red light during nighttime. These lights should flash simultaneously with the rest of the lighting system.
- 85. OMISSION OF MARKING.** When medium intensity white lights are operated on structures 500 feet (153m) AGL or less during daytime and twilight, other methods of marking may be omitted.
- 86-89. RESERVED.**

CHAPTER 9. DUAL LIGHTING WITH RED/HIGH INTENSITY FLASHING WHITE SYSTEMS

90. PURPOSE. This dual lighting system includes red lights (L-864) for nighttime and high intensity flashing white lights (L-856) for daytime and twilight use. This lighting system may be used in lieu of operating a flashing white lighting system at night. There may be some populated areas where the use of high intensity at night may cause significant environmental concerns. The use of the dual lighting system should reduce/mitigate those concerns.

91. INSTALLATION. The light units should be installed as specified in the appropriate portions of chapters 4, 5, and 7. The number of light levels needed may be obtained from appendix 1, figures 17 or 18.

92. OPERATION. Lighting systems should be operated as specified in chapters 4, 5, and 7 as appropriate. Both systems should not be operated at the same time; however, there should be no more than a 2-second delay when changing from one system to the other.

93. CONTROL DEVICE. The light intensity is controlled by a device that changes the intensity when the ambient light changes. The system should automatically change intensity steps when the northern sky illumination in the Northern Hemisphere on a vertical surface is as follows:

a. Day-to-Twilight. This should not occur before the illumination drops to 60 footcandles (645.8 lux)

but should occur before it drops below 35 footcandles (376.7 lux). The illuminance sensing device should, if practical, face the northern sky in the Northern Hemisphere.

b. Twilight-to-Night. This should not occur before the illumination drops below 5 footcandles (53.8 lux) but should occur before it drops below 2 footcandles (21.5 lux).

c. Night-to-Day. The intensity changes listed in (a) and (b) above should be reversed when changing from the night to day mode.

94. ANTENNA OR SIMILAR APPURTENANCE LIGHT. When a structure utilizing this dual lighting system is topped with an antenna or similar appurtenance exceeding 40 feet (12m) in height, a medium intensity flashing white light (L-865) and a red light should be placed within 40 feet (12m) from the tip of the appurtenance. The white light should operate during daytime and twilight and the red light during nighttime. These lights should flash simultaneously with the rest of the lighting system.

95. OMISSION OF MARKING. When high intensity white lights are operated during daytime and twilight, other methods of marking may be omitted.

96-99. RESERVED.

CHAPTER 10. LIGHTING CATENARY SUPPORT STRUCTURES — MEDIUM INTENSITY FLASHING WHITE LIGHTS

100. PURPOSE. Lighting catenary support structures with a medium intensity (L-866) omnidirectional flashing white lighting system provides conspicuity both day and night. In addition, the unique sequential/simultaneous flashing light system alerts pilots of the associated catenary wires. In those instances where normally marking and red lighting of the structures would be deemed adequate for conspicuity, the medium intensity flashing white lighting system would be the preferred system. The use of spherical markers shall be considered and is a separate issue involving additional factors.

101. STANDARDS.

a. Levels. A system of three levels of sequentially flashing light units should be installed on each supporting structure or adjacent terrain. Install one level at the top of the structure, one at the height of the lowest point in the catenary, and one level approximately midway between the other two light levels. The middle level should normally be at least 50 feet (15m) from the other two levels. The middle light unit may be deleted when the distance between the top and the bottom light levels is less than 100 feet (30m). If the installation presents a potential danger to maintenance personnel, or when necessary for lightning protection, the top level of lights may be mounted as low as 20 feet (6m) below the highest point of the structure.

(1) Top Levels. One or more lights should be installed at the top of the structure to provide 360-degree coverage ensuring an unobstructed view. If the installation presents a potential danger to maintenance personnel, or when necessary for lightning protection, the top level of lights may be mounted as low as 20 feet (6m) below the highest point of the structure.

(2) Horizontal Coverage. The light units should be installed so as to provide a minimum of 180-degree coverage centered perpendicular to the flyway. Where a catenary crossing is situated near a bend in a river, canyon, etc., or is not perpendicular to the flyway, the horizontal beam should be directed to provide the most

effective light coverage to warn pilots approaching from either direction of the catenary wires.

(3) Variation. The vertical and horizontal arrangements of the lights may be subject to the structural limits of the towers and/or adjacent terrain. A tolerance of 20 percent from uniform spacing of the bottom and middle light is allowed. If the base of the supporting structure(s) is higher than the lowest point in the catenary, such as a canyon crossing, one or more lights should be installed on the adjacent terrain at the level of the lowest point in the span. These lights should be installed on the structure or terrain at the height of the lowest point in the catenary.

b. Structures 500 Feet (153m) AGL or Less. When white lights are operated 24 hours a day, painting is not required. This system with its unique flash rate and sequence precludes a pilot from mistaking the support structures for stand-alone towers. When white lights are used during nighttime and twilight only, painting is required for daytime marking. Spherical markers may also be required.

c. Structures Exceeding 500 Feet (153m) AGL. The white lights should be used during nighttime and twilight and are recommended for use 24 hours a day. Painting is always required for daytime marking.

d. Flash Sequence. The flash sequence should be middle level, top level, and bottom level with all lights on the same level flashing simultaneously. The time delay between flashes of levels is designed to present a unique system display.

e. Synchronization. Although desirable, the corresponding light levels on associated supporting towers of a catenary crossing need not flash simultaneously.

102. CONTROL DEVICE. The light intensity is controlled by a device that changes the intensity when the ambient light changes. The system should automatically change intensity steps when the northern sky illumination in the Northern Hemisphere on a vertical surface is as follows:

a. **Twilight-to-Night.** This should not occur before the illumination drops below five footcandles (53.8 lux) but should occur before it drops below two footcandles (21.5 lux).

b. **Night-to-Day.** The intensity changes listed in (a) above should be reversed when changing from the night to day mode.

103. AREA SURROUNDING CATENARY SUPPORT STRUCTURES. The area in the immediate vicinity of the supporting structure's base should be clear of all items and/or objects of natural growth that could

interfere with the line-of-sight between a pilot and the structure's lights.

104. THREE OR MORE CATENARY SUPPORT STRUCTURES. Where a catenary wire crossing requires three or more supporting structures, the inner structures should be equipped with enough light units per level to provide a full coverage.

105. CATENARY LIGHTING. See chapter 3, paragraph 36.

106-109. RESERVED.

CHAPTER 11. LIGHTING CATENARY SUPPORT STRUCTURES — HIGH INTENSITY FLASHING WHITE LIGHTS

110. PURPOSE. Lighting catenary support structures with a high intensity (L-857) flashing white lighting system provides the highest degree of conspicuity both day and night. In addition, the unique sequential/simultaneous flashing light system alerts pilots of the associated catenary wires.

111. STANDARDS. When this system is operated 24 hours a day, marking of the support structure is not necessary.

a. Levels. A system of three levels of sequentially flashing light units should be installed on each supporting structure or adjacent terrain. Install one level at the top of the structure, one at the height of the lowest point in the catenary, and one level approximately midway between the other two light levels. The middle level should normally be at least 50 feet (15m) from the other two levels. The middle light unit may be deleted when the distance between the top and the bottom light levels is less than 100 feet (30m). If the installation presents a potential danger to maintenance personnel, or when necessary for lightning protection, the top level of lights may be mounted as low as 20 feet (6m) below the highest point of the structure.

b. Top Levels. One or more lights should be installed at the top of the structure to provide 360-degree coverage.

c. Flash Sequence. The flash sequence should be middle, top level, and bottom level with all lights on the same level flashing simultaneously. The time delay between flashes of levels is designed to present a unique system display.

d. Flash Rate. Each series of flashes is repeated 60 times every minute.

e. Synchronization. Although desirable, the corresponding light levels on associated supporting towers of a catenary crossing need not flash simultaneously.

f. Horizontal Coverage. The light units should be installed so as to provide a minimum of 180-degree coverage centered perpendicular to the flyway. Where

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a catenary crossing is situated near a bend in a river, canyon, etc., or is not perpendicular to the flyway, the horizontal beam should be directed to provide the most effective light coverage to warn pilots approaching from either direction of the catenary wires.

g. Variation. The vertical and horizontal arrangements of the lights may be subject to the structural limits of the towers and/or adjacent terrain. A tolerance of 20 percent from uniform spacing of the bottom and middle light is allowed. If the base of the supporting structure(s) is higher than the lowest point in the catenary, such as a canyon crossing, one or more lights should be installed on the adjacent terrain at the level of the lowest point in the span. These lights should be installed on the structure or terrain at the height of the lowest point in the catenary.

112. CONTROL DEVICE. The light intensity is controlled by a device that changes the intensity when the ambient light changes. The system should automatically change intensity steps when the northern sky illumination in the Northern Hemisphere on a vertical surface is as follows:

a. Day-to-Twilight. This should not occur before the illumination drops to 60 footcandles (645.8 lux), but should occur before it drops below 35 footcandles (376.7 lux). The illuminance sensing device should, if practical, face the northern sky in the Northern Hemisphere.

b. Twilight-to-Night. This should not occur before the illumination drops below 5 footcandles (53.8 lux), but should occur before it drops below 2 footcandles (21.5 lux).

c. Night-to-Day. The intensity changes listed in (a) and (b) above should be reversed when changing from the night to day mode.

113. AREA SURROUNDING CATENARY SUPPORT STRUCTURES. The area in the immediate vicinity of the supporting structure's base should be clear of all items and/or objects of natural growth that could

interfere with the line-of-sight between a pilot and the structure's lights.

114. THREE OR MORE CATENARY SUPPORT STRUCTURES. Where a catenary wire crossing requires three or more supporting structures, the inner structures should be equipped with enough light units per level to provide a full coverage.

115. CATENARY LIGHTING. See chapter 3, paragraph 36.

116-119. RESERVED.

CHAPTER 12. MARKING AND LIGHTING MOORED BALLOONS AND KITES

120. PURPOSE. The purpose of marking and lighting moored balloons, kites, and their cables or mooring lines is to indicate the presence and general definition of these objects to pilots when converging from any normal angle of approach.

121. STANDARDS. These marking and lighting standards pertain to all moored balloons and kites which require marking and lighting under FAR Part 101.

122. MARKING. Flag markers should be used on mooring lines to warn pilots of their presence during daylight hours.

a. Display. Markers should be displayed at no more than 50-foot (15m) intervals and should be visible for at least 1 statute mile.

b. Shape. Markers should be rectangular in shape and not less than 2 feet (0.6m) on a side. Stiffeners should be used in the borders so as to expose a large area, prevent drooping in calm wind, or wrapping around the cable.

c. Color Patterns. One of the following color patterns should be used:

(1) **Solid Color.** Aviation orange.

(2) **Orange and White.** Two triangular sections, one of aviation orange and the other white, combined to form a rectangle.

123. LIGHTING. Flashing obstruction lights should be used on moored balloons or kites and their mooring lines to warn pilots of their presence during the hours between sunset and sunrise and during periods of reduced visibility. These lights may be operated 24 hours a day.

a. Systems. Flashing red (L-864) or white beacons (L-865) may be used to light moored balloons or kites. High intensity lights (L-856) are not recommended.

b. Display. Flashing lights should be displayed on the top, nose section, tail section, and on the tether cable approximately 15 feet (4.6m) below the craft so as to define the extremes of size and shape. Additional lights should be equally spaced along the cable's overall length for each 350 feet (107m) or fraction thereof.

c. Exceptions. When the requirements of this chapter cannot be met, floodlighting may be used. (See chapter 13, paragraph 134b.)

124. OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS. The light intensity is controlled by a device that changes the intensity when the ambient light changes. The system should automatically turn the lights on and change intensities as ambient light conditions change. The reverse order should apply in changing from nighttime to daytime operation. The lights should flash simultaneously.

125-129. RESERVED.

CHAPTER 13. MARKING AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND INFORMATION

130. PURPOSE. This chapter lists all the documents relating to obstruction marking and lighting and where they may be obtained.

131. PAINT STANDARD. Paint and aviation colors referred to in this publication should conform to Federal Standard FED-STD-595.

Colors are as follows:

COLOR	NUMBER
Orange	12197
White	17875
Yellow	13538

132. AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFICATIONS.

Federal specifications describing the technical characteristics of various paints and their application techniques may be obtained from:

GSA - Specification Section
Room 6654
7th and D Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20407

Telephone: (202) 708-9205

133. TOLERANCE CHART.

In-Service Aviation Orange Color Tolerance Charts are used to determine when the paint has faded beyond acceptable limits and repainting is required. The tolerance charts may be purchased from a supplier.

134. LIGHTS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT.

The lighting equipment referred to in this publication should conform with the latest edition of one of the following specifications, as applicable.

a. Obstruction Lighting Equipment.

(1) AC 150/5345-43, FAA Specification for Obstruction Lighting Equipment.

(2) Military Specifications MIL-L-6273, Light, Navigational, Beacon, Obstacle or Code, Type G-1.

(3) Military Specifications MIL-L-7830, Light Assembly, Markers, Aircraft Obstruction.

b. Approved Equipment. AC 150/5345-1, Approved Airport Equipment, lists the manufacturers that have demonstrated compliance with the specification requirements of AC 150/5345-43. However, other manufacturers' equipment may be used provided that equipment meets the specification requirements of AC 150/5345-43.

c. Airport Lighting Installation and Maintenance.

(1) AC 150/5340-21, Airport Miscellaneous Lighting Visual Aids, provides guidance for the installation, maintenance, testing, and inspection of obstruction lighting for airport visual aids such as airport beacons, wind cones, etc.

(2) AC 150/5340-26, Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities, provides guidance on the maintenance of airport visual aid facilities.

d. Vehicles. AC 150/5210-5, Painting, Marking, and Lighting of Vehicles Used on an Airport, contains provisions for marking vehicles principally used on airports.

e. FAA Facilities. Obstruction marking for FAA facilities shall conform to FAA Drawing Number D-5480, referenced in FAA Standard FAA-STD-003, Paint Systems for Structures.

135. **AVAILABILITY.** The standards and specifications listed above may be obtained free of charge from the designated office:

a. Military Specifications:

Standardization Document Order Desk
700 Robbins Avenue
Building #4, Section D
Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094

b. FAA Specifications:

Manager, Configuration Management Branch, ASE-211
Department of Transportation
Documentation Control Center
Martin Marietta/Air Traffic Systems
475 School St., SW.
Washington, DC 20024
Telephone: (202) 646-2047

c. FAA Advisory Circulars:

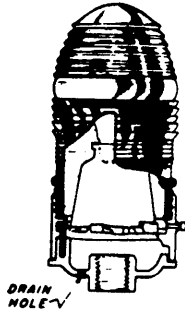
Department of Transportation
Utilization and Storage Section (Publications), M443.2
400 7th Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20590
Telephone: (202) 366-0039/0451

136-139. RESERVED.

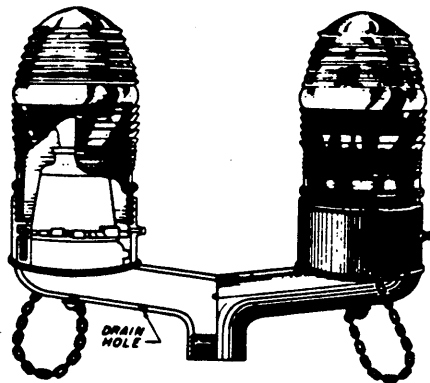
APPENDIX 1

FIGURES

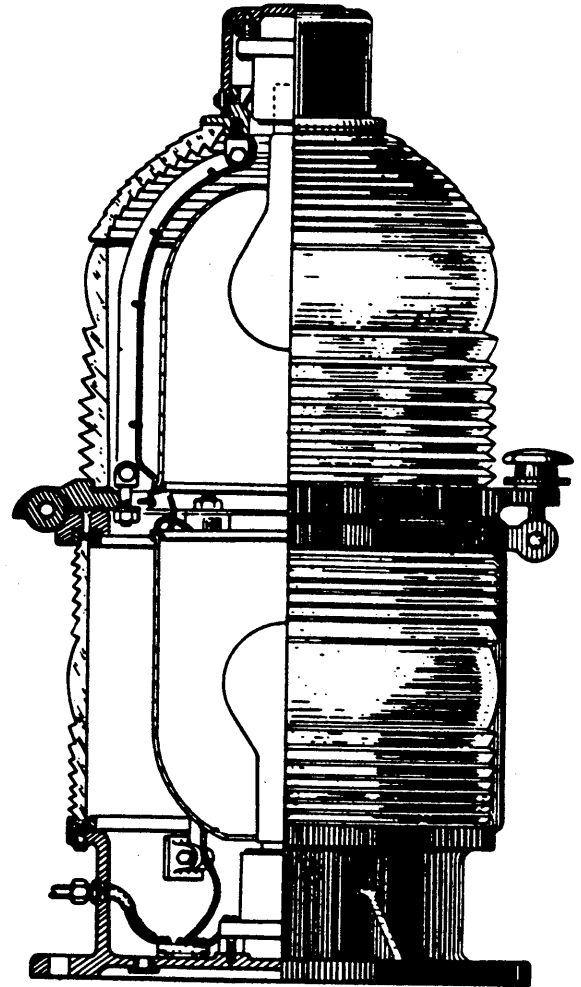
APPENDIX 1



L-810
SINGLE OBSTRUCTION
LIGHT FITTING
(Fresnel Globe)



L-810
DOUBLE OBSTRUCTION
LIGHT FITTING
(Fresnel Globe)

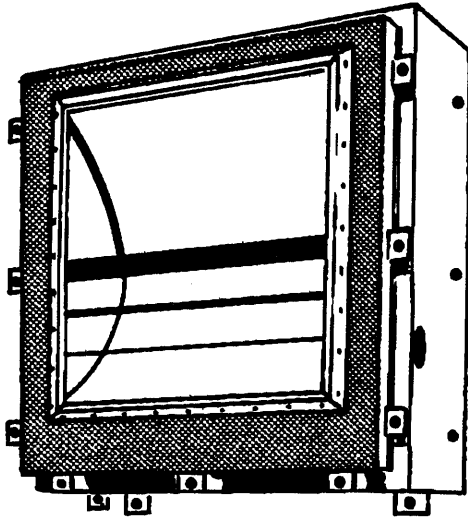


L-864
RED BEACON
Fresnel Lens

TYPES OF RED OBSTRUCTION LIGHTS

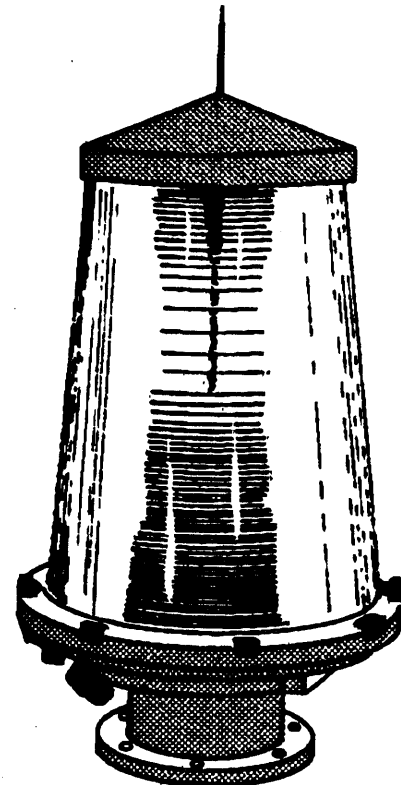
FIGURE 1

APPENDIX 1



L-856
WHITE LIGHT
High Intensity
40 Flashes per Minute

L-857
WHITE LIGHT
High Intensity
60 Flashes per Minute



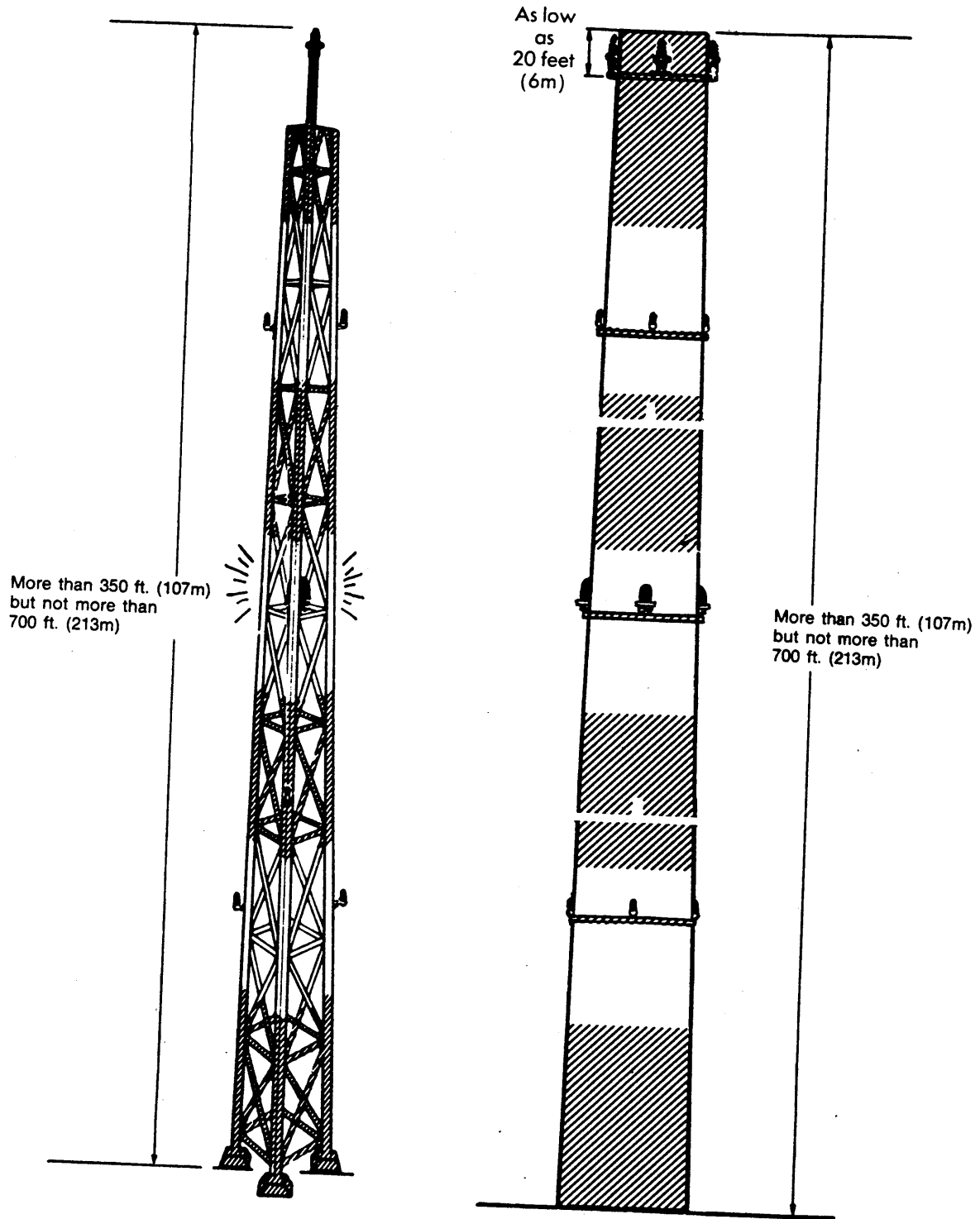
L-865
WHITE LIGHT
Medium Intensity
40 Flashes per Minute

L-866
WHITE LIGHT
Medium Intensity
60 Flashes per Minute

TYPES OF HIGH AND MEDIUM INTENSITY
WHITE OBSTRUCTION LIGHTS

FIGURE 2

APPENDIX 1

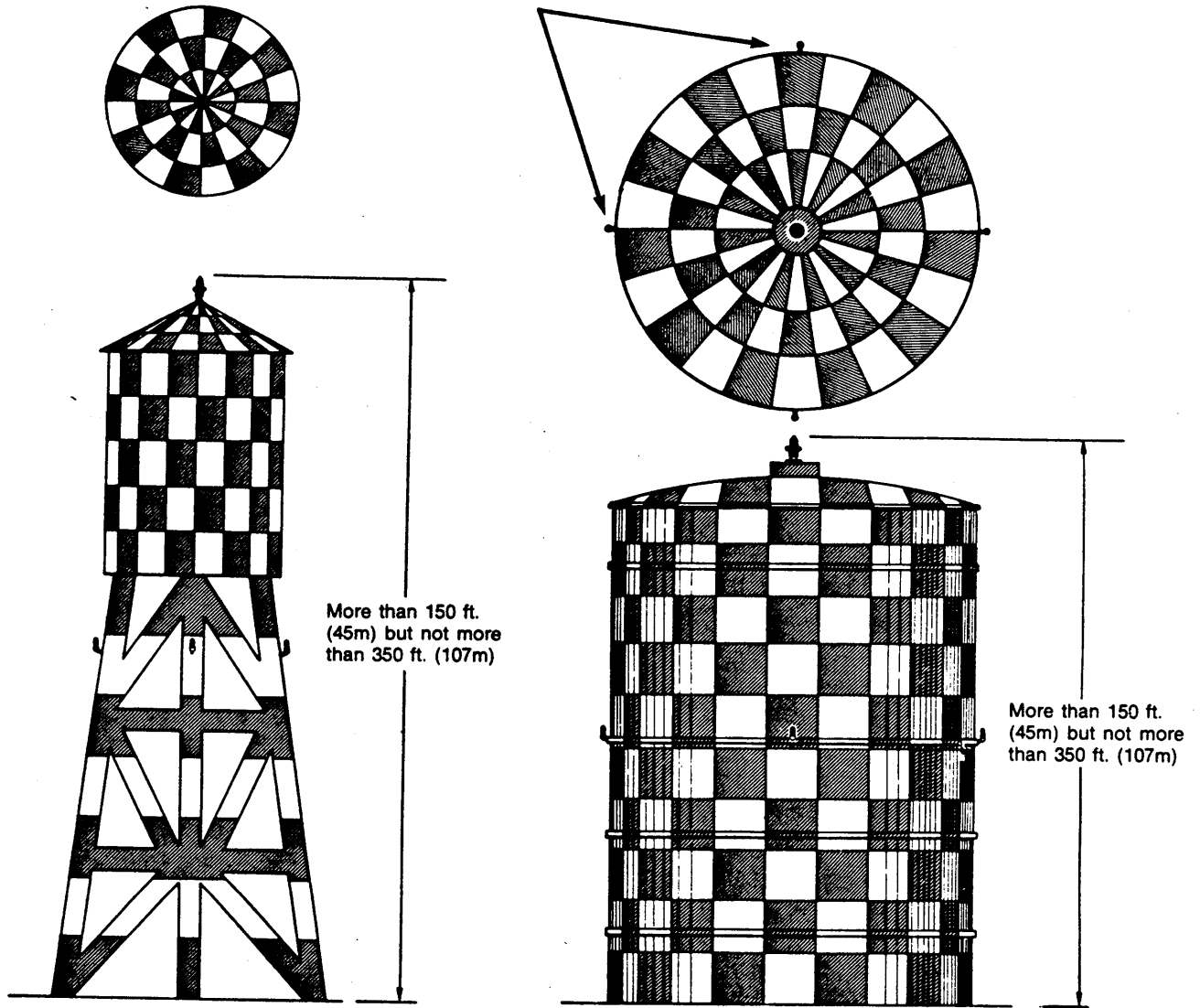


PAINTING AND LIGHTING OF CHIMNEYS, POLES, TOWERS AND SIMILAR OBSTRUCTIONS

FIGURE 3

APPENDIX 1

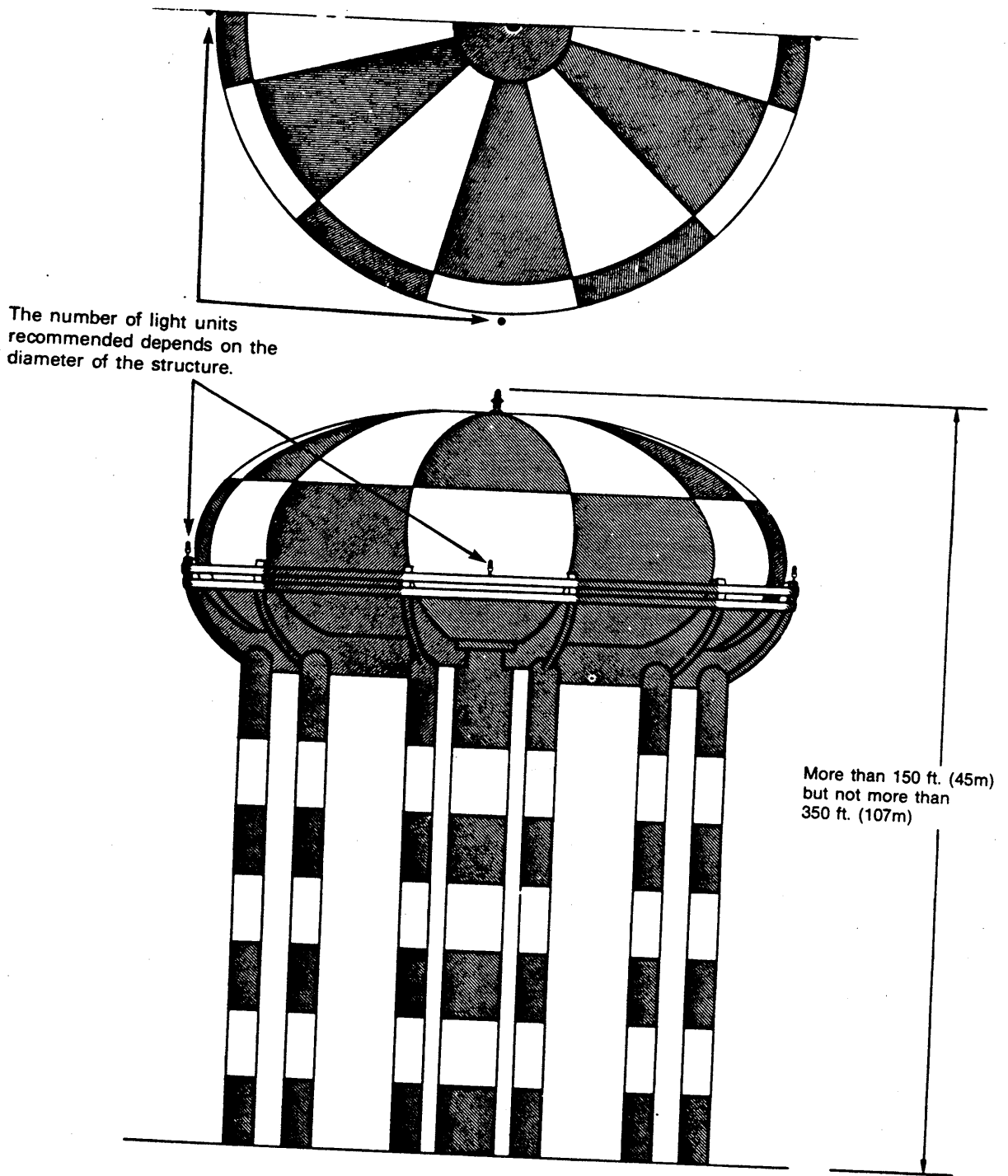
The number of light units recommended depends on the diameter of the structure.



PAINTING AND LIGHTING OF WATER TOWERS, STORAGE TANKS AND SIMILAR OBSTRUCTIONS

FIGURE 4

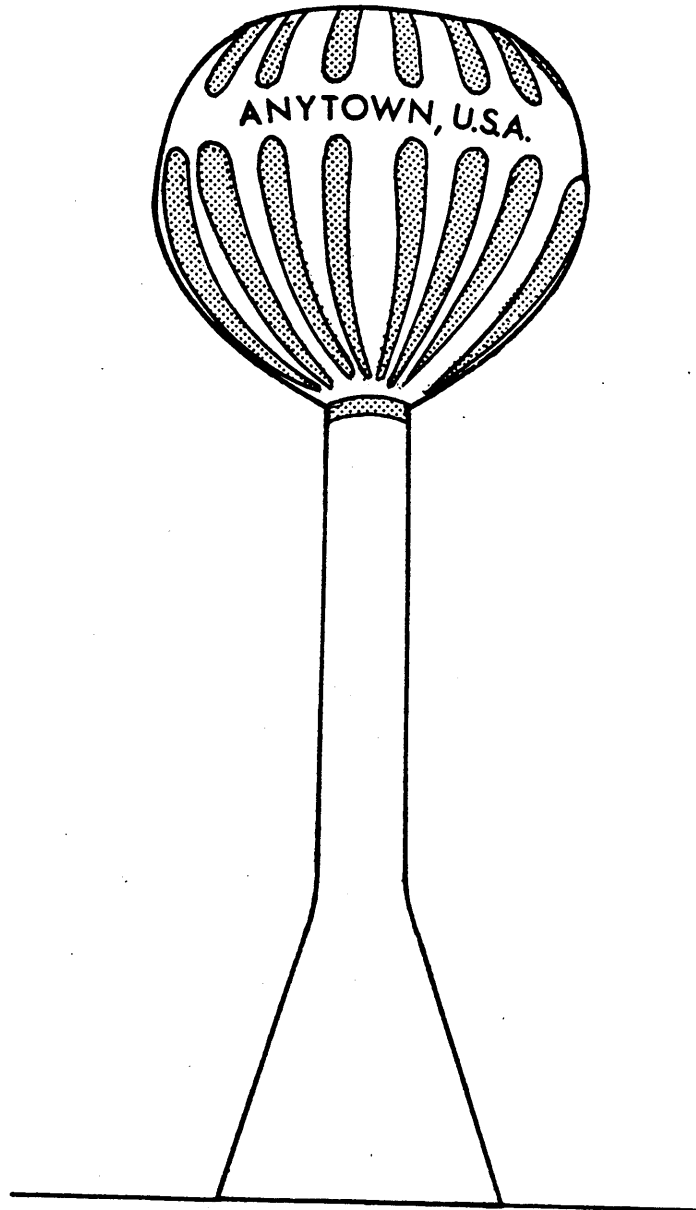
APPENDIX 1



PAINING AND LIGHTING OF WATER TOWERS AND SIMILAR OBSTRUCTIONS

FIGURE 5

APPENDIX 1

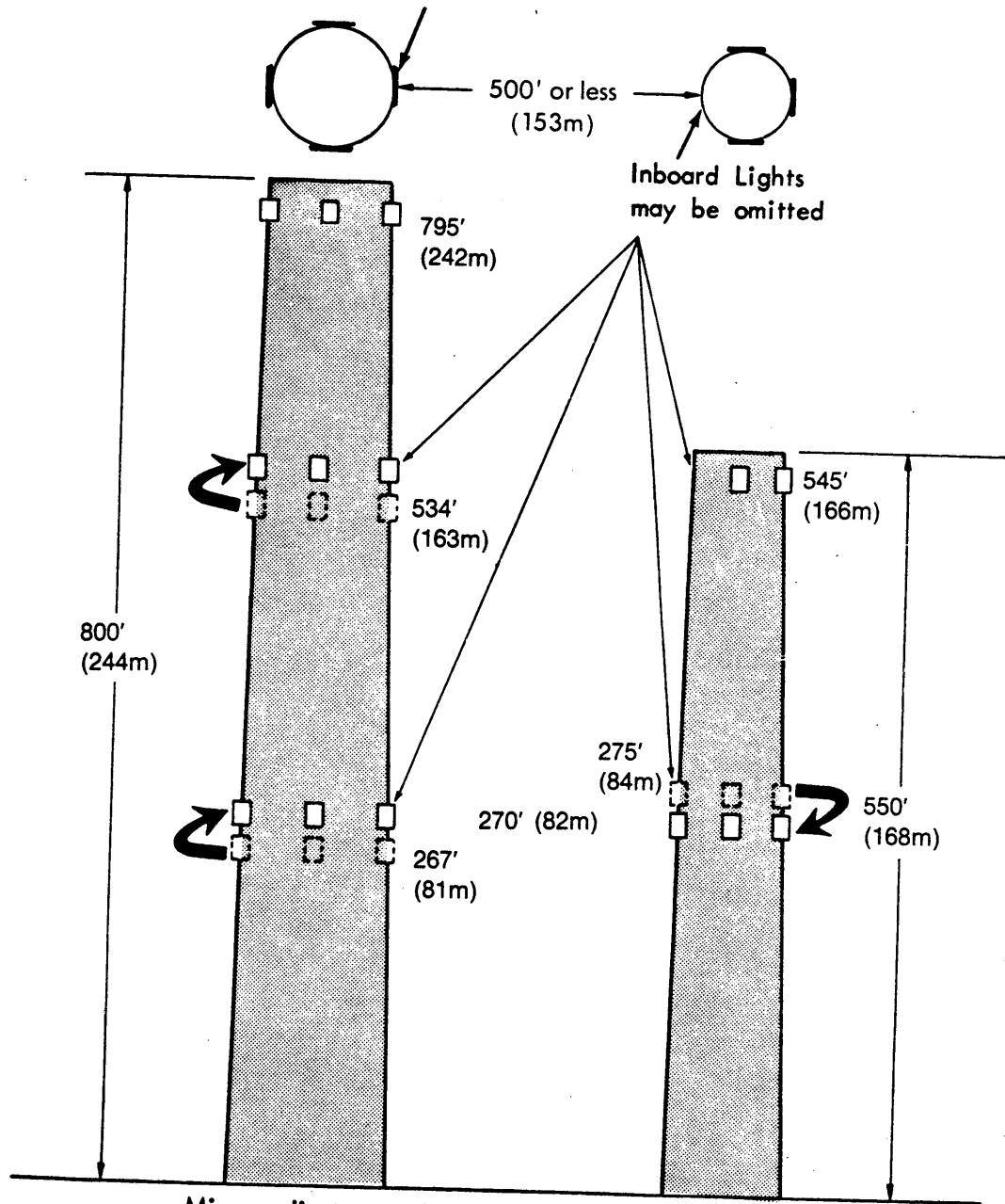


PAINING OF SINGLE PEDESTAL WATER TOWER BY TEARDROP PATTERN

FIGURE 6

APPENDIX 1

Inboard lights recommended on all levels above height of shorter structure



Minor adjustments in vertical placement may be made to place Lights on same horizontal plane. Lights on both structures to be synchronized.

FIGURE 7

APPENDIX 1

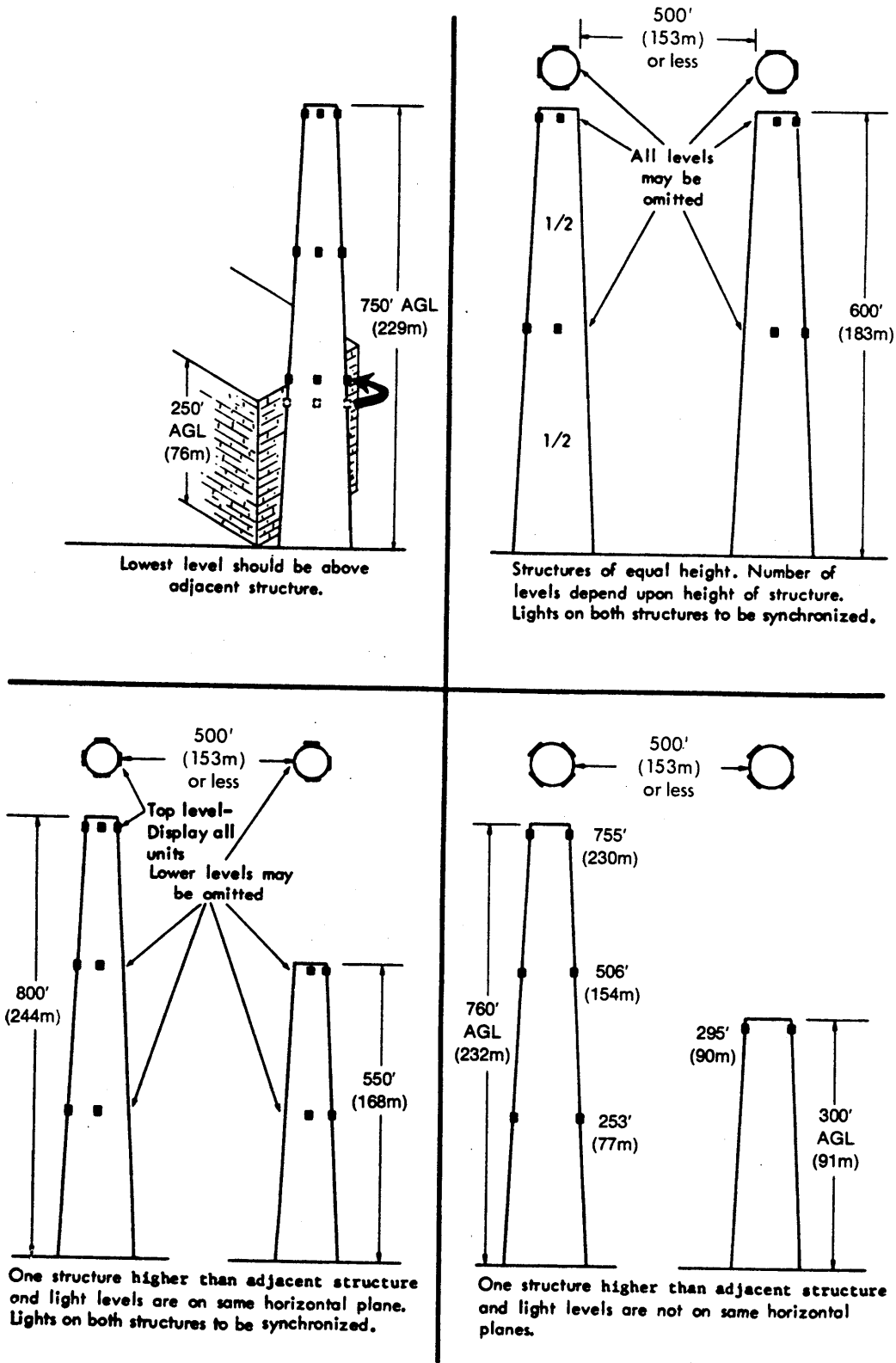


FIGURE 8

APPENDIX 1

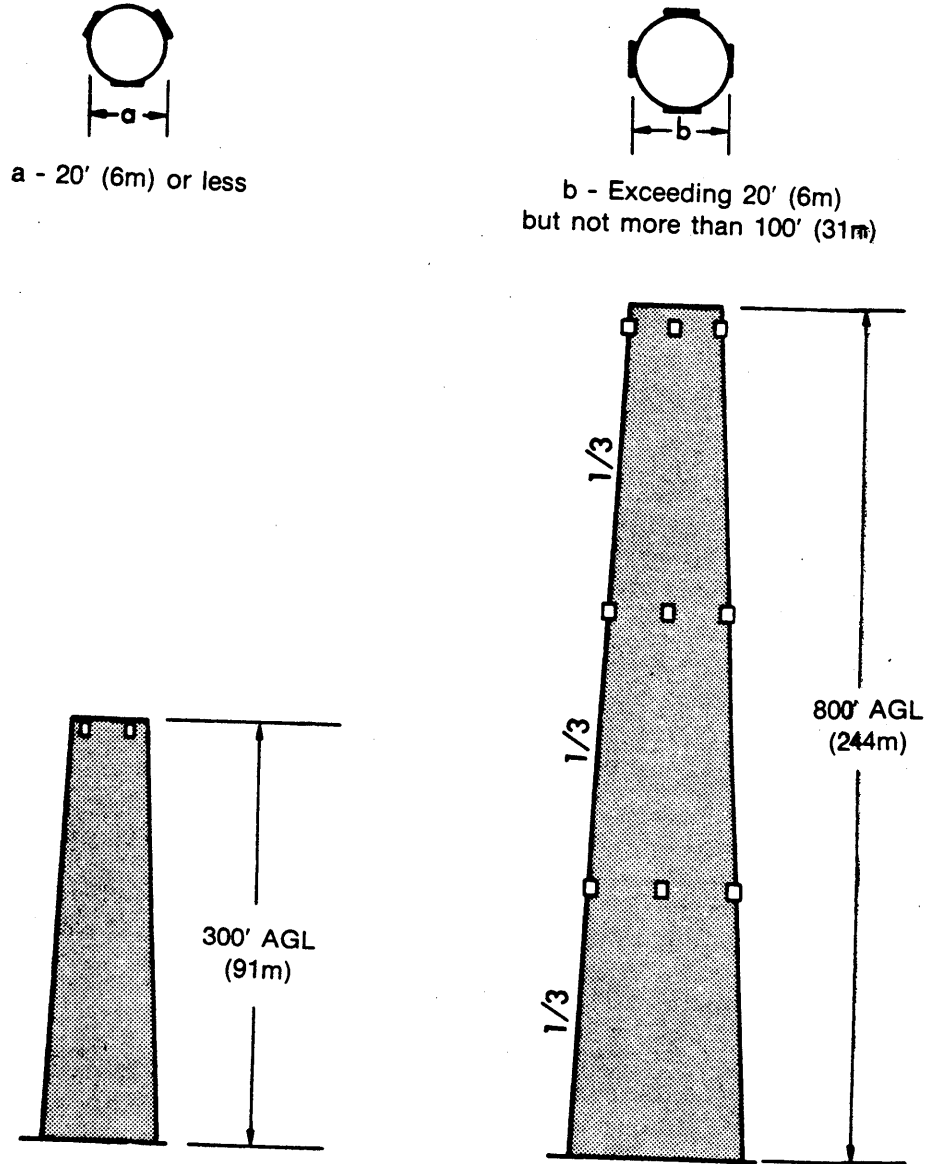
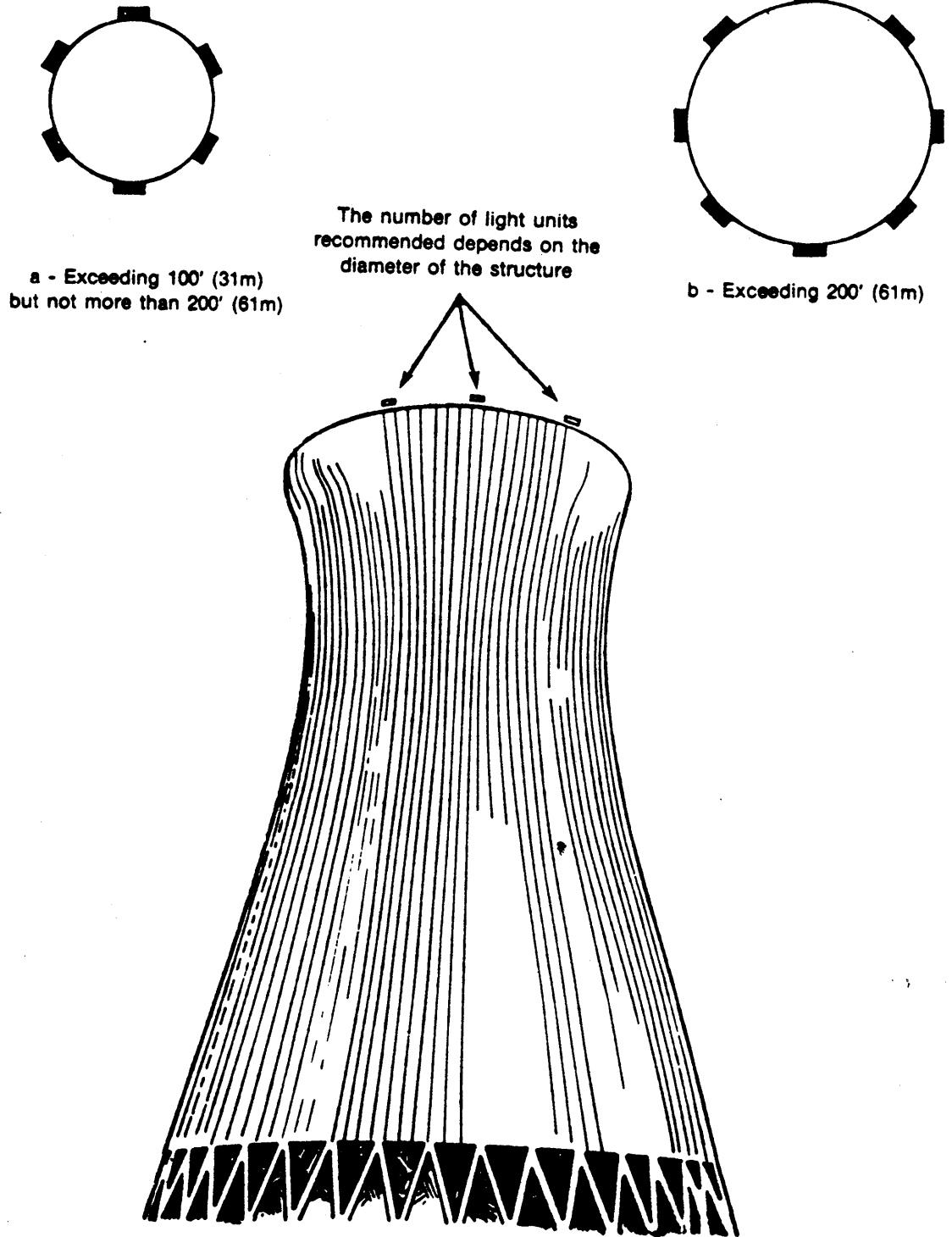


FIGURE 9

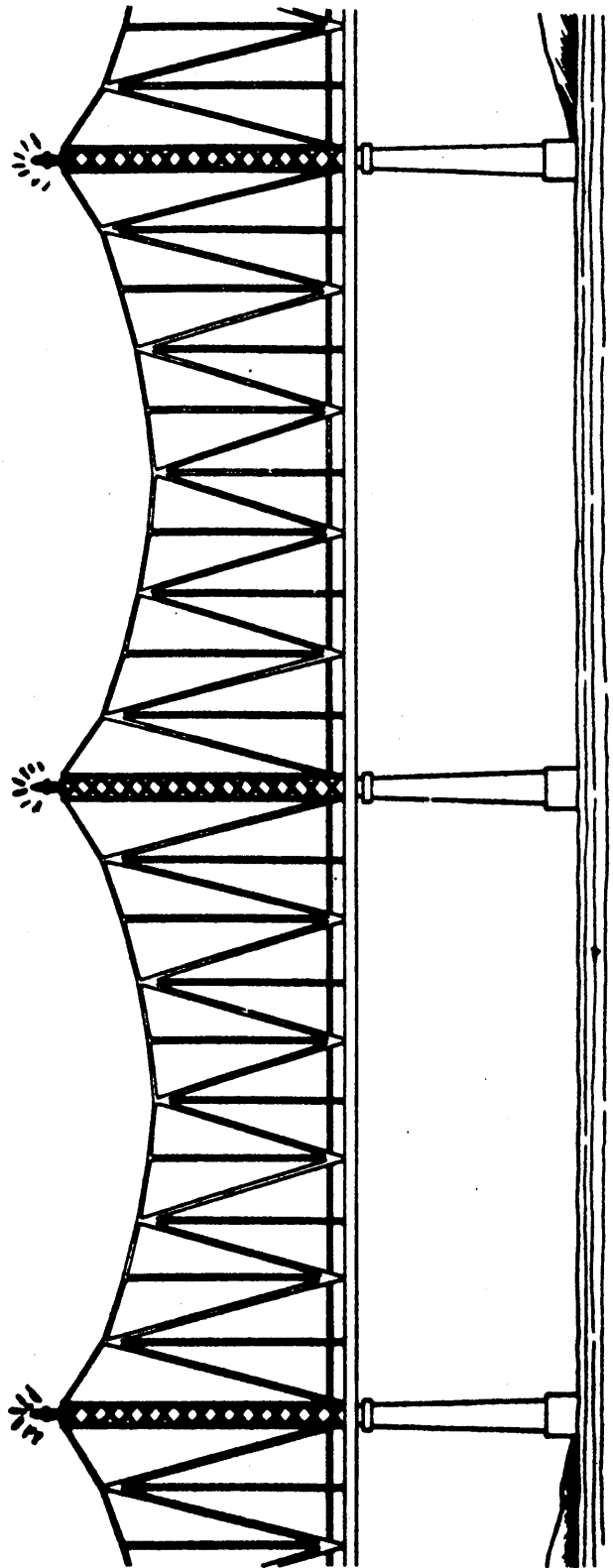
APPENDIX 1



HYPERBOLIC COOLING TOWER

FIGURE 10

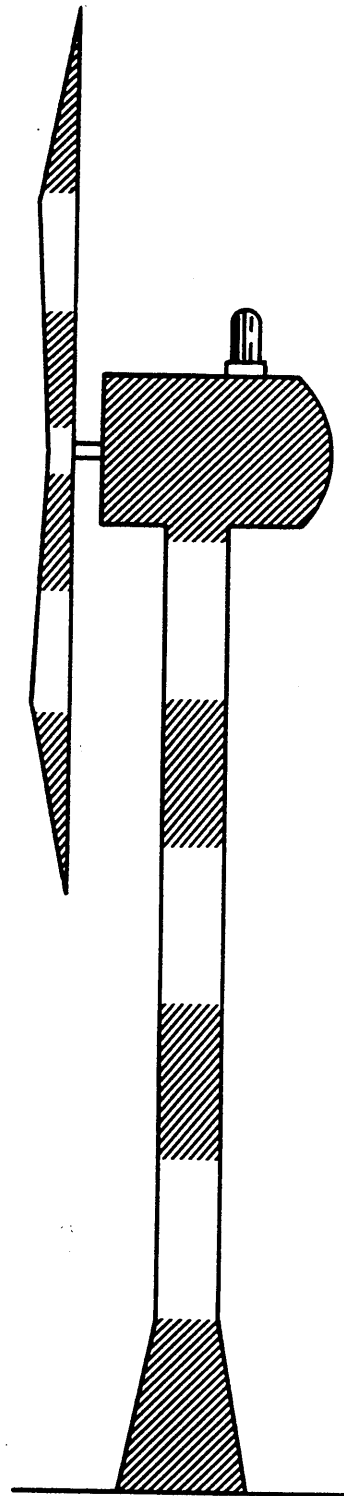
APPENDIX 1



BRIDGE LIGHTING

FIGURE 11

APPENDIX 1



WIND TURBINE GENERATOR

FIGURE 12

APPENDIX 1

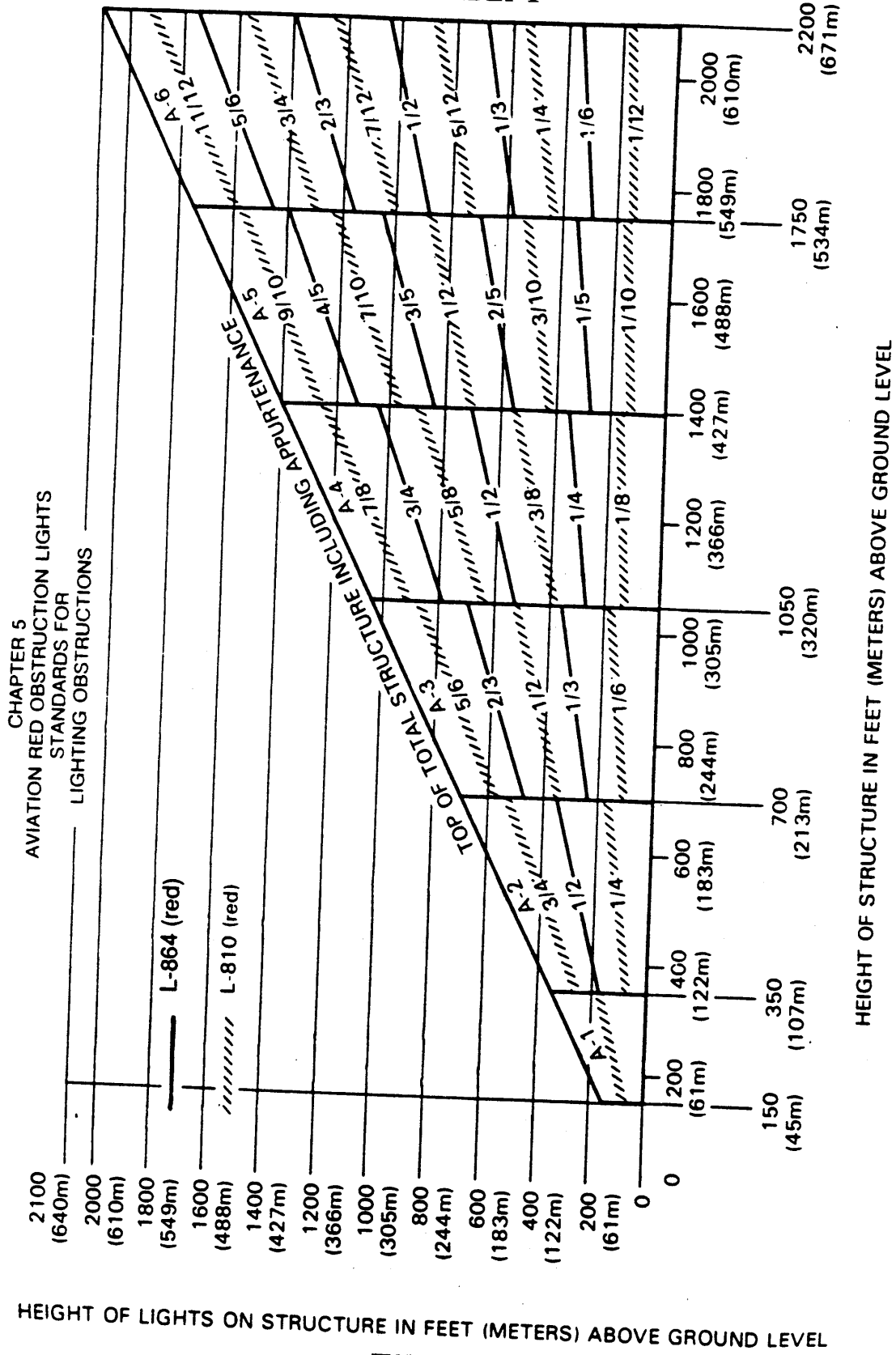
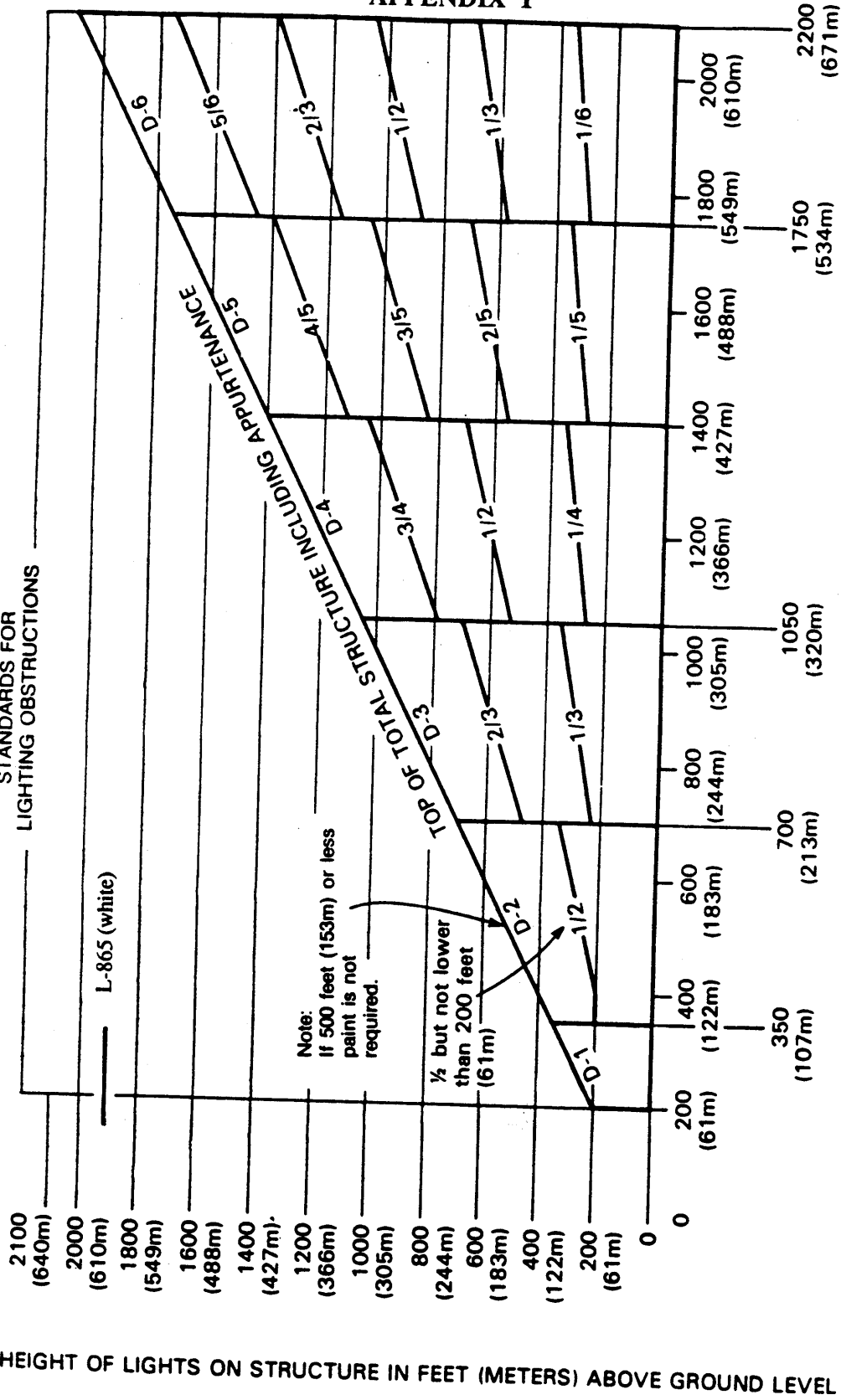


FIGURE 13

Fig. 13

APPENDIX 1

CHAPTER 8
MEDIUM INTENSITY WHITE OBSTRUCTION LIGHTS
STANDARDS FOR
LIGHTING OBSTRUCTIONS



HEIGHT OF STRUCTURE IN FEET (METERS) ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

Fig. 14

HEIGHT OF LIGHTS ON STRUCTURE IN FEET (METERS) ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

FIGURE 14

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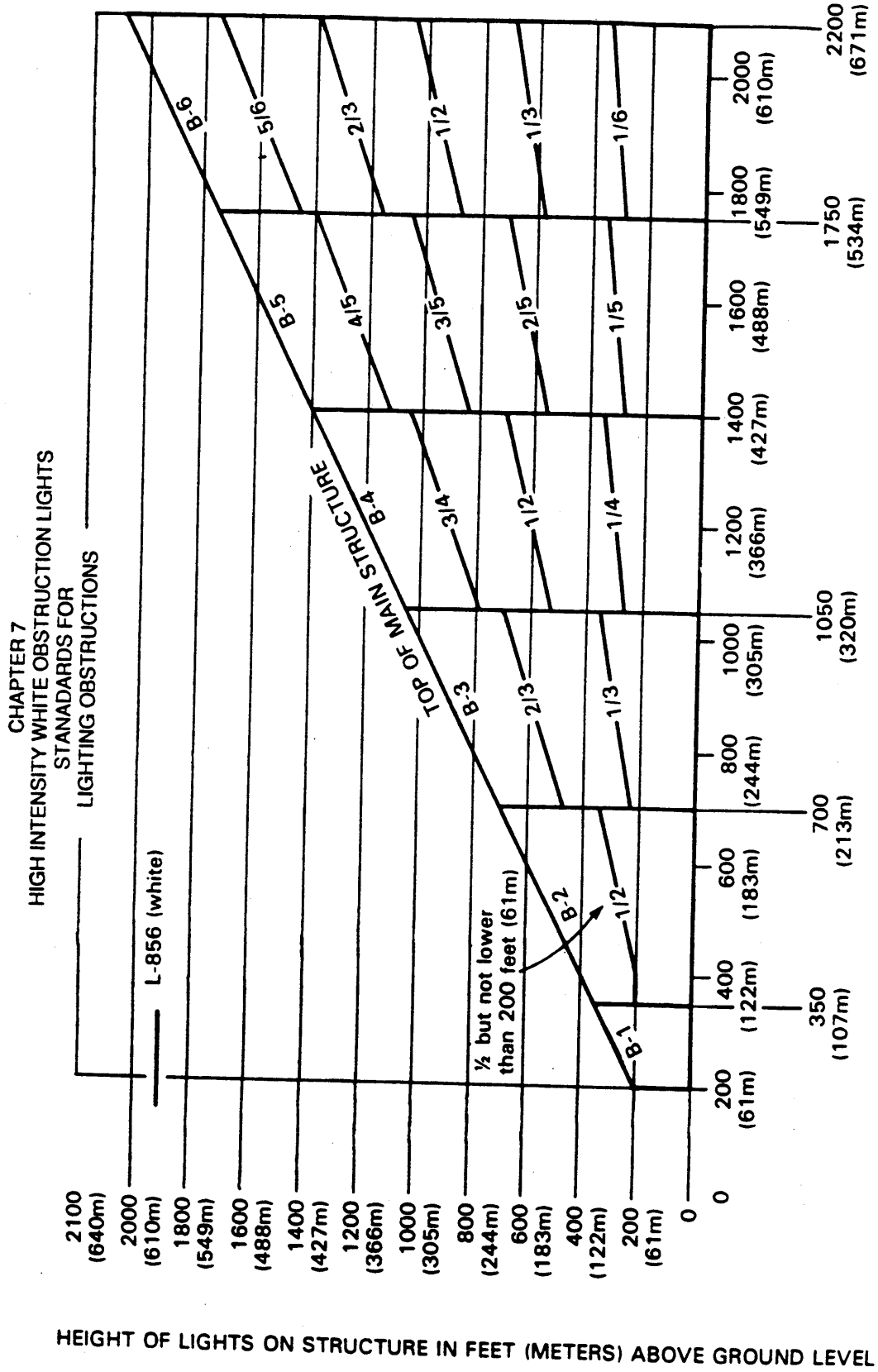


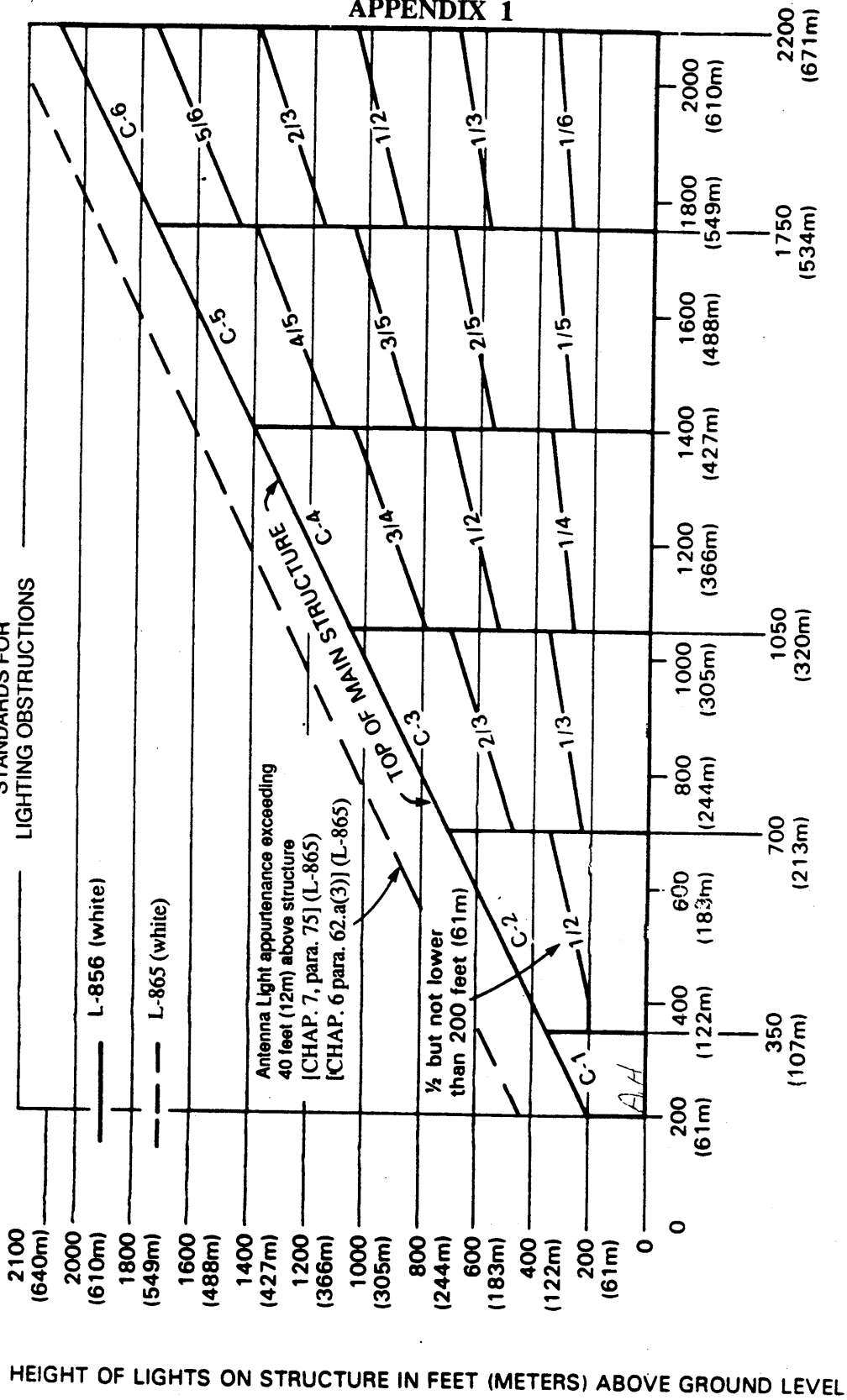
FIGURE 15

HEIGHT OF STRUCTURE IN FEET (METERS) ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

Fig. 15

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CHAPTERS 6 & 7
HIGH AND MEDIUM INTENSITY WHITE OBSTRUCTION LIGHTS
STANDARDS FOR
LIGHTING OBSTRUCTIONS



HEIGHT OF STRUCTURE IN FEET (METERS) ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

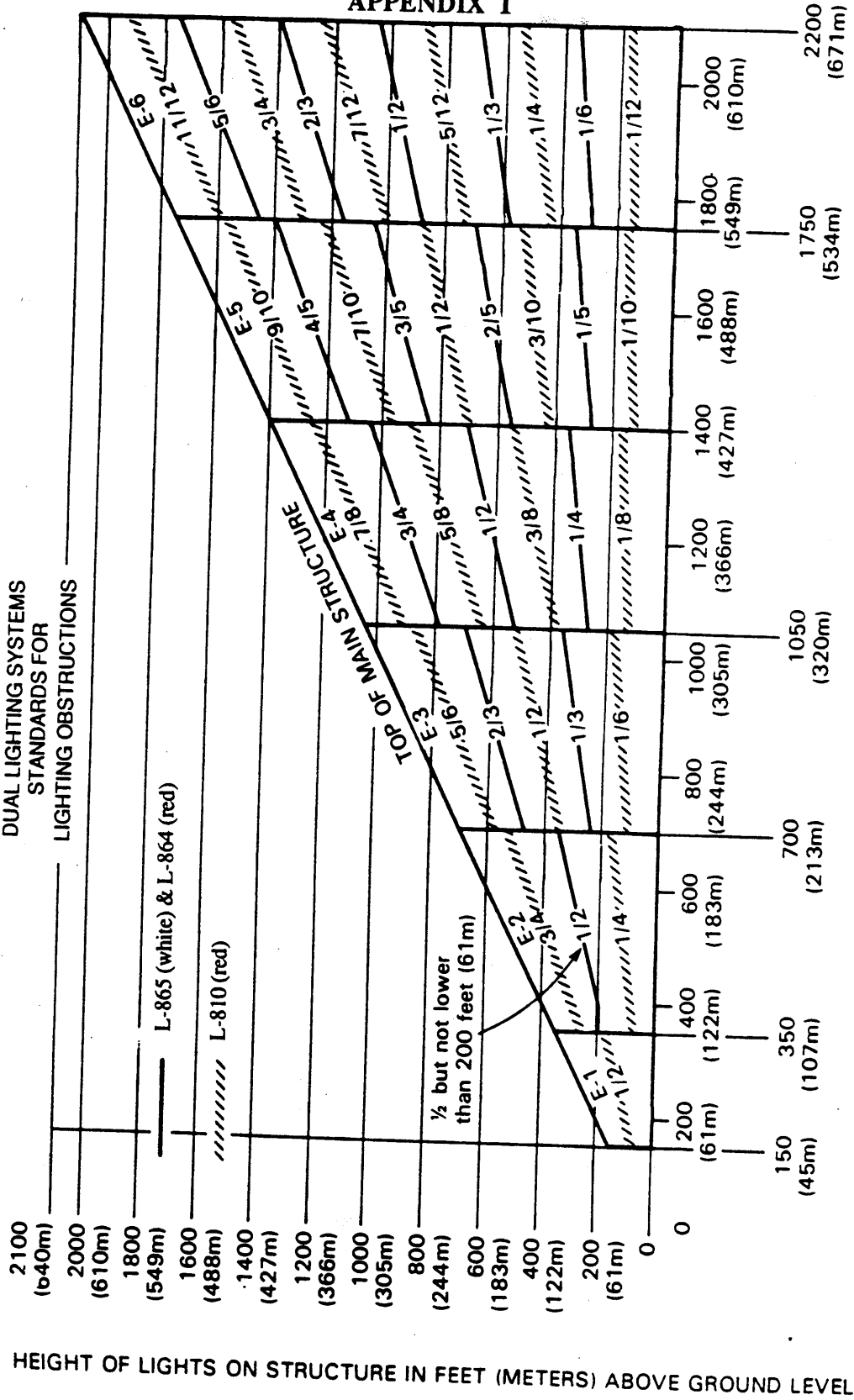
Fig. 16

FIGURE 16

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CHAPTER 8

DUAL LIGHTING SYSTEMS
STANDARDS FOR
LIGHTING OBSTRUCTIONS



HEIGHT OF STRUCTURE IN FEET (METERS) ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

Fig. 17

HEIGHT OF LIGHTS ON STRUCTURE IN FEET (METERS) ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

FIGURE 17

APPENDIX 1

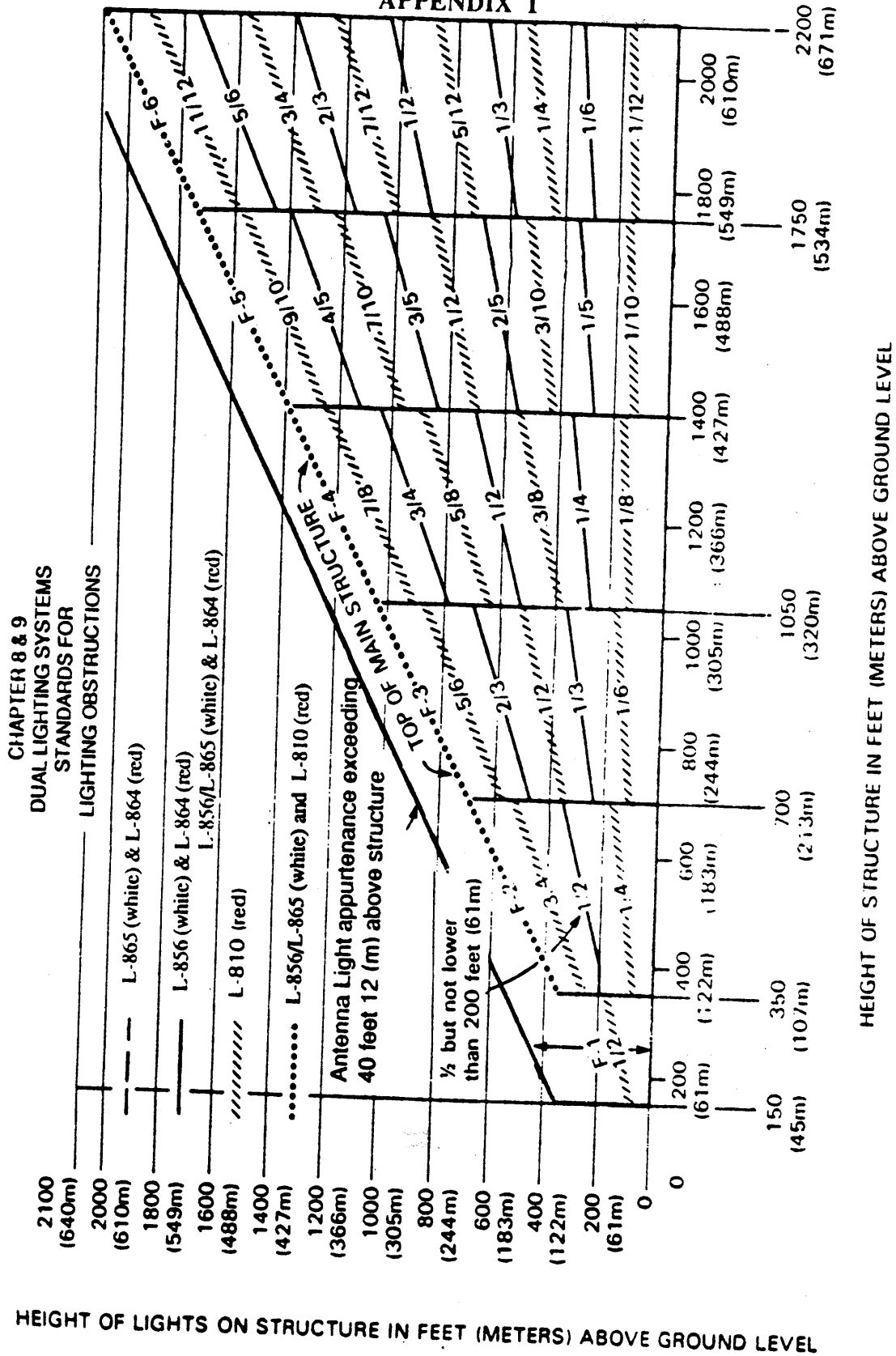


FIGURE 18

APPENDIX 2

RATIONALE FOR OBSTRUCTION LIGHT INTENSITIES. Sections 91.117, 91.119 and 91.155 of the FAR Part 91, General Operating and Flight Rules, prescribe aircraft speed restrictions, minimum safe altitudes, and basic visual flight rules (VFR) weather minimums for governing the operation of aircraft, including helicopters, within the United States.

DISTANCE VERSUS INTENSITIES. The following table depicts the distance the various intensities can be seen under 1 and 3 statute miles meteorological visibilities:

TIME PERIOD	METEOROLOGICAL VISIBILITY STATUTE MILES	DISTANCE STATUTE MILES	INTENSITY CANDELAS
NIGHT	3 (4.8km)	2.9 (4.7km)	1,500 (+/-25%)
		3.1 (4.9km)	2,000 (+/-25%)
		1.4 (2.2km)	32
DAY	1 (1.6km)	1.5 (2.4km)	200,000
		1.4 (2.2km)	100,000
		1.0 (1.6km)	20,000 (+/-25%)
DAY	3 (4.8km)	3.0 (4.8km)	200,000
		2.7 (4.3km)	100,000
		1.8 (2.9km)	20,000 (+/-25%)
TWILIGHT	1 (1.6km)	1.0 (1.6km) to 1.5 (2.4km)	20,000 (+/-25%) ¹
TWILIGHT	3 (4.8km)	1.8 (2.9km) to 4.2 (6.7km)	20,000 (+/-25%) ¹

¹ Distance calculated for north sky illuminance

CONCLUSION. Pilots of aircraft travelling at 165 knots (190 mph/306kph) or less should be able to see obstruction lights in sufficient time to avoid the structure by at least 2,000 feet (610m) horizontally under all conditions of operation, provided the pilot is operating in accordance with FAR Part 91. Pilots operating

between 165 knots (190 mph/303 km/h) and 250 knots (288 mph/463 kph) should be able to see the obstruction lights unless the weather deteriorates to 1 statute miles visibility at night, during which time period 2,000 candelas would be required to see the lights at 1.2 statute miles (1.9km). A higher intensity, with 3 statute miles visibility at night, could generate a residential annoyance factor. In addition, aircraft in these speed ranges can normally be expected to operate under instrument flight rules (IFR) at night when the visibility is 1 statute mile.

DEFINITIONS.

Flight Visibility. An average forward horizontal distance, from the cockpit of an aircraft in flight, at which prominent unlighted objects may be seen and identified by day and prominent lighted objects may be seen and identified by night. (Airman's Information Manual, Pilot/Controller Glossary.)

Meteorological Visibility. A term that denotes the greatest distance, expressed in statute miles, that selected objects (visibility markers) or lights of moderate intensity (25 candelas) can be seen and identified under specified conditions of observation. (IES Lighting Handbook, Volume 1984, Chapter 3, page 25.)

LIGHTING SYSTEM CONFIGURATION.

- a. Configuration A. Red lighting system.
- b. Configuration B. High intensity flashing white lighting system.
- c. Configuration C. High intensity flashing white lighting system with appurtenance exceeding 40 feet (12m) above the top of the structure.
- d. Configuration D. Medium intensity flashing white lighting system.
- e. Configuration E. Dual lighting system (red/medium intensity white lights).
- f. Configuration F. Dual lighting system (red/high intensity white lights) with an appurtenance exceeding 40 feet (12m) above the top of the structure.

Example: "Configuration B 3" denotes a high intensity lighting system with three levels of light.

APPENDIX 3

FAA STANDARDS FOR OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING

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16i