

1 FOUNDATION

1.1 Foundation design

The factors affecting the foundation design are:

- Height of the mast
- Quantity of lights / mast (in lattice masts 1-5 pcs)
- Wind load (including jet blast loads caused by the aircraft engines in the proximity of the threshold)
- Soil quality

The following tables describe some typical examples of mast foundations. The calculations have been made for tubular masts carrying single luminaires and lattice masts carrying barrettes of four luminaires. The maximum wind speed used in the calculations is 40 m/s. Dimensioning of the foundations has been done according to DIN V 4017-100.

Two types of foundations have been calculated, slab foundation and drum foundation.

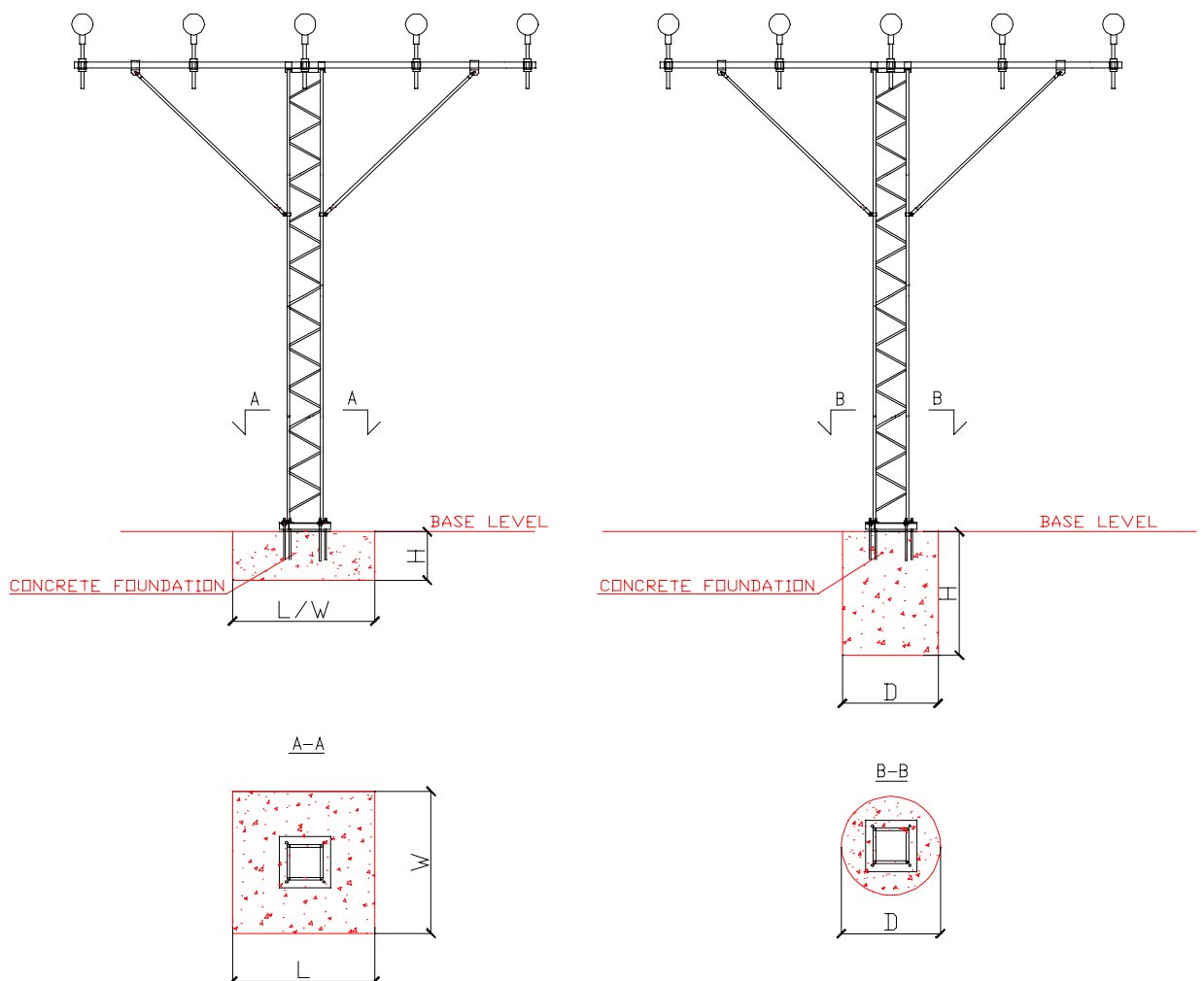


Illustration 1: Slab foundation and drum foundation

Slab foundation		SOIL TYPE 1			SOIL TYPE 2			SOIL TYPE 3		
Mast height	Type	L=W	H	Mass	L=W	H	Mass	L	H	Mass
Meters	-	mm	mm	kg	mm	mm	kg	mm	mm	kg
H = 2,5	Tubular	600	200	170	600	200	170	700	200	250
H = 4	Tubular	700	300	350	600	300	260	800	400	620
H = 4	Lattice	1200	400	1400	1100	400	1200	1300	500	2100
H = 7	Lattice	1400	600	2900	1300	600	2500	1600	700	4400
H = 10	Lattice	1700	700	5000	1600	700	4400	1900	800	7100
H = 13	Lattice	1900	800	7100	1800	800	6350	2300	800	10400
H = 16	Lattice	2300	800	10400	2200	800	9500	2600	900	14900

Table 1: Dimensioning of the concrete slab foundation for mast heights up to 16 m.

Drum foundation		SOIL TYPE 1			SOIL TYPE 2			SOIL TYPE 3		
Mast height	Type	D	H	Mass	D	H	Mass	D	H	Mass
Meters	-	mm	mm	kg	mm	mm	kg	mm	mm	kg
H = 2,5	Tubular	500	800	390	500	600	280			
H = 4	Tubular	500	1000	480	500	800	390			
H = 4	Lattice	1200	1100	3000	1200	900	2500			
H = 7	Lattice	1200	1500	4150	1200	1200	3350			
H = 10	Lattice	1200	1900	5260	1200	1500	4200			
H = 13	Lattice	1200	2200	6100	1200	1700	4700			
H = 16	Lattice	1200	2600	7200	1200	2000	5600			

Table 2: Dimensioning of the concrete drum foundation for mast heights up to 16 m.

Soil type 1: Sand, sandy soil
 angle of friction $\delta = 25^\circ$
 weight by volume $\gamma = 17 \text{ kN/m}^3$
 cohesion $c = 0 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Soil type 2: Compacted coarse sand and moraine
 angle of friction $\delta = 40^\circ$
 weight by volume $\gamma = 21 \text{ kN/m}^3$
 cohesion $c = 0 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Soil type 3: Hard clay (drum foundation should not be used!)
 angle of friction $\delta = 0^\circ$
 weight by volume $\gamma = 19 \text{ kN/m}^3$
 cohesion $c = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Concrete: > K30

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- In a groundwater area the foundation shall be deeper.
- In a soil frost area, the foundation shall reach below the soil frost penetration depth.



- All design values mentioned in this instruction are purely indicative. Exel Oyj shall not take responsibility for their applicability to the actual site.
- It is highly recommended to always consult a local civil engineer about the dimensioning of the foundation.
- Exel Oyj will provide the necessary load calculations (shear force and bending moment), when requested, if the client has supplied the wind speed data from the site, i.e. the mean value of annual maximum winds lasting 10 minutes as well as 3 second gusts.

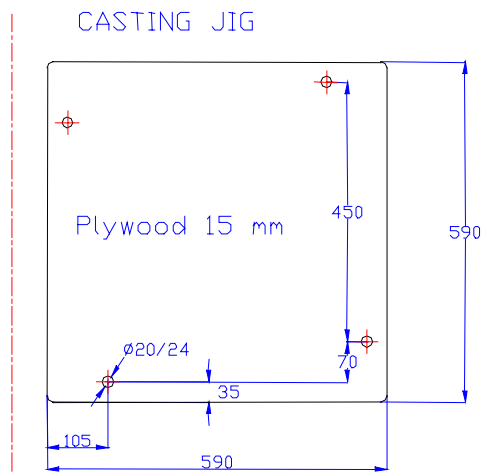
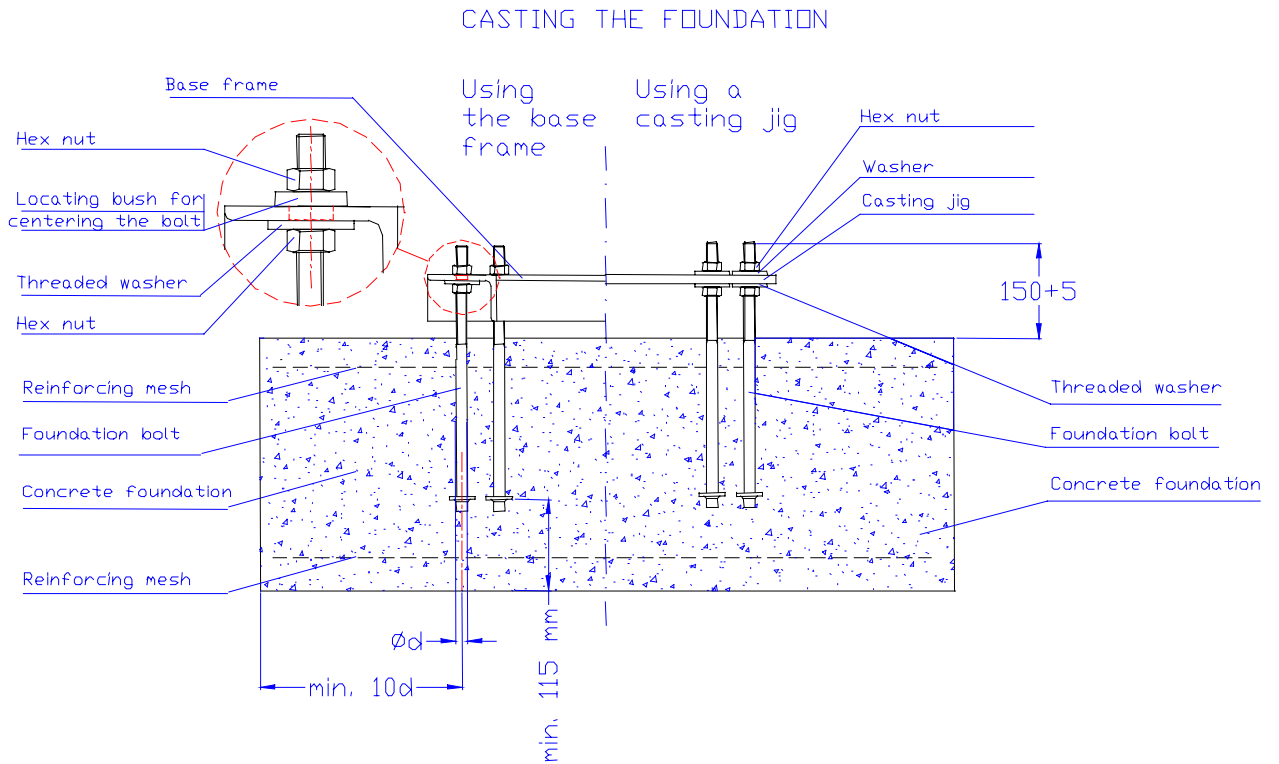


- Exel's numbering system of masts is illustrated in the lay-out drawings.
 - The heights of the top of foundation have been listed separately for each position in the mast list, if this information has originally been provided to Exel Oyj.
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1.1.1 Work instruction for casting of foundation, fixed base frame

If a locating jig is not available (option), the base frame can be used as a jig. Fit the base frame with locating bushes. They will centre the foundation bolts to the holes in the base frame and make sure that the bolts will be positioned accurately at their correct places in the concrete (see the enclosed illustration).

- Make a cast mould with its steel reinforcements in accordance with the design of a local civil engineer. Please note the cable duct to be cast in the foundation.
- Fasten the foundation bolts to the cast jig (or with the locating bushes to the base frame). If you use the base frame as a jig, make sure that you fasten and install the bolts correctly in accordance with the enclosed illustration, the flat surface up.
- Protect the threads in the anchor bolts by using for example tape.
- Place the casting jig (or the base frame) with its bolts at its' position. Fasten the bolts to the steel reinforcement with wire if necessary. The foundation bolts shall remain for the length of 150 mm above the concrete surface
- Make sure that the base frame is in straight angle towards the approach light centre line. The allowed deviation of the position of the jig/base frame from the approach light centre line. $\pm 0,5^\circ$, which corresponds to 8,7 mm/1000 mm. Correct if necessary.
- Cast concrete in the foundation mould.
- Make sure that the cast jig (or base frame) is in a horizontal position. Correct the position before the concrete hardens.
- When the concrete is hard, remove the cast jig (or base frame).



FOUNDATION BOLTS

- HPM20/L KZN, L=350
- HPM24/L KZN, L=430
- HPM20/P KZN, L=1000
- HPM24/P KZN, L=1160

Illustration 2: Principal draft of foundation, casting jig and foundation bolts of the mast.