



The Brighter Choice

# Lighting for **offices**

Lighting for all areas in and around the modern office



**Pedestrian approach.** RENO is a great lighting solution for paths approaching an entrance

**Main entrance.** DENALI is an impressive fitting announcing, "you have arrived"

**Reception areas and boardrooms.** DALLAS surface or suspended fittings are ideal, especially for higher ceilings.

**Offices & meeting rooms.** STERLING Tp(a) rated panels provide low glare lighting and can be part of a circadian installation.

**Corridors.** YALE is a robust linear solution for corridors and back-of-house areas.

**Toilets.** PRESTON is an IP65 rated solution and can be fitted with a sensor.

**Office.** LINCOLN is an attractive alternative to conventional 600 x 600 panels

**Notional corridors.** WESTMINSTER is a low-glare fitting, ideal for use alongside STERLING & LINCOLN

**Car Park.** FREMONT complements RENO and is suitable for outdoor car parks

# Office lighting needs to change

**For employees.** Post COVID and working from home people expect more of office lighting than dull rows of 600 x 600 panels. Human centric, sustainable and controllable lighting is a minimum requirement for an office that seeks to attract and retain motivated staff.

**For employers and landlords.** Electricity costs are the latest headache. When electricity was £0.12 per kWh we could (sadly) afford to leave the lights on all day. Now, with electricity prices several times that, and very volatile, we need to look again at lighting controls to bring running costs down. Energy saving is back in fashion.

All the products shown here carry a 7-year warranty, which starts from the date of installation.





# Lighting controls now deserve renewed attention

We have 4 levels of lighting control solutions, from the simplest to the most sophisticated.



## Lighting controls to save energy

Rising energy costs mean that switching the lights off when they aren't needed, or dimming them down when there is plenty of natural light, has never been so important. Our simplest lighting control solutions can do this.

## Human-centric lighting - to help entice us back to the office

More sophisticated controls don't just save energy - we can use them to create a human-centric environment - an office that is more attractive to work in, that supports our well-being and combats stress and fatigue.



Introducing different scenes in a meeting room, dimming the lights zone by zone in an open-plan area, providing manual dimming control in break-out areas - all these measures help create a more personalised environment.

Circadian lighting can be part of a human-centric approach.

Circadian lighting has a colour temperature (CCT) that varies through the day, just as natural light varies. Correctly implemented, this CCT variation has a positive effect on our hormonal system that can include improved concentration and alertness, reduced stress and healthier sleep patterns.

See opposite for an example of a circadian lighting system we have implemented.

# Case study

A call-centre operating 24/7 and handling 999 calls wanted a lighting solution that would combat drowsiness, especially for the night shift. Management was keen not to compromise the health of the staff, so bleaching the office with bright light at a high CCT was just not an option.

They consulted NVC and we proposed a circadian solution:

- **Lighting controls - LightBox.** A DALI based control system that can be programmed with the CCT required in each lighting zone throughout a 24-hour period.
- **Luminaires - STERLING 600 x 600 panels,** each with 2 sets of LEDs, one cool white and the other warm white. Each luminaire can deliver any CCT from 2700K (simulating dawn or dusk) to 6500K (similar to sunlight at midday).
- **LED drivers.** DALI DT8 drivers with twin outputs to deliver the CCT required.



This is now implemented and working well. "We have a lot of experience managing staff on shifts, but it's hard to balance the short term need to keep people alert with the longer term risk that can impose on their mental health" - call centre manager.

It's a balancing act:

- **Short-term productivity and responsiveness.** High light levels at a high CCT (6500K) can keep people alert for a full shift, but they go home "buzzing" and don't sleep well.
- **In the medium term,** poor sleep patterns lead to absenteeism. Overall productivity drops.
- **In the long term,** poor sleep patterns evolve into chronic stress and staff move to other jobs. More bright light to encourage the remaining staff to work faster only exacerbates the problem.

Lighting that follows the natural daytime rhythm in both CCT and intensity helps maintain alertness, reinforces our body clock and contributes to wellness, good attendance and productivity.

We are proud to have played our part in making part of the UK emergency response system more resilient.



# Glare

CIBSE guidelines recommend that in offices the Unified Glare Rating (UGR) should be less than 19.

Keeping glare low requires 2 things:

- Good lighting fixture design
- Good lighting design – choosing the correct light fittings and positioning them correctly

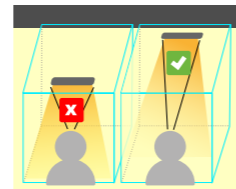
*Do you need help with this? We have lighting designers who can help you to achieve a low-glare solution for your project.*

This is how UGR is calculated – and this is how you can control glare through good selection and siting of light fittings:



### Luminance of each luminaire

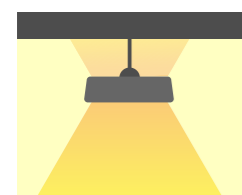
For the same output, a fitting with a larger surface area will have a lower luminance than a smaller fitting. A lower value of  $L_2$  lowers the UGR, so larger fittings will generally contribute to lowering the glare.



### Angle of the luminaire as seen by the viewer

$\Omega$  is the angle subtended by the luminaire at the viewer's eye. Moving the fittings further away or higher up will reduce  $\Omega$ , and this reduces the UGR.

$$UGR = 8 \log_{10} \left[ \frac{0.25}{L_b} \sum \frac{L_2^2 \Omega}{p^2} \right]$$



### Luminance – background

A suspended fitting such as the DALLAS that throws some light on the ceiling increases the background luminance ( $L_b$ ). This decreases glare.



### How far the fitting is away from the viewers direct line of sight

$p$  is the **Guth index** – a measure of the angular distance of the fitting from the viewer's line of sight. Moving fittings out of the line of sight increases  $p$  and that decreases the UGR.

Here are some fittings that can contribute to lowering the UGR in an installation:



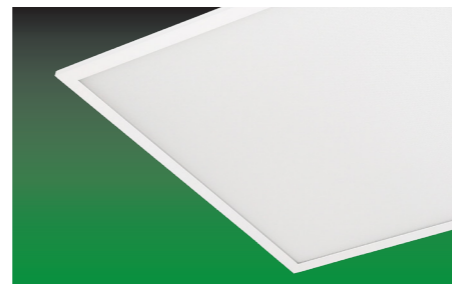
#### DALLAS

Puts light up onto the ceiling, increasing the background luminance.



#### WESTMINSTER

The recessed diffuser means that in normal use the light emitting surface is not in the user's field of view.



#### STERLING

The micro-prismatic diffuser concentrates the light downwards so that  $L_2$  (luminous intensity) is decreased when viewed from the side.

# Emergency lighting testing for offices

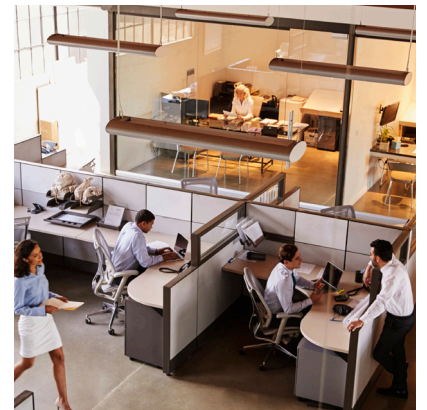


## We have three emergency lighting test solutions for offices.

- **Manual test** is mostly confined to very small office projects.
- **Self-test** will be ideal in many offices, but if testing would be disruptive if it was not carefully scheduled, then addressable self-test would be more suitable.
- **Addressable self-test** is best for large projects and those requiring control and scheduling of when testing takes place.

	Manual test	Self-test	Addressable self-test
Initial purchase cost	Lowest	Medium Self-test fittings cost c37% more than manual test fittings	Highest cost
£ Pay-back	Worst value	Excellent. <2 years Over the warranted 7 year life the return is >3 times the outlay	Project dependant
Installation cost	Medium cost Key-switches are required	Lowest cost No key-switches are required and no DALI bus	Highest cost DALI bus required
Running cost	Highest cost Monthly and annual tests required	Lowest cost All testing is automated. Zero labour costs.	Lowest cost All testing is automated. Zero labour costs.
Testing reliability	Low Testing is easily overlooked. Individual fittings can be missed	High No human involvement. Fully automatic	High No human involvement. Fully automatic
Fault reporting reliability	Low Totally dependent on the tester. No scope for end-users to spot and report failures	High Visual and audible warnings are obvious to end-users.	High Visual and audible warnings, plus central reporting
System integrity	At risk	Assured	Assured





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