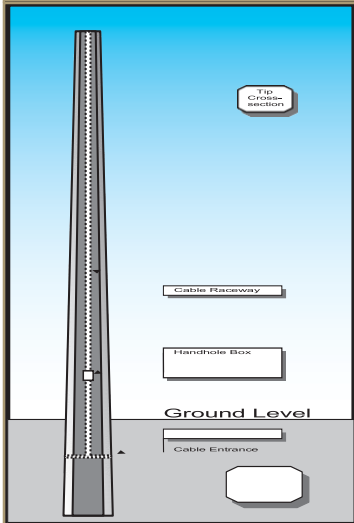


Glossary of Terms



BREAKING STRENGTH

This is the approximate load which, when applied at a point two feet below the tip of the pole, will cause structural failure of the pole.

CONCRETE STRENGTH

This is a reference to the compressive strength of the concrete in pounds per square inch as measured by testing representative samples at twenty-eight days after casting.

DEAD LOAD

This refers to the load on the pole resulting from the attachment of luminaires, luminaire supports and other permanent attachments.

E.P.A. "Effective Projected Area"

This is the effective projected area in square feet of luminaires, luminaire supports and other permanently attached items which are subject to wind load.

GROUND LINE

The point at which an embedded poles enters the ground or is otherwise restrained. The point at which a pole with a bolt-down base is attached to the foundation.

GROUND LINE BENDING MOMENT

The product of any horizontally applied load at any point on the pole multiplied by its height above ground line.

LIVE LOADS

These are loads applied to the pole as a result of wind, ice or other loads of temporary nature.

ULTIMATE GROUND LINE BENDING MOMENT

This is the bending moment, applied to the pole which will cause structural failure of the pole. This is the result of multiplying the load indicated in the column titled "Breaking Load" times a distance of two feet less than pole height (length of pole above ground). The ultimate ground line moment is the product of the nominal bending strength multiplied by a strength reduction factor of 0.9 per ACI 318 latest edition. Figures in "Ultimate Ground Line Moment" column assume embedment of 10% of pole length plus two feet; however, these same Moments apply to bolt-down base poles. The figures in this column on technical charts are maximum moments expected to be applied to the pole (or foundation). Appropriate load factors should be used by the designer.

General Information

- 1) Different colors, finishes and exposed aggregate are available upon request.
- 2) Longer lengths of poles available upon request.
- 3) 7000 PSI concrete is standard; higher strengths are available if required.
- 4) STRENGTH: In most cases a higher ground line moment, breaking strength and EPA can be attained without going to a larger pole.
- 5) EFFECTIVE PROJECTED AREA (EPA): Lonestar Prestress Mfg., Inc. concrete poles and mounting arms have been designed in accordance with accepted engineering practices to be structurally capable of withstanding wind loads and velocity pressure using a gust wind speed of at least 140 mph. Poles to meet higher wind loads are available.
- 6) HOLES: Holes are precast to meet your specifications and requirements for mounting attachments, most any desired arrangement can be provided. Contact Lonestar Prestress Mfg. for any questions about field drilling poles.
- 7) INSTALLATION: Lonestar Prestress Mfg. concrete poles are designed for setting directly into the ground, without the use of poured in place foundations, similar to the setting of wood poles. After the hole is drilled, the pole is set and plumbed, the earth is then back-filled and tamped. The depth is dependent on the nature of the soil and the anticipated load. Where it is impossible to embed the poles in the ground, such as on bridges or overpasses, a bolt-down base plate is available.
- 8) To specify a base plate for base mounted poles add the suffix BP to catalog numbers. Customer to supply the bolt circle drawings or template.

Product Code Legend

CONCRETE POLES

The 1st two digits of the product code depicts the size of the pole relative to total length.		The 3rd digit of the product code depicts the type of pole relative to strength and engineering.		The 4th digit of the product code depicts the type of mounting related to the fixture to be used or any other special feature of the pole.		The 5th digit depicts the pole relative to shape. For brackets (96) the 5th digit depicts length in feet.		The 6th digit of the product code depicts the pole relative to the color and finish.	
Example: 352001		Example: 352001		Example: 352001		Example: 352001		Example: 352001	
CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION
10	10 ft. Pole	1	Type I	0	Top Mount	1	Octagonal	0	Buff
15	15 ft. Pole	2	Type II	1	Side Mount	2	Waterford	1	White
20	20 ft. Pole	3	Type III	2	Tenon Top	3	Tenon Type	2	Gray
25	25 ft. Pole	4	Type IV	3	Distribution Pole	4	Square Straight	3	Brown
30	30 ft. Pole	5	Type V Specialty	4	Transmission Pole	5	Stadium	4	Exposed Aggregate
35	35 ft. Pole			5	Stadium Pole	0	Square Tapered	5	Black
40	40 ft. Pole			6	Custom Design			6	Special
45	45 ft. Pole			7	No Fixture Solid Concrete				
50	50 ft. Pole								
55	55 ft. Pole								
60	60 ft. Pole								
65	65 ft. Pole								
70	70 ft. Pole								

BRACKETS

Example: 966967		Example: 966967		Example: 966967		Example: 966967		Example: 966967	
94	Panel	6	Single Arm Single Light	8	Steel	1	1 Foot	6	Special
95	Foundation	7	Double Arm 180° Double Light	9	Aluminum	2	2 Foot	7	Aluminum
96	Bracket	8	Triple Arm 120° Three Light			3	3 Foot	8	Primed
97	Pole Cap	9	Quad Arm 90° Four Light			4	4 Foot	9	Galvanized
99	Stores	0	Custom Design			5	5 Foot		
						6	Clamp Type 6 Foot		
						7	Bull Horn 7 Foot		
						8	Upsweep 8 Foot		
						9	Special 9 Foot		
						0	10 Foot		

The basic wind speed, V , used in the determination of design wind loads on buildings and other structures, shall be as given in Figure 6-1 of ASCE 7-05.