MANDATORY MEASURES
DAYLIGHTING

Reference: Sub-Chapter 4, Section 130.1(d)
Daylighting Controls

- General lighting in the areas under skylights and directly adjacent to windows must have daylighting controls.
- Lighting in daylit zones should have multi-level steps, per Table 130.1-A
- Light levels provided at night should be available at all other times
- When sufficient daylight is available, controls must reduce lighting power by at least 65%
DAYLIGHT ZONES

Areas within a building that are close enough to a source of daylight that daylight harvesting is possible are considered within a “daylight zone.”

**Skylit Zone:** An area illuminated by one or more skylights

**Primary Sidelit Zone:** A daylit area directly adjacent to one or more windows

**Secondary Sidelit Zone:** An area not directly adjacent to a window that still receives some daylight through its proximity to the window

*Daylight zones must be marked on building floor plans.*
CALCULATING A SKYLIT ZONE

Calculation Steps:

1. Define the approximate shape of the opening of the skylight
2. Determine the ceiling height (CH)
3. Multiply the CH by 0.7
4. Add this value in all directions around the skylight (starting at the edge of the rough opening)
5. Subtract any area in which has a permanent obstruction taller than half the distance from the floor to the bottom of the skylight

**Width and length** = Opening of skylight + (0.7 X ceiling height from opening)
CALCULATING A SKYLIT ZONE

Add in all Directions

0.7 x CH

Add in all Directions
CALCULATING PRIMARY SIDELIT ZONES

Calculation Steps
1. Determine the window head height for each window.
2. The depth of the zone is one window head height (HH) into the area adjacent to the window.
3. The width of the zone is the width of the window plus half the window head height on each side of the window.
4. Subtract any area on a plan that is blocked by a permanent obstruction that is six feet or taller.

\[ \text{Depth} = \text{Window head height (HH)} \]

\[ \text{Width} = \text{Window width plus 0.5 window height} \]
CALCULATING THE SECONDARY SIDELIT ZONES

Calculation Steps

1. Add one additional window head height to the same dimensions determined for primary sidelit zones.

2. Subtract any area that is blocked by a permanent obstruction that is six feet or taller.
PRESCRIPTIVE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT FOR SECONDARY SIDELIT ZONES

When using the prescriptive compliance method, the automatic daylighting controls requirements for primary sidelit zones also apply to general lighting luminaires that are at least 50% in a secondary sidelit zone.
ACTIVITY: CALCULATING DAYLIT ZONES

Using the office lobby floor plan in your workbook, calculate and draw:

1. Primary sidelit zones
2. Secondary sidelit zones

Assume the following:

- Window head height: 10 ft
Notes:
1. Window Head Height = 10 ft
2. Doors are glass (count as windows)
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ROOFTOP MONITORS

The standards define skylights as glazing having a **slope less than 60 degrees from horizontal**. Because rooftop monitors have a slope greater than 60 degrees, they are therefore considered windows. Below is the daylit zone for a rooftop monitor with a window 4ft high projecting over a 10ft tall roof.
Large enclosed spaces, such as large open offices, are required to have a minimum amount of daylight available when using the prescriptive method of compliance. The minimum requirements apply to both conditioned and unconditioned spaces that are:

1. In Climate Zones 2–15
2. Have a floor area greater than 5,000 ft²
3. Have a ceiling height greater than 15 ft
4. Have a general lighting system with a power density greater than 0.5 W/ft²

Buildings that meet the above criteria must have:

- At least 75% of the floor space of the building in a primary sidelit zone or a skylit zone
- No more than 5% of the roof area may contain skylights