

American National Standard

For Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment— Concrete Lighting Poles

Secretariat:

National Electrical Manufacturers Association

Approved October 18, 2013 Published January 31, 2014

American National Standards Institute, Inc.

ANSI C136.46-2013 Page ii

NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER

The information in this publication was considered technically sound by the consensus of persons engaged in the development and approval of the document at the time it was developed. Consensus does not necessarily mean that there is unanimous agreement among every person participating in the development of this document.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards and guideline publications, of which the document contained herein is one, are developed through a voluntary consensus standards development process. This process brings together volunteers and/or seeks out the views of persons who have an interest in the topic covered by this publication. While NEMA administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the development of consensus, it does not write the document and it does not independently test, evaluate, or verify the accuracy or completeness of any information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards and guideline publications.

NEMA disclaims liability for any personal injury, property, or other damages of any nature whatsoever, whether special, indirect, consequential, or compensatory, directly or indirectly resulting from the publication, use of, application, or reliance on this document. NEMA disclaims and makes no guaranty or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of any information published herein, and disclaims and makes no warranty that the information in this document will fulfill any of your particular purposes or needs. NEMA does not undertake to guarantee the performance of any individual manufacturer or seller's products or services by virtue of this standard or guide.

In publishing and making this document available, NEMA is not undertaking to render professional or other services for or on behalf of any person or entity, nor is NEMA undertaking to perform any duty owed by any person or entity to someone else. Anyone using this document should rely on his or her own independent judgment or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances. Information and other standards on the topic covered by this publication may be available from other sources, which the user may wish to consult for additional views or information not covered by this publication.

NEMA has no power, nor does it undertake to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this document. NEMA does not certify, test, or inspect products, designs, or installations for safety or health purposes. Any certification or other statement of compliance with any health or safety–related information in this document shall not be attributable to NEMA and is solely the responsibility of the certifier or maker of the statement.

ANSI C136.46-2013 Page iii

> AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Approval of an American National Standard requires verification by ANSI. ANSI states that the requirements for due process, consensus, and other criteria for approval have been met by the standards developer.

Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means significantly more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and a concerted effort be made toward their resolution.

The use of American National Standards is completely voluntary; their existence does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether they have approved the standards or not, from: manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standards.

The American National Standards Institute does not develop standards, and will under no circumstances give an interpretation of any American National Standard. Moreover, no person shall have the right or authority to issue an interpretation of an American National Standard in the name of the American National Standards Institute. Requests for interpretations should be addressed to the secretariat or sponsor whose name appears on the title page of this standard.

Caution Notice: This American National Standard may be revised or withdrawn at any time. The procedures of the American National Standards Institute require that action be taken periodically to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard. Purchasers of American National Standards may receive current information on all standards by calling or writing the American National Standards Institute.

Published by

National Electrical Manufacturers Association 1300 North 17th Street, Rosslyn, VA 22209

© Copyright 2013 by National Electrical Manufacturers Association
All rights reserved including translation into other languages, reserved under the Universal Copyright
Convention, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and the International
and Pan American Copyright Conventions.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, and without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America.

ANSI C136.46-2013 Page iv
Page iv
and the state of t
 1.
<this blank.="" intentionally="" left="" page=""></this>
© 2014 National Electrical Manufacturers Association

ANSI C136.46-2013 Page v

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Fore	vord	
1	Scope	
	Normative References	
3 4	Informative References	
	Pole Classification and Design Considerations	
5.1	General	
5.1.1	User Provided Specifications	2
5.1.2	Manufacturer Responsibility	. 2
	1 Design Requirements for Various Classifications	
	Materials	
6.1	Cement	
6.2	Pigments	
6.3	Water	3
6.4	Aggregates	3
6.5	Admixtures	3
6.6	Reinforcing Steel	3
6.6.1	Pre-Stressed Longitudinal Reinforcing Steel	:
6.6.2	Non-Pre-Stressed Longitudinal Reinforcing Steel (Rebar)	4
6.6.3	Helical Reinforcement	
7 7.1	ManufacturingConcrete Coverage	
	-	
7.2	Concrete Strength	
7.3	Raceway	
7.4	Pole Tops	4
7.5	Environmental	4
8	Wiring and Access	2
8.1	Wiring Apertures	4
8.1.1	Reinforcement	4
8.1.2	Distance	
8.1.3 8.2	Width	
	Hand Hole	
8.3	Grounding	
	Marking	
9.1	Length and Classification	
9.2	Record Maintenance	
10	Standard Tolerances	
	Structural Testing	
11.1	Transverse Bending Strength Testing	
11.1. 11.1.		
11.1. 11.1.		
11.1.		
11.2	Torsional Testing	
11.3	Cracking Testing	. 6

ANSI C136.46-2013 Page vi

11.4	Acceptance Criteria for Interpreting Test Results	6
11.5	Ongoing Testing	6
	Base-Plate Poles	
12.2	Attachment	6
	Allowable Deflectione 2 Maximum Allowable Deflection with Standard Assumptions	

ANSI C136.46-2013 Page vii

FOREWORD

At the time this standard was approved the ANSI C136 committee was composed of the following members:

Alabama Power

American Electric Lighting

Caltrans

Ceravision

City of Kansas City, Missouri

City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Street Lighting

Duke Energy

Duke Energy - Florida Eaton's Cooper Lighting Edison Electric Institute

EPRI

EYE Lighting International of N.A., Inc.

Florida Power and Light FRE Composites (2005) Inc.

GE Lighting

Georgia Power Company
Gulf Power Company

Hapco Aluminum Pole Products

Holophane An Acuity Brands Company

Hubbell Lighting, Inc.

Inovus Solar

Intelligent Illuminations Inc. Kauffman Consulting, LLC LED Roadway Lighting LITES

National Grid

OSRAM SYLVANIA Inc.

Philips HADCO

Philips Lumec

PNNL

ROAM/DTL SELC Lighting

Shakespeare Composite Structures South Carolina Electric & Gas SouthConn Technologies, Inc.

StressCrete Ltd/King Luminaire Co., Inc.

Sunrise Technologies, Inc./FP Outdoor Lighting Controls

TE Connectivity

Toshiba International Corporation

Utility Metals Division of Fabricated Metals, LLC

Valmont Structures

Vamas Engineering and Consultants

Vandal Shields Xcel Energy ANSI C136.46-2013 Page 1

1 SCOPE

This standard applies to concrete lighting poles used in roadway and area lighting equipment and includes nomenclature, performance criteria, marking and recordkeeping requirements, and certain minimal material needs. It does not cover concrete poles manufactured with any modified concrete mix incorporating the use of polymers or other modifiers.

2 NORMATIVE REFERENCES

This standard incorporates by reference provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed below. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

ASTM A416 Pre-stressing Steel Reinforcement

ASTM C-150 Cement ASTM C-494 Admixtures

3 INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with the following publications. The latest edition of the publication applies (including amendments).

AASHTO LTS Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires

and Traffic Signals

ANSI C136.3 American National Standard for Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment—

Luminaire Attachments

ANSI C136.21 American National Standard for Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment—Vertical

Tenons Used with Post-Top Mounted Luminaires

CSA A14 Concrete Poles

ASTM A82-97a Standard Specification for Steel Wire, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement

4 DEFINITIONS

Anchor Base: A base plate attached to the butt of a pole by approved means to accommodate anchor bolts connected to a foundation.

Aperture: Any opening in a pole more than 2 in (50 mm) across the width, or more than 4 in (100 mm) along the length of the pole.

Arm: A structural member attached approximately perpendicularly to a pole to which a luminaire may be attached.

Bolt Circle: The diameter of a circle that intersects the anchor bolts that are spaced an equal distance from each other.

Static Cast Pole: A pole in which the concrete is compacted by means of vibration.

Classification Test: The bending test described in sections 11.1 and 11.2 to verify the designed performance of a pole.

Cracking Load: The load applied to a pole to create a bending moment that causes the pole to form a crack, while under load attaining a width of 0.004 in (0.1 mm), which usually occurs on the tension face of the pole.