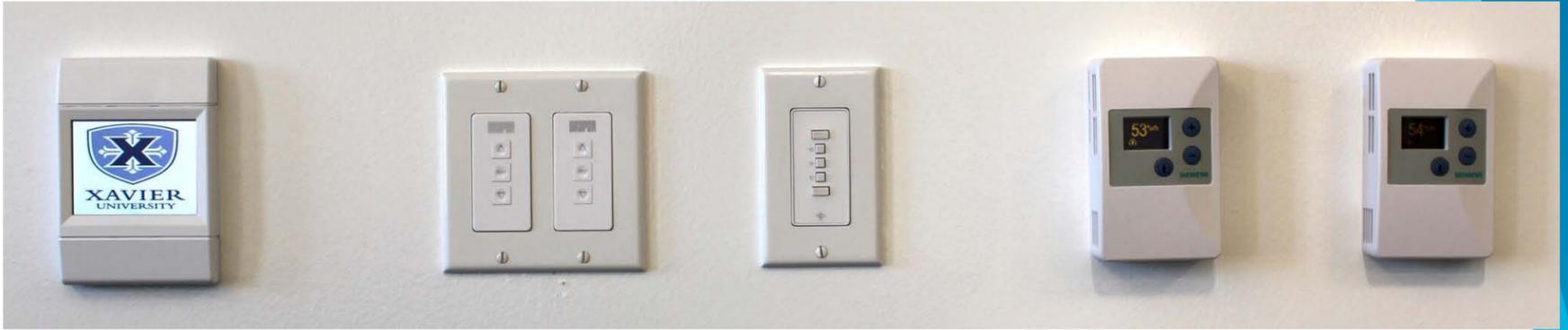




ALTER HALL CLASSROOM OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This is a high performance building. Its actual performance relies on you.

Classroom Controls



Lighting Control Station

Projector screen controls

Motorized shade control

CO2 sensor (HVAC)

Thermostat (HVAC)

Lighting & Electrical Controls

To optimize energy efficiency of the building, use “ALL OFF” as much as possible. When you leave the space, turn off the lights.

This building is equipped with 100% LED lighting, the most efficient lighting source available.

The lighting in each classroom has three preset light levels:



- “GENERAL” mode for broad activity and general discussion
- “A/V” mode for projection
- “ALL OFF” for natural light only

Each classroom space also has full dimming control of each zone.



Each zone has been given a unique label with on/off control as well as a slide dimmer.

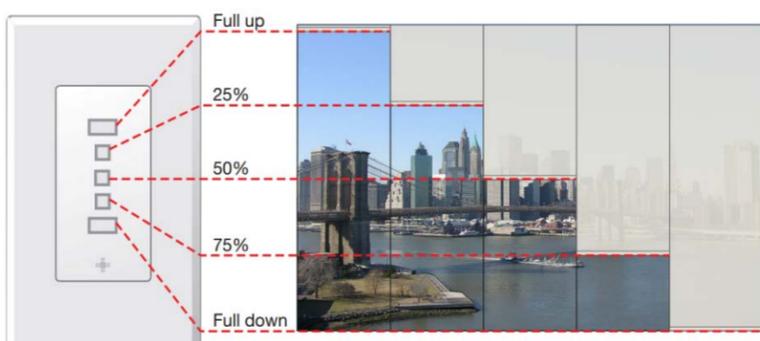
Projection Screen Control

The projection screens will come down automatically when the projectors are turned on via the media center. The projection screens may be raised or lowered manually by this control station on the wall.

Motorized Shade Control

To optimize the energy efficiency of the building, raise the shades whenever possible to allow natural light to fill the space, reducing the need for artificial lighting.

All classrooms with access to natural light have been provided with motorized shades. These shades are controlled only through this wall switch. This is a 5-button switch with the following preset locations: full up, 25%, 50%, 75%, and full down.



HVAC Controls

HVAC—Temperature Controls

To optimize the energy efficiency of the building, use the highest temperature setting in the summer and the lowest in the winter.

The thermostat has been set to allow adjustment from 71 to 75 degrees in conjunction with a campus-wide effort to reduce energy.

HVAC—Ventilation Controls

To optimize the energy efficiency of the building, when the outside air temperature is within 71-75 degrees and it is not raining, open the windows to let fresh air in. This will eliminate the need to provide fresh air that must be conditioned via the mechanical ventilation system.

Carbon dioxide (CO2) sensors measure and display classroom CO2 levels in parts per million (ppm) based on occupancy. When occupancy is high, this number will rise. The ventilation system then adjusts the amount of outside air supplied to the classroom to maintain ideal indoor air quality.

Features of the space



Occupancy sensor

Each space has an occupancy sensor to turn the lighting off when the room is unoccupied.



Daylight Sensor

Each space with natural light also has a daylight sensor. This sensor is programmed to dim the artificial lighting in the room when there is sufficient natural light.



Daylight and Occupancy Sensor integrated into the light fixture

For all classrooms with suspended lighting, the above two devices have been integrated into the body of the light fixtures as shown here.