

LIGHTING OF TELEPHONE CALL OFFICES

1. General.—Departmental policy relative to the lighting of telephone call offices, i.e. kiosks and cabinets, is given in TELEPHONES, Call Offices, A 3007 and A 3008. This Instruction deals with the lamps and fittings required to provide the lighting. The electrical installation in telephone kiosks is dealt with in General, C 3500 and power supply agreements in General, A 0502.

2. Gas lighting.—Wherever practicable gas lighting should be replaced with electric lighting. Gas lighting may not be installed inside a new kiosk or cabinet without first referring the matter to the Eng. Dept. (P).

Where gas lighting cannot be replaced, the maintenance of the fittings will be undertaken by the gas supply authority concerned.

★3. Electric lamps.—One electric lamp should be installed inside the kiosk or cabinet to provide illumination for the users of the call office, and in most kiosks to illuminate the opal signs showing the word TELEPHONE to the outside. Normally a Lamp, General Service, 25 watt should be used, but where this will not give sufficient illumination to the opal sign, or improved lighting may help to prevent malicious damage, a 40- or 60-watt general service lamp may be used.

A Lamp, Rough Service, 25 or 40 watt should be used to minimize frequency of renewal of lamps where excessive vibration causes premature failure. Rough service lamps are less efficient than general service lamps however (see B 1106) and should not be used if premature failure can be prevented by the use of Lampholder No. 1D (see par. 7).

4. Cabinets.—Fitting, E.L., No. 19 should be installed in all standard cabinets except Cabinets, Telephone, 6 ft. 6 in., Folding Door. This fitting includes a grille for ventilation of the cabinet. The fitting is designed for a 25-watt lamp (general service or rough service) and a larger lamp must not be used as it would cause overheating.

Cabinets, Telephone, 6 ft. 6 in., Folding Door should be fitted with a Lampholder No. 5.

5. Switching.—The lamp in a cabinet on Post Office premises should be controlled by a switch placed in a convenient position for operation by the responsible Post Office staff and out of reach of members of the public. If this arrangement is uneconomical or impracticable, a switch operated by the cabinet door may be provided as shown in Drg. P/EL 168.

On the premises of British Railways and other authorities where a cabinet or a kiosk is installed, the light switch should be placed in a position agreed

with the authority concerned. Time switches should not be provided.

Time switches in kiosks are dealt with in General, C 3500.

6. Lighting fittings for kiosks.—Normally a bare lamp is used inside Kiosks Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6. Fitting, E.L., No. 5A was used in Kiosk No. 1 but is now obsolete. Where replacement is necessary Fitting, E.L., No. 5 should be used.

Bracket, E.L., B 16, which is now obsolete, was provided on the outside of Kiosk No. 4 to illuminate the stamp-selling machine. Where replacement is necessary a bracket should be made up locally according to Drg. P/EL 637 and fitted with a 25-watt lamp.

Where it is necessary to protect the lamp from malicious breakage a Fitting, E.L., No. 20 should be installed in any kiosk other than a Kiosk No. 1. This is a robust, well-glass fitting (Drg. P/EL 303) which may be opened with a Key for Fitting E.L. The fitting is designed for use in Kiosks No. 6 as shown in Drg. P/EL 636 but can be installed in other kiosks. The arrangement for Kiosks Nos. 2 and 4 is shown in Drg. P/EL 639 and the arrangement for Kiosk No. 3 is shown in Drgs. P/EL 638 and P/EL 640. The additional parts required should be made up locally.

7. Lampholders.—Lampholder No. 1C should normally be fitted in Kiosks Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 and attached to the ceiling boss in Kiosks 2, 3 and 4 with a Pendant, Brass, P3 and in Kiosks No. 6 with a Pendant, Brass, P4, as shown in Drg. P/EL 152. For Kiosk No. 3 Mark 2, the lampholder is attached to a Cover, Boxes, Conduit, Dome, Galvanized as shown in Drg. P/EL 162.

Lampholder No. 1C as shown in Drg. P/EL 634 is similar to other brass lampholders but provided with locking rings to prevent unauthorized removal of the lamp. Two locking rings are threaded on to the lampholder in place of a shade ring and a third slotted, unthreaded, ring is provided. The top threaded ring should be screwed up against the union ring of the lampholder and tightened by means of a Spanner, Long, Lampholder. This prevents unscrewing of the union ring to release the lower part of the lampholder complete with the lamp. The unthreaded lamp ring should be slipped over the lampholder with the slots in line with the bayonet slots in the lampholder. The lamp should then be inserted in the lampholder with the bayonet pins in the slots of the ring. The lower threaded ring should then be screwed downwards against the slotted ring, using the Spanner, Long, Lampholder to lock the lamp in position.

The locking rings have sharp edges so that after tightening with the spanner they cannot be loosened with the fingers.

Although the lampholder will prevent theft of the lamp complete, it will not prevent the lamp bulb from being broken from the lamp cap by an intending thief. Where frequent breakages of lamps have occurred Fitting, E.L., No. 20 should be installed to protect the bulb.

Lampholder No. 1D (Drg. P/EL 635) is similar to No. 1C but sprung to reduce transmission of vibra-

tion from the kiosk to the lamp. Where premature failure of lamp filaments occurs with Lampholder No. 1C, Lampholder No. 1D should be substituted. Lampholder No. 1D may be used in Fitting, E.L., No. 20 if necessary to reduce vibration of the lamp. If premature failure of general service lamps occurs when used in Lampholder No. 1D, rough service lamps should be used instead.

References:—B 1106
(P1/1) General, A 0502, C 3500
TELEPHONES, Call Offices, A 3007, A 3008

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