



Providing Outdoor Path of Egress

Defining the Path of Egress

Under emergency conditions, it's important to evacuate a building as quickly and safely as possible. In the absence of interior lighting due to an interruption in the normal power supply, the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code calls for illumination of the egress pathway using an emergency lighting source. Specific designated egress pathway areas are targeted for emergency illumination — stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators, walkways, and exit passages.

These designated egress pathways, along with appropriate directional egress markings (exit signage), are intended to safely guide and direct building occupants to a "public way."

The NFPA 101 Para. 3.3.193 defines "public way" as:

"A street, alley, or other similar parcel of land essentially open to the outside air deeded, dedicated, or otherwise appropriated to the public, for public use and having a clear width and height of not less than 10 ft (3050 mm)."

Deciding what is, or is not, the "public way" is a question that continually puzzles lighting designers, electrical contractors and building owners. Could it be the area first encountered when evacuees pass through the last designated building "exit way," or is it located some undefined distance away from the building?

Code Interpretation

Ultimately, it is up to the local authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) to interpret the code and determine

what and where the public way actually is. This is a challenge for manufacturers. If all inspectors interpreted the code similarly, it would be simple to create a single, catch-all solution. Since interpretations vary wildly, Hubbell Lighting Inc. has responded by creating various solutions to capture a variety of applications.

Even though the final decision rests with the AHJ on what the public way actually is, one thing, however, is clearly defined: the requirement for an emergency lighting source now includes the building exterior as well as the interior.

Interior vs. Exterior Considerations

Incorporating emergency lighting inside a building's conditioned space is fairly straight forward. On the other hand, emergency lighting on the exterior of a building is exposed to extreme temperatures and wet weather conditions such as rain, sleet, and snow.



Keep in mind when considering an emergency lighting product for a building exterior:

- Temperature negatively effects both battery life and capacity;
- Elements such as rain, sleet, and snow can damage the batteries and electronics of a unit.



Hubbell Lighting, Inc. Solutions

This guide is designed to help you determine the best solution for a particular egress requirement whether you are illuminating a path of egress just outside the exit door or illuminating a path of egress to a main road 300 feet out. Solutions are available from Hubbell Lighting Inc. brands Dual-Lite, AAL, Kim Lighting, and Hubbell Outdoor.



Solution 1: Remote Lighting Heads

Indoor emergency lighting or combination units with remote capacity that power outdoor remote heads (normally off). Economical solution.

HCX combination exit sign and emergency lighting unit with remote capacity



LZ high capacity emergency lighting unit with remote capacity



LM emergency lighting unit with remote capacity

OCR outdoor MR16 wet location remote heads



OMS outdoor PAR 36 incandescent remote heads



Solution 2: Outdoor Emergency Lighting

Outdoor, wet location listed emergency lighting unit (normally off) with optional battery heater. A simple solution requiring no wiring to remote battery sources.

PG Series Outdoor Emergency Lighting Units



Solution 3: CFL Outdoor Lighting

Normally on, outdoor fixtures with cold weather, compact fluorescent battery packs. Simple single fixture solution only limited to temperature range of the compact fluorescent lamp.

Hubbell Outdoor Laredo Full Cutoff Wallpacks



Dual-Lite Ridgeline™ Fixtures



Kim Lighting Bounce Bollard



Solution 4: Outdoor Lighting Fixtures With Internal Remote Lamp

Normally on fixtures which include a separate DC normally off lamp for emergency egress. Normally off DC lamp is connected to indoor emergency lighting unit or combination unit with remote capacity. Single fixture solution with no temperature constraints.

AAL Hidden Egress Post Top Adaptor



AAL Venere™ Series Wall Sconces with Egress Illumination



Solution 5: Normally On LED Sconce and Decorative Remote



Normally on outdoor decorative wall sconce powered by line voltage and/or emergency operation powered by a remote DC source such as an emergency lighting or combo unit with extra capacity. No temperature constraints.



Solution 6: Central Lighting Inverters

Use existing normally on, outdoor fixtures (wallpacks, bollards, step lights, side lighting) and connect them into a central lighting inverter system. This solution provides the highest light output over a large area and centralized maintenance while keeping the attractive appearance of the lighting design.



LiteGear™ 100 watt inverter power system. Compatible with compact and linear fluorescent, induction, incandescent, and LED lamps.

Synchron 400-2100VA, small footprint, wall mountable, single-phase central lighting inverter. Compatible with compact and linear fluorescent, induction, incandescent, HID, and LED lamps.



LSN 1.0-17.5KVA, single-phase central lighting inverter with standard self-diagnostic, communication capability. Compatible with compact and linear fluorescent, induction, incandescent, HID, and LED lamps.

Dual-Lite • www.dual-lite.com

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