

Gates Hall Lighting and Temperature Control

Lighting Control

The lighting control for Gates follows the current Campus standard for energy and sustainability and NYS building code. Stairwells are always ON and common spaces turn ON/OFF based on occupancy. Private offices and conference rooms are controlled as vacancy sensors which require the occupants to turn on the lights MANUALLY and they turn OFF when the space has been unoccupied for greater than 30 minutes. Exterior rooms and corridors also have daylighting controls which automatically dim the fixtures to maintain a fixed setpoint (30 foot-candles) when daylight levels are sufficiently high.

Top/Bottom buttons	turns light on/off
Middle buttons	dimmer adjustment

Temperature Control

The temperature control for Gates follows the current Campus standard for energy and sustainability and NYS building code. Each room controls its temperature to a heating or cooling setpoint which has a fixed, code-required deadband of 5 degF. The base setpoints are 70 degF heating and 75 degF cooling. Private offices and conference rooms can have their ranges adjusted 2 degF lower (68 heat/73 cool) or 2 degF higher (72 heat/77 cool). **The controls also allow the room temperatures to drift lower in heating or higher in cooling when the space is not occupied or during scheduled off hours (anytime outside of 6 am to 6 pm Monday-Friday).** Some key operational items are noted below to help the occupants understand what they can expect in the room temperature control.

1. The displayed number on the thermostat is the actual room temperature.
2. Pressing the up or down arrow one time will display the room temperature setpoints for heating and cooling. They will always be 5 degF apart.
3. Pressing the Up/DN arrows again will change the setpoint range up or down by one degree per press, limited to 2 degrees higher or lower.
4. When the temperature is between the heating and cooling setpoints, the room is supplied neutral temperature ventilation air.
5. When the room is at or above the cooling setpoint, the system will actively cool the space by using the chilled beams in the ceiling.
6. When the room is at or below the heating setpoint, those rooms with an exterior exposure will actively heat the space by using the baseboard finned tube heaters.
7. **Under most conditions, the room will not be at setpoint when the space is initially occupied since the spaces are allowed to drift outside of their normal control range during unoccupied periods.**

Please refer questions concerning lighting and temperature controls to John Keefe (jmk46@cornell.edu)

Please report issues with room temperatures by submitting a Facilities ticket through this link: <http://help.coecis.cornell.edu>