

ASTA LED Sports Lights

High-Performance Sports Lighting



ASTA sports lighting across a six-court tennis complex, poles set outside the fence line.

EXTREME-LIFE: Superior heat sink design yields an L70B10 rating above 200,000 hours for virtually maintenance-free performance.

Lasting Durability: ASTAs feature a marine-grade finish, 20ka surge protection, and IP66/IK10 ratings for resilience in extreme weather.

Optics and Kelvin Options: Multiple optics and Kelvin options enhance efficiency, limit light trespass, and facilitate dark sky-friendly sports facility lighting.

Lighting Built for the Play, Not Just the Surface

A player tracks a ball moving at speed. An official calls what happens at the far line. A spectator follows both from the seats. All three need light on the playing surface, light that does not glare back into their eyes, and light that stays inside the fence line. Average footcandles alone deliver none of that.

ASTA is a sports area and flood luminaire family engineered for that job. Eighteen models from 40W to 1,440W share one standardized housing, fourteen optics aim the light, and an IP66 / IK10 marine-grade build keeps it working through salt air, hurricane wind, blowing sand, and stray balls. Where a court or field goes dark, play stops — ASTA is built so it does not.

Extreme longevity

L70B10 above 200,000 hours.
Thermally isolated LED matrices hold 70% of output past 78 years of club play at 49 hours a week. No relamping season, no lift rental, no dark court on game night.

Glare and spill control

Spill-control optics and back-light shields hold light below the horizontal. Published court layouts run a glare rating as low as GR 34 with 0.5% upward light ratio (per ANSI/IES RP-6-24 tennis layouts).

Uniformity by optic

Type II through Type V distributions and 10° to 90° floods put footcandles on the court and nowhere else. Every optic rotates 90° left or right without moving the fixture.



ASTA luminaires on a twelve-court pickleball complex. Poles sit on the walkway spine so light crosses each court from two directions.

APPLICATIONS

One Family, Every Surface You Light

Eighteen models share a single housing, so a tennis club, a municipal ballfield, and an indoor court complex specify from the same family with the same optics, the same finish, and the same 5-year warranty or an optional 10-year warranty. Choose an area distribution for uniform surface coverage or a flood distribution for long throws from tall poles.

1,440W

MAX POWER

184,320

MAX LUMENS

156

LM/W, UP TO

200,000h

L70 EXTREME-LIFE

Tennis and pickleball

Court-side layouts on 25 to 40 ft poles, with spill-control optics for clubs and courts built beside homes.

Baseball and softball

Infield and outfield zones lit from six- or eight-pole systems, with poles kept out of fixed lines of sight.

Sand volleyball and sand soccer

IP66 sealing and a 5,000-hour salt-spray finish for beach courts, blowing sand, and coastal air.

Basketball and multi-court

Half courts, full courts, and striped multi-sport pads where one layout has to serve several games.

Soccer, football, and track

Uniform pitch and track coverage from four-pole systems, aimed to keep light off the neighbors' property.

Indoor courts and sports centers

High-bay mounting on structure or bracket, with 40° to 90° floods for close-in mounting heights.



ASTA LED sports lights illuminating a softball field.

Performance Summary

Light source	LED	Surge protection	20kA, per IEEE/ANSI C62.41.2
Nominal power	40W – 1,440W (18 models)	Ingress / impact	IP66 / IK10
Efficacy	up to 156 lm/W	Salt spray	5,000-hour, ASTM B117 / ISO 9227
Luminous output	up to 184,320 lm	Vibration	3G, per ANSI C136.31
CCT	3000K, 4000K, 5000K, 5700K	Operating temp.	-40°C to +50°C (to +80°C customizable)
CRI	Ra>70 default / Ra>80 / Ra>90	Rated life	L70B10 >200,000h; L90B10 >60,000h
Input voltage	100-277VAC or 277-480VAC, 50/60Hz	Optics	Type II, III, IV, V; 10°–90° flood
Drive current	700mA, 1050mA, 1400mA	Mounting	L slip fitter, U yoke bracket
Power factor	>0.95 at full load	Housing / finish	Aluminum; 100µm marine-grade powder coat
Harmonic distortion	<10% at full load	Warranty	5 years, 10 years optional

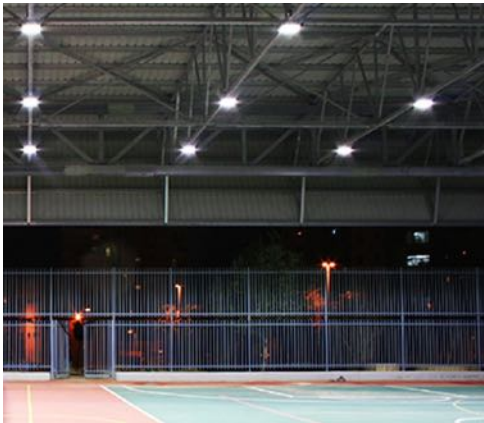
Flux and efficacy at the T5M optic

Model	Power	Modules	Flux	lm/W
AF88XPAC40	40W	1×40W	6,080	152
AF88XPAC80	80W	2×40W	12,160	152
AF88XPAC120	120W	3×40W	18,360	153
AF88XPAC160	160W	4×40W	24,960	156
AF88XPAC200	200W	5×40W	30,800	154
AF88XPAC240	240W	6×40W	36,960	154
AF88XPAC320	320W	8×40W	49,920	156
AF88XPAD60	60W	1×60W	8,340	139
AF88XPAD120	120W	2×60W	16,560	138

Model	Power	Modules	Flux	lm/W
AF88XPAD180	180W	3×60W	25,200	140
AF88XPAD240	240W	4×60W	34,080	142
AF88XPAD300	300W	5×60W	42,600	142
AF88XPAD360	360W	6×60W	50,040	139
AF88XPAD480	480W	8×60W	67,200	140
AF88XPBD720	720W	6×120W	100,080	139
AF88XPBD960	960W	8×120W	133,440	139
AF88XPBE960	960W	6×160W	122,880	128
AF88XPBE1440	1,440W	9×160W	184,320	128

Flux shown at the T5M optic per the fixture test data; other optics vary. PAC models run at 700mA, PAD at 1050mA, PBD and PBE at 1400mA. Add the voltage code L (100-277VAC) or H (277-480VAC) to the model number.

Indoor sports center, structure-mounted ASTA luminaires.



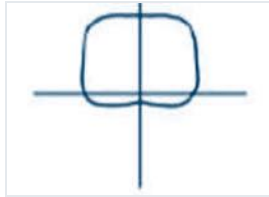
Fourteen Optic Codes, Seventeen Distributions

Light needs optics to send it where it belongs. A court that reads 50 footcandles on average and 15 fc in the corner fails the player standing in the corner. These are the beam distributions ASTA is built with — Type II through Type V, the spill-control beams, and floods from 10° to 90° — so a lighting engineer can put footcandles on the playing surface and nowhere else. Every optic rotates 90° left or right without moving the fixture.



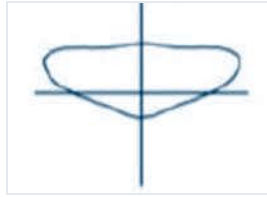
T3S

Type III Short
Parking and entry drives



T3S SC

Type III Short, spill control
Same, house-side controlled



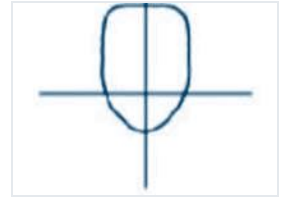
T3M

Type III Medium
Court plus adjacent lot



T3M SC

Type III Medium, spill control
Lots beside homes



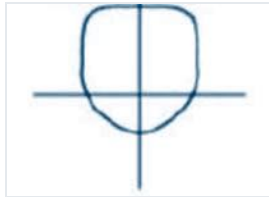
T4VS

Type IV Very Short
Single courts and half courts



T4VVS

Type IV Very Short, spill control
The court optic. Class I tennis



T4S

Type IV Short
Throw from wall or backstop



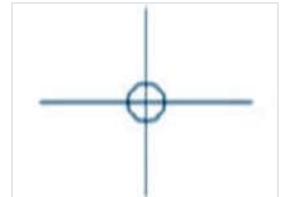
T4M

Type IV Medium
Two courts, one pole line



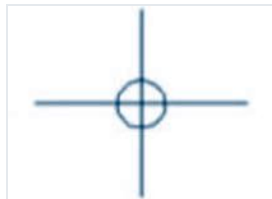
T4M SC

Type IV Medium, spill control
Sand courts beside homes



T10D

10° Flood
Deep outfield, 70 ft poles



T20D

20° Flood
Infields and track straights



T40D

40° Flood
Near field, indoor high bay



T60D

60° Flood
Indoor courts and rinks



T90D

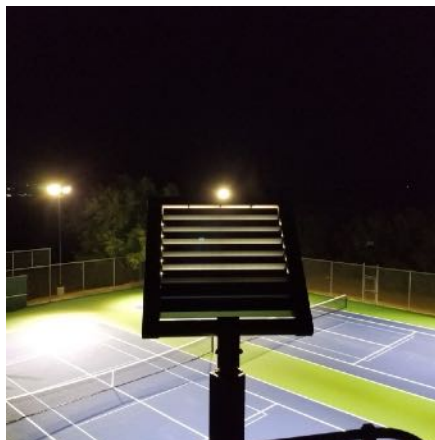
90° Flood
Low indoor ceilings



T5M

Type V Square Medium
Center-pole and square pads

Beam distribution diagrams are shown in the section. The three SC tiles are spill-control versions of their parent distribution. An Access Fixtures lighting engineer specifies them on your photometric study; they are not ordered from the matrix. Two further codes complete the fourteen: T2S (Type II Short) and T5W (Type V Square Wide) — the T5W candela plots appear in the photometry on page 7, and T2S photometric files are supplied on request. Application notes are guidance, not a substitute for a photometric study of your site.



Know the Result Before You Buy

A sports lighting decision is made on four numbers: average footcandles on the playing surface, the maximum-to-minimum uniformity ratio, the glare rating, and the light that leaves the property. A photometric study of your site produces all four before a single fixture ships. A lighting engineer models the courts or field with the same published data ASTA is tested to, and a lighting specialist walks you through every number.

What the study gives you

- Average and minimum footcandles on the playing surface, zone by zone.
- Maximum-to-minimum uniformity against the ANSI/IES RP-6-20 class you are building to.
- Pole locations, mounting heights, aiming angles, and luminaire counts per pole.
- Light-trespass and upward-light detail at the property line.
- Part numbers and the optic code for every luminaire in the layout.

Tested and published to

IES LM-79-19	Photometric and electrical test
IES LM-63-23	Electronic photometric files
IES TM-15-20	Luminaire classification, BUG
ANSI C78.377	Chromaticity
CIE 13.3 / CIE 15	Color rendering and colorimetry
IES LM-80-23	Lumen maintenance, L70 / L90

Files import into AGi32 and Visual, so your engineer models the site with the same numbers we publish.

Aiming and orientation

Standard orientation throws toward the court. The ORL and ORR codes rotate the optics 90° left or right, moving light between the playing surface and the house side without moving the fixture or re-drilling the pole. Published layouts assume a 0.9 maintenance factor, so the design footcandles hold as the installation ages.

Send three things and the study starts

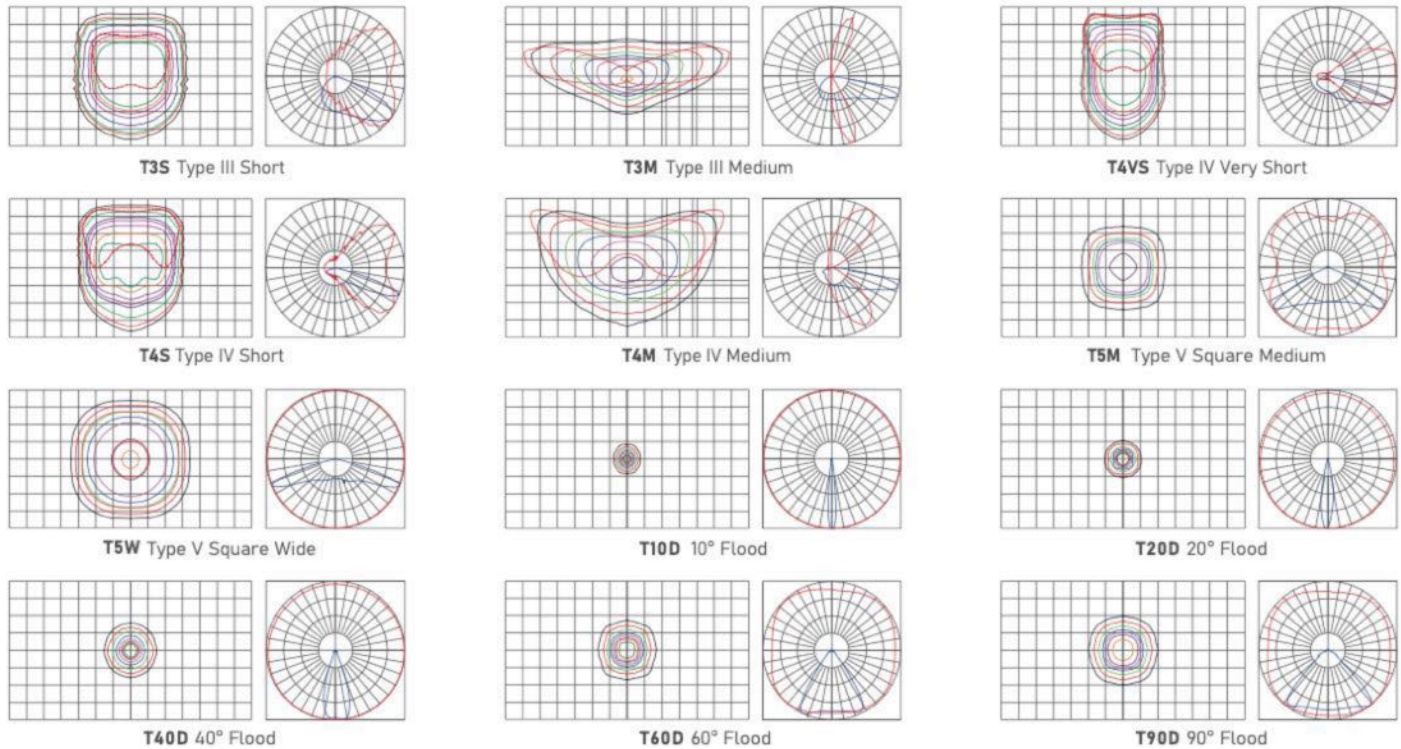
Site dimensions, available or planned mounting heights, and the level of play you are lighting to. A lighting engineer returns the layout, the footcandle and uniformity results, and the electronic files that prove them. Ask your lighting specialist how a study is handled for your project.



Two-pole court layout at dusk. Uniformity, not average footcandles, is what a player feels at the baseline.

Candela Plots and the Ordering Codes

The plots below pair an iso-candela footprint with a polar candela curve for each published distribution. A lighting engineer reads them alongside your court or field geometry, selects the optic and its orientation, then hands back a photometric study and the electronic files that prove it.



Iso-candela plots (left of each pair) and polar candela plots (right), tested per IES LM-79-19 and reported per IES TM-15-20. Spill-control variants share the parent distribution's plot with the house-side component removed.

Orientation and data

Standard orientation throws toward the playing surface. ORL and ORR rotate the optics 90° left or right to move light between the court and the house side without moving the fixture or re-drilling the pole.

Electronic files are published per IES LM-63-23 and imported into AGi32 and Visual, so your engineer models the site with the same numbers we publish.

Reading a plot on a sports project

The iso-candela footprint shows where the light lands relative to the pole; the polar curve shows how much light leaves the fixture at each angle. Together, they tell a lighting engineer whether a distribution reaches the far baseline and whether it clears the fence line.

Spill-control optics hold light below horizontal and off the adjoining property, which protects night skies, reduces trespass complaints, and helps a project meet most local ordinances.



ASTAs illuminate a seaside pair of tennis courts. As the club is adjacent to neighbors on three sides, club management was concerned about light trespass and being dark-sky friendly. Virtually all light off the courts is from lighting outside of the courts.

Footcandle Targets by Sport and Class

Every sport carries its own target, and the target moves with the level of play. Set the class first, then the layout follows. Values below are horizontal illuminance on the playing surface with the maximum-to-minimum uniformity ratio, per ANSI/IES RP-6-24.

Sport / zone	Class I National, televised	Class II Regional, intercollegiate	Class III Local, club	Class IV Recreational, training
Tennis	125 fc · 1.5	75 fc · 1.7	50 fc · 2.0	30 fc · 2.5
Basketball	—	—	30 fc · 3.0	20 fc · 4.0
Baseball / softball — infield	150 fc · 1.3	100 fc · 1.5	50 fc · 2.0	30 fc · 2.5
Baseball / softball — outfield	100 fc · 1.7	75 fc · 2.0	30 fc · 2.5	20 fc · 3.0
Football	100 fc · 1.7	50 fc · 2.0	30 fc · 2.5	20 fc · 3.0
Soccer	75 fc · 1.7	50 fc · 2.0	30 fc · 2.5	20 fc · 3.0
Track and field — field	—	50 fc · 3.0	30 fc · 4.0	20 fc · 4.0
Track and field — track	—	30 fc · 3.0	20 fc · 4.0	20 fc · 4.0

Horizontal illuminance in footcandles, followed by the maximum-to-minimum uniformity ratio, per ANSI/IES RP-6-24. A dash means RP-6-24 publishes no target for that sport at that class. Class descriptions follow RP-6-20: Class I national and international matches with large spectator capacity, Class II regional matches and top-level training, Class III local matches and training, Class IV small and recreational play. The outdoor tennis Class I figure as published in ANSI/IES RP-6-24. RP-6-22 carries 125 fc.

Pickleball, padel, and sand courts

RP-6-20 publishes no separate table for pickleball, padel, sand volleyball, or sand soccer. Set the target from your governing body or facility specification and a lighting engineer builds the layout to it. Clubs commonly light pickleball to the recreational and club tennis levels above.

Cameras change the target

Streaming and broadcast raise both the footcandle target and the color requirement, and add vertical illuminance toward the camera positions. A TLCI 90+ option is available for venues where cameras are present. Confirm the class with your specialist before the layout is designed.



A four-luminaire cross-arm cluster over a clay stadium court, finished to match the venue.

Single-Court Layouts, Class I Through Class IV

Tennis asks more of a lighting system than almost any court sport. The ball is small, it moves fast, and a player looks up into the lights to serve. That makes glare rating and uniformity as important as the footcandle target. The four layouts below are published single-court solutions on four poles, each meeting its RP-6-20 class.

Single court, 60 × 120 ft	Class IV 30 fc	Class III 50 fc	Class II 75 fc	Class I 150 fc
Poles	4 × 25 ft	4 × 25 ft	4 × 30 ft	4 × 40 ft
Luminaires	4 × 320W	4 × 720W	8 × 480W	8 × 960W
Model	AF88XPAC320	AF88XPBD720	AF88XPAD480	AF88XPBD960
System power	1.28 kW	2.88 kW	3.84 kW	7.68 kW
Horizontal illuminance	>30 fc	>50 fc	>75 fc	>125 fc
E _{max} / E _{min}	<1.4	<1.37	<1.56	<1.46
Glare rating, max	38	39	35	34
Upward light ratio	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
CRI / maintenance factor	Ra>70 / 0.9	Ra>70 / 0.9	Ra>70 / 0.9	Ra>70 / 0.9

Published single-court layouts, ANSI/IES RP-6-24, 5000K, spill-control Type IV very short optics, maintenance factor 0.9. Pole heights, luminaire counts, and results are as published for the layout; your site geometry, setbacks, and existing poles are confirmed in a photometric study before order.

Courts beside homes

Spill-control optics with a back light shield hold the beam inside the fence. The published layouts run 0.5% upward light, which helps a project meet most local ordinances.

Multi-court complexes

Poles on a shared walkway spine light two courts each and cut the pole count. One optic change per pole face is usually all a second court needs.

Retrofit on existing poles

Where poles stay, the study works to their height and location, and the slip fitter or yoke bracket adapts. Effective projected area is checked against the pole schedule first.



Basketball, Pickleball, and Multi-Court Pads

A court pad is often the busiest surface a park owns, and it is rarely used for only one game. Light it for the fastest sport played on it, keep the poles out of the shooting lines, and the rest of the schedule takes care of itself.

Published basketball layouts

Full court	Class IV · 20 fc	Class III · 30 fc
Poles	4 × 25 ft	4 × 25 ft
Luminaires	4 × 300W	4 × 480W
Model	AF88XPAD300	AF88XPAD480
System power	1.2 kW	1.92 kW
Horizontal illuminance	>20 fc	>30 fc
E _{max} / E _{min}	<2.36	<2.35
Glare rating, max	37	37
Upward light ratio	0.5%	0.5%



Half-court pad on two poles, spill-control optics inside a residential fence line.

Published layouts per ANSI/IES RP-6-20, spill-control Type IV very short optics, maintenance factor 0.9. RP-6-20 publishes basketball targets at Class III and Class IV only. Confirm that holds in RP-6-24.

Pickleball

A pickleball court is smaller than a tennis court and played closer to the net, so glare control matters more than raw output. Set the target with your governing body or facility standard, and a lighting engineer builds the layout. Courts converted from tennis usually keep the existing pole line and change the optic.

Multi-court and striped pads

Where basketball, pickleball, and volleyball share one pad, the layout is designed to the highest class in the mix and the poles are placed clear of every shooting and service line. Dimming or a control channel per zone lets a facility run a lower level for casual play.



ASTAs illuminate tennis courts at a private residence in California.

Fields, Sand Courts, and Indoor Venues

A field is a zone problem, not a surface problem. Baseball splits into infield and outfield with different targets. A football field has to hold uniformity to the sidelines. A track carries one target and the infield another. Each is laid out from a pole schedule and a photometric study, not from a catalog page — ASTA delivers up to 184,320 lumens per luminaire at 1,440W to build them.

How a field layout is built

- Set the class and the target from RP-6-204, zone by zone.
- Fix pole locations clear of the fixed lines of sight — baseball allows no pole within the 90° zone behind home plate.
- Choose 10° and 20° floods for the far zones, 40° for the near, and confirm each aiming angle.
- Total the effective projected area per pole and check it against the pole schedule and ASCE 7.
- Return footcandles, uniformity, glare rating, and trespass at the property line.



Infield and outfield carry different targets. RP-6-20 Class III asks 50 fc infield and 30 fc outfield.

Sand courts and coastal sites

Blowing sand and salt air destroy standard luminaires. ASTA answers with IP66 sealing per IEC 60529, a 100µm marine-grade powder coat endurance tested to 5,000 hours of salt fog per ASTM B117 and ISO 9227, and IK10 impact resistance for a court where the ball hits the fixture.



Sand volleyball court, two-pole layout.

Indoor courts and sports centers

Indoors, the mounting height sets the optic: 40°, 60°, and 90° floods cover close-in structure mounting, and the yoke bracket fixes to trusses, purlins, and structural members. The same housing runs from -40°C to +50°C, so an unheated field house is no obstacle.



Sand soccer complex, cross-arm clusters on perimeter poles.

DURABILITY

Built for Outdoor Sports at Their Worst

A sports luminaire lives outdoors through every season the venue does — coastal salt, driving rain, freeze-thaw, blowing sand, pole sway, and the occasional direct hit from a ball. ASTA is built so the maintenance conversation never starts.

IP66

DUST & WATER

IK10

IMPACT RATED

5,000h

SALT SPRAY

20kA

SURGE

EXTREME-LIFE thermal design

A passive heat sink with no fans or moving parts, thermally isolated from the driver enclosure, cools the LEDs for an L70B10 rating above 200,000 hours.

Sealed and impact rated

IP66 sealing per IEC 60529 keeps out sand, dust, and strong water jets; IK10 impact resistance per IEC 62262 stands up to struck balls and vandalism.

Field serviceable

A patent-pending interlocking housing and a removable driver tray mean a rare repair happens on the ground, not on a lift. Optional tool-less hardware speeds entry.

Marine-grade finish

A corrosion-resistant polyester powder coat, 100µm thick, endurance tested to 5,000 hours of elevated ambient salt fog per ASTM B117 and ISO 9227.

Protected electronics

20kA surge suppression tested per IEEE/ANSI C62.41.2 guards the LEDs, and the fixture is certified to the ANSI C136.31 3G vibration standard for pole sway.

Optional Ten-year warranty

Five-year standard, ten-year optional warranty on the luminaire, with rated life stated as L70B10 above 200,000 hours and L90B10 above 60,000 hours, projected from IES LM-80-23 data.



ASTAs equipped with 5700K LEDs that are 90 CRI provide competition-level lighting on a private tennis court in New York.

Two Mounts for Sports Sites

Sports layouts aim luminaires, so the mount has to tilt and hold. Two mounts cover court and field work: the L slip fitter for round poles, and the U yoke bracket for cross-arms, walls, ceilings, and structure at high mounting heights. Both keep the low-profile housing close to the pole, which reduces wind load.

L — Slip fitter

Post-top mount for round poles. The standard choice on court layouts and retrofits where the existing pole stays in the ground. Tilts through 90°, and the EPA table opposite gives the load at each angle.

U — Yoke bracket

Yoke bracket for cross-arms, walls, ceilings, and structural members. The field and indoor choice: it carries the larger PB-series housings and holds aim at high mounting heights.

Pole loading. Effective projected area is confirmed per project against the pole schedule and ASCE 7 with the specifying lighting engineer. The T fixed-arm mount is not used on sports layouts.

Fixture dimensions and net weight

Model	Length	Width	Depth	Weight
AF88XPAC40	17.91"	13.15"	2.95"	11.5 lb
AF88XPAC80	20.35"	13.15"	2.95"	13.4 lb
AF88XPAC120	22.83"	13.15"	2.95"	15.4 lb
AF88XPAC160	25.28"	13.15"	2.95"	16.8 lb
AF88XPAC200	27.76"	13.15"	2.95"	18.7 lb
AF88XPAC240	30.20"	13.15"	2.95"	20.3 lb
AF88XPAC320	35.12"	13.15"	2.95"	24.5 lb
AF88XPAD60	17.91"	13.15"	2.95"	11.7 lb
AF88XPAD120	20.35"	13.15"	2.95"	13.7 lb

Model	Length	Width	Depth	Weight
AF88XPAD180	22.83"	13.15"	2.95"	15.9 lb
AF88XPAD240	25.28"	13.15"	2.95"	17.2 lb
AF88XPAD300	27.76"	13.15"	2.95"	20.3 lb
AF88XPAD360	30.20"	13.15"	2.95"	21.8 lb
AF88XPAD480	35.12"	13.15"	2.95"	25.1 lb
AF88XPBD720	30.20"	23.94"	2.95"	34.6 lb
AF88XPBD960	35.12"	23.94"	2.95"	39.0 lb
AF88XPBE960	30.20"	23.94"	2.95"	32.0 lb
AF88XPBE1440	37.60"	23.94"	2.95"	43.4 lb



L- Slip-fitter mount.



U- Yoke Bracket Mount

AF88XPBE1440 is only available with a U-Yoke Bracket Mount. Net fixture weight, excluding mount. Dimensions converted from the fixture data sheet: PA-series housing 334mm (13.15") wide, PB-series 608mm (23.94") wide, both 75mm (2.95") deep; length scales with module count.

Effective Projected Area

Effective projected area is the wind-catching area of the luminaire and its mount, in square feet. Every pole has a published maximum EPA at each design wind speed, and everything mounted on that pole has to stay under it. Tilt matters: a luminaire aimed at 45 degrees loads a pole far harder than the same luminaire aimed flat — which is exactly what sports aiming does. Total the values below for the pole, then confirm the total against the pole schedule and ASCE 7 with the specifying lighting engineer.

Slip-fitter mount — L

Wattage	0°	10°	20°	30°	45°	60°	70°	80°	90°
40-60W	0.36	0.44	0.50	0.58	0.66	0.73	0.81	0.87	0.95
80-120W	0.41	0.51	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.89	0.99	1.08	1.18
120-180W	0.46	0.58	0.70	0.82	0.94	1.05	1.17	1.29	1.41
160-240W	0.51	0.65	0.79	0.93	1.07	1.21	1.35	1.49	1.63
200-300W	0.56	0.72	0.89	1.05	1.21	1.37	1.54	1.70	1.86
240-360W	0.60	0.79	0.97	1.16	1.34	1.53	1.71	1.90	2.08
320-480W	0.70	0.93	1.16	1.39	1.62	1.84	2.07	2.30	2.53
720W	0.65	1.03	1.41	1.79	2.17	2.54	2.92	3.30	3.68
960W	0.74	1.22	1.70	2.17	2.65	3.13	3.61	4.08	4.56

Yoke bracket mount — U

Wattage	0°	10°	20°	30°	45°	60°	70°	80°	90°
40-60W	0.36	0.44	0.50	0.58	0.66	0.73	0.81	0.87	0.95
80-120W	0.42	0.51	0.60	0.68	0.77	0.86	0.95	1.03	1.12
120-180W	0.46	0.57	0.68	0.79	0.91	1.02	1.13	1.24	1.35
160-240W	0.50	0.63	0.77	0.90	1.04	1.17	1.30	1.44	1.57
200-300W	0.55	0.71	0.86	1.02	1.18	1.33	1.49	1.64	1.80
240-360W	0.59	0.77	0.95	1.13	1.31	1.48	1.66	1.84	2.02
320-480W	0.68	0.90	1.13	1.35	1.58	1.80	2.02	2.25	2.47
720W	0.74	1.11	1.48	1.85	2.22	2.59	2.96	3.33	3.70
960W	0.82	1.28	1.75	2.21	2.67	3.13	3.60	4.06	4.52
1440W	0.86	1.32	1.79	2.36	2.82	3.38	3.86	4.46	4.80

Tilt angle measured from horizontal. EPA in square feet, per luminaire, including its mount, as published in the fixture data sheet. Multiply by the number of luminaires on the pole and add any brackets, cross-arms, banner arms, or signage before comparing the total to the pole's rated EPA.

Light on the Court, Not in the Neighborhood

Most sports lighting projects are approved or denied by the neighbors. A court or field built beside homes has to light the play and leave the property line dark, and the case for it is made with numbers: upward light ratio, footcandles at the boundary, and the hours the system runs. ASTA is specified to produce those numbers.

How the light is contained

- **Spill-control optics.** The T4VVS, T3S SC, T3M SC, and T4M SC distributions hold light below horizontal and off the adjoining property.
- **Back light shield.** The BLS option blocks the house-side component at the fixture.
- **Optics rotated, not fixtures re-aimed.** ORL and ORR shift the throw 90° without tilting the luminaire up.
- **Published upward light.** The court layouts on pages 9 and 10 run a 0.5% upward light ratio.
- **Dark sky friendly.** ASTA is dark sky friendly at 3000K, mounted horizontally.

Controls that fit a play schedule

DIM0	0-10V dimming — run practice at a lower level
DALI	DALI control for zoned complexes
MMS	Motion sensor for unattended courts
NEMA3 / NEMA7	3-pin or 7-pin photocell receptacle
PCM	Photocell, mini
ZHAGA	Zhaga socket for networked controls



A waterfront pickleball court located at a private home required a lower pole height and optics to eliminate light trespass on the neighbor's yards and the river.

Build the Part Number

EXAMPLE

AF88XPAD480L-L-T4VVSB-50K-BK-DIM0

480W, 100-277VAC, slip-fitter mount, Type IV very short spill-control optic, 5000K, black, 0-10V dimming — the Class II tennis court layout on page 9.

MODEL	VOLTAGE	MOUNTING	OPTIC	CCT	COLOR	OPTIONS
AF88XPAC40	L 100-277VAC	L Slip fitter	T2S	30K 3000K	GY Gray,	DIM0 0-10V dimming
AF88XPAC80	H 277-480VAC	U Yoke bracket	T3S	40K 4000K	RAL7004	DALI DALI control
AF88XPAC120			T3M	50K 5000K	BK Black,	MMS Motion sensor
AF88XPAC160	Appended to the model number, e.g. AF88XPAD480L.	The T fixed arm is not used on sports layouts.	T4VVSB	57K 5700K	RAL9011	NEMA3 3-pin receptacle
AF88XPAC200			T4VS		RAL Custom color, specify	NEMA7 7-pin receptacle
AF88XPAC240			T4S		RAL	PCM Photocell, mini
AF88XPAC320			T4M			BLS Back light shield
AF88XPAD60			T5M			BSP Bird spike
AF88XPAD120			T5W			ZHAGA Zhaga socket
AF88XPAD180			T10D			S5K 5,000h salt spray
AF88XPAD240			T20D			ORL Optics rotated left
AF88XPAD300			T40D			ORR Optics rotated right
AF88XPAD360			T60D			W10 10-year warranty
AF88XPAD480			T90D			
AF88XPBD720						
AF88XPBD960						
AF88XPBE960						
AF88XPBE1440						

Read the part number left to right: model and voltage, mounting, optic, CCT, color, then options. Separate multiple options with a slash. Except for dimming, every configuration option is confirmed with a lighting engineer before release. AF88XPBE1440 is available on the U yoke bracket only.



Listed and Certified

Certification	Scope	Standards
cULus	North American safety standards	UL 1598:2023; UL 8750:2023; CSA C22.2 No. 250.0:2022; CSA C22.2 No. 250.13:2022
FCC	Federal Communications Commission	Title 47 CFR Part 15
CE-LVD	Low Voltage Directive	EN IEC 60598-1:2021; EN IEC 60598-2-3:2023; EN IEC 60598-2-5:2023; IEC TR 62471:2023; EN IEC 62493:2023
CE-EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive	EN IEC 55015:2019; EN IEC 61547:2023; EN IEC 61000-3-2:2024; EN IEC 61000-3-3:2023
CE-ErP	Energy-Related Products Directive	(EU) 2019/2020; (EU) 2019/2015
RoHS	RoHS Directive	EN IEC 62321-3-1:2019; EN IEC 62321-4:2023
CB	International electrical certification	IEC 60598-1:2020; IEC 60598-2-3:2023; IEC 60598-2-5:2023; IEC TR 62471:2023
ENEC	European Norms electrical certification	EN IEC 60598-1:2021; EN IEC 60598-2-3:2023; EN IEC 60598-2-5:2023; IEC TR 62471:2023; EN IEC 62493:2023
SAA	Australia / New Zealand standards	AS/NZS 60598.1:2021; AS/NZS 60598.2.3:2021
PSE	Product safety, electrical appliances and materials (Japan)	JIS C 8105-1:2021
ATEX	ATEX Directive	EN IEC 60079-0:2018; EN IEC 60079-11:2023; EN 60529:1991+A1:2000+A2:2013
IEC TR 62471	Photobiological safety	IEC TR 62471:2023

- [cULus](#)
- [CE](#)
- [CB](#)
- [ENEC](#)
- [SAA](#)
- [PSE](#)
- [FCC](#)
- [RoHS](#)
- [IP66](#)
- [IK10](#)
- [DLC Premium](#)
- [DarkSky](#)



Certification is model specific. Not every listing applies to every configuration — confirm the exact build with a lighting specialist before it is quoted as listed or approved.

Performance and Durability Testing

Test	Scope	Standards
IP66	Ingress protection — dust tight, strong water jets	IEC 60529:2013
IK10	Impact resistance	IEC 62262:2022
Salt spray	5,000-hour salt-spray endurance	ASTM B117-22; ISO 9227:2022
Vibration	3G bridge and overpass vibration standard	ANSI C136.31:2022
Surge protection	Surge protection performance	IEEE C62.41.2-2023; UL 1449:2023
Photometrics	Photometric and integrating-sphere testing	IES LM-79-19; IES LM-63-23; IES TM-15-20; ANSI C82.77:2023; ANSI C78.377:2023; CIE 13.3:2023; CIE 15:2023
LED lamps	LED lamp performance and reliability	IES LM-80-23; ANSI C78.377:2023; JESD22-A108F; JESD22-A101E; JESD22-A105D; JESD22-B104D; JESD22-A114F
LED module	LED module safety	EN IEC 62031:2023
LED driver	LED driver safety and EMC	EN IEC 61347-1:2023; EN IEC 61347-2-13:2023; EN IEC 62384:2023; EN IEC 55015:2019; EN IEC 61000-3-2:2024; EN IEC 61000-3-3:2023; EN IEC 61547:2023; IEC 62386-102:2014+A1:2019; IEC 62386-207:2022; UL 8750:2023; FCC Part 15
Receptacle	Luminaire receptacle standard	ANSI C136.10:2023
Dimming receptacle	Dimming control receptacle standard	ANSI C136.41:2023

Rated life is stated as L70B10 above 200,000 hours and L90B10 above 60,000 hours, projected from IES LM-80-23 lumen-maintenance data. Test reports for any standard listed here are available on request. ASTA is dark sky friendly at 3000K, mounted horizontally; DLC Premium qualified versions are available, and qualification is model specific rather than family wide.



NEXT STEPS

Light Your Venue With Confidence

Before a single fixture ships, a photometric analysis models your site — average and minimum footcandles, uniformity ratios, glare rating, pole locations, and light-trespass detail at the property line. You know the result before you buy, and a lighting specialist walks you through every number.

STEP ONE

Share the venue

Send court or field dimensions, mounting heights, and the level of play, and a lighting engineer builds your photometric study.

STEP TWO

Match the site

Tell us the conditions — coastal, high wind, residential-adjacent, dark-sky-sensitive — and we match the optics, finish, and controls to them.

STEP THREE

Confirm the build

Review the layout, the part numbers, and the pole loading with your specialist, and place the order on schedule.



Talk to a lighting specialist today.

800-468-9925 · Sales@AccessFixtures.com · [AccessFixtures.com](https://www.AccessFixtures.com)

