Comments: (5-27-21, Internal)

Derek/Malcolm,

As I mentioned in the earlier review, “Size 1” is not the same as “Type 1”, so I’m concerned about the way this is described. If it needs to meet NEMA TS 2 2016, with a size less than Size 1 (chart in Malcolm’s email from the TS 2 2016 standard), we need to use those words.

If you only want a small, weather resistant cabinet (not a Traffic Signal Cabinet), use NEMA Type 2, less than xxx by xxx by xxx.

Also, please consider

The enclosure may be constructed Construct the enclosure of aluminum or non-metallic materials meeting the requirements below. Enclosures must include a safe means of removing power from the installed equipment for servicing and replacement, such as a switch, fuse, or breaker.

As written, “may be constructed of ….” implies that it MAY be other materials.

Missy

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676-2.7 Small Equipment Enclosures:

Small equipment enclosures, such as equipment cabinets less than 13 inches high by 10 inches wide by 11 inches deep, Small equipment enclosures are smaller than the Size/Type 1 cabinets. The enclosure may be constructed of aluminum or non-metallic materials. Enclosures must include a safe means of removing power from the installed equipment for servicing and replacement, such as a switch, fuse, or breaker. Discrete markings, such as manufacturer name and model, are permitted on the outside of small enclosures.

All fasteners less than 5/8 inch exposed to the elements must be Type 304 or 316.

Response:
676-2.7 Small Equipment Enclosures (delete Small equipment enclosures..... deep.) Comment-
It’s suggested to add a heading - Description - Read as – Description- Small equipment
enclosures are smaller than the Size/Type 1 cabinets. 916-3.2 Requirements: Use a prime coat
meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 140--1820 for anionic emulsions, AASHTO M 208-18
or AASHTO M 316--189 for cationic emulsions, or as specified in the Producer’s QC Plan. For
anionic emulsions, the cement mixing test will be waived. For tack products, the minimum
testing requirements shall include percent residue, naphtha content (as needed), one-day storage
stability, sieve test, Saybolt Furol viscosity, original DSR, and solubility (on an annual basis).
Residue testing shall be performed on residue obtained from distillation, (AASHTO T 59-16) or
low-temperature evaporation (AASHTO R 78-16) (2020). At the direction of the Engineer,
sample tack from the distributor used on the project at a minimum frequency of once per project
per product. The sample shall be tested by the Department for the following specified material
properties: percent residue, contaminants, and the residue property G*/sin δ. Should any of the
test results fail the specification requirements, the tack material will be considered defective and
shall not to be used on Department projects unless waived by the Engineer. The Engineer may
require the Contractor to obtain roadway cores for bond strength testing (FM 5-599) Comment-
Insert “Perform a” at the second paragraph, Read as - At the direction of the Engineer, perform a
sample tack from the distributor used on the project at a minimum frequency of once per project
per product. The sample shall be tested by the Department for the following specified material
properties: percent residue, contaminants, and the residue property G*/sin δ. Should any of the
test results fail the specification requirements, the tack material will be considered defective and
shall not to be used on Department projects unless waived by the Engineer. The Engineer may
require the Contractor to obtain roadway cores for bond strength testing (FM 5-599)
Response: