The installation of exterior and interior signs requires coordination of several interlaced criteria.

For exterior signs, careful consideration should be given to the following:

- Character and configuration of the roadway system.
- Desired path of travel on the roadway system for visitors, employees and deliveries.
- Location of buildings on the facility campus in relation to roads, parking and walkways.
- Location of building entrances.
- Parking plan for visitors, handicapped and employees.
- Weather...like wind and snow.
- Utilities and landscaping.

Interior signs, especially directional signs, require coordination and consideration of the following:

- Location of building entrances and elevators.
- Configuration of the corridor system.
- Desired path of travel within the building for visitors, patients and employees.
- Location of departments and clinics.
- A simple clear room numbering system that follows a clear, understandable pattern.
- Adequate light on and around directional signs.
- Placement of signs in locations where people are expecting them to be.

These elements help establish the basis of a clear sign program that communicates and informs in a direct and simple manner.

Exterior

Exterior signs function to communicate to both drivers and pedestrians and their placements need to be planned relative to the intended viewer. Sign visibility to the user is a principal objective that is the basis of correct sign placement.

Signs that are to be read from a car moving down a road need to be larger than a sign that is being read by a driver stopped or parked. Poorly placed signs, that are intended to communicate to drivers, can actually create traffic hazards. Also, remember that if a sign has much information, the placement will have to allow for a driver to stop or slow to a very low speed.

A sign that is directing pedestrians can be small and be placed close to a walkway. Major pathway intersections are important locations to assist people who are new to a site and are trying to find their way around.

Correct placement of signs will usually mean that fewer signs are required. Too many signs can create a cluttered appearance and increase the difficulty for a viewer to find the particular information they are seeking. Colors and material finish of buildings need to be taken into consideration as this impacts the visibility of signs.

Care also needs to be taken to place signs in a manner that allow clear viewing. Placement of signs so they are not obscured by trees and shrubs is critical. Coordination needs to take place with things like irrigation systems, electrical service and other underground utilities.

Every site has different climate conditions that effect an exterior sign program. Considerations for snow fall and frost line will have an impact on post length and footing depth.

A sign program for a campus, that works well, is one that has been planned as an integrated whole. All the way from the main identification sign, directional signs, building and building entrance identification through to the parking lot signs. Proper placement is part of a well-planned program.

Within this installation section of the guide there is a table to provide assistance in determining the size of a footing for various signs. This is a general guide and structural engineering maybe required to adequately confirm that a particular footing will be adequate for a sign in the required conditions at a particular site or sign location.

Structural engineering should be consulted to ensure building walls can adequately support cast bronze seals and large “skyline letters and logo” before having them fabricated.

Interior

In order to meet ADA guidelines, tactile room number signs shall be mounted on wall adjacent to the latch side of the door and mounted to avoid door swing and protruding objects. See specifications for other details like typestyles, character heights, finish, and mounting heights of these signs.

Interior directional signs are intended to communicate directions to visitors and patients and their placement needs to be planned relative to the intended viewer. Sign visibility to the user is a principal objective that is the basis of correct sign placement.

Correct placement of signs will usually mean that fewer signs are required. Too many signs can create a cluttered appearance and increase the difficulty for a viewer to find the particular information they are seeking. Placement of signs where there is sufficient lighting is critical. Colors need to be considered as well, as this has an effect the visibility of signs. Putting directional signs in a color that is different from room identification signs can be helpful to patients and visitors.

A sign program for a building, that works well, is one that has been planned as an integrated whole.

Sign Placement

The following are general guidelines for placing signs viewed from an approaching vehicle as well as for mounting signs for pedestrian viewing. Guidelines for specific sign types are shown in their respective sections.

1 Straight Ahead: Sign placement must be within the approaching driver's immediate cone-of-vision. Drivers cannot be expected to turn their heads to read a sign. Signs mounted more than 12 M (40 feet) off the roadway because of special circumstances may require use of a larger panel to increase readability because the sign is outside the normal cone-of-vision.

2 Perpendicular: The sign face should be perpendicular to the approaching viewer. Never place a sign parallel to passing traffic.

3 Right Side: Place signs on the right side of the roadway whenever possible. Drivers are not conditioned to look to the left side of the road for driving information. An exception to this rule is the use of a double-face Standard Identification sign mounted perpendicular to a facility entrance roadway sign should be sized and placed with clear target value and readability from both directions.

4 Distance Legibility: All signs must be clearly legible from the distance at which they are to be read. The viewing distance guide delineates the appropriate text size.

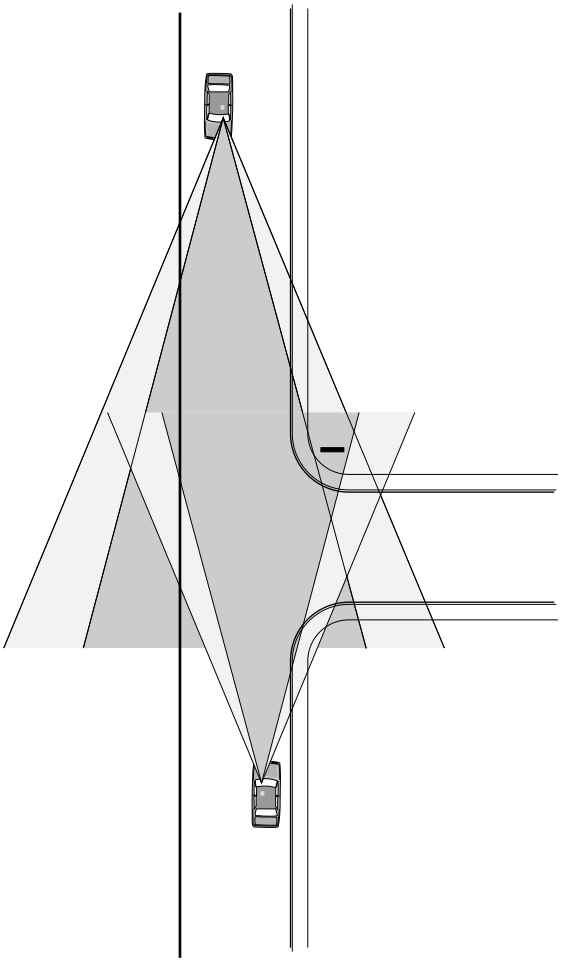
5 Advance Warning: Signs on roadways that communicate a desired reaction, must be placed in advance of the intersection to afford a safe distance for reaction to and execution of the maneuver.

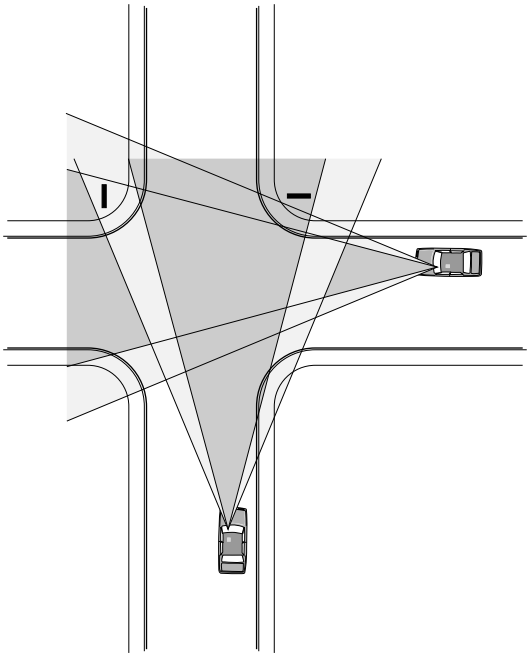
6 Viewing Angle: Mount signs at eye level. The height of the average viewer's eye level is 1650 mm (5'-6") standing, and 1350 mm (4'-6") driving a car. Signs placed for viewing from long distances will be mounted higher than those in the immediate foreground. Mounting height is measured from the ground level to the bottom edge of the sign panel. For signs mounted along roadways, the grade of the road is considered ground level. When ground mounted signs on two posts are placed on sloping or inclined grades, adjustments must be made to the post lengths and mounting heights. Extreme differences between post lengths should be minimized whenever possible.

7 Spacing: Signs must be located with respect to other signs. Mounting sites should be carefully selected so that groups of signs are placed without creating a cluttered appearance. Also, drivers must be given time to read and react to one sign before another is presented.

8 Site Preparation: Placement must be carefully considered to ensure that the sign fits the location without major regarding. It may be necessary to clear some shrubs or bushes or relocate an obstruction.

9 Field Test: An effective way to determine a sign placement location is to place the actual sign in the proposed location for verification. This is relatively simple for pedestrian signs; they are viewed from relatively short distances. For signs viewed from a moving vehicle, testing will include driving the approach from which it is viewed to verify the appropriateness of the proposed location. A cardboard or brown paper banner (which is the same size as the proposed sign) can be used instead of the sign to check placement against the criteria listed above.





Sign mounting methods have been standardized to create visual uniformity for all signs placed around a facility. Mounting heights and locations have been determined for ease of reading.

There are two principal methods of mounting signs. These are:

1 Ground Mounted: Placing a sign panel on one or more posts fixed in the ground.

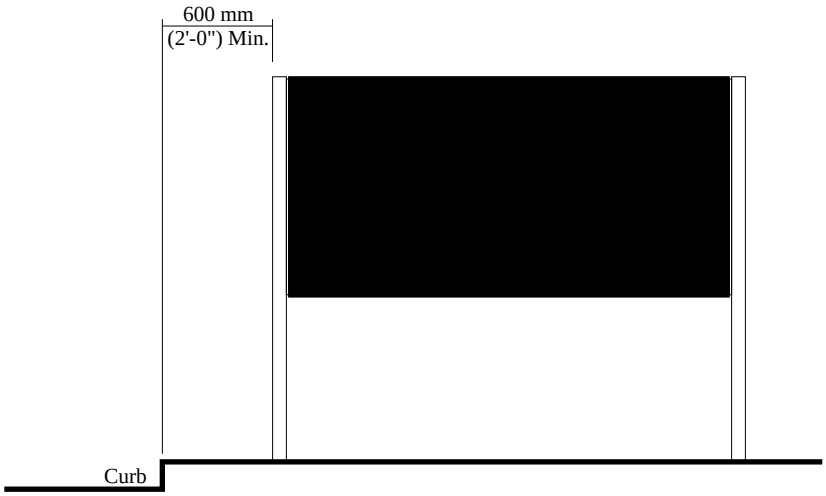
2 Wall Mounted: Placing a sign on a vertical surface such as the wail or door of a building or fence. Each type of sign utilizes a mounting method appropriate to the viewing requirements. A sign must be positioned with a clear line-of-sight from the viewing point to the sign face.

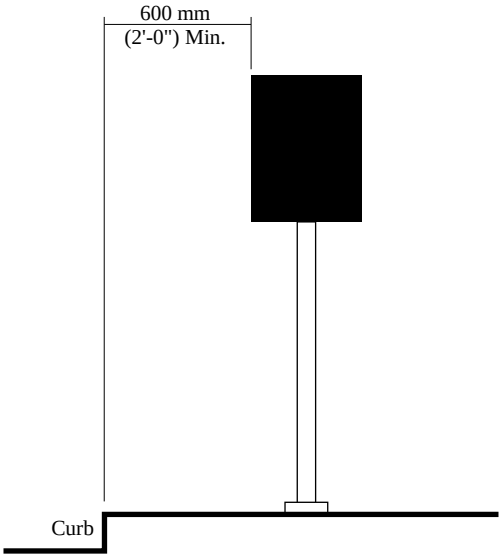
Placement: Ground Mounted Signs

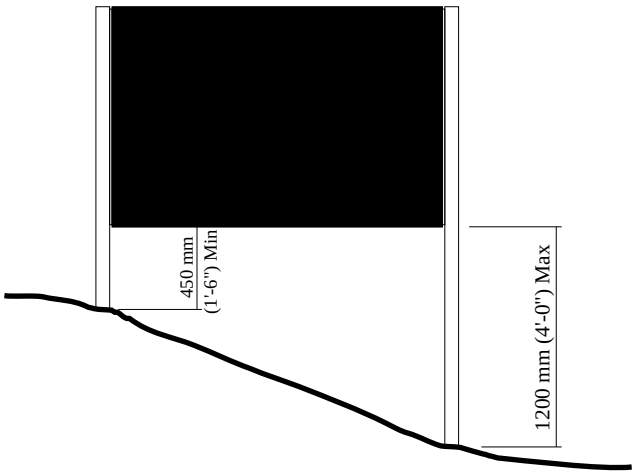
All signs should be located a minimum of 600 mm (2'-0") from the curb. The exact location of a sign will differ depending on the type of sign and site conditions.

Sign placement must be carefully considered to ensure that the sign fits the location without major regrading. It may be necessary to clear some shrubs or bushes or relocate an obstruction.

When ground mounted signs on two posts are placed on sloping or inclined grades, adjustments must be made to the post lengths. Extreme differences between post lengths should be minimized.





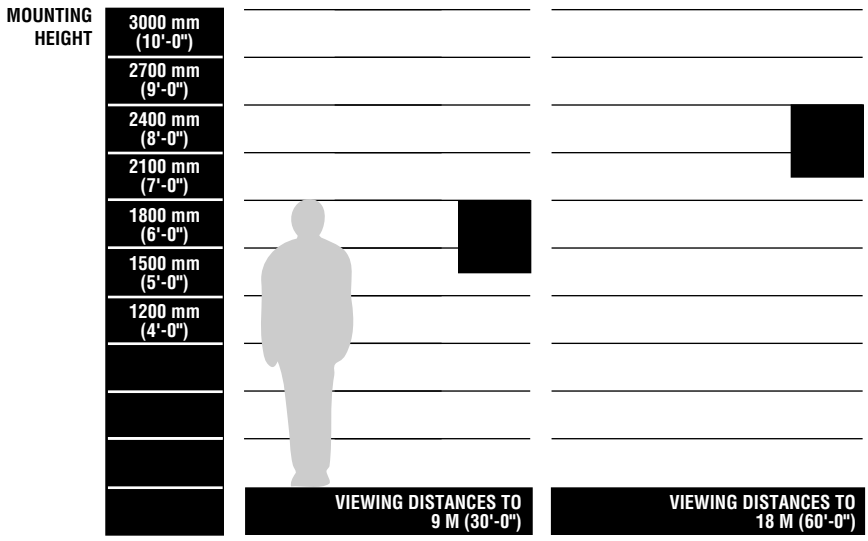


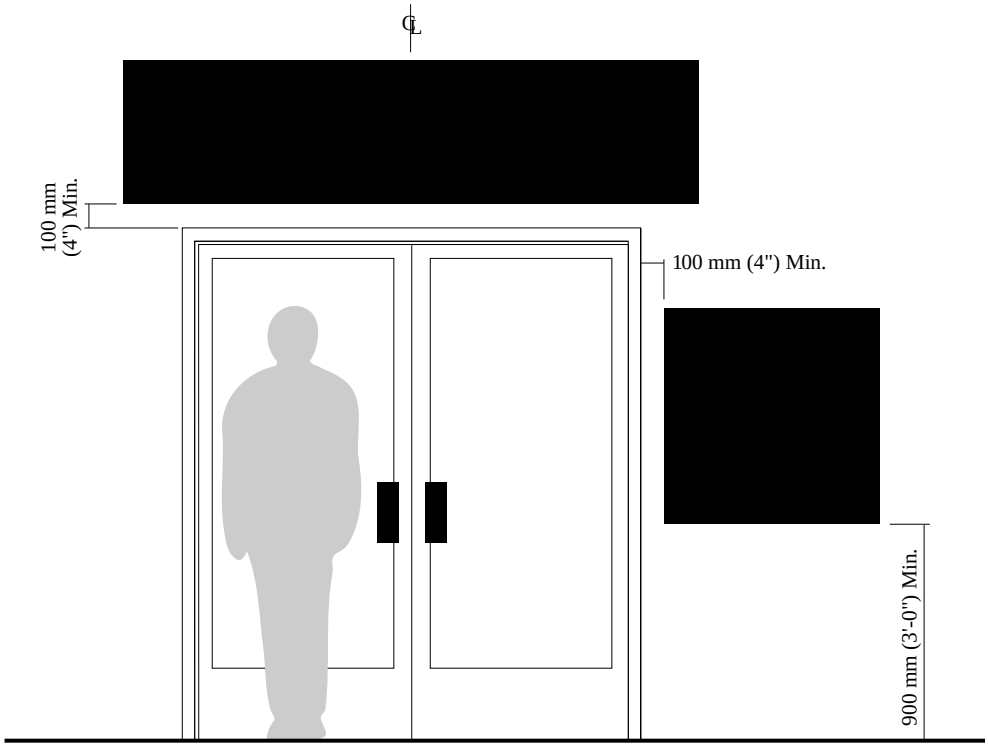
Placement: Wall Mounted Signs

Signs are placed to alert and inform in sufficient time to avoid the hazard or take appropriate action. They should be sized for easy reading from the viewing distance required. A sign that is too small will be lost. Conversely, an overly large sign can overwhelm an area.

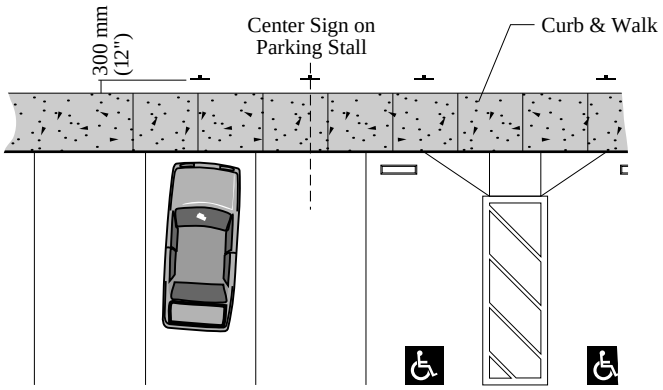
Signs should be placed where they will not create distractions. Care should be taken to avoid grouping too many signs together in one location. Small sign panels placed for close viewing are appropriately placed at eye level. Larger signs posted in big spaces or for viewing at greater distances should be placed proportionally higher. Signs should not be placed where objects may obscure them.

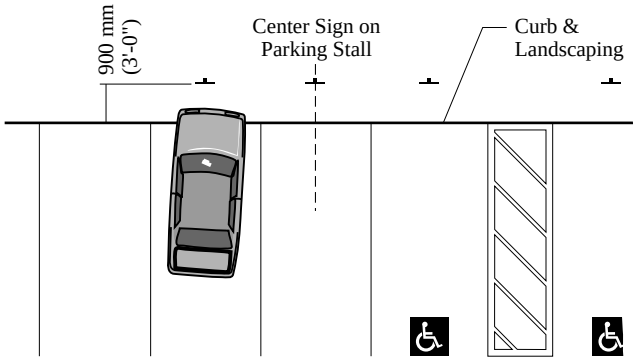
Before ordering a sign, place a cardboard panel in the proposed location to verify the size and placement location.

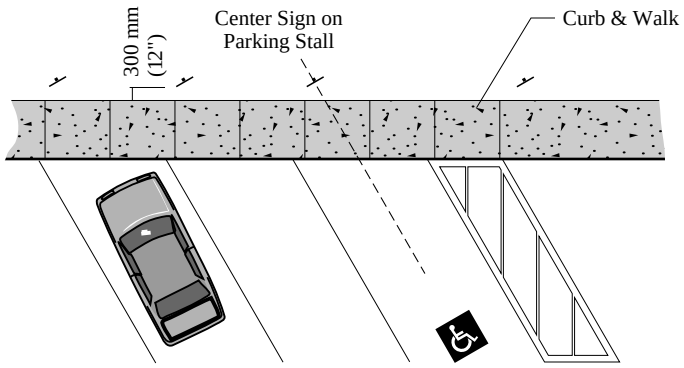


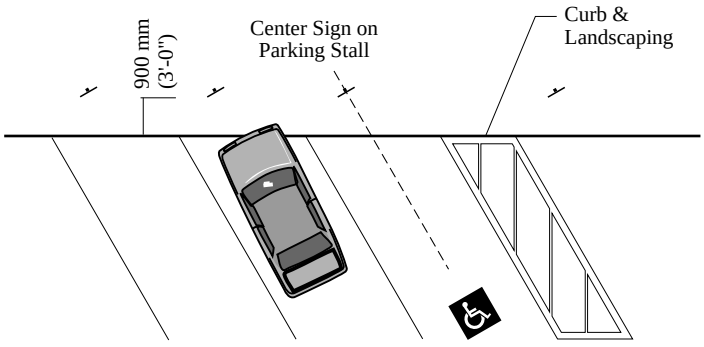


Parking Stall Identification
This illustration indicates the location of single post & panel signs in relationship to both handicapped and standard parking stalls.





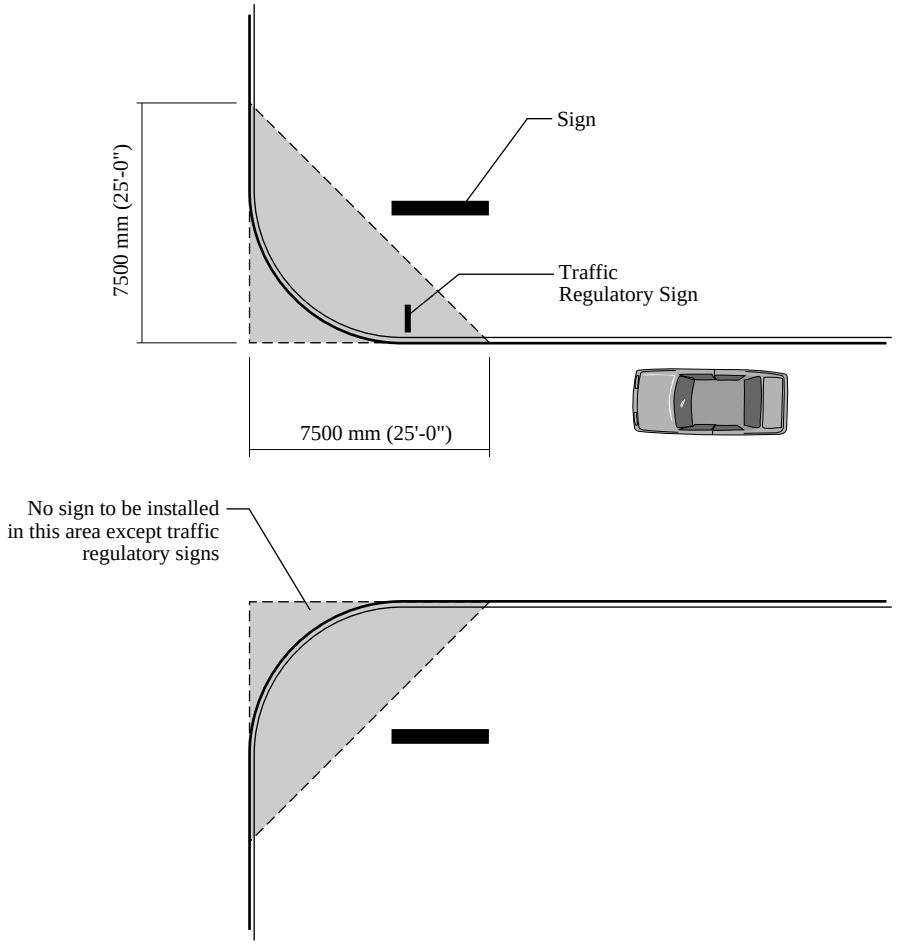




Sight Triangle

For safety reasons, signs should not be placed in the sight triangle (shaded area) where they could obscure a driver's vision.

Traffic regulatory signs are an exception to this rule. Traffic regulatory signs such as STOP and YIELD signs should be placed at the point at which compliance is to be made.



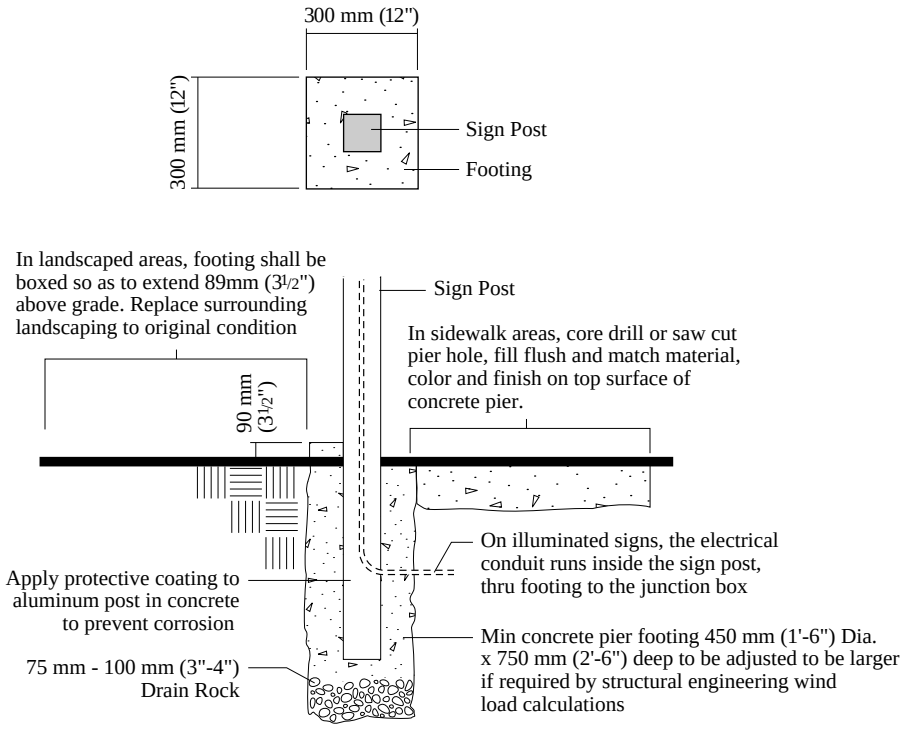
Metric Footing Configuration Chart

					0-762 Frost Depth		762-915 Frost Depth		915-1220 Frost Depth	
Number Of Posts	Sign Panel Height	Sign Panel Width	Sign Panel Sq. M	Overall Sign Height	Footing Cross Section	Footing Depth	Footing Cross Section	Footing Depth	Footing Cross Section	Footing Depth
1	450 mm	300 mm	.1 sq M	1800 mm	450 mm	750 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
1	600 mm	450 mm	.2 sq M	1800 mm	450 mm	750 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
1	750 mm	600 mm	.5 sq M	1800 mm	450 mm	750 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
2	600 mm	600 mm	.4 sq M	1500 mm	450 mm	750 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
2	600 mm	900 mm	.5 sq M	1500 mm	450 mm	750 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
2	900 mm	900 mm	.8 sq M	1650 mm	450 mm	750 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
2	900 mm	1200 mm	1.1 sq M	1650 mm	450 mm	750 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
2	1200 mm	900 mm	1.1 sq M	1950 mm	450 mm	750 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
2	1200 mm	1800 mm	2.2 sq M	1800 mm	450 mm	1200 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
2	1200 mm	1800 mm	2.2 sq M	1950 mm	450 mm	1200 mm	450 mm	900 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
2	1200 mm	2400 mm	2.9 sq M	1950 mm	450 mm	1200 mm	450 mm	1200 mm	450 mm	1200 mm
2	1800 mm	1500 mm	2.7 sq M	2550 mm	450 mm	1200 mm	450 mm	1200 mm	450 mm	1200 mm

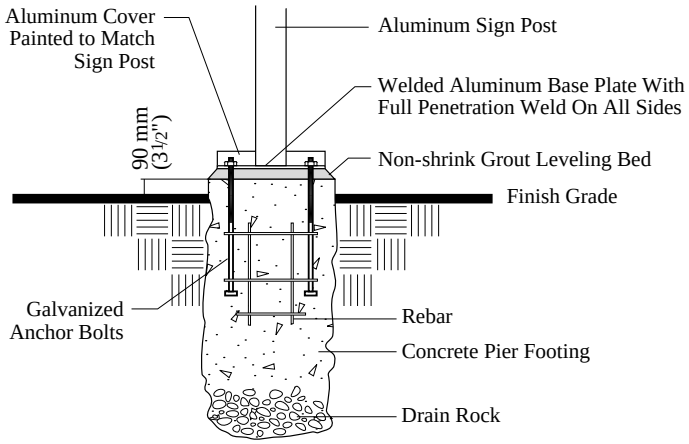
English System Footing Configuration Chart

					0"-30" Frost Depth		30"-36" Frost Depth		36"-48" Frost Depth	
Number Of Posts	Sign Panel Height	Sign Panel Width	Sign Panel Sq. Ft.	Overall Sign Height	Footing Cross Section	Footing Depth	Footing Cross Section	Footing Depth	Footing Cross Section	Footing Depth
1	1'-6"	1'-0"	1.5 sq ft	6'-0"	1'-6"	2'-6"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
1	2'-0"	1'-6"	3 sq ft	6'-0"	1'-6"	2'-6"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
1	2'-6"	2'-0"	5 sq ft	6'-0"	1'-6"	2'-6"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
2	2'-0"	2'-0"	4 sq ft	5'-0"	1'-6"	2'-6"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
2	2'-0"	3'-0"	6 sq ft	5'-0"	1'-6"	2'-6"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
2	3'-0"	3'-0"	9 sq ft	5'-6"	1'-6"	2'-6"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
2	3'-0"	4'-0"	12 sq ft	5'-6"	1'-6"	2'-6"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
2	4'-0"	3'-0"	12 sq ft	6'-6"	1'-6"	2'-6"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
2	4'-0"	6'-0"	24 sq ft	6'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
2	4'-0"	6'-0"	24 sq ft	6'-6"	1'-6"	4'-0"	1'-6"	3'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
2	4'-0"	8'-0"	32 sq ft	6'-6"	1'-6"	4'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"
2	6'-0"	5'-0"	30 sq ft	8'-6"	1'-6"	4'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"	1'-6"	4'-0"

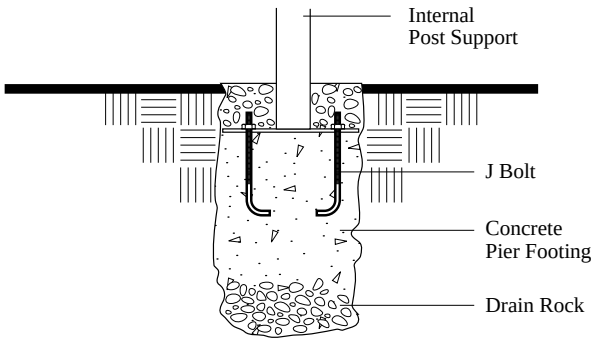
Footing Detail
Permanent installation.



Footing Detail
Signs which will be removed or changed frequently.

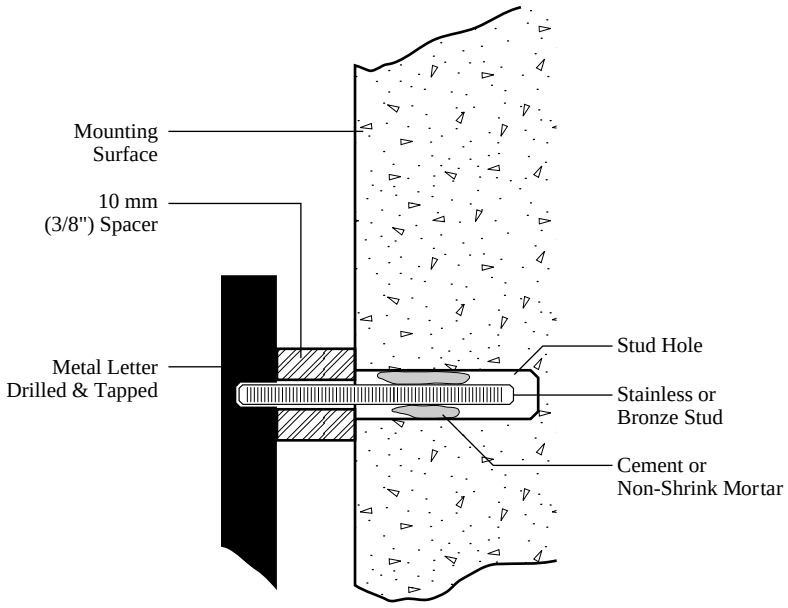


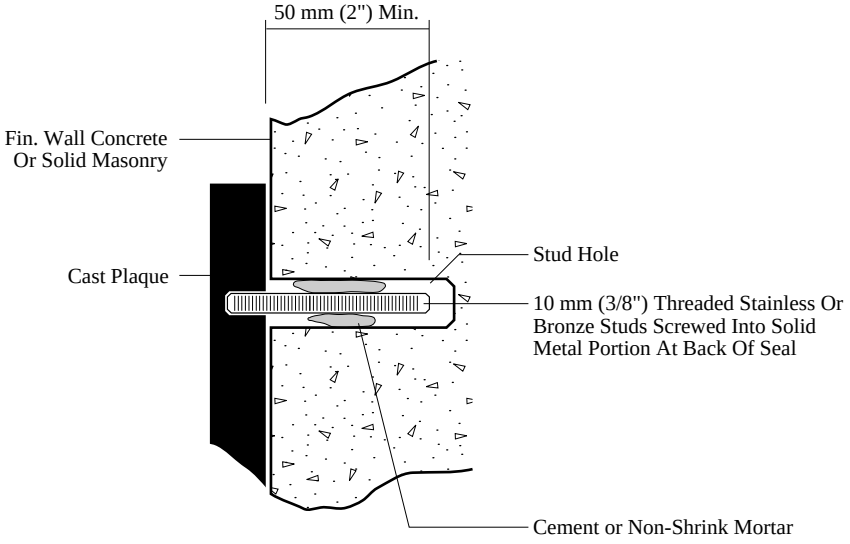
Footing Detail
Signs that will be moved on rare occasions only.



Metal Letter Mounting Detail

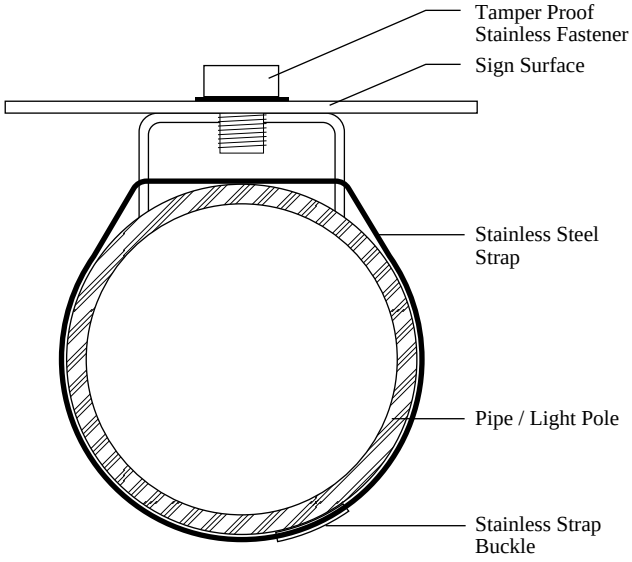
Metal letters that are installed on the exterior of the building should be done with spacers behind the letters. This will allow for rain to run down the building surface without the creating streaking. The size and length of the studs will correlate to the size of the letter and the depth that's required for installation on a particular building surface.





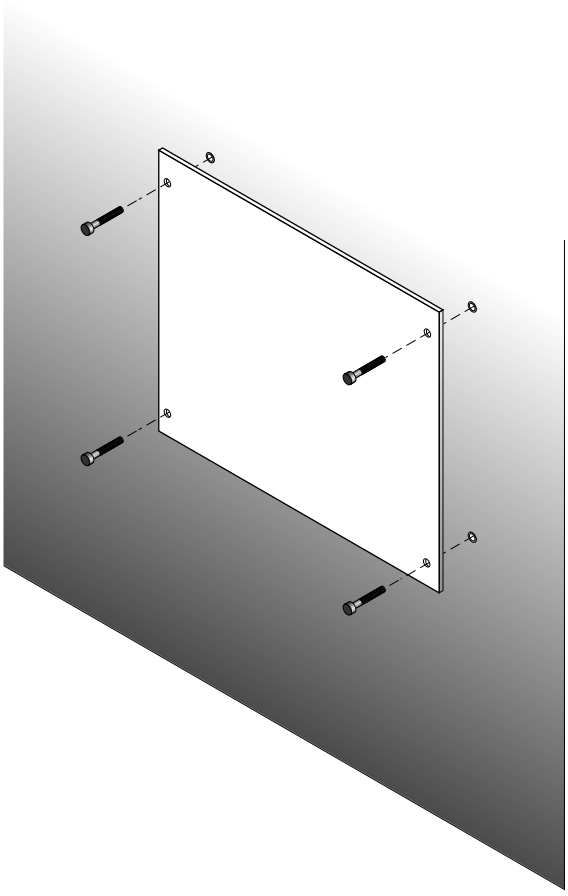
Pole Mounted Sign

Parking lot signs installed on light poles within a parking lot can be attached with typical mounting hardware that is utilized for installing traffic signs. Strap type hardware allows for flexibility relative to the particular pole shape be it square, round or tapered.



Aluminum Wall Mounted Sign

Aluminum wall panel signs shall be fastened with a minimum of 2 mechanical fasteners.
Anchors should be provided in the wall that are suitable for the particular type of wall surface where the sign is being installed.



Detail 1
Installation detail sign types 01.1, 01.5, 01.6, 01.9, 01.10, 01.12, 01.13, 01.16, 01.17, 01.18, 01.19, 01.20, 01.21, 01.22, 01.23, 01.24, 02.4, 08.1, 08.2, 08.3, 08.4, 09.1, 09.2, 09.3, 09.4, 09.5, 09.6, 09.7, 09.8, 09.9, 09.10, 09.11, 09.12, 09.13, 11.1, 11.2

Detail 2
Installation detail sign types 10.4, 10.5, 10.6

Detail 3
Installation detail sign types 10.2, 10.3, 11.3, 14.4, 14.5

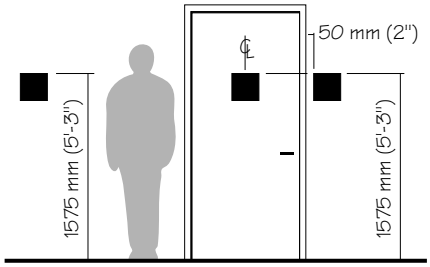
Detail 4
Installation detail sign types 10.1, 14.1, 14.2, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 20.2

Detail 5
Installation detail sign type 14.3

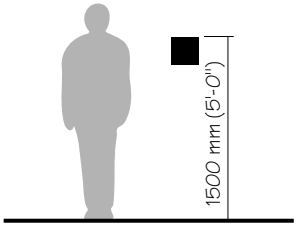
Detail 6
Installation detail sign type 01.2

Detail 7
Installation detail sign type 20.1

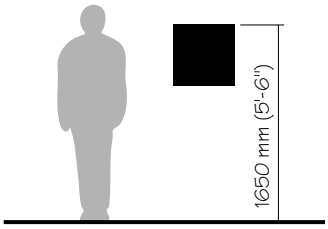
Detail 8
Installation detail sign type 13



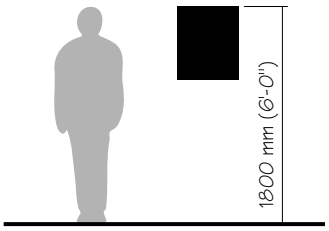
Detail: 1



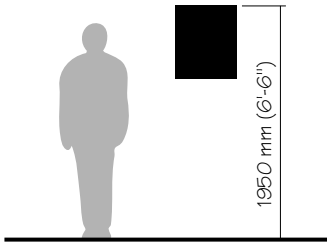
Detail: 2



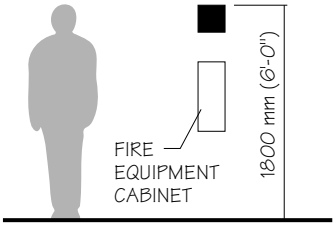
Detail: 3



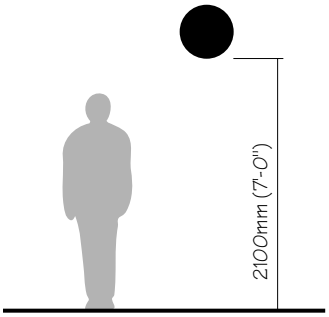
Detail: 4



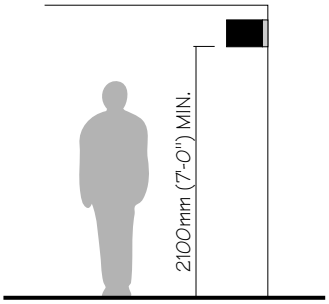
Detail: 5



Detail: 6



Detail: 7



Detail: 8

Detail 9
Installation detail sign type 01.14

Detail 10
Installation detail sign type 01.7

Detail 11
Installation detail sign type 01.11

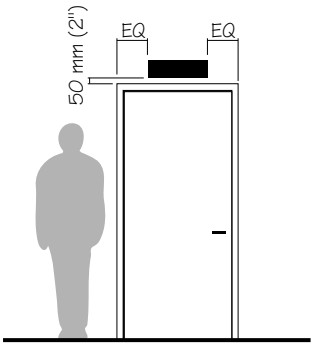
Detail 12
Installation detail sign type 01.15

Detail 13
Installation detail sign type 03

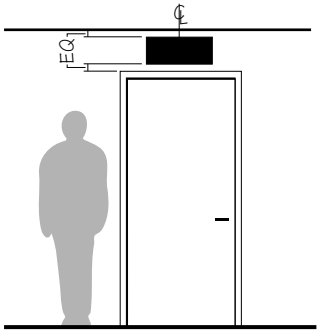
Detail 14
Installation detail sign types 04.1, 04.2, 05.1, 05.2, 05.3, 05.4, 07.1, 07.2, 07.3

Detail 15
Installation detail sign types 06.1, 06.2, 06.3

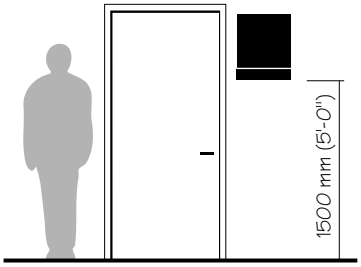
Detail 16
Installation detail sign types 22.1



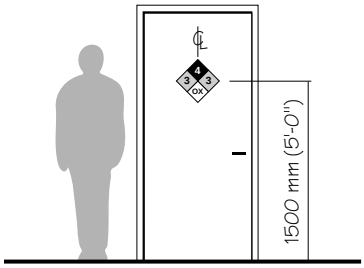
Detail: 9



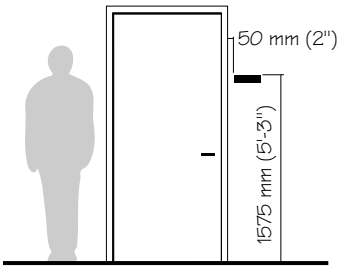
Detail: 10



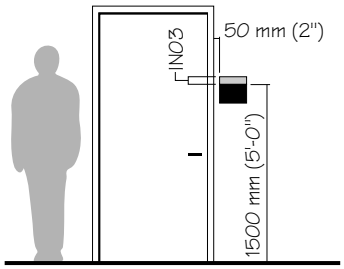
Detail: 11



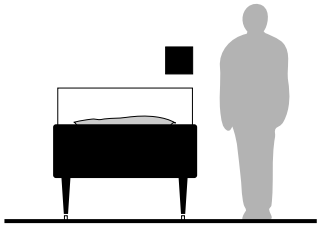
Detail: 12



Detail: 13



Detail: 14



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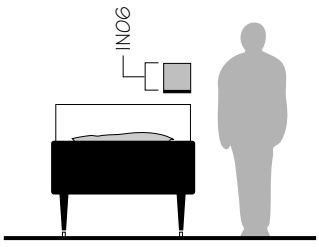


Detail: 16

Detail 17
Installation detail sign types 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4

Detail 18
Installation detail sign types 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8

Detail 19
Installation detail sign types 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4

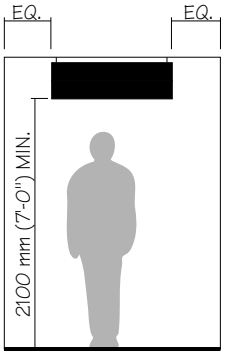
Detail 20
Installation detail sign types 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8

Detail 21
Installation detail sign types 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4

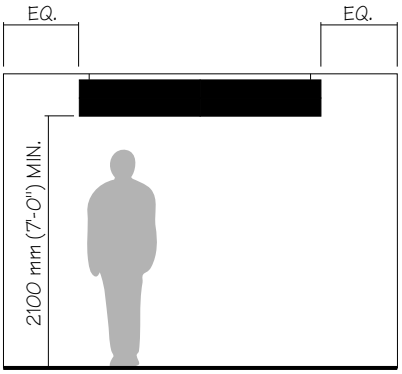
Detail 22
Installation detail sign type 02.3

Detail 23
Installation detail sign type 2.2

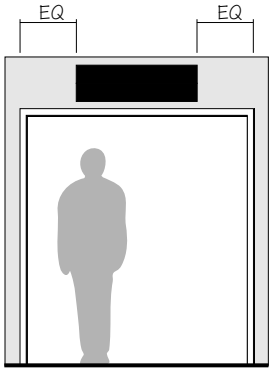
Detail 24
Installation detail sign type 02.1



Detail: 17



Detail: 18



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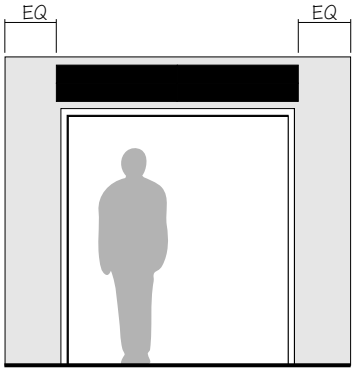

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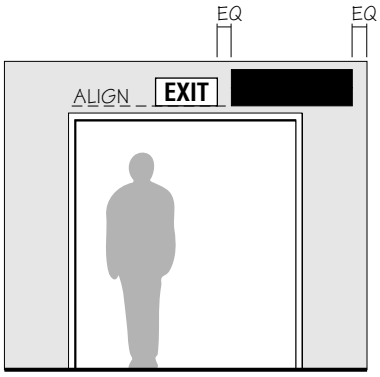

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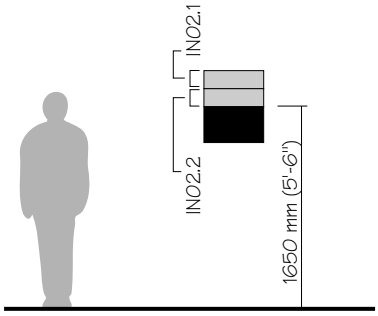
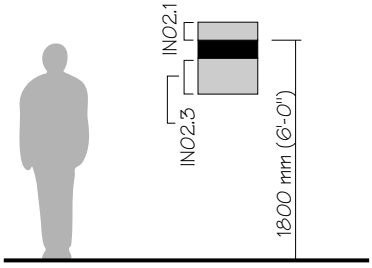
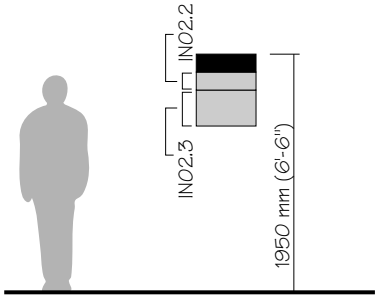


Detail: 22



Detail: 23



Detail: 24

Detail 25
Installation detail sign type 01.3, 01.4

Detail 26
Installation detail sign type 18

Detail 27
Installation detail sign type 18

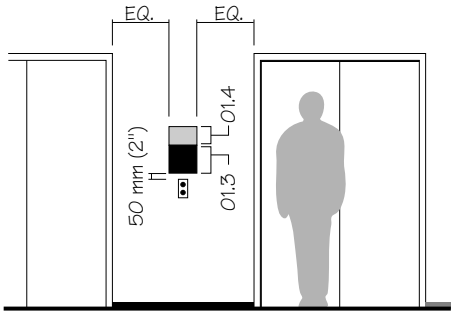
Detail 28
Installation detail sign type 18

Detail 29
Installation detail sign type 01.8

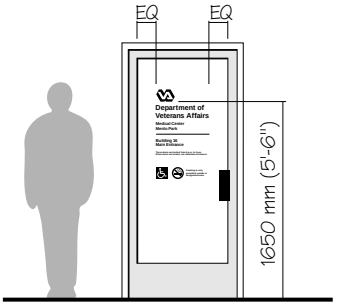
Detail 30
Installation detail sign types 19.1, 19.2, 19.3

Detail 31
Installation detail sign types 17.5, 17.6

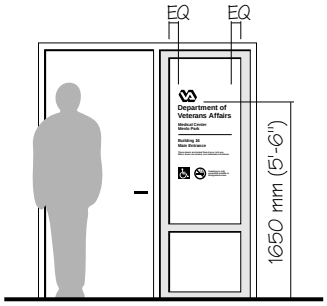
Detail 32
Installation detail sign types 19.1, 19.2, 19.3



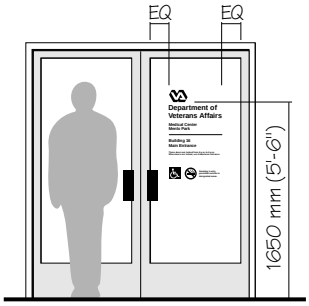
Detail: 25



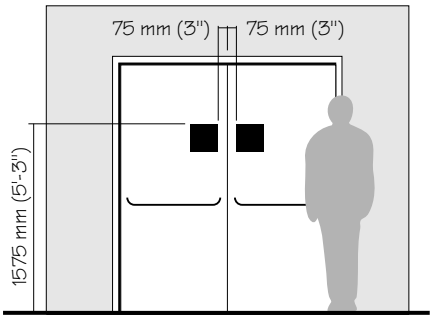
Detail: 26



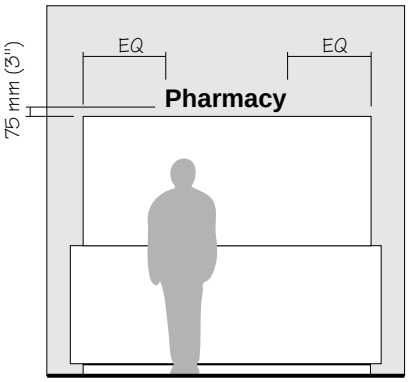
Detail: 27



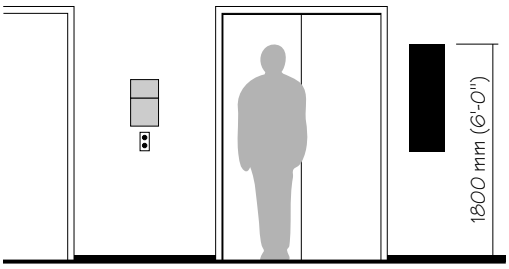
Detail: 28



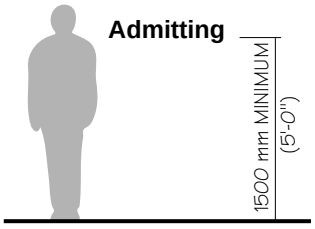
Detail: 29



Detail: 30



Detail: 31



Detail: 32

Wall Mounted Sign Detail

Interior wall bracing for heavy signs, directories, cast plaques, etc.

Stud Backing Plate A

1 Max Weight- 25 lbs. point load. If sign load exceeds this use Stud Backing Plate B.
2 Attach plates to 3 studs min.
3 Verify length, height, location & number required.
4 Use #12 Self Tapping Screws when attaching items to backing, U.O.N.

Stud Backing Plate B

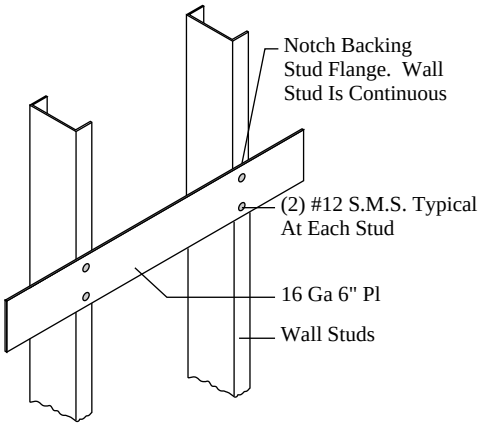
1 Max Weight- 50 lbs. point load. If sign load exceeds this use Stud Backing Plate C.
2 Attach plates to 3 studs min.
3 Verify length, height, location & number required.
4 Use double stud when stud is supporting more than 2 backing plates

Stud Backing Plate C

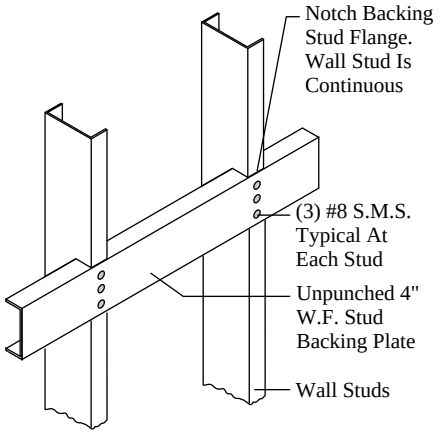
1 Max Weight- 200 lbs./ft.
2 Attach plates to 3 studs min.
3 Verify length, height, location & number required.
4 Use double stud when stud is supporting more than 2 backing plates.

Stud Backing Plate D

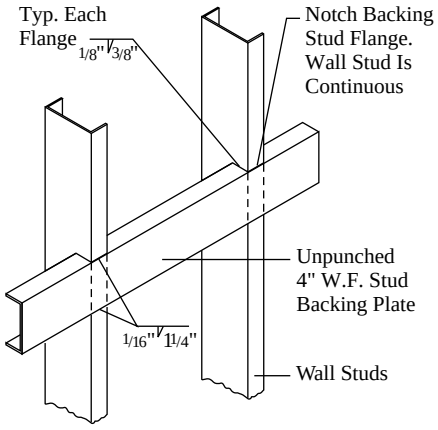
1 Max Weight- 300 lbs. point load.
2 Attach plates to 3 studs min.
3 Verify length, height, location & number required.



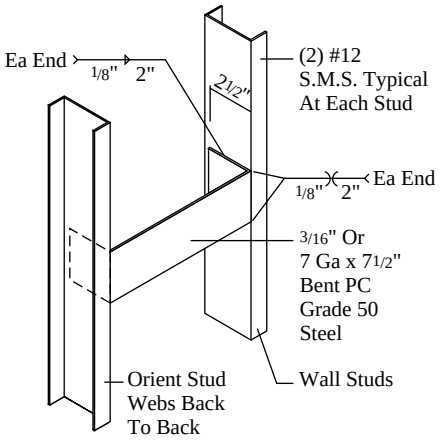
Stud Backing Plate A



Stud Backing Plate B



Stud Backing Plate C



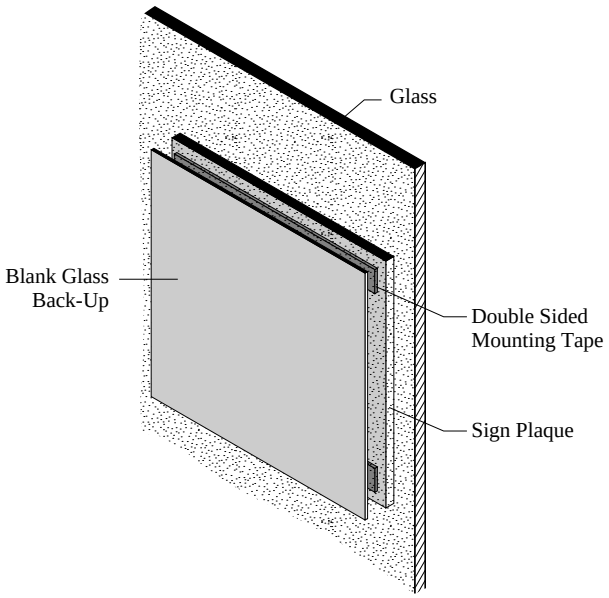
Stud Backing Plate D

Glass Back Up

Certain signs may require that they be installed on glass because there is no available wall surface.

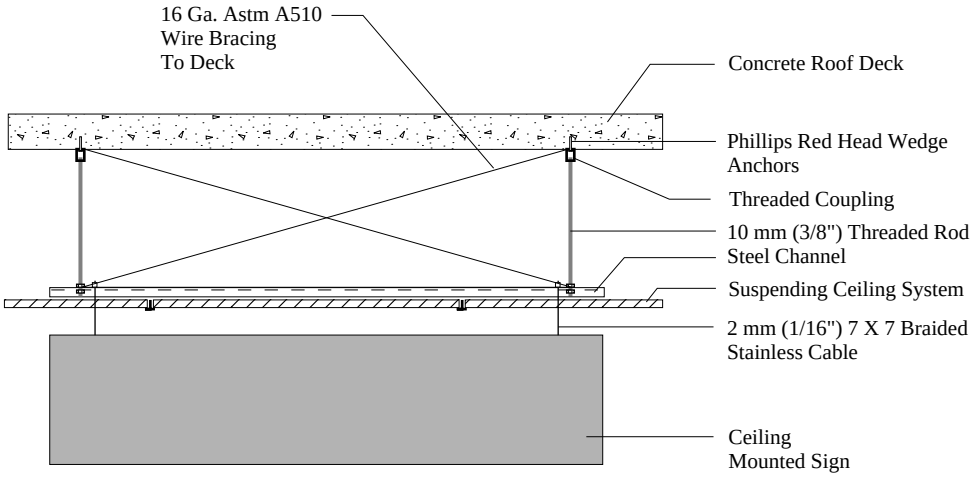
When this situation occurs, a blank glass back up is required to be placed on opposite side of glass exactly behind sign being installed.

This blank opaque glass back up is to be the same size and color as the sign being installed so it effectively covers and hides the mounting of the sign to the glass.

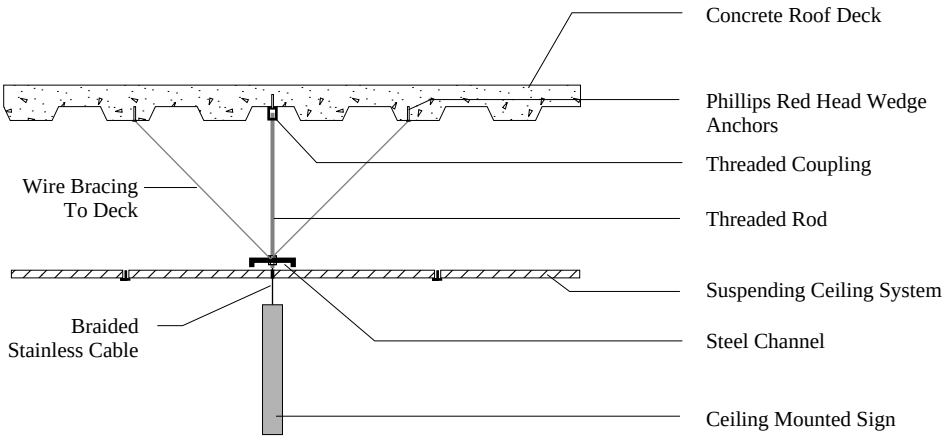


Ceiling Mounted Sign Detail

Use for signs which weigh over 20 lbs. and are mounted from a suspended ceiling system.



Front View



Side View