



LIGHTING GUIDE

LIGHTBULBS

Light Output/Lumens
Measures light output. The higher the number, the more light is emitted.
Reported as "Total Integrated Flux (Lumens)" on LM-79 test report.

Watts
Measures energy required to light the product. The lower the wattage, the less energy used.
Reported as "Input Power (Watts)" on LM-79 report.

Lumens per Watt/Efficacy
Measures efficiency. The higher the number, the more efficient the product.
Reported as "Efficacy" on LM-79 test report.

Lighting Facts™

LED Product

- **Light Output (Lumens)** 840
- **Watts** 9
- **Lumens per Watt (Efficacy)** 93

Color Accuracy
Color Rendering Index (CRI) 87

Light Color
Correlated Color Temperature (CCT)

3100 (Warm White)

Visit www.lighting-facts.com for the *Label Reference Guide*.

All results are according to IESNA LM-79-2008: *Approved Method for the Electrical and Photometric Testing of Solid-State Lighting.*

Color Rendering Index (CRI)
Measures color accuracy.
Color rendition is the effect of the lamp's light spectrum on the color appearance of objects.

Correlated Color Temperature (CCT)
Measures light color.
"Cool" colors have higher Kelvin temperatures (3600-5500 K); "warm" colors have lower color temperatures (2700-3500 K).

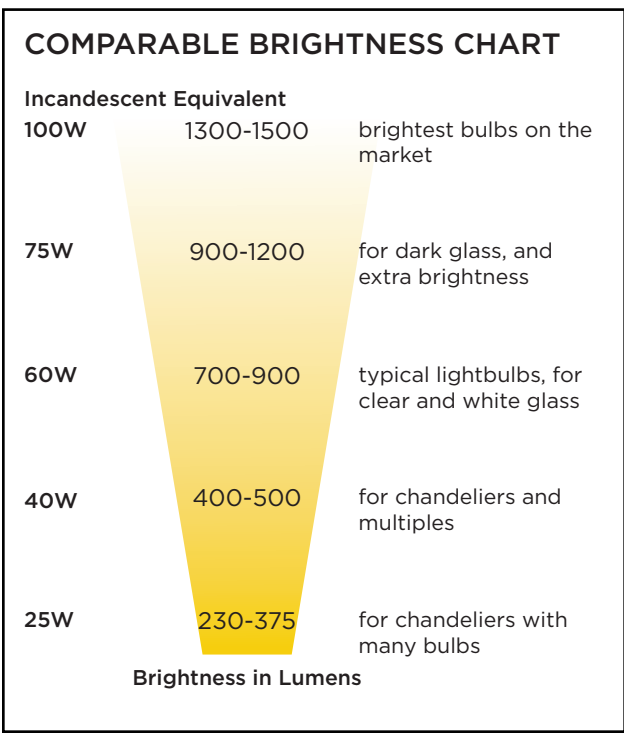
IESNA LM-79-2008
Industry standardized test procedure that measures performance qualities of LED luminaires and integral lamps. It allows for a true comparison of luminaires regardless of the light source.

Color temperature (CCT) is

In layman's terms, a metric of how warm or cool a light source appears. It is shown on the box as "Light Color". Often listed as "warm white", "cool white" or "daylight white"- see the chart to the left.

This chart should be found on the box of most reputable light bulbs.

We have recommended lightbulb color temperatures listed with each color pattern. If it is not listed, we recommend you use the same color temperature as is used throughout your home.



Understand that:

Lumens (lm) is: the measure of light produced, also known as "Brightness" and...

Watts (W) is : a unit of power (equal to one joule per second for those who look at their power bill!), it is NOT a measure of how bright something is.

For example, an 800lm LED lightbulb would be approximately equivalent to a traditional 60W incandescent lightbulb.

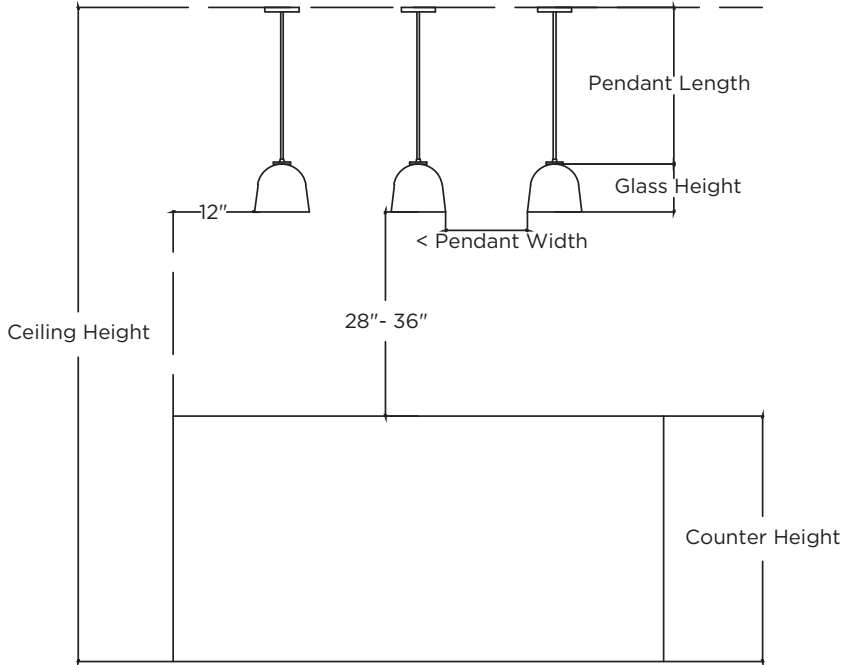
See the chart on the left for further comparisons.

We highly suggest you use LED lightbulbs to maintain the longevity of your glass

LIGHTING GUIDE

KITCHEN + DINING

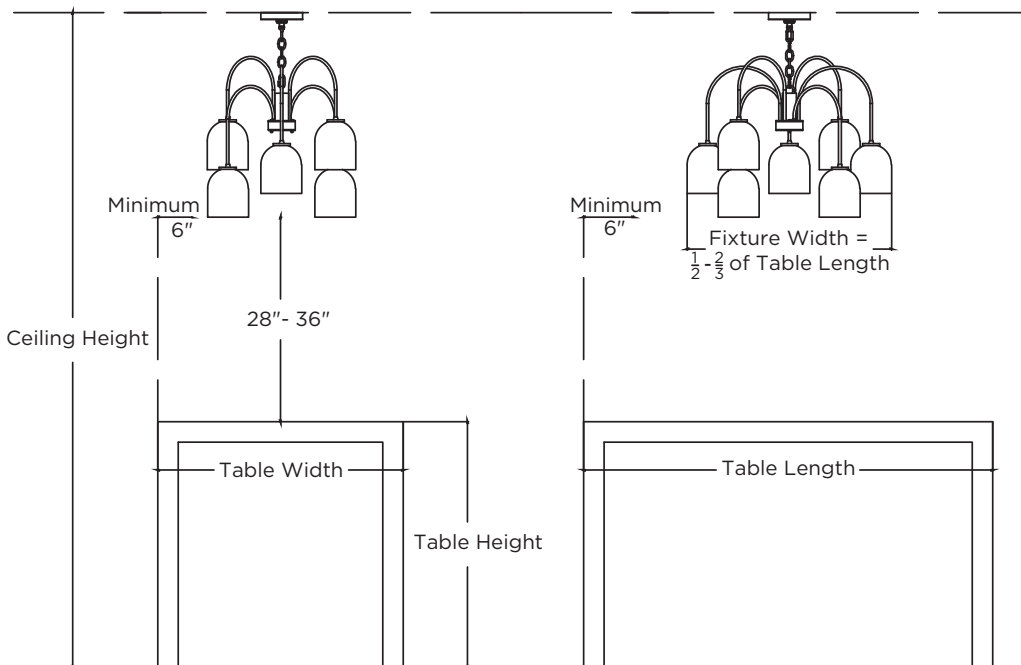
KITCHEN GUIDE



- **Measure your counter height**
Counters will vary. Table height counters are usually 30", kitchen height are 36", and bar height are 42"
- The bottom of the pendants should be **between 28" - 36" above the countertop**. Something around 30" usually looks best, but adjust if you have very low or high ceilings, or if you are very tall
- The space between pendants should be greater than the total width of the pendant (ie. if pendant is 8", spacing should be at least 8"; 10" is also fine)
- Note any additional or missing light sources, such as recessed lights, windows, or additional fixtures

$$\text{Ceiling Height} - \text{Counter Height} - 28" - 36" - \text{Glass Height} = \text{Pendant Length}$$

DINING GUIDE



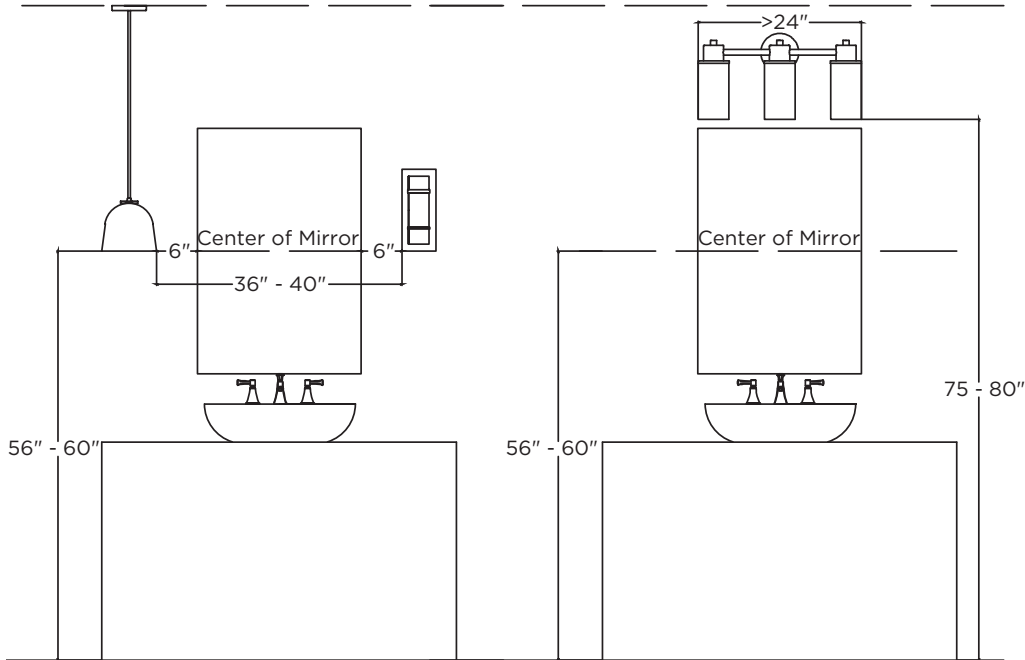
- **Measure your table height, width, and length.** Standard tables are around 30" high
- Chandeliers (or pendant configurations) should be **between 1/2 to 2/3 of the total table length**. When in doubt, go larger!
- The edge of the chandelier should be at least 6" from the edge of the table in any direction; you don't want to hit your head!
- Make sure you have enough chain. You may need to reach from where your electrical box is to your table. You can order additional chain for any fixture

$$\text{Ceiling Height} - \text{Table Height} - 28" - 36" = \text{Bottom of Chandelier} - \text{Chandelier Height} = \text{Chain Length}$$

LIGHTING GUIDE

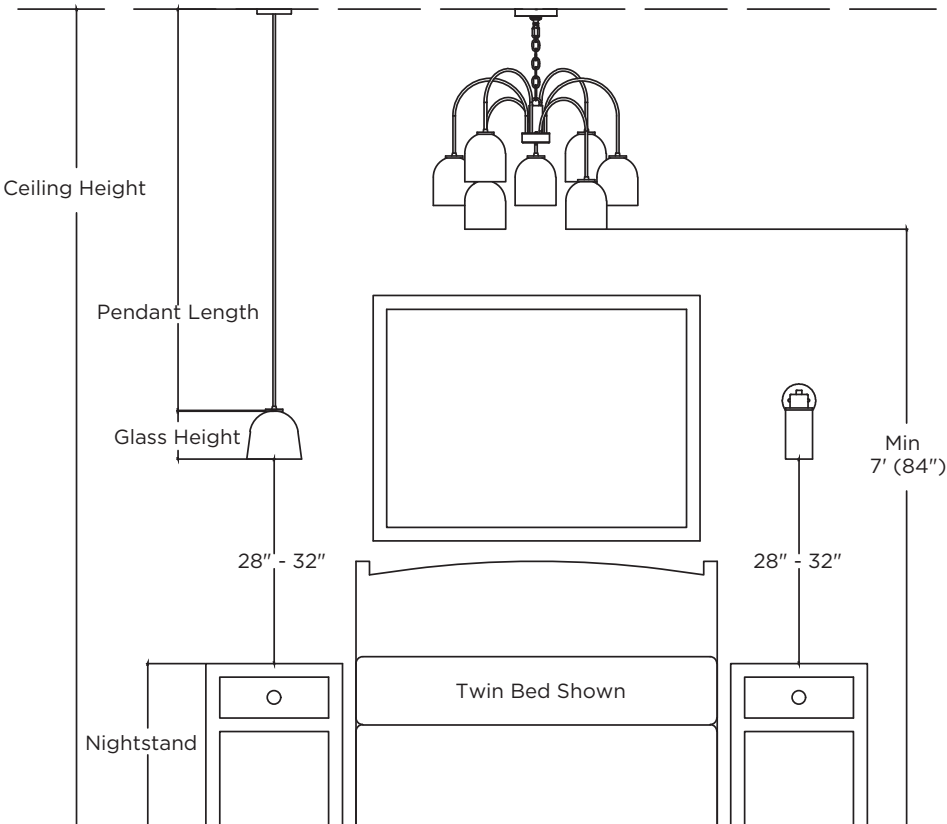
BATHROOM + BEDROOM

BATHROOM GUIDE



- The bottom of the pendants or sconces should be between 56" - 60" above the floor to frame the face.
- The center line of the mirror should fall level with the bottom of the pendants or sconces
- Pendants or sconces should be 36"-40" apart
- If using a sconce over the mirror, it should be no smaller than 24", and the bottom of it should be between 75"- 80" off the floor

BEDROOM GUIDE



- **Measure your nightstands and bed height.** Both can vary greatly. Standard beds and nightstands are usually around 25", but can vary between 24"-28"
- The bottom of the pendants or sconces should be between 28" - 32" above the bed or nightstand. Something around 30" usually looks best
- Chandeliers over the bed should be no lower than 7' off the floor, and should be centered on the bed if possible

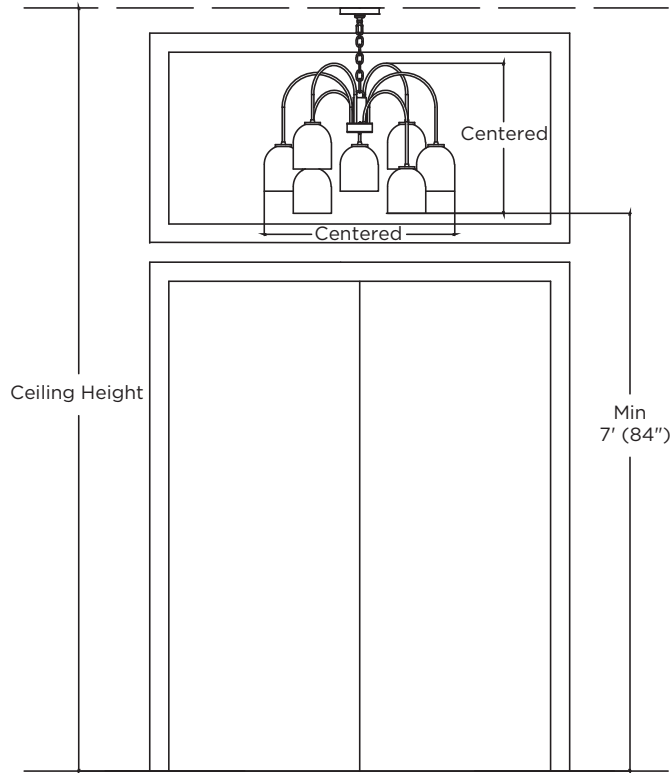
$$\text{Ceiling Height} - \text{Nightstand Height} - 28" - 36" - \text{Glass Height} = \text{Pendant Length}$$



LIGHTING GUIDE

ENTRY + HALLWAY

ENTRY GUIDE



- The lowest point of the chandeliers or pendants should be approximately 7' or 80"- 84" off the floor
- The fixture should generally be centered on windows or architectural features

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{Ceiling Height} & - & 84'' & = & \text{Bottom of Chandelier} & - & \text{Chandelier Height} & = & \text{Chain Length} \\
 & & \text{(approximately)} & & \text{from ceiling} & & & &
 \end{array}$$