



## T H E   L U X   A D V A N T A G E

*We make beautiful stock and custom lampshades that will transform your room.*

### ***Our Lampshades are...***

- Hand-made, using traditional, labor intensive manufacturing techniques.
- Top quality due to our fine fabrics, 11 gauge copper fittings, sturdy backings and the fullest pleats possible.
- Self-trimmed with applied 1/4" bands on top and bottom.

### ***In choosing your shade size....***

There are no strict rules but the following can be used as a guide if you don't know where to start.

**Match or complement the Base** - Think Size, Color, Shape and Style. Larger lamp bases usually require larger shades. Your goal should be to just match the mood of the base.

**Hide the Hardware** - Your shade should just barely cover the switch and hardware. The height can easily be altered by changing the harp size or using a riser.



*Riser*

## SIZING RULES OF THUMB

- Shade height should be about 3/4 of the height of the base.
- The bottom of the shade should be wider than the widest part of the base.
- Shade width should approximately equal the height from bottom of base to socket.
- Consider the Use -Reading lamps need a wider shade to provide plenty of light. Lighter color fabrics will naturally provide more ambient light, and some shapes may provide more directional light.
- Consider the Room- What is the color and style of your room? For instance, a formal room and base look best with a classic silk shade.
- Consider the Bulb -Be sure you have 2-3 inches of separation from bulb to shade, especially for higher wattage bulbs. Be sure the top opening is wide enough to vent the heat. Compact Fluorescent bulbs burn cooler but produce a harsher light.

## CHOOSING THE RIGHT FITTER:

A “fitter” is simply the way the shade connects to your lamp. Most lamps have “spider” fitters. All Lux shades that are more than 7” in diameter use spider fittings. Other common fitters include UNO or clip-on fitters.

### HARP/SPIDER FITTERS:

If your lamp has a harp you will need a shade with a spider fitter (most common). The spider fitter sits on top of the harp and is secured by a finial. If your new shade is not EXACTLY the same size as your old shade, a new harp may be all you need for a perfect fit. Harps typically vary from 7” to 12” and they affect the vertical position of your lampshade.

*UNO Fitters - these are seen on a lot of European lamps, and come in 2 types:*

1. Slip-UNO fitters -sit on the socket and are held in place by the bulb.
2. Threaded-UNO fitters -are typically for down-bridge lamps and feature a screw thread for installation above the downward-facing bulb.

*LUX stock shades do not work with UNO fitters. You will need to either place a custom order, or buy a simple converter like the one shown to the right.*

### CLIP-ON FITTERS:

Clip-on lamp shades are typically used for chandeliers. All of our 3”, 5”, and 6” shades come with clip on fitters. The clip fitter is built into the lamp shade and clips over a standard medium or candelabra bulb.

### BULB CLIP FITTERS:

Bulb clips work just like clip on’s but are made for large bulbs. Lux 7” shades are equipped with bulb clips.

Light bulbs produce heat, no matter their wattage. If your new shade is too close to the bulb, it could discolor the shade or worse: start a fire!

***Here’s how to avoid these problems and choose the right shade:***

- If using a 40 or 60 Watt incandescent bulb, leave at least 1-2 inches between the bulb and the shade.
- If using a 75 or 100 Watt incandescent bulb, leave at least 2-3 inches between the bulb and the shade.
- If using a 150 Watt incandescent bulb or higher, leave at least 3-4 inches between the bulb and the shade.
- If using a compact fluorescent bulb, it will run cooler and requires less space - leave at least 1-2 inches around the bulb.
- Never exceed the maximum wattage. This could not only cause the shade to catch fire but could cause an electrical fire.
- Be sure the top of the shade is open to vent the heat. Never cover the top of your shade with a cloth or other material, as it may cause the shade to overheat and the shade or cover may ignite.



*UNO-fitter*

### RECOMMENDED (MAXIMUM) BULB STRENGTH

TOP DIAMETER	WATTS
3”	40 W
4”	60 W
5”	75 W
6”	100 W
7”	150 W

## LAMPSHADE GLOSSARY OF TERMS:

**Candelabra Shades:** Small shades that usually feature a clip-on fitter. Candelabra shades are designed for chandeliers.

**Drop:** Distance from the top of the shade to the center of the fitter.

**Drum/Cylinder Shades:** Drum and cylinder shades typically feature vertical or near-vertical sides and differ mainly in their proportions. Drum shades tend to be wider, and cylinder shades tend to be taller.

**Finial:** An ornamental decoration made of ceramic, metal, stone, crystal, wood, etc. used to securely fasten the lampshade to the harp.

**Fitter:** The metal structure that attaches the shade to the lamp base.

**Floor/Empire/Coolie Shades:** Slope-sided shades of varying degrees. Floor shades feature steep sides. Empire shades feature a medium slope and are typically in proportion for table lamps. Coolie shades feature the most gradual slope with a smaller top diameter and wider base.

**Frame:** The metal structure of a lamp shade which maintains its shape and extends toward the center of the shade in the form of a fitter. The fitter is a part of the frame and in many cases is the only visible part of the frame. The frame's outline is often covered by a trim.

**Hardback:** A stiff backing applied to the inner surface of a lamp shade to keep its shape over time. During the creation of a hardback lampshade, the fabric is laminated over a stiff but bendable backing material, typically a plastic such as a styrene. The hard backing helps the shade to keep its form, prevents drooping or warping, and extends the life of the shade. With a hardback shade it often becomes unnecessary to use extra metal framework running between the top and bottom of the shade, since the backing maintains the shape. Hardback shades are used more often in modern settings.

**Harp:** A vertical U-Shaped metal support used to attach the shade to the lamp base. Harps are typically 6-12" high. Changing the size of the harp often helps your shade fit better.

**Lamp Base:** The actual body, typically made of crystal, brass, ceramic, resin, stone, etc. The base is wired with a socket and cord.

**Lining:** An additional surface applied to the inside of a lamp shade, used to filter or reflect light.

**Pleated:** Where the shade fabric folds back on itself creating a pleat. There are many forms of pleating creating different patterns, pleat sizes, edging and shapes

**Riser:** A small metal cylinder used to raise the shade. Usually 1-2", a riser screws in to the top of the harp and the shade sits on the riser and the finial screws on top of the riser. Risers are an alternative to changing the harp to properly fit your shade.

**Slant Height:** The measurement from the outermost tip of the top edge of a lamp shade, to the outermost tip of the bottom edge, on a diagonal and in a straight line. We use the slant height to describe the `height` (length of the side) of the shade. The slant height is easily measured outside the shade, even when the shade is installed, and should be measured in a straight line regardless of any curvature in the shape of the shade.

**Socket:** Metal receptacle at the top of the lamp base that holds the bulb and usually contains the switch. A slip UNO fitter or a harp generally sits beneath the socket.

**Softback:** Any lampshade with a fabric lining. Softback shades are usually pleated or stretched and found in more traditional settings.