



**LIGHTING GUIDE**

**WGW.COM**  
6469 Ranch Road 12  
San Marcos, TX  
78666  
1-512-393-3316  
lighting@wgw.com

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTIONS TO ASK**

**What is the space you are looking to light?**

This is a better question than “what kind of lighting are you looking for?” because sometimes more than one type of lighting might be an option (ie. a grouping of pendants might be a nice option over a table rather than a chandelier). Note any additional or missing light sources, such as recessed lights, windows, or additional fixtures. Look at any architectural features in the space. Lighting should either be completely centered in the space, or centered on the main feature such as a piece of furniture or a window.

**How large is your space?**

In general, lighting should be proportional to the space; large spaces need larger fixtures, tall spaces require long fixtures, small spaces need compact fixtures. Measure your ceiling height and island, countertop, or table. Make note of the general dimensions of your space. Refer to our lighting catalog for specific fixture measurements.

_____	+	_____	=	_____
Room Length in Feet		Room Width in Feet		Fixture Width in Inches
ie. 20'	+	15'	=	35"
This also applies to pieces like ceiling fans and pendant configurations.				

Lighting in the center of a room or in a walking space (like hallways) should be a minimum of 7' off the ground.

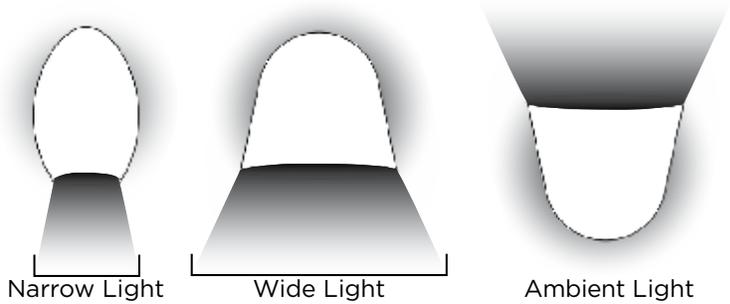
**How high are your ceilings? Are they at an angle?**

This is important to ensure that the lighting will look correct in your space (a semi-flush mount might work better on a low ceiling than a pendant). Ensure the fixture will hang at a suitable height and that you are ordering a suitable stem or chain length for the fixture. See the diagrams in the next few pages.

**How much light are you looking for? Or is the light decorative or functional?**

This is important because remember, colored glass produces colored light. If the fixture is meant to be functional, there must be an abundance of white, useable light on the task surface (ie. the table, bar, or desk). Consider the shape of the shade; bullets, cylinders, inward tapers and globes let out very little light directly down on the task surface. Shapes like fluted, flared, half bowls and straight domes let the majority of the light out of the bottom.

**Shape vs. Beamspread**



Other options for functional lighting include using white or clear glass. Most of our lighting, which we refer to as the jewelry of the space, serves a purely decorative purpose. This often works in newer homes where there is additional recessed can or down lighting present.

**What colors are you drawn to?**

Consider any metal finishes and colors in your space. Bring in color samples of tile, paint or fabric to coordinate your lighting. A reminder is our glass is a handmade investment and is likely to outlast any paint color.

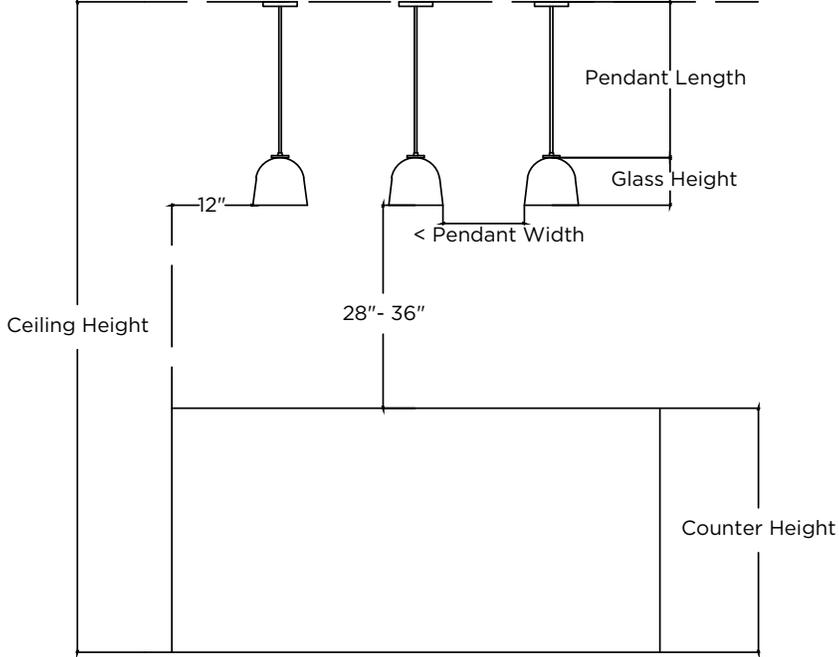


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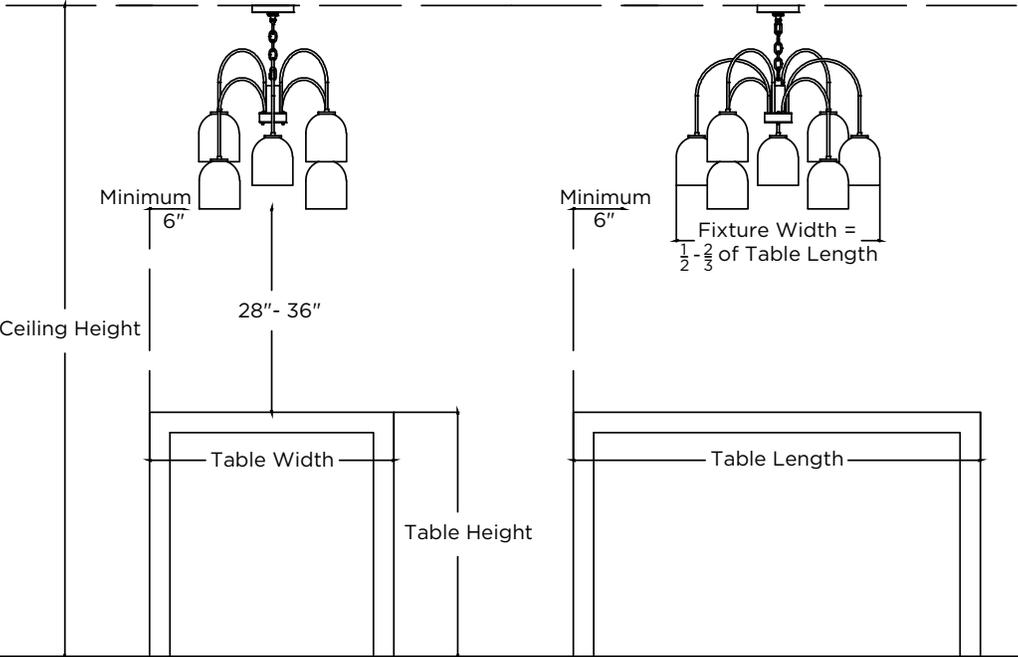
**KITCHEN GUIDE**



- **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.

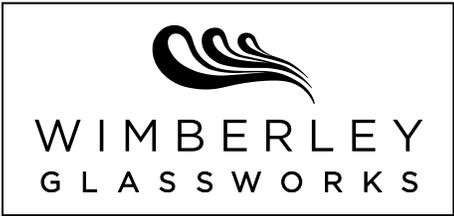
$$\text{Ceiling Height} - \text{Counter Height} - 28" - 36" - \text{Glass Height} = \text{Pendant Length}$$

**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 with any fixture

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

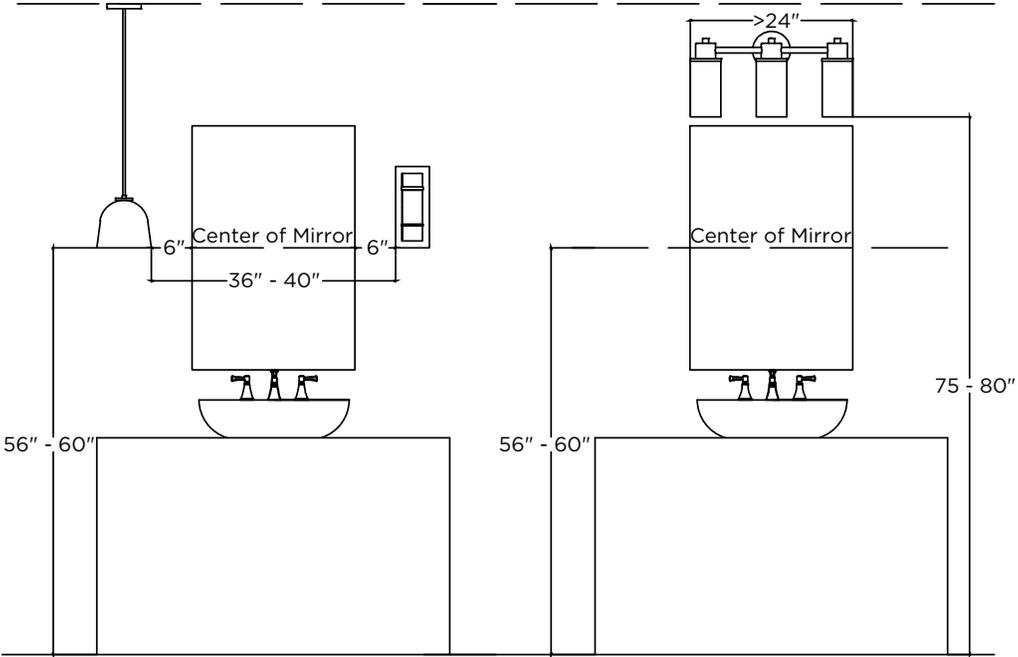


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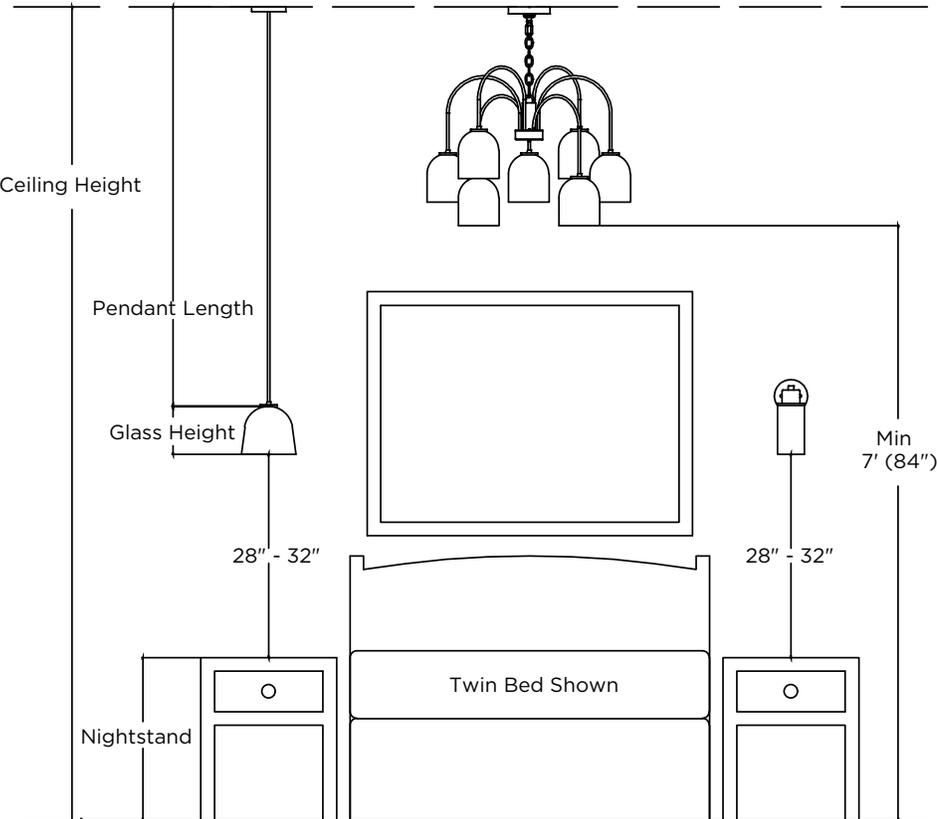
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**BATHROOM GUIDE**



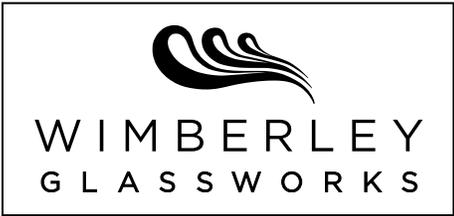
- The bottom of the pendants or sconces should be between 56" - 60" above the floor to frame the face.
- The center line of the mirror should fall level with the bottom of the pendants or sconces.
- Pendants or sconces should be 36"-40" apart
- If using a sconce over the mirror, it should be no smaller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

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

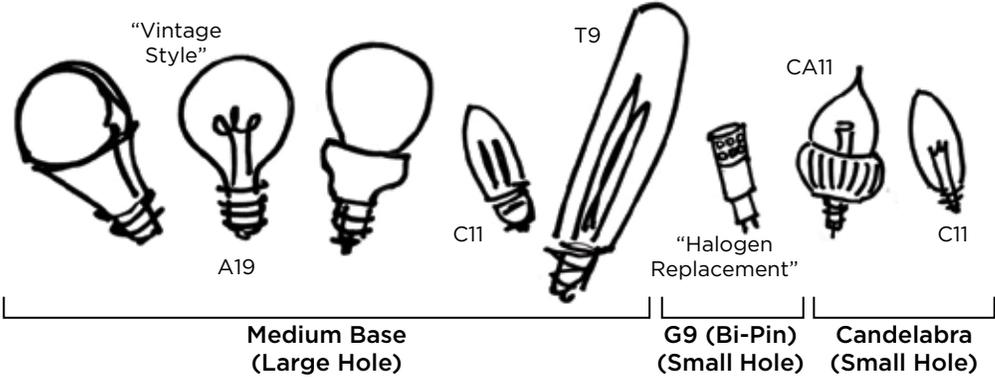


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**LIGHT BULB GUIDE**



**LED:** simply, light emitting diode. To be technical about it, it is a semi-conductor that produces light when you run electricity through it.

**Lumens (lm):** the measure of light produced, also known as brightness

**Watts (W):** 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. See the comparable brightness chart below.

**Efficacy:** how many lumens (amount of light) a fixture or bulb produces per watt of electricity; basically a measure of how efficient it is. ie. a bulb that is 12W that produces 1,200 lm is more efficient (and more energy and money saving) than a bulb that is 12W but only produces 800 lumens.

**Color Rendering Index (CRI):** basically a metric of how well colors are rendered under a particular light source. The higher the CRI, the truer to life colors look. ie. daylight has a CRI of 100 where as a flourescent lamp can have a CRI of 75 or less! We recommend you choose high CRI lightbulbs, especially in, or for displaying, your art glass.

**Correlated Color Temperature (CCT):** In layman's terms, a metric of how warm or cool a light source appears. It is expressed in Kelvins (K). See the color temperature chart below.

