

# PRODUCT INFORMATION

## THE INTERIOR

### HALL AND FOYER

Say hello with a foyer or front hall fixture that is sized for the space. Start with the dimensions of the area, adding width and length together. Then use that same number in inches to decide the approximate size of the ideal fixture. For instance, a 10 x 10-foot area would be best illuminated by a fixture that is approximately 20 inches in diameter. Also consider height. Traditionally a foyer light should be at least 7 feet from the floor. Depending on your ceiling height, this will help determine whether you use a flushmount, semi-flush, chandelier, or pendant. If your foyer is large, add wall sconces approximately 66 inches from the floor for a convivial glow. And in a two-story foyer with a large window above the front door, the chandelier should be centered so it can be seen from outside.

### DINING ROOM

Create a “tasteful” atmosphere in the dining room by choosing a well-proportioned chandelier. Use the “width x length, in inches” formula above to pick the perfect dimensions, and the chandelier — perhaps a group of pendants — should hang 6 inches in from the edge of the table on all sides and the bottom should be approximately 30-36 inches above the table top. And have you considered adding wall sconces to make the light even more delicious?

### KITCHEN

Just like “fusion” recipes, a merging of lighting ideas in the kitchen can create something wonderful. Consider a chandelier or flushmount ceiling fixture in the main area, plus undercabinet fixtures in the darker corners, pendants or island fixtures over dining counters, and even a sconce or two between or above windows. Note that pendants and island lights should hang 30-36 inches from work surfaces. Mini-pendants are often used in odd numbers and should be hung 20-30 inches apart, depending on the size of the shade and centered over the work area. Larger pendants are usually hung in pairs and should be 30 inches apart.

### BATHROOM

In small baths, sconces that bracket the vanity can be the sole sources of light in the room. Remember to position the wall sconces at eye level, approximately 60-65 inches from the floor, and 36-40 inches apart for the best illumination. Larger bathrooms can benefit from a variety of lighting fixtures. A wall fixture mounted directly above the vanity mirror, placed 75-80 inches above the floor, provides horizontal illumination. In the center of the room, a flushmount or semi-flush fixture — or even a smaller chandelier — provides ambient light. A recessed tub area can feature sconces on the walls. Remember, with a double vanity each sink should have its own individual light source.

## INTERIOR LIGHTING TERMS

**ARMS:** On a chandelier or wall-mounted fixture, a projection that holds bulbs and/or shades.

**BACK PLATE:** On a wall-mounted fixture or sconce, the back of the fixture that mounts to the wall.

**CANOPY:** On a ceiling fixture, the decorative plate that attaches to the ceiling to cover the junction box.

**CHANDELIER:** A hanging fixture traditionally placed in the dining room or foyer. But today's new styles can be used in any room — over a kitchen island, bedroom or bath.

**CHAIN:** A series of metal rings connected together and used for hanging light fixtures such as chandeliers or pendants.

**EXTENSION:** The depth of a wall fixture, or the measurement from the wall to the farthest point away from the wall.

**FLUORESCENT:** Tubular lights known for energy efficiency and bulbs that stay cool to the touch.

**FLUSHMOUNT:** A fixture that mounts directly to the ceiling using a pan that is the same diameter as the fixture.

**HEIGHT ON CENTER:** The height from the center of the mounting bracket to the top of the fixture.

**ISLAND LIGHTING:** A linear chandelier often placed over an island work area but also used over an oblong dining table.

**LED:** Stands for "Light-Emitting Diode." LED bulbs are an energy-saving and cost-efficient option, using up to 85% less power.

**PENDANT:** A single light suspended from the ceiling by a chain or metal tube, used for accent or task lighting over an island, table or in a dark corner.

**SCONCE:** Any wall-mounted fixture that has an extension.

**SEMI-FLUSH:** A version of the flushmount that hangs just a short distance from the ceiling.

**UNDERCABINET:** A fixture that is installed literally under a cabinet, designed to light the counter area below.

**VANITY LIGHTING:** An over-the-mirror bathroom lighting fixture.

## INTERIOR FINISHES

<b>AB</b>	AGED BRASS
<b>AG</b>	ANTIQUÉ GOLD
<b>AGL</b>	ANTIQUÉ GOLD LEAF
<b>AGY</b>	ANTIQUÉ GRAY
<b>AI</b>	AGED IVORY
<b>AL</b>	ANTIQUÉ LEAD
<b>AS</b>	ANTIQUÉ SILVER
<b>ASH</b>	ASH
<b>BK</b>	MATTE BLACK
<b>BR</b>	BRASS
<b>BZP</b>	BRONZE PATINA
<b>CH</b>	CHROME
<b>CW</b>	COUNTRY WHITE
<b>ORB</b>	OIL-RUBBED BRONZE
<b>PN</b>	POLISHED NICKEL
<b>RB</b>	RAW BRASS
<b>R</b>	RUSSET
<b>SN</b>	SATIN NICKEL
<b>TC</b>	TIN COATED
<b>W</b>	WOOD
<b>WG</b>	WASHED GOLD
<b>WH</b>	WHITE

# PRODUCT INFORMATION

## THE OUTDOOR

### **THE FRONT DOOR**

The exterior of the front door says “welcome to our home; welcome to our world.” Introduce yourself to your neighborhood and your guests with light that is right. Right for the space, right for the vibe you want to convey. We advise that you be thoughtful about the sizing and placement of your lighting fixtures. To maximize appearance and performance, start with the height of the door itself. Side light fixtures should be placed approximately  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the way above the threshold (approximately eye level) and less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the width of the door from the side of the doorframe. The size of the fixture should be between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the height of the door. Go a bit smaller if using two lights; larger if using only one. If placing a hanging lantern on a porch, hang it so the bottom is approximately 6½ feet from the threshold, and certainly out of the way of a wide-swung door.

### **SECONDARY DOORWAYS**

Smaller lights are appropriate at secondary doors, but make sure the bulbs are bright enough for safety and security. Motion sensors are helpful in less frequently used locations. If using only one fixture at the side of the door, be sure to place it on the keyhole side.

### **POST LIGHTS**

You may choose to bracket the driveway with post lights, highlight a street-side mailbox, or place several post lanterns along a walkway. Post lights are also wonderful when placed around the edges of patio or entertainment areas, supplemented by other lighting closer to buildings and seating. Taller posts take a leading role, spreading light further and coordinating the outdoor space.

### **PATIOS and DECKS**

A series of small downlight fixtures will create an ambient glow for your patio or deck. Task lighting, such as spotlights or pendants, work well near the grill or bar. If you have a covered eating area, add elegance and atmosphere with a hanging chandelier or a unique grouping of pendants.

### **LANDSCAPE LIGHTING**

You can use lighting to highlight landscape features and create evening ambiance in your yard and garden. Be thoughtful about the amount of light you add. Lights that are too bright may create glare and cast unwanted shadows in surrounding areas. Consider downlight fixtures for more a pleasant effect.

## OUTDOOR LIGHTING TERMS

**WALL MOUNT (Downward and Upward):** Wallmounts are mounted on the wall with back plates and brackets. Downward mounts have the bracket at the top and the light hangs down; on upward mounts, the light sits upon the bracket, with light emanating from the top portion of the fixture.

**BRACKET:** The piece on a wall mount fixture that connects the light to the backplate. Often very decorative.

**POCKET LANTERN:** Designed as a half-lantern, to be mounted directly to a wall or post wall without a bracket.

**FINIAL:** A decorative vertical extension to a lantern fixture. Can be at the top, bottom or both.

**DOWNLIGHT:** A semi-enclosed light designed specifically to concentrate and aim light down toward a surface or walkway.

## OUTDOOR GLASS STYLES

**BEVELED:** Beveled glass has edges that are cut at an angle for a traditional, high-end look. The bevel adds definition to the fixture and has a prismatic effect on the light.

**FROSTED:** Glass or acrylic with an opaque white appearance.

**OPAL:** An opal finish adds a lustrous sheen to frosted, clear or cut glass.

**SEEDED GLASS:** Bubbles within the glass add a unique look and soften the light. Bubbles can be small (seeded or rain seeded) or large (melon seeded).

**HAMMERED WATER GLASS:** Glass which is embossed to resemble clear water with ripples.

## OUTDOOR FINISHES

<b>AB</b>	AGED BRASS
<b>ABZ</b>	ARCHITECTURAL BRONZE
<b>ATB</b>	ANTIQUÉ BRASS
<b>BC</b>	BLACK CORAL
<b>BG</b>	BLACK GOLD
<b>BK</b>	MATTE BLACK
<b>BS</b>	BRUSHED SILVER
<b>BW</b>	BURLED WALNUT
<b>BZ</b>	BRONZE
<b>CH</b>	CHROME
<b>CO</b>	COPPER
<b>CP</b>	COPPER PATINA
<b>GY</b>	GRAY
<b>MM</b>	MARBLEIZED MAHOGANY
<b>MN</b>	MATTE NICKEL
<b>ORB</b>	OIL-RUBBED BRONZE
<b>RB</b>	RAW BRASS
<b>SN</b>	SATIN NICKEL
<b>SS</b>	STAINLESS STEEL
<b>ST</b>	STONE
<b>TW</b>	TEXTURED WHITE
<b>WH</b>	GLOSS WHITE