

LIGHT SPACING  
&  
HANGING GUIDELINES



## DINING ROOM

- If your table will be used only for dining, choose a fixture that will provide a diffuse, atmospheric light
- If your table will double as a workspace, choose a brighter fixture that will emit enough light to illuminate your work
- If your table is small, one pendant will do. If it's larger or rectangular, consider multiple pendants or a linear fixture
- Install lights 30"-36" above the surface of the kitchen island or table

Above a round dining table, select a light that is  $\frac{1}{2}$  -  $\frac{3}{4}$  the diameter of the table



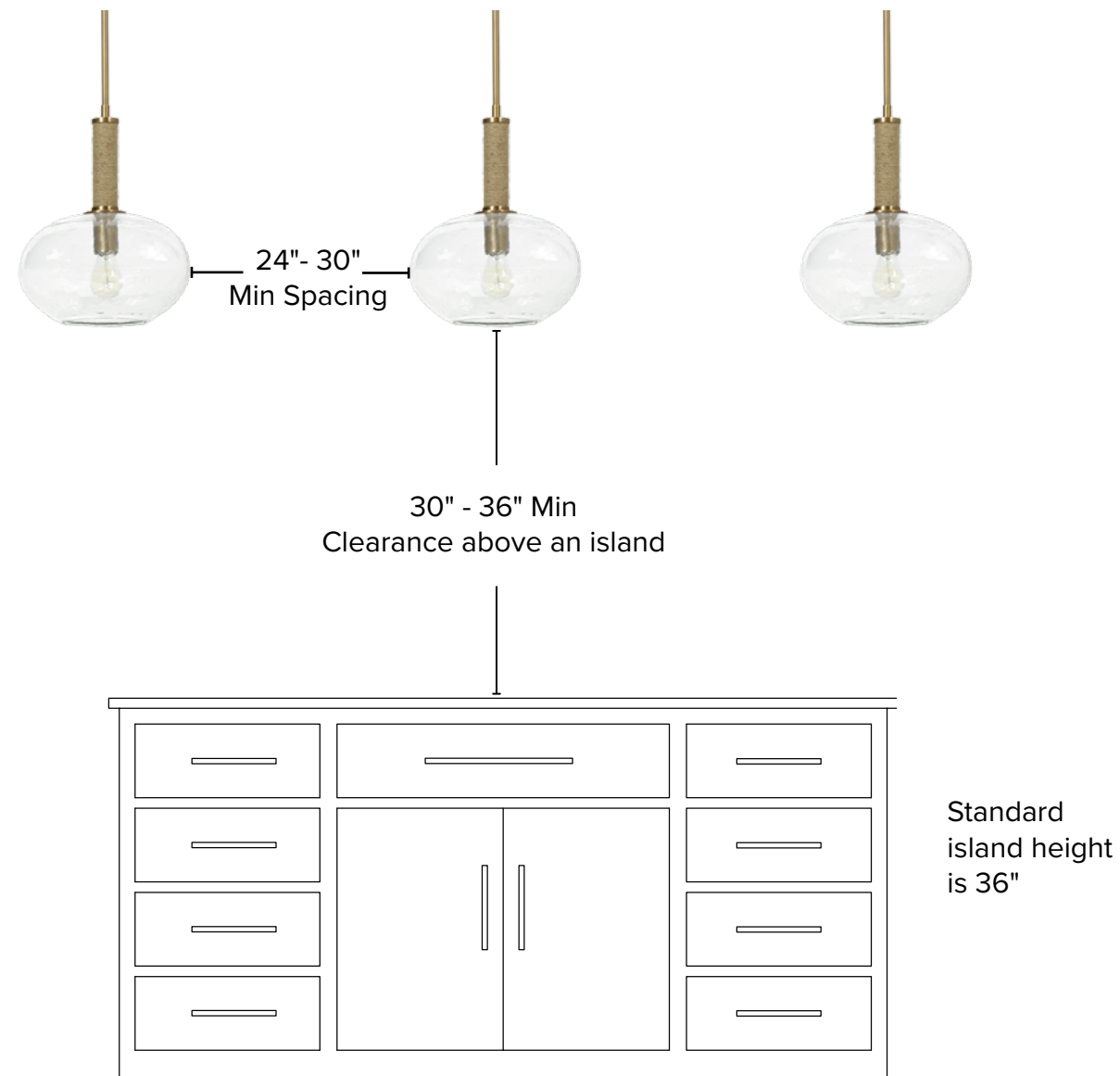
## DINING ROOM

Above a rectangular table, the fixture should be at least 6" narrower than the width of the table



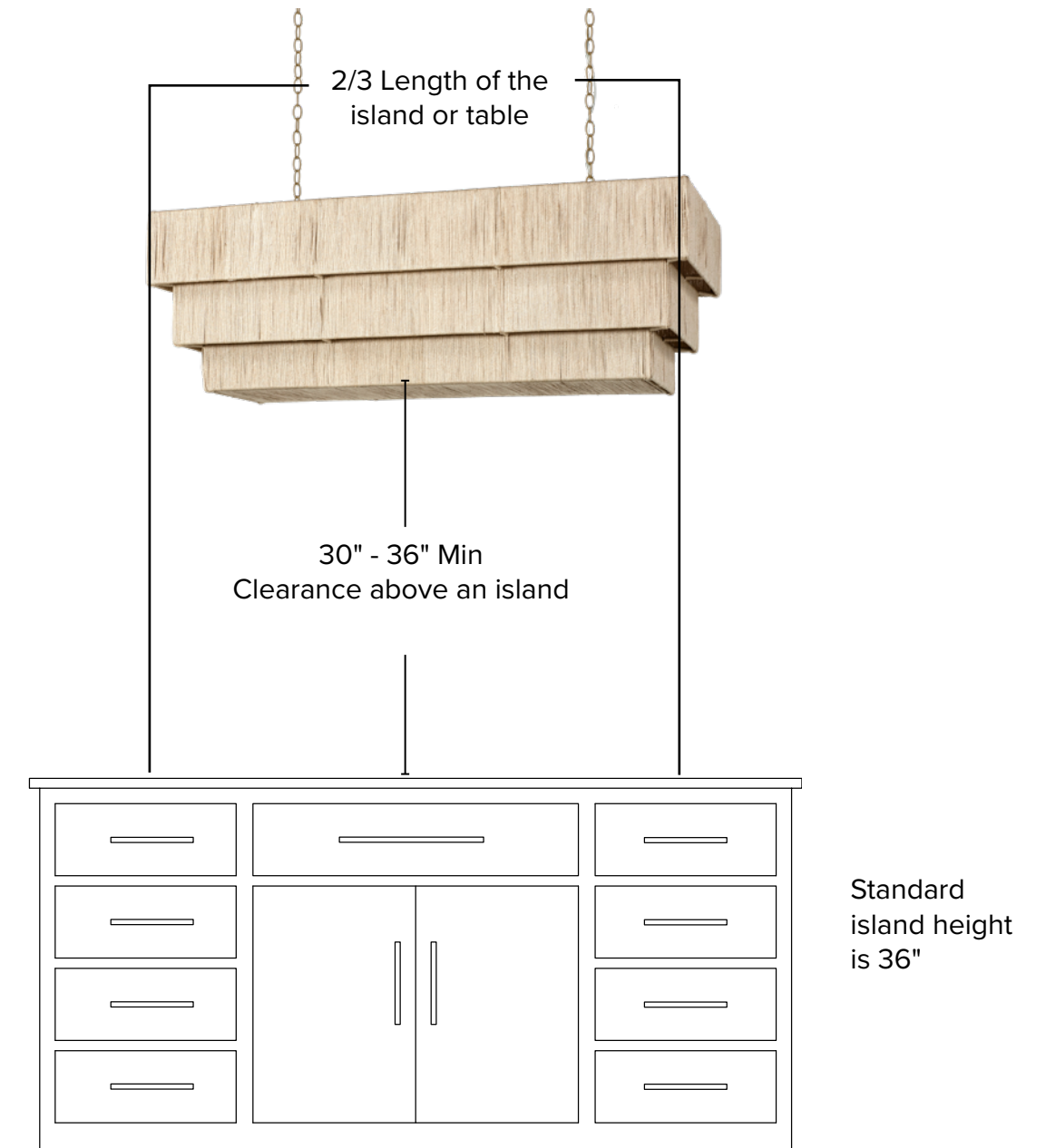
## KITCHEN

- Install lights 30"-36" above the surface of the kitchen island or table
- When installing multiple fixtures, the widest part of the fixtures should be spaced a minimum of 24"- 30" apart



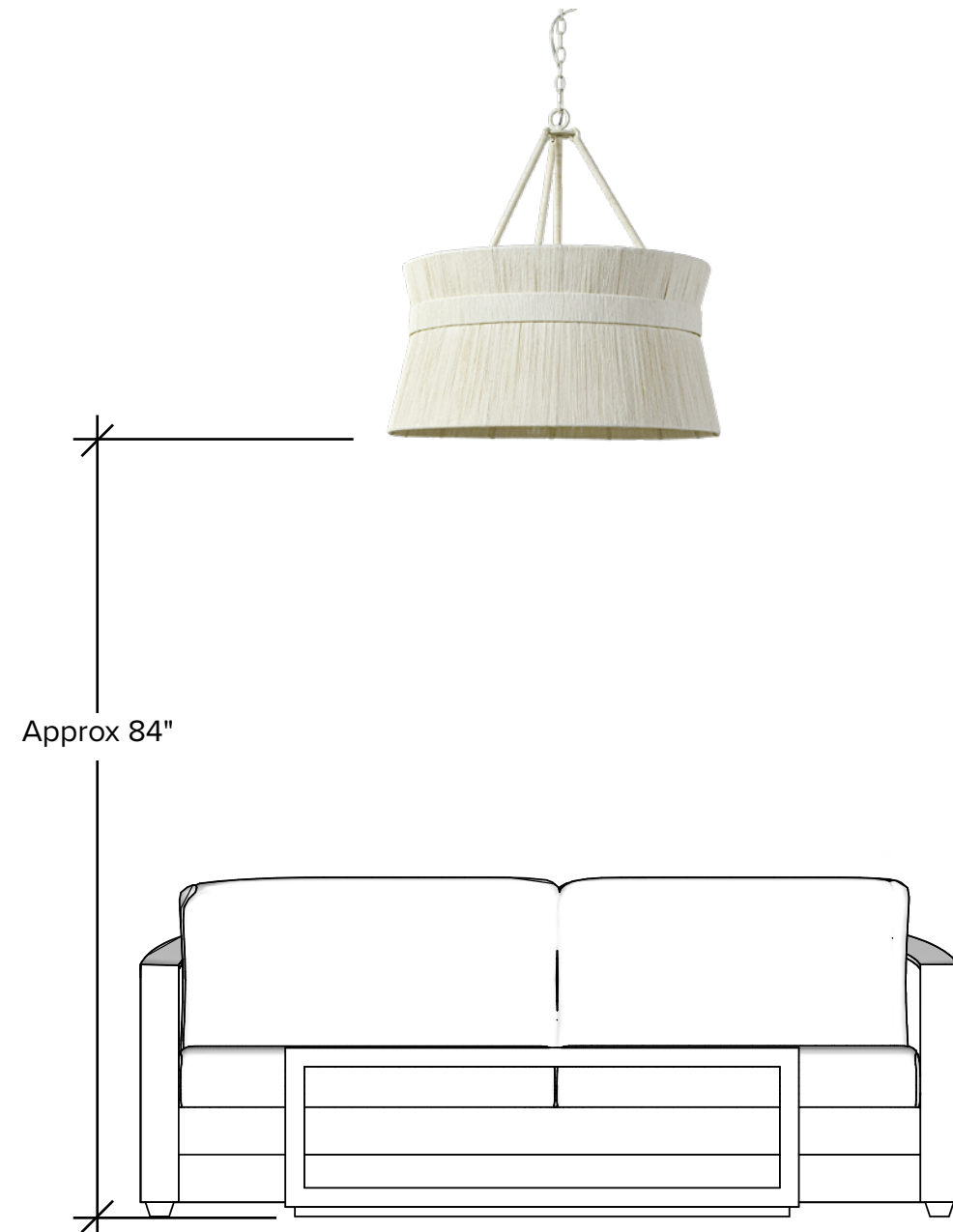
## KITCHEN

With a linear light, the length should be about 2/3 of the total island length



## LIVING ROOM

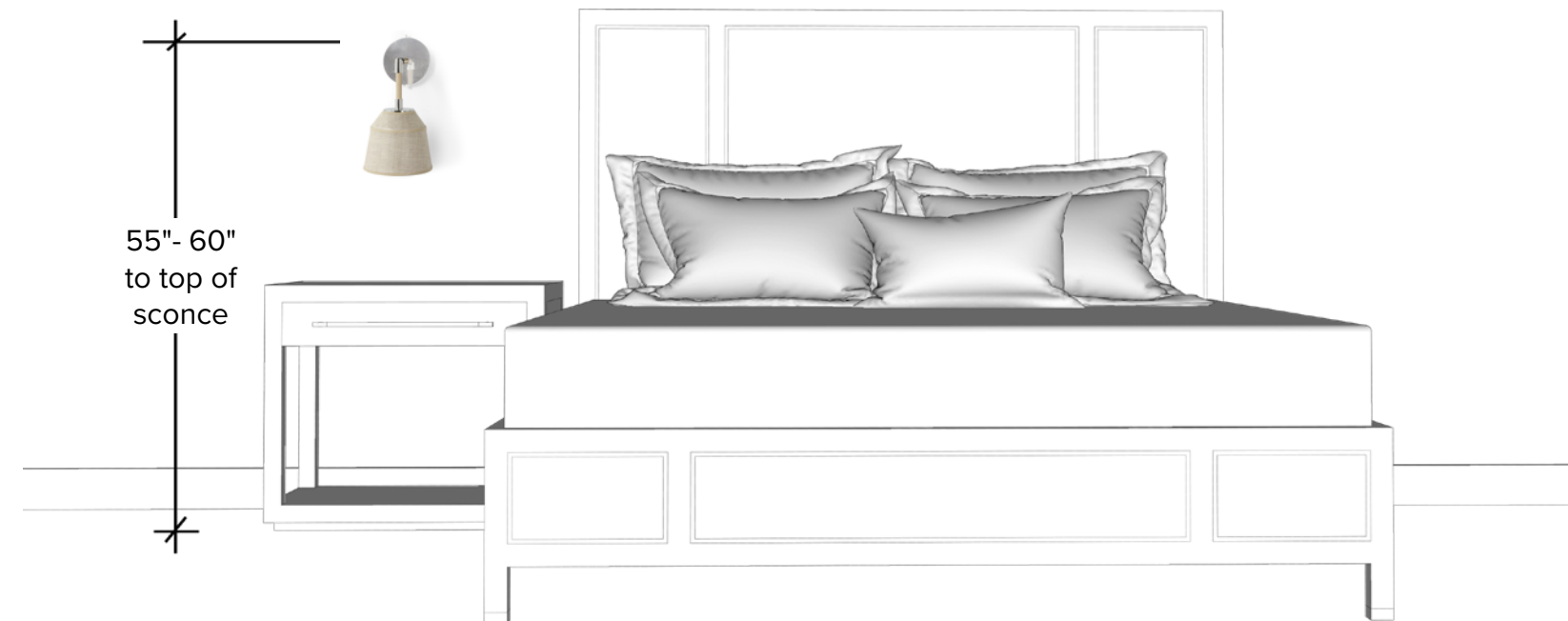
- Install pendants approximately 84" from floor to the bottom of the light fixture
- If you have a taller ceiling, raise the light by 3" for each additional foot
- There are no rules when it comes to the size of the fixture itself, but if you find yourself looking for some size guidance-
  - Add the length and width of the room in feet and put the total into inches and that would be the perfect diameter.
  - For example, if your room is 14' by 16', add those numbers together and the ideal diameter of chandelier- 30"



## BEDROOM

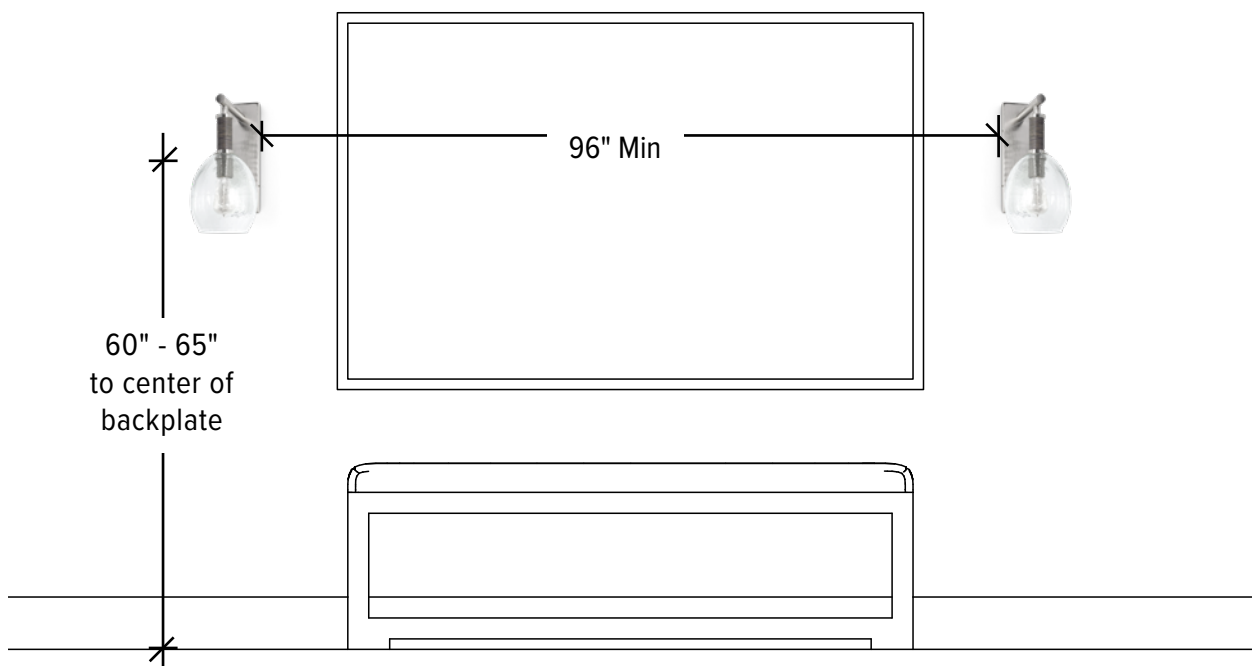
### Bedside Lights

- You'll want to be able to switch these lights on and off from the bed, so choose sconces with a switch, table lamps, or small pendants and install a switch to your wall next to the bed
- Keep the color temperature between 2200K-2700K so the warm color temperature will not negatively impact your sleep cycle



## HALLWAY

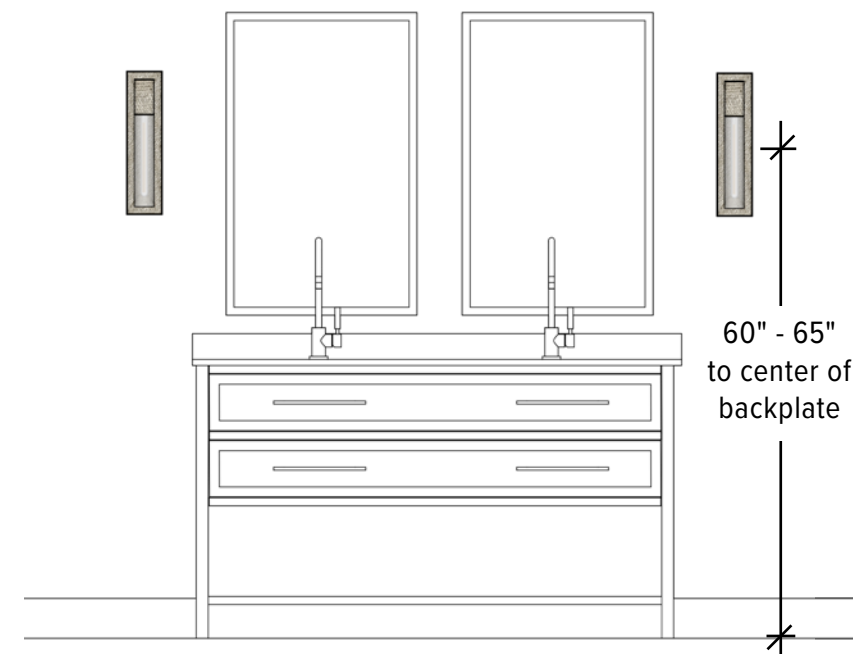
- When installing multiple wall sconces to accent a hallway, dining room or other living space, consider leaving a minimum of 8'-10' between each fixture for a balanced spread of light
- A pendant or wall light can be positioned to accentuate the entire sideboard or just an individual artwork on its surface
- Repeating the same luminaire in an adjacent space will help unify the two spaces



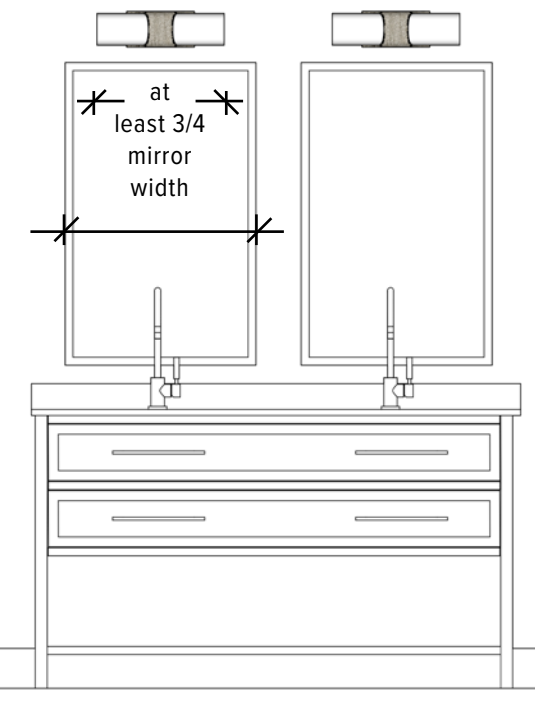
## BATHROOM LIGHTING

- Best is when you can set the lighting for the mood- brighter when you need it for applying makeup, more dim and moody if you are taking a relaxing bubble bath
- Multiple sources of light will make it most functional
- Use dimmable lights when possible
- Generally sconces on either side of mirror are best, paired with an overhead
- Bring in a makeup mirror or additional vanity lights for when extreme brightness is needed (makeup application, shaving, etc)
- Warmer color temperatures (2700K) are generally advised, as this gives a more natural light similar to daylight while still being flattering. Cooler color temps will make things look too clinical
- Most ideal is to have natural light, generally facing north when possible, as lighting will be most indirect from this direction
- Have fun and add a chandelier over your tub to customize your space
- Make sure to check that your fixtures are either damp or wet location safe
- Look for bulbs with CRI 90+

Beside a Bathroom Mirror-  
Mount your sconce(s) just above eye level, or about 60"- 65" from the floor to the center of the backplate



Above a Bathroom Mirror-  
The ideal linear bath light will measure at least 3/4 the width of the mirror but not extend over its edges. For larger mirrors, consider mounting a pair of evenly-spaced linear sconces



## HOW TO CREATE THE BEST LIGHTING FOR YOUR SPACE

Good lighting is about the feel and the experience of the space

Lighting can make a space feel calm and inviting or it can fill you with anxiety and be very overwhelming

Often times, the most pleasing light in a space is indirect, ambient lighting

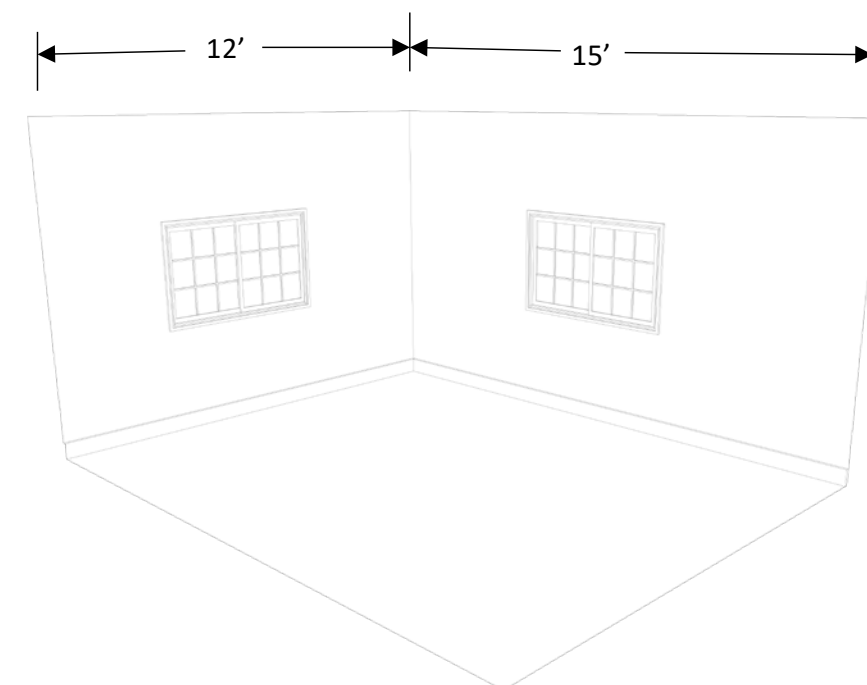


## HOW TO CREATE THE BEST LIGHTING FOR YOUR SPACE

Room	Recommended Lumens per Square Foot	General Lumens Quick Reference per Room
Living Room	10-20	1000-2000 lumens
Kitchen (Work Area)	70-80	7000-8000 lumens
Kitchen (General)	30-40	3000-4000 lumens
Dining Room	30-40	3000-4000 lumens
Hallways	5-10	500-1000 lumens
Bathrooms	70-80	7000-8000 lumens
Bedrooms	10-20	1000-2000 lumens
Home Office	60-80	6000-8000 lumens

Simply calculate how many square feet you have in each room and multiply it by the recommended amount of lumens

Living Room 12' x 15' = 180 sq ft  
180 x 10 lumens = 1800 Lumens



## HOW TO CREATE THE BEST LIGHTING FOR YOUR SPACE

The way to achieve a soft, ambient light is by multiple light sources in your space at different levels and heights- a combination of overhead light, wall sconces, table and floor lamps, etc. This will create lighting that is very serene and flattering as well as reducing hotspots and dark corners



## HOW TO CREATE THE BEST LIGHTING FOR YOUR SPACE

- Reflective materials- Be cautious when using shiny, reflective materials in your space when selecting the lighting. Reflective materials can create an unpleasant glare in your room. You'll want to look for diffuse light sources, may want to use light bulbs with a mirrored bottom, and matte paints on the wall for a softer bounce back of light.
- Frosted or white light bulbs tend to cast less shadows and provide more diffuse light
- Dimmer switches really help to create a soft ambient mood when desired. Automatic lights and smart lighting can be programmed to change during the day



## HOW TO CREATE THE BEST LIGHTING FOR YOUR SPACE

Try to use lighting where you need it most, highlighting key areas of interest and high use (ie: a shelf of decorative objects, a reading nook, art on the wall). Spaces don't always need a ton of light, it just needs to be focused on the right things.



## FIXTURE MATERIALS & LIGHT OUTPUT

Many times customers don't have a full understanding of how light will be coming out of their fixtures. It's important to understand how materials will disperse the light differently and impact the lumen output

Filtered Light- Light is going through a translucent or semi-translucent material

Palecek light fixtures with light-colored weaving or beading tend to let more light through and have a gentle glow coming from them

Fixtures with metal shades will have a more directed light coming from them, focusing light on a certain area you want to highlight (art on the wall, a bookshelf or decorative object)

Task lights generally don't provide very good ambient light and are more intended to support activities such as reading or working

Palecek fixtures that have darker weave colors tend to create more mood lighting and less bright direct lighting

Fixtures with clear glass are the most transparent, letting the brightest light shine through

This is good in areas where a lot of light is needed, but keep in mind you will be seeing an exposed bulb



If a brighter light is desired, use an energy efficient LED with higher lumen output



# OUTDOOR LIGHTING



## OUTDOOR LIGHTING

- Plants and landscaping generally look better under cooler color temperatures (5000K) recommended for path lights, plant spotlights, and landscaping lighting
- For an outdoor patio area where you may be sitting in the evening times and want to create a very inviting space, a warmer color temp (2200-2700K) would be best to create more soft mood lighting
- When mounting exterior wall sconces beside a door, position the fixtures at eye level, or 60"- 65" from the ground. For the best spread of light, the fixture should measure at least 1/4 the height of the door
- Make sure your fixtures and light bulbs are damp or wet location suitable

