**STEP 1: Determine your lighting application**

- General Lighting
  Uniform light patterns that are bright and comfortable living and family rooms.

- Accent & Task Lighting
  Accent book cases and artwork or use light to accomplish specific tasks on kitchen islands or counter areas.

- Wall Wash
  Emphasize vertical surfaces. Draw attention to fireplaces and warm hangings.

- Specialty Lighting
  Shower trims allow for use in wet locations.

**STEP 2: Determine trim type & size to achieve the desired lighting effect**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Lighting</th>
<th>Accent &amp; Task Lighting</th>
<th>Wall Washing</th>
<th>Specialty Lighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reflector</td>
<td>Eyeball</td>
<td>Eyeball</td>
<td>Smaller Aperture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Baffle</td>
<td>Baffle</td>
<td>Shower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baffle</td>
<td>Lens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lens</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**STEP 3: Determine housing type**

- New Construction
  These housings should be used during ceiling construction or when there is access available from above the ceiling.

- Remodel
  These housings can be easily installed in existing ceilings where there is limited or no access above the ceiling.

- IC Rated
  These fixtures may be completely covered with insulation to maintain an unbroken insulation barrier.

- Non-IC
  Insulation must be kept 3" away from all sides of the housing.

- Air Tight
  Use these housings to minimize air flow between conditioned spaces in a house or unconditioned attic areas. These housings may be covered in insulation.

- Shallow Ceiling
  For ceilings with 2”x 6” joist construction.

- Slope Ceiling
  These fixtures are designed to fit in sloped ceilings and still allow the lamp to be aimed straight down.

**STEP 4: Determine housing size**

- 6”
  Most commonly used size. Can be used for all lighting applications.

- 5”
  Slightly smaller aperture. Tighter fit around the bulb. All lighting applications.

- 3” and 4”
  Smallest aperture. Used mainly for accent, task and wall wash applications.

More details on back
Recessed Lighting Check List

STEP 1: Identify your lighting application

**General**  G  Uniform light patterns that are bright and comfortable. Living and family rooms.
**Accent**  A  Draw attention to an object or design element. Bookcases and artwork.
**Task**  T  Lighting used to accomplish a specific task. Kitchen islands and counter areas.
**Wall Wash**  WW  Emphasize vertical surfaces. Draw attention to fireplaces and wall hangings.
**Specialty**  S  Shower trim for wet locations.

STEP 2: Select your trim

- **Baffle**: Quantity: Most popular style. Traps and shapes light to minimize glare. (G, A, T, WW)
- **Open**: Quantity: Most economical choice. Attractive finished look. (G, A, T)
- **Reflector**: Quantity: Reflector maximizes light output. Used in residential and commercial environments. (G, A, T)
- **Eyeball**: Quantity: Adjustable, directional lighting. (A, T, WW)
- **Lens**: Quantity: Diffuses light and shields lamp. Closets, porches and shower lights. (G, A, T, S)

STEP 3: Select your housing type

**New Construction**
- **IC Rated**: If you have ceiling access use new construction.
- **Non-IC Rated**: If no direct contact with insulation, choose Non-IC Rated.

**Remodel**
- **IC Rated**: Will the remodel can be in direct contact with insulation? If yes, choose IC Rated.
- **Non-IC Rated**: If no direct contact with insulation, choose Non-IC Rated.

STEP 4: Select your housing size

- **6”**: Quantity: Most commonly used size. Can be used for all lighting applications.
- **5”**: Quantity: Slightly smaller aperture. Tighter fit around the bulb. All lighting applications.
- **3” and 4”**: Quantity: Smallest aperture. Used mainly for accent, task and wall wash applications.

Planning Your Lighting Layout

3 Easy Steps

1. To plan your room lighting, measure and sketch in the general room dimensions and the placement of items such as countertops, work and reading areas and pictures or wall hangings on the grid space below (each square represents 1 foot).
2. Decide where illumination is required. The type of illumination – general, wall wash, task or accent – will generally determine the trims that are needed. Baffle, open or reflector trims are recommended for general downlighting illumination, while adjustable trims are suited for wall wash, task or accent lighting.
3. The housing required will generally be decided by the ceiling construction. Shallow housing for shallow ceilings, IC or IC Air Tight housings for insulated ceilings, Non IC housings where insulation is not in direct contact with fixture and Remodel housings for below ceiling installations.

Installation Guidelines

**General Downlighting**
- Width of beam (W) is generally equal to height (H) of room. For proper spacing of fixtures, use the following rule of thumb: for multiple units, space fixtures 5’ to 6’ apart in 8’ to 10’ ceiling heights to achieve relative uniform lighting. For example: a 12’x16’ room using a 65W BR30 bulb would require a minimum of six fixtures to be uniformly lit.

**Wall Washing**
- For uniform wall washing, distance from walls (X) is equal to the distance between fixtures (Y).

Types of Bulbs

- **Incandescent “R, BR” Bulbs**
- **Halogen “PAR” Bulbs**
- **Low & Line Voltage Halogen Bulbs**

Wall Washing
- For uniform wall washing, distance from walls (D) is equal to the distance between fixtures (D).

Sample Kitchen Plan Top View

CALL COOPER LIGHTING AT 1-800-955-4908