

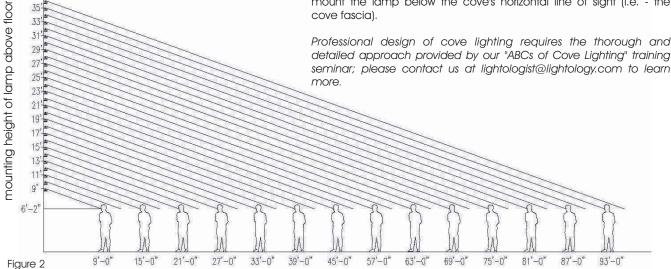
Figure 1

334

For special applications involving high ceilings and cove mounting heights above 9'-0", greater lighting efficiency can result from raising the top edge of the lamp 1" above the cove fascia (Fig. 1). In such cases, however, the exposed lamp should be shielded from the viewer regardless of the viewer's distance from the cove. Fig. 2 can be used to determine proper cove height placement for such situations for spaces with potential viewing distances of up to 100' (and assuming a standard viewer eye height of 6'-2"). The chart shows the "cutoff line of sight" for a given lamp mounting height at or beyond which a viewer will see the bare lamp. To use this diagram, consider a viewer's maximum possible distance from the cove-mounted wall. Then find the matching minimum height needed for proper lamp mounting to shield the bare lamp. Figure 3 shows an example: a viewer (A) standing 75' away from the cove-mounted wall will see the bare lamp when the lamp is mounted at or below 27'-0". Therefore, in this case the lamp should be mounted above 27'-0". Note that viewer (A) will not see a lamp mounted at (or higher than) 27'-0" if he/she stands closer than 75'-0" to the cove-mounted wall. Similarly, a viewer (B) positioned within 9'-0" of the wall will not see a bare lamp mounted 9'-0" above the floor (or higher).

For situations such as narrow hallways in which the viewer will be within 9'-0" of the wall and/or the lamp will be mounted at 9'-0" or lower, this technique SHOULD NOT BE USED, and the Jamp SHOULD NOT BE RAISED above the cove fascia. IF THERE IS ANY QUESTION, it is always safe to mount the lamp below the cove's horizontal line of sight (i.e. - the cove fascia).

detailed approach provided by our "ABCs of Cove Lighting" training seminar; please contact us at lightologist@lightology.com to learn



viewer distance from cove-mounted wall

