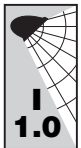
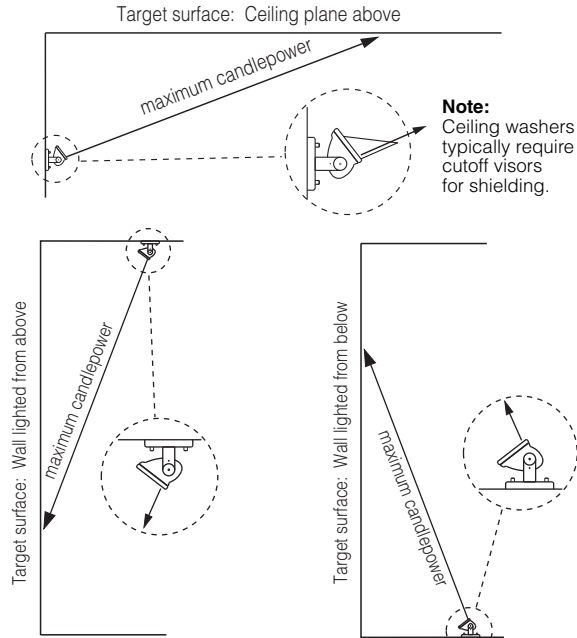


Orientation

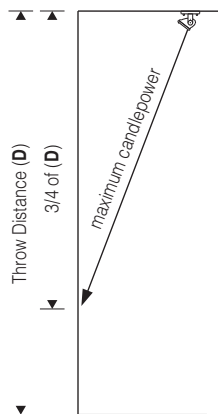
elliptipar luminaires light ceiling or wall planes from one edge, when oriented as shown below.



Proper placement is necessary to maximize uniformity on the *Target Surface* while minimizing visibility of the light source. Following are general recommendations for *Aiming*, *Setback*, and *Spacing*.

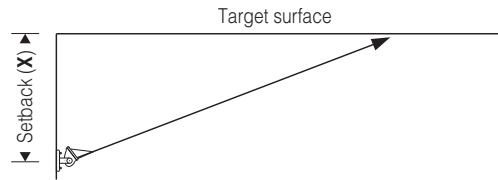
Aiming

Most **elliptipar** luminaires offer adjustable aiming that can be "fine-tuned" during installation. For a given *Throw Distance (D)*, *Maximum Candlepower* is typically aimed at $3/4 D$. See website for ITL photometric reports illustrating candlepower distributions and typical orientations for each Style.



Setback

Adequate *Setback (X)* is needed between the center of the luminaire and the near edge of the *Target Surface* to fully utilize the asymmetric distribution while avoiding "hot spots."



The recommended *Setback (X)* depends on the *Throw Distance (D)* as well as whether the luminaires are intermittent point sources or continuous-run linear sources (see table below).

Luminaire type (Styles)	Setback (X) AT LEAST	but NOT LESS THAN
point source, Xtra Small or Small (Styles S099, S105, S122, S141, S142, S143, S205, S206, S215, S222, S223, S224)	$1/4 D$	30" (760mm)
point source, Large high-lumen (Styles S104, S136, S204, S408, S431, S432, S433, S434)	$1/4 D$	36" (915mm)
linear source, continuous-run single-headed (Styles S101, S102, S112, S132, S134, S144, S301, S305, S312, S314, S315, S316)	$1/8 D$	12" (254mm) to 18" (457mm)
linear source, continuous-run multi-headed (Styles S307, S309, S317, S318)	$1/8 D$	18" (457mm) to 24" (610mm)

Spacing

On-Center Spacing (Y) determines the overlapping contribution of adjacent point sources, which impacts uniformity both parallel and perpendicular to the *Throw Distance (D)*. It should typically be 1.5 to 2.0 times the *Setback* ($1.5X$ to $2.0X$).

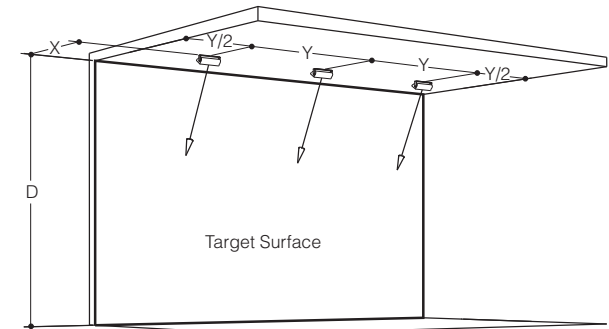
Linear sources are most often mounted end-to-end in continuous runs. When that is not the case, they should instead be treated as point sources – allowing a greater *Setback* (see table above) and appropriate *On-Center Spacing*.

Brightness Control

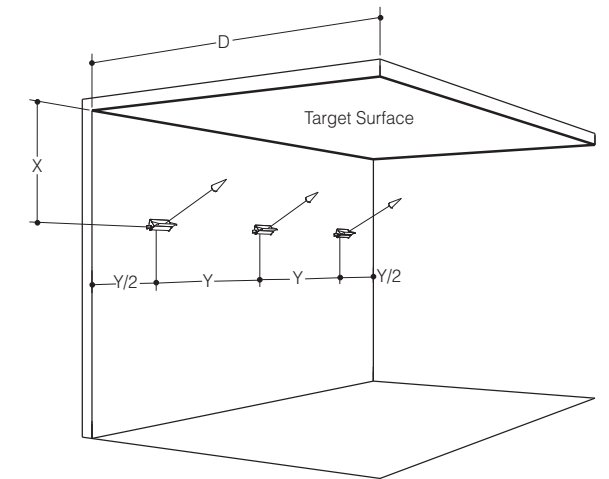
Wallwashers typically face away from viewers. However, circulation flow around corners or through doorways sometimes creates sightlines that look into the luminaires, in which case accessories such as cross-baffles may need to be considered.

Asymmetric ceiling washers are often positioned at mounting heights – and viewing distances – where viewers might easily look into the light sources. For that reason, uplights are typically equipped with cutoff visors, or concealed within architectural coves or sconce enclosures.

Washing Down a Vertical Wall Surface



Uplighting a Horizontal Ceiling Surface



Dimension Key

- D = Throw distance
- X = Setback (target surface to center of luminaire)
- Y = On-center spacing