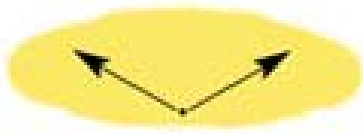


Light Distribution Patterns

Terms You Should Know

Forward Throw (FT) - Forward throw distributions provide sharp house-side cut-off and can be used for perimeter lighting applications with minimal spill light.

House shielding - Typically a consideration for decorative lighting, house shielding refers to the ability to add a reflector next to the lamp to direct light away from the "house-side."



Type I

The type I distribution is ideal for narrow walkways or bike paths. It's intended to be located at or near the center of the pathway, approximately two mounting heights in width.



Type II

The type II distribution is ideal for wider walkways, entrance roadways, bike paths and other long and narrow lighting applications. Intended to be located near the side of a roadway, approximately 1.75 mounting heights in width.



Type III

The type III distribution is ideal for roadway, general parking, and other area lighting applications. Intended to be located near the side of the area, approximately 2.75 mounting heights in width.



Type IV

The type IV distribution is especially suited for wall mounting applications and for illuminating the perimeter of parking areas. Intended to be located near the side of the area, which is over 2.75 mounting heights in width. It produces a semicircular distribution with essentially the same candlepower at lateral angles from 270 to 0 to 90 degrees.



Type V

The type V distribution is ideal for general parking and area lighting applications. Intended to be located at or near the center of an intersection or in a large area, since it has no beams but produces a circular distribution with essentially the same candlepower at all lateral angles.