

GUIDE TO

CHURCH *Lighting*



MANNING
LIGHTING



GUIDE TO Church Lighting

Selecting the proper lighting for your church is one of the most important decisions of any building or remodeling project. Church lighting should not only provide adequate illumination, it should also complement the church's architecture, be efficient, and be easy to maintain.

Manning Lighting has been helping churches meet these special needs since 1948.

Contemporary as well as traditional designs, thousands of size, lamp and finish options, hand-crafted fixtures built to your specifications, and a staff of experienced church lighting professionals make Manning Lighting your church lighting experts.

This guide will walk you through the basic steps of selecting the appropriate lighting for your church, whether you're planning a new building or considering a lighting upgrade.

For more information, please complete the attached reply card, or contact the Manning Lighting Sales Representative listed on the back of this brochure.

Proper location of each fixture and electrical

LOCATION

box is important not only to ensure a uniform level of illumination, but also to fit into the architectural design and pew layout of your church.

No matter how pews are arranged, fixtures should be centered over pew areas (not the aisles) to ensure enough light for comfortable reading. Spacing between fixtures should be based not only on the light coverage desired, but also on the spacing of windows, ceiling beams and other architectural elements (Fig. A).

Different Manning hangers and ceiling canopies are available to cover both recessed and exposed outlet boxes for best appearance.

The mounting height of each fixture should be based on the lighting level desired, the

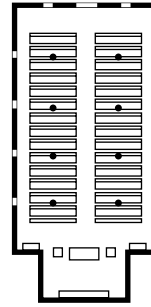
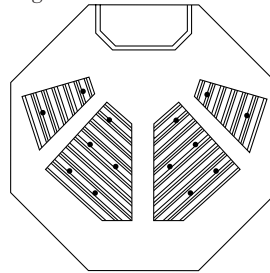


Fig. A



MOUNTING HEIGHT

appearance of the fixtures in relation to architectural elements, and uniform distribution of light at the reading plane. Manning pendants with reflector flood downlights should be suspended so that the distance from floor to bottom of fixture is approximately 1.2 times the distance between fixtures longitudinally (Fig. B). Deduct this amount from the total ceiling height at the outlet to get the overall length of fixture plus stem or chain. Generally,

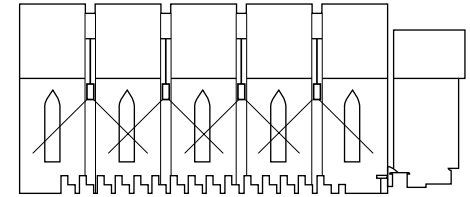


Fig. B

the higher a fixture is mounted, the more even the light distribution will be below. However, the higher a fixture is mounted the more the wattage of the downlight must be increased to compensate for the higher mounting height. Care must also be taken to not place indirect lighting fixtures too close to the ceiling to avoid "hot spots" above the fixture.

The light level required at the reading plane of your church depends largely on the architecture,

LAMP TYPE AND WATTAGE

the denomination, and the tastes of the congregation. Today, a level of 15 to 40 footcandles is recommended at the reading plane for comfortable seeing. This translates to anywhere from one to five watts per square foot, though this figure will vary depending on the fixture selected and the light source chosen. The more efficient light sources like metal halide and fluorescent deliver more light (lumens) per watt than incandescent sources. Wiring in existing churches should be checked for capacity with an architect or engineer. Manning pendant fixtures are available with downlights, interior lamps, and uplights, depending on the model and size selected (Fig. C). In most cases, the greatest percentage of total wattage should be reserved for the downlight, with small incandescent or compact fluorescent lamps used in the interior of the fixture.

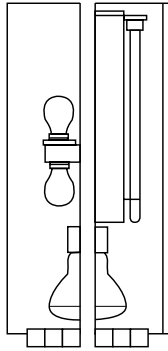


Fig. C

A reflector flood or metal halide lamp directs light down while incandescent or fluorescent lamps provide uplight and light the interior of the fixture.

Fluorescent and metal halide lamps offer greater energy efficiency and longer lamp life than incandescent lamps. However, the initial cost of the fixture is higher.

Manning offers two basic ways to light your church. **Direct fixtures** use reflector flood downlights that light the pew areas from above.

SELECTION OF FIXTURE

Indirect lighting fixtures bounce light up off the ceiling to light the area.

Direct fixtures are better suited for churches with dark interiors and high ceilings. Indirect fixtures work best for white or light wood interiors and lower ceilings. Some Manning fixtures combine both indirect and direct lighting for the advantages of both.

The proportion and size of the design selected will depend on the proportions of the interior, spacing between outlets, and the height at which fixtures will be suspended.

In an interior where the height is greater than the width (Fig. D), fixtures of similar proportions are more compatible. A good rule of thumb to follow is to choose a unit about one-inch diameter to each foot of spacing between units longitudinally. In interiors where the width is greater than the height (Fig. E), two inches in fixture diameter for each foot of spacing should be figured.

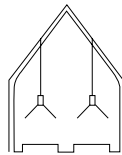


Fig. D

Care should be taken that the size selected has sufficient wattage capacity to produce desired lighting results.

Since the altar or chancel is the focal point of most churches, it is recommended that the light levels be two to three times greater than above the pews. Lighting for this

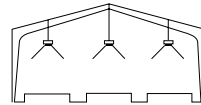


Fig. E

LIGHTING OTHER LOCATIONS

area should be concealed from the congregation to avoid distractions and provide an unobstructed view. Manning adjustable spot and flood lighting units mounted behind an arch or beam can be used to light the general area and spotlight the altar, pulpit, or other areas (Figs. F & G).

Lighting the pulpit or lectern is best accomplished by two units to minimize shadows. Light on the speaker should be

directed from an angle of 30° to 45° forward from the speaker, and spaced so that the angle is 45° or more above where the speaker stands.

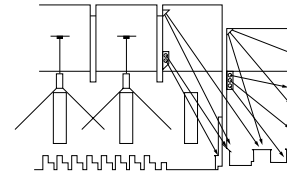


Fig. F

Areas above and below balconies should be lit with smaller fixtures that match the units in the main area. Each Manning fixture is available in several sizes and styles, including ceiling mounted fixtures for under balconies.

Foyer and hallway lighting should be selected by room proportions, using 1 1/2" fixture diameter to 1' of room width as a guide to proportions.

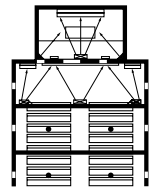


Fig. G



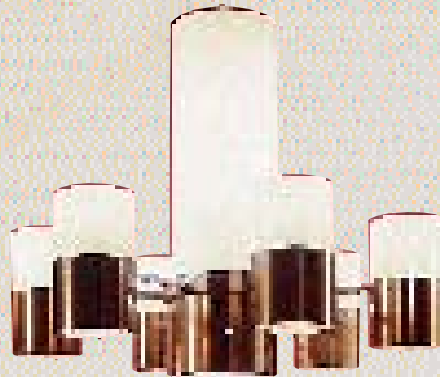
Manning
Contemporary pendants like the LPI-034 brighten church interiors with comfortable illumination.



Stained glass panels highlight the LPI-095



The horizontal shape of the CPI-219 makes it a natural for churches with a low ceiling



A center downlight surrounded by six outer downlights in the LPI-253 offer plenty of light for large spaces.

Contemporary



LPI-187



The DS-62 wall sconce is also available for outdoor use.



The simple arch shape of the LPI-308 is typical of Manning's Romanesque series.

Traditional



Manning Traditional fixtures feature castings made in our own foundry for intricate detail and lasting beauty.



LPI-695



LPI-660 with Tudor Gothic cast details.

Large churches or small, Manning Traditional fixtures are designed to complement the architecture.

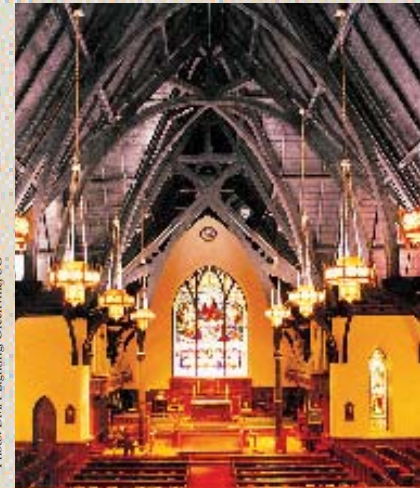


Photo: DMA Lighting Greenville, SC



Indirect lighting provides comfortable, glare-free illumination for many types of churches.



DP-29

Indirect



The faceted DP-93 features cast rope trim.



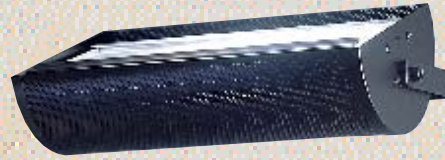
The DP-83 gives you a wide selection of lamp and finish options, as well as choice of cast trim band.



A gentle curved bowl of the DS-85 wall sconce is also available in a pendant and ceiling unit.



Manning Spatialite gimbal ring fixtures are aimable and come in units with one to four lamps.



The DS-74-16 includes an adjustable, high-performance reflector for efficient indirect lighting.

Spot and Flood Lighting

Light individual elements or areas with Manning Spatialites.



The S-8064 is built around a powerful reflector lamp and can be aimed wherever you need it.



GCQ-464 for quartz halogen lamps.

We are interested in more information about Manning Lighting fixtures.

Please send us more information about the following type(s) of church lighting.

Contemporary

Indirect

Traditional

Spot & Flood

Please have your church lighting specialist contact us.

Contact Person

Church Name

Church Address

City_____State/Province_____Zip

Telephone

PLACE
STAMP
HERE



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Sheboygan, WI 53082

For more information contact:

Manning is the leading manufacturer of church lighting
with over 50,000 installations worldwide.



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