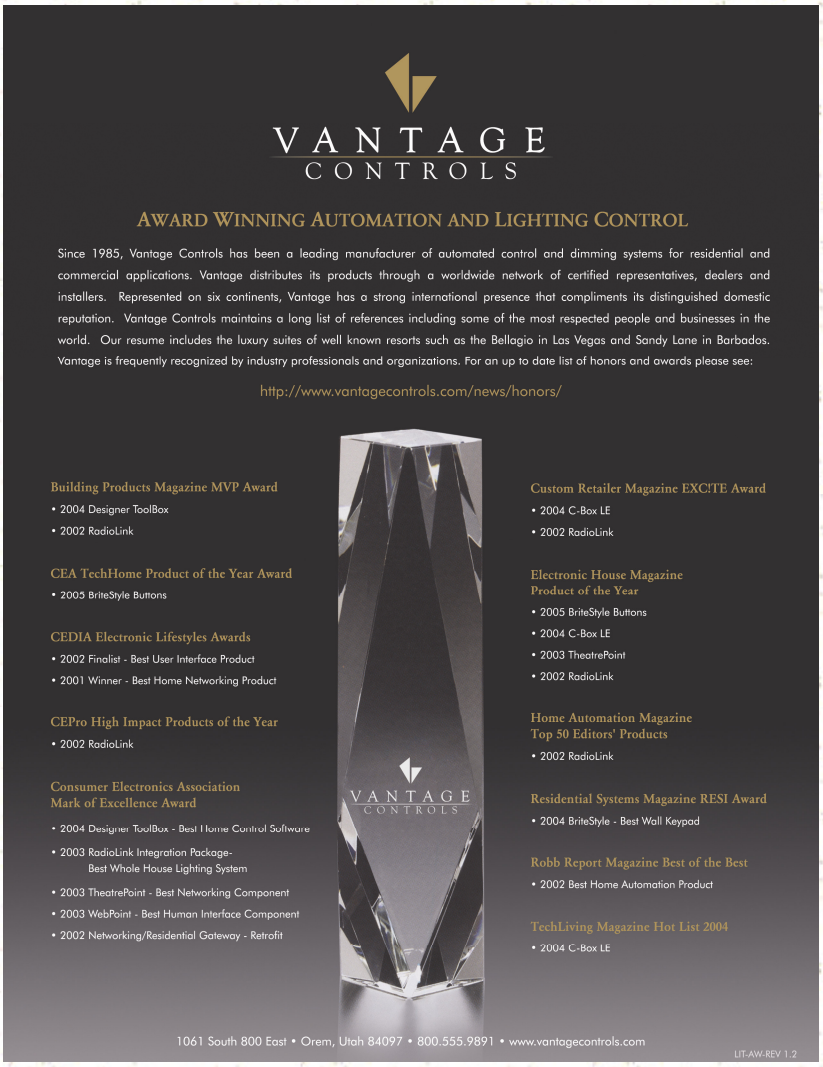
KLI

BRIGHT IDEAS

Spotlight: Vantage

For 20 years Vantage Controls has been a leading manufacturer of automated control and dimming systems for residential and commercial applications. Vantage offers a powerful means to integrate all facility functions into one central system that can be pre-programmed to activate according to a schedule, sensor or button. Simple stylish keypads or touch screens can eliminate entire rows of unsightly switches. The complete system interconnects via a wireless RadioLink (RF) network or with a simple, non-polarized two-wire bus making Vantage products the easiest to install, and the most versatile and trouble free available. Headquartered in Orem, Utah, Vantage distributes its products through a worldwide network of certified representatives, dealers and installers. This year Vantage will be celebrating its 20th anniversary.

VANTAGE



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Introducing the WSQ Wall Sconce from Lithonia Lighting

Lithonia Lighting is pleased to announce that a new shape has been added to the popular Architectural Sconce Series. The **WSQ quarter sphere sconce** is available now and provides another aesthetic choice in our line of decorative building-mounted products. This new sonce offers Nighttime Friendly™ performance and builds upon the

Aesthetics

- **Classic Quarter Sphere Shape**
- **Accent Reveals**
- **Standard Textured, Dark Bronze Polyester Powder Finish**

Performance

- **Premium Optical Performance**

Construction

- **Premium Construction**—die-cast aluminum housing and door frame
- **Wattage Versatility**—one housing accommodates HID and compact fluorescent
- **Easy to Install**—easy one-person installation

Illuminations for Wellness

Excerpts from LITECONTROL's study on illumination for the research environment. Part two of a five part

The healthcare industry is undergoing a constant evolutionary process. The development of new technologies and procedures for diagnostic and treatment care puts continuous pressure on all healthcare facilities to maintain the "cutting edge". There are numerous complex, and often opposing, issues: the need for cost containment versus the need to improve diagnostic capabilities; the need to improve the patient environment versus the need to reduce operating expenses; the need to provide more efficient facilities versus the need to maintain existing facilities in order to reduce long-term debt. The institutions that most effectively handle such issues will emerge as the industry's health caretakers well into the future.

Continued on next page

Objectives for Lighting

The increased competition among healthcare facilities and the demand for improved services has put pressure on hospitals to ensure that they offer top quality, comfortable facilities in all aspects. Coincidentally, the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) has shifted its emphasis toward patient comfort and other judgmental quality aspects of lighting design over simple quantitative measures for illuminance recommendations. (See chart on back page.) Patient attitude is
now widely acknowledged as a major influence on a patient's ability to "get well". The demand for improved services includes
consideration of the patient's physical surroundings, which can help the patient maintain a positive mental outlook. As hospitals focus on the need to reduce annual operating expenditures, life-cycle cost factors such as energy, cleaning, and maintenance are becoming important evaluation criteria.

The key to hospital design is to develop an atmosphere that addresses the comfort needs of the patients. Lighting design is an integral part of the hospital design and can improve the perceived quality of a facility for a surprisingly modest investment. Indirect and decorative lighting that integrates with the architecture is now widely used to provide a residential, less
institutional feeling. Emergency lighting, incorporated into the general lighting fixtures in a space, can help to reduce initial costs by eliminating extra "institutional looking" fixtures that are often very unattractive. Color properties, including the temperature and rendition of lamp sources, are critical requisites for proper examination, care-taking, and recovery in a hospital setting, and should always be considered.

Questions to Consider.

Q. What are the keys to good corridor lighting design?

A. Corridor lighting must offer safe passage for everyone while maximizing comfort for patients waiting in the corridor or passing through. The lighting system must be appropriate to produce the desired foot-candle levels with uniform distribution throughout the space, especially along vertical wall surfaces. Since patients on gurneys are frequently parked in corridors while waiting for procedures, it is best to install a corridor lighting system with either continuous slot type fixtures and concealed lamps or a wall-mounted indirect cove-style system. This eliminates excessive brightness from the patient's line of sight. For both efficiency and uniformity, white (or light) wall finishes are recommended. For example, narrower hospital corridors with slot lighting along only one white finished wall will have a very uniform appearance despite expectation to the contrary.

Q. What is the most important factor in the lighting design of dental suites?

A. Glare control is critical to patient comfort and stress reduction. When sitting in a dental chair, the patient should see the ceiling but not the high brightness of lamps or plastic lenses. Dental suite lighting should be designed to avoid direct ceiling fixtures or any general lighting source in the patient's line of sight. This can be accomplished by using wall-mounted indirect lighting on either side of the dental chair.

Q. What are two important ease-of maintenance properties associated with patient room bed-lights?

A. (1) All external surfaces, including lenses, should be smooth so the fixture can be wiped clean easily and without snagging cleaning materials; (2) The ballast/socket chassis should be removable so repairs can be made quickly without disturbing patients or monitoring equipment in the room.

Q. What types of linear fluorescent lamps are commonly specified for health care facilities, considering both color rendering index (CRI) and correlated color temperature (CCT)?

A. Four-foot T8 lamps are most commonly used, although the newer, high-performance T5HO lamps are gaining in popularity. The most important consideration is the CRI: the higher the number the more natural colors will appear. A CRI in the 70's is generally used to create a good overall appearance of the interior design and to create a feeling of well being with reasonably natural looking surface finishes and skin tones. In areas used for examination purposes, however, a CRI in the 80's is normally used and a special examining light with a CRI of nearly 100 is sometimes utilized.

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KLI is known as the premiere lighting manufacturer's representative in Hawaii since 1976. In general, we promote our lighting manufacturers through Architects, Engineers and Designers and distribute through wholesale electrical houses.

KLI was originally incorporated in 1976 under the name KLOPFENSTEIN'S and operated out of a house in Hawaii Kai. In December of 1987 we moved our operations into our present location on Nuuanu Ave in Downtown Honolulu. In 1997 we reincorporated as KLOPFENSTEIN'S LIGHTING INC (KLI).

Our primary purpose is to provide the best product for your application with efficient service for all your needs.

Upcoming Rep Visit(s):

- 05 –06 June 2006 Johnny Summers of SPECLIGHT

KLI will be closed on the following days:

- Monday, 29 May, 2006 Memorial Day
- Monday, 12 June, 2006 Kamehameha Day