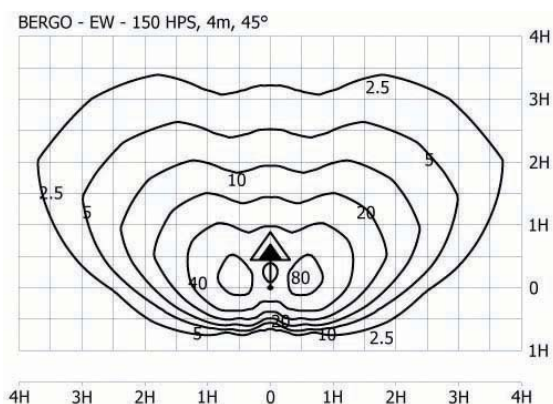


INTRODUCTION TO PHOTOMETRICS

This catalogue shows three main types of fixture photometric data. Below is a brief explanation of the data format used.



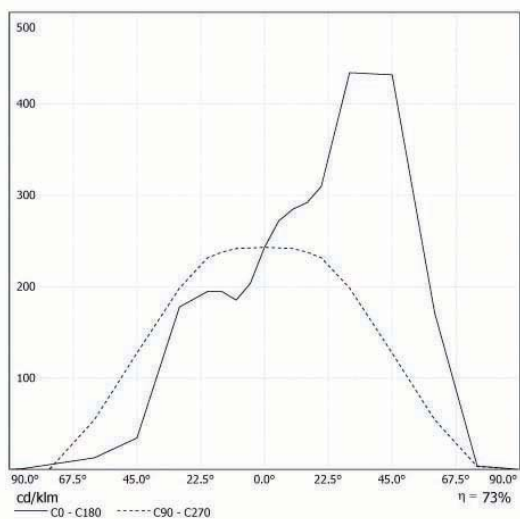
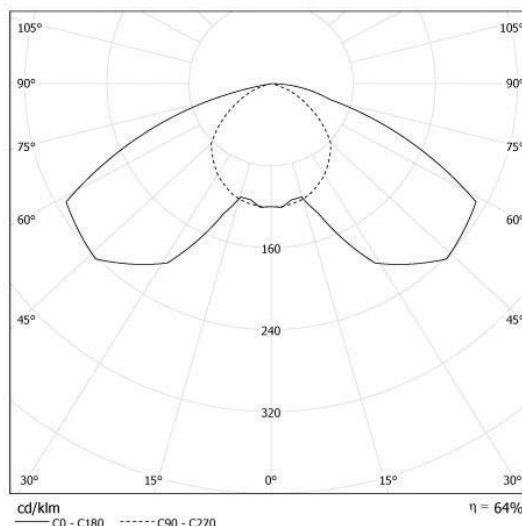
ISOLUX DIAGRAM

Isolux diagrams indicate the distribution of illuminance on a surface (in lux) for a given height and aiming direction. Points with the same illuminance are joined to form isolux curves. The isolux grid is shown using multiples of 'mounting height' rather than 'metres' on the axis so that the height can be easily modified when wanting to calculate the illuminance of an alternate mounting height. Where a different mounting height is used, illuminance values must be corrected by multiplying with a correction factor, calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Correction Factor} = \left(\frac{\text{ORIGINAL MOUNTING HEIGHT}}{\text{NEW MOUNTING HEIGHT}} \right)^2$$

POLAR INTENSITY CURVE

The Polar Intensity Curve is used to illustrate the distribution of luminous intensity in cd/1000lm for the transverse and axial planes of the luminaire. The curve provides a visual guide to the type of distribution expected from the luminaire, for example, wide, narrow, direct, indirect, in addition to intensity.



INTENSITY DIAGRAM

The Intensity diagram is an alternative way to show a luminaire's luminous intensity distribution showing greater detail at low relative intensities compared with the polar curve. This diagram shows two curves, representing the distribution in the transverse (C0-C180) and axial (C90-C270) planes.