Determining How Many Lumens Are Needed To Properly Light A Space



Have you ever wondered how many LED lights, or LED lumens, you need to light a room? The question itself may be challenging and, when faced with having to calculate how much LED lighting you need to create a well lit space, it can get even more complicated. Here's how to determine how many lumens you need to properly light a space.



Key Terms

Lumens

Lumen output, also known as brightness or light output, is a measure of the total quantity of visible light emitted by a light source per unit of time, weighted according to the human eye's sensitivity to wavelengths of light, the study of which is known as luminous efficiency function. The reference point: a standard 100-watt incandescent light bulb produces about 1,500 – 1,700 lumens

Efficacy

The number of lumens a bulb produces for each watt it consumes. The higher the number, the more efficient the bulb. For example, lighting products that have been designated with the ENERGY STAR label are deemed high efficacy, meaning they have been determined to deliver the same features while using less energy.

Watts

Not a measure of brightness; instead, it's a measure of how much electricity (or energy) a light bulb consumes to reach its claimed brightness. Each type of light source, LED, fluorescent, halogen or incandescent has a different lumen-per-watt ratio. Below we're going to use lumens as a measurement to make sure we have enough light for a space.

Wattage Equivalence

Since we've conflated watts and lumens, it's easier to talk about bulbs in terms of watts. So if a 100-watt incandescent produces 1,500 lumens, and a 10-watt LED does the same, the 10-Watt LED may advertise "100- watt equivalent" on its label.

Source	Lumens	Watts
· LED	800	8-10W
É CFL	800	13-14W
Regular Incandesc	ent 800	60W
l Halogen	800	43W



The Breakdown— How Much Light Is Enough?

Determine the Footcandles by Room Type

Not a measure of brightness; instead, it's a measure of how much electricity (or energy) a light bulb consumes to reach its claimed brightness. Each type of light source, LED, fluorescent, halogen or incandescent has a different lumen-per-watt ratio. Below we are going to use lumens as a measurement to ensure we have enough light for a space.

Determine the Required Lumens

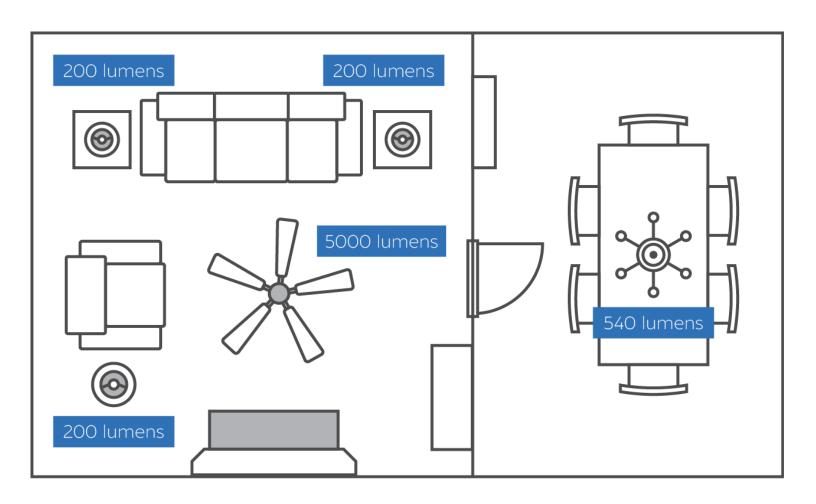
Not a measure of brightness; instead, it's a measure of how much electricity (or energy) a light bulb consumes to reach its claimed brightness. Each type of light source, LED, fluorescent, halogen or incandescent has a different lumen-per-watt ratio. Below we're going to use lumens as a measurement to make sure we have enough light for a space.

Determine Room Square Footage

Multiply the length times the width of the room to get the Room Square Footage. For example, if the room is 10 feet wide and 10 feet long, the Room Square Footage will be 100 square feet.

Room	Footcandles
Living Room	10-20
Kitchen General	30-40
Kitchen Stove	70-80
Kitchen Sink	70-80
Dining Room	30-40
Bedroom	10-20
Hallway	5-10
Bathroom	70-80





Summary

For the average space of 250 square feet, you'll need roughly 2,500-5,000 lumens as your primary lightsource (10-20 lumens x 250 square feet). In your dining room, you'll want about 30 lumens per square foot on your dining table (you want to see your food, but not examine it), so if your table is 6 x 3 feet, that's 540 lumens. Keep in mind, however, that these numbers are for typical conditions. If you have especially dark colored walls and furniture, or if you're using fixtures with shades, you'll need roughly an additional 10 lumens per square foot. We based our calculations on 8-foot ceilings. Finally, personal preference will play the largest part in your decision. If you like the room to be especially bright, you may want to add an additional 10 to 20% to our numbers. In fact, the best approach for most spaces is to aim high and install dimmers to bring the light down to desired levels



Footlight Candle Index

Airplane Manufacturing	
Drilling, riveting, screw fast	ening75
Final assemble, hangar	
Inspection	
Weldina	
Assembly	
Rough easy seeing	20-50
Rough difficult seeing	50-100
Medium	
Fine200	
Extra fine50	` '
Auditoriums	0-1000(a)
Social activities	5-10
Assembly only	
Exhibitions	
Automobile Manufacturing	10-20
	san action 20
Final assembly, finishing, ir	
Body & chassis assembly	
Body parts manufacturing	
Frame assembly	50
Banks	
Lobby general	
Writing areas	
Teller stations, posting & k	eypunch50-15
Barber Shops	
Beauty Parlors	50-100
Chemical Works	30
Clothing Manufacturer	
Receiving, storing, shipping	g,
winding, measuring	
Pattern making, trimming	
Shops, marking	50-200
Cutting, pressing	100-500(a)
Sewing, inspection	200-500(a)
Electrical Equipment Manufa	
Impregnating	
Insulating coil winding, tes	ting50-100
Food Service Facilities	_
Dining areas	
Cashier	20-50
Cleaning	10-20
Dining	
Food displays	
Kitchen	
Foundries	.55 .55
Annealing furnaces	20-50
Cleaning	
Core making	
Inspection	50-200
Fine10	0.500
Medium	
Molding	
Pouring, sorting	50-100
Garages-Motor Vehicles	E
Storage	5
Traffic Lanes	10
Parking garage	
Service garage	10-20

Entrances50	
Repair area50-100	
Gymnasiums	
Assemblies10	
General exercise & recreation	30
Exhibitions, matches	50
Hospitals	
Rooms10-30	
Corridors5-30	
Emergency rooms50-	100
Operating rooms100-2	200
Hotels	
Bathrooms20-50	
Bedrooms for reading2	0-50
Corridors, elevators and stairs	10-20
Front desk50-100)
Linen room	
Sewing100-200	
General10-20	
_obby	
General lighting10-2	0
Reading and	
working areas20-50	С
ron & Steel Manufacturing	
Stock, hot top, checker	
cellar, calcining10-30	
Building, slag pits, stripping yard	20
Control platforms, repairs,	
mixer building3C)
Rolling mills30-50)
Shearing50	
Tin plate50	
Motor room, machine room	30
Inspection100	
_aundries	
Washing20-50	
Ironing20-100	
₋ibrary	
Ordinary reading, stacks2	
Book repair and binding	20-50
Study & notes, cataloging,	
card files, check desk20-	-100
Machine Shops	
Rough bench20-5	0
Medium bench, rough	
grinding, buffing50-1	00
Fine bench and work200-	500(a)
Materials Handling	
Loading trucking10-	
Picking stock classifying2	
Wrapping, packing, labeling	20-50
Offices	
Accounting50-100	
Audio-visual areas20	
Conference areas20-	
Corridors, stairways20	
Drafting50-200	

General and private offices.....50-100

Lobbies, lounges and	
reception areas	0-20
Mail sorting5	0-100
Off-set printing and	
duplicating area	20-50
Spaces with VDT's	75
Paint Shop	
Spraying, rubbing,	
hand art, stencil	20-50
Fine hand painting & finishing	j50-100
Paper Manufacturing	
Beaters, grinding	20-50
Finishing, cutting	50-100
Hand couting	
Paper manchine reel, inspection	on100-20
Rewinder100)-200
Printing	
Photo engraving,	
etching. blocking	
Color inspecting1	
Presses50-	
Proofreading10	
Composing room	50-100
Schools	
Reading20	
Typing20-	
Demonstrations	
Sewing20-	100
Sheet Metal Works	20
General10	50
Tin plate inspection,	100 200
galvanized, scribing	100-200
Stores Circulation area stockroom	10.20
Merchandising, serviced	
Merchandising, self-service	
Textile Mills	200
Cotton picking, carding,	
roving, spinning	50
Beaming & slashing	
Drawing	
Others10	
Warehousing, Storage	,0
Inactive5	-10
Active	10
Rough bulky1	0-20
Medium	
Fine20-5	
Welding	
General20)-50
Woodworking	. 50
Rough sawing and bench wor	rk20-5
Sizing, planing, rough sanding	
medium quality machine and	
bench work, gluing,	
veneering, cooperage	20-50
Fine bench and machine work	
fine sanding and finishing	



Footlight Candle Index With Maintained Footcandles

Building Area & Task	Average Maintained Footcandles (Horizontal) (FC)	Average of Maintained Footcandles (Horizontal) (FC)	Average Maintained Footcandles (Vertical) (FC)	Average of Maintained Footcandles (Vertical) (FC)	Comments
WAREHOUSING & STORAG	GE				
Bulky Items—Large Labels	10		5		
Small items—Small Labels	30		15		
Cold Storage	20	10 - 30	10	5 - 15	
Open Warehouse	20	10 - 30			
Warehouse w/Aisles	20	10 - 30	10	5 - 15	
COMMERCIAL OFFICE					
Open Office	40	30 - 50			@30" Above Finished Floor (AFF)
Private Office	40	30 - 50			@30" AFF
Conference Room	30				Matte surface reflectance for the table 40% recommended
Restroom	18	7.5 - 30			
Laundry & Break Room	15	5 - 20			
EDUCATIONAL (SCHOOLS)				
Classroom	40	30 - 50			@30" AFF
Gymnasium					
Class I (Pro or Div. 1 College)	125		30		
Class II (Div. 2 or 3 College)	80		20		
Class III (High School)	50		150		
Class IV (Elementary)	30		100		
Auditorium	7.5	3 - 10	5	2.5 - 10	
Corridor	25	10 - 40			

https://www.lightingdesignlab.com/sites/default/files/pdf/Footcandle_Lighting%20Guide_Rev.072013.pdf

- Horizontal—horizontal plane that average maintained foot-candles are measured, for example a tabletop
- · Vertical—vertical plane the average maintained foot-candles are measured, for example a wall.



Footlight Candle Index With Maintained Footcandles

Building Area & Task	Average Maintained Footcandles (Horizontal) (FC)	Range of Maintained Footcandles (Horizontal) (FC)	Average Maintained Footcandles (Vertical) (FC)	Range of Maintained Footcandles (Vertical) (FC)	Comments
INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTUR	ING				
Assembly					
Simple (Large Item)	30	15 - 60	30	15 - 60	
Difficult (fine)	100	50 - 200	100	50 - 200	
Component Manufacturing					
Large	30	15 - 60	30	15 - 60	
Medium	50	25 - 100	50	25 - 100	
EXTERIOR					
Parking (Covered)	5				FC min, 10:1 Max to formity
Parking (Open) (Medium Activit	y)				
Lighting Zone 3 (Urban)	1.5	.75 - 3	.8	.4 - 1.6	
Lightin g Zone 2 (suburban)	1	0.5 - 2	.6	.3 - 1.2	
Gas Station Canopy	12.5	10 - 15			
Safety (Building Exterior)	1	0.5 - 2			If security is an issue— raise average level to 3
RETAIL					
General Retail (Ambient)		50			
Department Store	40	20 - 80	15	7.5 - 30	
Perimeter			75	35 - 150	
Accent Lighting (Displays)					3 - 10 times greater than ambient light levels
AUTOMOTIVE					
Showroom	50	25 - 100	10	5 - 20	
Service Area	50	25 - 100	30	15 - 30	
Sales Lot (Exterior)					
Lighting Zone 3 (Urban)	20	10 - 40	20	10 - 40	
Lightin g Zone 2 (Suburban)	15	7.5 - 30	15	7.5 - 30	
GROCERY					
Circulation	20	10 - 40	7.5	3.5 - 15	
General Retail	50	25 - 100	20	10-40	
Perim eter			50	-100	
BANKING					
ATM	20	10-40	15		Vertical at face of ATM

