

Questions & Answers

Q. What does LED stand for?

A. LED stands for Light Emitting Diode.

Q. Is a LED a bulb?

A. No, they are tiny semi-conductors encapsulated in plastic, which protect their components and help focus the light.

Q. Why do LEDs use such little power?

A. Incandescent bulbs create light by applying power to a filament, which glows and produces light and heat. LEDs do not use a filament, so produce very little heat, making them far more efficient in consumption and output.

Q. How long do LEDs last?

A. LEDs last from 30,000-100,000 hours. As LEDs get older they dim and fade, rather than burn out. Incandescent bulbs last between 1,000-2,000 hours.

Q. LEDs are more expensive than other lighting options, why?

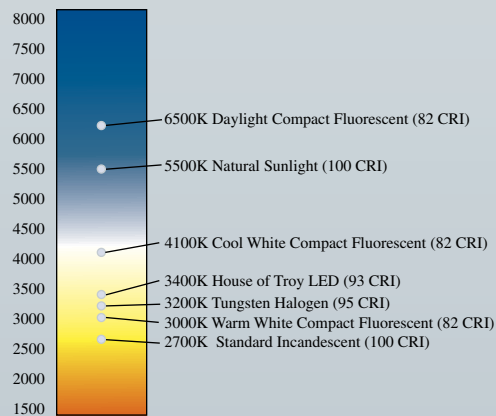
A. LEDs require different components to operate properly, such as a circuit board, drivers or transformers, and housings. As demand for LED products has increased, costs have come down.

Q. What are CRI and CCT?

A. The Color Rendering Index (CRI) is a measure of the ability of a light source to reproduce the colors generated by a reference light source of the same color temperature. For example, a CRI of 100%, taken at a color temperature of noon day sunlight (5500K) will exactly reproduce the colors found on a sunny day at noon.

The Correlated Color Temperature (CCT) is a measurement used to define the color of a light source. It is used to indicate the “coolness” or “warmness” of a light. Color temperature of light is typically measured in degrees Kelvin or just Kelvin.

Examples of Color Temperature



Q. Will I save money with LED lighting?

A. LEDs typically use 5-15% of the electricity of incandescent lighting. LED savings are found over the life of the LED in energy consumption. This does not include the cost of the 15-30 replacement incandescent bulbs over the life of the LED.

Q. Are LEDs harmful to my artwork?

A. House of Troy LED light output is of conservation quality. Our LEDs have no UV found in incandescent and fluorescent bulbs that can be harmful to your art.

Benefits of LEDs

- Low power consumption (costs less to light)
- Very efficient, focused light, little heat
- Extremely long life span (30,000-50,000 hrs)
- Durable, insensitive to vibration
- No UV
- Environmentally friendly (no mercury or other toxins)
- Recyclable

Q. What size picture light should I use?

A. Measure the width of the image and use a picture light approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the size. Consider the lighting requirements of the room.

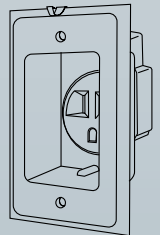
Q. What color picture light should I consider?

A. Depending on your personal taste, you may select a finish that matches your frame, or you may select a finish that stands on its own or is in keeping with the décor of the room.

Q. Is there a way to eliminate the cord?

A. There are several ways to deal with the cord:

1. Install a recessed outlet (sometimes called a “clock outlet”) behind the artwork. Making sure that the lamp is not plugged in, cut the cord to the appropriate length and attach a flat snap-on plug (available from House of Troy). Ideally, connect this to a dimmer switch on the wall.
2. Use Cord Covers.
3. Paint the cord to match the wall color.
4. Place furniture, plants, or other décor to hide most of the cord.
5. Use an insulated staple to attach the cord to the baseboard. This keeps the cord straight and improves its appearance.
6. Several battery-operated picture lights are available. These lights provide minimum light and will last up to 45 hours.



Q. What type of bulbs are used in picture lights?

A. Refer to the House of Troy brochure for size and wattage bulb. Remember to use a frosted bulb if the reflector in your light is smooth. Only use a clear bulb if the reflector is pebbled. A clear bulb with a smooth reflector produces unnecessary reflections on the artwork. A dimmer is an effective way to adjust the amount of light for your artwork.