

# TOP THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN CHOOSING YOUR CEILING FAN

## IS THE FAN FOR INSIDE OR OUTSIDE?

There are some restrictions on where a ceiling fan can be placed, depending on how much moisture it will come into contact with. The icons below are used in this catalogue as a quick visual guide to help you know what fan you need.



Indoor (Dry)

All of our indoor / dry fans should be kept to areas where they will not come into contact with water, for example, indoor living spaces and bedrooms.



IP20 (Humid)

Ceiling fans with an IP20 / (Humid) rating can be used in moderate humidity areas, for example, if you have a room that has bi-fold doors that integrates with the outdoors when opened. They cannot withstand direct contact with water.



IP23 (Damp)

Ceiling fans with an IP23 / (Damp) rating can be used in high-humidity areas, like enclosed porches, sunrooms or utility rooms. They feature water-resistant, durable finishes and incorporate galvanised undercoating on all metal surfaces to protect against rusting. Also, their blades are made of either ABS plastic or sealed wood to ensure longevity against damp conditions.



IP44 (Wet)

Ceiling fans with an IP44 (Wet) rating can be used in open areas with direct exposure to sun, rain or water spray, like pergolas and open porches. They have highly durable finishes against rain and snow and include all-weather ABS plastic blades.



## WHAT STYLE DO YOU WANT?

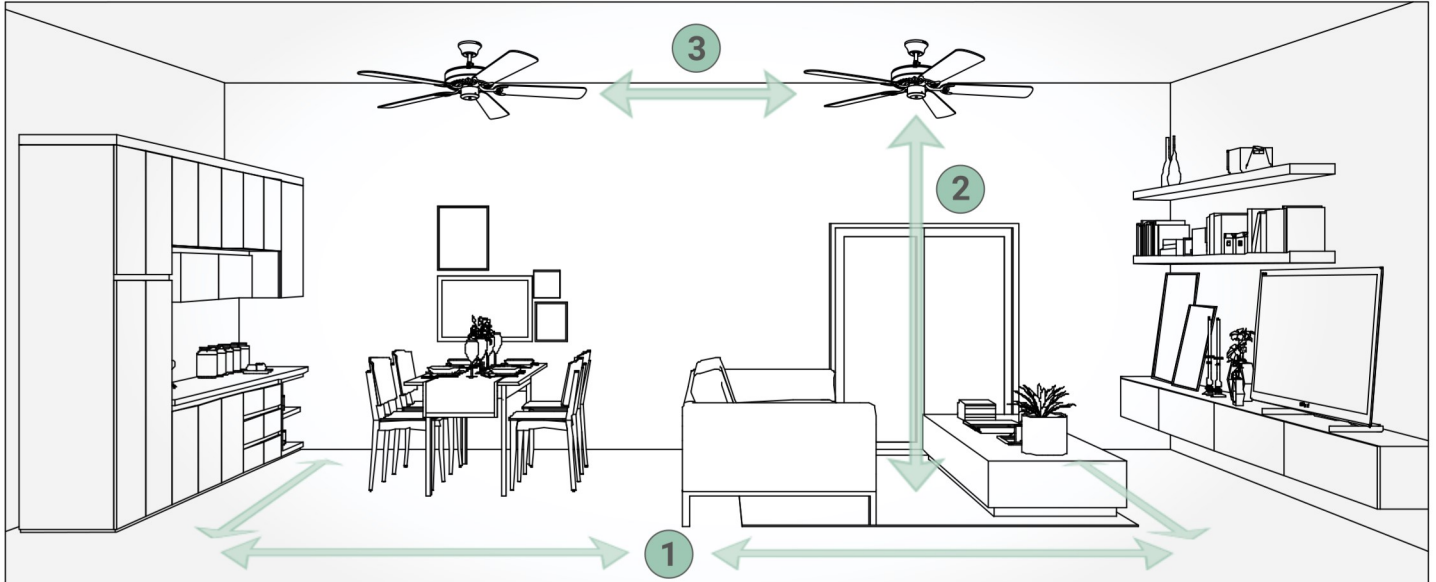
We have a variety of different styles and finishes in our collection, designed to fit all needs.

Our modern ceiling fans add a clean, understated look to open spaces. You can choose something more traditional to complement rooms with classic, elegant décor. Or blur the lines with a transitional ceiling fan that is simple and sophisticated with minimal ornamentation.



# HOW BIG SHOULD THE FAN BE?

When choosing a ceiling fan, it is important to first identify the area you intend to cool. Always focus a fan over the spaces people will spend most of their time. As in the example below, this may mean two smaller fans will be better than one large one. There are some measurements you should take to be sure that you choose the right size fan, see below for our guidance.



1

Measure the length and the width of the room or space and then multiply e.g. 12ft (3.7m) long by 10ft (3m) wide = 120 square feet. (11.1m<sup>2</sup>). Once you know the size of your space, you can narrow your search to select size fans. See the table below for guidance.

2

Measure the height of your ceiling. Fans should have a minimum of 7ft (2.1m) clearance between the bottom of the fan blades and the floor. Many of our ceiling fans work with 8ft (2.4m) or 9ft (2.7m) ceilings. If your ceiling is higher, you will need an additional down rod.

3

Bear in mind that all ceiling fans should have at least 12" (30cm) clearance from any wall or object. If you choose to use multiple fans, make sure there is a distance of at least 39" (99cm) between the blade tips of one fan and the next.

ROOM SIZE	ROOM TYPE	BLADE SWEEP	FAN SIZE
90 sq. ft. (8m <sup>2</sup> ) or less	Small bedroom or office, galley kitchen, outdoor applications	15" to 42" (38 - 107cm)	S
90 - 100 sq.ft (8 - 9m <sup>2</sup> )	Over a kitchen table, large walk-in closet, laundry room, small screened-in porch, outdoor applications	44" to 48" (112 - 122cm)	M
100 - 200 sq. ft (9 - 19m <sup>2</sup> )	Bedroom, larger kitchen, formal dining room, outdoor applications	50" to 54" (127 - 137cm)	M
200 - 300 sq. ft (19 - 27.87m <sup>2</sup> )	Great room, Large outdoor patio, Master suite, outdoor applications	56" to 65" (142 - 165cm) or multiple fans	L
Over 300 sq. ft (27.87m <sup>2</sup> )	Lobbies, Restaurants, Large open spaces	Over 65" (165cm +) or multiple fans	XL

## ECO-FRIENDLY LIGHTING

You may wish to combine overhead lighting with your ceiling fan. Some of our fans have integrated lights with LED modules that use very little energy.

**LED**

Look out for the LED symbol on each product page to find these models.

All our other fans that come with lights can take replaceable (retrofit) LED bulbs, so you can choose to make them more eco-friendly.

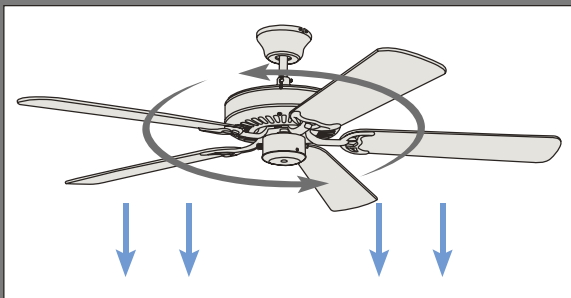


## CUSTOMISATION

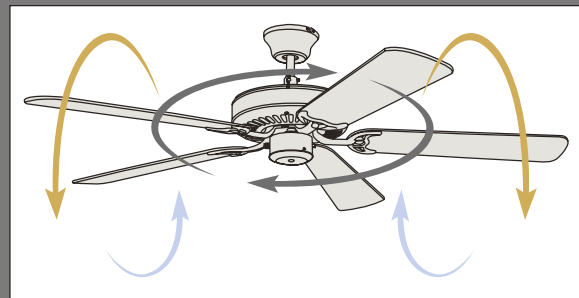
Some fans come with 2 sided blades so that you can customise the colour choice when you refresh your home décor.

All semi-flush models can be extended with additional downrods to bring the fan lower in rooms with high ceilings. See **p84** for downrods.

# REDUCE ENERGY COSTS IN YOUR HOME CIRCULATE AIR WITH THE SEASONS



When its hot outside, set the fan to rotate in an **anti-clockwise direction**. The blades will push air down – creating a breeze or cooling effect. A fan can make you feel 4°C cooler than the temperature of your surroundings.



In the winter, set the fan to rotate **clockwise**. The blades will pull the air up and around, moving the warm air that rises to the ceiling back down to the living space.

The effect can help you adjust your thermostat +2.2°C (4°F) during the Summer and -1.1°C (2°F) in the Winter. This makes a fan the only money-saving appliance in your home as it contributes to lower energy costs. (This is not applicable in the same way to outdoor fans.)

# AC vs DC

## AC MOTOR ADVANTAGES

- Less expensive than DC motors
- Great reliability
- Good energy efficiency
- 3-speed and 4-speed options are common

## DC MOTOR ADVANTAGES

- More efficient than AC motors - using up to 70% less electricity
- Virtually silent operation
- Offers more power and torque while using less energy
- 6-speed options are common

# CEILING FAN PERFORMANCE GUIDE

Throughout the catalogue, you will see detailed fan specifications with the table below included. This example is a quick guide to explain what each of the measures mean, and how to spot a fan with the right specifications for you.

**AIRFLOW** is measured in Cubic Feet per Minute (CFM). The higher the airflow number, the more the air the fan is circulating.

**POWER USAGE** for your fan motor is measured in watts. The lower the watts, the less energy the fan consumes. DC motor ceiling fans are the most energy-efficient, using the least amount of wattage.

**AIRFLOW EFFICIENCY** gives you the total picture: dividing the fan's CFMs by the watts of power it consumes. The higher the airflow efficiency number, the more air the fan is moving per watt.

AIR PERFORMANCE	
<b>AIRFLOW</b> Cubic ft. per minute on high	<b>7587</b>
<b>POWER USAGE</b> Watts on High (excludes lights)	<b>34</b>
<b>AIRFLOW EFFICIENCY</b> Cubic ft. per minute per Watt	<b>220</b>