

BETTER BATHROOM LIGHTING, PLEASE

Use these detailed guidelines to avoid common mistakes

By Doug Walter, AIA

When it comes to proper lighting, one of the most critical rooms in the home is the bathroom. It's most often the first place people go to when they wake up in the morning, and it can set the mood for the day. The bathroom is where you wash and groom, and many people take their morning medications there—all strong cases for optimized lighting and daylighting. The other reason is that light, particularly daylight, is what sets our circadian rhythms, which play an important part in overall health.

Helping people see well is also critical for safety, since the bathroom is where 80 percent of older adults experience a fall. Fortunately, good lighting for seniors is good lighting for everyone. Let's look at seven opportunities for the best bathroom illumination: daylighting, overall light, vanity lighting, lighting over a tub, light in the shower, lighting at the water closet, and night lighting.

Light Levels

How much light is needed in the bath? The answer depends on the person and the task they're performing. For someone just waking up and shuffling in to the water closet, 10 footcandles (fc) might be plenty. After a shower, when it's time to shave, 100fc is probably needed for better visibility.

In the master or guest bathrooms, use fixtures that provide at least 75 to 100 watts of illumination, says Randall Whitehead, a well-known lighting expert and author of *Residential Lighting, a Practical Guide*. You can also get these light equivalents in a 24-watt fluorescent or a 20-watt LED, he adds. (Note: A 100-watt incandescent bulb yields 1,750 lumens, or about 137 footcandles).

Lighting educator Phil Richards, of Juno Lighting Group, in Chicago, has a simple rule of thumb for determining lighting needs: "It's whatever your client's age is, plus 20." So a 20-year-old would need 40fc, while a 70-year-old needs 90fc to see equally well. This is because the eye's pupil size reduces and the lens thickens and yellows with age, letting in less light.

But what about when the 70-year-old doesn't want 90fc or is bothered by glare? The best way to solve that is with fixtures that mask the actual light source: either up-lights, deeply recessed downlights, or lenses. Dimmers can also be enormously helpful. It's far better to "overlight" a space and provide dimmers for making adjustments than it is to underlight it. With two, three, or even four circuits of lighting and dimmers, there's a vast variety of possible combinations.

Daylighting

Nothing beats natural daylight for brightening your mood and setting the circadian rhythms that regulate wake/sleep cycles. There's a huge and growing body of scientific literature around this phenomenon. That's why it's ideal to design a bathroom with as much natural light as possible. If planning to include one window, why not have two?—especially if they can be on adjacent or opposite walls to balance the illumination. To circumvent the common issue of large windows over the tub that are always covered to provide privacy, why not switch to bottom-up shades so you have daylight *and* views with privacy?

For more reliable all-day lighting, how about adding a skylight? A 2x3 skylight lets in two to three times the illumination as a same-size window. Light levels of 100fc to 200fc are quite common in



Part of a master suite addition to a Tudor home in Denver, this bath was designed to evoke that period. Traditional sconces on either side of the mirrored oversize medicine cabinets are supplemented by a couple of strategically placed recessed cans. The bulk of the daylight comes from two north-facing skylights. A monochromatic palette of light colors was chosen, with a contrasting dark stain used for "his" vanity to make it feel more masculine. Interior designer: Kristi Dinner, KD Design; general contractor: Coggeshall Construction



As part of a new pop top in Denver's Bonnie Brae neighborhood, this new master bath provides a wraparound vanity for both partners. Since it's on the north side of the home and the small window is more for ventilation and a bit of view than for illumination, most of the light during the day is provided by the two north-facing skylights. During the day, one doesn't even need to reach for the light switch.

At each vanity, we provided tubular fluorescent lighting in a pleasing 2,700-degree Kelvin temperature (same as incandescent) with a frosted lens to reduce the possibility of glare. This is possibly the best type of vanity lighting because it's not a point source, just a glowing bar of light that leaves no shadows. For the middle-of-the-night excursions to the bathroom, a single recessed can on a dimmer provides safety night-lighting without triggering all the lumens the fluorescents can supply.

The team on this remodel included, general contractor: R.D. Simmermon & Co.; interiors: Comstock Design

HUMAN FACTORS IN LIGHTING

- The eye loses acuity as we age. Pupils grow smaller, lenses yellow, and any number of vision disabilities occur.
- A 60-year-old requires three times the amount of light to see as well as a 20-year-old.
- Better lighting has been shown to help prevent falls among seniors, particularly in the bath (where 80 percent of falls happen) and on stairs.
- Daylight—especially in the short-wavelength blue range (460 to 525 nanometers) that comes in morning light—has been shown to help set proper circadian rhythms.
- Having disrupted circadian rhythms has been tied to heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, and obesity.
- Brighter illumination has been shown to improve mood.

skylit spaces, even on overcast days. And although one skylight is a great improvement, we often include several in the design to fit the space and add drama to the ceiling.

Another great product for overhead illumination is the tubular daylighting device (TTD). Available brands include Solatube and Sun-Dome, among others. The TTD is a small acrylic skylight with a 10-to-14-inch tube, polished on the inside, that delivers an unbelievable amount of daylight to the room via a lens at the ceiling. TTDs cost less than \$1,000 installed and are even available with a built-in LED light to provide illumination at night from the same lensed opening.

Overall Bath Lighting

Many homeowners like the luxury feel that a chandelier or pendant fixture can bring to a space. To prevent code issues, make sure that the fixture is at least 3 feet from the tub and 7 feet or more above the high-water level. In addition, put it on its own switch, with a dimmer. Depending on the layout, this might be the fixture used in the middle of the night, and it's best if you can dim it to about 20 percent.

Another great ambient light source in baths is indirect up-lighting, usually achieved with fluorescent or LED light strips on top of cabinets or a soffit. This is particularly soft, pleasant background illumination.

For effective bath lighting of any sort, it's smart to pay attention to the CRI (color rendering index). A number of 100 is ideal but hard to find. Anything over 80 will allow people to see colors fairly accurately. Finally, don't forget to specify the color temperature, expressed in degrees Kelvin (K). A 2,700K lamp is about the same warm yellow

How to balance a client's need for privacy with her strong desire for daylight? By looking up and grabbing a piece of the sky. That's what we did for this Denver Country Club contemporary, when faced with an outside wall that was 10 feet from the neighbor's windows. A roof monitor houses eight skylights, making the bathing experience "like taking a bath outdoors," the client says.

A single low-voltage pendant spotlights the soaking tub, while recessed cans in the shower and a few more for spotlighting in the main area supplement the fluorescent vanity task lighting.

For this installation, the clients chose clear glass skylights; one could also select frosted glass to reduce glare.

General contractor: Tom Owens, Creative Remodeling



For every rule, there is an exception. Although light colors are best for increasing light levels, under the old plaster in this basement bath, contractor Mike Garner discovered handsome dark-brick walls, which we wanted to feature. We painted the ceiling a dark brown to obscure the few pipes that we couldn't hide up in the ceiling—much as restaurants sometimes leave a busy ceiling open but painted black. But then we deliberately chose a light porcelain tile to maximize spread of the light from the recessed ceiling lights.



This luxury remodel has a lot going on: art-glass windows with transoms for maximum daylighting; recessed downlights on dimmers; indirect light tape in the ceiling coffer—also on dimmers; sconces to either side of each mirror; and underlit onyx countertops. It's more of a light show than a bathroom. General contractor: Cadre Construction

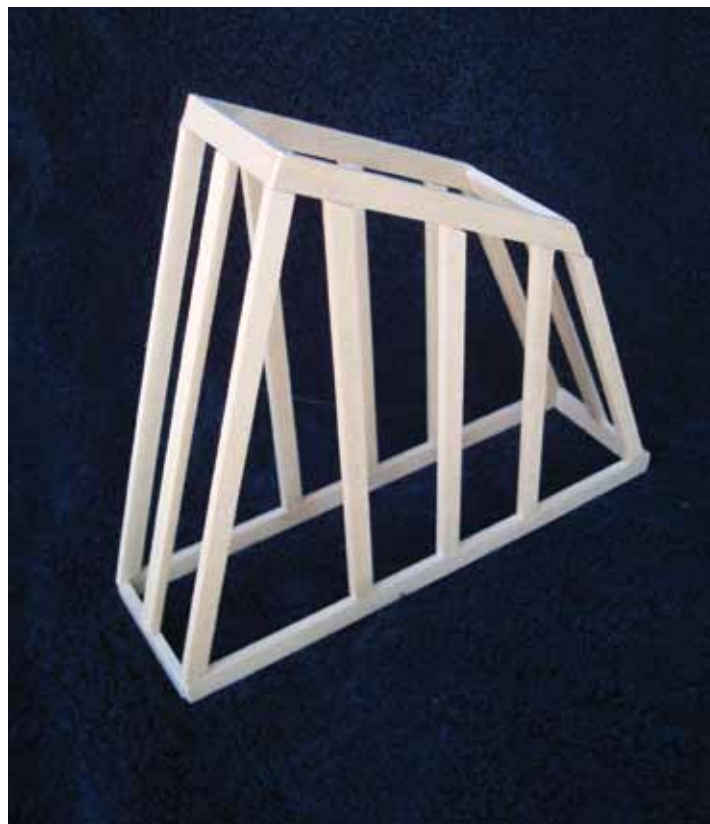
light as an incandescent bulb, and many clients prefer them. Jumping up to a 3,000K lamp makes a whiter light, still warm, that's a good compromise. For residential use, 3,500K is about as cool a color as I'd recommend—it's particularly good in closets, where you need accuracy for color matching when choosing clothing. Many clothing stores use 3,500K lighting for that reason.

Vanity Lighting

The best possible lighting for activities in front of the bathroom mirror comes from fixtures mounted on either side roughly at the user's eye level. This leaves no part of the face in shadow, as happens with an overhead fixture. If the mirror wall isn't an option, move the light fixtures to the side walls, or hang pendants from the ceiling; just try to get the light to either side where it will do the most good.

To provide a range of lighting from dim to bright is why we prefer to use LED (or incandescent, if the client absolutely demands it) rather than fluorescent, as LEDs are much easier to dim. It's better to have fixtures that can over-deliver lumens and be dimmed as needed.

And even though they still sell "Hollywood" light bars in the big-box stores, try to refrain from using them, especially with clear bulbs, as they produce glare and leave shadows under the brow, nose, and chin. If the space doesn't allow fixtures on the sides, it's OK to place one over the mirror. Just try to select a linear model with a continuous band of bright light.



This is how we like to see a single skylight framed—not a straight shaft on four sides, but with one or two of the sides splayed to spread the light. We'll set the skylight low with a plumb side coming down and splay the upper side to fill the space. In a trussed roof, you only get to splay two sides; if it's a stick-framed roof (usually pre-1960), you get to splay all four sides if you want, and that's quite interesting.

Downlights are perhaps the worst type to use for task lighting in the bath, although they are fine for ambient or accent lighting. Also, downlights are usually incandescent, which is the least energy-efficient form of lighting—only 10% of the energy used by a typical incandescent bulb comes out as light, the other 90% is wasted heat.

Lighting at the Tub

Building codes are very strict about lights over tubs and whirlpools. There can be no open or hanging fixtures within 8 feet above the tub, nor for another 3 feet in front of it. Since most bathroom ceilings aren't more than 8 feet tall, this generally precludes having open or hanging lights above tubs.

Lensed damp or wet-rated downlights work, or you can use spotlights placed outside the “danger zone.” If ambient light levels are high enough, there's probably no need for a dedicated fixture for the tub. Some high-end whirlpools are available with (code legal) underwater mood lights for romantic effect.

Usually we try to locate tubs under a feature window or major skylight, as they are the focal point of the bath and are where one wants to spend time relaxing. Daylighting makes the most sense at tubs.

Light in the Shower

Great news for people who don't like showering in the near-dark: There are any number of very bright, open shower trim lights available, which means you can put in cans that punch light down and dim to the desired level, instead of struggling to see with the standard-for-years lensed 60-watt maximum cans. We used to put two, or even more, cans in a shower just to get decent lighting; now one good one can do the trick. Gasketed glass or acrylic surface-type fixtures rated for shower use are also available.

Lighting at the Water Closet

This is most easily achieved with a fan/light combination fixture. If the customer wants more light, perhaps to read by, we'll specify an additional recessed can light in front of the water closet, almost always on a dimmer. Another good trick is to “borrow” daylight via a frosted-glass door or transom windows that allow light but preserve privacy.

Night Lighting

Since the bathroom is sometimes used in the middle of the night, it's critical to provide some, but not too much, light by which to safely maneuver. When the eyes are adjusted to darkness, as they are when waking up from a sound sleep, very few footcandles are needed. (A full moon is just .01fc!) Flipping on bright overhead lights will be blinding and disruptive. A 5-watt nightlight may be just right.



This remodeled bath has shielded halogen lighting on either side of the mirror on dimmers, as well as recessed downlights for a choice of light levels and sources. The side walls serve to bounce the light from the sconces, to amplify its effect. General contractor: Cadre Construction

Therefore, it's a good idea to provide a low-wattage light source that either is on all night or that responds to motion. Many exhaust fan/lights have such a feature, or you could wire some step lights in the wall, or simply purchase some plug-in motion-sensor nightlights.

High-end hotels sometimes feature LED tape lighting under a vanity or a countertop edge for this purpose. In most of our higher-end work, we provide an electrical outlet behind the toilet for a bidet seat, and this is a perfect place to plug in one of these lights. Recently, several manufacturers have started offering LED lighting in the toilet seat for wayfinding. **PR**

Doug Walter is a senior architect in charge of the remodeling division at Godden/Sudik Architects, in Centennial, Colo. He has 35 years' experience in residential remodeling and custom homes and has won more than 120 awards for his kitchens, baths, and other remodeling projects. This article is based on his presentations at KBIS 2015, the National Kitchen & Bath Association's annual conference and expo.