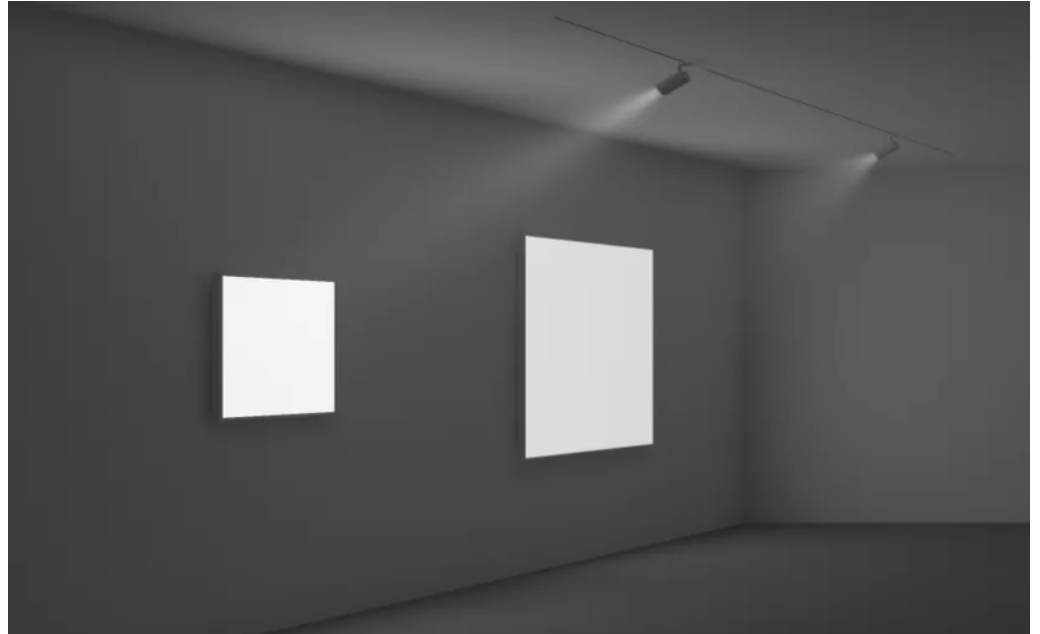




ERCO contour spotlights with narrow framing and wide framing characteristics enable freely adjustable, precisely defined beams of light.

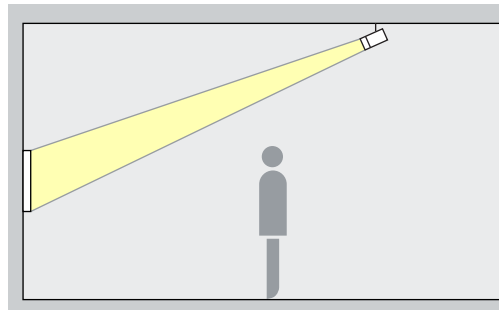
This document provides you with advice for future-proof lighting design and easy handling of the luminaires. Always consult the product-specific installation and operating instructions.

Further information can be found at:  
[www.erco.com/framing](http://www.erco.com/framing)



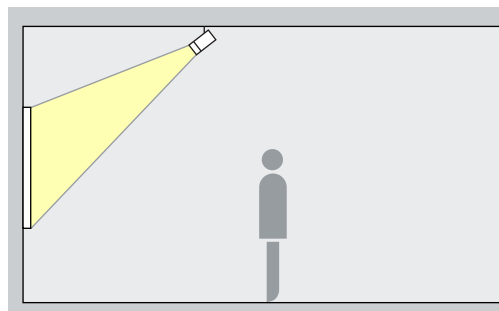
Contour spotlights with narrow framing distribution (shown left in the diagram) are available for the Eclipse and Parscan 48V / InTrack / OnTrack, Pollux and Optec ranges of spotlights. The Eclipse and Parscan ranges also have wide framing distribution (shown right in the diagram).

### Narrow framing



The lenses for narrow framing distribution create a narrow beam of light and are particularly suitable for projection distances  $>2.00\text{m}$  (rule of thumb)

### Wide framing

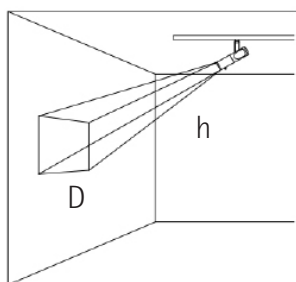


The lenses for wide framing distribution create a wide beam of light and are particularly suitable for projection distances  $<2.00\text{m}$  (rule of thumb)

### What does this mean for the lighting design?

To avoid surprises on site, it is important to match the light distribution to the object to be illuminated. ERCO provides tables on the product data sheets which specify the properties of the respective variants. Please note that the illuminance indicated is an average value. The illuminance is always the same regardless of the setting of the sliders. The edge length (D) refers to vertical projection – depending on the swivel angle of the luminaire, there may be deviations. To have sufficient scope for adjusting the sliders, you should always plan for a slightly larger area.

If the on-site structural situation or other conditions change at a later date, you can exchange the lens unit of your contour spotlight at any time in the product ranges with narrow and wide framing.



Narrow framing			Wide framing		
h (m)	E (lx)	D (m)	h (m)	E (lx)	D (m)
1	2915	0.45	1	1702	0.70
2	729	0.91	2	426	1.40
3	324	1.36	3	189	2.09
4	182	1.82	4	106	2.79
5	117	2.27	5	68	3.49

Example:  
Eclipse size M, 21.7W,  
4000K, CRI 92

### Example calculation

An object (D) of 50 x 100cm is to be illuminated with a contour spotlight. The distance H between the object and luminaire is 3m.

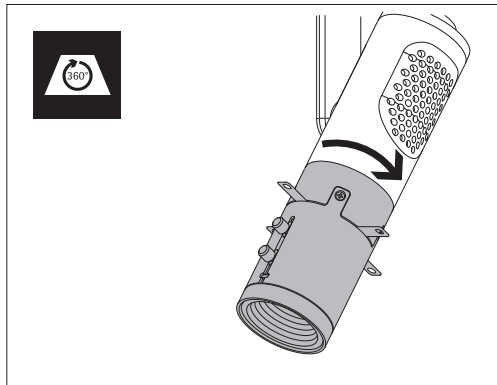
With narrow framing distribution, the illuminated area must be reduced from 136x136cm to 50x100cm using the sliders. This corresponds to a reduction of approximately 73% at a nominal illuminance of 324lx.

With wide framing, the illuminated area must be reduced from 209x209cm to 50x100cm using the sliders. This corresponds to a reduction of the illuminated area of approximately 89% at a nominal illuminance of 189lx.

In this example, the contour spotlight with narrow framing would be suitable.

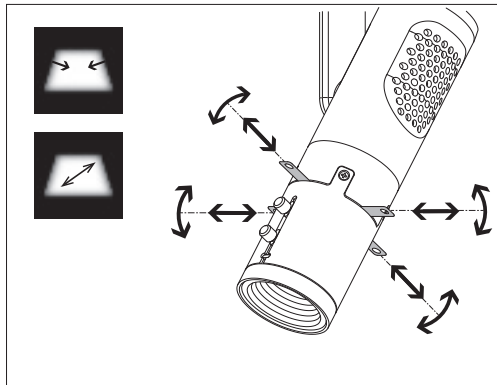
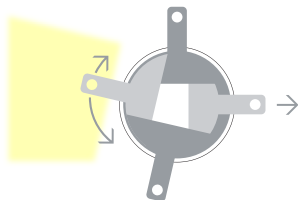
The part of the maximum projection area cut off by sliders is smaller in this case, making the luminaire more efficient. With the same connected load you also generate almost twice the illuminance, and thus effective lighting.

## Rotating the projected surface



Rotate the entire lens unit to roughly adjust the luminaire to the alignment of the illuminated area.

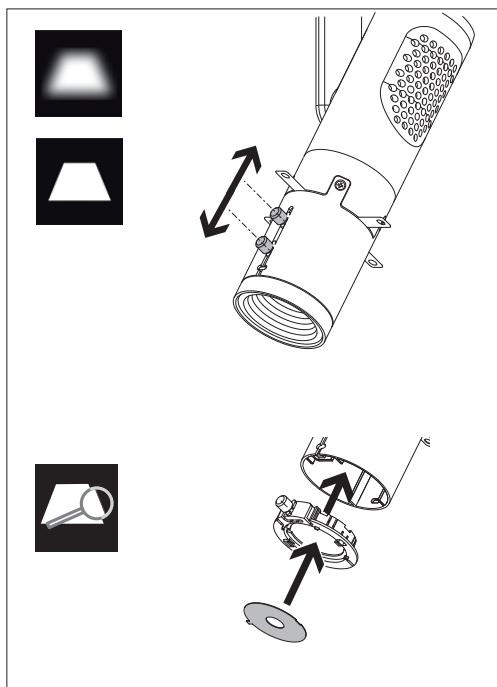
## Adjusting the projected surface



Use the four sliders to adjust the shape of the projected area to the size of the object and the inclination of the spotlight.

If possible, avoid a very tight setting of the sliders. The tighter the sliders are set, the lower the efficiency of the luminaire.

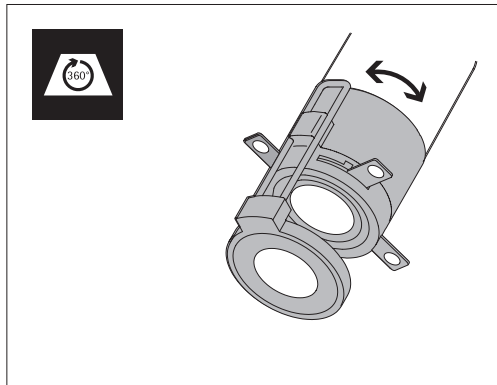
## Focusing the projected surface



Focus the edges of the projected area by loosening fixing screws and sliding the lenses.

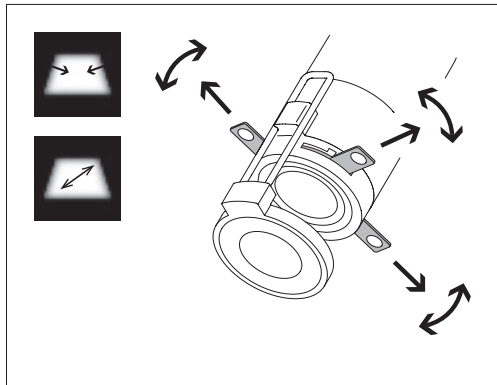
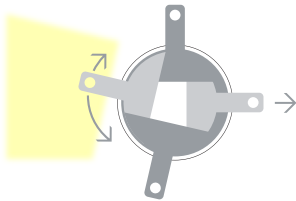
You can further increase the edges of the projected area with the enclosed aperture.

## Rotating the projected surface



Rotate the entire optic to roughly adjust the luminaire to the alignment of the illuminated area.

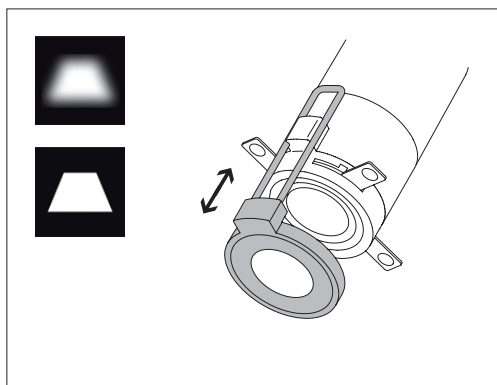
## Adjusting the projected surface



Use the four sliders to adjust the shape of the projected area to the size of the object and the inclination of the spotlight.

If possible, avoid a very tight setting of the sliders. The tighter the sliders are set, the lower the efficiency of the luminaire.

## Focusing the projected surface



Focus the edges of the projected area by sliding the lens.

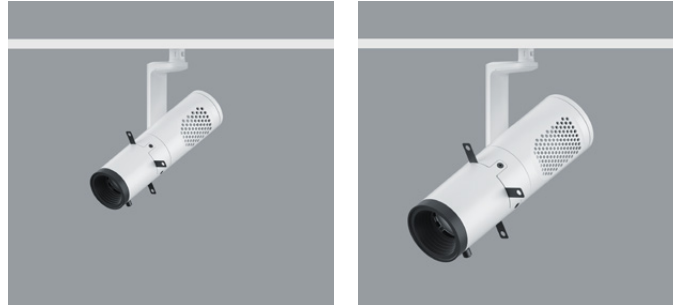
**Eclipse  
product families**

Size S  
60mm

Size M  
92mm

Size L  
129mm

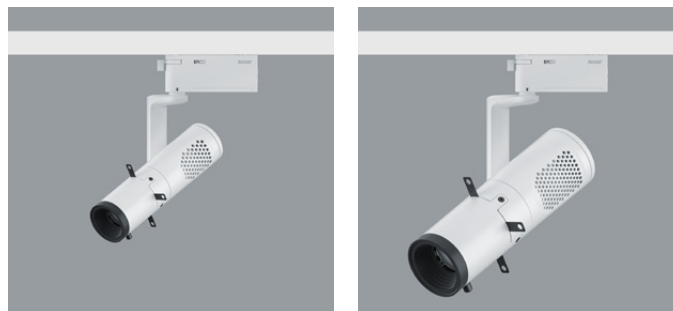
Eclipse 48V  
Narrow framing  
Wide framing



Eclipse InTrack  
Narrow framing  
Wide framing



Eclipse OnTrack  
Narrow framing  
Wide framing



Further information can  
be found at:  
[www.erco.com/eclipse](http://www.erco.com/eclipse)

**Parscan  
product families**

Size S  
60mm

Size M  
92mm

Size L  
129mm

Parscan 48V  
Narrow framing  
Wide framing



Parscan InTrack  
Narrow framing  
Wide framing



Parscan OnTrack  
Narrow framing  
Wide framing



Further information can  
be found at:  
[www.erco.com/parscan](http://www.erco.com/parscan)

**Pollux**

75mm

Pollux

Narrow framing



Further information can  
be found at:  
[www.erco.com/pollux](http://www.erco.com/pollux)

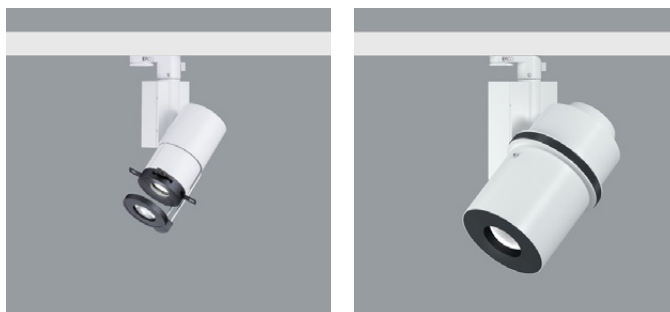
**Optec**

70mm

128mm

Optec

Narrow framing



Further information can  
be found at:  
[www.erco.com/optec](http://www.erco.com/optec)