

PARSHIELD®

OUTDOOR FLOOD LIGHT SHIELDS

Control Glare and Light Trespass

For you and your neighbors!



CAUTION: Handle with Care
Light bulbs get hot!

Please Read the Instructions (over)

For use only on *Outdoor* floodlights and spotlights:

**** Not for use on bulbs rated for Indoor use only ****

These are correct bulb types:



The Parshield® glare visor will fit these outdoor floodlight bulbs:

- General Electric 90PAR/H/WFL-120V
- Osram Sylvania 90PAR/CAP/2FL
- Philips 90PAR/HAL/FL28
- Westinghouse PAR-38, Item #05484

And the compact fluorescent PAR 38 floodlight equivalents with 4 3/4" rim by Technical Consumer Products and Commercial Electric (Home Depot).

Contents: Two Re-usable OUTDOOR FLOODLIGHT SHIELDS
Powder Coated all-metal construction Made in China
Bronze or White colors, Size: 5-1/2" x 5-1/2" x 5-1/2"
Instructions and Information about Light Pollution
Bulb and fixture are not included. Purchase separately.

www.parshield.com

The Parshield® Company warrants that under normal use and service this product will be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the date of purchase.

United States Patent, #6,497,501. Issued: December 24, 2002

Parshield® is trademarked: Serial #76381699. Registered, January 14, 2003

The Parshield® Company 200 East 10th Street New York City, New York 10003 USA

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read and keep these instructions

1. **CAUTION:** Light bulbs get very hot when lit
Allow bulb and shield to cool completely before handling.
Do not touch bulb or shield when hot

2. Use shields only on bulbs with an edge to attach clips

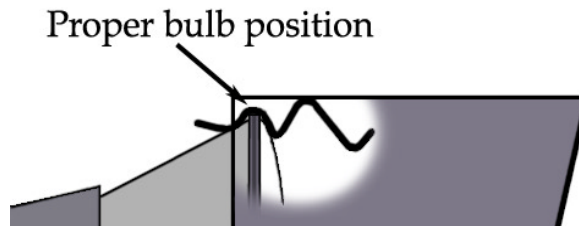


With a rim

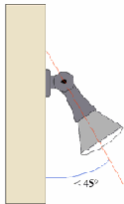


“Rounded” bulbs may not hold clips

3. Clips may be adjusted to fit bulb before attaching:
Squeeze clip inward while holding rivet to shield.
4. Position rim of bulb into outer groove of clips:



5. Aim socket of fixture downward toward the ground, 45 degrees:



Aim FACE of the shield parallel to the ground.

6. Select the proper wattage, location, height, and bulb type.
Try lower wattages and the new compact fluorescent bulbs. Mount light fixtures no higher than: 1/4 the distance to the end of the area to be lighted OR your property line.

7. Set on a timer, motion sensor, or turn OFF when not in use

For more information,

or for any questions you may have,

or to send us your comments:

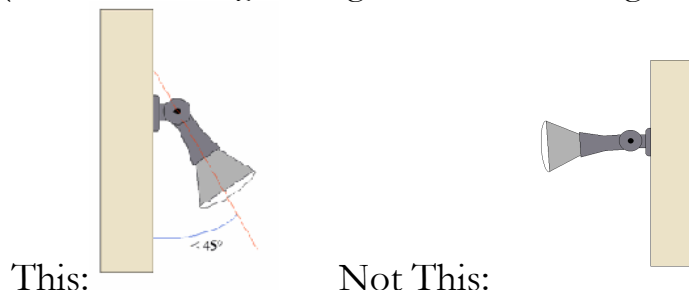
info@parshield.com

www.parshield.com

THE "HOW TO" GUIDE FOR NEIGHBOR - FRIENDLY LIGHTING

1. AIM LIGHT BULBS TO SHINE TOWARD THE GROUND,

(Aim at a 45 degree angle and check for glare and light trespass)



2. AND USE SHIELDS OR USE SHIELDED FIXTURES.

Glare interferes with night vision and light trespass annoys neighbors.



Parshield® Visor

LiteBlocker™

Glarebuster™

Downlight Can

3. USE THE RIGHT BULB and LIGHT OUTPUT(Lumens)

To conserve energy and to see better at night: **use the right amount of light.** Find the minimum wattage/lumens that meet your need for good visibility and illumination. Compact fluorescent bulbs use **1/4 less energy**, than incandescent.

Start with these suggested lumens for floodlights (listed on package):

<i>Lumens (approximate)</i>	<i>Fixture Height</i>
540 (45 watts/14 watts compact fluorescent)	8 feet
675 (65 watts/18 watts compact fluorescent)	10 feet
1270 (90 watts/22 watts compact fluorescent)	12 feet
2000 (100 watts/32 watts compact fluorescent)	15 feet

4. CONSERVE ENERGY AND PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Turn off lights when not needed and use motion sensors whenever possible.

Calculate energy and emissions saved here:

<http://www.selene-ny.org/lightcost.asp>

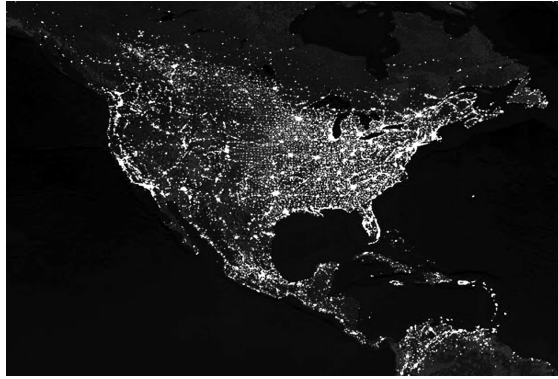
For best savings: switch to a compact fluorescent bulb in a shielded Fixture (see the **GlareBuster™** fixture: www.theglarebuster.com).

5. HELP PROTECT THE NIGHT SKY and for more information:

Join The International Dark Sky Association: www.darksky.org

What is Light Pollution?

An estimated \$4.5 billion dollars is wasted every year in America on excessive, unnecessary, or misdirected night lighting, primarily generated by burning fossil fuels.



Satellite photo of the United States at Night

Light Pollution occurs when outdoor lights are misdirected, misplaced, unshielded, or excessive. As a result, light spills unnecessarily up and outward, causing light trespass and producing a nighttime urban "sky glow" overhead that obscures the stars indicating wasted and misused energy.

The Solution is easy: Direct your outdoor lights toward the ground and shield bare bulbs. Install fixtures that direct the light only where you need it, adjusting the wattage necessary for the task.

Stand on your own property lines and check for light trespassing onto your neighbor's property. When away, put indoor lamps on timers for security purposes, or use an alarm. Outdoor night lighting will not provide protection from theft and vandalism.

Ask your neighbors to do the same.

Find out about and obey your local and state outdoor lighting codes. Write, call, or email your state and local elected officials, urging them to enact, strengthen, and enforce outdoor lighting codes and to require businesses, municipalities, schools, institutions, and individuals to comply and observe these guidelines.

Ask your neighbors to do the same.

Energy conservation through sensible lighting practices means less dollars spent on expensive electricity and less pollution in making that energy.

Bare bulbs cause glare, and can interfere with night vision for pedestrians and drivers, including maritime navigators.

The night is full of birds, animals, and fish whose habitats are negatively affected by artificial light. There is mounting evidence that light at night is a health risk for humans.

Our stars are a natural resource to be protected. For generations before us and after us, with your help, stars can remain a source of inspiration, information, and contemplation.

For more information on Light Pollution and the Dark Sky Issue:

Visit these web sites: www.darksky.org and www.darkskysociety.org

For New York State residents: www.selene-ny.org