



RECOMMENDED PRACTICE:
LIGHTING HOSPITALITY SPACES
AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

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ANSI/IES RP-9-23

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AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD**

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has been approved by IES.
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should be directed to IES.

**Prepared for IES by the
IES Hospitality Lighting Committee**



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Preface

This preface is not part of ANSI/IES RP-9-23. It is provided for informational purposes only.

This Recommended Practice (RP) does not provide general lighting information that is included in other IES documents. If the reader does not already have this information, it may be obtained as needed from the following IES Standards:

The Lighting Science Series:

- *ANSI/IES LS-1-22, Lighting Science: Nomenclature and Definitions for Illuminating Engineering*
- *ANSI/IES LS-2-20, Lighting Science: Concepts and Language of Lighting*
- *ANSI/IES LS-3-20, Lighting Science: Physics and Optics of Radiant Power*
- *ANSI/IES LS-4-20, Lighting Science: Measurement of Light – The Science of Photometry*
- *ANSI/IES LS-5-21, Lighting Science: Color*
- *ANSI/IES LS-6-20, Lighting Science: Calculation of Light and Its Effects*
- *ANSI/IES LS-7-20, Lighting Science: Vision – Eye and Brain*
- *ANSI/IES LS-8-20, Lighting Science: Vision – Perceptions and Performance*

The Lighting Practice Series:

- *ANSI/IES LP-1-20, Lighting Practice: Designing Quality Lighting for People and Buildings*
- *ANSI/IES LP-2-20, Lighting Practice: Designing Quality Lighting for People in Outdoor Environments*
- *ANSI/IES LP-3-20, Lighting Practice: Designing and Specifying Daylighting for Buildings*
- *ANSI/IES LP-4-20, Lighting Practice: Electric Light Sources – Properties, Selection, and Specification*
- *ANSI/IES LP-6-20, Lighting Practice: Lighting Control Systems – Properties, Selection, and Specification*
- *ANSI/IES LP-7-20, Lighting Practice: The Lighting Design and Construction Process*
- *ANSI/IES LP-8-20, Lighting Practice: The Commissioning Process Applied to Lighting and Control Systems*
- *ANSI/IES LP-9-20, Lighting Practice: Upgrading Lighting Systems in Commercial and Industrial Facilities*

- *ANSI/IES LP-10-20, Lighting Practice: Sustainable Lighting – An Introduction to the Environmental Impacts of Lighting*
- *ANSI/IES LP-11-20, Lighting Practice: Environmental Considerations for Outdoor Lighting*
- *ANSI/IES LP-12-21, Lighting Practice: IoT Connected Lighting*
- *ANSI/IES LP-13-21, Lighting Practice: Introduction to Resilient Lighting Systems*
- *ANSI/IES LP-16-22, Lighting Practice: Documenting Control Intent Narratives and Sequences of Operations*

1.0 Introduction and Scope

1.1 Introduction

This Recommended Practice (RP) has been developed to aid designers, facility managers, and owners in creating lighting systems for hotel applications. The intent is to address how all of the various components of hospitality lighting need to be an integrated system of layers as well as uniquely represented areas of illumination.

Lighting is critical to commercial success in the hospitality industry. Lighting is often the first feature that guests notice (see **Figures 1-1, 1-2**) and is the element that creates that all-important long-lasting positive impression. This first impression may form guests' opinions about the quality, character, convenience, and charm of the hotel even before they reach the front entrance.

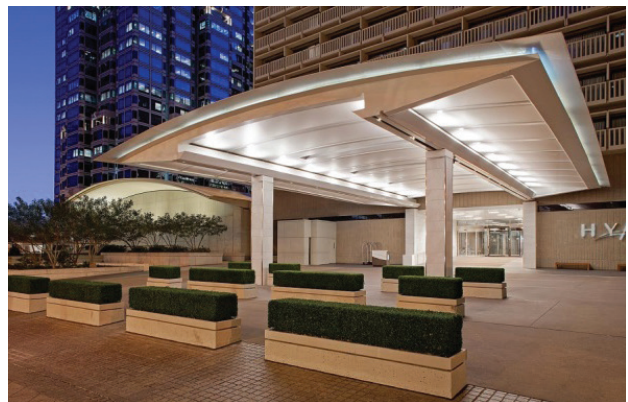


Figure 1-1. Bright porte-cochere lighting announces building entry and provides a sense of arrival.

(Photo courtesy of Peter Hugh)



Figure 1-2. Lighting reinforces building's identity and enhances architectural features. (Photo courtesy of Lighting Design Alliance)

This process of evaluation begins when the hotel is first seen from the street. During the day, it is based on the hotel's architecture and the surrounding area. At night, it is largely based on the way exterior lighting accents the building. Well-designed outdoor lighting identifies the hotel and its entrance and welcomes guests. It also reinforces a feeling of safety and security, and provides a first glimpse of the hotel's interior character and style.

Proper lighting indoors is essential in making sure the guests' impressions continue to be positive. This same principle continues as the guests walk down the corridors, visit their rooms, and have their first meal. Creative and effective lighting in restaurants, bars, and shops attracts more patrons, increases sales, and contributes to revenue growth.

Quality lighting is of the utmost importance to business travelers who work in their rooms and/or in the hotel's conference facilities. Effective, well-designed lighting will make their stay pleasurable and productive, entice them to return, and provide positive word of mouth references, which are excellent advertising. All these factors reinforce the brand and are critical to the success of the property.

In addition to the guest benefits, good lighting also helps the staff work more efficiently and effectively and perform their tasks safely. Here again, lighting can improve productivity and increase the hotel's profitability. Lighting controls add convenience and reduce energy use and operating costs. Light source

and power supply, and luminaire efficiency, placement, and optical performance all affect operating and maintenance costs.

Addressing every lighting issue of the hospitality industry would require a broader format than available here. Therefore, this Recommended Practice (RP) focuses on key areas in hotels and provides recommendations for the technologies and application designs available at the time it was written.

It is important to recognize that all documents are works in progress. While the main objective of lighting design is to serve human needs, and enhance the human experience with high quality lighting, ways to achieve the objective are constantly evolving. Lighting technologies are continually changing. Effective energy utilization and sustainability issues become increasingly important considerations that alter design parameters. Daylighting and controls are becoming increasingly more integrated and complex. Design styles, trends, and the degree of public sophistication continue to evolve, resulting in changes to the way lighting systems are designed.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 Key Elements of the Recommended Practice.

This document provides guidance specific to lighting design for the following hotel areas:

- Exterior Entrances, Entry Drives,
- Lobbies; Elevator Lobbies
- Public Corridors; Public Restrooms
- Emergency Lighting
- Guest Corridors; Guest Rooms; Guest Bathrooms
- Ballrooms and Multifunction Meeting Rooms
- Exhibition Halls
- Food and Beverage; Retail; Spa Services
- Business Centers
- Fitness Centers

For consistency, each application section follows a standard format. (In addition, all applicable codes, such as the Americans with Disability Act (ADA), described in **Annex C**, and energy and outdoor codes and standards