

# MiFOR

PRINCIPLES OF LIGHTING FIXTURE DESIGN

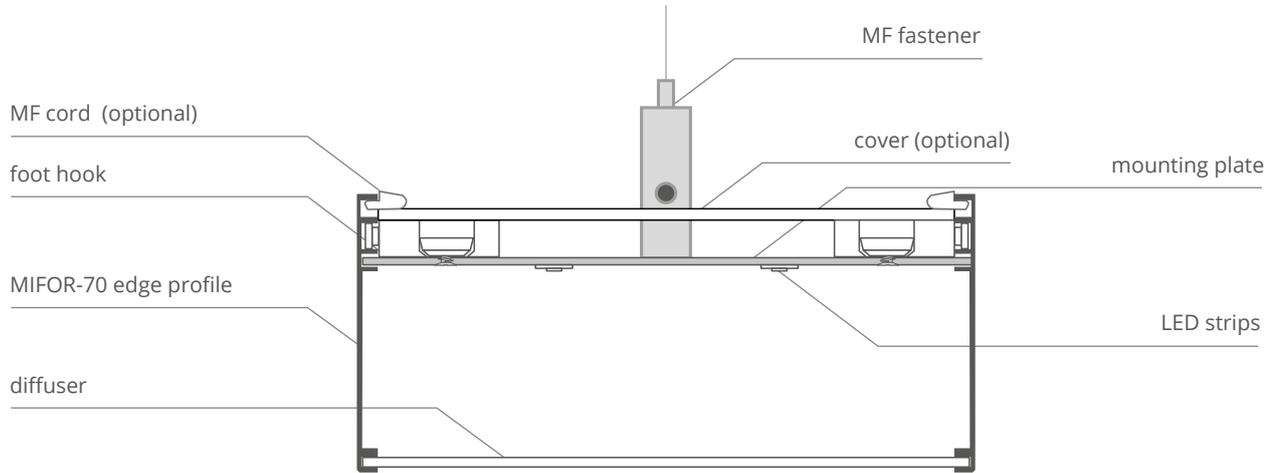
Draw a shape! **KLUŠ** will turn it into lighting

MIFOR-70 is an innovative LED lighting system.  
It inspires you to play with its shape.

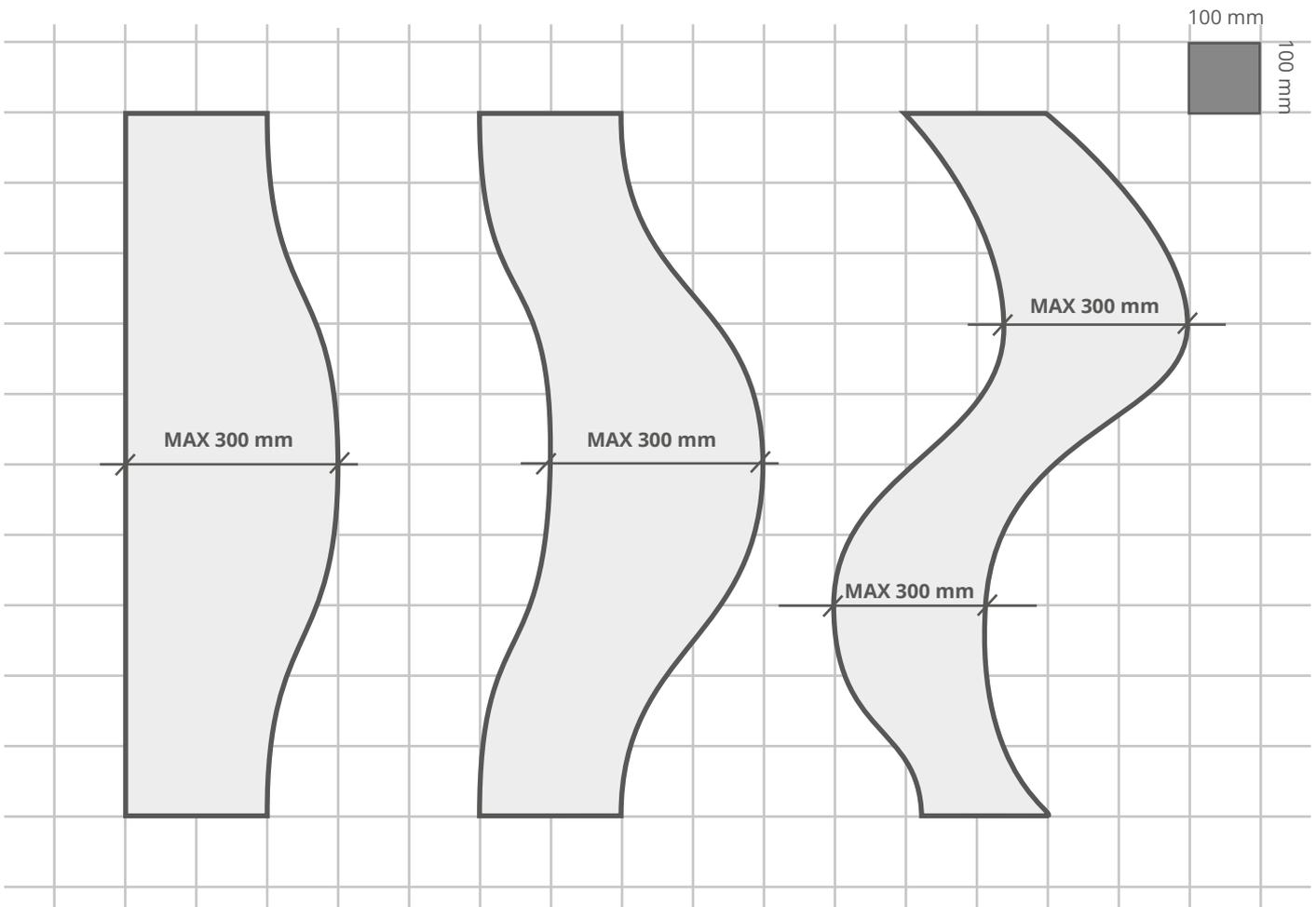


[www.KlusDesign.eu](http://www.KlusDesign.eu)

1. Structure cross-section - nomenclature.

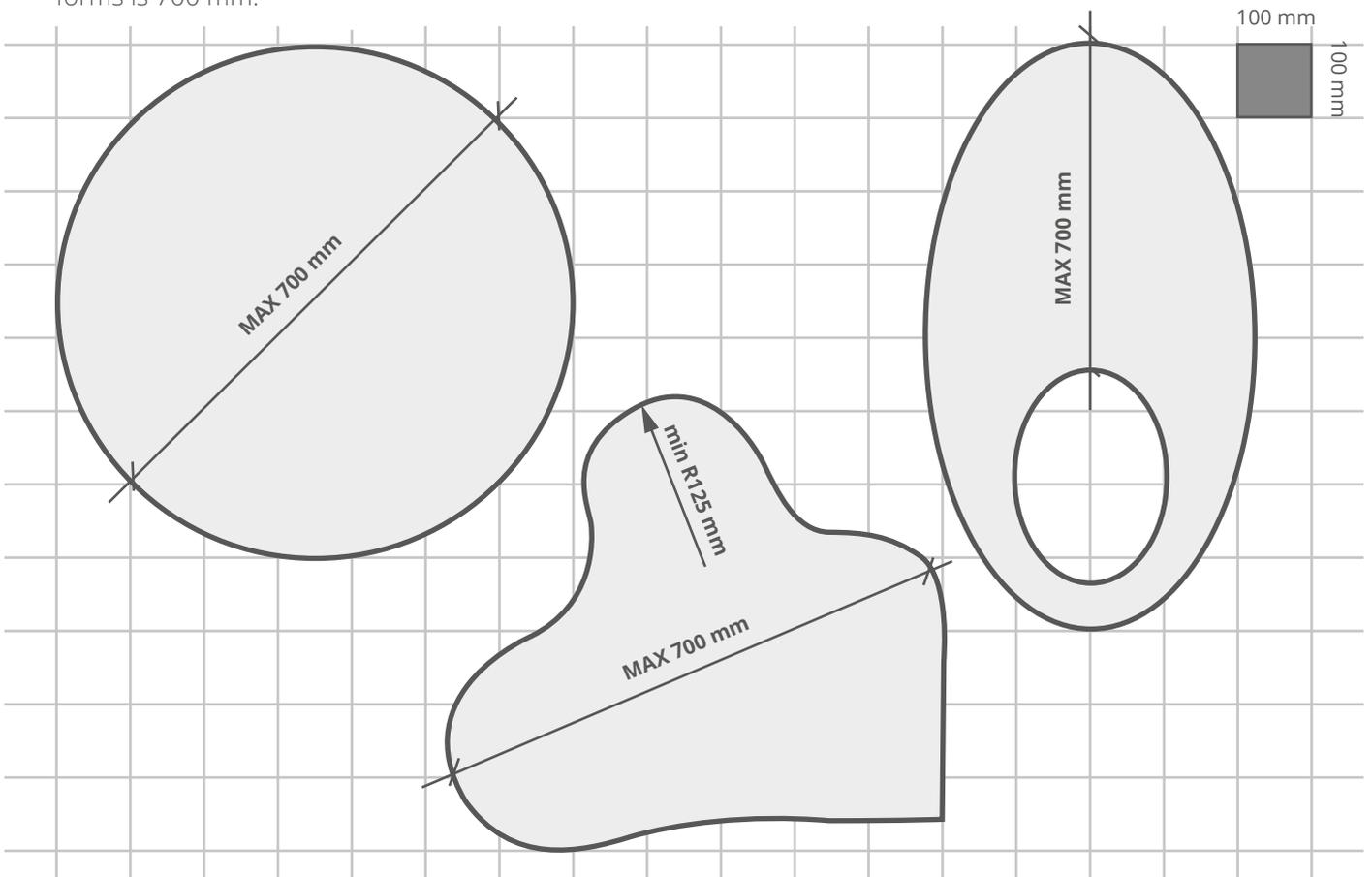


2. The maximum width for linear lighting fixtures with gentle curves is 300 mm. The above limitation results from the diffuser bending (hanging) when it creates a larger surface.

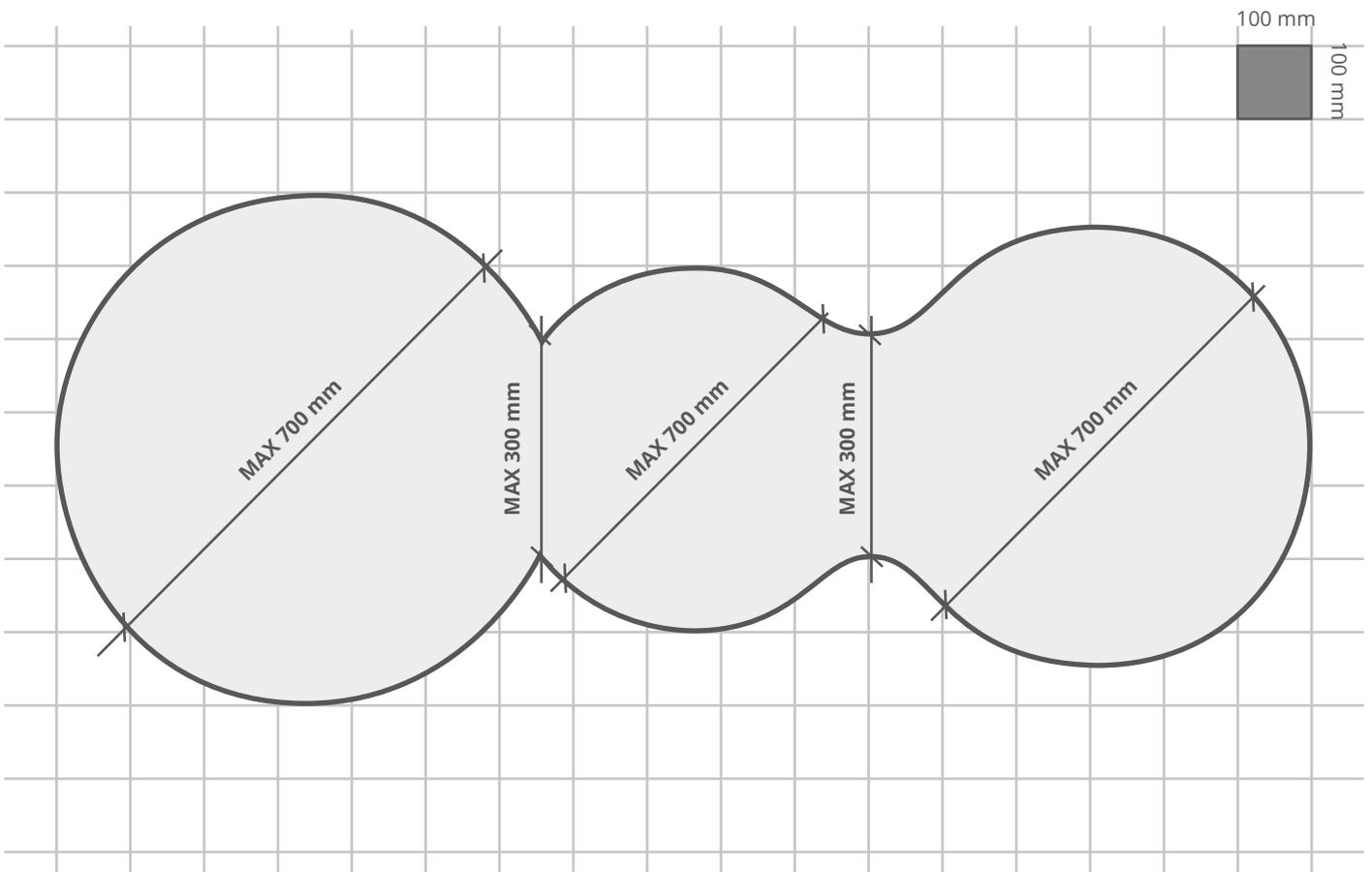


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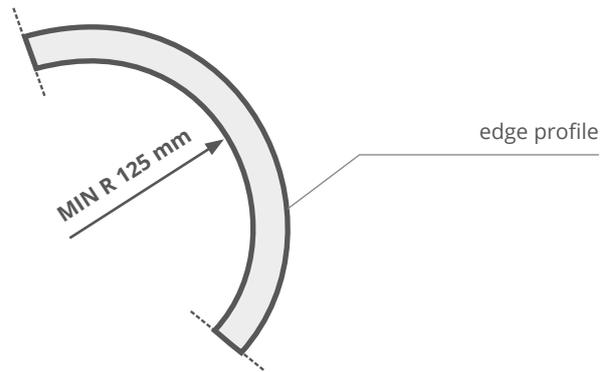
3. The maximum width for lighting fixtures creating planes, with arched edges, irregular and regular closed forms is 700 mm.



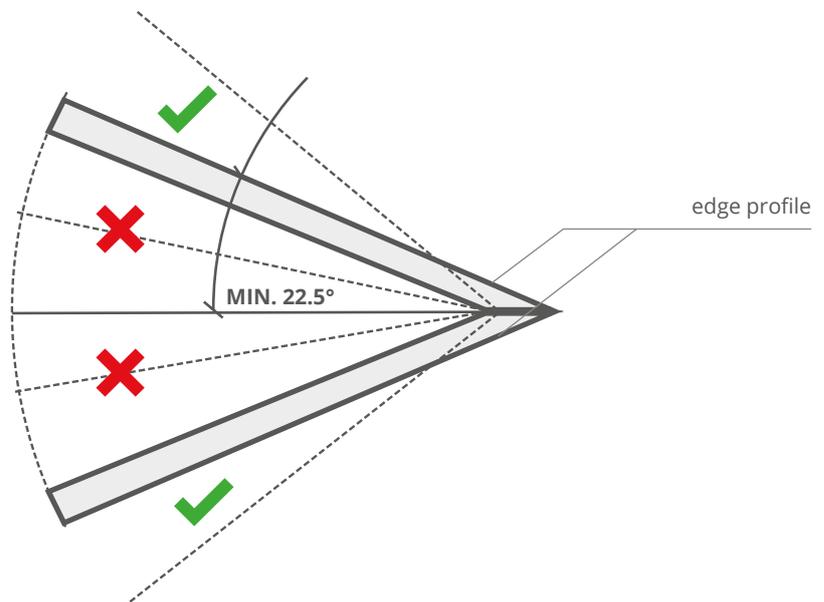
4. When combining planar shapes into a linear fixture, the widths of transitions/joints may not exceed 300 mm.



5. The minimum bending radius of the MIFOR-70 edge profile is 125 mm (the anodized profile must be coated with white grease after bending in order to mask the micro cracks in the anode layer).



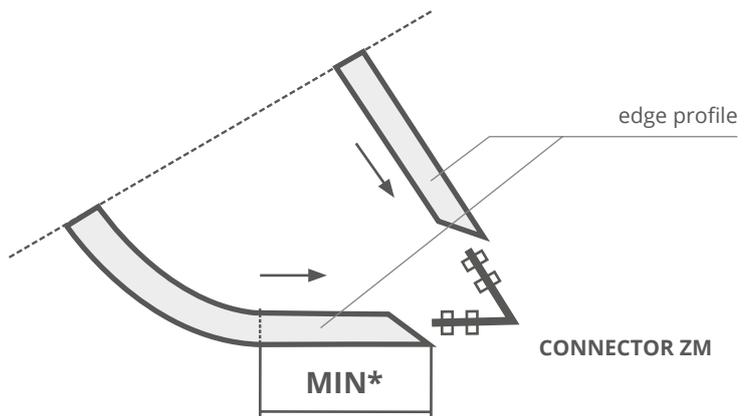
6. Minimum cutting angle including bevels 22.5°.



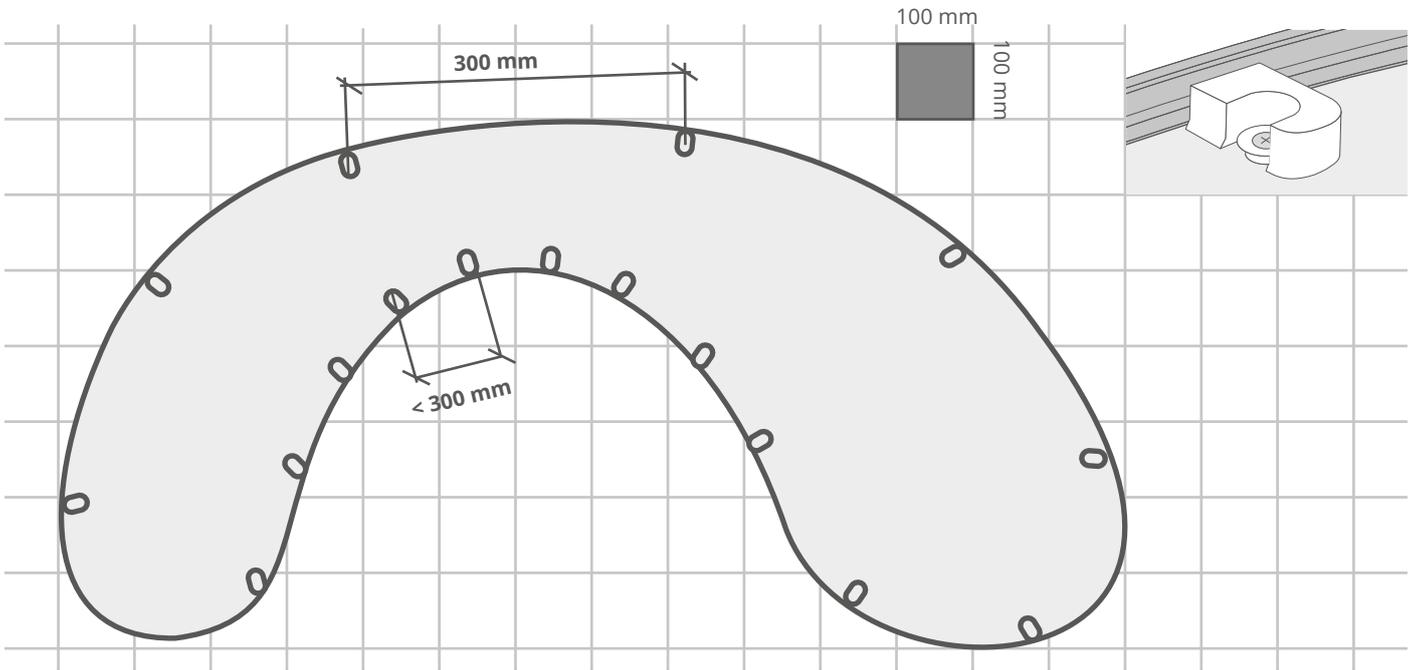
7. The minimum straight section in the edge profile necessary for easier installation of ZM connectors.

The minimum straight section necessary for easier installation of ZM connectors

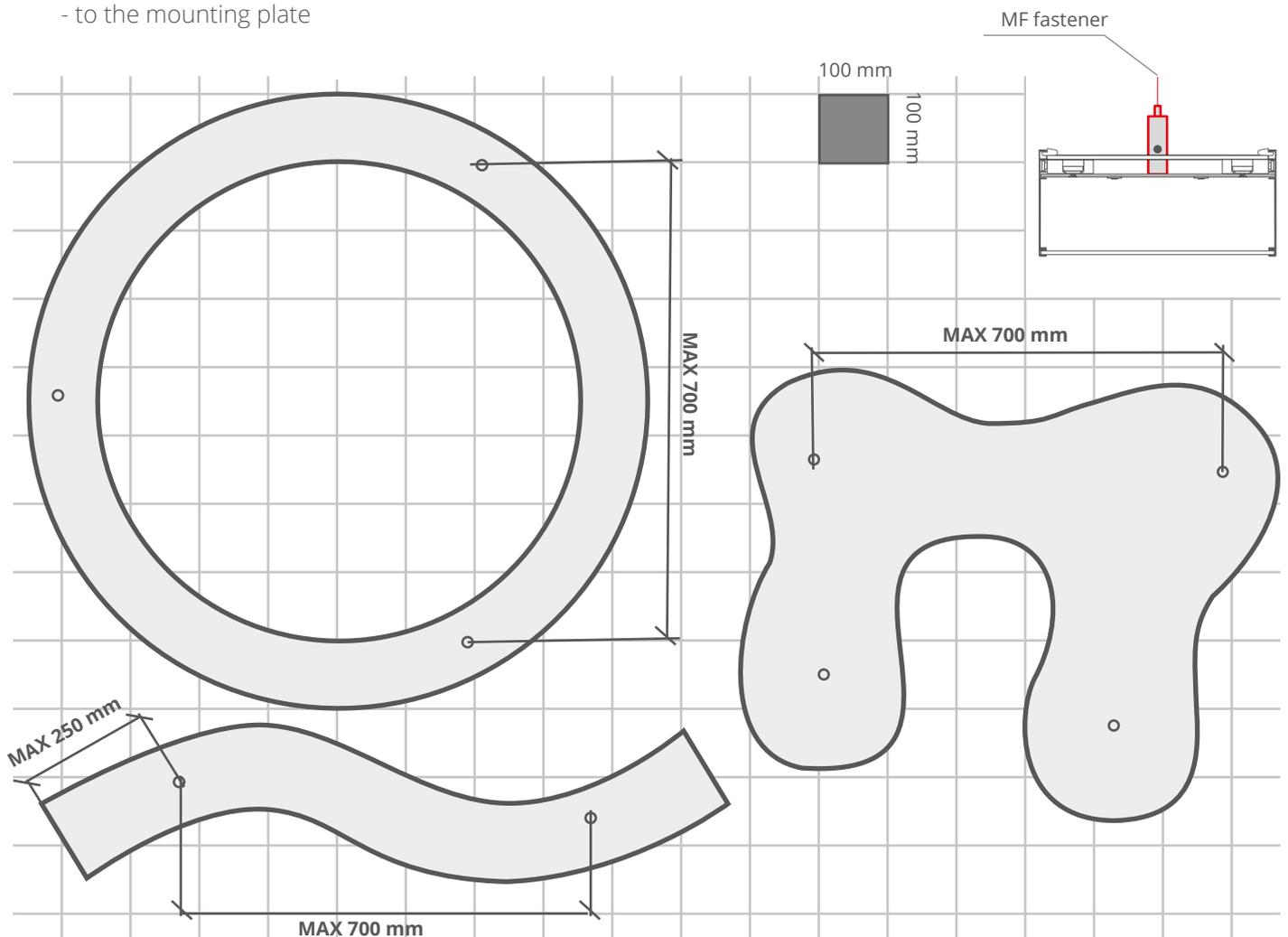
CONNECTOR	min* (mm)
ZM-PION-45	100
ZM-PION-60	100
ZM-PION-90	50
ZM-PION-120	50
ZM-PION-135	50
ZM-180	30



8. The fastening and hook of the FOOT must be spaced at least every 300 mm along the edge profile. At the ends of a linear lighting fixture and at the joints of the edge profile, the fastening must be applied not more than 100 mm from these ends or joints. In exceptional cases, the distance between the hooks may increase. In internal bends, it may be necessary to decrease the spacing of fastenings below 300 mm.

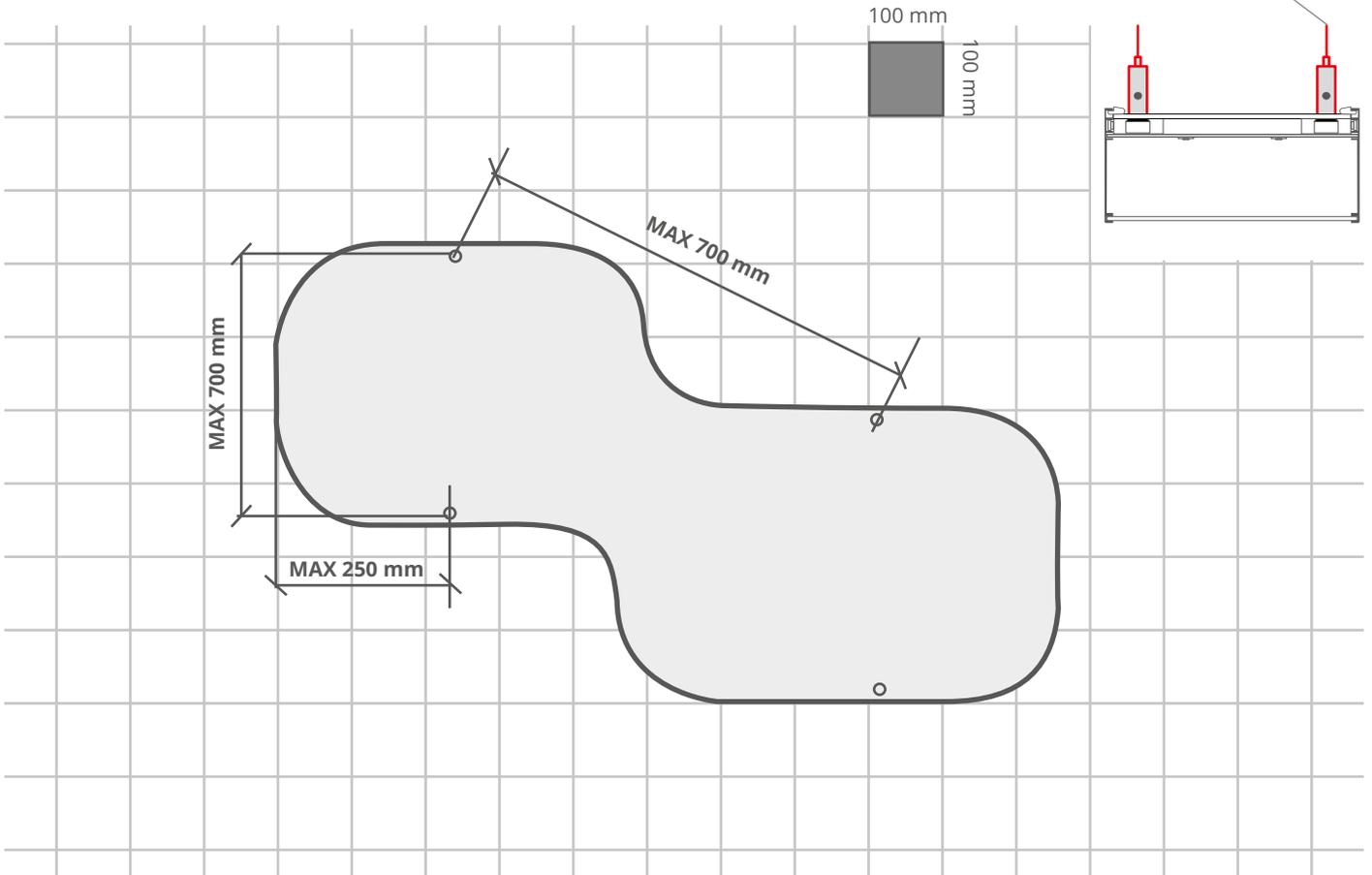


9. There are three ways to fasten the suspension:  
- to the mounting plate

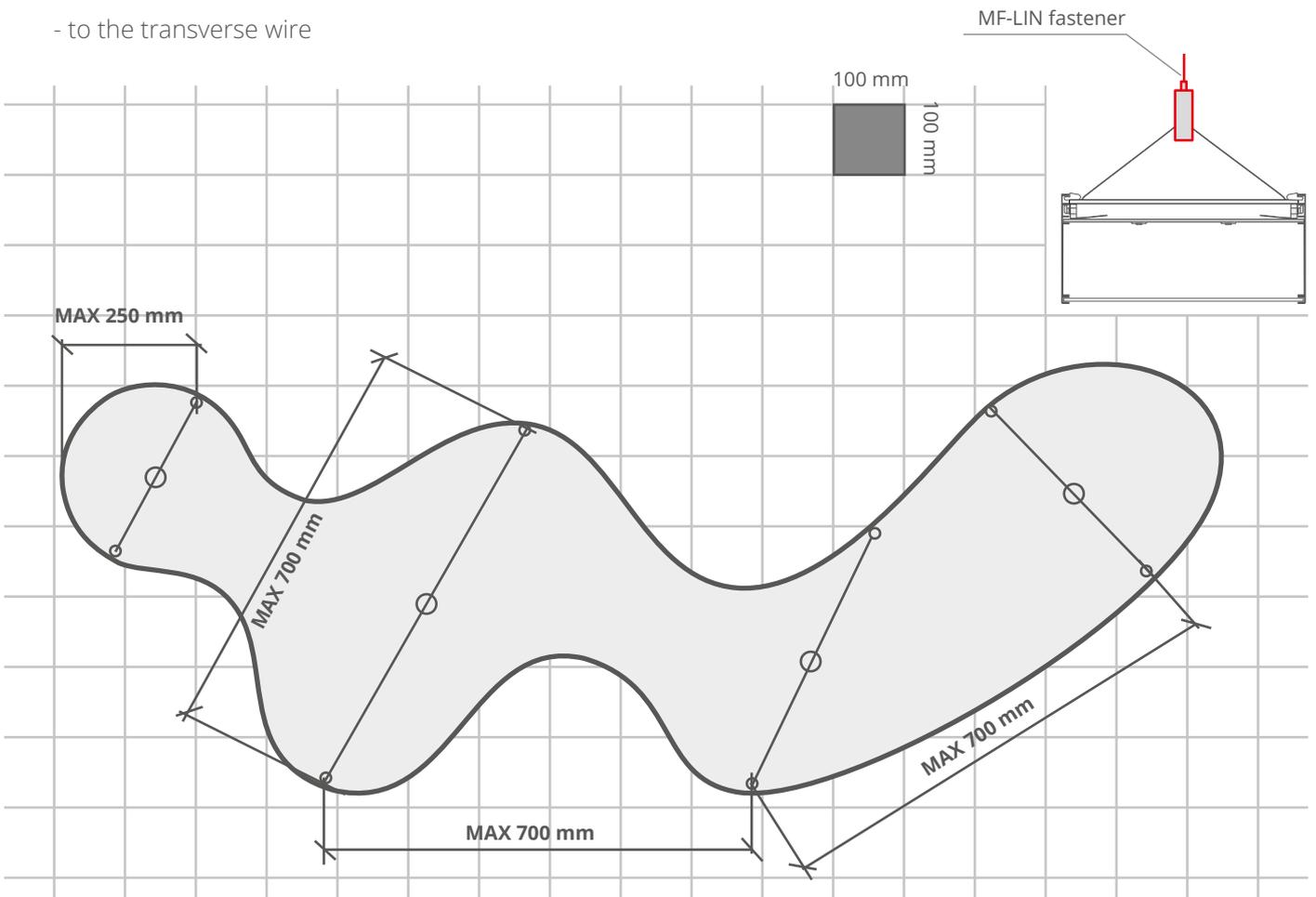


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- to the profile edges

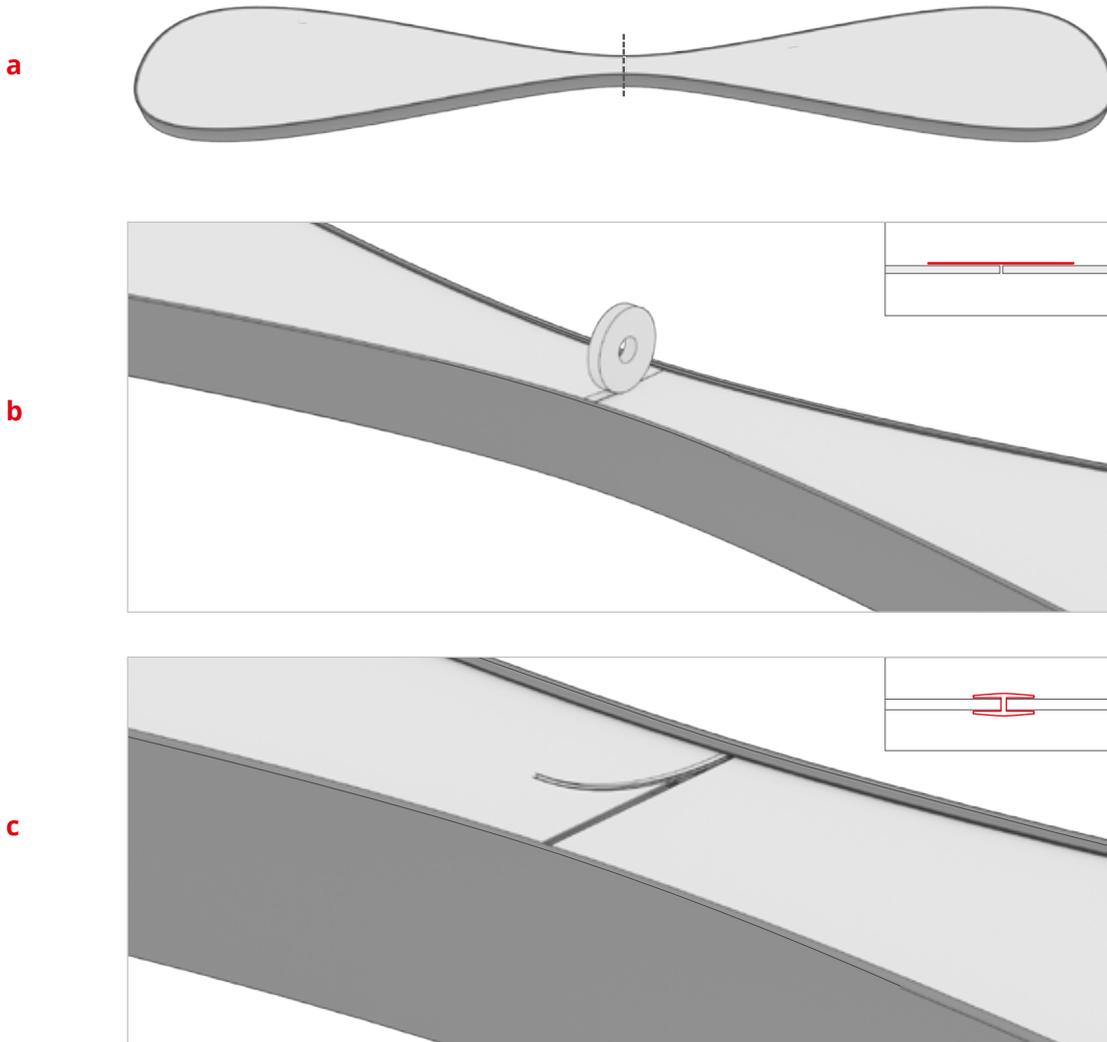


- to the transverse wire



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10. In the MIFOR system, ZIG ZAG LED strips are used; we place them at least every 30 mm between the axes the strip to obtain even illumination of the cover.
11. With larger lighting fixtures, it may be necessary to use a mounting plate and a diffuser consisting of several elements. It is then recommended to plan a division (joint) in the narrowest part of the lighting fixture shape.
  - a. It is then recommended to plan a division (joint) in the narrowest part of the lighting fixture shape.
  - b. To the joint (contact) of two elements of the mounting plate, apply thermal adhesive tape.
  - c. Designed for this purpose on the outside, and for the diffuser, it is recommended to use the MF connector (for aesthetic connections).

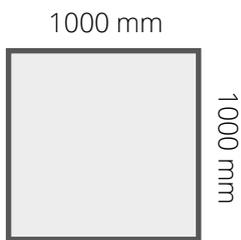
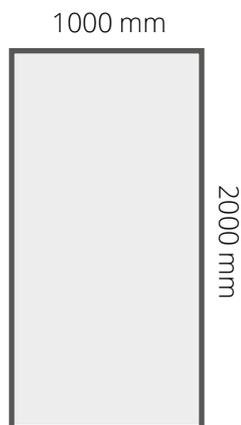
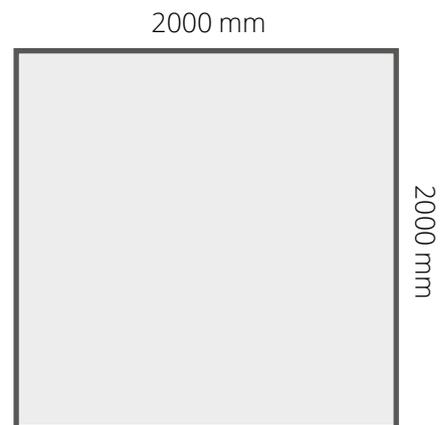


12. Tips for suspending (lifting) large-size lighting fixtures:
  - attach the suspension wires to the ceiling fixings; the wires should reach the laid, assembled fixture or its parts
  - insert the lower ends of the wires into the micro-positioner in the fastener
  - gradually pull the lighting fixture using the micro-positioner locks.
13. Adopted forms of documentation:
  - record in DWG format
  - record in DXF format
  - template made of a stiff material in 1:1 scale
  - scaled technical drawing by hand – as a PDF file or on paper.

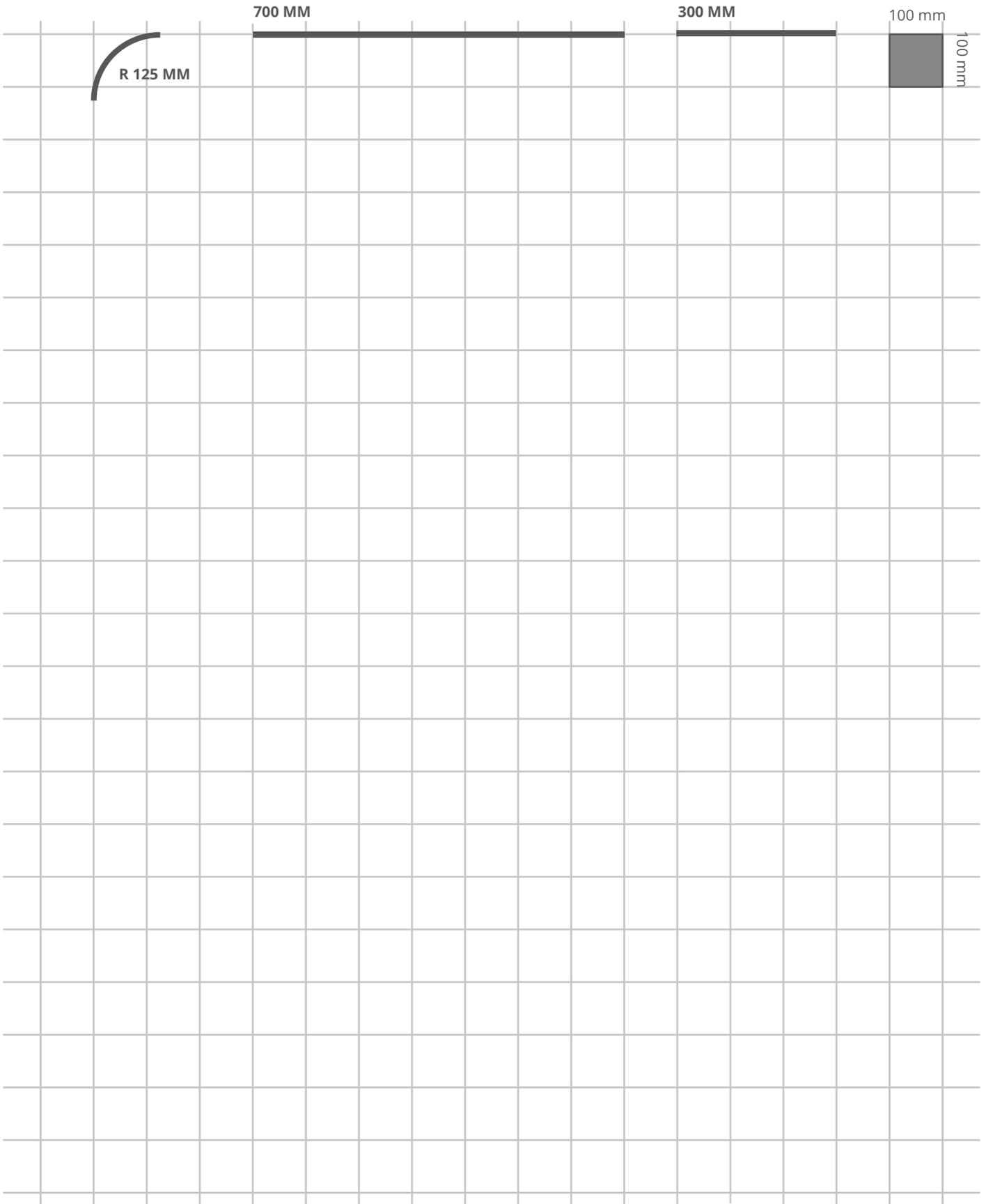
## 14. Dimensions of the available formats for mounting plates, diffusers and covers.

In order to avoid visible connections on the diffuser and to optimize the cost of the lighting fixture, the shape of the lighting fixture should be entered in the following formats when designing:

1. 1000 mm x 1000 mm
2. 1000 mm x 2000 mm
3. 2000 mm x 2000 mm
4. 3000 mm x 1000 mm
5. 3000 mm x 2000 mm

**1.****2.****3.****4.****5.**

HELP FOR DRAWING THE SHAPE OF THE LIGHTING FIXTURE



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