



Ceiling Fans

No longer are ceiling fans simply designed for function. Today's fans feature beautiful designs in a variety of styles from traditional to modern and everything in between.

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hugger fans

Hugger ceiling fans, also known as flush-mount or low-profile ceiling fans, are designed to be installed close to the ceiling, typically with a clearance of less than 8 inches. They are typically used in rooms with low ceilings, or in situations where a traditional ceiling fan would not fit due to height restrictions.



multi blade fans

When selecting a ceiling fan with three, four, or five blades it's important to consider the space available in your home and how energy efficient you would like your cooling system to be. The more blades the fans have, the more energy they consume.



fanaway fans

Turn it on and its barely visible acrylic blades unfold and spin, whisper quiet, making it perfect for any space. When the fan is switched off, the blades retract, leaving it to function as a stylish, energy-efficient pendant light.



Wet (Indoor/Outdoor)



Outdoor location with likely direct contact with water
Choose from our wet rated fans.

Damp (Indoor/Outdoor)



Outdoor covered or high-humidity indoor location
Choose from our damp or wet rated fans.

Dry (Indoor only)



Dry, indoor location
Choose from any of our fans: dry, damp or wet rated.



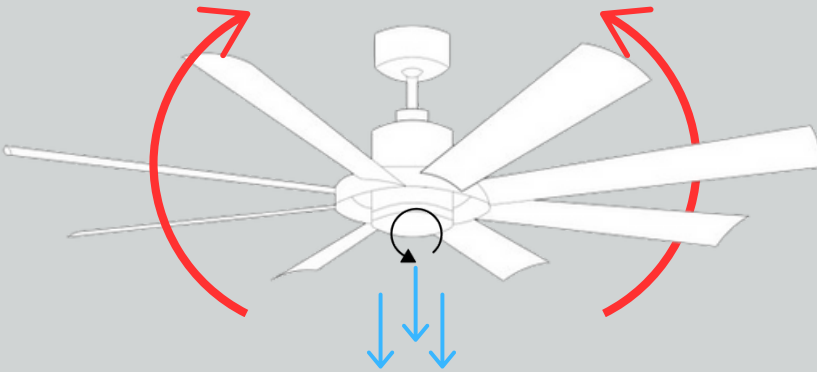
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air flow & circulation

The amount of air being circulated throughout the room is determined by the ceiling fan blades. The fan blade brackets should be positioned to hold the blade at a 12 - 15 degree angle for optimal circulation and be weighed and matched as a balanced set to avoid causing the fan to wobble. The greater the angle of the blades, the more air circulation you will have in your room.

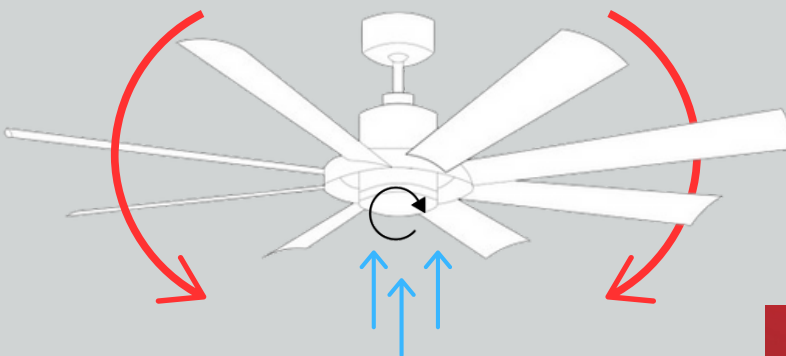
summer: ☀️

while a ceiling fan does not necessarily lower the temperature, it does make the room feel cooler by providing a circulatory breeze. Effective circulation can make you feel up to 8 degrees cooler and reduce air conditioning bills by up to 40% .



winter: ❄️

In the winter months, you should run your ceiling fan in the reverse mode. This pushes warm air up against the ceiling and then down the walls, gently re-circulating warm air through the room. This technique has been proven to lower heating cost by as much as 10%. The calculations on cost and saving are approximate only and may vary according to fan size and fan use



ceiling fan motors

The heart of every ceiling fan is the motor. The motor is responsible for producing quiet operation while driving the blades for air movement. Look for high-quality motors with heavy-duty windings and sealed bearings that are permanently lubricated.

dc motor fans

The most energy-efficient ceiling fans on the market right now are DC, or direct current, fans. The key to their improved airflow and low energy consumption is their motor, which also helps you save money. Since the motor is small and light, DC ceiling fans have sleek designs that fit better in your interiors. Additionally, they are silent in operation, making them ideal for private spaces in your house like the bedroom. You have a lot of versatility with the speed settings of DC fans, which range from a light breeze to an extremely intense airflow. Without even having to stand up, you may engage the reverse mode or turn on the integrated light.



ac motor fans

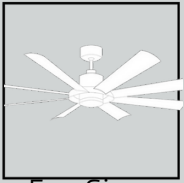
Since they have been around for a while and are affordable, AC, or alternating current, ceiling fans, are an option. The convenience you need to conveniently control the temperature of your house is provided by AC ceiling fans, which are also very simple to maintain and can be operated with either a wall control or remote. If you're looking for an energy-efficient and cost-effective alternative that will function in any room of your home, AC ceiling fans are a perfect choice because they have more reasonable start-up expenses. .

finding the right fit

Bigger rooms need bigger fans. For maximum efficiency, choose a fan to fit your room size.

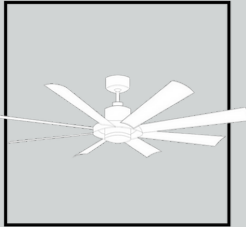
fan size recommendations

Room Size:
75-144 sqft



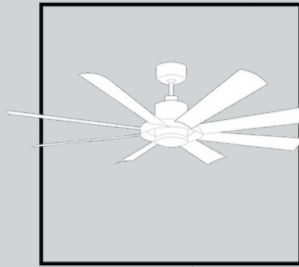
Fan Size:
36 - 42 inches

Room Size:
145 - 225 sqft



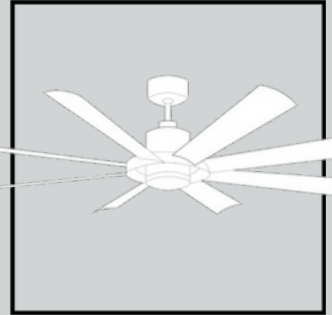
Fan Size:
48 inches

Room Size:
225 - 400 sqft



Fan Size:
50 - 56 inches

Room Size:
400+ sqft



Fan Size:
60 inches

large rooms:

Living, family or master bedrooms need a fan with a blade size of 52 inches or larger to generate enough airflow. A small fan in a large room can make a space look unbalanced where as a large fan can look overpowering in a small room



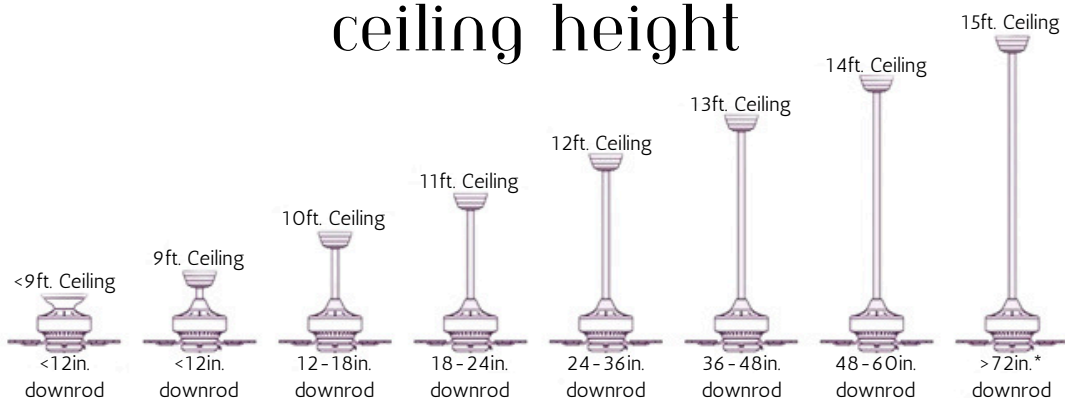
medium to small rooms:

For kitchens, dining rooms or kids bedrooms and offices you should choose a fan with a blade size of 48 inches or smaller

ceiling height

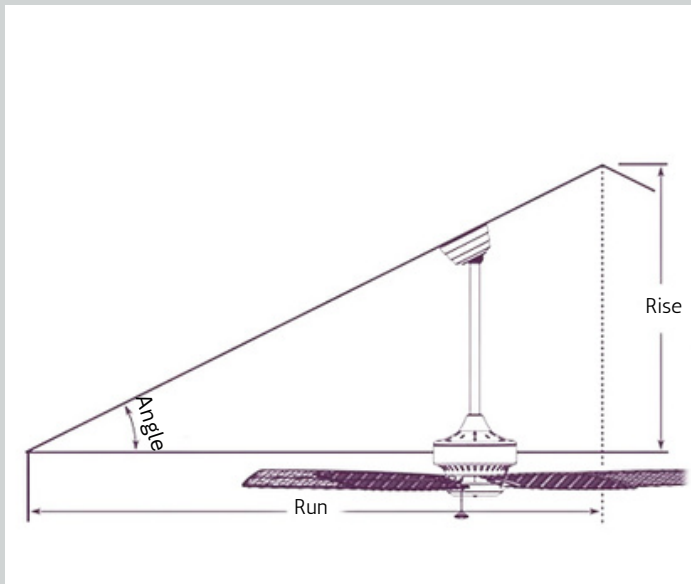
When a fan is too high, you can decrease the airflow and lose the cooling effect. Setting the proper height of a ceiling fan will vary in every room. The general rule of thumb is to set the blades 8 to 11 feet off the floor, and this is determined by the height of the ceiling, the room dimensions, and the aesthetics.

recommended downrod length based on ceiling height



*Ceiling above 15 feet require special consideration

sloped-ceiling application



| Pitch (Rise/Run) | Angle | Minimum Downrod |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|
| 1/12 | 4.8° | Standard |
| 2/12 | 9.5° | 6" |
| 3/12 | 14.0° | 12" |
| 4/12 | 18.4° | 12" |
| 5/12 | 22.6° | 18" |
| 6/12 | 26.5° | 18" |
| 7/12 | 30.3° | 24" |
| 8/12 | 33.7° | 24" |
| >8/12 | >33.7° | >36" |

Ideal distance from floor to fan blades is 7 to 9 feet



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