



**FIBERSTARS**<sup>®</sup>  
Sustainable Technology in Lighting™

## STAR KIT INSTALLATION MANUAL

### Star Kit A

300 total points  
9 cables of Star 34/50, 10 long  
One FS11L-SPW/NC-120-PS Illuminator with sparkle wheel  
1 FS-DP4 Drill Bit Pack  
1 FS-136 tube adhesive caulk

### Star Kit B

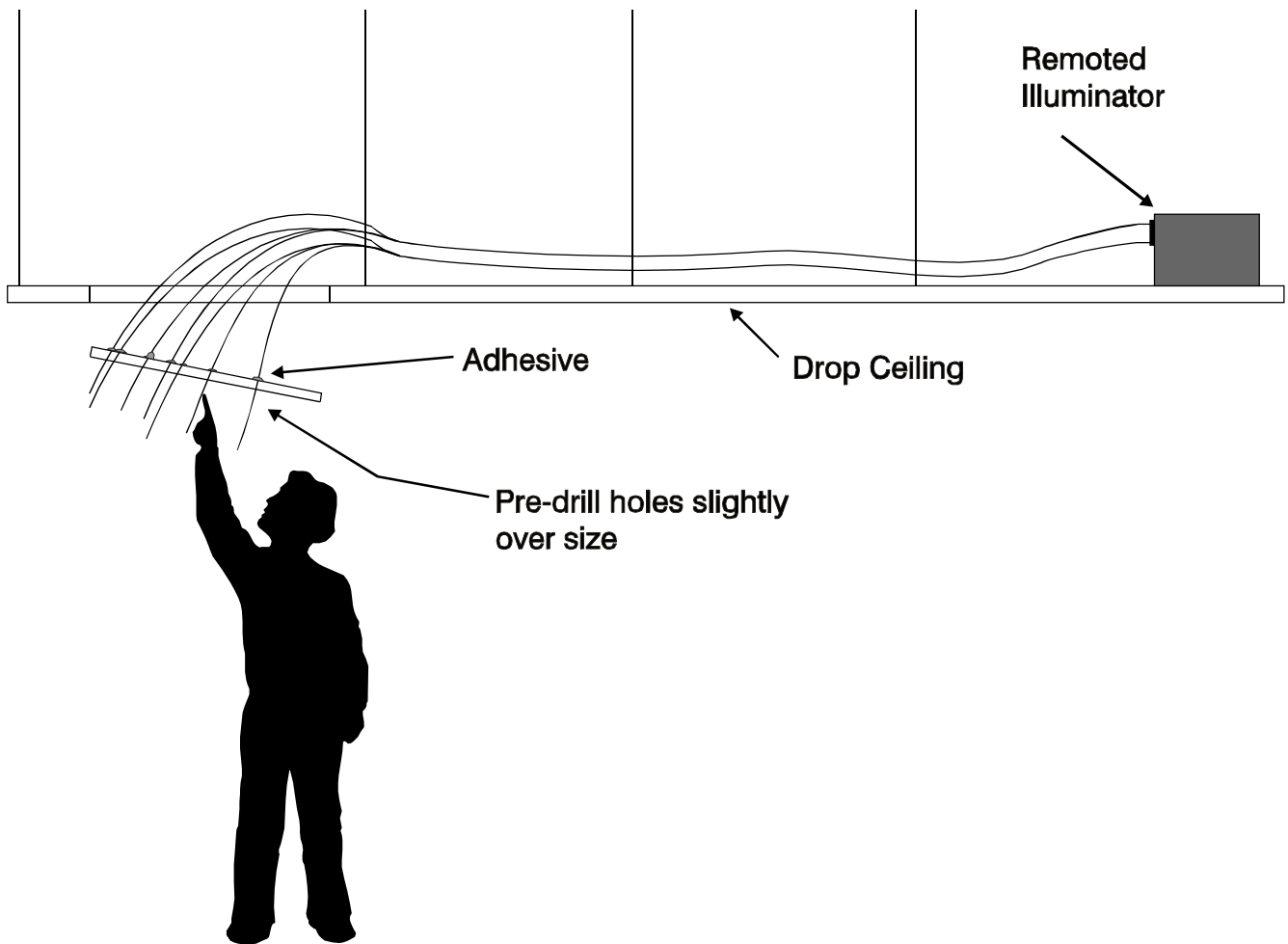
500 total points  
9 cables of Star 34/50, 10 long  
200 Shooting Star Cables, 10 feet long  
One FS1L-CSW-120-PC Illuminator with sparkle wheel  
2 FS-DP4 Drill Bit Packs  
2 FS-136 tubes adhesive caulk

### Star Kit C

800 total points  
18 cables of Star 34/50, 20 long  
200 Shooting Star Cables, 20 feet long  
One FS1L-CSW-120-PC Illuminator with sparkle wheel  
3 FS-DP4 Drill Bit Packs  
3 FS-136 tubes adhesive caulk

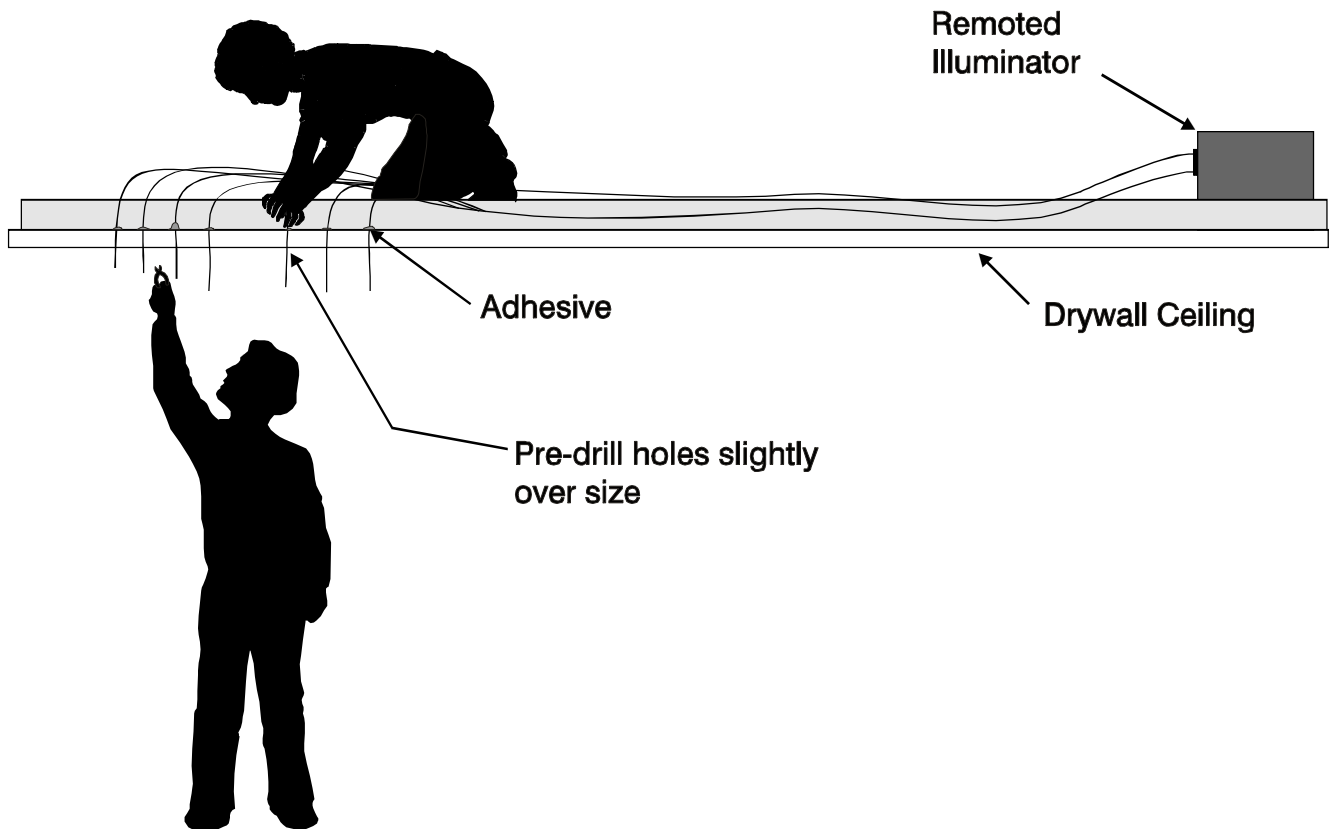
32000 Aurora Rd, Solon, Ohio 44139 Ph. (800) 327-7877 Fax. (440) 715-1314 [www.fiberstar.com](http://www.fiberstar.com)

## Typical T-Grid Star Ceiling Installation



Remove ceiling panel, drill correct size holes. String the fibers into the back side of the ceiling tile. Secure fibers with adhesive. Replace the ceiling tile in the ceiling grid, let the adhesive dry. Clip the fibers to the desired length. Repeat the process for other tiles.

## Typical Drywall Star Ceiling Installation



Provide adequate access into ceiling area, making certain there is adequate weight bearing support for personnel and equipment. Drill correct size holes. Install the fibers into the back side of the ceiling panel(s). Secure fibers with adhesive. Allow the adhesive to dry. Repeat the process for each fiber. Clip the fibers to the desired length. ***Note: Pay attention to location of studs and adjust fiber spacing to make these areas less obvious to viewers.***



## How to String Your Shooting Stars (Star Kits B & C only)

- Securely affix the drill pattern to substrate.
- Drill this as carefully as possible, keeping the drill bit perpendicular to the surface.
- If you are to use the same pattern for more than one shooting star, simply move it to a new location and re-drill the appropriate number of holes for the next shooting star.
- Prior to re-applying your drill pattern in a new location, you may wish to apply clear tape over the previously drilled holes to avoid confusion as to any holes that you may or may not have drilled in your next set.
- Mount the illuminator and be sure to allow enough fiber length to reach the entire image.
- After all this has been done, you should refer to the fiber groups to begin stringing. Each bundle is separated and sequenced into groups of eleven (11). Beginning with number one, in the direction of the arrow, pull the first fiber out and insert it into the first (starting point) hole in the backside of the drilled substrate. Continue in sequence, installing ten (10) fibers into the substrate *saving aside the eleventh (11<sup>th</sup>) fiber as a spare. In the event that a fiber should become bent or broken, this saved fiber can be used in its place.* Repeat these steps until the entire run is completed.
- After all fibers have been installed, clip fibers to within 2” of viewing side of substrate and turn on illuminator, to verify that the lighting sequence is correct..
- After lighting sequence has been verified, adhere fibers to backside of substrate with adhesive.
- When adhesive has sufficiently cured, you may clip the fibers to the desired length from the front side.

***Note: Pay attention to location of studs and consider placing shooting star effect between studs to avoid gaps or blackout areas in your shooting star effect, to make these areas less obvious to viewers.***

## Helpful Hints

### **Density**

The appropriate density, or quantity of points in an area, is highly subjective. Most ceilings use between 1 and 6 points of light per square foot of surface area. Lower ceilings (less than 10 feet high) require more density than higher ceilings (more than 15 feet high) in order to look natural. Sparser layouts tend to look more natural and denser layouts appear more glitzy.

### **Distribution**

Natural stars look “splotchy”. To best recreate the beauty of the natural night sky, we urge you to vary the spacing between star points. Some areas should have several stars close together and other areas very few stars. This technique can also be useful in helping to “hide” underlying structure (such as studs) where it is physically impossible to place star points. You may even wish to incorporate a dense “Milky Way” section in your project.

### **Constellations**

You may want to use some of your star points to form recognizable constellations. The Star 34/50 cable provided in your star kit contains 3 different diameters of fiber optic strands, but you may also use several strands of fiber in the same hole to create a star point that is brighter than the others.

### **Installation**

Install each illuminator in an accessible location that allows each cable to reach the ceiling with 3 feet of slack. Drill a hole through the ceiling and, working from above the ceiling, insert the proper size fiber through the hole, allowing it to protrude several inches into the room. Once you have placed all of your star points, secure the fibers in place with the provided adhesive. Allow the adhesive to cure. Clip the fibers to approximately 3/8” from the ceiling and apply a light coat of latex paint over the ceiling and fibers (optional). After final painting has dried, clip the fiber ends to 1/8”, or to 1/4” if you wish to allow for a future repainting and re-clipping.