

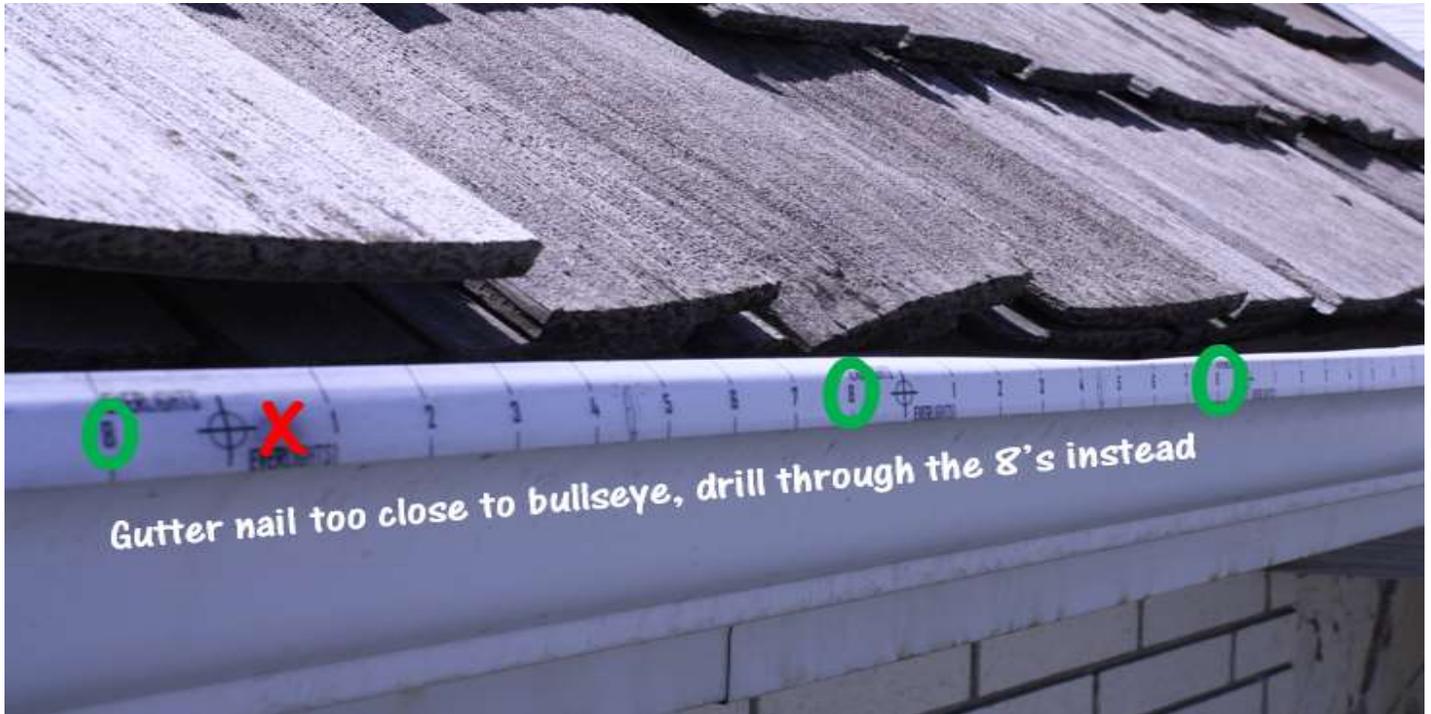


## Tips & Tricks



### Basics

**Don't get married to the bullseyes, pick the path of least resistance**



When installing in gutters, it is wise to put the layout tape on the whole run and see if there are any conflicts with gutter nails or clips before drilling any holes. If there are conflicts on the bullseyes, check how many conflicts there are on the 1's, 8's, 2's, 7's, etc. It's easiest to go with the location with the least number of conflicts.

#### **Moving gutter nails or hidden clips**

It might be necessary to move a gutter nail or clip a couple inches to facilitate your EverLights. Moving a hidden clip is simple, just back out the screw holding it in place, tap the side of the clip in the direction you want to move it, then secure the clip in the new location with the same screw. For a gutter nail, first remove the nail with a hammer or pry bar. Typically the hole from the nail can then be used for the EverLight. Choose a location a couple inches to one side, drill a hole with your included drill bit, and hammer the nail into place. We recommend filling the vacated hole from the original screw/nail location with an exterior grade silicone or comparable product.

#### **Only press layout tape against metal at bullseye locations**

While it's tempting to run your hand against the layout tape to really attach it to your gutter or flashing, it can create more work when removing the tape. Instead, only press the tape against the metal around the bullseye locations. This will make removing the tape an effortless process.

#### **Don't place light too close to edge**

When it comes to edges, whether gutters or flashing, it's important to locate the light about two inches from the edge. This will allow room for the shell to tuck in behind the gutter lip or flashing.

**Put lights close to the edge of gutter and flashing to avoid jumper**



In many transitions from gutter to flashing, it is possible to install the lights without adding a small jumper section if you properly plan out the locations of the lights before drilling. While avoiding a jumper will save time with connections, be careful not to put the lights too close to the edge where the shell around the light could be exposed or get in the way.

**Keep spacing consistent around corners**



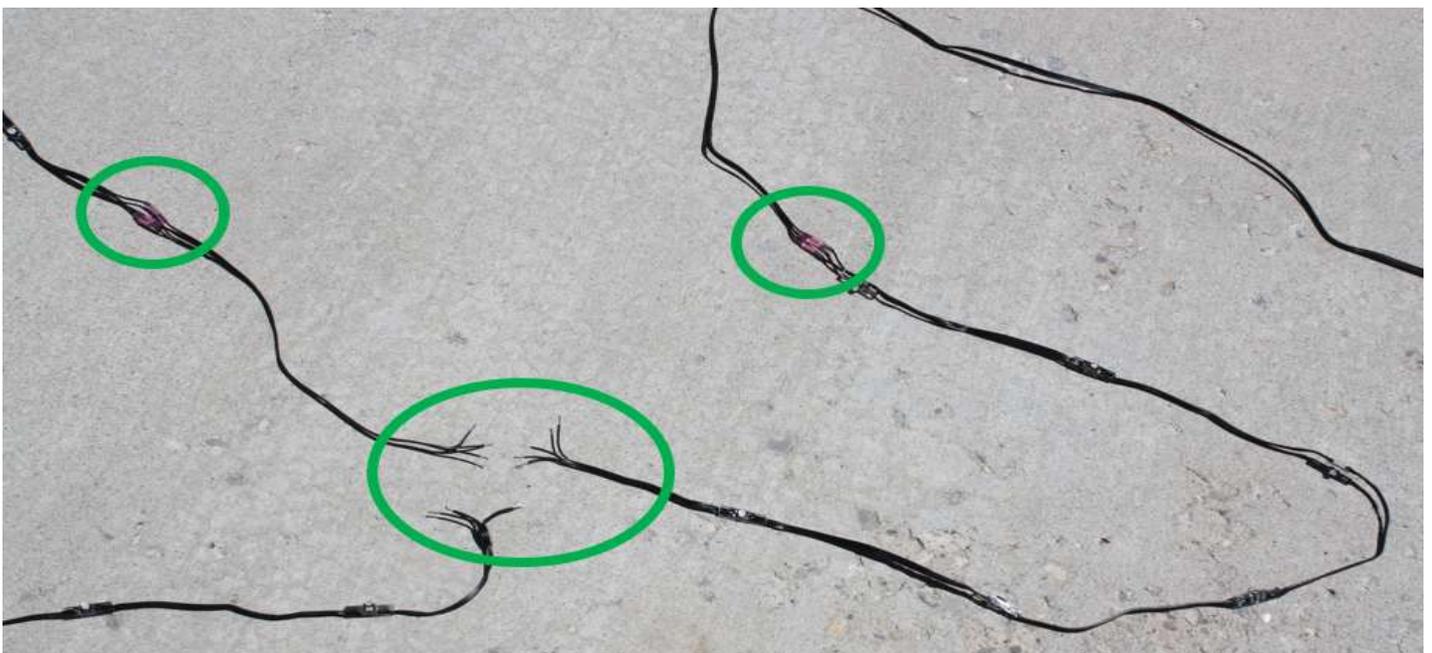
It is tempting to always start 2" from an edge so that you can put up as many lights as possible. However, the final product looks much better if you keep the consistent nine inch spacing around all corners. It's fine to cheat it down to 8" or even 7" if it helps avoid hitting gutter clips or nails, but anything 6" or less looks out of place.

## Cheat the spacing of lights to squeeze in an additional light



There are some situations where it is best to cheat the spacing closer together in order to fit an additional light onto the eave or gutter. Take, for example, a situation where you start the layout four inches from the top of an eave and a bullseye on the layout tape lands near the bottom edge of the eave. It doesn't look good to have 7-9 inches of dead space at the bottom of the eave, so in this case you cheat the spacing on the bottom few lights to make room for an additional light. Because you need about an inch and a half of flashing below the bottom light to conceal the clear shell around the LED, in this situation you would drill the bottom hole on the 8. Moving upwards, the next lights would go at 8.5, and back on the bullseyes. The less space you cheat the lights, the better, but you can cheat the spacing up to an inch per light without it being noticeable.

## Figure out the layout and make connections on the ground when possible



Once you've laid out the light locations and drilled the holes, it can be easier to make all the connections on the ground. For example, if you can count that you need ten lights before an unlit section of five feet, count out the ten lights and make the connections on the ground where you have more room and stability.

### **Put the O-rings on the posts on the ground**

Do as little work on the ladder that is necessary.

### **Don't use a timer with power boosters**

Many eave outlets are connected to circuits with timer switches. If this is the case, be sure to turn the timer off so the outlet is always on. The control box will take over from there.

### **Install in dry weather**

Not only because it's more enjoyable, but because the layout tape does not stick well when moisture is present. We designed the layout tape with low adhesive properties so it does not shred or get stuck when removing, but this also means it has trouble sticking when excess moisture or dirt are present.

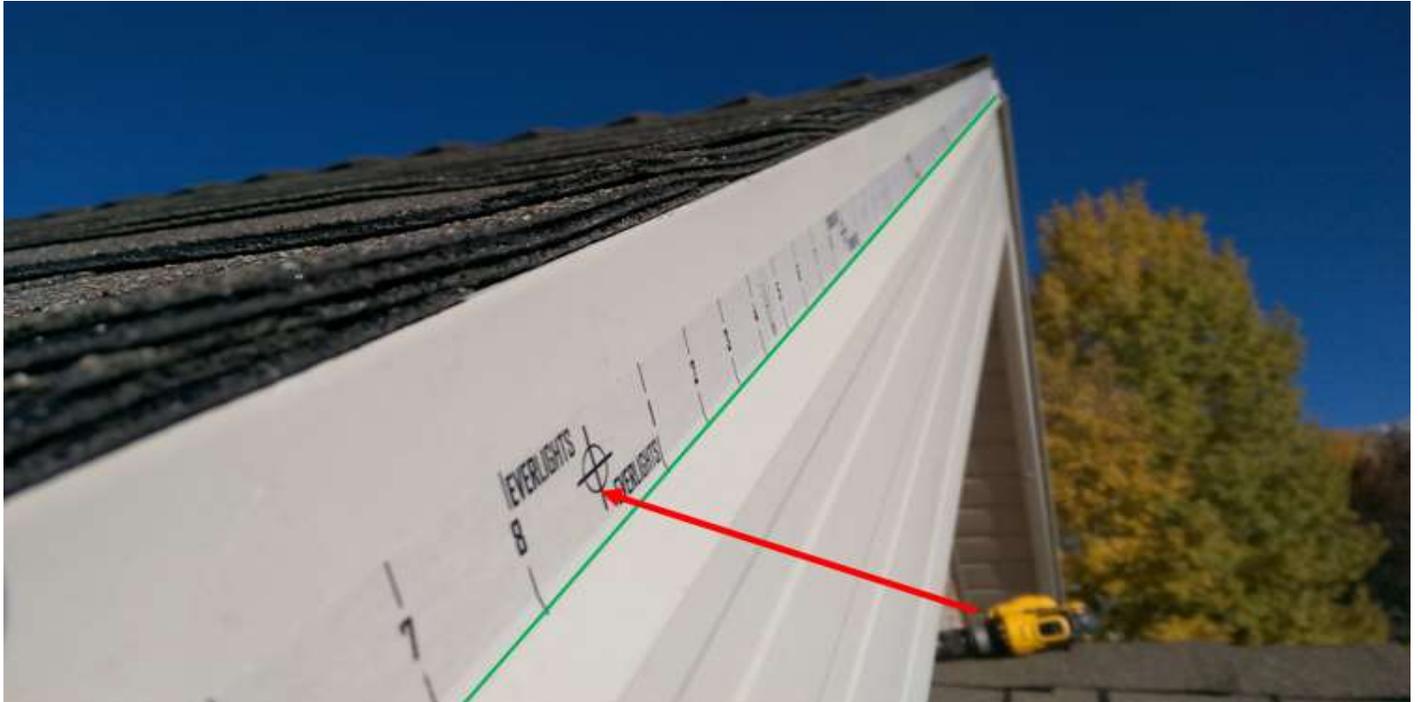
## Eaves

**Start lights from top of eave and work down**



Spacing of lights at the top of eaves is critical for a quality appearance. We recommend starting the eave layout at the peaks, four inches down on each side.

### **Where to drill vertically on drip edge flashing**



The ideal location for drilling holes in drip edge flashing depends on how tightly the flashing was installed. If the flashing was installed loose, it's better to locate the holes higher. With tight flashing, it's best to lower the holes. A good rule of thumb is to place the bottom edge of the tape at the bend in the flashing (marked by green line in picture), then start by drilling a test hole at the lower crosshair intersection on the bullseye (where arrow is pointing). Once the hole is drilled, test how much effort it is to insert the light. If it was a simple task, you would be safe to drill the remainder of the holes closer to the center of the bullseye. You want to avoid drilling too close to the bend in the flashing to allow room for the cap to screw on tightly and seal off the hole.

### **Avoid splices under flashing**

Butt splice heat shrinks are low enough profile that they can be used under flashing, but they are easier to install and hide in gutters. It's best to count out how many lights you need for a complete eave section and find a long enough section to do it without connections.

### **Use molding in place of drip edge flashing**

Whether you don't have drip edge flashing, or don't want to drill holes in your flashing or gutters, we've got you covered. EverLights has custom aluminum channels that can be installed in any application. With 60 colors to choose from, we can blend into almost any roof line. If using this molding, installation can also be simplified by installing the lights in the channel before attaching the channel to your roof line.

# Getting chase patterns to look right

**Move consistently in one direction on all levels simultaneously**



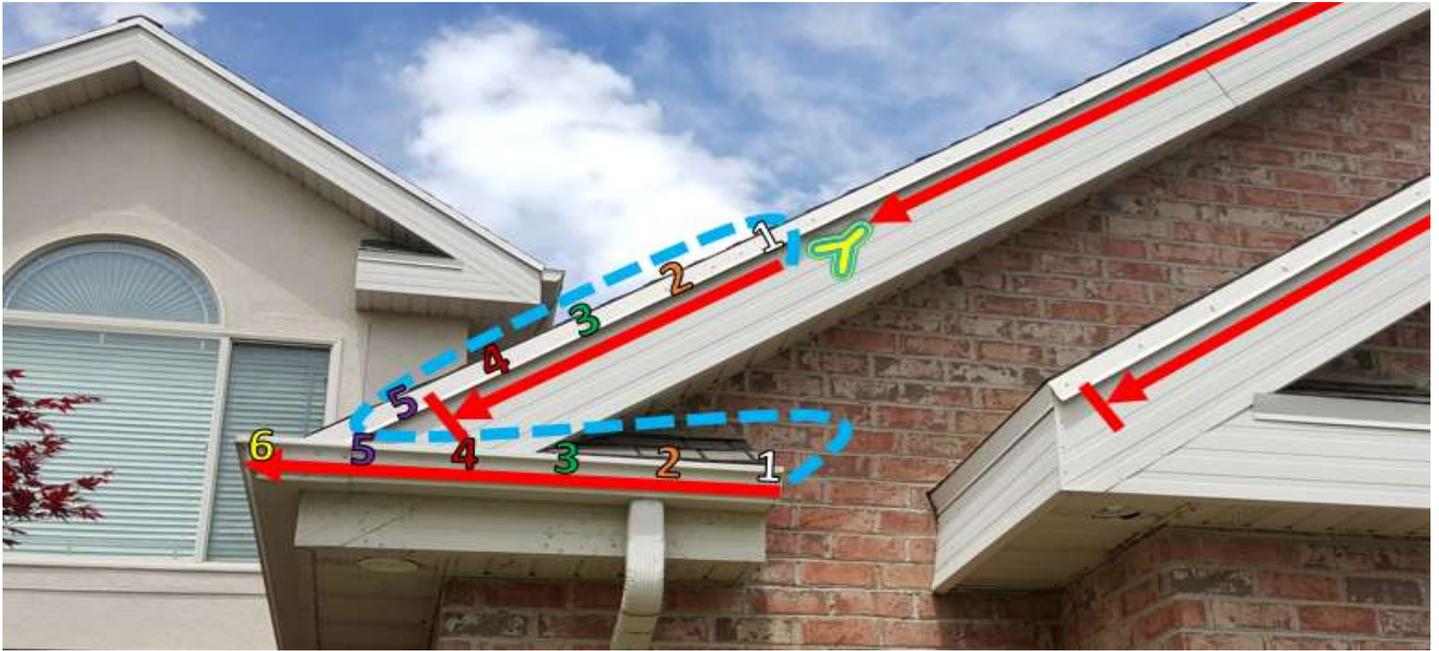
While it seems convenient to do a lower story in one direction, then jump up to the second story going in the opposite direction, it won't look good with chasing patterns. Instead, you want to move uniformly in one direction across the house. Use a Y-split at the beginning and work uniformly across the house.

**Add a Y-split at the top of an eave**



To help keep the chasing patterns moving sequentially in the right direction, there are some situations when it is best to add a Y-split at the peak of an eave. See diagram.

**Add a Y-split ahead of a converging point for overlapping sections**



If you want chasing patterns to converge to a point of overlapping runs, put a Y split an equal number of lights back from the converging point and run a section of unlit wire to where the main line resumes.

# Hiding Wires

## Run wire inside downspout/other hiding places



Hiding in plain sight is the mantra of EverLights. However, it's best for the power wires to hide out of sight. Running wires inside a downspout, along a siding seam, or in a dark corner are good places to hide the wires needed to span a distance.

## If drilling through an exterior wall, be sure to caulk/silicone the hole

If the best path for your lead wire is through a wall, be sure to use an exterior grade caulk or silicone to fill the hole after the wire has been run.

## Choosing control box location

You can place your control box anywhere you'd like, but we recommend putting it in the garage. The two best ways to run the lead wire to the first light is to go under the garage door or through the wall. Chose which path you will take, then hang your control box near an outlet closest the route you chose for your wire.