

Lighting Notes

Instrument- term used to refer to a stage light. Must have a light source and a reflector

Lighting Source- produces light... Examples could be sun for Greek Plays, or candles for westerns, or lamps for modern day lighting.

Reflector- reflects the light and throws it forward to the area to be lighted

Lamp- modern day lighting source. Most instruments use their own certain type.

Lamp

Instrument

BTR	Fresnel
HPL	Source 4 & Parnel
FEL	Altman
HMI	Follow Spot
1000IF	Scoop
FFT	Tray

Lens- focuses and shapes the light

(Instruments are broken down to two families of lights those with a lens and those without a lens_

Focusing Lights - (those with a lens to help focus light)

Ellipsoidal (ERS)-

Source 4-

HPL Lamp

Long distance so it is works great from catwalk

Versatile- Uses many accessories such as shutters, gobos,...etc.



Altman-

FEL Lamp

The "Old Man" – was replaced with Source 4s.

Lighter weight instrument with a long throw

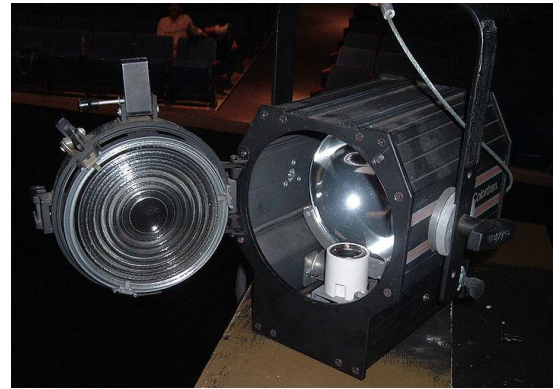


Fresnel-

BTR Lamp

Shorter throw so they work well over head or shorter distances.

Has a step lens used to help focus light



Parnel-

HPL Lamp

Shorter throw so they work well over head or shorter distances.

Pretty Lens



Followspot-

HMI Lamp

Longest throw, so it works from balcony

\$\$\$- lamp and instrument cost the most



Non-focusing Lights – (those without a lens)

Scoop-

1000IF Lamp

Huge spill of light

Used to create a wash on stage (large lighted covered in light)



Tray-

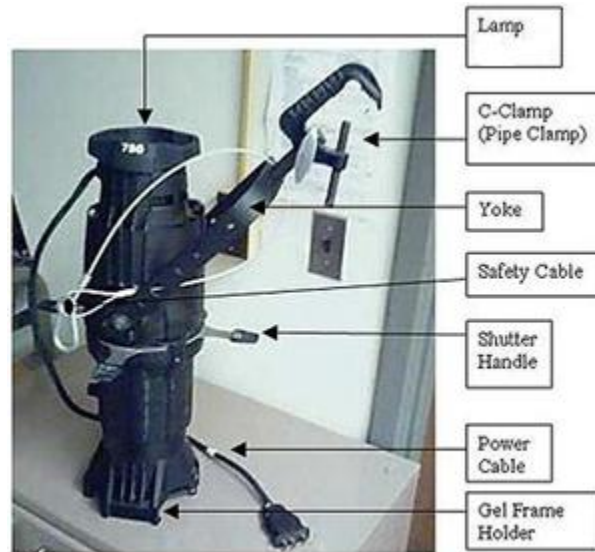
FFT Lamp

3 lights per instruments

Used a lot at the backstage area to color the cyc- (white curtain at back of stage.)



Parts of a Light-



C- Clamp-Attaches the instrument to the batten

Yoke- attaches the instrument to the c-clamp

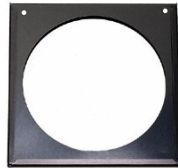
Vertical adjustment knob- adjust light up and down, located on the side of the yoke

Horizontal adjustment knob- adjusts the light side to side, located on the side of the c-clamp

Shutters- metal pieces located inside the instruments that block off unwanted light

Gel- thin color sheets, used to change to color of light. Used to change mood, show time of day, or create special effects.

Gel Frame- used to keep gel in place in front of light.



Gobo- Metal sheet with a punched out design,
produces a patterned or texture effect.

Gobo Holder- holds the gobo in place right next to the shutters in a ERS.



Wash- flood stage with light

Spill- excessive light that is unwanted on stage.

Safety Cable- Metal ring with latch to hold light in case the c-clamp fails.

“Over the batten and thru the yoke, the safety cable must go!”

Batten- a metal pipe over the stage to hang lights & scene pieces from.

Electric- Batten with an electrical supply source on it.

Light board- board in balcony that controls all the lights in theater.

Dimmer- device that change the level of lighting intensity. Each are given a number and a ponytail to plug the lights into. Must be assigned to a channel to control light.

Channel- Sliders on light board that control level of light. Must have a dimmer assigned to it to control light.

(Here at BHS we have 96 channels & 24 submasters)



Patching- Assigning a dimmer to a channel

3-pin connector- the electric plug from most of our lighting instruments. Plugs into a ponytail.



Ponytail- electric plug hanging below each dimmer number that plugs into a 3-pin connector on instrument

2-fer- accessories that allows two lights to be plugged into one ponytail.



Twist-lock connector- electric plug on the follow spot



In BHS we have 150 Dimmers on 6 electrics,
(1-catwalk, 3 over stage, 2 over backstage)