

LIGHTING TERMS

Stagecraft I

1. BARN DOOR-a set of metal flaps placed in front of a lighting instrument that can be folded to cut off part of the light.
2. BUMP UP-a quick increase in light
3. CABLE- heavily insulated wire for joining instruments to electrical outlets or to a dimmer board.
4. CROSS FADE- the dimming of one set of instruments as another set comes up.
5. DIMMER- An electrical device that controls the amount of current flowing into a lighting instrument, thus increasing or decreasing the intensity of the light.
6. DIMMER BOARD- The panel that holds the dimmers, switches, and fuses.
7. ELECTRICAL BATTENS- Pipes specially wired to hang lighting instruments onto. FHS has three electrical battens.
8. ELLIPSOIDAL/SOURCE 4 - a highly efficient lighting instrument with a lens and a reflector in the shape of an ellipsoid.
9. FAR CYC- lighting instrument used to light a sky cyc/cyclorama
10. FILL LIGHT- The light that fills shadows aimed opposite of the key light.
11. FLOODLIGHT/SCOOP- a lighting instrument without a lens, used to provide lighting over a large general area.
12. FOCUS-To direct and lock down the lighting instrument in its specified state area.
13. FOLLOW SPOT- a spotlight that can be moved during a show to follow a performer in action.
14. FRESNEL- A highly efficient light, featuring a lens designed in a series of concentric circles, which projects a clear, strong light with soft or fuzzy edges.
15. GELS/GELATIN- Transparent color media placed on lighting instruments to produce different colors.
16. GEL FRAMES- Metal holders, which fit into a lighting instrument to keep the gels in place.
17. GHOST LIGHT- a light left on when the theater is locked up for the night.
18. GOBOS- a cutout placed inside a leko to project a pattern. Example: Star and Razorback patterns at Bud Walton Area.
19. INTENSITY- The brightness of the light.
20. IRIS- a shutter device used to change the diameter of a beam of light. Usually found on a follow spot.
21. HOUSE LIGHTS- Lights over the audience section of a theatre.
22. KEY LIGHT- primary source of light aimed at an acting.
23. LAMP- Name for the source that produces the light. **NOT A BULB.** 24. KEY LIGHT- The strong source of light aimed at an acting area.

24. LIGHTING AREA- areas of the stage divided into sections for focusing lights
- 25..LIGHT TREE-a vertical pipe that is palced in the wings to hold lighting instruments
- 26.LIGHT PLOT -Diagram showing the placing of lighting instruments, where the beams of light hit the stage and where lighting instruments are circuited.
27. PAR CAN-an inexpensive lighting instrument that uses a par lamp. Basically a headlight in a can
28. PIN CONNECTOR- a special stage connector used in joining cables and instruments to circuits
29. SAFETY CABLE-lightweight cable used to help secure a lighting instrument to a batten
30. SHUTTER- slides which move in and out, blocking off part of the light. Found inside a Source 4
31. SPILL-Extraneous light that can be shuttered off with a shutter or barn door.
32. THROW- The distance from a lighting instrument to the area to be lit.
33. TOP HAT-a metal cylinder that can be placed on an instrument to control the spread of light.
34. TWO FER ONE-cable that can be used to connect two lighting instruments into one circuit.
35. WASH LIGHTS-Lights used to give a general illumination of the stage.
36. WORK LIGHTS- Lights used for general illumination of the stage when not in performance.