

Production Sheets

Copyright Schools Broadcasting Australia Pty Ltd. Teachers downloading this file may duplicate it for use by their own students. This permission extends only to the teacher downloading the file from the School Torque web site. All other rights reserved.

LIGHTING TERMS

LUMINARIES: The actual lights fixtures themselves.

CONTROL SYSTEMS: These control the voltage supplied to the lights.

RIGGING: From single stands to trussed suspended rigs, rigging holds the stuff in place.

SINGLE PHASE OUTLET: A normal 240 volt power point

THREE PHASE: A special 415 volt outlet. These supply a greater level of power and are needed if a 12 channel dimmer system is to be used.

HARD EDGED BEAM: a focused light coming from a bi convex lens system e.g. a profile or spot light. They can be used to project go-bo patterns.

SOFT EDGED BEAM: an unfocused light source. (may be concentrated however e.g. a Fresnel or PC.)

WEILAND CABLE: 4 extensions in one. The weiland has inlet and outlet tails at either end of a 4 way power multi core.

GEL: That wonderful coloured high temperature plastic stuff you place in front of a light to colour a scene.

DIMMER: a device that in response to a control signal will vary the output voltage of a circuit hence changing the intensity of a light.

FOUR PACK: A four channel dimmer/desk all in one.

CYC: Generally the back drop on a stage.

GO BO: A pattern cut into metal that when placed into a profile luminaire can be focused onto a surface.

LIGHTING SCENE: A function of a lighting desk, a scene is a combinations of channels and lighting states that have been brought under the control of a single fader. Generally pre-programmed into the desk.

CHASE: A function of a lighting desk, the chase involves a series channels pulsing in a particular repetitive order. When connected this causes lights to flash in accordance with the sequence.

GAFF: That wonderful black tape stuff with so many uses. A BIT OF FUN....Run a comp. to find the most creative use of gaff tape.

LOOM: When multiple cables are connected to light fixtures they are often run side by side, bundled together in groups. This makes the set up look tidy and also adds to the safety aspect. The cable bundles are called looms.

DIFFUSER: a surface or translucent material used to diffuse a light source giving it a softening effect. Standard fire resistant diffusion paper can be obtained from lighting companies or video production support companies.
WARNING FIRE HAZARD, Only used paper specifically designed for light diffusion purposes.

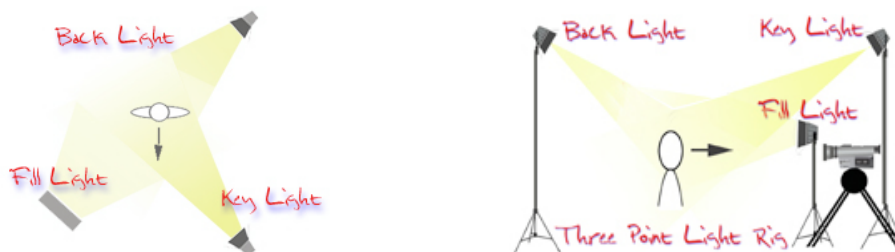
BARN DOORS: very useful devices that help shape a light beam. They are used to keep light from going places you don't want it to go.

KEY LIGHT: The main light used on a video shoot, generally a point source.

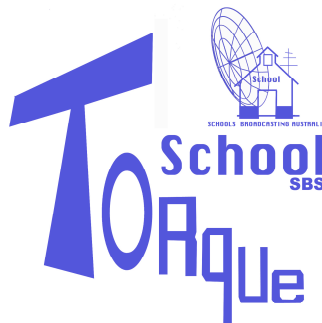
BACK LIGHT: light that is generally placed high at the back of a video set. The function of the light is to create depth in the shot.

FILL LIGHT: lights from the front of the set sometimes at camera height or in the air around 35 degrees from the subject of the shoot, the fill light is diffused and softens the shot. Fill light generally comes from the opposite side to the key light.

THREE POINT LIGHTING: Standard technique for illuminating a video shoot involving key, fill and back light.



TWO POINT LIGHTING: this technique used only fill and back light and when used effectively can create a more dramatic effect than the standard three point technique.



TV for young Aussies made by Young Aussies
3.30 - 4.00 Thursdays on SBS Television
Inquiries 02 9522 8855