

ADJUSTABLE CRESCENT WRENCH- Kind of wrench that tightens using a thumb pad. Used to secure lighting instruments to a batten. Should be tethered to the lighting technician to avoid injury of people below.

APRON- The part of the stage in front of the main curtain.

ARBOR- (*carriage, cradle*) A metal frame used to support counterweights in a system for flying scenery

BATTEN- Lengths of pipe permanently or semi-permanently tied to lines from grid and used for flying hard, soft and electric goods.

BLACKS- Draperies or cycloramas are frequently referred to by color; hence, blacks would be a section or sections of black drapes.

BORDER- (*teaser, valance*) short draperies used to mask the upper portion of the stage from the view of the audience.

BULB- (*lamp*) the glass portion inside a lighting instrument.

CARRIAGE- (*see ARBOR*)

CLAMPS-

BATTEN CLAMP- A metal clamp used to attach fly lines to flats

C-CLAMP- C-shaped clamp with a single bolt for tightening. Used to fasten lighting equipment to a batten.

COUNTERWEIGHT SYSTEM- A system for flying scenery, composed of pipe battens, cables or ropes, and arbors. This system allows weights to be added to an arbor to offset the weight of scenery being flown.

CYC- (*cyclorama*) a backdrop, either permanent or temporary, used for projection or to simulate the sky.

CYC LIGHTS- Border lights, floodlights or strip lights used to illuminate the cyc.

DEAD HUNG- Tied off to grid and therefore not able to be raised or lowered.

FLY- To elevate scenery by means of pulleys, ropes, or a counterweight system.

FLY GALLERY (*fly floor, fly rail, pin rail, rail*) A platform located above floor level and on the counterweight side of stage. Used for tying lines or operating fly lines during a performance.

HOUSE LIGHTS- Lights used to illuminate the auditorium.

LAMPS- (*lights, bulbs, globes, etc*) Incandescent lamps for theatrical lighting equipment.

LENSES- Transparent glass or plastic ground or cast to change the direction of the light rays passing through.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ELLIPSOIDAL- Instrument with long barreled lens. Used for long throws. Variable focus.

The lower the degree the longer the throw.

LEKO- Kind of ellipsoidal (older instrument)

PAR – General light, fixed-focus. Used for broad wash

FRESNEL- Circular lens used for soft, broad wash. Kind of light used in lighthouses.

LOAD, ELECTRICAL- the current or amperage used in a circuit. Electrical plugs are often marked “load” (male plug) and ‘Line” (female plug). Load is electrical equipment to be connected to the line.

LOADING PLATFORM- A catwalk located near the grid, running perpendicular to the footlights, and used for loading counterweights on arbors to counterbalance flown scenery.

LOCKS, COUNTERWEIGHT- Lever devices used to lock hand lines (overhaul lines) of a counterweight system to hold flown scenery in any given position.

LOFT- Space between grid and roof of theatre.

LOFT BLOCK- A sheave or pulley used on the grid for each line.

MASK- To obscure from view of audience

MUSLIN- Fabric used to make cyclorama, cover flats, etc.

WIRELESS REMOTE FOCUSING UNIT (WRFU)-

Handheld unit used to turn instruments on and off

RIGGING- Rope and pulley arrangement in a grid.

ROUGH FOCUS- The act of pointing the lighting instruments in the general direction they need to be.

SCRIM- A loosely woven material used for special effect drops. If light is shone behind scrim, it becomes transparent.

SHUTTER (*barndoor, blinder*) metal slats used to control the flow of light in a lighting instrument.

THROW- (*lighting*) distance between lighting instrument and area to be illuminated.

TRAVELER- A track used for hanging curtains that can be drawn open or closed.

YOKE- U-shaped hangers for lighting instruments. They bolt to the instrument housing on each side.