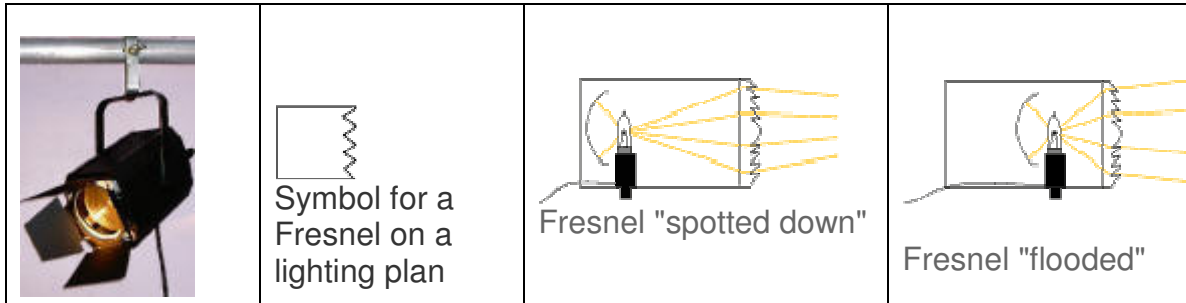


BASIC LIGHT TYPES: TWO MOST COMMON

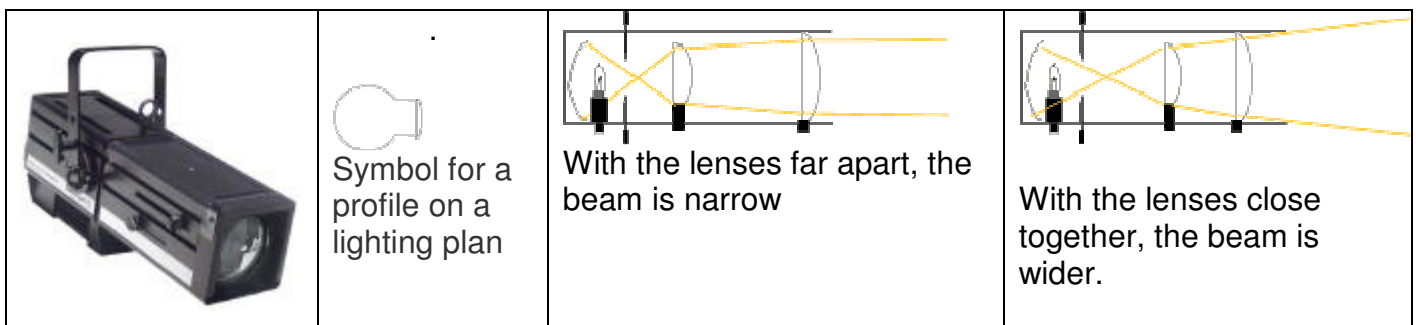
Fresnel Spot:

A soft-edged light adjustable from a spot to a flood. Very useful for short throws such as on-stage work. It can be fitted with barndoors to give a coarse beam shaping ability, however it does have the disadvantage of stray spill light due to reflections from its 'stepped' lens.



Profile Spot:

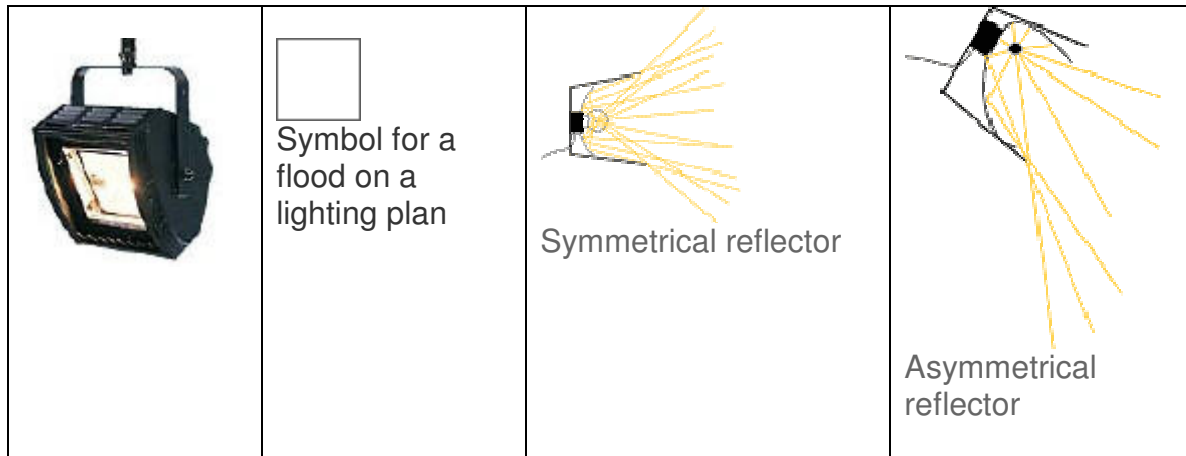
In its basic form this luminaire produces a fixed size, hard edged beam, although this can be softened by throwing it out of focus. It has a gate into which can be inserted beam shaping shutters, an iris or a gobo pattern for projection. In general these luminaires are most often used in front-of-house positions where their longer throw and accurately controlled beam are essential. A development of the basic profile spot is the 'zoom spot'. This has two independent lenses which allows the cone of light produced to be zoomed from a small to a large diameter.



BASIC LIGHT TYPES: TWO OTHERS

Floodlight:

Basically a simple lamp-in-a-box with a reflector designed to put the maximum amount of light over the maximum area. These lights have no lenses and beam control is achieved with a variety of barndoor type attachments. More modern versions of the 'floodlight' have become popularly known as washlights.



Parcan:

A parcan has no optical system of its own this is entirely contained within the sealed-beam lamp which looks rather like an old type of car headlamp. However, the PAR lamp optics are very efficient producing an intense beam of almost parallel light which is usually oval in shape. Although the lamps are available in very narrow, narrow, medium and flood beam angles the only beam control is either by rotating the lamp or by using barndoors. This lantern is most often used for lighting pop music concerts and fashion shows although in drama it does make a very effective substitute for sunlight through a window.

