Expertise Centre
Technical Theatre

Fading lights

Crossover from candle to LED
Presentation Kulturakademin
Göteborg 6/5/2019
Chris Van Goethem

#### Introduction

- Chris Van Goethem
  - Stage manager
  - Teacher
  - Researcher
- RITCS
  - Royal Institute for Theatre, Cinema and Sound
  - Erasmus University College Brussels



STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS
UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA
OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Introduction

Expertise Centre Technical Theatre

- Expertise Centre for Technical Theatre
- History of technical theatre
- Art and technology
- Sustainability, health and safety
- Competence systems
- Teaching techniques and simulation techniques.
- Training for industry and intermediaries training providers.

Expertise Centre Fechnical Theatre STOCKHOLMISTOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNÄRLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### **Fading Lights**

- Joined research project
  - Expertise Centre for Technical Theatre (RITCS)
  - Stockholm University of the Arts
    - Anders Larsson

Expertise Centre Technical Theatre

UNIVERSITY KONSTNÄRLIGA OF THE ARTS HÖGSKOLA

- History of lighting in theatre (and events)
- Focus on turning points

Expertise Centre Technical Theatre STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS
LINIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA
OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

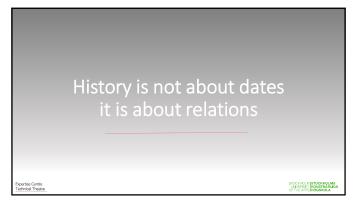
#### Practice based research

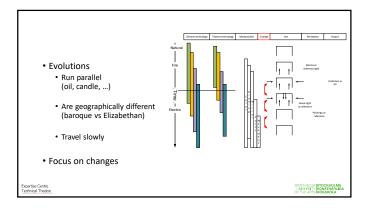
- Based on
  - Historic documents, drawings, ...
  - Safeguarded equipment
- Trying out, rebuilding, testing
- With contemporary knowledge and skills

Expertise Centre Technical Theatre UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HÖGSKOLA









When innovative, creative people come together

 Icons in history are not always mainstream
 Theatro Olimpico
 Appia

 Inventions that didn't make it
 But have influence on thinking

Occur later again

Evnortise Contre

OKHOLM STOCKHOLMS VERSITY KONSTNARLIC Lighting only exists
in relation with it's environment
(and vice versa)

 Light is subjective
Depending on what you are used to

Light is a language, depending on
Cultural conventions (symbols, colour, etc.)
Religious conventions (symbols, colour, etc.)
Geographical background (colour temperature etc.)

Reports Conference of the Colour temperature etc.)

Not the history of inventions, but how we use them

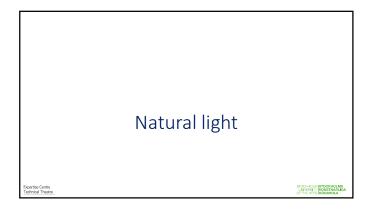
Control of
Intensity
Colour
Colour
Colour temperature
Focus
Angle
Shape
Movement

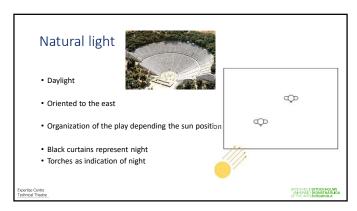
Expertise Centre
Technical Theatre

A journey through time

Based on the evolution of sources

Expertise Coree
Technical Theatre





Open flame Animal and vegetable oil and grease

Expertise Centre Technical Theatre STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA



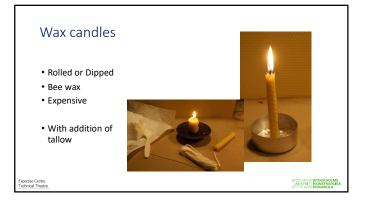
#### Tallow candle

- Pig, cow or sheep fat
- Dipped
- Much smoke
- Smelly





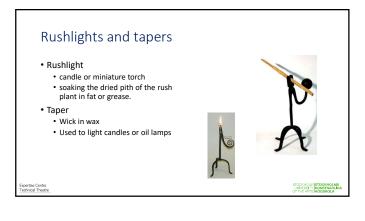
STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS
UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA
OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

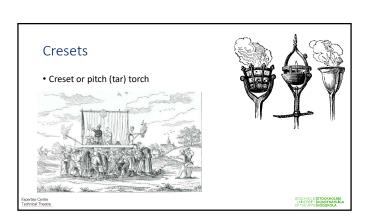


# Principle of a candle Wick heats up material, which evaporates Evaporated material enflames Melting temperature To low > candle liquidises completely On top of each other > wings > weakening of candle Container vs candle Size wick Larger = bigger flame, but more smoke









#### **Torches**

• Torch or candle?





#### Abraham of Suzdal

- Abraham of Suzdal
  - Bishop from Russia
  - Visiting Florence for concilium of 1439
- Annunciation (San Felice)
- Ascension (San Maria del Carmine)
- Fillipo Brunellechi
- Relation with Giorgio Vasari?

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS
UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA

Apostles on the mountain. This was marvellously done, especially as the heaven was somewhat larger than that of S. Felice in Piazza, though with almost the same apparatus. As the Church of the Carmine, where this was enacted, is considerably broader and loftier than S. Felice, another heaven, besides the one which received Christ, was arranged over the principal tribune, in which large wheels like windlasses moved ten circles representing the ten heavens, from the centre to the circumference, full of lights representing the stars, arranged in copper lanterns and so fixed that when the wheel turned they always remained in position, as some lanterns do which are in common use to-day. From this

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### The Italian nest

- Sabbattini
- Serlio • Torelli
- Furtenbach
- Di Somi
- Theatre goes inside



#### Sabbattini – stage lights

- Placed out of the way of changeovers, actors, etc.
- Behind the first border, lighting the heavens
- Poles in the wings
  - (independent from floor to avoid shacking from dance)
- Footlights
  - (he doesn't like them)
  - You need large wicks to have enough light
  - Smoke and bad visibility
  - Smell



#### Sabbattini - Houselights

#### White wax candles (flambeau)

- Dripping on audience
- Lose solidity
  - (You have to make them short and thick)



#### Oil lamps

- Safer, less spill on audience
- Smell when going out
- Several lamps to a chandelier



STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Sabbattini – lighting the lights

- The stage is no problem, there are enough stage hands.
- Houselights

  - With flash-rope
     Petrol or "au de vie"
     Parts can fall, can stop halfway,
  - With poles
- Little candle + water
   Takes longer

  Lowering the chandeliers (oil lamps)
- Keep water in the neighbourhood everywhere

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### LIGHTING OF CANDLES - (1761)

• In 1761, at the coronation of George III, groups of 3000 candles were connected together with threads of gun cotton, and lit in half a minute. Those clustered below were showered with hot wax and burning thread.

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS LINIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNÄRLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Furtenbach

- Borderlights
- Second row of footlights?



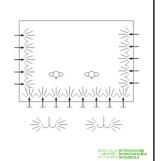
From heavens to borders

- Heavens
- Sabbattini
- Furtenbach
- ]\*/\*/\*/\*/\*/
  | \* | \* | \* | \*

• Baroque stage

#### Candle or oil light setup

- Chandeliers
- Foot lights
- Side lights
- Border / heavens lights

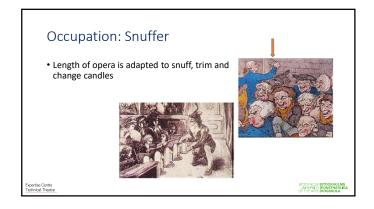


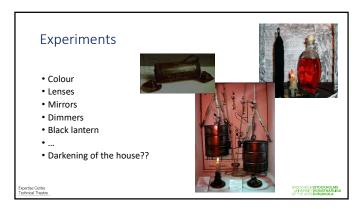
#### di Sommi

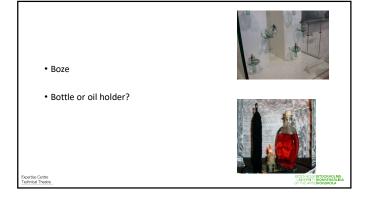
- Quattro dialoghi in materia di rappresentazioni sceniche
- Thinking about
  - the meaning of light
  - perception

For the part which he has in the comedy, the architect also must represent happiness and joy. And because usage has always been, and still is, that as a sign of joy fires be lighted, and lights placed along the streets, on house roofs and on towers -from this arose the present custom of thus imitating those joyful occasions, for no other need than to give an impression of joy at the first glimpse of the stage.

But when the first sad event, the unexpected death of a queen, occurred, and the chorus thereupon proclaimed its surprise that the sun could bear to witness such a sad event: in that moment I had (as I had already prepared) the greater part of the lights on the stage which did not serve for the purpose of perspective, shaded or put out. This caused very deep horror in the spectators' hearts.



















#### Light - symbolic

Oil lamps

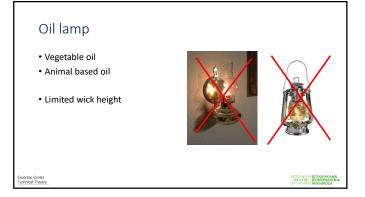
• Footlight with
• 1 reservoir
• 5 wicks

Reflector

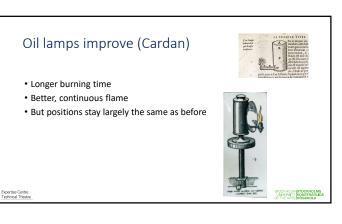
" the whole scene is heavy with the sense of night and the darkness of conspiracy, ye the effect is produced by nothing but the spoken word end the gestures of the players"

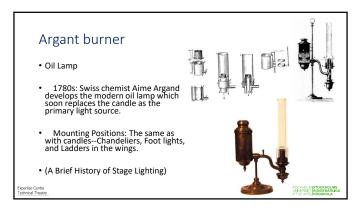
(Walter Raleigh, critic, on a scene of Julius Cesar)

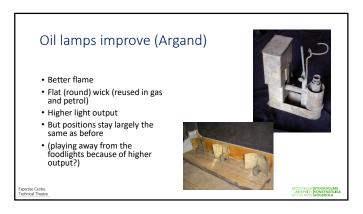
pertise Centre STOCH-ICLM STOCH-I





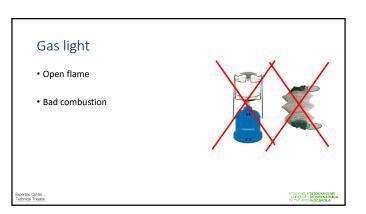


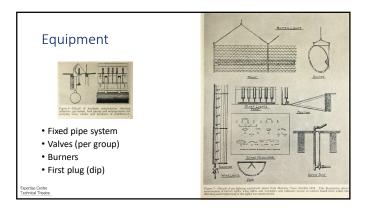




Open flame gas, lime and petrol



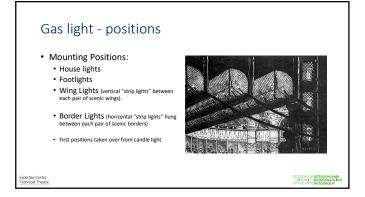


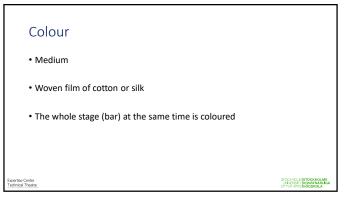










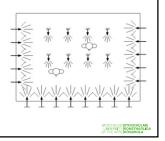


STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS LINIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Gas light

- Higher output
- · Control over intensity
- Control over colour
- Positions stay largely the same
- But added top light
- Darkening of the house (control over house lights)

Expertise Centre



#### Typical setup

- Example (late 1850s) Royal Theatre in Stockholm
- 562 burners:
  - · 66 in the Foot Lights
  - $\bullet$  8 sets of Wing Lights with 9 gas jets each
  - 8 Border Lights with 44 burners per position.

#### Gas light - control

- Clemencon (FR)
  - Master
  - Individual controls
  - Shunts (minimum flow)

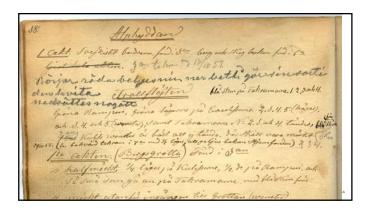


Expertise Centre Technical Theatre

### Gas light - cues

• Gas light cues, Stockholm Opera







#### Henri Irving

- Lyceum theatre London 1878
- First lighting rehearsals (at night)

Expertise Centre

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Bram stoker about the changeover

(Financial manager Henri Irving)

- "in fact, darkness was found to be, when under control, as important a fact in effects as light"
- When the workmen had been trained ... darkness itself became the curtain
- The workmen were provided with silent shoes and dark clothing ... (Stoker)



STOCKHOLMISTOCKHOLMS
LINIVERSINI KONSTNARLIGA
OFTHE APTS HOGSKOLA

#### Fire risk

• Gaslight = open flame



Expertise Centre Technical Theatre STOCKHOLMISTOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNÄRLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA



#### Lime Light

- 1837: English actor-manager Charles Macready uses a limelight at London's Covent Garden.
- 1856, Princesses Theatre, London, a **lens** was placed in front of a limelight to give a spotlight.
- 1870s-1880s: The limelight is in general use in "modern" theatres. By the end of the 1880s as many as eleven units were used in productions at Stockholm's Royal Theatre.
- 1890s: The limelight is beginning to be replaced by the newer and brighter carbon arc lamp.
- $\bullet$  Still in regular use in London theatres until about 1910.

Expertise Centre

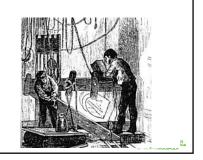
UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HÖGSKOLA

#### Limelight

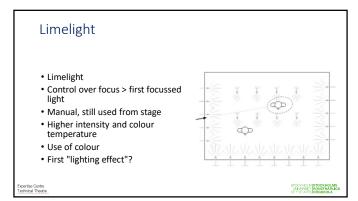
• Double bag under pressure



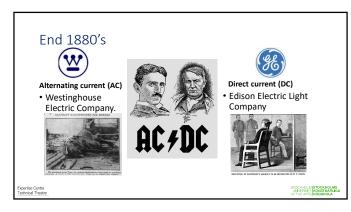
expertise Centre

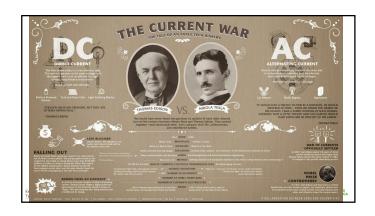


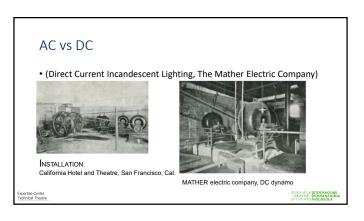


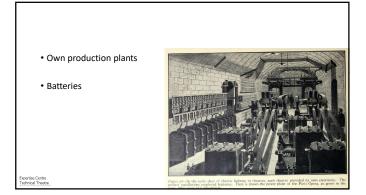


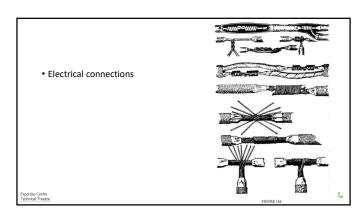


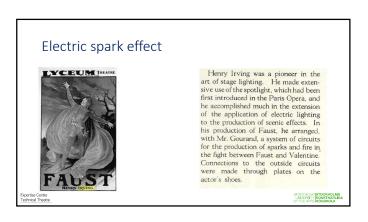


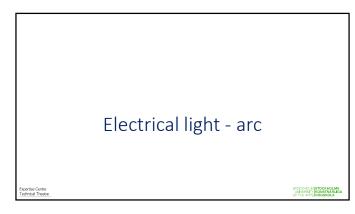


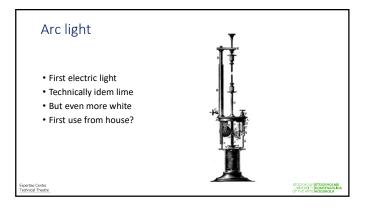


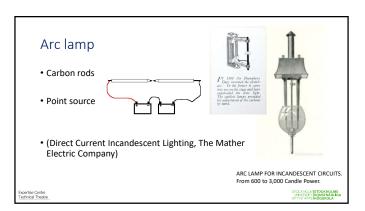


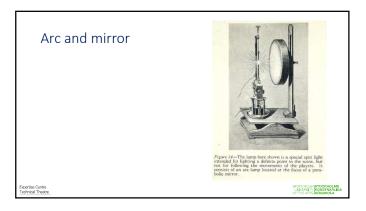


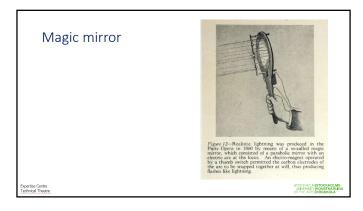


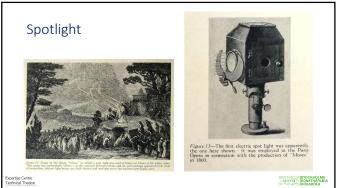


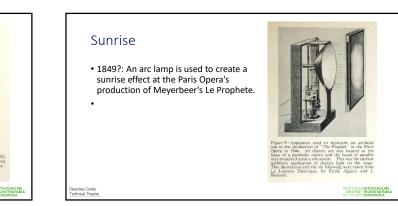


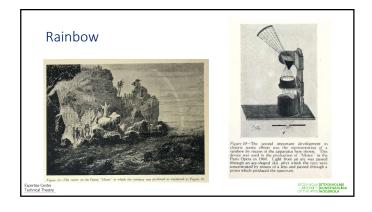








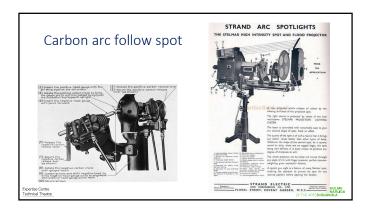






• 1890s: The carbon arc lamp begins to replace the calcium light in the "modern" theatre. The illustration on the left is a Kliegl No. 5, a 5" Lens Box with a 25 amp (2750 watt) carbon arc burner (1913).





#### Modern versions

- HID High Intensity Discharge Lamp
- Xenon short arc
- Mercury Vapor
- Sodium
- Metal Halide

ixpertise Centre echnical Theatre STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Peppers ghost

- More light
- New possibilities



STOCH-OLM|STOCKHOLMS
UNIFEEN KOMSTMAILIGA
OF THE ARTENIORS OLA

## Electrical light – incandescent

Expertise Centre

DOKHOLM STOCKHOLM NIVERSITY KONSTNARL

#### First light bulbs - (1879)

• Edison



• Swan



STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLM: UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLK OF THE ARTS HÖGSKOLA

#### Savoy Theatre - 1881

- world's first electric lighting system
- 824- 16 candle power Swan lamps (stage)
- 334 lights (auditorium).

expertise Centre

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

# International Electrotechnical exhibition 1882

#### Paris Opera - 1887

• Mounting Positions: The same as with gaslighting: Footlights, Border lights and Wing lights.



ertise Centre Innical Theatre STOCKHOLMISTOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNÄRLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

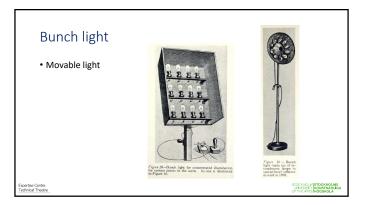
#### Stockholm Opera House - 1898

- When the new Stockholm Opera House opened in 1898, the stage was illuminated with a three colour (white, red, and green) lighting system using 544-25 candle power lamps per colour-- a total of 1632 lights
- 40 lamps per colour in the Foot Lights,
- 9 Border Lights with 40 lamps per colour.
- 9 sets of Wing Lights with 8 lamps per colour
- (A Brief History of Stage Lighting)

Expertise Centre Technical Theatre STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS
UNIVERSITY KONSTNÄRLIGA
OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS LINIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA





#### Dipped bulbs





Opertise Centre

#### Painted sets

- Kortrijk 1912
- Blue pigment



STCCKHCLM|STCCKHCLMS
UNVESTOR | KONSTNATURE
OF THE ATTEMPT A CONTROL ATTEMPT A CONTR

#### Bram stoker about the changeover

(Financial manager Henri Irving)

- "Electric light differs from other lights in that when it is lowered in degree it changes colour"
- " the light was an unpleasing one for the stage, unless the vacuums were tinted."



STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Richard D'Oyly Carte on the changeover

- Richard D'Oyly Carte, producer London's Savoy Theatre , explained...
  - The greatest drawbacks to the enjoyment of the theatrical performances are, undoubtedly, the foul air and heat which pervade all theatres. As everyone knows, each gas-burner consumes as much oxygen as many people, and causes great heat beside. The incandescent lamps consume no oxygen, and cause no perceptible heat.
- Heating had to be installed in the theatres!

Expertise Centre STOCHOL MISTOCKHOLMS
UN 1957 IN MORENHAULDU
Technol Theatre
GFT-6-477HIGOSOKULA

### Control of incandescent lighting

Expertise Centre

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### SALTWATER DIMMER - (a 1900)

- a tank (or barrel) of salt water brine with a permanent electrode submerged.
- As a second electrode was slowly raised (or lowered) into the brine, the conductivity between the two electrodes would increase (or decrease) respectively.
- Lamps connected in series to the dimmer, would be dimmed accordingly, the heat from the boiling brine would often help to heat the backstage areas.
- Messy and difficult to operate and maintain, (a history of light and lighting)



STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIS

Expertise Cent Technical The

#### Cross fade between colours

- Interlocking
- Master
- Slow motion by worm

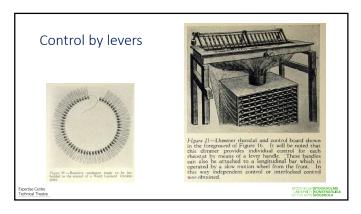


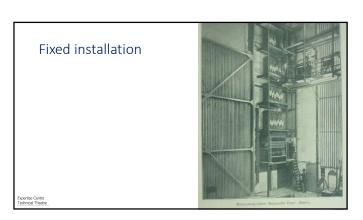
#### **RESISTANCE DIMMER - (a 1910)**

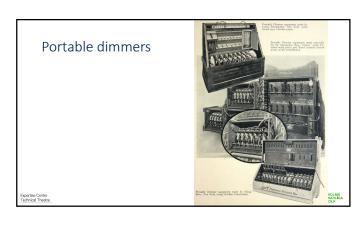
- a long length of wire, usually wound in the form of a coil.
- A 'wiper' contact would move along the coil,
- usually controlled by a manual leaver (or motor control).
- the coil resistance would decreasing or increase accordingly.
- in series with one or more electrical filament lamps

(a history of light and lighting)

rtise Centre STOCH-IDLMS UNVERSITOR KNOWN KANDER OF THE ARTS HOSSICAL OF





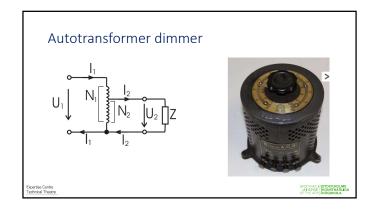






• Opera Garnier 1904









1903: Kliegl Brothers installs an electrical lighting system with 96 resistance dimmers (and 20 additional dimmers for house lights) at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City.

 Dancoin 1812 Linion At 1811 Methodolans.



A nest in Dresden

#### A nest in Dresden

- Appia
- Fortuni
- Linnebach
- Siemens



#### Adolphia Appia (1862-1928)

- Swiss theorist of stage lighting and decor.
- revolutionized modern scene design and stage lighting.
- rebelled against naturalism
- defined the stage in terms of time and space
- use of light to create mood and composition.

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS LINIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Adolphia Appia (1862-1928)

- In Die Musik und die Inszenierung (Music and Staging) (1899) he distinguished three kinds of stage light.
  - Helligkeit, the "diffused light" which illuminated the general acting space,
  - Gestaltendes Licht, the "creative light" which creates the highlights and shadows, revealing the three dimensional world, and
  - Painted Light, the highlight and shadows painted on the scenery by the scenic artist. This static, painted light, was not a part of Appia's vision.
- (A Brief History of Stage Lighting)

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

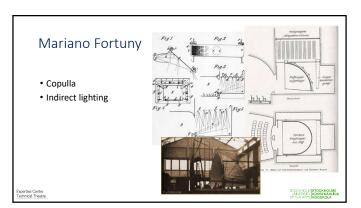
#### Adolphia Appia (1862-1928)

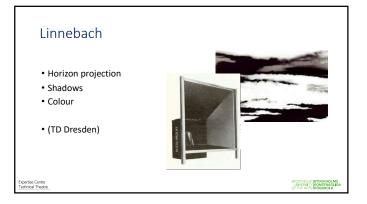
- · Tristan and Isolde
- "The terrace in front of Tristan's castle is modeled in light and shadows as a
  dream vision, in dazzling sunlight when Tistan sinks into unconsciousness,
  in the blood-red light of sunset fading into twilight and, finally, into a hazy
  darkness around the lonely, white figure of Isoide." (Bergman. p327-328)
- Appia suggests four different lighting looks or cues:
   starting with (Q1) "dazzling sunlight"
   x-fading into (Q2) "blood-red light of sunset"
   fading into (Q3) "fwilight" and
   finally (Q4) "hazy darkness."
- (A Brief History of Stage Lighting)

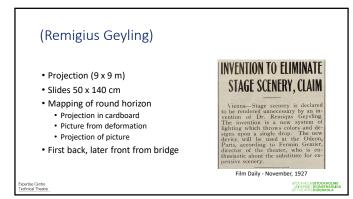


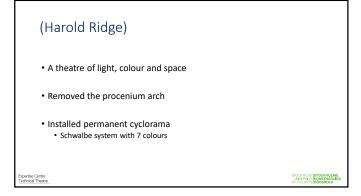
STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS LIMIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

Appia • Hellerau (near Dresden) • Shadowless light • No painted sets













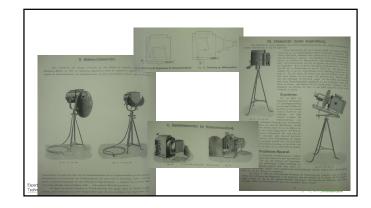


#### The first lighting companies

- KLIEGL BROTHERS (1896) New York
- Rosco (1910)
- STRAND ELECTRIC COMPANY (1917) London
- ADB LIGHTING (1920) Brussels
- SCHWABE (later REICHE AND VOGEL) (1923) Berlin
- NIETHAMMER, EMIL (c 1924)
- CENTURY LIGHTING (1926) New York
- CLEMANCON (1928) Paris
- PANI, LUDWIG (1930) Vienna

Expertise Centre

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA



- Used as lime or arc lights
- Stage towers, side bridges
- Follow the action



Diversions or van Hisane Tenana. New Tone.

Shaving also presentes hights. The smaller leves are used it arters and follow then shout the stage. Note the inclined as above the neithfulness! reflecting the stage for the operator's go

Expertise Centre Technical Theatre STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS
UNIVERSITY KONSTNÄRLIGA
OFTHE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### 'LEKO' (also LEKOLITE) - (1933)

- About the same time that [KLIEGL BROTHERS] developed the first ellipsoidal reflector spotlight, [CENTURY LIGHTING] also developed a similar type of lighting fixture known as the [LEKO] or [LEKOLIGHT].
- Joseph [LEV] and Edward F. Kook were founders of Century Lighting and in 1933 they filed a patent for a new type of reflector spotlight. Each gave one half of their names LE and KO to their joint development. The 'leko' used an ellipsoidal reflector with beam shaping controls (shutters & templates). The leko is still manufactured today by [STRAND LIGHTING], however it has gone through many improvements over the years. Although the term 'Lekolite' is often used to generically refer to any type of ellipsoidal reflector, lighting fixture, the name is now owned by Strand and Strand alone, has the right to use the name.
- $\bullet \ \, \mathsf{See} \ \, \mathsf{also:} \, [\mathsf{ELLIPSOIDAL} \ \, \mathsf{REFLECTOR} \ \, \mathsf{SPOTLIGHT}]$
- · (a history of light and lighting)

Expertise Centre Technical Theatre STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS
LINIVERSITY KONSTNÄRLIGA
OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### GOBO/TEMPLATE - (a 1933)

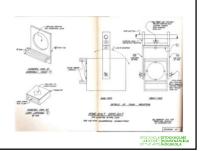
- The development of the modern [ELLIPSOIDAL REFLECTOR SPOTLIGHT] (1933), provided an effective acting area type of fixture. It also provided, however, a 'crude' but effective method of image projection.
- Typically a pattern is cut or etched into a thin metal plate. When the plate is inserted into a slot, at the focal
  point of the fixture, an image of the pattern is projected. As the pattern or template was 'to go between' the
  lamp and the lens- it is was nicknamed: 'gobo'.
- lamp and the lens it is was nicknamed: 'gobo'. The use of template projection is a very valuable tool for the modern lighting designer. Many designers use gobos to provide 'texture' to acting area lighting. Other designers use gobos to provide interesting floor patterns, or to texture the scenery. The image may often be slightly softened, by placing the lens out of focus. Alternately a sharp image may be produced, by hard focusing the lens. Focus may sometimes be made even sharper by the addition of a found in the color frame. Typically a donut for a 6' ellipsoidal reflector spotlight consists of a 7.8.7.5' full mask, with a 2-3 inch hole, punched in the center. Although the image will be sharpened, by the use of the donut, some intensity, will also be lost.
- Several companies produce 'stock' pattern designs precision etched in stainless steel. Both the [GREAT AMERICAN MARKET] and [ROSCO] produce hundreds of unique designs in several different sizes. It is also possible to custom etch your own projection templates using brass shim stock and an etchent of potassium ferra-chloride.
- (a history of light and lighting)

Expertise Centre

UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HÖGSKOLA

#### **Fuchs 1939**

 Home build lighting equipment for the small stage



24

#### PAR LAMP (SEALED BEAM LAMP) - (a 1940)

- The PARABOLIC ALUMINIZED REFLECTOR (or PAR lamp) is a sealed beam type of lamp, similar to an automotive headlamp. The filament, reflector and lens are all optically aligned at the factory, and sealed into a single lamp resulting in a highly efficient source. As the PAR lamp is a complete lighting unit, fixtures, for them are very simple indeed. Today, PAR lamps are available in various diameters (4.5" to 8"), and various wattages (75-1000 w.) The highly efficient PAR64 lamp (8" lens) is extensively used by the theatre and entertainment industry and the fixtures are often referred to as "PAR cans".
- The PAR lamp is also sometimes known in Europe as the 'pressed glass reflector lamp'.
- There are some historical pictures showing one of the inventors, Dick Thayer, with prototype lamps made from "Pyrex" custard cups purchased from the local hardware store. That was in 1937. The first sealed beam automotive headlamps appeared on the 1940 model care.
- The author's research has also uncovered an early patent drawing of a sealed beam lamp dated Feb. 21, 1939. The drawing is numbered 2,148,314 and is signed Daniel K. Wright,
  Inventor. The lamp looks very similar to a modern PAR lamp. The lamp was thought to have been placed into production, shortly thereafter.
- (a history of light and lighting)

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Methods of control

In the tube and electronic era

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS LINIVERSITY KONSTNARLIGA OF THE ARTS HOGSKOLA

#### Thyraton dimmer 1920? - 1940? -







#### Saturable reactor dimmer (1950's)

- DC circuit saturates the coil
- The second circuit has high impedance
- So hardly any curent to lamp



- STRAND LC dimrack
- 24 ch
- 750 kg
- Control has two presets!



#### Thyristor (SCR) dimmer

- 1958,
- · Silicon controlled rectifier
- No moving parts in dimmer

• Control by low voltage

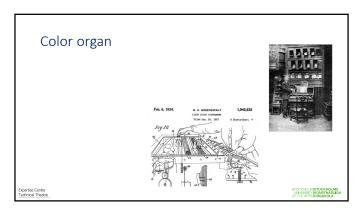




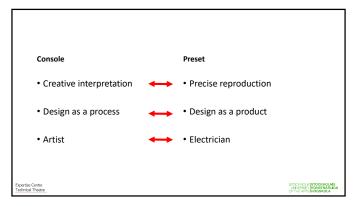
Artist or technician?

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNARUGA OF THE ARTS HÖGSKOLA





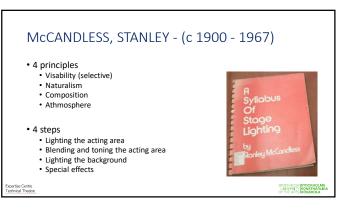


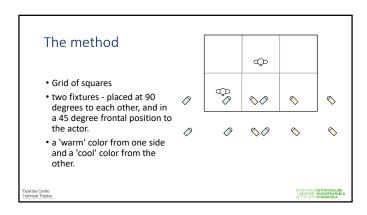


The next step in thinking about lighting

omerties Centre STOCKHOLM**ISTOC** 

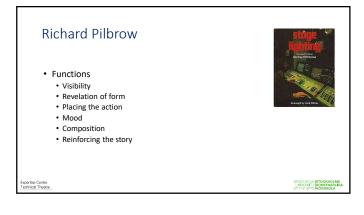
# McCANDLESS, STANLEY - (c 1900 - 1967) • 'father' of modern stage lighting design. • Books • "A Glossary of stage lighting • "A method of lighting the Stage" (1st published, 1928), • "A Syllabus of Stage Lighting".

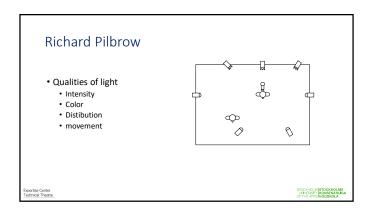




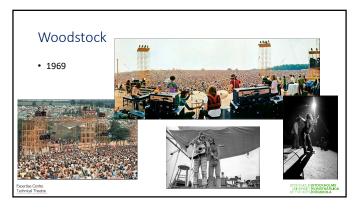




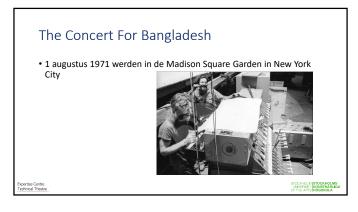




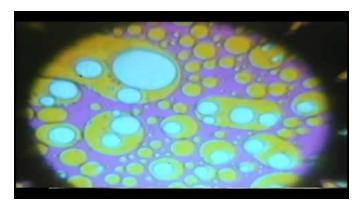


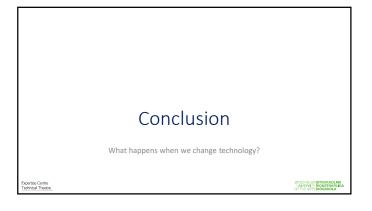














Lighting is a language

Lighting has become a means of expression

It is about light

Not about spotlights, dimmers or consoles

STOCKHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITY KONSTNÄRLIGA OF THE ARTS HÖGSKOLA We are early introducers

But late adapters

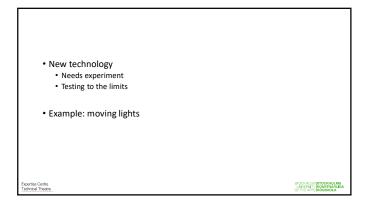
Exercise Certice
Technical Theorie.

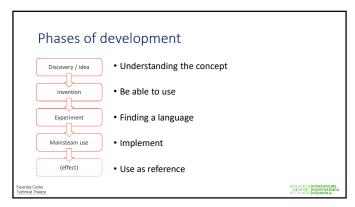
We are early introducers

• We are eager to test

• But critical to adapt

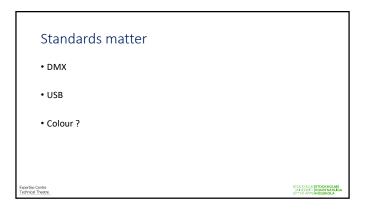
STOCHOLM STOCKHOLMS UNIFERT KONSTNANCIA Every technology
needs a play garden
\_\_\_\_\_\_

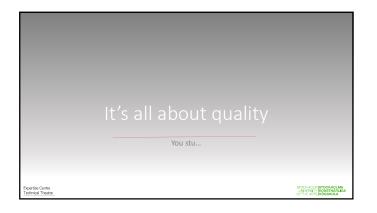






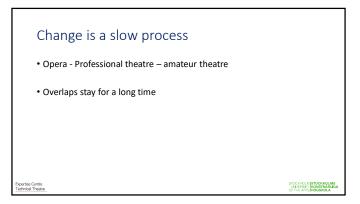






# It's all about quality • Our quality standard about light is very high • Colour temperature • Colour • Dimming • Controllability • We don't change if it doesn't meet our standards / needs • Ex EcoDesign





We steel from other fields

——

Evortise Curren
Technical Theate

STOCK CURRENT Technical Theater

