

Nomenclature TV Studio Lighting

A Committee Report, George H. Gill, Sr., Subcommittee Chairman

THE NINE DEFINITIONS presented here constitute a revision of terms published in this *Journal* in February 1955. Both the original report and this revision were drafted by the Television Studio Lighting Subcommittee on Nomenclature and widely circulated. The Committee welcomes suggestions and comments.

High-Key Lighting. A type of lighting which, applied to a scene, is intended to produce a picture having gradations falling primarily between gray and white; dark grays and blacks are present, but in very limited areas.

Low-Key Lighting. A type of lighting which, applied to a scene, is intended to produce a picture having gradations from middle gray to black, with comparatively limited areas of light grays and whites.

Submitted in draft on October 3, 1963, by George H. Gill, Sr., Century Lighting, Inc., 521 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036, and approved for publication on May 14, 1964.

Key Light. The apparent principal source of directional illumination falling upon a subject or area.

Base Light. Uniform, diffuse illumination, sufficient for a television picture with adequate signal-to-noise ratio at desired lens aperture, and which may be supplemented by other lighting.

Fill Light. Supplementary illumination to reduce shadow or contrast range.

Cross Light. Illumination on the front of the subject from two directions at substantially equal and opposite angles with the optical axis of the camera.

Back Light. Illumination of the subject from behind to produce a highlight along its pictured edge.

Eye Light. Illumination to produce a specular reflection from the eyes (and teeth) without adding a significant increase in light to the subject.

Set Light. Separate illumination of background or set other than that provided for principal subjects or areas.

Errata

Progress Report, May 1964 *Journal*, pp. 378-381

The illustration which is Fig. 24 is not referred to in the text.

The text reference reading Fig. 24 should read Fig. 25 and subsequent text references through Fig. 29 should read through Fig. 30.

standards and recommended practices

Approved American Standards

Published here for your information are two American Standards approved on May 6, 1964 by the American Standards Association: PH22.90-1964, Method for Aperture Calibration of Motion-Picture Lenses, a revision of the 1953 standard, and a new proposal, PH22.107-1964, Dimensions of 8mm Motion-Picture Camera Spools (25-ft. Capacity). It should be pointed out the revision of PH22.90 is editorial in nature and the technical material has not been altered.

Inasmuch as compliance with American Standards is purely voluntary, these standards will become truly effective if very broad publicity is given to their existence. The ASA and the SMPTE would appreciate any personal influence to promote the use of these standards where such action is appropriate and proper. Copies of the standards may be obtained for a nominal fee from the American Standards Association, 10 East 40th Street, New York City, 10016.—A.E.A.