Safety

Risk of Electrocution
500-2000 watts is a lot of power: Be careful!
1. Don’t plug or unplug a light while it is turned on.

Risk of Burns
Lights and accessories get very hot, and stay very hot.
1. Always use heat-resistant gloves. Turn lights off until you need them, and as soon as shooting is completed (this saves electricity costs and bulb life; each bulb costs about $30!). Give the lights plenty of time (10-15 minutes) to cool down before handling.
2. Don’t move a light while it is turned on.
3. Don’t touch bulbs with bare hands. Oils will cause uneven heating and risk of shattering.
4. Find the safest path to run the cables.
5. Connect your lights to different circuits in your location to avoid blowing the fuse.
6. Keep lights pointed away from people when turning them on.

Risk of Fire
1. Don’t put anything combustible near the light.
2. Don’t fully close the barn doors while the light is on or cooling down.
3. Make sure floor stands are securely anchored by sandbags, and cables are taped down with gaffers tape.

Required Equipment (Inspect all equipment before leaving CCTV)
1. Lighting kit/Light stands
2. Extension cords/Power Strip
3. Sandbags
4. Gaffers Tape

Setting Up Lighting Instruments
1. Each lighting kit comes with a separate bag containing light stands. Place each light on a stand.
2. In the lighting kit, there are power cords separate from the lights; connect each cord to the corresponding light.
3. Plug in the lights.
4. Adjust the position of the lights
5. With the power switches on the cords, turn the lights on.
Three Point Lighting (See the diagram below)

1. **Start in darkness**
   Make sure there are no default lights. When the first light is turned on, there should be no other light.

2. **Set the Key Light**
   The Key Light creates the subject’s main illumination, and defines the most visible lighting and shadows. The Key Light represents the dominant light source. Set up a spot light to serve as the Key. From the top view, offset the Key Light 15 to 45 degrees to the side (to the left or right) of the camera.

3. **Add the Fill Light**
   The Fill Light softens and extends the illumination provided by the Key Light, and makes the subject more dimensional. From the top view, a Fill Light should generally come from an angle opposite angle the Key - if the Key is on the left, the Fill should be on the right - but don’t make all lighting 100% symmetrical! The Fill can be raised to the subject’s height, but should be lower than the Key.

4. **Add the Back Light**
   The Back Light creates a bright line around the edge of the subject, to help visually separate the subject from the background. From the top view, add a spot light, and position it behind the subject, opposite the camera.

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**Flood Light Vs. Spotlight**
Flood lights emit a wide beam of light that covers an area of up to 120 degrees from the light fixture. A spotlight, in contrast, casts only a narrow beam of light that often covers less than 45 degrees.

**How to Adjust the Brightness of a Light**
In order to reduce the intensity of the lights:
1. Move the light further away from the subject.
2. Turn the dial on the light from spot to flood.

**Breaking Down**
1. Let the lights cool down before placing them back in the kit.
2. Break down the light stands, place them back in the bag.
3. After the lights cool down, unplug the cords and place them back in the lighting back.