

Photography

1. Obtain the teacher's permission before leaving class on a photography assignment.
2. Secure permission of models and owners of private property before taking photographs.
3. When taking a picture from a car, pull to the edge of the road, stop the car, and put on the brake before beginning to photograph.
4. Never place oneself or one's model in danger when taking a photograph.
5. Treat the camera with care. Do not drop it or place it where it may get banged against solid objects.
6. Do not leave cameras and film in closed cars. The summer sun may superheat them.
7. Before mounting a camera on a tripod, be sure the tripod legs are secure.
8. Never ask a model to look directly into the sun or other bright light.
9. Do not set up foolhardy or dangerous pictures. The photographer is in charge of a photography session and should keep things under control.
10. Be sure to take the necessary training in diving techniques before attempting any underwater photography.

FLASH UNITS

1. Electrical contacts in the camera and the flash unit are to be kept clean. Use a rough cloth or a pencil eraser to clean them before using each new roll of film.
2. Be sure the photoflash batteries are fresh. Alkaline batteries are recommended for their long life and short recovery time. However, units that have unplated brass or copper electrical contacts should use zinc carbon batteries.
3. Use a lamp ejector to eject the spent bulbs. Do not pull the bulbs out by hand. They may break in the hand or foul the fittings.
4. Handle the flashbulbs carefully. Slight cracks may cause the bulb to shatter when fired.

5. Insert the first bulb in a series with the cord or the flash unit disconnected from the camera. If the flashbulb is inserted into a live socket, it may go off in the hand, causing cuts and/or burns if the glass shatters.
6. Always have the flash unit aimed away from oneself and others when connecting it. Several conditions may cause the unit to fire into the eyes as it is connected.
7. Always use a flashguard over the flash unit. Occasionally, flashbulbs shatter. A flashguard will protect both the photographer and subjects.
8. Never allow the flash unit to go off in an explosive atmosphere. Also, do not use flash equipment where there are volatile fumes, such as gasoline, etc.
9. Do not handle the flashbulbs immediately after firing. They are extremely hot and can burn. Use the ejector to eject the spent bulbs into a waste container (when they are cool).
10. Never drop freshly fired bulbs into a recommended voltage. Do not fire the flashbulbs with household current unless they are designed for such use.
11. Fire the flashbulbs only at the recommended voltage. Do not fire the flashbulbs with household current unless they are designed for such use.
12. Do not carry loose bulbs in a pocket or bag. Friction may break or ignite them.

SLIDE PROJECTORS AND MOVIE PROJECTORS

1. Be careful when using projector light bulbs. They become very hot and can cause burns.
2. Be careful not to catch the fingers in the moving gears of the projector.
3. Disconnect the power cord before opening the case to change a burned out light bulb.
4. When changing a bulb, one should be very careful not to crack the bulb and thus cut oneself.
5. Do not put your fingers near moving take-up reels of film, as severe cuts may result.
6. Do not let the projector light shine directly into the eyes of the audience.

7. When using a projector, do not lower the room light so much that the audience could not see to leave in an emergency.
8. Be careful the audience does not trip over extension cords running to the projector.
9. Be sure the projector is set on a solid surface where it will not fall.
10. When the projector session is finished, disconnect power cords and extension cords as soon as possible in order to prevent tripping. Then roll them up neatly and put them away.

Strobe lights

1. Know how to operate strobe equipment before using it.
2. Be extremely careful not to touch any hot parts.
3. Do not operate strobe lights with a frayed or damaged cord. If an extension cord is necessary, be sure it has suitable amperage rating.
4. Always unplug strobe equipment from the electrical outlet when it's not in use.
5. Let the equipment cool completely before storing it away.

Safety Quiz—Cameras, Flash Units, Projectors

Student Name _____
Class _____
Date _____ Grade _____

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1. Get permission of models and owners of private property before taking photographs. T F
 2. Before mounting a camera on a tripod, be sure the tripod legs are secure. T F
 3. Carefully remove used flashbulbs from the camera by hand. T F
 4. Leaving cameras and film in closed and locked cars in the summer is a safe thing to do. T F
 5. Do not exercise any special care in the handling of flashbulbs. They are sturdy. T F
 6. Before beginning a slide show or movie, be sure the projector is on solid surface where it will not fall. T F
 7. Carry both used and unused flashbulbs in a pocket. T F
 8. Use a flashguard over the flash unit at all times in case a flashbulb shatters. T F
 9. Take no special care of the projector's moving parts. T F

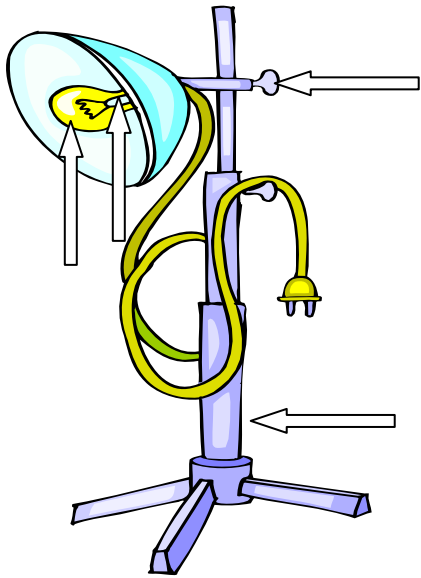
MULTIPLE CHOICE

- _____ 10. When taking a photograph, never endanger: (a) oneself, (b) the model, (c) the camera, (d) both a and b.
- _____ 11. Before leaving the classroom to take photographs: (a) tell another student of one's destination, (b) get the teacher's permission, (c) put on a jacket, (d) invite a good friend to go along.
- _____ 12. When taking a photograph from a car: (a) pull to the edge of the road and stop the car, (b) roll down the window, (c) drive slowly while taking the picture, (d) keep one hand on the steering wheel.
- _____ 13. Never ask a model to look directly into: (a) the camera, (b) the sun, (c) empty space, (d) none of these.
- _____ 14. When connecting the flash unit to the camera, always have it aimed: (a) toward one's face, (b) toward the model, (c) toward bystanders, (d) always from oneself and others.
- _____ 15. When changing a burned-out projector bulb: (a) let the bulb cool first, (b) disconnect the power cord, (c) be careful not to crack the bulb, (d) do all of these.
- _____ 16. To protect the members of the audience during a movie or slide show: (a) do not let the projector light shine directly into their eyes, (b) do not have the room so dark a person could not see to leave if necessary, (c) be sure no one trips over extension cords running to the projector, (d) do all of these.

Studio Lighting Equipment

1. Do not handle any power cords or switches with damp hands or while standing on a damp floor.
2. Be sure that all electrical cords and connectors are in good condition before connecting them to the source of power. Tell the teacher immediately if frayed cords are found.
3. Exercise extreme caution with light hazards. The total of all photo lamps connected to a single household circuit should not exceed 1500 watts. Consult an electrician or electrical supply store before setting up a home studio.
4. When raising or lowering the lighting units, use extreme caution in securing the locking devices in order to avoid serious injury.
5. When working with the boom lighting units, use extreme caution to prevent injury from the heavy counter balance units and the possibility of a unit falling on another person.
6. Use caution when handling or moving spotlights. The housings become extremely hot after a few minutes of operation. Also, the bulb life is greatly decreased when the spotlights are moved while they're still hot.
7. Do not place any floodlight reflector or spotlight head directly on the floor of the studio.
8. Take care not to place flammable screen materials too close to or in direct contact with hot lighting equipment.
9. Do not touch any hot lamp with the bare hands or splash any liquid on a hot lamp.
10. After using lighting units, lower all the heads to the lowest possible position, coil the electrical cords, and secure them to the light stand.
11. Be sure all props are firmly secured so they will not fall on models.
12. Tape down any temporary power cords running across the floor so no one will trip over them.
13. Place all studio lighting in such a way that the models do not look directly into the bright lights.
14. To protect the model, never adjust the boom light with the model in place. Always be sure the wing nuts and locks are tightened securely.

15. To adjust boom lights, two students are necessary; one to hold the balance the light, and one to tighten the wing nuts securely.
16. To prevent tripping, return all extension cords and electrical equipment to the proper storage place after each use.



Studio Light

1. Brightness Control (not shown)
2. Tilting Handle
3. Tripod Stand
4. Barn Door Light Frame (not shown)
5. Reflector
6. Quartz Bulb

Safety Quiz—Studio Light

Student Name _____
Class _____
Date _____ Grade _____

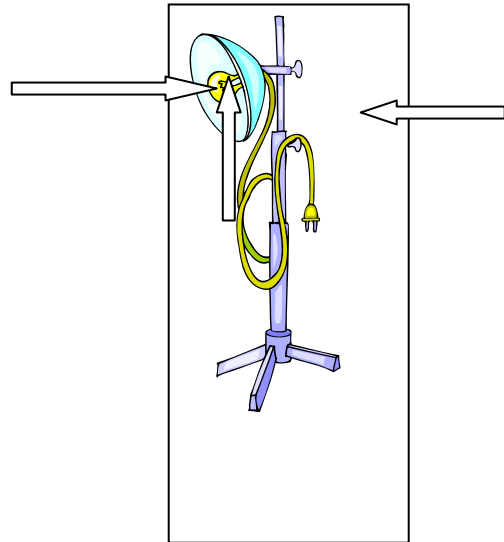
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1. Frayed electrical cords may be used when setting up studio lighting,
 - a. if they are the only ones available. T F
 2. Spotlights become only slightly warm during use. T F
 3. It is all right to handle power cords or switches with damp hands
 - a. if the electrical equipment is properly grounded. T F
 4. Hot lighting equipment should never be placed close to flammable
 - a. materials because it could cause a fire. T F
 5. Any temporary power cords running across the floor should be taped
 - a. to the floor to prevent tripping. T F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- ___ 6. The total of all photo lamps connected to a single household circuit should not be more than: (a) 50 watts, (b) 500 watts, (c) 1000 watts, and (d) 1500 watts.
- ___ 7. Do not splash any liquid on a hot lamp or spotlight because: (a) the bulb may shatter, (b) the bulb will get wet, (c) it will make a mess, (d) the liquid is being wasted.
- ___ 8. After use, all light cords should be: (a) coiled and secured to the light stand, (b) coiled and placed on the floor, (c) left plugged into studio outlets, (d) left taped to the floor.
- ___ 9. Be sure all props are firmly secured so they don't fall on the:
(a) photographer, (b) camera, (c) model, (d) floor.
- ___ 10. When adjusting studio boom lights: (a) only one student is needed, (b) two students are needed—one to hold the light and one to tighten the wing nuts, (c) three students are needed—two as in (b) above and one to give directions, (d) let everyone help.
- ___ 11. When shooting high camera angles, stand on a: (a) chair, (b) stool, (c) ladder, (d) box.
- ___ 12. In the studio, always keep one leg of the light and camera tripods pointing:
(a) towards the model, (b) towards the camera, (c) away from the model, (d) away from the camera.

- ___ 13. After use, extension cords and electrical equipment should be: (a) returned to storage, (b) pushed into a corner, (c) left in place for the next assignment, (d) none of these.
- ___ 14. To protect the model: (a) always adjust the boom light with the model in place, (b) never adjust the boom light over the model's head, (c) have the model looking directly into bright lights, (d) do none of these.
- ___ 15. When climbing a stepladder, use: (a) the brace side, (b) the tread side, (c) the spread brace side, (d) any method at all.
- ___ 16. When using a stepladder, be sure: (a) one spread brace is in position, (b) both spread braces are in position, (c) neither spread brace is in position, (d) none of these.
- ___ 17. Before climbing a stepladder, make certain: (a) the feet are firmly placed, (b) the ladder is fully open, (c) the ladder is on a solid floor, (d) all of these.

- A. _____
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____



- B. _____
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

