



CHAPTER NINE

**The scenic
designer has
traditionally been
responsible for
the design of the
property.**





Geography has a significant impact on the design of buildings and the furnishings.

**Line
defines
form.**





**Form refers
to a space
enclosed by
a line.**

**Mass is defined as the
three-dimensional
manifestation of an
enclosed form, and
the perceived
meanings of mass are
closely related to
those of form.**





**Value refers to
the relative
lightness or
darkness of a
line, form, or
mass.**



**Renderings
are finished
color sketches
of the set.**

Thumbnail sketches and renderings are the two basic types of sketch that the scenic design produces.





**The
functional
model is
rarely
painted.**

Two specific types of scenic models are used to present the visual ideas of the scenic designer: functional models and production models.





**The ground plan
is the key
drawing on which
the remainder of
the designer's
plan are based.**

**The primary
ground plan
normally shows
only the
architectural
information about
the set as described
above.**



**The lighting designer,
when drawing the
light plot, uses the
ground plan to
provide information
about the shape and
placement of the set
within the theatre.**



The horizontal section of a sight-line drawing, or plan view, shows the view of the stage, or sight line, or the people sitting in the extreme side seats of the first and last rows of the auditorium.





**The vertical
section of a sight-
line drawing
shows a side view
of the sight line for
the same seats.**