The GENERIC Theatre

Flyman Qualification Examination
Version 1.1 January 2007

All pre-qualified Flyman candidates will demonstrate a minimum knowledge of the GENERIC Theater's counter weight rigging system (CWRS) by passing a written examination with a score of 80% or higher, prior to being allowed to perform the Flyman position's responsibilities. Those who do not pass this examination will not be permitted to perform such duties and will have to retake an alternate version of the examination. At the time of testing, the Technical Director, the Stage Manger, or the Senior Flyman will document the occasion below and see to the safe storage of its record.

Pre-Qualified Candidate's Name:

_____

Date of examination: _____

Testing overseen by: _____

Score: _____of ??? possible _____ %

Circle examination result: PASS FAIL

Candidate's Signature:

_____ Date _____

Technical Director's Signature:

_____Date _____

Multi-Choice Examination Content (mark as many answers as appropriate).

I. Rail Administration

a. What is the purpose of a Rail Log?
   i. Record Artist technical needs.
   ii. Record house system changes.
   iii. Record rigging incidents/accidents.
   iv. Notate rigging concerns
   v. Record cue inefficiencies.
   vi. All the above.

b. Which entry exemplifies an entry on a Rigging Projects List?
   i. Andy messed up his first cue in the Act II.
   ii. Linesets 23 and 30 are still too heavy for smooth show operation.
   iii. Lineset 23 is squeaking badly, needs to be lubed.
   iv. 6 unused blocks on SL grid. Remove.
   v. Inspect ladder.
   vi. All the above.

c. When inspecting the fly rail, grid and CWRS components:
   i. Walk carefully.
   ii. Have a flashlight handy.
   iii. Call to the stage to warn coworkers of your actions.
   iv. Carry a spare piece of rope with you.
   v. Record your findings in the Rail Log.
   vi. All the above.

d. A written record of all inspection and maintenance activities is very important because:
   i. It didn't happen unless there is a signed and dated written record.
   ii. It makes the rigging Projects notebook look full.
   iii. The Theater TD has to turn in paperwork every quarter.
   iv. Tracking these activities shows who's more attentive to the Theater.
   v. None of the above.
   vi. All of the above.

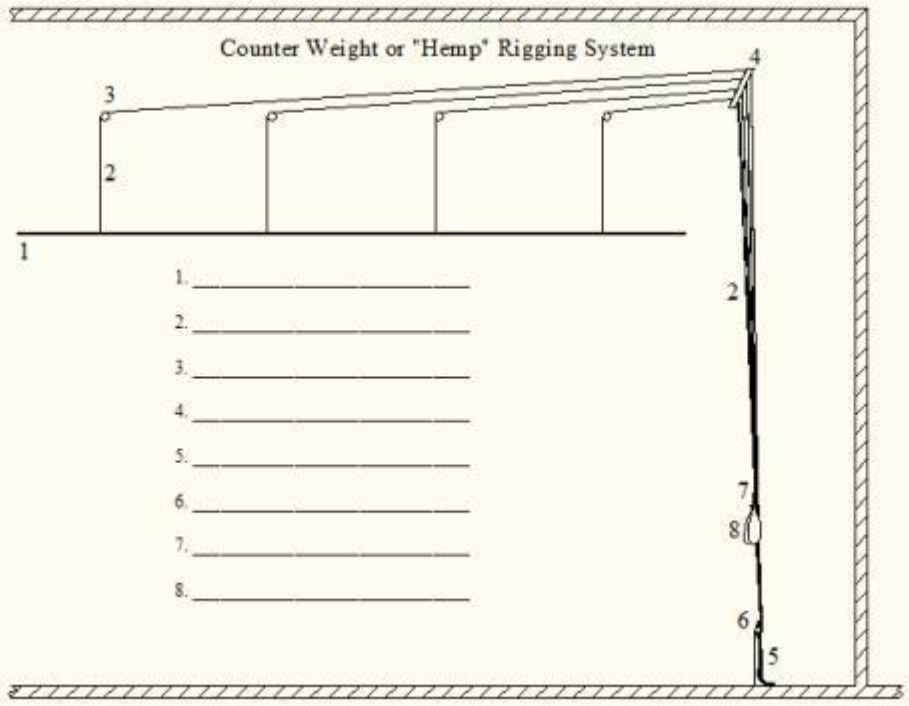
e. When is it a good time to approach the Theater's TD to ask for support to perform maintenance and/or repairs on the CWRS or hydraulic wench system?
   i. During a show at front of House.
   ii. At the end of the month.
   iii. As soon as you discover something that concerns you.
   iv. Any time.
   v. While you have the floor in a Staff meeting.
   vi. None of the above.

f. As Flyman, when are you required to write up a show lineset schedule for the TD?
   i. By show time of each show.
   ii. Prior to the load in of each show.
   iii. When it will help you to clarify a complicated load in.
   iv. Never, not required.
   v. Not required, but helpful to write for record keeping.

g. As Flyman, when is it required that you write a cue sheet for a show?
   i. By show time of each show.
   ii. Prior to load in of each show day.
   iii. Only when the show's production staff hasn't and you need it.
   iv. By the last production meeting prior to the show's load in.
   v. Never.
   vi. None of the above.

II. Rail Operation

a. Demonstrate a working vocabulary of CWRS components and hardware.



b. What is the height from the stage floor to the onstage wench rail (circle)?
   28' 30' 31' 33' 34' 36'

c. What is the height from the stage floor to the SR #2 Fly pin rail (circle)?
   39' 40' 45' 46' 52' 55'

d. What is the height from the stage floor to the top of the grid beams (circle)? 66'
   68' 70' 71' 73' 75'

e. What is the maximum load capacity of any one of the 5-rope linesets (circle)?
   350lbs. 500lbs. 800lbs. 1000lbs.

f. What is the maximum weight capacity of any single grid beam (circle)? 500lbs.
   1500lbs. 2000lbs. 3000lbs. 4000lbs.

In the GENERIC's inventory there are old and new arbors. The old arbors are varying size and weight. The new arbors are all identical. The old weights are different than the new in that they have a nesting ring molded into their top and bottom and they weight less than the new.

g. What is the weight of a single "new" cake weight (circle)?
   10lbs. 15lbs. 18lbs. 22lbs. 25lbs.

h. What is the maximum number of cake weights a "new" arbor will safely hold (circle)?
   11 13 15 17

i. Considering your answer to questions G and H, what is the approximate maximum batten load a single, full arbor can hold (circle)?
   242lbs. 275lbs. 350lbs. 375lbs. 425lbs.

j. What is the weight of a single "old" cake weight (circle)?
   10lbs. 15lbs. 18lbs. 22lbs. 25lbs.

k. What is the single maximum point load in our grid (circle)?
   500lbs. 1500lbs. 2000lbs. 3000lbs. 3500lbs.

l. The difference between "maximum single point load" and "maximum weight capacity of any single grid beam?" is that the first phrase refers to the maximum allowable weight of a single rigging point hung anywhere in our grid, the second phrase refers to the maximum allowable weight we are allowing the single architectural beam to hold no matter how many rigging points are on it (circle). TRUE or FALSE

m. When the fly rail is properly spiked for a show that requires cues run from the flyrail, the floor is marked for which linesets?
   i. Only the show electrics are marked on the floor.
   ii. Only the linesets you will be running cues on.
   iii. All linesets are marked on the top pin rail and floor.
   iv. None, we don't waste tape at the GENERIC.

n. When your lineset is out, the scenic piece you are controlling is closest to the ground (circle). TRUE or FALSE

o. Tying off the out trim of a lineset to the high pin rail doubles your chances of snagging your working lines on a pin when sending it in (circle). TRUE or FALSE

p. With so many possible ways to safely tie-off a lineset to the pin rail, why are we expected to use one specific way?
   i. Easy visual recognition.
   ii. Tradition
   iii. To make it an automatic action.
   iv. It's the only way the TD knows how to tie them off.
   v. This tie-off properly fits the pin height.
   vi. All the above.

A high strength round sling is used to attach the arbor to the lineset. What knot is used to attach the sling?

_____

q. If a Flyman executing a cue cannot see the performers moving beneath their moving scenery, why are they still liable for the performer's safety when the show's Stage Manager can see them and called the cue knowing the performer's potential peril?
   i. The Flyman is lower on the theatrical food-chain than the SM.
   ii. It's not the SM's responsibility.
   iii. The Flyman's hands are on the lineset.
   iv. The SM doesn't know the Flyman can't see the performers
   v. None of the above.
   vi. All of the above.

III. Loading Procedures

a. The term "gridded" in reference to a batten means:
   i. In line with a grid beam.
   ii. Horizontally straight, being parallel to the grid.
   iii. Observed from the grid.
   iv. At a high trim against the grid beams.
   v. None of the above.
   vi. All of the above.

b. How many "jack Lines" are currently accessible from the SR Fly Rail (circle)? 4 5 6 7 8 10 12

c. Ideally, when a batten is level with the SR Fly Rail wench beam, the arbor should be:
   i. Hanging in an accessible position in the #2 SR fly loft.
   ii. Just above the high pin of the #1 SR fly loft.
   iii. Just above the low pin of the #2 SR fly loft.
   iv. Just above the low pin of the #2 SR fly loft.
   v. Touching the concrete floor of the #1 fly loft.
   vi. None of the above.

d. The term "Grounded" in reference to an arbor on a lineset means:
   i. Touching another lineset.
   ii. Electrically neutral.
   iii. The top eye of the arbor is touching the steel edge of the fly loft above.
   iv. The lineset is weighted perfectly "Balanced."
   v. The arbor is detached from the lineset.
   vi. The arbor has been landed between the two pin rails as low as possible, possibly touching the ground.

e. Why does a flyman ground an arbor?
   i. To make the lineset safe to be a show electric.
   ii. To make adding weight to the arbor very easy.
   iii. To get an extra couple of feet of "out trim" from a lineset.
   iv. To make a lovely ringing sound.
   v. None of the above.
   vi. All of the above.

f. When setting an arbor to a line set a round sling is used. What length has proven to work best?

18” 2’ 3’ 6’

g. What knot is used to attach the round sling to the lineset?
   i. Prusik
   ii. Bowline
   iii. Fisherman’s knot
   iv. Sheet Bent
   v. Spanish Bowline
   vi. Flyman’s personal preference.

h. Other than safe securement, what primary concern must the Flyman consider when deciding where to attach a weight stack to a lineset?
   i. What will the batten’s low work-height be?
   ii. Will the arbor interfere with tying off the lineset to the bottom pin rail?
   iii. How much weight is on the Batten?
   iv. Where will the arbor bet while the batten is moving?

Topical Outline - continued

i. Set and reset arbor at proper trim height for desired scenery movement.
j. Straighten battens at low and high trims.
k. Weight arbors.
l. Proper use of jack, bull, and breast lines.

IV. Grid Operation
   a. Safe movement on grid.
   b. Spotting and install/remove a loft block.
   c. Replace/install a new line.
   d. Inspect linesets for fouling.
   e. Lubricate a lineset.

V. Beam Rigging
   a. Demonstrate a working vocabulary of arena rigging terms.
   b. Build both a deadhang basket and a 5 X 5 bridle with working links on one leg.
   c. Demonstrate proper tie-on to deadhang and single rope tie-on for bridle.
   d. Hanging a dead-hung rigging point solo.
   e. Working in tandem to hang a bridled rigging point.
   f. Proper burlap placement for basket steel.

VI. Wench Operation and Maintenance
   a. Name components and general maintenance required.
   b. Perform a pre-shift inspection of wench
   c. Operation technique.

VII. Rope Handling and Knots
   a. Rope construction and care.
   b. Coiling techniques.
   c. Lineset maintenance and inspection.
   d. Tie all necessary and associated knots.