

ELECTRONIC FLASH PARTS AND NOMENCLATURE

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| Foot | The base of the flash that attaches to the hotshoe | The Head | The head contains the flash tube. |
| Foot Lock | Secures the foot tightly to the hotshoe | The Body | The body contains the battery compartment, electronics, and switches. |
| Sync Port | the connection point for a cable that runs from the camera to the flash to fire the flash. It is often referred to a PC plug. | Swivel Head | A swivel head allows the flash head to rotate left and right for bounced lighting capability. |
| External Battery Port | This connection point allows an external battery to be connected to the flash for extended flash use. | Tilt Head | A tilt head allows the flash head to rotate up and down for bounced lighting capability. |
| Thread Adapter | A threaded nut embedded into the flash body that allows the flash head to be secured to a light stand or tripod without using the foot. | Zoom Head | A zoom head allows for the adjustment of the flash angle to match a particular lens focal length. The zoom can be automatic or manual depending on the flash model. |
| Remote Sensor | A sensor on the front of the flash that is used to determine exposure when the flash is off-camera and it isn't connected via a TTL connection. | Wide Angle Adapter | An optically altered lens that sits in front of the flash head. It creates more spread in the light, which in turn allows coverage for a super wide-angle focal length lens. |
| Infrared Assist | This is an automated function that emanates from the front of the electronic flash. In low light, or under low contrast, the flash will shine an infrared beam to assist the camera with focusing the lens. The infrared beam is terminated that the moment of exposure. | Catch Light Panel | A small white panel that is built into the flash head. It is used during a bounced flash operation. Its primary purpose is to put a catch light into the eyes of the subject. Its secondary use is to reflect some fill light from the camera position. |

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| Ready Light | This light on the back panel indicates when the flash has recycled to full capacity. It some units is may have secondary jobs. It may act as the test button- by pressing it the flash is manually fired. It may act as an exposure confirmation light. It may indicate when the flash has recycled to a particular percentage of capacity. | Modeling Flash | Some units allow the flash to rapid fire for several seconds thus allowing the human eye to see the effect of the lighting on the subject. |
| Mode Button | Generally recycles between a TTL mode, manual mode, and stroboscopic mode. This may vary by manufacturer. | Flash Exposure Bracket Setting | This feature sets the flash to automatically adjust the power output for a bracketed exposure in camera. This feature is typically limited to a three shot bracket, and the photographer can set the amount of the exposure adjustment. |
| High Speed Sync Button | Turns the high-speed sync function on and off. This in turn reduces the power output of the flash unit. | Flash Exposure Bracket Setting | This feature allows the photographer to change flash exposure through the adjustment of power output when using a TTL mode or the remote sensor. |
| Rear Curtain Sync Button | This turns the rear curtain sync function on and off. Rear curtain sync in combination with a slow shutter speed indicates motion by combining a sharp image with blurred motion that appears behind the subject's movement. | Recycle | The amount of time it takes for the flash capacitors to become fully recharged after an exposure. |
| Flash Range Indicator | This scale show the minimum and maximum distance that the flash unit will be capable of providing a proper exposure. | | |