

## **VIDEO (audio/ visual)**

-Must have adobe acrobat reader- free download available

<http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html>

Or for an older version go here:

[http://ardownload.adobe.com/pub/adobe/reader/win/6.x/6.0/ece/AdbeRdr602\\_ece.exe](http://ardownload.adobe.com/pub/adobe/reader/win/6.x/6.0/ece/AdbeRdr602_ece.exe)

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Some reference materials from: AVW web site

Extron web site

United Visual web site

Pictures from: [www.acevideo.co.nz/images/Diplomat.gif](http://www.acevideo.co.nz/images/Diplomat.gif)

[www.avw.com](http://www.avw.com)

[www.shopping.com/xPC-Kodak\\_Ektagraphic\\_III\\_E\\_Plus](http://www.shopping.com/xPC-Kodak_Ektagraphic_III_E_Plus)

[www.unitedvisual.com](http://www.unitedvisual.com)

[www.extron.com](http://www.extron.com)

Note: This is only a study guide, not the actual questions on the journeyman's test. This study guide will deal only with the visual aspects of Audio/Visual. The audio portion will be covered in the Sound section of the study guide.

To familiarize you with the basic concepts of audio/visual a good web site is the AVW web site.

**[http://www.avwtelav.com/Web\\_US/planning\\_tools/pdf/Working\\_with\\_Technology.pdf](http://www.avwtelav.com/Web_US/planning_tools/pdf/Working_with_Technology.pdf)**

To understand some basic A/V terms please reference the glossary from the AVW web site.

**[http://www.avwtelav.com/Web\\_US/planning\\_tools/pdf/Glossary.pdf](http://www.avwtelav.com/Web_US/planning_tools/pdf/Glossary.pdf)**

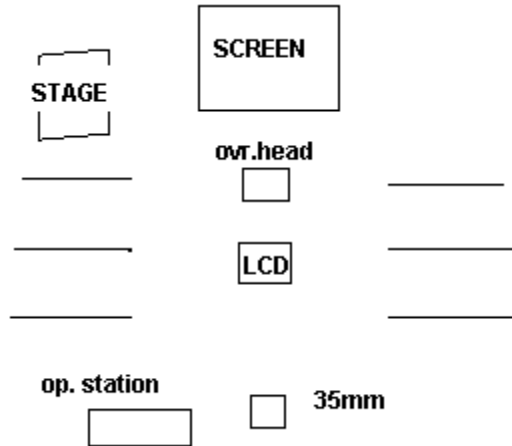
For answers to frequently asked questions about A/V go to this site:

<http://www.unitedvisual.com/2faq/2faq1.asp>

For more links to other web sites go here:

[http://www.avw.com/Web\\_US/products/products.cfm](http://www.avw.com/Web_US/products/products.cfm)

Audio visual is usually used in meeting rooms in hotels and convention centers etc. Here is a basic set up of a meeting room:



**SCREENS:** Screens can be on Tripod, Can, or Fast-fold style screen  
 Tripod and Can screens are for front projection use only. Fast-folds can be front or rear.  
 When choosing a screen remember to consider the aspect ratio of the image. The screen should be as high as possible to the ceiling. (Usually) When projecting any image on to a screen it is important to:

- fill the screen with the image (correctly zoomed)
- make sure the image is focused
- make sure the image is not key-stoned



**OVERHEAD PROJECTORS:** one of the easiest projectors to operate, where transparencies are placed on the glass. There is a focus knob, but zooming is usually done by physically moving the projector closer or further from the screen. It is important not to sit anything on top of, or scratch the glass of the overhead. Before use, make sure it is free of fingerprints, smudges, and stray pen marks. But never use glass cleaner to clean the fresnel lens. (under the top glass)



**35mm PROJECTORS:** Projects 35mm slides. A lens and remote (sometimes called a pickle) is also required to operate the 35mm projector. There are different types of lens used, according to the distance from the projector to the screen. The slides are kept in slide trays. There are two main different kinds of slide trays, one that holds 80 slides, and one that holds 140 slides. Always use slide trays that hold 80 slides. 140 slide trays can jam easy and get stuck.

When choosing a slide tray carousel, here are a few more things to remember:

- That it has its top locking ring
- That the bottom metal piece is not bent
- That none of the sprockets are missing
- That there are no jammed slides already in the tray
- That the tray is not cracked



### LCD PROJECTOR:

Now the most common type of projectors in meeting rooms. These projectors are used to project computer displays. The most common program used is Microsoft Power Point. LCD projectors come in many different levels of brightness. For small to medium sized meeting rooms, the average projector brightness is 2000- 4000 lumens.

To get an estimate of how far to put the projector from the screen, measure:

(1 ½) –times- (the width of the screen)

To get an accurate distance measure:

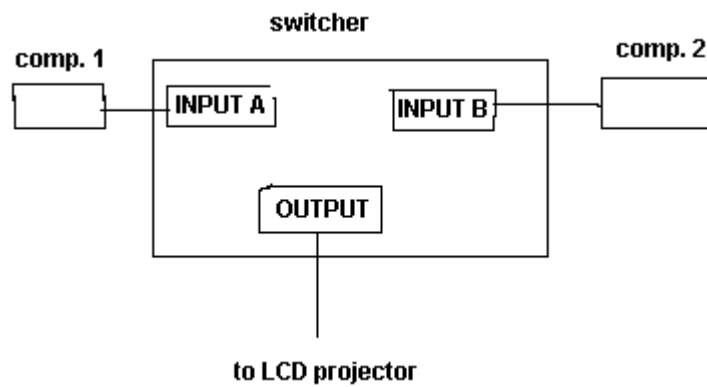
(The lens size) –times- (the width of the screen)

LCDs are usually connected to computers thru a VGA cable or an RGB cable.

### Inputs:

#### Switchers-

If you have two or more computers, and want to connect them to one projector, you will need a **computer switcher**. There are many types of computer switchers. The easiest one to use is an A-B computer switcher. To operate you simply connect the two computers to the inputs, and the projector to the output.



RGBHV(SWITCHER)



VGA SWITCHER

Other switchers can do a variety of options. Scan converters match the different scan rates of your input devices to your output device. Other advanced switchers like the Folsom Presentation Pro, allows the operator to connect a variety of input devices such as computers, VCRs, Beta decks, etc.

When connecting any video devices to any input or output (such as a VCR), remember that RF carries both audio and video signal, and video signal carries only video source.

In the United States, we use the NTSC format for our VCRs. Remember when using a different format such as PAL(western Europe, Australia, China, India, etc) or SECAM (France, eastern and southeastern Europe, etc) you will need an international VCR.

## **OUTPUTS:**

When connecting two or more projectors to a computer, you will need a distribution amp. A Distribution Amp is better than just looping out of one projector into another because it amplifies the signal to allow it to travel to the two projectors (or other output devices).



RGBHV DA



VGA DA