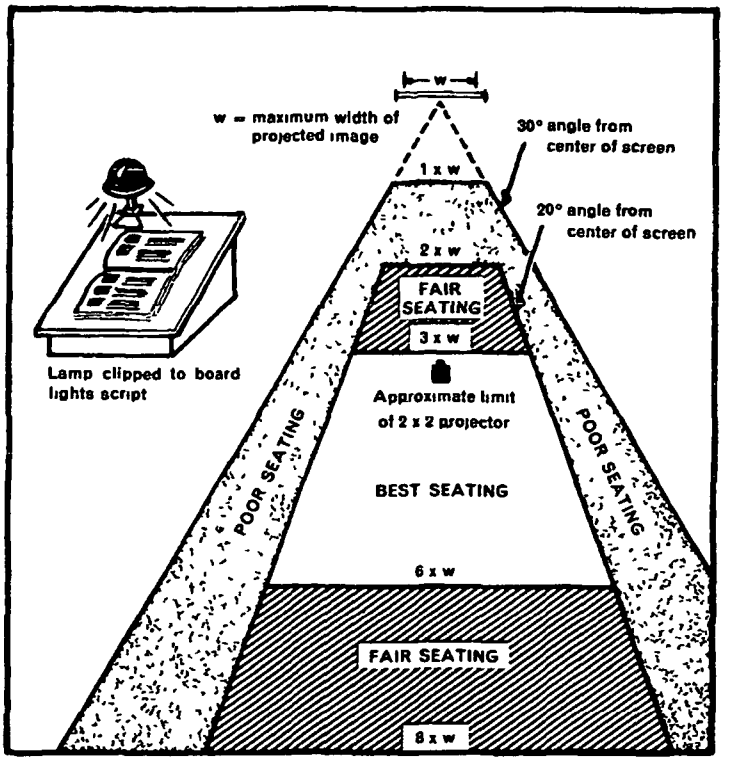



FIG 10-6 —Shading indicates both good and poor seating areas when ordinary (beaded) projection screens are used A lenticular screen would widen the angle, which is measured from centerline of audience Shaded reading light permits reading script without distracting audience

fills the screen, if possible, but does not extend over on the background

**Seating**

A room in which an audio-visual is to be presented should be checked for safety features and for seating arrangement Aisle space should be adequate, exits ready for emergency use, and ash travs provided if smoking is permitted

The seating arrangement should be planned so that every member of the audience will have an unobstructed view of the visual For meeting room or auditorium seating, allow 21 to 24 in width for each chair and 36 in for each row of chairs, or about 5 to 6 sq ft per viewer In classrooms or conference rooms, allow twice as much space

For viewing a projected visual, the most desirable seating area is within a 30-degree angle from the projection axis with a matte screen and within a 20-degree angle from the axis with a beaded screen See Fig 10-6

The recommended minimum viewing distance is at least twice the screen width, and the maximum no more than eight times the screen width, although a distance no more than six times the screen width is desirable A 6-foot-wide image, therefore, could be viewed at a *maximum* distance of about 50 ft by approximately 100 persons

For extremely wide rooms, and if the seats cannot be arranged so the audience sits within the recommended viewing angle, it is possible to project images from slide projectors or overhead projectors simultaneously on two or three screens, separated by at least 25 ft