



FIG 10-11 —An overhead projector permits the speaker to face his audience, as he can see his visual without having to turn his back on them. Pencil or pointer in speaker's hand shows as shadow "pointer" on projected image behind him. He can cover portion of transparency with ordinary paper if he wants to use "1-2-3" revelation technique.

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filmstrips and 2 by 2 slides by copying with a 35mm camera.

Filmstrips require even more careful planning than slides because it is impossible to rearrange the frames or to add new material to suit specific situations or changing times. Also, unless a single-frame camera is used, filmstrip material, unlike the material for slides, must be reduced to standard size reflection copy. For a single copy or a few copies, an ordinary 35mm camera and a copying stand can be used to photograph art work or color prints. Quantity production of filmstrips is best done by a commercial laboratory.

If no record script is to be provided with a filmstrip, captions can be inserted over the pictures or in separate frames. Generally, however, the speaker gives a commentary that follows the sequence of the strip. His timing can vary to suit the detail or impor-

tance of the individual picture, since each picture can be held to the length of the spoken message.

Filmstrip projectors for continuous showing or for showing on rear projection units are also available.

Overhead projectors

In an overhead projector a powerful light shines through a transparency, which is a transparent plastic sheet placed on a glass projection table, to a mirror over the table and then past the speaker to a screen behind him.

Hand lettering and art work can be done directly on the transparencies either before or during the presentation. However, unless special *transparent* color is applied, the marking will show up as black. Also, typing, hand lettering, or drawings can be done directly