The Right Surface: *Textile Backed vs 100% Vinyl*

• ***Textile Backed Screen Material***—*In this group, the reflective surface is laminated to a woven textile base. The screen surface hangs suitably flat because of the stability of the material and the weight of the bottom dowel. Good for all types of projection. Commonly used for single lens video projection, as well as for CRT video and data-graphics projection.*

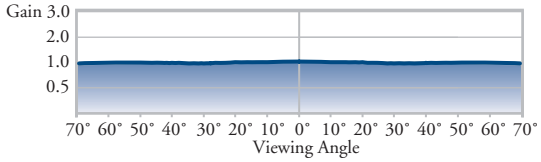
Fiberglass Matt White—The standard to which all other screen surfaces are compared. Matt white vinyl reflective surface laminated to tear-resistant woven fiberglass. A matt white surface diffuses projected light in all directions, so the image can be seen from *any* angle. Provides accurate color rendition as well as superior clarity. Recommended for use with all high light output projection devices. Requires control of ambient light in the audience area. Washable, flame and mildew resistant. Now available seamless in all standard sizes through 10′ high.

Glass Beaded—Brighter on-axis viewing than matt white surfaces within a narrower viewing cone. Some loss of clarity. Not for use with ceiling or floor mounted projectors. Flame and mildew resistant, but cannot be cleaned. Now available seamless in all standard sizes through 10′ high.

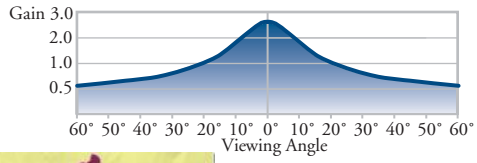
Panamax—Seamless matt white material for large roller operated screens—up to 16′ wide. Panamax has excellent dimensional stability. Washable. Most motorized screens with Panamax are not UL listed.

AT1200—The most innovative and versatile acoustically transparent screen material. Similar in gain performance to standard matt white and does not require tensioning for flatness. Acoustical properties comparable to the finest speaker grille cloth. Washable, flame and mildew resistant. Available in sizes through 6′ x 8′ or 10′ diagonal.

Fiberglass Matt White, Panamax & AT1200



Glass Beaded



• ***100% Vinyl Screen Material***—*These screen surfaces are tensioned vinyl with no backing. Draper offers motorized, crank-operated and permanently tensioned screens with built-in tensioning systems.* ***Advantage***—*The surface is stretched perfectly flat, resulting in better picture quality. Flatness is always desirable and highly recommended for CRT video or data-graphics projection.*

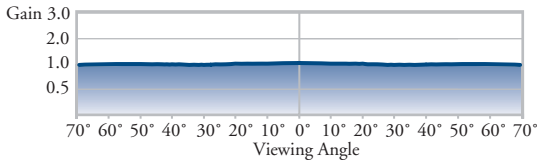
M1300—The perfect matt white diffusing surface. Extremely broad light dispersion and spectral uniformity. Panoramic viewing angle and true color rendition. Recommended for use with any type of projector in rooms where the light level can be reasonably controlled. Washable. Available on permanently tensioned and Tab Tensioned screens.

M2500—A high-contrast front viewing surface with excellent resolution and high gain. For data-graphics projectors producing up to 1000 ANSI lumens. M2500 tolerates a higher ambient light level than most other front projection screen surfaces. Available on permanently tensioned and Tab Tensioned screens.

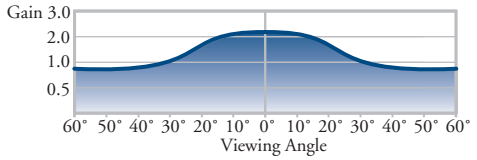
HiDef Grey—A grey front projection surface that provides greater contrast and black reproduction than standard surfaces, with a lower gain to handle today's super-bright projectors. The grey color enhances color contrast and black levels in the projected image and also allows for more ambient light in the audience area than traditional surfaces. Available on permanently tensioned and Tab Tensioned screens.

Cineflex—A neutral grey vinyl for rear projection. Cineflex has high resolution and excellent contrast, even in lighted rooms. For use with any type of projection equipment.

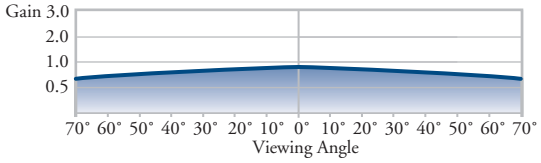
M1300



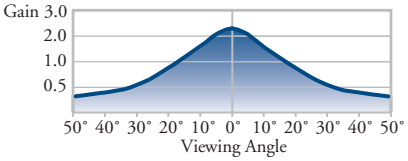
M2500



HiDef Grey



Cineflex



The charts above depict gain values in degrees from projection axis. Gain is a measure of brightness as compared to a block of magnesium carbonate, which serves as a standard for gain of 1.0.

These charts help in judging uniformity. The flatter the curve where viewers are seated, the more constant an image perceived.

When selecting a front projection surface, consider several key factors:

- *Gain*—a relative measure of a screen's reflectiveness.
- *Contrast*—the ability to accurately reproduce and differentiate light and dark characters and backgrounds, or light and dark areas of an image.
- *Ambient light rejection properties*—the ability to perform well under normal to adverse lighting conditions in the audience area.
- *Resolution*—the clarity of the projected image.
- *Uniformity*—the screen's performance when viewed from various points off the projection axis (both horizontally and vertically), and when the brightness of the center of the image is compared to the corners.
- *Projection Format*—the height and width of the projected image determines the screen's size and shape (AV, NTSC, HDTV, WideScreen, CinemaScope, overhead, slide or motion pictures).

The quality of image which the human eye perceives is primarily a function of gain, contrast, uniformity and resolution.