

Boardroom

The drawing below details a typical boardroom layout. In boardrooms of most listed companies there is a requirement for audio visual facilities. These centre round the need for effective communication. It is common therefore for there to be a video data projector, with a high quality rear projection screen. This would be used to show computer data of the company's performance against budgets, for client presentations, corporate videos and probably for training videos as well.

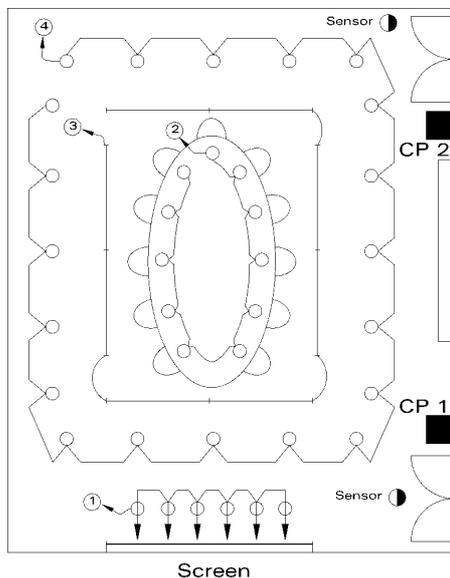


Figure 1

To ensure that the projected image is as effective as possible, it is important that the lights can be dimmed. There are a number of possible scenarios. Whilst a corporate video is being run, it would be permissible to fade the lights virtually to zero. However, for the training video it is important that there should be sufficient light to allow the delegates to take notes, but the lighting over the screen area must be off to ensure that the projected image does not get washed out.

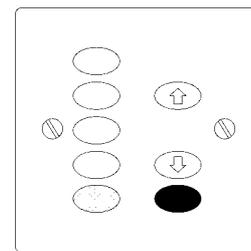
Boardrooms are also used for corporate hospitality, so it must be possible to set up the lighting for entertaining. In these circumstances food and drinks may be provided on a buffet table to the side of the main table. This area must be lit to enhance the look of the food and beverages, to make them attractive to the guests.

Where corporate presentation is concerned, professionalism is a top priority. Simply switching lights *on* or *off* is both uncomfortable and inflexible. Also it is vital that the control of the lighting should be co-ordinated with the audio visual controls as well, such as motorised curtains and blinds.

A typical dimmer system for such a boardroom would provide a scene set control at the entrance doors to the room and be fully integrated with the AV Control system.

These control panels (CP1 & CP2) would work in parallel. They would each be provided with four scene selection buttons and master raise and lower buttons. These can be used to over-ride the preset level as selected by the scene set buttons, on a temporary basis. On selection of a scene from one of the panels, the original scene will be restored. It would only be possible to re-program the lighting scenes from the Audio Visual control system, not from these panels.

Figure 2



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Typical scenes to be selected from these control panels might be

Scene 1: *Welcome*: Used for general use of the room, ideal for meetings and day to day room use.

Scene 2: *Lunch*: Selects a preset scene for the lunch period.

Scene 3: *Meeting*: Selects a lighting scene for a simple meeting, where no audio visual aids are to be used. The main focus of the lighting would be the board table itself.

Scene 4: *Presentation*: Selects a preset scene for a presentation without AV support. In this scene

the cold cathode lighting would be dimmed down and the main emphasis of the lighting within the room would be around the table, and specifically the presenter. If a lectern was being used the presenter may organise a spot light on the track, circuit 1, to be focused on him to draw attention to his message.

Scene 5: *Off*: This button selects an *off* scene. This would be a toggle, so that if it was accidentally pressed, pressing it a second time would restore the lighting to the previous scene.

This scene would usually have a slow fade time to enable those in the room adequate time to leave.

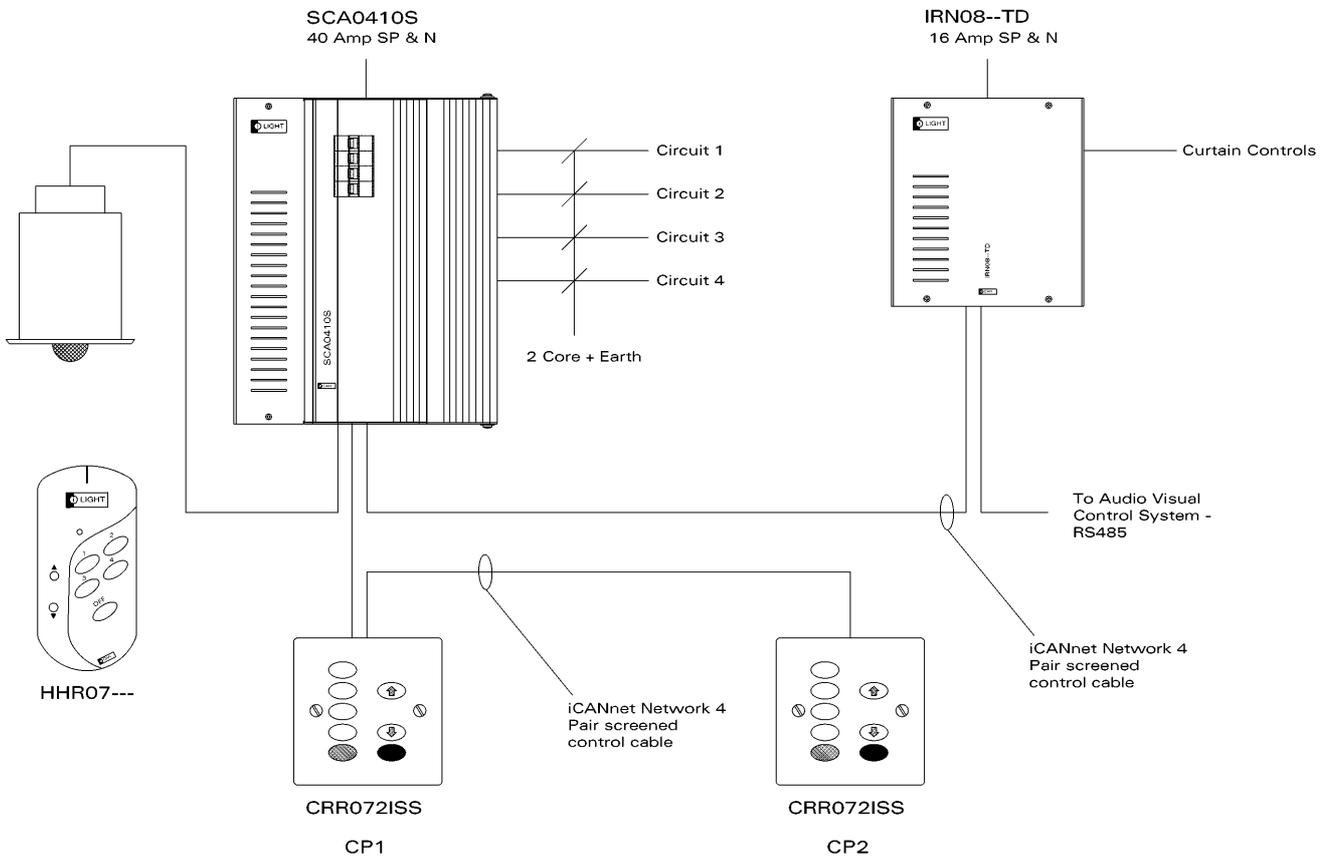


Figure 3, the block schematic diagram above details such a system.