

Classroom Display Sizing — Room Worksheet

Vicom

Image size is decided by the viewing task and the farthest eye position, not by a diagonal. Complete this from the back row, with real teaching content.

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Room: Surveyed by: Date:

Step 1 — name the viewing task. AVIXA publishes a different acuity factor for each: "The Acuity Factor for Basic Decision Making is 200. The Acuity Factor for Analytical Decision Making is 3438." Basic covers content where the viewer needs the general sense — video, photographs, headlines, large diagrams. Analytical covers content where the detail *is* the point — spreadsheet cells, code, maps, imagery, annotations. **This room:** ☐ Basic ☐ Analytical

STEP 2 — SURVEY THE ROOM

WHAT TO RECORD	WHY IT DECIDES THE SIZE	MEASURED
Room length, width, seating layout	Sets farthest and closest eye positions	.....
Farthest eye position	The controlling distance in the calculation	.....
Closest eye position	Too close fails on comfort and neck angle	.....
Ceiling height and mounting limits	Limits available image height	.....
Sightlines and viewing angles	Columns, soffits, heads in front, and how far off-axis the worst seat sits	.....
Source resolution and scaling	Whether the content can render the smallest element at all	.....
Content types taught here	Decides basic against analytical	.....
Smallest expected text or element	The detail the calculation must resolve	.....
Ambient light and glazing	Decides whether the image survives at any size	.....
Instructor position and confidence view	Whether the teacher sees what students see	.....

The smallest expected element is the entry most easily skipped, and often the one that decides the answer.

STEP 3 — SIZE THE ACTIVE IMAGE

AVIXA expresses distance against image *height*, not diagonal: "The Viewing Ratio is calculated as the Farthest Viewer/Image Height."

Active image height required:

Active displayed image, not the bezel-to-bezel dimension of the device. Resolution does not enlarge anything — more pixels render finer detail, they do not make it readable from farther away.

CONFIGURATION CONSIDERED

- ☐ A single large flat panel
- ☐ Dual displays
- ☐ Repeated displays in a wide or deep room
- ☐ Projection
- ☐ Direct-view LED

No configuration wins universally. Room dimensions narrow the field before preference does.

STEP 5 — VERIFY, THEN RECORD

Verify from the farthest seat, with representative teaching content, in the room's normal light — not from the front of the room and not from a vendor demonstration.

ACCEPTANCE RECORD	ENTRY
Viewing task assumed	
Smallest element the design resolves	
Measured eye positions	
Resulting active image height	
Ambient light condition tested	
Content used to verify	
Exceptions accepted	
Signed / date	

STEP 4 — THE CONTENT HAS TO COOPERATE

- ☐ Minimum font sizes agreed, with templates that enforce them
- ☐ Application and browser scaling set for the room, not a laptop
- ☐ Document zoom used deliberately, not left at default
- ☐ Slide density limited so the smallest element stays above threshold
- ☐ Caption placement clear of the content beneath it
- ☐ Color and contrast chosen for a lit room
- ☐ Confidence view showing the room's rendering, not the podium's

ACCESSIBILITY

A room designed to the standard is a floor, not a ceiling. Students with low vision or other needs may require accommodations beyond a conforming design. Route those through the institution's accessibility office.