

Glossary

Following is an explanation of some of the terms used in this guide which may be unfamiliar or which were not explained in the text of this guide itself. Further information can be obtained by referring to other commercially-available publications.

5BNC	A port used to input analogue video signals.
Aspect ratio	The ratio between an image's length and its height. HDTV images have an aspect ratio of 16:9 and appear elongated. The aspect ratio for standard images is 4:3.
Channel	Communication speeds will drop if there are too many devices performing wireless communication using the same frequency. In this case, it is possible to avoid interference from other wireless LANs by setting a wireless channel for each wireless LAN network.
Colour temperature	The temperature of an object which is emitting light. If the colour temperature is high, the colours tend to take on a bluish tinge. If the colour temperature is lower, the colours tend to take on a reddish tinge.
Component video	Video signals which have the video brightness signals and colour signals separated, in order to provide better image quality. In high-definition TV (HDTV), it refers to images which consist of three independent signals: Y (luminance signal), and Pb and Pr (colour difference signals).
Composite video	Video signals which have the video brightness signals and colour signals mixed together. The type of signals commonly used by household video equipment (NTSC, PAL and SECAM formats). The signals consist of the carrier signal Y (luminance signal) and the chroma (colour) signal which are contained in the colour bar signal.
Contrast	The relative brightness of the light and dark areas of an image can be increased or decreased in order to make text and graphics stand out more clearly, or to make them appear softer. Adjusting this particular property of an image is called "contrast adjustment".
Cool-down	Use this procedure to cool a projector lamp that is hot from use. Cool-down happens automatically when the [Power] button is pressed on the projector or on the remote control to turn the projector off. Do not unplug the projector power cable whilst it is cooling down. If the lamp does not cool down properly, heat from the lamp is trapped inside the projector, potentially shortening the life of the lamp and causing projector failure. It takes approximately 45 seconds to cool down the lamp. This time may be affected by the temperature of the room.
DHCP	Abbreviation of Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. This protocol automatically assigns an IP address to a computer connected to a network.
Dolby Digital	A sound format developed by Dolby Laboratories. Normal stereo is a 2-channel format which uses two speakers. Dolby Digital is a 6-channel (5.1-channel) system which adds to this a centre speaker two rear speakers and a sub-woofer.



EMP Link21L	A utility software program that allows the projector to be connected to a computer so that the computer can be used to control the projector. For details on acquiring the software and for instructions on using the software and compatible projector models, please visit the Web site http://www.epson.co.uk/support/download/projector.htm .
ESSID	ESS is an abbreviation of Extended Service Set. The ESSID is an identification number for connecting with a counterpart on a wireless LAN. Wireless communication is possible between devices with corresponding ESSID numbers.
Gateway	A server (router) for communicating across a network divided according to subnet masks.
HDTV	An abbreviation for High-Definition Television. It refers to high-definition systems which satisfy the following conditions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical resolution of 750p or 1125i or greater (p = <u>progressive scanning</u>▶▶, i = <u>interlaced scanning</u>▶▶) • Screen <u>aspect ratio</u>▶▶ of 16:9 • <u>Dolby Digital</u>▶▶ audio reception and playback (or output)
Interlaced scanning	A method of image scanning whereby the image data is divided into fine horizontal lines which are displayed in sequence starting from left to right and then from the top to the bottom of the screen. The even-numbered lines and odd-numbered lines are displayed alternately.
MAC address	MAC is an abbreviation of Media Access Control. The MAC address is an ID number unique to each network card. A unique number is assigned to each network card. Data is transmitted between cards (devices) based on this identification.
Progressive scanning	A method of image scanning whereby the image data from a single image is scanned sequentially from top to bottom to create a single image.
Refresh rate	The light-emitting element of a display maintains the same luminosity and colour for an extremely short time. Because of this, the image must be scanned many times per second in order to refresh the light-emitting element. The number of refresh operations per second is called the "refresh rate", and is expressed in hertz (Hz).
Resized display	This function is used to project computer images that have a resolution more than or less than the projector's panel resolution to be projected so that they fill the whole of the projection area.
Security lock	A device consisting of a projector case with a hole in it that a commercially-available theft-prevention cable can be passed through in order to secure the device to a table or pillar. This projector is compatible with the Microsaver Security System manufactured by Kensington.
SDTV	An abbreviation for Standard Definition Television. It refers to standard television systems which do not satisfy the conditions for High-Definition Television.
SNMP	An abbreviation for Simple Network Management Protocol, which is the protocol for monitoring and controlling devices such as routers and computers connected to a TCP/IP network.

Squeeze mode	To reduce the width of a 16:9 wide-screen video image, record the video image as 4:3 in the video software. Setting the aspect ratio to 16:9 on the projector will restore the video image to 16:9 wide-screen format.
sRGB	An international standard for colour intervals that was formulated so that colours which are reproduced by video equipment can be handled easily by computer operating systems (OS) and the Internet.
Subnet mask	This is a number which defines, from the IP address, the number of bits used in network addresses of assigned networks (subnets).
SVGA	A type of video signal with a resolution of 800 (horizontal) × 600 (vertical) dots which is used by IBM PC/AT-compatible computers.
S-Video	A video signal which has the luminance component and colour component separated in order to provide better image quality. It refers to images which consist of two independent signals: Y (luminance signal), and C (colour signal).
SXGA	A type of video signal with a resolution of 1280 (horizontal) × 1024 (vertical) dots which is used by IBM PC/AT-compatible computers.
Sync. (Synchroni- zation)	The signals output from computers have a specific frequency. If the projector frequency does not match this frequency, the resulting images will not be of a good quality. The process of matching the phases of these signals (the relative position of the crests and troughs in the signal) is called "synchronisation". If the signals are not synchronized, problems such as flickering, blurriness and horizontal interference can occur.
Tracking	The signals output from computers have a specific frequency. If the projector frequency does not match this frequency, the resulting images will not be of a good quality. The process of matching the frequency of these signals (the number of crests in the signal) is called "tracking". If tracking is not carried out correctly, wide vertical stripes will appear in the projected images.
Trap IP address	This is the IP address of the messaged computer used for error notification in SNMP. Designate the IP address of the computer to which error messages are sent in the Trap IP address.
USB	An abbreviation for Universal Serial Bus. USB is an interface for connecting personal computers to peripheral devices which only support relatively low data transmission speeds.
UXGA	A type of video signal with a resolution of 1600 (horizontal) × 1200 (vertical) dots which is used by IBM PC/AT-compatible computers.
VGA	A type of video signal with a resolution of 640 (horizontal) × 480 (vertical) dots which is used by IBM PC/AT-compatible computers.
WEP	This is an abbreviation of Wired Equivalent Privacy. This is a security method which encrypts data during transmission. Data communication cannot be performed unless the sending and receiving machines are registered with the same encryption key by the WEP.
XGA	A type of video signal with a resolution of 1024 (horizontal) × 768 (vertical) dots which is used by IBM PC/AT-compatible computers.



Glossary

YCbCr	The carrier signal which is contained in the colour bar signal used in modern TV transmissions. The name comes from the Y (luminance) signal and the CbCr (chroma (colour)) signals.
YPbPr	The carrier signal which is contained in the colour bar signal used in high-definition TV (HDTV) transmissions. The name comes from the Y (luminance) signal and the PbPr (colour difference) signals.

