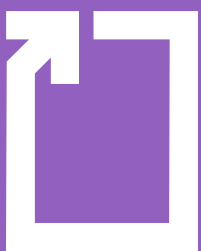


VOLUME 7



MONITOR

guide



GOOD TO KNOW

Features and extras to consider when choosing up your monitor:

Integrated adjustable base or stand:

to adjust height, tilt, and rotation.

External webcam:

most monitors come with a built-in camera. If you're looking for higher-quality image, sound and versatility, consider an external camera that can be rotated for different viewing angles.

Built-in speakers:

external speakers will provide better sound amplification.

Power sensor technology (or Powersenser):

reduces energy consumption and prolongs monitor life.

Eye Saver technology:

filters out the harmful blue light emitted by the display and makes colours warmer and easier on the eyes.

MONITORS

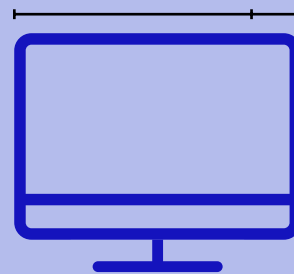
Determining the primary use is the first step toward picking the right monitor.

Criteria to consider:

- Size
- Resolution
- Refresh rate and response time
- Contrast and brightness
- Connectivity

What screen size should I choose?

24 to 29 inches is the most popular choice



32 inches is growing in popularity because it allows users to split the screen. It also helps save space and money because you only need one monitor instead of two.



CONTRAST AND BRIGHTNESS

- A contrast ratio of 500:1 (the monitor's white colors are five hundred times brighter than its black colors) is sufficient for office use
- Users in multimedia sectors will opt of a ratio of 1000:1

IPS* (In-Plane Switching) technology is available on most monitors, offering shared viewing angles, realistic picture performance and superior readability

*IPS panels are defined by the shifting patterns of their liquid crystals.

Choose between:

The IPS panel can be bright or matte (antiglare)

- **Bright:** recommended for spaces with low ambient light
- **Matte:** recommended for very bright rooms and for image processing

CONNECTIVITY

Many monitors come with a variety of connectivity options, while others have limited options.

Types of ports:

- HDMI, for video and audio content
- USB-C, groups all connections (headphones, laptop, speakers, chargers, Ethernet, storage units, etc.)
- DVI, for video
- DisplayPort, other monitors and projectors

Tip:

To connect multiple devices, choose a monitor with multiple connection ports or use adapters or docking stations.

REFRESH RATE AND RESPONSE TIME

Refresh rate determines how many frames per second your display can show and is measured in Hertz (Hz), while response time determines how fast each frame can change.

- 60 Hz (or 60 frames per second) is the default refresh rate on most monitors
- 120 Hz is quickly becoming the standard for users who work with video or in the multimedia sector
- 75Hz is the most popular refresh rate for office work

Good to know:

Overclocking from 60Hz to 75Hz can make a big difference in the long run:

- Reduced eye strain
- Better video quality
- Smoother video playback, images are less choppy

RESOLUTION

Higher resolution means the monitor will be able to display and process more information, rendering a sharper image and a clearer text.

- Most monitors have a native resolution of 1080 pixels (Full HD)
- 3480 x 2160 p (4K Ultra HD) is a great choice for creating graphics and editing video
- In the middle range, 1440 p Quad HD (QHD and 2K) is becoming the norm for 25-to-29-inch monitors

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