
NEW
HOME
THEATER
PRO TIPS
A reference for designing your dream home theater. From wire, to speaker layout, to seating, to acoustic treatment.
tym
FREE GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

Hi friend! If you're reading this Home Theater Design Guide, then odds are you're thinking about purchasing Home Theater equipment or designing your own theater.

You're at the right place to learn. We've been through all the certification with companies like THX to learn the ins and outs of Home Theater design, but our real knowledge and experience comes from the hands-on experience working in theaters just like yours.

Over the years, we've had some really fun projects. I'll tell you about a few of them throughout the guide.

We've even won national awards for our theaters, including two 'best in class' awards at CES in Las Vegas.

Now that's not to brag, but I want you to be confident about the information you're reading here.

I noticed we were getting a lot of the same questions from our Clients about their Home Theater Designs. I thought a quick consumer guide could help answer a lot of these questions.

Now if you're looking to DIY your own Theater System, then you're probably going to want to check out our **Home Theater EBook, and Online Course**.

But If you're just looking for basic answers and direction to help you find the right gear for your theater than this guide is for you.

As always, if you have any questions, reach out to us. We'd love to hear about your Theater project.

All the best,

Matt Montgomery
co-founder of Tym

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ROOM LAYOUT & DESIGN

So you have a room, or space in your home that you want to use as a theater. How do you design it? How do you layout the seating, surround, lighting, etc. for your room? Follow these 6 Steps:

1 **Locate Your Seating**: The THX guys will tell you to start by determining where you personally want to sit when you're watching the movie.

If you think this through, it makes sense. The entire room is designed and calibrated to the 'Cash Seat' or the 'King's chair,' which is where YOU sit.

Acoustic treatments, speaker placement, screen placement, screen size, etc., it's all designed around the seating.

In practice, most of us pick the biggest screen that will fit on the screen wall, and then make everything else in the room fit the screen.

And that's OK, but here's how that approach effects everything else in the room.

The larger screen means you have to push your seats back so you can view the entire screen.

Well now there's really no room for a second row of seats, or at least not with good viewing angles

And now you have no space or angles between your Surround, and Rear speakers. They're practically touching each other.

And Atmos, no need having 4 overhead speakers, two is about all the room layout can support.

Does this approach sound familiar at all?

Now that's not to say you can't, or shouldn't want a huge screen, but ideally you begin by determining the location for the seating first.

And part of that process involves thinking through the big picture, speakers, screen size, projection, etc. and determining the optimum seating to maximize all the moving parts.

2 **Determine the screen size:** With the seating located, you can now determine the screen size. We'll get into the 'how' in a minute.

3 **Determine Projector Location:** After your Screen Size is selected, you can verify the projector location will have the throw distance, brightness, etc. to fill the screen wall.

Now if you find at this point that the Projector can't quite fill the screen, you can go back a step, adjust the screen, or adjust the seating.

Hopefully you're starting to see how all the pieces are connected.

4 **Speaker Locations:** Once you have your Seating, Screen, and Projector dialed in, you can now select the Speaker locations.

5 **Acoustic Treatments:** With speaker locations determined, you can start thinking about acoustic treatments. You can find your reflection points for the front speakers, and determine locations for Diffusers and Absorbers.

6 **Room Design:** Once the AV in your theater is set, you can decide how you want to finish off the room esthetically with Pillars, lighting, wall sconces, etc. Design aesthetics are beyond the scope of this guide, but the room will sound and look best, if you build the design around the gear, rather than building the gear around the design.

Paint: A Helpful tip on paint, use a low Sheen Finish, and darker paint for walls and ceilings, but then use lighter colored carpet. The darker walls and ceiling minimize reflection from the screen, but the carpet makes it easier for people to see where they're walking.

GOLD WINNER – BEST HOME THEATER
2016 HOME OF THE YEAR AWARDS
ELECTRONIC HOUSE, CE PRO MAGAZINES

PROJECTION VS FLATSCREEN TV

“Aren’t Flat Screens better than Projectors.” Sometimes sure, but flat screens aren’t best for every application.

Straight up, if you’re building and designing a ‘Theater’ you should use Projection. If you’re designing a dual-purpose room like a Bonus Room, or a Media Room, TV might be a good option.

In a Theater Setting, you want the experience to be ‘Immersive.’ You want the viewing experience to really pull you into the movie.

For that immersive experience, nothing performs like a large Projector screen, and to make the images on the screen feel life size.

SELECTING THE RIGHT SCREEN

So now that you know what type of screen you want, how do you determine the right screen size?

A

SCREEN SIZE – (This applies to both Projection and flat screens)

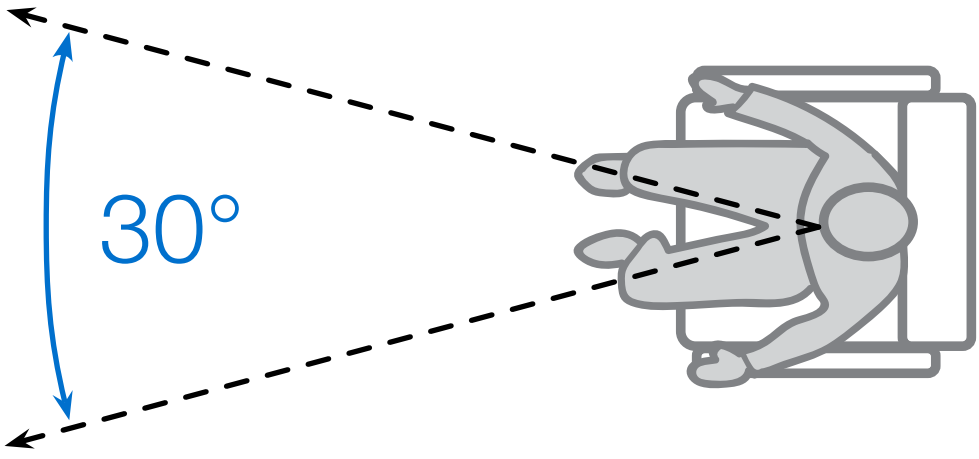
Beyond just wanting a BIG screen, there are two objectives we want to achieve with our screen.

1. We don't want to see pixels from where we're seated.

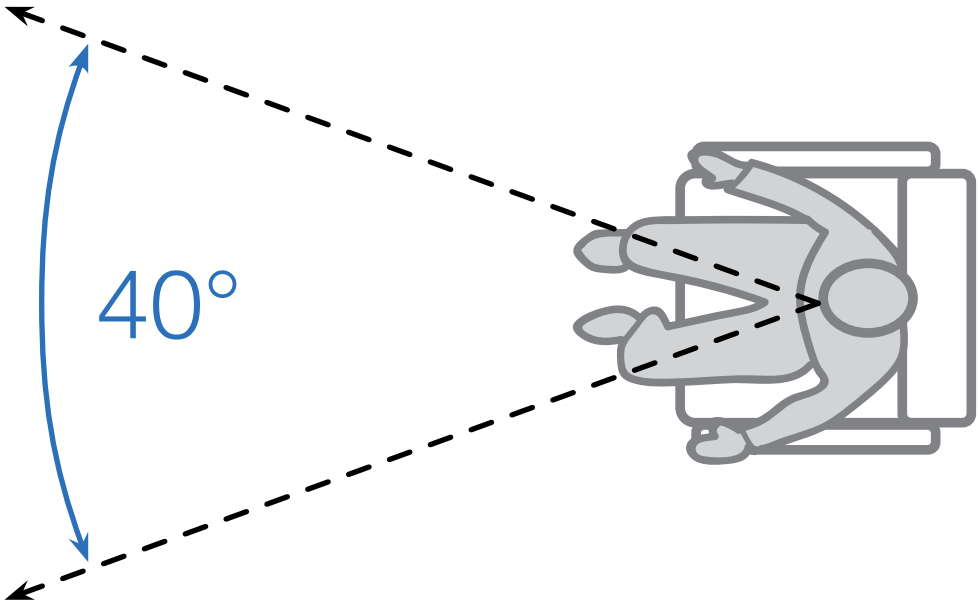
2. We want the Viewing Angles to be comfortable and natural. We don't want to swivel our heads left-to-right, or vertically tilt our necks to see the images more than a comfortable amount.

SMPTE (The Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers), and **THX** are the two groups that make recommendations for screen size, viewing distance, and viewing angles.

SMPTE says you should have a 30 Degree Viewing Angle from your seating location.

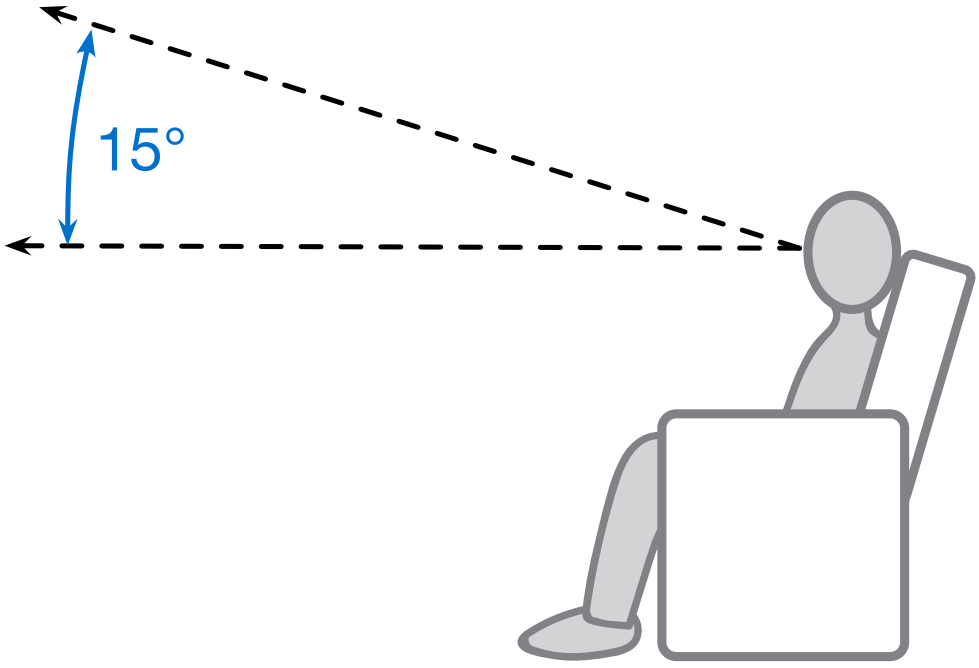


THX says you should have a 40 Degree Viewing Angle, for both Flat Screen and Projection Screen.



The idea is that a 40 Degree angle, is going to give you the largest possible screen, with a comfortable level of head swivel.

Similarly, there's a THX recommendation for the 'Vertical Viewing Angle.' This is calculated from the middle seat in the front row. As shown in the diagram.



There are a minimum and maximum viewing angle, but the general consensus is to keep all vertical viewing angles between 10-20 degrees.

If you're really serious about adhering to these guidelines, here's a great online calculator to help you punch in the measurements for your room, and see the recommendations.

Click Here for Vertical Angle

Click Here for Viewing Angle

OK – so that's all really exciting, but in reality it's all very subjective. I like sitting at the top back row of the Cinema. My brother prefers sitting right in the center.

I naturally prefer a viewing angle that is tilted down, and my brother naturally prefers a viewing angle that is straight on, or slightly up.

I've seen all sorts of 'tips' and 'tricks' for this. Stand underneath the Projector location, extend your arm out and hold your hand with your pinkie and thumbs extended outward.

Hold that in your line of vision, and the pinky and thumb will show you the outer edges of the optimum screen size. Sure, why not!

Honestly, here's how it really works out in the real world. You pick the screen size that you want and are excited about.

Usually, when we design a Client's theater, we use tape or spray paint to mark off the area of the Projector Screen, and then let the Client sit in the assumed Seating Location, and decide what size is best.

But if you want to be precise, you can use the recommendations and calculators for SMPTE and THX.

B **ACOUSTIC OR NON-ACOUSTIC** — Along with screen size, you need to determine the screen material.

Acoustically Transparent – Acoustically Transparent Screens allow you to place the Speakers directly behind the Screen, so the audio can pass through the screen. This is actually how it's done in the Cinema. There are two types of Acoustic Screens

Fabric – Woven Screens, or a fabric. THX says you get 10% less brightness with woven screens, but it's better for Audio than Perforated Screens.

Perforated Screens – Perforated Screens are vinyl, but have little holes placed

throughout the screen to allow the Audio to pass through.

If you walk up to the Screen at your Cinema, you'll probably notice that it's a Perforated Screen.

The picture quality is better than a Woven Screen, but the speakers require some additional equalizing to optimize the sound.

Audio sounds best when it's at ear level. So, placing the front speakers behind the screen, allows you to place the speakers at ear level and maximize the sound experience.

Non-Acoustic – A Non-Acoustic Screen has no perforation or weave to let Audio pass. Speakers must be placed outside the screen area. In theory, you're Audio won't be as good as an acoustically transparent screen. However, it produces a better picture quality so there's trade-offs.

C **ALR (AMBIENT LIGHT REJECTION)** – ALR Screens are designed for rooms with Ambient light from windows and doors. The screens are built to reject the light coming straight on, while still reflecting back the projectors image. Don't confuse ALR screens with Gray screens, and High Gain Screens.

D **HIGH GAIN** – Gain is a measurement of the screens ability to reflect projected light, or in other words, how bright the screen appears. A higher gain screen is going to make the picture brighter, although not inherently better.

E **GRAY SCREENS** – Gray Screens are designed to improve black levels, which makes the Projector look like it has greater contrast between Blacks and Whites, making the picture quality seem better.

It's possible for a screen to be a Gray Screen, an ALR, and have High Gain. But it's important to understand they're not inherently the same thing, and each can be a stand alone screen.

I like to keep it simple. If you have a dedicated room, with no windows, and no ambient light, use a White Screen. As the screen gets bigger, say 150" or larger, you may consider a higher gain to help with brightness.

If you're in an open room, with Ambient light, consider an ALR screen and even a Gray Screen with ALR qualities.

Screens are a little bit like a balancing scale. It's difficult to have a perfectly balanced screen. A Gray screen increases black levels, but inherently reduces white levels. Similarly, ALR screens reject the Ambient light, but sacrifice black levels in the process.

The predominant feature of the screen, always requires sacrificing another screen related benefit. So keep it simple.

C **CHOOSING ASPECT RATIO** — Truth be told, there a many potential Aspect Ratios for Screens. But for the most part, you'll only need to be concerned with two. They are 16:9, and 2:35:1 (often referred to as 2:35).

TVs are formatted with an aspect ratio of 16:9. Movies come in all sizes. Some fit your TV perfectly, other Movies on the TV leave a black space above and below the actual picture. These movies have an aspect ratio of 2:35.

There's not a right or a wrong answer here. It's very personal, but here's a few tips.

1. You will always have black space: No matter what Aspect Ratio you choose for your screen, you're going to have black space above and below the image, or to the left and the right of the image. That's just the way it is.

2. Movies or TV: What do you want to watch in your theater most? If you're mostly going to watch Movies, then 2:35 will be the more enjoyable option. If you're planning to watch TV and live sporting events, you might go with 16:9.

3. Limited by width: If your screen wall is limited by width, you maximize the overall screen size with a 16:9 aspect ratio. That is to say, you get the biggest version of both 2:35 and 16:9 that you can possibly have on your wall.

4. Limited by height: If you're limited on height, you maximize the overall screen size with a 2:35 aspect ratio.

5. When in doubt – go 16:9. If you aren't sure, or have any doubt, use a 16:9 screen.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If you purchase a screen that has an aspect ratio of 2:35, you must also purchase a Projector that either uses an 'Anamorphic lens' (not available for 4K projectors), or a projector that has 'lens memory' (available for 4K projectors).

As a general rule, if you go 2:35, you're screen/projector budget will need to be higher.

SELECTING THE RIGHT PROJECTOR

Lets help you find the right projector?

Projector Specs – What they actually mean

Here's a few tips to help you navigate all the Projector Specs, or at least the most important ones.

a. **ANSI Lumens** – Lumens tell us how bright the projector is, but make sure the projector specs actually say 'ANSI' (American National Standard Institute). Otherwise, lumens are basically whatever the manufacturer want to say they are, and pretty much doesn't tell you anything at all.

b. **Color Brightness** – Better projectors will also list their color brightness. Not to be confused with Lumens. A projector can be bright, but have poor color. Color Brightness specifically tells us how bright and saturated the colors are going to be.

c. **Contrast** – Is a measure of the Projectors deepest, darkest black, contrasted against its brightest whites. In theory, the larger the number, the great the contrast. Contrast is widely considered the most important factor to a projectors Image quality. However, Contrast ratio by itself doesn't inherently mean the picture will be superior to another Projector.

d. **DLP, 3LCD, and LCos Projectors** – These are the three technologies Projectors use to project the image. We don't have time to go into great detail here, but as you would assume there's pros and cons to each technology.

   You'll find projectors with all 3 technologies deployed in most price points you're shopping. Epson uses 3LCD and Sony uses a proprietary form of LCos. We sell both lines in the $1,800-2,400 price point, and Clients have differing opinions about which is better.

   BenQ and Vivitek use DLP and both have projectors from $1,000-10,000 for home cinema.

   Sony and JVC both use LCos, and cover the gamut for Home Cinema Projectors. If you're able, I recommend trying to find a local retailer where you can see some projectors, and use that as your guide to selecting the right projector for you.

e. **4K or HD** – Should you get 4K or HD? Alright, so first things first. 4K is noticeably superior to HD. Clients tell me they looked at a 4K demo and couldn't tell the difference, and I honestly have to ask myself was it the demo, or the Client. 4K is undeniably superior.

   Now, does that mean you should get a 4K projector? Not necessarily. We still see a lot of Clients, that buy a $2,000-3,000 HD projector, and plan on upgrading to

4K later. That's certainly an approach to consider.

With Sony's new $5,000 4K projector, I can't imagine building myself a theater without at least using the Sony 4K Projector. I just have a strong preference to the viewing experience.

Companies like JVC, Epson and Wolf use a simulated 4K experience. We can't go into too much detail. There's a couple methods to this, many people refer to 'Pixel Shifting.'

Here's what I can say, in the price point the experience is really good. Most people wouldn't know the difference from a simulated 4K experience to a true 4K experience from a company like Sony.

Epson 6040 Projector for $4,000 puts out an AMAZING picture for the price, and uses a technology called E-shift to simulate the 4K.

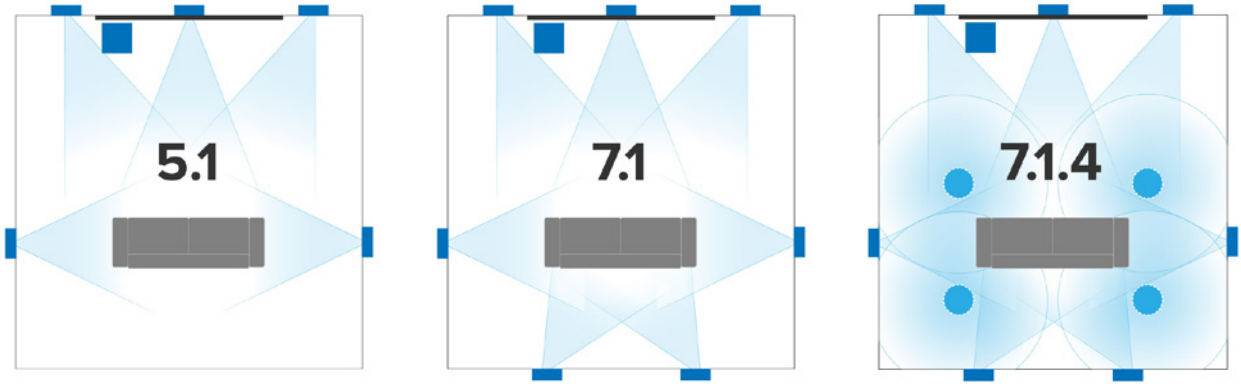
4K projectors have the ability to up-res HD content, but if you are going 4K you need to also consider upgrading your Surround Receiver, and Video Components so they're 4K compatible. You also want to make sure your HDMIs are all 4K Compatible.

WOLF CINEMA PROJECTOR

SURROUND SOUND

Alright. You have your room layed out. You have your screen and projector picked out. Time to figure out your Surround Sound.

Here's a quick review of the common Surround Configurations



5.1 In-Wall | 7.1 In-Wall | 7.1.4 In-Wall/In-Ceiling

Front Speakers – Front Speakers are best at ear level, which is why the Cinema uses Perforated screens, and places the speakers behind the screen. That being said, you can use floor standing speakers, or place the speakers outside the screen area, and you'll still have a great surround experience.

Surround Speakers – Surround Speakers should be at a 90degree angle from the King's chair. In the past the recommendation was to place them 1-2 feet higher than seated ear level. Today with the addition of Atmos technology, you're seeing the surrounds creep down to ear level.

Rear Speakers – THX recommends that rear speakers create a 60-degree angle from the Kings Chair, and 1-2 feet above seated ear level.

This is great if you can do it, but typically construction won't allow it to be this precise. A combination of doors, light fixtures, etc., and you'll probably have to get more creative with your placements.

In all cases – including your front speakers, if the room only allows you to use In-Ceil ing Speakers that's OK. Use In-Ceiling speakers. We actually have a Client who

did a full 7.2.4 Atmos setup, and all his speakers are in the ceiling.

Is it ideal? No.

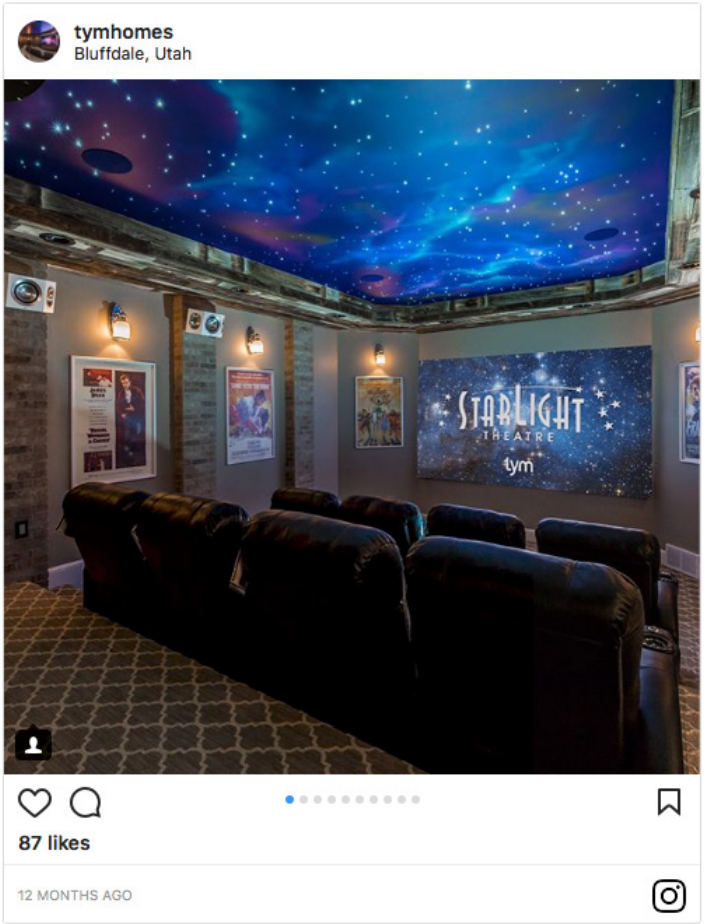
Does it sound phenomenal still?

Better believe it!

And the Client LOVES it!

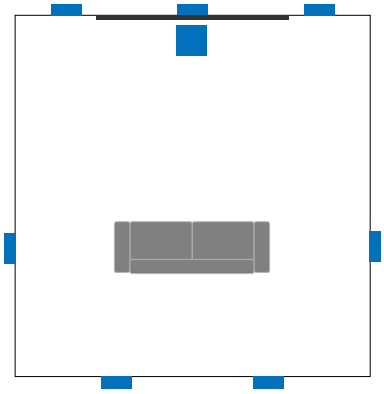
Atmos Speakers: Atmos speakers should be placed at a 45-degree angle from the Kings chair. Typically, we use four overhead Atmos Speakers, but you only need two. If you're room is smaller, and you only have room for a 5.1 surround, 2 Atmos speakers might be perfect.

Likewise, if you have a larger room that's longer from screen wall to projector, you might consider a 3rd pair of Atmos speakers. This year Denon released the first 7.2.6 Atmos Surround Receiver. I can't wait to hear a setup with 6 Atmos speakers!



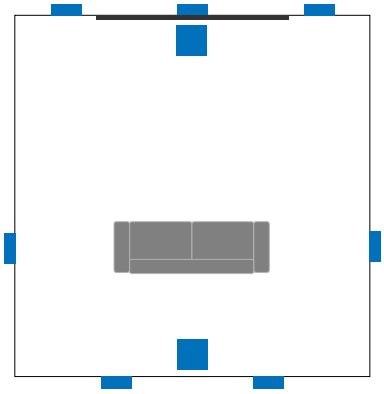
SUBWOOFERS

Subwoofers have dead spots. Which can make the base sound inconsistent throughout the room. Someone in the front row might feel like the sub is really turned up, but the person in the Kings Chair will feel like the Subwoofer is too low. Using multiples subs can even this effect out and optimize the listening experience.



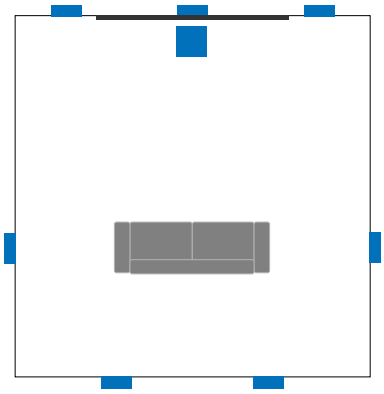
One Subwoofer

If you only have one subwoofer it's best to place it in the center of the screen wall, floor standing is best, but in-wall will work.



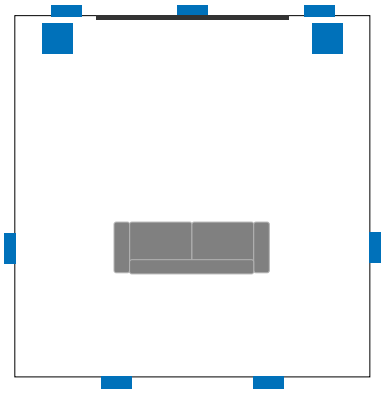
Two Subwoofers

If you have two subwoofers you want to place them across from each other on opposing walls. Front/Rear, or Side walls will work.



Four Subwoofers

You want to make a cross with the Subwoofers.



Typical Placement

Usually we see Subwoofers placed in the front corners of the Theater Room. This actually isn't the best location for the sub-woofer. But it keeps subwoofers out of the walkways, and is more esthetically pleasing. If you're going to do this, make sure to move the Subwoofers out 1-2' from the corner of the wall for maximum performance.

RECEIVERS

Surround sound systems need two things, a Processor and an Amplifier. When a Blu-ray Player, or a Satellite Receiver sends audio and video signals over HDMI, the signal has to be processed to determine how many channels of Audio need to play, the video resolution, and so on. This is the primary function of the Processor.

And then of course you need to use an Amplifier to power the speakers. Higher end installs will use something called 'Separates.' This means the surround system has a dedicated Processor that only manages the signals, and separate amplifiers to power the speakers. Traditionally you would have multiple Amplifiers powering all your speakers. If you have the budget, this will dramatically enhance the listening experience.

But usually when we see a Home Theater install between $10,000-25,000 the Clients are using Surround Receivers, where both the Processor and Amplifiers are built into one piece of hardware.

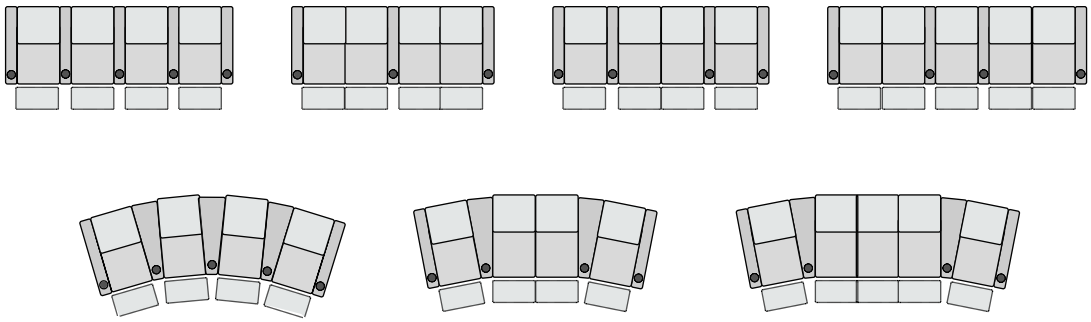
The Receivers are obviously more budget friendly than your Separates, but there's a case to be made for separates for sure.

ANTHEM AV RECEIVER AND AMPLIFIER SEPARATES

SEATING TIPS

Do you really need theater seats? YES! That doesn't mean they have to look like theater seats. You can buy theater seats that still look like a sectional, or a love seat, but you want the benefits of an actual Theater chair.

a. **Customize your layout** – You can design the seating anyway you like. Even within a row you can mix and match, and have a combination of single seats, and love seats, or even throw in a chaise seat at the end of the row.



b. **Leather Match** – If you're looking for leather, you'll want to understand leather match. This means that the areas of the seat you touch, the cushion, the top of the arm rest, the back rest, are all leather. But the rest of the seat is made with something like a vinyl that looks like leather.

c. **'All Leather'** – Some companies advertise an all leather chair. And while that may be true, you want to make sure it's all the same leather. Many companies will use a Top Grain leather on the areas you touch, and a split hide elsewhere on the chair. Overtime, these different leathers will 'Patina' differently, meaning the coloring leather gets as its used will look different, because they're actually different leathers.

d. **Pass on the Gimmicks** – seats have a lot of flashy gimmicks. If you really want them, by all means, but our experience is they rarely add to the experience. Stick with the accessories that will enhance your experience, cup holders, USB chargers, etc.

e. **Platform** – Platforms are tough, because most the time it is what it is. You have limited space in the room, and that's dictating the platform dimensions, but in a perfect world here's what we recommend.

    i. A minimum height of 12" between platforms, but 18" would be best.

    ii. You want a minimum of 7' for the depth of your platform, but 8-9' would be op timum. 7' will allow your seats to recline all the way, but if anyone wants to get up and leave, you'll have to put the chairs back up to starting position.

As well, we want to avoid the feat of the back row touching the heads of the fully reclined bottom row.

f. Powered Seats – Always wire for powered seats. Manual seats are cheaper, but you'll be so happy when you're watching a movie you can dial the recline in exactly where you want it rather than fighting the manual lever.

Wire for power in the riser of each platform, or across the back wall of the last row of chairs.

If you happen to be outfitting an existing room and don't have power, they do have bat tery packs for your seats.

g. Platforms Built In - If you have a situation where you can't build platforms, maybe the ceiling is too low, you can buy seats with platforms built in. When you sit down to watch the movie, you can actually press a button on the chair to raise the seats up so the back row can see comfortably over the heads of those on the front row.

h. Smart Chairs – Believe it or not chairs can be automated, and there's some really cool features.

If your kids throw a party and leave all the seats open, press one button on your phone, and all the seats will go back to their starting position.

If you have a perfect setting in your King's chair, save it, and press a button to take you back to that exact setting every time you watch a movie.

There's also some really cool safety features. If a child has its hand under the chair as it's closing, the chair will sense the hand and stop closing so fingers don't get picnched!

UNIVERSAL REMOTES

You want a universal Remote for your Theater. Make it easy for everyone who might be using the Theater to actually turn it on and off.

With one button you can turn the theater on, and turn it off.

You can even set scheduled scenes to automagically turn off the Theater when kids forget to turn off the projector and theater.

There's dozens of options for Universal Remotes. Companies like Harmony's Logitech remotes will be your budget friendly option. I prefer companies like URC, Control4, or Savant. Each has a simple one room remote solution. I find the experience is more consistent and reliable, and you have the ability to grow into other rooms of your home when you're ready.

Whatever you choose, get a Universal remote for your theater.

Control4 Remote

Savant Pro Remote

LIGHTING

- **Everything Dimmable** – In your theater you want all your lighting to be fully dimmable. A lot of dimmable lights actually only dim to 20-30%. If possible use lights and fixtures that dim all the way.

- **Not In Front Of The Projector** – I wish I could scream this out to all of the electricians who place cans between the projector and the screen - DON'T DO IT! But if you must, make sure the lights in front of the projector are on their own circuit so you can turn them off when the projector is running.

- **Step Lights** – I'm a strong believer in step lights. Just enough light that if someone has to get up to step out mid movie, they can see where they're going.

ACOUSTIC TREATMENTS & SOUND PROOFING

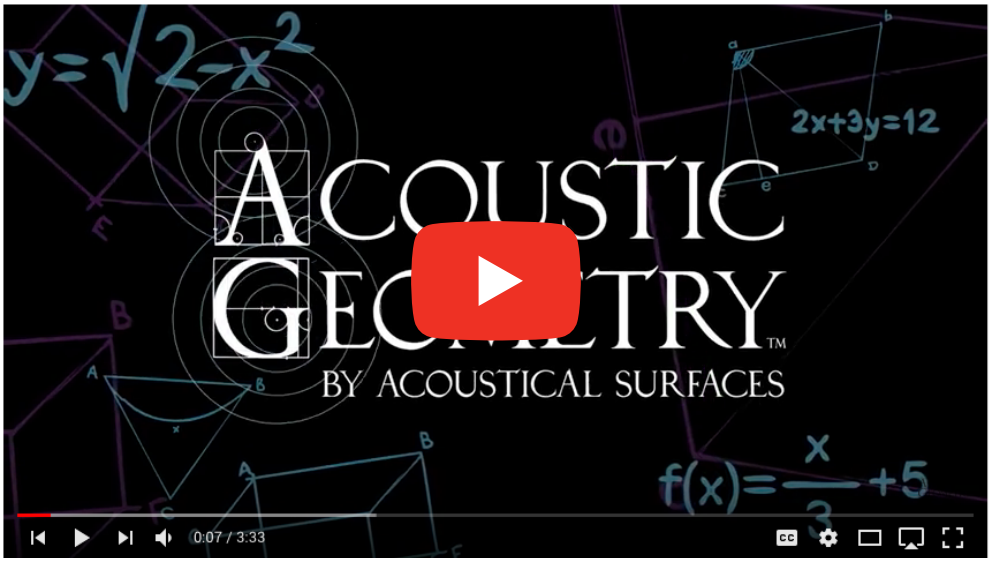
First, let's make sure we're on the same page about terms. Soundproofing means we're minimizing sound pollution from outside the room, or preventing sound from leaving the theater room.

Acoustic Treatments help us optimize the sound experience inside the theater.

Sound Proofing is a lot like weather proofing. You want to seal up the room so that sound can't leak in, or leak out. Think about the space under your door. That's going to let sound out, and in.

Acoustic treatments are about managing the sound waves inside the room. We want to minimize the echoes in the room, but leave enough that the room still has a natural sound to it.

We don't' have time to go into acoustic treatments here, but there's a great 5-part Video Series on YouTube from one of our favorite suppliers for Acoustic treatments below.



BONUS – MEDIA ROOMS

Bonus Section – if you don't have a dedicated Theater Room, but still want a fun Viewing room that's OK. It's amazing what you can do in a Media Room. In fact our last 3 theaters that won awards, including two that won awards from CES in Vegas, were open themed Theaters. The back wall of the Theaters were open to game rooms and bonus living areas.

Many of our Clients just prefer a Flat screen experience in one of the main living areas of the home. One Client, told us his family spends all their time watching Video on the Covered Deck. So his main Media Room is the covered Deck, and he LOVES it.

SILVER WINNER – BEST OUTDOOR SPACE
2016 HOME OF THE YEAR AWARDS
ELECTRONIC HOUSE, CE PRO MAGAZINES

With Media Rooms, it's all about creativity. You're better off breaking the 'Guidelines here.'

A Client came to us that had a bonus room on the 3rd floor of a Townhome. The Townhome had an incredible view of the mountains, but that's also where the sliding glass door was. So, there was no 'Screen wall.' The Clients were convinced they had to build the room to face away from the view.

We recommended they use a roll down screen in front of the Sliding Glass Doors, and place

their speakers in the ceiling. Yes, they sacrificed on their sound slightly, but they got the overall experience they really wanted, and they LOVE it.

THE SKY LOUNGE

Most of what you've already read about Theater Design applies here. Omit what won't work for your space, and work with the ones that will. Here's a few areas you'll likely see some variation.

a. **TV Selection** – You still want the TV to be at eye level. If the TV is over a Mantle, consider something like the Mantle Mount. This allows you to lower the TV when it's time for viewing. They even have automated ones you can use with a button.

   Yes, on 4K – Yes you should buy a 4K TV. I understand there's appeal in the budget friendly Vizio TVs, but if this if for your main Media experience, I recommend looking at Samsung or Sony. Their TVs are built specifically with this application in mind, and the viewing experience is noticeably superior.

   What's more? The TVs are optimized for Control and integration with Universal Re motes, and Smart Homes. Whereas your budget friendly TVs like Vizio are a pain to control.

b. **Roll Down Screen** – Consider a roll down projector screen. In fact, you can even have both a TV and a Roll Down Screen, and we see this a lot. For day time viewing and sports people use the flat screen, and when it's time for the movie they use the roll down screen. The screens can even recess into the ceiling.

   If you really want to have fun, you can even have the projector in a roll down mount. It recesses into the ceiling and stays out of site until you are ready for your movie.

c. **Surround** – In media rooms, we'll regularly see Soundbars, but don't think you still can't have a great Surround experience, and don't be afraid to push the limits here. They actually have some incredible sounding Soundbars.

DÉCOR CUSTOM WIDTH SOUNDBAR BY PARADIGM

They also have a variety of specialty speakers for living areas. KEF has a recessed speaker that folds down when it's movie time.

KEF Ci3-80QT MOTORIZED SPEAKERS

Many companies offer in-ceiling subwoofers, in-wall subwoofers, and under the couch subwoofers.

Most speaker manufacturers offer angled speakers so you get a directional sound for your speakers even though they're in the ceiling.

So don't cut yourself short here, you can still have an AMAZING surround experience.

TYM INSTALLATION

d. Seating – Just because it's a common living area, doesn't mean you can't use 'Theater Seats.' If you have the budget for more custom chairs, consider something like Cineak's Grammercy chairs. They look like designer living room furniture, but when it's time for the movie, they morph into incredible seating.

GRAMMERCY BY CINEAK

WIRELESS THEATERS

It's worth noting that if you have an existing space you want to convert into a Theater or Media room, that wasn't wired, you can do it wirelessly.

Retro-ing your space for wire, isn't as expensive or scary as people think, but if that's not an option, or you don't want to deal with the mess, then go wireless.

Wireless Surround has come a long way. If you don't believe us, come by our showroom and hear for yourself. I think you'll love what you hear.

PARADIGM PW WIRELESS SERIES

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