

MaxiGOBO

Projector



MAPPING

A STEP BY STEP GUIDE

www.maxiledlighting.com



Introduction

Mapped projections represent an advanced form of scenographic lighting, where images and visual content are carefully adapted and projected onto three-dimensional surfaces.

This technology allows for custom projections that respect the architectural elements of buildings.

Thanks to our extensive catalogue of gobos and our team of experienced designers, we can create personalized projections that seamlessly blend with the event's theme.

We use the latest mapping technologies to ensure millimetre precision in image projection.

Every detail of the design is rendered with sharpness and clarity.

Our solutions are designed to adapt to various spaces and surfaces, offering unparalleled flexibility in creating mapped projections in different settings.

Facade Study




Positioning the Projectors

⚠️ IMPORTANT ⚠️

- ***Once the position is established, it should not be altered.***
- ***It's advisable to avoid maximising the zoom in order to achieve a higher-definition image, possibly by employing an additional projector.***
- When possible, choose a position as perpendicular to the facade as possible.
- Identify which projector model is most suitable (always the same and always with the same optics!) and the quantity to use.
- Simulate the projection of grids with the same zoom to cover the entire area completely (see photo below).

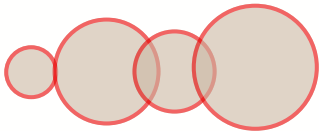



CORRECT SOLUTION:

- Equal zoom/optics = equal brightness 
- Perpendicular projector = less distortion
- Watch out for obstacles in front (see statue, lampposts)



INCORRECT SOLUTION:

- Different zoom = different brightness 
- Different zoom = unilluminated parts of the facade 
- Highly tilted projector = strong distortion
- Obstacles in front = black shadows projected

How to take the photos?

- Each projector has its own grid (Image 1).
- Use a tripod to capture sharp, high-resolution photos: it's essential that the lines and numbers are clearly visible (image 2).
- Take photos from the **projector's** and **observer's** points of view (image 3)
- Take individual photos by projector's points of view (image 4).
- Take individual and group photos by observer's point of view (image 5)

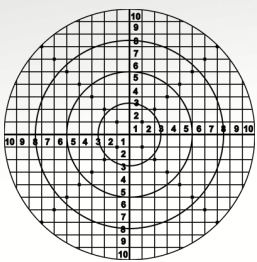


Image 1

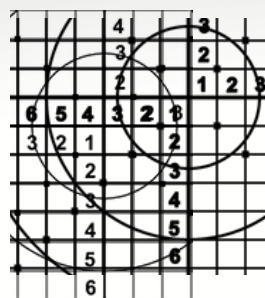


Image 2

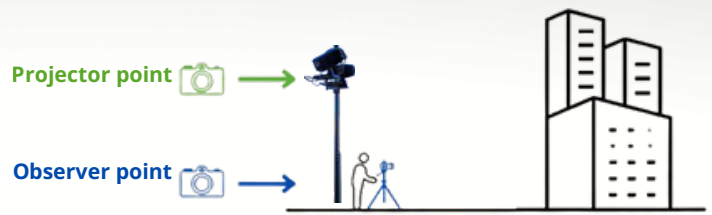


Image 3 - 4

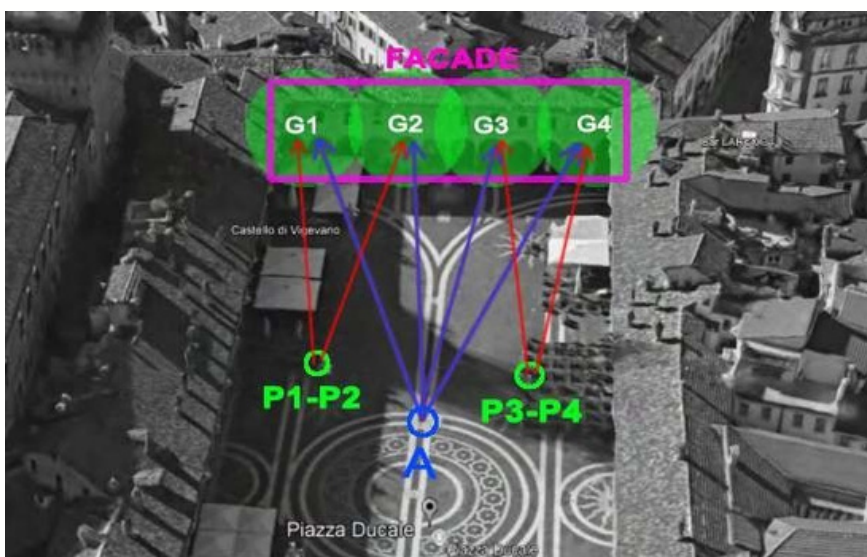


Image 5

LEGEND

G= Grids

P= Projectors

A= Observer

Projector point of view

Photos named (P1-P2-P3-P4) and corresponding Grids (G1-G2-G3-G4)

Photo1: P1_G1



Photo2: P2_G2

Photo3: P3_G3



Photo4: P4_G4



Non-linear facades

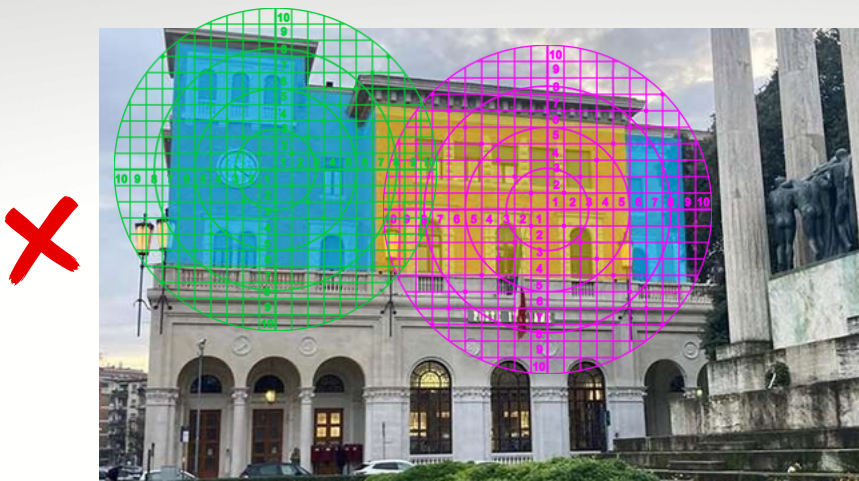
How to position the grids correctly?



Outline the area to be projected in red.



Use a different grid for each different depth.



Why not:

- two grids are not enough to cover the entire area;
- the yellow grid projects onto different depth;
- the zoom aperture is different.



Why not:

- the central grid is poorly positioned and does not cover the yellow block of the building;
- the red grid on the right is on two different levels.

Final results



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