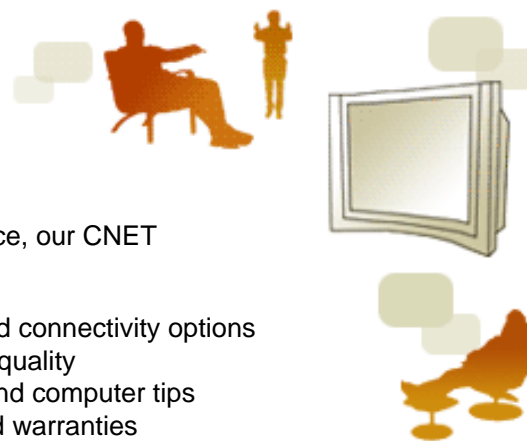




CNET EDITORS' **TV** BUYING GUIDE



Whether you want a new bedroom set or a massive home-theater centerpiece, our CNET editors' guide gives you the full picture on shopping for a new TV.




1. Your budget range
2. Size up your screen
3. HDTV basics
4. Wide-screen vs. 4:3
5. Key features and connectivity options
6. Judging picture quality
7. Video gaming and computer tips
8. Accessories and warranties

1 YOUR BUDGET RANGE

Pricing parameters

Televisions are expensive beasts, but they fall into a few distinct price categories. Here's a cheat sheet that'll help better align the set of your dreams with the reality of your bank account. Note that these prices reflect the latest street/online price as of this writing.

WHAT YOU'LL PAY		WHAT YOU'LL GET
Less than \$300		<p>Curved tubes: up to 27 inches Flat tubes: up to 20 inches LCD: handheld TVs</p>
\$300 to \$500		<p>Curved tubes: 27 or 32 inches Flat tubes: up to 27 inches LCD: up to 15 inches</p>
\$500 to \$750		<p>Curved tubes: 32 or 36 inches Flat tubes: 27 or 32 inches HDTV tubes: 27 inches LCD: up to 17 inches</p>
\$750 to \$1,000		<p>Curved tubes: 36 inches Flat tubes: 32 or (some) 36 inches HDTV tubes: up to 30 inches wide-screen Rear-projection: up to 51 inches LCD: up to 20 inches</p>

<p>\$1,000 to \$1,500</p>		<p>Flat tubes: 36 inches HDTV tubes: 32 or 36 inches, or 30- or 34-inch wide-screen Rear-projection: up to 61 inches LCD: up to 22 inches</p>
<p>\$1,500 to \$3,000</p>		<p>HDTV tubes: up to 40 inches Rear-projection: 61 inches or larger LCD: up to 30 inches</p>
<p>More than \$3,000</p>		<p>Plasma: up to 63 inches HDTV rear-projection: all sizes DLP, LCD, and LCoS LCD: 30 inches or larger</p>

2 SIZE UP YOUR SCREEN



The first thing you need to decide is how large a screen you want. Usually, the largest screens cost the most, but regardless, the TV should deliver the right-size picture for where you'll sit relative to the screen. Sitting closer to a smaller TV means you won't have to spend as much on a big screen. But if you sit too close, the picture will look poor.

Regular TV-viewing distances

Most viewers feel comfortable sitting away from the set at a distance that's between three and six times the width of the screen. The following chart can give you a rough estimate of the minimum and maximum viewing distances for regular 4:3 televisions.

4:3 TV diagonal screen size	Min. viewing distance (in feet)	Max. viewing distance (in feet)
13	2.6	5.2
19	3.8	7.6
20	4	8
24	4.8	9.6
27	5.4	10.8
32	6.4	12.8
36	7.2	14.8
40	8	16

Wide-screen TV-viewing distances

You'll notice that we said *regular* televisions. Wide-screen televisions showing high-resolution DVD and HDTV look better than regular sets, allowing you to sit closer and experience a more immersive, theaterlike picture.

With wide-screen sets showing DVD or HDTV, you can sit as close as 1.5 times the screen's diagonal measurement and not notice any loss in quality, while sitting farther away than three times the screen size means you're likely to miss out on the immersive feel. Here's a rundown of minimum and maximum recommended viewing distances for wide-screen sets.

16:9 TV diagonal screen size	Min. viewing distance (in feet)	Max. viewing distance (in feet)
26	3.3	6.5
30	3.8	7.6
34	4.3	8.5
42	5.3	10.5
47	5.9	11.8
50	6.3	12.5
55	6.9	12.8
60	7.5	15
65	8.1	15

Size and your room

Generally, 24-inch and smaller sets are great for bedrooms or guest rooms but too small for the main living room. Sets with bigger screens are large enough for the whole family to enjoy and will probably be too much for most small bedrooms. Remember that tube TVs are also fairly deep and get bulkier as the screen size increases. You'll want to pick out a deep-enough spot for the TV so that it doesn't protrude awkwardly into the room.

If you're mounting the set inside an entertainment center, be sure it fits in every dimension; also, leave an inch or two on all sides so that the TV has enough ventilation. If you're getting a bigger set, you may want to consider a dedicated stand; many TV makers sell matching stands that increase the aesthetic appeal of their hefty boxes.

Screen sizes and display types

Most tube televisions have screens that measure 13, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 32, or 36 inches diagonally. Sony does make a 40-inch tube, but after that, TVs switch from standard tubes to rear-projection or plasma models. These different TV types have their own strengths and drawbacks, which we detail in "CNET's quick guide to TV types."

3 HDTV BASICS



Since the first HDTVs appeared in 1998, high-definition television has been on the mind of every TV buyer. The big question is whether now is the time to pay a few hundred to a few thousand dollars more and take the plunge on an HDTV set. We can't answer that question for you, but we can provide some basic information that may help you decide.

Analog, digital, and HDTV

Analog: An analog TV cannot display progressive-scan DVD or HDTV; it can show only standard-definition programs such as those found on regular TV, cable, or satellite--including digital cable and DirecTV or Dish Network.

Digital: A digital television, sometimes called a DTV, can also display progressive-scan DVD and almost always HDTV.

HDTV: High-definition televisions, or HDTVs, can display standard TV, progressive-scan DVD, and HDTV signals.

EDTV: This stands for Enhanced-Definition TV, and usually it describes a television that can display HDTV signals but doesn't have enough resolution to really do them justice. Most often it applies to plasma TVs and denotes 852x480 pixels (see below).

HDTV tuners



Zenith's HDR230 is an HDTV tuner with a built-in hard drive recorder.

Very few HDTVs actually come with a built-in tuner that can receive high-definition programs. Those that do are called *integrated HDTVs*, and those that don't are sometimes called *HDTV ready* or *HDTV compatible*; mostly they're all lumped together under the name HDTV. If you buy an HDTV-ready set, you'll also need to buy a separate tuner--for satellite, cable, or over-the-air reception--to watch high-definition programming. External HDTV tuners currently cost at least \$600, although some cable operators are offering HDTV-capable tuners free of charge.

HDTV resolutions

Resolution, or picture detail, is the main reason why HDTV programs look so good. The standard-definition programming most of us watch today has at most 480 visible lines of detail, whereas HDTV has as many as 1,080. HDTV looks sharper and clearer than regular TV by a wide margin, especially on big-screen televisions. It actually comes in two different resolutions, called 1080i and 720p. One is not necessarily better than the other; 1080i has more lines and pixels, but 720p is a progressive-scan format that should deliver a smoother image that stays sharper during motion (for more on progressive scanning, see our primer). Check out our comparison chart to see how HDTV stacks up against standard TV and progressive-scan DVD.

Name	Resolution	HDTV?	Wide-screen?	Progressive-scan?
1080i	1,920x1,080	Y	Y	N
720p	1,280x720	Y	Y	Y
Wide-screen 480p (DVD, EDTV)	852x480	N	Y	Y
Regular TV	Up to 480 lines	N	N	N

Videophiles are quick to point out that not every HDTV can actually display all the resolution of an HDTV program. That's true; all but the most expensive sets with 9-inch CRTs and LCoS engines are incapable of resolving every detail of 1080i material. Plasma, LCD, LCoS and DLP TVs have a fixed number of pixels, known as *native resolution*, and the higher that number, the more detail you'll see. Naturally, higher-resolution fixed-pixel displays cost more money. At the end of the day, however, even the staunchest video critics will admit that a high-definition picture on any HDTV looks far superior to regular TV.

Regular TV and DVD on an HDTV

Regular TV on an HDTV: Aside from being able to display high-resolution HDTV shows and movies, a high-definition set can also make regular TV look a little better. Almost every HDTV has a processor that takes the regular TV image and converts it to progressive-scan for a more stable image. This conversion won't work miracles, however, and many HDTV buyers are disappointed by how regular television looks on their new sets. That's because the big screen exaggerates the flaws in standard TV programs. No matter how nice a TV you buy, there isn't much you can do to make regular TV, including digital cable or satellite, look better.

DVD on an HDTV: Since most people don't buy HDTV tuners and converted TV doesn't really leverage the full potential of a new high-def television, you may wonder why people buy HDTVs today at all. Most of them will probably tell you it's because of DVD. HDTVs can make DVD, a very high-quality source, look spectacular. Progressive-scan DVD players have their own internal processors that are generally superior to the ones inside most digital sets. Mating a prog-scan DVD with an HDTV will give you the best picture you can get outside of HDTV itself.

Your HDTV tomorrow

If you buy an HDTV today, you can be fairly certain it won't become obsolete anytime in the next few years. There is a possibility, however, that Hollywood studios will enforce some sort of copy protection on analog HDTV connections; a move is underway to "plug the analog hole." Your safest bet is to get an HDTV with a DVI/HDCP or HDMI connection (see Inputs and outputs). They're the most future-ready HDTV connectors currently available.



4 WIDE-SCREEN VS. 4:3

Television screens today come in two shapes. The most familiar one is called 4:3, which represents four inches of width for every three inches of height. You can also buy wide-screen, or 16:9, televisions, which take the same shape as many movies. Wide-screen sets cost more per square inch of screen than standard TVs, and most people watch more regular TV than DVDs and movies, so 4:3 sets are the overwhelmingly popular choice.

But if you have \$1,000 or more budgeted toward your next TV, you should seriously consider going wide. With huge numbers of anamorphic (enhanced for wide-screen) DVDs and the appearance of more wide-screen TV and HDTV shows, there's plenty of wide-screen content out there, and even more will appear in the future.

Black bars and unused screen

Many people choosing between 16:9 and 4:3 TVs wonder how much picture they'll be missing when viewing differently shaped programs. DVD and other wide-screen video shown on a standard TV have black bars, known as *letterbox bars*, above and below the wide-screen image. Conversely, regular programs shown on a wide-screen TV have *windowbox bars* on either side of the picture.

Wide-screen TVs and 4:3 programs

All wide-screen TVs have ways to stretch, crop, or zoom the regular 4:3 image so that it fills the screen. These methods distort the image somewhat, but many wide-screen TV owners prefer looking at slightly stretched people rather than windowbox bars. Here's a quick rundown of the different names for selectable aspect-ratio modes found on 16:9 sets:



Normal or 4:3: Places windowbox bars on either side of the 4:3 screen.



Zoom or Enlarge: Magnifies the entire image, eliminating the windowbox bars but cropping the top and bottom of the image. Often, more than one level of zoom is provided.



Wide or Full: Used for native 16:9 content such as that found on DVDs. With 4:3 content, such as regular TV, it stretches the image horizontally, making people look shorter and fatter.



Panorama, TheaterWide, or Natural: TV makers have many names for modes that compromise between stretching and zooming to fill the screen. Some stretch the sides of the image more than the middle, so people in the center of the screen look correct. Some crop a little so that they don't have to stretch as much.

5 KEY FEATURES AND CONNECTIVITY OPTIONS



Convenience features, inputs, and even the sound system are all factors to consider in your next TV purchase. Many TV makers differentiate their baseline models from step-up versions by including all kinds of add-ons, so check our list to help determine whether that "loaded" set you're considering really is loaded--with the features that matter.

Picture-in-picture (PIP)



What it is: Found primarily on more-expensive televisions, PIP lets you watch a second program in a little window. More-elaborate versions can resize the window, move it around the screen, create still or multiple still images, or simply divide the screen into two same-size pictures--often called picture-outside-picture (POP).

What it isn't: PIP has a dirty little secret, though: if you use an external tuner such as a cable box or a satellite receiver, you can watch only one program at once. If some of your channels are unscrambled, you can watch those on the second window, and you can usually watch other sources such as VHS or DVD on it, as well. But even with two-tuner PIP, a single cable/satellite box will prevent you from watching two live scrambled channels simultaneously.

Universal remote



What it is: Plenty of TVs now come with universal remotes that can control other A/V gear. Usually, they work with a cable or satellite box, and many can also command DVD players, VCRs, or even A/V receivers. If you like watching movies in the dark, you should look for a remote with backlit or glowing buttons.

What it isn't: Not every universal remote can control everything. Some, known as *unibrand remotes*, can control only the same brand of equipment as the TV itself. Most are preprogrammed with a set list of codes, and if the codes don't match your older or off-brand gear, then you're out of luck. A few are learning models that can accept the IR codes from your other remotes and, thus, control any kind of gear.

TV sound

What it is: Almost every TV sold today has MTS stereo reception and stereo speakers, which provide much better sound than a single mono speaker. When TV makers list readings of 5 watts per channel or higher, it means the set has a respectable audio system for a TV. Some sets with simulated surround provide a semblance of the effect of rear speakers.

What it isn't: No TV can compete with a dedicated audio system, so even if your set has lots of watts and simulated surround sound, you should consider a home-theater audio system for maximum impact. If you have such a system, the TV's sound becomes a moot point.

Tuner extras

What it is: Channel-surfing modes, favorite-channel lists, and other features that rely on your TV's built-in tuner can make switching channels a lot more efficient--as long as you use that tuner.

What it isn't: The problem is, many people use external tuners such as a cable or satellite box to change channels. If you're one of those people, tuner extras are all but useless to you.

Inputs and outputs

Perhaps the single most confusing item on a TV spec sheet is the forest of inputs and outputs used to hook up the set to other equipment. The following trail of breadcrumbs, arranged in order of video quality, should help put you on the right connectivity path.

Jack	Cable	Name	Typical use	Level of video quality
		RF a.k.a. radio frequency; antenna; cable; screw type; F-pin	Antennae, VCRs, cable and satellite boxes	Lowest
		Composite video a.k.a. yellow video; video; A/V (when combined with audio jacks)	Cable and satellite boxes, VCRs, DVD players, game consoles	Low
		S-Video a.k.a. DIN 4	Cable and satellite boxes, S-VHS VCRs, DVD players, game consoles	Medium
		Interlaced component a.k.a. component; Y, Pb, Pr; 480i	Standard DVD players	High
		Progressive component a.k.a. component; Y, Cb, Cr; 480p	Progressive-scan DVD players, 480p digital television (EDTV)	Very high
		Broadband component a.k.a. component; Y, Cb, Cr; wideband component; 1080i; HDTV	Regular and progressive-scan DVD players, HDTV receivers	Very high
		RGB Connections can also be made through RCA or BNC-type connectors, and adapters are available between all of them a.k.a. VGA; 15-pin D-sub; RGB-HV	Computers, some HDTV receivers, video processors and projectors	Very high
		FireWire a.k.a. IEEE 1394; iLink	HDTV receivers, D-VHS VCRs	Highest (digital)
		DVI-D with HDCP a.k.a. DVI-D; Digital Visual Interface; High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection	HDTV receivers and DVD players	Highest (digital)
		HDMI a.k.a. High-Definition Multimedia Interface	HDTV receivers	Highest (digital)

A quick note about switching: If you have multiple sources going into your TV, an A/V receiver with switching capabilities can really ease the hassle. The most-convenient option is to leave your TV set to one input and have the receiver switch all other sources into that input. Unfortunately, most receivers can't convert from, say, composite to component video. Many receivers have regular component-video switching, though, which is a great feature if you have both a DVD player and an HDTV receiver.



6 JUDGING PICTURE QUALITY

The most difficult thing to judge when shopping for a TV is how good the picture looks. *Good* is a subjective term, so relying on the judgment of reviewers (such as CNET) may not get you exactly what you want. Then again, many reviewers scoff at the kinds of pictures that impress TV shoppers in the store. In this section, we'll offer some tips on become a more discerning viewer and what separates good pictures from the rest.

The wall of tubes

Most electronics stores show their televisions on a big wall, fed by the same video signal split a hundred times. Although bright lights, suspect salespeople, and a lack of remote controls will probably make any picture-quality judgment difficult, here are a few things to look for on the wall.

- **Don't fall for brightness.** Almost every television on the sales floor is set to the brightest picture settings, so try to get the salesperson to reduce the controls of the TVs you're comparing. You want the pictures--not necessarily the controls--to be roughly equal in brightness, contrast, and color.
- **Go out of the light.** Few living rooms are as well lit as the sales floor, so see if the salesperson can reduce the amount of light shining on the picture. If nothing else, try to shade the screen if light is shining directly on it.

- **BYO DVD.** If you have a DVD that you're familiar with, see if you can use it instead of the TV signal that's normally shown. DVD provides the best picture a normal TV can possibly display, so it makes for an ideal reference from which to judge.



- **Try all the picture modes.** Many sets come with numerous picture presets, such as Movie and Sports, that radically affect how the image appears. After you peruse the manually adjusted pictures, try the different presets and modes to see which ones look best.

Features that enhance picture quality

Normal analog TVs, as opposed to digital TVs, have just a few factors that affect picture quality. Look for these features or characteristics and disregard other features that sound good on the surface but in reality are just marketing ploys. Naturally, there are other important factors we can't cover here, but this should get you started.

- **Comb filter.** If a television does not have a comb filter, its resolution will be limited to about half the full potential of DVD. Most sets with comb filters can provide all of the resolution of DVD. The types of comb filters you'll see advertised, in order of lower to higher quality, include two-line, three-line, digital, and 3D YC varieties. They provide incremental improvements in performance, especially in reducing rainbows that can appear in fine detail, such as a talking head's suit coat. Comb filters affect only composite-video or RF connections (see Inputs and outputs).

- **Color-temperature settings.** Many televisions have presets for color temperature, which is basically the color of gray. A neutral gray is ideal, but most TVs have an extremely blue gray to make the picture brighter in the store. TVs with color-temperature presets allow you to choose the color of gray; generally, you'll want the reddest or lowest setting available.



- **Color decoder.** Most TVs' color decoders are set to be too red to counteract the blue color temperature described above. TV makers don't advertise accurate color decoders, so you'll have to judge for yourself or trust a reviewer. In the store, look for pale skin tones that don't appear too flushed and reds that don't bleed into other colors or otherwise seem more intense than the rest of the palette.

- **Geometry and convergence.** Most TVs get bumped around in shipping, so it pays to check convergence before you take yours home--or at least before the warranty expires. Look toward the edges of the screen, preferably with graphics or other straight lines (CNN's crawling ticker works great), and see if the lines are actually straight. To check convergence, look at the corners with white material, preferably lines again, and see if faint halos of color surround the white.

Calibration



You'll often see CNET reviews mention calibration or the ISF. When they review high-end televisions, our reviewers access a service menu using codes that aren't available to the average consumer, and they use that menu--along with specialized equipment such as color analyzers--to calibrate the TV for optimal display of video according to NTSC standards. The Imaging Science Foundation, or ISF, has a program that trains professionals to calibrate televisions, and for a few hundred dollars, you can retain an ISF professional to adjust your TV.

Alternatively, you can use a calibration DVD to help you adjust the television. These discs, such as Ovation Software's *Avia*, Joe Kane's *Video Essentials*, and Sound & Vision's *Home Theater Tune-Up*, show you how to

optimize your set within the limits of the standard user-accessible menus.

For more, check out "CNET's quick guide to TV calibration."

7 VIDEO GAMING AND COMPUTER TIPS



DVDs aren't the only non-TV content that's likely to be shown on the tube. Here are a few other pointers on what to look for in a television that'll do multimedia duty.

Game consoles

The sweet graphics of the Xbox, the PlayStation, and the GameCube can take full advantage of high-end televisions, but even inexpensive sets do best with a few added features in the mix.

- **Front-panel inputs.** A set of A/V inputs on the front or side panel of a TV makes hooking up and disconnecting a game console--or a camcorder--much easier.
- **Picture preset.** Many TVs come with picture presets that affect the contrast, brightness, and other controls. Some presets crank those values sky-high to provide a more intense picture. If you like that bright image, check out sets with Game, Vivid, or Sports presets.
- **S-Video inputs.** Console graphics look best through better connections, so you should at least hook up your game system via an S-Video connection instead of the standard composite-video cable that ships with the system.

- **Component-video inputs.** For the ultimate in gaming video quality, step up to a TV with component-video inputs. Whichever route you choose--S-Video or component--you'll have to buy a special adapter and cables that run between \$10 and \$60. Some of these adapters also include connections for digital sound, but you'll need a home-theater system or a surround-sound setup with an optical digital connection and support for Dolby Digital sound to take advantage of the superior sonics.



- **Burn-in.** Some high-end TVs, namely plasma and CRT-based rear-projection sets, can become permanently scarred by very bright, stationary images that remain on the screen for a long time; think of a paused game or that constant score/life-bar/ammo-count graphic. If you tend to play for hours on end and prefer a bright game image (contrast set to 50 percent or higher), avoid these types of televisions.

Computers



Today's televisions have plenty of connections and capabilities, but in general, they make poor computer monitors. If you want to use your TV as a big monitor--to play games, for example--here are a few tips:

- **Get S-Video at least.** S-Video inputs will improve the look of the desktop on a TV, although it still won't look nearly as good as your standard monitor.
- **640x480 is the max.** You won't get a higher resolution than 640x480 with the majority of televisions. The exceptions are high-end DLP and LCD-based rear-projection TVs and plasma monitors.
- **VGA input = computer-friendly.** Speaking of high-end TVs, if you're serious about using your set as a big monitor for standard software, look for a VGA-style RGB input, just like the kind your computer monitor uses (see Inputs and outputs for more).



8 ACCESSORIES AND WARRANTIES

With any large purchase, the urge to accessorize can be overwhelming. Here are a few add-ons to consider, as well as some words on warranty and shipping concerns.

Accessories

- **Cable requirements.** In the store, you'll probably hear a salesperson tell you to get extra cables. Expensive cables will deliver an incremental boost in video performance, especially in reducing interference, but most viewers can't tell the difference. If your TV has component-video connections, however, you may want to consider specialized, relatively nice cables instead of standard RCA interconnects. Since component video provides the best picture quality among analog connections, it benefits the most from better cables.
- **Surge protector.** We definitely recommend shielding your TV investment with some sort of surge protector. Don't believe the hype that a better protector will somehow improve video quality, but do choose a model with coaxial inputs and outputs for your cable or antenna.



- **Furniture.** Many TV makers produce matching stands for their larger TVs. If you like their style, they usually make setting up the TV a lot simpler. That's because you won't have to worry about your stand being able to support the TV or being the right height for comfortable viewing from the couch.
- **Other room treatments.** Watching TV in broad daylight will result in a washed-out picture. We recommend that any viewing room be equipped with curtains or other window treatments that can block out some light during the day and that the TV screen face away from the window. Try to keep room lighting from reflecting onto the screen. A low-wattage light placed behind the TV in an otherwise dark room can make an ideal viewing environment.

Extended warranties

The final question you'll be asked when buying a TV at a brick-and-mortar retailer is generally, "Would you like an extended warranty with that?" Most savvy electronics shoppers will answer with a knee-jerk no. We generally agree; an extended warranty is often an expensive form of insurance that doesn't cover everything. It makes sense only if you have particularly rambunctious kids that could break your new, expensive TV; even then, you should read the terms very carefully to make sure they cover the risks in your situation.

Manufacturer warranties

The standard warranty covers parts for one year and labor for 90 days. Some manufacturer warranties have separate time frames for the picture element--such as the tube, which is often covered for two years--and the rest of the TV. High-end TVs, especially plasmas, often have a one-year labor warranty. Some manufacturers also offer in-home service on more expensive and larger models that are difficult to ship.

Buying online

An increasing number of TV makers are cracking down on "unauthorized" retailers of their sets, especially online, and some will not honor warranties on products purchased from such dealers. See the Web site of your set's manufacturer before you purchase a TV online for its policy on unauthorized retailers.

If you decide to buy your TV online, be prepared for a significant shipping fee. You should also consider how to get it through the door and set up in your room or on a stand; big TVs often require more than one strong person to lift them. Some online and many brick-and-mortar dealers will move the TV into your house and even set it up for you, but it usually costs extra.

+ CNET EDITORS' TV PICKS



Because CNET reviews every TV you should know about, our top picks change frequently. Come back to <http://tv.buyingguides.com> for updates.

TOP TVS UNDER:

\$500

- ▶ Sony KV-24FV300
- ▶ Sony KV-27FS100

\$750

- ▶ Samsung TXM3098WHF
- ▶ Toshiba 32AF42

\$1,000

- ▶ Samsung TXM3298HF
- ▶ Sharp Aquos LC-20B2U

\$1,500

- ▶ Toshiba 46H83
- ▶ Sony KP-46WT500
- ▶ Sony KV-32HS510

\$3,000 OR MORE

- ▶ Samsung HLN617W
- ▶ Fujitsu P50XHA10US
- ▶ Panasonic TH-42PA20U

TOP TVS BY SCREEN SIZE:

24-INCH TVS

- ▶ Sony KV-24FV300
- ▶ Toshiba 24AF42

27-INCH TVS

- ▶ Sony KV-27FS100
- ▶ Sony KV-27FS200
- ▶ Toshiba 27AF42

32-INCH TVS

- ▶ Sony KV-32HS510
- ▶ Samsung TXM3298HF
- ▶ Toshiba 32AF42

36-INCH TVS

- ▶ Sony KV-36FV300
- ▶ Sony KV-36XBR800
- ▶ Panasonic CT-36SX12

42-INCH TVS

- ▶ Panasonic TH-42PA20U
- ▶ Mitsubishi WT-42311
- ▶ Toshiba 42HDX82

50-INCH AND LARGER TVS

- ▶ Fujitsu P50XHA10US
- ▶ Mitsubishi WS-55711
- ▶ Hitachi 57S500

TOP TVS BY TYPE:**DIRECT-VIEW HDTVS**

- ▶ Sony KV-34XBR910
- ▶ Sony KV-32HS510
- ▶ Sony KV-40XBR800
- ▶ Toshiba 34HDX82

REAR-PROJECTION HDTVS

- ▶ Sony KP-46WT500
- ▶ Hitachi 57S500
- ▶ Mitsubishi WS-55711
- ▶ Samsung HLN617W
- ▶ Toshiba 46H83

PLASMA MONITORS

- ▶ Panasonic TH-42PA20U
- ▶ Fujitsu P50XHA10US
- ▶ Hitachi 42HDT50
- ▶ Gateway 42-inch HD plasma
- ▶ Sampo PME-42X6

4:3 TVS

- ▶ Sony KV-27FS100
- ▶ Sony KV-24FV300
- ▶ Sony KV-36FV300
- ▶ Sony KV-32HS510
- ▶ Toshiba 32AF42
- ▶ Sony KV-40XBR800
- ▶ Toshiba 27AF42
- ▶ Samsung TXM3298HF
- ▶ Panasonic CT-27SX12
- ▶ Toshiba 24AF42

WIDESCREEN TVS

- ▶ Sony KV-34XBR910
- ▶ Toshiba 34HDX82
- ▶ Samsung TXM3098WHF
- ▶ Sony KP-46WT500
- ▶ Hitachi 57S500
- ▶ Mitsubishi WS-55711
- ▶ Samsung HLN467W
- ▶ Samsung HLN617W
- ▶ Toshiba 46H83
- ▶ Fujitsu P50XHA10US

TOP TVS BY FEATURES:**HDTVS WITH DVI INPUTS**

- ▶ Samsung HLN467W
- ▶ Sony KV-34XBR910
- ▶ Sony KV-32HS510
- ▶ Fujitsu P50XHA10US
- ▶ Hitachi 57S500

HDTVS WITH RGB INPUTS

- ▶ Mitsubishi WS-55711
- ▶ Fujitsu P50XHA10US
- ▶ Samsung HLN617W
- ▶ Hitachi 42HDT50
- ▶ Pioneer Elite PRO-1000HD