

VI. Survey of controls and sockets

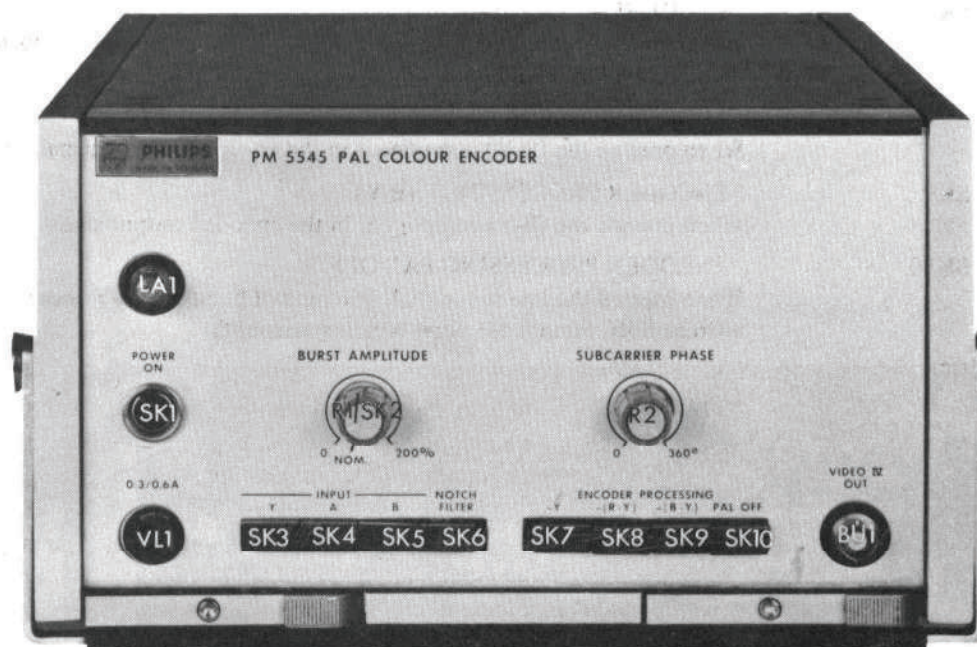


Fig. VI-1. Front of the instrument

A. Front of the instrument

LA1	Pilot lamp; lights up when the instrument is switched on.
SK1	"POWER ON" Mains switch; the instrument is switched on if the lever of the switch is placed upwards.
R1/SK2	"BURST AMPLITUDE" Control for the amplitude of the burst signal. When turning fully counter clockwise (position "NOM.") SK2 is switched and the burst has its nominal value.
R2	"SUBCARRIER PHASE" Control to introduce a phase difference between the applied external subcarrier signal and the modulation phase of the chrominance signal in the encoded output signal.
SK3	"INPUT Y" Push-button controlling the Y-input of INPUT A (looped-through sockets BU2, BU3). Should be pressed together with push-button SK4 "INPUT A", when a Y-R-G-B signal should be encoded.
SK4	"INPUT A" Push-button controlling input A (looped-through input sockets BU7, BU8 (R), BU12, BU13 (G) and BU17, BU18 (B)). When pressed the applied R-G-B-signal is encoded. When a Y-R-G-B-signal should be encoded push-button SK3 "INPUT Y" should also be pressed.

SK5	<p>”INPUT B” Push-button controlling input B (75 Ω sockets BU4 (Y), BU9 (R-Y) and BU14 (B-Y). When pressed the applied Y, R-Y and B-Y signal is encoded.</p>
SK6	<p>”NOTCH FILTER” When pressed a notch filter (4.43 MHz) is inserted in the Y-channel.</p>
SK7	<p>”ENCODER PROCESSING –Y” When pressed the Y component in the encoded output signal is replaced by a 50 % luminance level.*</p>
SK8	<p>”ENCODER PROCESSING –(R-Y)” When pressed the (R-Y) component in the encoded output signal is suppressed.</p>
SK9	<p>”ENCODER PROCESSING –(B-Y)” When pressed the (B-Y) component in the encoded output signal is suppressed.</p>
SK10	<p>”ENCODER PROCESSING PAL OFF” When pressed the line sequential switching of burst and R-Y component is switched off. (amplitude burst remains constant).</p>
BU1	<p>”VIDEO IV OUT” Output socket for the encoded video signal.</p>
VL1	<p>Safety fuse: 230 V - 300 mA, delayed action type. 115 V - 600 mA, delayed action type.</p>

* The field blanking of the artificial 50 % luminance signal is not according to the TV standard.

B. Rear of the instrument

BU2, BU3	<p>”Y” Looped-through input sockets for the luminance signal of input Y.</p>
BU4	<p>”Y” 75 Ω terminated input socket for the luminance signal of input B.</p>
BU5, BU10	<p>”BURST KEY” Looped-through input sockets for the burst keying pulses.</p>
BU6, BU11	<p>”SYNC.” Looped-through input sockets for the sync. signal.</p>
BU7, BU8	<p>”R” Looped-through input sockets for the red signal of input A.</p>
BU9	<p>”R-Y” 75 Ω terminated input socket for the (R-Y) signal of input B.</p>
BU12, BU13	<p>”G” Looped-through sockets for the green signal of input A.</p>
BU14	<p>”B-Y” 75 Ω terminated input socket for the (B-Y) signal of input B.</p>
BU15	<p>”VIDEO III OUT” Output socket for the encoded video signal.</p>
BU16, BU21	<p>”SUBCARRIER” Looped-through input sockets for the subcarrier signal.</p>

BU17, BU18	"B" Looped-through input sockets for the blue signal of input A.
BU19	"VIDEO I OUT" Output socket for the encoded video signal.
BU20	"VIDEO II OUT" Output socket for the encoded video signal.
BU22	" \perp " Earthing socket for connected to the electrical circuit.
BU23	" \oplus " Earthing socket for connected to the metal cabinet.
BU24	Mains socket.

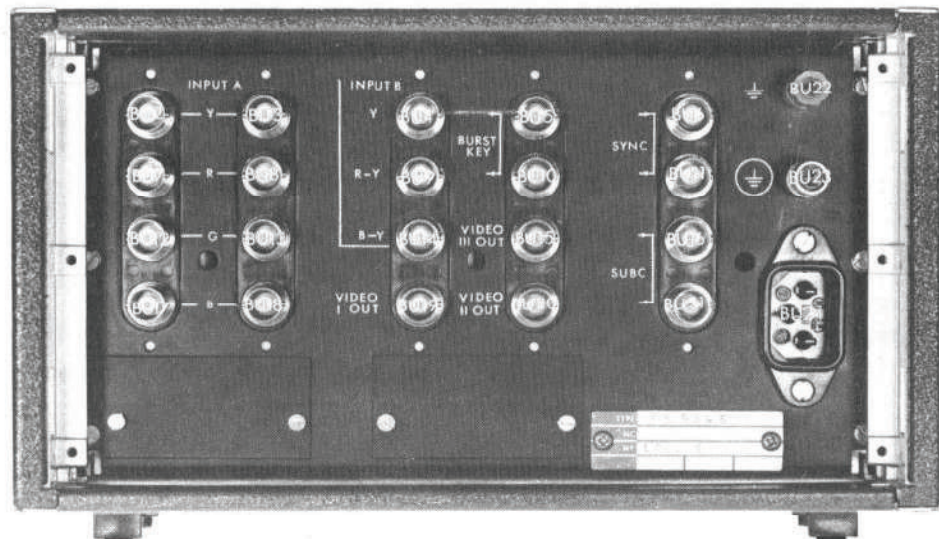


Fig. VI-2. Rear of the instrument