

TROUBLE SHOOTING – THINGS TO CHECK.

If you fail to get a picture on your monitor, it is likely to be one of the following causes:

1. No power getting to the camera.
2. Incorrect connection of cables and connector.
3. Monitor/TV not set up correctly. I.e, not on the AV channel on a domestic TV/VCR.
4. Camera and/or lens not functioning or set up correctly.

To remedy your problem, rule out each possible cause step by step.

For example, with a multimeter at the camera, you can make sure that the camera is getting power. Without power to the camera, there is no point in checking the monitor connections.

If the camera is not getting power then it could be any of the following causes:

- Check that your PSU is functioning correctly, using a multimeter set on DC volts (above 12V DC)
- If the PSU appears OK but there still is no picture on the monitor, ensure that the PSU is fitted with a 2.1mm plug and not a 2.5mm plug. If the PSU is fitted with a 2.5mm plug it will not make a good connection on the centre pin of the DC power socket fitted to the camera, even though it may feel a good fit when you push the plug into the socket.
- 2.1mm DC power socket pins are not open enough. It is possible that the power socket that is fitted to the camera needs to have the middle pin opened up slightly to ensure a better fit with the PSU that you are using. This can be done by inserting a small screwdriver between the “split-pin” of the DC power socket on the camera and gently widening the pin.

Make sure that you have got the correct connectors to the correct inputs and outputs. Yellow connectors are for Video, White connectors are for audio.

On a TV or VCR with a Scart connector you will not get a picture unless you switch the device to the AV channel. To do this, refer to the TV/VCR’s instructions.

SPECIFICATIONS

Cable Length	20 Metres
Power Supply Unit	12V 300mA
Camera Connectors	BNC Phono DC Power Plug
Monitor/TV Connectors	BNC Phono Scart

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FEATURES

- Very easy to use
- Works with most CCTV equipment
- Scart / Phono /BNC connections covered
- Supplied with a 300ma PSU
- Quality cable in black or white
- 20Mtrs cable supplied
- 12V PSU supplied for 12V cameras






A multi-purpose connection lead, which makes connecting and a powering a CCTV camera easy. Made from a quality composite video and audio cable with pre-fitted moulded connectors, installing this kit requires no special tools or soldering equipment. The video, audio and power are all carried through this one cable for simple easy installation. Several connectors and converters are supplied with the kit to enable the maximum number of different cameras, monitors and VCRs to be connected together with ease. Ideal for connecting a single CCTV camera to a suitable TV, VCR, Monitor or Time-lapse VCR.





The following cameras can be connected with this kit:

-  Traditional Video (BNC), Audio (Phono), Power (DC)
-  Domes & Covert cameras with fly leads Video (BNC), Audio (Phono), Power (DC Socket)
-  Cameras with terminal connectors

This kit can be connected to the following equipment:

-  Monitors with 2 Phono sockets for Video in and Audio in.
-  Monitors & VCRs with a BNC socket for Video in and a Phono socket for Audio in.
-  Monitors, TVs and VCRs with a Scart socket for Video and Audio In.

EACH KIT INCLUDES:

- Connectors-camera end.** 
- 20M Cable Black or white** 
- Connectors – Monitor/VCR end** 
- 12V 300mA PSU** 



GETTING STARTED

The cable has two distinct ends. One is the camera end and one is the monitor/VCR end. You can recognise the monitor end as this has a D.C POWER SOCKET that allows the PSU to be plugged into it. The camera end of the cable has a D.C PLUG that plugs into most 12V types of CCTV camera.

1- Positioning your CCTV Camera.

As with most CCD cameras, avoid directing the camera at any object or surface, which contains bright spots that may cause flare on the resulting camera picture. To reduce flaring, try to ensure that the camera is looking at a scene with uniform brightness and not a dark scene with just one well-lit area. Otherwise, the "electronic iris" will become confused and the camera will "average" the picture to a dark scene and show the bright spot as a flared image. When trying to identify a person with a CCD camera, plan the installation so that the person you are trying to identify will walk directly towards the camera.

2- Running out the cable.

Before you run out the cable make sure that you have correctly identified the camera and monitor ends to save wasting time and effort turning the cable around.

3- Connecting the cable to the camera.

The Yellow Phono connection of the cable is for the Video signal. On some CCTV cameras the video output may be a Phono connector but on most it is a BNC type. If this is the case, use the BNC /Phono converter supplied to make the camera's BNC socket into a Phono connection. Once you have done this, you can connect the yellow connector to the camera's video out.

If the camera has audio out, this will usually be a Phono connection. The WHITE Phono connector is for the audio signal and needs to be connected to the camera's audio out.

The remaining connector is a 2.1mm D.C power plug and needs to be plugged into the camera's D.C power in. If screw terminals are provided for powering the camera, simply chop off the power plug and use the red core as +12V and the black as 0V. (DO NOT DO THIS WITH THE POWER ON.)

4- Connecting the cable to the monitor

On the back of the monitor there may be one of the following types of connection: - Phono, BNC or Scart. The yellow Phono connector is for the video signal and the white Phono connector is for the audio signal. Using the connectors supplied, you can connect the cable to any of these types of input.

5- Powering the camera.

The PSU included with the kit is only suitable for 12V camera systems that have a total load of less than 250mA. Although the PSU is rated at 300mA, you should never run the PSU at its maximum rating continuously, it is much the same as running a car at its top speed all the time without expecting something to give! There is no reason that the PSU could not be upgraded to a larger unit for larger loads but the cable does have a maximum rating of 1A @12V DC.

Once you are confident that the camera and monitor are connected correctly, you can plug in the PSU and power up the system.

On CCTV monitors, a picture should instantly appear when you power up the system. If a cloudy white picture appears with no detail or an out of focus picture, it is probably how the camera or lens has been set up and not the actual cabling that is at fault. To check this, simply remove the lens from the camera and place your hand over the front of the camera to see if the picture on the monitor screen darkens. If it does, then the cabling, connectors and power are OK but it is how the lens and camera have been set up that is wrong. To remedy this, refer to the camera and lens instructions.

You can of course connect the camera to a switcher or quad before the monitor as well as directly to a monitor. If you wish to do this, it is always recommended that you initially set up the camera ONLY to the monitor to prove that they are connected and set up correctly. Once you have proved they are working satisfactorily, you can proceed to installing the camera with any other equipment in your system such as a quad or switcher. If you fail to get a picture after you introduce other CCTV equipment such as a switcher, quad, multiplexer or VCR, then go back to basics and connect the camera directly to the monitor to ensure you get a picture. You can then eliminate item by item in your full system to identify the cause of the problem.



SCART CONNECTIONS.

To view the camera picture on a TV with a Scart input, you must first set the TV to its 'AV' channel. Often this is a blue screen with no input or connection to its Scart. Some TVs and videos have an "AV" button on the remote control handset to select the AV channel. If this is not the case, try pressing the 0 button then use the channel down button and see if the AV channel appears. Failing this, refer to the TV's instructions for selecting the AV channel. When using the kit with a domestic TV and VCR, you must always start with it connected to the TV's Scart input first so you can prove the camera and system is working before introducing another device such as a VCR.

To connect a camera to a domestic VCR to record and play back through a domestic TV.

The connection kit connects into the video input on the VCR by a Phono or Scart input on the actual VCR. The VCR is then connected to the TV via the RF output as normal (aerial type connector). To record a picture the VCR is set to its AV channel and the record button is pressed. To watch the camera pictures live or a recording, the TV must be switched to the channel that has been set up for the VCR. (For example whichever channel you would normally use to play back a pre-recorded tape, such as a film through the TV).

Cameras with terminal strip connection.

If you are connecting and using a camera with a terminal strip connection then you will have to cut off the connectors from the camera end. Take great care not to cut off the wrong end by mistake!



If you cut off the individual connectors after the moulded joint you will find two cores in each of the three spurs. The black is always common and 0V. The red core relates to the connector that has just been chopped off it, i.e., if it was the yellow connector then the red core would be video out and the black would be ground, if it was the power plug that had been chopped off then the red would be +12V and the black would be ground.

If preferred, you could cut the cable prior to the moulded joint and there are just 4 possible connections available. THE SCREEN IS NOW 0V and common ground, Red is +12V, the clear-sheathed core is Video and the BLACK core is Audio. As per the diagram below;

Dia A



PLEASE NOTE -

On early connection kits the 0V and audio connections where the opposite way around and kits purchased **before** July 2001 you should use diagram B

