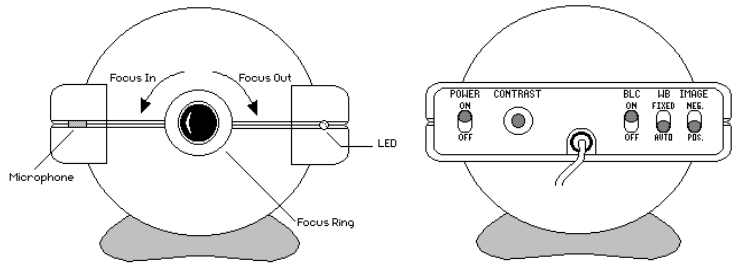
CAMERA QUICK REFERENCE

The NTSC compliant camera in your Bigpicture™ package can be adjusted to account for a variety of room conditions and settings. The following instructions provide information on how to adjust the camera, what the adjustments do, and when to use them.



Manual Focus

An image's focus is adjusted manually by rotating the black focus ring at the front end of the camera. An object can be brought into focus anywhere within a range from directly in front of the lens to an infinite distance from the camera. If a wide range of focus is desired, focus the camera on an object more than 5 meters away and it will allow for a sharp image within a range of 0.6 meters to infinity.

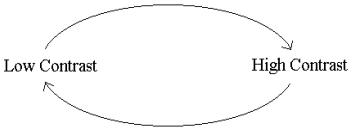
NOTE: When adjusting the focus, be sure not to turn the focus ring counterclockwise so far that it unscrews from the camera. If exposed, the lenses or internal components of the camera may be scratched or damaged.

Power Switch

The power switch is located on the back of the camera. A green LED on the front of the camera will remain lit when the camera is switched ON and plugged into the power jack of the capture card.

Contrast Adjustment

The contrast button is used to adjust the contrast of the image produced by the camera. Press the button and hold it until the desired contrast is achieved, then release the button. Clicking the button once will not affect the contrast. If you continue to hold the button in, you will see the contrast change from low to high and back to low contrast continuously until the button is released. This continuous loop is depicted in the following diagram:



Contrast adjustment is most useful when there is not much difference between the light and dark portions of a picture. Increasing the contrast allows for a greater difference between the lights and darks in the picture and makes colors more vibrant.

Back Light Compensation

Back light compensation (BLC) is used to maintain the correct amount of light exposure for the image. When in the ON position, BLC will adjust the camera so that the targeted (centermost) object will appear to be properly lit in the picture.

In situations where there is a very bright light source, such as a window or a lamp directly behind or beside the object targeted for the camera picture, the object can appear dark or even in silhouette. By switching the BLC ON and aiming the camera directly at the darkened object, the camera will adjust the lighting appropriately and clarify the object.

White Balance Settings

The white balance (WB) switch can be set to either a FIXED or AUTO position. In the AUTO position, the camera automatically adjusts for different light conditions. When the switch is placed in the FIXED position, the camera freezes the white balance to the current setting and does not change until switched back to the AUTO mode, regardless of the lighting conditions.

The AUTO mode is most useful when the light conditions are constantly changing. Perfect color reproduction of a scene in stable lighting conditions can be achieved using the FIXED mode. To set the white balance correctly, put the camera in AUTO mode while the lighting conditions are similar to those in which the camera will operate. Next, hold a piece of white paper in front of the camera. After the camera has adjusted the white balance to the piece of paper (a few seconds), switch the camera to FIXED mode while the paper is still in front of the camera. The camera's white balance will remain fixed until the AUTO mode is switched on, even if the camera is turned off and back on.

Image Type

The camera's image can be changed by setting the image type switch to either POS or NEG. In the POS position, the camera shows a picture just as you would normally see it. When switched to the NEG position, the camera shows a picture that is the negative of the true image. This mode is especially useful for viewing photo negatives, since the negative image of a photo negative is the positive, or true, picture.