

Camera settings...

... and what they do



Unsure how to configure your camera or what changing the settings will actually do? Hopefully the table below will help.

Main Menu	Option	Effect
Lens In the lens submenu the lens type can be set to determine how the iris is controlled. Controlling the iris varies the amount of light that reaches the CCD. Maintaining the optimum light level means you get a sharp and clear image.	DC/Video DC and video lenses have an automatic iris which is motor driven to automatically react to changes in light.	Brightness sets the brightness of the image Iris speed dictates how fast the iris opens and closes in response to changing light levels.
	Manual A manual lens is adjusted by physically turning a ring on the lens. This is inconvenient in ever changing light conditions but does give the user complete control over the iris.	Brightness sets the brightness of the image
Exposure Alters the speed of the shutter and adjusts the sensitivity to control how much light is collected by the camera.	Shutter Controls how long the CCD is exposed to light. A slow shutter makes the image brighter but any movement may appear blurred.	FLK is selected if the screen flickers. Auto Shut. Min sets the minimum amount of time the shutter is open. Shut. Max sets the maximum amount of time the shutter is open.
	AGC (Automatic Gain Control) AGC automatically adjusts the Video amplitude under various lighting conditions. If the Gain is manually set too high, it can produce a noisy image in low light conditions.	Manual Level allows you to manually set the cameras shutter speed.
	Sensup Sensup technology makes the camera more sensitive to light giving better quality images in low light situations.	Auto indicates the camera will use sensup technology automatically. You can set by how much the cameras sensitivity to light is intensified.

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Backlight This helps make items in front of a bright scene (such as a window on a bright sunny day) clearer to see by increasing their brightness and making the background darker.	WDR (Wide Dynamic range) Digitally adjusts the exposure in areas of the frame to maintain optimum levels in both the dark and bright areas of an image.	Low Levels adjusts the exposure of low light areas in the image. High Levels adjusts the exposure of bright light areas in the image.
	BLC (Back Light Compensation) Back Light Compensation allows the camera to adjust the exposure of the entire image to properly expose the subject in the foreground when a bright light source is situated behind it.	Value is how much the camera compensates for a bright background. Area sets the region of the camera's image for which to compensate.
	HSBLC (High Suppression Backlight Compensation) High Suppression Backlight Compensation masks areas of intense light which obscure other areas of the image. For example, HSBLC would mask a car's headlights, reducing glare so that the car's number plate is now visible.	Gain sets the amount of video amplitude when the bright areas are masked. Mode lets you choose if HSBLC is enabled all day or at night only. Mask Level sets how bright the light must be before it is masked. M.Skip Area lets the user set the area where a bright light is situated.
White Balance This allows the colour adjustment of the camera to be set up so objects appear a natural colour.	ATW (Auto Tracking White Balance) The white balance is continuously adjusted according to the colour temperature of the image.	
	AWB (Auto White Balance) The automatic white balance setting controls the automatic adjustment of the light source's colour temperature, which will adjust the picture's colour to maintain the "best" image by keeping white objects white.	
	AWC Automatically sets the white balance by holding a white object, (a piece of paper or card), in-front of the camera and pressing set.	
	Indoor Makes allowances for artificial light sources and adjusts the image's colour accordingly.	

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White Balance Continued	Outdoor Makes allowances for natural light sources and adjusts the image's colour accordingly.	
	Manual Allows you to manually fine tune the white balance of the image.	Red lets you set the red saturation levels in the image. Blue lets you set the blue saturation levels in the image.
Day And Night This setting allows you to lock the camera in a colour or B&W mode or have it automatically switch. You can also adjust the smart IR function that limits IR glare.	Auto The camera will automatically switch between a colour image in the day, and a black & white image at night.	Delay sets the amount of time before the camera switches to black and white to account for temporary drops in light. D → N (AGC) sets the brightness illumination before switching from colour to black and white. N → D (AGC) sets the brightness illumination before switching from black and white to colour.
	Ext The camera will automatically switch between day and night using external signals such as a photocell.	Delay sets the amount of time before the camera switches to black and white to account for temporary drops in light.
	B/W (Black & White) The camera will only capture a black and white image.	Burst compensates for sudden changes in light levels. IR Smart helps when an object/person is up close to the camera. As standard IR has a fixed output subjects close to the camera may become so bright they appear washed out. Smart IR closes the iris to darken the image preventing over saturation. IR LED on will automatically switch on the cameras IR LEDs in low light levels to achieve a high quality image at night.
	Colour The camera will attempt to capture a colour image at all times.	

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DNR - Digital Noise Reduction Digital Noise Reduction is the process of removing noise from the video signal by applying a digital filter.	Level Is a basic filter to reduce small amounts of noise from the foreground of the image.	
	2DNR Applies a digital filter to reduce noise from the foreground of the camera's image.	
	3DNR 3DNR uses spacial noise reduction to reduce noise in the background as well, even in low light conditions. A 3d filter also reduces noise caused by movement giving less motion blur.	Value indicates how much noise will be filtered from the image. Sensitivity sets tolerance as to what the camera determines as noise.
	Smart NR When enabled it improves upon standard NR by reducing noise with virtually no loss of detail.	Smart Level sets the strength of the smart filter applied.
Defog (F-DNR, Demist) Defog is used to enhance the image clarity when visibility is low due to environmental conditions, such as fog or smoke.	Manual The user can tailor the defog filter to achieve optimum visibility.	Level sets by how much fog/smoke in the image is reduced. Colour Gain is the level of colour amplification when defog is enabled. Edge Gain can be set to make blurred edges appear sharper. Gamma correction controls the overall brightness of the image.
	Auto The camera will automatically enhance the image when poor visibility is detected	Detect Level sets how poor visibility must become before defog is activated.

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