Swann®
Advanced Security Made Easy

PRO-SERIES HD

On-Screen Display

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Joystick Control

This camera has a joystick control on the cable connection to allow you to configure the camera settings without DVR support. The joystick is a simple 4 way stick configuration (up and down are noted on the fascia) and pressing the top of the stick is used as the 'Enter' key and used to access the on-screen menu.

The first use of the joystick is to set the correct output signal mode of the camera to correspond with the type of recorder you are using. The signal is changed by holding for approximately 2 seconds in the direction corresponding to the signal you wish to select. The camera signal will shut off briefly then the camera will restart the signal in the new mode.

NB: Make sure you do not inadvertently select a different signal when installing the camera. We suggest that you keep the camera powered off until it is installed properly to prevent the signal from being changed.

Up – 960H

This is the analog output used with all analog signal (CVBS or Composite) recorders.

Down – CVI

This is a 3rd party signal type used by other companies. Swann does not support the use of this signal type.

Left – AHD

This is the AHD signal used with Swann recorders such as the 4600.

Right – TVI

This is the signal used with Swann recorders similar to the 4500 & 8075. This mode supports DVR control.

Setting up the recorder

The camera can also use a special in-line control method called 'Coaxitron' that sends the control signals down the video signal cable. This makes the setup much easier than conventional PTZ cameras, but your recorder is likely not set up to control the camera when you first receive it. You will need to activate the Coaxitron control signal to allow you to control your camera.

NB: At the moment, only the 4450, 4750 and TruSmart DVRs support the Coaxitron protocol. The camera must have the TVI signal output selected. If your recorder does not support TVI signal, then you will need to use the joystick to control the OSD.

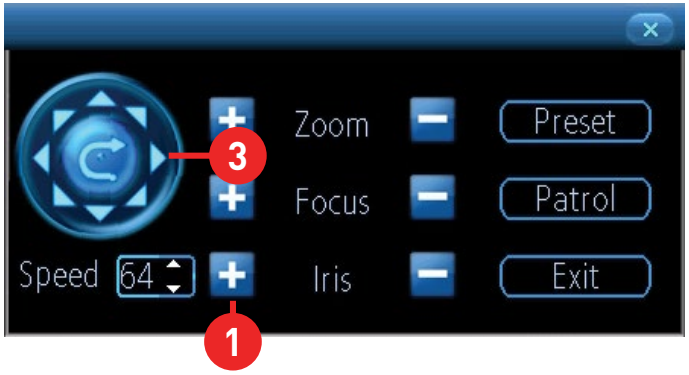
Example setup (your DVR may appear differently):

Enter the menu of your recorder and go to the Device menu. Select the PTZ tab at the top.

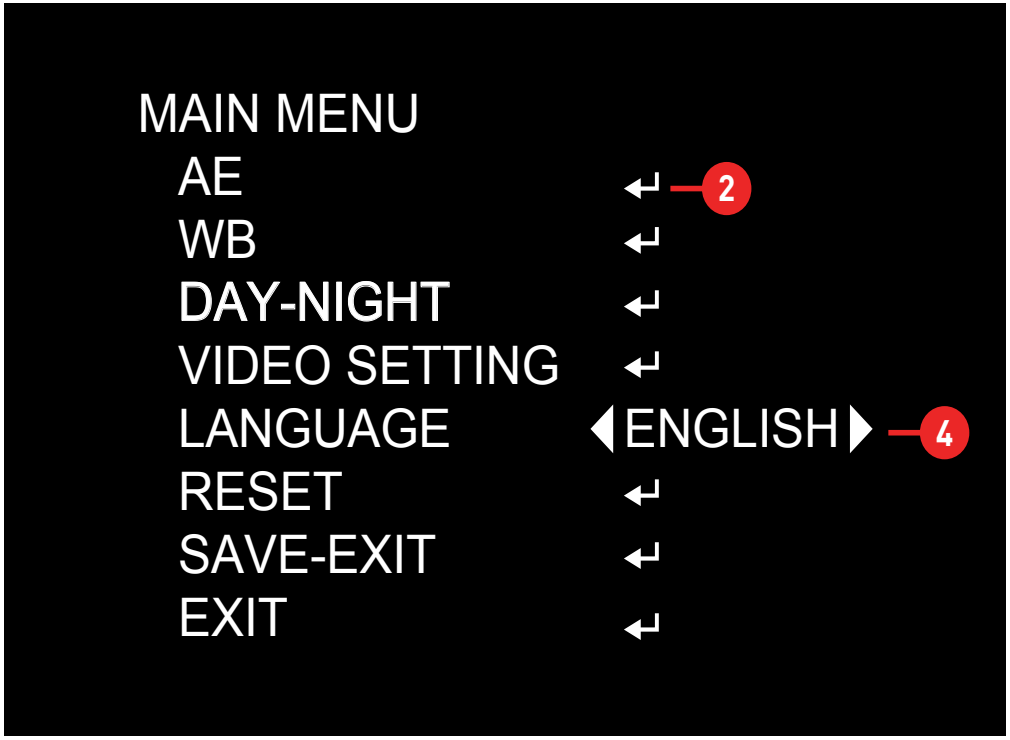
In the PTZ menu, first select the channel that your OSD camera is connected to. Next, select the PTZ Protocol dropdown and choose 'Pelco-C (Coaxitron)'. Apply then exit the menu.

Also, this camera has a microphone with audio connection. You will need to make sure that the audio setting is turned 'On' for the channel that the camera is connected to if you wish to capture audio.

Controlling the OSD menu



Don't forget, to access the PTZ controls, select your camera and the camera toolbar will appear (as seen below). Then, choose the PTZ button (highlighted) to open the PTZ controls to get started.



The OSD menu is controlled by the PTZ controls on your DVR (as seen above). The Iris+ button (1) on your recorder serves as the menu activate button, as well as your 'Enter' button inside the menu. You will see the CR (2) icon whenever you can use the 'Enter' (Iris+) button to access a sub-menu.

The left and right PTZ control buttons (3) are used to change the option you currently have selected, when there are arrows (4) on a menu option.

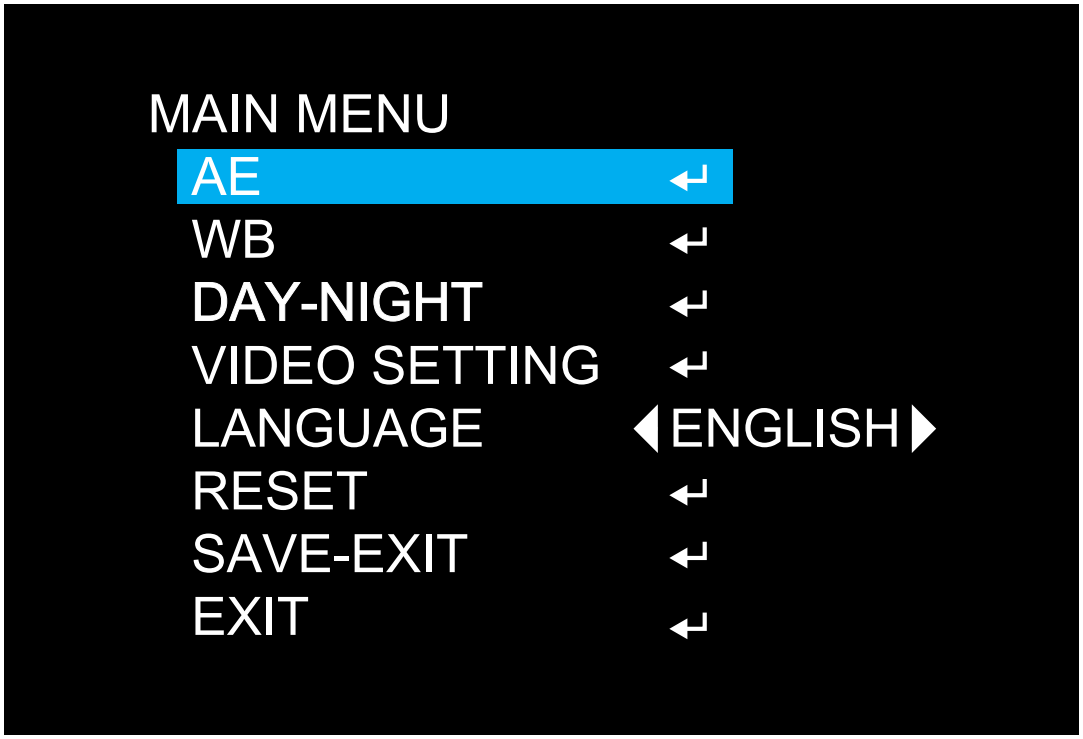
As mentioned previously, the joystick also can be used to control the menu. Don't forget that pressing on the joystick functions as your 'Enter' key.

The Zoom, Focus and Speed functions have no effect when using this camera.

For camera connection instructions and an explanation of the PTZ controls, please consult the camera and DVR instruction manuals available at our website.

Main Menu

The on-screen display enables you to control the appearance and characteristics of the image shown on your camera. This is an addition to the settings that can be changed directly on the DVR. Some settings such as back light compensation and WDR can only be accessed via the on-screen display.



The blue highlight shows the currently selected option.

When accessing the on-screen display, the Main Menu will appear first. From here you can access the various settings available.

AE (Automatic Exposure): This menu allows you to adjust some of the settings relating to exposure.

WB (White Balance): White balance sets the correct white color level of the camera so that colors are reproduced accurately.

Day-Night: This allows you to control the camera's switching from day to night mode manually.

Video Setting: General image settings common to most cameras.

Language: Sets the OSD menu language.

Reset: Force the camera back to the default settings. Does not reset the settings of 'Format', 'WDR' or 'Language'. Menu flashes 3 times when selected.

Save-Exit: Save changes made to settings and exit the menu.

Exit: Exit the menu without saving changes. Any unsaved changes will be lost when the camera is powered off.

AE (Auto Exposure)

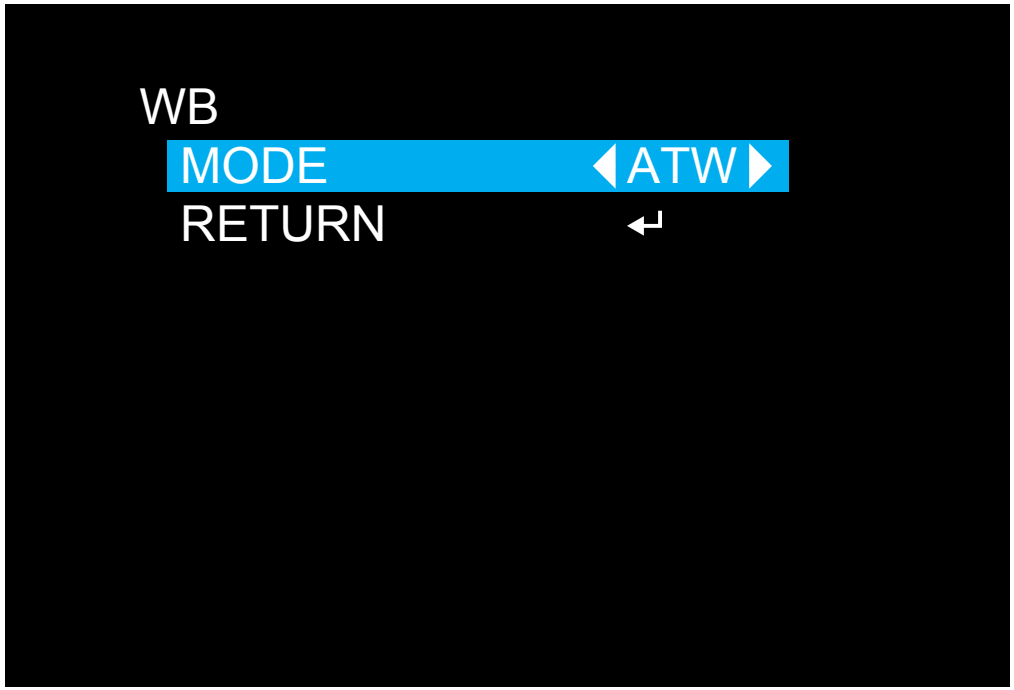
Brightness (1-20; default 4): This adjusts the direct gain of the image, making the whole scene look whiter or brighter. Usually best to leave this as the default setting.

Exposure Mode (Globe, Center, BLC, FLC): This sets the exposure time to account for the amount of light present and how long the sensor should collect light before producing an image. The default setting of 'Globe' selects automatic exposure settings. Center uses automatic settings as well, but biases the center of the camera image when calculating. The BLC setting allows manual adjustment in a range. Helpful for situations where there is light in front of the camera that is placing the subject area in shadow. FLC is similar to BLC, but for instances where the light is coming from behind the camera rather than behind the subject.

Gain (1-8; default 3): Gain is the amount of amplification on the generated signal from the sensor. Typically, this needs to be set higher the less light is available for the camera to use. Settings that are too high will result in noise (static) being observed on the image.

Return: Select this to go back to the Main Menu.

WB (White Balance)



ATW (Automatic White Balance): The camera sets the White Balance according to the light it receives. We recommend you use this setting in most circumstances.

MWB (Manual White Balance): The user can then select the gain (amplification) of the red and blue channel (RGain and BGain respectively) to adjust the color of the image.

Return: Select this to go back to the Main Menu.

Day-Night

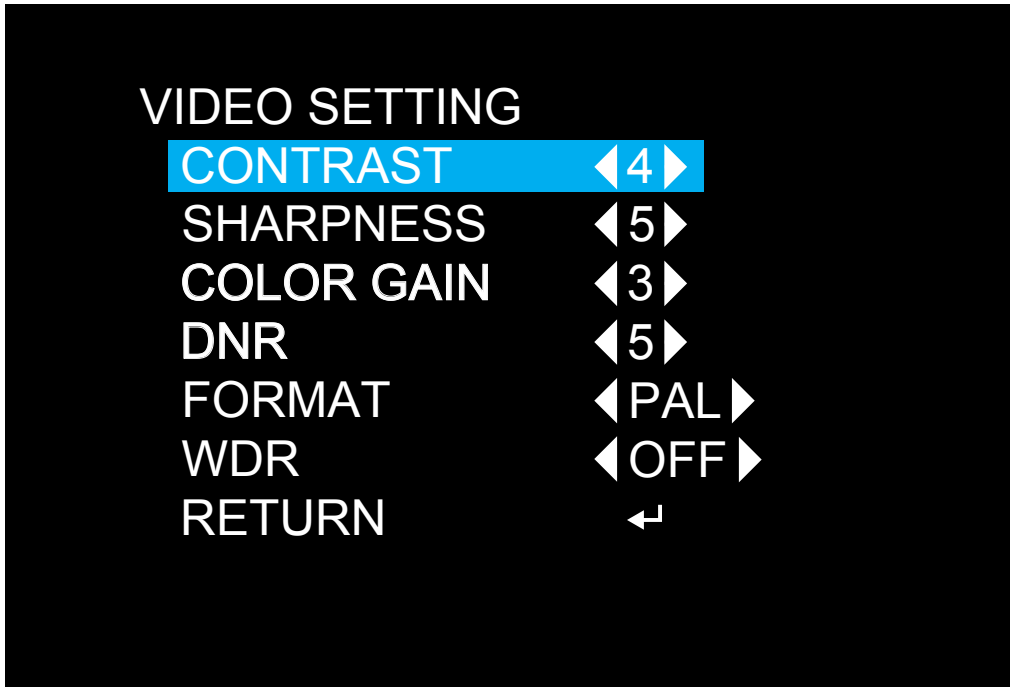
Ext & Auto: The camera determines when to switch from day to night mode.

Color: The camera will remain in day (color) mode. The IR filter will stay activated and the camera will not be able to use IR light either from the camera itself or from other sources. Only visible light will be detected by the camera.

B/W: The camera will remain in night mode. The camera will switch to black and white display and the IR filter will be deactivated. In day time when the camera is outside, the combination of visible and IR light from the sun may cause the image to be washed out.

Return: Select this to go back to the Main Menu.

Video Setting



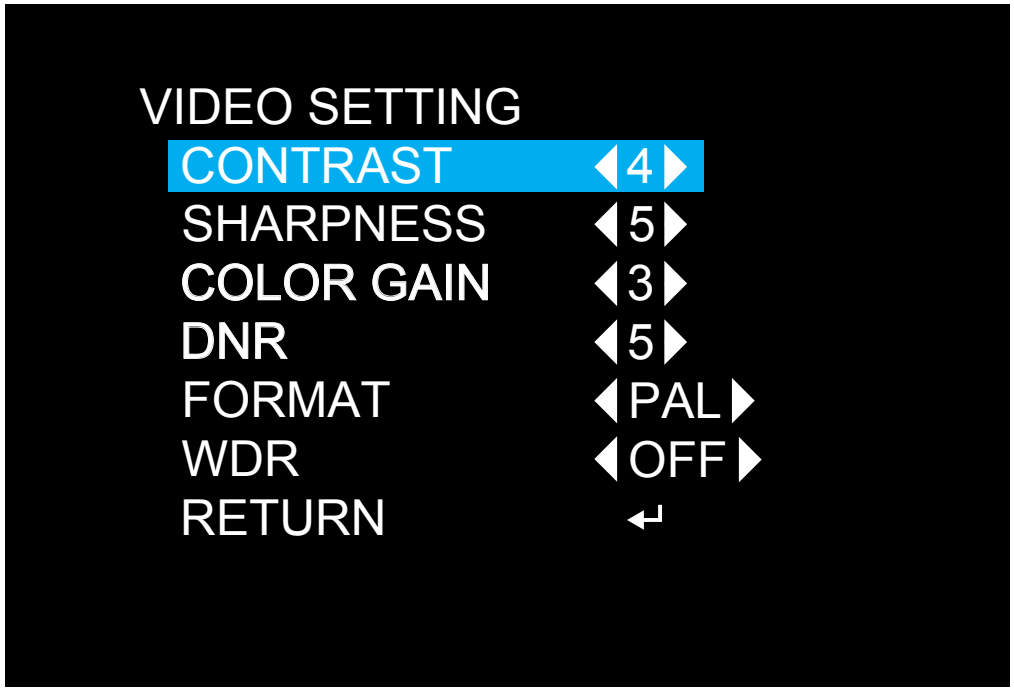
Contrast (1-10; default 4): Contrast affects the color difference of the camera. Lower settings will make the image look more grey and blended, while higher settings will make the light and dark areas of the image more pronounced.

Sharpness (1-20; default 5): The clarity of detail and edges in the image. Setting the sharpness too high will make the image and especially edges look pixelated. Setting the sharpness too low will result in a soft and slightly blurry image.

Color Gain (1-20; default 9): More commonly known as 'Saturation', the amount of color amplification in the image. Higher values will make the color more vivid, but can result in color bleed (where the color is projected outward slightly from the edges of an object). Set to a value that makes the colors look "right".

DNR (1-15; default 5): Digital Noise Reduction aims to reduce the amount of noise (static) on the image resulting from the amplification of the signal. Noise is most commonly seen in low-light conditions so you should set a DNR level at night when the camera is in night mode for best results. Setting this value too high can result in reduced clarity of the image.

Video Setting (cont.)



Format (PAL-NTSC): The format on modern cameras is no longer an issue as these formats relate to broadcast TV signals that these cameras do not use. The main reason for these settings are indoor cameras. Artificial lighting flickers slightly at the frequency of mains power which the cameras are able to see. The correct setting here will eliminate any flicker produced by artificial lighting.

NB: If you are using the camera with an analog recorder (960H signal output), then you will need to be sure that you have the correct mode selected here for your region (e.g. PAL: Australia and Europe, NTSC: The Americas and Japan). Having the wrong selection can result in a poor quality black and white signal being seen by the DVR.

WDR: Wide Dynamic Range causes the camera to take multiple exposures and average the result. This will reduce the impact of different light levels on the image, causing dark areas to be brighter and reducing the flaring of exceptionally bright areas. This setting may increase the amount of noise (static) on the image.

Return: Select this to go back to the Main Menu.

Helpdesk & Technical Support

Technical Support E-mail:	tech@swann.com
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USA Toll Free	1-800-627-2799
USA Parts & Warranty	1-800-627-2799
	(M-F, 9am-5pm US PT)
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