

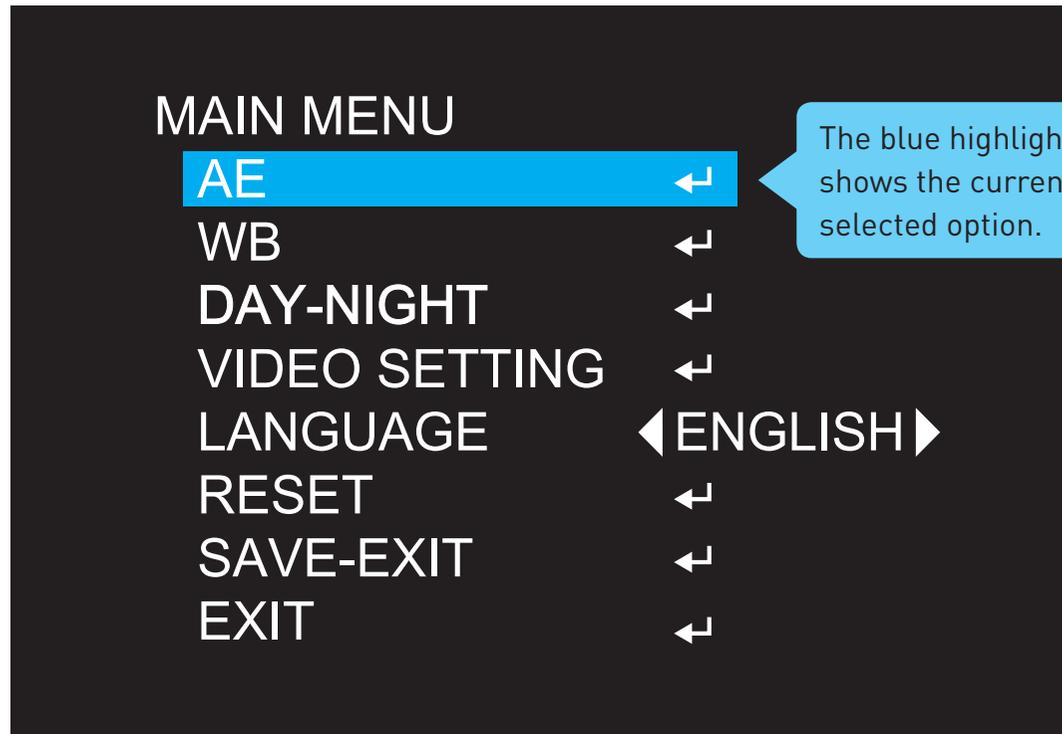


On-Screen Display (OSD)

For Swann PRO-H855 & H856 1080p HD Cameras

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 backlight compensation and WDR can only be accessed via the on-screen display.



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.

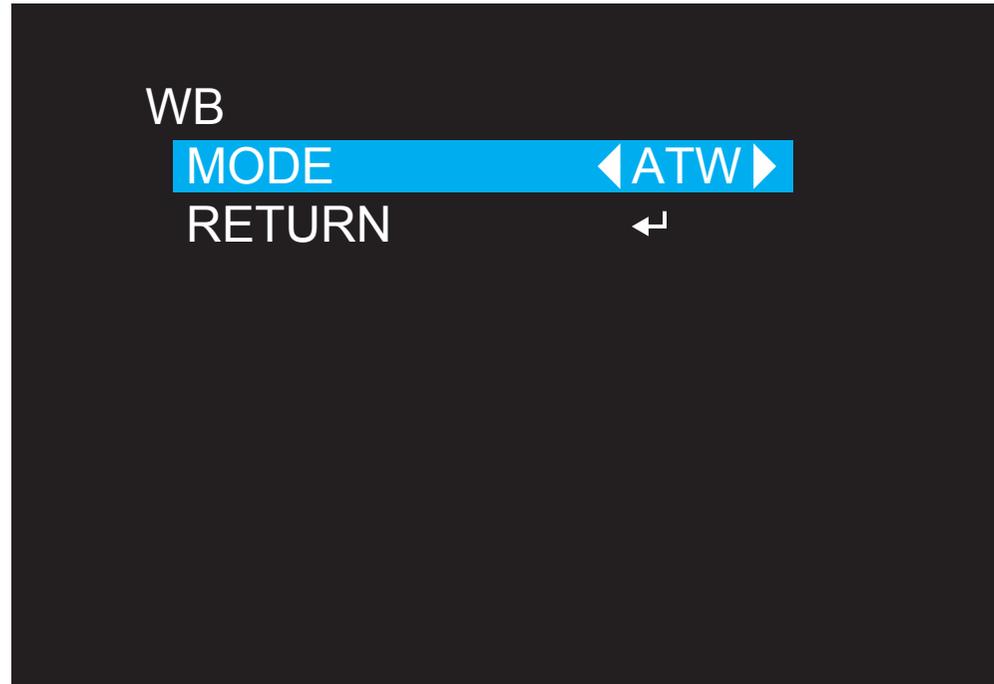
Exposure Mode (Globe, Center, BLC, FLC): This sets the exposure time to account for the amount of light present and how long the sensor should collect light before producing an image. The default setting of 'Globe' selects automatic exposure settings. Center uses automatic settings as well, but biases 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)

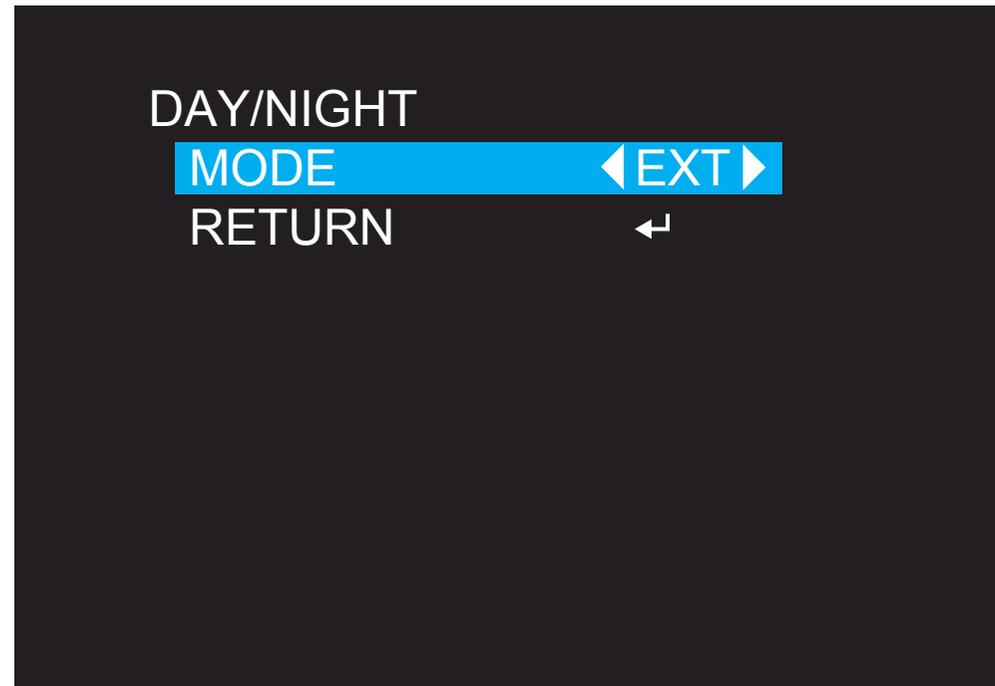


ATW (Automatic White Balance): The camera sets the White Balance automatically according to the surrounding lighting conditions so that the most natural reproduction of color tone can be obtained in the image. We recommend you use this setting in most circumstances.

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



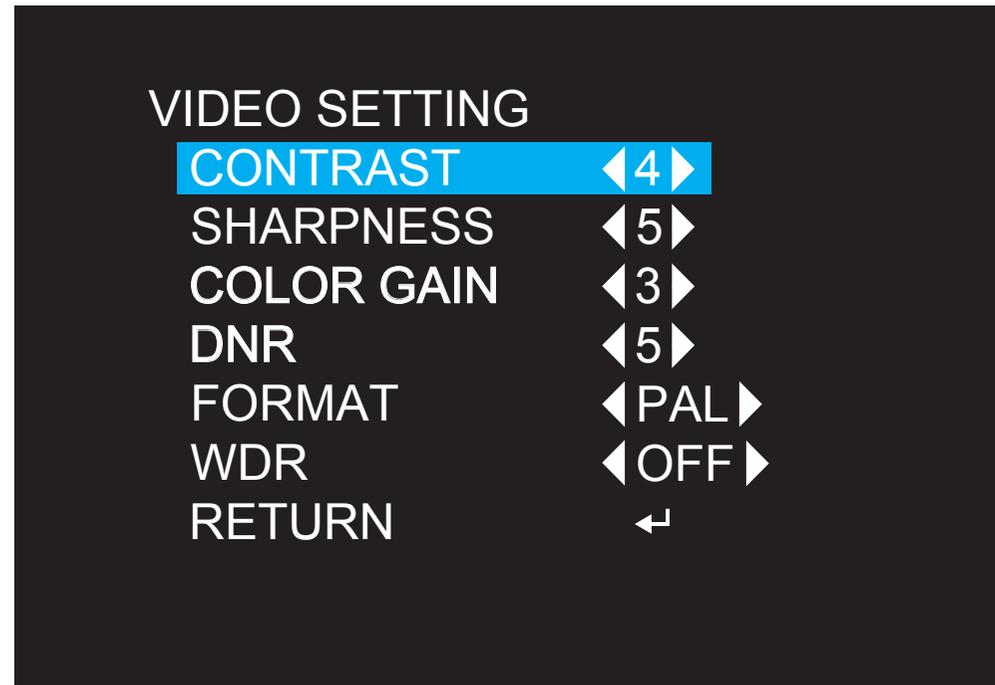
Ext & Auto: The camera determines when to switch from day to night mode.

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.

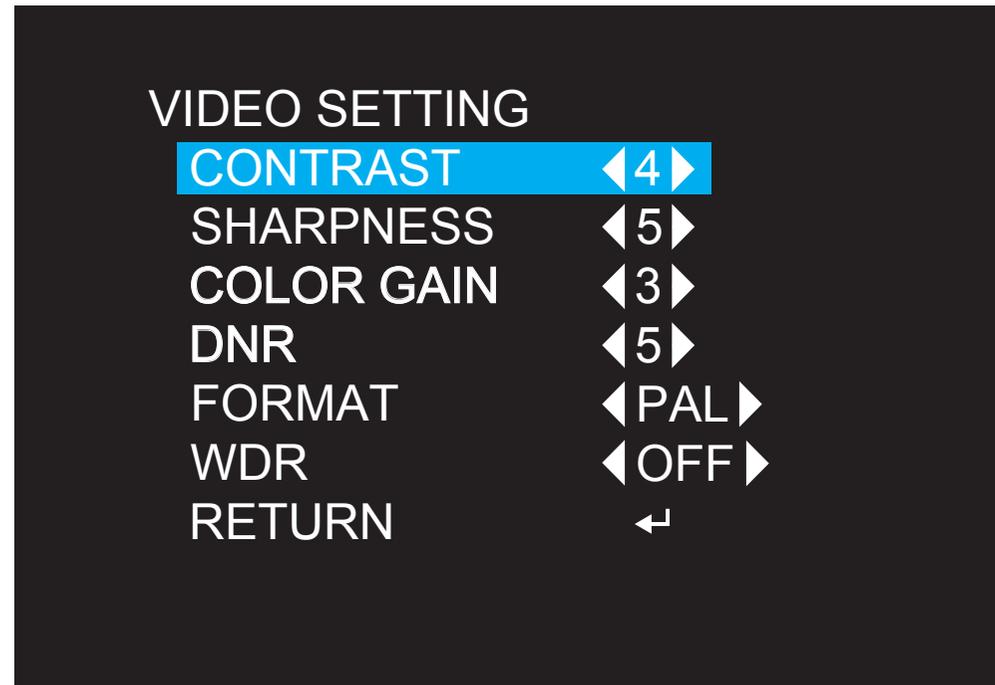
Sharpness (1-20; default 5): The clarity of detail and edges in the image. Setting the sharpness too high will make the image and especially edges look pixelated. Setting the sharpness too low will result in a soft and slightly blurry image.

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.

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