

GUIDELINES

Glossary

■ **COMPACT OR ALL-IN-ONE (OR MULTIFUNCTION):**

Camera supplied with lenses and mechanisms already fitted. The device is supplied for wall mounted installation, and normally has a canopy for protection from weather conditions.

■ **MODULAR:**

Camera supplied without lenses. For the installation of suitable lenses.

■ **DOME:**

Camera supplied with lenses and mechanisms already fitted. This device is supplied for ceiling installation, or for installation using fixing brackets. The translucent cover gives the possibility of hiding the viewing angle of the camera.

■ **SPEED DOME:**

Motorised camera capable of extremely fast movements. Its position changes in extremely short times, following the movements of any objects/individuals.

■ **MINI CAMERA:**

the camera is supplied with lenses and it is very easy to hide thanks to its compact size.

■ **FOCAL LENGTH:**

The focal length is strictly linked to the angle of the field of view and is measured in mm. Lenses with shorter focal length (wide angles) have a wider field of view, while lenses with longer focal length (telephoto lenses) have a narrower field of view.

■ **FIXED FOCAL LENGTH:**

Camera lenses with fixed focal length and viewing angle.

■ **VARIFOCAL:**

Lenses focal length that can be changed manually. These lenses have been designed to ensure light weight and small sizes. They can be used in a wide range of solutions. For example, if a focal length of 6 mm is required, a 3.5-8mm varifocal lens may be used.

■ **ZOOM:**

These lenses give the possibility of changing the features of the focal length. They are classed according to several factors (x6, x10, etc.); they are also available on the market in manual or motorised versions.

■ **RESOLUTION:**

The resolution determines the quality of the image played back. The quality of camera images depends on the number of vertical lines. The number of lines that must be produced by a camera in order to be considered a high resolution camera is not defined by the standards.

■ **PoE/POWER OVER ETHERNET:**

It supplies power to an IP camera through a network cable. It requires the installation of a PoE injector as power supply.

■ **PoA/POWER OVER ANALOG:**

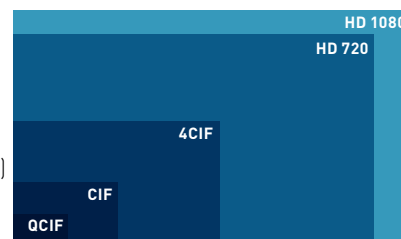
It supplies power supply to an analogue camera through a twisted pair. It requires the installation of transmitters and receivers (baluns) on the camera.

■ **IMAGE QUALITY:**

The quality of the image depends on the resolution.

There are 6 formats (the numbers in brackets are the pixels):

- CIF (352 x 288)
- 2CIF (704 x 288)
- 4CIF (704 x 576)
- Semi D1 / HD1 (360 x 576)
- D1 / full D1 (720 x 576)
- HD 720 (1280 x 720)
- HD 1080 (1920 x 1080)



■ **RECORDING QUALITY:**

The recording quality depends on the resolution of the image recorded, and the number of images recorded in 1 second.

■ **TYPES OF SCREENS CONNECTED:**

The maximum resolution depends on the type of connection.

- Coaxial: 720 x 576,
- VGA: 1024 x 768,
- HDMI: 1920 x 1080

■ **SENSITIVITY:**

This refers to the capability of a camera to reproduce a video signal with a lighting level equal to the minimum required lighting level (measured in lux), in order to obtain a video signal. The higher the camera sensitivity, the lower the light level required for the video signal. It is therefore clear that high sensitivity cameras require less light in order to record a good quality image. Warning: the minimum light level required (sensitivity) should not be confused with ambient lighting. They are both measured in lux, but the light detected by a camera is the light reflected by the objects and not the ambient lighting.

■ **SIMPLE AUTOMATIC PATH:**

Motorised camera with automatic movement that follows a set path repeated at cyclical intervals. The movement of the camera follows linear paths between preset intermediate points.

■ **ADVANCED AUTOMATIC PATH:**

This function is similar to the previous one, but the movement follows a preset path that could be of any kind. This is set, for example, by recording a manually controlled path from the control position.

- **CCD:**
Charge coupling device for the acquisition of images with solid state conductor.
- **LUX SENSITIVITY:**
The minimum amount of light required for the camera to produce an acceptable quality image.
- **N&D:**
Night&Day; the camera is capable of night time recording, therefore of recording with low light conditions. Day time images are recorded in colours, while night time images are in black and white. Night sensitivity can be guaranteed in two ways: infrared light sensitivity, or intensification of the low light level available. Lighting of the area being recorded always improves night time recording. For this purpose IR LEDs installed on infrared camera are required.
- **ICR:**
IR cut removable, removable infrared filter. This device improves the performance of infrared sensitive cameras. It provides clearer images with bolder colours during the day, and clearer black and white images during the night and in precarious light conditions. Operation: during the day a screen that filters infrared light is placed in front of the camera sensor. In low light conditions (low level of visible light spectrum), the filter is mechanically moved, so that the camera becomes sensitive to infrared light.
- **IR:**
Infrared; infrared portion of the light spectrum. This is not visible to the naked eye, but can be recorded by the electronic sensor of a camera.
- **TV LINES:**
Horizontal resolution, maximum number of vertical lines in a frame that can be detected by the camera. This is an important parameter that defines the details of the image supplied by the camera in optimum conditions. Good quality images can be obtained starting from 380 TV lines. The maximum that can be used with a PAL signal is 550-600.
- **PIXELS:**
Dots that make up the image and can be defined by an electric signal processed by the system.
- **AUTOIRIS:**
This function automatically changes the lens based on the available ambient light. It can be very useful for outdoor installations, where light variations can be considerable.
- **BLC:**
Backlight compensation; it enables the camera to identify the best conditions for the image, and to automatically provide the necessary light level to identify an individual in case of background light.
- **AWB:**
Automatic White Balance enables the camera to compensate for colour light variations.
- **OSD MENU:**
Menu for the control of the camera advanced functions, directly accessible on the camera itself.
- **VIDEO LOOP:**
The DVR has a video output for each camera, useful when testing the installation, or for any other use of the signal of the individual camera.
- **JOG SHUTTLE:**
Frame by frame video recording advancement.
- **WATERMARKING:**
This technique gives the possibility of including information within the images, to ensure its authenticity, and to obtain information on its origin and source.