

# GLOSSARY

**AES / EBU Digital Audio Standard-** Audio Engineering Society/ European Broadcast Union standard that governs digital audio transmissions using either a balanced or un-balanced physical connection. Balanced transmissions use 110 Ohm twisted pair cable and unbalanced system use either coaxial or fiber cable.

**ADP-** Acronym for Adapter.

**Analog Transmission-** A continuous variable audio or video signal.

**Aspect Ratio-** The ratio of a video image width to height. In NTSC and PAL formats, the standard is 4:3. In HDTV, the ratio is normally 16:9.

**ATSC-** The Advanced Television Systems Committee. The committee is currently responsible for the development of DTV (Digital Television) standards.

**Bandwidth-** The information carrying capacity of a network device that specifies either the analog frequencies (Hz) or number of digital transmissions per second with minimal signal loss.

**BNC Connector-** A concentric coaxial connector with a bayonet locking device.

**C Format-** A video recording format commonly used in commercial recording.

**Chroma-** The color information contained in a color video signal.

**Coaxial Cable-** A wide-band cable consisting of an inner conductor, a dielectric and a concentric outer shield. Coaxial cable is usually specified as to characteristic impedance, frequency response and propagation delay.

**Composite Sync-** A mixed synchronizing signal consisting of horizontal and vertical sync pulses and color burst.

**Composite Video-** A mixed signal consisting of Composite Sync, Color Burst, and Video.

**D-1 Format-** A Serial digital recording format.

**D-2 Format-** A composite digital recording format.

**D-3 Format-** A composite digital recording format.

**Decibel (dB)-** A logarithmic comparison of power levels, defined as ten times the base- ten logarithmic of the ratio of the two power levels.

**Decoder (1)-** A device used to separate the individual component portions of a composite signal.

**Decoder (2)-** A device that decodes scrambled television broadcast signals.

**Delay Line-** A device used to delay a signal for a specified length of time.

**Digital (transmission)-** Communication by a string of discrete "on-off" or "high-low" pulses.

**Dual Self-Normal Self term Jack-** A Jack that provides a connection between the two rear connectors, except when interrupted by the insertion of a video patch plug in either of the two front panel receptacles.

**EIA-** Electronic Industries Association.

**Encoder-** A device that converts discrete component signals into a composite signal.

**Equalizer-** A device that converts discrete component signals into a composite signal.

**Ferrule-** A tube within a connector with a central hole that contains and aligns a fiber.

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**Format-** In video, identifies different recording and transmission signal arrangements, i.e., Beta, VHS, NTSC, PAL.

**Front Mount-** Connector is inserted into panel from the front.

**GBR, GBR Format-** The same signals as RGB.

**GBRS-** The color signal set that includes Sync.

**Ground-** A common voltage reference point, such as chassis or earth.

**HDTV-** High Definition Television, pixels definition.

**HUE-** the Characteristic of a color that distinguishes it as blue, green, red, yellow, etc.

**IEEE-** Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers.

**Impedance, Characteristic Impedance-** A complex measurement of a circuit or cable that defines the ability to transmit maximum power.

**Insertion Loss-** A measure, in dB, of the amount of signal lost through the transmission medium.

**Jack-** A female connector

**MAC-** Multiplexed Analog Component. The same as CAV

**MII Format-** A video recording format used by broadcasters.

**Multi Mode Fiber-** Transmits or emits multiple modes of light.

**Non-Normal Jack-** A chassis mounted device that provides a connection between a rear mounted receptacle and a front mounted receptacle.

**Normal Jack-** The same as a Non-Normal Jack, except that there is also an interruptible connection between the two rear mounted receptacles.

**Normal Plug-** A dual male connector that can be inserted into two vertical jacks to provide a continuous connection. Sometimes called a "Looping" Plug.

**NTSC-** National Television Standards Committee. NTSC refers to the color standard that was adopted by this committee.

**PAL-** Phase Alternate Line, a composite color standard used in many parts of the world.

**Plug-** A male connector.

**Pixel-** Abbreviation for Picture-Element

**Rear Mount-** Connector is inserted into panel from the rear.

**Receptacle-** A chassis mounted male or female connector.

**Return Loss-** A measure, in dB, of the amount of signal reflected back towards the source from some change in the transmission medium.

**RGB-** (Red, Green, Blue), the basic parallel component set, in which a signal is used for each primary color.

**RGB Format-** The television format that uses the basic component set of Red, Green, and Blue.

**RS-170A-** The EIA technical standard for CNTSC color television.

**S/N-** (Signal to Noise Ratio)- the ratio of total signal to noise level, usually expressed in decibels.

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**Self-Normal Jack-** A jack that provides a connection between the two rear connectors, except when interrupted by the insertion of a video patch plug into the front panel receptacle.

**Self-Terminating Jack-** A jack that automatically provides a 75 ohm termination in the circuit that is connected to the rear connector, except when a plug is inserted into the receptacle on the front panel.

**SECAM-** Sequential Couleur Avec Memoire, a color television developed in France and used in Eastern Europe.

**Serial Digital Video Transmission-** Transmission of a video signal by a series of discrete "on-off" or "high-low" pulses.

**Single Mode Fiber-** Transmits or emits a single mode of light.

**SMPTE-** Society of Motion Picture Television Engineers.

**SMPTE Recommended Practice-** Advisory operating information issued by the SMPTE, as differentiated from a Standard.

**Sync-** See Composite Sync.

**Sync Burst-** A signal consisting of Composite Sync and Color Bursts.

**Transcoder-** A device used to convert one television format to another.

**Triaxial Cable Connector-** Connector composed of three concentric conductors, an inner conductor, intermediate conductor and outer conductor, separated by dielectrics.

**U-Matic Format-** A format commonly used in industrial television.

**Vectorscope-** An instrument used to display the vector relationships of color signals.

**VCR-** Video Cassette Recorder, a video tape recorder that accepts video tape housed in modules.

**VDA-** Video Distribution Amplifier.

**Video-** The picture signals in a television system.

**Video Jack-** A rack mountable coaxial connector with a recessed female contact.

**Video Jackfield-** A rack mounted device used to manually route video signal. Usually consists of a panel containing several video Jacks of normal or non-normal configurations.

**Video Patch Cord-** A flexible coaxial cable with Video Plugs on both ends, used to connect two Video Jacks.

**Video Plug-** A cable mounted coaxial connector with a recessed male pin. The Video Plug is designed to mate with a Video Jack.

**VHS Format-** A video recording format generally used for home recording.

**VITS-** A test signal, transmitted on lines 17 and 18 of the vertical interval of the video signal, for the purpose of evaluating technical performance.

**VTR-** (Video Tape Recorder), an electro-mechanical device that records, stores, and reproduces an electronic signal that contains audio, video, and control information.

**Wave Length-** Distance an electromagnetic wave travels in the time it takes to complete one cycle.

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