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A **BELDEN** BRAND

NV9602

NV9000 CONTROL PANEL

User's Guide

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www.grassvalley.com

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Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Protection



Electrostatic discharge occurs when electronic components are improperly handled and can result in intermittent failure or complete damage adversely affecting an electrical circuit. When you remove and replace any card from a frame always follow ESD-prevention procedures:

- Ensure that the frame is electrically connected to earth ground through the power cord or any other means if available.
- Wear an ESD wrist strap ensuring that it makes good skin contact. Connect the grounding clip to an *unpainted surface* of the chassis frame to safely ground unwanted ESD voltages. If no wrist strap is available, ground yourself by touching the *unpainted* metal part of the chassis.
- For safety, periodically check the resistance value of the antistatic strap, which should be between 1 and 10 megohms.
- When temporarily storing a card make sure it is placed in an ESD bag.
- Cards in an earth grounded metal frame or casing do not require any special ESD protection.

Cautions for LCD and TFT Displays



Excessive usage may harm your vision. Rest for 10 minutes for every 30 minutes of usage.

If the LCD or TFT glass is broken, handle glass fragments with care when disposing of them. If any fluid leaks out of a damaged glass cell, be careful not to get the liquid crystal fluid in your mouth or skin. If the liquid crystal touches your skin or clothes, wash it off immediately using soap and water. Never swallow the fluid. The toxicity is extremely low but caution should be exercised at all times.

Protection contre les décharges électrostatiques (DES)



Une décharge électrostatique peut se produire lorsque des composants électroniques ne sont pas manipulés de manière adéquate, ce qui peut entraîner des défaillances intermittentes ou endommager irrémédiablement un circuit électrique. Au moment de remplacer une carte dans un châssis, prenez toujours les mesures de protection antistatique appropriées :

- Assurez-vous que le châssis est relié électriquement à la terre par le cordon d'alimentation ou tout autre moyen disponible.
- Portez un bracelet antistatique et assurez-vous qu'il est bien en contact avec la peau. Connectez la pince de masse à une *surface non peinte* du châssis pour détourner à la terre toute tension électrostatique indésirable. En l'absence de bracelet antistatique, déchargez l'électricité statique de votre corps en touchant une surface métallique *non peinte* du châssis.
- Pour plus de sécurité, vérifiez périodiquement la valeur de résistance du bracelet antistatique. Elle doit se situer entre 1 et 10 mégohms.
- Si vous devez mettre une carte de côté, assurez-vous de la ranger dans un sac protecteur antistatique.

- Les cartes qui sont reliées à un châssis ou boîtier métallique mis à la terre ne nécessitent pas de protection antistatique spéciale.

Précautions pour les écrans LCD et TFT



Regarder l'écran pendant une trop longue période de temps peut nuire à votre vision. Prenez une pause de 10 minutes, après 30 minutes d'utilisation.

Si l'écran LCD ou TFT est brisé, manipulez les fragments de verre avec précaution au moment de vous en débarrasser. veillez à ce que le cristal liquide n'entre pas en contact avec la peau ou la bouche. En cas de contact avec la peau ou les vêtements, laver immédiatement à l'eau savonneuse. Ne jamais ingérer le liquide. La toxicité est extrêmement faible, mais la prudence demeure de mise en tout temps.

Recycling

Visit www.grassvalley.com for recycling information.

Certification and Compliance

Safety Compliance



c

This equipment complies with the requirements of CSA/UL/IEC/EN 60950-1, 2nd Ed. + AM1, Safety of information technology equipment.

us The power cords supplied with this equipment meet the appropriate national standards for the country of destination.

Electromagnetic Compatibility



This equipment has been tested for verification of compliance with FCC Part 15, Subpart B requirements for class A digital devices.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy, and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.



This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the requirements of the EMC directive 2004/108/EC:

- EN 55022 Class A Radiated and conducted emissions
- EN 61000-3-2 Limits for harmonic current emissions
- EN 61000-3-3 Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker

- EN 61000-4-2 Electrostatic discharge immunity
- EN 61000-4-3 Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity
- EN 61000-4-4 Electrical fast transient immunity
- EN 61000-4-5 Surge transient immunity
- EN 61000-4-6 Conducted disturbances immunity
- EN 61000-4-8 Power frequency magnetic field immunity
- EN 61000-4-11 Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity

toc

Table of Contents

1 Preface	1
Chapter Structure	1
The PDF Document	1
Terms, Conventions and Abbreviations	2
Other Documentation and Software	2
2 Introduction	3
Summary	3
Panel Organization	4
Function Buttons	4
Alphanumeric Display	4
Display Fields	5
Flags	5
Modes of Operation	5
Single-Destination Mode	5
Single-Destination Mode with Breakaway	6
Limited X-Y Mode	6
Multi-Destination Mode	6
Secondary Modes	6
Other NV9602 Functions	7
3 Installation	9
Package Contents	9
Installation	9
Installing Software and Documentation	10
Initialization	10
Testing	11
4 Configuration	13
Summary	13
Adding a Panel to an NV9000 Configuration	13
NV9602 Panel Configuration Page	16
Regions of the Configuration Page	16
Configuration Tasks	17
Commitment Buttons	17
Panel Options	17
Checkbox Options	19
Button Definitions	20
Button Specification	20
Multi-Destination Configuration	26

5 Operation	27
Summary	27
Modes of Operation	27
Single-Destination Mode	28
Single-Destination Mode with Breakaway	28
Limited X-Y Mode	28
Multi-Destination Mode	28
Secondary Modes	29
Button Legends	29
Operating Concepts	30
Source Shift	30
Destination Shift	30
Levels	30
Breakaway	30
Hold	31
Breakaway	31
Limited X-Y	31
Buttons	31
Broadcast	32
Chop	32
Default State	32
Destination	32
Destination Lock	33
Destination Protect	33
Destination Shift	33
Free Source	34
Hold	34
Level	34
Menu	34
Name Set Toggle	35
None/All	35
Panel Lock	35
Previous Source	35
Salvo	35
Source	35
Source is Master	36
Source/Destination	36
Source/Dest Toggle	36
Source Shift	36
Undefined	37
Lock, Protect, and Release	37
Locks and Protects with Breakaway	37
Takes	38
Case 1 — Single-Destination Mode	38
Case 2 — Single-Destination Mode, Breakaway	38
Case 3 — Limited X-Y Mode	38
Case 4 — Multi-Destination Mode	39
Multi-Destination Operations	39
Name Sets	40

- Broadcast Routes 40
 - Before You Begin..... 40
 - Performing a Broadcast Take— Limited X-Y Mode..... 41
 - Performing a Broadcast Take— Multi-Destination Mode..... 41
 - Important Points 41
- Data Routing 42
 - Automatic Data Routing 42
 - Manual Data Routing 42
 - Semi-Automatic Data Routing 42
- Chop 43
 - Case 1— Single-Destination Mode, with or without Breakaway 43
 - Case 2— Limited X-Y Mode..... 43
 - Case 3— Multi-Destination Mode 44
- Menu Mode 44
 - Panel ID 44
 - Panel Name 45
 - User ID 45
 - User Name 45
 - Software Versions 45
 - Button Illumination..... 46
- Setup Mode 46

- 6 Technical Details 49**
 - Power Specifications 49
 - NV9602 Specifications 49
 - Environmental Specifications 50
 - Defaults 50
 - Initial Panel State 50
 - Configuration Page 50
 - DHCP 50
 - Drawings 51
- Glossary 55**
- Index 57**
- Contact Us 63**

1

Preface

Chapter 1 is an introduction to the NV9601 User's Guide.

Summary

<i>Chapter Structure</i>	1
<i>The PDF Document</i>	1
<i>Terms, Conventions and Abbreviations</i>	2
<i>Other Documentation and Software</i>	2

Chapter Structure

The following chapters provide detailed information regarding the NV9602 control panel:

- Chapter 1, [Preface](#), (this chapter) outlines ways to use this guide.
- Chapter 2, [Introduction](#), provides a functional description of the NV9602.
- Chapter 3, [Installation](#), provides installation, connection, and initialization instructions.
- Chapter 4, [Configuration](#), provides configuration instructions.
This chapter is for configurers, primarily.
- Chapter 5, [Operation](#), provides operating instructions.
This chapter is for operators, primarily.
- Chapter 6, [Technical Details](#), provides electrical, mechanical, and environmental specifications, product drawings, and default settings.
- An [index](#) and [glossary](#) are also provided for your reference.

The PDF Document

This guide is provided in PDF format, allowing you to use Acrobat's "bookmarks" to navigate to any desired location. You can also easily print a hardcopy. Please note:

- Use the Table of Contents or the bookmarks page to jump to any desired section.
- Many hyperlinks are provided within the chapters.
- Use the Index to jump to specific topics within a chapter. Each page number in the index is a hyperlink.
- Use Acrobat's 'Go to Previous View' and 'Go to Next View' buttons to retrace your complete navigational path.

Use the 'First Page', 'Previous Page', and 'Next Page', and 'Last Page' buttons to go to the first, previous, next, or last page within a PDF file.

Note:

To display the navigation buttons, right-click the Tool Bar area, and check 'Navigation'.

- Use Acrobat's extensive search capabilities, such as the 'Find' tool and 'Search' tool to perform comprehensive searches as required.

Terms, Conventions and Abbreviations

The following conventions are used throughout this guide:

- The symbol ▲ denotes either an example or a special message.
- Entries enclosed in single quotation marks or Capital Letters denote physical control panel buttons, configuration buttons, or menu items.

Click 'Apply' to ...

Press the SRC 12 button ...

The following terms and abbreviations are used throughout this guide:

- The term "control panel" refers to the NV9602 control panel and to NV96xx control panels, in general.
- "High tally" means that a button is brightly illuminated.
- "Low tally" means that a button is illuminated at low intensity. Most buttons assume a low tally state until selected.
- "MD" is an abbreviation for multi-destination.
- "SE" is an abbreviation for NV9000-SE Utilities.

Other Documentation and Software

You should read and be familiar with the material presented in the following documents:

- NV960, NV920, or NV915 Quickstart Guide(s).
- NV9000-SE Utilities User's Guide (or NV9000-SE Utilities help files).
- The router manuals for whatever routers you have in your system.

You should also be familiar with the NV9000-SE Utilities software and NV9000 family router control systems.

2 Introduction

Chapter 2 provides a functional description of the NV9602.

Summary

Summary 3
Panel Organization 4
Modes of Operation 5
Other NV9602 Functions 7

Summary

The NV9602¹ is a 1RU panel, slightly over 9" deep, overall. It has 2 sets of backlit function buttons and a small display. The display has 2 distinct LED readouts each having 8 characters.

The NV9602 can operate in one of 4 modes. See [Modes of Operation](#), following.

The panel is organized as shown in figures 2-1 and 2-2:

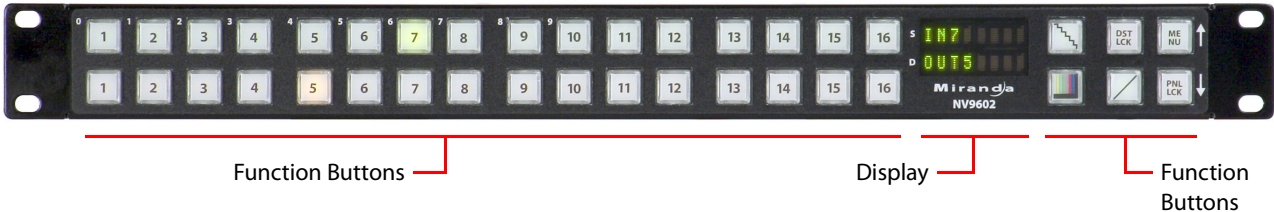


Fig. 2-1: NV9602 Front

The function buttons select sources or destinations, or they execute functions. Physical source selection buttons represent one of two “pages” of sources. Physical destination selection buttons (if present) represent one of two pages of destinations. An operator can toggle between the two pages.

The up and down arrows at the far right apply only when the panel is in menu mode.

At the rear are power, serial, and network connectors:

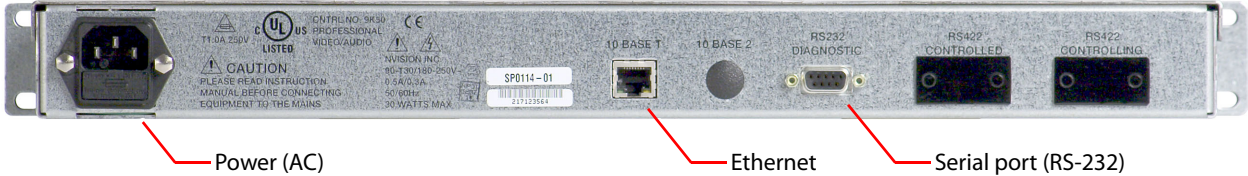


Fig. 2-2: NV9602 Rear

1. An equivalent NV9602V—a GUI that is called a “virtual panel”—is available. It emulates the NV9602.

The ports labeled 10base2 and RS-422 are non-operational and are covered. Only the serial port and the Ethernet port are available.

- ▲ The AC connector has a compartment in which you can find a spare fuse.
(The Ethernet port is 10baseT. The system controller supports 10baseT as well as 100baseT.)

Panel Organization

Function Buttons

The NV9602 has an array of 32 function buttons on the left and 6 function buttons on the right. The buttons' functions are slightly different in each of the 4 operating modes. (See [Modes of Operation](#), next.) The 10 buttons at the top left are labeled with numerals (0–9). These are for menu operations such as entering the panel ID.

Physical source buttons represent one of two “pages” of sources. Physical destination buttons (if present) represent one of two pages of destinations. The panel can be configured with a ‘Source Shift’ button that toggles between the two source pages and a ‘Destination Shift’ button that toggles between the two Destination pages.

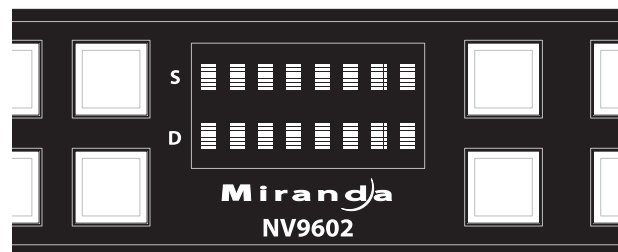
Each button has *three* operational levels: high and low tally (green or amber), and off. Operators can adjust the low tally levels in increments of 10% using the panel's menu. Buttons that are turned off are said to be dark. (Their material is actually white or light gray.)

- ▲ Generally, green represents a source or a source function and amber represents a destination or a destination function.

The function buttons each have clear plastic keycaps under which you may place plastic inserts for button legends. It is a simple matter to change button legends.¹

Alphanumeric Display

The display has 2 display fields.



1. The NV9602V (virtual panel) has automatically generated button legends. For instance, a source button's legend is the source name. Depending on the operating mode, the source button might have up to 3 lines of text: a source from page 1, a source from page 2, and a destination.

Display Fields

The display has 2 fields of 8 characters:

- Status, labeled "S" on the panel.
The 'Status' field always shows the source that was routed to the currently selected destination, which is identified in the 'Destination' field.
- Destination, labeled "D" on the panel.
The 'Destination' field shows the current destination.
In multi-destination mode, the destination field shows the most recently selected destination and the status field changes to reflect the source most recently routed to that destination.

The 'Status' and 'Destination' fields can show either names from a name set or system mnemonics depending on (1) the state of the 'Name Set Toggle' button (if the panel has one), (2) the default name set (3) the existence of name sets in the NV9000 configuration.

Flags

When a destination is in breakaway, the 'Source' field indicates the breakaway with an asterisk in its eighth character position.

- ▲ The asterisk will obscure the last character of the source name if the name has 8 characters.

Modes of Operation

The NV9602 operates in one of 4 modes:

- [Single-Destination Mode](#).
- [Single-Destination Mode with Breakaway](#).
- [Limited X-Y Mode](#).
- [Multi-Destination Mode](#).

The panel's set of button functions varies with the mode.

The modes (or behavioral models) are determined at configuration. The operator cannot switch between different modes.

- ▲ The NV9604 control panel can operate as an extension of the NV9602. See the *NV9604 User's Guide* for details.

Single-Destination Mode

In single destination mode, the panel's destination is configured as the default destination and there are no destination buttons. Takes are performed on all levels.

Operators can use a 'Source Shift' button to toggle between two sets of sources.

Takes occur as soon as a source button is pressed. (There is no 'Take' button function.)

Single-Destination Mode with Breakaway

This mode is an extension of single-destination mode that includes level buttons on the panel.

Again, the single destination is configured as the default destination. There are no destination buttons and there is no 'Take' button.

Level buttons selected the levels on which the take is to occur. Takes occur on all levels when either no levels are selected or when all levels are selected.

Operators can use a 'Source Shift' button to toggle between two sets of sources.

Limited X-Y Mode

In limited X-Y mode, takes occur from a single source to a single *selectable* destination.

Takes are all level. Pressing a source button completes the take. There is no 'Take' button.

Operators can use a 'Source Shift' button to toggle between two sets of sources. Similarly, operators can use a 'Destination Shift' button to toggle between two sets of destinations.

Multi-Destination Mode

In this mode, source buttons are configured with destinations as well as sources. Thus, each source button completes a route to an individual destination. If each button had a different destination, it would be possible to route to 32 destinations. The typical configuration would have fewer destinations. The panel uses spacing to separate the left-hand buttons into 4 groups. The most natural number of destinations would be 4, but that is not a requirement.

There is no 'Take' button.

Takes are all-level.

Operators can use a 'Source Shift' button to toggle between two sets of sources.

Secondary Modes

Additional but secondary modes of panel operation are:

- Setup mode—where the NV9602 is freshly powered up, but disconnected from the network. In this mode, you can preset the NV9602's panel ID and perform a few diagnostic tasks.
- Menu mode—pressing a menu button places the NV9602 in "menu" mode. In menu mode, the buttons lose their normal functions and become part of a menu that changes as needed during menu operation.
- Source mode—(in limited X-Y mode only) allows 'Source/Destination' buttons to select sources.
- Destination mode—(in limited X-Y mode only) allows 'Source/Destination' buttons to select destinations.

When the panel is not in setup mode or menu mode, we say it is in *normal mode*. "Normal" means the panel is functioning in one of the 4 operating modes.

Other NV9602 Functions

The NV9602 can be configured to perform the following additional functions:

- Previous source and free source.
- System salvos.
- Lock/protect/release for destinations.
- Multiple-level breakaways.
- Broadcast data routing.

3 Installation

Chapter 3 provides installation and connection instructions.

Summary

<i>Package Contents</i>	9
<i>Installation</i>	9
<i>Installing Software and Documentation</i>	10
<i>Initialization</i>	10
<i>Testing</i>	11

Package Contents

If you have ordered one or more NV9602 control panels from Grass Valley, inspect the shipping container for damage. If you find any container damage, unpack and inspect the contents. If the contents are damaged, notify the carrier immediately.

As you unpack the shipping container, look for the packing slip and compare it against the contents to verify that you received everything as ordered. If anything is missing (or if you find equipment damage unrelated to shipping), please contact technical support.

Depending on your order, the NV9602 items that can ship include:

- One or more NV9602 control panels.
- An AC power cord.

The package does not contain network cables, serial cables, or mounting screws.

You do not need to take any special precautions regarding ESD.

This document does not address the shipment or installation of any other equipment or software that can be used in conjunction with the NV9602 (including any system controllers, other NV96xx control panels, EC9700 GUI, EC9710 GUI, and configuration programs such as UniConfig, MRC, or NV9000-SE Utilities).

This document does briefly address the use of NV9000-SE Utilities and the Panel IP Configuration Utility as they pertain to panel configuration.

Installation

Follow these steps to install a NV9602 control panel:

- 1 Mount, and secure, the panel in the rack.

The NV9602 is designed to mount in a standard 19" rack. Rack-mounting is not a requirement.

- 2 We assume that you have an Ethernet switch connected to the “Panel and Router Network” port of your system controller. Connect an Ethernet cable from that switch to the RJ-45 port at the rear of the NV9602.
- 3 Connect power.

Installing Software and Documentation

This document is available through the Grass Valley web site.

You must use NV9000-SE Utilities to configure the NV9602 control panel. Contact Grass Valley if you need to obtain the latest version of this NV9000 configuration software.

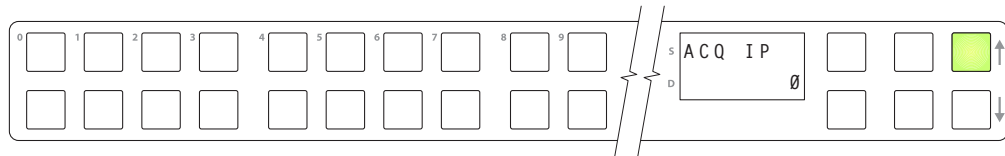
You may use the Panel IP Configuration Utility if you want to your NV9602 to have a static IP address (with respect to the system controller) or to use DHCP. The panel, as it comes from the factory, defaults to DHCP.

Initialization

Before your system controller can communicate with an NV9602, you must give it a panel ID. Follow these steps for each NV9602 you are installing:

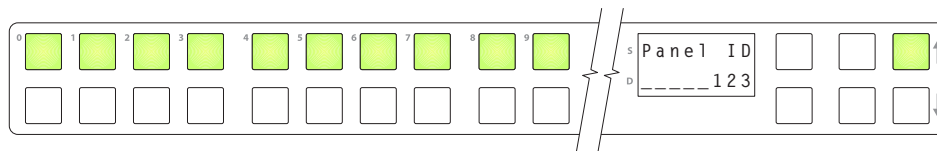
- 1 Power up the NV9602. Do **not** connect its Ethernet cable. (Disconnect it if it is connected.)

After a few seconds, the display will show ‘ACQ IP’ at the top and show the panel’s current panel ID. The top right button is high-tally green:



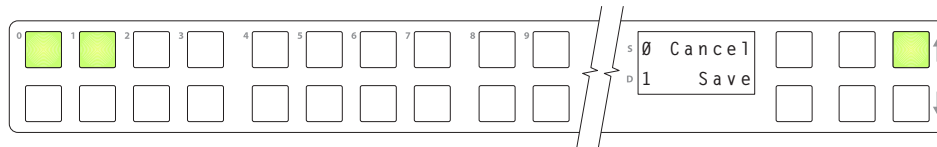
We call that the “setup” button while the panel is disconnected from the network.

- 2 Press the setup button. The panel now allows you to enter the panel ID using buttons at the left that function as a numeric keypad. The numbers of the keypad a printed on the panel. They range from 0 (at the left) to 9:



Enter the panel ID using the keypad. Then press the setup button again.

- 3 The panel displays a confirmation message:



Press the left-most button to cancel your entry; press the button to the right of it to save your entry.

- 4 Press the setup button once again and continue to press the setup button until the panel displays 'ACQ IP' once again as in step 1.
- 5 After you enter the panel ID, reconnect the Ethernet cable. The system controller will detect your panel in a few seconds. (**All** panel IDs must be unique.)

You can now prepare an NV9602 configuration in NV9000-SE Utilities and upload the configuration to the NV9602. You need the panel ID to create a NV9602 configuration. When you upload the configuration, the panel ID you entered in NV9000-SE Utilities designates the actual panel to which the upload will occur. If no actual panel has that ID, the upload cannot occur.

Testing

A panel test function is available when the NV9602 is disconnected from the system controller. Run the test to determine the health of your NV9602. See [Setup Mode](#) on [page 46](#) for detail. You can also view the software version numbers under setup mode.

These are points to consider after you install your NV9602 control panel(s):

- 1 Do the buttons illuminate? When an NV9602 powers up, one or more of its buttons are supposed to turn green or amber. Did it pass the panel test mentioned above?
- 2 When the NV9602 powers up and it is connected to the system controller, it should initialize completely. (That takes a few seconds.) The NV9000 system should load whatever configuration exists for that panel and the buttons appropriate for its configuration should light.

If you continue to see "No Server," "ACQ IP," or "Locating Network," you have a problem. Reboot everything and try again.

- ▲ The NV9602, by default, acquires its IP address through DHCP on the system controller's panel/router network. You can use the Panel IP Configuration Utility to force the panel to have a static IP address.

If (in setup mode) you do not see your designated panel ID in the 'Preset' display field, you have either not initialized the panel or no configuration has been created for your panel in NV9000-SE Utilities.

- 3 Is the system controller actually running? With the typical noise levels in a facility, it can sometimes be difficult to tell. Use the 'System' pages of NV9000-SE Utilities to make the determination.
- 4 Is NV9000-SE Utilities installed and operating? If so, can you upload a configuration to the specified panel?
- 5 Does the configuration actually work? Is it useful? Can the operator perform tasks and perform other operations?

4 Configuration

Chapter 4 provides configuration instructions for the NV9602.

Summary

<i>Summary</i>	13
<i>Adding a Panel to an NV9000 Configuration</i>	13
<i>NV9602 Panel Configuration Page</i>	16
<i>Commitment Buttons</i>	17
<i>Panel Options</i>	17
<i>Button Definitions</i>	20
<i>Multi-Destination Configuration</i>	26

This chapter addresses configurers. Operators and other persons not interested in NV9602 configuration need not read this chapter.

Summary

The NV9602 is a relatively simple panel. It has 38 function buttons and a small display. Although it has relatively few button functions, there are 4 operating modes.

- [Single-Destination Mode](#).
- [Single-Destination Mode with Breakaway](#).
- [Limited X-Y Mode](#).
- [Multi-Destination Mode](#).

The set of button functions varies slightly from mode to mode.

NV9000-SE Utilities is the software with which to configure the NV9602. Figure 4-1, following, shows the default NV9602 panel configuration page from NV9000-SE Utilities.

Adding a Panel to an NV9000 Configuration

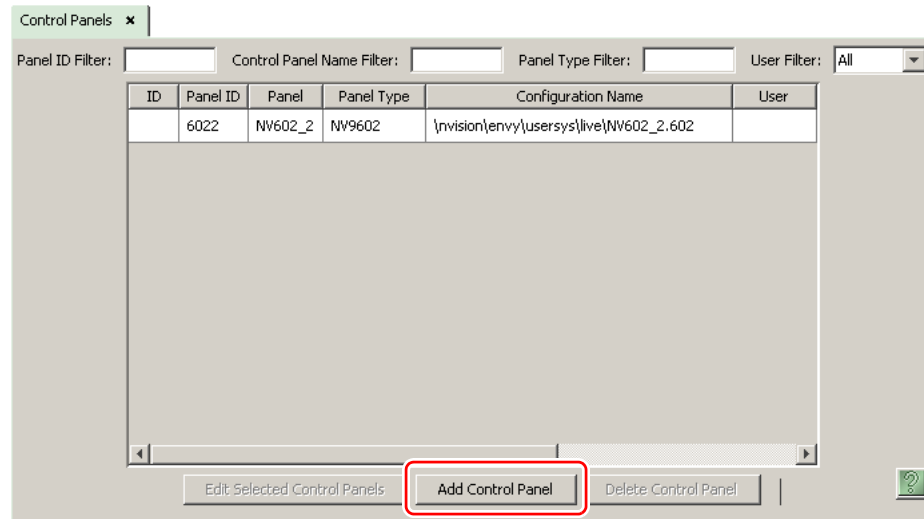
You must create configurations for the NV9602 using NV9000-SE Utilities. We assume that you are familiar enough with NV9000-SE Utilities that you can understand the following material. It is not difficult material, but some of the concepts might not be familiar to everyone.

It takes only a few seconds to add a new panel configuration.

Configuration

Adding a Panel to an NV9000 Configuration

After launching NV9000-SE Utilities, choose 'Control Panels' from the Configuration pane in the navigation area. The 'Control Panels' configuration page appears:



Click 'Add Control Panel' at the bottom of the configuration page. The 'Add Control Panel' page appears:

Type: NV9602

ID: 123

Name: Demo 02

User: EnvyUser

Configuration Options:

New, named: [] copied from: PROD 6022.602

Existing: PROD 6022.602

New (default), named: D 02

Previous Next Finish Cancel Suffix Navigate

Choose "NV9602" from the 'Type' field. In the ID field, enter the panel ID you assigned to the panel while it was in setup mode. (You can change the panel ID in NV9000-SE Utilities.) Give a name to the panel in the name field and select a user.

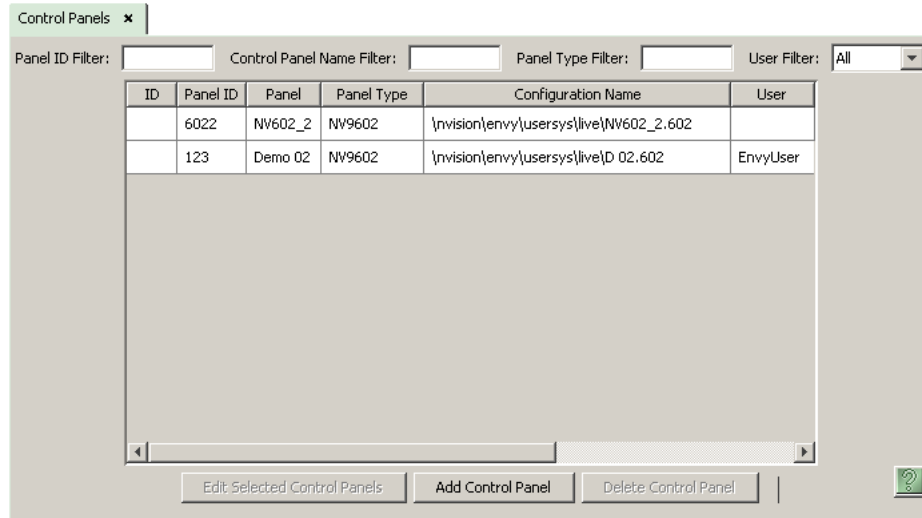
When you are creating a panel configuration you have 3 options. These options are presented in the 'Configuration Options' area:

- 1 Make a copy of an existing configuration file, giving it a new file name.
- 2 Use an existing configuration file. (This allows several panels to share a single configuration.)
- 3 Create an entirely new configuration file.

In the first and third cases, you will create a new configuration file whose name you designate. The file extension for an NV9602 configuration file is .602. Click 'Next' or 'Finish' to proceed. Click 'Previous' to go back the previous page. Click 'Cancel' to terminate the entry operation.

- ▲ There are 2 other buttons, 'Suffix' and 'Navigate', both dim (disabled). These do not apply to the NV9602.

Return to the 'Control Panels' page to view your new entry. To edit an NV9602 configuration, double-click its list entry:



You will then see the panel configuration page for the selected NV9602.

Following is a discussion of how to use the panel configuration page in which you configure an NV9602.

NV9602 Panel Configuration Page

This is the default NV9602 panel configuration page in NV9000-SE Utilities:

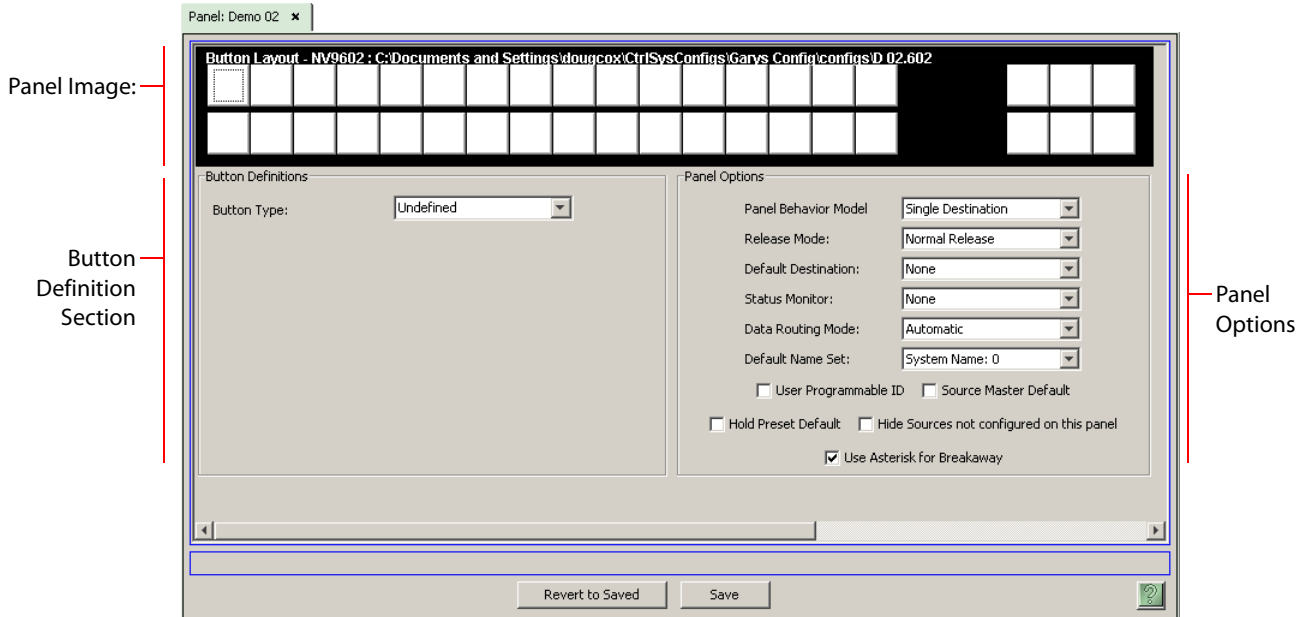


Fig. 4-1: NV9602 Configuration Page (Default)

After you configure buttons the appearance of the panel buttons will have changed. The panel buttons on this page will show legends, determined from the button type assigned to the button. (The panel's actual buttons have clear plastic keycaps that you can remove and insert button legends, graphic or text, of your own design.)

At the bottom of the page are two important configuration buttons: 'Revert to Saved' and 'Save'. The 'Save' button commits modifications you have just made. The 'Revert to Saved' button restores the last saved version of the panel configuration, canceling any changes you just made.

Regions of the Configuration Page

Above the 'Revert to Saved' and 'Save' buttons (always present) there are 4 main regions:

- A graphic representation of the NV9602 panel.
Configurers must click a button "proxy" to select the button for configuration.
- Button definitions.
In this section, configurers make button assignments, using its pull-down menus and text fields. See [Button Definitions](#), following.
- Panel options.
In this section, configurers may specify the behavioral characteristics of the panel. See [Panel Options](#), following.

Configuration Tasks

The person configuring an NV9602 panel will want to consider how best to use the buttons to support the devices and routers in the router control system at hand. Trade-offs must be made.

In support of that effort, the configurator will do the following:

- Determine in which of the 4 modes the panel with this configuration will run.
- Select panel options.
- Assign functions to buttons.
- Define logic for some or all of the tally inputs and outputs.

We have no strong recommendations for button types on your panel, but it is likely that a 'Source Shift' button will be needed.

Commitment Buttons

Two buttons at the bottom of the configuration page are self-explanatory and appear on most configuration pages:

- Revert to Saved. Press this button if you want to discard any recent changes you have made.
- Save. Press this button to commit all your recent changes.

Neither of these actions is reversible.

Panel Options

The panel options section, at the right of the configuration page, has two parts: drop-down menu and checkbox options. These are the drop-down menus:

Panel Options

Panel Behavior Model	Single Destination
Release Mode:	Normal Release
Default Destination:	None
Status Monitor:	None
Data Routing Mode:	Automatic
Default Name Set:	System Name: 0

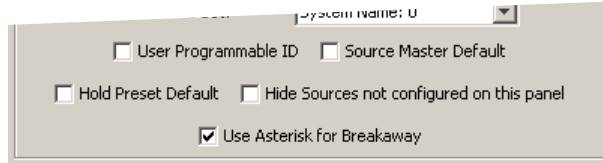
These are its drop-down menu options:

Panel Behavioral Model	Single Destination	In single-destination mode, the panel's destination is configured as the default destination and there are no destination buttons. Takes are performed on all levels.
	Single destination with breakaway	This mode is an extension of single-destination mode that includes level buttons on the panel. Level buttons selected the levels on which the take is to occur. Takes occur on all levels when either no levels are selected or when all levels are selected.

	Limited X-Y	In limited X-Y mode, takes occur from a single source to a single destination (which is selectable). Takes are all-level.
	Multi-destination	In multi-destination mode, source buttons are configured with destinations as well as sources. Thus, each source button completes a route to an individual destination. Takes are all-level.
Release Mode	Normal Release	This panel can release “locks” and “protects” set by the designated user (at this panel or any other panel).
	Force Release	This panel can release locks and protects set by any user.
Default Destination	None	After a reset, the panel has no default destination and displays no destination device. (This is not recommended in single-destination mode or single-destination-with-breakaway mode.)
	<device>	The panel uses the specified device as the destination after a reset. (The ‘Default State’ button also returns the panel to this destination.) A specific device is essential for operation in single-destination mode or single-destination-with-breakaway mode.)
Status Monitor	None	The current source video is not sent to a monitor.
	<device>	The current source video for the selected destination appears on the specified monitor (device).
Data Routing Mode	Automatic	If a machine control (data) level is involved in the route, make the route on the control level even if the control port is in use on the source or destination device.
	Semi-automatic (recommended)	If the control port is in use on the source or destination device, take all levels except control and allow the user to perform the control level route by pressing ‘Take’ a second time. If ‘Take’ is not pressed again, the route is cancelled. If the control port is not in use, the control level take occurs automatically.
	Manual	A take on the data level must be performed manually as a breakaway on the control level. The control level will never switch as part of a multi-level take.
Default Name Set	System Name	A list of “name sets” appears in the drop-down menu. The name sets can be defined under the System Management pane of NV9000-SE Utilities. Choose ‘System Name’ in this list if you do not want, or do not care about, alternate device name. Do not choose ‘System Name’ if you are configuring any ‘Name Set Toggle’ buttons.

Checkbox Options

The checkbox options section is just below the panel options section, enclosed in the same region:



A check in the box enables the option. Clearing the checkbox disables the option.

By default, all the check box options are clear.

The following items are the checkbox options:

- User-Programmable ID.
Allows the Panel ID to be changed locally at the control panel (in menu mode).
- Source Master Default.
Makes a control-level source the *controlling* device (or master device) by default. Otherwise, the destination is the master by default. (The option is specifically for use with NVISION series machine control routers.)
"Source is master" is used for duplication, or broadcast routing, on a machine control level. "Destination is master" is for machine-to-machine editing. If you do not select the "source master default" option, you can place a 'Source is Master' button on the panel.
▲ Note: a 'Source is Master' button is a toggle that reverses the direction of data routing for devices used in data level (machine control) takes.
- Hold preset default.
When this checkbox is checked, the panel powers up in "hold mode." Otherwise it powers up with hold mode off.
Hold mode, under single-destination mode with breakaway, causes the selected levels to be retained after a take. If hold mode is off, all levels become selected after a take.
Hold mode, under limited X-Y mode, allows a user to route a source to multiple destinations simultaneously.
- Hide sources not configured on this panel.
Causes the names of source devices that are not presently configured for this particular panel to be effectively hidden. When another panel changes the source to one not configured for this panel, this panel displays asterisks instead.
- Use asterisk for breakaway.
If you check this box, the software places asterisks in the 8th character position of source names that contribute to breakaway.
If you clear this box, the software leaves source names unchanged.

Button Definitions

There are three classes of button functions:

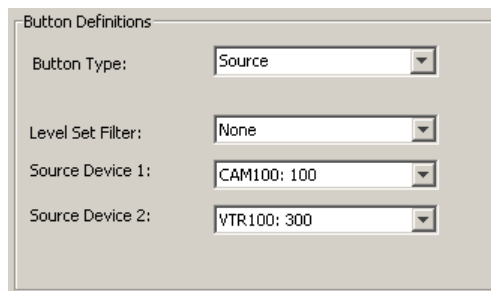
- Dedicated functions, such as 'Default State' or 'Chop'.
- Variable functions, such as 'Source' or 'Destination'.
- Special functions, such as 'Menu' and 'Salvo'.

Note:

During configuration, certain button fields contain a colon (:) and number, after the data in the field. The number is the record ID of the object in the NV9000 configuration database. The record IDs can be ignored but might be of some use when the configurer is searching for items in the configuration database.

Button Specification

The button definition section configures the button you have selected in the image of the NV9602:



Field	Value
Button Type:	Source
Level Set Filter:	None
Source Device 1:	CAM100: 100
Source Device 2:	VTR100: 300

When you choose a button type, additional drop-down menus can appear, depending on the button type, allowing you to further specify the button's behavior. Available options and selections vary from button type to button type.

Certain button types are not available in each of the modes. The list that follows identifies in which modes the buttons can apply. These letter codes represent the modes:

- S— single-destination mode
- B— single-destination mode with breakaway
- X— limited X-Y mode
- M— multi-destination mode
- All— all modes

Button Types

These are the button types available for NV9602 configurations:

Type	Modes	Description
Broadcast	M, X	<p>On the data (control) level, the button enables a broadcast take to an <i>additional</i> controlled device, after a broadcast route has been initiated with a “source is master” control-level take to the <i>first</i> controlled device.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p> <p>A broadcast button is useful in dubbing applications or when a backup (redundant) device is in use. See Broadcast Routes on page 40.</p> <p>See also the Source Master button, following.</p> <p>The button is available in single-destination mode, with or without breakaway, but is incompatible with the mode.</p>
Chop	All	<p>When a chop function is supported by a router, the button is a toggle that enables and disables rapid switching of the selected destination device between the current source and the preset source. This chop function is used to test system timing.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p>
Default state	All	<p>The button returns the panel to its most recent power-up state. That is called the <i>default state</i>.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p>
Destination	X	<p>The button selects a destination. The destination name appears in the ‘Destination’ display. The destination is the target of an upcoming take, which will route a source to that destination.</p> <p>When you assign a destination button, two drop-down menus appear: ‘Destination Device 1’ and ‘Destination Device 2’. These correspond to the two destination pages. If there is a ‘Destination Shift’ button on the panel, the operator can switch between the two pages. When the first page is selected, pressing the button selects device 1. When the second page is selected, pressing the button selects device 2.</p>
Destination Lock	S, B, X	<p>The button sets or removes a “lock” on the current destination device. The lock can be removed only by the user that originally set the lock, or by a panel that has “Force Release” enabled.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p> <p>The NV9602 provides no explicit indication, during operation, whether a destination is locked or unlocked.</p>

Type	Modes	Description
Destination Protect	S, B, X	<p>The button sets or removes a “protect” on the current destination device. The protect can be removed only by the user that originally set the protect, or by a panel that has “Force Release” enabled.</p> <p>Note: a protect prevents <i>others</i> from routing to a destination; a lock prevents <i>anyone</i>— even the user who issued the lock— from routing to the destination.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p> <p>The NV9602 provides no explicit indication, during operation, whether a destination is locked or unlocked.</p>
Destination Shift	X	<p>The button toggles between the first and second destination sets.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p> <p>This button toggles between the two destinations assigned to a ‘Destination’ button. See the Destination button, above.</p>
Free Source	S, B, X	<p>The button selects a pre-defined phantom device that can be used to release or “free” devices on the data (machine control) level. A free source is also used with tielines to free the tieline for others to use. The free source is defined in the <i>Level Set Details</i> page of NV9000-SE Utilities.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p>
Hold	B, X	<p>In single-destination mode with breakaway, this button retains breakaway levels after a take.</p> <p>In limited X-Y mode, this button allows the operator to perform a gang (or “dub”) route. In hold mode, destination selections are cumulative, and not mutually exclusive. See Hold on page 31.</p> <p>The hold button is a toggle; press it once to place the panel in “hold mode.” Press it again to cancel “hold mode.” In the panel options, you can specify whether the panel powers up in hold mode.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p>

Type	Modes	Description
Level	B	<p>The button selects a level.</p> <p>The button definition has one field to configure: the level. (Do not choose 'None' for the level.)</p> <p>Your panel — configured for single-destination mode with breakaway — will have multiple level buttons, one for each level you want the operator to control. The operator selects multiple levels for a breakaway and then presses a source to complete the take.</p> <p>When all level buttons are <i>deselected</i>, or when all level buttons are <i>selected</i>, a take is "all-level." When one or more level buttons are selected, a take occurs on just those levels.</p> <p>The operator must select levels before selecting the source</p> <p>The color of the level buttons reflect the levels of the current destination in a limited way.</p> <p>See also the None/All button, following.</p>
Menu	All	<p>This button puts the NV9602 panel in menu mode and displays a menu on the buttons that provides access to a variety of panel functions. Without the button, the operator has no access to the menu functions.</p> <p>By pressing certain buttons, the operator makes menu selections and may enter data (such as panel ID) or change brightness values. When the panel is in menu mode, the menu button cycles through the functions of the menu. See Menu Mode on page 44.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p>
Name Set Toggle	All	<p>The button toggles the panel between its default name set and the "system name" set. One or the other becomes the active name set.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p> <p>If the default name set is the system name set, the button would be a no-op. Therefore configurers should not create a 'Name Set Toggle' button if the default name set is 'System Names'.</p> <p>The status, preset, or destination displays use the active name set — either the default name set (aliases) or the system name set. However, that when the panel is displaying aliases, and a device does not have an alias, the panel displays the system name.</p>
None/All	B	<p>The button toggles the panel between all levels (of the current destination) being selected and none of the levels being selected.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p>
Panel Lock	All	<p>The button prevents accidental changes to the panel settings, especially router crosspoints. When the panel is locked, the button array becomes blank except for the Panel Lock button which becomes high tally amber. Pressing the panel lock button again reverts the panel to its previous state.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p>

Type	Modes	Description
Previous Source	S, B, X	<p>The button presets the previously routed source to the currently selected destination. The operator must next press 'Take' to restore the previous route. This function is useful when an operator makes a route in error.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p> <p>The button does not restore the previous destination. If the user changed the destination and presses 'Previous Source', the take will not restore the previous route.</p>
Salvo	All	<p>The salvo button executes a system salvo immediately.</p> <p>During configuration, when you assign a salvo button, a drop-down menu appears: 'Salvo'. Choose a salvo from the list. The 'None' entry is merely a placeholder. Do not choose 'None'.</p>
Source	All	<p>The button selects a source. The source name appears in the 'Status' display. Pressing a source button completes a take.</p> <p>The nature of source buttons differs in the 4 operating modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-destination, single-destination with breakaway, and limited X-Y modes <p>When you assign a source button, two drop-down menus appear: 'Source Device 1' and 'Source Device 2'. These correspond to the two source pages. If there is a 'Source Shift' button on the panel, the operator can switch between the two pages. When the first page is selected, pressing the button selects device 1. When the second page is selected, pressing the button selects device 2.</p> • Multi-destination mode <p>When you assign a source button, <i>three</i> drop-down menus appear: 'Source Device 1', 'Source Device 2', and 'Destination Device'. The first two correspond to the two source pages. If there is a 'Source Shift' button on the panel, the operator can switch between the two pages. When the first page is selected, pressing the button selects device 1. When the second page is selected, pressing the button selects device 2.</p> <p>The 'Destination Device' field allows you to configure a destination for every source button. Typically, you will assign one destination device to one set of sources, another destination to another set of sources, and so on. At the limit, you can configure up to 38 destinations.</p> <p>The destination assigned to the button does not change when the source page changes.</p> <p>See Multi-Destination Operations on page 39.</p>

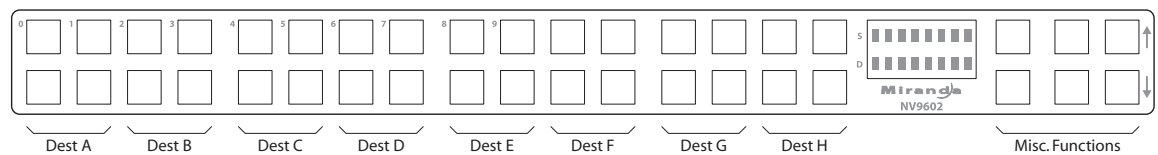
Type	Modes	Description
Source Master	All	<p>Means "source is the master" and makes the source device the master. Otherwise, the destination is the master. This button (and these concepts) apply only to machine control routes.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p> <p>The button is a toggle: Press it once to make the source the master (it goes high-tally); press it again to make the destination the master (the button is low-tally).</p> <p>A panel option allows you to make "source is master" the default. In this case, the button still toggles between "source is master" and "destination is master," and the button, if present, is high-tally by default.</p> <p>The 'Source is Master' button is also used to initiate "broadcast" machine control routes. See Broadcast Routes on page 40.</p>
Source/ Destination	X	<p>The button selects either a source or a destination depending on whether the panel is in source mode or destination mode.</p> <p>It is the 'Source/Dest Toggle' button that places the panel in source mode or destination mode.</p> <p>During configuration, when you assign a 'Source/Destination' button, you will see two drop-down menus: 'Source Device' and 'Destination Device'. The source device is selected when the operator presses the button in source mode. The destination device is selected when the operator presses the button in destination mode.</p>
Source/ Dest Toggle	X	<p>The button toggles between source and destination modes.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p> <p>'Source/Destination' buttons are affected by the toggle. In source mode, a 'Source/Destination' button selects a source; in destination mode, a 'Source/Destination' button selects a destination.</p>
Source Shift	All	<p>The button toggles between the first and second source sets.</p> <p>The button definition has no fields to configure.</p> <p>The button affects the operation of any source button (in any mode). Source buttons represent two sources. One belongs to one source set and the other belongs to the other source set.</p>
Undefined	All	<p>This button type is a placeholder: during configuration, it makes the button undefined and inactive. On the actual panel, the undefined button remains unlit (dark).</p>

Multi-Destination Configuration

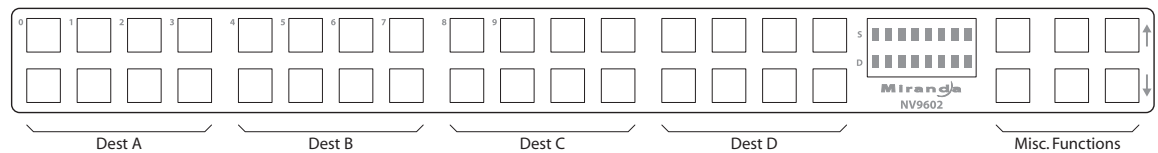
A panel configured in multi-destination mode has source buttons that represent 2 sources and a destination. Pressing a source button selects the source and the destination and performs an immediate take—to the destination assigned to the source button. (A source shift button switches between the two sources of the source buttons.)

Potentially, all 38 buttons of a NV9602 could be source buttons, each having a unique destination. Thus, at that extreme, a panel in multi-destination mode could represent 38 destinations and give operators the choice of two sources for each destination.

A more typical multi-destination configuration will present fewer destinations, organized in button clusters on the panel. This organization, for example, provides 8 destinations with up to 8 sources available for each one, with 6 buttons assigned to other functions:



As another example, this organization provides 4 destinations with up to 16 sources available for each one, again with 6 buttons assigned to other functions:



This is a natural organization because the 32 buttons to the left of the display are spaced into 4 groups.

To configure a panel in multi-destination mode in a useful way, you should organize its source buttons into groups according to destination. Either of the preceding examples show good organization.

As a further example, you could organize the buttons by row: if you have only two destinations, the top row could represent one destination (having 32 potential sources) and the bottom row could represent the other destination (again with 32 potential sources).

It is natural to assign the same sources to each destination, but not a requirement. The different destinations could have disjoint sets of sources.

Source buttons are typically labeled (with clear plastic inserts) with mnemonics for the two sources assigned to each of the buttons.

It is important to label the buttons carefully. Button labels are clear plastic inserts that you place under the removable plastic button caps.

A button label should show the mnemonic for both sources of the button if your panel has a source shift button. If it has no source shift button, only one source mnemonic would be required. (Button labels could easily be graphics as well as text.)

5 Operation

Chapter 5 provides operating instructions for the NV9602 control panel.

Summary

<i>Summary</i>	27
<i>Operating Concepts</i>	30
<i>Menu Mode</i>	44
<i>Setup Mode</i>	46

This chapter is intended specifically for the NV9602 panel **operator**.

Summary

As an NV9602 operator, you will be confronted initially with a relatively small and simple panel— 38 buttons with two 8-character displays.

The panel's buttons can have arbitrary legends (using plastic inserts under the button caps). A button's legend should indicate its function. Some buttons can be applied differently in other modes (such as menu mode). Operators and configurers will have to communicate about the meaning of the buttons.

The alphanumeric display (2 lines of 8 characters) shows the status of completed takes under normal circumstances. The display presents information or menu items in other cases.

Physically, you will find

- Function buttons (e.g., switch source pages or lock a destination).
- Source, destination, and salvo buttons.
- Names of the selected destination and its current source.

At any particular time, some of the buttons are high-tally; some are low-tally; and some might be undefined. Active buttons are of two colors, green and amber. Green generally represents sources and source functions; amber generally represents destinations and destination functions, but the colors are also used for other functions.

- ▲ Please refer to the *NV9000-SE Utilities User's Guide* (or the NV9000-SE Utilities help files) if you are unfamiliar with the concepts used in this chapter.

Modes of Operation

The NV9602 operates in one of 4 modes (or behavioral models):

- [Single-Destination Mode](#).
- [Single-Destination Mode with Breakaway](#).

- [Limited X-Y Mode](#).
- [Multi-Destination Mode](#).

The panel's set of button functions varies with the mode (or model).

Generally, to operate the panel, you choose a destination, (possibly) choose desired breakaway levels, and choose a source. Choosing a source for a destination completes the take. This paradigm has slight variations in the different modes.

▲ There is no 'Take' button in any of the modes.

Single-Destination Mode

In single destination mode, the panel's destination is configured as the default destination and there are no destination buttons. You cannot select a destination—it is already selected.

Takes are performed on all levels of the currently selected destination.

You can use a 'Source Shift' button to toggle between two sets of sources.

Takes occur as soon as a source button is pressed.

Single-Destination Mode with Breakaway

This mode is an extension of single-destination mode that includes level buttons on the panel and that allows breakaway.

Here too, the single destination is configured as the default destination and you cannot select a destination because it is already selected.

Level buttons selected the levels on which the take is to occur. Takes occur on all levels when either no levels are selected or when all levels are selected.

You can use a 'Source Shift' button to toggle between two sets of sources.

Limited X-Y Mode

In limited X-Y mode, takes occur from a single source to a single destination. Destinations are selectable and there are two pages of destinations in addition to the two pages of sources.

Takes are all level. Pressing a source button completes the take.

You can use a 'Source Shift' button to toggle between two sets of sources. Similarly, you can use a 'Destination Shift' button to toggle between two sets of destinations.

Multi-Destination Mode

In this mode, source buttons are configured with destinations as well as sources. Thus, each source button completes a route to its own assigned destination. If each button had a different destination, it would be possible to route to as many as 38 destinations. The typical configuration would assign one destination to one set of sources, another destination to another set of sources, and so on.

Takes are all-level.

Operators can use a 'Source Shift' button to toggle between two sets of sources. There is no destination shift and a button's destination does not change when you press a 'Source Shift' button.

Secondary Modes

Secondary modes are:

- Source mode—exists (in limited X-Y mode) when you press a 'Source/Dest Toggle' button.
- Source mode and destination mode affect the operation of 'Source/Destination' buttons.
- Destination mode—exists (in limited X-Y mode) when you press a 'Source/Dest Toggle' button.
- Setup mode—where the NV9602 is freshly powered up, but *disconnected from the network*. In this mode, the configurer can preset the NV9602's panel ID and perform a few diagnostic tasks.

Usually, only configurers need be concerned with setup mode.

See [Setup Mode](#) on page 46.

- Menu mode—pressing a menu button places the NV9602 in "menu" mode. In menu mode, the buttons lose their normal functions and become part of a menu that changes as needed during menu operation.

There is nothing in the menu that concerns operators except button brightness. An operator may use the menu to set button brightness. Administrators and configurers may use the menu to view or change the panel ID, or to determine the software and firmware revisions.

See [Menu Mode](#) on page 44.

When the panel is not in setup mode or menu mode, we say it is in *normal mode*. "Normal" means the panel is functioning in one of the 4 operating modes.

Button Legends

There are about 20 different button functions. Some might not be available on your panel depending on the operating mode in which it was configured. Typically, buttons have graphic or text legends that are plastic inserts placed under the clear button caps.

There are button templates available. Use these or your own to create button graphics. Print the graphics on clear plastic, cut the button graphics apart and insert these under the clear button caps.

Buttons are also color-coded to a limited degree. Green represents sources. Amber represents destinations. Those colors are used for other functions, however. High-tally (bright) buttons are those that are selected; low-tally (dim) buttons are those that are not selected. Dark buttons are those that are disabled. Dark buttons are unlit, and actually white or gray in color.

Operating Concepts

Source Shift

Source shift applies in all modes.

Each source button can represent two sources. A 'Source Shift' button selects which of the two sources the source button will select. (The concept is similar to the shift key or the 'caps lock' key on a keyboard.)

A source shift button is a toggle. The source shift button is low-tally when it has enabled the first source. It is high-tally when it has enabled the second source.

A source shift button toggles *all* source buttons.

Destination Shift

Destination shift applies only in 'Limited X-Y' mode.

Each destination button can represent two destinations. A 'Destination Shift' button selects which of the two destinations the destination button will select. (The concept is similar to the shift key or the 'caps lock' key on a keyboard.)

A destination shift button is a toggle. The destination shift button is low-tally when it has enabled the first destination. It is high-tally when it has enabled the second destination.

A destination shift button toggles *all* destination buttons.

Levels

In NV9000-SE Utilities and in the NV9000 router control system, routes occur on *levels*. A level is typically SD, HD, analog video, AES, analog audio, or machine control. Various devices are defined as sending and receiving signals on certain levels. The set of levels handled by a device belong to what is called a *level set*.

A source can be routed to a destination if it has the same set of levels, i.e., it belongs to the same named level set. A source can be routed to a destination in a different level set if the NV9000 configuration has the appropriate inter-level set mapping.

The effect of this is that when you, the operator, choose a destination, the NV9000 software recognizes which source devices are allowed to be routed to the destination and limits your selection to those sources.

Breakaway

Routes can be all-level in which case they are taken on all levels defined for the destination. The acceptable sources for a route have the same levels as, or some configured mapping to, the levels of the destination.

A breakaway is where you take different sources to the same destination—on different levels.

It is not possible to take different sources to the destination on the same level. For instance, you cannot take SD from two different sources. The outcome would be noise even if you could do it. (That is because routers are not mixers.)

Hold

Hold mode (and hold buttons) apply in 'Single Destination with Breakaway' mode and 'Limited X-Y' mode.

Breakaway

In single-destination mode with breakaway, a hold button retains breakaway levels after a take.

Simply press the hold button at any time before the take.

A hold button is a toggle. Press it once to put the panel in hold mode; press it again to remove hold mode.

Limited X-Y

In limited X-Y mode, this button allows you to perform a gang (or "dub") switch. In hold mode, destination selections are cumulative, and not mutually exclusive.

Follow these steps to route a source to more than one destination:

- 1 Select the first destination to which you want to route the source. Use a 'Destination Shift' button if necessary to access the destination. The destination tallies bright amber and its name appears in the destination display.
- 2 Press the hold button. If the panel is in hold mode, the hold button will be high-tally. (Press the hold button again if it is not.)
- 3 Select the additional destinations you require. As you select each destination, its name appears in the destination display. You can toggle these additional destinations on or off.
- 4 Select a source. Use a 'Source Shift' button if necessary to access the source. The take to the multiple destinations is immediate.
- 5 As long as hold remains enabled, you can route other sources to the same group of destinations.

To clear hold mode:

- 1 Press the hold button. If it does not go low-tally, press it again.
- 2 Select any destination.

Buttons

The NV9602 has 3 classes of button functions:

- Dedicated functions, such as 'Default State' and 'Chop'.
- Variable functions, such as 'Salvo', 'Source', or 'Destination'. A salvo button executes a specific system salvo. A source button selects a specific source and completes a take. A destination button selects a specific destination.
- Special functions, such as 'Menu'.

At present, there are about 21 button types, including “undefined” which is not a true button type:

Broadcast	Free Source	Previous Source
Chop	Hold	Salvo
Default State	Level	Source
Destination	Menu	Source is Master
Destination Lock	Name Set Toggle	Source/Destination
Destination Protect	None/All	Source/Dest Toggle
Destination Shift	Panel Lock	Source Shift

In the following function descriptions, the modes in which the functions operate are indicated (to the left) with these codes:

- S—single-destination mode
- B—single-destination mode with breakaway
- X—limited X-Y mode
- M—multi-destination mode.
- All—all modes.

All Broadcast

A broadcast button applies to a data (or machine control) level only. The button assigns one controlling device (the master) to multiple controlled devices (the slaves). The function is useful in dubbing applications. See [Broadcast Routes](#) on [page 40](#) for more information.

▲ Pressing the ‘Broadcast’ button turns off the ‘Source is Master’ button and vice versa.

Although this button is available in single-destination mode (with or without breakaway) it is incompatible with the mode.

All Chop

When a “chop” function is supported by a router, the button is a toggle that enables and disables “chop.” Chop is a rapid switching of the current destination device between the one source and another source.

The chop function is used to test system timing and would **not** be used during normal operation.

The use of the chop function varies according to the operating mode. See [Chop](#) on [page 43](#).

All Default State

The ‘Default State’ button returns the panel to its most recent power-up state. That is called the *default state*. (It does not cause any changes to the routers, control system, or its signals.)

X Destination

The button selects a destination. The destination name appears in the ‘Destination’ display. The destination is the target of an upcoming take, which will route a source to that destination.

S, B, X Destination Lock

This button is a toggle that sets or clears a *lock* on the current destination. The lock can be removed at the panel that originally set the lock, at a panel that has the same user ID, or by a forced release at any panel.

Unless your panel is configured for forced release, you cannot unlock or unprotect a destination locked or protected by someone else. The display will show "NotOwner" briefly.

You cannot take a source to a locked destination. The display will read "Locked" and show the user's name.

Locks and protects apply to the default destination in single-destination mode, with or without breakaway. They apply to the currently selected destination in limited X-Y mode. They are not available in multi-destination mode.

When you lock a destination, the 'Destination Lock' button goes high-tally amber. If you have a 'Destination Protect' button, it will also go high-tally amber.

- ▲ Locks apply to selected levels in single-destination mode with breakaway.
- ▲ The NV9602 provides no explicit indication, during operation, whether a destination is locked or unlocked.

S, B, X Destination Protect

This button is a toggle that sets or clears a *protect* on the current destination device. The protect can be removed at the panel that originally set the protect, at any panel that has the same user ID, or by a forced release at any panel.

Unless your panel is configured for forced release, you cannot unlock or unprotect a destination locked or protected by someone else. The display will show "NotOwner" briefly.

You cannot take a source to a protected destination if someone else protected it. The display will read "Protect" and show the user's name. However, you *can* take a source to a protected destination if you protected it or it is protected at another panel that has your user name. Doing so does not remove the protection.

Locks and protects apply to the default destination in single-destination mode, with or without breakaway. They apply to the currently selected destination in limited X-Y mode. They are not available in multi-destination mode.

When you protect a destination, the 'Destination Protect' button goes high-tally green. Any 'Destination Lock' button remains unaffected. Note that you cannot protect a locked destination.

- ▲ Protects apply to selected levels in single-destination mode with breakaway.
- ▲ The NV9602 provides no explicit indication, during operation, whether a destination is locked or unlocked.

X Destination Shift

The 'Destination Shift' button toggles between the first and second destination sets (which are available only in limited X-Y mode).

When you press a 'Destination' button, it will select the destination from the chosen sets.

The names of destination devices appear in the 'Destination' display.

S, B, X Free Source

The button selects a pre-defined phantom device that can be used to release or “free” devices on the data (machine control) level. A free source can also be used with tielines to free the tieline for others to use. The actual free source used is defined in the NV9000 configuration.

Use this button as if it were a source button.

B, X Hold

The button is a toggle; press it once to place the panel in “hold mode.” Press it again to cancel “hold mode.” (The panel might or might not be configured to power up in hold mode.)

In single-destination mode with breakaway, this button retains breakaway levels after a take.

In limited X-Y mode, this button allows you to perform a gang (or “dub”) switch. In hold mode, destination selections are cumulative, and not mutually exclusive. See [Hold](#) on page 31.

The ‘Destination’ field of the display shows the most recently selected destination under hold mode.

The button definition has no fields to configure.

B Level

The button selects a level.

The button exists only when your panel is configured for single-destination mode with breakaway. Presumably, it will have several level buttons, one for each level you need to control.

You will select one or more levels for a breakaway and then press a source button to complete the take. When all level buttons are *deselected*, or when all level buttons are *selected*, a take is “all-level.” When one or more level buttons are selected, a take occurs on just those levels.

You must select levels before selecting the source.

The color of the level buttons reflect the levels of the current destination in a limited way.

See also the [None/All](#) button function, following.

All Menu

This button puts the panel in menu mode and produces a menu on the buttons and in the displays that provides access to a variety of panel functions.

Without the button, the operator has no access to the menu functions.

By pressing certain buttons, you makes menu selections and enter data (such as panel ID) or change brightness values. When the panel is in menu mode, you must press the ‘Menu’ button to cycle through the functions of the menu. See [Menu Mode](#) on page 44.

The button definition has no fields to configure.

All **Name Set Toggle**

An 'Name Set Toggle' button toggles the panel between its default name set and the "system name" set. Whichever name set you select becomes the "active" name set.

B **None/All**

The 'None/All' button toggles the panel between all levels (of the current destination) being selected and none of the levels being selected.

All **Panel Lock**

The button prevents accidental changes to the panel settings, especially router crosspoints. When the panel is locked, the button array becomes blank except for the Panel Lock button which becomes high tally amber.

The button is a toggle: press the panel lock button again to revert the panel to its previous state.

S, B, X **Previous Source**

The button presets the previously routed source to the currently selected destination. To restore the previous route, you must next press 'Take' assuming you have not changed the destination. This function is useful when you make a route in error.

The button does **not** restore the previous destination. If you changed the destination and press 'Previous Source', the take will not restore the previous route.

All **Salvo**

The salvo button executes a system salvo immediately.

All **Source**

The button selects a source. The source name appears in the 'Status' display. **Pressing a source button completes a take.**

The nature of source buttons differs according to the panel's configured operating mode:

- Single-destination, single-destination with breakaway, and limited X-Y modes
A source button can select one of two sources. The first source belongs to source set 1 and the second source belongs to source set 2. Pressing a 'Source Shift' button toggles the panel between source page 1 and page 2.
- Multi-destination mode
A source button can select one of two sources, as in the other modes, **and** it selects a destination.

Typically several source buttons (in MD mode) will share the same destination. Other groups of source buttons will also share their own common destination.

The destination for a source button does not change under a source shift.

See [Multi-Destination Operations](#) on page 39.

All **Source is Master**

Means “source is the master” and makes the source device the master. Otherwise, the destination is the master. This button (and these concepts) apply only to machine control routes.

The button is a toggle: Press it once to make the source the master (it goes high-tally); press it again to make the destination the master (the button is low-tally).

The ‘Source is Master’ button is also used to initiate “broadcast” machine control routes. See [Broadcast Routes](#) on [page 40](#).

During data level (i.e., machine control) takes, this button makes the source device the master. Otherwise, the destination is the master.

The button is a toggle that reverses the direction of data routing. For example, if the destination is the master and the source is the slave, pressing a ‘Source is Master’ button reverses their roles. Pressing the button again reverses the roles.

The ‘Source is Master’ button is used to initiate “broadcast” control routes. See [Broadcast Routes](#) on [page 40](#).

The panel can be configured so that “source is master” is the default state or so that “destination is master” is the default. The button still toggles between “source is master” and “destination is master.”

▲ Pressing the ‘Source is Master’ button turns off the ‘Broadcast’ button and vice versa.

X **Source/Destination**

The ‘Source/Destination’ button selects either a source or a destination depending on whether the panel is in source mode or destination mode.

It is the ‘Source/Dest Toggle’ button (listed next) that places the panel in source mode or destination mode.

X **Source/Dest Toggle**

The ‘Source/Dest Toggle’ button toggles between source and destination modes.

‘Source/Destination’ buttons are affected by the toggle. In source mode, a ‘Source/Destination’ button selects a source; in destination mode, a ‘Source/Destination’ button selects a destination.

When the panel is in source mode, the ‘Source/Dest Toggle’ button and any ‘Source/Destination’ buttons are green. When the panel is in destination mode, the ‘Source/Dest Toggle’ button and any ‘Source/Destination’ buttons are amber.

All **Source Shift**

The ‘Source Shift’ button toggles between the first and second source “pages.”

The button affects the operation of any source button (in any mode). Source buttons represent two sources (and, in multi-destination mode, a destination). One source belongs to source set 1 and the other belongs to source set 2.

All Undefined

An undefined button cannot be used and appears dark (unlit) on the panel. The term “undefined” has meaning primarily to the configurer.

Lock, Protect, and Release

In a multi-user system, routes made by one user can be made safe from being accidentally or maliciously change by another user.

Definitions

Owner	The user ID of a panel where a lock or protect was issued.
Source lock	No one can use the source.
Source protect	No one but the owner can use the source.
Destination lock	No one can route to the destination.
Destination protect	No one but the owner can route to the destination.
Release	To remove a lock or protect.

Some control panels can lock or protect both sources and destinations. However, *The NV9602 provides locks and protects for destinations only.*

A forced release is when the lock or protect is removed by someone other than the owner. A forced release can be performed:

- At any panel configured with release mode set to “forced release”.
- At any other panel with “force release” enabled.

The ‘Destination Lock’ and ‘Destination Protect’ buttons are toggles. Press the lock (or protect) button to lock (or protect) a destination. Press the button again to release the lock (or protect).

- ▲ **Note:** a protect prevents *others* from routing to a destination; a lock prevents *anyone*—even the user who issued the lock—from routing to the destination.
- ▲ You may lock a protected destination, but you cannot change a locked destination to a protected destination directly. You must first unlock it.

Locks and Protects with Breakaway

Use this method to lock or unlock selected levels in single-destination mode with breakaway:

- 1 Verify that the default destination appears in the ‘Destination’ field of the display.
- 2 Optionally press ‘Source Shift’ to toggle between the source pages.
- 3 Optionally press a source button. The source currently routed to that destination might already be what you want. Pressing the source performs a take.
- 4 Select the levels you want to lock or unlock. Selected levels are high-tally. If your panel has a ‘None/All’ button, you can use it to select either no levels or all levels.
- 5 Press a ‘Destination Lock’ button.

Use this same method to protect or unprotect selected levels, using a ‘Destination Protect’ button instead.

Note that lock buttons are toggles. Therefore, if you select some levels that are already locked and some that are unlocked, pressing the lock button will invert their status. Locked levels become unlocked and those that were unlocked become unlocked. The same is true for protect buttons.

Takes

Pressing a source button completes a take, in any mode. Following are brief instructions on how to perform a take under 4 cases.

Case 1 — Single-Destination Mode

Takes in single-destination mode are all-level. Follow these steps:

- 1 Verify that the default destination appears in the 'Destination' field of the display.
- 2 If the 'Destination' field does not show the default destination, of course, a problem exists. Perhaps the panel is malfunctioning or not configured properly or perhaps the destination has been removed from the NV9000 system. Any of these conditions is rare and the remedy will depend on your system.
- 3 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.
- 4 Press a source button to complete the take. The 'Status' field of the display shows the source you chose.

Case 2 — Single-Destination Mode, Breakaway

Takes in single-destination mode with breakaway are meant to be on selected levels.

Follow these steps:

- 1 Verify that the default destination appears in the 'Destination' field of the display.
 - 2 Press one or more level buttons to selected the levels you want to route. The levels that are available are those of the default destination. If your panel has a 'None/All' button, you can press that button to toggle between all levels being selected and no levels being selected.
 - 3 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.
 - 4 Press a source button to complete the take. The 'Status' field of the display shows the source you chose.
- ▲ A take is all-level when all the level buttons are selected (high-tally) or when none of the level buttons are selected.
 - ▲ If your panel has a 'Hold' button, you can use it to preserve the chosen breakaway levels after the take. Hold "mode" is active when the hold button is high-tally. When hold mode is inactive, the destination reverts to all levels after the take.

Case 3 — Limited X-Y Mode

Takes in limited X-Y mode are all-level. Follow these steps:

- 1 Optionally press 'Destination Shift' to toggle between the destination pages.
- 2 Press a destination button to start the take. The 'Destination' field of the display shows the destination you chose.
- 3 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.

- 4 Press a source button to complete the take. The 'Status' field of the display shows the source you chose.

Case 4—Multi-Destination Mode

Takes in multi-destination mode are all-level. Source buttons in multi-destination mode specify the destination to which the source is routed. Follow these steps:

- 1 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.
- 2 Press a source button to complete the take. The 'Status' field of the display shows the source you chose and the 'Destination' field of the display shows the destination assigned to that source.

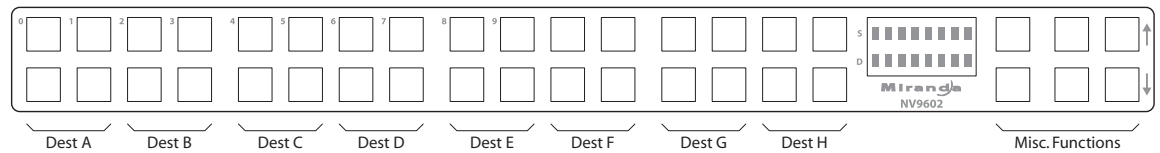
The way the source buttons on the panel are organized is important to knowing which destination is assigned to any particular source button. See [Multi-Destination Operations](#), next.

Multi-Destination Operations

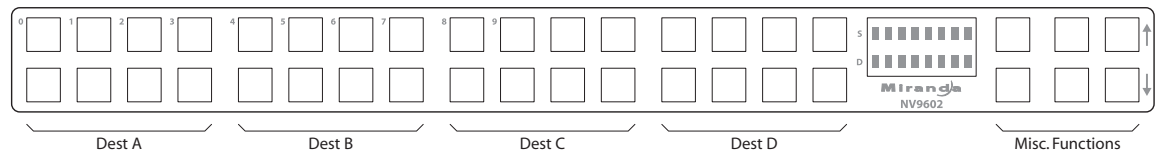
A panel that is configured in multi-destination mode has source buttons that represent 2 sources and a destination. Pressing a source button selects the source and the destination and performs an immediate take — to the destination assigned to the source button. (A source shift button switches between the two sources of the source buttons.) There are no destination buttons.

Potentially, all 38 buttons of a NV9602 could be source buttons, each having a unique destination. Thus, at that extreme, a panel in multi-destination mode could represent 38 destinations and give operators the choice of two sources for each destination.

A more typical multi-destination configuration will present fewer destinations, organized in button clusters on the panel. This organization, for example, provides 8 destinations and up to 8 sources available for each one, with 6 buttons assigned to other functions:



As another example, this organization provides 4 destinations and up to 16 sources available for each one, again with 6 buttons assigned to other functions:



This is a natural organization because the 32 buttons to the left of the display are spaced into 4 groups.

Your panel — if it is in multi-destination mode — might or might not be organized as in these examples. Consult your administrator to determine the organization of buttons.

To perform a take, simply select a source. The take occurs immediately. You might need to press a source shift button to make available the source you want.

When you press a source button, the destination and the selected source appear in the destination and status displays, respectively.

Source buttons are typically labeled (with clear plastic inserts) with mnemonics for the two sources assigned to each of the buttons.

Name Sets

NV9000-SE Utilities allows configurers to define multiple *name sets*. Each name set contains alternate names for any and all devices in the NV9000 system. The alternate names can appear in the displays of your panel.

Further, your panel can have a 'Name Set Toggle' buttons that allows you to switch between the "default" name set and the "system name" set. Whichever name set you are currently using is the *active* name set.

There is always a 'System Name' set. That name set includes the device names defined within the NV9000 configuration. Any other name sets are optional.

Note that when the panel is displaying alternate names, and a device does not have an alternate name, the panel displays the system name.

Broadcast Routes

It is easy to route a source to multiple destinations for audio and video routers. You place the panel in hold mode with the hold button.

In contrast, machine control routes are typically point-to-point. Therefore, to control multiple machines requires that you perform a "broadcast" operation using a 'Broadcast' button.

In "broadcast mode," the source device issues control commands to all destination devices — but only one destination (the first one you connect to the source) can respond with status.

Broadcast routes can be performed in either mode.

- ▲ "Broadcast" routes are those that involve machine control. An NVISION series machine control router such as the NV5256 is required.

Before You Begin

- 1 Ensure that all devices that you want to include in the route are not locked or protected — and that their machine control levels can be acquired.
- 2 Ensure that the panel has a 'Broadcast' button. If it does not, broadcast routes are not possible. Consult your administrator.
- 3 Ensure that your data router has been configured as "data forward." In this mode, the router expects the source (e.g., playback device) to control the destination (e.g., recording device).
- 4 Cue your playback device. (After the take, you must manually start the playback.)

Performing a Broadcast Take—Limited X-Y Mode

Follow these steps:

- 1 Select a destination and route a source to it. The source becomes the master because the router is in data forward mode. This destination is the slave and communicates bidirectionally with the master on the machine control level.
- 2 Press 'Broadcast' (so that it is high-tally).
- 3 Choose a destination and route the *same source* to it. This destination only receives control commands; it will not return status.
- 4 Repeat step 3 to connect additional slave destinations.
- 5 To remove one slave from the group, turn off 'Broadcast' and route a source to it that is not the master (e.g., the free source). This new device must have a machine control connection.
- 6 To clear the entire broadcast route, turn off 'Broadcast' and select the master device as the destination in a new route. (We recommend that you use the free source as the new source). The entire broadcast route is cleared, and data connections are removed from all slaves.

Performing a Broadcast Take—Multi-Destination Mode

Follow these steps:

- 1 Press a source. That source becomes the master because the router is in data forward mode. This destination (configured on the source button) is the slave and communicates bidirectionally with the master on the machine control level.
- 2 Press 'Broadcast' (so that it is high-tally).
- 3 Press another source button that has the *same source* but a different destination. This destination only receives control commands; it will not return status.
- 4 Repeat step 3 to connect additional slave destinations.
- 5 To remove one slave from the group, turn off 'Broadcast' and route a source to it that is not the master (e.g., the free source). This new device must have a machine control connection.
- 6 To clear the entire broadcast route, turn off 'Broadcast' and select the master device as the destination in a new route. (We recommend that you use the free source as the new source). The entire broadcast route is cleared, and data connections are removed from all slaves.

Important Points

- After you perform the complete take, you must start the playback of the source device manually.
- The panel provides no way to determine which devices belong to the "broadcast group." You must keep track of this yourself.
- If another operator takes either your master device or the first slave device, the entire broadcast group collapses. Any other slave can be removed from the group, however, without collapsing the entire group. Only the primary pair is critical to the group's integrity.

Data Routing

There are 3 data routing options that affect sources and destinations that have a machine control level (i.e., a data level). These options govern what happens when a source or destination device is to be used.

Automatic Data Routing

A take involving a machine control level occurs automatically, without intervention, regardless of who is using a device.

This option applies in all operating modes.

Manual Data Routing

A take involving a machine control level occurs on all levels except the machine control level. You must route the machine control level as a breakaway.

When a take involving a machine control level occurs, the status display shows the name of the machine control level and the destination display shows "In Use." That is a signal that you need to take the machine control level as a breakaway.

This option applies only in single-destination mode with breakaway.

Semi-Automatic Data Routing

A take involving a source or a destination having a machine control level might not occur immediately if the source or destination device is in use.

This option applies in all operating modes.

If neither device is "in use" the take occurs immediately. Otherwise, you need to press the source button again to complete the take.

If the source device is in use, the 'Status' display shows "Src Used" and the destination display shows "Retry?"

If the destination device is in use, the 'Status' display shows "DestUsed" and the destination display shows "Retry?"

If both devices are in use, the 'Status' display shows "BothUsed" and the destination display shows "Retry?"

If you do not press the (same) source button again, the take is canceled. (It will time out.)

Case 1 — Single-Destination Mode with or without Breakaway

- 1 Press a source button.
- 2 Examine the display.
- 3 If the destination display shows "Retry," press the source button again to complete the take. The take will time out if you do not press the source button.

Case 2 — Limited X-Y Mode

- 1 Press a destination button.
- 2 Press a source button.
- 3 Examine the display.

- 4 If the destination display shows "Retry," press the source button again to complete the take. The take will time out if you do not press the source button.

Case 3 — Multi-Destination Mode

- 1 Press a source button.
- 2 Examine the display.
- 3 If the destination display shows "Retry," press the source button again to complete the take. The take will time out if you do not press the source button.

Chop

The chop function is a diagnostic function for routers that support chop. It allows you to switch rapidly between two sources at a particular destination. The chop interval is defined in the NV9000 configuration. The default chop interval is 6 *fields*.

Case 1 — Single-Destination Mode, with or without Breakaway

Follow these steps:

- 1 Verify that the default destination appears in the 'Destination' field of the display.
- 2 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.
- 3 Press a source button. This is the first source.
- 4 Press the chop button.
- 5 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.
- 6 Press another source button. This is the second source. The chop is immediately activated on the routers (of the default destination) that support chop.

To terminate the chop, (1) press the chop button again to turn it off, then (2) select any source.

Case 2 — Limited X-Y Mode

Follow these steps:

- 1 Optionally press 'Destination Shift' to toggle between the destination pages.
- 2 Press a destination button. The 'Destination' field of the display shows the destination you chose.
- 3 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.
- 4 Press a source button. This is the first source.
- 5 Press the chop button.
- 6 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.
- 7 Press another source button. This is the second source. The chop is immediately activated on the routers (of the default destination) that support chop.

To terminate the chop, (1) press the chop button again to turn it off, (2) select the destination you had chosen for the chop, then (3) select any source.

Case 3—Multi-Destination Mode

Follow these steps:

- 1 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.
- 2 Press a source button. This is the first source.
- 3 Press the chop button.
- 4 Optionally press 'Source Shift' to toggle between the source pages.
- 5 Press another source button that *uses the same destination* as the first. This becomes the second source for the chop. The chop is immediately activated on the routers (of the default destination) that support chop.

To terminate the chop, (1) press the chop button again to turn it off, then (3) select any source.

Menu Mode

The NV9602 enters menu mode if it has a menu button and you press the menu button.

- ▲ The menu uses some of the buttons on your panel. The legends and functions of these buttons in normal operating mode do not apply while the panel is in menu mode.

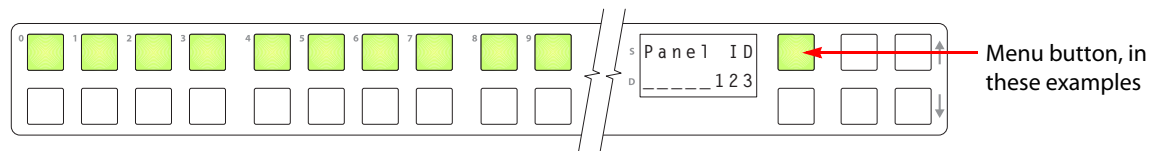
While the panel is in menu mode, you will use the menu button to cycle through the various parts of the menu. There are 8 parts:

- Panel ID
- Panel name
- User ID
- User name
- Software version
- Boot version
- Application version
- Low button illumination level

Configurers should ensure that the menu button is not part of the numeric keypad that becomes available in the panel ID submenu. See [Panel ID](#), following.

Panel ID

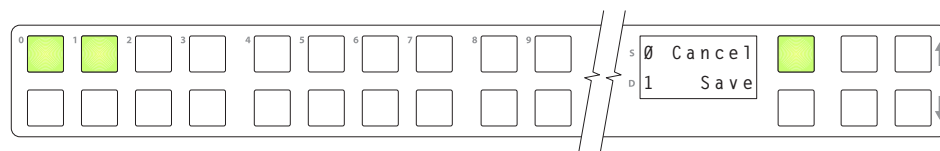
The panel ID submenu appears first when you press the menu button:



The panel now allows you to enter the panel ID using buttons at the left that function as a numeric keypad. The numbers of the keypad are printed on the panel. They range from 0 (at the left) to 9.

- ▲ To use the keypad, you will have to disregard whatever legends are on the buttons.

After you enter a panel ID, press the menu button again. A confirmation message appears:

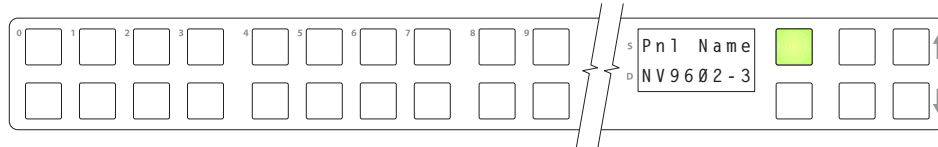


Press the left-most button to cancel the operation or press the button to its right to save your new panel ID. After you save the panel ID, the panel continues to the next item in the menu.

If you do not want to change the panel ID, simply press the menu button again to skip to the 'Panel Name' submenu.

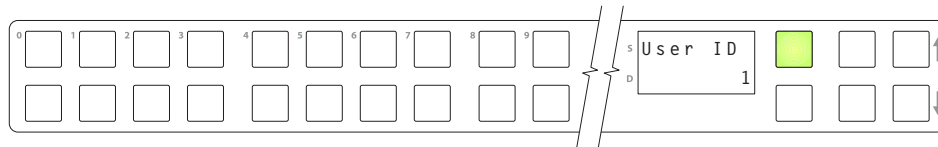
Panel Name

The second submenu merely displays the configured panel name. You cannot change it.



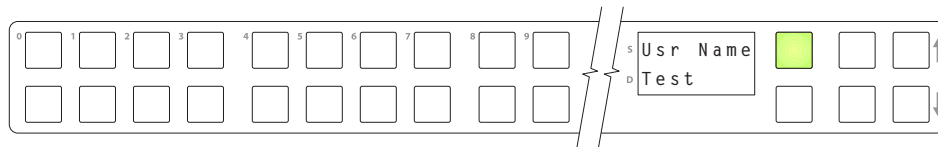
User ID

The third submenu merely displays the configured user ID. You cannot change it.



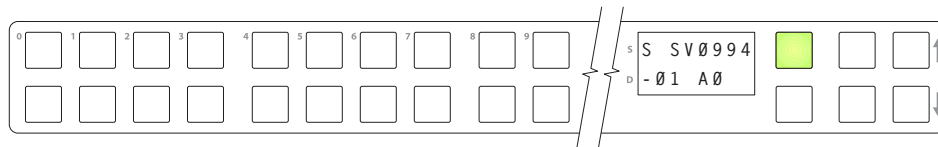
User Name

The fourth submenu merely displays the configured user name. You cannot change it.

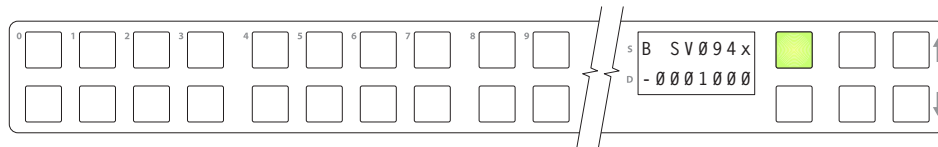


Software Versions

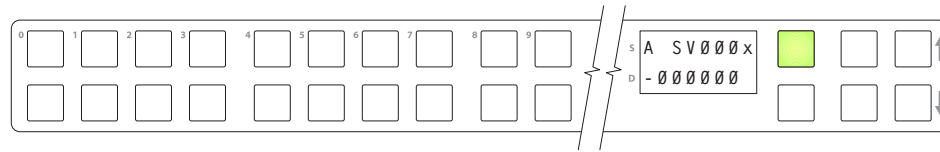
The fifth submenu displays the software version:



The sixth submenu displays the boot version:

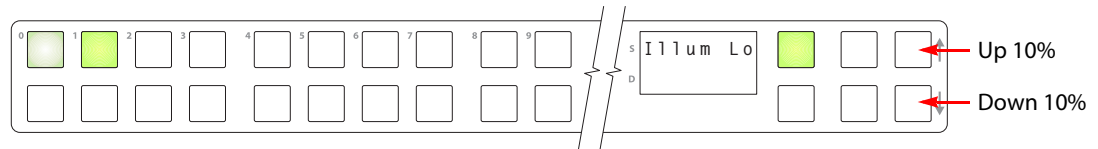


The seventh submenu displays the application version:



Button Illumination

The last submenu displays the illumination setting:



The button at the far left indicates the low illumination level. The button to its right gives high-tally illumination for comparison.

The right-most buttons near the up and down arrows change the low illumination level by 10%. The default level is 40%.

Press the low illumination button to change the low illumination level. Press the high illumination button to change the high illumination level. Press the up or down buttons at the right to change the illumination level.

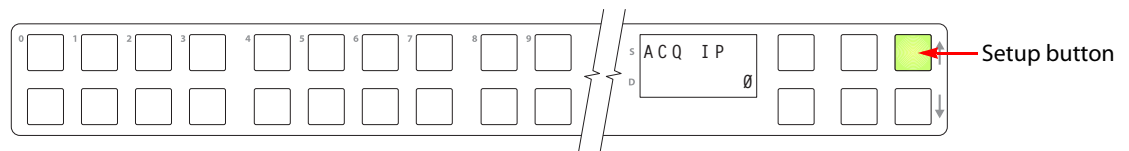
When you are satisfied with the illumination level you have chosen, press the menu button once again. At this last step, the panel leaves menu mode and returns to normal mode.

Setup Mode

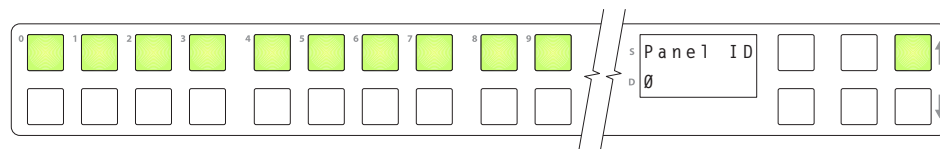
Setup mode occurs when the NV9602 is disconnected from its network and is freshly powered up. In setup mode, you can set or change the panel ID, identify the software version, and perform a test of the panel's buttons. It is in setup mode that you must initially set the panel ID.

- ▲ It can take several seconds for the buttons to appear.

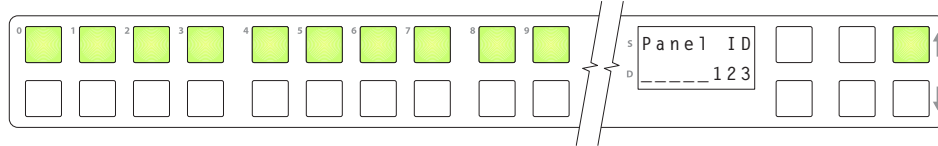
The panel powers up with 1 button (here called the "setup" button) illuminated in green and a display of the current panel ID. The panel ID is usually set to 0 at the factory:



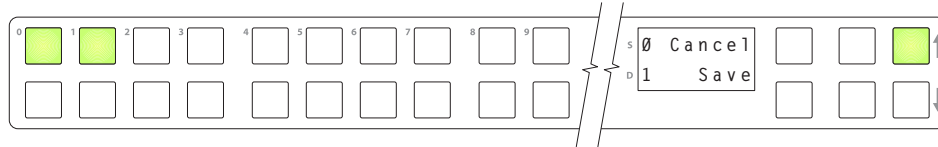
Press the setup button to proceed to the first part of setup which is to set the panel ID:



The panel now allows you to enter the panel ID using buttons at the left that function as a numeric keypad. The numbers of the keypad are printed on the panel. They range from 0 (at the left) to 9:



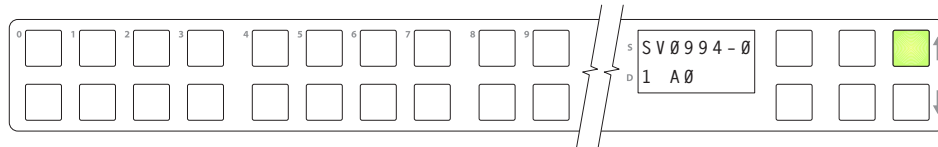
Press the setup button to complete the entry. A confirmation message appears:



Press 1 (the button on the left) to cancel your entry or press 2 (the button on the right) to save your entry. Thereafter, your panel will have the panel ID you assigned, unless you or someone else changes it.

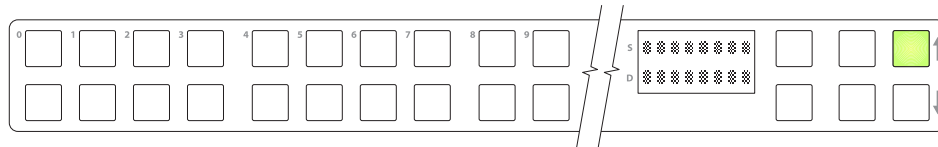
If you do not want to change the panel ID, just press the setup button again, without entering a number, to proceed to the next step.

Following the panel ID is the display of the software version:



The software part number and its revision number wrap around the first two lines of the display. In the illustration above, the part number is SV0639-07 and the revision is A0. The CPLD version number is 00.

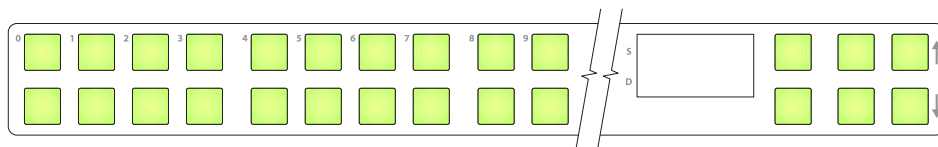
Press the setup button to proceed to the pixel test:



In this test, all the dots in each character of the 2 displays should be illuminated.

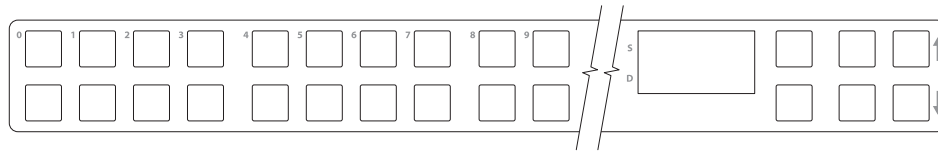
Press the setup button to proceed to the color test. This test has 4 parts:

- All buttons turn low-tally amber.
- All buttons turn high-tally amber.
- All buttons turn low-tally green.
- All buttons turn high-tally green. This is an example:



To proceed through this test, press the setup button (still in the same place although it is now changing color) 3 more times.

Finally, you will reach the button test:



Press any button to test it. The button will flash a few times rapidly.

Pressing the setup button (i.e., button 25) will terminate the button test and return you to the initial display of setup mode. At this point—if you have assigned your NV9602 a suitable panel ID—you may connect your NV9602 to the panel network of your NV9000 system.

6 Technical Details

Chapter 6 provides electrical and mechanical specifications for the NV9602.

Summary

<i>Power Specifications</i>	49
<i>NV9602 Specifications</i>	49
<i>Environmental Specifications</i>	50
<i>Defaults</i>	50
<i>Drawings</i>	51

Power Specifications

NV9602 Power Specifications

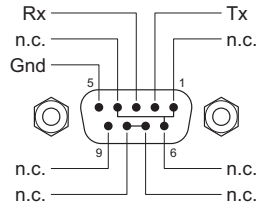
Specification	Detail
AC power	90–250 VAC, 50–60 Hz, auto-sensing. Inrush current < 50 A at 230 VAC, cold start, at 25°C, Input current < 2.0 A rms at 115 VAC; < 1.0 A at 230 VAC.
Power consumption	≤ 14 W
Regulatory	UL listed and CE compliant.

NV9602 Specifications

NV9602 Physical Specifications

Specification	Detail
Dimensions	Height: 1.72 in (43.7.9 mm), fits EIA 1 RU (1.75 in or 44.5 mm), Width: 19.0 in (482.6 mm). Depth: 8.61 ± 0.01 in (218.7 mm), enclosure, 9.14 in (232.2mm) overall. Requires approximately .3 in cable clearance.
Weight	7.6 lb (3.447 kg).
Connectors	Power: AC. Ethernet: 1 connector, 10baseT, RJ-45 jack. RS-232: 1 connector, 9-pin D type, for diagnostics and upgrades.
Grounding terminal	None.

The RS-232 connector has this pinout:



Pins 1, 4, and 6 are tied together and pins 7 and 8 are tied together. None of those pins are connected to any circuitry.

Environmental Specifications

NV9602 Environmental Specifications

Specification	Detail
Operating temperature	0–30°C, ambient.
Relative humidity	0 to 90%, non-condensing.
Cooling	No fan required.

Defaults

Initial Panel State

Destination: the configured default.

Buttons: low-tally is 40% brightness by default and stays at its most recent setting.

Configuration Page

The initial NV9602 configuration has no buttons defined. The default panel options are:

Behavioral model:	Single-destination.
Release mode:	Normal.
Default destination:	None.
Status monitor:	None.
Data routing mode:	Automatic.
Default name set:	System names
All other options:	Disabled (check boxes clear).

DHCP

The panel is set up to respond to DHCP from the factory. It is possible to assign the panel a fixed IP address using the Panel IP Configuration Utility.

Drawings

The drawings on the following pages provide overall and critical dimensions.

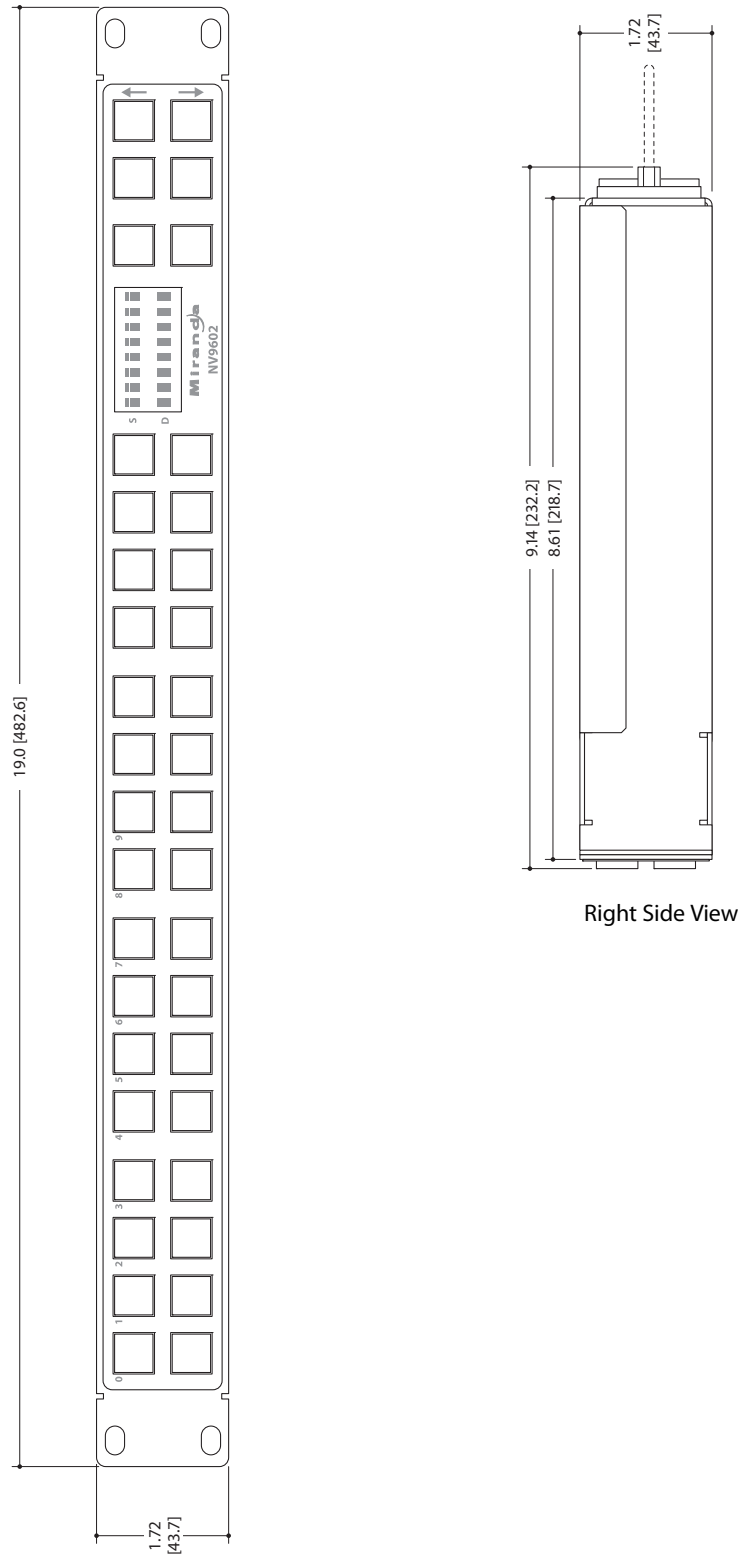


Fig. 6-1: Front and Side Views of the NV9602

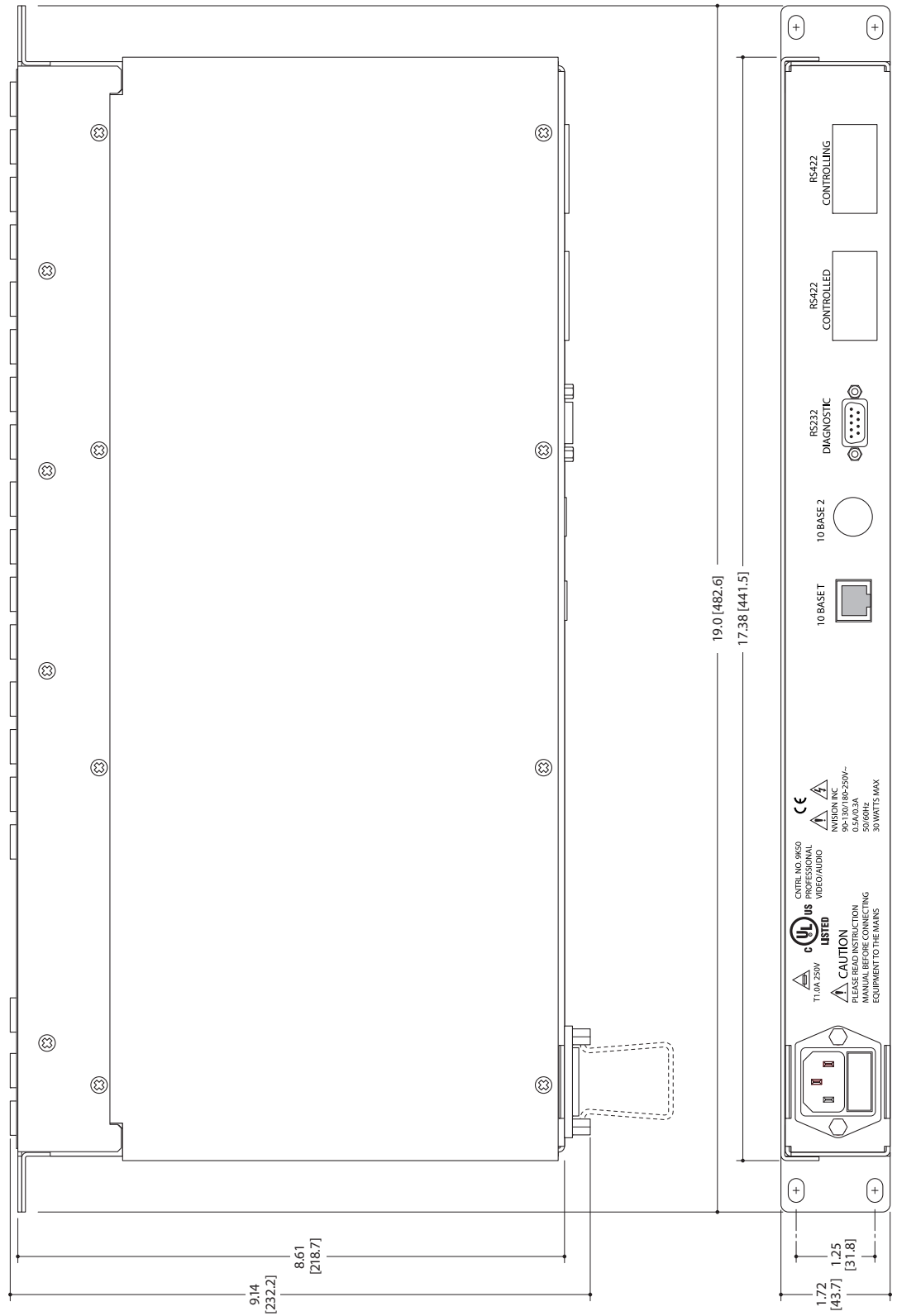


Fig. 6-2: Rear and Top Views of the NV9602

abc

Glossary

AES/EBU	(Audio Engineering Society/European Broadcasting Union). AES and EBU are standards organizations.
Breakaway Category	<p>A condition where a destination has multiple sources on different levels.</p> <p>A category represents a set of devices. (The concept of categories exists to make it easier to select devices at a control panel.) A category can contain sources, destinations, or devices that are both sources and destinations. Each device in the category has a unique selection index within that category. Each category has a mnemonic ID associated with it.</p> <p>The NV9602 does not support categories or category selection.</p>
Data routing	Data routing (a.k.a., machine control routing) is a bidirectional form of routing. Routes are characterized by a controlling device and controlled device(s). The NV9602 provides certain data routing options including a 'Broadcast' button.
Device	A "device" is a grouping of input and output ports that define a logical entity. (The logical entity often represents a real device, but it does not have to be a real entity.) For example, a system might have 3 levels: video, AES, and time code. A hypothetical device in this system is Camera 1, which consists of video on input port 1 of the video router, AES on input port 5 of the AES router, and time code on input port 8 of the time code router.
GPIO	General Purpose Input and Output. A generic term for the NV9602's tally interface. The tally interface is called the "GPI Interface" at the rear of the NV9602.
Level set	A level set is a group of virtual levels that are commonly used together when switching devices. A level set also defines the mapping of each virtual level within the level set to a single physical level. All levels in a level set have a unique display index within that level set.
Multi-Destination (Mode)	A mode on an NV9000 control panel that presents many destinations at once, in contrast to X-Y mode. An operator may route sources to multiple destinations in a single take. Multi-destination mode does not permit the selection of breakaway levels.
Operator	The term operator (a.k.a. user) usually refers to users other than the system administrator or configurer. An operator is responsible for making the routes.
Physical level	Multiple routers provide different "physical levels" on which to switch the signals of devices. Any particular device might send or receive HD, SD, AES, time-code, or machine-code signals.
PIN	The system administrator may create a single "super user" personal identification number (PIN) that functions as a passcode. A PIN is 4–6 digits in length. The PIN allows certain operators to perform functions such as (1) forced release on a control panel that is configured for normal release or (2) changing the ID of a control panel.
Port	A port is the physical connection on a router. A port can only be an input port or an output port.
Salvo	A salvo is a stored group of commands that can be recalled and executed at an NV9000 control panel.
Source/ Destination	The term "source device" is used interchangeably with "source" and the term "destination device" is used interchangeably with "destination." A source is a device that is connected to

	<p>one or more input ports. A destination is a device that is connected to one or more output ports. An example of such a device would be a monitor.</p> <p>A device can be both a source and destination. An example of such a device is a VTR.</p>
System administrator	<p>The system administrator is the person responsible for installing, configuring, and maintaining a router control system.</p>
Tally	<p>(1) High or low button illumination.</p> <p>(2) Tally interface <i>to be defined</i>.</p>
Virtual level	<p>Virtual levels allow the system administrator to define a single physical router level as multiple levels. Within a physical level, any port can be mapped to any virtual level. For example, an AES matrix could be divided into AES 1/2 and AES 3/4 <i>virtual</i> levels.</p>
X-Y (mode)	<p>A mode on an NV9000 control panel that switches one destination at a time, in contrast to multi-destination mode. In X-Y mode, some panels can display the virtual levels for the selected destination. Operators using those panels can perform breakaway level selection and level mapping.</p>

index

Index

A

AC power cord	9
ACQ IP (message)	10–11
Acrobat usage	
bookmarks	1
hyperlinks	1
navigating and searching	1
Add control panel (button)	14
Add control panel (page)	14
AES (Audio Engineering Society)	55
AES/EBU	55
Alphanumeric display	4, 27
Application version	44
Application version (submenu)	46
Asterisk	5
Automatic data routing	42

B

Behavioral model	17, 50
Behavioral models	5
Bookmarks, Acrobat	1
Boot version	44
Boot version (submenu)	45
BothUsed (message)	42
Breakaway	5, 7, 22, 28, 30–31, 34, 37, 55
Broadcast (button)	21, 32, 36, 40
Broadcast data routing	7
Broadcast routes	40
Button	
add control panel	14
broadcast	21, 32, 36, 40
chop	21, 32, 43–44
default state	21, 32
destination	21, 27, 31–33
destination lock	21, 33, 37
destination mode	33
destination protect	22, 33, 37
destination shift	6, 22, 28, 31
finish	15
free source	7, 22, 34
hold	22, 31, 34

level	23, 34
menu	6, 23, 29, 31, 34, 44
name set toggle	5, 23, 35, 40
next	15
none/all	23, 35
panel lock	23, 35
previous source	7, 24, 35
revert to saved	16–17
salvo	24, 27, 31, 35
save	16–17
source	24, 27, 31, 35
source is master	19, 25, 32, 36
source shift	5–6, 25, 28–31, 36, 43–44
source/dest toggle	25, 36
source/destination	25, 36
undefined	25, 37
Button classes	20, 31
Button color	27, 29
Button definition section	16, 20
Button definitions	16, 20
Button functions	31
Button illumination	44, 46
Button legends	4, 29
Button test	48
Button types	21
Buttons	
commitment	17
control panel	2
function	3–4

C

Cable, Ethernet	10
Category (defined)	55
Chapter structure	1
Chapters	
1, Preface	1
2, Introduction	3
3, Installation	9
4, Configuration	13
5, Operation	27
6, Technical Details	49

-
- Checkbox options 19
 - Chop 43
 - Chop (button) 21, 32, 43–44
 - Color test 47
 - Color, button 27, 29
 - Commitment buttons 17
 - Configuration 2
 - multi-destination 26
 - NV9000 13
 - NV9602 13
 - options 14
 - page 16
 - page, default 16, 50
 - pane 14
 - tasks 17
 - Connectors 50
 - Ethernet 10
 - RJ-45 10
 - RS-232 50
 - Contact Grass Valley 63
 - Control panel 2, 9, 55
 - buttons 2
 - installation 9
 - NV96xx 9, 55
 - Control panels (page) 14–15
 - Control system 30
 - Control system, NV9000 56
 - Controlled device 32
 - Controlling device 32
 - Corporate head office, contact 63
 - Customer support 63
- D**
- Data routing 7, 42
 - Data routing (defined) 55
 - Data routing (options) 42
 - Data routing mode 18, 50
 - Default
 - destination 18, 50
 - NV9602 configuration page 16, 50
 - source is master 19
 - Default name set 35, 40
 - Default name set (option) 18, 50
 - Default state (button) 21, 32
 - Defaults 50
 - Destination
 - default 18, 50
 - locks 37
 - protects 37
 - Destination (button) 21, 27, 31–33
 - Destination (defined) 55
 - Destination display 5, 32–34, 39
 - Destination lock (button) 21, 33, 37
 - Destination mode 6, 25, 29, 36
 - Destination mode (button) 33
 - Destination protect (button) 22, 33, 37
 - Destination shift 30
 - Destination shift (button) 6, 22, 28, 31
 - DestUsed (message) 42
 - Device (defined) 55
 - Devices
 - source 19
 - switching 55
 - DHCP 9–11, 50
 - Dimensions, NV9602 49, 51
 - Disabled buttons 29
 - Display 4, 27
 - destination 5, 32–33
 - status 5, 24, 35
 - Display, destination 34, 39
 - Display, status 39, 42
 - Documentation 10
 - other 2
 - Drawings 51
 - NV9602, front view 52
 - NV9602, rear view 53
 - NV9602, side view 52
 - NV9602, top view 53
 - Dubbing applications 32
- E**
- EBU 55
 - EC9700 (GUI) 9
 - EC9710 (GUI) 9
 - Electrostatic discharge 9
 - Environmental specifications 50
 - ESD 9
 - Ethernet cable 10
 - Ethernet connector 10
 - Ethernet port 4
 - European broadcasting union (EBU) 55
 - Examples, symbol for 2

F

Figures	
NV9602, front view	52
NV9602, front, photo	3
NV9602, rear view	53
NV9602, rear, photo	3
NV9602, side view	52
NV9602, top view	53
Find, Acrobat	2
Finish (button)	15
First page, Acrobat	1
Forced release	18, 33, 37, 55
Free source (button)	7, 22, 34
Function buttons	3–4
Fuse	4

G

Go to first page, Acrobat	1
Go to last page, Acrobat	1
Go to next page, Acrobat	1
Go to next view, Acrobat	1
Go to previous page, Acrobat	1
Go to previous view, Acrobat	1
Grass Valley, contact	63

H

Head office, contact	63
Hide sources not configured on this panel (option)	19
High tally	2, 29
Hold (button)	22, 31, 34
Hold (mode)	31, 34
Hold preset default (option)	19
How to	
initialize the NV9602	10
install the NV9602	9
make a broadcast route	41
perform a gang switch	31
perform a take	38
use semi-automatic data routing mode	42
Hyperlinks, Acrobat	1

I

ID, panel	10–11, 19, 23, 29, 34, 44, 47–48
ID, user	44–45
Illumination (submenu)	46
Initial panel state	50
Initialization	10
Initializing the NV9602	10
Installation	
NV9602 control panel	9
package contents	9
receiving and unpacking	9
IP addresses	9–11, 50
IP configuration	9–10, 50

K

Keycaps	4
---------	---

L

Last page, Acrobat	1
Legends, button	4, 29
Level	
breakaway	22, 31, 34
physical	55–56
sets	55
virtual	55–56
Level (button)	23, 34
Level set	30
Levels	30, 34–35
Limited X-Y (mode)	5–6, 13, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 31–34, 38, 41–42
Locating network (message)	11
Locked (message)	33
Locks	7, 21, 27, 33, 37
destination	37
source	37
Low button illumination level	44
Low tally	2, 29

M

Machine control	32, 34, 36
Manual data routing	42
Mapping, virtual to physical level	55
MD (abbreviation for multi-destination)	

Menu

- application version 46
- boot version 45
- illumination 46
- panel ID 44
- panel name 45
- software version 45
- user ID 45
- user name 45
- Menu (button) 6, 23, 29, 31, 34, 44
- Menu mode 6, 23, 29, 34, 44
- Messages
 - acquiring IP address 10–11
 - both used 42
 - destination used 42
 - locating network 11
 - no server 11
 - not owner 33
 - protected 33
 - retry 42–43
 - source used 42
- Mode
 - data routing 18, 50
 - destination 6, 25, 29, 36
 - hold 31, 34
 - limited X-Y 5–6, 13, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 31–34, 38, 41–42
 - menu 6, 23, 29, 34, 44
 - multi-destination 5–6, 13, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 32, 39, 41, 43–44, 55–56
 - normal 6, 29
 - release 18, 50
 - setup 6, 10–11, 29, 46
 - single-destination 5, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27–28, 32, 38, 42–43
 - single-destination, with breakaway 5–6, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27–28, 31–32, 34, 38, 42–43
 - source 6, 25, 29, 36
 - X-Y 55–56
- Model, behavioral 17, 50
- Modes of operation 5, 20, 27, 32
- Monitor, status 18
- Multi-destination (mode) 5–6, 13, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 32, 39, 41, 43–44, 55–56
- Multi-destination configuration 26
- Multi-destination operations 39

N

- Name set toggle (button) 5, 23, 35, 40
 - Name set, default 35, 40
 - Name sets 5, 18, 23, 40, 50
 - Next (button) 15
 - Next page, Acrobat 1
 - Next view, Acrobat 1
 - No server (message) 11
 - None/all (button) 23, 35
 - Normal mode 6, 29
 - Normal release 18
 - NotOwner (message) 33
 - NV9000
 - router control system 2
 - NV9000 configuration 13
 - NV9000 router control system 30
 - NV9000-SE Utilities 2, 9–11, 13–14, 16, 27, 30, 40
 - user's guide 2
 - NV915 system controller 2
 - NV920 system controller 2
 - NV960 system controller 2
 - NV9602 2–3, 9–10, 13
 - configuration 13
 - dimensions 49, 51
 - front view 52
 - initialization 10
 - installation 9
 - rear view 53
 - side view 52
 - top view 53
 - weight 49
 - NV9604, as extension 5
 - NV96xx control panels 9, 55
- O**
- Operating in multi-destination mode 39
 - Operating modes 5, 20, 27, 32
 - Operating temperature 50
 - Operator 55
 - Options
 - checkbox 19
 - configuration 14
 - default name set 18
 - panel 16–17
 - Other documentation 2

P

Package contents	9
Page (SE)	
add control panel	14
control panels	14–15
NV9602 configuration	16
Pane, configuration	14
Panel	
initial state	50
options	16–17
organization	4
Panel configuration	13
Panel configuration (page)	16
Panel ID	10–11, 19, 23, 29, 34, 44, 47–48
Panel ID (submenu)	44
Panel image	16
Panel IP configuration utility	9–10, 50
Panel lock (button)	23, 35
Panel name	44
Panel Name (submenu)	45
Panel options	16–17
Panel/router network	11
Panels, control	2, 9, 55
NV96xx	9, 55
PDF documents	1
navigating and searching	1
Photos	
NV9602, front	3
NV9602, rear	3
Physical level	55–56
Physical specifications	49
PIN	55
Port (defined)	55
Power cord	9
Power specifications	49
Preface	
about PDF documents	1
chapter structure	1
terms, conventions and abbreviations	2
Previous page, Acrobat	1
Previous source (button)	7, 24, 35
Previous view, Acrobat	1
Protect (message)	33
Protects	7, 22, 33, 37
destination	37
source	37

R

Rack mount	9
Receiving and unpacking shipments	9
Release	7, 37
forced	18, 33, 37, 55
mode	18, 50
normal	18
Retry (message)	42–43
Revert to saved (button)	16–17
RJ-45 connector	10
Router control system	2
RS-232 connector	50

S

Salvo (button)	24, 27, 31, 35
Salvo (defined)	55
Salvos	35
Salvos, system	7
Save (button)	16–17
Scenarios, take	38
SE (abbreviation for NV9000-SE Utilities)	
Search, Acrobat	2
Secondary modes	29
Semi-automatic data routing	42
Setup mode	6, 10–11, 29, 46
Shift	30
Single-destination (mode)	5, 13, 17, 20, 24,
27–28, 32, 38, 42–43	
with breakaway	5, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27–28,
31–32, 34, 38, 42–43	
Single-destination mode	
with breakaway	6
Software	10
Software version	44
Software version (submenu)	45
Software, configuration	2
Source	
devices	19
locks	37
protects	37
shift	30
Source (button)	24, 27, 31, 35
Source (defined)	55
Source (mode)	6
Source is master	
as default	19

-
- Source is master (button)19, 25, 32, 36
Source mode 25, 29, 36
Source shift (button) ...5–6, 25, 28–31, 36, 43–44
Source/dest toggle (button)25, 36
Source/destination (button)25, 36
Special messages, symbol for 2
Specifications
 environmental 50
 environmental, 50
 physical 49
 power 49
Src Used (message) 42
Static 9
Status (display) 5, 24, 35
Status display39, 42
Status monitor18, 50
Support, contact 63
Switching devices 55
Symbols
 for examples 2
 for special messages 2
System administrator 56
System controller 10–11
System controllers 2
System names 35, 40, 50
System salvos 7
- T**
- Take scenarios 38
Takes38, 55
Tally..... 2
Technical support 63
- Temperature, operating 50
Terms, conventions and abbreviations 2
Testing your installation 11
Tielines 34
- U**
- Undefined (button)25, 37
UniConfig 9
Use asterisk for breakaway (option) 19
User ID 44
User ID (submenu) 45
User name 44
User name (submenu) 45
User's guide, chapter structure 1
User-programmable panel ID 19
- V**
- Version (software)44–46
Virtual levels55–56
- W**
- Weight, NV9602 49
- X**
- X-Y mode55–56



Grass Valley Technical Support

For technical assistance, contact our international support center, at 1-800-547-8949 (US and Canada) or +1 530 478 4148.

To obtain a local phone number for the support center nearest you, please consult the Contact Us section of Grass Valley's website (www.grassvalley.com).

An online form for e-mail contact is also available from the website.

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