

EXHIBIT # : 4-1
FCC ID : ACJ927136K
OUR REF. : MKES00-F010
MODEL NO. : PV-DV401D
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Description of Peripherals

Technical Specification

Power Source	: DC 7.2 / 7.8 V
Power Consumption	: 6.5 W
Video Recording System	: EIA Standard (525 lines, 60 fields) NTSC color signal
Frequency generated or used	: 10 kHz - 49.152 MHz
Operating Temperature	: 0 C -40 C
Operating Humidity	: 10 % - 75 %

Performance Explanation of Digital Video Camera

1) Camera Mode(Camera->DV Output/Monitor Output/Tape Recording)

The light on the CCD through the lens is converted to the electric analog signal and it is forwarded to the CDS/AD. In it, the analog signal is converted to the digital signal by the built-in A/D Converter and is image-processed by the Camera Video Process. Then, it is converted to the digital component signal. The digital component signal is forwarded to Format Process. Then it is compressed and converted to the DV Format signal. The DV format signal is processed by the Tape Format and it is converted to Tape Recording signal for recording on the tape. On the other hand, it is processed by the DIF Process to output the DV Signal (compliant with the IEEE1394) to the PCs or the different DVCs through the DV Cable.

And, the Digital Component signal is converted to NTSC signal by the Camera Video Process and then processed by D/A. Its NTSC VIDEO signal is forwarded to the VIDEO AMP and the amplified VIDEO signal is output to TV monitors, etc. through Audio/Video I/O Terminals.

2) Playback Mode(Tape Signal->DV Output/Monitor Output)

The signal by way of Cylinder Head from the tape is converted to the DV Format signal by the Format Process. The DV Format signal is processed by the DIF Process to output the DV Signal compliant with the IEEE1394 to the PCs or the different DVCs. On the other hand, this compressed DV signal is extracted. Then it is converted to NTSC signal by the Camera Video Process and then processed by D/A. Its NTSC VIDEO signal is forwarded to the VIDEO AMP and the amplified VIDEO signal is output to TV monitors, etc. through Audio/Video I/O Terminals.

3) DV Input Mode(DV Input Signal->Monitor Output/Tape Recording)

The DV signal compliant with the IEEE1394 via the DV Cable from the PCs or the different DVCs is converted to the DV Format signal by DIF Process. The DV Format signal is, by the Format Process, converted to Tape Recording signal for recording on the tape. On the other hand, this compressed DV signal is extracted. Then it is converted to NTSC signal by the Camera Video Process and then processed by D/A. Its NTSC VIDEO signal is forwarded to the VIDEO AMP and the amplified VIDEO signal is output to TV monitors, etc. through Audio/Video I/O Terminals.

4) Playback Still Image Output Mode (Tape Signal->Memory->USB/Monitor)

The still image stored on the memory of playback tape signal is amplified by the USB Driver and is output to the PCs, etc. through the USB Cable.

5) DSC Still Image Output Mode (DSC Memory->USB/Monitor)

The image stored on the memory of DSC is amplified by the USB Driver and is output to the PCs, etc. through the USB Cable.

6) DSC Still Image Output Mode (DSC Memory->RS232C/Monitor)

The image stored on the memory of DSC is amplified by the RS-232C Driver and is output to the PCs, etc. through the RS-232C Cable.

7) Playback Still Image Output Mode (Tape Signal->Memory->RS-232C/Monitor)

The still image stored on the memory of playback tape signal is amplified by the RS-232C Driver and is output to the PCs, etc. through the RS-232C Cable.