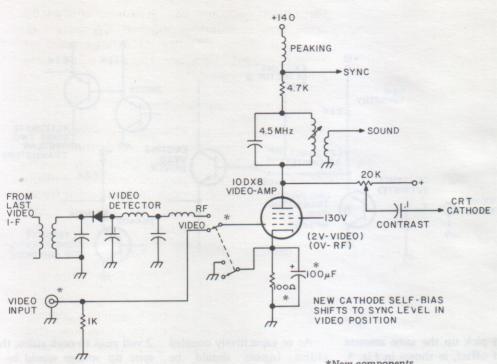
Fig. 7. Direct coupled video added to tube type B and W television.



*New components.

circuit, the white level is zero volts and the sync tip black level is minus two volts. If we can find a negative supply (scarce in tube type circuits), we could offset our video in the negative direction by two volts to meet these bias levels.

Instead of this, it is usually possible to self bias the video amplifier to a cathode voltage of +2 volts. This is done by breaking the cathode to ground connection and adding a small resistor (50 to 100 Ohms) between cathode and ground to get a cathode voltage of +2 volts. Once this value is found, a heavy electrolytic bypass of 100 microfarads or more is placed in parallel with the resistor. Switching then grounds the cathode in the normal rf mode and makes it +2 volts in the video entry mode.

In the direct video mode, a sync tip grounded input presents zero volts to the grid, which is self biased minus two volts with respect to the cathode. A white level presents +2 volts to the grid, which equals zero volts grid to cathode.

Should there already be a self bias network on the cathode, it is increased in value as needed to get the black rather than white level hias in the direct video mode.

Hot Chassis Problems

There is usually no shock hazard when we use clip-on rf entry or when we use a direct video jack on a transformerpowered TV. A very severe shock hazard can exist if we use direct video entry with a TV set having one side of the

power line connected to the chassis. Depending on which way the line cord is plugged in, there is a 50-50 chance of the hot side of the power line being connected directly to the chassis.

Hot chassis sets, particularly older, power hungry tube versions, should be avoided entirely for direct video entry. If one absolutely must be used, some of the suggestions of Fig. 8 may ease the hazard. These include using an isolation transformer, husky back-to-back filament transformers, three wire power systems, optical coupling of the video input,