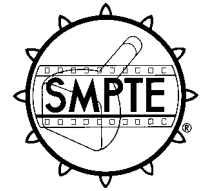


Specifications for Mid-Frequency Response Test Pattern for Television



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1 Scope

This practice specifies the format, dimensions, and optical densities for a test pattern to be used as an operational check of the mid-frequency response of a television system.

2 Purpose

2.1 This practice specifies a test pattern which is suitable for the following operational checks of a television system:

- a) Performance of video amplifier circuitry under conditions that can occur at average signal levels corresponding to predominantly light and predominantly dark scenes.
- b) Operational setup and adjustment of video amplifier mid-frequency amplitude and/or delay distortion (phase response) controls.

2.2 The test pattern will show mid-frequency response defects of amplitude and/or phase as either black or white horizontal streaks following transition from white to black or black to white.

2.3 The test pattern will detect amplifier or clamp circuit faults, as indicated by streaks of black or white polarity extending across the entire television picture at points corresponding to the mid-frequency bars of the test pattern.

3 Format

3.1 Pattern

A reproduction of the test pattern is shown in figures 1 and 2.

3.2 Bar width

The four bars shall have horizontal dimensions corresponding to half-wave pulses at frequencies of 15, 30, 100, and 300 kHz, respectively.

3.3 Types

The test pattern is produced in two types: type A, black bars on a white background, and type B, white bars on a black background.

3.4 Arrows and border

The eight boundary arrows and border define the edge of the test pattern area and the scanned area.

3.5 Pattern identification

The identification number of this document shall appear on the pattern as specified in the figures.

4 Dimensions

4.1 Test pattern

The dimensions of the test pattern shall be as shown in figure 3 and the table in percentages of frame height and reproduced with a tolerance of ± 2 percent of the frame height.

4.1.1 The bars shall be positioned symmetrically on the vertical centerline of the image area within ± 2 percent of the respective dimension.