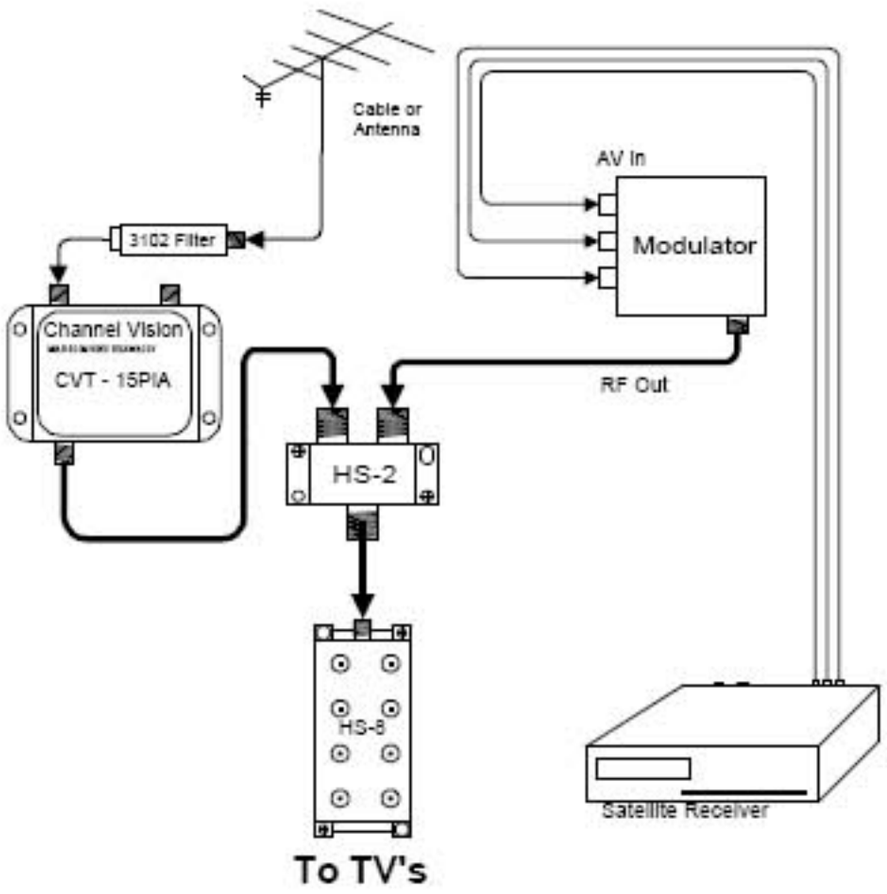
E Series 1200 Basic Setup



FCC Regulations – the Cable TV Act

"Cable home wiring" is the cable wiring located inside a Cable TV subscriber's home or apartment that has been installed by a cable operator or its contractor. It does not include such items as amplifiers, converters, decoder boxes or remote control units.

After a subscriber voluntarily terminates cable service, the cable operator may take one of two action:

1. Leave the home wiring in place.
2. Notify the consumer that it will remove the wiring unless the consumer purchases it from the cable operator on a per-foot re placement cost basis.

If the wiring was previously transferred or sold to the subscriber, the subscriber owns it; and the cable company cannot remove it or restrict its use, regardless of the reason for service termination.

If the subscriber does not already own the wiring and declines to purchase it from the cable operator, the cable operator may remove the home wiring within 30 days of the subscriber's refusal. The cable company must remove the wiring at no charge to the subscriber, and must pay the cost of any damage caused by removing the wiring.

To leave the wiring inside and remove the wiring outside a subscriber's home, a cable operator may, for single unit dwellings, sever the cable approximately 12 inches outside the point where the cable enters the outside wall of the subscriber's home.

For multiple unit dwellings, the cable operator may sever the wire approximately 12 inches outside the point where the cable enters the subscriber's individual dwelling unit, except in cases of "loop-through" or other similar series wire configurations that are not covered by the home wiring rules.

If the cable company fails to remove the wiring within 30 days of the subscriber's refusal to purchase it, the cable operator forfeits its right to the wiring and may not remove it or restrict its use at any later time.

A cable operator will not be held responsible for any signal leakage that occurs from the home wiring once the cable operator ceases providing service over that wiring.

company input and the CVT combiner. This prevents the CVT signal from propagating back up the input line.

Another way to prevent leakage from your system is to cap all unused coax cable ports on you network with appropriate terminators.

Bandpass filters stop unwanted frequencies while passing all others along. They're handy if a channel you want to use for a CVT source is already in use.

Taps are used to redirect a portion of a signal from the "main" trunk line while passing the remaining signal strength through. For example, a 12dBmV tap would pass 29dBmV from a 30dBmV trunk line signal and pass the remaining 18dBmV to a branch line. (Minor signal loss of 1dB would occur in the trunk line leaving 29dBmV.)

Demodulators are used to demodulate the output of a cable box converter, making it possible to assign the cable signal to any channel (cable boxes usually limit your choices to channel three or channel four). Use a demodulator to "condition" the cable signal before assigning it to a CVT input line.

Adjustments

Video Level Adjustment: Adjust the incoming video source base band level. Use only to increase brightness and balance the channels for consistent contrast.

Channel Up/Down: Changes the modulated channel. Press and hold Select for 2 seconds or until front light blinks to allow channel up/down to work.

Channel Cable/UHF	Push	Channel Cable/UHF	Push	Channel Cable/UHF	Push	Channel Cable/UHF	Push
65/14	Factory Preset	80/29	Up 15	95-99/42	Not Used	118/61	Down 18
66/15	Up 1	81/30	Up 16	100/43	Down 36	119/62	Down 17
67/16	Up 2	82/31	Up 17	101/44	Down 35	120/63	Down 16
68/17	Up 3	83/32	Up 18	102/45	Down 34	121/64	Down 15
69/18	Up 4	84/33	Up 19	103/46	Down 33	122/65	Down 14
70/19	Up 5	85/34	Up 20	104/47	Down 32	123/66	Down 13
71/20	Up 6	86/35	Up 21	105/48	Down 31	124/67	Down 12
72/21	Up 7	87/36	Up 22	106/49	Down 30	125/68	Down 11
73/22	Up 8	88/37	Up 23	107/50	Down 29	126/69	Down 10
74/23	Up 9	89/38	Up 24	108/51	Down 28	127/70	Down 9
75/24	Up 10	90/39	Up 25	109/52	Down 27	128/71	Down 8
76/25	Up 11	91/40	Up 26	110/53	Down 26	129/72	Down 7
77/26	Up 12	92/41	Up 27	111/54	Down 25	130/73	Down 6
78/27	Up 13	93/42	Up 28	112/55	Down 24	131/74	Down 5
79/28	Up 14	94/43	Up 29	113/56	Down 23	132/75	Down 4
				114/57	Down 22	133/76	Down 3
				115/58	Down 21	134/77	Down 2
				116/59	Down 20	135/78	Down 1
				117/60	Down 19		

Channel up and down buttons are in increments of one. The E-1200 is factory set for CATV 65.

System Installation Checklist

1. Try for 10dB of signal strength at each television. Use a little more for big screen TV's. Remember, Uncle Sam doesn't like more than 15.5dB of signal going into any TV.