



Kramer Electronics, Ltd.

USER MANUAL

1:2 VGA/XGA Distributor

Model:

VP-200xl

IMPORTANT: Before proceeding, please read paragraph entitled
"Unpacking and Contents"

Table Of Contents

Section	Name	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	A Word on VGA/XGA/Audio Switchers	2
1.2	Handling Graphics Signals	2
1.3	Factors Affecting Quality of Results	4
2	HOW DO I GET STARTED	5
3	UNPACKING AND CONTENTS	5
3.1	Optional Accessories	5
4	VGA/XGA DISTRIBUTOR	6
4.1	Getting to know your VP-200xl Distributor	6
5	INSTALLATION	8
5.1	Rack Mounting	8
6	CONNECTING TO VGA/XGA DEVICES	8
6.1	TYPICAL APPLICATION	8
6.2	HANDLING SIGNAL LOSSES	9
6.3	Adding more outputs	10
6.4	Adding more inputs	10
7	SPECIFICATIONS	10
8	TROUBLESHOOTING	11
8.1	Power and Indicators	11
8.2	VGA/XGA Signal	11
	Limited Warranty	12

List Of Illustrations

Figure	Description	Page
1	VP-200xl Front/Rear Panel Features	7
2	A typical application of the VP-200xl	8

List Of Tables

Table	Description	Page
1	VP-200xl Front/Rear Panel Features	7



1 INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of this Kramer VGA distributor. Since 1981, Kramer has been dedicated to the development and manufacture of high quality video/audio equipment. The Kramer line has become an integral part of many of the best production and presentation facilities around the world. In recent years, Kramer has redesigned and upgraded most of the line, making the best even better. Kramer's line of professional video/audio electronics is one of the most versatile and complete available, and is a true leader in terms of quality, workmanship, price/performance ratio and innovation. In addition to the Kramer line of high quality VGA distributor, such as the one you have just purchased, Kramer also offers a full line of high quality switchers, processors, interfaces, controllers and computer-related products. This manual includes configuration, operation and option information for the VP-200xl from the Kramer VP Tools line, of VGA Distributors.

1.1 A Word on VGA/XGA Distribution Amplifiers

VGA/XGA Distribution Amplifiers distribute one or more signals to several users. They vary in the number of inputs, looping capability, programming capability, number of outputs, operating format, bandwidth and input/output coupling. VGA/XGA Distribution Amplifiers are used to distribute one source to several acceptors (wide screen projectors, format converters etc.) for simultaneous recording or monitoring of one source, with no discernible signal degradation. The machines excel in very large bandwidth (some approaching 400Mhz) and very good linearity, making them usable for even the highest graphics standards. A good quality distribution amplifier amplifies the incoming signal, may pre-compensate the signal for potential losses (resulting from the use of long cables, noisy source, etc.) and generates several identical buffered and amplified outputs. The front panels of these Kramer Amplifiers are designed to be simple to operate. Typical applications of the machines are: computer graphics distribution in classes, point of sale and multimedia studios, displaying computer graphics before large audiences using the data input of a wide screen video projector.

1.2 Handling Graphics Signals

A computer generated graphics signal usually comprises 5 signals: Red, Green, Blue - which are analog level signals, and two TTL (logic) level signals - Horizontal Sync and Vertical Sync. (Digital graphics cards and monitors use a different signal format, and will not be discussed here.)

Computer graphics resolution is measured in pixels and signal bandwidth. The more pixels (picture elements) on the screen, the more detailed the image. VGA, S-VGA, XGA, S-XGA and U-XGA are terms describing graphics resolution and

color depth. Color depth represents the maximum number of simultaneously displayed colors on the screen and is measured in bits. 24 and 32-36 bits of color depth represent millions to billions of color shades available on the screen at any given moment. (It should be born in mind, though, that the human eye can resolve only a few thousands colors!) The more detailed the image (higher resolution) and the higher the color depth the more real the image will look. The highest resolution of standard VGA was 640x480 pixels with 4 bits of color (16 colors). The standard VGA was able to use more colors (256) but at a lower resolution, around 320x200 pixels, which was very crude. Common resolutions used nowadays for computer graphics vary from 1024x768 up to 2000x1600 pixels with “high color” - 16 bits of color, representing 64,000 different colors, up to “true color” - 24 bits or more, representing from 16.7 million colors up to several billion. Displaying such a detailed and colorful image on the screen needs enormous graphics memory per frame, as well as very high speeds for “writing” so many pixels on the screen in real time. The amplifiers that carry those signals must be able to handle those speeds and signal bandwidth.

Standard VGA, at 640x480 resolution, needed amplifiers with 20-30MHz bandwidth. At 1600x1200 or even at 1280x1024 (S-XGA), those amplifiers will fail completely. In order to faithfully amplify and transmit modern high-resolution graphics, amplifiers with bandwidths of 300 MHz and more are needed. Those amplifiers, besides the enormous bandwidth they handle, need to be linear, to have very low distortion and be stable. Stability of an amplifier is its ability to avoid bursting into uncontrolled oscillation, which is in adverse relationship to the speed it can handle. The tendency to oscillate is further enhanced by the load impedance. The load impedance of a system is usually not just a resistor. A cable connected to an amplifier (leading to the receiver or monitor) may present a capacitive and/or an inductive load to the amplifier. This is the main cause of instability. The quality problems of a load or cable may severely degrade the bandwidth, linearity, and stability of the amplifier and in general its ability to faithfully reproduce the signal.

Cables affect image resolution. Longer cables, due to imperfect characteristics, cause high frequency deterioration and hence image “smear” and loss of resolution. In computer graphics especially, this adverse effect is very much accentuated. The amplifiers should therefore cope with an additional task - compensating for cable losses up to the maximum useful operation distance. High-resolution graphics systems should use very high quality cables for image transmission. The cables should be shielded to eliminate externally induced interference but the shield might itself increase the capacitance of the cable, and therefore, cause deterioration in the image’s resolution and clarity. Standard quality cables can only be a few meters long. For longer distances, compound

cable is replaced by five individual coax cables, which are bulky and cumbersome for use. Even then, the distance is limited to several tens of meters. Cables may create other problems, which result from their failure to accurately match the system's required impedance. The result of this, especially at high frequencies, is "shadows" or "ghosts" on the image, resulting from standing waves and electronic reflections running back and forth between transmitter and receiver. Another aspect to consider is the sync. As sync signals are logic signals, which are not treated as analog signals, the receiver does not terminate the line, and therefore the line is not matched. A host of problems can occur when sync signals are sent over long, unterminated, unmatched cables. The result might be image breakdown or distortion due to improper sync information. The amplifier that drives the analog section of the graphics data should also be able to buffer, recover and send the sync information in such a way that it is received properly at the receiving end.

1.3 Factors Affecting Quality of Results

There are many factors affecting the quality of results when signals are transmitted from a source to an acceptor:

- ⊗ **Connection cables** - Low quality cables are susceptible to interference; they degrade signal quality due to poor matching and cause elevated noise levels. They should be of the best quality.
- ⊗ **Sockets and connectors of the sources and acceptors** - So often ignored, they should be of highest quality, since "Zero Ohm" connection resistance is the target. Sockets and connectors must also match the required impedance (75ohm in video). Cheap, low quality connectors tend to rust, thus causing breaks in the signal path.
- ⊗ **Amplifying circuitry** - Must provide quality performance when the desired end result is high linearity, low distortion and low noise operation.
- ⊗ **Distance between sources and acceptors** - Plays a major role in the final result. For long distances of over 15 meters (~2 to 3 meters for VGA/XGA) between sources and acceptors, special measures should be taken in order to avoid cable losses. These include using higher quality cables or adding line amplifiers.
- ⊗ **Interference from neighboring electrical appliances** - They can have an adverse effect on signal quality. Balanced audio lines are less prone to interference, but unbalanced audio should be installed far from any mains power cables, electric motors, transmitters, etc. even when the cables are shielded.

2 HOW DO I GET STARTED?

The fastest way to get started is to take your time and do everything right the first time. Taking 15 minutes to read the manual may save you a few hours later. You don't even have to read the whole manual. If a section doesn't apply to you, you don't have to spend your time reading it.

3 UNPACKING AND CONTENTS

The items contained in your Kramer distributor package are listed below. Please save the original box and packaging materials for possible future shipment.

- **Distribution Amplifier**
- **Power Supply (wall transformer)**
- **This user Manual**
- **Two Mounting Brackets**
- **4 Rubber Feet**

3.1 Optional Accessories

The following accessories, which are available from Kramer, can enhance implementation of your machine. For information regarding cables and additional accessories, contact your Kramer dealer.

- Rack Adapter** - Used to install smaller size machines in a standard 1U or 3U rack space. One or more machines may be installed on each adapter.
- VP-211** - (2x1 Automatic VGA/Audio Switcher) can be serially inserted between the VGA/audio switcher and the acceptors for VGA/audio distribution. It is a full bandwidth switcher designed for computer and presentation applications. The **VP-211** automatically detects the presence of a VGA/XGA signal on input no. 1 and routes it to the output. If the signal disappears, the machine switches to input no. 2 and routes it to the output. When the signal on input no. 1 re-appears, the **VP-211** reroutes input no. 1 to the output. The machine operates in audio-follow-video (VGA) mode and switches the stereo audio input appropriate to the VGA input. Signal bandwidth of 517MHz ensures that the **VP-211** remains transparent even in the most critical applications. The VP-211 is part of the Kramer TOOLS family of compact, high quality and cost effective solutions for a variety of applications.

- **VP-102** - (VGA to RGBS Converter) can be serially inserted between the VGA distributor and the acceptors for VGA to RGBS conversion. It is a full bandwidth machine especially designed for computer, workstation and presentation applications. The **VP-102** converts a VGA/Super-VGA/XGA graphics card output to red, green, blue, horizontal/composite sync and vertical sync signals available on BNC connectors. The **VP-102** allows the user to select either a composite or horizontal sync output and the green output either includes composite sync or is blanked. The composite sync generated by the machine is always at the correct polarity (negative), for any polarity of Hs and Vs inputs. As the signal bandwidth is well over 315MHz, the **VP-102** may be used with the highest quality graphics workstations.

4 VGA/XGA DISTRIBUTOR

This section describes the controls and connections of your distributor. Understanding the controls and connections helps you realize the full power of your machine.

4.1 Getting to Know Your VP-200xl Distributor

The Kramer **VP-200xl** is a high performance 1:2 Line Amplifier / Distributor for VGA/XGA signals. It accepts one input, provides correct buffering and isolation, and then distributes the signal to two identical outputs using high-density 15 pin "D" connectors. The machine has output level control, and cable equalization, using two rotary controls on the front panel of the machine. Video bandwidth exceeding 405 MHz ensures that the **VP-200xl** remains transparent even at the highest resolution UXGA modes (1600x1200). It is ideal for dual monitor applications, or presentation systems requiring a local monitor and a large screen display such as a projector, at close or remote locations. A 12V power supply is included. The **VP-200xl** is part of the Kramer TOOLS family of compact, high quality, and cost effective solutions for a variety of applications.

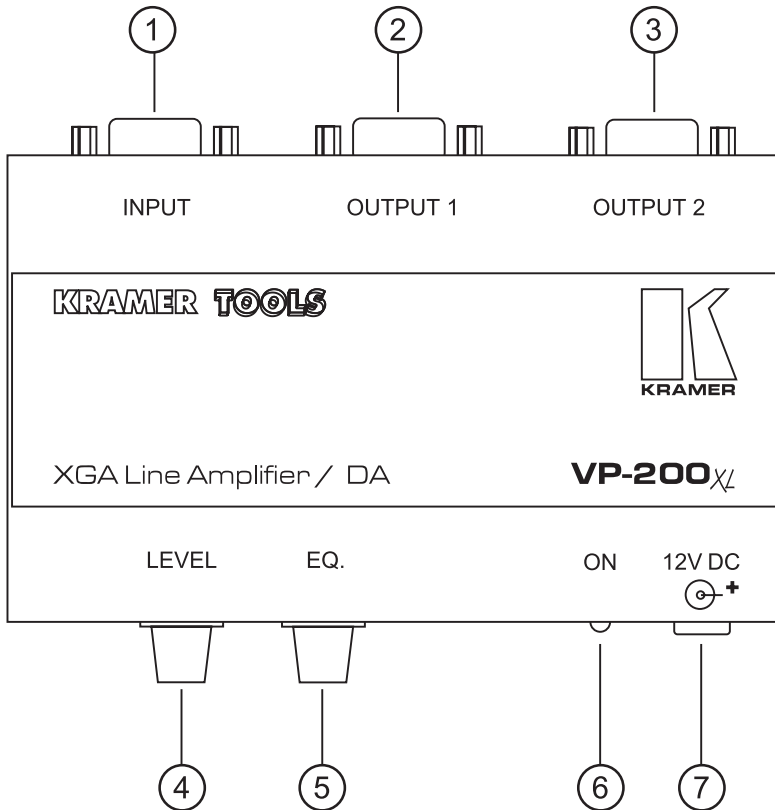


Figure 1: VP-200xl Front/Rear Panel Features

Table 1: VP-200xl Front/Rear Panel Features

No.	Feature	Function
1	INPUT HD 15 connector	VGA/XGA input
2	OUTPUT 1 HD 15 connector	VGA/XGA output.
3	OUTPUT 2 HD 15 connector	VGA/XGA output.
4	LEVEL Control Knob	Adjusting VGA/XGA signal output level
5	EQ. Control Knob	Adjusting VGA/XGA cable equalization
6	ON LED	Glows when power is supplied
7	12VDC Socket	12 Volts power feed to the machine

5 INSTALLATION

5.1 Rack Mounting

The VP-200xl distributor may be rackmounted in a standard 19" (1U or 3U) EIA rack assembly, using either the **RK-T1** optional adapter (1U rack space - for mounting up to three machines) or the **RK-T3** optional adapter (3U rack space for mounting up to eight machines).

5.2 Connecting TO VGA/XGA Devices

VGA/XGA sources and output devices (such as monitors, projectors or recorders) may be connected to the distributor through the HD 15F connectors located on the back of the unit.

6 USING THE DISTRIBUTOR

6.1 Typical Application

A typical application is described in figure 2 below.

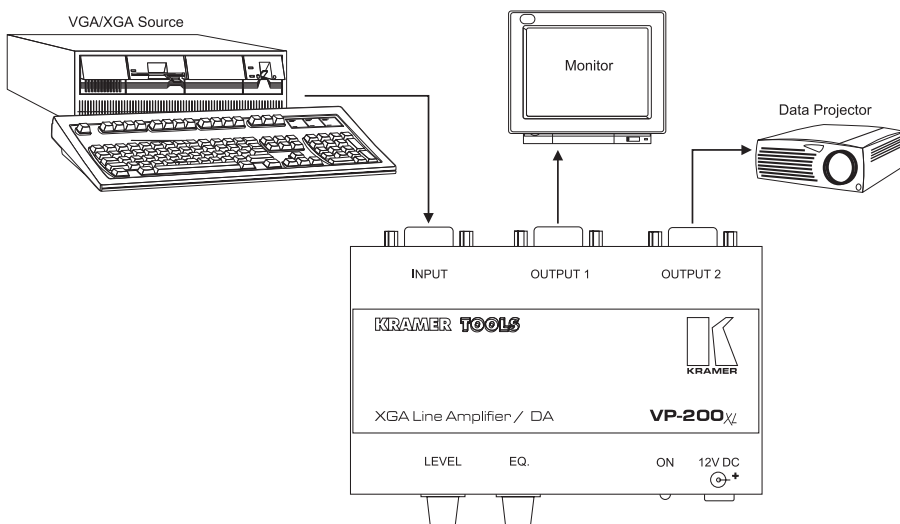


Figure 2: A typical application of the VP-200xl

Computer based graphics is used in video production, in presentation applications, for education purposes and more. It is frequently necessary to distribute PC graphics from one source to one or more acceptors. Figure 2 describes a typical VGA/XGA distribution where one source is distributed to different acceptors inputs.

Perform the following steps:

- 1) Connect VGA/XGA source to the input of the distributor.
- 2) Connect XGA/VGA acceptor/s to the output/s of the distributor.
- 3) Operate the distributor, source and acceptors.

6.2 Handling signal losses

High-resolution VGA/XGA signals are very sensitive to cable length and quality. Long and/or low quality cables tend to degrade the signal quality, resulting in image “smear” and fine-detail loss, as well as signal level attenuation.

The VP-200xl allows the user to handle and correct those problems, using the built-in amplifiers in the machine. Using very high quality cables of 1-2 meter length will not require an adjustment, even when the signals involved are UXGA signals (1600x1200 resolution). Standard cables will allow at that length resolutions of 640x480 and sometimes 800x600. If longer standard cables are used, even at those low resolutions, cable compensation is needed.

Even with the best available compound cables (several thin cables in one sleeve) at SXGA resolution (1280x1024) or UXGA resolution, over five meters there will be apparent signal depreciation. In low quality cables, those high-resolution signals will be affected at distances even shorter than one meter.

The VP-200xl has two user adjustable controls, which should be used as following:

1. If you see a signal detail loss (resulting in image “smear” and blurring on the screen) turn carefully the EQ. control knob clockwise, until the lost details will reappear and original resolution will be resumed. This control gradually compensates for the losses incurred within the cable due to its design or length. Bear in mind though that beyond a certain distance, dictated by the cable stray-capacitance (cable measure of quality) losses cannot be completely recovered. In this case, it is advised that a lower graphics resolution should be chosen or the cable should be replaced with a better one.
2. If the whole signal is being attenuated, the image on the screen will become darker. In this case, turn carefully clockwise the LEVEL control knob. Overdoing this control will result in image “burnout” and might damage the signal receiver, therefore, adjusting this control should be done very carefully. Between the EQ. control (that should be adjusted first) and the LEVEL control, much of the lost signals may be restored.

6.3 Adding more outputs

If more outputs than the two outputs the **VP-200xl** provides are needed, then any of Kramer VGA/XGA distribution amplifiers may be used. The VP-200, for example, provides 2 outputs, the VP-300 provides 3, the VP-400 provides 4 and so on up to the VP-12 that is able to provide 12 parallel outputs from a single input. All is needed is to connect one of the outputs of the VP-200xl to the input of the selected distributor.

6.4 Adding more inputs

If more inputs are needed, then one of Kramer's VGA/XGA switchers may be installed in front of the VP-200xl. Some suitable machines are the VP-201 (2 inputs), VP-32xl (3 inputs), VP-61xl (6 inputs) etc.

7 SPECIFICATIONS

INPUT: Analog Red, Green, Blue signals - 0.7 Vpp/75 Ω , H & V sync, TTL level, on HD15F connector.

OUTPUTS: 2 Analog Red, Green, Blue signals - 0.7 Vpp/75 Ω , H & V syncs - TTL level, on HD15F connectors.

VIDEO BANDWIDTH: Exceeding 405 MHz.

CONTROLS: Level: -0.4 to +3.5dB, EQ.: 0 to +8dB @ 100 MHz

DIFF. GAIN: <0.08%.

DIFF. PHASE: <0.05 Deg.

COUPLING: AC.

K-FACTOR: <0.05%.

S/N RATIO: 73 dB.

POWER SOURCE: 12 VDC, 60 mA.

DIMENSIONS: 12cm x 7.5cm x 2.5cm (4.7"x2.95"x0.98", W, D, H.).

WEIGHT: 0.25 kg. (0.55 lbs.) Approx.

ACCESSORIES: Power supply, mounting bracket.

OPTIONS: Model VA-50P power supply with 6x12VDC outlets.

8 TROUBLESHOOTING

NOTES

1. *Please note that if the output signal is disturbed or interrupted by very strong external electromagnetic interference, it should return and stabilize when such interference ends. If not, disconnect power from the machine and reconnect again to reset the machine.*
2. *If the recommended actions still do not result in satisfactory operation, please consult your KRAMER Dealer.*

8.1 Power and Indicators

Problem	Remedy
No Power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm that power connections are secured at the machine and at the receptacle. Make sure the receptacle is active, outputting the proper voltage. 2. If there is still no power use a Philips screwdriver, to remove two screws on both sides of the machine and release the panel (e.g. VP-200xl). 3. Locate the fuse holder located inside your machine. Confirm that the fuse is good by looking for the wire connected between the ends of the fuse. If this wire is broken, replace the fuse with another, with the same rating. 4. Install the machine's cover by tightening its Philips screws.

8.2 VGA/XGA Signal

Problem	Remedy
No VGA/XGA the output device	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm that your source and output devices are powered on and connected properly. The input of your machine should be of an identical signal format at the output of your source. 2. Confirm that any other device in the signal path have the proper input and/or output selected. 3. Use a VP-800 together with a known working monitor to help trace faulty cables and equipment.



VGA/XGA level is too high or too dim.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Verify that the lines are well matched through 75ohm impedances; otherwise it results in a video level that is too high or too dim.2. Confirm that the connecting cables are of high quality and properly inserted.3. Check level controls on your source input device or output display.
Noise bars are "rolling" up or down in the output image or: Low Frequency Hum in the output signal	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hum bars (ground loop) are caused by a difference in the ground potential of any two or more devices connected to your signal path. This difference is compensated by passing that voltage difference through any available interconnection, including your cables. WARNING! Do not disconnect the ground from any piece of equipment in your signal path!2. Check the following to remove hum bars:3. Confirm that all interconnected equipment is connected to the same phase of power, if possible.4. Remove equipment connected to that phase that may introduce noise, such as motors, generators, etc.5. Disconnect all interconnecting cables and reconnect them one at a time until the ground loop reappears. Disconnect the affected cable and replace, or insert an isolation transformer in the signal path.

LIMITED WARRANTY

Kramer Electronics (hereafter Kramer) warrants this product free from defects in material and workmanship under the following terms.

HOW LONG IS THE WARRANTY

Labor and parts are warranted for three years from the date of the first customer purchase.

WHO IS PROTECTED

Only the first purchase customer may enforce this warranty.

WHAT IS COVERED AND WHAT IS NOT COVERED

Except as below, this warranty covers all defects in material or workmanship in this product. The following are not covered by the warranty:

- 1) Any product which is not distributed by Kramer, or which is not purchased from an authorized Kramer dealer. If you are uncertain as to whether a dealer is



authorized, please contact Kramer at one of the agents listed in the web site www.kramerelectronics.com.

- 2) Any product, on which the serial number has been defaced, modified or removed.
- 3) Damage, deterioration or malfunction resulting from:
 - a) Accident, misuse, abuse, neglect, fire, water, lightning or other acts of nature.
 - b) Product modification, or failure to follow instructions supplied with the product.
 - c) Repair or attempted repair by anyone not authorized by Kramer.
 - d) Any shipment of the product (claims must be presented to the carrier).
 - e) Removal or installation of the product.
 - f) Any other cause, which does not relate to a product defect.
 - g) Cartons, equipment enclosures, cables or accessories used in conjunction with the product.

WHAT WE WILL PAY FOR AND WHAT WE WILL NOT PAY FOR

We will pay labor and material expenses for covered items. We will not pay for the following:

- 1) Removal or installations charges.
- 2) Costs of initial technical adjustments (set-up), including adjustment of user controls or programming. These costs are the responsibility of the Kramer dealer from whom the product was purchased.
- 3) Shipping charges.

HOW YOU CAN GET WARRANTY SERVICE

- 1) To obtain service on you product, you must take or ship it prepaid to any authorized Kramer service center.
- 2) Whenever warranty service is required, the original dated invoice (or a copy) must be presented as proof of warranty coverage, and should be included in any shipment of the product. Please also include in any mailing a contact name, company, address, and a description of the problem(s).
- 3) For the name of the nearest Kramer authorized service center, consult your authorized dealer.

LIMITATION OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES

All implied warranties, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, are limited in duration to the length of this warranty.

EXCLUSION OF DAMAGES

Kramer's liability for any defective products is limited to the repair or replacement of the product at our option. Kramer shall not be liable for:

- 1) Damage to other property caused by defects in this product, damages based upon inconvenience, loss of use of the product, loss of time, commercial loss; or:
- 2) Any other damages, whether incidental, consequential or otherwise. Some countries may not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts and/or



do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations and exclusions may not apply to you.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights, which vary from place to place.

NOTE: All products returned to Kramer for service must have prior approval. This may be obtained from your dealer.

NOTICE

This equipment has been tested to determine compliance with the requirements of:

EN-50081: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC);
generic emission standard.

Part 1: Residential, commercial and light industry"

EN-50082: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) generic immunity standard.

Part 1: Residential, commercial and light industry environment".

CFR-47 FCC Rules and Regulations:

Part 15- "Radio frequency devices:

Subpart B- Unintentional radiators"

CAUTION!

- ⊗ Servicing the machines can only be done by an authorized Kramer technician. Any user who makes changes or modifications to the unit without the expressed approval of the manufacturer will void user authority to operate the equipment.
- ⊗ Use the supplied DC power supply to feed power to the machine.
- ⊗ Please use recommended interconnection cables to connect the machine to other components.



For the latest information on our products and a list of Kramer distributors, visit our Web site: www.kramerelectronics.com, where updates to this user manual may be found. We welcome your questions, comments and feedback.



Caution

Safety Warning:

Disconnect the unit from the power supply before opening/servicing.



Kramer Electronics, Ltd.

Web site: www.kramerelectronics.com

E-mail: info@kramarel.com

P/N: 2900-001039 REV 2