This is the first vidicon camera designed specifically for use with digital and analog computers. The equipment is designed to shake hands with both types of computer systems. Thus it fulfills many applications as an "eye" for automated industrial inspection, image analysis, biological research and university research.

**APPLICATIONS:**

**MEDICAL**
- Tissue analysis
- Blood analysis
- Neurological—X-Y movement analysis
- Optical Instrument data analysis
- Other analysis of visual data

**INDUSTRIAL**
- Aerial photography analysis
- IR Analysis—detect forest fires
- Bottle inspection
- Dimension analysis and control
- Printed pattern analysis
- Missile tracking

**UNIVERSITY**
- Analysis of any visual information
- Medical research
- Physics research
- Laser technology

**C-1000**

the first TV camera designed for computer interface.

**NOTES TO THE SYSTEMS ENGINEER**

Ordinary TV cameras are designed to produce a picture on a monitor, not interface with a computer. Proper timing pulses are not available and their shape is inappropriate for computer use. The clock is usually a tuned circuit or a low frequency crystal. While fully adequate for viewing, the precision of these circuits becomes a limiting factor in a computer camera system. The pulses occur infrequently and at periods during the scan format that is wasteful of computer time.

The C1000 system was designed to have a basic clock of 25.39 MHz with its half frequency accessible to the computer using TTL logic. All sweeps, blanking and unblanking information are controlled by this computer accessible signal. The basic signal and a number of other timing signals are available and can be brought out by use of the M998 I/O buffer, M999 I/O interface, or a user designed buffer. The customer can build his own interface, or buffer, thus saving considerable money.

All of the digital lines are clock controlled to avoid jitter and to insure maximum precision and reproducibility. The video output from the C1000 is fully usable with standard TV monitors thus no function is lost by making the system computer compatible as is the case with some computerized video systems manufactured by others.