

MMV 1 (monostable multivibrator) is triggered when the Macrovision region starts and produces a pulse that lasts until the end of the region. MMV 2 is triggered at the end of the burst gate and it produces a pulse that lasts about 45 us == until all false syncs are gone. This MMV must not be retriggerable within the pulse, because the false syncs come through LM1881 and try to retrigger.

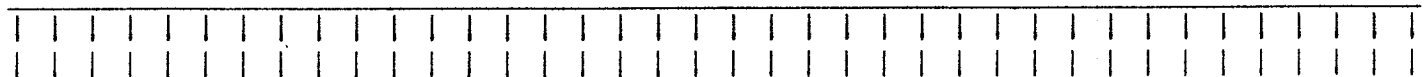
The video output buffer can be a transistor or two. It does not need to have any voltage gain, because the VCR has the AGC circuits. If it doesn't, you don't need this circuit in the first place!

I do have the whole circuit as a 2-color IFF-ILBM picture (Amiga native format). I am able to convert it into almost any format, if anyone is interested. Surely no-one is... B^)

One method that I have seen on some old rental cassette is the changing of horizontal sync amplitude in the middle of a frame. When dubbed, the AGC circuits change the gain to keep the sync amplitude constant, and the resulting picture has very noticeable bands of bright and dim picture.

Original frame

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All the patterns I have seen have been stationary, so you can get used to it. It is effective only in dark pictures; it is virtually not noticeable in bright pictures.

If TV/monitor uses sync tip clamping, banding becomes visible, although it is less disturbing and reversed:

