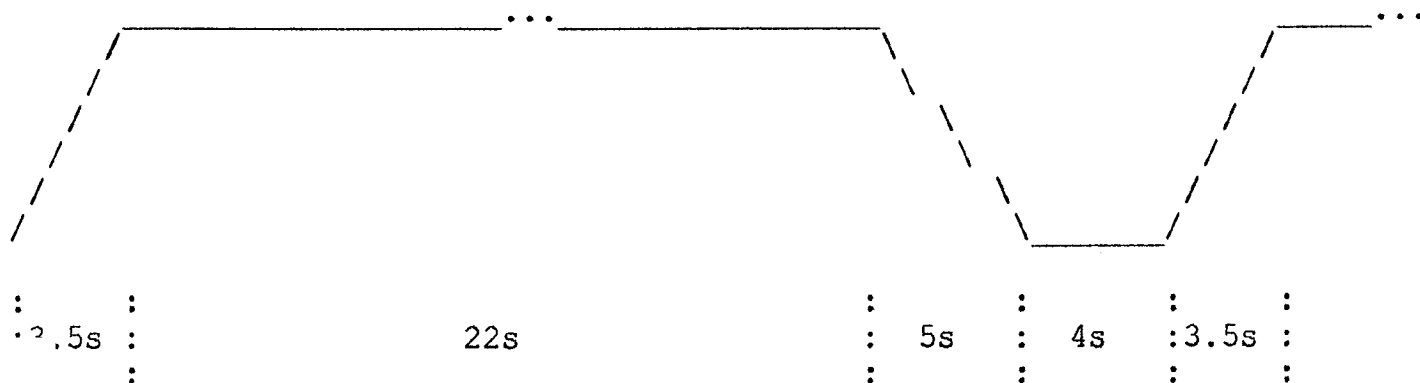


R1 = lines in region 1
 R2 = lines in region 2
 f = frames

Here is where the two regions differ. When R1 rises to ~60% of max amplitude, R2 goes to black. Otherwise they change in parallel.

13) Picture 7 - Pulsating cycles, NTSC



As can be seen, old NTSC-Macrovision cycle is very simple. Please, once again, send me information about the new one. All the slopes and the stable regions between them are timed in seconds, because a) the timing is not so critical and b) it is difficult to say in which frame a slope starts or ends.

14) How to eliminate

DISCLAIMER:

I have built an eliminator and have used it for backing up my own precious videotapes. Try, for example, get a replacement for your damaged "The Little Mermaid" videotape. You're lucky, if you succeed. I almost never rent videotapes; the picture sucks and they are usually "pan-and-scan" transfers. And the last reason: I'm a hardware hacker, so I did it just for the heck of it.

Macrovision elimination is very simple, if you have some knowledge of electronics. My primary inspiration was:

"Macrovision decoder/blanker"

Elektor Electronics, October 1988, pp. 44-47.

(Note: it features an older version of Macrovision; not that different, though.)

I built roughly an equivalent circuit myself, but it was highly unsatisfactory. Reasons:

The circuit assumes that the incoming video signal has a certain amplitude --> it uses fixed voltages and signal levels, which do not work properly (because of varying input level and inaccurate clamping).