

## VCC-4cIP Layering

### Introduction

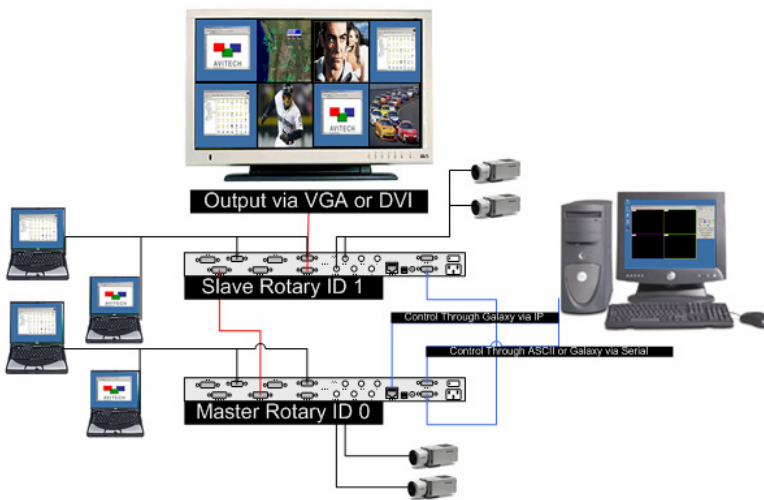
This instructional document covers the rules and procedures that must be followed to layer windows from different modules on top of each other. The VCC-4cIP has overlay features such as image dissolve and fade. These features were originally designed for applications requiring only one module however recent applications have required the use of up to 4 modules per display. Therefore we will cover the best way to layer windows in a system with multiple modules.

### Equipment:

- Up to 4 VCC-4cIP modules
- Control PC with DB9 or RJ45 cable
- Galaxy V3 (Dated 2/5/05)

### Cascading the Modules:

In our example we will work with two modules. If you have more than two modules, it is a good idea to test it out in a lab environment until you are familiar with all the rules. The first will be the master set to Rotary ID0 and the second will be the slave set to Rotary ID1. When you cascade, the DVI will go from the digital out of the master to the digital cascade of the slave. The slave will get the DVI or VGA out to the display. For the serial cascade, you will connect to the **master** from your laptop using the DB9 or RJ45 cable and then loop the Com B from the master to Com B of the slave. And that was not a typo, on VCC-4cIP modules; you use Com B to cascade.



### Controlling the Modules:

To control the module, you will have to download Galaxy V3 (dated 2/5/05) onto your laptop and then run it. Galaxy will go through your Com or IP port to find the module. The module will be displayed in the configuration report. Once you enter the Galaxy control menu, you need to select Special Screen Layout—Layout 7 (Group) to see all available images on one screen. An ID will appear on the top left hand corner of each image letting you know which module it is coming from. ID1 is the module with Rotary ID0 and ID2 is the module with Rotary ID1.

### Which Module Stays on Top?

In the above example, the images from the Master module Rotary ID0 will always take precedence over the images from the Slave module Rotary ID1. That means that the four images coming from the Master module will always be on top of the four images coming from the Slave module. Even if you change the ID, the module furthest away from the display will have precedence. This is different from the MCC

module where the images coming from the unit closest to the display are on top.

### Which Image Stays on Top?

With the VCC-4cIP module, you can choose which image is on top of another image from the same module. Each module has four inputs: Input 1(Computer), Input 2(Video), Input 3(Computer), and Input 4(Video). When all images from the same module are stacked on top of each other, you can use the software to select which one you want to be on top. This is different from MCC modules where you cannot control the window that is on top.

### Paired Images?

Each module has four inputs and because of the hardware, image 1/image 2 are paired and so are image 3/image 4. If you have image 1 and image 2 hidden behind image 3 and you try to bring image 1 to the front, image 2 will automatically come to the front as well.

### Image Bleeding:

This is a VCC-4cIP problem that occurs when you start overlaying more than two images on top of each other from different modules. It is quite evident as you see images or sparkles appearing in black areas of an image. We have included a Color Key adjustment in the latest version of Galaxy that will fix this problem.

### To Resolve Image Bleeding:

1. Select ID1 from the Option menu and then Adjustment.
2. Select Default and then OK.
3. Repeat Steps 1-2 for all modules in the group.

This should make it so the color does not bleed through the image. **Make sure to perform this step before saving presets.**

### Technical Support:

If you have any questions regarding the information in this guide, please call our technical support at 425-885-3863 or our toll free line at 1-877-AVI-TECH.

