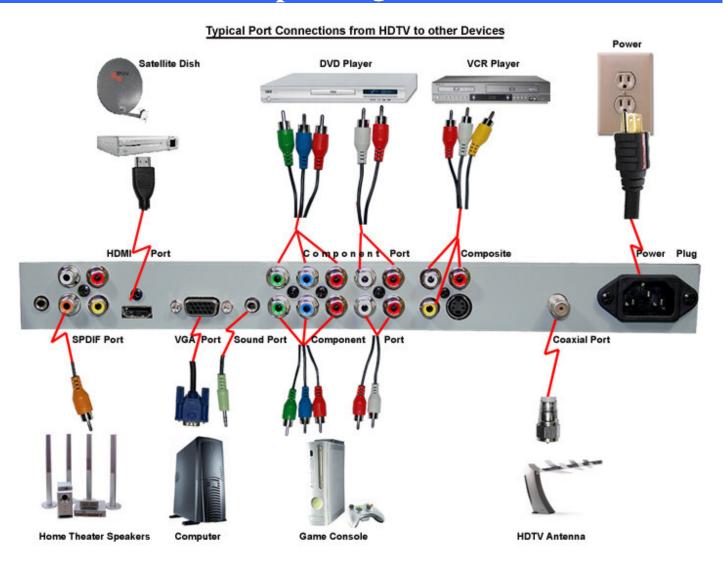




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HDTV Basic Setup / FAQ



- 1. What is HDTV?
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- 4. What does HDTV-Ready mean?

1. What is HDTV?

A: HDTV is a new format for broadcasting TV programming. HDTV is an acronym for High Definition Television. It is the high-end of digital cable, and provides the highest quality TV viewing experience available. It can be received via satellite or, where available, by converting a special HDTV signal transmitted over a digital cable connection.

Digitally encoding a television picture is known as DTV, or Digital Television. A signal that is DTV is not necessarily HDTV - think of small dish systems and the digital channels on the 4DTV system. However, all HDTV signals are DTV - or digital. Bottom-line is HDTV provides 5 times better resolution than regular TV Analog signal.

2. Requirements to receive HDTV video?



- * HD High Definition
- ** < QAM Tuner Definition>

A: As illustrated by the above diagram,

- i) Buy a HDTV that have *ATSC or DTV Tuner built-in* in order to view the highly detailed video images of HD. ATSC / DTV is the tuner for receiving HD signal. NTSC Tuner is for regular TV. Usually a HDTV Ready does not have an Integrated DTV Tuner inside the TV. One need to buy the DTV tuner in order to receive HD channel. Or rent a HD Ready Cable box from the Cable company.
- ii) *HD Signal source*: Next the TV Input Signal must be in HD format. To get HD format, either use a HDTV Antenna, subscribe to a HD Cable from the Cable company. Cable company usually lease or provides a HD Digital Cable Box.

Using an Air HDTV Antenna, you can also able to receive some TV channels, currently being broadcast in HD format.

- iii) *I/O Cable:* Currently non HD TV uses RCA or S-Video cable to receive TV signal. For HDTV, it uses HDMI, Component or DVI cable to transfer the highest best quality, uncompressed Video & Audio data to the HDTV.
- iv) *Right Channel*: The HD Channel and Standard usually are on different channel. So, refer to your Cable TV programming guide.
- v) *Other Sources*: Besides Cable HD Channel, you can also able to use Satellite Dish, Up-Convert DVD Player, HD DVD player, Blu Ray DVD Player, Windows Media HD Movie to view High Definition movies/video. XBox 360 is also able to deliver HD to your HDTV too!

3. What is the differences between old Regular TV and HDTV?

- i) *Display quality*: Standard NTSC TV display about 480 lines of resolution from top to bottom. HDTV display 1080 lines of resolution. It's twice the number of lines vertically and horizontally compared to the NTSC TV. So, the HDTV displays a very fine detailed images.
- ii) *Audio Quality:* Audio Quality: The improvement in audio quality over traditional analog TV is greater than that of a CD versus a cassette tape. HDTV programming is capable of Dolby Digital 5.1 Surround Sound content, which mimics the three-dimensional sound heard in movie theaters.
- iii) *Aspect Ratio*: defines the size of the display (Display width divided by the Display height). Traditional Analog TV display in 4:3 aspect Ratio. HDTV display in 16:9 Ratio in Widescreen format. This 16:9 Wide Screen is a more natural setting for our eyes and similar to those ratio used in Theatre released movie. Bottom-line is you get to see more on the HDTV screen. See below for Aspect Ratio comparison:



4. What does HDTV-Ready mean?

HDTV-Ready Television does not have the ATSC / DTV tuner to receive HD signals. Std TV uses NTSC tuner. So, if you buy a HDTV-Ready TV to receive HD Channels over the AIR, you will not be able to because it does not have the Tuner to do the conversion job. You need to either buy the ATSC / DTV Tuner or rent a HD Cable Ready box from Cable company. To avoid hassle, buy a HDTV NOT HDTV-Ready.