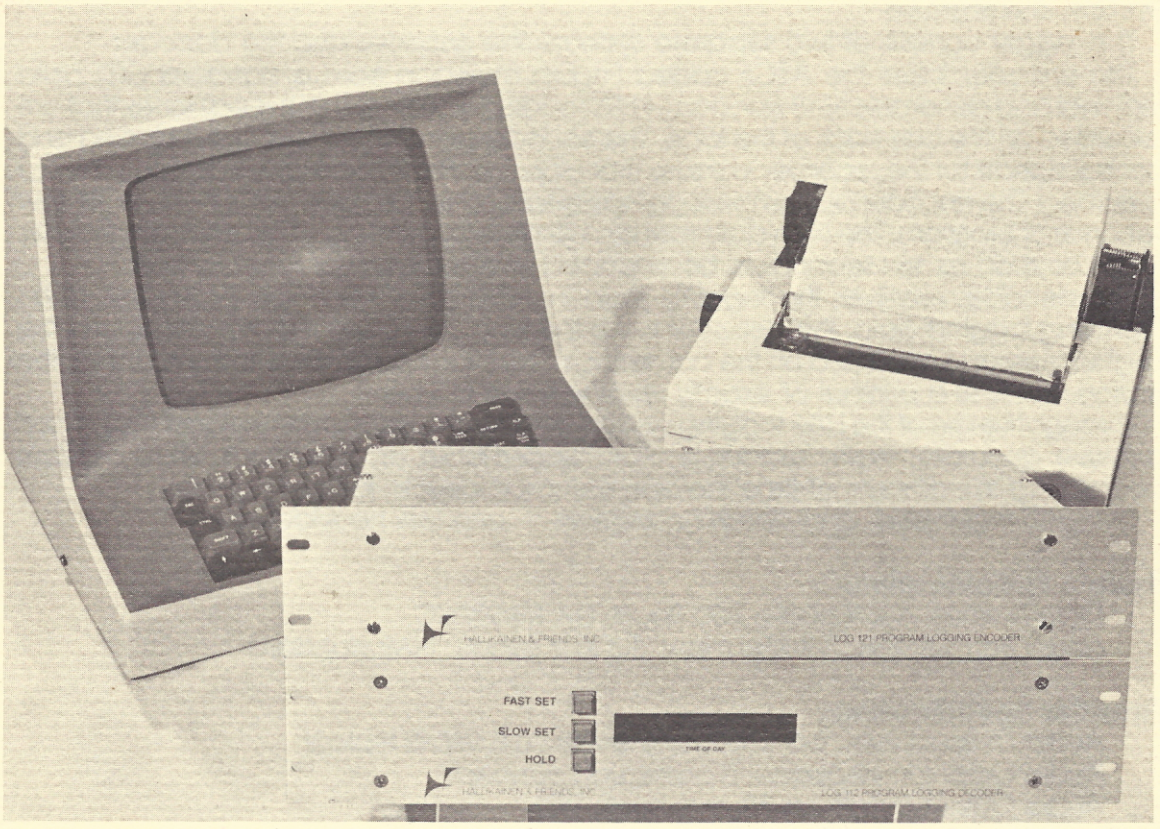
Program Logging System



The Hallikainen & Friends program logging system consists of an LOG121 encoder and an LOG112 decoder. With the system, your FCC and local logging requirements are handled with reliability and accuracy. It performs well for automated and live radio and television stations.

How does it work?

The encoder takes the ASCII coded English message from a standard CRT data terminal and generates NAB standard AFSK (audio frequency shift keyed) tones that are recorded on the cue track of the audio tape cartridge. The encoder generates the required timing and control signals for the cartridge recorder to insure that other control tones on the cue track are not disturbed. The encoder places the logging signal on the cue track parallel to the first few seconds of program. The high data rate and relative position of the encoding allows tapes as short as ten seconds to be encoded with a full line of logging data.

The decoder receives the logging data in AFSK form from the automation cartridge machines. Upon receiving the data, the decoder prints the time, any current alarm code, and the English message encoded on the cue track of the tape being aired. In this manner, the station receives a printout of exactly what was aired when.

With an H&F program logging system, you can achieve accurate, easily readable, FCC acceptable program logs with a minimum amount of operator time, and no coffee stains.

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System Description

The logger consists of two separate systems: the encoder and the decoder.

The encoder takes the ASCII coded English message from a standard CRT data terminal and generates NAB standard AFSK (audio frequency shift keyed) tones that are recorded on the cue track of the tape. The encoder generates the required timing and control signals for the recorder to insure that other control tones on the cue track are not disturbed. The encoder places the logging signal on the cue track parallel to the first few seconds of program. The high data rate and relative positioning of the encoding allows tapes as short as ten seconds to be encoded with a full line of logging data.

The decoder receives the logging data in AFSK form from tape playback. Upon receiving logging data, the decoder prints the time, any current alarm code, and the English message encoded on the cue track of the tape being aired. In this manner, the station receives a printout of exactly what was aired when.

Through the use of the H&F logging system, a radio or television broadcast station can achieve accurate, easily readable, FCC acceptable program logs while actually decreasing the amount of time the operator must devote to log keeping.

It's neat, organized, and doesn't complain — one less headache.

System Specifications

Data Format: ASCII code, 300 Baud, EIA RS-232/C
Audio Format: FSK: 3.7 KHz mark, 3.3 KHz space: NAB standard

Encoder Specifications

Audio Output Level: 0-5 VRMS adjustable; 0.5 VRMS typical
Audio Output Impedance: 0 ohms, unbalanced
Audio Output Distortion: 5% maximum THD
Audio Input Level: 0.5 volts typical; 150 mV minimum
Audio Input Impedance: 10 K, unbalanced
Tape Machine Control: Isolated contacts for drive start, cue record enable; 0/C for cue record disable (TV)
Encoder Timing:
- Dead Roll: 5 seconds (TV) — 0.5 seconds (Radio)
- Dead Carrier: 1 second

Encoder Controls: None, encode initiated at data terminal
Encode Verification: Encoded data displayed on CRT data terminal from tape playback

Decoder Specifications

Audio Input: 10 unbalanced 10K inputs, 150 mV minimum
Alarm Input: 9 active low, 5 mA sink current, 5 V open circuit
Printer Output: 4 EIA RS-232/C outputs
Internal Clock: 6 digit, 24 hour, 50/60 Hz time base
Clock Output: TTL multiplexed BCD