

Abstract

Synchronising signal separating circuit for a television receiver

Known separating circuits contain an amplitude selective stage and a flywheel stage which serves for suppressing disturbances. An adequate suppression of disturbance requires a flywheel stage which introduces a relatively high time constant in order to exclude the influence of missing individual synchronising pulses or synchronising pulses which are wrongly located in time. However, a rapid adaption to alterations in frequency and phase of the line synchronising pulses, for a signal from a video recorder for example, requires a small time constant. In practice, a compromise has to be struck between these two contrasting requirements or the time constants are switched in dependence on the type of signal.

The object is to develop a synchronising signal separating circuit which contains a flywheel stage which serves for suppressing disturbances but which nevertheless rapidly adapts to alterations in frequency and phase of the proffered line synchronising pulses.

The video signal (V) is supplied to a control circuit (6) which delivers a control signal (Us) by evaluating the time position of line synchronising pulses (Z) from a plurality of successive lines. If, at the beginning of a disturbance, a plurality of successive line synchronising pulses (Z) are displaced in phase with respect to the previous line raster, the flywheel stage (5) of the separating stage (3) is temporarily made inoperative so that the separating stage (3) can rapidly adapt to the new phase.

In particular for television receivers for processing signals from a video recorder.

Fig. 1