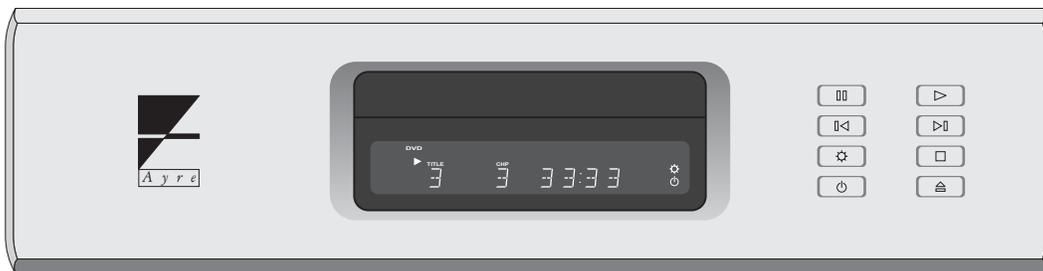


Ayre DX-7

Owner's Manual



DVD Transport with Progressive Video

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Welcome to

Ayre

Please send in your warranty registration card so we can stay in contact with you.

Your Ayre DX-7 offers a significant advance in the video and audio performance of film reproduction equipment. The excitement and dimensionality of your favorite films are apparent from the first viewing. The combination of superb resolution and a natural, relaxed quality will draw you back to your home theater, time and time again.

This level of performance has been implemented using the highest level of workmanship and materials. You can be assured that the Ayre DX-7 will provide you a lifetime of enjoyment.

Quick Start

The Ayre DX-7 is extremely flexible and versatile. However, many of the features are primarily of interest to the advanced user.



The information required to get started is contained in the first three chapters of this manual.

The remaining chapters cover additional information that may be read at your leisure.

Installation

The Ayre DX-7 is a DVD transport with digital audio outputs, requiring connection to an audio processor. It is easy to hook up and use. The following guidelines will ensure that the installation goes smoothly.

Location

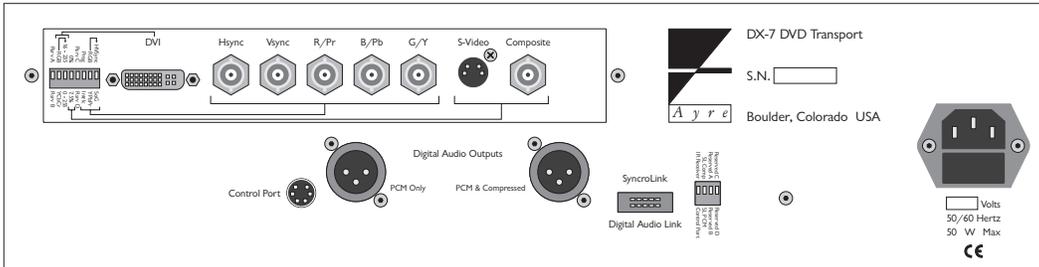
The infrared beam of the remote control will also travel through glass.

A good location for your DVD player is at an easily accessible height in an open-backed cabinet or on a shelf. The receiver for the infrared remote control is mounted behind the display lens on the front panel. A direct line of sight from the listening position will ensure the maximum range.

Video Outputs

For additional information on connecting multiple displays, please refer to the section “Advanced Features”.

The progressive video option in your Ayre DX-7 supports every type of video display device, as well as all video standards around the world. All of the video outputs are active simultaneously. The DVI output is primarily intended for use with fixed pixel (i.e., digital) display devices or external video



processors. Analog display devices utilizing CRTs normally achieve their highest performance when using an analog video output from the DX-7. The various analog output options are listed below in order of performance, from highest to lowest. Choose the highest performing connection that is compatible with your video display.

DVI

There are two toggle switches on the rear panel that configure the DVI signal. Please refer to the section "Setup and Configuration".

DVI (Digital Visual Interface) provides a pure digital signal path from the DVD disc itself to digital (fixed pixel) display devices. This category includes such technologies as plasma, DLP, D-ILA, LCD, and LCOS. The DVI connection is made via a single multi-conductor cable equipped with a rectangular multi-pin connector. Cable length is normally limited to around 10' (3 meters) unless an expensive optical DVI cable is used.



The DVI signal from the Ayre DX-7 is unencrypted and therefore compatible with both HDCP and non-HDCP capable displays.

Please note that some display devices using analog technology (i.e., CRTs) may have a DVI input. In

this situation it is usually preferable to use an analog component connection rather than the DVI connection. This is because the digital-to-analog conversion in the Ayre DX-7 will perform at a higher level than the corresponding conversion in the display device.

If in doubt about which connection to use, simply make a visual comparison to determine which offers better performance.

However, a few of these CRT-based displays convert all incoming signals to digital for certain types of video signal processing such as scaling. In this case, using the DVI conversion will be preferred as it eliminates two extra conversion steps. Consult the owner's manual for your display for additional information.

Component

The component interface is the highest performance analog interface. The component outputs can be configured in several ways:

- Interlaced or progressive
- YPbPr or RGB
- Embedded sync or external sync (RGB only)

There are three toggle switches on the rear panel that configure the component signal. Please refer to the section "Setup and Configuration".

When configured as progressive RGB, the sync (timing) signals can either be added to the Green connection (Sync on Green, or SoG) for a total of three wires, or transmitted as separate horizontal and vertical sync signals (H+V Sync) for a total of five wires.

Please consult the owner's manual for your display device to determine which connections are supported.

S-Video

There are two toggle switches on the rear panel that configure both the S-video and composite signals. Please refer to the section "Setup and Configuration".

The S-video analog interface provides a good level of performance. The brightness signal is kept separated from the color signal, but the color detail (bandwidth) is reduced from the component connection. S-video is commonly used for whole-house distribution systems.

Composite

While the analog composite video signal from the Ayre DX-7 offers higher performance than any other DVD player, there are inherent performance restrictions imposed by this connection. The brightness (black-and-white) and color signals are mixed together, and cannot be fully separated. This connection is not recommended for critical viewing, especially when using a large video display.

Digital Audio Link

When the SyncroLink interface is connected, both AES/EBU balanced digital audio outputs are automatically turned off.

The Ayre DX-7 also includes a high performance SyncroLink digital audio link. This link transmits digital audio data to an audio processor and also has a separate master clock signal that is sent from the receiver back to the DVD transport, completely eliminating jitter. This interface is only compatible with SyncroLink-capable audio processors.



The SyncroLink interface automatically detects when a compatible SyncroLink device has been connected.

Digital Audio Outputs

An adapter is available from Ayre should you need to connect one of the AES/EBU digital outputs with an XLR connector to an S/PDIF input that uses an RCA connector.

The Ayre DX-7 features two digital audio outputs. Both are AES/ EBU balanced outputs to ensure the highest possible level of sonic performance. One of these outputs will transmit both compressed formats (e.g., Dolby Digital and DTS) as well as uncompressed PCM formats (e.g., Compact Disc). This output should be connected to your surround-sound processor.

The other AES/EBU balanced output transmits PCM only and is intended for use with a two-channel digital-to-analog (D/A) converter. Both AES/EBU outputs may be used simultaneously.

AC Power

Connect the Ayre DX-7 to an unswitched power source. The best performance is normally achieved when the DX-7 is plugged directly into the wall outlet, without using any power strips or power line conditioners.

Break-In

Playing the unit for 100 to 500 hours will ensure full break-in.

Due to the manufacturing processes used for the wires and capacitors, a break-in period is necessary for the DVD player to reach its full performance potential.

Setup and

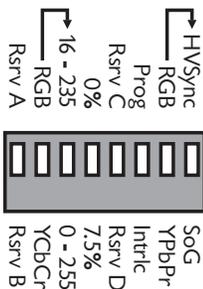
Configuration

Once you have connected the Ayre DX-7 to your home theater system, you will need to configure it to ensure compatibility. There are two separate configuration steps – the video hardware configuration using small toggle switches on the rear of the unit, and the software configuration using an on-screen Setup Navigator.



Perform the video hardware configuration first so that the on-screen menus will display properly.

Video Hardware Configuration



Next to the DVI connector on the rear panel of the DVD player is a bank of eight small toggle switches. These are used to configure the video output signal to properly match your display device. Two of these switches are used to configure the DVI output, three are used for the component output, and one is used for both the S-video and composite outputs. Two switches are reserved for future use.



You only need to configure the switches that apply to the connection(s) you are using.

DVI Configuration

All display devices with a DVI input support the RGB format for the DVI connection.



“RGB” is the normal setting that should be used for DVI in most situations.

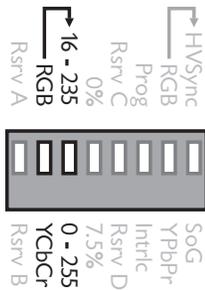
A few displays also support the YCbCr format allowed by the HDMI specification, which (depending on the display) may allow for added flexibility in color adjustments. Please refer to the owner’s manual for your display for additional information.

When using the RGB format for DVI, there are two possible signal levels. Out of 256 possible signal levels, the video standard (as used on the DVD itself and in most DVI-capable displays) sets black at level 16 and white at level 235. This allows headroom for occasional video signal excursions outside this range (due to video processing or noise).



“16 - 235” is the normal setting that should be used for DVI in most situations.

However, some display devices were originally designed for presentations in conjunction with a personal computer (PC) instead of video signals from a DVD player. The PC standard sets black at level 0 and white at level 255. If your display device is not compatible with the correct video levels for the DVI



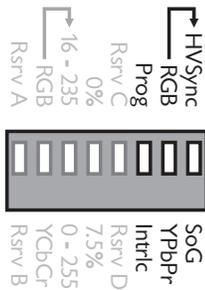
input, set the level switch to the position labeled “0 - 255”.

Component Configuration

You must first determine what input signals are supported by your display device. Please refer to the owner’s manual for your display for information.



If your display supports progressive inputs, this will provide significantly higher picture quality than an interlaced signal.



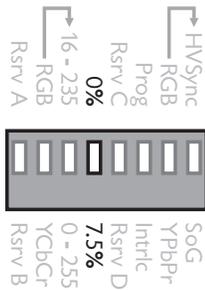
RGB signals are commonly only used in the progressive mode. However, the DX-7 will also output interlaced RGB signals if so desired.

Select the desired signal by setting the toggle switch to either “Prog” or “Intrlc”.

The component outputs may also be configured for either YPbPr signals or RGB signals. If your display accepts both types of signals, the RGB configuration normally gives slightly better picture quality. Select the desired signal by setting the toggle switch to either “YPbPr” or “RGB”.

When in RGB mode, there are two common ways of sending the synchronization (“sync” or timing) signals — separate horizontal and vertical sync signals, or a composite sync signal that is included with the Green signal. The former mode is called RGB+HV and requires a five-wire connection. The latter mode is called SoG (Sync on Green) and requires a three-wire connection. Select the desired signal by setting the toggle switch to either “HVSync” or “SoG”.

S-Video and Composite Configuration



The S-video and composite outputs only output interlaced signals. There are different standards for these signals in different parts of the world. The switch marked “0%” and “7.5%” controls whether the black level is changed by adding setup to the NTSC signals. PAL signals are unaffected by the setting of this switch.

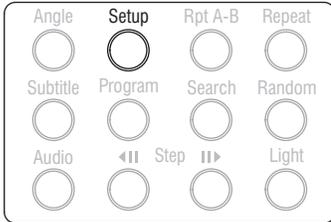


Setup is normally only used in North America. If you live in the USA, Canada, or Mexico, setting this switch to “7.5%” will produce a signal that matches your other video source components. Residents of other countries should set this switch to “0%”.

Please refer to the chapter “Optimization and Customization” for additional information on playing DVDs from other countries.

Setup Navigator

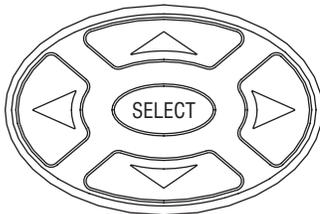
The Ayre DX-7 has a wide variety of system settings that may be configured via the On-Screen Setup Menu (page 49). To simplify the initial setup of your player, the Setup Navigator allows you to configure the basic settings via a series of on-screen questions.



Connect the video output of the DX-7 to your video display. With the power turned on, press the “Setup” button located on the lower portion of the remote control.

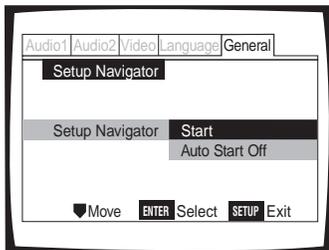


The “Setup” button in the top left corner of the remote is only used to customize the remote control’s programming (page 15).



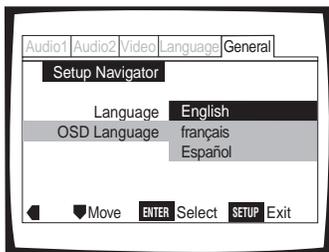
Use the cursor buttons on the remote control to navigate the On-Screen Setup Menus. The arrow buttons will move the highlighted cursor. Press the Select button when your choice is highlighted.

Start

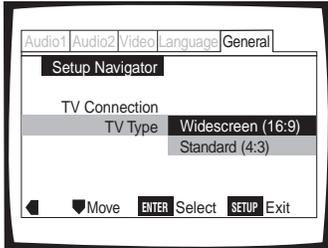


To use the Setup Navigator (recommended), press “Select”. If you do not want to use the Setup Navigator, select “Auto Start Off”. The system settings may also be configured directly using the On-Screen Setup Menus as described on page 49.

OSD Language

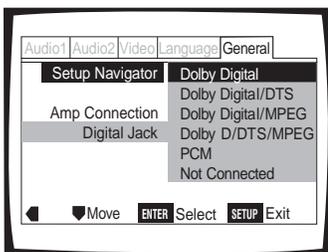


Select your preference of languages to be used for the on-screen display (OSD). This is the language that will be used for the On-Screen Setup Menus and other messages. Additionally, this language will also be used for the default audio and subtitle languages (page 57).



TV Type

Select which type of video display you are using. The “Widescreen” setting is for modern displays with an aspect ratio of 16:9, while the “Standard” setting is for conventional displays with an aspect ratio of 4:3.



Digital Jack

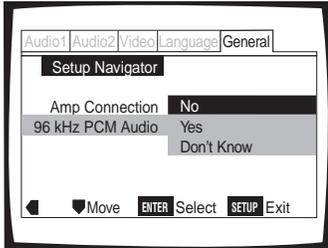
This screen allows you to specify the types of digital audio signals that are sent to your audio processor. DVD discs may have one or more of several different types of soundtracks available, including Dolby Digital, DTS, MPEG, and PCM. Your audio processor may not be capable of processing all of these soundtracks. Select the setting that corresponds to the capabilities of your audio processor. Please consult the owner’s manual for additional information.



Most modern audio processors are capable of decoding both Dolby Digital and DTS soundtracks. If your audio processor has both Dolby Digital and DTS logos on its front panel, select the setting “Dolby Digital/DTS”.

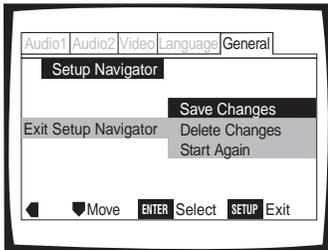
See page 51 for additional information on the various types of audio soundtracks that are found on DVDs.

96 kHz PCM Audio



A few DVDs have a high resolution soundtrack using 96 kHz PCM. If your audio processor is capable of accepting 96 kHz PCM audio data, select “Yes”. Select “No” if your audio processor is not capable of accepting 96 kHz PCM audio data. If you are not sure, select “Don’t Know”.

Exit Setup Navigator



This screen allows you to confirm your settings before exiting the Setup Navigator. “Save Changes” will save the settings you have made and exit. Select “Delete Changes” to exit without changing any of the system settings. “Start Again” will return you to the beginning of the Setup Navigator.

Controls and

Operation

The front panel display brightness function is only available at the front panel.

The Ayre DX-7 DVD transport may be controlled using either the front panel buttons or the included remote control. Basic functions are available at both locations, and many additional functions are available only at the remote control.

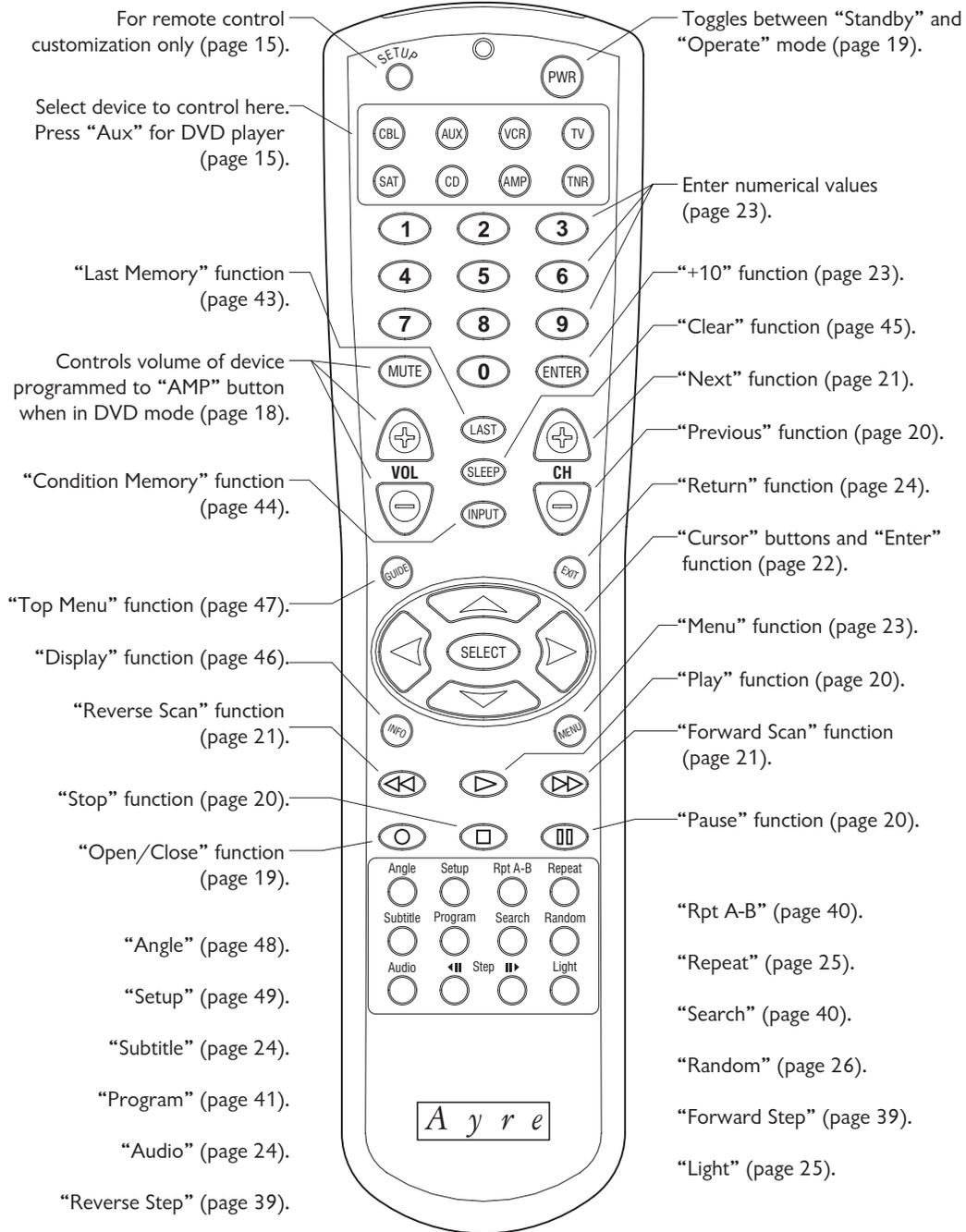
This chapter will provide you with all the information necessary to operate your DX-7. It is divided into three sections:

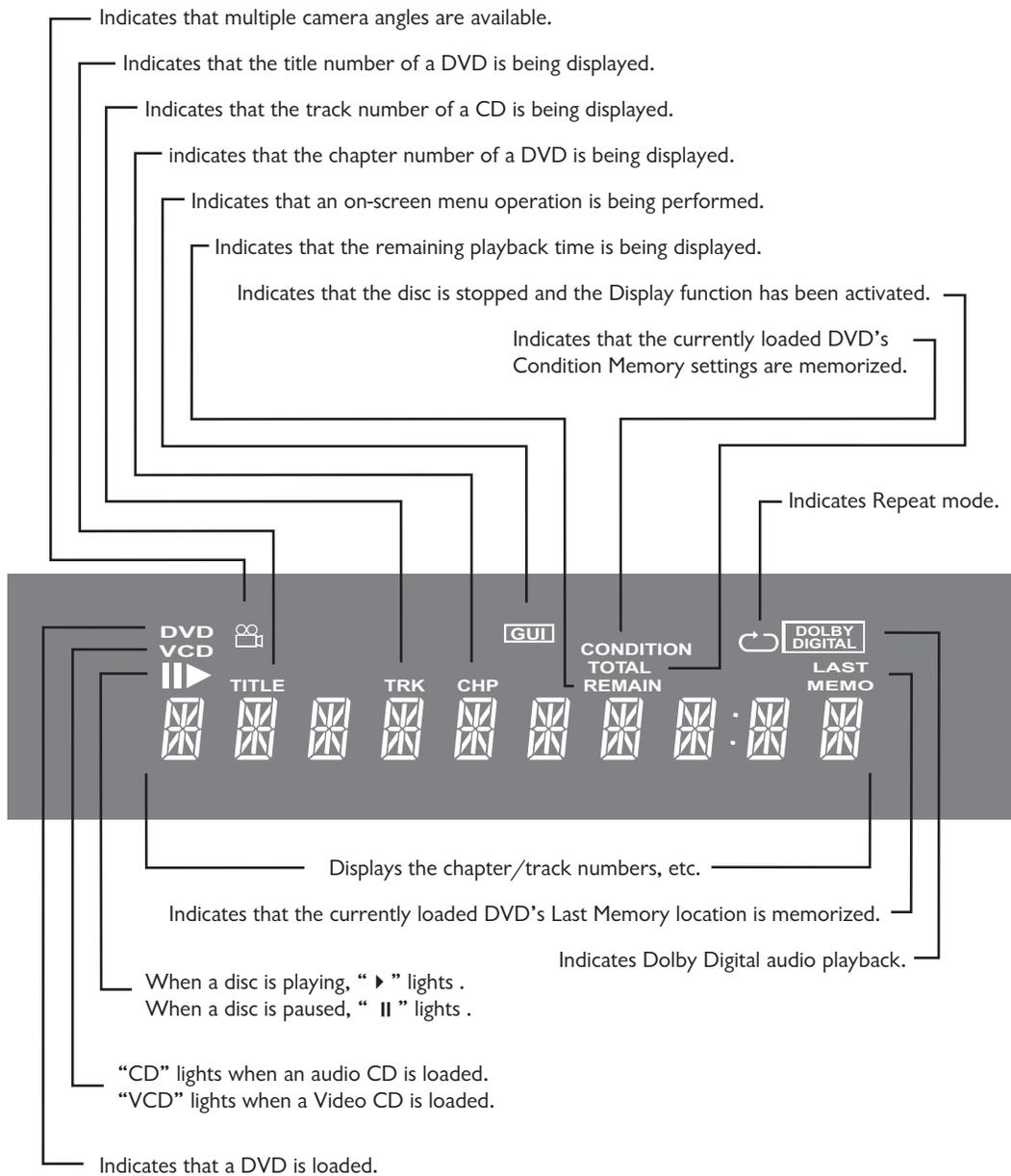
- Basic Functions
- Important Functions for DVDs
- Useful Functions for CDs

In addition there are many other sophisticated functions available for the advanced user. These are described in a separate chapter, Advanced Features (page 39).

Press the “Aux” button on the remote control to control the DVD player.

The remote control for the DX-7 is a backlit, universal design that can control your entire home theater system. Up to eight separate components can be programmed for operation, either by entering preset configurations on the remote control's





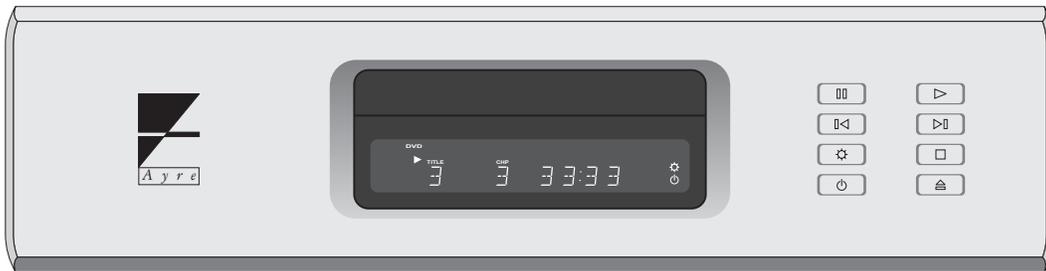
keypad, or by downloading custom configurations from your PC with an optional cable. See the separate remote control owner's manual for additional information.

The remote control is factory programmed so that when the "Aux" button is pressed it will operate the Ayre DX-7, when the "CD" button is pressed it will operate an Ayre CD player, and when the "Amp" button is pressed it will operate an Ayre preamplifier or integrated amplifier.



The remote control is factory programmed so that the volume and mute buttons will always operate the device programmed to the "Amp" button, no matter which device is currently selected.

Since the remote control is capable of operating many different products, some of the button labels may not match the function names used for each device.



Basic Functions

These basic functions apply to all discs, including CDs, DVDs, and Video CDs.



Standby/Operate

The “Standby/Operate” button toggles the unit between normal operation and standby mode. When in standby mode a green status LED in the display window is illuminated, and all internal circuitry remains powered. This ensures optimal performance with a minimum of warm-up time.



Please note that the “Pwr” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Standby/Operate” function on the DX-7.



Open/Close

The “Open/Close” button opens and closes the disc tray. An open tray may also be closed by pressing gently on the front edge of the tray. When the tray is closed, almost all DVDs will automatically begin playing. This is because the DVD format allows the disc to send commands to the player.

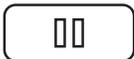


Please note that the “Record” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Open/Close” function on the DX-7.



Play

Pressing the “Play” button initiates playback of the disc. If the drawer is open, pressing “Play” will also close the drawer.



Pause

Pressing the “Pause” button will pause the disc playback. Playback may be resumed either by pressing the “Pause” button again or the “Play” button.



Stop

Pressing the “Stop” button will stop disc playback. However, if you are playing a DVD, the display shows “RESUME” and the position is memorized. Press “Play” to start from the memorized position, or press “Stop” a second time to clear the memorized position.



The resume position remains memorized as long as the disc is in the player, even if you switch the power off. If you want to remove the disc, but still want to resume playback from the last stopped position, use the “Last Memory” feature instead (page 43).



Previous

Pressing the “Previous” button will back up to the start of the current chapter (DVD) or track (CD).

Additional presses will move to previous chapters or tracks.



Please note that the “CH-” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Previous” function on the DX-7.



Next

Pressing the “Next” button will move to the start of the next chapter (DVD) or track (CD). Additional presses will move to subsequent chapters or tracks.



Please note that the “CH+” button on the remote control corresponds to the Next function on the DX-7.



Reverse Scan

*Pressing and **holding** the front panel “Previous” button will engage the “Reverse Scan” function.*

The “Reverse Scan” mode scans backward through the disc. If the “Reverse Scan” mode has been maintained for more than five seconds, the unit will remain in the scan mode after the button has been released. Press “Play” when the desired location has been reached.



Forward Scan

*Pressing and **holding** the front panel “Next” button will engage the “Forward Scan” function.*

The “Forward Scan” mode scans forward through the disc. If the “Forward Scan” mode has been maintained for more than five seconds, the unit will remain in the scan mode after the button has been released. Press “Play” when the desired location has been reached.



Display Brightness

The front panel display of the DX-7 has three brightness settings, plus an “Off” position. Pressing the front panel “Display Brightness” button will scroll through the four choices. A blue LED next to the display illuminates when the display is turned off.

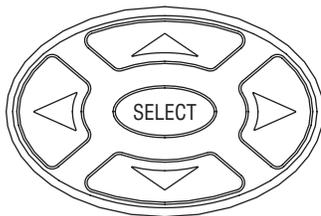


When the display is off, pressing any key will illuminate the display for a few seconds. If the disc is playing when the display is off, pressing “Play” will illuminate the display without affecting playback.

Important Functions for DVDs

The DVD format introduced many useful features beyond the basic ability to simply play a movie. Using these additional features requires navigational tools found on the remote control.

Cursor Buttons



Nearly all DVDs feature on-screen menus to access the various features found on the disc. These menus use a highlighted cursor that is controlled by using the “Cursor” buttons. When the desired selection is highlighted, press the “Select” button on the remote control.



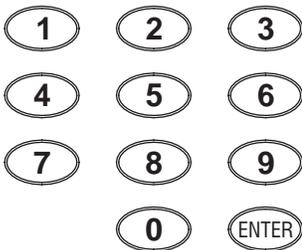
Please note that the “Select” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Enter” function on the DX-7.



Menu

The on-screen menus found on nearly all DVDs will normally automatically display upon loading the disc. Anytime you wish to return to the disc menu, press the “Menu” button on the remote control.

Number Buttons



The number buttons are used to directly input numeric values, as well as enter numbers for direct title and chapter (track for CDs) searches. Direct searches will immediately take you to the desired title or chapter (track for CDs).

To directly access a title on a DVD, press the number of the title while the DVD is stopped. To directly access the chapter (track for CDs), press the desired number while the disc is playing.



Please note that the “Enter” button on the remote control corresponds to the “+10” function on the DX-7.

Various components use different methods to enter values with more than two digits. When using the Ayre DX-7, press the “Enter” key to increment by 10. Then press the desired value of the final digit. For example, to enter the value “10”, press “Enter”, then “0” (where “Enter” corresponds to the “+10” function).



Direct searches cannot be performed for numbers 20 or greater. To directly access these titles and chapters, use the Search mode (page 40).



Return Function

When you are using on-screen menus, the “Return” function allows you to go back one menu level. When you are using the On-Screen Setup Menu (page 49), changes to the system settings will not be saved.



Please note that the “Exit” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Return” function on the DX-7.



Audio

Most DVDs have multiple soundtracks. These usually these offer choices of different languages, although some discs will have a choice of different encoding schemes (DTS or PCM). You can select a preferred language that will automatically play using the On-Screen Setup Menu (page 56), or you can scroll through the available soundtrack choices using the “Audio” button on the remote control.



Video CDs do not have the same capacity for multiple soundtracks found on DVDs. In order to offer two languages, many Video CDs have one language in one channel and second language on the other channel. When playing Video CDs (or audio CDs) the “Audio” function scrolls through the choices of stereo, left channel only (mono), or right channel only (mono).



Subtitle

Many DVDs offer a choice of subtitles. You can select a preferred language that will automatically

display using the on-screen setup menus (page 56), or you can scroll through the available subtitle choices, or turn the subtitles off completely, using the “Subtitle” button on the remote control.

Pressing the “Subtitle” button once displays the current setting. Additional presses will scroll through the available choices. One way to turn subtitles off is to press the “Subtitle” button once and then press the “Sleep” button to activate the “Clear” function (page 45).



Light

When any key is pressed on the remote control, the backlight will illuminate the keys with a soft blue glow for a few seconds. Conveniently placed in the lower right corner, the “Light” button allows you to turn the backlight on without activating any functions on the DVD player.

Convenient Functions for CDs

While the following functions also work with DVDs, they are most often used with audio CDs.



Repeat

Pressing the “Repeat” button selects between normal play mode, repeat track (or chapter on a DVD) mode, and repeat disc (or title on a DVD) mode. The status of the “Repeat” mode is shown on the front panel display.



To exit the “Repeat” mode, either press the “Repeat” button to scroll through the modes, or simply press the “Sleep” button, which activates the “Clear” function (page 45).



Random

Pressing the “Random” button will play the tracks (chapters on a DVD) in random order. When playing a DVD, pressing the “Random” button twice will play the titles in random order.



To exit the “Random” mode, either press the “Random” button to scroll through the modes, or simply press the “Sleep” button, which activates the “Clear” function (page 45).

Customization

The Ayre DX-7 offers many advanced features, especially when playing DVDs.

DVDs from Around the World

There are times when you may wish to play DVDs from other countries. In this situation there are two items that must be considered – whether the video standards match between the disc and your video display, and region coding issues.

World-Wide Video Standards

There are two commonly used video standards around the world, NTSC and PAL. NTSC is used in North America and Japan, while PAL is used in other areas, including Europe, Asia (except Japan), Australia, South America, and Africa.

There will be a label on the DVD package to indicate which video standard was used. The Ayre DX-7 is compatible with both formats. When playing an NTSC disc the player will output an NTSC signal, and when playing a PAL disc the

player will output a PAL signal.

However, many video displays will only accept one type of signal and not the other. In order to view DVDs using a different video standard, your display must be capable of accepting both types of signals. In general, most plasma displays and front projectors will accept both video standards, while most direct-view CRT televisions will only accept one video standard. Please consult your owner's manual for additional information.

Region Coding

In order to control distribution of DVDs, the DVD format has incorporated region coding of both discs and players. There are six distinct regions that have been defined around the world. This coding system normally prevents you from playing discs from another region on your player, even if your video display is compatible with the video standard on the disc. However, the Ayre DX-7 has both automatic and manual region switching, so that DVDs from any region may be easily played.

In nearly all cases, the automatic region switching will work perfectly. When the disc is loaded, the player queries the disc and temporarily adjusts its own region setting to match the disc.

RCE Discs

There are some discs that attempt to prevent them from playing on region-free players, called RCE

(Region Coding Enhancement) discs. The Ayre DX-7 can also play these, although you may need to set the region manually.

When the player queries these RCE discs, they tell the player that they are from all regions. The player then cannot adjust itself automatically to the correct region. The disc then queries the player to see if the player's region matches the disc's actual region. Playback is only allowed if the regions match.

To ensure proper playback of RCE discs, you may need to manually change the region of the player to match the RCE disc. This is accomplished via a hidden function in the On-Screen Setup Menus (page 63).



Since most RCE discs are Region 1, it is usually convenient to leave the player set to Region 1 also. Most RCE discs will then play automatically, and the player will automatically adjust to play the region of non-RCE discs.

Multiple Video Displays

As all of the video outputs on the DX-7 are active simultaneously, it is possible to connect more than one video display at a time. This may be especially useful in whole-house distribution systems.

Please note however that this practice may result in a slight decrease in your system's performance. This is not due to any limitations of the DX-7; rather it is because modern video displays use switching power supplies that inject a level of noise into the

system's ground connection that contaminates the signals.

If you are using multiple video displays, you may wish to disconnect the auxiliary displays when critically viewing the main display. Please note that turning the auxiliary displays into Standby mode is not helpful in this regard, as the switching power supplies are still operating even when the video display is in "Standby" mode. Instead you must either disconnect the AC power completely from the auxiliary displays or disconnect the signal cables joining the auxiliary displays to your system.

Control Port



The Control Port on the rear panel of the DX-7 allows the unit to communicate with a system controller such as a Crestron or AMX. The Control Port uses opto-isolators to ensure that there are no unwanted ground loops created when using a system controller.



Pre-terminated cables, command files, and detailed information regarding the Control Port are available upon request from the Ayre factory.

There are two separate functions performed by the Control Port; reception of commands and transmission of the currently playing DVD's aspect ratio.



Command Functions

The DX-7 may either be controlled by the remote control via a receiver on the front panel or by a system controller via the Control Port. A small toggle switch on the rear panel selects which mode is active.



For normal use, set this switch to “IR Receiver”. Set the switch to “Control Port” only when using a custom programmed system controller.

Command files are available from the Ayre factory in both Crestron and Pronto (CCF) format. These files include discrete on/off commands.

DVD Aspect Ratio Information

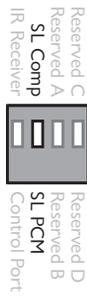
All DVDs use one of three aspect ratios; standard, widescreen, or letterbox. Each DVD has its aspect ratio coded in the disc. The Control Port can transmit this information to a system controller so that the aspect of the video display can be automatically adjusted to match the disc.



A few DVDs have incorrect aspect ratio codes. These discs will still require manual adjustment of the video display’s aspect ratio.

SyncroLink Configuration

The SyncroLink digital audio link can be configured to match the capabilities of your SyncroLink-equipped audio processor. If your processor can decode compressed digital audio formats such as Dolby Digital and DTS, set the rear panel configuration switch to “SL Comp”. If your processor is only capable of decoding PCM data, set the switch to “SL PCM”. Please consult the owner’s manual for information on your audio processor.



Aspect Ratios

The term aspect ratio simply refers to the ratio of an object's width to its height. Nonetheless there is some room for confusion, as both the video display itself and the picture stored on a disc have an aspect ratio. Most viewers prefer to see the film in its original aspect ratio, which preserves the director's intention for the composition of the film.

Aspect Ratios of Video Displays

Originally video displays were created with a 4:3 aspect ratio, mimicking the original aspect ratio used in films. These types of displays are still available today, and are often referred to as "standard" displays.

Most modern displays now use a 16:9 aspect ratio and are referred to as "widescreen" displays. Widescreen displays are preferred for displaying the wide aspect ratio movies that have been commonly made for the last 40 years.

The aspect ratios of video displays are usually given as a ratio of integers. However as noted below, the

aspect ratios of films are usually normalized to one. To make comparisons between video displays and films easier, the ratios for displays can also be normalized to one. Hence 16:9 becomes 1.78:1 and 4:3 becomes 1.33:1.

Aspect Ratios of Films



Nearly all films made from the 1920s through the early 1950s used an aspect ratio of 1.37:1. To compete against the threat of television, movie studios began adding features such as color and a wider (larger) picture.



Now nearly all films are made in a widescreen format. The most commonly used aspect ratios today are 1.85:1 and 2.35:1. This wider picture allows for more dramatic and creative visual compositions.

Matching Film to Display

When the aspect ratio of the film closely matches the aspect ratio of the display, the film can easily be viewed as the director intended. This happens when watching a 1.37:1 film on a 1.33:1 standard video display or when watching a 1.85:1 film on a 1.78:1 widescreen video display, as there is only a negligible mismatch. But when there is a significant mismatch between the aspect ratios of the film and video display, some action must be taken to allow the film to be viewed without distortion.

Widescreen Displays



Let's start with a widescreen movie shot in 1.85:1 and viewed on a 1.78:1 widescreen video display. In this case virtually the entire image can be seen with no adjustments required. The film is presented in the same way as in a movie theater.



If we want to now watch a standard movie shot in 1.37:1, we run into a problem. The narrower picture automatically fills up the screen, stretching and distorting the image.



This is clearly unacceptable, so we use the “Aspect Ratio” control on the video display to shrink the image horizontally, restoring the proper geometry. The display device also adds black (or sometimes grey) vertical bars on each side of the picture. These correspond to the movable curtains used to block part of the screen in a movie theater.



A few widescreen displays erroneously lack an “Aspect Ratio” control when fed a progressive video signal. In this case, standard films are unavoidably stretched to fill the display. One workaround for this problem is to feed both progressive and interlaced signals to the display. When watching a standard (1.37:1) film, select the interlaced input on the video display to allow adjustment of the aspect ratio.

Standard Displays



When watching a standard (1.37:1) film on a standard (1.33:1) display, we can see virtually the full image without adjustments. Again, the film is presented in the same way as it would be in a movie theater.



However if we watch a widescreen (1.85:1) film, we have a new problem. The picture will be distorted as the wide image is squeezed to fit the standard display.

Again, this distorted image is unacceptable. A few high-quality standard video displays will allow for the vertical size of the picture to be decreased, restoring the proper image geometry. But since nearly all standard displays lack any type of “Aspect Ratio” control, this capability is instead built into all DVD players.



By selecting “4:3 (Letterbox)” for the “TV Screen” setting in the on-screen setup menus (see page 53), when a widescreen disc is played the player will automatically squeeze the image vertically to restore the correct geometry while adding black bars at the top and bottom.

Additional Factors

So far everything has been relatively straightforward. However, there are a few more cases to consider that introduce some complexity to the situation.

Very Wide Films

Many films are made with aspect ratios even wider than 1.85:1, such as 2.35:1. Even on a widescreen (1.78:1) video display these films would be distorted if they were simply allowed to fill the screen. Instead thin black bars are added to the top and bottom of the image on the disc itself when the transfer from film to video is made.

On a widescreen display these will properly be shown as thin black bars. This is perfectly normal and there is no distortion of the image. On a standard display, additional black bars will be added by the DVD player (or much less commonly by the display itself). The end result will be thick black bars at the top and bottom of the screen. Again this is perfectly normal.

Pan and Scan Discs

Sometimes when a widescreen film is transferred to DVD, only the center portion is scanned. This process is called “pan and scan” and changes the aspect ratio to 1.33:1, allowing for viewing on standard displays without the use of black bars. However this not only changes the film director’s original visual composition, but can even lead to critical elements being left out of the picture entirely.

These discs are often euphemistically called “fullscreen”. Most film enthusiasts prefer to watch the film’s original aspect ratio and therefore avoid these discs. As far as compatibility with either

widescreen or standard displays, pan and scan discs will work in the same way as standard 1.37:1 films.

Letterboxed Discs

Since all DVD players can convert a widescreen disc to display properly on a standard video display, there is no technical reason to make a letterboxed disc. However in the early days of DVD, movie studios were selling to a much smaller audience of DVD player owners. Instead of making a new transfer to DVD in widescreen format, to save money they would use an existing transfer that had been made for the laser disc format. Since laser disc had no provision for widescreen films, these transfers were done in letterboxed format, where the black bars at the top and bottom of the image were added to the disc itself during the transfer process.

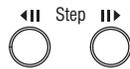


These letterboxed discs will display properly on a standard display. However, on a widescreen display you will not only see black bars at the top and bottom of the image from the letterboxing process on the disc itself, but the display will add additional black bars at the sides of the image to maintain the correct picture geometry. The final result is a very small picture centered on your screen.

Most widescreen displays have a “zoom” mode that will expand the image in all four directions to fill the screen. However, the picture resolution suffers as many of the available pixels on the disc have been discarded. Fortunately as the market for DVDs have grown these types of discs are now rarely seen.

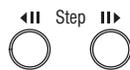
Features

The Ayre DX-7 also has many advanced features. These functions are more complex to use, but can be useful for the advanced user.



Slow Play Function

While the unit is playing, press and hold one of the “Step” buttons to engage slow playback. While there is only one reverse playback speed, the forward playback speed can be adjusted from ½ speed to 1/16 speed in four increments, using the “Step” buttons. To return to normal playback, press the Play button.



Frame Advance Function

While a DVD is paused, the picture may be advanced by pressing the “Step” buttons. The picture advances one frame each time the forward button is pressed, and backwards several frames each time the reverse button is pressed.



Search

You may quickly find a specific location on the disc by using the “Search” function. Pressing the “Search” button on the remote control scrolls through the choices of searching by title, chapter (track for CD), or time.

Enter the desired location using the number buttons, and then press “Play”.



When in “Search” mode, the “+10” function (“Enter button on the remote control) does not function. Instead enter numbers sequentially. For example, to enter “23”, press “2”, “3”.



Time search is not possible with CDs or with DVDs when the disc is stopped.



Repeat A-B

“Repeat A-B” allows two functions; repeating a section of the disc, or returning to a marked location. Press the “Repeat A-B” button at the beginning and end of the section you wish to repeat. To return to a specified location, press “Repeat A-B” at the desired location. Press “Play” to return to the specified location.



You can only perform “Repeat A-B” within the same title, chapter, or track.

To cancel repeat play or clear the specified location, press the “Sleep” button to activate the “Clear” function.

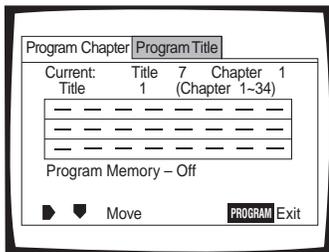


Program

To play only specific titles, chapters, or tracks in a specific order, use the “Program” function. In addition, up to 24 programs for DVDs may be saved in memory for later use. The “Program” function is especially useful for running planned demonstrations using specific discs.



Many DVDs have UOPs (User Operation Prohibitions) that don’t allow the Program function to be used.



To create a program, press the “Program” button while a disc is loaded. For DVDs you will have a choice of either “Program Chapter” or “Program Title”. For CDs and Video CDs the screen will display “Program Track”.



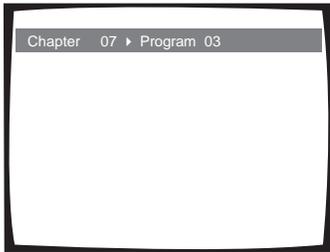
When using “Chapter Program” with DVDs, first select the desired title. Use the “Down” cursor button to enter the program window, then use the “Up” cursor button to highlight “Title”. Use the number buttons to enter the desired title number. Only chapters within the same title can be programmed during DVD chapter programming.

In the program window, use the number buttons to enter the numbers of titles, chapters, or tracks in the desired playing order. Press “Play” to begin playback.

To delete a number in the program, use the cursor buttons to highlight the incorrect number. Then press the “Sleep” button to activate the “Clear” function.

To insert a number in the program, use the cursor buttons to highlight the desired location. Press the number buttons of the number to be inserted. The new number is inserted before the previously highlighted number.

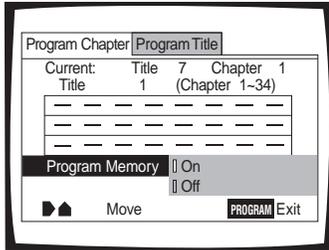
You may also insert a pause in the program. The player will pause when this point is reached in the program, and must be put into the play mode manually. Simply press the “Pause” button when the cursor is in the desired location. A pause cannot be programmed as the first or last position in the program, and two or more pauses may not be programmed in succession.



You may also create a program “on the fly” while playing a disc. Simply press and hold the Program button for at least two seconds at any point during playback of a title, chapter, or track, and it will be added to a program without displaying the Program screen. When a title, chapter, or track is successfully added to the program, it is shown momentarily in the display, as well as its position in the program.



When using this function to program DVDs, first use the “Program” button to select either “Program Chapter” or “Program Title” as desired.



Programs for DVDs may be saved to memory. The DX-7 can memorize the programs on up to 24 DVDs. When in the “Program” menu, use the cursor buttons to highlight the “Program Memory” menu item. Select the “On” setting and then press the “Select” button to activate the “Enter” function to save the program in memory.

When more than 24 programs are memorized, programs will automatically be erased in chronological order from the oldest program. To prevent the player from erasing older programs that you still may use regularly, you may manually erase unwanted programs stored in memory. Simply load a DVD that has a program stored in memory. Press the “Program” button to display the “Program” screen. Use the cursor buttons to highlight the “Program Memory” menu item. Select the “Off” setting and then press the “Select” button to activate the “Enter” function to erase the program in memory.



Last Memory Function

The “Last Memory” function allows you to resume watching a disc from the point you left off. Unlike the “Resume” function (page 20), the “Last Memory” function is effective even if the disc is removed from the player. Up to five discs may have the resume location memorized.

Pressing the “Last” button on the remote control during play will activate the “Last Memory” function to memorize the location to return to later. The front panel display will indicate “LAST”. When

the disc is reloaded, the “LAST” indicator will again light. To begin play at the memorized location, press “Last” on the remote control while the disc is stopped.



Nearly all DVDs will automatically begin playing when loaded. Be sure to press the “Stop” button before pressing the “Last” button.

Pressing “Play” will begin playback at the start of the disc.



Please note that the “Last” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Condition Memory” function on the DX-7.

To clear the “Last Memory” location, press the “Sleep” button to activate the “Clear” function while “Last Memory” is displayed in the on-screen display.



“Last Memory” is only displayed for a few seconds after the DVD is loaded. To clear the “Last Memory” location at any time, press “Last Memory” to mark a new location, and then press the “Sleep” button to activate the “Clear” function.



Condition Memory Function

The “Condition Memory” function allows you to memorize four settings for each of up to 15 DVDs. These settings comprise:

- Soundtrack
- Subtitle
- Angle

- OSD

To memorize the current settings, press the “Input” button on the remote control while the DVD is playing.



Please note that the “Input” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Condition Memory” function on the DX-7.

The next time the disc is loaded, “COND” appears in the front panel display and “Condition Memory” appears in the on-screen display. To clear the memorized settings, press the “Sleep” button to activate the “Clear” function while “Condition Memory” is being displayed on the screen.



The “Condition Memory” function is especially useful when you wish to have a specific soundtrack (e.g., DTS or PCM) be the default for a particular DVD.



Clear Function

The “Clear” function works in conjunction with a number of features. It is used to cancel “Repeat” and “Random” playback, erase “Last Memory” and “Condition Memory” settings, turn “Subtitles” off, and to edit “Programs”.



Please note that the “Sleep” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Clear” function on the DX-7.



Display Function

The “Display” function will show information about the currently loaded disc on the on-screen display.



Please note that the “Info” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Display” function on the DX-7.

When a DVD is playing, pressing the “Info” button to activate the “Display” function will scroll through four different information displays. All of them will show the current title, chapter, and total elapsed time.

- The first screen additionally shows the remaining time in the title and the total time in the title.
- The second screen additionally shows the time in the current chapter and the total time of the chapter.
- The third screen additionally shows the remaining time in the chapter and the total time in the chapter.
- The fourth screen additionally shows the bitstream transmission rate.



Pressing and **holding** the “Info” button will display only the first screen (as long as the button is held), without requiring you to scroll through the other three screens to exit.

When a DVD is stopped, pressing the “Info” button will display a list of titles and chapters on the disc.

When a CD is playing, pressing the “Info” button will scroll through two different information displays.

- The first screen shows the track number, the track time, the remaining track time, and the total track time.
- The second screen shows the track number, the total number of tracks, the track time, the remaining time of the CD, and the total time of the CD.



Pressing and **holding** the “Info” button will display only the first screen (as long as the button is held), without requiring you to scroll through the second screen to exit.

When a CD is stopped, pressing the “Info” button will display the total time of the disc and the time of each track.



Top Menu Function

A very few DVDs have a two-level menu system. The “Top Menu” (also called a “Title Menu” or “Disc Menu”) will show the titles available on the disc. The normal menu (also somewhat confusingly called a “Root Menu”) will show the choices available in a given title.

The normal menus are accessed with the “Menu” button, while the top menu is accessed by pressing the “Guide” button to activate the “Top Menu” function. For most discs, the “Top Menu” function

either produces no action or duplicates the “Menu” function.



Please note that the “Guide” button on the remote control corresponds to the “Top Menu” function on the DX-7.



Angle

The DVD format allows for scenes to be filmed from multiple camera angles. The viewer may select between the different available camera angles by pressing the “Angle” button. A single press displays the current angle and total available angles. Additional presses will scroll through the available choices.



With the exception of adult entertainment titles and a few music videos, almost no DVDs use multiple angles.

System Reset

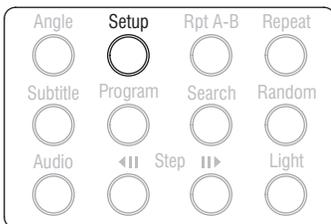
It is possible to perform a system reset. This will restore all on-screen setup menu items to their original factory defaults, and clear all saved settings such as “Condition Memory”, “Last Memory”, and “Program” memory.

To reset the system, place the unit in “Standby”. Then press and hold the “Stop” button on the front panel while placing the unit in “Operate” mode using the “Standby/Operate” button on the front panel.

On-Screen

Setup Menus

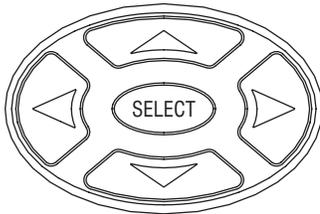
The Ayre DX-7 has on-screen setup menus that allow you to adjust a variety of system settings to ensure compatibility with your system. The basic menu items have normally already been set up by using the Setup Navigator (see page 11). Following is information regarding the more detailed items.



To access these on-screen setup menus, press the “Setup” button located on the lower portion of the remote control.



The “Setup” button in the top left corner of the remote is only used to customize the remote control’s programming.



Use the cursor buttons on the remote control to navigate the on-screen setup menus. Once you have made the desired changes, press the “Setup” button again to exit the on-screen setup menus.



If a disc is playing, some of the on-screen setup menu choices will be unavailable and greyed-out. In this case, stop the disc before entering the “Setup” mode.

Indicator Colors

Next to each option in the on-screen setup menus is a colored indicator that shows which setting is currently selected. The color of this indicator corresponds to which types of discs are affected by each particular menu option.

- Blue DVD only
- Yellow DVD and Video CD
- Green All formats



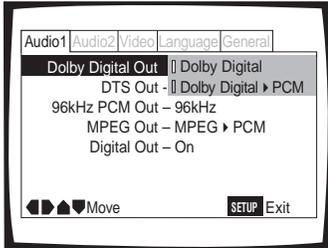
If a setting applicable only to DVDs is changed while a Video CD or CD is loaded, a blue DVD icon appears in the upper right hand corner of the screen to indicate that the setting does not apply to the currently loaded disc. The new setting will be effective the next time a DVD is loaded.

Audio 1

The on-screen setup menu items listed under the tab “Audio 1” configure the Ayre DX-7 so that the digital audio output will match the capabilities of your audio processor.

There are two digital audio outputs on the rear panel of the DX-7. Some of these options only affect the “Compressed + PCM” output, while other settings affect both the “Compressed + PCM” output and the “PCM Only” output.

Dolby Digital



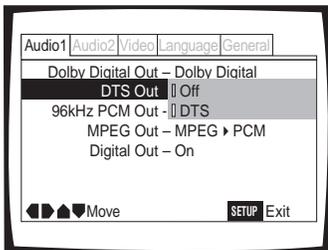
Nearly all DVDs have a Dolby Digital soundtrack (and optionally others as well). If your audio processor accepts Dolby Digital signals, set this option to “Dolby Digital”. The audio processor will decode the Dolby Digital signal to recreate the soundtrack.

If your audio processor does not accept Dolby Digital signals, set this option to “Dolby Digital > PCM”. The DX-7 will then decode the Dolby Digital soundtrack and convert the audio signal to two-channel PCM.



This setting only affects the “Compressed + PCM” output. The “PCM Only” output will always convert a Dolby Digital soundtrack to two-channel PCM.

DTS



A few DVDs have a soundtrack using technology from DTS in addition to the Dolby Digital soundtrack. When present, the DTS soundtrack will usually offer somewhat improved sound quality compared to the Dolby Digital soundtrack.

If your audio processor accepts a DTS signal, set the DTS option to “DTS”. Otherwise set the DTS option to “Off”. The Ayre DX-7 will not convert a DTS soundtrack to PCM. If your audio processor does not accept a DTS signal, instead select the “Dolby Digital” soundtrack.

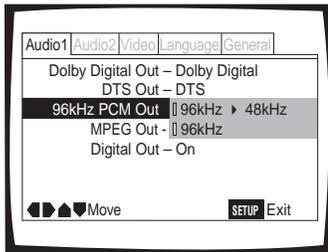


The choice of which soundtrack is played can be made either via the main menu of the DVD itself, or by scrolling through the soundtrack choices using the “Audio” button on the remote control (page 24).



This setting only affects the “Compressed + PCM” output. If a DTS soundtrack is selected, no signal will be present at the “PCM Only” output.

96 kHz PCM



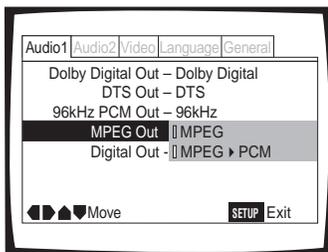
A few DVDs include a PCM soundtrack with a sample rate of 96 kHz. This provides the highest possible audio performance from DVD-Video discs.

If your audio processor will accept a 96 kHz PCM audio signal, set this option to “96kHz”. If not, then set this option to “96kHz > 48kHz”. In this case the original soundtrack will be downsampled to the lower sample rate to allow compatibility.



This setting affects both the “Compressed + PCM” output and the “PCM Only” output.

MPEG Audio



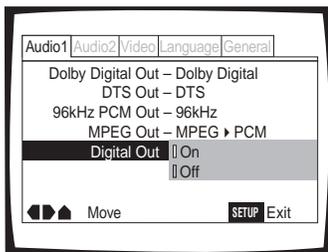
Another technology used to store the audio soundtrack on a DVD is MPEG audio. This was proposed for use in Europe, but was quickly supplanted by Dolby Digital by most film studios. Very few discs include an MPEG audio soundtrack.

If your audio processor accepts an MPEG audio signal, select “MPEG”. Otherwise set the MPEG audio option to “MPEG > PCM”.



This setting only affects the “Compressed + PCM” output. The “PCM Only” output will always convert an MPEG audio soundtrack to two-channel PCM.

Digital Output

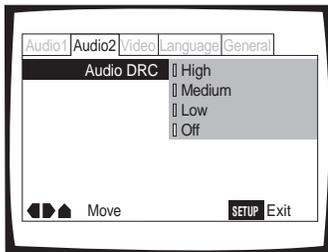


The digital audio output may be turned off for diagnostic purposes. It is normally recommended to set this option to “On”.



This setting affects both the “Compressed + PCM” output and the “PCM Only” output.

Audio 2



The Audio 2 setup tab only contains a single menu option. This is not a one-time setting to match your system, but rather an adjustment that can be made to the audio playback.

“Audio DRC” stands for “Audio Dynamic Range Compression”. Normally this option should be set to “Off”. However, if you are watching a film late at night and wish to avoid disturbing other members of your household, then Audio DRC may be turned on. Soft sounds such as dialog can then be heard more clearly without increasing the volume of the loud sounds.

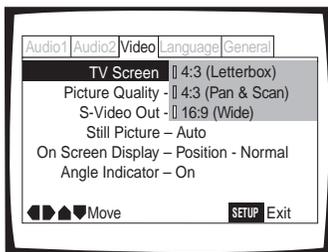


Audio DRC only applies to discs with a Dolby Digital soundtrack.

Video

The on-screen setup menu items listed under the “Video” tab configure the Ayre DX-7 so that the video output will match the capabilities of your video display.

TV Screen



It is extremely important to select the “TV Screen” setting that matches your display device. DVDs are manufactured with two different aspect ratios for the picture information itself (although black bars may be added to the top and bottom of the picture information to create many different aspect ratios for the final displayed picture).

Video displays are also manufactured with two different aspect ratios, 16:9 (widescreen) and 4:3 (standard). Nearly all widescreen displays allow the aspect ratio to be adjusted so that all DVDs are displayed in their correct original aspect ratio. However most standard displays do not allow the aspect ratio to be adjusted, instead requiring the DVD player to modify the picture signal to create the proper aspect ratio.



When the DVD player changes the aspect ratio of a widescreen DVD to match a standard 4:3 display, there is an unavoidable loss of vertical resolution.

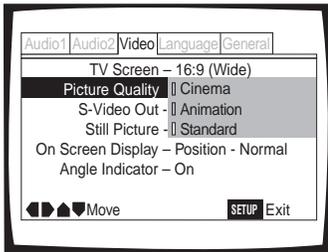
If your video display is a widescreen model, configure this setting to “16:9 (Wide)”. If your

display is a standard model, configure this setting to “4:3 (Letterbox)”.



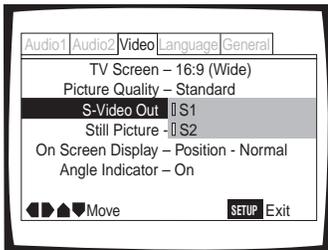
It is recommended not to select the “4:3 (Pan & Scan)” setting, as this only functions properly when allowed by the DVD. To date there are virtually no widescreen DVDs that support the “Pan & Scan” setting.

Picture Quality



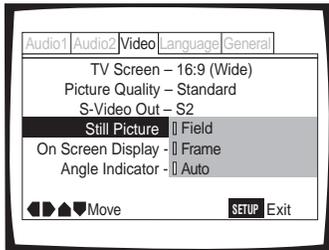
This setting has no effect on the operation of the Ayre DX-7 with progressive scan video. Its original purpose was to change the interlaced video signals to conform with the video standards used in various countries. Instead the DX-7 allows these adjustments to the video signal to be made with switches on the rear panel (page 11).

S-Video Out



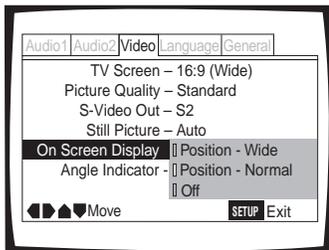
This setting has no effect on the operation of the Ayre DX-7 with progressive scan video. Its original purpose was to send aspect ratio information to the video display on the S-video connection. Instead the DX-7 outputs aspect ratio information via the Control Port (page 30).

Still Picture



This setting affects the appearance of the picture when the DVD is paused. Normally this should be set to “Auto”. The DVD player then uses information on the disc to determine if it was made with an interlaced source (i.e., video) or a progressive source (i.e., film). However, some discs are incorrectly flagged, causing the appearance of a paused picture to be unsatisfactory. Temporarily changing this setting may improve the appearance of a paused picture.

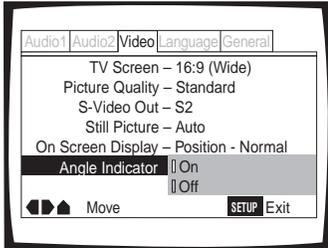
On Screen Display



The operation indicators (“Play”, “Stop”, “Resume”, etc.) are normally displayed at the top of the screen. However, if you are watching a letterboxed DVD on a widescreen video display, it may be useful to use the “Zoom” mode on the display to eliminate the black bars at the top and bottom of the picture (page 38). However, the “Zoom” mode may also eliminate the operation indicators.

In this case, configure the “On Screen Display” setting for “Position - Wide”. This will lower the position of the on-screen operation indicators so they remain visible. Alternatively, you may choose to turn them off altogether by selecting the “Off” setting.

Angle Indicator



A few DVDs will have certain scenes filmed from multiple camera angles. In this situation, an icon in the shape of a movie camera will be displayed on both the front panel display and on your video display. This will inform you that multiple viewing angles are available. Should you wish to turn off the on-screen angle indicator, change this setting to “Off”.

Language

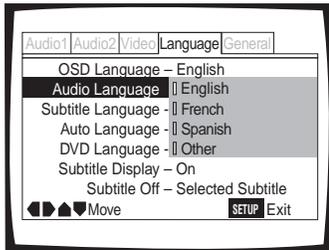
The DVD format has the capability to provide many different language options. However, most discs provide only one or two language options. Many of the settings described in this section will only work with those discs that provide the pertinent language options.

OSD Language



The On-Screen Display (OSD) can use different languages for the on-screen menus and operation indicators. Select the preferred language using the cursor keys of the remote control. In units shipped to most countries, the choices include English, French, and Spanish. However, units shipped to Japan offer the choice of English or Japanese.

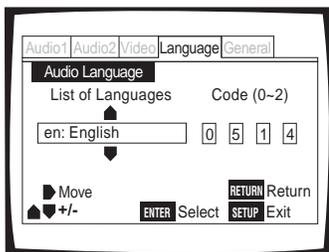
Audio Language



Many DVDs offer multiple language options for the soundtrack. You can specify the desired default language setting for the audio soundtrack. If that soundtrack exists on a DVD, it will automatically be selected for play. In units shipped to most countries, the choices include “English”, “French”, “Spanish”, and “Other”. However, units shipped to Japan offer the choice of “English”, “Japanese”, and “Other”.

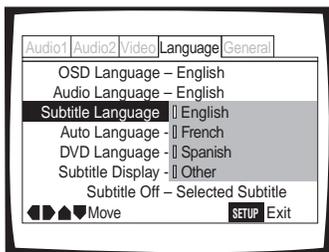


Regardless of the status of this setting, you can scroll through the available soundtrack choices using the “Audio” button on the remote control.



If the “Other” setting has been selected, you will have the choice of entering the desired language from either by scrolling through a list of abbreviations (and also complete names for the more common languages), or directly entering a numeric code. The complete list of language codes may be found at the end of this chapter.

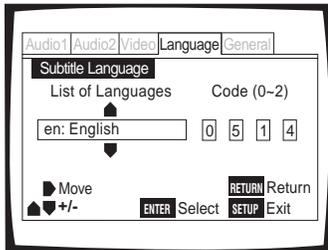
Subtitle Language



Many DVDs offer multiple language options for the subtitles. You can specify the desired default language setting for the subtitle. If that subtitle language exists on a DVD, it will automatically be selected for play. In units shipped to most countries, the choices include “English”, “French”, “Spanish”, and “Other”. However, units shipped to Japan offer the choice of “English”, “Japanese”, and “Other”.

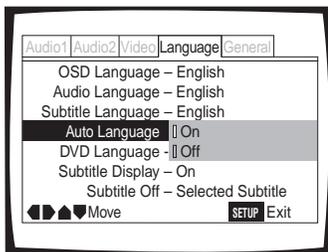


Regardless of the status of this setting, you can scroll through the available subtitle choices using the “Subtitle” button on the remote control.



If the “Other” setting has been selected, you will have the choice of entering the desired language from either by scrolling through a list of abbreviations (and also complete names for the more common languages), or directly entering a numeric code. The complete list of language codes may be found at the end of this chapter.

Auto Language

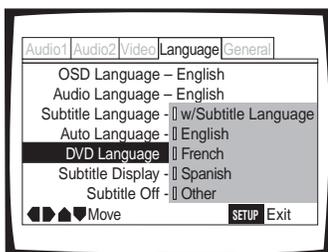


Setting the Auto Language option to “On” will automatically play domestic movies in the original language soundtrack with the subtitles turned off. Foreign movies will be played in the original language soundtrack with the subtitles turned on.



This setting only operates when language setting for both the “Audio Language” and “Subtitle Language” are the same. Please note that this function may not be effective with all discs.

DVD Language

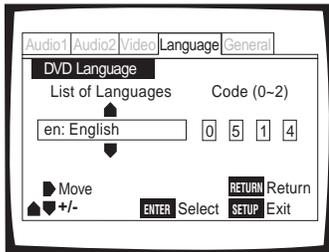


Some DVDs offer multiple language options for the menu screens. You can specify the desired default language setting for the menu screens. If that menu screen language exists on a DVD, it will automatically be selected for play. In units shipped to most countries, the choices include “w/Subtitle Language”, “English”, “French”, “Spanish”, and “Other”. However, units shipped to Japan offer the choice of “w/Subtitle Language”, “English”,

“Japanese”, and “Other”.

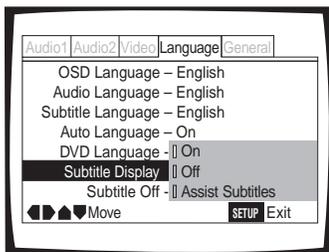


Setting this option to “w/Subtitle Language” automatically assigns the language selected in the Subtitle Language setting. This is recommended for most situations.



If the “Other” setting has been selected, you will have the choice of entering the desired language from either by scrolling through a list of abbreviations (and also complete names for the more common languages), or directly entering a numeric code. The complete list of language codes may be found at the end of this chapter.

Subtitle Display

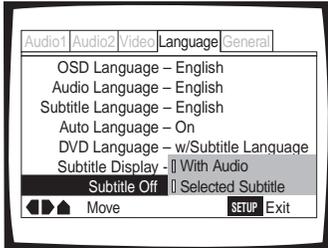


This setting will determine if the subtitles are automatically displayed or not. In addition, a few DVDs have an additional subtitle selection that is intended for those viewers who are hard of hearing. In addition to the written transcription of the dialog, these subtitles also include written descriptions of other background sounds. Selecting “Assist Subtitle” for this setting will automatically select these subtitles, if they exist on a particular disc.



Regardless of the status of this setting, you can scroll through the available subtitle choices using the “Subtitle” button on the remote control.

Subtitle Off



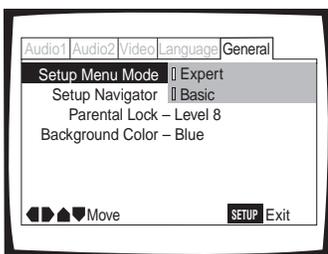
The DVD format allows the disc itself to issue commands to the DVD player. Rarely, a disc may automatically display subtitles even when they have been turned off at the DVD player. This setting allows you to select the language of the subtitles that are displayed with this type of DVD.

Select “With Audio” to display the subtitles in the same language as the “Audio Language” setting. Select “Subtitle Language” to display subtitles in the same language as the “Subtitle Language” setting.

General

The on-screen setup menu items listed under the “General” tab configure a few miscellaneous settings of the Ayre DX-7.

Setup Menu Mode

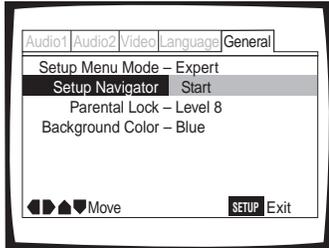


There are two choices for displaying the on-screen setup menus, “Basic” and “Expert”. Selecting “Expert” will display all of the available configuration options. Selecting “Basic” will only show the basic configuration options.



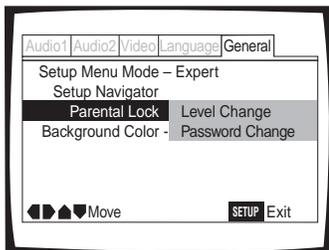
If “Basic” is selected and the “OSD Language” is set to “English”, on-screen help information will be displayed for each menu option.

Setup Navigator



The Setup Navigator simplifies the process of configuring the on-screen menu settings of the Ayre DX-7. This process is normally performed when the DVD player is installed in your system. However, any time you wish you may run the Setup Navigator again. Normally this is done only when new equipment has been installed in your system, or you may choose to change the settings directly via the on-screen menus.

Parental Lock

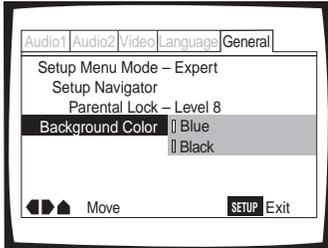


The DVD format allows the player to block objectionable scenes from discs, using a user-specified access code. However, virtually no discs have been made that use this feature. Furthermore, it is not particularly difficult to defeat the parental lock. For these reasons it is not recommended to use the “Parental Lock” feature.



If you have used the “Parental Lock” feature and forgotten your password, the password can be cleared by resetting the system (page 48). Please note that the reset procedure clears all saved settings, and not just the password.

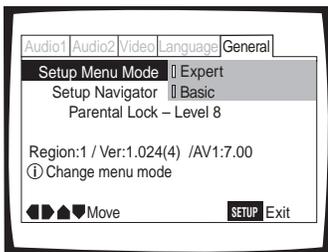
Background Color



You can select which color appears on your video display when the DVD player is in “Stop” mode. The choices are “Blue” and “Black”.

Display Firmware Revision

The firmware revision and current region setting may be displayed using a hidden on-screen setup menu item. In the “Setup Menu Mode”, change the setting to “Basic”. Then, while the cursor is highlighting the “Setup Menu Mode” selection, press the “Info” button to activate the “Display” function.



If you wish, the current region setting may be changed manually in this screen. While the region setting and firmware revision are displayed, press the “Input” button to activate the “Condition Memory” function and then press the desired region number using the number buttons. The information will disappear from the screen. The new region setting may be confirmed by pressing the “Info” button to activate the “Display” function again.

Language Code List

When selecting language preferences for subtitles and audio soundtracks, the frequently used languages have names that show in the on-screen setup menus. Other languages must be entered by using a numeric code.

Frequently Used Languages

Chinese (zh), 2608
Dutch (nl), 1412
English (en), 0514
French (fr), 0618
German (de), 0405
Greek (el), 0512
Italian (it), 0920
Japanese (ja), 1001
Korean (ko), 1115
Portuguese (pt), 1620
Russian (ru), 1821
Spanish (es), 0519
Swedish (sv), 1922

Complete Language List

Abkhazian (ab), 0102
Afar (aa), 0101
Afrikaans (af), 0106
Albanian (sq), 1917
Amharic (am), 0113
Arabic (ar), 0118
Armenian (hy), 0825
Assamese (as), 0119
Aymara (ay), 0125
Azerbaijani (az), 0126
Bashkir (ba), 0201
Basque (eu), 0521
Bengali (bn), 0214
Bhutani (dz), 0426
Bihari (bh), 0208
Bislama (bi), 0209
Breton (br), 0218
Bulgarian (bg), 0207
Burmese (my), 1325
Byelorussian (be), 0205
Cambodian (km), 1113
Catalan (ca), 0301
Chinese (zh), 2608

Corsican (co), 0315
Croatian (hr), 0818
Czech (cs), 0319
Danish (da), 0401
Dutch (nl), 1412
English (en), 0514
Esperanto (eo), 0515
Estonian (et), 0520
Faroese (fo), 0615
Fiji (fj), 0610
Finnish (fi), 0609
French (fr), 0618
Frisian (fy), 0625
Galician (gl), 0712
Georgian (ka), 1101
German (de), 0405
Greek (el), 0512
Greenlandic (kl), 1112
Guarani (gn), 0714
Gujarati (gu), 0721
Hausa (ha), 0801
Hindi (hi), 0809
Hungarian (hu), 0821
Icelandic (is), 0919
Indonesian (in), 0914
Interlingua (ia), 0901
Interlingue (ie), 0905
Inupiak (ik), 0911
Irish (ga), 0701
Italian (it), 0920
Hebrew (iw), 0923
Japanese (ja), 1001
Javanese (jw), 1023
Kazakh (kk), 1111
Kannada (kn), 1114
Kashmiri (ks), 1119
Kinyarwanda (rw), 1823
Kirghiz (ky), 1125
Kirundi (rn), 1814
Korean (ko), 1115
Kurdish (ku), 1121
Laothian (lo), 1215
Latin (la), 1201

Lingala (ln), 1214
Lithuanian (lt), 1220
Latvian (lv), 1222
Macedonian (mk), 1311
Malagasy (mg), 1307
Malay (ms), 1319
Malayalam (ml), 1312
Maltese (mt), 1320
Maori (mi), 1309
Marathi (mr), 1318
Moldavian (mo), 1315
Mongolian (mn), 1314
Nauru (na), 1401
Nepali (ne), 1405
Norwegian (no), 1415
Occitan (oc), 1503
Oriya (or), 1518
Oromo (om), 1513
Panjabi (pa), 1601
Pashto, Pushto (ps), 1619
Persian (fa), 0601
Polish (pl), 1612
Portuguese (pt), 1620
Quechua (qu), 1721
Rhaeto-Romance (rm), 1813
Romanian (ro), 1815
Russian (ru), 1821
Samoan (sm), 1913
Sangho (sg), 1907
Sanskrit (sa), 1901
Scots-Gaelic (gd), 0704
Serbian (sr), 1918
Serbo-Croatian (sh), 1908
Sesotho (st), 1920
Setswana (tn), 2014
Shona (sn), 1914
Sindhi (sd), 1904
Sinhalese (si), 1909
Siswati (ss), 1919
Slovak (sk), 1911
Slovenian (sl), 1912
Somali (so), 1915
Spanish (es), 0519

Sundanese (su), 1921
Swahili (sw), 1923
Swedish (sv), 1922
Tagalog (tl), 2012
Tajik (tg), 2007
Tamil (ta), 2001
Tatar (tt), 2020
Telugu (te), 2005
Thai (th), 2008
Tibetan (bo), 0215
Tigrinya (ti), 2009
Tonga (to), 2015
Tsonga (ts), 2019
Turkish (tr), 2018
Turkmen (tk), 2011
Twi (tw), 2023
Ukrainian (uk), 2111
Urdu (ur), 2118
Uzbek (uz), 2126
Vietnamese (vi), 2209
Volapük (vo), 2215
Welsh (cy), 0325
Wolof (wo), 2315
Xhosa (xh), 2408
Yiddish (ji), 1009
Yoruba (yo), 2515
Zulu (zu), 2621

Specifications

DVI Output

Selectable output formats:

RGB, video levels (16 - 235)

RGB, PC levels (0 - 255)

YCbCr, 4:2:2, video levels (16 - 235)

(NTSC and PAL discs)

Progressive Component Output

Selectable output formats:

YPbPr, 700 mV, 0% setup

RGB, 700 mV, 0% setup

(NTSC and PAL discs)

Interlaced Component Output

Selectable output formats:

YPbPr, 700 mV, 0% setup

(NTSC and PAL discs)

RGB, 714 mV, 7.5% setup

RGB, 714 mV, 0% setup

(NTSC discs)

	RGB, 700 mV, 0% setup
	(PAL discs)
<i>S-Video and Composite Outputs</i>	Selectable output formats:
	714 mV, 7.5% setup
	714 mV, 0% setup
	(NTSC discs)
	700 mV, 0% setup
	(PAL discs)
<i>Power Consumption</i>	35 watts
	20 watts, standby mode
<i>Dimensions</i>	17- ¹ / ₄ " W x 13- ³ / ₄ " D x 4- ³ / ₄ " H
	44 cm x 35 cm x 12 cm
<i>Weight</i>	15 pounds
	6.8 kg

Statement of

Warranty

Please take a moment to fill out and return the enclosed warranty registration card.

Your Ayre DX-7 DVD player is warranted against defects in workmanship and materials for a period of five years from the date of purchase, except for the transport mechanism. The warranty period for the transport mechanism is two years from the date of purchase. This warranty is transferable to subsequent purchasers within the original warranty period. All warranty claims must be made through an authorized Ayre dealer or distributor.

Warranty Statement

1. If any defects are found in the materials or workmanship of this Ayre product within the warranty period, the unit will be repaired or replaced by Ayre Acoustics, Inc. (Ayre) or its authorized agent.
2. Purchaser must return the product, packed in the original shipping carton, freight prepaid to:

Ayre Acoustics, Inc.
2300-B Central Avenue
Boulder, Colorado 80301

or to Ayre's authorized agent.

3. Ayre reserves the right to inspect any product that is the subject of any warranty claim prior to repairing or replacing it. Final determination of warranty coverage lies solely with Ayre.

Out-of-warranty claims will be billed for labor, materials, return freight, and insurance as required. Any product for which a warranty claim is accepted will be returned to the purchaser and the cost of shipping and insurance will be factory prepaid within the boundaries of the USA. Units to be shipped outside of the USA will be shipped freight collect only.

4. Ayre strives to manufacture the finest possible equipment, and therefore reserves the right to make improvements on its products, without necessarily assuming an obligation to retrofit such changes upon its previously manufactured models.

5. The above warranty is the sole warranty given by Ayre, and is in lieu of all other warranties. All implied warranties, including warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose shall be strictly limited in duration to five years from the date of original purchase, and upon expiration of the warranty period (five years), Ayre shall have no further obligation of any kind, whether express or implied. Further, Ayre shall in no event be obligated for any incidental or consequential damages as a result of any defect or any warranty claim, whether express or implied.

6. Ayre does not authorize any third party, including any dealer or sales representative to assume any liability of Ayre or make any warranty for Ayre. The unit must not have been altered or improperly serviced. The serial number on the unit must not have been altered or removed.

7. Warranty registration cards must be completed and mailed to Ayre within 30 days of purchase. Ayre may, at its option, require from the purchaser valid proof of purchase (dated copy or photocopy of dealer's original invoice).

Glossary

- 480i* A shorthand way of referring to an interlaced *NTSC* signal, where “480” refers to the number of actual picture lines and “i” refers to *Interlaced*.
- 480p* A shorthand way of referring to a progressive *NTSC* signal, where “480” refers to the number of actual picture lines and “p” refers to *Progressive*.
- 576i* A shorthand way of referring to an interlaced *PAL* signal, where “576” refers to the number of actual picture lines and “i” refers to *Interlaced*.
- 576p* A shorthand way of referring to a progressive *PAL* signal, where “576” refers to the number of actual picture lines and “p” refers to *Progressive*.
- AES/EBU* The Audio Engineering Society and European Broadcast Union are standards setting organizations in the US and Europe, respectively. The term “AES/EBU” is commonly used to refer to the system of transmitting digital audio signals used in professional studios. This format is very similar to the *S/PDIF* digital audio standard, although the performance is higher due to the use of balanced

interconnect cables employing three-pin XLR connectors.

<i>Aspect Ratio</i>	The ratio of the video display's width to its height. The two common aspect ratios used for video displays are 16:9 (1.78:1), also known as "widescreen", and 4:3 (1.33:1), also known as "standard".
<i>CRT</i>	The Cathode Ray Tube is the original analog technology used in video displays. It is still used today in both direct-view displays as well as front and rear projection systems. Although the maximum light output levels are limited, CRT-based displays are unrivaled for their smoothness and ability to accurately reproduce fine gradations in dark areas of the image.
<i>Component</i>	A video signal using three separate video components, for example <i>RGB</i> or <i>YPbPr</i> . Component signals may be either <i>Interlaced</i> or <i>Progressive</i> .
<i>Composite</i>	An <i>Interlaced</i> video signal that combines brightness (black-and-white) information together with color information. Performance is reduced compared to <i>Component</i> video or <i>S-Video</i> , as the video signals cannot be perfectly separated again as required by the display device.
<i>Compressed Audio</i>	To allow storage of more video information on a DVD, the digital audio soundtrack is compressed to take up less room. The <i>PCM</i> digital audio data is compressed by discarding data that is deemed to be of less importance. Various companies have developed proprietary schemes for reducing the

quantity of audio data while attempting to minimize the impact on sound quality. See also *Dolby Digital*, *DTS*, and *MPEG Audio*.

D-ILA Digital-Imaging Light Amplifier is a type of *LCOS* video display technology developed by JVC. This is one example of a *Fixed Pixel* display.

DLP Digital Light Processing is the name of Texas Instrument's movable micro-mirror technology used in video displays. This is one example of a *Fixed Pixel* display.

Dolby Digital A *Compressed Audio* format developed by Dolby Labs, this is found on virtually all DVDs.

DTS A *Compressed Audio* format developed by Digital Theater Systems. A DTS soundtrack is found on some DVDs, and is generally considered to sound better than the Dolby Digital soundtrack, in part due to the higher data rates used (less compression).

DVI The Digital Visual Interface was developed as a way to send digital video signals to a *Fixed-Pixel* (i.e., digital) display without any additional conversions to or from analog.

Fixed Pixel In a *CRT* video display the cathode ray, or beam, can be focused at any arbitrary point on the viewing surface. Thus multiple *Resolutions* are easily supported. In contrast, *Fixed Pixel* (i.e., digital) displays have the individual *Pixels* in predetermined locations. Incoming signals must be converted to the native resolution of the display element itself. This conversion process, called *Scaling*, can introduce visible artifacts if not performed at a high

performance level. All fixed pixel displays have internal scalers incorporated internally.

HDMI The High Definition Multimedia Interface is an extension of the *DVI* interface that adds *HDCP*, digital audio, and inter-device communication link, all in a smaller connector. The *DVI* output of the Ayre DX-7 can be connected to an *HDMI* display by using an adapter connector. In this situation the video is passed through to the display device, but there is no digital audio or communication link present.

HDCP High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection is a method of scrambling the *DVI* or *HDMI* video signal in an attempt to avoid copying of copyrighted material. Only “authorized” devices have the key to descramble the signal so that it is viewable. The Ayre DX-7 does not use *HDCP*, so it is compatible with all *DVI* and *HDMI* displays, whether or not they use *HDCP*.

Interlaced An interlaced video system draws half of the picture lines on the video display at a time. The odd-numbered lines are displayed in one pass and the even numbered lines in the next. The interlaced format was developed as a means of reducing the bandwidth required for television broadcasting, but can result in visible artifacts in the picture compared to *Progressive* video.

LCD A Liquid Crystal Display is the familiar display as found on laptop computers. These are most often transmissive displays, where a white light source behind the display element shines through colored

Pixels to create an image. This is one example of a *Fixed Pixel* display.

LCOS Liquid Crystal On Silicon places the *LCD* display element directly on the silicon wafer that forms the electronic control circuitry. A transmissive display element cannot be used as the silicon is not transparent. Instead, a reflective display element is used. This is one example of a *Fixed Pixel* display.

MPEG Moving Picture Experts Group is an international standards organization that developed the MPEG-2 video compression algorithm used in the DVD format.

MPEG Audio One type of *Compressed Audio* developed by Philips. This was originally proposed as the audio format to be used on European DVDs, in a political compromise designed to share royalty revenues between Philips and Dolby. Philips was late to market with this format, and it has now largely been supplanted by Dolby Digital.

MPEG Decoder The MPEG decoder is a highly complex integrated circuit that decodes the video and audio information stored on the DVD.

NTSC The National Television Standards Committee is the body defining the television video signal format used in the North America. Japan also uses a variation of this signal. This format has a total of 525 lines, of which 480 are used for the actual picture information.

PAL Phase Alternating Line is the video signal format used in Europe, Asia (except Japan), Australia,

Africa, and South America. This format has a total of 625 lines, of which 576 are used for the actual picture information.

PCM Pulse Code Modulation is the fundamental method used to store audio or video as digital codes. This is the highest performing method of storing audio, and is the system used on CDs. See also *Compressed Audio*.

Pixel As a digital format, DVD reproduces video image as a grid of very fine colored dots. The smallest element of this video image is called a pixel, which is a shortened form of Picture Element.

Plasma A plasma video display uses ionized gases to excite colored phosphors, similar to the way that a fluorescent light bulb operates. This is one example of a *Fixed Pixel* display.

Progressive A progressive video system draws all of the picture lines on the video display in one pass. Commonly used for computer displays, progressive video results in a more stable, flicker-free picture than does *Interlaced* video.

RCE Region Coding Enhancement is a more sophisticated system of *Region Coding* developed to enforce the playback of DVDs only in their intended region. Playback of RCE discs may require changing the DVD players region setting manually.

Region Coding In an attempt to control the distribution of DVDs, the DVD forum has designated eight different regions throughout the world. Discs from any given region are normally only playable on DVD players

purchased from that same region.

- Resolution* Every video display device or video format has a maximum number of *Pixels* that can be displayed. This resolution is specified as the number of horizontal pixels by the number of vertical pixels. The resolution of a DVD is 720x480 for *NTSC* discs and 720x576 for *PAL* discs. *Scaling* must be used to convert this resolution to the resolution of a *Fixed Pixel* display. The horizontal resolution of a *CRT* (i.e., analog) is somewhat ambiguous, as there are no discrete pixels used in this technology.
- RGB* RGB is short for Red-Green-Blue. The human eye can visualize all colors from various combinations of red, green, and blue light. All color video displays use red, green, and blue to create color. Any signals input to a color display device that are not in RGB format must be converted to RGB before being sent to the display element itself. Except for computer monitors, most video display contain this circuitry internally. When making an RGB connection to a display device, synchronization (timing) signals are also required. This can be accomplished either via *RGB+HV* or *SoG*.
- RGB+HV* Red-Green-Blue + Horizontal-Vertical is one method of transferring *RGB* video signals. In this connection method, the horizontal and vertical sync (timing) signals are separated from the video signals themselves. Thus a total of five wires are required.
- Scaling* Scaling is the process of converting a video signal from one *Resolution* to another. As with any type of signal processing, care must be taken to ensure that the signal is not degraded by the processing itself.

- SoG* Sync-on-Green refers to an *RGB* video connection that has the sync (timing) signals combined with the green signal. Only three wires are required for this connection, compared with five wires for an *RGB+HV* video connection.
- S/PDIF* The Sony/Philips Digital Interface Format is commonly used to transmit digital audio information from a source (such as a DVD player) to a receiver (such as an audio processor). The connectors used for S/PDIF are common RCA (Cinch) connectors. Also see *AES/EBU*.
- S-Video* An *Interlaced* video signal that has two components; one for brightness (black-and-white) information and another for color information. Performance is much better than *Composite* video, but due to bandwidth restrictions, has less color detail than does interlaced *Component* video.
- UOP* The DVD format allows the disc itself to send commands to the player. A User Operation Prohibition is a disc-based command that tells the DVD player to ignore commands issued by the user. For example, some DVDs will display the FBI warning at the beginning of the disc and issue a UOP that temporarily disables most user commands.
- YCbCr* A digital *Component* signal, where Y is the brightness (black-and-white) signal, and Cb and Cr are the color signals. The picture on a DVD is stored in YCbCr format, as it requires less storage space for a given visible resolution than does *RGB*.

YPbPr An analog *Component* signal, where Y is the brightness (black-and-white) signal, and Pb and Pr are the color signals.

A Place for

Notes

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