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 Camera Power Supply  
 NightHawk Camera  
 Hardware  
 Receiver  
 Receiver Power Supply

## B Connecting the receiver to record on a VCR

**A.** Connect the A/V cable from the receiver to the VCR  
**B.** Connect an A/V cable from the Line OUTPUT on the back of the VCR  
**C.** Connect the A/V cable to the INPUT on the back of the TV  
**D.** Plug the power supply into the receiver

## C Connecting the receiver to your TV

**1.** Connect the AV cable to the back of the Receiver  
**2.** Connect the AV cable to an available Video **INPUT** on TV  
**3.** Tune TV to the correct **INPUT\*** using TV remote

## D Viewing the cameras and recording to VCR

1. Power on the Receiver, VCR and TV
2. Using your **TV's** remote control tune your TV to the correct **INPUT\***. In our example above the TV should be set to **INPUT 1**
3. Using your **VCR's** remote control tune your VCR to the **LINE 1 INPUT\***
4. You should now see your cameras on the TV screen. Follow your manufacturer's instructions to record to your VCR

\*Some VCR's and TV's will list this as INPUT, A/V, SOURCE, L1, Channel 0 - Consult your manufacturer's manual for more information

E

F

## Camera Positioning



Cordless Phones/Mobiles



Wireless Internet



Some Electronic Devices



Some wireless devices can be set to different frequencies. Consult the manufacturer's manual for details

If you are still receiving interference change the camera's channel as per step E then switch the receiver to the correct channel

If possible turn off or keep the camera and receiver away from wireless devices

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## Achieving the highest quality signal



A clear line of sight with little wireless interference will always give you the strongest picture



Walls and floors can also limit range and image results. Place the receiver in a location that is relatively close to the camera's position

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## General Installation Notes and Tips

1. Test the camera signal before permanently installing the cameras.
2. Using battery power is only recommended for testing purposes as the cameras do require constant power to operate.
3. IR or night vision will reflect off of glass or windows and overexpose the picture. Try placing cameras in direct line of sight of your subject.
4. Never aim the camera directly at the sun as this can permanently damage the lens.
5. Never submerge the camera in water. Some shelter is recommended such as an awning or eave.