BARCO

SERIAL COMMUNICATION LCD-DLP PROJECTOR USERS MANUAL

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2. Communication basics

Communication protocol summary

	<u> </u>
Start byte	\xfe
Projector address	
Command byte(s)	
Data bytes(OPTIONAL)	
Checksum byte	
Stop byte	\xff

■ Start byte

The "start byte" informs the projector (in case of transmission) or the computer (in case of reception) that a new data transfer will take place.

Projector address :

The "projector address" defines the address of the projector the computer wants to talk to (in case of transmission) or the address of the projector that answers (in case of reception).

The maximum number of projectors that can be addressed by one computer is 256.

\blacksquare Command byte(s):

There is at least one command byte to define the action to be performed. Commands that are not often used or complex commands can take more than one byte. All command bytes that are sent by the computer to get information out of the projector are repeated in the answerdata-transfer of the projector.

■ Data bytes(OPTIONAL):

Wheather the command bytes are followed by one or more data bytes depends on the contents of the command bytes. (Some commands are not followed by data bytes at all!)

■ Checksum byte:

The "checksum byte" is used to detect errors during transmission or reception.

Formula:

Checksum byte

= (Projector address + Command bytes + Data bytes) modulo 256

Stop byte :

The "stop byte" informs the projector (in case of transmission) or the computer (in case of reception) that the data transfer is complete and that the interpretation of the command and data bytes can start.

Any command byte, data byte or checksum byte that equals $\xspace \xspace \xs$

- Instead of $\xspace \xspace x80$, send $\xspace x80$ followed by $\xspace x00$.
- Instead of $\$ xfe, send $\$ send $\$ followed by $\$ x7e.
- Instead of $\xspace{$\setminus$xff}$, send $\xspace{$\setminus$x80 followed by \setminusx7f}$. Reception :
- Replace $\xspace \times 80$ followed by $\xspace \times 80$ with $\xspace \times 80$.
- Replace $\xspace \times 80$ followed by $\xspace \times 7e$ with $\xspace \times 7e$.
- Replace $\xspace \times 80$ followed by $\xspace \times 81$ with $\xspace \times 81$...

Communication settings summary

Baud rate	see Owner's Manual
Data bits	8
Parity	no
Stop bits	1

■ Baud Rate:

Defines the speed of the data transfer.

The baud rate can be set, depending on the type of projector, using the dip switches on the processor board of the projector or using the menu structure.

Consult the Owner's Manual of the projector on how to change the baud rate setting!

Data Bits :

Eight data bits are used for each character of the data transfer.

■ Parity:

There is NO parity bit used to perform error checking.

■ Stop Bits:

One stop bit is used to define the end of a character.

■ Connector labelled "RS232 IN":

This female D9-pin connector is used to connect the projector with the computer.

■ Connector labelled "RS232 OUT" :

This male D9-pin connector is used to drive the next projector in a chain.

■ Pin-out:

The pin-out is the 'standard' PC-AT convention, which is:

Pin#	Name	Full name
1	CD	Carrier Detect
2	RxD	Received Data
3	TxD	Transmitted Data
4	DTR	Data Terminal Ready
5	GND	Signal Ground
6	DSR	Data Set Ready
7	RTS	Request To Send
8	CTS	Clear To Send
9	RI	Ring Indicator

■ Cable (IBM PC or compatible ⇔ projector):

		1		
	1		1	
	CD		CD	
	2		2	
	RxD		RxD	
	3		3	
	TxD		TxD	
	4		4	
	DTR		DTR	
D9	5		5	D9
female	GND		GND	male
	6		6	
	DSR		DSR	
	7		7	
	RTS		RTS	
	8		8	
	CTS		CTS	
	9		9	
	RI		RI	

 $\begin{array}{l} order\ number\ R9827560\ (cable\ length=15m)\\ order\ number\ R9827570\ (cable\ length=30m) \end{array}$

■ Cable (MAC ⇔ projector) :

	1		4	
	HSKo		DTR	
	2		8	
	HSKi		CTS	
	3		3	
	TxD-		TxD	
	4		5	
	GND		GND	
DIN	5		2	D9
mini 8	RXD-		RxD	male
	6			
	TXD+			
	7			
	n.c.			
	8			
	RXD+			

order number R9827640 (D9-DIN mini8; cable length = 1m) order number R9827560 (D9-D9; cable length = 15m) order number R9827570 (D9-D9; cable length = 30m)

■ Signal levels:

State	Voltage
off = 1	-9V
on = 0	+9V

■ Characters:

In this manual, all characters are expressed using the Clanguage syntax :

decimal values	ddd	ddd = 0255
hexadecimal values	$\backslash xhh$	hh = 00ff

■ Negative values/numbers :

The 2s complement number system is used to express negative numbers.

■ Pascal-language string:

A Pascal-language string consists of one or more characters. The first character of the string contains the length of the string. Therefore, a Pascal-language string is limited to 255 characters.

Example: "hello world"

length	\x0b
'n'	\x68
'e'	\x65
1'	\x6c
1'	\x6c
'o'	\x6f
,,	\x20
w'	\x77
o'	\x6f
'n'	\x72
1'	\x6c
'd'	\x64

■ C-language string:

A C-language string consists of one or more characters. The last character of the string is always the NULL ($\setminus x00$) character. Therefore, the length of a C-language string is determined by the position of the NULL character.

Example: "hello world"

'n'	\x68
'e'	\x65
1'	\x6c
1'	\x6c
o'	\x6f
,,	\x20
w'	\x77
o'	\x6f
'n'	\x72
1'	\x6c
'd'	\x64
NULL	\x00

■ Filename

A filename is specified as a C-language string. This string has to follow some rules :

Filename												
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		у	Z	Z	NULL

- length string = 12
- x =character of the base name (= 8 characters)

'n'	'n'	'c'	'd'	'e'	'n.	'ng'	'n'	ï'	"j
'n'	1'	'n'	'n	o'	'n,	'n,	'n'	's'	't'
'n	'v'	'w'	'х'	'y'	ż'	Ю,	'1'	2'	3'
'4'	'5'	'6'	7'	'8'	9,	, ,	-,	,,	

• y = kind of file (= 1 character)

's'	standard file
	predefined file stored in read-only memory
'c'	custom file
	file created by the user and stored in non-volatile read-
	write memory

• z = file index (= 2 characters)

		C' (1	1				- 1	- 1	C'1
Ю,	'1'	2'	3'	'4'	'5'	κ'	7'	8'	'9'

- zz specifies the location in memory where the file is stored
- for standard files : zz = 00..maximum standard files
- for custom files : zz = 00..63 where 00 is reserved for the file 'none .c00' (file loaded when no signal is applied).
- yzz is a unique combination. In other words, no two files can exist with the same extension yzz.

To specify more than one file you can use the question mark (?) wildcard character for x, y and z. This wildcard character can represent any possible character on that location.

Examples: "ntsc .c01", "svga_60v.s?7", "??????????"

■ CLO

Constant Light Output.

■ LCD

Liquid Crystal Display.

■ LSB

Least Significant Byte.

In some exceptional cases: Least Significant Bit.

■ MSB

Most Significant Byte.

In some exceptional cases: Most Significant Bit.

■ OSD

On Screen Display.

3. Elementary commands

When the projector receives a command, the command format is checked (see communication protocol), including the projector address and the checksum. If the command format contains an error, the command is ignored. If the command format is correct, the projector checks if the command is a valid command. If so, the projector answers with an acknowledge and starts executing the command. If not, the projector answers with a no acknowledge.

■ Acknowledge command :

Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06

No acknowledge command:

Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x15

Example:

Acknowledge received of a projector with address \x01.

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Decrement balance.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x0a

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Decrement balance of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x0a
Checksum	\x2e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Increment balance.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x0a

Data :

No data bytes.

Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Increment balance of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x0a
Checksum	\x2d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Decrement bass.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x08

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Decrement bass of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x08
Checksum	\x2c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment bass.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x08

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Increment bass of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x08
Checksum	\x2b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement brightness.

Command :

Command[0]	\x04
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example:

Decrement the brightness of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x04
Checksum	\x05
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment brightness.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x03
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the brightness of a projector with address $\backslash \! x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x03
Checksum	\x04
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement color (saturation).

Command:

Command[0]	\x06
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the color of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Increment color (saturation).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x05
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the color of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x05
Checksum	\x06
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Decrement contrast.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x02

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement contrast of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x02
Checksum	\x03
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment contrast.

Command:

Command[0]	\x01
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment contrast of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x02
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Simulation of the infrared remote control unit. The codes act in the same way as if they were sent by an infrared remote control unit or the local keypad.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x30
------------	------

■ Data:

Possible codes used for Data[0]:

Key	Data[0]
*	\x77
0	\x19
1	\x10
2	\x11
3	\x12
4	\x13
5	\x14
6	\x15
7	\x16
8	\x17
9	\x18
ADDR	\x20
ADJUST	\x09
ARROW DOWN	\x05
ARROW LEFT	\x07
ARROW RIGHT	\x06
ARROW UP	\x04
BALANCE+	\x3e
BALANCE-	\x3f

BASS+	\x3a
BASS-	\x3b
BRIGHTNESS	\x27
BRIGHTNESS+	∖x2a
BRIGHTNESS-	\x2b
COLOR	\x30
COLOR+	\x2c
COLOR-	\x2d
CONTRAST	\x25
CONTRAST+	\x28
CONTRAST-	\x29
ENTER	\x0a
EXIT	\x08
F1	\x6b
F2	\x6c
F3	\x6d
F4	\x6e
F5	\x6f
FREEZ	\x1b
HELP	\x1e
MUTE	\x1f
PAUSE	\x0f
PHASE	\x32
PHASE+	\x34
PHASE-	\x35
SHARPNESS	\x33
SHARPNESS+	\x36
SHARPNESS-	\x37
STDBY	\x0e
TEXT	\x0d

TINT	\x31
TINT+	\x2e
TINT-	\x2f
TREBLE+	\x3c
TREBLE-	\x3d
VOLUME+	\x38
VOLUME-	\x39

Optional, a second data byte (Data[1]) can be sent. If this byte is 1, the projector handles the key (Data[0]) as it was sent using a remote control, taking all necessary delays into account.

Note that this optional byte is not supported by all projectors!

Select source 3 of a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x30
Data[0]	\x12
Checksum	\x43
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the status of mute audio.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x3d

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = status mute audio.

Mute audio	Data[0]
Disabled	\x00
Enabled	\x01

■ Projector type :

All projectors with audio control.

Read the status of mute audio of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the status of mute audio of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x3d
Checksum	\x5f
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x3d
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x60
Stop	\xff

Disable audio mute.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x3d

Data :

No data bytes.

Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Disable audio mute of a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x3d
Checksum	\x64
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Enable audio mute.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x3d

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Enable audio mute of a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x3d
Checksum	\x65
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the status of mute video.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x3e

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = status mute video.

Mute audio	Data[0]
Disabled	\x00
Enabled	\x01

Read the status of mute video of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the status of mute video of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	∖x3e
Checksum	\x60
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x3e
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x61
Stop	\xff

Disable video mute.

Command:

Co	ommand[0]	\x26
Co	ommand[1]	\x3e

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Disable video mute of a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	∖x3e
Checksum	\x65
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Enable video mute.

The on-screen-display will be muted too!

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x3e

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Enable video mute of a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	∖x3e
Checksum	\x66
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement phase.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x0c
------------	------

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement phase of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x0c
Checksum	\x0d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment phase.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x0b
------------	------

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment phase of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x0b
Checksum	\x0c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the projector status.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x67

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

The return data consists of one data byte containing the projector status. Only bit0 (least significant bit) to bit3/bit4* are significant.

bit#	bit = 0	bit = 1
bit0	projector is off	projector is on
bit1	text is off	text is on
bit2	video mute is off	video mute is on
bit3	picture is not	picture is frozen
	frozen	
bit4*	no 800-	800-peripheral
	peripheral	connected
	connected	

^{*:} bit 4 is not significant for BD5000, BD8000 and BD8000LC.

Read the status of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the status is projector on, text on, video mute off, picture frozen and no 800-peripheral connected.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x67
Checksum	\x68
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x67
Data[0]	\x0b
Checksum	\x73
Stop	\xff

Set the projector off.

Command:

Command[0]	\x66
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Set the projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ off.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x66
Checksum	\x67
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set the projector on.

Command:

Command[0]	\x65
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Set the projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ on.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x65
Checksum	\x66
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement sharpness.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x0a
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement sharpness of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xsp$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x0a
Checksum	\x0b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment sharpness.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x09
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment sharpness of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x09
Checksum	\x0a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read active source or slot.

Command:

Command[0]	\x32
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Source or slot number ($\xspace x01...$).

Read the active source/slot number of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ source/slot number of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xsp$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x32
Checksum	\x33
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x32
Data[0]	\x03
Checksum	\x36
Stop	\xff

Select a source or slot.

Command:

Command[0]	\x31
------------	------

■ Data:

Source or slot number ($\xspace x01...$).

Select source 1 of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x31
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x33
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement tint (hue).

■ Command:

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement tint of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x08
Checksum	\x09
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment tint (hue).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x07
------------	------

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment tint of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x07
Checksum	\x08
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement treble.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x09

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Decrement treble of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x09
Checksum	\x2d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment treble.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x09

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Increment treble of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x09
Checksum	\x2c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement volume.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x07

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Decrement volume of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x07
Checksum	\x2b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment volume.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x07

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Increment volume of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x07
Checksum	\x2a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

4. Advanced commands

Read data from the 2 line LCD. The data read contains:

- the status of the backlight
- all text
- the status and position of the cursor.

■ Command :

Command[0]	\x7a
Command[1]	\x01

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

The return data is a concatenation of the command bytes (except Command[0]), data and return data of following commands:

- "2 line LCD, read backlight"
- "2 line LCD, read text" (x=0, y=0)
- "2 line LCD, read text" (x=0, y=1)
- "2 line LCD, read cursor"

■ Note:

Command[1] of this command will not be found in the answer from the projector, because the answer is a concatenation of several commands.

Projector type :

All projectors equipped with a 2 line LCD.

Read data from the 2 line LCD of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the backlight is on, top line (line 0) contains the text "hello world" and the cursor is off.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x7a
Command[1]	\x01
Checksum	\x7c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖x7a
"Backlight" Command[1]	\x04
"Backlight" Return data[0]	\x01
"Text" Command [1]	\x02
"Text" Data[0]	\x00
"Text" Data[1]	\x00
"Text" Return data[0]	\x68 (= 'h')
"Text" Return data[1]	\x65 (= 'e')
"Text" Return data[2]	\x6c (= 1')
"Text" Return data[3]	\x6c (= 1')
"Text" Return data[4]	\x6f (= 'o')
"Text" Return data[5]	\x20 (= ' ')
"Text" Return data[6]	\x77 (= 'w')
"Text" Return data[7]	\x6f (= 'o')
"Text" Return data[8]	\x72 (= 'r')
"Text" Return data[9]	\x6c (= 1')
"Text" Return data[10]	\x64 (= 'd')
"Text" Return data[11]	\x00
"Cursor" Command[1]	\x03
"Cursor" Return data[0]	\x01
"Cursor" Return data[1]	\x01
"Cursor" Return data[2]	\x00
"Cursor" Return data[3]	\x00
Checksum	\xe3
Stop	\xff

Read the status of the backlight of the 2 line LCD.

■ Command:

Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x04

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = status.

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

■ Projector type :

All projectors equipped with a 2 line LCD.

Example:

Read the status of the backlight of the 2 line LCD of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$. Suppose the backlight is on.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x7a
Command[1]	\x04
Checksum	\x7f
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x7a
Command[1]	\x04
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x80
	\x00
Stop	\xff

Read the status and position of the cursor of the 2 line LCD.

■ Command:

Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x03

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

	Description
Data[0]	horizontal position (\x00)
Data[1]	vertical position (\x00)
Data[2]	Status
Data[3]	Blink

Status	Data[2]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

Blink	Data[3]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with a 2 line LCD.

Example:

Read the status and position of the cursor of the 2 line LCD of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ LCD of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x03
Checksum	\x7e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x7a
Command[1]	\x03
Data[0]	\x04
Data[1]	\x00
Data[2]	\x01
Data[3]	\x01
Checksum	\x84
Stop	\xff

Read the format (maximum number of characters and maximum number of lines) of the 2 line LCD.

Command :

Command[0]	\x7a
Command[1]	\x06

■ Data :

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

	Description
Data[0]	number of characters
Data[1]	number of lines

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with a 2 line LCD.

Example:

Read the format of the 2 line LCD of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace 24$ characters by 2 lines display.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x81
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x7a
Command[1]	\x06
Data[0]	\x18
Data[1]	\x02
Checksum	\x9b
Stop	\xff

Read the text displayed on the 2 line LCD.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x7a
Command[1]	\x02

Data :

Data[0]	horizontal position (\x00)
Data[1]	vertical position (\x00)
Data[2]	max number of characters

Note: Data[2] is optional

Return data:

Text as a C-language string.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with a 2 line LCD.

Example:

Read the text displayed at position (0, 0) of the 2 line LCD of a projector with address $\xspace \times 201$. Suppose the text is "hello world".

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x02
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x7d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x02
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Data[2]	\x68 (= 'h')
Data[3]	\x65 (= 'e')
Data[4]	\x6c (= 1')
Data[5]	\x6c (= 1')
Data[6]	\x6f (= 'o')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x77 (= 'w')
Data[9]	\x6f (= 'o')
Data[10]	\x72 (= 'r')
Data[11]	\x6c (= 1')
Data[12]	\x64 (= 'd')
Data[13]	\x00
Checksum	\xd9
Stop	\xff

Set the backlight on/off of the 2 line LCD.

■ Command:

Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x84

■ Data:

Data[0] = Status

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

■ Note:

This command can be combined with other "2 lines LCD, write" commands.

■ Projector type :

All projectors equipped with a 2 line LCD.

Example:

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x84
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x00
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Clear all data displayed on the 2 line LCD.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x7a
Command[1]	\x85

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Note:

This command can be combined with other "2 lines LCD, write" commands.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with a 2 line LCD.

Example:

Clear all data from the 2 line LCD of a projector with address $\xspace \times 201$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x85
Checksum	\x00
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set the cursor on or off at a certain position on the 2 line LCD. Only one cursor is available!

■ Command :

Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x83

■ Data:

	Description
Data[0]	horizontal position (\x00)
Data[1]	vertical position (\x00)
Data[2]	Status
Data[3]	Blink

Status	Data[2]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

Blink	Data[3]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

■ Note:

If you write text AFTER writing the cursor, the cursor will be moved to the end of the written text!

■ Note:

This command can be combined with other "2 lines LCD, write" commands.

Projector type:

All projectors equipped with a 2 line LCD.

Example:

Set a blinking cursor at position (4, 0) on the 2 line LCD of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x83
Data[0]	\x04
Data[1]	\x00
Data[2]	\x01
Data[3]	\x01
Checksum	\x04
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Write text on the 2 line LCD.

■ Command:

Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x82

■ Data:

	Description
Data[0]	horizontal position (\x00)
Data[1]	vertical position (\x00)
Data[2	C-Language string
]	

■ Note:

This command can be combined with other "2 lines LCD, write" commands.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with a 2 line LCD.

Example:

Write the text "hello world" at position (0, 0) on the 2 line LCD of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖x7a
Command[1]	\x82
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Data[2]	\x68 (= 'h')
Data[3]	\x65 (= 'e')
Data[4]	\x6c (= 1')
Data[5]	\x6c (= 1')
Data[6]	\x6f (= 'o')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x77 (= 'w')
Data[9]	\x6f (= 'o')
Data[10]	\x72 (= 'r')
Data[11]	\x6c (= 1')
Data[12]	\x64 (= 'd')
Data[13]	\x00
Checksum	\x59
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Read the configuration of the 800-peripheral output module.

■ Command :

Command[0]	\xf2
Command[1]	\x81

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = configuration.

Output module	Data[0]
configuration	
Standard	\x00
5 Cable	\x01

■ Example:

Read the configuration of the 800-peripheral output module of a projector with address \x01. Suppose it indicates to be "Standard".

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf2
Command[1]	\x81
Checksum	\x74
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf2
Command[1]	\x81
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x74
Stop	\xff

Set-up the configuration of the 800-peripheral output module.

Command :

Command[0]	\xf2
Command[1]	\x01

■ Data:

Data[0] = configuration.

Output module	Data[0]
configuration	
Standard	\x00
5 Cable	\x01

Example:

Configure the 800-peripheral output module to be "Standard" of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xsp$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf2
Command[1]	\x01
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\xf4
Stop	\xff

800-peripheral, write output module

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Read the actual balance value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x0a

■ Data :

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = balance value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example:

Read the actual balance value of a projector with address $\times 01$. Suppose the balance equals $\times (= -21)$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x0a
Checksum	\x2c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x0a
Data[0]	∖xeb
Checksum	\x17
Stop	\xff

Write a new balance value.

Command :

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x0a

Data :

Data[0] = balance value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example:

Set the balance to \xeb (= -21) on a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x0a
Data[0]	\xeb
Checksum	\x16
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual bass value.

Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x08

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = bass value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example:

Read the actual bass value of a projector with address x01. Suppose the bass equals x01 (= +1).

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x08
Checksum	\x2a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x08
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x2b
Stop	\xff

Write a new bass value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x08

Data :

Data[0] = bass value.

■ Projector type :

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Set the bass to $\xspace \xspace \xsp$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x08
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x2a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Change de pc baudrate.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x75

Data :

Data[]	c-language string
լ	e ranguage suring

- Notes:
 - The acknowledge is sent at the same baudrate as the question. The baudrate will be changed after transmission of the acknowledge sequence.
 - If the data contains a non-valid c-language string or an invalid baudrate, the baudrate will be set to 9600.
- **E**xample:

Change the pc baudrate to 2400 baud of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x75	
Data[0]	\x32 (= '2')	
Data[1]	\x34 (= '4')	
Data[2]	\x30 (= '0')	
Data[3]	\x30 (= '0')	
Data[4]	\x00	
Checksum	\x3c	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement blanking bottom.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x4d

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement blanking bottom of a projector with address $\xspace{\xspace{3mu}\x$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x4d
Checksum	\x71
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment blanking bottom.

Command :

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x4d

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment blanking bottom of a projector with address $\xspace{\xspace{3mu}\x$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x4d
Checksum	\x70
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of blanking bottom.

Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4d

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0..1] = value of blanking bottom.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the actual value of blanking bottom of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4d
Checksum	\x6f
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4d
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x6f
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for blanking bottom.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x4d

Data :

Data[0..1] = value of blanking bottom.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the blanking bottom to 0 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xs$

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x4d	
Data[0]	\x00	
Data[1]	\x00	
Checksum	\x6e	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement blanking left.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x4e

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement blanking left of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x4e
Checksum	\x72
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Increment blanking left.

Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x4e

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment blanking left of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x4e
Checksum	\x71
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Read the actual value of blanking left.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4e

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0..1] = value of blanking left.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the actual value of blanking left of a projector with address $\times 01$. Suppose the blanking left equals 0.

Transmit	Transmit	
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x21	
Command[1]	\x4e	
Checksum	\x70	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4e
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x70
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for blanking left.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x4e

■ Data:

Data[0..1] = value of blanking left.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the blanking left to 0 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspa$

Transmit		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x4e	
Data[0]	\x00	
Data[1]	\x00	
Checksum	\x6f	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement blanking right.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x4f

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement blanking right of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x23	
Command[1]	\x4f	
Checksum	\x73	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Increment blanking right.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x4f

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment blanking right of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x4f
Checksum	\x72
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of blanking right.

Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4f

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0..1] = value of blanking right.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the actual value of blanking right of a projector with address $\times 01$. Suppose the blanking right equals 0.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4f
Checksum	\x71
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4f
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x71
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for blanking right.

Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x4f

■ Data:

Data[0..1] = value of blanking right.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the blanking right to 0 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xsp$

Transmit		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x4f	
Data[0]	\x00	
Data[1]	\x00	
Checksum	\x70	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement blanking top.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x4c

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement blanking top of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x4c
Checksum	\x70
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment blanking top.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x4c

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment blanking top of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x4c
Checksum	\x6f
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Read the actual value of blanking top.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4c

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0..1] = value of blanking top.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the actual value of blanking top of a projector with address $\times 01$. Suppose the blanking top equals 0.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4c
Checksum	\x6e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4c
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x6e
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for blanking top.

Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x4c

Data :

Data[0..1] = value of blanking top.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Set the blanking top to 0 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x4c	
Data[0]	\x00	
Data[1]	\x00	
Checksum	\x6d	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual brightness value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x02

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = brightness value.

■ Example:

Read the actual brightness value of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the brightness equals \x20.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x02
Checksum	\x24
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x02
Data[0]	\x20
Checksum	\x44
Stop	\xff

Write a new brightness value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x02

Data :

Data[0] = brightness value.

Example:

Set the brightness to $\xspace \xspace \xspac$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x02
Data[0]	\x20
Checksum	\x43
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the clamp delay.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x67

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the clamp delay of a projector with address $\xspace{1mm}\xspace{1m$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x67
Checksum	\x8b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the clamp delay.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x67

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the clamp delay of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x67
Checksum	\x8a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of the clamp delay.

Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x67

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = value of the clamp delay.

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the clamp delay of a projector with address $\x01$. Suppose the clamp delay equals $\x00$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x67
Checksum	\x89
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x67
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x89
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for the clamp delay.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x67

Data :

Data[0] = value of the clamp delay.

■ Example:

Set the clamp delay to $\xspace \xspace \xspa$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x67
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x88
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of the clamp edge.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x66

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = value of the clamp edge.

	Data[0]
Leading	\x00
Trailing	\x01

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the clamp edge of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$. Suppose the clamp edge is leading.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x66
Checksum	\x88
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x66
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x88
Stop	\xff

Set the clamp edge to leading.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x66

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Set the clamp edge to leading on a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01.$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x66
Checksum	\x8d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set the clamp edge to trailing.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x66

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Set the clamp edge to trailing on a projector with address $\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace$ \x01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x66
Checksum	\x8e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the clamp width.

Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x68

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the clamp width of a projector with address $\xspace{\xspace{3mu}\x$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x68
Checksum	\x8c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the clamp width.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x68

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the clamp width of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x68
Checksum	\x8b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of the clamp width.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x68

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = value of the clamp width.

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the clamp width of a projector with address $\x01$. Suppose the clamp width equals $\x03$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x68
Checksum	\x8a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x68
Data[0]	\x32
Checksum	\xbc
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for the clamp width.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x68

Data :

Data[0] = value of the clamp width.

■ Example:

Set the clamp width to $\xspace \xspace \xspa$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x68
Data[0]	\x32
Checksum	\xbb
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual color (saturation) value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x03

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = color value.

Example:

Read the actual color value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xsp$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x03
Checksum	\x25
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x03
Data[0]	\x20
Checksum	\x45
Stop	\xff

Write a new color (saturation) value.

Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x03

Data :

Data[0] = color value.

Example:

Set the color to $\x20$ on a projector with address $\x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x03
Data[0]	\x20
Checksum	\x44
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Decrement the actual color balance.

■ Command (color balance red/green):

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x43

Command (color balance blue/green):

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x44

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Decrement the color balance red/green on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x43
Checksum	\x67
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the actual color balance.

■ Command (color balance red/green):

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x43

Command (color balance blue/green):

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x44

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Increment the color balance red/green on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x43
Checksum	\x66
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the color balance.

■ Command (color balance red/green):

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x43

Command (color balance blue/green):

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x44

■ Data (only in case of reading the color balance of a specified color temperature):

Data[0] = color temperature.

Data[0]	
0	"PROJECTOR WHITE"
1	custom color balance
	derived from
	"PROJECTOR WHITE"
2	custom color balance
	derived from 3200, 5400,
	6500 or 9300
32	3200
54	5400
65	6500
93	9300

Return data:

Data[0] = value of color balance multiplied by 100.

Example : Data[0]=\x64 equals 1.00

Example:

Read the color balance red/green of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the color balance equals 1.00.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x43
Checksum	\x65
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x43
Data[0]	\x64
Checksum	\xc9
Stop	\xff

Write the actual color balance.

■ Command (color balance red/green):

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x43

Command (color balance blue/green):

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x44

■ Data :

Data[0] = value of color balance multiplied by 100.

Data[0]	\x00\xfa
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Example : Data[0]=\x64 equals 1.00

■ Example:

Set the color balance red/green to 1.00 on a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01.$

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x43	
Data[0]	\x64	
Checksum	\xc8	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actural color temperature.

■ Command (color balance red/green):

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x45

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = color temperature.

Data[0]	
0	"PROJECTOR WHITE"
1	custom color balance
	derived from
	"PROJECTOR WHITE"
2	custom color balance
	derived from 3200, 5400,
	6500 or 9300
32	3200
54	5400
65	6500
93	9300

Example:

Read the actual color temperature of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$. Suppose the color temperature equals 6500.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x45
Checksum	\x67
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x45
Data[0]	\x41
Checksum	\xa8
Stop	\xff

Write the color temperature.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x45

Data :

Data[0] = color temperature.

Data[0]	
0	"PROJECTOR WHITE"
1	custom color balance
	derived from
	"PROJECTOR WHITE"
2	custom color balance
	derived from 3200, 5400,
	6500 or 9300
32	3200
54	5400
65	6500
93	9300

Example:

Set the color temperature to 6500 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspac$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x45
Data[0]	\x41
Checksum	\xa7
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual contrast value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x01

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = contrast value.

■ Example:

Read the actual contrast value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the actual contrast value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xsp$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x01
Checksum	\x23
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x01
Data[0]	\x30
Checksum	\x53
Stop	\xff

Write a new contrast value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x01

■ Data:

Data[0] = contrast value.

Example:

Set the contrast to $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x01
Data[0]	\x30
Checksum	\x52
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement dimming.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x0d

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

Please verify the Owner's Manual of the projector if the dimming feature is supported.

■ Example:

Decrement dimming of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x0d
Checksum	\x31
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment dimming.

Command :

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x0d

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

Please verify the Owner's Manual of the projector if the dimming feature is supported.

■ Example:

Increment dimming of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x0d
Checksum	\x30
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the dimming value.

Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x0d

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = dimming value.

■ Projector type:

Please verify the Owner's Manual of the projector if the dimming feature is supported.

Example:

Read the dimming value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Suppose the dimming equals $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x0d
Checksum	\x2f
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x0d
Data[0]	\x07
Checksum	\x36
Stop	\xff

Decrement the fade value. The audio volume level of the external speaker(s) will decrease or the audio volume of the internal speaker(s) will increase.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x5f

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Decrement the fade value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x5f
Checksum	\x83
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the fade value. The audio volume level of the external speaker(s) will increase or the audio volume of the internal speaker(s) will decrease.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x5f

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Increment the fade value of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x5f
Checksum	\x82
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual fade value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5f

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = fade value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example:

Read the actual fade value of a projector with address $\times 01$. Suppose the value equals -15 ($\times 11$).

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5f
Checksum	\x81
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5f
Data[0]	\xf1
Checksum	\x72
Stop	\xff

Write a new fade value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5f

Data :

Data[0] = fade value.

■ Projector type :

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Set the fade value to -15 (\xf1) on a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5f
Data[0]	\xf1
Checksum	\x71
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the fade value of the external speaker(s). The audio volume level of the external speaker(s) will decrease.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x41

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Decrement the fade value of the external speaker(s) of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x41
Checksum	\x65
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the fade value of the external speaker(s). The audio volume level of the external speaker(s) will increase.

Command :

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x41

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Increment the fade value of the external speaker of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x41
Checksum	\x64
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual fade value of the external speaker(s).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x41

■ Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = fade value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example:

Read the actual fade value of the external speaker(s) of a projector with address $\times 01$. Suppose the value equals 15.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x41
Checksum	\x63
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x41
Data[0]	\x0f
Checksum	\x72
Stop	\xff

Write a new fade value for the extern speaker(s).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x41

■ Data:

Data[0] = fade value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example:

Set the fade value for the external speaker(s) to $\xspace \xspace \x$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x41
Data[0]	\x0f
Checksum	\x71
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Decrement the fade value of the internal speaker. The audio volume level of the internal speaker will decrease.

Command :

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x40

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example :

Decrement the fade value of the internal speaker of a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x23	
Command[1]	\x40	
Checksum	\x64	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Increment the fade value of the internal speaker. The audio volume level of the internal speaker will increase.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x40

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Increment the fade value of the internal speaker of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x40
Checksum	\x63
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual fade value of the internal speaker.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x40

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = fade value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example:

Read the actual fade value of the internal speaker of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the value equals 15.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x40
Checksum	\x62
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x40
Data[0]	\x0f
Checksum	\x71
Stop	\xff

Write a new fade value for the intern speaker.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x40

Data :

Data[0] = fade value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

■ Example:

Set the fade value for the internal speaker to $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x40
Data[0]	\x0f
Checksum	\x70
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actial position of field polarity.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x62

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = field polarity.

	Data[0]
Negative	\x00
Positive	\x01
Automatic	\x02

Example :

Read the actual field polarity of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the actual field polarity of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x62
Checksum	\x84
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x62
Data[0]	\x02
Checksum	\x86
Stop	\xff

Change the field polarity value.

Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x62

■ Data:

Data[0] = field polarity.

	Data[0]
Negative	\x00
Positive	\x01
Automatic	\x02

Example:

Set the field polarity to automatic on a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x62
Data[0]	\x02
Checksum	\x85
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read what field is actualy selected.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x63

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = selected field.

	Data[0]
Even	\x00
Odd	\x01
Both	\x02

Example :

Read the actual selected field of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ are displayed.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x63
Checksum	\x85
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x63
Data[0]	\x02
Checksum	\x87
Stop	\xff

Change the field selection. (Only in case of interlaced images.)

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x63

■ Data:

Data[0] = field selection.

	Data[0]
Even	\x00
Odd	\x01
Both	\x02

Example:

Select both fields on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspa$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x63
Data[0]	\x02
Checksum	\x86
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Copy file1 to file2.

- File2 (destination file) has to be a custom file.
- If the location specified by the "file index" of file2 has already been taken up, file2 will overwrite that contents.
- If file1 and file2 point to the same location, the base name of file1 is replaced by the base name of file2 without affecting other data.

■ Command :

Command[0]	\xc2
	, -

Data :

From filename followed by the to filename (no wildcards allowed).

Example:

Copy the file "ntsc .c01" to "camera1 .c05" on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xc2
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[3]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[4]	\x20 (= ' ') \x20 (= ' ')
Data[5]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[6]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[10]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[11]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[12]	\x00
Data[13]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[14]	\x61 (= 'a')
Data[15]	\x6d (= 'm')
Data[16]	\x65 (= 'e')
Data[17]	\x72 (= 'r')
Data[18]	\x61 (= 'a')
Data[19]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[20]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[21]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[22]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[23]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[24]	\x35 (= '5')
Data[25]	\x00
Checksum	\x9d
Stop	\xff

file, copy

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Delete one or more files.

- Only custom files (????????.c??) can be deleted.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xc1
	h

■ Data:

One or more filenames (wildcards allowed).

■ Example:

Delete all files starting with the characters "nt" on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspa$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xc1
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[3]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[4]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[5]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[6]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[7]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[10]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[11]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[12]	\x00
Checksum	\x09
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Get a list of files.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xc0
------------	------

■ Data :

One or more filenames (wildcards allowed).

■ Example:

Get a list of all files starting with the characters "nt" on a projector with address $\xoldsymbol{\xoldsymbol{x}}$ Suppose there are 2 files :

"ntsc .s02" and "ntsc_rgb.c01".

2 and hisc_igu.coi	•
Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xc0
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[3]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[4]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[5]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[6]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[7]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[10]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[11]	\x3f (= '?')
Data[12]	\x00
Checksum	\x08
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xc0
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[3]	x63 (= 'c')
Data[4]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[5]	\x20 (= '') \x20 (= '')
Data[6]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[10]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[11]	\x32 (= '2')
Data[12]	\x00
Data[13]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[14]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[15]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[16]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[17]	\x5f (= '_')
Data[18]	\x72 (= 'r')
Data[19]	\x67 (= 'g')
Data[20]	\x62 (= 'b')
Data[21]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[22]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[23]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[24]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[25]	\x00
Checksum	\x40
Stop	\xff

Get the filename of the active file.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xc5
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Get the filename of the active file on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ define the filename is "ntsc".c01".

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xc5
Checksum	\хс6
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xc5
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[3]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[4]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[5]	\x20 (= '')
Data[6]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[10]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[11]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[12]	\x00
Checksum	\xf0
Stop	\xff

Load a specific file

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xbd
Command[1]	\x82

■ Data:

Filename (no wildcards allowed).

Example:

Load a file named "test .c05".

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xbd
Command[1]	\x82
Data[0]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[1]	\x65 (= 'e')
Data[2]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[3]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[4]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[5]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[6]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[10]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[11]	\x35 (= '5')
Data[12]	\x00
Checksum	\x76
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Move file1 to file2.

- Only custom files can be moved.
- If the location specified by the "file index" of file2 has already been taken up, file2 will overwrite that contents.
- If file1 and file2 point to the same location, the base name of file1 is replaced by the base name of file2 without affecting other data.
- Command :

Command[0]	\xc4
Command[o]	\AC -T

■ Data:

From filename followed by the to filename (no wildcards allowed).

■ Example:

Move the file "ntsc .c01" to "camera1 .c05" on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xc4
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[3]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[4]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[5]	\x20 (= ' ') \x20 (= ' ')
Data[6]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[10]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[11]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[12]	\x00
Data[13]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[14]	\x61 (= 'a')
Data[15]	\x6d (= 'm')
Data[16]	\x65 (= 'e')
Data[17]	\x72 (= 'r')
Data[18]	\x61 (= 'a')
Data[19]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[20]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[21]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[22]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[23]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[24]	\x35 (= '5')
Data[25]	\x00
Checksum	\x9f
Stop	\xff

file, move

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the contents of a file.

- This command can be used to make a backup of your projector files on your hard disk. Use the command "file, write" to restore those files on your projector.
- The file contents is compressed and projector-dependent. (It could even be version-dependent.)
- Command :

Commond[0]	\r, h.f
Command[0]	\XDI

Data :

Filename.

■ Return data:

Data[0..12] = filename.

Data[13] = length of file contents (bytes)

Data[14..] = file contents

■ Example (imaginary) :

Read the contents of the file "ntsc $\,$.c01" on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace .c01" on a projector \xspace \xspa$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xbf
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[3]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[4]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[5]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[6]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[10]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[11]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[12]	\x00
Checksum	\xea
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\wfo
	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xbf
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[3]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[4]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[5]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[6]	\x20 (= '')
Data[7]	\x20 (= '')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[10]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[11]	\x31(= '1)
Data[12]	\x00
Data[13]	\x05
Data[14]	\x56
Data[15]	\x22
Data[16]	\x37
Data[17]	\x19
Data[18]	\x53
Checksum	\x09
Stop	\xff

Rename file1 to file2.

- Only custom files can be renamed.
- Only the base name of a file can be renamed. This means that file1 and file2 have to point to the same location (file1 and file2 must have the same "file index")
- Command :

Command[0] \xc3

Data :

Old filename followed by the new filename (no wildcards allowed).

Example:

Rename the file "ntsc .c01" to "camera1 .c01" on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspac$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xc3
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[3]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[4]	\x20 (= '') \x20 (= '')
Data[5]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[6]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[10]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[11]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[12]	\x00
Data[13]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[14]	\x61 (= 'a')
Data[15]	\x6d (= 'm')
Data[16]	\x65 (= 'e')
Data[17]	\x72 (= 'r')
Data[18]	\x61 (= 'a')
Data[19]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[20]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[21]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[22]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[23]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[24]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[25]	\x00
Checksum	\x9a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Write the contents of a file.

- This command can be used to restore files that were previously backed up on your hard disk to your projector. See the command "file, read" for more information on how to backup files to your hard disk.
- The file contents is compressed and projector-dependent. (It could even be version-dependent.)

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x h e

Data :

Data[0..12] = filename.

Data[13] = length of file contents (bytes)

Data[14..] = file contents

■ Example (imaginary) :

Write the contents of the file "ntsc .c01" on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xs$

<u> </u>	
Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	∖xbe
Data[0]	\x6e (= 'n')
Data[1]	\x74 (= 't')
Data[2]	\x73 (= 's')
Data[3]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[4]	\x20 (= '')
Data[5]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[6]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[7]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[8]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[9]	\x63 (= 'c')
Data[10]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[11]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[12]	\x00
Data[13]	\x05
Data[14]	\x56
Data[15]	\x22
Data[16]	\x37
Data[17]	\x19
Data[18]	\x53
Checksum	\x09
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of the frame delay.

Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x65

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = value of the frame delay.

	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

■ Projector type:

Please verify the Owner's Manual of the projector if the frame delay is implemented.

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the frame delay of a projector with address $\xspace x01$. Suppose the frame delay is on.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x65
Checksum	\x87
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x65
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x88
Stop	\xff

Set the frame delay off.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x65

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

Please verify the Owner's Manual of the projector if the frame delay is implemented.

Example:

Set the frame delay off on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x65
Checksum	\x8c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set the frame delay on.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x65

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

Please verify the Owner's Manual of the projector if the frame delay is implemented.

Example:

Set the frame delay on on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x65
Checksum	\x8d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Disable freeze.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x23

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Disable freeze of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x23
Checksum	∖x4a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Enable freeze.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x23

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Enable freeze of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x23
Checksum	\x4b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement gamma.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x70

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the gamma of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x70
Checksum	\x94
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment gamma.

Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x70

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the gamma of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x70
Checksum	\x93
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual gamma value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x70

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = gamma value.

■ Example:

Read the actual gamma of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \x$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x70
Checksum	\x92
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x70
Data[0]	\x05
Checksum	\x97
Stop	\xff

Write a new gamma value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x70

Data :

Data[0] = gamma value.

Example:

Set the gamma to $\xspace \xspace \xs$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x70
Data[0]	\x05
Checksum	\x96
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the horizontal period in nanoseconds.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5b

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0..3] = horizontal period in nanoseconds.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	
Data[2]	
Data[3]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the horizontal period of the active source on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5b
Checksum	\x7d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5b
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Data[2]	\xbc
Data[3]	\xe8
Checksum	\x21
Stop	\xff

Write the horizontal period in nanoseconds.

Command :

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5b

■ Data:

Data[0..3] = horizontal period in nanoseconds.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	
Data[2]	
Data[3]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Set the horizontal period to 48360 ns (xga_60) on a projector with address $\times 01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5b
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Data[2]	\xbc
Data[3]	\xe8
Checksum	\x20
Stop	\xff

horizontal period, write

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the information display codes.

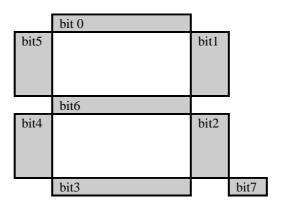
■ Command:

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0]	high byte
Data[1]	low byte



bit7 = most significant bit

Example:

Read the information display of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the information display of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x73
Checksum	\x74
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x73
Data[0]	\x71
Data[1]	\x86
Checksum	\x6b
Stop	\xff

Read the status of the infrared ports.

■ Command:

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = status.

bit#	bit = 0	bit = 1
bit0 (LSB)	receiver front	receiver front
	disabled	enabled
bit1	receiver rear	receiver rear
	disabled	enabled
bit2	no hardwired	hardwired
	remote*	remote

^{*:} when no hardwired remote is connected, bit 0 and bit 1 indicate the previous state of the corresponding receivers. (in reality, they are enabled)

Example:

Read the status of the infrared ports of a projector with address \x01. Suppose a hardwired remote is used and the front and rear receiver are enabled.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6f
Checksum	\x70
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6f
Data[0]	\x07
Checksum	\x77
Stop	\xff

Enable/Disable one ore more infrared ports.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x6e
------------	------

Data :

Data[0] = status.

bit#	bit = 0	bit = 1
bit0 (LSB)	disable	enable
	receiver front	receiver front
bit1	disable	enable
	receiver rear	receiver rear

^{*:} when no hardwired remote is connected, the receiver front and rear cannot be disabled; so bit0 and bit1 will take effect after a hardwired remote has been connected.

■ Example:

Enable the front and rear receiver of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6e
Data[0]	\x03
Checksum	\x72
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read installation.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x24

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = installation.

Installation	Data[0]
Front/Table	\x40
Front/Ceiling	\x80
Rear/Table	\x00
Rear/Ceiling	\xc0

Example:

Read installation of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Suppose the projector is installed in front/ceiling.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x24
Checksum	\x46
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x24
Data[0]	\x80
	\x00
Checksum	\xc6
Stop	\xff

Write installation (front/table, ...).

■ Command :

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x24

■ Data:

Data[0] = installation.

Installation	Data[0]
Front/Table	\x40
Front/Ceiling	\x80
Rear/Table	\x00
Rear/Ceiling	\xc0

Example:

Set the installation of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ to front/ceiling.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x24
Data[0]	\x80
	\x00
Checksum	\xc5
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of interlaced.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x60

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = interlaced value.

	Data[0]
Not interlaced	\x00
Interlaced	\x01

Example:

Read the actual value of interlaced of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$. Suppose the signal is interlaced.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x60
Checksum	\x82
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x60
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x82
Stop	\xff

Tell the projector the signal applied is not interlaced.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x60

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Define the signal as not interlaced on a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x60
Checksum	\x87
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Tell the projector the signal applied is interlaced.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x60

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Define the signal as interlaced on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x60
Checksum	\x88
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Write an internaly generated pattern.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x41

■ Data:

Convergence green	
Data[0]	\x01
Convergence red/green	
Data[0]	\x02
Convergence blue/green	
Data[0]	\x03
Convergence red/blue/green	
Data[0]	\x21
Data[1]	\x20
Hatch	
Data[0]	\x04
Checkerboard	
Data[0]	\x19
Color bars	
Data[0]	\x1a
Multiburst	
Data[0]	\x1b

Outline

Data[0]	\x1c

Alpha numeric characters

Data[0]	\x23

Page character

1 480 011411410101	
Data[0]	\x22
Data[1]	ascii code of
	an alphabetic
	character

Purity

Data[0)]	\x20

To change the color of the purity pattern, use the command "overlay palette, write" and change palette entry 1.

Leveling pattern (coarse)

Data[0]	\x24
Data[1]	\x01 (red)
	or \x02 (green)
	or \x03 (blue)
Data[2]	\x01 (position 1)
	or \x02 (position 2)
	or $\xspace \times 03$ (position 3)
	or \x04 (position 4)
	or $\xspace x05$ (position 5)
	or \x06 (position 6)

Leveling pattern (fine)

Be vering pattern (inte	,
Data[0]	\x25
Data[1]	\x01 (red)
	or \x02 (green)
	or \x03 (blue)
Data[2]	\x01 (position 1)
	or $\x 02$ (position 2)
	or \x03 (position 3)
	or $\x 04$ (position 4)
	or $\xspace x05$ (position 5)
	or \x06 (position 6)
Data[3]	\x00\x255
	("contrast" level)

Note:

All data bytes mentioned above can <u>optionally</u> be followed by an extra byte to indicate that the pattern must be inverted or not. (exception : Purity)

	Data[next]OPTIONAL
not inverted	\x00
inverted	\x01

Example:

Write the purity internal pattern on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x41
Data[0]	\x20
Checksum	\x62
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the horizontal keystone.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x50

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the horizontal keystone of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspac$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x50
Checksum	\x74
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the horizontal keystone.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x50

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Increment the horizontal keystone of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$ by one.

Transmit	Transmit	
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x22	
Command[1]	\x50	
Checksum	\x73	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of the horizontal keystone.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x50

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0..1] = value of the horizontal keystone.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the horizontal keystone of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	Fransmit	
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x21	
Command[1]	\x50	
Checksum	\x72	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x50
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x72
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for the horizontal keystone.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x50

■ Data:

Data[0..1] = value of the horizontal keystone.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the horizontal keystone to 0 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x50
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x71
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the article number of the lamp.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x84

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the lamp article number is a C-language string (see syntax).

Projector type :

Only for projectors that have a memory chip attached to the lamp.

■ Example:

Read the lamp article number of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the lamp article number is 'R9840740'.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x84
Checksum	∖xfb
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x84
Data[0]	\x52 (= 'R')
Data[1]	\x39 (= '9')
Data[2]	\x38 (= '8')
Data[3]	\x34 (= '4')
Data[4]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[5]	\x37 (= '7')
Data[6]	\x34 (= '4')
Data[7]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[8]	\x00
Checksum	∖xbd
Stop	\xff

Read the status (on/off) of the CLO.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x96

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = status.

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

■ Projector type :

All projectors where the CLO has been installed.

Example:

Read the status of the CLO of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the status of the CLO is turned on.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x96
Checksum	\x0d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x96
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x0e
Stop	\xff

Read the lamp run time history list.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x74
------------	------

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

Lamp[0] serial number	c-language string
Lamp[0] run time	see formula below
Lamp[1] serial number	c-language string
Lamp[1] run time	see formula below
Lamp[n-1] run time	see formula below
Lamp[n-1] serial number	c-language string

n = number of lamps stored in the history list

- c-language string (see syntax).
- formula lamp run time :

Lamp run time (hours) = Data[1]*256 + Data[0]

Read the maximum lamp run time in seconds. This is the maximum guaranteed run time for the lamp.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x89

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the maximum lamp run time in seconds consists of four data bytes. The first byte is the most significant byte!

Formula:

Maximum lamp run time (seconds) = $Data[0]*256^3 + Data[1]*256^2 + Data[2]*256 + Data[3]$

■ Projector type:

Not all projectors support this command.

■ Example :

Read the maximum lamp run time of a projector with address $\times 01$. Suppose the maximum is 1000 hours.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x89
Checksum	\x00
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x89
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x36
Data[2]	∖xee
Data[3]	\x80
	\x00
Checksum	\xa4
Stop	\xff

maximum lamp run time = $x00 * 256^3 + x36 * 256^2 + xee * 256 + x80$

Read the run time when the message menu, indicating the remaining lamp run time, first occurs. This message menu is displayed for 1 minute and is repeated every 30 minutes

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x8b

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the lamp message run time in seconds consists of four data bytes. The first byte is the most significant byte!

Formula:

Lamp message run time (seconds) = $Data[0]*256^3 + Data[1]*256^2 + Data[2]*256 + Data[3]$

■ Projector type:

Not all projectors support this command.

Example:

Read the lamp message run time of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the message appears at 970 hours.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x8b
Checksum	\x02
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x8b
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x35
Data[2]	\x48
Data[3]	\xa0
Checksum	\x1f
Stop	\xff

Read the lamp run time in hours.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x64

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data:

The return data-transfer being the lamp run time in hours consists of four data bytes. The first byte is the most significant byte!

Formula:

Lamp run time (hours)

 $= Data[0]*256^3 + Data[1]*256^2 + Data[2]*256 + Data[3]$

■ Example :

Read the lamp run time of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace 100$ hours.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x64
Checksum	\x65
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x64
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Data[2]	\x00
Data[3]	\x64
Checksum	\xc9
Stop	\xff

lamp run time = $\xspace x00 * 256^3 + \xspace x00 * 256^2 + \xspace x00 * 256 + \xspace x64$

Read the serial number of the lamp.

Command :

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the lamp serial number is a pascal-language string (see syntax).

■ Example:

Read the lamp serial number of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the lamp serial number is '0655230'.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x63
Checksum	\x64
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x63
Data[0]	\x07
Data[1]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[2]	\x36 (= '6')
Data[3]	\x35 (= '5')
Data[4]	\x35 (= '5')
Data[5]	\x32 (= '2')
Data[6]	\x33 (= 3')
Data[7]	\x30 (= '0')
Checksum	\xd0
Stop	\xff

Read the serial number of the lamp.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x86

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the lamp serial number is a C-language string (see syntax).

Projector type :

Only for projectors that have a memory chip attached to the lamp.

■ Example:

Read the lamp serial number of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the lamp serial number is '0655230'.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x86
Checksum	\xfd
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x86
Data[0]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[1]	\x36 (= '6')
Data[2]	\x35 (= '5')
Data[3]	\x35 (= '5')
Data[4]	\x32 (= 2')
Data[5]	\x33 (= '3')
Data[6]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[7]	\x00
Checksum	\x62
Stop	\xff

Read the lamp status.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x6c
Communato	AUC

■ Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = lamp status.
Only bit0 (least significant bit) is significant.

bit#	bit = 0	bit = 1
bit0	nominal power	high power

■ Projector type :

BD8100, BG8100, BG8200, BG9200.

Example:

Read the lamp status of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$. Suppose the lamp is configured in high power.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6c
Checksum	\x6d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6c
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x6e
Stop	\xff

Read the number of strikes of the lamp. This is the number of times the lamp has been switched on.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x8e

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the number of strikes consists of four data bytes. The first byte is the most significant byte!

Formula:

Number of strikes

 $= Data[0]*256^{3} + Data[1]*256^{2} + Data[2]*256 + Data[3]$

Projector type :

Only for projectors that have a memory chip attached to the lamp.

Example:

Read the number of lamp strikes of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the number of strikes is 1000.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x8e
Checksum	\x05
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x8e
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Data[2]	\x03
Data[3]	\xe8
Checksum	\xf0
Stop	\xff

Read the run time when the warning menu, indicating the end of life of the lamp, first occurs. This warning menu is displayed on the screen and is repeated every 30 minutes

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x8c

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the lamp warning run time in seconds consists of four data bytes. The first byte is the most significant byte!

Formula:

Lamp warning run time (seconds) = $Data[0]*256^3 + Data[1]*256^2 + Data[2]*256 + Data[3]$

■ Projector type:

Not all projectors support this command.

Example:

Read the lamp warning run time of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the message appears at 1000 hours.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x8c
Checksum	\x03
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x8c
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x36
Data[2]	\xee
Data[3]	\x80
	\x00
Checksum	∖xa7
Stop	\xff

lamp warning run time = $\frac{1}{x00 * 256^3 + x36 * 256^2 + xee * 256 + x80}$

Reset the lamp run time (after installation of a new lamp).

■ Command:

■ Data:

The data being the lamp serial number is a pascal-language string (see syntax) with length 7.

Data[0]	\x07
Data[1]	\x30\x39
Data[2]	\x30\x39
Data[3]	\x30\x39
Data[4]	\x30\x39
Data[5]	\x30\x39
Data[6]	\x30\x39
Data[7]	\x30\x39

■ Projector type:

Only for projectors that don't have a memory chip attached to the lamp. See your Owner's Manual if the "Reset Lamp Runtime" item exists in the menu structure.

Set the CLO on or off.

Command:

Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x16

■ Data:

Data[0] = Status

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

■ Projector type:

All projectors where the CLO has been installed.

Example:

Set the CLO on of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x76
Command[1]	\x16
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x8e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Write a new lamp status.

■ Command:

■ Data:

Data[0] = lamp status.

Only bit0 (least significant bit) is significant.

bit#	bit = 0	bit = 1
bit0	nominal power	high power

■ Projector type:

BD8100(LC), BG8100(LC), BG8200(LC), BG9200(LC).

■ Example:

Set the lamp status to high power of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspac$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xc6
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\xc8
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the language used for the on-screen-display.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x71
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

See your Owner's Manual to verify what languages are supported by the projector software.

Return data:

Data[0] = language.

Language	Data[0]
English (International)	\x00
French	\x01
Spanish	\x02
Deutsch	\x03
Chinese	\x04

Example:

Read the language used for the on-screen-display of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ "English (International)".

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x71
Checksum	\x72
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x71
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x72
Stop	\xff

Change the language used for the on-screen-display.

■ Command:

■ Data:

Data[0] = language.

Language	Data[0]
English (International)	\x00
French	\x01
Spanish	\x02
Deutsch	\x03
Chinese	\x04

■ Projector type:

See your Owner's Manual to verify what languages are supported by the projector software.

Example:

Change the language used for the on-screen-display of a projector with address \x01 to "English (International)".

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x70
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x71
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Open or close the lens bridge.

Command:

Command[0]	\xf4
Command[1]	\x85

■ Data:

Direction	Data[0]
Up	\x00
Down	\x01

■ Projector type:

All projectors with motorized lens bridge.

Example:

Open the bridge of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf4
Command[1]	\x85
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x7a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Focus the lens.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf4
Command[1]	\x83

■ Data:

Data[0] = direction.

Direction	Data[0]
Near	\x00
Far	\x01

■ Projector type:

All projectors with motorized lens adjustment.

Example:

Focus the lens of a projector with address $\xspace \times x01$.

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\xf4	
Command[1]	\x83	
Data[0]	\x00	
Checksum	\x78	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Shift the lens up, down, left or right.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf4
Command[1]	\x81

■ Data:

Data[0] = direction.

Direction	Data[0]
Up	\x00
Down	\x01
Left	\x02
Right	\x03

■ Projector type:

All projectors with motorized lens adjustment.

■ Example:

Shift the lens up of of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf4
Command[1]	\x81
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x76
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Change the tilt of the projector.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf4
Command[1]	\x84

■ Data :

Data[0] = direction.

Direction	Data[0]
Counterclockwise	\x00
Clockwise	\x01

■ Projector type:

All projectors with motorized tilt adjustment.

■ Example:

Change the tilt in counterwise direction of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf4
Command[1]	\x84
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	∖x7a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Zoom the lens.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf4
Command[1]	\x82

■ Data:

Data[0] = direction.

Direction	Data[0]
In	\x00
Out	\x01

■ Projector type:

All projectors with motorized lens adjustment.

Example:

Lens-zoom-in of a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf4
Command[1]	\x82
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x77
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Decrement the active number of lines.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x59

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Decrement the active number of lines on a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x59
Checksum	\x7d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Increment the active number of lines.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x59

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Increment the active number of lines on a projector with address $\xspace \times 201$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x59
Checksum	∖x7c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the active number of lines.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x59

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0..1] = active number of lines.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the active number of lines on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x59
Checksum	\x7b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x59
Data[0]	\x01
Data[1]	\xe0
Checksum	\x5c
Stop	\xff

Change the active number of lines.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x59

Data :

Data[0..1] = active number of lines.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Set the active number of lines to 480 (\times 01e0) on a projector with address \times 01.

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x59	
Data[0]	\x01	
Data[1]	\xe0	
Checksum	\x5b	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the value of line start.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x5a

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement line start on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	∖x5a
Checksum	∖x7e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the value of line start.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x5a

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment line start on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	∖x5a
Checksum	∖x7d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the value of line start.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5a

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0..1] = line start.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the value of line start on a projector with address $\times 01$. Suppose the value is 20 ($\times 0014$).

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5a
Checksum	\x7c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	∖x5a
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x14
Checksum	\x90
Stop	\xff

Change the value of line start.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5a

Data :

Data[0..1] = line start.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Set the value of line start to 20 (\x0014) on a projector with address \x01.

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x5a	
Data[0]	\x00	
Data[1]	\x14	
Checksum	\x8f	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the total number of lines.

Command :

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x58

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the total number of lines on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xsp$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x58
Checksum	∖x7c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the total number of lines.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x58

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the total number of lines on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x58
Checksum	\x7b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the total number of lines.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x58

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0..1] = total number of lines.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the total number of lines on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x58
Checksum	∖x7a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x58
Data[0]	\x02
Data[1]	\x0d
Checksum	\x89
Stop	\xff

Change the total number of lines.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x58

Data :

Data[0..1] = total number of lines.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Set the total number of lines to 525 (\x020d) on a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x58
Data[0]	\x02
Data[1]	\x0d
Checksum	\x88
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the status of the audio lock.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x3f

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = lock specification.

Lock	Data[0]
Off	\x00
Input 1 or A	\x01
Input 2 or B	\x02
Input 3 or C	\x03

■ Projector type:

BD2100(LC), BD3000(LC), BD3100(LC), BD3200(LC), BD3300(LC).

Example:

Read the audio lock status of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the audio signal is locked on audio input 1.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x3f
Checksum	\x61
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x3f
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x62
Stop	\xff

Lock the audio signal to a specific audio input or set the lock off (audio input follows the video input).

■ Command :

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x3f

■ Data:

Data[0] = lock specification.

Lock	Data[0]
Off	\x00
Input 1 or A	\x01
Input 2 or B	\x02
Input 3 or C	\x03

■ Projector type:

BD2100(LC), BD3000(LC), BD3100(LC), BD3200(LC), BD3300(LC).

■ Example:

Lock the audio signal on audio input 1 of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x3f
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x61
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the background (on or off) of the logo.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x82

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = logo background.

Background	Data[0]
Off (transparent)	\x00
On (black)	\x01

■ Example:

Read the background of the logo of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$. Suppose the background is off.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x82
Checksum	\x74
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x82
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x74
Stop	\xff

Read the hot-key used to turn the logo on or off in operational mode.

■ Command :

Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x83

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = logo hot-key.

Hot-key	Data[0]
Off	\x00
<text></text>	\x0d

■ Example:

Read the hot-key of the logo of a projector with address $\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace$ Read the hot-key is off.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x83
Checksum	\x75
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x83
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x75
Stop	\xff

Read the position of the logo.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x84

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = horizontal position.

Data[1] = vertical position.

■ Example:

Read the position of the logo of a projector with address $\setminus x01$. Suppose the position equals (1, 1).

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x84
Checksum	\x76
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x84
Data[0]	\x01
Data[1]	\x01
Checksum	\x78
Stop	\xff

Read the status (on or off) of the logo.

Command :

Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x81

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = logo status.

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

Example:

Read the status of the logo of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ New Yallow of the status is on.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x81
Checksum	\x73
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x81
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x74
Stop	\xff

Change the background of the logo (set the background on or off).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x02

Data :

Data[0] = logo background.

Background	Data[0]
Off (transparent)	\x00
On (black)	\x01

■ Example:

Set the logo background off of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01.$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x02
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\xf4
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Setup a hot-key to turn the logo on or off in operational mode.

Command :

Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x03

■ Data:

Data[0] = logo hot-key.

Hot-key	Data[0]
Off	\x00
<text></text>	\x0d

■ Example:

Set the logo hot-key to $\langle TEXT \rangle$ of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x03
Data[0]	\x0d
Checksum	\x02
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Change the position of the logo.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x04

Data :

Data[0] = horizontal position.

Data[1] = vertical position.

■ Example:

Set the logo position to (1, 1) of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x04
Data[0]	\x01
Data[1]	\x01
Checksum	\xf8
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Change the status of the logo (set the logo on or off).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x01

■ Data:

Data[0] = logo status.

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

Example:

Set the logo on of a projector with address $\xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf1
Command[1]	\x01
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\xf4
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the network configuration.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x11
Command[1]	\x01

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = DHCP Status

Data[1..4] = IP Address (aaa.bbb.ccc.ddd)

Data[5..8] = Subnet Mask (aaa.bbb.ccc.ddd)

Data[9..12] = Default Gateway (aaa.bbb.ccc.ddd)

Data[13..18] = MAC Address (aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff)

DHCP Status	Data[0]
disabled (off)	\x00
enabled (on)	\x01

aaa.bbb.ccc.ddd	
aaa	Data[m]
bbb	Data[m+1]
ccc	Data[m+2]
ddd	Data[m+3]

aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff	
aa	Data[n]
bb	Data[n+1]
сс	Data[n+2]
dd	Data[n+3]
ee	Data[n+4]
ff	Data[n+5]

If the network configuration could not be determined, only one data byte is returned (Data[0] = $\xspace x$ 02).

■ Projector type:

All DLP based projectors with network functionality.

■ Example:

Read the network configuration of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \$

Suppose the network configuration is:

DHCP Status: on

IP Address: 150.158.195.214 Subnet Mask: 255.255.248.0 Default Gateway: 150.158.192.1 MAC Address: 00:01:02:DB:FF:89

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x11
Command[1]	\x01
Checksum	\x13
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x11
Command[1]	\x01
Data[0]	\x01
Data[1]	\x96
Data[2]	\x9e
Data[3]	\xc3
Data[4]	\xd6
Data[5]	\x80
	\x7f
Data[6]	\x80
	\x7f
Data[7]	\xf8
Data[8]	\x00
Data[9]	\x96
Data[10]	\x9e
Data[11]	\xc0
Data[12]	\x01
Data[13]	\x00
Data[14]	\x01
Data[15]	\x02
Data[16]	\xdb
Data[17]	\x80
	\x7f
Data[18]	\x89
Checksum	\x32
Stop	\xff

Write the network configuration.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x11
Command[1]	\x81

■ Data:

Data[0] = DHCP Status

DHCP Status	Data[0]
disable (off)	\x00
enable (on)	\x01

If Data[0] equals $\x00$, 12 more data bytes (Data[1..12]) must be sent.

Data[1..4] = IP Address (aaa.bbb.ccc.ddd)

Data[5..8] = Subnet Mask (aaa.bbb.ccc.ddd)

Data[9..12] = Default Gateway (aaa.bbb.ccc.ddd)

aaa.bbb.ccc.ddd	
aaa	Data[m]
bbb	Data[m+1]
ccc	Data[m+2]
ddd	Data[m+3]

■ Projector type :

All DLP based projectors with network functionality.

■ Example:

Write the network configuration of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$.

Suppose the network configuration is:

DHCP Status: off

IP Address: 150.158.195.214 Subnet Mask: 255.255.248.0 Default Gateway: 150.158.192.1

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x11
Command[1]	\x81
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x96
Data[2]	\x9e
Data[3]	\xc3
Data[4]	\xd6
Data[5]	\x80
	\x7f
Data[6]	\x80
	\x7f
Data[7]	\xf8
Data[8]	\x00
Data[9]	\x96
Data[10]	\x9e
Data[11]	\xc0
Data[12]	\x01
Checksum	\x4b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Exit one/all menus.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x42
Command[1]	\x01

Data :

Data[0]	
\x01	Exit one menu
\xff	Exit all menus

■ Example:

Exit all menus on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ (Go back to operational mode)

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x42
Command[1]	\x01
Data[0]	\x80
	\x7f
Checksum	\x43
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the version of the MOCA software.

■ Command :

Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x82

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the software version is a clanguage string (see syntax).

Note: there is no return data when the MOCA processor doesn't respond (not installed or busy).

■ Projector type :

All projectors equipped with MOCA.

■ Example:

Read the version of the MOCA software on a projector with address $\x01$. Suppose the version number is '1.02'.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x82
Checksum	\x76
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x82
Data[0]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[1]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[2]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[3]	\x32 (= '2')
Data[4]	\x00
Checksum	\x37
Stop	\xff

Set the "blue motors" of the MOCA to midposition.

Command :

Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x06

■ Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with MOCA.

■ Example:

Set the "blue motors" of the MOCA on a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ to midposition.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	∖xfa
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set the "green motors" of the MOCA to midposition.

Command :

Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x04

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with MOCA.

■ Example:

Set the "green motors" of the MOCA on a projector with address $\gray 1$ to midposition.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x04
Checksum	\xf8
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set the "red motors" of the MOCA to midposition.

Command :

Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x05

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with MOCA.

■ Example:

Set the "red motors" of the MOCA on a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ to midposition.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x05
Checksum	\xf9
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set all motors of the MOCA to midposition.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x07

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type :

All projectors equipped with MOCA.

■ Example:

Set all motors of the MOCA on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ to midposition.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x07
Checksum	\xfb
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Change the state of a "blue motor" of the MOCA.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x03

Data :

Data[0] = Position on the screen (see osd internal pattern)

Position	Data[0]
1	\x01
2	\x02
3	\x03
4	\x04
5	\x05
6	\x05 \x06
7	\x07

Data[1] = Direction (see osd internal pattern)

Direction	Data[1]
Up	\x01
Down	\x02
Left	\x03
Right	\x04

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with MOCA.

Example:

Change the state of a "blue motor" of the MOCA on a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$ by executing "6 up".

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x03
Data[0]	\x06
Data[1]	\x01
Checksum	\x80
	∖x7e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Change the state of a "green motor" of the MOCA.

Command:

Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x01

■ Data:

Data[0] = Position on the screen (see osd internal pattern)

Position	Data[0]
1	\x01
2	\x02
3	\x03
4	\x04
5	\x05
6	\x04 \x05 \x06 \x07
7	\x07

Data[1] = Direction (see osd internal pattern)

Direction	Data[1]
Up	\x01
Down	\x02
Left	\x03
Right	\x04

Projector type:

All projectors equipped with MOCA.

Example:

Change the state of a "green motor" of the MOCA on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x01
Data[0]	\x06
Data[1]	\x01
Checksum	\xfc
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Change the state of a "red motor" of the MOCA.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x02

■ Data:

Data[0] = Position on the screen (see osd internal pattern)

Position	Data[0]
1	\x01
2	\x02
3	\x03
4	\x04
5	\x05
6	\x05 \x06
7	\x07

Data[1] = Direction (see osd internal pattern)

Direction	Data[1]
Up	\x01
Down	\x02
Left	\x03
Right	\x04

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with MOCA.

Example:

Change the state of a "red motor" of the MOCA on a projector with address \x01 by executing "6 up".

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf3
Command[1]	\x02
Data[0]	\x06
Data[1]	\x01
Checksum	\xfd
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Write an overlay color, used for the OSD.

Command:

Command[0]	\x0f

■ Data:

Data[0]	Palette entry
Data[1]	Red.MSB
Data[2]	Red.LSB
Data[3]	Green.MSB
Data[4]	Green.LSB
Data[5]	Blue.MSB
Data[6]	Blue.LSB

Projector type	Palette entry
BD3000(LC), BD3100(LC),	\x01\x0f
BD5100(LC), BD8100(LC)	
Others	\x01\x3f

Projector type	Red/Green/Blue
	\x0000\x03ff
	\x0000\x00ff

■ Projector type:

All projectors except BD5000 and BD8000.

Example:

Write maximum white to palette entry 1 on a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01.$

Transmit		
	I	
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x0f	
Data[0]	\x01	
Data[1]	\x80	
	\x7f	
Data[2]	\x80	
	\x7f	
Data[3]	\x80	
	\x7f	
Data[4]	\x80	
	\x7f	
Data[5]	\x80	
	\x7f	
Data[6]	\x80	
	\x7f	
Checksum	\x0b	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the size (in pixels) of the lcd panel.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xf0
Command[1]	\x01

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0..1] = number of pixels in horizontal direction.

Data[2..3] = number of pixels in vertical direction.

Data[0]	MSB of hpix
Data[1]	LSB of hpix
Data[2]	MSB of vpix
Data[3]	LSB of vpix

Example:

Read the size of the lcd panel of a projector with address x01. Suppose the size is 1024×768 pixels.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf0
Command[1]	\x01
Checksum	\xf2
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xf0
Command[1]	\x01
Data[0]	\x04
Data[1]	\x00
Data[2]	\x03
Data[3]	\x00
Checksum	\xf9
Stop	\xff

Select a source on an external switcher that is not in direct communication with the projector (800-port not used).

■ Command :

Command[0]	\x33
Command[1]	\xff

Data :

Data[0] = source number (x01..x63).

Data[1] = external slot type

Data[1]	Туре
\x01	Video Input
\x02	S-Video Input
\x04	RGB Analog Input - Sync On Green
\x05	RGB Analog Input - Separate Sync
\x06	RGB3S/RG3SB Input - Sync On Green
\x07	RGB3S/RG3SB Input - Separate Sync
\x08	Component Input - Sync on Y
\x09	Component Input - Separate Sync
\x0a	Component Input - Tri-Level Sync On Y
\x0b	Component Input - Tri-Level Separate Sync

Data[2] = source mode

RGB Analog Input - Separate Sync

Data[2]	Mode
\x00	H/C : Composite Sync or
	H/C, V : Horizontal, Vertical
	Sync
\x01	H/C : Composite Video

Video Input S-Video Input

RGB Analog Input - Sync On Green

RGB3S/RG3SB Input - Separate Sync

RGB3S/RG3SB Input - Sync On Green

Component Input - Separate Sync

Component Input - Sync On Y

Component Input - Tri-Level Separate Sync

Component Input - Tri-Level Sync On Y

Data[2]	Mode
\x00	-
\x01	

■ Note:

- The external switcher has to be connected to the projector the same way a BARCO 800 peripheral is normally connected. (See the Owner's Manual of your projector)
- The source number (Data[0]) can be used to make sure the correct file is loaded.

Example:

Select source 1, type 'RGB Analog Input - Separate Sync', mode 0 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ (x01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x33
Command[1]	\x80
	\x7f
Data[0]	\x01
Data[1]	\x05
Data[2]	\x00
Checksum	\x39
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual phase value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x06

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = phase value or Data[0..1] = phase value (MSB first)

■ Projector type:

1 byte phase value	BD2100(LC),
	BD3000(LC),
	BD3100(LC)
	BD5000(LC),
	BD8000(LC)
2 byte phase value	others

Example:

Read the actual phase value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the actual phase value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \x$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x28
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x06
Data[0]	\x03
Checksum	\x2b
Stop	\xff

Write a new phase value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x06

Data :

Data[0] = phase value or Data[0..1] = phase value (MSB first)

■ Projector type :

1 byte phase value	BD2100(LC),
	BD3000(LC),
	BD3100(LC)
	BD5000(LC),
	BD8000(LC)
2 byte phase value	others

Example:

Set the phase to $\xspace \xspace \xs$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x06
Data[0]	\x03
Checksum	\x2a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the source number of the source displayed in the pip window.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x88

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = source number.

■ Projector type :

The projector has to support pip.

Example:

Read the source number of the source displayed in the pip window of a projector with address $\xspace x01$. Suppose it is source 1.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x88
Checksum	∖xaa
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x88
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	∖xab
Stop	\xff

Read the status and screen position of the pip window.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x87

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = status.

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

Data[1..8] = screen position.

Data[1..8] is only returned when status is on!

Data[1,2]	x.MSB, x.LSB
Data[3,4]	y.MSB, y.LSB
Data[5,6]	w.MSB, w.LSB
Data[7,8]	h.MSB, h.LSB

where xy is top/left coordinate, w is width and h is height of window

■ Projector type :

The projector has to support pip.

Example:

Read the pip window properties of a projector with address $\setminus x01$. Suppose the pip window is disabled.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x87
Checksum	\xa9
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x87
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\xa9
Stop	\xff

Select the source to be displayed in the pip window.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x88

Data :

Data[0] = source number.

■ Projector type :

The projector has to support pip.

■ Example:

Display source 1 in the pip window of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x88
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	∖xaa
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Write a new position for the pip window. Also used to enable/disable the pip window.

■ Command :

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x87

■ Data:

Data[0] = status.

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

Data[1] = screen position (OPTIONAL).

Screen position	Data[1] OPTIONAL
Top/Left	\x00
Top/Right	\x01
Bottom/Left	\x02
Bottom/Right	\x03

or Data[1..8] = screen position (<u>OPTIONAL</u>).

Data[1,2]	x.MSB, x.LSB
Data[3,4]	y.MSB, y.LSB
Data[5,6]	w.MSB, w.LSB
Data[7,8]	h.MSB, h.LSB

where xy is top/left coordinate, w is width and h is height of window

■ Projector type:

The projector has to support pip.

Example:

Enable the pip window on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ and position it in the top/left corner of the screen.

Transmit		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x87	
Data[0]	\x01	
Data[1]	\x00	
Checksum	\xa9	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the active number of pixels.

Command :

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x5d

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Decrement the active number of pixels on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ and the active number of pixels on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x5d
Checksum	\x81
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the active number of pixels.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x5d

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Increment the active number of pixels on a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x5d
Checksum	\x80
	\x00
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the active number of pixels.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5d

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0..1] = active number of pixels.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the active number of pixels on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ (\xspace \xspace \xspa

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5d
Checksum	\x7f
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5d
Data[0]	\x02
Data[1]	\x80
	\x00
Checksum	\x01
Stop	\xff

Change the active number of pixels.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5d

Data :

Data[0..1] = active number of pixels.

Ι	Oata[0]	MSB of value
Ι	Oata[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the active number of pixels to 640 (\times 0280) on a projector with address \times 01.

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x5d	
Data[0]	\x02	
Data[1]	\x80	
	\x00	
Checksum	\x00	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the value of pixel start.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x5e

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement pixel start on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x5e
Checksum	\x82
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the value of pixel start.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x5e

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment pixel start on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x5e
Checksum	\x81
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the value of pixel start.

Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5e

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0..1] = pixel start.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the value of pixel start on a projector with address x01. Suppose the value is 20 (x0014).

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5e
Checksum	\x80
	\x00
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5e
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x14
Checksum	\x94
Stop	\xff

Change the value of pixel start.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5e

■ Data:

Data[0..1] = pixel start.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the value of pixel start to 20 (\x0014) on a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5e
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x14
Checksum	\x93
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the total number of pixels.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x5c

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the total number of pixels on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x5c
Checksum	\x80
	\x00
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Increment the total number of pixels.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x5c

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the total number of pixels on a projector with address $\xspace \times 0.01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x5c
Checksum	\x7f
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the total number of pixels.

Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5c

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0..1] = total number of pixels.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Read the total number of pixels on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ (\x0320).

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5c
Checksum	∖x7e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x5c
Data[0]	\x03
Data[1]	\x20
Checksum	\xa1
Stop	\xff

Change the total number of pixels.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5c

Data :

Data[0..1] = total number of pixels.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Set the total number of pixels to 800 (\times 0320) on a projector with address \times 01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x5c
Data[0]	\x03
Data[1]	\x20
Checksum	\xa0
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Write blanking shapes (circles, rectangles, lines and triangles). (OPTIONAL)

■ Command:

Command[0]	\xe1
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■ Data:

Data for a solid circle with centre (x, y) and radius r.

	Data
Data[n]	'C'= \x43'
Data[n+1]	x(MSB)
Data[n+2]	x(LSB)
Data[n+3]	y(MSB)
Data[n+4]	y(LSB)
Data[n+5]	r(MSB)
Data[n+6]	r(LSB)

Data for a hole circle with centre (x, y) and radius r.

	Data
Data[n]	'c'= \x63'
Data[n+1]	x(MSB)
Data[n+2]	x(LSB)
Data[n+3]	y(MSB)
Data[n+4]	y(LSB)
Data[n+5]	r(MSB)
Data[n+6]	r(LSB)

Data for a solid rectangle with coordinates (x1, y1) (x2, y2).

	Data
Data[n]	'R'= \x52'
Data[n+1]	x1(MSB)
Data[n+2]	x1(LSB)
Data[n+3]	y1(MSB)
Data[n+4]	y1(LSB)
Data[n+5]	x2(MSB)
Data[n+6]	x2(LSB)
Data[n+7]	y2(MSB)
Data[n+8]	y2(LSB)

Data for a hole rectangle with coordinates (x1, y1) (x2, y2).

	Data
Data[n]	'r'= \x72'
Data[n+1]	x1(MSB)
Data[n+2]	x1(LSB)
Data[n+3]	y1(MSB)
Data[n+4]	y1(LSB)
Data[n+5]	x2(MSB)
Data[n+6]	x2(LSB)
Data[n+7]	y2(MSB)
Data[n+8]	y2(LSB)

Data for a solid line with coordinates (x1, y) (x2, y).

	Data
Data[n]	'L' = \x4c'
Data[n+1]	y(MSB)
Data[n+2]	y(LSB)
Data[n+3]	x1(MSB)
Data[n+4]	x1(LSB)
Data[n+5]	x2(MSB)
Data[n+6]	x2(LSB)

Data for a hole line with coordinates (x1, y) (x2, y).

	Data
Data[n]	1'= \x6c'
Data[n+1]	y(MSB)
Data[n+2]	y(LSB)
Data[n+3]	x1(MSB)
Data[n+4]	x1(LSB)
Data[n+5]	x2(MSB)
Data[n+6]	x2(LSB)

Data for a solid triangle with coordinates (x1, y1) (x2, y2) (x3, y3).

	Data
Data[n]	T'= \x54'
Data[n+1]	x1(MSB)
Data[n+2]	x1(LSB)
Data[n+3]	y1(MSB)
Data[n+4]	y1(LSB)
Data[n+5]	x2(MSB)
Data[n+6]	x2(LSB)
Data[n+7]	y2(MSB)
Data[n+8]	y2(LSB)
Data[n+9]	x3(MSB)
Data[n+10]	x3(LSB)
Data[n+11]	y3(MSB)
Data[n+12]	y3(LSB)

Data for a hole triangle with coordinates (x1, y1) (x2, y2) (x3, y3).

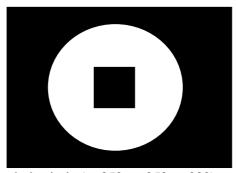
	Data
Data[n]	't'= \x74'
Data[n+1]	x1(MSB)
Data[n+2]	x1(LSB)
Data[n+3]	y1(MSB)
Data[n+4]	y1(LSB)
Data[n+5]	x2(MSB)
Data[n+6]	x2(LSB)
Data[n+7]	y2(MSB)
Data[n+8]	y2(LSB)
Data[n+5]	x2(MSB)
Data[n+6]	x2(LSB)
Data[n+7]	y2(MSB)
Data[n+8]	y2(LSB)

■ Notes:

- The calculations are made starting from an imaginary solid shape as large as the lcd panel.
- To combine several shapes, just put the data of the requested shapes after each other. The order in which the shapes are drawn is the same as the order in which they are sent to the projector.
- The values of the coordinates have to be checked by the computer !!! Extreme large coordinates can lead to microprocessor reset.
- "Solid shape" means blanked inside the shape;
- "Hole shape" means no blanking inside the shape.
- The first pixel on the screen (top/left) has coordinate (0,0).

Example :

Draw following blanking pattern on a projector with address \x01.



- hole circle (x=350, y=250, r=200)
- solid rectangle (x1=300, y1=200, x2=400, y2=300)

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\xe1
Data[0]	\x63
Data[1]	\x01
Data[2]	∖x5e
Data[3]	\x00
Data[4]	∖xfa
Data[5]	\x00
Data[6]	\xc8
Data[7]	\x52
Data[8]	\x01
Data[9]	\x2c
Data[10]	\x00
Data[11]	\xc8
Data[12]	\x01
Data[13]	\x90
Data[14]	\x01
Data[15]	\x2c
Checksum	\x6b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the projector run time in seconds.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x62

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data:

The return data-transfer being the projector run time in seconds consists of four data bytes. The first byte is the most significant byte!

Formula:

Projector run time (seconds)

= $Data[0]*256^3 + Data[1]*256^2 + Data[2]*256 + Data[3]$

■ Example :

Read the projector run time of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the projector run time is 3000 hours (10800000 seconds).

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x62
Checksum	\x63
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x62
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\xa4
Data[2]	\xcb
Data[3]	\x80
	\x00
Checksum	\x52
Stop	\xff

Read the serial number of the projector.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x61
------------	------

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the projector serial number is a pascal-language string (see syntax).

■ Example:

Read the serial number of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Suppose the projector serial number is '0000001'.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x61
Checksum	\x62
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x61
Data[0]	\x07
Data[1]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[2]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[3]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[4]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[5]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[6]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[7]	\x31 (= '1')
Checksum	∖xba
Stop	\xff

Determine the type of projector you are communicating with.

■ Command :

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the projector type is a pascal-language string (see syntax).

■ Example:

Read the projector type of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the projector is a 'BARCODATA 8100'.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6b
Checksum	\x6c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6b
Data[0]	\x0e
Data[1]	\x42 (= 'B')
Data[2]	\x41 (= 'A')
Data[3]	\x52 (= 'R')
Data[4]	\x43 (= 'C')
Data[5]	\x4f (= 'O')
Data[6]	\x44 (= 'D')
Data[7]	\x41 (= 'A')
Data[8]	\x54 (= T')
Data[9]	\x41 (= 'A')
Data[10]	\x20 (= ' ')
Data[11]	\x38 (= '8')
Data[12]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[13]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[14]	\x30 (= '0')
Checksum	\xe4
Stop	\xff

Write the projector address.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x6d
------------	------

Data :

Data[0] = projector address.

Data[0]	\x00\xff
L J	1

■ Note:

The acknowledge will be sent with the original projector address.

■ Example:

Set the address of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6d
Data[0]	\x20
Checksum	\x8e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual sharpness value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x05

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = sharpness value.

Exception list

Exception list		
Projector	On screen	Data[0]
Type		
BD5000(LC),	"-4 db"	\x00
BD8000(LC)	"0 db"	\x01
	"3,5 db"	\x02
	"6 db"	\x03
BD3000(LC),	"0"	\x00
BD3100(LC),	"0.25"	\x01
BD5100(LC),	"0.5"	\x02
BD8100(LC)	"1"	\x03

Example:

Read the actual sharpness value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the actual sharpness value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \x$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x05
Checksum	\x27
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x05
Data[0]	\x03
Checksum	\x2a
Stop	\xff

Write a new sharpness value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x05

Data :

Data[0] = sharpness value.

Exception list

Exception list		
Projector	On screen	Data[0]
Type		
BD5000(LC),	"-4 db"	\x00
BD8000(LC)	"0 db"	\x01
	"3,5 db"	\x02
	"6 db"	\x03
BD3000(LC),	"0"	\x00
BD3100(LC),	"0.25"	\x01
BD5100(LC),	"0.5"	\x02
BD8100(LC)	"1"	\x03

Example:

Set the sharpness to $\x03$ on a projector with address $\x01$.

Transmit		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x05	
Data[0]	\x03	
Checksum	\x29	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Decrement the horizontal shift.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x47

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the horizontal shift of a projector with address $\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace$ by one.

Transmit		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x23	
Command[1]	\x47	
Checksum	\x6b	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the horizontal shift.

Command :

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x47

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the horizontal shift of a projector with address $\xspace\!\xspace\!\xspace\!\xspace\!\xspace$ by one.

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x22	
Command[1]	\x47	
Checksum	\x6a	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of the horizontal shift.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x47

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0..1] = value of the horizontal shift.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the horizontal shift of a projector with address $\xspace x01$. Suppose the horizontal shift equals 0.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x47
Checksum	\x69
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x47
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x69
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for the horizontal shift.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x47

Data :

Data[0..1] = value of the horizontal shift.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the horizontal shift to 0 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \x$

Transmit		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x47	
Data[0]	\x00	
Data[1]	\x00	
Checksum	\x68	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the vertical shift.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x48

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the vertical shift of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x48
Checksum	\x6c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Increment the vertical shift.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x48

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the vertical shift of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xs$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x48
Checksum	\x6b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of the vertical shift.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x48

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0..1] = value of the vertical shift.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the vertical shift of a projector with address $\xspace x01$. Suppose the vertical shift equals 0.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x48
Checksum	\x6a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x48
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	∖x6a
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for the vertical shift.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x48

Data :

Data[0..1] = value of the vertical shift.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the vertical shift to 0 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x48
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x69
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the horizontal size.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x49

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the horizontal size of a projector with address $\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x49
Checksum	\x6d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the horizontal size.

Command :

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x49

Data :

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the horizontal size of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \x$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x49
Checksum	\x6c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of the horizontal size.

Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x49

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0..1] = value of the horizontal size.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the horizontal size of a projector with address $\xspace x01$. Suppose the horizontal size equals 0.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x49
Checksum	\x6b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x49
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x6b
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for the horizontal size.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x49

Data :

Data[0..1] = value of the horizontal size.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the horizontal size to 0 on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xs$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x49
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x6a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the vertical size.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x4a

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Decrement the vertical size of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x4a
Checksum	\x6e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the vertical size.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x4a

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Example:

Increment the vertical size of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	∖x4a
Checksum	\x6d
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual value of the vertical size.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4a

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0..1] = value of the vertical size.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the vertical size of a projector with address $\xspace x01$. Suppose the vertical size equals 0.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	∖x4a
Checksum	\x6c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x4a
Data[0]	\x00
Data[1]	\x00
Checksum	\x6c
Stop	\xff

Write a new value for the vertical size.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x4a

Data :

Data[0..1] = value of the vertical size.

Data[0]	MSB of value
Data[1]	LSB of value

Example:

Set the vertical size to 0 on a projector with address \x01.

Transmit		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x20	
Command[1]	\x4a	
Data[0]	\x00	
Data[1]	\x00	
Checksum	\x6b	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Close the mechanical shutter (OPTIONAL).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x42

■ Data:

Data[0] = speed.

	Data[0]
Fast	\x00
Slow	\x01

■ Projector type:

Some projectors don't make the difference between "Fast" and "Slow" speed. However, Data[0] must always be sent.

Example:

Close the shutter (full speed) of a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01.$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x42
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x66
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Open the mechanical shutter (OPTIONAL).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x42

■ Data:

Data[0] = speed.

	Data[0]
Fast	\x00
Slow	\x01

■ Projector type:

Some projectors don't make the difference between "Fast" and "Slow" speed. However, Data[0] must always be sent.

■ Example:

Open the shutter (full speed) of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \x$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x42
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x65
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual shutter position (OPTIONAL).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x42

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = shutter position.

	Data[0]
Closed	\x00
Open	\x01
Undetermined	\x02

■ Projector type:

Some projectors cannot determine wheather the shutter is "Open" or "Closed". These projectors always return "Undetermined".

■ Example :

Read the actual shutter position of a projector with address $\xspace \times 201$. Suppose the shutter is open.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x42
Checksum	\x64
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x42
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\x65
Stop	\xff

Read the status (on/off) of the soft edge.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x82

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = status.

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

■ Projector type :

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

Example:

Read the status of the soft edge of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Read the status of the soft edge is turned on.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x82
Checksum	\xa4
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x82
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\xa5
Stop	\xff

Set the soft edge on or off.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x82

■ Data:

Data[0] = Status

Status	Data[0]
Off	\x00
On	\x01

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

Example:

Set the soft edge on of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x82
Data[0]	\x01
Checksum	\xa4
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the soft edge black level.

Command :

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x84
Command[2]	\x00 in case of red black level
	\x01 in case of green black level
	\x02 in case of blue black level

■ Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type :

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

■ Example:

Decrement the red soft edge black level on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x84
Command[2]	\x00
Checksum	\xa8
Stop	\xff

soft edge black level, decrement

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the soft edge black level.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x84
Command[2]	\x00 in case of red black level
	\x01 in case of green black level
	\x02 in case of blue black level

■ Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type :

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

■ Example:

Increment the red soft edge black level on a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x84
Command[2]	\x00
Checksum	\xa7
Stop	\xff

soft edge black level, increment

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the value of the soft edge black level.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x84
Command[2]	\x00 in case of red black level
	\x01 in case of green black level
	\x02 in case of blue black level

■ Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = soft edge black level.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

Example:

Read the value of red soft edge black level on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ and the value of red soft edge black level on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x84
Command[2]	\x00
Checksum	\xa6
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x84
Command[2]	\x00
Data[0]	\x64
Checksum	\x0a
Stop	\xff

Change the value of the black level.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x84
Command[2]	\x00 in case of red black level
	\x01 in case of green black level
	\x02 in case of blue black level

■ Data :

Data[0] = soft edge black level.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

■ Example:

Set the value of red soft edge black level to 100 (\times 64) on a projector with address \times 01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x84
Command[2]	\x00
Data[0]	\x64
Checksum	\x09
Stop	\xff

soft edge black level, write

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Decrement the top, bottom left or right soft edge size.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x83
Command[2]	\x00 in case of top size
	\x01 in case of bottom size
	\x02 in case of left size
	\x03 in case of right size

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

Example:

Decrement the soft edge left size on a projector with address \x01 by one.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x23
Command[1]	\x83
Command[2]	\x02
Checksum	\xa9
Stop	\xff

soft edge size, decrement

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Increment the top, bottom left or right soft edge size.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x83
Command[2]	\x00 in case of top size
	\x01 in case of bottom size
	\x02 in case of left size
	\x03 in case of right size

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

Example:

Increment the soft edge left size on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ by one.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x22
Command[1]	\x83
Command[2]	\x02
Checksum	\xa8
Stop	\xff

soft edge size, increment

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the value of the top, bottom, left or right soft edge size.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x83
Command[2]	\x00 in case of top size
	\x01 in case of bottom size
	\x02 in case of left size
	\x03 in case of right size

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = soft edge size.

■ Projector type:

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

Example:

Read the value of left soft edge size on a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \x$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x83
Command[2]	\x02
Checksum	\xa7
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x83
Command[2]	\x02
Data[0]	\x64
Checksum	\x0b
Stop	\xff

Change the value of the top, bottom, left or right soft edge size.

■ Command :

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x83
Command[2]	\x00 in case of top size
	\x01 in case of bottom size
	\x02 in case of left size
	\x03 in case of right size

Data :

Data[0] = soft edge size.

■ Projector type :

All projectors equipped with soft edge, except simulation products.

■ Example:

Set the value of left soft edge size to 100 (\times 64) on a projector with address \times 01.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x83
Command[2]	\x02
Data[0]	\x64
Checksum	\x0a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the language used in the on-screen-display.

Command :

Command[0]	\x69
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

The return data-transfer being the software language is a pascal-language string (see syntax).

■ Example:

Read the on-screen-display language of a projector with address \x01. Suppose the lanuage is 'ENGLISH'.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x69
Checksum	∖x6a
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x69
Data[0]	\x07
Data[1]	\x45 (= ' E')
Data[2]	\x4e (= 'N')
Data[3]	\x47 (= 'G')
Data[4]	\x4c (= 'L')
Data[5]	\x49 (= 'I')
Data[6]	\x53 (= 'S')
Data[7]	\x48 (= 'H')
Checksum	\x7b
Stop	\xff

Read the type of software installed in the projector.

■ Command:

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the software type is a pascal-language string (see syntax).

■ Example:

Read the software type of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Suppose the lanuage is 'STANDARD'.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6a
Checksum	\x6b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x6a
Data[0]	\x08
Data[1]	\x53 (= 'S')
Data[2]	\x54 (= T')
Data[3]	\x41 (= 'A')
Data[4]	\x4e (= 'N')
Data[5]	\x44 (= 'D')
Data[6]	\x41 (= 'A')
Data[7]	\x52 (= 'R')
Data[8]	\x44 (= 'D')
Checksum	\xc4
Stop	\xff

Read the version of the software.

Command :

Command[0]	\x60
------------	------

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data :

The return data-transfer being the software version is a pascal-language string (see syntax).

■ Example:

Read the software version of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$. Suppose the version number is '1.02'.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x60
Checksum	\x61
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x60
Data[0]	\x04
Data[1]	\x31 (= '1')
Data[2]	\x2e (= '.')
Data[3]	\x30 (= '0')
Data[4]	\x32 (= '2')
Checksum	\x26
Stop	\xff

Read active source or slot number and its mode.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x34
------------	------

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

 $Data[0] = source or slot number (\x01..).$

Data[1] = source or slot mode

Video/S-Video Input

Data[1]	Mode
\x00	Video
\x01	S-Video

RGB Analog Input - Separate Sync

Data[1]	Mode
\x00	H/C : Composite Sync or
	H/C, V: Horizontal, Vertical Sync
\x01	H/C : Composite Video

Fixed 5-Cable Input

Data[1]	Mode
\x00	RGB Analog – Separate Sync
	H/C : Composite Sync or
	H/C, V: Horizontal, Vertical Sync
\x01	RGB Analog – Separate Sync
	H/C : Composite Video or
	H/C: 3 Level Composite Sync
\x02	RGB Analog – Sync on Green
	G: Green + Sync or
	G: Green + 3 Level Sync
\x03	Component Video – Separate Sync
	Cs : Sync or
	Cs: 3 Level Sync
\x04	Component Video – Sync on Y
	Y: Y + Sync or
	Y: Y + 3 Level Sync
\x05	Video
\x06	S-Video

source/slot, read number+mode

Digital Video Decoder Input

Data[1]	Mode
\x00	Video
\x01	S-Video
\x02	YUV

RGB Analog Input - Sync On Green

RGB3S/RG3SB Input - Separate Sync

RGB3S/RG3SB Input - Sync On Green

Component Input - Separate Sync

Component Input - Sync On Y

Component Input - Tri-Level Separate Sync

Component Input - Tri-Level Sync On Y

Data[1]	Mode
\x00	-
\x01	

Example:

Read the active source/slot number+mode of a projector with address $\x01$. Suppose the source number equals $\x03$ and its mode equals $\x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x34
Checksum	\x35
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x34
Data[0]	\x03
Data[1]	\x01
Checksum	\x39
Stop	\xff

Select a source or slot and put it in a pre-defined mode (mode selection is optional).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x33
	1

■ Data:

Data[0] = source or slot number (x01..).

Data[1] = source or slot mode <u>OPTIONAL</u>

Video/S-Video Input

Data[1]	Mode
\x00	Video
\x01	S-Video

RGB Analog Input - Separate Sync

Data[1]	Mode
\x00	H/C : Composite Sync or
	H/C, V: Horizontal, Vertical Sync
\x01	H/C : Composite Video

Fixed 5-Cable Input + DVI

	doic input DVI
Data[1]	Mode
\x00	RGB Analog – Separate Sync
	H/C : Composite Sync or
	H/C, V : Horizontal, Vertical Sync
\x01	RGB Analog – Separate Sync
	H/C : Composite Video or
	H/C: 3 Level Composite Sync
\x02	RGB Analog – Sync on Green
	G : Green + Sync or
	G: Green + 3 Level Sync
\x03	Component Video – Separate Sync
	Cs : Sync or
	Cs: 3 Level Sync
\x04	Component Video – Sync on Y
	Y: Y + Sync or
	Y: Y + 3 Level Sync
\x05	Video
\x06	S-Video
\x07	DVI

Digital Video Decoder Input

Data[1]	Mode
\x00	Video
\x01	S-Video
\x02	YUV

RGB Analog Input - Sync On Green

RGB3S/RG3SB Input - Separate Sync

RGB3S/RG3SB Input - Sync On Green

Component Input - Separate Sync

Component Input - Sync On Y

Component Input - Tri-Level Separate Sync

Component Input - Tri-Level Sync On Y

Data[1]	Mode
\x00	-
\x01	

Remark: If only one data byte has been sent (Data[0]), the slot will be selected in its previous mode.

Example:

Select source 1, mode 1 of a projector with address \x01.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x33
Data[0]	\x01
Data[1]	\x01
Checksum	\x36
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read slow/fast sync (only active when the decoder is used).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x27

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = sync.

Sync	Data[0]
Slow	\x00
Fast	\x04

■ Projector type:

 $BD2100(LC),\,BD3000(LC),\,BD3100(LC),\,BD5100(LC),\\BD8100(LC),\,BG8100(LC)..$

Example:

Read the sync status of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$. Suppose the sync status equals fast.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x27
Checksum	\x49
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x27
Data[0]	\x04
Checksum	\x4d
Stop	\xff

Set the sync to fast (only active when the decoder is used).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x27

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

 $BD2100(LC),\,BD3000(LC),\,BD3100(LC),\,BD5100(LC),\\BD8100(LC),\,BG8100(LC)..$

■ Example :

Set the sync to fast of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x27
Checksum	∖x4f
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set the sync to slow (only active when the decoder is used).

Command :

Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x27

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Projector type:

 $BD2100(LC),\,BD3000(LC),\,BD3100(LC),\,BD5100(LC),\\BD8100(LC),\,BG8100(LC)..$

■ Example:

Set the sync to slow of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x27
Checksum	\x4e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set text off (identical to TEXT button on infrared remote control).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x0e
	1

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Set text off of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x0e
Checksum	\x0f
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set text on (identical to TEXT button on infrared remote control).

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x0d
	1

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Set text on of a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x0d
Checksum	\x0e
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual tint value. (only active when the internal decoder is used and the signal is NTSC).

■ Command :

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x04

■ Data:

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = tint value.

■ Note:

This command is only active when the internal decoder is used and the signal is NTSC.

Example:

Read the actual tint value of a projector with address $\xspace x01$. Suppose the tint equals 0.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x04
Checksum	\x26
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x04
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x26
Stop	\xff

Write a new tint value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x04

Data :

Data[0] = tint value.

■ Note:

This command is only active when the internal decoder is used and the signal is NTSC.

Example:

Set the tint to 0 on a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x04
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x25
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual treble value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x09

■ Data :

No data bytes.

■ Return data:

Data[0] = treble value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Read the actual treble value of a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$. Suppose the volume equals $\xspace \times 11$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x09
Checksum	\x2b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Receive (answer)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x09
Data[0]	\x80
	\x7f
Checksum	\x2a
Stop	\xff

Write a new treble value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x09

Data :

Data[0] = treble value.

■ Projector type:

All projectors with audio control.

Example:

Set the treble to $\xspace \xspace \x$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x09
Data[0]	\x80
	\x7f
Checksum	\x29
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	∖xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Read the actual value of the vertical refresh.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x61

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = value of the vertical refresh.

	Data[0]
Sync	\x00
Async	\x01

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the vertical refresh of a projector with address $\xspace x01$. Suppose the vertical refresh is synchronous.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x61
Checksum	\x83
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x61
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x83
Stop	\xff

Set the vertical refresh to synchronous.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x61

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Set the vertical refresh to synchronous on a projector with address $\setminus x01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x61
Checksum	\x88
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Set the vertical refresh to asynchronous.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x61

■ Data:

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Set the vertical refresh to asynchronous on a projector with address $\ensuremath{\backslash} x01.$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x61
Checksum	\x89
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)		
Start	\xfe	
Projector address	\x01	
Command[0]	\x00	
Command[1]	\x06	
Checksum	\x07	
Stop	\xff	

Read the actual value of the vertical sync polarity.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x64

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data :

Data[0] = value of the vertical sync polarity.

	Data[0]
Leading	\x00
Trailing	\x01

■ Example:

Read the actual value of the vertical sync polarity of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace \xspace$ Suppose the vertical sync polarity is leading.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x64
Checksum	\x86
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x64
Data[0]	\x00
Checksum	\x86
Stop	\xff

Set the vertical sync polarity to leading.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x64

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Set the vertical sync polarity to leading on a projector with address $\xspace \times 01$.

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x26
Command[1]	\x64
Checksum	\x8b
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Set the vertical sync polarity to trailing.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x64

Data :

No data bytes.

■ Example:

Set the vertical sync polarity to trailing on a projector with address $\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace$ vertical sync polarity to trailing on a projector with address $\xspace\!\!\xspace\!\!\xspace$

Transmit	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x27
Command[1]	\x64
Checksum	\x8c
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Read the actual volume value.

■ Command:

Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x07

Data :

No data bytes.

Return data:

Data[0] = volume value.

■ Example:

Read the actual volume value of a projector with address $\xspace \xspace \xs$

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x07
Checksum	\x29
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

Receive (answer)	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x21
Command[1]	\x07
Data[0]	\x10
Checksum	\x39
Stop	\xff

Write a new volume value.

Command:

Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x07

Data :

Data[0] = volume value.

Example:

Set the volume to $\x10$ on a projector with address $\x01$.

Transmit	
Start	∖xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x20
Command[1]	\x07
Data[0]	\x10
Checksum	\x38
Stop	\xff

Receive (acknowledge)	
Start	\xfe
Projector address	\x01
Command[0]	\x00
Command[1]	\x06
Checksum	\x07
Stop	\xff

2 line LCD, read : $\x37a\x301$

2 line LCD, read backlight: \x7a\x04

2 line LCD, read cursor : $\x37a\x303$

2 line LCD, read format: \x7a\x06

2 line LCD, read text : $\xspace \xspace \xsp$

2 line LCD, write backlight: \x7a\x84[value]

2 line LCD, write clear: \x7a\x85

2 line LCD, write cursor : $\xymbox{$\langle x7a \rangle x83[x][y][status][blink]}$

2 line LCD, write text: \x7a\x82[text]

800-peripheral, read output module : $\xf2\x81[config]$ 800-peripheral, write output module : $\xf2\x01[config]$

balance, decrement : $\x23\x0a$ balance, increment : $\x22\x0a$

balance, read : $\x21\x0a$

balance, write: \x20\x0a[value] bass, decrement: \x23\x08 bass, increment: \x22\x08

bass, read : $\x21\x08$

bass, write : $\x20\x08[value]$ baudrate pc, write : $\x75[baudrate]$ blanking bottom, decrement : $\x23\x4d$ blanking bottom, increment : $\x22\x4d$

blanking bottom, read: \x21\x4d

blanking bottom, write : \x20\x4d[value] blanking left, decrement : \x23\x4e blanking left, increment : \x22\x4e

blanking left, read: \x21\x4e

blanking left, write : $\x20\x4e[value]$ blanking right, decrement : $\x23\x4f$ blanking right, increment : $\x22\x4f$ blanking right, read : $\x21\x4f$

blanking right, write : $\x20\x4f[value]$ blanking top, decrement : $\x23\x4c$ blanking top, increment : $\x22\x4c$

blanking top, read : $\x21\x4c$

blanking top, write : $\x20\x4c[value]$

brightness, decrement: \x04 brightness, increment: \x03 brightness, read: \x21\x02

brightness, write : \x20\x02[value]

clamp delay, decrement : $\x23\x67$ clamp delay, increment : $\x22\x67$ clamp delay, read : $\x21\x67$

clamp delay, write : \x20\x67[value]

clamp edge, read : $\x21\x66$

clamp edge, write leading: \x26\x66 clamp edge, write trailing: \x27\x66 clamp width, decrement: \x23\x68 clamp width, increment: \x22\x68 clamp width, read: \x21\x68

clamp width, write: \x20\x68[value]

color balance blue/green, decrement : \x23\x44 color balance blue/green, increment : \x22\x44

color balance blue/green, read: \x21\x44

color balance blue/green, write : $\x20\x44$ [value] color balance red/green, decrement : $\x23\x43$ color balance red/green, increment : $\x22\x43$ color balance red/green, read : $\x21\x43$

color balance red/green, write : \x20\x43[value]

color temperature, read : $\x21\x45$

color temperature, write : \x20\x45[value]

color, decrement : \x06 color, increment : \x05 color, read : \x21\x03

color, write : $\x20\x03$ [value] contrast, decrement : $\x02$ contrast, increment : $\x01$ contrast, read : $\x21\x01$

contrast, write : $\x20\x01$ [value]

dimming, decrement: \x23\x0d dimming, increment: \x22\x0d dimming, read: \x21\x0d

fade audio extern, decrement : \x23\x41 fade audio extern, increment : \x22\x41 fade audio extern, read : \x21\x41

fade audio extern, write : $\x20\x41$ [value] fade audio intern, decrement : $\x23\x40$ fade audio intern, increment : $\x22\x40$ fade audio intern, read : $\x21\x40$

fade audio intern, write : \x20\x40[value]

field polarity, read: $\x21\x62$

field polarity, write : $\x20\x62$ [value]

field select, read: $\x21\x63$

field select, write : $\x20\x63$ [value] file, copy : $\xc2$ [filename1][filename2]

file, delete : \xc1[filename] file, list : \xc0[filename] file, list active : \xc5

file, load : \xbd\x82[filename]

file, move : \xc4[filename1][filename2]

file, read : \xbf[filename]

file, rename : \xc3[filename1][filename2]

file, write : \xbe[filename][data] frame delay, read : \x21\x65 frame delay, write off : \x26\x65 frame delay, write on : \x27\x65 freeze, write off : \x26\x23 freeze, write on : \x27\x23

gamma, decrement : $\x23\x70$ gamma, increment : $\x22\x70$ gamma, read : $\x21\x70$

gamma, write : \x20\x70[value] horizontal period, read : \x21\x5b

horizontal period, write : \x20\x5b[value]

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information display, read: \x73
infrared control, *: \x30\x77
infrared control, 0 : \x30\x19
infrared control, 1 : \x30\x10
infrared control, 2 : \x30\x11
infrared control, 3 : \x30\x12
infrared control, 4 : \x30\x13
infrared control, 5 : \x30\x14
infrared control, 6 : \x30\x15
infrared control, 7 : \x30\x16
infrared control, 8 : \x30\x17
infrared control, 9 : \x30\x18
infrared control, ADDR: \x30\x20
infrared control, ADJUST: \x30\x09
infrared control, ARROW DOWN: \x30\x05
infrared control, ARROW DOWN: \x30\x05
infrared control, ARROW LEFT: \x30\x07
infrared control, ARROW RIGHT: \x30\x06
infrared control, ARROW UP: \x30\x04
infrared control, BALANCE-: \x30\x3f
infrared control, BALANCE+: \x30\x3e
infrared control, BASS-: \x30\x3b
infrared control, BASS+: \x30\x3a
infrared control, BRIGHTNESS-: \x30 \x2b
infrared control, BRIGHTNESS: \x30\x27
infrared control, BRIGHTNESS+: \x30 \x2a
infrared control, COLOR-: \x30\x2d
infrared control, COLOR: \x30\x30
infrared control, COLOR+: \x30\x2c
infrared control, CONTRAST: \x30\x25
infrared control, CONTRAST-: \x30\x29
infrared control, CONTRAST+: \x30\x28
infrared control, ENTER: \x30\x0a
```

infrared control, EXIT: \x30\x08 infrared control, FREEZ: \x30\x1b infrared control, F1: \x30\x6b infrared control, F2: \x30\x6c infrared control, F3: \x30\x6d infrared control, F4: \x30\x6e infrared control, F5: \x30\x6f infrared control, HELP: $\x30\x1e$ infrared control, MUTE: \x30\x1f infrared control, PAUSE: \x30\x0f infrared control, PHASE: \x30\x32 infrared control, PHASE-: \x30\x35 infrared control, PHASE+: \x30\x34 infrared control, SHARPNESS: \x30\x33 infrared control, SHARPNESS-: \x30\x37 infrared control, SHARPNESS+: \x30\x36 infrared control, STDBY: \x30\x0e infrared control, TEXT: \x30\x0d infrared control, TINT-: \x30\x2f infrared control, TINT: \x30\x31 infrared control, TINT+: \x30\x2e infrared control, TREBLE-: \x30\x3d infrared control, TREBLE+: \x30\x3c infrared control, VOLUME-: \x30\x39 infrared control, VOLUME+: \x30\x38 infrared ports, read: \x6f infrared ports, write: \x6e[value] installation, read: $\x21\x24$ installation, write : $\x20\x24$ interlace, write on : $\x27\x60$ interlaced, read : $\x21\x60$ interlaced, write off: $\x26\x60$

internal pattern, write: \x41[value]

keystone horizontal, decrement: \x23\x50 keystone horizontal, increment: \x22\x50 keystone horizontal, read: \x21\x50

keystone horizontal, write: \x20\x50[value]

lamp, read article number : \x76\x84 lamp, read CLO status : \x76\x96

lamp, read history: \x74

lamp, read maximum run time : $\x76\x89$ lamp, read message run time : $\x76\x8b$

lamp, read run time: \x64

lamp, read serial number (1): $\x 63$ lamp, read serial number (2): $\x 76 \x 86$

lamp, read status : \x6c lamp, read strikes : \x76\x8e

lamp, read warning run time : $\x376\x38c$

lamp, reset run time: \x68

lamp, write CLO status: \x76\x16

lamp, write status : \xc6 language, read : \x71

language, write : $\x70[language]$ lens, bridge : $\xf4\x85[direction]$ lens, focus : $\xf4\x83[direction]$ lens, shift : $\xf4\x84[direction]$ lens, tilt : $\xf4\x84[direction]$ lens, zoom : $\xf4\x82[direction]$

line start, decrement : $\x23\x5a$ line start, increment : $\x22\x5a$ line start, read : $\x21\x5a$

line start, vite : \x20\x5a[value] lines active, decrement : \x23\x59 lines active, increment : \x22\x59 lines active, read : \x21\x59 lines active, write : \x20\x59 lines total, decrement : \x22\x58 lines total, increment : \x22\x58 lines total, read : \x21\x58 lines total, write : \x20\x58 lines total, write : \x20\x58 lock audio, read : \x21\x3f lock audio, read : \x21\x3f

lock audio, write: \x20\x3f[lock] logo, read background: \xf1\x82 logo, read hot-key: \xf1\x83 logo, read position: \xf1\x84 logo, read status: \xf1\x81

logo, write background : \xf1\x02[value] logo, write hot-key : \xf1\x03[value] logo, write position : \xf1\x04[value] logo, write status : \xf1\x01[value]

menu, exit : $\x42\x01\x01$ menu, exit all : $\x42\x01\xff$ MOCA, read version : $\xf3\x82$

MOCA, set blue to midposition: \xf3\x06 MOCA, set green to midposition: \xf3\x04 MOCA, set red to midposition: \xf3\x05 MOCA, set to midposition: \xf3\x07

MOCA, write blue : \xf3\x03[position][direction] MOCA, write green : \xf3\x01[position][direction] MOCA, write red : \xf3\x02[position][direction]

mute audio, read : $\x21\x3d$ mute audio, write off : $\x26\x3d$ mute audio, write on : $\x27\x3d$ mute video, read : $\x21\x3e$ mute video, write off : $\x26\x3e$ mute video, write on : $\x27\x3e$

overlay palette, write : \x0f[entry][values]

panel, read size : $\xf0\x01$ peripheral source, write: \x33\xff[source][type] phase, decrement : \x0c phase, increment : \x0b phase, read : $\x21\x06$ phase, write : $\x20\x06$ [value] pip, read source : $\x21\x88$ pip, read window : $\x21\x87$ pip, write source : \x20\x88[source] pip, write window: \x20\x87[status][position] pixel start, decrement: \x23\x5e pixel start, increment: \x22\x5e pixel start, read : $\x21\x5e$ pixel start, write: \x20\x5e[value] pixels active, decrement: \x23\x5d pixels active, increment: \x22\x5d pixels active, read: \x21\x5d pixels active, write: \x20\x5d[value] pixels total, decrement: \x23\x5c pixels total, increment: \x22\x5c pixels total, read : $\x21\x5c$ pixels total, write: \x20\x5c[value] programmable blanking, write: \xe1[shape] projector status, read: \x67 projector status, write off: \x66 projector status, write on: \x65 projector, read run time: \x62 projector, read serial number: \x61 projector, read type: \x6b

projector, write address: \x6d[address]

sharpness, decrement : \x0a sharpness, increment : \x09 sharpness, read : \x21\x05

sharpness, write : $\x20\x05[value]$ shift horizontal, decrement : $\x23\x47$ shift horizontal, increment : $\x22\x47$ shift horizontal, read : $\x21\x47$

shift horizontal, write : $\x20\x47$ [value] shift vertical, decrement : $\x23\x48$ shift vertical, increment : $\x22\x48$ shift vertical, read : $\x21\x48$

shift vertical, write: \x20\x48[value] shutter, close: \x23\x42[speed] shutter, open: \x22\x42[speed]

shutter, read: $\x21\x42$

size horizontal, decrement : $\x23\x49$ size horizontal, increment : $\x22\x49$ size horizontal, read : $\x21\x49$

size horizontal, write : $\x20\x49$ [value] size vertical, decrement : $\x23\x4a$ size vertical, increment : $\x22\x4a$

size vertical, read : $\x21\x4a$

size vertical, write: \x20\x4a[value]

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soft edge (scenergix), read status: \x21\x82
soft edge, write status: \x20\x82
soft edge black level blue, decrement: \x23\x84\x02
soft edge black level green, decrement : \x23\x84\x01
soft edge black level red, decrement : \x23\x84\x00
soft edge black level blue, increment: \x22\x84\x02
soft edge black level green, increment: \x22\x84\x01
soft edge black level red, increment : x22x84x00
soft edge black level blue, read : \x21\x84\x02
soft edge black level green, read : \x21\x84\x01
soft edge black level red, read : x21\x84\x00
soft edge black level blue, write : \x20\x84\x02[value]
soft edge black level green, write: \x20\x84\x01[value]
soft edge black level red, write : \x20\x84\x00[value]
soft edge size bottom, decrement: \x23\x83\x01
soft edge size left, decrement: \x23\x83\x02
soft edge size right, decrement: \x23\x83\x03
soft edge size top, decrement : \x23\x83\x00
soft edge size bottom, increment : \x22\x83\x01
soft edge size left, increment : \x22\x83\x02
soft edge size right, increment: \x22\x83\x03
soft edge size top, increment : \x22\x83\x00
soft edge size bottom, read: \x21\x83\x01
soft edge size left, read : \x21\x83\x02
soft edge size right, read : \x21\x83\x03
soft edge size top, read : \x21\x83\x00
soft edge size bottom, write : \x20\x83\x01[value]
soft edge size left, write: x20x83x02[value]
soft edge size right, write: x20\x83\x03[value]
soft edge size top, write: \x20\x83\x00[value]
```

software, read language: \x69 software, read type: \x6a software, read version: \x60 source/slot, read number: \x32

source/slot, read number+mode : \x34 source/slot, read number+mode : \x34

source/slot, write number : $\x31\x[source/slot number]$ source/slot, write number+mode : $\x33[source/slot$

number][source/slot mode]

source/slot, write number+mode : \x33[source][mode]

sync, read : $\x21\x27$ sync, write fast : $\x27\x27$ sync, write slow : $\x26\x27$

text, write off: \x0e text, write on: \x0d tint, decrement: \x08 tint, increment: \x07 tint, read: \x21\x04

tint, write : $\x20\x04[value]$ treble, decrement : $\x23\x09$ treble, increment : $\x22\x09$

treble, read : $\x21\x09$

treble, write : \x20\x09[value] vertical refresh, read : \x21\x61

vertical refresh, write asynchronous : $\x26\x61$ vertical refresh, write synchronous : $\x27\x61$

vertical sync polarity, read: \x21\x64

vertical sync polarity, write leading: \x26\x64 vertical sync polarity, write trailing: \x27\x64

volume, decrement : \x23\x07 volume, increment : \x22\x07 volume, read : \x21\x07

volume, write : $\x20\x07$ [value]