



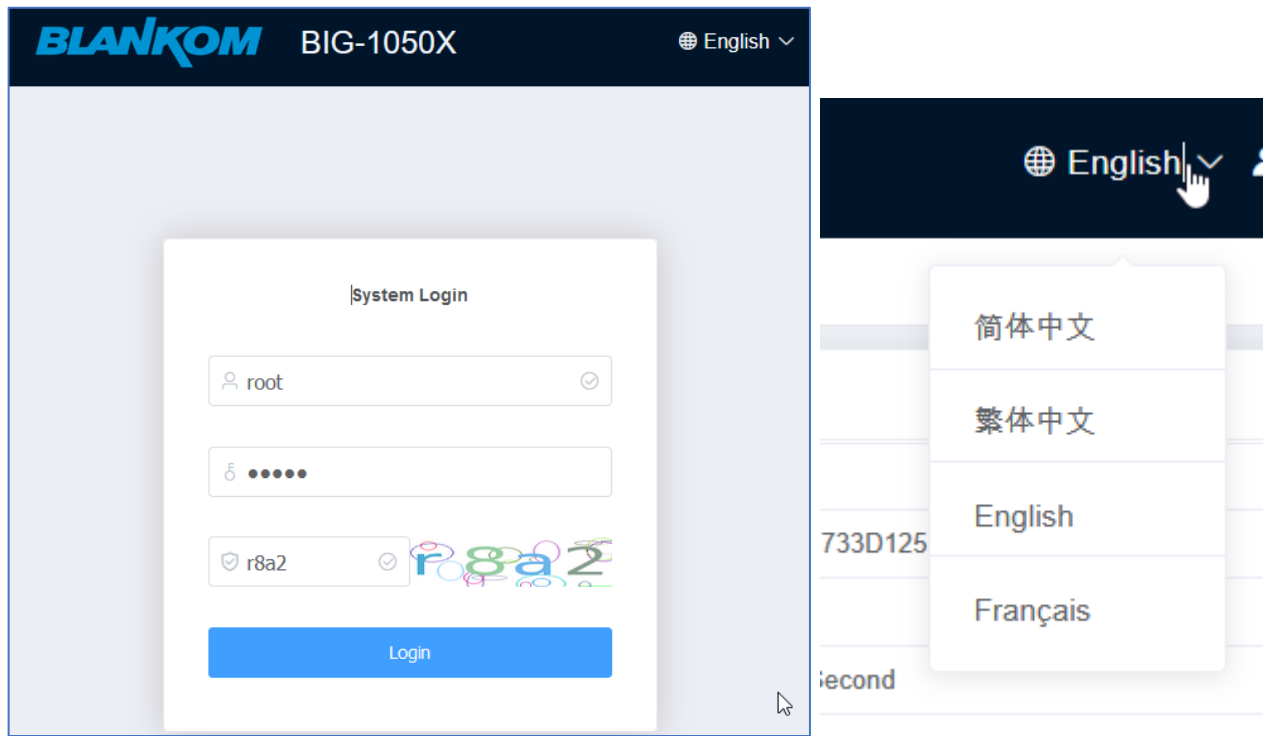
Inhalt/TOC

Login:.....	1
Actual STATUS Info:	2
overview:	2
Coming to the streams	7
Adding SRT to UDP conversion:	8
Back to Importing a multicast:.....	12
The opposite: Converting UDP to SRT	14
DATASHEET:	17
Technical Specifications	18

Before you switch it ON: Connect both Power IEC-cables, Rear-side at the IEC: The power switches...
Connect all Network-cables see-> Rear panel, Consider the numbers: Eth1 = network 1...
Connect both PSU-cable...
Switch on after connected. The LCD should show the NMS-IP Address to be used for Web-management.

Login:

We recommend to use the first eth1 as Management connection which default IP address is 192.168.1.xxx:
Login **admin/admin** or **root/12345** if you know what you are doing 😊 ... 3 languages are actually available:





Actual STATUS Info:

BLANKOM

BIG-1050X

English admin

Home

TS/IP

Protocol Convert

Server

Network

User Management

Log Management

System

System Info

System > System Info

Refresh Import Export Factory Setting Reboot Shutdown

System Info

Device Name	BIG-1050X
Serial Number	74BE516F-CE44-3182-9FB8-F733D1257877
Version Number	2.1.2.12-b1
LCD Display	eth1[192.168.1.100]
System Time Zone	Asia/Shanghai
System Time	2026/09/29 15:53:41
License	Empower Normal

Upgrade List Upload File

Name	Version Number	File Size(MB)	Upload Time	-
No Data				

You'll get a nice
overview:

BLANKOM

BIG-1050X

English root

Home

TS/IP

Protocol Convert

Server

Network

Netcard

Route

DNS

Detection

System

Home

Hardware Info

CPU Usage 20%

CPU Temp 41°C

Memory Usage 10%

Disk Usage 3%

System Info

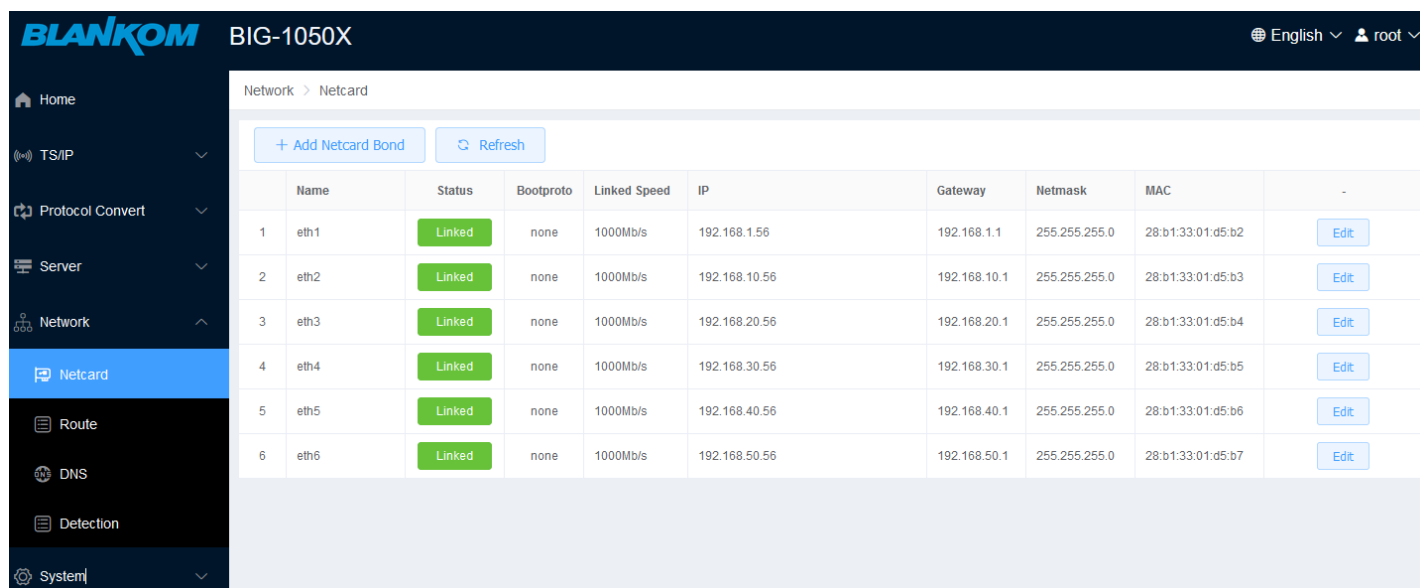
Device Name	BIG-1050X
Serial Number	56F74C48-87F6-36AC-A2A2-91A01597FCF2
Version Number	2.1.1.5
Run Time	0 Days 0 Hour 7 Minutes 54 Second
System Time	2024/02/09 11:40:06
License	Empower Normal

Netcard Status

Total Rx Speed 95.84Mb/sTotal Tx Speed 23.97Mb/s

	Status	Name	Bootproto	IP	Linked Speed	Rx Speed	Tx Speed	Rx Error	Tx Error	Gateway	MAC
1	Linked	eth1	none	192.168.1.56	1000Mb/s	34.80 mb/s	17.28 mb/s	0	0	192.168.1.1	28:b1:33:01:d5:b2
2	Linked	eth2	none	192.168.10.56	1000Mb/s	61.04 mb/s	0.00 mb/s	0	0	192.168.10.1	28:b1:33:01:d5:b3
3	Linked	eth3	none	192.168.20.56	1000Mb/s	0.00 mb/s	4.11 mb/s	0	0	192.168.20.1	28:b1:33:01:d5:b4
4	Linked	eth4	none	192.168.30.56	1000Mb/s	0.00 mb/s	2.58 mb/s	0	0	192.168.30.1	28:b1:33:01:d5:b5
5	Linked	eth5	none	192.168.40.56	1000Mb/s	0.00 mb/s	0.00 mb/s	0	0	192.168.40.1	28:b1:33:01:d5:b6
6	Linked	eth6	none	192.168.50.56	1000Mb/s	0.00 mb/s	0.00 mb/s	0	0	192.168.50.1	28:b1:33:01:d5:b7

Setup your network: (Avoid the same IP-Address-Ranges to the ETH1-6 – subnets abd separate them please to avoid conflicts of the internal 'router':
Example: ETH1 = 192.168.1.100, another Ethernet should not have same subnet address so the must be different:
ETH2 = 192.168.2.100, ETH3= 192.168.3.150, ... whatever is fitting to your system. Ideal case: You are getting the streams from ETH1 and publish/stream them in your ETH2-network.



Network > Netcard

+ Add Netcard Bond Refresh

	Name	Status	Bootproto	Link Speed	IP	Gateway	Netmask	MAC	
1	eth1	Linked	none	1000Mb/s	192.168.1.56	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b2	Edit
2	eth2	Linked	none	1000Mb/s	192.168.10.56	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b3	Edit
3	eth3	Linked	none	1000Mb/s	192.168.20.56	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b4	Edit
4	eth4	Linked	none	1000Mb/s	192.168.30.56	192.168.30.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b5	Edit
5	eth5	Linked	none	1000Mb/s	192.168.40.56	192.168.40.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b6	Edit
6	eth6	Linked	none	1000Mb/s	192.168.50.56	192.168.50.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b7	Edit

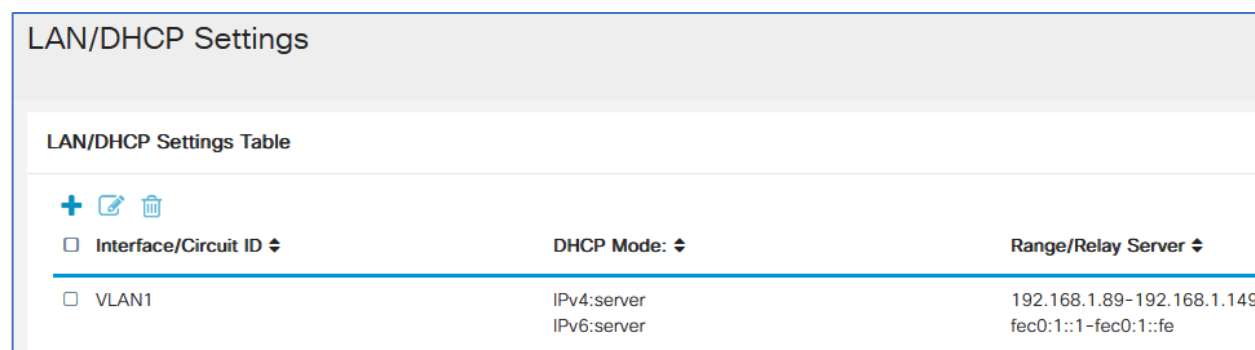
Check whether your IP addresses are OK and matching your environment – otherwise change them:

Note: for simply only streaming out UDP/RTP multicasts, the IP address of the network-card eth1-6 are doesn't matter as long as it is in a valid range. But: If you want to I/O Unicast streams like pull mode in SRT, arrange them accordingly so that source and destination can 'see each other'. If you are transmitting via a router, make sure a proper port-forwarding has been arranged.

Example:

We should configure the IP addresses and NM/GW of eth2-eth6 to free addresses according to the connected router:

In this case we have connected all eth's to the same network and HP-2530 48G Network switch handled by the router:



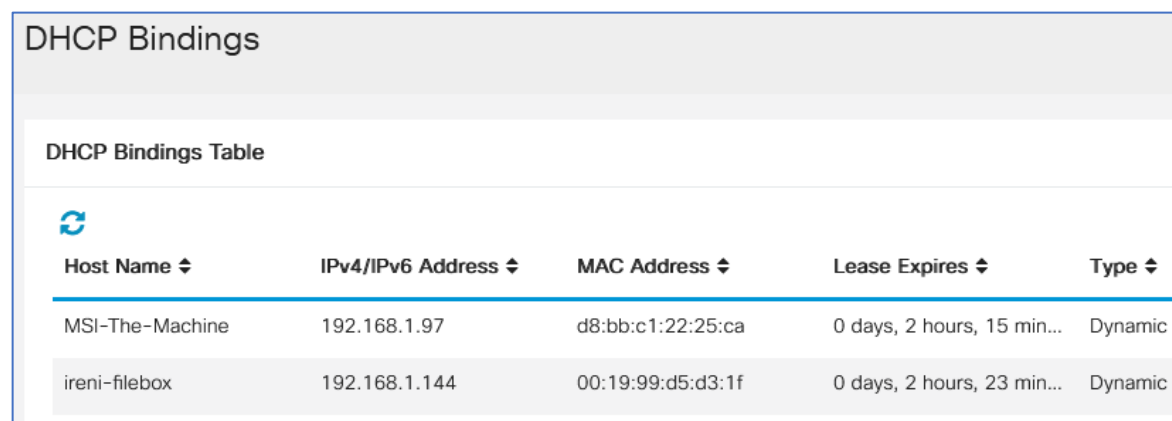
LAN/DHCP Settings

LAN/DHCP Settings Table

+ Edit Delete

Interface/Circuit ID	DHCP Mode:	Range/Relay Server
VLAN1	IPv4:server IPv6:server	192.168.1.89-192.168.1.149 fec0:1::1-fec0:1::fe

To get free addresses of this common GbE Switch/Router we need to check occupied IP addresses and act accordingly:



DHCP Bindings

DHCP Bindings Table

Refresh

Host Name	IPv4/IPv6 Address	MAC Address	Lease Expires	Type
MSI-The-Machine	192.168.1.97	d8:bb:c1:22:25:ca	0 days, 2 hours, 15 min...	Dynamic
ireni-filebox	192.168.1.144	00:19:99:d5:d3:1f	0 days, 2 hours, 23 min...	Dynamic

IPv4 ARP Table on LAN (3 active devices)

☐ Hostname ↕	IPv4 Address ↕	MAC Address ↕	Type ↕	Interface ↕
☐ -	192.168.1.56	28:b1:33:01:d5:b2	Static	VLAN1
☐ MSI-The-Machine	192.168.1.97	d8:bb:c1:22:25:ca	Dynamic	VLAN1
☐ -	192.168.1.178	48:d7:ff:01:55:74	Static	VLAN1

If a IGMP Proxy can be used in your router, do it.

IGMP Proxy

☒ Enable IGMP Proxy

Upstream Interface: ☒ WAN-Auto ☐ Fixed Interface

☒ WAN1 ☐ WAN2 ☐ VLAN1

Downstream Interface: ☐ WAN ☒ VLAN1

So, we have just the eth1 in its routing actually.

If needed, change the eth2-6 to assign new IP addresses in the network. You need to use different networks IP-ranges for all connected eth-ports and you should change them accordingly.

Edit

Name

eth2

MAC

28:b1:33:01:d5:b3

* IP

192.168.10.56

* Netmask

255.255.255.0

* Gateway

192.168.10.1

Bootproto

static

Apply

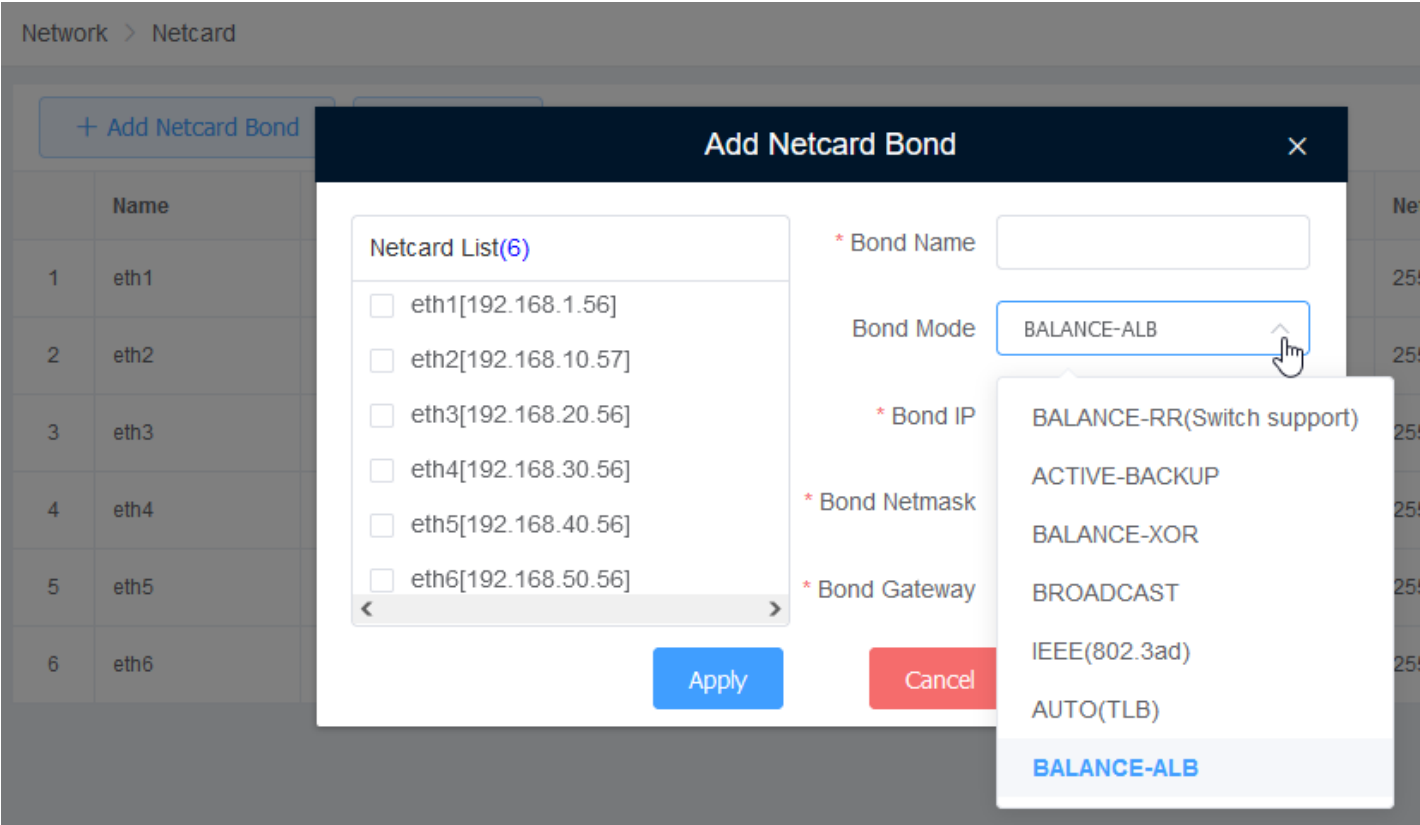
Cancel

Gateway	Netmask	MAC	
192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b2	Edit
192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b3	Edit
192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b4	Edit
192.168.30.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b5	Edit
192.168.40.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b6	Edit
192.168.50.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b7	Edit

To avoid collision's, the eth1-6 must have different IP ranges like defaults pre-set.

If you use only 2 Ports like eth1+2, the total streaming capacity of max 50 Streams in and out would be sufficient: A HD stream will have max. 15mb/s: x 50 = 750Mb/s in total. Of course, UHS's will double that, so you need to use more than 1 port at all.

If you really need to [bond them](#):



Ticked 5+6: give it a name (5-6) and a gateway:

We get:

3	eth3	Linked	none	1000Mb/s	192.168.20.56	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b4	Edit
4	eth4	Linked	none	1000Mb/s	192.168.30.56	192.168.30.1	255.255.255.0	28:b1:33:01:d5:b5	Edit
5	5-6	Linked	none	2000Mb/s	192.168.11.11	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0		Edit Delete
6	eth5	Linked	none	1000Mb/s				28:b1:33:01:d5:b6	
7	eth6	Linked	none	1000Mb/s				28:b1:33:01:d5:b7	

See the max. usable speed in this bond is double.

The internal route will be updated accordingly automatically:



BIG-1050X

- Home
- TS/IP
- Protocol Convert
- Server
- Network
- Netcard
- Route**
- DNS
- Detection
- System

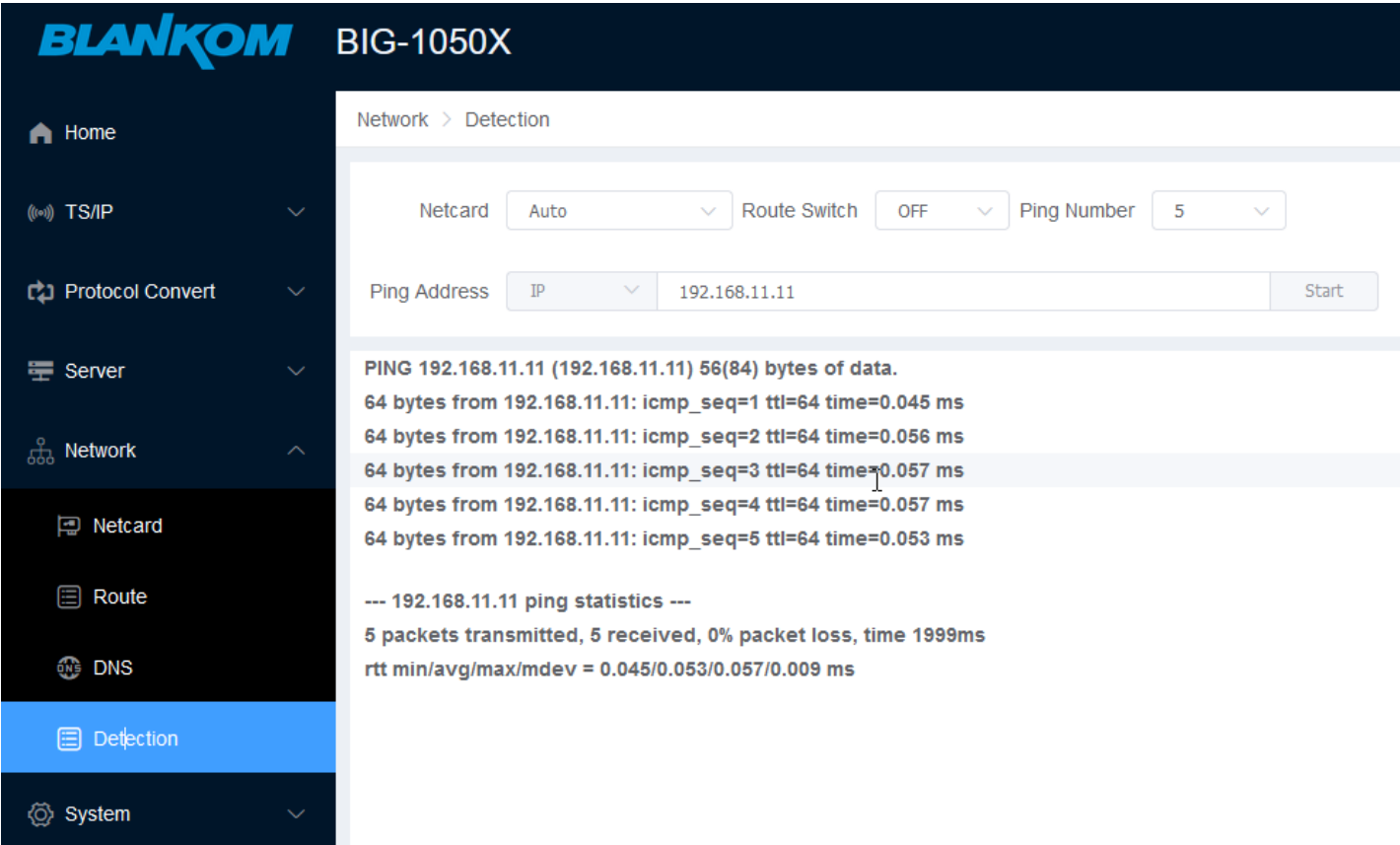
Network > Route

[+ Add Route](#)
[+ Modify Default Route](#)
[Refresh](#)

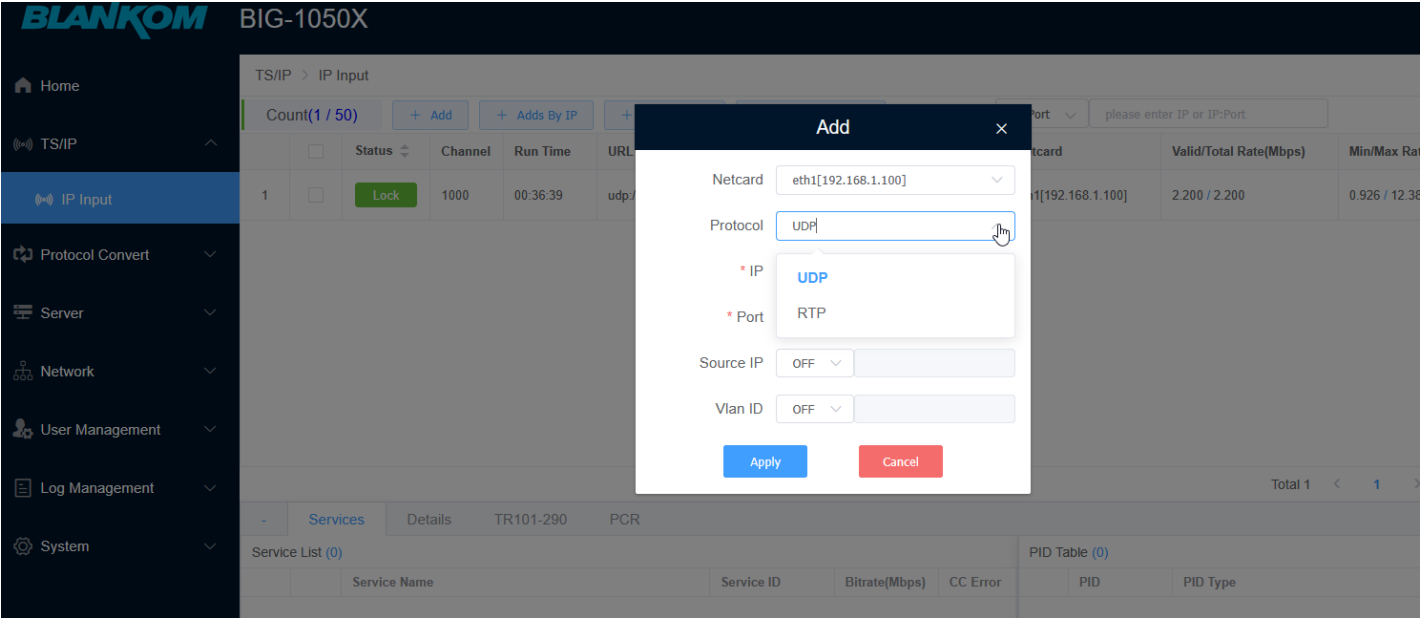
	Route Info
1	169.254.0.0/16 dev eth1 scope link metric 1002
2	169.254.0.0/16 dev eth2 scope link metric 1003
3	169.254.0.0/16 dev eth3 scope link metric 1004
4	169.254.0.0/16 dev eth4 scope link metric 1005
5	169.254.0.0/16 dev 5-6 scope link metric 1009
6	192.168.1.0/24 dev eth1 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.56
7	192.168.10.0/24 dev eth2 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.10.57
8	192.168.11.0/24 dev 5-6 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.11.11
9	192.168.20.0/24 dev eth3 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.20.56
10	192.168.30.0/24 dev eth4 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.30.56

If you do not need bonding, please do not use it.

Another nice tool detects the other network partners:



Coming to the streams... 1st: TS-IP Input can be as UDP or RTP:



There are some other helpful menus we will not explain in this Quickstart.

TS/IP > IP Input

Count(1 / 50)

+ Add

+ Adds By IP

+ Adds By Port

Delete

Reset

Advanced Setting

	☒	Status	Channel	Run Time	URL	Netcard	Valid/Total Rate(Mbps)	Min/Max Rate(Mbps)	CC	-
1	☒	Lock	1000	00:37:57	udp://237.1.1.2:10002	eth1[192.168.1.100]	3.327 / 3.327	0.926 / 12.381	0	More

Total 1 < 1 > 10/page Go to 1

[eth1]udp://237.1.1.2:10002

Services

Details

TR101-290

PCR

Service List (1)

Display PSI/SI

Display A/V Info

PID Table (5)

		Service Name	Service ID	Bitrate(Mbps)	CC Error		PID	PID Type	Bitrate(Mbps)	CC Error
1		test	1(0x1)	3.304	0	1	0(0x0)	PAT	0.020	0
		PID	PID Type	Bitrate(Mbps)	CC Error	2	17(0x11)	SDT-actual	0.003	0
	1	100(0x64)	PMT	0.020	0	3	100(0x64)	PMT	0.020	0
	2	102(0x66)	H.264 Video,PCR	3.068	0	4	102(0x66)	H.264 Video,PCR	3.068	0
	3	257(0x101)	MPEG-1 Audio	0.217	0	5	257(0x101)	MPEG-1 Audio	0.217	0

You'll get detailed information about the input stream.

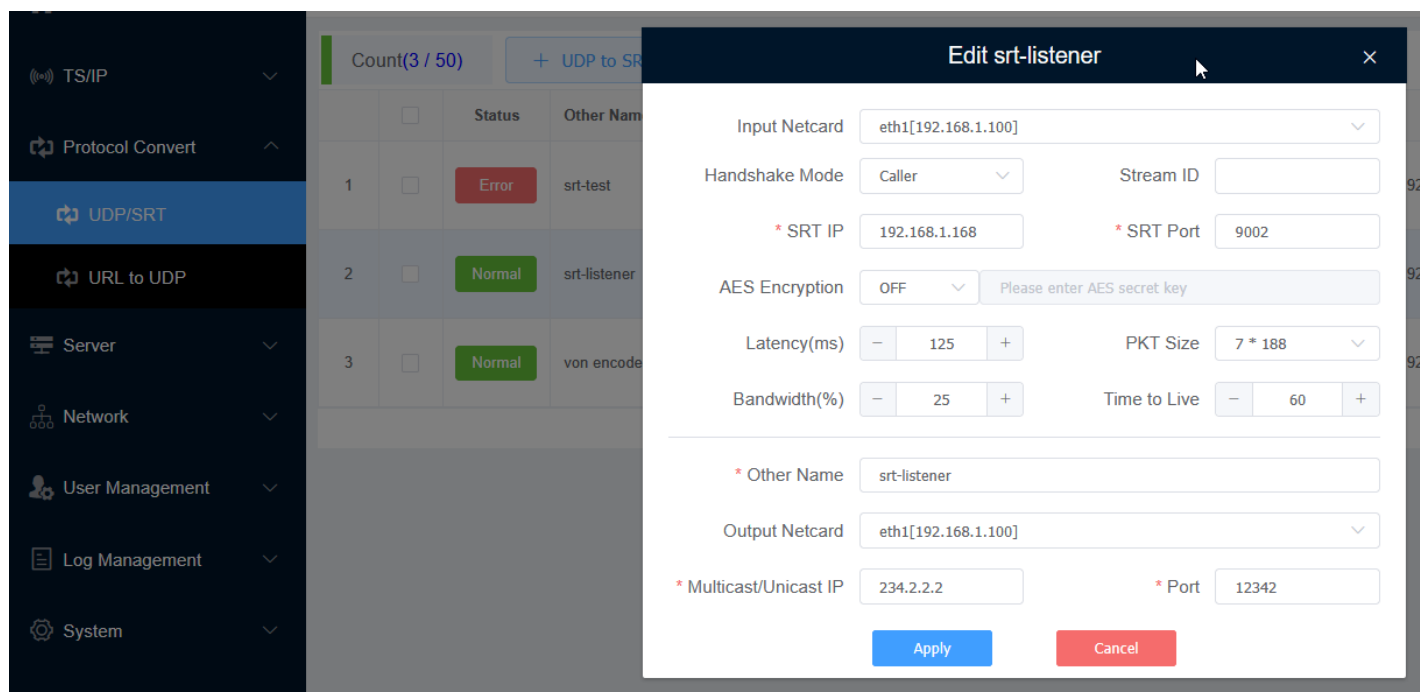
Adding SRT to UDP conversion:

Source: HDE-265 encoder-streamer (192.168.1.168), has 2 modes: caller and listener:

SRT URL Port:	9002	Enable ▼
SRT PUSH URL:	srt://192.168.1.100:9000	Enable ▼
SRT Encrvption Password:	0123456789	Disable ▼

Be sure the port-number are different. BTW: The encoder-Streamer allows multiple SRT connection while that's a little out of SRT spec because normally only 1 P2P Unicast connection is allowed.

SRT-listener must get it from a Caller and vice versa:

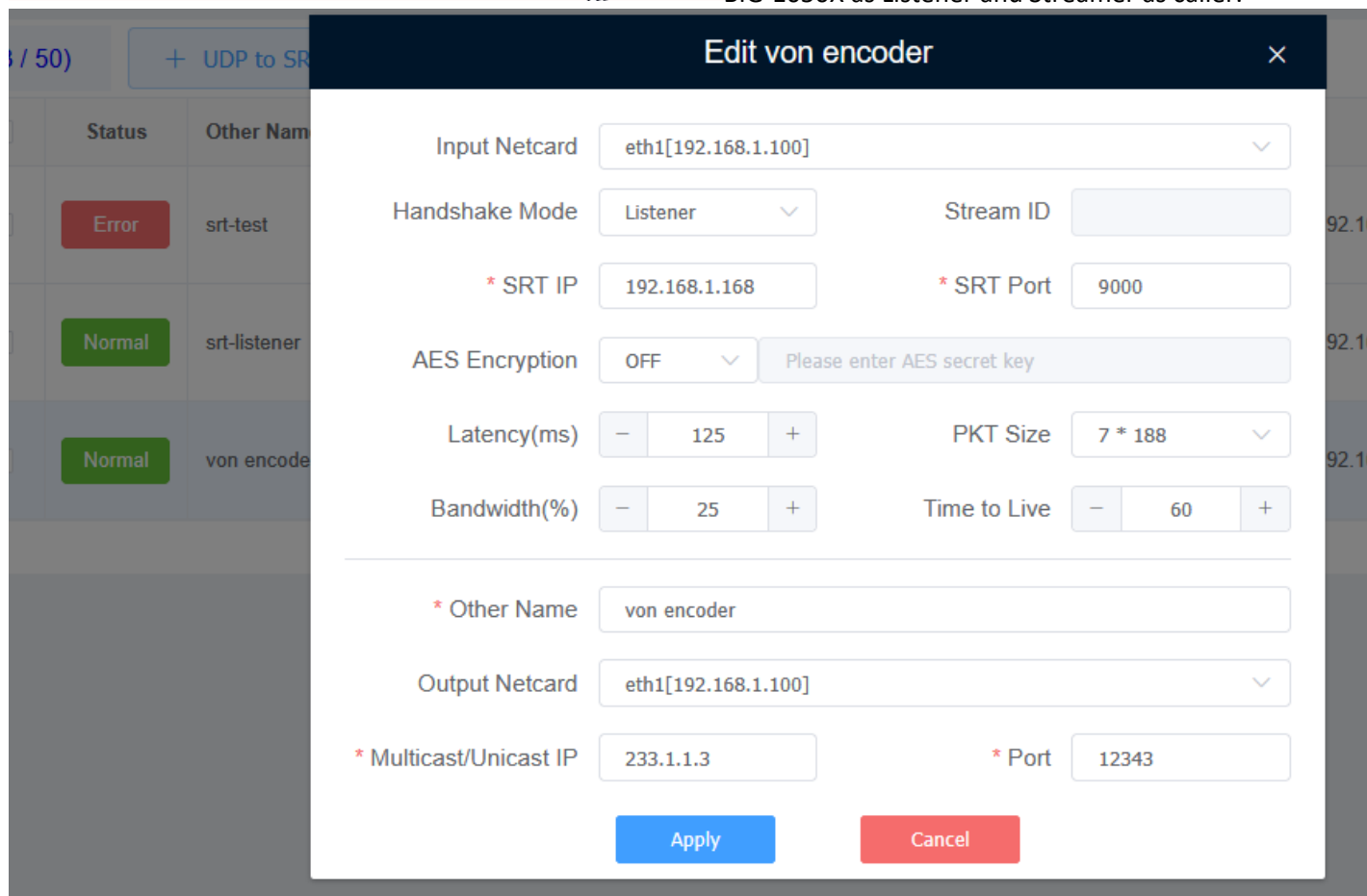


Stream ID can be empty in this case...

As soon as both are connected, the encoder shows it:

```
SRT URL:srt://192.168.1.168:9002
SRT PUSH URL(Connected):srt://192.168.1.100:9000
HLS PUSH URL:Disable
```

BIG-1050X as Listener and Streamer as caller:



No stream ID necessary – because the BIG listens for an incoming port 9000:

```
SRT URL:srt://192.168.1.168:9002
SRT PUSH URL(Connected):srt://192.168.1.100:9000
HLS PUSH URL:Disable
```

2	☐	Normal	srt-listener	SRT -> UDP Mode -> Caller AES Switch -> OFF	Run Time(00:04:39) BandWidth(7.93 Mb/s) MaxBandWidth(1000 Mb/s) Recv BitRate(5.54 mbps)	RTT(1.183ms) Flight(0) Packets Lost(0) Packets Return(0)	[eth1] srt://192.168.1.168:9002	[eth1] udp://234.2.2.2:12342
3	☐	Normal	von encoder	SRT -> UDP Mode -> Listener AES Switch -> OFF	Run Time(00:04:36) BandWidth(42.53 Mb/s) MaxBandWidth(1000 Mb/s) Recv BitRate(5.59 mbps)	RTT(2.228ms) Flight(0) Packets Lost(0) Packets Return(0)	[eth1] srt://192.168.1.168:9000	[eth1] udp://233.1.1.3:12343

Some devices allowing only one SRT IP/port connection from the source. So if you are checking your SRT stream by VLC and in parallel import that to the BIG, it might not work.

Trying the IGS-8008 as streamer:

Output IP: 192.168.1.136: Streams as Listener

4: ARD-Test-R From: Tuner 1 [10390]

☐ IPTV2

Edit srt-test
×

Input Netcard

Handshake Mode

Stream ID

* SRT IP

* SRT Port

AES Encryption Please enter AES secret key

Latency(ms)

PKT Size

Bandwidth(%)

Time to Live

* Other Name

Output Netcard

* Multicast/Unicast IP

* Port

Works... be patient, the web-refresh need some time in the BIG:

1	☐	Normal	srt-test	SRT -> UDP Mode -> Caller AES Switch -> OFF	Run Time(00:02:20) BandWidth(0.26 Mb/s) MaxBandWidth(1000 Mb/s) Recv BitRate(3.87 mbps)	RTT(0.664ms) Flight(0) Packets Lost(0) Packets Return(0)	[eth1] srt://192.168.1.136:20102	[eth1] udp://238.1.1.1:12340
---	--------------------------	--------	----------	---	--	---	----------------------------------	------------------------------

RTMP reception:

Source: HDE-265 encoder-streamer:

RTSP URL: rtsp://192.168.1.168/0

RTMP URL: rtmp://192.168.1.168/live/0

RTMP(S) PUSH URL: Disable

Edit RTMP from encoder

Input Netcard

eth1[192.168.1.100]

* URL

rtmp://192.168.1.168/live/0

* Timeout

5

Buffer Switch

ON

* Other Name

RTMP from encoder

Output Netcard

eth1[192.168.1.100]

* IP

228.2.2.2

* Port

22222

Output Mode

VBR

Output Bitrate

0

Apply

Cancel

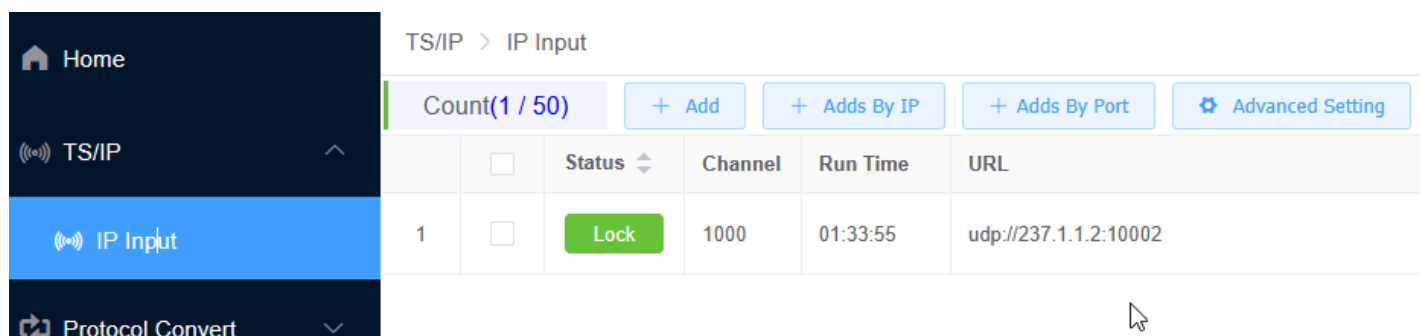
Works:

2	☐	Normal	RTMP from encoder	00:01:53.94	rtmp://192.168.1.168/live/0	
---	--------------------------	--------	-------------------	-------------	-----------------------------	--

2	☐	Normal	RTMP from encoder	00:01:14.92	rtmp://192.168.1.168/live/0	[eth1] udp://228.2.2.2:22222	Edit Delete
---	--------------------------	--------	-------------------	-------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------	---

Total 2 < 1 > 20/page Go to 1

Back to Importing a multicast:

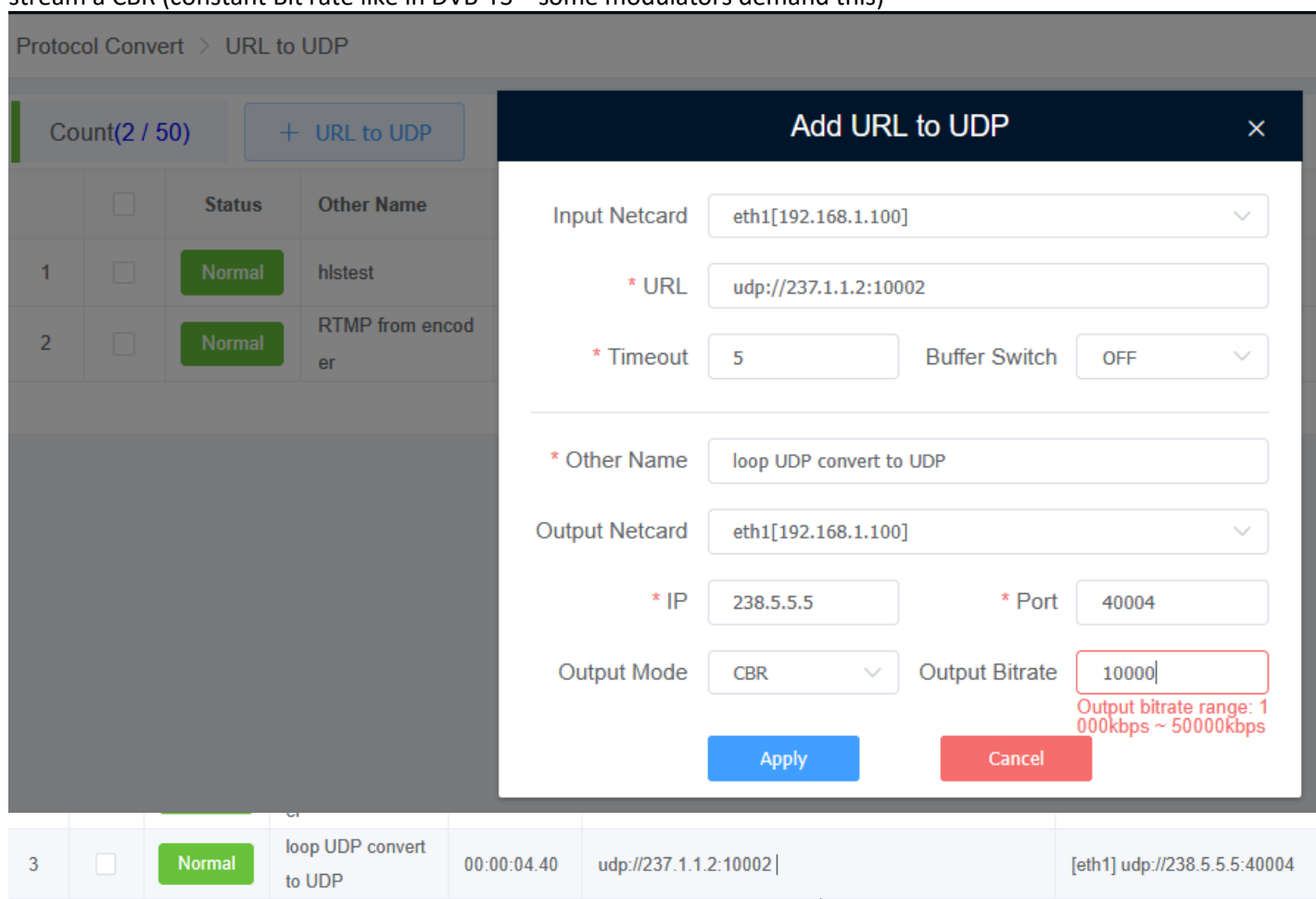


TS/IP > IP Input

Count(1 / 50) + Add + Adds By IP + Adds By Port Advanced Setting

Count	Status	Channel	Run Time	URL
1	Lock	1000	01:33:55	udp://237.1.1.2:10002

If this is connected to the same GbE-IGMP-Switch, you can import that also (as spoken maybe 'loop it out and in) to another ETH-output (we use here only ETH1) and give it a different address:port and also add zero-packets to stream a CBR (constant Bit rate like in DVB-TS – some modulators demand this)



Protocol Convert > URL to UDP

Count(2 / 50) + URL to UDP

Add URL to UDP

Input Netcard: eth1[192.168.1.100]

* URL: udp://237.1.1.2:10002

* Timeout: 5 Buffer Switch: OFF

* Other Name: loop UDP convert to UDP

Output Netcard: eth1[192.168.1.100]

* IP: 238.5.5.5 * Port: 40004

Output Mode: CBR Output Bitrate: 10000

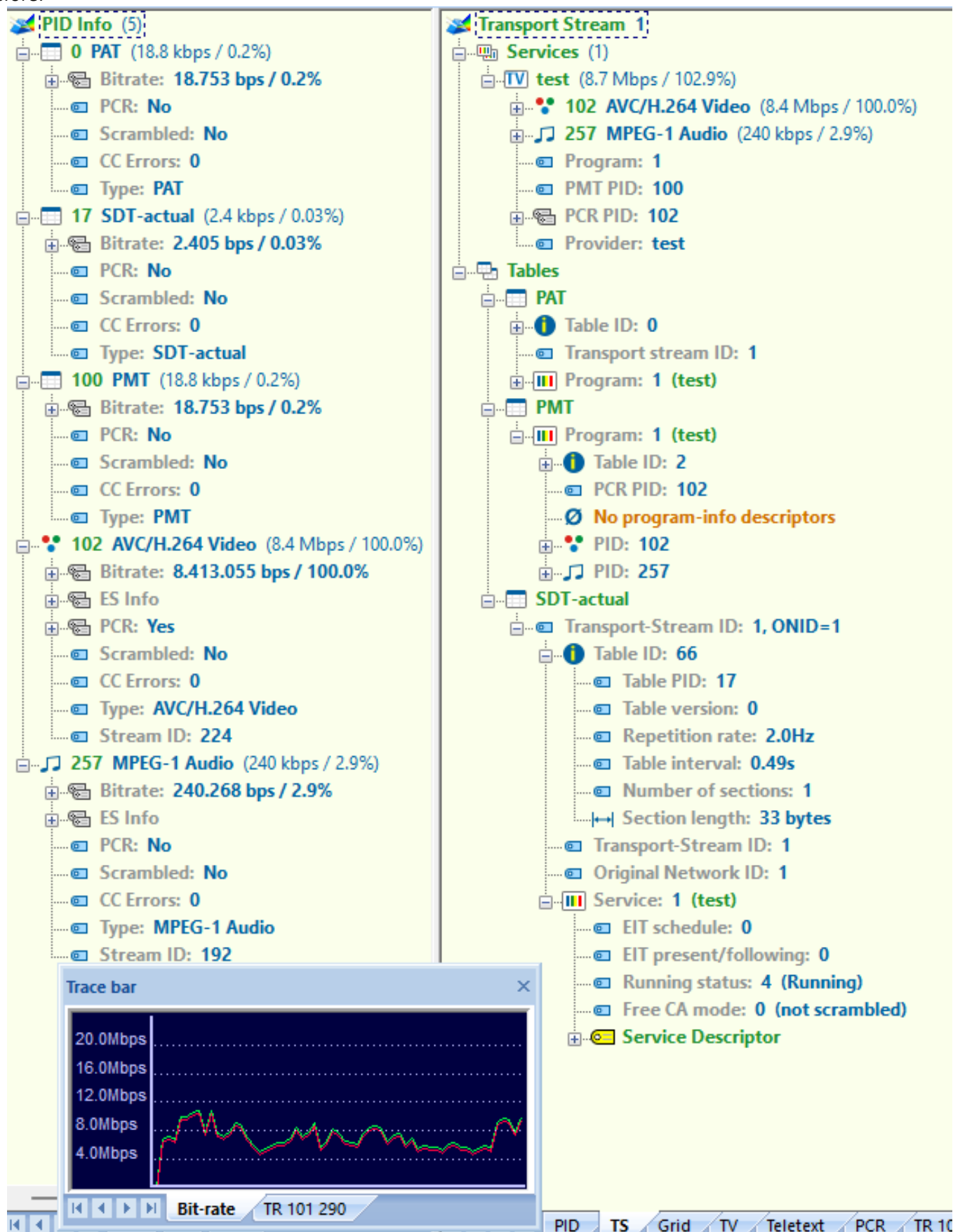
Output bitrate range: 1000kbps ~ 50000kbps

Apply Cancel

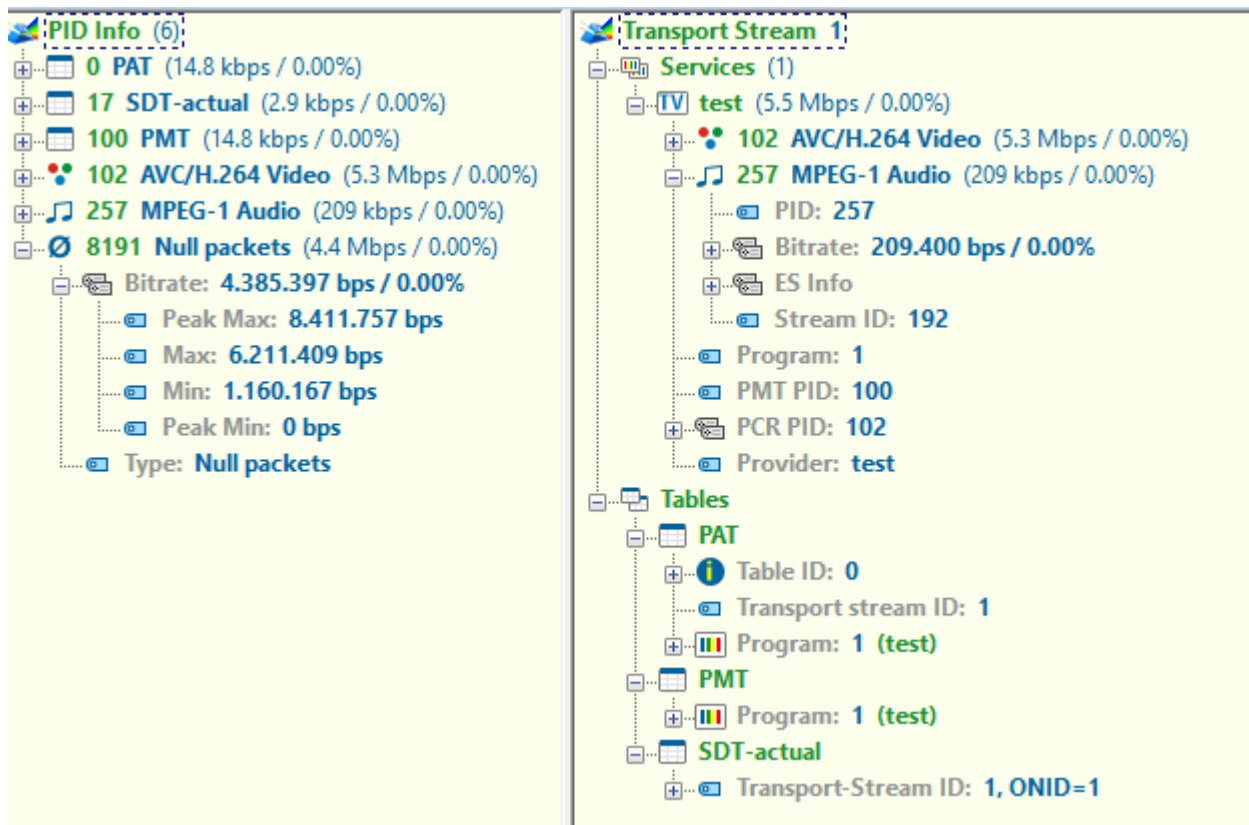
Count	Status	Other Name	Run Time	URL	Output
1	Normal	hlstest			
2	Normal	RTMP from encoder			
3	Normal	loop UDP convert to UDP	00:00:04.40	udp://237.1.1.2:10002	[eth1] udp://238.5.5.5:40004

Check it:

Before:



After:



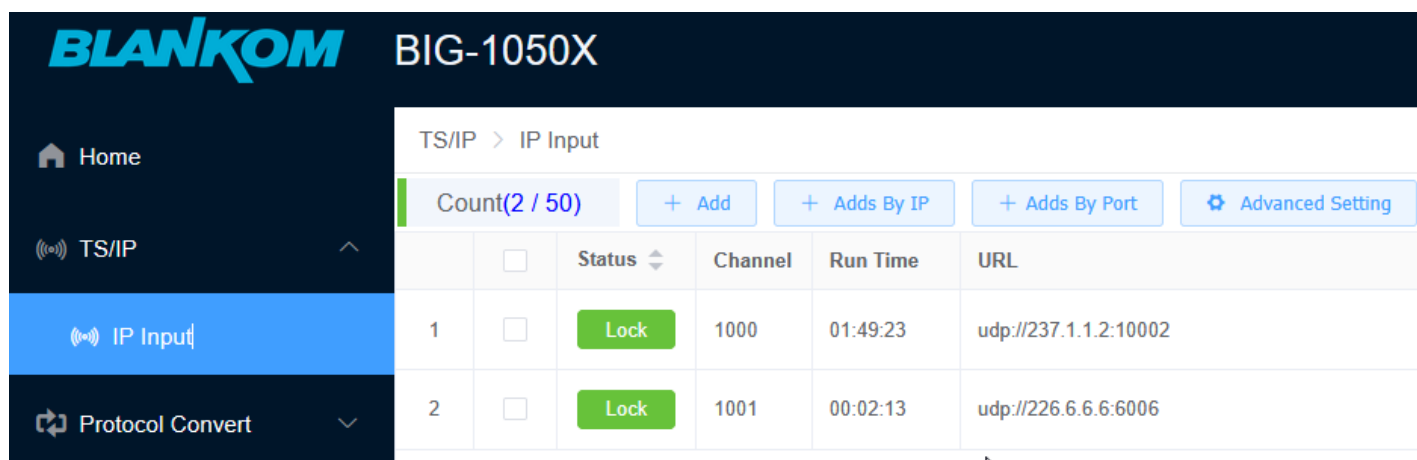
The screenshot displays two panels from the BIG-1050X interface. The left panel, titled 'PID Info (6)', lists several PIDs: 0 PAT (14.8 kbps / 0.00%), 17 SDT-actual (2.9 kbps / 0.00%), 100 PMT (14.8 kbps / 0.00%), 102 AVC/H.264 Video (5.3 Mbps / 0.00%), 257 MPEG-1 Audio (209 kbps / 0.00%), and 8191 Null packets (4.4 Mbps / 0.00%). The 'Null packets' entry is expanded, showing a bitrate of 4.385.397 bps / 0.00%, a peak max of 8.411.757 bps, a max of 6.211.409 bps, a min of 1.160.167 bps, a peak min of 0 bps, and a type of 'Null packets'. The right panel, titled 'Transport Stream 1', shows services including 'test' (5.5 Mbps / 0.00%) and '102 AVC/H.264 Video' (5.3 Mbps / 0.00%). It also lists tables: PAT (Table ID: 0, Transport stream ID: 1), PMT (Program: 1 (test)), and SDT-actual (Transport-Stream ID: 1, ONID=1).

See the null-packets are inserted as PID8191dec

BUT: Its 'pumping stream ON Off... so this is not recommended to internally loop UDP-> UDP... better to chose the original stream and convert to udp directly...

The opposite: Converting UDP to SRT

To convert a Multicast to unicast (SRT) you must first do the TS-Import:



The screenshot shows the BIG-1050X interface with the 'TS/IP' menu selected. The 'IP Input' tab is active, displaying a table of input streams. The table has columns for Count, Status, Channel, Run Time, and URL. Two entries are listed: 1 (Lock, 1000, 01:49:23, udp://237.1.1.2:10002) and 2 (Lock, 1001, 00:02:13, udp://226.6.6.6:6006).

Count	Status	Channel	Run Time	URL
1	Lock	1000	01:49:23	udp://237.1.1.2:10002
2	Lock	1001	00:02:13	udp://226.6.6.6:6006

Then do the protocol conversion with it:

Add UDP to SRT

* Demux Inputs

[eth1] udp://237.1.1.2:10002

* Other Name

[eth1] udp://237.1.1.2:100021

[eth1] udp://226.6.6.6:60061

Output Netcard

Handshake Mode

Listener

Stream ID

* SRT IP

* SRT Port

1234

AES Encryption

OFF

Please enter AES secret key

Latency(ms)

-125+

PKT Size

7 * 188

Bandwidth(%)

-25+

Time to Live

-60+

Apply

Cancel

Select it:

Add UDP to SRT

* Demux Inputs

[eth1] udp://226.6.6.6:6006

* Other Name

| I

Output Netcard

eth1[192.168.1.100]

Do SRT out as listener to incoming requests (callers):



The screenshot shows the VLC media player interface. The top status bar displays the following information:

- 4
- Normal
- SRT-out as listener
- UDP -> SRT
- Run Time(00:00:11)
- BandWidth(11.68 Mb/s)
- MaxBandWidth(1000 Mb/s)
- Send BitRate(6.58 mbps)
- RTT(0.451ms)
- Flight(4)
- Packets Lost(0)
- Packets Return(0)
- [eth1] udp://226.6.6.6:6006
- [eth1] srt://192.168.1.100:12348

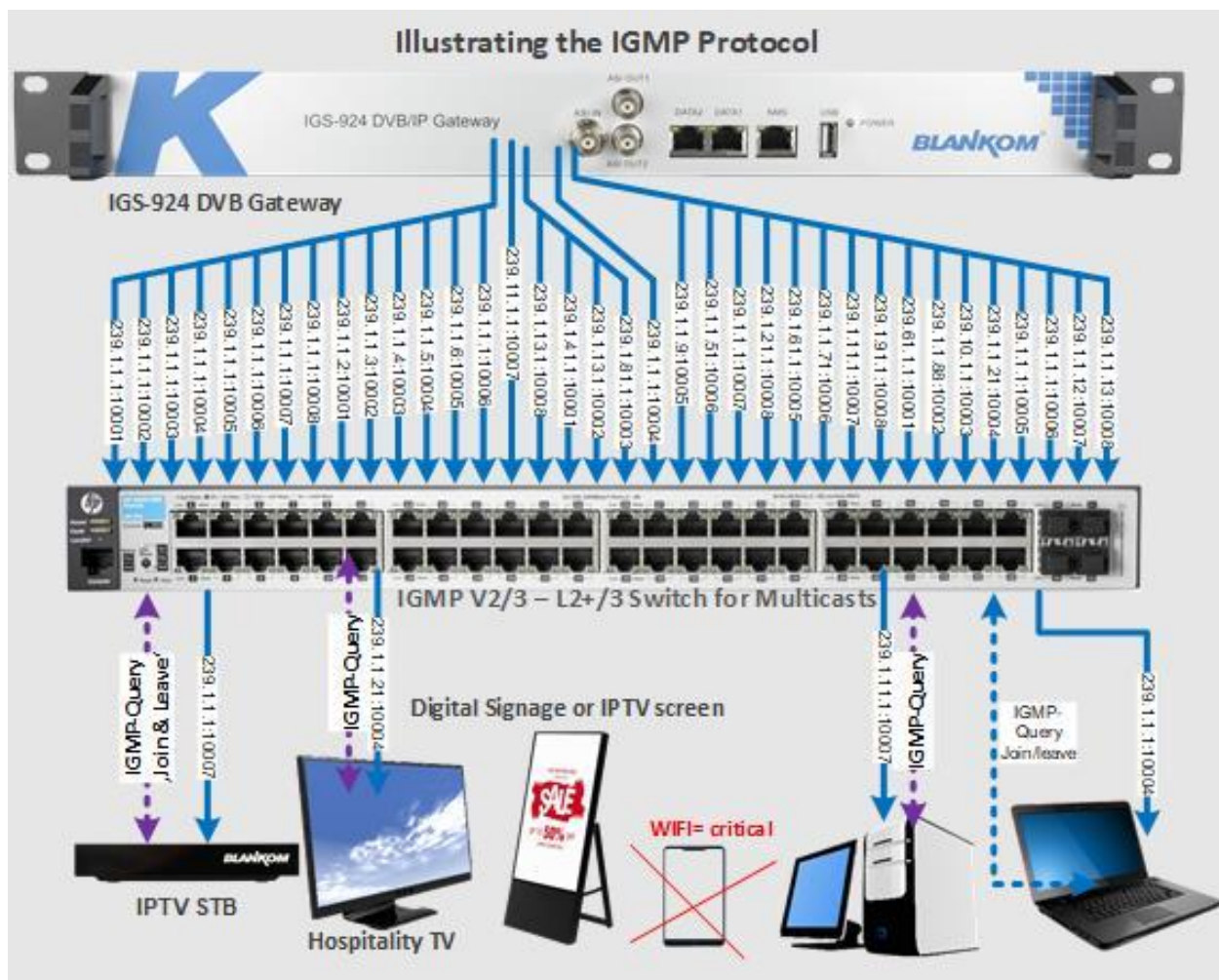
The main video area shows a stream of sheep in a field, with the text "NDR" overlaid. The bottom status bar shows the video title "srt://192.168.1.100:12348 - VLC media player" and the playback progress "00:32 / 00:00".

We must point your view to the Multicast capable Ethernet-switch if you are working with UDP/RTP streams !!!
See also:

<https://www.blankom.de/assets/downloads/BLANKOM-Video-over-IP-Streaming-Protocols-2026.pdf>

and:

https://www.blankom.de/assets/downloads/TCP-IP-Unicast-IGMP-Dialog_und_snooping.pdf



Need help: contact@blankom.de

DATASHEET:

Stream Protocol Converter



- *Input stream formats:*
- *UDP/RTP Multicasts*
- *Unicasts: RTSP, SRT, RTMP, HTTP, HLS, FLV*
- *UDP-Multicast, UDP-Unicast, TCP (private), RTP*
- *SPTS and MPTS*
- *6 Gigabit Network interfaces: 10/100/1000M RJ45*
- *Real-time monitoring of input streams: PSI/SI and PCR*
- *Three-level error detection based on TR101 290*
- *PSI/SI live information checking / display*
- *IP-Jitter and PCR correction*
- *Input analysis such as encoding format, aspect ratio, resolution, etc.*
- *50 (100) Re-multiplexing-Streams,*
- *max. 100 Mbit/s per channel*
- *Remote control by Web-Interface*
- *DVB and IPTV conform*
- *Dual redundant power supplies*

5th Generation BLANKOM® IPTV Headend Technology

Broadcast grade, high performance protocol converter for up to 50 streams. Available as 100-Stream Version: BIG-1100X.
Use case: UDP -> SRT -> WAN (CDN) -> SRT -> UDP

The BIG-1050X is based on server architecture, can convert the usual streaming TS protocols efficiently for LAN/WAN Video stream Transmissions.

The TS protocol can be converted between UDP multicast or unicast URL's to or from SRT/RTP/HTTP/HTTP-HLS/RTSP/RTM to UDP while keeping the image quality.

By looping an URL to UDP -> UDP-> SRT such conversion is also possible.

A comfortable WEB- GUI makes it easy to configure and handle.

Up to 50 or 100 streaming channels:
Conversion between Unicast and Multicast
UDP/RTP <-> SRT

Null-Packet adding VBR-> CBR possible
Output as HLS-http can be installed optional by license

TV Headend with multicasts



DVB-IP MPTS/SPTS and low bitrate SD/HD Streams

SRT

RTSP

HTTP

Internet Stream import RTMP/HLS/RTSP/SRT

Up to 50 (100) Streams IN

Up to 50 (100) UDP/SRT out

BIG-1050X or BIG1100X

Master-Headend to Slaves Multicast to Unicast to Multicast by 2x BIG-1050X

Modulators ...



Digital Signage

...

...

...

...

...

UHD-decoder

Technical Specifications

INPUT

- Interface: 6x 1000M/100M/10Mb/s RJ45, Full Duplex
- MPTS/SPTS TS/IP Input Bit Rate: max. 800Mbps per RJ45
- Data Protocol: TCP, UDP, ICMP, IGMP V1, V2, V3,
- IP Protocols Unicast, Multicast: UDP, RTP, SRT, HTTP, RTSP, RTMP(s), FLV, HLS (HTTP Live Streaming)

Monitoring / modifying

- Input: SPTS / MPTS
- Null package process: Null packet pass through and insert (CBR)
- Monitoring: Live Services, PSI/SI, PCR
- Maximum bitrate: 100Mbps each
- Maximum TS count: 50 (100) input TS Streams + 50 (100) output TS Streams

OUTPUT

- Interface: 6x 1000/100/10Mbps RJ45, Full Duplex
- TS/IP Input Bit Rate: 800Mbps per RJ45
- Data Protocol: UDP, SRT, TCP
- IP addressing: Unicast, Multicast
- Type: IP Streaming, DVB conform remuxed streams

CONTROL & MONITORING

- Interface: 6x RJ45, 1000/100/10Mbit/s
- Protocol: HTTP Web GUI, Captcha

GENERAL

- Dimensions: BIG-1100X: 430 mm x 335 mm x 44 mm, 19" 1RU (BIG-1050X 430x260x44mm =
- Approx. weight: 5 (8,7) kg
- Power: 2x AC 110V~240V, 6,4A, 47~63 Hz
- Power consumption: max. 500W (750W BIG-1100X)
- Temperature: 5~45 °C (operation), -10~65 °C (storage)

Ordering Guide: **BIG-1050X (50 Streams), BIG-1100X (100 Streams), optional License for UDP->HLS**