

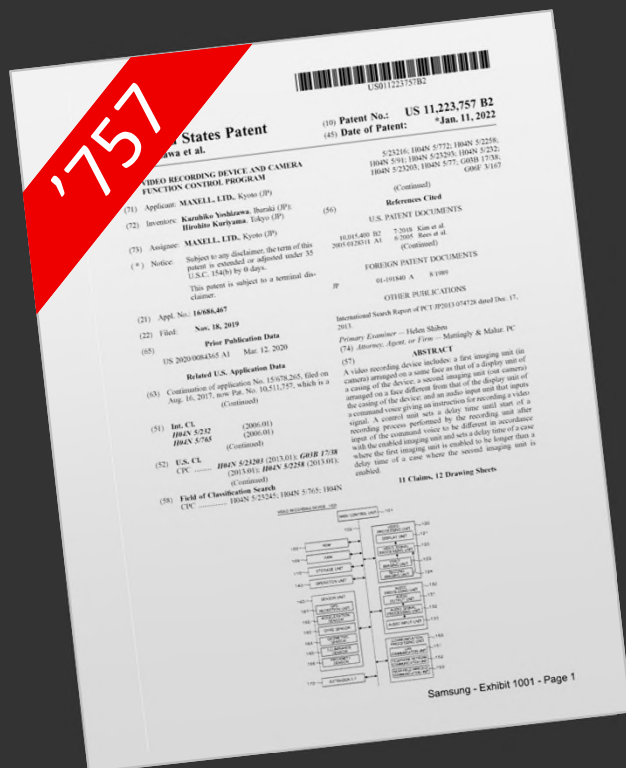


PATENT OWNER'S HEARING DEMONSTRATIVES

*Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Samsung Electronics America,
Inc. v. Maxell, Ltd.*

IPR No. 2024-007717

August 14, 2025



INFORMATION PROCESSING APPARATUS U.S. PATENT NO. 11,223,757

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

2



US011223757B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Yoshizawa et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 11,223,757 B2**
(45) Date of Patent: ***Jan. 11, 2022**

(54) **VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE AND CAMERA
FUNCTION CONTROL PROGRAM**

(71) Applicant: **MAXELL, LTD., Kyoto (JP)**

(72) Inventors: **Kazuhiko Yoshizawa, Bunkyo (JP);
Hirohito Kuriyama, Tokyo (JP)**

(73) Assignee: **MAXELL, LTD., Kyoto (JP)**

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
This patent is subject to a terminal dis-
claimer.

(56) **References Cited**

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(Continued)

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OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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2013.

Primary Examiner — Helen Shihru

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Mattingly & Malur, PC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A video recording device includes: a first imaging unit (in
camera) arranged on a same face as that of a display unit of
a casing of the device; a second imaging unit (out camera)
arranged on a face different from that of the display unit of
the casing of the device; and an audio input unit that inputs
a command voice giving an instruction for recording a video
signal. A control unit sets a delay time until start of a
recording process performed by the recording unit after
input of the command voice to be different in accordance
with the enabled imaging unit and sets a delay time of a case
where the first imaging unit is enabled to be longer than a
delay time of a case where the second imaging unit is
enabled.

11 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets

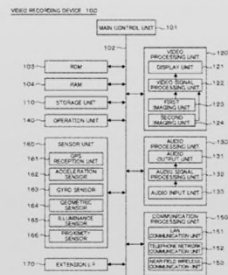
Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 15/678,265, filed on
Aug. 16, 2017, now Pat. No. 10,511,757, which is a
(Continued)

(51) Int. Cl. (2006.01)
H04N 5/232 (2006.01)
H04N 5/765 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) U.S. Cl. (2013.01); **G01B 17/38**
CPC (2013.01); **H04N 5/232** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) Field of Classification Search
CPC (2013.01); **H04N 5/232**; **H04N 5/765**; **H04N**



Samsung - Exhibit 1001 - Page 1

Patent No.: US 11,223,757 B2
Date of Patent: *Jan. 11, 2022

Related U.S. Application Data

Continuation of application No. 15/678,265, filed on
Aug. 16, 2017, now Pat. No. 10,511,757, which is a
continuation of application No. 14/917,586, filed as
application No. PCT/JP2013/074728 on **Sep. 12,**
2013, now Pat. No. 9,774,776.

**VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE AND CAMERA
FUNCTION CONTROL PROGRAM**

EX1001

EX1001

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

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Maxell, Ltd.
Ex. 2008
Page 3 of 39

Technical Background of U.S. Patent No. 11,223,757



PROBLEM

There has been an increase in the use of smartphones with multiple cameras including using a front camera to take “selfies.”



Recently, an information terminal device (video recording device) such as a camera-attached mobile phone or a smart-phone includes two camera units, one camera unit is provided on the side of a same face (front face) as that of a monitor, and the other is provided on the side of a face (rear face) that is opposite to that of the monitor. In a case where a subject is photographed using such an information terminal device, a subject located in front of a user is photographed using the camera unit (out camera) provided on the face opposite to that of the monitor, and the monitor is used as a finder. On the other hand, in the case of photographing a self-image in which the user himself is a subject, the subject is photographed using the camera unit (in camera) provided on the same face as that of the monitor, and the monitor is used for checking the self-image.

POR at 7; EX1001 at 2:1-15

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

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Technical Background of U.S. Patent No. 11,223,757



PROBLEM

When instructing a camera to take a picture from front camera, such as a selfie by using a voice command, an undesirable picture may be captured because the user may not have had enough time to get themselves ready.



and, generally, there is no problem. On the other hand, in a case where a self-image is photographed using the in camera, when voice recognition is made, and immediately the photographing process is started, there is a problem in that the user is photographed with the form of his mouth to be in a state immediately after the utterance of the command voice. In order to avoid this, it is necessary to delay the start of the photographing process after the voice recognition by a predetermined time.

Paper 9 at 4; EX1001 at 2:23-31

Technical Background of U.S. Patent No. 11,223,757



PROBLEM

Also, the devices need to be configured such that the image capture process is adjusted differently based on which camera is used.



camera, in order to photograph a subject in a natural pose, it is necessary to adjust photographing timing depending on which camera is used. Such problems have not been dis-

Paper 9 at 4; EX1001 at 2:35-37

Technical Background of U.S. Patent No. 11,223,757



SOLUTION

The '757 Patent discloses specific architecture and image capture mechanisms based on which camera is used and what type of input is provided to such camera to generate high quality images.

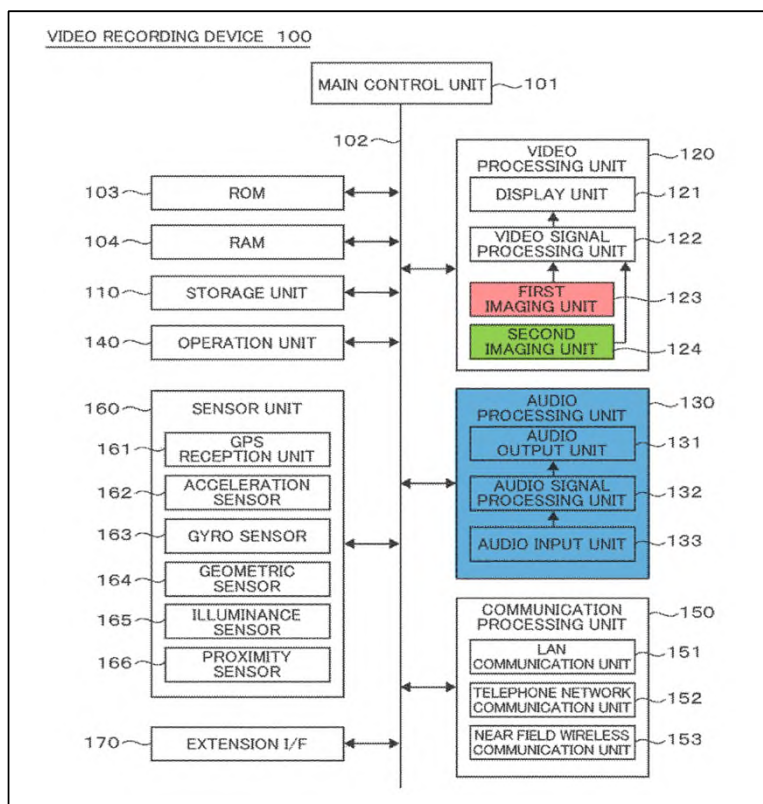


FIG. 1

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

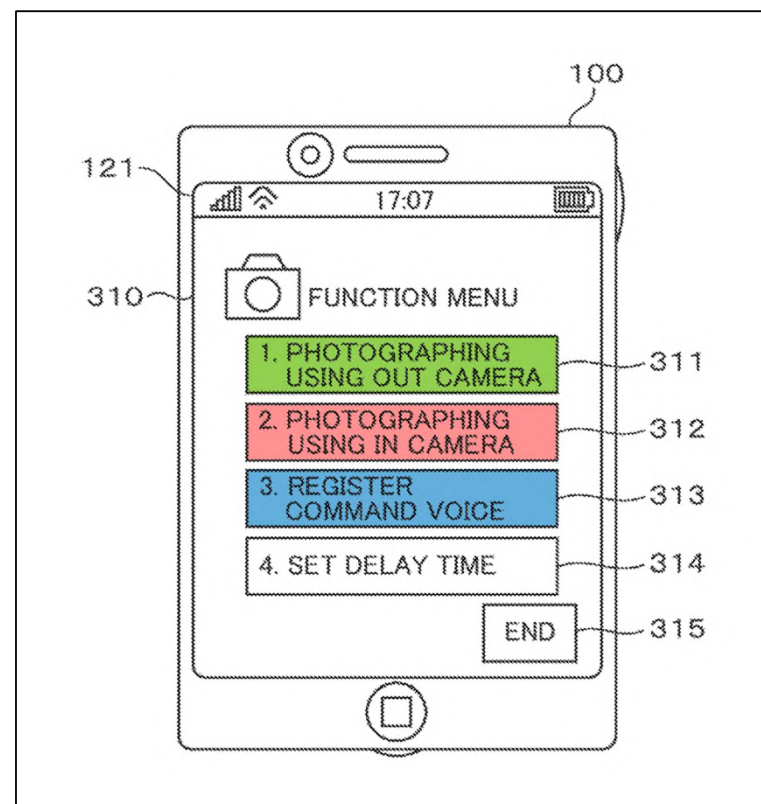


FIG. 6

Pet at 2;
EX1001

Pet. Reply at 9;
EX1015 at 23:4-
EX1001

Technical Background of U.S. Patent No. 11,223,757



SOLUTION

As an example, different timing and processing paths are implemented based on (1) which camera is used; and (2) which type of instruction is used (e.g., voice versus touch). This includes using a waiting process when a selfie is being taken to allow for a person to set themselves after providing the voice instruction.

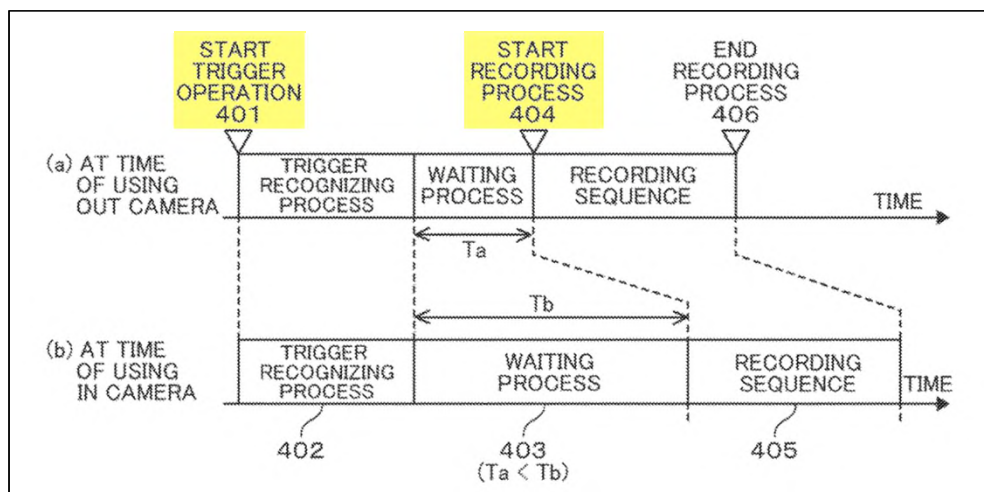


FIG. 9

the standby time T_a ($T_a < T_b$). Accordingly, a delay time until the recording process start 404 from the trigger operation start 401 is longer at the time of using the in camera illustrated in (b) than at the time of using the out camera illustrated in (a). In this way, the delay time is automatically switched over in accordance with selection of one of the second imaging unit 124 (out camera) and the first imaging unit 123 (in camera). Therefore, an optimal video corresponding to a photographing target (an external subject/a self-image) can be recorded.

POR at 2; EX1001

POR at 3; EX1001 at 9:56-10:6

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

maxell

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The Grounds

Grounds	Claims	Stat. Basis	Prior Art
1	1-8, 10-11	35 U.S.C. § 103	Chinn, Takahashi, EX-V7
2	9	35 U.S.C. § 103	Chinn, Takahashi, EX-V7, Kim
3	1-3, 7-10	35 U.S.C. § 103	Kim, Yamamoto, Thorn
4	4-6, 11	35 U.S.C. § 103	Kim, Yamamoto, Thorn, Chinn

Pet at 1

'757 Claim Language

CLAIM 1

[1pre] An image recording device configured to execute a plurality of different photographing processes, comprising:

[1a] an audio input interface configured to receive a command voice;

[1b] a touch display arranged on a first surface of the image recording device and configured to display an image signal and receive a touch operation instruction;

[1c] a first camera arranged on a same side of the touch display and configured to photograph an object and acquire a first image signal;

[1d] a second camera arranged on an opposite side of the touch display and configured to photograph an object and acquire a second image signal;

[1e] a recorder configured to record at least one of the first image signal or the second image signal on a storage; and

[1f] a controller,

[1g] wherein the controller is configured to: control such that, when the audio input interface receives **the command voice giving a first instruction to start a recording of an image signal**, the recorder starts a recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera on the storage in response to the first instruction,

[1h] control such that, when the touch display receives the touch operation instruction giving a second instruction to start a recording of an image signal, the recorder starts a recording of the second image signal acquired by the second camera on the storage in response to the second instruction, and

[1i] control such that **a first standby time of a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled**,

[1j] wherein **the first standby time is a time from a recognition of the first instruction to a start of the recording of the first image signal** acquired by the first camera, and the second standby time is a time from a recognition of the second instruction to a start of the recording of the second image signal acquired by the second camera.

The Issues in Dispute Impact All Grounds



Antecedent basis for “first instruction” and “first standby time”



Whether Chinn discloses a voice command for enabling the first camera and disabling the second camera

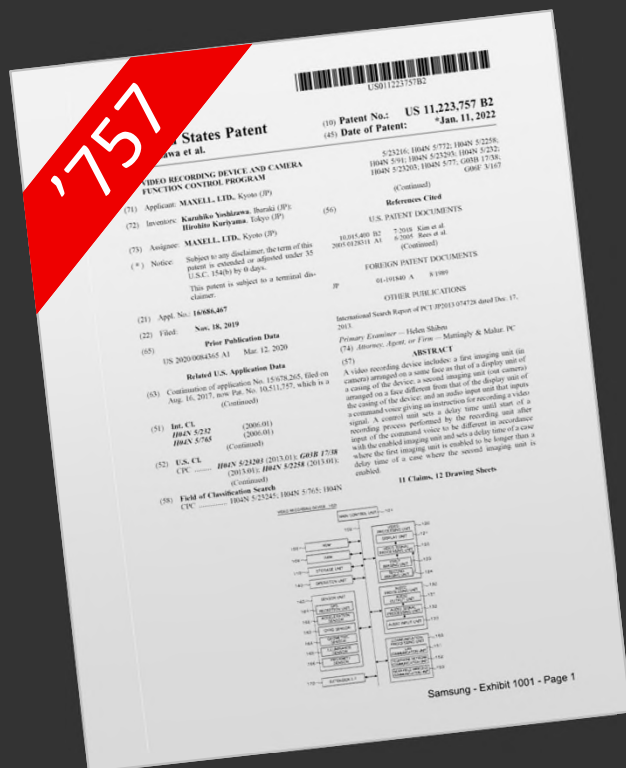


Whether Kim discloses a voice command for enabling the first camera and disabling the second camera

Claim Construction

Term	Patent Owner's Constructions	Petitioner's Constructions	District Court's Construction
"first camera arranged on a same side of the touch display" / "first camera being arranged on the same face side of a touch display"	Plain and ordinary meaning	A first/front camera that is arranged on a same face (front face) of the image recording device as that of the display unit	Plain and ordinary meaning, which is that the first camera is located on a same side of the touch display
"second camera arranged on an opposite side of the touch display" / "second camera being arranged on an opposite side of the touch display"	Plain and ordinary meaning	A second/rear camera that is arranged on a face (rear face) of the image recording device opposite to the display unit	N/A

NO CONSTRUCTION IS NECESSARY



DEFICIENCIES OF GROUNDS 1 AND 2

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

Ground 1 Deficiencies

PRIOR ART FAILS TO DISCLOSE

Claim 1[i]

PRIOR ART FAILS TO DISCLOSE

Claim 1[g]

PRIOR ART FAILS TO DISCLOSE

Claim 1[j]

PRIOR ART FAILS TO DISCLOSE

Claim 1[d]

PRIOR ART FAILS TO DISCLOSE

Claim 1[h]

The Combination of Chinn, Takahashi, and EX-V7 Fails to Disclose a voice command enabling a first camera and disabling a second camera

CLAIM 1

[1i] control such that a first standby time of **a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled** is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled,

Chinn does not disclose a command voice for enabling the first camera and disabling the second camera

CLAIM 1

[1g] wherein the controller is configured to: control such that, when the audio input interface receives **the command voice giving a first instruction** to start a recording of an image signal, the recorder starts a recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera on the storage in response to the first instruction

CLAIM 1

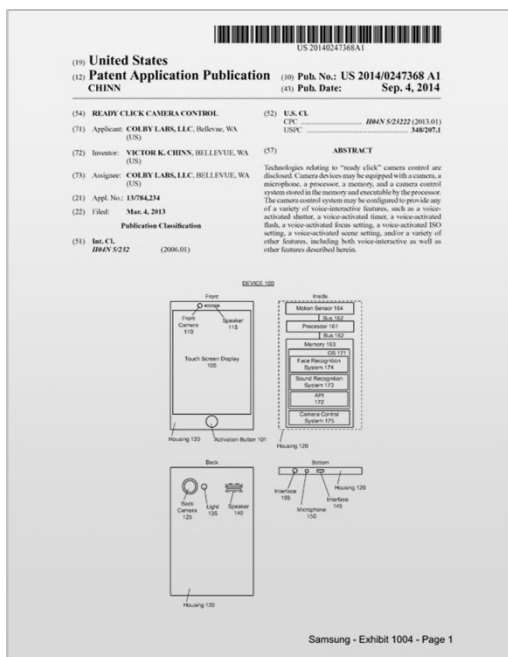
[1i] control such that a first standby time of a case **where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled** is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled

CLAIM 1

[1j] wherein the first standby time [of a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled] is a time from a recognition of the **[command voice giving the]** first instruction to a start of the recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera, and the second standby time is a time from a recognition of the second instruction to a start of the recording of the second image signal acquired by the second camera.



Chinn's voice command does not enable the first camera and disable the second camera



[0025] In some embodiments, camera control system 175 may be configured to receive, recognize, and respond to additional voice commands. For example, after user activation of the listening initiation control 231, camera control system 175 may respond to the predetermined camera activation sound pattern by activating the camera 125 as described above, and camera control system 175 may respond to any of a variety of other voice commands, such as a “set timer” command, a “set flash” command, a “set focus” command, a “set ISO” or “set speed” command, and/or a “set scene” command.

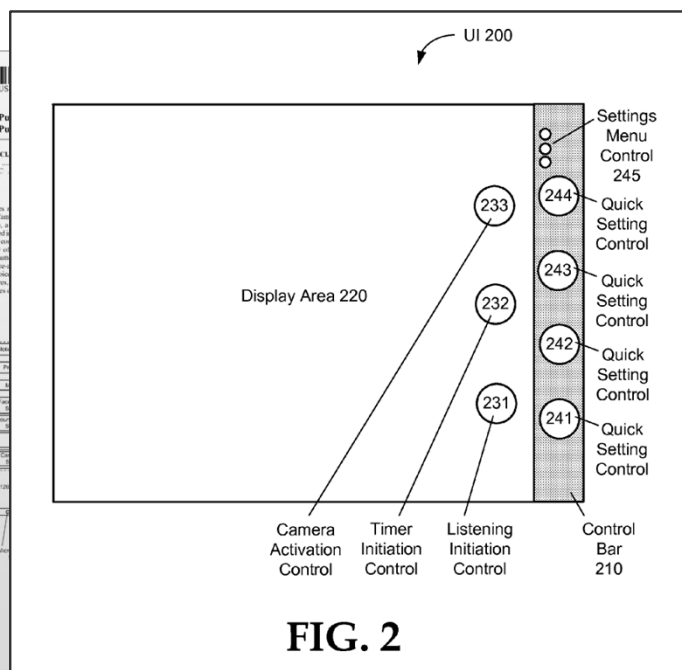
POR at 11; EX1004 at para. 25

EX1004

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

17

Chinn's voice command plus manual selection does not meet the claim language



[0022] FIG. 2 illustrates an example camera UI 200. Camera control system 175 may be configured to present UI 200 on a display such as touch screen display 105. Camera control system 175 may be configured receive commands from a user via UI 200, and to execute received commands with the device 100. Example UI 200 comprises a display area 220, multiple camera activation controls 231, 232, and 233, and a control bar 210 comprising settings controls 241, 242, 243, 244, and 245. The display area 220 may be configured to display an image from a camera, e.g., camera 125. The multiple camera activation controls may include a listening initiation control 231, a timer initiation control 232, and a camera activation control 233. The settings controls may comprise one or more quick settings controls 241, 242, 243, and 244, and a settings menu control 245.

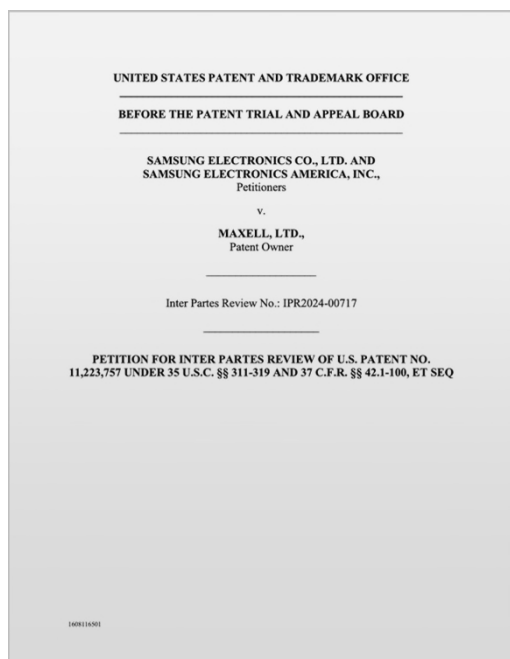
POR at 12, 13; EX1004 at Fig. 2, para. 22

EX1004

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

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Chinn does not disclose the first camera being enabled and the second camera being disabled

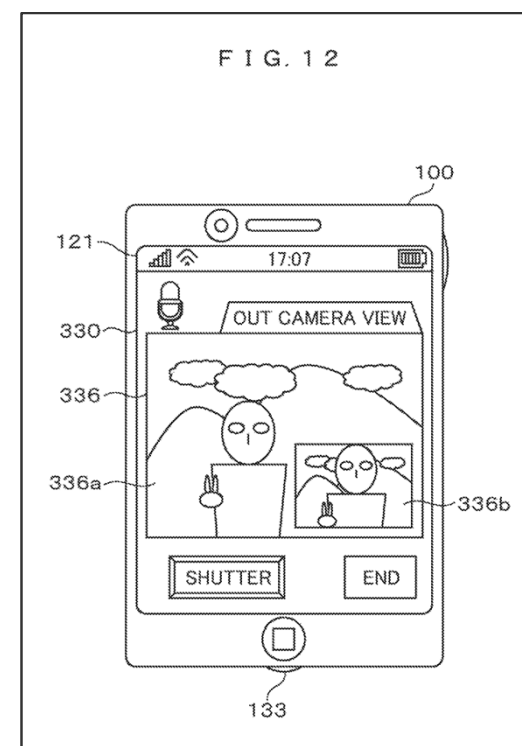


Petition

Enabled/Disabled First/Second Camera

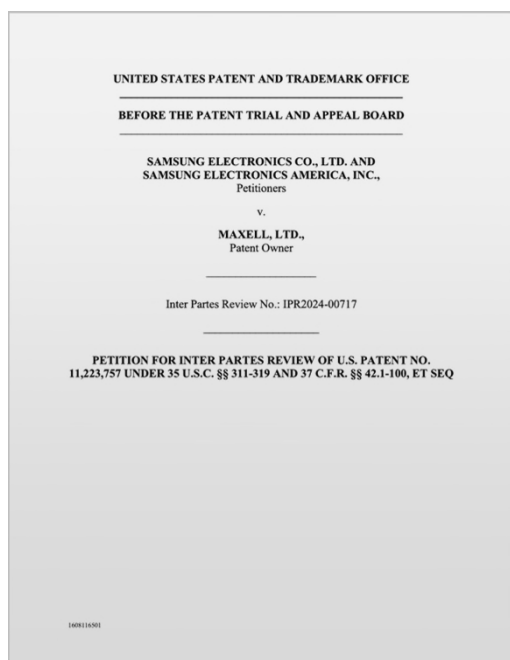
Chinn discloses or renders obvious activating the front camera 110 (i.e., first camera) to output image signals when a voice command is received and the front camera is selected via, e.g., via the camera selection control 242. *See* limitation [1g]; §VI.A; EX1003, ¶100. A POSITA would have understood that the need to activate the front camera 110 means that it was previously disabled. A POSITA would have also understood that because only the front camera 110 is activated, the back camera 125 (i.e., second camera) would remain disabled. EX1003, ¶100. To the extent not expressly disclosed in Chinn, a POSITA would have found it obvious to configure Chinn's camera control system 175 to keep rear camera 125 disabled while capturing an image using the front camera 110 and vice-versa. Benefits of doing so include reducing power consumption and increasing battery life. EX1003, ¶100.

Pet at 29



POR at 16-17; EX1001, Fig. 12

Chinn does not disclose enabling the second camera and disabling the first camera

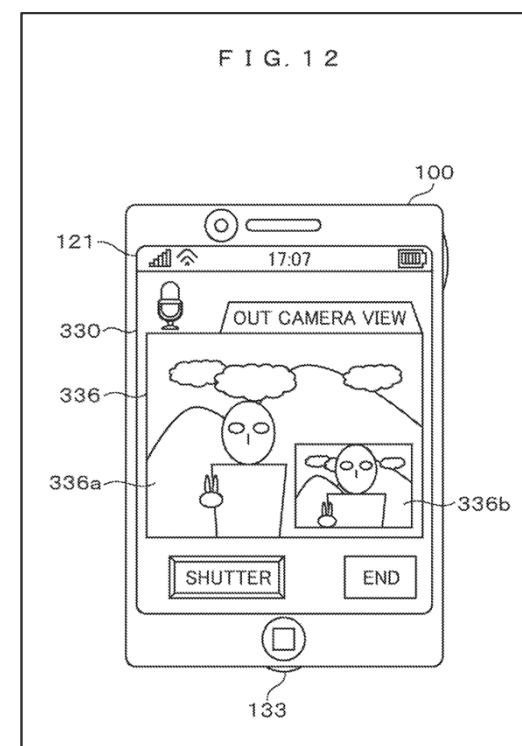


Petition

Enabled/Disabled First/Second Camera

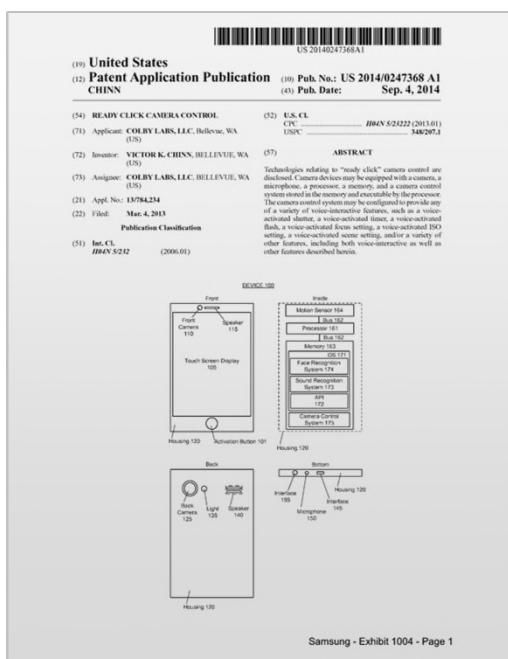
Chinn discloses or renders obvious activating the front camera 110 (i.e., first camera) to output image signals when a voice command is received and the front camera is selected via, e.g., via the camera selection control 242. *See* limitation [1g]; §VI.A; EX1003, ¶100. A POSITA would have understood that the need to activate the front camera 110 means that it was previously disabled. A POSITA would have also understood that because only the front camera 110 is activated, the back camera 125 (i.e., second camera) would remain disabled. EX1003, ¶100. To the extent not expressly disclosed in Chinn, a POSITA would have found it obvious to configure Chinn's camera control system 175 to keep rear camera 125 disabled while capturing an image using the front camera 110 and vice-versa. Benefits of doing so include reducing power consumption and increasing battery life. EX1003, ¶100.

Pet at 29



POR at 16-17; EX1001, Fig. 12

Chinn does not disclose a first standby time that is longer than a second standby time



EX1004

[0040] When the "start the timer" control 304 is selected, the camera control system 175 may configure its shutter control 233 similarly or identically to timer initiation control 232. In other words, camera control system 175 may adapt its response to user selection of shutter control 233, so that, in response to user selection of shutter control 233, camera control system 175 starts a timer and then takes a picture/initiates video recording after the time period specified for the timer elapses. For example, the time period may be 10, 15, or 20 seconds, or any other time period. The timer may also provide for an audible countdown and/or a preamble phrase as described herein. The time period initiated in connection with the timer may also be user configurable as described herein, e.g., in connection with controls 411-414.

POR at 19; EX1004 at para. 40

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

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Chinn does not disclose a first standby time that is longer than a second standby time

a controller, wherein the controller is configured to ...

CLAIM 1

[1i] **control** such that **a first standby time** of a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled **is longer than a second standby time** of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled,

Chinn does not disclose a first standby time that is longer than a second standby time

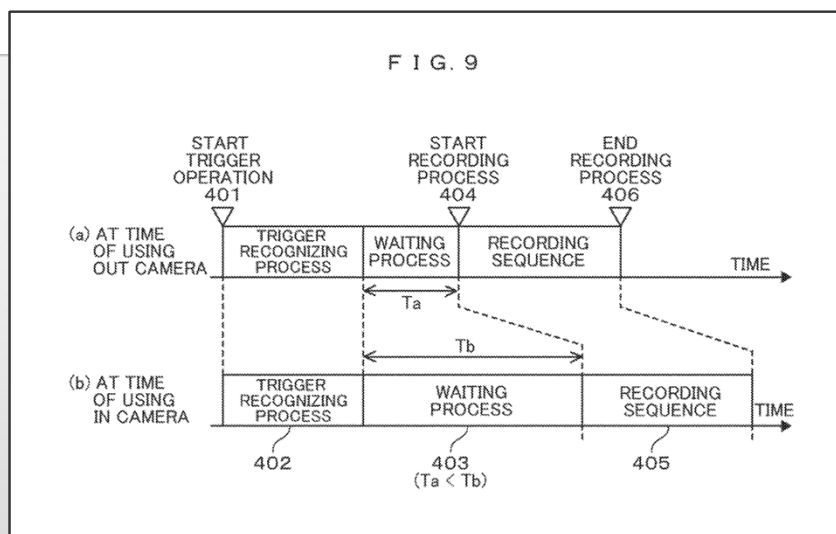


FIG. 9 is a diagram that illustrates a process of controlling switching between recording start delay times. The video recording device **100** according to this embodiment performs the process of controlling switching between delay times in accordance with which one of the two cameras is used.

In this way, in the camera operation according to this embodiment, the recording process is started using a command voice input to the audio input unit **133** or the process of selecting the shutter icon **333** as a trigger. At that time, in accordance with the out camera or the in camera that is operated, a delay time until the start of recording from timing at which the trigger is received is automatically switched over.

POR at 2; EX1001

POR at 2, 20-21; EX1001 at Fig. 9, 9:42-47, 12:12-19

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

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Chinn, Takahashi, and EX-V7 do not render obvious elements [1.g] and [1.j]

CLAIM 1

[1g] wherein the controller is configured to: control such that, when the audio input interface receives **the command voice giving a first instruction** to start a recording of an image signal, the recorder starts a recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera on the storage in response to the first instruction

CLAIM 1

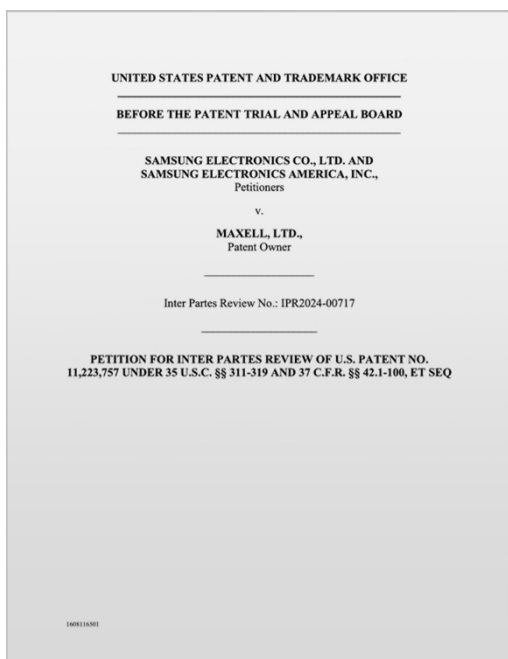
[1i] control such that a first standby time of a case **where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled** is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled

CLAIM 1

[1j] wherein the first standby time [of a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled] is a time from a recognition of the **[command voice giving the]** first instruction to a start of the recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera, and the second standby time is a time from a recognition of the second instruction to a start of the recording of the second image signal acquired by the second camera.



Chinn, Takahashi, and EX-V7 do not render obvious elements [1.g] and [1.j]



Petition

11. [1j]

The Chinn-Takahashi-EX-V7 combination renders this limitation obvious.

See §§VI.B.10, VI.A; EX1003, ¶103.

Pet. at 31

Chinn, Takahashi, and EX-V7 do not render obvious claim elements [11.d] and [11.h]

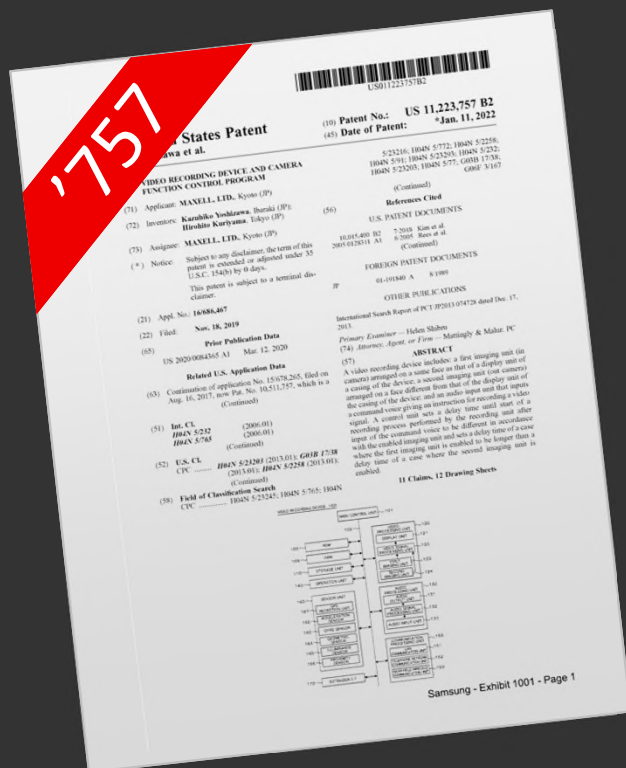
CLAIM 1

[1.i] control such that a first standby time of a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled,

[11.d] performing a first standby process during a first predetermined time when the command voice includes the first instruction and when the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled;

[1.j] wherein the first standby time is a time from a recognition of the first instruction to a start of the recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera, and the second standby time is a time from a recognition of the second instruction to a start of the recording of the second image signal acquired by the second camera.

[11.h] performing a second standby process during a second predetermined time when the touch operation instruction includes the second instruction and when the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled; and



DEFICIENCIES OF GROUNDS 3 AND 4

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

Ground 3 Deficiencies

PRIOR ART FAILS TO DISCLOSE

Claim 1[i]

PRIOR ART FAILS TO DISCLOSE

Claim 1[j]

PRIOR ART FAILS TO DISCLOSE

Claim 1[d]

PRIOR ART FAILS TO DISCLOSE

Claim 1[h]

The Combination of Kim, Yamamoto, and Thorn Fails to Disclose a voice command enabling a first camera and disabling a second camera

CLAIM 1

[1i] control such that a first standby time of **a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled** is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled,

Kim and Yamamoto do not disclose a command voice for enabling the first camera and disabling the second camera

CLAIM 1

[1g] wherein the controller is configured to: control such that, when the audio input interface receives **the command voice giving a first instruction** to start a recording of an image signal, the recorder starts a recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera on the storage in response to the first instruction

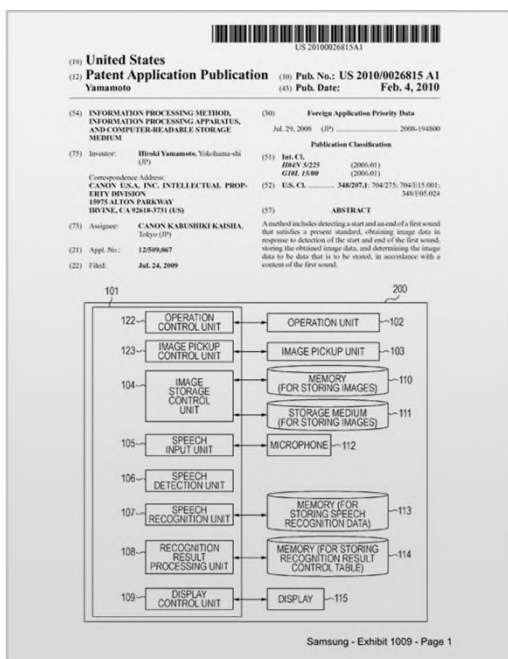
CLAIM 1

[1i] control such that a first standby time of a case **where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled** is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled

CLAIM 1

[1j] wherein the first standby time [of a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled] is a time from a recognition of the **[command voice giving the]** first instruction to a start of the recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera, and the second standby time is a time from a recognition of the second instruction to a start of the recording of the second image signal acquired by the second camera.

Yamamoto's voice command does not enable the first camera and disable the second camera



EX1009

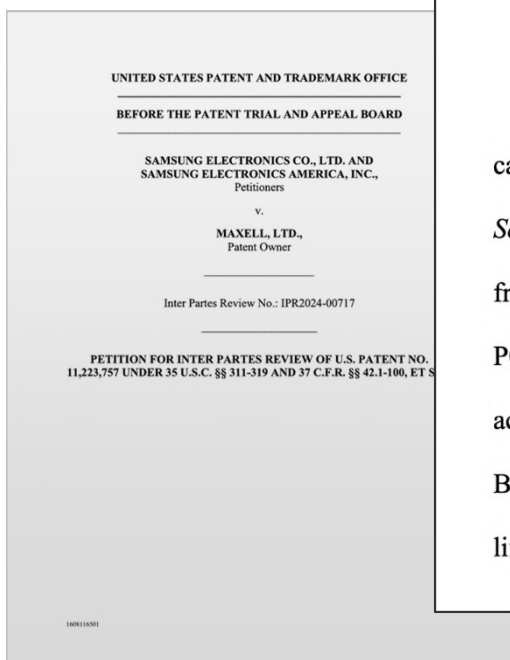
[0249] Here, there is a case in which an image is captured after a certain period of time (for example, 0.5 seconds) passes after, in general, “Say Cheese” or the like has uttered (after /z/ has uttered).

POR at 37; EX1009 at para. 249

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

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The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination does not disclose the first camera being enabled and the second camera being disabled

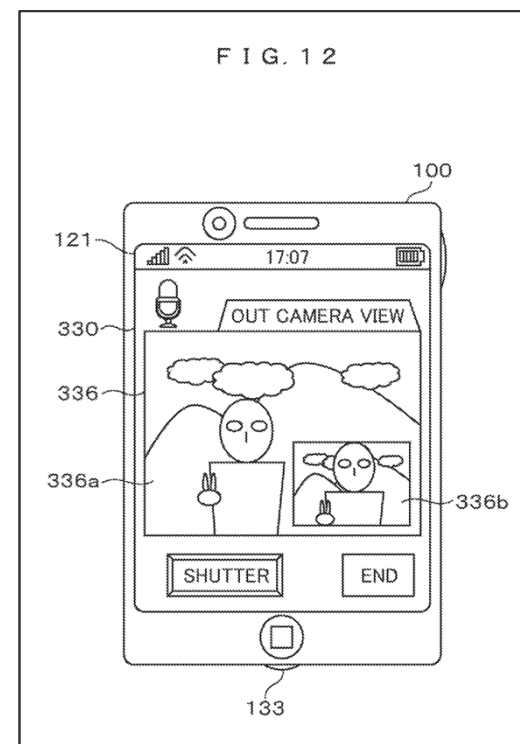


Petition

Enabled/Disabled First/Second Camera

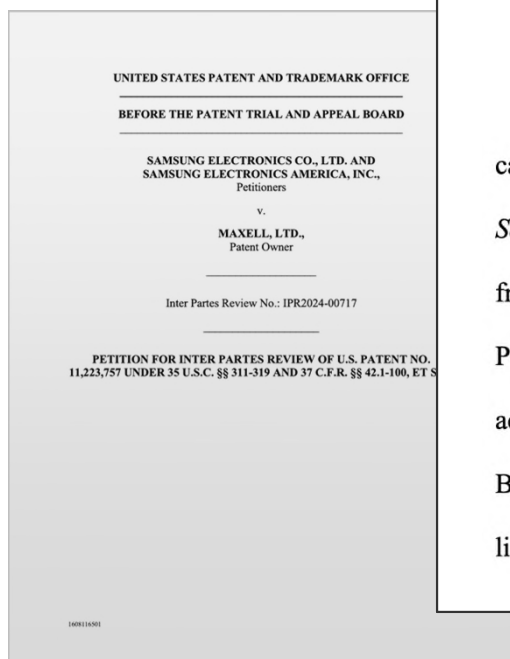
The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination discloses activating the front camera (i.e., first camera) when the e.g., “Say Cheese” voice command is received. *See* limitation [1g]. A POSITA would have understood that the need to activate the front camera means that it was previously inactive/disabled. EX1003, ¶201. A POSITA would have also understood that because only the front camera is activated, the back camera (i.e., second camera) would remain disabled. *Id.* Benefits of doing so would be to reduce power consumption and increase battery life. EX1003, ¶201.

Pet at 75



POR at 30; EX1001, Fig. 12

The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination does not disclose enabling the second camera and disabling the first camera

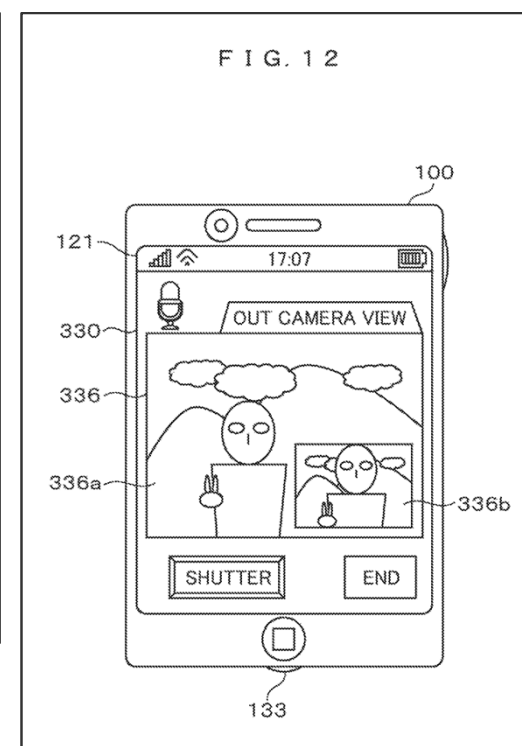


Petition

Enabled/Disabled First/Second Camera

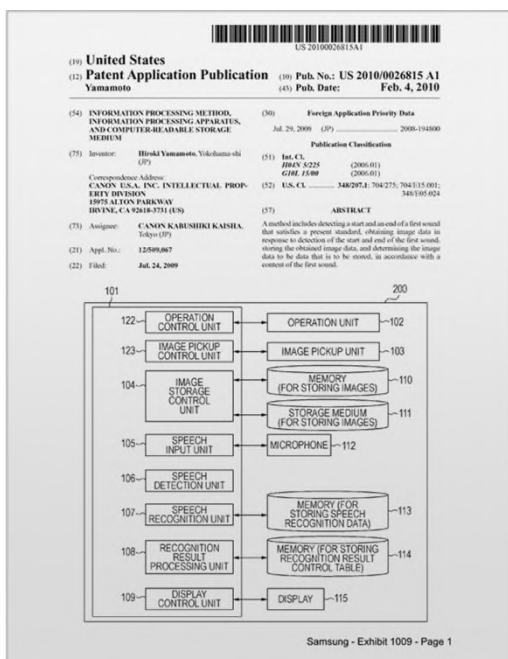
The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination discloses activating the front camera (i.e., first camera) when the e.g., “Say Cheese” voice command is received. *See* limitation [1g]. A POSITA would have understood that the need to activate the front camera means that it was previously inactive/disabled. EX1003, ¶201. A POSITA would have also understood that because only the front camera is activated, the back camera (i.e., second camera) would remain disabled. *Id.* Benefits of doing so would be to reduce power consumption and increase battery life. EX1003, ¶201.

Pet at 75



POR at 30; EX1001, Fig. 12

The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination does not disclose a first standby time that is longer than a second standby time



EX1009

[0249] Here, there is a case in which an image is captured after a certain period of time (for example, 0.5 seconds) passes after, in general, “Say Cheese” or the like has uttered (after /z/ has uttered).

POR at 32-33; EX1009 at para. 249

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

34

**The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination does not
disclose a first standby time that is longer than a second standby time**

a controller, wherein the controller is configured to ...

CLAIM 1

[1i] control such that a first standby time of a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled,

The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination does not disclose a first standby time that is longer than a second standby time

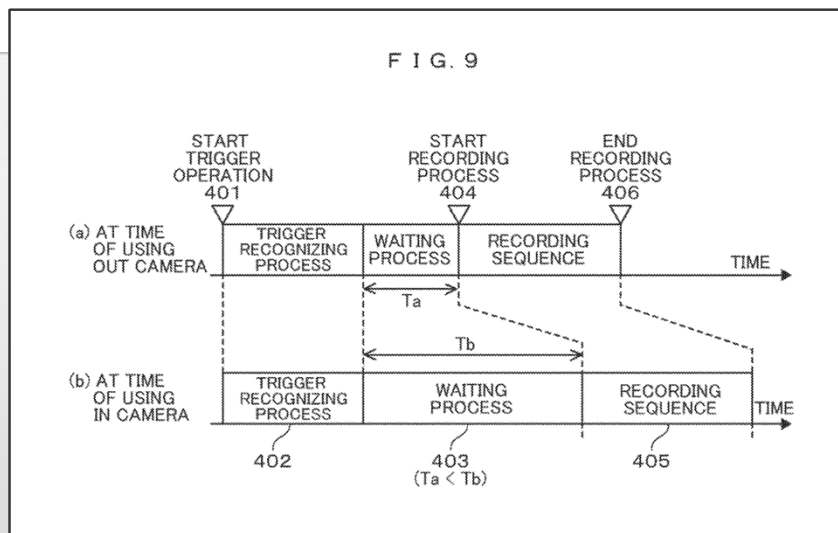


FIG. 9 is a diagram that illustrates a process of controlling switching between recording start delay times. The video recording device **100** according to this embodiment performs the process of controlling switching between delay times in accordance with which one of the two cameras is used.

In this way, in the camera operation according to this embodiment, the recording process is started using a command voice input to the audio input unit **133** or the process of selecting the shutter icon **333** as a trigger. At that time, in accordance with the out camera or the in camera that is operated, a delay time until the start of recording from timing at which the trigger is received is automatically switched over.

POR at 34; EX1001

POR at 33-34; EX1001 at Fig. 9, 9:42-47, 12:12-19

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

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The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination does not render obvious elements [1.g] and [1.j]

CLAIM 1

[1g] wherein the controller is configured to: control such that, when the audio input interface receives **the command voice giving a first instruction** to start a recording of an image signal, the recorder starts a recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera on the storage in response to the first instruction

CLAIM 1

[1i] control such that a first standby time of a case **where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled** is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled

CLAIM 1

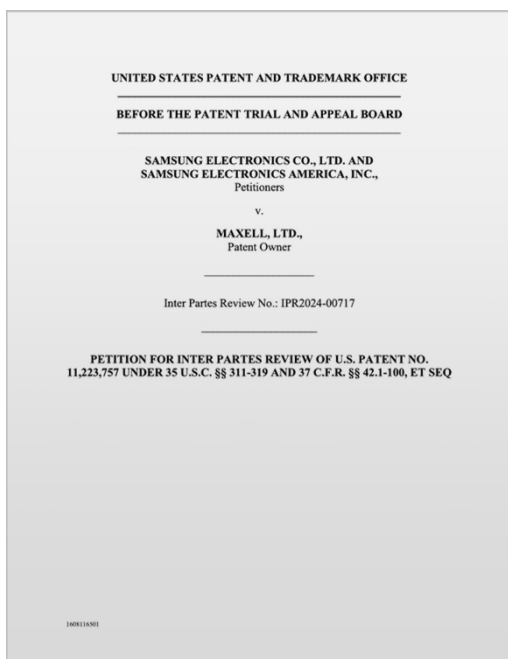
[1j] wherein the first standby time [of a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled] is a time from a recognition of the **[command voice giving the]** first instruction to a start of the recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera, and the second standby time is a time from a recognition of the second instruction to a start of the recording of the second image signal acquired by the second camera.

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

POR at 9-10

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The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination does not render obvious element [1.j]



Petition

11. [1j]

The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination renders this limitation obvious for reasons set forth for limitation [1i]; *See* §§VIII.B.8, VIII.B.10; EX1003, ¶210.

Pet. at 79

The Kim-Yamamoto-Thorn combination does not render obvious claim elements [11.d] and [11.h]

CLAIM 1	
[1i] control such that a first standby time of a case where the first camera is enabled and the second camera is disabled is longer than a second standby time of a case where the second camera is enabled and the first camera is disabled,	[1d] a second camera arranged on an opposite side of the touch display and configured to photograph an object and acquire a second image signal;
[1j] wherein the first standby time is a time from a recognition of the first instruction to a start of the recording of the first image signal acquired by the first camera, and the second standby time is a time from a recognition of the second instruction to a start of the recording of the second image signal acquired by the second camera.	[1h] control such that, when the touch display receives the touch operation instruction giving a second instruction to start a recording of an image signal, the recorder starts a recording of the second image signal acquired by the second camera on the storage in response to the second instruction, and