of said successive pixels of said same line between which said derived pixel values are inserted, whereby said interpolated pixel values are horizontally interlaced with pixels of undisturbed values, and performing said time-expansion of said video signal in such a measure that a portion of the time-expanded video signal of said same line replaces all successive pixels of disturbed value of a disturbance in said same line for which pixel disturbance with and pixel disturbance location has been detected.

2. Method as defined in claim 1, wherein the video signal is time-expanded both before and after the portions of said signal represented by said adjoining pixels of disturbed value, the expansion of said video signal being symmetrical with respect to the replaced pixels of disturbed value.

3. Method as defined in claim 1, wherein a single interpolated pixel value is in every case inserted between successive pairs of undisturbed pixels, whereby the ratio of interlacing interpolated and undisturbed pixel values is 1:1.

4. Method as defined in claim 1, wherein the number of interpolated pixel values inserted between successive undisturbed pixels symmetrically rises and falls between the beginning and the end of time expanded video signals of a television line bridging a detected sequence of disturbed pixel values.

5. Method as defined in claim 1, wherein at least said portion of said time-expanded video signal replacing said pixels of diturbed value is subjected to low pass filtering both in the horizontal and in the vertical direction.

6. Method of concealing errors in a digital video signal by replacing disturbed pixel values with values derived from neighboring undisturbed pixel values, comprising the steps of:

detecting disturbed pixel values in a manner indicating pixel disturbance width of a disturbance affecting values of a plurality of adjoining pixels as well as the location of said pixels of affected value by producing a defect location signal (DF1) indicating both the beginning and the end of a sequence of disturbed pixel values by a change of state, storing information of the pulse width of said defect location signal (DF1), measuring the spacing between successive defect location signals (DF1) by delaying the earlier one thereof and then obtaining a defect location control signal (DF2, DF2') from the information of said stored pulse width and of the spacing between successive defect location signals, and

time-expanding the video signal outside of and adjacent to said plurality of adjoining pixels having disturbed values by inserting in said video signal, between successive pixels of undisturbed value, interpolated pixel values derived from values of said successive pixels between which said derived pixel values are inserted, whereby said interpolated pixel values are interlaced with pixels of undisturbed values, said time-expansion of said video signal being performed in such a measure that a portion of the time-expanded video signal replaces all successive pixels of disturbed value of a disturbance for which pixel disturbance width and pixel disturbance location has been detected, by utilizing said defect location control signal (DF2, DF2') for control of the expansion of at least one region of successive undisturbed pixel values bordering the disturbed pixels designated by said defect location signal (DF1).

7. Method as defined in claim 6, wherein pixels of said video signal, other than pixels identified by said defect location signal (DF1) as disturbed pixels, are stored and then read out from storage pixel by pixel and wherein, after the beginning of a said defect location control signal (DF2, DF2') there is inserted at least one interpolated pixel value between successive pixels that are read out as aforesaid from storage.

8. Method as defined in claim 7, wherein for producing interpolated pixel values, the difference between two successive pixel values read out from storage is obtained by delaying of the earlier read-out pixel with respect to the next value by one pixel interval, then weighting of said difference with a factor and then adding the obtained weighted difference algebraically to the later one of said two successive read-out pixel values.

9. Method as defined in claim 1, wherein the video signal comprises luminance and chrominance components and wherein the step of time expanding the digital video signal is performed both for digital luminance and digital chrominance components.

10. Apparatus for concealing errors in a digital color television video signal comprising:

buffer storage means (41) for storing said digital video signal and having a luminance signal output and a chrominance signal output;

means for detecting sequences of disturbed pixel values, for producing a defect location signal (DF1) indicative of the beginning and end of each said sequence and for thereby controlling the storing of said digital video signal in said buffer storage means with exclusion of disturbed pixel values from storage;

means for deriving, from the interval between beginning and end of a said sequence indicated by said defect location signal (DF1) and from the interval between successive defect location signals, a defect location control signal (DF2, DF2') for time expanding video signals preceding and following a succession of disturbed pixel values detected by said detecting means;

means for applying said defect location control signal to said buffer storage means for reading out the video signals stored therein;

means for producing time expansion of said video signals by insertion, between successive undisturbed pixels, of at least one pixel value derived by interpolation between the respective values of successive pixels between which the interpolated value is inserted;

a first subtraction stage (51) and first D register (45) connected to said luminance output of said buffer storage means, a first input of said first subtraction stage being connected to said luminance signal output directly and a second input of said first subtraction stage being connected to said luminance signal output through first D register (45), said first D register having means for providing a delay of one pixel arrival interval between said luminance signal output and said second input of said first subtraction stage;

a second subtraction stage (52) and second, third, fourth and fifth D registers (47 . . . 50), said second subtraction stage having a first input connected to