How the DryView 8100 Laser Imager Works

- Using the keypad or host console, the operator acquires an image from the image source device. The image is stored on a hard disk in the imager.
- Using the keypad or host console, the operator prints the image.

The following sequence occurs each time the operator issues a print command. The step numbers refer to the circled numbers in Figure 1-2. The dashed lines in the illustration indicate the film path.

1. Suction cups lift a single sheet of film out of the supply cartridge and route it into the film feed rollers.
2. The film feed rollers move the film down to the platen rollers.
3. The platen rollers drive the film into the exposure module platen.
4. A moving laser beam writes the image onto film, which is held stationary in the platen.
5. The platen rollers reverse direction and move the exposed film up through the vertical transport area.
6. Transport rollers drive the film onto the processor drum.
7. The heated processor drum develops the film as it passes over the drum.
8. Rollers move the developed film from the processor drum, through the densitometer (see the next paragraph), and onto the receive tray.

Automatic Image Quality Control

The built-in densitometer is a key element in the Automatic Image Quality Control (AIQC) process. AIQC allows the imager to automatically adjust processing parameters to ensure optimum image quality. The imager adjusts these parameters each time it prints a calibration film. A calibration film is printed whenever:

- The **DryView** 8100 Laser imager is powered on.
- A calibration film is requested from the Local Panel.
- The imager has not been used for 7 days, and a print is requested.

Manual Mode of Operation

The imager can be operated in a "manual" mode, without AIQC. Use of this mode is explained in Section 3 of this manual.

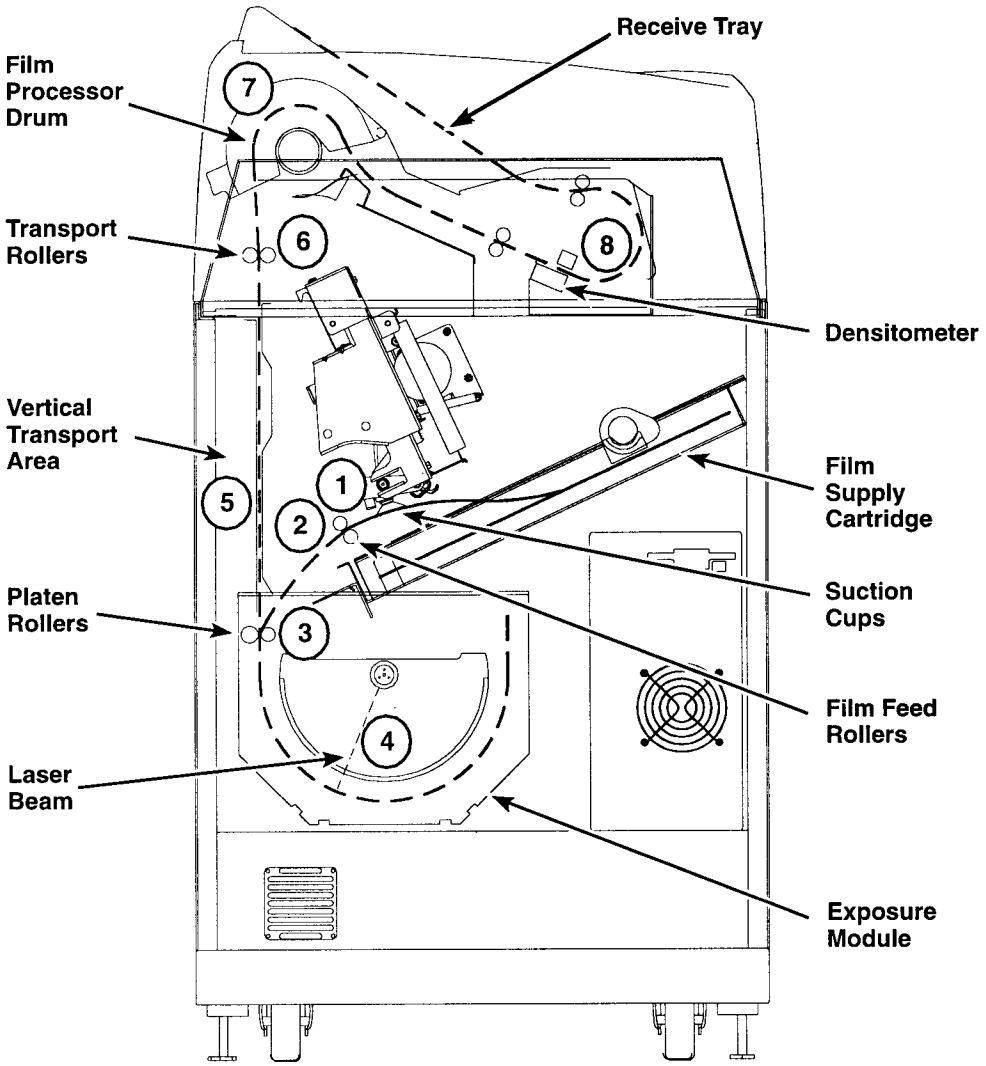

Figure 1-2. Print Sequence