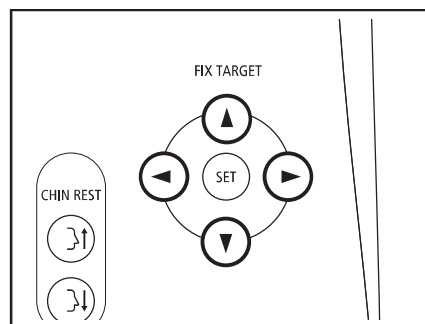


## 8 Decide on the area to be photographed.

Have the patient stare at the green internal eye fixation lamp. If necessary, while viewing the monitor, press the FIX TARGET switch to move the internal eye fixation lamp, and guide the patient's eye. The internal eye fixation lamp moves up and down and toward the left and right.



### Resetting the internal eye fixation lamp position

When the SET switch is held down for about 2 or more seconds, the internal eye fixation lamp flashes for 2 seconds and can be returned to its reference position.

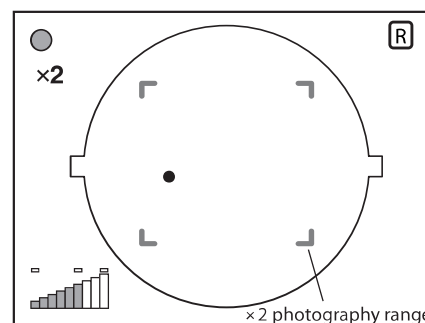
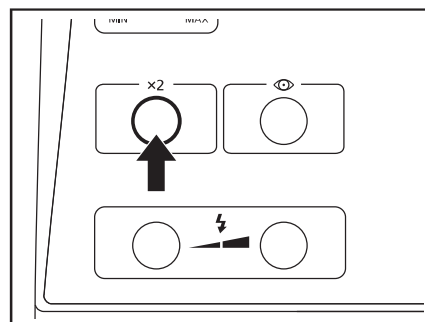


### If flare is visible or the working distance dots cannot be seen

If either of these events occurs, refer to 6.2.1 Troubleshooting (see page 26).

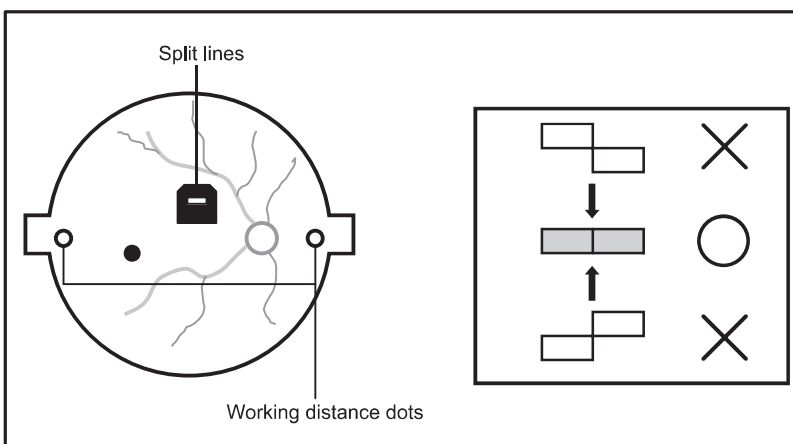
## 9 Select the photography range.

Each time the  $\times 2$  switch is pressed, the  $\times 2$  photography function is set from ON to OFF (or vice versa), and when the function is set to ON, " $\times 2$ " is displayed on the monitor screen. When images are taken in this status, a range equivalent to one-fourth of the observation screen at the center ( $\times 2$  photography range) is stored. The stored images will be enlarged and displayed on the monitor by the control software. Field angle is equivalent to  $43^\circ$ .



## 10 Bring the eye into focus.

Turn the focus knob and align the split lines into a single straight line.



### In the event of the following:

When the split lines are not visible:

If this is the case, refer to 6.2.1 Troubleshooting (see page 26).

When the split lines are not aligned into a single straight line:

If the split lines are not aligned:

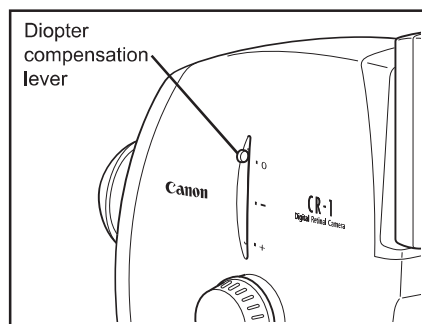
Use the diopter compensation lever to insert the diopter compensation lens, and take the photographs. Given below is the diopter range in which images can be photographed.

0 position: -10 to +15 D

- position: -31 to -7 (D)

+ position: +11 to +33 (D)

However, when the diopter compensation lever is aligned with the “-” or “+” position, the split lines will vanish from the screen so turn the focus knob and bring the examinee's eye into focus so that the retinal image is clearly visible.



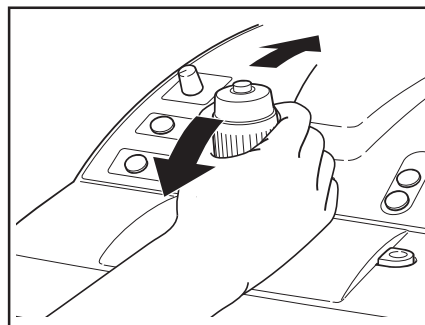
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**Note:** When operating the diopter compensation lever, set it precisely to the 0, “-” or “+” position. If the lever is set to a position midway between two settings, fundus images will not be taken properly.

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## 11 Adjust the position of the retinal image.

Tilt the operation lever forward or backward so that the left and right working distance dots are made as small as possible. Also, use the operation lever to make fine adjustments so that the positions of these dots are symmetrical between the top and bottom and symmetrical between the left and right.



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**Note:** Flare will be visible around the edges of the retinal photographs unless these fine adjustments are undertaken properly.

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