

2: Operation

Objectives

After reading this section, you will be able to:

- Identify product controls, indicators, and local panel components
- Explain how operational features provide value to the customer

Controls, Indicators, and the Local Panel

The DryView 8200 contains very few controls and indicators, but you should be familiar with them. The DryView 8200 provides an easy to reach **touch screen** that displays sharp graphics. LED indicators are used for image formatting and positioning.



You can review Section 2: Controls and Indicators, in the *Kodak DryView 8200 Laser Imager User Guide* for a complete description of product controls. You do not need to memorize precise details about each control and indicator, but you should know the basic function of each.

Note: If you have access to a DryView 8200 imager, locate the controls and indicators on the unit itself.

► **Advantage: Kodak**

Both the Agfa DryStar 3000 and the Fuji FM-DP L provide a backlit LCD display that is difficult to read when viewing the screen at an angle.

► **Advantage: Kodak**

The Konica DryPro 722 has a complex film path compared to the DryView 8200. This could result in greater downtime due to film jams.

Basic Operation

Using the DryView 8200 is easy, since it simply receives images from the modality and reproduces them. A **modality** is a device that produces medical images.

As long as the DryView 8200 is powered up, contains a film cartridge, and is in the “ready” state, it is ready to produce images. Users at modalities send images to the DryView 8200.

Once an image is processed at the modality, users take three simple steps to produce an image:

- Select the DryView 8200 as the destination
- Choose the number of images required
- Send the image to the DryView 8200

It’s as simple as that! The only other user procedures required at the DryView 8200 involve maintenance and troubleshooting, which you’ll learn about later.

► **Advantage: Kodak**

A precise power-up sequence must be followed when multiple modalities are connected to the Fuji imager. If this sequence is not followed, a complete power-down and reboot is required. This can result in considerable downtime and frustration among users.

Automatic Image Quality Control (AIQC)

Image quality parameters, such as density and contrast, are adjusted by the user at the modality, not at the DryView 8200. However, Kodak's patented Automatic Image Quality Control (AIQC) process uses a built-in densitometer to monitor a density patch at the top of each film and **automatically adjusts processing parameters to compensate for film variations.**

Image quality parameters are automatically verified under these circumstances:

- When the unit is powered up
- After the imager or a film cartridge has not been used for seven days
- Each time a new film cartridge is loaded
- When a calibration film is requested

What does this mean for your customers? **Ease of operation and consistent image quality.** Since image quality is adjusted automatically, your customers don't have to worry about making manual adjustments. They are guaranteed the best image quality every time a film is created, regardless of slight variations in film lots.

Note: Under unusual circumstances, such as when attempting to produce images on previously mishandled film, calibration may fail and users may be required to adjust image quality parameters in manual mode.

▶ **Advantage: Kodak**

The Fuji FM-DP L must be manually calibrated – a process that takes at least three minutes – with each new film pack. This requirement significantly impedes the speed at which large jobs can be completed.

▶ **Advantage: Kodak**

No laser imager competitor automatically verifies the image quality of each image. Only Kodak verifies the density patch on each image.

Summary

The DryView 8200 is easy to use, since it simply **accepts and processes images from the modality**. Its **touch screen** is easy to access and easy to read.

Kodak's **AIQC** automatically adjusts image quality parameters for each image without manual calibration, providing **ease of use** for your customers and **consistent image quality** among film lots.

Before you continue, complete the exercise on the next page.

Self-Check #2: Operation

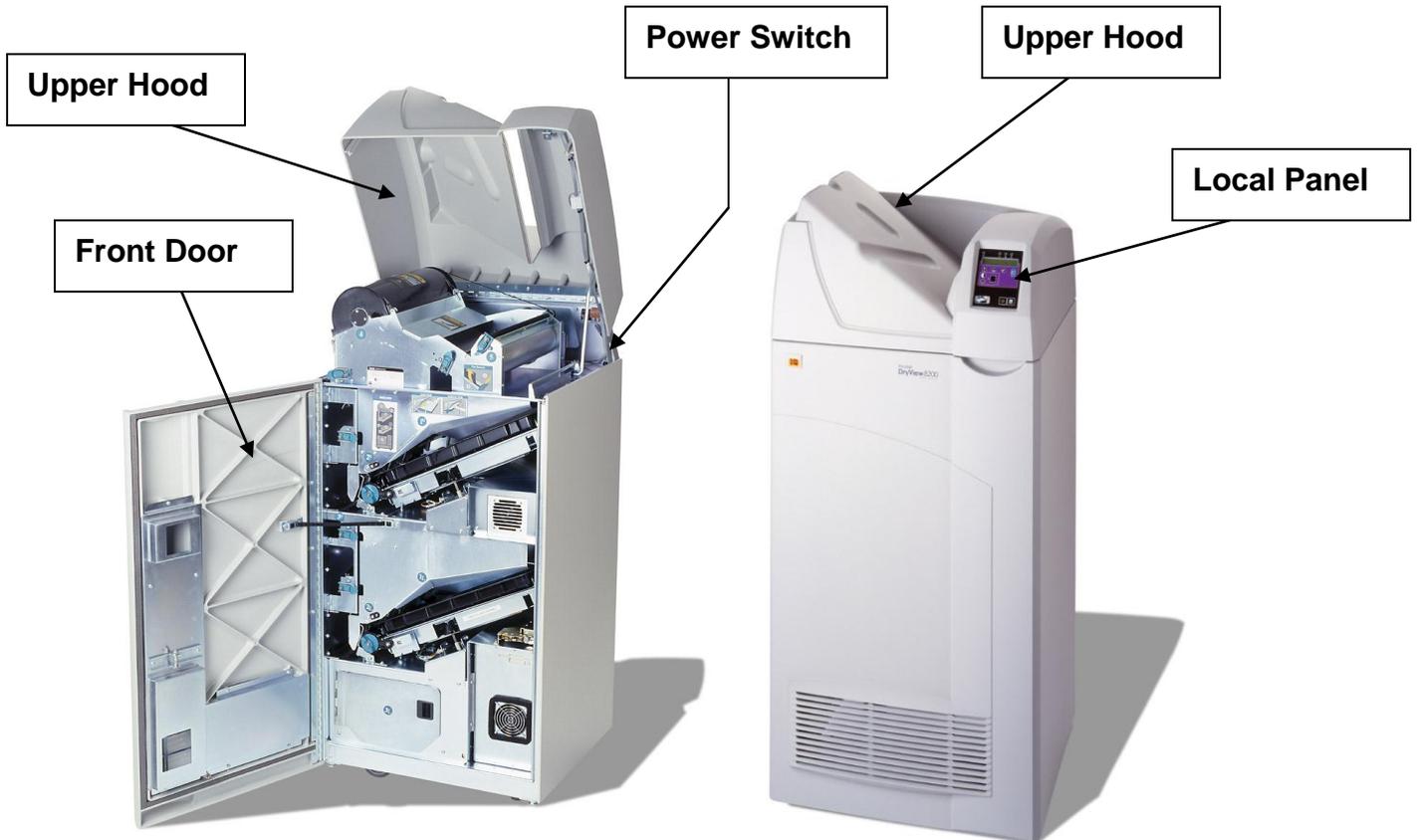
1. Label the diagram below with following controls and indicators.
(Use Section 2 of the *Kodak DryView 8200 User Guide*.)

Local Panel
Power Switch
Front Door
Upper Hood
Receive Tray



Self-Check #2 Answer Key: Operation

1. Label the diagram below with following controls and indicators.
(Use Section 2 of the *Kodak DryView 8200 User Guide*.)



2. Match the local panel controls and indicators at the left with their function at the right. (Use Section 2 of the *Kodak DryView 8200 User Guide*.)

Control/Indicator Function

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| A. Display window | <u>B</u> | When on, imager is available for imaging |
| B. Ready light | <u>D</u> | Used to open the front door |
| C. Test Print key | <u>A</u> | Shows status information about the imager |
| D. Open Door key | <u>F</u> | Used to display film and IP information |
| E. Alarm light | <u>C</u> | Used to request a test print |
| F. Maintenance information key | <u>E</u> | Indicates that an error condition exists |

3. Match the operational features of the product at the left with the value they provide to the customer at the right.

Operational Features

Value to Customer

A. AIQC

C Easy to read at all angles

B. Simple film path

A No manual calibration

C. Touch screen

B Less downtime

When you get a chance to examine the actual imager, be sure to review the controls and indicators so that you can explain them to your customers.

Now let's see how the DryView 8200 fits into the marketplace. Continue on to Section 3: Market Positioning.