Non-mydriatic photography
(See INSTRUCTION MANUAL on page 3-2.)

1. Select the Non-mydriatic switch.
2. Select the desired photography mode: Electronic picture or 35 mm.
3. Select a fixation index.
4. Insert “Anterior area of the eye” lens by “Anterior area of the eye” switch.
5. After checking the pupil’s diameter, remove “Anterior of the eye” lens.
6. Match the flash intensity with the examined eye.
7. Insert the correct dipter lens.
8. Align the luminous dots with their adjacent lines.
9. Align the split-line focus bars.
10. Press the shutter button for taking photographs.

Mydriatic color photography
(See INSTRUCTION MANUAL on page 3-6.)

1. Select the “Color” switch.
2. Adjust ocular dipter.
3. Select the desired photography mode: Electronic Picture or 35 mm.
4. Match the flash intensity with the examined eye.
5. Insert the correct dipter lens.
6. Align the luminous dots with their adjacent lines.
7. Correctly position the external fixation target.
8. Align the split-line focus bars.
9. To start fluorescein angiography, press the timer switch.
10. Before performing fluorescein angiography, insert the fluorescein filter.
11. Press the shutter button for taking photographs.
Photography of enlarged image (See INSTRUCTION MANUAL on page 4-1.)

1. Operate following the instructions per "Basic photography" until you finish inserting the dioptrian lens.
2. If the video camera adapter is in use, switch the picture angle to 30° (27°).
3. Perform the adjustment of alignment and focusing at the picture angle of 50° (48°).
4. In photographing an enlarged image, align a part to be photographed such that it comes in the center of the picture angle.
5. Switch the picture angle to 30° (27°) by the picture angle Knob.
6. Perform fine adjustment of alignment.
7. Press the shutter button for photographing.

Video adapter’s picture angle change-over lever.
Main unit’s picture angle change-over lever.

Small pupil photography (operative only when in mydriatic mode) (See INSTRUCTION MANUAL on page 4-1.)

1. Operate as far as step 3 following the paragraphs about mydriatic photography under "Basic photography."
2. Before starting alignment, press "9,11", "switch.
3. Adjust alignment and focusing.
4. Guide the examined eye line of sight.
5. Press the shutter button for photographing.

Photography in TV monitoring mode (operative only when in mydriatic mode) (See INSTRUCTION MANUAL on page 5-1)

1. Operate as far as step 3 following the paragraphs about mydriatic photography under "Basic photography."
2. Press "TV monitoring" switch before starting alignment.
3. Adjust alignment and focusing.
4. Press the shutter button for photographing.

A tip for a single point

1. **How to guide in observation light** (See INSTRUCTION MANUAL on page 3-1.)
   - Look into the examined eye from the side of the objective lens.
   - Move the base longitudinally and laterally with the control lever upward such that a rough image of illumination ring is focused on the cornera of the examined eye can be obtained.
   - Then while looking into the viewfinder, perform alignment.

2. **Small pupil’s diameter and compensation for flash intensity** (See INSTRUCTION MANUAL on page 3-3)
   - Pupil sufficiently dilated
   - Pupils slightly insufficiently dilated
   - Pupils insufficiently dilated

   - Photograph enabled at flash intensity of 5
   - Correct the flash intensity in a range of 1 to 3 before starting photography.
   - In insufficiently dilated, photograph with uniform exposure classified

**Fundus picture troubleshooting** (See INSTRUCTION MANUAL on page 3-9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph</th>
<th>Recommended remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White reflection at top</td>
<td>Camera positioned too high,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White reflection at left</td>
<td>Camera positioned too leftward,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White reflection at bottom</td>
<td>Camera positioned too low,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelid of examined eye overlapping</td>
<td>Instruct the patient to open the eyelid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelid of examined eye overlapping, Or the objective lens is not clean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular or triangular spot in white</td>
<td>White line in peripheral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph</th>
<th>Recommended remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shadow in periphery</td>
<td>Camera too far from examined eye,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadow in macula</td>
<td>Examined eye insufficiently dilated,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of focus in general</td>
<td>Too much tear wetting on the cornera of examined eye, or the cornera is not clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverted optical viewfinder display</td>
<td>Instruct the patient to tilt the head a couple of times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incorrect optical viewfinder display. Correct the optical viewfinder depth or use luminous spots for focusing detection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the INSTRUCTION MANUAL for details.