1. Photoelectric Conversion (CCD Sensor)
- The Exposure Lamp illuminates the original and the light reflected off the original passes through the mirrors and lens to reach the CCD Sensor which, in turn, converts the optical data to corresponding analog electrical signals.

2. Analog Processing
- This block removes noise from the analog signals (ODD/EVEN) output by the CCD Sensor, then converts the result to 8-bit digital image signals (analog-to-digital conversion).

3. ODD/EVEN Synthesis
- This block synthesizes the ODD and EVEN image signals transmitted over two different channels into a single string of image-data signal.

4. Shading Correction
- Corrects errors in the image data introduced by factors such as variations in sensitivity among CCD Sensor pixels, uneven Exposure Lamp light distribution, and uneven lens shading.

5. Histogram Processing
- Generates a histogram of the image density data for use during AE/gain adjustment.

6. Reflection/Density Conversion
- Converts the image data to image density data that has a linear relationship to the density of the original.

7. γ Correction
- Adjusts data so that the copied image's gradation characteristics will be proportional to the gradation characteristics of the original.

8. Magnification Processing
- Processes the image data as necessary according to the zoom setting (Enlarge/Reduce) made on the control panel.

9. MTF Correction
- Reduces the image noise contained in the image density data, discriminates the text part from edges and dots, smoothes the image, emphasizes and sharpens the outlines of characters and lines, thereby enhancing overall image reproduction.

10. IR Density Correction
- Corrects the gradation of the image density data in accordance with the copy image density setting made on the control panel, thereby ensuring reproduction of the best possible image density/quality.

11. Octal-to-Binary Conversion
- Converts the 8-bit image density data to corresponding binary data.

12. Unwanted Image Masking
- Sets the image data on the effective area according to the original size, paper size, frame masking setting, and zoom ratio, thus erasing the image data on the ineffective area outside the effective area.

13. S/P Conversion
- Converts the binary image density data to a corresponding parallel signal and transmits it to the PH.