[4] Optimum Exposure Lamp Voltage Correction (Exposure Correction)

The following five different types of controls are provided for the optimum Exposure Lamp voltage correction. The Machine checks the T/C Ratio before the Controls (1), (2), (3) and (4). In case of the detected T/C Ratio is within the Level (*1) Controls (1), (2), (3) and (4) will not run.

*1: Min. (Setting Level on the Service Mode: 4.5% to 8%) – 2%
Max. 7%

(1) The optimum Exposure Lamp voltage is adjusted at the initial setup or when the PC Drum has been replaced with a new one.

[Control]

- PWB-A outputs a pulse signal to obtain an optimum Exposure Lamp voltage of 58 V when the first F5 or FF test operation is run after the Drum Counter has been cleared.
  ↓
- LA1 is turned ON to illuminate the halftone patch on the back of the Original Width Scale and LA2 is kept OFF for a given period of time to produce a halftone pattern.
  ↓
- The AIDC Sensor output voltage is applied to PWB-A.
  ↓
- The Exposure Lamp voltage is varied according to the difference between the above voltage and the target median. (This is done by changing the pulse signal for the Exposure Lamp voltage.)

(2) The correction is made when the F5 test operation is run after the Exposure Lamp has been cleaned or the SCH-70 (Exposure Lamp voltage adjustment) setting changed.

[Control]

- When the second or subsequent F5 test operation is run, PWB-A outputs a pulse signal for the Exposure Lamp voltage set at the last exposure correction.
  ↓
- LA1 is turned ON to illuminate the halftone patch on the back of the Original Width Scale and LA2 is kept OFF for a given period of time to produce a halftone pattern.
  ↓
- The AIDC Sensor output voltage is applied to PWB-A.
  ↓
- The Exposure Lamp voltage is varied according to the difference between the above voltage and the target median. (This is done by changing the pulse signal for the Exposure Lamp voltage.)