User's Manual for Microtek Scanners and Twain-compliant Scanning Software

(for the PC)

Includes
E3·E6·III·IIHR IISP/IISPX·II/IIXE IIG·35t Plus·45t

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To obtain optimal results from the Microtek scanning software and user's guide, you should be familiar with such Windows concepts as pointing, clicking, dragging, and selecting from menus and dialog boxes. If these things are new to you, refer to your *Microsoft Windows User's Guide*.

Table of Contents

Chapter 2 (cont).

Chapter 5 (cont).

How to use this manual

This manual is designed to help you learn quickly about your scanner and the scanning process in one integrated document. The outline below shows how the manual is organized and the information it contains to get you going.

Chapter	What it does
1 Basic Concepts	Takes a quick look on scanning and basic scanning concepts
2 Hardware Installation	Provides instructions on setting up the scanner, cable installation, and operating the scanner.
3 Software Installation	Provides instructions on installing ScanWizard for Windows and other related information.
4 Sample Scanning	Shows how to perform some common tasks such as previewing and scanning an image, enlarging the view of an image, and adjusting your image.
5 Reference	Provides a systematic reference to features of ScanWizard for Windows.
6 Appendix	Contains important supplementary information, including troubleshooting and product / technical support.

How to proceed:

- If you're familiar with scanning, you can skip chapter 1 and proceed immediately with software and hardware installation.
- For beginners who wish to be able to scan right after finishing installation, see the *Sample Scanning* chapter.
- For those needing comprehensive information on specific features of the ScanWizard for Windows scanning software, see the *Reference*.
- For basic troubleshooting and other important information, see the *Appendix*.

1 Basic Concepts

This chapter covers basic scanning concepts. If you already have basic scanning knowledge, you may skip this section and go directly to Chapter 2 for hardware installation.

The following subjects are covered here:

- What is a scanner
- How scanners work
- Components of effective scanning
- Image types
- Text scanning
- Resolution and Scaling
- Dynamic range and Color calibration
- Image enhancement
- File formats and Storage
- Printing
- Quick tips for best scans

What is a Scanner

A scanner is a device that captures an image and converts it into a digital form that your computer can display, edit, store, and output. The image may be a photograph, page of text, drawing or illustration, or even a relatively flat, three-dimensional object such as a bolt of fabric.

In practice, this means you can use your scanner to do the following:

- Incorporate artwork or photos into documents
- Scan printed text into your word processor and eliminate retyping
- Scan faxed documents into a database or word processor
- Add images to multimedia productions
- Integrate visuals into presentations to make them communicate more effectively.

With a basic understanding of how scanners work, the types of scanners available, and what they are capable of doing, you can improve the quality and efficiency of your work.

Types of scanners

Scanners can be classified into two general types:

- Flatbed scanners, which are used to scan photographs or prints. Flatbeds have a glass surface on which the materials to be scanned are placed. An example of a Microtek flatbed is the ScanMaker III.
- Transparency and slide scanners, which are used to scan transparent materials such as filmstrips and slides. Examples of Microtek transparency scanners include the ScanMaker 35t Plus, used for scanning 35-mm film; and the ScanMaker 45t, a multiformat scanner that can be used to scan film as large as 8" x 10".

ScanMaker III (flatbed scanner)

ScanMaker 45t

ScanMaker 35t Plus

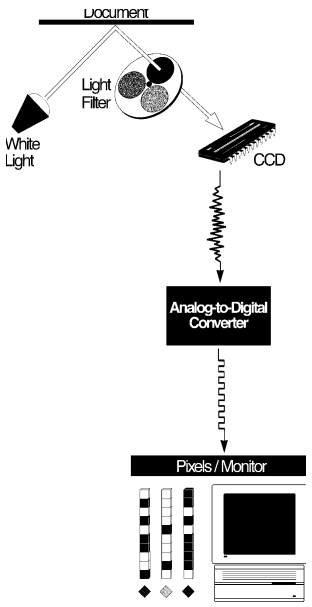
How scanners work

Scanners capture images by shining light onto the document to be scanned. The light then bounces back and is captured by a strip of light-sensitive cells called a charge-coupled device, or CCD.

Since dark areas on the paper reflect less light and light areas of the paper reflect more light, the CCD is able to detect the amount of light reflecting from each area of the image. The CCD then converts the reflected light waves into digital information, represented by combinations of ones and zeros (called *bits*, for binary digits).

Finally, the scanning software that controls the operation of the scanner reads this incoming data and reconstructs it into a computer image file.

The process above describes how scanners scan an opaque original, such as a photographic print or page of text. The same principle works if you scan a transparency instead of an opaque document, but instead of bouncing back, the light passes through the transparency and is captured by the CCD. Scanning a transparency involves special lighting considerations, so a scanner accessory called a Transparent Media Adapter is specifically used for this purpose.



Components of effective scanning

The scanner is only one part of the scanning system. In addition to the scanner, you need these other components:

- A SCSI cable to connect your scanner and computer
- Scanning software that controls how the scanner works
- Image-editing software (such as Adobe Photoshop, Ulead PhotoImpact SE, Image Pals GO! or Microtek ImageStar II) to integrate scanned images into your work; or an OCR software (such as Caere OmniPage Limited Edition) to integrate scanned text into your work
- A suitable monitor to display color and grayscale images
- A device for outputting your work, such as a black and white or color laser printer, dye sublimation printer, imagesetter or other color proofing device.

In addition to the basic components, you can use these scanner accessories to make your scanning even more effective:

- Transparent Media Adapter: For scanning slides, filmstrips, and transparencies.

Transparent Media Adapter attached to a ScanMaker IISP

- Auto Document Feeder: Helps with text scanning by allowing continuous scanning of up to 50 pages of text.

Auto Document Feeder

Image Types

For a computer to represent image information in a digital format, the computer uses units of picture elements, or pixels.

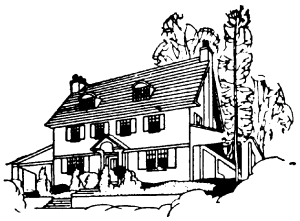
An image file, for instance, is simply a representation of hundreds, thousands, or even millions of pixels arranged in a grid, and computers record the intensity and color of a pixel in 1 or more bits of data. The greater the number of bits, or bit-depth, of an image, the more information it can store. For easy classification, images can be categorized into single-bit, grayscale, or color.

Single-bit

Single-bit images are the simplest kind, using just one bit of data to record each pixel. Single-bit images come in two types: line art, and halftone.

- Line Art includes anything that is black and white, such as a pencil or ink sketch. Line Art may also include one-color images, such as mechanical blueprints or drawings.

- Halftones are reproductions of images that give the illusion of gray — but only because the black and white dots (or pixels) comprising the image are arranged in such a way as to fool the eye to see gray. This is because when the halftone is printed, dark areas are represented by many dots coming together, while lighter areas are those with fewer dots. An example of halftone images would be the pictures you see in a newspaper.



Line Art

Halftone

Grayscale

Grayscale images contain more than just black and white, and include actual shades of gray. In a grayscale image, each pixel or dot has more bits of information encoded in it, allowing more shades to be recorded and shown.

For instance, four bits are needed to reproduce up to 16 levels of gray. Going higher, eight bits can reproduce the 256 levels of gray required to represent most black-and-white photos accurately.

16 grays

256 grays

Color

Color images contain the most complex information. To capture color images, scanners use a process based on the RGB (Red, Green, and Blue) color model, where every color is composed of a varying amount of the three colors. In the RGB model, the absence of white light creates black, the complete saturation of light creates white (100% of red, green, and blue), and equal amounts of red, green, and blue create intermediate shades of gray.

Depending on the type of scanner you have, your scanner can record 24 bits or 36 bits for the three RGB channels. This means your scanner can record and reproduce an enormous amount of color information — anywhere from 16.7 million colors for 24-bit scanners, to 68.7 billion colors for 36-bit scanners. The extra amount of information that can be processed by 36-bit scanners translates to more vivid color reproduction, as the scanner is able to accommodate more subtle gradations of color approaching lifelike accuracy.

Selecting an image type

Depending on the scanner you have, you will be able to scan different types of images according to your needs. You can scan an image and output it in its original form, or you can output it in another form and get some interesting effects.

For instance, you can scan a grayscale photo and output it in its original form as a grayscale photo, or you can output it as a halftone to create a new look. Whatever you do, however, keep in mind that the quality of the original is very important in determining the quality of the final scanned image. The next few pages will give you more information on how to get top-quality scans.

Text Scanning

Aside from scanning images, your scanner can scan text and deliver it into your word processor, eliminating the need for retyping. This is done through the use of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software, which converts scans to text and retains text formats through the software's ability to recognize the shapes, shades and lines that make up individual characters.

Most Microtek flatbed scanners come with OCR software to provide you with maximum value for your scanner.

Getting the Best Results

Scanning is an easy process: You simply put the image to be scanned on your scanner, run your scanning software, and click on the Scan button. The image is then delivered to your image-editing software, where it can be stored as a file.

For you to get the best results from your scans, however, it helps to be aware of variables that affect the quality of your scanning. This section discusses some of the most important factors affecting scanning, including the following:

- Resolution
- Color calibration
- Image enhancement
- File formats
- File storage and requirements
- Selecting your printing method

Resolution

Resolution determines the level of detail recorded by the scanner, and is measured in dots per inch (dpi). The greater the dpi number, the higher the resolution and the resulting file size. Image quality improves with higher resolution, but only up to a certain point, after which increasing resolution simply makes file sizes unmanageable without yielding any visible improvement to the image. For most applications, scans of up to 300 dpi are adequate.

When dealing with resolution, it's important to distinguish between optical, or true, resolution, and interpolated resolution, which is resolution enhanced through software.

- Optical resolution is the key factor in determining the sharpness and clarity of an image.
- Interpolated resolution, or resolution enhanced through software, is useful for certain tasks, such as scanning line art or enlarging small originals.

Choosing the best resolution setting

Scanning at a higher resolution requires more time, memory, and disk space. When choosing a resolution setting, consider the type of image you're scanning and the printing method. Printed images have their own resolution, as measured in lines per inch (lpi), which is distinct from the resolution of electronic images (as measured in dpi).

An easy way to determine the best resolution for your intended output is to find out the lines per inch (lpi) capability of your output device and multiply it by 1.5 to 2.0.

For instance, to tailor your scanned image to a typical magazine printing press that prints at 133 lines per inch, multiply 133 x 1.5 or 2.0, which gives 199.5 or 266. In this case, the optimal resolution setting for your image would then be 200 dpi to 266 dpi (depending on how high the output quality will be). Lpi varies, depending on the quality of the printing job. A newspaper uses approximately 85 lpi, magazines from 133 to 150 lpi, and fine art books may go as high as 200 to 300 lpi.

If you're outputting images to a monitor (such as doing multimedia work), you need not scan images higher than 72 dpi, as monitors are capable of only showing images up to 72 dpi. A higher-resolution image will not be any clearer on the monitor and will simply create larger files.

The table below shows optimal resolution settings for most needs. MPR below stands for "Match Printer's Resolution."

Output Device	Line Art	Grayscale	Color
Black & white laser printer	MPR	75 dpi	75 dpi
Color desk jet, ink jet, thermal printer	MPR	100-150 dpi	100-150 dpi
Color dye-sublimation printer	MPR	MPR	MPR
Printing press or imagesetter	MPR	150-300 dpi	150-3200 dpi

Remember that the higher the resolution, the larger your image file will be. For instance, an 8.5" x 11" color photograph scanned at 75 dpi takes up about 1.6 megabytes (MB). Doubling resolution to 150 dpi will increase the file size four times — to approximately 6.3MB! Going to 300 dpi will increase file size to 26.2MB.

What you need to do then is to select the lowest possible resolution that still gives you good image quality in order to keep file sizes manageable.

Comparison of images at different resolutions

150 dpi

300 dpi

The two images were scanned at different resolutions, but there isn't much difference in the printed result. This is because all printers and presses have their own maximum resolution. It's also because the final size is so small that anything over 150 dpi is really unnecessary.

When to use high resolution

High resolution is important if you're processing an image through a high-end color system that carries continuous tone data from the scanner through the final film output. This is because high resolution can improve the sharpness and clarity of the dots that make up the image.

When to use interpolated resolution

Interpolated resolution is useful for scanning line art or enlarging small originals.

- For line art: Set the resolution equal to that of your output device. For instance, if you're producing line art to be printed by a 1200-dpi imagesetter, you can interpolate resolution to up to 1200 dpi for superior results. This will produce smoother lines and eliminate some of the jaggedness characteristic of line art scans.

- For enlarging small originals: Let's assume that you scan a 1" x 2" photograph at 300 dpi, and that your maximum optical resolution is 300 dpi too. To enlarge the image to two times the original size without loss of detail, interpolate the resolution to 600 dpi. This way, the image retains clarity and sharpness even if the print size was doubled.

Scaling

Scaling is the process of creating larger or smaller images in your scanning software so that you need not resize the images later when they are delivered to your image-editing program.

In the scanning software, scaling has an inverse relation to resolution: The lower the resolution, the larger the image can be scaled. At the highest resolution, images can only be scaled smaller.

To illustrate the use of scaling, assume you scanned a 2" x 2" image at 300 dpi. To double image size to 4" x 4" without loss of detail, increase scaling to 200% and maintain resolution at 300 dpi.

This is the same as scanning the image at 600 dpi at 100% scaling — and then using your image-editing software to enlarge the output. In the example above, image size was doubled through scaling alone without having to use the image-editing software.

Dynamic range

Another important factor in obtaining quality scanned images is the dynamic range of a scanner.

Dynamic range is the ability of the scanner to register a wide range of tonal values — something from near white to near black. A scanner with a good dynamic range is able to map input shades correctly to the output shades, so you will be able to see more detail in an image.

A scanner with poor dynamic range, on the other hand, will not be able to detect as wide a range of tonal values. In this case, the scanner will fill in the shadow areas or lose all detail in the highlight in an attempt to map the colors correctly. What emerges will be an image with less detail.

Microtek scanners have a dynamic range capable of registering a wide palette of tones and translate these accordingly into photo-realistic color. For instance, the ScanMaker III, Microtek's 36-bit scanner, has a dynamic range of 3.4. (For comparison purposes, anything above 2.0 is good, and anything above 3.0 is impressive.)

Color calibration and correction

Color calibration is the process of ensuring the accurate reproduction of color for images. Full color calibration is usually a two-step process: calibrating your input device, such as a scanner; and calibrating your output device, such as a printer or monitor. By calibrating your input and output devices correctly, color is captured accurately by your scanner and is reproduced faithfully on your monitor or printer as well.

To make sure that your scanner captures color accurately, Microtek developed DCR, or Dynamic Color Rendition.

DCR is a color calibration and correction system that compensates for the color shifts that occur invariably in all scanners. Because each scanner has its own unique "color signature," (one scanner sees red as "red" and another sees it as "magenta"), it makes sense to use DCR to ensure accurate reproduction of color.

Without DCR, the only way to correct color would be to do it in your image-editing software after scanning the image, and post-scanning color correction can be a lengthy and tedious process.

This does not mean that the colors will be correct once you print them; you still need a color management system to calibrate your printer as well. However, DCR eliminates the inaccuracies that come from the first round of the color reproduction process and saves you time from having to do post-scanning color correction.

A generic color profile ships with the ScanWizard for Windows scanning software which allows you to use the color correction feature, but in order to make the results even better, you should calibrate your scanner by using DCR. DCR comes standard on the ScanMaker III and is available as an option for all other color scanners.

For examples of images with and without Color Correction, see the color pages in this manual.

Image enhancement

Several tools are available with your scanning software for adjusting the color and quality of images. Some of these tools include: Brightness, Contrast and Exposure; Shadows and Highlights; Curve; Filters; Tints; Auto; and Color Correction.

To see examples of how each tool works in color, see the color pages in this manual.

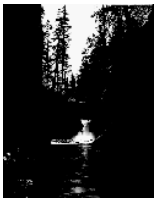
Brightness, Contrast and Exposure

This tool changes the brightness and contrast of the entire image. An image with high contrast has less gray shades between black and white and appears to have less visible detail. On the other hand, an image with low contrast has more gray shades, has more visible detail, yet tends to look flat. Contrast determines the number of shades you get; brightness determines the intensity of those shades.

Exposure, on the other hand, allows you to increase or reduce available light to the image and may help more image detail emerge in the process.

Original

Brightness increased



Brightness decreased

Contrast increased

Contrast decreased

Shadows and Highlights

This tool lets you adjust the shadow and highlight areas of an image, allowing you to select a new shadow point to become the darkest value, or a new highlight point to become the lightest value. The effect of this is to bring out more visible detail in an image, especially if it has only a limited range of grays or colors.

Original

Shadows emphasized

Highlights emphasized

Curve

This tool lets you modify the gamma, which is the contrast affecting the middle range of grays in an image. The Curve tool lets you modify the midrange of grays without dramatically altering the shadows and highlights. Using a combination of the Shadows and Highlights tool together with the Curve tool gives you the most precise control for adjusting the tonal values of your image.

Original

Grays lightened

Grays darkened

Filters

The Filters tool lets you apply or create special effects to your images. The filters include Blur, Blur More, Sharpen, Sharpen More, Edge Enhancement, and Emboss. Below is an example.

Original

Blur

Auto (Automatic Contrast Control)

This tool optimizes the contrast of scanned images by adjusting the gamma and shadow/highlight values. This is one of the simplest tools to use, requiring only the click of a button. It can have the most dramatic effect on your image, and its results are immediately visible.

Original

Auto applied

For Color Images only

Tints

This tool lets you adjust the hue and saturation of an image. The hue of an image is what distinguishes a color from another (whether it is red, green, blue, etc.), while saturation refers to the intensity of the color (more red, more green).

Color Correction / DCR

This tool applies a generic color profile to your images to give it accurate, lifelike color. If you have Microtek's DCR color calibration and correction system installed, the Color Correction button will override the generic color profile embedded in your scanning software and apply DCR instead to the image.

File formats

You will generally save your scanned images as graphic files. Several graphic file formats are available for use, and each file format has its own advantages and disadvantages.

To get the best scans, be familiar with the pros and cons of each file format and how they are compatible with your image-editing software and printing equipment.

File format	Description
TIFF	Short for Tagged Image File Format, probably the most popular format. Adept at storing bitmaps in many different resolutions, color models, and compression types, and supported by many commercial applications. Use the TIFF format whenever possible , since this is the most widely used.
EPS	Short for Encapsulated PostScript. Good for storing vector drawings, but not for line art. Ideal for print applications because it offers more control when printing to a PostScript printer.
PSP	Adobe Photoshop's internal image format.
GIF	A format used to store images with 256 colors or 256 shades of gray. Mostly used by BBS services and some low-end graphic applications.
JPEG	A compression algorithm used to store large color or grayscale files. Some versions of this compression format may result in minor degradation of image quality.
PCX	Developed by Z-Soft for use in various paint programs. Also suitable for scanned images and is widely supported for PC use.

Storage requirements
(in kilobytes)

The following chart shows you the storage requirements for black-and-white images, grayscale images, and color images in different sizes and resolutions. All sizes are in kilobytes (KB); 1,000 kilobytes is equal to 1 megabyte (MB). Example: 1,028KB = 1.02MB; 65,742KB = 65MB; 131,484KB = 131MB; 1,577,813KB = 1.5GB (gigabytes).

	75 dpi	150 dpi	300 dpi	600 dpi	1200 dpi	2400 dpi
Single-bit Black-and-White						
8.5" x 11"	65	257	1028	4,109	16,435	65,742
8.5" x 5.5"	33	130	514	2,055	8,218	32,872
5" x 7"	25	97	385	1,540	6,153	24,010
4" x 5"	14	55	220	880	3,516	14,063
3" x 5"	11	42	165	660	2,637	10,547
8-bit Grayscale						
8.5" x 11"	514	2,055	8,218	32,872	131,484	825,938
8.5" x 5.5"	257	1,028	4,109	16,436	65,743	262,969
5" x 7"	193	770	3,077	12,305	49,219	196,875
4" x 5"	110	440	1,758	7,032	28,125	112,500
3" x 5"	83	330	1,319	5,274	21,095	84,375
24-bit Color						
8.5" x 11"	1,541	6,164	24,654	98,614	394,453	1,577,813
8.5" x 5.5"	771	3,082	12,327	49,307	197,227	788,907
5" x 7"	577	2,308	9,229	36,915	147,657	590,625
4" x 5"	330	1,319	5,274	21,094	84,375	337,500
3" x 5"	248	989	3,955	15,820	63,282	253,125
36-bit Color						
8.5" x 11"	2,311	9,245	36,980	147,920	591,680	2,366,719
8.5" x 5.5"	1,156	4,623	18,490	73,960	295,840	1,183,360
5" x 7"	865	3,461	13,843	55,371	221,485	885,938
4" x 5"	495	1,978	7,910	31,641	126,563	506,250
3" x 5"	371	1,484	5,933	23,731	94,922	379,688

Selecting the printing method

Scanned images can be printed on a variety of devices. Here are some of the most common ones:

- Black and white printers (laser, ink jet, dot matrix) are suitable for producing text and line art, but they are not as good for printing grayscale images. You can use these printers to reproduce photographs for FPO (For Position Only) purposes, as when you need to show a draft of how a document is laid out.

- Ink jet and desk jet color printers can produce color or grayscale images that may range in quality from coarse to medium. Such printers work well for small quantities of color images or for proofs of images that will be printed later on a printing press. These printers usually print 256 colors or 256 shades of gray but do not register colors as well. Images usually end up slightly coarse or washed out.

- Dye-sublimation color printers print images in photo-realistic color. Use these printers to print color images with continuous tone for small print jobs or for proofs of large print jobs that will be done later on an imagesetter.

- Printing presses can produce work of high quality. For these types of printers, you can scan your images and then send the files to a service bureau or printing company, which typically uses a high-resolution imagesetter and can print high-quality text and grayscale images. If you are producing full-color images, scan them in color, then use your image-editing software to create the color separation files needed to print color on a printing press.

Quick Tips for Best Scans

Whenever you scan, keep some goals in mind. How do you want the final scanned image to look? Where will it be used? What image-editing software will you use? How will the image be reproduced, on what type of printer and what type of paper?

With these goals in mind, you can then proceed to obtain quality scans. Here are a few tips to consider to obtain the best scans.

Get the necessary hardware

Make sure your scanner matches your scanning needs. A 36-bit scanner will produce superior color and grayscale results to scans made by a 24-bit scanner. For example, setting a 36-bit scanner to the scan mode *Millions of colors* will produce a far better 24-bit image than if a 24-bit scanner used the same *Millions of colors* setting.

In addition, take note of the following:

- Make sure you have enough RAM and available storage space in your computer. Scanned images need more memory than text files, so you may need to add RAM and storage options. 16MB of RAM is adequate, but more RAM will speed up your processing.
- Check if your video card and monitor support the resolutions you need to display high-quality images. For optimal quality, use a 24-bit (also known as True Color) card that is set to "millions of colors" or "16.7 million colors."

Use a good original

A good original is still important in determining the final quality of the scanned image. Even if your scanning software or image-editing package has tools to improve image quality, they work only up to a point. Images that are out of focus, dirty, or poorly exposed may never look great — no matter how much time you spend retouching them.

Also, do not use halftoned images or images that have been printed, such as those taken from a magazine. If you scan such pictures, you will obtain something called a moiré, which is an undesirable pattern in color printing. Even though the ScanWizard software has a feature for removing moirés, it's better to start out with a clear original in the first place. (For more information on moirés and to see what they look like, see the color pages and the section on Descreen in the Reference.)

Keep your scanner clean

Make sure your scanner glass is clean before you scan images. This way, you don't pick up flecks of dust along with the image when you scan. To clean the scanner glass, use alcohol on a lint-free cloth and clean the glass carefully.

Select the right image type and settings

Choose the right image and set the correct resolution and scaling before you scan.

- If you have single-color art (even if it isn't black and white), scan it as line art.
- For black and white photos, scan these as grayscale (not color) to generate smaller files.
- If you plan to print a color scan in black and white, scan it in grayscale.

Finally, when scanning (whether in color or another mode), choose the correct resolution. For most laser-printed photographs, 75 to 100 dpi is enough. For more details, refer to the section on resolution for determining the best resolution setting for your scanning needs.

Use your tools

Use the Color Correction feature in the ScanWizard scanning software when scanning color images to obtain more accurate colors. Certain scanner models come with a target and the Microtek DCR color calibration system, which you can use to calibrate your scanner and create color correction profiles. A generic color profile is provided, however, for models that do not come with a target or DCR to ensure accurate colors when scanning.

In addition, experiment with the tools in your scanning software. Use brightness and contrast, for instance, to adjust the look of the image as a whole, or use either the shadows and highlights tool or the curve tool to work on specific areas of the image (such as lightening up an excessively dark area).

2 Hardware Installation

for Flatbed Scanners

This section provides information on installing the hardware for your scanner.

Federal Communications Commission Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient/relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Note: A shielded interface cable with ferrite core installed on the scanner connector end must be used with this equipment.

Trade Name	Model Name	FCC ID
ScanMaker IIG	MRS-600G2	EF9MRS-600G2
ScanMaker II/IIXE	MRS-600ZS	EF9MRS-600ZS
ScanMaker IISP/SPX	MRS-600C1	EF9MRS-600C1
ScanMaker IIHR	MRS-1200ZS	EF9MRS-1200ZS
ScanMaker III	MRS-1200F36	EF9MRS-1200F36
ScanMaker E3	MRS-600E3	EF9MRS-600E3
ScanMaker E6	MRS-1200E6	EF9MRS-1200E6

Caution

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Before You Begin

- Unpack the scanner
- Check requirements
- Check voltage

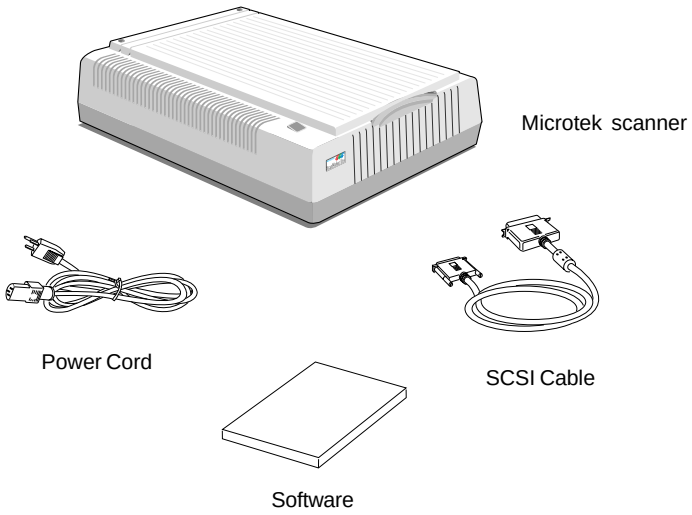
Unpacking the scanner

Remove the scanner from the box, and save the box and packing materials in case you need to ship the scanner again.

Upon opening the scanner box, you will see a Packing List that lists both hardware and software components of your scanner package, as well as the part numbers for those components.

If any component is missing, call Microtek Sales and provide information on the missing component and part number. Please be ready to provide the scanner's serial number and your proof of purchase as well. Keep the Packing List for your reference in case you need to order a component in the future.

Note: If you need to ship back the scanner for any repairs, the scanner must be packed in the original box in which it came. Otherwise, Microtek will not be responsible for any damage that may be sustained during shipping to or from Microtek. You may be charged for a new box.



Requirements

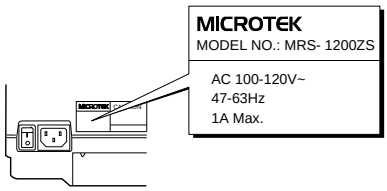
- IBM PC 486, Pentiums, or compatibles with a CD-ROM drive
- 8MB RAM; 16MB RAM for full version of Photoshop
- Microsoft Windows 95 or Windows 3.1
- At least 40MB hard disk with 15MB free
- VGA color monitor; color display card; laser printer (recommended). Photoshop requires a monitor and display card capable of displaying at least 256 colors.
- Basic knowledge of DOS and Windows, and how to install an interface card inside the PC.

Voltage

The voltage of the scanner is indicated at the back of the scanner near the power switch.

Voltage is preset depending on your area, ranging from 100V to 120V (U.S. and Canada), or 100V to 240V (Europe and other parts).

In the unlikely event that you receive a scanner with a voltage setting different from the voltage level used in your area, call your dealer to return the scanner. Scanners marked with 100V to 120V will not operate with 220-volt power in Europe or South America.



U.S. voltage requirements

Installation

- Release the carriage
- Set the SCSI ID
- Install interface card and connect scanner
- Use a terminator

Releasing the carriage

Your scanner has a locking screw at the bottom to protect the scanner carriage mechanism during shipping. Before you operate the scanner, you need to disengage the locking screw.

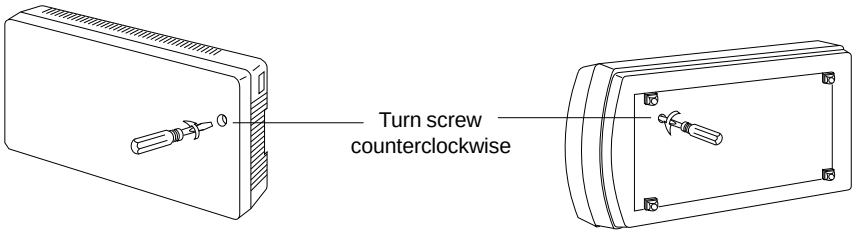
Unlocking models with a screw-type lock

(ScanMaker IIG, IISP/IISPX, and III)

1 With the scanner turned off, turn the scanner on its side to see the locking screw at the bottom.

2 Using a screwdriver, turn the locking screw counterclockwise to unlock it. When unlocked successfully, the screw will push out a little, becoming nearly even with the bottom of the scanner.

You can check the lock's status by pushing on the screw cap. If the screw springs back, the scanner is ready for scanning.



Unlocking the ScanMaker IIG and IISP/IISPX

Unlocking the ScanMaker III

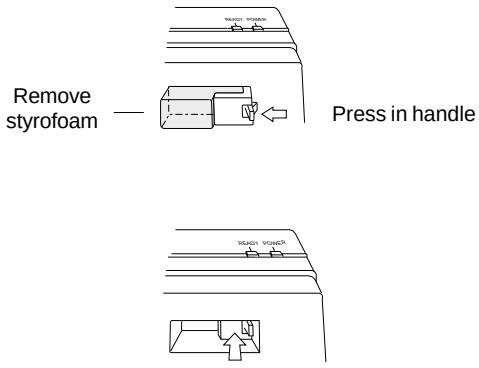
Unlocking models with a latch-type lock

(ScanMaker II/IIXE, IIHR, E3, and E6)

1 With the scanner turned off, turn the scanner on its side and locate the carriage lock at the bottom, which is held in place by a piece of styrofoam. Remove the styrofoam.

2 The locking mechanism consists of a protruding handle on the side and a square tab beside it. To release the carriage, push the handle in (towards where the styrofoam used to be) and simultaneously push up the square tab, going inside the lock cavity.

When the mechanism won't go any further, the carriage has been released.



Push up carriage lock

Setting the SCSI ID

A SCSI ID is a number assigned to each SCSI device in your daisy chain to differentiate the devices from one another.

The SCSI ID for Microtek scanners is set at default to 6. You won't need to change the SCSI ID on your scanner unless another SCSI device on your system (such as a tape drive or CD-ROM drive) is using the same number.

If you are connecting the scanner to the Adaptec AVA-1502E interface card that was supplied with your scanner, you don't need to change the SCSI ID; simply go to the next section. The SCSI ID needs to be changed only in the following situations:

- If you are installing two Microtek scanners using the interface card. In this case, the SCSI ID of one of the scanners must be changed to avoid conflicts.

- If you are installing a third-party ASPI card with other SCSI devices already connected to the ASPI card. In this case, change the SCSI ID of your Microtek scanner.

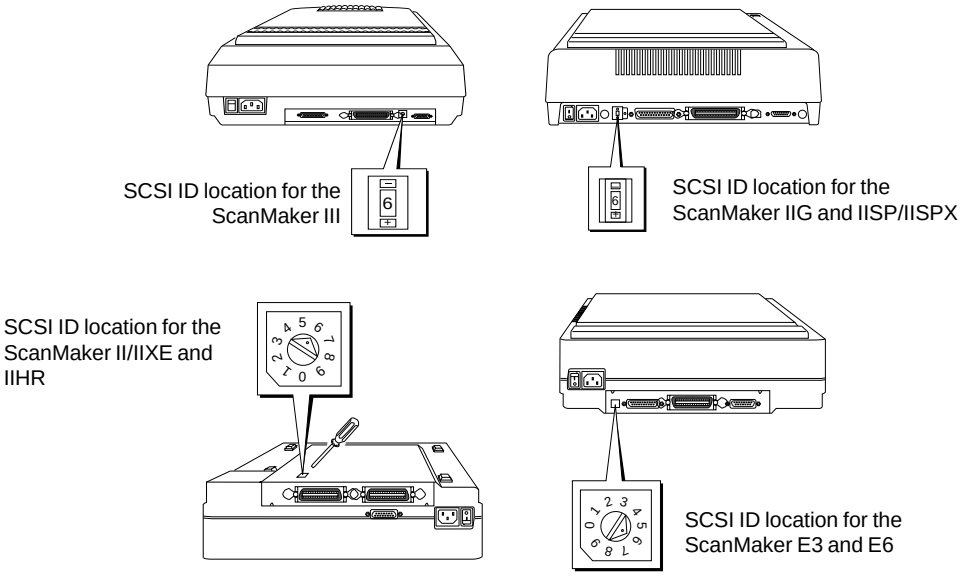
To set the SCSI ID number:

- For models with a selector switch at the back:

  Locate the SCSI ID selector, which is on the back panel. To change the SCSI ID, use a small pin (or the end of a paper clip, or a small screwdriver) and press either of the small black openings located above or below the SCSI ID. Pressing the upper opening increases the SCSI ID number; pressing the lower opening decreases the number. See additional notes at the end of this section.

- For models with a selector dial on the bottom:

  Locate the SCSI ID switch, which is at the bottom or on the back panel of the scanner. To change the SCSI ID, use a small screwdriver, insert it into the rotary switch, and turn the switch to the desired SCSI ID number. See additional notes at the end of this section.



Additional notes on SCSI ID numbers

- Each SCSI device must have a unique SCSI ID number.
- Valid SCSI ID numbers are 0 to 6. Do not use SCSI ID #7, which is used to carry a self-test for the scanner and make the carriage move back and forth. SCSI ID #8 and #9 are also not used (although ID #8 is used for the self-test mode in some scanner models).

Installing the interface card and connecting the scanner

See your *Installation Guide* for installation instructions.

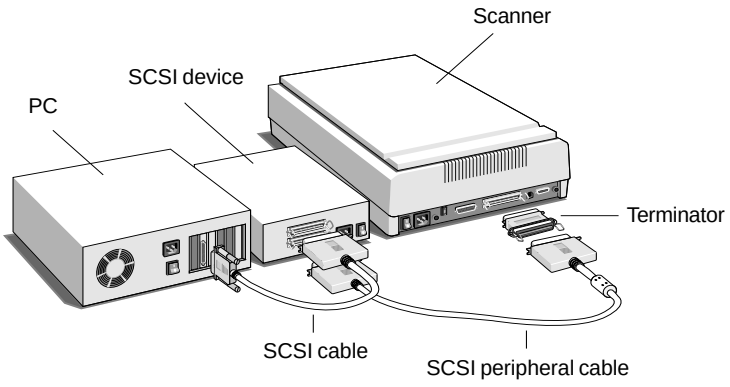
Using terminators

A terminator is a piece of electrical equipment installed at the end of a SCSI chain to ensure that electrical impulses are properly routed. (Note: Microtek scanners are not internally terminated, and Microtek does not provide terminators in its scanner packages.)

Because of varying SCSI standards, there is no way to predict with absolute certainty whether or not you need a terminator in your system. If you get odd symptoms after hooking up your PC and scanner (such as communication errors during scanning), or if your PC refuses to boot up properly after you installed the scanner, this may indicate that you need a terminator. Terminators can be obtained from most computer resellers.

You will definitely need a terminator if you are hooking up your PC on a daisy chain with two or more SCSI devices through the Adaptec AVA-1502E or any third-party ASPI SCSI card. In this case, the terminator should be on the last SCSI device on your daisy chain.

There should never be more than two terminators on your system. One is usually inside the computer on the SCSI card, and one should be outside on the last SCSI device.



Operating the Scanner

- Perform the power-on self-test
- Positioning a document
- Scanning thick documents
- Notes on using the TMA and ADF scanner accessories

Performing the power-on self-test

The power-on test is a quick self-checking mechanism that the scanner carries out after you turn it on.

This is what happens after the scanner is turned on:

1 POWER indicator on the front panel of the scanner lights up.

2 READY indicator beside the POWER indicator flashes briefly. After a 30-second warm-up period, the scanner carries out a self-test, with the scanner carriage moving back and forth about a half-inch. If no problems are detected, the READY indicator stays lit.

Note: If there are problems with the POWER and READY indicators, see the *Troubleshooting* section in the Appendix.

3 The fluorescent lamp inside the scanner should be on too by this time. The lamp should never go off while the scanner is on.

Note: If the scanner lamp doesn't come on, starts to flicker, or gets dim, see the section *Replacing the scanner lamp* at the end of this chapter. You may need repairs on your scanner.

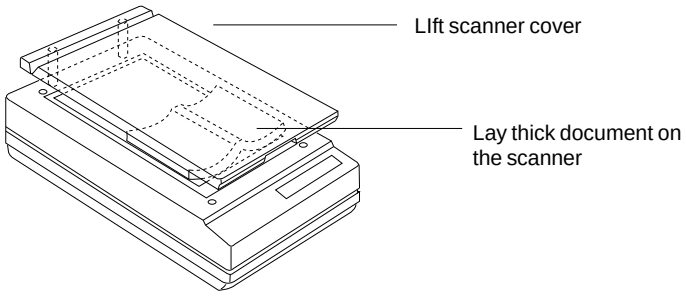
Positioning a document

1 Lift the scanner cover.

2 Place the document face down on the scanner glass. The top left corner of the document (when the document is held upright for normal reading) should be at the “0,0” position on the ruler guides running alongside the scanner glass.

Scanning thick documents

1 Lift the scanner cover high enough so that there is enough room to place the document on the scanner glass.



2 Lower the scanner cover. You are now ready to start scanning.

Using scanner accessories

Your scanner is a powerful imaging device, but there are scanner accessories available that can enhance your scanning efficiency. These accessories include the Transparent Media Adapter and the Auto Document Feeder.

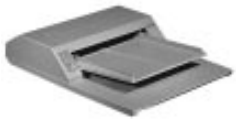
- The Transparent Media Adapter (TMA) doubles the power of your scanner as it allows you to scan transparencies. TMAs have their own source of lighting, which is crucial to scanning transparencies as it prevents images from being exposed to too much lighting and getting washed out as a result.

  Although 35-mm slides and filmstrips are not recommended due to their small size and lack of resolution, you can use the TMA to scan slides ranging from 35-mm slides and filmstrips to transparencies as large as 8" x 10".

Transparent Media Adapter attached to a ScanMaker IISP

- The Auto Document Feeder (ADF) simplifies the scanning processing as it allows you to scan up to 50 pages of text unattended and works with most popular Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software.

  Note: The ADF can be used to scan text and graphics in black and white line art, halftone, or grayscale. It cannot be used to scan color images.



Auto Document Feeder

For more information on the TMA and ADF, call Microtek Sales at 800-654-4160, or call the Microtek fax-back system at 310-297-5101 to request brochures on these accessories.

Miscellaneous

- Return the scanner
- Lock the carriage
- Replace the scanner lamp

Returning your scanner for repairs

Your Microtek scanner has been built to exacting standards. Just like any piece of electrical equipment, however, your scanner or the delicate parts in it are subject to wear and tear, and may malfunction for any number of reasons. If your scanner needs to be serviced or repaired, do the following:

For U.S. users:

- Call 310-297-5101 to obtain an RMA number from Microtek Technical Support.
- Lock the carriage (discussed in the next section).
- Pack the scanner in the original box without any software, and send the interface card and cables only if applicable and asked to do so. If you have lost the original box, you will need to buy one from Microtek for a nominal fee.
- Send the scanner to Microtek Lab, Inc., 3715 Doolittle Drive, Redondo Beach, CA 90278, Attention RMA number <put the RMA number here>. Make sure the RMA number is on the outside address label.

Important: Make sure the RMA number is on the address label and is visible. Packages without an RMA number or with the wrong RMA number on the outside of the box will be refused and returned to sender.

For Canadian users:

Call Microtek Technical Support. You will be given an RMA number and address to where your scanner can be sent for repair.

For users in parts other than the U.S. or Canada:

Call your authorized dealer for further instructions.

Locking the carriage

You need to lock the scanner carriage if you wish to ship back your scanner for any reason. The carriage must be locked to prevent the mechanism from moving during shipping and getting damaged in the process.

In addition, you need to pack the scanner in the original box in which it came. No scanner will be accepted in a packaging other than the authorized Microtek packing box. If your box is lost, call Microtek Sales to purchase a new one.

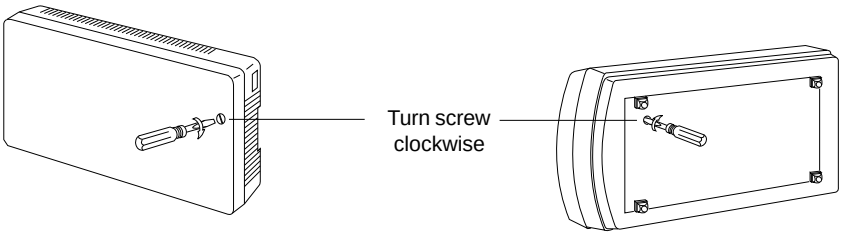
Important: Microtek will not be liable for scanners that are damaged during transit because the carriage had not been locked or was not packed in the original or authorized packaging.

Locking models with a screw-type lock

(ScanMaker IIG, IISP/IISPX, and III)

1. Turn the scanner off and then back on. The carriage will move forward a bit and then return to its standby position. When the carriage stops moving, turn off the scanner. Be sure that the carriage is in the standby position before you tighten the locking screw. Otherwise, the carriage won't be locked properly and can get damaged during shipping.

2. Turn the scanner on its side and locate the locking screw at the bottom of the scanner. To lock, turn the locking screw clockwise one-fourth turn while pushing it in simultaneously. The screw should stay in and not pop back out.



Locking the ScanMaker IIG and IISP/IISPX

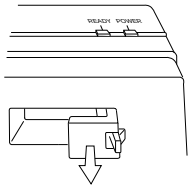
Locking the ScanMaker III

Locking models with a latch-type lock

(ScanMaker II/IIXE, IIHR, E3, and E6)

1. Turn the scanner off and then back on. The carriage will move forward a bit and then return to its standby position. When the carriage stops moving, turn off the scanner.

2. Turn the scanner on its side to locate the carriage lock. Pull the latch (the carriage lock) down (or out) until the handle on the side of the latch locks onto the chassis. Make sure the latch is pulled out completely (not just halfway). You don't need to re-insert the original piece of styrofoam under the latch.



Pull carriage lock down

If the carriage lock comes off:

If you pull the carriage lock down when the carriage is not in the home position, the carriage lock may come off. To replace the carriage lock, do the following.

1. Unplug the cables from the scanner.
2. Put the SCSI ID on 7.
3. Turn on the scanner. The carriage will start moving towards the back of the scanner.
4. Turn off the scanner when the lamp is halfway towards the back.
5. Insert the lock into position, and push it in all the way.
6. Change the SCSI ID to a number between 0 to 6.
7. Turn on the scanner and wait for about 30 seconds until the carriage stops moving.
8. Turn off the scanner and pull the lock to properly lock the carriage.

Note: In the event of a scanner malfunction, or if Item #4 does not work because there is no power, you can also rest the scanner on its back and wait for the carriage to start moving to the back.

Replacing the scanner lamp

If the lamp inside your scanner does not come on or if it begins to flicker or dim after some time, the lamp may need to be replaced.

If this is the case, call the Microtek AutoTech fax-back system at 310-297-5101, then listen to the recorded instructions to request a document on how to replace the scanner lamp.

Specifications for Flatbed Scanners

Media:
Reflective color or black-and-white originals

Image Sensor:
Linear array CCD with daylight fluorescent lamp. (For ScanMaker II/IIXE and IIHR: with three-color filter — red, green, blue).

Scanning Modes:
- ScanMaker E6: Single scanning pass; 30-bit color internal process (24-bit color external process);
  10-bit grayscale internal process (8-bit grayscale external process);
  1-bit black and white; 12 built-in halftones.
- ScanMaker III: Single scanning pass; 36-bit color; 12-bit grayscale; 1-bit black and white; 12-built-in halftone patterns.
- ScanMaker IISP/IISPX, and E3: Single scanning pass; 24-bit color; 8-bit grayscale; 1-bit black and white; 12 built-in halftones.
- ScanMaker IIHR and II/IIXE: Three scanning passes; 24-bit color; 8-bit grayscale; 1-bit black and white; 12 built-in halftones.
- ScanMaker IIG: Single scanning pass; grayscale, and black and white.

Scan Frame:
- ScanMaker III: 8.3" x 13.5"
- ScanMaker II/IIXE, and E3: 8.5" x 13.5"
- ScanMaker IIHR and E6: 8.5" x 13"
- ScanMaker IISP/IISPX and IIG: 8.5" x 11.67"

Optical Resolution:
- ScanMaker III, IIHR, and E6: 600 dpi horiz. x 1200 dpi vert.
- ScanMaker IISP/IISPX, II/IIXE, IIG, and E3: 300 dpi horiz. x 600 dpi vert.

Interpolated Resolution:
- ScanMaker III and E6: 4800 dpi horiz. x 4800 dpi vert.
- ScanMaker II/IIXE and IIG: 1200 dpi horiz. x 1200 dpi vert.
- ScanMaker IISP/IISPX, IIHR, and E3: 2400 dpi horiz. x 2400 dpi vert.

Scan Frame Selections:
- ScanMaker III: From 1/8" to 13.5" in 2-pixel increments
- ScanMaker IIHR and E6: From 1/8" to 13" in 2-pixel increments
- ScanMaker IISP/IISPX: From 1/8" to 11.67" in 2-pixel increments
- ScanMaker II/IIXE and E3: From 1/8" to 13.5" in 2-pixel increments
- ScanMaker IIG: From 1/8" to 11" in 2-pixel increments

Image Controls Brightness Settings:
From -100% to +100% in 1% increments.

Contrast Settings:
From -42% to +49% in 7% increments.

Exposure Time Selections:
From -18% to +747% in 3% increments.

Resolution Settings:
- ScanMaker III, IIHR, and E6: From 6 dpi to 600 dpi in 6-dpi increments; 600 dpi to 1200 dpi in 12-dpi increments; 1200 dpi to 2400 dpi in 24-dpi increments.
- ScanMaker IISP/IISPX, II/IIXE, IIG, and E3: From 3 dpi to 300 dpi in 1% increments; 300 dpi to 600 dpi in 2% increments; 600 dpi to 1200 dpi in 4% increments.

Scanning Speed:

- ScanMaker III: 3 - 48 milliseconds per line
- ScanMaker IIHR: 3 milliseconds to 78.6 milliseconds per line.
- ScanMaker IISP/IISPX: Raw speed of 44 seconds for 300-dpi, 8.5" x 11" color scan; 14.5 seconds for grayscale and black & white line art.
- ScanMaker II/IIXE: Raw speed of 70.3 seconds for 300-dpi, 8.5" x 11" color scan; 14.5 seconds for grayscale and black & white line art.
- ScanMaker IIG: Raw speed of 14.5 seconds for 300-dpi, 8.5" x 11" scan. grayscale, B&W, or text.
- ScanMaker E3: 3 milliseconds per line for lineart, halftone, and gray, 7 milliseconds per line for color (speed measured at 300 dpi)
- ScanMaker E6: 4.5 milliseconds per line for lineart, halftone, and gray, 20 milliseconds per line for color (speed measured at 600 dpi)

Scanning times vary greatly, depending on image dimensions, resolution, memory capacity, disk access speed, and display time.

Interface:
Adaptec AVA-1502E SCSI interface card

Voltage:
AC 100V to 120V (North America)
AC 100V to 240V (Europe)

Power Consumption:

- ScanMaker II/IIXE:
  AC 100V to 120V: 1A Max.
  AC 100V to 240V: 0.6A Max.
  47 to 63 Hz
- ScanMakre IIHR:
  AC 100V to 120V: 1.2A Max.
  AC 100V to 240V: 0.6A Max.
  47 to 63 Hz
- ScanMaker IIG, IISP/IISPX, E3, and E6:
  AC 100V to 120V: 1A Max.
  AC 100V to 240V: 1A Max.
  47 to 63 Hz; 38 watts
- ScanMaker III:
  AC 100V to 120V: 1.5A Max.
  AC 100V to 240V: 1.5A Max.
  47 to 63 Hz; 55 watts

Dimensions (L x W X H):

- ScanMaker III: 24" x 14.8" x 5"
- ScanMaker IISP/IISPX, and IIG: 19.1" x 14" x 4.7"
- ScanMaker IIHR, II/IIXE, E3, and E6: 20.2" x 13.5" x 4.6"

Environment:

- Operating temperature:
  10° to 40°C (50° to 104°F)
- Storage temperature:
  -10° to 60°C (14° to 140°F)
- Relative humidity: 20% to 80%

Hardware Installation

for the ScanMaker 35t Plus

This section provides information on installing the hardware for your ScanMaker 35t Plus slide scanner.

Federal Communications Commission Statement

This equipment (Model: PTS-1950, FCC ID EF9 PTS-1950) has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient/relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Note: A shielded interface cable with ferrite core installed on the scanner connector end must be used with this equipment.

Caution

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Before You Begin

- Unpack the scanner
- Check requirements
- Check voltage

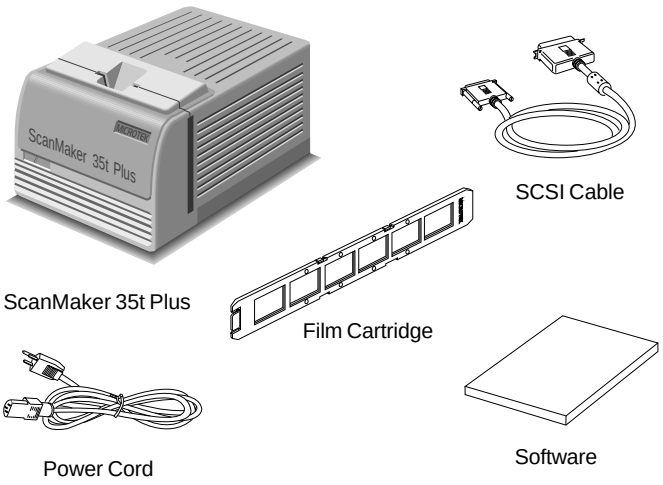
Unpacking the scanner

Remove the scanner from the box, and save the box and packing materials in case you need to ship the scanner again.

Upon opening the scanner box, you will see a Packing List that lists both hardware and software components of your scanner package, as well as the part numbers for those components.

If any component is missing, call Microtek Sales and provide information on the missing component and part number. Please be ready to provide the scanner's serial number and your proof of purchase as well. Keep the Packing List for your reference in case you need to order a component in the future.

Note: If you need to ship back the scanner for any repairs, the scanner must be packed in the original box in which it came. Otherwise, Microtek will not be responsible for any damage that may be sustained during shipping to or from Microtek. You may be charged for a new box.



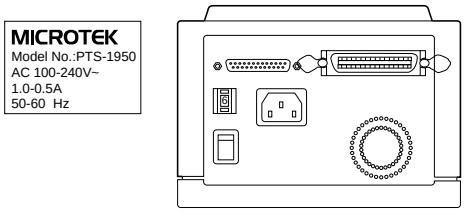
Requirements

- IBM-PC 486, Pentiums, or compatibles with a CD-ROM drive
- Microsoft Windows 95 or Windows 3.1
- 8MB RAM; 16MB RAM for full version of Photoshop
- At least 40MB hard disk with 15MB free
- VGA Color display or better

Voltage

The voltage of the scanner is indicated at the back of the scanner near the power switch.

The input voltage of the ScanMaker 35t Plus is preset in the factory from 100V to 240V. Don't plug in the scanner until all of the other cables have been connected first.

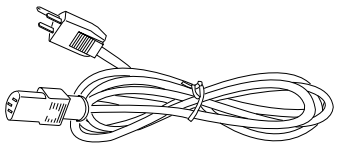


Power Cord

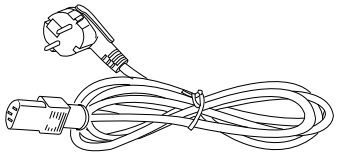
The power cord for 110 voltage has a 3-pin connector. This power cord is used in the U.S.A., Canada, South America and countries along the Pacific Rim.

The power cord for 220 voltage depends on your area. Model types include “B+G”, “D” and “E”. Consult your dealer for the correct power cord.

Note: You can differentiate between 110V and 220V power cords by the shape of their connector.



110V Power Cord



220V Power Cord

Installation

- Set the SCSI ID
- Install interface card and connect scanner
- Use a terminator

Setting the SCSI ID

A SCSI ID is a number assigned to each SCSI device in your daisy chain to differentiate the devices from one another.

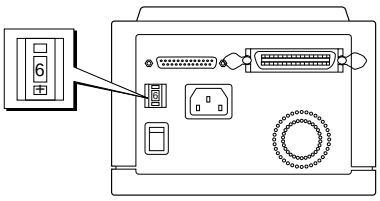
The SCSI ID for Microtek scanners is set at default to 6. You won't need to change the SCSI ID on your scanner unless another SCSI device on your system (such as a tape drive or CD-ROM drive) is using the same number.

If you are connecting the scanner to the Adaptec AVA-1502E interface card that was supplied with your scanner, you don't need to change the SCSI ID; simply go to the next section. The SCSI ID needs to be changed only in the following situations:

- If you are installing two Microtek scanners using the interface card. In this case, the SCSI ID of one of the scanners must be changed to avoid conflicts.

- If you are installing a third-party ASPI card with other SCSI devices already connected to the ASPI card. In this case, change the SCSI ID of your Microtek scanner.

To set the SCSI ID number, look for the push-button selector, and use a small pin or a small screwdriver to select the SCSI ID.



SCSI ID location

Additional notes on SCSI ID numbers

- Each SCSI device must have a unique SCSI ID number.
- Valid SCSI ID numbers are 0 to 6. Do not use SCSI ID #7, which is used to carry a self-test for the scanner and make the carriage move back and forth. SCSI ID #8 and #9 are also not used (although ID #8 is used for the self-test mode in some scanner models).

Installing the interface card and connecting the scanner

See your *Installation Guide* for installation instructions.

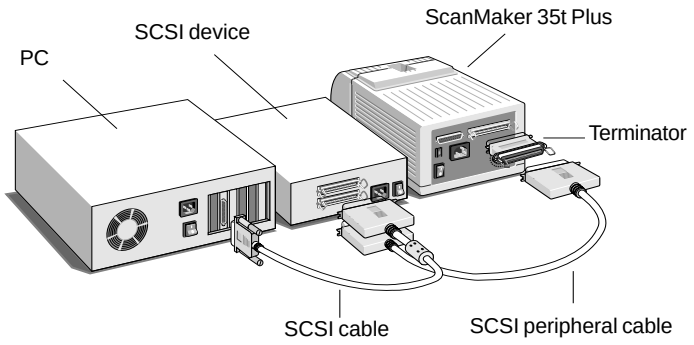
Using terminators

A terminator is a piece of electrical equipment installed at the end of a SCSI chain to ensure that electrical impulses are properly routed. (Note: Microtek scanners are not internally terminated, and Microtek does not provide terminators in its scanner packages.)

Because of varying SCSI standards, there is no way to predict with absolute certainty whether or not you need a terminator in your system. If you get odd symptoms after hooking up your PC and scanner (such as communication errors during scanning), or if your PC refuses to boot up properly after you installed the scanner, this may indicate that you need a terminator. Terminators can be obtained from most computer resellers.

You will definitely need a terminator if you are hooking up your PC on a daisy chain with two or more SCSI devices through the Adaptec AVA-1502E or any third-party ASPI SCSI card. In this case, the terminator should be on the last SCSI device on your daisy chain.

There should never be more than two terminators on your system. One is usually inside the computer on the SCSI card, and one should be outside on the last SCSI device.



Operating the Scanner

- Perform the power-on self-test
- Use the slide holder
- Use the film cartridge

Performing the power-on self-test

The power-on test is a quick self-checking mechanism that the scanner carries out after you turn it on.

This is what happens after the scanner is turned on:

1 POWER indicator on the front panel of the scanner lights up.

2 READY indicator beside the POWER indicator flashes briefly. After a 30-second warm-up period, the scanner carries out a self-test, with the scanner carriage moving down then up to the sensor home position. If no problems are detected, the READY indicator stays lit.

Note: If there are problems with the POWER and READY indicators, see the *Troubleshooting* section in the Appendix. You may need repairs on your scanner.

3 The fluorescent lamp inside the scanner should be on too by this time. The lamp should never go off while the scanner is on.

Note: If the scanner lamp doesn't come on, starts to flicker, or gets dim, see the section *Replacing the scanner lamp* at the end of this chapter. You may need repairs on your scanner.

Positioning the slide

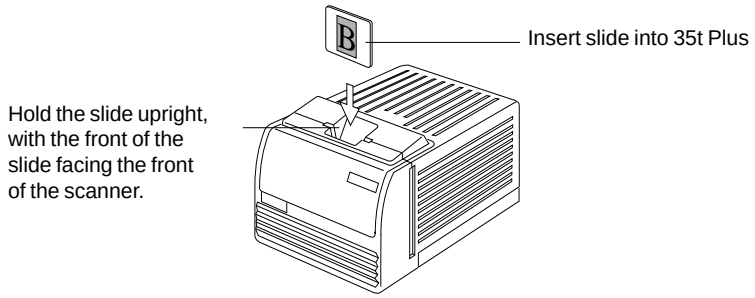
The ScanMaker 35t Plus slide scanner allows you to load a slide in two ways: By inserting it into the slide holder if you have a single slide; or by using the film cartridge if you wish to load a filmstrip.

Using the slide holder

Follow this procedure if you're inserting a single slide.

1 Hold the slide to be inserted upright, with the front of the slide facing the front of the scanner.

2 Insert the slide into the slide holder in the 35t Plus until you feel it reach the bottom. The thickness of the slide should be within 1/16" to 1/8" (about 1.5 mm to 3.0 mm). Make sure the slide, together with its casing, stays flat and does not warp. If the slide is shielded (in either glass or plastic), remove the shield first before scanning, as shields may cause inaccuracies in the scanned image.

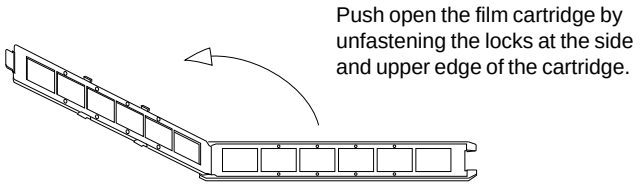


3 To start scanning, launch the software program that came with your ScanMaker 35t Plus scanner.

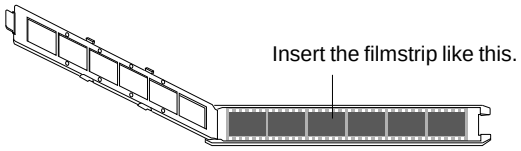
Using the film cartridge

Follow this procedure if you're inserting a filmstrip. The film cartridge (supplied with your 35t Plus) can be used to hold up to 6 frames of a filmstrip.

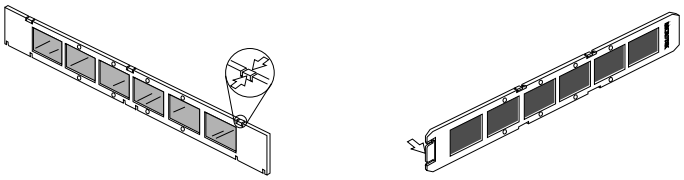
1 Open the film cartridge by pushing open the lock that holds the film cartridge closed. The locks are located on the side and upper edge of the cartridge.



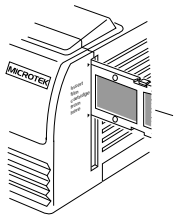
2 Place the filmstrip in the film cartridge. Be careful not to smudge the surface of the film.



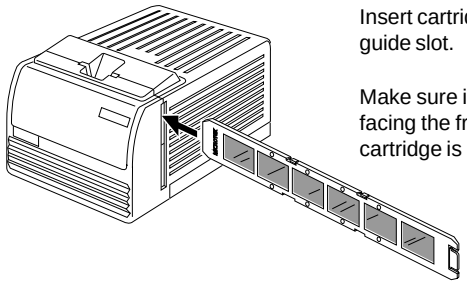
3 Snap both flaps of the film cartridge to close the locks. The locks are located on the side and upper edge of the cartridge.



4 Insert the film cartridge into the guide slot on the upper right side of the scanner. Do not insert the film cartridge into the lower portion of the guide slot, as it will cause the cartridge to jam. Make sure that you insert the cartridge with the film facing the front of the scanner (just like inserting the single slide).



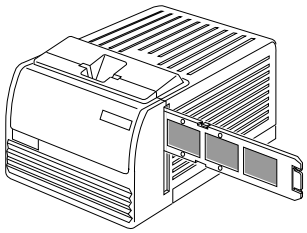
Guide Slot



Insert cartridge into upper portion of guide slot.

Make sure image on filmstrip is facing the front of the scanner as cartridge is inserted.

5 To make sure the filmstrip has been positioned correctly, look at the slide holder through the top of the scanner. The frame that you want should be positioned squarely in the middle. You will also know that the frame is positioned correctly because as you insert the filmstrip, you will hear a click as it locks into place.



Look through here to make sure filmstrip is positioned correctly.

Miscellaneous

- Return the scanner
- Replace the scanner lamp

Returning your scanner for repairs

Your Microtek scanner has been built to exacting standards. Just like any piece of electrical equipment, however, your scanner or the delicate parts in it are subject to wear and tear, and may malfunction for any number of reasons. If your scanner needs to be serviced or repaired, do the following:

For U.S. users:

- Call 310-297-5101 to obtain an RMA number from Microtek Technical Support.
- Pack the scanner in the original box without any software, and send the interface card and cables only if you are asked to do so. If you have lost the original box, you will need to buy one from Microtek for a nominal fee.
- Send the scanner to Microtek Lab, Inc., 3715 Doolittle Drive, Redondo Beach, CA 90278, Attention RMA number <put the RMA number here>. Make sure the RMA number is on the outside address label.

Important: Make sure the RMA number is on the address label and is visible. Packages without an RMA number or with the wrong RMA number on the outside of the box will be refused and returned to sender.

For Canadian users:

Call Microtek Technical Support. You will be given an RMA number and address to where your scanner can be sent for repair in Canada.

For users in parts other than the U.S. or Canada:

Call your authorized dealer for further instructions.

Replacing the scanner lamp

If the lamp inside your scanner does not come on or if it begins to flicker or dim after some time, the lamp may need to be replaced.

If this is the case, call the Microtek AutoTech fax-back system at 310-297-5101, then listen to the recorded instructions to request a document on how to replace the scanner lamp.

ScanMaker 35t Plus Specifications

Media:
Color and black-and-white slides and negatives

Image Sensor:
Linear array CCD with daylight fluorescent lamp.

Scanning Modes:
30-bit color internal process (24-bit color external process);
10-bit grayscale internal process (8-bit grayscale external process);
1-bit black and white; 12 built-in halftones.

Scanning Area:
35 mm (+/- 1.5 mm) x 35 mm
2686 x 2686 pixels

Maximum Resolution:
Original:
1950 x 3900 pixels
Interpolated:
3900 x 3900 pixels

Image Controls
Brightness Settings:
From -18% to +700% in 240 levels; each step at 3% increments.

Contrast Settings:
From -42% to +49% in 14 increments; each step at 7%.

Resolution Settings:
From 25 % to 100% in 1% per step in gray-scale and color modes (software definable).

Scanning Speed (35 mm/line):
2.8 milliseconds to 64 milliseconds per line (depending on the scanner settings)

Scanning times vary greatly, depending on image dimensions, resolution, memory capacity, disk access speed, and display time.

Interface:
Adaptec AVA-1502E SCSI interface card

Voltage:
AC 100V to 120V (North America)
AC 200V to 240V (Europe)

Power Consumption:
AC 100V to 120V: 1.0 A Max.
AC 200V to 240V: 0.5 A Max.

Dimensions (L x W x H):
9.84" x 7" x 5.1"

Environment:
Operating temperature:
10° to 40°C (50° to 104°F)
Storage temperature:
-10° to 60°C (14° to 140°F)
Relative humidity: 20% to 80%

Hardware Installation

for the ScanMaker 45t

This section provides information on installing the hardware for your ScanMaker 45t.

Federal Communications Commission Statement

This equipment (Model: ScanMaker 45t) has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Before You Begin

- Unpack the scanner
- Check requirements
- Check the voltage

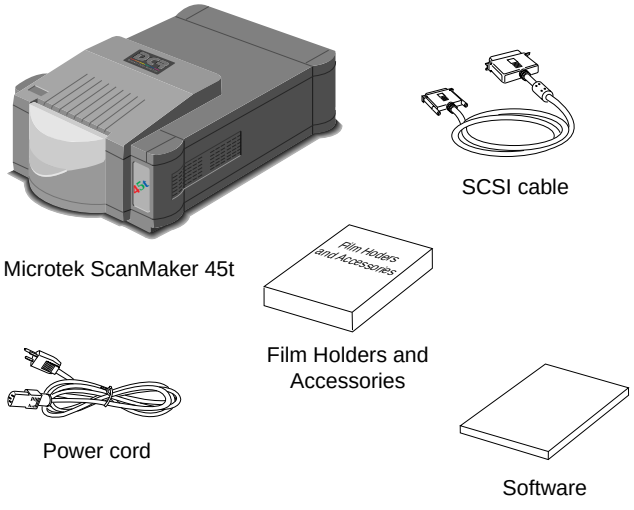
Unpacking the scanner

Remove the scanner from the box, and save the box and packing materials in case you need to ship the scanner again.

Upon opening the scanner box, you will see a Packing List that lists both hardware and software components of your scanner package, as well as the part numbers for those components.

If any component is missing, call Microtek Sales and provide information on the missing component and part number. Please be ready to provide the scanner's serial number and your proof of purchase as well. Keep the Packing List for your reference in case you need to order a component in the future.

Note: If you need to ship back the scanner for any repairs, the scanner must be packed in the original box in which it came. Otherwise, Microtek will not be responsible for any damage that may be sustained during shipping to or from Microtek. You may be charged for a new box.



Requirements

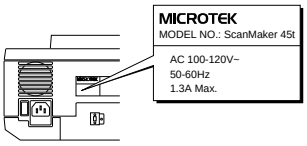
- IBM PC 486, Pentiums, or compatibles with a CD-ROM drive
- 8MB RAM; 16MB RAM for full version of Photoshop
- Microsoft Windows 95 or Windows 3.1
- at least 40MB hard disk with 15MB free
- VGA color monitor; color display card; laser printer (recommended). Photoshop requires a monitor and display card capable of displaying at least 256 colors.
- Basic knowledge of DOS and Windows, and how to install an interface card inside the PC.

Voltage

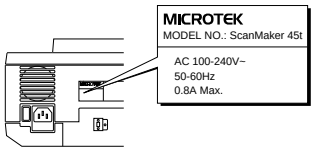
The voltage of the scanner is indicated at the back of the scanner near the power switch.

Voltage is preset depending on your area, ranging from 100V to 120V (U.S. and Canada), or 100V to 240V (Europe and other parts).

In the unlikely event that you receive a scanner with a voltage setting different from the voltage level used in your area, call your dealer to return the scanner. Scanners marked with 100V to 120V will not operate with 220-volt power in Europe or South America.



U.S. voltage requirements



European voltage requirements

Installation

- Set the SCSI ID
- Install interface card and connect scanner
- Use a terminator

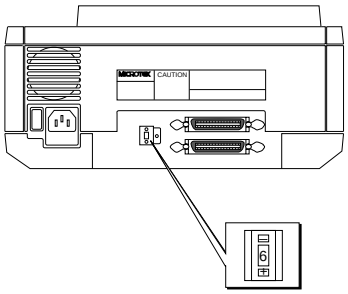
Setting the SCSI ID

A SCSI ID is a number assigned to each SCSI device in your daisy chain to differentiate the devices from one another.

The SCSI ID for Microtek scanners is set at default to 6. You won't need to change the SCSI ID on your scanner unless another SCSI device on your system (such as a tape drive or CD-ROM drive) is using the same number.

If you are connecting the scanner to the MS-PNR card that was supplied with your scanner, you don't need to change the SCSI ID; simply go to the next section. The SCSI ID needs to be changed only in the following situations:

- If you are installing two Microtek scanners using the MS-PNR card. In this case, the SCSI ID of one of the scanners must be changed to avoid duplication.
- If you are installing a third-party ASPI card with other SCSI devices already connected to the ASPI card. In this case, change the SCSI ID of your Microtek scanner.



To set the SCSI ID number:

Locate the SCSI ID selector, which is on the back panel. To change the SCSI ID, press the push-button selector. See additional notes at the end of this section.

Additional notes on SCSI ID numbers

- Each SCSI device must have a unique SCSI ID number.
- Valid SCSI ID numbers are 0 to 6. Do not use SCSI ID #7, which is used to carry a self-test for the scanner and make the carriage move back and forth. SCSI ID #8 and #9 are also not used.

Installing the interface card and connecting the scanner

See your *Installation Guide* for installation instructions.

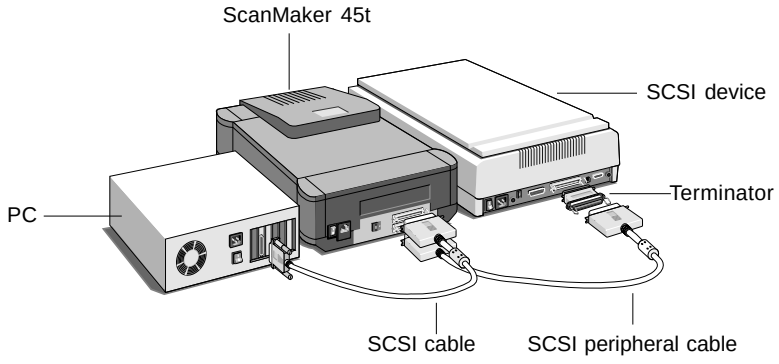
Using terminators

A terminator is a piece of electrical equipment installed at the end of a SCSI chain to ensure that electrical impulses are properly routed. (Note: Microtek scanners are not internally terminated, and Microtek does not provide terminators in its scanner packages.)

Because of varying SCSI standards, there is no way to predict with absolute certainty whether or not you need a terminator in your system. If you get odd symptoms after hooking up your PC and scanner (such as communication errors during scanning), or if your PC refuses to boot up properly after you installed the scanner, this may indicate that you need a terminator. Terminators can be obtained from most computer resellers.

You will definitely need a terminator if you are hooking up your PC on a daisy chain with two or more SCSI devices through the Adaptec AVA-1502E or any third-party ASPI SCSI card. In this case, the terminator should be on the last SCSI device on your daisy chain.

There should never be more than two terminators on your system. One is usually inside the computer on the SCSI card, and one should be outside on the last SCSI device.



Operating the Scanner

- Perform the power-on self-test
- Components of the ScanMaker 45t
- Use the glass film holder
- Use the standard film holder
- Scan without the film mount
- Scan with the film mount

Performing the power-on self-test

The power-on test is a quick self-checking mechanism that the scanner carries out after you turn it on.

This is what happens after the scanner is turned on:

1 POWER indicator on the front panel of the scanner lights up.

2 READY indicator beside the POWER indicator flashes briefly. After a 30-second warm-up period, the scanner carries out a self-test, with the scanner carriage moving back and forth about a half-inch. If no problems are detected, the READY indicator stays lit.

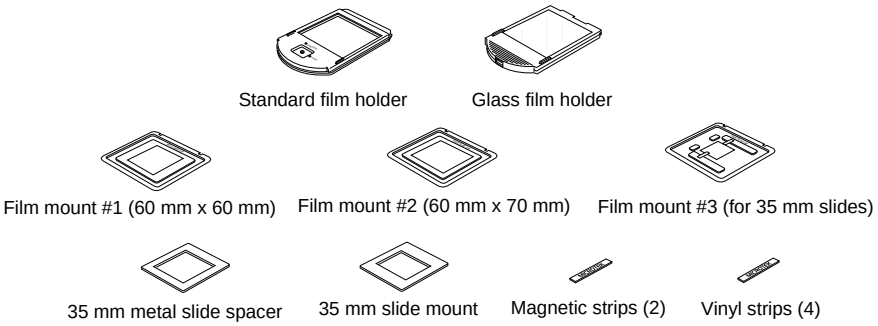
Note: If there are problems with the POWER and READY indicators, see the *Troubleshooting* section in the Appendix.

3 The fluorescent lamp inside the scanner should be on too by this time. The lamp should never go off while the scanner is on.

Components of the ScanMaker 45t

The following items are included with your scanner package: a standard film holder, a glass film holder, several film mounts, and adhesive strips.

See illustrations below and check to see that you have all of the items.



Item	Qty	Purpose
Glass film holder	1	To scan irregularly sized film up to 5" x 5"
Vinyl strips	4	To secure film to the glass film holder
Standard film holder	1	To scan standard sized film 60 mm x 60 mm
Film mount #1	1	To hold 60 mm x 60 mm film
Film mount #2	1	To hold 60 mm x 70 mm film
Film mount #3	1	To hold 35 mm x 35 mm film
35 mm slide mount	1	To enclose unmounted 35 mm slides
35 mm slide spacer	1	To raise the thickness of mounted 35 mm slides so that slides can fit on film mount #3.
Magnetic strips	2	To secure film to the standard film holder

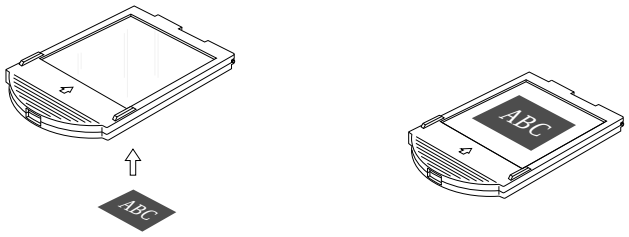
The scanning frame of the film depends on the film holder and the mount to be used. Below is a table of scanning frames for the various film holders and mounts.

Film holder and mount	Scanning frame
Standard film holder	
4" x 5" (without film mount)	3.68" x 4.44"
Film mount #1 (60 mm x 60 mm)	55 mm x 55 mm
Film mount #2 (60 mm x 70 mm)	55 mm x 68 mm
Film mount #3 (35 mm x 35 mm)	34 mm x 34 mm
Glass film holder	
5" x 5"	5" x 5"

Using the glass film holder

Use the glass film holder to scan irregularly sized film between 4" x 5" and 5" x 5".

1 Place film on the underside of the glass film holder, with the film upright and facing up. Use the vinyl strips to tape the film to the glass to secure it in place.

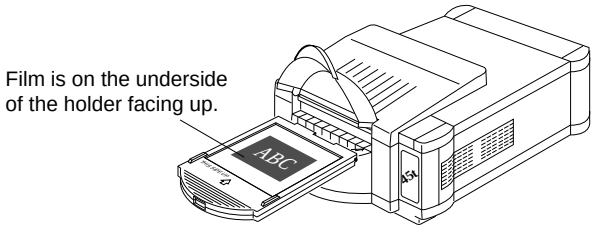


Important: Make sure the film is taped securely to the glass. Otherwise, the film may fall out when you insert the glass film holder into the scanner, and you will not be able to retrieve the film.

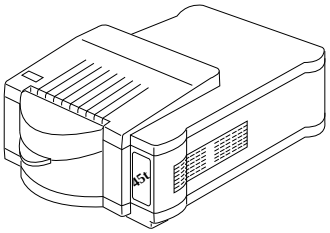
Note: For best results, the area around the film should be covered so that no light can go through the glass around the sides of the film.

- The maximum scanning area is 5" x 5", so trim a piece of black paper to 5" x 5".
- Cut out a hole in the paper and make the cut-out big enough so that the film underneath shows through. The black paper should then cover the perimeter of the film.

2 Insert the glass film holder into the ScanMaker 45t.



3 Close the front cover of the ScanMaker 45t. You are now ready to scan.



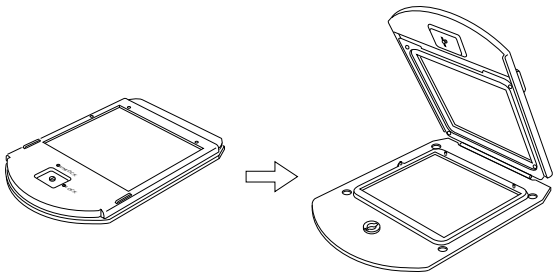
Using the standard film holder

Use the standard film holder to scan film of the following sizes: 4" x 5"; 60 mm x 60 mm; 60 mm x 70 mm; and 35 mm x 35 mm films.

A. Scanning without the film mount

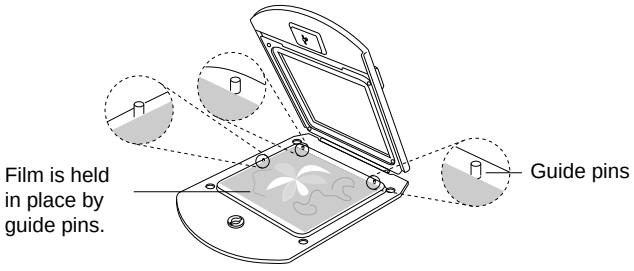
Follow this procedure to scan 4" x 5" film. For all others size, see the procedure *Scanning with the film mounts*.

1 Place the standard film holder on an even surface, then open the film holder.

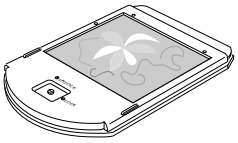


2 Place the film upright and facing up inside the standard film holder, and rest the upper and left edges against the three guide pins for positioning.

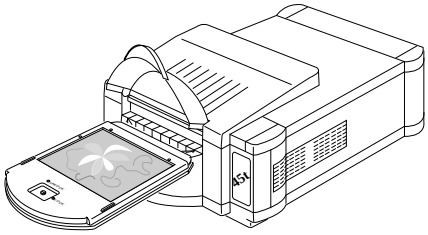
Be careful that the guide pins do not puncture the film when you place the film inside the film holder.



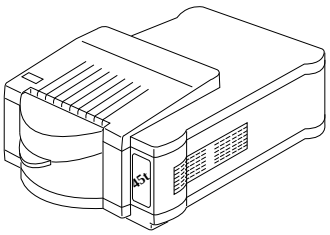
3 Close the standard film holder.



4 Insert the standard film holder into the ScanMaker 45t.



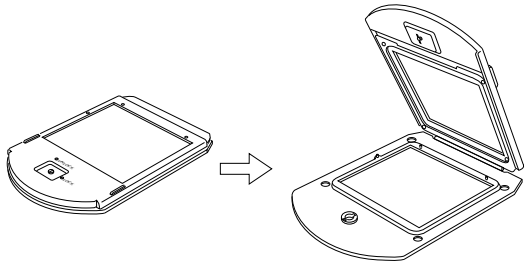
5 Close the front cover of the ScanMaker 45t. You are now ready to scan.



B. Scanning with the film mount

Follow this procedure to scan film of these size: 60 mm x 60 mm; 60 mm x 70 mm.

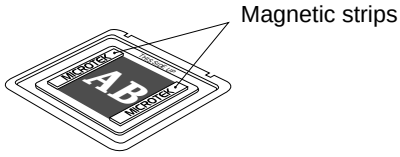
1 Place the standard film holder on an even surface, then open the film holder.



2 Place the film to be scanned inside the film monut, with the film facing up.

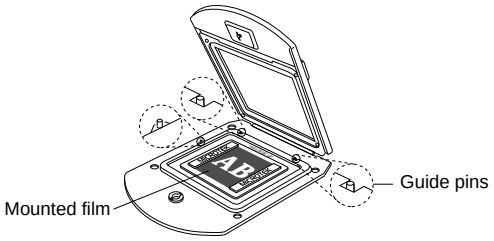
- If you are scanning a 60 mm x 60 mm film, use film mount #1 (see p.2-60).
- If you are scanning a 60 mm x 70 mm film, use film mount #2 (see p. 2-60).

3 Use the magnetic strips to secure the film to the film mounts and position the strips along the edge, making sure that the area to be scanned is not covered by the strips.

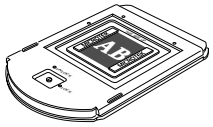


4 Place the mounted film in the standard film holder, and rest the upper and left edges against the three guide pins for positioning.

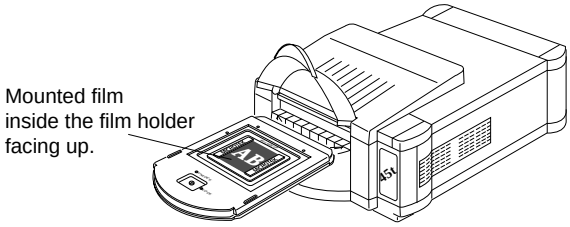
Be careful that the guide pins do not puncture the film when you place the film inside the film holder.



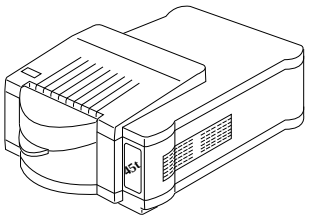
5 Close the standard film holder.



6 Insert the standard film holder into the ScanMaker 45t.



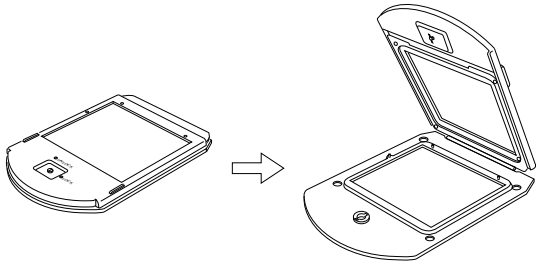
7 Close the front cover of the ScanMaker 45t. You are now ready to scan.



C. Scanning with the film mounts for 35-mm film

Follow this procedure to scan 35-mm film.

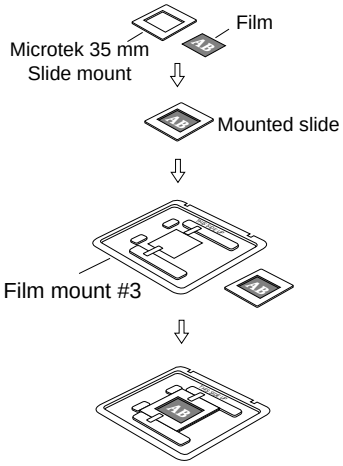
1 Place the standard film holder on an even surface, then open the film holder.



2 Do one of the following:

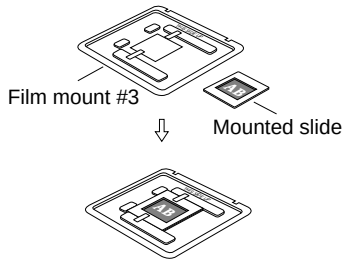
- **To scan unmounted slides**

  Place the slide in the Microtek 35-mm slide mount, then place the mounted slide in film mount #3 (see p. 2-43). Secure the film under the clips of the film mount to lock the slide in.



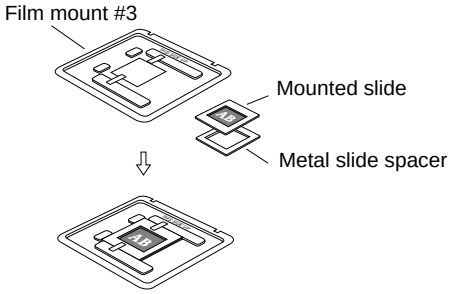
- **To scan mounted slides**
  (If the thickness of the slide is about the same as the thickness of the Microtek slide mount)

Place the mounted slide in film mount #3. Secure the film under the clips of the film mount to lock the slide in.



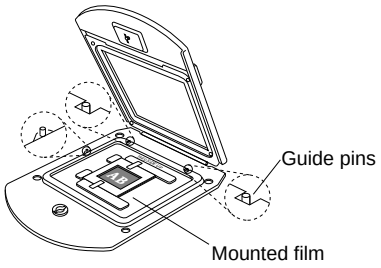
- **To scan mounted slides** (If the thickness of the slide is thinner than the Microtek slide mount)

Place the metal slide spacer beneath the clips of film mount #3, then push the mounted slide under the clips to lock the slide in.

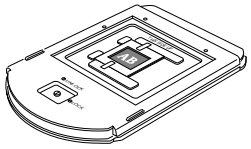


3 Place film mount #3 inside the standard film holder, and rest the upper and left edges of the film adapter against the three guide pins for positioning.

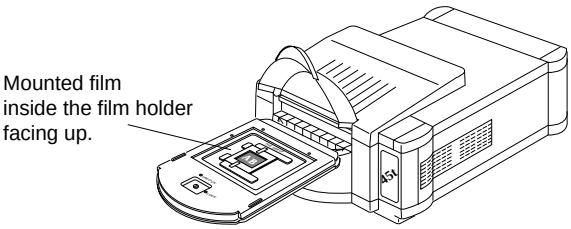
Be careful that the guide pins do not puncture the film when you place the film inside the film holder.



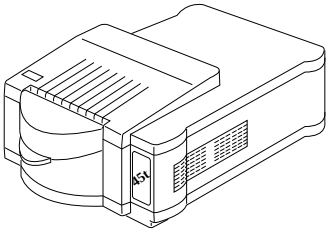
4 Close the standard film holder.



5 Insert the standard film holder into the ScanMaker 45t.



6 Close the front cover of the ScanMaker 45t. You are now ready to scan now.



Miscellaneous

- Return the scanner
- Replace the scanner lamp

Returning your scanner for repairs

Your Microtek scanner has been built to exacting standards. Just like any piece of electrical equipment, however, your scanner or the delicate parts in it are subject to wear and tear, and may malfunction for any number of reasons. If your scanner needs to be serviced or repaired, do the following:

For U.S. users:

- Call 310-297-5101 to obtain an RMA number from Microtek Technical Support.
- Pack the scanner in the original box without any software, and send the interface card and cables only if you are asked to do so. If you have lost the original box, you will need to buy one from Microtek for a nominal fee.
- Send the scanner to Microtek Lab, Inc., 3715 Doolittle Drive, Redondo Beach, CA 90278, Attention RMA number <put the RMA number here>. Make sure the RMA number is on the outside address label.

Important: Make sure the RMA number is on the address label and is visible on the outside of the box. Packages without an RMA number or with the wrong RMA number on the outside of the box will be refused and returned to sender.

For Canadian users:

Call Microtek Technical Support. You will be given an RMA number and address in Canada to where your scanner can be sent for repair.

For users in parts other than the U.S. or Canada:

Call your authorized dealer for further instructions.

Replacing the scanner lamp

If the lamp inside your scanner does not come on or if it begins to flicker or dim after some time, the lamp may need to be replaced.

If this is the case, call the Microtek AutoTech fax-back system at 310-297-5101, then listen to the recorded instructions to request a document on how to replace the scanner lamp.

ScanMaker 45t Specifications

Media:
Transparency color or black-and-white originals.

Image Sensor:
Linear array CCD with daylight fluorescent lamp.

Scanning Modes:
Single scanning pass; 36-bit color; 12-bit grayscale.

Scan Frame:
Standard film holder
- 4" x 5" (without film mount): 3.68" x 4.44"
- 60 mm x 60 mm film mount #1: 55 mm x 55 mm
- 60 mm x 70 mm film mount #2: 55 mm x 68 mm
- 35 mm x 35 mm film mount #3: 34 mm x 34 mm

Glass film holder: 5" x 5"

Maximum Document Size:
5" x 5" (128 mm x 128 mm)

Optical Resolution:
1000 dpi horiz. x 1000 dpi vert.

Interpolated Resolution:
2000 dpi horiz. x 2000 dpi vert.

Scan Frame Selections:
From 1/8" to 5" in 1/8"- or 1-pixel increments.

Image Controls Brightness Settings:
From -100% to +100% in 201 increments.

Contrast Settings:
From -42% to +252% in 42 increments.

Resolution Settings:
Form 1% to 100% in 1% steps in grayscale and color modes (software definable).

Scanning Speed:
5 milliseconds to 250 milliseconds per line (depending on the scanner settings).

Interface:
Adaptec AVA-1502E SCSI interface card

Voltage:
AC 100V to 120V (North America)
AC 100V to 240V (Europe)

Power Consumption:
AC 100 V to 120 V: 1.3 A Maximum
AC 100 V to 240 V: 0.8 A Maximum
47 to 63 Hz

Dimensions (L x W X H):
20.5" x 14" x 6.6"
(520 mm x 355 mm x 168 mm)

Weight:
22 lb. (10 kg.)

Acoustic Noise:
55 dB(A) Maximum

Environment:
Operating temperature:
10° to 40°C (50°F to 104°F)
Storage temperature:
-10° to 60°C (14° to 140°F)
Relative humidity: 20% to 80%

3 Software Installation

Inside Microtek's scanner packing box, you can find the respective bundled application program for your scanner model.

In addition, two utilities called the ScanTest and QuickPanel are included with ScanWizard for Windows. ScanTest checks the scanner environment and peripherals, and QuickPanel allows you to scan in an image without having to open a large application, then you can print it or save it to disk. To install these utilities as well as the bundled application program, refer to the Installation Guide.

4 Sample Scanning

The ScanWizard for Windows scanning software is easy to use. The following pages show you how to use the software to scan line art, grayscale, and color, as well as how to enlarge your view of an image and use image-enhancement tools. The last page describes text scanning and is not done with the ScanWizard for Windows but with an OCR application.

The information covered in this section includes the following:

- What the ScanWizard for Windows software does, and an overview on how to use the software
- Scanning a single-bit image (line art or halftone)
- Scanning a grayscale image
- Scanning a color image
- Some tips for scanning
- Enlarging the view of an image
- Enhancing images
- Scanning text

What is ScanWizard for Windows

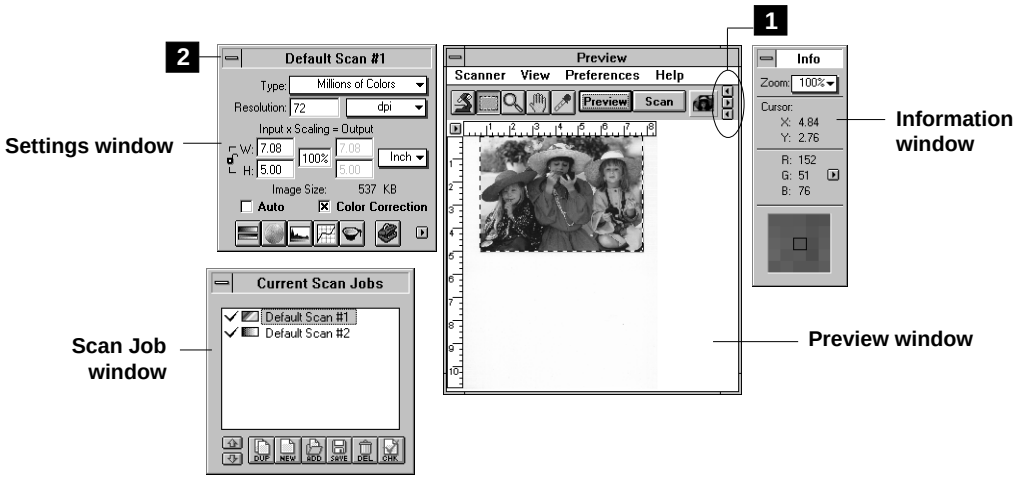
The ScanWizard for Windows scanning software is the program that acts as a bridge between your scanner and a target application, such as Adobe Photoshop or Microtek ImageStar II.

In practical terms, this means you use the ScanWizard to capture images placed on your scanner, edit those images, then place them in your target application. And with its many editing tools and features, ScanWizard can save you considerable time from having to do touch-ups in your image-editing software.

Some of the things you can do with ScanWizard for Windows

- Select the type of image to be processed and scanned. You can put one type of image on the scanner and scan that in its original form, or you can scan it in another form altogether. For example, you can have a color photo and scan it in the same color mode, or you can scan it in a different image type such as grayscale or line art.
- While in preview mode, the image can be adjusted through the image-enhancement tools in the Settings window. These tools allow you to adjust image features such as brightness, contrast, and exposure; shadows and highlights; gamma or midtones (mid-gray levels); hue or saturation; and apply various filters for special effects.
- Clicking on an image-enhancement tool calls up the Advanced Image Enhancer (AIE) dialog box. While in the AIE dialog box, you can see thumbnail displays of the image, make changes and see the effects applied in real time (see "before" and "after" versions instantly). You can also switch to another tool without leaving the AIE dialog box, as well as switch among scan jobs if you have multiple scan jobs. The image-enhancement functions are among the most powerful features of the ScanWizard.
- Perform a preview or preliminary scan. This is done with the Preview button in the Preview window, and it allows you to see a preliminary view of the image before it's actually scanned. Previewing an image allows you to do further enhancements if necessary, and it also lets you select the final area to be scanned in case you wish to crop the image. When the image is ready to be scanned, clicking on the Scan button will activate the scanning process, and the image will then be delivered to your target application.
- When changes are made to the image, the changes can be easily verified through the Information window, which displays changes to RGB values. This information can be helpful for those working with color values.
- Create multiple scan jobs. A scan job is simply a task that you designate the scanner to process and scan. For example, one scan job may be in grayscale and another may be in color. The two scan jobs can then be manipulated and scanned separately, and you can switch between scan jobs easily while making changes. The ScanWizard's ability to process various scan jobs concurrently adds tremendous flexibility to scanning.

ScanWizard for Windows



The four major windows of ScanWizard for Windows:

- The Preview window has commands and tools for controlling the scanner.
- The Settings window contains scanning parameters for outputting the image and includes the image-enhancement tools of the software.
- The Information window provides information on the preview image, such as pixel and color information.
- The Scan Job window provides key functions in processing your scan jobs.

To open and close the windows:

1 Click on these arrows to open the Settings, Scan Job, and Information windows.

2 Double-click on the close box at the top left corner of each window to close the window. When you double-click on the close box of the Preview window, you will exit the ScanWizard.

Overview: Using ScanWizard for Windows

Turn on the scanner, and open the scanner lid. Put the material to be scanned, face down and upside down, on the scanner glass against the edge of the rulers. Close the lid.

Start up your image-editing software (like *Ulead PhotoImpact SE, ImagePals Go! 2.0, Adobe Photoshop* or *Microtek ImageStar II*). When the application opens, choose *Acquire* from the File menu, and choose *Twain* from the submenu. When the ScanWizard windows appear, do the following:

1 Specify how the image will be scanned and processed in the Type box.

2 Click on the Preview button to see a preliminary view of the image.

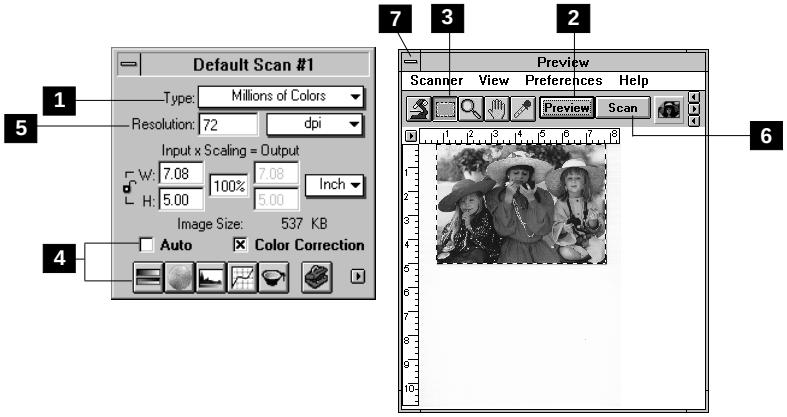
3 When the preview image appears, you may select the final area to be scanned. To do this, click on the Scan Frame tool, move to the image, then click and drag on the mouse to form a frame.

4 To adjust image quality, use the image-enhancement tools.

5 When you're ready to scan, set the resolution. For optimal results, choose a setting that matches the resolution of your output device.

6 To scan the image, click on the Scan button. The image is delivered to your image-editing software, where it can be edited further and saved as a file.

7 To exit ScanWizard, double-click on the close box of the Preview window.



Scanning a single-bit image (line art or halftone)

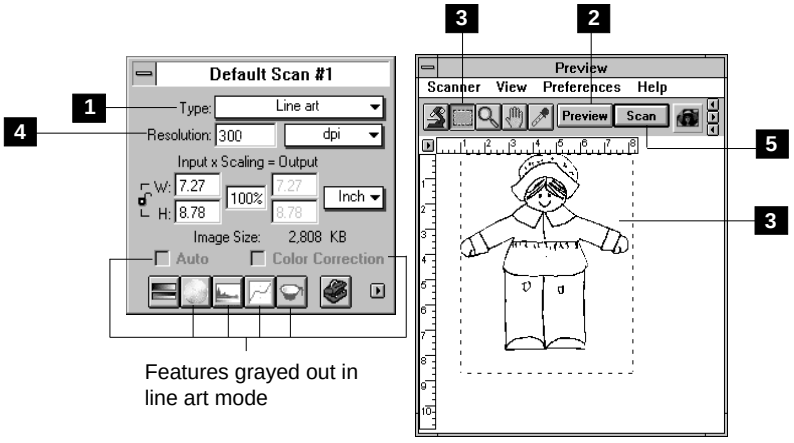
1 Go to the Settings window, and from the Type drop-down menu, make your selection.
- Choose Line Art if you're scanning purely black or white images with no shades of gray, such as pen-and-ink drawings, logos, and sketches. Line art also applies if you're scanning an image with just one color (like a mechanical drawing or blueprint).
- Choose Halftone to scan the image as a halftone, and select the halftone pattern from the submenu that appears. A halftone image is like one you see in newspapers — there is only black and white, but the eye is fooled into seeing gray because of the way dots in the image are arranged.

2 Click on the Preview button in the Preview window. In moments, a preliminary view of the image will appear in the preview area.

3 Click on the Scan Frame tool. With the pointer now a crossbar, move to the image and define the scan frame (by holding down the mouse and dragging it to draw a box). The scan frame will be enclosed by dotted lines and will be the actual area that is scanned when you click on the Scan button.

4 At the Settings window, set the resolution. For now, select 300 dpi. But for optimal results, select a resolution that matches the resolution of your output device.

5 To scan the image, click on the Scan button in the Preview window. The image will be scanned and delivered to Adobe Photoshop or your image-editing software, where it can be saved as a file.



Scanning a grayscale image

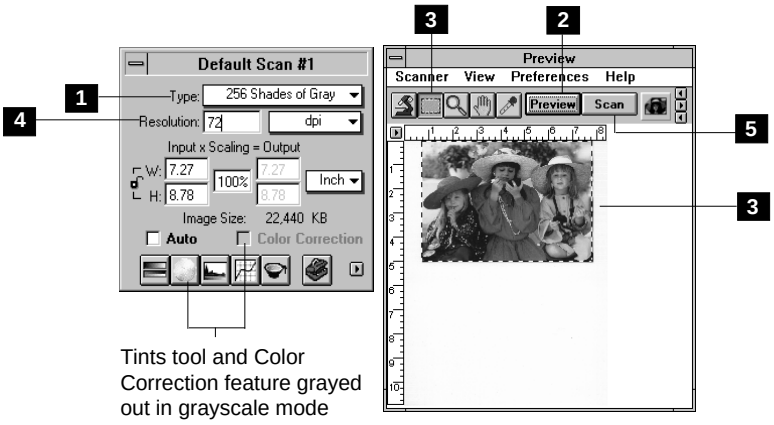
1 Go to the Settings window, and from the Type drop-down menu, choose *256 shades of gray.*

2 Click on the Preview button in the Preview window. In a few moments, a preliminary view of the image will appear in the preview area.

3 Click on the Scan Frame tool. With the pointer now a crossbar, move to the image and define the scan frame (by holding down the mouse and dragging it to draw a box). The scan frame will be enclosed by dotted lines and will be the actual area that is scanned when you click on the Scan button.

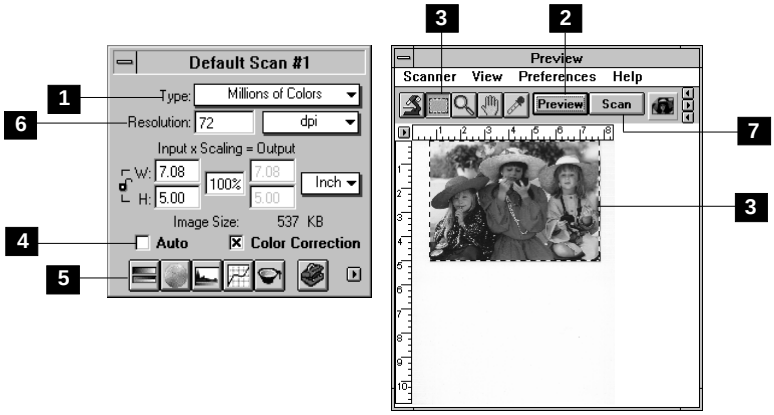
4 At the Settings window, set the resolution. Take note of the following:
- Do not select a resolution setting which is the same as that of your printer, unless you have a dye-sublimation printer. For now, set resolution at 72 or 75 dpi.
- For laser printers, as well as inkjet and bubblejet color printers, 75 to 100 dpi is enough.
- For outputting to an typesetting machine at 1200 or 2400 dpi, set resolution at 300 dpi.

5 To scan the image, click on the Scan button in the Preview window. The image will be scanned and delivered to Adobe Photoshop or your image-editing software, where it can be saved as a file.



Scanning a color image

1. Go to the Settings window, and from the Type drop-down menu, choose *Millions of colors.*
2. Click on the Preview button in the Preview window. In a few moments, a preliminary view of the image will appear in the preview area.
3. Click on the Scan Frame tool. With the pointer now a crossbar, move to the image and define the scan frame (by holding down the mouse and dragging it to draw a box). The scan frame will be enclosed by dotted lines and will be the actual area that is scanned when you click on the Scan button.
4. If the image appears dark to you, click on the Color Correction button in the Settings window.
5. To adjust image quality, click on the image-enhancement tools in the Settings window. These tools are (left to right) Brightness, Contrast and Exposure; Tints; Shadows and Highlights; Curve; Filters; and More Options. For more details on how to use these tools, see the *Reference* section.
6. At the Settings window, set the resolution. Take note of the following:
   - Do not select a resolution setting which is the same as that of your printer, unless you have a dye-sublimation printer. For now, set resolution at 72 or 75 dpi.
   - For laser printers, as well as inkjet and bubblejet color printers, 75 to 100 dpi is enough.
   - For outputting to an typesetting machine at 1200 or 2400 dpi, set resolution at 300 dpi.
7. To scan the image, click on the Scan button in the Preview window. The image will be scanned and delivered to Adobe Photoshop or your image-editing software, where it can be saved as a file.



Important scanning notes

Here are some tips to help you with scanning. If you're not familiar with the scanning process, you may wish to review the preceding pages first on the individual scanning tasks to get a feel for the software and how it works. Also, if some of the concepts discussed in these pages are not familiar to you, you can see the Reference section of the manual for a detailed discussion.

For previews and scans

- When you do a preview or scan, make sure you have the image type selected correctly. For instance, if you're only previewing or scanning grayscale images, do not select a color mode, as this slows down the process and creates bigger files than is necessary. If you're only previewing grayscale images, you can turn off the *Live Preview* option in the Preview Setup command.

- Familiarize yourself with the Scan Frame tool. At its simplest, the tool is used to crop preview images for final scanning. However, you can also use the Scan Frame tool to create multiple scan frames, and with the creation of multiple scan frames, this means you're actually creating duplicate scan jobs (that are based on the current scan job).

  Each scan frame (and by extension, each scan job) can then have its particular settings, so that one scan job can be in grayscale; another in color with a certain brightness setting; and yet another in color with a filter applied to it. You can create multiple scan frames in a single image, or you can have several images and have several scan frames spread out among the images.

- Familiarize yourself too with the Zoom Preview tool, which is ideal for enlarging a part of the preview image and previewing it in high resolution. The enlarged view obtained from the zoom preview tool is not the same as the view obtained from the Magnifying Lens tool, which is simply an enlarged view (but not in high resolution).

- On using the Input-Output dimensions and Aspect Lock: Use the input dimensions to specify your scan frame; or if you wish, you can simply drag on the scan frame to whatever size you want, and the dimensions will be reflected in the input width and height boxes. The input dimensions can be changed only if your Aspect Lock is off.

- On the other hand, the output dimensions determine the width and height of your image when output to an output device such as a monitor or printer. The output dimensions can be changed only if the Aspect Lock is on.

  Remember too that the output dimensions are calculated dynamically, and the system looks at other variables such as your resolution and scaling to determine the final output dimensions. This means that you may specify output dimensions of 5" x 7", but because of intervening variables, the actual output dimensions may be 4.85" x 6.9" — which is the closest the system can produce given your other variables.

- Before scanning an image, select the correct resolution setting. Remember that overly high settings slow down your scanning and create huge unmanageable files. For more details, see the discussion on resolution in the *Basic Concepts* and the *Reference* section.

- To achieve quality scans, see the tips provided in the *Basic Concepts* chapter for more details.

For image enhancement

- By default, the Color Correction button is turned on, which means your image is color corrected as a matter of course to compensate for the minor color shifts that normally occur in all scanning. If you have Microtek's DCR installed, the DCR color profile is applied instead of the generic color profile.

- One useful image-enhancement control is the Auto button, which optimizes contrast for the entire image. Auto works by calculating the settings of the image part inside the current scan frame, and then applies those settings to the scan frame**.**

  If your scan frame encloses a dark portion and then you apply Auto, this will have the effect of lightening the dark portion (the part of the image within the scan frame). Conversely, if your scan frame encloses a light portion and then you apply Auto, this will make that light part darker. In both cases, the pixels are remapped to a broader range, so that the image parts in the scan frame are darkened or lightened accordingly.

- Use the powerful image-enhancement tools to improve your image if necessary, and familiarize yourself with the features of the Advanced Image Enhancer (AIE) dialog box. This is one of the strengths of the software.

  While in the AIE dialog box, you can see thumbnails of the image, make image enhancements there, and see effects of the changes ("before" and "after" versions) in real time. You can also switch from one tool to another, as well as switch among various scan jobs if you have multiple scan jobs.

  Familiarize yourself too with the various action buttons in the AIE dialog box and how they work. This is important.

For scan jobs

- Use the flexibility provided by the scan job functions to process your various scans. With the Scan Job window, you can (among other things) create new scan jobs, copy settings for a duplicate scan job, and save scan jobs as templates.

- To master the intricacies of the scan job functions, familiarize yourself with the usage of the Scan Frame tool and the Smoked Glass Background feature, both of which are linked to the functions of the scan job.

Enlarging the view of an image

Click on the Preview button. When the preview image appears, do either of the following:

Option 1

1 Click on the Magnifying Lens tool (3rd tool from the left in the Preview window). The cursor will change to a magnifying lens with a plus sign in it.

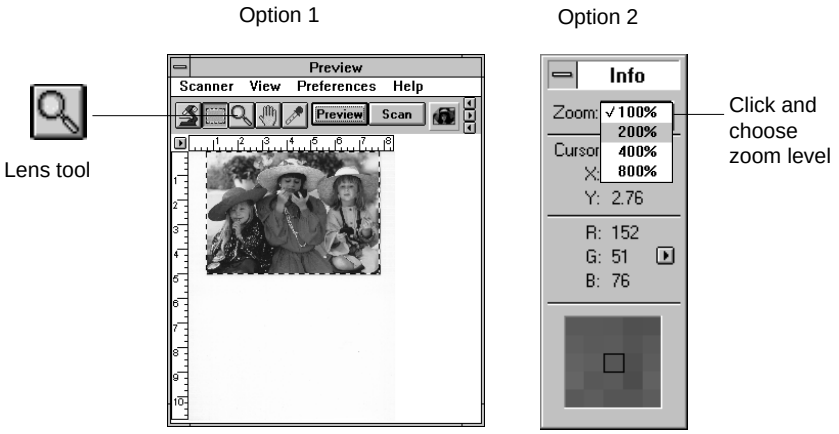
2 Move the cursor to inside the image and click. The area where the cursor is will be zoomed in, enlarging your view of it. Clicking successively will enlarge your view of the image in the ascending order on the zoom scale — from 100% to 200%, to 400%, and to 800%.

To reduce your view of the image after it was magnified:
Hold down the Shift key on your keyboard, move the pointer to any portion of the image, and click on the mouse simultaneously. The magnifying lens will show a minus sign in it, at the same time reducing your view of the image. Clicking successively will continue to reduce the image until it is restored to its original scale.

Option 2

1 Go to the View menu in the Preview window, and choose the *Show Info window* command.

2 Click on the Zoom Level Display in the Information window. From the drop-down list, select your zoom scale — 100%, 200%, 400%, or 800%.



Enhancing images

This section discusses how to use the image-enhancement tools in the scanning software for your images. The image-enhancement tools are located in the Settings window and include brightness, contrast and exposure; shadows and highlights, curve, tints, filters, and more options.

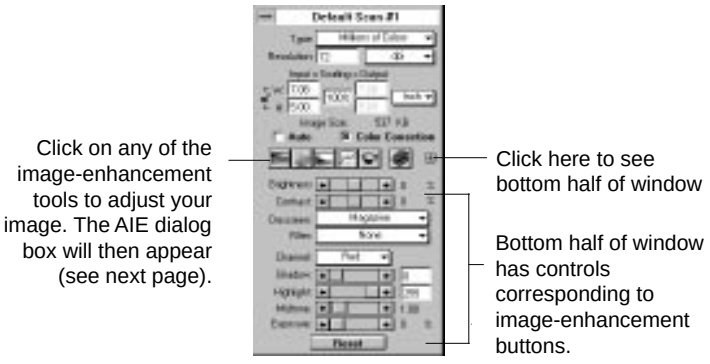
In addition, you can use the *Auto* and *Color Correction* buttons to optimize image quality.

- The Auto button optimizes contrast for the image. Auto operates by calculating the settings of the image part within the scan frame, and then applying those settings to the scan frame. Do not use this option with Color Correction.
- The Color Correction button is turned on by default, and it applies a generic color profile to your image to compensate for the minor color shifts that occur in all scanning. If you have Microtek's DCR (Dynamic Color Rendition) color calibration system installed, the Color Correction feature will apply DCR instead of the generic color profile. (DCR is an option.) Do not use this option with any other setting, such as gamma or Auto.

To use an image-enhancement tool, do one of the following:

- Click on an image-enhancement tool. The Advanced Image Enhancer (AIE) dialog box will come up (see next page), and you can then apply image enhancements there and also switch to other tools while in the AIE dialog box.
- Click on the Window Expansion button. This will reveal the bottom half of the Settings window with image-enhancement controls corresponding to the image-enhancement buttons. The Reset button at the bottom of the window has the same function as the Reset button in the AIE dialog box.

Use the first option for more precise control over adjustments and to see "before" and "after" versions of the image. Use the second option for quick results once you have become more familiar with these tools.



Using the Advanced Image Enhancer dialog box

When you click on any of the Image Enhancement buttons in the Settings window, the Advanced Image Enhancer (AIE) dialog box appears. In this box, you can do the following:

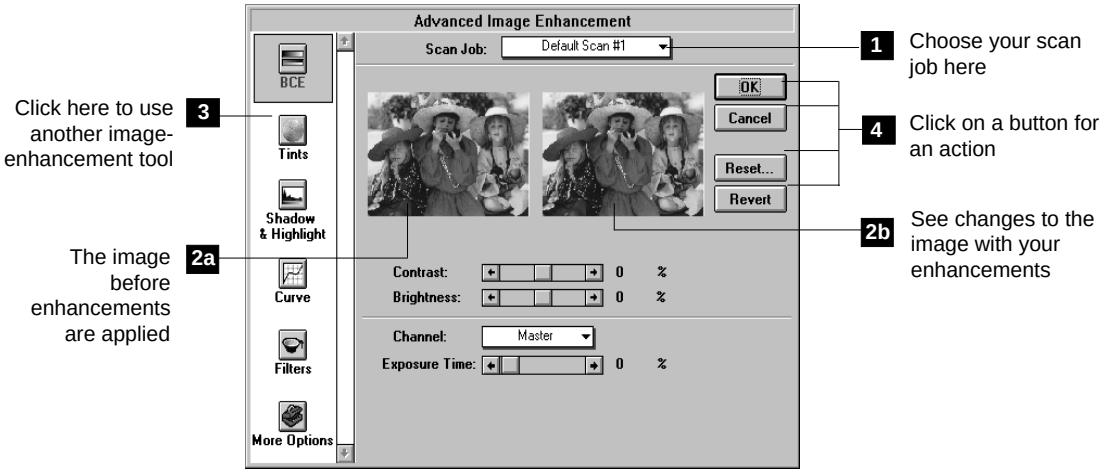
1 Select the scan job and image to which image enhancement controls will be applied. A scan job is a task that you designate the scanner to scan and process, and the scan job in the AIE dialog box corresponds to the scan job in the Scan Job window. If you have multiple scan jobs open, you can switch among these jobs and see the image to be processed.

2 See a thumbnail of the image captured by your scanner, and see how the image changes when adjustments are applied to it. The "before" and "after" images are the left and right thumbnails (2a and 2b) in the dialog box.

3 Select another image enhancement tool by clicking on any of the buttons displayed in the vertical toolbar on the right side of the dialog box.

4 Click on an action button to achieve a particular effect. These buttons are on the upper right side of the dialog box.

- Click OK to accept changes you have made and to close the AIE dialog box.
- Click Cancel to abandon all changes and to close the AIE dialog box.
- Click Reset to restore settings to default. When you do this, the Reset dialog box appears, allowing you to reset your settings.
- Click Revert to cancel out the effects of the currently used tool. If you have used three tools, for instance, Revert will preserve the changes of the first two tools and ignore the changes made by the third.



Scanning text

This procedure does not use the ScanWizard for Windows but makes use instead of the OCR software (in this case Caere OmniPage Limited Edition) included with some scanners. To scan text, do the following:

1. Place the document to be scanned face down in your scanner.

2. Double-click on the OmniPage Limited Edition icon in the Caere Application program group.

3. From the Tools menu, choose *Language...* to open the Language dialog box.

4. Click on the *Acquire Image* button in the toolbar or choose *Acquire Image* from the File menu. The Load Scanner dialog box appears.

5. Click *Scan*. OmniPage Limited Edition scans the page and displays it in the preview area.

6. Click on the OCR button in the toolbar. OmniPage recognizes the document's text. The Progress Monitor window displays the process.

   After finishing, the Save As dialog box will appear. If it does not appear, click on the Save As button or choose *Save As Document...* from the File menu. Enter a name for your job in the File Name text box.

7. Click OK.

Auto and Color Correction

Original

Color Correction applied:
Scanned image matches original

Auto control applied:
Contrast optimized for image

Brightness and Contrast

Original

Brightness increased

Brightness decreased

Contrast increased

Contrast decreased

Exposure and Saturation

Original

Red exposure increased

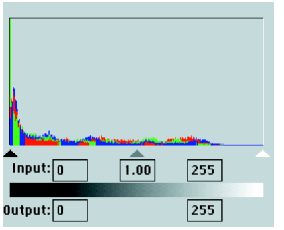
Green exposure increased

Blue exposure increased

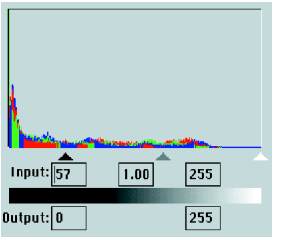
Saturation increased

Saturation decreased

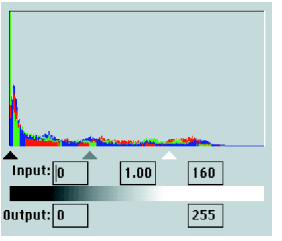
Shadows and Highlights



Original image and original input values

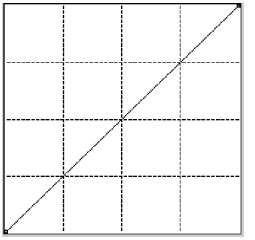


Shadows emphasized and correspoding changes to input values



Highlights emphasized and corresponding changes to input values

Curve



Original image with straight diagonal curve

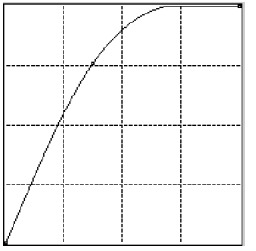


Image with curve moved up

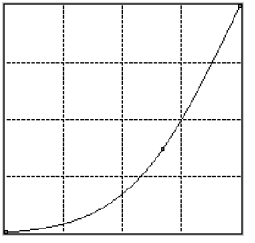


Image with curve moved down

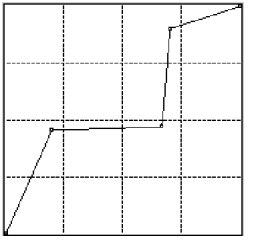
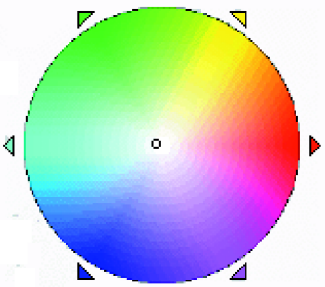


Image posterized with corresponding curve

Tints

Original



Filters

Original

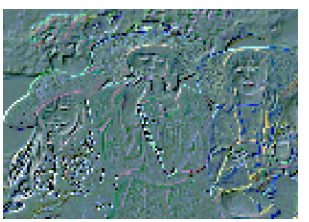
Blur

Blur More

Sharpen

Sharpen More

Edge Enhancement



Emboss

Descreen

Before Descreen: Image scanned from a printed page, resulting in moirés

After Descreen: Same image scanned with descreen turned on (magazine option, 133 lpi)

5 Reference

This section is a listing of features found in the *ScanWizard for Windows scanning software.

The reference information is organized in four parts, following the structure of the software which shows the four major windows of the program (Preview, Settings, Information, and Scan Job).

Twain compliance

ScanWizard for Windows is a Twain-compliant program. This means that it conforms to the Twain software industry standard for controlling imaging devices such as scanners, film recorders, and video capture cards.

The Twain standard allows software applications and hardware imaging devices to communicate directly. In practical terms, this means that while using applications that support Twain such as Ulead PhotoImpact SE, ImagePals 2 GO!, Adobe Photoshop or Microtek ImageStar II, you can access the scanner through ScanWizard for Windows. When a scan is performed, the captured image is then automatically placed inside the original application.

With a Twain-compliant application, you do not have to leave the application you are working in, and the captured image does not have to be saved as a separate file before being used by the application. This allows you to scan images right into your favorite image-editing application, word processor, spreadsheet, or any Twain-compliant application that makes use of images.

*All references made in the manual to the scanning software are to the **ScanWizard for Windows**. In other packaging components, the scanning software may also be called the ScanWizard scanner controller.

Overview: What the ScanWizard does

The ScanWizard for Windows scanning software is the program that acts as a bridge between your scanner and a target application, such as Adobe Photoshop, Ulead PhotoImpact SE, ImagePals 2 GO!, or Microtek ImageStar II.

In practical terms, this means you use the ScanWizard to capture images placed on your scanner, edit those images, then place them in your target application. And with its many editing tools and features, ScanWizard can save you considerable time from having to do touch-ups in your image-editing software.

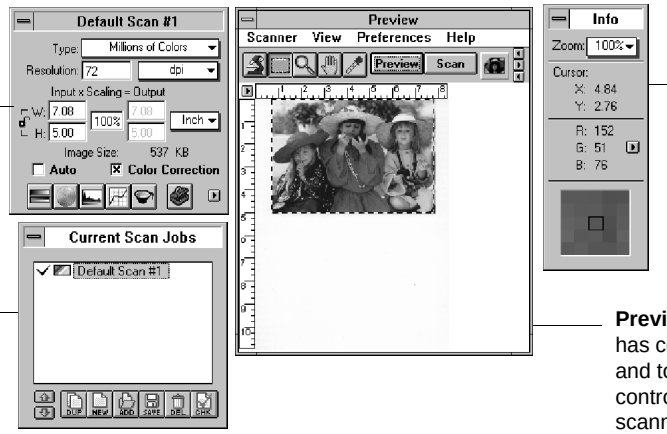
Some of the things you can do with ScanWizard for Windows

- Select the type of image to be processed and scanned. You can put one type of image on the scanner and scan that in its original form, or you can scan it in another form altogether. For example, you can have a color photo and scan it in the same color mode, or you can scan it in a different image type such as grayscale or line art.
- While in preview mode, the image can be adjusted through the image-enhancement tools in the Settings window. These tools allow you to adjust image features such as brightness, contrast, and exposure; shadows and highlights; gamma or midtones (mid-gray levels); hue or saturation; and apply various filters for special effects.
- Clicking on an image-enhancement tool calls up the Advanced Image Enhancer (AIE) dialog box. While in the AIE dialog box, you can see thumbnail displays of the image, make changes and see the effects applied in real time (see "before" and "after" versions instantly). You can also switch to another tool without leaving the AIE dialog box, as well as switch among scan jobs if you have multiple scan jobs. The image-enhancement functions are among the most powerful features of the ScanWizard.
- Perform a preview or preliminary scan. This is done with the Preview button in the Preview window, and it allows you to see a preliminary view of the image before it's actually scanned. Previewing an image allows you to do further enhancements if necessary, and it also lets you select the final area to be scanned in case you wish to crop the image. When the image is ready to be scanned, clicking on the Scan button will activate the scanning process, and the image will then be delivered to your target application.
- When changes are made to the image, the changes can be easily verified through the Information window, which displays changes to RGB values. This information can be helpful for those working with color values.
- Create multiple scan jobs. A scan job is simply a task that you designate the scanner to process and scan. For example, one scan job may be in grayscale and another may be in color. The two scan jobs can then be manipulated and scanned separately, and you can switch between scan jobs easily while making changes. The ScanWizard's ability to process various scan jobs concurrently adds tremendous flexibility to scanning.

ScanWizard for Windows

ScanWizard for Windows consists of four major windows: Preview, Settings, Information, and Scan Job.

The Preview and Settings windows appear automatically after the ScanWizard is started up. The Scan Job and Information windows, however, are hidden, and to see them, go to the View menu in the Preview window and click on the commands *Show Scan Job window* and *Show Information window.*



Settings window contains scanning parameters for outputting the image and includes image-enhancement tools

Scan Job window provides key functions in processing scans

Information window provides information on the preview image

Preview window has commands and tools for controlling the scanner

To bring up the ScanWizard for Windows:

Start up your image-editing software. When the application opens, choose *Acquire* from the File menu, and choose *Twain* from the submenu.

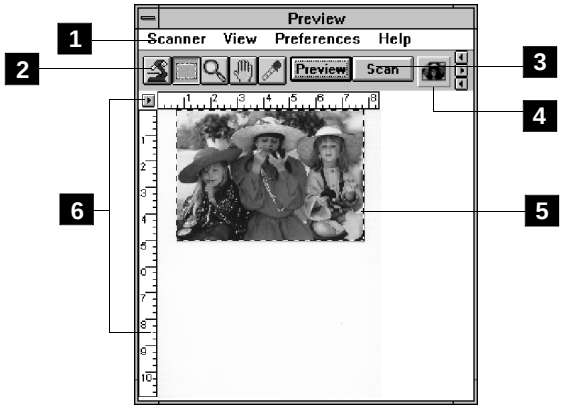
The main screen will appear, but the very first time that ScanWizard is started up, only the Preview and Settings windows will appear. To see the Scan Job and Information windows, go to the View menu and choose the *Show* command for both windows.

The next time you start up ScanWizard, the main screen will look exactly like the last time you exited the software. This means that if you had all four windows open the last time you quit ScanWizard, the same four windows will appear the next time you start it up.

The Preview Window

The Preview window is the most prominent window of the four major windows, and it includes the various commands and tools for controlling the scanner.

Elements of the Preview window



1 The **Menu Bar** includes the different menus for setting up the scanner (Scanner menu), controlling view options (View menu), customizing the software (Preferences menu), and accessing online help (Help menu).

2 The **Tool buttons** simplify the performance of certain tasks. The Tool buttons are (left to right) Zoom Preview, Scan Frame, Magnifying Lens, Hand, and Color Picker.

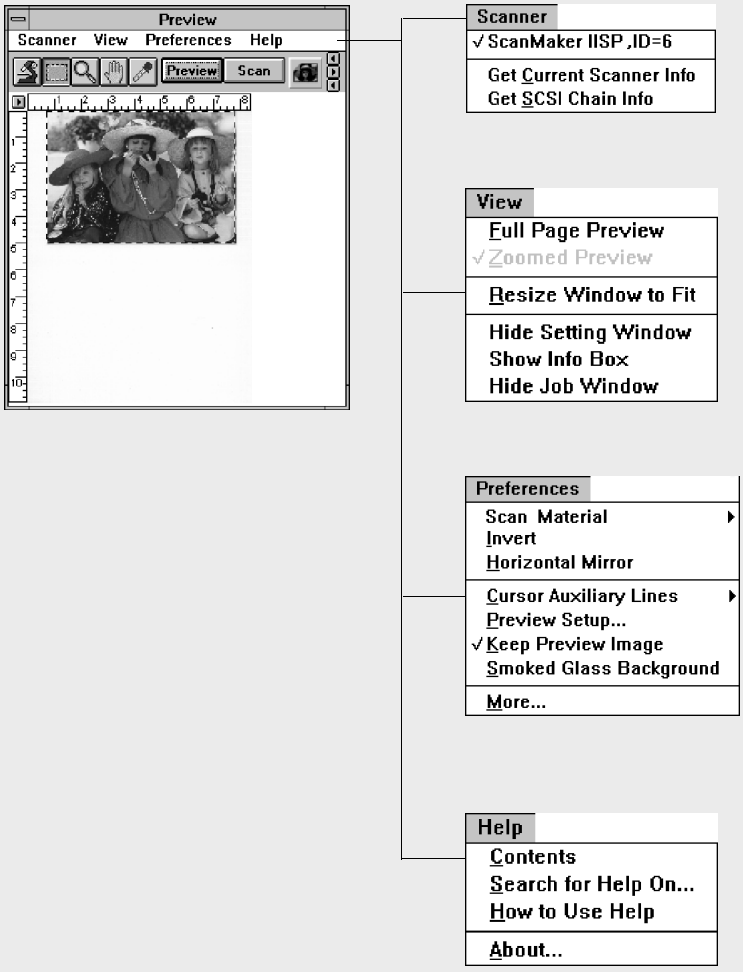
3 The **Action buttons** generate a specific action from the scanning software. The Action buttons include Preview and Scan.

4 The **Scan Material Status icon** shows your scan material, whether it's reflective, positive, or negative.

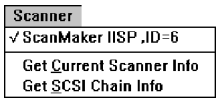
5 The **Preview Area** is where the preview image appears after you click on the Preview button.

6 **Rulers** are located on both sides of the window to help you with measurement and alignment. The **ruler unit** can be selected by clicking on the arrow at the 0,0 point of the rulers.

The Menu Bar


Preview
Scanner View Preferences Help
Preview
Scan
Scanner
√ ScanMaker IISP ,ID=6
Get Current Scanner Info
Get SCSI Chain Info
View
Full Page Preview
√ Zoomed Preview
Resize Window to Fit
Hide Setting Window
Show Info Box
Hide Job Window
Preferences
Scan Material
Invert
Horizontal Mirror
Cursor Auxiliary Lines
Preview Setup...
√ Keep Preview Image
Smoked Glass Background
More...
Help
Contents
Search for Help On...
How to Use Help
About...

The Scanner Menu



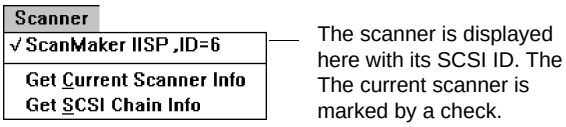
The Scanner Menu lets you:

- Show your scanner model or select a scanner if you have multiple scanners
- Get information about your scanner
- Get information about the SCSI chain

Scanner Model

The top of the scanner menu displays the scanner model you're using and its SCSI ID. If you have multiple scanners on your system, all the scanners are shown with their respective SCSI IDs, and the current scanner is indicated by a check.

Only one scanner can be accessed at a time. To switch among various scanners, select the scanner to be used.



Get Current Scanner Info

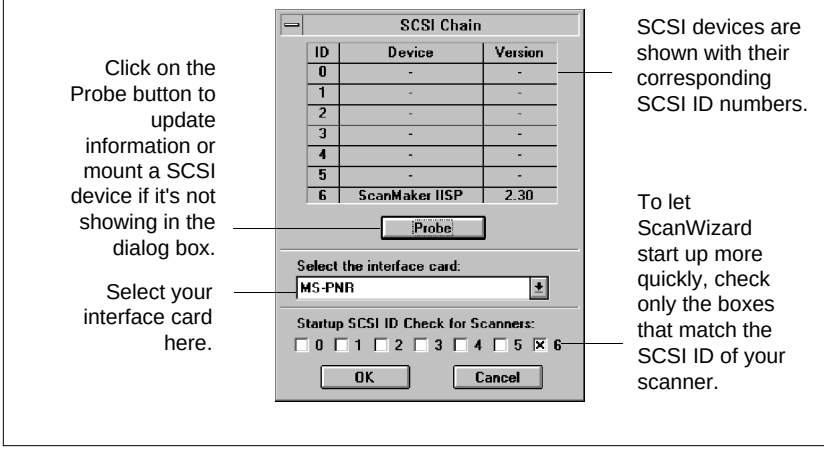
This command provides information about your current scanner. When you choose this command, a dialog box appears showing the scanner model, SCSI ID number, and firmware version.

Get SCSI Chain Info

This command allows you to see the SCSI devices on your SCSI chain and the SCSI ID number of the devices.

By default, all numbers are selected by the check boxes. To allow ScanWizard for Windows to start up more quickly, select only the boxes that match the SCSI ID of your scanner (or scanners, if you have multiple scanners on your system). This will make the ScanWizard bypass the numbers for your other devices and focus effort on simply detecting scanners. If you're not sure about which numbers to specify, check all the boxes.

The SCSI Chain dialog box



To use the SCSI Chain feature:

1. Choose the *Get SCSI Chain Info* command. The SCSI Chain dialog box will appear.

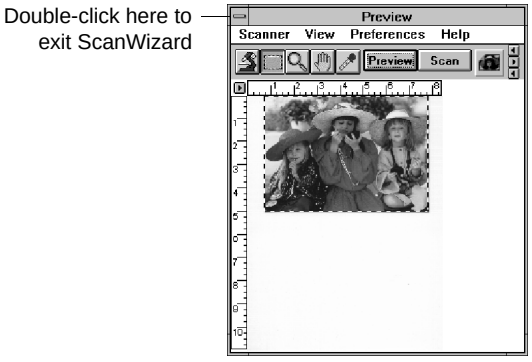
2. If your scanner does not show, click on the Probe button. Make sure your scanner is connected and turned on.

3. Make sure too that the correct interface card is shown in the card selection box. If not, choose the correct interface card.

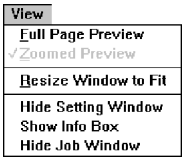
4. Check the box corresponding to your scanner or scanners. Click OK to close the dialog box.

Exiting ScanWizard

To exit ScanWizard for Windows, double click on the close box on the upper left side of the Preview window.

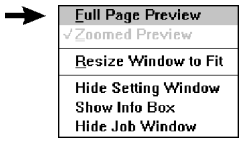


The View Menu



The View menu lets you:

- Get a full page preview or zoomed-in (enlarged) view of an image
- Resize the preview window
- Show or hide the Settings, Information, and Scan Job windows



Full Page Preview

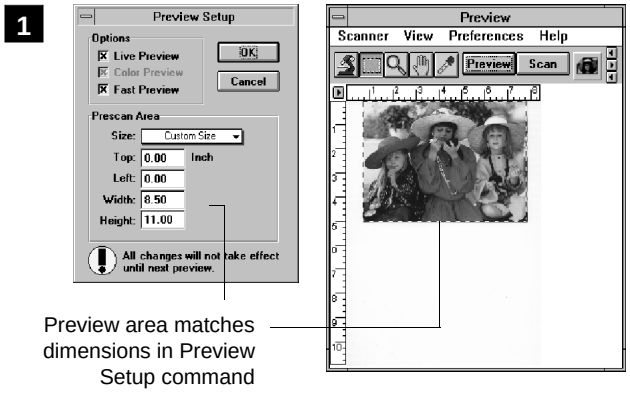
This command shows one of the two viewing modes available for your image (the other being the zoomed preview, explained in the next section).

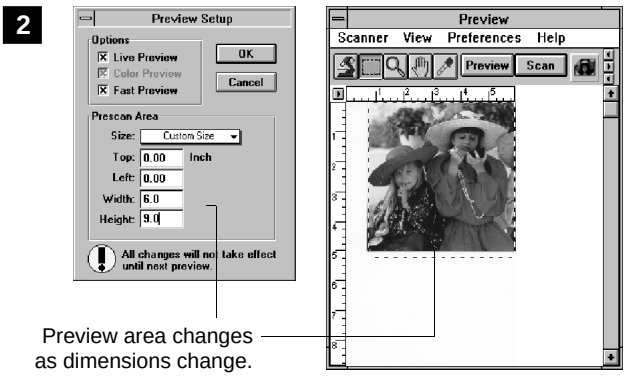
The full page preview is a preview of your image as defined by the parameters set in the Preview Setup command (in the Preferences menu). For instance, if your image is 8" x 5" but the dimensions in the Preview Setup are 4" x 3", your full page preview will be 4" x 3".

The maximum size of the full page preview varies, depending on your scanner model. For example, if the scan bed (the glass surface) of your scanner has a maximum size of 8.5" x 11", the maximum full page preview will be limited to those dimensions.

The size of the full page preview can be changed by setting new dimensions in the *Preview Setup* command. The new dimensions will take effect, however, only with the next preview. This means you need to click on the Preview button so that the scanner does a new preview; only then will you see the new dimensions of the full page preview.

You may wish to change the size of your full page preview to improve performance and save memory. A smaller preview area will occupy less memory, speed up processing, and yield a higher-resolution preview. This is because ScanWizard takes your preview image and dynamically calculates how best to display that image in the smaller preview area — resulting in a higher-resolution view.



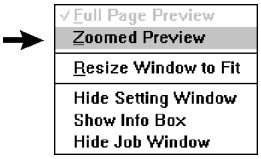


To use full page preview:

1 Full page preview is the default view. It will be dimmed if the current view is already the full page preview. It is available for use only if you are in zoomed preview mode.

2 To change the size of the full page preview, click on the *Preview Setup* command in the Preferences menu. When the Preview Setup dialog box appears, specify the new dimensions for the full page preview. (See the Preview Setup command for more details.)

3 To make the new preview dimensions take effect, do a new preview by clicking on the Preview button. In a few moments, the new preview area will appear.

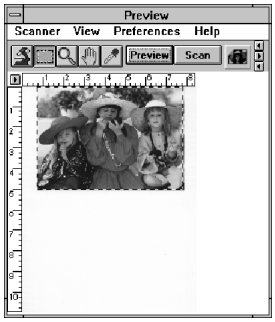


Zoomed Preview

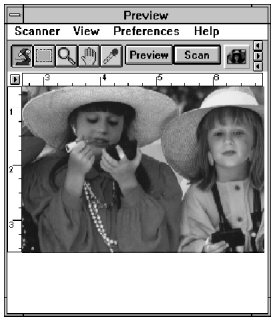
This command displays a magnified view of your image when you use the Zoom Preview tool.

The zoomed preview is the view of a specific part of the image shown in higher resolution with more visible detail. If you have zoomed preview enabled, the view is stored in memory, and you can easily switch between full page preview and zoomed preview.

The zoomed preview is different from the zoomed-in view obtained from the Magnifying Lens tool. The zoomed-in view is simply an enlarged view, but it is not in high resolution.



Full page preview

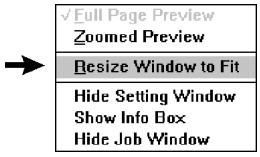


Zoomed preview

To use zoomed preview:

Click on the zoom preview tool (leftmost tool in the Toolbar that looks like a microscope). Move the pointer to the preview image and draw a scan frame around the area to be zoomed in, then click inside the scan frame. The selected area will be magnified to give you the zoomed preview. For more details, refer to the section on the Zoom Preview tool.

After you use the zoom preview tool to create the zoomed preview, the *Zoomed Preview* option in the View menu will be enabled. You can then switch between Full Page Preview and Zoomed Preview as your viewing modes.

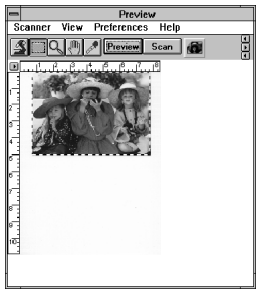


Resize Window to Fit

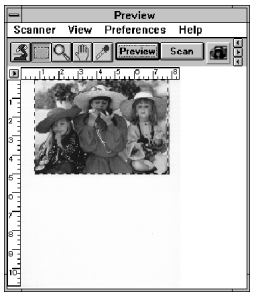
This command adjusts the preview window to fit the preview area.

In the example below, the preview window is larger than the preview area, as denoted by the empty space below the vertical ruler. In other instances, the preview window may also exceed the preview area if you manually enlarged the preview window (by dragging on the resize box).

To utilize window space more efficiently, use this command to resize the preview window.



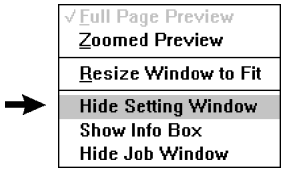
Before resize



After resize

To use this feature:
Choose the command *Resize window to fit* in the View menu.

This command is available only if the current zoom level is 100%, and is disabled if zoom is set to other levels. To verify the zoom level, open the Information window and look up the zoom level.



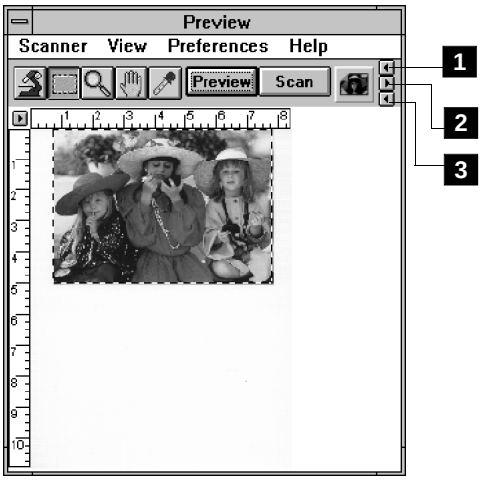
Show / Hide commands

These commands allow you to switch between showing or hiding the Settings, Scan Job, and Information windows on your screen. The commands also have their tool-button counterparts in the form of three arrowheads on the right edge of the toolbar.

To use this feature, do either of the following:

- Choose the correct command from the View menu for viewing a window. When the window appears, you can hide it by choosing the particular *Hide* command for it.

- Click on the Show/Hide tool buttons in the Preview window.



Note

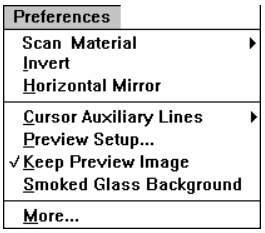
Another way to close or hide an active window is to double-click the close box on the left corner of the active window. Do not double-click the close box of the Preview window, however, because this will cause you to exit the program.

1 Click on the first arrow to show or hide the Settings window.

2 Click on the first arrow to show or hide the Settings window.

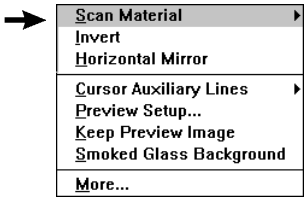
3 Click on the first arrow to show or hide the Settings window.

The Preferences Menu



The Preferences menu lets you:

- Choose the correct scan material
- Create effects like invert and mirror
- Create cursor lines to help you with alignment
- Control the size of your preview window
- Keep the preview image even after exiting ScanWizard
- Create a smoked glass background to help distinguish the current scan frame
- Set other options, such as specify a working directory for files



Scan Material

This command allows you to select the correct scan material. Scan materials can be classified into three types:

- Reflectives, such as photographs or prints.
- Positives, such as slides.
- Negatives, such as the negative film you use for your camera.

The default scan material depends upon the scanner you're using, and the choices available to you in the Scan Material submenu will also depend on your equipment.

For instance, the positive option appears only if you're using a Transparent Media Adapter (TMA) with your scanner. The negative option appears only if you have DCR installed and are using the TMA to scan a negative.

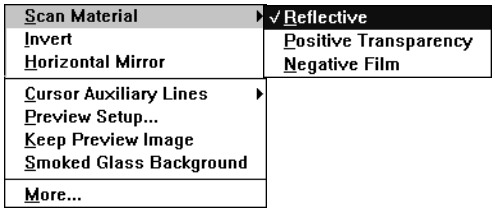
If you are scanning negatives or positives, make sure you specify the correct scan material, or you will get inaccurate scanning results.

Note

The Scan Material function is also related to the Tints tool, an image-enhancement function in the Settings window. Refer to that section for more details.

To use the scan material feature:

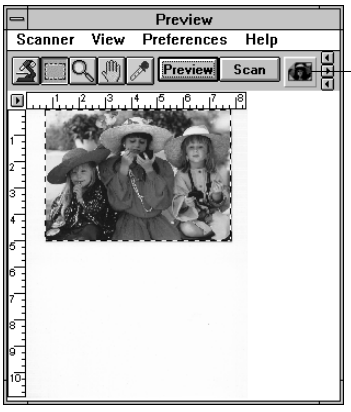
Choose the *Scan Material* command in the Preferences menu. From the submenu that appears, select your scan material; a check will appear next to the selected option. The selected option will also be shown in the Scan Material Status icon (discussed below).



Note If your Preview window is close to the right edge of your monitor, the Scan Material submenu may appear on the left side instead of on the right (as shown above). To resolve this, move the Preview window towards the left to create enough room for the submenu to drop down on the right.

The Scan Material Status icon

Another way to access the Scan Material menu is to use the Scan Material Status icon, located to the right of the Scan button.



The appearance of the Scan Material icon changes, depending on whether your scan material is reflective, positive, or negative.

The positive and negative icons become active only if you're using a Transparent Media Adapter with your flatbed scanner, or if you're using a transparency/slide scanner such as the ScanMaker 45t or ScanMaker 35t.

Also, Scan Material Status icon is related to the use of the Transparent Media Adapter (TMA) for scanning slides and filmstrips with your scanner. With the TMA in use, the appearance of the icon will change, depending on whether your scan material is reflective, positive, or negative.

- If you're scanning a reflective (such as a photo or print), or if you're not using the TMA, this icon will appear in its normal form like an ordinary icon. When you click on the icon and hold down the mouse, you'll see the *Reflective* option checked.

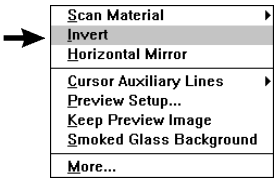
Appearance of the Scan Material Status icon when scanning reflective materials.

- If you're scanning a positive transparency or filmstrip, this icon will appear in the form of a positive. When you click on the icon and hold down the mouse, you'll see the *Positive Transparency* option checked.

Appearance of the Scan Material Status icon when scanning a positive transparency or filmstrip. Notice the perforations on the top and bottom of the icon (characteristic of slides) to distinguish it from the reflective icon.

- If you're scanning a negative transparency or filmstrip, this icon will appear in the form of a negative. When you click on the icon and hold down the mouse, you'll see the *Negative Film* option checked.

Appearance of the Scan Material Status icon when scanning a negative transparency or filmstrip.



Invert

This command creates a negative of an image. The Invert effect is applied to the whole preview image; it cannot be used for only a specific portion of the image.

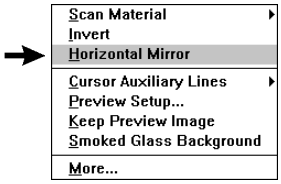
When an image is inverted, the brightness value of each pixel is converted to the inverse value on the 256-step color values scale. For example, a pixel in a positive image with a value of 255 is changed to 0, and a pixel with a value of 5 is changed to 250.

Original

Invert

To use this feature:

Choose the *Invert* command in the Preferences menu. A check appears next to the command when it is enabled.



Horizontal Mirror

This command allows you to flip the image so that a mirror effect is created. The Mirror effect is applied to the whole preview image; it cannot be used for only a specific portion of the image.

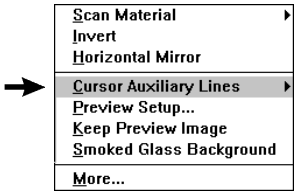
Original

Horizontal Mirror

To use this feature:

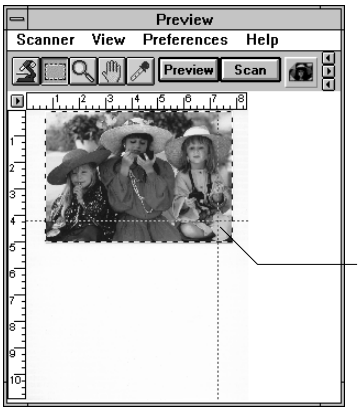
Choose the *Horizontal Mirror* command in the Preferences menu. A check appears next to the command when it is enabled.

When the mirror image appears, the scan frame will still be in the old location, and you will need to move the scan



Cursor Auxiliary Lines

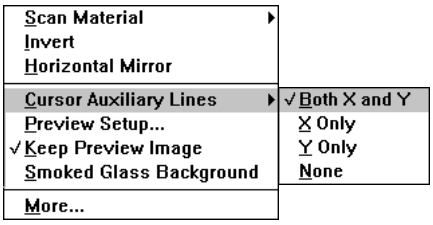
This command allows you to create horizontal and vertical grid lines with your cursor to help define a scan frame precisely. Using the grid lines, you can also read the measurements off your ruler more easily.



To use this feature:

1 Choose the *Cursor Auxiliary Lines* command in the Preferences menu. From the submenu that appears, select how the cursor lines will appear.

- On both x (horizontal) axis and y (vertical) axis
- On x axis only
- On y axis only
- None (no cursor lines)

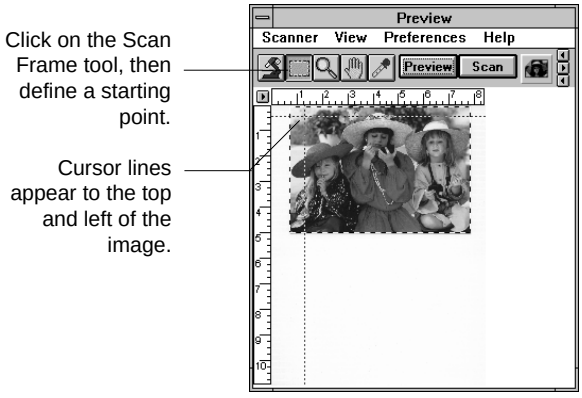


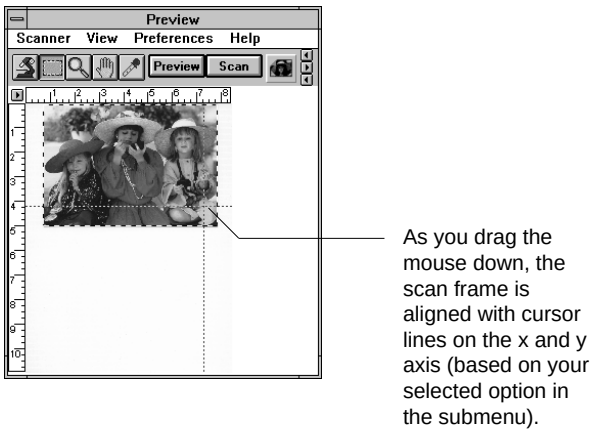
Note If your Preview window is close to the right edge of your monitor, the Cursor Auxiliary Lines submenu may appear on the left side instead of on the right (as shown above). To resolve this, move the Preview window towards the left to create enough room for the submenu to drop down on the right.

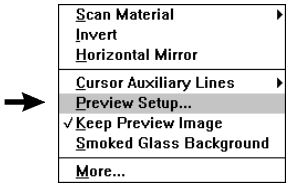
2 Click on the Scan Frame tool.
To see how the cursor lines work, draw a scan frame. Click on the top left corner of the image as your starting point, then drag down to form a scan frame.

As you draw the scan frame, cursor lines will appear to help you draw the scan frame precisely.

When you release the mouse, your scan frame will be aligned with the cursor lines.



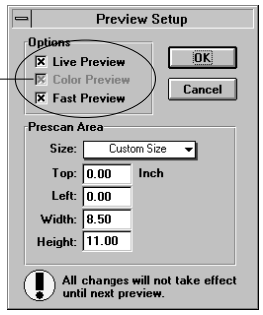




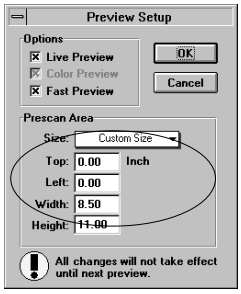
Preview Setup

This command allows you to set the dimensions of your preview area. When the Preview Setup dialog box (below) comes up, click on the option you need or specify your parameters.

Options described below



Option	Description of function
Live Preview	This option applies only to color scanners. • If Live Preview is enabled, the next option, *Color Preview*, will be dimmed. If Live Preview is on: • Changes you make to the preview image are shown instantly (for example, switching from color to grayscale). • If you're scanning in grayscale and live preview is on, the image appears in color unless you specifically change image type in the Type box (in the Settings window) to a grayscale mode. This happens because Live Preview always does previews in color. If Live Preview is off: Your preview will be in accordance with your image type (i.e., if you have a grayscale image, your preview is in grayscale; with a color image, you get a color preview). If you apply any image-enhancement control, the changes will not be apparent until you do a new preview (click on the Preview button again). Turn off Live Preview if you're previewing or scanning in grayscale to speed up the process.
Color Preview	This option applies only to three-pass color scanners, and is enabled only if *Live Preview* is not selected. If this option is turned on, the image will be scanned in whatever scan mode is specified in the Type box (in the Settings window). If it is turned off, the image will be scanned in grayscale.
Fast Preview	This option allows you to choose your preview mode. • If Fast Preview is on: The preview is process is faster, but the quality of the preview image is a little coarse. • If Fast Preview is off: The preview process is slower, but the quality of the preview image is improved. The Fast Preview option is a hardware-related feature and may or may not be available depending on your scanner model.



The Preview Area

The Preview Area option in the Preview Setup dialog box lets you select the size of your preview area. Choose from the following options: letter, A4, legal, maximum size, or custom size.

- *Maximum* refers to the maximum scan area that can be supported by your particular scanner model.
- *Custom* will appear if you enter your own specifications in any of the edit boxes (Top, Left, Width, Height).
- The *Top*, *Left*, *Width* and *Height* edit boxes allow you to specify the dimensions of the preview area. Top and Left refer to the starting points of the preview area on the x and y coordinates. Width is the expanse of the preview area, and Height is the depth of the preview area.
- The unit of measurement, indicated on the right side of the *Top* box, reflects the unit selected in the Settings window.

Size of preview area if preview setup is 8. 5" x 11"

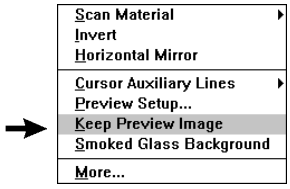
Size of preview area if preview setup is 6" x 9"

To set the preview area:

1 Choose the Preview Area size. If you enter any of the edit boxes marked Top, Left, Width, or Height, the Preview Area size automatically changes to *Custom.*

2 Click OK to accept the settings; click Cancel to abandon.

3 To make the new preview dimensions take effect, do a new preview by clicking on the Preview button. In a few moments, the new preview area will appear.

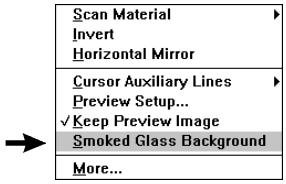


Keep Preview Image

This command allows you to retain the last preview image you used; the preview image is kept in the preview window after you exit ScanWizard.
The next time you start up ScanWizard, this last preview image is again displayed in the preview window.

To use this feature:

Choose the *Keep Preview Image* command in the Preferences menu. A check appears next to the command when it is enabled.

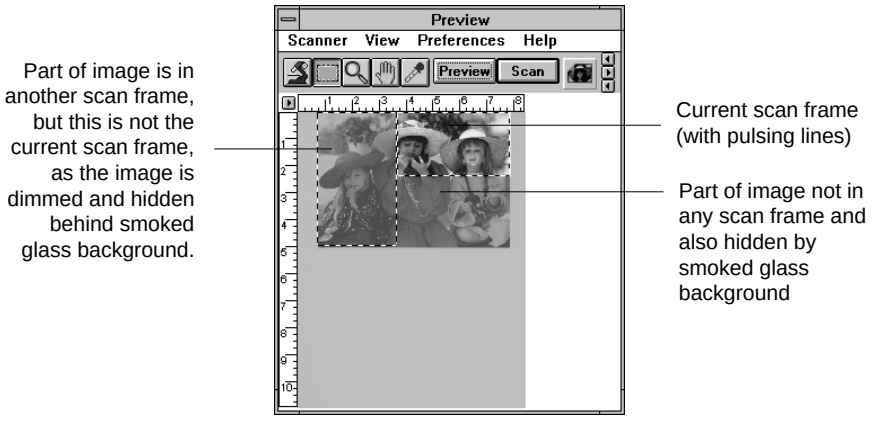


Smoked Glass Background

This command helps you distinguish the current scan frame from the rest of the material for greater visibility of the current scan frame.

With the Smoked Glass feature turned on, the part of the image within the current scan frame will stand out, while the rest of the image (the "irrelevant" material) is relegated to a background resembling smoked glass.

The Smoked Glass Background, then, helps you focus on the part of the image within the current scan frame, and is particularly helpful when you are editing a scan frame or applying image-enhancement controls. This way, the changes can be seen more clearly and stand out from the rest of the material. (See the next section for more details.)



To use this feature:

Choose the *Smoked Glass Background* command in the Preferences menu. A check appears next to the command when it is enabled.

How Smoked Glass works with image enhancement

When the Smoked Glass feature is enabled, it becomes linked with the functions of a scan frame and signficantly impacts the way image-enhancement controls and other settings (such as resolution) are seen. Details follow.

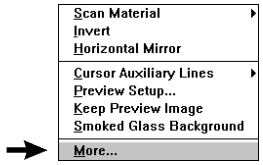
- If you have smoked glass on, a scan frame defined, and set image-enhancement and other controls (such as changing brightness, applying a filter, or changing resolution), the enhancements are applied to **the scan frame alone**.

  This means that the part within the scan frame may change in appearance (as it now has different settings), but because smoked glass is on, the rest of the image hidden behind the smoked glass remains unaffected.

With Smoked Glass on, controls are applied to the part of the image within the scan frame. Notice how right half of image remains behind smoked glass.

- If you have smoked glass off, a scan frame defined, and set image-enhancement and other controls, the enhancements are still applied to the scan frame alone. But because smoked glass is turned off, it appears that the whole image has been altered. This is not the case, as only the scan frame is affected.

With Smoked Glass off, controls are applied to the entire image.

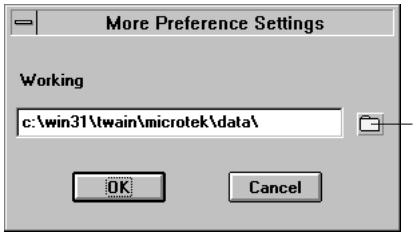


More

This command allows you to specify a working directory where you can save all temporary and data files, including files for job templates.

To use this feature:

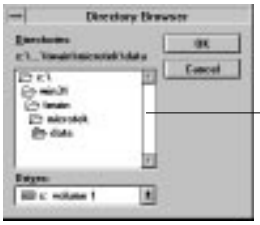
1 Choose the *More* command in the Preferences menu. The dialog box below appears.



Folder icon. Click here to see the Directory Browser dialog box (#3).

2 Press and hold down the *Working Directory* box, and from the pop-up menu that appears, choose your working directory.

3 If you click on the folder icon, the Directory Browser dialog box appears for you to choose your working directory. Click OK to close this dialog box.

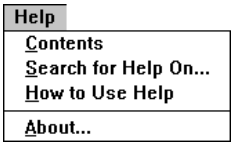


Choose your working directory, then click on the OK button.

Whatever directory you specify is automatically added to the pop-up menu (in the More Preferences dialog box) for you to choose from in the future. If the directory you specify is not found or does not exist, a warning message appears, and the current directory of ScanWizard for Windows is used instead.

4 When you have completed your choices, click OK to close the *More Preferences* dialog box. The changes take effect immediately.

The Help Menu



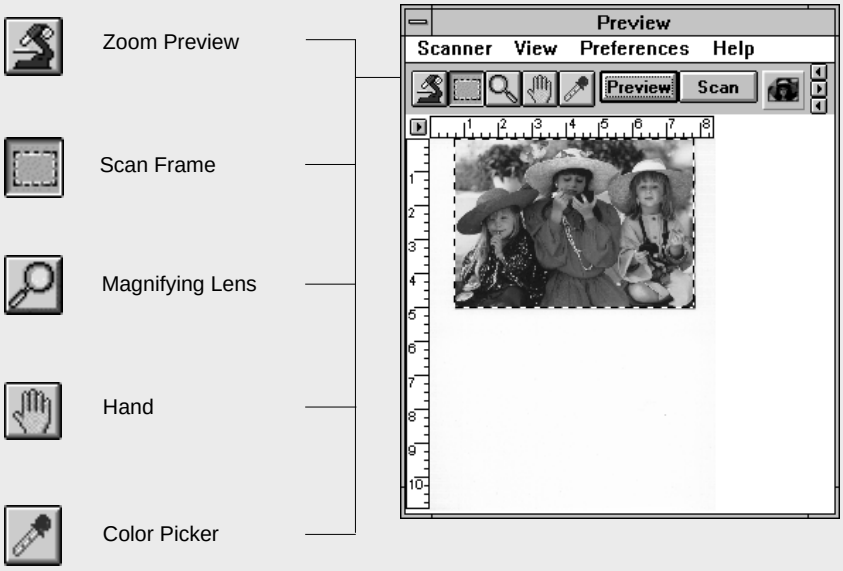
The Help menu lets you access online help for ScanWizard for Windows.

The Help menu uses standard Windows conventions for obtaining online help. If you are not familiar with this procedure, refer to your Microsoft Windows user's guide.

About

This command gives you information on the ScanWizard for Windows scanning software. ScanWizard for Windows is also referred to in the *About* screen as the ScanWizard scanner controller.

The Tool Buttons



Zoom Preview tool

Usage

To magnify the view of a preview image in high resolution, and to let you switch between full page preview and zoomed preview.

The Zoom Preview tool gives you the zoomed preview, which is an enlarged, high-resolution view of an image with more visible detail.

The zoomed preview is different from the zoomed-in view, which is obtained by using the magnifying lens tool and is not a high-resolution view. By using the zoom preview tool and creating the zoomed preview, you can then switch easily between full page preview and zoomed preview.

Area to be zoomed in with the Zoom Preview tool

Full page preview

Selected image part zoomed in (enlarged) in high resolution

Zoomed preview

To use the Zoom Preview tool:

1. Click on the Zoom Preview tool.

2. Move the pointer to the preview image and draw a scan frame around the area to be zoomed in.

3. Click inside the scan frame. The selected area will be magnified to give you the zoomed preview.

   Only the area inside the defined scan frame will be zoomed in. To zoom in on a larger area, go to full page preview and change the size of the scan frame.

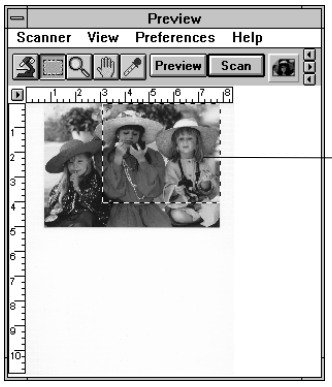
Scan Frame tool

Usage

To create a scan frame or multiple scan frames in the preview image.

The Scan Frame tool lets you create or modify a scan frame, which is the active area on which controls and commands can be applied.

The Scan Frame tool can also be used to create multiple scan frames, but only one can be current at a time; the current scan frame is indicated by a marquee (marching ants). The current scan frame can be more easily distinguished if you turn on the *Smoked Glass Background* command (in the Preferences menu).

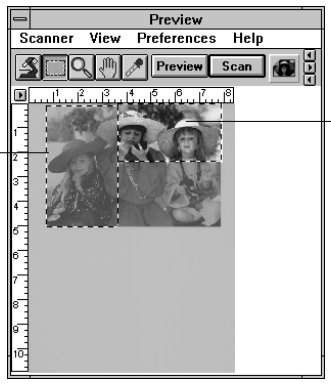


Current scan frame is denoted by marquee

Image with single scan frame

Another scan frame, which can be distinguished by the marquee around the left half of the image.

This is not the current scan frame, however, as the part of the image enclosed by the scan frame is dimmed. Smoked Glass Background is on so that the current scan frames can be seen more easily.



Current scan frame

Image with multiple scan frames

To use the Scan Frame tool:

1 Click on the Scan Frame tool.

2 Move the pointer (now a crossbar) to the preview image, and draw a frame enclosing the area to be selected. When you release the mouse, the scan frame will be in a marquee.

To make multiple scan frames (which would add scan jobs), hold down the Shift key and drag the mouse. For more information on scan jobs, refer to the *Scan Job* section of the Reference.

3 To resize the scan frame, do either of the following:

- Move the cursor to any corner of the frame; the pointer will change to a double-headed arrow. Hold down the mouse, and drag to form a new area, then release the mouse; or
- Click on the Scan Frame tool again and restart the area-selection process.

Magnifying Lens tool

Usage
To zoom in or enlarge your view of the preview image.

The Magnifying Lens tool enlarges your view of the preview image, allowing you to set the scan frame with greater precision if you need to. Only your view of the preview image is changed; the actual size of the image remains unaffected.

Each click of the Lens tool magnifies or reduces by a factor of 2. Thus, the magnification levels increase from 100% to 200%, to 400%, and to the maximum 800% (see *Note* below).

If the portion that you want to magnify includes most of the preview area, the lens tool will magnify the view only slightly. To solve this, enlarge the size of the preview area (through the *Preview Setup* command), or create a smaller selection area.

Note

If the Information window is open, the zoom level will be indicated.

This means you can also zoom in by selecting the appropriate zoom level in the Information window.

Original image view

Image view enlarged with Magnifying Lens tool

To use the Magnifying Lens tool:

1. Click on the Magnifying Lens tool.

2. Place the pointer — now a lens with a plus sign inside it — on the image and click.

   To reduce the view, hold down the Shift key and click again. The plus sign changes to a minus sign when you hold down the Shift key.

Hand tool 

Usage

To scroll through an image and move parts of it into view.

The Hand tool lets you scroll through a preview image, allowing you to move parts of the image into view.

The Hand tool can used for zoomed-in images (enlarged through the Magnifying Lens tool), or images not included completely within the frame of the preview window (for instance, if your preview image is 8 inches wide and you resized the width of your preview window to only 5 inches).

Zoomed-in image of three girls

Zoomed-in image

Image moved in from the right. Girl on extreme left is now out of the view frame.

Scrolled image

To use the Hand tool:

1. Click on the Hand tool.

2. Move the pointer (now a hand) to the image. Hold down the mouse and move the hand left, right, up, or down, and see portions of the image come into view. You can also use the scroll bars to scroll through the image.

Color Picker tool

(Set Shadow and Highlight)

Usage

To sample color from an area and designate new shadow or highlight points.

The Color Picker tool allows you to sample color from an area of an image, and to designate a new shadow or highlight point.

With the Color Picker tool, you can determine the color values for any pixel in an image. When you click on the Color Picker tool and pass over a pixel, the value of that pixel will be displayed in the Information window, based on the sample size also selected in the Information window. Pixel-value information is useful especially when you're making color adjustments based on color values. (For more details, see the section *The Information Window*.)

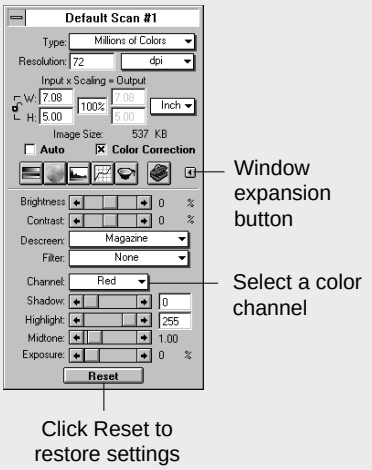
To select a new shadow or highlight point:

1 Click on the Color Picker tool. Then click on the Window Expansion button in the Settings window to see the bottom half of the window.

2 Select a color channel in the Channel box.

3 To select a new shadow point, click on a pixel in the preview image that will serve as the new shadow point.

To select a new highlight point, hold down the Shift key as you click; the Color Picker tool will change and become a white-colored eyedropper.



To restore original settings:

1 Click on the Window Expansion button in the Settings Window to see the bottom half of the window.

2 When the expanded window appears, click on the Reset button. When a dialog box appears, choose Shadows and Highlights, then click on *Reset* to close the dialog box.

To change the sample size of the Color Picker:

1 Open the Information window by choosing the *Show Info Window* command in the View menu.

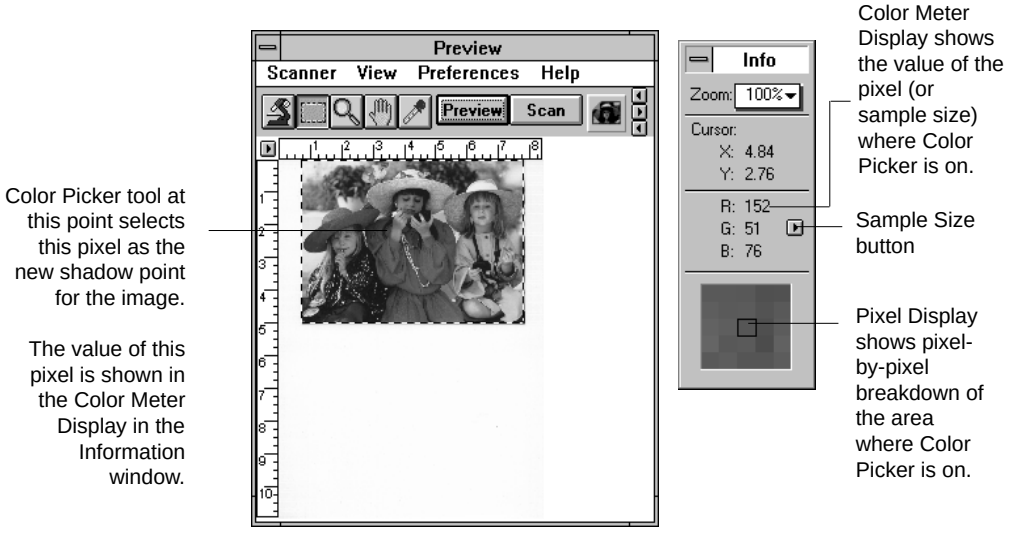
2 Click on the Sample Size button, located to the right of the RGB values in the Information window.

3 Choose your options.
- Select *Value* or *Percent* to determine how the pixel information will be displayed.
- Select the sample size. For instance, the 1 by 1 option will display the value of one pixel — the one in the middle of the Color Meter Display. The 3 by 3 option reads the average value of a 3-pixel by 3-pixel area.

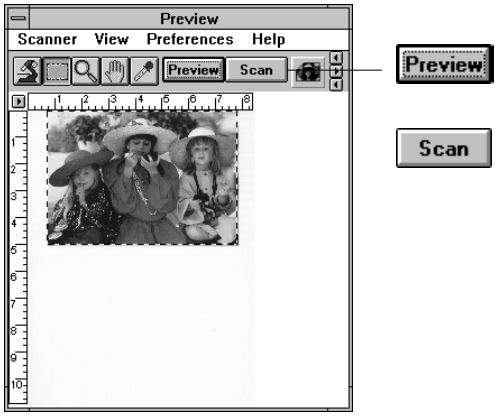
To display color information for a pixel or an averaged area:

1 Click on the Color Picker tool.

2 As you pass over a point in the image, see the Information Window — the RGB values will be displayed in the Color Meter Display. These values are in turn based on the sample size you selected (#3 above, second bulleted item).



Action buttons



The Preview button gives you a preliminary view of the image on your scanner.

Previewing an image gives you greater flexibility, as it allows you to apply various controls to the preview image before actually scanning it in. With the preview image displayed, you can apply image enhancements or crop the image before performing the final scan.

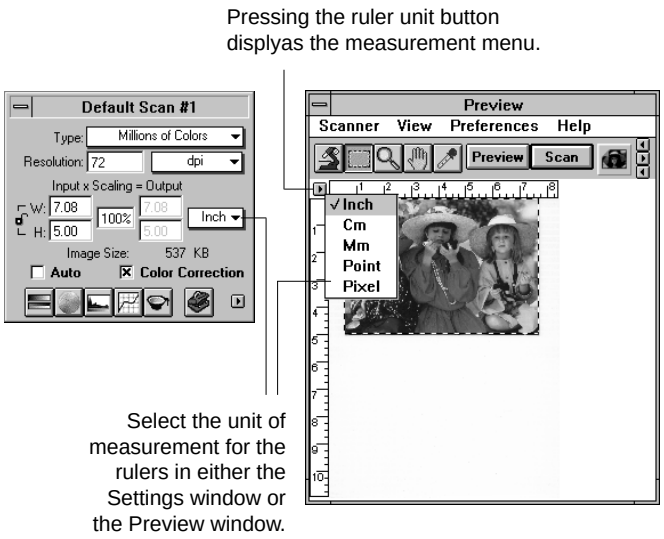
The Scan button lets you scan the image in your scanner and delivers it to your image-editing software. The scanned image is based on the specifications you have chosen in the Settings window and on controls you may have applied to the preview image if a preview was performed.

Rulers

The rulers on both sides of the preview window help you with operations that need precise measurement and alignment of your image.

The unit of measurement in the rulers is determined by the unit of measurement you have selected. This can be done either in the Image Dimension controls, located in the Settings window, or by clicking on the ruler unit button at the 0,0 point of the rulers in the Preview window.

Depending on your chosen unit of measurement, the rulers can mark off measurement in these units: inch, centimeter, millimeter, point, and pixel. The *pixel* option is dimmed if the selected resolution unit is *lpi*.



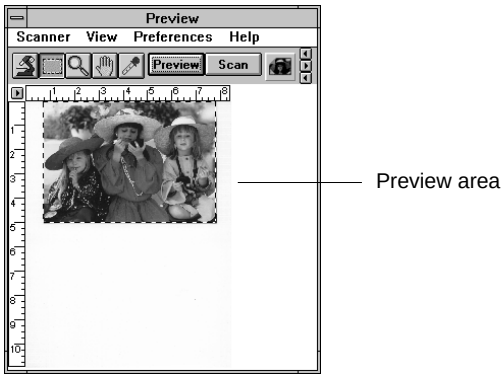
To select the unit of measurement for the rulers:
Click on the unit box in the Settings window, or click on the ruler unit button at the 0,0 point of the rulers in the Preview window. When the submenu appears, select the unit of measurement.

Preview Area

The preview area is where the preview image appears.

The size of the preview area varies, depending on your scanner model. The size can be changed, however, through the *Preview Setup* command in the Preferences menu. You can increase the size of the preview area to see more detail in your image, or you can reduce the preview area to save on memory.

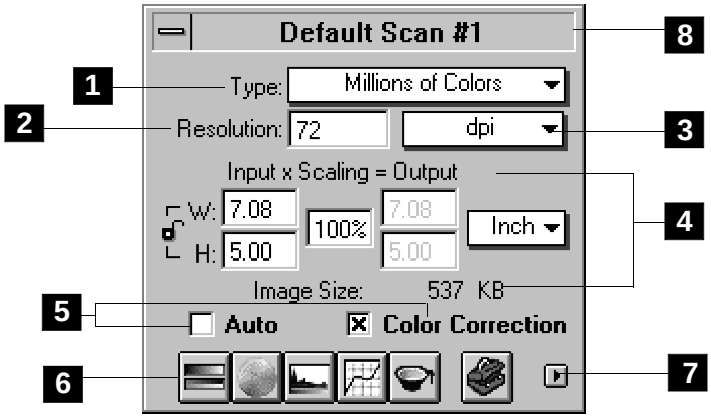
For details on how to change the size of the preview area, refer to the *Preview Setup* command in the Preferences menu section.



The Settings Window

The Settings window contains the commands for outputting your scanned image and includes the image-enhancement tools of the program.

Elements of the Settings window



1 The **Type menu** lets you select the mode in which your image will be scanned and processed.

2 The **Resolution edit box** lets you enter a resolution value in which your image will be output (not scanned).

3 The **Unit Selection** lets you choose the unit of measurement for resolution in either dpi (dots per inch) or lpi (lines per inch).

4 The **Image Dimension controls** include various parameters for specifying input width and height, scaling, output width and height, and unit of measurement.

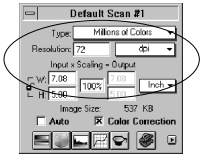
5 The **Image adjustment controls** let you adjust images quickly with the click of a button. These controls are the Auto button and Color Correction button.

6 The **Image enhancement tools** improve image quality by enhancing image characteristics such as brightness and contrast, shadows and highlights, and others.

7 The **Window Expansion button** reveals the bottom half of the Settings window, which includes the various image-enhancement controls corresponding to #6.

8 The **Title area** shows the scan job being processed. (For definition of a scan job, see the scan job section.)

Output Image Parameters



The Output Image Parameters include the various controls that determine how your image is scanned and processed.

The Output Image Parameters include:

- Type
- Resolution
- Image Dimension controls

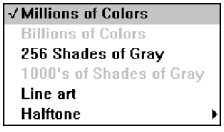
Type (Image Type or Scan Mode)

The Type menu determines what your resulting scan will be. It does not refer to the original image mode. For instance, if you have a color photo but choose 256 grayscale for the scan mode, the photo is scanned and processed as grayscale.

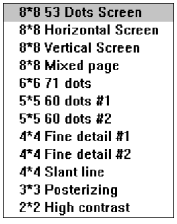
Note The option *Billions of colors* and *1000's of shades of gray* are theoretically available for 36-bit scanners. However, none of the applications in the market today support the *billions of colors* option; and only Photoshop supports *1000's of shades of gray*. Do not select these options if your applications do not support them because you will only obtain completely distorted images.

To use the Type menu:

- From the Type menu, select your scan mode. Choose the correct image type, as the wrong choice will simply create bigger files that won't be of any use to you. For instance, if you have a grayscale original, do not set image type to *Millions of colors*.



- If you select *Halftone*, choose the halftone screen as well from the submenu.



Note

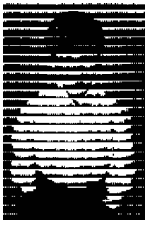
The image you obtain when you choose *Halftone* may not look clear in the preview. To see what it actually looks like, you may need to scan it in.

Halftone Patterns

The various halftone patterns give you an array of effects for your image. For example, the 53-dot screen works well for most pictures and was designed for printing on a 300-dpi laser printer. The mixed- page pattern is good for displaying images on low-resolution output devices. Other options like horizontal and vertical line provide special effects that add flair to your printouts.

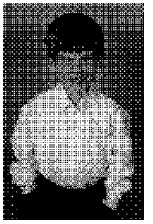
Original
256 gray levels

53-dot screen
53 gray levels



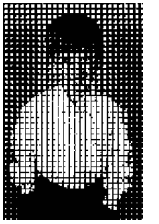
Horizontal screen
65 gray levels

Vertical screen
65 gray levels



Mixed page
33 gray levels

71-dot screen
29 gray levels



60-dot screen #1
26 gray levels

60-dot screen #2
26 gray levels

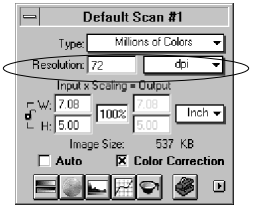
Fine detail #1
17 gray levels

Fine detail #2
17 gray levels

Slant line
17 gray levels

Posterizing
10 gray levels

High contrast
5 gray levels



Resolution

Resolution in the Settings window refers to the desired resolution for outputting the image to a device, such as a monitor or printer. It does not refer to the resolution in which the image is scanned. The maximum output resolution is dynamically calculated by the system as determined by the maximum scanner resolution and the scaling setting.

Resolution is also related to scaling, or how large or small the image will be scanned relative to the original. When you change the resolution, the scaling may be affected slightly if the resolution you selected has no exact equivalent in scaling. (Scaling is discussed in the next section, *Image Dimension controls*.)

For details on choosing the optimal resolution and how resolution relates to scaling, see the *Basic Concepts* chapter.

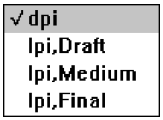
To set your resolution:

Enter a resolution setting in the Resolution edit box. There is no need to press the Enter key; typing in a value automatically inputs it into the system. If the value you enter is too low or too high, the minimum or maximum resolution value is entered for you instead.

Note In setting resolution, choose the setting that best matches your output device. Remember that the higher the resolution, the larger the resulting file will be and the longer it will take to output.

Unit Selection

The unit of measurement for resolution is in dpi (dots per inch) or lpi (lines per inch). Lpi settings are dimmed if the ruler unit is in pixels.

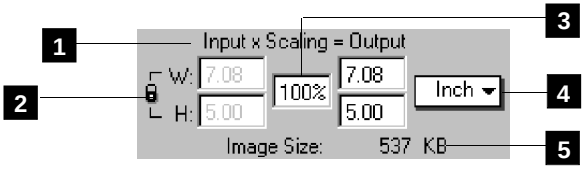


To select your option:

- Choose *dpi* if you know precisely the resolution you need for your image. For more details on resolution, see the *Basic Concepts* chapter.
- Choose *lpi Draft* to produce resolution that is one times the screen frequency. Draft quality may result in output images that look a little blurred or indistinct at edges.
- Choose *lpi Medium* to produce resolution that is one and one-half times the screen frequency.
- Choose *lpi Final* to produce resolution that is two times the screen frequency.

Image Dimension controls

These controls allow you to adjust the various factors that affect the image, including the width and height of your image when it is first scanned (input), the scaling factor, and the dimensions of the image when it is finally output.



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1 This is a mathematical formula expressing the relation of the input dimensions to scaling and how these factors affect image dimensions when the image is scanned.

- Input width and input height refer to the dimensions of the scan frame that you draw. For example, if the image on your scanner is 5" x 7" and you draw a scan frame that is 3" x 4", then your input width will show 3.000 and your input height will show 4.000.
- Output width and output height refer to the dimensions of the image when output to an output device (such as a monitor or printer).

The input width, input height, output width, and output height are affected by your scaling and whether or not the Aspect Lock is on. For more details, see the sections *How to use Input-Output dimensions* and *How to use the Aspect Lock.*

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2 The **Aspect Lock** allows you to keep the ratio of the image width and height constant. (For more details, see the section *How to use the Aspect Lock* in the following pages.)

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3 The **Scaling control** lets you create large or small images so that the images don't have to be resized subsequently, which is usually done in your image-editing software. For more details, see the *Basic Concepts* chapter and the Scaling section in the following pages.

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4 The **Unit of Measurement** allows you to select your unit of measure. The options include inch, centimeter (cm), millimeter (mm), point, and pixel.

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5 The **Size** indicates how big the file will be when you accept the dimensions shown in the edit boxes, together with the resolution setting that you selected. Size is calculated automatically.

To use the Image Dimension Controls:

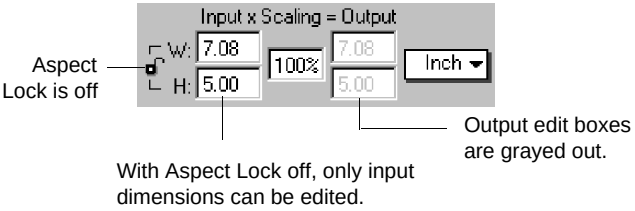
- Select the unit of measurement.
- Enter a value in the applicable edit boxes (width input, height input, scaling, width output, height output).

How to use the Input-Output dimensions

The Input-Output dimensions consist of four edit boxes: input width, input height, output width, and output height. These edit boxes are linked to the use of the Aspect Lock, and the boxes may or may not be edited depending on whether the Aspect Lock is on or off. Below are the details.

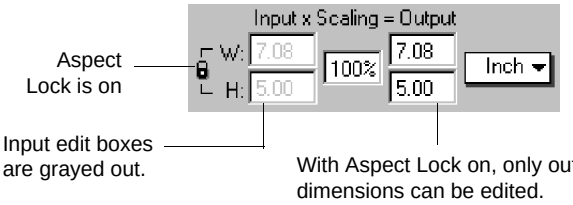
- Use the input dimensions to specify your scan frame; or if you wish, you can simply drag on the scan frame to whatever size you want, and the dimensions will be reflected in the input width and height boxes.

  The input dimensions can be changed only if your Aspect Lock is off, and this is evident because only the input dimensions are active (not grayed out). The output dimensions are grayed out, indicating that they cannot be edited at this point. The output boxes, however, will respond to any changes in the input boxes (and scaling).



- The output dimensions determine the width and height of your image when output to an output device such as a monitor or printer. The output dimensions can be changed only if the Aspect Lock is on.

  The output dimensions are calculated dynamically, and the system looks at other variables such as your resolution and scaling to determine the final output dimensions. This means that you may specify output dimensions of 5" x 7", but because of intervening variables, the actual output dimensions may be 4.85" x 6.9" — which is the closest the system can produce given your other variables.

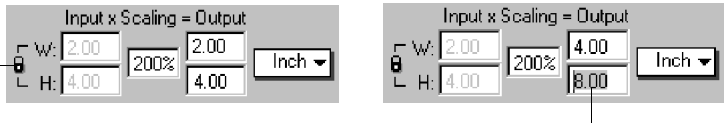


How to use the Aspect Lock

The Aspect Lock preserves the ratio of the image width and height from input to output. For instance, if your image is 2 inches wide by 4 inches high, changing it to 1 inch by 2 inches will maintain its aspect ratio. Changing it to, say, 1 inch by 4 inches, however, will alter its aspect ratio, so that the image will be narrower than the original. The notes below provide more details on how to use the Aspect Lock.

The Aspect Lock is a toggle. Click on it to lock or unlock.

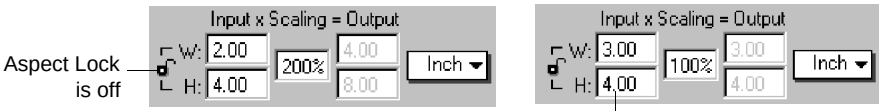
- If the Aspect Lock is on: Changing one output edit box (width or height) will automatically change the other output field, as well as scaling, to preserve the aspect ratio. With Aspect Lock on, you cannot edit the input dimensions.



Changing one output field will change the other. Note that aspect ratio is preserved (input 2x4; output 4x8); scaling also changed automatically.

Important If you change any of the output fields, you must highlight either the other output field or the scaling edit box for the system to change the other output field. The system will then make the calculations automatically to preserve the aspect ratio.

- If the Aspect Lock is off: Changing one input edit box (width or height) will NOT automatically change scaling or the other input field, and aspect ratio can be changed. With Aspect Lock off, you cannot edit the output dimensions.



Changing one input field will not automatically change the other. Note aspect ratio is not preserved (input changed from 2x4 in previous box to 3x4).

Important If you change any of the input fields, press the Enter key so that the output fields respond to the changes (even though they remain grayed out). For example, if you change input width from 2.00 to 3.00, the output width will remain at 2.00 unless you press Enter for the change to take effect.

Scaling

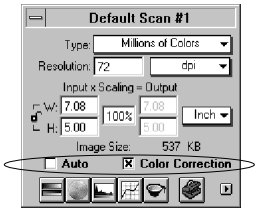
Scaling is the process of creating larger or smaller images in your scanning software so that you need not resize the images later when they are delivered to your image-editing program.

To illustrate the use of scaling: Assume that your input dimensions are 4" x 5", then:

- If scaling is at 100%, output dimensions will also be 4" x 5".
- If scaling is at 50%, output dimensions will be halved — to 2" x 2.5"
- If scaling is at 200%, output dimensions will be doubled — to 8" x 10".

The above assumes that your resolution is held constant throughout the changes. When you change resolution and specify a value that has no exact equivalent for scaling, the scaling may be affected and adjusts itself to the nearest allowed value. For instance, if your resolution is 100, your scaling becomes 99 (instead of a full 100), because that is the closest scaling equivalent, given the resolution value.

Image Adjustment controls



The Image Adjustment controls include the Auto button and the Color Correction button, located below the Image Dimension Controls.

Auto (Automatic Contrast Control)

The Auto button optimizes the contrast of scanned images by making adjustments to the Shadow/Midtone/Highlight values.

The Auto button is dimmed if the image type selected in the *Type* box is line art or halftone.

How Auto settings are applied

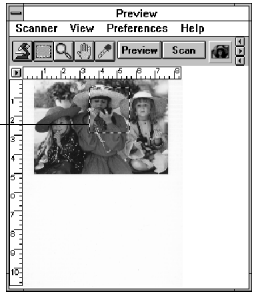
The Auto setting works by calculating the image settings of the current scan frame and applies those settings to the current scan frame.

If you draw a scan frame around part of an image that is light and then apply Auto, that part of the image within the scan frame becomes darker. This is because Auto takes that dark portion and remaps the pixels to a broader range. The light pixels are then spread further apart, resulting in a darker image.

Conversely, if your scan frame encloses a darker part of the image and then apply Auto, the entire image becomes lighter. The dark pixels are remapped to a broader range, resulting in a lighter image.

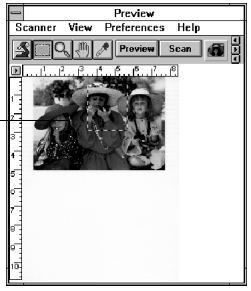
When you use Auto, it is helpful to turn on the Smoked Glass Background feature (in the Preferences menu in the Preview window). This will allow you to see clearly the part of the image within the current scan frame.

Selected image part (within scan frame). Auto settings will be based on the settings of this image part.



Before Auto

Entire image has darkened with Auto applied, based on settings of the image part within the scan frame.



After Auto

To use the Auto control:

1 Click on the Preview button to preview the image.

2 Click on the Scan Frame tool, and draw a scan frame of the area where Auto will be applied.

3 Click on the Auto button in the Settings window. The option will be checked when it is enabled. If you do not like the results obtained by Auto, or if you choose not to use it for certain images that have Auto enabled, click on the Auto button again to deselect the feature.

Important: Do not use the Auto setting with Color Correction.

Original

Auto applied: Contrast is optimized

Note To see how color images compare with and without the Auto control, see the color pages in this manual.

Color Correction / DCR

This tool applies a generic color correction profile to your images to give it accurate, lifelike color. However, if you have Microtek's DCR (Dynamic Color Rendition) system installed, the Color Correction button will override the generic color profile and apply DCR to the image.

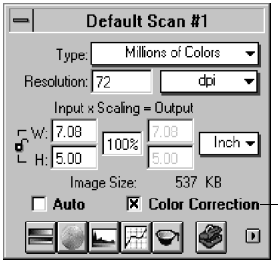
A generic color profile is provided with the scanning software to correct the minor color shifts that occur invariably with scanners. To achieve optimal color correction, however, you need DCR, a true color calibration and correction system developed expressly for this purpose.

DCR creates an industry-standard color profile matched to your scanner, so that colors in your scanned image are adjusted to their optimal levels. DCR comes standard on certain ScanMaker models and is available as an option on other models. (To obtain DCR, call Microtek Sales at 800-654-4160.)

The Color Correction button is turned on by default, but it can be turned off by clicking on the button again. Color Correction is dimmed in the following instances:

- If image type in the Settings window is set to *billions of colors*, any grayscale setting, line art, or halftone.
- If the scan material type chosen (in the Scan Material command, Preferences menu) is *Negative*.

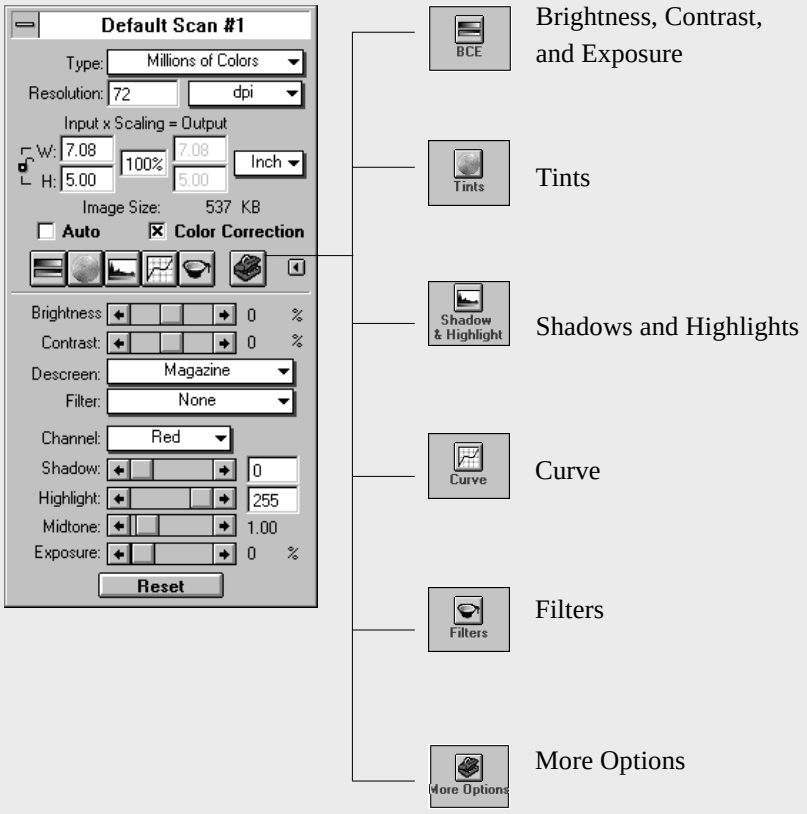
Important: Do not use the Color Correction button with any other setting, such as gamma or Auto.



Color Correction / DCR is turned on by default

Note To see how color images compare with and without Color Correction, see the color pages in this manual.

Image Enhancement Tools



What the Image Enhancement Tools are

The image-enhancement tools are an integral part of ScanWizard for Windows. With the image-enhancement tools, you can adjust the characteristics of your image such as brightness and contrast, or shadows and highlights, right from within the ScanWizard. If these tools were not available, image enhancement would have to be done instead in your image-editing software. Thus, the image-enhancement tools in ScanWizard save you time and provide you with the needed flexibility to adjust images right within the scanning software.

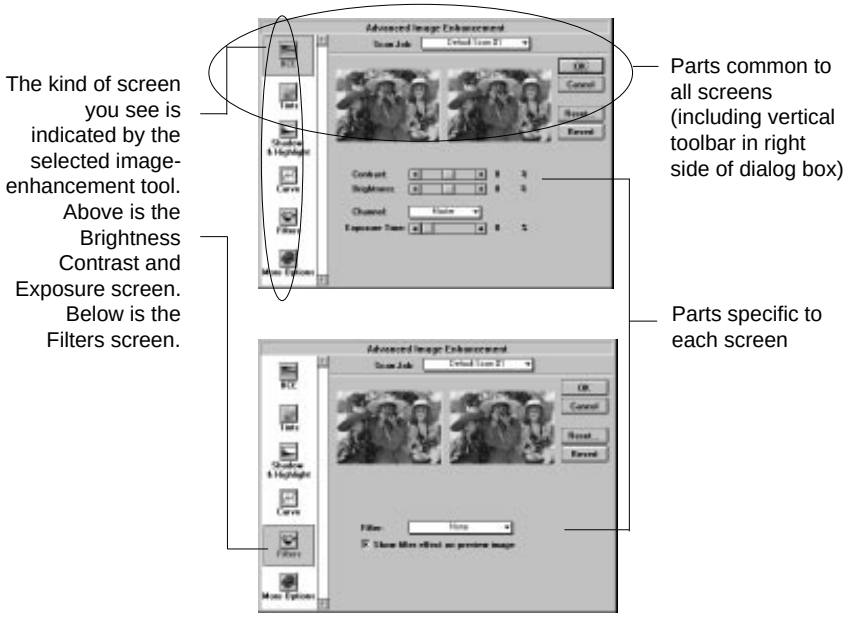
When you click on an image-enhancement tool, a dialog box called the Advanced Image Enhancer (AIE) appears, with a screen corresponding to the image-enhancement tool you selected. Some of the advantages of the AIE dialog box include the following:

- View image enhancement changes in real time. The AIE dialog box has two thumbnails — providing you with "before" and "after versions of an image.
- Switch among image-enhancement tools without leaving the AIE dialog box.
- Switch among scan jobs to apply image enhancement.
- Allow you to reset or revert settings, providing you the flexibility to cancel out changes or restore to default settings if needed.

Although you can use all the image-enhancement tools, you don't need to use every one of them to achieve a great image. Perhaps all that's needed is a change in the shadows or gamma curve. Try experimenting with the tools to see which one provides optimal results.

Take note too that the effects of the image-enhancement tools are cumulative. It's important to remember this because the cumulative effects affect the image in a way that is totally different than if only a single image-enhancement tool was used. Example: If you increase brightness in an image (through the Brightness Contrast and Exposure tool) and then modify the gamma curve of the image (through the Curve tool), the curve will be based on the already altered brightness settings.

The Advanced Image Enhancer dialog box



Using the Advanced Image Enhancer dialog box

When you click on any of the image-enhancement tools in the Settings window, the Advanced Image Enhancer (AIE) dialog box appears. In this box, you can do the following:

1 This is where you select the scan job to which image enhancement will be applied. (Note: For definition of a scan job, see the Scan Job section of the Reference.) If you have multiple scan jobs, you can switch among the various jobs, and the thumbnails will change accordingly to show the selected scan job.

Important

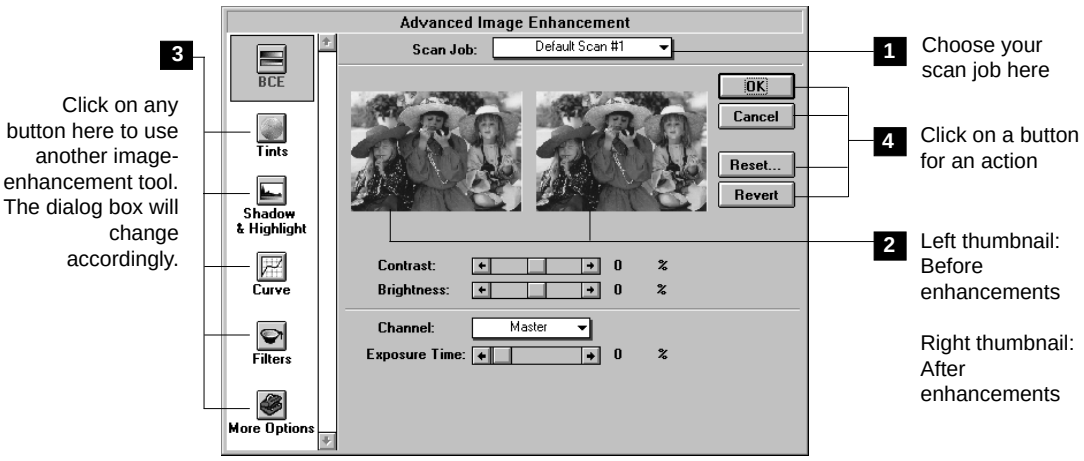
Switching to a new scan job while using the AIE dialog box will make any changes to the currently selected scan job permanent. This cannot be undone even by selecting the Cancel button.

Example: Assume you have two scan jobs, Scan Job 1 and Scan Job 2. If you applied a filter (through the Filters tool) to Scan Job 1, and then switch to Scan Job 2, the filter will be applied to Scan Job 1 even though you did not click OK. To undo the filter, you will need to use the Reset button. See next page on how to use the action buttons for more details.

2 These are the thumbnails of the image captured by your scanner. The left thumbnail is the "before" version — which shows the effects of the last saved settings values. The right thumbnail is the "after" version — which shows the effects of the new settings added in the AIE.

3 To select another image-enhancement tool, click on any of the buttons displayed in the vertical toolbar on the right side of the dialog box.

4 Click on an action button to achieve a particular effect. (See next page for more details.)



The Action Buttons in the AIE dialog box

The Action buttons in the AIE dialog box (item #4 in preceding illustration) carry out a specific action. Below are the details.

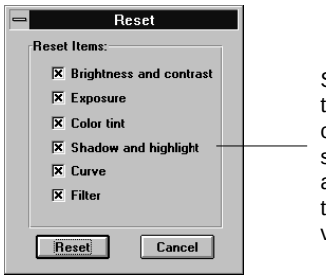
The OK button.
Clicking on this button will apply whatever image enhancements you have performed on the current scan job, and close the AIE dialog box. Clicking OK is not the same as switching to another scan job (if you have multiple scan jobs). If you switch scan jobs, the effects are applied to your current scan job, and then the new scan job appears; you do not exit the AIE dialog box.

Example: If you increased brightness, changed the saturation, and then clicked OK, all the changes are applied, and you exit the AIE dialog box.

The Cancel button
Clicking on this button will cancel out all image-enhancement changes you have made to the current scan job, and then close the AIE dialog box.

Example: If you applied filters, changed the curve, and then clicked Cancel, none of the changes will take effect, and you exit the AIE dialog box.

The Reset button
Clicking on this button brings up the Reset dialog box, where you can specify which settings are to be reset, then click Reset or Cancel. If Reset is selected, the settings are restored to their default values; if Cancel is selected, the operation has no effect.



Select the settings to be reset, then click Reset. The selected settings are restored to their default values.

Example: If you changed shadows / highlights, changed brightness, then clicked on Reset and chose to reset brightness, the brightness setting of the scan job is restored to its default; but the altered shadows and highlights remains in effect. If you reset both shadows/ highlights and brightness, then those values are both restored to default.

The Revert button
Clicking on this button cancels out the changes you made with the current image-enhancement tool. This means that if you used several tools (and achieved a look that is the cumulative effect of all the tools), using Revert will cancel the effect of only the current tool and preserve the effects of the other preceding tools.

Example: If you changed shadows, applied filters, changed brightness, then clicked Revert, the brightness changes will be cancelled out, but the altered shadows and filters settings remain in effect.

Brightness Contrast and Exposure tool

Usage

To adjust the brightness,contrast and exposure setting of the entire image.

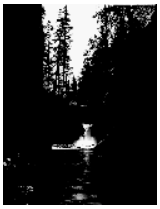
The Brightness, Contrast and Exposure (BCE) tool changes the brightness, contrast, and exposure setting of the entire image.

- Brightness is the balance of light and dark shades in an image,
- Contrast is the range between the darkest and lightest shades in the image.
- Exposure works like the exposure feature in photography, allowing you to change exposure of the image by increasing or reducing available light to the image. The Exposure control is a scanner hardware-related feature, and using it correctly can allow more detail to emerge in an image, especially if it was underexposed.

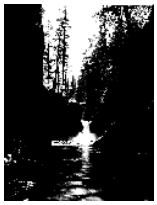
The goal in using the BCE tool is to get the fullest dynamic range possible for your image. Because the BCE tool affects the image as a whole, you can try using the Shadows and Highlights tool instead to get the effects you want if you find that the BCE tool alters your image too much.

Original

Increase brightness



Reduce brightness



Increase contrast

Reduce contrast

For color samples, see color pages

The BCE screen (for grayscale and color)

1 The **Brightness** control lets you change the brightness setting.

- Too much brightness can make an image look washed out.
- Very low brightness levels can make an image look very dark.

2 The **Contrast** control lets you change the contrast setting.

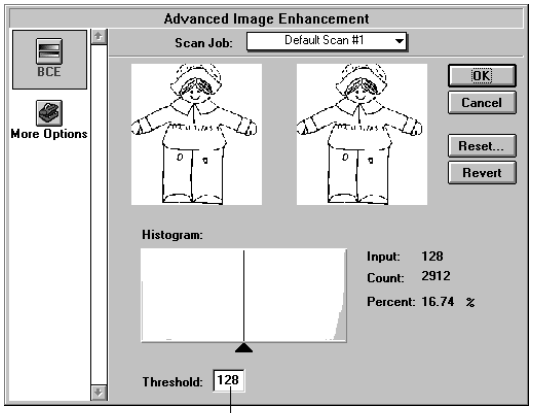
- High contrast can make an image look like a photocopy of a picture with little or no gray shades.
- Low contrast can make an image look dull and flat.

3 **Channel** lets you change exposure settings for a particular color channel (red, green or blue).

4 **Exposure** lets you increase or reduce available light to the image. This can be used to allow more detail to emerge in an image, especially if it was underexposed.

- More exposure can result in lighter images with more visible detail. The higher the exposure, the longer it takes to scan the image.
- Less exposure can make an image dark and without detail.

The BCE screen (for line art)



Threshold

In line art mode, the method for determining how gray levels are converted to black and white is through the **Threshold** adjustment control.

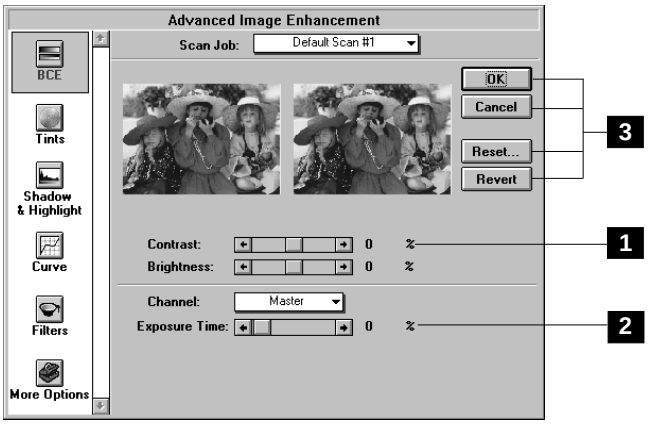
The threshold is the dividing line between black and white, with the value 128 (the middle gray level) as the determining point.

- Gray levels below the threshold are converted to black, resulting in a low-contrast, black-and-white representation of the image.
- Gray levels equal to or above the threshold are converted to white, resulting in a high-contrast, black-and-white representation of the image.

To use the Threshold feature, do either of the following:

- Enter a value in the Threshold edit box; or
- Drag the black triangle above the threshold edit box to the right or left. Moving it to the right will increase the threshold value, resulting in a higher-contrast image. Moving it to the left will lower the threshold value, resulting in a lower-contrast image.

How to use the BCE tool



1 To change brightness or contrast, choose the Brightness or Contrast control. To change values, drag on the slide bar or click on the arrows on either side of the bar.

2 To change exposure:

- Click on the Channel box, and select the color channel to be modified.
- Drag on the Exposure slide bar or click on the arrows on either side of the bar.

3 Click on an action button.

- Click OK to accept changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Cancel to abandon all changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Reset to restore settings to original default values.
- Click Revert to cancel the effect of the current image-enhancement tool.

For more details here, see the section *The Action Buttons*.

Tints tool

Usage

To adjust the hue or saturation of an image.

The Tints tool adjusts the hue or saturation of colors.

- Hue is the aspect of color that distinguishes one color from another (whether it is red, green, or blue). In the RGB color model, hue can be distinguished by its position in the color wheel.
- Saturation refers to the intensity of a color (more red in an apple, more green in the grass). Increasing saturation can have a dramatic effect on the colors of an image, but beware of increasing saturation too much, as it creates artificial-looking, overly bright colors.

The Tints tool is useful when your image has a particular color cast and you wish to remove the cast to make the image look more natural.

The Tints tool is also related to the Scan Material command in the Preferences menu. For reflectives or positives, the Tints tool lets you adjust hue and saturation. For negatives, the Tints tool provides additional controls for selecting film type and adjusting exposure.

The Tints tool applies only to color images and is not available for use with grayscale or black-and-white images.

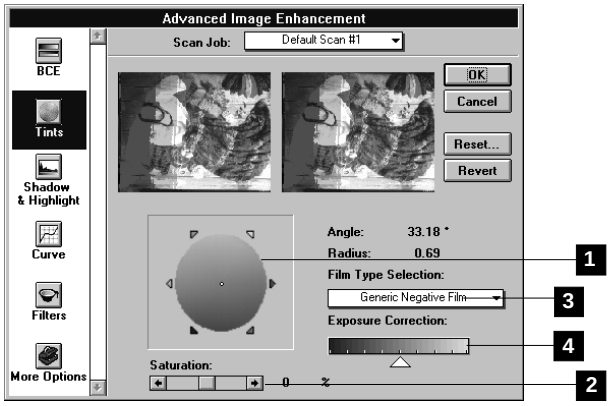
For color samples, see color pages.

To use the Tints tool:

1. Select the correct scan material for your image in the Scan Material command in the Preferences menu. The options available to you will depend on the scanner equipment you're using and certain modules (like DCR) that need to be installed. For more details, refer to the Scan Material section.

2. Click on the Tints tool. When the dialog box comes up, make the adjustments to hue and saturation.

The Tints screen



1 The **Color Wheel** shows you the position of colors — green is across magenta, and red is across cyan. By moving the pointer (a small dot in the center of the wheel) to another place in the color wheel, the hue of the image is altered. For instance, if you move the pointer towards the green area of the wheel, the image will acquire a greenish cast.

2 The **Saturation bar** lets you change the intensity of the hues (colors) in your image. Use Saturation selectively, because increasing saturation will intensify all hues in the image.

3, 4 are available only when scan material chosen is *negative*.

3 The **Film Type Selection bar** allows you to select the type of film you used for your negative. Choosing the correct film type is important in maintaining image quality, and you should choose the film type that's indicated on the packaging that came with your film.

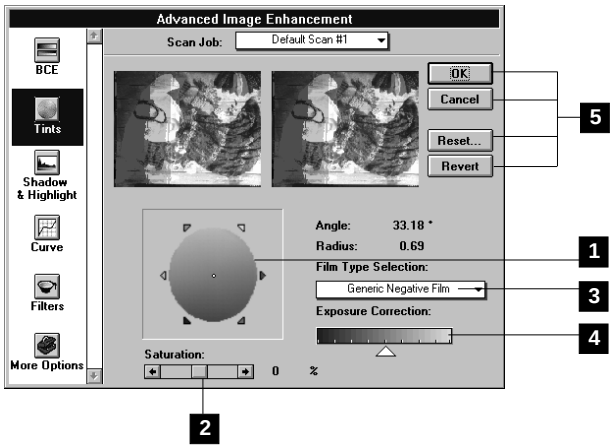
The Film Type Selection box provides several choices for you to choose from. If your type of film is not in the list but a similar film type from the same company is available, you may choose from one of them. Very often, similar films from the same company use identical film types. For example, Kodak 135, ASA 100, ASA 200, and ASA 400 are grouped as the same type — ASA 100.

If your film type is not in the selection list and you cannot find its family group, choose *Generic Negative Film*.

4 The **Exposure Correction bar** lets you adjust the exposure of a negative. An overexposed negative looks dark (with the image itself in the dialog box appearing bright), while an underexposed negative appears light (with the image itself appearing dark).

- If your film is overexposed (image is too bright), drag the bar to the left; this will make the image darker.
- If your film is underexposed (image is too dark), drag to the bar to the right; this will make the image lighter.

How to use the Tints tool



1 To change the hue of an image, move the pointer in the color wheel to its new color position in the wheel.

2 To change the saturation of an image, drag on the saturation bar. Dragging the slide bar to the left decreases saturation; dragging it to the right increases saturation.

3, 4 For negatives only:

- To choose the correct film type for your negative, click on the Film Type Selection box and make your selection. If your film type is not in the list, select *Generic Film Type*.
- To correct the exposure of a film, use the Exposure Correction bar. To correct overexposure and make the film darker, drag the triangle to the left. To correct underexposure and make the film lighter, drag the triangle to the right.

5 Click on an action button.

- Click OK to accept changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Cancel to abandon all changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Reset to restore settings to original default values.
- Click Revert to cancel the effect of the current image-enhancement tool.

For more details here, see the section *The Action Buttons*.

Shadows and Highlights tool

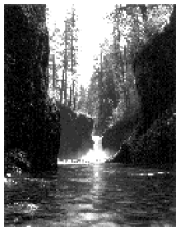
Usage

To adjust the shadow and highlight points of an image.

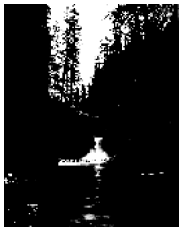
The Shadows and Highlights tool lets you change the shadow and highlight points of an image.

By using this tool, you can manipulate shades so that the Shadow point becomes the new darkest value and the Highlight point becomes the new lightest value. Shades that are darker than the shadow then become black, and shades lighter than the highlight become white. For example, if you set the highlight point to 200, all points in the image with a value greater than 200 will be mapped to a value of 255, since 255 represents the "whitest" white.

The Shadows and Highlights tool can be used for both grayscale and color images. If you have a limited range of grays between your lightest and darkest point, using shadows and highlights will have the effect of extending the range of grays and make more detail in the image visible. This tool is not available for use with line art or halftone scan modes.



Original image

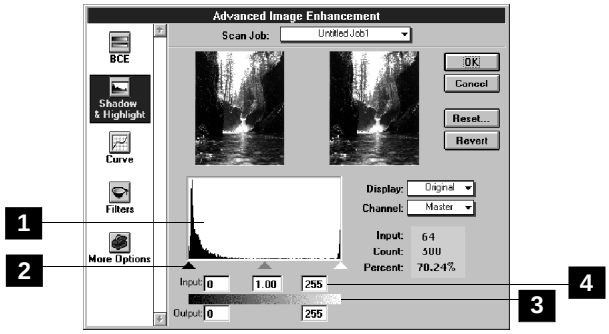


Emphasize shadows

Emphasize highlights

For color samples, see color pages

The Shadows and Highlights screen



1 The **Histogram** is a graphic representation of how all the pixels in an image are distributed across brightness and darkness levels. The darkest pixels are at the left; the lightest pixels are at the right.

- A histogram skewed heavily to the left indicates that the image has many more dark pixels than light.
- Conversely, a histogram skewed heavily to the right will indicate a light image as it has more light pixels than dark.
- The height of the histogram indicates the number of pixels at that point in the histogram.

2 The **Triangles** (indicators) below the histogram adjust the Shadow, Midtone, and Highlight settings.

- The black (left) triangle controls the shadows. Moving this triangle to the right will emphasize shadows and create a darker image.
- The gray (middle) triangle controls the midtones and indicates how the brightness and darkness pixels are divided. Moving it to a value less than 1.0 will have the effect of darkening the image. Moving it to a value greater than 1.0 will have the effect of lightening the image.
- The white (right) triangle controls the highlights. Moving this triangle to the left will emphasize highlights and create a lighter image.

Note: The gray and white triangles will change in color if a color channel (not Master) is selected in the Channel box.

3 The **Histogram bar** shows the distribution of shades from dark to light (left to right). The distribution of shades changes as you move any of the triangles.

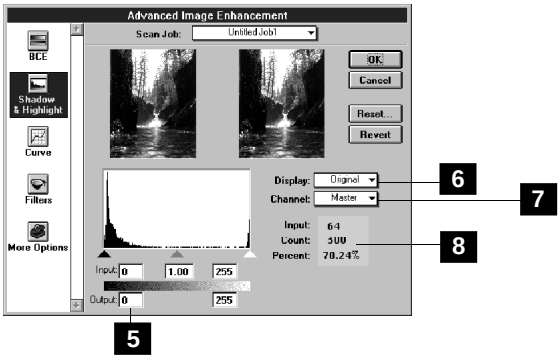
4 The **Input edit boxes** show how pixels are distributed over the 0-to-255 pixel scale.

The input values are related to the position of the indicators along the histogram. For example, if you move the left triangle in from 0 to 30, the input range becomes 30 to 255, and pixels in the range of 0 to 30 are then set to 0. In a process called mapping, the new range (30 to 255) is stretched back to become 0 to 255. The image then becomes darker, since all pixels from 0 to 30 are now mapped to black (whereas 0 to 30 before had subtle gradations from black that lightened gradually).

The same principle applies when you move in the right triangle, and the highlights in the image become more pronounced.

Moving in any of the triangles above the input boxes will change the values in the boxes. You can observe how the values in the boxes are affected by moving the triangles, or you can enter values into the boxes directly. In both cases, the histogram will change accordingly.

The Shadows and Highlights screen (cont.)



5 **Output edit boxes** show the 0-to-255 pixel range to where the Input levels are mapped. For example, if you modified input values to 30 and 255 and then change output values to 0 to 250, the input values of 30 to 255 will be "stretched" to fit the output range of 0 to 250. This means you have a total of 250 shades (250-0=250).

Unless you have very specific effects in mind, it is better to leave this feature alone, so everything is always mapped to 255 shades (255-0). You can experiment with this feature to see what it does, however, and how it interacts with the input levels.

6 The **Original / Enhanced** box lets you choose which histogram to see: the original, before the image was modified; or enhanced, after the image had been modified (with shadows and highlights or any other tool).

7 The **Channel** button lets you control the Shadow and Highlight settings for a particular color channel (red, green or blue) or for the Master channel (red, green, and blue simultaneously).

8 The **Input / Count / Percent** figures provide information about the histogram. The figures will appear only when the cursor is inside the histogram or if a triangle is being moved.

- Input value indicates the color value of the data displayed in the histogram.
- Count value indicates the number of pixels at the Input value. If Input value is 2 and Count value is 1300, then there are 1300 pixels in the image at the input value of 2.
- Percent value is the percentage of all pixels in the image where color value is less than or equal to the input value. If Percent is 15% and Input value is 2, it means that 15% of all pixels in the image have a value of 2 or less.

How to read and correct a histogram

A histogram shows how the brightness and darkness levels are distributed in an image. The darkest pixels are at the left, and the lightest pixels are at the right.

An image with good contrast will have a histogram with vertical lines spread across the scale from left to right. Here, the histogram is heavily skewed to the left, where the darkest pixels are, indicating a dark image.

To change the histogram (and thus the image), use the three triangles below the histogram.

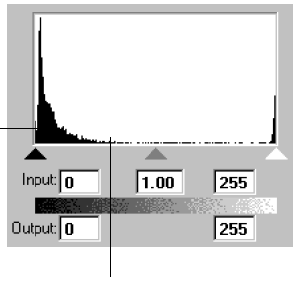
In the original histogram, the pixels are mostly to the left where the black triangle is, indicating a dark image. The range of spread is also broad and flat, with almost no pixels for the midtones and highlights where the gray and white triangles are.

In the corrected image, the triangles have been moved to new locations. The net effect is to narrow the distribution range of the pixels and lighten the image.

Generally, the best thing to do is to move the black and white triangles to the start and end of the curve, and move the gray triangle to somewhere in between.

For example, if your graph starts at about value 20 and ends at 240, move the black triangle to 20 and the white triangle to 240. Then move the gray triangle to somewhere in the middle between the black and white triangle for good overall balance.

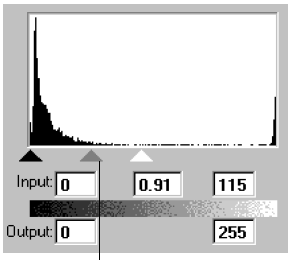
Original image and histogram



Pixels are concentrated here, indicating a dark image.

Histogram has a broad and flat spread, with almost all pixels in the shadow range (near the black triangle).

Corrected image and histogram

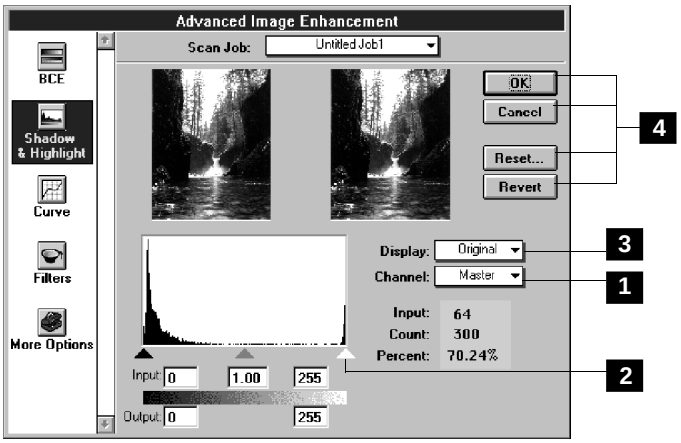


More highlights visible

More detail shows up in shadow areas

Triangles moved to new positions

How to use the Shadows and Highlights tool



1 Choose the channel in which the histogram will be modified.

- Select *Master* to modify the histogram in the red, green, and blue color channels simultaneously.
- Select color channels individually (red, green, blue) to modify the histogram in that particular channel.
- For grayscale scanners, only the gray channel is available.

2 Move the black, gray, and white triangles to change shadows, midtones, and highlights, respectively. The values in the input edit boxes will change accordingly.

- To make the image darker, move in the black triangle to the right.
- To make the image lighter, move in the white triangle to the left.
- To change the midtones, move the gray triangle. If the midtone value is less than 1, the image becomes darker. If the midtone value is greater than 1, the image becomes lighter.

3 Click on the Display box to view histograms of the original image and the resulting (Enhanced) image.

- Select *Original* to see the histogram before changes were made to the image.
- Select *Enhanced* to see the histogram after changes were made to the image.

4 Click on an action button.

- Click OK to accept changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Cancel to abandon all changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Reset to restore settings to original default values.
- Click Revert to cancel the effect of the current image-enhancement tool.

For more details here, see the section *The Action Buttons*.

Curve tool

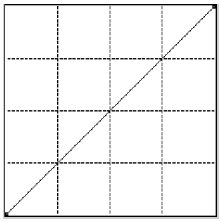
Usage

To adjust the midtones, or mid-level grays, of an image.

The Curve tool lets you control the gamma, which measures the intensity affecting the mid-level grays (midtones) of an image. Adjusting the gamma lets you change the values of the middle range of gray tones without dramatically altering the shadows and highlights.

In many ways, the Curve tool gives you the most control for adjusting an image's values, but novice users may take some time to master its intricacies. The Curve tool applies to grayscale and color images and is not available for use with line art or halftone scan modes.

How to read the curve

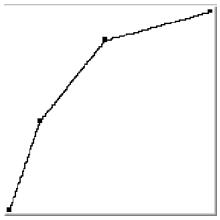


Original curve: Straight diagonal line

The curve shows the relationship of the brightness changes across the middle pixels between the resulting image and the original.

When you open the Curves dialog box, the line on the graph is diagonal because the Input and Output values are the same.

The x axis of the graph represents the original brightness values of the pixels, from 0 to 255; the y axis represents the new brightness values. Clicking on the diagonal line then plots a point that can be adjusted.



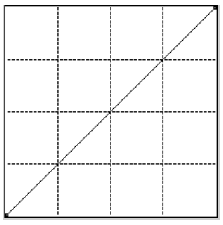
Modified curve with points moved up

When the curve is moved up or down, the relationship between input value and output value changes accordingly.

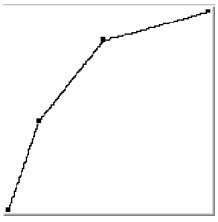
- In areas where the curve is moved down, pixels in that portion of the image are darkened.
- In areas where the curve is moved up, pixels in that portion of the image are lightened.

Contrast in an image can be seen by the angle of the line. The steeper the slope, the higher the contrast. The closer the line is to horizontal, the lower the contrast.

Sample images and their curves

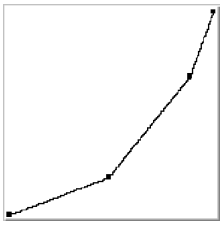


Here, the original curve is a straight diagonal, indicating that input and output values are equal.



Here, points along the curve have been moved up, so that pixels are lightened as they are plotted to new points.

The net effect creates a lighter image.

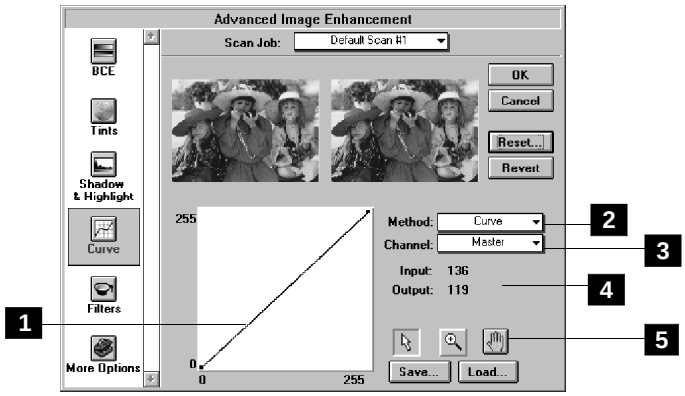


Here, points along the curve have been moved down, so that pixels are darkened as they are plotted to new points.

The net effect creates a darker image.

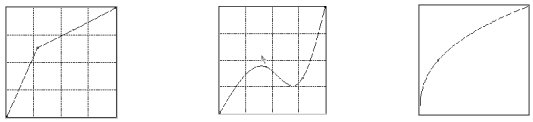
For color samples, see color pages

The Curve screen



1 The **Curve** is a graphic representation of the gamma,showing scanner input from dark on the left to light on the right.

2 The **Method** sets the kind of curve you wish to have. Select from Line, Curve, or Gamma.



Line Curve Gamma

3 The **Channel** allows you to choose the color or gray channel in which the gamma will be affected.

4 **Input / Output / Zoom:**

- Input shows the input value of wherever the cursor is pointing on the horizontal axis of the curve. In the example above, the cursor is pointing to the middle of the curve, with a value of 136 on the 0-to-255 pixel scale.
- Output shows the output value of of wherever the cursor is pointing on the vertical axis of the curve. In the example above, the cursor is pointing to the exact middle of the curve, with a value of 119 on the 0-to-255 pixel scale.
- Zoom indicates the magnification level of the curve box. At 100% zoom, the curve is seen in its entirety. Using the zoom frame tool (discussed next) to magnifiy the curve will zoom in or enlarge your view of the curve, resulting in a higher zoom percentage (ex. 200%).

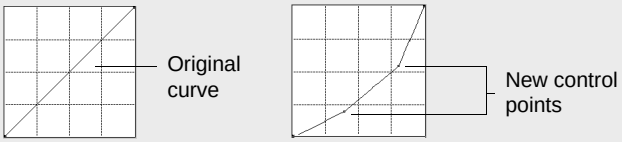
5 The **Curve Buttons** let you modify the curve. The tools are (left to right) the pointer, zoom frame, and hand.

Using the Curve buttons

The Curve buttons allow you to modify the curve in the Curve screen.The buttons are the Pointer, Zoom Frame, and Hand.

Pointer

- Use the Pointer button to define points in the curve that will be modified. When you click on any point in the curve, a control point appears to mark your position. To remove a control point, drag it off the graph.



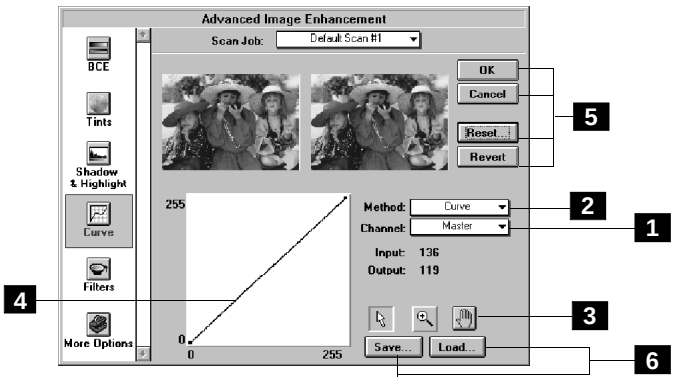
Zoom Frame

- Use the Zoom Frame button to zoom in on a particular point in the curve. Once the area is zoomed in, you can then use the pointer tool to define new points for more precision. This is particularly useful for working with 12-bit images, as more detail can be seen in such images. The zoom level can be seen in the *Zoom* column (item #4 in preceding page). To zoom out, hold down the Shift key and click on the mouse simultaneously.

Hand

- Use the Hand button to scroll through the curve if the curve has been zoomed in. The Hand tool can be used only if the curve has been zoomed in with the Zoom Frame button (above). Otherwise, the Hand tool will be dimmed.

How to use the Curve tool



1 Choose the channel in which the curve will be modified.

- Select *Master* to modify gamma in the red, green, and blue color channels of the image simultaneously.
- Select color channels individually (red, green, blue) to modify gamma in that particular color channel.
- For grayscale scanners, only the gray channel is available.

2 Choose the Method in which the curve will be modified; select from Line, Curve, or Gamma.

There is no difference in the method you select, and the choices are provided to give you more flexibility in adjusting the curve.

3 Choose a curve button; select from Pointer, Zoom Frame, or Hand. (See previous section *Using a curve button* for more details.)

4 Click on the curve to define the points where the curve will be modified. You can then either raise or lower the curve at that point and see changes to the image accordingly.

5 Click on an action button.

- Click OK to accept changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Cancel to abandon all changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Reset to restore settings to original default values.
- Click Revert to cancel the effect of the current image-enhancement tool.

For more details here, see the section *The Action Buttons*.

6 To save a curve, click on the Save button. A dialog box will appear.

- Save the curve in either Microtek or Photoshop format. The Microtek format allows you to have as many as 64 control points in the curve for more precision; Photoshop allows a maximum of 19.
- Choose the Channel. Select *All* if your channel (in #1) is Master; select *Current* if you selected one of the three color channels (red, green or blue).

To use a previously saved gamma curve for another image, click on the Load button, then specify the curve to be loaded. Photoshop-saved curves can also be loaded.

Filters tool

Usage

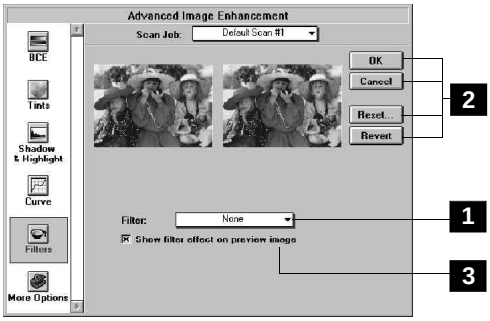
To create special effects for images.

The Filters tool lets you apply or create special effects to your images. This tool is disabled when your image type is set to *billions of colors*, *1,000 shades of gray (grayscale)*, *line art*, and *halftone*.

The filters include Blur, Blur More, Sharpen, Sharpen More, Edge Enhancement, Emboss, and Unsharp Masking.

To use the filters:

1 Click on the Filters tool in the Settings window. When the Advanced Image Enhancer (AIE) dialog box appears, click on the Filter box, and from the drop-down menu that appears, select the filter to be used.



Note

The image you obtain in the preview when you use the Filters tool may differ from the way the image will appear when you scan it in. This depends on your resolution, and the higher the setting, the less obvious certain filters (like Blur) will have.

2 Click on an action button.

- Click OK to accept changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Cancel to abandon all changes and exit the AIE dialog box.
- Click Reset to restore settings to original default values.
- Click Revert to cancel the effect of the current image-enhancement tool.

For more details, see the section *The Action Buttons*.

3 To preview filters and see their effects immediately, click on this box.

For color samples, see color pages

Blur Filters

The Blur filters eliminate noise in the parts of the image where significant color transitions occur. The Blur filters decrease the contrast between adjacent pixels, making the image appear hazy and out of focus.

- *Blur* smooths out the transitions by lightening pixels next to the hard edges of defined lines and shaded areas.
- *Blur More* produces an effect three or four times stronger than Blur.

Original

Blur

Blur More

Sharpen Filters

The Sharpen filters do the opposite of the Blur filters and increase the contrast of adjacent pixels, making images appear sharper and more focused.

Both Sharpen and Sharpen More filters improve clarity. The Sharpen More filter has a stronger sharpening effect than the Sharpen filter.

Original

Sharpen

Sharpen More

Edge Enhancement filter

The Edge Enhancement filter gives greater contrast to edges. The filters can do this because edges are usually areas in an image where gray or color levels change abruptly.

Original

Edge Enhancement

Emboss filter

The Emboss filter makes a selection appear raised or stamped by suppressing the color within the selection and then tracing its edges with black.

Original

Emboss

Unsharp Masking

The Unsharp Masking filter adjusts the contrast of edge detail and creates the illusion of more image sharpness. This filter can be useful for refocusing an image that has become blurry from interpolation or scanning.

To use Unsharp Masking:

1 Choose Unsharp Masking from the Filters menu. The Unsharp Mask dialog box appears.

2 Enter a value in the *Amount* box to specify the percentage of the filter's effect. The higher the percentage, the stronger the effect of the filter.

3 Enter the *Radius* value in pixels. The radius determines the depth of pixels that will be affected at the edge.
- With a high value, more of the pixels surrounding the edge pixels are sharpened.
- With a low value, only the edges are sharpened.

4 Enter a value in the *Threshold* box.

This option allows you to specify a tolerance range to prevent overall sharpening that might generate noise or cause other unexpected results.

The Threshold defines the required range of contrast between adjacent pixels before sharpening is applied to an edge. A lower value produces a more pronounced effect.

More Options tool

Usage

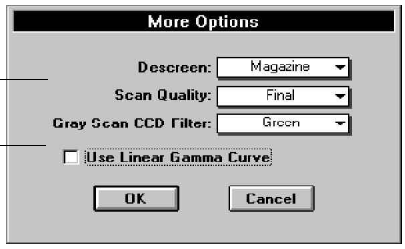
For additonal controls in adjusting your scanner and image.

The More Options tool provides you with additional scanner and image controls. These controls include:

- Use Linear Gamma Curve
- Scan Quality
- Gray Scan CCD Filter
- Descreen

To use the controls in the More Options tool: Click on the More Options tool in the Settings window. When the More Options screen appears, select the particular control to be modified and its option, then click OK.

Controls in the More Options screen



Use Linear Gamma Curve

This option allows the scanning software to read only raw image data, so that no color adjustment (not even the generic color correction profile) is applied to your image when it is scanned.

This control is helpful for professional graphic designers who wish to create very specific effects and are thoroughly familiar with the scanning process. If you are not familiar with this feature, leave this option turned off.

Scan Quality

This option allows you to select the quality of your scans.

- Choose *Draft* if you're outputting images as drafts. This option speeds up the scanning process, but the image may be a little coarse (compared to the Final option).
- Choose *Medium* if you're outputting images as medium result. This option outputs general image quality -- not as nice as Final, yet better than Draft.
- Choose *Final* if you wish to have a scanned image of better quality. This option, however, is slower than Draft.

Gray Scan CCD Filter

This option allows you to select a particular color channel when scanning grayscale images and is useful for obtaining certain effects.

When scanning grayscale images, one of the color channels of the CCD can be used for scanning; this could be the red, green, or blue color channel.

Descreen

Descreen allows you to remove moiré patterns in images.

A moiré is an undesirable pattern in printing that results from incorrect screen angles of overprinting halftones. Moirés usually result when you scan images taken directly from a magazine (instead of scanning a continuous glossy photographic original or a transparency).

Before Descreen

After Descreen

For color samples, see color pages

To use Descreen:

1 Click on the More Options tool in the Settings window.

2 When the More Option screen comes up, click on the Descreen box and select your descreen option. The option you select will depend on the dot quality of the original.

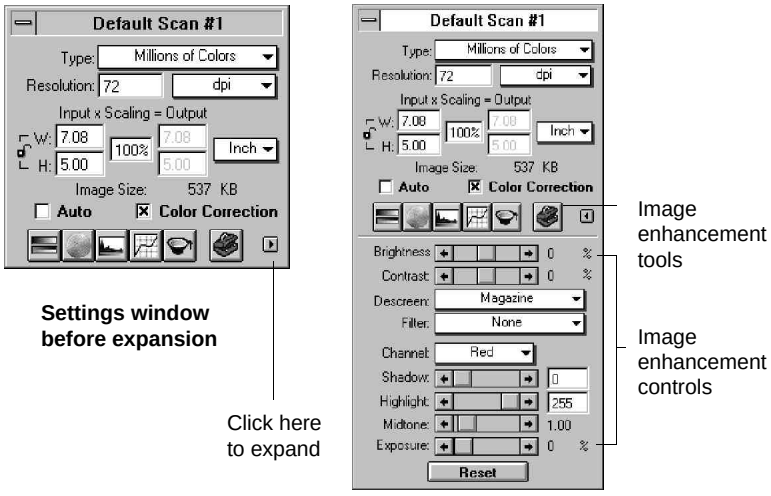
- Choose *Newspaper* if the original image has a coarse dot pattern (like images in a newspaper).
- Choose *Magazine* for images with a finer dot pattern.
- Choose *Art Magazine* for images with near-photographic quality with a very tight dot pattern.
- Choose *Custom* to set your own descreen options.

A check appears next to the descreen option that is enabled.

Note Because of the nature of this filter, scans may take longer if you use the Descreen feature.

The Window Expansion button

The Window Expansion button lets you expand the Settings window to its full size, with the bottom half of the window revealing the image-enhancement controls.



When the bottom half of the Settings window is open, you can use the image-enhancement functions directly by dragging on the slide bars for each control. This is like clicking on the image-enhancement tool, which takes you to the Advanced Image Enhancer (AIE) dialog box where you can change the controls.

Using the slide bars to adjust images may be faster, but using the image-enhancement tools gives you greater control over adjusting images and shows you "before-and-after" images in the AIE dialog box.

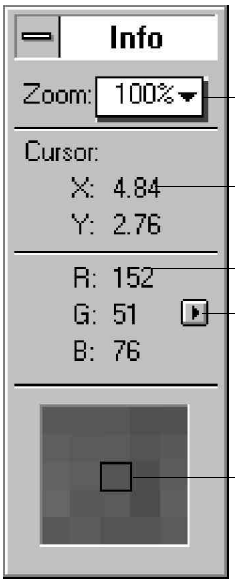
To close the bottom half of the window, click on the Window Expansion button again.

The Information Window

The Information window provides information on the cursor and the preview image. It also allows you to change zoom levels directly, in much the same way like using the Magnifying Lens tool in the Preview window.

The Information window is a "floating window" and does not appear when you start up the scanning software. To display the information window, click on the *Show Info window* command in the View menu (in the Preview window).

Elements of the Information window



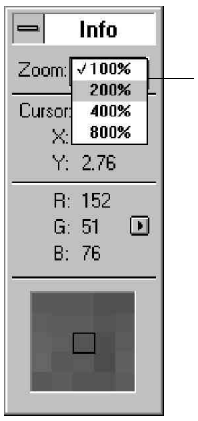
1. The **Zoom Level Display** shows the magnification levels possible — from 100% to a maximum 800% view.
2. The **Cursor Locator** shows where the cursor is on the coordinates along the x (horizontal) and y (vertical) axis, based on the unit of measurement selected for the rulers.
3. The **Color Meter Display** indicates the values of the red, green, and blue (RGB) color channels of that part of the image to where the cursor is pointing. The numbers represent the values in the 0-to-255 pixel range.
4. The **Sample Size button** lets you choose how extensively the color information will be read — whether it will apply to a single pixel or an averaged area.
5. The **Pixel Display** shows the pixel and color information of the image part where the cursor is resting.

Using the Zoom Level Display

The Zoom Level Display magnifies your view of an image, much like the Magnifying Lens tool in the Preview Window.

The magnification factor in both Zoom Level Display and the Magnifying Lens tool is by a factor of 2. Thus, the magnification levels increase from 100% to 200%, to 400%, and to the maximum 800%.

To use the Zoom Level Display:
Click on the Zoom Level box. From the drop-down menu that appears, select your zoom or magnification level.



Click here to display the drop-down menu, and then select your zoom level.

Using the Cursor Locator

The Cursor Locator shows you where the cursor is on the x (horizontal) and y (vertical) coordinates of the axis. This feature is useful for operations that require very precise measurements and alignment.

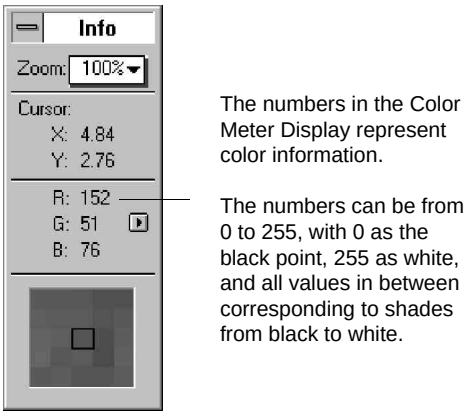
Using the Color Meter Display

The Color Meter Display is useful if you wish to adjust the shadow and highlight points of an image.

As you pass over a point in the image, the Color Meter Display will show the appropriate RGB values of that point in the image. The significance of the numbers is explained below.

- The numbers in the Color Meter Display represent color information taken by the scanner. The values can be anywhere from 0 to 255, with 0 as the black point, 255 as pure white, and all other values in between corresponding to shades from black to white.

- The values as a whole represent color information for the sample size selected in the Sample Size button (discussed below). For instance, if you chose 3 x 3 as your sample size and your R value reads 23, that shows your red value of 23 is the average of a 3-pixel by 3-pixel area.



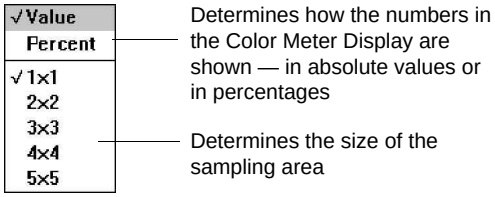
Pixel-value information is useful especially if you are making color corrections based on color values. Knowing this, you can modify the shadow and highlight points of an image, then come back to the same point in the image, and verify through the Color Meter Display that the RGB values have indeed changed.

The Color Meter Display can also be used in conjunction with the Color Picker tool. For more details, see the *Color Picker* topic in the *Preview Window* section of the Reference.

Using the Sample Size button

The Sample Size button provides options for choosing how extensively the color information will be read — whether the color information will apply to a pixel, a 2-pixel by 2-pixel area, or a wider expanse (maximum 5-pixel by 5-pixel area).

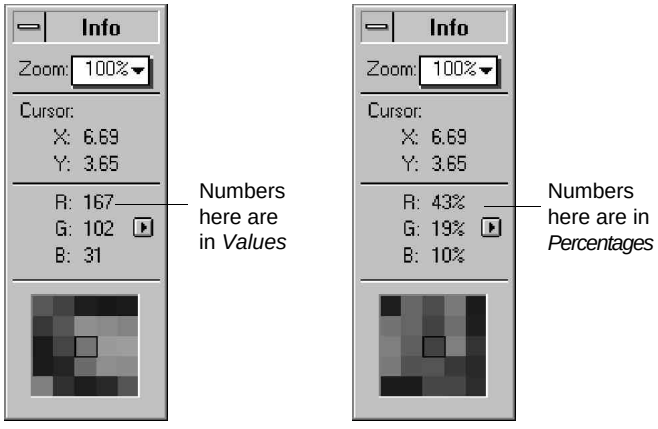
When you click on the Sample Size button, the drop-down menu below appears:



Value and Percent

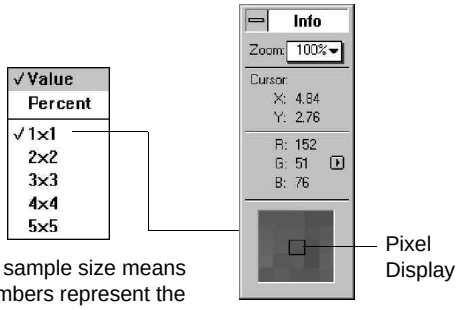
- If you choose Value, the numbers in the Color Meter Display represent the values in the 0-to-255 pixel scale. For instance, an R value of 23 indicates that the sampling size selected has a red color value of 23. Value is calculated by multiplying the percentage by the constant 255 (value = 255 x percent).

- If you choose Percent, the numbers represent the percentage of the maximum intensity of the pixel. For instance, a G value of 35% indicates that the sampling size selected has a green color value to be 35 percent intense (out of 100 percent). Percent is calculated by dividing the constant 255 by the value (percent = 255 ÷ value).

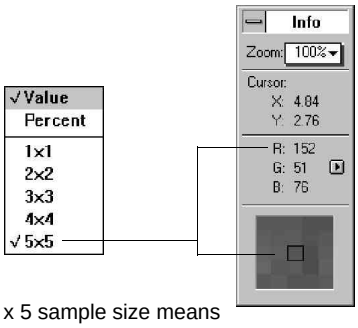


Sample Size Options

This determines the expanse of color information to be made available. For instance, if you choose 5 x 5 as your sample area, this means your RGB values will represent color information for a 5-pixel by 5-pixel area. If you choose 1 x 1, the color information pertains to a single pixel — the one in the middle of the Pixel Display.



The 1 x 1 sample size means the RGB numbers represent the color value of a single pixel — the one in the middle of the Pixel Display.



The 5 x 5 sample size means the RGB numbers represent the average value of a 5-pixel by 5-pixel area. This would include the whole of the Pixel Display (which is 5 pixels long and 5 pixels wide).

Using the Pixel Display

The Pixel Display helps you see how color pixels are organized and distributed. The display can then help you make an informed judgment on how best to modify image characteristics such as shadows and highlights, and also allow you to verify any changes that are made.

The Scan Job Window

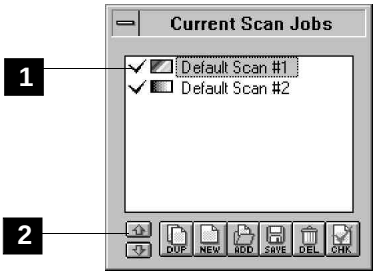
The Scan Job window is an important feature of the scanning software and provides several key functions in processing your scans.

A scan job is simply a task that you designate the scanner to process and scan. For instance, when you first preview an image, the image as a whole has its own parameters (its own brightness and contrast setting, resolution, etc.). The whole image can be treated as one scan job, or you can select a part of the image, apply different parameters to it, and treat that as a separate scan job. Scan job 1 can be in color mode, while scan job 2 can be in grayscale mode.

By making the scan jobs distinct, you can then process each job separately (apply image-enhancement, change settings, etc.) and scan them as separate files into your image-editing software (if the software supports multiple open images).

The number of scan jobs is indicated by the number of titles in the Scan Job window. Scan jobs marked with a check are the ones designated to be scanned, and the jobs are scanned in the order that they appear in the window.

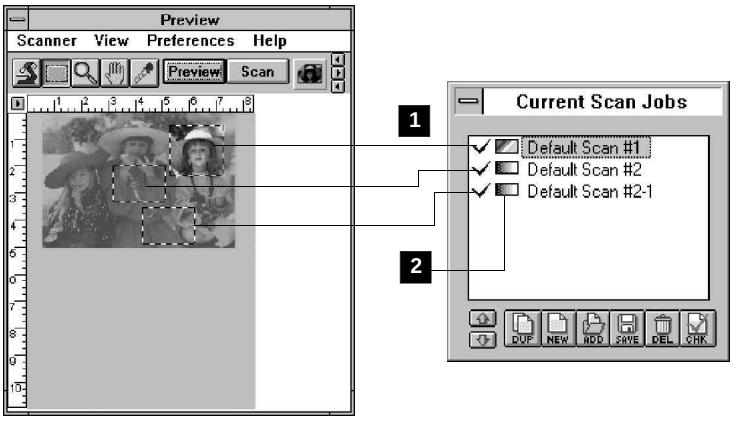
Elements of the Scan Job window



1 The **Title area** shows the number of jobs that have been created. In this example, there are two scan jobs. Check marks indicate which job or jobs are to be scanned; the highlighted title indicates the current scan job. To rename a scan job, highlight the title and type over a new name.

2 The **function buttons** allow you to create or manipulate the settings for a scan job. These buttons include the Up and Down position arrows; Duplicate button; New button; Add button; Save button; Delete button; and Check button. See next page for more details.

How to read the Scan Job window



1 The example above shows three scan jobs.

- The first scan job, entitled *Default Scan #1*, is a color image.
- The second scan job, entitled *Default Scan #2* is a grayscale image.
- The third scan job, entitled *Default Scan #2-1,* is a duplicate that shares the settings of the second scan job (it's also a grayscale image).

The current scan job is the third scan job *(Default Scan #2-1),* as it is highlighted. This is also evident in the Preview window, as the third scan job is the one enclosed by the current scan frame.

All three scan jobs will be scanned, as each is marked with a check. To change the order in which the jobs will be scanned, use the Up and Down position arrows to change the sequence of the titles.

Note The *Smoked Glass Background* feature is turned on in the above example to mark clearly the current scan job.

2 The image-type icon in front of the scan job title shows the scan job type — whether it is color, grayscale, line art, or halftone. A color scan job will have a color image-type icon; a grayscale scan job will have a gray image-type icon; and a line art or halftone scan job will have its corresponding image-type icon.

The New button 

The New button lets you create a new scan job; the new scan job will have default settings. This feature allows you to create as many scan jobs as you wish, and each scan job can then have its own settings. The notes below will illustrate this more clearly.

In the following example, we will use a single image and then divide it into two parts: the left half of the image will comprise one scan job and will be in color; the other half of the image will make up the second scan job and will be in grayscale.

To use the New button:

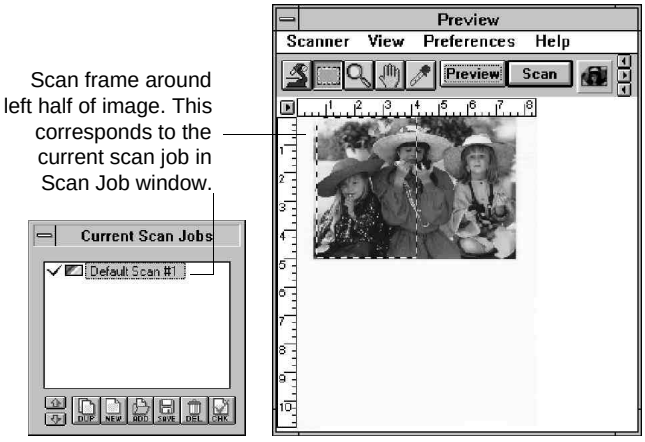
1 Click on the Preview button to see a preliminary view of the image.

2 When the preview image appears, draw a scan frame that covers the left half of the image. At this time, your scan job area shows the title of the current scan job (*Default Scan #1*). Make sure the image type selected (in the Settings window) for this scan job is *Millions of colors.*

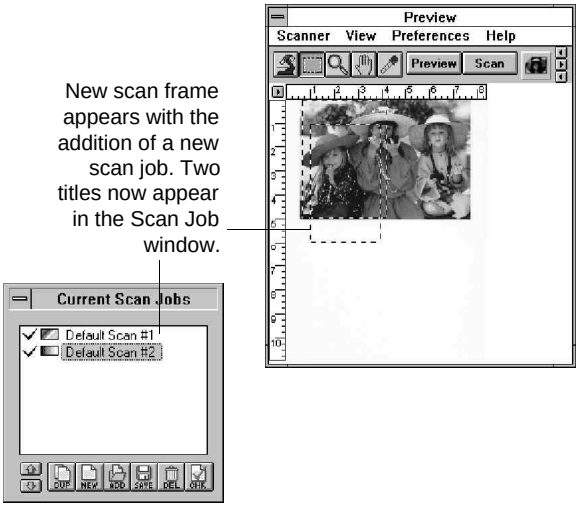
Note

A scan frame may already be present after you click on the Preview button and the preview image appears.

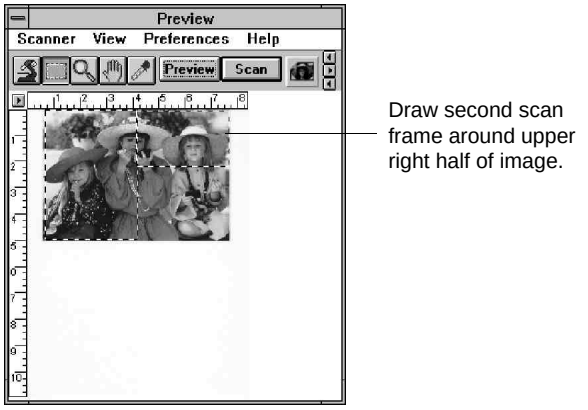
You can then simply grab one of the corners of the scan frame and drag towards the left to form the scan frame described above. If you find this difficult, you can also click on the Scan Frame tool and redraw the frame. Both methods will work.



3 Click on the *New* button in the Scan Job window. When a dialog box comes up, give a title to the new scan job, then click OK. In this example, we will call the new scan job *Default Scan#2.* The Scan Job window will now have two titles. At the same time, a new scan frame appears in the preview window.



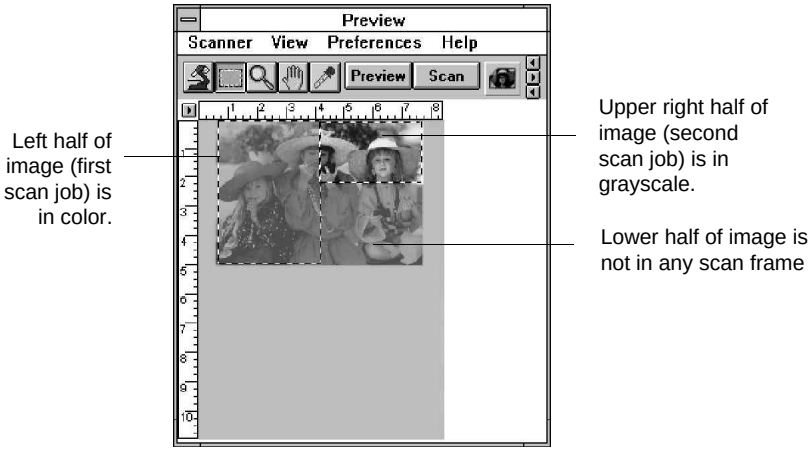
4 Draw the second scan frame around the right half of the image. In this case, confine the scan frame to the upper right half; leave the lower right half free. The reason why will become apparent in the next step. (For details on drawing the scan frame, see the *Note* that comes after #2.)



5 With the title bar in the Scan Job window highlighting the second scan job, go to the Settings window, then choose *256 shades of gray* in the Type box. Next, go to the Preferences menu in the Preview window and enable the *Smoked Glass Background* command.

You will now see the following:

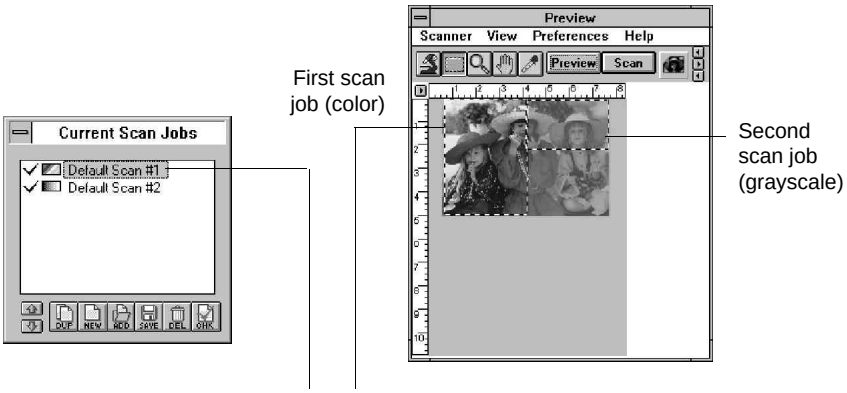
- The second scan job (the upper right half of your image) is in grayscale.
- The first scan job (the left half of the image) remains in color.
- The lower right half of the image (the part not included in any scan frame) is hidden behind the smoked glass background. The smoked glass command is not essential for doing a scan job, but it helps you distinguish scan frames more easily.



6 To see how the scan jobs relate to the titles in the Scan Job window, try this.

- Click on the first scan job title. The scan job that becomes active will be the left half of the image (in color). In the Scan Job window, the title will be highlighted, indicating that it is the current scan job.

- Click on the second title, and the second scan job is activated (upper right-hand part of image, in gray-scale). The second title will now be highlighted because it will be the current scan job.



Clicking on the first title activates the first image. Clicking on the second title will activate the second image.

7 To designate the scan job to be processed and scanned, select the scan job and click on the Check button. The checked scan job(s) will then be scanned in the order that they appear in the Scan Job window, and they will be delivered separately to your image-editing software.

Note: To check or uncheck a scan job, select the scan job, then hold down the Shift key and click on the mouse.

More Applications

The above example shows how to use the New button to create different scan jobs. While the example makes use of creating two scan jobs from a single image, with each scan job being a different image type, you can use the same principle in different applications.

For instance, you can:

- Create two or more scan jobs from a single image. The scan jobs may be the same image type (all color or all grayscale), but each job could have different brightness and contrast settings, resolution, etc.

- Create different scan jobs from multiple images. Instead of one, you can have two or more images and designate each image as a separate scan job. Image 1 could be color, image 2 could be grayscale, and image 3 could be line art. When the three scan jobs are scanned, each is delivered into its own file.

When you have multiple scan jobs and designate all of them for scanning (all scan jobs are checked), each job will be scanned once you activate scanning, and each job is delivered to its own file in your image-editing software.

The Duplicate button 

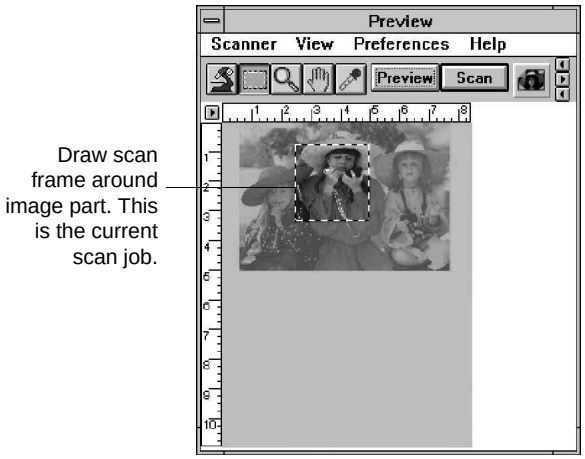
The Duplicate button lets you duplicate the settings of a scan job. This function is especially helpful if you have created optimal settings for a scan job and wish to use these settings as a template for other scan jobs. This saves time, as you don't have to create the settings repeatedly for every scan job you make.

Before using Duplicate, it is helpful to turn on the Smoked Glass Background feature. This will allow you to see clearly the effects of duplication.

To use the Duplicate button:

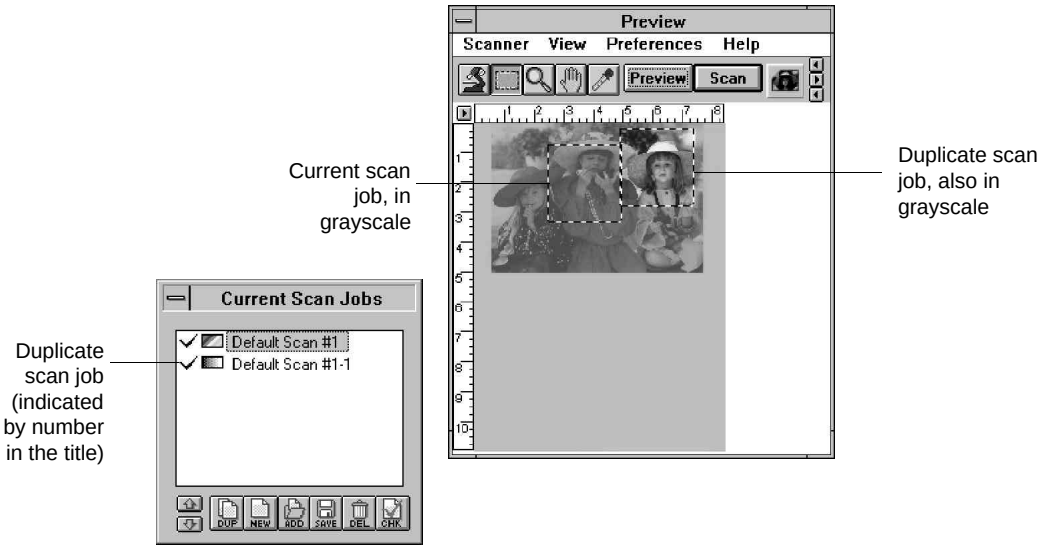
1 Click on the Preview button to see a preliminary view of the image. To show the principle of duplication clearly, choose image type (in the Settings window) as *Millions of colors.* Also, turn on the Smoked Glass Background feature (in the Preferences menu of the Preview window). Draw a scan frame around a part of an image. This is your current scan job.

2 Draw a scan frame around a part of the image. This is your current scan job.



3 To see the effects of duplication clearly in the steps that follow, do this as an experiment. Set the image type of the current scan job to *256 Grayscale*. You will see the current scan job as a grayscale job, while the rest of the image behind the smoked glass background remains in color.

4 Click on the *Dup* button. Draw another scan frame around a different part of the image; this is your duplicate scan job. You will see that the duplicate scan job will also be in grayscale, as it shares the settings of the current scan job. In the Scan Job window, there will be two titles, and the duplicate scan job is the one with a number to it (ex. *Default Scan #1*).



Shortcut to creating duplicate scan jobs:
Hold down the Shift key and drag the mouse. A duplicate scan job is created based on the current scan job, and a duplicate title is added in the Scan Job window.

The Save button 

The Save button lets you save the settings in a scan job to a scan job template that can be used for future scan jobs.

To use the Save button:

1 Click on the *Save* button.

2 When a dialog box appears, give a name to the scan job template to be saved, then click OK.

The Add button 

The Add button lets you add a scan job from a scan job template saved previously.

To use the Add button:

1 Click on the *Add* button.

2 When a dialog box appears, specify the name of the scan job template to be added, then click Add. To close the dialog box, click Close.

The Check button 

The Check button allows you to select the scan jobs to be scanned. When you then click on the Scan button to start scanning, the scan jobs marked by a check are the ones that will be scanned. The Check button is a toggle.

To use the Check button:

1 In the Title area of the Scan Job window, select the scan job to be scanned.

2 Click on the *Check* button. A check will appear next to the selected scan job.

3 To uncheck a selection, select the scan job to be unchecked, and click on the *Check* button again. The scan job will be unchecked, and the scan job will not be scanned when you click on the Scan button.

Shortcut:

To check or uncheck a scan job, select the scan job, then hold down the Shift key and click on the mouse.

The Delete button 

The Delete button lets you delete a scan job from the list.

To use the Delete button:

1 In the Title area of the Scan Job window, select the scan job to be deleted.

2 Click on the *Del* button. The scan job is deleted.

The Up/Down Position Arrows 

The Up/Down position arrows allow you to change the sequence in which jobs are scanned through changing the order of the scan jobs in the Title area.

To use the Up/Down position arrows:

1 In the Title area of the Scan Job window, select the scan job to be moved up or down.

2 Click on the Up or Down arrow to change the order of the scan job in the list. When you start scanning, the scan jobs will be processed and scanned in the order that they appear in the Scan Job window (i.e., the first scan job is scanned first; the second scan job is scanned second, etc.).

Appendix

This section contains important information on product and support policies, troubleshooting, and other scanner-related features. The following subjects are covered:

- Product and Technical Support
- Troubleshooting
- The Scanner Test Utility
- The Quick Panel Utility
- The MS-PCZ Card
- The MS-PNR (PCZ-2) Card
- The Adaptec AVA-1502E Card
- EPROM Installation for the ScanMaker II and IIXE
- EPROM Installation for the Transparent Media Adapter (for the ScanMaker II and IIXE only)
- Glossary

Appendix A Product and Technical Support

In the United States, Microtek is open Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Pacific Standard Time. The internet World-Wide Web, fax, and bulletin board lines are open 24 hours a day.

Main Office
310-297-5000

Fax
310-297-5050

Sales and Product Information
800-654-4160

Bulletin Board Service (BBS)
310-297-5102

Technical Support
310-297-5100

AutoTech*
310-297-5101

WWW URL address
http://www.mteklab.com

*The AutoTech is a fax-back, 24-hour automated service that lets anyone with access to a fax machine receive information on demand. With AutoTech, you can obtain product literature, software information, basic technical support, troubleshooting tips, and an index of specific topics.

To use the AutoTech system, call the number listed above and follow the recorded instructions. Up to 3 documents can be requested in any call. The first time you call, ask for a listing of all documents to be faxed to you first so you can select the appropriate document number from the list.

Calling Technical Support

If you need to call Technical Support, please have the following information ready:

- Your scanner model: Example: ScanMaker II, IISP, IIHR, III, E3 or E6. The model name is indicated on the front of the scanner, not the back.
- The scanner's serial number. This can be found on the outside of the box in which your scanner was packed and on the back of the scanner, near the SCSI ports. The serial number is usually on a sticker, indicated by the letters "S/N" and followed by an alphanumeric code. Example:

  S/N:S275700732.
- Your computer name and model
- The version number of ScanWizard for Windows. This is indicated on the ScanWizard software disk.
- Your system components, or the devices on your system, such as an external hard drive, CD-ROM, etc.
- Software being used with your scanner.

Important

Aside from having the above information ready, please make sure that when calling technical support, you (or someone calling for you) are knowledgeable about the basic operations that may need to be performed on PCs. These procedures include:

- How to edit the CONFIG.SYS file
- How to edit the Windows WIN.INI file
- How to install a card in your PC, and how to remove it
- Basic knowledge of DOS, Windows, and commonly used commands in both systems.

Microtek's technical support will not walk you through these procedures. You are assumed to have knowledge of your DOS and Windows systems.

Returns for Repair

All products to be returned for repair must be accompanied by a Repair Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number. No product will be accepted for return without an RMA number.

Appendix B Troubleshooting

This section covers some of the more common hardware- and software-related problems you may encounter and the solutions for them. If you have a problem not described in this section, try looking up the *Readme* file or *Click Me* file in your scanning software diskette, which contains up-to-the-minute information on the latest changes. The following models are supported : ScanMaker II/IIXE, III, E3, E6, IISP, IIHR, 45t and 35t Plus. For the latest troubleshooting tips, see the Readme file in the ScanWizard file group in Windows.

1 ScanWizard can't find any scanner.

This problem may be related to any of the following.

- I/O or IRQ conflict with another card in the computer

Solution: Change the jumper settings on the card.

- Bad SCSI cable

Solution: Try another cable.

- Scanner is faulty

Solution: Check for a steady green Ready indicator on the scanner. If the Ready indicator is lit, the problem is at the cable, or there is a SCSI conflict with another device.

2 If the POWER indicator fails to light up.

Solution: Turn off the scanner. Make sure the scanner’s power is grounded and plugged into an AC outlet. Wait 60 seconds, then turn on the power again. Microtek scanners have a protective mechanism that prevents the scanner from coming on right away after it's just been turned off to increase the life of the power supply.

3 The scanner's READY light does not come on; you do not have a Transparent Media Adapter.

Solution: Check the fluorescent lamp inside the scanner and make sure it is continuously and solidly on. Take note of the following:

- If the lamp is on and the scanner still doesn't come ready, the problem may be related to temperature. For example, you may experience problems of this sort if you live in cold weather and the scanner is left in a room all night without the room's heater on.

  To resolve this situation, leave the scanner on for 30 minutes to warm up, then turn it off and back on after 60 seconds, and see if you get a steady READY light this time.
- If the lamp still doesn't come ready, do one of the following:
  a) If you purchased your scanner within the past 30 days, call your dealer.

b) If you purchased your scanner more than 30 days ago, call the nearest service center or Microtek directly.

If your lamp is on and the READY light is on but the scanner doesn't scan or doesn't seem to work, try testing the scanner to see if it is a scanner-related hardware problem. To do this, disconnect the scanner from the computer, set the SCSI ID to #7, and turn it on. The scanner will scan continuously. If it does not, there is a hardware problem. Contact your dealer and tell them the situation.

4 The scanner's READY light does not come on; you have a Transparent Media Adapter attached. (Also see troubleshooting tip #14.)

Solution: Disconnect the Transparent Media Adapter (TMA) and see if the scanner comes ready this time. If not, see the solution outlined in situation #2.

If the scanner comes ready on its own but doesn't come ready if attached to the TMA, you may have a problem with the gray template that comes with the TMA, or you may have a problem with the external power supply.

To resolve this situation, check the following:

- Make sure you have attached an external power supply (included with the TMA if needed) if your scanner model (such as the ScanMaker IISP) requires one. The power supply is needed for the TMA to function.

- Make sure the TMA model matches your scanner (check the outside of the TMA box to verify this). If you have the wrong or mismatched TMA model, call your dealer and exchange it for the correct one.

- Next, install the TMA (and the power supply if it has one), and close the TMA top. Make sure that nothing is placed inside the scanner on the glass surface, and then turn the scanner on. You should now get a ready light.

If your lamp is on and the READY light is on but the scanner doesn't scan or doesn't seem to work, try testing the scanner to see if it is a scanner-related hardware problem. To do this, disconnect the scanner from the computer, set the SCSI ID to #7, and turn it on. The scanner will scan continuously. If it does not, there is a hardware problem. Contact your dealer and tell them the situation.

5 When issuing a *Scan* command, the software locks up after the scanner seems to start scanning (makes "noises"); or you get an error message.

5A. If you have the Transparent Media Adapter:
Make sure the TMA is installed properly (see situation #3 for more details). In addition, make sure you observe the following:

- Place the gray template that comes with the TMA on the glass surface of the scanner, with the clear opening of the template towards the front of the scanner.
- Place the transparency to be scanned inside the template, and close the cover.
- In the scanning software, select either *Positive* or *Negative* from the Scan Material command in the Preferences menu (depending on whether you're scanning a positive or negative transparency); do not use the *Reflective* option.
- After complying with the above, click on Scan or Preview.

5B. If you are connected to a network, try disabling or disconnecting the network cable, and then try to Scan again.

6 When you scan an 8-1/2-inch wide image, the left or right side of the image is cut off.

Solution: This may happen if you are using a ScanMaker III scanner, which has a maximum scanning width of 8.3 inches. Therefore, a small margin on each side which will be cut off when you scan.

7 The scanner makes loud noises when scanning.

Solution: Certain scanner models make different noises when scanning. The noise results from the mechanical parts moving at various speeds, depending on your configuration, so some systems have more noise while others have less. The noise is greatest when the velocity is set to *Fast* or *Auto.* To resolve this, set the velocity in the scanning software (in the More Options tool in the Settings window) to *Medium* or *Slow* to reduce the noise.

8 While scanning images, the scanner carriage (lamp) keeps going back and forth or idles, resulting in very long scan times.

Solution: This is called backtracking. Microtek scanners have a feature that allows for recovery from image defects that result from the carriage scanning and stopping during the scan. The carriage usually goes back and reads part of the image once, then goes back a second time to patch the images together and create a smooth picture. On some machines, due to low amount of memory or a large virtual memory size, the software forces the scanner to stop and start too many times, causing backtracking (which may happen on almost every scan line).

To resolve this, you can:
- Increase RAM in the computer by purchasing more memory.
- Reduce or turn off virtual memory in the Windows 386 Enhanced module inside the Main group.

9 Your scanned images do not have the same color as the original.

Solution: Generally, scanners, monitors, and printers all see and output color differently. In order to come close to the original colors, you need to calibrate all three devices. Microtek's DCR color correction system ensures that your scanner captures colors accurately, but to have these colors output correctly to a monitor or printer, you need a color management system such as Kodak's Color Management Software, or AGFA's Color Calibration System. These third-party color management systems ensure color integrity throughout the color production process from input to output. Usually, all scanners scan a little darker or lighter than the original (for instance, a scanner may scan red as magenta). This is not a fault of the scanner but is a situation inherent to calibration of the equipment.

10 Scanned images have vertical white lines from top to bottom.

Solution: The mirrors of your scanner may be dusty or dirty. To resolve this, open the cover and spray some air on the bottom mirror which is roughly 8-1/2" long and is directly below the carriage (but moves with the carriage). Do not clean the mirrors with glass cleaners such as Windex or with cloth. If you want to use a liquid, use alcohol and lens tissue paper (other materials may scratch).

11 When you select Acquire, the Microtek scanner software reports that no scanner is connected, or the Scan and Preview buttons are grayed out.

Solution: This problem usually happens when the software cannot see the scanner. This situation could be resolved by any of the following:

- Make sure the scanner has a solid green light on and that the lamp inside is continuously and solidly on (no flickering). If not, see troubleshooting for situation #2.
- Make sure the scanner is connected properly to the computer. If you have multiple SCSI devices connected to your computer, try the computer with only the scanner connected to see if the two work. If they do, the problem is with another SCSI device, with the cabling, or with the terminator. Make sure none of your cables are too long (4 feet or shorter), and make sure the last SCSI device on your system is externally terminated with a terminator.
- Set the Windows display option to VGA or super VGA, then restart Windows and try again. The problem may be a conflict with the video driver.
- Turn off 32-bit addressing in the 386 Enhanced module of the Main group, then restart Windows and try again.
- Make sure the SCSI ID setting on your scanner is unique, and that no other SCSI device has the same setting as your scanner. Microtek scanners are set to SCSI ID #6 by default. If you have a utility that can scan your SCSI bus (such as the ScanWizard's SCSI Check feature), you can easily find out what ID numbers are taken and which ones are free to be used for the scanner.
- You may also want to try to scan using the Scanner Test utility to see if the problem is in your image-editing software or due to other conflicts between the software and another program in your computer. If the test utility works, then your scanner is operating properly, and you can then look for other utilities and programs that may be causing the problem.

12 The Photoshop File-Acquire option is grayed out, and you cannot select the option for your Microtek scanner.

Solution: You need to reinstall Photoshop.

13 Color images are washed out with little detail in the light or highlight areas.

Solution: Sometimes on certain images that are light, enabling the Color Correction option or the Auto button (both in the Settings window) might make the images very light and thus cause certain areas to wash out. To resolve this, you may want to turn off these options.

Also, if you are scanning very light highlight areas and they're coming out white, try reducing the exposure control (through the Brightness, Contrast and Exposure tool) to a negative number.

14 Color images seem to have a pattern on them when scanned.

Solution: Check the following:

- Make sure that your display option in your Windows setup is set to *16.7 million colors*.

- If you scan an image that came from a magazine or brochure, you will get an artifact on the image called a moiré. Moiré patterns show up when you scan an image that has been printed already. To reduce the patterns, select the *More Options* tool in the Settings window, and then select the *Descreen* filter. In the Descreen filter are options for newspaper, magazine, and art magazine. For more details, refer to the Reference section in the manual.

15 Problems with the Transparent Media Adapter (TMA).

Solution: Check the following:

- If you have a ScanMaker II scanner, make sure your TMA is of a matching model (TMA for the ScanMaker II). If not, call your dealer and exchange the TMA for the correct one.

  Also, older ScanMaker II scanners may not work with the TMA unless you upgrade the board inside the scanner.Take note of the following:

  1 If the serial number on your scanner is S2B5720701 or below, call Microtek to arrange for a scanner upgrade (US $350).

  2 If the serial number on your scanner is above S2B5720701 (ex. S2B5720702), your scanner needs to have Firmware version 5.61. The firmware version of your scanner is marked on the scanner box as *F/W: version number*. If you do not have firmware version 5.61 or higher, you need to replace the chip inside your scanner with the one provided in the TMA box.

  Note For more information and further details on chip replacement, see Appendix I, EPROM Installation for the Transparent Media Adapter. Please see the *Readme* or *Click Me* file in the ScanWizard window group.

- If you have a ScanMaker IISP scanner, make sure your TMA is of a matching model (TMA for the ScanMaker IISP). If not, call your dealer and exchange the TMA for the correct one. In addition, make sure an external power supply was provided with the TMA in the TMA package, and connect the power supply to the scanner for the TMA to operate properly.

- If you have a ScanMaker III scanner, make sure the TMA cable is connected on the back of the ScanMaker III scanner and that the screws are very tight. Otherwise, it is possible that the TMA may not work.

- See #19.

16 The Color Correction button is grayed out and you cannot select it.

Solution: This button turns gray when the DCR or Dynamic Color Rendition files are missing from the Microtek\DCR directory. To fix this problem, run the calibrator program and calibrate your scanner, or reinstall the ScanWizard so that the default profiles are copied onto your system. A new set of profiles will then be generated.

17 When you preview or scan, the scanner will not move, but an image appears in the software as if the scanner was working.

Solution: This problem may be due to the scanner selection under the Scanner pull-down menu in the Preview window. If you select *ScanMaker Demo*, the program will go through all the motions of scanning an image, but it will use a sample image file instead of the scanner as the source. To fix this problem, select your scanner model from the Scanner menu. This will change the source from the sample image file to the scanner. If no scanner model appears in the Scanner menu, you may have a communication problem with your scanner. See troubleshooting tip #11.

18 The options *billions of colors* and *1000s of shades of gray* are grayed out.

Solution: These two options are available only with the ScanMaker III. The option *billions of colors* is a mode in which you scan 67.8 billion colors, and this requires a 36-bit scanner like the ScanMaker III. The option *1000s of shades of gray* is 12-bit (equivalent to 4,096 shades of gray) and is also available only through a 12-bit-per channel scanner like the ScanMaker III. These options can be used only if your application supports them (Photoshop 3.0 does; others may not).

19 You are not able to select different media types such as negative or positive transparency from the Scan Material command (in the Preferences menu of the Preview window.

Solution: Your Transparent Media Adapter (TMA) may be faulty, or it may not be connected to the scanner properly.

- If you have a ScanMaker III, make sure the screws on the transparency connector cable are in firmly and screwed tightly to ensure proper connection. If you just plug the cable to the back of the ScanMaker III or simply tighten the screws a little bit, you won't get a good connection. After these steps, turn the scanner off and back on again.
- If you have a ScanMaker IISP, make sure the external power supply for the TMA is connected to the scanner. If you did not get an external power supply with your TMA, you may have received the wrong TMA. Contact the place where you purchased the TMA for an exchange. For verification, look at the TMA box; it should say "Transparency Adapter for the ScanMaker IISP scanner."
- Make sure that when you turn on the scanner with the TMA attached, you have nothing on the scanner except the gray template that came with the TMA. Check to make sure too that you have received the correct TMA. You can do this by looking at the TMA box and reading the note (on the side of the box) that says which scanner model the TMA is to be used for.

20 You are unable to use the document feeder (ADF).

Solution: Take note of the following:

- This problem may occur if your ADF is not properly installed. If you have a ScanMaker IISP or IIG scanner, make sure you have the external power supply connected to the back of the scanner. If you did not get an external power supply, contact the place where you purchased the ADF for an exchange. For verification, look at the ADF box; it should say "Auto Document Feeder for the ScanMaker IISP or IIG scanner."

- Also, if you attempt to scan color images through the ADF, you will not be able to do so because the ADF only supports multiple page-scanning for line art, halftone, and grayscale, but not color.

- Make sure too your application supports multiple-page scanning. Some graphics applications can only support one document at a time.

21 This message appears: "Not enough disk space."

Solution: You may get this error message if you try to scan an image larger than the space available in your hard disk. Keep in mind that when scanning into Photoshop, you need hard disk space that's 2 to 2-1/2 times the file size of the image. In addition, Windows virtual memory takes up a substantial amount of disk space to emulate memory or RAM, resulting in reduced disk space for your program and scanned images.

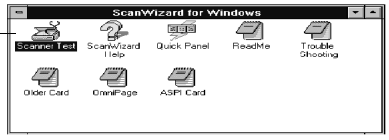
Another situation in which this message may appear is when you use the descreen function. With the descreen option selected (under the Filters tool in the Settings window), you need a hard disk space that's 8 times that of the image's file size. For example, to scan a 5-megabyte color image with descreen, you need 40 megabytes (5 x 8) of available disk space. If you turn off descreen, you will need a hard disk space that's 2.5 times that of the image's file size (12.5 MB, or 2.5 x 8).

Appendix C Using the Scanner Test Utility

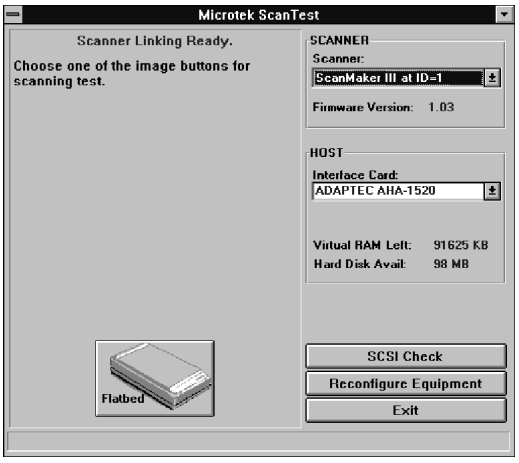
The Scanner Test is a utility included with ScanWizard for Windows that allows you to verify if your scanner has been properly set up and connected to your PC.

To start up the Scanner Test utility:
For Windows 95: To start up the Quick Panel, click on the Start button to select Programs, Microtek ScanWizard for Windows 95, and Quick Panel.
For Windows 3.1x: Go to the ScanWizard window in Program Manager, and double-click on the Scanner Test icon.

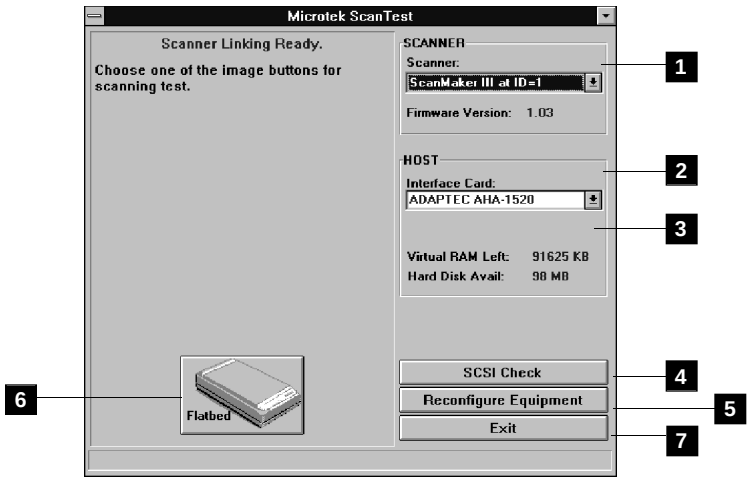
Double-click on this icon



When started up successfully, the screen below appears.



Elements of the Scanner Test dialog box



1 The **Scanner Model** indicates the scanner connected to your PC and the scanner's SCSI ID. If you have multiple scanners hooked up to your computer, the scanners will appear in the drop-down menu, and choosing another scanner will update the image button (#6) accordingly.

2 The **Interface Card** indicates the adapter you're using. Choose from the following:

- MS-PNR: This is the current Microtek card included with scanners. There are two versions of this card: one without jumpers (called the MS-PNR), and one with jumpers (called the MS-PCZ-2). For more details, see Appendix F and G.
- MS-PCZ: This was the previous Microtek card used with older Microtek scanners. The PCZ can be distinguished from the PNR by the location of three jumpers on the upper left-hand side of the PCZ.
- ASPI: This setting applies if you are using Adaptec AVA-1502E interface card or a third-party SCSI card like one made by Adaptec.

If you have more than one SCSI card in your system, you can click on this option to select which card the scanner is connected to. Sometimes, if you have both a sound card and the Adaptec AVA-1502E in your computer, the option "Sparrow" shows up twice. You have to select one or the other in order to make the scanner communicate with your computer.

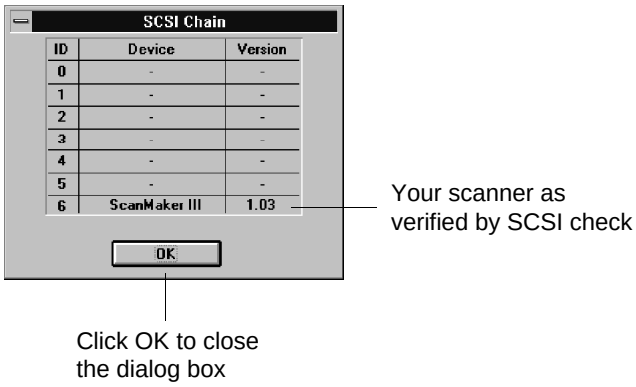
3 The **Hard Drive Configuration** indicates the following:

- Virtual RAM left : The amount of system RAM plus Windows virtual memory. To run Adobe Photoshop, you will need to set a minimum of 10,000 KB of virtual memory in the 386 Enhanced dialog box of Windows Control Panel.

- Hard Disk Available: The amount of hard disk space left. The size indicated here may or may not be the maximum file size that you can have for a single scan. Some applications use the hard disk as a scratch file. For example, Photoshop needs an available hard disk space that's twice the size of the image file being scanned. This means that if you're scanning a 10MB image, you need to have an available hard disk space of 20MB for Photoshop to hold that image.

4 The **SCSI Check** button acts as a SCSI probe to verify the location of your scanner and the scanner ID.

When you click on the SCSI check button, the dialog box below appears, with the scanner and its corresponding SCSI ID displayed in the correct locaton. If your scanner does not appear, the connection between your scanner and PC may not be secure, causing the system not to "see" the scanner. In this case, check all cables and make sure your scanner is ready. You may also want to turn the scanner and computer off, wait for 2-3 seconds, then turn them on again to reset everything.

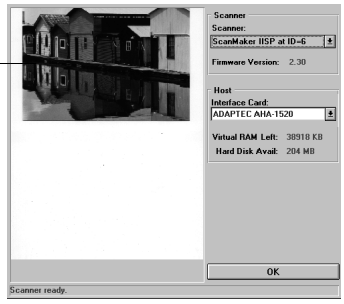


5 The **Reconfigure Equipment** button allows the system to update its own internal reference file and is used if you have changed your setup or reconfigured your system.

For instance, if you changed scanner models on your system (physically removed a scanner model and attached a different one), the Scanner Model box (#1) will not show the change automatically unless you first click on the Reconfigure Equipment button to update the system. Use this feature to make quick updates; all changes are done internally and automatically.

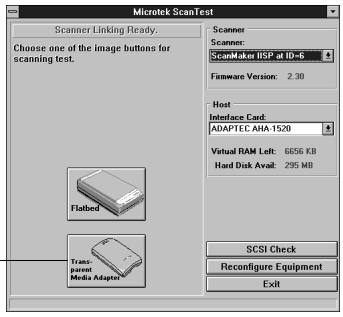
6 The **Image** button shows a thumbnail of the scanner you're using. Clicking on this button will activate your scanner and display whatever image is on your scanner. The image is shown in the Scanner Test display (the area above the image button), as shown below.

Image in scanner is displayed here after you click on the Image Button.



If you are using a scanner accessory such as a Transparent Media Adapter (TMA) or Auto Document Feeder (ADF) with your scanner, this will also show up as a second Image button. There will then be two Image buttons — one for the scanner, and one for the scanner accessory you're using (either the TMA or ADF).

Second image button shows up if you use a scanner accessory. Here it's the TMA.



7 The **Exit** button allows you to leave the Scanner Test utility.

How to Use the Scanner Test utility

1 **For Windows 3.1x:** Go to the ScanWizard for Windows group window in Program Manager, and double-click on the Scanner Test icon. The Scanner Test dialog box will appear.

For Windows 95: Click on the Start button to select the "Programs/ Microtek ScanWizard for Windows 95/Scanner Test" submenu. The Scanner Test dialog box will appear.

2 Make sure your scanner model is shown in the Scanner Model box (#1 element in preceding section). If you have multiple scanners hooked up on your system, choose the correct scanner model to be tested. Take note of the following:

- If your scanner is not shown, check to make sure the connection is secure between your scanner and the PC. You may want to use the SCSI Check feature (#4 element) to see if your scanner can be detected by the system. Click on the SCSI Check button to do this.
- If you have a different scanner model than is being shown on the Scanner Model box, you may have changed your setup since the last time. To update the system, click on the Reconfigure Equipment button (#5 element). The correct scanner model should then be displayed on the Scanner Model box.
- If the above measures still fail to display your scanner model, turn off your scanner and computer, then wait 2-3 seconds and turn them on again to reset everything. (Some scanner models may require at least 60 seconds after being turned off before they can be powered up again. If your scanner model does not come to a ready state, see the *Trouble-shooting* section of the manual.)
- Make sure the correct interface card is shown (discussed below in #3).

3 Make sure the correct interface card is shown in the Interface Card box (#2 element). Select from MS-PNR, MS-PCZ, or ASPI (in Windows 3.1x, choose Adaptec AHA-1520; in Windows 95, select sparrow).

4 To start the scanner test:

- If you only have one image button (showing you the flatbed scanner): Click on the Image button (#6 element) to start the scan test.
- If you're using a scanner accessory such as a TMA or ADF: Click on the image button showing the accessory (instead of clicking on the button showing the scanner). This will activate the scanning action on both the scanner and the accessory.

When the scan test is successful, the image in your scanner will appear in the Scanner Test Display above the Image button area. This indicates that all is well with your scanner. If no image appears, see the *Troubleshooting* section of the manual.

Note: If you have an ADF, place a page inside the ADF but remove any material from the scanner glass. Then press the ADF image button to start the test.

Appendix D The Quick Panel Utility

The Quick Panel is a utility included with ScanWizard for Windows that performs common scanning tasks. Among other things, the Quick Panel can scan an image or text document and send it to your printer, fax it through your fax software to a designated destination, or save the document to a designated directory in your hard drive.

This section covers the following information:
- Starting up the Quick Panel
- Setting the parameters for the Quick Panel
- Using the Quick Panel's functions

Installation

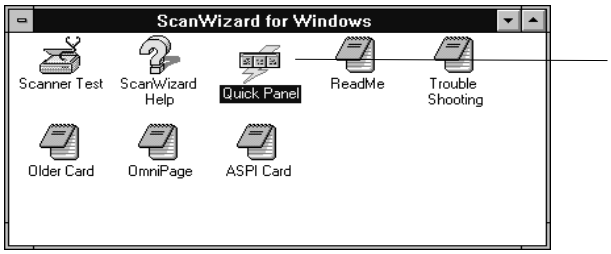
The Quick Panel is automatically installed when you install ScanWizard for Windows, and no further modifications are needed.

Starting up

Before starting up the Quick Panel, make sure that:
- The scanner is connected and has been turned on for at least two minutes to give time for the scanner to warm up.
- The software version of your scanner software is ScanWizard 2.2 or later.
- The printer is connected to an available output port and is turned on (if you wish to use the Quick Panel's *Copy* function).
- The fax adapter card for the PC and the driver that came with your PC fax have been tested for trouble-free fax transmission (if you wish to use the Quick Panel's *Fax* function).

For Windows 95: To start up the Quick Panel, click on the Start button to select Programs, Microtek ScanWizard for Windows 95, and Quick Panel.

For Windows 3.1x: To start up the Quick Panel, go to the ScanWizard group window, and double click on the Quick Panel icon.



When the Quick Panel is started up successfully, the Quick Panel icons appear.

The Quick Panel icons and their functions are:

1. Copy: Scans a document (image or text) and sends it to a designated printer.
2. Fax: Scans text and sends it through your fax software to a designated destination.
3. Disk File: Scans a document (image or text) and saves it to a designated directory in your hard drive.
4. Clipboard: Scans a document (image or text) and saves it to the Microsoft Windows clipboard.
5. Application: Automatically opens an image-editing application (such as Adobe Photoshop) from where an image can be acquired for scanning.

Using the Quick Panel

Using the Quick Panel is simple and straightforward: Simply click on an icon in the Quick Panel, and the icon's function (described above) is carried out.

For instance, clicking on the Copy icon activates a process in which the scanner scans whatever document is in the scanner and sends the document ("copies" it) to the printer. Quick Panel is smart enough so that when you run it even during the first time, it automatically searches your system and obtains the information necessary for the program to run properly.

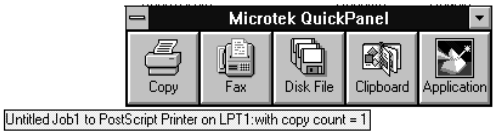
Thus, if you have only one printer and it's attached to LPT1 (printer port 1), this is automatically detected by Quick Panel, so that when you use the Copy function, Quick Panel knows it should send the document to LPT1. Likewise, if you have a fax software and click on the Quick Panel's fax icon to activate the fax-transmission process, Quick Panel is smart enough to know which fax software you have.

There will be times, however, when you wish to change your setup (e.g., use another printer, use another fax software). This is when you need to set up or change the parameters of Quick Panel. The rest of the manual is devoted to discussing this subject. If you don't need to change any of the parameters, you can skip the rest of the material and start enjoying Quick Panel.

Setting the Parameters

As mentioned in the preceding section, you will need to change parameters for the Quick Panel only if you wish to change the way Quick Panel is set up.

You can tell how Quick Panel is set up for each of the icons by clicking on the space below an icon. The Tool Info box will appear when you do this, and it shows a condensed version of the selected icon's setup information.



The information here tells you the following about the Copy function:

- *Untitled Job 1* will be the name of the job if you click on the Copy icon and activate the copy function (in which the scanner scans a document and sends it to the printer).
- *Postscript Printer on LPT1* is the name of the printer where the job will be sent; this is on your LPT1.
- *Copy count=1* indicates that a single copy will be sent to the printer when you click on the Copy icon and activate the function.

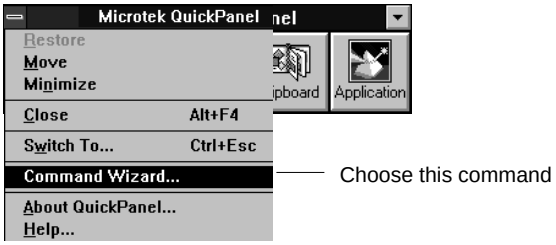
All the information in the Tool Info box reflects the parameters that have been set or are detected by the system. These parameters are, in turn, set up through the Command Wizard function of the Quick Panel (discussed next).

The Command Wizard

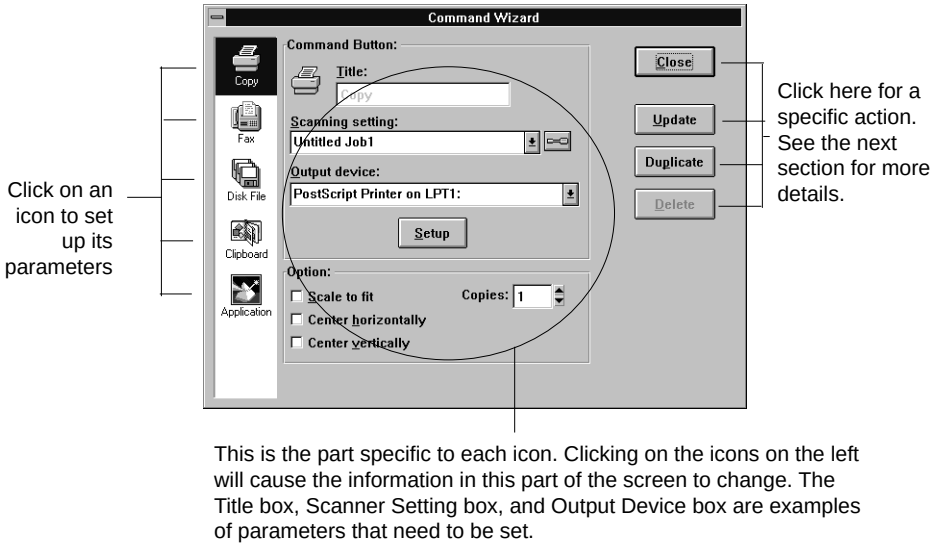
The parameters for the Quick Panel are set in the Command Wizard. To start up Command Wizard:

1 Click on the System box of the Quick Panel.

2 When a pop-up menu appears, choose the *Command Wizard* command.



3 The Command Wizard dialog box will appear. Here, you can click on any icon (on the left-hand side of the dialog box), and the dialog box will change accordingly, displaying the necessary parameters to be specified for the selected icon.



Using the Action Buttons

The Action Buttons are located on the right side of the Command Wizard dialog box and carry out a specific action when you click on them. Below are more details.

Close

Click on the Close button to exit the Command Wizard. If you changed a parameter for any of the icons, a message will appear asking you to confirm and save the changes, or to abandon all modifications.

Update

Click on the Update button if you have changed a parameter for any of the icons. This will update the information in the Quick Panel and save the new information.

Duplicate

Click on the Duplicate button to make a duplicate icon for the Quick Panel. For instance, duplicating the Copy icon will have the effect of creating two Copy icons in the Quick Panel.

To use the Duplicate button:

1 Click on any icon while in the Command Wizard dialog box.
2 Click on the Duplicate button. Give a new name in the Title box to the duplicate icon. For instance, if you are duplicating the Copy icon, you can name the duplicate icon Copy 2.
3 Click on the Close button. The new duplicate icon then appears in the Quick Panel.

Delete

Click on the Delete icon to delete any of the duplicate icons that have been created. You cannot delete the main command icons (the original Copy, Fax, Disk File, Clipboard, and Application icons).

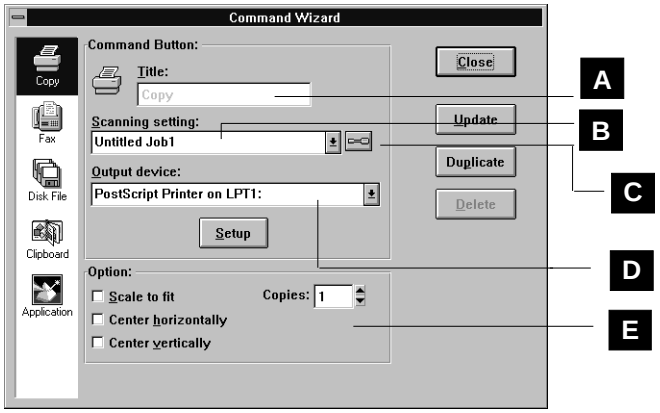
To use the Delete button:

1 Choose the duplicate icon to be deleted. You may have to scroll down the toolbar to see the duplicate icons (they come after the Application icon).
2 Click on the Delete button.
3 Click on the Close button. The selected duplicate icon is deleted from the Quick Panel.

Setting parameters for the Copy function

1 Click on the Quick Panel System box, and from the menu that appears, choose Command Wizard.

2 When the Command Wizard dialog box appears, click on the *Copy* icon. See below for more details.



A Title: The name of the selected icon. The title of the original icon is grayed out and cannot be changed; only the titles of icons that have been duplicated (through the Duplicate button) can be changed.

B Scanning Setting: This is the name of your scan job in the Scan Job window of the ScanWizard program. If you have several scan jobs defined in the Scan Job window (Scan Job 1, Scan Job 2, etc.), you can choose the particular scan job to be called up in the Quick Panel, send it to the printer.

To select another scanner setting, click on the arrow at the end of the box and choose from the choices that appear. If there are no other choices, that means no other scan jobs have been defined in ScanWizard.

C ScanWizard turnkey icon: Clicking on this icon calls up the ScanWizard program.

D Output device: This is where your scan job is output. To select from other output devices, click on the arrow at the end of the box. If you are unable to choose a suitable printer, click on the Close button, then go to the Windows control panel and add a printer.

E Options: These pertain to your printing options and how your image will appear when it's printed.

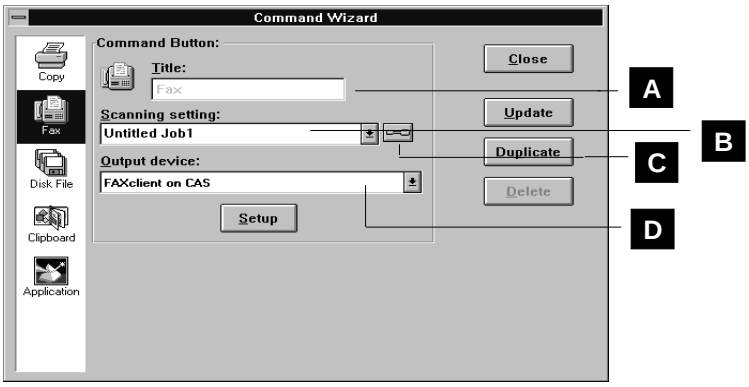
- Scale to fit: If this box is checked, the image is resized when printed; the image may be enlarged or reduced to scale to fit the maximum size allowed by the paper. If unchecked, the image is printed at its normal size; the image will be cropped to fit the paper if the image is larger than the paper that it's being printed on.
- Center horizontally: This option centers the image along the horizontal axis of the paper.
- Center vertically: This option centers the image along the vertical axis of the paper.
- Copies: This option lets you specify the number of copies to be printed. Click on the nudge buttons on either end of the box to increase or decrease the number.

After all elements are specified, click on the Update button to update the information in the Quick Panel.

Setting parameters for the Fax function

1 Click on the Quick Panel System box, and from the menu that appears, choose Command Wizard.

2 When the Command Wizard dialog box appears, click on the *Fax* icon. See below for more details.



A Title: The name of the selected icon. The title of the original icon is grayed out and cannot be changed; only the titles of icons that have been duplicated (through the Duplicate button) can be changed.

B Scanning Setting: This is the name of your scan job in the Scan Job window of the ScanWizard program. If you have several scan jobs defined in the Scan Job window (Scan Job 1, Scan Job 2, etc.), you can choose the particular scan job to be called up in the Quick Panel, send it to the printer.

To select another scanner setting, click on the arrow at the end of the box and choose from the choices that appear. If there are no other choices, that means no other scan jobs have been defined in ScanWizard.

C ScanWizard turnkey icon: Clicking on this icon calls up the ScanWizard program.

D Output device: This is the fax software through which the image is sent. (The receiving party, fax number and other related faxing information are specified in the fax software, not here in the Quick Panel). If you are unable to choose a suitable fax program, click on the Close button, then go to the Windows control panel and add your fax specifications.

After all elements are specified, click on the Update button to update the information in the Quick Panel.

Setting parameters for the Disk File function

1 Click on the Quick Panel System box, and from the menu that appears, choose Command Wizard.

2 When the Command Wizard dialog box appears, click on the *Disk File* icon. See below for more details.

A Title: The name of the selected icon. The title of the original icon is grayed out and cannot be changed; only the titles of icons that have been duplicated (through the Duplicate button) can be changed.

B Scanning Setting: This is the name of your scan job in the Scan Job window of the ScanWizard program. If you have several scan jobs defined in the Scan Job window (Scan Job 1, Scan Job 2, etc.), you can choose the particular scan job to be called up in the Quick Panel, send it to the printer.

To select another scanner setting, click on the arrow at the end of the box and choose from the choices that appear. If there are no other choices, that means no other scan jobs have been defined in ScanWizard.

C ScanWizard turnkey icon: Clicking on this icon calls up the ScanWizard program.

D Output device: This is where the image will be saved. The only selection available is Disk File, which can be either your hard drive or a floppy drive. To set the path where the file will be saved, click on element "E" (discussed below). Although the arrow at the end of this box is active, you cannot add more choices to this box.

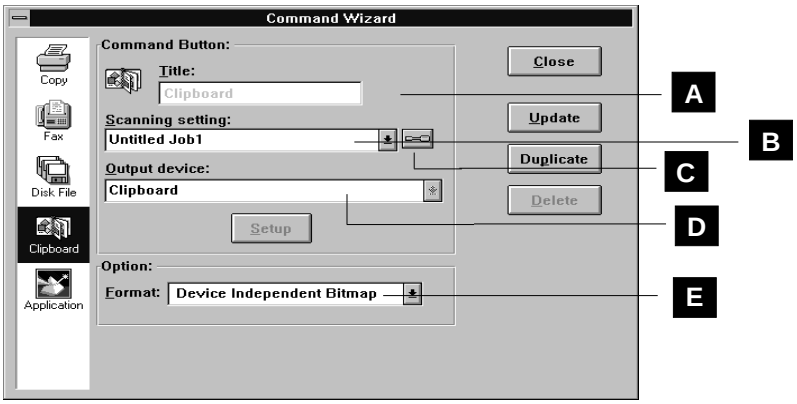
E Browser: Clicking on this icon brings up the standard Save box in Windows, where you can specify the path where the image will be saved (drive and directory), the file format of the image, and other related information.

After all elements are specified, click on the Update button to update the information in the Quick Panel.

Setting parameters for the Clipboard function

1 Click on the Quick Panel System box, and from the menu that appears, choose Command Wizard.

2 When the Command Wizard dialog box appears, click on the *Clipboard* icon. See below for more details.



A Title: The name of the selected icon. The title of the original icon is grayed out and cannot be changed; only the titles of icons that have been duplicated (through the Duplicate button) can be changed.

B Scanning Setting: This is the name of your scan job in the Scan Job window of the ScanWizard program. If you have several scan jobs defined in the Scan Job window (Scan Job 1, Scan Job 2, etc.), you can choose the particular scan job to be called up in the Quick Panel, send it to the printer.

To select another scanner setting, click on the arrow at the end of the box and choose from the choices that appear. If there are no other choices, that means no other scan jobs have been defined in ScanWizard.

C ScanWizard turnkey icon: Clicking on this icon calls up the ScanWizard program.

D Output device: This refers to the Microsoft Windows clipboard where the image will be saved. Although the arrow at the end of the box is active, you cannot add more choices to this box.

E Bitmap type: This is a Windows-related option that allows you to specify how your image is captured and transferred to the Windows clipboard. Select from the following options:

- *Device Independent Bitmap* saves the image as is — with no loss of data. This is the preferred mode.
- *Device Dependent Bitmap* saves the image in a form that is dependent on your monitor or printer setting. This format causes some loss of information when the image is saved; the advantage, however, is that it allows you to save a larger file.

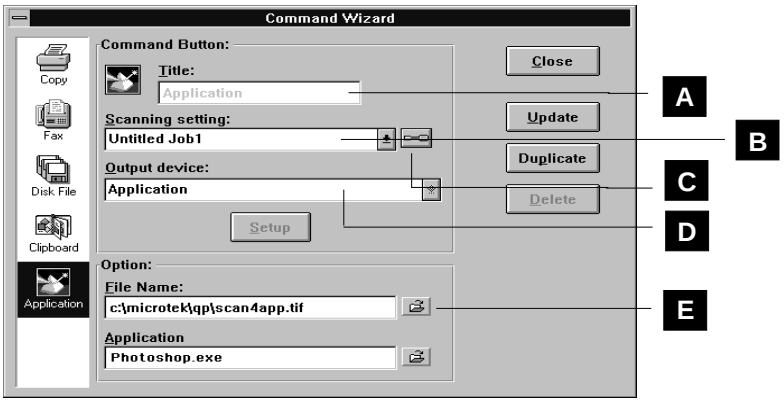
For more information on this feature, see your Windows user's manual.

After all elements are specified, click on the Update button to update the information in the Quick Panel.

Setting parameters for the Application function

1 Click on the Quick Panel System box, and from the menu that appears, choose Command Wizard.

2 When the Command Wizard dialog box appears, click on the *Application* icon. See below for more details.



A Title: The name of the selected icon. The title of the original icon is grayed out and cannot be changed; only the titles of icons that have been duplicated (through the Duplicate button) can be changed.

B Scanning Setting: This is the name of your scan job in the Scan Job window of the ScanWizard program. If you have several scan jobs defined in the Scan Job window (Scan Job 1, Scan Job 2, etc.), you can choose the particular scan job to be called up in the Quick Panel, send it to the printer.

To select another scanner setting, click on the arrow at the end of the box and choose from the choices that appear. If there are no other choices, that means no other scan jobs have been defined in ScanWizard.

C ScanWizard turnkey icon: Clicking on this icon calls up the ScanWizard program.

D Output device: This is the Application that will be called up when you click on the Application icon. The application to be called up is set by clicking on element "E" (discussed below).

E Browser: Clicking on this icon brings up the standard Windows box where you can specify the application to be used. In this example, the browser has been used to specify Photoshop.exe as the application to be called up.

After all elements are specified, click on the Update button to update the information in the Quick Panel. The Application icon will then be updated to show the particular application you have selected. For instance, if it is Adobe Photoshop, it will show the Photoshop icon.

Troubleshooting

1 Quick Panel device icons appear garbled.

Solution: This happens when you duplicate too many icons. To resolve this, do the following:

- Exit Windows.
- Change to the directory that contains the QuickPanel.exe utility.
- Delete the QPICON.PAR file which is located at C:\microtek\QP directory.
- Launch Windows and restart Quick Panel. You will have to rebuild your Quick Panel parameters and icons.

2 Unexpected Application program device problem.

Solution: This pertains to a situation in which the Application you wish is not represented correctly by the Application icon (e.g., you wish to have Photoshop as the icon but it's not the Photoshop icon that appears in the Application icon's position). To resolve this, do the following:

- From the Quick Panel System box, choose the *Command Wizard* command. When the Command Wizard dialog box appears, at the left side, click on the *Application* icon.
- When the parameters of the Application icon appear, click on the Browser icon (the folder beside the *File Name* box). When the Browser dialog box appears, choose the application program to be called up (usually an executable *.EXE* program).
- Click on the *Update* button to save your settings, then click on the Close button to close the Command Wizard dialog box. An application icon representing your chosen application will then appear in the Quick Panel.

3 Unable to acquire Twain.

Solution: This error may arise if you installed more than one Twain-compliant scanning module and did not choose the module you need in the Select Source command. To resolve this, do the following:

- Open your image-editing application. From the File menu, choose the *Select Source* (or *Select Twain Source*) command.
- When the Select Source dialog box appears, choose *Microtek ScanWizard* (for Windows 3.1x) or *Microtek ScanWizard 32* (for Windows 95).

Appendix E The Microtek MS-PNR Card

The Microtek MS-PNR interface card is an 8-bit ISA SCSI card which uses an I/O port address setting to communicate with the scanner.

The MS-PNR card works only with Microtek scanners; you cannot connect any other SCSI devices to it. If you wish to connect multiple devices to one card, you should purchase an ASPI-compliant card manufactured by companies such as Adaptec. An ASPI-compliant card is a standard SCSI card that works with most SCSI devices available in the market today.

The MS-PNR comes in two versions: one with a jumper, and one without any jumper.

- The version of the MS-PNR card without any jumpers has a label on the back of the card identifying it as the MS-PNR.
- The version of the MS-PNR card with a jumper on it has the words "MS-PCZ-2" printed on it, in addition to the label on the back of the card identifying it as MS-PNR. If this is your card, see the additional Notes below on using the MS-PCZ-2.

Troubleshooting with the MS-PNR

When you start up your scanner and computer, the Microtek driver MSPNRI.SYS will try to communicate with the MS-PNR card through addresses 779 hex and 379 hex (779h or 379h). The driver then tries to set an alternate address of 280h, 290h, 310h, 320h, 330h, 340h, 248h or 350h to use after the initial communication is established.

Situations may arise, however, in which you have trouble communicating with your scanner. If this happens, take note of the following:

- Make sure your card is seated in the computer properly. Sometimes the back of the card tends to pop out after it is installed and the screw on the card is tightened. Check to see if this is the case with your MS-PNR card, and make sure it's seated properly after it's been installed. Push the card back in after you tighten the screw (or don't tighten the screw too much to prevent the card from popping out).
- Make sure you have no other card which may be using addresses 379h and 779h. Sometimes, other cards set for 360h can use multiple addresses beyond the original address number. For example, a card set for 360h could use a range of 360h to 380h, which will then occupy address 379h and not let the PNR card work.

(More Troubleshooting tips continued next page)

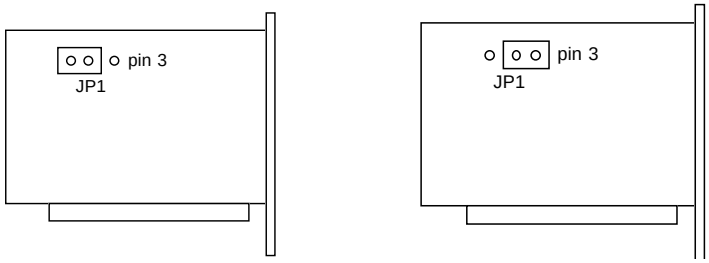
- As mentioned before, the driver program MSPNRI.SYS -- which is located in C:\windows\twain\scanwiz directory -- will try to assign one of the 280h, 290h, etc. addresses to your card. However, if the addresses are all in use or if there is a conflict, you will not be able to communicate with your scanner.

  In this case, remove another card such as a network card and try again. In order to find out what address has been assigned to your MS-PNR card, run the scanner test program and check the scanner information for the I/O port address being used. This way, you will avoid setting another interface card's address to this port after the PNR card is installed.

Notes on using the MS-PCZ-2 (PNR card with a jumper)

If you have the MS-PCZ-2 (the PNR card with a single jumper on it), you can set the card to zero wait state disabled or enabled, depending on how you set the jumper position JP1 on the card. The default is pins 1 and 2 are jumpered for wait state disabled (see illustration below).

Some computers, however, may have trouble booting or communicating with the scanner when the card is in this mode, and you may need to enable the zero wait state in order to make the card communicate with your scanner. Below is a diagram that shows how to enable or disable the zero wait state.



Zero wait state disabled (default) Zero wait state enabled

By placing the jumper on pins 1 & 2 (default) you are disabling the zero wait state. By moving the jumper to position 2 & 3 you are enabling the zero wait state.

Appendix F The Microtek MS-PCZ Card

The Microtek MS-PCZ interface card is an 8-bit ISA SCSI card which uses a memory address in the range above 640KB and below 1024KB area of your computer's memory to communicate with the scanner.

The MS-PCZ card works only with Microtek scanners; you cannot connect any other SCSI device to it. If you wish to connect multiple SCSI devices to one card, you should consider purchasing an ASPI-compliant card such as the ones manufactured by Adaptec.

The MS-PCZ card used to be shipped with all Microtek SCSI scanners **but Microtek no longer provides this card with its scanners**. Instead, a new interface card, the MS-PNR, is supplied with the scanners.

To identify the card that you have, look on the identifying label on your card. If your card is labeled MS-PCZ-2, ignore this section and go to *Appendix E*, which talks about the MS-PNR card, since the MS-PCZ-2 is really an MS-PNR card.

Another way to identify PCZ and PNR cards is to look for **jumpers** on the card. Cards with 3 jumpers are PCZ; cards with one or no jumpers are PNR cards.

Using the jumpers with the MS-PCZ card

The three sets of jumpers on the MS-PCZ card allow you to change the memory address of the card, but the default memory address is D400 hex with all three jumpers installed in place. The MS-PCZ card uses 16 KB of memory space. So, if your card is set to its default of D400, it uses all the addresses up to but not including D800 — namely D400 through D7FF.

It is possible that memory management programs such as QEMM, EMM386 or others use most of the area between 640KB and 1024KB as RAM, and therefore, conflict with the MS-PCZ's memory address selection.

In order to avoid these types of conflicts, add the "device" line below to your *config.sys* file if: a) you're using HIMEM.SYS; or if b) you're using EM386.EXE in addition to HIMEMSYS.

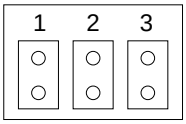
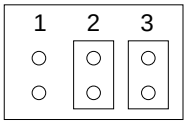
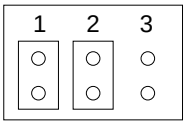
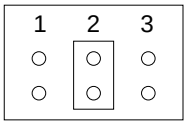
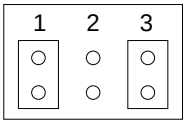
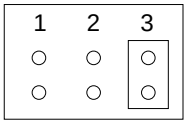
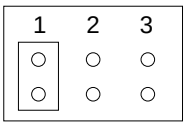
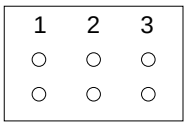
```
device=c:\dos\emm386.exe  NOEMS  x=D400-D7FF
```

(Note: Upper or lower case for the letters in the statement above makes no difference.)

Take note of the following:

- If you have QEMM or other memory management programs, see your memory management program manual on how to exclude this range.
- If you use a different address setting such as D000, the above line in your config.sys changes to reflect the new address range of D000-D3FF.
- Some 486 or Pentium computers may use these areas of memory (also called "upper memory") for caching or shadowing. If you experience problems communicating with the scanner or if you get a "divide by zero" error when trying to communicate with the scanner, you may need to go into your computer's setup program and disable the shadow or cache areas. On some computers, this option is called RAM SHADOW and on others, it may be called ISA SHARED MEMORY ADDRESS and ISA SHARED MEMORY SIZE. You need to set these values to D400 and 64KB respectively.

For more information on how to exclude memory addresses, refer to the readme file that came with your ScanWizard program. The following chart shows how to change the memory address settings on the MS-PCZ card by changing the J1 jumper positions on the card.

Address	Jumper Settings	Address	Jumper Settings
D400 hex (Default)		E400 hex	
D000 hex		E000 hex	
CC00 hex		DC00 hex	
C800 hex		D800 hex	

Changing the J1 jumper setting on your MS-PCZ card

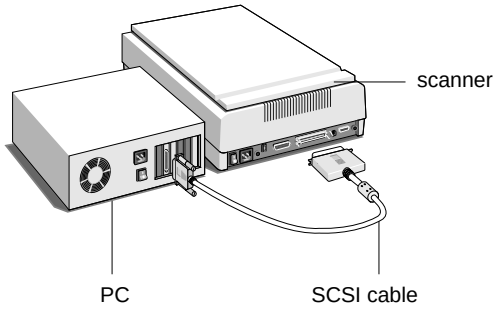
Appendix G If you have an ASPI Card

Cabling

The following scenarios are provided to show how to connect your scanner to the computer and the other components you may have in your system while using an Adaptec AVA-1502E card or Adaptec compatible ASPI card.

Note Microtek scanners are not internally terminated. Always use short cables no longer than 4 feet for connection; longer cables can cause SCSI-related problems.

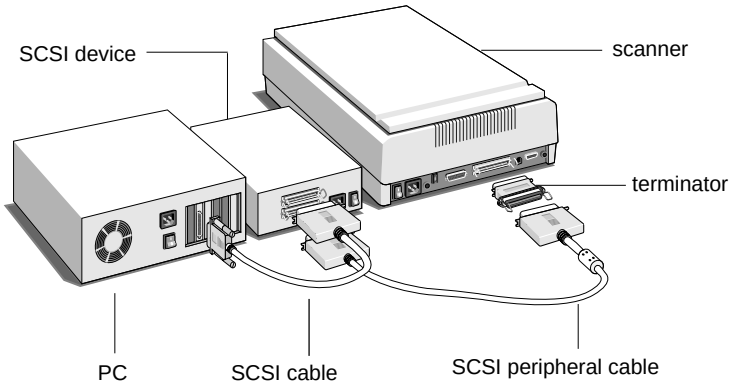
Case 1 Connecting a Microtek scanner to a PC. There are no other SCSI peripherals.



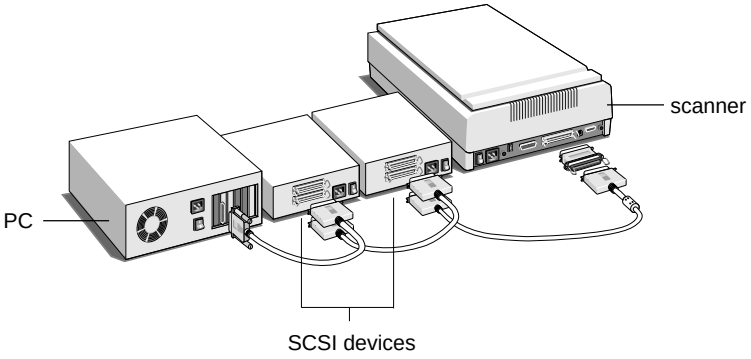
Note: In the above installation, you may also need to use a 50-50 pin peripheral cable and a terminator on the scanner. Terminators are not provided with Microtek scanners.

Cabling continued...

Case 2 Connecting a Microtek scanner to a non-Microtek SCSI peripheral (like a CD-ROM drive, tape drive, optical disk drive). The non-Microtek SCSI peripheral has two 50-pin Centronics ports. In this case, you will need a SCSI peripheral cable (see *Note* below).



Case 3 Connecting two SCSI devices to your PC and scanner.



Note:

SCSI peripheral cables and terminators are not included with your Microtek scanner but can be obtained from any computer reseller. For your SCSI peripheral cable, use cables no longer than 4 feet; longer cables may cause SCSI-related problems.The use of terminators is explained more fully in the next section, *Using Terminator*s.

Using terminators

When using an ASPI card, you almost always need to use a terminator on the last device of your SCSI chain.

Terminators are little devices that sit between a SCSI device and the cable connecting to it, or they might be on the second port of the SCSI device at the end of a SCSI chain. Terminators can be purchased from almost any computer store. When purchasing one, be sure you get good-quality terminators, as you may experience problems with some of the more inexpensive models. Belkin Components is one cable manufacturer that makes reliable terminators (as well as SCSI cables).

SCSI conflicts

Conflicts between your scanner and other SCSI hardware devices in your system can happen, owing to the varying SCSI standards that are used for SCSI peripherals today.

If you are having SCSI conflicts:

- Change the order of your SCSI devices in the daisy chain. Because of the varying SCSI standards in use for SCSI peripherals, some SCSI conflicts may be resolved by moving the scanner and other SCSI peripherals to different positions in the chain.
- Check the SCSI ID number of your SCSI devices. Make sure that no two devices have the same ID. The SCSI check feature in ScanWizard for Windows can tell you what the IDs are of the devices in your SCSI chain.
- Use a shorter cable (4 feet or shorter) for each segment of the chain. The use of longer-than-authorized cables accounts for more than 50% of SCSI-related problems.
- Make sure that none of the middle SCSI devices are terminated, and make sure that only the last SCSI device is terminated.
- Always terminate the last device in your SCSI chain with an external terminator and not an internal terminator.
- If you have a SCSI card that allows for synchronous communication, disable it. You can normally do this by boosting your computer and pressing a special key sequence to get to the setup menu for your SCSI card. For more information, refer to your SCSI card hardware manual or call your card manufacturer.

The AUTOEXEC.BAT file

Note: This section is for advanced users.

When you install ScanWizard, the setup program inserts a DOS driver called ASPIIF.EXE into a batch file called AUTOEXEC.BAT.
Some users, however, may wish to free up memory occupied by the ASPIIF.EXE driver. To do this, quit Windows, then go to the DOS prompt. And at the WINDOWS\TWAIN\SCANWIZ directory, type ASPIIF.EXE / U. This will unload the ASPIIF.EXE from memory.

Appendix H Changing the EPROM for compatibility with third-party ASPI SCSI cards

(for the ScanMaker II and IIXE only)

Note: At the time this manual was printed, the ScanMaker II was not supported by the ScanWizard Plug-in. Please refer to the readme or click me file in your Plug-in installation disk for the latest compatibility listing. You can print the Readme or Click Me files at the time you are installing your software by pressing the Print button in the installer program.

These notes provide instructions on installing the EPROM chip firmware included with your scanner purchase. You may or may not need to install the EPROM chip. Read on to see if you need to.

If you have the original shipping box:

Check the label on the box to find out the EPROM version installed in your scanner. It will be listed as F/W, followed by a version number. This is on the same label as the serial number on the box. Then take note of the following:

- If the EPROM version indicated on the label is **equal** to or **larger** than the version number printed on the chip in the package, this means you have the latest EPROM in your scanner. In this case, you don't need to do anything, and ignore the rest of this material and proceed with scanning.
- If the listed version number is **smaller** than the version number on the chip, this means the EPROM on your scanner is of an older version. In this case, you must replace the EPROM on the scanner with the one provided in the kit. See the instructions below for doing this.

If you don't have the original shipping box:

Follow the instructions below to locate the EPROM chip, compare the numbers, then determine whether you need to replace the EPROM in the scanner.

Installation procedure

Note Make sure that you follow these instructions carefully. The installation process is simple, but if done incorrectly, your scanner could be damaged. If you would like assistance with this procedure, or would rather have a Microtek technician install the EPROM, call Microtek technical support.

You will need a Phillips screwdriver to open the scanner, as well as a small blade, screwdriver, or knife to remove the old EPROM.

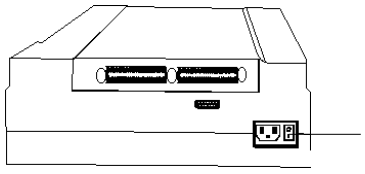
1 Turn off the scanner and disconnect the SCSI cable and power cable.

2 Touch the metal frame of your desk or some other large metal object nearby to discharge any static electricity your body may have built up. This is important, as static electricity is harmful to the delicate electronics inside the scanner.

3 Turn the scanner upside down with the back end of the scanner to your right. Then remove the four screws that hold the metal cover plate to the bottom of the scanner housing.

Caution There are cables that connect components in the scanner to the circuit board on the cover plate. When lifting the cover plate, do not pull hard because it could accidentally disconnect some of the cables.

4 With the back end of the scanner oriented to your right, lift up the right side of the cover plate slowly until you feel the pull of the cables that connect it to the inside of the scanner. You will not be able to lift it more than 6 or 8 inches.



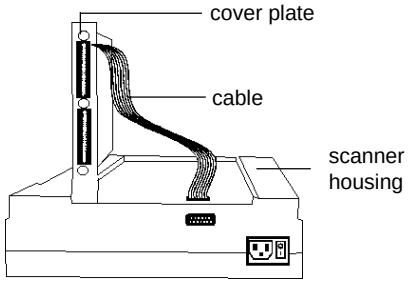
The socket for the power cord and SCSI cables should be on your right.

The EPROM to be changed is located on the underside of the cover plate. To get enough slack in the cables to turn the cover plate over, disconnect the ribbon cable on the far right. This is a gray ribbon cable with a black connector that plugs straight into the circuit board.

5 Look under the right side of the cover plate and locate the connector that attaches the ribbon cable to the far right of the circuit board on the underside of the cover plate. Pull down on the connector to remove it.

6 While holding up the right side of the cover plate, slide it a few inches to the right to release it. Lift up both ends of the cover plate.

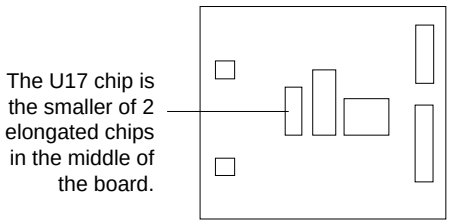
7 There is now just enough slack in the cables to turn the cover plate over. Slowly raise the far side of the cover plate and keep turning until the cover plate is upside down and resting on the edge of the scanner housing. Do not force the cover plate. If it does not turn over easily, swing the ends of the cover plate back and forth as you turn it over to get more slack from the cables.



8 With the cover plate turned over, the main circuit board is visible. The EPROM to be changed is the smaller of two elongated chips in the middle of the circuit board.

Using a small blade, screwdriver, or a small knife, gently pry the chip out of the socket by sticking the blade under one end of the chip and lifting. Then stick the blade under the other end of the chip and lift. Continue rocking the chip back and forth until the pins come out of the socket.

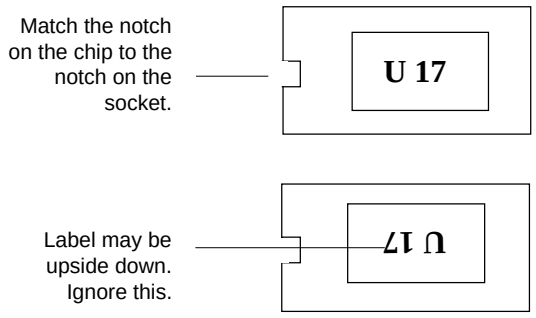
Caution While prying out the EPROM chip, be careful not to scratch the circuit board or the other components with the blade.



9 Take the new chip out of its plastic container. Notice that there is a notch on one end, which is to help you place the chip correctly in the socket on the board. The socket has the same notch as well.

To insert the EPROM chip, line up the pins on the chip with the holes in the socket and gently press the chip all the way in. Watch the pins on the chip as it slips into the socket to make sure that the pins are not bending.

Warning Inserting the EPROM the wrong way will damage the chip when the scanner is turned on. Make sure the notches are pointing the same direction. Do not match the label on the new chip with the way the old label is on the old chip. Make sure you match the notches, since the labels could be upside down



10 This completes the installation. Finish up with these steps:

- Slowly lift up the cover plate on its near side and gently turn it back over.
- Lift the right end of the cover plate. Find the loose end of the ribbon cable and attach it to the circuit board. There is only one way to put back the ribbon cable connector. If it does not slide easily over the pins, turn the connector around and try it the other way.
- Place the cover plate back down on the scanner. To lock it into place, slide the cover plate to the left. Then replace the cover screws.

Appendix I Changing the EPROM for compatibility with the TMA

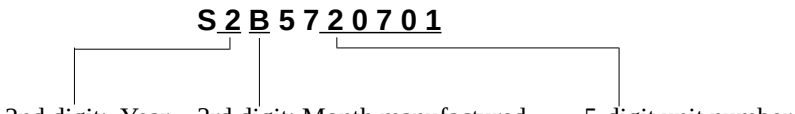
Note: At the time this manual was printed, the ScanMaker II was not supported by the ScanWizard Plug-in. Please refer to the readme or click me file in your Plug-in installation disk for the latest compatibility listing. You can print the Readme or Click Me files at the time you are installing your software by pressing the Print button in the installer program.

These notes provide instructions on installing the EPROM firmware (chip) for the Transparent Media Adapter that is used with the ScanMaker II and IIXE. You may or may not need to install the EPROM chip, depending on the serial number of your scanner. If you have a different scanner model than the II or IIXE, you do not need to install the firmware.

Important If your scanner was manufactured before November 1992, you will not be able to use the Transparent Media Adapter (TMA) with your scanner; see the procedure below for determining the manufacturing date of your scanner. If your scanner was made prior to November 1992, call Microtek Sales at 800-654-4160 for information on upgrading to a TMA-compatible model.

Determining the manufacturing date of your scanner

1 Check your scanner's serial number. Example:



2nd digit: Year
2=1992
3=1993

3rd digit: Month manufactured
1 to 9=Jan to Sep
A=Oct B=Nov C=Dec

5-digit unit number

2 Take note of the following:

- If your scanner was manufactured after November 1992 (serial number S2B and onwards) and the last five digits are **greater** than 20701, then you should upgrade the EPROM in your scanner so that you can use the TMA. The EPROM is supplied with the TMA that you have just purchased; follow the procedures below for installing the EPROM upgrade.

- If your scanner was manufactured before November 1992, you will not be able to use the TMA with your scanner. In this case, do not change the EPROM. Instead, contact Microtek sales at 800-654-4160 for information on upgrading your scanner to a TMA-compatible model. This is a chargeable upgrade.

Installation procedure

Note Make sure that you follow these instructions carefully. The installation process is simple, but if done incorrectly, your scanner could be damaged. If you would like assistance with this procedure, or would rather have a Microtek technician install the EPROM, call Microtek technical support.

You will need a Phillips screwdriver to open the scanner, as well as a small blade, screwdriver, or knife to remove the old EPROM.

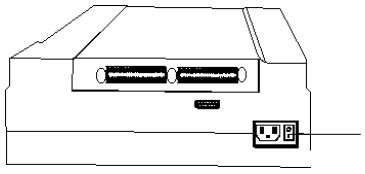
1 Turn off the scanner and disconnect the SCSI cable and power cable.

2 Touch the metal frame of your desk or some other large metal object nearby to discharge any static electricity your body may have built up. This is important, as static electricity is harmful to the delicate electronics inside the scanner.

3 Turn the scanner upside down with the back end of the scanner to your right. Then remove the four screws that hold the metal cover plate to the bottom of the scanner housing.

Caution There are cables that connect components in the scanner to the circuit board on the cover plate. When lifting the cover plate, do not pull hard because it could accidentally disconnect some of the cables.

4 With the back end of the scanner oriented to your right, lift up the right side of the cover plate slowly until you feel the pull of the cables that connect it to the inside of the scanner. You will not be able to lift it more than 6 or 8 inches.



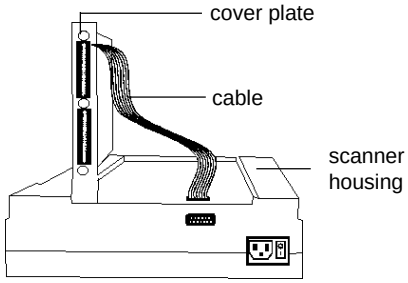
The socket for the power cord and SCSI cables should be on your right.

The EPROM to be changed is located on the underside of the cover plate. To get enough slack in the cables to turn the cover plate over, disconnect the ribbon cable on the far right. This is a gray ribbon cable with a black connector that plugs straight into the circuit board.

5 Look under the right side of the cover plate and locate the connector that attaches the ribbon cable to the far right of the circuit board on the underside of the cover plate. Pull down on the connector to remove it.

6 While holding up the right side of the cover plate, slide it a few inches to the right to release it. Lift up both ends of the cover plate.

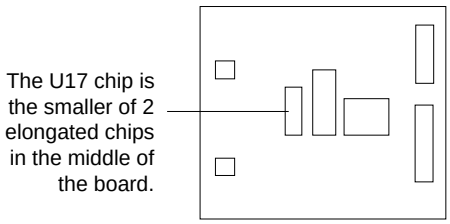
7 There is now just enough slack in the cables to turn the cover plate over. Slowly raise the far side of the cover plate and keep turning until the cover plate is upside down and resting on the edge of the scanner housing. Do not force the cover plate. If it does not turn over easily, swing the ends of the cover plate back and forth as you turn it over to get more slack from the cables.



8 With the cover plate turned over, the main circuit board is visible. The EPROM to be changed is the smaller of two elongated chips in the middle of the circuit board.

Using a small blade, screwdriver, or a small knife, gently pry the chip out of the socket by sticking the blade under one end of the chip and lifting. Then stick the blade under the other end of the chip and lift. Continue rocking the chip back and forth until the pins come out of the socket.

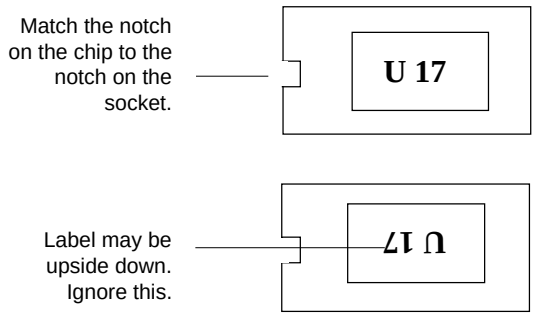
Caution While prying out the EPROM chip, be careful not to scratch the circuit board or the other components with the blade.



9 Take the new chip out of its plastic container. Notice that there is a notch on one end, which is to help you place the chip correctly in the socket on the board. The socket has the same notch as well.

To insert the EPROM chip, line up the pins on the chip with the holes in the socket and gently press the chip all the way in. Watch the pins on the chip as it slips into the socket to make sure that the pins are not bending.

Warning Inserting the EPROM the wrong way will damage the chip when the scanner is turned on. Make sure the notches are pointing the same direction. Do not match the label on the new chip with the way the old label is on the old chip. Make sure you match the notches, since the labels could be upside down



10 This completes the installation. Finish up with these steps:

- Slowly lift up the cover plate on its near side and gently turn it back over.
- Lift the right end of the cover plate. Find the loose end of the ribbon cable and attach it to the circuit board. There is only one way to put back the ribbon cable connector. If it does not slide easily over the pins, turn the connector around and try it the other way.
- Place the cover plate back down on the scanner. To lock it into place, slide the cover plate to the left. Then replace the cover screws.

Appendix J Glossary

Cross-referenced entries are indicated in **bold type**.

Bit

The smallest unit of memory in the computer. A bit can be either off or on, representing a value of 0 or 1. Greater bit-depth translates to more complexity in image information. Some examples:

Single-bit

Single-bit images use just one bit of data to record each **pixel** — either black or white.

8-bit grayscale

Images that contain 256 (2^8=256) possible shades of gray needed to represent most black-and-white photos accurately. 256 levels of gray is actually more shades of gray than the human eye can see.

24-bit color

24-bit color images are composed of three 8-bit color channels. When combined, the red, green and blue channels provide up to 16.7 million possible combinations (hence, colors). 24-bit color is also known as True Color and photo-realistic color.

36-bit color

36-bit color images are composed of three 12-bit color channels. When combined, the red, green and blue channels provide up to 68.7 billion possible combinations that translate into that many "colors." (This compares to 16.7 million colors for 24-bit scanners.) The extra amount of information that can be processed by 36-bit scanners translates to more vivid color reproduction, as the scanner is able to accommodate more subtle gradations of color approaching lifelike accuracy.

Auto Document Feeder (ADF)

A scanner accessory that helps with text scanning. The ADF allows continuous scanning of up to 50 pages of text. This accessory is normally used with an **OCR** (Optical Character Recognition) software program, not an image-editing program like Adobe Photoshop or Microtek ImageStar II.

Brightness

The balance of light and dark shades in an image. Brightness is distinct from **contras**t, which measures the range between the darkest and lightest shades in an image. Brightness determines the intensity of shades; contrast determines the number of shades you get.

Color calibration

The process of ensuring accurate reproduction of color for images. Full color calibration is usually a two-step process: calibrating your input device, such as a scanner; and calibrating your output device, such as a printer or monitor. By calibrating input and output devices correctly, color is accurately captured by your scanner and is reproduced faithfully on your monitor or printer as well.

CCD

Stands for charge-coupled device, a strip of light-sensitive cells that converts light waves reflected from an image during scanning into digital information.

Color channel

Refers to the red, green, and blue components from which colors are created.

Color image

An image type that contains the most complex information (compared to single-bit and grayscale images). To capture color images, scanners use a process based on the **RGB** color model.

Contrast

The relationship between the light and dark areas of an image. Contrast is the range between the darkest and lightest shades in an image, while **brightness** is the balance of light and dark shades. Contrast determines the number of shades you get; brightness determines the intensity of the shades. An image with low contrast tends to look dull and flat.

DCR

Stands for Dynamic Color Rendition, Microtek's exclusive color calibration technology. DCR ensures that reproduced colors in your scanned image match those of the original as closely as possible. DCR comes standard on the ScanMaker III and is available as an option for all other color scanners.

Dpi

Stands for dots per inch, the measure of **resolution**. The greater the dpi number, the higher the resolution.

Dynamic range

The ability of a scanner to register a wide range of tonal values — something from near white to near black. A scanner with good dynamic range is able to map input shades correctly to output shades, making images look brighter and with more visible detail. Generally, the number of bits determines the maximum dynamic range of a scanner. For example, a 36-bit scanner has a higher dynamic range than a 24-bit scanner.

Exposure

The amount of light in an image. The exposure of an image can be changed by increasing or reducing available light.

File format

The way a graphic file is saved. Several file formats are available for use, and each one has its own advantages and disadvantages. The most popular file formats include TIFF, PICT, EPS, and PCX. TIFF is the most widely used file format.

Filters

Tools that allow you to apply or create special effects to your images. Filters in your scanning software include Blur/Blur More, Sharpen/ Sharpen More, Emboss, and Enhance Edges.

Gamma

The contrast affecting the mid-level grays or midtones of an image. Adjusting the gamma of an image allows you to change brightness values of the middle range of gray tones without dramatically altering the **shadows** and **highlights**.

Grayscale

An image type that contains more than just black and white, and includes actual shades of gray. In a grayscale image, each **pixel** has more bits of information encoded in it, allowing more shades to be recorded and shown. 4 **bits** are needed to reproduce up to 16 levels of gray, and 8 bits can reproduce a photo-realistic 256 shades of gray.

Halftone

A type of **single-bit image** composed of a pattern of black dots that fool the eye into seeing shades of gray. Examples of halftone images are the pictures you see in a newspaper. These images usually look very coarse.

Highlights

The lightest portions of an image.

Histogram

A graphic representation of how brightness and darkness pixels are distributed in an image. A histogram skewed heavily to the left indicates a dark image, while a histogram skewed to the right indicates a light image.

Hue

The aspect of color that distinguishes it from another color (what makes a color red or green or blue). Hue is distinct from **saturation**, which measures the intensity of the hue (more red, more green).

Image-editing software

Software that is used to edit images, such as Adobe Photoshop.

Image enhancement tools

Tools in your scanning software for adjusting the color and quality of images. These tools include Brightness, Contrast and Exposure; Shadows and Highlights; Tints; Curve; and Filters.

Image Type

The way you wish an image to be scanned and processed. ScanWizard lets you reproduce an image as **halftone**, **line art**, **grayscale**, or **color**.

Imagesetter

An output device used to render high-resolution images or documents on photographic paper or film.

Interpolated resolution

Resolution enhanced through software; thus also known as software-enhanced resolution. For instance, if your **optical resolution** is 300 **dpi**, you may be able to enhance images up to 600 dpi through software interpolation. Interpolated resolution may capture less detail than the optical, but it is useful for certain tasks, such as scanning **line art** or enlarging small originals.

Line art

A type of **single-bit image** that is just purely black and white, such as a pencil or ink sketch. Line art may also include one-color images, such as mechanical blueprints or drawings.

Lpi (lines per inch)

The resolution of printed images. Lpi is distinct from **dpi**, which measures the resolution of electronic images.

Midtones

The parts of an image between the lighter and darker areas, at around 50% gray.

Moiré

An undesirable pattern in color printing that results from incorrect screen angles of overprinting **halftones**. Moirés usually result when you scan a halftone or when you scan images taken directly from a magazine (instead of scanning a photographic original or a transparency).

OCR

Stands for Optical Character Recognition, the process of scanning an image and converting the image into text format.

Optical resolution

The true resolution of a scanner and is the key factor in determining the amount of detail visible in an image. Optical resolution is one type of resolution; the other is **interpolated resolution**.

Pixel

A unit used by the computer to describe picture elements and to represent image information in a digital format. An image file, for instance, is simply a representation of hundreds (or thousands) of pixels arranged in a grid.

Printing methods

The type of printing method you choose should be tailored according to your scanned image. For instance, low-resolution black-and-white printers are good for producing text and **line art**, but they are not suitable for **grayscale**. For grayscale, use higher-resolution printers such as the ones capable of producing 600 to 1200 **dpi**. To print **color images**, you can choose from ink jet/desk jet color printers, dye-sublimation printers, or printing presses.

Resolution

The level of detail in an image, expressed in dots per inch or **dpi**. The greater the dpi number, the higher the resolution and the resulting file size. There are two types of resolution: **optical resolution**, and **interpolated resolution**.

RGB

The color model in which every color is composed of a varying amount of the three colors of red, green, and blue.

Saturation

The intensity of a color, or the amount of color in a specific **hue**. For instance, the image of a bright red apple will appear to be "more red" if the colors are saturated.

Scaling

The process of creating larger or smaller images in ScanWizard, so that the images don't have to be resized later when they are delivered to the image-editing program. Scaling has an inverse relation to **resolution**: The lower the resolution, the larger the image can be scaled. At the highest resolution, images can only be scaled smaller.

Scan material

The type of material for your image. Scan materials can be generally classified into three types: reflectives, such as photographs or prints; positives, such as slides; and negatives, like the negative film used in cameras.

Scanner

A device that captures an image for your computer and converts it to a digital form that your computer can display, edit, store and output. A scanner can be used for a wide variety of applications, such as incorporating artwork or photos into documents, scanning printed text into your word processor to eliminate retyping, scanning faxed documents into a database for storage, and adding images to multimedia productions.

SCSI

Stands for Small Computer System Interface, a format for interfacing hardware to the Macintosh.

SCSI chain

A chain that links SCSI devices on your system. A SCSI chain may include such devices as a scanner, a CD-ROM drive, an external hard drive, and a tape drive. Each SCSI device on the chain must have its own SCSI ID number, or conflict will ensue.

Shadows

The darkest areas of an image.

Single-bit image

Single-bit images are the simplest kind of image, using just one **bit** of data to record each pixel. Single-bit images come in two types: **line art**, and **halftone**.

Text scanning

One of the most common uses for scanners, as it eliminates the need for retyping. Scanners scan text through the use of **OCR software** and deliver text to your word processor.

Terminator

A special resistor pack or a block of resistors that tells the computer where the end of the SCSI chain is and ensures the electrical integrity of the bus signals. Terminators act as a filter to clear out electrical "noise" caused by multiple cables and devices.

Transparent Media Adapter (TMA)

A scanner accessory used for scanning transparencies, slides and film-strips. The TMA has a unique lighting device that prevents transparent originals from being exposed to too much light and getting washed out as a result.

Twain

A software industry standard that allows software applications and hard-ware imaging devices to communicate directly. ScanWizard for Windows is a Twain-compliant program, which means it can be used with other Twain-compliant applications like Adobe Photoshop. In practical terms, this means that when a scan is performed through ScanWizard, the scan is automatically placed inside Photoshop.

Zoom

The ability to magnify the view of an image in the preview window.

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