Allison Imaging

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Congratulations! You have just purchased one of the highest quality Iridology systems available. With a little patience and practice, you will soon be taking spectacular shots that will amaze your clients and give you the confidence you need to run a thriving practice in Iridology. This Iridology system will last a lifetime and continue to serve your practice well.

We are proud to be able to offer these exclusive cameras though one of the premiere Iridology companies, Joyful Living Services. Brenda Generali is a top Iridologist having studied with Bernard Jensen and will be able to help answer virtually any Iridology question you may have. You can contact Joyful Living Services through email at iridology@netzero.net or by phone at 530-878-1119.

Now that you have the camera, take some time to get familiar with it. It is important to become comfortable with where all the buttons are and what they do for you.

In the next few paragraphs I will help you understand some of the basics of photography, what the common terms mean and what the settings on the camera actually do. If you are relatively new to photography please take the time to understand these topics before moving on. It will make the whole process easier for both of us. If you are a seasoned professional and feel comfortable with your knowledge, then feel free to skip ahead to the how to use the "SD8004 Digital Iridology Camera" section. All right then, let's get started.

We are going to be using the Manual settings on the camera. You set the camera to manual by turning the knob on top of the camera to "M"

There are a few things to keep in mind when taking any picture while using the manual settings of a camera. Shutter speed, ISO, Aperture. Each one of these settings changes the way light reaches the film, or in our case the digital sensor. Depending on the settings your picture could go from outstanding to blurry and disappointing. Let's take each term, understand them, so we can take constantly great shots quickly and easily.

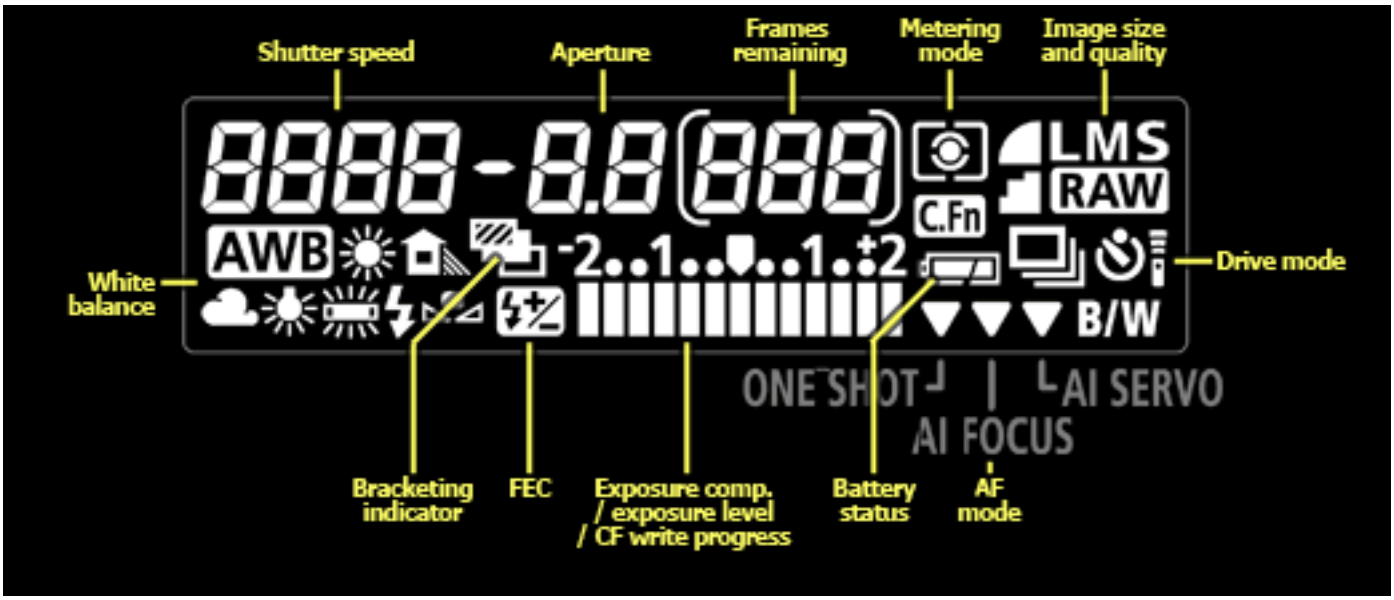
The exposure of a picture is made up of three elements:

Shutter speed which is how long the digital sensor is exposed to light

Aperture which is how much light is allowed to pass through the lens.

ISO is how sensitive the digital sensor is to light.

This is the display on the back of your Canon rebel XT.



Lets Take on the Idea of Shutter Speed First.

Shutter Speed is represented by the amount of time the shutter is open. It is the slice of time the sensor is exposed to the eye you're shooting.

Typical shutter speeds are expressed on cameras in the following order:

2000 - 1000 - 500 - 250 - 125 - 60 - 30 - 15 - 8 - 2 - 1 - B

These values represent fractions of a second. 2000 represents 1/2000th of a second (a very small slice of time). 2 represents half a second (a relatively long period of time in daylight photography). Obviously, 1/2000th of a second allows twice as much light to hit the sensor as 1/1000th of a second. Different shutter speeds have different effects on your resulting images. One reason to use a shutter speed that is relatively fast is to avoid the effect of camera shake. We all shake a little when holding a camera and if the exposure time is long, then that little shake will end up in the picture as a blurr and the picture will look out of focus.

It is a source of pride among some photographers to see how slow a shutter speed they can hand hold their camera and still get a sharp image. I'd much rather use 1/125th when shooting free hand and get more consistent results. You can use 1/60th when using the face stand.

Also, when you do press the shutter squeeze it, don't jab at it. This will help stabilize your pictures.

As I said, I typically use a Shutter speed of 1/125. This means the sensor is exposed to the eye for 1/125th of a second.

You can adjust shutter speed by turning the dial on top of the camera. Watch the LCD on the back until you get to 125.

Ok, So What is the Aperture Setting?

Aperture indicates how much light the lens will allow to pass through to the sensor. It is represented in an “f” number. A common maximum aperture for a quality lens is “f 2.8”. The represents the maximum light that the lens will allow to reach the sensor.

The wider open the lens (the smaller the f-number) the shallower the depth of field and the harder it will be to focus. Conversely, the smaller the aperture (the larger the f-number) the greater the depth of field. Picking the correct “f” is important because it will determine the depth of field and how much light will let through to the sensor. If the “f” is to large, the shot may look grainy. We would like to have the aperture set as small as possible to get the greatest depth of field while still letting enough light get to the sensor for a clear and sharp picture.

To set the aperture you will push the AV button on the back of the camera and turn the dial on top until the LCD screen gives you the aperture setting you want. I typically use a setting close to 16.

Setting ISO?

In a nutshell, the ISO value is the camera sensor's sensitivity to light. It equates to the ASA (ISO) values seen on film. The higher the ISO value (say, 400 or 800 etc.), the more sensitive it is to light and the more noise you may see in your image. Conversely, the lower the ISO value (say, 50 or 100), the less sensitive it is to light and the less noise you will see in your image. I have found in taking Iridology pictures, an ISO setting of 100 works very well.

Ok, with those explanations out of the way, here is a summery of the values I typically use to get the best shots.

Shutter Speed 1/125 F16 ISO 100

The View Finder Adjustment.

An often overlooked adjustment is the view finder adjustment, which adjusts the view finder to your vision. Look though the view finder at a white background and turn the wheel until the lines are in focus. Adjusting the view finder will make getting great pictures much easier.

Using the Handheld SD8004 Digital Iridology Camera.

This Iridology camera will focus at about 3" away from the front of the camera.

I always take all the right eye PICS first then all the left eye PICS. This consistency makes it easier to remember which eye is which when you are looking on the disk.

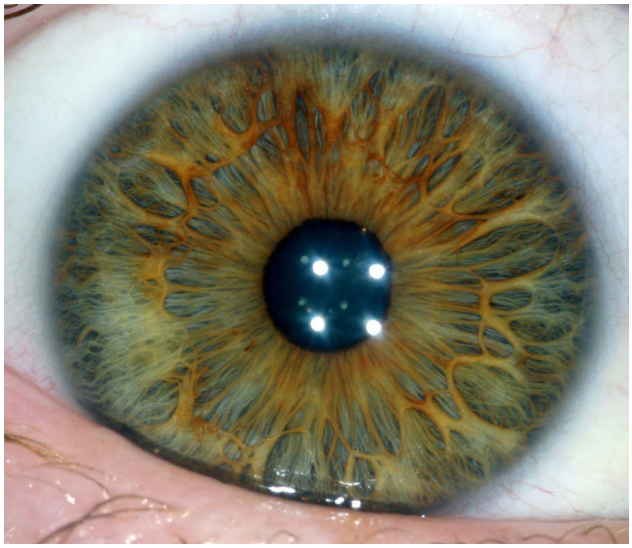
Have the client cover their other eye with their hand and ask them to look straight down the barrel of the camera. I suggest they may see the reflection of their eye in the camera lens. This will ensure the eye is lined up with the camera and keep their eyes from wandering.

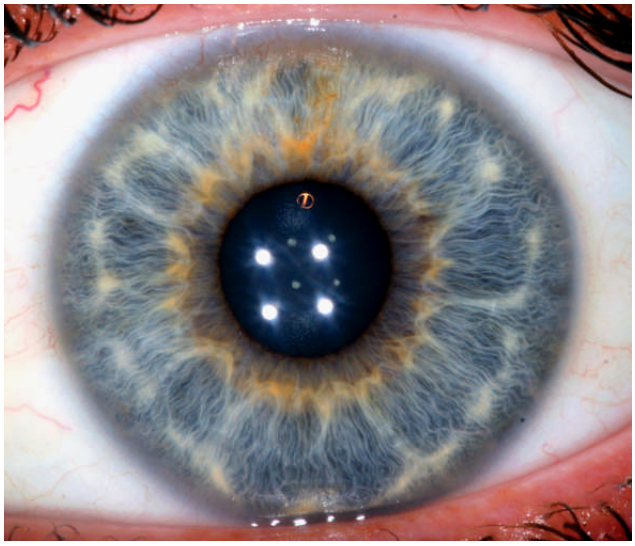
If the lid covers part of the eye, I have them take their free hand and spread the lids. Pay attention that they have their head perpendicular so the chart will align correctly. In about 1/2 the people if I suggest they open the eye wide, the lid is out of the way and I get a great shot. Check that first.

I place my elbow on the table and my little finger under their chin and thumb under the lens. I then gently guide the camera in and out for focus. Your hand placement on the chin and lens gives the camera stability. This makes it much easier to make the very small movements needed for great focusing. Remember, you are close to your client's eye. Start focusing away from them and gently bring the camera in.

As you are focusing, notice strands in the eye that are obvious and focus on those. You can also get good pictures with just one elbow on the table, but I typically use the position seen above.

Several people have mentioned that when they turn the camera on, they expected to see an image on the LCD located on the back of the camera. Although this is he way the inexpensive point and shoot cameras work, it is not how a professional grade SLR works. You will see the image after you shoot, not before.





Organizing Your Eye Pictures on the Computer

1. After taking the eye pictures, I pull the memory card from the camera and insert it into the computer. If you don't have a card reader, then proceed to step 2.

2. Attach the USB cable to the camera and a USB slot on your computer. Turn the camera on.

3. Open Photoshop.

4. Go to the File tab and go to open. That will open a dialog box which asks you where to look for the pictures you want to open. Point the program to the Flash card if the disk is in the computer or the camera if you are using the USB cord.

5. Then click on the first pic in the series you want to transfer. That thumb nail will highlight. Then hold the shift key down and click on the last picture you would like to transfer. All the pictures between the first and last will highlight. Then click open in the dialog box. This will open all the photos you selected into Photoshop.

6. The images will open as a smaller size than they really are. This is a default within photoshop and it seems to work well this way. Take a look at the pictures and see which ones you would like to use. You may decide to delete the shots that will not be used.

7. Next, if you'd like, adjust the remaining images in terms of brightness, contrast and color.

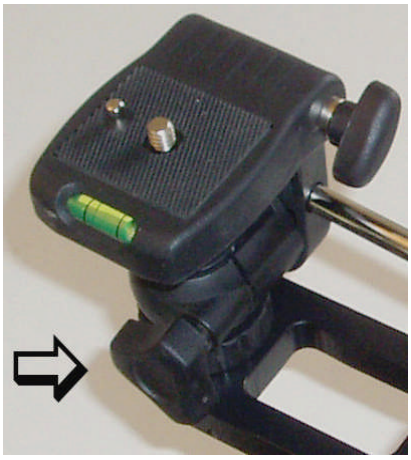
8. Go to the file tab and go to "Save As". Photoshop will open a new dialog box and will prompt you to choose the type of file you would like to save the picture as and where you would like to save it. I typically save as JPEG with a quality level of 8 and create a new file with the clients name on my desktop to make it easy to find it later.

9. If your computer can burn disks, you may decide to burn a copy of the pictures for your client. They really seem to enjoy sharing their pictures with their friends. This will often promote the friends calling for their own Iridology reading.

Setting up the Iridology Stand

As you unpack the box containing the stand you will get to assemble and adjust several parts of the stand. First take the entire bubble wrap off all the parts.

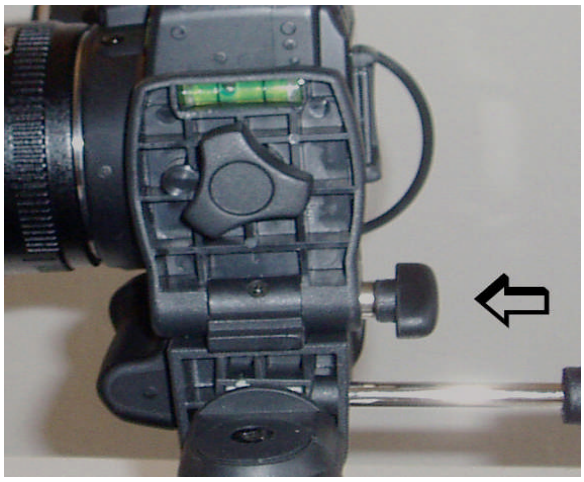
Then loosen the knob and move the handle perpendicular to the arm.



Then loosen this knob and hinge the mounting plate up like this.

Attach the camera by screwing the shaft into the bottom of the camera.

Then hinge it back to level and tighten the set screw.



Slide the flash onto the top mount on the camera. Attach the battery pack to the Velcro with the wire pointing to the rear of the camera.

Attach the battery pack to the Velcro with the wire pointing to the rear of the camera. Connect the battery pack wire to the focus light wire.

This is How the System Looks Set up and Ready to Shoot.

Move the camera to about three inches from the subjects eyes. Make sure the setting on the side of the lens is set to "M" for manual focus. Focus the eye by turning the lens collar. Now you are ready to take some pictures. I generally take a few of each eye to make sure I get a shot that is clear and in focus.

It may take a few shots to get used to taking the pictures this way, but once you are familiar with the setup, it will become second nature and you will be taking some of the best shots in the industry. It is so easy in fact that even kids can do it.

Congratulations.

Due to the nature of the camera industry, which is under a constant state of flux, Allison Imaging reserves the right to change and improve this system to compensate for the shift in available parts and new technology.

All rights are reserved.

It has been a pleasure to serve you and I look forward to any business we may have in our future.

All the best,

Chris Allison