1. Parts of the Digital Imaging Box

2. Powering Up

2.1. Check to make sure that the AC Adaptor has an output of DC24V, 2A and its plug has a center-minus polarity configuration.

2.2. Make sure that the On/Off Switch of the Digital Imaging Box is in the “Off” position and then plug in the AC Adaptor.

2.3. Flip the On/Off Switch to the “On” position to turn on the Digital Imaging Box. It will take the lamps a couple of minutes to warm up to reach the pre-determined level of light output and stability. The Imaging Box is now ready for use.
3. Shooting Positions

3.1. Shooting can either be done from the top through the Camera Hole or from the front with the Reflective Front Door removed.

3.2. Shooting from the Top:
   a) Remove the Camera Hole Cover. The Reflective Front Door should be closed to avoid unnecessary loss of light.
   b) Mount the Camera to the Up-Down Adjustment Knob.
   c) Position Adjustment _- As the names imply, the Up-Down Adjustment Knob, Left-Right Adjustment Knob and Rear-Front Adjustment Knob are for making adjustments in the respective directions to position the camera at the desired spot. To adjust, simply loosen up the knob, slide the camera to the desired position and then tighten up the knob to lock the camera in place.

3.3. Shooting from the Front:
   a) Remove the Reflector Front Door by simply lifting it off the rail in which it is seated.
   b) The Camera Hole Cover should be inserted into the camera hole on top of the imaging box to prevent unnecessary influence on the lighting effects and loss of light.
   c) It is advisable to use a tripod or copy stand to fix the camera in position when shooting from the front.

4. Light Intensity Adjustment

Light inside the imaging box is emitted from five separate light panels. The intensity of all of which can be adjusted independently of each other. Each panel is provided with a rotary type adjustment knob on the front of the imaging box for intensity adjustments. The five light panels are as follows – Back Light Panel, Ground Light Panel, Left Light Panel, Front Light Panel and Right Light Panel.

Through changing the combination of intensities of the light panels, various lighting effects ranging from complete shadow-free to lobe-sided shadow images can be achieved.

5. Background Paper Installation

5.1. Available Colors.
   Each imaging box comes with 6 pieces of background paper, which are put inside a tubular container, of the following colors:
   - Black
   - Deep Grey
   - Light Grey
   - Red
   - Green
   - Blue

5.2. Installation.
   a) Inside the imaging box, there are 3 clips along the top edge of the Back Light Panel. Clip one of the short side edges of the background paper at these 3 places.

   b) Roll out the background paper down the Back Light Panel and then along the Ground Light Panel to the front.

   c) Trap the front edge of the paper into the corner along the front edge of the Ground Light Panel.
6. Masking Up the Left and Right Light Panels

6.1. Purpose
When it is necessary to create a comparatively strongly shadow on one side of the subject to be photographed, it will not be sufficient by just turning off the relevant Left or Right Light Panel because diffused light from other panels may bounce off the Left/Right Light Panel, thus reducing the shadow effect. In such a case it will be necessary to, in addition to turning it off, mask up the relevant light panel so that reflection of diffused light from the panel can be totally prevented. Each imaging box will come with 2 Black Masks, one for the Left and the other one for the Right Light Panel.

6.2. Installation of Black Masks
a) The two masks are put together with the 6 pieces of background paper inside the tubular container. Roll the mask in the reverse direction a couple of times to make it flat.
b) The Black Masks are in a shape which matches that of the Left and Right Light Panels. There is a clip in the middle along the top edge of the Left or Right Light Panels.
c) Slide the top of the Black Mask under the clip and match the shape of the mask against that of the light panel.

7. Digital Camera – Suggestion
To achieve better photographic results, the use of digital cameras with “White Balance Preset” and “Manual Exposure” features is recommended.

8. Maintenance and Precautions
a) The light is designed solely for indoor usage.
b) Always turn off the light or unplug it from the AC mains when not in use.
c) To prevent electrical shock hazard, do not immerse the unit in any liquid, spill and liquid over the unit or attempt to disassemble the unit.
d) Do not attempt to replace or repair any part of the Imaging Box. Such services should only be performed by the manufacturer, their service agent or an electrical technician who is not only qualified to carry out electrical work under the local regulations but also knowledgeable of the construction of the Imaging Box.
e) If the power cable of the unit is damaged, it must be replaced. Again, replacement work must be carried out only by the manufacturer, their service agent or an electrical technician qualified to carry out electrical work under the local regulations in order to avoid electrical hazard.
f) The lamps used inside the unit are Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamps (CCFL) which contains mercury. Consult local regulations concerning the treatment of hazardous wasted when disposing of the CCFL.

9. Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>DIB-1612</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Source</td>
<td>Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp (CCFL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color Temperature</td>
<td>5000K +/- 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Source</td>
<td>Required</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Accessory Included| i) AC Adaptor of DC24V, 2A Output  
  ii) 6 pieces of different Color Background Paper  
  iii) 2 Black Masks for the Left/Right Light Panel |
| Size             | Body: 480(w) x 385(d) x 385(h) mm  
  Camera mount (max.): 125 mm (h) |
| Weight           | approx. 12 kg |