Technic Selection Guide
For use with calipers

1. Have the patient remove all jewelry, eyeglasses, and any artifical appliances within the mouth.
2. Measure the patient's head using the cranial calipers (fig. 1). Measure across the zygomatic region of the patient's face.

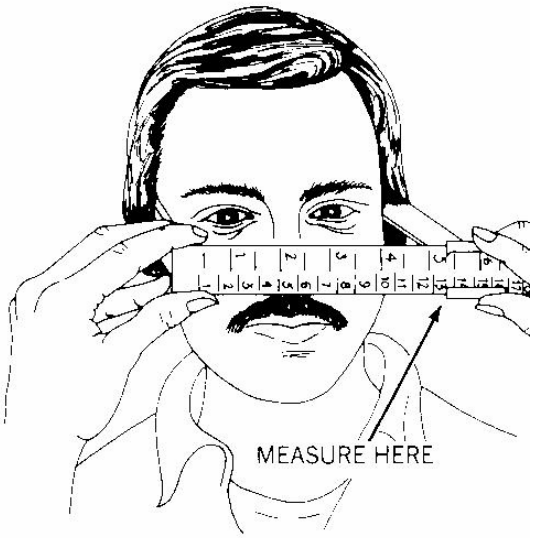

Figure 1. Measuring Patient's Face

3. Refer to the following chart. Find the thickness registered by the cranial calipers in the first column. Read across the chart to the kV and mA columns to find the proper technic. Depress the proper button on the technic selector panel. Make sure the light in the button illuminates when depressed.

Part Thickness	kV
17-18 cm	81
16-17 cm	79
15-16 cm	77
14-15 cm	75
13-14 cm	73
12-13 cm	71
11-12 cm	69
10-11 cm	67
9-10 cm	65
8-9 cm	63

mA Selection

1. Normal setting for Green light sensitive film, screen combinations will be 6 mA, No compensation.
2. Patients with heavy bone, heavy muscle, or conditions that prevent straightening the cervical spine, may be imaged using compensation. Compensation Varies the mA during the exposure.

   6 mA or 10 mA without compensation maintains the setting for the exposure.

   6 mA with compensation starts the expo sure at 3 mA, and boosts to 6mA, in the anterior area.

   10 mA with compensation starts the rota tion at 7 mA, and boosts to 10 mA. This might be a good setting for heavy spine.

Notes

- Compensation will not resolve poor patient positioning.

- This guide is only a starting point. We don't mea n to imply that the width of the zygomatic indicates the density of the tissue. There are differences in bone, and soft tissue density when referenced to age, sex, race, diet, and many other factors.

- This guide was designed for "Rare Earth" screens. We suspect that technology will improve upon these. Different film/screen combinations may require different settings.

- Processing, and the wishes of the doctor may demand variance of these settings. While it would not be proper to compensate for weak chemistry by turning up the radiation, Strong, or "hot" chemistry sometimes needs less exposure. Be aware of grainy images here. The doctor that uses the images as diagnostic tools should determine the "proper" density. of the images.

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