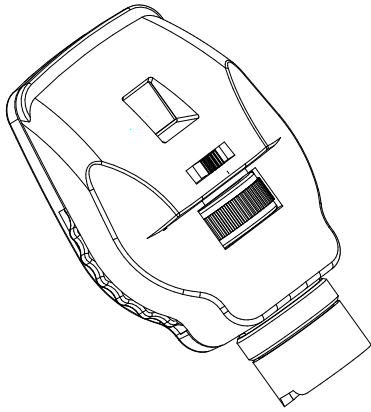


3.5V Coaxial Ophthalmoscope User's Guide



Thank you for purchasing the 3.5V coaxial ophthalmoscope. To prevent damage to the 3.5V coaxial ophthalmoscope or injury to yourself or to others, read the following safety precaution in their entirety before using this device. Keep these safety instructions where all those who use the device will read them.



Attention. Read user's guide for cautions and instructions for operating.

Warnings and Cautions



Warning: This product must not be used in the presence of flammable gases.



Warning: This product should not be immersed in fluids.



Warning: Use 3.5V Coaxial Ophthalmoscope only with all approved 3.5V power.



Warning: Federal law restricts this device to sale or order of a physician.

1. Part list

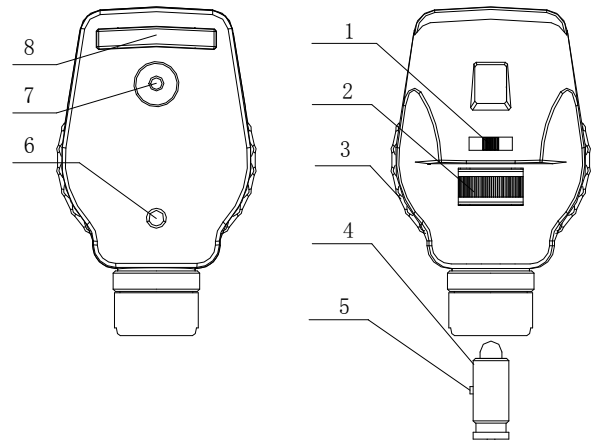


Fig. 1

1. Polarizing filter / red-free filter switch;
2. Aperture selection dial;
3. Diopters selection disc;
4. Bulb;
5. Dowel pin of bulb;
6. Illuminated Diopters indicator;
7. Peep hole;
8. Rubber brow rest;

2. Operating Instructions

- a) Connect the 3.5V Coaxial Ophthalmoscope to the power.
- b) For examination of the right eye, sit or stand at the patient's right side.
- c) Select "0" on the illuminated lens disc of the ophthalmoscope and start with the small aperture.
- d) Take the ophthalmoscope in the right hand and hold it vertically in front of your own right eye with the light beam directed toward the patient and place your right index finger on the edge of the lens dial so that you will be able to change lenses easily if necessary.
- e) Dim room lights. Instruct the patient to look straight ahead at a distant object.
- f) Position the ophthalmoscope about 6 inches (15 cm) in front and slightly to the right (25°) of the patient and direct the light beam into the pupil. A red "reflex" should appear as you look through the pupil.
- g) Rest your left hand on the patient's forehead and hold the upper lid of the eye near the eyelashes with the thumb. While the patient is fixating on the specified object, keep the "reflex" in view and slowly move toward the patient. The optic disc should come into view when you are about 1 to 2 inches (3-5 cm) from the patient. If it is not focused clearly, rotate lenses with your index finger until the optic disc is as clearly visible as possible. The hyperopic, or far-sighted, eye requires more "plus" (green numbers)