



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE Photo slit lamp

BX 900[®]

9. Edition / 2021 – 08

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Preface

Thank you for choosing a Haag-Streit device. Provided you comply carefully with the regulations in these instructions for use, we can guarantee reliable and trouble-free use of our product.



WARNING!

Read the instruction manual carefully before commissioning this product. It contains important information regarding the safety of the user and patient.



NOTE!

For USA only: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician or licensed practitioner.



WARNING!

This device is equipped with high intensity light emitting diodes. Excessive exposure of patients in treatment with certain medication may lead to phototoxic adverse reactions, due to higher photosensitivity.

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1 Safety



DANGER!

Failure to comply with these instructions may result in material damage or pose a danger to patients or users.



WARNING!

These warnings must absolutely be complied with to guarantee safe operation of the product and to avoid any danger to users and to patients.



NOTE!

Important information, please read carefully.

1.1 Comments on these instructions for use



NOTE!

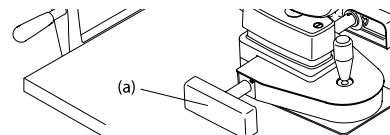
In these instructions for use the point is used as decimal separator.

1.2 Ambient conditions

Transport	Temperature	-40 °C	...	+70 °C
	Air pressure	500 hPa	...	1060 hPa
	Relative humidity	10 %	...	95 %
Storage	Temperature	-10 °C	...	+55 °C
	Air pressure	700 hPa	...	1060 hPa
	Relative humidity	10 %	...	95 %
Use	Temperature	+10 °C	...	+35 °C
	Air pressure	800 hPa	...	1060 hPa
	Relative humidity	30 %	...	90 %

1.3 Shipment and unpacking

- Before unpacking the device, check whether the packaging shows traces of improper handling or damage. If this is the case, notify the transport company that delivered the goods to you.
- Unpack the device together with a representative of the transport company. Make a report of any damaged parts. This report must be signed by you and by the representative of the transport company.
- Leave the device in the packaging for a few hours before unpacking it (condensation).
- Check the device for damage after it is unpacked.
- Return defective devices in the appropriate packaging.
- Store packaging material carefully so that it can be used for potential returns or when moving.
- The slit lamp and headrest must be installed on an electrically insulated, fireproof table top.
- The rail covers (a) prevent the slit lamp from tilting.
- Check that the connection parts of the accessories are in the correct position (screw connections, quick-release fasteners).



1.4 Installation warnings



WARNING!

- Do not modify this device without authorization of the manufacturer. Installation and repairs may only be performed by trained specialists.
- Any third-party device must be connected in compliance with the EN 60601-1 standard.
- Only original Haag-Streit spare parts may be used.
- Use of this device adjacent to or stacked with other equipment should be avoided because it could result in improper operation. If such use is necessary, this device and the other equipment should be observed to verify that they are operating normally.
- Grounding reliability can only be achieved when unit is connected to a hospital grade receptacle. (Not valid for EU countries).
- The device should be set up in such a way that the plug is always easily accessible and the device can easily be disconnected from the mains.

1.5 Operation, environment



DANGER!

Never use the device in potentially explosive environments where volatile solvents (alcohol, petrol, etc.) and flammable anaesthetics are in use.



WARNING!

- The device must be switched off after every use. Otherwise there is a risk of overheating when a protective dust cover is used.
- This device must not be operated near of high frequency surgical equipment and the radio frequency shielded room of a medical electrical system for magnetic resonance imaging, where the intensity of electromagnetic disturbances is high.
- Portable radio frequency communications equipment (including peripherals such as antenna cables and external antennas) should

be used no closer than 30 cm (12 inches) to any part of the device, including cables specified by Haag-Streit. Otherwise, degradation of the performance of this device could result.



NOTE!

- This device must only be operated by qualified personnel. The owner is responsible for their training.
- This device may only be used in accordance with the instructions in the 'Intended purpose / intended use' chapter.

1.6 Light toxicity



WARNING!

- The light from this device may be dangerous. The risk of eye damage increases with the radiation period and number of pulses. Exposure at maximum output of longer than 70 seconds with the LED illumination and 70 pulses with the flash source will exceed the hazard guideline value.
- Using a 90 D lens reduces the exposure time to 9 seconds and the number of pulses to 10.



NOTE!

- The radiation times and number of total pulses of all light sources are cumulative.
- If the intensity of any of the light sources is reduced to 50% of the maximum intensity, the illumination time or number of pulses to reach the guideline value for radiation for the light source in question is doubled. This linear relationship can be used to determine the illumination time to reach the guideline value for radiation for the combination of light sources at various brightness settings.
- The guideline value for the evaluated irradiation of the retina is 10 J/cm².
- Nevertheless, we recommend keeping the intensity of the light reaching the patient's retina to the minimum possible for the

respective diagnosis. Children, aphakes and people suffering from eye conditions are most at risk.

- An increased risk may also occur if the retina is exposed to the same or a similar device with a visible light source within 24 hours. This specially applies if the retina has been photographed with a flashbulb in advance.
- When the flash illumination is used, the emission exceeds the Group 2 limit of parameter "weighted retinal visible and infrared thermal radiance, L_{VIR-R} " as specified by EN ISO 15004-2: 2007 but does not exceed the limit "retinal thermal" as specified by ICNIRP 2013. Since this retinal exposure limit is not exceeded in case of normal operation, the device can be regarded as safe for the patient's eye when operated within the limits specified by Haag-Streit.

1.7 Disinfection



NOTE!

The device can, but does not need to be disinfected. For more information, please refer to the 'Maintenance' chapter.

1.8 Warranty and product liability

- Haag-Streit products must be used only for the purposes and in the manner described in the documents distributed with the product.
- The product must be treated as described in the 'Safety' chapter. Improper handling can damage the product. This would void all guarantee claims.
- Continued use of a product damaged by incorrect handling may lead to personal injury. In such a case, the manufacturer will not accept any liability.
- Haag-Streit does not grant any warranties, either expressed or implied, including implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use.
- Haag-Streit expressly disclaims liability for incidental or consequential damage resulting from the use of the product.
- This product is covered by a limited warranty granted by your seller.
- For USA only: This product is covered by a limited warranty, which may be reviewed at www.haag-streit-usa.com.

1.9 Reporting obligation



NOTE!

Any serious incident that has occurred in relation to the device must be reported to Haag-Streit and the competent authority of the Member State in your country.

1.10 Description of symbols



Follow instruction for use



Read the instructions for use attentively



General warning, read the accompanying documentation



European certificate of conformity



Date of manufacture



Manufacturer



Haag-Streit reference number



Serial number



Trademark of the manufacturer
Haag-Streit AG



Notes on disposal, see the 'Disposal' chapter



Listed European Authorized Representative



Medical Device



Testsymbol of TÜV Rheinland
with approval for INMETRO
Brasil



MET Listed Mark with approval
for USA and Canada



On (Power)



Off (Power)



Fuse



Flash Test



After turning off the FU 01 flash
unit, wait at least 15 seconds
before the flash cable is
removed.



After turning off the FU 01 flash
unit, wait at least 15 seconds
before the slide is opened.



Warning: Dangerous voltage

2 Intended purpose / intended use

A slit lamp biomicroscope is intended for use in eye examination. It is used to aid in the diagnosis and documentation of diseases or trauma which affect the structural properties of the eye.

2.1 Device description

The devices of the slit lamp are made up of:

- Stereo biomicroscope
- Slit illumination
- Instrument base
- Headrest and chin rest

The illumination system and a biomicroscope are mounted to an instrument base operated by joystick. The single joystick allows horizontal and vertical displacement of the slit lamp across the examination table. Both elements, the illumination system and the biomicroscope, can be swiveled progressively across the pivot, independently of one another.

A sturdy headrest is attached to the table. Both the table and the chin rest are adjustable in height to provide a comfortable, yet sturdy examination position to the patient, outside of the device's range of motion. As this device operates non-invasively it only comes into contact with the patient at the chin rest and forehead band.

2.1.1 Intended users

Users are qualified medical professionals such as ophthalmologists, optometrists, opticians, nurses and researchers or other qualified specialists as permitted by local legislation.

2.2 Medical purpose

This device has the following medical purpose:

- Diagnosis and monitoring of diseases of the anterior segment of the eye
- Diagnosis and monitoring of injuries of the anterior segment of the eye
- Investigation of the anatomy and physiological or pathological state of the anterior segment of the eye

2.2.1 Indications

The use of the slit lamp is indicated for the following medical conditions:

- Local and systemic diseases affecting the eye
- Lesions and defects of the anterior segment
- Acute infections and inflammations
- Presence of intraocular foreign bodies
- Other traumata of the eye

2.2.2 Part of the body

The slit lamp is intended for the examination of the human eye, specifically the anterior segment of the eye (i.e., lids, lashes, conjunctiva, cornea, anterior chamber, iris, and lens).

2.2.3 Patient population

This device is intended for use on human patients with the physical ability to sit in front of a slit lamp with their head resting against the headrest in a steady position and the mental ability to follow instructions.

2.2.4 Contraindications

There are no known contraindications.

2.3 Principles of operation

- The slit lamp implements the principle of focal illumination: The focal point of the microscope and the illumination coincide.
- The microscope arm and the illumination arm are mounted on an instrument base: Both can be swivelled independently around the same vertical axis.
- The instrument base can be moved in all three axes.
- When illuminating transparent media with a narrow, sharp slit, an 'optical section' can be magnified and viewed through the microscope.
- The patient's head is fixed to a height-adjustable headrest holder so that the examination can be carried out quickly and as comfortably as possible for both doctor and patient.

2.3.1 Operating environment

The slit lamp is intended to be used in professional health care facilities such as hospitals, physician's, optometrist's and optician's practices. For optimal use of the slit lamp, the ambient lighting should be attenuated to improve image contrast. In case of transillumination of the iris or for viewing details at great magnification at a narrow slit, it may be necessary to completely darken the room.

2.4 Clinical benefit

The use of the slit lamp allows for the systematic examination of the eye under magnification, thus permitting the diagnoses of pathologies that may have otherwise remained unidentified and could have lead to blindness if left untreated.

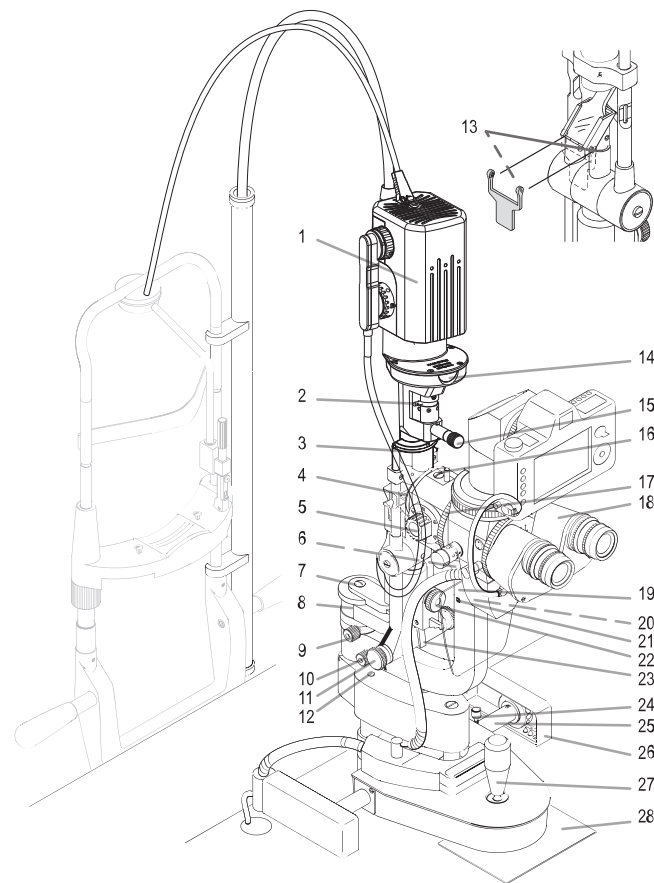
The clinical benefits of the product outweigh the remaining residual risks to the patient.

3 Introduction

The slit lamp consists of an illumination and a binocular microscope. The instrument base can be used to move the entire device in front of the eyes. The illumination offers a large number of setting options to make the practically invisible areas in the eye visible. There is also a range of accessories available for the slit lamp to allow special diagnosis possibilities in addition to the general examinations.

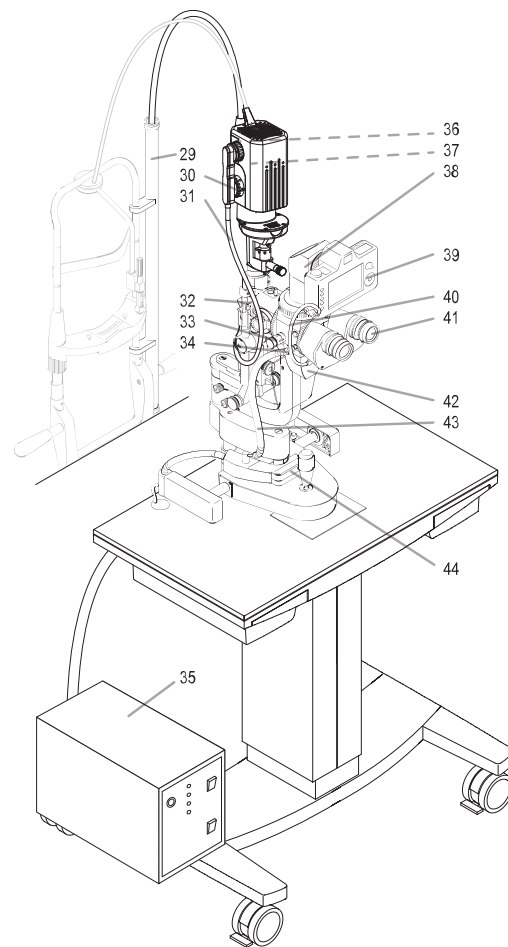
3.1 Overview

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. LED illumination unit upper part | 14. Slit length / diaphragm scale |
| 2. Lever for grey filter and red removal filter | 15. Slit length, slit rotation, blue filter and fixation star control, knob for rotating the slit |
| 3. Scale for angled position of the slit image (5° increments) | 16. Cover screw for accessories pin |
| 4. Illumination mirror | 17. Bayonet connector for accessories |
| 5. Magnification changer | 18. Stereo microscope with eyepieces |
| 6. Mounting screw for the stereo microscope | 19. Breath shield |
| 7. LED background illumination with swivel bracket | 20. Fastening pin for breath shield |
| 8. Illumination unit / microscope angle scale | 21. Thread for fixing the tonometer |
| 9. Illumination arm locking screw | 22. Centring screw |
| 10. Microscope arm locking screw | 23. Inclination angle latch 0°-20° |
| 11. Slit width controls | 24. Joy stick base locking screw |
| 12. Weight compensation screws | 25. Axle |
| 13. Diffusor | 26. Rail cover |
| | 27. Control lever |
| | 28. Slide plate |



3.2 Photo components

- | | |
|---|--|
| 29. Flash cable (with tube and flash tube connection) | 36. Flash tube housing |
| 30. Optical light guide for background illumination | 37. Flash tube |
| 31. Pivoting mirror | 38. Lens barrel |
| 32. Rotating knob for diaphragm pre-selection | 39. Camera housing |
| 33. Rotating knob for diaphragm preview actuation | 40. Camera cable |
| 34. Rotating knob for aperture preview | 41. Ocular with double cross hairs |
| 35. Flash unit FU 01 | 42. Mirror and diaphragm component |
| | 43. Cable trigger key for mirror/diaphragm component |
| | 44. Trigger key with cable |



3.3 Lens barrel

Lens barrel for 35mm photography (38). Image taken by the right beam path of the microscope. Object image size: see Table b, chapter 'Mirror and diaphragm component'.

3.4 Camera housing

Not every camera housing (39) can be connected. Haag-Streit selects suitable camera models and makes the necessary adjustments. The photo slit lamp is only guaranteed to function properly if cameras recommended by Haag-Streit are used. Please consult your local partner for information on the supported cameras.

3.5 Flash unit FU 01

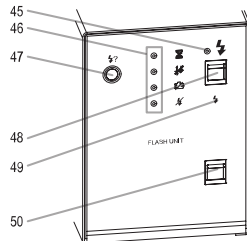


WARNING!

This device must only be operated by qualified and trained personnel.

Face plate

45. Flash intensity high with LED
46. Symbols with LED (See chapter "Error messages flash unit")
47. Flash test (In order to test the flash, press the release button (44) or the test button (47).)
48. Flash intensity
49. Flash intensity normal
50. Main switch ON (lights up) / OFF



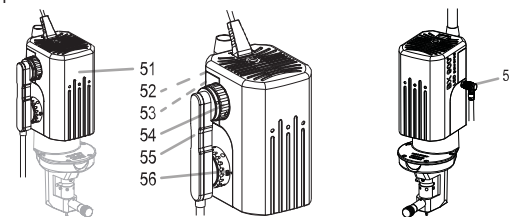
3.6 LED illumination

- The LED illumination head is made up of an LED illumination unit, a power supply, an optical light guide set for background illumination and an illumination control.
- The two-core connection cable between the power supply and illumination head transmits both the supply current for the LED as well as signals for communication between the power supply and illumination.

- The light intensity of the slit and background illumination can be regulated continuously (without increments) using the illumination controllers. These can be connected using a longer connection cable on the PS-LED power supply.

3.7 Overview of the LED illumination unit upper part

51. LED illumination LI 01-plus with background illumination
52. Flash tube connection
53. Flash tube
54. Filter wheel for constant illumination (LED) blue filter
55. Optical light guide connection for slit and background illumination
56. Filter/diaphragm wheel for background illumination (flash). This wheel is used to control the intensity of the flash background illumination and blue filter; see 5.4



3.8 Blue filter

The rotating wheel (54) is used to pivot the blue filter. Marking points at the same height = blue filter is on.

3.9 Shutter

57. The shutter cable must be connected to the illumination head. This ensures that a shutter closes when the flash is triggered, in order to protect the LED from the intense radiation of the flash.

4.2 Setting the weight compensation facility

Turn the control lever (27) to its lowest position and then slacken it slightly by a quarter turn. Swivel the microscope and illumination to the side. Apply 1-3 springs depending on the accessory.

4.3 Switching on the compensation facility

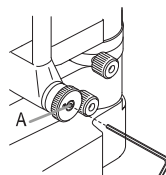
Turn anticlockwise until the screws (12) are completely released.

4.4 Switching off the compensation facility

Turn the screws (12) clockwise until you meet resistance. Verify whether the microscope arm springs back downwards if you push it upwards with your hand. This will only happen if the load is already at maximum. Generally, as many counterbalance springs should be deactivated as necessary until this spring action occurs. The weight compensation facility is set correctly once the illumination and microscope with the mounted accessories weigh slightly more than the counterbalance springs.

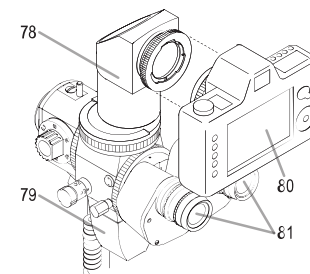
4.5 Regulating the clearance of the slit width controls

The small screw in the centre of the right control knob (A) allows you to regulate the friction of the turning movement of these adjusting knobs. Turning it slightly to the right (in) makes it harder, turning it left (out) makes it easier. It should at least be set so hard that the slit cannot close on its own.



4.6 Attaching/removing a camera

- 78. Lens barrel
- 79. Mirror and diaphragm component
- 80. Camera
- 81. Eyepiece



Remove the camera cover, attach the spacer ring to the camera and place the camera on the lens barrel. If the camera is removed, the connection to the lens barrel should be closed off with the cap intended for this purpose.



NOTE!

Consult your Haag-Streit representative for information on the supported cameras and their connection rings.

5 Commissioning

Connect the PS-LED power supply and FU 01 flash unit to the mains.

5.1 Switching on the device

- Throw the rocker switch on the PS-LED power supply and the main switch on the FU 01 flash unit 01 I = 'ON'. The green lamps in the rocker switches light up when the device is switched on.
- Turn the rotating knob on the illumination control to a position between '1' and '10'.

6 Operation

6.1 Setting the eyepieces

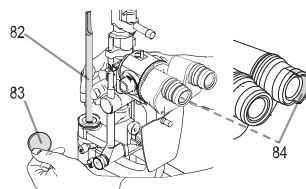


NOTE!

The eyepieces must be individually set prior to the first examination in accordance with the refraction of the examiner. Insert the provided focus test rod (82) in place of the protective cover (83) and turn its black projection surface at a right angle to the microscope axis. Return the illumination and microscope to the central position (0°).

Insert the 12.5 × eyepiece with double crosshair into the right eyepiece mounting in the binocular tube. The depth of the double crosshair on the reticle corresponds to the film/chip level. The setting is performed from the (+) side to the (-) side at low magnification until the double crosshair comes into sharp focus.

- 82. Test rod
- 83. Protective cover
- 84. Sliding occluders



- Each eyepiece should be set individually by turning the knurled ocular refraction ring with dioptré scale until the projected slit can be seen in focus. The setting is performed from the (+) side to the (-) side at low magnification.
- The sliding occluders (84) are used to set the correct working distance for the examiner from the eyepiece.
- Examiners who do not wear glasses: Pull the occluders out as far as they will go.
- Examiners who do wear glasses: Push the occluders in as far as they will go.

6.2 Preparing the patient

- In order to attain a solid basis for the forehead and chin to rest on, the table height should be selected such that the patient sits bent over forward.

- To ensure that only the part of the eye being examined is illuminated, the slit height should be set accordingly in order to avoid distracting streaking of light.
- Applied parts which come into contact with the patient (headrest) should be disinfected prior to every use (see instructions for use 'Headrest').
- The slit lamp must be switched off after every examination in accordance with the 'Decommissioning' chapter.

6.3 Operating the device



WARNING!

- The device must be switched off after every use. Otherwise there is a risk of overheating when a protective dust cover is used.
 - The slit lamp BX 900 may only be operated with the Haag-Streit Flash Unit FU 01.
 - The slit illumination may only be operated with the flash tube inserted.
 - The images should only be used for documentation purposes. Only the image in the eyepiece may be used for diagnosis.
- Use the turn screw to set the chin rest in such a way that the patient's eyes are at the same height as the black mark on the sides of the headrest.
 - Adjust the eyepieces (41) in accordance with the examiner's refraction by turning the knurled rings and set the eye distance.
 - Switch on the illumination by pressing the switch on the power supply.
 - Adjust the height of the slit lamp by turning the control lever (27) until the light beam and microscope axis are at eye level.
 - The magnification of the stereo microscope is changed using the rotary knob on the magnification changer (5).
 - The rigid control lever (27) gently inclined towards the examiner can be used to push the entire device until the slit appears approximately focused on the cornea. This initial setting is verified with the naked eye. Fine tuning is performed by tilting the control lever while observing via the stereo microscope (18).
 - The slit width is set left or right with the rotating knob (11), as is the angle between the stereo microscope and illumination.

- The slit image can be set vertically, horizontally or as diagonal as required by turning the illumination facility on the handle (15) (locking points at 45°, 90° and 135°; stops at 0° and 180°; scale in 5° increments).
- To ensure that unimpeded binocular fundus examination is also possible at lateral angles of between 3° and 10°, a short mirror is used, the illumination turned 90° using the locking screw (15) and tilted in 5° steps using the latch (23), and the illumination and microscope turned to the central position (0°).
- Front lenses and contact lenses are used to examine the ocular fundus.

Diffuse illumination:

- Connecting the diffusor (13) upstream creates diffused illumination. This allows monitoring of the overview and can be used to capture the overview.

Indirect illumination:

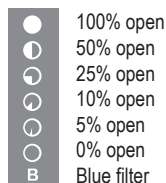
- For observation in regredient light (indirect illumination), the centring screw (22) is loosened in order to move the slit image out of the centre of the visual field. Tightening the screw centres the slit image again.

Slit tilting:

- The latch (23) can be used to tilt the illumination in 5° steps. This creates an angled light beam during horizontal slit orientation. Tilting the slit enables reflex-free examination with contact lenses (fundus and gonioscopy) and magnifying lenses.

6.4 Background illumination (flash)

When the flash is triggered, the light is transferred to the background illumination by a light guide.



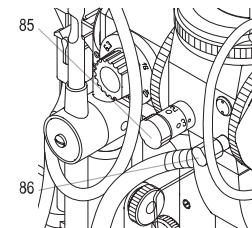
6.5 Photo diaphragm pre-selection

85. Rotating knob for diaphragm pre-selection

You may select between levels 1 through 5, each with an increasingly smaller aperture. The size of the interval is equivalent to one f-stop.

Level 1 = largest aperture
(smallest depth of field)

Level 5 = smallest aperture
(largest depth of field)

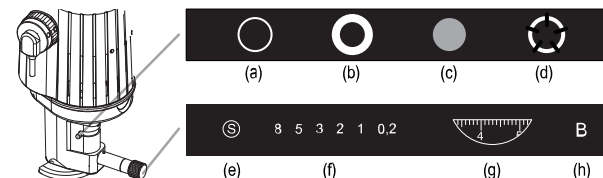


86. Rotating knob for diaphragm actuation

Turning one of the two knobs on the right and left allows you to close the diaphragms to the preset aperture during observation in order to get a preview of the expected depth of field.

6.6 Setting the filters & diaphragms

- Open
- Grey filter (10%)
- Red removal filter
- Reserve opening for filter of choice \varnothing 15 mm (0 / -0.2), thickness 2.5 mm
- Fixation star (predominantly used for fixation examination of cross-eyed children with amblyopia)
- Apertures of \varnothing 8, 5, 3, 2, 1 and 0.2 mm
- Display of slit length adjustment from 1 to 8 mm
- Blue filter



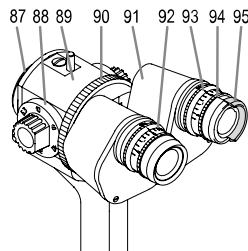
6.7 Fixation star

- Turning the diaphragm disc as far as it will go to the left switches on the fixation star and the symbol "S" appears in the window. In some examinations of the fundus, this star is projected onto the ocular fundus and is also visible to the patient, who is asked to focus on the centre hole of the star. This allows the examiner to see where the patient's vision is most focused.
- A typical use of the fixation star is during laser treatments close to the macula. Similarly, it is also possible to identify microstrabismus with the projection of the fixation star. The fixation star is usually used with an upstream red removal filter.



6.8 Microscope and eyepiece

87. Front lens
88. Rotary knob displaying the set magnification
89. 5-level magnification changer (Galilei system)
90. Knurled ring for bayonet connector
91. Binocular tube with convergent view, pupil distance can be set from 52 to 78 mm
92. Eyepiece 12.5 × / field of vision \varnothing 16 mm
93. Index (white point)
94. Knurled ring with dioptre scale for setting the refraction of the examiner (\pm 7 D)
95. Sliding occluder (for people who wear glasses)



6.9 Operating the Flash unit FU 01

Capture frequency 'normal'



Captures 1 to 10 in a 1-second cycle
Captures 11 to 20 in a 2-second cycle
Captures 21 to 30 in a 3-second cycle



NOTE!

A pause of 210 seconds will follow.

Capture frequency 'high'



Captures 1 to 10 in a 1-second cycle
Captures 11 to 15 in a 2-second cycle
Captures 16 to 20 in a 3-second cycle
Captures 21 to 30 in a 5-second cycle



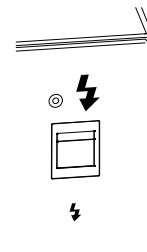
WARNING!

After turning off the FU 01 flash unit, wait at least 2 minutes before turning it back on!







NOTE!

A pause of 210 seconds will follow.



6.9.1 Error messages for flash unit FU 01

Symbols		LED	Sound
	Wait <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let the flash tube cool off 		-
	Folding mirror inoperative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect cable Make sure that the plug is seated properly 	Red	Long beep
	Camera not ready <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switch on camera Empty image memory Take camera out of sleep mode Connect cable Make sure that the plug is seated properly 	Red	Long beep
	Flash inoperative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close flash slider Change flash tube Connect cable 	Red	Long beep



NOTE!

Once the error in question has been rectified, the visual warning signal is deleted by pressing the release button. The device will then be back in operation.

All red LEDs are flashing (electronic defect)

GENERAL ALARM

- Contact your Haag-Streit representative.

7 Decommissioning

Throw the rocker switch on the PS-LED power supply and the main switch on the FU 01 flash unit 01 I = 'OFF'. The green lamps in the rocker switches stop lightning when the device is switched off.



NOTE!

Disconnect the power supply from the mains if you do not intend to use it for an extended period of time.

8 Technical data

8.1 Slit illumination



NOTE!

Detailed information regarding the radiation can be provided on request.

Spectral range slit illumination	400 to 750 nm
Spectral range background illumination	400 to 750 nm
Slit image width	0 – 8 mm continuous
Slit image length	1 – 8 mm continuous
Illumination field circle	ø 8 / 5 / 3 / 2 / 1 / 0.2 mm
Test mark	With fixation star
Slit image rotatability	± 90°
Swiveling of the slit illumination to the microscope axis	Horizontal ± 90°, vertical 0 – 20°
Filters	Blue, red removal (green), grey (10%).



NOTE!

(Further information available in the LED illumination LI 900 instructions for use)

8.2 Stereo microscope

Stereo angle:	13°
Magnification changer:	6.3 × / 10 × / 16 × / 25 × / 40 ×
Ocular magnification:	12.5 ×
Range of adjusting eye-pieces:	+7 to -7 dioptres
Pupil distance:	52 – 78 mm
Total magnification:	6.3 × / 10 × / 16 × / 25 × / 40 ×
Object field ø in mm:	32.0 / 20.0 / 12.7 / 8.0 / 5.1

8.3 Instrument base

Operation:	Single-handed operation of control lever in 3 dimensions
Adjustment of instrument base:	100 mm (length) 100 mm (side) 30 mm (height)

8.4 Dimensions

Weight:	14.8 kg (without power supply, headrest and options)
Dimensions L × W × H:	370 mm × 332 mm × 800 mm

8.5 Flash illumination unit FU 01

Spectral range slit flash illumination	400 to 750nm
Spectral range background flash illumination	400 to 750nm



NOTE!

Detailed information regarding the radiation can be provided on request.

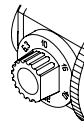
Flash capacitor capacity	'normal' 200 Ws 'high' 400 Ws
Flash frequency	See chapter 'Operating the Flash unit FU 01'
Mains connection	a) 115 V, 60 Hz b) 230 V, 50 Hz
Mains fuses	a) 2 × T10AH, 250V b) 2 × T6.3AH, 250V
Flash unit fuse	1 × T5AL, 250V
Power consumption	25 VA, peak 2.6 kVA

8.6 Mirror and diaphragm component

Pre-set diaphragms	5 different diaphragms
Max. depth of focus on object	see Table (a)

Depth of focus in air

This depends on the diaphragm and magnification settings. In the transparent media of the eye, the values increase by approx. 35% (refractive index of the eye media).



(Table a)

Field of depth of field (+/- in mm) with diaphragm					
	1	2	3	5	6
6.3 ×	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.6	5.2
10 ×	0.5	0.7	1	1.4	2
16 ×	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8
25 ×	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.3
40 ×	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.15

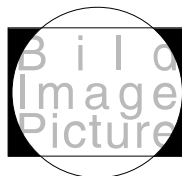
(Table b)

	Magnification at chip level	Object size with chip size 15 × 22.4 mm
6.3 ×	0.63 ×	23.2 × 34.6 mm
10 ×	1 ×	14.6 × 21.9 mm
16 ×	1.6 ×	9.3 × 13.8 mm
25 ×	2.5 ×	5.8 × 8.7 mm
40 ×	4 ×	3.7 × 5.5 mm

Field of view of the object

Circle: The field of view of the object observed through the microscope's eyepiece.

Rectangle: Area of photograph.

**8.7 Lens barrel**

Focal length:

f 170 mm

8.8 Camera**NOTE!**

The camera is to be set to a shutter time of 1/60 s in MANUAL operating mode. The instruction for use for the camera must be followed for this purpose.

9 Maintenance**WARNING!**

- Do not modify this device without authorization of the manufacturer. Installation and repairs may only be performed by trained specialists.
- Contact your Haag-Streit representative for installation, repairs and modification work on the system. The contact details are available at www.haag-streit.com.
- Only original Haag-Streit spare parts may be used.

The LED illumination can be operated maintenance-free for its entire service life.

9.1 Device inspection

In order to correctly check the slit lamp, proceed as follows:

- Insert the test rod into the radial movement bearing, whilst at the same time aligning the surface to the microscope at a right angle.
- Set the slit length to 8 mm.
- Set the illumination intensity to 50%.
- Set the magnification in the microscope to max.
- Set the eyepieces in such a way that the test rod is in sharp focus. In doing so, turn the ocular from the (+) to the (-) side.
- For all magnifications, the structure of the test rod must be shown in sharp focus.
- Close the slit edges to approx. 0.5 mm. The edges must be shown in sharp focus.
- Open the slit edges completely and turn the test rod by 45°, the sharp area must be in the centre of the test rod.

9.1.1 Testing the flash unit

In order to test the flash, press the release button (44) or the test button (47).

9.2 Changing the flash tube



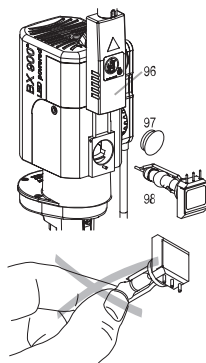
WARNING!

- After turning off the FU 01 flash unit, wait at least 15 seconds before opening the slide!
- Do not touch the glass body of the flash tube.



96. Coupling slide
97. Protective plug
98. Flash tube

- Slide the coupling slide upwards.
- If the split lamp is new, remove the protective plug from the flash tube housing.
- Remove the defective flash tube.
- Insert the tube without touching the glass.
- Slide the coupling slide back downward until it stops in place.



NOTE!

Only original Haag-Streit flash tubes may be used.

9.3 Servicing

To guarantee a long service life, the device must be cleaned weekly as described and protected with the dust cover when not in use. We recommend having the device inspected once a year by an authorized service technician.

9.4 Replacing the fuses



WARNING!

- The mains cable must be disconnected from the mains before the cover is screwed on.
- Only fuses of the type indicated in the technical data may be used.

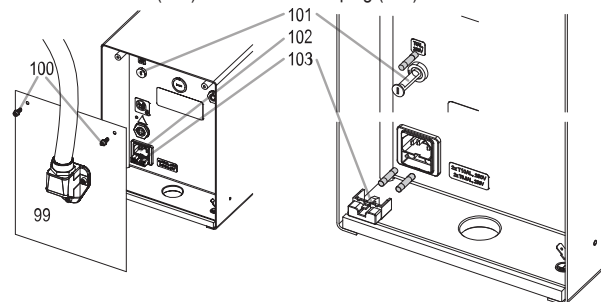
- Remove the cover (99) by loosening the two screws (100).

9.4.1 Mains fuses:

- Remove the mains plug (102), remove the fuse holder (103) and replace the fuses (fuse type according to the technical data).
- Insert fuse holder (103) and attach mains plug (102).

9.4.2 Flash unit fuse:

- Remove the mains plug (102), remove the fuse holder (101) and replace the fuses (fuse type according to the technical data).
- Insert fuse holder (101) and attach mains plug (102).



- Close the cover (99) by applying the two screws (100) and plug the mains cable into the mains.

9.5 Cleaning and disinfection

The Haag-Streit slit lamps and their accessories can, if required, be carefully wiped down with ready-for-use disposable 70% ethanol disinfectant wipes. Surface-friendly disinfectants (containing aldehyde or aldehyde-free) are also permitted, such as Kohrsolin FF.



WARNING!

- The preparation instructions provided do not apply to tonometer measuring prisms.
- Tonometer measuring prisms must be prepared in accordance with a different manual.
- Too strong or aggressive disinfectants or cleaning liquids e.g. hydrogen peroxide will damage the finish and coating of the device.
- Do not use sprays.
- Observe the manufacturer's safety instructions.
- Do not use any cloths that drip.
- Wring out any soaked cloths before use when necessary.
- Ensure that no liquid penetrates the device.
- Comply with the stipulated exposure time.
- Clean optical surfaces after disinfection with a very soft cloth.



NOTE!

IP code: IPX0 (device is not protected against liquids)

9.6 Replacing the illumination mirror

The mirror can be most easily accessed if the microscope is turned away from the illumination and the illumination inclined two points.



WARNING!

Only use mirrors with a LOT number.

9.7 Dust cover

We recommend protecting the slit lamp with a dust cover when not in use.



10 Appendix



WARNING!

- Do not modify this device without authorization of the manufacturer. Installation and repairs may only be performed by trained specialists.
- Contact your Haag-Streit representative for installation, repairs and modification work on the system. The contact details are available at www.haag-streit.com.
- Only original Haag-Streit spare parts may be used.

10.1 Accessories / functionals parts / detachable parts / consumables

Components	REF
Adapter for inclined eyepieces 20°	1400305
Contrast enhancing filter (yellow)	1400306
EyeSuite Capture option	7220442
Short mirror	1001591
Fine brush for cleaning the optics	1001398
Diagnostic contact lenses	Please refer to the instructions for use 'Contact lenses, Goldmann/Diagnostics/Laser'

Applanation Tonometer	Please refer to the instructions for use 'Applanation tonometer AT 900 / AT 870' and 'Applanation tonometer AT 900 D'
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Headrest	Please refer to the instructions for use 'Headrest'
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10.2 Legal regulations

- This device was developed and designed taking the EN 60601-1, EN ISO 10939 and EN ISO 15004-2 standards into account.
- The EN 60601-1 standard must be observed when using different medical and/or non-medical electrical devices in combination.
- Compliance of the device with the Medical Device Regulation 2017/745 is confirmed by the CE-designation.
- The device satisfies the electromagnetic compatibility requirements of EN 60601-1-2. The device has been designed to maintain the emissions of electromagnetic interference at a level which does not exceed the statutory guidelines and which does not affect other devices in its vicinity.
- The device also has the immunity stipulated by the standard.
- You can request a copy of the declaration of conformity for this device from Haag-Streit at any time.
- Statutory accident regulations are to be observed.

10.3 Classification

Standard EN 60601-1	Protection class I
Operating mode	Continuous operation
CE Medical Device Regulation 2017/745	Class I
FDA	Class II

10.4 Disposal

Electrical and electronic devices must be disposed of separately from household waste! This device was made available for sale after the 13th August 2005. For correct disposal, please contact your Haag-Streit representative. This will guarantee that no hazardous substances enter the environment and that valuable raw materials are recycled.



10.5 Observed standards

EN 60601-1

EN 60601-1-2

EN ISO 10939

EN ISO 15004-2 *

* When the flash illumination is used, the emission exceeds the Group 2 limit of parameter 'weighted retinal visible and infrared thermal radiance, LVIR-R' as specified by EN ISO 15004-2:2007 but does not exceed the limit 'retinal thermal' as specified by ICNIRP 2013. Since this retinal exposure limit is not exceeded in case of normal operation, the device can be regarded as safe for the patient's eye when operated within the limits specified by Haag-Streit.

10.6 Information and manufacturer's declaration concerning electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

10.6.1 General

This device fulfills the requirements on electromagnetic compatibility according to IEC 60601-1-2:2014 (4th Edition). The device is built so that the generation and emission of electromagnetic interference is limited to the extent that other devices are not disturbed in their use in accordance with the regulations and so that the device itself is suitably immune to electromagnetic interference.



WARNING!

- Electrical medical devices and systems are subject to special EMC measures and must be installed in accordance with the EMC instructions contained in this accompanying document.
- Use of accessories, transducers and cables other than those specified or provided by Haag-Streit could result in increased electromagnetic emissions or decreased electromagnetic immunity of this device and result in improper operation.
- Third-party devices may only be connected in compliance with the IEC 60601-1 standard.

10.6.2 Emitted interference

This product is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below. The customer or the user of this product should assure that it is used in such an environment.

Emission test	Compliance	Electromagnetic environment - guidance
RF emissions CISPR 11	Group 1	This product uses RF energy only for its internal function. Therefore, its RF emissions are very low and are not likely to cause any interference in nearby electronic equipment.
RF emissions CISPR 11	Class B	This product is suitable for use in all establishments, including domestic establishments and those directly connected to the public low-voltage power supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.
Harmonics emissions IEC 61000-3-2	Class A	
Voltage fluctuations/flicker emissions IEC 61000-3-3	Fulfilled	

10.6.3 Electromagnetic immunity environment tested (part 1)

This product is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below. The customer or the user of this product should assure that it is used in such an environment.

Immunity test	IEC 60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment – guidance
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2	± 8 kV contact ± 2, ± 4, ± 8, ± 15 kV air	± 8 kV contact ± 2, ± 4, ± 8, ± 15 kV air	Floors should be wood, concrete or ceramic tile. If floors are covered with synthetic material, the relative humidity should be at least 30%.
Electrical fast transient/burst IEC 61000-4-4	± 2 kV, 100kHz for power supply lines * ± 1 kV, 100 kHz for input/output lines *	± 2 kV, 100kHz for power supply lines * ± 0.5, ± 1 kV, 100 kHz for input/output lines *	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment. * Not applicable for DC and I/O if cable < 3 m.
Surge IEC 61000-4-5	± 0.5, ± 1 kV line(s) to line(s) * ± 0.5, ± 1, ± 2 kV line(s) to earth *	± 1 kV line(s) to line(s) * ± 0.5, ± 1, ± 2 kV line(s) to earth *	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment. * Not applicable for DC and I/O if cable < 3 m.
Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on power supply input lines IEC 61000-4-11	0% U _T : 0.5 cycle at 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270° and 315° 0% U _T : 1 cycle at 0° 0% U _T : 250/300 cycles at 0° 70% U _T : 25/30 cycles at 0°	0% U _T : 0.5 cycle at 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270° and 315° 0% U _T : 1 cycle at 0° 0% U _T : 250/300 cycles at 0° 70% U _T : 25/30 cycles at 0°	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment. If the user of this product requires continued operation during power mains interruptions, it is recommended that this product be powered from an uninterruptible power supply or battery. U _T is the a.c. mains voltage (100 – 240 V) prior to application of the test level.
Power frequency (50/60 Hz) magnetic field IEC 61000-4-8	3 A/m 50/60 Hz	30 A/m 50/60 Hz	Power frequency magnetic fields should be at levels characteristic of a typical location in a typical commercial or hospital environment.

10.6.4 Electromagnetic immunity environment tested (part 2)

Portable and mobile RF communications equipment should be used no closer to any part of this product, including cables, than the recommended separation distance calculated from the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter.

These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people. Field strengths from fixed transmitters, such as base stations for radio (cellular/cordless) telephones and land mobile radios, amateur radio, AM and FM radio broadcast and TV broadcast cannot be predicted theoretically with accuracy. To assess the electromagnetic environment due to fixed RF transmitters, an electromagnetic site survey should be considered.

Immunity test	IEC 60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment - guidance
Conducted RF IEC 61000-4-6	3 V _{rms} 150 kHz – 80 MHz outside ISM bands and radio amateur band *	3 V _{rms} 150 kHz – 80 MHz outside ISM bands and radio amateur band *	If the measured field strength in the location in which this product is used exceeds the applicable RF compliance level, this product should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as reorienting or relocating this product.
	6 V _{rms} 150 kHz – 80 MHz in ISM bands and radio amateur band *	6 V _{rms} 150 kHz – 80 MHz in ISM bands and radio amateur band *	
Radiated RF IEC 61000-4-3	3 V/m 80 MHz – 2.7 GHz 80% AM 1 kHz	3 V/m 80 MHz – 6 GHz 80% AM 1 kHz	Minimum separation distance shall be calculated by following equation:
			$E = \frac{6}{d} \sqrt{P}$
Proximity field from RF wireless communication equipment IEC 61000-4-3	27 V/m 380 – 390 MHz 50% PM 18 Hz 28 V/m 430 – 470 MHz FM ± 5 kHz deviation, 1kHz sine 9 V/m 704 – 787 MHz 50% PM 217 Hz 28 V/m 800 – 960 MHz 50% PM 18 Hz	27 V/m 380 – 390 MHz 50% PM 18 Hz 28 V/m 430 – 470 MHz FM ± 5 kHz deviation, 1kHz sine 9 V/m 704 – 787 MHz 50% PM 217 Hz 28 V/m 800 – 960 MHz 50% PM 18 Hz	<p>E is the immunity test level in [V/m] d is the minimum separation in [m] P is the maximum power in [W]</p> <p>RF wireless equipment maximum output power and separation distance tested (at 30 cm):</p> <p>TETRA 400: max 1.8 W GMRS 460, FRS 460: max 2 W LTE Band 13 and 17: max 0.2 W GSM 800/900: max 2 W TETRA 800: max 2 W iDEN 820: max 2 W</p>

28 V/m
1700 – 1990 MHz
50% PM 217 Hz

28 V/m
2400 – 2570 MHz
50% PM 217 Hz

9 V/m
5100 – 5800 MHz
50% PM 217 Hz

28 V/m
1700 – 1990 MHz
50% PM 217 Hz

28 V/m
2400 – 2570 MHz
50% PM 217 Hz

9 V/m
5100 – 5800 MHz
50% PM 217 Hz

CDMA 850: max 2 W
LTE Band 5: max 2 W
GSM 1800/1900: max 2 W
CDMA 1900: max 2 W
DECT: max 2 W
LTE Band 1, 3, 4, 25: max 2 W
UMTS: max 2 W
Bluetooth: max 2 W
WLAN 802.11b/g/n: max 2 W
RFID 2450: max 2 W
LTE Band 7: max 2 W
WLAN 802.11 a/n: max 0.2 W

Interference may occur in the vicinity of equipment marked with the following symbol:



* The ISM (industrial, scientific and medical) bands between 150 kHz and 80 MHz are: 6.765 – 6.795 MHz, 13.553 – 13.567 MHz, 26.957 – 27.283 MHz, 40.66 – 40.7 MHz. The amateur radio bands between 0.15 MHz and 80 MHz are: 1.8 MHz – 2 MHz, 3.5 – 4.0 MHz, 5.3 – 5.4 MHz, 7 – 7.3 MHz, 10.1 – 10.15 MHz, 14 – 14.2 MHz, 18.07 – 18.17 MHz, 21.0 – 21.4 MHz, 24.89 – 24.99 MHz, 28.0 – 29.7 MHz, 50.0 – 54.0 MHz.

If the measured field strength in the location in which this product is used exceeds the applicable RF compliance level above, this product should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as reorienting or relocating this product.

10.6.5 Recommended separation distances between portable and mobile RF communications equipment and this product

This product is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment in which radiated RF disturbances are controlled. The customer or the user of this product can help prevent electromagnetic interference by maintaining a minimum distance between portable and mobile RF communications equipment (transmitters) and this product as recommended below, according to the maximum output power of the communication equipment.

Rated maximum output power of transmitter [W]	Separation distance according to frequency of transmitter [m]		
	150 kHz – 80 MHz outside ISM and radio amateur bands * $d = 1.2 \sqrt{P}^{**}$	150 kHz – 80 MHz in ISM and radio amateur bands * $d = 2.0 \sqrt{P}$	800 MHz – 2.7 GHz (for define RF Wireless transmitters see table before) $d = 2.0 \sqrt{P}$
0.01	0.12	0.20	0.20
0.1	0.38	0.63	0.63
1	1.2	2.0	2.0
10	3.8	6.3	6.3
100	12	20	20

For transmitters rated at a maximum output power not listed above, the recommended separation distance d in metres [m] can be determined using the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter, where P is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts [W] according to the transmitter manufacturer.

$$E = \frac{6}{d} \sqrt{P}$$

* The ISM (industrial, scientific and medical) bands between 150 kHz and 80 MHz are: 6.765 – 6.795 MHz, 13.553 – 13.567 MHz, 26.957 – 27.283 MHz, 40.66 – 40.7 MHz. The amateur radio bands between 0.15 MHz and 80 MHz are: 1.8 MHz – 2 MHz, 3.5 – 4.0 MHz, 5.3 – 5.4 MHz, 7 – 7.3 MHz, 10.1 – 10.15 MHz, 14 – 14.2 MHz, 18.07 – 18.17 MHz, 21.0 – 21.4 MHz, 24.89 – 24.99 MHz, 28.0 – 29.7 MHz, 50.0 – 54.0 MHz.

** Formulas coming from Edition 3 of the IEC 60601-1-2.

Should you have any further questions, please contact your Haag-Streit representative at:
<http://www.haag-streit.com/contact/contact-your-distributor.html>

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