Specifications

Product name	LED Direct Ophthalmoscope BXa13 LED	
Generic name	Direct ophthalmoscioe	
Illumination Source	High color-rendering incandescent LED	
Correction Range	-36 D to +35 D (in increments of 1 D)	
Filters (Illumination system)	Polarizing filter, Red-free filter	
Observation Polarizing Filter	ON/OFF	
Illumination Dial	Normal aperture, Small aperture, Slit, Concentric scale, Cobalt blue filter	
Batteries	C-size alkaline batteries (2 pcs.)	
Dimensions (excluding protrusions) and weight	45 mm x 34 mm × 223 mm Approximately 290 g (including batteries)	

Classification

Degree of protection against electric shock	Internally powered ME equipment
Applied parts	No applied parts
Degree of protection against harmful ingress of water or particulate matter	IPX0
Method of sterilization	Do not sterilize
Suitability for use in an oxygen rich environment	Do not use in oxygen rich environments
Mode of operation	Continuous operation

Applied Standards

Electric Safety	IEC 60601-1:2020
Electromagnetic Disturbances	IEC 60601-1-2:2020
Usability engineering	IEC 62366-1:2020
Biological evaluation	ISO 10993-1:2018
Ophthalmic Instruments	ISO 15004-1:2020
	ISO 15004-2:2007
	ISO 10942:2006

Environmental Conditions

	Use	Storage	Transport
T	+10 °C to +35 °C	-10 °C to +55 °C	-10 °C to +55 °C
Temperature	(50 °F to 90 °F)	(14 °F to 131 °F)	(14 °F to 131 °F)
Relative Humidity (no condensation	30 % to 90 %	10 % to 95 %	10 % to 95 %
Atmospheric Pressure	800 hPa to 1060 hPa	500 hPa to 1060 hPa	500 hPa to 1060 hPa

Accessory



Carrying Case



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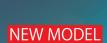
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Boost Mode for More Brightness

Distributor







The Features of LED Direct Ophthalmoscope

Basic Functions



It is theoretically and experimentally confirmed that the corneal reflex in the fundus observation is minimized by inserting two polarizing filters with the polarization axes mutually perpendicular into the illumination system and observation system. However, the entire fundus image gets dark, and this is regarded as the drawback of this method. To solve this point, Neitz made the polarizing filter in the observation system rotatable to achieve the best balance between the corneal reflex and the brightness of the fundus image by changing the angle at which two polarization axes cross each other.

The Auxiliary Lens corrects the diopter from -36D to +35D in increments of 1D. The lens disc rotates endlessly and a large amount of change of

Even when using the Auxiliary Lens for observation of high myopia or high hyperopia, the diopters on the correction lens can be read directly. The Diopter Indicator is illuminated and clearly readable in a dark room.

To select the small aperture for observation of macula, slit to recognize the roughness on the surface of the fundus, and the concentric scale. To use the cobalt blue filter for fluorescein examination to observe damage on the cornea, set the filter by turning the dial.

By moving the Filter Lever, insert the polarizing filter and the redfree filter that makes red tissue such as blood vessels appear black into the illumination system. Both filters can be used with all

When ending to use the ophthalmoscope, shut the Aperture Shutter to prevent foreign materials from entering the optical system.

Switch Button

While pressing the Switch Button on the Handle, rotate the Switch Ring to the left, the ophthalmoscope is turned on. The further left the ring is rotated, the brighter the illumination. The = mark shows the position of the normal brightness.

By turning the ring to the \equiv mark, the brightness rises more, effective for an examination in a bright room and for fluorescein examination with use of the cobalt blue filter. To turn the illumination off. rotate the Switch Ring fully to the right.

Detach it to insert two C-size batteries.