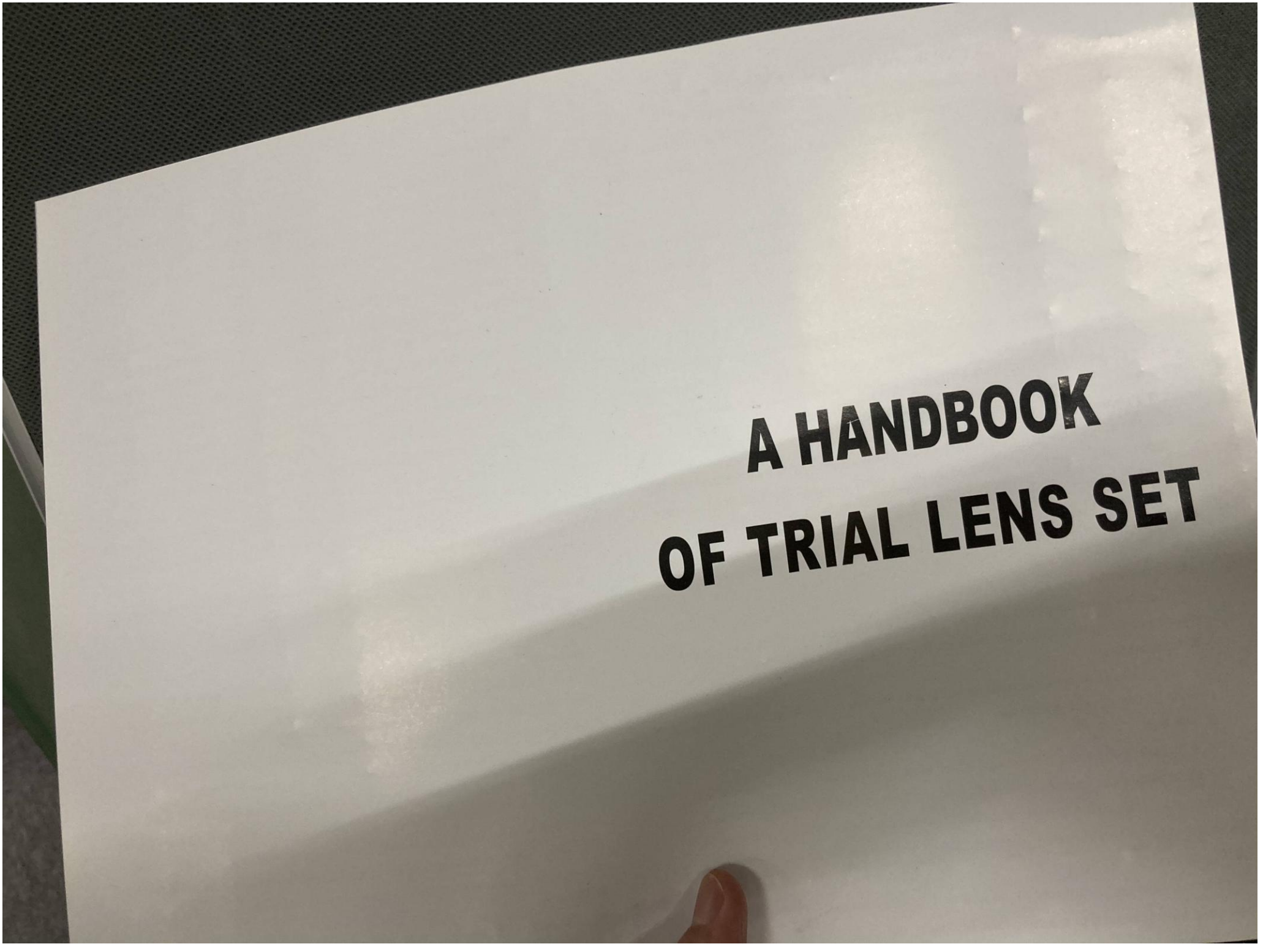
A HANDBOOK
OF TRIAL LENS SET

- **Disinfection:** clean the lenses with alcohol or ether once a month.
- **Forbidden:** to assure the accuraty of exam, follow people're not suit for exam, he is in bad spirit or body 、 overwork tired、 red and swollen in eyes、 dizzy or other ophthalmic diease.

- Spheres

The curved surface forms a part of the spherical lens and the dioptric power on all axes positions is the same.After passing the lens, the light beam focuses in one proint (or a virtual focus). Spherical lens includes concave lens (-) and convex lens (+), which are used to examine myopia, hyperopia and presbyopia.

- **Cylinders**

The curved surface forms a part of cylindrical lens and the dioptric power on all axes positions is not the same. After passing the lens, the light beam focuses into a straight line (or a broken line). Cylindrical lens consists of concave cylindrical lens and convex cylindrical lens that are used to examine astigmatism.

- **Prisms**

The tangent plain of prismatic lens shows cuneiform. After passing the lens, the light beam bends to the bottom and the object shifts to edges. This kind of lens is used to exam and correct strabismus or latent strabismus as well as to train eye-muscle.

- **Occluder**

This is a kind of opaque lens for covering the uninspected eye of the examinee in a dark room.

- **Cross lens**

There are two mutual vertical lines on the plane lens, used for looking for the pupil's centre and measuring interocular distance.

- **Frosted lens**

This is a kind of semi-transparent cover lens and mainly used for babies or used outside of the room as anoccluder.

- **Slit lens**

In its centre, there is a slit, through which light beam can pass while it can not pass the other part of the lens.By turning this lens in front of the eye, astigmatism can be examined as your vision changes in better or in worse at a certain axis position, on the contrary, it proves no existence of astigmatism if your vision has changed.

arent plane lens and the light beam never bends when it

lse blindness, etc.

- **Color lens**

This kind of lens has different colors.red , green, blue, yellow and gray brown and is used to examine color sensitivity. To such person whose dioptric image is muddy (eg. a patient with cataract), the red or green lens is suitable. It also can be used for recover-vision inspection and examination of color blindness.

- **Cross cylinder**

This is a kind of lens with contrary dioptric in two axis positions and used to examine the degree and axis position of the cylindrical lens for determining astigmatism When using, put the cross cylinder lens before cylindrical lens and make its one axis coincide with the axis position of cylindrical lens, then turn the cross cylinder lens 90° counter-clockwise and see the change of vision. If his vision has no change, the degree of cylindrical lens used can be considered as suitable, otherwise, the degree of cylindrical lens would be adjusted according to the variant results. In correcting the axis position, respectively put the two axes of cross cylinder lens at the right side (45°) and the left side (45°) of primary test axis of cylindrical lens, then turn it counter-clockwise and see differences of vision at two positions. If vision on one position is better than that on another position, the axis of cylindrical lens can be slightly turned in the direction of position mark of the better one ,then test again by the used above, until difference of vision at two positions can hardly be distinguished, thus proving that the cylindrical lens is the correct position.

- **Maddox lens**

Maddox lens is a ribbed lens, made of a row of glass rods which converts a light spot into a streak, the streak is seen by the patient who is 90° away from the axis of glass rods, Wicker lens is used to measure the strength of eye muscle and for examination of latent strabismus and real strabismus. Put the wicker lens in front of one eye, tell the patient to watch with both eyes, a light spot he watches with his bare eye is just on the line lormed by the wicker lens, the patient has neither strabismus nor latent strabismus, Otherwise he has one of them, if the light spot is on either side of the vertical line, he has horizontal strabismus, if the light spot is above or below the horizontal line, he has vertical strabismus. Then the strabismus can be cured by using a prism lens, which makes the light spot coincide with the line. The strength of the prism indicates the degree of latent or real strabismus in prism diopters.

- **Pin hole**

In its center,there is a small hole, through which light beam passes to form artificial pupil and it is used to improve diopter especially the astigmatism after wearing it.

- **Specification** 266 pcs 232 pcs 225 pcs 158 pcs 103pcs