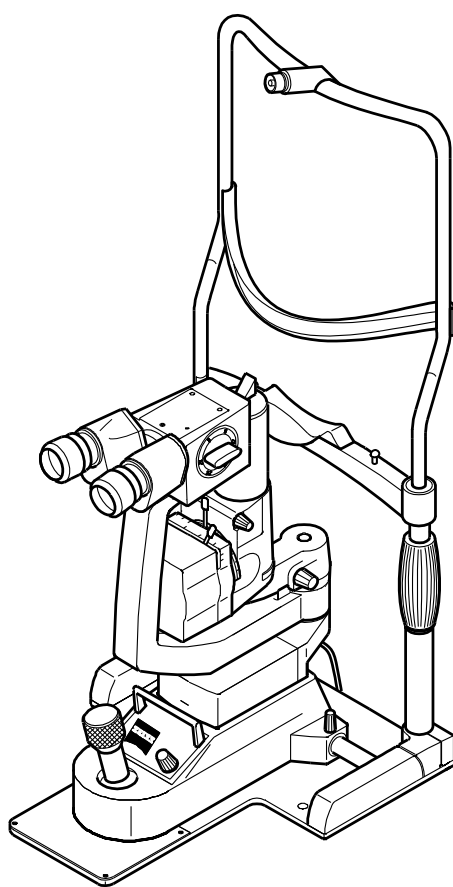


SL 120

Slit lamp

Documentation set



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Contents

User manual

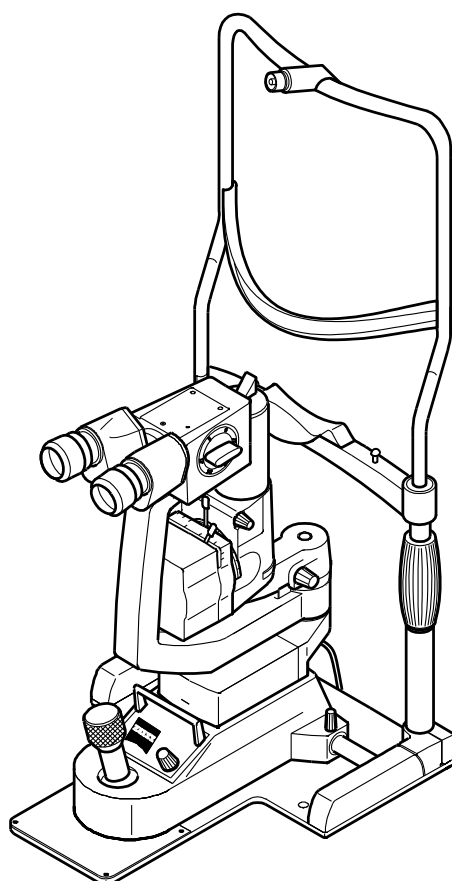
SL 120 Slit lamp

[000000-1490-499-GA-GB-160720]

SL 120

Slit lamp

User manual



Contents

Contents	1
Notes on the user manual	3
Purpose and availability of the documentation	3
Questions and comments.....	3
Explanation of symbols used	4
Package check list.....	5
Country-specific information and labels.....	6
Classification/Manufacturer's declaration	6
Intended use	7
Intended user profile.....	8
Notification to manufacturers and authorities	8
Disposal of the product	9
External labels.....	10
Performance specifications	14
Functional description.....	14
Service life.....	15
Description of the device.....	16
Installation	20
Notes on installation and use	20
Unpacking.....	21
Assembly of the SL 120 slit lamp.....	22
Electrical connection	24
Power supply unit.....	24
Daily startup.....	25
Switching on	25
Operation of the device.....	26
Preparations.....	28
Slit lamp.....	28
Setting the slit brightness	29
Positioning the patient	29
General notes on device operation	29

Adjusting the illumination.....	31
Tonometry	31
Gonioscopy	32
Shutting down	33
Switching off the device.....	33
Maintenance and care	34
Lamp exchange	35
Maintenance.....	36
Care and cleaning	36
Safety inspections	37
Optional accessories	38
Mounting the beam splitter	39
Mounting a filter changer with barrier filter (yellow)	40
Mounting the ACENTO Ergotube	41
Wide-field illumination	42
Focusing rod.....	43
Fixation lamp.....	44
AT 020/AT 030 applanation tonometer	44
Special eyepieces.....	45
10x micrometer eyepiece with linear and angular scales	45
Angular measurement.....	46
Length measurement	46
Breathing shield	47
Paper pads	47
Fender plate	47
Technical data.....	48
Electromagnetic compatibility	50
Ambient conditions for intended use.....	50
Restrictions on essential performance	50
Abbreviations/Glossary	54
Figures	55
Index.....	56

Notes on the user manual

Purpose and availability of the documentation

This user manual explains the safety precautions, functions, usage, performance parameters and measures for care and maintenance of the SL 120 slit lamp.

Correct operation of the system is imperative for its safe and successful function. You should therefore ensure that you are thoroughly familiar with this user manual before setting up and using the SL 120 slit lamp for the first time.

The user manuals and other documentation enclosed with the SL 120 slit lamp should be kept accessible to users at all times to ensure that the information required for the use of the SL 120 slit lamp is readily available.

Questions and comments

If you have any questions or comments concerning this user manual or the SL 120 slit lamp, please contact ZEISS service or your local dealer (Contact details see reverse).

Explanation of symbols used

The symbols used in this user manual refer to important safety information which may warn against possible health risks or fatal injuries and contain useful notes. Whenever you see these symbols, read the accompanying information carefully and observe all safety notes and information in this user manual and on device labels.



WARNING

Indicates a hazardous situation which may result in death or serious bodily injury if the appropriate safety precautions are not heeded.



CAUTION

Indicates a hazardous situation which may result in minor or moderate injury if the appropriate safety precautions are not heeded.

CAUTION - PROPERTY DAMAGE

Indicates possible device damage if the appropriate safety precautions are not heeded.



Information, hints and advice for better understanding of the instructions to be observed in the operation of the device.

Package check list

The following accessories are supplied with the instrument:

- SL 120 slit lamp
- Halogen bulb
- Eyepieces
- Dust cover
- Power supply unit
- Power supply cable
- Documentation set

Country-specific information and labels

Classification/Manufacturer's declaration

**WARNING - GENERAL HAZARD**

This device may be set up, operated and used only for the intended use and in accordance with local country-specific regulations, generally accepted engineering standards and occupational safety and accident prevention regulations. Further notes on classification are to be found in section *Technical data*, page 48 and following.

Device group: 2 pursuant to ISO 15004-2:2007

EMC: See chapter *Electromagnetic compatibility*, page 50 and following.

UMDNS No.: 12-281

This declaration shall be rendered invalid if changes are made to the product without the manufacturer's authorization.

Intended use

The SL 120 slit lamp is a powerful universal instrument for observation, diagnosis and documentation of the anterior eye segment.

If the user decides to use the device for any other purpose than that specified, he/she accepts full responsibility for the consequences.

CAUTION - RISK ARISING FROM OPERATING ERRORS

Do not use the SL 120 slit lamp in patients with the following conditions:

- Unable to follow the instructions of the user
- Unable to sit upright in front of the instrument
- Forehead or chin injuries that prevent the head from being supported on the head/chin rest



Intended user profile

**CAUTION - RISK ARISING FROM OPERATING ERRORS**

This device may only be installed, operated, used and maintained by persons who have been properly trained or who have the required knowledge and experience to do so. Please also adhere to the national qualification guidelines applicable in your country.

Persons who operate the SL 120 slit lamp must have completed the following training:

- Ophthalmologist
- Optician
- Optometrist

Notification to manufacturers and authorities

In member states of the European Union, the responsible organization or person must report serious incidents to his competent authority. In all other countries, comparable rules apply where national legislation so requires.

Disposal of the product

CAUTION - RISK OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

The packing material should be kept to be used for a future move or for repairs.

If you want to dispose of the packing material, please use a recognized collection system for recycling.

The system contains electronic components. At the end of its lifetime, the product should be disposed of in accordance with the relevant national regulations.



Disposal of the device within the EU

In accordance with applicable EU guidelines and national regulations at the time at which the product was brought onto the market, the product specified on the consignment note is not to be disposed of via the domestic waste disposal system or communal waste disposal facilities.

For detailed information on the disposal of the product, please contact your local dealer or the device manufacturer or its legal successor company. Please read latest Internet information provided by the manufacturer.

Where the product or its components are resold, the seller must inform the buyer that the product must be disposed of in accordance with the currently applicable national regulations.



External labels

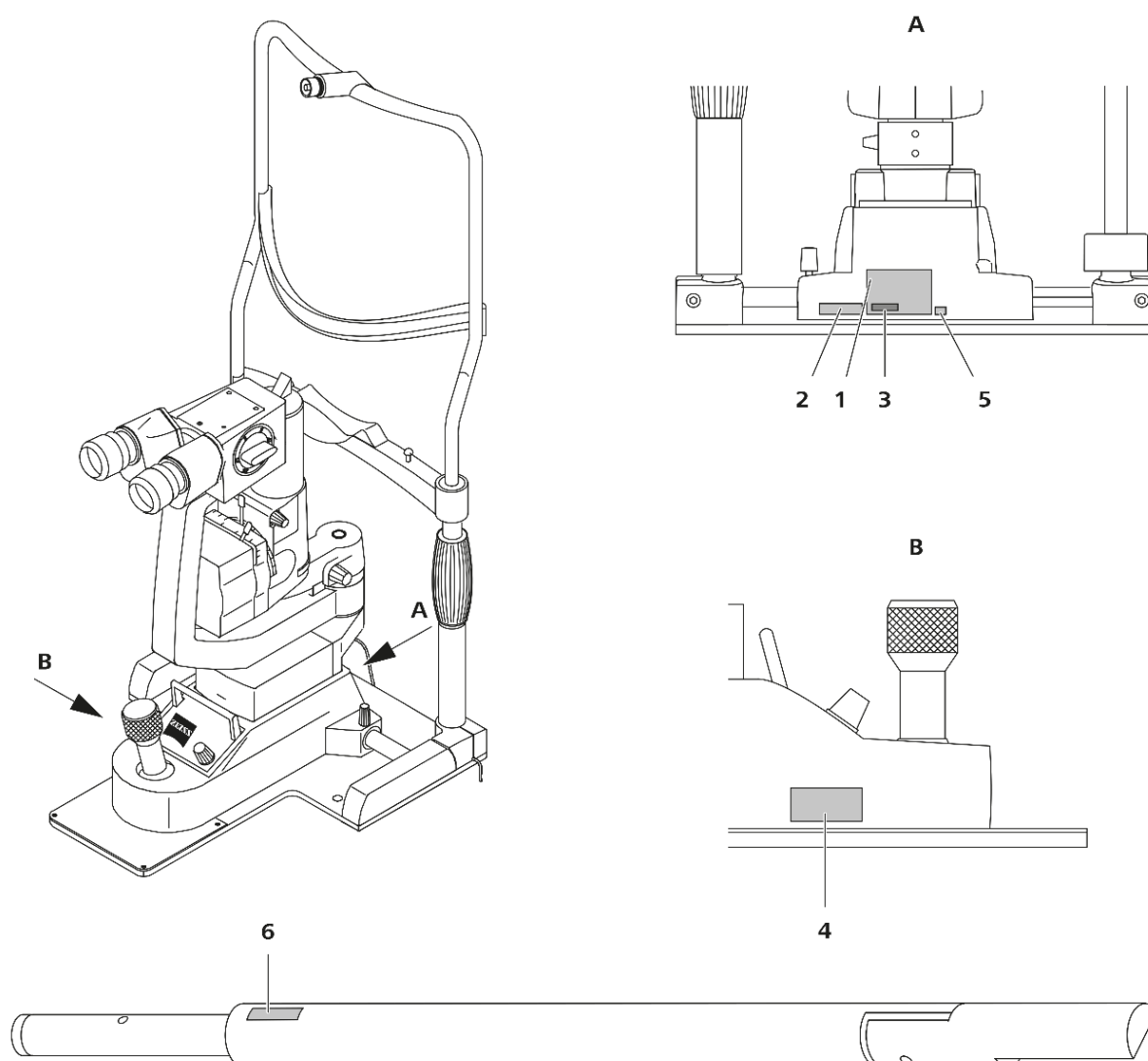


Fig. 1 Labeling of the SL 120 slit lamp

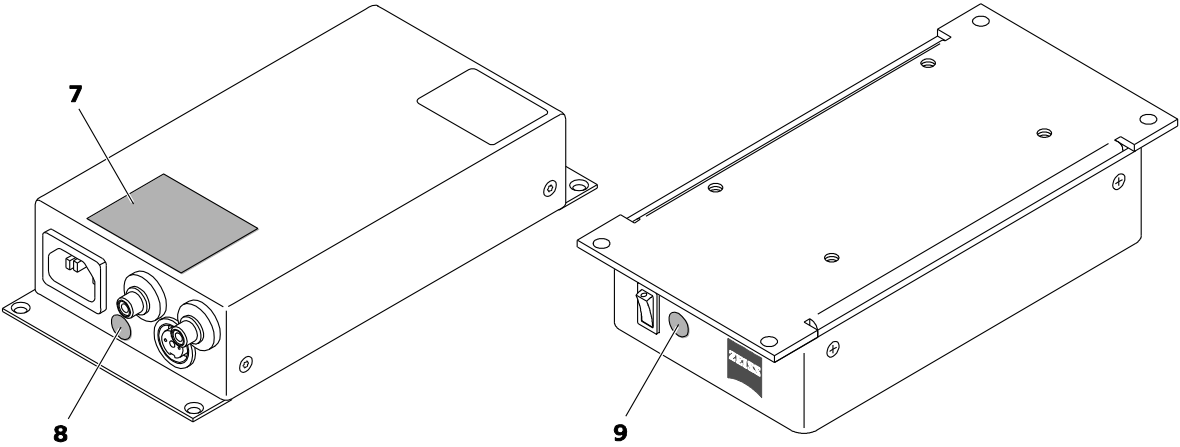
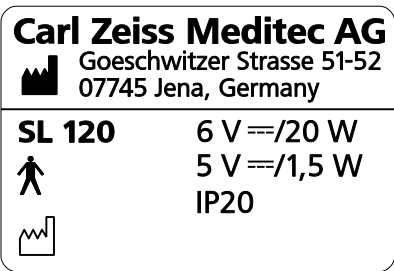
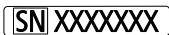
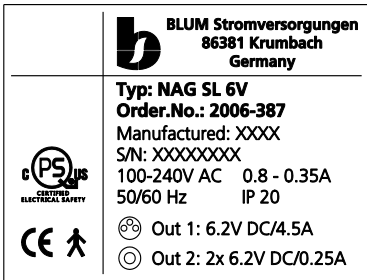


Fig. 2 Labeling of the power supply unit

Pos.	Label	Explanation
1		SL 120 slit lamp type label  Manufacturer  Date of manufacture  Applied part type B conforming to IEC 60601-1  DC voltage IP20 Ingress protection rating for housing (protected against solid foreign bodies of 12.5 mm in diameter and larger, no protection against penetration of water)
2		SL 120 identification label for instrument tables (000000-2014-901) and SL 120 for ophthalmic units (000000-2014-902) SN Serial number
3		Label with manufacturing date
4		CE marking label and disposal advice for EU (for device with 2006-387 NAG SL 6V)  EU conformity symbol  Disposal advice for EU
5		Label for marking the device as a medical device
6		Identification sign for the focusing rod as accessory of SL 120 slit lamp
7		Power supply unit type label  EU conformity symbol  NRTL approval for USA and Canada  Applied part type B conforming to IEC 60601-1 IP20 Ingress protection rating for housing (protected against solid foreign bodies of 12.5 mm in diameter and larger, no protection against penetration of water)

Pos.	Label	Explanation
8		"Disconnect device from the power supply before opening" information label
9		"Observe user manual" information label

Performance specifications

Functional description

The SL 120 slit lamp allows observation, diagnosis, measurement and documentation of the anterior eye segment, including the lens and vitreous body. Additional optical elements such as contact or correction lenses also render the deeper regions of the eye and the chamber angle visible. The SL 120 slit lamp is designed for the complete application area of a typical slit lamp. It is used by ophthalmologists, optometrists and opticians.

The slit lamp consists of an instrument base (with joystick) onto which an illumination system (slit projector) and an observation unit (stereomicroscope with binocular tube and eyepieces) are mounted. The illumination system and the observation unit can be swiveled independently of each other around the same vertical axis. The head of the patient lies on the head rest. Using a fixation lamp, the user can direct the patient's eye as desired. The illumination system generates a slit image which can be modified in length, width, position and brightness and which has a specified distance from the slit lamp. The user can adjust each of the modifiable parameters of the slit image using the controls. The observation unit allows the user to observe the eye segment to be examined in five selectable magnification steps. The magnification changer is a Galilean system with telecentric beam path. The user can position the slit lamp in relation to the examined object in all three axes using the joystick of the instrument base so that the desired observation area of the eye is in focus. Using different illumination methods, variable slit images and filters, it is possible to view almost all eye segments.

The SL 120 slit lamp can be enhanced by optional accessories. With the AT 020 and AT 030 Goldmann applanation tonometers the user can precisely measure the intraocular pressure. The micrometer eyepiece enables the user to measure angles and lengths in a simple process. SL Imaging Solution helps the user capture images and videos.

Service life

WARNING - GENERAL HAZARD

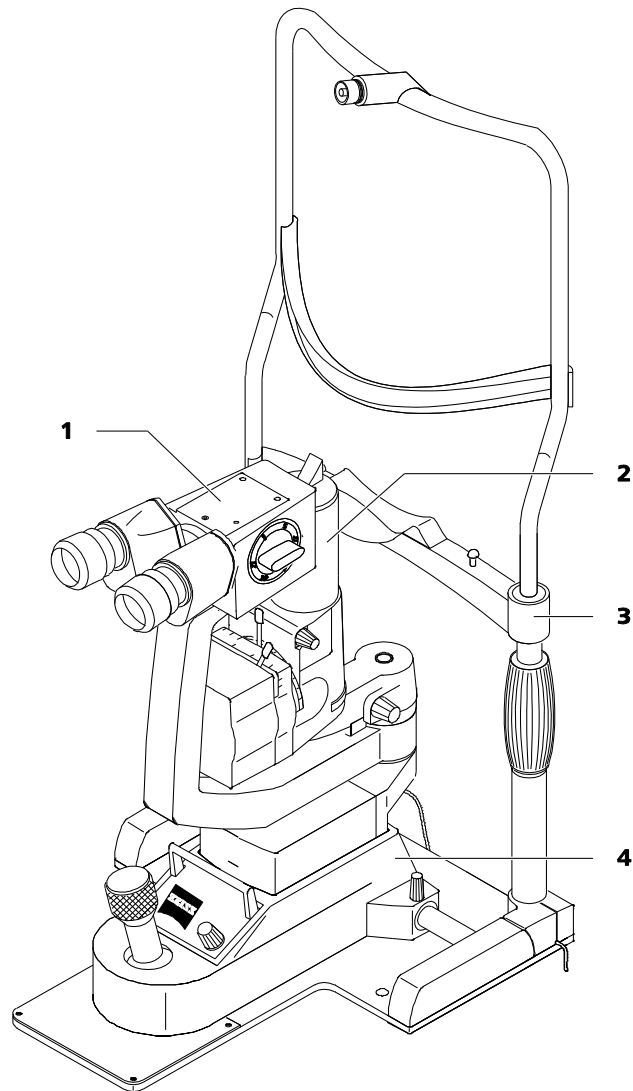
The development, production and maintenance of this device, together with associated risks, are based on an expected service life of eight years, assuming that the device is serviced at the specified intervals.

Modifications to the product or failure to follow the manufacturer's instructions may substantially reduce the expected service life and significantly increase the risks associated with the use of this device.

It is the responsibility of the institution operating this product to follow the manufacturer's instructions and to decide on the risk/benefit ratio upon expiration of the expected service life or maintenance and inspection intervals specified by the manufacturer.

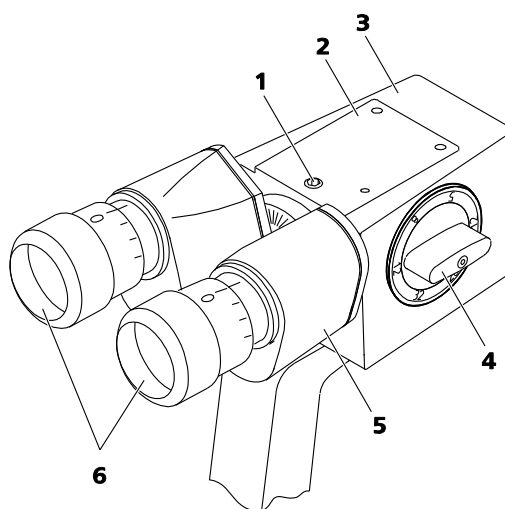


Description of the device



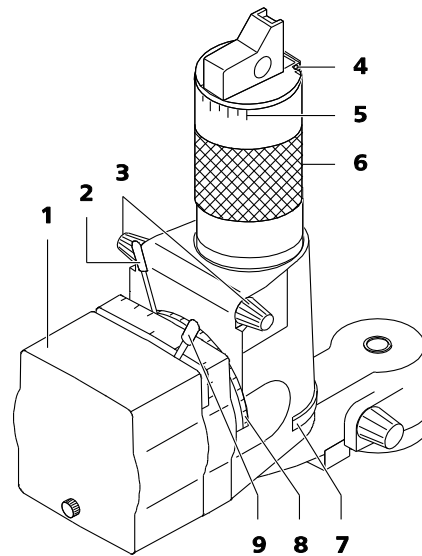
- 1 Stereo microscope comprising five-step magnification changer and binocular tube (optionally convergent or parallel tube)
- 2 Slit projector with lamp housing
- 3 Headrest
- 4 Device base

Fig. 3 Structure of the SL 120 slit lamp



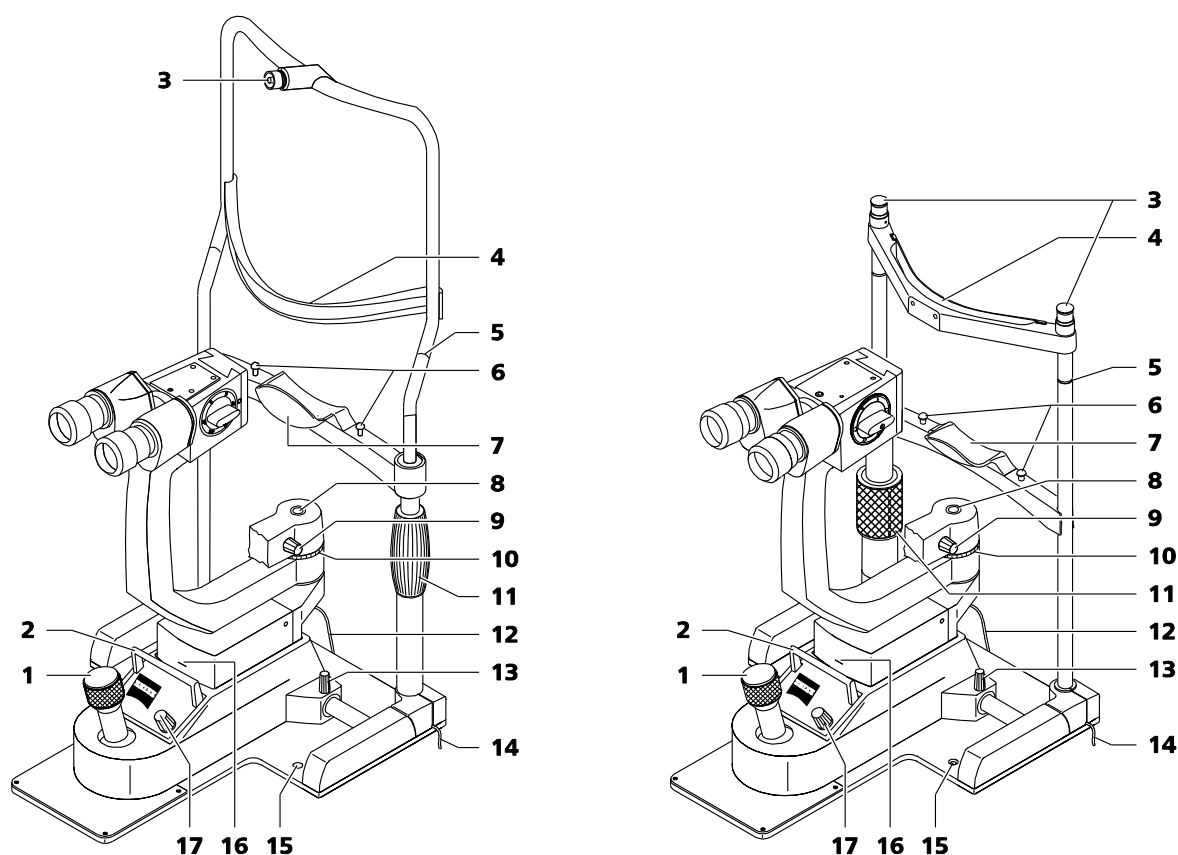
- 1 Hexagon socket screw for fastening the binocular tube or the accessories for observation or documentation
- 2 Mounting plane for accessories
- 3 Stereomicroscope
- 4 Galilei magnification changer, 5-position
Magnifications of 5/8/12/20 und 32x (in combination with 10x eyepiece). The set value is facing the operator. In position 12x, which is recommended for tonometry, the rotary knob is horizontal.
Magnifications of 6/10/16/25 und 40x (in combination with 12.5x eyepiece).
For exact magnification data see Section *Technical data*, page 48.
- 5 Binocular tube
Two different types can be used:
Convergence tube or parallel tube
- 6 Plug-in eyepieces super high eyepoint, with easily moved sliding eyecups, suitable for spectacle wearers

Fig. 4 Controls of the stereomicroscope



- 1 Lamp housing
- 2 Slit width control, 0 mm to 14 mm, continuously adjustable, marks at 0.3/1/2 mm
- 3 Decentering controls for retroillumination
- 4 Diffusor for diffuse illumination, can be flipped up onto the prism head.
- 5 Scale for horizontally inclined illumination
(only in version with tiltable prism head)
- 6 Knurled control for setting 0° to 20° horizontally inclined illumination
(only in version with tiltable prism head)
- 7 Filter setting wheel
(with green filter (red-free), free aperture and blue filter)
- 8 Scale indicating slit rotation
(Slit is rotated via the thermally insulated cover of the lamp housing.)
- 9 Slit length control, variable in steps of 0.3/3.5/8/14 mm, continuously 1 mm to 6 mm with scale

Fig. 5 Controls of the slit projector



1 3D joystick control for lateral and height adjustment (the latter by turning the control)

2 Quick-action lock

3 Fixation lamp mounting (right figure shown with cover cap)

4 Forehead rest

5 Red eye level marks (to identify the patient eye level needed for optimum observation)

6 Fastening pins for paper pads

7 Chin rest

8 Hole for mounting the focusing rod

9 Lock screw for difference angle setting

10 Scale indicating the angular difference between slit projector and stereomicroscope

11 Height adjustment for chin rest of head rest

12 Cable for slit illumination

13 Tension control

14 Cable for fixation lamp (to be connected to the power supply unit)

15 Two threaded holes for fastening screws

16 Red mark indicating the mid-position of the height adjusting range

17 Brightness control continuously adjustable, no slit light in the left final position, maximum illumination intensity in the right final position

Fig. 6 Controls of instrument base with head rest

Installation

Notes on installation and use



WARNING - GENERAL HAZARD

Do not store or operate the device in ambient conditions other than those prescribed (see section *Technical data* on page 48 and following).

The device should be set up so that the power cables can be disconnected from the power supply quickly and easily without any tools.



WARNING - RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

Do not use additional extension cables or portable multiple sockets.

The electrical installation must conform to IEC 60364-7-710 or the applicable national regulations. This includes the integration of a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI).

To avert the risk of an electric shock, this device may only be connected to a power supply with a protective ground conductor.

Ensure that the power supply plug is suitable and certified for the local connection. If the supplied power cable must be replaced, the following specifications must be adhered to as a minimum:

- Protective ground conductor resistance maximum 0.1 Ohm
- Local certification of the power cable for connection to medical devices
- Device plug C13 conforming to IEC 60320
- Cross-section at least 0.75 mm²/AWG 18
Hospital Grade design for specific countries (e.g. USA, Canada)
(For cables > 2.5 m the cross-section must be increased to 1.5 mm²)

The NAG SL 6 V is to be connected to mains only through a circuit breaker 6A type B.

Installation of the device with a power supply unit which has not been approved by Carl Zeiss Meditec must conform to IEC 60601-1 or relevant national requirements. Responsibility for the electrical safety of the device, including its electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), lies then exclusively with the user.



WARNING - FIRE HAZARD

The device is not suitable for operation in explosion risk areas (e.g. combustible mixture of anesthetic, cleaning or disinfecting agents with air, oxygen or nitrous oxide).

The electrical installation must conform to IEC 60364-7-710.

The data concerning power consumption on the type plate must be taken into account in the selection of overcurrent protection.

CAUTION - PROPERTY DAMAGE

Do not store or use this device in damp rooms. Do not expose the device to water splashes, dripping water or sprayed water.

CAUTION - PROPERTY DAMAGE

Handle with care; the device should be lifted or carried by the base plate.

Unpacking

CAUTION - PROPERTY DAMAGE

After unpacking, remove the cable clip that fastens the cable of the fixation lamp to the head rest.

After you have unpacked the slit lamp, remove the transport locks and store them for any future transportation. The transport locks are generally marked in red.

Assembly of the SL 120 slit lamp

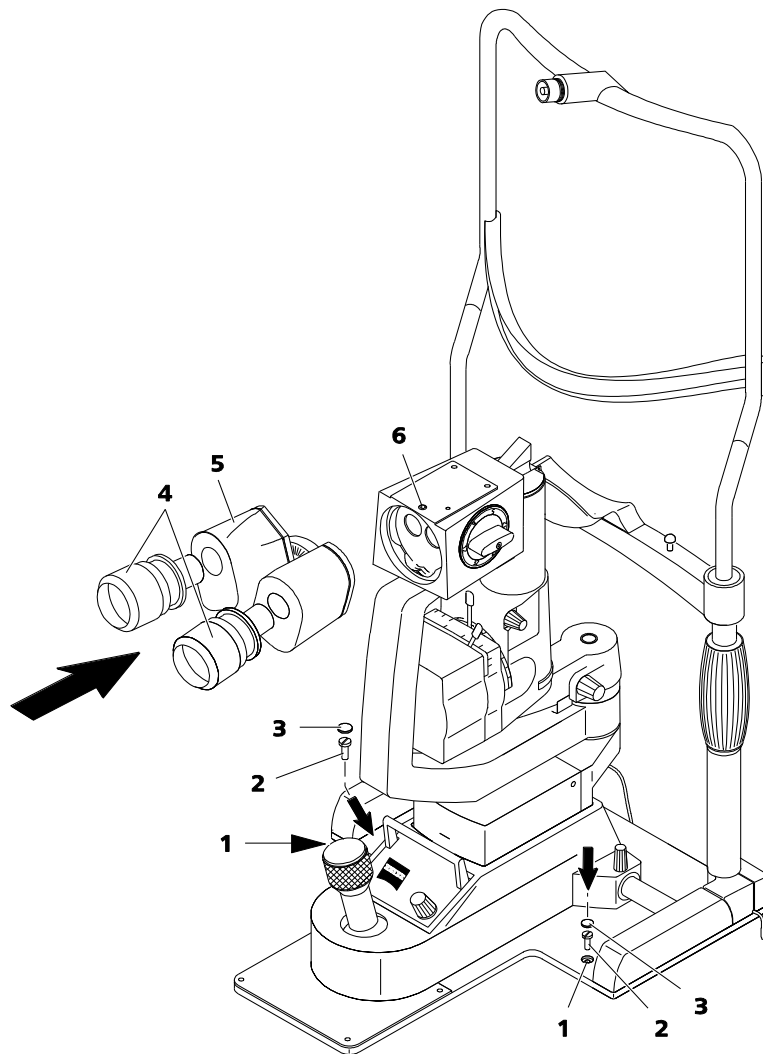


CAUTION - DANGER FROM FALLING PARTS

When selecting a suitable table, ensure that the combination of table and instrument is stable up to a 10° angle of tilt. Furthermore, the table must be designed for 4 times the weight of the device configuration. If the table is on casters, these must have a locking device.

Follow the instructions for use of the instrument table.

- Place the slit lamp onto the chosen instrument table and fasten it by means of two M4 screws (**2**, Fig. 7) to be screwed through the holes (**1**, Fig. 7). Afterwards cover the screws with the provided plastic caps (**3**, Fig. 7).
- Check if binocular tube (**5**, Fig. 7) is firmly mounted. Tighten up the hexagon socket screw (**6**, Fig. 7), if necessary.
- Make sure that the eyepieces (**4**, Fig. 7) have been plugged into the binocular tube (**5**, Fig. 7) as far as they will go.
- Taking the cable length into consideration the power supply unit can be placed anywhere, however it is best under the instrument table top.
- Then connect the cables of the slit lamp and fixation lamp to the power supply unit and, finally, connect the power cable of the power supply unit to a standard socket with earthing contact. The cables have different plugs to prevent misconnection.

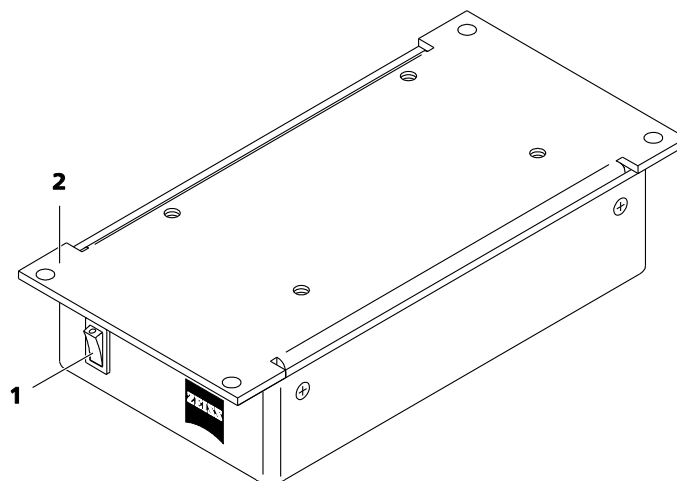


- 1 Screw holes to fix the device on the instrument table
- 2 Fixing screws
- 3 Plastic caps
- 4 Eyepieces
- 5 Binocular tube
- 6 Hexagon socket screw on the stereomicroscope

Fig. 7 Assembly of the SL 120 slit lamp

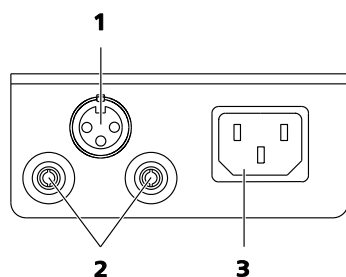
Electrical connection

Power supply unit



- 1 Power switch
- 2 Fastening plate with four threaded holes

Fig. 8 Front of power supply unit



- 1 Connector for slit illumination
- 2 Connectors for fixation lamp and wide-field illumination
- 3 Power supply

Fig. 9 Rear of power supply unit

CAUTION - PROPERTY DAMAGE

You may use only a power cable with straight appliance socket.

Daily startup

WARNING - GENERAL HAZARD

Prior to using the device, the user must ensure that it is in a good condition and fully functioning. Furthermore, the user must follow the instructions in the user manual.

The following inspections must be carried out each working day prior to use:

- Visual inspection of the housing, exterior markings, user manual, accessories and power cable to ensure that they are present and intact. If parts are missing or damage is visible, the device should not be used and should be taken out of service.



WARNING - RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

Please take care that the following operational requirements are met before using the device each time:

- Use the power cable supplied with the device. If the device is mounted on an instrument table of Carl Zeiss Meditec, it will be powered through this instrument table.
- The plug must be inserted into a power outlet that has an intact protective ground connection.
- All cables and plugs may be used only if they are in perfect working condition.

Observe the warning instructions in the user manual of the instrument table.

If using a table not approved by Carl Zeiss Meditec, the user is solely responsible for ensuring the electrical safety of the instrument.



Switching on

Switch on the SL 120 slit lamp using the power switch (1, Fig. 8,) on the power supply unit.

Operation of the device



WARNING - RISK OF OPTICAL RADIATION

This is a group 2 device according to ISO 15004-2:2007.

The light emitted by this device is potentially hazardous. The longer the duration of exposure, the greater the risk of ocular damage. Exposure to light from this device when operated at maximum intensity will exceed the safety guideline after 4.9 min.

Because prolonged intense light exposure can damage the retina, the use of the device for ocular examination should not be unnecessarily prolonged, and the brightness setting should not exceed what is needed to provide clear visualization of the target structures. This device should be used with filters that eliminate UV radiation ($< 400\text{ nm}$) and, whenever possible, filters that eliminate short-wavelength blue light ($< 420\text{ nm}$).

The retinal exposure dose for a photochemical hazard is a product of radiance and exposure time. If the value of radiance is halved, twice the time is needed to reach the maximum exposure limit.

While no acute optical radiation hazards have been identified for slit lamps, it is recommended that the intensity of light directed into the patient's eye be limited to the minimum level which is necessary for diagnosis. Infants, aphakes and persons with diseased eyes will be at greater risk. The risk may also be increased if the person being examined has had any exposure with the same instrument or any other ophthalmic instrument using a visible light source during the previous 24 hours. This will apply particularly if the eye has been exposed to retinal photography.



WARNING - RISK OF OPTICAL RADIATION

When operating the device, avoid looking directly into the light emitting prism.

Never look into the sun through the binocular tube and eyepieces.

Take particular care when examining infants and aphakic patients.

It is not allowed to use a 90 D additional lens.



CAUTION - GENERAL HAZARDS

The patient should not touch the device with his/her hands. In particular, the device should not be used as a support or an aid when standing up.

CAUTION - HAZARD DUE TO ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION

When operating radio devices or components for radio transmission, observe the distances recommended in Section *Electromagnetic compatibility*, page 50 and following.

**CAUTION – HAZARD DUE TO MOVING PARTS**

Before operating the rocker switch of the instrument table, ensure that there are no objects or body parts in the moving path of the table top or its extensions.

**CAUTION - RISK OF PINCHING**

On the SL 120 slit lamp various mechanical units can be moved relative to each other. Avoid trapping your fingers between them.



Preparations

Slit lamp

- Set interpupillary distance of binocular tube.
- Setting the eyepieces:
If you wear glasses, push the eyecups in the eyepieces in and set the eyepieces to 0 D.
Other operators should pull the eyecups out and set their refractive powers at the diopter scale of the eyepieces.
- Consider instrument myopia, if necessary:
The instrument myopia can be compensated using the focusing rod and the eyepieces.
- Adjusting the position of the diffusor:
Normally, keep the diffusor in the bottom position. Flip it up only, if you need diffuse illumination for external examination of the eye.

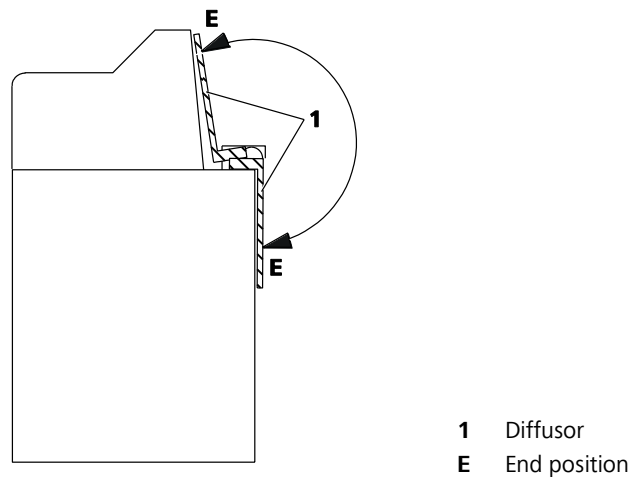


Fig. 10 Possible positions of the diffusor on the prism head



CAUTION – GENERAL HAZARDS

Before moving the slit lamp towards the patient, make sure that the diffusor (**1**, Fig. 10) on the prism head is in one of its end positions (**E**, Fig. 10) to avoid any eye injuries.

Setting the slit brightness

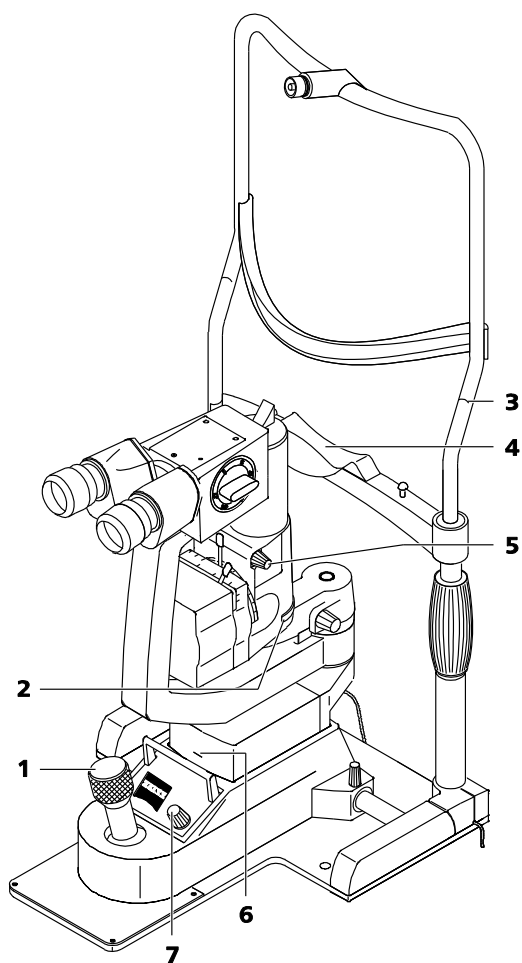
- Switch the device on at the power switch (**1**, Fig. 8) of the power supply unit.
- Then turn the brightness control (**7**, Fig. 11) on the instrument base to the desired brightness. In the left final position of the control there is no power supplied to the lamp. Turning the control allows continuous adjustment of brightness. In the right limit position, the lamp brightness is at the maximum.

Positioning the patient

- Adjust the patient's seat height as required.
- Set the table height so that the patient's chin and forehead rest firmly on the head and chin rests. The patient's seat may also be moved slightly away from the instrument or set higher for the same purpose.
- Adjust the chin rest (**4**, Fig. 11) vertically until the patient's eyes are approximately level with the red marks (**3**, Fig. 11).
- Turn the joystick (**1**, Fig. 11) to set the slit lamp to mid-position of the vertical adjustment range (red mark **6**, Fig. 11).
- Patients should rest their hands in their lap. This also assists in obtaining the correct posture with regard to the head rest.

General notes on device operation

- Choose a slit length that only illuminates the section of the eye which is to be examined. Otherwise, sections of high reflectance (e.g. sclera) may be illuminated, thus causing disturbing glare.
- Turn the filter wheel (**2**, Fig. 11) to choose a filter as required.
- For retroillumination, set the illumination angle as small as possible and slightly decenter the illumination by means of control (**5**, Fig. 11).
- When using the tonometer, we recommend looking through the left eyepiece with the right eye while observing the patient with the left eye or looking through the right eyepiece with the left eye while observing the patient with the right eye.
- The use of either convergent or parallel viewing path mainly depends on personal usage preferences.



- 1 3D joystick control for lateral and height adjustment (the latter by turning the control)
- 2 Filter setting wheel
(with green filter (red-free), free aperture and blue filter)
- 3 Red eye level marks (to identify the patient eye level needed for optimum observation)
- 4 Chin rest
- 5 Decentering controls for retroillumination
- 6 Red mark indicating the mid-position of the height adjusting range
- 7 Brightness control continuously adjustable, no slit light in the left final position, maximum illumination intensity in the right final position

Fig. 11 Adjust the slit lamp

Adjusting the illumination

The light dose is based on the illuminance and exposure time.

Very long exposure times of the same area of the retina are not typical, as slit lamp examination is a dynamic process.

The illuminance on the fundus can be reduced as follows:

- Reduce the lamp brightness.
- Do not dilate the patient's pupil unless it is really necessary.
- Only adjust the size of the illuminated area (slit width, slit length) as large as necessary.
- For observation, adjust the illumination angles as large as possible.
- Use color filter or, in special cases a diffusor.

Tonometry

- The measuring prisms must be disinfected and undamaged.
Therefore, we recommend the use of several measuring prisms.
- The instrument table must be horizontal to avoid movement of the slit lamp with attached measuring prism towards the patient. This is of particular importance when taking tonometric measurements without locking the instrument base.
Therefore, we recommend that you always fix the instrument base as soon as the measuring prism touches the cornea.
- Refer to the user manual of the AT 020 or AT 030 applanation tonometer.

Gonioscopy

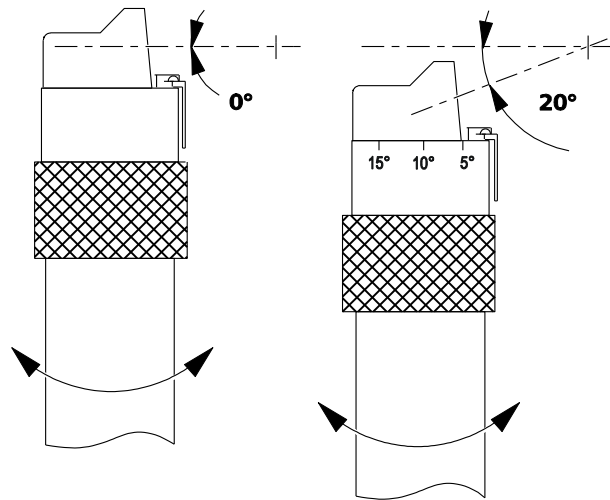


Fig. 12 Adjusting the illumination angle on the prism head

- Contact glasses must be disinfected and undamaged.
- For gonioscopy, the three-mirror contact glass is used.
- To cover different angular ranges, the illumination angle can be varied relative to the horizontal between 0° and 20° when using a tiltable prism head. For this, turn the knurled ring on the prism head. A scale permits the inclination angle to be set reproducibly.

CAUTION - PROPERTY DAMAGE

Make sure not to turn on forcibly when you reach the mechanical stop while adjusting the tilting prism head.

Shutting down

WARNING - GENERAL HAZARD

If one of the following occurs, switch the instrument off immediately at the power switch on the power supply unit and disconnect the cable from the power supply. For devices which are connected to the power supply via the instrument table, disconnect the power cable of the instrument table.

Label the device clearly as out of service and report the problem to the ZEISS Service:

- Electric shocks
- Penetration of substances
- Faults that cannot be remedied based on the information provided in these instructions for use



Switching off the device

Switch off the SL 120 slit lamp using the power switch (1, Fig. 8) on the power supply unit.

Maintenance and care



WARNING - GENERAL HAZARD

Further maintenance procedures above and beyond those specified in this section (maintenance, safety inspections and repairs) may only be carried out by persons authorized by Carl Zeiss Meditec and solely according to the service instructions issued by Carl Zeiss Meditec. For planning and implementing these maintenance and care procedures please contact ZEISS Service or your local dealer.

The manufacturer accepts no liability for damages resulting from unauthorized tampering with the device or from the use of unapproved accessories. Furthermore, this will forfeit any rights to claim under warranty.



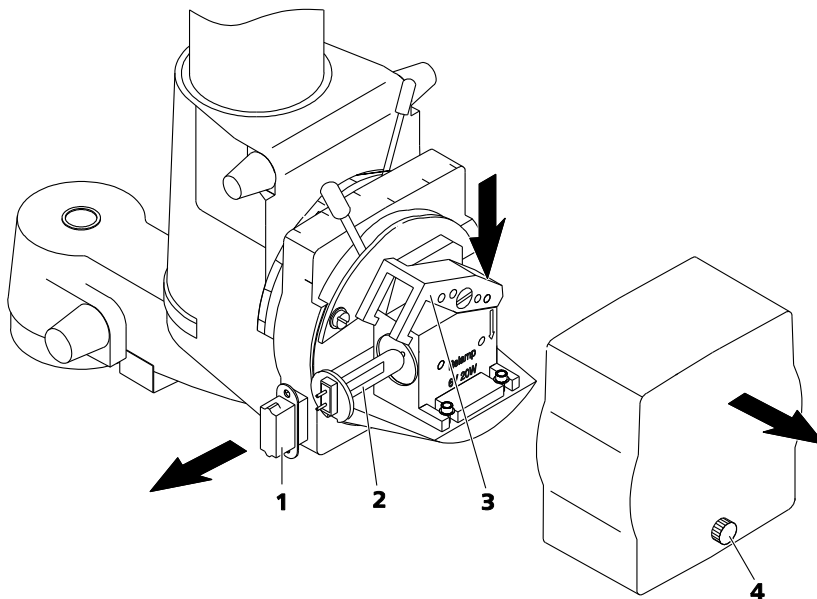
WARNING - RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

The user may only open the SL 120 slit lamp in order to replace the lamp. Any other action involving access to the interior of the instrument may endanger both operator and patient.

Lamp exchange

CAUTION - RISK OF BURNS

Before replacing the lamp, switch the instrument off and disconnect the power cable. Allow the lamp to cool down or wear protective gloves.



- 1 Lamp holder
- 2 Lamp (6 V / 20 W halogen)
- 3 Spring-loaded catch
- 4 Knurled screw

Fig. 13 Replacing the lamp

- Loosen the knurled screw (4, Fig. 13), and remove the cover cap from the lamp housing.
- Withdraw the lamp holder (1, Fig. 13) of the lamp.
- Press spring-loaded catch (3, Fig. 13) to unlock the bulb (2, Fig. 13).
- Then, pull out the defective lamp (2, Fig. 13). Push new lamp (6 V, 20 W) into the opening. Observe alignment of the locating pins. Do not touch the glass bulb.

- Slide lamp holder (**1**, Fig. 13) onto the contact pins of the lamp (**2**, Fig. 13).
- Let the catch (**3**, Fig. 13) engage again.
- Finally, attach the cover to the lamp housing and fix it by means of the knurled screw (**4**, Fig. 13)

Maintenance

Care and cleaning



WARNING - RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

Prevent moisture from penetrating the instrument. Disconnect the power cable from the power supply before cleaning or disinfecting the device.



CAUTION - RISK DUE TO CROSS-CONTAMINATION

Parts with which the patient has come into contact during the examination (chin rest, forehead support) should be cleaned with a disinfectant approved for the purpose. These parts are resistant to wiping off with cleaning agents categorized as "low" (e.g. suds, quaternary ammonium compounds) and "intermediate" (e.g. alcohol, Javel water, iodine); classification pursuant to: Disinfectants and activity spectrum according to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, USA.

CAUTION - PROPERTY DAMAGE

The national disinfecting regulations must be observed in the choice of disinfectants and disinfection procedures. Please note that some cleaning agents and disinfectants may have an adverse effect on plastic components. Damage caused by such disinfectants is not covered by our warranty. The surfaces of the device have been tested and are guaranteed to resist frequent treatment with alcoholic disinfectants and cleaning agents in the long term.

Do not use any aggressive or abrasive cleaning agents.

- Due to its simple and compact construction, the SL 120 slit lamp is almost maintenance-free. It is, however, necessary to clean the optical components (objective, eyepiece) occasionally. To remove dust from surfaces accessible from the exterior, use a soft brush.
- Clean very dirty paint surfaces with a cloth moistened (not dripping) with weak detergent.
- Do not use acetone and acetone-based cleaning agents to clean the device, as they could damage the surfaces.
- Replace the paper pads after each patient.
- Use the following utensils for cleaning the front lens:
 - Volk LensPen® cleaning pen
(available from optical retailers or directly supplied by ZEISS, 000000-0483-896)
- To clean the front lens, the swab or lens-cleaning instrument should be moved with a circular motion from the center of the lens to the edge. For cleaning, switch on the illumination so that you can check the cleaning effect.
- Use the supplied cover to protect the device from dust when not in use. Store all accessories in suitable storage boxes.
- Disinfect the forehead rest and the chin rest with a suitable and approved disinfectant.

Safety inspections

WARNING - RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

The responsible organization is required to have the device inspected for safety once a year. Safety inspections may only be carried out by persons authorized by Carl Zeiss Meditec and solely according to the service instructions issued by Carl Zeiss Meditec. For planning and implementing these safety inspections please contact Carl Zeiss Meditec customer service or your local dealer.



Optional accessories

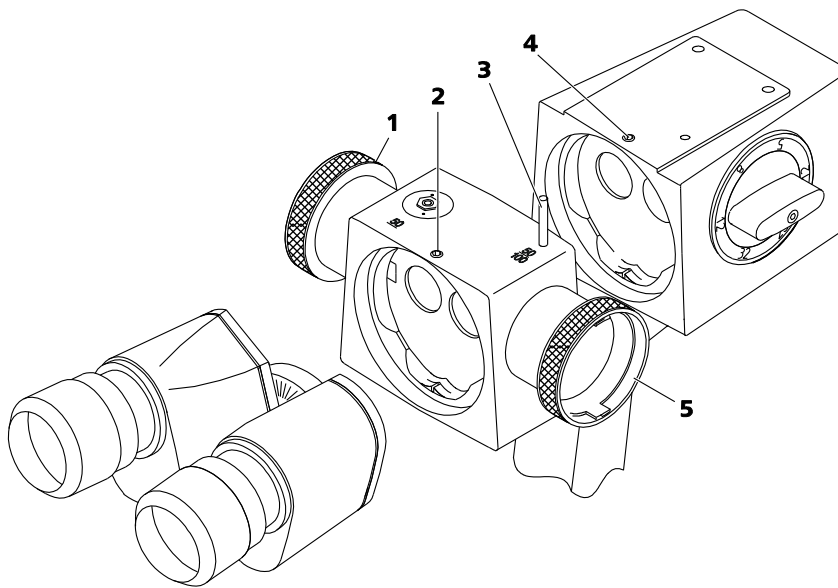
**WARNING - RISK OF OPTICAL RADIATION**

Use only accessories and spare parts approved by Carl Zeiss Meditec.

- Beam splitter
- Filter changer with barrier filter (yellow)
- ACCENTO Ergotube (because of spacing issues only to be used together with other accessories)
- Wide-field illumination: DigiCam Illuminator
- Focusing rod
- Fixation lamp
- AT 020/AT 030 applanation tonometer (see AT 020/AT 030 user manual)
- Special eyepieces
- Co-observer accessory
- Breathing shield
- Paper pads
- Instrument table (see user manual of the instrument table)
- SL Imaging Solution ((see user manual of SL Imaging Solution)
- Fender plate (only for SL used in examination environments)

A current and complete list of accessories and optional components can be obtained from your retailer.

Mounting the beam splitter



- 1 Left port for beam splitter
- 2 Hexagon-socket screw on the beam splitter
- 3 Prism slider
- 4 Hexagon socket screw on the stereomicroscope
- 5 Right port for beam splitter

Fig. 14 Mounting the beam splitter

- Loosen hexagon socket screw (4, Fig. 14) and remove the binocular tube.
- Attach the beam splitter with its annular dovetail mount to the stereomicroscope and fasten socket screw (4, Fig. 14) again.
- Reattach the binocular tube to the beam splitter and fasten it by means of the hexagon socket screw (2, Fig. 14).
- The chosen accessories can then be attached to the ports (1 and 5, Fig. 14) of the beam splitter.
- The prism slide (3, Fig. 14) is moved to send either 100 % of light to the binocular tube (prism slide pushed in) or divide it into 50 % each to binocular tube and accessory attachments (prism slide pulled out).



Ensure that all screws are properly tightened and that the beam splitter and binocular tube are not misaligned.

Mounting a filter changer with barrier filter (yellow)

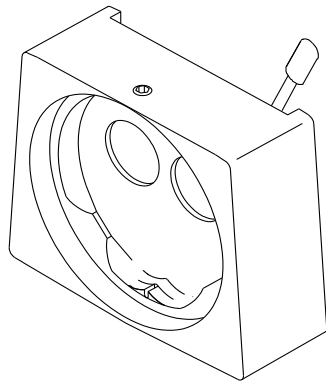


Fig. 15 Filter changer with barrier filter (yellow)

You can swing the yellow filter into the light path by means of the lever shown beside.

The filter serves as barrier filter for the work with fluorescein and with a blue filter in the observation path.

Similar to the beam splitter (Fig. 14), the filter changer with barrier filter (yellow) is mounted between the stereomicroscope and binocular tube by means of hexagon socket screws.



Ensure that all screws are properly tightened and that the filter changer and binocular tube are not misaligned.

Mounting the ACCENTO Ergotube

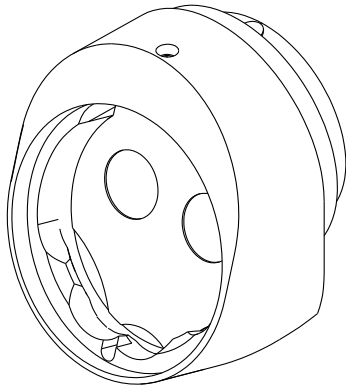


Fig. 16 ACCENTO Ergotube

The ACCENTO Ergotube causes the convergent or parallel tube to slant upwards by 15°, relieving strain on the neck when working.

Mount the ACCENTO Ergotube, like the beam splitter (Fig. 14), between optional accessories (beam splitter, compact video attachment, filter changer with barrier filter (yellow)) and binocular tube by means of hexagon socket screws.



Ensure that all screws are properly tightened and that the ACCENTO Ergotube and binocular tube are not misaligned.

Wide-field illumination

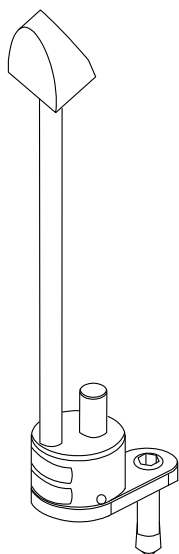


Fig. 17 DigiCam Illuminator

The DigiCam Illuminator is a separate wide-field illumination system for illuminating the area surrounding the projected slit for the purpose of photographic or video documentation.



You can find notes on mounting and operating the wide-field illumination in the SL Imaging Solution user manual.

Focusing rod



Fig. 18 Focusing rod

The focusing rod can be installed in hole (8, Fig. 6). The focusing rod can be used for determining the individual diopter setting on the eyepieces to compensate for ametropia of the observer or possible instrument myopia.

The exact adjustment of the eyepieces is a prerequisite for good examination results and is necessary when using a video or photographic camera on a slit lamp or when using the slit lamp as a laser slit lamp.

- To use the focusing rod, install it in the hole at the axis with the black observation plane towards the stereomicroscope. Push the rod as far as it will go.
- Adjust the slit width to approx. 1 mm and set the illumination angle to 0° (i.e. slit projector in middle position).
- Set the magnification to 12x.
- Keeping the slit image under close observation, a sharply focused image must be set for each eye separately by turning the diopter scale on the eyepiece (starting with high + values).



The eyepieces can be adjusted even more exactly using the optional micrometer eyepieces with length and angle scales.

Fixation lamp

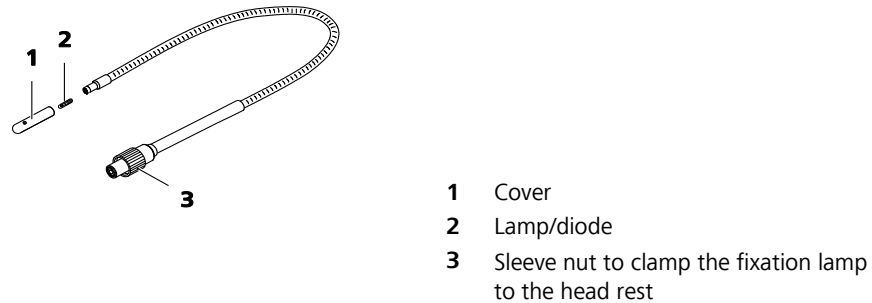


Fig. 19 Fixation lamp

The fixation lamp is the lamp on which the non-examined eye of the patient can be fixed. A plug-in socket (**3**, Fig. 6) with electrical contact has been provided on the head rest for mounting and power supply to the fixation lamp (see Fig. 6, page 19).

The fixation lamp is locked by a sleeve nut (**3**, Fig. 19). The cable of the fixation lamp (**14**, Fig. 6) must be connected to the power supply unit (**2**, Fig. 9).

The cover (**1**, Fig. 19) produces defined luminous fixation light spots of lamp/diode (**2**, Fig. 19).

AT 020/AT 030 applanation tonometer

This instrument for intraocular pressure measurement easily mounts to the slit lamp. It is moved into the operating position by swinging its measuring arm down.

There are special user manuals for using the AT 020 or AT030. Please follow the appropriate instructions in the user manuals for these devices.

Special eyepieces

12.5x eyepieces and a 10x micrometer eyepiece with linear and angular scales are available.

10x micrometer eyepiece with linear and angular scales

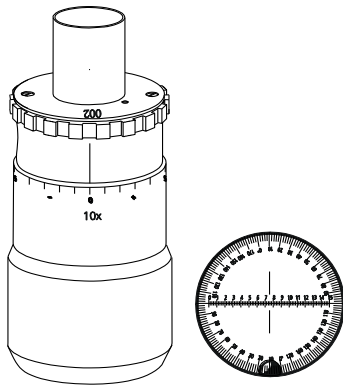


Fig. 20 10x micrometer eyepiece with linear and angular scales

This eyepiece has a linear scale of 15 mm length graduated to 0.2 mm. Use of this eyepiece requires the 8x position of the magnification changer.

A TABO angle scale graduated to 2° provides determination of the angle of inclination. It is not necessary to set the magnification changer to a certain position when using angular measurement.

The angle scale is for measuring the inclination when fitting toric soft contact lenses.

The contact lenses (fitted and prescription lenses) carry an index mark on their periphery outside the "optical zone". The contact lens will quickly adopt a preferred position by the natural movement of the eye. The index mark on the lens will no longer coincide with the horizontal line. This deviation, called inclination, is to be determined.

- Subtractive inclination:
The index mark, the so-called DS axis (dynamic stabilization axis) lies in the first quadrant of the TABO scheme, i.e. between 0° and 90° .
- Additive inclination:
The DS axis lies in the second quadrant (between 90° and 180°).

The special eyepiece has an angular scale of 180° graduated to 2° for the measurement of the inclination angle. A gravity ball (**1**, Fig. 21) produces the artificial horizon required for the angular measurement.

Angular measurement

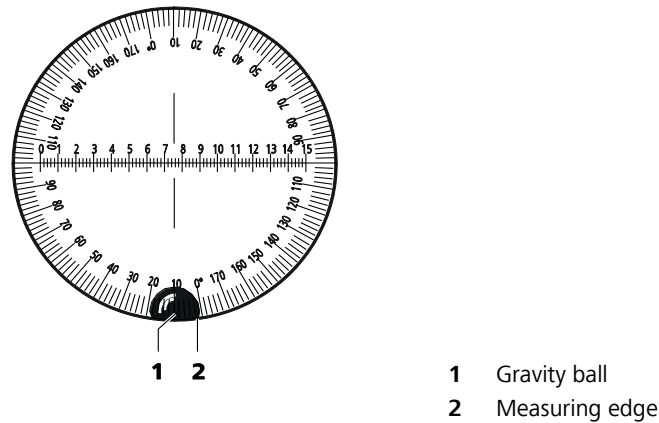


Fig. 21 Reading the inclination

Grasping the knurled ring, turn the entire eyepiece in the tube socket until the continuous line of the linear scale coincides with the index mark on the contact lens.

Read the value from the measuring edge (**2**, Fig. 21) of the gravity ball. The inclination angle is displayed according to the TABO scheme.

The reproducibility of the measurement is $\pm 0.5^\circ$. When taking the measurement, allow for a short settling time of the ball.

The image scale in the eyepiece plane is insignificant for the measurement of the inclination angle. Select the magnification changer setting of the slit lamp microscope only so as to obtain a sufficiently large object field.

Length measurement

For length measurement, the magnification changer has to be set to 8x.

Breathing shield

The breathing shield may be mounted to the stereomicroscope to protect the patient and physician from each other's breath.

Paper pads

They improve hygienic conditions.

Fender plate

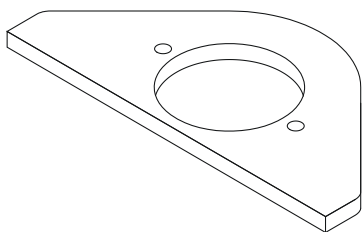


Fig. 22 Fender plate

The fender plate is used to prevent collision of slit lamp and headrest, when the slit lamp is mounted to instrument setups. Fix the fender plate below the pivot of stereomicroscope and lamp holder by means of two M4 cheese-head screws.

Technical data

Rated voltage	100 V - 10 % to 240 V + 10 %, 50/60 Hz		
Current consumption	0.8 A to 0.35 A		
Protection class	I		
Device type	B (corresp. to IEC 60601-1)		
Ingress protection rating	IP 20		
Operating mode	continuous operation		
Projection illumination	6 V/20 W, halogen lamp		
Lamp voltage	continuously adjustable		
Fixation lamp	5 V/1.5 W		
Magnifications	Changer position	Exact magnification value with	
		10x eyepiece	12.5x eyepiece
	5	5.1	6.4
	8	8.0	10.0
	12	12.7	15.9
	20	20.4	25.4
	32	31.8	39.8
Field of view diameter	40 mm to 6 mm with eyepieces 10x 31 mm to 5 mm with eyepieces 12.5x		
Eyepiece magnification	optional 10x or 12.5x high eyepoint, ±8 D compensation of ametropia		
Width of slit image	continuously progressive from 0 to 14 mm		
Length of slit image	in steps of 0.3/3.5/8/14 mm, continuously 1 mm to 6 mm.		
Slit image rotation	±90° continuously		
Decentration of slit image	±4° horizontal, click-stop at 0°		
Swivel range of slit projector	180°, scale for angular difference Click-stops at -10°, 0°, +10°		
Angle of incidence	0° or 0° to 20° with tiltable prism head		
Filters	blue, green (red-free); heat absorbing filter (fixed); swing-in diffusor		
Free working distance from light-exit prism to patient eye	65 mm		
Travel of instrument base	30 mm (height), 110 mm (side), 90 mm (depth)		
Vertical travel of head rest	58 mm		
Weight	9.75 kg (basic unit), 1.25 kg (headrest)		
Dimensions of the basic unit (W x H x D)	300 mm x 430 mm x 355 mm		
Dimensions of the head rest (height)	630 mm		

Ambient conditions for intended use

Temperature	+10 °C to +35 °C
Relative humidity	30 % to 75 %, non condensing
Altitude	up to 2000 m above sea level

Ambient conditions for storage in original packaging

Temperature	-10 °C to +55 °C
Relative humidity	10 % to 95 %, non-condensing

Ambient conditions for transport in original packaging

Temperature	-40 °C to +70 °C
Relative humidity	10 % to 95 %, non-condensing

Electromagnetic compatibility

Special precautionary measures apply to this device with regard to electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). To avoid electromagnetic disturbances, the instrument may only be installed, operated and serviced in accordance with the user manual and using the components supplied by Carl Zeiss Meditec.

Ambient conditions for intended use

With regard to electromagnetic compatibility, SL 120 is intended for use in a professional healthcare environment.

The SL 120 is neither intended to be used in private healthcare, e.g. in private, nursing and retirement homes, nor in special environments such as military facilities, heavy industry, medical facilities with high-current devices or radiology facilities such as MRTs.

Restrictions on essential performance

The SL 120 has no performance features which are defined as essential performance features according to IEC 60601-1. Therefore, no impairment of the essential performance characteristics of SL 120 is expected due to electromagnetic interference.



CAUTION – RISK OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION

With the exception of the equipment combinations described in this user manual (see chapter *Optional accessories*, page 38, use of SL 120 directly adjacent to or stacked with other devices should be avoided as this could lead to faulty operation. If such use is nevertheless unavoidable, the SL 120 and other equipment should be monitored carefully to ensure that they are working properly.

Optional information technology accessories (e.g. printers) which are connected to the medical device must be class B conforming to CISPR 32 or comparable devices.

CAUTION – GENERAL HAZARDS

Portable HF communications equipment (including peripheral devices such as antenna cable and external antennas) should not be used within a radius of 30 cm to SL 120, including cables specified by the manufacturer. Otherwise, deterioration in the performance of the SL 120 is to be anticipated.

**CAUTION - HAZARD DUE TO ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION**

The use of accessories, all types of transducers and cables not specified in this user manual or not sold by Carl Zeiss Meditec as replacement parts may result in higher electromagnetic emissions or reduced immunity of the device and thus in faulty operation.

Replacement cables may only be purchased at Carl Zeiss Meditec.



Relevant accessories, cables and transducers:

- Power supply cable (2.00 m)
- Power supply cable (2.50 m)
- Digicam Illuminator connection cable (2.50 m)



No regular inspections and maintenance are required in order to maintain electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). If obvious damage to the device is detected (e.g. housing or cables), remove the device immediately from service, label it clearly as being out of service, and contact ZEISS Service. It may still be possible to operate SL 120, but there could be increased emissions and/or decreased immunity.

The following guideline applies only to the accessories specified for and delivered with the device from Carl Zeiss Meditec.

Electromagnetic emissions

Emitted interference	Standard	Compliance
Conducted emission	CISPR 11	Group 1
Radiated interference	CISPR 11	Class B
Harmonic distortion	IEC 61000-3-2	Class A
Voltage fluctuations/flicker emissions	IEC 61000-3-3	Complies

Electromagnetic immunity

Phenomenon	Standard	Test level
Electrostatic discharge (ESD)	IEC 61000-4-2	±8 kV contact ±2 kV, ±4 kV, ±8 kV, ±15 kV air (housing, connector panel, forehead rest and head rest)
Radiated RF EM fields	IEC 61000-4-3	3 V/m 80 MHz - 2.7 GHz 80% AM at 1 kHz (housing)
Electrical fast transient/burst	IEC 61000-4-4	±2 kV, 100 kHz repetition rate (power cable) ±1 kV, 100 kHz repetition rate (data cable)
Surge voltage/surges line to line	IEC 61000-4-5	±0.5 kV, ±1 kV (power cable)
Surge voltage/surges line to earth		±0.5 kV, ±1 kV, ±2 kV (power cable)
Conducted disturbances induced by RF fields	IEC 61000-4-6	3 V 0.15 MHz to 80 MHz 6 V in ISM frequency bands between 0.15 MHz and 80 MHz 80 % AM at 1 kHz (power and data cable*)
Rated power frequency magnetic fields	IEC 61000-4-8	30 A/m, 50 Hz and 60 Hz (casing)
Voltage dips	IEC 61000-4-11	0 % UT; 0.5 cycles at 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270° and 315° 0 % UT; 1 cycle and 70 % UT; 25 cycles at 50 Hz/30 cycles at 60 Hz single-phase: at 0° (power cable)
Voltage interruptions		0 % U _T ; 250 cycles at 50 Hz/300 cycles at 60 Hz (power cable)

* including data cables with a maximum length of less than 3 m

Phenomenon	Standard	Frequency band [MHz]	Radio service	Test level [V/m]
Immunity to radiated radio frequencies, caused by wireless communications equipment, in accordance with IEC 60601-1-2:2014, table 9	IEC 61000-4-3	380 - 390	TETRA 400	27
		430 - 470	GMRS 460, FRS 460	28
		704 - 787	LTE Band 13,17	9
		800 - 960	GSM 800/900, TETRA 800, iDEN 820, CDMA 850, LTE Band 5	28
		1700 - 1990	GSM 1800; CDMA 1900; GSM 1900; DECT; LTE Band 1, 3, 4, 25; UMTS	28
		2400 - 2570	Bluetooth, WLAN 802.11b/g/n, RFID 2450, LTE Band 7	28
		5100 - 5800	WLAN 802.11 a/n	9

Abbreviations/Glossary

D	Diopters (unit of measurement for refractive power)
DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung (German standards association)
EMC	Electromagnetic compatibility
EN	European Standard (Europäische Norm)
Fig.	Figure
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
LED	Light emitting diode

Figures

Fig. 1	Labeling of the SL 120 slit lamp	10
Fig. 2	Labeling of the power supply unit	11
Fig. 3	Structure of the SL 120 slit lamp.....	16
Fig. 4	Controls of the stereomicroscope	17
Fig. 5	Controls of the slit projector	18
Fig. 6	Controls of instrument base with head rest	19
Fig. 7	Assembly of the SL 120 slit lamp	23
Fig. 8	Front of power supply unit	24
Fig. 9	Rear of power supply unit	24
Fig. 10	Possible positions of the diffusor on the prism head	28
Fig. 11	Adjust the slit lamp	30
Fig. 12	Adjusting the illumination angle on the prism head	32
Fig. 13	Replacing the lamp.....	35
Fig. 14	Mounting the beam splitter	39
Fig. 15	Filter changer with barrier filter (yellow).....	40
Fig. 16	ACCENTO Ergotube.....	41
Fig. 17	DigiCam Illuminator.....	42
Fig. 18	Focusing rod	43
Fig. 19	Fixation lamp	44
Fig. 20	10x micrometer eyepiece with linear and angular scales	45
Fig. 21	Reading the inclination.....	46
Fig. 22	Fender plate.....	47

Index

A

Abbreviations.....	54
ACCENTO Ergotube	41
Accessories, optional	38
Applanation tonometer.....	44
Assembly	22

B

Barrier filter.....	40
Beam splitter.....	39

C

Care.....	36
Classification of the device	6
Cleaning	36
Country-specific information	6

D

Daily startup	25
Description of the device.....	16
Disposal.....	9

E

Electrical connection	24
External labels.....	10

F

Figures.....	55
Filter changer.....	40
Fixation lamp	44
Focusing rod.....	43
Functional description	14

G

Glossary.....	54
Gonioscopy.....	32

I

Installation.....	20
Intended user profile.....	8

L

Lamp exchange 35

M

Maintenance 36

Maintenance and care 34

Manufacturer's declaration 6

Micrometer eyepiece 45

O

Operation of the device 26

P

Package check list 5

Performance specifications 14

Power supply unit 24

S

Safety inspections 37

Service life 15

Shutting down 33

Slit brightness 29

Switching off 33

Switching on 25

Symbols 4

T

Tables 55

Tonometry 31

U

Unpacking 21

W

Wide-field illumination 42

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000000-1490-499-GA-GB-240720
SL 120 Slit lamp
Specifications subject to change



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