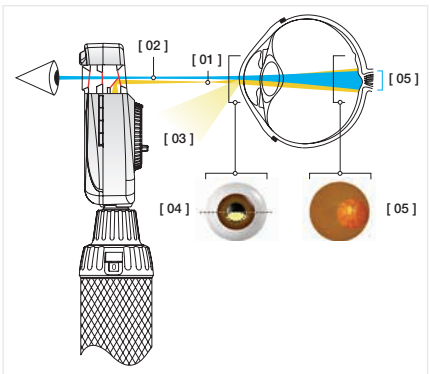
HEINE Direct Ophthalmoscopes





	BETA 200 S	BETA 200 / BETA 200 M2 Opt. 1	BETA 200 / BETA 200 M2 Opt. 2	K180 Opt. 1	K180 Opt. 2	mini 3000	mini 3000 LED
Optical System							
Aspherical	□	□					
Conventional				□		□	□
Illumination							
LED-Illumination							□
XHL-Illumination	□	□		□		□	
Apertures							
•	□		□				
•	□	□		□		□	□
●	□	□		□		□	□
●	□	□			□		
★			□			□	□
✺	□	□		□			
I	□	□		□			
▬	□	□				□	□
●	□*	□*		□		□	□
Corrective lenses							
Range	- 36 to +38	- 35 to +40		- 35 to +40		- 20 to +20	- 20 to +20
Number of Lenses	28	27		27		18	18
1 D Steps	□						
Dust protection							
Dustproof	□	□					
Dust protected				□		□	□
Metal chassis	□	□					
Instrument size							
Professional	□	□		□			
Compact						□	□
Available Power Sources							
Battery 2.5 V	□	□		□		□	□
Rechargeable battery 2.5 V						□	□
Rechargeable battery 3.5 V	□	□		□			
Page	039	040		043		045	047

*Red free filter for all apertures



“Aspherical Optical System” (AOS) exclusively from HEINE
eliminates corneal and iris relexes to provide large, crisp and glare-free fundus images.

[01] Flat, elliptical illumination beam produced by HEINE’s patented Aspherical Optical System.
[02] Observation path.
[03] Redirected iris and corneal reflexes.
[04] The elliptical light beam enters through the lower half of the cornea. The illumination beam has been separated from the observation beam (Gullstrand-Principle). All reflexes are diverted away from the observation beam due to the curvature of the reflective cornea. Due to the flat, compressed form of the light beam, a maximum amount of light enters through the pupil.
[05] Once past the anterior chamber, the light beam opens up dramatically to illuminate a large area of the retina.