

BAUSCH + LOMB

BIO
true®

ONEday
(nesofilcon A)

Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses

BAUSCH + LOMB

BIO
true®

ONEday
for Presbyopia

(nesofilcon A)
Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses

BAUSCH + LOMB

BIO
true®

ONEday
for Astigmatism

(nesofilcon A)
Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses

PATIENT INFORMATION BOOKLET

FOR SINGLE USE DISPOSABLE WEAR



CAUTION: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a licensed practitioner.

Store lenses above 34°F / 1°C.

Printed in the U.S.A. Effective as of July 2017 (2017-07-31)

Name and Address of Manufacturer:
Bausch & Lomb Incorporated
1400 North Goodman Street
Rochester, New York, 14609 USA

8101804

PATIENT INFORMATION BOOKLET

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Introduction | 3 |
| Wearing Restrictions and Indications..... | 4 |
| Contraindications (Reasons Not To Use)..... | 4 |
| Warnings | 4 |
| Precautions | 5 |
| Adverse Reactions (Problems and What To Do) | 5 |
| Personal Cleanliness and Lens Handling..... | 6 |
| Preparing the Lens for Wearing..... | 6 |
| Handling the Lenses | 6 |
| Placing the Lens on the Eye | 6 |
| Centering the Lens..... | 7 |
| Removing the Lens | 7 |
| Care for a Sticking (Nonmoving) Lens | 7 |
| Emergencies | 7 |
| Lens Rewetting Products Available From Bausch + Lomb | 8 |
| Instructions for the Monovision or Multi-Focal Wearer..... | 8 |
| Personal Wearing Schedule Record | 9 |
| Check-Up Visits..... | 10 |
| Eye Care Professional Information..... | 10 |
| Glossary of Medical Terms | 11 |
| Symbol Reference Guide..... | 11 |

INTRODUCTION

The instructions in this booklet apply to the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lens, the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday for Presbyopia (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lens and the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday for Astigmatism (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lens. If you have received or are considering another brand of contact lenses, do not use this booklet. Ask your eye care professional for the patient booklet or instructions that apply to your brand or type of contact lenses. For the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses, the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday for Presbyopia (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses and the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday for Astigmatism (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses it is essential to your safety that you read and understand the information and instructions in this booklet, and have your eye care professional answer any questions, both before and after you receive contact lenses.

Wearing contact lenses is different from wearing eyeglasses. Because they are worn directly on your eyes, contact lenses affect the way in which your eyes function. These effects tend to increase with the length of time that the lenses remain on your eyes between removals. Although the great majority of people successfully wear contact lenses without problems, before you decide whether to begin or to continue wearing contact lenses for daily wear, you should discuss with your eye care professional the effects of contact lenses on your eyes and the risks associated with wearing contact lenses. You also should read the sections of this booklet entitled "Warnings", "Adverse Reactions", "Precautions", and "Wearing Restrictions and Indications". Ask your eye care professional to explain anything that you do not understand, including any additional restrictions which may be given to you by your eye care professional. Your Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses, Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday for Presbyopia (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses or Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday for Astigmatism (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses have been prescribed for single-use disposable wear, and should be discarded each time lenses are removed from your eyes.

You also need to remember that soft contact lenses, including those covered by this booklet, are made of a type of plastic that absorbs liquids, vapors, and small particles, and, for some people, may collect deposits from your natural eye fluids. Therefore, you should strictly follow the instructions contained in this booklet entitled "Personal Cleanliness and Lens Handling", as well as the written information leaflets accompanying the lens care products that you buy and any other instructions given to you by your eye care professional. Any failure to follow these instructions and the wearing restrictions will increase the chances of contamination, damage to the lenses, or a build-up of deposits on the lenses, which can lead to serious, sight-threatening eye infections and injuries.

Adherence to your prescribed wearing schedule, and regular check-up visits to your eye care professional are also necessary for the proper and safe use of contact lenses.

It is important to not wear your lenses longer than recommended by your eye care professional since doing so increases the risk of adverse effects.

Spaces are provided in the back of this booklet for you to record your personal wearing schedule and schedule of follow-up visits. Soft contact lenses generally are comfortable from the beginning. Therefore, be sure to follow the wearing schedule prescribed for you, and do not overwear your lenses simply because they remain comfortable and you are not experiencing a problem. Only your eye care professional, through a professional examination, can determine how your eyes are reacting to the contact lenses and whether there are any early signs of possible problems.

If problems or symptoms should occur, immediately remove your lenses and follow the steps described in the section of this booklet entitled "Warnings" and "Adverse Reactions". (Refer to "Glossary of Medical Terms" for description of medical terms used in this booklet). Prompt attention to problems is essential and may require immediate professional care.

Remember, when wearing soft contact lenses your eyes should look and feel good, and your vision should be clear.

WEARING RESTRICTIONS AND INDICATIONS

The Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lens is indicated for the daily wear correction of refractive ametropia (myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism) in aphakic and/or non-aphakic persons with non-diseased eyes, exhibiting astigmatism of 2.00 diopters or less, that does not interfere with visual acuity. The lens may be prescribed in spherical powers ranging from +2.00D to -2.00D.

The Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday for Presbyopia (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lens is indicated for daily wear for the correction of refractive ametropia (myopia, hyperopia, and astigmatism) and presbyopia in aphakic and/or non-aphakic persons with non-diseased eyes, exhibiting astigmatism of 2.00 diopters or less, that does not interfere with visual acuity. The lens may be prescribed in spherical powers ranging from +2.00D to -2.00D with add powers ranging from +0.75D to +5.00D.

The Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday for Astigmatism (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lens is indicated for the daily wear correction of refractive ametropia (myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism) in aphakic or non-aphakic persons with non-diseased eyes, exhibiting astigmatism of 5.00 diopters or less, that does not interfere with visual acuity. The lens may be prescribed in spherical powers ranging from +2.00D to -2.00D.

The lens has been prescribed for single-use disposable wear, and is to be discarded after each removal.

CONTRAINDICATIONS (REASONS NOT TO USE)

DO NOT USE the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses when any of the following conditions exist:

- Acute and subacute inflammation or infection of the anterior chamber of the eye
- Any eye disease, injury, or abnormality that affects the cornea, conjunctiva, or eyelids
- Severe insufficiency of lacrimal secretion (dry eyes)
- Corneal hypoesthesia (reduced corneal sensitivity)
- Any systemic disease that may affect the eye or be exaggerated by wearing contact lenses
- Allergic reaction of ocular surfaces or adnexa (surrounding tissue) that may be induced or exaggerated by wearing contact lenses
- Any active corneal infection (bacterial, fungal, or viral)
- If eyes become red or irritated

WARNINGS

You should be aware of and fully discuss with your eye care professional the following warnings pertaining to contact lens wear:

- Problems with contact lenses and lens care products could result in **serious injury** to your eye. It is essential that you follow your eye care professional's direction and all labeling instructions for proper use of lenses. Eye problems, including corneal ulcers, can develop rapidly and lead to **loss of vision**.
- Daily wear lenses are not indicated for overnight wear, and **you should not wear lenses while sleeping**. Clinical studies have shown that the risk of serious adverse reactions is increased when daily wear lenses are worn overnight.
- Strict compliance with your wearing restrictions, wearing schedule, and follow-up visit schedule should be followed.
- Studies have shown that contact lens wearers who are smokers have a higher incidence of adverse reactions than nonsmokers.
- If you experience eye discomfort, excessive tearing, vision changes, or redness of the eye, you should **immediately remove lenses** and promptly contact your eye care professional.
- Do not expose your contact lenses to water while wearing them.

WARNING: Water can harbor microorganisms that can lead to severe infection, vision loss or blindness. If your lenses have been submersed in water when swimming in pools, lakes or oceans, you should discard them and replace them with a new pair. Ask your eye care professional for recommendations about wearing your lenses during any activity involving water.

WARNING: UV absorbing contact lenses are NOT substitutes for protective UV absorbing eyewear such as UV absorbing goggles or sunglasses because they do not completely cover the eye and surrounding area. You should continue to use UV absorbing eyewear as directed.

NOTE: Long term exposure to UV radiation is one of the risk factors associated with cataracts. Exposure is based on a number of factors such as environmental conditions (altitude, geography, cloud cover) and personal factors (extent and nature of outdoor activities). UV blocking contact lenses help provide protection against harmful UV radiation. However, clinical studies have not been done to demonstrate that wearing UV blocking contact lenses reduce the risk of developing cataracts or other eye disorders. Consult your Eye Care Professional for more information.

NOTE: The effectiveness of wearing UV absorbing contact lenses in preventing or reducing the incidence of ocular disorders associated with exposure to UV-light has not been established at this time.

Do not use if package is damaged.

PRECAUTIONS

You should be aware of and fully discuss with your eye care professional the following safety precautions:

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:

- Always wash and rinse hands before handling lenses. Do not get cosmetics, lotions, soaps, creams, deodorants, or sprays in the eyes or on the lenses. It is best to put on lenses before putting on makeup. Water-base cosmetics are less likely to damage lenses than oil-base products.
- Before leaving your eye care professional's office be certain that you are able to remove your lenses promptly or have someone else available to remove them for you.
- Be certain that the fingers or hands are free of foreign materials before touching your lenses, as microscopic scratches of the lenses may occur, causing distorted vision and/or injury to the eye.
- Always handle your lenses carefully and avoid dropping them.
- Do not touch the lens with your fingernails.
- Carefully follow the handling, insertion, removal, cleaning, disinfecting, storing and wearing instructions in this booklet and those prescribed by your eye care professional.
- Never use tweezers or other tools to remove your lenses from the lens container unless specifically indicated for that use. Pour the lens into the hand.

LENS WEARING PRECAUTIONS:

- Never wear your lenses beyond the period recommended by your eye care professional.
- If the lens sticks (stops moving) on the eye, follow the recommended directions on Care for a Sticking (Nonmoving) Lens. The lens should move freely on the eye for the continued health of the eye. If nonmovement of the lens continues, you should **immediately** consult your eye care professional.
- Avoid, if possible, all harmful or irritating vapors and fumes when wearing lenses.
- If aerosol products are used while wearing lenses, exercise caution and keep eyes closed until the spray has settled.

TOPICS TO DISCUSS WITH THE EYE CARE PROFESSIONAL:

- As with any contact lens, follow-up visits are necessary to assure the continuing health of the eyes. You should be instructed as to a recommended follow-up schedule.
- Patients should be advised about wearing lenses during sporting and water related activities. Exposure to water while wearing contact lenses in activities such as swimming, water skiing and hot tubs may increase the risk of ocular infection including but not limited to *Acanthamoeba* keratitis.
- Always contact your eye care professional before using any medicine in the eyes.

WHO SHOULD KNOW THAT YOU ARE WEARING CONTACT LENSES:

- Inform your doctor (health care professional) about being a contact lens wearer.
- Always inform your employer of being a contact lens wearer. Some jobs may require the use of eye protection equipment or may require that you not wear lenses.

Ask your eye care professional whether there are any other wearing restrictions that apply to you. Write those restrictions in the spaces provided below and follow them carefully:

ADVERSE REACTIONS (PROBLEMS AND WHAT TO DO)

YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS MAY OCCUR:

- Eyes stinging, burning, itching (irritation), or other eye pain
- Comfort is less than when lens was first placed on eye
- Abnormal feeling of something in the eye (foreign body, scratched area)
- Excessive watering (tearing) of the eyes
- Unusual eye secretions
- Redness of the eyes
- Reduced sharpness of vision (poor visual acuity)
- Blurred vision, rainbows, or halos around objects
- Sensitivity to light (photophobia)
- Dry eyes

IF YOU NOTICE ANY OF THE ABOVE, YOU SHOULD:

- **Immediately remove your lenses.**
- If the discomfort or problem stops, then look closely at the lens. If the lens is in any way damaged, **do not** put the lens back on your eye. You should discard the lens and insert a new lens on the eye. If the problem continues, you should **immediately remove the lenses and consult your eye care professional.**

When any of the above problems occur, a serious condition such as infection, corneal ulcer, neovascularization, or iritis may be present. You should **keep the lens off your eye and seek immediate** professional identification of the problem and prompt treatment to avoid serious eye damage.

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS AND LENS HANDLING

1. PREPARING THE LENS FOR WEARING

It is essential that you learn and use good hygienic methods in the care and handling of your new lenses. Cleanliness is the first and most important aspect of proper contact lens care. In particular, your hands should be clean and free of any foreign substances when you handle your lenses. The procedures are:

- Always wash your hands thoroughly with a mild soap, rinse completely, and dry with a lint-free towel before touching your lenses.
- Avoid the use of soaps containing cold cream, lotion, or oily cosmetics before handling your lenses, since these substances may come into contact with the lenses and interfere with successful wearing.
- Handle your lenses with your fingertips, and be careful to avoid contact with fingernails. It is helpful to keep your fingernails short and smooth.

Start off correctly by getting into the habit of always using proper hygienic procedures so that they become automatic.

2. HANDLING THE LENSES

- Develop the habit of always working with the same lens first to avoid mix-ups.
- Position the lens on your index finger and examine it to be sure that it is moist, clean, and free of any nicks or tears.
- Should you accidentally place an inside-out lens on your eye, one of the following signs should signal you to remove and replace it correctly.
 - a. Less than usual comfort
 - b. The lens may fold on the eye
 - c. Excessive lens movement on blink
 - d. Blurred vision
- If the lens folds and sticks together: Place the lens in the palm of your hand and wet thoroughly with the recommended rewetting solution. (Refer to the Lens Rewetting Product Chart for the solutions available from Bausch + Lomb). Then GENTLY rub the lens between your index finger and palm in a gentle back and forth motion.
- If the lens flattens or drapes across your finger, the lens or your finger may be too wet. To correct this, dry your finger by transferring the lens several times from one index finger to the other, drying the opposite finger each time.

3. PLACING THE LENS ON THE EYE

There are other methods of lens placement. If the following methods are difficult for you, your eye care professional will provide you with an alternate method.

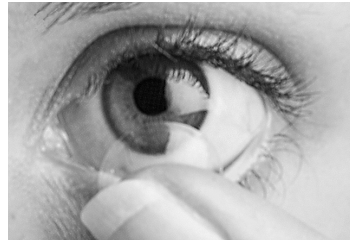
Note: If after placement of the lens, your vision is blurred, check for the following:

- The lens is not centered on the eye (see “Centering the Lens,” next in this booklet).
- If the lens is centered, remove the lens (see “Removing the Lens” section) and check for the following:
 - a. Cosmetics or oils on the lens. Clean, rinse, disinfect, and place on the eye again.
 - b. The lens is on the wrong eye.
 - c. The lens is inside-out (it would also not be as comfortable as normal).

If you find that your vision is still blurred after checking the above possibilities, remove both lenses and consult your eye care professional.

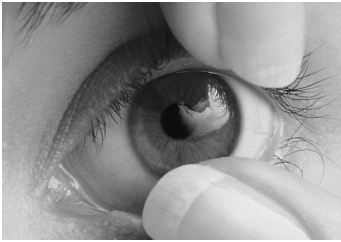
The One Hand Placement Technique

Place the lens on your index finger. With your head up, looking straight ahead, pull down your lower eyelid with the middle finger of your placement hand. Look up steadily at a point above you. Then place the lens on the lower white part of your eye. Remove your index finger and slowly release the lower lid. Look down to position the lens properly. Close your eyes for a moment: the lens will center itself on your eye.



The Two Hand Placement Technique

With the lens on your index finger, use the middle finger of the other hand to pull the upper lid against the brow. Use the middle finger of your placement hand to pull down the lower lid and then place the lens centrally on your eye. While holding this position, look downward to position the lens properly. Slowly release your eyelids.



If the Lens Feels Uncomfortable, then:

Look in a mirror and gently place a finger on the edge of the contact lens and slowly slide the lens away from your nose while looking in the opposite direction. Then by blinking, the lens will recenter itself. If the lens still feels uncomfortable, follow the steps described in the section of this booklet entitled "Adverse Reactions."

4. CENTERING THE LENS

Very rarely, a lens that is on the cornea will be displaced onto the white part of the eye during lens wear. This can also occur during placement and removal of the lenses if the correct techniques are not performed properly. To center a lens follow one of the procedures below.

- Hold the upper and lower eyelids open with your fingers. Then, while looking in a mirror, gently place a finger on the contact lens and gently slide the lens towards the center of the eye.

Or

- Hold the upper and lower eyelids open with your fingers. Then, while looking in a mirror, move your eye towards the lens to place it on the center of the eye.

5. REMOVING THE LENS

Always remove the same lens first.

- Wash, rinse, and dry your hands thoroughly.
- Always be sure that the lens is in the correct position on your eye before you try to remove it (a simple check of your vision, closing one eye at a time, will tell you if the lens is in the correct position). Look up and slowly pull down your lower lid with the middle finger of your removal hand and place your index finger on the lower edge of the lens. Squeeze the lens lightly between the thumb and index finger and remove it. Avoid sticking the edges of the lens together.
- Remove the other lens by following the same procedure.

Note: If this method of removing your lens is difficult for you, your eye care professional will provide you with an alternate method.

6. CARE FOR A STICKING (NONMOVING) LENS

It is important to the health of your eyes that your contact lenses move freely. If a lens sticks (stops moving), put a few drops of the lubricating or rewetting solution recommended by your eye care professional into your eye. In this case, do not use plain water or anything other than the recommended solutions. Do not attempt to remove a lens that is sticking, which could damage your eye. If the lens does not begin to move when you blink after several applications of the solution or drops, contact your eye care professional immediately. Do not attempt to remove the lens except on the advice of your eye care professional.

7. EMERGENCIES

If chemicals of any kind (household products, gardening solutions, laboratory chemicals, etc.) are splashed into your eyes, you should: **FLUSH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH TAP WATER AND THEN REMOVE LENSES PROMPTLY. CONTACT YOUR EYE CARE PROFESSIONAL OR VISIT A HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM WITHOUT DELAY.**

LENS REWETTING PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FROM BAUSCH + LOMB

Bausch + Lomb ReNu MultiPlus® Lubricating and Rewetting Drops

Bausch + Lomb Sensitive Eyes® Drops

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MONOVISION OR MULTI-FOCAL WEARER

- You should be aware that as with any type of lens correction, there are advantages and disadvantages to monovision or multi-focal contact lens therapy. The benefit of clear near vision in straight ahead and upward gaze that is available may be accompanied by a vision compromise that may reduce your visual acuity and depth perception for distance and near tasks.
- Some patients have experienced difficulty adapting to monovision contact lens therapy. Symptoms, such as mild blurred vision, dizziness, headaches, and a feeling of slight imbalance, may last for a brief minute or for several weeks as adaptation takes place. The longer these symptoms persist, the poorer your prognosis for successful adaptation.
- You should avoid visually demanding situations during the initial adaptation period. It is recommended that you first wear these contact lenses in familiar situations, which are not visually demanding. For example, it might be better to be a passenger rather than a driver of an automobile during the first few days of lens wear. It is recommended that you only drive with monovision or multi-focal correction if you pass your state drivers license requirements with monovision or multi-focal correction.
- Some patients will never be fully comfortable functioning under low levels of illumination, such as driving at night. If this happens, you may want to discuss with your eye care professional having additional contact lenses prescribed so that both eyes are corrected for distance when sharp distance binocular vision is required.
- If you require very sharp near vision during prolonged close work, you may want to have additional contact lenses prescribed so that both eyes are corrected for near when sharp near binocular vision is required.
- Some patients require supplemental spectacles to wear over the monovision or multi-focal correction to provide the clearest vision for critical tasks. You should discuss this option with your eye care professional.
- It is important that you follow your eye care professional's suggestions for adaptation to monovision or multi-focal contact lens therapy. You should discuss any concerns that you may have during and after the adaptation period.
- **The decision to be fit with a monovision or multi-focal correction is most appropriately left to the eye care professional in conjunction with you, after carefully considering and discussing your needs.**

PERSONAL WEARING SCHEDULE RECORD

Your eye care professional will prescribe your own individual lens wearing schedule and lens replacement schedule. Use the space below to record your schedule and wearing record.

| DAY | DATE | HOURS TO BE WORN | HOURS WORN |
|-----|------|------------------|------------|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | | |

CHECK-UP VISITS

Regular check-up examinations by your eye care professional are an important part of wearing contact lenses. It is recommended that you follow your eye care professional's directions for follow up examinations. Keep all appointments for your check-up visits. If you move to a new city, ask your present eye care professional to refer you to a contact lens professional in your new location. Use the space below to record your appointments.

VISIT SCHEDULE

| | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |
| 6. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |
| 7. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |
| 8. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |
| 9. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |
| 10. | _____ | _____ |
| | Date | Time |

EYE CARE PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

PLEASE FILL OUT FOR READY USE

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Other Information: _____

IMPORTANT: In the event that you experience any difficulty wearing your lenses or you do not understand the instructions given to you, **DO NOT WAIT** for your next appointment. **TELEPHONE YOUR EYE CARE PROFESSIONAL IMMEDIATELY.**

GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL TERMS

Acute inflammation

Sudden swelling, redness and pain

Adnexa

Tissues surrounding the globe of the eye

Ametropia

Abnormal vision requiring correction for proper focus

Anterior chamber

Internal portion of the eye, between the cornea and iris

Aphakic

Lacking a crystalline lens (focusing lens inside the eye)

Astigmatism

A condition where the cornea is not equally curved in all parts of its surface. It is somewhat oval in shape, causing the visual image to be out of focus (blurred)

Cataract

Opacity of the crystalline lens (focusing lens inside the eye)

Conjunctiva

Membrane that lines the eyelids and the white part of the eye

Cornea

Clear, front covering of the eye

Corneal ulcer

A sore or lesion on the cornea, which left untreated could lead to permanent loss of vision

Endothelial polymegathism

Irregular cell size and shape

Epithelial

Layer of cells on the surface of the cornea

Epithelial microcysts

A small abnormal structure (cyst) in the front surface of the eye

Hyperopia

Farsightedness

Hypoxia

Lack of oxygen

Iritis

Internal inflammation of the colored part of the eye (iris)

Microbial keratitis

An infected corneal ulcer

Mono vision

A correction method for presbyopia (loss of reading vision) using contact lenses; one eye is fitted for distance vision, the other for near vision

Myopia

Nearsightedness

Neovascularization

Small blood vessels growing into the cornea

Non-aphakic

Not lacking a crystalline lens

Presbyopia

Condition in which the eye can no longer focus near objects. It commonly develops in people around the age of 40

Subacute inflammation

Gradual swelling, redness and pain

UV (Ultraviolet)

Light from the sun that can be harmful to the eye

SYMBOL REFERENCE GUIDE

For labels and cartons:



Do Not Reuse



Temperature Limitation



Sterile Using Steam or Dry Heat



See Instruction Leaflet



Indicates the CE Conformity Marking and the Notified Body Number



Authorized Representative in European Community



Caution: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a licensed practitioner



Fee Paid for Waste Management



Use by Date (Expiration Date)



Batch Code



Diameter



Diopter (Lens Power)



Base Curve



Low or High Add Power



Sphere Power (Diopters)



Cylinder Axis (Degrees)



Cylinder Power (Diopters)



Effective Date

