



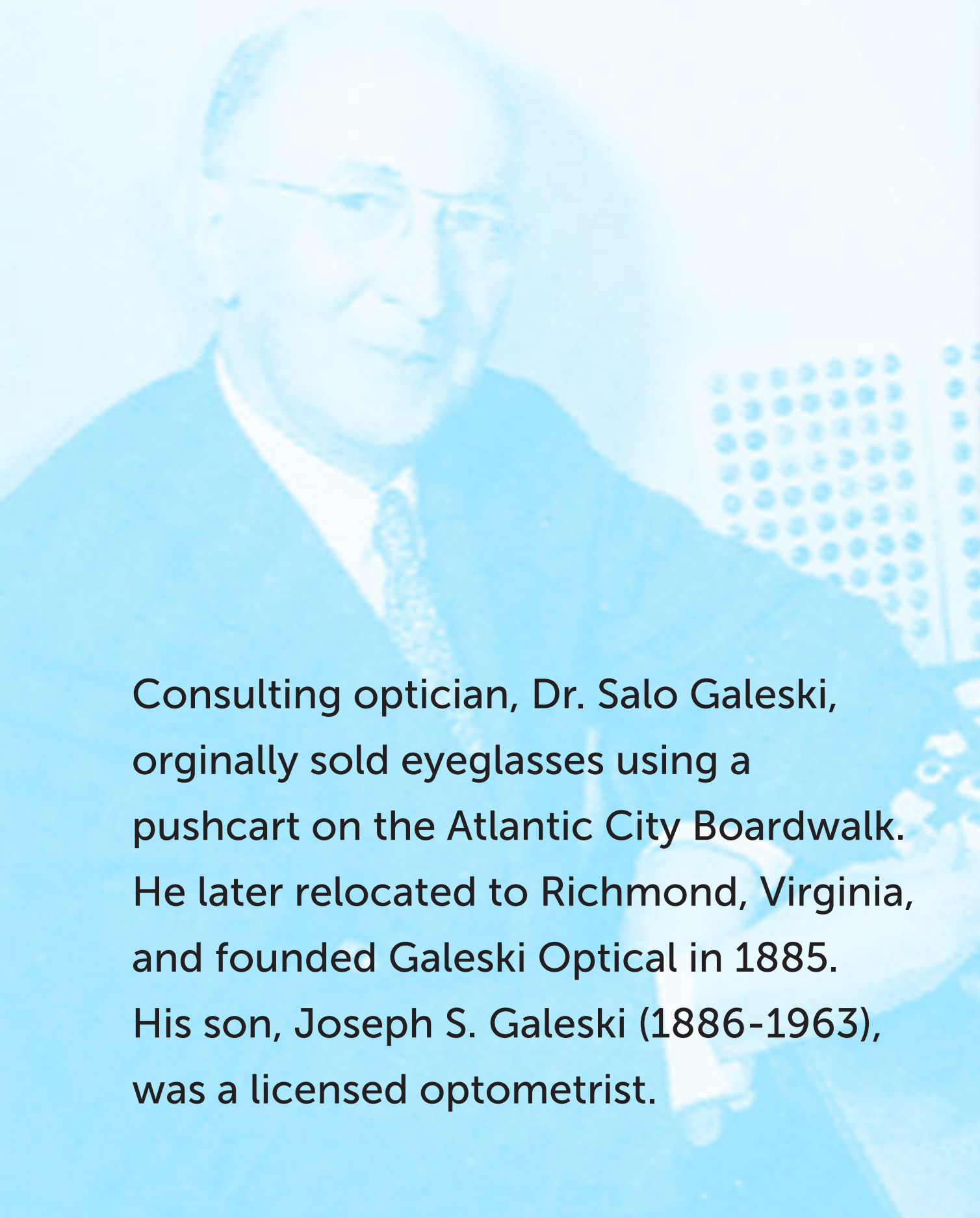
The S. Galeski Optical Co.

8th and Main Streets

RICHMOND, VA.

Largest Optical House South

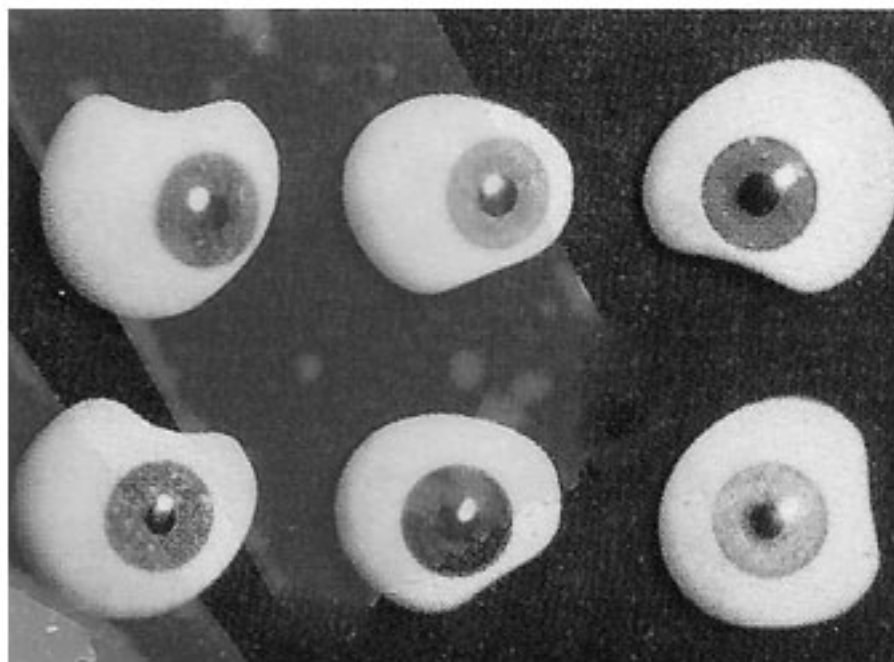
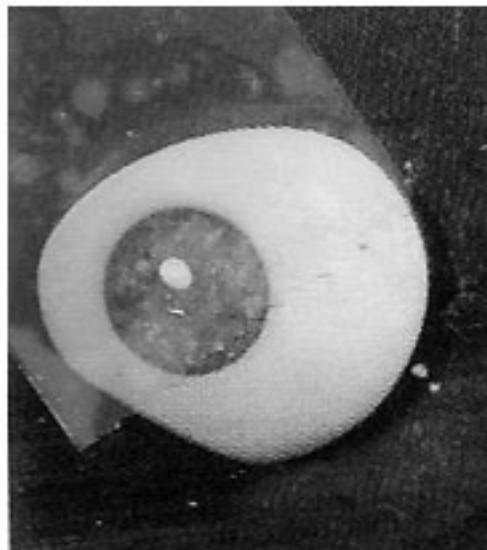
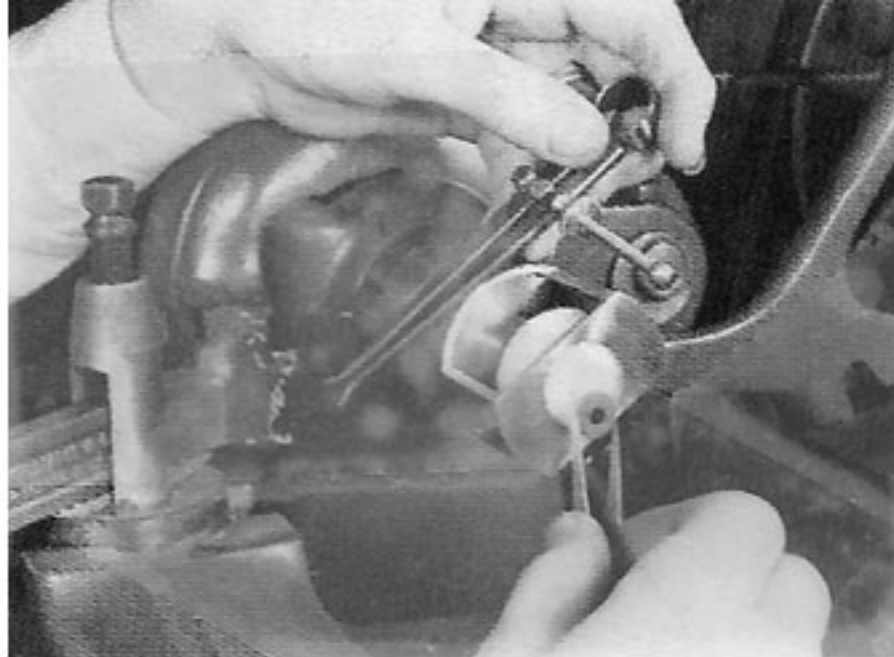




Consulting optician, Dr. Salo Galeski, originally sold eyeglasses using a pushcart on the Atlantic City Boardwalk. He later relocated to Richmond, Virginia, and founded Galeski Optical in 1885. His son, Joseph S. Galeski (1886-1963), was a licensed optometrist.

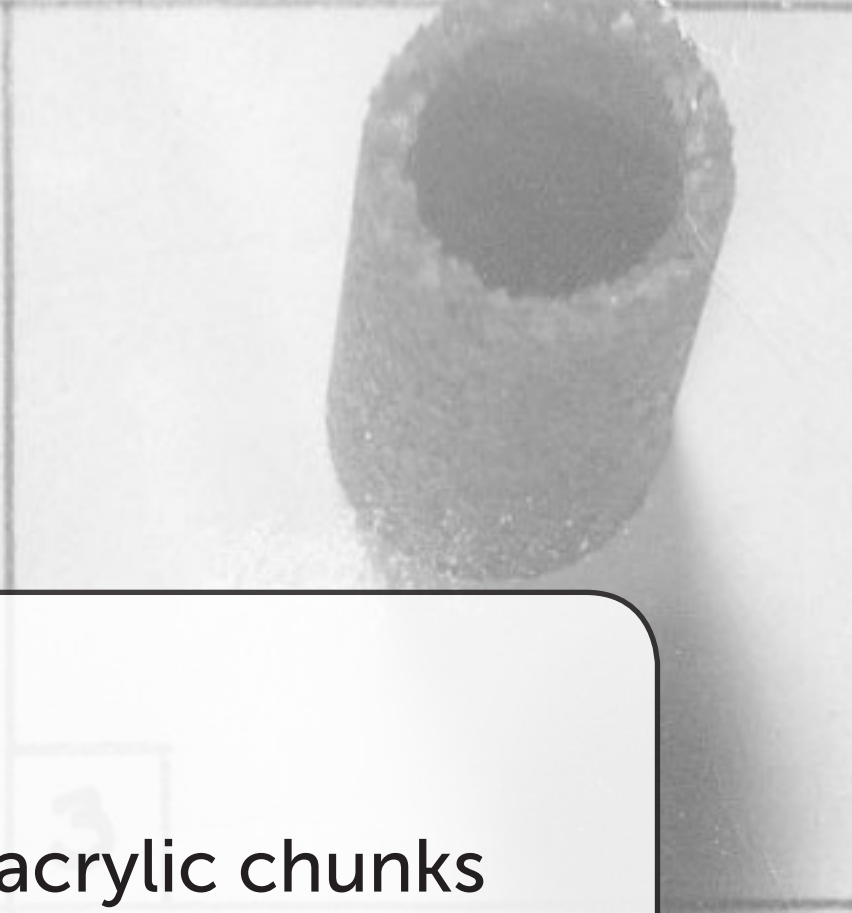
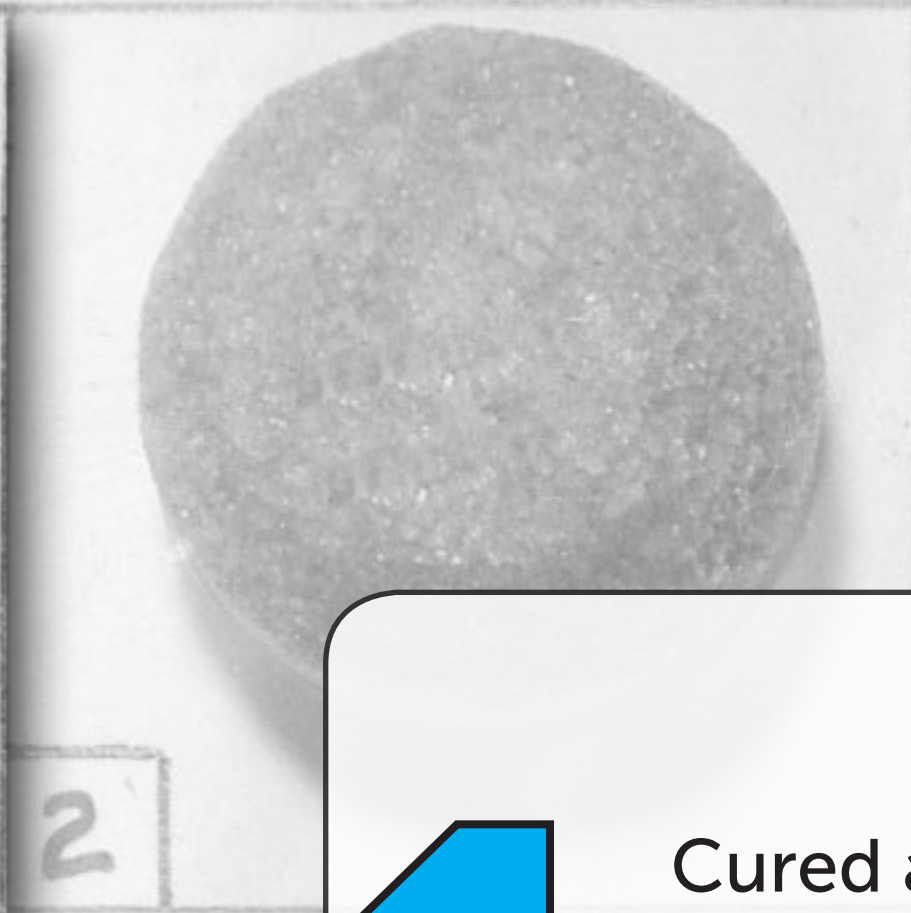
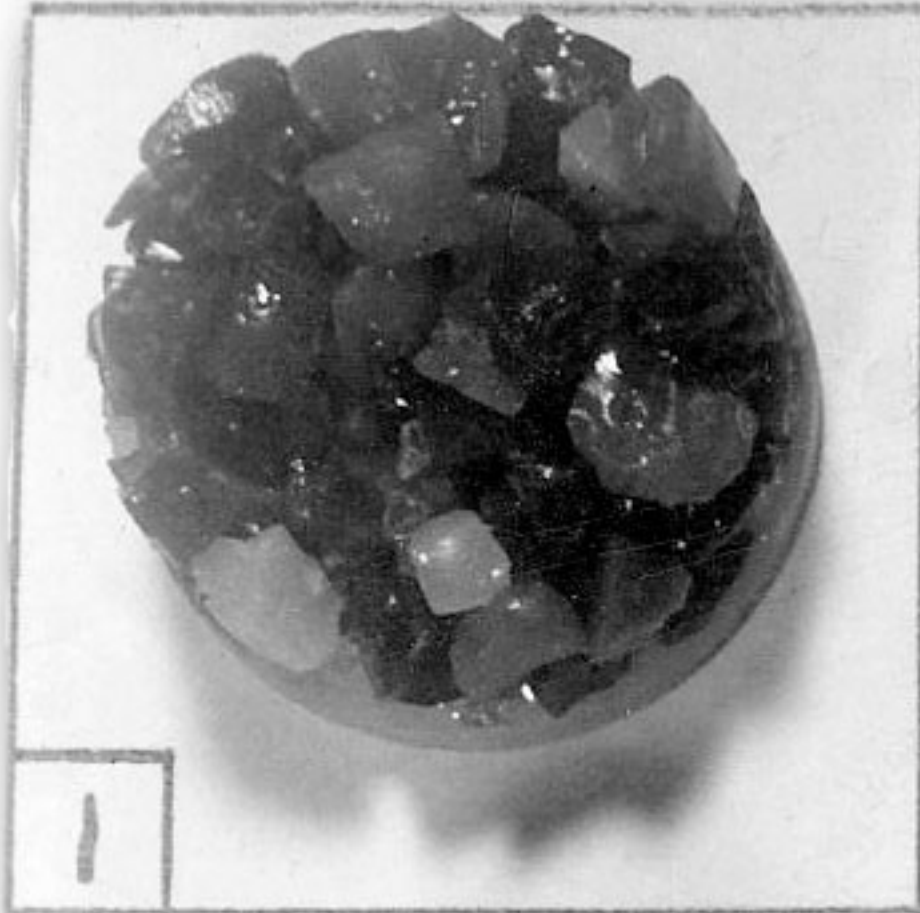
With the Galeski Optical Company, Joseph Galeski distributed glass prosthesis for years and was a pioneer in the production of stock and custom plastic prostheses. The Galeski plastic artificial eye was developed in the early 1940s, using a unique fabrication technique. It was well-received by the ophthalmology community and as awarded many U.S. patents. During the height of its business in the 1950s, Galeski Laboratories produced over 700 stock eyes each month. Galeski produced other products, including an ocular implant, fitting sets and prosthetic lubricants. In 1973, Galeski discontinued the stock eye business and concentrated solely on custom work.





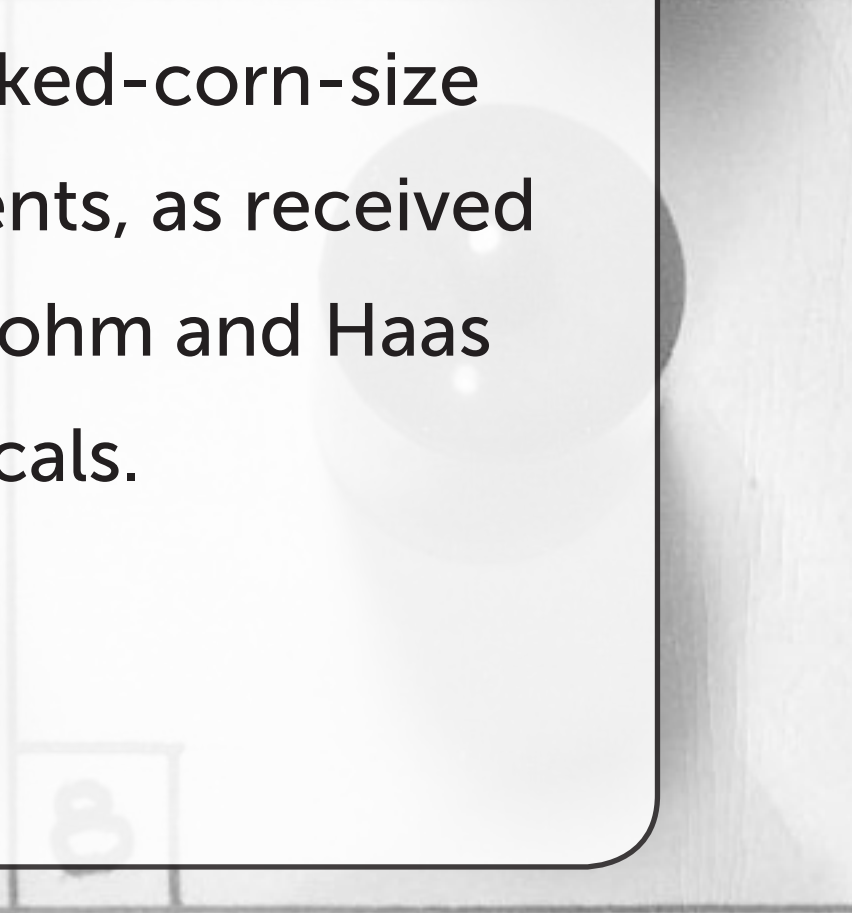
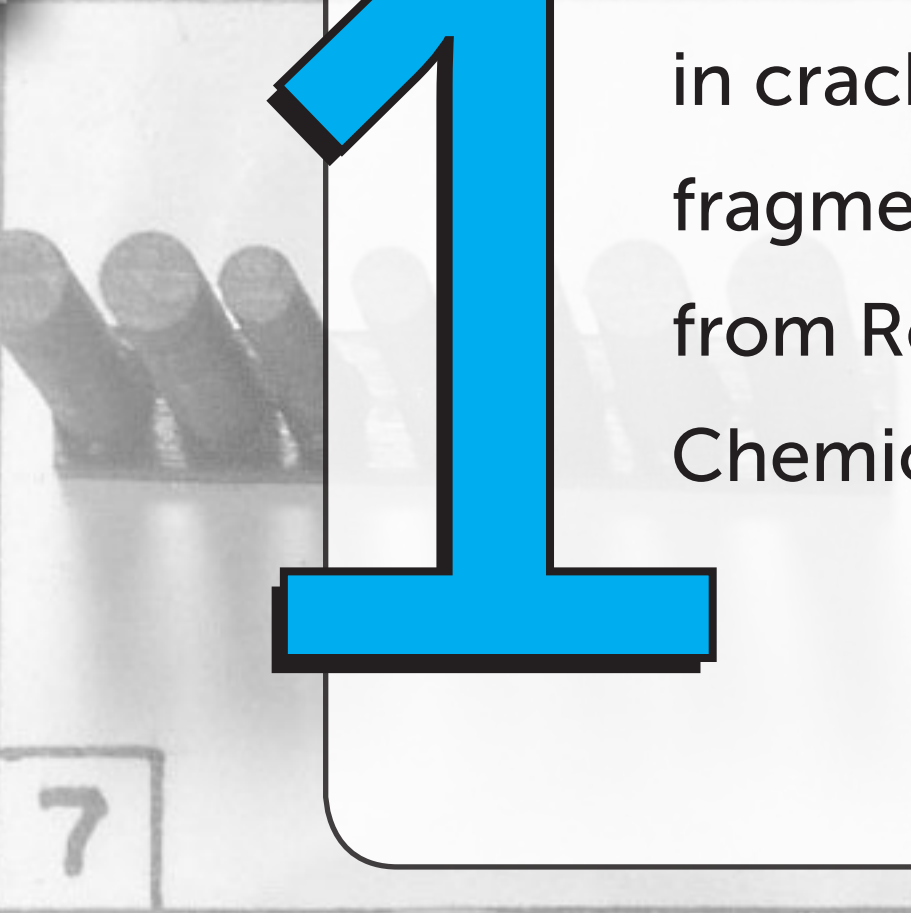
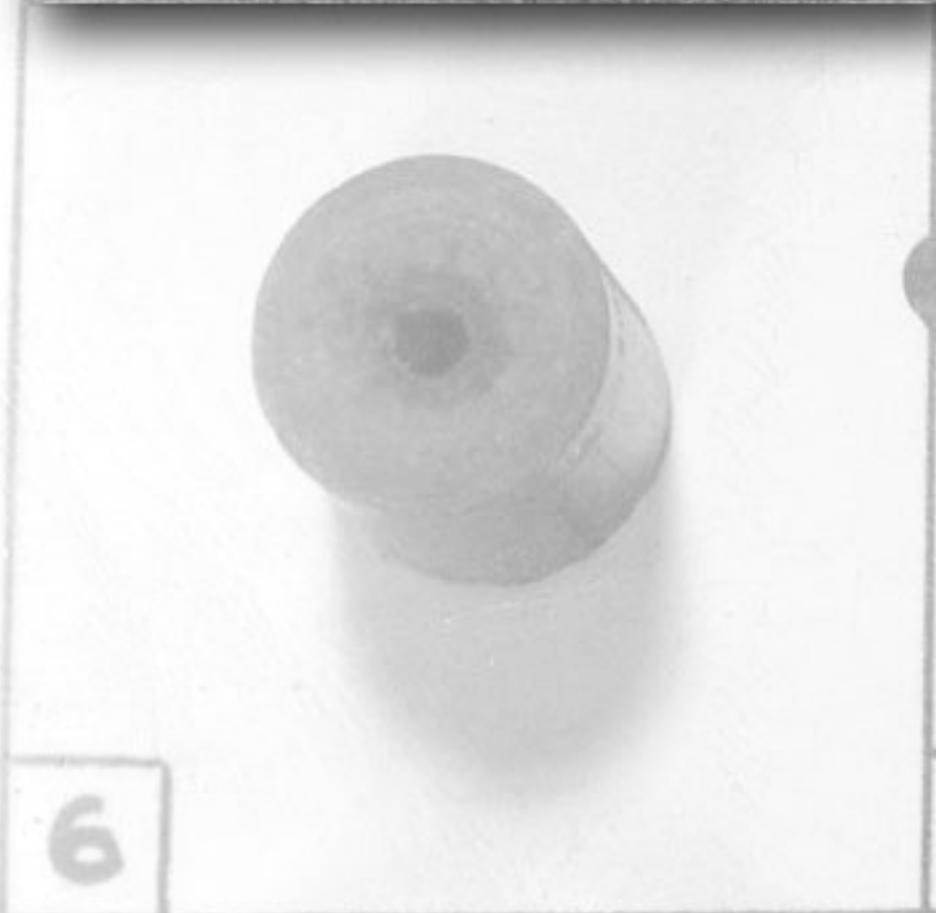
With the technical assistance of Clyde Andrews, Bob French, Mary Holt and Langdon Henderlite, "Galeski Eyes" were well known for their quality and consistency. Galeski dissolved its prosthetic eye business in 1979.

The following is a brief description in the fabricating process of the Galeski Stock Eye.



1

Cured acrylic chunks in cracked-corn-size fragments, as received from Rohm and Haas Chemicals.



2



2

Acrylic chunks as compressed with a Carver hydraulic press; the fragments retain their respective colors and produce a finely detailed effect.

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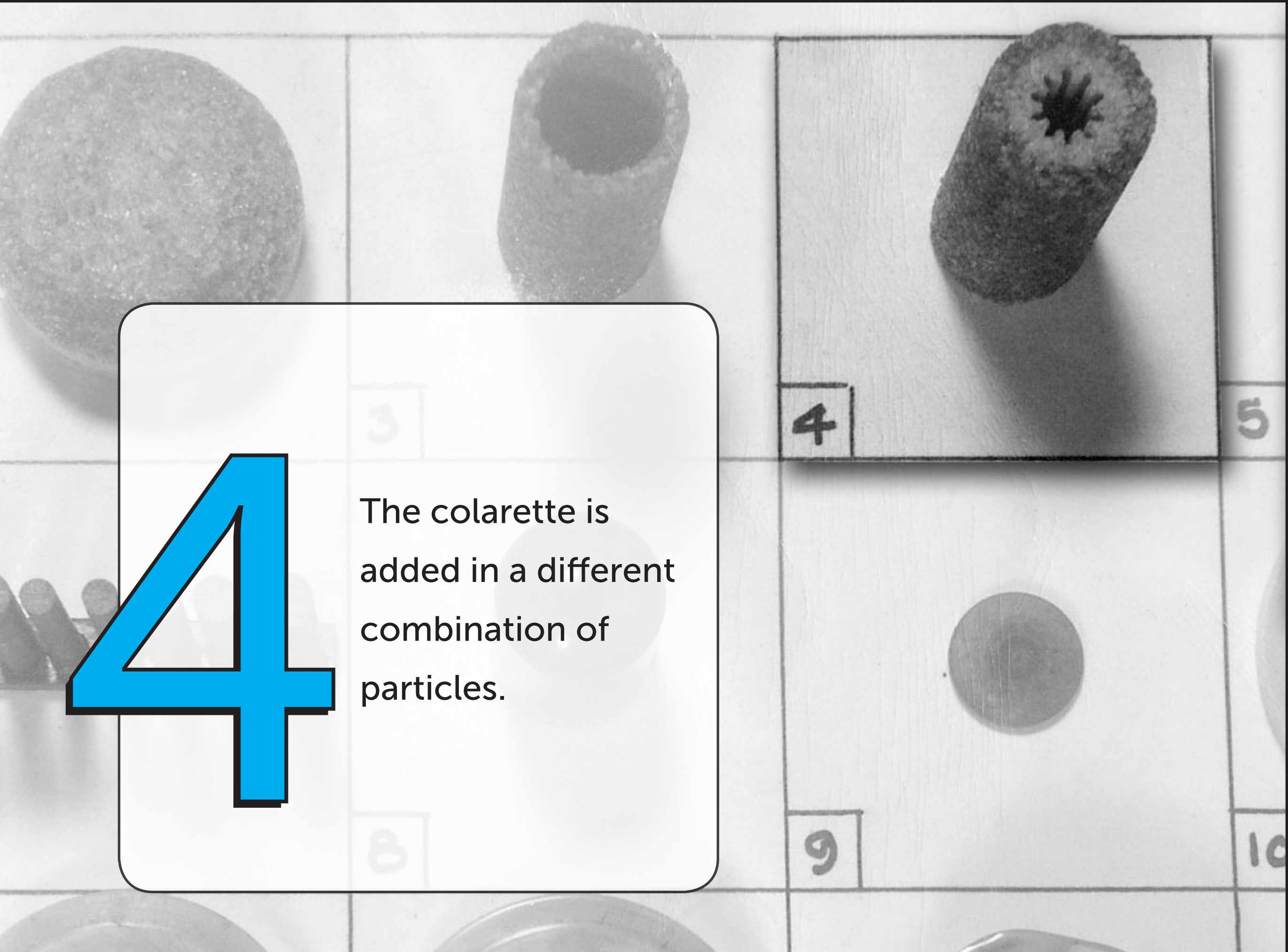
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In the first processing of the iris rod, the peripheral iris color is a selection of color chunks pressed into a cylinder using steel dies.



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The colarette is added in a different combination of particles.





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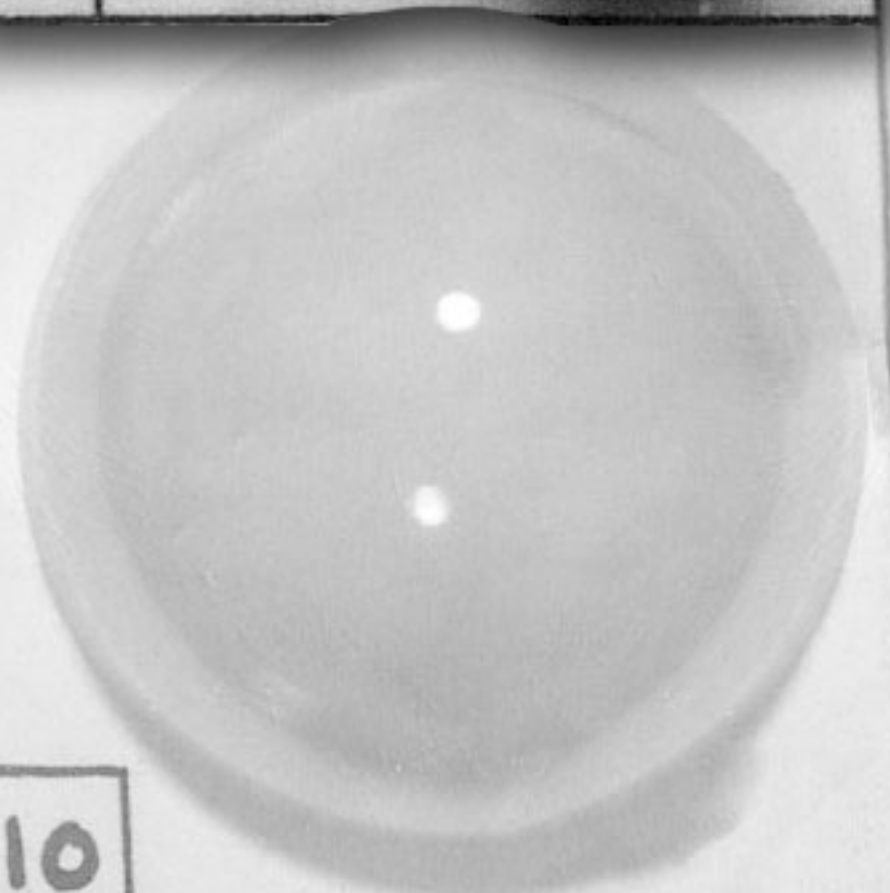
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The central stroma is added to fill the cylinder.

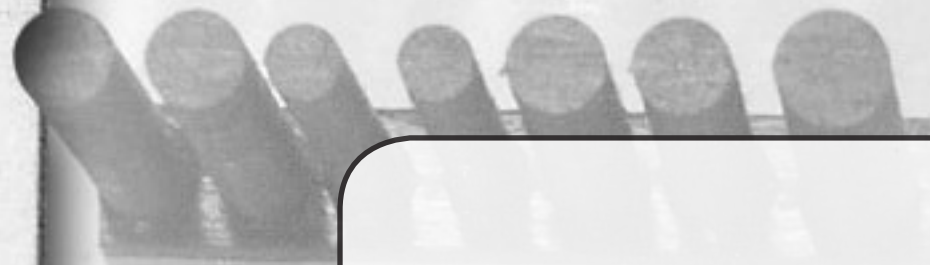
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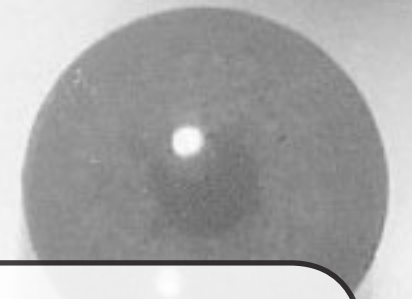




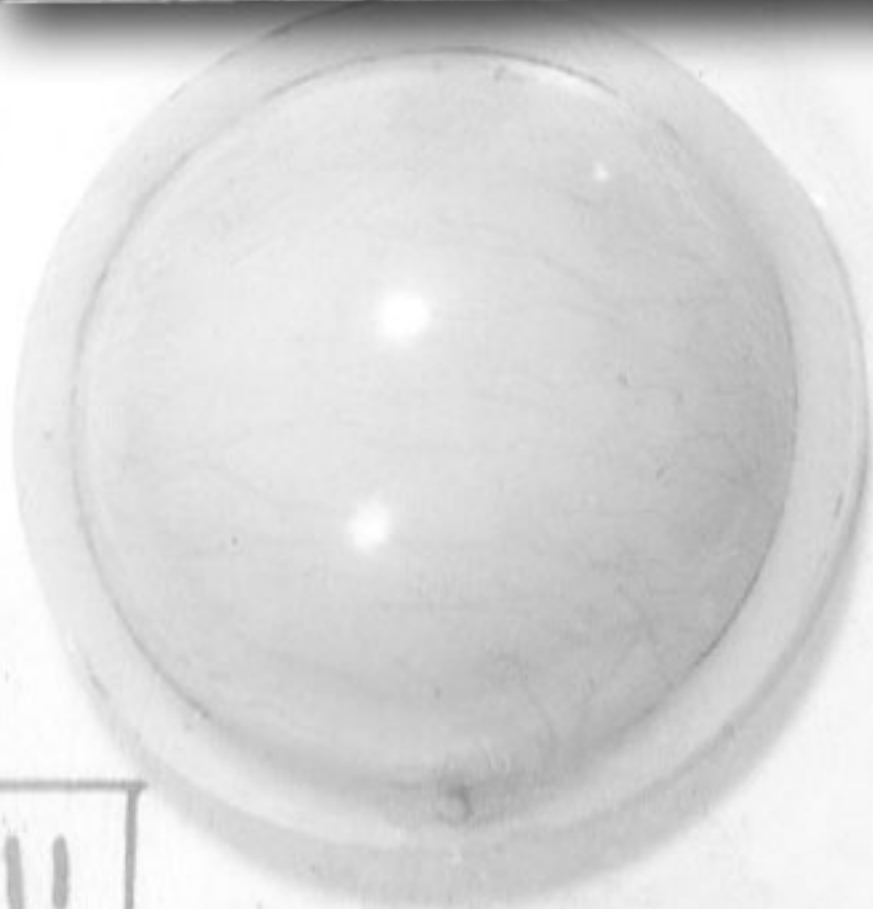
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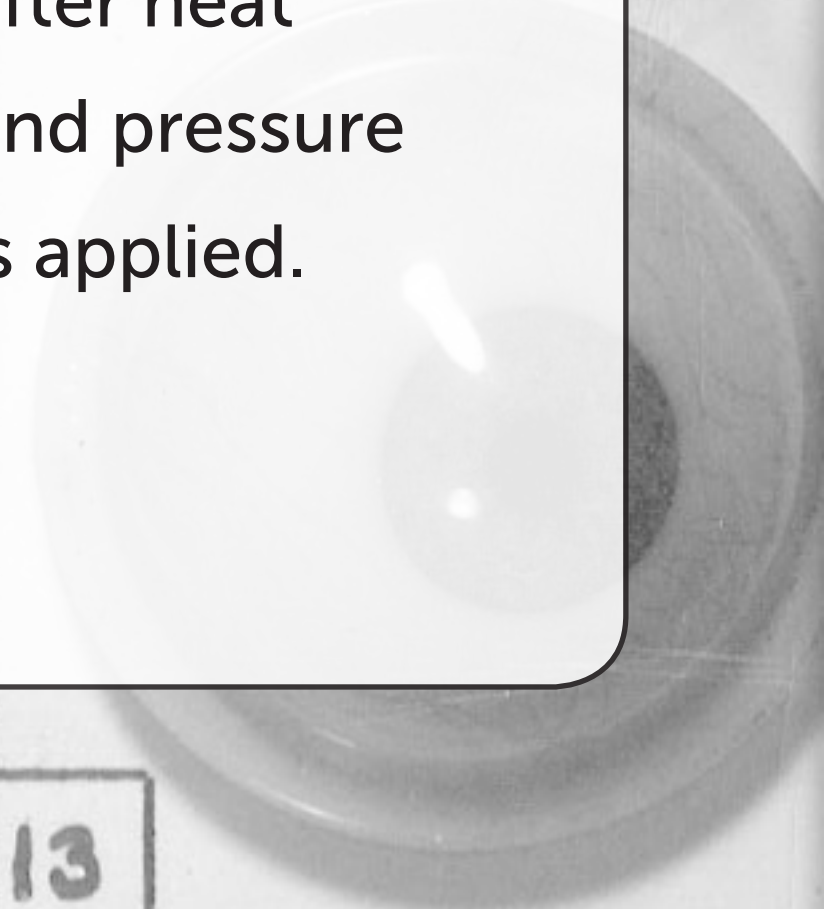
The iris rod
after heat
and pressure
is applied.



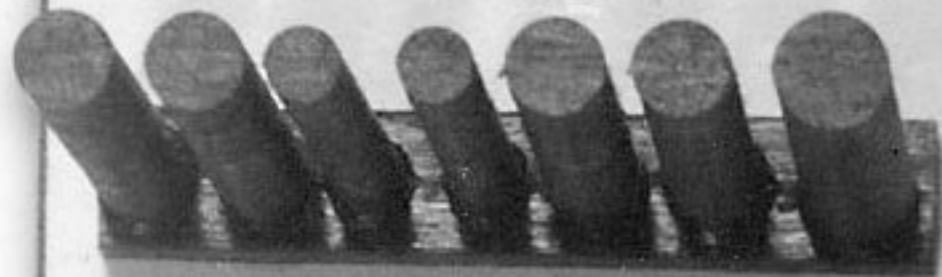
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Various pupil diameters in solid acrylic rods could be selected to be inserted in a drilled central portion of the iris; serial sections of the same rod could receive several pupil diameters.

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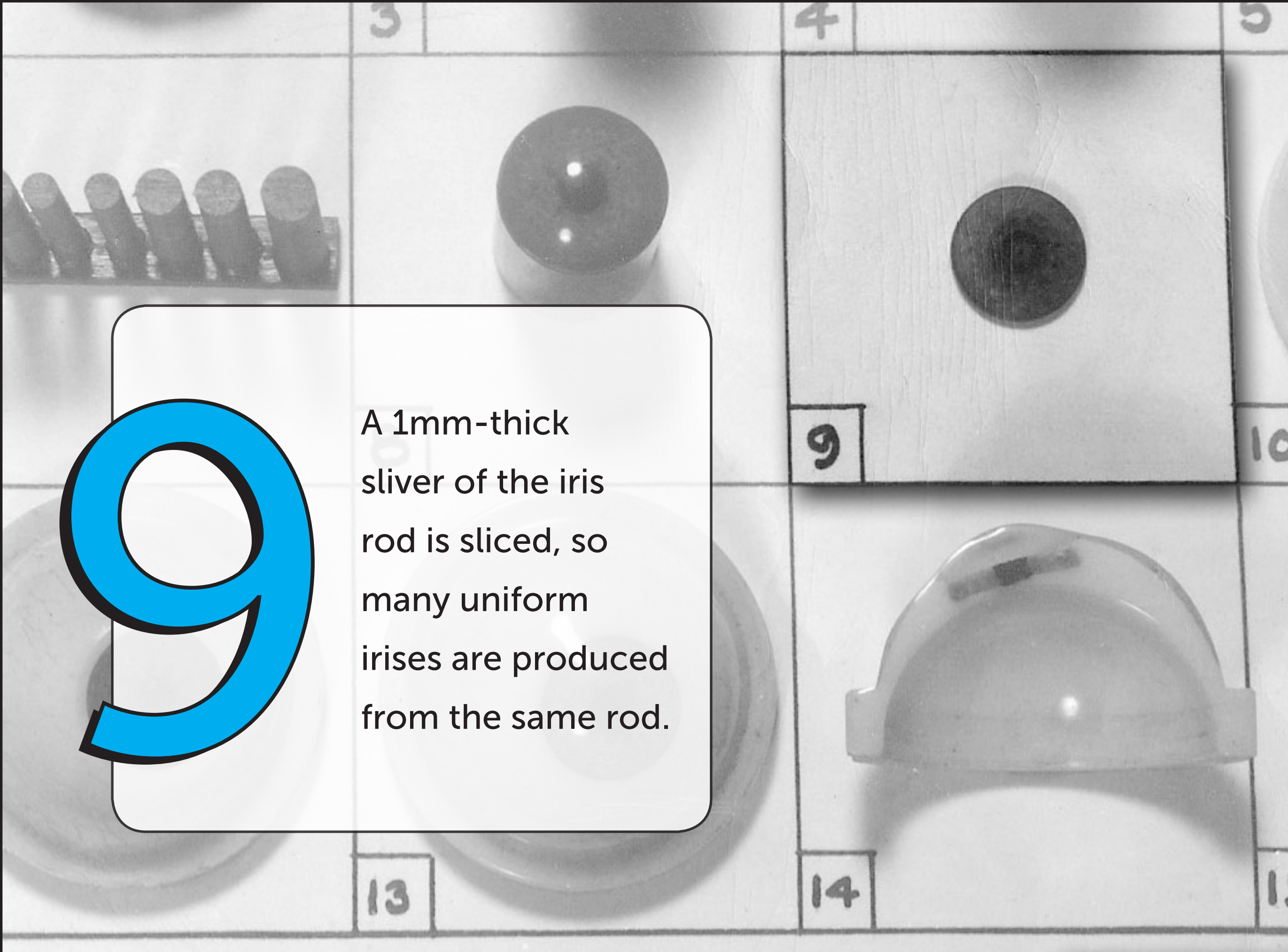
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A clear cap is placed over the iris to check color accuracy.



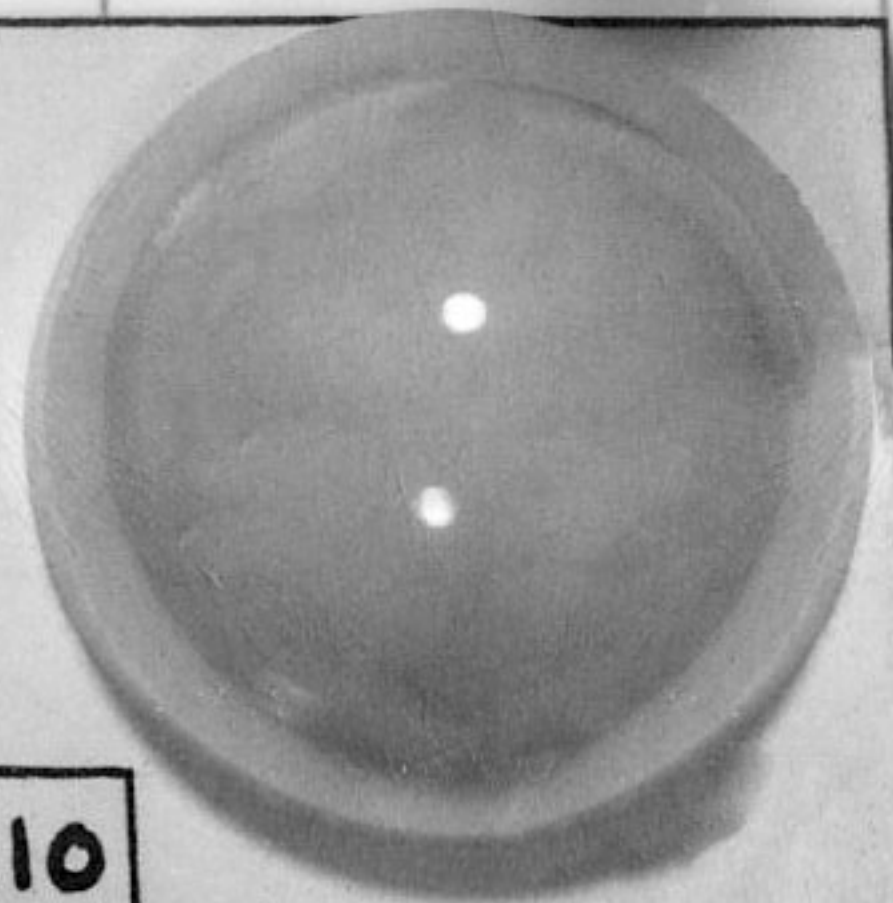
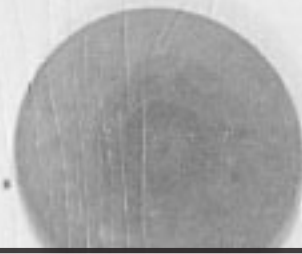
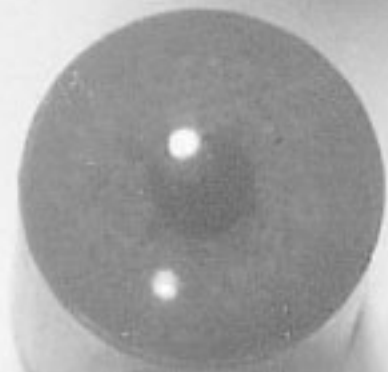
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A 1mm-thick
sliver of the iris
rod is sliced, so
many uniform
irises are produced
from the same rod.



10

The hemispheric base of the prosthesis eye is compression-produced separately in various diameters and thickness.



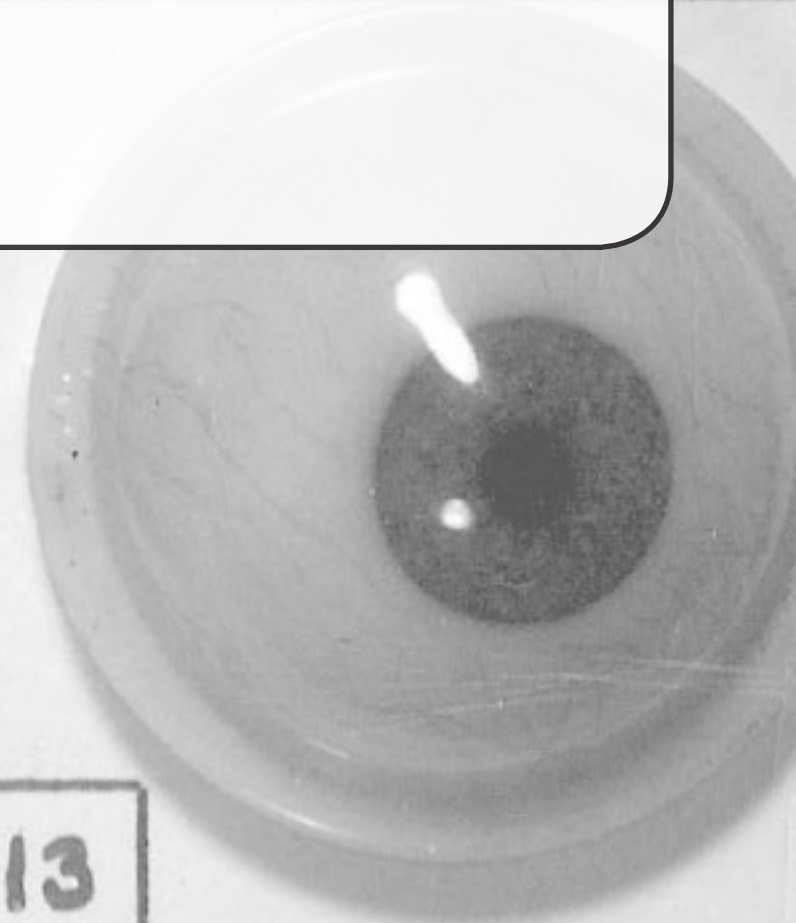
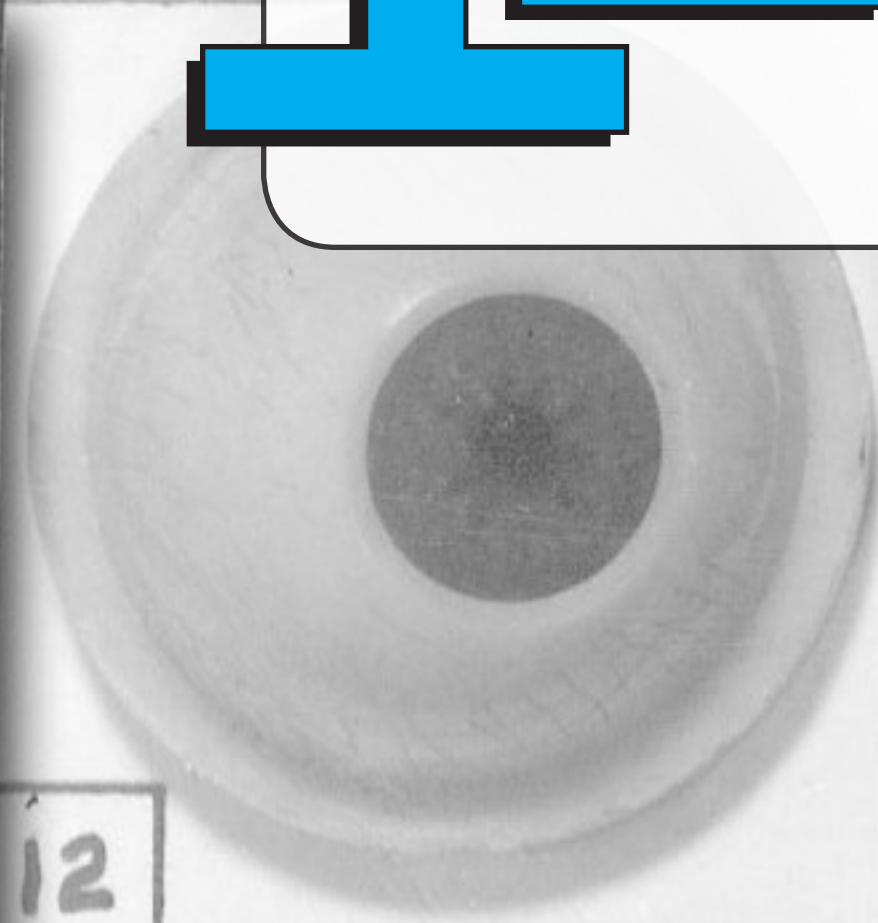
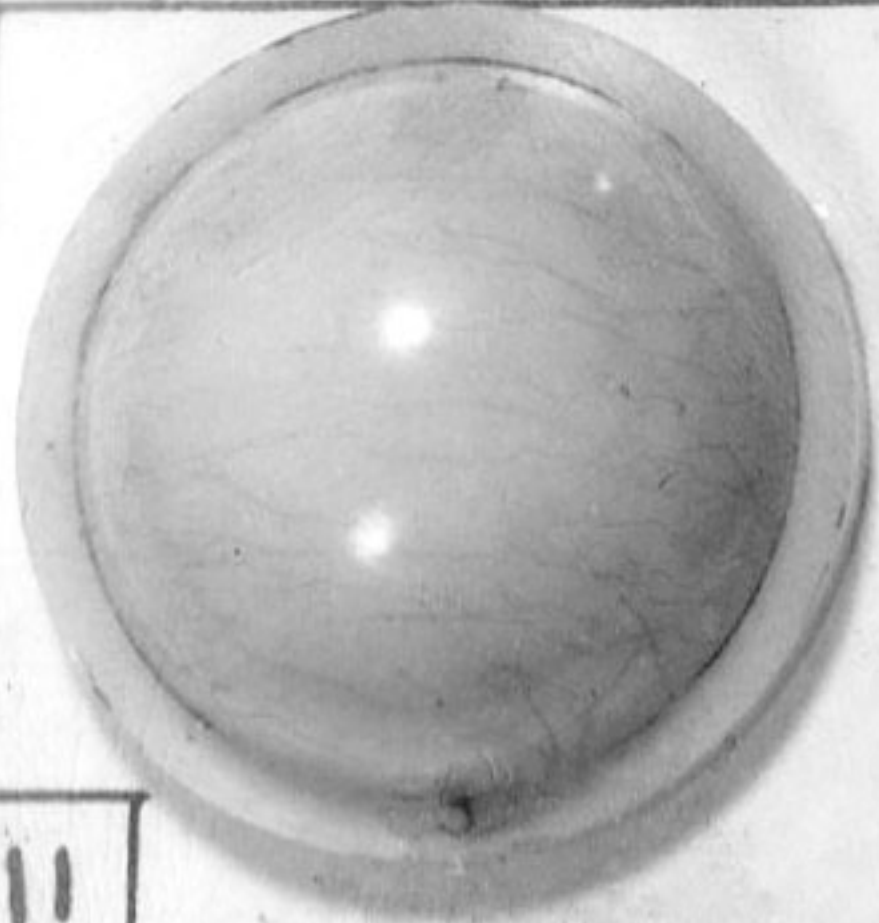
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Anatomy is hand-illustrated onto the white scleral base.

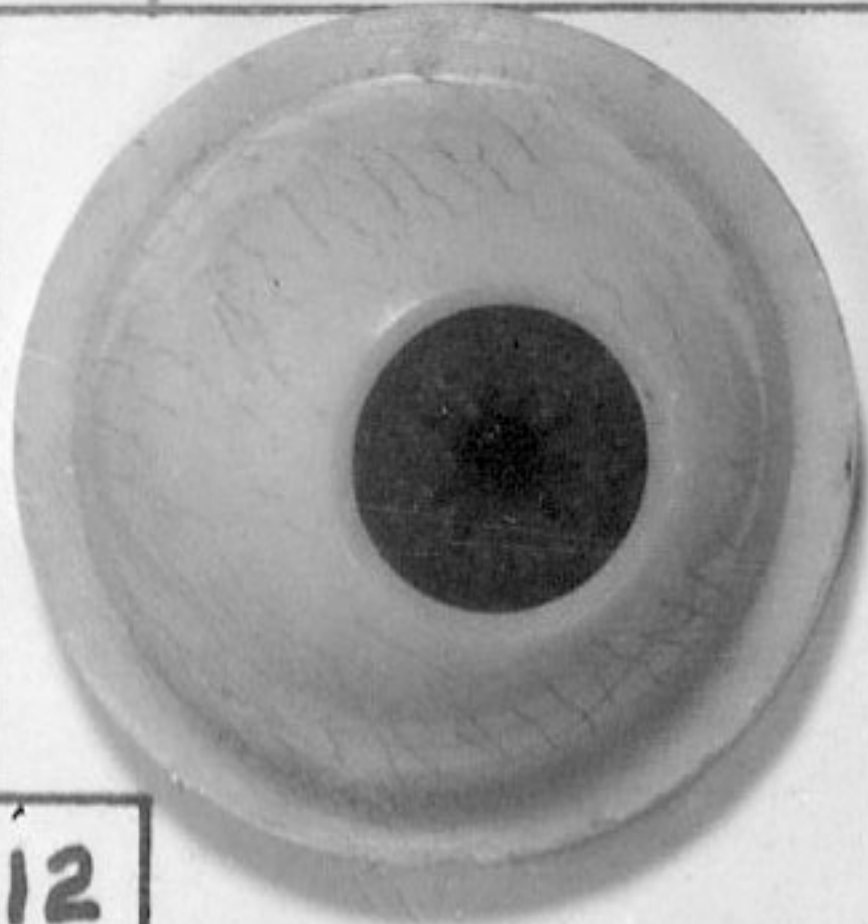




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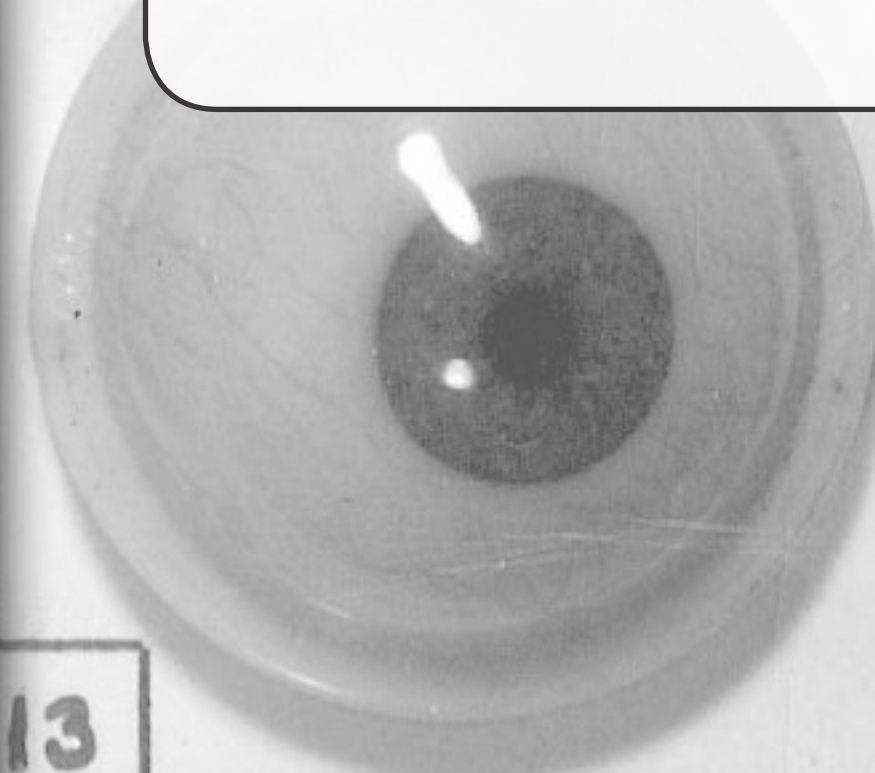
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The iris sliver is positioned on the ground-flat base.



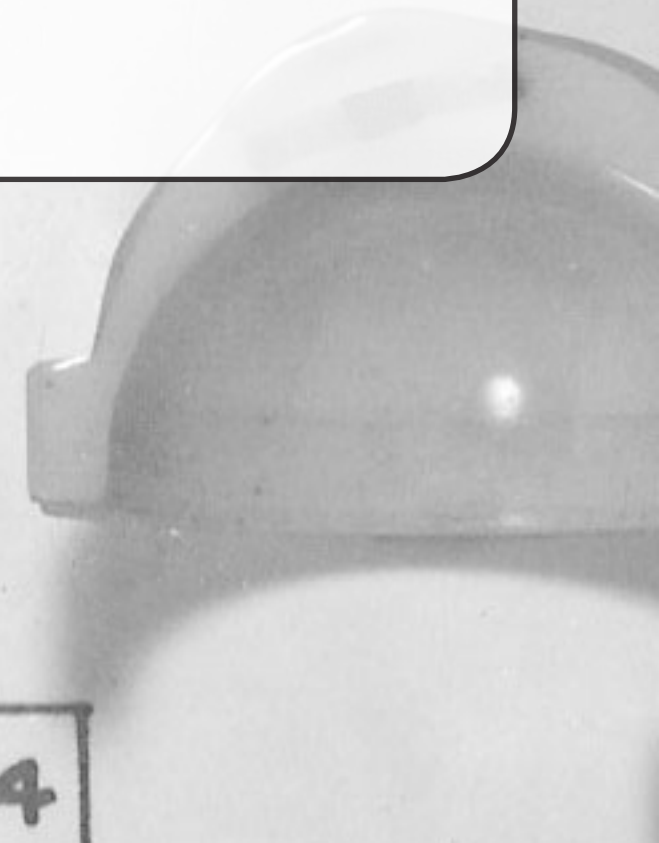
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The clear layer and cornea are pressed into the composite prosthesis.

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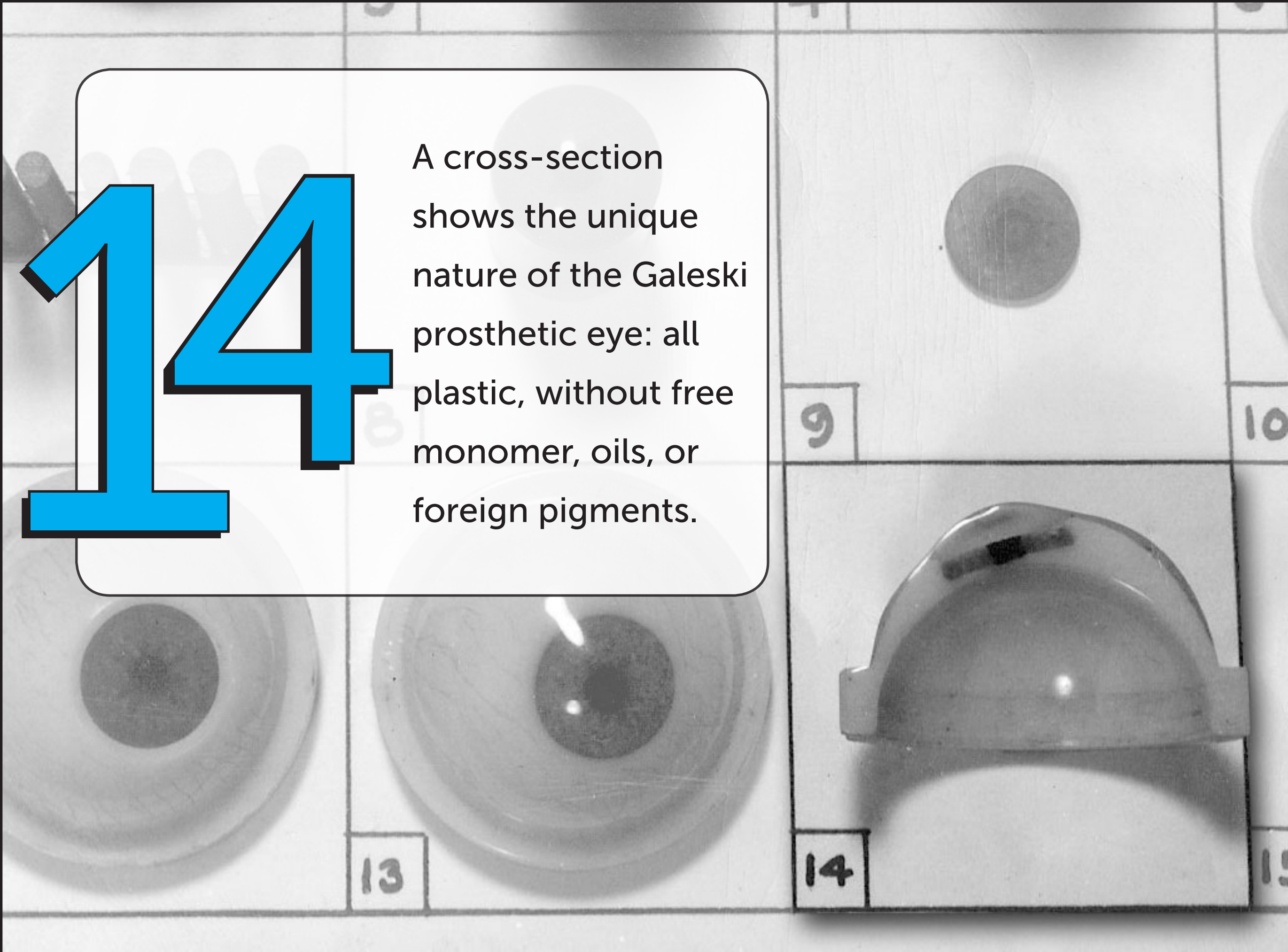
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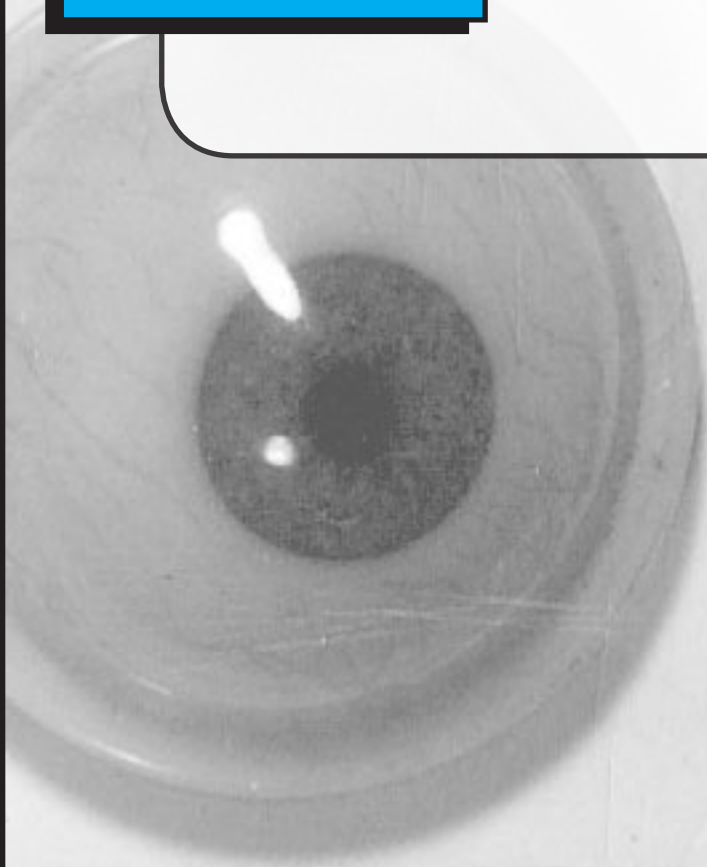
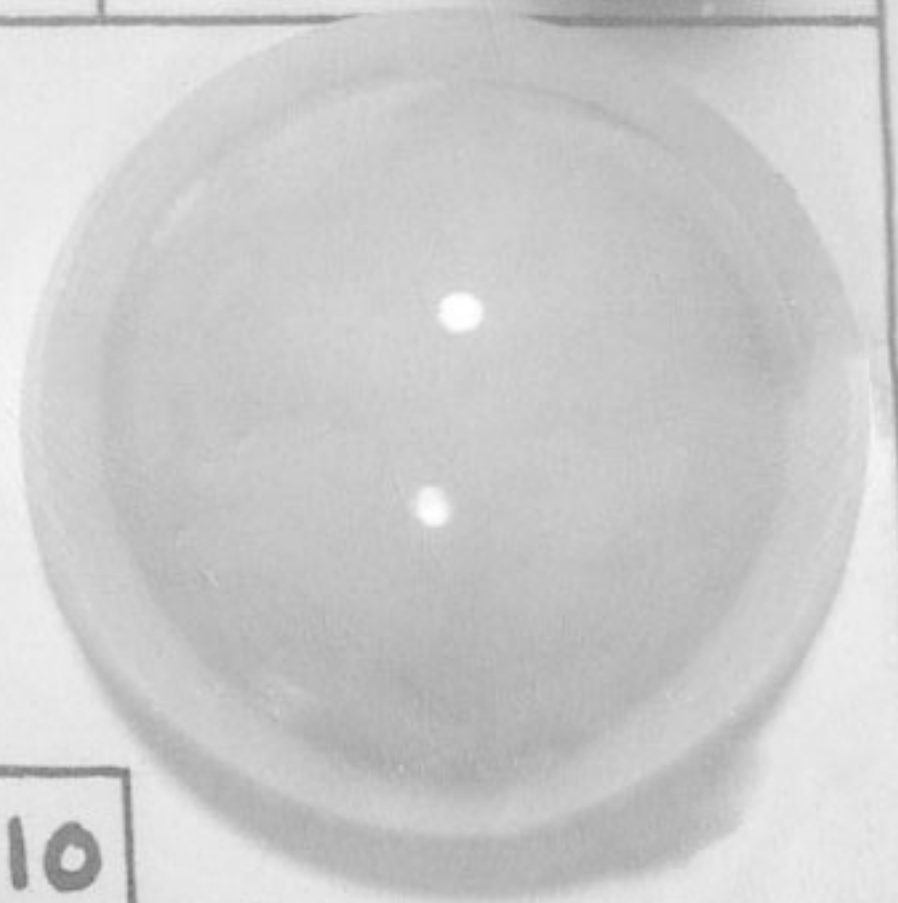
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A cross-section shows the unique nature of the Galeski prosthetic eye: all plastic, without free monomer, oils, or foreign pigments.

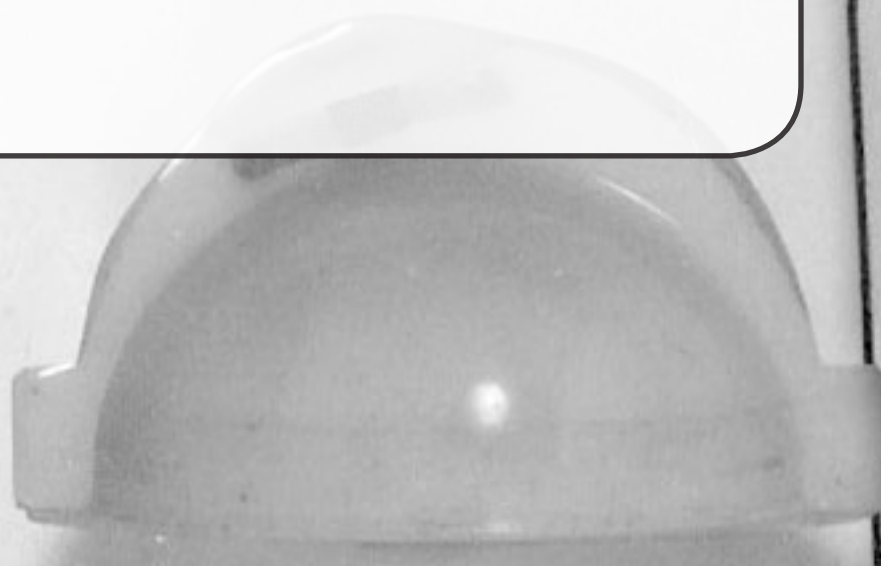


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The hemisphere is hand-cut to fit an individual patient.



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