

Stereo Optical Company

Vision Tester Slide Package:

International Slide Package

For complete occupational screening using accurate and easily understood targets to help determine effective vision. Includes Purdue Job Standards Booklet to easily identify individuals requiring further testing, for all occupations. Intermediate lenses available for VDT operators, which is the fastest growing population in the industry today. Now test distance, intermediate, and near point vision.

Slide # 1: 2000-255

Slide # 2: 2000-256

Slide # 3: 2000-257

Slide # 4: 2000-258

Slide # 5: 2000-259

Slide # 6: 2000-253

Slide # 7: 2000-254

Slide # 8: 2000-260

Slide # 9: 2000-261

Slide #10: 2000-262

Slide #11: 2000-264

Slide #12: 2000-263



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OPTICAL**

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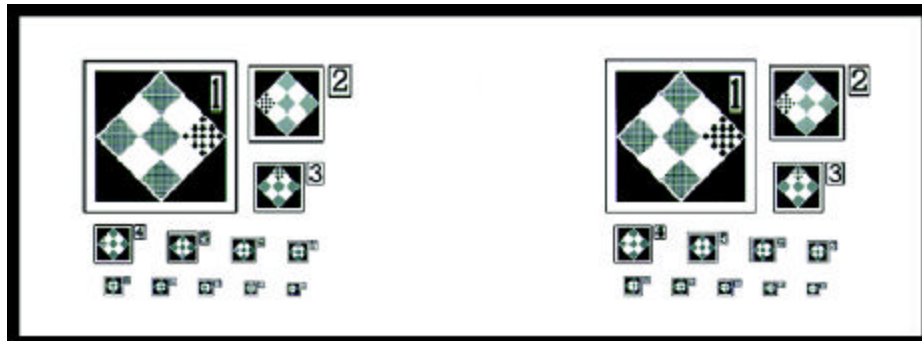
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Slide 2000-255 "FAR" VISUAL ACUITY BOTH EYES

1. Dial at 1 (Yellow) Indicator

2. Far Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated 



In this slide identical targets like that shown above are placed before the two eyes so that fused binocular vision is being tested.

Questions: "In the big sign at the top, No. 1 sign, do you see a large black checkerboard on your right? In the No. 2 sign where is the checkerboard? Number 3? Number 4?". Continue the test until the subject misses two consecutive answers. If the subject does not seem to understand, ask him to look away from the instrument. Show him the large demonstration checkerboard on the back of the scoring key, turning it so that the checkerboard target is in various positions. Score by crossing out the number of the last target consecutively correct. Since a single careless error may yield an inaccurate picture of acuity, we consider two consecutive errors as evidence of failure. Therefore, three possibilities exist for scoring the acuity test:


1. By the subject's own admission, he cannot see the next target (e.g. correct through 8, cannot see 9-score is 8)
2. Subject incorrectly identifies two consecutive targets (e.g. correct through 8, incorrect on 9 and 10 - score is 8).
3. Subject incorrectly identifies a single target but is correct on the next. Continue the test for two more targets. Then return to the target before the original error and retest from that point (e.g. correct through 8, 9 incorrect 10 correct, 11 correct. Return to 8 for retest. Now 8 correct, 9 correct, 10 correct, 11 correct, 12 incorrect-score is 11).

If, however the original error is not corrected, discontinue the test and record the number before the original error (e.g. correct through 8, 9 incorrect, 10 and 11 correct. Return to 8 for retest. Now 8 correct 9 again incorrect-score is 8).

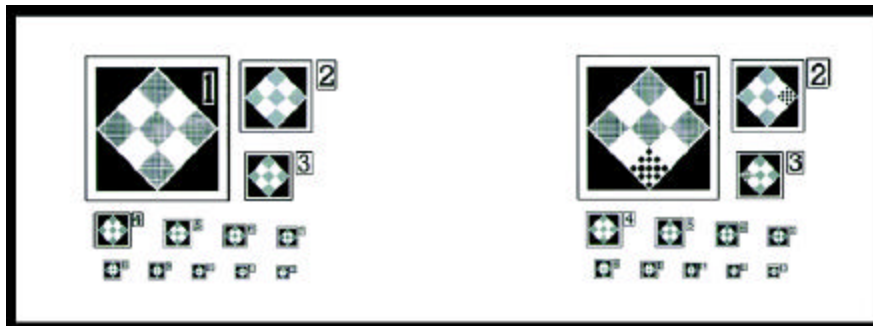
NOTE: IF "right" is given for "left", make certain whether the target is seen in the wrong position or right and left are being confused: touching the subject on the right arm and asking, "Is the checkerboard on this side or the other?" If right and left are being confused, have the subject point in the direction of the checkerboard corner.

Slide 2000-256 "FAR" VISUAL ACUITY RIGHT EYE

1. Dial at 2 (Yellow) Indicator

2. Far Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated 



In this slide the checkerboard targets are before the right eye while only halftones are before the left. This permits binocular testing of right eye acuity.

Since we have an approximation of the monocular acuity from the tests for both eyes, it may be desirable to start this or subsequent acuity tests at either targets No. 4 or No. 8. This will shorten the testing time.

NOTE: If the subject reports that he does not see checkerboards in the target, or that all corners are alike, he may be suppressing the vision of his right eye. To check this turn the Left Eye Switch to OFF and again ask the target position of number 1. If the target is correctly identified in number 1, turn the Left Eye Switch back ON and continue the test.

In many cases binocular vision is established and the test can be completed.


If the target is not maintained to a score of 8 without occlusion, use the occluder and repeat the test under true monocular conditions. Use of the occluder is recommended not only for those individual who are unable to fuse initially, but for all subjects scoring less than 8 on any monocular test. Subjects with a score for either eye falling considerable below the score for both eyes, should also be retested with occlusion.



Score as you would binocular test.

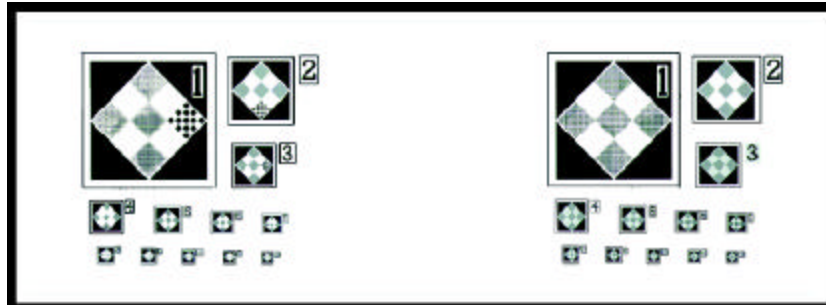
In recording, cross out the score under binocular conditions according to normal scoring practice. This score is zero if the subject fails to see the checkerboard with both Occluder Switches at ON. Indicate scores with occlusion by underlining the appropriate number.

Slide 2000-257 "FAR" VISUAL ACUITY LEFT EYE

1. Dial at 3 (Yellow) Indicator

2. Far Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated  



In this slide the checkerboard targets are before the left eye while only halftones are before the right. This permits binocular testing of left eye acuity.



Since we have an approximation of the monocular acuity from the tests for both eyes, it may be desirable to start this or subsequent acuity tests at either targets No. 4 or No. 8. This will shorten the testing time.

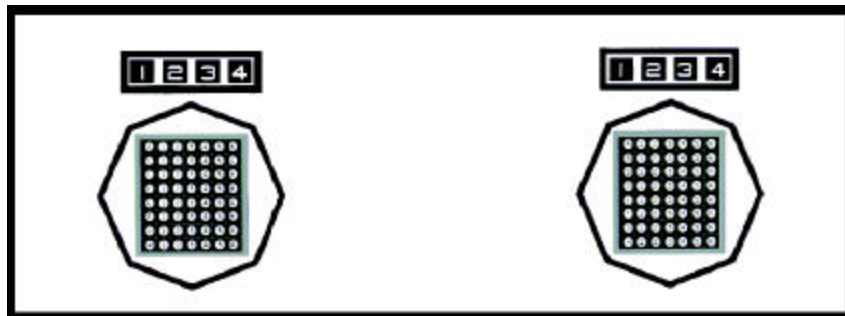
NOTE: If the subject reports that he does not see checkerboards in the target, or that all corners are alike, he may be suppressing the vision of his left eye. To check this turn the right Eye Switch to OFF and again ask the target position of number 1. If the target is correctly identified in number 1, turn the right Eye Switch back ON and continue the test. In many cases binocular vision is established and the test can be completed. If the target is not maintained to a score of 8 without occlusion, use the occluder and repeat the test under true monocular conditions. Use of the occluder is recommended not only for those individual who are unable to fuse initially, but for all subjects scoring less than 8 on any monocular test. Subjects with a score for either eye falling considerable below the score for both eyes, should also be retested with occlusion.

Score as you would binocular test.

In recording, cross out the score under binocular conditions according to normal scoring practice. This score is zero if the subject fails to see the checkerboard with both Occluder Switches at ON. Indicate scores with occlusion but underlining the appropriate number.

SLIDE 2000-258 “FAR” DEPTH PERCEPTION

1. Dial at 4 (Yellow) Indicator.
2. Far Point switch illuminated 
3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated 



Question: “What are the big numbers you see at the top?” The patients answers should be 1,2,3,4. Then ask, “Which one sticks out closest to your eyes?” Regardless of the correctness of the answer at this level, continue with the test unless the subject’s first response indicates that he is seeing double.

Question: “Now in line A, the top line of numbered circles, which one of the circles stands out?” If the patient is hesitant, add: “as though it were on a stem? That is correct. Now in line B? C?”


If the patient does not reply correctly through line C it is wise to show him the demonstrator saying: “This is what I mean by the numbers standing out.” Slip one finger under the protruding circle to demonstrate the space behind it. “The number on the slide should look like this. Now place your head against the headrest again, and look at Row A. Be sure to keep both eyes open. Look straight across Row A from circle 1 to circle 6, and tell me which circle stands out like the one you just saw.”

Score by crossing out the number of the last consecutively correct answer as listed on the answer sheet.

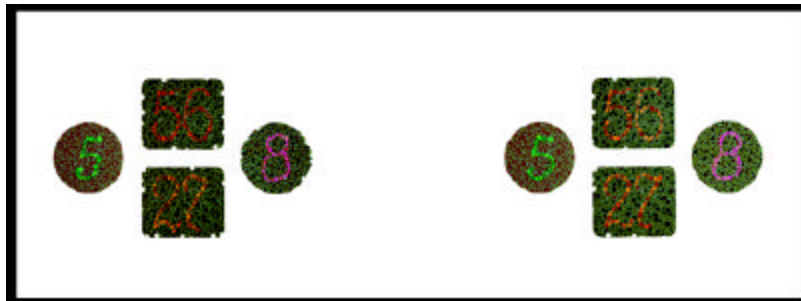
NOTE: If the subject is know to be blind in one eye, omit this test.

Slide 2000-259 “FAR” COLOR RECOGNITION

1. Dial at 5 (Yellow) Indicator

2. Far Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated 




Question: “In the circle at your left, what number do you see? In the circle at your right?
Up above? Down below?”

Score by crossing out the total number of separate digits answered correctly. Count alternate answers as correct. NOTE: If the subject answers the first two questions correctly but in reverse order, he is confusing left and right and may be given credit for both answers without being informed of his mistake.

If the subject identified 5 of the 6 digits with answers provided in the key. One digit was incorrectly identified the score is 5.

Slide 2000-253 "FAR" VERTICAL PHORIA

1. Dial at 6 (Yellow) indicator.

2. Far Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated  



When the two sides of the slide are fused, the dotted line is seen crossing the steps. The subject reports the vertical position of this line as indicated by where it crosses the steps.

Questions: "Do you see a red dotted line? Is it crossing a row of stair steps? The dotted line is near which step level?"

If the subject says that the line is not on any step, the tester asks: "Which step is it closest to?" If the subject answers: "No" to either of the first two questions, he is not seeing the test with both eyes. This may be the result of blindness, suppression, or closing one eye. It is also possible that the occluder switch has been left OFF for one eye. The tester determines the cause by using the occluder switches so that the two sides of the slide are seen separately. With the Right Eye Switch turned OFF: "Keep both eyes open throughout the test. Now do you see the red dotted line?" Then, with the Left Eye Switch OFF, say: "Now do you see the stair steps?" If the answer is "Yes" to both questions, return the Occluder Switches to the testing position (both ON) and ask: "The dotted line is as high as the top of which step?"


Score by crossing out the number of steps reported. If the line is below step one, score 1 - above 9, score 9. If either the dotted line or the steps are not seen, score X and explain under "Note". A score of X indicates that the test could not be given.

See Appendix for copy of Scoring Key and Test Questions.

Slide 2000-254 "FAR" LATERAL PHORIA

1. Dial at 7 (Yellow) indicator.

2. Far Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated 



When the two sides of this slide are fused, the three dots above the arrow should be fused with three of the numbered dots.

Questions: "To which number does the arrow point?" If the subject says the arrow does not point to any of the numbers, ask: "Do you see an arrow with a row of numbered dots?" If the answer is "Yes" say: "Does the arrow point between two dots? Which one is it closest to?" If the subject states that the arrow is moving, say "At which number do you think it will settle down?"

If the arrow and numbered dots are not seen simultaneously this may be the result of blindness, suppression, or closing one eye. It is also possible that the occluder switch for one eye has been left OFF. The tester determines the cause by using the occluder switches so that the two sides of the slide are seen separately. With the Right Eye Switch turned OFF: "Keep both eyes open throughout the test. Now do you see the arrow and three dots?" Then, with the Left Eye Switched OFF, say: "Now do you see the numbered row of dots?" If the answer is "Yes" to both questions, return the Occluder Switches to the testing position (both ON) and ask: "To which number does the arrow point?"



Score by crossing out the number reported. If the arrow points to the dots at the left of number 1, score 1, if to the right of number 15, score 15. If either the arrow or the numbered dots are not seen, score X and explain under "Note", A score of X indicates that the test could not be given.

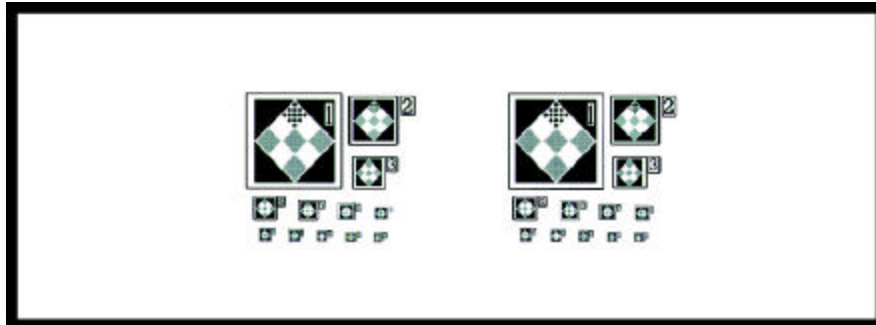
See Appendix for copy of Scoring Key and Test Questions.

Slide 2000-260 “NEAR” VISUAL ACUITY BOTH EYES

1. Dial at 8 (Blue) Indicator

2. Near Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated  



In this slide, identical targets like that shown above are placed before the two eyes so that fused binocular vision is being tested.

If the subject is wearing bifocals, make sure that he looks through the reading segment while taking the near tests. If the subject wears “reading glasses” : for near seeing, instruct him to use them for this series of tests.

Questions: “In the big sign at the top, No. 1 sign, do you see a large black checkerboard your? In the No. 2 sign where is the checkerboard? Number 3? Number 4?”. Continue the test until the subject misses two consecutive answers. If the subject does not seem to understand ask him to look away from the instrument. Show him the large demonstration checkerboard on the back of the scoring key, turning it so that the checkerboard target is in various positions. Score by crossing out the number of the last target consecutively correct. Since a single careless error may yield an inaccurate picture of acuity, we consider two consecutive errors as evidence of failure. Therefore, three possibilities exist for scoring the acuity test:

1. By the subject’s own admission, he cannot see the next target (e.g. correct through 8, cannot see 9-score is 8)
2. Subject incorrectly identifies two consecutive targets (e.g. correct through 8, incorrect on 9 and 10- score is 8).
3. Subject incorrectly identifies a single target but is correct on the next. Continue the test for two more targets. Then return to the target before the original error and retest from that point (e.g. correct through 8, 9 incorrect 10 correct, 11 correct. Return to 8 for retest. Now 8 correct, 9 correct 10, correct 11, 12 incorrect-score 11).

If, however the original error is not corrected, discontinue the test and record the number before the original error (e.g. correct through 8, 9 incorrect, 10 and 11 correct. Return to 8 for retest, Now 8 correct 9 again incorrect-score 8).

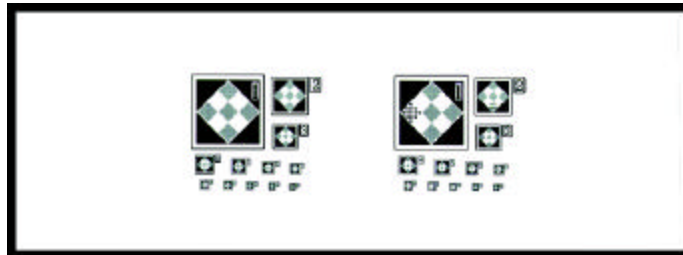
NOTE: If “right” is given for “left”, make certain whether the target is seen in the wrong position or right and left are being confused: touching the subject on the right arm and asking, “Is the checkerboard on this side or the other?” If right and left are being confused, have the subject point in the direction of the checkerboard corner.

Slide 2000-261 "NEAR" VISUAL ACUITY RIGHT EYE

1. Dial at 9 (Blue) Indicator

2. Near Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated  



In this slide the checkerboard targets are before the right eye while only halftones are before the left. This permits binocular testing of right eye acuity.

Since we have an approximation of the monocular acuity from the tests for both eyes, it may be desirable to start this or subsequent acuity tests at either targets No. 4 or No. 8. This will shorten the testing time.

NOTE: If the subject reports that he does not see checkerboards in the target, or that all corners are alike, he may be suppressing the vision of his right eye. To check this turn the Left Eye Switch to OFF and again ask the target position of number 1. If the target is correctly identified in number 1, turn the Left Eye Switch back ON and continue the test. In many cases binocular vision is established and the test can be completed. If the target is not maintained to a score of 8 without occlusion, use the occluder and repeat the test under true monocular conditions. Use of the occluder is recommended not only for those individuals who are unable to fuse initially, but for all subjects scoring less than 8 on any monocular test. Subjects with a score for either eye falling considerable below the score for both eyes, should also be retested with occlusion.

Score as you would binocular test.

In recording, cross out the score under binocular conditions according to normal scoring practice. This score is zero if the subject fails to see the checkerboard with both Occluder Switches at ON. Indicate scores with occlusion by underlining the appropriate number.

Slide 2000-262 "NEAR" VISUAL ACUITY LEFT EYE

1. Dial at 10 (Blue) Indicator

2. Near Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated  

In this slide the checkerboard targets are before the left eye while only halftones are before the right. This permits binocular testing of left eye acuity.




Since we have an approximation of the monocular acuity from the tests for both eyes, it may be desirable to start this or subsequent acuity tests at either targets No. 4 or No. 8. This will shorten the testing time.

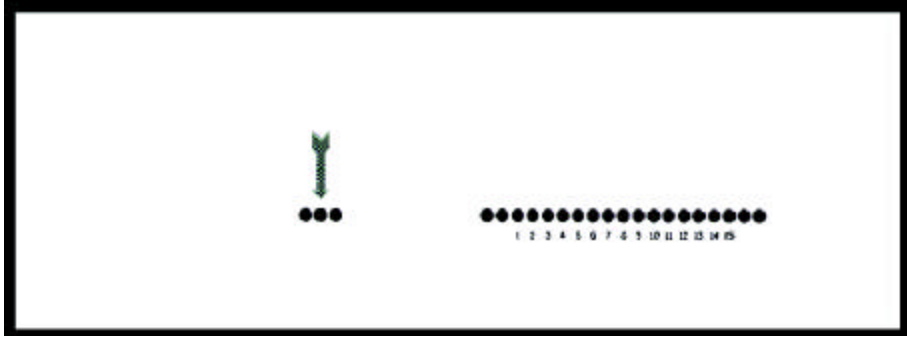
NOTE: If the subject reports that he does not see checkerboards in the target, or that all corners are alike, he may be suppressing the vision of his left eye. To check this turn the Right Eye Switch to OFF and again ask the target position of number 1. If the target is correctly identified in number 1, turn the Right Eye Switch back ON and continue the test. In many cases binocular vision is established and the test can be completed. If the target is not maintained to a score of 8 without occlusion, use the occluder and repeat the test under true monocular conditions. Use of the occluder is recommended not only for those individuals who are unable to fuse initially, but for all subjects scoring less than 8 on any monocular test. Subjects with a score for either eye falling considerable below the score for both eyes, should also be retested with occlusion.

Score as you would binocular test.

In recording, cross out the score under binocular conditions according to normal scoring practice. This score is zero if the subject fails to see the checkerboard with both Occluder Switches ON. Indicate scores with occlusion by underlining the appropriate number.

Slide 2000-264 “NEAR” LATERAL PHORIA

- 1. Dial at 11 (Blue) indicator.
- 2. Near Point switch illuminated 
- 3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated  



When the two sides of this slide are fused, the three dots below the arrow should be fused with three of the numbered dots.

Questions: “To which number does the arrow point?” If the subject says the arrow does not point to any of the numbers, ask: “Do you see an arrow with a row of numbered dots?” If the answer is “Yes” say: “Does the arrow point between two dots? Which one is it closest to?” If the subject states that the arrow is moving, say “At what number do you think it will settle down?”

If the arrow and numbered dots are not seen simultaneously this may be the result of blindness, suppression, or closing one eye. It is also possible that the occluder switch for one eye has been left OFF. The tester determines the cause by using the occluder switches so that the two sides of the slide are seen separately. With the Right Eye Switch turned OFF: “Keep both eyes open throughout the test. Now do you see the arrow and three dots?” Then, with the Left Eye Switched OFF, say: “Now do you see the numbered row of dots?” If the answer is “Yes” to both questions, return the Occluder Switches to the testing position (both ON) and ask: “To which number does the arrow point?”



Score by crossing out the number reported. If the arrow points to the dots at the left of number 1, score 1, if to the right of number 15, score 15. If either the arrow or the numbered dots are not seen, score X and explain under “Note”, A score of X indicates that the test could not be given.

See Appendix for copy of Scoring Key and Test Questions.

Slide 2000-263 “NEAR” VERTICAL PHORIA

1. Dial at 12 (Blue) indicator.

2. Near Point switch illuminated 

3. Right and Left eye switches illuminated  



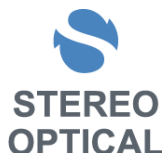
When the two sides of the slide are fused, the dotted line is seen crossing the steps. The subject reports the vertical position of this line as indicated by where it crosses the steps.

Questions: “Do you see a red dotted line? Is it crossing a row of stair steps? The dotted line is near which step level?”

If the subject says that the line is not on any step, the tester asks: “Which step is it closest to?” If the subject answers: “No” to either of the first two questions, he is not seeing the test with both eyes. This may be the result of blindness, suppression, or closing one eye. It is also possible that the occluder switch has been left OFF for one eye. The tester determines the cause by using the occluder switches so that the two sides of the slide are seen separately. With the Right Eye Switch turned OFF: “Keep both eyes open throughout the test. Now do you see the red dotted line?” Then, with the Left Eye Switch OFF, say: “Now do you see the stair steps?” If the answer is “Yes” to both questions, return the Occluder Switches to the testing position (both ON) and ask: “The dotted line is as high as the top of which step?”

Score by crossing out the number of steps reported. If the line is below step one, score 1 - above 9, score 9. If either the dotted line or the steps are not seen, score X and explain under “Note”. A score of X indicates that the test could not be given.

See Appendix for copy of Scoring Key and Test Questions.



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