



***"COMBO"
RANDOT® / FLY
STEREOTEST***



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CIRCLES (with random dot ground)

This multiple-choice series tests fine depth discrimination. Within each of ten targets are three circles. Only one of the circles has crossed disparity, which, when seen binocularly, should appear to stand forward from the other two. Ask which one seems to float forward or appears "different" from the others—left, middle or right. Always assist the child by running your finger across all three circles and then have him point to the one selected.

SCORING—Refer to the chart. Record the level of stereopsis of the last one chosen correctly. If one is missed, go back and test the preceding line again to determine whether subject can achieve this or is just guessing.

The suppression check is useful in analyzing the visual balance of the two eyes. The right eye sees the R and a vertical line—the left eye the L and a horizontal line, which in normal binocular vision combines with the vertical line to form a cross. The relative stability of these can give clues of eye dominance, and of course gross fading or absence indicates a failure of that eye to function properly under binocular conditions. A change manifest in the appearance of the forms when covering the opposite eye may help to indicate the nature and degree of malfusion present.

SCORING KEY	Seconds of arc at 16 in.
1 L	400
2 R	200
3 L	140
4 M	100
5 R	70
6 M	50
7 L	40
8 R	30
9 M	25
10 R	20

NOTE: Please store your Stereo Tests in a cool, dry place when not in use. High heat and humidity may cause fading.

Do not spray any liquid directly on test or 3D viewers. Clean with soft, slightly damp cloth only

To administer, hold the picture straight before the patient to maintain the proper axis of polarization. Provide good light, but avoid reflections on the shiny surfaces. Although the graded tests are standardized for sixteen inches, minor variations in distance will have little effect on the score. Polarized viewers must always be worn—over glasses, if used. For the bifocal wearer, position the test properly for near-point viewing.

STEREOTEST — HOUSE FLY

The fly is universally known and understood even by very young children. The large central mass and translucent wings make it an ideal stereoscopic subject. If, for some reason, the image from only one eye is used by the mind, the fly will appear as an ordinary flat photograph. If both eyes are functioning properly, the response of the individual leaves little doubt as to his ability to interpret what he sees stereoscopically. The normal repulsive reaction to the fly may add psychologically to the response when seen in "solid" three dimension.

Most individuals readily describe the apparent solid realness of the fly, but a few may need suggestions as to what they should see. Have the patient try to "pinch" the tip of a wing between the thumb and forefinger. Note whether the fingers remain above the plane of the picture. Wiggling or moving the picture back and forth may assist some whose stereoscopic appreciation is sluggish. Use the L in the square and the R in the circle to check suppressions.