

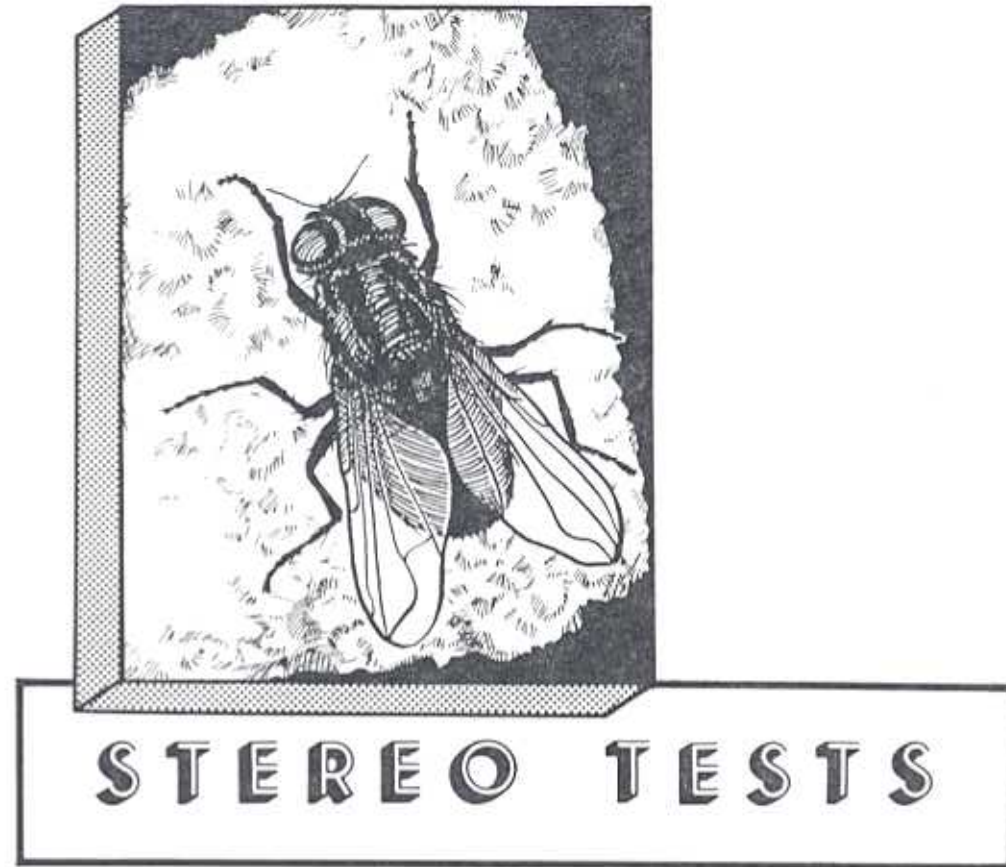
STEREOTEST — ANIMALS

This test presents three levels for testing young children. In each line, one of the five animals appears forward from the others. It will help the children if you point to the animals in the line being tested and ask: "Does one of these animals seem to come out closer to you than the others?"

SCORING—Refer to the chart below. Try the patients on all three lines. If he misses one, but gets the next more difficult one, go back and have him try the missed line again to determine if he can achieve this level of stereoscopic discrimination, or just guessed the following one.

STEREOTEST — ANIMALS		Approximate Scores		
Test	Correct Answer	Angle of Stereopsis at 16 Inches	Shepard Percentage	Verhoff Distance
A	Cat	400 seconds	15%	.1
B	Rabbit	200 seconds	30%	.2
C	Monkey	100 seconds	50%	.3

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



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INSTRUCTIONS for the STEREOTESTS

The STEREO FLY TESTS provide an easily administered check of stereoscopic depth perception at any age level. Its purpose is to measure how minutely the two eyes can discern differences in the distances of objects from the observer. Other depth determinants such as size, overlapping, perspective, etc. must be excluded to demonstrate the integrity of the fusion mechanism. Stereo Optical's Vectogram® is an ideal medium for this test. Without introducing instruments or lenses or prisms, the images for the right eye and left eye may be superposed, and stereoscopic disparities introduced in graded steps.

Three tests are presented here for use under different circumstances:

1. The House Fly establishes the presence of gross stereopsis, especially useful for young children who may have difficulty understanding instructions.
2. The Circle patterns provide a finely graded sequence for critical testing:
3. The series of animals, from which a forward-appearing one is selected, facilitates the testing of younger children.

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

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*Fly Wings : 59 minutes of ARC
3,552 sec of ARC*

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.

STEREOTEST — CIRCLES

This is a graded series which tests fine depth discrimination. Within each square are four circles. Only one of the circles has a degree of crossed disparity. It should appear forward of the plane of reference for those having normal fusion. The design of a circle within a circular window establishes a constant distance from test object to reference plane. Variation in this distance will influence the ability to judge relative depth. To equate this test with other stereopsis tests, a factor to compensate for different distances from test object to reference plane must be considered. The distance for this test is established at 15 minutes of arc at 16 inches.

Start with No 1. Say to the patient: "Look at each of the four circles and tell me which one seems to come out closer to you—top, bottom, right or left." Continue until patient gives up trying, or makes two successive mistakes.

SCORING—Refer to chart below. Record the level of stereopsis at the last one chosen correctly. If the patient makes one mistake, then gets the next one right, go back and have him try the missed one again to determine if he can achieve this level of stereoscopic discrimination, or just guessed the more difficult one.

STEREOTEST — CIRCLES		Reference distance constant 15 minutes of arc
Test	Correct Answers	Angle of Steropsis at 16 Inches
1	Bottom	800 seconds
2	Left	400 seconds
3	Bottom	200 seconds
4	Top	140 seconds
5	Top	100 seconds
6	Left	80 seconds
7	Right	60 seconds
8	Left	50 seconds
9	Right	40 seconds