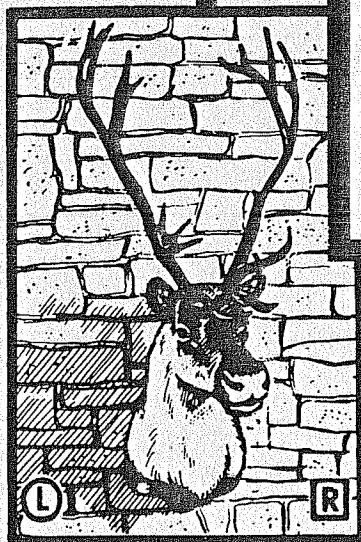


STEREO REINDEER TEST

Test for:

- STEREOPSIS
- FIXATION DISPARITY
- SUPPRESSION



STEREO
OPTICAL
COMPANY









STEREO REINDEER TEST

There are many aspects of the visual percept that assist the individual to perform adequately in his three-dimensional world: size, contrast, overlap, perspective and motion parallax all help to establish spatial accuracy. A most useful mechanism — especially in a situation where motion is not present — is the integration in the mind of the separate images from each eye into a single percept "in depth." The better the balance and cooperation between the eyes as monitored by the mind, the more accurate the response, whether driving a car, pitching horseshoes or threading a needle.

Different forms are combined in this test to permit examining the integrity of the binocular system at different comprehension levels. The reindeer has a pleasant identification with most children through story and song. Its long nose protrudes far from the wall if stereoscopic vision is normal. Many will exclaim at the solid "realness" of the picture, but for those who do not volunteer a positive response, invite them to pinch the nose or touch the points of the antlers to see if they are sharp, while you watch to see where contact is expected. Instruct that the hand be brought in from the side rather than straight forward, as logic will prompt continued movement until something is felt. Rotating the picture sideways back and forth will stimulate a peculiar response in only the binocular individual, as the reindeer head will also seem to move relative to the wall. The R in the square and the L in the circle can give indications of visual imbalance. The one associated with a dominant eye will appear more stable. The letter will fade if there is a suppression tendency, and it may not appear centered within its border if fixation disparity is present.

The series of numbered circles are graded by reduced disparity so it becomes more difficult at each succeeding line to select the one circle which stands forward from the rest.

Line	Correct Circle	Seconds of Arc	Approximate Stereo Percentage at 14"
A	4	591	10%
B	2	262	25%
C	5	139	40%
D	3	73	60%
E	4	45	75%
F	2	32	85%

If difficulty is experienced in perceiving an upward "float" of one of the circles in each line, refer to the forms below them to test the integrity of basic fusion. Within the rectangle are a  and a small dot seen only by the right eye, a  and a small dot seen only the left eye, and a central  seen by both eyes. If the  and/or the dot below the  grows dim or disappears, suppression of the right eye is manifest. If the  and/or the dot above the  grows dim or disappears, suppression of the left eye is manifest. The large rectangle serves as a para-macular lock on fusion. The  serves as a central field lock on fusion.

If all targets are continually present within the rectangle, observe the circles to each side. To the right the smaller circle should appear forward of the larger, and to the left the smaller circle behind the larger. Esophores may have more difficulty with the left ring target, exophores with the right ring target. If the proper stereoscopic effects are achieved, repeat the six graded lines of circles for a retest. A persistent lack of stability or inability to achieve any of the tests indicates a corresponding impairment of fusion.

CARE OF THE STEREO REINDEER TEST AND VIEWERS:

Wipe carefully with a soft cloth. Do not use cleaning fluids or solvents. Do not use the viewers for sunglasses — discomfort may result. The dyes required for polarized printing will fade if exposed very long to heat and humidity. In areas of high humidity, especially at certain times of the year, store the tests in a cool, dry place when not in use. Guarantee is not made against fading, but you can prevent it by proper care.