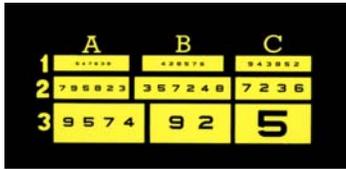


# VS-V Standard Exam

The VS-V Standard Screener comes with eight targets to be used in a variety of ways. The default lenses for the VS-V Standard are: Far (20'), 26", 39" and Near (16"). Although each test can be used at any distance, we provide instructions and recommendations to use each test to its full advantage. These recommendations are based on over eighty years of experience in the vision screening field and the advice from numerous field experts.

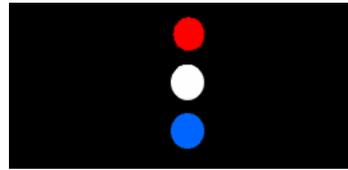
The VS-V Standard is the ideal Vision Screener for numerically literate examinees. In the doctor's office, vision testing is an important part of a standard health examination. In industry and occupational settings, a comprehensive vision screening program provides a general awareness of an employee's visual ability to create a safer workplace. Child examinations in schools can detect visual abnormalities that can hinder development.



**Right Eye Acuity**  
Far and near point.

Acuity of the right eye is tested while the left eye is open and seeing. Numbers test Snellen value acuities of 20/200 to 20/20.

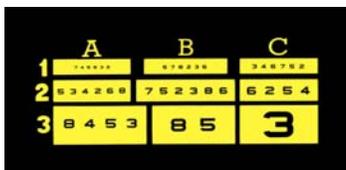
Good near-distance acuity is vital for reading. Good far-distance acuity is important for sports, driving and safety.



**Fusion**  
Far and near point.

Tests the ability to merge two images into a single, integrated image. Two balls are presented to each eye and should fuse into a single column. Exophoria or esophoria is indicated if four balls are seen.

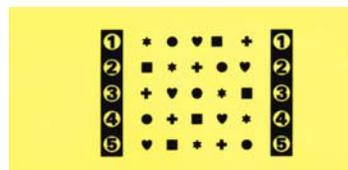
A near point test with this target is valuable for persons doing close work for extended amounts of time. Greater visual coordination is required when maintaining single, binocular vision at near point.



**Left Eye Acuity**  
Far and near point.

Acuity of the left eye is tested while the right eye is open and seeing. Numbers test Snellen value acuities of 20/200 to 20/20.

Good near-distance acuity is vital for reading. Good far-distance acuity is important for sports, driving and safety.

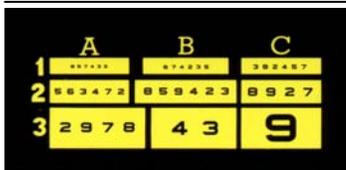


**Stereopsis**  
Far and near point.

Shapes are used to measure stereopsis (depth perception). One shape stands out from the others in each row. Stereopsis

Shepard-Fry Scale percentages of 10, 30, 60, 75 and 85 are tested (Degrees of Arc: 592, 208, 74, 45, 32).

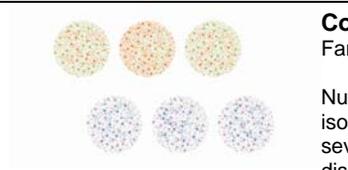
Reduced stereopsis may be a symptom of perceptual disability. You may also use this test to screen for visual memory.



**Binocular Acuity**  
Far and near point.

Presents the same number groups to both eyes simultaneously. Numbers test Snellen value acuities of 20/200 to 20/20.

Good near-distance acuity is vital for reading. Good far-distance acuity is important for sports, driving and safety.

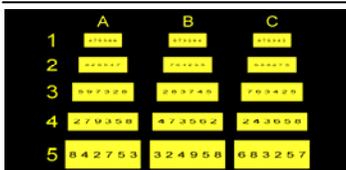


**Color Perception**  
Far point.

Numbers are presented in pseudo-isochromatic symbols to indicate if a severe (red/green) or mild (blue/violet) discrimination deficiency exists. This

test may also may reveal inadequate figure-ground perception (the tendency to discriminate between target and background stimuli).

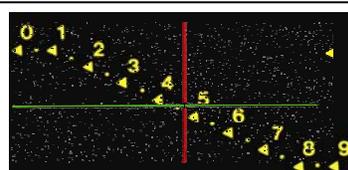
If the examinee is having difficulty reading the numbers due to poor acuity, this test may be performed at near point.



**Binocular Acuity**  
Intermediate point and night luminance.

Single target presentation uses numbers to tests acuity of 20/70 to 20/20.

Good intermediate-distance is critical for computer use. Testing in night luminance creates conditions experienced during night driving and can screen for poor night vision.



**Vertical & Lateral Phoria**  
Far and near point.

Measures, in prism diopters, the tendency of an eye to turn in, out, up or down. General instability of the red line may indicate impaired

accommodation, which often correlates with perceptual disability.

Convergence and accommodative demands on the visual system are greater at near point, thus the near distance test will augment any instability.

## Horizontal Peripheral Vision

Miniature lamp (LED) targets between the lenses and recessed in the side areas of the viewing head show how far to the side a subject's visual field extends. A restricted peripheral field or "tunnel vision" is quickly identified.

Degrees of 85, 70, 55 and 45 (nasal) are tested for each eye.



2200 Dickerson Road, Reno NV 89503  
Phone: (866) 574-6360 or (775) 324-2799  
Fax: (775) 324-5375

E-mail: [sales@keystoneview.com](mailto:sales@keystoneview.com)  
[www.keystoneview.com](http://www.keystoneview.com)