



Designation: F1181 – 19

Standard Test Method for Measuring Binocular Disparity in Transparent Parts¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1181; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the amount of binocular disparity that is induced by transparent parts such as aircraft windscreens, canopies, HUD combining glasses, visors, or goggles. This test method may be applied to parts of any size, shape, or thickness, individually or in combination, so as to determine the contribution of each transparent part to the overall binocular disparity present in the total “viewing system” being used by a human operator.

1.2 This test method represents one of several techniques that are available for measuring binocular disparity, but is the only technique that yields a quantitative figure of merit that can be related to operator visual performance.

1.3 This test method employs apparatus currently being used in the measurement of optical angular deviation under Test Method F801.

1.4 The values stated in inches (Imperial units) are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F07 on Aerospace and Aircraft and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F07.08 on Transparent Enclosures and Materials.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

F801 Test Method for Measuring Optical Angular Deviation of Transparent Parts

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*:

3.1.1 *angular deviation, n*—the angular displacement of a light ray as it passes through a transparent part, expressed as an angular measurement, for example, degree, minutes of arc, milliradians.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—Since it is an angular measurement, the amount of linear displacement increases with distance.

3.1.2 *binocular disparity, n*—the difference between the two images on the retina resulting from the lateral separation between the two eyes when viewing an object at a fixation point or due to the fact that an object is either nearer or farther than the fixation point.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—A certain amount of disparity is beneficial and natural, leading to the perception of depth. However, when the disparity exceeds the limits for binocular fusion, doubling of vision, eye fatigue, and headaches occur as the eyes strain to merge the disparate images.

3.1.3 *diplopia, n*—the doubling of images of an object due to the fact that the object is either nearer or farther than the point of fixation or due to the fact that the lines of regard of the eyes do not intersect at the point of fixation.

3.1.4 *Panum’s area, n*—the area on the retina in which the eyes are able to fuse disparate images so that single vision occurs.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Using an optoelectronic system (consisting of a transmitter and a receiver, described in Test Method F801) and with

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard’s Document Summary page on the ASTM website.