SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 8597:2000

01-januar-2000

Optika in optiļ ni instrumenti - Preskuġanje ostrine vida - Metoda za medsebojno povezovanje optotipov (ISO 8597:1994, vkljuļ no s tehniļ nim popravkom 1:1995)

Optics and optical instruments - Visual acuity testing - Method of correlating optotypes (ISO 8597:1994, including Technical Corrigendum 1:1995)

Optik und optische Instrumente - Sehschärfeprüfung - Verfahren zum Anschluß von Sehzeichen (ISO 8597:1994, einschließlich Technische Korrektur 1:1995)

Optique et instruments d'optique - Méthode d'essai de l'acuité visuelle - Méthode de corrélation entre les optotypes (ISO 8597:1994, Rectificatif Technique 1:1995 inclus)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 8597:1996**

ICS:

11.040.70	Oftalmološka oprema	Ophthalmic equipment

SIST EN ISO 8597:2000 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 8597

February 1996

ICS 11.040.70

Descriptors: See ISO document

English version

Optics and optical instruments - Visual acuity testing - Method of correlating optotypes (ISO 8597:1994, including Technical Corrigendum 1:1995)

Optique et instruments d'optique - Méthode d'essai de l'acuité visuelle - Méthode de corrélation entre les optotypes (ISO 8597:1994, Rectificatif Technique 1:1995 inclus)

Optik und optische Instrumente - Sehschärfeprüfung - Verfahren zum Anschluß von Sehzeichen (ISO 8597:1994, einschließlich Technische Korrektur 1:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-02-16. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from ISO/TC 172 "Optics and optical instruments " of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 170 "Ophthalmic optics ", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 8597:1994, including Technical Corrigendum 1:1995 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in Annx ZA (normative).

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated references, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

publication/year	title	EN/year
ISO 8596: 1994	Ophthalmic optics - Visual acuity testing - Standard optotypes and its presentation	EN ISO 8596: 1996

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8597

First edition
1994-09-15

Optics and optical instruments — Visual acuity testing — Method of correlating optotypes

Optique et instruments d'optique — Méthode d'essai de l'acuité visuelle — Méthode de corrélation entre les optotypes

Reference number
ISO 8597:1994(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 8597 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and optical instruments*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Ophthalmic, endoscopic, metrological instruments and test methods*.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Optics and optical instruments — Visual acuity testing — Method of correlating optotypes

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method of correlation between a given set of optotypes and the standard optotype (Landolt ring) specified by ISO 8596.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 8596:1994, *Ophthalmic optics — Visual acuity testing — Standard optotype and its presentation.*

3 General requirements for optotypes

For all optotypes, the requirements and method of use given in ISO 8596 shall appply, unless otherwise specified in this International Standard.

Each size of a set of optotypes shall be specified in terms of the size of some critical dimension common to that set of optotypes. In the case of the standard Landolt ring, the critical detail is the gap size. In the case of a set of optotypes where there is no dimension common to the different members of the set (e.g. optotypes for illiterates), the members of a given acuity grade shall have the same relative dimensions as corresponding members of other acuity grades. The size shall be identified by a specified dimension of one member of the set.

NOTE 1 If letters or figures are used for visual acuity measurement, then it should be acknowledged that these normally show large differences in respect of recognizability, even if their size and thickness of stroke are identical. The disadvantages of their use can be reduced by choosing letters or figures which are comparable with each other.

4 Correlation of optotypes

4.1 Standard optotypes

The optotype sizes (grades) specified in ISO 8596 shall be used. Sufficient grades or steps shall be used to establish a frequency of seeing curve for the standard optotype and the optotype being investigated.

4.2 Test area

The test area shall be circular with a diameter of 4° ± 0,4°.

The surrounding field shall have a diameter of 15° ± 1,5 % and shall be illuminated homogeneously so that it does not influence the measurement.

The luminance of the surrounding field shall not be greater than that of the test area.

4.3 Presentation of the optotypes

In making a measurement of visual acuity with the eight-position Landolt ring, 120 presentations shall be made one ring at a time with the ring positions for successive presentations arranged in random order. In the case of the optotypes to be correlated, these shall also be presented one at a time in random order until a series of 120 presentations has been completed. In the 120 presentations, the different optotypes in each set shall be represented approximately the same number of times.