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Visual acuity testing equipment

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Health Labour and Welfare through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee, as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by the Japan Medical-optical Equipment Industrial Association (JMOIA)/the Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14. Consequently **JIS T 7309 : 1988** is replaced with this Standard.

This revision has been made based on **ISO 8596 : 1994** *Ophthalmic optics—Visual acuity testing—Standard optotype and its presentation* and **ISO 8597 : 1994** *Optics and optical instruments—Visual acuity testing—Method of correlating optotypes* for the purposes of making it easier to compare this Standard with International Standards; to prepare Japanese Industrial Standard conforming with International Standards; and to propose a draft of an International Standard which is based on Japanese Industrial Standard.

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

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Visual acuity testing equipment

Introduction This Japanese Industrial Standard has been made adopting the corresponding International Standard about the optotypes and their performance used for the standard visual acuity testing equipment classified as one of three types of visual acuity testing equipment specified in **JIS T 7309** published in 1988 as the first edition on the basis of **ISO 8596** *Ophthalmic optics—Visual acuity testing—Standard optotype and its presentation* published in 1994 as the first edition, and by modifying the presentation and/or technical contents of the standard. The specification not included in the original International Standard, namely, the specification for semi-standard visual acuity testing equipment and special visual acuity testing equipment and the specification concerning environmental conditions, tests and instruction manual are added to this Japanese Industrial Standard. In addition, by adopting **ISO 8597** *Optics and optical instruments—Visual acuity testing—Method of correlating optotypes* published in 1994 as the first edition and by modifying the presentation and/or technical contents with respect to the correlating testing method between Landolt ring and letter, and graphic optotypes, Annex A (normative) has been prepared.

The list in which the modification and addition to **ISO 8596** and **ISO 8597** are given, together with the explanation, is Annex 1 (informative).

1 Scope This Standard specifies the equipment used for testing visual acuity (hereafter referred to as “visual acuity testing equipment”) and the optotypes for testing visual acuity (hereafter referred to as “optotypes”).

Remarks 1 The chart projectors for testing visual acuity are specified in **JIS T 7310**.

2 The correlating test method between letters and graphic optotypes and Landolt rings is specified in Annex A (normative).

3 Long distance visual acuity testing method and test report are supplemented in Annex B (informative).

4 The International Standard corresponding to this Standard is as follows:

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standard and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21**.

ISO 8596 : 1994 *Ophthalmic optics—Visual acuity testing—Standard optotype and its presentation* (MOD)

ISO 8597 : 1994 *Optics and optical instruments—Visual acuity testing—Method of correlating optotypes* (MOD)

2 Normative references The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this Standard, constitute provisions of this Standard. If the indication of the year of publication is given to these referred standards, only the edition of the