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Eye chart vision test

By Autumn Sprabary; reviewed by Sonia Kelley, OD, MS;Page published on Tuesday, October 12, 2021 - Medically reviewed on Monday, October 11, 2021 Page published on Tuesday, October 12, 2021Medically reviewed on Monday, October 11, 2021The Snellen eye chart is the most common method used by eye doctors to measure visual acuity, which is how clearly a person can see. During an eye exam, patients will read the Snellen chart from 20 feet away. The farther down the chart the patient can read, the better their visual acuity is.What is the Snellen chart?The Snellen chart is an eye chart that measures a person's vision by how well they can read and see detail. Dr. Herman Snellen, a Dutch eye doctor, created the eye chart in 1862 for his colleague, Dr. Franciscus Donders. Dr. Donders conducted eye exams by having people look at a chart on the wall and describe what they could see. Dr. Snellen created his chart using a geometric scale that gives an exact measurement of a person's visual acuity. The chart has 11 lines of capitalized block letters, known as optotypes. At the top of the chart is only one letter — a large "E." As you move down the rows of the chart, the letters gradually get smaller.The chart provided a standard for eye doctors to use when measuring a patient's eyesight. More than 100 years after its invention, the Snellen chart is still being used by eye doctors around the world.SEE RELATED: Test your vision with 3 different eye chartsHow the Snellen chart worksTo use the Snellen chart, stand 20 feet away and read the rows of letters, starting at the top and working your way to the bottom. Do this while covering one eye and reading the chart with your uncovered eye. When you finish with one eye, restart the test with your other eye uncovered.Each row of the Snellen chart represents a level of visual acuity, which is based on two numbers. The first number describes the Snellen chart's distance from the patient. In the U.S., this number will almost always be 20 to represent 20 feet of distance. Countries that use the metric system will normally use the number 6 to represent a distance of 6 meters.The second number describes how clearly a person can read a line of the Snellen chart from 20 feet away. For example, if someone has 20/20 vision, or "normal" vision, it means they can clearly read a line from 20 feet away that the average person could.If someone has 20/50 vision, it means they have to be 20 feet away to read a line from the chart that someone with "normal" vision could read from 50 feet away.The Snellen chart makes it easy for eye doctors to prescribe corrective lenses and restore sharp vision.Printable Snellen eye chartBecause it's so quick and easy to use, the Snellen chart makes it possible to assess your visual acuity from the comfort of your home. Download this printable Snellen chart to do your own vision screening. Just print the chart, hang it up on a wall, measure the proper distance from it and start reading.Note: The size of the chart was adjusted for printing purposes, so you should place it 10 feet away from you rather than 20.Using a Snellen chart at home can give you an idea of your visual acuity, but it does not replace an actual eye exam. You should still schedule regular eye exams to make sure your eyesight and eye health are in good shape.READ MORE: Nearsighted vs. farsighted vision Searching for a free eye chart to check your vision at home? Simply click on the image to the right, and your download will begin. You can use this eye chart to check your entire family's vision. Remember: This is not a substitute for a complete medical eye exam by a licensed optometrist. But it could help you identify potential vision problems that demand professional attention. Need the JPEG version? Click here. How to Use the Eye Chart Print the free eye chart on regular 8 1/2 x 11-inch paper Tack or tape the chart to a windowless wall in a well-lit room at eye level Measure ten feet from the wall Cover one eye (if you wear glasses for distance vision, keep them on) Have another person point to each line as you read the letters out loud and keep track of which letters you get right Continue to the bottom row or until you can no longer read the letters Write down the number of the smallest line where you identified the majority of letters correctly (Ex. If you were able to read 5 out of 8 letters on line 8, you would write 20/20.) Cover the other eye and repeat steps 5-7 What Do the Results Mean? That depends on the age of the person being tested. A 3- to 4-year-old should be able to read the 20/40 line, and a 5-year-old the 20/30 line. Older children and adults should be able to read the majority of letters on the 20/20 line. If you notice any results that fall outside these standards, be sure to schedule an eye exam with your Vision Source doctor. By Liz Segre reviewed by Gary Heiting, ODPage published on Wednesday, February 27, 2019Page published on Wednesday, February 27, 2019What does "20/20" mean in an eye test?During an eye test, eye doctors use eye charts to measure your vision at a set distance and compare it with other human beings.Eye doctors can use different eye test charts for different patients and situations. The three most common eye charts are:Snellen eye chart"Tumbling E" eye chartJaeger eye chartWe've included a link to download your very own eye chart after each section below. You can print these charts and test your vision right in your own home.The classic example of an eye test is the Snellen eye chart, developed by Dutch eye doctor Hermann Snellen in the 1860s.How a Snellen chart and a "tumbling E" chart might look at your eye doctor's office.Today, there are many variations of the Snellen test. Most of them include:11 rows of capital letters.A top row with only one letter, often a big "E." Other letters can also be used.Lower rows that also contain letters, but get progressively smaller.During an eye exam, your eye doctor will ask you to find the smallest line of letters you can read, then ask you to read it. If you can read the bottom row of letters, your visual acuity (sharpness) is very good.Download a Snellen eye chartSometimes eye doctors can't use a standard Snellen eye chart. In these situations, the doctor might use a modification of the Snellen test called a "tumbling E" chart.This test may be used in the following scenarios:A young child is having an eye test and either doesn't know the alphabet or is too shy to read letters aloud.The patient has a handicap that makes it difficult or impossible to recognize letters or read them aloud.The patient cannot read.The tumbling E chart features the same scale as a standard Snellen eye chart, except all characters on the chart are a capital letter "E," rotated in different increments of 90 degrees.During a tumbling E test, the eye doctor will ask the person being tested to use either hand (with their fingers extended) to show which direction the "fingers" of the E are pointing: right, left, up or down.Studies have shown that the measurements taken using a tumbling E chart are virtually the same as the measurements from a standard Snellen eye chart.Download a "tumbling E" eye chartTo evaluate your near vision, your eye doctor may use a small hand-held card called a Jaeger eye chart. The Jaeger chart consists of short blocks of text in various type sizes.A Jaeger eye chart contains several blocks of gradually larger text and is used to test near vision.A Jaeger eye chart can be used in two different ways, depending on what your eye doctor is trying to measure:The chart is held at a specific reading distance (such as 14 inches) and you are asked to read the passage with the smallest type you can see.The chart is moved forward and back until you are able to read a certain type size.There have been several modifications of the Jaeger chart (or "Jaeger card") by different manufacturers since its invention in 1867. Modern Jaeger charts are not standardized, so the letter sizes on different Jaeger cards can vary slightly.The font size on a modern Jaeger eye chart usually ranges from J10 (about 14-point type in Times New Roman font) to J1 (about 3-point type in Times New Roman). Some Jaeger charts have an additional paragraph labeled J1+ that may be even smaller than the J1 block of text.The J1 paragraph on a Jaeger card is usually considered the near vision equivalent of 20/20 vision on a distance eye chart. On some Jaeger cards, the J1+ paragraph is the 20/20 equivalent.Download a Jaeger eye chart20/20 vision is considered "normal" vision. It means that, while standing 20 feet away, you can read a letter that most human beings should be able to read from 20 feet.In the United States, the standard placement of the eye chart is on a wall that's 20 feet away from your eyes. However, since many eye doctors have offices shorter than 20 feet long, the eye chart may hang behind the patient chair and reflect onto mirrors to simulate a distance of 20 feet.Eye charts can be configured in various ways. Generally, if you can read the big "E" at the top of the chart, but none of the letters lower than that, your vision is considered 20/200.20/200 vision means that you can read a letter at 20 feet that people with "normal" vision could read at 200 feet. This means that your visual acuity is very poor.In the United States:You are considered legally blind if your visual acuity is 20/200 or worse after any vision correction.You must have at least 20/40 vision after vision correction to obtain a driver's license.The 20/20 line of letters is usually fourth from the bottom, with 20/15, 20/10 and 20/5 below that.Not many humans have 20/10 vision or better, but some animals do. It's believed that most birds of prey have 20/5 acuity — or better.What does "20/20" mean in an eye test? An eye chart is a chart comprising multiple rows of single letters in decreasing order of size. The eye chart measures the visual acuity or in simpler words, how well you see with both of your eyes. So if you notice poor vision in one or both of your eyes, your eye care specialist will evaluate your vision with the standard eye chart. Snellen chart is the most frequently used eye test chart. Your vision is usually the first test your eye care professional does. It also provides the most important basic information about the health status of your eyes. Eye charts not only help determine the vision in the initial eye examination, they also help in assessing the response to various treatments for eye diseases. Download the Printable Eye Chart You can download the Snellen eye chart from visionsource.com by clicking here (opens in new tab/window). Alternatively, you can download the vision chart here. Make sure you print it in letter-size. Click here to know more about letter-size paper. If you want an already printed, more professional looking and accurate Snellen eye chart, you can click here to buy it. How to Use the Eye Chart Paste or tape the paper on a wall at eye level. The wall should be well-illuminated. Sit or stand 10 feet away from the eye chart. For a normal Snellen chart, the distance at which your read the chart is 20 feet but the chart you have printed is smaller in size. The size of letters on your chart at ten feet is the same as the size of letters on a normal-sized eye chart at a distance of 20 feet. Cover your left eye with your palm. Read the letters with your right eye. Note down the line up to which you can read. If you are able to read majority of letters in line 8, your vision is 20/20 or 6/6. Now cover the right eye and repeat the same steps with the left eye. How to Hang a Snellen Eye Chart One should hang the Snellen eye chart at a distance of 20 feet or 6 meters from the point where you sit or stand to read the chart. The chart should be hung in an area where it is not affected by glare or sunlight. It should be hung at the level of the user's eyes. It is quite easy to hang a snellen eye chart: Find the wall studs in your home or office where you want to hang the chart. Determine how high or low on the wall you want to hang it. Find a stud that is level with where you want to hang it. If there are no studs, you can use a nail or a picture hook. Hang the chart on the nail or hook. How to Interpret Snellen Chart What does it mean to have 20/20 (or 6/6) vision? You will understand it better if you know what it means to have 20/200 (or 6/60) vision. 20/200 means you can read that line (and not beyond that) at a distance of 20 feet which a normal individual would be able to read at a distance of 200 feet. 20/20 means you can read that line at a distance of 20 feet which a normal person would read at the same distance implying that 20/20 vision is normal. What Vision Chart Cannot Test Eye charts are used to assess visual acuity only. These charts do not test your visual field. They test only your central vision (and not the peripheral vision). For example, in case of advanced glaucoma and retinitis pigmentosa, the central vision may be normal while the peripheral vision may be severely impaired. They do not test color vision either. A color-blind person can generally read 20/20 line if there are no other coexisting abnormalities of the eye. They also don't test the eye pressure or intraocular pressure, the health of retina, mild infections and inflammation of the eye and so on. Vision testing with Snellen chart is one of the most critical components of a comprehensive eye examination. If your vision is less than 20/20 (or 6/6), you will most probably need glasses or contact lenses. If the vision in one or both eyes is 20/200 or less, the cause of poor vision may be a serious one. Whatever the case, if your vision is poor on eye chart testing, you must consult an optometrist or ophthalmologist for a more detailed eye examination to know its cause and find a solution. Photo by kenteegardin An eye chart is a standardized chart featuring letters, symbols, or shapes in decreasing sizes. It is used to measure how far you can see. The purpose of the eye chart is to test your ability to see objects at a distance, which is called visual acuity. The most famous eye chart is the Snellen chart, which consists of rows of letters that decrease in size as you move down the chart. Moreover, you can use our eye chart to help you make a more accurate diagnosis. In fact, studies have shown that visual aids can improve diagnostic accuracy by as much as 40%. Sounds good, right? This guide covers different types of eye charts like Snellen, Tumbling E and Jaeger chart and tips to use them at home for accurate vision testing. Eye charts are tools to measure vision at a fixed distance. They are designed to test visual acuity by having the person identify letters or symbols from a standardized distance, usually 20 feet or 6 meters. The most common of these charts is Snellen eye chart but there are many others, each for different purpose and testing condition. Visual acuity testing using eye charts has become popular for home use and with proper setup these tests can be as accurate as clinical tests. Snellen eye chart developed by Dutch ophthalmologist Hermann Snellen in 1860s revolutionized the standardization of vision testing. Before its creation, eye care providers used different charts and got inconsistent results. Snellen chart has rows of letters that decrease in size and challenges the viewer to read the smallest letters they can. Snellen chart can measure monocular (one eye) and binocular (both eyes) snellen visual acuity making it a versatile tool for eye exams. This chart is necessary for evaluating vision clarity and to determine legal blindness which is 20/200 or worse. A study released in 2015 looked at how a smartphone-based visual acuity chart compared to a regular 6-meter Snellen chart. Findings showed that smartphone apps are useful, but their accuracy isn't always good. More research is needed to prove this, especially for people who have serious vision loss. See also Bone Metastasis Survival Rate : Top Factors that Influencing Tumbling E eye chart is a modified Snellen test for people who cannot read letters like young children or illiterate people. Instead of letters, this chart has series of E's in different sizes and orientations which the patient has to identify by pointing to the direction of the E.Measurements from tumbling E chart is almost the same as from a standard Snellen chart. This makes it a reliable alternative for visual acuity testing so everyone can have their vision tested regardless of literacy level. Jaeger eye chart is designed for near vision testing so it is essential for those who have difficulty reading up close. This chart has short blocks of text in different sizes from J10 (largest) to J1 (smallest line) and J1 is the near vision equivalent of 20/20 vision. Using Jaeger chart can help you determine if you need reading spectacles or reading glasses for other close up activities. Identifying the smallest text block you can read gives you insight into near vision capabilities and decide if you need further evaluation from an eye doctor. LogMAR chart is another specialized tool used in clinical research for its accuracy in measuring visual acuity. This chart uses logarithmic scale of minimum angle of resolution (LogMAR) to provide more precise measurements than traditional charts. As you can see, LogMAR chart has rows of capital letters that decrease in size similar to Snellen chart but with more standardized progression of letter sizes and spacing. This makes it very useful for detailed visual acuity assessment especially in research settings as it uses capital letter format. Read More: Why Do My Eyelashes Hurt? Causes and Remedies Explained Jaeger chart for near vision testing is a valuable tool to assess how well you can see objects up close. Unlike Snellen chart which is for distance vision, Jaeger chart helps identify issues with reading or other close up tasks. Jaeger chart is usually used in conjunction with other eye charts to assess your visual acuity. Whether you're concerned about age related changes in vision or need to update your reading glasses prescription. Landolt C chart is used in specialized vision assessments and is very useful for people who struggle with letter based charts. This chart has series of C-shaped rings (Landolt Cs) in different orientations and the patient has to point to the direction of the opening. This chart is used in research and clinical settings to provide detailed analysis of visual acuity especially when standard charts are insufficient. Its design helps to mitigate issues with letter recognition and literacy, providing a reliable alternative for diverse patient population. Read More: Pink Eye vs Stye To get started, you need to set up the chart at 20 feet (or 6 meters) in a well lit room. Chart should be at eye level and correct lighting of 500 lux minimum is required for accurate results. Follow these steps for a successful home eye test: Position yourself 20 feet away from the chart. Test each eye individually, starting with the weaker eye, by covering the opposite eye. If you cannot see the top letter from 20 feet, move closer in one-meter increments until you can read it. For charts with directional letters, indicate which way the open end of the letter is facing. By following these steps, you can use eye charts at home to determine the smallest letters readable and monitor changes in eyesight. Downloading free eye charts is easy. At Allfit Well, we offer free Snellen charts and other types of eye charts that you can print on standard 8.5 x 11-inch paper for proper scaling. These free resources are perfect for at-home visual acuity testing. Just click the image link on the website, save images on your device and print out the chart which is especially useful for children or family members that need regular vision monitoring without frequent eye doctor visits. In fact, according to the American Academy of Ophthalmology, 75% of vision problems are detected in eye exams before any symptoms show up. Thus, even though home testing helps you monitor your vision, professional checkups catch serious problems. 20/20 is normal visual acuity, meaning you can see clearly at 20 feet what a person with normal vision can see at 20 feet. 20/15 means you can see details at 20 feet that most people can only see at 15 feet. Only around 35% of adults have 20/20 vision without corrective lenses. Here are the key points to help you interpret your results: Record visual acuity results as a fraction, example 20/20 or 20/40. Individuals are considered legally blind if their corrected vision is 20/200 or worse. Annual eye exams are important to monitor overall eye health and detect early signs of conditions that may not have symptoms. Eye exams can update optical prescriptions, improve clarity of vision with corrective lenses. See also Acrylic Nail Injuries: Causes, Treatment, and PreventionRead More: Why Is My Eyesight Getting Worse? Eye charts are useful for measuring visual acuity but they have limitations. For instance, people not familiar with the Roman alphabet may find the Snellen chart difficult to use. Variations in letter size and spacing can also cause inconsistencies in measurements. Eye charts don't measure peripheral vision or other aspects of visual function like depth perception or refractive errors. Here are the limitations: Snellen chart is not effective in diagnosing depth perception problems. Patients with cognitive impairment may struggle with the test due to attention and cooperation requirements. Different Jaeger charts have varying text sizes, making comparisons unreliable. Regular visits to an eye doctor can detect underlying health conditions like diabetes and hypertension through eye exams. Early detection through regular exams can prevent vision loss and ensure you have the most accurate prescriptions for glasses or contact lenses. For those 50 and above, yearly eye exams are highly recommended due to increased risk of age-related eye conditions. Here are the benefits of regular eye exams: Detect early signs of eye diseases like glaucoma and macular degeneration. Get accurate prescriptions for glasses or contact lenses.* Monitor overall eye health, eye pressure and retina condition. Detect underlying health issues like hypertension and diabetes through eye exams. Improve vision clarity with updated corrective lenses. And of course, you must get professional eye care. When it comes to visual acuity testing, both eye charts and digital vision testing tools have their advantages. Eye charts like the Snellen chart are widely used and easy to use for visual acuity measurement. But technology has introduced digital vision testing devices that are more accurate and convenient. Digital tools can provide more detailed measurement and are often easier to use especially for those with mobility or literacy challenges. While eye charts are still useful, digital vision testing devices can complement them, for a complete eye health assessment. With all of this in mind, eye charts are useful for visual acuity measurement and monitoring. From Snellen chart to Tumbling E, Jaeger, LogMAR and Landolt C, each has its purpose in testing different aspects of visual function. Home testing with these charts can be helpful but don't forget to have it complemented with regular professional eye exams to have a complete eye health. When you visit your eye doctor for a routine eye exam, they will first assess your ability to see details at near and distant points. This is done using a printable eye chart. Visual screening tests involve reading letters, numbers, or symbols of different sizes on a chart-like structure placed at a distance (usually 20 feet away). The results of an eye chart tell your doctor whether you have a refractive error such as: Nearsightedness (myopia) Hyperopia (farsightedness) Astigmatism Presbyopia Today, you can find free printable eye charts to test your eyesight at home before consulting your eye doctor. In this article, we'll review printable eye charts in detail and demonstrate how they can be valuable for home vision checks. We'll cover the following: Definition and history of eye charts Structure of an eye chart The Snellen eye chart and its variants How to perform home vision checks When to consult an eye doctor A printable eye chart is an optometry tool used to assess the clarity of your vision (visual acuity). The chart has rows of letters, numbers, and symbols (optotypes) of different sizes that test your near and distant vision without requiring a visit to an eye doctor. Printable eye charts can be downloaded and printed from online sources. Some eye charts are specifically for children (pediatric eye care), while others work universally.1 Even before the standardized eye chart was invented, doctors used customized charts to examine vision problems. Some preferred symbols or images of varying sizes, while others used words and letters. The Snellen chart was the first standardized eye chart invented, thanks to Dutch ophthalmologist Herman Snellen.2 According to The New York Times, Dr. Snellen made the chart following a request by his colleague Dr. Franciscus Donders.3 Since its introduction in 1862, the Snellen eye test remains the most widespread technique for measuring visual acuity, although other variations exist. Generally, the structure of an eye chart consists of 11 rows of capital letters (optotypes). Only the nine letters C, D, E, F, L, O, P, T, and Z are featured in a standard Snellen chart. Other visual screening charts may consist of symbols, images, and blocks of text. The first line has one large letter, usually the "E," while the other lines have increasing numbers of optotypes. Each row of lines also contains smaller letters than the previous one. The inability to read a line clearly defines an individual's level of visual acuity. The optometrist will "refract" the eye until you see the unclear letters. The readings will help your doctor determine the correct prescription for your vision. For example, the largest letter at the top represents a visual acuity of 20/200. This means that one has to stand 20 feet away to clearly see an object that normal eyes can see from 200 feet away. According to the US Social Security Administration (SSA), if a person has a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye while requiring a correcting lens, they are considered "legally blind."4 Home vision checks can help you catch eye and vision problems early before your condition deteriorates. You can do home vision checks on yourself or family members by downloading and printing an eye chart from a trusted online source and conducting a reading test. Vision screening tests vary in accuracy, with some showing higher false negative results than others. For this reason, it's important to follow the doctor's guidelines accurately. Do the following to ensure accurate results: Ensure the room and Snellen chart are well-illuminated If you wear glasses, keep them on while you take the test If you have difficulty reading results, record them and reach out to your doctor Although performing an at-home vision test under your optometrist's directions is recommended, these tests are not alternatives to professional eye exams. Once you're prepared to take an at-home vision check, below is a step-by-step process of using a printable eye chart: Download your desired eye chart from your identified site. Print the eye chart full scale on regular print paper. Pin the chart to a wall at eye level. Ensure the room is well-lit. Position yourself 20 feet (6 meters) away from the chart. Cover one eye (keep your distance vision prescription glasses on). Have someone direct you by pointing at each line as you read letters aloud. They will keep track of the letters you get right. Continue reading row by row until you can no longer read the letters. Note the M-unit of the smallest line where you identified the majority of letters correctly (The reading represents your visual acuity for that eye). Cover the other eye and repeat steps 6-8. Adults and older children with normal eyesight should be able to read the 20/20 line on the chart. Children 3-4 years old should be able to clearly see the 20/40 line, while 5-year-olds should be able to see the 20/30 line. If you end up with results outside the standard, schedule an eye exam. If you're unable to recognize letters from the eye chart, other tests can be conducted, such as: Counting fingers (CF vision) Hand movements (HM vision) Light perception (LP vision). If you can't identify light, this should be recorded as "no light perception (LP)" Adults and children with 20/20 vision might not require medical attention unless other underlying issues exist. However, consult your doctor if your test shows abnormal results, such as being unable to see the 20/20 line (normal vision). Your doctor will conduct a comprehensive eye exam, which involves the vision chart and other tests to determine the overall health of your eyes. Remember, an eye chart will not measure peripheral vision, depth perception, color vision, or ability to perceive contrast. It's just one component of a comprehensive eye exam. The developments of the Snellen chart did not stop with Dr. Snellen. Since 1862, several variations have emerged. Even so, most Snellen variations share one common feature—the rectangular shape, arising from the varying numbers and sizes of optotypes on each line. Different eye charts may have varying numbers of lines and size progression. Today's Snellen charts observe the following rules: Improved letter design Use of the same number of optotypes on each line Has a uniform 25 percent increase from line to line 20/20 vision is the normal visual acuity measurement developed by Dr. Herman Snellen. Other visual acuity fractions include 20/25, 20/40, 20/50, 20/200, etc. Collectively, they're referred to as Snellen fractions. The first number (20) in a Snellen fraction represents the distance the person being tested is positioned from the chart. The second number represents the distance at which the smallest standardized letters are clearly visible. Someone having 20/20 vision means they can clearly see an object positioned 20 feet away. According to research, only about 35% of adults have natural 20/20 vision.8 Although the Snellen chart is considered quick, portable, affordable, and widely used, it has several drawbacks. This includes difficulty interpreting results, language barriers, and cognitive disabilities. These disadvantages have encouraged improvements in more modern charts, such as the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS). Below is a list of modern iterations of the Snellen chart: Tumbling E chart. Also invented by Dr. Snellen, this chart is helpful for people who can't read letters and children unfamiliar with the alphabet. The chart uses only one letter (capital E) that faces different directions. The person being examined uses their fingers to show which direction the letter "E" is facing. Landolt C eye chart (Japanese vision test). Invented by Edmund Landolt, a Swiss ophthalmologist, this chart is similar to the tumbling E chart but uses Landolt's broken ring symbols in various orientations. It measures high-contrast visual acuity and it's helpful for illiterate or non-English speakers. Jaeger eye chart. Invented in 1954, this small hand-held card consists of short blocks of text in different sizes. The person being tested reads the different blocks of text to determine their visual acuity. LEA Symbols Chart. This test utilizes symbols and play. It was designed for young children to eliminate language barriers.6 The child is required to name the symbols and their colors to measure visual acuity. LogMar Chart. Invented in 1976 by the National Vision Research Institute of Australia, this chart measures visual acuity using the logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution. It enables more accurate results than the Snellen chart and is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as the worldwide standard test for clinical eye trials. Examples of Logmar charts include the ETDRS and the Bailey-Lovie chart. Freiburg Visual Acuity Test (FrACT).7 This is a computerized Landolt C chart where the patient is randomly presented with Landolt C symbols in various sizes and orientations, and they respond by pressing a button based on their interpretation. A printable eye chart is an optometry tool used to assess the clarity of your vision (visual acuity). Most eye charts today feature rows of letters, numbers, and symbols (optotypes) of different sizes. The Snellen chart was the first standard eye chart invented in 1862 by Dr. Herman Snellen. Since then, there have been significant improvements to enhance the accuracy and reliability of this vision test. Common variations include the Tumbling E, Landolt C, Jaeger eye chart, Freiburg Visual Acuity Test (FrACT), and LogMar chart. Taking at-home vision checks from eye charts can assess your visual acuity. However, it should not replace your regular eye exams. Use the eye charts to check for any vision changes, but consult an eye doctor for an accurate assessment of your eye health. Updated on September 24, 2024