

# Jaeger Eye Chart

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

The Jaeger eye chart (or Jaeger card) is used to test and document near visual acuity at a normal reading distance. Refractive errors and conditions that cause blurry reading vision include astigmatism, hyperopia (farsightedness) and presbyopia (loss of near focusing ability after age 40).

If you typically wear eyeglasses or contact lenses full-time, you should wear them during the test.

1. Hold the test card 14 inches from the eyes. Use a tape measure to verify this distance.
2. The card should be illuminated with lighting typical of that used for comfortable reading.
3. Testing usually is performed with both eyes open; but if a significant difference between the two eyes is suspected, cover one eye and test each eye separately.
4. Go to the smallest block of text you feel you can see without squinting, and read that passage aloud.
5. Then try reading the next smaller block of text. (Remember: no squinting!)
6. Continue reading successively smaller blocks of print until you reach a size that is not legible.
7. Record the "J" value of the smallest block of text you can read (example: "J1").

## DISCLAIMER:

Eye charts measure only visual acuity, which is just one component of good vision. They cannot determine if your eyes are "working overtime" (needing to focus more than normal, which can lead to headaches and eye strain). Nor can they determine if your eyes work properly as a team for clear, comfortable binocular vision and accurate depth perception. Eye charts also cannot detect serious eye problems such as glaucoma or early diabetic retinopathy that could lead to serious vision impairment and even blindness.

Only a comprehensive eye exam performed by a licensed optometrist or ophthalmologist can determine if your eyes are healthy and you are seeing as clearly and comfortably as possible.



To find an eye doctor near you, visit [www.allaboutvision.net](http://www.allaboutvision.net)

Read from a distance of 14 inches

No. 1.  
.37M

In the second century of the Christian era, the empire of Rome comprehended the fairest part of the earth, and the most civilized portion of mankind. The frontiers of that extensive monarchy were guarded by ancient renown and disciplined valor. The gentle but powerful influence of laws and manners had gradually cemented the union of the provinces. Their peaceful inhabitants enjoyed and abused the advantages of wealth

No. 2.  
.50M

fourscore years, the public administration was conducted by the virtue and abilities of Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, and the two Antonines. It is the design of this and of the two succeeding chapters, to describe the prosperous condition of their empire; and afterwards, from the death of Marcus Antoninus, to deduce the most important circumstances of its decline and fall; a revolution which will ever be remembered, and is still felt by

No. 3.  
.62M

the nations of the earth. The principal conquests of the Romans were achieved under the republic; and the emperors, for the most part, were satisfied with preserving those dominions which had been acquired by the policy of the senate, the active emulations of the consuls, and the martial enthusiasm of the people. The seven first centuries were filled with a rapid succession of triumphs; but it was

No. 4.  
.75M

reserved for Augustus to relinquish the ambitious design of subduing the whole earth, and to introduce a spirit of moderation into the public councils. Inclined to peace by his temper and situation, it was very easy for him to discover that Rome, in her present exalted situation, had much less to hope than to fear from the chance of arms; and that, in the prosecution of

No. 5.  
.75M

the undertaking became every day more difficult, the event more doubtful, and the possession more precarious, and less beneficial. The experience of Augustus added weight to these salutary reflections, and effectually convinced him that, by the prudent vigor of

No. 4.  
1.25M

his counsels, it would be easy to secure every concession which the safety or the dignity of Rome might require from the most formidable barbarians. Instead of exposing his person or his legions to the arrows of the Parthians, he obtained, by an honor-

No. 7.  
1.50M

able treaty, the restitution of the standards and prisoners which had been taken in the defeat of Crassus. His generals, in the early part of his reign, attempted the reduction of Ethiopia and Arabia Felix. They marched near a thou-

No. 8.  
1.75M

sand miles to the south of the tropic; but the heat of the climate soon repelled the invaders, and protected the unwarlike natives of those sequestered regions

No. 9.  
2.00M

The northern countries of Europe scarcely deserved the expense and labor of conquest. The forests and morasses of Germany were

No. 10.  
2.25M

filled with a hardy race of barbarians who despised life when it was separated from freedom; and though, on the first

No. 11.  
2.50M

attack, they seemed to yield to the weight of the Roman power, they soon, by a signal



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