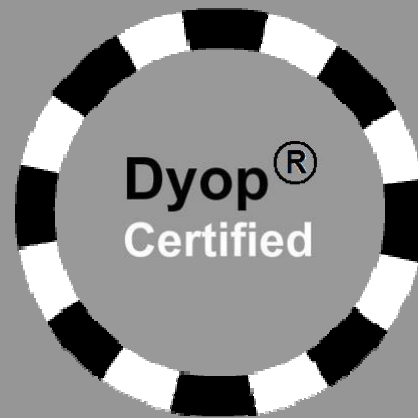


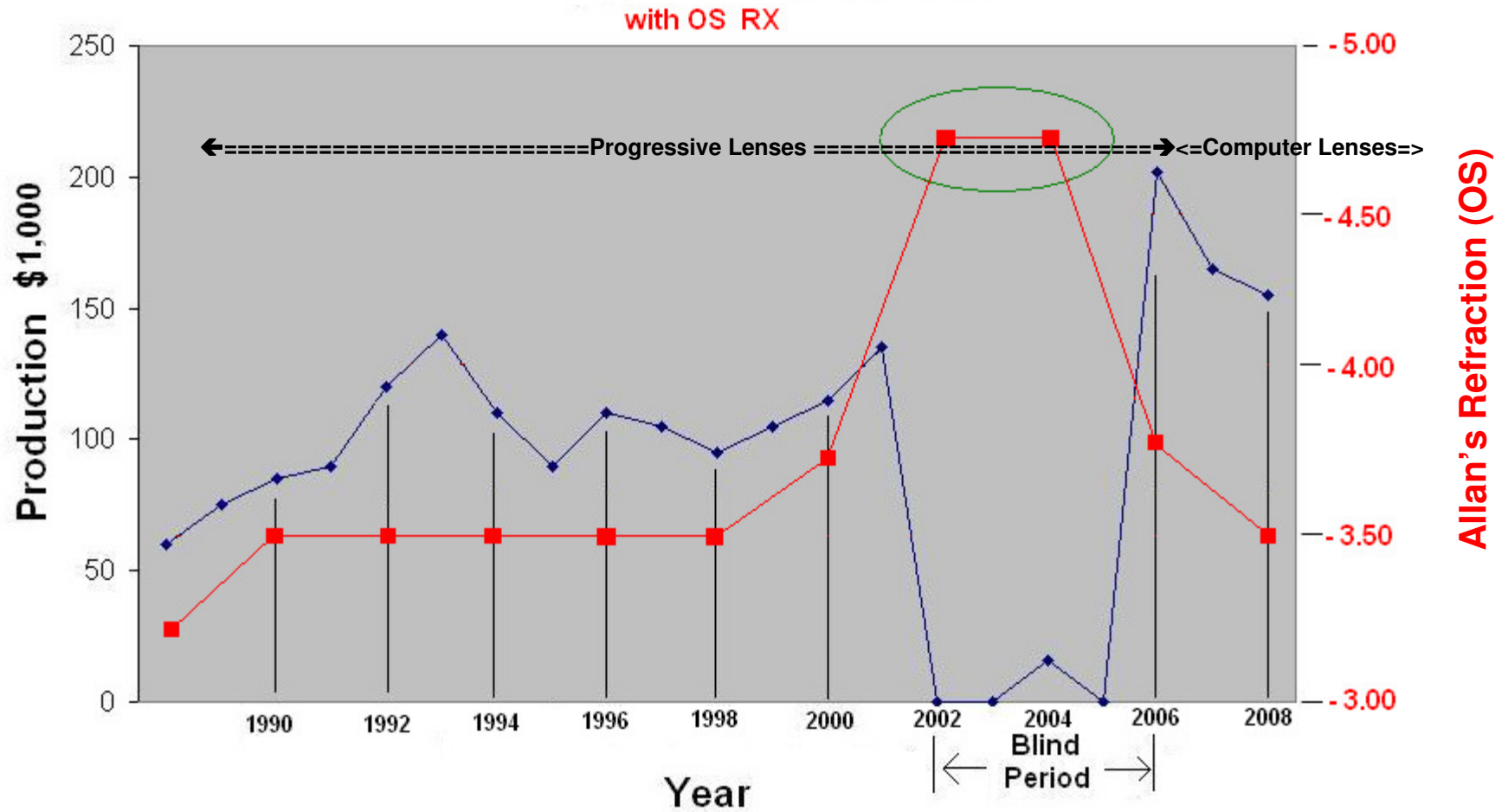
# The Origins of Dyops®



**Allan Hytowitz**  
**Dyop® Vision Associates LLC**

# Allan's Problem

## Allan's Day Job - Annual Sales



# Allan's Problem

Allan's view with Computer Lenses

**Olny srmat poelpe can raed tihs.**

The phonemal power of the human mind, according to a research at Cambridge University, is that it doesn't matter in what order the letters in a word are, the only important thing is that the first and last letter be in the right place. The rest can be a total mess and you can still read it without a problem. This is because the human mind does not read every letter by itself, but the word as a whole.

# Allan's Problem

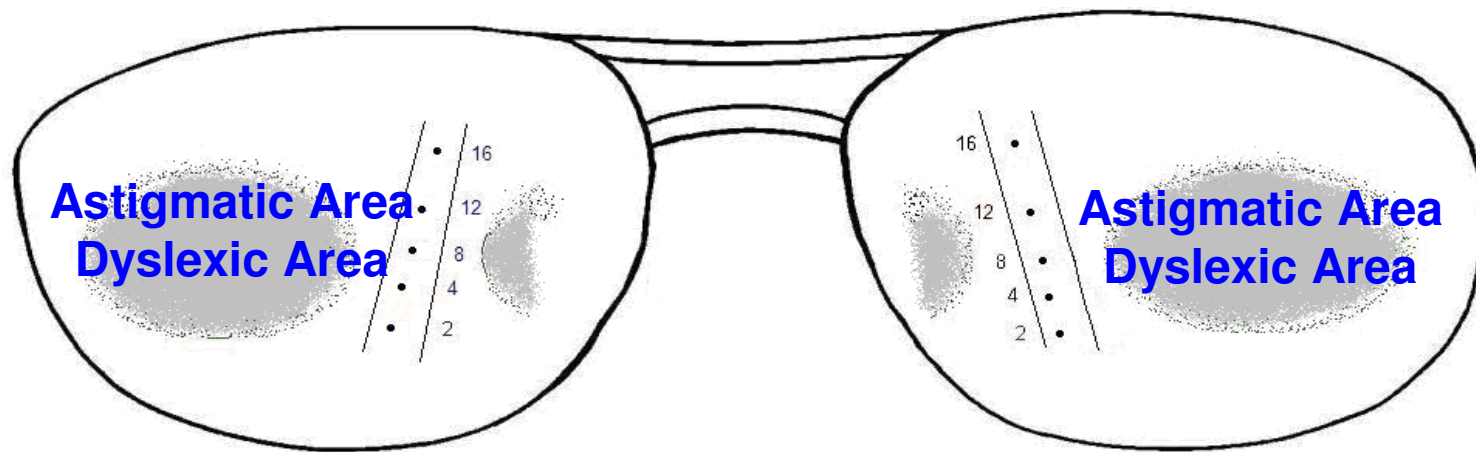
## Allan's view with Progressive Lenses

Only smart people can read this.

The phenomenal power of the human mind, according to a research at Cambridge University, is that it doesn't matter in what order the letters in a word are, the only important thing is that the first and last letters be in the right place. The rest can be a total mess and you can still read it without a problem. This is because the human mind does not read every letter by itself, but the word as a whole.

# Allan's Problem

## Inherent Vision Loss with Progressive Lenses

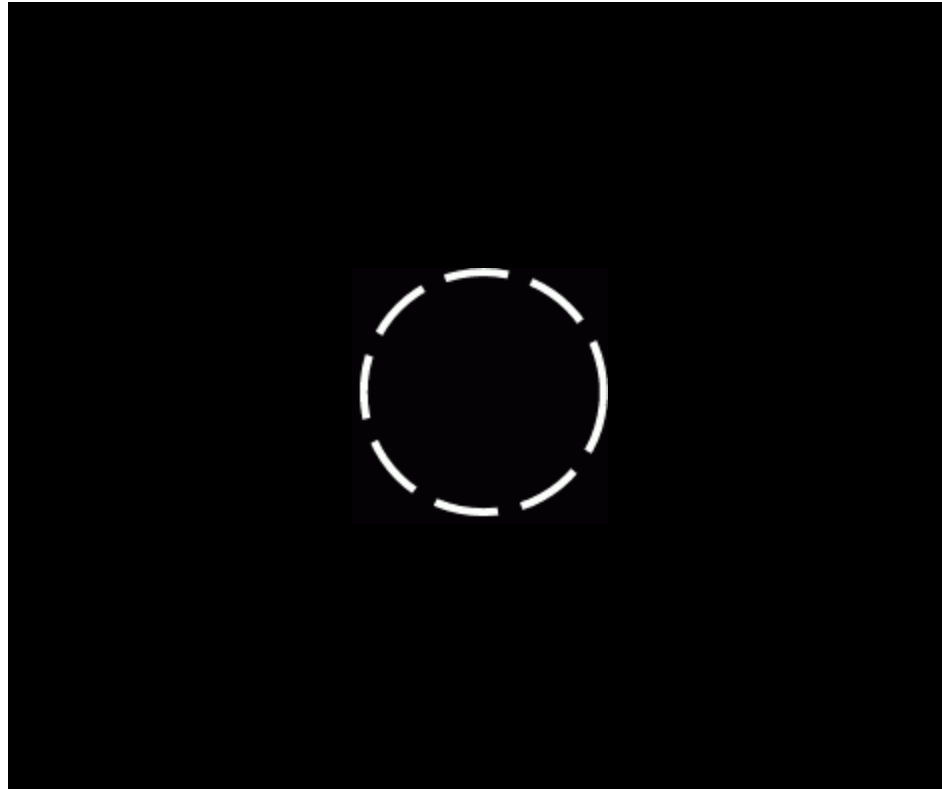


**Dyslexic Areas caused blurry and distorted vision  
and almost four years of functional blindness**

# Allan's Original Vision Test Device

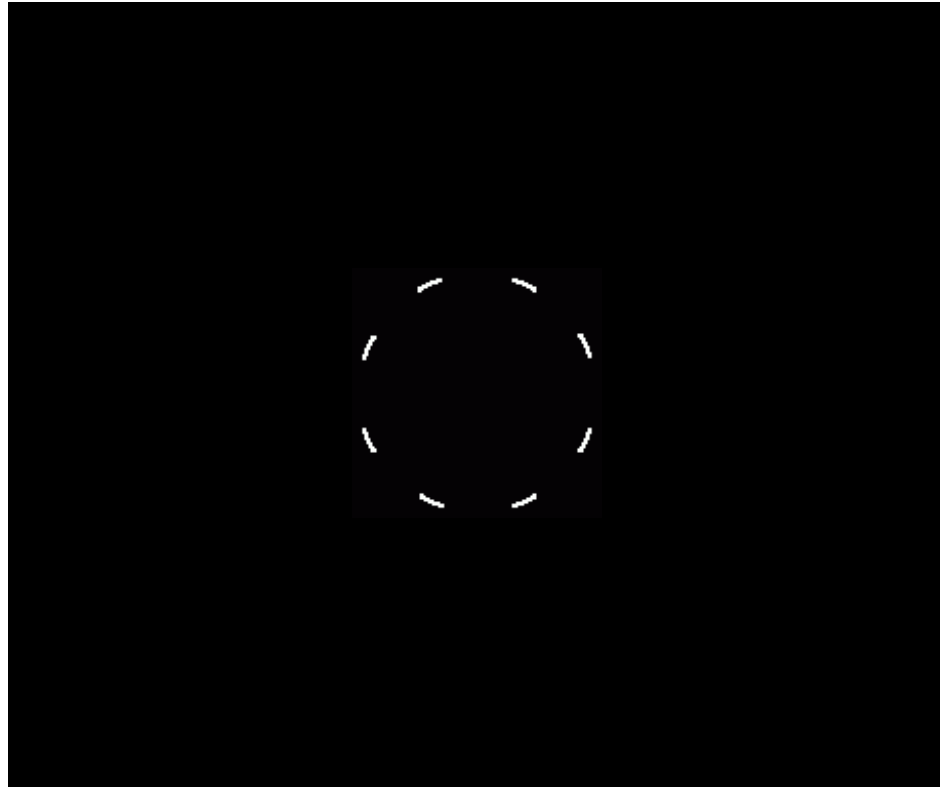


# Rotating Segmented Circles



**Early attempts to create a rotating image**

# Rotating Segmented Circles

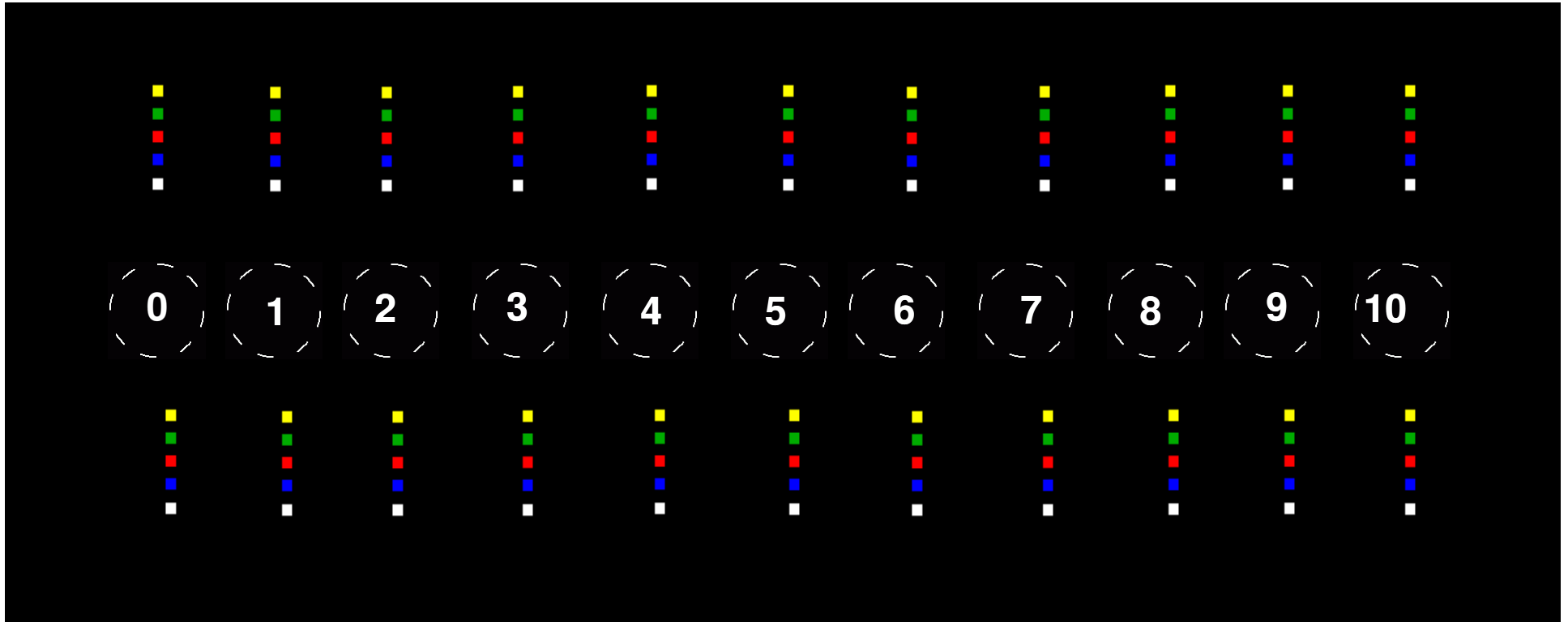


**Early attempts to create a rotating image**



# Rotating Segmented Circles

## Allan's view with Single Vision Lenses

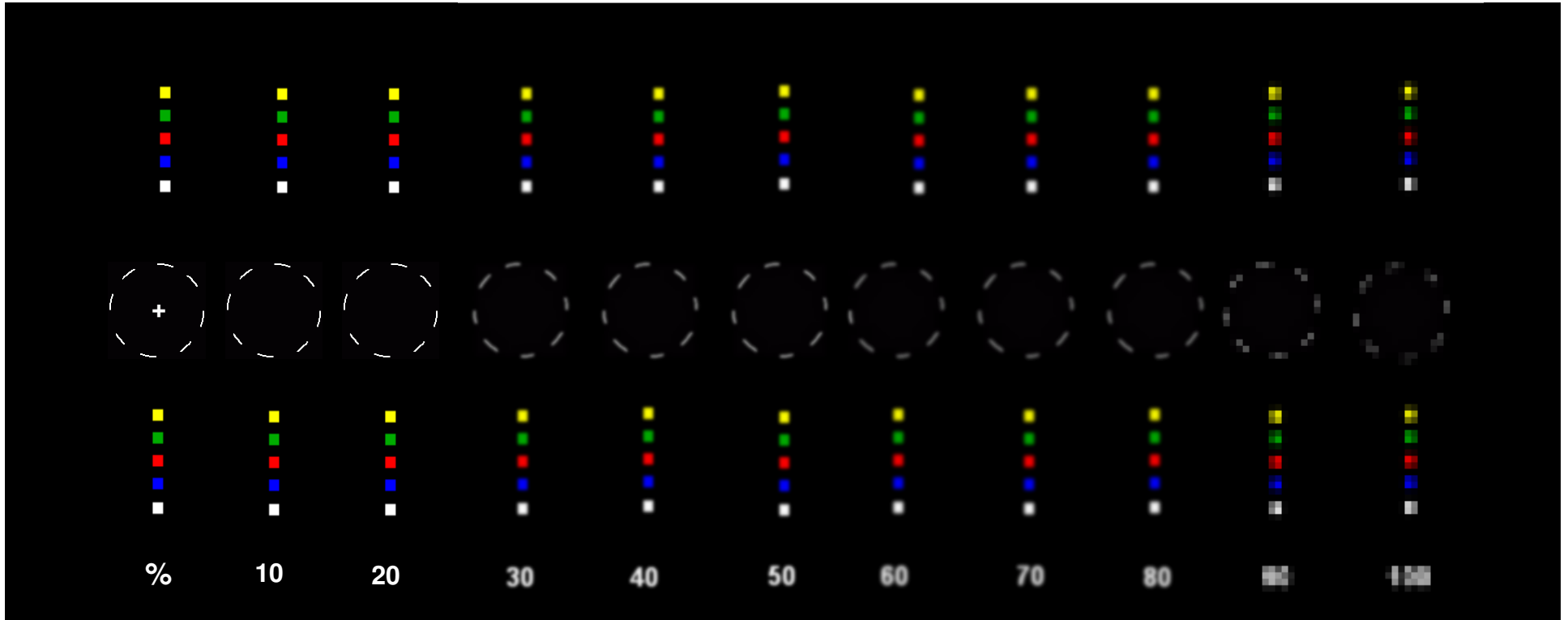


Focus on Circle 0 (zero), and then MOVE ONLY YOUR EYE(S) to note which circles appear to be out of focus.

Each number represents 2 arc degrees when viewed at 28 inches on a 19" monitor.

# Allan's view with Single Vision Lenses

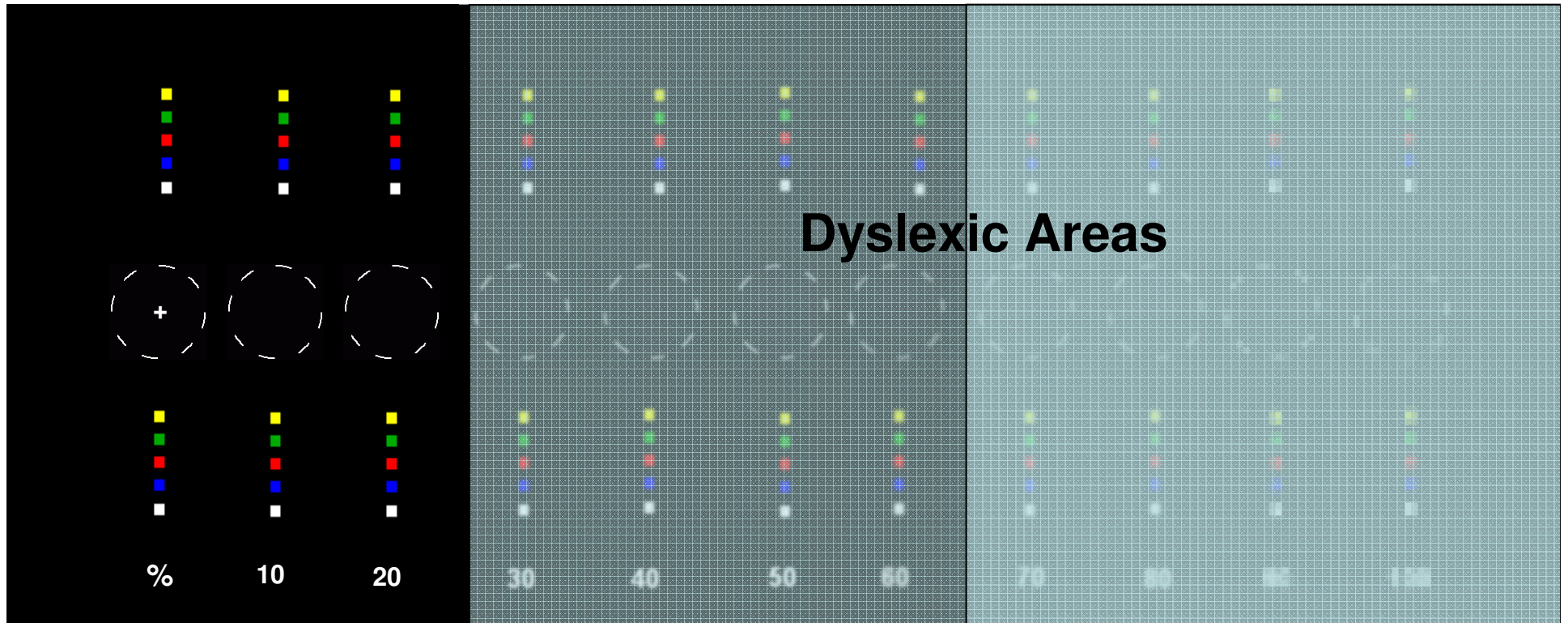
## “Rotating Segmented Circles”



As you MOVE ONLY YOUR EYE(S) the dyslexic areas become blurry with color distortion  
How big should the “Rotating Segmented Circles” be?

# Allan's view with Single Vision Lenses

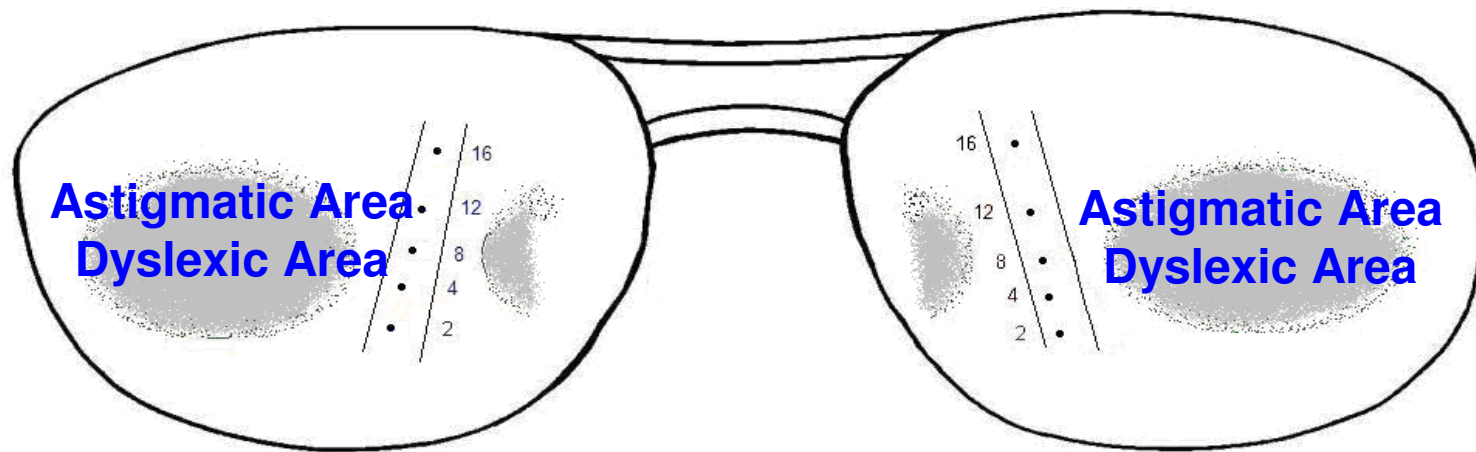
## “Rotating Segmented Circles”



As you MOVE ONLY YOUR EYE(S) the dyslexic areas become blurry with color distortion  
How big should the “Rotating Segmented Circles” be?

# Allan's Problem

## Inherent Dyslexic Vision Loss



**Dyslexic Areas caused blurry and distorted vision  
and almost four years of functional blindness**

# Allan's Problem

Allan's view with Progressive Lenses  
Peripheral color distortion reduces comprehension



Left ←

**Dyslexic Area**

**Astigmatic color shift**



Normal colors



→ Right

**Dyslexic Area**

**Astigmatic color shift**

# Dyops™

## Dynamic Optotypes™



**How big should the “Rotating Segmented Circles” be?  
You either see the rotational motion at that distance,  
or you don’t.**

# What is a **Dyop™**?

**Dyop™ = dynamic optotype**

**Dyop™ color = White vs. Black**

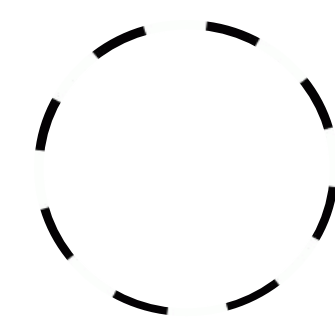
**Dyop™ background = Black vs. White**

**Dyop™ stroke width = 2.5 % sw to 20% sw?**

**Dyop™ sectors = 2 sectors to 16 sectors?**

**Dyop™ 20/20 diameter = 12 mm to 16 mm**

**Dyop™ shape = dots vs. segments vs. triangles?**

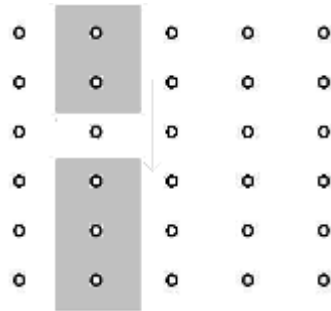


# Dyops™ - Pixels in the Eye

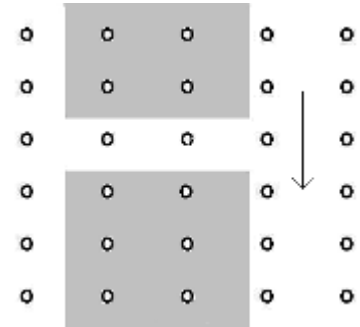
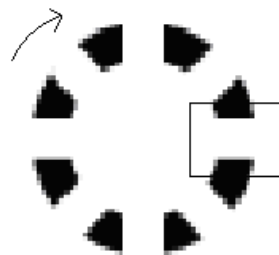
## Allan's Theory

### Dyop™ stroke width versus photoreceptor stimulus path

Thinner Dyop™ Segment



Thicker Dyop™ Segment



Thinner Dyop™ = thinner segment photoreceptor stimulus

Thicker Dyop™ = thicker segment photoreceptor stimulus



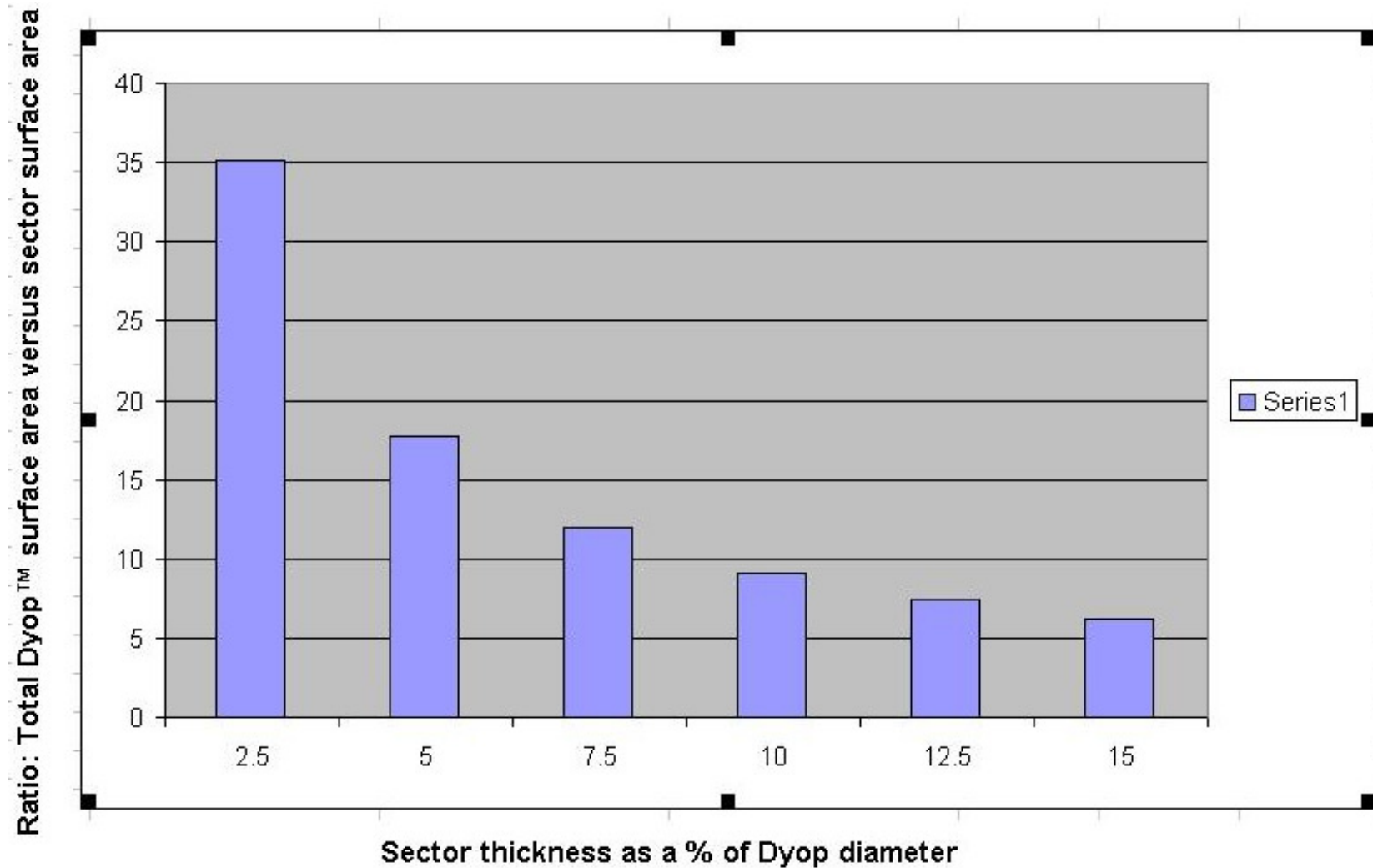
# What is a Dyop™?

## Dyop™ stroke width versus Perception Distance

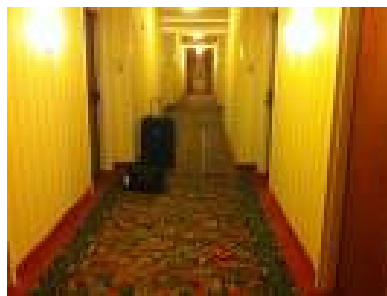
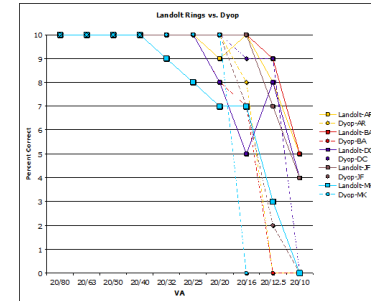
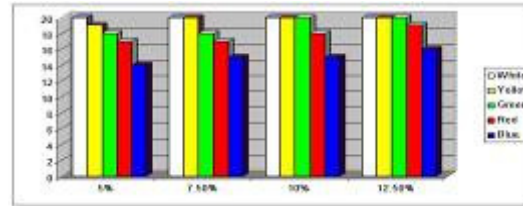
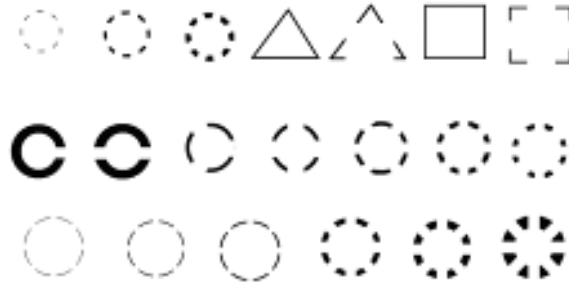
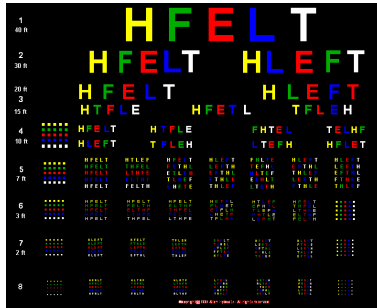
**Dyop™ Threshold Image versus Perception Distance as of 2009-10-27**  
**Stroke widths (& gap widths) of 2.5%, 3.75%, and 5%**  
**8 segments per Dyops™ with 22.5 degree gap height @ 40 rpm**  
**White segments on a Black Background**

Threshold Image diameter	Perception Distance 2.5% stroke width	Perception Distance 3.75% stroke width	Perception Distance 5% stroke width
mm (* see Note)	PD - feet*	PD - feet*	PD - feet*
18	24	25	26
17.25	23	24	25
16.5	22	23	24
15.75	21	22	23
<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	21	22
14.25	19	<b>20</b>	21
<b>13.5</b>	19	19	<b>20</b>
12.9375	18	18	20
12.375	17	17	19
11.8125	16	16	18

# Optimum Dyop™ Stroke Width



# 12,000 Hours Later...



# The Vision Revolution



US008083353B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Hytowitz**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,083,353 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 27, 2011**

(54) **ANIMATED IMAGE VISION TEST**  
(76) Inventor: **Allan N Hytowitz**, Alpharetta, GA (US)  
(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **12/583,225**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 17, 2009**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**  
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(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A61B 3/02** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **351/239**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 351/239  
See application file for complete search history.

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*Primary Examiner* — Ricky Mack

*Assistant Examiner* — Zachary Wilkes

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — George R. Reardon

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Animated image vision tests take advantage of the ability of our eyes to detect both distance and motion. Moving images, such as rotating segmented circles, let the eyes detect motion as to the size, distance, and rotation direction of that moving image. That motion detection is much more precise than the interpretation of multiple static letters or static images. Using rotating images for vision testing rather than static images creates an acuity test more accurate than current tests, a test that is faster to use, and a test that doesn't require the ability to read.

**1 Claim, 17 Drawing Sheets**