APPLIANCES

A NEW MODEL OF STREAK RETINOSCOPE *

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THE first streak retinoscope, introduced by Wolff as early as 1896, was already a workable instrument. Subsequent models have, however, brought considerable technical improvements.

In that presented here, the manipulation can be effected with the hand holding the instrument. The diagram shows that the switch, the focussing of the beam, and the disk for rotating the streak are close to each other and within the reach of the same finger. Rotation of the cuff moves the projector lens up and down so that the beam can be adjusted to a plano or concave mirror-effect. The milled disk which serves for turning the filament, the image of which gives the streak, can be rotated clock-wise or anti-clock-wise without a stop. The movement is fast and the rotation of the streak from one principal meridian to the other is very easily carried out. There are two new features: an anti-glare hood to permit retinoscopy in daylight, and a scale indicating the position of the streak. If the instrument is held in a vertical position, and one principal meridian has already been corrected with spheres, the position of the streak indicates the axis of the cylinder, and can be read off the scale.

The instrument is used in the same way as other streak retinoscopes. Two points, not widely known, are worth emphasizing :

- (1) If in hypermetropia the less hypermetropic, and in myopia the more myopic, meridian is corrected and the plano mirror-effect is used, the streak indicating the axis is more sharply defined.
- (2) In difficult cases of myopia the concave mirror-effect gives the clearer shadow movement.

The instrument is made by Messrs. C. W. Dixey, 9, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

a, hood; *b*, cuff;
c, milled disk.

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