# Farnsworth Flashlight ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$ Color Vision Test Instructions 

Introduction- The Gulden Farnsworth Flashlight ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$ Color Vision Test is an accurate, easy to use modern substitute for the traditional Farnsworth Lantern Test (FALANT). This test is designed to determine the ability of persons, who are known to have color vision deficiency, to correctly detect the color of signal lights used in transportation.

Preparation for testing-

1. Be sure the batteries are fresh.
2. Perform the test in a normally lighted room that is free from glare and overt sunlight.
3. Only one person to be tested should be in the room to prevent learning effects.
4. The examinee should be comfortably seated at 8 feet from the test display.
5. The examinee's regular distance eyeglass or contact lens correction should be worn however, color vision correcting lenses should not be worn.

Administration and scoring-

1. Instruct examinee as follows: "The lights you will see in this flashlight are either red, green or white. They look like signal lights at a distance. Two lights are presented at a time, in any combination of red, green and white, including pairs that may be the same color. Call out the colors as soon as you see them, naming first the color at the top and then the color at the bottom."
2. Hold the flashlight toward the examinee, insert one of the 9 test slides, chosen randomly, so that the identifying number is toward the examiner and cannot be seen by the examinee. Switch on the flashlight for 2 seconds, requesting the examinee to respond which colors are seen. Record this response.
3. Moving randomly between the 9 test slides, repeat this process, recording the examinee's responses.
4. If no errors are made on this initial run of 9 pairs of lights, the examinee is passed.
5. If any errors are made on the first run, give two more complete runs.
6. Average the errors of the last two runs. If there is an average of one error or less per run, the examinee passes. If there is an average of more than one error per run, the examinee fails.
7. An error is counted when either light or both lights of a pair is/are incorrectly named by the examinee. If the examinee changes their response to a correct answer before the next pair is presented, count the response as correct.
8. If an examinee calls a test light yellow, pink or another incorrect color, remind them that the correct colors are only red, green or white.
9. If the examinee takes a long time to respond, remind him/her that they should call out the colors they see immediately.

## GuldenOphthalmics

