VIEWING PURKINJE IMAGES

1. Ask the subject to look at a distant object in a dark room (relaxed gaze).
2. Place a candle or flashlight in front of and a little to the side of the subject’s eye.
3. Look into the subject’s eye from the side opposite to the candle.
4. While the eye is in relaxed state observe the 3 images in the area of the pupil. Take note of the relative size and position of the images.
5. Now ask the subject to focus on an object nearby.
6. Observe the changes that are produced in the size and position of the three images when the eye lens changes shape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURKINJE IMAGE</th>
<th>DISTANT GAZE</th>
<th>NEAR GAZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First (from cornea)</td>
<td>Bright, small and upright</td>
<td>image does not change (corneal curvature unchanged)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second (front surface of lens)</td>
<td>Dim, large and upright</td>
<td>image becomes smaller and moves toward the upright image, due to the increase in curvature of front surface of lens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third (from back surface of lens)</td>
<td>Small and inverted</td>
<td>changes very little (the curvature of the back lens surface changes very little)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

http://dboudeau.fr/site/?page_id=1005:
Placez une bougie allumée latéralement devant l’œil d’une personne qui regarde un objet éloigné : vous verrez alors trois images de la bougie sur l’œil du sujet :
1. Image donnée par la cornée, miroir convexe.
2. Image donnée par la face antérieure du cristallin, miroir convexe.
3. Image donnée par la face postérieure du cristallin, miroir concave.