

LENS DESIGNS



Single Vision – this all-purpose lens is available in all materials, and can be used for either distance or near vision correction.



Multifocals – will be suggested when both distance and near correction are needed together in a single lens.



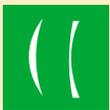
No-line progressives – correct for far (driving a vehicle), intermediate (viewing the dashboard), and near (reading a map) vision all in one lens. Because there is no visible line, progressives have the appearance of single-vision lenses and are, therefore, the most cosmetically desirable multifocal. Progressives are available in all lens materials.



Bifocals – provide both far (driving) and near (reading a map) correction in one lens.



Trifocals – are basically progressive lenses with visible lines. The majority of the lens is for distance viewing, while the center portion is divided into intermediate and near-viewing segments.



Thinner, flatter lenses – are recommended when a prescription is either “high-minus,” meaning lenses are thicker at the outer edges, or “high-plus,” when lenses are thicker in the middle. Flatter lenses enhance lens appearance by reducing edge or center thickness. They are lighter weight and can provide edge-to-edge visual clarity by utilizing an aspheric or atoric design.



Aspheric – offers less magnification or minification of the eyes, as well as in images viewed. Edge-to-edge visual clarity means that as the eyes move, vision will remain clear rather than “blur out” when the viewer looks away from the center of the lens.



Atoric – also helps reduce visual aberrations, allowing for a wider field of view as well as a cosmetically pleasing slim and lightweight lens. Ask your dispenser which flatter lens option – aspheric or atoric – is better for your particular vision correction.



Specialty lenses – are recommended when certain work-related and hobby or other recreational uses require task-specific viewing for the best visual protection and/or performance.



Industrial/occupational lenses – special occupational designs allow dispensers to customize lenses for virtually any occupational or hobby visual and/or safety requirement. Be sure to discuss with your dispenser the tasks you do at work, and also what you do in your spare time.



Computer lenses – if you’re viewing a computer video display terminal (VDT) for more than two hours a day, you may need variable focus lenses. These lenses help correct vision for the specified length of your eye to the computer screen and the immediate vicinity. A variety of computer-specific lenses include special filters, tints, and anti-reflective properties.



Sports lenses – come in many designs, colors, and treatments for every sport. Safety is key with sports eyewear, so tough high impact resistant lenses are most commonly recommended.



Looking Good With AR Coated Lenses

Lenses with an anti-reflective (AR) coating not only improve your vision, but they improve your appearance by reducing unwanted light reflection.

Ask your eyecare professional to discuss the benefits of AR coated lenses, along with the best way to keep them like new.

PHOTOCHROMIC LENSES



Sometimes called “comfort” lenses, photochromic lenses darken and lighten according to light exposure. If the wearer is in the sun, photochromics darken, if indoors, the lenses are light. Photochromic lenses are available in virtually all lens materials and lens designs. Ask your eyecare professional for a demonstration.

LENS TREATMENTS



UV protection – the sun’s ultraviolet rays pose potential harm to your eyes. UV protection on lenses accomplishes the same thing as sunscreen lotion on your skin—it shields your eyes from harmful ultraviolet rays. Plastic and glass lenses may require UV coating, while high-index and high impact resistant lenses provide UV protection inherently in the lens material.



Scratch-resistance coatings – recommended to protect lenses from everyday wear-and-tear. Some materials, such as high impact resistant, high-index lenses, and several new plastic lens designs, include scratch protection.



Anti-reflective – dispensers suggest anti-reflective, or AR lenses, to help reduce eye fatigue in all situations, particularly while viewing computer screens and driving at night. In addition to enhancing vision by removing distracting reflections, AR lenses are cosmetically desirable, as the wearer’s eyes are clearly visible behind the lenses.

Sun Watch

Did you know that ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun is associated with the development of cataracts? It also can damage the retina – the part of the eye that picks up images and transmits them to the brain.

Make sure the whole family is protected from harmful UV rays. Ask your eyecare professional about lenses that provide UV protection.

SUN LENSES – should always be ultraviolet (UV) protective.



Polarized lenses – are the top pick for eliminating glare. Hunters, boaters and fishermen, golfers, and drivers are a few who benefit from polarized lens’ glare-cutting properties. Any surface can create glare in sunlight, including water, sand, snow, windows, vehicles, and buildings. Polarization eases eye stress and fatigue in the sun, and comes in several color and density options.



Tinted lenses – the majority of lenses can be tinted from light to very dark. Tints for sun lenses are usually medium to dark shades, and can be solid through the whole lens, or gradient, darker on top fading to lighter or clear at the bottom of the lens. Tints also come in a rainbow of color options.



Mirrored lenses – not only look cool, they are cool. Mirrored coatings provide a reflective surface that makes the eye virtually invisible to viewers, while keeping the wearers eyes protected from glare and heat. Mirrors come in a variety of colors to enhance tints and visual performance.