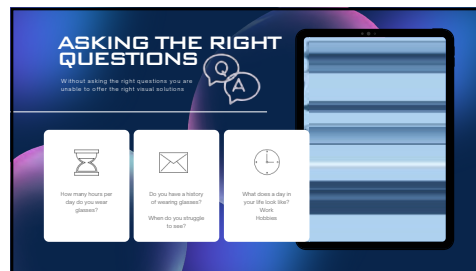


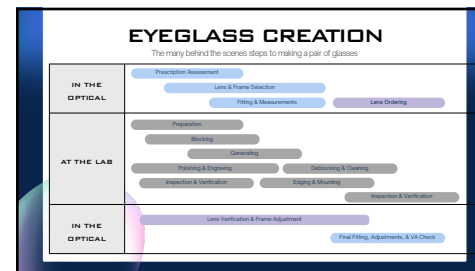
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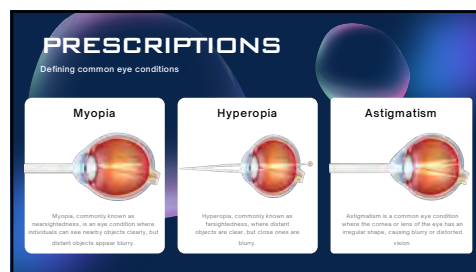
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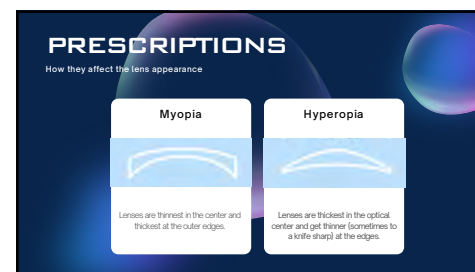
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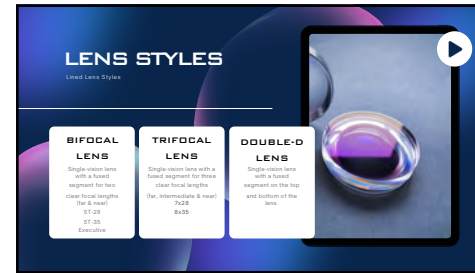
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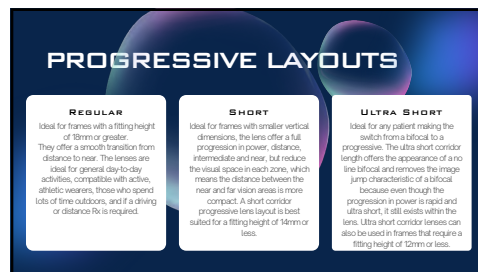
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ABBE VALUE
Values the measurement of the lens material's dispersion of light

15	TRIVEX	POLYCARBONATE	1.6	1.67	1.74
58 Abbe Value	40 Abbe Value	30 Abbe Value	40 Abbe Value	52 Abbe Value	55 Abbe Value
150mm	1.6 CLASS	1.7 CLASS	1.80mm		
58 Abbe Value	40 Abbe Value	40 Abbe Value	40 Abbe Value	52 Abbe Value	55 Abbe Value

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1.5/CR-39 PLASTIC LENS MATERIAL

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest Abbe value in plastic The least expensive option in lens materials Uniform density (color saturation) in tinting Widest range of premanufactured lens prescriptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not offer UV protection Can crack, chip, or break easily

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1.6 PLASTIC LENS MATERIAL

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinner than CR39 by up to 25% Stronger than CR39 More scratch resistant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More expensive Lower Abbe value than CR-39 plastic

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1.67 PLASTIC LENS MATERIAL

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 40% thinner than CR-39 plastic Lighter and more aesthetically pleasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More expensive Lower Abbe value than other high index plastics

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1.74 PLASTIC LENS MATERIAL

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinnest, lightest Plastic lens material available from all lens vendors High Rx range availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most expensive Lesser lens style and feature options

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POLYCARBONATE LENS MATERIAL

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact and shatter resistant Inexpensive thinner and lighter lens option than CR-39 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scratches easily Lowest Abbe value

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TRIVEX LENS MATERIAL

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UV protection Better Abbe value than poly Lightest lens material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not the thinnest Scratches more easily than high-index plastic

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GLASS LENS MATERIAL

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most scratch resistant • Available in 1.8 and 1.9 indexes • Best Abbe value of all optical lenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can break or crack (chemical hardening is essential to reduce the risk) • Heavy • Limited availability (especially in Progressive lens layouts)

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AR COATINGS

- REDUCES GLARE

20

AR COATINGS

- REDUCES GLARE
- ENHANCING VISUAL ACUITY

21

AR COATINGS

- REDUCES GLARE
- ENHANCING VISUAL ACUITY
- IMPROVED AESTHETIC

22

AR COATINGS

- REDUCES GLARE
- ENHANCING VISUAL ACUITY
- IMPROVED AESTHETIC
- IMPROVED NIGHT VISION

23

AR COATINGS

- REDUCES GLARE
- ENHANCING VISUAL ACUITY
- IMPROVED AESTHETIC
- IMPROVED NIGHT VISION
- EASIER TO CLEAN

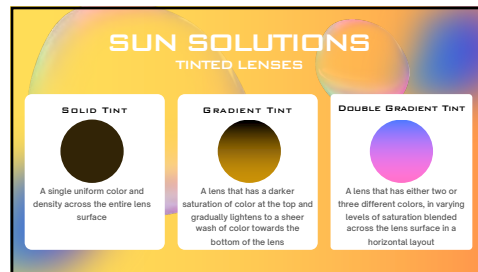
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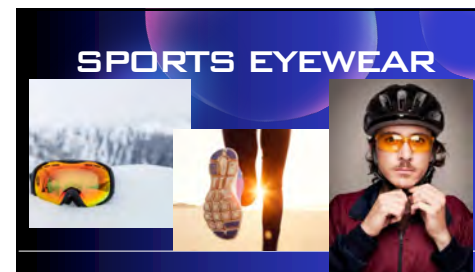
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ESSENTIAL MEASUREMENTS

Taking accurate measurements with the right instruments will lead to the patient having confidence in the finished product even before they try them on.

PUPIL DISTANCE (PD) MEASUREMENT	The optician measures the distance between the pupils, known as the PD. This measurement is crucial for positioning the optical center of the lenses correctly.
OPTICAL CENTER (OC) AND SEG HEIGHT MEASUREMENT	Taking the vertical optical center of the lens will always lead to a better visual experience for the wearer, even if the Rx is single-vision.
VERTEX DISTANCE	Vertex distance measurements will ensure that the visual acuity achieved in the exam chair will translate to the prescription lenses when worn by the patient.

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MEASUREMENT TOOLS



Pupilometer



Pen light & PD ruler



Digital measuring tools

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CELLULOSE ACETATE	More commonly referred to as acetate, it is a hygroscopic, nonpetroleum, plant-based plastic made from natural cotton and wood fibers. It is strong, lightweight, and flexible. Frames can easily be adjusted for a comfortable fit. Cellulose acetate is available in an endless variety of colors, patterns, and features.
TR-90	TR-90 is a type of thermoplastic material, resistant to cold and heat, that is flexible, lightweight and durable. TR-90 frames can bend under pressure and are often used in sports and active eyewear because they can withstand impact and abuse.
NYLON	Nylon material is commonly used for athletic wrap styles because it is easily molded. Lightweight and flexible, nylon frames are durable and impact resistant, known for strength and resilience. Over time, nylon frames can become brittle with age, causing them to crack.
OPTYL	Optyl is a trademarked plastic material currently owned and produced by Baflo Group. A heat-resistant plastic that creates a superior, scratch-like surface finish that is stronger than cellulose acetate. It's lightweight, flexible, adjusts easily, and retains its shape. Optyl is hygroscopic and corrosion resistant to sweat and cosmetics.

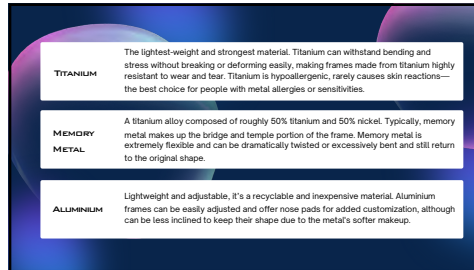
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POLYMER/ POLYAMIDE	Polyamide is a family of synthetic polymers that includes materials like Grilamid and Ultem. These plastics are lightweight, flexible, and impact-resistant. Polymer can also be naturally derived from castor oil beans. Polymer both natural and synthetic is a common plastic used for 3D-printed frames.
BIO-BASED PLASTICS	Plastics derived from renewable sources like cornstarch, sugarcane, or castor beans. Lightweight, easily adjustable, and biodegradable or compostable, reducing their environmental impact.
RECYCLED PLASTIC	Ocean Plastic is reclaimed plastic to create frames. Helping clean up the oceans and repurposing the found plastic garbage into functional eyeglass frames.

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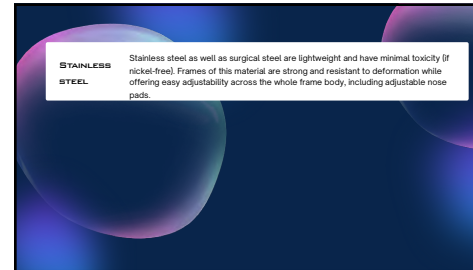


TITANIUM The lightest-weight and strongest material. Titanium can withstand bending and stress without breaking or deforming easily, making frames made from titanium highly resistant to wear and tear. Titanium is hypoallergenic, rarely causes skin reactions—the best choice for people with metal allergies or sensitivities.

MEMORY METAL A titanium alloy composed of roughly 50% titanium and 50% nickel. Typically, memory metal makes up the bridge and temple portion of the frame. Memory metal is extremely flexible and can be dramatically twisted or excessively bent and still return to the original shape.

ALUMINIUM Lightweight and adjustable, it's a recyclable and inexpensive material. Aluminium frames can be easily adjusted and offer nose pads for added customization, although can be less inclined to keep their shape due to the metal's softer makeup.

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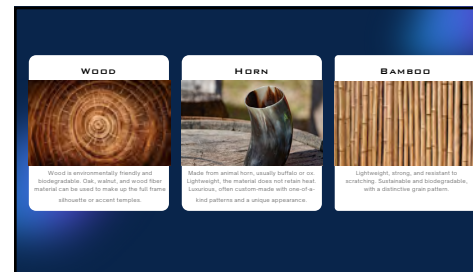


STAINLESS STEEL Stainless steel as well as surgical steel are lightweight and have minimal toxicity (if nickel-free). Frames of this material are strong and resistant to deformation while offering easy adjustability across the whole frame body, including adjustable nose pads.

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WOOD Wood is environmentally friendly and biodegradable. Oak, walnut, and acacia fiber material can be used to make up the full frame, adjustable or accent temples.

HORN Made from animal horn, usually buffalo or cow. Lightweight, the material does not retain heat. Luxurious, often custom-made with one-of-a-kind patterns and a unique appearance.

BAMBOO Lightweight, strong, and resistant to scratching. Sustainable and biodegradable, with a distinctive grain pattern.

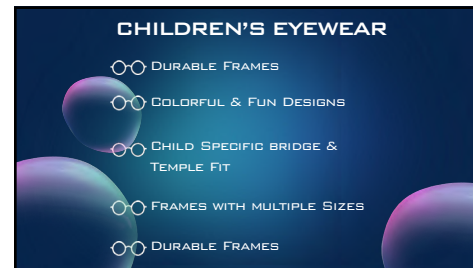
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NATURAL FIBERS Flax, hemp, and cork are sustainable and renewable materials that are lightweight and water-resistant. These frames are lightweight and offer a distinctive and natural color and texture.

CARBON FIBER Carbon fiber offers a unique strength-to-weight ratio. Lightweight, strong, and durable, but offer very limited adjustability.

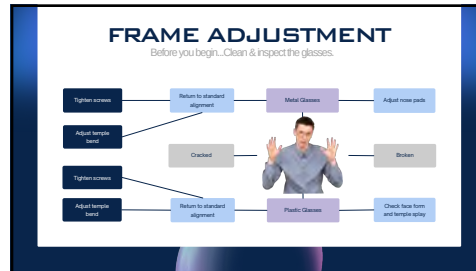
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CHILDREN'S EYEWEAR

- DURABLE FRAMES
- COLORFUL & FUN DESIGNS
- CHILD SPECIFIC BRIDGE & TEMPLE FIT
- FRAMES WITH MULTIPLE SIZES
- DURABLE FRAMES

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