

Features & Benefits

The benefits of **Neochromes** lenses can be demonstrated by any eyecare professional and are easy for wearers to understand. They're specifically designed to provide answers to the most common questions, quickly and easily.

What do they look like indoors?

Crystal clear.

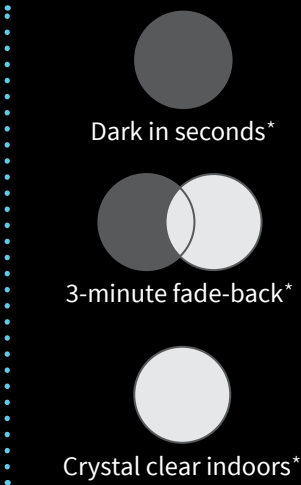
How quickly do they darken?

In just seconds.

How long do they take to fade back indoors?

At standard room temperature, they fade back in less than 3 minutes.

- Quickly adapt to changing light conditions
- Block 100% of damaging UVA & UVB rays
- Provide high protection against blue light when dark
- Consistent performance across a wide range of materials
- High performance in a broad range of temperatures



Lens Availability

Optimum performance in all materials

Material	Color	Diameter	Base curve
Plastic 1.50	Gray & Brown	76	1.25 2.25 3.25 4.25 5.25 6.25 7.25 8.25
Trivex®	Gray & Brown	70** 75	1.00** 2.50 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00
Polycarbonate	Gray & Brown	76	0.50 1.25 2.25 3.25 4.25 5.25 6.25 7.25 8.25
Hi-index 1.60	Gray & Brown	73	0.50 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00
Hi-index 1.67	Gray & Brown	75	1.00 2.50 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00



Neochromes®
Light Activated Lenses

Highly advanced photochromic lenses
activated by light

The key is new high-performance photochromic dyes

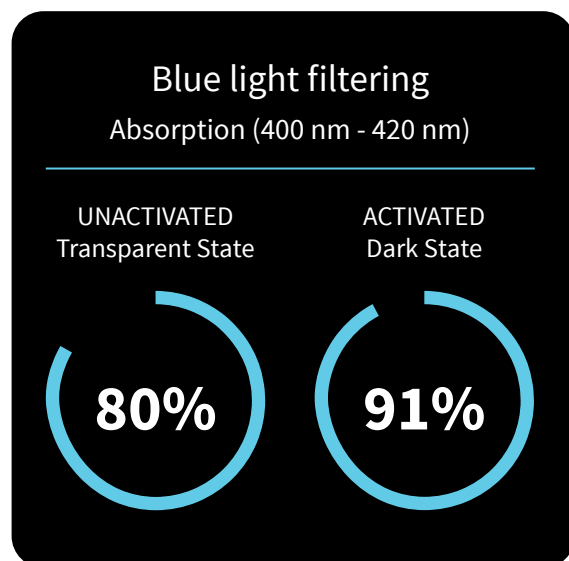
The unique benefits of **Neochromes** lenses were created through the development of high-performance photochromic dyes. The photochromic molecule constantly switches between its transparent and dark states. The number of molecules during the dark state depends on the amount of UV light in the environment and other factors such as temperature. If the lens is exposed to significant levels of UV light, most of the molecules will be in the open state, darkening the lenses. In the absence of UV light, the molecules will remain closed, resulting in clear lenses.



Protection from harmful UV and blue light

Neochromes lenses help wearers care for their eyes by blocking 100% of damaging UVA and UVB rays. UV light is generally defined as invisible, with wavelengths between 100-380 nanometers (nm). UV light has much higher energy levels than visible light.

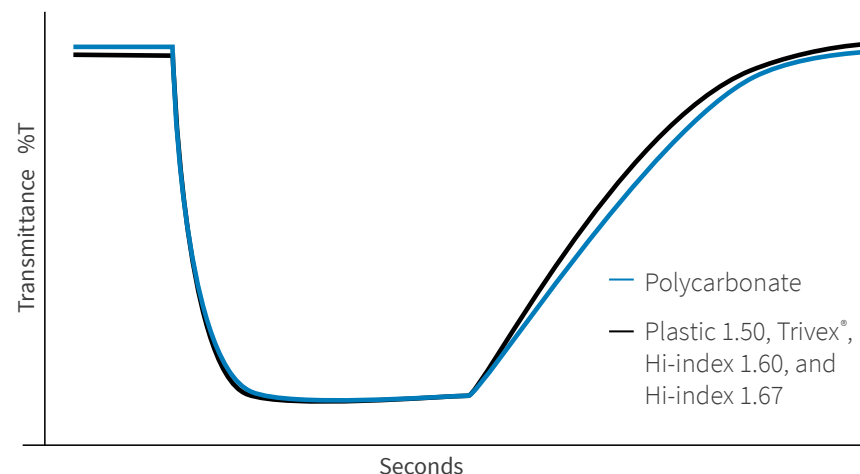
Blue light is the portion of the visible light spectrum with the highest energy, usually considered to be wavelengths in the range of 400-500 nm. Sunlight is, by far, the largest source of blue light in our environment. The screens of our computers, phones, and other digital devices are also sources of blue light. **Neochromes** lenses offer maximum protection against these potentially harmful wavelengths of light.



Consistency of performance

MATERIALS

In photochromic lenses, it's common to find inconsistent functionalities that vary depending on the refractive index. This is because the manufacturing processes change depending on the material. It might happen that different photochromic substances are used for lenses of different base materials. **Neochromes** lenses offers virtually identical functionality across all materials. The visual experience with **Neochromes** is consistent for any wearer, even if they choose to purchase polycarbonate lenses for their sports eyewear and lenses with a 1.67 index for every day.



TEMPERATURES

Any photochromic lens is affected by temperature. In cold temperatures, photochromic lenses darken more and take longer to fade back. In warmer temperatures, the lenses don't darken as much and fade back more quickly. This is a characteristic of the state of balance in a photochromic system. Photochromic molecules use thermal energy to return to the clear state. In **Neochromes** lenses, special attention is paid to performance at high temperatures. At high temperatures (33°C / 91°F), they will reach functional darkness that is similar to many polarized lenses (17% light transmission). At this temperature, the fade-back time is around 32 seconds.

