

Shooter's Test Lens Instructions

Instructions:

Included in this set are 12 test lenses of differing strength, or 5 lenses for the lens frame set. For the lens set, each lens has either a +, or a – on it, telling you if it is a positive diopter strength or a negative diopter. The lens frame only has positive diopters. Lenses also have a number on them. The lowest power lens has a 0.25. Higher powers have higher numbers. The lenses included range from -1.5 to + 1.5 for the set, and +0.25 to +1.25 for the lens frame.

Positive diopters will improve your focus on your front sight, negative diopters will help focus on the target. If you need reading glasses, your shooting correction will likely be a positive diopter lens.

If you know your distance correction for everyday glasses, your shooting lens will likely be around +0.75 added to your everyday correction. Individual eyes vary, so this is only a starting point. If your infinity correction is a -1.0, your shooting lens will likely be a $-1.0+0.75 = -0.25$. If your infinity correction is +0.25, your shooting correction will likely be $+0.25+0.75 = +1.00$, and so on.

To figure out the best lens for you, follow these steps:

1. Verify that your firearm is unloaded.
2. Look through the aperture at a target which is the correct distance away. For this test, you will get the greatest sensitivity to focus changes by using the largest aperture you have (or possibly remove the aperture completely). The overall quality of the sight picture will diminish, but what you are trying to achieve is the best **balance** between the target and the front sight, so a low quality image is not a problem for this test.
3. Focus on the target, not on the front sight, and determine if the image of the front sight, or the target is better. The reason to focus on the target is that by focusing in the distance, your eye will be more relaxed, so you can select the lens that lets your eye exert the least effort during aiming.
4. Start with the highest positive power lens. This will likely give you a very sharp front sight, and a blurry target. As you step down in lens power, the target will get sharper. When you see the target and the sight equally well, stop there.
5. Hold two lenses of increasing power next to each other in the same hand (not overlapping) by holding the tabs of two lenses at the same time, so you can move your hand back/forth to look through one lens, then the other. For example, if you need help seeing the front sight, start with a +1.50 and a +1.25, and just try to judge which is better. If the +1.25 is better, repeat the test using +1.25 and +1.00. Start with the highest power and keep decreasing the powers of the lenses until the lower power is worse. If +0.50 is better than +0.75, try again with +0.50 and +0.25. If the +0.25 is worse, your best lens is the +0.50.
6. **I recommend using the highest power lens possible (ie the highest number in positive powers, or the number closest to zero in the negative lenses), which still lets you see the target acceptably. The higher the lens power, the less work your eye has to do while aiming.**
7. When evaluating image, try to focus on the target, not the front sight. Focusing at greater distances will keep your eye relaxed during the test.
8. In the unlikely event that you get to 1.5, and the image is still not good enough, you can look through two lenses at the same time. A + 1.50 and a +0.25 at the same time will have the same effect as a +1.75.
9. If you need a prescription stronger than the highest lens, experiment with the test lens plus your glasses. Your final correction will be the addition of your eyeglass prescription, plus the test lens that worked best.
10. After determining your best correction, replace your aperture, and reduce it's size to as small as possible without the image going dim. Using the best lens and this aperture together will give you the best target image.

Once you know your best corrective power, buy a corrective lens designed for shooting, either by getting prescription lenses from an eye doctor, or through someone like Bob Jones. Re-check yourself with these test lenses every 6 – 12 months, as eyes do change with time.

- These lenses are to be used to test your vision with an unloaded firearm only.
- These lenses should never be used as a substitute for proper eye protection when shooting. These lenses are not safety glass or other impact resistant material, and can shatter if impacted or stuck, causing injury or death.
- Use of these lenses is not meant as a substitute for proper diagnostics or eye care by a qualified physician. If you suspect you have an eye problem, see a qualified physician.
- These lenses carry no warranty as being fit for any particular use.