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 infinity 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, and so on. If your infinity correction is +0.25, your shooting correction will likely be +0.25+0.75 = +1.00.

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.
3. Determine if you have more difficulty seeing the front sight, or the target. If you have more difficulty seeing the front sight, you will likely start with the positive power lenses.
4. Try different lenses between your eye and the rear sight to see which lens gives you the best balance between the front sight being in focus, and the target being in focus. Remember to judge both the front sight and the target, because changing the lens will improve one at the expense of the other. Too much improvement on the front sight will cause a loss of the target.
5. Hold two lenses of increasing power next to each other by holding the tabs of two lenses at the same time, with the lenses next to each other, so you can move your hand back/forth and 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, 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. Focussing 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.

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.