

CUBIK

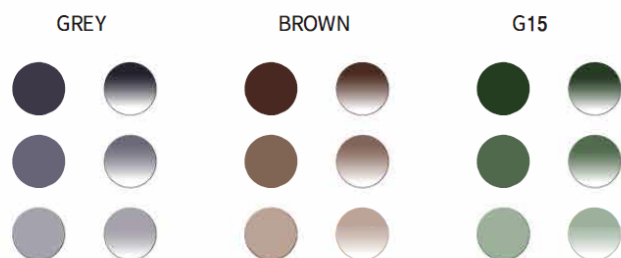
TINTING

UV Shield



Sunglass Tinting

Traditional Tints

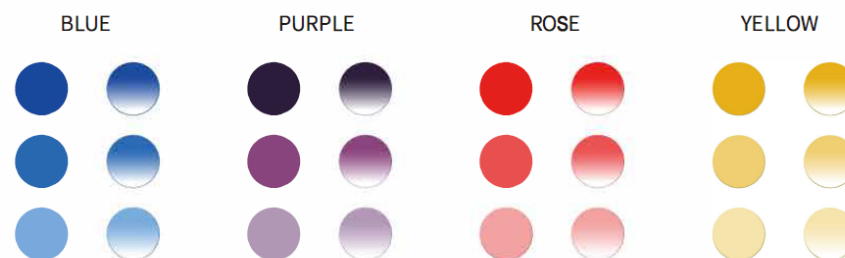


G15 (Green): Green sun lenses have a transmission curve that closely approximates the colour sensitivity curve for the human eye.

Brown: Brown sun lenses have some of the same characteristics as yellow lenses in that there is a higher absorption of shorter visible wavelengths. By reducing the transmission of the blue end of the spectrum, brown lenses, like their yellow counterparts, are also commonly thought to improve contrast in bright settings.

Grey: Grey is a tint most popular for sun protection—and with good reason. Perhaps the best aspect of grey is its evenness of transmission through the whole visible spectrum. This characteristic allows colours to be seen in their natural state relative to one another.

Style Tints



Blue: Blue lenses can absorb light equally and reduce light intensity. It is also a darker colour and can give a better view in sunlight.

Rose: Rose lenses occasionally used for unfavourable indoor lighting situations, such as bright fluorescent lighting or glare in the work area. The best solution to those problems is a change in lighting, rather than an indoor tint. Glare problems may be due to internal reflections within the lenses and can be better solved with multicoats.

Yellow: Yellow lenses have been advocated for driving in haze, fog and night driving. However, studies have shown this is not proven. Multicoated lenses can provide better results.

Purple: Purple lenses are purely a style tint.

Style tints only available in 20%, 30% & 50%