

	<b>ISO/TC172/SC7/WG3 Spectacle lenses/ Ad-hoc group 3D Measurement of spectacle lenses</b>	Ad-hoc group leader: Ronald Rabbetts  email: ronald.rabbetts@virgin.net
<b>23<sup>rd</sup> May 2018</b>	<b>Report of the meeting held on 14th May 2018 at DIN, Berlin</b>	<b>N12</b>

**Attendees:**

**Nominated experts**

<b>Rabbetts</b>	<b>Ronald</b>	<b>UK</b>
	<b>Ad-hoc group leader</b>	
Clayfield-Hoskin	Annette	Australia
Wang	Likun	China
Goulet	Alain	France
Pageault	Bruno	France
Hornauer	Matthias	Germany
Leutloff	Carsten	Germany
Trumm	Stephan	Germany
Tappainer	Marco	Italy
Hatanaka	Takashi	Japan
Ito	Ayumu	Japan
Melo	Tania	Portugal
Mileti	Nick	USA
Vitale	Michael	USA

**Additional registrants to meeting**

Pavy	Simon	Australia
Laurent	Christian	Belgium
Huang	Hongliang	China
Jiang	Weizhong	China
Liu	Wenli	China
Ye	Jiayi	China
Guillier	Electre	France
Miège	Christian	France
Scherg	Gerd-Peter	Germany
Kratzer	Timo	Germany
Shita	Omer	Israel
Zhang	Nini	China
Hattori	Shuji	Japan
Kawaii	Tadaaki	Japan
Redwood	John	UK
Bianchi	Lauren	USA
Duenez	Alfredo	USA
Wade	Paul	USA
Whitney	Richard	USA

It was agreed that the boxed lens system in ISO 8624 *Spectacle frames – measuring system and terminology* was adequate for general optical purposes, but that a more sophisticated system is needed for lens designers.

Digital dispensing devices (DDD) – some measure only the frame and front of the face, others can measure whole facial dimensions including ear position (height and depth) from the bridge of the nose e.g. Horizon Optical in Spain.

The Japanese comments in N10 on the viewing of the permanent alignment reference markings and that the position of the reference points should be on the front surface were accepted. The last page applies only to automated positioning systems, not to manual/visual positioning. The automated equipment can be programmed to work differently for front and back surface engraved lenses. For the moment, the orientation for viewing in N08 over back surface/front surface engravings was accepted. The comment was

made that light passes through the FOA focimeter parallel to the focimeter axis, and was therefore probably better than the IOA instrument.

Suggested steps:

#### STEP 1

*The goal of the ad-hoc group was defined as: to identify where current standards do not adequately address the requirements of the positioning of spectacle frames relative to the eyes and hence for positioning and manufacturing the spectacle lenses in the frame and determining their position relative to the eye. From this work, we may suggest to WGs 2 and 3 on how to continue the work.*

Because of the limited time scale, we did not necessarily have to investigate or propose the solutions.

#### STEP 2

Gather data by performing a gap analysis of the current standards and terminology to define the problem. This might be achieved by tabulating properties under 2D and 3D columns to identify gaps

An Inspection group was set up, consisting of Alfredo Duenez, Annette Clayfield-Hoskin, Bruno Pageault, Nick Mileti, Stephan Trumm, Takashi Hatanaka, and Ronald Rabbetts. This should start by examining ISO 8624 and spectacle lens terminology 13666. The PG leader will send the latest versions to the group within the next few weeks. Following this, it could examine ISO 21987- e.g. clause 7.1- the planes will not be parallel to each other in a pair of mounted lenses in a frame with a non-zero face form angle.

We should aim to complete this work by November (we may have an interim meeting then).

#### STEP 3

Analyse the data and determine what we can realistically address

#### STEP 4

Determine 'who' is best to drive this initiative and who else should be included. At present, this is a WG3 project but WG2 and WG8 will also be interested.

#### STEP 5

Construct a report including recommendations of how best to proceed.

The work of C Laurent on the mathematical description of the co-ordinate systems in relation to the current standards and terminology in documents N8 may subsequently be useful.