(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
27 June 2013 (27.06.2013)

WIPO | PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2013/092987 Al

(51) International Patent Classification:
*G02C 7/02* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2012/076613

(22) International Filing Date:
21 December 2012 (21.12.2012)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
10 201 1 089 704.6
22 December 201 1 (22. 12.201 1) DE
61/585,149 10 January 2012 (10.01.2012) US

(71) Applicant: **CARL ZEISS VISION INTERNATIONAL GMBH** [DE/DE]; Gartenstrasse 97, 73430 Aalen (DE).

(72) Inventors: **DANGELMAIER, Andreas;** Wehreshalde 27, 73434 Aalen (DE). **HOLTMANN, Simon;** 33 Benny Crescent, South-Brighton, South Australia 5048 (AU). **SCHÖN, Roland;** Fahrbachstrasse 147, 73431 Aalen (DE). **HORNAUER, Matthias;** Wiesenweg 7, 73466 Lauchheim-Hiilen (DE).

(74) Agents: **GAUSS, Nikolai** et al; Hauptmannsreute 93, 70193 Stuttgart (DE).

(81) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available):* AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available):* ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

(54) Title: METHOD FOR STORING INFORMATION ON A SPECTACLES LENS, SPECTACLES LENS BLANK OR SPECTACLES LENS SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCT

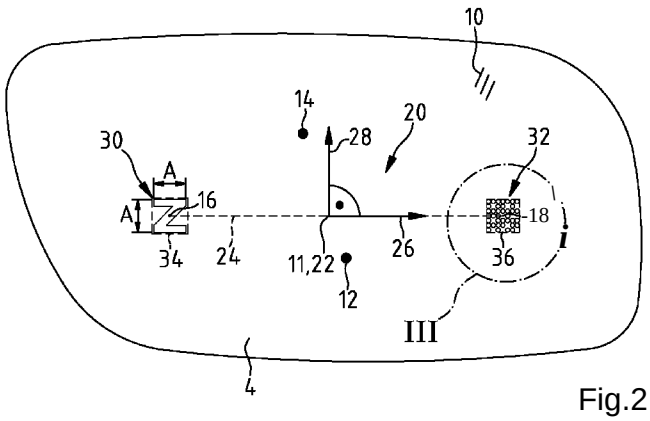


Fig.2

(57) Abstract: On a glass- or plastic body embodied as spectacles lens (4), spectacles lens blank or spectacles lens semi-finished product, information in the form of data on or in the glass- or plastic body (4) is stored by creating at least one marking (32), which can be read by a reader, by means of a marking system. The marking system has an interface for reading information individualizing this glass- or plastic body (4). The at least one marking (32) is created permanently by the marking system on or in the glass- or plastic body (4) at a definition point (18) of a local body-specific glass- or plastic body coordinate system (20) set by two points (16, 18) on or in the glass- or plastic body (4). In this local glass- or plastic body coordinate system (20), the manufacturer specifies the position of the lens horizontal (24) and/or the distance and/or the near and/or the prism reference point (16, 11, 18).

WO 2013/092987 A1

# METHOD FOR STORING INFORMATION ON A SPECTACLES LENS, SPECTACLES LENS BLANK OR SPECTACLES LENS SEMI - FINISHED PRODUCT

## Description

The invention relates to a method for storing information on a glass- or plastic body embodied as spectacles lens, as spectacles lens blank or spectacles lens semi-finished product. Moreover, the invention relates to a glass- or plastic body in the form of a spectacles lens, a spectacles lens blank or a spectacles lens semi-finished product, comprising a marking arranged at a definition point of the local coordinate system. Moreover, the invention relates to a device for storing information on a spectacles lens, a spectacles lens blank or a spectacles lens semi-finished product, as well as a device and a method for reading information stored on such a glass- or plastic body.

Here, a spectacles lens blank is understood to mean a usually pre-shaped piece of material for producing a lens, in any state before the surface treatment has been completed. Spectacles lens semi-finished goods, which are also referred to as spectacles lens semi-finished products, are lens blanks where the optical processing has only been finished on one surface.

In order to provide a spectacles wearer with sharp vision, the spectacles lenses in a spectacles frame must be positioned and aligned correctly with respect to the eyes of the spectacles wearer. This is particularly important in the case of progressive power lenses. Progressive power lenses provide spectacles wearers with sharp vision at different ranges, without requiring accommodation of the eyes. Progressive power lenses have a distance reference point and a near reference point.

Specialists also refer to the near reference point and the distance reference point of progressive power lenses as near design reference point and distance design reference point respectively. A definition of these points is specified in Chapters 5.13 and 5.14 of the EN ISO 13666:1998 standard, the whole scope of which is referenced herewith.

However, optimum vision with progressive power lenses presupposes that the progressive power lenses held in a spectacles frame are positioned in front of the eyes of the spectacles wearer such that the position of the distance reference point and the position of the near reference point coincide with the corresponding viewing directions of the spectacles wearer into the distance and into the vicinity thereof. It is for this reason that, pursuant to the specifications in Section 7 of the standardization regulations DIN EN ISO 8980-2:2004, progressive power spectacles lenses must be permanently provided with at least two markings. Pursuant to the aforementioned standard, these at least two markings must exist on a progressive power spectacles lens with a spacing of 34 mm and must be arranged symmetrically with respect to a vertical plane through the fitting point or the prism reference point. These two markings define a local, body-specific coordinate system for the spectacles lens. These markings can be used to reconstruct in a spectacles lens both the lens horizontal and the distance and near reference points, the so-called fitting point defined in Chapter 5.24 of the EN ISO 13 666:1998 standard or the prism reference point defined in Chapter 14.2.12 of the EN ISO 13 666:1998 standard.

Pursuant to the EN ISO 13 666:1998 standard, the fitting point is a point on the front surface of a spectacles lens or spectacles lens semi-finished product, which, according to the specification from the manufacturer, should serve as reference point for positioning the spectacles lens in front of the eyes.

In the case of uncut spectacles lenses, which an optician receives from a spectacles lens manufacturer after measuring the spectacles, the position of these points is implicitly specified by the aforementioned markings. That is to say, an optician can establish the distance and near reference point, the fitting point and the prism reference point on the basis of the aforementioned markings. Pursuant to the EN ISO 13 666:1 998 standard, the prism reference point is the point specified by a manufacturer on the front surface of a progressive power spectacles lens or a progressive power spectacles lens semi-finished product at which the prismatic effects of the completed lens have to be determined.

This makes it easier for an optician to align the uncut spectacles lens correctly prior to grinding and then to insert it into a spectacles frame in the correct position such that the spectacles wearer is provided with optimum vision.

In order to ensure that specifications on a spectacles lens do not have an adverse effect on the vision of the spectacles wearer, the specifications applied by the manufacturer to an uncut spectacles lens are removed as far as possible by an optician before the lens is inserted into a spectacles frame. The result of this is that e.g. the position of the near and distance reference point of a spectacles lens can only be established with comparatively much effort after being inserted into a spectacles frame.

An object of the invention is to save individual spectacles lens information on a glass- or plastic body in the form of a spectacles lens or a spectacles lens precursor, i.e. a spectacles lens blank or a spectacles lens semi-finished product, such that the vision of a spectacles wearer therethrough is not adversely affected and that this information can also be accessed when the spectacles lens, or a spectacles lens manufactured from the spectacles lens blank, is inserted into a spectacles frame or has fallen out of a spectacles frame.

This object is achieved by a method for storing information in the form of data on a glass- or plastic body embodied as spectacles lens, spectacles lens blank or spectacles lens semi-finished product, in which the information on or in the glass- or plastic body is stored by creating at least one permanent marking, which can be read by a reader, by means of a marking system, which has an interface for reading information individualizing this glass- or plastic body, with the at least one permanent marking being created on or in the glass- or plastic body at a definition point of a local body-specific coordinate system set by two points on or in the glass- or plastic body, for the manufacturer-side specification of the position of the lens horizontal and/or the distance and/or the near and/or the prism reference point.

Within the context of this invention, data is, pursuant to the DIN ISO/IEC 2382 standard, in this case understood to mean structures of signs or continuous functions, which constitute information as a result of known or implied conditions.

The method according to the invention renders it possible to store information individualizing a spectacles lens permanently on a spectacles lens glass- or plastic body, without this needing to exceed the number of permanent markings prescribed in the standardization regulation DIN EN ISO 8980-2:2004.

Here, information individualizing a spectacles lens is understood to mean information which is different for each spectacles lens in a large set with billions of spectacles lenses, corresponding to a chassis number in motor vehicles. By way of example, a natural number with sufficiently many digits is suitable as information individualizing a spectacles lens. The information individualizing a spectacles lens more particularly renders it possible to avoid mix ups between spectacles lenses or spectacles lens blanks in an

operating manufacturing process, through which several 10 000 spectacles lens blanks often pass in one day. Individualization information for spectacles lenses also makes it easier to search for errors in a manufacturing process because, accordingly, manufacturing errors in individual spectacles lenses can then be related to specific process steps. Spectacles lens manufacturing can also be automated more easily with information that individualizes spectacles lenses and is stored on the spectacles lenses because the individual glass- or plastic bodies can be uniquely identified before, during or after each process step during manufacturing, and hence a so-called batch tracking is possible. Moreover, information individualizing a single spectacles lens can simplify and improve the quality control of spectacles lenses over the manufacturing process.

The long-lasting marking applied to the spectacles lens by the marking system is a permanent marking. Here, a permanent marking of a glass- or plastic body in the form of a spectacles lens, spectacles lens blank or spectacles lens semi-finished product is understood to mean a marking which adheres to a spectacles lens over the whole service life thereof.

In particular, such a permanent marking provides protection against brand piracy because it can be used to identify a spectacles lens uniquely. By way of example, the permanent marking can be created by laser engraving, chiselling, micro-drilling, impressing or printing.

The marking created on or in the glass- or plastic body being a phase object renders it possible that this marking is not visible to a spectacles wearer when wearing corresponding spectacles and does not bother the spectacles wearer.

Here, a phase object is understood to mean an object which, when irradiated by light in the visible spectral range, only changes the phase of the light waves passing through the object without there being a significant in-

fluence on the amplitude of the light waves in the process. To the unarmed eye of an observer, i.e. an eye without artificial visual aids, the marking on or in the glass- or plastic body of a spectacles lens then is invisible.

A high-quality phase object marking in a spectacles lens glass- or plastic body can be created by an excimer laser in particular. It is possible to use such an excimer laser to create a marking by burning a multiplicity of pixels into a glass- or plastic body embodied as spectacles lens, spectacles lens blank or semi-finished product. Here, one discovery of the invention is that this marking does not adversely affect the vision of a spectacles wearer if the pixels have a diameter D lying in the range 60 μιτι ≤ D ≤ 100 μιτι and have a depth T which is 0.5 μιτι ≤ T ≤ 2.5 μιτι. Such a marking renders it possible to store information in the form of a digital code on a spectacles lens glass- or plastic body, which code is composed of individual pixels. The digital code can be a data matrix code, more particularly a data matrix code pursuant to the ISO/IEC 16022:2000 standard, e.g. a DataMatrix ECC200 code. In the process, it was found that a marking with a square external contour which has a side length A of between 1.5 mm and 2.5 mm is able to store about 1600 bits of information, i.e. the information of more than 1 billion numbers. As a result of the geometric centroid of the convex envelope of the marking, e.g. the data matrix code, being a definition point of a local coordinate system defining the lens horizontal and/or the distance and/or the near reference point, a definition point of this coordinate system can be specified very precisely.

Such a code renders it possible to create patterns with a contour, the convex envelope of which reproduces a trademark and/or a company logo. In particular, such a code can replicate a trademark and/or company logo created by laser inscription or printing on the spectacles lens.

An idea of the invention is also to use such a pattern of the pixels which, for example, form a data matrix code, and a further marking, for example em-

bodied as trademark and/or company logo, created on or in the glass- or plastic body to define the local glass- or plastic body coordinate system for the manufacturer-side specification of the position of the lens horizontal and/or the distance and/or the near and/or the prism reference point.

A spectacles lens, on which information is stored such that the spectacles lens is individualized as a result thereof and the position of the local coordinate system is specified, allows fast identification of assembly errors in a spectacles frame, particularly in the case of progressive power lenses. Such a spectacles lens with the information stored thereon can also be protected from forgery.

A device enabling the storage according to the invention of information on a glass- or plastic body in the form of a spectacles lens, spectacles lens semi-finished product or spectacles lens blank contains an interface connected to a marking system, for reading digital information that individualizes the spectacles lens. The marking system is coupled to a referencing arrangement for establishing the relative position of the spectacles lens coordinate system with respect to the coordinates of the marking system. The interface transmits information that individualizes the glass- or plastic body to the marking system. In the process, it creates a marking containing this information on the spectacles lens. In the process, the marking system applies the marking to a definition point of a local glass- or plastic body coordinate system, i.e. a body-specific coordinate system, which defines the lens horizontal and/or the distance and/or the near reference point and/or the prism reference point.

The information stored on a spectacles lens glass- or plastic body as described above can then be read by a reader. Such a reader preferably contains a light source for generating an illumination light beam which passes through a spectacles lens to be read. After passing through the spectacles lens, said illumination light beam is reflected at a reflector. Thus it once

again passes through the spectacles lens and is then fed to a camera. This camera is connected to a computer unit which contains a program storage medium with an evaluation program for capturing and decoding the digital information from the marking.

The invention will be explained in more detail below on the basis of the exemplary embodiments illustrated in the drawing in a schematic fashion.

In detail:

Figure 1 shows progressive power spectacles with spectacles lenses;

Figure 2 shows a spectacles lens of the progressive power spectacles with markings that define a local coordinate system;

Figure 3 shows a section of the spectacles lens with a marking in the form of a data matrix code;

Figure 4 shows a section of a further spectacles lens with a marking composed of pixels;

Figure 5 shows a spectacles lens blank with markings that define a local coordinate system;

Figure 6 shows a device for marking spectacles lenses with a data matrix code; and

Figure 7 shows a device for reading the information stored on a spectacles lens by means of a data matrix code.

The progressive power spectacles 2 in figure 1 have two glass- or plastic bodies 4, 6, namely a first progressive power spectacles lens 4 and a sec-

ond progressive power spectacles lens 6. The spectacles lenses 4, 6 are fixed in a spectacles frame 8. The topography of the spectacles lenses 4, 6 is fitted to the individual visual requirements of a spectacles wearer. The spectacles lenses 4, 6 each contain a prism reference point 11. They each have a near reference point 12 and a distance reference point 14. In respect of the near reference point 12 and the distance reference point 14, a spectacles lens manufacturer also specifies the refractive index of the spectacles lens there for an optician so that the latter can check the spectacles lens obtained from the manufacturer. In respect of the prism reference point 11, the manufacturer provides an optician with the specific prismatic effect of the spectacles lens.

Figure 2 shows the spectacles lens 4 of the progressive power spectacles 2 from figure 1 in a magnified view. On lens surface 10 facing an observation object, the spectacles lens 4 has a marking point 16 and a marking point 18. The marking points 16, 18 define a local body-specific glass- or plastic body coordinate system 20 for the spectacles lens 4. The local glass- or plastic body coordinate system 20 has an origin 22 which, for example, coincides with the prism reference point 11 of the spectacles lens 4 and which is situated at the centre of the imaginary connecting line 24 between the marking points 16, 18. The X-axis 26 of this local glass- or plastic body coordinate system 20 is parallel to the imagined connecting line 24. The profile of the X-axis of the local glass body coordinate system 20 corresponds to the lens horizontal of the spectacles lens 4. The Y-axis 28 of the coordinate system 20 is perpendicular to the imagined connecting line 24. The marking points 16, 18 are the two definition points for the local glass body coordinate system 20 of the spectacles lens 4.

The spectacles lens 4 has respectively one marking 30, 32 in the marking point 16 and in the marking point 18. The markings 30, 32 are permanent markings. The markings 30, 32 are composed of a multiplicity of pixels. The markings 30, 32 are manufactured by laser engraving. The set of pixels of

the markings 30, 32 respectively has a convex envelope 34, 36 with a square external contour. Here, in accordance with the definition of "convex envelope" specified in the German "Wikipedia", the convex envelope of a set is understood to mean the smallest convex set containing the set.

The side length A of the square external contour of the convex envelope 34, 36 is respectively 2 mm. The position of the marking points 16, 18 is specified on the spectacles lens 4 by the position of the markings 30, 32. The location of the geometric centroid of the convex envelope 34, 36 of the marking 30, 32, i.e. the surface surrounded by the square external contour of the convex envelope 34, 36, corresponds to the geometric location of the marking points 16, 18. The markings 30, 32 are phase objects. They are therefore invisible to a spectacles wearer when wearing the spectacles. The marking 30 is designed as company logo.

In the coordinate system 20, the points of the near reference point 12 and the distance reference point 14 can be uniquely described by the tuple of numbers $(x_N, y_N)$ for the near reference point and the tuple of numbers $(x_F, y_F)$ for the distance reference point.

Figure 3 shows a section III of the spectacles lens 4 from Figure 2. The marking 32 is a data matrix code. The data matrix code contains data. This data matrix code corresponds to the ISO/IEC 16022:2000 standard. The marking 32 consists of a multiplicity of pixels 40. The pixels 40 have a diameter $D = 80\ \mu m$. The pixels are burnt into the spectacles lens with a depth of $T = 2\ \mu m$ by means of laser radiation from an excimer laser. The arrangement of the pixels 40 defines information in the data matrix code.

The information from the data matrix code of the marking 32 individualizes the spectacles lens 4. To this end, the information in the marking 32 consists of a database address for a database in which specifications of the spectacles lens manufacturer in respect of the spectacles lens are stored.

Alternatively, or in addition thereto, the data matrix code of the marking 32 can contain the information in respect of the points of the near reference point 12 and the distance reference point 14 in the form of the tuple of numbers $(x_N, y_N)$ for the near reference point and the tuple of numbers $(x_F, y_F)$ for the distance reference point. Moreover, the data matrix code of the marking 32 can alternatively, or in addition thereto, also comprise the information in respect of the material of the spectacles lens, the refractive index thereof and the value of the curvatures of the spectacles lens 4 on the front surface and back surface, at the distance and near reference points 14, 12 or at the positions opposite these points.

Figure 4 shows a section of a further spectacles lens with a marking 62 composed of pixels 60. The diameter D of the pixels 60 corresponds to $D \approx 80\ \mu m$. The pixels 60 are also burnt into the spectacles lens to a depth of $T = 2\ \mu m$ by means of laser radiation from an excimer laser. The arrangement of the pixels 60 is encoded information which individualizes the corresponding spectacles lens and which can be read by a suitable reader. Here, the pixels 60 of the marking 62 form a pattern 64, the outer contour 66 of which reproduces a company logo or trademark, which corresponds to the letter Z. The geometric centroid 68 of the convex envelope 34 corresponds to a marking point in the spectacles lens.

Figure 5 shows a glass- or plastic body embodied as spectacles lens blank 104. The spectacles lens blank 104 has markings 130, 132 which correspond to the markings 30, 32 on the spectacles lens 4 from figure 1. The markings 130, 132 are situated on the image-side surface of the spectacles lens blank 104, i.e. on the surface facing away from the object. Information individualizing the spectacles lens blank 104, e.g. an address in a database in which manufacturing-related data with respect to the spectacles lens blank 104 is stored, is stored thereon in the form of the marking 132. This manufacturing-related data can include e.g. the material of the spectacles lens, the refractive index thereof, the coordinates of the distance and near

region points 114, 112, the value of the curvatures of the spectacles lens 104 on the front surface and back surface, at the distance and near region points 114, 112 or at the positions opposite these points, and also the date and location of the spectacles lens manufacture.

Figure 6 shows a device 200 for marking spectacles lens semi-finished products or lens blanks 204 with a data matrix code. The device 200 contains a conveying apparatus 202, on which the spectacles lens blanks 204 are fed to a marking system 208.

The spectacles lens blanks 204 are arranged on a supporting device 203. For example the spectacles lens blanks 204 can be blocked on such supporting device. In the supporting device 203, the position of the local coordinate system of the spectacles lens blank 204 is well defined with respect to the local coordinate system of the supporting device 203.

The marking system 208 comprises an excimer laser 210. The excimer laser 210 generates a spatially displaceable laser beam 212, by means of which a data matrix code can be written into a spectacles lens semi-finished product 204. However, in principle, the device 200 can also be used to mark finished spectacles lenses and raw spectacles lens blanks.

It is possible also to design the marking system 208 for marking spectacles lens glass- or plastic bodies by chiselling, micro-drilling, impressing or printing.

A referencing arrangement 214 with a camera 216 is in the device 200. The referencing arrangement 214 is used to reference the spatial coordinates of the glass- or plastic bodies in the form of a spectacles lens, a spectacles lens semi-finished product or a spectacles lens blank 204, which was fed to the marking system 208, with respect to a coordinate system affixed to the marking system 208. For referencing the spatial coordinates of the glass-

or plastic bodies 204, the geometry of the supporting device 203 is viewed with the camera 216 using image processing and relating the local coordinate system of the spectacles lens blank 204 affixed to the marking system 208.

It is to be noted that the referencing arrangement 214 also could be an adapter for a supporting device 203 for the spectacles lens blanks 204, e.g. an adapter which is formed as a chuck, in which the supporting device 203 can have only a single well defined relative position in the coordinate system of the marking system 208.

These coordinates are transmitted to the marking system 208. This ensures that the marking system 208 can be used to write a data matrix code, which is oriented and arranged in a defined fashion with respect to a local coordinate system of the glass- or plastic body, onto such a glass body 204. The device 200 has an interface 218 for reading individualization information for a glass- or plastic body. This individualization information can for example, as mentioned above, be an address under which manufacturing-specific data in respect of the glass- or plastic body are correspondingly stored in a database. The individualization information can also comprise a running number, which specifies optical parameters of the spectacles lens blank, the material of which the spectacles lens blank consists, and the location and date of the manufacture thereof. This information is transmitted to the marking system 208, in order to store it in the form of a data matrix code on a spectacles lens blank 204.

To this end, the laser beam 212 from the marking system 208 in the device 200 is used to write the appropriate data matrix code into each glass body 204, in the form of a marking 230 on a first marking point of the glass- or plastic body 204. A further marking 332 is additionally applied to the second marking point. The further marking 332 is a trademark or a company logo.

On the glass- or plastic body 204, the position of the markings 230, 232 defines the lens horizontal and the local coordinate system in which the coordinates stored in the data matrix code of the marking 232 specify the distance and near reference point of the spectacles lens glass- or plastic body 204.

Figure 7 shows a device 300 by means of which the information stored on a spectacles lens in the form of a data matrix code can be read.

The device 300 has a spectacles lens holder 312. The spectacles lens holder 312 has a cut-out 314. A spectacles lens 316 with a marking 318 in the form of a data matrix code is situated in the holder. The device 300 contains a light source 320 for illumination light and a beam splitter 324. The light source 320 generates light which is guided to the beam splitter 324 with an optical beam path 322. The beam splitter deflects a first part of this light to the spectacles lens 314 with the beam path 323. This light passes through the spectacles lens 316 and is reflected at a rotating retroreflector 332. The light reflected by the retroreflector 332 once again passes through the spectacles lens 316 with the beam path 334 and is fed to a digital camera 336 via the beam splitter 324. The digital camera 336 has an optical axis 321. As a result of the optical axis 321 of the digital camera 336 lying flush with the optical axis of the beam path 334, it is possible to achieve good imaging quality for spectacles lens markings in the camera.

There is a motor 338 in the device 300 for rotating the retroreflector 332; said motor is connected to the retroreflector 332 via a drive shaft 339. In order to capture the light from the light source 320 which passes through the beam splitter 324 in the direction of the beam path 322, the device 300 contains a light trap 326.

Rotating the retroreflector 332 brings about a homogenization of the image background with which the digital camera 336 captures the marking 318 on the spectacles lens 304. To this end, a control instrument 340 is used to synchronize the rotational movement of the retroreflector 332 with the times of an image recording by the digital camera 336 by means of electrical connection lines 341 , 342, 343.

The device 300 contains a computer unit 350 with an output interface in the form of a monitor 352. The computer unit 350 is connected to the digital camera 336. The computer unit 350 has a program storage medium 354 for capturing and decoding a marking 318, embodied as data matrix code, of a spectacles lens 316.

In order to read the data matrix code on a spectacles lens 316, illumination light passes through the spectacles lens 316 while the retroreflector 332 is moving and the section of the spectacles lens 316 with the marking 318 embodied as data matrix code is recorded by the digital camera 336. The image recorded in the process is read and processed by the computer unit 350 in order to display the decoded information of the data matrix code on the monitor 352.

In conclusion, the following preferred features of the invention in particular should be retained: On a glass- or plastic body embodied as spectacles lens 4, spectacles lens blank 104 or spectacles lens semi-finished product 204, information in the form of data on or in the glass- or plastic body 4, 104, 204 is stored by creating at least one marking 32, 62, 130, 230, which can be read by a reader 300, by means of a marking system 200. The marking system 200 has an interface 218 for reading information individualizing this glass- or plastic body 4, 104, 204. The at least one marking 32, 62, 130, 230 is created permanently by the marking system 200 on or in the glass body 4, 104, 204 at a definition point 16 of a local coordinate system 20 set by two points 16, 18 on or in the glass- or plastic body 4, 104,

204, for the manufacturer-side specification of the position of the lens horizontal 24 and/or the distance and/or the near and/or the prism reference point 16, 11, 18.

**Patent claims**

1. Method for storing infornnation on a glass- or plastic body embodied as spectacles lens (4) or spectacles lens blank (104) or spectacles lens semi-finished product (204),

**characterized** in that

the information in the form of data on or in the glass- or plastic body (4, 104, 204) is stored by creating at least one marking (32, 132, 230, 232), which can be read by a reader (300), by means of a marking system (200), which has an interface (218) for reading information individualizing this glass- or plastic body (4, 104, 204), with the at least one marking (32, 132, 230, 232) being created permanently by the marking system (200) on or in the glass- or plastic body (4, 104, 204) at a definition point (16) of a local body-specific coordinate system (20) set by two points (16, 18) on or in the glass- or plastic body (4, 104, 204), for the manufacturer-side specification of the position of the lens horizontal (24) and/or the distance and/or the near and/or the prism reference point (14, 12, 11).

2. Method according to Claim 1, **characterized** in that the marking (32, 132, 230, 232) created on or in the glass- or plastic body (4, 104, 204) together with a further marking (30), preferably designed as trademark and/or company logo, created on or in the glass- or plastic body (4, 104, 204) sets the local body-specific coordinate system (20) for the manufacturer-side specification of the position of the lens horizontal (24) and/or the distance and/or near and/or prism reference point (14, 12, 11).

3. Method according to Claim 1 or 2, **characterized** in that the marking (32) created on or in the glass- or plastic body (4) is a phase object.

4. Method according to one of Claims 1 to 3, **characterized** in that the marking (232) is created by laser engraving, chiselling, micro-drilling, impressing or printing.

5. Method according to Claim 4, **characterized** in that a multiplicity of pixels (40) are generated for creating the marking (32) on or in the glass- or plastic body (4), said pixels having a diameter D lying in the range 60 μιτι ≤ D ≤ 100 μιτι and having a depth T which is 0.5 μιτι ≤ T ≤ 2.5 μηη.

6. Method according to one of Claims 1 to 5, **characterized** in that the marking (32) is a digital code composed of individual pixels (40).

7. Method according to Claim 6, **characterized** in that the marking (32) is a data matrix code.

8. Method according to Claim 6 or 7, **characterized** in that the marking (32) has a convex envelope (36) with a square external contour which has a side length A, which is preferably 1.5 mm ≤ A ≤ 2.5 mm.

9. Method according to one of Claims 6 to 8, **characterized** in that the geometric centroid (18) of the convex envelope (36) of the marking is a definition point (16) of a local coordinate system (20) defining the lens horizontal (24) and/or the distance and/or near reference point (14, 12) and/or prism reference point (11).

10. Method according to one of Claims 6 to 9, **characterized** in that the pixels (60) of the marking (62) are arranged in a pattern (64), the external contour (66) of which reproduces a trademark and/or a company logo, more particularly a letter, and/or in that the pixels (60) of the marking (62) replicate a trademark and/or a company logo (32).

11. Glass- or plastic body embodied as spectacles lens (4), spectacles lens blank (104) or spectacles lens semi-finished product (204), more particularly a progressive power spectacles lens or an individual single-vision lens, comprising a marking (32) arranged on or in the glass- or plastic body (4, 104, 204) at a definition point (18) of the local glass- or plastic body coordinate system (20) for the manufacturer-side specification of the position of the lens horizontal (24) and/or the distance and/or the near and/or the prism reference point (14, 12, 11), **characterized** in that the marking contains information in the form of data which individualizes the glass- or plastic body (4), in particular stored by means of a method according to one of Claims 1 to 10.

12. Glass- or plastic body according to Claim 11, **characterized** in that the marking (32, 132, 230) together with a further marking (30, 130, 232), preferably designed as trademark and/or company logo, arranged on or in the glass- or plastic body (4, 104, 204) sets the local glass- or plastic body coordinate system (20) for the manufacturer-side specification of the position of the lens horizontal (24) and/or the distance and/or near and/or prism reference point (14, 12, 11).

13. Glass- or plastic body according to Claim 11 or 12, **characterized** in that the marking (32) created on or in the glass- or plastic body (4) is a phase object.

14. Glass- or plastic body according to one of Claims 11 to 13, **characterized** in that the marking contains a multiplicity of pixels (40) which have a diameter D lying in the range 60 μιτι ≤ D ≤ 100 μιτι and which have a depth T which is 0.5 μιτι ≤ T ≤ 2.5 μιτι.

15. Glass- or plastic body according to one of Claims 11 to 14, **characterized** in that the marking (32) is a digital code composed of individual pixels (40), more particularly a data matrix code (30).

16. Glass- or plastic body according to Claim 15, **characterized** in that the pixels (60) of the marking (62) replicate a trademark and/or a company logo (32).

17. Glass- or plastic body according to one of Claims 15 or 16, **characterized** in that the set of pixels (60) of the marking (32) has a convex envelope (36) with a square external contour which has a side length A, which is preferably $1.5\ mm \leq A \leq 2.5\ mm$.

18. Glass- or plastic body according to Claim 17, **characterized** in that the geometric centroid (18) of the convex envelope (36) of the marking (32) is a definition point (16) of a local coordinate system (20) defining the lens horizontal (24) and/or the distance and/or near reference point (14, 12) and/or prism reference point (11).

19. Glass- or plastic body according to Claim 17 or 18, **characterized** in that the external contour (66) of the marking (62) reproduces a trademark and/or a company logo, more particularly a letter.

20. Device (200) for storing information on a glass- or plastic body embodied as spectacles lens (4), spectacles lens blank (104) or spectacles lens semi-finished product (204), using a method according to one of Claims 1 to 10,

**characterized by**

a marking system (208) for marking a glass- or plastic body (204), by virtue of a marking (230, 232) containing information individualiz-

ing a glass- or plastic body (204) being created on or in the glass- or plastic body (204), an interface (218) connected to the marking system (208), for reading information individualizing the glass- or plastic body (204) to be marked, and a referencing arrangement (214), connected to the marking system (208), for establishing the position of the local glass- or plastic body coordinate system (20) on the glass- or plastic body (204) to be marked, specifying the lens horizontal (24) and/or the distance and/or the near reference point (14, 12) and/or the prism reference point, with the marking system (208) marking the glass- or plastic body (204) by virtue of the fact that the information, read in at the interface (218) and individualizing this glass- or plastic body (204), is transferred onto or into the glass- or plastic body (204) by applying a marking (230, 232) containing this information to a definition point (16, 18) of the local glass- or plastic body coordinate system (20), established by the referencing arrangement (214) for this glass- or plastic body, specifying the lens horizontal (24) and/or the distance and/or near reference point (14, 12) and/or the prism reference point (11).

21. Method for reading digital information stored on a glass- or plastic body embodied according to one of Claims 11 to 19, **characterized** in that an illumination light beam (322, 323) is directed at the glass- or plastic body (316), the former passing through the glass- or plastic body (316) and being reflected at a reflector (332) after passing through the glass- or plastic body (316) in order once again to pass through the glass- or plastic body (316) and then being fed to a camera (336), which is connected to a computer unit (350) which contains a program storage medium (354) with an evaluation program for capturing and decoding the information from the marking (318).

22. Reader (300) for reading digital infornnation stored on a glass- or plastic body (316) embodied according to one of Claims 11 to 19, **characterized by** a light source (320) for generating an illumination light beam (322, 323) which passes through a glass- or plastic body (316) to be read, is reflected at a reflector (332) after passing through the spectacles lens (316) in order once again to pass through the spectacles lens (316) and then is fed to a camera (336), which is connected to a computer unit (350) which contains a program storage medium (354) with an evaluation program for capturing and decoding the information from the marking (318).

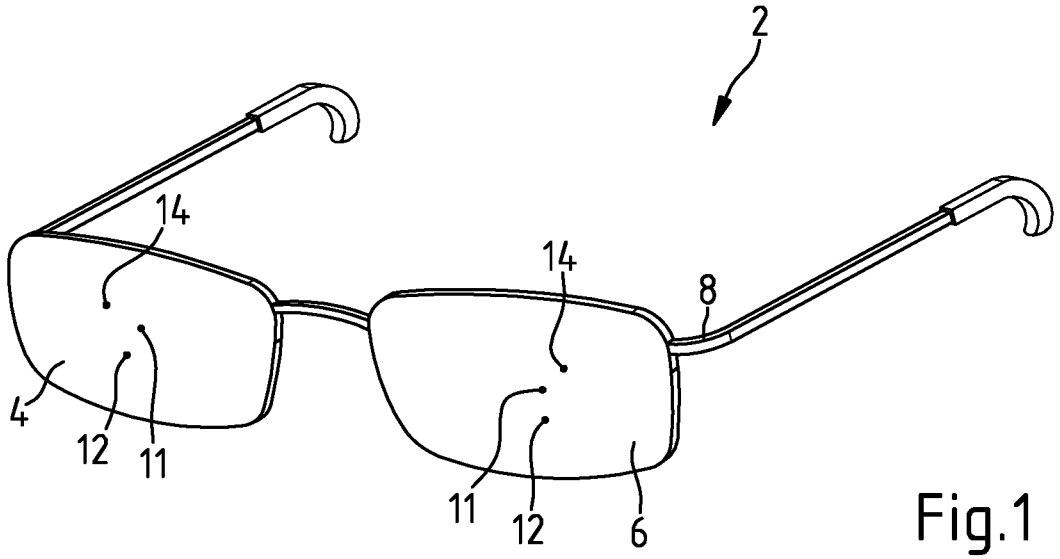
2
14
14
8
4
12
11
11
12
6

Fig.1

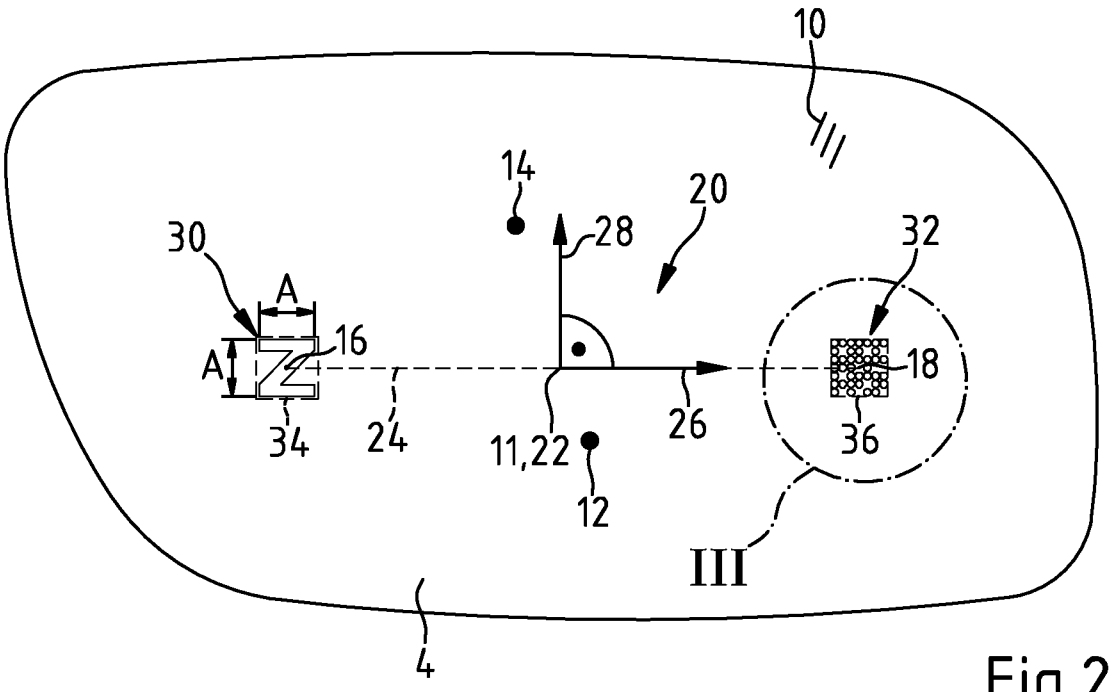
10
14
20
28
30
A
A
16
32
18
34
24
11,22
26
36
12
III
4

Fig.2

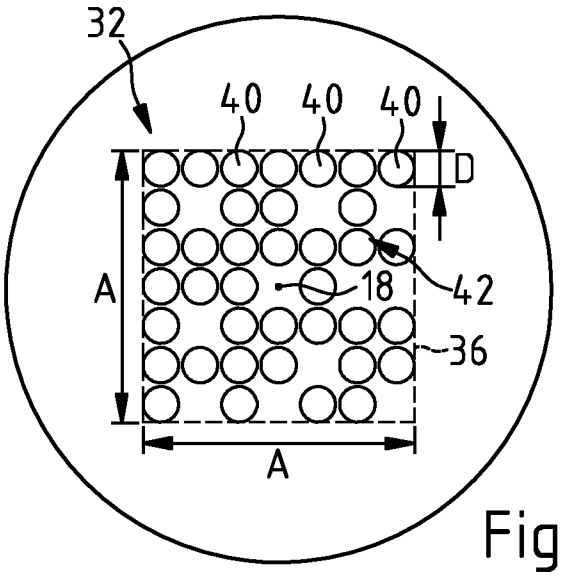


Fig.3

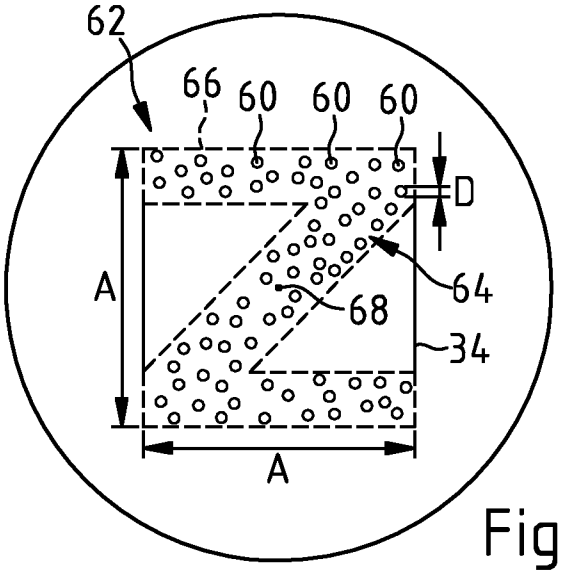


Fig.4

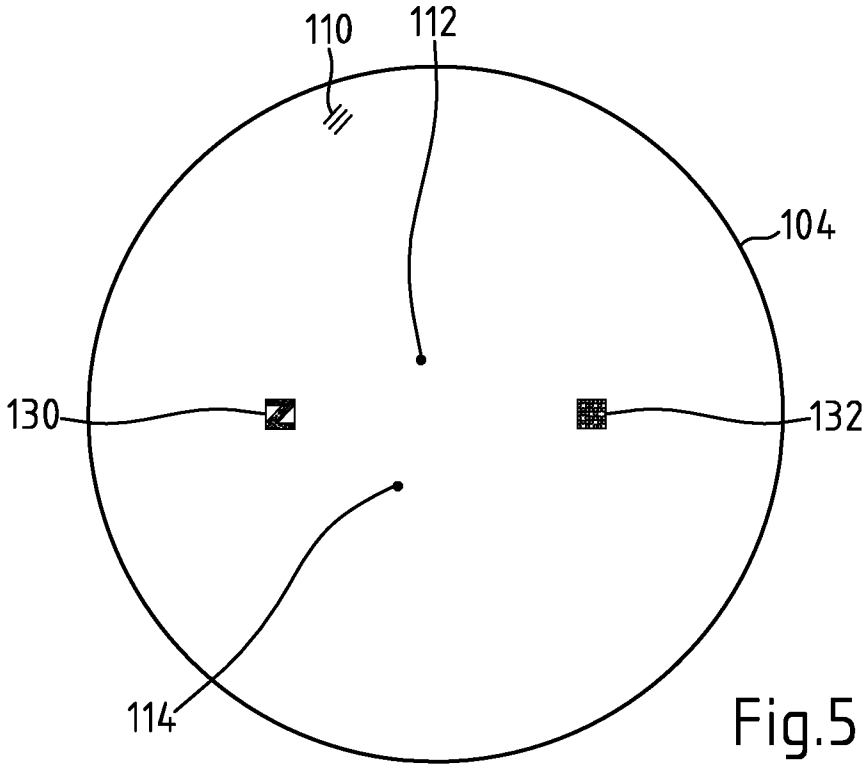


Fig.5

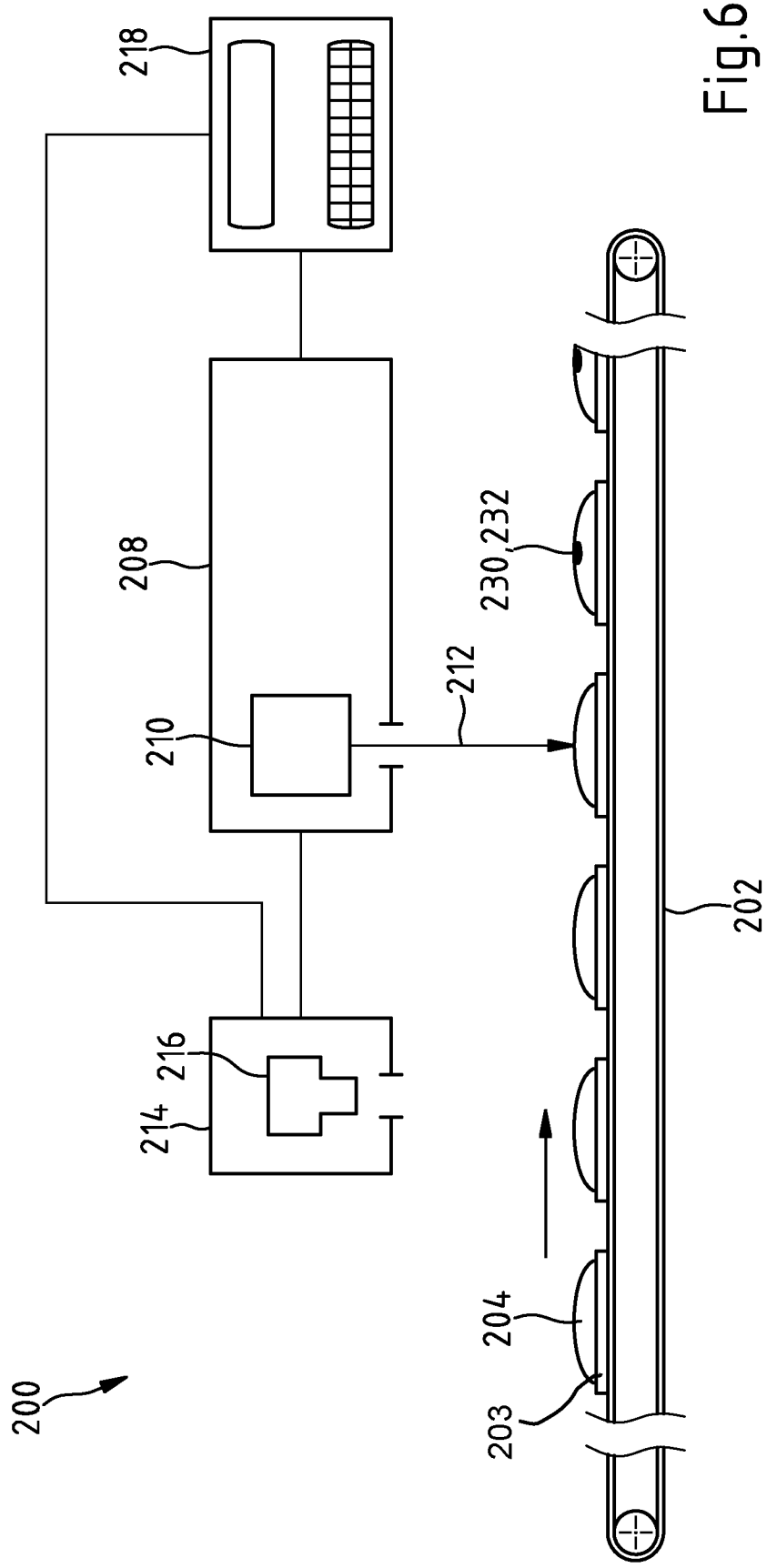


Fig.6

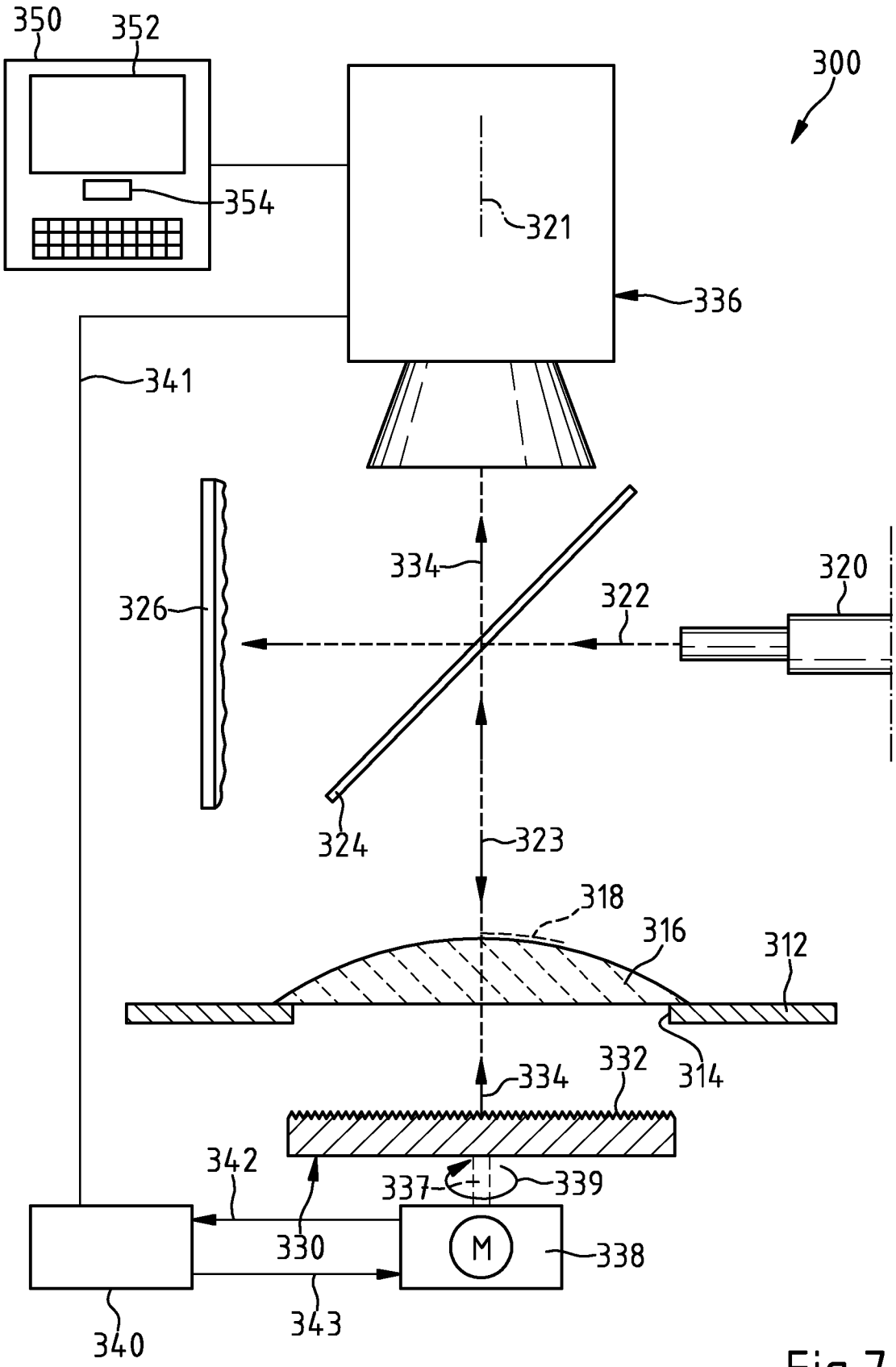
350
352
300
354
321
336
341
334
320
322
326
324
323
318
316
312
314
332
334
342
337
339
330
M
338
340
343

Fig.7

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2012/076613

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. G02C7/02
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
G02C G03H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal , WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|---|---|---|
| X | EP 2 184 127 Al (3D MICROMAC AG [DE]) 12 May 2010 (2010-05-12) | I,2,4,5, II,12, 14,20 |
| Y | paragraphs [0002], [0004], [0019], [0023], [0032], [0034], [0035]; figures 1,3a, 3b, 4a, 4b | 3,6-10, 13, 15-19 |
| Y | FR 2 879 313 Al (ESSI L0R INT [FR]) 16 June 2006 (2006-06-16) page 5, lines 17-30; figures 2a, 3a, 3b, 4,5 page 8, line 28 - page 9, line 9 | 3,6-10, 13, 15-19 |
| X | US 4 310 242 A (GENC0 LOUIS V ET AL) 12 January 1982 (1982-01-12) column 2, lines 22-48; figures 1,2 | 21,22 |

-/- .

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" documentwhich may throw doubts on priority claim(s) orwhich is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

| Date of the actual completion of the international search | Date of mailing of the international search report |
|---|---|
| 20 March 2013 | 03/04/2013 |

| Name and mailing address of the ISA/ | Authorized officer |
|---|---|
| European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2<br>NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk<br>Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,<br>Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016 | Berg, Sven |

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|---|---|---|
| A | DE 10 2007 037730 A1 (CARL ZEISS VISION GMBH [DE]) 19 February 2009 (2009-02-19) figures 11,13 | 1,2,11, 20,21 |
| A | FR 2 758 754 A1 (ESSIL0R INT [FR]) 31 July 1998 (1998-07-31) page 4, lines 3-7; figures 2-4 page 6, lines 3-26 page 8, line 26 - page 9, line 4 | 1,2,11, 20 |

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/EP2012/076613

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
|---|---|---|---|
| EP 2184127 A1 | 12-05-2010 | DE 102008056136 A1 | 20-05-2010 |
| | | EP 2184127 A1 | 12-05-2010 |
| | | JP 2010105046 A | 13-05-2010 |
| | | US 2010141729 A1 | 10-06-2010 |
| FR 2879313 A1 | 16-06-2006 | AU 2005315520 A1 | 22-06-2006 |
| | | BR PI0518962 A2 | 16-12-2008 |
| | | CA 2590002 A1 | 22-06-2006 |
| | | CN 101073040 A | 14-11-2007 |
| | | EP 1820068 A1 | 22-08-2007 |
| | | FR 2879313 A1 | 16-06-2006 |
| | | JP 2008523431 A | 03-07-2008 |
| | | KR 20070100728 A | 11-10-2007 |
| | | US 2009302122 A1 | 10-12-2009 |
| | | WO 2006064107 A1 | 22-06-2006 |
| US 4310242 A | 12-01-1982 | NONE | |
| DE 102007037730 A1 | 19-02-2009 | NONE | |
| FR 2758754 A1 | 31-07-1998 | AU 733375 B2 | 10-05-2001 |
| | | AU 6218198 A | 18-08-1998 |
| | | BR 9805959 A | 31-08-1999 |
| | | DE 69838083 T2 | 20-03-2008 |
| | | EP 0895609 A1 | 10-02-1999 |
| | | FR 2758754 A1 | 31-07-1998 |
| | | JP 2001506189 A | 15-05-2001 |
| | | US 6188040 B1 | 13-02-2001 |
| | | WO 9833088 A1 | 30-07-1998 |