

TRANSITIONS® ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGY PRODUCT INFORMATION

About Transitions[®] Adaptive Technology

SHOEI Premium Helmets has teamed up and Transitions Optical, maker of industry-leading photochromic technology, to offer a new helmet shield that automatically adjusts to outdoor light for an all-day visual advantage. The patented photochromic molecules in Transitions adaptive technology enables helmet shields to lighten and darken when exposed to changing levels of ultraviolet sunlight.

The SHOEI Transitions CWR-1 shield is clear at night for uninterrupted visibility. As the sun rises and UV light intensifies, the shield conveniently adjusts to dark gray for improved contrast on the road and to reduce squinting from distracting glare. When the sun lowers or clouds roll in, the shield will gradually adjust to a mid-tint for continuous comfort.

Transitions Adaptive Shield Features:

- Clear at night and indoors
- Mid-tint in overcast or low-light conditions
- Dark gray in bright sunlight
- Protection from harmful UV rays



Which SHOEI Premium Helmet Shields are Available with Transitions[®] Adaptive Technology?

The SHOEI CWR-1 helmet for RF-1200 helmet models is available with a Transitions adaptive shield option.

How Clear and Dark Does the Transitions® Adaptive Technology Become?

Transitions technology enables shields to become as dark as ordinary sunglasses, with a 15% light transmission level at 72° Fahrenheit (23° Celsius). The greater the intensity of ultraviolet (UV) sunlight, the darker the shields become.

How Quickly Does Transitions® Technology Activate?

Transitions technology activates upon exposure to UV light, and begins to fade back to clear indoors and at night, when UV light is no longer present.

Fading from dark to clear is gradual, and takes time. When you enter a tunnel, the shield may remain dark for a time, decreasing visibility. If this happens, please lift the shield open, then stop or slow down until you can see the road well.

What Affects the Performance of Transitions® Technology?

Photochromic molecules react to, and are affected by, outdoor temperature, time of day, direction of the sun, intensity of UV rays, and riding posture. Colder climates, along with higher elevations, can impact photochromic reaction times. The shield tint becomes darker and takes longer to fade back to clear in cold temperatures compared to warm temperatures.

When Should I Use My Transitions[®] Adaptive Shield?

Transitions adaptive technology conveniently eliminates the need to switch between multiple shields. It is especially useful when riding in variable light conditions as a result of changes in the time of day (from morning to afternoon to night) or changes in weather (from sunny to cloudy).



How Do I Care For My Transitions® Technology?

Shields that feature Transitions adaptive technology can be cleaned like most shields – with a shield cleaner, mild soap or a microfiber shield cleaning cloth. *To Clean: Wash the shield using neutral detergent, rinse in clean water and wipe carefully with a soft cloth.*

Avoid cleaning your shield with facial tissue, paper towels, or other surfaces that could cause scratches. Hot water above 40° Celsius (104° Fahrenheit), salt water, acid or alkali detergents, benzene, thinner, gasoline, glass cleaner or any item containing organic solvents should not be used in the maintenance of the shield as damage may occur.

How Long Does Transitions® Technology Last?

Photochromic performance deteriorates gradually with repeated use. Over time, the shield may take longer to darken or may not become as dark as it was when it was new. With age, it may also not become completely clear in overcast conditions or at night. In such cases, please replace the aged shield with a new Transitions photochromic shield.

To prolong the lifespan of the photochromic molecules in your adaptive shield, store the shield in an area where light is blocked when it is not being used.

Does Transitions[®] Technology Block Ultraviolet Light?

Yes, Transitions adaptive technology blocks harmful UV rays. Excessive UV exposure can lead to sight-stealing diseases such as cataracts and age-related macular degeneration.