

Flat-Top Versus Round-Top: Kingway as a Global Leading Bifocal Lenses Company Also Includes Blended-Top Structures



Danyang, Jiangsu Sep 17, 2026 ([Issuewire.com](https://www.issuewire.com)) - Optical distributors evaluating bifocal inventory must establish the near-segment geometry before finalizing index, coating, or material specifications. The decision between flat-top and round-top designs determines how the reading zone is presented to the wearer and how the product is classified in the laboratory. As a [Global Leading Bifocal Lenses](#)

[Company](#), Kingway manufactures both straight-edged flat-top and circular round-top structures within its stock and semi-finished lens portfolios, alongside blended-top options in its broader multifocal ranges. Evaluating flat-top versus round-top bifocal lenses ensures that procurement teams source the exact segment shape required for their specific regional markets, frame requirements, and prescription processing workflows.

Flat-Top Versus Round-Top Starts with Near-Segment Geometry

Flat-top and round-top bifocals both perform the fundamental function of dividing distance and near vision into two distinct optical zones, but their performance and presentation diverge based on the shape of the lower segment. This near-segment geometry is the primary structural difference that distributors must define when building a bifocal ordering program. A flat-top design, often referred to as a straight-top or D-segment lens, uses a near zone with a clearly defined, horizontal upper edge. This straight boundary allows the wearer's eye to transition rapidly into the reading addition, providing a wide field of view for near tasks.

In contrast, a round-top bifocal utilizes a circular or rounded near segment. The curved upper boundary means the reading zone starts narrow at the top and gradually widens, requiring the wearer to drop their gaze further down the lens to access the maximum width of the reading area. While this curved segment boundary can sometimes be perceived as less visually intrusive on the surface of the lens, it creates a different visual experience and a more pronounced image jump compared to the flat-top design.

This underlying geometry changes how the near zone is presented on the finished spectacle and how a distributor must describe the product to a prescription laboratory or optical retail customer. For optical laboratories, this geometric variance requires different surfacing techniques and frame-tracing approaches. Because the segment shape dictates the wearer's visual transition, it cannot be treated as a secondary detail during procurement. Segment shape should therefore be a named specification in the purchasing brief rather than being left under the generic word "bifocal," ensuring that the factory produces the exact optical architecture the buyer expects.

How Kingway's 1.499 Flat-Top Route Is Structured

To support precise procurement, Kingway maintains a 1.499 flat-top bifocal category as a distinct pillar within its stock and semi-finished product taxonomy. This structural organization establishes the flat-top design as a dedicated bifocal route that buyers can select entirely separately from round-top and progressive products. By isolating the flat-top geometry at the category level, the manufacturer prevents order confusion and ensures that wholesale buyers can confidently build inventory around the D-segment architecture.

The initial flat-top sourcing decision should be tied directly to the intended near-segment geometry and the required production stage, whether the buyer needs a finished stock program for immediate retail distribution or a semi-finished program for localized laboratory surfacing. Once the flat-top baseline is established, the remaining technical parameters follow. Coating options such as Uncoated (UC), Hard Coating (HC), or Hard Multi-Coating (HMC), specific prescription ranges, and OEM customized packaging requirements remain additional, configurable fields rather than being implied by the flat-top label alone.

[Kingway](#) includes flat-top, round-top, and blended-top structures among the comprehensive bifocal and photochromic design families it manufactures for global optical markets. This structured approach allows distributors to standardize their baseline geometric requirements while retaining the flexibility to

specify the surface treatments and power ranges their local optical centers demand.

How the 1.499 Round-Top D28 Route Differs

While the flat-top category anchors the D-segment supply chain, Kingway's round-top configuration provides a specific alternative based on a 1.499 CR39 lens with a D28 mm round segment. This D28 round-top bifocal is offered with a clear color baseline and the standard suite of UC, HC, or HMC coating options. By defining the round-top lens with a precise 28-millimeter segment width, the factory gives the round-top comparison a defined Kingway configuration instead of relying on generic industry geometry alone.

The D28 segment dimension belongs strictly to that round-top product route and should remain explicitly product-specific in procurement documentation. A defined 28 mm circular zone offers a predictable reading area that laboratories can align with standard frame dimensions and typical wearer pupillary distances. This product-level reference gives sourcing teams a concrete round-top benchmark, while the flat-top category remains the parallel Kingway route for structural comparison.

By keeping these categories separate, buyers can compare the D28 round-top offering directly with the flat-top family without assuming that every bifocal shares the same segment dimensions, material base, or coating package. The D28 reference is therefore a product-level ordering detail rather than a general rule for all round-top bifocals across the industry. Keeping the segment size explicit in the request for quotation prevents a specific geometry choice from being mistaken for a universal dimension, ensuring the supplied lenses match the required clinical and commercial specifications. This precision also helps wholesale distributors maintain accurate stock levels, allowing them to fulfill regional laboratory requests without the delays caused by ambiguous segment dimensions.

Compare Flat-Top and Round-Top Across the Specifications That Matter

When evaluating bifocal inventory, the most useful comparison keeps repeated sourcing fields side by side while preserving the geometry distinction promised by the structural terminology. This ensures that purchasing teams can evaluate the operational differences without confusing the base material with the segment shape.

When evaluating the near-segment geometry, the flat-top features a straight upper edge with a D-style segment, presenting a more visibly horizontal line at the top of the near zone. In contrast, the round-top utilizes a curved segment boundary for its near segment. Within the Kingway portfolio route, these are organized distinctly: the flat-top occupies a dedicated 1.499 category in both stock and semi-finished ranges, whereas the round-top is mapped to its own dedicated 1.499 category and D28 product lines.

For procurement purposes, specifying a flat-top design requires listing the material or index, coating, and Rx requirements. Specifying a round-top design requires the same fields, but buyers must also explicitly denote the segment size.

This structural comparison supports a clear design decision without treating either geometry as universally better or functionally superior in all scenarios. The optimal choice depends entirely on the downstream application. Frame dimensions, specific wearer visual requirements, the required prescription power, the available product configuration from the factory, and local Rx-lab processing practices determine which bifocal route belongs in the final commercial order.

Where Blended-Top Structures Fit in Kingway's Range

Beyond the distinct boundaries of flat-top and round-top designs, the blended-top bifocal structure represents a third segment-structure reference found within Kingway's broader photochromic and multifocal portfolio. Unlike traditional bifocals with a sharp, tactile ledge separating the distance and near zones, a blended-top lens smooths or polishes the boundary so that the segment line is virtually invisible to an observer. Because of this distinct manufacturing approach, the blended-top should be treated as a completely separate design choice rather than as a synonym for either flat-top or round-top lenses.

For sourcing teams navigating the catalog, blended-top terminology belongs in the design-family discussion only when the required Kingway product route actually includes that specific structural option. When submitting a request for quotation, the buyer should still state the refractive index or material, the functional requirement such as photochromic or clear, the required prescription parameters, and the surface coating separately. The blended construction does not replace these essential fields; it merely defines the segment boundary style.

This separation matters significantly in procurement because the segment structure and the photochromic function answer entirely different specification questions. A blended-top requirement should explicitly name both the invisible segment design and the functional lens route, instead of using one marketing term to stand in for the other. This prevents errors where a buyer expects a photochromic transition but only specified a blended segment, or vice versa. By keeping these functional and structural specifications distinct, optical procurement teams can streamline their communication with the manufacturer and reduce the risk of receiving an incorrect lens configuration that fails to meet local market demands.

Bifocal Segment Selection FAQ for Distributors and Rx Labs

These operational questions keep the technical segment geometry firmly connected to practical B2B specification work, helping wholesale and laboratory buyers navigate the Kingway portfolio accurately.

What Is the Main Difference Between Flat-Top and Round-Top Bifocals?

The main structural difference is the geometry of the near-vision segment: a flat-top lens uses a straight horizontal upper edge for immediate reading access, while a round-top lens uses a completely circular or rounded segment that gradually widens toward the bottom.

Does Kingway Offer a Defined Round-Top Segment Size?

Yes. Kingway's 1.499 round-top product uses a defined D28 mm segment configuration, providing a concrete size standard for laboratory processing and frame alignment.

Is Blended-Top the Same as Round-Top?

No. Blended-top is a separate multifocal segment structure that smooths the boundary between optical zones to make the reading segment less visible. It should be specified independently when it is part of the selected product route.

Which Fields Belong in a Bifocal RFQ Besides Segment Type?

A complete procurement request must include the material or refractive index (such as CR39 1.499), the required prescription range, the coating package (UC, HC, or HMC), the segment size where relevant

(like D28), the finished or semi-finished state, order quantity, and any OEM instructions like customized envelopes.

Should a Distributor Choose One Bifocal Geometry for Every Order?

No. The optimal segment design should follow the intended prescription program, the frame dimensions, wearer visual requirements, and the specific Kingway configurations being sourced for that regional market.

Use a Global Leading Bifocal Lenses Company Brief to Finalize the Segment Architecture

A wholesale bifocal order becomes operationally clearer when the choice between flat-top, round-top, or blended-top geometry is explicitly defined before the material, coating, prescription, quantity, and packaging details are finalized. Securing the segment shape first prevents misaligned inventory and ensures that the laboratory receives the exact optical platform required for processing. This methodical approach lets a Global Leading Bifocal Lenses Company discussion stay focused on the actual physical geometry the buyer needs, rather than getting lost in generic terminology. When the procurement process respects these structural differences, the resulting supply chain operates with greater efficiency and fewer returns.

To ensure the ordered inventory matches the technical demands of your retail and laboratory partners, send the complete bifocal design parameters and Rx requirements through <https://www.kingway-optical.com/> to align your selected segment architecture with an available, factory-supported product configuration.



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