SOLAR ECLIPSE:
How to View Safely

Solar eclipse glasses must meet an international standard known as ISO 12312-2

- Looking directly at the sun without eye protection can cause serious eye damage or blindness. Safely view an eclipse through special solar eclipse glasses, a special-purpose solar filter or a pinhole projection.
- Eclipse glasses are **NOT** regular sunglasses! Regular sunglasses, no matter how dark, are not safe for viewing the sun.
- **Always** inspect your solar glasses or filter before use. Discard if scratched, punctured, torn or otherwise damaged. Read and follow any instructions printed on or packaged with your eye protection.
- Before looking at the eclipse, cover your eyes with eclipse glasses or solar viewer. After glancing at the sun, turn away and remove your eye protection — do not remove it while looking at the sun.
- Viewing any part of the sun through a camera lens, binoculars or a telescope without a special-purpose solar filter secured over the front of the optics will instantly cause severe eye injury.
- Do **NOT** look at the sun through an unfiltered camera, telescope, binoculars, or any other optical device while using your eclipse glasses or handheld solar viewer in front of your eyes — the concentrated solar rays could damage the filter and cause serious injury.
- **Always** supervise children using solar filters or eclipse glasses. For more information on eclipse and eye safety, visit https://eclipse.aas.org/safety.

Partial Eclipse
(Must wear eclipse glasses)

Annular Eclipse
(Must wear eclipse glasses)

Partial Eclipse
(Must wear eclipse glasses)

Except during the total phase of a total solar eclipse, the sun is dangerously bright. At all times during an annular or partial solar eclipse, or when no eclipse is occurring at all, view the sun only through special-purpose solar filters that comply with the **international standard known as ISO 12312-2**.

WHERE WILL YOU BE ON October 14?