Incorporating corrigenda September 2014 and December 2015



# **BSI Standards Publication**

Personal protective equipment — Test methods for sunglasses and related eyewear



This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 12311:2013. Together with BS EN ISO 12312-1:2013, it supersedes BS EN 1836:2005 which is withdrawn.

The specification for filters for direct observation of the sun will be EN ISO 12312-2, which is in the course of preparation at the time of publication of this standard.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PH/2, Eye protection.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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# Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 September 2013.

## Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
30 September 2014	Implementation of ISO Corrected Text 15 August 2014: second paragraph of subclause 9.7.3.1 has been added
31 December 2015	Implementation of CEN Correction Notice 10 September 2014: EN title page and Foreword updated

# **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

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### **English Version**

Personal protective equipment - Test methods for sunglasses and related eyewear (ISO 12311:2013, Corrected version 2014-08-15)

Équipement de protection individuelle - Méthodes d'essai pour lunettes de soleil et articles de lunetterie associés (ISO 12311:2013, Version corrigée 2014-08-15)

Persönliche Schutzausrüstung - Prüfverfahren für Sonnenbrillen und ähnlichen Augenschutz (ISO 12311:2013, korrigierte Fassung 2014-08-15)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 June 2013.

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

# **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 12311:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94 "Personal safety - Protective clothing and equipment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 85 "Eye protective equipment" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 12311:2013, Corrected version 2014-08-15 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 12311:2013 without any modification.

# Annex ZA

(informative)

# Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and supports essential requirements of the EU Directive 89/686/EEC on PPE.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the clauses of this standard, together with the relevant requirements given in the product standards, confers within the limits of the scope of those standards, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

**WARNING** — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard

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# Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Eye and face protection*.

This corrected version of ISO 12311:2013 incorporates the following correction:

— the second paragraph of 9.7.3.1 has been added.

# Personal protective equipment — Test methods for sunglasses and related eyewear

# 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies reference test methods for determining the properties of sunglasses given in ISO 12312 (all parts). It is applicable to all sunglasses and related eyewear.

Other test methods may be used if proven to be equivalent.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 37, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties

ISO 48, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)

ISO 1042:1998, Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks

ISO 3696:1987, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods

ISO 4007, Personal protective equipment — Eye and face protection — Vocabulary

ISO 8596, Ophthalmic optics — Visual acuity testing — Standard optotype and its presentation

ISO 11664-1, Colorimetry — Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers

ISO 11664-2, Colorimetry — Part 2: CIE standard illuminants

ISO 12312-1:2013, Eye and face protection — Sunglasses and related eyewear — Part 1: Sunglasses for general use

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)* 

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4007 apply.

## 4 Prerequisites

The following parameters shall be specified prior to testing [see ISO 12312 (all parts)]:

- the number of specimens;
- specimen preparation;
- any conditioning prior to testing;
- characteristics to be assessed subjectively (inappropriate);