



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 165:1996

01-december-1996

Osebno varovanje oči - Slovar

Personal eye-protection - Vocabulary

Persönlicher Augenschutz - Wörterbuch

Protection individuelle de l'oeil - Vocabulaire

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 165:1995

[SIST EN 165:1996](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996>

ICS:

01.040.13	Varstvo okolja in zdravja. Varnost (Slovarji)	Environment and health protection. Safety (Vocabularies)
13.340.20	Varovalna oprema za glavo	Head protective equipment

SIST EN 165:1996

en,fr,de

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 165:1996

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996>

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 165

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

July 1995

ICS 01.040.13; 13.340.10

Supersedes EN 165:1986

Descriptors: safety, accident prevention, eyes, vocabulary

English version

Personal eye-protection - Vocabulary

Protection individuelle de l'œil - Vocabulaire

Persönlicher Augenschutz - Wörterbuch

ITeH STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)SIST EN 165:1996<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996>

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-06-02. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENEuropean Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 85 "Eye-protection equipment" of which the secretariat is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard supercedes EN 165:1986.

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 January 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 1996.

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 EC Directive(s).

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

iteh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 165:1996

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996>

1 Scope

This European Standard defines and explains the principal terms used in the field of personal eye-protection in the following (draft) ENs:

EN 166	Personal eye-protection - Specifications
EN 167	Personal eye-protection - Optical test methods
EN 168	Personal eye-protection - Non-optical test methods
EN 169	Personal eye-protection - Filters for welding and related techniques - Transmittance requirements and recommended utilisation
EN 170	Personal eye-protection - Ultraviolet filters - Transmittance requirements and recommended utilisation
EN 171	Personal eye-protection - Infrared filters - Transmittance requirements and recommended utilisation
EN 172	Personal eye-protection - Sunglare filters for industrial use
prEN 173	Personal eye-protection - Visors for motorcycle helmets
prEN 174	Personal eye-protection - Ski goggles for downhill skiing
EN 207	Personal eye-protection - Filters and eye-protection against laser radiation SIST EN 165:1996 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-
EN 208	Personal eye-protection - Eye-protectors for adjustment work on laser and laser systems (laser adjustment eye-protectors)
EN 379	Personal eye-protection - Welding filters with switchable luminous transmittance and welding filters with dual luminous transmittance

The table in annex A gives the spectral distribution of solar radiation energy in the infrared spectrum.

The terms and their definitions in this European Standard are based on those in ISO 4007, ISO 31-6 and CIE Publication 17.4. In parts, these definitions have been simplified. Where they have been adopted word for word, reference is made to the source.

ISO 4007	Personal eye-protectors - Vocabulary
ISO 31-6	Quantities and units - Light and related electromagnetic radiations
CIE 17.4	International lighting vocabulary

Directions for the use of this vocabulary

This vocabulary exists in three languages :

- English
- French
- German

The vocabulary has been prepared as a separate document in each of these three languages.

The terms are listed in alphabetical order.

In the English version, each English term is followed by the German and French translation.
The numbers (in brackets) after each French and German term refer to the sequential number under which it is listed in the French or German version.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 165:1996

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996>

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 Absorption

Absorption (2.1)

Absorption (2.1)

Conversion of radiant energy into a different form of energy by interaction with matter.

Reference CIE 17.4 : 845-04-74.

2.2 Achromatic lens

Achromat (2.2)

Lentille achromatique ; Achromat (2.73)

A system of lenses in which the images for two wavelengths, i.e. for the colour red and blue, positioned at the same point of the optical axis is called achromatic. The system consists of a collective lens and scattering lens made of different types of glass.

2.3 Air-arc cutting ; Arc gouging

Lichtbogenfugenhobeln (2.58) SIST EN 165:1996

Gouage à l'arc (2.55) <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996>

One of the thermal cutting methods, but using an arc.

2.4 Arc welding

Lichtbogenschweissen (2.59)

Soudage à l'arc (2.123)

Electric welding method, using an arc that is generated between the rod-shaped metal electrode and workpiece. The electrode melting in the hot arc is used as the filler metal for the welded joint.

2.5 Astigmatic power ; Astigmatism

Astigmatische Wirkung ; Astigmatismus (2.3)

Puissance astigmatique ; Astigmatisme (2.105)

The difference of the maximum powers in the two principal meridians perpendicular to each other.

Unit reciprocal meter m^{-1}

Called diopetre dpt

2.6 Attenuation quotient Q

Schwächungsquotient Q	(2.100)
Quotient d'atténuation visuel relatif Q	(2.109)

The relative visual attenuation quotient Q indicates the ratio of the transmittance of the sunglare filter for a signal light (e.g. red, yellow, green or blue) to its luminous transmittance.

2.7 Base in

Basis innen (2.6)

Base interne (2.7)

See > Base out.

2.8 Base out

Basis aussen (2.5)

Base externe (2.6)

The base or the position of the base indicates the direction of the beam deviation in the principal meridian of the prismatic effect of a lens.

"Base out" means that the deviation is towards the temples and

"Base in" means there is a deviation towards the nose.

2.9 Blacklight blue lamp ; Ultraviolet radiation source

Schwarzlichtstrahler	(2.101)
Source de lumière noire	(2.124)

UV-A radiation source, generally a mercury vapour discharge lamp with a UV-A transmitting, but light absorbing glass filter bulb (high pressure radiation source) or tube (low pressure radiation source). The glass filter appears almost black in colour.

2.10 Calibration

Kalibrierung (2.44)

Etalonnage (2.35)

Establishment of the relationship between the indicated value (actual value) and the preset value (set point value), e.g. with the aid of calibration standards (here: calibration lenses with defined vergence). If the indicated value lies outside certain tolerances, adjustment of the measuring device is required.

Reference : ISO 10012-1

2.11 Calibration lenses

Kalibriergläser	(2.43)
Lentilles d'étalonnage	(2.74)

Lenses with sufficiently accurately known values used for adjusting or checking measuring and test equipment. Calibration lenses are generally supplied with a test certificate.

2.12 Certification mark

ertifizierungszeichen ; Zertifizierung	(2.136)
Marque de certification	(2.82)

For the purposes of ISO/IEC Directive 2 (1986) certification :

- more accurately "certification of conformity" is "an act of a neutral third party confirming that it is reasonable to believe that a specifically marked product, procedure or service is in conformity with a specified standard or another specified normative document".

The expression of this certification is the certification mark.

2.13 Cie standard illuminant A (2856 K)

CIE-Normlichtart A (2856 K)	(2.17)
Illuminant normalisé A CIE (2856 K)	(2.58)

SIST EN 165:1996

See also > Standard illuminants CIE. <http://standards.sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996>

CIE is the abbreviation for the "Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage".

Reference CIE 17.4 : 845-03-12.

2.14 Code number

Vorzahl	(2.133)
Numéro de code	(2.89)

The transmittance characteristics of a filter are represented by a scale number.

The scale number is a combination of the code number and the shade number of the filter, joined by a hyphen.

The scale number for welding filters does not have a code number, just the shade number.

No code number	=	Welding filters Ultraviolet filters, colour recognition may be affected
Code number 2	=	
Code number 3	=	Ultraviolet filters, good colour recognition
Code number 4	=	Infrared filters
Code number 5	=	Sunglare filters with no infrared requirement
Code number 6	=	Sunglare filters with infrared requirement

2.15 Concave surface

Konkave Oberfläche	(2.46)
Surface concave	(2.125)

A concave surface is curved inwards, i.e. there is an indentation (e.g. concave mirror).

2.16 Condenser

Kondensator	(2.45)
Condenseur	(2.13)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

Optical element that transmits the light from a light source as completely as possible into the path of the image rays.

[SIST EN 165:1996](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996>

2.17 Continuous wave laser

Dauerstrichlaser	(2.18)
Laser continu	(2.69)

A laser that is capable of emitting its radiant energy continuously (CW). The time differentiation compared with the pulse laser depends on application. EN 60825 specifies 0,25 s as the minimum duration of operation derived from the eyelid closing reflex.

2.18 Convex surface

Konvexe Oberfläche	(2.47)
Surface convexe	(2.126)

A convex surface is curved outwards (e.g. surface of a sphere).

2.19 Correcting lenses ; Corrective lenses ; Prescription lenses

Korrektionsbrillengläser	(2.50)
Verre correcteur	(2.134)

Oculars with optical properties (vertex power, astigmatic power, prismatic power) that correct individual deficiencies in the wearer's eyesight.

2.20 Corrective effect

Korrektionswirkung	(2.51)
Effet correcteur	(2.34)

Optical power (see > Vergence) of an ocular with a vertex power zero. Usually, the vertex power given is in the point of reference of a lens for the beam path in the particular situation of the wearer's (defective) eyesight.

2.21 Cover plate

Vorsatzscheibe	(2.132)
Ecran de garde	(2.29)

A generally untinted ocular made of glass or plastic used mainly to protect welding filters from splashes of glowing particles. (standards.iteh.ai)

Cover plates are used generally only in hand screens, face screens and protective masks.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-cad98853909b/sist-en-165-1996>

2.22 Detector element ; Detector ; Sensing device

Detektorelement	(2.19)
Détecteur	(2.26)

A photoelectric component that converts optical radiation into an electrical signal.

Reference CIE 17.4: 845-05-31 to 845-05-33.

2.23 Difference in prismatic effect

Prismatische Wirkungsdifferenz	(2.81)
Différence d'effet prismatique	(2.20)

Difference in the prismatic effect at the two observation points of an eye-protector.

2.24 Distance between pupils

Pupillenabstand ; Pupillendistanz	(PD) (2.82)
Distance interpupillaire	(2.21)

Distance in mm between the centre of the two pupils when a person is looking straight ahead to an infinitely distant point. In standards on eye-protectors, an average value of 64 mm is assumed as the distance between pupils for oculars without corrective effect.

2.25 Energy density

Energiedichte	(2.20)
Irradiation ; Densité d'énergie	(2.61)

See > Radiation H.

2.26 Eye-protector

Augenschutzgerät	(2.4)
Protecteur de l'oeil	(2.101)

Any form of eye protective equipment covering at least the region of the eye.

(standards.iteh.ai)

2.27 Eyelid closing reflex

Lidschlussreflex	https://standards.iteh.ai/standards/sist/80501048-9738-47b5-8d2d-ca43b1909b/sist-en-165-1996 (2.62)
Réflexe palpébral	(2.119)

The property of the human eye when stimulated by intense light to close the eyelid within 0,25 s.

2.28 Face screen

Schutzschirm	(2.98)
Ecran facial monté	(2.32)

Face screens are eye-protectors with face protection that can be worn with a support directly on the head or in conjunction with a protective helmet.

2.29 Face shield

Gesichtsschutzschild	(2.25)
Ecran facial	(2.30)

An eye-protector covering all or a substantial part of the face.

See also > Visor.