SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 21672-1:2012

01-september-2012

Zobozdravstvo - Periodontalne sonde - 1. del: Splošne zahteve (ISO 21672-1:2012)

Dentistry - Periodontal probes - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 21672-1:2012)

Zahnheilkunde - Parodontalsonden - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen (ISO 21672-1:2012)

Médecine bucco-dentaire - Sondes parodontales - Partie 1: Exigences générales (ISO 21672-1:2012)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 21672-1:2012

ICS:

11.060.25 Zobotehnični instrumenti Dental instruments

SIST EN ISO 21672-1:2012 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 21672-1

April 2012

ICS 11.060.25

English Version

Dentistry - Periodontal probes - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 21672-1:2012)

Médecine bucco-dentaire - Sondes parodontales - Partie 1: Exigences générales (ISO 21672-1:2012)

Zahnheilkunde - Parodontalsonden - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen (ISO 21672-1:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 31 March 2012.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 21672-1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106 “Dentistry” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 55 “Dentistry” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 October 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2012.

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.

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, 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 21672-1:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 21672-1:2012 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12870

Third edition
2012-04-01

Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames — Requirements and test methods

Optique ophtalmique — Montures de lunettes — Exigences et méthodes d'essai

Reference number
ISO 12870:2012(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 12870 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Ophthalmic optics and instruments*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 12870:2004) which has been technically revised.

Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames — Requirements and test methods

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies fundamental requirements for unglazed spectacle frames designed for use with all prescription lenses. It is applicable to frames at the point of sale by the manufacturer or supplier to the retailer.

This International Standard is applicable to all spectacle frame types, including rimless mounts, semi-rimless mounts and folding spectacle frames. It is also applicable to spectacle frames made from natural organic materials.

NOTE See Annex A for recommendations on the design of spectacle frames.

This International Standard is not applicable to complete custom-made spectacle frames or to products designed specifically to provide personal eye protection.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 105-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

ISO 105-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test*

ISO 3160-1, *Watch cases and accessories — Gold alloy coverings — Part 1: General requirements*

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

ISO 7998, *Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames — Lists of equivalent terms and vocabulary*

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

ISO 8624:2011, *Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames — Measuring system and terminology*

ISO 11380, *Optics and optical instruments — Ophthalmic optics — Formers*

ISO 11381, *Optics and optical instruments — Ophthalmic optics — Screw threads*

ISO/TS 24348, *Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames — Method for the simulation of wear and detection of nickel release from coated metal and combination spectacle frames*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 7998 and ISO 8624 and the following apply.

3.1
spectacle frame model
spectacle frame produced to a common design, using the same materials (but not necessarily the same pigmentation) and surface treatment

3.2
natural organic material
material that has not been synthesized from other raw organic materials and, when processed, remains essentially in its original state

EXAMPLES Natural horn, bamboo and wood.

NOTE Processing in this case is defined as cutting, shaping, laminating, bonding, bending, polishing and heating.

3.3
custom-made spectacle frame
spectacle frame made to special order for a named patient

EXAMPLE Spectacle frames specially manufactured for wearers with unusual facial characteristics.

4 Requirements

4.1 General

The requirements applicable to different types of spectacle frames are given in Table 1. All spectacle frame types covered by this International Standard shall comply with the requirements identified as “general” (g). Requirements marked “O” are optional, but may be required by legislation in some countries.

Table 1 — Requirements applicable to different types of spectacle frames

Frame type	Subclause [a]										
	4.2.1	4.2.2	4.2.3	4.2.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.10
Rimless and semi-rimless mounts	g	g	O	O	O	O	g	g	g	g	g	O
All other frame types [b]	g	g	O	O	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	O

Key	
g	Frame type shall meet the requirements of this subclause in order to comply with this International Standard.
O	Compliance with this subclause is optional.
4.2.1	Construction
4.2.2	General physiological compatibility
4.2.3	Nickel release
4.2.4	Clinical evaluation
4.3	Measurement system
4.4	Dimensional tolerances on nominal size
4.5	Tolerance on screw threads
4.6	Dimensional stability at elevated temperature
4.7	Resistance to perspiration
4.8	Mechanical stability
4.9	Resistance to ignition
4.10	Resistance to optical radiation

[a] Under European legislation, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4,7, 4.8 and 4.9 give essential requirements.

[b] “All other frame types” includes plastics and metal spectacle frames, including folding spectacle frames, that have a rim that completely surrounds the lens periphery.