



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 12311:2022
01-januar-2022

Osebna varovalna oprema - Preskusne metode za sončna očala in podobno opremo (ISO/DIS 12311:2021)

Personal protective equipment - Test methods for sunglasses and related eyewear (ISO/DIS 12311:2021)

Persönliche Schutzausrüstung - Prüfverfahren für Sonnenbrillen und ähnlichen Augenschutz (ISO/DIS 12311:2021)

Équipement de protection individuelle - Méthodes d'essai pour lunettes de soleil et articles de lunetterie associés (ISO/DIS 12311:2021)

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13.340.20	Varovalna oprema za glavo	Head protective equipment

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Personal protective equipment — Test methods for sunglasses and related eyewear

Équipement de protection individuelle — Méthodes d'essai pour lunettes de soleil et articles de lunetterie associés

ICS: 13.340.20

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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 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94 *Personal safety — Personal protective equipment*, Subcommittee SC 6 *Eye and face protection*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 85 *Eye-protective equipment*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12311:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- With the publication of the four parts of ISO 18526 in 2020, which provides test methods and specifications for head forms for the compliance testing of eye protectors, it was deemed unnecessary to reproduce details of these test methods in ISO 12311. They have therefore been removed. Test methods that have been retained in this document are those developed originally for testing of spectacle frames. Corresponding Annexes that supplemented the now deleted test methods have also been removed.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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 are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 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 18526-4:2020, *Eye and face protection — Test methods — Part 4: Headforms*

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

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3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Prerequisites

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

- the number of test samples;
- test sample preparation;
- any conditioning prior to testing;
- characteristics to be assessed subjectively (if appropriate);
- pass/fail criteria.

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5 General test requirements

Unless otherwise specified, the values stated in this document are expressed as nominal values. Except for temperature limits, values which are not stated as maxima or minima shall be subject to a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$. Unless otherwise specified, the ambient temperature for testing shall be between $16\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Where other temperature limits are specified, they shall be subject to an accuracy of $\pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Relative humidity shall be maintained at $(50 \pm 20)\%$.

Details of the material of reference test headforms to be used shall be as given in [Annex B](#).

Unless otherwise specified, the filters shall be tested at the reference points as defined in ISO 4007. The method to correct transmittance measurements for variations in the thickness of filters shall be as given in [Annex C](#).

6 Test methods for mechanical properties

6.1 Test method for frame deformation and filter retention

6.1.1 Principle

This procedure tests the ability of the complete sunglass to resist deformation and to retain the filters.

6.1.2 Apparatus

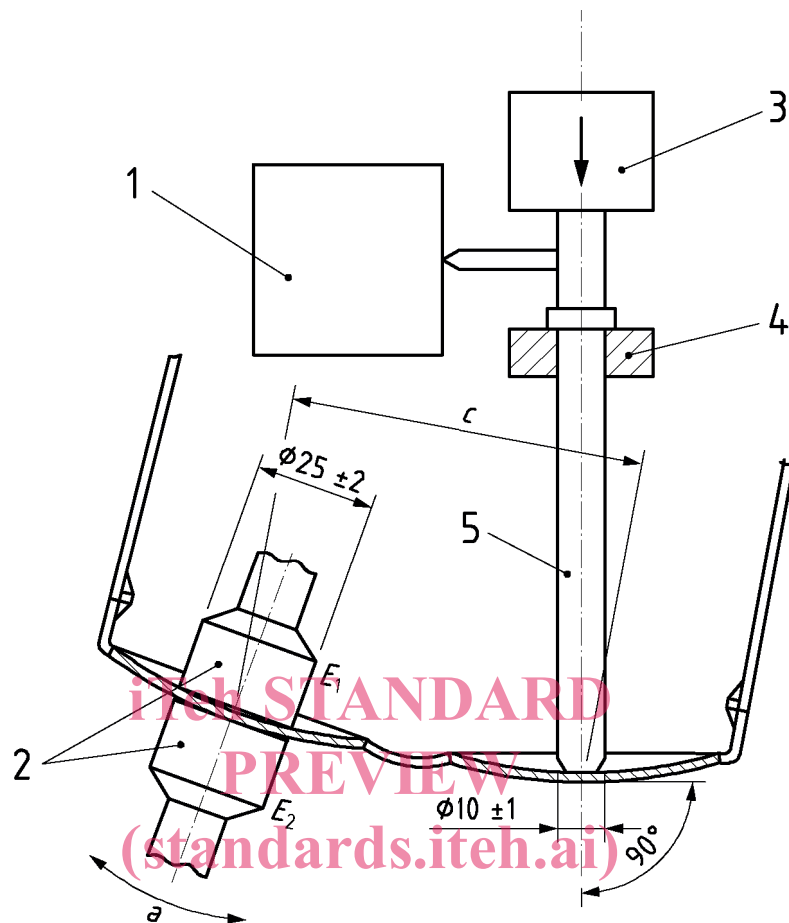
6.1.2.1 Overall scheme. The test apparatus consists of a vertically operating annular clamp, a downward-operating pressure peg and a measuring device. See [Figure 1](#).

6.1.2.2 Annular clamp. The annular clamp (see [Figure 1](#), key item 2) which operates vertically shall be capable of holding the test sample without twist or slip and have a diameter of (25 ± 2) mm, with two contact surfaces, E1 and E2, made of a firm elastic material (e.g. polyamide). The clamping surfaces can be separated at least 10 mm on either side of a horizontal line going through the apparatus. To accommodate frames with a significant face form angle, the annular clamp shall also be capable of rotating about a horizontal axis so that the axis of the pressure peg remains perpendicular to the plane of the unclamped lens at its boxed centre.

6.1.2.3 Pressure peg. The pressure peg (see [Figure 1](#), key item 5) which operates downwards shall have a diameter of (10 ± 1) mm with an almost hemispherical contact surface. The pressure peg can travel from at least 10 mm above the horizontal line to not more than 8 mm below. The distance between the annular clamp and pressure peg is adjustable.

6.1.2.4 Measuring device. The apparatus includes a linear measuring device that is accurate to at least 0,1 mm.

Dimensions in millimetres



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Key

- 1 measuring device
- 2 annular clamp
- 3 direction and point of application of force (maximum 5 N)
- 4 travelling ring
- 5 pressure peg
- c* boxed centre distance (adjustable)
- E_1, E_2 contact surfaces
- a* adjustable

Figure 1 — Illustration of frame deformation and filter retention test

6.1.3 Procedure

6.1.3.1 Mount test sample 2 on the device with the sides of the test sample extended and with the front of the test sample downwards. Clamp the sample within 2 mm of the boxed centre of one test lens (see [Figure 1](#)).

Lower the pressure peg so that it rests on the back surface of the unclamped test lens within 2 mm of its boxed centre, ensuring that there is no movement of the test lens. Record this as the starting position.

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Next, move the pressure peg downwards slowly and smoothly, increasing the force until the first of either of the following criteria is reached:

- a) a maximum force of 5 N;
- b) a distance equal to (10 ± 1) % of the boxed centre distance, c (see ISO 8624).

6.1.3.2 If the maximum force of 5 N is insufficient to displace the pressure peg over the distance specified in [6.1.3.1 b\)](#), continue the test but record the displacement that was attained.

Retain the initial displacement for 5 s, then return the pressure peg to its starting position. After a relaxation period of 20 s, lower the pressure peg again until it just rests on the lens.

6.1.3.3 Determine, in millimetres, the movement, x , of the pressure peg from the starting position and calculate the percentage deformation using the following formula. Check that the spectacle frame shows no fracture.

$$f = \frac{x}{c} \times 100$$

where

f is the percentage deformation;

x is the movement of the pressure peg;

c is the boxed centre distance.

6.1.3.4 The sunglass frames shall be inspected, without the aid of a magnifying lens, by a trained observer. During the examination, expose the test sample to an illuminance of 1 000 lx to 2 000 lx and carry out the inspection against a matt black background. Check that neither test lens has been dislodged wholly or partially from its original location in the groove or mount.

6.1.4 Verification and test report

Report whether the deformation of the sunglass exceeded 2 % of the distance between the reference points, whether the maximum load of 5 N achieved the distance specified in 9.6.3, whether the frame shows any fracture or crack and whether either filter has been dislodged wholly or partially from its original location in the groove or mount.

6.1.5 Uncertainty of measurement

An estimate of the uncertainty of measurement associated with this method of test shall be established in accordance with ISO/IEC Guide 98-3. The value of this estimate shall not exceed ± 10 % and shall be applied to the result in accordance with [Annex A](#).

NOTE The use of transfer standards may assist in establishing common uncertainties of measurement between laboratories.

6.2 Test method for increased endurance of sunglasses

6.2.1 Principle

The test aims to simulate the strains on the sunglass frame, particularly the joints, when putting the sunglasses on or off. The end of one side is clamped to restrain lateral, but not rotational movement, while the end of the other is rotated through a circle of diameter 60 mm. The bridge is supported, but not clamped, by an artificial nose to restrict movement of the frame.

6.2.2 Apparatus

6.2.2.1 Overall scheme: The test apparatus consists of two clamping devices mounted on universal joints, which are used to move the sides relative to each other, a bridge support and a revolution counter.

The positions of the clamps and bridge support, relative to each other, are adjustable by at least 40 mm horizontally and vertically.

The apparatus is capable of continuously and smoothly imparting a cyclical motion to one of the universal joints:

- down ($30 \pm 0,5$) mm;
- out ($60 \pm 1,0$) mm;
- up ($30 \pm 0,5$) mm;

at a rate of 40 cycles/min, with the other clamped side remaining fixed, except for the flexure of the universal joint.

For testing in frame development, manufacturers may modify the test equipment so that either the right or the left side is subject to the cyclical motion, the other remaining fixed.

6.2.2.2 Clamping devices, the two clamping devices, which are mounted on universal joints, are used to restrain the sides (see [Figures 2](#) and [4](#)). The universal joints shall not restrict the angular movement of the sides. The clamping point, defined as the edge of the clamp nearest the dowel screw centre, shall be (55 ± 1) mm from the centre of the pivot of the universal joint.

6.2.2.3 Bridge support, formed from a horizontal bar of triangular cross-section, enclosing an angle of ($30^\circ \pm 2$) ° and having a thickness at the top of (12 ± 1) mm with the upper edge approximately radiused (see [Figure 3](#), key item 2).

6.2.2.4 Revolution counter, used to count the number of cycles imparted to one of the spectacle sides.

6.2.3 Procedure

6.2.3.1 Before mounting the test sample on the test apparatus, establish the clamping and measuring points.

Except for curl sides, ensure that the sides are clamped at a distance from the dowel screw centre equivalent to 70 % of the overall side length ± 1 mm. Each measuring point shall be (15 ± 1) mm nearer to the dowel screw than the clamping point.

For curl sides, ensure that the clamping points are (3 ± 1) mm nearer to the dowel screw than the junction between curl and the rigid side. Each measuring point shall be (10 ± 1) mm nearer to the dowel screw than the clamping point.

6.2.3.2 Before testing, open the sides of the sunglass frame to the fullest extent, without tension, and measure the distance between the sides at the pre-determined measuring points. Record this distance, d_1 .

Mount the sunglass frame on the test device, and ensure the following:

- a) that the rotating clamp (see [Figure 4](#), key item 5) is on the same plane as the fixed clamp (see [Figure 4](#), key item 4) and that it is positioned at the nearest point of its rotation towards the fixed clamp;