

Institut luxembourgeois de la normalisation de l'accréditation, de la sécurité et qualité des produits et services

ILNAS-EN ISO 4007:2018

Personal protective equipment - Eye and face protection - Vocabulary (ISO 4007:2018)

Équipement de protection individuelle -Protection des yeux et du visage -Vocabulaire (ISO 4007:2018)

Persönliche Schutzausrüstung - Augenund Gesichtsschutz - Begriffe (ISO 4007:2018)

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National Foreword

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Personal protective equipment - Eye and face protection - Vocabulary (ISO 4007:2018)

Équipement de protection individuelle - Protection des yeux et du visage - Vocabulaire (ISO 4007:2018)

Persönliche Schutzausrüstung - Augen- und Gesichtsschutz - Wörterbuch (ISO 4007:2018)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 4007:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94 "Personal safety -- Personal protective 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2019.

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THE RWATEONAL STANDARD

ISO 4007

Third edition 2018-10

Personal protective equipment — Eye and face protection — Vocabulary

Équipement de protection individuelle — Protection des yeux et du visage — Vocabulaire





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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.

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World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment, Subcommittee SC 6, Eye and face protection.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4007:2012), which has been technically revised. This third edition builds on the second edition, which was partly based on EN 165.

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

- The word "ocular" has been changed to "lens" to describe the transparent material through which the wearer looked.
- Some terms have been moved and renumbered to more suitable positions, e.g. some of the terms that were in the "properties of materials" subclause are now in the "transmittance" subclause.
- 52 new terms have been added, over 100 terms or definitions have been modified and sources have been updated. Greater information about the source of definitions is given where these have been copied from other standards.
- The following terms have been deleted: giant-pulsed laser, haze, He-Ne laser, optical class, protective ocular, radiation power, untinted ocular, very-high-pressure (intensity) mercury vapour lamp.
- A term relating to the transmittance between 380 nm and 400 nm has been added. Although the definition for UV-A continues to take the wavelength limits of 315 nm to 380 nm, many of the terms and definitions relating to UV-A allow the upper limit to be either 380 nm or 400 nm, depending upon the application.
- Terms relating to "mesh protectors" and "additional lenses" have been added for use in the appropriate
- hyphens have been removed from many terms relative to the second edition, e.g. in "eye-protector" and "dark-state", but have been kept in "as-worn", "blue-light" and "gradient-tinted", and in those cases where they would generally be used in English.