# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14368-4

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# Mineral and sapphire watch-glasses —

Part 4:

**Anti-reflective treatment** 

Verres de montres minéraux et en saphir —
Partie 4: Traitements antireflet



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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 <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

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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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 114, *Horology*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Watch-glasses*.

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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

#### Introduction

Anti-reflective treatments are widely used in watch-glasses. Anti-reflective treatments are used to improve legibility of the watch dial by reducing light reflected from the watch-glasses.

When customers are wearing watches, the watches go through temperature variation, corrosion, scratch, sunlight and many other environmental conditions. The properties of the anti-reflective rect, rration, ents. treatments may directly affect the appearance of the watch-glasses and the legibility of the dial, therefore this International Standard aims to clarify the test methods and the evaluations for the antireflective treatments.

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## Mineral and sapphire watch-glasses —

#### Part 4:

### Anti-reflective treatment

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies the terms and definitions, the test methods and the evaluation of results of watch-glasses with anti-reflective treatments.

The document is applicable to sapphire watch-glasses with anti-reflective treatments, and it can also be used as a reference for mineral watch-glasses with anti-reflective treatments.

#### 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 3160-2:2015, Watch-cases and accessories — Gold alloy coverings — Part 2: Determination of fineness, thickness, corrosion resistance and adhesion

ISO 4892-1, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 1: General guidance

ISO 4892-2, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps

ISO 9227, Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests

ISO/CIE 11664-1:2019, Colorimetry — Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers

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

ISO 14368-3:2003, Mineral and sapphire watch-glasses — Part 3: Qualitative criteria and test methods

ISO 23160:2011, Watch cases and accessories — Tests of the resistance to wear, scratching and impacts

CIE 15:2018, Colorimetry

CIE 85:1989, Solar Spectral Irradiance

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

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