# ISIKUKAITSEVAHENDID. SILMA- JA NÄOKAITSE. SÕNAVARA

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

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD



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|---|---|
| See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 4007:2018 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 4007:2018 ingliskeelset teksti. | This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 4007:2018 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 4007:2018. |
| Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas. | This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation. |
| Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 05.12.2018. | Date of Availability of the European standard is 05.12.2018. |
| Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest. | The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation. |

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 01.040.13, 13.340.20

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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ICS 01.040.13; 13.340.20

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English Version

# 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)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 31 August 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2019.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 4007:2012.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 4007:2018 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4007:2018 without any modification.

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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).

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For an explanation on 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 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 standards.

— 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.



 

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 — Eye and face protection — Vocabulary



## 1 Scope

This document defines and explains the principal terms used in the field of personal eye and face protection.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

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 http://www.electropedia.org/

NOTE See also the CIE International lighting vocabulary: Available at: http://eilv.cie.co.at/.

### 3.1 Risks and hazards

**3.1.1**
**safety**, noun
freedom from *risk* (3.1.4) that is not tolerable

Note 1 to entry: The term "safe" is often understood by the general public as the state of being protected from all *hazards* (3.1.3). However, this is a misunderstanding: "safe" is rather the state of being protected from recognized hazards that are likely to cause *harm* (3.1.2). Some level of *risk* is inherent in products or systems. The use of the terms "safety" and "safe" as descriptive adjectives should be avoided when they convey no useful extra information. In addition, they are likely to be misinterpreted as an assurance of freedom from risk. The recommended approach is to replace, wherever possible, the terms "safety" and "safe" with an indication of the objective. For example, use "protective helmet" instead of "safety helmet". See also ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, Clause 4.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, 3.14, modified — the term has been identified as a noun, and "which" in the definition has been changed to "that".]

**3.1.2**
**harm**
injury or damage to the health of people, or damage to property or the environment

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, 3.1]

**3.1.3**
**hazard**
potential source of *harm* (3.1.2)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, 3.2]