

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Amendment No. 1
to
AS/NZS 1067.2:2016
Eye and face protection—Sunglasses and fashion spectacles
Part 2: Test methods

REVISED TEXT

The 2016 edition of AS/NZS 1067.2 is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted in the appropriate places.

SUMMARY: This Amendment applies to the Cover page, Title page, Preface and Appendix ZZ (new).

Published on 12 September 2018.

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Cover page

- 1 Top right-hand, *delete* 'ISO 12311:2013'.
- 2 Part title, after 'Test methods', *add* '(ISO 12311:2013, MOD)'.

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Title page

Part title, after 'Test methods', *add* '(ISO 12311:2013, MOD)'.

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Preface

- 1 *Delete* third paragraph and *replace* with the following:

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from ISO 12311:2013 *Personal protective equipment—Test methods for sunglasses and related eyewear*. The modifications are additional requirements and are set out in Appendix ZZ, which has been added at the end of the source document.

Appendix ZZ lists variations to take account of differences between AS/NZS 1067.1:2016, *Eye and face protection—Sunglasses and fashion spectacles, Part 1: Requirements* and ISO 12312-1:2013, *Eye and face protection—Sunglasses and related eyewear—Part 1: Sunglasses for general use* and Appendix ZZ of AS/NZS 1337.0, *Personal eye protection, Part 0: Eye and face protection—Vocabulary (ISO 4007:2012, MOD)*.

- 2 *Delete* fifth paragraph, including table.
- 3 Fourth paragraph item (a), *delete* '/New Zealand'.

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Appendix ZZ

After Bibliography, *insert* the following:

APPENDIX ZZ

VARIATIONS TO ISO 12311:2013 FOR AUSTRALIA

(Normative)

ZZ1 SCOPE

This Appendix lists the normative variations to ISO 12311:2013.

ZZ2 VARIATIONS

The following variations are required for Australian conditions:

Element	Instruction/New text
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CI 2	<i>Delete</i> text and <i>replace</i> with the following:
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This Standard specifies reference test methods for determining the properties of sunglasses given in AS/NZS 1067.1. It is applicable to all sunglasses and fashion spectacles.

1 After the first paragraph, *add* the following:

The Australian/New Zealand Standards listed below include a modified adoption of the ISO normative reference and an Australian/New Zealand Standard which are required for the application of this Standard. All references in the source text to the ISO normative references shall be replaced by references to the corresponding Australian/New Zealand Standards.

2 *Delete* 'ISO 4007, *Personal protective equipment—Eye and face protection—Vocabulary*' and *replace* with the following:

AS/NZS 1337.0:2014, *Personal eye protection, Part 0: Eye and face protection—Vocabulary (ISO 4007:2012, MOD)*

3 *Delete* 'ISO 12312-1:2013, *Eye and face protection—Sunglasses and related eyewear—Part 1: Sunglasses for general use*' and *replace* with the following:

AS/NZS 1067.1, *Eye and face protection—Sunglasses and fashion spectacles, Part 1: Requirements*

CI 7.2.1.1	<i>Delete</i> text, including figure, and <i>replace</i> with the following:
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Locate the defined reference point specified in Clause 8.1.8 of AS/NZS 1337.0. Determine a circular area around the reference point with diameter $d = (28,0 - 0,0 + 0,5)$ mm.

Scan this circular area with a 5 mm nominal diameter light beam white light or a narrow spectral band with a maximum spectral energy at (555 ± 25) nm and measure the luminous transmittance with a detector whose spectral responsivity approximates that of the CIE 2° Standard Observer (ISO 11664-1). The effects of displacement of the light beam by any prismatic effect of the filter (see B.3.4.1) shall be compensated for, and variations in thickness shall be corrected as in Annex L.

For filters with bands or gradients of different luminous transmittance, assessments of variations in luminous transmittance applies in this circular area but perpendicular to the gradient (see Figure 2). Two example scans perpendicular to the gradient are shown in Figure 2.

The filter and the light beam shall be positioned so that the incident light falls normally on the surface of the filter at the reference point or parallel to that direction at other locations on the filter.

Measure and record the maximum value of luminous transmittance τ_{vmax} , and the minimum value of luminous transmittance τ_{vmin} .