

APPLICATION FOR DIRECTIVE 89/686/EEC
On Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
On Behalf of
AMAN SAFETY LTD.
Safety Spectacle
Model No.: ASL-06



Dongguan ESTEK Services Co.,Ltd.

**APPLICATION FOR DIRECTIVE 89/686/EEC
On Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
On Behalf of
AMAN SAFETY LTD.
Safety Spectacle
Model No.: ASL-06**

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Technical Construction File

File No.: Safety Spectacle

According to
Directive 89/686/EEC
On Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Date: 2010/11/18

Report reference No.:	ET1011158P	
Tested by (+ signature).....:	Charles /Project Engineer	
Approved by (+ signature)	Richard Wan /Dept. Manager	
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Part I: General

1.1 General description:

Description of the product:

The safety spectacles manufactured by AMAN SAFETY LTD. has been designed and sold for many years. The spectacles were equipped with imported polycarbonate oculars, with such characteristics that: good field of vision, resistance to ageing and ultraviolet radiation. The spectacles would not cause discomfort or injury of wearer during normal use and no parts of the spectacle provided would cause skin irritation. The frame and ocular form a single unit and the color of legs was alternative.

Manufacturer name, Address Tel. & Fax no.

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Product Name

Safety Sepctacle

Model No.

ASL-06

Photographs

Refer to the enclosed products brochures.

Operating Environment:

**The product is used for personal eyes protection and could meet the
Directive 89/686/EEC On Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

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In order to ensure the conformity for CE marking for this **Safety Sepctacle**, some of the main European and /or International standards have been used to made assessment of conformity, see below:

- EN 166:2001(E) Personal eye-protection: Specification
- EN 167:2001(E) Personal eye-protection: Optical test methods
- EN 168:2001(E) Personal eye-protection: Non-optical test methods

The test reports for these applicable standards in detail have been included in the relevant sub-clauses of this technical construction file.

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Part II Evaluation of conformity

2.1 Table 8: Allocation of requirements and tests for unmounted and mounted oculars

Requirement	Type of ocular								Testing	
	according to	Ocular without filtering effect	Welding filters	Ultraviolet filters	Infrared filters	Sunglare filters for industrial use	Cover plates against welding splashes	EN		
		EN	Clause							
Field of vision	166	7.1.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	168	18
Refractive powers	166	7.1.2.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	167	3.1 and 3.2
Transmittance	166	7.1.2.2.1	+					+	167	6
	169	4		+					167	6
	170	4			+				167	6
	171	4				+			167	6
	172	4.1					+		167	6
	379	4.3.2/4.4.2		+					167	6
Variation in transmittance	166	7.1.2.2.3		+	+	+	+		167	7
Diffusion of light	166	7.1.2.3	+	+	+	+	+	+	167	4
Quality of material and surface	166	7.1.3	+	+	+	+	+	+	167	5
Minimum robustness ^a	166	7.1.4.1		+	+	+	+	+	167	4
Increased robustness ^a	166	7.1.4.2.1	+	X	X	X	X	X	168	3.1
Temperature stability	166	7.1.5.1	+	+	+	+	+		168	5
UV-stability	166	7.1.5.2	+	+	+	+	+		168	6
Ignition	166	7.1.7	+	+	+	+	+	+	168	7
High speed particles	166	7.2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	168	9
Molten metals and hot solids	166	7.2.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	168	10 and 11
Short circuit electric arc	166	7.2.7			+				Measurement and inspection	
Surface damage by fine particles	166	7.3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	168	15
Fogging	166	7.3.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	168	16
High speed particles at extremes of temperature	166	7.3.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	168	9
Marking	166	9.2	+	+	+	+	+	+	Visual inspection	
Ocular reflectance	166	7.3.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	167	8

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Key	
+	Requirement is specified
Empty field	Requirement is not specified
X	Optional requirement
^a If the requirement for increased robustness is met the requirement for minimum robustness need not be assessed.	

2.2 Table 9: Allocation of requirements and tests for frames and complete eye protectors

Requirement	Field of use and symbol ^a						Testing		
	NONE	3	4	5	8	9			
	Basic use	Droplets and splashes of liquids	Large dust particles	Gas and fine dust particles	Short circuit electric arc	Molten metals and hot solids			
	according to						according to		
	EN	Clause						EN	Clause
Construction and materials	166	6.1 and 6.2	+	+	+	+	+	+	By visual inspection and manufacturer's certificates
Headband	166	6.3	+	+	+	+	+	+	By measuring
Field of vision	166	7.1.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	168 18
Transmittance ^a	166	7.1.2.2.2	a	a	a	a	a	a	167 6
Increased robustness ^b	166	7.1.4.2.2	+	+	+	+	+	+	168 3.2
Temperature stability	166	7.1.5.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	168 5
Corrosion	166	7.1.6	+	+	+	+	+	+	168 8
Ignition	166	7.1.7	+	+	+	+	+	+	168 7
High speed particles ^c	166	7.2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	168 9
Molten metals and hot solids ^c	166	7.2.3						+	168 10 and 11
Droplets and splashes of liquids ^c	166	7.2.4		+					168 12
Large dust particles ^c	166	7.2.5			+				168 13
Gas and fine dust particles ^c	166	7.2.6				+			168 14
Short circuit electric arc	166	7.2.7					+		Visual inspection
Lateral protection ^d	166	7.2.8	X	X	X	X	X	X	168 19
High speed particles at extremes of temperature ^e	166	7.3.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	168 9
Marking	166	9.3	+	+	+	+	+	+	Visual inspection

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Key	
+	Requirement is specified
Empty field	Requirement is not specified
X	Optional requirement
^a	Transmittance need only be assessed if the eye-protector is a goggle or face-shield, and can be fitted with a filter(s) for use against optical radiation.
^b	Complete eye-protectors fitted with oculars meeting the minimum robustness requirement only, shall only be tested for lateral impact.
^c	These requirements when applied to frames supplied without oculars shall be tested with the appropriate oculars fitted.
^d	Lateral protection assessment is mandatory if high-speed particle protection is claimed.

2.2 Table 12: Application of eye-protector types for the various fields of use

		Type of eye protector				Testing	
		Symbol	According to EN 166 clause	Spectacles	Goggles	Face-shields	According to EN 168 clause
Basic use		No symbol	^a	+	+	+	^a
Increased robustness		S	7.1.4.2	+	+	+	clause 3.1/3.2 22 mm ball at 5.1 m/s
Optical radiation		^b	7.2.1	+	+	+	^c
High speed particles ^d	Low energy impact	F	7.2.2	+	+	+	clause 9 6 mm ball at 45 m/s
	Medium energy impact	B	7.2.2	0	+	+	clause 9 6 mm ball at 120 m/s
	High energy impact	A	7.2.2	0	0	+	clause 9 6 mm ball at 190 m/s
Liquid droplets		3	7.2.4	0	+	0	12.1
Liquid splashes		3	7.2.4	0	0	+	12.2
Large dust particles		4	7.2.5	0	+	0	13
Gas & fine dust particles		5	7.2.6	0	+	0	14
Short circuit electric arc		8	7.2.7	0	0	+	^e
Molten metals & hot solids		9 ^f	7.2.3	0	+	+	10 and 11
High speed particles at extremes of temperature ^g		T	7.3.4	g	g	g	clause 9

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Key

- + Allowable application
- 0 Prohibited application
- a For basic use, and all other fields of use, the basic requirements specified in 6.1 shall be satisfied.
- b The symbol for optical radiation consists of the scale number defined in clause 5 for the various types of filter (welding, ultraviolet, infrared or sunglare) and is marked on the ocular. If optical radiation is the only field of use for which protection is required then the frame need only comply with the requirements for basic use. Goggle and face-shield housings, where applicable, shall be marked with the maximum compatible filter scale number.
- c See EN 169, EN 170, EN 171, EN 172, or EN 379 dependent on type of filter.
- d If the symbols F, B and A are not common to both the ocular and the frame then it is the lower level which shall be assigned to the complete eye-protector.
- e For a face-shield to comply with field of use symbol 8 it shall be fitted with a filter of scale number 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and have a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm.
- f For an eye-protector to comply with field of use symbol 9 both the frame and ocular shall be marked with this symbol together with one of the symbols F, B or A.
- g Symbol T is used in conjunction with either F, B or A to indicate that the eye-protector conforms to the high-speed particle classification at extremes of temperature.

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Part III Test Report

3.1 EN166: 2001(E)

4	Classification	---
4.1	Function of eye-protectors	Pass
	Impacts of different severities	Pass
	Optical radiations	Not applicable
	Molten metals and hot solids	Not applicable
	Droplets and splashes	Not applicable
	Dust	Not applicable
	Gases	Not applicable
	Short circuit electric arc	Not applicable
4.2	Types of eye-protectors	---
4.2.1	Spectacles with or without lateral protection	Pass
4.2.2	Goggles	Not applicable
4.2.3	Face-shields	Not applicable
4.3	Types of ocular	---
4.3.1	Mineral oculars (glass)	Not applicable
4.3.1.1	Un-toughened mineral oculars	Not applicable
4.3.1.2	Toughened mineral oculars	Not applicable
4.3.2	Organic oculars (plastic)	Pass Polycarbonate lens.
4.3.3	Laminated oculars	Not applicable
5	Designation of filters	---
6	Design and manufacturing requirements	---
6.1	General construction	Pass The safety spectacles were designed free from projections, sharp edges and other defects which were likely to cause discomfort or injury during normal use.

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6.2	Materials	Pass Material of legs of spectacle: PC. No parts in contacted with wearer would cause any skin irritation.
6.3	Headbands	Not applicable
7	Basic, particular and optional requirements	---
7.1	Basic requirements	Pass See below for details.
7.1.1	Field of vision	Pass The size of the field of vision was defined in conjunction with the appropriate head-form described in clause 17 of EN168:2001, and tests were carried out in accordance with clause 18.
7.1.2	Optical requirements	Pass See below for details.
7.1.2.1	Spherical, astigmatic and prismatic refractive powers	Pass
7.1.2.1.1	Unmounted oculars covering one eye	Not applicable
7.1.2.1.2	Mounted oculars and unmounted oculars covering both eyes	Pass The refractive powers were measured according to clause 3.2 of EN167:2001.
7.1.2.1.3	Cover plates	Not applicable
7.1.2.2	Transmittance	Pass
7.1.2.2.1	Oculars without filtering action	Pass Safety spectacle intended to protect the eyes against mechanical hazardous only. Tested in accordance with clause 6 of EN167:2001. No luminous transmittance measured lower than limited.
7.1.2.2.2	Oculars with filtering action (filters) and housings for oculars with filtering action	Not applicable
7.1.2.2.3	Variations in transmittance (Oculars without filtering action are exempt from this requirement)	Not applicable
7.1.2.2.3.1	Oculars without corrective effect	Not applicable

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7.1.2.2.3.2	Oculars with corrective effect (prescription oculars)	Not applicable
7.1.2.3	Diffusion of light	Pass Tested in accordance with clause 4 of EN167:2001
7.1.3	Quality of material and surface	Pass Assessment in accordance with clause 5 of EN167:2001 with the aid of light box. Spectacles with PC lens, no significant defects likely to impair vision in use.
7.1.4	Robustness	Pass
7.1.4.1	Minimum robustness	Not applicable See 7.1.4.2, 7.2.2 and 7.3.4, need not be assessed.
	a) Ocular fracture : an ocular shall be considered to have fractured if it cracks through its entire thickness into two or more pieces, or if more than 5mg of the ocular material becomes detached from the surface away from the one struck by the ball, or if the ball passes through the ocular	Not applicable
	b) Ocular deformation : an ocular shall be considered to have been deformed if a mark appears on the white paper on the opposite side to that struck by the ball	Not applicable
7.1.4.2	Increased robustness	Pass
7.1.4.2.1	Unmounted oculars	Not applicable
	a) Ocular fracture : an ocular shall be considered to have fractured if it cracks through its entire thickness into two or more pieces, or if more than 5mg of the ocular material becomes detached from the surface away from the one struck by the ball, or if the ball passes through the ocular	Not applicable
	b) Ocular deformation : an ocular shall be considered to have been deformed if a mark appears on the white paper on the opposite side to that struck by the ball	Not applicable

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7.1.4.2.2	Complete eye-protectors and frames	Pass The spectacle was withstood the lateral and frontal impacts of a steel ball striking at a specified speed. Test in accordance with clause 3.2 of EN168:2001
	a) Ocular fracture : an ocular shall be considered to have fractured if it cracks through its entire thickness into two or more pieces, or if more than 5mg of the ocular material becomes detached from the surface away from the one struck by the ball, or if the ball passes through the ocular	Pass Not occurred.
	b) Ocular deformation : an ocular shall be considered to have been deformed if a mark appears on the white paper on the opposite side to that struck by the ball	Pass Not occurred.
	c) Ocular housing or frame fracture: an ocular housing or frame shall be considered to have failed if it separates into two or more pieces, or if it is no longer capable of holding an ocular in position, or if an unbroken ocular detaches from the frame, or if the ball passes through the housing or frame.	Pass Not occurred.
	d) Lateral protection failure: the lateral protection shall be considered to have failed if it fractures through its entire thickness into two or more separate pieces, or if one or more particles become detached from the surface remote from the impact point, or if it allows the ball to penetrate completely, or if it partially or totally detaches from the eye-protector, or if its component parts become separated.	Pass Not occurred.
7.1.5	Resistance to ageing	Pass
7.1.5.1	Stability at an elevated temperature	Pass Safety spectacles were tested in accordance with clause 5.1 of EN168:2001 in the oven for 60min at a temperature of 55°C, no apparent deformation.

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7.1.5.2	Resistance to ultraviolet radiation	Pass Ocular was tested in accordance with clause 6 of EN168:2001. The lenses were exposed to the UV radiation for 50h.
	a) The relative change of luminous transmittance shall not be greater than the values specified in Table 6	Pass
	b) The value of the reduced luminance factor shall not exceed the permissible limits given in 7.1.2.3	Pass
7.1.6	Resistance to corrosion	Pass Tested in accordance with clause 8 of EN168:2001. The metal parts were free from corrosion.
7.1.7	Resistance to ignition	Pass Tested in accordance with clause 7 of EN168:2001. The ocular or frame was subjected to the test with temperature of 650°C for a period of 5s in the glow-wire tester.
7.2	Particular requirements	Pass
7.2.1	Protection against optical radiation	Not applicable
7.2.1.1	Welding filters - see EN 169.	Not applicable
7.2.1.2	Ultraviolet filters – see EN 170.	Not applicable
7.2.1.3	Infrared filters – see EN 171.	Not applicable
7.2.1.4	Sunglare filters for industrial use – see EN 172.	Not applicable
7.2.1.5	Welding Filters with switchable luminous transmittance – see EN 379.	Not applicable
7.2.2	Protection against high-speed particles	Pass Low energy impact. Tested with specified steel ball striking on the oculars and lateral protection at one specified speeds.
	a) Ocular fracture : an ocular shall be considered to have fractured if it cracks through its entire thickness into two or more pieces, or if more than 5mg of the ocular material becomes detached from the surface away from the one struck by the ball, or if the ball passes through the ocular	Pass Not occurred.

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	b) Ocular deformation : an ocular shall be considered to have been deformed if a mark appears on the white paper on the opposite side to that struck by the ball	Pass Not occurred.
	c) Ocular housing or frame fracture: an ocular housing or frame shall be considered to have failed if it separates into two or more pieces, or if it is no longer capable of holding an ocular in position, or if an unbroken ocular detaches from the frame, or if the ball passes through the housing or frame.	Pass Not occurred.
	d) Lateral protection failure: the lateral protection shall be considered to have failed if it fractures through its entire thickness into two or more separate pieces, or if one or more particles become detached from the surface remote from the impact point, or if it allows the ball to penetrate completely, or if it partially or totally detaches from the eye-protector, or if its component parts become separated.	Pass Not occurred.
7.2.3	Protection against molten and hot solids	Not applicable
	a) The eye-protector is either a goggle or a face – shield	Not applicable
	b) The viewing area of oculars for face-shields has a minimum vertical centre-line depth of 150mm when mounted in the appropriate housing	Not applicable
	c) Face-shields cover the eye-region rectangle of the appropriate head-form as assessed in accordance with 10.2 of EN 168:2001	Not applicable
	d) The eye-protector satisfies the requirements for one of the three impact energy categories given in 7.2.2	Not applicable

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	e) When testing and assessed in accordance with 10.1 of EN 168:2001 they prevent the adherence of molten metal to the eye-protector which affords protection to the eye-region rectangle ABCD shown in Figure 11 of EN 168:2001	Not applicable
	f) Complete penetration of oculars for goggles, and all types of frames, housings, browguards, etc. does not occur within 7 s when tested as described in clause 11 of EN 168:2001	Not applicable
	g) Complete penetration of oculars for face-shields does not occur within 5 s when tested as described in clause 11 of EN 168:2001	Not applicable
7.2.4	Protection against droplets and splashes of liquids	Not applicable
	a) No pink or crimson colouration appears in the ocular regions defined by the two circles when assessing goggles for protection against droplets. No account shall be taken of any such colouration up to a distance of 6 mm inside the edges of the eye-protector	Not applicable
	b) Face-shields cover the eye-region rectangle of the appropriate head-form as described in 10.2.2.2 of EN 168:2001 as assessed in accordance with 10.2 of EN 168: 2001	Not applicable
7.2.5	Protection against large dust particles	Not applicable
7.2.6	Protection against gases and fine dust particles	Not applicable
7.2.7	Protection against short circuit electric arc	Not applicable
7.2.8	Lateral Protection	Not applicable
7.3	Optional requirements	Pass
7.3.1	Resistance to surface damage by fine particles	Not applicable
7.3.2	Resistance to fogging of oculars	Not applicable
7.3.3	Oculars with enhanced reflectance in the infrared	Not applicable

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7.3.4	Protection against high speed particles at extremes of temperature	Pass Tested with specified steel ball striking on the oculars and lateral protection at one specified speeds.
	a) Ocular fracture : an ocular shall be considered to have fractured if it cracks through its entire thickness into two or more pieces, or if more than 5mg of the ocular material becomes detached from the surface away from the one struck by the ball, or if the ball passes through the ocular	Pass Not occurred.
	b) Ocular deformation : an ocular shall be considered to have been deformed if a mark appears on the white paper on the opposite side to that struck by the ball	Pass Not occurred.
	c) Ocular housing or frame fracture: an ocular housing or frame shall be considered to have failed if it separates into two or more pieces, or if it is no longer capable of holding an ocular in position, or if an unbroken ocular detaches from the frame, or if the ball passes through the housing or frame.	Pass Not occurred.
	d) Lateral protection failure: the lateral protection shall be considered to have failed if it fractures through its entire thickness into two or more separate pieces, or if one or more particles become detached from the surface remote from the impact point, or if it allows the ball to penetrate completely, or if it partially or totally detaches from the eye-protector, or if its component parts become separated.	Pass Not occurred.
8	Allocation of requirements, test schedules and application	---
8.1	Requirements and test methods	Pass See clause 2.1, table 8 and see clause 2.2, table 9.

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8.2	Test schedules for type examination	Pass The necessary number of samples for type examination and required order of the individual tests to be carried out in accordance with requirements of this standard.
8.3	Application of eye-protector types	Pass See clause 2.3, table 12
9	Marking	---
9.1	General	Pass All markings were clear and permanent.
9.2	Ocular marking	Not applicable
9.2.1	Scale number	Not applicable
9.2.2	Identification of the manufacturer	Not applicable
9.2.3	Optical class	Not applicable
9.2.4	Mechanical strength	Not applicable
9.2.5	Resistance to short circuit electric arc	Not applicable
9.2.6	Non-adherence of molten metal and resistance to penetration of hot solids	Not applicable
9.2.7	Resistance to surface damage by fine particles	Not applicable
9.2.8	Resistance to fogging of oculars	Not applicable
9.2.9	Original/replacement oculars	Not applicable
9.2.10	Resistance to high speed particles at extremes of temperature	Not applicable
9.2.11	Marking of laminated oculars	Not applicable
9.2.12	Examples of ocular marking	Not applicable
	a)Welding filter	Not applicable
	b)Welding filter with mechanical strength function	Not applicable
	c)Ultraviolet filters	Not applicable
	d)Ultraviolet filters with mechanical strength function and resistant to short circuit electric arc	Not applicable
	e)Infrared filters	Not applicable

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	f)Infrared filters with mechanical strength function and non-adherence of molten metals and resistance to penetration of hot solids function	Not applicable
	g)Welding filters with enhanced reflectance	Not applicable
	h)Sunglare filters with mechanical strength function, original ocular	Not applicable
	i)Safety ocular without filtering action, replacement ocular	Not applicable
	j)Safety ocular without filtering action and highest level of mechanical strength function at extremes of temperature	Not applicable
	k)Welding filter with mechanical strength function and resistant to surface damage by fine particles	Not applicable
	l)Safety ocular with mechanical strength function, non-adherence of molten metals and resistance to penetration of hot solids function and resistant to fogging	Not applicable
	m)Ultraviolet filter with mechanical strength function, resistant to surface damage by fine particles and resistant to fogging	Not applicable
	n)Cover plate	Not applicable
	o)Cover plate resistant to surface damage by fine particles	Not applicable
9.3	Frame marking	Not applicable
9.3.1	Identification of the manufacturer	Not applicable
9.3.2	The number of this standard	Not applicable
9.3.3	Field of use	Not applicable
9.3.4	Increased robustness and resistance to high speed particles	Not applicable
9.3.5	Resistance to high speed particles at extremes of temperature	Not applicable
9.3.6	Frames designed to fit a small head	Not applicable
9.3.7	Highest ocular scale number	Not applicable

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9.3.8	Examples of frame marking	Not applicable
	a) Frames used for protection against liquids (droplets or splashes)	Not applicable
	b) Frames used for protection against large dust particles	Not applicable
	c) Frames used for protection against solar radiation and designed to suit a small head	Not applicable
	d) Frames used for protection against UV radiation	Not applicable
	e) Frames used for protection against speed particles (low energy impact)	Not applicable
	f) Frames for several fields of use	Not applicable
9.4	Marking of eye-protectors where the frame and ocular form a single unit	Pass
10	Information supplied by the manufacturer	---
	a) Name and address of the manufacturer	Pass Specified in the user manual
	b) The number of this standard	Pass
	c) The eye-protector model identification	Pass
	d) Instructions for storage, use and maintenance	Pass
	e) Specific instructions for cleaning and disinfection	Pass
	f) Details of the field of use, protection capabilities and performance characteristics	Pass
	g) Details of suitable accessories and spare parts. Instructions for fitting shall be included with the original eye-protector and/or with the spare or accessory	Pass
	h) The obsolescence deadline or period of obsolescence, if applicable, for the complete eye-protector and/or component parts	Pass
	i) The type of packaging suitable for transport, if applicable	Pass

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	j)The significance the marking on the frame and the ocular	Pass
	k) A warning that optical class 3 oculars are not intended for long term use, if applicable	Not applicable
	l)A warning concerning the compatibility of marking (see notes (4),(5) and (6) to Table 12)	Pass
	m)A warning that materials which may come into contact with the wearers skin could cause allergic reactions to susceptible individuals	Pass
	n)A warning that scratched or damaged oculars should be replaced	Pass
	o)A warning that eye-protectors against high speed particles worn over standard ophthalmic spectacles may transmit impacts, that creating a hazard to the wearer	Pass
	p)A note to instruct that if protection against high speed particles at extremes of temperature is required then the selected eye-protector should be marked with the letter T immediately after the impact letter, i.e. FT, BT or AT. Lf the impact letter is not followed by the letter T then the eye protector shall only be used against high speed particles at room temperature	Pass

Annex ZA	Informative Clause of this European Standard addressing essential requirements or other provisions of EU Directives	---
	Table ZA.1-Relationship between this standard and Directive 89/686/EEC	---
EC-DIRECTIVE 89/686EEC,Annex II		Clauses of this standard
1.1	Design principles	6.1, 6.2, 6.3
1.1.1	Ergonomics	6.3, 7.1.1
1.1.2	Levels and classes of protection	7.1, 7.2, 7.3
1.1.2.1	Highest level of protection to different levels of risk	7.1, 7.2, 7.3
1.1.2.2	Classes of protection appropriate to different levels risk	7.1, 7.2, 7.3