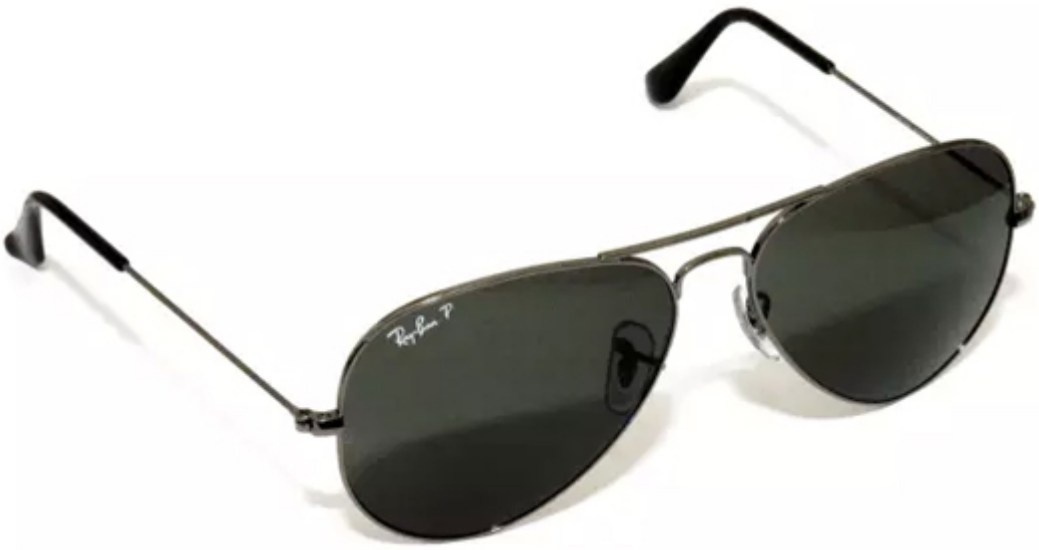
欧盟关于太阳眼镜标准更新



太阳眼镜新欧洲标准EN ISO 12312-1:2013/A1:2015发布

标准更新摘要

1. 新增本标准不适用于职业用眼部防护产品。
2. 删除了明示0类镜片的限制。
3. 新增如果产品符合2级或3级抗冲击性的要求，不需要做条款7.1 最低强度的测试。
4. 对四类镜片的太阳穴防护区域做了详细的规定。
5. 其它文字编辑上的改动。

欧盟发布关于镜架和太阳眼镜的镍释放新标准 EN 16128: 2015

标准更新摘要

欧盟近日发布了关于镜架和太阳眼镜的镍释放新标准 EN 16128: 2015. 此标准要求成员国最晚在2015年5月采纳，旧版标准最晚在2018年11月废弃.此标准取代 EN 16128: 2011。

与旧版EN 16128: 2011相比，测试方法有较大的变化:

在旧版标准中，用于镍释放的测试部件被放于人工汗液中，释放一周。之后用ICP或其它测试设备分析溶液中的镍浓度 。

在即将施行的新版标准中, 针对于带有机涂层的样品，提供了一种电化学阻抗光谱(EIS)方法。如果阻抗结果≥ 3.0 x 105 Ω.cm²，则认为样品是合格的。此测试的目地是证明涂层的质量足够好，可以阻止镍的释放，因而无需进行镍释放的定量测试。

针对于不带有机涂层的样品，新版标准中给出了迁移测试方法，此方法是一种定量测试方法，可以准确判断样品的镍释放是否符合法规要求。 迁移测试方法包含两个步骤：样品释放的镍通过人工汗液转移到测试纸中，然后对测试纸中的镍含量进行定量分析。如果释放结果<0.76 微克/平方厘米/星期，则认为样品是合格的。

New Sunglasses Standard EN ISO 12312-1:2013/A1:2015 Published

Standard Updated Abstract

1. The standard is not applicable to related eyewear intended for occupational eye protection.
2. Delete the restrictions for claim of category 0.
3. If the sunglasses is comply with impact resistance of the filter, strength level 2 or 3, testing according to 7.1 (minimum robustness) is not necessary.
4. More details on the temporal protective requirements for category 4 sunglasses.
5. Other editorial amendments.

New Method EN 16128: 2015 For Nickel Release For Spectacle Frames And Sunglasses Were PublishedHED BY CEN

Standard Updated Abstract

CEN has published the updated nickel release standard for spectacle frames and sunglasses EN 16128: 2015. This standard shall be given the status of a national standard at the latest by May 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2018.This document supersedes EN 16128: 2011.

Compared to EN 16128:2011, the reference test method has been substantially revised:
In the method according to EN 16128:2011 the parts to be tested for nickel release are placed in an artificial sweat test solution for one week. The concentration of dissolved nickel in the solution is determined by atomic absorption spectrometry, inductively-coupled plasma spectrometry or other appropriate analytical method.

The present standard provides, for parts with an organic coating, a coating test based on Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS). A test part is deemed to be compliant if the impedance is ≥ 3.0 x 105 Ω.cm². The coating test aims at demonstrating that the coating is of sufficient quality to prevent the release of nickel, thereby ensuring that the test sample's nickel release does not exceed the regulatory limit.

For parts without an organic coating, the present standard specifies a migration test. The migration test makes provision for quantitative testing for the amount of nickel released, to determine whether or not the model's nickel release exceeds the regulatory limit. The migration test comprises two steps: Release of nickel by artificial sweat solution into a test paper and the subsequent quantitative analytical detection of the nickel released into the paper. A combination of test parts (e.g. front) is deemed to be compliant if the migration value is <0.76 µg/cm²/week.

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