

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Sunglasses and fashion spectacles**



### **AS/NZS 1067:2003**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee CS-053, Sunglasses. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 31 March 2003 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 18 March 2003.

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The following are represented on Committee CS-053:

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Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission  
Australian Institute of Sport  
Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency  
Australian Retailers Association  
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*This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 01347.*

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# Australian/New Zealand Standard™

## Sunglasses and fashion spectacles

Originated as AS 1067—1971.  
Previous editions AS 1067.1—1990 and AS 1067.2—1990.  
AS 1067.1—1990 and AS 1067.2—1990 jointly revised, amalgamated  
and redesignated as AS/NZS 1067:2003.  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-053, Sunglasses to supersede AS 1067.1—1990, *Sunglasses and fashion spectacles*, Part 1: *Safety requirements* and AS 1067.2—1990 and *Sunglasses and fashion spectacles*, Part 2: *Performance requirements*.

*This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (June 2009). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.*

This Standard was first published in 1971 at which time it was the first national standard for sunglasses in the world. It addressed in novel ways the problems of protection against ultraviolet radiation and the distortion of colours by coloured sunglass lenses, as well as setting requirements for optical performance.

Since then a number of other national standards for sunglasses have been published which address the same safety and health issues defined by AS 1067 but take different approaches to setting requirements for sunglasses.

While it is acknowledged that the previous Australian sunglasses Standard was particularly well accepted nationally and internationally, revision of the Standard became a necessity to comply with elements of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (commonly referred to as the TBT Code).

Currently, there is no international Standard for sunglasses but the European Standard EN 1836, *Personal eye protection—Sunglasses and sunglare filters for general use* has significant international acceptance.

For this reason, this Australian/New Zealand Standard for sunglasses is modelled on the European Standard. The test methods are the same as those of the European Standard, however this Standard sets some different requirements to avoid lowering the standards set by AS 1067—1990 and reducing the level of protection provided. This recognizes the special circumstances of this region, especially its climatic conditions.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in notes to figures are deemed to be requirements of this Standard.

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## FOREWORD

Committee CS-053 considered it important that, where protection of the eyes against sunglare is required, the consumer would be able to select the correct type of sunglasses, depending on their intended use. Provision has therefore been made in this Standard for appropriate marking and labelling of sunglasses and fashion spectacles to provide consumers with the necessary information.

The scope of this Standard is unchanged from previous editions, and includes requirements for sunglass lenses, frames and minimum requirements for customer information. The Standard contains specific requirements for refractive properties and optical qualities of lenses and the assessment of robustness and lens retention.

The Standard covers children's sunglasses. It does not cover toy sunglasses that are clearly identified as such, ski goggles, spectacles for special purposes such as protection in solaria, and eye protection against sources of radiation other than the sun.

Appendices describing test methods for the determination of spectral transmittance and coloration limits, and suitable methods of test for performance characteristics are included in the Standard.

## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

**Australian/New Zealand Standard**  
**Sunglasses and fashion spectacles**

## SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

**1.1 SCOPE**

A1 | This Standard specifies minimum requirements for sunglasses and fashion spectacles and sunglass lenses of nominal plano power—excluding (any) prescription lenses—intended for protection against solar radiation for general use, and social and domestic purposes, including road use and driving.

NOTE: Information on the use of sunglasses lenses is provided in Appendix A.

This Standard applies to the following:

- (a) Spectacles comprising tinted lenses of nominal zero power mounted in a spectacle frame.
- (b) Individual tinted lenses of nominal zero power intended for use in sunglasses.
- (c) Rimless sunshields and one piece visors.
- (d) Clip-on and slip-on type sunglasses.
- (e) Children's sunglasses.
- A1 | (f) Fashion spectacles.

This Standard does not apply to the following:

- (i) Safety glasses and safety goggles intended to provide protection against optical radiation. AS/NZS 1337 and AS/NZS 1338 apply to safety glasses and safety goggles.
- (ii) Eyewear for protection against radiation in solaria. AS/NZS 2635 applies to these lenses.
- (iii) Ski goggles.
- (iv) Glasses for use as toys and clearly and legibly labelled as toys.

**1.2 OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this Standard is to provide regulatory authorities, manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers with a comprehensive set of requirements for sunglasses and fashion spectacles in order to minimize safety risks associated with use of inappropriate protective eyewear intended to provide protection against solar radiation.

**1.3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS**

AS/NZS	
1337	Eye protectors for industrial applications
1338	Filters for eye protectors (series)
2211	Laser safety (series)
2635	Solaria for cosmetic purposes