bollé
SAFETY

TRAINING BOOKLET

EYE PROTECTION AND STANDARDS

INNOVATIVE **VISION**

bollé
SAFETY

Bollé Safety,
the eye protection Experts!

Contents

Why choose Bollé Safety
to protect your employees' eyesight?

There are many types of eye injuries with severity ranging from simple irritation to total blindness. The human eye is an extremely delicate and vulnerable organ, and permanent vision loss can result from a relatively minor injury. That is why it is so important to be aware of all potential risks in the workplace.

This training booklet will help you understand in detail risks, standards and types of protection associated with them. This will help enable you to respond effectively to users' requests.

With effective and desirable protection, Bollé Safety is a strategic choice to implement your Occupational Health and Safety Policy with peace of mind.

Key figures:
accidents at work & eye injuries

The example of Australia

1,049

cases of work-related eye injuries resulting in hospital admission.

63%

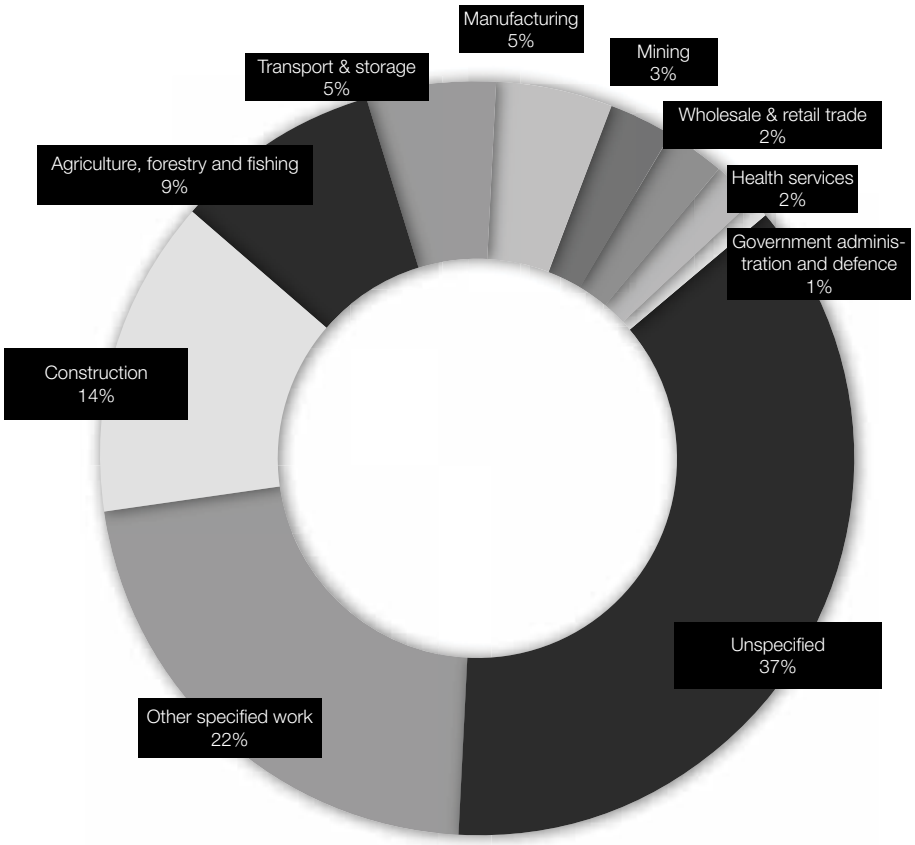
of recorded admissions involved a foreign object entering the eye.

2.2

days was the average length of stay in hospital resulting in days off work.

20-25%

The proportion of work related injuries which involve eye injuries.



Work-related eye injury cases, by employment sector, Australia, 2010–11 to 2014–15. Based on Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; Flinders University material.

BUT 90%

of eye injuries can be avoided by using suitable glasses and shields!

Source: Combined sources from Australian Safety and Compensation Council, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Flinders University, 2008-2015. Minor sources are not shown on the graph opposite. Contact us for further information.

What are **your employer regulatory obligations?**

PPE REGULATION

Mandatory eye protection

Eye protection is mandatory

In Australia, the law requires companies to ensure the job does not put employees at any risk of harm, ensuring all precautionary measures are taken. This law is called workplace health and safety (WHS) or occupational health and safety (OHS).

The WHS regulations require businesses to work through a hierarchy of risk control measures when managing risk. Conforming to these PPE regulations works best when it is used to supplement higher-level control measures or when no other safety measures are available.

The wearing of eye or face protection is required for:

- Welding, sanding and cutting
- Digging and chiselling
- Stone cutting and processing
- Handling nail guns
- Using machines to remove chips during the processing of materials that produce short chips
- Stamping
- Removing and fragmenting shards
- Working with jets that project abrasive granules
- Handling acids, alkalis disinfectants and corrosive detergents
- Handling liquid jet devices
- Handling and being near molten materials
- Radiant heat based activities
- Laser work
- Any other task that presents suitable hazard or risk

WHAT ARE THE OBLIGATIONS FOR COMPANIES?

- Identify all risks in the workplace and assess risk levels
- Remove risks, developing collective means of protection and if this is not possible or insufficient, individual means of protection
- Consult with their workers when selecting PPE
- Choose the appropriate PPE for the risks and regularly check the validity of this choice
- Inform employees about the risks, PPE usage conditions and instructions
- Train and guide employees in the correct use of PPE
- Provide employees with the necessary PPE, free of charge
- Ensure their effective use
- Maintain the PPE in a state of readiness
- Periodically check specific PPE
- Ensure all measures are taken to gain maximum lifespan of PPE

WHAT ARE THE OBLIGATIONS FOR WORKERS?

Workers also have duties in relation to PPE under regulation 46 of the model WHS regulations.
A worker who is provided with PPE by their business must:

- Use or wear the PPE in accordance with any information, training or reasonable instruction provided by the employer, so far as they are reasonably able.
- Not intentionally misuse or damage the PPE.
- Inform the employer of any damage, defect or need to clean or decontaminate any of the PPE if they become aware of it.
- If the PPE is uncomfortable, does not fit properly or the worker has an adverse reaction using it, they should consult their manager.

Standards
explained by Bollé Safety

AS/NZS 1337.1

THE REFERENCE STANDARD

AS/NZS 1337.1 standard specifies minimum requirements for non-prescription eye and face protectors and associated oculars.

The AS/NZS 1337.1 standard applies to all eye protection and guarantees adequate marking and the quality of the equipment. Its purpose is to guarantee protection from:

- Impacts characterised by varying degrees of severity
- Flying particles and fragments
- Dust
- Splashing materials
- Molten metals
- Harmful gases
- Vapours and aerosols
- Or from any combination of these risks.

Standard AS/NZS 1337.1 also defines the basic characteristics to which all eye protection must conform with regard to: material, optical quality and minimum strength.

While all eye protection must be AS/NZS 1337.1 certified, all filters and equipment are also covered by specific standards which must be understood in order to ensure protective equipment is adapted to the activity of its wearer.

All AS/NZS 1337 approved eyewear requires the relevant lens and/or frame markings to show that the product is approved to Australian standards.

LENS MARKINGS:

Lens marking must include:
- The scale number for filtering lenses (code).
- The manufacturer's name (logo or brand recommended by the manufacturer).

Lens:
C. Liquid droplets or splash resistance
D. Dust particles
G. Gas and fine dust particles
M. Molten metal and hot solids

MECHANICAL STRENGTH SYMBOLS

Marking on the lenses is mandatory.
I or F. Medium energy impact, resists a 6 mm, ball at 45 m/s.
V or B. High energy impact, resists a 6 mm, ball at 120 m/s.
A. Extra High energy impact, resists a 6 mm, ball at 190 m/s.

WARNING

I or F. Maximum protection for glasses.
V or B. Maximum protection for goggles.
A. Maximum protection for face shields.

If the I, V and A symbols do not apply to both the lens and frame, then the lowest level must be assigned to the complete protective eyewear.
Bollé Safety is certified to AS/NZS 1337.1:2010.
Eye protection for occupational applications.

Bollé Safety designs and markets personal protective equipment for eye protection for industrial use consistent with the AS/NZS 1337 standards. Each marking corresponds to a very specific use. Tested by independent laboratories, certified by SAI Global, this information guarantees protective eyewear quality and resistance.

Lens material

POLYCARBONATE

The main feature of polycarbonate is its **resistance to impact**. Lighter than plastic whilst being less sensitive to scratches, polycarbonate is the perfect material for safety spectacles, for which light weight and resistance are much sought-after assets. Excellent resistance in extreme temperatures: -80°C to +135°C. This material is particularly **recommended for protection in the workplace**. Polycarbonate has the added advantage of absorbing all ultraviolet rays from 280 nm up to 380 nm (99.99%). It is more resistant over time with regard to mechanical risks (impacts, scratches, etc.).

ACETATE

Acetate is a nylon-based hypoallergenic material. Compared to standard plastic, it is lightweight and thin. Acetate lenses remain flexible with a glass like clarity and are ideal for usage in all round safety goggles.

Frame material

POLYCARBONATE

Lighter and more resistant to impacts than plastic whilst being less sensitive to scratches, polycarbonate is the perfect material for safety spectacles and sports glasses, for which light weight and resistance are much sought-after assets. Excellent resistance in extreme temperatures: -80°C to +135°C. Polycarbonate absorbs 99.99% of UV radiation. It is more resistant over time with regard to mechanical risks (impacts, scratches, etc.).

NYLON

Flexible with excellent resistance to wear, chemical products (fuel, paint, lacquer, lubricants, etc.) and heat but poor resistance to humidity.

THERMOPLASTIC RUBBER (TPR)

A compromise between rubber and plastic, TPR has a pleasant, soft texture. It is a flexible “non-slip” material which is resistant to vibrations and extreme temperatures and which absorbs impacts.

ETHYLENE VINYL ACETATE (EVA)

Light and soft to the touch, this food-grade material is highly resistant to petroleum products and impacts even at low temperatures. Good resistance to bad weather and UV rays. Can be easily torn and distorted.

STYRENE BUTADIENE RUBBER (SBR)

The properties are similar to natural rubber but with improved ageing and heat resistance. Highly resistant to abrasion and good resistance to many inorganic chemical products.

NEOPRENE

Resistant to ozone and hydrocarbons (oil, petrol) and ageing. Light-weight, thermal insulation, elasticity and resistance to crushing and damage. Resists temperatures up to + 120°C. Not totally impermeable, it is sensitive to storage.

ALUMINIUM

Corrosion resistant, lightweight and attractive appearance.

THERMOPLASTIC POLYAMIDE / ZYTEL

Resistant to impacts, traction and distortion, polyamide also has excellent resistance to heat, chemical products and electricity. It is one of the strongest thermoplastics and is increasingly used for technical applications.

NICKEL

Nickel is a strong, malleable, ductile material whilst still being hard, resistant to oxidation and corrosion.

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC)

PVC is light-weight, malleable, gas- and liquid-tight and has good insulation properties (electrical, thermal and acoustic). However, it has low resistance to UV rays and is toxic in case of fire or combustion as it emits hydrochloric acid. However, it is self-extinguishing.

THERMOPLASTIC ELASTOMER (TPE)

TPE has the elastic properties of the elastomers. It has excellent wear resistance and good chemical resistance against mechanical grease and oils. Excellent resistance to extreme conditions: between -70°C and +200°C.

THERMOPLASTIC POLYURETHANE (TPU)

Excellent mechanical resistance, high resistance to abrasion, very flexible (between -40°C and +100°C), TPU is also resistant to ageing and ozone. Good resistance to mineral and silicone grease and oils. Low flammability.

THERMOPLASTIC VULCANIZATE (TPV)

Excellent resistance to UV rays and ozone. Excellent resistance from -40°C to +130°C.

Occupational risks:
assess them properly to select the right protection

ASSESSMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS IS THE FIRST STEP IN DRAWING UP HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICIES. It is important to clearly identify, assess and rank risks in the workplace in order to implement relevant preventive measures and provide each employee with the suitable PPE. It is vital to check that the risks, directives, standards and markings on the protection are all in line with each other.

PROTECTION FROM **CHEMICAL RISKS**

Projection of toxic dusts, aerosols, hazardous liquids, gases or fumes.

Typical use:
Carpentry, sanding, light metalwork and machining, exposure to dust and wind, resistance welding (without exposure to radiation), cement and aggregates, painting, concreting, plastering, batching and mixing materials, sand and water blasting, shot-blasting, sprayed concrete, etc. Handling acids and alkalis, degreasing, chemical stripping and electroplating, glass breakage, spraying chemical products, laying liquid asphalt, etc.

Instructions on the equipment:
- Frame marking

PROTECTION FROM **MECHANICAL RISKS**

Machining operations, projected particles, projections of metal chips or flakes from tools.

Typical use:
Grinding, drilling, descaling, fragmentation, polishing, sanding, riveting, stamping, shredding using hammers, crushing, heavy sawing, planing, handling wires and strips, hammering, unpacking, nailing, punching using a press, lathe-work, etc.

Instructions on the equipment:
- Frame marking
- Lens marking

PROTECTION FROM **RADIATION**

Eye exposure to sources of high intensity, ultraviolet, infrared, visible light and solar radiation.

Typical use:
Reflections, solar radiation and bright lights, welding arc reflection, photographic reproduction and welding procedures: flame cutting, welding, brazing, furnace work, metal casting, spot welding, photographic reproduction, etc.

Instructions on the equipment:
- Lens marking

PROTECTING FROM **THERMAL RISKS**

Splattering of molten metal, heat, sparks and splashes of molten material

Typical use:
Babitting, casting, pouring molten metal, brazing, soldering, spot welding, stud welding, hot-dip operations.

Instructions on the equipment:
- Frame marking
- Lens marking

PROTECTING FROM **ELECTRICAL RISKS**

Electric arc produced when electrical equipment short-circuits

Typical use:
Electric welding procedures: coated electrodes, TIG, MIG-MAG, grinding, etc.

Instructions on the equipment:
- Frame marking
- Lens marking

DID YOU KNOW?

The better the sealing of your goggles, the higher the level of protection against chemical risks. ***Equipment which is totally sealed thus protects against the ingress of any chemical or biological products or particles into the protected eye area.*** *Always examine the condition of your goggles carefully - if the frame or lens is distorted, damaged or has a hole, your equipment can no longer protect you effectively against the chemical risk.*

Occupational risks:
What type of protection should you choose?

TOP PRODUCT
RUSH+

PROTECTION FROM **MECHANICAL RISKS**

Grinding work, particle projections, projections of metal filings or debris from tools.

RISKS OR USE	SYMBOL*	SPECTA-CLES	GOGGLES / HELMETS	FACE SHIELDS	STANDARD
Medium impact 45 m/s	I or F*				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010
High impact 120 m/s	V or B*				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010
High energy impact 190 m/s	A				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010

The I, V, F, B or A symbol must imperatively be indicated on the lens and the frame to guarantee protection from mechanical risks. If the symbols differ, the symbol representing the lowest resistance applies to the protection as a whole.

TOP PRODUCT
SPHERE

PROTECTION FROM **ELECTRICAL RISKS**

Protection from live contact and short-circuit electric arcs.

RISKS OR USE	SYMBOL*	SPECTA-CLES	GOGGLES / HELMETS	FACE SHIELDS	STANDARD
Short-circuit electric arc	8				EN166

The 8 symbol must imperatively be indicated on the lens and the frame to guarantee protection from electrical risks.

TOP PRODUCT
BLAST

PROTECTION FROM **THERMAL RISKS**

Protection from hot liquids or solids, intense heat radiation, radiant heat from furnaces.

RISKS OR USE	SYMBOL*	SPECTA-CLES	GOGGLES / HELMETS	FACE SHIELDS	STANDARD
Splatters of molten metals and hot solids	M or 9*				EN166

The M or 9 symbol must imperatively be indicated on the lens and the frame to guarantee protection from thermal risks.

TOP PRODUCT
SILIUM+

PROTECTION FROM **RADIATION**

Eye exposure to sources of high intensity, ultraviolet, infrared, visible light and solar radiation.

RISKS OR USE	SYMBOL*	SPECTA-CLES	GOGGLES / HELMETS	FACE SHIELDS	STANDARD
Ultraviolet radiation	2 or 3				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010 & AS/NZS 1338.3:2012
Infrared radiation	4				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010 & AS/NZS 1338.3:2012
Electric welding	EN175 for the hood; EN379 for the filter				EN166-169 EN175 EN379
Gas welding	1.7/3/5				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010

The standard is identified on the lens markings.

TOP PRODUCT
PILOT 2

PROTECTION FROM **CHEMICAL RISKS**

Protection from toxic dust, aerosols, dangerous liquids, gases or toxic vapours.

RISKS OR USE	SYMBOL*	SPECTA-CLES	GOGGLES / HELMETS	FACE SHIELDS	STANDARD
Liquid drop-lets	C or 3*				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010
Liquid splashes	C or 3*				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010
Large dust particles > 5 microns	D or 4*				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010
Gas and fine dust particles < 5 microns	G or 5*				AS/NZS 1337.1:2010

The C, D, G, 3, 4 and 5 symbol or symbols must imperatively be indicated on the lens. If none of these symbols is indicated in the markings, then the equipment is not suitable for chemical risks.

**Second letter or number is that specified in the EN & proposed ISO standard. Future revision of the Australia standards will specify this marketing where there is currently an alternative. See the marking in position pages 20-21.*

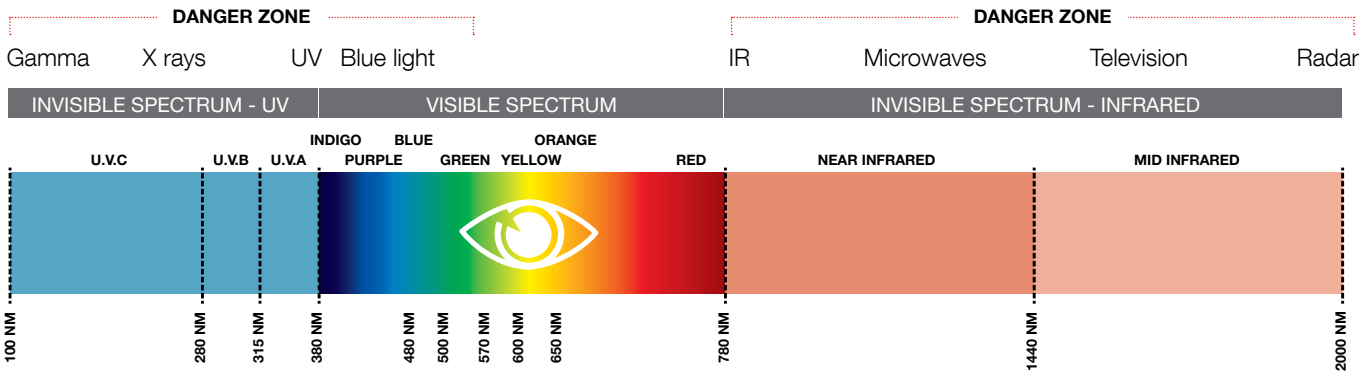
Protecting from radiation

Optical radiation is present in many activities in industrial, medical or commercial fields. Welding, steel works and surgical processes are all concerned. Over-exposure of the eyes to high intensity sources can cause burns and lesions of the eye.

Risks linked to radiation are defined as:

- Ultraviolet
- Infrared
- Visible light
- Gas welding
- Electric welding
- Laser

THE VARIOUS TYPES OF RADIATION



Bad or absent protection can cause lesions to the cornea or the retina, and/or premature crystalline ageing.

GAMMA RADIATION very dangerous, can penetrate through cement and even lead. It destroys cells in living organisms.

X-RAYS can go through our body's tissue but are stopped by our bones – this is why radiography is possible.

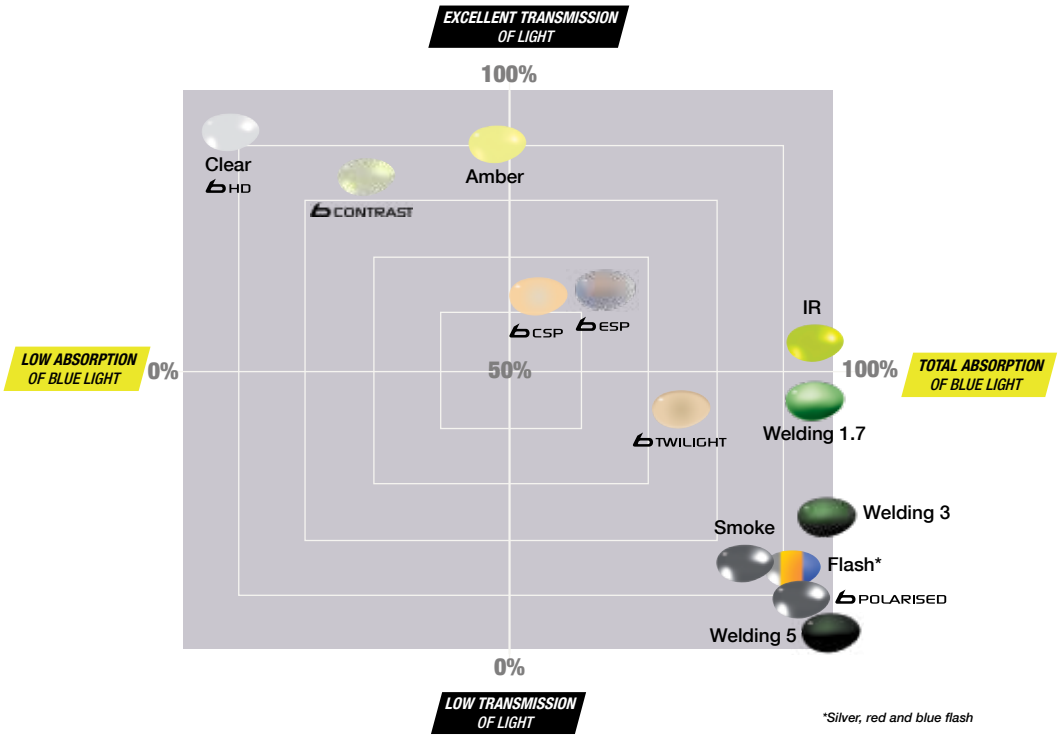
ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION comes from the sun, is partially blocked by the ozone layer surrounding the Earth. Those that pass through delight sunbathers but over-exposure can be very damaging.

INFRARED RAYS are emitted by all warm objects. These rays are not visible but their heat can be detected.

RADIO WAVES are used to transmit sounds, images and digital data. The human eye is not able to identify the various elements of a ray – it only sees the result. The human eye can only see wavelengths between 380 and 780 nanometres in length – this is known as the "visible spectrum".

Our lenses: coatings and colours
according to light transmission and absorption

THIS IS WHY BOLLÉ SAFETY HAS MADE EYE SAFETY IT'S NUMBER ONE PRIORITY.
Bollé Safety is constantly innovating to guarantee optimum protection for your eyes with lens coatings which filter out the harmful rays and improve your visual comfort.



- **99%** **of Bollé Safety lenses absorb UV radiation.**
- **95%** **of our Bollé Safety spectacles are manufactured from polycarbonate.**

  Polycarbonate combines comfort and protection:
  - ultra resistant (20 times more resistant than conventional mineral glass)
  - ultra light (20g on average for a single lens)
  - ultra thin (2.2 mm on average)
- **98%** **of Bollé Safety lenses filter 99.99% of UVA/UVB radiation.**

All our new products and top product feature Bollé Safety's innovative PLATINUM® coating.

What lens type?
according to your trade

The colour of the protection shading you need depends on your application.

IF YOU WORK INDOORS:

Polycarbonate Lenses (PC)	Use	Compatible with PLATINUM®	UV light absorption: 280-380 nm	Visible light transmission: 380-780 nm	Infrared light absorption: 780-1400 nm	Blue light absorption: 380-500 nm
Clear			99.99%	92%	13%	10%
CONTRAST			99.99%	82%	30%	30%

IF YOU WORK OUTDOORS:

TWILIGHT			99.99%	43%	19%	76%
POLARIZED			99.99%	10%	13%	91%
Smoke			99.99%	13%	56%	86%
Blue flash			99.99%	10%	47%	89%
Red flash			99.99%	13%	60%	89%
Silver flash			99.99%	13%	57%	86%

INDOORS / OUTDOORS

Amber			99.99%	90%	11%	47%
ESP			99.99%	64%	28%	62%
CSP			99.99%	63%	14%	52%

IF YOU WORK IN A WELDING ENVIRONMENT:

Welding 1.7			99.99%	46%	95%	94%
Welding 3			99.99%	21%	97%	98%
Welding 5			99.99%	2%	99%	99%

What lens type?
according to your trade

Exclusive Bollé coatings, the best of Bollé Safety innovation!

POLARIZED

POLARISED technology is ideal for use in all outdoor activities in which there is a high risk of glare. POLARISED technology offers incomparable comfort by eliminating both glare and reflections. All Bollé Safety's polarised lenses are injection moulded. This optically precise polarising film is embedded into the lens ensuring it won't wear or scratch off the lens.

TWILIGHT

Recommended for outdoor work at dawn and at dusk, TWILIGHT is a real shield against blue light. Contrasts are accentuated for better visibility and the double inner/outer anti-fog coating is effective even in the most extreme conditions.

ESP *Extra Sensory Perception*

ESP combines the advantages of clear and tinted lenses in a single model. It reduces glare when passing from a shaded zone to a bright zone and very efficiently filters blue light.

CSP *Comfort Sensitivity Perception*

Like ESP, this innovating coating is an effective solution for all activities that alternate exposure to bright light and low light, while also being suitable for extreme temperature environments. Ideal for cold and hot countries, from the Far East to Siberia! CSP technology to filter blue light is combined with the exclusive PLATINUM® coating, to sustainably combat fogging and provide permanent visual comfort from a single pair of glasses.

CONTRAST

The CONTRAST coating is applied as a graduation and recommended to combat the aggression of artificial lighting. Ideal for activity at a static workstation lit using neons, halogens or other sources of blue light that can affect the eyes. The CONTRAST coating protects from the harmful effects on the retina and the crystalline lens of the eye and reduces eye fatigue by providing optimum working comfort and by improving contrast and relief.

CLASSIC TINTS

Make the right choice for optimum comfort!

CLEAR Primarily for indoor use.

SMOKE Outdoor use only. Filters UVA and UVB (99.99%). It provides the maximum protection from solar radiation.

AMBER Recommended for low light environments, both indoors and outdoors, the Amber tint increases contrasts (e.g. ideal for driving at night).

WELDING Protection from UV and infrared radiation linked to certain welding activities that do not require to wear a welding helmet.

PLATINUM® ANTI-FOG AND ANTI-SCRATCH COATING: EVER LASTING PROTECTION

- Applied by a dipping process on both sides of the lens, PLATINUM® is a permanent coating that gives a high scratch resistance and delays fogging beyond the minimum required standards. PLATINUM® ensures greater safety, reliability and comfort.
- Imitated but not equaled, PLATINUM® meets the requirements of all international standards and is available on all new products and select legacy styles. In all conditions and at all times, the PLATINUM® innovation provides the maximum protection for your eyes.

PILOT
Available in clear, smoke and CSP versions.

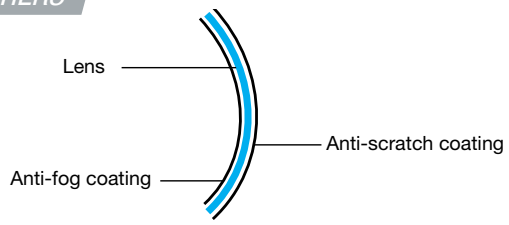
bollesafety.com.au

bollé SAFETY

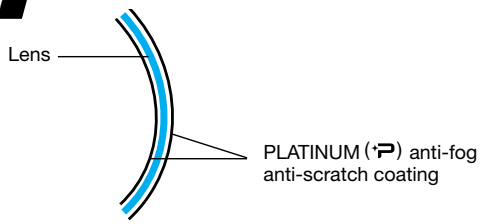
Platinum® lens coating

High humidity creates increased moisture, while working in extreme heat causes excessive worker perspiration. Combined this can lead to increased fogging of protective eyewear. Bollé Safety's Platinum® coating eliminates the risk of employee's removing their eyewear to decrease fog. **Anti-scratch AND anti-fog** coating is permanently applied to each lens surface **(inside AND outside)**. This dipping process offers protection which is twice as efficient and considerably slows the appearance of fog and scratches.

OTHERS



BOLLÉ SAFETY



LENS MARKING

Bollé Safety lens technology
P symbol indicates that the glasses have Platinum® anti-fog & anti-scratch coating applied on both sides of the lens.

ANTI-FOG AND ANTI-SCRATCH PLATINUM® COATING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LENS

PLATINUM®

Anti-fog and anti-scratch Platinum® coating: universal protection

Contrary to other anti-fog coatings, the **PLATINUM®** coating gives **permanent fog resistance on both sides** and limits the condensation effect. The anti-fog quality is protected using the toughened coating.

The coating is applied on both sides of the lens to maintain its properties even after repeated cleaning*.

This exclusive Bollé Safety coating complies with the **EN166** standard that tests the scratch resistance on the outside surface of the lens and the fog resistance on the inside surface of the lens.

Ideal for high humidity environments.

*We recommend using B-Clean cleaning solutions for making sure the lens coating stays,

Choose the product
that fits your face

Bollé Safety develops numerous innovations to ensure the equipment is adapted to the face of each user.

160°FLEX
Soft and ultra pliable, 160° FLEX frames can be used to adjust the space between the temples for better wearer comfort.

NON-SLIP TIPGRIP
The non-slip TIPGRIP technology ensures a better fit thanks to its dual-material design and innovative shape, improving temple comfort and hold.

B-FLEX
The revolutionary B-Flex technology provides unique flexibility. Light, soft and fully pliable, the B-Flex bridge is fully adjustable in all directions and perfectly fits all faces thanks to its memory shape material.

ULTIM8 spectacles ⟷ **ULTIM8** goggles

Pivoting and removable temples ⟷ **Retainer strap**

REMOVABLE TEMPLES

This technology is used to quickly and easily transform safety spectacles into safety goggles. The temples can be replaced with the foam and strap kit.

PIVOTING TEMPLES / TILTING FRONT

This technology is used to adapt the angle of the glasses to your face shape.

EQUALIZER

EQUALIZER is the high performance goggle system which protects against fogging. Thanks to its double lens and regulation patch, the EQUALIZER regulates moisture levels in the goggles, eliminating humidity and any trace of condensation.

ADJUSTABLE BRIDGE

Designed to adapt to the nose so the frame sits perfectly on the face.

Knowing how to **read a marking**

All certified safety eyewear in Australia requires certain frame and lens marking to show the spectacle conforms to AS/NZS 1337.1 standards. This information helps guarantee the eyewear's quality.

LENS MARKING

- **Manufacturer identification**
(logo or brand recommended by the manufacturer)
- **Mechanical strength**

FRAME MARKING

- **Manufacturer identification**
- **Product code number**
- **Certification mark**
- **Number of the Australian Standard**
- **Manufacturer Licence Number**

GLASSES

GOGGLES

Australian Standard
AS/NZS 1337.1:2010

Manufacturer logo

Blast
1669101

CIO

AS/NZS Standard Ocular category
0, 1, 2 & 3 lens marking

Chemical resistance

C: Liquid droplets or splashes

D: Large dust particles > 5 microns as per EN166

G: Gas and fine dust particles < 5 microns as per EN166

Mechanical strength

I or **F**: Medium impact, resists a 6 mm, 0.86 g ball at 45 m/s

V or **B**: High impact, resists a 6 mm, 0.86 g ball at 120 m/s

A: Extra High energy impact, resists a 6 mm, 0.86 g ball at 190 m/s

Certified Product™
Australian Standard
SAI Global

DID YOU KNOW?

All products available on the Australian market must comply with the Australian standards. ***AS/NZS 1337.1:2010*** *(Personal eye protection. Eye protection for occupational applications) standard specifies minimum requirements for non-prescription eye and face protectors and associated oculars. The* ***SAI Global logo*** *must be present on personal protective equipment and will guarantees its quality and resistance.*

Maintenance is important!

1 CLEAN

The spectacles can be **cleaned with soap and water** then dried with a soft cloth to avoid scratches. However, Bollé Safety **B-Clean products** are available to clean more effectively.

2 PUT THEM AWAY

To avoid damaging spectacles or face shields, they must be **put away in a specific place** intended for this purpose after use.

3 REPLACE

Spectacles or face shields which are **scratched** or **whose frame is damaged must be replaced**.

BOLLÉ SOLUTIONS

RANGE OF B-CLEAN CLEANERS

The range is certified alcohol and silicone free by the COLTS laboratory and suitable for all lenses for optimum cleaning.

MSDS sheets available upon request.

PROTECTIVE CASES

Practical accessories that are perfect for cleaning and making the best possible use of your spectacles.

OVER 80 REFERENCES

There are plenty of models to choose from at Bollé Safety so you can find THE product which is right for you!

Myths & truths
about eye protection

EYE PROTECTION DOESN'T LOOK GOOD

FALSE

Discover Bollé Safety's models, we know how to combine design with technical performance. Sharp lines, designs adapted to suit the shape of the face, multi-fit sizes, attractive colours and premium materials ... the result: We provide eyewear that users want to wear day after day.

I WONDER IF THE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IS REALLY USEFUL ...

FALSE *TRUE*

The two most common causes of an eye injury are lack of protection or inadequate protection. With appropriate eye protection or glasses, 90% of eye damage can be prevented.

SAFETY GLASSES GIVE ME HEADACHES!

FALSE

If this is the case it is likely they are dirty or in poor condition (e.g. scratched or smudged). To resolve this you must either give them a proper clean or if the damage is too great change to a new pair. In case of reflections that are annoying at work, an anti-reflective treatment must be applied for more comfort and less visual fatigue. It is also good to know, prescription glasses with progressive lenses require about 3 weeks of adaptation to become quite comfortable.

ALCOHOL WIPES REMOVE LENS COATING

TRUE

Alcohol-based solutions break down the protective lens coating and tend to damage the polycarbonate over time. Since Bollé Safety eyewear come with coated lenses, we perfected the process of cleaning lenses and created B-Clean range of alcohol and silicone free cleaning solutions. It you're not certain about the lens coating of your glasses, warm soapy water is recommended.

WEARING SAFETY GLASSES CAN HURT MY VISION

FALSE

Looking through polycarbonate cannot affect your vision. To avoid any discomfort while wearing safety glasses it is important to pick the right model that fits properly and is specific to your occupational risk and type of activity. Trial eyewear before implementing them into your safety program. Contact your Bollé Safety representative to learn more.

HONESTLY, I DON'T NEED TO PROTECT MY EYES ALL DAY LONG!

FALSE

An accident can happen anywhere, any time, any place. This is why some companies are asking their employees to wear eye protection at all times. The objective of this is not to bother you but to limit accidents at work, for which the employer is ultimately responsible.

ACCIDENTS IN THE EYES ARE RARE ...

FALSE

For welders and oxycutters, eye injuries account for 27% of accidents. Overall, lack of protection and inadequate protection are the two most common causes of eye lesions.

WITH VIBRATIONS AND HEAT, GLASSES TEND TO SLIP.

FALSE *TRUE*

That's why Bollé Safety has developed TPR (Thermo Plastic Rubber) models with exceptional anti-slip performance. With an ideal balance of rubber and plastic, this very resistant material has a soft and pleasant texture. Both flexible and anti-slip, it resists vibrations and extreme temperatures while also absorbing shocks.

ALL POLYCARBONATE MATERIAL ARE OF THE SAME QUALITY

FALSE

Manufacturing of safety glasses involves a number of stages from concept design and prototyping to injection moulding followed by testing and inspection by hand. Bollé Safety pays extreme attention to optical quality of the lens, conduct regular inspections of the lens moulds and sources the best frame and polycarbonate materials available on the market.

Notes

Asia Pacific / Bollé Safety

Bollé Australia Pty Ltd
32-40 Fairchild Street
Heatherton VIC 3202
P.O. Box 579
Moorabbin VIC 3189
Tel.: 1300 138 098
E-mail: safety@bolle.com.au

New Zealand / Bollé Safety

Tel.: 0800 2655 369
E-mail: safety@bolle.com.au

bollesafety.com.au