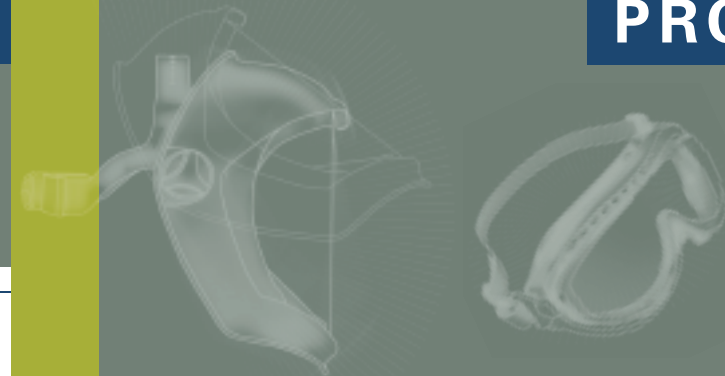


FRAGILE
HANDLE WITH CARE

The Guide To Eye & Face
PROTECTION



UVEX.100 7/04 RPI

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www.bacou-daloz.com



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Why We've Written This Guide

"Better safe than sorry." – Old Proverb

Like many others, you probably take your eyes for granted. But imagine what would happen if you suddenly lost your vision or had an accident where your eyesight became dramatically diminished.

Some people would say that if they're lucky, then they will never have to worry about it.

Uvex thinks there's more to it than just luck.





The Guide To **Eye & Face** **PROTECTION**

The Importance of Taking Care of Your Eyes

"The scars of others should teach us caution."

St. Jerome, 4th century.

Compiled by

uvex[®]

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3

in General

Q These precautions and warnings seem a bit exaggerated. What's the big deal?

A The big deal is that by 2030, twice as many people will be blind as there are today. Macular degeneration will continue to be the leading cause of blindness, and glaucoma cases will double. But disease is not the only cause of blindness. There are 2,000 eye injuries every day, up to 20% of which will be disabling because of temporary or permanent vision loss. A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey (www.bls.gov) found that 60% of workers who suffered an eye injury wore no eye protection. And, of those who did, 40% wore the wrong type. These injuries cost over \$467 million annually. Adding legal fees, judgments, and the cost of training replacement workers brings it to \$934 million, and that's no exaggeration.

Q I wear contacts. They should provide enough protection, right?

A Wrong. Contact lenses can be used in the workplace but **ONLY** when worn with other appropriate eye protection. **By themselves, they do not provide protection in an industrial environment.** However, fears that contacts increase the likelihood and/or severity of injury in the workplace are not founded. Contact lenses can be worn in most workplace environments when used with appropriate protective eyewear that conforms to the ANSI Z87.1-2003 and the CSA Z94.3-2002 standards. However, dusty or chemical environments may present an additional hazard, and your employer may not allow the use of contacts.

"The cautious seldom err." Confucius.

in General (continued)

Q OK, I get it. I'll wear something. So I should just go out and get something to protect my eyes, right?

A Actually, no. The selection of eyewear is a decision that requires time to learn more about it. What you invest in depends on what kind of work you do, the hazardous conditions you are exposed to, and what your employer already provides. Believe it or not, the shape and contours of your face enter into the equation as well. It's similar to buying a pair of shoes. Just as you wouldn't buy shoes that were too big for your feet, you should look for eyewear capable of a snug and secure fit. And, finally, while it may be OK to shop for the lowest price on airplane tickets or a new shirt, too many people think they're getting a bargain when they buy cheap protective eyewear. Risking your vision for a cheap pair of glasses just is not worth the sale price.

There are three basic types of eye and face protection. First, there's the most common form of protective eyewear known as spectacles. These look like normal glasses, except they have an industrial design and are produced from stronger materials – and they often have sideshields.

Did You Know:

Protective eyewear is made of optical-quality glass or plastic. Looking through them, even for long periods of time, will not affect your vision.

Second, there are protective goggles, which are more all-encompassing in that they normally form a protective seal around both eyes – and the material is flush to the face. There are two basic types of goggles; impact and chemical. Chemical goggles have hooded or indirect ventilation paths protecting the worker from chemical splashes. Impact or “cover” goggles have direct ventilation holes and protect against direct impact and large particles. In addition, there are faceshields or protective helmets used in welding, grinding, or sanding. They can also be used in areas where there is a potential for splashing of hazardous materials. Remember, faceshields or helmets are considered to be secondary protectors and must always be worn over protective spectacles or goggles.

in the Workplace

Q

So how do I know which kind of eyewear I need at work? Are sideshields mandatory? What if there aren't any flying objects where I work? Couldn't I just wear a faceshield?

A

Eye and face protective equipment is required by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA – which is part of the government's Department of Labor – see www.osha.gov) when there is a reasonable probability of preventing injury when such equipment is used.

According to the BLS, most eye injuries, for those wearing eye protection, occurred because the protector did not provide sufficient angular coverage. And according to the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI") (www.ansi.org), which administers and coordinates the US voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system, use of protectors providing side protection should be encouraged whenever practical. And it's not just visible objects that you should be worried about, but types of invisible radiation as well. For example, OSHA says you should wear a helmet or goggles with special filter lenses if you are welding or near someone else who is welding. Faceshields are a good choice when the hazard is more severe. They provide eye and face protection but they must be used with appropriate protective eyewear or goggles.

Q

My vision is not 20-20. Do they make prescription protective eyewear?

A

Yes. Workers who need protective eyewear with corrective lenses must utilize special optical frames that, when fitted with corrective lenses, satisfy applicable ANSI (www.ansi.org) and CSA (www.csa.ca) standards for protective eyewear. Better suppliers offer metal and plastic frames fitted with the appropriate prescription lenses. Full-service high-quality manufacturers provide heavy-duty "carriers" that can be fitted with Rx lenses. (Uvex has, for example, an Rx insert option on several models.) Uvex also offers OTG "over the glass" eyewear and goggles. These OTG styles fit comfortably over most prescription eyewear. Some Rx prescriptions, depending on the strength, can be edged and fitted into an Rx carrier, like the Astrospec 3003. You must make sure that both the frames and prescription lenses meet the recently updated ANSI Z87.1-2003 standard.

in the Workplace (continued)

Q
A

How can a company do an “audit” on the need for an eye-safety program?

There is a series of checks a company should undergo to determine the effectiveness of its safety policies. First, a plant supervisor or safety specialist should conduct an analysis and hazard assessment, including work areas, job applications, access routes, and the equipment itself. There should also be an examination of eye accident/injury reports. In addition, Human Resources should incorporate vision testing in pre-job placement and routine physical examinations of employees, as uncorrected vision is a contributing factor to injuries.

The protective eyewear worn by employees should be designed for the specific operations they perform and the hazards they are exposed to. The eyewear must meet the ANSI Z87.1-2003 or CSA Z94.3-2002 standards. The Z87.1-2003 standard contains a selection chart for choosing recommended protective eyewear for a particular job environment. All eyewear should fit appropriately. Workers cannot be expected to use their eyewear unless it fits properly and comfortably. If it is prescription eyewear, it should be fitted by an eye-care professional. Training should be provided for the means of proper eyewear maintenance, but each worker needs to be responsible for cleaning and inspecting his or her own eyewear regularly.

and Statistics

Q
A

What is OSHA?

The need for protective eyewear began in 1970 when President Nixon signed the William Steiger Act, which created OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, within the Department of Labor. The goal of OSHA is to “ensure safe working conditions for workers.”

OSHA is responsible for creating the personal protective equipment (PPE) industry. It developed a series of federal regulations pertaining to the use of PPE in the workplace. The two most important sections as they relate to protective eyewear are 29 CFR 1910.132 (general requirements for PPE) and 29 CFR 1910.133 (requirements for eye and face protection). One important clause provides that employers “shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees.” 29 USC 654 Section 5(a)(1). This is the general duty clause and it covers just about everything in terms of employee protection in the workplace. OSHA can cite any employer under this clause.

Q

What does OSHA say about how to prevent eye injuries at work?

A

According to OSHA, one of the primary reasons eye injuries occur is from not wearing any eye protection. The BLS has reported that nearly 60% of injured workers were not wearing eye protection at the time of the accident.

Other reasons eye injuries occur:

- ***Wearing the wrong kind of eye protection for the job.*** About 40% of the injured workers were wearing a form of eye protection when the accident occurred. However, these workers were most likely to be wearing eyeglasses without sideshields, though injuries among employees wearing full-cup or flat-fold sideshields did happen as well.
- ***Flying particles.*** BLS found that almost 70% of the accidents resulted from flying or falling objects or sparks striking the eye. Injured workers estimated that nearly three-fifths of the objects were smaller than a pinhead. Most of the particles were said to be traveling faster than a hand-thrown object when the accident occurred.

Did You Know:

There is no clinical evidence showing that video display terminals (VDTs) can damage your eyes.

- ***Contact with chemicals.*** Contact with chemicals caused one-fifth of the injuries.
- ***Craft work and industrial equipment operation.*** Potential eye hazards can be found in nearly every industry, but BLS reported that more than 40% of injuries studied occurred among craft workers, such as mechanics, repairmen, carpenters, and plumbers. Over one-third were operatives, such as assemblers, sanders, and grinding-machine operators. Laborers suffered about one-fifth of the eye injuries. Almost half the injured workers were employed in manufacturing; slightly more than 20% were in construction.

Q

What does OSHA suggest about prevention?

A

OSHA has a number of suggestions.

- OSHA standards require that employers provide their workers with suitable eye protection. To be effective, the eyewear must be of the appropriate type for the hazard encountered and properly fitted to each employee's particular facial structure. For example, the BLS survey showed that 94% of the injuries to workers wearing eye protection resulted from objects or chemicals going around or under the protector. Eye protective devices should allow for air to circulate between the eye and the lens.
- Nearly one-fifth of the injured workers with eye protection wore faceshields or welding helmets. However, only 6% of the workers injured while wearing eye protection wore goggles, which generally offer better protection for the eyes. The best protection is afforded when goggles are worn in combination with faceshields.

Did You Know:

Contact lenses can be used in the workplace but **ONLY** when worn with other appropriate eye protection.

- Better training and education should be provided to employees about eye protection. BLS reported that most workers were hurt while doing their regular jobs. Workers that became injured while not wearing protective eyewear most often claim that eyewear was not required by the situation. BLS also found that of the vast majority of employers that furnished eye protection at no cost to its employees, 40% of their workers receive no information on where the provided eyewear should be worn and what type of eyewear is required.
- Routine maintenance; eye-protection devices must be properly maintained. Scratched and dirty devices reduce vision, cause glare, may reduce impact resistance, and may contribute to accidents.

Q

What do the OSHA standards actually say about eyewear?

A

OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.132 (the one for Personal Protective Equipment or PPE) states that, "Protective equipment...shall be provided, used, and maintained [by the employer] in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards...encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact." The ANSI Z87.1 standard is incorporated by reference within the OSHA regulation. The standard also mandates that the employer select PPE that properly fits each affected employee.

Q

What is CSA?

A

CSA (the Canadian Standards Association) regulates all protective eyewear sold in Canada. Z94.3-2002 is the latest edition of the CSA Standard for Industrial Eye and Face Protection and supersedes all previous editions.



Q

What is ANSI?

A

ANSI (the American National Standards Institute) is a non-governmental agency charged by OSHA with writing the specific standards for Personal Protective Equipment. ANSI is a private, non-profit organization that administers and coordinates the US voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system.

The Institute's mission is to enhance both the global competitiveness of US business and the US quality of life by promoting and facilitating voluntary consensus standards and conformity assessment systems, and safeguarding their integrity.

The most recent ANSI standards revision occurred in 2003. It spells out the types of eye and face protection available; how to select the appropriate protection for a specific work environment; and it defines what spectacles, goggles, faceshields, welding helmets, and prescription protective eyewear are and their major components. In addition to stringent optical requirements, two levels of impact resistance are defined. A basic level protector provides minimum acceptable impact, while a high impact device delivers a higher level of protection.

Did You Know:

A faceshield provides adequate protection only when used in combination with the right protective spectacles or goggles.

You should be able to pick up any protective eyewear and know immediately that it complies with ANSI Z87.1 by looking for the Z87 monogram on the eyewear itself.

All major components must be clearly marked with the Z87 trademark. Lenses still carry Z87 alone if they are a basic protection, or Z87+ if they comply with the high impact level tests. ANSI also requires that the lenses and frames or housings be marked permanently and legibly with the manufacturer's monogram. Uvex, for example, uses B-D for Bacou-Dalloz, its parent company.



Top Quality Protective Eyewear

Q OK, I'm on board. How do I go about intelligently choosing eyewear?

A Two key things are often taken for granted. The first is that you just cannot settle for inferior products because they cost less. You only have one set of eyes and blindness is usually irreversible. So don't think of protective eyewear as just another pair of glasses. There's a lot at stake so select eyewear that meets or hopefully exceeds minimum performance standards.

Second, one of the most significant factors is size. It's also important to find an adjustable product. If you're shown an array of products that don't fit, ask for something that does. A hasty decision to settle for something that doesn't fit properly could make you sorry later. Most importantly, choose eyewear that offers features including adjustable fit, comfort and lenses that are adapted to your environment and job task.

Essential Factors in Choosing Top Quality Protective Eyewear

*"You get what you pay for." – Gabriel Biel, German philosopher.
Late 15th century.*

Q Should I take into consideration the nature of the potential hazards at my workplace?

A Of course! The best source of advice on this is section 6.2 of the ANSI standard itself, as follows: "At a minimum, the following recommended hazard assessment procedure should be followed in order to assess the need for eye and face protective equipment."

1) **Survey the Work Area.** Conduct a walk-through survey of the area. The purpose of the survey is to identify sources of potential eye and face hazards. Consideration should be given to the six hazard categories addressed by this standard:

- a) Impact
- b) Heat
- c) Chemical (Liquid Splash)
- d) Dust
- e) Glare
- f) Optical Radiation

In General (continued)



- 2) **Identify Sources of Hazards.** During the walk-through survey observe:
- Sources of motion; i.e., machinery or processes where any movement of tools or machine elements could generate particles, or movement of personnel that could result in collision with stationary objects
 - Sources of high temperatures that could result in facial burns, eye injury or ignition of protective equipment, etc.
 - Types of chemical exposures
 - Sources of dust
 - Sources of optical radiation, i.e., welding, brazing, cutting, furnaces, heat treating, high intensity light sources and ultraviolet lamps
 - Layout of workplace and location of other personnel
 - Any electrical hazards
- 3) **Organize Data.** Following the walkthrough survey, organize the data and information for use in the assessment of hazards. The objective is to prepare for an analysis of the hazards in the environment to enable proper selection of protective equipment.

Did You Know:

Industrial lenses can be made to fit most prescriptions.

- 4) **Analyze Data.** Having gathered and organized data on a workplace, make an estimate of the potential for eye and face injury. Each of the basic hazards should be reviewed and a determination made as to the type and level of each of the hazards found in the area. The possibility of exposure to several hazards simultaneously should be considered.
- 5) **Selection.** Specify the protector(s) suitable for the hazards identified. (See Selection Chart, Annex I attached at the end of the standard).
- 6) **Reassessment of Hazards.** A periodic reassessment of the work area should be performed on a regular basis to identify changes in the hazard situation that could affect the level of protection required. Reassess the workplace hazard situation by identifying and evaluating new equipment and processes, reviewing accident records, and reassessing the suitability of previously selected eye and face protection.

Materials

Q Does protective eyewear that has scratches or pits need to be replaced? Shouldn't the lenses be made of high-grade industrial materials?

A The answer is "absolutely" for both questions. Protective eyewear with scratched and pitted lenses (particularly glass) or damaged frames are less resistant to impact and should be replaced. All protective eyewear should be cleaned, inspected, repaired and, if necessary, replaced on a regular basis. Polycarbonate is the most popular lens material and it is quite strong. In uncoated form, it is soft and prone to scratching. Coating the lens with a hardcoat makes it more durable and scratch resistant. Think of your eyewear as your own personal windshields for impact protection and clarity of sight.

Q Is it less expensive to just replace the lens if the frame isn't damaged?

A Yes. If the frames still provide a comfortable and secure fit and the integrity has not been compromised in any way, you should consider lens replacement as an inexpensive but effective way of maintaining the quality of your protective eyewear. Be sure to buy from manufacturers that offer this option, for over the long term, the savings will add up considerably.



Materials (continued)

Q

What's the difference between glass and polycarbonate?

A

Actually, there are three types of lens materials: glass, CR-39® and polycarbonate. Today, polycarbonate is really the only material used for “plano” (no prescription) protective eyewear. Polycarbonate has the greatest impact-resistance qualities: it is used to make bulletproof windows and protective helmets. It is 20 times stronger than glass and two-thirds lighter, plus it is less expensive than glass or CR-39, and has good optical qualities. And unlike glass, a scratch or pit in a polycarbonate lens will not weaken the lens against impact.

Did You Know:

Protective eyewear with scratched, pitted lenses or damaged frames is less resistant to impact and should be replaced. Protective eyewear should be regularly cleaned, inspected, repaired and, if necessary, replaced.

Did You Know:

While all eyeglasses must be impact resistant, they are not impact-proof. Industrial-type protective eyewear (both lenses and frames) must meet more stringent standards than regular eyeglasses or sunglasses. Protective eyewear that meets the industrial standard, ANSI Z87.1, must be marked with the manufacturer's logo on each lens and with “Z87” or “Z87+” on all component parts (frames, temples, etc.).

Materials (continued)

Q I have a specialized job with unique needs and working conditions. Do I just have to go with a basic set of eyewear or a basic tint?

A Not at all. Companies that have long and rich histories in the development of specialized protective eyewear have invested millions of dollars in technologies that incorporate the most current scientific advances into the best industrial designs. Look for companies that offer specially tinted glasses that match up with specific kinds of tasks and working environments.

Clear, gray, amber and mirrored lenses are considered traditional tints. Clear and amber are suitable respectively for most indoor and low-light work applications in which enhancement of contrast may be needed. Gray or mirrored lenses are commonly used outdoors for sunlight and glare reduction, increasing comfort while reducing fatigue.

Special task-oriented lenses are also available. These lenses incorporate unique dyes, designed to absorb select wavelengths of light, into the polycarbonate. The lens manipulates the light to reduce a spectral hazard or to provide distinctive filtration for special viewing tasks. These

Did You Know:

There are also many home activities that require industrial-grade eye protection and sports that require special sports protectors. Not wearing protective eye gear may cause serious eye injuries.

lenses provide added value for workers who encounter specific lighting challenges. The lenses can enhance visual perception and thereby improve worker productivity.

For example, a light-blue lens filter can be used to negate the effects of intense yellow or sodium vapor lighting such as that used in semi-conductor facilities. An orange-tinted lens will effectively filter blue and green light present with UV curing lamps. Vermilion, or pink-colored lenses, is often used to enhance contrast for inspection processes. The tint can reduce glare from fluorescent and halogen lighting.

For more information on the latest in lens technology, visit www.uvex.com.

Q

Are coatings important? And are these coatings resistant to chemicals?

A

Coatings are very important, because of the added benefits they offer to polycarbonate lenses. All Uvex protective eyewear lenses are made from 100% impact-resistant polycarbonate. These lenses have tremendous impact strength, but scratch easily. Think of the way cars are built. The steel is impact resistant and the paint is used to make it look good, but all of today's quality vehicles have some kind of clearcoat or topcoat. Coatings are applied to lenses to improve their scratch resistance, minimize fogging, and provide anti-static properties.

But all coatings are not created equal. While most hardcoats are the same, Uvex developed a proprietary hardcoat called Ultra-dura[®], one of the toughest siloxane based coatings in the world. Ultra-dura coatings are durable, permanently bonded to the lens, and will not wear off after repeated cleanings.

In addition, with respect to the coatings typically found in an industrial setting, Ultra-dura coatings are resistant to a wide range of chemicals.

**Did You Know:**

Hardware stores, home care centers, safety equipment suppliers and optical shops are good places to start. Protectors for home use should have the ANSI Z87.1 mark on their frames for the best protection.

Q

How about moisture, such as water, steam, and fog?

A

All anti-fog coatings are not created equally. The best on the market is a dual-action coating that combines the best properties of both a hydrophilic and hydrophobic coating. Most companies offer just hydrophobic coatings. Here's the difference:

A hydrophilic coating is "water loving" in that it constantly absorbs and then releases moisture from the environment. In most work environments, this type of coating works very well; however, there are some very hot, humid work environments that will cause this type of coating to become over-saturated to a point where moisture can no longer be absorbed, causing the lens to fog. When the lens fogs, it temporarily interrupts the wearer's field of vision.

Hydrophobic (or afraid of water) coatings react to moisture by repelling it and causing it to spread over the lens, forming a thin water layer. The advantage is that although a thin layer of water develops, it will drip off the lens and generally not interrupt vision or cause the wearer to remove the protective eyewear. A major disadvantage of hydrophobic anti-fog coatings is that they are not permanent and easily erode after repeated cleanings.

However, there is an anti-fog coating that combines the best properties of both. Uvex Uvextreme® Anti-fog coating is permanently bonded to the lens. When the lens is exposed to extreme moisture or humidity, its 4 hydrophilic properties kick in and moisture is constantly being absorbed and released by the lens. If the lens reaches the point of saturation, the hydrophobic properties take over and cause the moisture to sheet on the lens. Also, other advantages of the Uvextreme anti-fog coating also include anti-static and anti-scratch properties.



Materials (continued)

Q I've heard that protective eyewear can be bad for your eyes and that all eyeglasses sold in the US are required to be impact resistant so I don't need special protective eyewear at all.

A Protective eyewear from top manufacturers is made of optical-quality lens materials. Looking through them, even for long periods of time, will not affect or weaken your vision. But an eye injury could!

The better manufacturers make their plano protective eyewear in compliance with the optical and transmission requirements of ANSI Z87. These requirements are quite strict and in fact, exceed the requirements for prescription lenses in certain optical categories. There should be no reason why protective eyewear cannot be worn for extended periods of time. And while all eyeglasses must be impact resistant, they are not impact-proof. Top quality protective eyewear meets much more stringent standards than regular eyeglasses or sunglasses. Remember that protective eyewear that meets the industrial standard ANSI Z87.1 must be marked with the manufacturer's logo and with "Z87" or "Z87+" as appropriate depending upon the protector's level of impact resistance.


Did You Know:

Polycarbonate lenses are by far the strongest and most impact resistant. Polycarbonate lenses are lighter, protect against welding splatter and are not as likely to fog when treated with an anti-fog coating. Glass lenses provide good scratch resistance and can withstand chemical exposure, but they should not be used in applications where impact resistance is an identified hazard.

Q

What are UV ultraviolet light and VLT visual light transmission?

A

There are three categories of UV light: UVA, UVB, and UVC. The primary source of UV light is the sun. Other sources include welding arcs, video display terminals, fluorescent lighting, and mercury vapor lamps. UV light is harmful because it can be absorbed by the eye. In large doses or through repeated exposure, it can lead to cataracts or permanent eye damage. UV inhibitors are mixed into the polycarbonate material when the protective lenses are molded to screen 99.9% of all UV radiation, even in clear tints.

All lenses have a visual light transmission rating or VLT. Visual light transmission is the amount of visible light that can pass through a lens. For example, a lens with a VLT of 12% allows roughly 12% of light to penetrate the lens (and, therefore, blocks 88% of visible light).

Outdoor injuries from ultraviolet (UV) light can be prevented by wearing sunglasses that block ultraviolet (UV) rays and by wearing broad-brimmed hats. Be aware that the eye can be injured from sun glare while boating,

sunbathing, or skiing. Use eye protection while you are under tanning lamps or using tanning booths. You should be on the lookout for lenses that absorb > 99.9% of UVA and UVB radiation up to 385nm. Some tinted styles protect up to > 400nm. And in case you were worried about solar-generated UVC, it is not a direct threat because the ozone layer absorbs virtually all of these rays. For a summary of what products cover which set of circumstances, visit www.uvex.com.

Outside the Workplace

Q

Can I wear protective eyewear around the house, or at least when I am working around the house?

A

Believe it or not, approximately one million eye injuries occur each year in the United States. And according to the US Eye Injury Registry (www.useironline.org), 43% occur within the home. Here's a chart from the American Academy of Ophthalmology (www.aaio.org) that encapsulates home-injury scenarios and offers suggestions on prevention.

- **In the house.** When using household chemicals, read instructions and labels carefully, work in a well-ventilated area and make sure to point spray nozzles away from you.
- **In the workshop.** Wear protective eyewear to shield your eyes from flying fragments, fumes, dust particles, sparks, and splashing chemicals. Many objects can fly into your eyes unexpectedly and cause injury.

- **In the garden.** Put on protective eyewear before you use a lawnmower, power trimmer, or edger and be sure to check for rocks and stones because they can become dangerous projectiles when propelled from these machines.
- **Around the car.** Battery acid, sparks, and debris from damaged or improperly jump-started auto batteries can severely damage your eyes. Keep protective goggles in the trunk of your car to use for those emergencies and everyday repairs.

Wearing Protective Eyewear Outside the Workplace

"Form ever follows function." Louis Henri Sullivan, architect, in "The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered," Lippincott's Magazine, March 1896.

Outside the Workplace (continued)

Q

Where can I find out more about eye safety information?

A

You can go to all of the organizations listed in this guide. In addition, Prevent Blindness America (www.preventblindness.org) sponsors the Wise Owl Program (www.preventblindness.org/safety/Wise_Owl.html), which has recognized more than 84,000 people in the US whose sight was saved in an accident because they wore eye protection. It is a safety-education program designed to promote the widespread use of approved protective eyewear that meets ANSI Z87 industrial or ASTM sports standards. The info center number is 800-331-2020.

Don't skimp when it comes to protective eyewear!

– New Proverb.

and Contacts

www.aaopt.org American Academy of Ophthalmology;
415-561-8500

www.ansi.org ANSI, American National Standards Institute;
212-642-4980

www.bls.gov Bureau of Labor Statistics,
US Department of Labor; 202-691-5200

www.cdc.gov CDC, Center for Disease Control and
Prevention; 800-311-3435

www.nei.nih.gov National Eye Institute; 301-496-5248

www.osha.gov OSHA, Occupational Safety & Health
Administration; 800-321-6742

www.preventblindness.org Prevent Blindness America;
800-331-2020

www.useironline.org United States Eye Injury Registry;
205-933-0064

www.uvex.com; 800-343-3411

"It is quality rather than quantity that matters."

*Lucius Annaeus Seneca, Roman philosopher, statesman,
orator, 1st century AD.*

Uvex History

Beginnings.

The Uvex brand was founded nearly 50 years ago in Fürth, Germany by the Winter family. In the 1960's, they brought Uvex Winter Optical to North America – bringing with it truly innovative product development in lens technology, lens coatings, and the expressive style for which Uvex eyewear is known today.

By the mid-80's, Uvex Winter Optical began incorporating the latest German spectacle design features in its products. Adjustable temple arms, removable lenses and integrated sideshields are some of the earliest designs that are still used in modern Uvex eyewear. Sales soared, and the Uvex name became even more recognized in the industry.

Building on a leader.

In 1993, Rainer Winter opted to sell a portion of Uvex Safety Inc. to the Bacou Group, a family-owned French safety equipment conglomerate. The twenty-year-old Bacou Group consisted of 40 companies dedicated to providing personal protection for working men and women throughout the world. By 1994, the Bacou Group purchased all of Uvex Safety, and focused on industrial eyewear markets in North America and Latin America. The company went public as Bacou USA in 1996.

Safety, style, innovation – the tradition continues.

In September 2001, Uvex Safety and the rest of the Bacou USA Group were purchased by Christian Dalloz, and renamed Bacou-Dalloz™. The company is committed to building a portfolio of eyewear brands and continues to support both the Uvex and Willson® brands.

Uvex. The undisputed leader.

With this year's state-of-the-art product releases and those from years past, Uvex has proven that it has been – and will always be – a pioneer in protective eyewear. Uvex is the undisputed leading US manufacturer and supplier of premium safety eyewear for a multitude of industries, and you can be sure that Uvex will always be at the forefront of innovation in the future.



