

- **Face shields/Face screens**



Used as secondary protection in conjunction with safety glasses or goggles. Heat, chemical, and impact resistance without impairing vision. Protect from flying fragments, objects, large chips, and particles. Face shields alone do not protect eyes from impact hazard. They vary in thickness which corresponds with the task and can be used to protect against chemical and biological splashes, debris and sparks etc. depending on the type.



- **Visors**



Protects the wearer from the front. Visor fits into a headband to shade or protect eyes. Can be clear or tinted. Can be attached to safety helmet. Visors and brow-guards are worn together. They can provide complete face protection from chemical splashes, molten metal, high velocity impact (from cutting and grinding).

Prescription Safety Eyewear

Where there is an operational need, prescription safety spectacles will be provided free of charge.

Email: HRservices@warwick.ac.uk to request a safety glasses voucher specifying whether bifocals are required. HR Services will send appropriate e-vouchers which can be used in any participating Specsavers branch. You will then be able to select a free pair of safety spectacles from the Specsavers safety eyewear range.

Remember: the selected spectacles **MUST** still be "suitable and sufficient" **for the task**, meet the appropriate British Standard and fit comfortably. Give consideration to eye size, bridge size, distance to ears and temple length.

For further information:

<https://warwick.ac.uk/services/healthsafetywellbeing/guidance/personalprotectiveequipment>

Or Contact

Healthsafetyhelpdesk@warwick.ac.uk

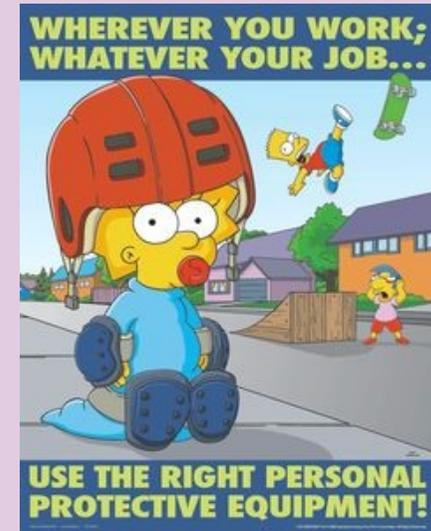
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Health & Safety Services

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Safety Eyewear

Personal Protective Equipment





Safety Eyewear

Safety eyewear is a form of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulations 2002 and the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (as amended) state that all PPE should be “suitable and sufficient” for the hazard identified. It is “personal” therefore it MUST fit and be worn by the user as it was designed.

Selection and use

Before selecting safety eyewear **you** need to think about:

- **What hazard/s am I going to be exposed to?**

⇒ Chemical or metal splash, dust, projectiles, gas and vapours, radiation.

- **What options do I have?**

⇒ Safety spectacles, goggles, face shields, face screens, visors.

- **Are the options available suitable and sufficient?**

⇒ Is it offering protection from the hazard/s identified?

⇒ Is it meeting the correct British Standard? Is it CE marked?

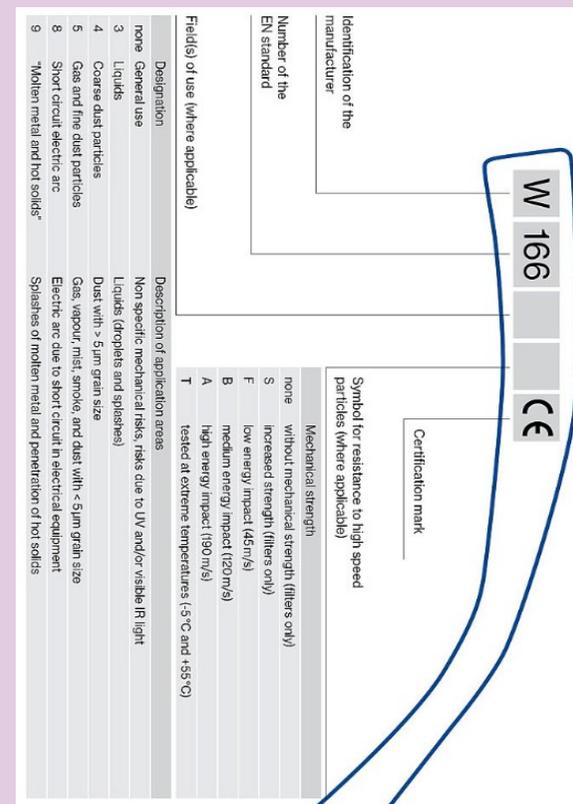
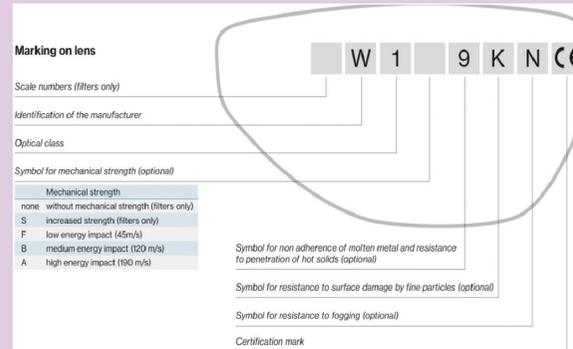
⇒ Is it damaged? Is it clean?

⇒ Is it comfortable? Consider the size, fit and weight

⇒ Is there any other hazards involved in my task — are there any compatibility issues e.g. eye and hearing protection?

Standards of Safety Eyewear

PPE standards are separated into broad categories depending on the type of protection intended e.g. eye and face protection. Where possible, standards have been further subdivided according to the hazard e.g. heat or component type e.g. filters. **General Safety Eyewear Standard— EN166:2001**



Other standards which may be applicable:

- EN207:** Filters and eye protection against laser radiation
- EN208:** Personal eye protectors for adjustment work on lasers
- EN107:** UV filters and **EN171**—IR filters
- EN175:** Eye and face protection during welding and allied processes
- EN169:** Filters for welding and related techniques
- EN379:** Personal eye protection—automatic welding filters
- E1731:** Mesh type eye and face protectors

Types of Safety Eyewear

There are four main types of safety eyewear: safety spectacles, goggles, face shields/screens and visors. Eye safety is paramount for those who work with glass, dusts and debris, vapours and chemicals, or mechanical parts that could break. Many eye injuries can be prevented by wearing the correct protective eyewear.

- **Safety spectacles**

Safety spectacles are used for general eye protection and can protect against low impact flying objects. They can be clear or tinted. For laboratory use, safety glasses must have eye shields. They are not designed to protect the eye from smaller particles that can go around the glasses. Safety spectacles protecting against laser radiation must be fitted with the correct British Standard filters for the laser classification being used.



- **Goggles**

Protect against dust and airborne debris e.g. woodwork, grinding metal etc. and must be used when you need high speed particles with medium energy impact protection.

Goggles provide complete eye protection and can be worn with glasses. Only available in clear lenses. Available as ventilated and non-ventilated types.

