

CODE

COLOURS

PACKING

STANDARDS

OO-DENVER

BB

10 / 240
pc. / St. / szt. / шт.

EN
DE
PL
RU

Instruction for use
Gebruiksaanweisung
Instrukcja użytkowania
Инструкция по применению

support.rawpol.com for other languages

RO UA CZ SK HU LT LV EE BY MD BG SI
ES AT NL FR DA PT IT SE FI NO TR GR

EN 166:2001 EN 172:1994/A1:2000/A2:2001

RAW-POL, 96-200 Julianów, 50, Polska

REIS professional safety GOODS

The member of REIS GROUP

v. G.OPOO.104

not attempt to work without becoming familiar with the current/proper instruction for use! THIS INSTRUCTION CAN BE COPIED AS NEEDED TO ENABLE EACH USER OF THE PRODUCT TO MAKE ACCQUAINTED WITH IT.

If case of any doubts, contact a specialist for occupational health and safety at work, the manufacturer or the authorised representative of the manufacturer for clarification.

This manual is an integral part of the package, and at the same time its marking. In accordance with the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council article 17 paragraph 1, all the markings may not be placed on the product. The signs description in the instruction is binding information, also in the case if there were factors that led to that the signs on the product are unreadable. Any non-explained signs in this manual do not refer directly or indirectly to health and safety. The product and its packaging must be disposed in accordance with applicable local regulations. Information on the composition of the product and its packaging is available on rawpol.com.

DE ANLEITUNG UND INFORMATIONEN FÜR DEN BENUTZER
Hersteller: RAW-POL STEFAŃSKI SPÓŁKA KOMANDYTOWO-AKCYJNA, Julianów 50, 96-200 Julianów, Polen.
Dieses Produkt Gehört zur persönlichen Schutzausrüstung (PSA), die in der Verordnung (EU) 2016/425 Des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates und erfüllt die Anforderungen dieser Verordnung. Es wurde der Kategorie II zugeordnet.
Standards: EN 166:2001 „Persönlicher Augenschutz. Anforderungen.“; EN 172:1994/A1:2000/A2:2001„Persönlicher Augenschutz. Sonnenschutzfilter für den betrieblichen Gebrauch.“.
Notifizierte Stelle: CCQS Certification Services Limited, Block 1 Blanchardstown Corporate Park, Ballycoolin Rd, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15 D15 AKK1, Ireland, Nummer der Stelle: 2834.
Produkt/Beschreibung: Schutzbrillen. Detaillierte Eigenschaften des Produkts sind unter rawpol.com erhältlich.
Bestimmung: Die Schutz-/Korbbrille dient zum Schutz der Augen vor Feststoffsplittern bei der manuellen und maschinellen Verarbeitung von Metallen, Holz, Kunststoffen, keramischen Werkstoffen, beim Abbau von Mineralien und in Umgebungen, in denen die Gefahr besteht, dass Feststoffe in die Augen gelangen, sowie zum Schutz vor Stößen auf hervorstehende Elemente, z. B. Gebäudeteile, Maschinen oder Äste. Sie schützen vor Spritzern fester Objekte mit geringer Aufprallenergie (bis zu 45 m/s). Schutzbrillen schützen auch vor Sonnenlicht, je nach Dunkelheitsgrad des Filters. Sie haben Polarisationsfilter, die den Sehkomfort erhöhen.Das Schutzniveau wurde auf der Grundlage von Tests ermittelt, die gemäß den Bedingungen durchgeführt wurden, die von den geltenden Normen/Spezifikationen beschrieben sind. Das Produkt bietet Schutz vor den oben genannten Risiken und ist für den Einsatz in der Umgebung bestimmt, in der es auftritt. Bitte führen Sie in einer gegebenen Arbeitsumgebung immer eine Risikobewertung durch, um zu überprüfen, ob das Produkt Schutz gegen alle in dieser Umgebung verfügbaren Risiken bietet. Es wird davor gewarnt, das Produkt entgegen seiner Bestimmung, Anleitungsanweisungen und unter Bedingungen hohen Risikos zu verwenden (wo persönliche Schutzmittel der Kategorie III geeignet sind). Der Schutz gegen Gefahren, die in der Anleitung nicht aufgeführt sind, ist nicht garantiert. Allgemeine Anwendungsempfehlung und Kennzeichnung nach EN172:

Markierung	Verwendung	Verbale Bezeichnung ¹⁾
5-1,1 6-1,1	Diese Bezeichnung gilt nur für bestimmte Sonnenschutzfilter im hellen Zustand von abgestuften Filtern im Bereich hoher Lichtdurchlässigkeitskoeffizienten.	
5-1,4 6-1,4	Sehr hell Filter	Sehr hell

EN INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION FOR THE USERS
Manufacturer: RAW-POL STEFAŃSKI SPÓŁKA KOMANDYTOWO-AKCYJNA, Julianów 50, 96-200 Julianów, Poland.
This product belongs to the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), defined in the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council and meets the guidelines of that regulation. It has been assigned to the II category.
Standards: EN 166:2001 „Personal eye protection. Specifications.“; EN 172:1994/A1:2000/A2:2001 „Personal eye protection. Sunglare filters for industrial use.“.
The notified body: CCQS Certification Services Limited, Block 1 Blanchardstown Corporate Park, Ballycoolin Rd, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15 D15 AKK1, Ireland, number of the body: 2834.
Product/description: Protective glasses. Detailed characteristics of the product is provided at the address: rawpol.com
Intended use: Protective glasses/goggles are designed to protect eyes against splinters of solids occurring during manual and machine processing of metals, wood, plastics, ceramic materials, extraction of minerals and in environments where there is a risk of solids entering the eyes, as well as to protect against impacts on protruding elements, e.g. building structures, machines or tree branches. They protect against chips of solid substances with low energy impact (flying speed of 45 m/s). Glasses/goggles protect also against sunglare according to the filter darkening degree. They have polarizing filters which increase a comfort of vision.The level of protection was obtained on the basis of tests carried out according to conditions described in the norms specifications to which they apply. The product provides protection against the above risks and it is intended for use in the environments in which they occur. Please always carry out a risk assessment in a given work environment to verify whether the product provides protection against all risks available in this environment. It is cautioned against using the product incorrectly, instructions and high-risk conditions (where the PPE of III category are appropriate). The protection against hazards and dangers not listed in the manual is not guaranteed.
General recommended use and markings according to EN172:

Mark	Usage	Verbal sign ¹⁾
5-1,1 6-1,1	This designation is only valid for certain sunscreen filters in the bright state of graded filters in the range of high light transmission coefficients.	
5-1,4 6-1,4	Very bright filter	Very bright
5-1,7 6-1,7	Bright filter	Bright
5-2 6-2	Generally recommended filters in most cases	Average
5-2,5 6-2,5	Generally used in Central Europe	Dark
5-3,1 6-3,1	For use: in tropical and Subtropical regions, to observe the sky, in high mountain regions, to observe snowy surfaces, bright water surfaces, sandy plains and in the quarries of calcium and chalk.	Very dark
5-4,1 6-4,1	For use only under very high intensity conditions, unsuitable for driving vehicles.	Extremely dark

¹⁾The verbal sign does not correspond to a literal translation in the different language versions of this standard, because the filters are considered more or less dark depending on the intensity of lighting usually found in the countries.
Note 1: Filters protecting against infrared are marked from 6-1,2 to 6-4,1.
Note 2: Recommendations presented above apply to general applications in various geographical

5-1,7 6-1,7	Hell Filter	Hell
5-2 6-2	Generell empfohlene Filter in den meisten Fällen	Durchschnitt
5-2,5 6-2,5	Im Allgemeinen in Mitteleuropa verwendet	Dunkel
5-3,1 6-3,1	Zur Verwendung: in tropischen und subtropischen Regionen, um den Himmel zu beobachten, in Hochgebirgsregionen, um schneebedeckte Gebiete, helle Wasseroberflächen zu beobachten, sandig Ebenen und in den Steinbrüchen von Kalzium und Kreide.	Sehr dunkel
5-4,1 6-4,1	Nur für den Einsatz unter sehr hohen Intensitätsbedingungen geeignet, nicht zum Fahren von Fahrzeugen geeignet.	Extrem dunkel

²⁾ Das verbale Zeichen entspricht keiner wörtlichen Übersetzung in den verschiedenen Sprachversionen dieser Norm, da die Filter in Abhängigkeit von der Intensität der Beleuchtung in den Ländern als mehr oder weniger dunkel betrachtet werden.
Hinweis 2: Die obigen Empfehlungen gelten für den allgemeinen Gebrauch in verschiedenen Breitengraden. Sie können für Menschen, die an Photophobie leiden oder sich in Behandlung befindenden, modifiziert werden, was die Empfindlichkeit des Auges gegenüber optischer Strahlung erhöhen kann.
Gebrauch und Bedienung: Klappen Sie das Gestell der Schutzbrille auf und stellen Sie sie entsprechend ein, falls dies möglich ist. Legen Sie die Brille so auf das Gesicht, das das Brillengestell bequem auf der Nase und Ohren liegt. Bei einer Korbbrille oder Brille mit einem Gummiband ist deren Länge auf die Kopfröße einzustellen und auf das Gesicht so zu legen, damit die Korbbrille bzw. Brille genau daran anliegt. Bei Brillen mit Ohrenschutz und Gummiband entfernen Sie den Ohrenschutz/Gummiband, indem Sie den Knopf an den Brillenscharnieren auf einer Seite der Brille drücken und gleichzeitig den Ohrenschutz/Gummiband aus dem Rahmen ziehen und den Vorgang auf der anderen Seite der Brille wiederholen. Um den Ohrenschutz/Gummiband zu montieren, schieben Sie die Haken von Ohrenschutz/Gummiband in die Scharniere der Brille, bis die Haken eingerastet sind. Vor dem Gebrauch hat der Benutzer auf eigene Verantwortung zu prüfen, Zustand der Schutzbrillen und ob sich das Produkt für die vorgesehenen Arbeitstätigkeiten eignet, vollständig ist und ob alle Schutzfunktionen gewährleistet sind. Zudem ist dieses auf Beschädigungen zu prüfen, die die Schutzfunktionen beeinträchtigen könnten. Besteht eine derartige negative Einwirkung, so ist vor dem Gebrauch der ursprüngliche ordnungsgemäße Zustand des Produkts wiederherzustellen (für diesen Zweck ist die Arbeitsschutzfachkraft, Hersteller oder bevollmächtigter Herstellervertreter zwecks Klärung zu kontaktieren) und wenn dies nicht möglich ist, muss das Produkt ausgetauscht werden. Bei der der Arbeit ist zudem auf Erhaltung von Schutzfunktionen zu achten. Der Verlust von Schutzigenschaften bedeutet, dass das Produkt verschlissen ist. Verwenden Sie kein beschädigtes oder verbrauchtes Produkt. Das Produkt hat keine zusätzliche Ausrüstung oder Ersatzteile.
Materialien, aus denen dieses Produkt hergestellt wurde, sollten sich nicht negativ auf die Gesundheit oder Hygiene des Benutzers auswirken. Es sind keine Fäule bekannt, in denen die Materialien der Schutzbrille bzw. Korbbrille allergische Reaktionen hervorufen, jedoch kann jede im Produktmaterial enthaltene Substanz oder jene als Bestandteil des Produktes fungierende Substanz ein Allergen, wie z. B. Baumwolle, Leder, Metallelemente, Latex, Farbstoffe usw. sein. Es wird besonders empfindlichen Personen empfohlen, vor dem Gebrauch das Produkt zu testen oder einen Arzt aufzusuchen.
Reinigung, Pflege und Desinfektion: Mit einem weichen, im warmen Wasser und Seife getränkten Tuch reinigen, abspülen und trocken oder mit einem sauberen und weichen Tuch abwischen.

attitudes. They may be modified for persons suffering from photophobia or undergoing treatment, which may result in their increased eye sensitivity to optical radiation.
Use and handling: Unfold the eyepiece frame and adjust them if possible. Place the glasses on the face so that the frames of the glasses lie comfortably on the nose and ears. For goggles or eyepieces with an elastic band, adjust its length to the size of the head and place it on the face so that the goggles/glasses adhere exactly to it. For glasses with earmuffs and an elastic band, remove the earmuffs/elastic band by pressing the button on the hinged glasses on one side of the glasses and pulling the earmuff/elastic band out of the frame at the same time, and repeat the procedure on the other side of the glasses. To mount the temple/rubber, slide the temple/rubber hooks into the hinges of the eyepieces until the hooks are locked. Before use, check on your own responsibility condition of the goggles/glasses and whether the product is suitable for working activities, complete and all protective functions are guaranteed. Check it for damage, which could have a negative impact on the safety functions. If there is such a negative impact, before use, restore the original, valid state of the product (for this purpose please contact with safety expert, the manufacturer or the authorized representative of the manufacturer), and if this is not possible, replace it. During work, pay attention to the behaviour of the protective functions. The loss of the protective properties means that the product has been used. Do not use a damaged or worn out product. The product does not have additional equipment and replaceable parts. The materials, from which the product is made, should not impair user health or hygiene. Notwithstanding, substances contained in the product's materials or area a component of the product can be an allergen, e.g. cotton, leather, metal elements, latex, dyes, etc. Particularly sensitive persons should prior to use test the product or consult a doctor.
Cleaning, maintenance, and disinfection: Clean with a soft cloth dipped in warm, soapy water, rinse and dry or wipe with a clean, soft cloth. Do not use any materials that could damage the surface of the panes. Use cleaning products that are considered safe for the wearer of glasses/goggles. In case of steam, wipe the glass with a soft cloth. Disinfection is recommended once every month. Disinfect the product with the contact with the user should be carried out with care with public disinfectants. In case of glasses/goggles coated with Anti-Fog, the glasses/goggles should be washed with running water and allowed to dry. The stronger dirt wipe off very gently with a soft cloth. Do not rub the inside of the lens, because the Anti-Fog layer may be wiped or scratched. **Storage:** The product should be stored at the appropriate temperature, in dry and well ventilated, clean and dust free place. Too high humidity of air, too high or low temperature or intense light can adversely impact the product quality. Avoid contact of lenses with sharp objects that may scratch or otherwise damage the surface of the glasses/goggles. Manufacturer accepts no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the glasses/goggles protection level.
Type of packaging: It is recommended to distribute (including transport) of this product in the cardboard or foil package. Loading, transport and unloading should take place in conditions protecting against getting wet, dirty and damaged.
Date of production: It is given on a collective packaging or on a product. It is shown along with the lot number, eg. 290120191234; explanation: the third and fourth digit refer to the month of production, and the consecutive four digits represent the year of production. The other digits, together with the above mentioned, identify the lot number.
Shelf life: Can be estimated on the basis of the product wear and tear. Considering various use intensities and environmental factors, such as sunlight, rain, etc., it is not possible to provide a precise span. The product retains its protective properties up to the moment of a damage which cannot be repaired without decreasing its protective level. Occurrence of mechanical damages means that the product should be repaired or immediately withdrawn from use. In the case of scratches or damage to the lenses, replace the lenses or the whole product. With proper warehousing the storage time of the product can be up to 7 years from the date of production. This period may

Es dürfen keine anderen Materialien verwendet werden, die eine Beschädigung der Gläseroberflächen nach sich ziehen könnten. Reinigungsmittel verwenden, die für den Träger einer Schutz- bzw. Korbbrille als unbedenklich gelten. Bei Beschädigen des Gläser mit einem weichen Tuch abwischen. Alle 3 Monate wird eine Desinfektion empfohlen. Die Desinfektion aller Teile, die mit dem Benutzer in Kontakt kommen, sollte mit allgemein verfügbaren Desinfektionsmitteln erfolgen. Bei einer mit Anti-Fog beschichteten Brille sollten die Brille unter fließendem Wasser gewaschen und trocken gelassen werden. Der stärkere Schutz wird leicht mit einem weichen Tuch abgewischt. Reiben Sie nicht die Innenseite der Linse, da die Anti-Fog-Schicht möglicherweise abgewischt oder zerkratzt wird.
Aufbewahrung: Das Produkt in einer Schutzverpackung an einem trockenen, gut belüfteten, sauberen und staubfreien Ort aufbewahren. Eine zu hohe Feuchtigkeit, zu hohe oder niedrige Temperatur oder intensives Licht können die Qualität des Produkts beeinträchtigen. Kontakt der Gläser mit scharfen Gegenständen vermeiden, die die Oberfläche der Brille verkratzen oder anderweitig beschädigen könnten. Der Hersteller haftet nicht für die Qualität des Produktes, welches nicht bestimmungsgemäß aufbewahrt wird. Dieses kann zu einer Verringerung des Schutzniveaus der Handschuhe führen.
Verpackungsart: Es wird empfohlen, dieses Produkt in Verpackungen aus Pappe oder Folie zu vertreiben (einschließlich des Transportes). Produkte mit empfindlicher Struktur sollten zusätzlich vor Beschädigungen geschützt werden. Das Laden, Transportieren und Entladen sollte unter Bedingungen erfolgen, die vor Nässe, Verschmutzung und Beschädigung schützen.
Produktionsdatum: Es ist auf der Sammelverpackung oder am Produkt angegeben. Das Produktionsdatum ist zusammen mit der Partienummer angegeben, z. B. 290820191234; die dritte und vierte Ziffer bestimmen den Produktionsmonat, wobei die anderen vier Ziffern für das Produktionsjahr stehen. Andere Ziffern samt den vorstehenden Ziffern identifizieren die Nummer der Partie.
Halbbarkeitsfrist: Diese Frist lässt sich auf Grundlage des Produktverbrauchs abschätzen. Aufgrund der unterschiedlichen Nutzungsintensivität und Umwelteinflüsse wie Sonnenlicht, Regen etc. ist es nicht möglich, ein konkretes Datum anzugeben. Das Produkt behält seine Schutzigenschaften bis zum Zeitpunkt einer Beschädigung bei, die sich ohne Reduzierung des Schutzniveaus nicht beheben lässt. Das Auftreten von mechanischen Schäden führt dazu, dass das Produkt einem Reparaturprozess unterzogen werden sollte (zu diesem Zweck wenden Sie sich bitte an den Hersteller oder den autorisierten Vertreter des Herstellers) und falls dies nicht möglich ist, muss es ersetzt werden. Im Falle von Kratzern oder Beschädigungen der Schutzgläser sind die Gläser oder das ganze Produkt zu ersetzen. Bei sachgemäßer Lagerung kann die Lagerzeit des Produkts bis zu 7 Jahren ab dem Herstellungsdatum betragen. Dieser Zeitraum kann durch geeignete Tests verlängert werden.
Kennzeichnung: 7 EN166 F C E III - Rahmenkennzeichnung; 5-3,1 7 F C E - Glasmarkierung CODE - Warncode des Produkts/die Eye-Protector-Modellidentifikation; COLOURS - verfügbare Farben; PA-CKING - Anzahl der Produkte in der kleinsten Kartonverpackung; STANDARDS - Normen; REIS (REIS) - Herstellerkennzeichnungszeichen des Herstellers; EN166, EN172 - die Nummern der europäischen Normen; 1 - optische Klasse; F - Stärke mit niedriger Energie (Schlagfestigkeit einer Stahlkugel mit einem Nenndurchmesser von 45 m/s); G - einem Mindestgewicht von 0,86 g und einer ungefähren Geschwindigkeit von 45 m/s); G - Chargennummer; d - Produktionsdatum; III - Lesen Sie die Gebrauchsanweisung; C - Konformitätszeichen; III - Zollunion-Konformitätszeichen; E - das Konformitätszeichen von Ukraine
▲ WICHTIGER HINWEIS! Der Hersteller haftet nicht für Defekte und Schäden, die durch dem Umbau der Schutz- bzw. Korbbrille, den Einsatz von Schutzgläsern in einem anderen Gestell als das Originalgestell oder die Verwendung für andere als die in dieser Anleitung angegebenen Zwecke verursacht werden. Der Umbau der Schutz- bzw. Korbbrille kann den Schutz des Nutzers reduzieren oder komplett ausschließen. Die Schutz- bzw. Korbbrille SCHÜTZT NICHT vor starken Stößen, wie z. B. einem Bruchteil der Schweißschläge, Explosionen oder Chemikalien. Zum Schutz

be extend by performing the appropriate tests.
Marking: 7 EN166 F C E III - frame marking; 5-3,1 7 F C E - glass marking CODE - commodity product code/the eye-protector model identification; COLOURS - available colours range; PA-CKING - quantity of the product in the smallest packaging/quantity in the carton; STANDARDS - standards; REIS (REIS) - manufacturer's identification mark; EN166, EN172 - the numbers of the European standards; 1 - optical class; F - Low energy impact (impact resistance of a steel ball with a nominal diameter 6 mm, minimum weight 0,86 g and estimated speed 45 m/s); G - batch code; d - date of manufacture; III - make acquainted with the instructions for use; C - conformity mark; III - conformity sign Customs Union; E - ukrainian conformity sign
▲ NOTE! The manufacturer is not responsible for defects and damages caused by glasses/goggles modification, use of protective glasses in a different shield than the original one, or use for other purposes than those specified in this manual. Alteration of glasses/goggles may reduce or completely exclude user protection. Glasses/goggles DO NOT protect against strong impacts, e.g. a fraction of a grinding wheel, explosions or chemical splashes. Protective measures designed to protect against impacts on protruding elements (e.g. building structures, machines or tree branches) may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the capacity of reception of visual stimuli. The lower the value of light transmission factor, the worse the individual's vision. Sunglare filters with light transmission factor lower than 80% are not appropriate for use at dusk and at night.
▲ WARNING! Never expose glasses/goggles to direct sunlight for long periods of time! If the symbols F, B and A are not common to the protective glass and frame, a lower step should be assigned to the complete eye protection measure. The face shields shall be marked 2-1,2 or 3-1,2 and a minimum thickness of 1,4 mm in order to match the symbol of application area 8 (electric short-circuit arc). In order for the eye protection measure to correspond to the application area symbol 9 (molten metals and hot solids), both the frame and the protective glass should be marked together with one of the symbols F, B or A. Optical Class 3 protective glasses are not designed for long-term use, unlike Class 1 glasses, which are suitable for continuous use. The above recommendations may lead to injuries, eye and face damage. At reduced lighting conditions, glare protection filters intended for bright daylight reduce the

