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**WS**

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**WS 219-2002**

Replacing WS 219-2002

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**Health requirement of corrective spectacles for children  
(English Translation)**

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### Foreword

This standard 4.1, 4.3, 4.4 is a mandatory clause, the rest are recommended terms.

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

Please note that some of this document may be patentable. The issuing agencies of this document do not bear the responsibility of identifying these patents.

This standard replaces WS 219-2002 "children and adolescents corrective glasses." this standard compared with WS 219-2002, the main changes are as follows.

- Modify, increase the normative references;
- Modify some terms and definitions;
- Increased children's glasses should choose a higher impact resistance of the lens requirements;
- Increased the transmittance of the spectacle lens requirements;
- Increased the requirements of children's glasses nose pads;
- Modify the optical center of optical equipment in the horizontal distance deviation allowable value range and the vertical difference between the allowable value range;
- Modify the prism allowable deviation and substrate orientation allowable deviation requirements;
- Modify the quality requirements of the assembly of corrective glasses;
- Increased with glasses shaping requirements.

This standard was drafted. Beijing Institute of Ophthalmology, Peking University Health Institute for Children and Adolescents, Wenzhou Medical College Affiliated to Optometry Hospital, Beijing colleagues optometry center.

## 1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical requirements of children and adolescent orthodontics glasses, test methods and inspection rules.

This standard applies to optometry prescriptions for correction of children and adolescents refractive errors and amblyopia and the preparation of glasses.

This standard does not apply to progressive multifocal glasses.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

Optics lenses - Part 1. Single and multifocal lenses GB 10810.3-2006 spectacle lenses and related products - Part 3. transmittance specifications and measurement methods Equipped with glasses - Part 1. Single and multifocal GB 13511.1-2011 GB/T 14214 spectacle frame requirements and test methods QB2506-2001 optical resin lenses ISO 21987.:2009 Ophthalmicoptics-Mountedspectaclelenses

## 3 Terms and definitions

ISO 21987.:2009 defined in the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Ametropia

Parallel light into the uncorrected eye refractive system, can not become a focus on the retina of a class of eye diseases, including myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism.

Correction Use glasses to correct a variety of refractive errors to improve eyesight.

### 4.1 Glasses lenses

#### 4.1.1

The physical and chemical properties of spectacle lenses, vertex tolerance, optical center deviation, thickness tolerance, color, internal flaws and surface quality should be consistent with GB 10810.1-2005 in 5.1.2, 5.1.4 ~ 5.1.6, 5.2.2 requirements.

#### 4.1.2

Children's glasses should be selected with high impact resistance of the lens, the impact resistance index should be consistent with QB2506-2001 4.7.6 Request.

#### **4.1.3**

The transmittance of spectacle lenses should meet the requirements of GB 10810.3-2006 5.2 (see Table 1). Unless otherwise specified, this section appropriate the measuring environment used is  $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The transmittance requirements for all types of lenses are those measured at the lens design reference point. Not marked Bright, then the geometric center of the lens design reference point. The width of the measuring beam in any direction is not less than 5mm. Mounted as a hyperopia or