

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Safety of laser products –

**Part 4:
Laser guards**

*Sécurité des appareils à laser –
Partie 4: Barrières laser*

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Part 4: Laser guards

*Sécurité des appareils à laser –
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SAFETY OF LASER PRODUCTS –

Part 4: Laser guards

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60825-4 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 76: Optical radiation safety and laser equipment.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
76/159/FDIS	76/168/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

Annexes A, B and C are for information only.

The French version of this standard will be issued separately.

INTRODUCTION

At low levels of irradiance or radiant exposure, the selection of material and thickness for shielding against laser radiation is determined primarily by a need to provide sufficient optical attenuation. However, at higher levels, an additional consideration is the ability of the laser radiation to remove guard material – typically by melting, oxidation or ablation; processes that could lead to laser radiation penetrating a normally opaque material.

IEC 60825-1 deals with basic issues concerning laser guards, including human access, interlocking and labelling, and gives general guidance on the design of protective housings and enclosures for high-power lasers.

This part of IEC 60825 deals with protection against laser radiation only. Hazards from secondary radiation that may arise during material processing are not addressed.

Laser guards may also comply with standards for laser protective eyewear, but such compliance is not necessarily sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this standard.

Where the term “irradiance” is used, the expression “irradiance or radiant exposure, as appropriate” is implied.

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WITHDRAWN

SAFETY OF LASER PRODUCTS –

Part 4: Laser guards

1 General

1.1 Scope

This part of IEC 60825 specifies the requirements for laser guards, permanent and temporary (for example for service), that enclose the process zone of a laser processing machine, and specifications for proprietary laser guards.

This standard applies to all component parts of a guard including clear (visibly transmitting) screens and viewing windows, panels, laser curtains and walls. Requirements for beam path components, beam stops and those other parts of a protective housing of a laser product which do not enclose the process zone are contained in IEC 60825-1.

In addition this part of IEC 60825 indicates:

- a) how to assess and specify the protective properties of a laser guard; and
- b) how to select a laser guard.

1.2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 60825. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 60825 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60825-1: 1993, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification, requirements and user's guide*

ISO/TR12100-1: 1992, *Safety of machinery – Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology*

ISO/TR12100-2: 1992, *Safety of machinery – Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 2: Technical principles and specifications*

ISO 11553: 1996, *Safety of machinery – Laser processing machines – Safety requirements*

1.3 Definitions

For the purpose of this part of IEC 60825, the following definitions apply in addition to the definitions given in IEC 60825-1.

1.3.1

active guard protection time

for a given laser exposure of the front surface of an active laser guard, the minimum time, measured from the issue of an active guard termination signal, for which the active laser guard can safely prevent laser radiation accessible at its rear surface from exceeding the class 1 AEL.

1.3.2

active guard termination signal

the signal issued by an active guard in response to an excess exposure of its front surface to laser radiation and which is intended to lead to automatic termination of the laser radiation

NOTE – The action of a safety interlock becoming open circuit is considered a "signal" in this context.

1.3.3

active laser guard

a laser guard which is part of a safety-related control system. The control system generates an active guard termination signal in response to the effect of laser radiation on the front surface of the laser guard

1.3.4

foreseeable exposure limit (FEL)

the maximum laser exposure on the front surface of the laser guard, within the maintenance inspection interval, assessed under normal and reasonably foreseeable fault conditions

1.3.5

front surface

the face of the laser guard intended for exposure to laser radiation

1.3.6

laser guard:

a physical barrier which limits the extent of a danger zone by preventing laser radiation accessible at its rear surface from exceeding the class 1 AEL

1.3.7

laser processing machine

a machine which uses a laser to process materials and is within the scope of ISO 11553

1.3.8

laser termination time

the maximum time taken, from generation of an active guard termination signal, for the laser radiation to be terminated

NOTE – Laser termination time does not refer to the response of an active laser guard but to the response of the laser processing machine, in particular the laser safety shutter.

1.3.9

maintenance inspection interval

the time between successive safety maintenance inspections of a laser guard

1.3.10

passive laser guard

a laser guard which relies for its operation on its physical properties only

1.3.11

process zone

the zone where the laser beam interacts with the material to be processed

1.3.12

proprietary laser guard

a passive or active laser guard, offered by its manufacturer as a guard with a specified protective exposure limit

1.3.13**protective exposure limit (PEL):**

the maximum laser exposure of the front surface of a laser guard which is specified to prevent laser radiation accessible at its rear surface from exceeding the class 1 AEL

NOTE 1 – In practice, there may be more than one maximum exposure.

NOTE 2 – Different PELs may be assigned to different regions of a laser guard if these regions are clearly identifiable (for example a viewing window forming an integral part of a laser guard).

1.3.14**rear surface**

any surface of a laser guard that is remote from the associated laser radiation and usually accessible to the user

1.3.15**reasonably foreseeable**

an event (or condition) when it is credible and its likelihood of occurrence (or existence) cannot be disregarded

1.3.16**safety maintenance inspection**

documented inspection performed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions

1.3.17**temporary laser guard**

a substitute or supplementary active or passive laser guard intended to limit the extent of the danger zone during some service operations of the laser processing machine

2 Laser processing machines

This clause specifies the requirements for laser guards that enclose the process zone and are supplied by the laser processing machine manufacturer.

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2.1 Design requirements

A laser guard shall satisfy ISO/TR12100-2 with respect to the general requirements for guards and also the more specific requirements with regard to its location and method of fixture. In addition, the following specific laser requirements shall be met.

2.1.1 General requirements

A laser guard, in its intended location, shall not give rise to any associated hazard at or beyond its rear surface when exposed to laser radiation up to the foreseeable exposure limit.

NOTE 1 – Examples of associated hazards include: high temperature, the release of toxic materials, fire, explosion, electricity.

NOTE 2 – See annex B for assessment of foreseeable exposure limit.

2.1.2 Consumable parts of laser guards

Provision shall be made for the replacement of parts of a laser guard prone to damage by laser radiation.

NOTE – An example of such a part would be a sacrificial or interchangeable screen.

2.2 Performance requirements

2.2.1 General

When the front surface of a laser guard is subjected to exposure to laser radiation at the foreseeable exposure limit, the laser guard shall prevent laser radiation accessible at its rear surface from exceeding the class 1 AEL at any time over the period of the maintenance inspection interval. For automated laser processing machines, the minimum value of the maintenance inspection interval shall be 8 h.

This requirement shall be satisfied over the intended lifetime of the laser guard under expected conditions of operation.

NOTE 1 – This requirement implies both low transmission of laser radiation and resistance to laser-induced damage.

NOTE 2 – Some materials may lose their protective properties due to ageing, exposure to ultraviolet radiation, certain gases, temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions. Additionally, some materials will transmit laser radiation under high-intensity laser exposure, even though there may be no visible damage (i.e. reversible bleaching).

2.2.2 Active laser guards

- a) The active guard protection time shall exceed the laser termination time up to the foreseeable exposure limits.
- b) The generation of an active guard termination signal shall give rise to a visible or audible warning. A manual reset is required before laser emission can recommence.

NOTE – See annex C.2 for an elaboration of terms.

2.3 Validation

If the laser processing machine manufacturer chooses to make a laser guard, the manufacturer shall confirm that the guard complies with the design requirements of 2.1 and can satisfy the performance requirements set out in 2.2.

NOTE – See annex A for guidance on the design and selection of laser guards.

2.3.1 Validation of performance

2.3.1.1 The complete laser guard, or an appropriate sample of the material of construction of the laser guard, shall be tested at each FEL identified.

NOTE 1 – A table of predetermined PELs for common combinations of lasers and guarding materials, together with suitable testing procedures shall be issued as an informative annex in a future amendment to this standard. This could provide a simple alternative to direct testing for the majority of cases.

NOTE 2 – See annex B for the assessment of FEL.

2.3.1.2 For testing purposes, the FEL exposure shall be achieved either:

- a) by calculating or measuring the exposure and reproducing the conditions; or
- b) without quantifying the FEL, by creating the machine conditions under which the FEL is produced.

The condition of the laser guard or sample shall be such as to replicate those physical conditions of the front surface permitted within the scope of the routine inspection instructions and within the service life of the guard, which minimize the laser radiation protective properties of the laser guard (for example wear and tear and surface contamination) (see 2.4.2).