SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 7260:2026

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Zobozdravstvo - Zaščitne filtrirne naprave namenjene za uporabo z električnimi polimerizacijskimi aktivatorji (ISO/DIS 7260:2026)

Dentistry - Protective filtering devices intended for use with powered polymerization activators (ISO/DIS 7260:2026)

Zahnheilkunde - Schutzfilter zur Verwendung mit elektrischen Polymerisationsgeräten (ISO/DIS 7260:2026)

Médecine bucco-dentaire - Dispositifs de protection filtrants destinés à être utilisés avec des activateurs électriques de polymérisation (ISO/DIS 7260:2026)

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Foreword

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This is the first edition of this document.

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Introduction

Light emitted from powered polymerization activators may exceed limit values for photochemical retinal exposure to visible (blue) light under certain circumstances. Exposure limit values are specified in ICNIRP Guidelines on limits of exposure to incoherent visible and infrared radiation and applied in IEC 62471 [1].

The spectral emission of powered polymerization activators typically overlaps substantially with the blue-light hazard function for induction of retinal damage (peak interval between 435 nm and 440 nm). Most powered polymerization activators have emission spectra that match the absorbance spectrum of the photoinitiator camphorquinone, characterized by an absorption maximum of 468 nm. Some curing lights have more than one emission peak to match the absorption of other photoinitiators in the wavelength range approximately from 380 nm to 420 nm.

Powered polymerization activators have relatively small emission surfaces, typically 5 mm to 12 mm diameter, and high radiance values, up to 3000 times higher than that of LED sources for indoor lighting. The combination of the spectral emission, high power and small size of powered polymerization activators poses a risk of exceeding the limits specified for retinal blue light exposure.

Both patients and oral healthcare providers may be exposed to visible light from powered polymerization activators. Exposure may be either direct or indirect (i.e. reflected or scattered).

Protective filtering devices intended for use with powered polymerization activators can mitigate the retinal blue-light hazard exposure by attenuating the light in the wavelength range of concern. Such protective filtering devices can be in the form of protective filtering eyewear, handheld protective filters or protective filters attached to powered polymerization activators.