

SAFETY. WITH PINPOINT ACCURACY. Passive Laser Protection













Stefan Ladda | pixelio.de

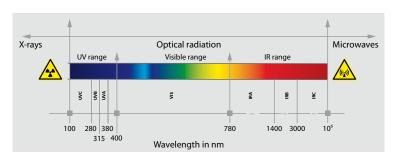




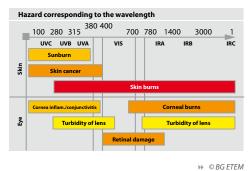
BASIC PHYSICAL PRINCIPLES.

» Laser radiation can be generated in a relatively large area of the optical spectrum and extends from the ultraviolet range (UV) to the visible spectrum (VIS) to the near and medium infrared range (NIR and MIR). The wavelengths used for material processing in air lie in the range from approximately 250 nm to 10,600 nm. Lasers can send out continuous or pulsed radiation in the process.

Spectral ranges

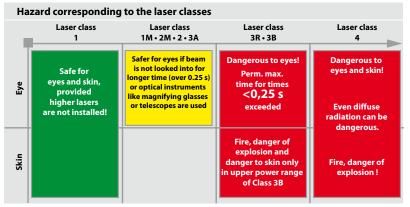


Overview of biological effect



DANGERS.

» Due to the effect of intensive laser radiation on the employee's health with regard to damage to the eyes and the skin, the use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) in the German regulation OstrV (occupational safety ordinance on artificial optical radiation) is required if protection cannot be provided with technical or organizational measures alone.

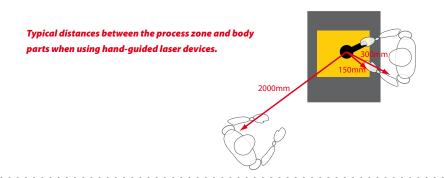


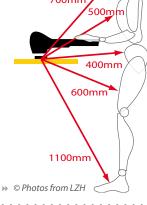
≫ © BG ETEM

HAZARD POTENTIAL WHEN WORKING WITH HAND-GUIDED LASER DEVICES.

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» The intensity of the focused laser radiation, and therefore the hazard potential during laser processing increases in proportion to the square of the decreasing distance to the process zone.





ORDINANCE.



German Occupational Safety Regulation on Artificial Optical Radiation - OStrV "The employer must ensure during operation of Class 3R, 3B and 4 lasers according to Section 5 of the German OstrV, that the hazard evaluations, the measurements and the calculations are only carried out by expert laser protection representatives." In accordance wit Section 7 Measures for avoiding and reducing the hazards to employees "by artificial optical radiation, the employer must carry out the protective measures according to Section 3 Paragraph 1 Sentence 7 according to the latest technology in order to exclude hazards to the employees, or to reduce them as far as possible. In particular, the measures include the selection and use of suitable Personal Protection Equipment."



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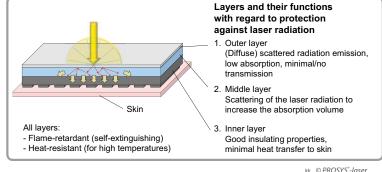
EFFECT OF LASER PPE (CLOTHING AND GLOVES).

The majority of the laser radiation which strikes the PPE is diffusely reflected by the outer layer. The energy of the absorbed portion of radiation is expanded in the entire surface of the first inner layer, causing an increase in the protective effect of the textile and reducing the probability of injury.

Requirements for the laser PPE for ensuring the protective effect up to the specified power density:

- Defined heat transport to the skin in order to feel the energy input (reflex behavior)
- Defined minimum service life of the textile until 2nd degree burns occur

Result: Avoidance of burns and injuries



▶ © PROSYS*-laser

APPLICATION EXAMPLES.



© Photos from LZH

- ₩elding
- Soldering
- Cleaning of tool molds
- >> Lab work

- Cutting applications
- → Hardening
- → Melting
- → etc.

- >> System modification
- Setting up lasers
- → Maintenance of lasers

LASER PROTECTION LEVELS.

Medium level pro- tection	Radiation strength/ Pulse power [kW/m²]	Laser power [W] with a laser spot size of 1 cm² (Diameter d _{86%})				
1	50	4,5				
2	100	9,1				
3	150	13,6				
4	200	18,2				
5	300	27,2				
6	400	36,3				
7	600	54,5				
8	800	72,7				
9	1000	90,8				
10	1500	136,2				
(11 + n)	1500 + (n + 1) * 500	136,2 + (n + 1) * 45,4				

⇒ © STFI - Proposal for DIN-SPEC. Subject to change!

>> The laser protection representative individually determines the predictable maximum radiation (VBM value) for the laser system and the respective process and specifies the required protection level of the laser PPE based on this.

▶ Protection levels:

- **Fabric-ML-1:** Coated insert textile (JT450ML-1) **P7:** 460 g/m²
- **▶ Fabric-ML-2:** Black insert textile (JT260CBL) **P5:** 300 g/m²
- **Fabric-ML-7:** Combination of coated insert textile (JT450ML-1) and black insert textile (JT260CBL) **P5:** 460 g/m^2 and 300 g/m^2
- **Fabric-ML-8:** Coated insert textile (JT450ML-1) and lining (JT125COB) P8: 590 g/m²

LASER PROTECTION CLOTHING.



DIN EN ISO 11612 + LASER TEST

Tested laser resistance!

Tested laser resistance!

→ Head protection (LSKS001ML-1) OHNE Scheibe!

>> Jacket (LSJ080ML-1)

Face mask (LSGS001ML-1) With glasses and with filters acc. to EN 207/EN 208!**

- >> When danger due to laser radiation (direct/reflection) occurs
- **▶** For use in hazardous areas during laser operation
- → Flexible
- >> Excellent wearing comfort
- » etc.

Clothing sizes » 44 - 70 **Clothing lengths** >> 80 - 160 cm

Tested laser resistance!

>> Trousers (LSH100ML-1)

→ Gaiters (LSG036ML-1)

Tested laser resistance!

LASER PROTECTION CLOTHING.







- >> Laser protection gloves
 - When danger occurs due to laser radiation (direct/reflection)
 - >> For use when working in hazardous areas during laser operation

Our lightweight, flexible versions are characterized by:

- >> Exact fit
- → Flexibility
- → etc.

Model line: H915LS Glove sizes » 9-10 Glove lengths *≫* 30 + 38

Gloves



→ Gloves



PASSIVE LASER PROTECTION CURTAINS (DIN EN 12254:2010).

- ▶ Obligation to use laser protection curtains
 - when danger due to laser radiation (direct/reflection) occurs
 - **▶** For limiting hazardous areas during laser operation

Our lightweight, flexible versions are used in various areas:

- >> Window protection
- » Room separation with slats
- >> Protective curtain with eyelets and rings
- >> Protective curtain in frame
- » etc.

>> Curtains (LSV150200-ML-6)

DIN EN 12254:2012-04





RISK ANALYSIS FOR LASER PROTECTION CURTAINS.

Before selecting a laser protection curtain, a risk analysis must be carried out by the laser protection representative (LPR).
 While taking the individual application situation into account, the LPR determines the VMB value on the curtain based on the laser parameters and process conditions and derives the necessary protection level from these.

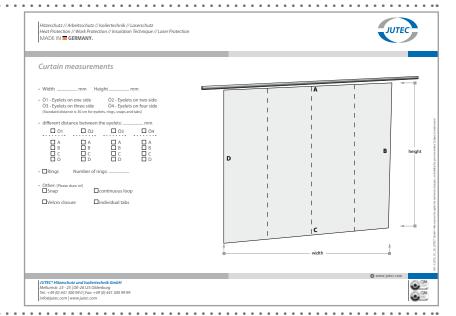
	Maximum spectral degree of transmission for laser wavelengths	Mean power (E) and individual pulse energy density (H) for testing protective effect and resistance to laser radiation in wavelength range									
		180 nm to 315 nm			> 315 nm to 1 050 nm	> 1 050 nm to 1 400 nm	> 315 nm to 1 400 nm		> 1 400 nm to 10 ⁶ nm		
		For the test condition/pulse duration in s (see Table 1)									
		D	I, R	М	D	D	I, R	М	D	I, R	М
		> 0,25	> 10 ⁻⁹ to 0,25	≤ 10 ⁻⁹	> 5 · 10 ⁻³	> 2 · 10 ⁻³	> 10 ⁻⁹ to 0,01	≤ 10 ⁻⁹	> 0,1	> 10 ⁻⁹ to 0,1	≤ 10 ⁻⁹
	τ (λ)	E_{D}	$H_{\mathrm{I, R}}$	$E_{\mathbf{M}}$	E_{D}	E_{D}	$H_{\mathrm{I,R}}$	H_{M}	E_{D}	$H_{\mathrm{I, R}}$	$E_{\mathbf{M}}$
		W/m ²	J/m ²	W/m ²	W/m ²	W/m ²	J/m ²	J/m ²	W/m ²	J/m ²	W/m ²
AB1	10 ⁻¹	0,01	3 · 10 ²	3 · 10 ¹¹	10	2,5 · 10 ²	0,05	0,0015	10 ⁴	10 ³	10 ¹²
AB2	10 ⁻²	0,1	3 · 10 ³	3 · 10 ¹²	10 ²	2,5 · 10 ³	0,5	0,015	10 ⁵	10 ⁴	10 ¹³
AB3	10 ⁻³	1	3 · 10 ⁴	3 · 10 ¹³	10 ³	2,5 · 10 ⁴	5	0,15	10 ⁶	10 ⁵	10 ¹⁴
AB4	10 ⁻⁴	10	3 · 10 ⁵	3 · 10 ¹⁴	10 ⁴	2,5 · 10 ⁵	50	1,5	10 ⁷	10 ⁶	10 ¹⁵
AB5	10 ⁻⁵	10 ²	3 · 10 ⁶	3 · 10 ¹⁵	10 ⁵	2,5 · 10 ⁶	5 · 10 ²	15	10 ⁸	10 ⁷	10 ¹⁶
AB6	10 ⁻⁶	10 ³	3 · 10 ⁷	3 · 10 ¹⁶	10 ⁶	2,5 · 10 ⁷	5 · 10 ³	1,5 · 10 ²	10 ⁹	10 ⁸	10 ¹⁷
AB7	10 ⁻⁷	10 ⁴	3 · 10 ⁸	3 · 10 ¹⁷	10 ⁷	2,5 · 10 ⁸	5 · 10 ⁴	1,5 · 10 ³	10 ¹⁰	10 ⁹	10 ¹⁸
AB8	10 ⁻⁸	10 ⁵	3 · 10 ⁹	3 · 10 ¹⁸	10 ⁸	2,5 · 10 ⁹	5 · 10 ⁵	1,5 · 10 ⁴	10 ¹¹	10 ¹⁰	10 ¹⁹
AB9	10 ⁻⁹	10 ⁶	3 · 10 ¹⁰	3 · 10 ¹⁹	10 ⁹	2,5 · 10 ¹⁰	5 · 10 ⁶	1,5 · 10 ⁵	10 ¹²	10 ¹¹	10 ²⁰
AB10	10 ⁻¹⁰	10 ⁷	3 · 10 ¹¹	3 · 10 ²⁰	10 ¹⁰	2,5 · 10 ¹¹	5 · 10 ⁷	1,5 · 10 ⁶	10 ¹³	10 ¹²	10 ²¹

⇒ © DIN EN 12254:2010

MATERIAL FOR LASER PROTECTION CURTAINS.

ML-6 · 1210 g/m² · 7,1 mm thickness protection level:

D AB8 + IR AB3 + M AB6Y JUTEC 200-315 DIN-tested
D AB6 JUTEC 316-1050 DIN-tested
D AB5 JUTEC 1051-1400 DIN-tested
I AB8 - R AB6Y + AB7Y JUTEC 316-1400 DIN-tested
D AB2 - I AB3 JUTEC 1401-11000 DIN-tested

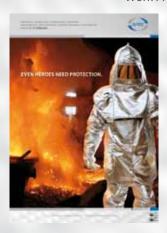


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Work Protection



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