

Laserdiodes

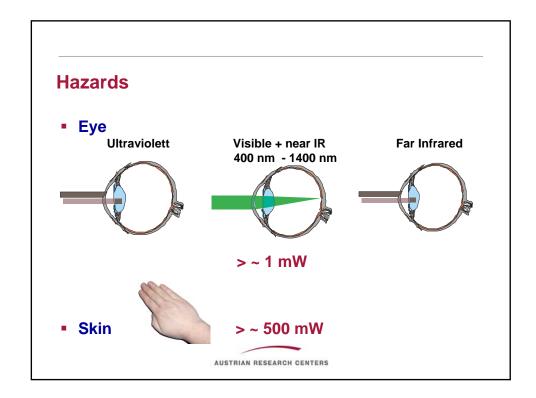
- small
- cheap

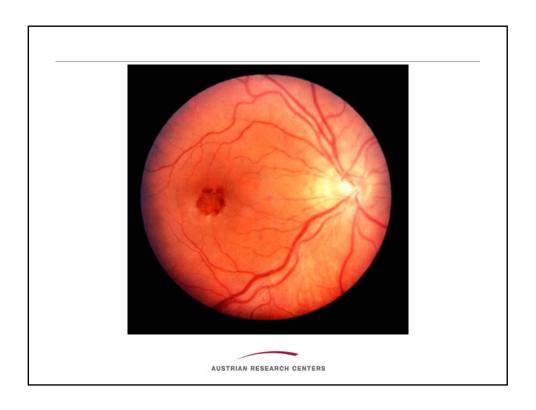
CONTENENT OF THE STATE OF THE S

recently: also powerful!

Diode pumped solid state laser (DPSS) (green) up to 500 mW











Mid-1980s: CD-Player

DVD Burner Blue-ray up to 450 mW (Sanyo) (the faster, the more power)



ALL ENCLOSED
Radiation not accessible
(Class 1)



AUSTRIAN RESEARCH CENTERS

Medical, Cosmetic

 Low Level Lasertherapy (Biostimulation)



Hair Removal







Usually eye-safe

Usually treatment also safe

AUSTRIAN RESEARCH CENTERS

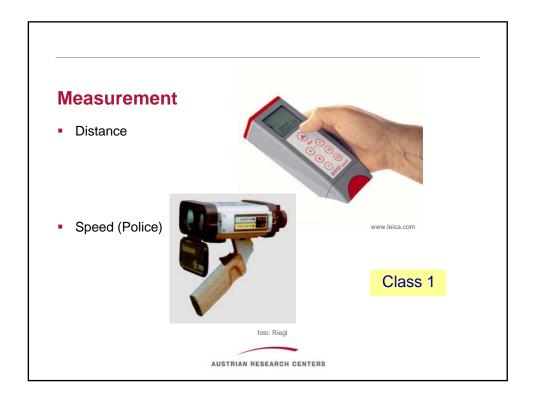


- Rear Projection
- TV on Market
- (1.6 m diagonal \$ 7000)
- Front projection
- difficult to make safe
- (radiation accessible)



http://www.mitsubishi-tv.com/product/L65A90





Lasershows

for "consumer" prize:

traditionally up to 5 mW recently: up to 400 mW



www.laserworld.com

PROBLEM! Open beam, collimated, exposure likely Scan makes it saf(er) – but does not always work



Laserpointer

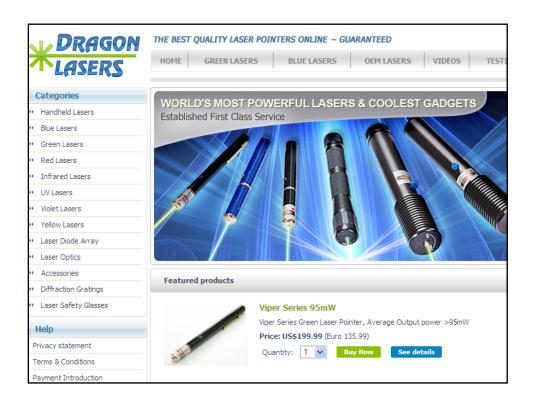


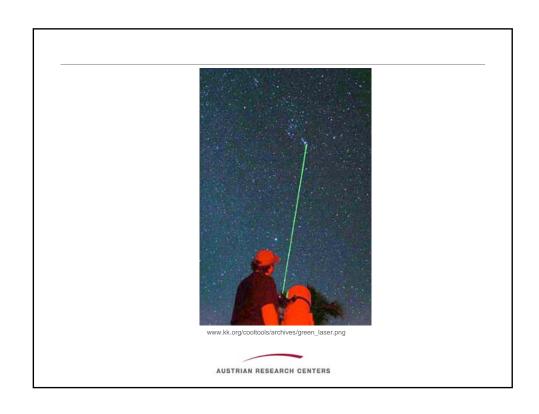
1990s: up to 5 mW, red

recently: up to 400 mW (green)!

PROBLEM! Open, collimated, looks same as 1 mW!

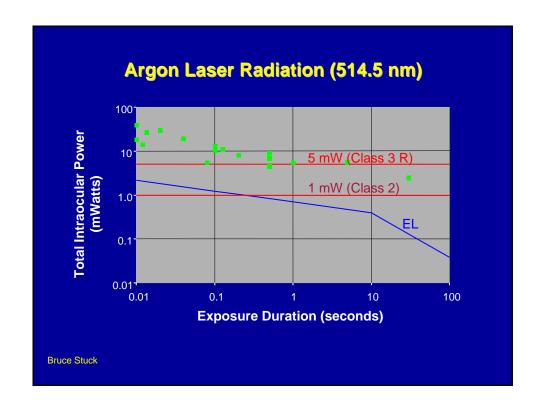
AUSTRIAN RESEARCH CENTERS

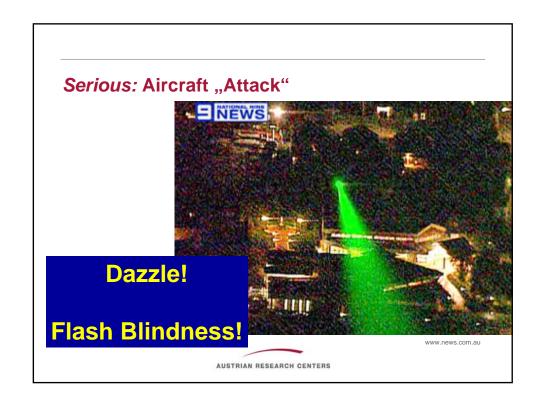












> ~ 500 mW

- Fire hazard
- Skin hazard





Laserpointer

- ICNIRP Statement on Laser Pointers:
- Health Physics, Volume 77, Page 218 (1999)
- WHO Factsheet 202 (1998)



- < 1 mW (Class 2) recommended</p>
- Use by children discouraged
- Risk for professional use up to 5 mW not great
- (Class 3R)



Challenge

- Governmental market surveillance (product safety)
- Technical Standardisation (IEC)



National regulations

- Usually regulate what is allowed to be sold/imported
- Europe: "Product has to be safe" considering
- known hazards
- warning
- and personal protection (does not mean zero risk)



Specific Laserpointer Regulations

- Australia 1 July 2008: "banned"; <u>permit</u> needed to import laser pointers > 1 mW
- Western Australia: High power laser pointer fall under weapons law.
 Posession: up to 14 year in prison
- USA: FDA (CDRH): if marketed as laser pointers, limited to 5 mW
- <u>Europe</u>: usually Class 2 (< 1 mW), specific only in Austria
- Enforcement challenging



Other Higher Power Laser Products

- "System" established for occupational laser applications
- (based on general Occupational Health laws)
- For Class 3B (eye hazard) and Class 4 (eye and skin hazard):

User precautions:

- Laser Safety Officer (2 day training)
- Training of user
- Defined laser hazard zone
- Eye protection





General - Consumer Product - Laser Law?

- General restriction to Class 2 (< 1 mW) is overrestrictive!
- Some higher power laser products safe for eye

Possibility:

- "exposure for eye < Exposure limit"</p>
- but guidance needed for
- assumed exposure duration
- (misuse?)





Helpful: IEC safety standards

- IEC safety standards (for instance applicable for laser shows) should be reviewed to address consumer product concerns
- (safety can not be based on user precautions for consumer products)

