



Edition 3.0 2022-07

TECHNICAL REPORT



Safety of laser products – Part 3: Guidance for laser displays and shows

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 31.260

ISBN 978-2-8322-3925-4

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

		RD				
IN	INTRODUCTION					
1	Scop	ne	7			
2	Norm	native references	8			
3	Term	is and definitions	8			
4	Expo	sure hazards and biological effects	15			
	4.1	Laser projector classification and hazards	15			
	4.2	Biological effects on the eye				
	4.3	Biological effects on skin	16			
5	Zone	limits and maximum permissible exposures (MPE) for laser effects	16			
	5.1	Compliance with maximum permissible exposure (MPE)	16			
	5.2	Spectator zone MPE	17			
	5.3	Performer zone (controlled location) MPE	17			
	5.4	At-risk ancillary personnel MPE	17			
6	Safe	ty criteria for equipment and installations	18			
7	Resp	oonsibilities of designers, installers, operators and performers	22			
	7.1	Training	22			
	7.2	Planning by designers, installers and operators	22			
	7.3	Set-up and alignment	24			
	7.4	Operation	25			
	7.5	Display safety record (DSR)	26			
	7.6	Contingency planning	27			
	7.6.1					
	7.6.2	5				
	7.6.3	5				
	7.6.4	5 1 5 5 5				
_	7.7	Incident reporting and accident investigation				
8		r display risk management				
	8.1	Laser effect exposure risk				
	8.2	Laser display risk factors and controls				
9	Expo	sure assessment				
	9.1	Recommendation				
	9.2	Guidance				
	9.3	Difficulties				
	9.4	Evaluation considerations				
	9.5	Measurement considerations				
	9.6	Scan-fail safeguard				
10	-	ial considerations				
	10.1	Holographic displays				
	10.2	Ultraviolet and blue-light laser beams				
Bi	bliograp	bhy	37			
Fi	Figure 1 – Human eye16					

Figure 4 – Audience/spectator separation near a balcony with operator in control	21
Figure 5 – Audience/spectator separation from unattended beams	22
Figure 6 – Laser hazard warning signage	29
Figure 7 – Effective pulse duration	31
Figure 8 – Apparent pulse train at the measurement device highlighting the differences between measurement results for average power as measured by a standard power meter and peak power as measured by a specialized meter	31
Figure 9 – Time for a scan-fail safeguard to be effective after having been triggered	34
Table 1 – Summary of MPE selection criteria	18
Table 2 – Laser effect category	28
Table 3 – Ocular MPE and equivalent power through a 7 mm diameter aperture	35

- 4 -

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SAFETY OF LASER PRODUCTS -

Part 3: Guidance for laser displays and shows

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC TR 60825-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 76: Optical radiation safety and laser equipment. It is a Technical Report.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) updates and provides additional terms and definitions relating to laser displays and shows;
- b) adds information on exposure hazards and biological effects;
- c) updates and provides additional safety criteria from a technical perspective of equipment and installations;
- d) updates and provides additional safety management guidance for designers, installers, operators and performers;
- e) adds guidance on identifying and managing laser display risk, including laser effect exposure risk categories to aid management;

- f) adds guidance on the management of incidents and accidents;
- g) adds guidance on exposure assessment, highlighting evaluation and measurement difficulties, and providing guidance on undertaking measurements.

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
76/662/DTR	76/692/RVDTR

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

The language used for the development of this Technical Report is English.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60825 series, published under the general title *Safety of laser products*, can be found on the IEC website.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Laser products are used to create visual lighting effects for the purposes of entertainment. IEC 60825-1 considers the hazard classification and engineering requirements of laser products, while IEC TR 60825-14 provides general user guidance for the safe use of laser products.

The laser power needed to produce visually effective theatrical or artistic displays in large spaces such as theatres, arenas, or architectural sites is great enough to pose a severe accidental exposure hazard, even when personal exposure is very brief. For this reason, IEC TR 60825-14 states that only laser products that are Class 1, Class 2 or visible-beam Class 3R should be used for demonstration, display or entertainment purposes in unsupervised areas. Only under carefully controlled conditions and under the control of a trained experienced operator can laser products of higher classes be used for visual entertainment.

This document expands upon the principles considered in IEC TR 60825-14, providing specific technical guidance appropriate for the safe use of laser products used for the purposes of visual entertainment.

SAFETY OF LASER PRODUCTS -

Part 3: Guidance for laser displays and shows

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60825, which is a Technical Report, gives guidance on the planning and design, set-up and conduct of laser displays and shows that make use of high power lasers emitting output between 380 nm and 780 nm.

This document does not include the display or demonstration of scientific, medical or industrial laser products that can be used in an exhibition environment for example. However, several of the principles in this document could be relevant. This document provides recommendations for safety for those laser displays or demonstrations that are shows, artistic displays, advertising or light sculptures, or museum pieces used to demonstrate optical principles, etc.

Laser products available for use in a domestic environment or for use by people who cannot be expected to have received a suitable level of training are typically limited to Class 1, Class 2 or visible-beam Class 3R. Therefore, the use of such equipment is outside the scope of this document.

Image projectors that were assigned a Risk Group in accordance with IEC 62471-5 [1]¹ or laser illuminated luminaires employing lamps meeting the criteria of 4.4 of IEC 60825-1:2014, are not within the scope of this document.

This document contains safety criteria for the protection of the public or persons in the vicinity of laser displays in the course of their employment.

This document is intended to be used by those who:

- design, manufacture, assemble, install or operate laser products that are Class 4, Class 3B, or non-visible beam Class 3R for display and entertainment purposes;
- operate arenas, theatres, music festivals, TV studios, planetaria, discotheques or other places where such laser products are installed and operated; or
- are responsible for reviewing the safety of such equipment, installations or displays.

This document is a code of practice for the design, installation, operation and evaluation of the safety of laser light shows and displays, and the equipment employed in their production. This document is also intended for persons who modify laser display installations or equipment.

In some countries, there are specific requirements, such as government permissions or notifications of shows, or prohibitions, such as against laser scanning of spectators.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60825-1, Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements