

# Class 3B Laser Lighting Effect User Safety Guide



## Important Warnings

Class 3B Lasers have the potential to harm eyesight if viewed directly in the face, and in many instances this may be the case even if viewed over longer distances of several tens of metres. Therefore before using the laser product you should familiarise yourself with its operation, and also the safety aspects that need to be considered.

Laser lighting effects are quite safe to watch if installed and used correctly, and being aware of a few basic factors will help you to achieve this. This guide has been prepared to help provide a basic backgrounder to the key safety aspects, and is based on current UK health and safety guidance on the use of lasers for public displays.

## Installation and Operation Notes

1. The laser should only be installed and operated by those that are aware of how to operate laser, and what the various controls perform.
2. The laser should be mounted in a suitable and secure position in the venue, so that once in position it is unlikely to be affected by unintended movement.
3. Prior to installation and operation of the laser, the paths of the beams and effects should be considered, particularly with respect to how they will touch the audience. If direct audience scanning is desired then the laser energy in the effects needs to be considered to decide if the effects are safe for direct viewing.

## Introduction

Laser lighting products are used to create some of the most vivid and striking visual effects, and are often noted for how they seem to produce solid shapes that cut through the air, and pick up highly defined swirling smoke patterns. The light that is used to create these stunning effects is different from normal light and therefore several precautions need to be taken when using lasers to ensure that the lighting effects are safe and enjoyable to view. The optical power output from the kind of lasers used for lighting displays can be harmful if not properly setup or is misused. But when used following the recommended health and safety guidelines, laser lighting effects are no more harmful than looking at any conventional lighting effect.

This guide has been put together to provide you with some background information about laser safety, and guidance on the recommended health and safety requirements for using lasers in public places. Although this guide covers the main points to consider when using laser effects, users are advised to familiarise themselves with other guidance, particularly that issued by the Health and Safety Executive, *HS(G)95 The Radiation Safety Of Lasers Used For Display Purposes*. Attending one of the laser safety training courses, listed at the end of this guide, is also highly recommended.

### **What is a laser?**

A laser is device that produces a special kind of light that is different from normal light sources. Laser light sources differ from normal light sources in that they can produce very intense beams of light that can remain parallel over long distances. It is this high concentration of light that can sometimes make lasers harmful to look directly into.

### **What is a Class 3B Laser?**

Any device that contains a laser has to be classified depending upon the amount of laser light that someone might be exposed to. During design and manufacture of the product, the manufacturer assigns the laser product to one of the various classes defined in the *Laser Product Safety Standard (BS/EN 60825.1)*. The classes range from the safest, which is *Class 1*, through to the most hazardous, which is *Class 4*.

For example, CD and DVD players contain lasers to read the disk, and because they are normally inaccessible to people, they are classified as a *Class 1* laser products. Laser Pointers output more accessible power than CD/DVD players and are normally limited to being *Class 2* devices. While most laser lighting effects products are *Class 3B* and *Class 4* laser products. These two classes have the highest potential to cause harm because they emit the most light output. This is, of course, desirable and necessary for laser lighting effects!

A laser product that emits more than *5mW* of light and less than *500mW* can be classified as a *Class 3B* laser product.

**Are Class 3B Laser Lighting Effects safe to view?**

Yes, if used responsibly, and in accordance with the relevant the guidance issued by the Health and Safety Executive.

In the simplest terms, generally keeping the beams and effects above the audience will not present a hazard to those viewing the show or effects. When you start to aim the laser effects down into the audience area is when it becomes harder to tell if the effects could cause harm. With a Class 3B laser lighting effect, the problem can arise if the beams or effects actually hit someone's face.

*If in doubt, keep the effects above the audience.*

**What harm can a Class 3B Laser cause?**

Class 3B laser devices can be harmful to eyesight if viewed directly. i.e. that is, the beam or effect strikes the face of a person directly. The actual injury that a Class 3B laser can cause depends upon a number of factors, including how long the laser beam enters the eye for, the intensity of light, and what part of the eye it actually gets focused onto. The most susceptible part of the eye to receive damage from a laser is the internal back wall of the eyeball, known as the retina. It is this part of the eye that receives the light signals that are sent to brain. All light entering the eye gets focused onto the retina.

Normal light sources such as regular light bulbs and regular lighting effects are normally not harmful to view. Lasers differ in that they can get focused down to very small points on the retina that can literally burn holes on the back of the eye, which can lead damage to eyesight. This process can happen in less time than it takes for a person to blink. There are no pain receptors on the retina, so the person will be unaware of any damage taking place. Damage caused to the retina is permanent, and can vary from unnoticeable loss of vision, through to severe loss of sight, particularly if the damage occurs in the part of the retina that senses the central vision.

**Are there any laws or licences relating to using Class 3B lasers?**

There are no specific "*laser laws*" or any "*laser licences*" that anybody needs in order to own or operate a laser for lightshow use. However, there is specific guidance issued by the Health and Safety Executive in the form of a document called *HS(G)95 The Radiation Safety of Lasers Used for Display Purposes*. HS(G)95 outlines a number of detailed points to consider when using lasers for lightshow purposes.

Most places of public entertainment operate under a *Public Entertainments Licence*, which is issued by the Local Authority. The entertainment licence requirements will normally need to have a specific provision covering the use of lasers at the venue, where it is expected that the laser installation, (whether temporary or permanent), is to be operated in compliance with the *HS(G)95* laser safety guidance as part of the venue's *Public Entertainment Licence* conditions.

The use of lasers, as any other equipment used for shows, will also be covered by more general health and safety legislation, such as the *Health & Safety at Work Act*, and the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations*, etc. These regulations, among other things, state that you must ensure the safety of people present at the event where the laser is used, and also that a suitable *risk assessment* regarding the use of laser must be carried out.

### **Class 3B Laser Product Features**

Class 3B laser products are required to have several specific safety features as part of their design. These features are laid out in the British Standard on *Laser Product Safety BS/EN 60825-1* and are a requirement of the product meeting CE approvals. The important ones are listed below:-

- 1) Laser Safety Warning Labels
- 2) Emissions Indicator
- 3) Remote Interlock Connector

### **Summary of each features purpose**

The *Class 3B* laser projector should contain three *Laser Safety Warning Labels*; the starburst symbol, aperture label, and the warning/classification label. The starburst is intended to show that the product is a laser product, using the starburst symbol in the warning triangle. The aperture label is located to indicate where the laser projector emits its beams. The warning/classification label states the class of the laser product, the maximum output power, and the wavelength(s) (colours) of the laser, along with a warning "*Laser Radiation – Avoid Exposure To The Beam*"

The emissions indicator is intended to show when the laser is ready to produce a light output.

The *Remote Interlock Connector* will only allow the laser to function when the two pins are shorted together. For lightshow use it is recommended by *HS(G)95 laser safety guidance* laser effects can be overridden by a remote Emergency Stop switch. The remote interlock connector provides a convenient way for such a switch to be easily added to the laser system, to provide this control.

## **Audience Scanning**

*Audience Scanning* is the term commonly used to describe when laser effects are being directly aimed at the viewing audience. This creates a very dramatic looking effect, as people can touch the light, and look down smoky tunnels. But because the laser light can touch or scan past people's faces, it also carries a risk that it could cause damage to people's eyesight, if they are overexposed to the laser light.

## **Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)**

The amount of laser light that a person can be exposed to without it causing harm to eyesight is known as the *Maximum Permissible Exposure* or *MPE*. These levels are defined in the British Laser Safety Standard BS/EN 60826-1. When people are exposed to laser light which is above the MPE, it poses a risk of causing eye damage. This could be of concern when the laser effects are viewed directly in the face or there is a chance that they could be.

## **How do I know what the MPE is?**

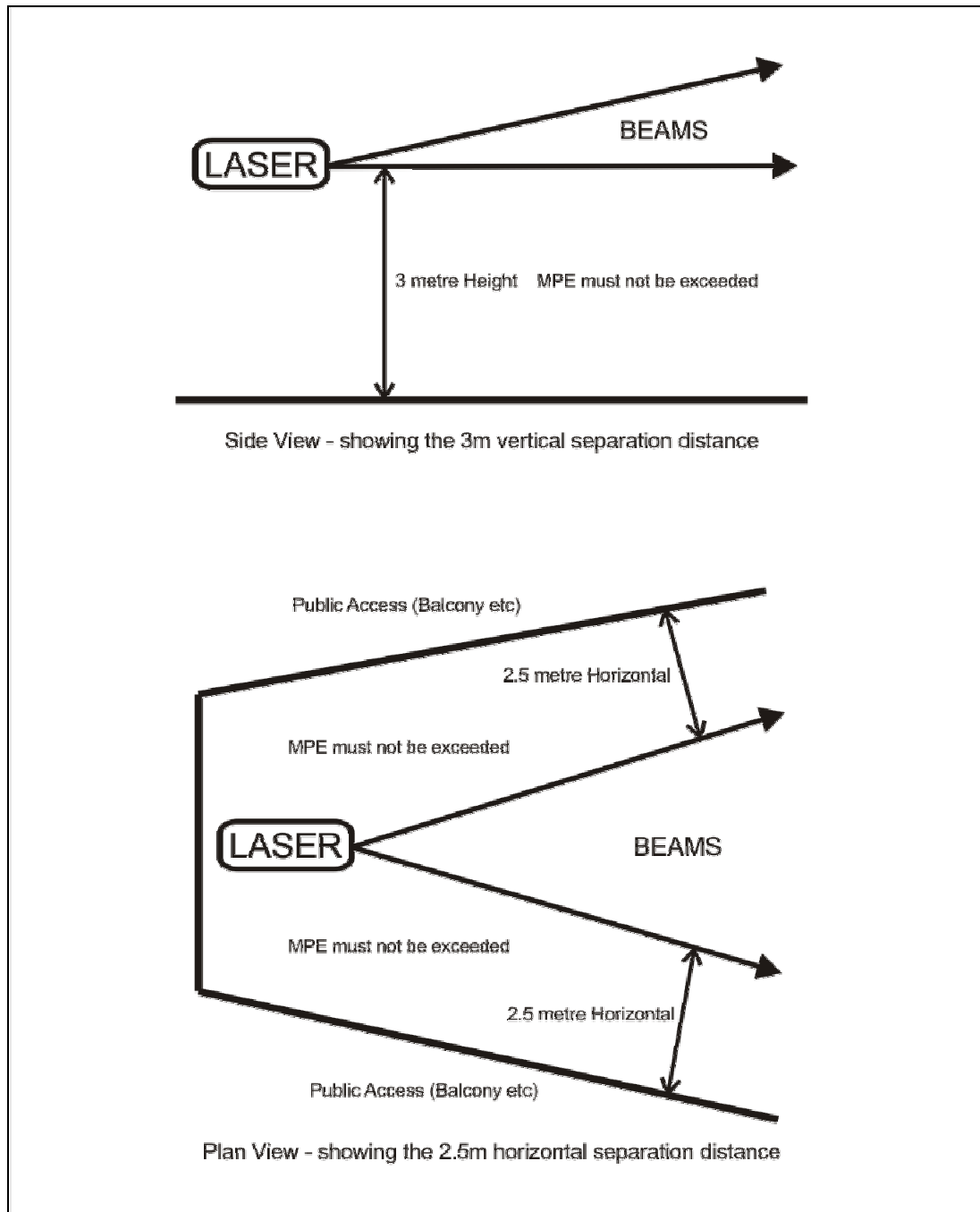
Knowing what the MPE and exposure level is for a given laser effect is quite a complex and involved process to establish. For it is dependant on a whole number of conditions and variables that need to be taken into account. The laser safety standard BS/EN 60825-1 contains the data required to calculate the safe levels, but it is not straightforward to interpret. Laser Safety Calculation Software has been developed to help ease the task of establishing laser effects exposure.

## **Laser Safety Officer**

The BS/EN60825-1 Laser Safety Standard recommends that all establishments that use, or businesses that work with Class 3B laser products, should appoint a Laser Safety Officer (LSO). The Laser Safety Officer should be aware of the safety issues when using lasers, and is responsible for overseeing how the laser is used. In smaller businesses, the LSO will probably also be the installer, operator, owner etc.

## **Separation Distances**

Health and Safety guidance states that for supervised installations laser light above the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) should not be accessible to members of the audience. It also recommends the area where the MPE may not be exceeded, extends from 3m above, and 2.5m laterally from any location in the venue where members of the public may gain access during the display. The following diagrams illustrate this.

**Diagrams showing Separation Distances**

Note. The 3 metre height specified is not the height of the actual projector, but it refers to the height of the laser effect. Therefore having the laser projector positioned at 3m height and aimed directly down is **not** what the guidance is saying.

### What types of effect are safe to scan directly at audiences?

Fast moving laser effects with evenly distributed scan patterns, such as circular tunnels are generally safer than effects such as finger beams, or effects with pronounced bright spots in them. The important thing is to be aware of the hazard distance involved.

### Hazard Distances

All display lasers have a characteristic known as the hazard distance for direct viewing (NOHD). This is distance at which the hazard of viewing the laser directly no longer presents a hazard. i.e. at any point between the laser projector and the calculated hazard distance, it may be hazardous to view the laser directly. But viewing the laser directly from beyond the hazard distance is considered to be safe.

The worst case effect to look at directly is a static single beam, because all the light energy is concentrated into one point. The hazard distances for several different powers of Class 3B laser are shown in the table below, to give an idea of the distances involved.

Laser Output Power	10mW	30mW	50mW	100mW	250mW	450mW
Hazard Distance	12m	20m	25m	36m	56m	76m

Table 1 Static Beam Hazard Distances.

Note - The values have been calculated assuming the characteristics of a typical laser lightshow device, which has a beam spread of 2mradians. Actual devices may differ in practice, so this table should only be used as a guide. Details of how to calculate laser hazard distances are detailed in the British Safety Standard, and many laser safety text books. It is also one of the topics usually covered in laser safety courses.

It can be seen that static laser beams can remain hazardous for considerable distances, which is why projecting such effects into peoples faces is not recommended.

Remember, projecting these beams overhead is fine, as long as they, or any reflections, are not hitting anybody.

When an effect such as a tunnel is projected, the continual scanning reduces the time the eye is directly exposed to the laser energy. These types of effect are less harmful to aim at the audience directly. The table below shows the hazard distances of a stationary circular tunnel, with a spread of 50 degrees, and a scan rate of 20Hz, to give an idea of how it is reduced.

Laser Output Power	10mW	30mW	50mW	100mW	250mW	450mW
Hazard Distance	5m	9m	11m	16m	26m	35m

Table 2 Scanned Tunnel Hazard Distances.

## **Further Laser Safety Information and References**

### The Radiation Safety of Display Laser Installations HS(G)95

Published by HSE Books 1996 ISBN 0 7176 0691

Telephone Orders: 01787 881165

### BS/EN 60825-1 Safety of Laser Products - Part 1

Equipment classification, requirements and user's guide

[www.bsstandards.co.uk/](http://www.bsstandards.co.uk/)

### IEC 60825-3 Guidance for Laser Displays and Shows

Issued by International Electrotechnical Commission

Website - [www.iec.ch](http://www.iec.ch)

### Health & Safety Executive

Website - [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk)

Laser display safety guidance page - [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/INDG224.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/INDG224.htm)

### Health Protection Agency

Website - [www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk)

Laser information page - [www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/laser/index.htm](http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/laser/index.htm)

Laser FAQ page - [www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/faq/laser/index.htm](http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/faq/laser/index.htm)

### Laser Show Safety Information Website

Website - [www.lasershowsafety.org](http://www.lasershowsafety.org)

### Laser Safety – 480 page text book

Authors – Roy Henderson & Karl Schulmeister

Publisher – Institute of Physics Publishing (2003)

ISBN 0750308591

### Laser Safety Calculation Software

Scanguard - Laser Visuals Research Limited

Website – [www.laservisualsresearch.co.uk](http://www.laservisualsresearch.co.uk)

## **Laser Safety Training**

Health Protection Agency – Laser safety training courses offered

[www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/training/nir/laser\\_safety/index.htm](http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/training/nir/laser_safety/index.htm)

Laser Visuals Research – Laser show safety training.

[www.laservisualsresearch.co.uk](http://www.laservisualsresearch.co.uk)

Thames Valley University – Part time course lasers in entertainment course.

[www.tvu.ac.uk/prospective/pdf/LCMM\\_pt.pdf](http://www.tvu.ac.uk/prospective/pdf/LCMM_pt.pdf)

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