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# Lasers and laser-related equipment — Standard optical components —

## Part 1: Components for the UV, visible and nearinfrared spectral ranges

Lasers et équipements associés aux lasers — Composants optiques standards —

Partie 1: Composants pour les plages spectrales UV, visible et proche de l'infrarouge



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## Contents

Forewordiv		
Introduction		v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Code for components covered	2
4	Materials	2
5	Requirements for quality	2
6 6.1	Dimensional tolerances Preferred dimensions	
6.2	Diameter of circular optical components	
6.3	Mirror and output coupler curvature	
6.4	Rectangular and elliptical windows	
6.5	Focal length	
7	Testing area	8
8	Designation for ordering	9
9	Coating	10
10	Packaging	10
Annex	Annex A (informative) Imperial units	
Bibliog	Bibliography	

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 11151 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 11151-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, Optics and optical instruments, Subcommittee SC 9, Electro-optical systems.

ISO 11151 consists of the following parts, under the general title Lasers and laser-related equipment — Standard optical components:

- Part 1: Components for the UV, visible and near-infrared spectral ranges
- Part 2: Components for the infrared spectral range

Annex A of this part of ISO 11151 is for information only.

## Introduction

Lasers are used in a wide variety of applications, including medicine, materials processing, information technology and metrology. Most lasers contain optical windows and mirrors (intracavity) and most laser systems use a variety of windows, beamsplitters, deflectors, mirrors and lenses. Those components used in high power laser applications must withstand high peak power and/or energy densities to avoid laser-induced damage, thus their component specifications are more demanding than those used in low power applications.