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Lasers and laser-related equipment — Test method and classification for the laser resistance of surgical drapes and/or patient protective covers —

Part 1:

Primary ignition and penetration

Lasers et équipements associés aux lasers — Méthode d'essai et classification de la résistance au laser pour des draps chirurgicaux et/ou des couvertures de protection des patients —

Partie 1: Allumage primaire et pénétration



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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 11810-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Electro-optical systems*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 11810:2002, which has been technically revised.

ISO 11810 consists of the following parts, under the general title Lasers and laser-related equipment — Test method and classification for the laser resistance of surgical drapes and/or patient protective covers:

- Part 1: Primary ignition and penetration
- Part 2: Secondary ignition

Introduction

Some laser applications in medicine may require laser-resistant surgical drapes or other patient protective covers. Surgical drapes or other patient protective covers are necessary when a sterile procedure is performed and the surrounding area needs to be protected from liquids, secretions and inadvertent laser radiation. While conventional surgical drapes or other patient protective covers are not necessarily laser-resistant, specifically designed drapes offer the possibility of laser resistance.

Laser induced risks include ignition, flammability, melting, penetration, thermal transfer and reflectivity. Textile and non-woven drape materials may have other risks but they may provide a laser barrier. While there are many potential ignition devices present in the operating room (e.g. fibre optic illumination systems, electrosurgical units, hot wire cauteries), this test method addresses only the laser ignition source. This part of ISO 11810 is intended for use in testing a surgical drape or other patient protective cover that claims to be laser-resistant. In addition, areas within this product may vary in material composition or design. Depending on the claims being made by the manufacturer or end-user requirements, all areas for which laser resistance is claimed may need to be tested.

 $\rm CO_2$ lasers may provide the most challenging conditions of all medical lasers. Ignition/flammability tests and penetration tests may disclose more challenging laser wavelengths as well as modes of laser delivery, for example Q-switching in the nanosecond range. The 20 W $\rm CO_2$ laser (continuous wave) has been selected as the laser for this part of ISO 11810.

Users of this test method are cautioned that the laser resistance of a surgical drape or other patient protective cover will be wavelength sensitive and that a surgical drape or other protective cover should be tested at the wavelengths for which it is intended to be used. If tested using other wavelengths, the power settings and modes of delivery need to be explicitly stated.

The results from this part of ISO 11810 should not be applied to other wavelengths and temporal formats.

The performance of laser-resistant surgical drapes or other patient protective covers may be changed when used in combination rather than individually.