

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to light beam irradiation apparatus and method for use in a local heat-processing wherein light from a light source is condensed by a reflector. The apparatus and method according to the present invention are particularly useful in a heating for a local soldering, a local removal of a film coated on a thin wire of polyurethane, a local heat-processing for resins, or the like.

Description of the Prior Art

An apparatus for performing a local heating is conventionally known wherein light from a light emitting lamp as a light source is condensed by a reflector and is directly applied to a local area of an object.

The light condensed by the reflector has a spread to some extent because the light source itself is not an ideal point light source or due to other reasons. For example, when a xenon lamp is used as a light emitting lamp, it has a spread of about 5 mm in diameter even at a location (beam waist) where light therefrom is throttled to the utmost. The distribution of light energy at the beam waist is not uniform. If a heating, for example a soldering, is performed using light having an un-uniform energy distribution, a solder in an area receiving a light beam is not uniformly fused, thereby producing unevenness in finish.

Fig. 1 depicts a conventionally known fiber cable accommodating a bundle of optical fibers. As shown in Fig. 1, all the optical fibers are arrayed in parallel with one another. This fiber cable is in wide practical use today but is disadvantageous in that the distribution of light energy is not uniform, as discussed later.

In the meantime, in the case where resins or the like are heat-processed in large quantities, light energy required therefor is less than that required in soldering. Accordingly, the light energy to be irradiated must be lowered in level, thus lowering the utilization of the light beam irradiation apparatus.

In the case where light beam irradiation is utilized in soldering at a high temperature or in removing a film coated on a wire of polyurethane, not only the amount of whole energy to be irradiated but also the energy density at the center is required to be enlarged. However, it has been impossible to accomplish this so far without enlarging the capacity of the light emitting lamp.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been developed to overcome the above-described disadvantages.

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide light beam irradiation apparatus and method capable of applying uniform light to an arbitrary local area of an object to be treated.

Another object of the present invention is to provide light beam irradiation apparatus and method capable of simultaneously applying uniform light to a plurality of objects to be treated.

In accomplishing these and other objects, a light beam irradiation apparatus according to the present invention comprises a light source, a reflector for condensing light emitted from the light source, and cable means for transmitting light reflected by the reflector. The cable means has at least one first end for receiving the light reflected by the reflector and at least one second end for emitting the light therefrom, and includes at least one bundle of optical fibers arrayed therein at random so that the fiber array at the first end may differ from that at the second end. The apparatus further comprises a lens, mounted on the second end of the cable means, for focusing the light on an object to be treated.

The random array of the optical fibers in the cable means averages the distribution of light energy at the second end even when the distribution of light energy is not uniform at the first end.

A plurality of branch fiber cables may be branched from an intermediate portion of the cable means to provide simultaneous applications of light to a plurality of locations. The branching of the cable means is particularly useful in enhancing the utility of the apparatus in applications where much light energy is not required.

The cable means may be enlarged in diameter and be so constituted as to accommodate a first bundle of optical fibers and a second bundle of optical fibers coaxially covering the first bundle. Preferably, both the first and second bundles of optical fibers are arrayed at random so that each of them has first and second ends which differ in fiber array from each other. This cable means can transmit an increased amount of light energy and provides a stepped energy distribution wherein the central portion thereof is high in energy density and the portion peripherally thereof is low in energy density. The apparatus provided with this cable means is particularly useful in soldering at a high temperature or in removing a film coated on a wire of polyurethane.

Conveniently, the apparatus further includes a conical mirror, mounted on the second end of the cable means, for reducing the angle of spread of the light emitted from the second end and a reduc-

tion optical system for throttling the beam diameter of light reflected by the conical mirror.

The apparatus having this construction can reduce a spread of light energy, thereby enlarging the energy density.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other objects and features of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the preferred embodiment thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, throughout which like parts are designated by like reference numerals, and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a conventional fiber cable;

Fig. 2 is a schematic view of a light beam irradiation apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of a fiber cable employed in the apparatus of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a graph indicative of a distribution of light energy at the inlet end and that at the outlet end of the fiber cable of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a schematic view of a light beam irradiation apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 3, indicating a modification of the fiber cable;

Fig. 7 is a graph similar to Fig. 4, in the case where the fiber cable of Fig. 6 is employed; and

Fig. 8 is a schematic view of a light beam irradiation apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings, there is schematically shown in Fig. 2 a light beam irradiation apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

The light beam irradiation apparatus comprises a light emitting lamp 1, a reflector 3 reflecting light from the light emitting lamp 1 to condense the light, a fiber cable 4 accommodating a bundle of optical fibers, a lens holder 5 secured to one end of the fiber cable 4, and a lens 6 accommodated in the lens holder 5. The light emitting lamp 1 emits light from a light emitting point 2 thereof. An object 7 to be treated is placed so as to be opposed to the lens 6.

Fig. 3 depicts a fiber cable 4 according to the present invention. Light entering a generally circular inlet end 8 of the fiber cable 4 passes through the fiber cable 4 and is emitted from a generally circular outlet end 9 thereof. As shown in

Fig. 3, a bundle of optical fibers are arrayed at random in the fiber cable 4, unlike the optical fibers shown in Fig. 1. Accordingly, the fiber array at the inlet end completely differs from that at the outlet end 9.

Fig. 4 is a graph representative of a distribution of light energy at the inlet end 8 and that at the outlet end 9. In Fig. 4, the former is represented by a solid line whereas the latter is represented by a dotted line. Symbol (r) represents a radius of the fiber cable 4. As shown in the graph of Fig. 4, the distribution of light energy at the outlet end 9 does not become ununiform, unlike the conventional fiber cable shown in Fig. 1. The random array of the optical fibers in the fiber cable 4 can average the distribution of light energy and provides uniformity of light energy substantially within the limits of the radius (r) of the fiber cable 4.

The fiber cable 4 has a flexibility because a number of optical fibers are bundled up therein. Since the lens holder 5 and the lens 6 mounted on one end of the fiber cable 4 are both light, the lens holder 5 along with the lens 6 can be readily incorporated into a small robot so that an object 7 may be heat-processed from an arbitrary direction at an arbitrary location.

Fig. 5 schematically depicts a light beam irradiation apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention, which includes one fiber cable 4a and two branch fiber cables 4a1 and 4a2 branched therefrom at a branch point 10. The branch fiber cables 4a1 and 4a2 have respective outlet ends 9a1 and 9a2, from which light entering an inlet end 8a of the fiber cable 4a is emitted.

It is to be noted here that although the apparatus shown in Fig. 5 has two branch fiber cables 4a1 and 4a2, three or more fiber cables can be branched from one fiber cable. Since branching one cable uniformly or at a given ratio can provide plural simultaneous applications of light energy from a single light source, the light beam irradiation apparatus is enhanced in utility.

The fiber cable 4 shown in Fig. 2 can be replaced by a two-layer fiber cable 4b as shown in Fig. 6. This fiber cable 4b accommodates two bundles 4b1 and 4b2 of optical fibers of which the first bundle 4b1 is coaxially covered with the second bundle 4b2. In each of the two bundles 4b1 and 4b2, the optical fibers are arrayed at random so that the fiber array at an inlet end 8b or 8c may completely differ from that at an outlet end 9b or 9c.

Fig. 7 is a graph representative of a distribution of light energy at the inlet ends 8b and 8c and that at the outlet ends 9b and 9c in the two-layer fiber cable 4b shown in Fig. 6. In Fig. 7, the former is represented by a solid line whereas the latter is represented by a dotted line. Symbols (r_a) and (r_b)

represent a radius of the first bundle 4b1 and that of the second bundle 4b2, respectively. Fig. 7 shows a stepped energy distribution wherein the central portion of the fiber cable 4b is high in energy density and the portion peripherally thereof is low in energy density. Accordingly, the fiber cable of Fig. 6 is preferably employed in applications where a large concentrated energy is required, for example, in soldering at a high temperature or in removing a film coated on a wire of polyurethane.

Fig. 8 schematically depicts a light beam irradiation apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention, which includes a conical mirror 11, secured to an outlet end 9 of a fiber cable 4, for reducing an angle of spread of light emitted from the outlet end 9, a lens holder 5 secured to the outlet end 9 and covering the conical mirror 11, and a lens 6 securely mounted in the lens holder 5 so as to be opposed to the conical mirror 11. Light emitted from the outlet end 9 radially spreads at an angle (about 20° in this embodiment) determined by an numerical aperture (0.35 in this embodiment) inherent in the fiber cable 4. The light is then reflected by a reflective surface 12 of the conical mirror 11 and enters the lens 6. An angle α of the reflective surface 12 is set to be about half (about 10° in this embodiment) the angle determined by the aforementioned numerical aperture. When light emitted from the outlet end 9 at a maximum angle is reflected by the reflective surface 12 of the conical mirror 11, the light turns to generally parallel rays. Accordingly, even in a reduction optical system wherein the distance between the outlet end 9 and the lens 6 is extended, it is possible to condense almost all light on the lens 6, thereby increasing the energy density of light emitted from the lens 6.

As described above, according to the present invention, the random array of optical fibers in a fiber cable can average the distribution of light energy and can condense the light energy within the predetermined limits, thus making it possible to easily apply uniform light energy to only that area of an object which requires heating. As a result, the surface finish after local soldering becomes good and there is no fear of damage of parts close to the object to be heated because such parts are not unnecessarily heated.

Furthermore, the present invention provides the selective use of branched fiber cables, which enables light energy from a single light source to be simultaneously applied to a plurality of locations, thereby enhancing the utility of the light beam irradiation apparatus.

In addition, the use of the two-layer fiber cable having random fiber arrays and the conical mirror enables the application of light energy with a high

energy density. As a result, local film removal of a polyurethane wire and soldering at a high temperature can be easily reliably carried out.

Also, since the fiber cable has a flexibility and both the lens and the lens holder are small and light, these members can be easily mounted on a small robot. This fact facilitates the automation of a local heat-processing such as, for example, a local soldering.

Although the present invention has been fully described by way of examples with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted here that various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Claims

1. A light beam irradiation heat-processing apparatus comprising:
 - a light source (1);
 - a reflector (3) for condensing light emitted from said light source (1);
 - cable means (4; 4a; 4b) for transmitting light reflected by said reflector (3), said cable means (4; 4a; 4b) having at least one first end (8; 8a; 8b, 8c) for receiving the light reflected by said reflector (3) and at least one second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) for emitting the light therefrom, said cable means (4; 4a; 4b) comprising at least one bundle of optical fibers arrayed therein at random so that a fiber array at said first end (8; 8a; 8b, 8c) differs from a fiber array at said second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c); and
 - a lens (6), mounted on said second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of said cable means (4; 4a; 4b), for focusing the light on an object (7) to be treated.
2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said cable means has a generally circular single first end (8a) and comprises a plurality of branch fiber cables (4a1, 4a2) branched therefrom and having respective second ends (9a1, 9a2).
3. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said cable means comprises a first bundle of optical fibers (4b1) and a second bundle of optical fibers (4b2) coaxially covering said first bundle of optical fibers (4b1), and wherein each of said first and second bundles of optical fibers (4b1, 4b2) has first and second ends (8b, 8c; 9b, 9c) which differ in fiber array from each other.
4. The apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a conical mirror (11), mounted on



represent a radius of the first bundle 4b1 and that of the second bundle 4b2, respectively. Fig. 7 shows a stepped energy distribution wherein the central portion of the fiber cable 4b is high in energy density and the portion peripherally thereof is low in energy density. Accordingly, the fiber cable of Fig. 6 is preferably employed in applications where a large concentrated energy is required, for example, in soldering at a high temperature or in removing a film coated on a wire of polyurethane.

Fig. 8 schematically depicts a light beam irradiation apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention, which includes a conical mirror 11, secured to an outlet end 9 of a fiber cable 4, for reducing an angle of spread of light emitted from the outlet end 9, a lens holder 5 secured to the outlet end 9 and covering the conical mirror 11, and a lens 6 securely mounted in the lens holder 5 so as to be opposed to the conical mirror 11. Light emitted from the outlet end 9 radially spreads at an angle (about 20° in this embodiment) determined by an numerical aperture (0.35 in this embodiment) inherent in the fiber cable 4. The light is then reflected by a reflective surface 12 of the conical mirror 11 and enters the lens 6. An angle α of the reflective surface 12 is set to be about half (about 10° in this embodiment) the angle determined by the aforementioned numerical aperture. When light emitted from the outlet end 9 at a maximum angle is reflected by the reflective surface 12 of the conical mirror 11, the light turns to generally parallel rays. Accordingly, even in a reduction optical system wherein the distance between the outlet end 9 and the lens 6 is extended, it is possible to condense almost all light on the lens 6, thereby increasing the energy density of light emitted from the lens 6.

As described above, according to the present invention, the random array of optical fibers in a fiber cable can average the distribution of light energy and can condense the light energy within the predetermined limits, thus making it possible to easily apply uniform light energy to only that area of an object which requires heating. As a result, the surface finish after local soldering becomes good and there is no fear of damage of parts close to the object to be heated because such parts are not unnecessarily heated.

Furthermore, the present invention provides the selective use of branched fiber cables, which enables light energy from a single light source to be simultaneously applied to a plurality of locations, thereby enhancing the utility of the light beam irradiation apparatus.

In addition, the use of the two-layer fiber cable having random fiber arrays and the conical mirror enables the application of light energy with a high

energy density. As a result, local film removal of a polyurethane wire and soldering at a high temperature can be easily reliably carried out.

Also, since the fiber cable has a flexibility and both the lens and the lens holder are small and light, these members can be easily mounted on a small robot. This fact facilitates the automation of a local heat-processing such as, for example, a local soldering.

Although the present invention has been fully described by way of examples with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted here that various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Claims

1. A light beam irradiation heat-processing apparatus comprising:
 - a light source (1);
 - a reflector (3) for condensing light emitted from said light source (1);
 - cable means (4; 4a; 4b) for transmitting light reflected by said reflector (3), said cable means (4; 4a; 4b) having at least one first end (8; 8a; 8b, 8c) for receiving the light reflected by said reflector (3) and at least one second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) for emitting the light therefrom, said cable means (4; 4a; 4b) comprising at least one bundle of optical fibers arrayed therein at random so that a fiber array at said first end (8; 8a; 8b, 8c) differs from a fiber array at said second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c); and
 - a lens (6), mounted on said second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of said cable means (4; 4a; 4b), for focusing the light on an object (7) to be treated.
2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said cable means has a generally circular single first end (8a) and comprises a plurality of branch fiber cables (4a1, 4a2) branched therefrom and having respective second ends (9a1, 9a2).
3. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said cable means comprises a first bundle of optical fibers (4b1) and a second bundle of optical fibers (4b2) coaxially covering said first bundle of optical fibers (4b1), and wherein each of said first and second bundles of optical fibers (4b1, 4b2) has first and second ends (8b, 8c; 9b, 9c) which differ in fiber array from each other.
4. The apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a conical mirror (11), mounted on



- said second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of said cable means (4; 4a; 4b), for reducing an angle of spread of the light emitted from said second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of said cable means (4; 4a; 4b) and a reduction optical system (5, 6, 9, 11) for throttling a beam diameter of light reflected by said conical mirror (11).
5. The apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising a conical mirror (11), mounted on one of said second ends (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of said cable means (4; 4a; 4b), for reducing an angle of spread of the light emitted from said one of said second ends (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) and a reduction optical system (5, 6, 9, 11) for throttling a beam diameter of light reflected by said conical mirror (11).
6. The apparatus according to claim 3, further comprising a conical mirror (11), mounted on one of said second ends (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of said cable means (4; 4a; 4b), for reducing an angle of spread of the light emitted from said one of said second ends (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) and a reduction optical system (5, 6, 9, 11) for throttling a beam diameter of light reflected by said conical mirror (11).
7. A light beam irradiation heat-processing apparatus comprising:
 a light source (1);
 a reflector (3) for condensing light emitted from said light source (1);
 cable means (4; 4a; 4b) for transmitting light reflected by said reflector (3), said cable means (4; 4a; 4b) having at least one first end (8; 8a; 8b, 8c) for receiving the light reflected by said reflector (3) and at least one second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) for emitting the light therefrom;
 a conical mirror (11), mounted on said second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of said cable means (4; 4a; 4b), for reducing an angle of spread of the light emitted from said second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of said cable means (4; 4a; 4b); and
 a reduction optical system (5, 6, 9, 11) for throttling a beam diameter of light reflected by said conical mirror (11).
8. A light beam irradiation method of performing a local heat-processing, said method comprising the steps of:
 introducing light emitted from a light source (1) into a first end (8; 8a; 8b, 8c) of a fiber cable (4; 4a; 4b) accommodating at least one bundle of optical fibers arrayed at random therein; and
 applying uniform light emitted from at least one second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of the fiber cable (4; 4a; 4b) to at least one object (7) to be treated.
9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the light introduced into the first end (8a) of the fiber cable (4a) is applied to a plurality of objects (7) through a plurality of branch fiber cables (4a1, 4a2) branched from an intermediate portion (10) of the fiber cable (4a).
10. The method according to claim 8, wherein the fiber cable (4b) is a two-layer fiber cable having two bundles of optical fibers (4b1, 4b2) of which one bundle (4b2) is coaxially covered on the other bundle (4b1), each bundle of optical fibers being arrayed at random in the fiber cable (4b) so that a fiber array at the first end (8b, 8c) differs from that at the second end (9b, 9c) of the fiber cable (4b).
11. The method according to claim 8, further comprising, prior to the step of applying uniform light, the steps of:
 reducing an angle of spread of the light emitted from the second end (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) of the fiber cable (4; 4a; 4b); and
 throttling a beam diameter of the light.

Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Bestrahlen mit Licht für Wärmebehandlungen, umfassend:
 eine Lichtquelle (1),
 einen Reflektor (3) zum Konzentrieren von Licht, welches von der Lichtquelle (1) abgestrahlt wird,
 Kabeleinrichtungen (4; 4a; 4b) zur Übertragung von Licht, welches durch den Reflektor (3) reflektiert wird, wobei die Kabeleinrichtungen (4; 4a; 4b) wenigstens ein erstes Ende (8; 8a; 8b; 8c) zum Empfang des durch den Reflektor (3) reflektierten Lichts und wenigstens ein zweites Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) von dort aufweisen, wobei die Kabeleinrichtungen (4; 4a; 4b) wenigstens ein Bündel von optischen Fasern umfaßt, die ... sind, daß eine Fasergruppierung an dem ersten Ende (8; 8a; 8b; 8c) von einer Fasergruppierung an dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) sich unterscheidet, und
 eine Linse (6), die an dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) der Kabeleinrichtungen (4; 4a, 4b) zum Fokussieren des Lichtes auf einem zu behandelnden Objekt (7) angeordnet ist.



2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Kabeleinrichtungen ein im wesentlichen kreisförmiges erstes Ende (8a) aufweist und eine Vielzahl von Abzweigfaserkabeln (4a1, 4a2) umfaßt, die hiervon abzweigen und jeweils zweite Enden (9a1, 9a2) aufweisen. 5
3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Kabeleinrichtung ein erstes Bündel optischer Fasern (4b1) und ein zweites Bündel optischer Fasern (4b2), die das erste Bündel optischer Fasern (4b1) coaxial umgeben, aufweist, und wobei jede der ersten und zweiten Bündel optischer Fasern (4b1, 4b2) erste und zweite Enden (8b, 8c; 9b, 9c) aufweist, welche sich in der Fasergruppierung voneinander unterscheiden. 10 15
4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, welche weiterhin einen an dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) der Kabeleinrichtung (4; 4a; 4b) angeordneten, konischen Spiegel (11) zur Reduzierung eines Ausbreitungswinkels des von dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) der Kabeleinrichtung (4; 4a; 4b) abgestrahlten Lichtes und eine ein optisches Reduktionssystem (5, 6, 9, 11) zum Drosseln eines Strahlendurchmessers des durch den konischen Spiegel (11) reflektierten Lichtes umfaßt. 20 25
5. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, welche weiterhin einen an dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) der Kabeleinrichtung (4; 4a; 4b) angeordneten, konischen Spiegel (11) zur Reduzierung eines Ausbreitungswinkels des von dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) der Kabeleinrichtung (4; 4a; 4b) abgestrahlten Lichtes und eine ein optisches Reduktionssystem (5, 6, 9, 11) zum Drosseln eines Strahlendurchmessers des durch den konischen Spiegel (11) reflektierten Lichtes umfaßt. 30 35
6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, welche weiterhin einen an dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) der Kabeleinrichtung (4; 4a; 4b) angeordneten, konischen Spiegel (11) zur Reduzierung eines Ausbreitungswinkels des von dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) der Kabeleinrichtung (4; 4a; 4b) abgestrahlten Lichtes und eine ein optisches Reduktionssystem (5, 6, 9, 11) zum Drosseln eines Strahlendurchmessers des durch den konischen Spiegel (11) reflektierten Lichtes umfaßt. 40 45
7. Vorrichtung zum Bestrahlen mit Licht bei einer Wärmebehandlung, umfassend: 50 55
eine Lichtquelle (1),
einen Reflektor (3) zum Konzentrieren von Licht, welches von der Lichtquelle (1) abgestrahlt wird,
Kabeleinrichtungen (4; 4a; 4b) zur Übertragung von Licht, welches durch den Reflektor (3) reflektiert wird, wobei die Kabeleinrichtungen (4; 4a; 4b) wenigstens ein erstes Ende (8; 8a; 8b; 8c) zum Empfang des durch den Reflektor (3) reflektierten Lichts und wenigstens ein zweites Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) von dort aufweisen, wobei die Kabeleinrichtungen (4; 4a; 4b) wenigstens ein Bündel von optischen Fasern umfaßt, die sind, daß eine Fasergruppierung an dem ersten Ende (8; 8a; 8b; 8c) von einer Fasergruppierung an dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) sich unterscheidet, einen an dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) der Kabeleinrichtung (4; 4a; 4b) angeordneten, konischen Spiegel (11) zur Verringerung eines Abstrahlwinkels des von dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) der Kabeleinrichtung (4; 4a; 4b), und ein optisches Unterdrückungssystem (5, 6, 9, 11) zum Drosseln eines Strahlendurchmessers des durch den konischen Spiegel (11) reflektierten Lichts.
8. Verfahren zum Bestrahlen mit Licht zur Durchführung einer lokalen Wärmebehandlung, wobei das Verfahren die folgenden Schritte umfaßt:
Zuführen von einer Lichtquelle (1) abgestrahlten Licht zu einem ersten Ende (8; 8a; 8b; 8c) eines Faserkabels (4; 4a; 4b), welches wenigstens ein Bündel von optischen Fasern in zufälliger Anordnung aufnimmt, und
Verwendung gleichförmigen Lichts, welches von wenigstens einem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) des Faserkabels (4; 4a; 4b) zu wenigstens einem zu behandelnden Objekt (7) abgestrahlt wird.
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei das dem ersten Ende (8a) des Faserkabels (4a) zugeführte Licht einer Vielzahl von Objekten (7) durch eine Vielzahl von Abzweigfaserkabeln (4a1, 4a2), die von einem Zwischenabschnitt (10) des Faserkabels (4a) abzweigen, zugeführt werden.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei das Faserkabel (4b) ein Zweilagfaserkabel ist, welches zwei Bündeln optischer Fasern (4b1, 4b2) aufweist, wobei ein Bündel (4b2) das andere Bündel (4b1) coaxial umgibt und wobei jedes Bündel der optischen Fasern in Zufallsanordnung in dem Faserkabel (4b) so gruppiert ist, daß sich eine Fasergruppierung am ersten Ende (8b, 8c) von der an dem zweiten Enden (9b, 9c) des Faserkabels (4b) unterscheidet.



11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei vor dem Schritt der Anwendung gleichförmigen Lichtes weiterhin die folgenden Schritte vorgesehen sind:

Verringerung eines Verteilungswinkels des von dem zweiten Ende (9; 9a1, 9a2; 9b, 9c) des Faserkabels (4; 4a; 4b) abgestrahlten Lichtes, und des Strahldurchmessers des Lichts.

Revendications

1. Appareil de traitement thermique par irradiation d'un faisceau lumineux, comprenant :

une source lumineuse (1),
un réflecteur (3) destiné à condenser la lumière émise par la source lumineuse (1),
un dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b) destiné à transmettre la lumière réfléchi par le réflecteur (3), le dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b) ayant au moins une première extrémité (8 ; 8a ; 8b, 8c) destinée à recevoir la lumière réfléchi par le réflecteur (3) et au moins une seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) destinée à émettre la lumière, le dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b) comprenant au moins un faisceau de fibres optiques disposées au hasard de manière que l'arrangement de fibres de la première extrémité (8 ; 8a ; 8b, 8c) soit différent de l'arrangement de fibres de la seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) , et
une lentille (6), montée à la seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) du dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b) et destinée à focaliser la lumière sur un objet (7) qui doit être traité.

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif à câble a une première extrémité unique (8a) de forme générale circulaire et comprend plusieurs câbles (4a1, 4a2) de dérivation qui partent de la première extrémité et qui ont des secondes extrémités respectives (9a1, 9a2).

3. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif à câble comporte un premier faisceau de fibres optiques (4b1) et un second faisceau de fibres optiques (4b2) recouvrant coaxialement le premier faisceau de fibres optiques (4b1), et dans lequel chacun des premier et second faisceaux de fibres optiques (4b1, 4b2) a des première et seconde extrémités (8b, 8c ; 9b, 9c) dont les arrangements de fibres sont différents.

4. Appareil selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un miroir conique (11) monté à la seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) du

dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a2 ; 4b) et destiné à réduire l'angle de dispersion de la lumière émise à la seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) du dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b) et un système optique réducteur (5, 6, 9, 11) destiné à réduire le diamètre du faisceau lumineux réfléchi par le miroir conique (11).

5. Appareil selon la revendication 2, comprenant en outre un miroir conique (11) monté à une première des secondes extrémités (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) du dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b) et destiné à réduire l'angle de dispersion de la lumière émise par la première des secondes extrémités (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) et un système optique de réduction (5, 6, 9, 11) destiné à réduire le diamètre du faisceau lumineux réfléchi par le miroir conique (11).

6. Appareil selon la revendication 3, comprenant en outre un miroir conique (11) monté à une première des secondes extrémités (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) du dispositif à câble (4; 4a; 4b) et destiné à réduire l'angle de dispersion de la lumière émise par la première des secondes extrémités (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) et un système optique de réduction (5, 6, 9, 11) destiné à réduire le diamètre du faisceau lumineux réfléchi par le miroir conique (11).

7. Appareil de traitement thermique par irradiation par un faisceau lumineux, comprenant :

une source lumineuse (1),
un réflecteur (3) destiné à condenser la lumière émise par la source lumineuse (1),
un dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b) destiné à transmettre la lumière réfléchi par le réflecteur (3), le dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b) ayant au moins une première extrémité (8 ; 8a ; 8b, 8c) destinée à recevoir la lumière réfléchi par le réflecteur (3) et au moins une seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9b2 ; 9b, 9c) destinée à émettre de la lumière,

un miroir conique (11) monté à la seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) du dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b) et destiné à réduire l'angle de dispersion de la lumière émise par la seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) du dispositif à câble (4 ; 4a ; 4b), et

un système optique de réduction (5, 6, 9, 11) destiné à réduire le diamètre du faisceau de la lumière réfléchi par le miroir conique (11).

8. Procédé d'irradiation par un faisceau lumineux destiné à assurer un traitement thermique local, le procédé comprenant les étapes suivantes :



l'introduction de lumière émise par une source lumineuse (1) à une première extrémité (8 ; 8a ; 8b, 8c) d'un câble à fibres (4 ; 4a ; 4b) comprenant au moins un faisceau de fibres optiques ayant un arrangement aléatoire, et

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l'application de lumière uniforme émise par au moins une seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) du câble à fibres (4 ; 4a ; 4b) à au moins un objet (7) qui doit être traité.

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9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel la lumière introduite à la première extrémité (8a) du câble à fibres (4a) est appliquée à plusieurs objets (7) par plusieurs câbles de dérivation (4a1, 4a2) partant en dérivation d'une partie intermédiaire (10) du câble à fibres (4a).

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10. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel le câble à fibres (4b) est un câble à deux couches de fibres ayant deux faisceaux de fibres optiques (4b1, 4b2) dont un premier faisceau (4b2) est disposé coaxialement afin qu'il recouvre l'autre faisceau (4b1), chaque faisceau de fibres optiques ayant un arrangement aléatoire dans le câble à fibres (4b) afin que l'arrangement de fibres à la première extrémité (8b, 8c) soit différent de l'arrangement à la seconde extrémité (9b, 9c) du câble à fibres (4b).

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11. Procédé selon la revendication 8, comprenant en outre, avant l'étape d'application d'une quantité uniforme de lumière, les étapes suivantes :

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la réduction de l'angle de dispersion de la lumière émise par la seconde extrémité (9 ; 9a1, 9a2 ; 9b, 9c) du câble à fibres (4 ; 4a ; 4b), et

la réduction du diamètre du faisceau lumineux.

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