

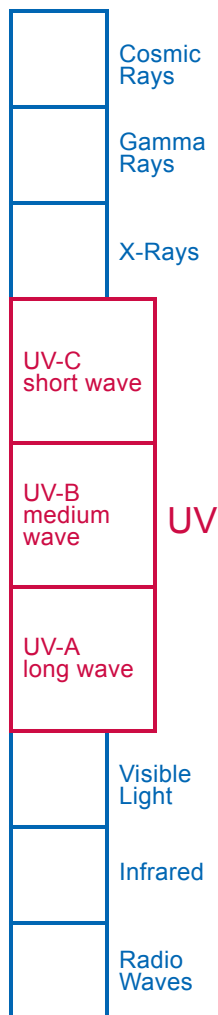


# YOUR INDOOR AIR & RESTORATION SPECIALISTS

## Ultra-Violet Light

*Our sun is a natural atmospheric germ controller, but it is prevented from performing this function indoors.*

You know you can keep your family healthier by stressing the importance of hand washing to prevent the spread of germs. But did you also know there is an effective way to reduce or eliminate the germs and mold in your home simply by “washing” the indoor air with Ultraviolet (UV)? Our sun is a natural atmospheric germ controller, but it is prevented from performing this function indoors. This problem can be solved with specially designed germicidal UV Air Cleansers, which generate UV similar to what is found in sunlight.



Ultraviolet is part of the spectrum of electromagnetic energy generated by the sun. The full spectrum includes, in order by increasing energy, radio waves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, x-rays, gamma rays and cosmic rays. Since UV is not visible, it is not technically “light”, but use of the term “ultraviolet light” is so widespread it is simpler to go on with the common use name designation.

Germicidal UV is of a specific type (253.7nm wavelength) known to kill airborne germs that transmit infections from person to person within buildings. Germicidal UV is aimed at the upper room air so only airborne microbes are directly exposed. Room occupants are exposed only to low levels of reflected UV; levels below that known to cause eye irritation. Germicidal UV has been used safely and effectively in hospitals, clinics and laboratories for more than 60 years. UV does not prevent transmission of infections (e.g. colds) by direct person to person contact.

We are all exposed to UV in sunlight and such exposure can be very harmful or harmless, depending on the type of UV, the type of exposure, the duration of exposure and individual response to UV. There are three types of UV. UV-C, also known as “shortwave” UV, includes germicidal (253.7nm wavelength) UV used for air disinfection. Unintentional overexposure causes transient redness and eye irritation, but does NOT cause skin cancer or cataracts. UV-B is a small but dangerous part of sunlight. Most solar UV-B is absorbed by the atmospheric ozone layer. Prolonged exposure is responsible for some types of skin cancer, skin aging and cataracts. UV-A or “longwave” UV, also known as blacklight, is the major type of UV in sunlight responsible for skin tanning. Generally not harmful, UV-A is used in medicine to treat certain skin disorders.