UV transmission through various clear films in mutation experiments

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UV transmission through various clear films in mutation experiments

Abstract

Clear films for UV mutation experiments

Griffiths, A. J. F. and B. Sivak. UV transmission

through various clear films in mutation experiments.

To reduce the risk of **contamination** in long, or student-operated UV exposures, it is desirable to use some form of cover **on** the irradiated **sample**. Traditionally quartz **has** been used for this purpose. This report indicates that some cheaper materials are **just as good**. The materials tested were: plastic Petri plates (from a/s Nokra plast, DK 4690, Naslev, Denmark); "Saran Wrap" (from Dow Chemicals, Ltd., 122 Arrow Road, Weston, Ontario); "Look Roasting Film" (from Look Film Associates, Scarborough, Ontario); and "Baggies" (from Colgate-Palmolive Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y.).

Strip of the **clear** materials from various sources were fitted into the sample **cuvette** of a Unicorn SP-800 UV spectrophotometer, so that the beam passed **at** right angles through one thickness. The behavior of the various films is shown in the Figure, in which the **base** line follows the **100% transmittance** line. Most of the commonly-used UV tubes (e.g., Hanovia BBA-45, Osram HNS 12) emit **at** 254 millimicrons. It can be seen that of those materials tested, **Baggies** provide the only material which will transmit most radiation of this **wavelength**:

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