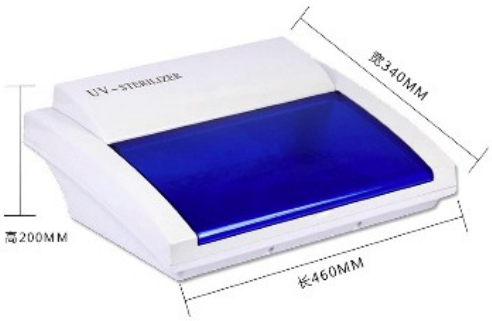
UV-C STERILIZER CASE



UV-Sterilizer

LESEN

Working Principle

Ultraviolet sterilizers use ultraviolet light to kill bacteria including propagules, spores, mycobacteria, coronaviruses, fungi, rickettsia, and chlamydia. Any surface, water, and air that are contaminated by the virus can be sterilized by ultraviolet light. .

Ultraviolet ray sterilizing lamps have high irradiance and longer distance disinfection and sterilization effects. When used, it must be used in an unmanned state to avoid prolonged exposure to human eyes and skin.

Its bactericidal principle is through the ultraviolet radiation of bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms, to destroy the body's DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) structure, so that it immediately died or lost reproductive capacity.

Glasses disinfection

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Instructions:

Put the tools that need to be sterilized into the sterilization box, cover the lid of the sterilization box, and adjust the tool box so that it is in place the right location.

When the power is turned on, disinfection starts when the lamp turns purple.

After sterilization is completed, turn off the power and open the lid of the sterilization box to remove the tool (if you want to remove the tool during disinfection, you must cut off the power before opening the lid.Remove the tool).

UV killing efficiency of common bacterial viruses:

Ultraviolet UV light can emit ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 253.7 nm.
Ultraviolet light can kill bacteria and viruses within a few seconds,
and the killing efficiency is as high as 99%.

species	Bacterial name	100% kill time (seconds)	Bacterial name	100% kill time (seconds)
Bacteria	E.coli	0.36	Tuberculosis (branch)	0.41
	Diphtheria	0.25	Vibrio cholerae	0.64
	Tetanus bacillus	0.33	Pseudomonas	0.37
	Clostridium botulinum	0.80	Salmonella	0.51
	Shigella	0.15	Intestinal fever bacteria	0.41
	Bacillus anthracis	0.30	Salmonella typhi	0.53
	Leptococcus spp	0.20	Shigella	0.28
	Legionella pneumophila	0.20	Staphylococcus	1.23
	Micrococcus	0.4-1.53	Streptococcus	0.45
Viruses	Adenovirus	0.10	flu virus	0.23
	Phagevirus	0.20	Polio virus	0.80
	Coxsackie virus	0.08	Rotavirus	0.52
	Ecovirus	0.73	Tobacco mosaic virus	16
	Ecovirus type 1	0.75	Hepatitis B virus	0.73
Mold spore algae	Aspergillus niger	6.67	Soft spores	0.33
	Aspergillus	0.73-3.80	Penicillium	2.93-0.87
	Fecal fungus	8.0	Penicillium mildew	3.6-3.33
	Mucor	0.23-4.67	Penicillium other fungi	0.87
	Chlorella	0.93	Chlorella	1.22
	Nematode eggs	3.40	Protozoa	4-6.70
	Blue-green algae	10-40	Paramecium	7.30
Fish diseases	FUngl disease	1.60	Infectious pancreatic necrosis	4.0
	White spot disease	2.67	Viral hemorrhage	1.6

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