

# B-TanTest150

## Sunbed testing – phototherapy (PUVA) – dose



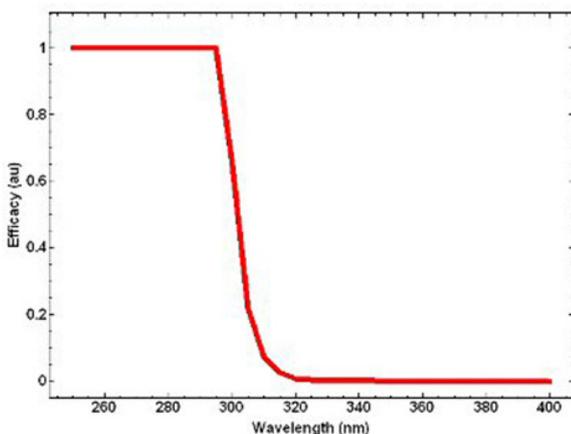
The B-TanTest150 solution provides users with an accurate and reliable solution used to accurately quantify the UV emission of a given source in accordance with IEC 60335-2-27 2010.

Representing a double-monochromator based solution with a cosine response input optic for the measurement of spectral irradiance, the B-TanTest150 optic is coupled to monochromator via fibre bundle for ease of measurement.

An optional configuration permits the measurement of protective eye wear transmission for users of tanning appliances.

### Core benefits

- Accurate and portable
- Adaptable to measurement of source or protective eye-wear
- Fibre bundle employed for ease of measurement
- Compatible with all product types



It is the ultra violet (UV) emission from sun tanning appliances that produce the sought-after effect of the pigmentation of the skin, yet it is well documented that over-exposure can lead to undesirable short-term as well as serious long-term effects.

It is therefore of vital importance to accurately quantify the level of UV emitted by such a source, thereby ensuring that the user does not exceed exposure, else irreparable damage may occur.

The output of all such systems must be tested in accordance with IEC 60335-2-27 2010 "Safety of household and similar electrical appliances. Part 2: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ultra-violet and infrared radiation".

The quantifying factor used in such measurements is the erythral irradiance. This is derived from a measurement of the spectral irradiance emitted from the source at the distance of use (relative to the source), weighted against the CIE erythral action curve.

This latter is a curve describing the relative efficacy of the UV wavelengths toward skin erythema, the reddening of the skin, showing that UVB light is around 1000 times more harmful than UVA.

### Typical system configuration

