

FLUORESCENT LIQUIDS

MODEL SP-345

Many substances have the ability to fluoresce. This is simply the absorption of light of one frequency and the re-radiation of some of that light at another frequency. In general, the light which is absorbed is from the more energetic ultra-violet end of the spectrum and the emitted light is of a longer wavelength in the visible spectrum.

The materials used in these vials are:

- #1 Quinine sulfate clear
- #2 Primuline yellow
- #3 Rhodamine B red
- #4 Rhodamine 6G orange
- #5 Fluorescein yellow

These water-soluble dyes are widely used for staining microscope slides and in sewage systems for tracing the source of pollution or leaks.

The best viewing of fluorescence is in a dark room with a UV light source that has a filter to block the visible light. Observation should be from the same side as that from which the light comes. Although the effect is very evident when the UV light is on the opposite side of the vials, it should be remembered what is going on. The UV is being absorbed and the farther it has to go, the less there will be. Obviously then, the vial side nearest the light will fluoresce more intensely.

