

Interpretation of report on efficacy of Ray Cop testing carried out by Japan Food Research Laboratories.

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Purpose:

The ultra violet light component of this product was tested by the Japan Food Research Laboratories, Main office, 52-1 Motoyoyogi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0062, Japan on August 11th 2009 for efficacy against human Influenza A virus (H1 N1) –strain not specified. This is an independent interpretation of the scientific data generated by that test.

Product Description.

Ray Cop is a modification of a vacuum cleaner with the enhanced design characteristics for the removal of microbiological contamination and dust mites from soft fabrics. One component of this action is UV irradiation (UV-C wavelength) to inactivate micro-organisms.

Test Design.

This was a bespoke test carried out to measure the efficacy of the Ray Cop ultra violet (UV) lamp against influenza A virus in suspension. Volumes of 0.1 ml of virus suspension, containing 5.7 log₁₀ Tissue culture infectious dose-50 units of virus, was tested by exposing to UV irradiation for 2 seconds, 60 seconds, 180 seconds and 300 seconds under aseptic conditions. Virus survival was the measured by a viability assay. Influenza virus was cultured under appropriate conditions for this virus in order to cultivate virus to use in the test and to assay its viability (although the virus would normally be incubated at 35°C, not 37°C).