



# A Choice of Lamps for the QUV Accelerated Weathering Tester

Your exposure application determines which type of UV lamps should be used. All of the QUV<sup>®</sup> accelerated weathering tester's lamps emit mainly ultraviolet rather than visible or infrared light. All are electrically equivalent to an ordinary 40-watt fluorescent. However, each lamp type differs in the total amount of UV energy emitted and in its wavelength spectrum. Fluorescent UV lamps are usually categorized as UVA or UVB lamps, depending on the region into which most of their output falls.

## UVA Lamps

UVA lamps are especially useful for comparing different types of polymers. Because UVA lamps do not have any UV output below the normal solar cutoff of 295 nm, they usually do not degrade materials as fast as UVB lamps. However, they usually provide better correlation with actual outdoor weathering.

**UVA-340.** The UVA-340 provides the best possible simulation of sunlight in the critical short wavelength region from 365 nm down to the solar cutoff of 295 nm. Its peak emission is at 340 nm. UVA-340 lamps are especially useful for comparison tests of different formulations.

**UVA-351.** The UVA-351 simulates the UV portion of sunlight filtered through window glass. It is most useful for interior applications, testing of some inks and for polymer damage that can occur in an environment near a window.

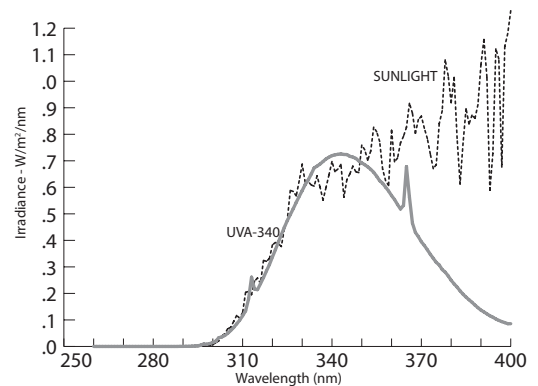
## UVB Lamps

UV-B radiation includes the shortest wavelengths of sunlight found on the earth's surface. Consequently, fluorescent UVB lamps are widely used in QC and R&D for fast, cost-effective results. Because all UVB lamps emit unnatural, short-wavelengths of UV that are below the solar cutoff of 295 nm, anomalous results can occur. Two types of UVB lamps are available. They emit different amounts of total energy, but produce the same UV wavelengths in the same relative proportions.

**UVB-313EL.** The UVB-313EL gives fast results and it is particularly useful for QC and R&D applications and for durable materials. Compared to the QFS-40 lamp, the UVB-313EL produces substantially higher UV output, faster test results and is very stable.

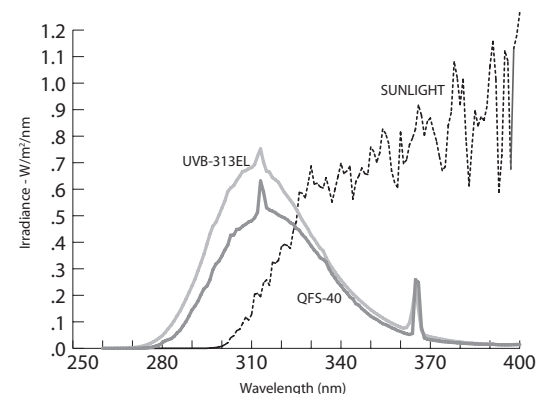
The UVB-313EL replaces the UVB-313, and offers more output and stability. The SOLAR EYE<sup>®</sup> irradiance controller can be used to decrease the output of the UVB-313EL to mimic the irradiance of a QFS-40. This allows longer lamp life and minimizes lamp replacement costs.

### UVA-340 Lamps vs. Sunlight



**UVA-340 lamps are the best available simulation of sunlight in the critical short-wave UV region.**

### UVB Lamps vs. Sunlight



**UVB lamps produce mostly short-wave UV for maximum acceleration.**

**QFS-40.** Also known as FS-40 or F40 UVB, this is the original QUV tester lamp. FS-40 lamps have been used for many years, and are still specified in many automotive test methods, particularly for coatings. QFS-40 should only be used in the QUV/basic model.

**Other Manufacturers.** Other UV lamps may be available from other manufacturers. These are often intended to be copies of Q-Lab's fluorescent lamps. Although the names may be the same (e.g., UVB-313 or UVA-340), other manufacturers' lamps may have very different irradiance, spectral power distribution or aging characteristics. Consequently, they may not give the same test results. For best results, use only Q-Lab lamps in your QUV weathering tester.

### General Lamp Recommendations

<b>UVA-340</b>	Especially useful for comparison tests of different formulations. Recommended for correlation with outdoor results for most plastics, textiles, coatings, pigments and UV stabilizers.
<b>UVB-313EL</b>	Best for QC and R&D applications. Recommended for durable materials such as roofing, some exterior coatings etc.
<b>QFS-40 (F40 UVB)</b>	Automotive exterior coatings specifications.
<b>UVA-351</b>	Most useful for UV "sunlight through glass" simulations. Recommended for some automotive interiors, textiles and inks.

#### IMPORTANT: DO NOT MIX DIFFERENT TYPES OF LAMPS

Mixing different types of lamps in one QUV will produce major inconsistencies in the light falling on the samples, and may produce samples with "stripes" of greater and lesser degradation.

### SOLAR EYE Irradiance Control

Models QUV/se and the QUV/spray are equipped with SOLAR EYE Irradiance Control. The controller continuously monitors the UV intensity using four sensors at the same plane. The feed-back loop systems allows it to auto-matically compensate for lamp aging or any other variability by adjusting power to the lamps. SOLAR EYE control allows better reproducibility and repeatability than manual irradiance control systems used in old-style QUV machines and the QUV/basic.

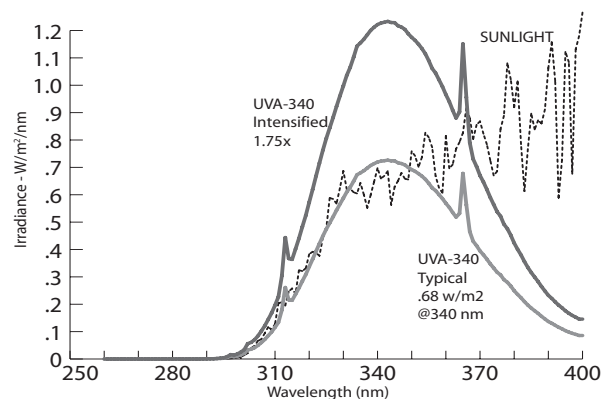
### High Irradiance

With push-button irradiance setting, you can operate the SOLAR EYE control at various intensity levels for different applications and still maintain realistic test conditions. For example, with the UVA-340 lamps you could set the SOLAR EYE controller to simulate the following sunlight conditions:

**Typical:** For quick results without sacrificing correlation. With UVA 340 lamps, this irradiance level is equivalent to noon summer sunlight.

**Intensified (1.75x):** 75% higher than noon summer sunlight for fast test results.

### UVA-340 Lamp Intensified 1.75x & Typical UVA-340 Irradiance



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