



Violet uses germicidal wavelength ultraviolet radiation (UV-C) to kill microorganisms.

How it works

The sun emits three types of UV radiation:

UV-A (315nm-400nm):

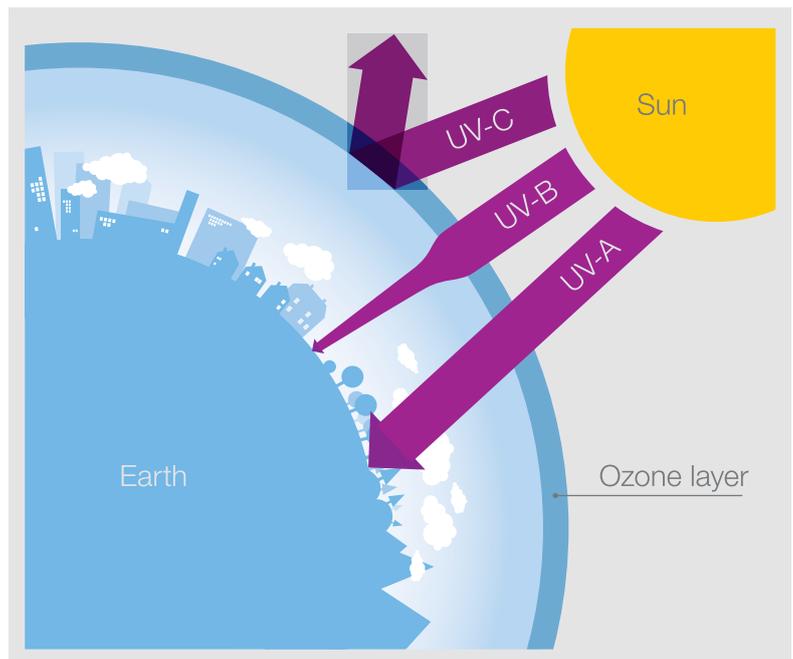
Black light used for tanning lamps, can be harmful to eyes.

UV-B (280nm-315nm):

Can cause sunburn and skin cancer.

UV-C (200nm-280nm):

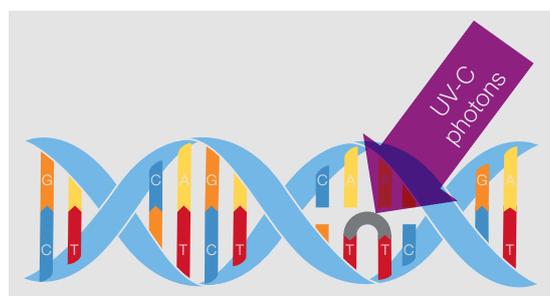
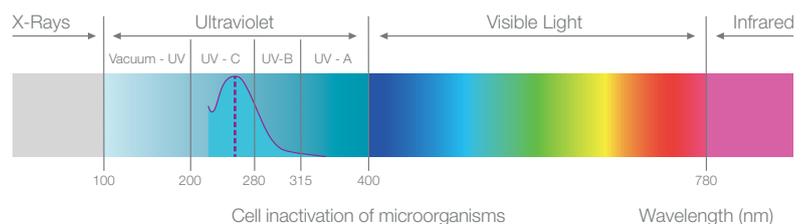
Kills microorganisms via short-wavelength ultraviolet radiation. This radiation is normally stopped by the Earth's ozone layer.



The power of UV-C

Violet generates artificial UV-C energy by ionizing low pressure mercury vapour in germicidal ultraviolet lamps.

Ionized mercury emits a predominantly discrete wavelength of 254nm - in the UV-C band which is an ideal wavelength for destroying the DNA of single cell organisms.



Cellular UV inactivation curve

