



Woods Light / Made In USA

Woods Lamps detect :

- Ringworm
- Fungus/fungal infections
- Head Lice (Nits)
- Corneal Scratches (When used fluoroceine dye).
- Foreign bodies in the eye.
- Vitiligo.
- Gemology & Mineralogy
- Cat & Pet Urine Stains
- Blocked tear ducts.
- Acne.
- Erythasma
- Tinea versicolor
- Microsporum Canis
- Criminology (for emergency rooms)
- Scabies.
- Alopecia
- Porphyria
- Bacterial Infections.
- Many other skin conditions.

| Description | White/Black Light Combo |
|--------------------|---|
| SKU | WL-UV523 |
| S&H | TBD ** |
| Lamps | 2 x 4W Black Light and 2 x 4W White Light |
| Head Size | 6.75" x 5.5" |
| Magnification | 5 Diopter 2.25x 8" Focal Length |
| Handle Length | 4" |
| Lamp Life (Approx) | 6,000 Hours |
| Power | 230 V - 50/60 Hz |

Often written as woodslamp or woodslight, a wood's lamp or woods light emits UVA ultraviolet light and can be a diagnostic aid in determining if someone has a fungal or bacterial infection on the skin or scalp. If there is an infection on the area where the Wood's lamp is illuminating, the area will fluoresce. Normally the skin does not fluoresce, or shine, under ultraviolet light.

The Woodslights or Woods Light is a specialized source of low energy UVA (Long wavelength) UV used not for therapy or treatment but for studying the skin, forensic work and many other applications.

A Woodslamps or Woods Lamp is typically used in a physician's office, emergency rooms and patients in their homes to track the progress of treatment of diseases such as Vitiligo.

We will attempt here to list some of the major applications of our woodslamps or woodlights, woods lights or woods lamps.

Medical Uses

Several skin diseases/challenges such as vitiligo, acne and a host of others cause the skin (or the fluids on the skin) to fluoresce.

- Vitiligo
- Bacterial Infections
- Acne
- Porphyria
- Erythasma
- Alopecia
- Tinea Versicolor
- Fungus & Fungal Infections
- Head Lice and their nits, fluoresce under black light.
- Ringworm
- Scabies
- Child abuse / bruising can often be discerned with a woods light.

Why is it useful to be examined with the Woods' lamp? Normally your skin will not fluoresce, or shine, under the ultraviolet light. This test reveal different colors according to the type of skin disease, which may include:

- Golden Yellow (Tinea Versicolor)
- Pale Green (Trichophyton Schoenleini)
- Bright Yellowgreen (Microsporum Audouini or M. Canis)
- Aquagreen To Blue (Pseudomonas Aeruginosa)
- Pink To Pinkorange (Porphyria Cutanea Tarda)
- Ash-Leaf-Shaped Spot (Tuberous Sclerosis)
- Bluewhite (Leprosy)
- Pale White (Hypopigmentation)
- Purplebrown (Hyperpigmentation)
- Bright White, Or Bluewhite (Depigmentation, Vitiligo)
- Bright White (Albinism)



Ophthalmology

When used with sodium fluorocein or other fluorescing dyes, there are several applications for the world of the eye doctor.

- Foreign Particles in the Eye (glass and other hard to see particles)
- Eye Injury
- Scratches of the cornea
- Blocked Tear Ducts

Veterinary Applications

- Ringworm - Urine Stains - Eye challenges - Lice and Nits
- Microsporum Canis - Fungal Infections

Miscellaneous Uses

- Pets, small and large leave urine and feces in places that you would least expect. Feces, urine and other biological contaminants/materials can be detected easily with UVA Woods Lights.
- Hard water detection. Many "Culligan Men", water softener sales people carry a UVA black light as many hardened mineral deposits on taps, sinks etc fluoresce with black light.
- Re-admittance inks. Fluorescent Ink detection. Some invisible inks such as those uses at some night clubs and amusement parks for re-entry stamps can ne seen under UV (Black Light).
- Rodent urine and traces fluoresce under black light. One can monitor/detect some forms of rodent activity with a simple woods lamp.
- Fraud detection. Some of our money has fluorescent dyes within.