

(19) **DANMARK**

(10) **DK/EP 2376879 T3**



(12) **Oversættelse af
europæisk patentskrift**

Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **G 01 J 1/50 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2015-07-06**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2015-05-13**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **09799374.5**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2009-12-18**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2011-10-19**
- (86) International ansøgning nr.: **GB2009002908**
- (87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2010070290**
- (30) Prioritet: **2008-12-20 GB 0823282**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO SE SI SK SM TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **Intellego Technologies AB, Medicinaregatan 8A, 41346 Gothenburg, Sverige**
- (72) Opfinder: **MILLS, Andrew, Dept of Pure and Applied Chemistry, University of Strathclyde, 50 George Street, Glasgow G1 1QE, Storbritannien**
MCFARLANE, Michael, Dept of Pure and Applied Chemistry, University of Strathclyde, 50 George Street, Glasgow G1 1QE, Storbritannien
MCDIARMID, Kate, Dept of Pure and Applied Chemistry, University of Strathclyde, 50 George Street, Glasgow G1 1QE, Storbritannien
GROSSHANS, Pauline, Dept of Pure and Applied Chemistry, University of Strathclyde, 50 George Street, Glasgow G1 1QE, Storbritannien
- (54) Benævnelse: **DOSIS-RESPONDERENDE UV-INDIKATOR**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
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US-A1- 2001 019 110
ABDEL-FATTAH A A ET AL: "Thymol-blue dyed poly(vinyl butyral) films for monitoring ultraviolet radiation" JOURNAL OF PHOTOCHEMISTRY AND PHOTOBIOLOGY, A: CHEMISTRY, ELSEVIER SEQUOIA, LAUSANNE, CH, vol. 137, no. 1, 24 October 2000 (2000-10-24), pages 37-43, XP007912245 ISSN: 1010-6030 [retrieved on 2000-10-06]

DESCRIPTION

Field of the Invention

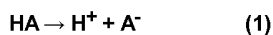
[0001] The present invention relates to UV indicator devices which are capable of displaying exposure to increased UV radiation over a period of time, as well as a method of displaying a relative amount of exposure to UV over a period of time.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Overexposure to ultraviolet radiation (UVR) is a recognised health hazard. Acute effects arising from short-term exposure include sunburn (erythema) and photo-conjunctivitis. Long-term exposure can lead to chronic conditions such as photoaging, skin cancer and cataracts. Incident UVR levels are usually measured based on the UV index system, where a UVI value of 6 is typical of summer's day in the UK and equivalent to an effective UV irradiance of 150 mW m^{-2} . The minimum erythral dose, MED, is the minimum amount of UVR likely to cause erythema and is (i.e. $\text{MED} = 1$) ca. 250 J m^{-2} for most Caucasians, i.e. skin type II. Thus, the latter would be likely to sunburn after only 28 min on a summer's day in the UK. Despite the much greater awareness of the general public of the potential dangers of UVR overexposure, the number of attributed cases of skin cancer continues to rise such as the continued attractions of possessing a suntan. In the UK currently ca. 50,000 people develop skin cancer pa, 8000 of which are malignant leading to ca. 2000 deaths pa.

[0003] The major problem with sunburn is that the usual signs of skin burning and damage are *delayed*; often taking 4-8 h to appear. Thus, it is would be useful to have an easily read real-time indicator which shows when an $\text{MED} = 1$ value has been reached for any particular skin type and it is time to cover up from the sun. There are several notable UV dosimeters on the market, including: SolarSafe, SunSignals and SunCheck. Most utilise a single gradual colour change which makes it hard to identify useful stages in the development of sunburn, such as $\text{MED} = 0.5$ and 1.

[0004] One method to detect irreversibly UV light is to combine UV-driven acid release agents, HA, including chloral hydrate (CH) and iodonium and sulphonium salts with the deprotonated form of a pH indicator (D^-). The two key processes can be summarised as follows:



[0005] The result is that with UV irradiation time the deprotonated form of the dye, D^- , is converted into its conjugate acid form, DH and this is associated with a colour change since, given the nature of pH indicators, D^- is very differently coloured to DH. For example, Thymol Blue (TB^-) is yellow whereas TBH is red. However, such a system is generally understood to result in a *prompt* or substantially instantaneous colour change in response to UV stimulation, which does not therefore easily allow a user to determine a relative UV dose, or a UV dose over time.

[0006] Papers published by Abdel-Fattah et al deal primarily with such UV dosimeters based on the chloral hydrate acid release agent, supported on a glass substrate^{1,2}.

[0007] US 4 829 187 covers a UV dosimeter which uses a UV driven acid release agent in an indicator layer supported on a polymer or paper substrate, with a UV blocking layer on top. Alkyl halides may be used as the HA in this system.

[0008] US 5 117 116 describes a plastic (PVC) device, attached to the skin with a pressure sensitive adhesive, which supports an indicator label just above the surface of the skin. The preferred photosensitive material in this device is an oxazolidine-dione compound but it is noted that other materials can be used, such as a combination of iodonium salts and pH sensitive dyes.

[0009] US 6 504 161 describes "Sun Signals"TM device distributed by Sun Health Solutions and is similar in design to the system described in US 5 117 116. This device relies on the change in colour of a pH sensitive dye - including any from the Aldrich

Handbook of Stains, Dyes and Indicators - caused by the release of acid from an alkyl halide. The dye and halide are contained in a polymer support. The single colour change in this system is designed to disguise or reveal a graphic pattern depending on the manufacturer's preference.

[0010] Finally, US 2002/00298 describes a polymer layer applied directly to the skin which contains a UV sensitive agent. This agent is primarily taken from classic photochromic groups - spirooxazines, spiropyrans, fulgides, fulgimides, bisimidazoles, viologen derivatives and combinations thereof - but it is mentioned that a system incorporating iodonium salts, i.e. a UV driven acid release agent, may be used.

[0011] Nevertheless, all of the above devices describe single colour change, *prompt*, UV indicators/dosimeters; the only guide to the UV dose received being the depth of the colour change. Moreover, they all disclose devices which provide little information with regards to the level of the UV dose received nor a very clear indication when a MED = 1 level has been achieved.

[0012] U.S Patent No. 5,028,792 (Mullis) discloses photochemical systems for the direct visualization of exposure to ultraviolet radiation that effect visible color changes involving a process in which a photoacid is formed upon irradiation of a nitro-substituted aromatic aldehyde with ultraviolet light and wherein proton transfer to a dye causes the dye to undergo a visible color change.

[0013] International Application Publication No. WO 94/01503 discloses a phototranschromic ink suitable for use in a printing machine, including a water soluble, inert, non-ionic polymeric resin carrier base having a film forming properties, a photo acid or photo base progenitor which releases or takes up protons upon exposure to light, a pH sensitive dye which changes color in response to a change in proton levels, a water compatible non-ionic wetting agent which cooperates with said dye to allow said dye to change color in response to said change in proton levels, a water compatible non-ionic thickening agent which cooperates with said dye to allow said dye to change color in response to said change in proton levels, and a neutral water soluble flow aid which cooperates with said dye to change color in response to said change of proton levels.

[0014] It is amongst the objects of the present invention to obviate and/or mitigate at least one of the aforementioned disadvantages.

[0015] It is an object of the present invention to provide a device/method which utilises a *delayed* UV indicator, which can optionally be used in conjunction with a *prompt* UV indicator to highlight key, different UV doses, such as 0.5, 1, and 2 MED.

Summary of the Invention

[0016] The present invention is based on providing a UV indicator or method of detecting exposure to UV which is based on an indicator which displays a *delayed* response to UV exposure, and which can optionally be used with one that exhibits a *prompt* response.

[0017] In a first aspect there is provided a UV radiation (UVR) response indicator according to the appended claims.

[0018] The UVR sensitive material may be modified so as to display its altered characteristic in response to different MED values, such as 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 etc. In this manner display of the altered characteristic is delayed until a specified or chosen dose, such as a particular MED value, has been received by the UVR sensitive material.

[0019] Optionally, the delayed response UVR sensitive material may be used in conjunction with a "prompt" response UVR sensitive material.

[0020] Thus, the UV radiation responsive indicator may comprise:

1. a) a first UVR sensitive material which has been modified so as to display an altered characteristic in a delayed manner on exposure to UVR radiation; and
2. b) a second UVR sensitive material which is capable of displaying an altered characteristic promptly on exposure to UVR.

[0021] Both *prompt* and *delayed* UVR sensitive materials may have their response characteristics altered/tempered through the use of a UV filtering agent.

[0022] Preferably, the first and second UVR sensitive material displays an altered characteristic upon UV radiation exposure, which is substantially irreversible.

[0023] Typically, desirably said altered characteristics of the first and second UV sensitive materials are discernable from one another. Preferably, the altered characteristic is a change in colour.

[0024] Typical UV-driven acid release agents include dyes such as chloral hydrate (CH) and iodonium and sulphonium salts such as: diphenyl iodonium chloride (DPIC), DPI-hexafluorophosphate, DPI-perfluor-1-butanesulfonate, DPI-triflate, 4-iodophenyl-diphenyl sulfonium triflate (IDST), 4-methylthiophenyl-DST, 2-naphthyl-DST, 4-chlorophenyl-DST, and 4-bromophenyl-DST, with the deprotonated form of a pH indicator (D^-), such as thymol blue (TB^-), Malachite Green (MG), Bromocresol Green (BG), Indophenol Blue (IB), Waxoline Blue (WB), hydroxyethyl amino-azobenzene, methyl red (MR), phenol red (PhR) and any other di/triphenyl methane, aminoazo, aminoanthraquinone dye, or other pH sensitive dye.

[0025] The first UVR sensitive material is *delayed* in its response to UV radiation, by addition of a proton-scavenging agent, which is a base, to delay protonation of the indicating dye by the UV-driven acid release agents. Conveniently, proton scavenging agents such as NaOH, Na_2CO_3 , $NaHCO_3$, NH_4OH , $Ca(OH)_2$ or any other common base, may be used.

[0026] Thus, the UVR responsive indicator may comprise:

1. a) a first UVR sensitive material which has been modified so as to display an altered characteristic, in a delayed manner on exposure to UVR, wherein the first UVR sensitive material is modified by way of a base that reacts with protons generated by acid release agent, on exposure to UVR; and
2. b) optionally a second UVR sensitive material which is capable of displaying an altered characteristic promptly on exposure to UVR;

[0027] Conveniently, the first ("delayed") and optional second ("prompt") UVR sensitive material is provided in the form of ink which may be coated onto a substrate or the like. Such ink may be coated one on top of the other, e.g. the first UV sensitive material on top of the second UV sensitive material, or vice versa. Alternatively, the first UV sensitive material may be coated/printed on one side of a UV transparent substrate and the second UV sensitive material on the other side.

[0028] In use, the altered characteristics of said first and second UV sensitive materials may combine to provide a visual indication of a degree of UV dose, typically over time. For example, the second *prompt* UVR sensitive material may change characteristic, such as change colour in response to a first initial dose/level of UVR and the first *delayed* UVR sensitive material may change characteristic, such as colour in response to an increased dose of UV. For example, the second UVR sensitive material may be provided to change colour from colourless to green on exposure to a first dose of UVR and the first UVR sensitive material may be provided to change colour from yellow to red/pink on exposure to a second increased dose of UVR. Such changes in colour can be visualised separately by way of discrete areas of said first and second UV sensitive material. Alternatively, when printed on top of one another, the colour changes may be varied progressively in a "traffic" light manner.

[0029] The substrate may also be coloured so as to match/respond to an initial colour or altered colour of the ink and in this way the ink can be printed in a particular manner so as to reveal or obscure an image in response to UVR. For example, an indicator could be provided so as to reveal a word such as "care" in response to the first dose and reveal the word "extreme" in response to the second increased dose, so as to then convey to a user that "extreme care" should be exercised. Many other patterns, symbols or text can be envisaged, such as a stylised happy face on exposure to the first dose, followed by a cross appearing over the stylised happy face in response to the second dose.

[0030] It is mostly the UVB component of solar UV that is responsible for solar-induced biological damage, such as sunburn. Therefore a UV sensitive material that is more effective at absorbing UVB light than UVA light can provide a sensor that measures the dose of the damaging UVB light. Accordingly a UV sensitive material that selectively absorbs UVB light (280-315 nm equivalent to a band gap of 4.4 to 3.9 eV) is preferred, for example in applications where biological damage is measured. For other applications a UV sensitive material that absorbs UV light over another selected range may be employed. In some applications a mixture of two or more UV sensitive materials may be used in a composition of the invention, for example to broaden the range of sensitivity to UV light.

[0031] UVR responsive indicators of the present invention may be used as a disposable device formed to be worn by an individual as a UV dosimeter to show when too much exposure to sunlight occurs. For example the device may take the form of a

plastic wristband that includes an area coated with or impregnated with the first *delayed* and optionally *prompt* second UVR sensitive material. The indicator may be used in label form with the composition printed on the label as an ink, for example. The sensor may be in the form of a transfer applied to the skin or a composition in the form of an ink may be used to mark directly on to skin. In use, such sensors can be coated with sunscreen to provide a measure of the UV dose absorbed through the sunscreen if desired.

[0032] Using a composition sensitive to both UVA and UVB (200-400 nm) and another only sensitive to UVB can also be useful. The UVB sensitive composition will warn of overexposure to the more damaging UVB light whilst the UVA and UVB sensitive composition gives a measure of overall exposure to UV (dose of tanning radiation).

[0033] Indicators may include control areas displaying said first, second or combined altered characteristics, such as permanently coloured areas, whose colour characteristics correspond to that of the UV sensitive material when a particular amount of UV has been absorbed. Visual comparison between the material and a control area(s) over time allows estimation of the UV light absorbed.

[0034] The above methods are particularly useful, for example where a personal dosimeter to determine exposure of an individual to sunlight is desired. Alternative means of assessing the amount of UV absorption may be employed, especially in other applications. For example an altered colour of the UV sensitive material may be measured using a spectrophotometer. This approach can be useful when an automated measurement of UV dose is desired. For example, for a large number of sensors or where particularly accurate results are required. Sensors of the invention may be used in tags attached to large numbers of items being subject to a UV sterilisation procedure. The sensors provide a measure of the UV exposure that can be rapidly confirmed by the results from the spectrophotometer and collated automatically for analysis in a computer.

[0035] Typically, the indicators of the invention are stable for many months provided they are protected from UV light. Indicators of the invention may therefore be provided with a removable UV impermeable barrier. For example a sheet of UV impermeable plastics material such as polymer containing a polyoxyalkylene, provided with a layer of a peel-able pressure sensitive adhesive that is attached to the indicator to cover and protect the UV sensitive material from UV light until it is removed at the point of use.

[0036] In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting a dose of UVR received by a UV indicator, according to the appended claims.

[0037] The method may further comprise comparing any displayed altered characteristics upon exposure to UVR with reference characteristics corresponding to known UV doses, so as to aid in detection/determination of the relative UV dose received by the indicator.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0038] The present invention will now be further described by way of example and with reference to the figures which show:

Figure 1 shows the change in the absorption spectrum of a *delayed* 3 layer thick film thymol blue, DPIC and 0.05 phr NaOH UV dosimeter in PVB on polypropylene (PP) irradiated with UVI 5 solar simulated UV light. The spectra were recorded every 3 minutes and show an increase in the right hand absorption band at 556 nm as well as a decrease in the band ca. 430 nm. The insert shows the plot of ΔAbs_{556} against irradiation time;

Figure 2 shows the film in fig. 1, before (a) and after (b) UV irradiation. (a) shows the initial yellow film while (b) shows the same film which has developed a pink coloured spot in the centre;

Figure 3 shows a plot of ΔAbs_{556} against irradiation time for thick, *delayed* thymol blue and chloral hydrate in PVB UV dosimeters with NaOH concentrations, from left to right on the graph, of 0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.04, 0.05 and 0.10 phr when irradiated with 4 mW cm^{-2} UVB light. Insert shows the plot of $t_{1/2}$ (time taken for half the full colour to develop upon UV irradiation) against NaOH concentration in phr;

Figure 4 shows a plot of ΔAbs_{556} against irradiation time for thick, *delayed* thymol blue and DPIC in PVB dosimeters with DPIC concentrations, from left to right on the graph, of 0.25, 0.5 and 0.75 phr when irradiated with UVI 10 solar simulated light. Insert shows the plot of $t_{1/2}$ (time taken for half the colour to develop) against DPIC concentration in phr.

Figure 5 shows the change in the absorption spectrum of a thin film malachite green, chloral hydrate and 0.08 phr NaOH in PVB

prompt UV dosimeter on PP when irradiated with UVI 5 solar simulated UV light. The spectra were recorded every 3 minutes and show an increase in the absorbance band at 628 nm as well as increases at ca. 420 and 310 nm, with a decrease in the band ca. 270 nm. Insert shows the plot of ΔAbs_{628} against irradiation time;

Figure 6 shows a thin film malachite green, chloral hydrate and 0.08 phr NaOH in PVB UV dosimeter on PP when irradiated with UVI 5 solar simulated light over time. The colour of the film gradually increases from colourless at 0 minutes (0 MED) to a vivid green at 66 minutes (2 MED);

Figure 7 shows a schematic diagram of a "sandwich" thick film thymol blue and acid-release agent and thin film malachite green and chloral hydrate UV dosimeter;

Figure 8 shows a "sandwich" thick film thymol blue, chloral hydrate and 0.03 phr NaOH in PVB and thin film malachite green and chloral hydrate in PVB UV dosimeter before (A), after 4 minutes (B) and after 12 minutes (C) irradiation with 4 mW cm^{-2} UVB light. (A) is the initial yellow displayed by the films, (B) is the same films with a pink coloured spot in the centre, (C) is again the same films but the central spot is now blue;

Figure 9 shows a diagram of a "sandwich" 4-layer thick film thymol blue, DPIC and NaOH in PVB and thin film malachite green, chloral hydrate and NaOH in PVB UV dosimeter on PP with a stripe of the malachite green film removed; and

Figure 10 shows the dosimeter described in Figure 8 when irradiated with UVI 5 solar simulated UV light over time; the MED values (med = minimum erythral dose) are those for skin type II. At 0 minutes the film is completely yellow. After 15 minutes the upper and lower bands of the film are a distinct green colour - due to colour formation by the *prompt* MG UV dosimeter - , while the central band remains unchanged. 33 minutes later some pink colouration has begun to appear in the central band - due to colour formation by the *delayed* TB UV dosimeter -and, over the remaining time period (up to 81 minutes), this pink colour develops fully while the upper and lower bands turn deep blue.

Detailed Description of Embodiments

Preparation

[0039] A *delayed* UV dosimeter was made using a thymol blue stock solution, 40 mg of TB and 0.75 ml of 0.1M NaOH added to a 25 ml volumetric flask and made up to the mark. A typical polymer solution used was 5% w/v PVB in 1-butanol - the polymer encapsulates the UV dosimeter ingredients after solvent evaporation. A final stable ink form of the *delayed* UV dosimeter comprised 0.0032 g of diphenyliodonium chloride (DPIC), 0.5 ml of the thymol blue stock solution and 4 ml of the 5% PVB solution. This ink was then stirred for at least 3 hours to ensure even mixing and after this time the ink was orange-yellow in colour and ready for use.

[0040] A *prompt* malachite green UV dosimeter was prepared by dissolving 20 mg of malachite green carbinol base, 100 mg of chloral hydrate in 4 g of 5% w/v PVB in 1-butanol solution, adding 0.05 ml of 0.1M NaOH solution in water and stirring for at least 3 hours, giving a very pale (almost colourless) green coloured ink.

[0041] The ink was usually deposited on polypropylene (PP) (75 μm thick, Goodfellow, England) using a size 8 k-bar. The sheet of PP was placed and secured on a clipboard and the k-bar was placed lying at the top of the sheet. A thin line of the ink solution was poured onto the sheet just further down the sheet than the k-bar, the bar was placed so that it was in contact with the ink and was then slowly and evenly drawn down the sheet to give a consistent film. This sheet was then placed in the dark for at least 3 hours to dry. The process was repeated 4 times to produce thick films.

Irradiation

[0042] Irradiations were carried out with either a solar simulator UV lamp, designed to simulate the spectrum of terrestrial UV light received from the sun, hence it produces a large amount of UVA light, a small amount of UVB and negligible amounts of UVC light. This is achieved by employing a xenon arc lamp with UG5 and WG20 filters in line, following the method previously described by Diffey [B. L. Diffey, *Methods*, 28 (2002) 4-13.]. The UVI of this lamp was measured with a SafeSun™ solar meter and the current

to the lamp and the distance of the sample from the lamp were altered so that the sample was irradiated at UVI 5.

Results

[0043] The typical spectral changes observed for a *delayed* (response) TB/DPIC/NaOH/PVB on PP UV dosimeter are shown in Figure 1.

[0044] Figure 2 illustrates typical photographs of the indicator before (a) and after (b) (99 min) irradiation with the UV solar simulator (UVI 5); the latter is equivalent to 3 MED.

[0045] The key feature of a *delayed* UV indicator system is the use of a base to delay the response of a typical pH indicator acid releasing agent UV dosimeter. In the thymol blue indicator described above, the response of the UV dosimeter is reflected by the variation of the absorbance of the film at 556 nm, ΔAbs_{556} , due to the red/pink colour of the film. The observed variation of Abs_{556} as a function of time is illustrated in Figure 3 for a TB/CH/NaOH/PVB on glass. The time taken for the absorbance to reach half its maximum value is proportional to the concentration of delaying agent, i.e. base, added; in this case the base was NaOH.

[0046] In cases where the base concentration must be as high as possible, when the ink is coated onto acidic papers for example, the concentration of the acid release agent can be altered to change the length of delay. The observed variation of Abs_{556} as a function of time is illustrated in Figure 4 for a TB/DPIC/NaOH/PVB film. The time taken for the absorbance to reach half its value is proportional to the concentration of the acid release agent; in this case the acid release agent is DPIC.

[0047] In contrast, most acid-releasing agent-based UV dosimeters do not exhibit a delay, i.e. they are *prompt* UV dosimeters, such as the MG/CH/NaOH/PP dosimeter. The typical spectral changes and associated photographs observed for a MG/CH/NaOH/PP dosimeter are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

[0048] It follows that by combining a *delayed* and *prompt* UV dosimeter, a "traffic light" system can be created. This combination may be effected by either coating one dosimeter ink (say the *delayed* one) onto top of the other (the *prompt* ink) to create a laminate dried ink structure or, preferably, to coat one side of the supporting substrate with *delayed* ink and the other with the *prompt* ink, to form a sandwich structure. This is shown schematically in Figure 7.

[0049] Forming a device as represented in Figure 7 upon irradiation with solar simulated UV light the following colour sequence change can be observed-yellow/orange (a), green (b) and purple (c), as shown in Figure 8.

[0050] In this traffic light type dosimeter the *prompt* MG dosimeter turns green (b in Figure 8) but eventually the *delayed* TB dosimeter changes colour, turning red/pink and so causing the overall colour of the film to turn blue/purple.

[0051] By casting a film with an MG free section it is possible to create a 'flag' type UV dosimeter as represented in Figure 9.

[0052] In this case, a typical yellow TB/DPIC/PVB film was coated on one side of a ~2.5x3.5 cm rectangle of polypropylene (PP). A typical colourless MG/CH/PVB film was then coated on the other side, with the exception of a 5 mm strip in the middle which was covered with a piece of Sellotape. After the ink film was allowed to dry the latter strip was removed.

[0053] The change in colours of an indicator of the type shown in Figure 9 is shown in the photographs of Figure 10.

[0054] The final film (illustrated in figure 10) was initially yellow, but upon irradiation with UVI 5 solar simulated light the MG/CH/PVB film coated areas rapidly develop a green colouration, only at an MED = 0.5 does the TB/DPIC/PVB covered only film show signs of turning pink/red. At an MED = 1, the pink colour is well developed and by MED = 2.0 the red colour is sufficiently developed that the MG/CH/PVB coated areas have turned blue due to the combination of the green and red colourations of the two different dosimeter films. All the MED doses refer to skin type II and at MED = 2, the badge wearer will have been significantly over-exposed and likely to exhibit erythema 4-8 h after.

[0055] The notable feature of this type of dosimeter is the combination of a *prompt* and *delayed* response UV dosimeter to create a flag-type response colourimetric UV dosimeter, with different colours appearing at different stages of the erythral process. The responsivities of these component films can be times increased or decreased by altering the film composition, e.g. by using different HAs, pH dyes and different concentrations therein. UV blocks can also be used to slow the response of one or both films. As a consequence this type of indicator can be tuned to be effective for most if not all the different skin types. The

components of the different inks are inexpensive and the inks themselves printable on many different surfaces including paper and plastics. As a consequence this type of indicator may prove a useful device for reducing the number on incidences of sunburn and, by implication, skin cancer.

[0056] In view of the above, it will be appreciated that it is possible to provide an indicator which comprises more than one delayed responsiveness material, each of said material being modified so as to be delayed to differing degrees. In this manner, a device may be provided which is designed to alert a user to differing doses of received UVR. For example, through use of a number of differently "tuned" delayed response UVR sensitive materials, a user could be alerted through display of said altered characteristics, when a dose of MED 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2.0 etc. has been received. Dots of ink with the differently modified UVR sensitive material may be provided which sequentially change colour, so as to alert the user as to increased UV exposure and hence potential danger from too much exposure.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

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- [US5117116A \[0008\] \[0009\]](#)
- [US6504161B \[0009\]](#)
- [US200200298B \[0010\]](#)
- [US5026792A \[0012\]](#)
- [WO9401503A \[0013\]](#)

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- **B. L. DIFFEY**Methods, 2002, vol. 28, 4-13 [\[0042\]](#)

PATENTKRAV

1. UV-strålings- (UVR) responsindikator, der omfatter et første UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomt materiale, der er blevet modificeret til at vise en ændret
5 egenskab på forsinket måde som respons på udsættelse for UVB- og/eller UVA-stråling,
hvor det første UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale indeholder et UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsdrevet surt frigivelsesmiddel og en pH-indikator, som udviser ændret farve mellem deprotoniserede og sure former, hvor det UVB-
10 og/eller UVA-strålingsdrevne sure frigivelsesmiddel omfatter et farvestof indeholdende et iodonium- eller sulfoniumsalt,
og hvor det første UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale yderligere indeholder et protonfjernende middel til forsinkelse af protonisering af pH-indikatoren med det UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsdrevne sure frigivelsesmiddel,
15 hvor det protonfjernende middel er en base.
2. UVR-responsindikator ifølge krav 1, hvori det første UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale er blevet modificeret til at vise dets ændrede egenskab som respons på forskellige MED-værdier såsom 0,5; 1,0; 1,5; 2,0 og
20 2,5.
3. UVR-responsindikator ifølge krav 1 til anvendelse ved visning af udsættelse for UVB- og/eller UVA-stråling gennem et tidsrum, hvor UV-indikatoren yderligere indeholder et andet UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomt materiale, der
25 er i stand til prompte at vise en ændret egenskab ved udsættelse for UVB- og/eller UVA-stråling.
4. UVR-indikator ifølge krav 3, hvori både *prompte* og *forsinkede* UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materialer får deres responsegenskaber
30 ændret/modificeret gennem anvendelsen af et UV-filtreringsmiddel.
5. UVR-indikator ifølge ethvert af kravene 3-4, hvori det første og andet UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale viser en ændret egenskab ved udsættelse for UVB- og/eller UVA-stråling, og som er i det væsentlige irreversibel.

6. UVR-indikator ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvori det UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsdrevne sure frigivelsesmiddel er valgt fra listen bestående af diphenyliodoniumchlorid (DPIC), DPI-hexafluorphosphat, DPI-perfluor-1-butansulfonat, DPI-triflat, 4-iodphenyl-diphenylsulfoniumtriflat (IDST), 4-methylthiophenyl-DST, 2-naphthyl-DST, 4-chlorphenyl-DST og 4-bromphenyl-DST, og pH-indikatoren er valgt fra listen bestående af thymolblåt (TB⁻), malachitgrønt (MG), bromcresolgrønt (BG), indophenolblåt (IB), waxolinblåt (WB), hydroxyethyl-amino-azobenzen, methylrødt (MR), phenolrødt (PhR) og ethvert andet di/triphenylmethan-, aminoazo-, aminoanthraquinonfarvestof, eller andet pH-følsomt farvestof.

7. UVR-indikator ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvori det protonfjernende middel er NaOH, Na₂CO₃, NaHCO₃, NH₄OH eller Ca(OH)₂.

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8. UVR-responderende indikator ifølge ethvert af kravene 3-7, hvori det første ("forsinkede") og andet ("prompte") UVR-følsomme materiale er tilvejebragt i form af blæk, der kan overtrækkes på et substrat eller lignende.

9. UVR-indikator ifølge ethvert af kravene 3-8, hvori den ændrede egenskab af det første og andet UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale tilsammen tilvejebringer en visuel visning af graden af UVB- og/eller UVA-dosis, typisk over tid,

og eventuelt hvor den ændrede egenskab af det første og andet UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale kan skelnes fra hinanden, og eventuelt hvor den ændrede egenskab er en farveændring.

10. UVR-indikator ifølge krav 9, hvori det andet *prompte* UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale kan ændre egenskab, f.eks. farveændring, som respons på en/et første begyndelsesdosis/niveau af UVB- og /eller UVA-stråling, og det første *forsinkede* UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale kan ændre egenskab, f.eks. farve, som respons på en forøget dosis af UVB- og/eller UVA-stråling,

og eventuelt hvor farveændringer kan visualiseres særskilt ved hjælp af særskilte arealer af det første og andet UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale,

- 5 og eventuelt hvor farveændringerne varieres progressivt, når det første og andet UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale trykkes oven på hinanden, og eventuelt hvor substratet er farvet til at matche/svare til en begyndelsesfarve eller ændret farve af blækket, idet blækket på denne måde kan trykkes på en bestemt måde til at afsløre eller sløre et billede som respons på UVB- og/eller UVA-stråling.

10

11. UVR-indikator ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav indeholdende en sammensætning, der er følsom for både UVA og UVB (200-400 nm), og en anden, der kun er følsom for UVB.

- 15 12. Fremgangsmåde til detektering af en dosis af UVR modtaget af en UV-indikator, hvilken fremgangsmåde omfatter følgende trin:

tilvejebringelse af en UV-indikator, som indeholder et UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomt materiale, der er blevet modificeret til at vise en ændret egenskab på forsinket måde ved udsættelse for UVB- og/eller UVA-stråling; og

- 20 detektering af niveauet af UV-indikatorens udsættelse for UVB- og/eller UVA-stråling gennem visning af den ændrede egenskab af det UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale,

hvor det første UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale omfatter et UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsdrevet surt frigivelsesmiddel og en pH-indikator, der
25 viser ændret farve mellem deprotoniserede og sure former, hvor det UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsdrevne sure frigivelsesmiddel indeholder et farvestof omfattende et iodonium- eller sulfoniumsalt,

og hvor det første UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale yderligere indeholder et protonfjernende middel til forsinkelse af protonisering af pH-
30 indikatoren med det UVB- og/eller UVA-strålingsdrevne sure frigivelsesmiddel, hvor det protonfjernende middel er en base.

13. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 12, der yderligere omfatter sammenligning af enhver vist ændret egenskab ved udsættelse for UVB og/eller UVA-stråling med

referenceegenskaber svarende til kendte UV-doser, til hjælp ved
detektering/bestemmelse af den relative UV-dosis modtaget af indikatoren.

14. Fremgangsmåde ifølge ethvert af kravene 12 eller 13, hvor udsættelse for
5 UVB- og/eller UVA-stråling hydrører fra udsættelse for stråling fra sollys eller
solarium.

15. Fremgangsmåde ifølge ethvert af kravene 12 til 14, hvor det UVB- og/eller
UVA-strålingsfølsomme materiale er blevet modificeret til at vise dets ændrede
10 egenskab som respons på forskellige MED-værdier, f.eks. 0,5; 1,0; 1,5; 2,0 og 2,5.

DRAWINGS

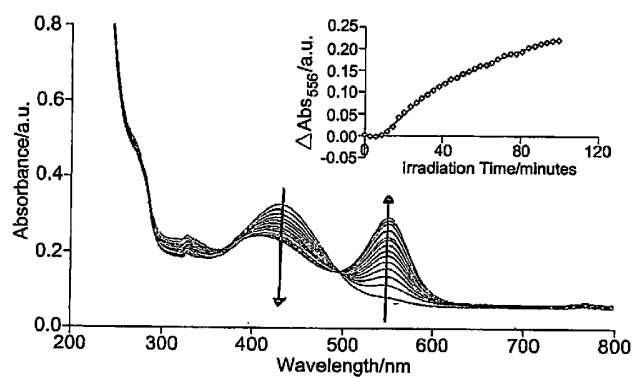


Fig. 1

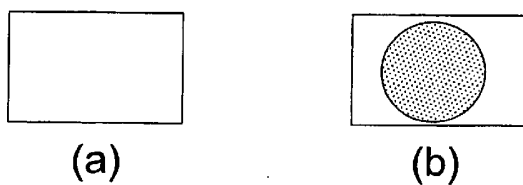


Fig. 2

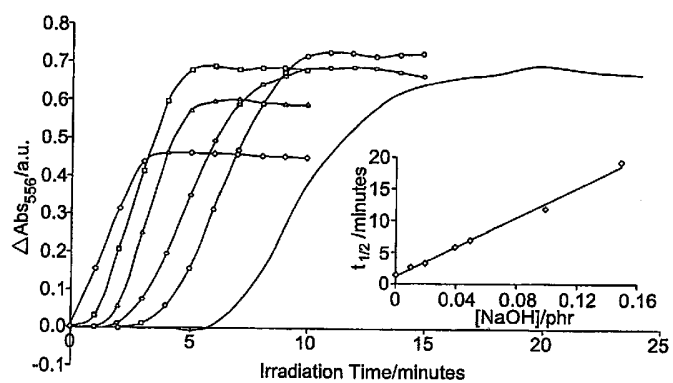


Fig. 3

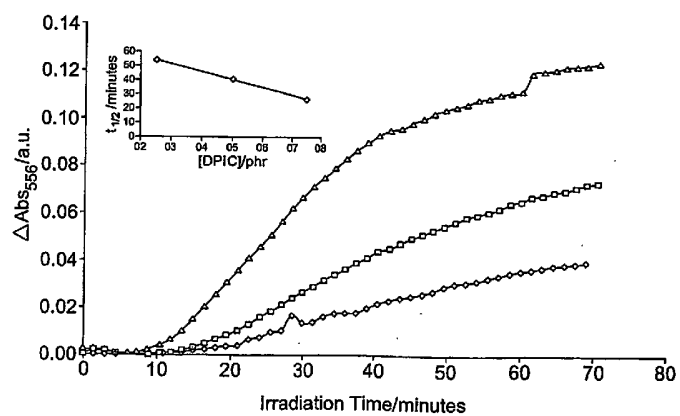


Fig. 4

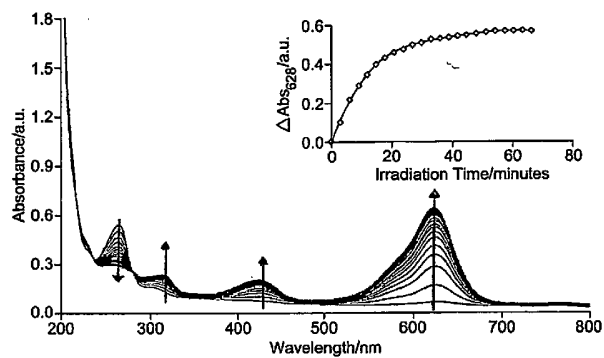


Fig. 5

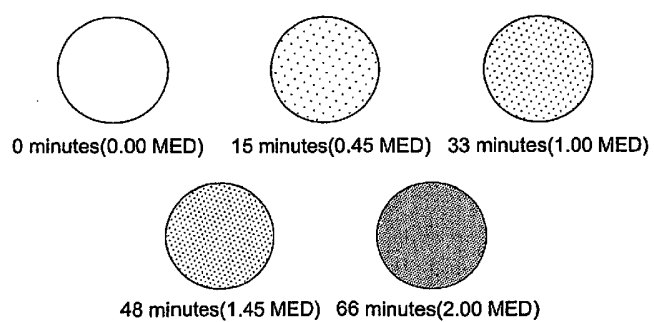


Fig. 6

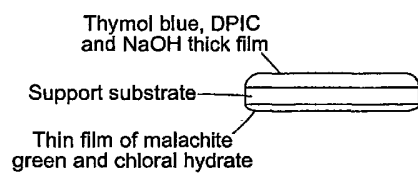


Fig. 7

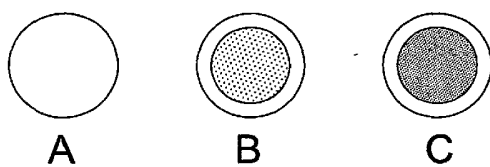


Fig. 8

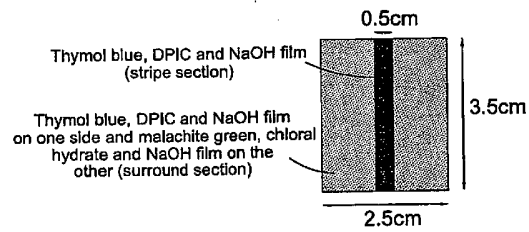


Fig. 9

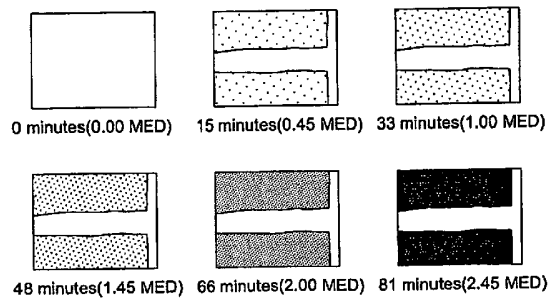


Fig. 10