



A CESIUM-134 TRAP FOR ISOTOPE USE<sup>1,2</sup>—(Note). To safeguard against a Cesium-134 (specific activity 2 mCi/0.5 cc) leak during a recent radioisotope experiment in Gainesville (Del Fosse, E. S., H. L. Cromroy, and D. H. Habeck. 1975. Determination of the Feeding Mechanism of the Waterhyacinth Mite. *Hyacinth Contr. J.* In Press.), a <sup>134</sup>Cs trap was designed to supplement a radiation-approved chemical hood (Fig. 1). The hood had a fan located at the top, which pushed <sup>134</sup>Cs-laden air out of the hood into 1.27 cm diam Tygon<sup>®</sup> plastic tubing. Attached to this plastic tubing was a 10 cm length of 1.27 cm copper tubing, the free end of which was inserted into a 0.95 l glass jar containing ca. 250 ml 0.1N HCl. The end of this copper tubing extended ca. 2 cm into the HCl. To a 7 cm length of copper tubing (the end of which did not enter the HCl) was attached another length of Tygon<sup>®</sup> tubing, which led back into the bottom of the hood. A precipitate, <sup>134</sup>CsCl, collected in the jar, and clean air was pulled back into the hood. The trap's efficacy was shown by absence of surface radiation contamination outside of the hood as measured with wipe tests and a NaI detector counter. Del Fosse, E. S., and H. L. Cromroy. Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

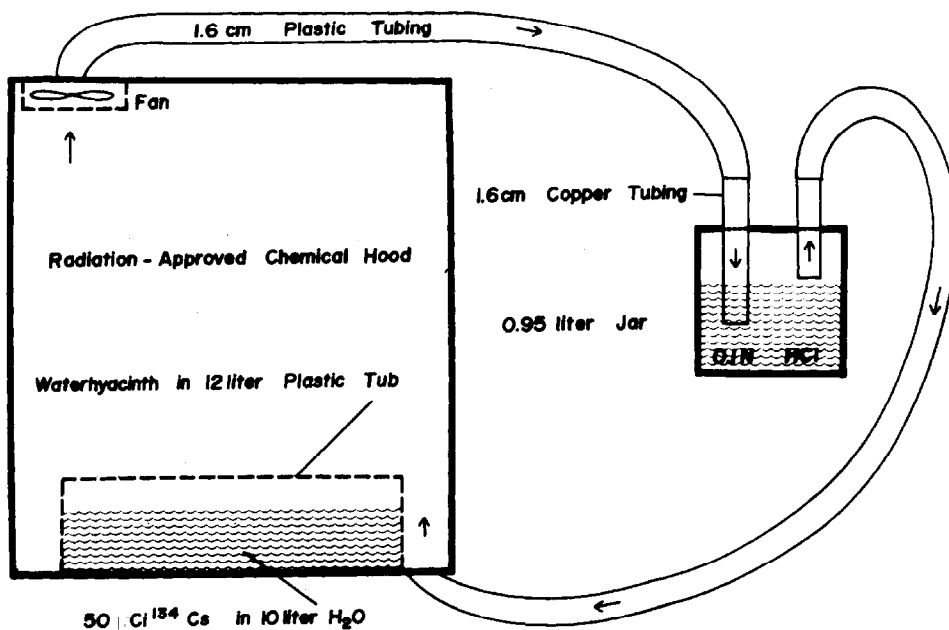


Fig. 1 Design of <sup>134</sup>Cs trap utilized in a waterhyacinth mite (*Orthogalumna terebinthi* Wallwork) experiment.

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