

colours which appears possible by using Hickethier's system (Hickethier, 1970). Such description of colours which is based on a comparison to standard colours denoted by three digits numbers, may have several applications, e.g. in histochemical reactions and in photomicrography. It may be used for denoting colours in black and white photographs or in colour photographs when colour rendering is not perfect. One of the reasons which makes reconstruction of colours difficult in the case of fluorescent sections is that colour often changes during exposure (Laszlo, 1973).

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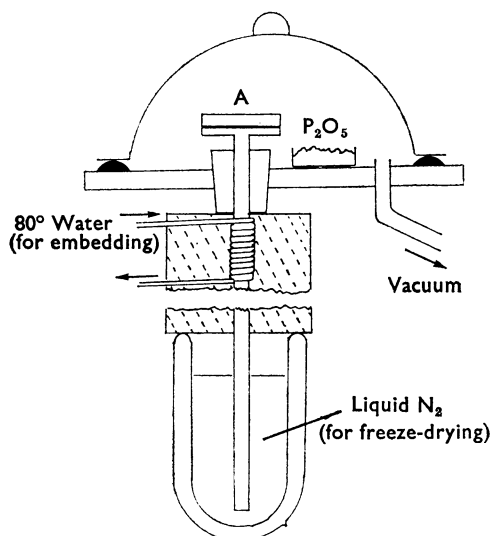
A simple, low-cost freeze-drier

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This apparatus was developed to provide an inexpensive method for the demonstration of biogenic amines by the fluorescence technique of Falk, Hillarp, Thieme & Torp (1962).

It is a much simplified version of the tissue drier described by Pearse (1968). A glass dessicator lid, on a base of $\frac{1}{2}$ " Perspex, sealed by a nitrile rubber gasket, forms the vacuum chamber. The drying module is a platform on top of a long brass rod which passes through a rubber bung in the base. The rod is insulated with expanded polystyrene, and its lower end is immersed in a flask of liquid nitrogen. An aluminium tissue holder (A) is placed on the drying platform. A metal lid filled with phosphorus pentoxide forms the water vapour trap. A coil of copper tubing surrounds the rod immediately below the bung. When water at 80° C is circulated, sufficient heat is conducted to melt embedding wax in the tissue holder.



The apparatus is also suitable for the vacuum embedding of treated tissue. A coil of copper tubing surrounds the rod immediately below the bung. When water at 80° C is circulated, sufficient heat is conducted to melt embedding wax in the tissue holder.

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