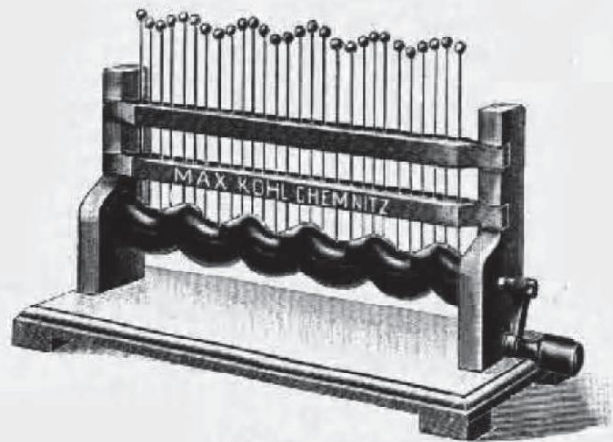
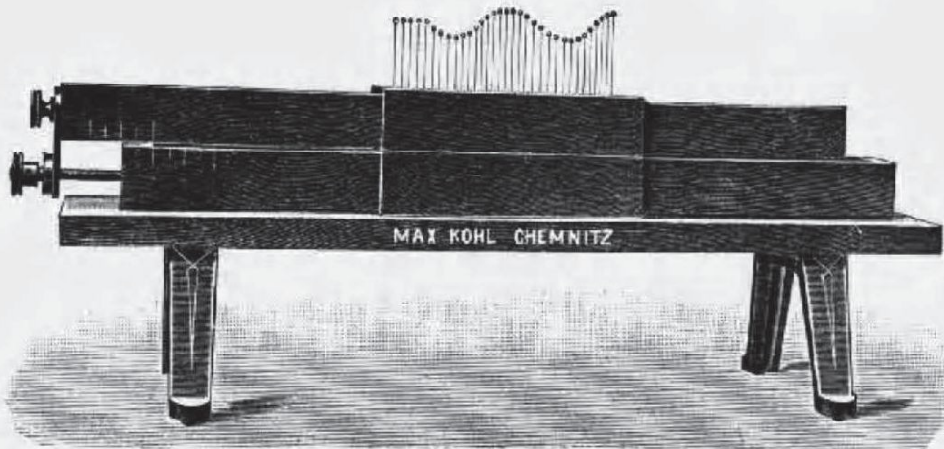


53169. 1:4.



53172. 1:6.



53173. 1:6.

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

	£	s.	d.
53,163. 2 Spiral Spring Models for imitating sound vibrations (M. T. Fig. 96)	0.	6.	0.
53,164. Wave Apparatus after Melde; a gut string of 90 cm length which is set in synchronous vibrations by a tuning fork, Figure (M. P. I, Fig. 632 [659])	2.	10.	0.
53,165. — <i>idem</i> , with platinum wire string 0.35 mm thick, which is rendered incandescent by an electric current for making the experiment more apparent	4.	0.	0.
53,166. — <i>idem</i> , larger , with very massive fork and electromagnetic drive for permanently maintaining the vibrations, Figure, with gut string	5.	0.	0.
53,167. — <i>idem</i> , with platinum wire string 0.5 mm thick	7.	10.	0.
53,168. Rotary Screw Spiral after Friedr. C. G. Müller, for demonstrating progressive sine waves (M. T. p. 87)	0.	12.	0.
*53,169. Transverse Wave Machine for the Projection Lantern , Figure (Fr. phys. Techn. I, 2, Fig. 3405)	2.	8.	0.
53,170. — <i>idem</i> , with 10 angle-shaped rods for demonstrating a longitudinal wave.	2.	12.	0.
53,171. NEW. Wave Machine after Steindel, for transverse and longitudinal waves and for demonstrating the interference of two waves	6.	0.	0.
The Wave Machine comprises two machines of pattern No. 53,169, the excentrics of which can be reciprocally adjusted so as to vary the phases of the two waves relatively to each other. The rods of the two machines are connected with each other by levers and set a third row of rods into motion, thus showing the interference of the two waves.			
53,172. Transverse Wave Machine , Figure	1.	10.	0.
53,173. Wave Machine after Fessel and Plücker, Figure (M. P., 9 th Edn., II, 1, Figs. 817 to 821), with two adjustable wave troughs and two sets of pins with balls on the ends for demonstrating transverse, circular and elliptic wave motion , of polished mahogany with iron legs	6.	0.	0.

* Can be used with the Projection Apparatus.