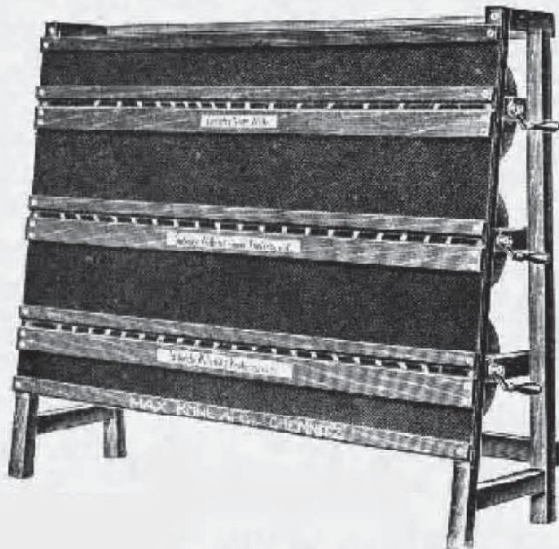
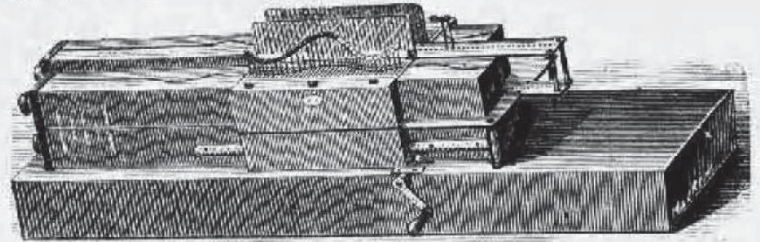


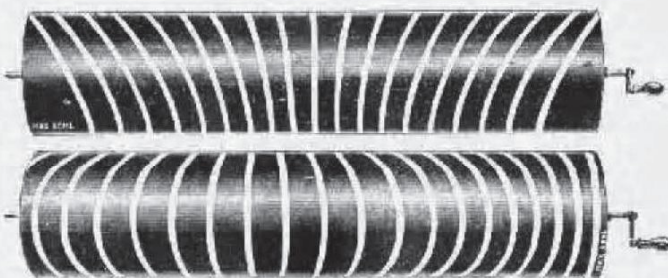
53175. 1:7.



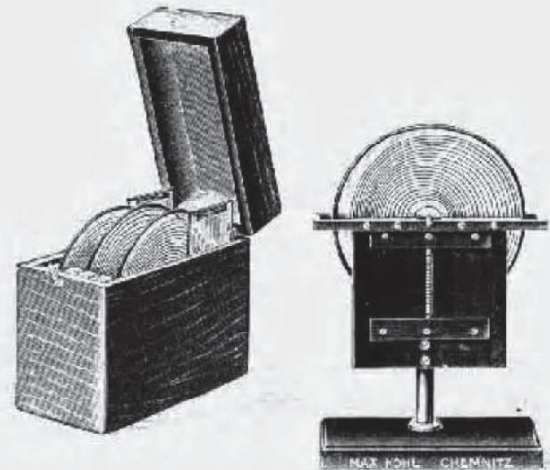
53176A. 1:13.



53174. 1:9.



53176B. 1:12.



53177a. 1:7.

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 53,174. Wave Machine after Fessel and Plücker, Figure, with a number of wave troughs; can be used simultaneously for demonstrating double refraction | £ s. d.
16. 10. 0 |
| 53,175. Wave Machine after Christiani, Figure (W. D. Fig. 190 [175]), for imitating aqueous waves. The mechanism is visible, being closed in by glass plate | 5. 0. 0 |
| 53,176. Wave Machine after Wheatstone (M. P. I, Figs. 607 and 608 [636 and 637]), with three different waves on one stand, 1 m long, Figs. A and B | 4. 0. 0 |
| * 53,177. Projection Wave Machine , cf. Fig. 53,177a, with four round and two rectangular photographed discs; without box | 2. 0. 0 |
| <p>The round discs demonstrate (1) the reflection of the elementary repulsion in a closed tube; (2) the progressive longitudinal wave; (3) the stationary longitudinal wave, i. e. the wave motion in an open tube, which gives its fundamental tone, and (4) the stationary wave in a tube closed on one side, which gives the first over-tone (twelfth) of the fundamental tone.</p> <p>The rectangular discs are used for demonstrating the reflection of a single wave at the closed and open end of a tube.</p> | |
| * 53,177a. — idem, Figure, with box for keeping the glass discs in | 2. 5. 0 |
| * 53,178. Wave Machine after Crova, Figure (M. P. II, I, Fig. 193 [271]; Fr. phys. Techn. I, 2, Fig. 3409 [I, Figs. 508 and 509]), with three discs | 2. 0. 0 |
| <p>(1) Stationary longitudinal wave. (2) Progressive longitudinal wave. (3) Two longitudinal waves with phase displacement.</p> | |

* Can be used with the Projection Apparatus.