53 880. 1 : 3.

53 886. 1 : 3.

53 881. 1 : 6.   53 883. 1 : 7.   53 884. 1 : 4.   53 888. 1 : 5.

	£.	s.	d.
53,879. **Small Tube with Mercury,** for demonstrating Total Reflection (W. D., Fig. 290 [273])	0.	4.	0
53,880. **Small Tube with Cedarwood Oil,** F i g u r e, for showing the disappearance of reflection at the edge of equally refractive media (W. D., Fig. 292 [275])	0.	4.	0
* 53,881. **2 Glass Plates** with air gap, F i g u r e, for proving Total Reflection (W. D., p. 378 [346])	0.	4.	0
* 52,590. **Calladon's Apparatus for Total Reflection in a Jet of Water** (Light Fountain): see Fig. 52 590, p. 352)	2.	0.	0
* 52,589. — smaller and without base, see Fig. 52,589, p. 352	0.	16.	0
53,882. **Prism** in which a vertical edge is cut away in the form of a vase. The figure appears, by total reflection, as a hexagonal body with glistening silvery surfaces (M. P., 8th Edn., II, 1, Fig. 80)	0.	5.	0
* 53,883. **Apparatus for Total and Partial Reflection in Glass Rods,** after Hartl (Ztschr. f. d. phys. u. chem. U. **19**, 1906, p. 134), F i g u r e, with 1 bent rod of transparent glass which reflects the entire light on a small screen, and two frosted glass rods which reflect only a portion of the light; with stand	1.	5.	0
53,884. **2 Rectangular Prisms of Plate Glass,** F i g u r e, 30 mm base and 30 mm height, **on Stand,** for showing the difference between ordinary reflection in glass and total reflection (M. P., 8th Edn., II, 1, Figs. 77 and 78)	1.	10.	0
53,885. — i d e m, 45 mm base-length and 45 mm height	2.	0.	0
53,886. **Glass Cube,** after Rosenberg, for total reflection, F i g u r e. The light does not pass through two adjacent walls of the transparent cube.	0.	4.	0
53,887. **Glass Body** after Kolbe, with two plane parallel surfaces, a refracting angle of 45° and one of 60°	0.	8.	0
53,888. **Glass Box for Total Reflection,** after Hartl, F i g u r e. The box is half filled with water; the corrugated glass bottom appears of silvery brightness on the upper surface when viewed from above, and as if the vessel were filled with ink, on the under side. When viewed laterally the contents can be recognised as water. Looked at from the back, the upper part seems darker than the lower, by virtue of total reflection, when the box is held up to a strong light.	0.	8.	0
53,889. **Built-up Model of a Convex Lens and of a Concave Lens (Polyprism),** after Grimsehl, for demonstrating the path of the rays (Ztschr. f. d. phys. u. chem. U. **20**, 1907, p. 215), consisting of two parallelepepedic glass vessels for filling with water, two similar vessels of trapezoidal section, which can be built up together into lenticular bodies; 1 table stand for same and 1 stand with 4 mirrors for conducting the luminous rays	2.	14.	0
53,890. **Model of a Convex Lens,** after Mühlenbein, F i g u r e, with fixed and movable coloured rods for demonstrating the path of the rays and the relations between object and image	1.	4.	0
53,891. **Model of a Concave Lens,** after Mühlenbein, same pattern as above	1.	4.	0

* Can be used with the Projection Apparatus.

Cl. 1316,   1320,
1317, 3927, 1319, 5571.