

**THE ART OF PROJECTING. A
MANUAL OF EXPERIMENTATION IN
PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, AND
NATURAL HISTORY WITH THE PORTE
LUMIERE AND MAGIC LANTERN**

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The Art of Projecting. A Manual of Experimentation in Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History with the Porte Lumiere and Magic Lantern by A. E. Dolbear

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A. E. DOLBEAR

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THE ART OF PROJECTING.

A Manual of Experimentation

IN

PHYSICS,

CHEMISTRY, AND NATURAL HISTORY

WITH THE

PORTE LUMIERE AND MAGIC LANTERN.

BY

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New Edition, Revised, with Additions.

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1888.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

SINCE the first publication of this book the author has received so many commendatory letters from many parts of the world that he is fully persuaded that the book met a real want; and a sun-beam is now made useful in school work and in the study of phenomena in many places where no substitute is practicable. In preparing a new edition, some things have been added which it is hoped will make the book still more useful to such as consult it. Two things may be specially mentioned here: the electric lamps and lights for projection purposes, and the production and phenomena of vortex rings. Of the former there is pointed out what is at present practicable, and of the latter it may be said that the vortex-ring theory of the constitution of matter has so much philosophical as well as scientific importance, and the phenomena presented by vortex rings are so curious and unexpected, that the author has felt warranted in presenting what he believes to be the most complete series at present known, especially as he believes himself to be the discoverer of a considerable number of them.

Several small treatises on the management and use of lanterns have been published lately, and may be had on application to almost any of the larger dealers in physical instruments and lantern transparencies. It was not thought advisable to add anything on that subject. An excellent manual for experimental work with the lantern has been published by Lewis Wright, which every one interested in such matters should have, especially as many of the experiments described in it can be done as well or better by the use of a beam of sunlight,—the use of a beam of sunlight for projection being the peculiar province of this book.

A. E. DOLBEAR.

COLLEGE HILL, MASS.,
Sept. 9th, 1887.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable records, it is difficult to track the flow of funds and ensure that resources are being used as intended.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that gathering accurate and timely data can be a complex task, often requiring significant resources and expertise. The text suggests that organizations should invest in training and technology to improve their data management capabilities. Additionally, it stresses the importance of ensuring the privacy and security of the data collected, as this information can be sensitive and valuable.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of leadership in driving organizational success. It argues that effective leaders are those who can inspire and motivate their teams, set clear goals, and foster a culture of innovation and collaboration. The text provides several key strategies for leadership, including active listening, open communication, and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances. It also emphasizes the importance of leading by example and demonstrating a strong commitment to the organization's mission and values.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the impact of external factors on organizational performance. It notes that organizations often face various external challenges, such as economic fluctuations, technological advancements, and changes in market demand. The text suggests that organizations should remain vigilant and proactive in monitoring their external environment. It also emphasizes the importance of building strong relationships with stakeholders and being open to feedback and collaboration.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and providing recommendations for future research and practice. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping, effective data management, strong leadership, and a proactive approach to external challenges. The text encourages organizations to continue to learn and improve, as the business environment is constantly evolving and full of opportunities for growth and innovation.

INDEX.

Absorption spectra	114	Eidotope	42
Acoustic curves	61	Electric light	9
Air thermometer	144	" " To project	153
Animalcule cage	35	Electric spark, To project	156
Arc light, To project	161	Elements, Spectra of	155
		Engravings, To transfer	32
Biaxial crystals	132	Etching upon glass	31
Bubbles	107		
Bubbles, cohesion of	106	Films, Vibration of	109
		Flouting magnets	107
Calorescence	149	Fluorescence	119
Camphor on water	47	Focal length of lenses	21
Camera obscura	89	Focusing	25
Candle power	13	Fountain, Illuminated	96
" flame, To project	92, 100	Fraunhofer's lines	111
Capillarity	49		
Cautics by reflection	92	Galvanometer	147
" refraction	104	Gases for lime light	11
Chameleon top	143	Ghost	84
Chemical tank	34	Glue, Marine	55
reactions	167	Gramme machine	9
Chladni's experiment	62	Gravitation	50
Chromatic aberration	104		
Chromatic aberration, lessen-		Heat	144, 155
ing of	109	Heliostat	1
Chromatope	142		
Cloud formation	149	Ice flowers	83
Cohesion	45	Illumination, Intensity of	81
Cohesion figures	47	Images formed by lenses	100
College lantern	41	Incandescent electric lamp	103
Colors of thin films	107	" " " lamp fil-	
Concave mirror, To project		aments	164
with	84, 91	Incandescent electric lamp,	
Convection in water	156	Currents for	164
" " air	88	Interference	71
Condenser: its use	26	" spectra	118
Convex mirrors	63	Interlacing lines	79
Crova's apparatus	77		
Crystalline substances for po-		Kaleidoscope	88
larized light	133	Kaleidophone	57
Darkened room	5	Lamps, Electric arc	150, 160
Diagrams on mica	129	" Incandescent	103
Diamagnetism	151	Landscape projection	179
Diffraction	137	Lanterns	14, 18, 19
Disks for study of colors	110, 143	" Oxyhydrogen, 12, 16, 18, 19	
Dispersion	106	" Electric	161
Distortion	93	Lenses	19
Divisibility of matter	44	" Magnifying power	33
Double refraction	126	" Mountings for	23
Double salts, Prepared	134	Light	89
Drummond light	11	" Intensity of	50

Light, Magnesium	10	Reflections, Multiple	83
" Line	11	Refraction	97
" Composition of, 100, 117, 136	136	Resultants	73
" Polarized	127		
Lissajous' experiments	69	Sulfine crystals	134
Mach's experiment	64	Screens	8
Magnetism	150	Sciopticous	18
Magnetic phantom	150	Silver crystals	45
Manometric flames	62	Singing flames	94
Marine glue	35	Sinusoid lines	69
Megascopes	38	Sizes of objects and of images, To compare	171
Meide's experiment	58	Soap bubbles, Persistent	108
Microscope, Solar	100	" " Tension of	107
" attachment	49	Sodium line in solar spectrum	170
Minute substances	135	Solar microscope	100
Mirage	95	" spectrum	111
Monochromatic light	108, 122	Spectacle glasses, To test	182
Newton's disk	143	Spheroidal form	62
" rings	109	Spectra, Methods of project- ing	121, 163
Objective	25	Spectrum analysis	119
Objects for projection	27	" of sodium	121
Organ pipe	65	" " reversed	122
Opelioscope	59	Starch	134
Outline drawings	29	Stroboscope	136
Overtones	71	Sympathetic vibrations	75
Persistence of vision	130	Thermometer	144
Pepper's ghost	84	Total reflection	44
Plateau's (experiment)	55	Tuning forks	57
Polarization of light	127	Vibrations of strings	68
Porosity	45	" " forks	57
Porte Lumière, To make	2	Vision, Persistence of	139
" " its use	24	Vortex rings, To produce	172
Porte Lumières, various pat- terns	2, 3	" " their phenom- ena	174
Projection with single lens	24	Water, Decomposed	153
" " condenser	27	" Maximum density	146
" of large apparatus, 35	35	" Refraction of	97
" Apparatus for ver- tical	40	" Total reflection in	94
Pyrometer	145	Waves in water	61
Rainbow	109	Whirling-table attachment	77
Reactions, Chemical	157	Zoetrope	140
Reflections	84		

THE ART OF PROJECTING.

A **MAGNIFIED** image of a picture, or of any phenomenon, when thrown upon a screen by means of sunlight, and lenses, or with a magic lantern, is called a projection.

When sunlight is to be used for this purpose, it is necessary to have some fixture to give the proper direction to the beam. The *heliostat* and the *porte lumiere* are the devices in common use. The latter was the earliest form, and was invented by Gravesand, a Dutch professor of natural philosophy, in the early part of the last century. It was afterwards reinvented by Captain Drummond, an Englishman, who called it the *heliostat*. The latter term is now only applied to an automatic arrangement, by which a mirror is moved by clockwork in such a way that a beam of sunlight reflected from it may be kept in one direction all day, if it be needed so long. Silberman and Foucault have each devised very satisfactory instruments, but they are too costly to be owned by any but the wealthy; the catalogue price of the cheapest of these being five hundred francs. C. Gerhardt, of Bonn, however, makes a small one, carrying a good mirror three inches in diameter, for twenty dollars.

THE PORTE LUMIERE — HOW MADE.

The *porte lumiere* is made of various patterns by different makers, but the differences consist chiefly in

the devices for giving proper movements to the mirror. Their cost is from ten to twenty dollars according to their size, workmanship, and attachments. On the opposite page are engravings of several such as are in the market. It is recommended that one be purchased at the outset, if it can be afforded, but as many who would be glad to work with one may not be able to purchase it, directions will be given for making one that will enable any person who is familiar with the use of carpenters' tools to make one at a trifling cost that will answer for many purposes.

The room in which the *porte lumiere* is to be used must, of course, be one into which the sun can shine. A room having windows only upon the North side, evidently cannot be used at all for such a purpose; one having windows only upon the East or upon the West side could be used only in forenoon or afternoon; while one with windows looking to the South can be used nearly all day. Choose then that window where the sun is available the longest, and opposite to which can be stretched the screen to receive the projections upon. Next, take a well-seasoned piece of pine board a foot or more in width, and an inch thick when dressed; cut it to the length of the width of the window sash, so that it may fit into the window frame, and the sash be brought down upon it; this will keep it tightly in place. With the compasses, scratch two concentric circles in the middle of the board, one with a radius of four inches, the other with a radius of four inches and a half. Saw out the inner circle completely, and cut the other but one half through the board, and then cut away, making a square rabbet, as shown at *b b*. Next, take a round piece of inch board of the same diameter