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The young man's book of amusement

Halifax, 1848

Changes of the Kaleidoscope

[urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-100120](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-100120)

the glasses are very much compressed, the central spot is dark.

The Kaleidoscope.

The principal parts of the Kaleidoscope are two reflecting planes made of glass or metal, or any other reflecting substance, ground perfectly flat, and highly polished. These reflectors may have any magnitude, but in general, they should be from four or five to ten or twelve inches long, their greatest breadth being about an inch when the length is six inches, and increasing in proportion as the length increases. When these two plates are put together at an angle of 60, or the sixth part of a circle, and the eye placed at the narrow end, it will observe the opening multiplied six times, and arranged round the centre.

Changes of the Kaleidoscope.

The following curious calculation has been made of the number of changes this instrument will admit.

Supposing the instrument to contain twenty small pieces of glass, &c. and that you make ten changes in each minute, it will take the inconceivable space of 462,880,899,576 years, and 360 days to go through the immense variety of changes it is capable of producing. Or, if you take only twelve small pieces and make ten changes in each minute, it will then

require 33,264 days, or 91 years and 49 days, to exhaust its variations.

On the selection of objects for the Kaleidoscope.

Although the Kaleidoscope is capable of creating beautiful forms from the most ugly and shapeless objects, yet the combinations which it presents, when obtained from certain forms and colours, are so superior to those which it produces from others, that no idea can be formed of the power and effects of the instrument, unless the objects are judiciously selected.

The objects which give the finest outlines by inversion, are those which have a curvilineal form, such as circles, ellipses, looped curves like the figure 8, curves like the figure 3, and the letter S; spirals and other forms, such as squares, rectangles, and triangles, may be applied with advantage. Glass, both spun and twisted, and of all colours and shades of colours, should be formed into the preceding shapes; and when these are mixed with pieces of flat-coloured glass, blue vitriol, native sulphur, yellow orpiment, differently coloured fluids enclosed and moving in small vessels of glass, &c., they will make the finest transparent objects for the Kaleidoscope. When the objects are to be laid upon a mirror plate, fragments of opaquely-coloured glass should be added to the transparent fragments, along with pieces of brass wire, of coloured foils, and grains of spelter. In selecting transparent objects, the greatest care must be taken to reject frag-