

The grooves, D, D, are intended to receive the graded slips of colored glass for intercepting the beams of light transmitted through the tubes before reaching the eye.

"The opening at E is intended to receive the gauged vessel containing the colored liquid to be measured.

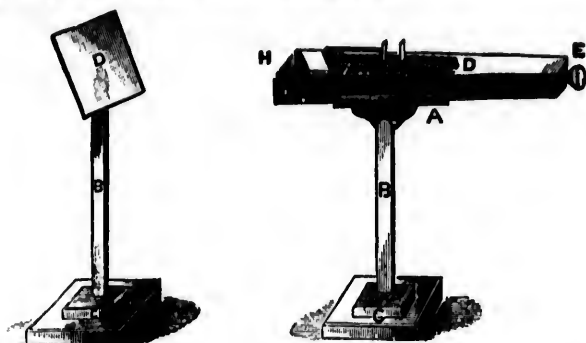


Fig. 3

"Fig. 3 represents the instrument as arranged for measuring color in liquids up to two inches in thickness. The optical instrument, D, slides into the upright stand at A, to receive the gauged

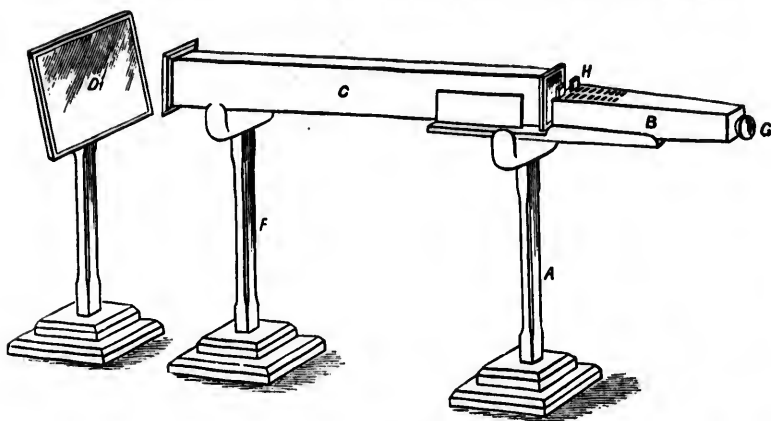


Fig. 4-

cells at H on either side. Light is taken from the standard white reflector, D, on stand D B C, for transmission through the tubes to the eye-piece.

"A separate stand is provided for the optical instrument, which may be of any length.

"Fig. 5 shows the objects. The

but the monochromator, A', the bottom of the instrument. Under the measured, and a lime sulphate plate of white light, which is used as a standard, as already mentioned.

At my request, I measured a number of colors from a stock of a large number of colors. The results in a few words "rose" was found to be of a blue unit; the 2.7 of yellow, and blue 3 units and blue 1.5 units and blue .95, blue .8; "1.4.9; "cream" stone," red 4.3, 7, blue 7; "ex

"golden brown,"