

## Optic



### Color Mixing Demonstration Paddles

This set includes 6 transparent 150mm paddles, featuring 3 primary colors, 3 secondary colors and 3 textures. It perfectly demonstrates color mixing principles: red + blue = purple, red + yellow = orange, blue + yellow = green, and all colors combined produce black. An ideal teaching tool for explaining color theory vividly.

### Compound Color Demonstrator

This device is equipped with three colored lamps: red, green and blue. It is used to demonstrate the principle of color synthesis, showing how lights of different colors and distances superimpose to form new colors.

Size: 12×15×29cm



### Thin Slit Spectroscope

This spectroscope enables clear observation of 1st and 2nd order spectra with no internal reflections. It features a metal tube equipped with a 0.25mm precision slit and a 300 lines/mm grating, making it an ideal tool for spectral observation experiments.

## Laser optical demonstration instrument

This modern optical demonstration instrument adopts a He-Ne laser as the light source. The laser beam diverges into a fan shape after passing through a cylindrical lens, and its complete optical path is clearly presented on the screen. It supports the demonstration of about 70 geometric optics experiments with sharp images and vivid visual effects, and operates normally without darkroom conditions.

Size: 42×14×40cm



## Experiment of light refraction and refecton

This instrument can measure the refractive index of liquids, and also allows observation of light refraction, reflection, total reflection and light electrophoresis between different media from any angle.

Flume: Transparent plexiglass, Diameter 160mm

Dial: White plexiglass, Diameter 160mm

Light source: Semiconductor linear laser, Wavelength 650nm

An ideal experimental tool for optical principle demonstration and parameter measurement.



## Reveal the Nature and Color of Light

This classic color wheel features rainbow hues; when rotated, the colors blend seamlessly. It vividly demonstrates how light interacts with matter through transmission, absorption and scattering, and explains the basic principle of vision: light emitted or scattered from an object must enter the eye for the object to be seen. An intuitive teaching aid for optical science experiments.

