



Newton's rings is a phenomenon in which an interference pattern is created by the reflection of light between two surfaces—a spherical surface and an adjacent touching flat surface. It is named for Isaac Newton, who first studied the effect in 1717. When viewed with monochromatic light, Newton's rings appear as a series of concentric, alternating bright and dark rings centered at the point of contact between the two surfaces. When viewed with white light, it forms a concentric ring pattern of rainbow colors, because the different wavelengths of light interfere at different thicknesses of the air layer between the surfaces.

Traveling microscope with x-y-z axes movement

Horizontal measurement scale with fine and coarse movement screw

Cross wire in the field of view for ring's diameter measurement

Measurement

Newton's ring assembly consisting of plano-convex lens mounted on an optically plane glass plate

Adjustable plane glass plate is provided to be inclined at 45° with respect to the vertical plain

Sodium vapour lamp as the monochromatic

(5893Å) and broad light source

SPECIFICATIONS :

Newton's ring microscope compact model

- Structure : Made up of Heavy Cast M.S
- made material base consists of
- A. Circular drum of micrometric with movable bed, graduated scaling brass strip, Least count of instrument is 0.01 mm.
 - B. Telescope with eye-piece 10 X with rack & pinion arrangement , XYZ movement
 - C. Newton ring assembly with plano convex & plane lens with rotating angle plate.

Optional

Light Source : Sodium Lamp 35 Watt,

Transformer : 35 Watt for sodium lamp

Housing : Wooden with three holes for mounting sodium lamp.

MANUFACTURED BY:

SATISH BROTHERS

#4309/20, Marble house, Punjabi Mohalla,

Ambala Cantt -133001(hry.)

Tel: 0171-2642617, 4008617

E-mail: info@sibaIndia.com

AUTH. DEALER