

Isaac Newton. Laboratory Notebook from 1678 to 1696.

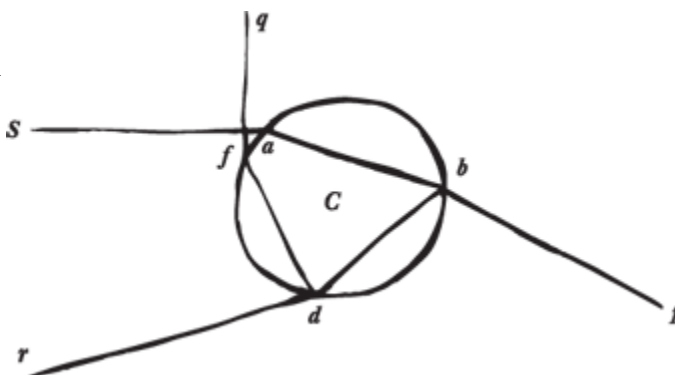
Section 49-51: Of fire, flame, the heate & ebullition of the heart & Divers mixed liquors & Respiration

49 A single superficies of Glasse reflects many rays whither they passe out of glasse into aire or out of aire into Glasse & yet two surfaces of Glasse when contiguous (by the 27th 28th & 29th Experiment) reflect the Rays noe more then if the glasses had beene one entire peice without such a superficies betwixt them.

48 As white was made by a mixture of all sorts of colours (in the 46th & 47th Experiment) Greene is made by a mixture of blew & yellow, purple by a mixture of red & yellow, etc

50 Thin Flakes of Muscovy Glasse, Bubbles which children make of sope & water, the thin skum of molten leade, of cooling iron, water wiped very thin on glasse, glasse blowne very thin, etc represent the Phaenomena of the coloured circles in the 30th and 31st Experiments etc. To which may bee referred coloured motes in the Sun or in liquors, or pouders, or sollid bodyes; the slender coloured threds of some cobwebbs, of silke wormes, & of flax finely dressed (though the flax in spinning looseth its glosse, because the flat thredds cleave together againe into two greata thicknesse see Experiment 49).

51 If the Sun S shine upon a large glasse Globe abd filled with water And if you hold your eye very neare to the globe, the rays bp will appeare coloured redd & the farther you hold your eye from the glasse the lesse they appeares coloured, untill the colour vanish. But the Rays rd & fq appeare coloured at what distance so ever your eye bee placed from the Globe. The like you may observe by letting the colours fall on a peice of paper.



Source: *The Chymistry of Isaac Newton*, <http://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/newton/>