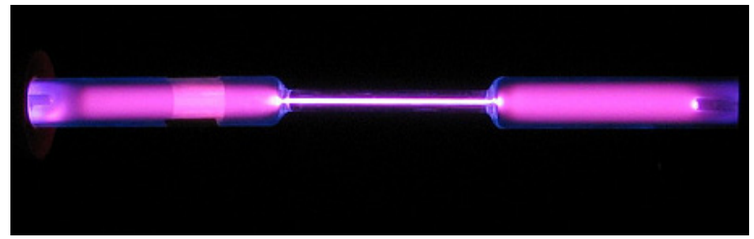
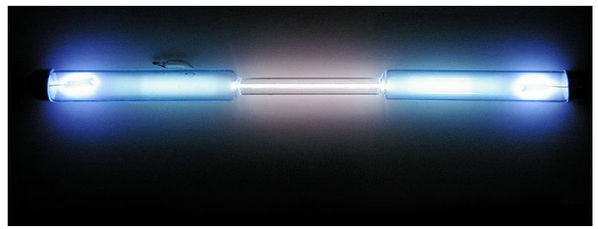
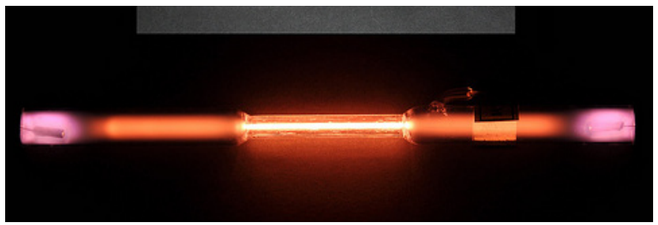
Xenon flashtube: is an electric arc lamp designed to produce extremely intense, incoherent, full-spectrum white light for very short durations. Flashtubes are made of a length of glass tubing with electrodes at either end and are filled with a gas that, when triggered, ionizes and conducts a high voltage pulse to produce the light.

Spectrum light tubes:
Comes 15 different gas spectrum tubes containing Air, Oxygen, Argon, Bromine, Helium, Hydrogen, Iodine, Xenon, Carbon Dioxide, Chlorine, Krypton, Mercury Vapor, Water Vapor, Nitrogen and Neon. Tubes are approximately 26 cm long. These are designed to operate 30 seconds ON – 30 seconds OFF.



Vapor Tungsten Light: Mercury-vapor lamp is a gas discharge lamp that uses mercury in an excited state to produce light. The outer bulb provides thermal insulation, protection from ultraviolet radiation, and a convenient mounting for the fused quartz arc tube. Vapor lamps are often used because of their efficiency. Mercury vapor lamps also offer a very long lifetime, as well as intense lighting.

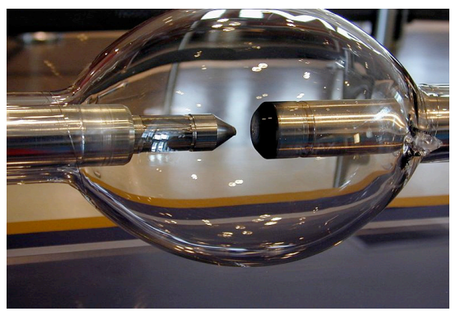




Electroluminescent wire: is a thin copper wire coated in a phosphor which glows when an alternating current is applied to it. EL wires produces a 360 degree unbroken line of visible light. Its thin diameter makes it flexible and ideal for use in a variety of applications such as clothing or costumes.

Spark gap light- consists of an arrangement of two conducting electrodes separated by a gap usually filled with a gas such as air, designed to allow an electric spark to pass between the conductors. When the voltage difference between the conductors exceeds the gap's breakdown voltage, a spark forms, ionizing the gas and drastically reducing its electrical resistance.

Arc Lighting: Class of lamps that produce light by an electric arc (voltaic arc). The lamp consists of two electrodes, typically made of tungsten, which are separated by a gas. The type of lamp is often named by the gas contained in the bulb; including neon, argon, xenon, krypton, sodium, metal halide, and mercury.



Ampoule- ampoule is a small sealed vial which is used to contain and preserve a sample, usually a solid or liquid. Ampoules are commonly made of glass, although plastic ampoules do exist.