

## A COLOR-TRIANGLE FOR LECTURE PURPOSES

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It is a fact easily demonstrated that any color can be accurately matched by combining certain amounts of the primary colors—red, green and blue. Hence in order to graphically compare colors it is customary to plot their primary components in trilinear coördinates. This results in a triangle enclosing an infinite number of points each of which at least represents a theoretical color. It is customary to show this by a lantern slide or chart in black and white.

The writer recently hit upon a simple method of showing this color triangle in actual colors and it has proven so valuable for lecture purposes that he feels sure psychologists will be interested. A box 6 inches in depth and whose section forms an equilateral triangle about 18 inches on a side is made of wood with a wooden back containing vent holes. A ground milk-opal glass in the form of an equilateral triangle somewhat smaller than the section of the box forms the front side. In the three corners of the box are placed a red, green, and blue tungsten lamp respectively. With proper adjustment of the lamps the diffusing glass takes on the colors of a color triangle and a close approximation can be approached depending on the care exercised in adjusting the position of the three lamps. The most important part of the apparatus is the diffusing glass forming the front side. This is best produced by grinding a flashed-opal glass. The lamps which should be of a standard voltage can be placed on any lighting circuit and conveniently controlled by a switch. When the lights are suddenly switched off the after-images are very striking, especially with daylight illumination. The apparatus has proved very valuable for color demonstration.