

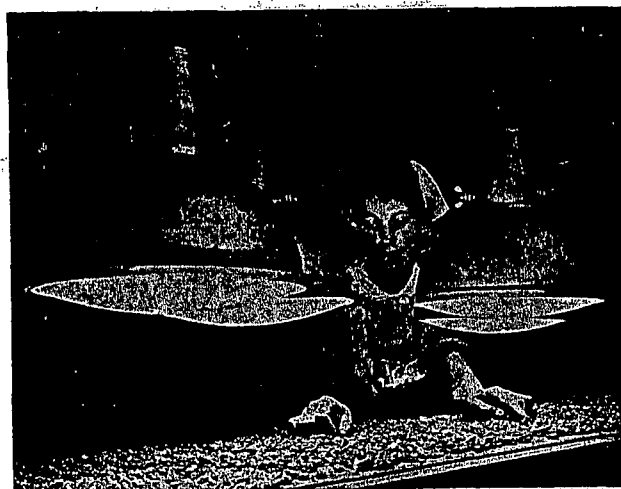


Figure 35. Inspection of pecans. Black light makes wormy pecans glow, whereas good pecans are unaffected, thus making it a simple task to sort out and reject the wormy ones.

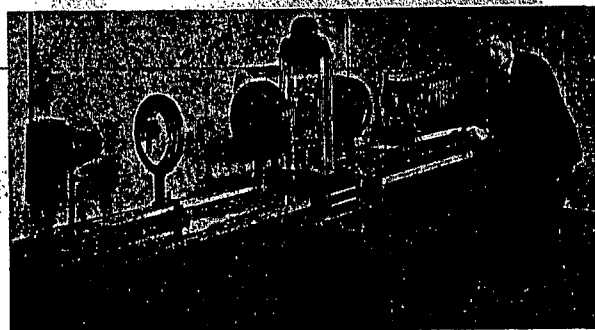


Figure 36. An application of polarized light for inspecting strains in plastic models of metal airplane parts when under tension or compression. Light source is a 250-watt metal halide lamp; plastic model is placed in the compression device located between two polaroid screens.

tions. Black light is used in metal industries for the inspection of cracks in metal parts. Polarized light finds its application in detecting stresses and strains in transparent parts and plastic models of metal parts. Where very small objects are being inspected, magnification and projection facilitate the process. Colored light is an ideal solution for inspecting color proofs in the printing industry.

* Colored light for color printing, *Bulletin LS-122*, Lamp Division, General Electric Co., May, 1949.

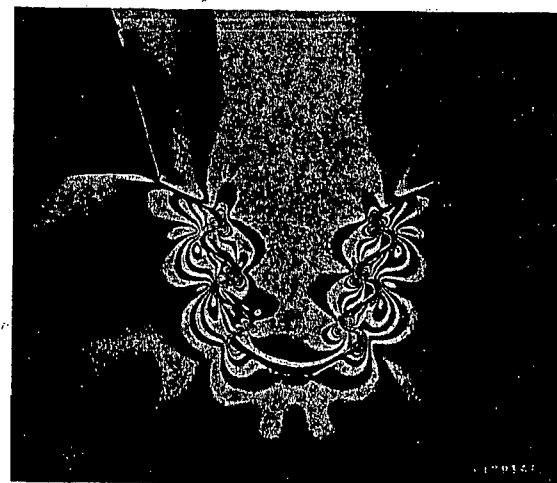


Figure 37. Close-up view of the plastic model in Figure 36 as seen on a ground-glass screen in the back of the camera. The amount of stress or strain is determined by the closeness of spacing of dark and light areas around the strain points.



Figure 38. A small amount of optical magnification is provided by an inspection unit that uses a circline fluorescent lamp as its light source. Here the operator can see fine detail much easier without having to contend with objectionable shadows.