

1: oxidation of aldehydes and ketones

We produce the silver mirror, I don't know the exact difference between the silver mirror and aluminium mirror, but I know the aluminium mirror is usually made by the sheet glass, the silver mirror are made by the float glass.

Answer this question Paint at the back surface Hi there, when I put the mirror sheet at exterior its paint at the back surface comes off as peel flakes. Can you tell me how do I prevent this happening? Thanks in advance
Asked by Unsal on Feb 19, Hi, The gray backing can be damaged if it is scratched or some in contact with a chemical like some glues. I would recommend placing a sheet of material between the mirror and where ever you are placing the material. Can this material be laid out for a wedding dancefloor? On top of plywood pieces to create stability? If so, how would you go about securing the pieces onto the wood temporarily. If is prone to cracking if hit with the right pressure, but if it is attached to the ground, it might work. I would recomend testing a piece under the weight a person who might be dancing. Answered by Sam Alaimo on Apr 5, I need a mirror to put on my bathroom door in our motorhome. Is this product as good a reflection as a normal glass mirror
Asked by Wendy Doherty on Jul 10, Hi Wendy, this mirrored acrylic provides a mirror finish comparable to a normal glass mirror, however the top surface is not as resistant to scratches as glass. Please let us know if you have any other questions. Answered by Griffin Dennis on Jul 11, Is Perspex mirror suitable for a passage wall in a busy building? Is perplex mirror suitable for a busy passage wall? Is it scratch proof?
Asked by Jill Hoffenberg on Sep 17, Hi Jill, This would depend on the amount of abrasion the mirrored material will come up against on a daily basis. It is by no means scratch-proof, though it offers somewhat better scratch resistance than polycarbonate. Answered by Griffin Dennis on Sep 19, Can acrylic mirror be mounted on concrete outdoors without damage? If so using what adhesive? Can acrylic mirror be mounted on concrete outdoors without damage? These sheets are by no means scratch proof, but they are reasonably durable under normal use. Please let us know if you have any questions. Answered by Griffin Dennis on Oct 12, Answer this question Remove the mirrored coating in specific areas? Is it possible to remove the mirrored coating in specific areas? I want to put a "window" in the mirror sheet. If so, how would this be done? Asked by Bob K on Oct 26, Hi Bob, it may be possible to use a laser cutter or mill to remove part of the mirrored sheet, though a solvent of some sort may be the best tool for removing the mirror paint if you want to remove the mirror backing while retaining the transparency of the surface. We have not tried this however, so you would probably want to try a few methods on some smaller sheets beforehand. Could you tell me whether you have had any luck trying to remove the silver coating with paint stripper perhaps? Outdoor glass mirrors are not an option as it is not weatherproof. Living in NJ we get both heat and snow. Do these mirrors resemble an actual mirror or is there real distortion. Again, it would be one large peice mounted to a door. Everything we buy from our vendors is cut to the specific dimensions we request. We do not have a way to cut any materials in our warehouse. I hope this helps in some way, but please reach out if you need more information.

2: Tollens' reagent - Wikipedia

Specifically, firstly that the silver mirror is a silver plating component, and the aluminum mirror is a metal aluminum: secondly, the price of the silver mirror is much higher than the price of the aluminum mirror, the cost of the aluminum mirror is low, and it cannot be used in the bathroom; Thirdly, from the brightness point of view, the.

Most are silvered; some are coated with mercury. All may have dim and spidered areas, dark spots that look like smudges, foggy sections that seem smeared. You do need to keep it clean, but only surface smudges should be wiped away. A mirror hanging up where moisture can be trapped between the wall and the mirror backing will begin to deteriorate, look cloudy, and develop spots where the silvering has decomposed and come off the mirror. A valuable antique is worth a trip to a professional restorer to determine whether you should have the piece re-silvered, or appreciate its age and leave it alone. Smudge Solution Clean the mirror glass -- not the back -- by hand and with a handmade cleaner to be sure no harsh chemicals inflict more damage than clarity on your prize. Mix 1 part rubbing alcohol with 2 parts water. Dampen a clean rag with the solution and rub just the glass until the surface dirt and smudges disappear. Avoid all abrasive cleaners -- even washing soda or baking soda may be too harsh for the fragile glass. Frames, Gilding and Gesso What cleans the surface of your antique mirror could eat the frame. Old mirrors in original frames are probably gilded, and their ornate curlicues may be built with applications of gesso to the carved wood, overlaid by clay bole and then gold leaf. Water-gilded pieces were made by laying the gold leaf directly on the wet clay. Oil-gilded means the gesso was applied with oil and the gold stuck to the oil surface. In either case, getting the gold frame wet could dissolve the water-gilded gold leaf or collapse the gesso that supports the oil-gilding on the frame. A simple home cleaning solution can damage the frame, requiring repair and regilding. Never spray cleaner on a framed antique mirror. Apply the solution to a lint-free cloth and carefully rub the glass, avoiding all contact with the frame. Mirrors and Mercury Really old mirrors, beginning in the 16th century, were silvered with a liquid mercury amalgam that can emit toxins if released into the environment. The practice fell out of favor and was finally discontinued in the mid 19th century, when mercury was replaced with silver nitrate. But, if you suspect or know that your mirror contains mercury, be extremely careful when handling it and worry less about aged cloudy areas on the glass than scratching or dislodging a brittle mercury backing. But any sign of metal flaking or corrosion on the silvery backing should be assessed by an expert.

3: Silver Coating Mirrors vs. Aluminum Mirrors

Household mirrors are manufactured commercially using the silvering method. In this process, the back side of a sheet of float glass (usually 4 to 6 millimeters thick) is coated with aluminum or silver.

What is the difference between the silver mirror and the aluminum mirror? Firstly, look at the reflection of silver mirror and aluminum mirror. Compared with the paint on the surface of the silver mirror and the paint on the surface of the aluminum mirror, the paint of the silver mirror is more deep, and the paint of the aluminum mirror is lighter. The silver mirror is much clearer than the aluminum mirror, and the reflection angle of the object light source is more standardized. However, aluminum mirrors are easy to mass produce, and raw materials are also relatively low cost. Secondly, look at the silver mirror and aluminum mirror back coating distinction. Generally, silver mirrors have more than two layers of paint protection. Scratch the part of the protective paint on the surface of the mirror. If the proof of the copper color on the bottom layer is a silver mirror, the silver-white proof is an aluminum mirror. In general, the back of the silver mirror is dark gray, and the back of the aluminum mirror is light gray. Again, the contrast method distinguishes between silver and aluminum mirrors. The silver mirror and the aluminum mirror are distinguished from the color of the front mirror: Therefore, the silver mirror is distinguished by color: The two pieces are put together, shiny, and white is the aluminum mirror. Later, compare the surface paint activity. Silver is an inactive metal. Aluminum is an active metal. When it takes a long time, aluminum will oxidize and lose its natural color. It will become gray. Simpler, it can be tested with dilute hydrochloric acid. The reaction of aluminum is very strong, and silver is very slow. The silver mirror is more waterproof and moisture-proof than the aluminum mirror. The photo is clearer and brighter. It is generally used in the damp place of the bathroom and is more durable than the aluminum mirror. The appearance of silver mirrors and aluminum mirrors is very similar, but the cost of materials used in silver mirror production is significantly higher than that of aluminum mirrors. Not only that, but in terms of labor costs, the production process of silver mirrors is also more complicated, and the price and texture will certainly be the difference. Great glass can supply you quality silver mirror and colored mirror products. Moreover we have professional quality control team who can help you to select high quality mirror products.

4: A giant silver mirror experiment- Learn Chemistry

www.enganchecubano.com mirror, it also called silver coated mirror, which is produced through a trinal processing work by coating a silver film, a copper film, and two layers of waterproof paints on the surface of www.enganchecubano.com, aluminum mirror is produced through a double processing work by coating an aluminum film, and two layers of waterproof paints on the surface of glass.

Before performing this demonstration, the teacher should consult the CLEAPSS Hazcard for advice on the hazards of the silver compounds used and formed in this demonstration. It is likely to explode on standing. Wear goggles and disposable nitrile gloves. After the lesson, the silver can be removed from the silvered flask using concentrated nitric acid. This is to avoid any chance of the formation of a deposit of silver fulminate, a dangerously explosive substance. A dark brown precipitate of silver I oxide will form. Add more ammonia solution dropwise until this re-dissolves to give a clear, colourless solution. Stopper the flask and swirl the solution so that the whole of the inner surface of the flask is wetted. The solution will turn brown. Continue swirling until a mirror forms in about 2 minutes. Rinse out the flask well with water and discard the washings down the sink. The flask can now be passed around the class. An alternative to plating the inside of a flask is to silver plate the outside of small glass objects which can be suspended in the plating solution by hanging them on threads. These objects must be thoroughly cleaned beforehand. Teaching notes For pre students this demonstration is more likely to be performed for its spectacular nature rather than for the chemical changes that take place. However for post students, these chemical changes may form part of their studies, and the teacher may wish to consider a variant as a student experiment: The experiment may be repeated as either the large-scale demonstration or as the student version using an aldehydes such as ethanal or propanal. In contrast, a ketone such as propanone does not react, illustrating an important chemical difference between aldehydes and ketones. The aldehydes are oxidised to carboxylate ions. The reaction that occurs using propanal a safer alternative to ethanal is:

5: DMG Plate Mirrors

The presence of a layer of shiny metal behind the glass. A mirror's glass serves mostly to protect the metal from the air, preventing it from oxidizing and losing its shine. A mirror loosely covers anything with reflection over any wavelength. Glass is just an amorphous form of silicon that tends.

Background Why do aldehydes and ketones behave differently? You will remember that the difference between an aldehyde and a ketone is the presence of a hydrogen atom attached to the carbon-oxygen double bond in the aldehyde. The presence of that hydrogen atom makes aldehydes very easy to oxidise. Or, put another way, they are strong reducing agents. Alternatively, come back to this link if you feel you need help later on in this page. Only very strong oxidising agents like potassium manganate VII solution potassium permanganate solution oxidise ketones - and they do it in a destructive way, breaking carbon-carbon bonds. Provided you avoid using these powerful oxidising agents, you can easily tell the difference between an aldehyde and a ketone. Aldehydes are easily oxidised by all sorts of different oxidising agents: You will find details of these reactions further down the page. What is formed when aldehydes are oxidised? It depends on whether the reaction is done under acidic or alkaline conditions. Under acidic conditions, the aldehyde is oxidised to a carboxylic acid. A salt is formed instead. In the case of methanal, HCHO, the oxidation goes further. The methanoic acid or methanoate ions formed are easily oxidised to carbon dioxide and water. Building equations for the oxidation reactions If you need to work out the equations for these reactions, the only reliable way of building them is to use electron-half-equations. The half-equation for the oxidation of the aldehyde obviously varies depending on whether you are doing the reaction under acidic or alkaline conditions. Under acidic conditions it is: These electron-half-equations are quite easy to work out from scratch. Use the BACK button on your browser to return to this page. These half-equations are then combined with the half-equations from whatever oxidising agent you are using. Examples are given in detail below. Specific examples In each of the following examples, we are assuming that you know that you have either an aldehyde or a ketone. There are lots of other things which could also give positive results. Follow this link to find out how to test for the carbon-oxygen double bond in aldehydes and ketones. Assuming that you know it has to be one or the other, in each case, a ketone does nothing. Only an aldehyde gives a positive result. Using acidified potassium dichromate VI solution A small amount of potassium dichromate VI solution is acidified with dilute sulphuric acid and a few drops of the aldehyde or ketone are added. If nothing happens in the cold, the mixture is warmed gently for a couple of minutes - for example, in a beaker of hot water. In turn the aldehyde is oxidised to the corresponding carboxylic acid. The electron-half-equation for the reduction of dichromate VI ions is: Combining that with the half-equation for the oxidation of an aldehyde under acidic conditions: You may wonder why I have gone to all the trouble of working out a complete equation for this reaction and the next ones rather than using symbols like [O] which are frequently used in organic chemistry. The problem is that what is important in using these reactions as tests is the colour change in the oxidising agent. In this particular reaction, you have to explain, for example, why the solution turns green. Any equation that you write has got to show the production of the chromium III ions. This is made from silver I nitrate solution. You add a drop of sodium hydroxide solution to give a precipitate of silver I oxide, and then add just enough dilute ammonia solution to redissolve the precipitate. To carry out the test, you add a few drops of the aldehyde or ketone to the freshly prepared reagent, and warm gently in a hot water bath for a few minutes. Aldehydes reduce the diamminesilver I ion to metallic silver. Because the solution is alkaline, the aldehyde itself is oxidised to a salt of the corresponding carboxylic acid. If you actually get a silver mirror it is very satisfying - but a grey precipitate is enough to show that the test has worked. Whether you get a silver mirror or not seems a matter of luck. I have watched really careful students clean everything scrupulously and take great care over quantities, and still get no more than a trace of a mirror. On the other hand students who have just thrown everything together in the first grubby test tube that came to hand can get a wonderful mirror. The electron-half-equation for the reduction of the diamminesilver I ions to silver is: Combining that with the half-equation for the oxidation of an aldehyde under alkaline conditions: Both contain complexed copper II

ions in an alkaline solution. Complexing the copper II ions with tartrate ions prevents precipitation of copper II hydroxide. Again, complexing the copper II ions prevents the formation of a precipitate - this time of copper II carbonate. Both solutions are used in the same way. A few drops of the aldehyde or ketone are added to the reagent, and the mixture is warmed gently in a hot water bath for a few minutes. Aldehydes reduce the complexed copper II ion to copper I oxide. Getting the dark red precipitate described in all the books was actually pretty rare! A lot of imagination had to go in to spotting the red colour in amongst all the other colours you tend to get as well. Methanal is such a powerful reducing agent that the copper II ions may be reduced to metallic copper - often seen as a very nice copper mirror on the tube. The equations for these reactions are always simplified to avoid having to write in the formulae for the tartrate or citrate ions in the copper complexes. Sodium carbonate solution is alkaline because the carbonate ions react reversibly with water to produce hydroxide ions and hydrogencarbonate ions. Questions to test your understanding If this is the first set of questions you have done, please read the introductory page before you start.

6: Mirror - Wikipedia

The wall is pink, speckled, and is now an integral part of the mirror's heart, suggesting that this silver-eyed god has gained a feminine side to its persona. Pink is associated with girlie things, but the connection isn't that clear.

Sylvia Plath was living in England with her fellow poet and husband, Ted Hughes, and she had already given birth to their first child, Frieda. This was a stressful time for Plath. As a first-time mother, she was on the way toward fulfilling her love for her partner, but deep inside she dreaded the idea of ever growing old and settling down. As a teenager, she wrote in her journal: Every day is so precious. I feel infinitely sad at the thought of all this time melting farther and farther away from me as I grow older. I am afraid of getting married. Spare me from cooking three meals a day—spare me from the relentless cage of routine and rote. Together with unusual syntax, no obvious rhyme or meter and an astute use of enjambment, "Mirror" is a personification poem of great depth. I have no preconceptions. Whatever I see I swallow immediately Just as it is, unmisted by love or dislike. I am not cruel, only truthful, The eye of a little god, four-cornered. Most of the time I meditate on the opposite wall. It is pink, with speckles. I have looked at it so long I think it is part of my heart. Faces and darkness separate us over and over. Now I am a lake. A woman bends over me, Searching my reaches for what she really is. Then she turns to those liars, the candles or the moon. I see her back, and reflect it faithfully. She rewards me with tears and an agitation of hands. I am important to her. She comes and goes. Each morning it is her face that replaces the darkness. In me she has drowned a young girl, and in me an old woman Rises toward her day after day, like a terrible fish. Noting this, we can suggest with confidence that there is no closure, certainty or order in the stylistic choices the author has made, features that are perhaps reflective of her emotional state. Rhyme tends to secure the lines and anchor them in a familiar sound, but here the poet has chosen to end each line with a different word, virtually unrelated in sound or texture. Personification "Mirror" is a personification poem. That is, the poet has given the mirror a first-person voice. So the poem begins: I am silver and exact. This is the mirror speaking. It is direct, objective and open. This device allows the mirror to address the reader and any individual at a personal level. You may know of a similar mirror in the fairytale Sleeping Beauty, where the vain, Wicked Queen looks in to her mirror to ask, "Mirror, Mirror, on the wall, who is the fairest of them all? Metaphor In the first stanza the mirror declares: So the mirror becomes the eye of a little god, metaphorically speaking. And at the start of the second stanza Now I am a lake the poet uses metaphor again, as the mirror becomes deep, reflective water. Simile The final few words like a terrible fish constitute a simile. Analysis of First Stanza This poem is all about appearances and the search for the self. In particular, she wanted to highlight the issue that some females have with their image, and the inner turmoil that can be caused as the aging process picks up its pace. Lines The opening lines introduce us to the passive rectangle of silver, the glass and the shiny surface which only tells the truth and has no other purpose. Mirrors have no prior knowledge of anything; they simply are. Note the use of the verb "swallow" which suggests that the mirror has a mouth and can digest whole images instantly, like a creature. What Does the Poet Mean by "unmisted by love and dislike? There are no blurry lines; love or judgement has nothing to do with it. I will swallow you. And it is this quality of truthfulness which allows the mirror to declare itself as the eye of a little god; an all seeing minor deity holding disproportionate power over its subjects. There are uncertain faces coming between it, and the wall of pink. Is the mirror losing its grip on its own reality? Are the ripples of time starting to affect the smooth surface? Analysis of Second Stanza Whereas the first stanza concentrates on the exact truthfulness of the mirror and its ability to reflect precisely, the second stanza sees a transition: Lines With god-like, medium-shifting power, the mirror becomes a lake. In it is reflected the image of a woman the poet? Seeing her reflection, the woman is uncertain of herself and needs to find out who she really is. But can a person truly find out who they are by merely peering into a lake? Lines Nevertheless, the mirror "sees her back," which is what the eye of a little god would do, and holds the image, as always. The woman weeps, which pleases the mirror, perhaps because the tears replenish the water in the lake, or maybe because the mirror is happy that it has done its job of faithful reflection and feels rewarded. But the woman is clearly upset because the past holds such powerful memories, not all of them positive. The deity

has control of the human, which is how traditional stories often pan out. Lines The mirror believes it is important to the woman, and so it appears relentlessly. The woman looks at herself in the mirror each morning, so reliant has she become. Replacing the girl on a daily basis is the face of an old woman, surfacing "like a terrible fish. The innocent, romantic, crazy girl floats lifeless in the water. And out of her there rises, from the emotional depths, a hagfish, a monstrosity. Why Was the Poem "Mirror" Written? It is a compelling work of art, and a remarkable piece of literature.

7: Silver Mirror | Nanjing Greart Glass Products www.enganchecubano.com

A mirror, in its most basic form, is a piece of glass with a silver backing that is protected by paint. The silver is not paint. It is a very thin layer of pure elemental silver that is formed by a chemical reaction that occurs directly on the surface of the glass.

Interestingly, there is no such thing as a true one way mirror. This would actually violate the laws of physics for more on that see the Bonus Factoids below. Unlike normal mirrors though, the silver layer is so thin that it only actually reflects about half the light back. The other half passes through the glass. The problem with allowing half the light through though is that you would normally still be able to see either way through the glass; it would just appear tinted. The variable here is only the light levels in the two rooms which determines which side seems see-through and which side seems reflective. It will then just be very similar to a normal window, though with the windows seeming slightly tinted. If it seems confusing why creating this imbalance should make a difference, think about if you had the volume of your radio turned up really loud in one room and another radio set really softly in an adjacent room. The person in the loud room would not be able to hear the quite radio in the adjacent room as it is drowned out by the loud radio. You can see a similar effect even with a normal window in your house that contains no reflective coating. When it is dark outside and bright in the room you are in, the window ends up showing a strong reflection on the light side while people on the dark side can see inside just fine. Of course, an easy way to get around this problem is to simply approach the window and block out the light on the bright side with your hands. A true one way mirror that allows light through one way, but no light through the other is not possible as it violates the second law of thermodynamics. To illustrate why that would be, think about if you had a hot object on the blocking side and a cold object on the transmitting side. In this case, radiant energy would then be traveling from cold to hot, while energy on the hot side would simply be reflected back into the hot side; so the net effect would be the heating of the hot side from the cold side without adding any energy to do so, thus violating the second law of thermodynamics. The Italian town of Viganella gets no direct sunlight for about seven weeks each winter. In order to solve this problem, in , a computer controlled mirror was installed which is approximately 25 feet by 15 feet. Traditional mirrors are typically made with two distinct surfaces. The outermost layer is just glass. The inner layer is generally made of a very thing layer of nickel, silver, or tin. The back is then usually painted black, to further darken the pane. There is also often something like Tin applied between the silver and the glass as silver will not naturally bond to glass. Another common additive to these two layers is copper, between the silver and the black paint. This helps protect the silver in the mirror from getting damaged when handled. Mirrors in ancient times were typically just small pools of collected water with the vessel containing the water having a dark color to it. As early as BC in Turkey, people started manufacturing non-water mirrors. These early mirrors were typically made of obsidian, which is a naturally occurring volcanic glass. These pieces of obsidian would be cut appropriately and highly polished to give off a reflection. Around BC, the first polished copper mirrors started showing up in Mesopotamia. Around BC, the Chinese began manufacturing similar bronze mirrors. These types of mirrors were only available to the extremely wealthy. Fast forward to around the 16th century in Venice, and we see the first examples of glass mirrors with tin-mercury backings, which produced reflections very similar in quality to the mirrors we have today. These mirrors were ridiculously expensive due to their high quality, expensive materials, and how fragile they were for the types of transport available at the time. Although, the mercury in the mirrors, being toxic, was still a major problem and they were still too expensive for most people to afford. The silvered-glass mirrors we use today were invented by German Chemist Justus von Liebig in He was able to create an extremely thin layer of silver on glass through the chemical reduction of silver nitrate. This process led to a much greater availability of affordable mirrors, thus effectively making available high quality mirrors to the masses for the first time in history. It has only been as recent as that scientists have been checking to see if various animals could recognize themselves in mirrors. Before then, it was thought that only humans had that kind of self awareness. As it turns out though, it is still thought that most animals do not recognize that mirrors show reflections of

themselves. Animals that have been proven to be able to recognize themselves include Asian elephants, Apes, Pigs, Chimpanzees, Dolphins, Magpies, Orangutans, European Magpies, humans, and my cat Syrup though not my cat Waffles. Considering the test used is flawed and the research done in this area is so new, it is entirely possible that quite a lot of animals are able to recognize themselves in mirrors; the jury is still out on that one.

8: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE between a MIRROR and a GLASS!?! | Yahoo Answers

Best Answer: Unless you see it in person, it's probably hard to tell. I bet they're pretty similar. The silver is probably a LITTLE more reflective because it's silver lol and silver is more reflective than black.

Serving Southeastern Wisconsin Plate Mirrors Plate mirrors are the most common mirrors used over vanities. They are available in stock sizes for the budget conscious, or can be custom cut to fill the wall space and include holes for lights and outlets to go through them. Plate mirrors are also used in exercise rooms and other areas where a full expanse of mirror is desired. They can be fit to tiled borders, as well as wood frames or other materials. They are also used over backsplashes in bar areas and kitchens, as well as the back of niches. They can be fit to door frames such as medicine cabinets, or to the backs and sides of furniture items such as display cases. Types of Plate Mirrors Our plate mirrors have three components: Changes to any of these gives our customers some unique options for their decorating needs. Clear, bronze, grey, black, and blue glass can all be used to give the mirror color. The silvering can be perfect, or it can be mottled or speckled to give the mirror an antique aesthetic. Finally, there are differences in the protective coatings used on mirrors that can affect longevity. Since float glass is used in the manufacturing of distortion free plate mirrors, the colors are limited to the most common float glass tints. Clear Mirror - Offers the greatest reflectance with limited color distortion. It is always used for vanities where clarity is important. Bronze Mirror - This mirror has a slight brown tint, because it uses bronze glass. The reflectance is high, but it is less than that of clear mirror. This mirror is usually used for atmosphere and is commonly seen in behind bar counters and shelving displays, or over backsplashes. Grey Mirror - This mirror has a grey tint, because it uses grey glass. The reflectance is high, but less than that of clear mirror. Black Mirror - This mirror has a dark grey tint and uses a glass called greylite. The reflectance is low, about half that of clear. The reflected image is similar to what one may see wearing sunglasses just before dusk. Blue Mirror - This mirror has a blue tint. There are variations of effect that some manufacturers produce, but we only carry one option currently. A sample is on display in our showroom. Antique mirror has become popular recently for decorative applications. However, it is rarely used in instances where brightness and clarity of mirror is important, such as over a vanity. Standard mirrors achieve this by having a layer of copper cover the silver, and then a special mirror backing paint to cover the copper. However, copper backed mirrors are still susceptible to degradation when the edges of the mirrors are in contact with water or cleaning solutions. Typically this occurs at the bottom edge, especially if the mirror is resting on a surface that can wick moisture to the back of the mirror and entrap it. This is known as blackedging. Thicknesses Our plate mirrors are available in three thicknesses: We recommend using the thickest mirror possible for any particular application. A thicker mirror will have more rigidity and strength than a thinner mirror, which is important to minimize flexing. Even slight flexing of a mirror will give a distorted reflection, and this is especially true in large mirrors. However, mirror is heavy and sometimes a thinner mirror is necessary when a thicker mirror would be too heavy. Furthermore, frames and other limitations sometimes prevent the use of thicker mirrors. Size limitations The size of the mirrors are limited by the size of the sheet we can get, and as is most often the case, the restrictions of the jobsite such as staircases, hallway turns, and door openings. Installation Options - Gunther Clips Installing mirrors with Gunther clips is our standard method for stock size vanity and door mirrors. They provide a mechanical support that firmly secures the mirror to the wall. Future removal of the mirror is simple, and there is no damage to the wall except for the screw holes. Our Gunther clips are available in polished chrome and brass, with most people preferring the chrome because they are less noticeable. Installation instructions - Mirror Mastic Mirrors can be installed with mirror adhesive for a cleaner look. This installation is preferred by most people, especially with custom cut-to-fit mirrors. Glueing is also sometimes the only option for use in furniture items such as the back of a grandfather clock. It would also be unsightly to use anything other than glue for mirrored backsplashes or niches. However, glueing a mirror is a more permanent solution than mechanically fastening it to the wall. Removal of the mirror for remodeling or other reasons would require much more effort. There is a possibility the mirror will break, which can be dangerous if the mirror is large enough. If installed on drywall the mastic

is so strong it will remain stuck to the mirror and take part of the paper coating of the drywall with it. This is only cosmetic damage, but would require some patching by the homeowner if a new mirror will not be covering it up. Please note, the mirror needs to be physically supported until the glue cures enough to hold the mirror, which takes about 24 hours. The mirrors should not be solely supported by mirror mastic. A glued mirror should either rest on a backsplash or have a channel or little lip to support the majority of the weight. There is a possibility that the bond between the adhesive and the wall can degrade in time, depending on environmental conditions, the quality of the wall surface, a bad tube of mastic, or other factors. This is a rare occurrence, but it can happen. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that any adhesive used should specifically indicate use for mirrors. Adhesives have chemicals in them that can react with the mirror backing, either showing up in time as black spots in the mirror or even glue failure. J-channel is most commonly used for mirroring an expanse of wall such as in an exercise room. Using J-channel along the top and bottom allows us to set small neoprene blocks in the bottom channel and install the mirrors as "lift and drop". This gives us more flexibility in making certain the mirrors butt together properly. It also provides a very clean, finished look for any mirrored wall when the j-channel goes around the entire perimeter and matches the finish of fixtures in the room.

9: Silver Mirrored Acrylic Sheet Q&A

Bernhard Christian Gottfried Tollens () was a German chemist whose name has been recognised through the silver mirror test using Tollens' reagent. He developed this test to differentiate between aldose and ketose sugars.

March 6, A. We are professional mirror manufacturer in Qingdao, China 1. There are aluminum float mirror, aluminum sheet mirror, silver float mirror, silver sheet mirror, aluminum mirror does not mean sheet mirror, silver mirror does not mean float mirror, this is important. Price of Aluminum Mirror is cheaper than silver mirror, the processing of aluminum mirror is a kind of physical process, silver mirror is a kind of chemical process. But for bevel mirror, the thickness is mm, silver mirror is better. There is no copper for aluminum mirror, there is copper in silver mirror, so for the environment, aluminum mirror is more ecological, so now there is copper free silver mirror, but the price is very very expensive, we have it. Wish this information is helpful. Greetings All, Sorry if I am jumping off topic, but I have a few questions that I have not been able to find the answers to. From reading this string it appears that this would be the best place to find the answers that I am looking for. When did silver start being used as the reflective material for mirrors? Other than the price how can someone tell the difference between a silver mirror and an aluminum mirror? How much silver is used in the making of a mirror lets say per sq foot or sq meter or how ever the industry measures it and how pure is the silver that is used? Thanks for helping and satisfying my curiosity. The history of "looking glass" is quite interesting and continues to develop as new technologies become economically viable. Before glass there were small polished bronze and steel plates which were generally reserved for rich folks to see themselves when applying cosmetics. Long, full length mirrors for seeing the whole body were very rare. With improvements in heavy machinery at the time of the Industrial Revolution, tin amalgam mirrors became the standard. Made by dissolving metallic tin in mercury and squeezing the sticky "amalgam" onto the glass surface with heavy weights over a period of weeks, these were the mirrors that made the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles famous. If you have one of these types of antique mirror, it probably has white stains of tin oxide in it and a pretty pool of mercury at the bottom as the amalgam disintegrates. Most folks try to avoid pools of mercury these days! The chemist Liebig in the midth century is credited with developing a method for depositing silver on glass and that method with numerous enhancements has remained the traditional method until relatively recently when vacuum deposition of aluminum vapor has become the preferred industrial method for "regular" mirrors. As pointed out, their reflectivity is somewhat different from silver both in intensity and wavelength but for most applications they are just fine. Vacuum deposition is expensive and not generally accessible to the average do-it-yourselfer while electroless silver mirroring is simple and - added bonus - can be modified as it deposits to make some very interesting decorative effects. A typical silver mirror has a layer of 24 carat silver about nm thick. While this makes a very reflective mirror, it is so thin that the mirror is blue complementary color to yellow when held up to the light and the backing paint also therefor serves to make the mirror opaque. As for resistance to wear and contamination, silver is pretty much inert when properly backed with paint - copper is indeed sometimes used to absorb airborne contaminants that would tarnish the silver but good mirror backing paints generally make this unnecessary. Aluminum on the other hand is corroded by both acidic and alkaline environments, both of which dissolve the thin but tenacious aluminum oxide patina. A simple test for a sample of mirror is to drip caustic soda on it Drano drain cleaner for example. Aluminum will fizz and dissolve while silver is totally unaffected. Does this answer any of the outstanding questions? I want to thank you on the best answer I have found online about how to tell silver from aluminum. My only question would be is there a less caustic Soda than Drano, like Baking soda or some other, that will do the fizz test? Sir, I am Bhavani, we make silver coated mirrors. We are interested to click on to aluminium coating due to high silver costs. I will be thankful to you if you provide me the process of aluminium mirrors. I doubt that anyone will write out the entire process of making aluminum mirrors, but they may point you to a reference book on the subject. But meanwhile, there are many snippets of the process disclosed on this page. Maybe you could summarize the steps and information already listed, and ask specific questions where the steps seem unclear to you?

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