

Bundaberg Gem & Mineral Society Inc.

Social Group

Last Sunday of the Month

(not a definite day - open for discussion)

Venue depends on activity

*Rock Identifications, Working Demos, Games,
Morning Teas, Lunches, Picnics, Bar B Qs, Movies.*

Day trips, etc

Further suggestions are welcome

Come along and join in the fun

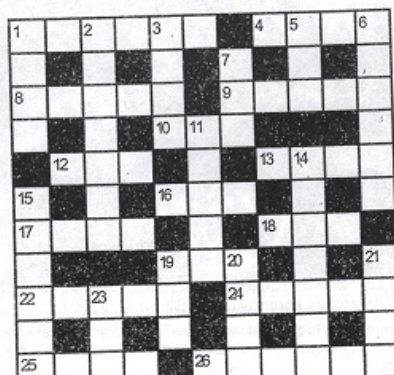
**Ring Sandra (41531997) or Trish (41535631) for information
on what is happening and where.**

Across **CROSSWORD NO. 15**

- 1 Source of 26 across. (6)
- 4 1 on Moh's scale. (4)
- 8 Jadite is popular in this country. (5)
- 9 Smoky quartz may be described as this colour. (5)
- 10 Understand in this modern world.
Most rockhounds do. (3)
- 12 Basic material for opal. (3)
- 13 Level in mine. (4)
- 16 How your wax must be when dopping. (3)
- 17 Variety of quartz, seldom found in crystal form. (4)
- 18 Pearl pouch. (3)
- 19 Tinged daimond. (3)
- 22 Black and white stone. (5)
- 24 Lazy wasp. (5)
- 25 Vein of ore. (4)
- 26 There is nothing in the centre of these. (6)

Down

- 1 Part of a cabochon, often ground with grit on glass. (4)
- 2 These are often signs of possible sapphires. (7)
- 3 A heavy mineral, from an upset deal. (4)
- 5 You may not have one to grind, but it's handy in the bush. (3)
- 6 Often mistaken for jaspers. (6)
- 7 Rockhounds prefer this to lightning, with thunder. (3)
- 11 Put an alternative to an evergreen for animal teeth. (5)
- 14 A girl's best friend. (7)
- 15 14 down can be found in this country. (6)
- 19 May be found across a river, the start of an odd shaped stone. (3)
- 20 Bevel. (4)
- 21 What we turn rocks into. (4)
- 23 Get down to this on rock, you may find gold. (3)



Reprinted Gemform 1972. Author: Les Minter FGAA

Dichroic Glass Jewellery
Handcrafted & Kiln fired

Dichroic glass is a product of the technology called "thin film physics".
Dichroic is a Greek word; di = two and chronic = colour.

Metal oxides are vaporized in a Crucible, by a high voltage electron beam on to the rotating glass globe. The types of metals used and the order in which these molecular films are deposited determine which colours of the spectrum the glass either filters out or passes.

This process causes the glass to become a partial mirror by allowing only a select narrow band of light to transmit, other rays are rejected through reflection and absorption. Light rays that enter the glass directly are less affected by refraction than those that pass through it at an angle where they have to travel a greater distance. This causes a spectacular shift in the colour spectrum when the glass is viewed at even slightly different angles.