Alcohol intoxication glasses, approx. 3 ‰ at dusk
Item no. KLA-110-207

The perfect simulation of a strong alcohol intoxication at dusk.
The intoxication goggles simulate a strong state of intoxication of approx. 3 ‰ blood alcohol concentration. With the help of darkened lenses, the strong impairment at dusk is additionally simulated. The time at dusk is particularly accident-prone and the risk of getting into an accident is again considerably increased by alcohol.

These glasses are a valuable teaching aid on the topic of harmful alcohol.
Pupils often have no idea of the dangers they face when they drink too much alcohol. They therefore react in amazement and shock when they look at their surroundings through these glasses.
The uncertainty and limited control over the body and bodily functions are an impressive self-awareness. When demonstrating the intoxication goggles in class, a few amusing accents will not be missed, but they do not detract from the shocking effect. During the various experiments, the spectators also have the impression of actually seeing drunk or intoxicated persons.

Recommendations for use
For comparison, ideally have the students also do the same experiments with our alcohol intoxication goggles, approx. 1 ‰ (Art. 110.205) and with our drug intoxication goggles (Art. 110.209).
At the beginning of the lesson, refer to the many accidents that occur - increasingly among young people - due to excessive alcohol consumption, often even with fatal results.
Refer to the danger of dependence (alcohol addiction) with often irreparable damage.
Refer to the possibility of a loss of personality if alcohol is consumed continuously.
The following aspects show the range of applications for these glasses.

Changes in vision with glasses on
Blurred vision: objects lose their sharp contours and appear blurred.
Double vision / night vision: the subject sees everything double and shifted sideways in perspective. The ability to see at night decreases, there is constant tunnel vision with double vision. This results in a loss of orientation.
Uncertainty in behaviour: with the glasses on, the subject feels totally confused. He is no longer able to make clear decisions in relation to his environment (confusion / disorientation). Strong balance disorders may occur (staggering).
All-round visibility is limited: Comparison with and without glasses on.
Misjudgements: the wearer of glasses is no longer able to estimate how far away a certain object is. Objects appear further away than they actually are. Speeds are misjudged and reaction time is prolonged. Set up experiments on this.

Suggestions for active experiments
Lost balance: put a straight line on the floor. No student is able to walk straight on this line. Comparison without glasses.
Standing on one foot: a student without glasses lifts one foot about 20 cm off the floor, toes pointing forward. Standing on one leg, he should look intensely at the raised foot. The bystanders count up to 30 seconds. This is how long the student can stand on one leg.
Now the same experiment is carried out with the intoxication goggles. The student again looks intensely at his foot. How many seconds can he stand on one leg?
Picking up something from the floor: a small card, a coin or something else is thrown on the floor. Measure the time it takes the subject with glasses to pick up the object compared to the same student picking up the object without glasses.
Imitating a "car ride": some chairs are placed in the classroom as "slalom poles" (instead of chairs, pupils can also stand up). The teacher indicates the direction of travel. The pupil takes an object in both hands as an imitation steering wheel and tries to run the "slalom course" as fast as possible in the direction of travel. A subsequent comparison without glasses is almost unnecessary.
Hard to catch: throw something to the person wearing glasses. A ball or another object of your choice. The subject has a hard time catching it.
Decreased reactivity: measure the reactivity of a test person e.g. with the help of a reaction measuring stick. Then repeat the same test with the glasses on. A considerable delay in the measured reaction time is shown.
The students will understand the seriousness of the demonstrations with these impressive intoxication goggles, and thus the seriousness of the problem of ALCOHOL.