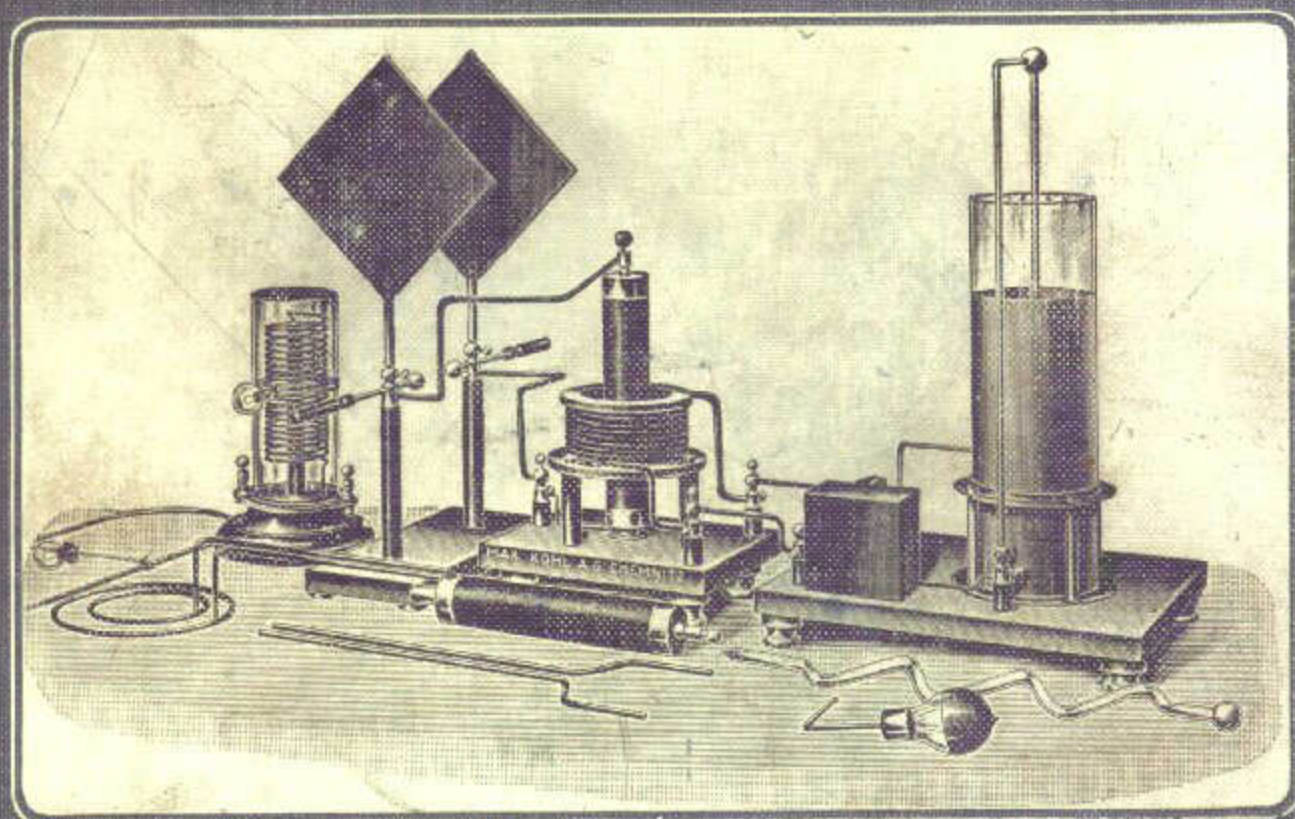


MAX KOHL A. G.
CHEMNITZ (Germany).

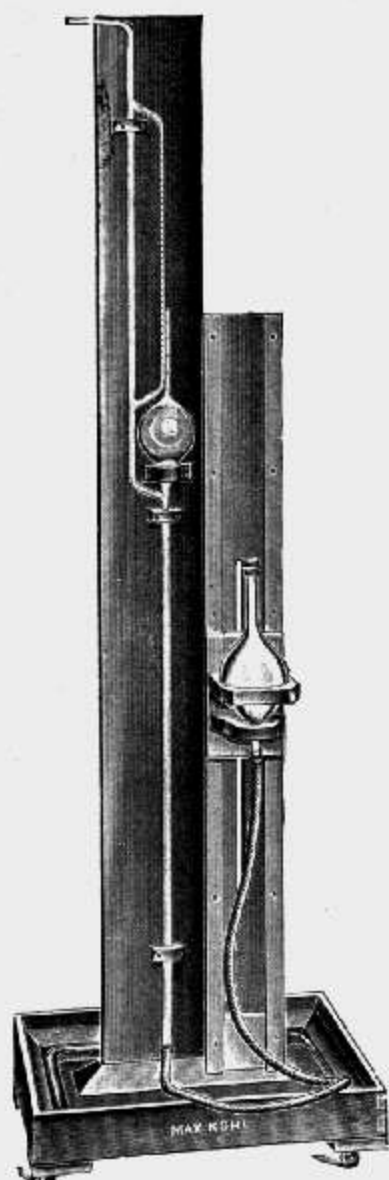
Price List No. 50, Vols. II and III.



Physical Apparatus.

The prices given in this
list are not subject to
any advance.

D. 10 c.



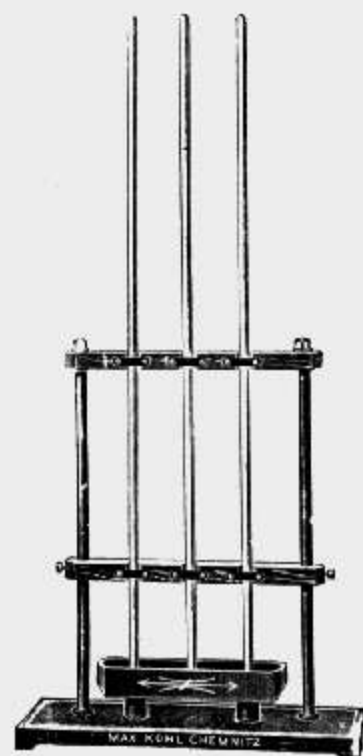
52 746. 1 : 14.



52 747. 1 : 10.



52 749. 1 : 9.



52 752. 1 : 12.

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

52,746. **Vacuum Gauge**, after MacLeod, Figure (Ztschr. f. Instrumentenkunde, 15, 1895, p. 191), for measuring **high vacua**. Price without mercury £ s. d. 3. 15. 0

This instrument is absolutely necessary when exhausting **Geissler and Röntgen Tubes**. The **Oil Vacuum Pumps and Mercury Vacuum Pumps** supplied by us are tested exclusively with this instrument. The **Vacuum Gauge** has a measuring bulb of 500 ccm capacity and it permits of measuring high vacua up to $\frac{1}{250\,000}$ mm with accuracy. About 7 kg mercury is necessary for filling.

52,747. **Vacuum Gauge**, after MacLeod, smaller and simpler, on wall board, Figure, without mercury 1. 16. 0

About 2 kg mercury is necessary for filling.

52,748. **Barometrical Pressure Gauge (Differential Barometer)**, after Regnault-Leduc, consisting of a mercury barometer and a pressure gauge having common vessel, suitable for readings with the cathetometer (Gan.-Man., Fig. 158) 8. 0. 0

52,749. **Barometer Tube**, without graduation, with cast iron mercury cup, for **Torricelli's experiment**, Figure (M. T., p. 116). Without mercury 0. 3. 0

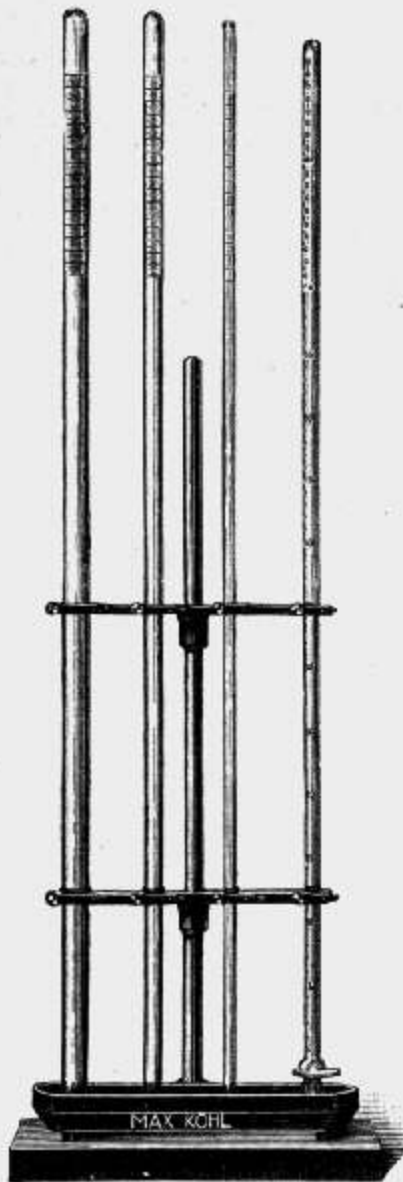
52,750. — *idem*, with etched graduation, glass stopcock at lower end and iron cistern 0. 8. 0

52,751. **Barometer Tube**, piece of Rubber Tubing and short piece Tubing (Meyer, Naturlehre, Fig. 166) 0. 2. 6

52,752. **3 Barometer Tubes** in mercury trough, Figure, with stand (M. P., III, Fig. 236 [II, 2, Fig. 108]), for showing the difference between gases and vapours 1. 10. 0

52,753. — *idem*, tubes having etched graduation, with funnel-shaped opening and half-perforated stopcocks on the upper end, for conveniently introducing the liquids to be evaporated 2. 0. 0

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.



52 754. 1 : 7.



52 756. 1 : 10.

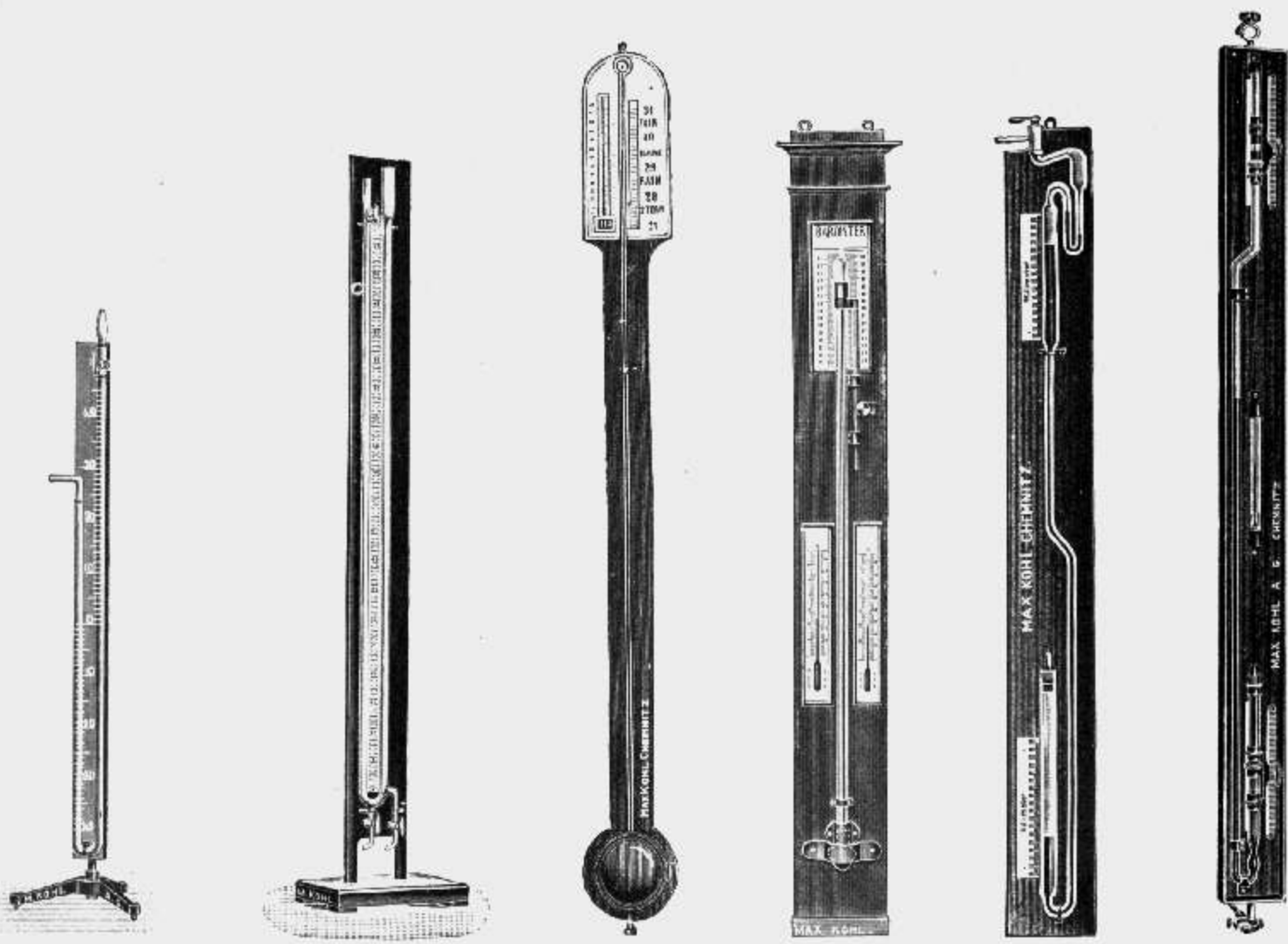


52 758. 1 : 10.



52 762. 1 : 15.

	£	s.	d.
52,754. 4 Barometer Tubes, of 15, 12, 8 and 6 mm width, Figure, for showing that the height of the barometer is independent of the width of the tubes, but that the meniscus influences the reading to a greater extent in the case of narrow tubes than in the case of wide; with etched graduation (in millimetres at the upper end) and one iron trough, iron stand with ribs for removing the tubes laterally		2.	2. 0
One of the tubes is provided underneath with a stopcock for securing ease of manipulation in the general experiments on the Torricellian vacuum.			
52,755. — idem, without graduation		1.	12. 0
52,756. Demonstration Barometer Tube, after Kolbe, Figure (Ztschr. f. d. phys. u. chem. U. 6, 1893, p. 31), of glass, with two stopcocks and glass vessel		0.	15. 0
52,757. — idem, with one platinum electrode in the upper part		0.	18. 0
52,758. Barometer Tube, with 80 cm long iron tube vessel, Figure		0.	14. 0
52,759. — idem, the glass tube, however, being fitted above with stopcock and etched graduation		1.	0. 0
52,760. Tripod Stand, of wood, for barometer tubes Nos. 52,758 and 52,759		0.	8. 0
52,761. Barometer Tube, with iron tripod stand (cf. M. P., I, Fig. 472 [513]), cf. Fig. 52,762; the tube graduated, without tube holder and index, and without cock		1.	10. 0
52,762. — idem, with Tube Holder and Index, Figure		1.	16. 0
52,763. Duplex Barometer, suitable for explaining the Syphon (Fr. phys. Techn. I, 2, Fig. 2558), with one vessel		0.	8. 0
52,764. — idem, with two vessels, for two liquids (Fr. phys. Techn. I, 2, Fig. 2559, see also Ztschr. f. d. phys. u. chem. U. 14, 1901, p. 347)		1.	10. 0



52 766. 1: 14. 52 767. 1: 12. 52 772. 1: 8. 52 774. 1: 10. 52 776. 1: 10. 52 777. 1: 10.

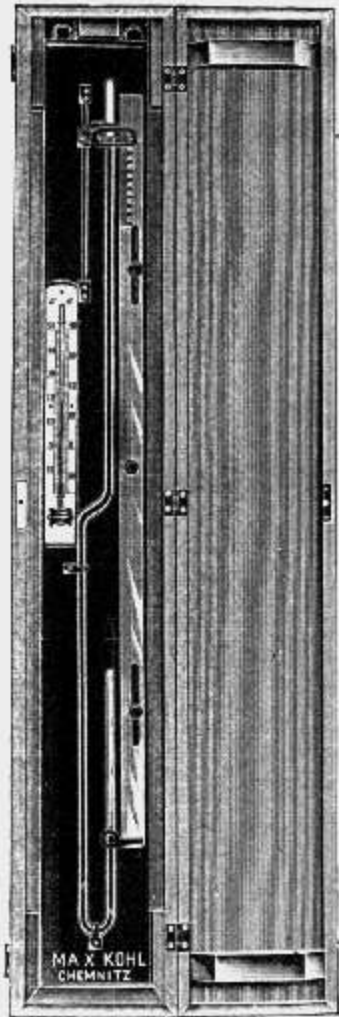
- 52,765. **Duplex Barometer**, after Kleiber, with two tubes connected under the mercury level (Fr. phys. Techn. I, 2, Fig. 2560; Ztschr. f. d. phys. u. chem. U. 14, 1901, p. 247, Fig. 2) £ s. d. 0. 12. 0
- 52,766. **Apparatus for the Torricellian Experiment**, after Dechant, Figure, can also be used as an open or a closed **Manometer** 1. 2. 0
 The U-tube is filled with a sufficient quantity of mercury, and for demonstrating the barometer, the apparatus, with stopcock open, is inclined to the right until mercury flows out of the cock; the cock is then closed and the apparatus placed upright.
- 52,767. **Demonstration Barometer**, after Schulze, Figure, with 3 glass stopcocks . . . 1. 10. 0
 Suitable for showing air-pressure and **Mariotte's Law**.
- 52,768. **Experimental Barometer**, after Friedr. C. G. Müller (M. T., Fig. 84), can also be used as a **Vacuum Gauge**, with plain millimetre and centimetre graduation 1. 10. 0
- 52,769. **Simple School Model of Barometer, with Fortin Vessel** (Kleiber, Lehrb. f. Gymnasien, Fig. 114), without mercury 0. 18. 0
- 52,770. — *idem*, of **Syphon Barometer**, with U-tube (Kleiber, Lehrb. f. Gymn., Fig. 115 a), without mercury. 0. 12. 0
- 52,771. **Barometer**, simple, on board with milk glass scale 0. 12. 0
- 52,772. **Barometer, English form**, Figure, ivory scale with vernier 2. 0. 0
- 52,773. **Standard Barometer**, after Regnault (Gan.-Man., Fig. 141), for reading with the cathetometer, with tube 2.5 cm wide and iron cistern 8. 0. 0
- 52,774. **Barometer**, on finely polished board, Figure, the sight vane adjusted by rack and pinion, with 2 thermometers 2. 0. 0
- 52,775. — *idem*, sight-vane without rack motion 1. 10. 0

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.



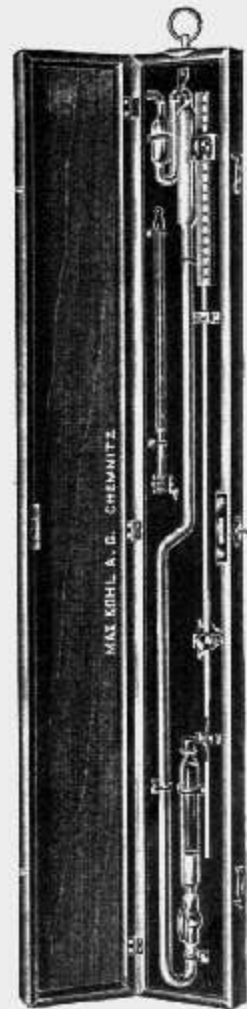
52 778.
1: 8.



52 779.
1: 10.



52 782.
1: 9.

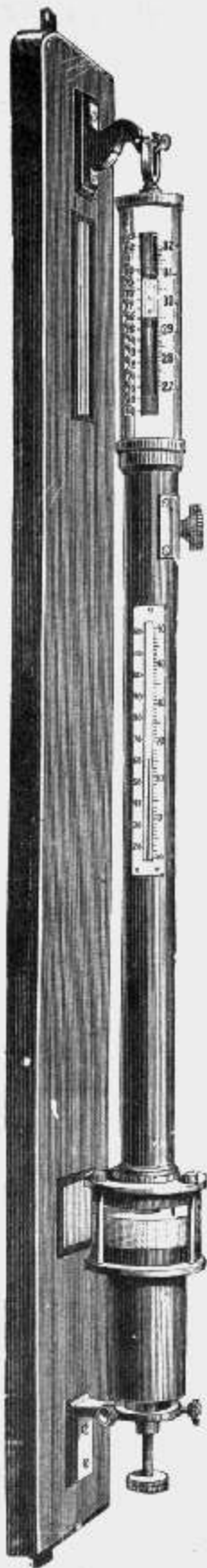


52 783.
1: 9.

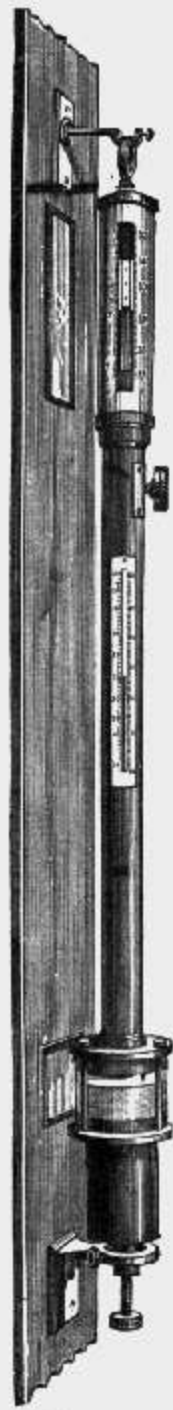


52 785.
1: 10.

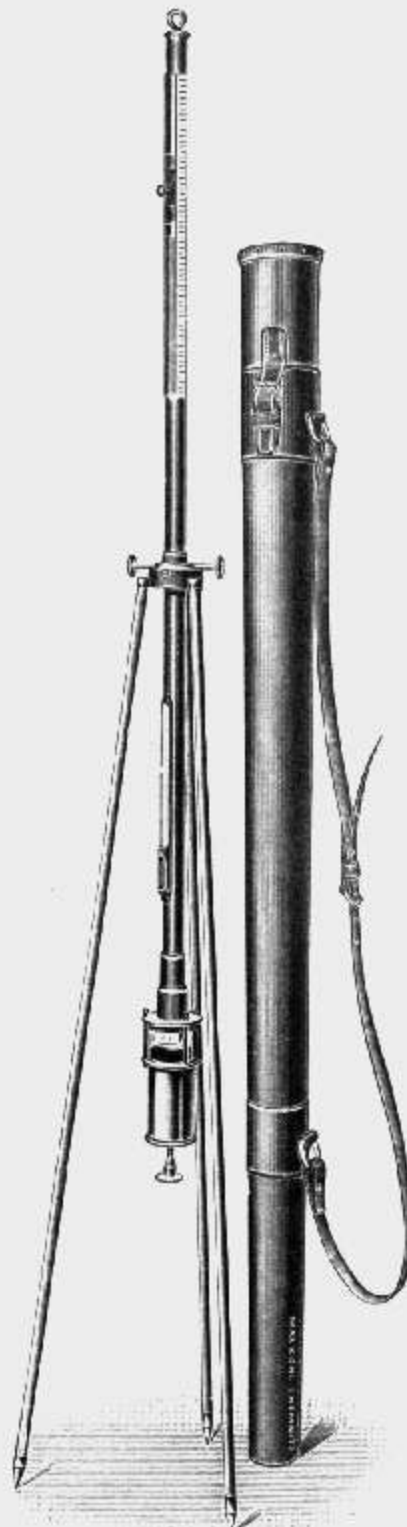
- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 52,776. Syphon Barometer, after Brunn, Figure, can be used for accurate readings with the cathetometer (Fr. phys. Techn. I, 2, Fig. 2552) | £ s. d.
1. 14. 0 |
| The upper part of the tube is exhausted with the vacuum pump, the cock being then closed and the apparatus tilted until the mercury has ascended into the upper vessel. When the instrument is again placed upright the mercury divides and an absolute vacuum is formed in the main tube. If air should collect in this later it can be shifted into the upper vessel quite easily by tilting. | |
| 52,777. Syphon Barometer with Glass Verniers and graduations on glass, Figure, the graduations being insensitive to the action of moisture | 10. 0. 0 |
| 52,778. Syphon Barometer with sliding wood rule, Figure, on black, polished board, with ebonite seal and two sighting vanes | 1. 12. 0 |
| 52,779. — idem, in case, portable, Figure, for measurements in mines, etc.; on black, polished board, with adjustable wood rule, ebonite seal, sight-vanes and with thermometer with Centigrade graduation | 2. 6. 0 |
| 52,780. Syphon Barometer, with sliding metal rule, otherwise as No. 52,778 | 2. 0. 0 |
| 52,781. Syphon Barometer, with etched graduations on the limbs, with 2 adjustable sight vanes | 1. 10. 0 |
| 52,782. Station Barometer, Figure, Rule adjustable by rack and pinion, verniers read with magnifying glasses | 8. 0. 0 |
| 52,783. Syphon Barometer, after Krajevitch, Figure, with adjustable metal scale, with rackwork and vernier, with cock on the short limb, plummet and thermometer graduated in $\frac{1}{5}^{\circ}$ C., in case | 5. 0. 0 |
| Air bubbles can easily be forced into the extension of the long limb by tilting. | |
| 52,784. — idem, simpler, scale adjustment without rack | 4. 0. 0 |
| 52,785. Syphon Barometer, with adjustable Barometer Tube, Figure, with metal scale, vernier and thermometer, the scales being silvered | 3. 10. 0 |



52 786. 1 : 7.



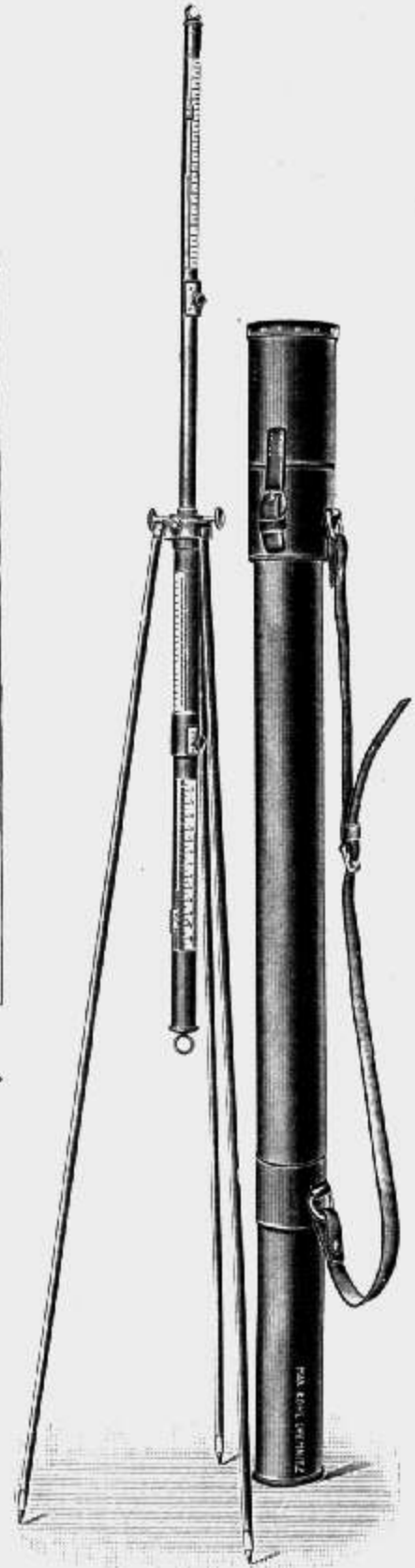
52 787. 1 : 9.



52 788. 1 : 7.



52 789.
1 : 10.



52 790. 1 : 7.

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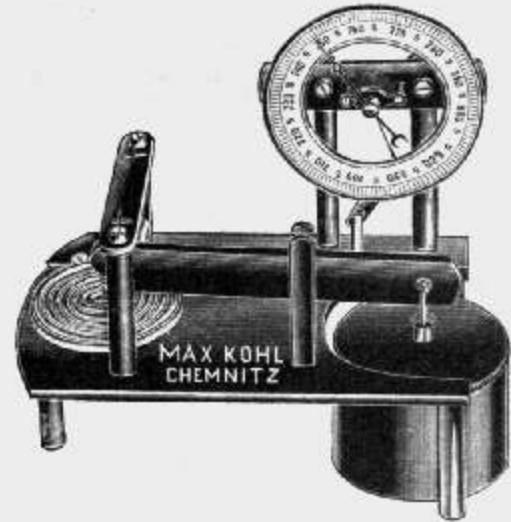
52,786. Fortin Station Barometer, Figure, in metal case, tube 19 mm internal width, vernier reading to $\frac{1}{10}^{\text{th}}$ mm and movable with rack; reading of vernier and level facilitated by mirror illumination. The thermometer is in direct contact with the barometer tube and can be read from the outside. The instrument is suspended on a hook and can be centred at the lower end	£ s. d. 18. 10. 0
52,787. — idem, with tube 12.5 mm wide, Figure	10. 0. 0
52,788. Travelling and Altitudinal Barometer, after Fortin, Figure, with tube 10 mm width, vernier giving $\frac{1}{10}^{\text{th}}$ mm, with thermometer, Stand and Universal Suspension, also leather case	7. 10. 0
52,789. — idem, as Station Barometer, on wood board, Figure	6. 0. 0



52 791. 1:3.



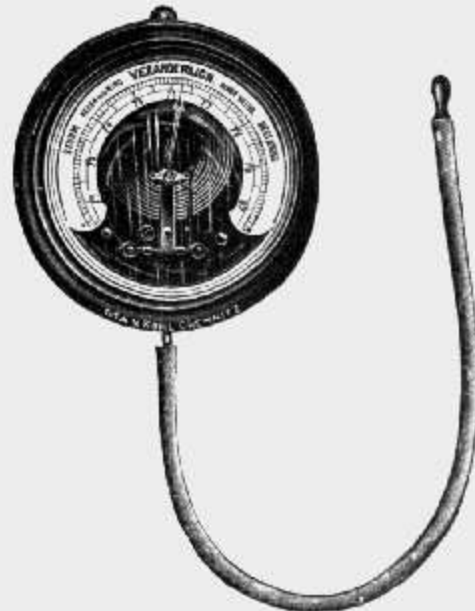
52 792. 1:4.



52 794. 1:4.



52 795. 1:5.



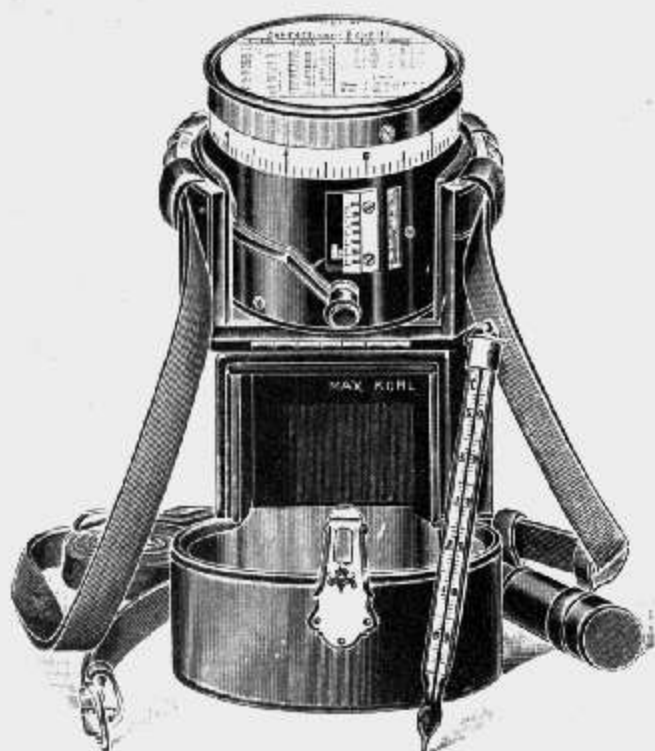
52 796. 1:5.

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- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 52,790. Travelling and Altitudinal Barometer after Gay-Lussac, Figure, syphon barometer, with two verniers, giving $\frac{1}{10}^{\text{th}}$ mm, with thermometer, stand, and universal suspension and with leather case | £ s. d.
7. 10. 0 |
| 52,791. Bourdon's Tube, on stand, Figure, with pointer and scale, for placing on the vacuum pump, for explaining the principle of the Aneroid Barometer | 1. 2. 0 |
| 52,792. Aneroid Barometer (Holosterial Barometer after Vidi), Figure, excellent mechanism, mounted open, 100 mm scale diameter, with glass plate, glass bell and rubber tubing with mouthpiece | 2. 4. 0 |
| If the air under the glass globe is compressed or rarified by blowing through or applying suction to the mouthpiece, the barometer gives these variations. | |
| 52,793. — idem, scale 130 mm | 2. 10. 0 |
| 52,794. Demonstration Aneroid Barometer for the Vacuum Pump, Figure | 2. 10. 0 |
| 52,795. Demonstration Aneroid Barometer, after Weiler, Figure | 2. 10. 0 |
| 52,796. Demonstration Aneroid Barometer, Figure, for suction, with rubber tubing and mouthpiece, covered by glass bell, can be used horizontally and vertically | 1. 10. 0 |
| The instrument works very well and can be recommended. | |

Cathetometers for accurately reading Barometers: see Nos. 51,463—51,466, p. 224.

Cl. 870, 872, 3345, 4699, 873.



52 797. 1 : 3.



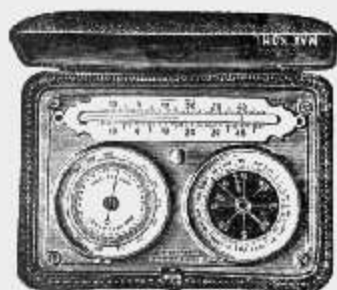
52 799. 1 : 1.



52 806. 1 : 3.



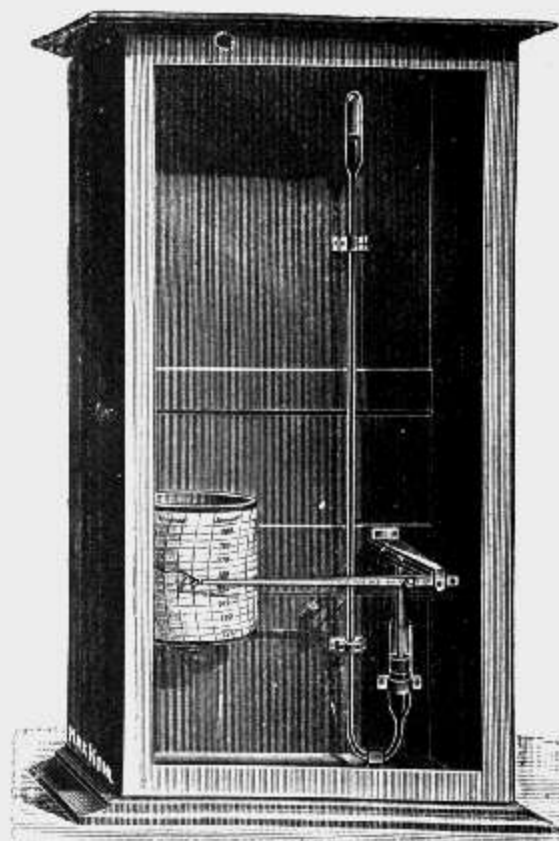
52 800. 1 : 2.



52 802. 1 : 3.



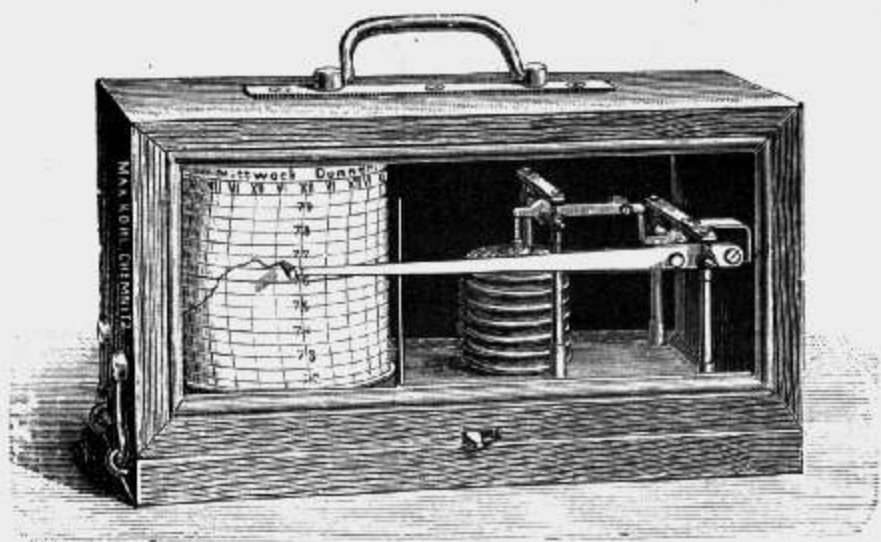
52 804. 1 : 2.



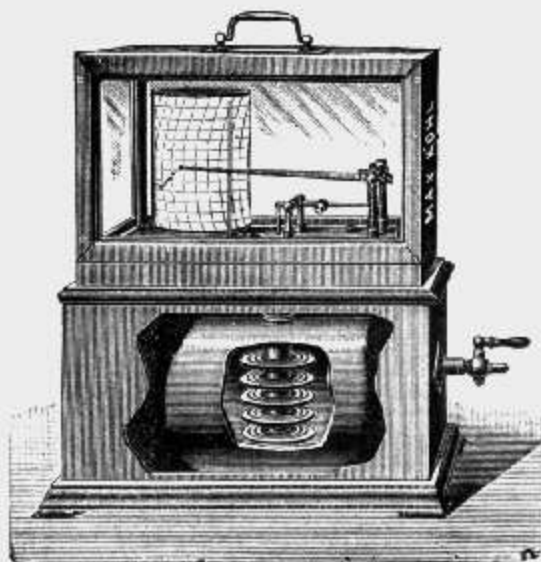
52 810. 1 : 12.

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

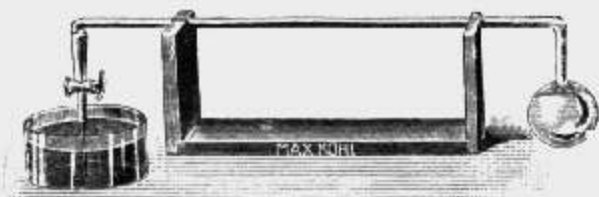
	£	s.	d.
52,797. Levelling Barometer , after Goldschmidt, Figure, for altitudes to 5000 m, accurate to approximately 2 m, with comparison table and thermometer, in case with carrying straps	5.	0.	0.
52,798. — <i>idem</i> , accurate to approx. 1 m	7.	10.	0.
52,799. Altitudinal Barometer , Figure, with rotary scale, for altitudes from 0 to 2500 m	1.	10.	0.
52,800. — <i>idem</i> , finest construction, compensated and gilt, Figure, in case, to 5000 m	2.	15.	0.
52,801. — <i>idem</i> , with compass on back	3.	16.	0.
52,802. Altitudinal Barometer, Compass and Thermometer , in case, Figure	2.	10.	0.
52,803. — <i>idem</i> , smaller, watch-pocket form and finest construction.	4.	0.	0.
52,804. Aneroid Barometer , Figure, simple, in metal case, with open mechanism of 9 cm scale diameter	0.	10.	0.
52,805. Good Round Pattern Barometers , in metal case or in wood frame. Price according to to construction	£ 0.15.0	1.	15.0
When ordering kindly state price.			



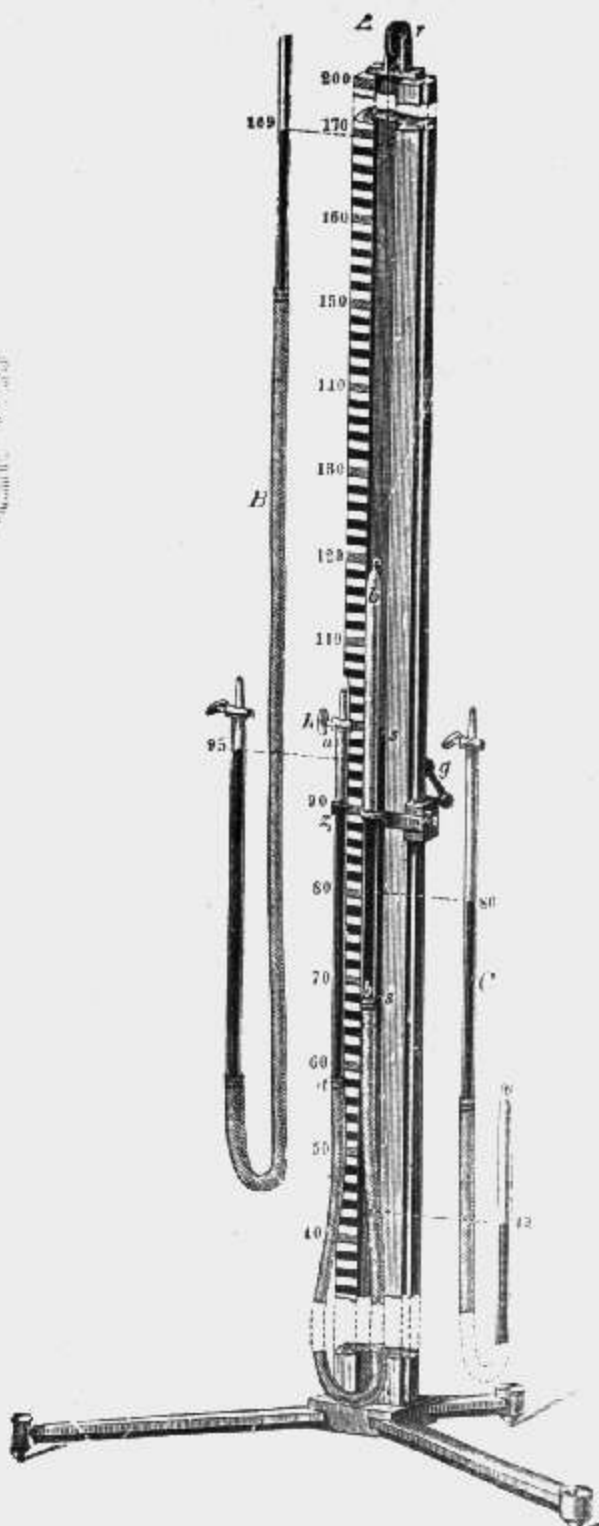
52 808. 1 : 3.



52 809. 1 : 7.



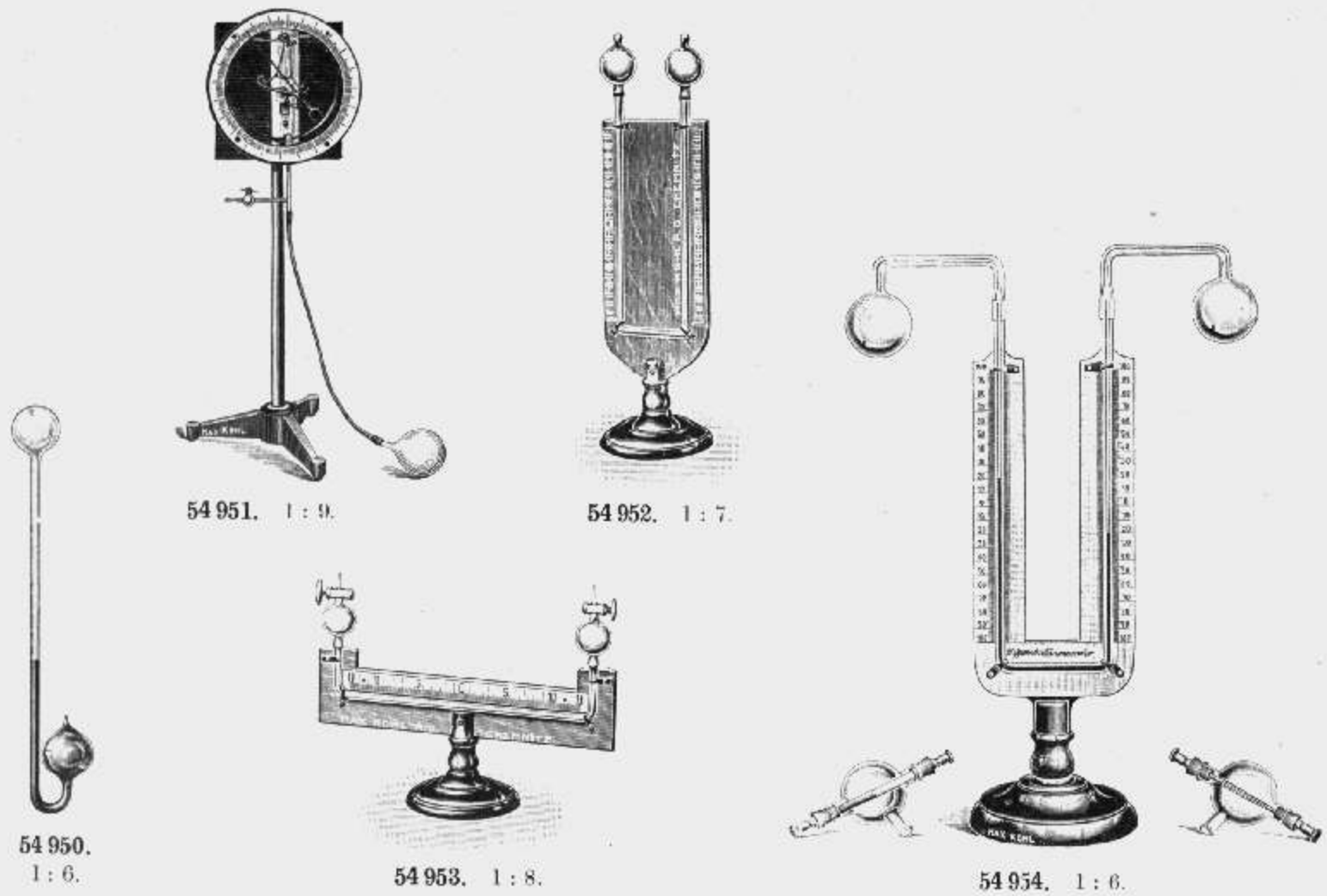
52 812. 1 : 7.



52 811. 1 : 10.

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 52,806. Metal Barometer with Bourdon Tube, Figure, 130 mm diameter, very sensitive | £ s. d. |
| 52,807. — idem, with scale 200 mm in diameter | 1. 10. 0 |
| 52,808. Aneroid Barograph, Figure, with 8 boxes, 8-day mechanism | 2. 0. 0 |
| 52,809. — idem, Figure, highly sensitive, with large deflection combined with high accuracy | 6. 0. 0 |
| 52,810. Recording Mercurial Barometer, Figure, a very accurately indicating instrument | 17. 10. 0 |
| This instrument is employed for investigating sudden fluctuations of pressure attendant on the occurrence of storms, cyclones and meteorological phenomena generally. As an amplitude of 10 or 25 mm is recorded for 1 mm pressure-difference, an estimation to 0.01 mm can be made. | |
| 52,811. Boyle's Law Apparatus, Figure, after Feilitzsch, as altered by Weinhold (W. D., Fig. 139 [127]), 2.2 m high. | 15. 0. 0 |
| Deflection on the drum amounting to 3 mm for every 1 mm of the mercury column. | |
| 52,812. — idem, with the addition of a Glass Vessel, Figure (W. D., Fig. 344 [324]), to enable the apparatus to be used for determining the coefficient of expansion of gases at constant volume or as an Air Thermometer | 2. 14. 0 |
| | 3. 6. 0 |

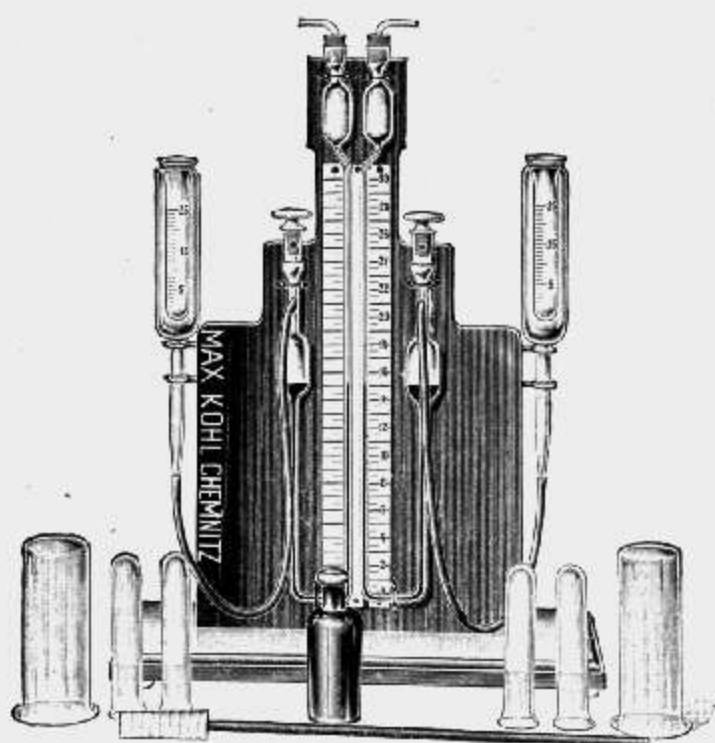


Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

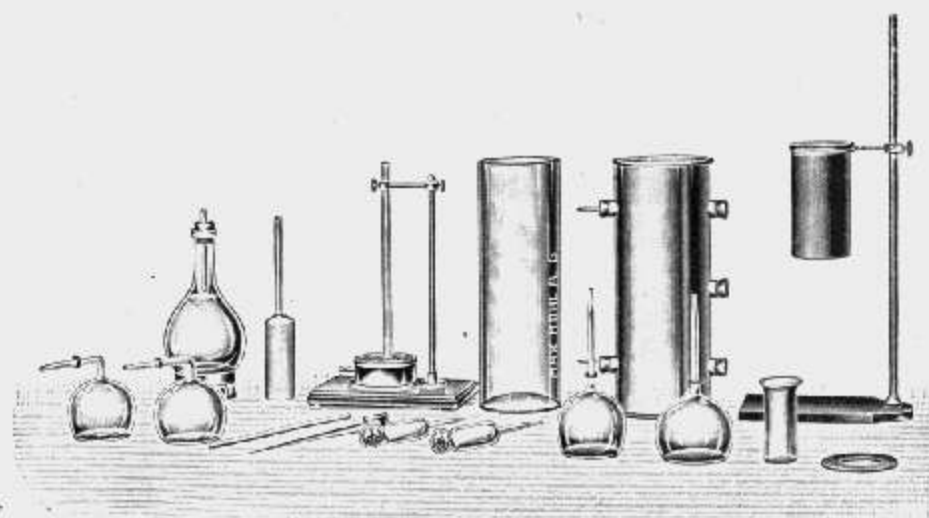
Thermoscopes after Galilei and Drebbel: see Nos. 54,792 and 54,793.

	£	s.	d.
54,950. Thermoscope after Weinhold, Figure (W. D. Fig. 368 [348]), very sensitive instrument for radiation experiments	0.	3.	0
54,951. Aneroid Thermoscope , Figure (Ztschr. f. d. phys. u. chem. U. 3, p. 141), very sensitive apparatus	2.	10.	0
54,952. Leslie's Differential Thermometer , Figure, with detachable ground-on bulbs for automatic filling (M. T., p. 142), with a blackened bulb; also for use for measuring the intensity of radiant heat (M. P. III, Fig. 82 [II, 2, Fig. 81])	0.	10.	0
54,953. Dilatation Thermometer after Rumford, Figure (M. P. III, Fig. 83 [II, 2, Fig. 82]), with short liquid threads, with detachable bulbs and glass stopcocks	0.	10.	0
54,953 a. — <i>idem</i> , after Friedr. C. G. Müller, with connecting tube and cock for equalising pressure (M. T., Fig. 100)	0.	16.	0
54,954. Differential Thermoscope , Figure, with detachable ground-on glass bulbs, a glass bulb with wire spiral and terminals, Figure, for experiments on the thermal effects of the electric current ; and two glass bulbs, each with one bismuth-antimony rod and terminals, Figure, for proving the Peltier effect	1.	15.	0

For shewing the thermal effect the bulb with wire spiral is placed on one end of the thermoscope, the other being left open, and a supply of 2—4 volts together with a regulating resistance is connected to the terminals. For showing the Peltier effect the two bulbs with the bismuth-antimony rod are placed on the thermoscope, the poles of the same name, e. g., the nickelled terminals of the bismuth, which are connected up by a lead and two accumulators in series, together with a regulating resistance and a pole commutator, being connected up to the free end. In one glass bulb heating takes place when the current direction is from bismuth to antimony, a cooling effect taking place in the other. By reversing the current the opposite effect ensues. The current density should be about 5 amps. Too high a current generates too much heat in the rod and should be avoided.



54 955. 1:6.



54 957. 1:14.

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

54,955. **Double Thermoscope** after Looser, Figure, for a large number of experiments on heat, electricity, etc. (W. D. Fig. 327 [309]; Ztschr. f. d. phys. u. chem. U. 8, p. 291; 9, p. 265; 11, p. 105; 15, p. 257; 19, p. 333; Looser, Versuche aus der Wärmelehre und verwandten Gebieten)

£ s. d.
2. 10. 0

The apparatus consists of two manometers filled with coloured liquid, the long limbs of which are carried upwards quite parallelly. A scale graduated in half centimeters admits of easy reading for the students; the lecturer himself can observe the height of the liquid on a second scale at the back. The shorter limbs of the manometer are cut off by wider vessels each having a cock and an attachment for rubber tubing. By means of the rubber tubing the sensitive air capsules (receivers) are connected with the manometers. The air capsules are constructed in suitable forms for the various experiments (see below).

The following experiments can be carried out with the apparatus when use is made of the accessories pertaining thereto which should be selected from Nos. 54,956-54,972:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Expansion of Bodies, | E. Heat and Work, |
| B. Specific Heat and Atomic Heat, | F. Heat on change of state, |
| C. Thermal Conduction in Solids, Liquids and Gases, | G. Heat by Compression of Gases and Vapours, |
| D. Radiant Heat, | H. Heat during Chemical Reactions, |
| | I. Thermal Effects of the Electric Current. |

In addition the apparatus can be used as a Manometer.

We supply with the apparatus two capsules with cm graduation for liquids, two wide and four narrow glass beakers, one scourer, one bottle of filling liquid, two pieces rubber tubing.

The accessories are set forth in accordance with definite series of experiments in such manner that under a List No. always all the objects necessary for the series of experiments are listed irrespective of whether they are mentioned again previously or subsequently.

In subsequent orders it should be stated — paying due attention to what has been said above — whether such accessory parts are already available, in case it is not desired to duplicate them in the collection. The items marked † are also contained in the "Small Collections of Accessories" mentioned for the second time.

The Figure Numbers in brackets appended to the accessories refer to the "Introduction" No. 54,956.

54,956. **Introduction to above** (Looser, Versuche aus der Wärmelehre und verwandten Gebieten, mit Benutzung des Doppel-Thermoskops), 3rd Edn., 148 pages

0. 4. 6

54,957. **Accessories for Experiments on Thermal Expansion**, Figure (Experiments Nos. 1-9)

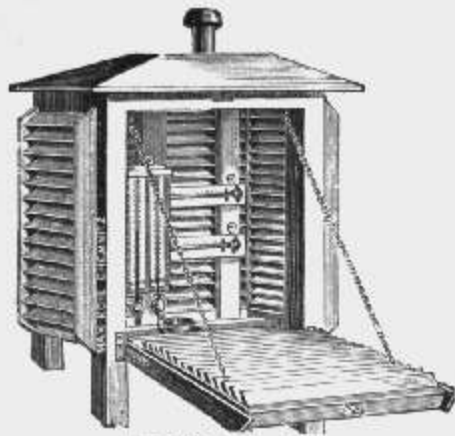
3. 4. 0

For experiments on the dilatation of vessels and rods, the floating of heated liquids on colder ones, the irregular dilatation of water, change of volume and convection.

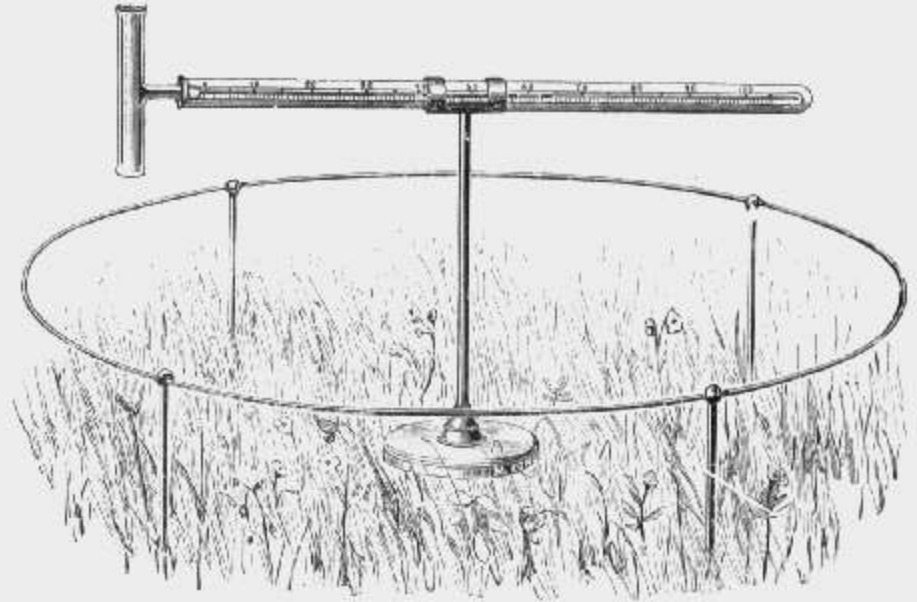
- | | |
|--|--|
| † 1 Boiling Flask, 1 litre, with tripod, cork, and connecting tube (Fig. 2). | 1 Standing Vessel of Zinc with 5 openings and 2 spherical air capsules (Fig. 5 and p. 14). |
| † 1 porous Pot with tube connection (Fig. 46). | 2 large Hemispheres of glass with bent tube (Fig. 6). |
| 1 Sheet Iron Box with corrugated lid, with stand, test bars of brass and glass (Fig. 3). | 2 Pasteboard Cylinders with stand and beaker (Fig. 7). |
| 1 indicating Device. | 2 large Hemispheres (glass) with straight tube (Fig. 7). |
| † 1 Gauge Glass. | 1 Rod with ring (p. 16). |
| † 2 Capsules weighted with shot (Figs. 4 and 31). | |

54,957a. **Small Collection of Accessories for Experiments on Thermal Expansion** (for Experiments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6), consisting solely of the accessories marked † in No. 54,957

0. 8. 0



55 420. 1 : 10.



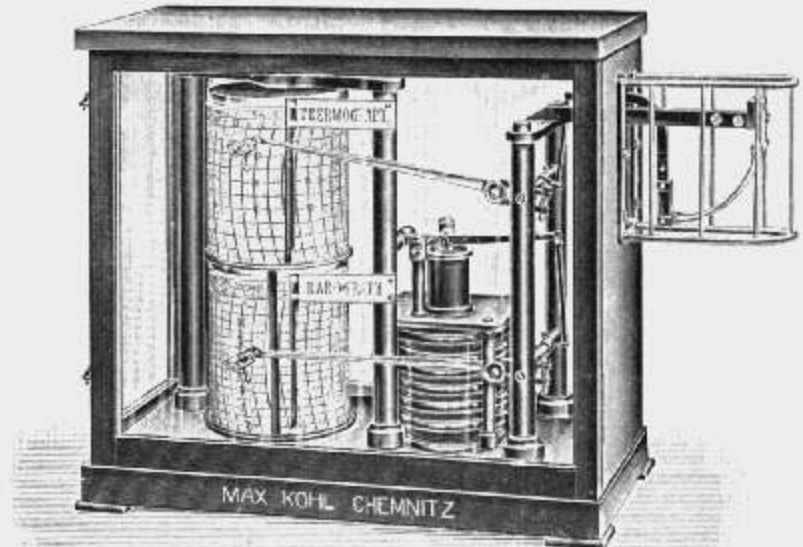
55 425. 1 : 5.



55 423. 1 : 11.



55 426. 1 : 4.



55 427. 1 : 6.

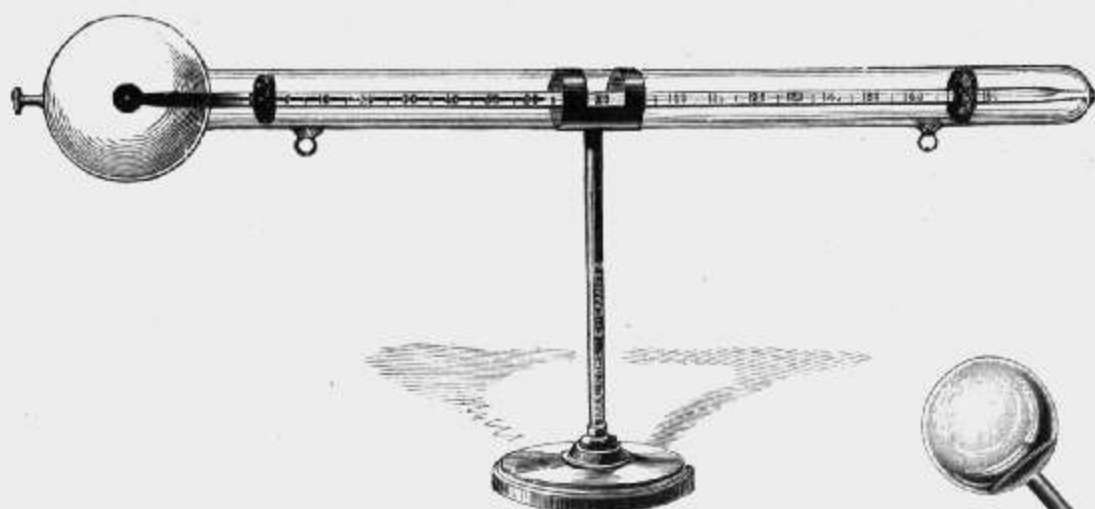
Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

Meteorological Apparatus.

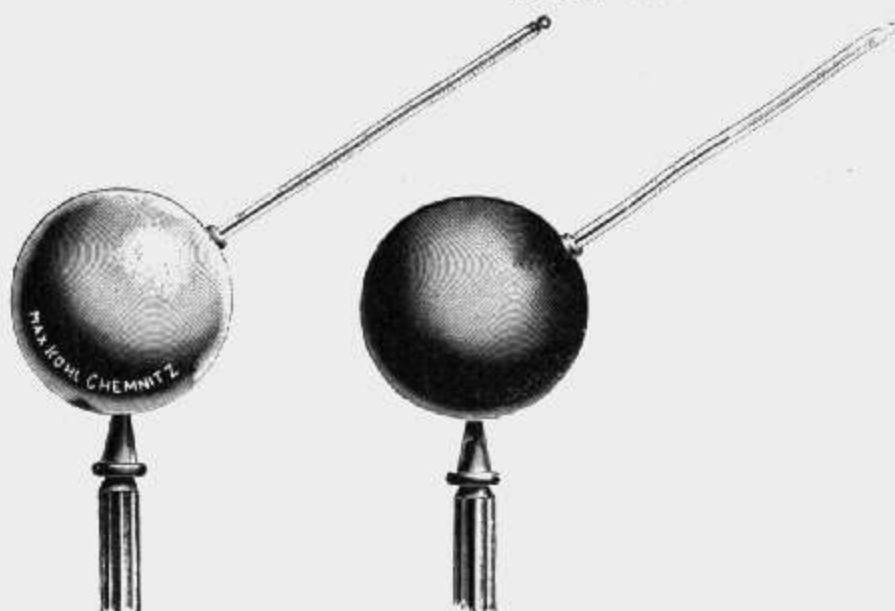
£ s. d.

Chamber and Siphon Barometers, Station and Travelling Barometers, Altitudinal Barometers and Aneroid Barometers: see pp. 372—377, Nos. 52,771—52,806.
 Recording Aneroid and Mercurial Barometers: see p. 377, Nos. 52,808—52,810.
 Cathetometers: see pp. 224, Nos. 51,463—51,466.
 Reading Microscopes: see pp. 226 and 227, Nos. 51,473—51,477.
 Thermometers: see pp. 576—579, 54,845—54,877.
 Thermographs: see p. 579, Nos. 54,878—54,885.
 Boiling and Freezing Point Determination Apparatus: see p. 580, Nos. 54,887—54,889.
 Thermometer Comparators and Calibrating Apparatus: see p. 225, Nos. 51,467—51,468.
 Distance Thermometers: see pp. 584—587, Nos. 54,912—54,944.
 Thermometer Testing and Comparing Apparatus: see p. 581.

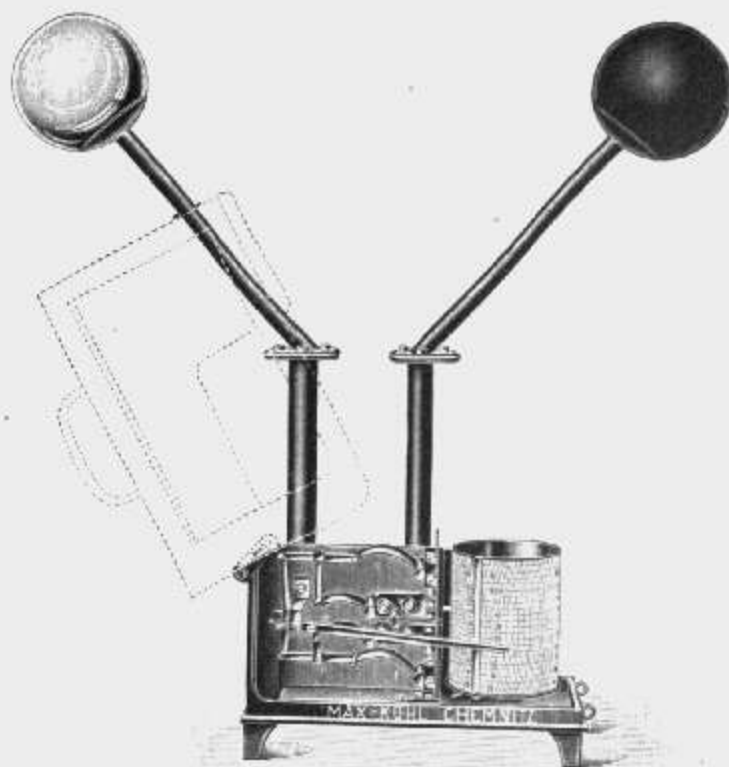
55,420. Thermometer Screen after Stephenson, Figure, for 4 or more thermometers, with double blinds	2. 10. 0
55,421. Earth Thermometer after Lamont, divided in $\frac{1}{5}^{\circ}$, from -10° to $+50^{\circ}$ C., for 0.25 m depth, in brass mount with steel point	0. 18. 0
55,422. — idem, for 0.5 m depth	1. 2. 0
55,423. — idem, for 0.75 m depth, Figure	1. 4. 0
55,424. — idem, for 1 m depth	1. 10. 0
55,425. Earth Minimum Thermometer, Figure, very sensitive, spirit filled and with thermometer vessel in form of hollow cylinder	1. 0. 0



55 435. 1:3.



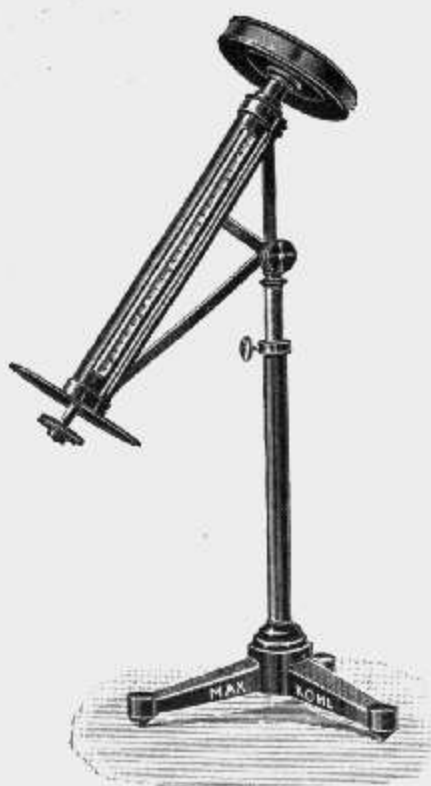
55 437. 1:5.



55 438. 1:10.

Max Köhl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

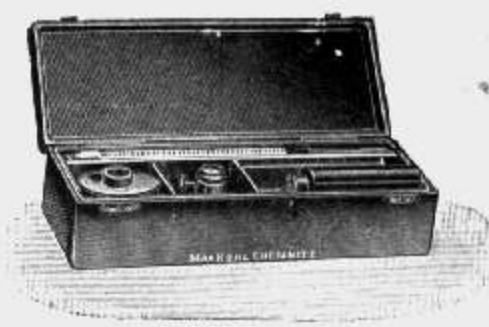
	£	s.	d.
55,426. Spring Thermometer , Figure	0.	10.	0
The maximum system thermometer is divided in $\frac{1}{5}^{\circ}$ from -10° to $+100^{\circ}$ C. and has a protecting ring for the mercury bulb, the latter being provided with a tuft of hair for holding the spring water.			
55,427. Baro-Thermograph , Figure, combined recording instrument for air-pressure and temperature, in walnut case	12.	10.	0
55,428. — <i>idem</i> , in aluminium casing	15.	0.	0
55,429. Baro-Hygrograph , in walnut case	13.	0.	0
55,430. Baro-Psychograph	15.	0.	0
55,431. Thermo-Hygrograph	12.	10.	0
55,432. Baro-Hygro-Thermograph	18.	0.	0
All recording instruments are also supplied in a metal casing at the same price.			
55,433. Statoscope for observing the ascent and descent of a balloon, model of the Royal Aeronautical Battalion	4.	10.	0
55,434. Anercid Barograph , one rotation of drum in 12 hours, with leather case, straps and rifle hook	7.	10.	0
55,435. Solar Radiation Thermometer , Figure, on stand	1.	4.	0
The mercury vessel is surrounded by an evacuated bulb; the thermometer is provided with maximum device, being graduated from -10° to $+70^{\circ}$ C. in $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.			
55,436. — Two of the preceding , without stand, in case	1.	16.	0
The bulb of one thermometer is blackened, the other plain.			
55,437. Pair of Bulbs after Violle, Figure, for measuring solar radiation	4.	0.	0
Of the two bulbs, consisting of thin sheet copper, one is dull black on the outside, the other polished and gilded; both bulbs are jet black internally. Each carries a thermometer divided in $\frac{1}{5}^{\circ}$.			
55,438. Actinometer after Violle, Figure, recording, with two scribing levers writing on drums	31.	10.	0
Two thermometers are, together with their sensitive vessels, enclosed in metal spheres, one of the latter being polished and the other jet black.			



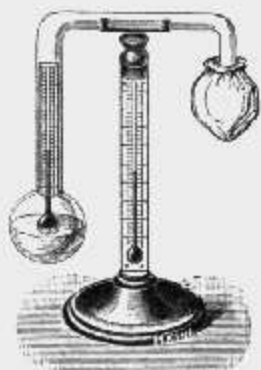
55 439. 1 : 5.



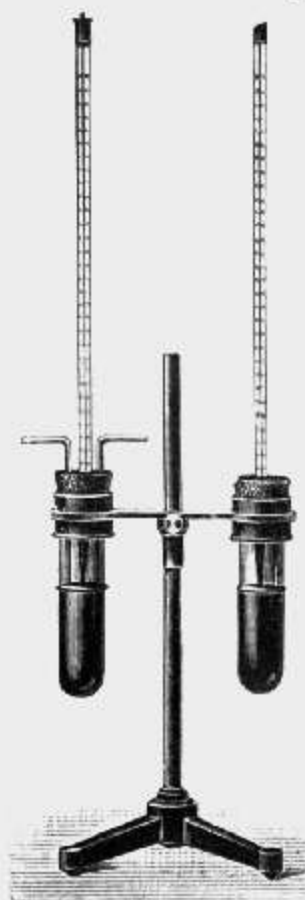
55 441 A. 1 : 7.



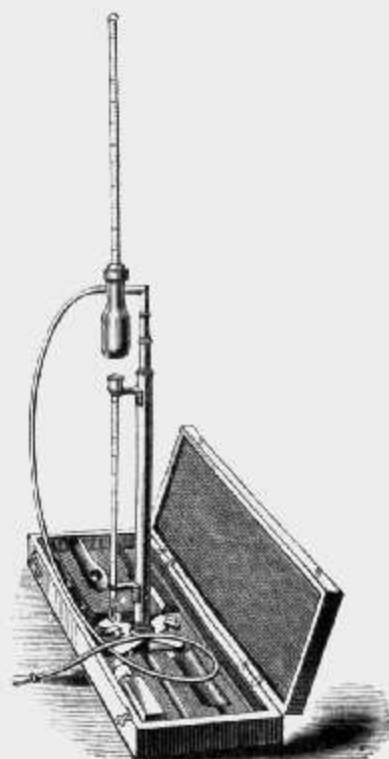
55 441 B. 1 : 8.



55 443. 1 : 6.



55 444. 1 : 8.



55 446. 1 : 10.

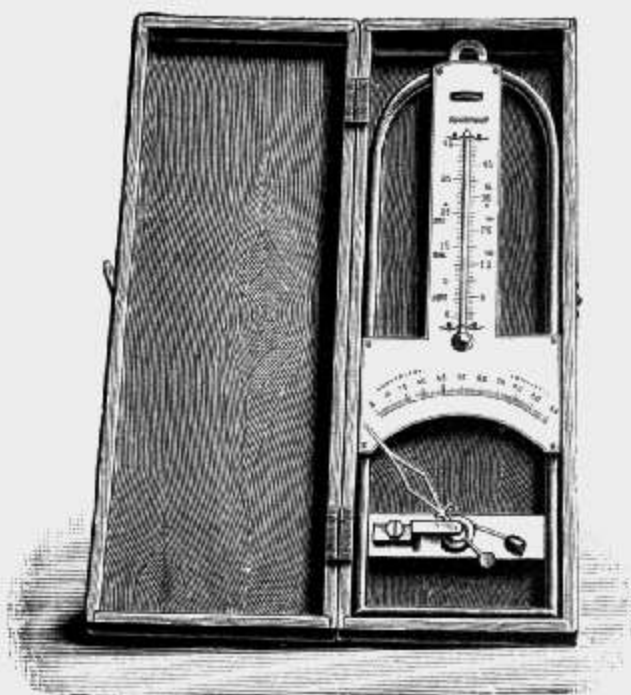
55,439. Pyrheliometer after Pouillet, Figure, for showing the total amount of solar heat absorbed by the earth (M. P., III, Fig. 473 [II, 2, Fig. 340]; Gan.-Rein., Fig. 453)	£ s. d.
	4. 10. 0
55,440. Sunshine Recorder after Campbell-Stokes, for automatically recording the duration of sunshine, with adjustable polar altitude, centering device and sensitive sheets for one year's records	9. 0. 0
54,888. Hypsometer after Wollaston, see Fig. 54,888, p. 580, with one thermometer No. 54,874a	4. 3. 0
55,441. Hypsometer after Geissler, Figs. A and B, for altitudinal determinations from the boiling point of water by means of thermometers, with lamp and boiler, in box	3. 5. 0
The thermometer is divided in $\frac{1}{10}^{\circ}$ from + 95 to + 102° C.	
55,442. — <i>idem</i> , with large thermometer divided in $\frac{1}{50}^{\circ}$ C.	5. 0. 0
55,443. Hygrometer after Daniell, Figure (M. P., 9 th Edn., II, 2, Fig. 352; W. u. E. phys. Prakt., Fig. 102; Gan.-Man., Fig. 522; Gan.-Rein., Fig. 386)	0. 15. 0
55,444. Hygrometer after Döbereiner-Régnault, Figure (W. u. E. phys. Prakt., Fig. 103; Gan.-Rein., Fig. 387), with two polished silver vessels and two thermometers divided in $\frac{1}{10}^{\circ}$, on brass stand, without aspirator	2. 10. 0
55,445. — <i>idem</i> , with simple aspirator of 5 litres capacity (M. P., III, Fig. 480 [II, 2, Fig. 353])	3. 10. 0
55,446. Hygrometer after Régnault, Figure, with polished silver vessel for the ether, with extra-sensitive thermometer, in box	4. 0. 0
55,447. Hygrometer after Alluard, Figure, with accessories (Gan.-Man., Fig. 523)	4. 16. 0

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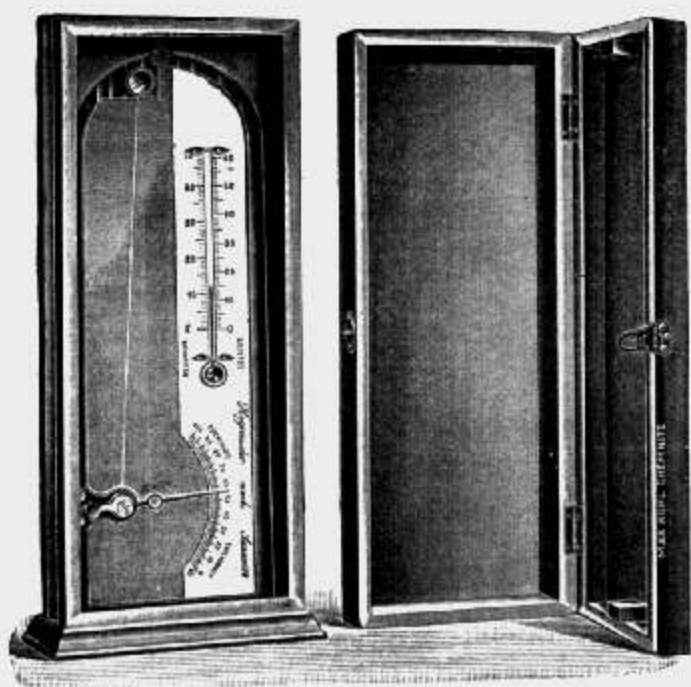
Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.



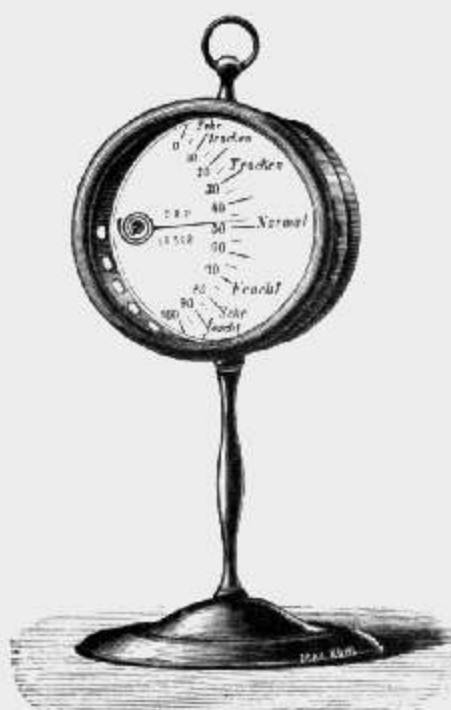
55 447. 1 : 4.



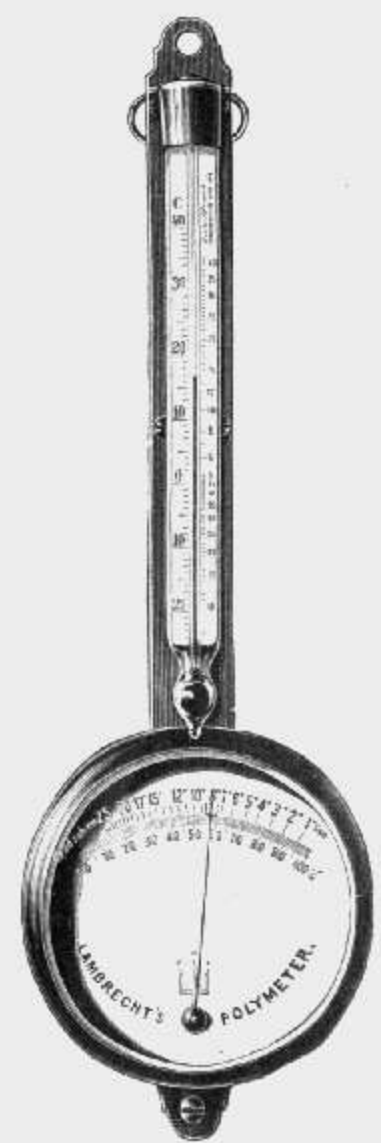
55 448. 1 : 4.



55 449. 1 : 4.



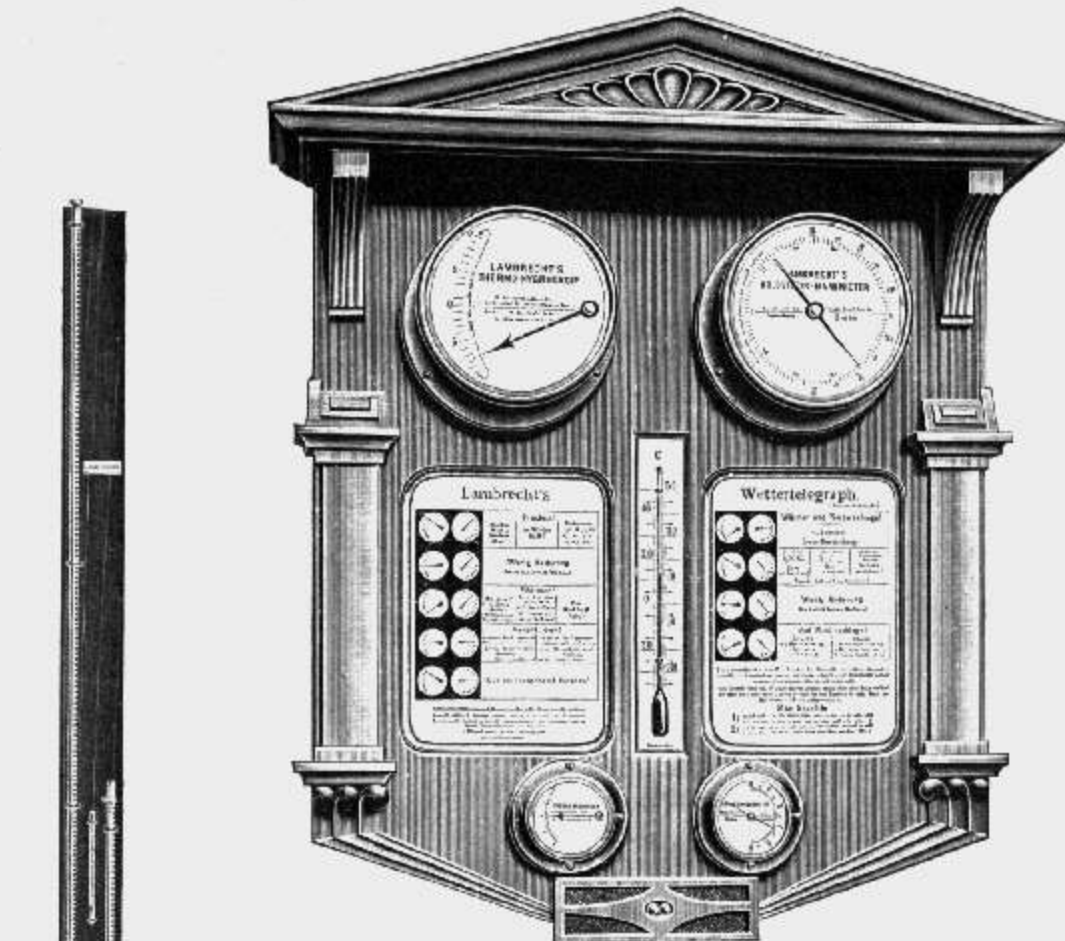
55 451. 1 : 3.



55 453. 1 : 2.

55,448. Capillary Hygrometer after Saussure. Figure (M. P., III, Fig 481 [II, 2, Fig. 357]; Gan.-Man., Fig. 520; Gan.-Rein., Fig. 389), with thermometer	£ s. d. 1. 5. 0
55,449. Capillary Hygrometer after Koppe, Figure, with adjusting device and with thermometer	1. 16. 0
55,450. Hygrometer after Mithof, scale diam. 80 mm, in black polished wood mount	0. 4. 0
55,451. — <i>idem</i> , on base, Figure	0. 8. 0
55,452. — <i>idem</i> , with rain shade and arm for fixing to window	1. 5. 0
55,453. Polymer after Lambrecht, Figure, in brass case (M. T., p. 161 and 162)	1. 0. 0
55,454. — <i>idem</i> , in phosphor-bronze case (non-oxidisable)	1. 5. 0

Cl. 1983, 1984.
1985, 1986, 1988.



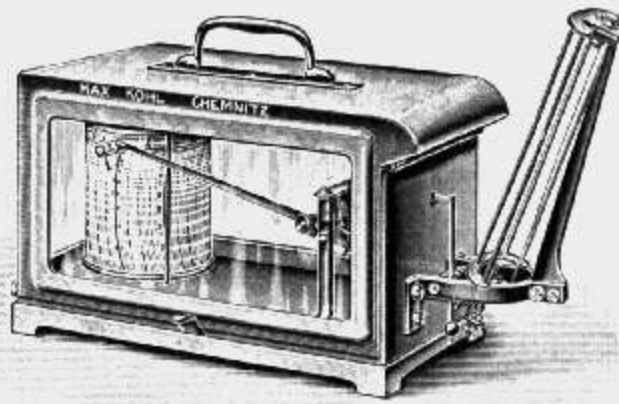
55 455. 1 : 5



55 458. 1 : 7.



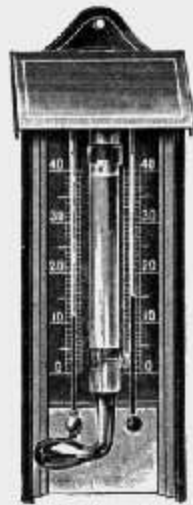
55 456. 1 : 18



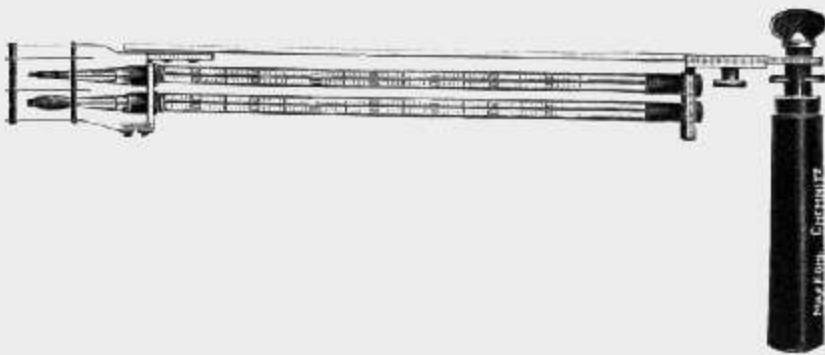
55 457. 1 : 6.

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- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 55,455. Weather Telegraph after Lambrecht, Figure, with barometer, thermometer and hygrometer | £ s. d.
5. 0. 0 |
| The place at which the observations are to be conducted should be mentioned when ordering, as also height above sea-level. | |
| 55,456. Compression Hygrometer after Kolosy, Figure, with millimetre scale, for exact measurements of the humidity-content of the atmosphere, with thermometer in $\frac{1}{5}^{\circ}$ C., for -20° to $+40^{\circ}$ C. | 3. 0. 0 |
| This new hygrometer is based on the measurement of the tensive force of the moisture contained in the air at the time of the observation. The quantity of moisture is given in accordance with Dalton's law of partial pressures, being read off direct in whole percents and $\frac{1}{10}$ of a per cent. A fresh filling is required for each measurement. Directions for use and a Table for facilitating measurements are supplied with the apparatus. | |
| The relative humidity is determined by direct measurement, and the instrument can be used for calibrating and determining the constants of other hygrometers. | |
| 55,457. Recording Hygrometer , Figure, with clockwork cylinder, making one turn every week; very accurate movement | 7. 0. 0 |
| 55,458. Psychrometer after August, Figure, with two accurate thermometers in $\frac{1}{10}^{\circ}$ from -15° to $+50^{\circ}$ C., with wood stand (M. T., p. 161) | 1. 8. 0 |
| 55,459. — <i>idem</i> , with metal stand | 1. 16. 0 |



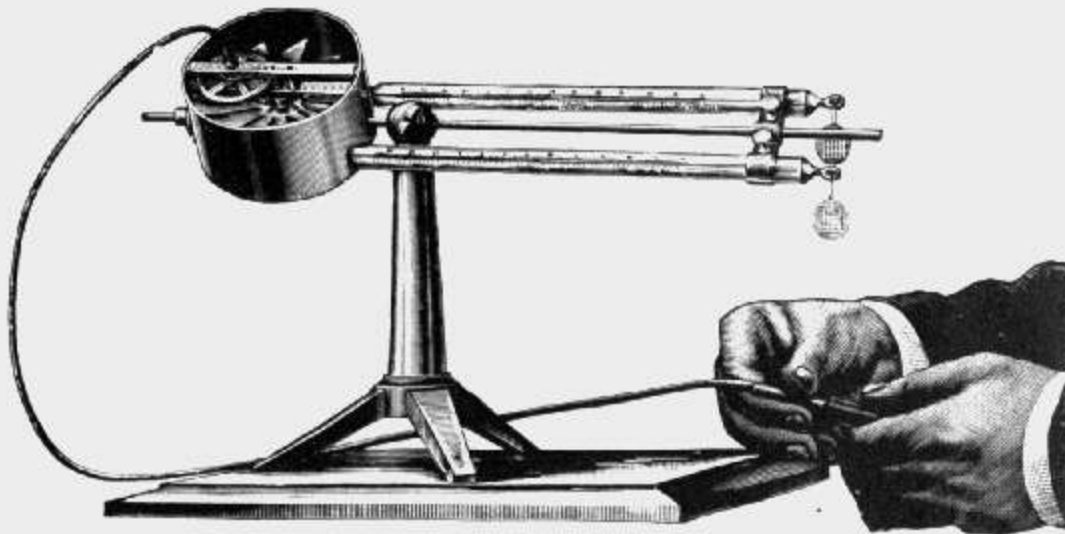
55 461. 1 : 6.



55 462. 1 : 5.



55 463. 1 : 4.



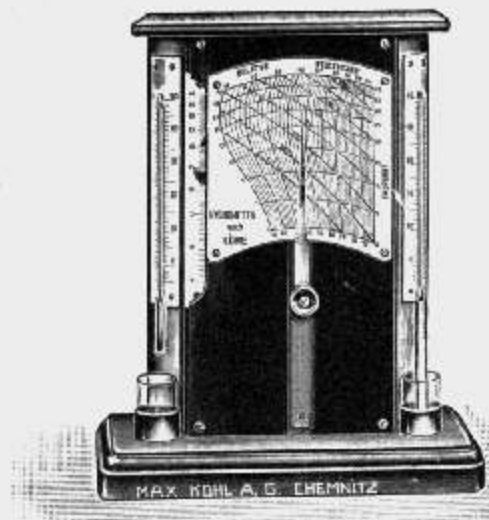
55 464. 1 : 4.

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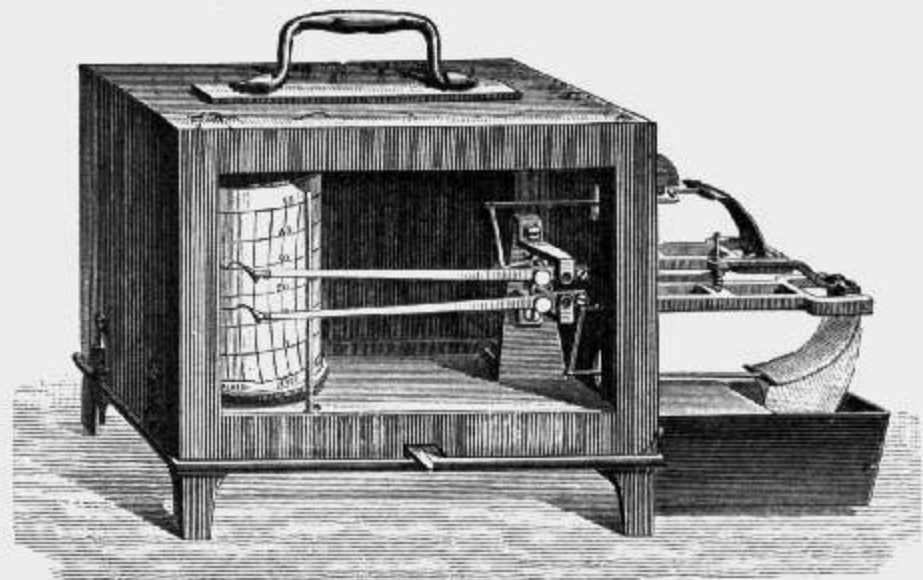
- | | |
|--|----------|
| 55,460. Psychrometer, simple, with large water vessel and two thermometers divided in $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, with Table | £ s. d. |
| | 0. 10. 0 |
| 55,461. — idem, Figure, with lacquered zinc case for protection from weather | 0. 15. 0 |
| 55,462. Centrifugal Psychrometer after Schubert (Ztschr. f. Instrumentenkunde, 16. 1896, p. 329), Figure, with wood handle arranged for swinging, giving very rapid and accurate results, with two thermometers divided in $\frac{1}{10}^{\circ}$ C. | 2. 8. 0 |
| In order to calculate the results, it is desirable to employ the Psychrometer Tables by Jelinek, Hann and Pernter, to be obtained from any bookseller. | |
| 55,463. Aspiration Psychrometer after Lambrecht, Figure, with two sensitive, tested thermometers, with hand motor | 5. 0. 0 |
| 55,464. Aspiration Psychrograph after Lambrecht, Figure, with two sensitive, tested thermometers, with hand motor | 5. 10. 0 |

The apparatus differs from the preceding in that the thermometers are provided with marks, which follow the temperature variations during aspiration and fix the difference in the two thermometers after aspiration has ceased, so as to enable it to be read closely and carefully, with a magnifier if necessary.

C1. 1992.
1993, 1994,
1995.



55 465. 1 : 6.



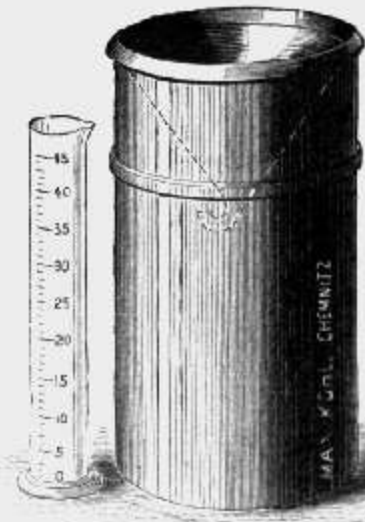
55 466. 1 : 5.



55 467. 1 : 3.



55 468. 1 : 7.

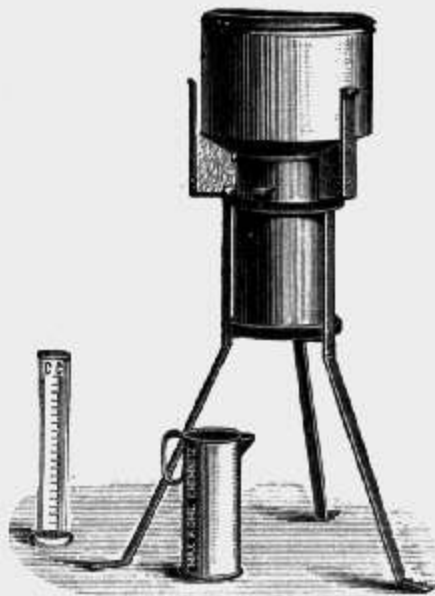


55 469. 1 : 7.

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55,465. Direct Reading] Psychrometer after Lowe, giving relative humidity, dew-point, and water vapour tension. Can be used without Table	£ s. d.
	2. 10. 0
<p>In order to make a reading, the index knob is moved up or down until the upper index gives the same value on the temperature scale to the left as the dry-bulb thermometer to the right. The index knob is then turned, without being moved, until the lower index gives the temperature-value of the wet-bulb thermometer. The point at which the tip of the indicator is situated gives simultaneously the relative humidity, dew-point, and the tension of water-vapour.</p>	
55,466. Recording Psychrometer, Figure, with 7-day clockwork movement making one rotation in this time, with two thermometers and two levers, writing on a drum . .	9. 0. 0
55,467. Air Tester after Wolpert, Figure, for determining the amount of carbonic acid in the air in rooms; specially recommended for schools. Accurate determinations in a short time. With the necessary reagents in bottles	0. 12. 0
55,468. Rain Gauge, Figure, 125 sq. cm surface, with cylindrical measure	1. 10. 0
55,469. — idem, Figure, larger, 250 sq. cm surface	2. 10. 0
55,470. Rain Gauge after Bruhns, Figure, 500 sq. cm surface, with cylindrical measure and 2 rods with branded marks (Ztschr. f. Instrk., 8, 1888, p. 208)	2. 14. 0
55,471. Rain Gauge, cf. Fig. 55,472, consisting of graduated glass jar, brass cock, white enamelled lead funnel and arbor screw, indicating to 10 mm rainfall	0. 5. 0
55,472. — idem, larger, Figure, indicating up to 15 mm rainfall	0. 6. 0

Cl. 6219, 1997,
1998, 1999, 2000.



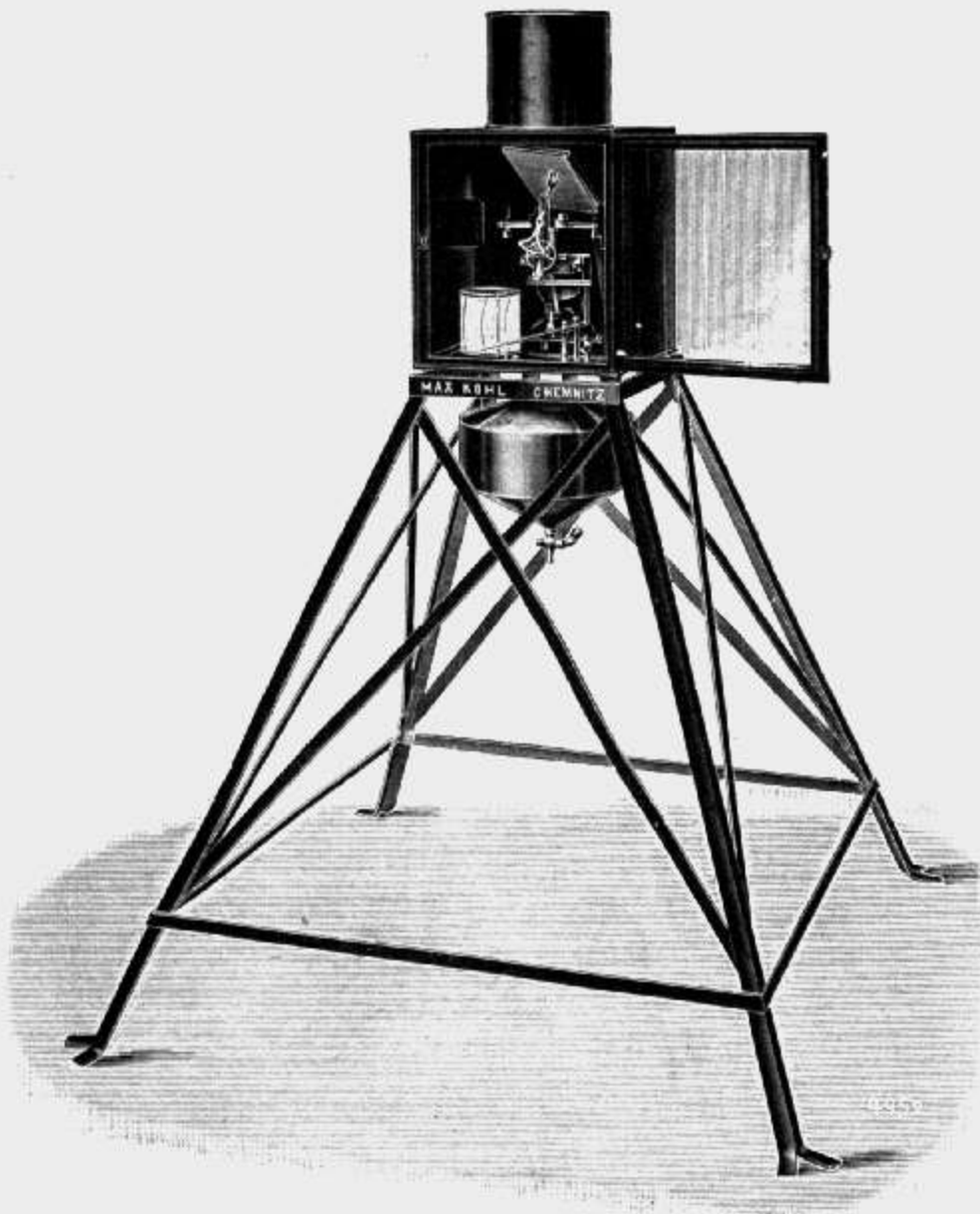
55 470. 1 : 16.



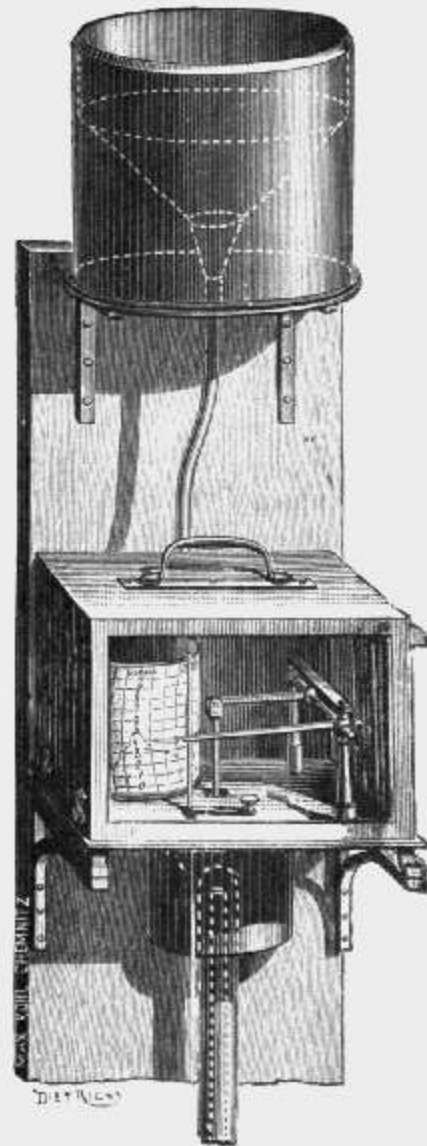
55 472. 1 : 6.



55 473. 1 : 8.



55 474. 1 : 20.



55 475. 1 : 7.

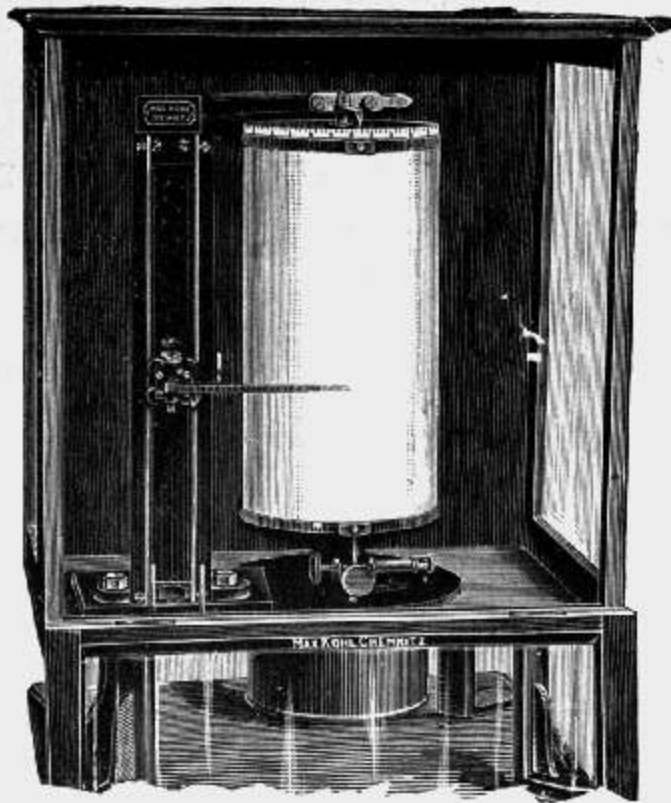
Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

55,473. **Rain Gauge** after Prof. Hellmann, for catchment area of 100 sq. cm; the measuring glass gives the rainfall in millimetres £ s. d. 0. 9. 0

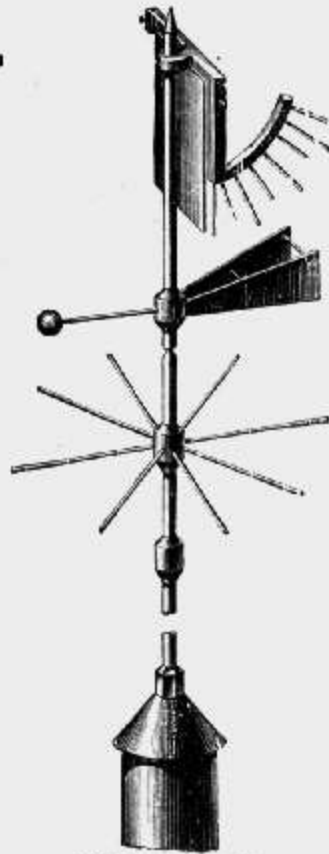
55,474. **Recording Rain Gauge.** Figure, working very reliably, 8-day mechanism, on iron base, with reservoir and test vessel 27. 10. 0

55,475. **Recording Rain Gauge,** Figure 12. 10. 0

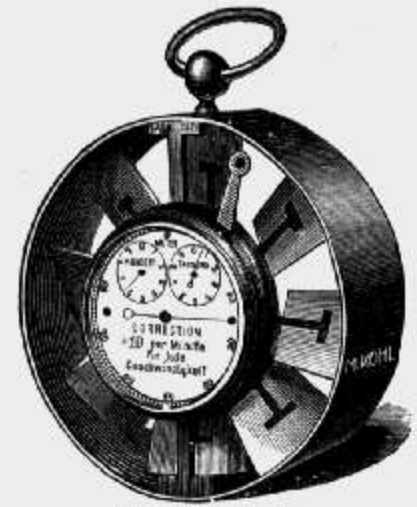
The catchment vessel is separate from the recording mechanism, in order to be able to set up the latter in the observing room and the former in the open air.



55 476. 1:7.



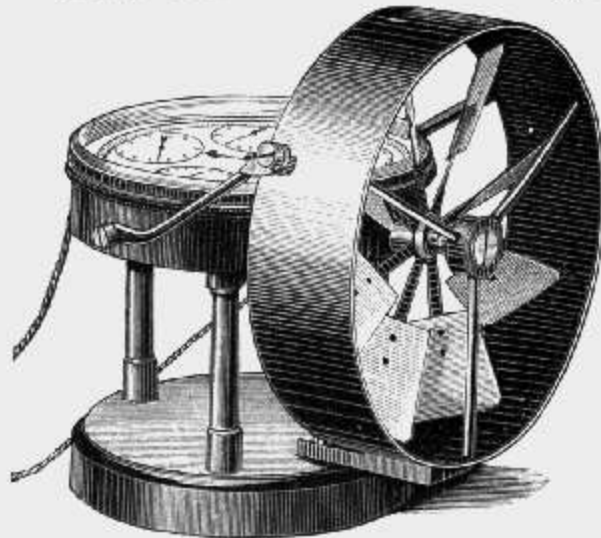
55 477. 1:15.



55 479. 1:2.



55 482. 1:5.

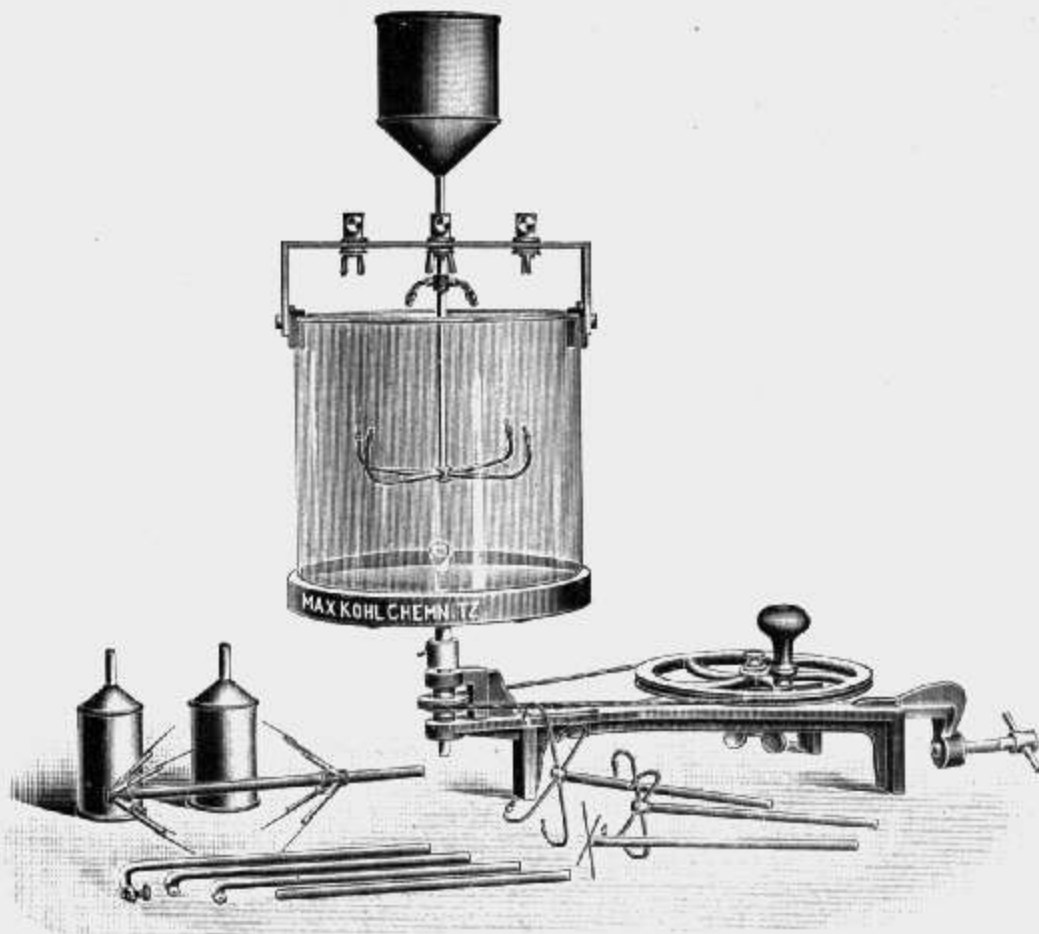


55 478. 2:3.

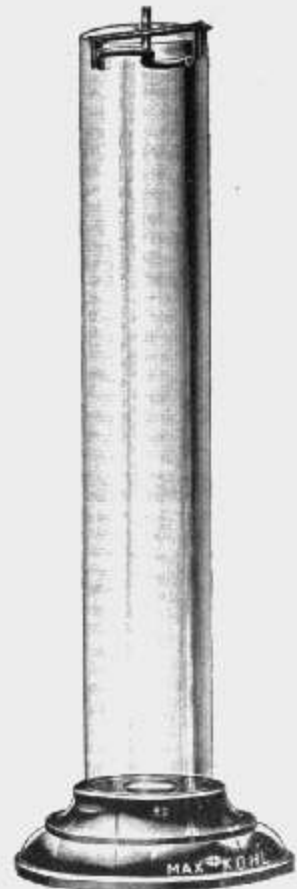
Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 55,476. Recording Water Gauge, Figure, in glazed iron house, lower and front plate moving in hinges, with copper float on 2 m long rods and the necessary leads for same . . . | £ s. d |
| | 23. 0. 0 |
| 55,477. Wind Vane after Wild, Figure, with scale of forces | 3. 0. 0 |
| 55,478. Anemometer after Robinson, Figure, counting to 10 000 000 metres, in case . . . | 5. 0. 0 |
| 55,479. — idem, counting up to 10 000 metres, Figure | 3. 10. 0 |
| 55,480. — idem, counting to 100 metres | 2. 10. 0 |
| 55,481. — idem, counting to 10 000 metres, large pattern, working from 7 metres per minute; diameter of protecting ring about 150 mm | 6. 10. 0 |
| 55,482. Anemometer after Beckley, Figure, with counting mechanism and Robinson crossed cups | 4. 10. 0 |
| 52,056. Apparatus after Rosenberg, Figure, for Explaining the Theory of Cyclones, Anti-cyclones, Trade Winds and Counter Trade Winds (Ztschr. f. d. phys. u. chem. U., 12, pp. 335—338) | 4. 10. 0 |
| The apparatus is used in conjunction with a Whirling Table (see No. 51,949 et seq.); the above price is exclusive of the latter. | |
| Accurate description and instructions for use of the apparatus sent on application. | |
| 55,484. Apparatus for producing Smoke Eddies, Figure, after Rosenberg, for Explaining the Existence of Cyclones and Anti-cyclones (Ztschr. f. d. phys. u. chem. U., 12, 1899, p. 338) | 1. 4. 0 |
| The glass cylinder, open at both ends, can be detached from the wood base. The latter carries | |

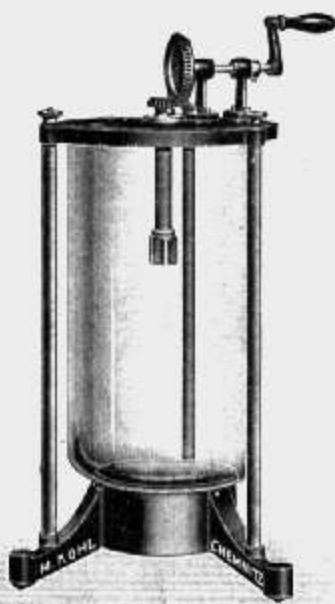
Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.



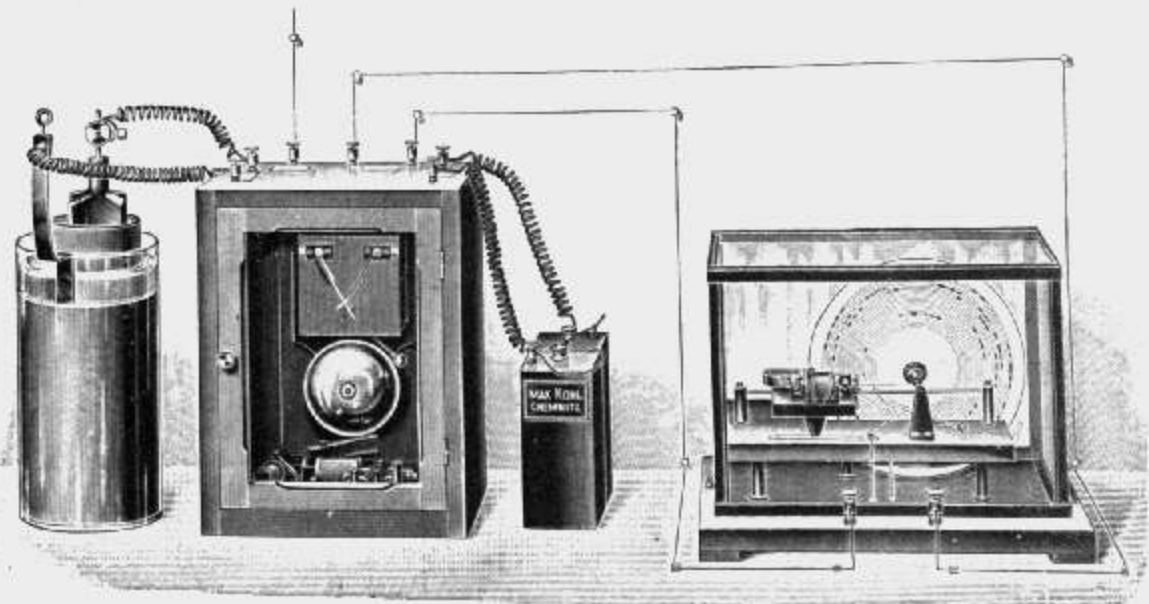
52 056, 51 949. 1 : 9.



55 484. 1 : 8.



55 485. 1 : 10.



55 486. 1 : 10.

a small metal plate on which German tinder or the like is allowed to burn in order to fill the cylinder with smoke. Air is then blown by means of a bellows through the upper pipe, cyclonic smoke eddies thereupon ensuing.

55,485. **Eddy Apparatus** after Colladon, Figure, for producing eddies in a mass of water similar to atmospheric eddy winds (Comptes Rendus, April, 1887)

£ s. d.
6. 0. 0
9. 0. 0

55,486. **Storm Recorder** after P. J. Schreiber, Figure

This apparatus automatically shows storms within a radius of 20 km and records them on a paper disc connected to a 24-hour clockwork arrangement. To the apparatus pertain the coherer, together with shaking device, built into a well-closing chamber (the coherer, etc. serving simultaneously as an acoustic indicator); a sensitive relay and shunt resistance for a cell, together with ink writer in a separate glass case, and three dry cells.

In spite of its simplicity, the apparatus is very sensitive. The determination of the time of the individual electrical discharges can be carried out with accuracy, as the pen describes a distance of 10 to 12 metres in 24 hours.

Complete description is appended to the apparatus.