Combination of the liquid column in thermometers

The following laboratory thermometers in our range are filled with alcohol:

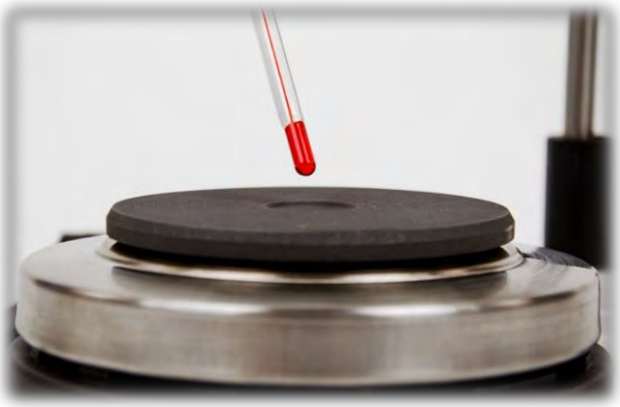
C6510-6C	Thermometer -20...+110/1 °C, alc., graduated
P2220-1A	Thermometer -10...+110/1 °C, alc., graduated
P2220-9A	Thermometer -10...+110/1 °C, alc., not graduated

If transport or storage is not optimal, the liquid column of the thermometer can be torn apart or separated, see illustration.

Merging of the liquid column:

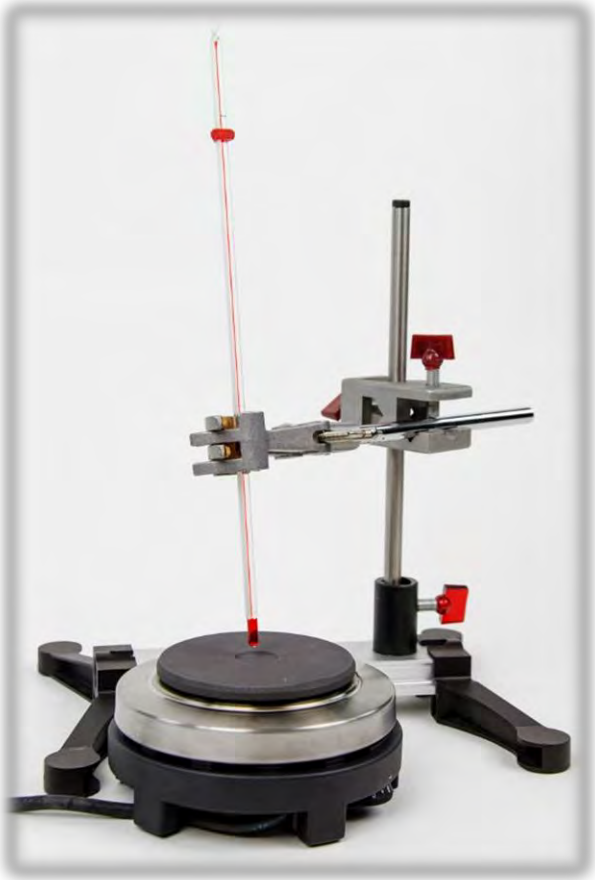
An electric hot plate is placed at the table.

The thermometer is fixed diagonally above the heating plate with stand material.



The expansion vessel should be in the middle above the heating plate and must have a distance of at least 2 cm, otherwise it could quickly get too hot and break.

Note:
We recommend a hot plate to heat the thermometer. An open flame (torch or lighter) would foul (dirt) the thermometer, and it would also heat up too quickly, which could cause the expansion tank to break.



The heating plate is switched on.

As a result, the liquid column begins to rise and the sections reassemble.

ATTENTION

As soon as the liquid enters the chamber at the top of the thermometer (see illustration), the thermometer is swivelled away from the hot plate.

The hot plate is switched off.

Allow the thermometer to cool down in an upright position. When room temperature is reached, the liquid column should be reunited.
If not, repeat the process.

If the column is only separated by one or a few short sections, the following option can also be tried (see the series of images below):

The thermometer is held in an upright position.

The heel of the hand is placed on a stable edge of the table.

The ball of the hand is now hit the edge of the table several times.

Through these impacts, the sections should be reassembled into a column.

ATTENTION

Hold the thermometer firmly.
Do not hit anything with the thermometer.