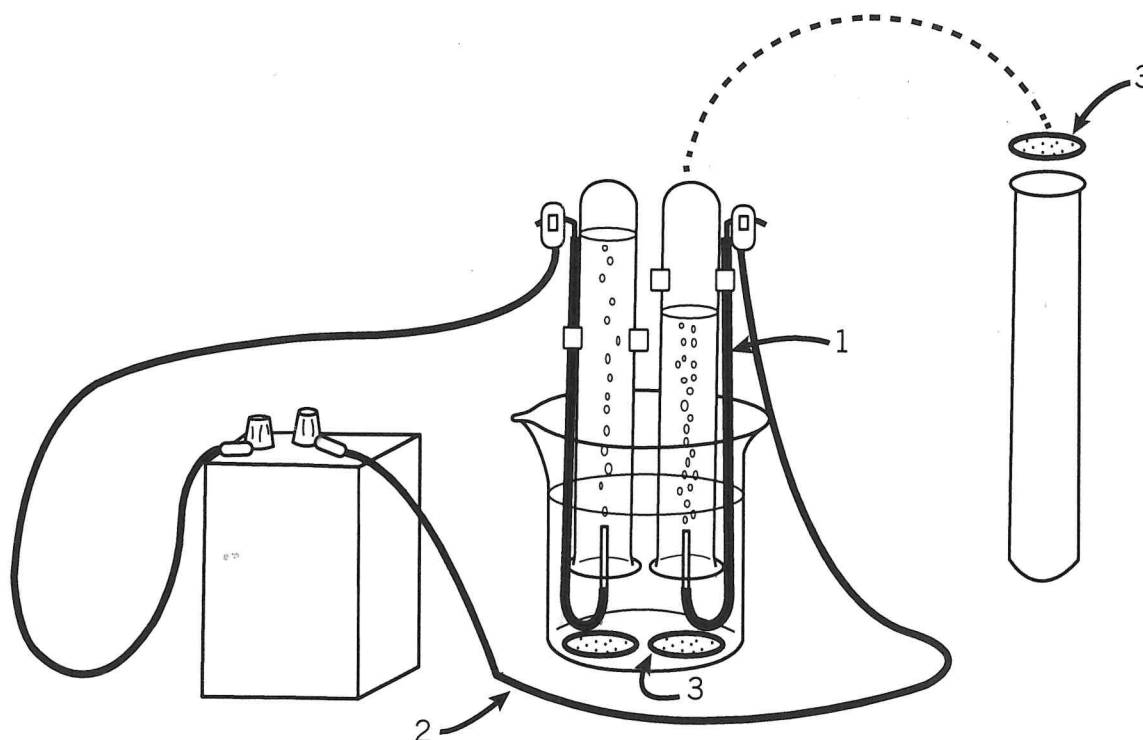


# ELECTROLYSIS KIT



## PARTS LIST

Key	Item	Quantity
1	Stainless steel electrode	2
2	wire lead	2
3	rubber gasket	2

**ASSEMBLY:** Carefully position the components as shown in the illustration, paying particular attention to the following:

1. The two clips holding the test tubes should be kept separated, and should grasp the Electrodes (1) over their insulated portions.
2. The immersed end of the electrodes should protrude  $\frac{1}{2}$  -  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches up into the mouths of the inverted test tubes. They should be centered in the tubes to insure complete collection of the generated gases.

Fill the 250 ml beaker with 150 ml of distilled water. Fill each test tube to its brim and gently press a

rubber gasket (3) onto the rim area. Invert the test tube and insert it into the supporting clip with the mouth of the tube below the surface of the water in the beaker. Remove the gaskets with a clean scoop or similar object. Attach one wire lead to the negative post and the other wire lead to the positive post of a 6 volt lantern battery.

The apparatus uses 15 to 20 ml of 5N sodium hydroxide solution, which is added to the water after the effect of the distilled water on the electrolytic action is observed. The 5N solution is prepared by dissolving 50 grams of sodium hydroxide pellets in 250 ml of water. The solution should be carefully stirred with a glass rod and allowed to cool, as a considerable amount of heat is generated during the preparation.

**SAFETY NOTE:** Safety goggles or glasses must be worn at all times during this experiment. Skin burns from the sodium hydroxide can be prevented or minimized by immediately rinsing with vinegar, followed by liberal washing with water.

