

**INSTRUCTIONS  
CONCERNANT L'EMPLOI  
DU BAROMÈTRE A  
MERCURE SELON  
«TORRICELLI» (1608-1647)**

**CORRECTIONS A FAIRE  
FONCTION DE L'ALTITUDE**  
Un baromètre mercure donne toujours la pression atmosphérique vraie à l'endroit où il est installé. Pour l'utiliser au point de vue météorologique il est nécessaire de connaître l'altitude du lieu de fonctionnement. Ce renseignement peut vous être fourni par la mairie (certains guides touristiques donnent également cette indication).

- TRANSPORT DU BAROMÈTRE**
1. Incliner le baromètre à 45° environ jusqu'à ce que l'on entende le bruit que fait le mercure en heurtant le haut du tube.
  2. Remette en place le système obturateur.
  3. En maintenant le réservoir d'une main visser à fond le bouchon mais sans excès.

**NOTIONS:**  
Baisse lente du baromètre de 2 à 3 mm par 24 heures =  
dépression lointaine sans changement important du temps  
Baisse de 1 à 2 mm par heure =  
perturbations proches, averses de courtes durées.  
Baisse importante de 6 à 10 mm en 4 ou 5 heures = orage,  
tempête, vents violents  
Baisse lente et continue de très faible amplitude = mauvais temps persistant  
Hausse rapide = beau temps de courte durée  
Hausse régulière = beau temps sec ou hiver: froid sec.

**ANWEISUNG FÜR DEN  
GEBRAUCH VON  
QUECKSILBER-  
BAROMETERN NACH  
TORRICELLI**

**EINSTELLUNG AUF DIE HÖHE  
ÜBER DEM MEERESSPIEGEL**  
Ein Quecksilberbarometer zeigt immer den genauen Luftdruck des Ortes an, in dem es angebracht ist. Es ist nötig die genaue Höhe über dem Meeresspiegel des Ortes zu kennen, um es als meteorologische Zwecke einzusetzen. Diese kann bei der Stadterwartung erfragt werden (Eihrige touristische Führer enthalten sie ebenfalls).

- TRANSPORT DES  
BAROMETERS**
1. Das Barometer muss man um 45° drehen, bis das Geräusch, des gegen die Spitze der Röhre schlagenden Quecksilbers zu hören ist.
  2. Das Verschlussystem anbringen.
  3. Den Quecksilberbehälter mit einer Hand halten und den Stopfen mit leichter Kraft festdrehen.

**ANMERKUNGEN:**  
Langsames Sinken des Barometers um 2 bis 3 mm innerhalb 24 Stunden =  
entfernter Luftdruckabfall ohne wichtigen Wetterwechsel.  
Sinken um 1 bis 2 mm innerhalb einer Stunde = bevorstehende Störung, Schauer.  
Starkes Sinken um 6 bis 10 mm innerhalb 4 bis 5 Stunden =  
Gewitter, Unwetter, Stürme.  
Langsames und kontinuierliches Sinken, sehr geringe Veränderungen = Dauerhaft schlechtes Wetter.  
Schneller Anstieg = Schönes Wetter von kurzer Dauer  
Regelmässiger Anstieg =  
Trockenes, schönes Wetter oder  
trockene Kälte im Winter.

**INSTRUCTION  
CONCERNING THE USE  
OF THE MERCURY  
BAROMETERS  
ACCORDING TO  
TORRICELLI**

**ADJUSTMENTS TO BE DONE  
ACCORDING TO ALTITUDE**  
A mercury Barometer always gives the right Atmospheric pressure in accordance to installment. From a meteorological point of view, it is important to know the altitude of the place of use. This information can be furnished by your local City Hall (or by certain Tourist Centers).

- BAROMETER TRANSPORT**
1. Incline the Barometer to 45°, angle untill you hear the mercury hitting against the other extremity of the Tube.
  2. Insure the locking System.
  3. While holding the Reservoir with one hand, screw the securing System to the end. Without over forcing it.

**OTHERS NOTIONS:**  
A slow Decrease of 2 or 3 mm on the Barometer Column in a 24 Hours Period = a distant Low pressure aerea, that gives no significant changes of the Weather  
A slow Decrease of 1 to 2 mm per Hour = proximate upsets and short periods of Rain  
An important Decrease of 6 to 10 mm in a 4 to 5 Hours Period = Thunderstormy and violent Winds  
A slow and continuous Decrease at slow intervals = persistent bad Weather  
A rapid increase = a short duration of good Weather  
A regular increase = good dry Weather of in Winter: cold dry Weather.

# ~~Instructions for using the Mercury Barometer invented by Torricelli (1608-1647)~~

This sensitive, but fail-safe barometer must be handled with care.

We use a patented system which protects the mercury column, but still allows for expansion and contraction. Sometimes an air bubble will become trapped in the mercury, thereby distorting the readings. If this happens, then follow the instructions below, but only if the air bubble is in the upper half of the mercury column:

- Leave the sealing system and plug firmly closed

Turn the barometer upside down and tap the barometer on a wooden surface which has been covered in soft plastic, a thick cloth or a rubber sheet. The bubble will move to the bend, where it cannot cause any inaccurate readings.

## INSTALLING THE BAROMETER

1. Keep the barometer in an upright position. Tap gently on the plug of the mercury container, so that any mercury which has collected there flows down.
2. Tilt the barometer at a 45° angle. Hold the mercury container with one hand and carefully unscrew the sealing system.
3. Remove the sealing system.
4. Replace the plug without twisting. There is sufficient play for the thread to equalise atmospheric pressure and dust cannot get in.
5. Return the barometer to an upright position and hang it up. The barometer will now work.

## MOVING THE BAROMETER

1. Tilt the barometer at a 45° angle until the sound of the mercury can be heard against the tip of the tube.
2. Replace the sealing system.
3. Hold the mercury container with one hand and carefully ease the stopper into place.

## INSTALLING THE BAROMETER ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Wherever it is installed, a mercury barometer will always show the exact atmospheric pressure, however, if it is required for weather-forecasting purposes, it is important to make adjustments for the height above sea level. Most local authorities can provide this information. Alternatively a travel guide will give details.

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The barometer is supplied with an adjustable plate on which the 760mm are shown (variable).

All that is required is to adjust the marker to the graduation on the right-hand scale which shows the height above sea level. You can now simply read off the corrected value on the adjustable plate.

Example:

*If sea level is 750m, adjust the movable plate to 760 (variable) opposite the line on the scale which shows 896. From now on all barometric variations should be read from the adjustable plate.*

**IMPORTANT**

All barometers are fitted with a pointer so that variations in atmospheric pressure over a short period of time can be observed. Meteorologists do not use a specific reading at a specific time to help them with their forecasts, but use:  
the variation in atmospheric pressure  
the extent of changes in atmospheric pressure  
the speed at which atmospheric pressure changes

#### EVALUATING RESULTS

A slow drop in pressure by 2-3mm within 24 hours = slight fall in atmospheric pressure indicating little change in weather.

Drop of 1-2mm within one hour = change in weather imminent, showers.

Rapid drop from 6 to 10mm within 4 - 5 hours = strong winds, electric storms.

Slow, unbroken drop, very slight changes = long period of bad weather.

Rapid rise = fine weather for a short period.

Steady rise = dry, fine weather or dry but cold weather in winter.

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