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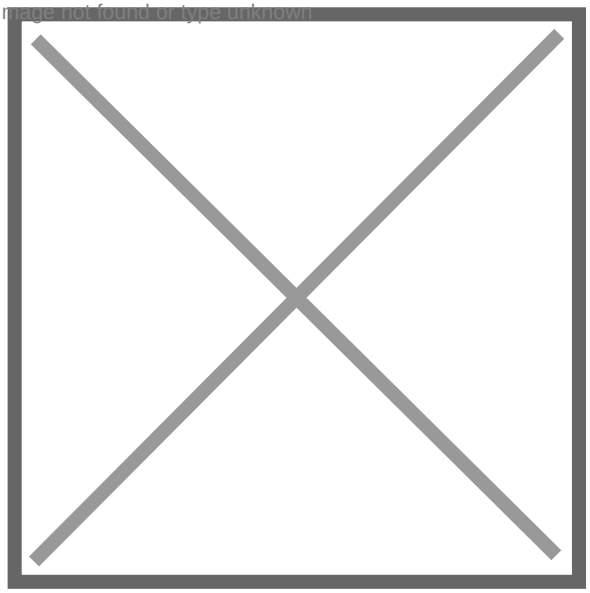
Product Name :

Potometer Apparatus (Ganong's)

Product Code :

SLE/EBT/22

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Description :

Potometer Apparatus (Ganong's) (Product Code: SLE/EBT/22) is a Ganong-pattern potometer used to demonstrate transpiration rates and the rate of water absorption by a cut shoot under various external conditions in school and college botany laboratories. Its 1mm capillary bore and glass stopcock reservoir let a teacher reset the air bubble and compare several conditions withthe same shoot, which makes it dependable plant biology lab equipment for comparative work. Itis made by **Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab)**, an OEM manufacturer, at its own factory in Ambala, India.

Specifications

Parameter	Detail
Type	Ganong's potometer, demonstration apparatus
Purpose	Demonstrating transpiration rates and rates of water absorption by a cut shoot under various external conditions
Base	20 x 80mm
Capillary bore	1mm
Shoot fitting	Plant shoot sealed into a stopper that fits the end tube
Bubble adjustment	Glass stopcock admits water from the reservoir to reposition the air bubble
Operation	Whole apparatus filled with water; open end of the capillary tube dipped into a beaker of water
Mounting	Varnished wooden base, apparatus held by spring clips
Product code	SLE/EBT/22
Manufacturer	Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab) — OEM
Country of origin	India (made in Ambala, Haryana)

What Is the Ganong's Potometer Used For?

The Ganong design is usually set up by the teacher at the front bench, where one shoot can be taken through a sequence of conditions in a single lesson – still room air, then moving air from a fan, then a darkened box, or leaves smeared with petroleum jelly on one surface to show where water is lost. Between stages, opening the glass stopcock lets water in from the reservoir and pushes the air bubble back along the capillary, so the class sees a fresh run without the shoot being disturbed. That makes it a practical transpiration experiment for India's school and college syllabuses, where comparing conditions matters more than a single reading.

Because the capillary bore is 1mm, students can go beyond distance-per-minute and estimate the volume of water taken up, using the cross-sectional area of the bore multiplied by the distance the bubble moves. For a good seal, cut the shoot under water, push it into the stopper while e capill ust be re