

Chemistry- X- Unit -5. Class - 26

Compounds of Non - Metals

Ammonia -Fountain Experiment

Experiment 1

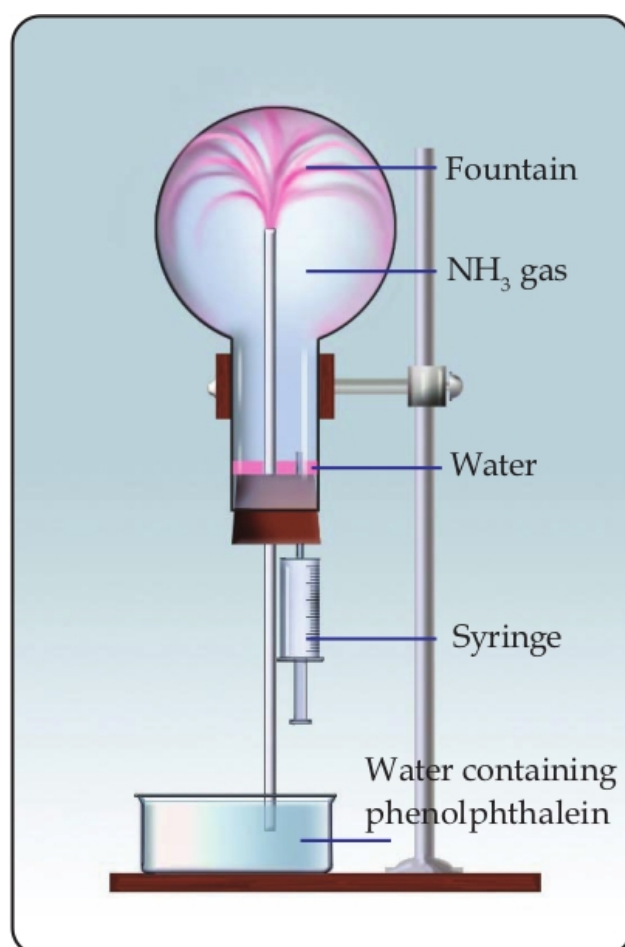
Arrange the apparatus as shown in the figure.

Dip the jet tube in the beaker containing water, in which some phenolphthalein is added.

Using a syringe add a few drops of water into the flask in which ammonia is taken.

water rushes into the flask forming a fountain .

The colour of the solution suddenly changes in to pink.



Ammonia shows basic nature.
Ammonia is highly soluble in water.

This fountain experiment can be used to prove the above mentioned facts.

When ammonia dissolves in water, Ammonium hydroxide is formed.



Physical properties of Ammonia

Colourless

Pungent smell

Shows basic nature

Highly soluble in water

Density is less than that of air

Liquor ammonia

A highly concentrated aqueous solution of Ammonia is called Liquor ammonia

Liquid ammonia.

Ammonia gas can be liquefied easily by applying pressure. Liquefied ammonia is known as liquid ammonia.

Some uses of ammonia

For the manufacture of chemical fertilisers

As a refrigerant in ice plants.

To clean tiles and window panes.

Questions

1. When an Ammonia tanker leaks, water is sprayed to reduce its intensity. What is the reason for this ?
2. Prepare a practical record of the fountain experiment .
(Name of experiment, principle, materials ,procedure , observation , and conclusion may be included)
