moved, it is sufficient to remove them as they are. They have a remarkably handy construction. Furthermore, although the sampling containers **15** on the market are used in this preferred embodiment, sampling containers having cut ends on both sides and sampling containers with an expanded mouth so as to smoothly sample from one to the following one, as disclosed in the preferred embodiments which will be mentioned later, also can be used.

The weight **16** for balancing between the sampled rainfall and the disks **12, 12** is in the form of a cylinder and fixedly screwed onto an outer side of one disk **12** by means of a bolt **24** (refer to FIG. **4**) and it is engaged with one side of the support plate **11** to be balanced under the first stage condition before the rainfall is sampled, as shown by a broken line in FIG. **1** and a full line in FIG. **4**, and, at this time, the first sampling container **15** (①) corresponds to a position immediately below the outlet port **7** of the funnel **5**. When the weight **16** is revolved in the direction separating from one side of the support plate **11** to be engaged with the other side of the support plate **11**, the disks **12, 12** are stopped, and, at this time, the eighth sampling container **15** (⑧) corresponds to the position immediately below the outlet port **7** to complete the sampling operation (refer to FIG. **6**). In short, the weight **16** functions as a stop and not only variably forms a balanced condition between it and the rainfall sampled by changing its position by a revolution of the disks **12, 12** to automatically achieve the sampling operation but also sets a first stage position and a final position of the sampling container **15**. In addition, as above described, also a stop for setting the first stage position of the sampling container **15** and a stop for setting the final position of the sampling container **15** may be provided separately from the weight **16**.

This process of variable forming the balanced condition by the weight **16** will be explained below with reference to FIGS. **5, 6**. At first, under the first stage condition, the weight **16** is engaged with one side surface of the support plate **11** under the condition that the disks **12, 12** are energized clockwise by a weight of the weight **16**.

As the rainfall is poured drop by drop into the first sampling container **15** (①) from the funnel **5** to be sampled, the disks **12, 12** are revolved counterclockwise little by little to be balanced with the weight **16**, of which horizontal torque arm from the support shaft **14** has been increased in length, whereby the second sampling container **15** (②) corresponds to the position immediately below the outlet port **7** of the funnel **5**. Subsequently, the horizontal arm for the support shaft **14** of the weight **16** is similarly increased in length for the sampled rainfall to form the balanced condition until a time when the rainfall is sampled in the third sampling container is (③).

When the rainfall begins to pour into a fourth sampling container **15** (④), the first container **15** (①) is positioned on the right side of the support shaft **14**, so that the rainfall within the first sampling container **15** (①) and the weight **16** are balanced by the rainfall in the three sampling containers **15** (④, ③, ②).

In a stage of sampling the rainfall in a fifth sampling container **15** (⑤), the weight **16** is positioned on the left side of the support shaft **14**, so that the weight **16** and the rainfall in the three sampling containers **15** (⑤, ④, ②) are balanced by the rainfall in the two sampling containers **15** (①, ②). Subsequently, the balanced condition is similarly formed variably between the weight **16** and the sampled rainfall on the right and left sides of the support shaft **14** until the eighth sampling container **15** (③) (refer to FIG. **6**) to automatically continue the sampling operation.

If the present sampler was used to sample the rainfall, 3.4, 3.3, 3.5, 3.3, 3.5, 3.5 and 3.3 ml of rainfall could be sampled in the first to seventh sampling container **15**, respectively.

In addition, a quantity (ml) of rainfall to be sampled as the rainfall fraction of 1 mm is determined by a diameter of the funnel **5** and a quantity of rainfall to be sampled is determined by the weight of the weight member **16**, so that the first stage rainfall is more finely sampled in the case where the diameter of the funnel **5** is larger but the weight of the weight **16** is smaller as compared with the case where the diameter of the funnel **5** is smaller but the weight of the weight **16** is larger. In addition, in order to increase the quantity of rainfall to be sampled at the same sampling widths, it is sufficient to increase the diameter of the funnel **5** and the weight of the weight **16**.

FIGS. **7, 8** show another preferred embodiment in which the sampler is still more simplified in construction and a cover for preventing dry segments and the like from sticking to the funnel can be automatically opened without requiring a motive power. The tumbler **13** hanging down the respective sampling containers **15** therefrom is made from a piece of disk **12**, support shafts **31** being fixed at regular intervals on the same circumference of the disk **12**, the respective support shafts **31** being inserted into shaft holes formed in an upper part of the sampling container **15** (Refer to FIG. **7**). A cover **33**, which is opened by a weight **32**, is provided in an upper part of a housing **2**, and the cover **33** is placed on a funnel **5** by a tension of a tissue paper **34** such as of the type used as toilet paper so that the tissue paper **34** may be broken when it rains to permit the cover **33** to fall down and thus open an upper part of the funnel **5** (refer to FIG. **8**). In addition, two pieces of weight **16** are mounted on the disk **12** so that the respective weights **16** may separately serve also as a stop for setting the first stage position and a stop for setting the final position.

The above described cover **33** comprises a flat plate **35** and a funnel-shaped raindrop-collector **36** mounted on the flat plate **35**, the flat plate **35** being provided with a support member **37** extending outward and fixedly mounted in a lower part of one end thereof. The support member **37** is provided with the weight **32** mounted on a pointed end thereof, and the support member **37** is pivoted on an upper end of a L letter-shaped support member **38** bent from one upper end of the housing **2** and extended upward from a base thereof. A support member **39** extending outward is mounted on the other upper end of the housing **2** so that the cover **33** may close the funnel **5**, as shown by a full line, by the tension of the tissue paper **34** extended over a clip **40** fixedly mounted on the support member **39** and a clip **41** fixedly mounted on one end of the flat plate **35**. The tissue paper **34** is extended immediately below the raindrop-collector **36** on the flat paper **35**, so that, when it rains, the tissue paper **34** is broken soon, whereby the cover **33** immediately falls down due to the weight of the weight member **32** at a position shown by a two-dot chain line to open the funnel **5**.

In addition, in this preferred embodiment, the pipe **18** and the exhaust pipe **23** shown in FIG. **1** are not used and the rainfall overflowing from the eighth sampling