GENERAL CHEMICAL TABLES

(See other side)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER

FLAME AND BEAD TESTS

Flame Colorations

Violet

Potassium compounds. Purple red through blue glass. Easily obscured by sodium flame. Bluish green through green glass. Rubidium and Caesium compounds impart same flame as potassium compounds.

Blues

Azure.—Copper chloride. Copper bromide gives azure blue followed by green. Other copper compounds give same coloration when moistened with hydrochloric acid.

Light Blue.—Lead, Arsenic, Selenium.

Greens

Emerald.—Copper compounds except the halides, and when not moistened with hydrochloric acid.

Pure Green.—Compounds of thallium and tellurium.

Yellowish.—Barium compounds. Some molybdenum compounds. Borates, especially when treated with sulphuric acid or when burned with alcohol.

Bluish.—Phosphates with sulphuric acid.

Feeble.—Antimony compounds. Ammonium compounds.

Whitish.—Zinc.

Reds

Carmine.—Lithium compounds. Violet through blue glass. Invisible through green glass. Masked by barium flame.

Scarlet.—Strontium compounds. Violet through blue glass. Yellowish through green glass. Masked by barium flame.

Yellowish.—Calcium compounds. Greenish through blue glass. Green through green glass. Masked by barium flame.

Yellow

Yellow.—All sodium compounds. Invisible with blue glass.

Borax Beads

Abbreviations employed: s., saturated; s.s., supersaturated; n.s., not saturated; h., hot; c., cold.

Substance	Oxidizing flame	Reducing flame
Aluminum	Colorless (h.c., n.s.); opaque (s.s.)	Colorless; opaque (s.)
Antimony	Colorless; yellow or brownish (h., s.s.)	Gray and opaque
Barium	Colorless (n.s.)	.....
Bismuth	Colorless; yellow or brownish (h., s.s.)	Gray and opaque
Cadmium	Colorless	Gray and opaque
Calcium	Colorless (n.s.)	.....
Cerium	Red (h.)	Colorless (h.c.)
Chromium	Green (c.)	Green
Cobalt	Blue (h.c.)	Blue (h.c.)
Copper	Green (h.); blue (c.)	Red (c.): opaque (s.s.): colorless (h.)

Borax Beads (Continued)

Substance	Oxidizing flame	Reducing flame
Iron	Yellow or brownish red (h., n.s.)	Green (s.s.)
Lead	Colorless; yellow or brownish (h., s.s.)	Gray and opaque
Magnesium	Colorless (n.s.)	
Manganese	Violet (h.c.)	Colorless (h.c.)
Molybdenum	Colorless	Yellow or brown (h.)
Nickel	Brown; red (c.)	Gray and opaque
Silicon	Colorless (h.c.); opaque (s.s.)	Colorless; opaque (s.)
Silver	Colorless (n.s.)	Gray and opaque
Strontium	Colorless (n.s.)	
Tin	Colorless (h.c.); opaque (s.s.)	Colorless; opaque (s.)
Titanium	Colorless	Yellow (h.); violet (c.)
Tungsten	Colorless	Brown
Uranium	Yellow or brownish (h., n.s.)	Green
Vanadium	Colorless	Green

Beads of Microcosmic Salt

$NaNH_4HPO_4$

Substance	Oxidizing flame	Reducing flame
Aluminum	Colorless; opaque (s.)	Colorless; not clear (s.s.)
Antimony	Colorless (n.s.)	Gray and opaque
Barium	Colorless; opaque (s.)	Colorless; not clear (s.s.)
Bismuth	Colorless (n.s.)	Gray and opaque
Cadmium	Colorless (n.s.)	Gray and opaque
Calcium	Colorless; opaque (s.)	Colorless; not clear (s.s.)
Cerium	Yellow or brownish red (h., s.)	Colorless
Chromium	Red (h., s.); green (c.)	Green (c.)
Cobalt	Blue (h.c.)	Blue (h.c.)
Copper	Blue (c.); green (h.)	Red and opaque (c.)
Iron	Yellow or brown (h., s.)	Colorless; yellow or brownish (h.)
Lead	Colorless (n.s.)	Gray and opaque
Magnesium	Colorless; opaque (s.)	Colorless; not clear (s.s.)
Manganese	Violet (h.c.)	Colorless
Molybdenum	Colorless; green (h.)	Green (h.)
Nickel	Yellow (c.); red (h., s.)	Yellow (c.); red (h.); gray and opaque
Silicon	(Swims undissolved)	(Swims undissolved)
Silver		Gray and opaque
Strontium	Colorless; opaque (s.)	Colorless; not clear (s.s.)
Tin	Colorless; opaque (s.)	Colorless
Titanium	Colorless (n.s.)	Violet (c.); yellow or brownish (h.)
Uranium	Green; yellow or brownish (h., s.)	Green (h.)
Vanadium	Yellow	Green
Zinc	Colorless (n.s.)	Gray and opaque

Sodium Carbonate Bead

Manganese	Green	Colorless

PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

The following pages present directions for the preparation of various reagents. The collection has been prepared with the active collaboration of W. D. Bonner, R. K. Carleton, L. L. Carrick, Giles B. Cooke, E. J. Cragoe, Thos. De Vries, James L. Kassner, Thos. W. Mason, F. C. Mathers, M. G. Mellon, W. C. Pierce, J. H. Reedy, Arthur A. Vernon and S. R. Wood. Many others have contributed valuable suggestions.

Volumes have been stated in milliliters (ml) and liters (l). One milliliter is equivalent to 1.000027 cubic centimeters (cm^3 or cc.). Masses are indicated in grams (g).

The relation to molar solution (*M*) or normal solution (*N*) is indicated in many cases.

Distilled water should be used.

LABORATORY REAGENTS FOR GENERAL USE

DILUTE ACIDS, 3 molar. Use the amount of concentrated acid indicated and dilute to one liter.

Acetic acid, 3 *N*. Use 172 ml of 17.4 *M* acid (99–100 %).

Hydrochloric acid, 3 *N*. Use 258 ml of 11.6 *M* acid (36 % HCl).

Nitric acid, 3 *N*. Use 195 ml of 15.4 *M* acid (69 % HNO_3).

Phosphoric acid, 9 *N*. Use 205 ml of 14.6 *M* acid (85 % H_3PO_4).

Sulfuric acid, 6 *N*. Use 168 ml of 17.8 *M* acid (95 % H_2SO_4).

DILUTE BASES.

Ammonium hydroxide, 3 *M*, 3 *N*. Dilute 200 ml of concentrated solution (14.8 *M*, 28 % NH_3) to 1 liter.

Barium hydroxide, 0.2 *M*, 0.4 *N*. Saturated solution, 63 g per liter of $Ba(OH)_2.8H_2O$. Use some excess, filter off $BaCO_3$ and protect from CO_2 of the air with soda lime or ascarite in a guard tube.

Calcium hydroxide, 0.02 *M*, 0.04 *N*. Saturated solution, 1.5 g per liter of $Ca(OH)_2$. Use some excess, filter off $CaCO_3$ and protect from CO_2 of the air.

Potassium hydroxide, 3 *M*, 3 *N*. Dissolve 176 g of the sticks (95 %) in water and dilute to 1 liter.

Sodium hydroxide, 3 *M*, 3 *N*. Dissolve 126 g of the sticks (95 %) in water and dilute to 1 liter.

GENERAL REAGENTS. (See also *Standard Solutions for Volumetric Analysis*, and *Decinormal Solutions of Salts and Other Reagents.*)

Aluminum chloride, 0.167 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 22 g of $AlCl_3$ in 1 liter of water.

Aluminum nitrate, 0.167 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 58 g of $Al(NO_3)_3.7.5H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Aluminum sulfate, 0.083 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 56 g of $Al_2(SO_4)_3.18H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Ammonium acetate, 3 *M*, 3 *N*. Dissolve 230 g of $NH_4C_2H_3O_2$ in water and dilute to 1 liter.

Ammonium carbonate, 1.5 *M*. Dissolve 144 g of the commercial salt (mixture of $(NH_4)_2CO_3.H_2O$ and $NH_4CO_2NH_2$) in 500 ml of 3 *N* NH_4OH and dilute to 1 liter.

Ammonium chloride, 3 *M*, 3 *N*. Dissolve 160 g of NH_4Cl in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Ammonium molybdate.

1. 0.5 *M*, 1 *N*. Mix well 72 g of pure MoO_3 (or 81 g of H_2MoO_4) with 200 ml of water, and add 60 ml of conc. ammonium hydroxide. When solution is complete, filter and pour filtrate, *very slowly* and with *rapid stirring*, into a mixture of 270 ml of conc. HNO_3 and 400 ml of water. Allow to stand over night, filter and dilute to 1 liter.

2. The reagent is prepared as two solutions which are mixed as needed, thus always providing fresh reagent of proper strength and composition. Since ammonium molybdate is an expensive reagent, and since an acid solution of this reagent as usually prepared keeps for only a few days, the method proposed will avoid loss of reagent and provide more certain results for quantitative work.

Solution 1. Dissolve 100 g of ammonium molybdate (C.P. grade) in 400 ml of water and 80 ml of 15 *M* NH_4OH. Filter if necessary, though this seldom has to be done.

Solution 2. Mix 400 ml of 16 *M* nitric acid with 600 ml of water.

For use, mix the calculated amount of solution 1 with twice its volume of solution 2, adding solution 1 to solution 2 slowly, with vigorous stirring. Thus, for amounts of phosphorus up to 20 mg, 10 ml of solution 1 to 20 ml of solution 2 is adequate. Increase amount as needed.

Ammonium nitrate, 1 *M*, 1 *N*. Dissolve 80 g of NH_4NO_3 in 1 liter of water.

Ammonium oxalate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 35.5 g of $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4.H_2O$ in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Ammonium sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 33 g of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ in 1 liter of water.

Ammonium sulfide, colorless.

1. 3 *M*. Treat 200 ml of conc. NH_4OH with H_2S until saturated, keeping the solution cold. Add 200 ml of conc. NH_4OH and dilute of 1 liter.

2. 6 *N*. Saturate 6 *N* ammonium hydroxide (40 ml conc. ammonia solution + 60 ml H_2O) with washed H_2S gas. The ammonium hydroxide bottle must be completely full and must be kept surrounded by ice while being saturated (about 48 hours for two liters). The reagent is best preserved in brown, completely filled, glass-stoppered bottles.

Ammonium sulfide, yellow. Treat 150 ml of conc. NH_4OH with H_2S until saturated, keeping the solution cool. Add 250 ml of conc. NH_4OH and 10 g of powdered sulfur. Shake the mixture until the sulfur is dissolved and dilute to 1 liter with water. In the solution the concentration of $(NH_4)_2S_2$, $(NH_4)_2S$ and NH_4OH are 0.625, 0.4 and 1.5 normal respectively. On standing, the concentration of $(NH_4)_2S_2$ increases and that of $(NH_4)_2S$ and NH_4OH decreases.

Antimony pentachloride, 0.1 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 30 g of $SbCl_5$ in 1 liter of water.

Antimony trichloride, 0.167 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 38 g of $SbCl_3$ in 1 liter of water.

Aqua regia. Mix 1 part concentrated HNO_3 with 3 parts of concentrated HCl. This formula should include one volume of water if the aqua regia is to be stored for any length of time. Without water, objectionable quantities of chlorine and other gases are evolved.

Barium chloride, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 61 g of $BaCl_2.2H_2O$ in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Barium hydroxide, 0.1 *M*, about 0.2 *N*. Dissolve 32 g of $Ba(OH)_2.8H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Barium nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 65 g of $Ba(NO_3)_2$ in 1 liter of water.

Bismuth chloride, 0.167 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 53 g of $BiCl_3$ in 1 liter of dilute HCl. Use 1 part HCl to 5 parts water.

Bismuth nitrate, 0.083 *M*, 0.25 *N*. Dissolve 40 g of $Bi(NO_3)_3.5H_2O$ in 1 liter of dilute HNO_3. Use 1 part of HNO_3 to 5 parts of water.

Cadmium chloride, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 46 g of $CdCl_2$ in 1 liter of water.

Cadmium nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 77 g of $Cd(NO_3)_2.4H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Cadmium sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 70 g of $CdSO_4.4H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Calcium chloride, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 55 g of $CaCl_2.6H_2O$ in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Calcium nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 41 g of $Ca(NO_3)_2$ in 1 liter of water.

Chloroplatinic acid.

1. 0.0512 *M*, 0.102 *N*. Dissolve 26.53 g of $H_2PtCl_6.6H_2O$ in water. Dilute to 100 ml. Contains 0.100 g Pt per ml.

2. Make a 10 % solution by dissolving 1 g of $H_2PtCl_6.6H_2O$ in 9 ml of water. Shake thoroughly to insure complete mixing. Keep in a dropping bottle.

Chromic chloride, 0.167 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 26 g of $CrCl_3$ in 1 liter of water.

Chromic nitrate, 0.167 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 40 g of $Cr(NO_3)_3$ in 1 liter of water.

Chromic sulfate, 0.083 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 60 g of $Cr_2(SO_4)_3.18H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Cobaltous nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 73 g of $Co(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Cobaltous sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 70 g of $CoSO_4.7H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Cupric chloride, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 43 g of $CuCl_2.2H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Cupric nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 74 g of $Cu(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Cupric sulfate, 0.5 *M*, 1 *N*. Dissolve 124.8 g of $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ in water to which 5 ml of H_2SO_4 has been added. Dilute to 1 liter.

Ferric chloride, 0.5 *M*, 1.5 *N*. Dissolve 135.2 g of $FeCl_3.6H_2O$ in water containing 20 ml of conc. HCl. Dilute to 1 liter.

Ferric nitrate, 0.167 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 67 g of $Fe(NO_3)_3.9H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Ferric sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 140.5 g of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3.9H_2O$ in water containing 100 ml of conc. H_2SO_4. Dilute to 1 liter.

Ferrous ammonium sulfate, 0.5 *M*, 1 *N*. Dissolve 196 g of $Fe(NH_4SO_4)_2.6H_2O$ in water containing 10 ml of conc. H_2SO_4. Dilute to 1 liter. Prepare fresh solutions for best results.

Ferrous sulfate, 0.5 *M*, 1 *N*. Dissolve 139 g of $FeSO_4.7H_2O$ in water containing 10 ml of conc. H_2SO_4. Dilute to 1 liter. Solution does not keep well.

Lead acetate, 0.5 *M*, 1 *N*. Dissolve 190 g of $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$ in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Lead nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 83 g of $Pb(NO_3)_2$ in 1 liter of water.

Lime water. See *Calcium hydroxide.*

Magnesium chloride, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 51 g of $MgCl_2.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Magnesium chloride reagent. Dissolve 50 g of $MgCl_2.6H_2O$ and 100 g of NH_4Cl in 500 ml of water. Add 10 ml of conc. NH_4OH, allow to stand over night and filter if a precipitate has formed. Make acid to methyl red with dilute HCl. Dilute to 1 liter. Solution contains 0.25 *M* $MgCl_2$ and 2 *M* NH_4Cl. Solution may also be diluted with 133 ml of conc. NH_4OH and water to make 1 liter. Such a solution will contain 2 *M* NH_4OH.

Magnesium nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 64 g of $Mg(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Magnesium sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 62 g of $MgSO_4.7H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Manganous chloride, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 50 g of $MnCl_2.4H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Manganous nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 72 g of $Mn(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Manganous sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 69 g of $MnSO_4.7H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Mercuric chloride, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 68 g of $HgCl_2$ in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Mercuric nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 81 g of $Hg(NO_3)_2$ in 1 liter of water.

Mercuric sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 74 g of $HgSO_4$ in 1 liter of water.

Mercurous nitrate. Use 1 part $HgNO_3$, 20 parts water and 1 part HNO_3.

Nickel chloride, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 59 g of $NiCl_2.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Nickel nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 73 g of $Ni(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Nickel sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 66 g of $NiSO_4.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Potassium bromide, 0.5 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 60 g of KBr in 1 liter of water.

Potassium carbonate, 1.5 *M*, 3 *N*. Dissolve 207 g of K_2CO_3 in 1 liter of water.

Potassium chloride, 0.5 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 37 g of KCl in 1 liter of water.

Potassium chromate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 49 g of K_2CrO_4 in 1 liter of water.

Potassium cyanide, 0.5 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 33 g of KCN in 1 liter of water.

Potassium dichromate, 0.125 *M*. Dissolve 37 g of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in 1 liter of water.

Potassium ferricyanide, 0.167 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 55 g of $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ in 1 liter of water.

Potassium ferrocyanide, 0.5 *M*, 2 *N*. Dissolve 211 g of $K_4Fe(CN)_6.3H_2O$ in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Potassium iodide, 0.5 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 83 g of KI in 1 liter of water.

Potassium nitrate, 0.5 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 51 g of KNO_3 in 1 liter of water.

Potassium sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 44 g of K_2SO_4 in 1 liter of water.

Silver nitrate, 0.5 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 85 g of $AgNO_3$ in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Sodium acetate, 3 *M*, 3 *N*. Dissolve 408 g of $NaC_2H_3O_2.3H_2O$ in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Sodium carbonate, 1.5 *M*, 3 *N*. Dissolve 159 g of Na_2CO_3, or 430 g of $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$ in water. Dilute to 1 liter.

Sodium chloride, 0.5 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 29 g of NaCl in 1 liter of water.

Sodium cobaltinitrite, 0.08 *M* (reagent for potassium). Dissolve 25 g of $NaNO_2$ in 75 ml of water, add 2 ml of glacial acetic acid and then 2.5 g of $Co(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$. Allow to stand for several days, filter and dilute to 100 ml. Reagent is somewhat unstable.

Sodium hydrogen phosphate, 0.167 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 60 g of $Na_2HPO_4.12H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Sodium nitrate, 0.5 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 43 g of $NaNO_3$ in 1 liter of water.

Sodium sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 36 g of Na_2SO_4 in 1 liter of water.

Sodium sulfide, 0.5 *M*, 1 *N*. Dissolve 120 g of $Na_2S.9H_2O$ in water and dilute to 1 liter. Or, saturate 500 ml of 1 *M* NaOH (21 g of 95% NaOH sticks) with H_2S, keeping the solution cool, and dilute with 500 ml of 1 *M* NaOH.

Stannic chloride, 0.125 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 33 g of $SnCl_4$ in 1 liter of water.

Stannous chloride, 0.5 *M*, 1 *N*. Dissolve 113 g of $SnCl_2.2H_2O$ in 170 ml of conc. HCl, using heat if necessary. Dilute with water to 1 liter. Add a few pieces of tin foil. Prepare solution fresh at frequent intervals.

Stannous chloride (for Bettendorf test). Dissolve 113 g of $SnCl_2.2H_2O$ in 75 ml of conc. HCl. Add a few pieces of tin foil.

Strontium chloride, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 67 g of $SrCl_2.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Zinc nitrate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 74 g of $Zn(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

Zinc sulfate, 0.25 *M*, 0.5 *N*. Dissolve 72 g of $ZnSO_4.7H_2O$ in 1 liter of water.

SPECIAL SOLUTIONS AND REAGENTS

Aluminon (qualitative test for aluminum). Aluminon is a trade name for the ammonium salt of aurin tricarboxylic acid. Dissolve 1 g of the salt in 1 liter of distilled water. Shake the solution well to insure thorough mixing.

Bang's reagent (for glucose estimation). Dissolve 100 g of K_2CO_3, 66 g of KCl and 160 g of $KHCO_3$ in the order given in about 700 ml of water at 30° C. Add 4.4 g of $CuSO_4$ and dilute to 1 liter after the CO_2 is evolved. This solution should be shaken only in such a manner as not to allow entry of air. After 24 hours 300 ml are diluted to 1 liter with saturated KCl solution, shaken gently and used after 24 hours; 50 ml equivalent to 10 mg glucose.

Barfoed's reagent (test for glucose). See *Cupric acetate.*

Baudisch's reagent. See *Cupferron.*

Benedict's solution (qualitative reagent for glucose). With the aid of heat, dissolve 173 g of sodium citrate and 100 g of Na_2CO_3 in 800 ml of water. Filter, if necessary, and dilute to 850 ml. Dissolve 17.3 g of $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ in 100 ml of water. Pour the latter solution, with constant stirring, into the carbonate-citrate solution, and make up to 1 liter.

Benzidine hydrochloride solution (for sulfate determination). Make a paste of 8 g of benzidine hydrochloride ($C_{12}H_8(NH_2)_2.2HCl$) and 20 ml of water, add 20 ml of HCl (sp. gr. 1.12) and dilute to 1 liter with water. Each ml of this solution is equivalent to 0.00357 g of H_2SO_4.

Bertrand's reagent (glucose estimation). Consists of the following solutions:

(a) Dissolve 200 g of Rochelle salts and 150 g of NaOH in sufficient water to make 1 liter of solution.

(b) Dissolve 40 g of $CuSO_4$ in enough water to make 1 liter of solution.

(c) Dissolve 50 g of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ and 200 g of H_2SO_4 (sp. gr. 1.84) in sufficient water to make 1 liter of solution.

(d) Dissolve 5 g of $KMnO_4$ in sufficient water to make 1 liter of solution.

Bial's reagent (for pentose). Dissolve 1 g of orcinol ($CH_3.C_6H_3(OH)_2$) in 500 ml of 30 % HCl to which 30 drops of a 10 % solution of $FeCl_3$ has been added.

Boutron-Boudet soap solution.

(a) Dissolve 100 g of pure castile soap in about 2500 ml of 56 % ethyl alcohol.

(b) Dissolve 0.59 g of $Ba(NO_3)_2$ in 1 liter of water.

Adjust the castile soap solution so that 2.4 ml of it will give a permanent lather with 40 ml of solution (b). When adjusted, 2.4 ml of soap solution is equivalent to 220 parts per million of hardness (as $CaCO_3$) for a 40 ml sample.

See also *Soap solution.*

Brucke's reagent (protein precipitation). See *Potassium iodide-mercuric iodide.*

Clarke's soap solution (or A.P.H.A. standard method). Estimation of hardness in water.

(a) Dissolve 100 g of pure powdered castile soap in 1 liter of 80 % ethyl alcohol and allow to stand over night.

(b) Prepare a standard solution of $CaCl_2$ by dissolving 0.5 g of $CaCO_3$ in HCl (sp. gr. 1.19), neutralize with NH_4OH and make slightly alkaline to litmus, and dilute to 500 ml. One ml is equivalent to 1 mg of $CaCO_3$.

Titrate (a) against (b) and dilute (a) with 80 % ethyl alcohol until 1 ml of the resulting solution is equivalent to 1 ml of (b) after making allowance for the lather factor (the amount of standard soap solution required to produce a permanent lather in 50 ml of distilled water). One ml of the adjusted solution after subtracting the lather factor is equivalent to 1 mg of $CaCO_3$.

See also *Soap solution.*

Cobalticyanide paper (Rinnmann's test for Zn). Dissolve 4 g of $K_3Co(CN)_6$ and 1 g of $KClO_3$ in 100 ml of water. Soak filter paper in solution and dry at 100° C. Apply drop of zinc solution and burn in an evaporating dish. A green disk is obtained if zinc is present.

Cochineal. Extract 1 g of cochineal for four days with 20 ml of alcohol and 60 ml of distilled water. Filter.

Congo red. Dissolve 0.5 g of congo red in 90 ml of distilled water and 10 ml of alcohol.

Cupferron (Baudisch's reagent for iron analysis). Dissolve 6 g of the ammonium salt of nitroso-phenyl-hydroxyl-amine (cupferron) in 100 ml of H_2O. Reagent good for one week only and must be kept in the dark.

Cupric acetate (Barfoed's reagent for reducing monosaccharides). Dissolve 66 g of cupric acetate and 10 ml of glacial acetic acid in water and dilute to 1 liter.

Cupric oxide, ammoniacal; Schweitzer's reagent (dissolves cotton, linen and silk, but not wool).

1. Dissolve 5 g of cupric sulfate in 100 ml of boiling water, and add sodium hydroxide until precipitation is complete. Wash the precipitate well, and dissolve it in a minimum quantity of ammonium hydroxide.

2. Bubble a slow stream of air through 300 ml of strong ammonium hydroxide containing 50 g of fine copper turnings. Continue for one hour.

Cupric sulfate in glycerin-potassium hydroxide (reagent for silk). Dissolve 10 g of cupric sulfate, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$, in 100 ml of water and add 5 g of glycerin. Add KOH solution slowly until a deep blue solution is obtained.

Cupron (benzoin oxime). Dissolve 5 g in 100 ml of 95% alcohol.

Cuprous chloride, acidic (reagent for CO in gas analysis).

1. Cover the bottom of a two-liter flask with a layer of cupric oxide about one-half inch deep, suspend a bunch of copper wire so as to reach from the bottom to the top of the solution, and fill the flask with hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.10). Shake occasionally. When the solution becomes nearly colorless, transfer to reagent bottles, which should also contain copper wire. The stock bottle may be refilled with dilute hydrochloric acid until either the cupric oxide or the copper wire is used up.

Copper sulfate may be substituted for copper oxide in the above procedure.

2. Dissolve 340 g of $CuCl_2.2H_2O$ in 600 ml of conc. HCl and reduce the cupric chloride by adding 190 ml of a saturated solution of stannous chloride or until the solution is colorless. The stannous chloride is prepared by treating 300 g of metallic tin in a 500 ml flask with conc. HCl until no more tin goes into solution.

3. (Winkler method). Add a mixture of 86 g of CuO and 17 g of finely divided metallic Cu, made by the reduction of CuO with hydrogen, to a solution of HCl, made by diluting 650 ml of conc. HCl with 325 ml of water. After the mixture has been added slowly and with frequent stirring, a spiral of copper wire is suspended in the bottle, reaching all the way to the bottom. Shake occasionally, and when the solution becomes colorless, it is ready for use.

Cuprous chloride, ammoniacal (reagent for CO in gas analysis).

1. The acid solution of cuprous chloride as prepared above is neutralized with ammonium hydroxide until an ammonia odor persists. An excess of metallic copper must be kept in the solution.

2. Pour 800 ml of acidic cuprous chloride, prepared by the Winkler method, into about 4 liters of water. Transfer the

precipitate to a 250 ml graduate. After several hours, siphon off the liquid above the 50 ml mark and refill with 7.5 % NH_4OH solution which may be prepared by diluting 50 ml of conc. NH_4OH with 150 ml of water. The solution is well shaken and allowed to stand for several hours. It should have a faint odor of ammonia.

Dichlorofluorescein indicator. Dissolve 1 g in 1 liter of 70 % alcohol or 1 g of the sodium salt in 1 liter of water.

Dimethylglyoxime (diacetyl dioxime), 0.01 *N*. Dissolve 0.6 g of dimethylglyoxime, $(CH_3CNOH)_2$, in 500 ml of 95 % ethyl alcohol. This is an especially sensitive test for nickel, a very definite crimson color being produced.

Diphenylamine (reagent for rayon). Dissolve 0.2 g in 100 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid.

Diphenylamine sulfonate (for titration of iron with $K_2Cr_2O_7$). Dissolve 0.32 g of the barium salt of diphenylamine sulfonic acid in 100 ml of water, add 0.5 g of sodium sulfate and filter off the precipitate of $BaSO_4$.

Diphenylcarbazide. Dissolve 0.2 g of diphenylcarbazide in 10 ml of glacial acetic acid and dilute to 100 ml with 95 % ethyl alcohol.

Esbach's reagent (estimation of protein). To a water solution of 10 g of picric acid and 20 g of citric acid, add sufficient water to make one liter of solution.

Eschka's compound. Two parts of calcined ("light") magnesia are thoroughly mixed with one part of anhydrous sodium carbonate.

Fehling's solution (reagent for reducing sugars).

(a) Copper sulfate solution. Dissolve 34.66 g of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ in water and dilute to 500 ml.

(b) Alkaline tartrate solution. Dissolve 173 g of potassium sodium tartrate (Rochelle salts, $KNaC_4H_4O_6 \cdot 4H_2O$) and 50 g of NaOH in water and dilute when cold to 500 ml.

For use, mix equal volumes of the two solutions at the time of using.

Ferric-alum indicator. Dissolve 140 g of ferric-ammonium sulfate crystals in 400 ml of hot water. When cool, filter, and make up to a volume of 500 ml with dilute (6 *N*) nitric acid.

Folin's mixture (for uric acid). To 650 ml of water add 500 g of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, 5 g of uranium acetate and 6 g of glacial acetic acid. Dilute to 1 liter.

Formaldehyde-sulfuric acid (Marquis' reagent for alkaloids). Add 10 ml of formaldehyde solution to 50 ml of sulfuric acid.

Froehde's reagent. See *Sulfomolybdic acid.*

Fuchsin (reagent for linen). Dissolve 1 g of fuchsin in 100 ml of alcohol.

Fuchsin-sulfurous acid (Schiff's reagent for aldehydes). Dissolve 0.5 g of fuchsin and 9 g of sodium bisulfite in 500 ml of water, and add 10 ml of HCl. Keep in well-stoppered bottles and protect from light.

Gunzberg's reagent (detection of HCl in gastric juice). Prepare as needed a solution containing 4 g of phloroglucinol and 2 g of vanillin in 100 ml of absolute ethyl alcohol.

Hager's reagent. See *Picric acid.*

Hanus solution (for iodine number). Dissolve 13.2 g of resublimed iodine in one liter of glacial acetic acid which will pass the dichromate test for reducible matter. Add sufficient bromine to double the halogen content, determined by titration (3 ml is about the proper amount). The iodine may be dissolved by the aid of heat, but the solution should be cold when the bromine is added.

Iodine, tincture of. To 50 ml of water add 70 g of I_2 and 50 g of KI. Dilute to 1 liter with alcohol.

Iodo-potassium iodide (Wagner's reagent for alkaloids). Dissolve 2 g of iodine and 6 g of KI in 100 ml of water.

Litmus (indicator). Extract litmus powder three times with boiling alcohol, each treatment consuming an hour. Reject the alcoholic extract. Treat residue with an equal weight of cold water and filter; then exhaust with five times its weight of boiling water, cool and filter. Combine the aqueous extracts.

Magnesia mixture (reagent for phosphates and arsenates). Dissolve 55 g of magnesium chloride and 105 g of ammonium chloride in water, barely acidify with hydrochloric acid, and dilute to 1 liter. The ammonium hydroxide may be omitted until just previous to use. The reagent, if completely mixed and stored for any period of time, becomes turbid.

Magnesium reagent. See *S and O reagent.*

Magnesium uranyl acetate. Dissolve 100 g of $UO_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2.2H_2O$ in 60 ml of glacial acetic acid and dilute to 500 ml. Dissolve 330 g of $Mg(C_2H_3O_2)_2.4H_2O$ in 60 ml of glacial acetic acid and dilute to 200 ml. Heat solutions to the boiling point until clear, pour the magnesium solution into the uranyl solution, cool and dilute to 1 liter. Let stand over night and filter if necessary.

Marme's reagent. See *Potassium-cadmium iodide.*

Marquis' reagent. See *Formaldehyde-sulfuric acid.*

Mayer's reagent (white precipitate with most alkaloids in slightly acid solutions). Dissolve 1.358 g of $HgCl_2$ in 60 ml of water and pour into a solution of 5 g of KI in 10 ml of H_2O. Add sufficient water to make 100 ml.

Methyl orange indicator. Dissolve 1 g of methyl orange in 1 liter of water. Filter, if necessary.

Methyl orange, modified. Dissolve 2 g of methyl orange and 2.8 g of xylene cyanole FF in 1 liter of 50 % alcohol.

Methyl red indicator. Dissolve 1 g of methyl red in 600 ml of alcohol and dilute with 400 ml of water.

Methyl red, modified. Dissolve 0.50 g of methyl red and 1.25 g of xylene cyanole FF in 1 liter of 90 % alcohol. Or, dissolve 1.25 g of methyl red and 0.825 g of methylene blue in 1 liter of 90 % alcohol.

Millon's reagent (for albumins and phenols). Dissolve 1 part of mercury in 1 part of cold fuming nitric acid. Dilute with twice the volume of water and decant the clear solution after several hours.

Mixed indicator. Prepared by adding about 1.4 g of xylene cyanole FF to 1 g of methyl orange. The dye is seldom pure enough for these proportions to be satisfactory. Each new lot of dye should be tested by adding additional amounts of the dye until a test portion gives the proper color change. The acid color of this indicator is like that of permanganate; the neutral color is gray; and the alkaline color is green. Described by Hickman and Linstead, J. Chem. Soc. (Lon.), **121,** 2502 (1922).

Molisch's reagent. See *α-Naphthol.*

α-Naphthol (Molisch's reagent for wool). Dissolve 15 g of α-naphthol in 100 ml of alcohol or chloroform.

Nessler's reagent (for ammonia). Dissolve 50 g of KI in the smallest possible quantity of cold water (50 ml). Add a saturated solution of mercuric chloride (about 22 g in 350 ml of water will be needed) until an excess is indicated by the formation of a precipitate. Then add 200 ml of 5 *N* NaOH and dilute to 1 liter. Let settle, and draw off the clear liquid.

Nickel oxide, ammoniacal (reagent for silk). Dissolve 5 g of nickel sulfate in 100 ml of water, and add sodium hydroxide solution until nickel hydroxide is completely precipitated. Wash the precipitate well and dissolve in 25 ml of concentrated ammonium hydroxide and 25 ml of water.

***p*-Nitrobenzene-azo-resorcinol** (reagent for magnesium). Dissolve 1 g of the dye in 10 ml of *N* NaOH and dilute to 1 liter.

Nitron (detection of nitrate radical). Dissolve 10 g of nitron ($C_{20}H_{16}N_4$, 4, 5-dihydro-1, 4-diphenyl-3, 5-phenylimino-1, 2, 4-triazole) in 5 ml of glacial acetic acid and 95 ml of water. The solution may be filtered with slight suction through an alundum crucible and kept in a dark bottle.

α-Nitroso-β-naphthol. Make a saturated solution in 50% acetic acid (1 part of glacial acetic acid with 1 part of water). Does not keep well.

Nylander's solution (carbohydrates). Dissolve 20 g of bismuth subnitrate and 40 g of Rochelle salts in 1 liter of 8% NaOH solution. Cool and filter.

Obermayer's reagent (for indoxyl in urine). Dissolve 4 g of $FeCl_3$ in one liter of HCl (sp. gr. 1.19).

Oxine. Dissolve 14 g of HC_9H_6ON in 30 ml of glacial acetic acid. Warm slightly, if necessary. Dilute to 1 liter.

Oxygen absorbent. Dissolve 300 g of ammonium chloride in one liter of water and add one liter of concentrated ammonium hydroxide solution. Shake the solution thoroughly. For use as an oxygen absorbent, a bottle half full of copper turnings is filled nearly full with the NH_4Cl-NH_4OH solution and the gas passed through.

Pasteur's salt solution. To one liter of distilled water add 2.5 g of potassium phosphate, 0.25 g of calcium phosphate, 0.25 g of magnesium sulfate and 12.00 g of ammonium tartrate.

Pavy's solution (glucose reagent). To 120 ml of Fehling's solution, add 300 ml of NH_4OH (sp. gr. 0.88) and dilute to 1 liter with water.

Phenanthroline ferrous ion indicator. Dissolve 1.485 g of phenanthroline monohydrate in 100 ml of 0.025 *M* ferrous sulfate solution.

Phenolphthalein. Dissolve 1 g of phenolphthalein in 50 ml of alcohol and add 50 ml of water.

Phenolsulfonic acid (determination of nitrogen as nitrate). Dissolve 25 g of phenol in 150 ml of conc. H_2SO_4, add 75 ml of fuming H_2SO_4 (15% SO_3), stir well and heat for two hours at 100° C.

Phloroglucinol solution (pentosans). Make a 3% phloroglucinol solution in alcohol. Keep in a dark bottle.

Phosphomolybdic acid (Sonnenschein's reagent for alkaloids).

1. Prepare ammonium phosphomolybdate and after washing with water, boil with nitric acid and expel NH_3; evaporate to dryness and dissolve in 2 *N* nitric acid.

2. Dissolve ammonium molybdate in HNO_3 and treat with phosphoric acid. Filter, wash the precipitate, and boil with aqua regia until the ammonium salt is decomposed. Evaporate to dryness. The residue dissolved in 10% HNO_3 constitutes Sonnenschein's reagent.

Phosphoric acid—sulfuric acid mixture. Dilute 150 ml of conc. H_2SO_4 and 100 ml of conc. H_3PO_4 (85%) with water to a volume of 1 liter.

Phosphotungstic acid (Scheibler's reagent for alkaloids).

1. Dissolve 20 g of sodium tungstate and 15 g of sodium phosphate in 100 ml of water containing a little nitric acid.

2. The reagent is a 10% solution of phosphotungstic acid in water. The phosphotungstic acid is prepared by evaporating a mixture of 10 g of sodium tungstate dissolved in 5 g of phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1.13) and enough boiling water to effect solution. Crystals of phosphotungstic acid separate.

Picric acid (Hager's reagent for alkaloids, wool and silk). Dissolve 1 g of picric acid in 100 ml of water.

Potassium antimonate (reagent for sodium). Boil 22 g of potassium antimonate with 1 liter of water until nearly all of the salt has dissolved, cool quickly, and add 35 ml of 10% potassium hydroxide. Filter after standing over night.

Potassium-cadmium iodide (Marme's reagent for alkaloids). Add 2 g of CdI_2 to a boiling solution of 4 g of KI in 12 ml of water, and then mix with 12 ml of saturated KI solution.

Potassium hydroxide (for CO_2 absorption). Dissolve 360 g of KOH in water and dilute to 1 liter.

Potassium iodide-mercuric iodide (Brucke's reagent for proteins). Dissolve 50 g of KI in 500 ml of water, and saturate with mercuric iodide (about 120 g). Dilute to 1 liter.