

HACKH'S CHEMICAL DICTIONARY

[American and British Usage]

Containing the Words Generally Used in Chemistry, and Many of the Terms Used in the Related Sciences of Physics, Astrophysics, Mineralogy, Pharmacy, Agriculture, Biology, Medicine, Engineering, etc.

Based on Recent Chemical Literature

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simple. Not complex, as s. spectrum; not mixed, as s. ether; not double, as s. salt.

simsin. Sesame.

simulator. A device that produces a token performance, e.g., of plant or apparatus, by means different from the plant itself.

simultaneous reaction. (1) Side reaction. (2) Secondary reaction. (3) One of 2 or more reactions that occur at the same time in the same reacting

sinactine. $C_{21} H_{20} NO_4 = 339.0$. l-Tetrahydroepiberberine. A diisoquinoline alkaloid from Sinomenium actum.

sinalbin. $C_{30}H_{41}O_{16}N_2S_2 = 722.27$. A glucoside from the seeds of Brassica (Sinapis) alba, white mustard seed (Cruciferae). Colorless crystals, hydrolyzed to sinapine, p-oxybenzyl mustard oil, and glucose.

sinamine. $C_4H_6N_2=82.1$. Allyleyanamide. An amine from black mustard seed. thio- Allylsulfocarbimide.

sinapic acid. $C_{11}H_{12}O_5 = 224.1$. An unsaturated oxyacid derived from sinapine.

sinapine. $C_{16}H_{25}O_6N = 327.3$. An alkaloid from sinalbin, the glucoside of white mustard; hydrolyzes to sinapic acid and choline.

sinapis alba. White mustard. s. nigra. Black mustard.

sinapolin. $C_{14}H_{12}O_2N_2 \cdot C_7H_{12}O_2N = 382.3$. Diallylurea, in mustard oil.

sine. The ratio of the length of the side opposite an angle of a right-angled triangle to that of the hypotenuse. Cf. cosine.

singular solution. A solution with a maximum or minimum on its vapor-pressure curve.

sinigrin. Potassium myronate.

sinistrin. $C_8H_{10}O_5 = 162.1$. A levorotatory carbohydrate from squill.

sinkaline. Choline.

sinomenine. $C_{10}H_{23}O_4N = 329.3$. An isoquinoline alkaloid from Sinomenium acutum (Menispermaceae). Colorless needles, m.182.

Sinox. Trademark for an aqueous paste of sodium dinitroorthotolyl oxide; a weedicide.

sinter. (1) Saline incrustations formed around mineral springs. (2) See sintering. calcareous-Tufa, travertine, or onyx. iron- Amorphous scorodite. pearl- A modification of silica. siliceous-(1) Geyserite. (2) Fluorite.

sintering. The coalescence by heat of crystalline or amorphous particles into a solid mass, due to the formation of allotropic crystals. Cf. fritted.

siomine. $(CH_2)_5N_4I_4 = 633.6$. Hexamethyleneamine tetraiodide. Colorless powder, insoluble in water.

sipalin. A plasticizing mixture of the cyclohexyl and methylcyclohexyl esters of adipic acid.

siphon. A \(\cap \) shaped tube with one short leg which takes up liquid and delivers it, by atmospheric pressure, to a lower level.

sipylite. A negative columbate of erbium and other rare-earth metals.

Sirius. Trade name for a viscose synthetic fiber.

sirup. Syrup.

sisal. S. hemp. A fiber from the leaves of Agave sisalana, a cultivated plant of Mexico and E. Africa; used in making rope, twine, and sacking. Cf. henequen. s. wax. A hard wax from s. waste, m.63, decomp. 95, d.1.007, sapon, val. 55, I. val. 26,

sitosterol. $C_{27}H_{45}OH = 386.4$. An isomer of chol. esterol from wheat, corn, bran, and calabar beans; occurs in eigarette smoke. Cf. cholane. beta- $C_{29}H_{48}O = 412.4$. 22-Dihydrostigmasterol. dihydro- $C_{27}H_{48}O.H_2O = 406.37$. m. 140, from wheat, insoluble in water.

six hundred six (606). Salvarsan.

Six hundred sixty-six (666). (1) Trademark for a line of common cold remedies. (2) Trade name for y. benzene hexachloride, an insecticide.

sizing. The dressing and preparation: (1) of textiles for printing, (2) of surfaces to receive paint, (3) of paper to prevent water or ink absorption due to capillary attraction. fortified- Rosin s. whose effect is enhanced by reaction with maleic anhydride, which produces 2 extra carboxyl groups. tub-See tub.

s. materials. Starch, gums, gelatin, rosin, tragacanth, albumin, casein, and plastics; used to size textiles or paper.

skatole. $C_9H_9N=131.1$. Methylindole. Colorless leaflets with strong fecal odor, m.95, insoluble in water; a protein decomposition product.

skatoxyl. The radical C₉H₈ON-, from skatole.

skelgas. Pentane.

skep. A heat-resistant, Russian, synthetic rubber copolymer of ethylene and propylene.

skiadin viscous. Injection of iodized oil.

skiagenol. A vegetable radiopaque oil (20% iodine).

skiagram, skiagraph. (1) Radiograph. Skiogram. A photograph made by X rays. (2) Scotograph.

skiameter. A device to measure the intensity of X rays preparatory to a photographic exposure.

skimmianine. $C_{32}H_{29}O_9N_3 = 599.3$. An alkaloid from the Japanese plant, Skimmia japonica (Rutaceae).

skimming. Removing floating matter from the surface of a liquid.

skimmiol. Taraxerol. skiogram. Skiagram.

skiver. A sheepskin, split, and tanned with sumach, Cf. roan.

sklero- See sclero.

skleron. An aluminum alloy containing Li, Cu, Zn, and Mn.

sklodowskite. MgO.2UO3.2SiO2.7H2O. A radioactive mineral (Congo). Named for Mme. Curie (née Sklodowska).

skotography. Scotography.

Skraup, Zdenko Hans. 1850-1910. Polish chemist. S. synthesis. Quinoline synthesis. The ring formation, C₆H₄·N:CH·CH:CH, obtained by heating an

aromatic amine with a free ortho position (as aniline) with glycerin and concentrated sulfuric acid in presence of an aromatic nitro body (as nitrobenzene).

skullcap. Scutellaria.

skunk. The mammal Mephitis mephitis; it has an offensively odorous secretion. s. bush. Feverbush. The leaves of Garrya Fremontii (Cornaceae). California; a tonic containing garryine. s. cabbage. The rhizones of Symplocarpus foetidus (Araceae); a stimulant and antispasmodic.

skutterudite. CoAs₃. A native arsenide.

slack. (1) Slake. Quench with water. (2) Lumpy and damp, as lime exposed to air. (3) Loose. (4)

