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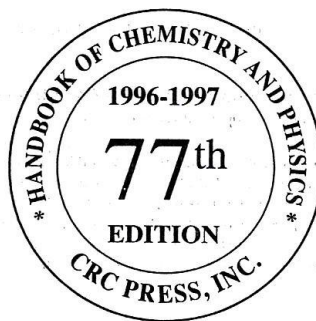


Faculdade São Bernardo

Professor: Wagner Alves Moreira

CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics

A Ready-Reference Book of Chemical and Physical Data



Editor-in-Chief

David R. Lide, Ph.D.

Former Director, Standard Reference Data
National Institute of Standards and Technology

Associate Editor

H. P. R. Frederikse, Ph.D.
(Retired)

Ceramics Division
National Institute of Standards and Technology



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PHYSICAL CONSTANTS OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (continued)

No.	Name Synonym	Mol. Form. Mol. Wt.	CAS RN mp/°C	Merck No. bp/°C	Beil. Ref. den/g cm ⁻³	Solubility n_D
9194	2,3-Phenazinediamine 2,3-Diaminophenazine	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₄ 210.24	655-86-7 264	2960 sub	4-25-00-03028	bz 4; EtOH 4
9195	Phenazine, 2-methyl- Tolazine	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ N ₂ 194.24	1016-94-0 118.5	350	5-23-08-00475	eth 4; EtOH 4; chl 4
9196	Phenazinium, 1-hydroxy-5-methyl-, hydroxide, inner salt Pyocyanine	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ N ₂ O 210.24	85-66-5 133 dec	7965	5-24-04-00100	H ₂ O 2; EtOH 3; eth 1; ace 3
9197	1-Phenazinol Hemipyocyanine	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂ O 196.21	528-71-2 158	4564 sub	5-23-12-00297	H ₂ O 2; EtOH 2; bz 3; os 4
9198	Phenmedipham Carbamic acid, (3-methylphenyl)-, 3- [(methoxycarbonyl)amino]phenyl ester	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₄ 300.31	13684-63-4 143	7199		
9199	Phenol Hydroxybenzene	C ₆ H ₆ O 94.11	108-95-2 40.9	7206 181.8	4-06-00-00531 1.0545 ⁴⁵	H ₂ O 3; EtOH 3; eth 4; ace 5 1.5408 ⁴¹

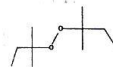
STRUCTURAL FORMULAS OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (continued)

In numeric order as they occur in the Table of Physical Constants of Organic Compounds

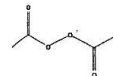
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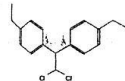
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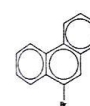
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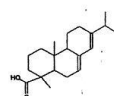
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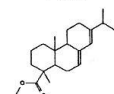
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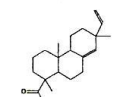
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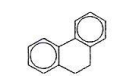
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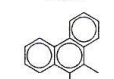
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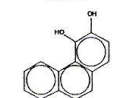
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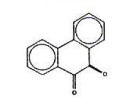
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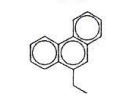
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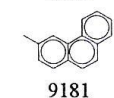
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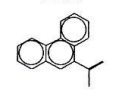
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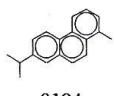
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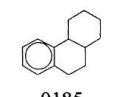
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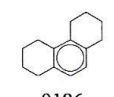
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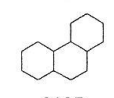
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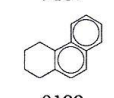
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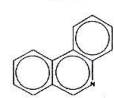
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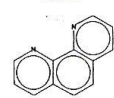
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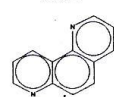
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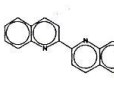
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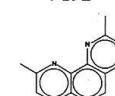
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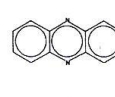
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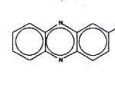
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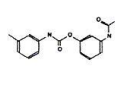
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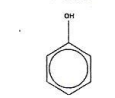
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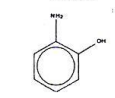
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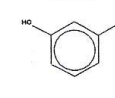
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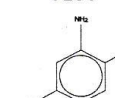
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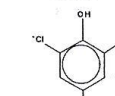
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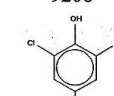
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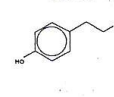
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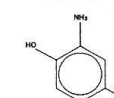
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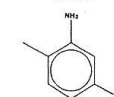
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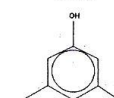
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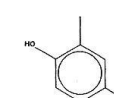
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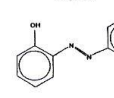
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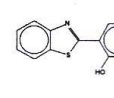
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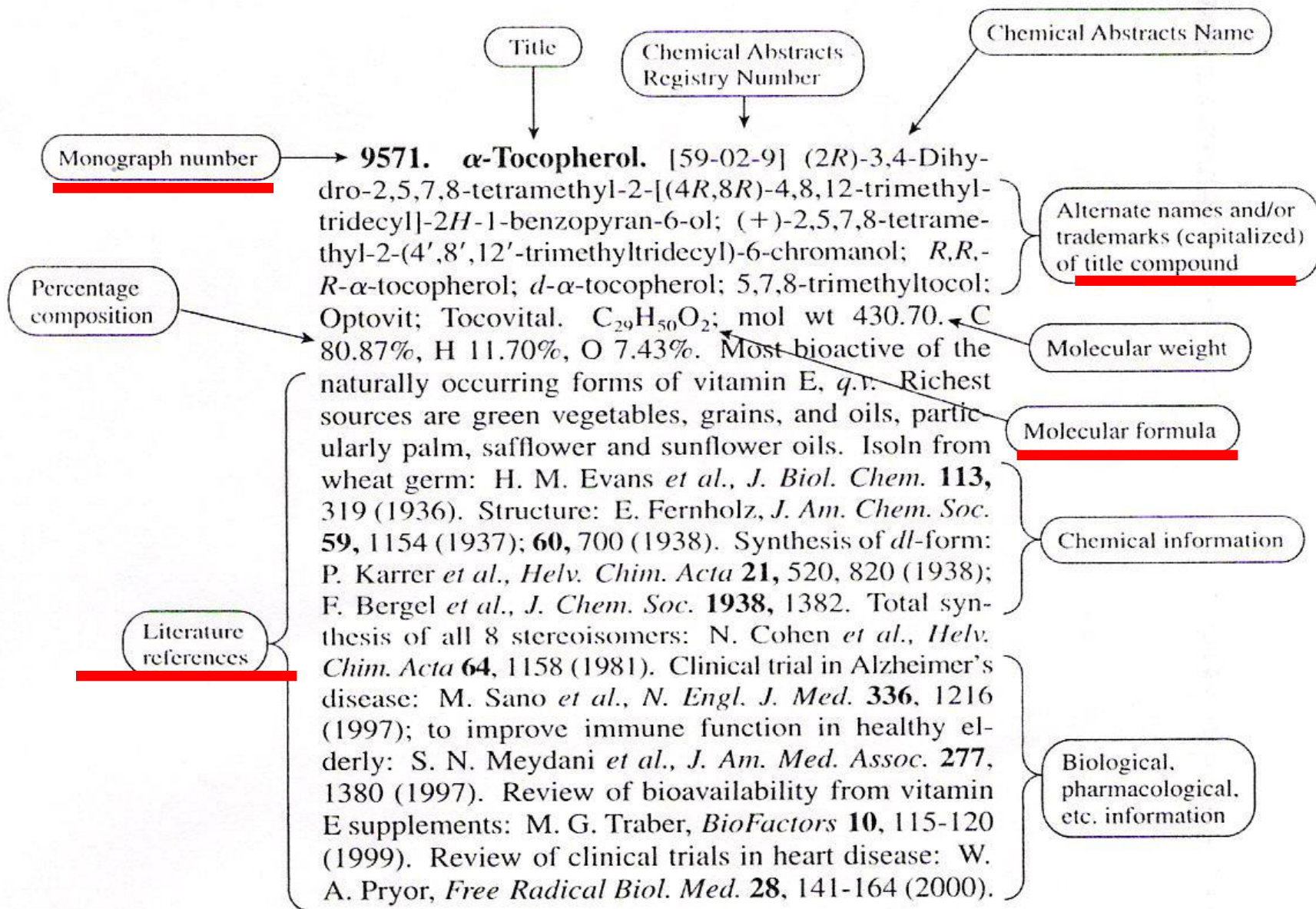
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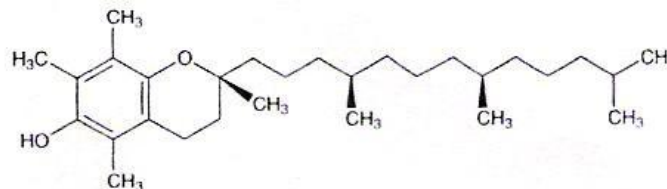
2001

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Structure



Physical data for
title compound

Derivative Compound
Registry Number

Transparent needles, mp 2.5-3.5°. $[\alpha]_{546.1}^{25} -3.0^\circ$ (benzene); $[\alpha]_{546.1}^{25} +0.32^\circ$ (ethanol).

Acetate. [58-95-7] Spondyvit. $C_{31}H_{52}O_3$; mol wt 472.74. Light yellow oil. Crystallized at -30° as needle-like crystals, mp 26.5-27.5°. $[\alpha]_D^{25} +0.25^\circ$ (c = 10 in chloroform); $[\alpha]_D^{25} +3.2^\circ$ (in ethanol).

Alternate names and/or
trademarks (capitalized)
of the derivative
compound

dl- α -Tocopherol acetate. [52225-20-4] *dl*- α -Tocopheryl acetate; Detulin; Ephynal; Eusovit; Evion. Comprehensive description: B. C. Rudy, B. Z. Senkowski, *Anal. Profiles Drug Subs.* **3**, 111-126 (1974). Pale yellow, viscous liquid. mp -27.5° . $d_4^{21.3}$ 0.9533. $bp_{0.01}$ 184°; $bp_{0.025}$ 194°; $bp_{0.3}$ 224°. n_D^{20} 1.4950-1.4972. uv max (cyclohexane): 285.5 nm. Practically insol in water. Freely sol in acetone, chloroform, ether. Less readily sol in alc.

Derivatives of title
compound

Non-medical use

USE: As an antioxidant in vegetable oils and shortening.

Derivative Compound
Literature references

Therapeutic category
(in humans)

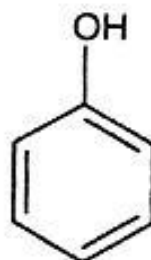
THERAP CAT: Vitamin E supplement.

THERAP CAT (VET): Vitamin E supplement.

Physical data for
derivative

Therapeutic category
(veterinary)

7323. Phenol. [108-95-2] Carbolic acid; phenic acid; phenylic acid; phenyl hydroxide; hydroxybenzene; oxybenzene. C_6H_6O ; mol wt 94.11. C 76.57%, H 6.43%, O 17.00%. Obtained from coal tar, or made by fusing sodium benzenesulfonate with NaOH, or by heating monochlorobenzene with aq NaOH under high pressure. The crystalline article of commerce contains at least 98% phenol. Review of mfg processes: A. Dierichs, R. Kubicka, *Phenole und Basen, Vorkommen und Gewinnung* (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1958) 472 pp; *Faith, Keyes & Clark's Industrial Chemicals*, F. A. Lowenheim, M. K. Moran, Eds. (Wiley-Interscience, New York, 4th ed., 1975) pp 612-623. Use in treatment of spasticity: D. E. Garland *et al.*, *Clin. Orthop.* **165**, 217 (1982); *eidem*, *Arch. Phys. Med. Rehab.* **65**, 243 (1984). Review of use in pain relief: K. M. Wood, *Pain* **5**, 205-229 (1978). Review of toxicology: H. Babich, D. L. Davis, *Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol.* **1**, 90-109 (1981). Toxicity: W. B. Deichmann, S. Witherup, *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **80**, 233 (1944). Review: C. Thurman in *Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology* vol. **17** (Wiley-Interscience, New York, 3rd ed., 1982) pp 373-384.



Colorless, acicular crystals or white, crystalline mass. Characteristic odor, somewhat sickeningly sweet and acrid with a sharp and burning taste. *Poisonous and caustic!* Prone to redden on exposure to air and light, hastened by presence of alkalinity. d 1.071. When free from water and cresols it congeals at 41° and melts at 43° . Ultrapure material mp 40.85° . The commercial product contains an impurity which raises the mp. bp 182° . Flash pt, closed cup: 175°F (79°C). n_D^{41} 1.5425. pKa at $25^{\circ} = 10.0$. pH of aq solns ~ 6.0 . It is liquefied by mixing with $\sim 8\%$ water. One gram dissolves in ~ 15 ml water, 12 ml benzene; very sol in alcohol, chloroform, ether, glycerol, carbon disulfide, petrolatum, volatile and fixed oils, aq alkali hydroxides. Almost insol in petr ether. LD₅₀ orally in rats: 530 mg/kg (Deichmann, Witherup). *Keep well closed and protected from light. Do not handle with bare hands.*

ELEMENTOS DO RELATÓRIO

Um relatório tem como função **organizar**, por meio de **registros escritos**, as **informações**, **dados**, **pesquisas**, **resultados** e **conclusões** de um trabalho. Esta organização deve ser feita de forma **clara**, **detalhada** e **cuidadosa**, para que quem esteja **lendo** possa **entender** e até mesmo **repetir** o que foi feito.

Todo relatório deve ter sempre o estilo **IMPESSOAL**, utilizando – se **voz passiva** no passado, pois se relata algo que **já foi feito**. Por exemplo, no lugar de “*eu pesei uma massa de*”, utilize expressões do tipo “*a massa da amostra foi determinada*” ou, “*determinou – se a massa da amostra...*”.

A seguir são listados os principais itens que um relatório deve conter no próprio corpo do modelo de relatório.

MUITO CUIDADO COM O EMPREGO DA PALAVRA ATRAVÉS do termo O MESMO!

Estudo do bico de Bunsen

- Pesquisa no Merck Index
- **Número monográfico, nomes adicionais, referencias da literatura, propriedades (ponto de fusão e ponto de ebulição ao nível do mar (760 mmHg), dados de toxidez), cuidados e usos dos seguintes compostos: propano, butano, ácido clorídrico e nitrato de potássio.**
- **Trazer digitado no corpo do relatório da aula intitulada LAMPARINA na próxima aula.**