PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

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The Condensed Chemical Dictionary

EIGHTH EDITION

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ing 100% active ingredient; sp. gr. (80° F) 0.908; flash point 150° F (COC); combustible.

ASA. Abbreviation for acrylic ester-modified styrene-acrylonitrile terpolymer. See also "Luran S."

asarone. See 2,4,5-trimethoxy-1-propenylbenzene.

"Asbestine." Trademark for a ground fibrous magnesium silicate used as a filler in hard rubber, paints, and plastic compositions such as gaskets, seals, and the like.

asbestos. A group of impure magnesium silicate minerals which occur in fibrous form. Colors: white, gray, green, brown. Sp. gr. 2.5. Noncombustible.
(1) Serpentine asbestos is the mineralt chrysotile, a magnesium silicate. The fibers are strong and flexible so that spinning is possible with the longer fibers. A microcrystalline form trademarked "Avibest" has been developed.
(2) Amphibole asbestos includes various silicates of magnesium, iron, calcium, and sodium. The fibers are generally brittle and cannot be spun but are more resistant to chemicals and to heat than serpentine asbestos.
Occurrence: Yukon, Quebec, Mexico, Arizona, California, North Carolina, Africa, Italy.
Hazard: Toxic by inhalation of dust particles. Tolerance, 2 million particles per cubic foot of air.
Uses: Fireproof fabrics; brake lining; gaskets; roofing compositions; electrical and heat insulation; paint filler; chemical filters; reinforcing agent in rubber and plastics; component of paper dryer felts.

ascaridole $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$ 1,4-Peroxido-para-menthene-2.
Properties: A liquid, naturally occurring peroxide; B.p. 84° C (5mn); sp. gr. 1.011 (13/15° C); refractive index n 20/D 1.4743.
Derivation: By vacuum distillation of chenopodium oil.
Hazard: Strong oxidizing agent; explodes on heating to 130° C or in contact with organic acids. Toxic by ingestion.
Uses: Initiator in polymerization; medicine.
Shipping regulations. (ICC, CG, IATA) May not be acceptable. Consult regulations.

"Ascarite."[16] A trademark for sodium hydrate-asbestos absorbent, for rapid and quantitative absorption of carbon dioxide, in the determination of carbon in iron and steel by direct combustion method, and other analyses.
Grades: Mesh 8–20, 20–30.

ascorbic acid (L-ascorbic acid; vitamin C)

$OCOCOH{\cdot}COHCHCHOHCH_2OH$. A dietary factor which must be present in the diet of man to prevent scurvy. It cures scurvy and increases resistance to infection. Ascorbic acid presumably acts as an oxidation-reduction catalyst in the cell.
Properties: White crystals (usually plates, sometimes needles); m.p. 192° C; soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether, chloroform, benzene, petroleum ether, oils, and fats; stable to air when dry.
Sources: Food source: citrus fruits, tomatoes, potatoes, green leafy vegetables, other fruits and vegetables. Commercial source: Synthetic product made by a series of reactions from D-glucose.
Units: One international unit is equivalent to 0.05 mg of L-ascorbic acid.
Grades: U.S.P.; F.C.C.
Containers: Glass bottles; fiber cans; multiwall paper, drums.
Uses: Medicine; nutrition; antioxidant and preservative in foodstuffs; reducing agent in analytical chemistry. The ferric and calcium salts are available for biochemical research, also available as the sodium salt.

ascorbic acid oxidase. An enzyme found in plant tissue which acts upon ascorbic acid in the presence of oxygen to produce dehydroascorbic acid.
Use: Biochemical research.

ascorbyl palmitate $C_{22}H_{38}O_7$. A white or yellowish-white powder having a citrus-like odor. M.p. 116–117° C; soluble in alcohol, animal and vegetable oils; slightly soluble in water.
Derivation: Palmitic and L-ascorbic acids.
Grade: F.C.C.
Uses: Antioxidant for fats and oils; source of vitamin C; stabilizer; emulsifier.

"Aseptoform."[19] Trademark for esters of para-hydroxybenzoic acid, such as "Aseptoform" methyl, "Aseptoform" propyl, "Aseptoform" butyl.

ash. Mineral content of a material that remains after combustion.

askarel. A generic descriptive name for synthetic electrical insulating (dielectric) material which when decomposed by the electric arc evolves only nonexplosive gases or gaseous mixtures. Examples are chlorinated aromatic derivatives, particularly pentachlorodiphenyl and trichlorobenzene, but also including pentachlorodiphenyl oxide, pentachlorophenylbenzoate, hexachlorodiphenylmethane, pentachlorodiphenyl ketone, and pentachloroethylbenzene. Nonflammable.
Uses: Insulating medium in transformers; dielectric fluid.
See also dielectric; transformer oil.

A.S.M. Abbreviation for American Society for Metals (q.v.).

"ASP."[99] Trademark for aluminum silicate pigments; selected particle size, white crystals that have been process engineered to remove moisture, sand, mica, and water-soluble salts.

asparagic acid. See aspartic acid.

L-asparaginase. An enzyme used in the treatment of certain types of leukemia. Produced by biochemical activity of certain bacteria. Yields are now in excess of 3500 units per gram of source.

asparagine (alpha-aminosuccinamic acid; beta-asparagine; althein; aspartamic acid; aspartamide)
$NH_2COCH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$. The beta amide of aspartic acid, a nonessential amino acid, existing in the D(+)- and L(−)-isomeric forms as well as the DL-racemic mixture. L(−)-asparagine is the most common form. Nontoxic.
Properties: L(−)-asparagine monohydrate: White crystals; m.p. 234–235° C; acid to litmus; nearly insoluble in ethanol, methanol, ether, and benzene; soluble in acids and alkalies.

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