

MONSANTO
PRODUCTS
CATALOG

28TH - 29TH ED.

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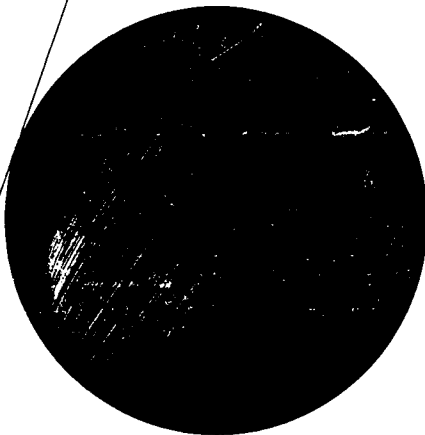
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28th Edition



CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS



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MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY ranks with the largest companies in the United States in the production of industrial chemicals and plastics. Sales and production are organized into six operating divisions, with twenty-eight plants and twenty-nine district offices in strategic locations throughout the world. Subsidiary companies are located in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, India, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Japan.

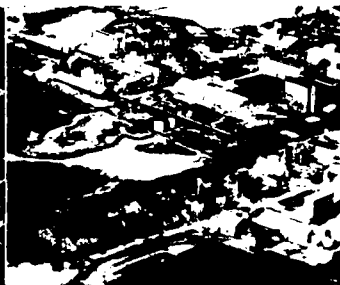
Products of the Organic Chemicals Division include flavors and condiments, insecticides, wood preservatives, oil additives, compounds for the control of weeds, fire-resistant hydraulic fluids, plasticizers and fine chemicals for pharmaceutical uses. An important operation of this division is the production of heavy chemicals and a wide variety of industrial organics including phenol, phthalic anhydride, benzoic acid and dye and drug intermediates. Other activities include the production of a vanadium catalyst for the manufacture of sulfuric acid. Specialized types of organics are represented in Monsanto's rubber chemicals.

The Phosphate Division at St. Louis converts elemental phosphorus into food grade phosphate salts, baking powders, dentifrices, medicinals, water softening compounds and all types of phosphate building materials for soaps and detergents. Other products include both high sudsing and sudsless synthetic detergents and wetting agents, biphenyl, the polyphenyl detergents and plasticizers and aluminum oxide abrasives.

The Merrimac Division, headquartered at Everett, Massachusetts, produces heavy acids, basic industrial inorganics, dyestuff intermediates, flattening agents, lacquer and varnishes, synthetic resins for more efficient sizing of paper and textile finishes that are possible shrink-resistant wool and crush-resistant cotton. Some of the products of this division duplicate those of other divisions and thus provide an additional source of supply for Monsanto customers. Nealco-Monsanto Company, a subsidiary of the Merrimac Division, produces pure and formulated industrial alcohols.



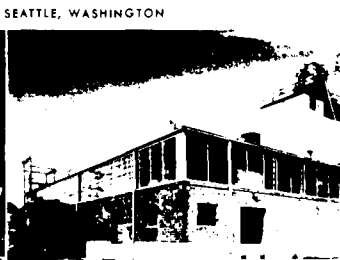
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS



SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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The Plastics Division at Springfield, Massachusetts, offers the most complete line of plastics in the entire industry. These include thermoplastic and thermosetting molding powder, liquid and powder resins, electrical coatings, laminating varnishes, sheets and adhesives. The Western Division, with headquarters at Seattle, Washington, produces adhesives, synthetic resins and wood-treating preservative sealers at that plant location. Coatings and wood finishes are manufactured by the Western Division at Santa Clara, California. The Texas Division at Texas City produces styrene monomer for plastics and for the other increasing uses of this versatile resin-forming compound. Here during World War II, the company constructed, and put in operation in less than one year, a plant which turned out one-fourth of all the styrene requirements to make of the national synthetic rubber program.

Some process in the manufacture of almost every product produced by industry requires the use of one or more chemicals available from Monsanto. The

The broad, diversified product list that makes up this catalog of chemicals and plastics supports the Monsanto slogan—"Serving Industry...Which Serves Mankind."



COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE



TEXAS CITY, TEXAS



0685002



Research

FROM ITS BEGINNING, Monsanto realized that research was an essential part of the foundation supporting the chemical industry. Consequently research was made an integral part of the company's operation.

Monsanto research divides itself into specific programs. Continuous investigations are carried out to improve standards of purity, physical forms and better packaging.

Research is also directed toward the improvement of chemical manufacturing processes. The aim of such studies is to increase efficiency so that savings may be reflected wherever possible in the cost of Monsanto chemicals.

A third direction of Monsanto research is toward the wider application of its products. Such studies review the processes used in hundreds of industries and experiments determine how such processes may be simplified or how finished product quality can be improved through the proper use of chemicals.



Technical Counsel & Service

MONSANTO'S RESEARCH also concerns itself with technical problems of customers. These may range from working out standard chemical applications or may involve preparing chemicals to do a specific job for an industry which can be served by no commercial chemical or mixture of chemicals on the market. Problems of this type are as varied as a cross section of industry.

To serve plastics molders, a technical council studies questions of strength, moldability, speed of operation—any phase of plastics manufacturing, and returns a complete report with recommendations to the customer. Monsanto's Rubber Service Department is a complete facility for assistance to the rubber industry.

In the field of organics, technical service is available on problems of fortifying lubricating oil with suitable additives and the problems of plasticizing films and surface coatings.

Customers may receive advice on wood preservation

0685003

A fourth Monsanto application of science to industry is the vigorous search for new products. Research has produced a high-impact strength and abrasion-resistant, rag-filled melamine molding compound, fire-retardant agents for paper and textiles, and new compounds for processing natural and synthetic rubber. Still other chemicals have been developed for pharmaceutical manufacture, the paper industry, for petroleum processing, and for textile finishing. Much of this exploratory research is conducted by a Central Research organization. Here, specialized research—such as both laboratory and applied—is carried on, investigating new products and processes with applications in scores of industries. Product application problems are worked out in laboratories located in each division, sometimes in cooperation with Central Research. Monsanto chemists, physicists, biologists and engineers of all types apply their specialized experience and training to exploratory work in developing the new products and the more efficient processes which will be a vital part of industry's future.



tion, insecticide and herbicide formulation and problems of organic synthesis. Monsanto technicians study problems of formulation and manufacture of detergents and soap builders. Special laboratories work on textile problems that include shrink and crush resistance, warp yarn sizing and wool fiber control. Technical assistance is available to manufacturers of hot or cold press plywood.

Frequently manufacturers who are attempting to improve quality or who wish to build some special property in their existing products call upon Monsanto for study and recommendation.

Although the greater part of the technical counsel and service is called for by established customers who request help on specific problems—this service is also available to industries in search of special compounds for processing or finishing.

Technical counsel and service to customers is an integral part of Monsanto's operation. It is available to all of the industries who use chemicals in their processing or could use them to obtain higher quality or more versatile products.



0685004

Nitron

VUEPAK

ETHAV

OBANE

Rezite

NIFOS-T

RESINOX

Lustrex

RESLOO

AROCOR

SANTOPHEN 20

SANTOMERSE

Trade-marks . . .

THE FOLLOWING LIST contains the major trade-marks owned by Monsanto, arranged alphabetically. The trade-marks are enclosed by quotation marks and the generic name of the product follows. For some products, grade designations follow the trade-mark outside of the quotation marks.

Whenever trade-marked products are referred to in correspondence, articles, advertising copy, news releases or sales promotion material—this same method of designation should be followed.

When copy is being prepared for publication, the generic or common name of the product as shown in the following list should appear as often as possible linked with the trade-mark. The generic name should be used at least once on every page where the trade-mark appears.

In addition to the following list, Monsanto owns the trade-mark "Monsanto," the block "M" design mark and the slogan, "Serving Industry . . . Which Serves Mankind."

Trade-marks which are registered in the U. S. Patent Office are marked with an asterisk (*). Registered trade-marks must be identified when they appear in print. This can be done either by the statement that they are registered marks; by use of an asterisk after the trade-mark referring to the abbreviated notice, "Reg. U. S. Pat. Off." as a footnote or the letter R enclosed within a circle, thus ®, following the mark.

"A-32" Rubber Accelerator
 "A-77" Rubber Accelerator
 "A-100" Rubber Accelerator
 "Alkophos" Aluminum Acid Phosphates
 "Areskap" Sodium Butyl-o-Phenylphenolsulfonate
 "Aresket" Sodium Butylbiphenylsulfonate
 "Aresklene" Disodium Dibutyl-o-Phenylphenolsulfonate
 "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls
 "Benthal" Alkyd Resin Intermediate
 "Biolite" Mold Inhibitor
 "Butasan" Rubber Accelerator
 "Cedar Rez" Exterior Penetrating Sealer
 "Ceres" Styrene Copolymer Plastic
 "Color-Toned Rez" Exterior Penetrating Sealers
 "Coumarin Monsanto"
 "Cresantol" 3 Germicide
 "Cresantol" 15 Germicide
 "Crysaiba" Dentifrice Base
 "D.P. Solution" Lacquer Additive
 "Driftwood Rez" Exterior Penetrating Sealer
 "El-Sixty" Rubber Accelerator
 "Ehasan" Rubber Accelerator
 "Ethavan" Flavoring and Aromatic
 "Ethyl Thiurad" Rubber Accelerator
 "Fibestos" Cellulose-Acetate Sheets
 "Flectol" H Rubber Antioxidant
 "Fungisac" Wood Preservative
 "Guanal" Rubber Accelerator
 "HB-40" Partially Hydrogenated Terphenyl
 "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor
 "Hibitite" L Acid Inhibitor
 "Hi-Gloss Rez" Interior Luster Wood Finish
 "Insoluble Sulfur 60"

"Lauxein"™ Casein Glue
 "Lauxein"™ Casein-Soybean Blend Glue
 "Lauxein"™ Soybean Glue
 "Lauxite"™ Melamine Resin Adhesives
 "Lauxite"™ Phenolic Resin Adhesives
 "Lauxite"™ Resorcinol Resin Adhesives
 "Lauxite"™ Urea Resin Adhesives
 "Lautol"™ A, Wood Preservative
 "Lustrex"™ Latex and Resins Surface Coatings
 "Lustrex"™ Styrene Industrial Resins
 "Lustrex"™ Styrene Molding Compounds
 "Mahogany Rez"™ Exterior Penetrating Sealer
 "Merlon"™ Sodium Hypochlorite
 "Merlon"™ BR Textile Processing and Finishing Agent
 "Merlon"™ BRS Textile Processing and Finishing Agent
 "Merlon"™ KR-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Textile Processing and Finishing Agents
 "Merlon"™ S Textile Processing and Finishing Agent
 "Merlon"™ SP Textile Processing and Finishing Agent
 "Mersite"™ CD-2 Paper Sizing Agent
 "Mersite"™ RM Paper Sizing Agent
 "Mersol"™ Proprietary Solvent Alcohol
 "Mertanol"™ Synthetic Tanning Agent
 "Menax"™ Rubber Accelerator
 "Merone"™ WB-2 Precoat for Paper
 "Mehtasan"™ Rubber Accelerator
 "Molme"™ F Fungicide
 "Mono Thiarad"™ Rubber Accelerator
 "Monsanto AE-1"™ High Molecular Weight Ester Alcohol
 "Monsanto Detergent MXP"
 "Monsanto Emulsifiers H, L, M and R"
 "Monsanto Fire Retardant A"
 "Monsanto Fire Retardant B"
 "Montar"™ Synthetic Resins
 "Nealco"™ Anti-Freeze
 "Nilon"™ T Insecticide
 "Niran"™ Insecticide
 "Nitron"™ Cellulose-Nitrate Sheets
 "Pop-Pop"™ Rubber Accelerator
 "Poftrau"™ F-9 Functional Fluid
 "R-2"™ Rubber Accelerator
 "Redwood Rez"™ Exterior Penetrating Sealer
 Reinforced Vuelite™ Cellulose-Acetate
 Resimene™ Melamine-Formaldehyde Molding Powders
 Resimene™ Melamine-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resins
 Resimene™ Melamine-Formaldehyde Industrial Laminating Resins
 Resimene™ Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins
 Resimene™ Phenol-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resins
 Resimene™ Urea-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resins
 Resimene™ Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins
 Resimene™ Phenol-Formaldehyde Molding Compounds
 Resimene™ HP Melamine-Formaldehyde Textile Resins
 Resimene™ M-75 Melamine-Formaldehyde Textile Resins
 Retarder ASA™
 Rez™ Wood Sealer and Primer
 Rezard™ A, Fire Retardant for Textiles
 Rezard™ E Fire Retardant for Textiles
 Rezite™ Wood Sealer
 RZ-10™ Rubber Accelerator
 RZ-105™ ortho-Biphenyl Biguanide
 Saffax™ Laminating Plastic for Safety Glass
 Sage Rez™ Exterior Penetrating Sealer
 Santicizer™ 1-H Plasticizer
 Santicizer™ 3 Plasticizer
 Santicizer™ 8 Plasticizer
 Santicizer™ 9 Plasticizer
 Santicizer™ B-16 Plasticizer
 Santicizer™ E-15 Plasticizer
 Santicizer™ M-15 Plasticizer
 Santicizer™ 140 Plasticizer
 Santicizer™ 141 Plasticizer
 Santicizer™ 160 Plasticizer

"Santobane"™ DDT Insecticide
 "Santobrite"™ Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical
 "Santocel"™ Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications
 "Santocel"™ Silica Aerogel for Thermal Insulation
 "Santochlor"™ para-Dichlorobenzene
 "Santocure"™ Rubber Accelerator
 "Santodex"™ Oil Additive
 "Santoflex"™ AW Rubber Antioxidant
 "Santoflex"™ B Rubber Antioxidant
 "Santoflex"™ BX Rubber Antioxidant
 "Santoflex"™ 35 Rubber Antioxidant
 "Santolene"™ C Fuel Oil Additive
 "Santolene"™ E Fuel Oil Additive
 "Santolite"™ MHP Industrial Resin
 "Santolite"™ MS (80%) Industrial Resin
 "Santolube"™ 31 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 52 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 70 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 203-A Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 205 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 303-A Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 360 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 374 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 379 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 382 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 384 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 388 Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 394-C Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 395-X Oil Additive
 "Santolube"™ 520 Oil Additive
 "Santomask"™ II Odor-Masking Agent
 "Santomerse"™ Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates
 "Santophen"™ 1 Germicide
 "Santophen"™ 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical
 "Santopoid"™ 29 Oil Additive
 "Santopoid"™ 32 Oil Additive
 "Santopoid"™ 33 Oil Additive
 "Santopoid"™ 34 Oil Additive
 "Santopoid"™ S Oil Additive
 "Santopour"™ Oil Additive
 "Santopour"™ B Oil Additive
 "Santosite"™ Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical
 "Santotam"™ KR Basic Chrome Sulfate
 "Santovar"™ A, Rubber Antioxidant
 "Santovar"™ O Rubber Antioxidant
 "Santowhite"™ Rubber Antioxidant
 "Santowhite"™ L Rubber Antioxidant
 "Santowhite"™ MK Rubber Antioxidant
 "Skydrol"™ Functional Fluid
 "Sopanax"™ ortho-Tolyl Biguanide
 "Sred"™ Textile Detergent
 "Sterox"™ No. 5 Polyoxethylene Thioether
 "Sterox"™ No. 6 Polyoxethylene Thioether
 "Sterox"™ CD Polyoxethylene Ester
 "Sterox"™ SE Polyoxethylene Thioether
 "Sterox"™ SK Polyoxethylene Thioether
 "Stymer"™ S Textile Sizing Agent
 "Sulfasan"™ Xanthogen Disulfide
 "Syton"™ C-30 Silica Sol
 "Syton"™ W-20 and DS Silica Sols
 "Thiofide"™ Rubber Accelerator
 "Thiotax"™ Rubber Accelerator
 "Thiurad"™ Rubber Accelerator
 "Ultron"™ Vinyl Film
 "Ultron"™ Vinyl Resins and Compounds
 "Ultron"™ Vinyl Sheetting
 "Urcka"™ Base Rubber Accelerator
 "Vanillin Monsanto"
 "Vuelite"™ Cellulose-Acetate Embossed Shield Material for Fluorescent Lighting
 "Vuupak"™ Rapid Transparent Packaging Material
 "White Rez"™ Blending Sealer for Toned Wood Effects

0685006

MORE THAN 400 Monsanto products serve more than half a hundred different industries all over the world.

Industries which supply the three necessities of mankind—food, shelter, clothing—find Monsanto a dependable source for the chemicals needed between raw materials and finished articles of commerce.

In the field of agriculture, Monsanto supplies weed killers and insecticides; food processing is supplied with preservatives, flavors, condiments and baking powder phosphates; textile chemicals run the gamut from scouring agents, through dyeing, to finishes for imparting crush and shrink resistance.

Monsanto supplies basic chemical needs to the iron and steel industry, from ferrophosphorus for special steels to the melamine baking enamels for finishing stoves, automobiles and refrigerators.

Monsanto organics are the intermediates for many pharmaceuticals, from common aspirin to penicillin.

The plastics industry is supplied with resins and molding powders. Monsanto plastics include both thermosetting and thermoplastic types. Special formulations are made for paper and fabric coating and also for extruding, laminating and calendering.

Exterior and interior plywood panels, as well as fine furniture, owe the strength of their glue bonds to Monsanto adhesives. Tires and rubber articles, from stair treads to hot water bottles, are processed with rubber chemicals found in Monsanto's product list.

The fifty-odd industries which use Monsanto products, represent a cross section of international business. Products from these industries are so many and so diverse that every hour of his life the average person uses something that owes at least part of its manufacture to a Monsanto chemical.

The pages immediately following list many of the major industries served by Monsanto and the principal products supplied to each, with page numbers on which full data may be found.

8



CHEMICAL



RUBBER



PAPER



LEATHER



TEXTILES



LUMBER



SOAP



CERAMICS



WATER TREATMENT



0685007



0685008

Industries Served



"Alkaphos" Aluminum Acid Phosphate 39, 40
 Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain 40
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins 73, 74
 "Saflex" Laminating Plastic for Safety Glass 80
 "Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications 90
 Sodium Metaphosphate (Insoluble) 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Mono 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Surface Coating Vinyl Resins 80, 81



"Alkaphos" Aluminum Acid Phosphate 39, 40
 Aluminum Metaphosphate 40
 Aluminum Phosphate, Mono 40
 Ammonium Phosphate, Di 42
 "Areskap" Sodium Butyl-ortho-Phenylphenolsulfonate 44
 "Aresket" Sodium Butylbiphenylsulfonate 44
 "Aresklene" Disodium Dibutyl-ortho-Phenylphenoldisulfonate 44
 "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls 44, 45
 Caustic Soda 49
 Dibutyl Phthalate 52
 Diethyl Phthalate 54
 Dimethyl Phthalate 54
 Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56
 "Lauxein" Casein Glue 57
 "Lauxein" Casein-Soybean Blend Glue 57
 "Lauxein" Soybean Glue 57
 "Lauxite" Melamine Resin Adhesive 57
 "Lauxite" Phenolic Resin Adhesives 57
 "Lauxite" Resorcinol Resin Adhesives 57



Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain 40
 Ammonia, Anhydrous 41
 Ammonia, Aqua 41
 Ammonium Phosphate, Di 42
 Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 42
 "Areskap" Sodium Butyl-ortho-Phenylphenolsulfonate 44
 "Aresket" Sodium Butylbiphenylsulfonate 44
 "Aresklene" Disodium Dibutyl-ortho-Phenylphenoldisulfonate 44
 Benzyl Benzate, U.S.P. 46
 Biphenyl 47
 Calcium Phosphate, Mono 48
 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 53
 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid-Isopropyl Ester 53
 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid-Sodium Salt 53
 Ferrophosphorus 57
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 "Luxtal" A, Wood Preservative 60, 61
 "Lustrex" Latices and Resins Surface Coatings 80, 81

0685009

"Loustite" Urea Resin Adhesives 58
 Lustrex" Styrene Industrial Resins 73, 74
 Milmer" Fungicide 64
 Phenol 68
 Resin SC-2 84
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins 73, 74
 Rubber Accelerators 36-38
 Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
 Santicizer Plasticizers 86-89
 Santicizer Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
 Santicizer Industrial Resins 91
 Santomase Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 Surface Coating Vinyl Resins 80, 81
 Syton C-30 Silica Sol 101
 Thiourea 112
 meta-Tolylene Diisocyanate 103

2 Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid (MCP) 64
 Maranto Emulsifiers H, L, M and R" 65
 Mitas" I Insecticide 65, 66
 Niran Insecticide 66
 Nitric Acid 66
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Reinforced "Vuelite" Cellulose Acetate 79
 Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 Resimene" Phenol-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 Resimene" Urea-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 Santobone" DDT Insecticide 89
 Santicizer Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
 Santocal" Silica Aertogel for Industrial Applications 90
 Santochlor para-Dichlorobenzene 90
 Santomase" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
 Sodium Bisulfate (Nitro Cake) 96
 Sodium Fluoroacetate (Compound 1080) 96, 97

Sodium Phosphate, Hemi-(Hemibasic) 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97
 Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98
 Sodium Trichloroacetate 98
 "Sterox" Polyoxymethylene Thioethers 99, 100
 "Sterox" CD Polyoxymethylene Ester 99
 "Sulfasol" Xanthogen Disulfide 100
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 Thiophosphoryl Chloride, Technical 102
 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 103
 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid-Isopropyl Ester 103
 "Ultron" Vinyl Film 81
 "Ultron" Vinyl Resins and Compounds 81, 82
 "Vuespak" Rigid Transparent Packaging Material 82

Photo by Ewing Galloway, N.Y.

0685010

Industries Served



Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain 40
 Ammonia, Anhydrous 41
 "Ceres" Styrene Copolymer Plastic 72
 Cresol-Cresylic Acid 52
 Di (2-Ethyl Hexyl) Phthalate (D.O.P.) Plasticizer 53, 54
 Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56
 "Fibestos" Cellulose-Acetate Sheets 73
 Gases 57, 58
 "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 Inhibited Acids 60
 Lampblack 60
 "Lustrex" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
 Maleic Anhydride 62
 Nitric Acid 66
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Phthalic Anhydride 71
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Molding Powders 79
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resins 80
 "Resimene" Phenol-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resins 80, 81
 "Resimene" Urea-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resins 80, 81
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins 73, 74

Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain 40
 Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
 "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls 44, 45
 Battery Acid 45
 Caustic Soda 49
 Chlorine 49
 Cresol-Cresylic Acid 52
 Dibutyl Phthalate 52
 Diethyl Phthalate 54
 Diphenyl Phthalate 55
 Ethyl Acetate 55, 56
 Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56
 Ethyl Potassium Phosphate 56
 Ethyl Potassium Sodium Phosphate 56
 Ferrophosphorus 57
 "Fibestos" Cellulose-Acetate Sheets 73
 "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 Inhibited Acids 60
 Lampblack 60
 "Lustrex" Latexes and Resins Surface Coatings 80, 81

Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain 40
 Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
 Ammonium Ethyl Phosphate 41, 42
 Ammonium Phosphate, Di 42
 Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 42
 Dibutyl Phthalate 52
 Ethyl Acetate 55, 56
 Ethyl Potassium Phosphate 56
 Ethyl Potassium Sodium Phosphate 56
 "Fibestos" Cellulose-Acetate Sheets 73
 "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Inhibited Acids 60
 "Lustrex" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
 "Marsal" Proprietary Solvent Alcohol 63
 "Monsanto Fire Retardants" 65
 "Neolco" Anti-Freeze 65
 "Nitron" Cellulose-Nitrate Sheets 77, 78
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70

0685011

"Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Molding Compounds 79, 80
 "Santocel" Silica Aerogel 90
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Hemi—(Hemibasic) 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Mono 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 "Ultron" Vinyl Film 81

Photo by Piaget, St. Louis

"Lustrex" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
 Maleic Anhydride 62
 "Meral" Proprietary Solvent Alcohol 63
 "Mimer" I Fungicide 64
 "Neolac" Anti-Freeze 65
 Nitric Acid 66
 "Nitron" Cellulose-Nitrate Sheets 77, 78
 Phenol 68
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Phthalic Anhydride 71
 Polyvinyl-Butyral Resins 78, 79
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Industrial Laminating Resins 73, 74
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Molding Powders 79
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 "Resimene" Phenol-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 "Resimene" Urea-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins 73, 74
 Rubber Accelerators 36-38
 Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
 "Softex" Laminating Plastic for Safety Glass 80

"Santicizer" Plasticizers 86-89
 "Santabrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
 "Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications 90
 "Santodex" Oil Additive 90
 "Santalube" Oil Additives 91-93
 "Santomer" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
 "Santopaid" Oil Additives 94, 95
 "Santopour" Oil Additives 95
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Hemi—(Hemibasic) 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Mono 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98
 Styrene Monomer 100
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 Tricresyl Phosphate 104
 "Ultron" Vinyl Film 81
 "Ultron" Vinyl Resins and Compounds 81, 82
 "Ultron" Vinyl Sheetting 82

Photo by Ewing Galloway, N.Y.

Phthalic Anhydride 71
 Polyvinyl-Butyral Resins 78, 79
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Industrial Laminating Resins 73, 74
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Molding Powders 79
 "Resimene" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins 73, 74
 Rubber Accelerators 36-38
 Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
 "Softex" Laminating Plastic for Safety Glass 80
 "Santicizer" Plasticizers 86-89
 "Santodex" Oil Additive 90
 "Santalube" Oil Additives 91-93
 "Santomer" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santopaid" Oil Additives 94, 95
 "Santopour" Oil Additives 95
 "Skydrol" Functional Fluid 95
 "Slox" Polyoxymethylene Thioethers 99, 100
 "Slox" CD Polyoxymethylene Ester 99
 Sulfuric Acid 101

Surface Coating Resins 80, 81
 Tricresyl Phosphate 104
 "Ultron" Vinyl Film 81
 "Ultron" Vinyl Resins and Compounds 81, 82
 "Ultron" Vinyl Sheetting 82

Photo by American Airlines

0685012

Industries Served



Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
 Ammonium Ethyl Phosphate 41, 42
 Ammonium Phosphate, Di 42
 Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 42
 "Lustrex" Styrene Industrial Resins 73, 74
 "Miltrex" Fungicide 64
 "Monsanto Fire Retardants" 65
 "Rezgard" Fire Retardants for Textiles 84, 85
 Rubber Accelerators 36-38
 Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
 "Santobrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenolate, Technical
 "Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications
 "Santochlor" para-Dichlorobenzene 90
 "Santomer" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
 "Santoxide" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
 Sodium Bisulfate 96
 Sodium Bisulfite 96
 Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97

"Alkaphos" Aluminum Acid Phosphates 39, 40
 Aluminum Metaphosphate 40
 Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain 40
 Aluminum Phosphate, Tri 40
 "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls 44, 45
 Barium Metaphosphate 45
 Bone Ash 47
 Calcium Metaphosphate 48
 Calcium Phosphate, Tri 48, 49
 Chlorine 49
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 Lead Metaphosphate 61
 Lithium Metaphosphate 61
 Magnesium Metaphosphate 61
 Magnesium Pyrophosphate, Di 62
 "Mertanol" Synthetic Tanning Agent 63
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Polyvinyl-Butyral Resins 78, 79
 Potassium Metaphosphate 83

Acetic Acid 38, 39
 para-Acetylamino benzenesulfonyl Chloride 39
 Aluminum Sulfate, Commercial and Iron Free 40, 41
 Aminobiphenyl, Technical, ortho and para 41
 Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua 41
 Anilidine, ortho and para 42, 43
 Benzenesulfonic Acid, Technical 46
 Benzoic Acid 46
 Benzyl Chloride 46, 47
 Biphenyl 47
 Calcium Nitrate 48
 Calcium Pyrophosphate (Normal) 49
 Caustic Soda 49
 Chlorine 49
 Chlorobenzene 50
 Chlorosulfonic Acid 51
 Cresol, meta, ortho and para 51
 Cresol-Cresylic Acid 52
 Cyclohexylamine 52
 Cyclohexylbenzene 52
 Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone 54
 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, Technical 55
 Ethyl Acetate 55, 56
 Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56

0685013

Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98
 Sterox Textile Detergent 99
 Sterox Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
 Sterox CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99
 Sizer-S Textile Sizing Agent 100
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 Sulfur Coating Vinyl Resins 80, 81
 Sulfur Spinning Aids 101

89
 90

Photo by Melbank Carpet Mills, Inc.

Saflex Laminating Plastic for Safety Glass 80
 Soft Coke 86
 "Santomer" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 "Sulzer" C-30 Silica Sol 101
 "T" Ammonium Phosphate 105
 "T" Metaphosphate 105

Photo by E. J. G. Gallows, N.Y.

H Acid 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 Koch Acid 60
 Maleic Anhydride 62
 "Marsol" Proprietary Solvent Alcohol 63
 "Marsol" Synthetic Tanning Agent 63
 Methyl para-Toluenesulfonate 64
 "Monsanto AEL" High Molecular Weight Ester Alcohol 64
 Nitrating Acid 66
 Nitric Acid 66
 ortho-Nitroaniline 66
 ortho-Nitroanisole 66
 ortho-Nitrophenyl, Technical 66, 67
 Nitrochlorobenzene, meta, ortho and para 67
 Diisobutyl isocyanate 67, 68
 Phenol, meta, ortho and para 68
 Phenol 68
 Phosphoric Acid 69
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Phosphoric Acid 70
 Phosphorus Elemental 70
 Phosphorus Oxide 70
 Phosphorus Pentoxide 70, 71
 Phosphorus Trichloride 71

Phthalic Anhydride 71
 Piperidine 71
 Salicylic Acid 86
 Soft Coke 86
 "Santomer" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santosite" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
 Sodium Bisulfate (Nitric Coke) 96
 Sodium Bisulfite 96
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98
 "Sterox" Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
 "Sterox" CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99
 Sulfur Dioxide, Liquid 100, 101
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 Thiophosphoryl Chloride, Technical 102
 Thiourea 102
 para-Toluenesulfonamide 102
 Toluene Sulfonic Acid, Technical 102
 para-Toluenesulfonyl Chloride 103
 meta-Tolylene Diisocyanate 103
 Trichlorobenzene, Technical 103
 Tricresyl Phosphate 104
 Vanadium Sulfuric Acid Catalyst 104

0685014

Industries Served



"Color-Toned Rez" Exterior Penetrating Sealers 51
 "Fungicide" Wood Preservative 57
 "Hi-Gloss Rez" Interior Luster Wood Finish 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 "Lauzein" Casein Glue 57
 "Lauzein" Casein-Soybean Blend Glue 57
 "Lauzein" Soybean Glue 57
 "Lauzein" Melamine Resin Adhesive 57
 "Lauzein" Phenolic Resin Adhesives 57
 "Lauzein" Resorcinol Resin Adhesives 57
 "Lauzein" Urea Resin Adhesives 58
 "Lauzein" A, Wood Preservative 60, 61
 Liquid, Ready-to-Use General Purpose Glue (No. 2805) 58
 Plastic Metaphosphate 71
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Industrial Laminating Resins 73, 74
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 "Resimene" Phenol-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 "Resimene" Urea-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 "Rez" Wood Sealer and Primer 84
 "Rezite" Wood Sealer 85

Benzoic Acid 46
 Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P. 46
 Benzyl Chloride 46, 47
 Calcium Phosphate, Tri 48, 49
 Caustic Soda 49
 "Coumarin Montana" 51
 meta-Cresol 51
 Cyclohexylbenzene 52
 Dibutyl Phthalate 52
 Diethyl Phthalate 54
 2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde, Technical 54
 "Ethovan" Flavoring and Aromatic 55
 Ethyl Acetate 55, 56
 Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56
 "Lustrex" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
 Phenylacetic Acid 69
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Phthalic Anhydride 71
 Plastics 72-82
 Potassium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 83
 Salicylate, Methyl, U.S.P. 85

Ammonia, Anhydrous 41
 Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 42
 Chloramine-T, N.F. 49
 "Ethovan" Flavoring and Aromatic 55
 "Hiblite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 "Merclor" Sodium Hypochlorite 62
 Potassium Phosphate, Di 83
 Rubber Accelerators 36-38
 Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
 "Santabane" DDT Insecticide 89
 "Santamerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate 95
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Dihydrate 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 "Ultron" Vinyl Film 81
 "Vanillin Monsanto" 105

0685015

"Santobrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
"Santomask" II Odor-Masking Agent 93
"Santomerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
"Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
Sodium Trimetaphosphate 98
Tetrachlorophenol, Technical 102
Trichlorobenzene, Technical 103
"Ultron" Vinyl Film 81
"Ultron" Vinyl Resins and Compounds 81, 82
"White Rez" Blending Sealer for Toned Wood Effects 105

58

2

sin 80, 81
80, 81
80, 81

Photo by Ewing Galloway, N.Y.

Salicylic Acid 86
"Santomask" II Odor-Masking Agent 93
"Santomerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
"Sierox" Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
"Sierox" CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99
"Ultron" Vinyl Film 81
"Vanillin Monsanto" 105
"Vespak" Rigid Transparent Packaging Material 82

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0685016

Industries Served



Acetanilid, U.S.P. 38
 Acetophenidin, U.S.P. 39
 para-Acetylamino-benzenesulfonyl Chloride 39
 Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. and Starch Granulations 39
 ortho-Aminobiphenyl, Technical 41
 Ammonium Benzoate 41
 Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 42
 Benzoic Acid 46
 Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P. 46
 Benzyl Chloride 46, 47
 Caffeine, U.S.P. 47
 Caffeine, Citrated, U.S.P. 48
 Calcium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 48
 Calcium Phosphate, Di, Dihydrate 48
 Calcium Phosphate, Tri 48, 49
 Calcium Pyrophosphate (Normal) 49
 Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 49
 Chloramine-T, N.F. 49
 para-Chloro-meta-Cresol 50
 para-Chlorophenol 50
 para-Chloro-meta-Xylenol 51
 Chloroethanypyrimidine Citrate 51
 "Cresantol" Germicides 51

Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
 Aminobiphenyl, Technical, ortho and para 41
 Ammonia, Aqua 41
 Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 42
 Anisidine, ortho and para 42, 43
 Benzenesulfonic Acid, Technical 46
 Benzoic Acid 46
 Benzotrichloride 46
 Benzyl Chloride 46, 47
 Chloroaniline, meta, ortho and para 49, 50
 Chlorobenzene 50
 Chlorophenol, ortho and para 50
 Chlorosulfonic Acid 51
 Cresol, ortho and para 51
 Cresol-Cresylic Acid 52
 Cyclohexylamine 52
 2,5-Dichloranitrobenzene 52
 2,4-Dichlorophenol, Technical 52, 53
 2,4-Dinitroaniline 55
 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, Technical 55
 H Acid 59
 Koch Acid 60
 Maleic Anhydride 62

Acetic Acid 38, 39
 Aluminum Metaphosphate 40
 Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
 Ammonium Benzoate 41
 Ammonium Phosphate, Di 42
 Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 42
 Benzoic Acid 46
 Caffeine, U.S.P. 47
 Calcium Phosphate 48, 49
 Calcium Pyrophosphate (Normal) 49
 Chlorine 49
 "Coumarin Monsanto" 51
 "Ethavan" Flavoring and Aromatic 55
 Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56
 Ferric Orthophosphate 56
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 "Lustrex" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
 "Merclor" Sodium Hypochlorite 62
 "Monsanto AE-1" High Molecular Weight Ester Alcohol 64
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Plastics 72-82

0685017

Croal-Cresylic Acid 52
 "Crysol" Desulfuric Base 52
 Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56
 Glycerophosphates 58, 59
 Glycerophosphoric Acid 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 "Iutrex" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
 Magnesium Phosphate, Mono and Tri 62
 Methyl para-Toluenesulfonate 64
 Nitric Acid 66
 ortho-Nitroaniline 66
 para-Phenetidine 68
 Phenol 68
 Phenolphthalein, U.S.P. 68
 Phenolphthalein, Yellow, Not U.S.P. 69
 Phenylacetamide 69
 Phenylacetic Acid 69
 Phenylacetic Acid, Potassium Salt 69
 beta-Phenylethylamine 69
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Phosphorus Oxide 70
 Phosphorus Trichloride 71
 Phthalic Anhydride 71

Piperidine 71
 Potassium Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 83
 Potassium Phosphate, Di and Mono 83
 Saccharin, U.S.P. 85
 Saccharin, Sodium, U.S.P. 85
 Salicylate, Methyl, U.S.P. 85
 Salicylic Acid 86
 "Santomerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santophen" I Germicide 93, 94
 Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P. 96
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
 Succinic Anhydride 100
 Sulfanilamide, U.S.P. 100
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 Thénylpyramine Hydrochloride 102
 Thiourea 102
 "Vuepak" Rigid Transparent Packaging Material 82

"Mersol" Proprietary Solvent Alcohol 63
 "Martanol" Synthetic Tanning Agent 63
 Methyl para-Toluenesulfonate 64
 Nitric Acid 66
 Nitric Acid 66
 ortho-Nitroaniline 66
 ortho-Nitroanisole 66
 para-Nitrobiphenyl 67
 Nitrochlorobenzene, meta, ortho and para 67
 para-Nitrophenol 67
 Phenetidine, ortho and para 68
 Phenol 68
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Phosphorus Oxide 70
 Phosphorus Trichloride 71
 Phthalic Anhydride 71
 Saccharin, U.S.P. 85
 Salicylic Acid 86
 "Santachlor" para-Dichlorobenzene 90
 "Santomerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santosite" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
 Sodium Bisulfite 96
 Sodium Bisulfite 96

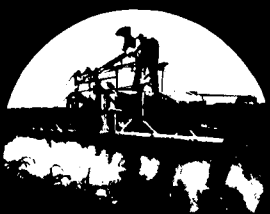
Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98
 "Sierox" Polyoxyethylene Thioether 99, 100
 "Sierox" CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 Terphenyl, meta 101
 Terphenyl, Mixed Isomeric 101, 102
 Thiourea 102
 para-Toluenesulfonamide 102
 Toluenesulfonic Acid, Technical 102
 para-Toluenesulfonyl Chloride 103
 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene 103

Potassium Phosphate, Di 83
 "Resumen" Melamine-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 "Resumen" Phenol-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 "Resumen" Urea-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 Saccharin, U.S.P. 85
 Saccharin, Sodium, U.S.P. 85
 Salicylate, Methyl, U.S.P. 85
 Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate 95
 Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P. 96
 Sodium Bisulfite 96
 Sodium Ferric Pyrophosphate 96
 Sodium Metaphosphate, Low pH 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Di, Dihydrate 97
 Sodium Phosphate, Mono 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tri 97
 Sulfur Dioxide, Liquid 100, 101
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 "Vanillin Monsanto" 105
 "Vuepak" Rigid Transparent Packaging Material 82

Photo by Ewing Galloway, N.Y.

0685018

Industries Served



"Hi-Gloss Res" Interior Luster Wood Finish 59
Industrial Resins 73, 74
"Lauxein" Casein Glue 57
"Lauxein" Casein-Soybean Blend Glue 57
"Lauxein" Soybean Glue 57
"Lauxite" Melamine Resin Adhesive 57
"Lauxite" Phenolic Resin Adhesives 57
"Lauxite" Urea Resin Adhesives 58
"Lustrax" Latices and Resins Surface Coatings 80, 81
"Lustrax" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
"Monsanto Fire Retardants" 65
"Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Molding Compounds 79, 80
"Rez" Wood Sealer and Primer 84
"Rezgard" Fire Retardants for Textiles 84, 85
"Rezite" Wood Sealer 85
Rubber Accelerators 36-38
Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
"Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications 90

Acetic Acid 38, 39
Aluminum Sulfate, Commercial 40
Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
Ammonia, Aqua 41
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, Technical 55
"Fibestos" Cellulose-Acetate Sheets 73
"Mertone" WB-2 Precoat for Paper 63, 64
Methyl para-Toluenesulfonate 64
Nitric Acid 66
"Nitrax" Cellulose-Nitrate Sheets 77, 78
para-Nitrophenol 67
Phenol 68
"Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Molding Compounds 79, 80
"Santomer" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
"Santosite" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
Sodium Bisulfite 96
"Sierox" Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
"Sierox" CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99

"Areskap" Sodium Butyl-ortho-Phenylphenolsulfonate 44
"Aresklene" Disodium Dibutyl-ortho-Phenylphenolsulfonate 44
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P. 46
para-Chloro-meta-Xylenol 51
Cyclohexylamine 52
Dicyclohexylamine 53
"Monsanto Emulsifiers H, L, M and R" 65
"Nifox"-I Insecticide 65, 66
"Niran" Insecticide 66
Nitric Acid 66
Phosphorus, Elemental 70
Piperidine 71
"Santobane" DDT Insecticide 89
"Santobrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
"Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications 90
"Santochlor" para-Dichlorobenzene 90
"Santomer" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
"Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
"Sierox" Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
"Sierox" CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99

0685019

Santophen® 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
Surface Coating Vinyl Resins 80, 81
Jimon Vinyl Resins and Compounds 81, 82
Jimon Vinyl Sheeting 82
White Res® Blending Sealer for Toned Wood Effects 105

Sulfuric Acid 101
Surface Coating Vinyl Resins 80, 81
Thiurea 102
"Veepek" Rigid Transparent Packaging Material 82

Photo by R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., Chicago

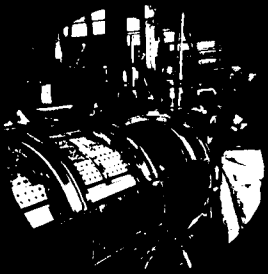
44 Syton® C-30 Silica Sol 101
Tetrachlorophenol, Technical 102
Thiourea 102
Trichlorobenzene, Technical 103

0685020

Industries Served



Ammonia, Anhydrous 41
 Ammonium Phosphate, Hemi—(Hemibasic) 42
 "Areskap" Sodium Butyl-ortho-Phenylphenolsulfonate 44
 Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone 54
 Ferraphosphorus 57
 "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 Inhibited Acids 60
 Nitric Acid 66
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins 73, 74
 "Santomerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santosite" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
 Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 Thiocarbonyl Rubber Accelerator 38



Ammonia, Aqua 41
 Ammonium Phosphate, Hemi—(Hemibasic) 42
 "Areskiene" Disodium Dibutyl-ortho-Phenylphenoldisulfonate 44
 "Blolite" Mold Inhibitor 47
 Chloramine-T, N.F. 49
 Chlorine 49
 "Mercior" Sodium Hypochlorite 62
 "Monsanto Detergent MXP" 65
 Phenol 68
 Plastic Metaphosphate 71
 "Santobrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
 "Santomers" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 Sodium Bisulfate (Nitro Cake) 96
 Sodium Bisulfite 96
 Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97
 Sodium Phosphite, Di, Anhydrous 98
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98



Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
 Ammonia, Aqua 41
 "Areskap" Sodium Butyl-ortho-Phenylphenolsulfonate 44
 "Areskiene" Sodium Butylbiphenylsulfonate 44
 "Areskiene" Disodium Dibutyl-ortho-Phenylphenoldisulfonate 44
 Caustic Soda 49
 para-Chloro-meta-Cresol 50
 para-Chloro-meta-Xylenol 51
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 Lampblack 60
 "Mercior" Sodium Hypochlorite 62
 "Mertonal" Synthetic Tanning Agent 63
 "Milmer" Fungicide 64
 para-Nitrophenol 67
 Phenol 68
 Silicylic Acid 86
 "Santobrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
 "Santomers" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
 "Santosite" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
 "Santotan" KR Basic Chrome Sulfate 95

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44

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44
Sodium Bisulfate 96
Sodium Bisulfite 96
Sodium Hexaphosphate, Low pH 97
Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98
Sterox - Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
Sterox - CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99
Sulfur Dioxide, Liquid 100, 101
Sulfuric Acid 101
Thiourea 102
meta-Tolylene Diisocyanate 103

Photo by International Store Co., St. Louis

0685022

Industries Served



Ammonium Ethyl Phosphate 41, 42
 Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 42
 "Color-Toned Rez" Exterior Penetrating Sealers 51
 Cresol-Cresylic Acid 52
 "Fungiseal" Wood Preservative 57
 "Hi-Gloss Rez" Interior Luster Wood Finish 59
 "Lauxein" Casein Glue 57
 "Lauxein" Casein-Soybean Blend Glue 57
 "Lauxein" Soybean Glue 57
 "Lauxite" Melamine Resin Adhesive 57
 "Lauxite" Phenolic Resin Adhesives 57
 "Lauxite" Resorcinol Resin Adhesives 57
 "Lauxite" Urea Resin Adhesives 58
 "Lauxtol" A, Wood Preservative 60, 61
 Liquid, Ready-to-Use General Purpose Glue (No. 2805) 58
 "Monsanto Fire Retardant A" 65
 Plastic Metaphosphate 71
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins 73, 74
 "Rez" Wood Sealer and Primer 84
 "Rezite" Wood Sealer 85
 "Santabrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89

Caustic Soda 49
 Ferraphosphorus 57
 "Hiblite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Inhibited Acids 60
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 "Pydraul" F-9 Functional Fluid 83
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Industrial Laminating Resin 73, 74
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins 73, 74
 "Santamerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 Sulfuric Acid 101
 "Ultron" Vinyl Film 81

Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain 40
 Bone Ash 47
 "Hiblite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate 61
 "Milmer" Fungicide 64
 Plastic Metaphosphate 71
 "Santaphen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
 "Santasilite" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
 Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate 95
 Sodium Bisulfate (Nitric Calc.) 96
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Thiocarbonyl Rubber Accelerator 38
 Thiourea 102

0685023

Stephen 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
Core Coating Vinyl Resins 80, 81
Pentachlorophenol, Technical 102
Re2 Blending Sealer for Toned Wood Effects 105

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0685024

Industries Served



Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain 40
Ammonia, Aqua 41
Bone Ash 47
Caustic Soda 49
Ferrophosphorus 57
"Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor 59
Hydrochloric Acid 60
Inhibited Acids 60
Nitrating Acid 66
Nitric Acid 66
Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
Phosphorus, Elemental 70
"Santoprase" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
Sulfuric Acid 101

Biphenyl 47
"Ceres" Styrene Copolymer Plastic 72
"Fibrestar" Cellulose-Acetate Sheets 73
Glues 57, 58
"Lustrex" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
"Milmer" 1 Fungicide 64
"Nilon" Cellulose-Nitrate Sheets 77, 78
"Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Industrial Laminating Resins 73, 74
"Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Molding Compounds 79, 80
"Santicizer" 8 Plasticizer 87
"Santobritite" Sodium Pentachlorophenolate, Technical 89
"Santomerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
"Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
Surface Coating Vinyl Resins 80, 81
"Ultron" Vinyl Film 81
"Vuepak" Rigid Transparent Packaging Material 82

Alkyl Acid Phosphates 40
Aminobiphenyl, Technical, ortho and para 41
"Aresklens" Disodium Disubstituted-ortho-Phenylphenaldisulfonate 44
"Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls 44, 45
Barium Metaphosphate 45
Barium Pyrophosphate, Di 45
"Benthal" Alkyd Resin Intermediate 46
Calcium Metaphosphate 48
Chlorobenzene 50
Diammonium Dihydrogen Phosphate 52
Diethyl Phthalate 52
Diethyl Phthalate 54
Dimethyl Phthalate 54
"D.P. Solution" Lacquer Additive 55
Ethyl Acetate 55, 56
Lampblack 60
Lead Orthophosphate, Mono and Tri 61
Lead Pyrophosphate, Di 61
"Lustrex" Latices and Resins Surface Coatings 80, 81
"Lustrex" Styrene Industrial Resins 73, 74
Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate 61

Magnesium
Magnesium
Maleic Anhydride
"Marsol" F
"Milmer"
"Monsanto"
Phenol 6
Phthalic Anhydride
Plastic Material
"Resimene"
"Resimene"
Resin SC-2
Resin SC-3
Resin SC-4
"Santicizer"
"Santolite"
"Santomerse"
"Santomer"
"Santoprene"
"Santovar"

0685025

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80

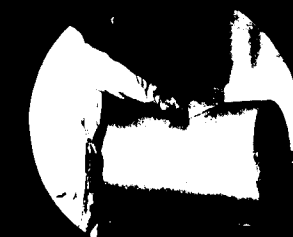
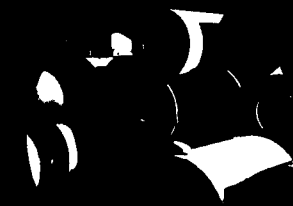
ite 44

Magnesium Metaphosphate	61	Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous	97
Magnesium Phosphate, Di	61, 62	"Sterox" SE Polyoxymethylene Thioether	99
Maleic Anhydride	62	Styrene Monomer	100
"Marsol" Proprietary Solvent Alcohol	63	Succinic Anhydride	100
"Miltex" I Fungicide	64	Sulfuric Acid	101
"Monsanto AE-1" High Molecular Weight Ester Alcohol	64	Surface Coating Vinyl Resins	80, 81
Phenol	68	"Sytan" C-30 Silica Sol	101
Phthalic Anhydride	71	Thiourea	102
Plastic Metaphosphate	71	Tricresyl Phosphate	104
"Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin	80, 81	Triphenyl Phosphate	104
"Resimene" Phenol-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin	80, 81	Triphenyl Phosphite	104
"Resimene" Urea-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin	80, 81	Zinc Ammonium Phosphate	105
Resin SC-2	84		
Resin SC-3	84		
Resin SC-4	84		
"Santicizer" Plasticizers	86-89		
"Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications	90		
"Santolite" Industrial Resins	91		
"Santomark" II Odor-Masking Agent	93		
"Santomark" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates	93		
"Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical	94		
"Santovar" Rubber Antioxidants	43, 44		

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0685026

Industries Served



Alkyl Acid Phosphates 40
 Aluminum Chloride Solution 32° B₆ 40
 Aluminum Phosphate, Tri 40
 Aluminum Sulfate, Commercial 40
 Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
 Ammonia Anhydrous 41
 Ammonia, Aqua 41
 Ammonium Ethyl Phosphate 41, 42
 Ammonium Phosphate, Di 42
 Ammonium Phosphate, Mono 42
 "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls 44, 45
 Benzoic Acid, Technical 46
 Bone Ash 47
 Chlorine 49
 "Coumarin Monsanto" 51
 Dibutyl Phthalate 52
 Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56
 "Hibitrite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 "Lustrex" Latices and Resins Surface Coatings 80, 81
 "Lustrex" Styrene Industrial Resins 73, 74

Ammonia, Anhydrous 41
 Ammonia, Aqua 41
 Caustic Soda 49
 Chlorine 49
 Cresol-Cresylic Acid 52
 Cyclohexylamine 52
 Dicyclohexylamine 53
 Ferrophosphorus 57
 "Hibitrite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 Phenol 68
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Potassium Phosphate, Di 83
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins 73, 74
 "Santabrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
 "Santocel" Silica Aroclor for Industrial Applications 90
 "Santodex" Oil Additive 90
 "Santalene" Fuel Oil Additives 90, 91
 "Santalube" Oil Additives 91-93
 "Santomerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santopaid" Oil Additives 94, 95
 "Santopour" Oil Additives 95

Alkyl Acid Phosphates 40
 Aminobiphenyl, Technical, ortho and para 41
 Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua 41
 "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls 44, 45
 "Benthal" Alkyl Resin Intermediate 46
 Benzoic Acid 46
 Bicyclohexyl 47
 "Cerex" Styrene Copolymer Plastic 72
 Cresol-Cresylic Acid 52
 Cyclohexylbenzene 52
 Dibutyl Phthalate 52
 Di (2-Ethyl Hexyl) Phthalate (D.O.P.) Plasticizer 53, 54
 Diethyl Phthalate 54
 Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone 54
 Dimethyl Phthalate 54
 "D.P. Solution" Lacquer Additive 55
 Ethyl Acetate 55, 56
 "Fibestos" Cellulose-Acetate Sheets 73
 Glass 57, 58
 Industrial Resins 73, 74
 "Lustrex" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
 Maleic Anhydride 62
 "Milmer" 1 Fungicide 64
 "Monsanto AE-1" High Molecular Weight Ester Alcohol 64

0685027

Sodium Hypochlorite 62
 Paper Sizing Agent 63
 Synthetic Tanning Agent 63
 WB-2 Precat for Paper 63, 64
 Fungicide 64
 Fire Retardant A 65
 Isocyanate 67, 68
 Melamine-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 Phenol-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 Urea-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resin 80, 81
 Plasticizers 86-89
 DDT Insecticide 89
 Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
 Industrial Resins 91
 Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
 Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
 Silica Sulfate 96
 Silica Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 98
 Silica Phosphate, Mono, Anhydrous 98
 Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98

Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98
 "Sterox" Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
 "Sterox" CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99
 Styrene Monomer 100
 Surface Coating Vinyl Resins 80, 81
 "Vuepak" Rigid Transparent Packaging Material 82
 Zinc Ammonium Phosphate 105

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"Sulfate" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
 Sulfamic Acid Pyrophosphate 95
 Sulfur Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 "Sterox" Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
 "Sterox" CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99
 Sulfur Dioxide, Liquid 100, 101
 Sulfuric Acid 101

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"Montar" Synthetic Resins 65
 ortho-Nitrophenyl, Technical 66, 67
 "Nitron" Cellulose-Nitrate Sheets 77, 78
 Phenol 68
 Phthalic Anhydride 71
 Phenyl Chloride 71
 Polyvinyl-Butyral Resins 78, 79
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Molding Powders 79
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Molding Compounds 79, 80
 "Resloom" Melamine-Formaldehyde Textile Resins 84
 "Saflex" Laminating Plastic for Safety Glass 80
 "Sanicizer" Plasticizers 86-89
 "Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications 90
 "Santopite" Industrial Resins 91
 "Santomark" II Odor-Masking Agent 93
 Styrene Monomer 100
 Succinic Anhydride 100
 Surface Coating Resins 80, 81
 Terphenyls 101, 102
 Thiourea 102
 para-Toluenesulfonamide 102
 Tricresyl Phosphate 104

Triphenyl Phosphate 104
 Triphenyl Phosphite 104
 "Ultron" Vinyl Film 81
 "Ultron" Vinyl Resins and Compounds 81, 82
 "Ultron" Vinyl Sheet 82
 "Vuelite" Embossed Shield Material for Fluorescent Lighting 82
 "Vuepak" Rigid Transparent Packaging Material 82

0685028

Industries Served



Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone 54
 "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 Nitric Acid 66
 "Santomer" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 Sodium Phosphate, Mono 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Thiocarbonyl Rubber Accelerator 38
 Thiourea 102

Aluminum Sulfate, Commercial 40
 "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls 44, 45
 Battery Acid 45
 Biphenyl 47
 Caustic Soda 49
 Cyclohexylamine 52
 Cyclohexylbenzene 52
 Di (2-Ethyl Hexyl) Phthalate (D.O.P.) Plasticizer 53, 54
 "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor 59
 Inhibited Acids 60
 Lampblack 60
 "Laustral" A, Wood Preservative 60, 61
 "Lustrex" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
 "Milmex" Fungicide 64
 Nitric Acid 66
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Molding Powders 79
 "Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Molding Compounds 79, 80
 Rubber Accelerators 36-38
 Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
 Salt Cake 86
 "Santabrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenolate, Technical 89

Aluminum Chloride Solution 32° B₆ 40
 Aluminum Sulfate, Commercial 40
 Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
 Amyl Potassium Sodium Phosphate 42
 "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls 44, 45
 Benzoic Acid, Technical 46
 "Coumarin Monsanto" 51
 Ethyl Acetate 55, 56
 Ethyl Alcohol-190 Proof 56
 Lampblack 60
 "Lustrex" Styrene Industrial Resins 73, 74
 Maleic Anhydride 62
 "Marsol" Proprietary Solvent Alcohol 63
 Phenol 68
 Resin SC-2 84
 Resin SC-4 84
 Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
 Salicylate, Methyl, U.S.P. 85
 "Santabrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenolate, Technical 89
 "Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications 90
 "Santomask" II Odor-Masking Agent 93

0685029

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"Santocal" Silica Aerogel for Thermal Insulation 90
"Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
"Santolite" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
Sodium Metaphosphate (Insoluble) 97
Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
Sodium Phosphate, Hemi—(Hemibasic) 97
Sodium Phosphate, Mono 97
Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97
Sodium Phosphite, Di, Anhydrous 98
Sodium Phosphite, Mono, Anhydrous 98
Sulfuric Acid 101
"Ultron" Vinyl Resins and Compounds 81, 82

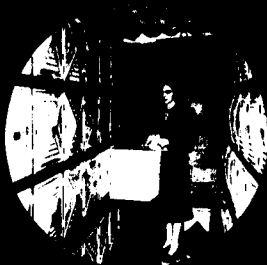
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"Santophen" 1 Germicide 93
"Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94
Thiourea 102
"Vanillin Monsanto" 105

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0685030

Industries Served



Aluminum Sulfate, Commercial 40
 Ammonia, Anhydrous 41
 "Lustrax" Latexes and Resins Surface Coatings 80, 81
 "Lustrax" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Industrial Laminating Resins 73, 74
 "Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resins 80, 81
 "Resimene" Phenol-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resins 80, 81
 "Resimene" Urea-Formaldehyde Surface Coating Resins 80, 81
 Rubber Accelerators 36-38
 Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
 "Santacizer" Plasticizers 86-89
 "Santobrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
 "Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Thermal Insulation 90
 Sulfur Dioxide, Liquid 100, 101
 "Ultron" Vinyl Resins and Compounds 81, 82

"A-32" Rubber Accelerator 36
 "A-77" Rubber Accelerator 36
 "A-100" Rubber Accelerator 36
 ortho-Aminobiphenyl, Technical 41
 Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua 41
 "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls 44, 45
 "Butasan" Rubber Accelerator 36
 Calcium Nitrate 48
 Caustic Soda 49
 "Cumarin Monsanto" 51
 Cyclohexylamine 52
 DPG (Diphenylguanidine) 36
 "El-Sixty" Rubber Accelerator 36
 "Ethasan" Rubber Accelerator 36
 "Ethyl Thiurad" Rubber Accelerator 36
 "Flectal" H Rubber Antioxidant 43
 "Guantal" Rubber Accelerator 37
 "HB-40" Partially Hydrogenated Terphenyl 59
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 "Insoluble Sulfur 60" 60
 Lampblack 60
 Latex Penetrants and Stabilizers ("Areskene," "Santomer") 44
 "Mertax" Rubber Accelerator 37

Aluminum Chloride Solution 32° B₆ 40
 Aluminum Sulfate, Commercial 40
 Aluminum Sulfate, Iron Free 41
 Caustic Soda 49
 Chlorosulfonic Acid 51
 "Cumarin Monsanto" 51
 "Cresantal" Germicides 51
 Cresol-Cresylic Acid 52
 "Ethavan" Flavoring and Aromatic 55
 Hydrochloric Acid 60
 "Monsanto Detergent MXP" 65
 Phenol 68
 Potassium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 83
 "SA-326" ortho-Biphenyl Biguanide 85
 "Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications 90
 "Santomer" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 "Santophen" I Germicide 93, 94
 "Santosite" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
 Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97
 Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
 Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98

0685031

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Methosol Rubber Accelerator 37
 Mimer 1 Fungicide 64
 Mono-Thiurad Rubber Accelerator 37
 o-cro-Nitrophenol 67
 Phenol 68
 Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
 Pyridine 71
 Ro-Pip Rubber Accelerator 37
 Reider ASA 84
 R2 Rubber Accelerator (Crystals) 37
 R250 Rubber Accelerator 37
 Rubber Reactants 83
 Silicone Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications 90
 Sulfonure Rubber Accelerator 37, 38
 Sulfonflex Rubber Antioxidants 43
 Sulfonmerse Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93
 Sulfonate Sodium Sulfite, Anhydrous, Technical 95
 Sulfonator Rubber Antioxidants 43, 44
 Sulfonwhite Rubber Antioxidants 44
 Sulfonox Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
 Sulfonox CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99
 Styrene Monomer 100
 Sulfuric Acid 101

Thiocarbonyl Rubber Accelerator 38
 "Thiofide" Rubber Accelerator 38
 "Thiotax" Rubber Accelerator 38
 Thiurea 102
 "Thiurad" Rubber Accelerator 38
 meta-Tolylene Diisocyanate 103
 "Ureka" Base Rubber Accelerator 38
 "Vanillin Monsanto" 105

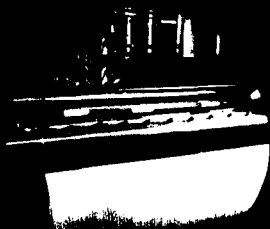
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Sedonox Ortho-Tolyl Biguanide 99
 Sedon Textile Detergent 99
 Sulfonox Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100
 Sulfonox CD Polyoxyethylene Ester 99
 Sulfuric Acid 101

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0685032

Industries Served



Alkyl Acid Phosphates 40
Aluminum Chloride Solution 32° B₆ 40
Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua 41
Ammonium Ethyl Phosphate 41, 42
Ammonium Phosphate, Di and Mono 42
Amyl Potassium Sodium Phosphate 42
"Areskiene" Disodium Dibutyl-ortho-Phenylphenoldisulfonate 49
Caustic Soda 49
Chloramine-T, N.F. 49
Chlorine 49
Cresol-Cresylic Acid 52
Dibutyl Phthalate 52
Ethyl Acetate 55, 56
Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56
"HB-40" Partially Hydrogenated Terphenyl 59
Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate 61
"Merclor" Sodium Hypochlorite 62
"Merlon" Textile Processing and Finishing Agents 62, 63
"Milmer" 1 Fungicide 64
"Monsanto Fire Retardants" 65
Nitrating Acid 66

Benzoic Acid 46
"Coumarin Monsanto" 51
"Ethacon" Flavoring and Aromatic 55
Ethyl Alcohol—190 Proof 56
"Lustrax" Styrene Molding Compounds 74-77
"Nilfox"-T Insecticide 65, 66
"Niran" Insecticide 66
Saccharin, U.S.P. 85
Salicylate, Methyl, U.S.P. 85
"Santobrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
Sodium Benzoate 96
"Vanillin Monsanto" 105
"Vuepak" Rigid Transparent Packaging Material 82

Aluminum Sulfate, Commercial 40
Ammonia, Anhydrous 41
Ammonia, Aqua 41
Ammonium Ethyl Phosphate 41, 42
Ammonium Metaphosphate 42
Chloramine-T, N.F. 49
Chlorine 49
Cyclohexylamine 52
"Merclor" Sodium Hypochlorite 62
Phosphoric Acid 69, 70
Plastic Metaphosphate 71
Salt Cake 86
"Santobrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89
"Santosite" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95
Sodium Metaphosphate (Insoluble) 97
Sodium Phosphate, Di, Anhydrous 97
Sodium Phosphate, Mono 97
Sodium Phosphate, Tri 97
Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98
Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98
Sulfuric Acid 101

0685033

Octadecyl isocyanate 67, 68

Phenol 68

Phosphoric Acid 69, 70

Plastic Metaphosphate 71

Polyvinyl-Butyral Resins 78, 79

Potassium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 83

"Resloom" Melamine-Formaldehyde Textile Resins 84

"Resgard" Fire Retardants for Textiles 84, 85

"Santicizer" I-H Plasticizer 86

"Santobane" DDT Insecticide 89

"Santabrite" Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical 89

"Santamerse" Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates 93

"Santophen" 20 Pentachlorophenol, Technical 94

"Santosile" Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, Technical 95

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate 95

Sodium Bisulfate (Nitric Cake) 96

Sodium Bisulfite 96

Sodium Phosphates 97

Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra 98

Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous 98

"Sted" Textile Detergent 99

"Sterox" Polyoxyethylene Thioethers 99, 100

"Stymer"—S Textile Sizing Agent 100

Styrene Monomer 100

Sulfur Dioxide, Liquid 100, 101

Sulfuric Acid 101

Surface Coating Vinyl Resins 80, 81

"Syton" W-20 and DS Silica Sols 101

Tricresyl Phosphate 104

"Ultron" Vinyl Film 81

Zinc Ammonium Phosphate 105

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0685034

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ACCELERATORS, RUBBER

"A-32"

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Reaction product of butyraldehyde and butylidene aniline of complex chemical structure. Red-yellow to orange-brown oily liquid, slightly turbid when cold; Sp. Gr. 0.98; flash point 80°C.; soluble in benzene, chloroform, acetone and solvent naphtha.

Uses: Zinc oxide and fatty acid usually desirable but not always necessary. Gives high modulus and tensile. Flat curing and easy to process. Often useful as an activator of thiazole-type accelerator. Excellent for hard rubber.

Containers: 400 and 150-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"A-77"

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Condensation product of acetaldehyde and aniline by a special Monsanto process. Such products, known as aldehyde derivatives of Schiff's bases, are of complex chemical composition. Free-flowing reddish-brown liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.04; flash point 55°C.; soluble in benzene, chloroform, acetone and naphtha.

Uses: Excellent for hard vulcanizates, either natural or synthetic rubber. Use 1-2%. Should not be used with magnesium oxide or lime. Gives vulcanizates which will take a high polish.

Containers: 150-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"A-100"

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Aldehyde derivative of a Schiff's base made with use of butyraldehyde, acetaldehyde and aniline. Dark reddish-brown oily liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.04; flash point 85°C.; soluble in benzene, chloroform, acetone and solvent naphtha.

Uses: Excellent for hard rubber vulcanizates, either natural or synthetic. Use 1-2.0%. Gives tough, horny vulcanizates with little tendency toward brittleness.

Containers: 400 and 150-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"BUTASAN" (Zinc Dibutyl-dithiocarbamate)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Cream-colored powder; Sp. Gr. 1.24; 99.5% min. through 200 mesh; moisture 0.5% max.; soluble in carbon disulfide, benzene, chloroform and gasoline; insoluble in water and dilute caustic.

Uses: An ultra accelerator for latex; also used as an activator for thiazole-type accelerators.

ACCELERATORS

Containers: 100-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

DPG (Diphenylguanidine)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White powder; 99.5% min. through 200 mesh; moisture less than 0.5%; ash less than 0.3%; M.P. 145°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.15.

Uses: Sometimes used alone in mechanical-type compounds. On 100 parts rubber use 1.0-1.5% with 2-4% sulfur. It used as an activator.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums; 50-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"EL-SIXTY" [1,3 bis (2-benzothiazolyl-mercaptanyl) urea]

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Cream-colored powder; 99.5% min. through 200 mesh; moisture less than 1.0%; ash less than 0.3%; M.P. 220°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.29.

Uses: Requires zinc oxide and fatty acid. May be used, but for best results an activator is usually desirable. Excellent processing and curing characteristics. A types of compounds. Very effective in compounds requiring high loads of retarding pigments such as clay.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums; 50-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "El-Sixty—An Accelerator for Rubber Vulcanization," 20-page booklet; "Monsanto Chemicals in Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"ETHASAN" (Zinc Diethyl-dithiocarbamate)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White powder; Sp. Gr. 1.44; 99.5% through 200 mesh; moisture 0.5% max.

Uses: An ultra accelerator used for latex, activation of zoles and straight acceleration. Comparable to "Pip" latex except gives somewhat lower modulus.

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"ETHYL THIURAD" (Tetraethyl-thiuram-disulfide)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Gray-to-white powder; 100% through 200 mesh; at least 99.5% through 200 mesh; ash 0.5% max.; M.P. 67°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.26; very soluble in benzene and naphtha.

Uses: Either as a primary or secondary accelerator in same manner as "Thiurad" and "Mono Thiurad". Activity, it is stronger than "Mono Thiurad" and than "Thiurad."

0685035

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"GUANTAL" (Diphenylguanidine Phthalate)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Product formed by reacting two molecules of diphenylguanidine and one molecule of phthalic acid; contains one-half mol of water of crystallization; white powder ranging from blue-white to faint gray; 99.5% min. through 200 mesh; moisture 3% max. (this amount present in the hydrate); ash less than 0.5%; M.P. 178°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.20.

Uses: Very weak when used alone. Excellent as a low-scorch activator for thiazole-type accelerators.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums; 50-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"MERTAX" (2-Mercaptobenzothiazole purified)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Light yellow powder; will not melt to clear liquid below 175°C.; ash 0.5% max.; 99½% through 200 mesh; 100% through 100 mesh; moisture 0.5% max.; mercaptobenzothiazole content 97% min.; Sp. Gr. 1.42.

Uses: Same as for "Thiotax" but gives a material of higher purity, less color, less odor and less taste.

Containers: 50-lb. paper bags; 150-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"METHASAN" (Zinc Dimethyl-dithiocarbamate)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White powder; Sp. Gr. 1.66; 99.5% min. through 200 mesh; moisture 0.5% max.; Sp. Gr. 1.66.

Uses: An ultra accelerator used for latex, activation of thiazoles and straight acceleration. In latex, it is too slow for most practical applications.

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"MONO THIURAD" (Tetramethyl-thiuram-monosulfide)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Lemon-yellow powder; 99.8% min. through 100 mesh; 99.0% through 200 mesh; moisture 0.5% max.; ash 0.5% max.; M.P. 103°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.39.

Uses: A very good activator for thiazole accelerators, somewhat safer to handle in this respect than "Thiurad." Gives low-compression set. Good results when used alone. Use 0.25-0.50% on the rubber or synthetic with normal sulfur.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"PIP-PIP" (Piperidinium pentamethylene dithiocarbamate)

Standard Form: Crystals.

Specifications: Uniform fine white-to-cream crystals; M.P. 170°C. min. at time of shipment; decomposes slowly in the presence of water and during storage with a corresponding drop in M.P.; Sp. Gr. 1.13; 5.0% soluble in water.

Uses: An ultra accelerator for latex and fast-curing cements.

Containers: 50-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"R-2" CRYSTALS

Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

Specifications: Reaction product of carbon bisulfide with methylene dipiperidine; light brown, coarse crystalline solid; Sp. Gr. 1.11; M.P. 59°C.; soluble in acetone, benzene and naphtha.

Uses: An ultra accelerator for latex and fast-curing cements.

Containers: 50-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"RZ-50" (50% solution of N, N-dimethylcyclohexylamine salt of dibutyldithiocarbamic acid)

Standard Form: Clear brown liquid.

Specifications: Color (N. P. A.) 8.0 max.; Sp. Gr. 0.96.

Uses: A fast accelerator for curing at room temperatures. Curing speed can be increased by the inclusion of "Thio-tax" in the compound. "RZ-50" is useful in fast curing cements for spreader and combining work.

Containers: 250-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOCURE" (N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazylsulfenamide)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Light tan or buff-colored powder; 100% through 20 mesh; M.P. 94°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.27; moisture 1.0% max; ash 0.5% max.

Uses: Requires zinc oxide and fatty acid. Activators are sometimes desirable but not always needed. Gives excellent results in natural, reclaimed and synthetic rubbers. Exceptionally safe at processing temperatures but very powerful at curing temperatures. Gives high modulus and tensile. Fairly low melting point makes dispersion easy.

Containers: 50-lb. paper bags; 200 and 150-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

(Continued on next page)

0685036

Literature: "Santocure—An Accelerator for Rubber Vulcanization," 52-page booklet; "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

THIOCARBANILIDE ("A-1")
(Also called *N-N'-diphenyl thiourea*)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White powder; 100.0% min. through 100 mesh; M.P. 148°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.32; ash less than 0.5%; moisture 0.5% max.; test must avoid decomposition conditions.

Uses: Activates thiazole accelerators but used best as straight accelerator in fast-curing stocks such as tube repair gum. Accelerates neoprene latex. Also used as a flotation agent and acid inhibitor.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums; 50-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"THIOFIDE" [2-2'-dithiobis (benzothiazole) (MBTS)]

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Cream powder; Sp. Gr. 1.5; M.P. 170°C. min.; moisture less than 0.5%; ash less than 0.5%.

Uses: Requires zinc oxide and fatty acid and an activator is usually desirable. Safe handling when properly activated. Can be used successfully in a wide variety of stocks.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums; 50-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"THIOTAX" (2-Mercaptobenzothiazole)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Light yellow powder; will not melt to clear liquid below 170°C.; ash 0.5% max.; 99½% through 200 mesh; 100% through 100 mesh; moisture 0.5% max.; mercaptobenzothiazole content 94% min.

Uses: Requires zinc oxide and fatty acid. An activator is not needed but is often desirable. Activator must be adjusted carefully to avoid scorch difficulties.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums; 50-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"THIURAD" (Tetramethyl-thiuram-disulfide)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White powder; 99.5% min. through 200 mesh; ash 0.5% max.; Sp. Gr. 1.29; M.P. 144°C. min.

Uses: Requires zinc oxide and fatty acid. An excellent activator for thiazole accelerators. Also used as straight accelerator in two ways. In stocks containing normal sulfur use 0.15–0.50% on the rubber; for good aging and heat resistance use 2.0–4.0% and no sulfur. Excellent when used in same manner in Buna N and GRS.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"UREKA" BASE

Formula: 2-(2,4-dinitrophenylmercapto) benzothiazole.

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Yellow-to-orange powder; 99.5% min. through 200 mesh; 0.5% max. ash; heat loss 0.5% max. M. P. 140°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.53.

Uses: Accelerator. "Ureka" Base is the thiazole derivative formerly used in the accelerator blends "Ureka" A and "Ureka" Blend B. The former was 40 parts "Ureka" B and 60 parts DPG; the latter was 40 parts "Ureka" B and 46½ parts Guantall and 13½ parts DPG. Requires zinc oxide, fatty acid and an activator.

Containers: 175-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Rubber Accelerators NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

ACETANILID, U.S.P.

Molecular Weight: 135.16

Formula: NHCOCH3



Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

Specifications: White crystals or powder; ash 0.05% max. conforms to U.S.P. tests for carbonizable impurities, heavy metals; solubility in ethyl alcohol 95% (1:4) complete. M.P. 114.0°C. min.; no crystals retained on 14 mesh; 30% max. powder retained on 80 mesh.

Uses: Pharmaceutical product.

Grades: Powder or crystals.

Containers: 150, 100 and 50-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. bags.

Shipping Classification: Acetanilid.

ACETIC ACID

Formula: CH3COOH

Uses: Used in dyeing where a weak acid is required in the dye bath; manufacture of acetate solvents, cellulose acetate and formation of other acetates, such as aluminum, lead, sodium and ammonium acetate. Also used in manufacture of fish glue; as an antichlor; coagulation of rubber latex; destruction of fungi; disinfectant in gelatin; pickling of steels; giving added detergency and firmness to soaps; stabilizing olive oil; protecting seedlings from injury due to frost and damping off; hardening and developing solutions for photographic films. (See table in general data section.)

Grades:

56% C2H4O2; Sp. Gr. 1.067; freezing point -8.0°F.

70% C2H4O2; Sp. Gr. 1.074; freezing point +0.6°F.

80% C2H4O2; Sp. Gr. 1.076; freezing point +17.4°F.

84% C2H4O2; Sp. Gr. 1.075; freezing point +27.3°F.

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IBN,
industry,"

Glacial: 99% $C_2H_4O_2$; Sp. Gr. 1.0581; freezing point +58.3°F.

Containers: Aluminum drums; tank cars; tank trucks.

Shipping Classification: Acetic Acid.

ACETOPHENETIDIN, U.S.P. (Also known as phenacetin)

role.

Molecular Weight: 179.21

Formula: $NHCOCH_3$



OC_2H_5

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

Specifications: White crystalline powder; solubility in ethyl alcohol 95% (1:15) complete; M.P. 135.0°C. min.; ash 0.05% max.; 5% max. powder retained on 100 mesh.

Uses: Pharmaceutical product.

Containers: 200, 100 and 50-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

para-ACETYLAMINOBENZENESULFONYL CHLORIDE (Also known as N-acetylsulfanilyl chloride and para-acetylamino benzene sulfonchloride)

Molecular Weight: 233.67

Formula: $NHCOCH_3$



SO_2Cl

Standard Form: Crystals.

General Information—Properties: Light tan-to-brownish powder or fine crystals; assay 97.5% min.

Uses: An intermediate in the manufacture of sulfa drugs.

Containers: 150-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID, Starch Granulations

Standard Form: Granules.

Specifications: Made with acetylsalicylic acid, U.S.P.; white, pink or green granules. Assay: starch granulation 10%, 90.0% min.—91.0% max.; starch granulation 16%, 84.0% min.—85.0% max.; starch granulation 20%, 80.0% min.—81.0% max.; free salicylic acid conforms to U.S.P. test on acetylsalicylic acid.

MESH:

Retained on—	12–50 MESH	20–MESH
12-mesh screen	Trace, max.	
14-mesh screen	5.0% min.	
16-mesh screen	15.0% max.	
20-mesh screen	20.0% min.	
	35.0% max.	
	60.0% min.	
	75.0% max.	10% max.
Through—		
40-mesh screen	10.0% max.	

Uses: Pharmaceutical product.

Grades: 10%, 12–50 mesh, white; 16%, 12–50 mesh, white; 20%, 12–50 mesh, white; 10%, 12–50 mesh, pink; 10%, 20 mesh, pink; 10%, 12–50 mesh, green; 10%, 20 mesh, green.

Containers: 250-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes.

Shipping Classification: Acetylsalicylic Acid.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P. (Aspirin)

Molecular Weight: 180.15

Formula:



Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

Specifications: White crystals or powder; assay 99.5% min.; solubility in ethyl alcohol 95% (1:5) complete; solubility in 10% Na_2CO_3 (1:20) complete; ash 0.05% max.; conforms to U.S.P. test for heavy metals, carbonizable impurities, resinous products, chloride, sulfate and free salicylic acid.

MESH: (All tests made on U. S. standard screens.)

	20-MESH	40-MESH	80-MESH
Retained on—			
20-mesh screen	Trace max.		
30-mesh screen	5.0% min.		
	10.0% max.		
40-mesh screen		Trace max.	
45-mesh screen	45.0% min.		
	60.0% max.		
50-mesh screen		10.0% min.	
		20.0% max.	
60-mesh screen	70.0% min.		
	85.0% max.		
80-mesh screen		45.0% min.	2.0% max.
Through—			
100-mesh screen	10.0% max.		
140-mesh screen		25.0% max.	

Uses: Pharmaceutical product.

Grades: Crystals, 20 mesh; crystals, 40 mesh; powder, 80 mesh.

Containers: 250-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes.

Shipping Classification: Acetylsalicylic Acid.

"ALKOPHOS" (Aluminum Acid Phosphates)

Standard Form: Liquids and solids.

General Information—Properties:

	B	C	D	E
Physical Condition	Solid	Liquid	Solid	Liquid
Al_2O_3 , %	15.8	8.6	22.2	12.8
P_2O_5 , %	61.0	33.1	37.8	33.9
SiO_2 , %	—	—	10.0	—
Ignition Loss, %	23.2	59.3	30.0	53.3
pH of 1% Solution	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7
Ratio:				

$Al_2O_3:3P_2O_5$ 1.0 1.0 1.67 1.67

"Alkophos" D contains 20% kaolin as a parting agent.

Uses: These products are offered as bonding agents for refractories, for high-temperature cements and for refractory paints. They afford high green strength which makes possible molded shapes set in place without firing and fired in place to yield high temperature nonslagging refractories.

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0685038

Containers: B—200-lb. barrels; C—150-lb. carboys, 600-lb. lacquer-lined drums; D—400-lb. barrels; E—650-lb. lacquer-lined drums.

Shipping Classification: Aluminum phosphate.

Literature: Technical Bulletin P-33.

ALKYL ACID PHOSPHATES

(Also known as alkyl phosphoric acids)

General Information—Properties:

AVERAGE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	P ₂ O ₅	VISCOSITY SUS			LBS.	PH	ACID NO.
		AT 100°F.	AT 25°C.	PER GAL.			
PHOSPHORIC						2%	
ACID ESTER	%					SOL. mg KOH/g	
Amyl	36	700	1.10	9.2	1.5	360	
n-Butyl	39	320	1.12	9.3	2.5	420	
Ethyl	51	580	1.30	10.8	2.3	550	
Loralkyl	20	—	0.96*	8.0	2.6	280	
Methyl	64	600	1.46	12.2	2.1	630	
MIM	32	—	1.05	8.75	—	295	
n-Octyl	27	360	1.025	8.4	2.3	294	
*60° C.							

Uses: Additions to paint and varnish compositions to improve adhesion to metal surfaces; as catalyst in urea resin formation; as polymerizing agents for resins and oils.

Containers:

Amyl acid phosphate—500-lb. lacquer-lined drums; 13-gal. carboys.

n-Butyl acid phosphate—13-gal. carboys.

Ethyl acid phosphate—13-gal. carboys.

Loralkyl acid phosphate—500-lb. open-top steel drums.

Methyl acid phosphate—13-gal. carboys.

MIM acid phosphate—13-gal. carboys; 475-lb. lacquer-lined drums.

n-Octyl acid phosphate—13-gal. carboys; 450-lb. lacquer-lined drums.

Shipping Classification: Acids Liquid NOIBN.

Literature: "Alkyl Phosphoric Acids," Technical Bulletin P-120.

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION 32° B_é.

Molecular Weight: 266.7

Standard Form: Liquid.

Typical Analysis: Neutral salt, low in iron content; solutions have an acid reaction but contain no free acid. Al₂Cl₆: 12H₂O, 50.3%; Al₂O₃, 10.6%; Fe, 0.005%.

Uses: Carbonizing fine wool such as piece goods, raw stock or shoddy, resulting in an exceptionally white, lofty wool; carbonizing colored goods where it has very little stripping action; soap manufacture for treatment of glycerin lyes where chloride of alumina is more desirable than sulfate. (See table in general data section.)

Containers: 13-gal. carboys.

Shipping Classification: Aluminum Chloride Liquid.

ALUMINUM METAPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 263.91

Formula: Al(PO₃)₃

Standard Form: Powder.

Typical Analysis: P₂O₅, 80.14%; Al₂O₃, 19.90%; ignition loss 0.39%; Fe, 0.061%.

General Information—Properties: White powder; insoluble in water; M.P. approx. 1537°C.

Uses: Constituent of glazes, enamels and glasses; high temperature insulating cement.

Containers: 100-lb. net fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Aluminum Phosphate.

ALUMINUM OXIDE ABRASIVE GRAIN

(Also known as fused aluminum oxide and artificial corundum)

Standard Form: Granular powder.

Specifications: Fused aluminum oxide containing 99.97.5% Al₂O₃; hardness 9.6, Moh's scale.

Uses: Coarse-to-flour grades are available for grinding wheels, polishing, refractory purposes and for antislip tread use.

Containers: Wooden bbls. containing approx. 350-lbs. net.

Shipping Classification: Abrasive Grain.

ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE, MONO

Molecular Weight: 317.96

Formula: Al(H₂PO₄)₃

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White hygroscopic solid at 500°C., yields aluminum metaphosphate which is insoluble in water and practically insoluble in acids.

Uses: A bonding agent for materials to be subjected to very high-temperature conditions.

Containers: 100-lb. net fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Aluminum Phosphate.

ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE, TRI

Molecular Weight: 121.95

Formula: AlPO₄

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: Dry, granular, grayish white powder; soluble in alkalis and acids, insoluble in water.

Uses: Constituent of glass, ceramics, glazes and paper sizing.

Containers: 100-lb. net fiber drums; 200-lb. net bbls.

Shipping Classification: Aluminum Phosphate.

ALUMINUM SULFATE, COMMERCIAL

Molecular Weight: 603.35

Formula: Al₂(SO₄)₃ · 14.5 H₂O

Standard Form: Powder to lumps.

Typical Analysis:

Al₂O₃, 17.2%; FeO, 0.35%; Fe₂O₃, 0.01%.

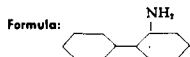
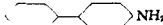
Uses: Paper sizing and water treatment. Monsanto also provides a slab form (6"x6"x18") for stock solutions containing 15.5–16.0% Al₂O₃. (See table in general data section.)

Grades: Papermaker's Alum.

Containers: 100-lb. paper bags; 350-lb. bbls.

Shipping Classification: Aluminum Sulfate.

0685039

ALUMINUM SULFATE, IRON FREE**Molecular Weight:** 603.35**Formula:** $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 14.5 H_2O$ **Standard Form:** Powder.**Typical Analysis:** Al_2O_3 , 17.2%; Fe_2O_3 , 0.01%.**Uses:** Sizing fine papers; manufacture of satin-white and dry colors; tanning white leathers; dyeing operations; manufacture of aluminum stearate.**Containers:** 100-lb. paper bags; 400-lb. wooden bbls.**Shipping Classification:** Aluminum Sulfate.**ortho-AMINOBIPHENYL, TECHNICAL***(Also known as ortho-aminodiphenyl)***Standard Form:** Cast solid.**Specifications:** Purplish crystalline mass; crystallizing point 47.0°C. min.; assay 94.5% min. Distillation range: first drop 295.0°C. min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 8.0°C. max.; dry point 310.0°C. max.**Uses:** An intermediate in dyestuff synthesis; production of resins and varnishes; synthesis of rubber products; solvent. Specifically used in making phenanthridine derivatives and carbazole. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors and avoid contact with the skin.**Containers:** 475-lb. steel drums; tank cars.**Shipping Classification:** Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.**para-AMINOBIPHENYL, TECHNICAL***(Also known as para-aminodiphenyl and xenylamine)***Molecular Weight:** 169.22**Formula:****Standard Form:** Cast solid.**Specifications:** Yellowish-brown crystalline mass; crystallizing point 50.5°C. min.**Properties:** Distillation range: first drop 325.0°C. min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 8.0°C. max.; dry point 340.0°C. max.**Uses:** An intermediate in dyestuff synthesis; production of resins and varnishes; solvent. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors and avoid contact with the skin.**Containers:** 475-lb. steel drums.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN. "Poison" label required.**AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS****Molecular Weight:** 17.03**Formula:** NH_3 **General Information—Properties:** Colorless gas, at normal temperatures and pressures, 0.597 times as heavy as air; below critical temperature, 271.2°F., readily condenses by application of pressure to a colorless liquid, wt. per gal. 5.33 lbs.; B.P. -28°F.**Uses:** Refrigeration; condensing agent in the formation of phenol-formaldehyde resins; water treatment in connection with chlorine; partial neutralization of phosphate fertilizer; vulcanization of rubber; nitriding of steel; neutralizing agent after carbonizing; neutralizing excess carbon dioxide in water supplies; neutralizing and deodorizing rubber goods which have been cured with sulfur chloride; neutralizing petroleum stocks before cracking; as a relatively inexpensive source of hydrogen or nitrogen; solvent. (See table in general data section.)**Containers:** 150, 100 and 50-lb. bottle-type cylinders; 150, 100 and 50-lb. horizontal-type cylinders.**Shipping Classification:** Anhydrous Ammonia.**AMMONIA, AQUA****Molecular Weight:** 35.05**Formula:** NH_4OH **Standard Form:** Liquid.**General Information—Properties:** Pungent, water-white liquid; wt. per gal. 7.48 lbs. (26° Bé.).**Uses:** Partial neutralization of phosphate fertilizers; general household cleaning purposes; condensing agent in the formation of phenol-formaldehyde resins; antichlor; neutralizing agent after carbonizing; neutralization of excess carbon dioxide in water supplies; neutralizing and deodorizing rubber goods cured with sulfur chloride; neutralizing goods dyed with aniline black; preserving rubber latex; neutralizing oil before cracking; silk degumming; manufacture of cuprammonium silk; solvent; debairing agent for hides; reeling silk; penetrant in wetting back crusted tanned leather; for driving in fat liquor in leathermaking. (See table in general data section.)**Grades:** Commercial Aqua Ammonia 16°, 18°, 26° Bé.**Containers:** 110 and 55-lb. returnable steel drums; 13-gal. carboys.**Shipping Classification:** Aqua Ammonia.**AMMONIUM BENZOATE****Molecular Weight:** 139.15**Formula:** $COONH_4$ **Standard Form:** Crystalline powder.**Specifications:** Fine white crystalline powder; assay 98.0% min.; solution in water (1:10) clear.**Uses:** Preservative.**Containers:** 100, 50 and 25-lb. fiber drums.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**AMMONIUM ETHYL PHOSPHATE***(Mixture of mono- and diethyl ammonium phosphates)***Standard Form:** Liquid.**Typical Analysis:** P_2O_5 , 38.0%.**General Information—Properties:** Water-white to yellow-tinged liquid of ammoniacal odor; Sp. Gr. 1.23 at 25°C.; wt. per gal. 10.37 lbs.; pH 7.5% solution 7.0-7.2; viscosity 60 cps. at 25°C. Chemical constitution: 35% monoethyl diammonium phosphate; 50% diethyl ammonium phosphate*(Continued on next page)*

0685040

and 15% monoethyl ammonium hydrogen phosphate. In thin film is liquid at relative humidities above 40%; not stable to heat; when subjected to elevated temperatures for any length of time as a solution or while on any article, will liberate ammonia with a reduction in pH; at temperatures below 15°C. crystals will form in solution and dissolve with a rise in temperature or on dilution.

Uses: Flameproofing agent for paper, textiles, wood and other combustible materials.

Containers: 500-lb. net steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Ammonium Phosphate.

AMMONIUM METAPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 97.02

Formula: NH_4PO_3

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White starch-like powder of low-bulk density; readily soluble except for a small fraction that produces an opalescent turbidity which persists several hours; solution essentially neutral.

Uses: Suggested for flameproofing and water softening.

Shipping Classification: Ammonium Phosphate.

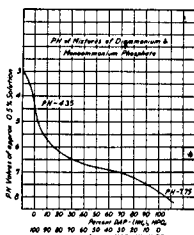
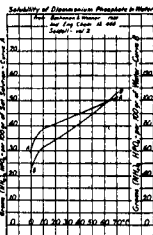
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE, DI

(Also known as diammonium hydrogen phosphate, secondary ammonium phosphate and ammonium phosphate, dibasic)

Molecular Weight: 132.068

Formula: $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$

Standard Form: Crystalline or powdered material.



General Information—Properties: Brilliant white crystalline or powdered material; stable in air; very soluble in water; pH value of 1% solution 7.75; above 70°C. aqueous solutions lose ammonia readily.

Dissociation Pressure: According to Britzke and Dumajew (Gmelin's Handbuch der anorganische Chemie, Ammoniak, p. 423) and Warren (JACS 49, 1904, 1927):

Temp. °C. 98 111 125 135 147

NH_3 in mm. Hg. 3.2 10.7 26.0 55.2 123.4

Uses: Fire retardant; yeast food by yeast producers and breweries; as bread improvers; to control pH of soda crackers; catalyst for urea-formaldehyde resins; chrome dyeing of wool.

Grades: Food (meets all U. S. Pure Food Law requirements); special grades supplied on request.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 300 and 150-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Ammonium Phosphate.

AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE, HEMI-(Hemibasic)

Molecular Weight: 213.04

Formula: $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$

Standard Form: Crystals.

General Information—Properties: White hygroscopic crystals; very soluble in water; M.P. approx. 80°C.; pH, 1% solution approx. 2.0.

Uses: Suggested for use in metal cleaning; for pH adjustment; as a strong phosphoric acid in solid form.

Containers: 600-lb. net weight wooden bbls.

Shipping Classification: Ammonium Phosphate.

AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE, MONO

(Also known as ammonium acid phosphate, primary ammonium phosphate, ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, ammonium phosphate, monobasic, and ammonium phosphate)

Molecular Weight: 115.04

Formula: $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$

Standard Form: Crystalline or powdered material.

General Information—Properties: A brilliant white crystalline or powdered material; stable in air; soluble in hot and cold water; pH of 1% solution 4.7.

Uses: Flameproofing paper, wood, textiles; prevents after glow in matches; for special medicinal purposes; in the production of woven belting; nutrient solutions; manufacture of yeast, vinegar, yeast foods, bread improvers; acidulant in dye bath.

Grades: Food (meets all U. S. Pure Food Law requirements); special grades supplied on request.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 300 and 150-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Ammonium Phosphate.

AMYL POTASSIUM SODIUM PHOSPHATE

(Mixture of sodium and potassium salts of the amylophosphates)

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Straw-colored liquid with slight pentanol odor; 60% solution in water; Sp. G. 1.339; wt. per gal. 11.2 lbs.; pH 7.0-7.3; slightly hygroscopic; gelatinous in anhydrous form.

Uses: An ingredient in vat printing pastes and a spinning agent for wool.

Containers: 500-lb. net steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

ortho-ANISIDINE

(Also known as ortho-methoxyaniline and ortho-aminoanisole)

Molecular Weight: 123.15

Formula: OCH_3



Standard Form: Liquid.

0685041

Specifications: Reddish-brown to amber liquid; crystallizing point 5.3 C. min. Distillation range: first drop 223.0°C. min.; 95% 1.2 C. max.; dry point 226.0°C. max. Solution in HCl clear.

Uses: A component of azo dyes and chemical intermediate. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors and avoid contact with the skin.

Containers: 495-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

para-ANISIDINE

(Also known as *para-methoxyaniline* and *para-aminoanisole*)

Molecular Weight: 123.15.

Formula: OCH₃



Standard Form: Cast solid.

Specifications: Fused, crystalline mass; crystallizing point 57.2 C. min. Distillation range: first drop 240.0°C. min.; 95% 2.0 C. max.; dry point 243.0°C. max. Solution in HCl clear.

Uses: A component of various azo dyestuffs; intermediate in chemical synthesis. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors. Avoid contact with the skin.

Containers: 200-lb. tins; 450-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

ANTIOXIDANTS, RUBBER

"FLECTOL" H

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Condensation product of acetone and aniline; light-colored powder; 99.5% min. through 200 mesh; M.P. 120 C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.08; soluble in benzene, alcohol and naphtha.

Uses: Excellent for retardation of oxidation and heat deterioration. Use 1.0-2.0% in all types of compounds which do not require exceptional flex crack resistance. Discoloration in sunlight slight—small amounts may be used even in very light-colored articles. Very effective in latices and is easily prepared into excellent dispersions. In neoprene it acts as a vulcanization accelerator.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums; 50-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOFLEX" AW (6-Ethoxy-1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline)

Standard Form: Dark, viscous liquid.

Specifications: Heat loss 1.0% max.; Sp. Gr. 1.04.

General Information: Antioxidant for the prevention of the usual deterioration on aging. Has merit as a flex cracking

inhibitor. Causes discoloration and staining. Inhibits attack by ozone. Appears to be somewhat more effective with GRS than natural rubber. Suggested for compounds used in dynamic service where waxes are sometimes not desirable.

Containers: 450 and 150-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOFLEX" B

Standard Form: Solid.

Specifications: Reaction product of acetone and para-aminobiphenyl. Waxy, dark gray, lumpy solid; crystallizing point about 80°C.; Sp. Gr. 1.11; ash 0.1% max.; soluble in benzene and acetone.

Uses: Excellent for the retardation of flex cracking and oxidation. Use 1.0-2.0%; for high resistance to weathering and flexing use 3.0-4.0%. Discolors badly in sunlight.

Containers: 300-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOFLEX" BX

Standard Form: Solid.

Specifications: Constant composition blend of "Santoflex" B and N, N'-diphenyl-para-phenylenediamine. Waxy, dark gray, lumpy solid; Sp. Gr. 1.12; ash 0.3% max.; less than 1.0% insoluble in benzene.

Uses: The preferred antioxidant for retarding oxidation and flex cracking. Blooming may be encountered if more than 2.0% is used. Diphenyl-para-phenylenediamine mildly activates accelerators of the thiazole type.

Containers: 300-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOFLEX" 35

Specifications: Same composition as "Santoflex" BX but with higher N,N'-diphenyl-para-phenylenediamine content. Waxy, dark gray, lumpy solid; Sp. Gr. 1.14; ash 0.5% max.; less than 1.5% insoluble in benzene.

Uses: The preferred antioxidant for retarding oxidation and flex cracking when a high DPPD content is desired. Blooming may be encountered if more than 1.0% is used. Diphenyl-para-phenylenediamine mildly activates accelerators of the thiazole type.

Containers: 300-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOVAR" A (2,5-di-tert-amyldihydroquinone)

Standard Form: Powder.

(Continued on next page)

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Specifications: Buff powder; moisture 0.5% max.; ash 0.5% max.; M.P. 165°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.05; soluble in acetone.

Uses: Especially recommended for retarding the deleterious action of oxidation and sunlight on uncured rubber and many resins. Use 0.5-4.0%. Excellent for adhesives. Tends to stiffen the film and prevent cold flow; inhibits oxidation of oxidizable oils and thus is good in compositions containing them. Also used as an antiskinning agent for paints, inks, oils, varnishes and enamels.

Containers: 125-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOVAR" O (2,4-di-tert-butylhydroquinone)

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White-to-buff powder; moisture 1.0% max.; ash 0.5% max.; M.P. 210°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.095; soluble in acetone.

Uses: Especially recommended for retarding the deleterious action of oxidation and sunlight on uncured rubber and many resins. Use 0.5-4.0%. Excellent for adhesives. Tends to stiffen the film and prevent cold flow; inhibits oxidation of oxidizable oils and thus is good in compositions containing them. Also used as an antiskinning agent for paints, inks, oils, varnishes and enamels.

Containers: 125-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOWHITE" CRYSTALS (Dialkyl Phenol-Sulfide)

Standard Form: Light gray to tan powder.

Specifications: Fineness—trace retained on 50 mesh; moisture 1.0% max.; M.P. 140°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.097; ash 0.5% max.; soluble in acetone and alcohol.

Uses: A powerful nonstaining and nondiscoloring antioxidant for use in light-colored articles. Gives the same degree of protection as standard antioxidants. Use 1.0-2.0% on the rubber.

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOWHITE" L

(Essentially) Thiobis (di-sec-amyphenol). The structure is complex.

Standard Form: Dark, viscous liquid.

Specifications: 0.25% max. ash; heat loss 0.5% max.; softening point 0°C. max.; Sp. Gr. 0.98.

General Information: A nonstaining and nondiscoloring antioxidant of medium strength. It is easily emulsified for use in latex and has no effect on latex stability.

Containers: 150-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"SANTOWHITE" MK (Dialkyl Phenol-Sulfide)

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Viscous liquid; ash 0.5% max.; heat loss 5.0% max.; Sp. Gr. 1.06; soluble in acetone, alcohol, benzene and carbon tetrachloride.

Uses: A powerful nonstaining antioxidant for use in light-colored articles. Gives the same degree of protection as standard antioxidants. Use 1.0-2.0% on the rubber.

Containers: 150-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"ARESKAP" SODIUM BUTYL-ortho-PHENYLPHENOLNLSULFONATE

Standard Form: Liquid or dry powder.

Uses: Wetting, penetrating and spreading agent; spreader agent in insecticidal compositions, embalming fluids, meat pickling.

Containers: "Areskap"—50 (liquid)—250-lb. wooden barrels; Dry "Areskap"—100 (powder)—115-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compounds NOIBN.

Literature: "Areskap—Aresket—Aresklene," Technical Bulletin P-113.

"ARESKET" SODIUM BUTYLBIPHENYLSULFONATE

Standard Form: Liquid or dry powder.

Uses: Wetting, penetrating and spreading agent.

Containers: "Aresket"—240 (liquid)—250-lb. wooden barrels; Dry "Aresket"—300 (powder)—115-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compounds NOIBN.

Literature: "Areskap—Aresket—Aresklene," Technical Bulletin P-113.

"ARESKLENE" DISODIUM DIBUTYL-ortho-PHENYLPHENOLDISULFONATE

Standard Form: Paste.

Specifications: "Aresklene"—375; light brown paste, slightly aromatic; sulfates, trace; chlorides, trace; not soluble in solvents which are immiscible with water; pH approx. 7.5-8.5 for 1% solution of dry material at 25°C.; soluble (10-40 parts solvent) in alcohol, acetone, dibutyl tartrate, ethylene glycol.

Uses: Wetting, penetrating and spreading agent used in kierboiling; scouring and dyeing textiles; industrial cleaning; deodorant preparations; insecticidal formulations; meat cleaning; stabilizer and wetting agent in latex used to treat cord or other fabrics.

Containers: 200-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compounds NOIBN.

Literature: "Areskap—Aresket—Aresklene," Technical Bulletin P-113; "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"AROCOR" POLYCHLORINATED POLYPHENYLS

Standard Form: Oils, resins or solids.

General Information—Properties: Chlorinated hydrocarbons varying from water-white mobile liquids and pale yellow

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low viscous oils to light amber resins and opaque crystalline solids. Refractive indices above 1.6125. In general are stable on long heating at 150°C.; not affected by boiling with sodium hydroxide solution. (The light oils can be distilled at atmospheric pressure without appreciable decomposition and the viscous oils and resins distill readily under vacuum.) Viscous oils and resins almost odorless and tasteless at ordinary temperatures.

Most "Aroclor" materials flux readily with resinous and pitch-like materials to give products having a decreased fire hazard. (Viscous oils and resins do not support combustion when heated alone even at their boiling points—temperatures above 360°C.) All have excellent electrical characteristics, high dielectric strength and resistivity, low power factor; certain of the liquids have a high dielectric constant as compared with mineral oils. The oils and resins easily soluble in most common organic solvents and drying oils; hard crystalline materials are, in general, less soluble; all are insoluble in water. The more viscous oils and resins have excellent adhesive properties. All forms are thermoplastic, apparently undergo no further condensation or hardening upon repeated melting and cooling. Nondrying; when exposed to air no noticeable oxidation or hardening takes place. The clear resins have rather low vaporization losses; at 65.8°C. (150°F.) less than 0.04 gm. per sq. in. of surface per month.

Uses: Liquid "Aroclors" are used as dielectrics for condensers or capacitors and transformers. Solid "Aroclors" are used to impregnate carbon resistors, and when combined with other plastic materials, the "Aroclors" are excellent sealers or impregnating agents for a variety of electrical apparatus, wire coatings and tape. "Aroclors" are used as plasticizers and resins in lacquers including nitrocellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate butyrate; to extend varnish resins and oils and as plasticizer and resin extenders for rubber-base paints, including chlorinated rubber styrene, butadiene and vinyls. In these protective coatings for metal, masonry and wood, "Aroclors" impart adhesion, resistance against moisture, acids, alkalis or other corrosive influence and they improve electrical insulating properties, durability and reduce flammability. For making aluminum pastes and act as carriers or dispersing medium for pigments. They function as sealers in waterproofing compounds, wood preservative formulations, caulking compounds and putty. Employed in asphaltic siding materials and cellulose products impregnated or laminated with asphaltic materials, the "Aroclors" plasticize the asphalt, reduce flammability and improve durability. For printing inks; in precision-casting waxes, floor waxes and other wax products. Used widely in synthetic adhesives including ethyl cellulose, styrene, vinyls and rubber-base materials, "Aroclors" improve adhesion and resistance against corrosive influences. "Aroclors" are used as secondary plasticizers for vinyl sheeting and films made from organosols and as plasticizers for vinyl profile extrusions, tubing and wire coating. Selected liquid "Aroclors" are used as non-flammable hydraulic fluids for die-casting machines. They are used as actuating media for thermostats. "Aroclors" are useful in cutting oils as extreme pressure lubricants, as high-temperature lubricants and as grinding fluids. "Aroclor" 1248 is employed as a nonflammable, liquid-phase, heat-transfer medium for continuous operation in closed systems at temperatures up to 300°C. and at normal atmospheric pressure.

Containers: 500-lb. steel drums; 400-lb. net fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Resin Synthetic NOIBN Without Filler.

Literature:

"The Aroclors—Physical Properties and Suggested Applications," Technical Bulletin P-115.

"Aroclors as Used in Chlorinated Rubber," Technical Bulletin P-124.

"Aroclors as Used in Pilotite S-5," Technical Bulletin P-126.

"Aroclor Incombustible Lubricants Used in High-Pressure Compressors," Technical Bulletin P-128.

"An Indirect Heater for Unit Control Operations," Technical Bulletin P-130.

"Aroclors as Co-Plasticizers for Polyvinylchloride," Technical Bulletin P-131.

"Aroclors as Used to Extend or Substitute Carnauba Wax," Technical Bulletin P-132.

"Aroclor 1254 Co-Plasticizer with DOP for Vinyl Organosols and Pastes," Technical Bulletin P-134.

BARIUM METAPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 295.32

Formula: $\text{Ba}(\text{PO}_3)_2$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White powder; slowly soluble in acids; insoluble in water.

Uses: A constituent of glasses, porcelains and enamels.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

BARIUM PHOSPHATE, DI

Molecular Weight: 233.35

Formula: BaHPO_4

Standard Form: Crystals.

General Information—Properties: Crystals; soluble in acids and NH_4Cl ; insoluble in water.

Uses: Suggested as an opacifying agent in enamels and frits.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

BARIUM PYROPHOSPHATE, DI

Molecular Weight: 448.68

Formula: $\text{Ba}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White powder; soluble in acids and NH_4 salts; very slightly soluble in water.

Uses: Suggested as an opacifying agent in enamels and frits.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

BATTERY ACID (Electrolyte)

Standard Form: Liquid.

Typical Analysis: Practically colorless liquid; H_2SO_4 93.2% min.; iron 0.005% max.; nitrogen compounds (as HNO_3) 0.001% max.; Sp. Gr. 1.210-1.835. (Acids of lower strengths should be calculated in proportion to above specification on H_2SO_4 content.)

Uses: Electrolyte is sulfuric acid, especially adapted to the needs of the storage battery trade. Various strengths can be furnished to meet the needs of the individual purchaser.

Containers: 13-gal. carboys; 1000-gal. tank trucks; 50-ton tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Sulfuric Acid. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

0685044

"BENTHAL" ALKYD RESIN INTERMEDIATE

Specifications: Light yellow powder; ash 0.20% max.; M.P. 118°C. (min. to start); odor characteristic.

Typical Analysis: Phthalic anhydride 4.5-5.5%; benzoic acid 94.5-95.5%.

Uses: A technical benzoic acid containing 5% phthalic anhydride marketed specifically for the resin industry. Particularly effective in alkyds when added with phthalic anhydride during processing. "Benthal" has the following special advantages: reduces the acid value; reduces viscosity; retards yellowing on baking at elevated temperatures and after bodying; improves stability and flow.

Containers: 200-lb. net wt. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN.

BENZENESULFONIC ACID, TECHNICAL

Molecular Weight: 158.17

Formula: SO_3H



Standard Form: Liquid or crystalline mass.

General Information—Properties: Greenish-black viscous liquid or crystalline mass; crystallizing point 25°C. approx.; H_2SO_4 20.0-25.0%; benzenesulfonic acid 70.0-75.0%; Sp. Gr. 1.45 approx. at 25°/15.5°C.

Uses: An intermediate in organic synthesis; a catalyst in certain condensation reactions.

Containers: 500-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN.

BENZOIC ACID

Molecular Weight: 122.12

Formula: COOH



Standard Form: Fine powder or crystalline needles.

Specifications: U.S.P. Grade: White crystalline needles or fine powder; assay 99.5% min.; solution in alcohol (1:2.5); in 10% sodium carbonate (1:6) clear and colorless; meets U.S.P. test for carbonizable impurities; 5% max. powder retained on 100 mesh.

Technical Grade: White to yellowish-white granules or powder; assay 99.0% min.; solution in 10% Na_2CO_3 (1:6) slightly turbid or opalescent and practically colorless.

Uses: U.S.P. grade used in medicinal preparations; preservative in foodstuffs. Technical grade used in the manufacture of benzoates and benzoyl compounds; intermediate in the manufacture of dyes; mordant in calico printing; modifying agent in alkyd resins; color stabilizer in baking varnishes; dispersing agent in grinding of pigments.

Grades: U.S.P. and Technical.

Containers: U.S.P.—100, 50 and 25-lb. fiber drums; 100-lb. fiber drums (for milled material). Technical Grade—200-lb. fiber drums.

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Shipping Classification: U.S.P. Grade: Food Preservative Compound NOIBN. Technical Grade: Dye Intermediate NOIBN.

Literature: "Benzoic Acid and the Benzoates," 16-page booklet.

BENZOTRICHLORIDE

(Also known as α,α,α -trichlorotoluene)

Molecular Weight: 195.48

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Colorless to light green or yellow liquid; crystallizing point -6.0°C. min. Distillation range: first drop 219.0°C. min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 1.5°C. max.; dry point 222.0°C. max.

Uses: An intermediate in dyestuff synthesis. CAUTION: Irritating to the skin. Vapors are highly irritating to the eye. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with the skin.

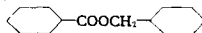
Containers: 13-gal. carboys (140-lbs. net).

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

Molecular Weight: 212.24

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Essentially colorless liquid; crystallizing point 18.3°C. min.; refractive index 1.568-1.570 at 20°C. total chlorine 0.04% max.

General Information—Properties: High-boiling ester having a pleasant odor.

Uses: A miticide; fixative in perfumes; preparation of de-lousing and insect repellent formulations; medicinally in the treatment of scabies.

Containers: 475, 125-lb. and 5-gal. drums.

Shipping Classification: Insect Repellent NOIBN.

BENZYL CHLORIDE (Also known as alpha-chlorotoluene)

Molecular Weight: 126.58

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear to slightly turbid, colorless to yellow liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.105-1.110 at 15.5°/15.5°C. Distillation range: first drop 177.5°C. min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 3.0°C. max. dry point 185.0°C. max.

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Uses: A highly reactive alkyl halide used in the production of the following: dyestuffs; perfume bases such as benzyl alcohol, acetate and other esters; plasticizers; resins; wetting agents; germicides; rubber accelerators; gasoline gum inhibitors; benzyl benzoate and various pharmaceuticals. **CAUTION:** This product is irritating to the skin. Vapors are highly irritating to the eyes. Avoid contact with the skin. Avoid breathing its vapors.

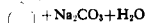
Containers: 475-lb. nickel drums; 4000-gal. nickel tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

BENZYL CHLORIDE, STABILIZED

Molecular Weight: 126.58

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications (for material recovered from stabilized solution): Colorless to yellow liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.105–1.110 at 15.5°/15.5°C. Distillation range: first drop 177.5°C. min.; 95% (1–96 ml) 3.0°C. max.; dry point 185.0°C. max.

General Information—Properties: This form of benzyl chloride is stabilized by the addition of 23 pounds of 10% sodium carbonate solution to 450 pounds of the chloride. The wet material is a milky-white emulsion from which water may separate into a definite layer at either the bottom or top, depending upon the temperature and the concentration of Na_2CO_3 . The concentration of Na_2CO_3 slowly decreases on standing.

Uses: A highly reactive alkyl halide used in the production of the following: dyestuffs; perfume bases such as benzyl alcohol, acetate and other esters; plasticizers; resins; wetting agents; germicides; rubber accelerators; gasoline gum inhibitors; benzyl benzoate and various pharmaceuticals. **CAUTION:** This product is irritating to the skin. Vapors are highly irritating to the eyes. Avoid contact with the skin. Avoid breathing its vapors.

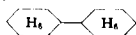
Containers: 473-lb. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

ε-CYCLOHEXYL (Also known as dicyclohexyl)

Molecular Weight: 166.30

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Clear mobile liquid; aromatic odor; freezing point 2.2°C.; Sp. Gr. 0.884 at 25°/15.6°C.; refractive index 1.4790 at 25°C.; distillation range 5–95% between 238–240°C. (corr.); flash point 215°F.; fire point 220°F.; viscosity 34.2 SUS at 100°F.; soluble in organic solvents; insoluble in water.

Uses: Suggested as a high-boiling solvent, plasticizer, dielectric.

Containers: 400-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

"BIOLITE" MOLD INHIBITOR

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Approximately a 20% aqueous solution of sodium pentachlorophenate. Light tan or brown liquid which may be irritating to the skin of some individuals.

Uses: A mildew control agent designed for use by laundries.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; 5-gal. drums.

Shipping Classification: Agricultural Fungicide NOIBN liquid.

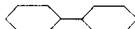
Literature: "Cut Mildew Loss With Monsanto Biolite," folder.

BIPHENYL

(Also known as diphenyl and phenylbenzene)

Molecular Weight: 154.20

Formula:



Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

General Information—Properties: Light yellow crystalline solid; B.P. 254.9°C.; freezing point 68.5–68.9°C.

Uses: Fungistat used to impregnate tissue wrappers, box liners and paper bags for packaging citrus fruit.

Containers: 75-lb. bags; 250-lb. bbls.; 100-lb. kegs.

Shipping Classification: Biphenyl.

BONE ASH

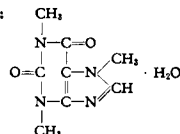
General Information—Properties: Mold-wash for coating molds used in casting copper wire bars, ingots and slabs. A superior mold coating for certain steel casting operations. This product is also used in producing high-grade chinaware.

Shipping Classification: Bone Ash.

CAFFEINE, U.S.P.

Molecular Weight: 212.21 (Anhydrous, 194.19)

Formula:



Standard Form: Powdered or flaked solid.

Specifications: White powder or flakes. Loss on drying at 80°C.: anhydrous powder 0.25% max.; hydrated flakes 5.75–6.50%. M.P. 236°C. min.; meets U.S.P. test for carbonizable impurities; trace max. flakes retained on 20 mesh.

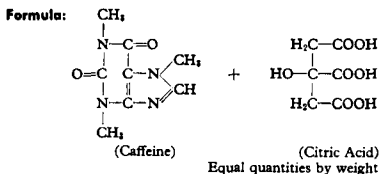
Uses: Pharmaceutical product.

Grades: Anhydrous powder or hydrated flakes.

Containers: 100 and 25-lb. fiber drums; 10 and 5-lb. boxes.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

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CAFFEINE, CITRATED, U.S.P.

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White powder; assay 48.0–52.0% anhydrous caffeine; loss on drying 0.2% max. at 50°C.; solubility in water (1:4) complete; conforms to U.S.P. tests for sulfate and heavy metals; 15.0% max. retained on 100 mesh.

Uses: Pharmaceutical product.

Containers: 100 and 25-lb. fiber drums; 5-lb. boxes.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

CALCIUM METAPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 198.04

Formula: $\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_3)_2$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White powder; M.P. approx. 975°C.; very slowly soluble in water and acids.

Uses: Suggested as a constituent of glasses, porcelains and enamels.

Shipping Classification: Calcium Phosphate.

CALCIUM NITRATE

Formula: $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

Standard Form: Crystals.

Typical Analysis: Calcium nitrate 80.4%; ammonium nitrate 4.75%; magnesium nitrate 1.5%; water 13.15%.

Uses: Coagulant in latex dipping processes, glue additive, fireworks manufacture.

Containers: 100-lb. net wt. bags.

Shipping Classification: Calcium Nitrate. Yellow label required.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DI, ANHYDROUS

(Also known as phosphate of lime, secondary phosphate of lime, dicalcium orthophosphate and dibasic calcium phosphate)

Molecular Weight: 136.07

Formula: CaHPO_4

Standard Form: Finely divided powder.

Typical Analysis: Phosphorus 22.3%; calcium 29.0%.

General Information—Properties: White, tasteless, finely divided powder. Conforms with all food and drug laws. Insoluble in alcohol; soluble in dilute citric acid solution. Solubility in CO_2 -free water in gms. per liter:

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ANHYDROUS	30°C.	50°C.	68°C.	100.1°C.
CaO	0.0414	0.667	0.0985	0.16g
P_2O_5	0.0866	0.1630	0.2234	0.24g
DIHYDRATE				
CaO	0.0954	0.2617	0.3409	0.31g
P_2O_5	0.2066	0.6182	0.3245	0.75g

Uses: Mineral supplement in foods and cereals; polishing agent in tooth pastes and powders.

Grades: Medicinal; food; dentifrice; ADR.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 350-lb. bbls.; 150-lb. kegs.

Shipping Classification: Calcium Phosphate.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DI, DIHYDRATE

Molecular Weight: 172.10

Formula: $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Standard Form: Powder.

Typical Analysis: Phosphorus 18.1%; calcium 23.7%.

General Information—Properties: White tasteless crystalline powder; soluble in dilute citric acid solution; very slightly soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol and glycerol. The stabilized dentifrice grade is prepared specially for use in dentifrices and does not set-up hard when used to form late tooth paste.

Uses: Medicinal; mineral supplement for foods and cereals; polishing ingredient in tooth pastes and powders.

Grades: Regular food grade; stabilized dentifrice grade—accepted by American Dental Association; U.S.P.—conforms with U.S.P. XIII.

Containers: 60-lb. bags; 300-lb. bbls.; 125-lb. kegs.

Shipping Classification: Calcium Phosphate.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, MONO

(Also known as primary calcium phosphate, calcium dihydrogen phosphate, monobasic calcium phosphate, calcium acid phosphate and acid phosphate of lime)

Standard Form: Powder or granules.

General Information—Properties: A white stable material; soluble in water, giving an acid reaction.

Uses: Leavening agent in biscuits and crackers and as leavening agent in pancakes; sole acid agent or mixed with sodium aluminum sulfate or sodium acid pyrophosphate in baking powders; in making self-rising, phosphated plain flour and prepared flours; to control pH of solution in meat.

Grades: Regular for phosphated and self-rising flour and baking powder. Granular for baking powder. All grade meet U. S. Pure Food Law requirements. Special grade will be supplied on request.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 300-lb. bbls.

Shipping Classification: Calcium Phosphate.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, TRI

(Also known as tribasic calcium phosphate, normal calcium phosphate, neutral calcium phosphate and tertiary calcium phosphate)

Formula: $3\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

Standard Form: Powder.

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General Information—Properties: White amorphous powder, odorless and tasteless; practically insoluble in water. Complies with all Federal and State food laws. Conforms with specifications listed in National Formulary and accepted by the Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association.

Uses: A mineral supplement in foods to supply calcium and phosphorus; base or polishing agent in tooth powder; ingredient in making milk glasses; antacid; conditioner to prevent caking in salt, sugar talc and other powdered material.

Grades: Dentifrice; conditioner (salt, sugar, etc.); and medicinal. (All material conforms to requirements of the U. S. Pure Food Laws.)

Containers: 60-lb. bags; 150-lb. bbls.

Shipping Classification: Calcium Phosphate.

CALCIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (Normal)

Molecular Weight: 254.20

Formula: $\text{Ca}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: Finely subdivided powder; contains CaO , 43.8%; P_2O_5 , 55.5%.

Uses: Food fortification and vitamin tablets as a mineral supplement.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 400-lb. bbls.; 100-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Calcium Phosphate.

CALCIUM SILICATE SLAG

Standard Form: Granular solid.

General Information—Properties: CaO , 47.18%; SiO_2 , 40.44%; Al_2O_3 , 7.62%; Fe_2O_3 , 0.20%; F , 2.62%; P , 0.55%; K_2O , 0.97%; Na_2O , 0.44%; MgO , 0.02%; Mn , 0.12%; SO_3 , 0.59%; C , 0.10%.

Uses: Constituent of glass mix.

Containers: Bulk.

Shipping Classification: Slag.

CAUSTIC SODA (Also known as sodium hydroxide)

Molecular Weight: 40.01

Formula: NaOH

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Colorless to light brown viscous liquid; sodium hydroxide 48.5% min., 50.5% max.; sodium carbonate 0.20% max.; sodium chloride 1.25% max.; sodium chlorate 0.10% max.; iron 0.007% max.; sodium sulfate 0.04% max.; copper approx. 0.001%.

Uses: Petroleum refining; vegetable oil refining; tanning; soapmaking; textile manufacture (rayon); rubber reclaiming.

Containers: 50-ton tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Caustic Soda Liquid.

CHLORAL HYDRATE, U.S.P.

Molecular Weight: 165.42

Formula: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_2$

Standard Form: Crystals.

Specifications: Colorless, dry transparent crystals; assay 99.5% min.; solubility in water (1:1) complete; conforms to U.S.P. test for carbonizable impurities, chlorides and acidity.

Uses: Pharmaceutical preparations and veterinary medicines.

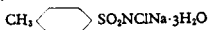
Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums; 40 and 25-lb. bottles.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

CHLORAMINE-T, N.F. (Also known as N-sodium-N-chloro-para-toluenesulfonamide)

Molecular Weight: 281.70

Formula:



Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

Specifications: White or faintly yellow powder or crystals; solubility in water (2:15) complete; free alkali (as NaOH) 0.07–0.15%; loss on drying (3 hrs. at 97°C.) 18.0–20.0%; available chlorine 24.5–25.2%; assay 97.3% min.; trace max. retained on 10 mesh; 1.0–10.0% retained on 35 mesh.

Uses: A water-soluble, chlorine-bearing powder used as a germicide, disinfectant and deodorant.

Containers: 300, 100 and 50-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes.

Shipping Classification: Disinfectants Other Than Medicinal NOIBN.

CHLORINE

Molecular Weight: 70.91

Formula: Cl_2

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, amber-colored liquid under slight pressure; about 1½ times as heavy as water; conforms with American Water Works Association specifications.

Uses: Municipal water purification, sewage treatment and swimming pool sterilization; slime control; pulp and textile bleaching; metallurgy; bleaching and processing of flour; organic synthesis; manufacture of metallic chlorides and hypochlorites. CAUTION: Chlorine is toxic and highly irritating. Avoid contact with the skin and breathing the vapors.

Containers: 150-lb. cylinders (net); tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Chlorine. Liquefied (green label required).

Literature: "Monsanto Chlorine," 20-page booklet.

meta-CHLOROANILINE (Also known as meta-amino-chlorobenzene and 3-chloroanilinobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 127.57

Formula: NH_2



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, light yellow liquid; crystallizing point –10.6°C. min. Distillation range: first drop 228.0°C. min.; 95% (1–96 ml) 1.0°C. max.; dry point 231.0°C. max.

(Continued on next page)

0685048

Uses: An intermediate in the manufacture of azo dyestuffs. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors. Avoid contact with the skin.

Containers: 515-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

ortho-CHLOROANILINE (Also known as *ortho-amino-chlorobenzene* and *2-chloroaminobenzene*)

Molecular Weight: 127.57

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Discolors readily on exposure to air; crystallizing point -2.3°C . min. Distillation range: first drop 208.0°C . min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 1.0°C . max.; dry point 210.0°C . max. Solution in HCl very slight opalescence max.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors and avoid contact with the skin.

Containers: 535-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

para-CHLOROANILINE (Also known as *para-amino-chlorobenzene* and *4-chloroaminobenzene*)

Molecular Weight: 127.57

Formula:



Standard Form: Cast solid.

Specifications: Yellowish-white solid; crystallizing point 69.5°C . min. Distillation range: first drop 229.0°C . min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 1.5°C . max.; dry point 233.0°C . max. Solution in HCl slight opalescence max.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors and avoid contact with the skin.

Containers: 515-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

CHLOROBENZENE (Also known as *monochlorobenzene* and *chlorobenzol*)

Molecular Weight: 112.56

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, almost colorless liquid. Distillation

MONSANTO

range: first drop 131.5°C . min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 0.5°C . max.; 100% 1.0°C . max.; dry point 133.0°C . max.

Uses: Used principally as an intermediate in the preparation of the various substituted chlorobenzenes which are in turn intermediates for the preparation of dyestuffs, explosive insecticides and various other organic chemicals. Also used as an organic solvent.

Containers: 450-lb. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Chlorobenzol.

para-CHLORO-meta-CRESOL

General Information—Properties: White transparent crystals. Used as an efficient industrial preservative against mold and mildew; auxiliary germicide in the manufacture of a septic and disinfectant fluids. Made by Monsanto Chemical Limited.

ortho-CHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL (Also known as *ortho-hydroxychlorobenzene* and *2-chlorohydroxybenzene*)

Molecular Weight: 128.56

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear yellow-to-brown liquid; monochlorophenol (from Cl content) 95.0% min. Distillation range: first drop 173.0°C . min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 2.0°C . max.; dry point 178.0°C . max.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs and various other organic products. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors. Avoid contact with skin.

Containers: 545-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

para-CHLOROPHENOL (Also known as *para-hydroxychlorobenzene* and *4-chlorohydroxybenzene*)

Molecular Weight: 128.56

Formula:



Standard Form: Cast solid.

Specifications: Yellowish-to-brown crystalline mass; crystallizing point 42.5°C . min.; Sp. Gr. 1.256-1.262 at $45-15.5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs; in synthesis of pharmaceuticals. **CAUTION:** Care should be exercised in handling this product. Avoid contact with skin.

Containers: 545-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

0685049

CHLOROSULFONIC ACID (Also known as sulfuric anhydride)

Molecular Weight: 116.53

Formula: ClSO_3OH

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Heavy mobile liquid; assay 98.5% min.

Uses: In chlorosulfonation reactions. CAUTION: Chlorosulfonic acid reacts violently with water, forming hydrochloric and sulfuric acids.

Containers: 700-lb., 55-gal. steel and stainless steel drums; 8-lb. bottles single; 80-lb. cases of ten; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Chlorosulfonic Acid. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

para-CHLORO-meta-XYLENOL

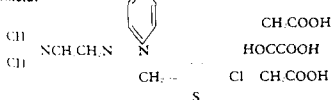
General Information—Properties: Small white crystals. Used as a disinfectant intensifier and as a preservative and preventive against mold and mildew. Made by Monsanto Chemicals Limited.

CHLOROTHENYLPYRAMINE CITRATE

(N, N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridyl-N'-2-(5-chlorothienyl) ethylenediamine citrate)

Molecular Weight: 487.96

Formula:



Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

Specifications: White crystalline powder; ash 0.05% max.; assay 99.0% min.; loss on drying at 80 C. 0.5% max.; M.P. 114 C. min. to start.

Uses: In pharmaceutical preparations where antihistaminic activity is desired.

Containers: 100 and 25-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

"COLOR-TONED REZ" EXTERIOR PENETRATING SEALERS ("Cedar Rez," "Driftwood Rez," "Mahogany Rez," "Redwood Rez," "Sage Rez")

General Information—Properties: A pigmented penetrating sealer to protect and preserve beauty of California redwood and western cedar.

Uses: Applied to bare wood siding, shakes or shingles, "Color-Toned Rez" products penetrate wood pores, materially reducing absorption of moisture. They resist bleaching and discoloration, conceal effects of weather exposure. May also be used as interior finish to produce tinted, subdued color grain pattern on paneling, doors and woodwork. Comes ready-to-use and may be applied by brush or spray. One gallon covers from 200 to 350 sq. ft. depending on surface conditions.

Containers: 5-gal. cans; 1-gal. cans/4 case; 1-qt. cans/12 case.

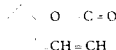
Shipping Classification: Wood Filler Liquid.

Literature: "How to Tint and Preserve Natural Wood Grains," folder; "Monsanto Wood Finishes for Home Decoration," 8-page booklet.

"COUMARIN MONSANTO" (Coumarin, N. F.)

Molecular Weight: 146.14

Formula:



Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

Specifications: White crystals; melt (liquid: clear and colorless; M.P. 68.8 C. min.; solubility in ethyl alcohol 1:10 complete; moisture 0.10% max.; ash 0.05% max.; conforms to N. F. test for acetanilid.

Uses: Flavor and odor principle used separately and in conjunction with vanilla or "Ethavan"; used in perfumes, soaps, tobacco, inks, rubber, foods and other products where flavoring or aromatic ingredients are required.

Grades: Crystals; 60 mesh powder.

Containers: 100 and 25-lb. fiber drums; 5 and 1-lb. cartons.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Coumarin Monsanto," folder; "Something About the Senses," 32-page booklet.

"CRESANTOL" 3 GERMICIDE

General Information—Properties: Pale straw-colored liquid; a mixture of isomeric benzyl cresols. A powerful germicide used in the formulation of antiseptic and disinfectant fluids. Made by Monsanto Chemicals Limited.

"CRESANTOL" 15 GERMICIDE

General Information—Properties: Clear straw-colored liquid; a controlled blend of chlorinated xylenols containing a proportion of free phenols. A germicide used in the formulation of antiseptic and disinfectant fluids. Made by Monsanto Chemicals Limited.

meta-CRESOL

General Information—Properties: Colorless liquid; assay 98-100%; crystallizes at 10.5-12 C. Used in the manufacture of synthetic perfumes and nitro derivatives. Made by Monsanto Chemicals Limited.

ortho-CRESOL

General Information—Properties: White crystalline mass; crystallizes at 30-31 C. Used in the manufacture of chemicals and as a dye intermediate. Made by Monsanto Chemicals Limited.

para-CRESOL

General Information—Properties: Loose white crystals; crystallizes at 34.5 C. Dye intermediate. Made by Monsanto Chemicals Limited.

0685050

CRESOL-CRESYLIC ACID

General Information—Properties: Duty-free grades. Used as a flotation agent and gasoline antioxidant and in the manufacture of soaps, disinfectants, paint removers, textile chemicals, resins and dyestuffs. Made by Monsanto Chemicals Limited.

"CRYBALBA" DENTIFRICE BASE

Molecular Weight: 136.14

Formula: CaSO_4

Standard Form: Fine powder.

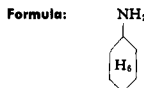
General Information—Properties: Extremely fine, white powder composed of minute particles of crystalline-shaped anhydrous calcium sulfate, standardized and specially prepared for use as a dentifrice base or polishing agent (paste or powder). Suitable for preparation of neutral, acid, basic, soap or magnesia-type dentifrice.

Containers: 375-lb. bbls.; 100-lb. paper bags; 175-lb. kegs.

Shipping Classification: Calcium Sulfate.

CYCLOHEXYLAMINE (Also known as hexahydroaniline)

Molecular Weight: 99.17



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, practically colorless liquid; Sp. Gr. 0.870–0.874 at 15.5°/15.5°C. Distillation range: first drop 132.0°C. min.; 95% (1–96 ml) 4.0°C. max.; dry point 137.5°C. max.

Uses: Dyestuff intermediate; petroleum additive; corrosion inhibitor; organic synthesis.

Containers: 375-lb. (approx.) 55-gal. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

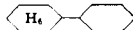
Literature: "Cyclohexylamine and Dicyclohexylamine," Technical Bulletin O-74.

CYCLOHEXYLBENZENE

(Also known as phenylcyclohexane)

Molecular Weight: 160.24

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Clear mobile liquid; aromatic odor; freezing point 4.8°C.; Sp. Gr. 0.935 at 25°/15.6°C.; refractive index 1.5205 at 25°C.; distillation range 5–95% between 239–241°C. (corr.); flash point 210°F.; flame point 220°F.; viscosity 31.2 SUS at 100°F.; resistivity 11.410×10^8 ohms/cc. at 100°C.; soluble in organic solvents; insoluble in water.

Uses: Suggested as a high-boiling solvent, plasticizer, intermediate for synthesis, dielectric, fixative for perfumes.

Containers: 400-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

DIAMYLAMMONIUM DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 255.30

Formula: $(\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4)_2\text{NH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$

Standard Form: Hard noncrystalline gum.

General Information—Properties: Hard noncrystalline yellow gum; very hygroscopic; soluble in water or alcohol slightly soluble in benzene; almost insoluble in acetone sharp M.P. but gradually softens as heated; mobile liq. at 110°C.

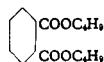
Uses: Suggested as a constituent of rust-inhibiting paint.

Shipping Classification: Resin Synthetic NOIBN With Filler.

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Molecular Weight: 278.34

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, oily liquid; color APHA 20 or less odor slight; acidity (as phthalic acid) 0.01% max.; Sp. 1.045 $\pm$ 0.001 at 25°/25°C.; refractive index 1.4905 $\pm$ 0.001 at 25°C.; assay (ester content) 99% min.; sulfur (or strip test) negative.

Uses: One of the most widely used plasticizers for cellulose; miscible with all the common organic solvents with oils; soluble in water only to 0.001% at 30°C.; excellent light stability which permits its use in colorless, white, delicately tinted products. The stability of dibutyl phthalate and its high solvent power for most plastic materials make it one of the most acceptable plasticizers for general use.

Containers: 465-lb. steel drums; 45-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Dibutyl Phthalate.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.

2,5-DICHLORONITROBENZENE

(Also known as 1-nitro-2,5-dichlorobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 192.01

Formula:



Standard Form: Cast solid.

Specifications: Light yellow to light brown crystalline; crystallizing point 52.5°C. min.

Uses: An intermediate in the preparation of dyes. CAUTION: This product is toxic. Avoid breathing vapors and avoid contact with the skin.

Containers: 600-lb. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NO "Poison" label required.

2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL

(Also known as 2,4-dichlorohydroxybenzene)

Molecular Weight: 163.01

0685051

Formula: OH



Standard Form: Cast solid.

Specifications: Yellow-to-brown crystalline mass; crystallizing point 40.0 C. min. Distillation range: first drop 213.5 C. min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 3.0 C. max.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs. **CAUTION:** Care should be exercised in handling this material. Avoid contact with the skin. Avoid breathing its vapors.

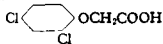
Containers: 545-lb. (approx.) steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID (2,4-D)

Molecular Weight: 221.04

Formula:



Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Fine white powder; assay 99.0% min.; M.P. 138 C. min.

Uses: A plant hormone which possesses herbicidal properties.

Containers: 200 and 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Weed Killing Compound NOIBN.

Literature: "2,4-D for Weed Control," Technical Bulletin O-50; "Formulating 2,4-D for Weed Control," 23-page booklet; "Chemical Weed Control In Orchards & Vineyards," 15-page booklet; "Chemical Weed Control on Rights-of-Way," 19-page booklet; "Controlling Weeds with Chemical Sprays," 19-page booklet; "Chemical Weed Control in Small Grains," 15-page booklet.

2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID—ISOPROPYL ESTER (Also known as 2,4-D isopropyl ester and isopropyl 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate)

Molecular Weight: 263.12

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Pale yellow liquid; assay 99% min.; crystallizing point 5 C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.255-1.270 at 25/25 C.

General Information—Properties: Possesses herbicidal properties similar to those of the free acid.

Uses: For same general purposes as free acid or sodium salt where volatility is not a hazard. Has the advantage of being oil soluble.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Weed Killing Compound NOIBN.

Literature: "2,4-D for Weed Control," Technical Bulletin O-50; "Formulating 2,4-D for Weed Control," 23-page booklet; "Chemical Weed Control in Orchards & Vineyards," 15-page booklet; "Chemical Weed Control on

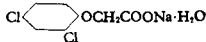
Rights-of-Way," 19-page booklet; "Controlling Weeds with Chemical Sprays," 19-page booklet; "Chemical Weed Control in Small Grains," 15-page booklet.

2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID—SODIUM SALT

(Also known as 2,4-D sodium salt and sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate)

Molecular Weight: 261.05

Formula:



Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White powder; assay (as monohydrate) 97.0% min.

Uses: Possesses herbicidal properties similar to those of the free acid but is preferred in some instances as it is soluble in water to the extent of about 4% at 25 C., whereas the free acid is insoluble.

Containers: 100 and 50-lb. fiber drums.

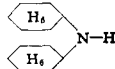
Shipping Classification: Weed Killing Compound NOIBN.

Literature: "2,4-D for Weed Control," Technical Bulletin O-50; "Formulating 2,4-D for Weed Control," 23-page booklet; "Chemical Weed Control in Orchards & Vineyards," 15-page booklet; "Chemical Weed Control on Rights-of-Way," 19-page booklet; "Controlling Weeds with Chemical Sprays," 19-page booklet; "Chemical Weed Control in Small Grains," 15-page booklet.

DICYCLOHEXYLAMINE

Molecular Weight: 181.31

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, practically colorless liquid; Sp. Gr. 0.913-0.919 at 15.5°/15.5°C. Distillation range: first drop 252.0°C. min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 4.0°C. max.; dry point 258.0°C. max.

Uses: An intermediate in the manufacture of oil additives and insecticides.

Containers: 375-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

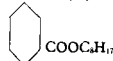
Literature: "Cyclohexylamine and Dicyclohexylamine," Technical Bulletin No. O-74.

DI (2-ETHYL HEXYL) PHTHALATE (D.O.P.)

(Also known as dioctyl phthalate or D.O.P.)

Molecular Weight: 390.54 (Pure compound)

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

(Continued on next page)

0685052

Specifications: Color APHA 50 max.; odor, very slight characteristic; Sp. Gr. 0.978-0.987 at 25°/25°C.; refractive index 1.4810-1.4880 at 25°C.; acidity (as phthalic) 0.01% max.

General Information — Properties: Di (2-Ethyl Hexyl) Phthalate (D.O.P.) is the largest volume plasticizer consumed in polyvinyl-chloride resin. It imparts very good low temperature flexibility, low volatility and good heat and light stability to a vinyl composition. It is often used with "Santizer" 141 to give a composition of improved light stability, resistance to embrittlement and aging, flame resistance and ease of processing. In vinyl electrical compositions, D.O.P. imparts excellent electrical characteristics with good aging properties.

Uses: This plasticizer is widely used in plasticizing polyvinyl chloride for electrical insulation. D.O.P. is also compatible with most of the other resins commonly used in the plastics industry. It is an excellent general purpose plasticizer for use in vinyl plastics. It has been widely used in such vinyl applications as shower curtains, aprons, rainwear, upholstery, draperies, garden hose and many others which require good flexibility and aging characteristics.

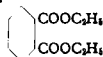
Containers: 55-gal. (440-lb.) and 5-gal. (40-lb.) black iron drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Resin Plasticizer.

DIETHYL PHTHALATE

Molecular Weight: 222.23

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, water-white oily liquid; color APHA not darker than 10; odor very slightly aromatic; acidity (as phthalic acid) 0.01% max.; Sp. Gr. 1.130 ± 0.005 at 25°/25°C.; refractive index 1.5030 ± 0.001 at 20°C.; sulfur (copper-strip test) negative.

General Information — Properties: B.P. 295°C.; wt. per gal. 9.35 lbs.; miscible with all the common organic solvents and diluents.

Uses: Generally used in mixture with dimethyl phthalate as a plasticizer for cellulose acetate. Evaporation rate of diethyl phthalate is too high for successful use as a regular nitro-cellulose plasticizer, and it is not a solvent for cellulose acetate. Thus its range of usefulness is somewhat restricted. Mixtures of diethyl and dimethyl phthalates usually give better results than can be obtained by either one alone. Also used as a fixative in perfumes.

Containers: 500-lb. steel drums; 45-lb. drums; tank cars.

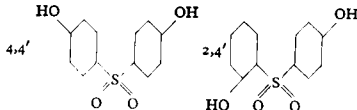
Shipping Classification: Diethyl Phthalate.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.

DIHYDROXY DIPHENYL SULFONE

(Also known as sulfonyl bis phenol)

Formula:



Standard Form: Powder.

Typical Analysis:

	PURITY	M.P.
Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone NT	64-72% of 4,4'	175-
	36-28% of 2,4'	
Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone, Crude	95%	
4,4' Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone	99-100%	236-
2,4' Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone	98-99%	176-

General Information — Properties: Readily nitrated, sulfonated and converted to ethers, esters, etc. Can chlorinated but less readily than phenol.

Uses: Electroplating bath addition agent; base for phen resins; suggested as intermediate in organic synthesis.

Grades: 4,4' and 2,4' Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone; Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone NT, Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone Crude.

Containers: 150-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

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2,3-DIMETHOXYBENZALDEHYDE, TECHNICAL

(Also known as ortho-veratraldehyde)

Molecular Weight: 166.17

Formula: CHO



Standard Form: Crystalline mass.

Specifications: Yellowish-brown fused crystalline mass; solubility in sodium bisulfite solution nearly complete; crystallizing point 47.0°C. min.; wt. per gal. 9.3 lbs. approx.

Uses: A perfume fixative and an intermediate in chemical synthesis.

Containers: 450-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

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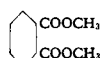
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DIMETHYL PHTHALATE

Molecular Weight: 194.18

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, water-white oily liquid; color APHA not darker than 10; odor not more than slightly aromatic; acidity (as phthalic acid) 0.01% max.; Sp. Gr. 1.190 ± 0.001 at 25°/25°C.; refractive index 1.5155 ± 0.001 at 20°C.; sulfur (copper-strip test) negative.

General Information — Properties: A solvent plasticizer for cellulose acetate; miscible with all common organic solvents and with oils (except petroleum oils); solubility in water 0.4% at 32°C.; excellent light stability; B.P. 282°C.; crystallizing point 0°C.; wt. per gal. 10 lbs.

Uses: Widely used but does not meet very rigid plastic requirements. Its use is restricted almost entirely to cellulose acetate field where, as a general rule, it is used in combination with diethyl phthalate or some other plasticizer.

Containers: 500 and 50-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dimethyl Phthalate.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.

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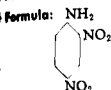
linseed

0685053

DINITROANILINE

(Also known as 1-amino-2,4-dinitrobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 183.12



Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Bright yellow powder; M.P. 177.5°C. min.; chlorides (total) 0.15% max.

Uses: An intermediate in the preparation of dyestuffs. CAUTION: This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its dust. Avoid contact with the skin.

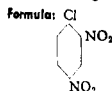
Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

2,4-DINITROCHLOROBENZENE, TECHNICAL

(Also known as 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 202.56



Standard Form: Cast crystalline solid.

Typical Analysis:

	2,4-DINITRO- CHLOROBENZENE	ISOMERIC DINITRO- CHLOROBENZENES
48.0°C.	95% approx.	5% approx.
46.5°C.	90% approx.	10% approx.

Uses: Production of explosives, photographic chemicals and dinitrophenol; intermediate in the preparation of dyestuffs. CAUTION: This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors. Avoid contact with the skin.

Grades: 2 grades of cast crystalline solids with min. crystallizing points of 48.0°C. and 46.5°C.

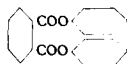
Containers: 600-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dinitrochlorobenzol. "Poison" label required.

DIPHENYL PHTHALATE

Molecular Weight: 318.31

Formula:



Standard Form: Fused solid.

Specifications: Essentially white fused solid; free acid (as phthalic acid) 0.20% max.; free phenol 0.20% max.

General Information—Properties: Crystallizing point approx. 69°C.; readily soluble in ketones, esters and chlorinated hydrocarbons; solubility in alcohols, turpentine and lard oil rather low, approx. 5.0 gm. per 100 cc. of solvent

at 25°C.; completely insoluble in water and gives increased water resistance to all compositions in which it is used.

Uses: Compatible with nitrocellulose and with the sulfonamide, phenolic, polystyrene and vinyl types of synthetic resins. In nitrocellulose lacquers produces hard coatings that have excellent gloss retention and weather resistance. Mixtures of diphenyl phthalate with either "Santolite" MS or "Santolite" MHP Industrial Resins are excellent plasticizers for nitrocellulose in odorless, flexible, adhesive coatings. Especially recommended for vinyl resins, polystyrene, ethyl cellulose and some of the natural resins such as damar.

Containers: 400-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Resin Plasticizer.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.

"D.P. SOLUTION" LACQUER ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Pale straw-colored liquid; wt. per gal. 8.2 lbs.; 40% sol. in equal parts of ethyl alcohol and acetone.

Uses: An anticorrosion agent in lacquers and cotton solutions; an agent to prevent the settling of "Santocel" in flat lacquer formulations; for light and heat stabilization of vinyl chloride and vinyl copolymer resins.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. Hercules-lined steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "D. P. Solution Suspending Agent for Santocel in Lacquers," Technical Bulletin M-90; "D.P. Solution for Use as a Stabilizer in Vinyl Resins," Technical Bulletin M-91.

**"ETHAVAN" FLAVORING AND AROMATIC
(Ethyl Vanillin)**

Molecular Weight: 166.17

Formula: CHO 

Standard Form: Fine crystalline needles.

Specifications: Fine white crystalline needles; completely soluble in ethyl alcohol 95% (1:2); ash 0.05% max.; M.P. 76.5°C. min.

Uses: A flavoring and aromatic. Has a flavor similar to that of vanillin but not identical with it. The relative flavoring strength of "Ethavan" approximates three times that of vanillin.

Containers: 100 and 25-lb. fiber drums; 5 and 1-lb. cartons.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Ethavan," leaflet; "Something About the Senses," 32-page booklet.

ETHYL ACETATE

Molecular Weight: 88.10

Formula: $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$

(Continued on next page)

0685054

Standard Form: Liquid.

Typical Analysis: Water-white liquid; Sp. Gr. 0.899 at 15.5°C.; wt. per gal. 7.46 lbs.; ester content 92-94%; boiling range 70-80°C.; dryness, mixes with not less than 10 vols. of petroleum benzine without turbidity; acidity less than 0.02% as free acetic acid.

Uses: A nitrocellulose solvent, more active than either butyl or amyl acetate, evaporating faster with less resistance to moisture blush. Blends of all three with appropriate diluents, such as alcohols (ethyl, butyl and amyl), yield thinners and solvent mixtures of excellent cutting power and moisture resistance, good flow and leveling, and compatibility with various resins and oils. Used in the artificial leather industry and in formulating lacquers and finishes for wood, metals, textiles and paper.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; 5 and 1-gal. cans; tank cars; tank trucks.

Shipping Classification: Ethyl Acetate.

ETHYL ALCOHOL—190 Proof

(Also see "Marsol" Proprietary Solvent Alcohol and "Nealco" Anti-Freeze)

Molecular Weight: 46.07

Formula: C_2H_5OH

General Information—Properties: "Nealco" ethyl alcohol is manufactured by the fermentation of molasses. Offered in its pure state and in all formulas of Specially Denatured and Completely Denatured Alcohol as authorized by Federal Law under the provisions of Title III of the National Prohibition Act. Is of high uniform quality complying with the exacting specifications of the National Formulary VI and U.S.P. XI.

Grades:

1. **Tax Free:** 190 proof pure ethyl alcohol (95% by volume). May be withdrawn *Under Regulations and Provisions* by the U. S. or any governmental agency thereof, or by the several states and territories, or any municipal subdivision thereof, or by the District of Columbia, or for the use of any scientific university or college of learning, any laboratory for use exclusively in scientific research, or use in any hospital, or sanitarium, or for the use of any clinic operated for charity and not for profit, including use in the compounding of bona fide medicines for treatment outside of such clinics of patients thereof, but not for sale.

2. **Tax Paid:** 190 proof pure ethyl alcohol (95% by volume). (a) May be purchased by manufacturers and others for non-beverage use without Federal Permit or bond, but such users must sign affidavit that the alcohol so purchased is for industrial use only, as defined by Federal Alcohol Administration Regulation 2. (b) May be purchased by blenders and rectifiers. Subject to Federal Government Tax. (c) Individual state regulations apply on the purchase and use of pure Tax Paid Alcohol.

3. **Specially Denatured Alcohol:** May be withdrawn for use in a great number of specialized arts and industries. The character of the denaturant or denaturants employed is such that Specially Denatured Alcohol may be sold, possessed and used only pursuant to permit and bond approved by Internal Revenue Department, Alcohol Tax Division. All application forms covering the withdrawal of specially Denatured Alcohol may be obtained from the office of the District Supervisor, Internal Revenue Department, Alcohol Tax Division, of the district in which the purchaser's plant is located.

4. **Completely Denatured Alcohol:** 188 proof. May be withdrawn without permit or tax, but buyer must comply with certain Federal and State regulations covering records and storage.

Containers: 55 and 30-gal. nonreturnable drums; 40-lb. tank cars; 5-gal. cans.

Shipping Classification: Alcohol NOIBN or Denatured Alcohol.

Literature: "Nealco-Monsanto Industrial Alcohol," 5 page booklet.

ETHYL DI-(β-ETHANOL) AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Concentration 60% water solution; Sp. Gr. 1.18 (22° Bé.); pH 6.9-7.1.

Containers: 500-lb. net steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

ETHYL POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Concentration 60% Sp. Gr. 1.39 at 25°C.; pH 7.5.

Uses: Nonflammable hydraulic fluid.

Containers: 500-lb. net steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Potassium Phosphate.

ETHYL POTASSIUM SODIUM PHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 186.13

Formula: $C_2H_5KNaPO_4$

Standard Form: Liquid.

Typical Analysis: P_2O_5 , 27.8%.

General Information—Properties: Essentially water-soluble solution; concentration 60%; Sp. Gr. 1.374 at 25°C. (38° Bé.); pH 6.9-7.4; viscosity 128 cps. at 25°C.; wt. per gal. 11.2; freezing point -50°C.

Uses: Useful as a nonflammable hydraulic fluid and humectant for air filters.

Containers: 500-lb. net steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Potassium Phosphate.

FERRIC ORTHOPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 561.59

Formula: $FePO_4 \cdot Fe_2H(PO_4)_6 \cdot H_2O$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: Light buff-colored powder; very slightly soluble in water; more readily soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid.

Uses: Suggested as an addition agent in the fortification of foods.

Grades: Food.

Containers: 100-lb. net fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

0685055

FERROPHOSPHORUS (Iron Phosphide)

Standard Form: Chill cast lumps, egg size, 1/2 inch or less.

Typical Analysis: A gray alloy of iron and phosphorus which fractures easily; contains 23-26% phosphorus.

Uses: Used in iron and steel castings to increase fluidity; in sheet steel to prevent sticking of sheets in final rolling; in wire to give stiffness and better surface for drawing; paint pigment.

Containers: Bulk; 500-lb. bbls.

Shipping Classification: Ferrophosphorus.

"FUNGISEAL" WOOD PRESERVATIVE*

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A water-repellent toxic scaler for wood. Contains 5% pentachlorophenol supplied in various concentrations of water-resistant solids in petroleum distillate; also available as a 2-to-1 concentrate.

Uses: Preservation of plywood, crating, pontoon lumber, sash, doors and structural lumber against decay and a wide variety of wood-attacking insects and organisms; also made for use on ships and will pass BUSHIPS specifications. Does not affect the appearance of wood; is deeply penetrating and is paintable.

Containers: 5-gal. cans; 1-gal. cans (6/case); 50-gal. drums; tank cars.

Literature: Fungiseal folder; Technical Bulletin WP-3-347.

*Available only in the eleven western states.

GLUES**"LAUXEIN" CASEIN GLUE**

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: A dry powder, only water need be added.

Uses: A water-resistant, cold-press process glue for joints, cabinet work and general woodworking.

Containers: 300, 100, 50 and 25-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Glue NOIBN.

Literature: Glue Book; Casein Glue folder; technical bulletins covering specific applications; Mixing Directions; Pressing Schedules.

"LAUXEIN" CASEIN-SOYBEAN BLEND GLUE

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: A water-resistant adhesive in dry powder form. In some cases only water is added (cold-press process to be used). In other formulas the following chemicals are added: hydrated lime, caustic soda, silicate of soda, TS waterproofing agent and water. Plywood adhesive (cold-press or hot-press process may be used).

Uses: Gluing plywood and general woodworking.

Containers: 100-lb. sacks.

Shipping Classification: Glue NOIBN.

Literature: Glue Book; technical bulletins covering specific applications; Mixing Directions; Pressing Schedules.

"LAUXEIN" SOYBEAN GLUE

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: A dry powder to which the following chemicals must be added: hydrated lime, caustic soda, silicate of soda, TS waterproofing agent and water.

Uses: Excellent plywood adhesive; also used for insulation board laminating, etc. Water resistant. Either cold-press or hot-press processes may be used.

Containers: 100-lb. sacks.

Shipping Classification: Glue NOIBN.

Literature: Glue Book; technical bulletins covering specific applications; Mixing Directions; Pressing Schedules.

"LAUXITE" MELAMINE RESIN ADHESIVE

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: A waterproof, boil-proof, fungus-proof, weather-resistant adhesive which forms a colorless glue line and is stainless.

Uses: Bonding all woods where exterior exposure must be satisfactory. Water and hardener to be added in both hot-press or warm-temperature setting processes. Also used in combination with hot-press urea resin adhesive to fortify the urea glue and improve its durability.

Containers: Drums.

Shipping Classification: Glue NOIBN.

Literature: Glue Book; technical bulletins covering specific applications; Mixing Directions; Pressing Schedules.

"LAUXITE" PHENOLIC RESIN ADHESIVES

Standard Form: Powder or liquid.

General Information—Properties: Waterproof, boil-proof, fungus-proof and weather-resistant adhesives which are also resistant to salt water. Powder form (only water to be added) and liquid form ready for use. Hot-press process for both forms.

Uses: In plywood manufacture for aircraft, boats and exterior exposure.

Containers: 50-gal. drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Glue NOIBN.

Literature: Glue Book; technical bulletins covering specific applications; Mixing Directions; Pressing Schedules.

"LAUXITE" RESORCINOL RESIN ADHESIVES

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Room-temperature-setting, waterproof, boil-proof, fungus-proof, and weather-resistant adhesives which are resistant to salt water. Comes in liquid form to which hardener must be added. Used for wood gluing where joints must stand exterior exposure or continuous soaking.

Containers: 50 and 5-gal. drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Glue NOIBN.

Literature: Glue Book; technical bulletins covering specific applications; Mixing Directions; Pressing Schedules.

0685056

"LAUXITE" UREA RESIN ADHESIVES

Standard Form: Powder or liquid.

Unextended, these adhesives are water-resistant and fungus-proof on most constructions, forming a colorless glue line.

1. **Hot-press process:**

- Powder form, no catalyst, only water to be added. Also in liquid form requiring hardener to be added.
- May be fortified with melamine resin which must be added separately, making it boil-resistant and waterproof while retaining its fungus-proof quality

2. **Cold-setting process:**

- Powder form, only water to be added.
- Liquid form, only hardener to be added.

Extended with flour or amylaceous materials, these adhesives are water-resistant.

1. **Hot-press process:**

- Powder form; water, flour and catalyst added separately.
- Liquid form; water, flour and catalyst added separately.

2. **Cold-press process:**

- Powder form; water, flour and catalyst added separately.
- Liquid form; water, flour and catalyst added separately.

Uses: *Unextended*

Hot-press unfortified: For plywood manufacture requiring finest adhesion and no staining of plies. Fortified: For aircraft and similar high-grade plywood. Cold-setting: General wood gluing.

Extended

Hot-press: For furniture plywood.

Cold-press: For furniture plywood, and joint and assembly gluing.

Containers:

Powder form—250-lb. drums; 50-lb. bags.
Liquid form—50-gal. drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Glue NOIBN.

Literature: Glue Book; technical bulletins covering specific applications; Lauxite Urea Resin Book; Mixing Directions; Pressing Schedules.

LIQUID, READY-TO-USE GENERAL PURPOSE GLUE (No. 2805)

Standard Form: Cream-colored liquid.

General Information—Properties: Ready-to-use in cold-press gluing for joint assembly. No mixing is required. Adhesive 2805 will not harden in the pot and may be used in joint assembly operations where pressing times as low as one hour are required. It is recommended for use wherever water resistance is not required. A low cost adhesive whose bonds are unaffected by humidity changes. Can be diluted with water for use as a carton sealer.

Uses: Joint gluing; bonding paper, cloth or other material to wood.

Containers: 500-lb. Amercoated drums; 15-gal. paraffin-coated fiber drums; 5-gal. Amercoated cans; 1-gal. glass jars.

Shipping Classification: Glue NOIBN.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

The glycerophosphates are a group of products containing the glycerophosphate radical and may be used advantageously to carry such important elements as calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium and sodium in the formulation of pharmaceutical preparations.

GLUES

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, CALCIUM, N. F.

Molecular Weight: 210.15

Formula: $\text{CaC}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{PO}_4$

Standard Form: Powder, 80 mesh.

Specifications: Fine white powder; assay (dry basis) 98.0% min.; loss on drying at 130°C. 12.0% max.; solubility, water (1:50) complete at 25°C.; chloride (as CaCl_2) 0.1% max.; sulfate (as CaSO_4) 0.68% max.; free phosphate (P_2O_5) 0.02% max.; conforms to N.F. test for heavy metals 3.0% max. retained on 80 mesh; 5.0% max. on 100 mesh.

Containers: 200 and 100-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, FERRIC, N. F.

Molecular Weight: 621.90

Formula: $\text{Fe}_3[\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{PO}_4]_3$

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Buff or yellowish-green powder; assay (dry basis) 17.0% Fe min.; moisture 11.0% max.; chloride (FeCl_3) 0.10% max.; sulfate (as $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$) 0.20% max.; free phosphate (as P_2O_5) 0.20% max.; 2.0% max. retained on 60 mesh; 10.0% max. on 140 mesh; 30.0% max. on 230 mesh.

Containers: 200 and 100-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes; 54 cartons.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, MAGNESIUM

Molecular Weight: 194.39

Formula: $\text{MgC}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{PO}_4$

Standard Form: Powder, 80 mesh.

Specifications: White powder; assay (dry basis) 97.0% min.; moisture 12.5% max.; calcium (as CaCl_2) 0.30% max.; chloride (as MgCl_2) 0.10% max.; sulfate (as MgSO_4) 0.10% max.; free phosphate (as P_2O_5) 0.20% max.; 2.0% max. retained on 60 mesh; 4.0% max. on 80 mesh; 10.0% max. on 10 mesh.

Containers: 200 and 100-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes; 54 cartons.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, MANGANESE, N. F.

Molecular Weight: 225.00

Formula: $\text{MnC}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{PO}_4$

Standard Form: Powder, 80 mesh.

Specifications: Pinkish-white powder; assay (dry basis) 98.0% min.; solubility in 25% citric acid solution (1:5) complete; moisture 11.0% max.; chloride (as MnCl_2) 0.15% max.; sulfate (as MnSO_4) 0.25% max.; free phosphate (P_2O_5) 0.20% max.; conforms to N.F. test for heavy metals 10.0% max. on 140 mesh.

Containers: 200 and 100-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes; 54 cartons.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, POTASSIUM (Solution)

Formula: $\text{K}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{PO}_4$

Standard Form: Liquid.

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Specifications: Clear, colorless or slightly yellowish 75% solution; assay 61.6–63.2% anhydrous salt; carbonate (as K_2CO_3) 0.50% max.; chloride (as KCl) 0.10% max.; sulfate (as K_2SO_4) 0.20% max.; free phosphate (as P_2O_5) 0.20% max.

Containers: 50-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, SODIUM (Solution)

Formula: $Na_2C_2H_4(OH)_2PO_4$

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, colorless or slightly yellow 75% solution; assay 50.0–52.0% anhydrous salt; carbonate (as Na_2CO_3) 0.50% max.; chloride (as $NaCl$) 0.10% max.; sulfate (as Na_2SO_4) 0.20% max.; free phosphate (as P_2O_5) 0.15% max.

Containers: 50-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, SODIUM, N.F.

Molecular Weight: 216.06

Formula: $Na_2C_2H_4(OH)_2PO_4$

Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

Specifications: White crystals or powder; assay 68.0–72.0% anhydrous salt (equivalent to 96.4–104.9% hydrated salt); solubility in water: 1:10; complete; chloride (as $NaCl$) 0.05% max.; free phosphate (as P_2O_5) 0.02% max.; conforms to N.F. test for heavy metals and sulfate (as Na_2SO_4).

Grades: Crystals or powder.

Containers: 200 and 100-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID (Solution)

Formula: $H-C_2H_4(OH)_2PO_4$

Standard Form: Liquid (35% solution).

Specifications: Clear, colorless liquid; APHA 30 max.; assay 35.0–36.0%; chloride (as $CaCl_2$) 0.15% max.; sulfate (as $CaSO_4$) 0.30% max.; calcium (as CaO) 0.35% max.; free phosphate (as P_2O_5) 0.50% max.

General Information—Properties: In the case of the less soluble salts, such as calcium, iron, magnesium and manganese glycerophosphates, solubility of these products may be materially increased if formulated with glycerophosphoric acid or certain accepted acids, such as lactic, citric and tartaric.

Containers: 5-gal. carboys.

Shipping Classification: Acid NOIBN Liquid.

H ACID

(8-Amino-1-naphthol-3,6-sodium Acid Disulfonate)

Molecular Weight: 341.29

Formula: NH_2OH

HSO_3Na SO_3Na

Standard Form: Powder.

Typical Analysis: Gray powder: 86–88% monosodium salt; trace of $NaCl$ and Na_2SO_4 ; solubility in water complete.

Uses: An intermediate in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Containers: 100-lb. bags.

Shipping Classification: Dye intermediate NOIBN.

"HB-40" PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED TERPHENYL

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A clear, mobile, high-boiling hydrocarbon; almost colorless, oily liquid with faint, pleasant odor; density 1.004 ± 0.003 at 25° ; 15.6 C.; wt. per gal. 8.37 (average); refractive index 1.5675 ± 0.0075 at 25 C.; distillation range 338–396 C. (640–745 F.) (corr.); flash point 345 ± 10 F.; flame point 385 ± 10 F.; pour point minus 28 ± 2 C. (-18 F.); insoluble in water; miscible in all proportions at room temperature with a number of solvents and oils; viscosity 144 ± 20 SUS at 100 F., 39 ± 1 at 210 F.

Uses: Low cost secondary plasticizers for vinyl sheeting, free films and vinyl fabric or paper coatings. Plasticizer for vinyl protective coatings and adhesives. Used to plasticize vinyl profile extrusions, tubing, wire coating and injection and slush molding compounds made from vinyl resins. Plasticizer for styrene water dispersion paints, paper coatings, adhesives and styrene casting resins.

Containers: Tank cars; 400-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Resin Plasticizer.

Literature: "HB-40," Technical Bulletin P-104.

"HIBITITE" ACID INHIBITOR

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: Derivative of an organic base; reddish-brown powder; soluble in concentrated sulfuric and hydrochloric acids. (For steel pickling acid containing "Hibitite," see Inhibited Acids.)

Uses: Widely used in acids for pickling and cleaning ferrous metals. Protects the metal by inhibiting the attack of the acid and by reducing the possibility of embrittlement from hydrogen penetration. Sulfuric acid containing "Hibitite" is used for pickling tin plate, wire, alloy steels, sheets for galvanizing; cleaning steel drums and sand filters; preparing articles for vitreous enameling; removing metal coatings.

Hydrochloric acid containing "Hibitite" is used for cleaning boilers, economizers, heat exchangers, pipe lines, condensers, tanks, tubes, coils, screens, pans, drums and similar equipment.

Containers: 300 and 75-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Hibitite Acid—Pickling Inhibitor," Technical Bulletin O-59; "Hibitite and Its Uses," bulletin.

"HI-GLOSS REZ" INTERIOR LUSTER WOOD FINISH

General Information—Properties: A clear, synthetic resin for high-gloss interior wood finish. Useful over "Rez" or "White Rez" treated surfaces to provide high luster finish; or deluxe satin finish when rubbed with pumice and oil. Comes ready-to-use for brush application. One gallon covers approximately 300 to 400 sq. ft.

Containers: 5-gal. cans; 1-gal. cans (4 case); 1-qt. cans (12 case); 1-pt. cans (24 case).

Shipping Classification: Wood Filler Liquid.

Literature: "Hi-Gloss Rez," folder; "Monsanto Wood Finishes for Home Decoration," 8-page booklet.

0685058

HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Muriatic Acid)

Molecular Weight: 36.47

Formula: HCl

Standard Form: Liquid.

Typical Analysis: 18°Bé., 27.9% HCl; 20°Bé., 31.5% HCl; 22°Bé., 35.2% HCl.

Uses: Used extensively in the starch, glucose, gelatin, steel galvanizing, paper, leather and glass industries. (See table in general data section.)

Grades: 18°Bé.; 20°Bé.; 22°Bé.

Containers: 13-gal. carboys; 13-gal. rubber drums; 900 to 2,200-gal. net tank trucks; 30 to 40-ton tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Muriatic Acid.

2-HYDROXY-3-METHOXYBENZALDEHYDE, TECHNICAL (Also known as ortho-vanillin)

Molecular Weight: 152.14

Formula: CHO



Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

Specifications: Yellowish crystalline solid; crystallizing point 40.0°C. min.

Uses: An intermediate in chemical synthesis.

Containers: 225 and 50-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

INHIBITED ACIDS

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Addition of "Hibitite" to sulfuric and hydrochloric acids results in a decreased rate of attack of the acid but does not retard action of acid on surface scale.

Uses: Inhibited sulfuric acid is used for pickling tin plate stock; pickling sheets for galvanizing; preparing articles for vitreous enameling; pickling wire and high carbon steel; removing metal coatings; cleaning steel drums; cleaning sand filters. Inhibited hydrochloric acid is used for pickling alloy wire; cleaning boiler tubes, condensers, pipes, heater coils and drums.

Grades: Solutions of "Hibitite" in Monsanto's commercial grades of 60°Bé. sulfuric acid, 66°Bé. sulfuric acid, 18°Bé. hydrochloric acid, 22°Bé. hydrochloric acid and 20°Bé. hydrochloric acid.

"INSOLUBLE SULFUR 60"

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: 100% through 50 mesh; heat loss not over 1.4%; CS₂ insoluble not less than 50.0%.

Uses: Curing agent; in the rubber industry replaces regular sulfur where blooming of the raw stock is undesirable.

Containers: 100-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Sulfur Ground.

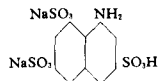
Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

KOCH ACID

(1-naphthylamine-3,6,8-trisulfonic acid, disodium salt)

Molecular Weight: 427

Formula:



Standard Form: Powder.

Typical Analysis: 85-90% disodium salt.

Uses: An intermediate in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Containers: 100-lb. bags.

Literature: "Koch Acid," Technical Bulletin M-101.

LAMPBLACK

Standard Form: Powder.

Typical Analysis:

GRADE	% FREE		SORP-	TINTING	UNDER	TOP
	CAR-	BON				
#1	99.57	1.14	238	Blue	Black	Brown
AA	87.97	1.65	225	Blue- Brown	Brown- Black	Gray- Black
#2	99.42	1.32	208	Blue	Brown	Gray- Black
#8	91.71	1.54	205	Blue	Brown- Black	Gray- Black
S-100	93.98	1.55	170	Blue	Black	Blue- Black
BTA	95.57	1.50	160	Blue	Blue- Black	Blue- Black
B-5	96.22	1.43	140	Blue	Blue- Black	Blue- Black
#10	99.29	1.10	100	Blue-Gray	Gray- Black	Gray- Black

*NOTE: The figures in the column TINTING STRENGTH are relative values using No. 10 Lampblack as a standard. For example: A value of 225 for tinting strength of A Lampblack means that this black is 2 3/4 times as intense as No. 10 Lampblack.

Uses: Pigment in paints, varnishes, enamels, inks, leather finishes, stencils, crayons, polishes; in pressed forms as electrical conductors and electrodes.

Containers: Cartons.

Shipping Classification: Lampblack NOIBN when wt. per cu. ft. is under 17 lbs.; Lampblack Compressed when wt. per cu. ft. is 17 lbs. or over.

Literature: "Monsanto Bear Lampblack," 12-page booklet.

"LAUXTOL" A, WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A 5% oil solution pentachlorophenol. Furnished either in a ready-to-use form or in a 10-to-1 concentrate.

Uses: Protects wood against termites, Lyctus (powder-pole) beetles, decay and a wide range of other wood-attacking insects and organisms. Used for the preservation of telephone poles, fence posts and lumber. This preservative is irritating to the skin and mucous membranes if sufficient contact is allowed. The precautions for handling appear on labels and should be observed.

0685059

Grades: 10-10-1 Concentrate and Ready-to-Use.

Containers: 5-gal. cans, 1-gal. cans (6 case); tank cars; 50-gal. drums.

Literature: "Lauxtol A," folder; Technical Bulletins WP-1-14* and WP-2-847.

*Available only in the eleven western states.

AD METAPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 365.17

Formula: $Pb(PO_3)_2$

Standard Form: Powder or granules.

General Information—Properties: Dense white powder or granular material; M.P. approx. 700°C.; very slightly soluble in water.

Uses: As raw material for lead-bearing phosphate glasses, etc.

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

AD ORTHOPHOSPHATE, DI

Molecular Weight: 303.20

Formula: $PbHPO_4$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White non-hygroscopic powder, soluble in acids; hydrolyzes in water to form a more basic lead phosphate.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

AD ORTHOPHOSPHATE, MONO

Molecular Weight: 401.20

Formula: $Pb(H_2PO_4)_2$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White hygroscopic powder; soluble in acids; hydrolyzes in water to form a more basic phosphate.

Uses: Primer pigment in vinyl-chloride coatings.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

AD ORTHOPHOSPHATE, TRI

Molecular Weight: 811.59

Formula: Essentially $Pb_3(PO_4)_2$

Typical Analysis: PbO , 81.8%; P_2O_5 , 18.0%; H_2O , 0.2%.

General Information—Properties: White, dense microcrystalline powder; insoluble in water.

Uses: Suggested as a pigment.

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

AD PYROPHOSPHATE, DI

Molecular Weight: 588.38

Formula: $Pb_2P_2O_7$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White powder; insoluble in water. Has a high index of refraction and good hiding properties. Paints prepared from it give a very white dried film, which is quite desirable since most lead pigments tend to produce yellowing in the dried film.

Uses: Suggested as a pigment for white paints in vinyl coatings.

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

LITHIUM METAPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 85.92

Formula: $LiPO_3$

Standard Form: Granular powder.

General Information—Properties: White granular powder; insoluble in water.

Uses: Suggested for special glass or ceramic composition.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

MAGNESIUM AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE

(Also known as *magnesium ammonium orthophosphate*)

Molecular Weight: 245.44

Formula: $MgNH_4PO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$

Standard Form: Powder.

Typical Analysis: P_2O_5 , 28.5%; MgO , 16.8%; NH_3 , 6.9%; ignition loss 54.5%; 99.5% on 100 mesh.

General Information—Properties: A hexahydrate and a monohydrate form exist. At ordinary temperatures dissociation of the hexahydrate to the monohydrate takes place without appreciable loss of ammonia. Above 60°C. the monohydrate loses NH_3 , forming $MgHPO_4 \cdot H_2O$. Soluble in acids; insoluble in water; decomposes on heating.

Uses: An ingredient in fire-retarding paints for theater scenery and curtains; on brattice cloths in mines.

Grades: Technical.

Containers: 200-lb. net bbls.; 100-lb. net kegs.

Shipping Classification: Magnesium Phosphate.

MAGNESIUM METAPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 182.28

Formula: $Mg(PO_3)_2$

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

General Information—Properties: White crystalline powder; insoluble in water.

Uses: Suggested as a constituent of glass, glazes and porcelain enamels.

Shipping Classification: Magnesium Phosphate.

MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE, DI

Molecular Weight: 174.36

Formula: $MgHPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$

Standard Form: Crystals.

General Information—Properties: White crystals; soluble in acids; slightly soluble in water.

(Continued on next page)

0685060

Uses: Suggested as an opacifying agent for enamels and frits.

Containers: 300-lb. bbls.; 100-lb. kegs.

Shipping Classification: Magnesium Phosphate.

MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE, MONO

(Also known as magnesium phosphate, monobasic; acid magnesium phosphate; magnesium tetrahydrogen phosphate; magnesium biphosphate)

Formula: $MgH_4(PO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$

Standard Form: Crystals.

Typical Analysis: P_2O_5 , 48.56%; MgO , 14.74%; ignition loss 36.81%.

Uses: Pharmaceutical preparations.

Grades: Technical.

Containers: 300-lb. net bbls.; 100-lb. net kegs.

Shipping Classification: Magnesium Phosphate.

MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE, TRI

(Also known as neutral magnesium phosphate)

Molecular Weight: 334.98

Formula: $Mg_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

Typical Analysis: P_2O_5 , 40.41%; MgO , 31.12%.

Uses: An antacid in pharmaceutical products.

Grades: Technical. Also available as octahydrate where better flow characteristics are desired.

Containers: 100-lb. bbls.

Shipping Classification: Magnesium Phosphate.

MAGNESIUM PYROPHOSPHATE, DI

Molecular Weight: 222.60

Formula: $Mg_2P_2O_7$

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

General Information—Properties: White crystalline powder; M.P. $1,383^\circ C$; soluble in acids; insoluble in water.

Uses: Suggested for use in ceramic industry as constituent of porcelains and enamels.

Shipping Classification: Magnesium Phosphate.

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

Molecular Weight: 98.06

Formula:



Standard Form: Flakes, briquettes or cast solid.

Specifications: White flakes, fused mass or briquettes; crystallizing point $52.0^\circ C$. min.; water solution (4 gms. in

MONSANTO

10 ml) clear and colorless; glyceromaleate resin, clear, slight amber color; iron 0.0005% max.

Uses: Used alone or in combination with other acids in manufacture of alkyd-type resins; a versatile intermediate for chemical synthesis.

Grades: Briquettes, fused mass, flakes.

Containers: Flakes—175-lb. fiber drums; fused mass—175 gal. drums (575-lbs. net); briquettes—200-lb. fiber drum

Shipping Classification: Maleic Anhydride.

"MERCLOR" SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Molecular Weight: 74.45

Formula: $NaOCl$

Standard Form: Liquid.

Typical Analysis: 22° Bé.; 12% available chlorine by volume.

Uses: Oxidizing agent for bleaching of vegetable fiber; chlorinating agent for water, organic compounds and waxes (See table in general data section.)

Containers: 13 and 5-gal. carboys; tank truck 11,000 lb. net, 5,000 lbs. net.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Hypochlorite Solution.

"MERLON" TEXTILE PROCESSING AND FINISHING AGENTS

Textile chemicals recommended for processing and finishing textile fibers and fabrics.

"MERLON" BR

"MERLON" BRS

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: 50% plasticized polyvinyl-butyl resins dispersed in water; color, milky white; Sp. Gr. 1.01–1.03; pH 9.0–10.0; freely dispersible in water.

Containers: 55-gal. nonreturnable drums; galvanized iron drums; 5-gal. cans.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Merlon BR and BRS," Technical Bulletin T-11.

"MERLON" KR-1

"MERLON" KR-2

"MERLON" KR-3

"MERLON" KR-4

"MERLON" KR-5

Standard Form: Liquids.

General Information—Properties: Unplasticized polyvinyl-acetate resins dispersed in water; color, milky white; freely dispersible in water; pH 3.5–6.0.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. nonreturnable drums; 10-p wooden bbls.

Shipping Classification: Synthetic Resin NOIBN Without Filler.

Literature: "Merlon KR," Technical Bulletin T-16.

0685061

"MERLON" S

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: 40% unplasticized polystyrene resin dispersed in water; color, milky white; pH 8-9; Sp. Gr. 1.03; freely dispersible in water.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. nonreturnable drums; 10-gal. wooden bbls.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Merlon S and SP," Technical Bulletin T-15.

"MERLON" SP

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: 40% plasticized polystyrene resin dispersed in water; color, milky white; pH 8.0-9.0; Sp. Gr. 1.04; freely dispersible in water.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. wooden bbls.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Merlon S and SP," Technical Bulletin T-15.

"MERSIZE" PAPER SIZING AGENT

Standard Form: Liquid and paste.

General Information: "Mersize" CD-2, a 50% solids solution; "Mersize" RM, a 70% solids paste size with "Mersize" resin incorporated into a paste size.

Uses: "Mersize" CD-2 is used in paper manufacture with rosin size to reduce sizing costs, improve resistance to ink, water and other aqueous solutions, give better feathering resistance and more uniform, dependable sizing. "Mersize" RM is an economical and convenient form in which the "Mersize" solids to rosin size solids ratio is the recommended 3 to 1, thus permitting the use of a single product.

Containers: 500-lb. steel drums, tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Rosin Sizing NOIBN.

Literature: "Better Sizing at Low Cost with Mersize CD-2," 12-page booklet.

"MERSOL" PROPRIETARY SOLVENT ALCOHOL

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Composition: Alcohol, Special Denatured No. 1, 100 gals.; ethyl acetate, denatured with methyl isobutyl ketone, 5 gals.; gasoline, 1 gal.

Typical Analysis: Water-white liquid; Sp. Gr. 0.8146 max. at 60° F.; nonresidual; distillation range 74-80° C.; acidity less than 0.005% as acetic acid.

General Information—Properties: A proprietary solvent alcohol formulated to have the advantages of Special Denatured Alcohol No. 1 without the necessity and burden of purchasing and operating under a government permit. Has the mild odor of alcohol and no residue.

Uses: May be used for most industrial purposes where SDA No. 1 is indicated; solvent for shellac and soft manila gums; lacquer thinners, cleaners, removers, polishes, dressings, inks, adhesives, celluloid, softeners, brighteners; fuel and dye and stain solvent.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank trucks; tank cars; 5-gal. cans.

Shipping Classification: Denatured Alcohol Solvent.

Literature: "Nealco-Monsanto Industrial Alcohol," 52-page booklet.

"MERTANOL" SYNTHETIC TANNING AGENT

Standard Form: Liquid or solid.

Typical Analysis:

	DENSITY	SULFONIC ACID EQUIVALENT	TOTAL SOLIDS
"Mertanol" L	10.1 lb./gal.	approx. 5% H ₂ SO ₄	46
"Mertanol" 7L	10.15 lbs./gal.	Neutral (pH 6-8)	49
"Mertanol" 7P	9.7 lbs./gal.	Neutral (pH 6-8)	40
"Mertanol" 7AN	25 lb./cu. ft.	Neutral (pH 6-8)	95

General Information—Properties: Synthetic tanning agent consisting of a naphthalenesulfonic acid condensation product in liquid and dry forms. The free sulfonic acid acidity has been completely neutralized and the sulfonic acidity neutralized to a definite degree.

Uses: Highly recommended for use in paper mills as a beater additive to eliminate or control pitch troubles, especially in mills where ground wood or unbleached sulfite pulps are used. Pitch is troublesome only when it begins to accumulate in the beaters, on the screens, Fourdrinier wires, cylinder molds, press rolls, drying cans, felts, etc. Such accumulations cause spots in the paper, plugging of the screens and wire, and sticking of the wet paper web to the press rolls and drying cans. Any one of these necessitate a shutdown to clean up the equipment affected. Pitch trouble may develop in all types of wood pulp but it is more prevalent with unbleached sulfite. The effectiveness of "Mertanol" appears to be due to a dispersing action on the pitch as well as the formation of a less sticky particle when precipitation occurs with the addition of alum. It is also helpful as a beater additive when glue is used in the finish and as a mordant for dyestuffs when paper is to be finished in a color. "Mertanol" serves to disperse pitch-forming organisms and makes possible an appreciable reduction in pitch-control measures. "Mertanol" 7P and 7AN are recommended.

Used in bleaching of chrome-tanned stock for making white leather; bleaching base stock for pastel leathers; pretanning pickled stock before regular tan to maintain a lighter colored leather throughout the tanning; vegetable tanning as an aid to penetration of the extracts and solubilization of non-tans; dyeing to give level dyeing and increased penetration of the dye; mordant for basic dyes in the dyeing of chrome-tanned and other leathers. "Mertanol" L, 7L and 7AN are recommended.

Grades: "Mertanol" L—liquid; "Mertanol" 7L—liquid; "Mertanol" 7P—liquid; "Mertanol" 7AN—solid.

Containers: Liquids—500-lb. tight wooden bbls. Solids—175-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Extract Tanning NOIBN Liquid or Dry.

Literature: "Mertanol for the Leather Industry," mimeographed bulletin; "Monsanto Mertanol for Pitch Control," 7-page booklet.

"MERTONE" WB-2 PRECOAT FOR PAPER

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A 15% colloidal dispersion of silica in water; odorless.

Continued on next page

0685062

Uses: As a precoat on blueprint and other reproduction papers for clearer, more legible prints. On blueprint a darker, more lively blue is obtained. Also used on diazo paper, blueprint cloth, negative paper and Van Dyke paper. Precoating is performed by coaters. A license from Monsanto is required to employ the silica precoat process which uses "Mertone."

Containers: 55-gal. lined steel drums.

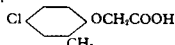
Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Mertone WB-2, a Quality Building Precoat for Blueprint Paper," 8-page booklet.

2-METHYL-4-CHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID (MCP)

Molecular Weight: 200.62

Formula:



Standard Form: Coarse powder.

General Information—Properties: Light tan, granular powder; assay approx. 60% 2,4-isomer, 35% other chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetic acids.

Uses: Possesses herbicidal properties similar to 2,4-D. However, specificity and tolerance may be different in some crops and on certain weeds.

Containers: Fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Weed Killing Compound NOIBN—Rail; Agricultural Herbicide NOIBN—Other Than Liquid—Truck.

Literature: Technical Data Sheet.

METHYL SODIUM PHOSPHATE (Mixture of Monomethyl Disodium Phosphate and Dimethyl Monosodium Phosphate)

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Water-white liquid; concentration 60%; pH 6.9-7.2; Sp. Gr. 1.361-1.364 at 25°C.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

METHYL para-TOLUENESULFONATE

Molecular Weight: 186.22

Formula: SO₂OCH₃



Standard Form: Crystalline solid or liquid.

Specifications: Crystallizing point 26°C. min.; color APHA 80 max.; chlorine (as Cl) 0.01% max.; acidity (as toluenesulfonic acid) 0.01% max.; Sp. Gr. at 25°/25°C. (super-cooled liquid) 1.225-1.227; assay 99% min.

Uses: Dye intermediate, alkylating agent. Catalyst for alkyl and other organic ester preparations, photographic chemicals and pharmaceutical intermediates.

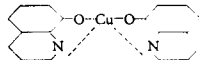
Containers: 500-lb. net, steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN.

"MILMER" 1 FUNGICIDE (Copper 8-Quinolinate, Technical)

Molecular Weight: 351.87

Formula:



Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Yellowish-green powder; assay 90% min. (by copper determination); moisture 1.0% max.

General Information—Properties: Very stable and non-hygroscopic; insoluble in water and organic solvents. Possesses strong fungistatic properties, but it is relatively non-toxic to higher animals.

Uses: Fungistat to protect fabrics, leather and protective coating materials against organism attack.

Containers: 50-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Fungicide Agricultural, NOIBN Other Than Liquid.

Literature: "Milmer 1," Technical Bulletin O-38; "Methods for Determining Copper 8-Quinolinate in Fabrics," Technical Bulletin O-42.

"MONSANTO AE-1" HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT ESTER ALCOHOL

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A light brown, oily, high molecular weight alcohol.

Viscosity: 442.3 centistokes at 30 C. (86 F.)
265.6 centistokes at 37.78 C. (100 F.)
19.1 centistokes at 98.89 C. (210 F.)

Density: 25°/25°C.—0.9971

Flash Point: (ASTM, D-92-33)—157 C. (314.6 F.)

Fire Point: (ASTM, D-92-33)—209 C. (408.2 F.)

Vapor Pressure:	Temp. °C.	V. P. (MM)
	224	14.6
	235	18.6
	272	61.9
	290	98.6
	313	116.2

The reactions of "Monsanto AE-1" are typical of any aliphatic alcohol. The compound contains an ester linkage, and the possibility of trans-esterification is ever present when acids or alcohols are in the zone of reaction. Insoluble in water, ethylene glycol and lower alcohols, soluble in aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, ketones and others.

Uses: Plasticizer for rubber hydrochloride, chlorinated rubber and styrene-butadiene copolymers. Plasticizers for urea-formaldehyde resins and aminoplast-alkyd systems. It is useful as a defoaming agent in yeast production and as control foam in a variety of industrial applications.

Containers: 400-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Alcohol NOIBN.

0685063

MONSANTO

Literature: "Monsanto AE-1," Technical Bulletin No. P-110.

MONSANTO DETERGENT MXP"

General Information—Properties: Non-dusty, pulverent, built detergent based on a non-ionic synthetic wetting agent.

Uses: A highly efficient detergent with controlled sudsing action. Especially applicable where minimum suds are required. Since it is built with water-softening chemicals it is effective in either hard or soft water.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 375-lb. bbls.; 100-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compound NOIBN Powder.

Literature: "Monsanto Detergent MXP," Technical Bulletin P-122.

"MONSANTO EMULSIFIERS H, L, M AND R"

Standard Form: Liquid and paste materials.

General Information—Properties: These emulsifying agents were designed especially to meet the growing demands for more efficient emulsifiers in the agriculture field.

Uses: To produce emulsifiable concentrates and concentrated emulsions of insecticide and herbicide formulations.

Containers: Steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compound NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Emulsifiers and Wetting Agents for Herbicidal and Insecticidal Formulations," Technical Bulletin P-142.

"MONSANTO FIRE RETARDANT A"

General Information—Properties: A substantially neutral mixture of ammonium phosphates containing a wetting agent to improve penetration.

Uses: Flame-retardant treatment of wood and paper.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 300 and 150-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Ammonium Phosphate.

Literature: "Monsanto Fire Retardant A," Technical Bulletin P-29.

"MONSANTO FIRE RETARDANT B"

General Information—Properties: An alkaline mixture of flame-retarding chemicals to give proper balance to flame extinguishing, elimination of afterglow and retention of tensile strength.

Uses: Fire retardant for textiles.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 300-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Fire Retardant B," Technical Bulletin P-28.

"MONTAR" SYNTHETIC RESINS

Standard Form: Resin.

General Information—Properties: A series of related brown-to-black resins of the following typical characteristics.

SOFTENING POINT	% Cl	% CaO	% Fe	PENETRA- TION % 250 GM. CM X 10 ¹ SEC.
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"Montar"	3	99-135 C.	51-52	3.47	0.31	—
"Montar"	4	125-157 C.	53-55	6.95	0.57	—
"Montar"	5	202-246 C.	53-54	1.27	0.07	—
"Montar"	6	175-205 C.	59-60	2.00	0.13	—
"Montar"	9	135-145 C.	—	—	—	63 at 50 C.
"Montar"	10	139 C.	27	0.65	0.04	47 at 75 C.

Containers: 100-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Coal Tar Resin.

"NEALCO" ANTI-FREEZE

Standard Form: Liquid.

Uses: A completely denatured ethyl alcohol type anti-freeze fluid for automobile, airplane and other gasoline engine-cooling systems. Will not corrode the radiator, form rust, sludge or sediment; will not cause leaks or attack hose connections.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. nonreturnable drums; tank trucks; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Alcohol Denatured.

Literature: "Nealco-Monsanto Industrial Alcohol," 52-page booklet.

"NIFOS"-T INSECTICIDE

(Monsanto's Technical Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate)

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Dark colored, mobile liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.2; wt. per gal. 10 lbs.; viscous liquid below —60 C.; decomposes at 165 C. and above; miscible with water and other polar and aromatic solvents; immiscible with paraffinic oils such as kerosene or petroleum ether; hygroscopic and absorbs moisture rapidly from the air. In the presence of water a decomposition occurs over a period of several hours with a reduction in insecticidal activity and toxicity.

Contains approx. 40% tetraethyl pyrophosphate which has the empirical formula of $C_4H_{10}O_4P_2$ and a mol. wt. of 290.2. "Nifos"-T has higher biological activity than HETP. In the undiluted form is corrosive to most common metals of construction. The most satisfactory containers are either glass or metal having impervious lacquer liners. Exceedingly toxic to warm-blooded animals when introduced orally or absorbed through the skin. Therefore, handling the material requires careful precautions; it should not be allowed on the skin, inhalation of its vapors should be avoided.

Uses: Very effective in the control of a wide number of insects and mites when applied commercially. May be applied as a spray, aerosol or dust. At working concentrations no phytotoxicity is encountered on most plants. Lack of residual toxicity makes its application very promising to all truck crops as well as many others on which a toxic residue is undesirable.

Containers: 5-gal. lacquer-lined drums; 55-gal. lacquer-lined steel drums.

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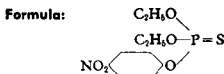
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Shipping Classification: Insecticides Agricultural NOIBN Liquid. Class B "Poison" label is required.

Literature: "Nifos-T," Technical Bulletin O-46.

"NIRAN" INSECTICIDE (Monsanto Parathion)

Molecular Weight: 291.27



Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Dark brown liquid; assay approx. 96.5%; crystallizing point about 0°C.; Sp. Gr. 1.26–1.28 at 25°/25°C. Miscible with aromatic and polar solvents; only slightly miscible in paraffinic solvents and water. Relatively noncorrosive to metals of construction and containers. Toxic to animals but has low plant toxicity.

Uses: Insecticide having high activity against a wide variety of insects and mites. May be applied as a spray, dust, suspension or aerosol.

Containers: 5-gal. drums; 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Insecticide Agricultural NOIBN Liquid. Class B "Poison" label required.

Literature: "Niran," Technical Bulletin O-52; "Handle Parathion Safely," folder.

NITRATING ACID (Mixed Acid)

Standard Form: Liquid.

Typical Analysis:

	80–15	45–53
Nitric Acid (HNO ₃)	80.0 %	45.0 %
Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	15.0 %	53.0 %
Oxides of Nitrogen (N ₂ O ₅)	0.25 %	0.25 %

Uses: Nitrating in the chemical industry, particularly in the manufacture of explosives and dyestuffs. Special mixtures can be furnished to meet individual requirements.

Containers: 110-gal. drums; 75 and 50-ton tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Nitrating Acid. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

NITRIC ACID

Molecular Weight: 63.01

Formula: HNO₃

Standard Form: 36° Bé., 38° Bé., 40° Bé., and 42° Bé.

Typical Analysis: % HNO₃: 36° Bé., 52.3%; 38° Bé., 56.5%; 40° Bé., 61.4%; 42° Bé., 67.2%. Sp. Gr. will not vary more than 0.5° terms of Bé.; H₂SO₄ 0.05% max.; HCl 0.002% max. For higher strengths refer to Merrimac Division Sales Office.

Uses: Manufacture of insecticides, dyestuffs, drugs, pharmaceuticals, explosives, photoengraving, nitrates and nitro products. (See table in general data section.)

Containers: 13-gal. carboys; 15-gal. stainless steel drums; 1,800-gal. tank trucks; 50-ton tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Nitric Acid. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

MONSANTO

ortho-NITROANILINE

(Also known as ortho-aminonitrobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 138.12

Formula: NH₂



Standard Form: Powder or flakes.

Specifications: Yellow-to-orange powder or flakes; M.P. 70.0°C. min. Assay: powder or flakes 98.70% min.; powder with tricalcium phosphate 98.50% min. Ash: powder or flakes 0.25% max.; powder with tricalcium phosphate 0.75% max.

General Information—Properties: Has a tendency to set up in lumps on standing. It is recommended that it be milled to proper fineness just before using. The addition of 0.5% tricalcium phosphate reduces the caking tendency. CAUTION: This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its dust and avoid contact with the skin.

Uses: An intermediate in the preparation of dyestuffs and in the manufacture of medicinals.

Containers: 200-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

ortho-NITROANISOLE

(Also known as ortho-nitrophenylmethyl ether and 2-methoxynitrobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 153.13

Formula: OCH₃



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Light reddish or light amber liquid; crystallizing point 9.6°C. min. dry basis. Distillation range: first drop 270.0°C. min.; 95% 2.0°C. max.; dry point 273.0°C. max.; nitrophenol 0.05% max.

Uses: Production of such dye intermediates as ortho-anisidine and dianisidine; various organic syntheses. CAUTION: This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors and avoid contact with the skin.

Containers: 550-lb. steel drums.

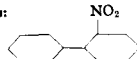
Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

ortho-NITROBIPHENYL, TECHNICAL

(Also known as ortho-nitrodiphenyl)

Molecular Weight: 199.20

Formula:



Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

General Information—Properties: Light yellow-to-reddish crystalline solid; crystallizing point 34.5°C. min.; B.P. 325°C. approx.

0685065

Uses: An intermediate in chemical synthesis where it is useful in some applications as an alternate for substituted nitrobenzenes. A plasticizer with wide compatibility and low rate of hydrolysis; compatible with the cellulose esters and ethers, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl acetate, polystyrene, rosin and rosin esters, modified phenolic resins, oil-soluble phenolics, alkyd resins and vegetable oils.

Containers: 525-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN.

para-NITROBIPHENYL

(Also known as para-nitrodiphenyl)

Molecular Weight: 199.20

Formula:  c1ccc(cc1)-c2ccc(cc2)[N+](=O)[O-]

Standard Form: Brown crystalline solid. Crystallizing point 110.0 C. min.

Uses: As an intermediate in dyestuff manufacture, in chemical synthesis or in the production of resins.

Containers: 475-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN.

meta-NITROCHLOROBENZENE

(Also known as meta-chloronitrobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 157.56

Formula:  Clc1cccc(c1)[N+](=O)[O-]

Standard Form: Cast solid.

Specifications: Greenish-yellow crystalline mass, clear when melted; crystallizing point 43.9 C. min.

Uses: For conversion into various dyestuff intermediates, chloroanilines and chlorobenzidines. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors. Avoid contact with the skin. Toxicity reference: U. S. Public Health Bulletin No. 271 (1941).

Containers: 500-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

ortho-NITROCHLOROBENZENE

(Also known as ortho-chloronitrobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 157.56

Formula:  Clc1ccccc1[N+](=O)[O-]

Standard Form: Cast solid.

Specifications: Greenish-yellow crystalline mass; crystallizing point 31.2 C. (on sample as received).

Uses: Preparation of dyestuff intermediates. **CAUTION:** This material is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors. Avoid

contact with the skin. Toxicity reference: U. S. Public Health Bulletin No. 271 (1941).

Containers: 550-lb. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

para-NITROCHLOROBENZENE

(Also known as para-chloronitrobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 157.56

Formula:  Clc1ccc(cc1)[N+](=O)[O-]

Standard Form: Flakes.

Specifications: Light greenish-yellow flaked solid; can also be supplied in fused form; crystallizing point 82.5 C. min.

Uses: Preparation of dyestuff intermediates. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors and avoid contact with the skin. Toxicity reference: U. S. Public Health Bulletin No. 271 (1941).

Containers: 325-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

para-NITROPHENOL

(Also known as para-hydroxynitrobenzene)

Molecular Weight: 139.11

Formula:  Oc1ccc(cc1)[N+](=O)[O-]

Standard Form: Granules.

Specifications: Brown granular mass; M.P. (dry basis) 112.0 C. min.; assay 96.5% min.; water-insoluble material 0.20% max.; alcohol-insoluble material 0.20% max.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs and photographic chemicals such as para-aminophenol and methyl para-aminophenol; fungicide to prevent mold growth on chrome-tanned leather. **CAUTION:** This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its dust or vapors and avoid contact with the skin.

Containers: 200-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

OCTADECYL ISOCYANATE (1-isocyanato-octadecane)

Molecular Weight: 295 theoretical

Formula: $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NCO}$

Continued on next page

0685066

Standard Form: Liquid.

Typical Analysis: Hydrolyzable chlorides 0.25% max.; distillation range 150–185°C. at 4 mm.; amine equivalent 300–315 (gms. isocyanate per gm. mole of secondary amine); Sp. Gr. 0.86 at 25°C.

General Information—Properties: Highly reactive organic isocyanate; oily, light yellow liquid, slightly cloudy at room temperature; reacts readily with water, alcohols, amines and other compounds containing active hydrogen. Technical grade contains some hexadecyl isocyanate.

Uses: Organic synthesis, treatment of paper, waterproofing textiles.

Containers: 1-gal. bottles; 5-gal cans; 55-gal. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Monsanto Isocyanates," Technical Bulletin P-125.

ortho-PHENETIDINE

(Also known as ortho-aminophenylethyl ether, ortho-aminophenetole and 2-aminoethoxybenzene)

Molecular Weight: 137.18

Formula: OC1=CC=C(C=C1)OCCN



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Dark red liquid; crystallizing point (as received) -4.0°C. min. Distillation range: first drop 231.0°C. min.; 95% (1–96 ml) 2.0°C. max.; dry point 234.0°C. max.; solubility in HCl complete.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs. CAUTION: This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors and contact with the skin.

Containers: 475-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

para-PHENETIDINE

(Also known as para-aminophenylethyl ether, para-aminophenetole and 4-aminoethoxybenzene)

Molecular Weight: 137.18

Formula: OC1=CC=C(C=C1)OCCN



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Dark red liquid; crystallizing point (as received) 4.0°C. min. Distillation range: first drop 248.0°C. min.; 95% (1–96 ml) 2.0°C. max.; dry point 251.0°C. max.; solution in HCl opalescent max.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals. CAUTION: This product is toxic. Avoid breathing its vapors and contact with the skin.

Containers: 475-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Dye Intermediate NOIBN. "Poison" label required.

PHENOL

(Also known as carbolic acid and hydroxybenzene)

Molecular Weight: 94.11

Formula: Oc1ccccc1



Standard Form: Solid or liquid.

Specifications: Crystalline solid, U.S.P.: White crystal, solid; melt, colorless mobile liquid; solution in water (1:1 clear and colorless; non-volatile residue (100°C.) 0.01 max.; crystallizing point 40.6°C. min. Distillation range: first drop 180.0°C. min.; 100% (first drop to dry point 2.0°C. max.; 50% to dry point 0.2°C. max.

Liquids: Colorless mobile liquids; assay: liquid 85%, 85.86.0%; liquid 88%, 88.0–89.0%.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs; production of resins for molding; preparation of varnish enamels, lacquers and paints; selective solvent in the manufacture of lubricating oils; disinfectant; textile printing; production of explosives, synthetic tanning materials, pharmaceuticals and medicinals, antiseptics, germicides and preservatives, deodorants, soaps, embalming fluid, verm exterminators, rubber compounds and photographic chemicals. CAUTION: This product is toxic. Avoid breathing vapors and contact with the skin.

Grades: Crystalline solid, U.S.P.; liquid 85%; liquid 88%

Containers: 475-lb. steel drums; 200-lb. tins; tank cars.

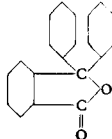
Shipping Classification: Phenol. "Poison" label required.

Literature: "Safe Handling of Phenol," 12-page booklet.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN, U.S.P.

Molecular Weight: 318.31

Formula: Oc1ccc2c(c1)oc3ccccc3c2=O



Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White powder; M.P. 259.0°C. min.; solubility in alcohol (1:15) complete; acidity ml N 1000 NaOH gm. sample) 3.0 ml max.; ash 0.1% max.; arsenic 0.001 max.; conforms to U.S.P. test for fluorane and heavy metals; trace max. retained on 100 mesh.

Uses: Pharmaceutical preparations.

Containers: 250, 100 and 50-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. box.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

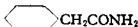
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PHENOLPHTHALEIN, YELLOW, Not U.S.P.**Standard Form:** Powder.

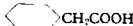
Specifications: Yellow powder; M.P. 257.0°C. min.; loss on drying 0.50% max.; ash 0.10% max.; acidity (ml N/1000 sodium hydroxide per 2 gm. sample) 5.0 ml max.; solution in ethyl alcohol 95% (1:15) clear; Sp. Gr. (appar.) 0.500-0.600; none retained on 20 mesh.

Uses: Pharmaceutical preparations.**Containers:** 150, 100 and 50-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**PHENOLSULFONIC ACID****Molecular Weight:** 174.17**Formula:** $\text{HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ **Standard Form:** Liquid or crystalline mass.

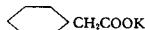
General Information—Properties: Available as either a 65% or 70% aqueous solution. Light brown-to-black liquid or crystalline mass depending on temperature; assay 65% min. or 70% min.; contains small amounts of free sulfuric acid, phenols and sulfones.

Uses: An intermediate in chemical manufacture.**Containers:** 600-lb. steel drums.**Shipping Classification:** Acid NOIBN Liquid.**PHENYLACETAMIDE****Molecular Weight:** 135.16**Formula:****Standard Form:** Crystalline powder.

General Information—Properties: White crystalline powder with mild characteristic odor; assay approx. 98%; M.P. about 158°C.

Uses: A precursor for the manufacture of penicillin; can be used concomitantly with beta-phenylethylamine.**Containers:** 125-lb. fiber drums.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**PHENYLACETIC ACID****(Also known as alpha-toluic acid)****Molecular Weight:** 136.14**Formula:****Standard Form:** Crystalline solid.

General Information—Properties: White crystalline solid with characteristic odor; M.P. about 76-77°C.; assay approx. 99%.

Uses: Base for manufacture of esters in perfume industry; intermediate in manufacture of pharmaceuticals; precursor for the manufacture of penicillin.**Containers:** 125-lb. fiber drums.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**PHENYLACETIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT (Solution)**
(Also known as potassium phenylacetate)**Formula:****Standard Form:** Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, pale yellow liquid with characteristic odor; assay 64.0% min.; pH range 7.0-8.0; refractive index 1.475-1.482 at 25°C.; Sp. Gr. at 25/25°C. 1.250-1.270.

General Information—Properties: Use of the liquid form of the potassium salt facilitates the handling of phenylacetic acid and reduces the odor problem. Two pounds of the solution are equivalent to one pound of phenylacetic acid.

Uses: As a precursor in the manufacture of Penicillin G.**Containers:** 540-lb. drums; tank cars.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**BETA-PHENYLETHYLAMINE****(Also known as 1-amino-2-phenylethane)****Molecular Weight:** 121.18**Formula:****Standard Form:** Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, colorless to slightly yellow liquid assay 99.0% min. Distillation range: first drop 197.0°C min.; 95% (1-96 ml) 2.5°C. max.; dry point 204.0°C. max

General Information—Properties: Undergoes all chemical reactions characteristic of primary amines. Care should be exercised to minimize exposure of beta-phenylethylamine to the air since it rapidly absorbs carbon dioxide to form a carbonate.

Uses: A precursor for giving increased yields of Penicillin G. Can be used in the form of a liquid or in the form of the acetate or hydrochloride in an aqueous solution.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**PHENYL ISOCYANATE****Molecular Weight:** 119**Formula:** $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NCO}$

Specifications: Amine equivalent 119-124 (gms. isocyanate per gm. mole of secondary amine); hydrolyzable chloride 0.05% max.; B.P. 166°C.; freezing point about -30°C.; Sp. Gr. 1.1 at 20°C.

General Information—Properties: Very slightly soluble in water; decomposes on exposure; solubility in benzene infinite.

Containers: 1-gal. glass bottles; 55-gal. drums.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**PHOSPHORIC ACID (Orthophosphoric Acid)****Molecular Weight:** 98.00**Formula:** H_3PO_4 *(Continued on next page)*

0685068

Specifications: Clear, water-white liquid miscible with water in all proportions; 75% and 85% H_3PO_4 . (Other concentrations supplied on request.)

General Information—Properties: Density and composition of water solutions of orthophosphoric acid at 15°/4°C.

DENSITY GM./CC.	DECREASE PER 1°C.	% H_3PO_4	% P_2O_5	%P
1.100	0.00030	17.52	12.69	5.54
1.150	0.00035	25.25	18.29	7.98
1.200	0.00045	32.52	23.55	10.28
1.250	0.00050	39.22	28.41	12.40
1.300	0.00055	45.51	32.96	14.39
1.339	0.00055	50.00	36.21	15.81
1.350	0.00060	51.22	37.10	16.19
1.400	0.00060	56.85	41.17	17.97
1.450	0.00060	62.27	45.10	19.68
1.500	0.00065	67.35	48.78	21.29
1.550	0.00070	72.11	52.23	22.79
1.581	0.00077	75.00	54.32	23.71
1.600	0.00075	76.75	55.59	24.26
1.650	0.00075	81.30	58.88	25.70
1.693	0.00080	85.00	61.56	26.87
1.700	0.00080	85.63	62.02	27.07
1.750	0.00080	89.88	65.10	28.41
1.800	0.00080	94.15	68.19	29.76
1.850	0.00080	98.13	71.07	31.02
1.874	0.00080	100.00	72.43	31.61

The density of more concentrated acids increases approximately linearly (within the range 72.44% to 85% P_2O_5) with the excess P_2O_5 over 72.44% according to the equation: Density at 15°/4°C. = $1.874 + 0.0171 (\%P_2O_5 - 72.43)$.

Uses: To increase translucency and improve color of porcelains and as a vitrifying agent and flux; manufacture of sodium phosphates, calcium phosphates and other phosphates; manufacture of ethylene gas; production of albumin derivatives; drying agent in the synthesis of various intermediate chemicals and dyes; process engraving and litho trades; penetrant to aid in the absorption of the gum on envelopes; manufacture of double and triple superphosphates and ammonium phosphate; the manufacture of gelatin; substitute for tartaric and citric acids in jelly, preserves and soft drinks; opacifier in glass manufacture; pickling and cleaning metals; manufacture of certain pharmaceutical chemicals and dental cements; glycerophosphate manufacture and purification of hydrogen peroxide; for brightening the finish on rope and twine; coagulant of rubber latex; manufacture of rustproofing compounds; silage preservation; defecating and clarifying agent in sugar; for brightening the color of silk; dyeing of cotton; calico printing; water softening and correction of alkalinity.

Grades: U.S.P.; food, meets all U.S. Pure Food Law requirements; commercial, clear, water-white liquid; Phosilage, meets all U.S. Food Law requirements.

Containers: Special 650-lb. (approx.) tight oak bbls.; 15-gal. stainless steel drums; 13-gal. carboys; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Phosphoric Acid.

PHOSPHORIC ACID (Tetraphosphoric Acid)

General Information—Properties: Clear, water-white viscous liquid; P_2O_5 , 83–84%; does not crystallize at –50°C.; Sp. Gr. 2.060 at 20°C., 1.983 at 100°C., 1.960 at 125°C.

Uses: For industrial applications where a high-strength phosphoric acid is desired and as a drying agent.

Containers: 13-gal. carboys.

Shipping Classification: Phosphoric Acid.

PHOSPHOROUS ACID

Molecular Weight: 82.00

Formula: H_3PO_3

Specifications: Clear, water-white liquid, miscible with water in all proportions as 70% H_3PO_3 .

General Information—Properties: Typical values: Sp. Gr. 1.420 at 25°C.; electrical conductivity—approx. 0.15 reciprocal ohms; boiling point 70% solution—125°C. at 760 mm. Solution becomes saturated at –20°C. and freezes solid at approx. –50°C. Refractive index of supercooled 100% H_3PO_3 at 30°C. is 1.4420.

Uses: Intermediate in production of phosphites. Strong though sometimes slow reducing agent.

Containers: 13-gal. carboys.

Shipping Classification: Acids, NOIBN, liquid.

PHOSPHORUS, ELEMENTAL

(Also known as yellow phosphorus and white phosphorus)

General Information—Properties: Light yellow, wax-like, semi-transparent solid; burns spontaneously in air to form P_2O_5 ; M.P. 44.1°C.; very soluble in carbon bisulfide; insoluble in water.

Uses: Manufacture of phosphorus alloys, phosphoric anhydride, phosphorus compounds, phosphoric acid, rodent poisons, flares, smoke screens, etc.

Grades: Monsanto process of manufacture provides over 99.9% purity.

Containers: 400-lb. drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Phosphorus Yellow. Toxic and inflammable (yellow label required).

PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE

(Also known as phosphoryl chloride)

Molecular Weight: 153.35

Formula: $POCl_2$

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Water-white to yellow liquid; crystallizing point 0.8°C. min.; assay 99.0% min. Distillation range: first drop 106.0°C. min.; 95% (1–96 ml) 1.5°C. max.; dry point 108.5°C. max.; $POCl_2$ 0.20% max.; iron 0.0005% max.

Uses: A chlorinating agent and catalyst in the preparation of various intermediates, dyestuffs, medicinals; reagent in the preparation of acetic anhydride and organic phosphates. **CAUTION:** Care must be exercised in handling this product. Avoid breathing its vapors. Avoid contact with the skin. It reacts with water with explosive violence.

Containers: 675-lb. nickel drums.

Shipping Classification: Phosphorus Oxychloride. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE

(Also known as phosphoric anhydride, phosphoric oxide and solid P_2O_5)

Molecular Weight: 141.96

Formula: P_2O_5

Standard Form: White amorphous powder.

0685069

General Information—Properties:

VAPOR PRESSURES: [after J. C. Southard and R. A. Nelson—J.A.C.S., 59,911 (1937)]

p = vapor pressure in cm. of mercury
 T = absolute Temperature

A (low temperature form) $\log_{10} p = 9.792 - (5000/T)$
 B (high temperature form) $\log_{10} p = 11.113 - (7930/T)$
 L (liquid) $\log_{10} p = 6.809 - (4320/T)$

Atmospheric sublimation temperature: 358.9°C.

Heat of vaporization:

A —12,800 calories per gm. molecule

B —36,200 calories per gm. molecule

L —19,700 calories per gm. molecule

Heat of fusion: 16,500 calories per gm. molecule

Probable molecular formula of vapor: P_2O_{10}

Uses: Manufacture of organic and phosphorus compounds and as a catalyst. A vigorous drying and dehydrating agent.

Containers: 400 and 60-lb. net drums.

Shipping Classification: Phosphoric Anhydride. Inflammable solid (yellow label required).

PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE

Molecular Weight: 137.35

Formula: PCl_3

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Water-white liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.582–1.587 at 15.5–15.5°C. Distillation range: first drop 74.5°C. min.; dry point +8.0°C. max.; total range 3.0°C. max.

Uses: A chlorinating agent and catalyst in the preparation of various intermediates and dyestuffs; reagent in the preparation of acetic anhydride, organic phosphates, germicides and medicinals; manufacture of phosphorus oxychloride and phosphorus pentachloride; in producing iridescent metallic deposits. **CAUTION:** Care must be exercised in handling this product. Reacts with water. Avoid breathing its vapors. Avoid contact with the skin.

Containers: 700-lb. (approx.) nickel drums.

Shipping Classification: Phosphorus Chloride. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

PHthalic ANHYDRIDE

Molecular Weight: 148.11

Formula:



Standard Form: Flakes.

Specifications: White flakes; ash 0.03% max.; assay essentially 100%.

Uses: An intermediate in the production of dyestuffs, perfume bases, alcohol denaturants, pharmaceuticals and plasticizers such as dibutyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, phthalyl glycolates and alkyl resins.

Containers: 80-lb. bags.

Shipping Classification: Phthalic Anhydride.

PHthalYL CHLORIDE (Phthaloyl Chloride)

Molecular Weight: 203.03

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Yellowish liquid; assay 95.0% min.; crystallizing point 9.0°C. min.

Uses: Manufacture of plasticizers and resins.

Containers: 500-lb. nickel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN. Corrosive liquid (white label required).

PIPERIDINE (Also known as hexahydropyridine)

Molecular Weight: 85.15

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, water-white liquid of characteristic odor; assay 98% min.; pyridine 1.0% max.; Sp. Gr. 0.864–0.870 at 15.5–15.5°C.; distillation range 105.0°C. min. start; 108.0°C. max. dry point.

Uses: An intermediate in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, wetting agents and germicides.

Grades: Also available in 95% grade.

Containers: 375-lb. steel drums; 7½ and 38-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN. Inflammable material (red label required).

PLASTIC METAPHOSPHATE

Formula: $K_2Na_4(PO_3)_6$ or $KNa_5(PO_3)_6$

Standard Form: Powder.

Typical Analysis: P_2O_5 , 67.7%.

General Information—Properties: White powder; dissolves in water to form neutral, high viscosity solutions; attrition action necessary to break gel surface film for rapid dissolution in water; solubility up to 30% solution readily obtained; 30% solution has a viscosity similar to freshly-made honey; viscosity decreases on standing; thin films of solution air dry to transparent films. These films are hygroscopic in high humidities.

Uses: Suggested as a solution for priming and filling lime plaster, wood or other porous surfaces before papering or painting; vehicle for other fillers and water paints; brushing consistency obtained with less filler or pigment than when water is used; humectant properties assist in slower drying of surface finishes which crack when dried too rapidly; water softener; cleaner for painted walls; sizing agent for textile yarns and fabrics; agent for increasing viscosity in flotation work.

Containers: 100-lb. net fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Phosphate.

0685070

PLASTICS

"CEREX" STYRENE COPOLYMER PLASTIC

General Information: "Cerex" 250 Styrene Copolymer is a rigid thermoplastic molding material which gives molded parts with better heat deformation resistance and dimensional stability than other thermoplastics. Has an ASTM heat distortion point of 227-234°F. and will withstand prolonged boiling in water without distortion.

PROPERTY	VALUE	UNITS	ASTM NO.
<i>Mechanical</i>			
Tensile Strength	7,000-10,000	Lbs. per sq. in.	D638-49T
Elongation	1.5-2.5	Percent	D638-49T
Modulus of Elasticity	4-5 x 10 ⁵	In tension, lbs. per sq. in.	D638-49T
Hardness	M70-M80	Rockwell	D785-48T
Flexural Strength	10,000-15,000	Lbs. per sq. in.	D790-49T
Deflection	0.20-0.30	Inches	D790-49T
Impact Strength	0.25-0.35	{ Izod, ft. lbs. per in. of notch for 1/4" x 1/2" bar. }	D256-49T
Machining Qualities	Good		
<i>Thermal</i>			
Specific Heat	0.32	Cal. per gm. per °C.	
Thermal Expansion	6-8 x 10 ⁻⁵	in./in. per °C.	D696-44
Thermal Conductivity	1.9 x 10 ⁻⁴	Cal. per sec. per sq. cm.	
		per °C. per cm.	C177-45
Heat Distortion	227-234°F. (108-112°C.)	@ 264 psi	D648-45T
Resistance to Heat	Boilable (for short periods)		
Deformation under Load	0.40-0.50	Percent, 4,000 psi @ 50 °C.	D621-48T
<i>Optical</i>			
Color Possibilities	Nearly Unlimited (crystal slightly yellow)		
<i>Chemical</i>			
Specific Gravity	1.05-1.09		D792-48T
Moisture Absorption	0.04-0.05	Percent	D570-42
Burning Rate	1", min. (Slow)		D635-44
Resistance to:			
Alkalies	Excellent		
Acids	Attacked by strong oxidizing acids		
Solvents	Soluble in esters, aromatics, higher alcohol, and chlorinated hydrocarbons.		
Water	Excellent		
Oxygen	Excellent		
Effect of Sunlight	Slight		
<i>Electrical</i>			
Power Factor	{ .0001-.0003 .0001-.0003 .0001-.0005 }	{ 60 cycles 1 KC 1 MC }	D150-47T
Dielectric Constant	2.5-2.7	60-10 ⁶ cycles/sec.	D150-47T
Loss Factor	.0023-.0014	60-10 ⁶ cycles/sec.	D150-47T
Dielectric Strength	Greater than 400	Short time, volts per mil, 1/8" thick	D149-44
Volume Resistivity	Greater than 10 ¹³	Ohm-cm.	D257-49T
Tendency to Track	None		
Arc Resistance	120-135	Secs.	D495-48T
<i>Molding</i>			
Type	Thermoplastic		
Molding Quality	Excellent		
Injection Molding Temperature	375-700	°F.	
Injection Molding Pressure	10,000	Psi	
Effect on Metal Inserts	None		
Bulk Factor	1.7-2.4	Granules	D954-48T
Mold Shrinkage	0.002-0.008	In. per in.	

NOTE: All tests run at 23°C. and 50% R.H. unless otherwise specified.

The above data represent average values determined on virgin molding powder under appropriate ASTM tests conducted on the present range of "Lustrex" colors and formulations. Any results determined in the field which exhibit major variations from the above data are attributable to dissimilar molding conditions or the introduction of additional materials to "Lustrex" molding powders as manufactured.

Uses: The unique combination of high heat distortion, dimensional stability, and added strength characteristics suggest many potential uses for household merchandise, electrical components, surgical and medical appliances, and industrial applications.

Containers: Bags or drums.

Shipping Classification: Resin Synthetic NOIBN Without Filler.

Literature: Development Bulletins.

0685071

FIBESTOS™ CELLULOSE-ACETATE SHEETS

General Information: "Fibestos" Cellulose-Acetate Sheets have a limitless range of colors, strength and toughness. Easily punched, cemented, stamped, drilled and sawed. Available in a wide range of thicknesses and in an extremely wide variety of transparent, translucent, pastel and opaque colors, as well as in many mottles, pearls and decorative figurations.

Parts section	Type.....	Thermoplastic
M No.	Forming Qualities.....	Excellent
	Forming Temperature, F.....	210-300
	Forming Pressure, lbs. per sq. in.....	100-5,000
5-49/T	Molding Methods Applicable.....	Swaging, forming, compression
5-49/T	Specific Gravity.....	1.28-1.32
5-49/T	Specific Volume, cu. in. per lb.....	21.6-21.0
5-48/T	Density, lbs. per cu. in.....	0.046-0.048
-49/T	Refractive Index ND.....	1.49-1.50
-49/T	Light Transmission, 0.125" colorless, %.....	88-92
	Tensile Strength (Note 1), lbs. per sq. in.....	4,000-7,500
4-T	Elongation, %.....	15-80
	Modulus of Elasticity, in tension, lbs. per sq. in.....	1-3 x 10 ⁴
	Compressive Strength, lbs. per sq. in.....	4,000-30,000
	Flexural Strength, lbs. per sq. in.....	4,000-15,000
44	Bursting Strength (Mullen) (Note 1), lbs. per sq. in.....	50-500
	Impact Strength, Izod (notched) ft. lbs. per in. of notch.....	1.5-4.0
-45	Impact Strength, Charpy (notched) ft. lbs. per in. of notch.....	1.0-4.0
-45/T	Rockwell Hardness.....	R95-120
	Machining Qualities.....	Good to Excellent
1-48/T	Burning Rate: .060" sheet.....	1.5-2.0 (some formulations self-extinguishing)
	Listed by Underwriters Laboratories as slow burning.....	
	Water Absorption 25 C. (Note 1), 24 hrs. Immersion, %.....	1.5-4.0
	Thermal Conductivity, cal. per sq. cm. per sec. per °C. per cm.....	4-6 x 10 ⁻⁴
	Specific Heat, cal. per C. per gram.....	0.3-0.45
2-48/T	Thermal Expansion per °C.....	6-15 x 10 ⁻⁵
2-42	Softening Point, F.....	140-230
5-44	Heat Distortion Point, F.....	130-212
	Maximum Recommended Service Temperature—continuous, F.....	130-160
	Volume Resistivity, ohm-cm.....	10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹²
	Dielectric Strength, Short Time 1/8" thickness, volts per mil.....	200-350
	Dielectric Constant 25 C, 60 cycles.....	3.5-7.5
	10 ⁶ cycles.....	3.0-5.0
	Power Factor, 60 cycles.....	0.01-0.06
	Power Factor, 10 ⁶ cycles.....	0.04-0.09
	Odor.....	None to slight
	Taste.....	None to slight
2-4-T	Effect of Metal Inserts.....	Noncorrosive
	Effect of Weak Mineral Acids.....	Fair resistance
2-4-T	Effect of Strong Acids.....	Decomposes
2-4-T	Effect of Weak Alkalis.....	Slight
2-4-T	Effect of Strong Alkalis.....	Decomposes
2-44	Effect of Hot Water.....	Softens and swells
2-49/T	Effect of Cold Water.....	None

Solubility:

Soluble in low molecular weight esters, ketones, hydroxy esters, tetrachlorethane, ethylene dichloride—alcohol mixtures. Softens in alcohols, esters. Swells in some chlorinated hydrocarbons. Insoluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic hydrocarbons, animal oils, mineral oils, and vegetable oils.

The above values except where otherwise noted are determined on samples conditioned and tested at 25 C. (77 F.) and 50% R. H.

NOTE 1: This property varies with thickness of sample and with temperature and humidity.

Uses: May be used for toys, novelties, tablemats, lamp shades, store window sunshades, sequins, greeting cards, specialty phonograph records, laminated identification cards, guide cards and filing equipment, and as base film for duplicating systems.

Containers: Fiber cartons.

Shipping Classification: Cellulose Derivative, Plastic Sheets Other Than Pyroxylin.

Literature: "Fabricating Fibestos and Vupak," Production Information Bulletin No. 50.

INDUSTRIAL RESINS

Standard Forms: Dry powders; ground lump; solution in alcohol, other organic solvents or water.

General Information—Properties: Industrial Resins are classified as follows:

(Continued on next page)

0685072

"Lustrex" Styrene Industrial Resins

"Lustrex" industrial resins can be supplied both as dry powders and dispersions in water. These resins are available in a wide range of molecular weights in plasticized and unplasticized compositions. The higher polymers of styrene are characterized by high solution viscosities at low solids content, high softening points and good mechanical strengths. "Lustrex" resins of different molecular weights may be blended to give intermediate average molecular weight compositions. The "Lustrex" industrial resins are finding increased use as adhesives, impregnants for paper, leather, wood, glass mat, etc.

"Resimene" Melamine-Formaldehyde Industrial Laminating Resins

These resins offer a wide range of possibilities. A typical application is decorative laminates with a printed surface sheet impregnated with transparent "Resimene" resins. Such a material offers good abrasion resistance, and will withstand mild acids, alkalis and heat; is practically stainproof. Such laminates are widely used for counter tops, displays, decorative wall and door paneling, and many other applications requiring a durable material. Also, used in the production of glass, fabric and paper base industrial laminates, particularly noteworthy for their high heat resistance and arc resistance.

"Resinox" Phenol-Formaldehyde Industrial Resins

"Resinox" industrial resins are formulated for a wide variety of uses, including:

GRINDING WHEEL RESINS—For binding the components of abrasive wheels into stronger, more dense, and more resilient wheels. Special formulations to meet special requirements.

LAMINATING RESINS—For three types of laminates.

Electrical—High dielectric strength, high surface and volume resistance, low power factor and low moisture absorption are all properties easily obtained with "Resinox" industrial resins.

Chemical—Laminates made from "Resinox" industrial resins are excellent because of their inertness and the ability to withstand exposure to the action of solvents of mild acids and alkalis.

Mechanical—High mechanical strength, dimensional stability due to the low moisture absorption and a low coefficient of thermal expansion make "Resinox" industrial resins useful.

BRAKE LININGS—For impregnating components of long wearing, tough, stable brake bands and clutch facings.

POUNDRY RESINS—Liquid resins suitable as core binders in standard factory practice. Particularly noteworthy for their fast cure at low temperatures, high tensile strength, low gassing, excellent permeability, good collapsibility and shake out. Also, dry resins particularly adapted to the production of sand molds for the new "C" or shell molding process. A special bulletin describing the process is available.

SPECIALTY RESINS—Offer high mechanical strength, resistance to heat, cold and fungus. Used for impregnating paper, for plywood overlays, bonding glass, wood or other insulating material into handy bats, low pressure laminating, pulp moldings, wire enameling and for general adhesive purposes.

Containers: Drums or tank cars for liquid types; fiber drums for solid types.

Shipping Classifications: Synthetic Resins; Varnish or Liquid Glue—varies according to type and use.

Literature: Technical bulletins.

"LUSTREX" STYRENE MOLDING COMPOUNDS

General Information: A thermoplastic material made by a series of reactions from benzene and ethylene which yields a hard rigid transparent resin.

"Lustrex" molding compounds are available as dry powders of various screen sizes in a number of different formulations. The heat-resistant material is designated as "Lustrex" LX, the high impact material as "Lustrex" LT, while all other "Lustrex" materials are identified as "Lustrex" L. Both regular and heat-resistant styrene molding compounds are supplied in a full brilliant color range from sparkling transparent through delicate pastels to rich opaques. "Lustrex" LT can be colored anything darker than the base resin's turbid, yellow-white color.

The data below represent average values determined on virgin molding powder under appropriate ASTM tests conducted on the present range of "Lustrex" colors and formulations. Any results determined in the field which exhibit major variations from the above data are attributable to dissimilar molding conditions or the introduction of additional materials to "Lustrex" molding powders as manufactured.

'Lustrex' L				
PROPERTY	VALUE	UNITS	ASTM NO.	
<i>Mechanical</i>				
Tensile Strength	6,500-8,000	Lbs. per sq. in.		D638-49 ¹
Elongation	1.8-2.5	Percent		D638-49 ¹
Modulus of Elasticity	4.0-5.0 x 10 ⁶	In tension, lbs. per sq. in.		D638-49 ¹
Hardness	M65-80	Rockwell		D785-48 ¹
Compressive Strength	14,000-16,000	Yield, lbs. per sq. in.		D695-49 ¹
Flexural Strength	9,000-13,000	Lbs. per sq. in.		D790-49 ¹
Deflection	0.15-0.35	Inches, 25°C.		D790-49 ¹
Impact Strength	0.25-0.35	Izod, ft. lbs. per in. of notch		D256-47 ¹
Machining Qualities	Good			

0685073

PLASTICS

(Continued on next page)

PROPERTY	VALUE	UNITS	ASTM No.
<i>Optical</i>			
Refractive Index	Not Applicable		D542-42
Light Transmission	.150"-6%-.050"-15%	Percent	D1003-49T
Color Possibilities	Translucents Opaque		
<i>Chemical</i>			
Specific Gravity	1.05-1.10		D792-48T
Moisture Vapor Transmission	0.0003-0.0005	g./in ² /24 hrs.	
Moisture Absorption	0.55	Percent maximum	D570-42
Nitroglycerine Absorption	Less than 0.55%		D635-44
Burning Rate	1.0 in./min. (Moderate)		
Resistance to:			
Alkalies	Excellent		
Acids	Attacked by strong oxidizing acids		
Water	Excellent		
Oxygen	Excellent		
Solvents	Soluble in esters, aromatics, higher alcohols and chlorinated hydrocarbons.		
<i>Electrical</i>			
Power Factor	.001-.004 .002-.005 .002-.005	60 cps. 1 KC. 1 MC.	D150-47T
Dielectric Constant	2.55-2.70 2.55-2.70 2.55-2.70	60 cps. 1 KC. 1 MC.	D150-49T
Dielectric Strength	Greater than 400	Short time and step by step, volts per mil, 1/8" thick.	D149-44 D257-49T
Volume Resistivity	Greater than 10 ¹³	Ohm	D495-48T
Arc Resistance	25-30	Secs.	
Tendency to Track	None		
<i>Molding</i>			
Type	Thermoplastic		
Molding Quality	Excellent		
Recommended Mold Temperature	180-190	°F.	
Injection Molding Temperature	400-600	°F.	
Injection Molding Pressure	5,000 and up	Lbs. per sq. in.	
Mold Shrinkage	.003-.010	In. per in.	
Effect on Metal Inserts	None		
Bulk Factor			
Pelleted	1.8	Pellets	D954-48T
<i>Mechanical</i>			
"Lustrex" LX			
Tensile Strength	7,000-8,000	Lbs. per sq. in.	D638-40T
Elongation	1.8-2.4		D638-40T
Modulus of Elasticity	5.0-6.0 x 10 ⁵	In tension, lbs. per sq. in.	D638-40T
Hardness	M65-80	Rockwell	D785-48T
Flexural Strength	10,000-14,000	Lbs. per sq. in., 25° C.	D790-40T
Deflection	0.25-0.40	Inches, 25° C.	D790-40T
Impact Strength	0.25-0.35	Izod, ft. lbs. per in. of notch	D256-47T
Machining Qualities	Good		
<i>Thermal</i>			
Specific Heat	0.32	Cal. per gm. per °C.	
Thermal Expansion	6-8 x 10 ⁻⁵	Per °C.	D696-44
Thermal Conductivity	1.9 x 10 ⁻⁴	Cal. per sec. per °C.	C177-45
Heat Distortion	93-97	C. (264 psi)	D648-45T
Resistance to Heat	Will withstand hot water		
Deformation under Load	0.38-0.40	Percent, 4,000 psi at 50° C.	D621-48T
<i>Optical</i>			
Color Possibilities	Unlimited		
<i>Chemical</i>			
Specific Gravity	1.05-1.07		D792-48T
Moisture Absorption	0.04-0.05	Percent	D570-42

0685075

ASTM NO.	PROPERTY	VALUE	UNITS	ASTM NO.
<i>Chemical (Contd.)</i>				
D632-42 D632-49T	Burning Rate	Slow		D635-44
	Resistance to:			
	Alkalies	Excellent		
	Acids	Attacked by strong oxidizing acids		
	Solvents	Soluble in esters, aromatics, higher alcohols and chlorinated hydrocarbons.		
D692-48T	Water	Excellent		
D570-42	Oxygen	Excellent		
	Effect of Sunlight	Slight		
<i>Electrical</i>				
D635-44	Power Factor	0.0001-0.0005	60-10 ⁶ cycles	D150-47T
	Dielectric Constant	2.5-2.7	60-10 ⁶ cycles	D160-47T
	Dielectric Strength	Greater than 400	Short time, volts per mil, 1/8" thick.	D149-44
	Volume Resistivity	Greater than 10 ¹²	Ohm-cm.	D257-49T
	Tendency to Track	None		
	Arc Resistance	120-135	Secs.	D495-48T
<i>Molding</i>				
	Molding Quality	Excellent		
D150-47T	Injection Molding Temperature	350-700	F.	
	Injection Molding Pressure	4,000 and up	Psi	
	Effect on Metal Inserts	None		
D150-49T	Bulk Factor	1.6-1.9	Pellets	D954-48T
	Mold Shrinkage	.002-.008	In. per in.	

NOTE: All tests conducted at 23°C., 50% R.H. unless otherwise indicated.

Uses: The "Lustrex" molding compounds are used for housewares, luxury packages, refrigerator parts, toys, radio cabinets television masks and lenses, wall tile, electronic components, military applications, notions, novelties, industrial pipe and fittings and appliance insignia.

Containers: Bags or drums.

Shipping Classification: Synthetic Resin Without Filler.

Literature: Technical Bulletins.

"NITRON" CELLULOSE-NITRATE SHEETS

General Information: A cellulose-nitrate plastic which continues as the most suitable material for many exacting uses such as drawing instruments, fountain pens, tool handles, tooth brush handles, heel coverings, watch and instrument crystals. The range of colors and special effects obtainable is unlimited. Easy to fabricate and can be molded, drawn or blown.

	Type	Thermoplastic
	Forming Quality	Limited see note 1
	Forming Temperature, F.	200-250
D632-48T	Forming Pressure, lbs. per sq. in.	100-5,000
	Tendency to Cold Flow	Slight to marked
	Extruding	See note 2
	Specific Gravity	1.35-1.85
D638-49T	Specific Volume, cu. in. per lb.	20.5-19.8
D638-49T	Density, lbs. per cu. in.	0.0488-0.0504
D638-49T	Refractive Index ND	1.48-1.58
D638-49T	Ultimate Tensile Strength, lbs. per sq. in.	5,000-10,000
D638-49T	Elongation, %	10-50
D638-49T	Modulus of Elasticity, in tension, lbs. per sq. in.	2-4 x 10 ⁵
D638-49T	Impact Strength, Charpy (notched) ft. lbs. per in. of notch	4.0-5.6
D638-49T	Compressive Strength, lbs. per sq. in.	20,000-30,000
D638-49T	Flexural Strength, lbs. per sq. in.	8,000-10,000
D638-49T	Rockwell Hardness	R95-115
D638-49T	Machining Qualities	Very good
D638-49T	Burning Rate	Very rapid
D638-49T	Thermal Conductivity, cal. per cm ² per sec. per °C. per cm.	3.1-5.1 x 10 ⁻³
D638-49T	Specific Heat, cal. per °C. per gram.	0.34-0.38
D638-49T	Thermal Expansion per °C.	6.5-8.9 x 10 ⁻³
D638-49T	per °F.	12.0-16.0 x 10 ⁻³
D638-49T	Maximum Recommended Service Temperature—continuous, F.	110 F.
D638-49T	Softening Point, F.	160-195 Decomposes at 272 F.
D638-49T		in 30 minutes
D638-49T	Heat Distortion Point, F.	110-150
D638-49T	Effect of Heat, dry	Discolors on continued heating at 212 F. Decomposes at higher temperatures.
D638-49T	Volume Resistivity, ohm-cm.	2-30 x 10 ¹²

Continued on next page

0685076

Dielectric Strength, short time, volts per mil.....	600-1,200
Dielectric Constant, 60 cycles.....	6.7-7.3
Dielectric Constant, 10 ⁶ cycles.....	6.2
Power Factor, 60 cycles.....	0.06-0.15
Power Factor, 10 ⁶ cycles.....	0.07-0.10
Odor.....	None or camphorous
Taste.....	Tasteless or slight
Effect of Age.....	Slight hardening and yellowing
Effect of Sunlight.....	Yellows and embrittles
Effect of Ultraviolet Light.....	Yellows and decomposes on extended exposure
Effect of Weak Mineral Acids.....	Good resistance
Effect of Strong Acids.....	Attacked by oxidizing acids. Good resistance to most nonoxidizing acids at temperatures up to 100 F.
Effect of Weak Alkalis.....	Very slowly decomposes
Effect of Strong Alkalis.....	Decomposes
Water Absorption, 24 hrs. immersion, %.....	0.6-2.0
Effect of Hot Water.....	Softens, slight shrinkage
Effect of Cold Water.....	None
Effect of Metal Inserts.....	Largely noncorrosive, holds inserts well

Solubility:

Soluble in alcohols, ketones, esters. Insoluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic hydrocarbons, mineral oils, animal oils, vegetable oils.

The above values except where otherwise noted are determined on samples conditioned and tested at 25 C. (77°F.) and 50% R. H.

NOTE 1: "Niton" must be molded at low temperatures, hence only forming, drawing, and simple molding operations can be performed. Ordinary compression molding is impractical.

NOTE 2: "Niton" is compounded with solvent for processes that require easy flowability, e.g. extrusion. Solvent-free compositions decompose at lower temperatures than are required to render them flowable.

Containers: Fiber cartons.

Shipping Classification: Cellulose Derivative, Plastic Sheets Pyroxylin.

POLYVINYL-BUTYRAL RESINS

General Information: Compounds of polyvinyl-butyral resins were developed during the war as elastomers for fabric coated film, and in molded and extruded products. Used as fabric coatings in such articles as military waterproof clothing, floor gear and liner bags.

By varying the degree of plasticization and the quantity and type of fillers and other ingredients these resins can be compounded into plastics ranging from hard, stiff molding materials to extremely soft and extensible products. Can be compounded to any including a clear colorless transparent.

Polyvinyl-butyral plastics are unique among the vinyl elastomers in that by incorporation of certain ingredients, they can be cured in a manner similar to the vulcanization of rubber. This curing renders the plastic more resistant to heat and insoluble in common solvents. It also allows the rubber processor to employ the plastic in his usual operations in virtually the same way as rubber.

Soaps and common washing chemicals have no harmful effect other than slight extraction of plasticizer by hot water, resulting in some stiffening after many washings. Cured stocks can be washed in hot water, boiled or steam sterilized with no effect other than slight plasticizer extraction.

Because of the many variables present in a coating operation including coating technique and nature of the fabric, the following information is presented on a typical transparent vinyl-butyral composition tested in film form.

Properties:

Specific Gravity at 25°/25°C.....	1.077
Tensile Strength (ASTM D-412).....	1,650 psi
Elongation at Break.....	300%
Shore Hardness.....	40
Brittle Point (ASTM D-746).....	-49°C.
Modulus of Rigidity at 25°C.....	250 psi
at -20°C.....	37,000 psi
Heat Resistance (24 hrs. at 105°C.).....	2.9% weight loss
Water Absorption (24 hrs. at 25°C.).....	2.7%
Weathering	
Twin Arc Weatherometer.....	200 hrs.—negligible change
Sun Lamp.....	140 hrs.—very slight yellowing
Florida Exposure (2 months).....	180 sun hours

0685077

On a typical coated fabric consisting of a 3.50 cotton sheeting coated with 1.5 ounces per square yard of Monsanto vinyl butyral, the following information was obtained:

Hydrostatic Strength	
Mullen.....	60 psi
Suter (50 cm. for 1 hr.).....	No seepage
Flex Resistance (R. H. Macy, Bureau of Standards Test) 10,000 folds and creases.....	No effect
Stain Resistance	
No stain caused by:.....	Coffee, tea, ketchup, mustard, ink, cooking oils and fats, jam
Stains caused by:.....	Printing ink, lipstick, shoe polish, iodine
Washability.....	Sustains ten washings in neutral soap and warm water without appreciable deterioration. The fabric can be ironed on the uncoated side.

Uses: Monsanto's transparent vinyl-butyl compositions are recommended for coating of textiles in the general fields of water-proof apparel, household furnishings, and related applications. Butyral can be used in household furnishings such as tablecloths (one of the more outstanding uses), upholstery, slip covers, draperies, bed spreads, cottage sets, dressing table skirts and countless others. The coating adds the valuable properties of water-proofness and stain resistance to most of the standard textile applications. Outside the home, a stain-resistant coating for automobile seat covers, outdoor furniture, and beach accessories offer additional uses. The resin is also recommended as a basis for various adhesive formulations, plasticizing of phenolic resins and similar industrial resin uses.

Containers: Drums.

Shipping Classification: Lacquer. Flammable (red label required).

Literature: Development Bulletins.

REINFORCED "VUELITE" CELLULOSE ACETATE

(Laminated with Wire Screen for Protective Use)

General Information—Properties: Originally developed by Monsanto to provide a safe, shatter-resistant glazing material that would end the danger of flying glass during enemy air raids or under shell fire. Consists of 14x18-mesh wire screen (other types on special order) approximately 0.011" thick laminated between two sheets of clear cellulose acetate. Can be furnished in various thickness. Expansion and contraction through the full range of humidity and a temperature range from -40°F. to 150°F. is less than 1%. Remains flexible at -40°F. and can be bent over a 3" radius without cracking or crazing. Visible light transmission of sheets of standard thickness is 60-65% (calculated) and ultra-violet transmission at 3130 Angstroms 49% and at 3650 Angstroms 58%. Heat conductivity of sheets of standard thickness is approximately 50 B.T.U. per square foot, per hour, per degree F.

Weights For Estimating

GAUGE	SIZE	SQ. FT. PER SHEET	WEIGHT PER SQ. FT.	WEIGHT PER SHEET
.032-.034	20X50	6.944	0.359	2.49 lbs.
.032-.034	24X52	8.667	0.359	3.11 lbs.

In order to attain maximum yield it is advisable to study the sizes of pieces needed in respect to the sizes of the standard sheets available and cut accordingly.

Uses: Glazing for greenhouses, farm buildings, skylights, and many other installations where glass breakage is a problem, or where the material's high ultraviolet transmission and excellent insulating qualities would be advantageous.

Containers: Fiber cartons.

Shipping Classification: Cellulose Derivative, Plastic Sheets Other Than Pyroxylin.

"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE MOLDING POWDERS

General Information—Properties: Supplied as cellulose-filled molding compounds.

Thermosetting materials, excellent light-fastness; excellent resistance to acids, alkalis, boiling water and the effects of weather and age; remarkable surface hardness; high resistance; low water absorption; freedom from taste and odor. Special properties may be gained by variations of fillers. Excellent dimensional stability.

Containers: Drums.

Shipping Classification: Resins Synthetic—varies according to type and use.

Literature: Technical bulletins.

"RESINOX" PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE MOLDING COMPOUNDS

General Information: Over a period of years, "Resinox" molding materials have been developed to meet practically every important industrial demand. They include a broad range of general purpose materials; acid, alkaline, water and heat-resistant materials; low-loss electrical materials; and a wide range of impact materials.

Since fillers vary the properties of "Resinox" molding compounds, the following table gives the range attained by the most common fillers of wood flour, cotton flock, mica and asbestos.

(Continued on next page)

0685078

Properties:

Molding Quality	Fair-excellent
Compression Molding Temperature, °F.	290-400
Compression Molding Pressure, lbs./sq. in.	2,000-4,500
Compression Ratio (bulk factor)	2.02-5.53
Mold Shrinkage, in. per in.	0.004-0.009
Specific Gravity	1.25-1.75
Specific Volume, cu. in./lb.	22.0-28.7
Tensile Strength, lbs./sq. in.	4,200-8,000
Modulus of Elasticity, lbs./sq. in. $\times 10^4$	8-45
Compressive Strength, lbs./sq. in.	20,000-35,000
Flexural Strength, lbs./sq. in.	3,000-15,000
Impact Strength, ft. lbs./in. of notch, Izod (ASTM)	0.26-0.70
Rockwell Hardness	M85-M125
Thermal Conductivity, 10^{-4} cal./sec./sq. cm./°C./cm.	3-20
Specific Heat, cal./°C./gm.	-0.25-0.36
Thermal Expansion $10^{-6}/°C.$	2.0-7.5
Resistance to Heat °F. (continuous)	150-400
Softening Point, °F.	None
Distortion under Heat °F.	240-285
Tendency to Cold Flow	Very slight
Volume Resistivity, ohm-cms. (50% R.H. and 25°C.)	10^4 - 10^{13}
Dielectric Strength, short time, volts/mil., $\frac{1}{8}$ " thickness	250-500
Dielectric Strength, step-by-step, volts/mil., $\frac{1}{8}$ " thickness	200-400
Dielectric Constant, 60 cycles	5-20
Dielectric Constant, 10^3 cycles	4-20
Dielectric Constant, 10^6 cycles	4.5-20
Power Factor 60 cycles	0.04-0.30
Power Factor 10^3 cycles	0.04-0.20
Power Factor 10^6 cycles	0.005-0.10
Water Absorption, Immersion 48 hrs. (%)	0.01-0.06
Burning Rate	Very low
Effect of Age	None
Effect of Sunlight	Light shades discolor
Effect of Weak Acids	None to slight
Effect of Strong Acids	Decomposed by oxidizing acids
Effect of Weak Alkalies	Slight to marked
Effect of Strong Alkalies	Decomposes
Effect of Organic Solvents	None on bleed-proof materials
Machining Qualities	Fair
Color Range	Limited

Uses: Recommended for such articles as clock cases, toys, buttons, telephones, knobs, business machine housings, miscellaneous electrical applications, closures, television, radio and air conditioning cabinets, etc.

Containers: Fiber drums and multiwall paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Resins Synthetic NOIBN With Filler.

Literature: "Resinox—A Monsanto Plastic," 12-page booklet.

"SAFLEX" LAMINATING PLASTIC FOR SAFETY GLASS

General Information—Properties: A flexible polyvinyl-butyl sheet plastic used as the interlayer in making "High-test" safety glass. Available in rolls 750 ft. long, 0.015" thick for normal production, but heavier gauges possible if demand requires. Cut to required width.

The "Saflex" sheet acts as the bonding agent between the two glass sheets of the sandwich; when the glass is broken, serves best as a cushioning agent to absorb shock and an adhesive to hold broken pieces of glass together to prevent them from flying. Glass lamination will stand 18 feet ball drop test at 0°F. and 120°F. ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ball—12"x12" plate glass). The tough, flexible plastic gives protection at all normal temperature ranges.

For military vehicles and aircraft, multiple layer laminations of glass and "Saflex" are used for protection against small caliber bullets, bomb or shell fragments and flying debris.

Containers: Six and nine roll fiber carton pallets or fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Resins Synthetic NOIBN Without Filler.

0685079

SURFACE COATING RESINS

Standard Form: Dry powders, and solution in organic solvents, water emulsions.

"Lustrex" Latexes and Resins

"Lustrex" latexes and resins are stable aqueous dispersions of styrene (polymerized) for use in:

1. Protective coatings—to deposit films resistant to alkali, acid, alcohol and water.
2. Adhesives—as a base for adhesives for bonding paper, cloth, wood and other porous materials.
3. Paper coating—on decorative papers to give a flexible film with improved water and scuff resistance.
4. Water-soluble paints—for improved washability, smoother film appearance, better sealing properties and other advantages.
5. Wax compositions—to provide antislip properties, to improve water resistance, to improve heat stability, to increase hardness of softer waxes and to reduce dust pick-up.

"Resimene"

MELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE—Butylated melamine resins unmodified and especially modified to meet the requirements of the surface coating industry. These organosoluble resins used in rapid baking industrial finishes are offered in a wide variety of solids and solvent combinations. As they vary in specific properties, they are of special interest to the formulator who desires to meet general trade conditions or to accentuate a given property to meet a specialty requirement.

"Resimene" surface coating resins are intended for use in conjunction with other resinous materials with which they are compatible (e.g. alkyl resins) in the formulation of various types of baking enamels. Each such resin contributes somewhat different properties. Enamel formulators make their choice of amino resins with regard to these properties.

All of the melamine resins impart a very high degree of exterior durability.

PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE—"Resimene" P-97 is an outstanding phenolic resin in its class because of the excellent combination of chemical resistance it imparts and because it may be used with a wider range of modifying materials than is usual for its class.

UREA-FORMALDEHYDE—"Resimene" urea resins represent a low-cost means of imparting thermostetting properties to many types of industrial enamel coatings. "Resimene" U-920 is adaptable for catalyzed low-bake finishes for wooden articles as well as for high-solids, one-coat normal bake metal finishes.

Vinyl Resins

"BUTVAR"® B-73—A polyvinyl-butyral resin having low viscosity at high hydroxyl content. For use in coatings for bottle cap liners, can liners, metal lacquers to increase adhesion. Also where its good light resistance and adhesion qualities would be of paramount interest.

"BUTVAR"® B-76—A polyvinyl-butyral resin having both low viscosity and low hydroxyl content. For use in the formulation of wash primer, providing a binder which adheres well to all metal surfaces, even though they may be damp at the time of application.

RESIN F-770—A polyvinyl-formal resin having a low hydroxyl content and low solution viscosity. For use as the vehicle in wash primer types of coatings and in applications such as drum, can and tank linings in conjunction with phenolic resins.

Containers: Drums or tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Resins Synthetic—varies according to type and use.

Literature: Technical bulletins; Data Book.

"ULTRON" VINYL FILM

"Ultron" films are produced in a variety of gauges. Unsupported films are stainproof, flexible, tough and have high-tear resistance. "Ultron" films are waterproof, dustproof, and will resist cracking or stiffening on aging. They can be cleaned easily by merely wiping with a damp cloth. An extensive light-fast color range in transparents, translucent and opaques is available. Fabricating is fast and easy since this material can be stitched, cemented or electronically heat sealed.

Lightweight films are used extensively for shower curtains, tablecloths, aprons, closet accessories, inflated toys, protective covers in home and industry, raincoats, packaging and other related uses. Heavy films are embossed in a variety of surface finishes and are used for upholstery, shoes, handbags and other leather-like applications.

Containers: 200-yd. rolls in cardboard boxes. Jumbo rolls supplied on request.

Shipping Classification: Synthetic Resins NOIBN Without Filler.

"ULTRON" VINYL RESINS AND COMPOUNDS**Resin**

"Ultron" 300 resin is a polymer of vinyl chloride which is characterized by excellent mechanical and electrical properties, light and heat stability and chemical resistance.

"Ultron" resin is used to produce lightweight and heavy gauge film, sheeting, extrusion compounds for profile shapes and insulated wire and cables, and injection and compression molding compounds.

Molding Compounds

"Ultron" molding compounds with a wide variety of properties can be formulated. Flexible and rigid parts can be obtained according to the requirements. Fittings and parts molded of "Ultron" are particularly valuable in industries involving the use of chemicals.

Molding materials are used for parts requiring dimensional stability and a certain degree of flexibility such as gaskets, cushioning devices and similar applications.

Continued on next page

0685080

Extrusion Compounds

"Ultron" extrusion compounds are used for wire and cable insulation, and flexible tubing. This material offers excellent electrical properties and exceptional resistance to moisture, flame, oxidation and abrasion. "Ultron" can be extruded on standard plastics extruding machines.

"Ultron" extrusion compounds are used for primary insulation in building wire, appliance wire and portable and flexible cord, as well as jacket insulation for cables. "Ultron" compounds are also used for garden hose, shoe and upholstery welting, medical tubing and miscellaneous profile shapes.

Containers: 50-lb. bags.

Shipping Classification: Synthetic Resin NOIBN Without Filler.

"ULTRON" VINYL SHEETING

Flexible "Ultron" pearl sheeting is a revolutionary development in the manufacture of configurations for vinyl sheeting. It is a beautiful, lustrous mother-of-pearl appearance which is not duplicated in any other currently available vinyl sheeting. An unlimited range of other than pearl configurations can be developed.

Flexible "Ultron" pearl sheeting is available in sizes up to 23"x56" unpolished and up to 22"x55" polished.

Containers: Fiber cartons.

Shipping Classification: Synthetic Resin NOIBN Without Filler.

"VUELITE" EMBOSSED SHIELD MATERIAL FOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTING

General Information—Properties: Embossed cellulose acetate, developed by Monsanto to serve as diffusing panels for fluorescent lighting fixtures.

Glare and brightness are eliminated by a suitable design that spreads the light evenly. The excellent light transmission factor of the material assures highly efficient light distribution.

Although a fluorescent fixture may be large in size, the addition of a "Vuelite" diffusing panel adds very little to its weight, thereby allowing the design of a low-weight fixture. The danger of breakage of "Vuelite" as compared with glass of the same size is very small.

"Vuelite" is easily formed to shape. Fixtures that require panels with more than a six-inch radius are fitted with diffusing panels by slipping flat sheets in position. Smaller sizes and intricate shapes are formed with inexpensive molds or tools while punching, drilling, and cutting operations are carried out with ordinary tools.

"Vuelite" sheets are 20" x 50" in size, available in the following designs:

NUMBER	NAME	LIMITING GAUGE	SIZE	DIRECTION OF DESIGN
		NOT UNDER		
4B	"H" Line	0.050"	20X47	Lengthwise
6B	Whipcord	0.040"	20X47	Lengthwise
8B	Silk	0.050"	20X49	Lengthwise
9B	Cobra	0.050"	20X47	Lengthwise
20B	Large Cube	0.050"	20X47	Both ways
27B	Mesh	0.050"	20X49	Lengthwise
42B	Aztec	0.040"	20X49	Crosswise
44B	Glow Worm	0.040"	20X49	Lengthwise
54B	Sahara	0.050"	20X47	Both ways
55B	No. 5174	0.050"	20X49	Both ways
65B	Large Crackle	0.040"	20X49	Both ways

Containers: Fiber cartons.

Shipping Classification: Cellulose Derivative, Plastic Sheets Other Than Pyroxylin.

"VUEPAK" RIGID TRANSPARENT PACKAGING MATERIAL

General Information—Properties: For the properties of "Vuepak" see "Fibestos" Cellulose-Acetate Sheets. Standard gauge of "Vuepak" are 0.005", 0.0075", 0.010", 0.0125", 0.015" and 0.020". In addition to continuous length rolls 30" and 60" wide sheets and cut pieces can be supplied.

A clear transparent sheet plastic that can be drawn, scored, beaded, folded, or stitched. With suitable inks, the surface can readily be printed in one or more colors.

Uses: Extensively used in the manufacture of durable rigid transparent containers, packages and displays for all types of consumer products. "Vuepak" is also widely used for index tabs, wallet windows and swings, table mats, transparent envelopes, laminated cards, passes, etc. Originally used chiefly for luxury items, "Vuepak" containers have now become a successful packaging medium for greeting cards, food products, candies, household appliances, cosmetics and dry products of all types. An important contributing factor to the broader use of "Vuepak" containers has been the improved efficiency of fabricating equipment and techniques in the plants of the more than two hundred firms now established as "Vuepak" fabricators. For special requirements "Vuepak" containers can be made with metal bottoms and tops, or in combinations with boxboard, paper, wire frames or wood.

Containers: Fiber cartons or drums.

Shipping Classification: Cellulose Derivative, Plastic Sheets Other Than Pyroxylin.

Literature: "Fabricating Fibestos and Vuepak," Production Information Bulletin No. 50.

Q685081

POTASSIUM AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE, MONO

(Also known as ammonium potassium phosphate)

Molecular Weight: 251.128

Formula: $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$

Standard Form: White crystals.

Uses: In pharmaceutical products for special medicinal purposes, fermentation of wines.

Grades: Technical crystals.

Containers: 350-lb. bbls.; 150-lb. kegs.

Shipping Classification: Potassium Phosphate NOIBN.

POTASSIUM METAPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 118.08

Formula: KPO_3

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White powder; M.P. approx. 810°C.; practically insoluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Suggested for ceramic glazes; phosphate glasses; polishing agent.

Containers: 200-lb. net bbls.

Shipping Classification: Potassium Phosphate.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE, DI

Molecular Weight: 174.18

Formula: K_2HPO_4

Standard Form: Anhydrous solid; 60% solution in water.

General Information—Properties: Anhydrous; white hygroscopic powder, highly soluble, 100 gms. water will dissolve 233 gms. K_2HPO_4 at 25°C.; insoluble in alcohol; concentrated aqueous solutions are miscible with glycerin; pH of 1% solution 9.2, very hygroscopic; at 25°C. and 35% relative humidity, K_2HPO_4 absorbs water to form a 70% solution.

Uses: Humectant; fermentation correcting salt balance in evaporated milk, nutrient solutions; medicinals.

Containers: 350-lb. bbls.; 150-lb. kegs.

Shipping Classification: Potassium Phosphate.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE, MONO

(Also known as potassium dihydrogen phosphate and potassium biphosphate)

Molecular Weight: 136.09

Formula: KH_2PO_4

Standard Form: White crystals.

Typical Analysis: P_2O_5 , 51.69%; K_2O , 34.31%; ignition loss 13.24%; SO_4 none; pH 4.6.

Uses: To control pH of culture media in penicillin manufacture; special medicinal purposes.

Containers: 350-lb. net bbls.; 150-lb. net kegs; 100-lb. bags.

Shipping Classification: Potassium Phosphate.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE, TRI

Molecular Weight: 212.27

Formula: K_3PO_4

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White crystalline powder; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; very hygroscopic.

Grades: Hydrated.

Containers: 250-lb. net fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Potassium Phosphate.

POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE, TETRA

Molecular Weight: 330.34

Formula: $\text{K}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White powder, hygroscopic in air; pH value in 1% solution 10.4 at 25°C.; solubility 190 gms. in 100 gms. water at 25°C.

Uses: In textile oils and soaps to increase emulsifying values and to prevent formation of insoluble hard water soaps; clarifying agent; to improve cleansing action of soaps.

Containers: 350-lb. bbls.; 150-lb. kegs.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compound Dry.

Literature: "Tetra Potassium Pyrophosphate," Technical Bulletin P-23.

"PYDRAUL F-9" FUNCTIONAL FLUID

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A clear, light amber, oily, nonflammable-type hydraulic fluid with excellent lubricity and pumping characteristics; highly resistant to mechanical shear and breakdown, and inert to the common metals of construction.

Uses: Hydraulic fluid in die casting machines, hydraulic presses, automatic welding machines and similar applications.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Pydraul F-9," Technical Bulletin O-75.

REODORANTS, RUBBER

(Also see Vanillin and Coumarin)

General Information—Properties: Monsanto provides, but does not manufacture, the following types of rubber reodorants for the convenience of its customers.

CURODEX NO. 19—Pale yellow liquid; deodorizes; 0.15–0.20 lbs. used in 100 lbs. of rubber.

CURODEX NO. 188—Pale yellow liquid; odor, lily; 0.20–0.50 lbs. used in 100 lbs. of rubber.

CURODEX NO. 198—Pale yellow liquid; odor, musk; 0.20–0.50 lbs. used in 100 lbs. of rubber.

Containers: 5-lb. bottles.

0685082

RESIN SC-2

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: A linear polymer containing carboxyl groups scattered along its length; soluble in alkaline solution; non-putrefactive.

Uses: Thickening agent, protective colloid, emulsifying agent, starch additive, adhesive ingredient, coating resin when properly plasticized. Can substitute for casein in many applications.

Containers: 30-gal. fiber drums.

Shipping Classifications: Rail—Synthetic Resin NOIBN without filler. Truck—Synthetic Resin Powder.

Literature: Development Data Sheet MD-8.

RESIN SC-3

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: The half methylamyl ester of Resin SC-2; soluble in aqueous alkaline solution and in organic solvents; forms water-resistant films.

Uses: Protective colloid, thickening agent, emulsifying agent, shellac substitute, protective film former.

Containers: 30-gal. fiber drums.

Shipping Classifications: Rail—Synthetic Resin NOIBN without filler. Truck—Synthetic Resin Powder.

Literature: Development Data Sheet MD-9.

RESIN SC-4

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: The half secondary butyl ester of Resin SC-2; soluble in aqueous alkaline solution and in organic solvents; forms water-resistant films.

Uses: Protective colloid, emulsifying agent, protective film former, thickening agent. Can substitute for shellac in many applications.

Containers: 30-gal. fiber drums.

Shipping Classifications: Rail—Synthetic Resin NOIBN without filler. Truck—Synthetic Resin Powder.

Literature: Development Data Sheet MD-11.

"RESLOOM" HP MELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE TEXTILE RESIN

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

General Information—Properties: Fine, white crystalline powder; freely soluble in water; hygroscopic—contact with moisture must be avoided.

Uses: A melamine-formaldehyde type resin recommended for crush resistance and shrinkage control of wool, rayon and cotton fabrics. Application requires curing temperature of 300°F.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Synthetic Resin NOIBN without Filler.

Literature: "Resloom for Washable Woolens, Worsteds and Blends," Technical Bulletin T-8.

"RESLOOM" M-75 MELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE TEXTILE RESIN

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Water-clear 60% resin solution; freely soluble in water.

Uses: A melamine-formaldehyde type resin recommended for shrinkage control and stabilization of wool, cotton and rayon fabrics. Application requires curing temperatures of 300°F.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Resloom for Washable Woolens, Worsteds and Blends," Technical Bulletin T-8.

"RETARDER ASA"

Formula: Acetylsalicylic Acid.

Standard Form: White powder.

Specifications: Through 100 mesh 0.1% max. retained. M. P. 130°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.36; moisture .25% max.

Uses: Scorch retarder for rubber processing. Use .25% to .50% on the rubber.

Literature: "Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet.

"REZ" WOOD SEALER AND PRIMER

General Information—Properties: A synthetic resin primer and sealer. Provides a penetrating, preserving and protective "seal" for all wood surfaces, especially soft woods. Douglas Fir Plywood, pine, cedar, etc. Controls grain raise; minimizes moisture absorption and checking; equalizes fiber density and gives hard, uniform surface for smooth, easy, economical and durable finishes with paint, enamel or stain. One gallon covers approx. 600 sq. ft.

Uses: A primer and sealer under wax or varnish for high-grade finish for new or old floors. Eliminates dusting when applied to bare concrete floors.

Containers: 50-gal. drums; 5-gal. cans; 1-gal. cans (6/case); 1-qt. cans (12/case); 1-pt. cans (24/case).

Shipping Classification: Wood Filler Liquid.

Literature: "Rez," folder and "Craftsman's Tricks," folder. "Monsanto Wood Finishes for Home Decoration," 8-page booklet.

"REZGARD" A, FIRE RETARDANT FOR TEXTILES

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

General Information—Properties: White, crystalline powder; pH 8.0; completely soluble in water.

Uses: Nondurable, flame-retarding agent for cotton and viscose fibers and fabrics.

Containers: 100-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Rezgard," 18-page bulletin.

"REZGARD" E FIRE RETARDANT FOR TEXTILES

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Clear, colorless 75% solution; Sp. Gr. 1.23; pH 7.0-7.2; completely soluble in water.

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Uses: Nondurable, flame-retarding agent for cotton, viscose and acetate fibers and fabrics.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. nonreturnable drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Rezgard," 18-page bulletin.

REZITE™ WOOD SEALER

General Information—Properties: Supplied with various concentrations of water-resistant solids (varying from 12-20% in petroleum distillate). A series of industrial water-repellent sealers for wood. Used to minimize change in dimension of all types of lumber. Does not affect adversely the feel and appearance of wood, and surfaces properly treated may be painted or glazed.

Containers: 50-gal. drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Wood Sealer Liquid.

Literature: "Here's Why Plywood Is Rezited," leaflet.

SA-326™ ortho-BIPHENYL BIGUANIDE

Molecular Weight: 271.32

Formula: $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{C}=\text{N}-\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{N}-\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{C}-\text{N}-\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{N}-\text{H} \end{array}$

$\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (hydrate)

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White to faintly pink powder; M.P. above 150°C.; ash not over 0.5%; pH of 1% solution 8.0.

Solubility	25°C.	75°C.
Water	0.1%	0.3%
Alcohol	10%	25%
Carbitol	25%	85%
Cellosolve	40%	65%

Uses: A soap antioxidant effective in minute quantities in restraining the oxidation of soap and the resulting rancidity, discoloration and other adverse qualities, all of which must be avoided in producing a product of highest grade. Particularly valuable in preventing discoloration of refined toilet soaps.

Containers: 50-lb. paper bags; 150-lb. drums.

Literature: "SA-326," Technical Bulletin P-101.

SACCHARIN, U.S.P.

(Also known as saccharin insoluble, and ortho-sulfobenzimidazole)

Molecular Weight: 183.18

Formula: $\begin{array}{c} \text{CO} \\ | \\ \text{NH} \\ | \\ \text{SO}_2 \end{array}$

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White crystalline powder; assay 98% min.; M.P. 227.0°C. min.; loss on drying 0.50% max.; solubility in 10% Na₂CO₃ (1:5) complete.

Uses: Sweetener for tooth pastes, mouth washes and pharmaceutical preparations. Approximately 500 times the sweetening power of sugar.

Containers: 100 and 25-lb. fiber drums; 5-lb. cartons; 1-lb., 1/4-lb. and 1-oz. cans.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Saccharin Monsanto, the Perfect Sweetener," folder; "The Sweetest Story Ever Told," booklet of saccharin-sweetened food recipes.

SACCHARIN, SODIUM, U.S.P.

(Also known as soluble saccharin and sodium ortho-sulfobenzimidazole)

Molecular Weight: 241.21

Formula: $\begin{array}{c} \text{CO} \\ | \\ \text{NNa} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \\ | \\ \text{SO}_2 \end{array}$

Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

Specifications: White crystals or powder; solubility in water (1:8) complete. Loss on drying at 125°C.: crystals 14.0% min., 14.35% max.; powder 5.3% min., 5.8% max.

Uses: Sweetener in tooth pastes, mouth washes and pharmaceutical preparations; in beverages and food in place of sugar for diabetics. Crystals approximately 375 times the sweetening power of sugar; powder approximately 425 times the sweetening power of sugar.

Grades: Soluble granular crystals; soluble powder.

Containers: 100 and 25-lb. fiber drums; 5-lb. cartons; 1-lb., 1/4-lb. and 1-oz. cans.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Saccharin Monsanto, the Perfect Sweetener," folder; "The Sweetest Story Ever Told," booklet of saccharin-sweetened food recipes.

SALICYLATE, METHYL, U.S.P.

Molecular Weight: 152.14

Formula: $\begin{array}{c} \text{COOCH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, colorless liquid; assay 98.0% min.; solubility in 70% ethyl alcohol (1:7) complete; solubility in N KOH (1:10) complete; Sp. Gr. 1.180-1.185 at 25-25°C.; conforms to U.S.P. test for heavy metals.

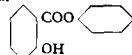
Uses: Pharmaceutical product; flavoring agent in foodstuffs and beverages; odorant in printing inks and insecticides.

Containers: 500 and 50-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Wintergreen Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Methyl Salicylate Monsanto," folder; "Something About the Senses," 32-page booklet.

0685084

SALICYLATE, PHENYL, N.F. (Salol)**Molecular Weight:** 214.21**Formula:****Standard Form:** Crystals.

Specifications: White crystals; solubility in ethyl alcohol 95% (1:6) complete; M.P. 41.0°C. min.; conforms to N.F. tests for chloride, sulfate, free acid, free phenol and free salicylic acid.

Uses: Pharmaceutical product.**Containers:** 100-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**SALICYLATE, SODIUM, U.S.P.****Molecular Weight:** 160.11**Formula:****Standard Form:** Powder or crystals

Specifications: White powder or crystals; assay (as received) 99.5% min.; conforms to U.S.P. tests for heavy metals and carbonizable impurities; powder trace max. retained on 60 mesh, 1.0% on 80 mesh, 2.0% on 100 mesh.

Uses: Pharmaceutical product.**Containers:** 200 and 100-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. cartons.**Shipping Classification:** Sodium Salts Chemicals NOIBN.**SALICYLIC ACID (ortho-Hydroxybenzoic Acid)****Molecular Weight:** 138.12**Formula:****Standard Form:** Needles or powder.

Specifications: U.S.P. Grade: White needles or powder; assay 99.5% min.; M.P. 158.0°C. min.; conforms to U.S.P. test for carbonizable substances; ash 0.05% max.; powder 0.4% max. retained on 100 mesh.

"B" Grade: White needles; assay 99.5% min.; M.P. 158.0°C. at start.

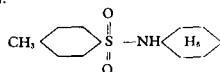
Uses: Manufacture of medicinals and dyestuffs; industrial preservative; intermediate in many organic syntheses.

Grades: U.S.P. and technical.**Containers:** 150 and 100-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. cartons.**Shipping Classification:** Salicylic Acid.**SALT CAKE (Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous, Technical)****Molecular Weight:** 142.06**Standard Form:** Powder.**Grades:** 93-95% and 98-99%.

General Information—Properties: The 93-95% grade is typical white salt cake. The 98-99% grade is a special material having a brownish color and Na₂SO₄ content of approximately 99%.

For refined sodium sulfate, see Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous.

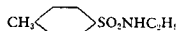
Uses: Manufacture of sulfate pulp, glass, sodium sulfide, treatment of boiler feed waters.

Containers: Bulk car loads.**Shipping Classification:** Salt Cake.**"SANTICIZER" 1-H PLASTICIZER****(N-cyclohexyl para-Toluenesulfonamide)****Molecular Weight:** 253**Formula:****Standard Form:** Fine white crystals.

Specifications: M.P. 84°C. min.; moisture 0.25% max. color of melt APHA 250 max.

General Information—Properties: "Santicizer" 1-H is a white solid plasticizer which is relatively light stable and of a low order of toxicity. It is soluble in alcohol, esters, ketones, aromatic hydrocarbons and vegetable oils. It is insoluble in water. It is compatible with a wide variety of resins including most of the cellulosic and vinyl resins.

Uses: "Santicizer" 1-H is used in special crystallizing finishes, paper coatings, textile coatings and adhesives. It is a useful plasticizer in nitrocellulose lacquers, imparting a relatively sharp softening point. It is also used to incorporate incompatible components such as paraffin wax for producing special coating effects such as crystallizing lacquers. For improved adhesion where flexibility in nitrocellulose is required, it is used in combination with dibutyl phthalate of "Santicizer" 160. It improves the moisture resistance of cellulose acetate and improves flexibility, hardness and light stability of ethyl cellulose. It is compatible with and imparts good flexibility to shellac and kauri resin.

Containers: 400-lb. (approx.) fiber drums.**Shipping Classification:** Resin Plasticizer.**Literature:** "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.**"SANTICIZER" 3 PLASTICIZER****(N-Ethyl para-Toluene Sulfonamide)****Molecular Weight:** 199.27**Formula:****Standard Form:** Crystalline solid.

Specifications: Practically white crystalline solid; M.P. 58.0°C. min.; acidity (as acetic acid) 0.10% max.; Sp. Gr. 1.166-1.176 at 65°/65°C.

Uses: "Santicizer" 3 is a solid, sulfonamide type plasticizer. Its compatibility with commonly used resins is limited but is widely used in combination with other plasticizers. Either in combination or alone it imparts high gloss, toughness and

0685085

hardness. It sharpens the softening point of some thermoplastics, especially the cellulose esters. Its use makes possible such products as heat sealing lacquer coatings and adhesives. It is compatible with cellulose acetate to the extent of 40 parts per 100 parts of resin. In addition to its effect on toughness and gloss, it improves the flow of molding compositions and lowers moisture permeability. Its compatibility with polyvinyl formal is approximately the same as with cellulose acetate and its use improves flow and imparts excellent gloss.

Containers: 400-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Resin Plasticizer.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.

"SANTICIZER" 8 PLASTICIZER

(Mixture of *N*-Ethyl-ortho- and para-Toluenesulfonamides)

Molecular Weight: 199.27

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Light yellow, viscous liquid; odor slight, characteristic; unsubstituted amide 9-13%; acidity (as acetic acid, 0.1% max).

General Information—Properties: Readily miscible with all common organic solvents except the petroleum hydrocarbons in which it is only very slightly soluble. In water, soluble to approx. 0.13% at 23°C., 0.21% at 48°C.; solubility in water decreased by presence of ammonia but increased by other alkalis; soluble in castor oil, slightly soluble in china wood oil; insoluble in linseed oil; retentivity in cellulose acetate approx. 90 parts by weight to 100 of acetate; imparts a high degree of plasticity. A solvent for both nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

Uses: An excellent plasticizer for cellulose acetate, giving a brilliance and polish not obtainable with other plasticizers. Being practically insoluble in petroleum hydrocarbons, is a valuable plasticizer for coatings designed to withstand gasoline and related products. Has some plasticizing action on such protein compounds as casein, glue, soybean protein and corn protein. May be used alone or in conjunction with other materials such as glycerin or similar compounds; greatly increases the flexibility of shellac with considerable softening effect; also very useful with polyvinyl-acetate adhesives. "Santicizer" 8 is one of the best plasticizers known for synthetic polyamides such as nylon and related resins.

Containers: 500 and 50-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Resin Plasticizer.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.

"SANTICIZER" 9 PLASTICIZER

(Mixture of ortho- and para-Toluenesulfonamides)

Molecular Weight: 171.21

Formula:



Standard Form: Fine granules.

Specifications: Fine granular particles; M.P. 105°C. min.; acidity, pH 4.6 min.

General Information—Properties: Solubility quite low in coal-tar hydrocarbons and negligible in petroleum hydrocarbons; readily soluble in most other solvents, and in hot linseed, china wood and castor oils; soluble in water only about 1.0% at 32°C., but this is increased by the presence of alkali; least soluble of Monsanto plasticizers in ethylene dichloride and benzene; solubility in ethylene dichloride approx. 4%, in benzene approx. 1.5%, each at 30°C.

Uses: "Santicizer" 9 differs greatly from other plasticizers in its action. Relatively small amounts impart a gloss to polished articles, give smooth working and uniform curing of molded thermosetting products. Blends readily with most synthetic resins, does not impart the softening action of liquid plasticizers. Particularly valuable to the makers of molding compositions. In some phenolaldehyde resins it appears to act not only as a lubricant but also as a promoter, giving more uniform and thorough curing. In amounts of about 20 parts per 100, has a temporary plasticizing action on protein compounds such as corn protein and soybean protein. In melamine coating and laminating resins, "Santicizer" 9 promotes solution stability and compatibility, improves flowout during baking or curing, and increases impact strength and abrasion resistance.

Containers: 250-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Resin Plasticizer.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.

"SANTICIZER" B-16 PLASTICIZER

(Butyl Phthalyl Butyl Glycolate)

Molecular Weight: 336.37

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Color APHA 45 max.; Sp. Gr. 1.097 ± 0.005 at 25°C.; refractive index 1.490 ± 0.002 at 25°C.; acidity (as acetic acid) 0.02% max.; essentially odorless; sulfur (copper strip test) negative.

General Information—Properties: A practically colorless liquid plasticizer; B.P. 219°C. at 5 mm.; does not crystallize at temperatures as low as -35°C.; water solubility 0.0012% at 30°C.; extremely light-stable; darkens on heating above 290°C.

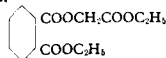
Uses: A widely used polyvinyl-chloride plasticizer where a tasteless and nontoxic composition is required; has received Bureau of Animal Industry approval for use in vinyl food wrappings. Imparts good heat and light stability. Especially useful in beverage tubing, food packaging, hospital sheeting and anatomical restorations. Solvent for nitrocellulose, compatible with most resins, imparting good flexibility. Miscible with castor, linseed and china wood oils; somewhat retards gel formation in the latter on heating. Swells crepe rubber but appears to have no effect on vulcanized rubber, an excellent plasticizer for chlorinated rubber, from 10 to 25 parts per 100 usually required. An exceptionally good plasticizer for polystyrene. Mixtures of "Santicizer" B-16 and "Santolite" resins may be used to plasticize casein and corn protein.

Containers: 500-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Resin Plasticizer.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.

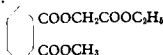
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"SANTICIZER" E-15 PLASTICIZER*(Ethyl Phthalyl Ethyl Glycolate)***Molecular Weight:** 280.27**Formula:****Standard Form:** Liquid.

Specifications: Color APHA 20 max.; Sp. Gr. 1.180 ± 0.005 at $25^\circ/25^\circ\text{C}$; refractive index 1.498 ± 0.002 at 25°C ; acidity (as acetic acid) 0.02% max.; odor slight; sulfur (copper-strip test) negative.

General Information—Properties: Miscible with the common organic solvents except the petroleum hydrocarbons; when heated, miscible with vegetable oils but partially separates on cooling; solubility in water 0.0175% at 30°C .

Uses: Solvent for both nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate and for most resins. Light-fast; does not evaporate even from the thinnest films. With both cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose gives clear, tough flexible films which have greatly increased resistance to moisture penetration. Highly recommended for use with cellulose acetate. Has been approved by Bureau of Animal Industry as a nontoxic plasticizer; may be used in cellulose-based lacquers for paper or in foils to be used for food wrapping and packaging.

Containers: 500-lb. steel drums.**Shipping Classification:** Resin Plasticizer.**Literature:** "Monsanto Plasticizers" 80-page booklet.**"SANTICIZER" M-17 PLASTICIZER***(Methyl Phthalyl Ethyl Glycolate)***Molecular Weight:** 266.24**Formula:****Standard Form:** Liquid.

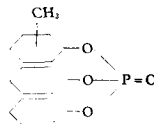
Specifications: Color APHA 20 max.; Sp. Gr. 1.220 ± 0.005 at $25^\circ/25^\circ\text{C}$; refractive index 1.504 ± 0.002 at 25°C ; acidity (as acetic acid) 0.02% max.; odor, slight characteristic; sulfur (copper-strip test) negative.

General Information—Properties: A solvent for both nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate; imparts a high degree of plasticity undiminished even in extremely thin films exposed to air currents for a long time. Very light-stable and may be used in transparent or tinted articles without danger of yellowing. Not miscible with castor, linseed, or china wood oils or with petroleum hydrocarbons, readily miscible with other organic solvents; solubility in water 0.09% at 30°C , but imparts a considerable degree of resistance to moisture penetration to both nitrocellulose and cellulose-acetate films.

Uses: Probably the best cellulose-acetate plasticizer available. Dissolves "Santolite" resins, and as both are very resistant to petroleum products and compatible with so many film-forming materials, they make an excellent combination for producing gasoline-resistant coatings.

Containers: 550-lb. steel drums.**Shipping Classification:** Resin Plasticizer.**Literature:** "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.

MONSANTO

"SANTICIZER" 140 PLASTICIZER*(Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate)***Molecular Weight:** 340.31**Formula:****Standard Form:** Liquid.

Specifications: Clear mobile liquid; color APHA 40 max. Sp. Gr. 1.208 ± 0.005 at $25^\circ/25^\circ\text{C}$; refractive index 1.560 ± 0.010 at 25°C ; acidity (as H_3PO_4) 0.01% max.

General Information—Properties: An essentially odorless and colorless liquid plasticizer; B.P. approx. 258°C . at mm.; pour point -37°C . approx.

Uses: Quite similar to tricresyl phosphate in that it imparts flame retardance, excellent permanence and chemical stability and equal heat and light stability; gives better temperature characteristics and abrasion resistance; is stronger solvent and slightly more efficient than tricresyl phosphate.

Can be used wherever tricresyl phosphate is used. Improves flexibility imparted by "Santicizer" 140 makes it preferable to tricresyl phosphate in many applications such as vit sheeting, lacquers and paper coating. Considerably more compatible than tricresyl phosphate with cellulose acetate. It is a liquid, making it much easier to handle than triphenyl phosphate. Therefore, has found considerable use in cellulose acetate, especially when used in conjunction with other active plasticizers.

Other resins with which it is useful are cellulose nitrate ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate-propionate, polyvinyl formal and polyvinyl butyral.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. drums; tank cars.**Shipping Classification:** Resin Plasticizer.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet. "Santicizer 140," Technical Bulletin O-D-103.

"SANTICIZER" 141 PLASTICIZER**Standard Form:** Liquid.

Specifications: Color APHA 100 max.; odor, slight characteristic; Sp. Gr. $1.089-1.093$ at $25^\circ/25^\circ\text{C}$; refractive index $1.507-1.510$ at 25°C ; acidity (as H_3PO_4) 0.01% max.

General Information—Properties: "Santicizer" 141 combines into one compound the nonflammability of tricresyl phosphate, and the efficiency and permanence of older vinyl plasticizers. Imparts superior low-temperature flexibility improved abrasion and moisture resistance and good electrical properties. Gives excellent resistance to embrittlement and deterioration to polyvinyl-chloride compositions which are exposed to sunlight. Compatible in amounts up to 40% including 300 parts of plasticizer per 100 parts of resin.

Uses: A flame-retardant plasticizer developed by Monsanto especially for use in vinyl plastics. Excellent for use in polyvinyl-chloride films, sheets, extrusions, moldings, organosols and plastisols—in any application where efficient, permanent, flame-retardant plasticizer is required. Especially recommended in making flexible film for curtains, aprons, rainwear, and hospital sheeting.

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with pliable coatings for tablecloths, upholstery and draperies. "Santizer" 141 possesses low toxicity and is suitable for products that will come in intimate contact with the human body. Useful in food wrappings and has been approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry as a nontoxic plasticizer.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums.

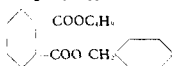
Shipping Classification: Resin Plasticizers.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet; "Santizer 141," Technical Bulletin O-D-114; "Santizer 141—the Safe Plasticizer," 14-page booklet.

"SANTIZER" 160 PLASTICIZER

(*Butyl Benzyl Phthalate*)

Molecular Weight: 312.35

Formula: 

Standard Form: Liquid

Specifications: Color APHA 75 max.; Sp. Gr. 1.111-1.119 at 25-25°C.; acidity (as phthalic acid) 0.02% max.

General Information—Properties: A clear, oily, liquid plasticizer having a slight characteristic odor. Shows good low temperature performance; possesses good heat and light stability and low volatility.

Uses: A relatively non-volatile plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride-acetate, polyvinyl butyral, ethyl cellulose and nitrocellulose. In addition, compatible with cellulose triacetate, polyvinyl formal, cellulose acetate-butyrate, cellulose-propionate, polyvinyl acetate and acrylics. Superior to many of the commonly used plasticizers in its permanence, oil resistance, flexibility and stability.

An excellent vinyl plasticizer where stability and flexibility are desired. Because of its high plasticizing efficiency, it is of outstanding value in increasing output of processing equipment such as extruders and calenders. Used successfully in vinyl organosols which are useful in the coating and tree film field.

Very effective in cellulosic lacquers, imparting toughness, flexibility, low-moisture vapor transfer; has good permanence and heat and light stability. An excellent plasticizer for polyvinyl butyral and for low molecular weight polystyrene which is further polymerized later for coating and impregnating work.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. drums; tank cars.

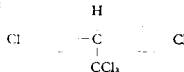
Shipping Classification: Resin Plasticizer.

Literature: "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet; "Santizer 160," Technical Bulletin O-D-110 R-1.

"SANTOBANE" DDT INSECTICIDE (*Monsanto's Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane, Technical; also known as 2,2-bis(para-chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane*)

Molecular Weight: 354.50

Formula:



Standard Form: Granular powder.

Specifications: Fine or medium granular powder with a white-to-cream color; characteristic odor; crystallizing point 89.0°C. min.; organically bound chlorine 48.0-51.0%; pH of water extract, 6.0-8.0.

General Information—Properties: Bulking value approx. 45 lbs. per cu. ft.; soluble to varying degrees in common organic solvents; relatively insoluble in water.

Uses: When properly formulated possesses broad insecticidal qualities, acting both as a contact and stomach poison. An insecticide base used in dusting powders, emulsions, suspensions and solutions for the control of various agricultural and household insects.

Containers: 100-lb. bags.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "How to Control Insects with Santobane Monsanto DDT," 20-page booklet; "A Guide for Formulating Santobane Monsanto DDT," 21-page booklet.

"SANTOBRITE" SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE, TECHNICAL

Molecular Weight: 288.36

Formula: ONa



Standard Form: Neutral powder, pellets or briquettes.

Specifications: Light tan powder, pellets or briquettes Assay 88.0% min. Free alkali (as NaOH) 0.5-0.9%.

General Information—Properties: Comparatively odorless; stable under ordinary atmospheric conditions when stored in a dry place; bulking value 52 lbs. per cu. ft. for briquettes; 25 lbs. per cu. ft. for powder; soluble in water and various organic polar solvents. Relatively inert toward organic compounds; solutions are noncorrosive to iron, steel, copper and brass.

"Santobrite" and its solutions may be irritating to the skin and mucous membranes of some individuals, and are somewhat toxic to man and the higher animals. For detailed information on uses and methods of handling, write for listed literature.

Uses: A water-soluble industrial preservative, fungicide and herbicide. Used for the manufacture of termite-resistant cellulose insulating board and for the preservation of wood, cellulose products, textiles, starches, adhesives, leather, oils, paints, latex and rubber. Also for control of slime and algae; manufacture of herbicides; as a fermentation disinfectant; for control of sap stain in green lumber.

Containers: Briquettes: 100-lb. bulk fiber drums; powder: 50-lb. paper bags in corrugated boxes; pellets: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Pentachlorophenate (Wood Preservatives, NOIBN Dry)

Literature:

"Santobrite for the Preservation of Adhesives," Technical Bulletin O-1

"Santobrite and Santopren 20 for Paint Preservation," Technical Bulletin O-2

"Santobrite for Microorganism Control in the Pulp and Paper Industry," Technical Bulletin O-5

"Santobrite for the Control of Slime and Algae," Technical Bulletin O-15

"Santobrite for the Preservation of Rubber Latex," Technical Bulletin O-17

"Santobrite," Technical Bulletin O-23

"Determination of Chlorophenols and Their Salts in Impregnated Materials," Technical Bulletin O-24

0685088

"SANTOCEL" SILICA AEROGEL FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

Typical Analysis: SiO_2 , 89.5–91.5%; Na_2SO_4 , 2.5–3.5%; Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 , 1.0%; volatile* 4.0–6.0%; pH (4.0 gms. in 100 cc. H_2O) 3.5–4.0.

*Volatile portion is water, alcohol and acetaldehyde.

General Information—Properties: Colors, white-transparent in vehicles; absolute density 17.1 lbs. per gal., 0.0585 gal. per lb.; Sp. Gr. 2.2; refractive index 1.464; oil absorption 2.0–2.5 g. oil/g. "Santocel" by ASTM. Dry bulk density: "Santocel" C, 6 lbs. per cu. ft.; "Santocel" CX and ARD, 3.5–4.0 lbs. per cu. ft. Average particle size: "Santocel" C, 3–5 microns in diameter; "Santocel" CX and ARD, 1–3 microns in diameter.

Uses: Flating agent to produce matte finishes in coatings of all types (lacquers, varnishes, vinyl resin coatings and resin dispersions); bodying agent in printing inks; bulking agent for dry powders; free-flowing and anticaking agent for dry powders; insecticide for stored grain; application aid for rubber cements; reinforcing agent for rubber; bodying agent to make lubricating greases; dry grinding aid for DDT and other sticky powders; to raise heat distortion point, as in molded brake linings; mold lubricants for hard rubber; bodying agent for paint removers; antisetling agent for pigments; antislip agent in paste floor waxes; flating agent for free film and textile coatings.

"Santocel" C is recommended for the above uses with the following exceptions: "Santocel" CX is recommended as a flating agent for fabric coatings when the only method of incorporation is by stirring; "Santocel" CX is recommended as a bulking agent for dry powders because of its very low dry bulk density; "Santocel" ARD is recommended for making greases.

Grades: "Santocel" C, "Santocel" CX, "Santocel" ARD.

Containers: Multiwall bags 5 ply, net wt. 25-lbs. for C, 15 for CX and ARD.

Shipping Classification: Insulating Material NOIBN.

Literature: "17 Profit Building Industrial Applications of Santocel," 12-page booklet.

"SANTOCEL" SILICA AEROGEL FOR THERMAL INSULATION

Standard Form:

"Santocel" A—Sugar-sized particles

"Santocel" AO—"Santocel" A, with finely divided silicon added as opacifier for radiant heat

Typical Analysis: Approximate analysis for all insulation grades of "Santocel": SiO_2 , 93.0–96.0%; volatile* 0.5–1.5%; Na_2SO_4 , 2.5–3.5%; Fe_2O_3 and Al_2O_3 , 1%.

*Volatile is water, alcohol, acetaldehyde.

General Information—Properties: Known technically as a silica aerogel. Produced by chemically and physically treating sodium silicate to yield a silica gel in which the liquid phase has been replaced by air without destroying the gel structure. The resulting particle is 94% dead air contained within submicroscopic pores. Dry bulk density: "Santocel" A, 5 lbs. per cu. ft.; "Santocel" AO, 5.75 lbs. per cu. ft.; absolute density 17.1 lbs. per gal.; Sp. Gr. 2.2; specific heat 0.234; angle of repose 12.5°; thermal conductivity (mean temp. 60°F.) 0.150 BTU/Hr./Ft.²/in.²/F.

Uses: Adapted for any use where efficiency or space saving is a factor in thermal insulation, especially in freezers, shipping containers, insulated trucks, trailers and freight cars, liquid oxygen manufacture and storage, and cold-storage

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room doors, high-pressure steam lines. "Santocel" AO, recommended where mean temperatures exceed 100°F.

Containers: Multiwall paper bags 20-lbs. net; bulk car loads.

Shipping Classification: Insulating Material NOIBN.

Literature: "Santocel—The Chemical Insulation," 12-page booklet; information on specific applications sent on request.

"SANTOCHLOR" para-DICHLOROBENZENE

Molecular Weight: 147.01

Formula: ClC1=CC=CC=C1Cl



Standard Form: Crystals.

General Information—Properties: White crystals; crystallizing point 52.8°C. min.

Uses: As an intermediate in the production of dyestuffs; as a deodorant; mothicide, larvacide, and in control of peach tree borers.

Grades: Standard crystal sizes:

No. 0 (approx. 1/4-inch pellets)—For peach tree borers and for insecticide and miscellaneous uses.

No. 1 (approx. 1/8-inch nuggets)—For shaker top cans.

No. 34 (approx. rice-size granules)—A combination of two uniformly sized crystals. For shaker top cans and for compressing into cakes.

Blocking mix—Mixture of sizes under 7 mesh.

Fines—Mixture of sizes less than 16 mesh.

Containers: 200 and 100-lb. fiber drums; carlots.

Shipping Classification: Paradichlorobenzol.

Literature: "Santochlor for the Control of Peach Tree and Stone Fruit Borers," Technical Bulletin O-18; "Santochlor for Clothes Moth Control," folder; "Santochlor," Technical Bulletin O-54; "Santochlor for Mildew Control," Technical Bulletin O-63.

"SANTODEX" OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: An all hydrocarbon light-colored, viscous material. Typical inspection data Sp. Gr. 0.899 at 60°/60°F.; viscosity 300 cts. at 210°F. flash point 350°F.

Uses: Designed specifically to improve the viscosity index of lubricating oil.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oils NOIBN.

Literature: "Santodex," Technical Bulletin O-48.

"SANTOLENE" C FUEL OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: An oily liquid having the following typical properties: Saybolt Universal viscosity 52 seconds at 210°F., 259 seconds at 100°F.; Sp. Gr. 0.884 at 60°/60°F.

0685089

Uses: Corrosion and rust inhibitor for use in light petroleum products.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolene C," Technical Bulletin O-62.

"SANTOLENE" E FUEL OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: An oily liquid having the following typical properties: Saybolt Universal viscosity 80 seconds at 210 F.; Sp. Gr. 0.95 at 60–60 F.; sulfur 1.2%; barium 5.0%.

Uses: Sludge inhibitor for fuel oils to prevent burner screen clogging and reduce rusting. Concentrations as low as 0.02% have been used satisfactorily.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

"SANTOLITE" MHP INDUSTRIAL RESIN

Standard Form: Hard resin.

Specifications: Hard, practically colorless resin; refractive index (25 gms. in 75 gms. normal butyl acetate) 1.4280–1.4310; penetration (200 gm. load for 5 seconds at 25°C.) 10 mm. max.

General Information—Properties: An aryl sulfonamide-formaldehyde resin similar to "Santolite" MS in characteristics, except that it is much harder, softening at about 60°C., brittle at normal temperatures. Nearly colorless, well adapted to specialty and heat-sealing lacquers, fabric coatings, molding compositions and the like. Being incompatible with drying oils it cannot be used as a varnish material.

Exceptional features of this resin are the ease with which it may be worked into practically any formula using a cellulose ester and the wide variation of properties obtained by its use. Its high degree of solubility makes very concentrated solutions possible; its extreme compatibility with plasticizers and cellulose esters removes much of the danger of blushing, sweating and separation.

Uses: Can be used in spraying, dipping or brushing lacquers to make clear, colorless, odorless coatings of good gloss and adhesion. It does not materially increase the viscosity of the solution and permits the building up of a high-solids content in the lacquer. Compatible with all the common plasticizers.

Containers: 60-lb. cased cans.

Shipping Classification: Resin Synthetic NOIBN Without Filler.

Literature: "Santolite MHP," Technical Bulletin O-D-112.

"SANTOLITE" MS (80%) INDUSTRIAL RESIN

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Light-colored, viscous liquid; free-flowing at temperatures above 20°C.; composition 80% "Santolite" MS, 20% normal butyl acetate.

General Information—Properties: Soft, practically colorless resin made by the condensation of formaldehyde with aromatic sulfonamides.

Uses: "Santolite" MS, like all the "Santolite" resins, is compatible with both nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate; being a solvent for both, it can be used in any proportion. Forms brittle compositions with both these esters but the addition of a plasticizer makes such combinations permanently flexible. Readily miscible with all the common organic solvents and thinners except petroleum hydrocarbons; not miscible with varnish and paint oils. Excellent for water-white lacquers which will not be exposed to extreme weather conditions, its high gloss and lack of color being unusual in the resin field.

Containers: 540-lbs. approx., 55-gal. drums; 45-lbs. approx., 5-gal. drums.

Shipping Classification: Resin Synthetic NOIBN Without Filler.

"SANTOLUBE" 31 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid or crystalline mass.

General Information—Properties: Essentially a phosphite ester of an alkylated phenol. Typical inspection data: Sp. Gr. 1.04 at 60°/60°F.; color NPA 4; phosphorus 5.7%; nitrogen 0.22%; chlorine 0.05%.

Uses: As an addition agent for engine oils where improvement in oiliness, film strength and oxidation resistance is desirable; from 0.25 to 0.5% is usually found to be the optimum concentration.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolube 31," Technical Bulletin O-33.

"SANTOLUBE" 52 CUTTING OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: An oiliness agent for cutting fluids having the following typical properties: Saybolt Universal viscosity 99 seconds at 210 F.; 2300 seconds at 100 F.; Sp. Gr. 0.97 at 60°/60°F.

Uses: An oiliness agent for cutting fluids to improve cutting, tapping and threading efficiency.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolube 52," Technical Bulletin O-73.

"SANTOLUBE" 70 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: An oily viscous liquid having the following typical properties: Sp. Gr. 0.926 at 60–60 F.; Saybolt Universal viscosity 480 seconds at 210 F.

Uses: Rust inhibitor for turbine oils.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

"SANTOLUBE" 203-A OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: An oil-soluble complex metallo-organic with pronounced detergent properties. The active material is a barium base compound dissolved in a

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lubricating oil, the final product having the following typical properties: Saybolt viscosity 55 at 210°F.; Sp. Gr. 0.96 at 60°/60°F.; barium 5.0%; sulfur 1.2%.

Uses: A detergent additive for use in crankcase lubricating oils together with a corrosion inhibitor such as "Santolube" 394-C.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oils NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolube 203-A," Technical Bulletin O-58.

"SANTOLUBE" 205 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A blend of 10 parts of the detergent additive "Santolube" 203-A and 3 parts of the corrosion inhibitor "Santolube" 394-C.

Uses: An additive for compounding Heavy and Medium Duty engine lubricating oils.

Containers: 55-gal. drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oils NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolube 205," Technical Bulletin O-57.

"SANTOLUBE" 303-A OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: An oil-soluble, complex metallo-organic compound of the sulfurized alkyl phenol type containing about 4% barium and 0.9% sulfur. Physically, an oily material with the following typical properties: flash point 400°F.; Saybolt viscosity 100 at 210°F.; Sp. Gr. 0.94 at 60°/60°F.

Uses: A detergent additive for crankcase lubricating oils together with a corrosion inhibitor such as "Santolube" 394-C. Certain combinations of these two additives have received approval under U. S. Army 2-104B Specification.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oils NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolube 303-A," Technical Bulletin O-71.

"SANTOLUBE" 360 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A dark, viscous liquid with the following properties: Saybolt Universal viscosity 45-55 seconds at 210°F.; phosphorus 0.50-0.59%; sulfur 4.83-5.55%; barium 3.94-4.15%; lbs. per gal. 8.06 (approx.).

Uses: A detergent-dispersant, inhibitor-type additive for motor oils. Also functions as a pour point depressant. Recommended for compounding Heavy Duty oils of the 2-104B type.

Containers: 55-gal. drums.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolube 360," Technical Bulletin O-66.

"SANTOLUBE" 374 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A dark, viscous liquid with the following approximate properties: Saybolt Universal viscosity 50-60 seconds at 210°F.; Sp. Gr. 0.965-0.985 at 60°/60°F.; phosphorus 0.72-0.84%; sulfur 6.42-7.24%; barium 3.52-3.72%.

Uses: A detergent-dispersant, inhibitor-type additive for motor oils. Also functions as a pour point depressant. Recommended for compounding Heavy Duty oils of the 2-104 type.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolube 374," Technical Bulletin O-67.

"SANTOLUBE" 379 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A dark, viscous liquid with the following approximate properties: Saybolt Universal viscosity 50-60 seconds at 210°F.; Sp. Gr. 0.98 at 60°/60°F.; sulfur 5.40-6.16%; phosphorus 0.0-0.68%; barium 3.78-3.98%.

Uses: A detergent-dispersant, inhibitor-type additive for motor oils. Also functions as a pour point depressant. Recommended for compounding Heavy Duty oils of the 2-104B type.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolube 379," Technical Bulletin O-68.

"SANTOLUBE" 382 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A dark, viscous liquid with the following approximate properties: Saybolt Universal viscosity 50-60 seconds at 210°F.; Sp. Gr. 0.98 at 60°/60°F.; phosphorus 0.39-0.46%; sulfur 4.56-5.31%; barium 6.28-6.45%.

Uses: A detergent-dispersant, inhibitor-type additive for motor oils. Also functions as a pour point depressant. Recommended for compounding Heavy Duty oils of the MIL-O-2104 type.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

"SANTOLUBE" 384 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A dark, viscous liquid with the following approximate properties: Saybolt Universal viscosity 45.0-55.0 seconds at 210°F.; Sp. Gr. 0.94 at 60°/60°F.; phosphorus 0.10-0.14%; sulfur 2.02-2.60%; barium 4.65-4.95%.

Uses: May be used as the principal detergent component along with a suitable inhibitor, in compounding Heavy Duty motor oils meeting Army and Navy specifications.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

"SANTOLUBE" 388 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Tentative specifications are as follows: Saybolt Universal viscosity 50-60 seconds at 210°F.; phosphorus 0.45-0.55%; sulfur 5.6-6.0%; barium 6.07-6.25%.

0685091

Uses: A detergent-dispersant, inhibitor-type additive for motor oils. Also functions as a pour point depressant. Recommended for compounding Heavy Duty oils of the MIL-O-2104 type.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

"SANTOLUBE" 394-C OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: An amber, viscous liquid with the following approximate properties: Saybolt viscosity 100 at 210 F.; Sp. Gr. 1.03 at 60°/60 F.; phosphorus 4%; sulfur 13.0%.

Uses: An effective and versatile antioxidant and bearing corrosion inhibitor for engine lubricating oils. Finds wide application in compounding Premium and Heavy Duty motor oils.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oils NOIBN.

Literature: "Santolube 394-C," Technical Bulletin O-30.

"SANTOLUBE" 395-X OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: An amber liquid with the following typical characteristics: Saybolt viscosity 80 at 210 F.; Sp. Gr. 1.007 at 60°/60 F.; phosphorus 3.7%; sulfur 11.0%; banum 1.1%.

Uses: An oxidation and bearing corrosion inhibitor for crankcase oils designed to meet Premium motor oil requirements as defined by the American Petroleum Institute.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oils NOIBN.

"SANTOLUBE" 520 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A detergent of the same chemical type as "Santolube" 303-A but with higher unit effectiveness. Typical inspection data: flash point 400°F.; Saybolt viscosity 65 at 210 F.; Sp. Gr. 0.96 at 60°/60 F.; sodium 6.0%; sulfur 0.8%.

Uses: A detergent additive for use in crankcase oils together with a corrosion inhibitor such as "Santolube" 394-C.

Containers: 55-gal. drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oils NOIBN.

"SANTOMASK" II ODOR-MASKING AGENT

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Clear, light yellow liquid; pleasant characteristic odor; flash point approx. 210°F. (Cleveland open cup method); flow point below 0°C.; wt. per gal. approx. 8.7 lbs.

Uses: Odor-masking ingredient for interior paints, printing inks, and similar products having objectionable natural odors. In addition to masking odors, may reduce or eliminate irritation to eyes, nose and throat caused by volatile components of some interior paints. Will not affect drying time, color durability and other characteristics of paints and inks.

Containers: 33 and 55-gal. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Santomask for After-Odor Control of Interior Paints, Printing Inks and Some Other Odorous Formulations," Technical Bulletin O-16.

"SANTOMERSE" ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES

General Information—Properties: The salts of a homologous series of substituted aromatic sulfonic acids. The "Santomerse" series consists of six products, each distinctive in character and developed to meet a certain industrial need.

"Santomerse" D—neutral powder 100% active

"Santomerse" S—30% aqueous solution of "Santomerse" D

"Santomerse" 30X—25% aqueous solution of "Santomerse" D and 5% sodium sulfate

"Santomerse" No. 1—neutral flakes and bead form 40% active

"Santomerse" 80—neutral flakes 80% (min.) active.

"Santomerse" No. 3—neutral powder 100% active

"Santomerse" No. 3—paste (75% "Santomerse" No. 3 in water)

"Santomerse" No. 55—neutral flakes 55% active

Uses: Highly efficient surface-active wetting, spreading, penetrating, emulsifying agents and detergents used in the following industries: textile, paper, leather, adhesive, rubber, insecticide, dust collection, soap, cosmetic, ceramic, detergent, metal cleaning, plating, emulsions, dyes, pharmaceutical, embalming fluid, laundry, steel, paint, cement, glue, felt, color, etc.

Containers: "Santomerse" D—115-lb. drums; "Santomerse" S—450 and 250-lb. drums; "Santomerse" 30X—450-lb. drums; "Santomerse" No. 1—75-lb. bags; 175, 200 and 225-lb. drums; "Santomerse" 80—200-lb. drums; "Santomerse" No. 3 (powder)—115-lb. drums; "Santomerse" No. 3 (paste)—175-lb. steel drums; "Santomerse" No. 55—55-gal. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compound NOIBN.

Literature:

"Santomerse No. 1," Technical Bulletin P-118

"Santomerse D, Santomerse No. 3, Santomerse S, Santomerse No. 3 Paste," Technical Bulletin P-123

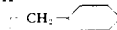
"Santomerse 30X," Technical Bulletin P-135

"Monsanto Chemicals for the Rubber Industry," 48-page booklet

"SANTOPHEN" 1 GERMICIDE (ortho-Benzyl-para-chlorophenol, Technical)

Molecular Weight: 218.68

Formula: OH



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Standard Form: Flaked solid.

Specifications: White to light tan or pink flakes; crystallizing point 45.0°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 1.202–1.206 at 55°/55°C.; free acidity (as HCl) 0.01% max.; odor slight phenolic max.

General Information—Properties: "Santophen" 1 possesses high bactericidal and fungicidal activity, but low toxicity to higher animals. When properly formulated for disinfectant use, it is considered nonirritating in use dilutions. Insoluble in water, but highly soluble in alcohol and other

(Continued on next page)

0685092

organic solvents; dispersible in aqueous media with the aid of soaps or synthetic dispersing agents. Noncorrosive to most metals or other engineering materials.

Uses: Used as the active principle, or as an enhancing agent for disinfectants.

Containers: 55 and 22-gal. lacquer-lined drums.

Shipping Classification: Disinfectant Other Than Medicinal NOIBN.

Literature: "Santophen 1 For Use In Disinfectants," Technical Bulletin O-51 (Preliminary).

"SANTOPHEN" 20 PENTACHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL

Molecular Weight: 266.35

Formula: OH



Standard Form: Flakes.

Specifications: Dark, grayish flakes; crystallizing point 174.0°C. min.; alkali insoluble material 1.0% max.; assay 96.0% min.; pine oil solution NPA 5.5 max.

General Information—Properties: Chlorophenolic odor; bulking value 45.5 lbs. per cu. ft.; stable under ordinary conditions; relatively non-hygroscopic and unreactive chemically; soluble to various degrees in organic solvents; relatively insoluble in water.

"Santophen" 20 and its solutions and formulations may be irritating to the skin and mucous membranes and are somewhat toxic to man and the higher animals. Precautions suggested for handling should be observed.

Uses: Highly toxic to fungi, termites and many forms of bacteria. Used industrially where the growth of microorganisms must be prevented or controlled; to protect wood against rot, termites and Lyctus (Powder-Post) beetles; as an effective herbicide. "Santophen" 20 is used frequently in oil solutions or as the sodium salt (see "Santobrite").

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Wood Preservatives NOIBN, Dry (Pentachlorophenol).

Literature:

- "Santophen 20," Technical Bulletin O-25
- "Santobrite and Santophen 20 for Paint Preservation," Technical Bulletin O-2
- "Chemicals for Termite Control," Technical Bulletin O-13
- "Determination of Chlorophenols and Their Salts in Impregnated Materials," Technical Bulletin O-24
- "Toxicology and Dermatology of Pentachlorophenol and Sodium Pentachlorophenate," 18-page booklet
- "Destroy Weeds with Monsanto Santophen 20," Monsanto Progress Report
- "Building with Santophen 20 Preserved Wood," folder
- "The Killers in the Field," 35-page booklet
- "Prevent This with Monsanto Santophen 20," folder
- "Penta," 25-page booklet
- "Penta Chlorophenol Monsanto's Santophen 20," 12-page booklet
- "Wood Preserving Applications with Monsanto's Penta," 7-page booklet
- "Fence Posts," folder

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"SANTOPOID" 29 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A dark, oily, viscous liquid with the following typical properties: Sp. Gr. 1.09 at 60°/60°F.; flash point 295°F.; viscosity 55 cts. at 100 F.; sulfur 8.5%; chlorine 23.0%; phosphorus 0.56%; metals none.

Uses: "Santopoid" 29 in suitable base oils is approved at 6.5% by weight for U. S. Army 2-105B Specification.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santopoid 29," Technical Bulletin O-47.

"SANTOPOID" 32 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A foam-inhibited, dark oily, viscous liquid with the following typical properties: Sp. Gr. 1.18 at 60°/60°F.; sulfur 7.4-9.0%; chlorine 24.5-27.5%; phosphorus 0.49-0.59%; Saybolt Universal viscosity 80-90 seconds at 210 F.; flash point 250 F.; color, ASTM (dilute) 5/4 min.

Uses: Recommended for compounding gear lubricants designed to meet Military Specification MIL-L-2105.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santopoid 29," Technical Bulletin O-47.

"SANTOPOID" 33 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A foam-inhibited, dark oily, viscous liquid with the following typical properties: Sp. Gr. 1.1 at 60°/60°F.; flash point 250 F.; Saybolt Universal viscosity 60 at 210 F.; sulfur 8.5%; chlorine 25.0%; phosphorus 0.56%.

Uses: Recommended for compounding gear lubricants designed to meet Military Specification MIL-L-2105.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santopoid 29," Technical Bulletin O-47.

"SANTOPOID" 34 OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A foam-inhibited, amber, oily, viscous liquid with the following typical properties: Sp. Gr. 1.1 at 60°/60°F.; flash point 250 F.; sulfur 7.9%; chlorine 25.0%; phosphorus 0.55%.

Uses: Recommended for compounding gear lubricants designed to meet Military Specification MIL-L-2105.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santopoid 29," Technical Bulletin O-47.

0685093

"SANTOPOID" S OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A dark, oily, viscous liquid, chemically a chlornaphtha xanthate; Sp. Gr. approx. 1.20 at 60° F.; flash point 250° F.; viscosity 65 cts. at 100° F.; sulfur 11%; chlorine 34%.

Uses: "Santopoid" S at 10% by weight in mineral oil is approved under Federal Specification VV-L-761 for extreme pressure lubricants. Normally 7.5% by weight is sufficient to compound commercial lubricants satisfactory for hypoid and other gears. Lower percentages are used for milder E. P. Products.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santopoid S and Santopoid S-RI," Technical Bulletin O-32.

"SANTOPOUR" OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A dark liquid with the following typical characteristics: flash point 400° F.; Saybolt viscosity 60 at 210° F.; color ASTM (dil.) 4½; neutralization number 0.15; pour point plus 10° F.

Uses: A pour point depressant for petroleum oils.

Containers: 55-gal. drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santopour-Santopour B," Technical Bulletin O-61.

"SANTOPOUR" B OIL ADDITIVE

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A dark liquid with the following typical characteristics: flash point 400° F.; Saybolt viscosity 55 at 210° F.; color ASTM (dil.) 5; neutralization number 0.3; pour point 0° F.

Uses: A pour point depressant for petroleum oils.

Containers: 55-gal. drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Petroleum Oil NOIBN.

Literature: "Santopour-Santopour B," Technical Bulletin O-61.

"SANTOSITE" SODIUM SULFITE ANHYDROUS, TECHNICAL

Molecular Weight: 126.06

Formula: Na₂SO₃

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Tan to slightly pink crystalline powder; foreign odor very slight max.; assay (Na₂SO₃) 93.0% min.; color of filtrate from 10% solution in water not darker than APHA 250.

General Information—Properties: Will oxidize to sodium sulfate if not kept dry. Normally contains less than 1% sodium chloride; less than 0.1% iron; less than 0.2% insoluble; less than 0.2% organic matter. The balance of impurity is sodium sulfate. The unfiltered water solution has a brown color due to suspended Fe(OH)₃. Normally all of the product will pass through a No. 20 U. S. Standard sieve.

Uses: As a reducing agent in oxygen removal from boiler feed water; depressant in ore flotation; manufacture of rubber, paper and cordage. When added to chrome tanning liquor produces a milder tanning agent which gives leather a tighter grain and a finer break. Highly efficient in the semi-chemical pulping of straw and wood for paper manufacture; is being developed as an impregnant to facilitate grinding of pulp wood logs.

Containers: 100-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Sulfite.

Literature: "Santosite for Removing Oxygen from Boiler Feed Water," Technical Bulletin O-26; "Santosite the Milder Pulping Agent," folder.

"SANTOTAN" KR BASIC CHROME SULFATE

Formula: Contains approx. 50% of Cr₂(SO₄)₂(OH)₂

Standard Form: Crystals.

Specifications: Dark green crystals; solution in water (5:500) clear; basicity (Cr₂O₃/SO₃) 101–105; basicity (Schorlemmer) 37.3–39.7; chromium as Cr₂O₃ 23.9% min.

Uses: In chrome tanning of calf, cow and horse hides and sheepskins.

Containers: 100-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Tanning Extract Dry NOIBN.

"SKYDROL" FUNCTIONAL FLUID

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: A clear, green, mobile, nonflammable-type hydraulic fluid with outstanding lubricity, stability, noncorrosiveness, good viscosity and resistance to oxidation.

Uses: Hydraulic fluid in cabin superchargers, expansion turbines for air-conditioning systems and the hydraulic system itself in aircraft.

Containers: 475, 45 and 9-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "More Safety in The Air With Monsanto Skydrol," 12-page booklet; "Skydrol," Technical Bulletin O-D-600.

SODIUM ACID PYROPHOSPHATE

(Also known as disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate and acid sodium pyrophosphate)

Molecular Weight: 221.97

Formula: Na₂H₂P₂O₇

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White powder, soluble in water; min. neutralizing value 74; pH of 1% solution 4.2.

Uses: As baking acid for prepared flours, doughnut flours; in manufacture of baking powders and baking creams, in oil well drilling muds.

Grades: Food and commercial. Food grade meets all U. S. and State Pure Food Law requirements.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 350 and 100-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Phosphate.

0685094

SODIUM AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE

(Also known as microcosmic salt, sodium ammonium hydrogen phosphate, salt of phosphorus, phosphorus salt and fusible salt of urine)

Formula: $\text{NaNH}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Standard Form: Crystals.

General Information—Properties: Transparent, white efflorescent, monoclinic crystals; gives off water and ammonia on heating leaving NaPO_3 ; contains above 32% P_2O_5 , 7.5% NH_3 and 14% Na_2O .

Uses: Principally in analytical laboratories for standardizing uranium solution; for determination of Mg and Mn; as a reagent in blow pipe analysis.

Grades: Commercial.

Containers: 300-lb. bbls.; 150-lb. kegs.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Phosphate.

SODIUM BENZOATE

Molecular Weight: 144.11

Formula: COONa



Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: U.S.P. Grade: Thin white flakes or white powder; solubility in water (10:18 at 25°C.) complete; solubility in 90% ethyl alcohol (1:50 at 25°C.) complete; N/10 alkali or acid per 2 gm. sample 0.2 ml. max.; pH 6.8–10.4; moisture 0.50% max.; assay 99.0% min.; chlorides (as NaCl) 0.05% max.; sulfates (as Na_2SO_4) 0.05% max.

Technical Grade: White or slightly tinted powder: assay 99.0% min. (dry basis); solution in water (10:18) essentially complete but slightly inferior to U.S.P. quality; chlorides (as NaCl) 0.6% max.; sulfates (as Na_2SO_4) 0.6% max.; phthalic acid, 0.1% max.

Uses: U.S.P. Grade: For preserving foods, tobacco and medicinal preparations.

Technical Grade: As an industrial preservative and rust inhibitor.

Grades: U.S.P. and Technical.

Containers: 100, 50 and 25-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: U.S.P.: Food Preserving Compound NOIBN; Technical: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Preserving with Monsanto Sodium Benzoate," folder; "Benzoic Acid and the Benzoates," 16-page booklet.

SODIUM BISULFATE (Nitre Cake)

Molecular Weight: 120.07

Formula: NaHSO_4

Standard Form: Globular.

Typical Analysis: 37% H_2SO_4 available.

Uses: Used to replace either sulfuric acid or combination of sulfuric acid and Glauber's salt. One hundred lbs. nitre cake is approximately equivalent to 39.8 lbs. 66% sulfuric acid and 147 lbs. Glauber's salt.

Used principally in viscose rayon spinning baths; dyeing woolen goods; refining nickel ores; manufacture of sulfate pulp; in tanneries for pickling, deliming and making one-bath tan solutions; as an acid scour for household use; in agriculture for disinfecting soil; as a bowl cleaner in sanitary trade.

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Containers: 100-lb. polyethylene bags; 100-lb. plywood kegs; 330 and 400-lb. fiber drums; 470-lb. steel drum bulk carloads.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Bisulfate (Nitric Cake).

SODIUM BISULFITE

Molecular Weight: 104.07 (Solution); 190.13 (Anhydrous)

Formula: NaHSO_3 (Solution); $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (Anhydrous).

Standard Form: Solution: 33% Bé . containing approx. 21% SO_2 ; wt. per gal. 10.78 lbs. Anhydrous (sodium metabisulfite): 66% SO_2 (approx.).

Typical Analysis:

	SOLUTION	ANHYDROUS
SO_2	21.5%	66%
Na_2SO_4	3.00	1.5
Fe	0.006	0.002

Uses: In dye manufacture; as source of SO_2 for reducing sodium bichromate to basic chrome sulfate in tanning; bleaching of vegetable tan extracts; production of hydrosulfite for vat dyeing; antichlor in bleaching ground wood bleaching dyes out of wooden coloring drums used for dyeing leather; antichlor in pulp bleaching; antichlor in laundry dries; bleaching of straw, rabbit fur, sugar syrups, glue and glucose. (See table in general data section.)

Containers: Liquid—550-lb. tight hardware bbls.; Anhydrous—400-lb. fiber drums; 100-lb. moisture-proof paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Bisulfite Dry or Sodium Bisulfite Liquid.

SODIUM FERRIC PYROPHOSPHATE

Formula: $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: A finely subdivided powder; soluble in hydrochloric acid; insoluble in water contains min. of 15.5% iron.

Uses: For iron enrichment of flours, cereals, food beverages. It does not induce rancidity in cereal products.

Containers: 100-lb. net weight containers.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (Compound 1080)

Molecular Weight: 100.03

Formula: FCH_2COONa

Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Fine white powder; active material 90.0% min.; inorganic fluorine 1.0% max.; chlorides (as NaCl) 1.0% max.; insoluble material in 50% solution in water 0.2% max. at 30°C.

Typical Analysis: Assay 95.6%; inorganic fluorine 0.03% chlorides 0.76% alkalinity (as NaOH) 0.17%; weight loss 0.33% at 110°C.; 90% through 35 mesh; water-insoluble material 0.06%.

Uses: Water-soluble rodenticide which may be used for the control of all species of rats and field rodents. Sales are made only to federal, state, county and city agencies and to qualified pest control operators.

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Containers: Wooden cases containing 50, 25 and 2—8-oz. friction-top tin cans; wooden cases containing 64 and 16—1-oz. friction-top tin cans.

Shipping Classification: Vermin Exterminator. "Poison" label required.

Literature: Brochure prepared by the Insect Control Committee, Rodent Control Subcommittee of the National Research Council, Washington 25, D. C.

SODIUM METAPHOSPHATE, LOW PH

Formula: $(\text{NaPO}_3)_x$

General Information—Properties: Clear, water-soluble glass; very hygroscopic pH of 1% solution 5.5.

Containers: 100-lb. net fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Phosphate.

SODIUM METAPHOSPHATE (Insoluble)

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White powder, generally stated to be the monometaphosphate— NaPO_3 , soluble in hot concentrated H_2SO_4 , insoluble in water.

Uses: Suggested as a mild abrasive; has mild polishing power; softens hard water, probably by base ion exchange method.

Containers: 100-lb. bags.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Phosphate.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DI, ANHYDROUS

(Also known as phosphate of soda, sodium phosphate dibasic, secondary sodium phosphate and exsiccated sodium phosphate)

Molecular Weight: 141.98

Formula: Na_2HPO_4

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: Soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; on exposure to air will absorb 2–7 mols H_2O depending on humidity and temperature; loses molecular water at 240 C. forming tetrasodium pyrophosphate; pH of 1% solution 8.8 at 25°C. One lb. anhydrous product equivalent to 2.5 lbs. crystalline (dodecahydrate).

Uses: For boiler water treatment; in making glazes for potteries, porcelains and chinaware; as an emulsifier in making process cheese; in various chemical processes; in manufacture of dyestuffs such as Schützler's green; in the preparation of enamels; in tinning and soldering; in leather tanning; as a bath ingredient in galvanoplastic work; in the manufacture of pigments such as cobalt phosphate; in the weighting of silk and impregnating of textiles in dyeing and calico printing; in the adjustment of condensed milk; medicinal.

Grades: Food (Granular and Powdered); Medicinal, U.S.P.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 350 and 100-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Disodium Phosphate

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DI, DUOHYDRATE

(Also known as phosphate of soda, sodium phosphate dibasic, secondary sodium phosphate)

Molecular Weight: 178.0

Formula: $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

General Information—Properties: Soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; equivalent to 82% of sodium phosphate, di, anhydrous (see preceding product for further information on properties.)

Uses: Especially recommended for use in preventing coagulation during condensation of milk and as an emulsifying agent in processing cheese.

Grades: Food (conforms with Federal and State Pure Food Laws).

Containers: 100-lb. bags.

Shipping Classification: Disodium Phosphate.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, HEMI (Hemibasic)

Molecular Weight: 218.00

Formula: $\text{NaH}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$

Standard Form: Crystals or granules.

Typical Analysis: Na_2O , 14.2%; P_2O_5 , 61.7%.

General Information—Properties: Hygroscopic crystals or granular material; solubility 190 gms./100 gms. of water at 32°C.; pH of 1% solution 2.2; M.P. approx. 128°C.

Uses: Suggested for treating silage; as a strong phosphoric acid in solid form; metal cleaning.

Containers: 600-lb. net bbls.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Phosphate.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, MONO

(Also known as sodium phosphate, monobasic; sodium dihydrogen phosphate; sodium biphosphate; monosodium orthophosphate and acid sodium phosphate)

Molecular Weight: 119.99

Formula: NaH_2PO_4

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: Contains not less than 58% P_2O_5 ; pH value of 1% solution 4.6.

Uses: For conditioning boiler water and in electroplating.

Grades: Food; commercial.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 350 and 100-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Sodium Phosphate.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, TRI

(Also known as normal sodium phosphate; sodium phosphate, tribasic; tertiary sodium phosphate and TSP)

Molecular Weight: 380.16

Formula: $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Standard Form: Crystalline material.

Specifications: White crystalline material, uniformly sized, quickly soluble in water giving an alkaline reaction; pH of 1% solution 11.8.

Uses: Principally in cleaners and detergents for both household and industrial use; in fruit cleaning to remove insecticide sprays and inhibit growth of fruit mold; in water treatment for softening and conditioning water.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 325 and 100-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Trisodium Phosphate.

Literature: "T.S.P.," leaflet.

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SODIUM PHOSPHITE, DI, ANHYDROUS**Molecular Weight:** 125.98**Formula:** Na_2HPO_3 **Standard Form:** Crystalline powder.**General Information—Properties:** White crystalline, hygroscopic powder; pH of 2% solution 7.0; decomposes without melting at approx. 130°C.; assay 63–65% H_3PO_3 .**Uses:** As a mild reducing agent in neutral solution, humectant, antioxidant.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**SODIUM PHOSPHITE, HEMI****Molecular Weight:** 186.00**Formula:** $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ **Standard Form:** Crystalline powder.**General Information—Properties:** White crystalline powder; pH of 2% solution 1.9; M.P. 156°C.; assay 87% H_3PO_3 .**Uses:** As a convenient source of phosphorous acid in solid form; as a metal cleaner.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**SODIUM PHOSPHITE, MONO, ANHYDROUS****Molecular Weight:** 103.99**Formula:** NaH_2PO_3 **Standard Form:** Crystalline powder.**General Information—Properties:** White crystalline, hygroscopic powder; pH of 2% solution 3.9; decomposes without melting at approximately 250°C.; assay 76–78% H_3PO_3 .**Uses:** As a mild reducing agent, humectant, antioxidant.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE, TETRA***(Also known as sodium pyrophosphate, pyrophosphate of soda, normal pyrosodium phosphate, alkaline sodium pyrophosphate and TSPP)***Molecular Weight:** 265.95**Formula:** $\text{Na}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ **Standard Form:** Crystals or granules.**General Information—Properties:** White crystalline material or white granular powder; pH of 1% solution 10.2. Solubility: 6 parts in 100 parts of water at 15°C.; 40 parts in 100 parts of water at 100°C.**Uses:** As a soap builder; conditioning oil drilling wells; in bleaching, especially for straw, and as an ink eradicant; in manufacture of iron pyrophosphate and other pyrophosphates; household and industrial cleaner and detergent; in dye bath for putting certain types of dye in complete solution; electroplating; metal cleaning; electrolytic separation of various metals; as emulsifier in process cheese manufacture; degumming textiles; stabilizing hydrogen peroxide baths; reagent for de-inking newsprint.**Grades:** Anhydrous.**Containers:** Regular—100-lb. paper bags; 300-lb. and 100-lb. drums; Powdered—100-lb. paper bags; 350-lb. and 100-lb. drums.**Shipping Classification:** Sodium Phosphate.**Literature:** "Tetra Sodium Pyrophosphate," Technical Bulletin P-24.**SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS****Molecular Weight:** 142.06**Formula:** Na_2SO_4 **Standard Form:** Granular crystals.**Typical Analysis:** White granular crystals; 99% Na_2SO_4 available.**General Information—Properties:** Differs from Glauber's salt only in sodium sulfate content. Glauber's salt contains 43% sodium sulfate and 56% water of crystallization; anhydrous sodium sulfate contains 99% sodium sulfate and no water of crystallization. For crude sodium sulfate, see Salt Cake.**Uses:** For diluting dry dyestuffs and in tanning; as a leveler in dyeing wool and silk; for the precipitation of barium sulfate or blanc fixe; neutralizing of sulfonated oils; treating softened boiler feed water to prevent caustic embrittlement; salting skins.**Containers:** 100-lb. net multiwall paper bags.**Shipping Classification:** Sodium Sulfate.**SODIUM TRICHLOROACETATE****Molecular Weight:** 185.47**Formula:** CCl_3COONa **Standard Form:** Powder.**General Information—Properties:** Gray-white granular powder; assay 90% min.**Uses:** Possesses herbicidal properties. Particularly useful for controlling perennial grassy weeds. May be used against annual grasses in certain crops.**Containers:** Fiber drums.**Shipping Classification:** Weed Killing Compound NOIBN —Rail; Agricultural Herbicide NOIBN —other than water —Truck.**SODIUM TRIMETAPHOSPHATE****Molecular Weight:** 305.93**Formula:** $(\text{NaPO}_3)_3$ **Standard Form:** Powder.**General Information—Properties:** White powder, non-water-soluble salt; non-hygroscopic.**Uses:** Suggested as a modifying agent for rate of setting plaster.**Containers:** 400-lb. net bbls.**Shipping Classification:** Sodium Phosphate**SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE****Molecular Weight:** 367.93**Formula:** $\text{Na}_3\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$

0685097

Standard Form: Granules or powder.

General Information—Properties: White granular material or white powder; water-soluble with excellent water-softening and detergent properties; pH 9.5 of 1% solution. A calcium sequestering agent and also has a high binding power for most of the metals of Group II and Group IV.

Uses: Soap builder; detergent and water softener; conditioning oil drilling muds; eliminates scum and soap curds in hard water.

Containers: 100-lb. bags; 350 and 100-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Phosphate of Soda.

"SOPANOX" ortho-TOLYL BIGUANIDE

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: An amino compound effective in minute quantities in restraining the oxidation of soap and the resulting rancidity, discoloration and other adverse qualities, all of which must be avoided in producing a product of highest grade.

Uses: Our experience shows that "Sopanax" satisfies the exacting demands of manufacturers of soaps produced from animal or vegetable oils, filled or unfilled. Particularly valuable in preventing discoloration of refined toilet soaps.

Containers: 125-lb. drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Sopanax," Technical Bulletin P-100.

"STED" TEXTILE DETERGENT

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

General Information—Properties: Pale yellow, crystalline powder; pH 10.5.

Uses: A powerful detergent recommended for many types of textile cleaning operations, particularly wool scouring.

Containers: 100-lb. paper bags; 300-lb. net drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compound NOIBN Powder.

Literature: "Sted," Technical Bulletin T-19.

"STEROX" NO. 5 POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Nonionic surface-active agent and detergent with fast wetting speed and good solution properties. Highly resistant to precipitation by metallic salts. Compatible with other types of detergents, builder materials and most enzyme desizing agents. 85% active liquid with inorganic salts; Sp. Gr. 1.056 at 25°C; pour point 20°F; pH 6-8.

Uses: Wetting and scouring agent in textile operations. Component for liquid detergent formulations. Useful as a wetting agent and detergent in baths of high metallic salt concentration.

Containers: 450-lb. net 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compound Liquid.

Literature: "Sterox No. 5, Sterox No. 6," Technical Bulletin P-136.

"STEROX" NO. 6 POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Nonionic surface-active agent, designed especially for operations where exceptionally fast wetting and high scouring efficiency is desired. Compatible with principal textile operations. 85% active liquid without inorganic salts; Sp. Gr. 1.041; pour point 20°F; pH 6-8.

Uses: Designed especially for textile operations where fast wetting, good scouring and emulsification of grease soil are needed. Scouring efficiency particularly advantageous for raw wool and woolen piece goods scouring. Effective re-wetting agent for textiles.

Containers: 450-lb. net 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compounds Liquid.

Literature: "Sterox No. 5, Sterox No. 6," Technical Bulletin P-136.

"STEROX" CD POLYOXYETHYLENE ESTER

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Nonionic, 100% active surface-active agent with exceptionally high detergent action accompanied by unusually low foaming. Compatible with other type detergents and builder materials. Light amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.050 at 25°C; pour point 50°F; pH 7-8.

Uses: Mixed with builder materials, an unusually high cleaning action is obtained with the singular quality of very little sudsing. Used as a dedusting and conditioning agent for detergent compositions. Used in insecticide and herbicide formulations. Excellent rewetting agent for paper towels and products to increase water absorbency. Dispersing agent with low foam characteristics for powdered materials.

Containers: 450-lb. net steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compound Liquid.

Literature: "Sterox CD," Technical Bulletin P-129.

"STEROX" SE POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Light amber liquid, 100% nonionic-type, surface-active agent and detergent. Compatible with other types of wetting agents, detergents and builders. Good solution properties and high resistance to precipitation by metallic salts; Sp. Gr. 1.0495 at 25°C; pour point 60°F; pH 6-8.

Uses: Detergent powders and liquids. Penetrant for starch adhesives. Textile mill specialty compounds.

Containers: 450-lb. net 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compound Liquid.

Literature: "Sterox SE, Sterox SK," Technical Bulletin P-133.

"STEROX" SK POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Light amber liquid, 100% active nonionic-type, surface-active agent and detergent. Extremely fast wetting action, good detergency and

Continued on next page

0685098

emulsifying properties; Sp. Gr. 1.0345 at 25°C.; pour point 55°F. pH 6-8.

Uses: Wetting agent and penetrant for insecticidal and herbicidal formulations. Wetting agent with low foam characteristics for wet collection dust systems. De-emulsifier for some hydrocarbon-water emulsions.

Containers: 450-lb. net 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Washing Compound Liquid.

Literature: "Sterox SE, Sterox SK," Technical Bulletin P-133.

"STYMER"-S TEXTILE SIZING AGENT

Standard Form: Crystalline powder, 100% solid.

General Information—Properties: A styrene resin; fine, free-flowing crystalline powder; freely soluble in water; pH of 5% solution 7.5-8.5.

Uses: A textile chemical recommended for warp sizing.

Containers: 50-lb. paper bags; 250-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Sizing NOIBN.

Literature: "Stymer S—Synthetic Size for Synthetic Warps," 16-page booklet; "Stymer S," folder.

STYRENE MONOMER

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Color (APHA Platinum-Cobalt Scale) not over 15 units; free from suspended matter and sediment; assay 99.5% min.; viscosity 0.87 cps. max. at 25°C.; Sp. Gr. 0.9038-0.9057 at 25°/25°C.; refractive index not less n_D 25°C. 1.5434; tertiary butyl catechol 10 ppm. min., 15 ppm. max.; aldehydes (benzaldehyde) 0.02% max.; peroxide (diethyl peroxide) 0.01% max.; chlorine 0.01% max.; sulfur 0.01% max.; polymer content not greater than 0.20%; completely soluble as a 10% solution in dioxane, toluene and methyl ethyl ketone.

General Information—Properties: An aromatic hydrocarbon with an aliphatic side chain containing a double bond which permits polymerization, copolymerization and other reactions. A colorless material that polymerizes and copolymerizes with other light-colored materials to yield clear or light-colored products.

Uses: Production of styrene molding compounds; GR-S type synthetic rubber; styrenated oils for surface coating resins; styrene-modified alkyds for air drying and baking finishes; low-pressure laminating resins; dispersions of styrene polymers and copolymers for modifying properties of paper and textiles; ion exchange resins.

Containers: 55-gal. nonreturnable steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Styrene Liquid.

Literature: "Styrene Monomer and Its Use in Surface Coatings," 24-page booklet.

SUCCINIC ANHYDRIDE

Molecular Weight: 100.07

Formula:



Standard Form: Crystals.

MONSANTO

Specifications: White crystalline material; unsaturated acids (as maleic acid) 0.50% max.; crystallizing point 118.0°C. min.; assay 99.0% min.

Uses: In the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and alkyl resins.

Containers: 200-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

SULFANILAMIDE, U.S.P. (*para*-Aminobenzenesulfonamide)

Molecular Weight: 172.21

Formula: NH_2



Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: Assay 99.5% min.; M.P. 164.5°C. min. solution in N/2HCl (2:30) clear; ash 0.05% max.; chloride (as HCl) 0.014% max.; conforms to U.S.P. test for sulfate and heavy metals. 10% max. retained on 100 mesh.

General Information—Properties: CAUTION: Sulfanilamide should be administered only under supervision of competent physician or veterinarian.

Uses: In pharmaceutical preparations and veterinary medicines.

Grades: Powder, 100 mesh.

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums; 25-lb. boxes.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

"SULFASAN" XANTHOGEN DISULFIDE

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: A mobile, free flowing, amber-red liquid. Sp. Gr. 1.26 at 25°C.; crystallizes below 20°C.; ash not more than 0.2%; heat loss not over 0.5% at 100°C./1 hr.; very soluble in all common solvents; insoluble in water.

Uses: Herbicide used as both a pre-emergence and post-emergence weed killer. Can be sprayed on planted soil at any time between planting and crop emergence at the rate of 3½-10 lbs. per acre in 5 gal. of oil. May be used either as a concentrate or emulsified in any amount of water from 25-200 gal. per acre. Kills weeds but permits crop to emerge and grow without harm.

Containers: 150-lb. drums.

SULFUR DIOXIDE, LIQUID

Molecular Weight: 64.07

Formula: SO_2

Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Colorless; non-volatile residue 0.0025% max.; moisture 0.005% max.

Uses: In leather tanning, oil refining, refrigeration, air conditioning, sugar refineries; antichlor in textiles; hydrosulfite in textiles; diluent in manufacture of sulfuric acids; manufacture of sulfurly chloride; fruit preservation; wine making; manufacture of gelatin and corn products.

0685099

Containers: Tanks; multi-unit cars and 1-ton cylinders.

Shipping Classification: Sulfur Dioxide.

Literature: "The Safe Handling of Sulfur Dioxide," Technical Bulletin O-49.

SULFURIC ACID

Molecular Weight: 98.08

Formula: H₂SO₄

Standard Form: 60° Bé; 66° Bé; 98% H₂SO₄; various strengths oleum.

Typical Analysis: For complete data on sulfuric acid content and freezing points of the various grades, see the tables in the General Data Section.

Uses: Used extensively in steel mills, enameling works, oil refineries, pigment works, by-product gas plants, fertilizer plants, tanneries and many other industries.

Containers: 13-gal. carboys; steel drums; tank cars.

Shipping Classification: Sulfuric Acid.

SYTON® C-30 SILICA SOL

Typical Analysis:

SiO ₂	30.0% ± 0.4
H ₂ O	70.0% ± 0.4
NaCl	Trace
pH	9.8 ± 0.2
Color	Milky White
Specific Gravity	1.198-1.205
Freezing Point	32 F.

General Information—Properties: Permanent colloidal dispersions of silica (SiO₂) in water. "Syton" will freeze at 32 F. and the silica is precipitated irreversibly. For shipment during winter months, this must be considered.

Uses: Recommended as an antislip agent in emulsion-type waxes; as an antiblocking and gloss controlling agent in water-based finishes, latex, etc.; to improve bond strength of rubber adhesives and increase modulus of latex films and thread and to control tack; as a liquid dusting agent or mold lubricant; to raise the heat distortion point of plastics and similar systems; and to surface-harden water-based laminating resins.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. lined nonreturnable drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Syton for Industrial Applications," Technical Bulletin M-100.

SYTON® W-20 AND DS SILICA SOLS

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Milky-white liquid-stable dispersion of 15% and 30% respectively colloidal silica particles in water; odorless, nontoxic.

Uses: A textile chemical recommended for improving wool, worsted, cotton and rayon spinning efficiency; finishing agent for delustering, reducing slippage, increasing seam strength of acetate, rayon, nylon and silk fabrics; improving woolen spinning efficiency.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Syton for Worst Spinning," Technical Bulletin T-12; "Syton for Textile Finishes," 12-page booklet; "Syton for Woolen Spinning," Technical Bulletin T-20.

meta-TERPHENYL

Molecular Weight: 230.29

Formula: C₁₁H₁₄

Standard Form: Flakes.

General Information—Properties: Yellow flakes; density 1.164 at 25°C.; solidification point 83-85°C.; distillation range 370-378°C. (corr.); flash point 207°C.; flame point 229°C.; viscosity 39.3 SUS at 99.8°C., —32.4 SUS at 155°C.; soluble in benzene; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.

Uses: As a high-melting plasticizer; to make smoke pellets for toy electric trains; processing aid in molding vinyl and styrene records.

Grades: Coal Tar Resin.

Literature: "The Terphenyls," Technical Bulletin P-106.

ortho-TERPHENYL

Molecular Weight: 230.29

Formula: C₁₁H₁₄

Standard Form: Oily solid.

General Information—Properties: Density 1.14 at 25°C.; solidification point 54-55°C.; distillation range 330-340°C. (corr.); flash point 171°C.; flame point 193°C.; viscosity —104.4 SUS at 60°C., —40.6 SUS at 99.8°C.; soluble in alcohol; very soluble in benzene, turpentine and petroleum solvents; insoluble in water.

Shipping Classification: Coal Tar Resin.

Literature: "The Terphenyls," Technical Bulletin P-106.

para-TERPHENYL

Molecular Weight: 230.29

Formula: C₁₁H₁₄

Standard Form: White crystalline material.

General Information—Properties: Density 1.236 at 25°C.; solidification point 209-213°C.; distillation range 381-388°C. (corr.); flash point 209°C.; flame point 238°C.; viscosity —28.8 SUS at 225°C.; slightly soluble in benzene, turpentine and petroleum solvents; insoluble in water.

Shipping Classification: Coal Tar Resin.

Literature: "The Terphenyls," Technical Bulletin P-106.

TERPHENYL, MIXED ISOMERIC

Molecular Weight: 230.29

Formula: C₁₁H₁₄

Standard Form: Solid.

General Information—Properties: Yellow solid; density 1.133 at 25°C.; boiling range 364-418°C. (corr.); flash point 191°C.; flame point 238°C.; viscosity —32.4 SUS at 155°C., —28.5 SUS at 225°C.; slightly soluble in alcohol; moderately soluble in benzene, turpentine and petroleum solvents; insoluble in water.

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Uses: Processing aid in the molding of vinyl and styrene records. Agent to reduce the moisture vapor transmission of certain microcrystalline waxes.

Containers: 70-lb. bags; 200-lb. bbls.

Shipping Classification: Coal Tar Resin.

Literature: "Mixed Isomeric Terphenyls," Technical Bulletin P-105.

TETRACHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL

Molecular Weight: 231.90

Formula: OH



Standard Form: Flakes or lumps.

Specifications: Light tan-to-brown flakes or lumps; alkali-insoluble material 1% max.; crystallizing point 60-63°C.

Uses: For the same general purposes as pentachlorophenol, but differs slightly from this product in its characteristics. Additional data on properties and uses available upon request.

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Wood Preservative NOIBN Dry.

THENYLPYRAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE

(*N*, *N*-dimethyl-*N'*-2-pyridyl-*N'*-2-thenylethylenediamine hydrochloride)

Molecular Weight: 297.85

Formula: $C_{14}H_{20}N_4S \cdot Cl$

Standard Form: Crystalline solid.

Specifications: White or yellowish-white crystals; assay 99.0% min.; ash 0.05% max.; loss on drying at 100°C. 0.5% max.; M. P. 160.0°C. min. to start; trace max. retained on 40 mesh.

Uses: In pharmaceutical preparations where antihistaminic activity is desired.

Grades: Thenylpyramine can also be supplied in the form of the fumarate salt, which is preferred in certain applications.

Containers: 100 and 25-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

THIOPHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE, TECHNICAL

Molecular Weight: 169.42

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Colorless to light straw liquid. Distillation range: first drop 117°C. min.; 95% (2.5-97.5 ml) 4 C. max.; dry point 125°C. max.

Uses: Intermediate in insecticide manufacture.

Containers: 675-lb. nickel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

THIOUREA (Also known as thiocarbamide, sulfocarbamide, and sulfourea)

Molecular Weight: 76.12

Formula: NH_2CSNH_2

Standard Form: Crystals.

Specifications: White, free-flowing crystals; moisture 0.50% max.; ash 0.05% max.

Uses: In manufacture of thioglycolic acid; as an intermediate in the production of pharmaceuticals; in the manufacture of vulcanization accelerators; as an ingredient of insecticidal compositions; mothproofing agent in treating furs, feathers, skins and fabrics; an intermediate in the production of resins and waxes.

Containers: 75-lb. paper bags.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Thiourea," Development Department Bulletin 28.

para-TOLUENESULFONAMIDE

(Also known as para-toluenesulfonic acid amide and para-sulfonamidatoluene)

Molecular Weight: 171.22

Formula: CH_3



Standard Form: Crystalline powder. (A refined powder also available.)

Specifications: Light brownish, crystalline powder; crystallizing point (dried material) 135.0°C. min.; ash 0.6% max.; alcohol-insoluble material 0.6% max.; moisture 0.5% max.

Uses: As an intermediate in the production of active chlorine-bearing compounds; as an intermediate in the production of dyestuffs; as a plasticizer; as a base in the production of plasticizers and resins. Also see "Santicizer" 9, a mixture of ortho and para-toluenesulfonamides.

Containers: 225 and 275-lb. fiber drums (refined).

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

TOLUENESULFONIC ACID, TECHNICAL

Molecular Weight: 172.20

Formula: CH_3



Standard Form: Liquid or semicrystalline solid.

Specifications: Viscous liquid or semicrystalline solid with a greenish-to-black color; toluenesulfonic acid 94.0% min.; H_2SO_4 1.0% max.; water 2.0% max.; toluene 0.2% max.

General Information—Properties: A mixture of approx. 80% para isomer and 20% ortho isomer.

Uses: In the manufacture of dyestuff intermediates and as a catalyst in certain organic reactions.

Containers: 100-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

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para-TOLUENESULFONYL CHLORIDE
Also known as para-toluenesulfonylchloride)

Molecular Weight: 190.65

Formula: CH_3

SO_2Cl

Standard Form: Crystals.

Specifications: Grayish-white or yellowish crystals; assay 95% min.; crystallizing point 65.5° C. min.

Uses: As a condensing agent and as an intermediate in dyestuff synthesis.

Containers: 387-lb. (approx.) gumwood bbls.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

meta-TOLYLENE DIISOCYANATE (2,4 Diisocyanate)

Molecular Weight: 174 (theoretical)

Formula: $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$



Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Clear, mobile liquid, orange-to-white; total chloride 1.5% max.; distillation range 95–100° C. at 5 mm.; amine equivalent 87–91 (gms. of isocyanate per gm. mole of secondary amine); M.P. 19.5–21.5° C. Highly reactive organic diisocyanate. Will react readily with water, alcohols, amines, ortho and other compounds containing active hydrogen.

Uses: Suggested for organic synthesis, adhesives, polymers, tanning, bonding of rubber to textiles and textile treatment.

Containers: 20 and 10-oz. ampoules, 10-lb. bottles; 35-lb. carboys.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Isocyanates," Technical Bulletin P-125.

1, 2, 4-TRICHLOROBENZENE

Molecular Weight: 181.46

Formula: Cl

Cl

Cl

Standard Form: Liquid.

General Information—Properties: Clear, essentially colorless liquid, Sp. Gr. 1.448–1.458 at 25.0° C.; crystallizing point 16.7° C. min. Distillation range: first drop 212.5° C. min.; 95% 2.0° C. max. Dry point 218.0° C. max.

Uses: 1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene is a fairly pure compound as differentiated from trichlorobenzene, technical; used as a chemical intermediate principally in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Containers: 55-gal. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Trichlorobenzene.

TRICHLOROBENZENE, TECHNICAL

Molecular Weight: 181.46

Formula:



Standard Form: Liquid.

Specifications: Practically clear, colorless to light yellow liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.460–1.477 at 15.5–15.5° C.; crystallizing point 10.0° C. max. Distillation range: first drop 205.0° C. min.; 50% 213.0° C. min.; 90% 215.0° C. min. Dry point 250.0° C. max.

General Information—Properties: Essentially a mixture of various isomers of trichlorobenzene.

Uses: In organic synthesis, as a solvent and as an insecticide

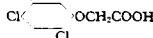
Containers: 625-lb. (approx.) drums.

Shipping Classification: Trichlorobenzene.

2, 4, 5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID (2, 4, 5-T)

Molecular Weight: 255.49

Formula:



Standard Form: Powder.

Specifications: White-to-gray powder; assay 98.0% min.; M. P. 150.0° C. min. at end; ash 0.5% max.; moisture 0.5% max.

General Information—Properties: Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol; readily forms sodium and alkanol amine salts. A hormone-type compound having high plant toxicity for many species.

Uses: Either by itself or in the form of a salt or ester as a herbicide. Is of particular value for brush control.

Containers: 200 and 50-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Weed Killing Compound NOIBN.

Literature: 2,4,5-T Progress Report; "Formulating 2,4,5-T for Weed Control," 18-page booklet.

2, 4, 5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID—ISOPROPYL ESTER (Also known as 2, 4, 5-T isopropyl ester and isopropyl 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetate)

Molecular Weight: 297.57

Formula:



Standard Form: Cast solid.

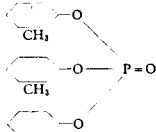
Specifications: Tan-to-brown solid; assay 98.0% min.; crystallizing point 46° C. min.; acidity (as 2,4,5-T) 2.0% max.

Uses: For same general purposes as the free acid but is directly soluble in oil. Is more convenient to use where volatility is not a hazard.

Containers: 250-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Weed Killing Compound NOIBN.

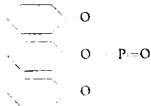
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TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE**Molecular Weight:** 368.36**Formula:** CH_3 **Standard Form:** Liquid.

Specifications: Clear, practically colorless liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.166 ± 0.007 at $25^\circ/25^\circ\text{C}$.; acidity (as H_3PO_4) 0.01% max.; potassium permanganate test, no change in 30 minutes.

General Information—Properties: High boiling point; relatively non-volatile, evaporation loss less than 0.10% in 100 hours at 100°C . Refractive index is approx. 1.556 at 20°C . Viscosity increases rapidly at temperatures below normal; at approx. -35°C . a solid transparent mass without crystalline structure. Miscible with all the common solvents and thinners, linseed, china wood and castor oils; solubility in water less than 0.002% at 85°C ., imparts good moisture resistance to nitrocellulose films. The ortho isomer which is reputed to be the toxic element in normal tricresyl phosphate, has been virtually eliminated from Tricresyl Phosphate Monsanto, thereby reducing toxicity dangers to a minimum and making the product more suitable for many applications. Elimination of the ortho isomer causes no impairment in plasticizing qualities.

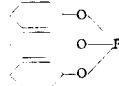
Uses: The standard fire-retarding plasticizer for nitrocellulose and vinyls. Being a solvent for nitrocellulose, it has a high retentivity and can be used in large proportions without danger of sweating or separation. Widely used in vinyl resins, particularly in electrical applications; has good electrical properties and imparts flame resistance to the composition. Compatible with most lacquer resins and gives firm, tough, flexible films of excellent weathering qualities.

Containers: 500-lb. and 50-lb. steel drums.**Shipping Classification:** Resin Plasticizer.**Literature:** "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.**TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE****Molecular Weight:** 326.28**Formula:****Standard Form:** Flakes.

Specifications: White flakes, faintly aromatic; M.P. 48.5°C . run start; permanganate test, no change in 30 minutes; acidity (as H_3PO_4) 0.003% max.

General Information—Properties: Miscible with the common solvents and thinners and with vegetable oils; solubility in water 0.001% at 34°C ., 0.002% at 54°C .; imparts some

moisture resistance to cellulose-acetate films. Retentivity of cast cellulose-acetate films nearly 80%; that is, it can be incorporated in the proportion of 8-10 of acetate without separation and blooming. Imparts good flexibility and good clear, tough compositions without tendency toward tackiness. Is toxic and should not be used in articles such as toys which are to come in contact with foodstuffs. One of the most valuable properties of triphenyl phosphate is that of fire retarding. When used alone on cellulose-acetate films, an amount of triphenyl phosphate equal to 20% of the cellulose-acetate weight produces films which will not support combustion.

Uses: Chiefly as a plasticizer and fire retardant.**Containers:** 225-lb. fiber drums.**Shipping Classification:** Resin Plasticizer.**Literature:** "Monsanto Plasticizers," 80-page booklet.**TRIPHENYL PHOSPHITE****Molecular Weight:** 310.28**Formula:****Standard Form:** Crystalline solid.

General Information—Properties: A crystalline solid slightly below room temperature; at higher temperature an oily liquid weighing about 9.85 lbs. per gal.

Uses: A color stabilizer in pale-bodied alkyds and other products.

Containers: 55 and 5-gal. drums.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.**UREA ORTHOPHOSPHATE, MONO****Molecular Weight:** 158.06**Formula:** $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ **Standard Form:** Crystalline solid.

General Information—Properties: A white crystalline, non-hygroscopic solid; soluble in water; pH of 1% solution 2.3; M.P. $113-117^\circ\text{C}$.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.**VANADIUM SULFURIC ACID CATALYST**

Uses: In manufacture of sulfuric acid by contact process (Not suitable for other purposes).

Containers: 20-liter tin cans in cases.**Shipping Classification:** Chemicals NOIBN.

0685103

MONSANTO

"VANILLIN MONSANTO" (Vanillin U.S.P.; also known as methylprotocatechuic aldehyde and 3-methoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde)

Molecular Weight: 152.14

Formula: CHO



Standard Form: Fine crystals.

Specifications: Fine, white crystalline needles; M.P. 81.5 C. min.; no foreign flavor (in sugar solution); loss on drying 0.06% max.; solubility in alcohol (1:2) complete.

Uses: As a flavoring agent in foodstuffs and beverages and as an odorant in rubber.

Containers: 100 and 25-lb. fiber drums; 5 and 1-lb. cartons.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

Literature: "Vanillin Monsanto," leaflet; "Something About the Senses," 32-page booklet.

"WHITE REZ" BLONDING SEALER FOR TONED WOOD EFFECTS

General Information—Properties: A white-pigmented, synthetic resin wood sealer and primer which can be applied to any wood where a blonde or toned grain effect is desired. Provides a subdued grain pattern. Eliminates the use of acids and neutralizers. It comes ready-to-use and can be applied by brush, spray or cloth to provide a hard, even surface which remains smooth under water, oil or spirit stains. One gal. covers approx. 400 to 600 sq. ft.

Containers: 5-gal. cans; 1-gal. cans (4 case); 1-qt. cans (12 case); 1-pt. cans (24 case).

Shipping Classification: Wood Filler Liquid.

Literature: "White Rez," folder; "Monsanto Wood Finishes for Home Decoration," 8-page booklet.

ZINC AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 178.40

Formula: ZnNH_4PO_4

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

General Information—Properties: White crystalline powder; soluble in acids and ammoniacal solutions; insoluble in water; decomposes with loss of NH_3 when heated.

Uses: A water-insoluble, flame-retardant agent for textiles, paper and paints.

Containers: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

ZINC METAPHOSPHATE

Molecular Weight: 223.34

Formula: $\text{Zn}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$

Standard Form: Powder.

General Information—Properties: White powder; M.P. approx. 925 C.; slowly soluble in acids; insoluble in water; has a very low thermal coefficient of expansion.

Uses: Suggested for use as a constituent of glasses, porcelain and enamels.

Containers: 200-lb. net kegs.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN.

ZINC ORTHOPHOSPHATE, TRI

Molecular Weight: 386.10

Formula: $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$

Standard Form: Crystalline powder.

General Information—Properties: White crystalline powder; soluble in acids and ammoniacal solutions; insoluble in water.

Uses: Suggested as a constituent of phosphate rustproofing compositions.

Shipping Classification: Chemicals NOIBN



The following products made by Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Limited, Melbourne, Australia, are at present available for sale by M.C.(A).L. Those marked with an asterisk are not available for export by M.C.(A).L. to the United States.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID, B.P. (Aspirin)

2,4-D ACID and SODIUM SALT

DIMETHYL PHTHALATE

FORMALDEHYDE

METHYL SALICYLATE, B.P.

PHENOL, B.P.

SALICYLANILIDE, TECHNICAL —

("FUNGISAL O")

SALICYLIC ACID, B.P.

SALICYLIC ACID, TECHNICAL

SODIUM ACETATE

SODIUM SALICYLANILIDE —

("FUNGISAL W")

*SODIUM SULPHACETAMIDE

*SODIUM SULPHAMERAZINE

SULPHABENZAMIDE

*SULPHACETAMIDE, B.P.

*SULPHADIAZINE, B.P.

*SULPHAGUANIDINE, B.P.

*SULPHAMERAZINE

2,4,5-T ACID

Plastics

"EXCELITE" PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE

INDUSTRIAL RESINS

"EXCELITE" PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE

MOLDING COMPOUNDS

Glues

"LAUXEIN" CASEIN GLUE

"LAUXEIN" CASEIN-SOYBEAN BLEND GLUE

"LAUXEIN" SOYBEAN GLUE

"LAUNITE" RESORCINOL RESIN ADHESIVES

"LAUNITE" UREA RESIN ADHESIVES

The following products, made by Monsanto Chemicals Limited, London, England, are not at present available for sale by Monsanto in the United States.

COUMARONE RESIN

PURE TRICRESOL

ortho and meta RICH CRESYLIC ACIDS

SODIUM PHENATE

0685104

General Data

TESTING LIQUIDS WITH THE
BAUMÉ HYDROMETER

MONSANTO PRODUCTS, when made to a Baumé specification, may vary 0.2° B. above but never below the specified strength. The hydrometer used should be of limited range, not more than 10° B., and should be at least 10" in length. Its accuracy should be certified by the manufacturer. Our own hydrometers are tested against standard glasses certified by the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

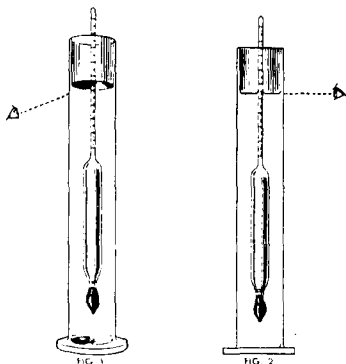
Method of Reading the Hydrometer*

The correct method of reading the hydrometer is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The sample of liquid is placed in a clear glass jar or cylinder and the hydrometer carefully immersed in it to a point slightly below that to which it naturally sinks, and is then allowed to float freely.

The reading should not be taken until the liquid and the hydrometer are free from air bubbles and are at rest.

In taking the reading the eye should be placed slightly below the plane of the surface of the liquid (Fig. 1) and then raised slowly until this surface, seen as an ellipse, becomes a straight line (Fig. 2). The point at which this line cuts the hydrometer scale should be taken as the reading of the instrument (Fig. 2).

In case the liquid is not sufficiently clear to allow the reading to be made as above described, it will be necessary to



Method of Reading Baumé Hydrometer

read from above the liquid surface and to estimate as accurately as possible the point to which the liquid rises on the hydrometer stem. It should be remembered, however, that the instrument is calibrated to give correct indications when read at the principal surface of the liquid. It will be necessary, therefore, to correct the reading at the upper meniscus by an amount equal to the height to which the liquid creeps up on the stem of the hydrometer. The amount of this correction may be determined with sufficient accuracy for most purposes by taking a few readings on the upper and the lower meniscus in a sample of the clear liquid and noting the difference.

The magnitude of the correction will obviously depend upon the length and value of the subdivisions of the hydrometer scale and must be determined in each case for the particular hydrometer in question.

Correcting for Temperature

The thermometer must be used along with the hydrometer in testing any liquid.

Hydrometers do not indicate the correct strength of a liquid unless read at the exact temperature indicated on the spindle, that is, at 60°F. Accurate readings may be obtained by bringing the liquid to this temperature by cooling or warming, but in most instances a correction can be applied with sufficient accuracy by reference to the following tables. For all liquids listed in this booklet, except ammonia the correction is added when the test is made above 60°F and subtracted when made below 60°F. For ammonia the reverse is true.

Conversion Formulae for Density Scales

Heavy Liquids

$$\text{Degrees Twaddell} = (\text{Sp. Gr.} - 1) \times 200$$

$$\text{Sp. Gr.} = \frac{\text{Deg. Tw.} + 200}{200}$$

$$\text{Degrees Baumé} = 145 - \frac{145}{\text{Sp. Gr.}}$$

$$\text{Sp. Gr.} = \frac{145}{145 - \text{Deg. B.}}$$

Light Liquids

$$\text{Degrees Baumé} = \frac{140}{\text{Sp. Gr.}} - 130$$

$$\text{Sp. Gr.} = \frac{140}{130 + \text{Deg. B.}}$$

*U. S. Bureau of Standards, Circ. No. 27

0685105

THE DILUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF LIQUIDS AND MIXTURES

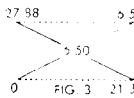
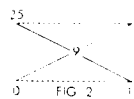
Rectangle Method

THE FIGURES expressing the percentage concentration of two solutions (or those of one solution, and the figure 0 for water, where dilution with water is desired) are written in the two left hand corners of a rectangle, and the figure expressing the desired concentration is placed on the intersection of the two diagonals of this rectangle.

Now subtract the figures on the diagonals, and write the result at the other end of the respective diagonal. These figures then indicate what quantities of the solutions whose concentration is given on the other end of the respective *horizontal* line, must be taken to obtain a solution of the desired concentration. For example, to make a 12% solution, by mixing an 8% and a 15% solution we prepare Fig. 1, which indicates that we have to take 3 parts by weight of the 8% solution, and 4 parts by weight of the 15% solution to obtain (7 parts by weight of) the 12% solution.

Again, if we wish to dilute a 25% solution so as to obtain a 9% solution, we place the figure 25 in, for example, the upper left corner of a rectangle and place figure 0 (concentration of the solution in pure water) in the lower left corner, and then place the figure 9 (desired concentration) at the point of intersection of the diagonals, and subtracting across the diagonals, we obtain Fig. 2: 9 parts by weight of the 25% solution, if mixed with 16 parts by weight of water, will give 25 parts by weight of a 9% solution.

In diluting to a given Baumé strength or specific gravity, the percentage composition, corresponding to the Baumé of specific gravity, must be taken from the following tables. For instance, supposing a 32° Baumé chloride of alumina solution is to be diluted to 8° Baumé with water. By reference to table on page 114, a 32° Baumé solution contains 27.88% Al_2Cl_6 , and an 8° Baumé solution contains 6.50% Al_2Cl_6 . These percentages must be used in finding the weights of chloride of alumina and water to be mixed by the above method. According to the scheme as outlined above, the percentages are arranged as in Fig. 3 and the subtractions made along the diagonals, the lower from the higher. Thus when 32° Baumé chloride of alumina is mixed with water in the proportion 6.50 pounds to 21.38 pounds, 27.88 pounds of solution will be obtained at 8° Baumé.



WEIGHTS PER GALLON AT 60°

	Pounds		Pounds
Acetic Acid 56%.....	8.90	Merclor 22° Bé.....	9.83
Acetic Acid 70%.....	8.96	Nitric Acid 36° Bé.....	11.09
Acetic Acid 80%.....	8.97	Nitric Acid 38° Bé.....	11.30
Acetic Acid 84%.....	8.96	Nitric Acid 40° Bé.....	11.51
Acetic Acid Glacial.....	8.83	Nitric Acid 42° Bé.....	11.74
Alcohol Proprietary Solvent (Mersol).....	6.79	Oleum 25% (at 15° C.).....	16.12
Aluminum Chloride 32° Bé.....	10.70	Oleum 60% (at 15° C.).....	17.52
Aqua Ammonia 16° Bé.....	7.99	Phosphoric Acid 75%.....	13.19
Aqua Ammonia 18° Bé.....	7.89	Sodium Bisulfite 33° Bé.....	10.79
Aqua Ammonia 20° Bé.....	7.78	Sulfuric Acid 59° Bé.....	14.06
Aqua Ammonia 26° Bé.....	7.48	Sulfuric Acid 60° Bé.....	14.22
Battery Acid 1.400.....	11.67	Sulfuric Acid 66° Bé.....	15.30
Diacetone Technical.....	7.65	Sulfuric Acid 98%.....	15.37
Ethyl Acetate.....	7.46		
Hydrochloric Acid 18° Bé.....	9.52		
Hydrochloric Acid 20° Bé.....	9.67		
Hydrochloric Acid 22° Bé.....	9.83		

Weight per Gallon = Sp. Gr. x 8.337
 1 Cubic Foot = 7.481 gallons
 1 Gallon = 3.785 liters

0685106

general data

CONVERSION TABLES FOR UNITS OF VOLUME AND WEIGHT

TO CONVERT FROM	MULTIPLY BY									
	To Cu. In.	To Cu. Ft.	To Cu. Yd.	To Fl. Oz.	To Pint	To Quart	To Gallon	To Cc. (Ml.)	To Liter	To Cu. Yds.
Cu. In.	1	0 0.5787	0 0.2143	0 5541	0 0.3463	0 0.1732	0 0.04329	16 39	0 0.1639	0 0.0214
Cu. Ft.	1728	1	0 0.3704	957 5	59 84	29 92	7 481	28320	28 32	0 0.3523
Cu. Yd.	46656	27	1	25850	1616	807 9	202 0	764600	764 6	0 0.358
Fl. Oz.	1 805	0 0.01044	0 0.3868	1	0 0.625	0 0.3125	0 0.07813	29 57	0 0.2957	0 0.0021
Pint	28 88	0 0.1671	0 0.6189	16	1	0 5	0 125	473 2	0 4732	0 0.041
Quart	57 75	0 0.3342	0 0.01238	32	2	1	0 25	946 4	0 9464	0 0.048
Gallon	231	0 1.337	0 0.04951	128	8	4	1	3785	3 785	0 0.0078
Cc. (Ml.)	0 0.6102	0 0.3531	0 0.1308	0 0.3381	0 0.02113	0 0.01057	0 0.2642	1	0 0.01	0 0.0001
Liter	61 02	0 0.3531	0 0.01308	33 81	2 113	1 057	0 2642	1000	1	0 0.01
Cu. Meter	61020	35 31	1 308	33810	2113	1057	264 2	1000000	1000	1

TO CONVERT FROM	MULTIPLY BY					
	To Grain	To Oz. Troy	To Lb. Troy	To Oz. Av.	To Lb. Av.	To Gram
Grain	1	0 0.02083	0 0.1736	0 0.02286	0 0.1429	0 0.06480
Oz. Troy	480	1	0 0.8333	1 097	0 0.6857	31 10
Lb. Troy	5760	12	1	13 17	0 8229	373 2
Oz. Av.	437 5	0 9115	0 0.7596	1	0 0.625	28 35
Lb. Av.	7000	14 58	1 215	16	1	453 6
Gram	15 43	0 0.3215	0 0.02679	0 0.3527	0 0.02205	1
Kilogram	15432	32 15	2 679	35 27	2 205	1000

NOTE: The small subnumeral following a zero indicates that the zero is to be taken that number of times, thus 0.0.1428 is equivalent to 0.0001428.

- 1 gallon = 8.345 lbs. av. of water at 4° C. (39° F.)
- 8.337 lbs. av. of water at 15.56° C. (60° F.)
- 8.330 lbs. av. of water at 20° C. (68° F.)
- 8.321 lbs. av. of water at 25° C. (77° F.)
- 1 lb. av. = 0.1198 gallon of water at 4° C. (39° F.)
- 0.1199 gallon of water at 15.56° C. (60° F.)
- 0.1200 gallon of water at 20° C. (68° F.)
- 0.1202 gallon of water at 25° C. (77° F.)

For purposes of rough calculation:

$$\text{gallons} \times \frac{100}{12} = \text{pounds of water}$$

$$\text{pounds of water} \times \frac{12}{100} = \text{gallons}$$

0685107

general data

DENSITIES AND CONCENTRATIONS OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTIONS

Per Cent			Per Cent								
Caustic Soda (NaOH)	Equivalent Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	Degrees Baume at 60° F. (Am. Std.)	Specific Gravity at 60° F.	Lbs. Caustic Per Gal. of Liquid at 60° F.	Grams NaOH per Liter at 60° F.	Caustic Soda (NaOH)	Equivalent Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	Degrees Baume at 60° F. (Am. Std.)	Specific Gravity at 60° F.	Lbs. Caustic Per Gal. of Liquid at 60° F.	Grams NaOH per Liter at 60° F.
1.00	0.77	1.66	1.012	0.08	10.10	28.00	21.69	34.35	1.310	3.06	366.58
2.00	1.55	3.23	1.023	0.17	20.43	29.00	22.47	35.25	1.321	3.19	382.79
3.00	2.32	4.77	1.034	0.26	30.99	30.00	23.24	36.13	1.332	3.33	399.21
4.00	3.10	6.27	1.045	0.35	41.77	31.00	24.02	36.99	1.342	3.47	415.78
5.00	3.87	7.73	1.056	0.44	52.77	32.00	24.79	37.83	1.353	3.61	432.57
6.00	4.65	9.16	1.067	0.53	63.99	33.00	25.57	38.65	1.363	3.75	449.51
7.00	5.42	10.56	1.079	0.63	75.43	34.00	26.34	39.45	1.374	3.89	466.67
8.00	6.20	11.93	1.089	0.73	87.09	35.00	27.12	40.24	1.384	4.04	483.98
9.00	6.97	13.29	1.101	0.83	98.99	36.00	27.89	41.01	1.394	4.19	501.50
10.00	7.75	14.60	1.112	0.93	111.10	37.00	28.67	41.76	1.404	4.33	519.17
11.00	8.52	15.89	1.123	1.03	123.43	38.00	29.44	42.50	1.415	4.48	537.06
12.00	9.30	17.15	1.134	1.13	135.97	39.00	30.22	43.21	1.425	4.63	555.03
13.00	10.07	18.39	1.145	1.24	148.75	40.00	30.99	43.92	1.435	4.78	573.28
14.00	10.85	19.61	1.156	1.35	161.74	41.00	31.77	44.60	1.444	4.94	591.61
15.00	11.62	20.80	1.167	1.46	174.96	42.00	32.54	45.28	1.454	5.09	610.13
16.00	12.40	21.96	1.178	1.57	188.39	43.00	33.32	45.93	1.464	5.25	628.76
17.00	13.17	23.11	1.190	1.69	202.05	44.00	34.09	46.57	1.473	5.40	647.57
18.00	13.95	24.23	1.201	1.80	215.91	45.00	34.87	47.20	1.483	5.56	666.59
19.00	14.72	25.33	1.212	1.92	230.01	46.00	35.64	47.83	1.492	5.72	685.79
20.00	15.50	26.41	1.223	2.04	244.33	47.00	36.42	48.44	1.502	5.88	705.16
21.00	16.27	27.47	1.234	2.16	258.85	48.00	37.19	49.05	1.511	6.05	724.72
22.00	17.05	28.51	1.245	2.28	273.60	49.00	37.97	49.65	1.521	6.21	744.45
23.00	17.82	29.53	1.256	2.41	288.56	50.00	38.74	50.23	1.530	6.38	764.36
24.00	18.60	30.53	1.267	2.53	303.74	51.00	39.52	50.82	1.540	6.55	784.45
25.00	19.37	31.51	1.278	2.66	319.13	52.00	40.29	51.39	1.549	6.72	804.77
26.00	20.14	32.47	1.289	2.79	334.73	53.00	41.06	51.95	1.558	6.89	825.10
27.00	20.92	33.42	1.300	2.93	350.55						

DATA FOR SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTIONS AT 176°F

Per Cent			Per Cent								
Caustic Soda (NaOH)	Equivalent Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	Degrees Baume at 60° F. (Am. Std.)	Specific Gravity at 60° F.	Lbs. Caustic Per Gal. of Liquid at 60° F.	Grams NaOH per Liter at 60° F.	Caustic Soda (NaOH)	Equivalent Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	Degrees Baume at 60° F. (Am. Std.)	Specific Gravity at 60° F.	Lbs. Caustic Per Gal. of Liquid at 60° F.	Grams NaOH per Liter at 60° F.
52.58	52.59	56.9	1.645	9.32	1116.6	71.70	55.55	58.6	1.680	10.05	1204.6
53.43	53.02	57.1	1.650	9.42	1129.1	72.25	55.98	58.9	1.685	10.16	1217.4
54.28	53.44	57.3	1.655	9.52	1141.5	72.79	56.40	59.2	1.690	10.26	1230.2
55.13	53.86	57.6	1.660	9.63	1154.0	73.35	56.83	59.4	1.695	10.37	1243.3
55.98	54.30	57.9	1.665	9.74	1166.8	73.90	57.26	59.7	1.700	10.48	1256.3
56.83	54.71	58.1	1.670	9.84	1179.2	74.43	57.67	60.0	1.705	10.59	1269.0
57.68	55.14	58.3	1.675	9.95	1192.1						

0685108

general data

AQUA AMMONIA*

By W. C. Ferguson

Degrees Baume	Specific Gravity 60° 60°F.	Per Cent NH ₃	Degrees Baume	Specific Gravity 60° 60°F.	Per Cent NH ₃
10.00	1.0000	0.00	20.00	0.9111	17.4
10.25	0.9982	0.40	20.25	0.9118	17.5
10.50	0.9964	0.80	20.50	0.9125	17.6
10.75	0.9947	1.21	20.75	0.9132	17.7
11.00	0.9929	1.62	21.00	0.9139	17.8
11.25	0.9912	2.04	21.25	0.9146	17.9
11.50	0.9894	2.46	21.50	0.9153	18.0
11.75	0.9876	2.88	21.75	0.9160	18.1
12.00	0.9859	3.30	22.00	0.9167	18.2
12.25	0.9842	3.73	22.25	0.9174	18.3
12.50	0.9825	4.16	22.50	0.9181	18.4
12.75	0.9807	4.59	22.75	0.9188	18.5
13.00	0.9790	5.02	23.00	0.9195	18.6
13.25	0.9773	5.45	23.25	0.9202	18.7
13.50	0.9756	5.88	23.50	0.9209	18.8
13.75	0.9739	6.31	23.75	0.9216	18.9
14.00	0.9722	6.74	24.00	0.9223	19.0
14.25	0.9705	7.17	24.25	0.9230	19.1
14.50	0.9689	7.61	24.50	0.9237	19.2
14.75	0.9672	8.05	24.75	0.9244	19.3
15.00	0.9655	8.49	25.00	0.9251	19.4
15.25	0.9639	8.93	25.25	0.9258	19.5
15.50	0.9622	9.38	25.50	0.9265	19.6
15.75	0.9605	9.83	25.75	0.9272	19.7
16.00	0.9589	10.28	26.00	0.9279	19.8
16.25	0.9573	10.73	26.25	0.9286	19.9
16.50	0.9556	11.18	26.50	0.9293	20.0
16.75	0.9540	11.64	26.75	0.9300	20.1
17.00	0.9524	12.10	27.00	0.9307	20.2
17.25	0.9508	12.56			
17.50	0.9492	13.02	27.25	0.9314	20.3
17.75	0.9475	13.49	27.50	0.9321	20.4
18.00	0.9459	13.96	27.75	0.9328	20.5
18.25	0.9444	14.43	28.00	0.9335	20.6
18.50	0.9428	14.90	28.25	0.9342	20.7
18.75	0.9412	15.37	28.50	0.9349	20.8
19.00	0.9396	15.84	28.75	0.9356	20.9
19.25	0.9380	16.32	29.00	0.9363	21.0
19.50	0.9365	16.80			
19.75	0.9349	17.28			

*This table has been approved and adopted as a standard by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States.

Specific gravity determinations were made at 60°F. compared with water at 60°F.

$$\text{Baumé} = \frac{140}{\text{Sp. Gr.}} - 130.$$

Allowance for Temperature

The coefficient of expansion for ammonia solutions varying with the temperature. Correction must be applied according to the following table:

Degrees Baumé	Corrections to be Added for Each Degree Below 60°F.			Corrections to be Subtracted for Each Degree Above 60°F.		
	40°F.	50°F.	70°F.	80°F.	90°F.	100°F.
14	0.015° Be.	0.017° Be.	0.020° Be.	0.022° Be.	0.024° Be.	0.026° Be.
16	0.021° "	0.023° "	0.026° "	0.028° "	0.030° "	0.032° "
18	0.027° "	0.029° "	0.031° "	0.033° "	0.035° "	0.037° "
20	0.033° "	0.036° "	0.037° "	0.038° "	0.040° "	0.042° "
22	0.039° "	0.042° "	0.043° "	0.045° "	0.047° "	0.049° "
26	0.053° "	0.057° "	0.057° "	0.059° "		

0685109

LEXOLDMON006028
WATER_PCB-00031344

general data

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Per
Cent
NH₃

17.76
18.24
18.72
19.20
19.68
20.16
20.64
21.12
21.60
22.08
22.56
23.04
23.52
24.00
24.48
24.96
25.44
25.92
26.40
26.88
27.36
27.84
28.32
28.80
29.28
29.76
30.24
30.72
31.20
31.68
32.16
32.64
33.12
33.60
34.08
34.56
35.04

ring

at 60°F.

temperature

100°F.

0.026
0.032
0.038
0.042

Temp. Deg. F.	Pressure Lbs. per Sq. in Abs.	Specific Volume		Heat of Vaporization, B.T.U.
		of Liquid Cu. Ft. per Lb.	of Sat. Vapor, Cu. Ft. per Lb.	
-40	10.12	0.0234	25.45	601.9
-35	11.74	0.0235	22.14	598.3
-30	13.56	0.0236	19.35	594.7
-25	15.61	0.0238	16.95	591.1
-20	17.91	0.0239	14.89	587.4
-15	20.46	0.0240	13.15	583.6
-10	23.30	0.0241	11.63	579.9
-5	26.46	0.0242	10.32	576.1
0	29.95	0.0244	9.19	572.2
5	33.79	0.0245	8.20	568.3
10	38.02	0.0246	7.34	564.4
15	42.67	0.0248	6.583	560.4
20	47.75	0.0249	5.920	556.3
25	53.50	0.0250	5.336	552.2
30	59.39	0.0252	4.820	548.1
35	65.91	0.0253	4.364	543.9
40	73.03	0.0255	3.959	539.7
45	80.75	0.0256	3.599	535.3
50	89.09	0.0258	3.278	531.0
55	98.03	0.0259	2.992	526.5
60	107.7	0.0261	2.734	522.0
65	118.1	0.0263	2.503	517.5
70	129.2	0.0264	2.296	512.8
75	141.1	0.0266	2.109	508.1
80	153.9	0.0268	1.940	503.4
85	167.4	0.0270	1.788	498.5
90	181.8	0.0271	1.650	493.5
95	197.3	0.0273	1.524	488.5
100	213.8	0.0275	1.408	483.4
105	231.2	0.0277	1.305	478.2
110	249.6	0.0280	1.210	472.9
115	269.2	0.0282	1.122	467.4
120	289.9	0.0284	1.042	461.9
125	311.6	0.0286	0.970	456.3

Sp. Gr. Liquid 0.6364 at 32°F.

0685110

general data

ALUMINUM SULFATE 60° 60°F.

Beveridge

Degrees Baume	Specific Gravity	Per Cent Sulfate Alumina (17% Al ₂ O ₃)	Lbs. per Gal. Sulfate Alumina (17% Al ₂ O ₃)	Per Cent Basic Sulfate Alumina (17.4% Al ₂ O ₃)	Lbs. per Gal. Basic Sulfate Alumina (17.4% Al ₂ O ₃)
0.00	1.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.50	1.0035	0.53	0.044	0.6	0.050
1.00	1.0069	1.07	0.090	1.1	0.092
1.50	1.0105	1.64	0.138	1.7	0.150
2.0	1.0140	2.16	0.181	2.3	0.195
2.5	1.0175	2.70	0.228	2.9	0.246
3.0	1.0211	3.28	0.279	3.5	0.298
3.5	1.0247	3.79	0.323	4.1	0.350
4.0	1.0284	4.40	0.376	4.7	0.403
4.5	1.0320	4.97	0.427	5.3	0.456
5.0	1.0357	5.52	0.476	6.0	0.518
5.5	1.0394	6.10	0.528	6.7	0.581
6.0	1.0432	6.73	0.585	7.3	0.635
6.5	1.0469	7.33	0.638	7.9	0.690
7.0	1.0507	7.98	0.700	8.5	0.745
7.5	1.0545	8.56	0.751	9.2	0.809
8.0	1.0584	9.18	0.808	9.8	0.865
8.5	1.0623	9.82	0.860	10.5	0.931
9.0	1.0662	10.43	0.925	11.1	0.988
9.5	1.0701	11.05	0.980	11.8	1.05
10.0	1.0741	11.65	1.04	12.4	1.11
10.5	1.0781	12.26	1.10	13.1	1.18
11.0	1.0821	12.90	1.16	13.8	1.25
11.5	1.0861	13.53	1.22	14.4	1.30
12.0	1.0902	14.13	1.28	15.1	1.37
12.5	1.0943	14.71	1.34	15.7	1.43
13.0	1.0985	15.32	1.40	16.4	1.50
13.5	1.1027	15.98	1.47	17.1	1.57
14.0	1.1069	16.60	1.53	17.7	1.63
14.5	1.1111	17.25	1.59	18.4	1.70
15.0	1.1154	17.90	1.66	19.1	1.77
15.5	1.1197	18.48	1.72	19.9	1.86
16.0	1.1240	19.13	1.79	20.4	1.91
16.5	1.1284	19.80	1.86	21.1	1.99
17.0	1.1328	20.40	1.92	21.8	2.06
17.5	1.1373	21.06	1.99	22.4	2.12
18.0	1.1417	21.73	2.06	23.1	2.20
18.5	1.1462	22.43	2.14	23.7	2.26
19.0	1.1508	23.10	2.21	24.4	2.34
19.5	1.1554	23.78	2.28	25.1	2.42

0685111

general data

ALUMINUM SULFATE 60°/60°F.—Continued

Degrees Baumé	Specific Gravity	Per Cent Sulfate Alumina (17% Al ₂ O ₃)	Lbs. per Gal. Sulfate Alumina (17% Al ₂ O ₃)	Per Cent Basic Sulfate Alumina (17.4% Al ₂ O ₃)	Lbs. per Gal. Basic Sulfate Alumina (17.4% Al ₂ O ₃)
20.0	1.1600	24.38	2.35	25.7	2.49
20.5	1.1647	24.99	2.42	26.4	2.56
21.0	1.1694	25.60	2.49	27.1	2.64
21.5	1.1741	26.22	2.56	27.7	2.71
22.0	1.1789	26.87	2.64	28.4	2.79
22.5	1.1837	27.50	2.71	29.1	2.87
23.0	1.1885	28.16	2.78	29.8	2.95
23.5	1.1934	28.85	2.86	30.3	3.02
24.0	1.1983	29.50	2.94	31.1	3.11
24.5	1.2033	30.18	3.02	31.7	3.18
25.0	1.2083	30.85	3.10	32.4	3.27
25.5	1.2134	31.54	3.18	33.1	3.35
26.0	1.2185	32.24	3.27	33.8	3.44
26.5	1.2236	32.95	3.35	34.5	3.52
27.0	1.2288	33.63	3.44	35.2	3.61
27.5	1.2340	34.35	3.52	35.9	3.70
28.0	1.2393	35.03	3.61	36.7	3.79
28.5	1.2446	35.75	3.70	37.3	3.87
29.0	1.2500	36.46	3.79	38.1	3.97
29.5	1.2554	37.20	3.88	38.8	4.06
30.0	1.2609	37.90	3.98	39.7	4.18
30.5	1.2664	38.58	4.06	40.3	4.26
31.0	1.2719	39.30	4.16	41.0	4.35
31.5	1.2775	40.02	4.25	41.8	4.46
32.0	1.2832	40.73	4.35	42.5	4.55
32.5	1.2889	41.49	4.45	43.3	4.66
33.0	1.2946	42.20	4.54	44.1	4.76
33.5	1.3004	42.96	4.64	44.9	4.87
34.0	1.3063	43.71	4.75	45.7	4.98
34.5	1.3122	44.48	4.86	46.5	5.09
35.0	1.3182	45.20	4.95	47.4	5.21
35.5	1.3242	46.00	5.07	48.3	5.34
36.0	1.3303	46.80	5.18	49.2	5.46
36.5	1.3364	47.58	5.29	50.1	5.59

FREEZING POINTS OF 0.6% BASIC ALUM SOLUTIONS

Baumé at 60°F.	Freezing Points, degrees F.
5	31
10	30
15	29
20	27
25	24
30	21
35	38

0685112

general data

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE 60°/60°F.

Bischoff

ACEI

Oudem

Degrees Baumé	Specific Gravity	Per Cent Al ₂ Cl ₆	Lbs. Per Gal. Al ₂ Cl ₆ + 12H ₂ O	Degrees Baumé	Specific Gravity	Per Cent Al ₂ Cl ₆	Lbs. Per Ga. Al ₂ Cl ₆ + 12H ₂ O
0.00	1.0000	0.00	0.00	17.50	1.1373	14.73	2.53
0.50	1.0035	0.35	0.038	18.00	1.1417	15.16	2.60
1.00	1.0069	0.75	0.113	18.50	1.1462	15.60	2.69
1.50	1.0105	1.17	0.178	19.00	1.1508	16.05	2.78
2.00	1.0140	1.58	0.242	19.50	1.1554	16.53	2.88
2.50	1.0175	2.00	0.307	20.00	1.1600	16.94	2.96
3.00	1.0211	2.40	0.370	20.50	1.1647	17.43	3.06
3.50	1.0247	2.78	0.430	21.00	1.1694	17.88	3.15
4.00	1.0284	3.16	0.490	21.50	1.1741	18.33	3.25
4.50	1.0320	3.58	0.557	22.00	1.1789	18.78	3.34
5.00	1.0357	4.00	0.625	22.50	1.1837	19.22	3.43
5.50	1.0394	4.38	0.686	23.00	1.1885	19.68	3.53
6.00	1.0432	4.81	0.756	23.50	1.1934	20.13	3.62
6.50	1.0469	5.20	0.820	24.00	1.1983	20.57	3.72
7.00	1.0507	5.63	0.890	24.50	1.2033	21.03	3.81
7.50	1.0545	6.05	0.962	25.00	1.2083	21.50	3.90
8.00	1.0584	6.50	1.04	25.50	1.2134	21.98	4.02
8.50	1.0623	6.92	1.11	26.00	1.2185	22.38	4.12
9.00	1.0662	7.32	1.18	26.50	1.2236	22.82	4.21
9.50	1.0701	7.75	1.25	27.00	1.2288	23.20	4.30
10.00	1.0741	8.13	1.32	27.50	1.2340	23.70	4.41
10.50	1.0781	8.57	1.39	28.00	1.2393	24.13	4.50
11.00	1.0821	9.00	1.47	28.50	1.2446	24.58	4.61
11.50	1.0861	9.46	1.55	29.00	1.2500	25.02	4.72
12.00	1.0902	9.90	1.63	29.50	1.2554	25.53	4.83
12.50	1.0943	10.28	1.70	30.00	1.2609	25.99	4.94
13.00	1.0985	10.70	1.77	30.50	1.2664	26.45	5.04
13.50	1.1027	11.15	1.85	31.00	1.2719	26.92	5.16
14.00	1.1069	11.60	1.93	31.50	1.2775	27.38	5.27
14.50	1.1111	12.05	2.02	32.00	1.2832	27.88	5.40
15.00	1.1154	12.50	2.10	32.50	1.2889	28.33	5.50
15.50	1.1197	12.95	2.19	33.00	1.2946	28.78	5.62
16.00	1.1240	13.37	2.27	33.50	1.3004	29.24	5.73
16.50	1.1284	13.83	2.35	34.00	1.3063	29.68	5.85
17.00	1.1328	14.30	2.44	34.50	1.3100	30.00	5.92

*Al₂Cl₆+12H₂O, chloride of alumina crystal. For chloride of alumina 32° Bé. (w/v) the above pounds per gallon of solution.

0685113

LEXOLDMON006032
WATER_PCB-00031348

general data

ACETIC ACID 60°/60°F

demanns

Lbs.
U. Gal.
M.C.J.
1211 G.

2.53
2.60
2.69
2.78
2.88

2.96
3.06
3.15
3.25
3.34

3.43
3.53
3.62
3.72
3.81

3.90
4.02
4.12
4.21
4.30

4.41
4.50
4.61
4.72
4.83

4.94
5.04
5.16
5.27
5.40

5.50
5.62
5.73
5.85
5.92

Specific Gravity	Per Cent C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	Specific Gravity	Per Cent C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	Specific Gravity	Per Cent C ₂ H ₄ O ₂
1.0000	0	1.0469	34	1.0735	68
1.0016	1	1.0480	35	1.0739	69
1.0032	2	1.0491	36	1.0743	70
1.0047	3	1.0502	37	1.0747	71
1.0062	4	1.0512	38	1.0750	72
1.0077	5	1.0523	39	1.0752	73
1.0093	6	1.0533	40	1.0754	74
1.0108	7	1.0543	41	1.0756	75
1.0123	8	1.0553	42	1.0757	76
1.0137	9	1.0562	43	1.0758	77
1.0152	10	1.0572	44	1.0758	78
1.0167	11	1.0581	45	1.0758	79
1.0181	12	1.0590	46	1.0758	80
1.0195	13	1.0599	47	1.0757	81
1.0210	14	1.0607	48	1.0756	82
1.0224	15	1.0617	49	1.0754	83
1.0238	16	1.0625	50	1.0752	84
1.0252	17	1.0633	51	1.0749	85
1.0266	18	1.0641	52	1.0746	86
1.0280	19	1.0648	53	1.0741	87
1.0294	20	1.0656	54	1.0736	88
1.0308	21	1.0663	55	1.0730	89
1.0321	22	1.0670	56	1.0723	90
1.0334	23	1.0676	57	1.0715	91
1.0347	24	1.0683	58	1.0706	92
1.0360	25	1.0689	59	1.0696	93
1.0373	26	1.0695	60	1.0684	94
1.0385	27	1.0701	61	1.0670	95
1.0398	28	1.0707	62	1.0654	96
1.0410	29	1.0712	63	1.0635	97
1.0422	30	1.0717	64	1.0614	98
1.0434	31	1.0722	65	1.0590	99
1.0446	32	1.0727	66	1.0563	100
1.0457	33	1.0731	67		

Re. water

0685114

LEXOLDMON006033
WATER_PCB-00031349

general data

HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Muriatic Acid)*

By W. C. Ferguson

Degrees Baume	Specific Gravity 60° 60°F.	Per Cent HCl	Degrees Baume	Specific Gravity 60° 60°F.	Per Cent HCl
1.00	1.0069	1.40	15.25	1.1176	23.33
2.00	1.0140	2.82	15.50	1.1197	23.75
3.00	1.0211	4.25	15.75	1.1219	24.16
4.00	1.0284	5.69	16.0	1.1240	24.57
5.00	1.0357	7.15	16.1	1.1248	24.73
5.25	1.0375	7.52	16.2	1.1256	24.90
5.50	1.0394	7.89	16.3	1.1265	25.06
5.75	1.0413	8.26	16.4	1.1274	25.23
6.00	1.0432	8.64	16.5	1.1283	25.39
6.25	1.0450	9.02	16.6	1.1292	25.56
6.50	1.0469	9.40	16.7	1.1301	25.72
6.75	1.0488	9.78	16.8	1.1310	25.89
7.00	1.0507	10.17	16.9	1.1319	26.05
7.25	1.0526	10.55	17.0	1.1328	26.22
7.50	1.0545	10.94	17.1	1.1336	26.39
7.75	1.0564	11.32	17.2	1.1345	26.56
8.00	1.0584	11.71	17.3	1.1354	26.73
8.25	1.0603	12.09	17.4	1.1363	26.90
8.50	1.0623	12.48	17.5	1.1372	27.07
8.75	1.0642	12.87	17.6	1.1381	27.24
9.00	1.0662	13.26	17.7	1.1390	27.41
9.25	1.0681	13.65	17.8	1.1399	27.58
9.50	1.0701	14.04	17.9	1.1408	27.75
9.75	1.0721	14.43	18.0	1.1417	27.92
10.00	1.0741	14.83	18.1	1.1426	28.09
10.25	1.0761	15.22	18.2	1.1435	28.26
10.50	1.0781	15.62	18.3	1.1444	28.44
10.75	1.0801	16.01	18.4	1.1453	28.61
11.00	1.0821	16.41	18.5	1.1462	28.78
11.25	1.0841	16.81	18.6	1.1471	28.95
11.50	1.0861	17.21	18.7	1.1480	29.13
11.75	1.0881	17.61	18.8	1.1489	29.30
12.00	1.0902	18.01	18.9	1.1498	29.48
12.25	1.0922	18.41	19.0	1.1508	29.65
12.50	1.0943	18.82	19.1	1.1517	29.83
12.75	1.0964	19.22	19.2	1.1526	30.00
13.00	1.0985	19.63	19.3	1.1535	30.18
13.25	1.1006	20.04	19.4	1.1544	30.35
13.50	1.1027	20.45	19.5	1.1554	30.53
13.75	1.1048	20.86	19.6	1.1563	30.71
14.00	1.1069	21.27	19.7	1.1572	30.89
14.25	1.1090	21.68	19.8	1.1581	31.08
14.50	1.1111	22.09	19.9	1.1590	31.27
14.75	1.1132	22.50	20.0	1.1600	31.45
15.00	1.1154	22.92	20.1	1.1609	31.64

0685115

general data

HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Muriatic Acid)* — Continued

Degrees Baumé	Specific Gravity 60° 60°F	Per Cent HCl	Degrees Baumé	Specific Gravity 60° 60°F	Per Cent HCl
20.2	1.1619	31.82	23.2	1.1904	37.58
20.3	1.1628	32.01	23.3	1.1914	37.80
20.4	1.1637	32.19	23.4	1.1924	38.03
20.5	1.1647	32.38	23.5	1.1934	38.26
20.6	1.1656	32.56	23.6	1.1944	38.49
20.7	1.1666	32.75	23.7	1.1953	38.72
20.8	1.1675	32.93	23.8	1.1963	38.95
20.9	1.1684	33.12	23.9	1.1973	39.18
21.0	1.1694	33.31	24.0	1.1983	39.41
21.1	1.1703	33.50	24.1	1.1993	39.64
21.2	1.1713	33.69	24.2	1.2003	39.86
21.3	1.1722	33.88	24.3	1.2013	40.09
21.4	1.1732	34.07	24.4	1.2023	40.32
21.5	1.1741	34.26	24.5	1.2033	40.55
21.6	1.1751	34.45	24.6	1.2043	40.78
21.7	1.1760	34.64	24.7	1.2053	41.01
21.8	1.1770	34.83	24.8	1.2063	41.24
21.9	1.1779	35.02	24.9	1.2073	41.48
22.0	1.1789	35.21	25.0	1.2083	41.72
22.1	1.1798	35.40	25.1	1.2093	41.99
22.2	1.1808	35.59	25.2	1.2103	42.30
22.3	1.1817	35.78	25.3	1.2114	42.64
22.4	1.1827	35.97	25.4	1.2124	43.01
22.5	1.1836	36.16	25.5	1.2134	43.40
22.6	1.1846	36.35			
22.7	1.1856	36.54			
22.8	1.1866	36.73			
22.9	1.1875	36.93			
23.0	1.1885	37.14			
23.1	1.1895	37.36			

*This table has been approved and adopted as a standard by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States.

Specific gravity determinations were made at 60°F. compared with water at 60°F.

From the specific gravities, the corresponding degrees Baumé were calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Baumé} = 145 - \frac{145}{\text{Sp. Gr.}}$$

Allowance for Temperature

At 10° to 15° Bé. correction of 1.40° Bé. or 0.0002 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.

At 15° to 22° Bé. correction of 1.30° Bé. or 0.0003 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.

At 22° to 25° Bé. correction of 1.28° Bé. or 0.00035 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.

0685116

general data

NITRIC ACID*

By W. C. Ferguson

Degrees Baume	Specific Gravity 60° 60° F.	Per Cent HNO ₃	Degrees Baume	Specific Gravity 60° 60° F.	Per Cent HNO ₃
10.00	1.0741	12.86	21.25	1.1718	28.02
10.25	1.0761	13.18	21.50	1.1741	28.36
10.50	1.0781	13.49	21.75	1.1765	28.71
10.75	1.0801	13.81	22.00	1.1789	29.07
11.00	1.0821	14.13	22.25	1.1813	29.43
11.25	1.0841	14.44	22.50	1.1837	29.79
11.50	1.0861	14.76	22.75	1.1861	30.14
11.75	1.0881	15.07	23.00	1.1885	30.49
12.00	1.0902	15.41	23.25	1.1910	30.86
12.25	1.0922	15.72	23.50	1.1934	31.21
12.50	1.0943	16.05	23.75	1.1959	31.58
12.75	1.0964	16.39	24.00	1.1983	31.94
13.00	1.0985	16.72	24.25	1.2008	32.31
13.25	1.1006	17.05	24.50	1.2033	32.68
13.50	1.1027	17.38	24.75	1.2058	33.05
13.75	1.1048	17.71	25.00	1.2083	33.42
14.00	1.1069	18.04	25.25	1.2109	33.80
14.25	1.1090	18.37	25.50	1.2134	34.17
14.50	1.1111	18.70	25.75	1.2160	34.56
14.75	1.1132	19.02	26.00	1.2185	34.94
15.00	1.1154	19.36	26.25	1.2211	35.33
15.25	1.1176	19.70	26.50	1.2236	35.70
15.50	1.1197	20.02	26.75	1.2262	36.09
15.75	1.1219	20.36	27.00	1.2288	36.48
16.00	1.1240	20.69	27.25	1.2314	36.87
16.25	1.1262	21.03	27.50	1.2340	37.26
16.50	1.1284	21.36	27.75	1.2367	37.67
16.75	1.1306	21.70	28.00	1.2393	38.06
17.00	1.1328	22.04	28.25	1.2420	38.46
17.25	1.1350	22.38	28.50	1.2446	38.85
17.50	1.1373	22.74	28.75	1.2473	39.25
17.75	1.1395	23.08	29.00	1.2500	39.66
18.00	1.1417	23.42	29.25	1.2527	40.06
18.25	1.1440	23.77	29.50	1.2554	40.47
18.50	1.1462	24.11	29.75	1.2582	40.88
18.75	1.1485	24.47	30.00	1.2609	41.29
19.00	1.1508	24.82	30.25	1.2637	41.70
19.25	1.1531	25.18	30.50	1.2664	42.11
19.50	1.1554	25.53	30.75	1.2692	42.52
19.75	1.1577	25.88	31.00	1.2719	42.93
20.00	1.1600	26.24	31.25	1.2747	43.34
20.25	1.1624	26.61	31.50	1.2775	43.75
20.50	1.1647	26.96	31.75	1.2804	44.16
20.75	1.1671	27.33	32.00	1.2832	44.57
21.00	1.1694	27.67	32.25	1.2861	44.98

0685117

general data

NITRIC ACID*—Continued

Degrees Baumé	Specific Gravity 60° 60°F.	Per Cent HNO ₃	Degrees Baumé	Specific Gravity 60° 60°F.	Per Cent HNO ₃
32.50	1.2889	45.68	41.25	1.3976	64.93
32.75	1.2918	46.14	41.50	1.4010	65.67
33.00	1.2946	46.58	41.75	1.4044	66.42
33.25	1.2975	47.04	42.00	1.4078	67.18
33.50	1.3004	47.49	42.25	1.4112	67.95
33.75	1.3034	47.95	42.50	1.4146	68.73
34.00	1.3063	48.42	42.75	1.4181	69.52
34.25	1.3093	48.90	43.00	1.4216	70.33
34.50	1.3122	49.35	43.25	1.4251	71.15
34.75	1.3152	49.83	43.50	1.4286	71.98
35.00	1.3182	50.32	43.75	1.4321	72.82
35.25	1.3212	50.81	44.00	1.4356	73.67
35.50	1.3242	51.30	44.25	1.4392	74.53
35.75	1.3273	51.80	44.50	1.4428	75.40
36.00	1.3303	52.30	44.75	1.4464	76.28
36.25	1.3334	52.81	45.00	1.4500	77.17
36.50	1.3364	53.32	45.25	1.4536	78.07
36.75	1.3395	53.84	45.50	1.4573	79.03
37.00	1.3426	54.36	45.75	1.4610	80.04
37.25	1.3457	54.89	46.00	1.4646	81.08
37.50	1.3488	55.43	46.25	1.4684	82.18
37.75	1.3520	55.97	46.50	1.4721	83.33
38.00	1.3551	56.52	46.75	1.4758	84.48
38.25	1.3583	57.08	47.00	1.4796	85.70
38.50	1.3615	57.65	47.25	1.4834	86.98
38.75	1.3647	58.23	47.50	1.4872	88.32
39.00	1.3679	58.82	47.75	1.4910	89.76
39.25	1.3712	59.43	48.00	1.4948	91.35
39.50	1.3744	60.06	48.25	1.4987	93.13
39.75	1.3777	60.71	48.50	1.5026	95.11
40.00	1.3810	61.38			
40.25	1.3843	62.07			
40.50	1.3876	62.77			
40.75	1.3909	63.48			
41.00	1.3942	64.20			

*This table has been approved and adopted as a standard by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States.

Specific gravity determinations were made at 60°F. compared with water at 60°F. From the specific gravities, the corresponding degrees Baumé were calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Baumé} = 145 - \frac{145}{\text{Sp. Gr.}}$$

Allowance for Temperature

At from 10° to 20° Bé. correction of 1 30° Bé. or .00029 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
 At from 20° to 30° Bé. correction of 1 23° Bé. or .00044 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
 At from 30° to 40° Bé. correction of 1 20° Bé. or .00060 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
 At from 40° to 48.5° Bé. correction of 1 17° Bé. or .00084 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.

0685118

general data

SULFURIC ACID*

By W. C. Ferguson and H. P. Talbot

De- grees Be.	Specific Gravity 60° 60° F.	Per Cent H ₂ SO ₄	Freezing (Melting) Point Deg. F.	De- grees Be.	Specific Gravity 60° 60° F.	Per Cent H ₂ SO ₄	Freezing (Melting) Point Deg. F.
0	1.0000	0.00	32.0	36	1.3303	42.63	-70
1	1.0069	1.02	31.2	37	1.3426	43.99	-60
2	1.0140	2.08	30.5	38	1.3551	45.35	-53
3	1.0211	3.13	29.8	39	1.3679	46.72	-47
4	1.0284	4.21	28.9	40	1.3810	48.10	-41
5	1.0357	5.28	28.1	41	1.3942	49.47	-35
6	1.0432	6.37	27.2	42	1.4078	50.87	-31
7	1.0507	7.45	26.3	43	1.4216	52.26	-27
8	1.0584	8.55	25.1	44	1.4356	53.66	-23
9	1.0662	9.66	24.0	45	1.4500	55.07	-20
10	1.0741	10.77	22.8	46	1.4646	56.48	-14
11	1.0821	11.89	21.5	47	1.4796	57.90	-15
12	1.0902	13.01	20.0	48	1.4948	59.32	-18
13	1.0985	14.13	18.3	49	1.5104	60.75	-22
14	1.1069	15.25	16.6	50	1.5263	62.18	-27
15	1.1154	16.38	14.7	51	1.5426	63.66	-33
16	1.1240	17.53	12.6	52	1.5591	65.13	-39
17	1.1328	18.71	10.2	53	1.5761	66.63	-49
18	1.1417	19.89	7.7	54	1.5934	68.13	-59
19	1.1508	21.07	4.8	55	1.6111	69.65	†
20	1.1600	22.25	+ 1.6	56	1.6292	71.17	†
21	1.1694	23.43	- 1.8	57	1.6477	72.75	†
22	1.1789	24.61	- 6.0	58	1.6667	74.36	†
23	1.1885	25.81	-11	59	1.6860	75.99	- 7
24	1.1983	27.03	-16	60	1.7059	77.67	-12.6
25	1.2083	28.28	-23	61	1.7262	79.43	-27.3
26	1.2185	29.53	-30	62	1.7470	81.30	-39.1
27	1.2288	30.79	-39	63	1.7683	83.34	-46.1
28	1.2393	32.05	-49	64	1.7901	85.66	-46.4
29	1.2500	33.33	-61	64½	1.7957	86.33	-43.0
30	1.2609	34.63	-74	64½	1.8012	87.04	-41.1
31	1.2719	35.93	-82	64½	1.8068	87.81	-37.9
32	1.2832	37.26	-96	65	1.8125	88.65	-33.1
33	1.2946	38.58	-97	65½	1.8182	89.55	-24.6
34	1.3063	39.92	-91	65½	1.8239	90.60	-13.4
35	1.3182	41.27	-81	65½	1.8297	91.80	- 1
				66	1.8354	93.19	-29

*This table has been approved and adopted as a standard by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States.

†Below -40°.

Specific gravity determinations were made at 60°F., compared with water at 60°F.

0685119

general data

SULFURIC ACID*—Continued

From the specific gravities, the corresponding degrees Baumé were calculated by the following formula: Baumé = $145 - 145/\text{Sp. Gr.}$

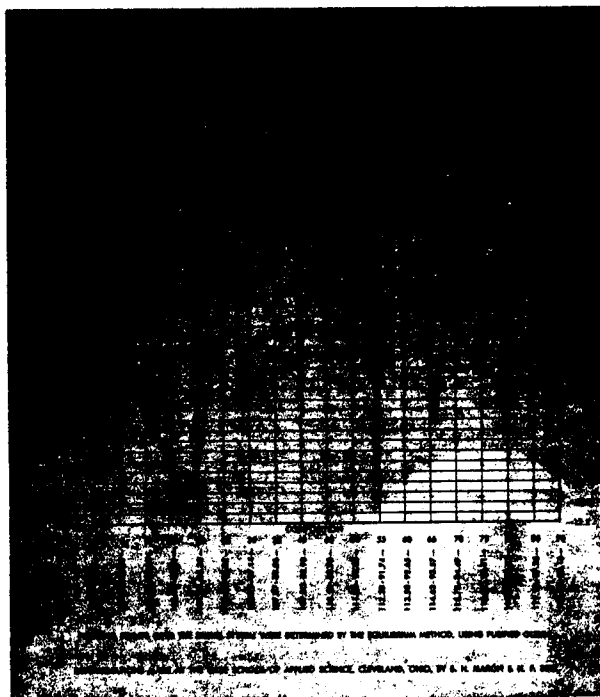
Allowance for Temperature

At 10° Bé.	.029° Bé. or .00023 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
At 20° Bé.	.036° Bé. or .00034 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
At 30° Bé.	.035° Bé. or .00039 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
At 40° Bé.	.031° Bé. or .00041 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
At 50° Bé.	.028° Bé. or .00045 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
At 60° Bé.	.026° Bé. or .00053 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
At 63° Bé.	.026° Bé. or .00057 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.
At 66° Bé.	.0235° Bé. or .00054 Sp. Gr. for every 1°F.

For temperatures above 60°F., the correction is added to the observed indication; below 60°F. subtracted.

Oleum Freezing Point Diagram

ADOPTED—1941



0685120

general data

SODIUM BISULFITE 60°/60°F.

H. B. Bischoff

Degrees Baumé	Specific Gravity	Per Cent NaHSO ₃	Per Cent SO ₂ Available	Degrees Baumé	Specific Gravity	Per Cent NaHSO ₃	Per Cent SO ₂ Available
0.00	1.0000	0.00	0.00	20.00	1.1600	21.32	13.13
0.50	1.0034	0.51	0.31	20.50	1.1647	21.88	13.47
1.00	1.0069	1.02	0.63	21.00	1.1694	22.44	13.81
1.50	1.0104	1.53	0.94	21.50	1.1741	23.00	14.15
2.00	1.0140	2.04	1.26	22.00	1.1789	23.57	14.49
2.50	1.0175	2.55	1.57	22.50	1.1837	24.14	14.83
3.00	1.0211	3.06	1.88	23.00	1.1885	24.71	15.17
3.50	1.0247	3.57	2.20	23.50	1.1934	25.28	15.51
4.00	1.0284	4.08	2.51	24.00	1.1983	25.85	15.85
4.50	1.0320	4.59	2.83	24.50	1.2033	26.42	16.19
5.00	1.0357	5.11	3.15	25.00	1.2083	26.99	16.53
5.50	1.0394	5.63	3.47	25.50	1.2134	27.56	16.87
6.00	1.0432	6.15	3.79	26.00	1.2185	28.13	17.21
6.50	1.0469	6.67	4.11	26.50	1.2236	28.70	17.55
7.00	1.0507	7.19	4.43	27.00	1.2288	29.27	17.89
7.50	1.0545	7.71	4.75	27.50	1.2340	29.85	18.23
8.00	1.0584	8.24	5.07	28.00	1.2393	30.43	18.57
8.50	1.0623	8.77	5.40	28.50	1.2446	31.00	18.91
9.00	1.0662	9.30	5.72	29.00	1.2500	31.57	19.25
9.50	1.0701	9.83	6.05	29.50	1.2554	32.14	19.59
10.00	1.0741	10.36	6.38	30.00	1.2609	32.71	20.00
10.50	1.0781	10.89	6.70	30.50	1.2664	33.28	20.41
11.00	1.0821	11.42	7.03	31.00	1.2719	33.86	20.82
11.50	1.0861	11.95	7.36	31.50	1.2775	34.43	21.23
12.00	1.0902	12.48	7.68	32.00	1.2832	35.01	21.64
12.50	1.0943	13.02	8.02	32.50	1.2889	35.62	22.05
13.00	1.0985	13.56	8.35	33.00	1.2946	36.25	22.46
13.50	1.1027	14.10	8.68	33.50	1.3004	36.88	22.87
14.00	1.1069	14.65	9.02	34.00	1.3063	37.51	23.28
14.50	1.1111	15.20	9.36	34.50	1.3122	38.14	23.69
15.00	1.1154	15.75	9.70	35.00	1.3182	38.78	24.10
15.50	1.1197	16.30	10.03	35.50	1.3242	39.42	24.51
16.00	1.1240	16.85	10.37	36.00	1.3303	40.06	24.92
16.50	1.1284	17.40	10.71	36.50	1.3364	40.69	25.33
17.00	1.1328	17.96	11.05	37.00	1.3426	41.30	25.74
17.50	1.1372	18.52	11.39	37.50	1.3488	41.91	26.15
18.00	1.1417	19.08	11.74	38.00	1.3551	42.52	26.56
18.50	1.1462	19.64	12.08	38.50	1.3615	43.12	26.97
19.00	1.1508	20.20	12.43	39.00	1.3680	43.72	27.38
19.50	1.1554	20.76	12.77	39.50	1.3742	44.32	27.79

0685121

general data

ERCLOR

Bé.°	Tw.°	Per Cent Available Cl by Volume	Bé.°	Tw.°	Per Cent Available Cl by Volume
0.25	0.34	0.11	9.00	13.24	4.30
0.50	0.70	0.21	9.25	13.62	4.43
0.75	1.04	0.32	9.50	14.02	4.57
1.00	1.38	0.43	9.75	14.42	4.71
1.25	1.74	0.54	10.00	14.82	4.84
1.50	2.10	0.65	10.50	15.62	5.09
1.75	2.44	0.76	11.00	16.42	5.38
2.00	2.80	0.87	11.50	17.22	5.65
2.25	3.14	0.98	12.00	18.04	5.94
2.50	3.50	1.10	12.50	18.86	6.24
2.75	3.86	1.21	13.00	19.70	6.52
3.00	4.22	1.32	13.50	20.54	6.83
3.25	4.58	1.43	14.00	21.38	7.12
3.50	4.94	1.55	14.50	22.22	7.41
3.75	5.30	1.66	15.00	23.08	7.71
4.00	5.68	1.78	15.50	23.94	8.01
4.25	6.04	1.90	16.00	24.80	8.31
4.50	6.40	2.01	16.50	25.66	8.60
4.75	6.76	2.13	17.00	26.56	8.92
5.00	7.14	2.26	17.50	27.44	9.23
5.25	7.50	2.38	18.00	28.34	9.54
5.50	7.88	2.51	18.50	29.24	9.87
5.75	8.26	2.63	19.00	30.16	10.19
6.00	8.64	2.75	19.50	31.08	10.51
6.25	9.00	2.88	20.00	32.00	10.84
6.50	9.38	3.01	20.50	32.94	11.18
6.75	9.76	3.13	21.00	33.88	11.52
7.00	10.14	3.26	21.50	34.82	11.89
7.25	10.52	3.39	22.00	35.78	12.23
7.50	10.90	3.52	22.50	36.72	12.60
7.75	11.30	3.64	23.00	37.70	12.95
8.00	11.68	3.77	23.50	38.68	13.33
8.25	12.06	3.90	24.00	39.66	13.71
8.50	12.46	4.05	24.50	40.66	14.11
8.75	12.84	4.18	25.00	41.66	14.50

0685122

general data

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE PROPERTIES OF MONSANTO PLASTICIZERS

Flash Points	Boiling Points at 760 MM*	Molecular Weights	Crystallizing Points
470° F. — Tricresyl Phosphate (243 C.)	420° C. — Tricresyl Phosphate	390.5 — Dioctyl Phthalate	105 C. — Santicizer 9
450° F. — Santicizer 140 (232 C.)	405° C. — Diphenyl Phthalate	368.4 — Tricresyl Phosphate	
437° F. — Triphenyl Phosphate (225 C.)	390° C. — Santicizer 140 (approx.)	362.4 — Santicizer 141	
435° F. — Diphenyl Phthalate Santicizer 141 (224 C.)	386° C. — Dioctyl Phthalate	340.3 — Santicizer 140	86-87° C. — Santicizer 1-H
425° F. — Dioctyl Phthalate (218 C.)	375° C. — Santicizer 141 (approx.)	336.4 — Santicizer B-16	69° C. — Diphenyl Phthalate
420° F. — Santicizer 9 (215 C.)	370° C. — Santicizer 160	326.3 — Triphenyl Phosphate	59.0 C. — Santicizer 3
405° F. — Santicizer 141 (207 C.)	370° C. — Triphenyl Phosphate (approx.)	318.3 — Diphenyl Phthalate	49 C. — Triphenyl Phosphate
390° F. — Santicizer 160 (199 C.)	360° C. — Santicizer 9	312.4 — Santicizer 160	
386° F. — Santicizer E-15 (190 C.)	350° C. — Santicizer 1-H	280.3 — Santicizer E-15	34.5° C.* — Ortho Nitrophenyl
380° F. — Santicizer M-17 (193 C.)	345° C. — Santicizer B-16	278.3 — Dibutyl Phthalate	20 C.* — Santicizer E-15
371° F. — Santicizer 3 (188 C.)	340 C. — Dibutyl Phthalate Santicizer 3 Santicizer 8	266.3 — Santicizer M-17	
345° F. — Santicizer 8 (174 C.)	330 C. — Ortho-Nitrophenyl (approx.)	253.0 — Santicizer 1-H	0 C. — Dimethyl Phthalate
340° F. — Dibutyl Phthalate (170 C.)	320 C. — Santicizer E-15	222.2 — Diethyl Phthalate	Less than 0 C. — Santicizer 8
305° F. — Diethyl Phthalate (152 C.)	310° C. — Santicizer M-17	199.3 — Santicizer 3 Santicizer 8	Less than -0.3 C.* — Diethyl Phthalate
300° F. — Dimethyl Phthalate (149 C.)	298 C. — Diethyl Phthalate	199.2 — Ortho-Nitrophenyl	Dibutyl Phthalate Santicizer 160 Santicizer B-16 Santicizer M-17
289.5° F. — Ortho-nitrophenyl (143 C.)	282 C. — Dimethyl Phthalate	194.2 — Dimethyl Phthalate	Tricresyl Phosphate Santicizer 142 Dioctyl Phthalate

*From vapor pressure curves.

*Supercools readily.

0685123

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE PROPERTIES OF MONSANTO PLASTICIZERS—Continued

	Refractive Index at 25 C.	Specific Gravity at 25°C.	Weight per Gallon at 25°C.	Color (APHA* Max. Specification)
izer 9	1.613—Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl (approx.)	1.220—Santicizer M-17	10.18—Santicizer M-17	APHA 200—Santicizer 8
		1.208—Santicizer 140	10.08—Santicizer 140	
		1.203—Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl	10.04—Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl	
zer 1-H		1.190—Santicizer 8	9.93—Santicizer 8	
nyl ite		1.189—Dimethyl Phthalate	9.92—Dimethyl Phthalate	
zer 3	1.560—Santicizer 140	1.180—Santicizer E-15	9.85—Santicizer E-15	APHA 100—Santicizer 141
nyl ate	1.556—Tricresyl Phosphate			
iphenyl	1.540—Santicizer 8	1.162—Tricresyl Phosphate	9.70—Tricresyl Phosphate	APHA 75—Santicizer 160
	1.535—Santicizer 160			APHA 60 (molten)—Santicizer 3
zer E-15		1.125—Santicizer 1-H		APHA 50—Diethyl Phthalate
		1.120—Diethyl Phthalate	9.35—Diethyl Phthalate	APHA 45—Santicizer B-16
yl te	1.513—Dimethyl Phthalate	1.116—Santicizer 160	9.31—Santicizer 160	APHA 40—Tricresyl Phosphate Santicizer 140
er 8	1.508—Santicizer 141	1.097—Santicizer B-16	9.15—Santicizer B-16	
te	1.504—Santicizer M-17	1.090—Santicizer 141	9.10—Santicizer 141	
l te	1.500—Diethyl Phthalate			Dibutyl Phthalate
er 160	1.498—Santicizer E-15			APHA 20—Santicizer E-15
er B-16				Santicizer M-17
er	1.492—Dibutyl Phthalate			APHA 20—Triphenyl Phosphate
yl ate	1.490—Santicizer B-16	1.045—Dibutyl Phthalate	8.72—Dibutyl Phthalate	APHA 10—Diethyl Phthalate
er 140		0.982—Diocetyl Phthalate	8.21—Diocetyl Phthalate	APHA 10—Dimethyl Phthalate
te	1.485—Diocetyl Phthalate			

*Distilled Water APHA 0
"Listerine" APHA 550

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Products Index

For your convenience, the sales division is given after each product.

Turn to page 146 for list of divisional sales offices—and key to products handled by each.

a

	Division or Department	Page No.		Division or Department	Page- No.
"A-32" RUBBER ACCELERATOR...	Rubber Serv.	36	ACID SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (See Sodium Acid Pyro- phosphate).....	Phosphate	9
"A-77" RUBBER ACCELERATOR...	Rubber Serv.	36	ACIDS.....	Merrimac	3
"A-100" Rubber Accelerator...	Rubber Serv.	36	ACETIC.....	Merrimac	3
ABRASIVES (See Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain).....	Phosphate	40	ACETYSALICYLIC.....	Organic	3
ACCELERATORS, RUBBER			STARCH GRANULATIONS.....	Organic	3
"A-32".....	Rubber Serv.	36	U.S.P.....	Organic	3
"A-77".....	Rubber Serv.	36	ACETYL SALICYLIC, B.P.....	Australia	10
"A-100".....	Rubber Serv.	36	BATTERY.....	Organic	4
"BUTASAN".....	Rubber Serv.	36		Merrimac	4
DPG.....	Rubber Serv.	36	BENZENESULFONIC, TECHNICAL.	Organic	4
"EL-SIXTY".....	Rubber Serv.	36	BENZOIC.....	Organic	4
"ETHASAN".....	Rubber Serv.	36	TECHNICAL.....	Organic	4
"ETHYL THIURAD".....	Rubber Serv.	36	(Also see "Benthal" Alkyd Resin Intermediate).....	Organic	4
"GUANTAL".....	Rubber Serv.	37	U.S.P.....	Organic	4
"MERTAX".....	Rubber Serv.	37	CARBOLIC (See Phenol).....	Organic	6
"METHASAN".....	Rubber Serv.	37	CHLOROSULFONIC.....	Organic	6
"MONO THIURAD".....	Rubber Serv.	37	CREAMERY (See Sulfuric).....	Organic	10
"PIP-PIP".....	Rubber Serv.	37		Merrimac	10
"R-2" CRYSTALS.....	Rubber Serv.	37	2,4-D.....	Australia	10
"RZ-50".....	Rubber Serv.	37	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC..	Organic	4
"SANTOCURE".....	Rubber Serv.	37	ELECTROLYTE (See Battery)...	Organic	4
"THIOCARBANILIDE".....	Rubber Serv.	38		Merrimac	4
"THIOFIDE".....	Rubber Serv.	38	GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC.....	Organic	4
"THIOTAX".....	Rubber Serv.	38	H ACID.....	Merrimac	4
"THIURAD".....	Rubber Serv.	38	HYDROCHLORIC.....	Organic	6
"UREKA" BASE.....	Rubber Serv.	38		Merrimac	6
ACETANILID, U.S.P.....	Organic	38	ortho-HYDROXYBENZOIC (See Salicylic Acid).....	Organic	8
ACETATE SHEETS AND FILM (See "Fibestos" and "Vuepak")...	Plastics	73, 82	INHIBITED (Hydrochloric and Sulfuric).....	Organic	60, 101
ACETIC ACID.....	Merrimac	38		Merrimac	6
ACETOPHENETIDIN, U.S.P.....	Organic	39	KOCH.....	Merrimac	6
para-ACETYLAMINOBENZENE SUL- FONCHLORIDE (See para-Acety- laminobenzenesulfonyl Chloride).....	Organic	39	2-METHYL-4-CHLOROPHENOXY- ACETIC (MCP).....	Organic	6
para-ACETYLAMINOBENZENESUL- FONYL CHLORIDE.....	Organic	39	MILK TESTING (See Sulfuric)..	Organic	10
ACETYSALICYLIC ACID.....				Merrimac	6
STARCH GRANULATIONS.....	Organic	39	MIXED (See Nitrating).....	Merrimac	6
U.S.P.....	Organic	39	MURIATIC (See Hydrochloric).	Organic	6
ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID, B.P....	Australia	105	NITRATING.....	Merrimac	6
N-ACETYSULFANILYL CHLORIDE (See para-Acetylaminoben- zenesulfonyl Chloride).....	Organic	39	NITRIC.....	Organic	10
ACID INHIBITOR (See "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor).....	Rubber Serv.	59		Merrimac	10
			OLEUM (See Sulfuric).....	Organic	6
			PHENOLSULFONIC.....	Organic	6

126

0685125

	Division or Department	Page No.		Division or Department	Page No.
ACIDS—(Cont.)			ALUMINUM OXIDE ABRASIVE		
PHENYLACETIC.....	Organic	69	GRAIN.....	Phosphate	40
PHENYLACETIC, POTASSIUM			ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE, MONO...	Phosphate	40
SALT (Solution).....	Organic	69	ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE, TRI.....	Phosphate	40
PHOSPHORIC			ALUMINUM SULFATE		
ortho.....	Phosphate	69	COMMERCIAL.....	Merrimac	40
tetra.....	Phosphate	70	IRON FREE.....	Merrimac	41
PHOSPHOROUS.....	Phosphate	76	AMINOANISOLE (See Anisidine,		
SALICYLIC.....	Organic	86	ortho- and para-.....	Organic	42, 43
SULFURIC.....	Organic	101	para-AMINO BENZENESULFONAMIDE		
	Merrimac		(See Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.)...	Organic	100
2,4,5-T	Australia	105	AMINOBIIPHENYL, TECHNICAL		
TOLUENESULFONIC, TECHNICAL.	Organic	102	ortho.....	Organic	41
alpha-TOLUIC (See			para.....	Organic	41
Phenylacetic).....	Organic	69	AMINOCHLOROBENZENE (See		
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXY-			Chloroaniline, meta-, ortho-		
ACETIC.....	Organic	103	and para-.....	Organic	49, 50
ACID SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE			I-AMINO-2, 4-DINITROBENZENE		
(See Sodium Acid			(See 2, 4-Dinitroaniline).....	Organic	55
Pyrophosphate).....	Phosphate	95	AMINODIPHENYL (See Amino-		
ADHESIVES (See Glues).....	Australia	105	biphenyl, ortho- and para-...	Organic	41
	Plastics		AMINOETHOXYBENZENE (See		
	Western	57, 58	Phenetidine, ortho- and para-)	Organic	68
ALCOHOL			8-AMINO-1-NAPHTHOL-3, 6-		
ETHYL ALCOHOL—190 PROOF..	Merrimac	56	SODIUM ACID DISULFONATE		
"MERSOL" PROPRIETARY			(See H Acid).....	Merrimac	59
SOLVENT.....	Merrimac	63	ortho-AMINONITROBENZENE (See		
"MONSANTO AE-1" HIGH			ortho-Nitroaniline).....	Organic	66
MOLECULAR WEIGHT ESTER			AMINOPHENETOLE (See Phenetidine,		
ALCOHOL.....	Phosphate	64	ortho- and para-.....)	Organic	68
"NEALCO" ANTI-FREEZE.....	Merrimac	65	I-AMINO-2-PHENYLETHANE (See		
"ALKOPHOS" ALUMINUM ACID			beta-Phenylethylamine).....	Organic	69
PHOSPHATES.....	Phosphate	39	AMINOPHENYLETHYL ETHER (See		
ALKYL ACID PHOSPHATES			Phenetidine, ortho- and para-)	Organic	68
AMYL.....	Phosphate	40	AMMONIA		
n-BUTYL.....	Phosphate	40	ANHYDROUS.....	Merrimac	41
ETHYL.....	Phosphate	40	AQUA.....	Merrimac	41
LORALKYL.....	Phosphate	40	AMMONIUM BENZOATE.....	Organic	41
METHYL.....	Phosphate	40	AMMONIUM ETHYL PHOSPHATE...	Phosphate	41
MIM.....	Phosphate	40	AMMONIUM METAPHOSPHATE...	Phosphate	42
n-OCTYL.....	Phosphate	40	AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE		
ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES (See			DI.....	Phosphate	42
"Santomerse" Alkyl Aryl			HEMI-(Hemibasic).....	Phosphate	42
Sulfonates).....	Phosphate	93	MONO.....	Phosphate	42
ALKYL PHOSPHORIC ACIDS (See			AMMONIUM POTASSIUM		
Alkyl Acid Phosphates).....	Phosphate	40	PHOSPHATE (See Potassium		
ALPHA-CHLOROTOLUENE (See			Ammonium Phosphate, Mono)	Phosphate	83
Benzyl Chloride).....	Organic	46	AMYL ACID PHOSPHATE (See		
ALPHA-TOLUIC ACID (See			Alkyl Acid Phosphates).....	Phosphate	40
Phenylacetic Acid).....	Organic	69	AMYL POTASSIUM SODIUM		
ALUM (See Aluminum Sulfate,			PHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	42
Commercial and Iron Free)...	Merrimac	40, 41	AMYLHYDROQUINONE, 2, 5-DI-		
ALUMINUM ACID PHOSPHATES			TERT (See "Santovar" A,		
(See "Alkophos").....	Phosphate	39	Rubber Antioxidant).....	Rubber Serv.	43
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION			ANHYDROUS AMMONIA (See		
32° Be.....	Merrimac	40	Ammonia, Anhydrous).....	Merrimac	41
ALUMINUM METAPHOSPHATE...	Phosphate	40	ANHYDRIDES		
ALUMINUM OXIDE, Fused (See			MALEIC.....	Organic	62
Aluminum Oxide Abrasive			PHOSPHORIC (See Phosphorus		
Grain).....	Phosphate	40	Pentoxide).....	Phosphate	70

b128

LEXOLDMON006046
WATER_PCB-00031362

Page No.	Division or Department	Page No.
46	HYDROQUINONE, 2, 4-DI-TERT (See "Santovar" O Rubber Antioxidant).....	Rubber Serv. 44
46	BTYRAL (See Polyvinyl-Butyral Resins).....	Plastics 78
41		
46		
96		
96		
46	CAFFEINE	
16	CITRATED, U.S.P.	Organic 48
16	U.S.P.	Organic 47
16	CALCIUM ACID PHOSPHATE (See Calcium Phosphate, Mono)....	Phosphate 48
16	CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, N.F.	Organic 58
16	CALCIUM METAPHOSPHATE	Phosphate 48
17	CALCIUM NITRATE	Merrimac 48
17	CALCIUM PHOSPHATE	
13	DI, ANHYDROUS	Phosphate 48
19	DI, DIHYDRATE	Phosphate 48
97	MONO	Phosphate 48
17	TRI	Phosphate 48
17	CALCIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (Normal).....	Phosphate 49
17	CALCIUM SILICATE SLAG.....	Phosphate 49
5	CALCIUM SULFATE (See "Crysalba" Dentifrice Base).....	Phosphate 52
4	CARBOLIC ACID (See Phenol)....	Organic 68
4	CAUSTIC SODA.....	Organic 49
6	"CEDAR REZ" (See "Color-Toned Rez" Exterior Penetrating Sealers).....	Western 51
6	CELLULOSE-ACETATE PLASTICS	
6	"FIBESTOS" CELLULOSE-ACETATE SHEETS.....	Plastics 73
6	REINFORCED "VUELITE" CELLULOSE ACETATE.....	Plastics 79
2	"VUELITE" EMBOSSED SHIELD MATERIAL FOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTING.....	Plastics 82
6	"VUEPAK" RIGID TRANSPARENT PACKAGING MATERIAL.....	Plastics 82
8	CELLULOSE-NITRATE PLASTICS (See "Nitron" Cellulose-Nitrate Sheets).....	Plastics 77
1	"CEREX" STYRENE COPOLYMER PLASTIC.....	Plastics 72
0	CHLORAL HYDRATE, U.S.P.	Organic 49
9	CHLOROMINE-T, N.F.	Organic 49
2	CHLORIDES	
2	ALUMINUM, Solution 32° Bé... BENZYL	Merrimac 40
2	BENZYL, STABILIZED	Organic 46
7	CHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (See "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls).....	Organic 47
		Phosphate 44

Division or Department	Page No.
CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS (See "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls).....	Phosphate 44
CHLORINE.....	Organic 49
CHLOROAMINOZBENZENE (See Chloroaniline, meta- ortho-, and para-).....	Organic 49, 50
CHLOROANILINE	
meta-.....	Organic 49
ortho-.....	Organic 50
para-.....	Organic 50
CHLOROBENZENE.....	Organic 50
para-CHLORO-meta-CRESOL.....	Monsanto, Ltd. 50
CHLOROBENZOL (See Chlorobenzene).....	Organic 50
1-CHLORO-2, 4-DINITROBENZENE (See 2, 4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, Technical).....	Organic 55
CHLOROHYDROXYBENZENE (See Chlorophenol, ortho- and para-).....	Organic 50
CHLORONITROBENZENE (See Nitrochlorobenzene, meta-, ortho- and para-).....	Organic 67
CHLOROPHENOL	
ortho- (Technical).....	Organic 50
para-.....	Organic 50
CHLOROSULFONIC ACID.....	Organic 51
CHLOROTHENYLPYRAMINE	
CITRATE.....	Organic 51
alpha-CHLOROTOLUENE (See Benzyl Chloride).....	Organic 46
para-CHLORO-meta-XYLENOL.....	Monsanto, Ltd. 51
CHROME SULFATE, BASIC (See "Santotan" KR Basic Chrome Sulfate).....	Merrimac 95
CITRATED CAFFEINE, U.S.P. (See Caffeine, Citrated, U.S.P.)....	Organic 48
COATINGS, SURFACE	
"COLOR-TONED REZ" EXTERIOR PENETRATING SEALERS	
"CEDAR REZ".....	Western 51
"DRIFTWOOD REZ".....	Western 51
"MAHOGANY REZ".....	Western 51
"REDWOOD REZ".....	Western 51
"SAGE REZ".....	Western 51
"HI-GLOSS REZ" INTERIOR LUSTER WOOD FINISH.....	Western 59
"REZ" WOOD SEALER AND PRIMER.....	Western 84
"REZITE" WOOD SEALER.....	Western 85
"WHITE REZ" BLONDING SEALER FOR TONED WOOD EFFECTS.....	Western 105
COMPOUND 1080 (See Sodium Fluoroacetate).....	Organic 96
COPPER 8-QUINOLINOLATE, TECHNICAL (See "Milmur" 1 Fungicide).....	Organic 64

	Division or Department	Page No.
CORUNDUM, Artificial (See Alum- inum Oxide Abrasive Grain)...	Phosphate	40
"COUMARIN MONSANTO".....	Organic	51
COUMARONE RESIN.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	105
"CRESANTOL" 3 GERMICIDE.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	51
"CRESANTOL" 15 GERMICIDE.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	51
CRESOL.....		
meta.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	51
ortho.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	51
para.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	51
CRESOL-CRESYLIC ACID.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	52
CRESYL DIPHENYL PHOSPHATE (See "Santicizer" 140 Plasticizer).....	Organic	88
CRESYLIC ACID (See Cresol).....	Monsanto, Ltd.	51
CRESYLIC ACID, ortho- and meta- RICH.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	105
"CRYSALBA" DENTIFRICE BASE... CURED (See Reodorants, Rubber).....	Phosphate	52
CURODEX (See Reodorants, Rubber).....	Rubber Serv.	83
CYCLOHEXYLAMINE.....	Organic	52
CYCLOHEXYLBENZENE.....	Phosphate	52
N-CYCLOHEXYL-2-BENZOTHA- ZYL SULFENAMIDE (See "Santo- cure" Rubber Accelerator).....	Rubber Serv.	37
N-CYCLOHEXYL para-TOLUENE- SULFONAMIDE (See "Santicizer" I-H Plasticizer).....	Organic	86

d

2, 4-D (See 2, 4-Dichlorophe- noxyacetic Acid).....	Australia Organic	105 53
2, 4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER (See 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid-Isopropyl Ester).....	Organic	53
2, 4-D SODIUM SALT (See 2, 4- Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid- Sodium Salt).....	Australia Organic	105 53
DDT (See "Santobane" DDT Insecticide).....	Organic	89
DETERGENTS.....		
"MONSANTO DETERGENT MXP".....	Phosphate	65
"SANTOMERSE" ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES.....	Phosphate	93
"STEROX" No. 5 POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" No. 6 POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" CD POLYOXY- ETHYLENE ESTER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SE POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99

DETERGENTS—(Cont.).....		
"STEROX" SK POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
DIALKYL PHENOL-SULFIDE (See "Santowhite" Rubber Antioxidants).....	Rubber Serv.	44
DIAMMONIUM HYDROGEN PHOS- PHATE (See Ammonium Phos- phate, Di).....	Phosphate	42
DIAMYLAMMONIUM DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	52
DIBARIUM PHOSPHATE (See Bari- um Phosphate, Di).....	Phosphate	45
DIBARIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (See Barium Pyrophosphate, Di).....	Phosphate	45
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE.....	Organic	52
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE (See Calcium Phosphate, Di, Anhy- drous and Dihydrate).....	Phosphate	48
DICHLOROBENZENE, para- (See "Santochlor" para-Dichloro- benzene).....	Organic	90
DICHLORO-DIPHENYL-TRICHO- ROETHANE, TECHNICAL (See "Santobane" DDT Insecticide).....	Organic	89
2, 4-DICHLOROHYDROXYBENZENE (See 2, 4-Dichlorophenol).....	Organic	52
2, 5-DICHLORONITROBENZENE.....	Organic	52
2, 4-DICHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	52
2, 4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID.....	Australia Organic	105 53
2, 4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID-ISOPROPYL ESTER.....	Organic	53
2, 4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID-SODIUM SALT.....	Australia Organic	105 53
DICYCLOHEXYL (See Bicyclo- hexyl).....	Phosphate	47
DICYCLOHEXYLAMINE.....	Organic	53
DI (2-ETHYL HEXYL) PHTHALATE O, O-DIETHYL O-para-NITRO- PHENYL THIOPHOSPHATE (See "Niran" Insecticide).....	Organic	66
DIETHYL PHTHALATE.....	Organic	54
DIHYDROXY DIPHENYL SULFONE.....	Merrimac	54
2, 4-DIISOCYANATE (See meta- Tolylene Diisocyanate).....	Phosphate	105
DILEAD ORTHOPHOSPHATE (See Lead Orthophosphate, Di).....	Phosphate	61
DILEAD PYROPHOSPHATE (See Lead Pyrophosphate, Di).....	Phosphate	61
DIMAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE (See Magnesium Phosphate, Di).....	Phosphate	61
DIMAGNESIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (See Magnesium Pyro- phosphate, Di).....	Phosphate	62
2, 3-DIMETHOXYBENZALDEHYDE, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	54



	Division or Department	Page No.
EMULSIFYING AGENTS—(Cont.)		
"ARESKLENE" DISODIUM DIBUTYL-ortho-PHENYL-PHENOLDISULFONATE.....	Phosphate	44
"MONSANTO EMULSIFIERS H, L, M AND R".....	Organic	65
"SANTOMERSE" ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES.....	Phosphate	93
"STEROX" No. 5 POLYOXY-ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" No. 6 POLYOXY-ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" CD POLYOXY-ETHYLENE ESTER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SE POLYOXY-ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SK POLYOXY-ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"ETHASAN" RUBBER ACCELERATOR	Rubber Serv.	36
"ETHAVAN" FLAVORING AND AROMATIC.....	Organic	55
6-ETHOXY-1, 2-DIHYDRO-2, 4-TRIMETHYLQUINOLINE (See "Santoflex" AW Rubber Antioxidant).....	Rubber Serv.	43
ETHYL ACETATE.....	Merrimac	55
ETHYL ACID PHOSPHATE (See Alkyl Acid Phosphates).....	Phosphate	40
ETHYL ALCOHOL—190 Proof.....	Merrimac	56
ETHYL AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE (See Ammonium Ethyl Phosphate).....	Phosphate	41
ETHYL DI (δ-ETHANOL) AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	56
ETHYL PHTHALYL ETHYL GLYCOLATE (See "Santizicer" E-15 Plasticizer).....	Organic	88
ETHYL POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	56
ETHYL POTASSIUM SODIUM PHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	56
"ETHYL THIURAD" RUBBER ACCELERATOR.....	Rubber Serv.	36
N-ETHYL para-TOLUENE SULFONAMIDE (See "Santizicer" 3 Plasticizer).....	Organic	86
ETHYL VANILLIN (See "Ethavan" Flavoring and Aromatic).....	Organic	55
"EXCELITE" PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE INDUSTRIAL RESINS.....	Australia	105
"EXCELITE" PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE MOLDING COMPOUNDS.....	Australia	105
FERRIC ORTHOPHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	56

132

	Division or Department	Page No.
FERRIC SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (See Sodium Ferric Pyrophosphate).....	Phosphate	GL
FERROPHOSPHORUS.....	Phosphate	56
"FIBESTOS" CELLULOSE-ACETATE SHEETS.....	Plastics	56
FIRE RETARDANTS FOR TEXTILES		
"MONSANTO FIRE RETARDANT A".....	Phosphate	56
"MONSANTO FIRE RETARDANT B".....	Phosphate	56
"REZGARD" A, FIRE RETARDANT FOR TEXTILES.....	Merrimac	56
"REZGARD" E FIRE RETARDANT FOR TEXTILES.....	Merrimac	56
"FLECTOL" H RUBBER ANTIOXIDANT.....	Rubber Serv.	56
FORMALDEHYDE.....	Australia	104
FUNGICIDES		
para-CHLORO-meta-CRESOL.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	56
para-CHLORO-meta-XYLENOL.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	56
"MILMER" 1 FUNGICIDE.....	Organic	56
para-NITROPHENOL.....	Organic	56
"SANTOBRITE" SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE, TECHNICAL	Organic	56
"SANTOPHEN" 20 PENTACHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	56
"FUNGISAL O" (See Salicylanilide, Technical).....	Australia	104
"FUNGISAL W" (See Sodium Salicylanilide).....	Australia	104
"FUNGISEAL" WOOD PRESERVATIVE.....	Western	56
FUSED ALUMINUM OXIDE (See Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain).....	Phosphate	56

g

GERMICIDES (See Antiseptics and Germicides).....		
GLUES		
"LAUXEIN" CASEIN GLUE.....	Australia	104
	Plastics	56
	Western	56
"LAUXEIN" CASEIN-SOYBEAN BLEND GLUE.....	Australia	104
	Plastics	56
	Western	56
"LAUXEIN" SOYBEAN GLUE.....	Australia	104
	Plastics	56
	Western	56
"LAUXITE" MELAMINE RESIN ADHESIVE.....	Plastics	56
	Western	56
"LAUXITE" PHENOLIC RESIN ADHESIVES.....	Plastics	56
	Western	56

0685131



Page No.		Division or Department	Page No.
	GLUES—(Cont.)		
96	"LAUXITE" RESORCINOL RESIN	Australia	105
57	ADHESIVES.....	Plastics	57
		Western	
73	"LAUXITE" UREA RESIN		
	ADHESIVES.....	Australia	105
		Plastics	58
		Western	
65	LIQUID, READY-TO-USE GENERAL PURPOSE GLUE (No. 2805).....	Western	58
84	GLYCEROPHOSPHATES		
	CALCIUM, N.F.....	Organic	58
84	FERRIC, N.F.....	Organic	58
	MAGNESIUM.....	Organic	58
43	MANGANESE, N.F.....	Organic	58
105	POTASSIUM (Solution).....	Organic	58
50	SODIUM, N.F.....	Organic	59
51	SODIUM (Solution).....	Organic	59
64	GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID (Solution).....	Organic	59
67	GLYCOLATES		
	"SANTICIZER" B-16		
89	PLASTICIZER.....	Organic	87
	"SANTICIZER" E-15		
94	PLASTICIZER.....	Organic	88
	"SANTICIZER" M-17		
105	PLASTICIZER.....	Organic	88
105	"GUANTAL" RUBBER ACCELERATOR.....	Rubber Serv.	37
57			
40	h		
	H ACID.....	Merrimac	59
	"HB-40" PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED TERPHENYL.....	Phosphate	59
	HEMISODIUM PHOSPHATE (See Sodium Phosphate, Hemi)....	Phosphate	97
	HERBICIDES		
105	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID.....	Australia	105
57		Organic	53
	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID—ISOPROPYL ESTER....	Organic	53
105	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID—SODIUM SALT.....	Australia	105
57		Organic	53
	2-METHYL-4-CHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID.....	Organic	64
	"SANTOBRITE" SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE, TECHNICAL	Organic	89
57	"SANTOPHEN" 20 PENTACHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	94
	SODIUM TRICHLOROACETATE....	Organic	98
57	"SULFASAN" XANTHOGEN		
	DISULFIDE.....	Rubber Serv.	100

	Division or Department	Page No.
HERBICIDES—(Cont.)		
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID.....	Australia	105
	Organic	103
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID—ISOPROPYL ESTER.....	Organic	103
HEXAHYDROANILINE (See Cyclohexylamine).....	Organic	52
HEXAHYDROPYRIDINE (See Piperidine).....	Organic	71
"HIBITITE" ACID INHIBITOR.....	Rubber Serv.	59
"HI-GLOSS REZ" INTERIOR LUSTER WOOD FINISH.....	Western	59
HYDROCHLORIC ACID.....	Organic	60
	Merrimac	
HYDROXYBENZENE (See Phenol).....	Organic	68
ortho-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID (See Salicylic Acid).....	Organic	86
HYDROXYCHLOROBENZENE, ortho- and para- (See Chlorophenol, ortho- and para-).....	Organic	50
2-HYDROXY-3-METHOXYBENZALDEHYDE, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	60
para-HYDROXYNITROBENZENE (See para-Nitrophenol).....	Organic	67

i		
INDUSTRIAL RESINS		
"EXCELITE" PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE INDUSTRIAL RESINS.....	Australia	105
"LUSTREX" STYRENE INDUSTRIAL RESINS.....	Plastics	73, 74
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE INDUSTRIAL LAMINATING RESINS.....	Plastics	73, 74
"RESINOX" PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE INDUSTRIAL RESINS.....	Plastics	73, 74
INHIBITED ACIDS.....	Organic	60
	Merrimac	
INHIBITORS, ACID (See "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor).....	Rubber Serv.	59
INKS, LACQUER BASE (See "Santocel" Silica Aerogel for Industrial Applications).....	Merrimac	90
INSECTICIDES		
BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.....	Organic	46
"NIFOS"-T INSECTICIDE.....	Organic	65
"NIRAN" INSECTICIDE.....	Organic	66
"SANTOBANE" DDT INSECTICIDE.....	Organic	89
"SANTOCHLOR" para-DICHLOROBENZENE.....	Organic	90
"INSOLUBLE SULFUR 60".....	Rubber Serv.	60
IRON GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (See Glycerophosphate, Ferric) ...	Organic	58

133

0605132

	Division or Department	Page No.
IRON PHOSPHATE (See Ferric ortho-Phosphate).....	Phosphate	56
IRON PHOSPHIDE (See Ferro- phosphorus).....	Phosphate	57
ISOCYANATES		
OCTADECYL.....	Phosphate	67
PHENYL.....	Phosphate	69
meta-TOLYENE, DI.....	Phosphate	103
1-ISOCYANATO-OCTADECANE (See Octadecyl Isocyanate).....	Phosphate	67
ISOPROPYL 2,4-DICHLOROPHEN- OXYACETATE (See 2, 4-Dichlo- rophenoxycetic Acid-Isoprop- yl Ester).....	Organic	53
ISOPROPYL 2,4,5-TRICHLORO- PHENOXYACETATE (See 2,4,5- Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid-Isopropyl Ester).....	Organic	103
k		
KOCH ACID.....	Merrimac	60
l		
LACQUER EMULSIFYING AGENTS		
"ARESKLENE" DISODIUM DIBU- TYL-ortho-PHENYL- PHENOLDISULFONATE.....	Phosphate	44
"SANTOMERSE" ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES.....	Phosphate	93
"STEROX" No. 5 POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" No. 6 POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" CD POLYOXY- ETHYLENE ESTER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SE POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SK POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
LAMINATING PLASTICS		
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FORM- ALDEHYDE INDUSTRIAL LAMINATING RESINS.....	Plastics	73, 74
"RESINOX" PHENOL-FORMAL- DEHYDE INDUSTRIAL RESINS.....	Plastics	73, 74
"SAFLEX" LAMINATING PLASTIC FOR SAFETY GLASS.....	Plastics	80
LAMPBLACK.....	Merrimac	60
LATEX PENETRANTS		
"ARESKLENE" DISODIUM DI- BUTYL-ortho-PHENYL- PHENOLDISULFONATE.....	Phosphate	44

	Division or Department	Page No.
LATEX PENETRANTS—(Cont.)		
"SANTOMERSE" ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" No. 5 POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" No. 6 POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" CD POLYOXY- ETHYLENE ESTER.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" SE POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" SK POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	9
LATEX STABILIZERS		
"ARESKLENE" DISODIUM DIBU- TYL-ortho-PHENYLPHENOL- DISULFONATE.....	Phosphate	4
"SANTOMERSE" ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" No. 5 POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" No. 6 POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" CD POLYOXY- ETHYLENE ESTER.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" SE POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	9
"STEROX" SK POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	9
"LAUXEIN" CASEIN GLUE.....	Australia Plastics Western	10 ¹ 5 ¹
"LAUXEIN" CASEIN-SOYBEAN BLEND GLUE.....	Australia Plastics Western	10 ¹ 5 ¹
"LAUXEIN" SOYBEAN GLUE.....	Australia Plastics Western	10 ¹ 5 ¹
"LAUXITE" MELAMINE RESIN ADHESIVE.....	Plastics Western	5 ¹
"LAUXITE" PHENOLIC RESIN ADHESIVES.....	Plastics Western	5 ¹
"LAUXITE" RESORCINOL RESIN ADHESIVES.....	Australia Plastics Western	10 ¹ 5 ¹
"LAUXITE" UREA RESIN ADHESIVES.....	Australia Plastics Western	10 ¹ 5 ¹
"LAUXTOL" A, WOOD PRESERVA- TIVE.....	Western	60
LEAD METAPHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	61
LEAD ORTHOPHOSPHATE		
DI.....	Phosphate	61
MONO.....	Phosphate	61
TRI.....	Phosphate	61



Page No.	Division or Department	Page No.
110	Phosphate	61
110	LIQUID, READY-TO-USE GENERAL PURPOSE GLUE (No. 2805)	Western 58
111	LITHIUM METAPHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate 61
112	LITHIUM ACID PHOSPHATE (See Alkali Acid Phosphates).....	Phosphate 40
113	LITREX LATICES AND RESINS See Surface Coating Resins.....	Plastics 80, 81
114	LITREX STYRENE INDUSTRIAL RESINS.....	Plastics 73, 74
115	LITREX L STYRENE MOLDING COMPOUNDS.....	Plastics 74-77
116	LITREX LT STYRENE MOLDING COMPOUNDS.....	Plastics 74-77
117	LITREX LX STYRENE MOLDING COMPOUNDS (Heat Resistant).....	Plastics 74-77
118	LIT See Caustic Soda).....	Organic 49
m		
119	MAGNESIUM AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate 61
120	MAGNESIUM AMMONIUM ORTHO-PHOSPHATE See Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate.....	Phosphate 61
121	MAGNESIUM NIPHOSPHATE (See Magnesium Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate 62
122	MAGNESIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.....	Organic 58
123	MAGNESIUM METAPHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate 61
124	MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE D.....	Phosphate 61
125	MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE Mono.....	Phosphate 62
126	MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE Tri.....	Phosphate 62
127	MAGNESIUM PYROPHOSPHATE, Di.....	Phosphate 62
128	MAGNESIUM TETRAHYDROGEN PHOSPHATE See Magnesium Phosphate, Mono.....	Phosphate 62
129	MAHOGANY REZ (See "Color-Toned Rez" Exterior Penetrating Sealers).....	Western 51
130	MALIC ANHYDRIDE.....	Organic 62
131	MALONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.....	Organic 58
132	MELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE RESINS See Surface Coating Resins.....	Plastics 80, 81
133	MELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE TEXTILE RESINS See "Resloom" Melamine-Formaldehyde Textile Resins.....	Textile 84
134	MERCAPTOBENZOTHIADIAZOLE (See Mertax and "Thiotax" Rubber Accelerators).....	Rubber Serv. 37, 38
135	MELCOR SODIUM HYPO-SULFITE.....	Merrimac 62

Division or Department	Page No.
"MERLON" TEXTILE PROCESSING AND FINISHING AGENTS	
"MERLON" BR.....	Textile 62
"MERLON" BRS.....	Textile 62
"MERLON" KR-1.....	Textile 62
"MERLON" KR-2.....	Textile 62
"MERLON" KR-3.....	Textile 62
"MERLON" KR-4.....	Textile 62
"MERLON" KR-5.....	Textile 62
"MERLON" S.....	Textile 63
"MERLON" SP.....	Textile 63
"MERSIZE" CD-2 PAPER SIZING AGENT.....	Merrimac 63
"MERSIZE" RM PAPER SIZING AGENT.....	Merrimac 63
"MERSOL" PROPRIETARY SOLVENT ALCOHOL.....	Merrimac 63
"MERTANOL" SYNTHETIC TANNING AGENT.....	Merrimac 63
"MERTAX" RUBBER ACCELERATOR	Rubber Serv. 37
"MERTONE" WB-2 PRECOAT FOR PAPER.....	Merrimac 63
META-AMINOCHLOROBENZENE (See meta-Chloroaniline).....	Organic 49
META-CHLOROANILINE.....	Organic 49
META-CHLORONITROBENZENE (See meta-Nitrochlorobenzene).....	Organic 67
META-CRESOL.....	Monsanto, Ltd. 51
META-NITROCHLOROBENZENE.....	Organic 67
META RICH CRESYLIC ACID.....	Monsanto, Ltd. 105
META-TERPHENYL.....	Phosphate 101
META-TOLYLENE DIISOCYANATE.....	Phosphate 103
"METHASAN" RUBBER ACCELERATOR.....	Rubber Serv. 37
METHOXYANILINE (See Anisidine ortho- and para-).....	Organic 42, 43
2-METHOXYNITROBENZENE (See ortho-Nitroanisole).....	Organic 66
METHYL ACID PHOSPHATE (See Alkali Acid Phosphates).....	Phosphate 40
2-METHYL-4-CHLOROPHENOXY-ACETIC ACID (MCP).....	Organic 64
METHYL PHTHALYL ETHYL GLYCOLATE (See "Santicizer" M-17 Plasticizer).....	Organic 88
METHYL SALICYLATE B.P.....	Australia 105
U.S.P.....	Organic 85
METHYL SODIUM PHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate 64
METHYL para-TOLUENESULFONATE.....	Organic 64
MILK TESTING ACID (See Sulfuric Acid).....	Organic 101
"MILMER" I FUNGICIDE.....	Merrimac 64
MIM ACID PHOSPHATE (See Alkali Acid Phosphates).....	Phosphate 40
MIXED ACID (See Nitrating Acid).....	Organic 66
	Merrimac

	Division or Department	Page No.
MOLDING COMPOUNDS		
"EXCELITE" PHENOL-FORMAL- DEHYDE.....	Australia	105
"LUSTREX" STYRENE.....	Plastics	74-77
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FOR- MALDEHYDE.....	Plastics	79
"RESINOX" PHENOL-FORMAL- DEHYDE.....	Plastics	79
MONOALUMINUM PHOSPHATE (See Aluminum Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	40
MONOAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE (See Ammonium Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	42
MONOCALCIUM PHOSPHATE (See Calcium Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	48
MONOCHLOROBENZENE (See Chlorobenzene).....	Organic	50
MONOCRESYL DIPHENYL PHOS- PHATE (See "Santicizer" 140 Plasticizer).....	Organic	88
MONOHYDRATE (See Sulfuric Acid).....	Organic Merrimac	101
MONOLEAD ORTHOPHOSPHATE (See Lead Orthophosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	61
MONOMAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE (See Magnesium Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	62
MONOMETHYL DISODIUM PHOS- PHATE (See Methyl Sodium Phosphate).....	Phosphate	64
MONOPOTASSIUM AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE (See Potassium Ammonium Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	83
MONOPOTASSIUM PHOSPHATE (See Potassium Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	83
MONOSODIUM PHOSPHATE (See Sodium Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	97
MONOSODIUM PHOSPHITE, ANHY- DROUS (See Sodium Phosphate, Mono, Anhydrous).....	Phosphate	98
"MONO THIURAD" RUBBER ACCELERATOR.....	Rubber Serv.	37
MONOUREA ORTHOPHOSPHATE (See Urea Orthophosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	104
"MONSANTO AE-1" HIGH MOLE- CULAR WEIGHT ESTER ALCOHOL	Phosphate	64
"MONSANTO DETERGENT MXP"	Phosphate	65
"MONSANTO EMULSIFIERS H, L, M AND R"	Organic	65
"MONSANTO FIRE RETARDANT A"	Phosphate	65
"MONSANTO FIRE RETARDANT B"	Phosphate	65
"MONTAR" SYNTHETIC RESINS...	Phosphate	65
MURIATIC ACID (See Hydro- chloric Acid).....	Organic Merrimac	60

	Division or Department	Page No.
n		
N-ETHYL para-TOLUENE SUL- FONAMIDE (See "Santicizer" 3 Plasticizer).....	Organic	8
N-SODIUM-N-CHLORO-para- TOLUENESULFONAMIDE (See Chloramine-T, N.F.).....	Organic	2
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE-3,6,8-TRI- SULFONIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT (See Koch Acid).....	Merrimac	7
"NEALCO" ANTI-FREEZE.....	Merrimac	7
"NIFOS"-T INSECTICIDE.....	Organic	1
"NIRAN" INSECTICIDE.....	Organic	1
NITRATE PLASTIC SHEETS (See "Nitron" Cellulose-Nitrate Sheets).....	Plastics	7
NITRATING ACID.....	Organic Merrimac	7
NITRE CAKE (See Sodium Bisulfate).....	Merrimac	6
NITRIC ACID.....	Organic Merrimac	6
ortho-NITROANILINE.....	Organic	6
ortho-NITROANISOLE.....	Organic	6
ortho-NITROBIPHENYL, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	6
para-NITROBIPHENYL.....	Organic	6
NITROCHLOROBENZENE meta-.....	Organic	6
ortho-.....	Organic	6
para-.....	Organic	6
ortho-NITRODIPHENYL (See ortho-Nitrobiphenyl, Technical).....	Organic	6
para-NITRODIPHENYL (See para- Nitrobiphenyl).....	Organic	6
1-NITRO-2,5-DICHLOROBENZENE (See 2,5-Dichloronitroben- zene).....	Organic	5
"NITRON" CELLULOSE-NITRATE SHEETS.....	Plastics	7
para-NITROPHENOL.....	Organic	6
ortho-NITROPHENYLMETHYL ETHER (See ortho-Nitroanisole)	Organic	6
N, N-DIMETHYL-N'-2-PYRIDYL- N'-2-(5-CHLOROTHENYL) ETHYLENEDIAMINE CITRATE (See Chlorothienylpyramine Citrate).....	Organic	5
N, N-DIMETHYL-N'-2-PYRIDYL- N'-2-THENYLETHYLENEDIAM- INE HYDROCHLORIDE (See Thienylpyramine Hydro- chloride).....	Organic	105
N-N'-DIPHENYL THIOUREA (See Thiocarbonyl Rubber Accelerator).....	Rubber Serv.	37

No.	Division or Department	Page No.
	Octadecyl Isocyanate	Phosphate 67
86	N-Octyl Acid Phosphate (See Alkyl Acid Phosphates)	Phosphate 40
19	Oil Antioxidants (See "Santolene" Fuel Oil and "Santolene" Oil Additives)	Organic 90-93
10	Oil of Vitriol (See Sulfuric Acid)	Organic Merrimac 101
15	Oil of Wintergreen (See Salicylate, Methyl, U.S.P.)	Organic 85
16	Oleum (See Sulfuric Acid)	Organic Merrimac 101
--1	Ortho-Aminobiphenyl, Technical	Organic 41
66	Ortho-Aminochlorobenzene See ortho-Chloroaniline)	Organic 50
96	Ortho-Aminophenylethyl Ether (See ortho-Phenetidine)	Organic 68
66	Ortho-Anisidine	Organic 42
66	Ortho-Benzyl-para-Chlorophenol, Technical (See "Santophen" i Germicide)	Organic 93
66	Ortho-Biphenyl Biguanide See "SA-326" ortho-Biphenyl Biguanide)	Phosphate 85
66	Ortho-Chloroaniline	Organic 50
66	Ortho-Chloronitrobenzene See ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene)	Organic 67
66	Ortho-Chlorophenol, Technical	Organic 50
66	Ortho-Cresol	Monsanto, Ltd. 51
66	Ortho-Hydroxybenzoic Acid See Salicylic Acid)	Organic 86
66	Ortho-Hydroxychlorobenzene See ortho-Chlorophenol)	Organic 50
52	Ortho-Nitroaniline	Organic 66
66	Ortho-Nitroaniline	Organic 66
66	Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl, Technical	Organic 66
66	Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene	Organic 67
66	Ortho-Nitrodiphenyl (See ortho-Nitrobiphenyl, Technical)	Organic 66
66	Ortho-Phenetidine	Organic 68
66	Ortho-Rich Cresylic Acid	Monsanto, Ltd. 105
66	Ortho-Sulfobenzimidide See Saccharin, U.S.P.)	Organic 85
66	Ortho-Terphenyl	Phosphate 101
66	Ortho-Tolyl Biguanide (See "Sopanox" ortho-Tolyl Biguanide)	Phosphate 99
66	Ortho-Vanillin See 2-Hydroxy-3-Methoxybenzaldehyde, Technical	Organic 60

ORTHO-VERATRALDEHYDE (See 2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde, Technical)

Division or Department	Page No.
Organic	54

P

PARA-ACETYLAMINOBENZENESULFONYL CHLORIDE	Organic	39
PARA-AMINOBENZENESULFONAMIDE (See Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.)	Organic	100
PARA-AMINOBIPHENYL, Technical	Organic	41
PARA-AMINOCHELOBENZENE (See para-Chloroaniline)	Organic	50
PARA-AMINOPHENYLETHYL ETHER (See para-Phenetidine)	Organic	68
PARA-ANISIDINE	Organic	43
PARA-CHLOROANILINE	Organic	50
PARA-CHLORO-meta-CRESOL	Monsanto, Ltd.	50
PARA-CHLORONITROBENZENE (See para-Nitrochlorobenzene)	Organic	67
PARA-CHLOROPHENOL	Organic	50
PARA-CHLORO-meta-XYLENOL	Monsanto, Ltd.	51
PARA-CRESOL	Monsanto, Ltd.	51
PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE (See "Santochlor" para-Dichlorobenzene)	Organic	90
PARA-HYDROXYCHLOROBENZENE (See para-Chlorophenol)	Organic	50
PARA-HYDROXYNITROBENZENE (See para-Nitrophenol)	Organic	67
PARA-NITROBIPHENYL	Organic	67
PARA-NITROCHLOROBENZENE	Organic	67
PARA-NITRODIPHENYL (See para-Nitrobiphenyl)	Organic	67
PARA-NITROPHENOL	Organic	67
PARA-PHENETIDINE	Organic	68
PARA-SULFONAMIDOTOLUENE (See para-Toluenesulfonamide)	Organic	102
PARA-TERPHENYL	Phosphate	101
PARATHION See "Niran" Insecticide)	Organic	66
PARA-TOLUENESULFONAMIDE	Organic	102
PARA-TOLUENESULFONYL CHLORIDE	Organic	103
PARA-TOLUENESULFONIC ACID AMIDE See para-Toluenesulfonamide)	Organic	102
PENTACHLOROPHENOL "FUNGISEAL" WOOD PRESERVATIVE	Western	57
"LAUTOL" A. WOOD PRESERVATIVE	Western	60
"SANTOPHEN" 20 PENTACHLOROPHENOL, Technical	Organic	94

	Division or Department	Page No.
PETROLEUM CHEMICALS		
"SANTODEX" OIL ADDITIVE . . .	Organic	90
"SANTOLENE" FUEL OIL		
ADDITIVES	Organic	90, 91
"SANTOLUBE" OIL ADDITIVES . .	Organic	91-93
"SANTOPOID" OIL ADDITIVES . .	Organic	94, 95
"SANTOPOUR" OIL ADDITIVES . .	Organic	95
PHENACETIN (See Acetophene- tidin, U.S.P.)	Organic	39
PHENETIDINE		
ortho-	Organic	68
para-	Organic	68
PHENOL	Organic	68
PHENOL, B.P.	Australia	105
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE RESINS (See Surface Coating Resins) . .	Plastics	80, 81
PHENOLPHTHALEIN		
U.S.P.	Organic	68
Yellow, Not U.S.P.	Organic	69
PHENOL SULFIDE, POLYALKY- LATED (See "Santowhite" Rub- ber Antioxidants)	Rubber Serv.	44
PHENOLSULFONIC ACID	Organic	69
PHENYLACETAMIDE	Organic	69
PHENYLACETIC ACID	Organic	69
PHENYLACETIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT (Solution)	Organic	69
PHENYL BENZENE (See Biphenyl) .	Phosphate	47
PHENYLCYCLOHEXANE (See Cyclohexylbenzene)	Phosphate	52
beta-PHENYLETHYLAMINE	Organic	69
PHENYL ISOCYANATE	Phosphate	69
PHENYL SALICYLATE, N.F.	Organic	86
PHOSPHATES		
"ALKOPHOS" ALUMINUM ACID		
PHOSPHATES	Phosphate	39
ALKYL ACID PHOSPHATES	Phosphate	40
ALUMINUM METAPHOSPHATE . . .	Phosphate	40
ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE, MONO . .	Phosphate	40
ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE, TRI . . .	Phosphate	40
AMMONIUM ETHYL PHOSPHATE . .	Phosphate	41
AMMONIUM METAPHOSPHATE . . .	Phosphate	42
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE		
DI	Phosphate	42
HEMI-(Hemibasic)	Phosphate	42
MONO	Phosphate	42
AMYL POTASSIUM SODIUM		
PHOSPHATE	Phosphate	42
BARIUM METAPHOSPHATE	Phosphate	45
BARIUM PHOSPHATE, DI	Phosphate	45
BARIUM PYROPHOSPHATE, DI . .	Phosphate	45
CALCIUM METAPHOSPHATE	Phosphate	48
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE		
DI, ANHYDROUS	Phosphate	48
DI, DIHYDRATE	Phosphate	48
MONO	Phosphate	48
TRI	Phosphate	48
CALCIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (Normal)	Phosphate	49

	Division or Department	Page No.
PHOSPHATES—(Cont.)		
DIAMYLAMMONIUM DIHY- DROGEN PHOSPHATE	Phosphate	
ETHYL DI (β -ETHANOL)		
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	Phosphate	
ETHYL POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE . .	Phosphate	
ETHYL POTASSIUM SODIUM		
PHOSPHATE	Phosphate	
FERRIC ORTHOPHOSPHATE	Phosphate	
LEAD METAPHOSPHATE	Phosphate	
LEAD ORTHOPHOSPHATE		
DI	Phosphate	
MONO	Phosphate	
TRI	Phosphate	
LEAD PYROPHOSPHATE, DI	Phosphate	
LITHIUM METAPHOSPHATE	Phosphate	
MAGNESIUM AMMONIUM		
PHOSPHATE	Phosphate	
MAGNESIUM METAPHOSPHATE . .	Phosphate	
MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE		
DI	Phosphate	
MONO	Phosphate	
TRI	Phosphate	
MAGNESIUM PYROPHOSPHATE,		
DI	Phosphate	
METHYL SODIUM PHOSPHATE . .	Phosphate	
PLASTIC METAPHOSPHATE	Phosphate	
POTASSIUM AMMONIUM PHOS- PHATE, MONO	Phosphate	
POTASSIUM METAPHOSPHATE . . .	Phosphate	
POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE		
DI	Phosphate	
MONO	Phosphate	
TRI	Phosphate	
POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE,		
TETRA	Phosphate	
SODIUM ACID PYROPHOSPHATE .	Phosphate	
SODIUM AMMONIUM		
PHOSPHATE	Phosphate	
SODIUM FERRIC PYROPHOS- PHATE	Phosphate	
SODIUM METAPHOSPHATE		
Low pH	Phosphate	
Insoluble	Phosphate	
SODIUM PHOSPHATE		
DI, ANHYDROUS	Phosphate	
DI, DUOHYDRATE	Phosphate	
HEMI-(Hemibasic)	Phosphate	
MONO	Phosphate	
TRI	Phosphate	
SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE,		
TETRA	Phosphate	
SODIUM TRIMETAPHOSPHATE . .	Phosphate	
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE . .	Phosphate	
TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE, TECHNICAL (See "Nifos"-T Insecticide)	Organic	
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE	Organic	
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE	Organic	
UREA ORTHOPHOSPHATE, MONO	Phosphate	



Page No.		Division or Department	Page No.
	PHOSPHATES—(Cont.)		
	ZINC AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE...	Phosphate	105
52	ZINC METAPHOSPHATE...	Phosphate	105
	ZINC ORTHOPHOSPHATE, TRI...	Phosphate	105
56	PHOSPHORIC ACID		
56	ortho-	Phosphate	69
56	tetra-	Phosphate	70
56	PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE (See		
56	Phosphorus Pentoxide)	Phosphate	70
61	ortho-Phosphoric Acid (See		
	Phosphoric Acid, ortho)	Phosphate	69
61	PHOSPHORIC OXIDE (See Phos-		
61	phorus Pentoxide)	Phosphate	70
61	PHOSPHOROUS ACID	Phosphate	70
61	PHOSPHORUS, ELEMENTAL	Phosphate	70
61	PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE	Organic	70
61	PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE	Phosphate	70
61	PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE	Organic	71
61	PHOSPHORUS, YELLOW AND		
61	WHITE (See Phosphorus,		
61	Elemental)	Phosphate	70
62	PHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE (See		
62	Phosphorus Oxychloride)	Organic	70
	PHTHALATES		
62	DIBUTYL	Organic	52
62	DIETHYL	Organic	54
71	DIMETHYL	Australia	105
		Organic	54
83	DIPHENYL	Organic	55
83	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	Organic	71
83	PHTHALOYL CHLORIDE (See		
83	Phthalyl Chloride)	Organic	71
83	PHTHALYL CHLORIDE	Organic	71
83	PICKLER'S ACID (See Inhibited		
	Acids)	Organic	60
83		Merrimac	
96	PICERIDINUM PENTAMETHYLENE		
	DITHIOCARBAMATE (See "Pip-		
96	Pip" Rubber Accelerator)	Rubber Serv.	37
	PICERIDINE	Organic	71
96	Pip-Pip" RUBBER ACCELERATOR	Rubber Serv.	37
	PLASTIC METAPHOSPHATE	Phosphate	71
97	PLASTICIZERS		
97	"AROCOLOR" POLYCHLORINATED		
	POLYPHENYLS	Phosphate	44
97	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	Organic	52
97	Di 2-ETHYL HEXYL		
97	PHTHALATE (D.O.P.)	Organic	53
97	DIETHYL PHTHALATE	Organic	54
97	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	Australia	105
		Organic	54
98	DIPHENYL PHTHALATE	Organic	55
98	"HB-40" PARTIALLY HYDRO-		
98	GENATED TERPHENYL	Phosphate	59
	MOSSANTO AE-1" HIGH		
	MOLECULAR WEIGHT ESTER		
104	ALCOHOL	Phosphate	64
104	ortho-NITROBIPHENYL		
104	TECHNICAL	Organic	66
104	SANTICIZER" PLASTICIZERS	Organic	86-89

	Division or Department	Page No.
PLASTICIZERS—(Cont.)		
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE	Organic	104
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE	Organic	104
PLASTICS		
"BUTVAR" B-73 (See Surface		
Coating Resins)	Plastics	80, 81
"BUTVAR" B-76 (See Surface		
Coating Resins)	Plastics	80, 81
"CEREX" STYRENE COPOLYMER		
PLASTIC	Plastics	72
"EXCELITE" PHENOL-FORMAL-		
DEHYDE INDUSTRIAL RESINS	Australia	105
"EXCELITE" PHENOL-FORMAL-		
DEHYDE MOLDING COM-		
POUNDS	Australia	105
"FIBRESTOS" CELLULOSE-ACE-		
TATE SHEETS	Plastics	73
INDUSTRIAL RESINS		
"LUSTREX" STYRENE INDUS-		
TRIAL RESINS	Plastics	73, 74
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-		
FORMALDEHYDE INDUS-		
TRIAL LAMINATING RESINS	Plastics	73, 74
"RESINOX" PHENOL-FORM-		
ALDEHYDE INDUSTRIAL		
RESINS	Plastics	73, 74
"LUSTREX" STYRENE INDUS-		
TRIAL RESINS (See Indus-		
trial Resins)	Plastics	73, 74
"LUSTREX" STYRENE MOLDING		
COMPOUNDS		
L	Plastics	74-77
LT	Plastics	74-77
LX	Plastics	74-77
"LUSTREX" LATICES AND		
RESINS (See Surface Coating		
Resins)	Plastics	80, 81
"NITRON" CELLULOSE-NITRATE		
SHEETS	Plastics	77
POLYVINYL-BUTYRAL RESINS	Plastics	78
REINFORCED "VUELITE" CEL-		
LULOSE ACETATE	Plastics	79
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FORM-		
ALDEHYDE (See Surface		
Coating Resins)	Plastics	80, 81
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FORM-		
ALDEHYDE INDUSTRIAL		
LAMINATING RESINS (See		
Industrial Resins)	Plastics	73, 74
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FORM-		
ALDEHYDE MOLDING		
POWDERS	Plastics	79
"RESIMENE" PHENOL-FORMAL-		
DEHYDE (See Surface Coat-		
ing Resins)	Plastics	80, 81
"RESIMENE" UREA-FORMALDE-		
HYDE (See Surface Coating		
Resins)	Plastics	80, 81
RESIN F-770 (See Surface		
Coating Resins)	Plastics	80, 81

139

0685138

	Division or Department	Page No.
PLASTICS—(Cont.)		
"RESINOX" PHENOL-FORMAL- DEHYDE INDUSTRIAL RESINS (See Industrial Resins).....	Plastics	73, 74
"RESINOX" PHENOL-FORMAL- DEHYDE MOLDING COM- POUNDS.....	Plastics	79
"SAFLEX" LAMINATING PLASTIC FOR SAFETY GLASS.....	Plastics	80
SURFACE COATING RESINS "LUSTREX" LATICES AND RESINS.....	Plastics	80, 81
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-, PHENOL-, UREA-FORMAL- DEHYDES.....	Plastics	80, 81
VINYL RESINS		
"BUTVAR" B-73.....	Plastics	80, 81
"BUTVAR" B-76.....	Plastics	80, 81
RESIN F-770.....	Plastics	81
"ULTRON" VINYL FILM.....	Plastics	81
"ULTRON" VINYL RESINS AND COMPOUNDS.....	Plastics	81
"ULTRON" VINYL SHEETING.....	Plastics	82
VINYL RESINS (See Surface Coating Resins).....	Plastics	80, 81
"VUELITE" EMBOSSED SHIELD MATERIAL FOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTING.....	Plastics	82
"VUEPAK" RIGID TRANSPARENT PACKAGING MATERIAL.....	Plastics	82
POLYCHLORINATED POLYPHENYLS (See "Aroclor" Polychlorinated Polyphenyls).....	Phosphate	44
POLYOXYETHYLENE ESTER (See "Sterox" CD Polyoxyethylene Ester).....	Phosphate	99
POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER (See "Sterox" Polyoxyethylene Thioethers).....	Phosphate	99, 100
POLYVINYL-BUTYRAL RESINS (Also see "Saflex" Laminating Plastic for Safety Glass).....	Plastics	80
POLYVINYL-CHLORIDE FILMS, RESINS AND COMPOUNDS, SHEETING (See "Ultron" Vinyl Film, Resins and Compounds, Sheeting).....	Plastics	81, 82
POTASSIUM AMMONIUM PHOS- PHATE, MONO.....	Phosphate	83
POTASSIUM BIPHOSPHATE (See Potassium Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	83
POTASSIUM DIHYDROGEN PHOS- PHATE (See Potassium Phosphate, Mono).....	Phosphate	83
POTASSIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (Solution).....	Organic	83
POTASSIUM METAPHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	83
POTASSIUM PHENYLACETATE (See Phenylacetic Acid, Potassium Salt (Solution)).....	Organic	69

	Division or Department	
POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE		
DI.....	Phosphate	
MONO.....	Phosphate	
TRI.....	Phosphate	
POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE, TETRA.....	Phosphate	
PURE TRICRESOL.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	
"PYDRAUL F-5" FUNCTIONAL FLUID.....	Organic	
F		
"R-2" CRYSTALS, RUBBER ACCELERATOR.....	Rubber Serv.	
"REDWOOD Rez" (See "Color- Toned Rez" Exterior Pen- etrating Sealers).....	Western	
REINFORCED "VUELITE" CELLU- LOSE ACETATE.....	Plastics	
REODORANTS, RUBBER (Also see Coumarin and Vanillin).....	Rubber Serv.	
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FORMAL- DEHYDE (See Surface Coating Resins).....	Organic	51
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FORMAL- DEHYDE INDUSTRIAL LAMINAT- ING RESINS (See Industrial Resins).....	Plastics	8
"RESIMENE" MELAMINE-FORMAL- DEHYDE MOLDING POWDERS.....	Plastics	7
"RESIMENE" PHENOL-FORMALDE- HYDE (See Surface Coating Resins).....	Plastics	8
"RESIMENE" UREA-FORMALDE- HYDE (See Surface Coating Resins).....	Plastics	8
RESIN F-770 (See Surface Coat- ing Resins).....	Plastics	8
RESIN SC-2.....	Merrimac	
RESIN SC-3.....	Merrimac	
RESIN SC-4.....	Merrimac	
"RESINOX" PHENOL-FORMALDE- HYDE INDUSTRIAL RESINS (See Industrial Resins).....	Plastics	7
"RESINOX" PHENOL-FORMALDE- HYDE MOLDING COMPOUNDS.....	Plastics	
RESINS FOR SURFACE COATINGS "LUSTREX" LATICES AND RESINS.....	Plastics	80
"RESIMENE MELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE..	Plastics	80
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE.....	Plastics	80
UREA-FORMALDEHYDE.....	Plastics	80
VINYL RESINS		
"BUTVAR" B-73.....	Plastics	80
"BUTVAR" B-76.....	Plastics	80
RESIN F-770.....	Plastics	80

	Division or Department	Page No.		Division or Department	Page No.
"SANTOTAN" KR BASIC CHROME SULFATE.....	Organic	95	SODIUM METAPHOSPHATE Low pH.....	Phosphate	
"SANTOVAR" A, RUBBER ANTI- OXIDANT.....	Rubber Serv.	43	Insoluble.....	Phosphate	
"SANTOVAR" O RUBBER ANTI- OXIDANT.....	Rubber Serv.	44	SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE, TECHNICAL (See "Santobrite")		
"SANTOWHITE" RUBBER ANTI- OXIDANT (Crystals).....	Rubber Serv.	44	Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical.....	Organic	
"SANTOWHITE" L RUBBER ANTIOXIDANT.....	Rubber Serv.	44	SODIUM PHENATE.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	
"SANTOWHITE" MK RUBBER ANTIOXIDANT.....	Rubber Serv.	44	SODIUM PHOSPHATE.....		
SECONDARY SODIUM PHOSPHATE (See Sodium Phosphate, Di, Duohydrate).....	Phosphate	97	DI, ANHYDROUS.....	Phosphate	
SILICA AEROGEL (See "Santocel") Silica Aerogels for Industrial Applications and Thermal Insulation).....	Merrimac	90	DI, DUOHYDRATE.....	Phosphate	
SILICA SOL (See "Syton" C-30, W-20 and DS Silica Sols).....	Merrimac	101	HEMI-(Hemibasic).....	Phosphate	
"SKYDROL" FUNCTIONAL FLUID..	Organic	95	MONO.....	Phosphate	
SOAP ANTIOXIDANT (See "SA- 326" ortho-Biphenyl Bigua- nide).....	Phosphate	85	TRI.....	Phosphate	
SODIUM ACETATE.....	Australia	105	SODIUM PHOSPHITE.....		
SODIUM ACID PYROPHOSPHATE...	Phosphate	95	DI, ANHYDROUS.....	Phosphate	
SODIUM AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE...	Phosphate	96	HEMI.....	Phosphate	
SODIUM BENZOATE.....			MONO, ANHYDROUS.....	Phosphate	
Technical.....	Organic	96	SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE, TETRA.	Phosphate	
U.S.P.....	Organic	96	SODIUM SALICYLANILIDE ("Fungal W").....	Australia	
SODIUM BISULFATE (Nitrate Cake)...	Merrimac	96	SODIUM SALICYLATE, U.S.P.....	Organic	
SODIUM BISULFITE.....	Merrimac	96	SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS...	Merrimac	
SODIUM BUTYLBIPHENYLSULFO- NATE (See "Aresket" Sodium Butylbiphenylsulfonate).....	Phosphate	44	SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS, Technical (See Salt Cake)....	Organic	
SODIUM BUTYL-ortho-PHENYL- PHENOLSULFONATE (See "Are- skap" Sodium Butyl-ortho- Phenylphenolsulfonate).....	Phosphate	44	SODIUM SULFITE, ANHYDROUS, Technical (See "Santosite")	Organic	
SODIUM 2, 4-DICHLOROPHEN- OXYACETATE (See 2, 4-Dichloro- phenoxyacetic Acid—Sodium Salt).....	Organic	53	Sodium Sulfite).....		
SODIUM FERRIC PYROPHOSPHATE...	Australia	105	SODIUM ortho-SULFOBENZIMIDE (See Saccharin, Sodium, U.S.P.).....	Organic	
SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (Com- pound 1080).....	Organic	96	SODIUM SULPHACETAMIDE.....	Australia	
SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, N.F.....	Organic	59	SODIUM SULPHAMERAZINE.....	Australia	
SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (Solution).....	Organic	59	SODIUM TRICHLOROACETATE.....	Organic	
SODIUM HYDROXIDE (See Caustic Soda).....	Organic	49	SODIUM TRIMETAPHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (See "Merclor" Sodium Hypo- chlorite).....	Merrimac	62	SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	
			SOLVENTS FOR CELLULOSE ESTERS AND ETHERS		
			ETHYL ACETATE.....	Merrimac	
			"MERSOL" PROPRIETARY SOL- VENT ALCOHOL.....	Merrimac	
			"SOPANOX" ortho-TOLYL BIGUANIDE.....	Phosphate	
			SPREADING AGENTS		
			"ARESKAP" SODIUM BUTYL- ortho-PHENYLPHENOLSULFO- NATE.....	Phosphate	
			"ARESKET" SODIUM BUTYLBIPHENYLSULFONATE.....	Phosphate	
			"ARESKLENE" DISODIUM DI- BUTYL-ortho-PHENYLPHEN- OLDISULFONATE.....	Phosphate	
			"SANTOMERSE" ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES.....	Phosphate	
			"STED" TEXTILE DETERGENT.....	Textile	
			STEEL PICKLING INHIBITOR (See "Hibitite" Acid Inhibitor)....	Rubber Serv.	
			"STEROX" No. 5 POLYOXY- ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	

	Division or Department	Page No.
"STEROX" No. 6 POLYOXY-ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" CD POLYOXYETHYLENE ESTER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SE POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SK POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STYMER"-S TEXTILE SIZING AGENT.....	Textile	100
STYRENE COPOLYMER PLASTIC (See "Cerec" Styrene Copolymer Plastic).....	Plastics	72
STYRENE MONOMER.....	Plastics	100
STYRENE PLASTICS		
"LUSTREX" LATICES AND RESINS (See Surface Coating Resins).....	Plastics	80, 81
"LUSTREX" STYRENE INDUSTRIAL RESINS.....	Plastics	73, 74
"LUSTREX" STYRENE MOLDING COMPOUNDS		
L.....	Plastics	74-77
LT.....	Plastics	74-77
LX.....	Plastics	74-77
SUCCINIC ANHYDRIDE.....	Organic	100
SULFANILAMIDE, U.S.P.....	Organic	100
"SULFASAN" XANTHOGEN DISULFIDE.....	Rubber Serv.	100
SULFATES		
ALUMINUM		
Commercial.....	Merrimac	40
Iron Free.....	Merrimac	41
BASIC CHROME ("Santotan" KR).....	Organic	95
CALCIUM ("Crysalba" Denti-frice Base).....	Phosphate	52
SODIUM, ANHYDROUS.....	Merrimac	98
SODIUM, ANHYDROUS, Technical (Salt Cake).....	Organic Merrimac	86
SULFITE, SODIUM (See "Santo-site" Sodium Sulfite).....	Organic	95
ortho-SULFOBENZIMIDE (See Saccharin, U.S.P.).....	Organic	85
SULFOCARBAMIDE (See Thiourea).....	Organic	102
para-SULFONAMIDOTOLUENE (See para-Toluenesulfonamide).....	Organic	102
SULFONYL bis PHENOL (See Dihydroxy Diphenyl Sulfone).....	Merrimac	54
SULFOUREA (See Thiourea).....	Organic	102
SULFUR DIOXIDE, LIQUID.....	Organic	100
SULFUR, INSOLUBLE (See "Insoluble Sulfur 60").....	Rubber Serv.	60
SULFURIC ACID.....	Merrimac	101
(Also see Battery Acid).....	Merrimac	
.....	Organic	45
SULFURIC CHLOROHYDRIN (See Chlorosulfonic Acid).....	Organic	51

	Division or Department	Page No.
SULFURIC CONTACT CATALYST (See Vanadium Sulfuric Acid Catalyst).....		
SULPHABENZAMIDE.....	Organic	104
SULPHACETAMIDE, B.P.....	Australia	105
SULPHADIAZINE, B.P.....	Australia	105
SULPHAGUANIDINE, B.P.....	Australia	105
SULPHAMERAZINE.....	Australia	105
SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS		
"ARESKAP" SODIUM BUTYL-ortho-PHENYLPHENOLSULFONATE.....	Phosphate	44
"ARESKET" SODIUM BUTYLBIPHENYLSULFONATE.....	Phosphate	44
"ARESKLENE" DISODIUM DIBUTYL-ortho-PHENYLPHENOLDISULFONATE.....	Phosphate	44
"SANTOMERSE" ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES.....	Phosphate	93
"STEROX" No. 5 POLYOXY-ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" No. 6 POLYOXY-ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" CD POLYOXY-ETHYLENE ESTER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SE POLYOXY-ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SK POLYOXY-ETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
SURFACE COATING RESINS.....	Plastics	80, 81
SYNTANS (See "Mertanol").....		
Synthetic Tanning Agent.....	Merrimac	63
"SYTON" C-30 SILICA SOLS.....	Merrimac	101
"SYTON" W-20 AND DS SILICA SOLS.....	Textile	101
2,4,5-T ACID.....	Australia	105
2,4,5-T (See 2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid).....	Organic	103
2,4,5-T ISOPROPYL ESTER (See 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid—Isopropyl Ester).....	Organic	103
TERPHENYLS		
"HB-40" PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED TERPHENYL.....	Phosphate	59
meta.....	Phosphate	101
ortho.....	Phosphate	101
para.....	Phosphate	101
MIXED ISOMERIC.....	Phosphate	101
TETRACHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	102
TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE, TECHNICAL (See "Nifos"-T Insecticide).....	Organic	65

143

0685142

GENERAL DATA

	Division or Department	Page No.
TETRAETHYL-THIURAM-DISULFIDE (See "Ethyl Thiurad" Rubber Accelerator).....	Rubber Serv.	36
TETRAMETHYL-THIURAM-DISULFIDE (See "Thiurad" Rubber Accelerator).....	Rubber Serv.	38
TETRAMETHYL-THIURAM-MONOSULFIDE (See "Mono Thiurad" Rubber Accelerator).....	Rubber Serv.	37
TETRAPHOSPHORIC ACID (See Phosphoric Acid).....	Phosphate	70
TETRAPOTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (See Potassium Pyrophosphate, Tetra).....	Phosphate	83
TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (See Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra).....	Phosphate	98
TEXTILE CHEMICALS		
"MERLON" TEXTILE PROCESSING AND FINISHING AGENTS.....	Textile	62, 63
"MONSANTO FIRE RETARDANTS".....	Phosphate	65
"RESLOOM" MELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE TEXTILE RESINS.....	Textile	84
"REZGARD" FIRE RETARDANTS FOR TEXTILES.....	Textile	84
"STED" TEXTILE DETERGENT.....	Textile	99
"STYMER"-S TEXTILE SIZING AGENT.....	Textile	100
"SYTON" W-20 AND DS SILICA SOLS.....	Textile	101
THENYL PYRAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE.....	Organic	102
THIOCARBAMIDE (See Thiourea).....	Organic	102
THIOCARBANILIDE ("A-1").....	Rubber Serv.	38
"THIOFIDE" RUBBER ACCELERATOR.....	Rubber Serv.	38
THIOPHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	102
"THIOTAX" RUBBER ACCELERATOR.....	Rubber Serv.	38
THIOUREA.....	Organic	102
"THIURAD" RUBBER ACCELERATOR.....	Rubber Serv.	38
para-TOLUENESULFONAMIDE.....	Organic	102
TOLUENESULFONAMIDES		
"SANTICIZER" 1-H PLASTICIZER.....	Organic	86
"SANTICIZER" 3 PLASTICIZER.....	Organic	86
"SANTICIZER" 8 PLASTICIZER.....	Organic	87
"SANTICIZER" 9 PLASTICIZER.....	Organic	87
para-TOLUENESULFONAMIDE.....	Organic	102
para-TOLUENESULFONIC ACID AMIDE (See para-Toluenesulfonamide).....	Organic	102
TOLUENESULFONIC ACID, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	102
para-TOLUENESULFONYL CHLORIDE.....	Organic	103
alpha-TOLUIC ACID (See Phenylacetic Acid).....	Organic	69

	Division or Department	Page No.
ortho-TOLYL BIGUANIDE (See "Sopanox" ortho-Tolyl Biguanide).....	Phosphate	
meta-TOLYLENE DIISOCYANATE.....	Phosphate	
TRIALUMINUM PHOSPHATE (See Aluminum Phosphate, Tri).....	Phosphate	
TRICALCIUM PHOSPHATE (See Calcium Phosphate, Tri).....	Phosphate	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE.....	Organic	
TRICHLOROBENZENE, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXY-ACETIC ACID.....	Australia Organic	
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXY-ACETIC ACID-ISOPROPYL ESTER.....	Organic	
α , α , α -TRICHLOROTOLUENE (See Benzotrichloride).....	Organic	
TRICRESOL, PURE.....	Monsanto, Ltd.	
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE.....	Organic	
TRILEAD ORTHOPHOSPHATE (See Lead Orthophosphate, Tri).....	Phosphate	
TRIMAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE (See Magnesium Phosphate, Tri).....	Phosphate	
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE.....	Organic	
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHITE.....	Organic	
TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE (See Sodium Tripolyphosphate).....	Phosphate	
TRIPOTASSIUM PHOSPHATE (See Potassium Phosphate, Tri).....	Phosphate	
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE (See Sodium Phosphate, Tri).....	Phosphate	
TRIZINC ORTHOPHOSPHATE (See Zinc Orthophosphate, Tri).....	Phosphate	
TSP (See Sodium Phosphate, Tri).....	Phosphate	
TSPF (See Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetra).....	Phosphate	
U		
"ULTRON" VINYL FILM.....	Plastics	
"ULTRON" VINYL RESINS AND COMPOUNDS.....	Plastics	
"ULTRON" VINYL SHEETING.....	Plastics	
UREA-FORMALDEHYDE RESINS (See Surface Coating Resins).....	Plastics	
UREA ORTHOPHOSPHATE, MONO.....	Phosphate	
"UREKA" BASE RUBBER ACCELERATOR.....	Rubber Serv.	
V		
VANADIUM SULFURIC ACID CATALYST.....	Organic	

VANILLIN, ET	Flavoring	
"VANILLIN M"		
ortho-VANILIN	3-Methoxy Technical	
VARNISH ANTIOXIDANT (See "Sant Antioxidant").....		
ortho-VERATROIC ACID	3-Dimethoxy Technical	
VINYL RESIN		
"BUTVAR"	Coating	
"BUTVAR"	Coating	
RESIN F-7	Coating	
"VUELITE" I	MATERIAL LIGHTING	
"VUEPAK" R	PACKAGING	
W		
WATER-TREE	ALUMINUM COMPOUND	
IRON F	AMMONIUM ANHYDROUS	
AQUA	CHLORINE	
"MERCLO"	CHLORINE	
"SANTOB"	CHLORINE	
"SANTOS"	SODIUM ANHYDRIDE	
SODIUM	SODIUM	
TECHNICAL		
WETTING A	"ARESKA" ortho-NATE	
"ARESKA"	PHENYL	

Page No.		Division or Department	Page No.
	VANILLIN, ETHYL (See "Ethavan" Flavoring and Aromatic).....	Organic	55
99	"VANILLIN MONSANTO".....	Organic	105
103	ortho-VANILLIN (See 2-Hydroxy-3-Methoxybenzaldehyde, Technical).....	Organic	60
48	VARNISH ANTISKINNING AGENTS (See "Santovar" Rubber Antioxidants).....	Rubber Serv.	43, 44
103	ortho-VERATRALDEHYDE (See 2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde, Technical).....	Organic	54
103	VINYL RESINS		
	"BUTVAR" B-73 (See Surface Coating Resins).....	Plastics	80, 81
46	"BUTVAR" B-76 (See Surface Coating Resins).....	Plastics	80, 81
105	RESIN F-770 (See Surface Coating Resins).....	Plastics	80, 81
104	"VUELITE" EMBOSSED SHIELD MATERIAL FOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTING.....	Plastics	82
62	"VUEPAK" RIGID TRANSPARENT PACKAGING MATERIAL.....	Plastics	82
104			
98			
83			
97			
105	WATER-TREATING CHEMICALS		
	ALUMINUM SULFATE		
97	COMMERCIAL.....	Merrimac	40
	IRON FREE.....	Merrimac	41
98	AMMONIA		
	ANHYDROUS.....	Merrimac	41
	AQUA.....	Merrimac	41
	CHLORINE.....	Organic	49
	"MERCLOR" SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE.....	Merrimac	62
81	"SANTOBRITE" SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE, TECHNICAL	Organic	89
	"SANTOSITE" SODIUM SULFITE		
81	ANHYDROUS, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	95
82	SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS	Merrimac	98
0, 81	SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS, TECHNICAL (Salt Cake).....	Organic	86
104		Merrimac	
38	WETTING AGENTS		
	"ARESKAP" SODIUM BUTYL-ortho-PHENYLPHENOLSULFONATE.....	Phosphate	44
	"ARESKET" SODIUM BUTYLBIPHENYLSULFONATE.....	Phosphate	44
104			

W

WETTING AGENTS—(Cont.)

	Division or Department	Page No.
"ARESKLENE" DISODIUM DIBUTYL-ortho-PHENYLPHENOLDISULFONATE.....	Phosphate	44
"SANTOMERSE" ALKYL ARYL SULFONATES.....	Phosphate	93
"STEROX" No. 5 POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" No. 6 POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SE POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"STEROX" SK POLYOXYETHYLENE THIOETHER.....	Phosphate	99
"WHITE REZ" BLONDING SEALER FOR TONED WOOD EFFECTS....	Western	105
WINTERGREEN, OIL OF (See Salicylate, Methyl, U.S.P.)...	Organic	85
WOOD PRESERVATIVES		
"FUNGISEAL" WOOD PRESERVATIVE.....	Western	57
"LAUTOL" A, WOOD PRESERVATIVE.....	Western	60
"SANTOBRITE" SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE, TECHNICAL	Organic	89
"SANTOPHEN" 20 PENTACHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL.....	Organic	94

X

XANTHOGEN DISULFIDE (See "Sulfasan" Xanthogen Disulfide).....	Rubber Serv.	100
XENYLAMINE (See para-Aminobiphenyl, Technical).....	Organic	41

Z

ZINC AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE....	Phosphate	105
ZINC DIBUTYL-DITHIOCARBAMATE (See "Butasan" Rubber Accelerator).....	Rubber Serv.	36
ZINC DIETHYL-DITHIOCARBAMATE (See "Ethasan" Rubber Accelerator).....	Rubber Serv.	36
ZINC DIMETHYL-DITHIOCARBAMATE (See "Methasan" Rubber Accelerator).....	Rubber Serv.	37
ZINC METAPHOSPHATE.....	Phosphate	105
ZINC ORTHOPHOSPHATE, TRI....	Phosphate	105

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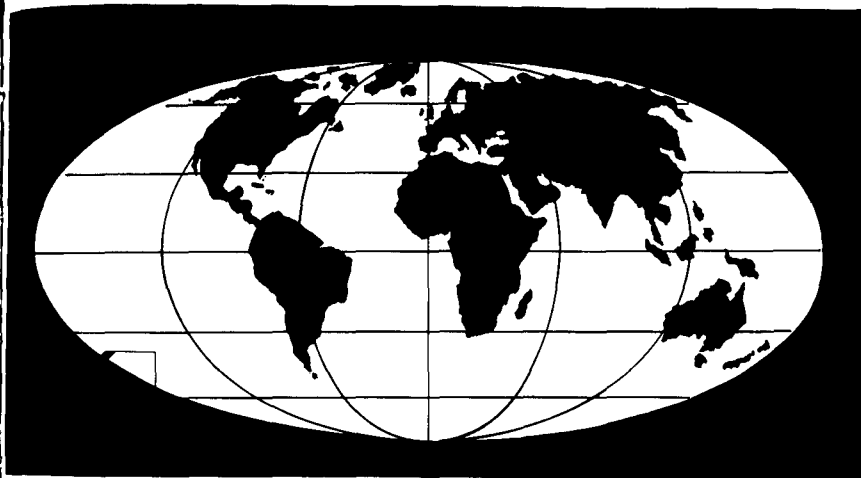
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