

Sall and Shear produced epitheliomas in the skin of mice painted with the basic fraction of creosote oil in benzene.

Creosote epitheliomata are in most countries included among the compensable occupational diseases resulting from exposure to derivatives of tar (Carrozzi).

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CREOSOTE

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e. ANTHRACENE

Anthracene is a component of the "anthracene oil" which is obtained when tar is distilled at a temperature of 230°-270°C. A crystalline mass settles out from this oily substance upon standing. This solid fraction, being about 5 per cent of the total consisting of a greenish material strongly smelling of creosote, is centrifuged out and then compressed into cakes (anthracene cakes) that contain the crude anthracene. The oily portion (green oil) is composed of volatile hydrocarbons, phenols, anthracene and its homologues. The solid matter is called "40 per cent anthracene". After having been shipped to the anthracene factory, the anthracene cakes are broken down by hand, ground, and subjected to a refining process, during which the material is exposed to steam, washed with solvents (naphtha mixed with pyridine bases) in which anthracene is soluble. The resulting 85 per cent anthracene is then distilled with potash and lime, washed with solvent naphtha, sublimed, finally appearing as an odorless, bluish white, fluorescent, scaly, crystalline matter which melts at 213°C and which is an isomer of phenanthrene. The material re-