A LABORATORY MANUAL, CONTAINING DIRECTIONS FOR A COURSE OF EXPERIMENTS IN GENERAL CHEMISTRY; SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED TO ACCOMPANY THE AUTHOR'S "ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY" Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

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A Laboratory Manual, Containing Directions for a Course of Experiments in General Chemistry; Systematically Arranged to Accompany the Author's "Elements of Chemistry" by Ira Remsen

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IRA REMSEN

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LABORATORY MANUAL

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CONTAINING

DIRECTIONS FOR A COURSE OF EXPERIMENTS IN GENERAL CHEMISTRY

Systematically Acranged

TO ACCOMPANY

THE AUTHOR'S "ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY"

BY

IRA REMSEN

Professor of Chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University



NEW YORK
HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY
1889

NOTE FOR TEACHERS.

On comparing the experiments described in this Manual with those described in my Elements of Chemistry it will be found that some of the more difficult ones have been omitted here. As many as possible of those omitted should be performed by the teacher in the presence of the class; and the points of importance should be drawn out by questions put to the members of the class. Afterwards the pupils should write a full account of what they have seen, and draw such conclusions as the experiments may lead to.

The Author.

APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

For the benefit of those who have no laboratory at command, and who may wish to make arrangements for performing the experiments described in this book, the following lists have been drawn up. In them is included everything necessary to perform the experiments on a small scale. Should it be desired to fit up a room with conveniences for students, the amount of apparatus necessary will depend upon the number of students, but for each individual the expense will be small, as some of the pieces of apparatus, such as the magnet, weights, scales, etc., need not be multiplied. In place of some of the pieces of apparatus described in the book, ordinary kitchen utensils will answer. Thus, for example, instead of the trough for collecting gases, a tin pan or a deep earthenware dish may be used; instead of the water-bath, a stew-pan, fitted with two or three different-sized tin or sheet-iron rings; in place of glass cylinders for working with gases, wide-mouthed cheap bottles; and in place of Wolff's bottles, widemouthed bottles fitted with a cork having two holes. In case of need nearly everything necessary can be procured at an ordinary drug store, though nowadays there is no difficulty in getting the simpler forms of chemical apparatus at little cost.

The publishers do not deal in chemicals and apparatus, nor, they may as well say, receive commissions on them. Any orders should be sent direct to the dealers.

Messrs. Eimer & Amend, Nos. 205 to 211 Third Avenue, New York, whom the publishers take the responsibility of recommending as thoroughly reliable, will furnish each of the following articles at the price given.

If several pieces of the apparatus in List No. 1 are taken, a discount of 10 per cent will be made; on a complete set 20 per cent discount will be allowed; on three or more sets, 25 per cent.

A discount of 10 per cent will be given on a complete set of the chemicals, and of 15 per cent on three or more sets.

For a class of 12 three or four times the amount of apparatus included in List No. 1 could be made to answer, particularly if the pupils are not all required to do the same thing at the same time. As there is, however, always more or less breakage of glass- and porcelain-ware, it is well to have extra pieces of all such apparatus on hand.

As regards chemicals, List No. 2 gives quantities required for a class of 12 as nearly as can be estimated. It is better to have somewhat larger quantities, as some of the experiments may have to be repeated a number of times.

For most items less than the whole set, there will have to be a small additional charge for packing. It should be borne in mind, however, that usually the charge for packing one article must be as large as for several. Some articles can, of course, be mailed without any charge for packing.

LIST No. 1.

A list of apparatus and chemicals necessary for performing all the experiments described in this book.

APPARATUS.	2 Funnel Tubes, one 10 in., one
1 Nest Beakers, 1-3	Stopper 40
7 Wide-mouth Flint Bottles, two each, 2, 4, 8 oz., and one 32 oz. 50	34 lb. Assorted Glass Tubing, 4-7 15
1 Bunsen's Burner with regula- tor, or 6 oz. glass alcohol	mus-paper 20 1 Horseshoe Magnet, 3 in 20
lamp, same price	1 Porcelain Mortar and Pestle,
1 5 in. U tube 22	
2 doz. Assorted Corks	
1 Set Cork Borers, 1-5	
1 Nest Heesian Crucibles,	I Plain Retort, 8 oz 80
"threes"	
1 154-in. Porcelain Crucible 18	
1 25 CC Grad. Cylinder 50	
1 Deflagrating Spoon, 25	
1 each Evaporating Dish, 216 and	2 ft. Rubber Tubing (for connec-
336 in 40	tions)
1 Lead Dish, 2 in 20	1 316 in. Sand Bath
1 Round File, 5 in 22	I Hand Scale, with weights 85
1 Triangular File, 5 in 25	1 Test Tube Stand 30
1 Pack White Filters, 4 in 19	
4 Flasks; one 4 oz., two 8 oz., one	1 Test Tube Brush 5
16 os 8	
1 Steel Forceps 20	1 Iron Tripod 30
2 Funnels, 21/2 in	
4 E mmoret will am	I WASHINGTON BURNOOM TANKETTE AN

1 2	5-in. Water-bath	4 oz. " Sulphate 4 oz. Lead Sheet	10 10 10
	CHEMICALS.	2 oz. " Nitrate 1 oz. " Peroxide	10 10 10
	oz. Acid Acetic, pure (bottle 5 cents extra)	1 og. Litmus	16 10
	oz. Acid Arsenious 10 oz. " Hydrochloric (bottle	I lb. Manganese Dioxide, pow-	10
••	15 cents extra) 10	1 oz. Mercury Red Oxide	10
8	or Acid Nitric (bottle 12 cents		iŏ
~	extra) 10	Q oz. Paraffine	iŏ
2	oz Acid Oxalic 10		15
16	oz. " - Sulphuric (bottle 12		30
_	centa extraj	Roz. "Bromide	10
1	oz. Acid Tartarie 10	f oz. "Carbon, (bot-	
2	oz. Alcohol, for experiments		10
	only (bottle 4 cents extra) 10	4 oz. Potassium Chlorate	10
В	oz. Alum 10		10
	oz. Ammon, Chloride 10	2 oz. "Ferrocyanide	10
В	oz. " Hydrate, concen- 10	4 02. " Hydrate Sticks	
	trated (bottle 10 cents extra) 10		90
	oz, Ammon. Nitrate 10	1 oz. Potsasium Iodide (bottle 5	
	oz. Antimony, powdered 10		59
2	OX. BING LOURSHILL		10
_	Tartrate 90	a oz. Fermanganace.	10
7	oz. Barium Chloride 10		10
*	oz. Calcium Chloride, fused 10 oz. "Sulphate 10	S ANN S STOCKHOOL S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	10
		a oz. Dicaroonate	10
•	oz. Carbon Disulphide (bottle 6 cents extra) 10		TO
	oz. Animal Charcoal, powdered 10	4 oz. "Hydrate (bettle 6 cents extra)	20
ě	oz. Copper Foit		10
ä	oz. Sulphate 10		10
ĩ		a con Sulpanaso	10
4	oz. Fluorapar, powdered 10		10
ĩ			90
	oz. Iodine (bottle 2 cents ex-		10
•	tra) 25	a san arangement reserve even	
4	oz. Iron Filings, fine, 10	\$7	50
_	100.00	8	

LIST No. 2.

4 oz. Acetic Acid (pure) (bottle Scents extra)	1 lb. Ammon. Nitrate (bottle 10 cents extra). \$0 30 10 4 oz. Antimony (powd.)	
	∀i 1	

8 oz. Iron Filings90	10	4 oz. Potassium, Ferrocyanide, \$0	10
2 the Iron Sulphide	80	36 lb. Potassium Hydrate (bottle	
8 oz. Iron Sulphate	10	8 cents extra)	200
1 lb. Lead Sheet	40	2 oz. Potassium Iodide	40
b. Lead Acetate	10	16 lb. Potassium Nitrate	10
In Them Wiseress	10		
4 os. Lead Nitrate	10 15	4 oz. Poraesium Permanganate	15
2 oz. Lead Peroxide	10	1 oz. Sodium (bottle-feents extra)	30
4 oz. Lead Sesquioxide	10	8 oz. Sodium Acetate (bottle 8	
2 os. Litmus	10	cents extra)	25
2 lbe. Manganese Dioxide (coarse-		16 lb. Sodium Bicarbonate	10
ly granulated,	80	d oz. Sodium Biborate.	10
A an Waterston Dad Chalde	30		
4 oz. Mercury Red Oxide		2 lbs. Bodium Hydrate (sticks) 1	
1 oz. Nurgalis, powdered	10	1 lb. Sodium Nitrate	12
4 oz. Phorphorus	45	4 cg. Sodium Sulphate	10
2 drams Potassium	50	1 lb. Roll Sulphur	10
4 oz. Potassium Bromide	16	16 lb. Granulated Tin	10 25 90 10
1 lb. Potassium Carbonate (bot-	250	5 lbs. Ganulated Zipc	90
	12	4 oz. Zine Sulphate	10
		4 02. Zine outputto	**
2 lbs. Potassium Chlorate	60		4.4
6 lb. Potassium Dichromate	10	\$14	. 04

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS.

- Decomposition of sugar by heat, 2. Change of mercuric oxide by heat,
- 3. Action of hydrochloric acid on calc-spar or marble.
- Action of nitric acid on copper,
- 5. Action of sulphuric acid on zinc.
- 6. Action of nitric acid on tin
- Action of tartaric acid on bicarbonate of soda, dry and wet.
- 8. Action of iron sulphate on potassium ferrocyanide, dry and wet.
- 9. Mechanical mixture (iron-filings and sulphur).
- Mechanical mixture examined.
 Effect of heating a mechanical mixture of iron and sulphur.
- 12. Heating lead in the air.
- Heating zinc in the air.
- 14. Heating tin in the air.
 15. Heating lead, zinc, and tin protected from the air.
 16. Burning a candle in a closed space.
 17. Filling vessels with a gas by displacing water.
 18. Oxygen from mercuric oxide.

- Oxygen from potassium chlorate.
- Oxygen from potassium chlorate and manganese dioxide.
 Action of oxygen at ordinary temperature.
- 22. Burning sulphur in oxygen.
- Burning charcoal in oxygen, Burning phosphorus in oxygen.
- 25. Burning a steel watch-spring in oxygen.
- Nitrogen: preparation and properties.
 Water from wood and from meat.
- Crystallization of alum, and presence of water of crystallization in the crystals. Water of crystallization from gypsum.
- 30. Water of crystallization in copper sulphate.
- Efflorescence as illustrated by sodium sulphate.
- Deliquescence as illustrated by calcium chloride.
- 33. Decomposition of water by sodium.
- Preparation of hydrogen.
- Preparation and properties of hydrogen. 36.
- 87. Lightness of hydrogen.
- Hydrogen burns, but does not support combustion.