

HACKER'S
CHEMICAL
DICTIONARY

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 61-18726

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bitter powder, m.217 (decomp.), insoluble in water; used to treat trypanosomiasis (B.P.).

Melasol. Trade name for an antiseptic emulsion of titrol.

meldola blue. New blue. Naphthol blue. A methylene blue type dye.

melee. A diamond for glass cutting, weighing less than a quarter carat.

melem. $(C_6H_5N_{10})_x = 218.2$. An amide of cyanuric acid, obtained with melam by heating ammonium thiocyanate.

melene. $C_{30}H_{40} = 420.6$. Triacetylene. An unsaturated hydrocarbon from beeswax. Colorless fat, d.0.89, m.62, insoluble in water.

melitin. Quercetin.

melezitose. $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} = 504.3$. Melicitose. A trisaccharide from manna or the sap of conifers and poplars, which hydrolyzes to glucose and turanose (glucose-fructose). Cf. *melizitose*.

melibiase. An enzyme in bottom (but not top) yeasts, which ferments raffinose.

melibiose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} = 342.17$. Glucose- α -galactoside. A disaccharide $[\alpha]_D + 143^\circ$, from Australian manna, yellow mallow, and by hydrolysis of raffinose.

melizitose. Melezitose.

meligrin. A condensation product of dimethyl-oxyquinine and methylphenylacetamide; used to treat neuralgia.

mellite. (1) Anhydrous calcium-aluminum silicates in igneous rocks. (2) $(Al, Fe)_2(Ca, Mg)_3Si_2O_{10}$.

mellith. $Ca_3Si_3O_{10}$. A mellilite.

mellilot. *Mellilotus*, sweet yellow clover. The leaves of *Mellilotus officinalis* (Leguminosae) which contains coumarin, coumaric and mellilotic acid; a mild anodyne.

mellilotic acid. $C_9H_{10}O_3 = 166.08$. *o*-Hydrocoumaric acid, oxyhydrocinnamic acid, β -phenol-propionic acid from *Mellilotus* species. Colorless crystals, m.81 (forms a lactone). **m. lactone.** $C_9H_8O_2 = 148.06$. m.25.

Melinex. Trademark for a polyester synthetic film; it is stretched and heated during manufacture to improve strength.

melinite. A high explosive of the lyddite type.

melissa. The dried leaves and tops of balm, *Melissa officinalis* (Labiatae); a carminative and febrifuge.

m. oil. Verbena oil. **East Indian-Lemongrass oil.**

melissic acid. $C_{30}H_{60}O_2 = 452.6$. A monobasic, fatty acid from beeswax. Colorless scales, m.90, insoluble in water. **m. alcohol.** Myricyl alcohol.

m. palmitate. Myricin.

Melissos of Samos. 470-410 B.C. Greek philosopher famous for the statement: "Nothing can come from nothing."

melissyl alcohol. $C_{30}H_{62}O = 438.65$. Colorless crystals, m.88.

mellitic. Mellitic.

melitose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} = 342.2$. A disaccharide from Australian manna.

melitriose. Raffinose.

melizitose. A sugar from *Alhagi maurorum* (Leguminosae), yielding manna. Cf. *melezitose*.

mellisic. Melisic.

mellite. (1) Pharmacy: medicated honey. (2) Mineralogy: honeystone.

mellitene. $C_6(CH_3)_6 = 162.1$. Hexamethylbenzene. Colorless scales, m.164, insoluble in water.

mellitic acid. $C_6(COOH)_6 = 342.1$. Hexacarboxylbenzene. Colorless needles, m.287, soluble in water. Its aluminum salt occurs in peat as honeystone. **m. imide.** Euchroic acid.

mellitoxin. A poisonous constituent of certain honeys (New Zealand).

melloene. Describing a process for increasing the gluten tenacity of flour by treatment with sulfur dioxide and water vapor.

mellon(e). $C_9H_{13} = 121.1$. A hydrocarbon obtained, with melam and melem, on igniting mercuric thiocyanate. See *Pharaoh's serpents*.

mellophannic acid. $C_{10}H_6O_8 = 254.05$. Colorless crystals, m.238. Cf. *mallophone*, *pyromellitic acid*.

Mellor, Joseph William. 1869-1938. English chemist, noted for his handbook of inorganic chemistry.

mellorite. A complex garnet-type lime-ferrie oxide silicate.

Mellot's metal. D'Arcet metal.

melon. $(C_6H_3N_9)_x$. An amide of cyanuric acid, obtained with and similar to melem, q.v.

melonite. (1) Ni_3Te_3 . Tellurnickel. Red granules. (2) $Ca_4Al_6Si_6O_{25}$. A silica mineral of the scapolite group.

melting. Fusing. The transformation of a solid into a liquid by means of heat. **m. point.** The temperature at which a solid changes to a liquid; and the liquid and solid phases are in equilibrium under a pressure of 1 atm. The highest known m.p. is $4200^\circ C$ (a mixture of hafnium carbide 25 and tantalum carbide 75%). The lowest is that of helium. *American m.p.* See *American. m.p. tube*. A capillary tube attached to a thermometer bulb and heated in both until the contents fuse. Cf. *Thiele tube*. **m. salt.** See *salt*.

Melubrin. $C_{12}H_{14}O_4N_4SNa = 305.2$. Trademark for sodium-1-phenyl-2,3-dimethylpyrazolone sulfonate. Colorless crystals, soluble in water; a nontoxic antipyretic and analgesic.

membrane. A thin, enveloping or lining substance, which divides a space or an organ. **animal-** A skinlike tissue obtained from animal tissues (parchment), used for dialyzing. **semipermeable-** A tissue that permits the passage of certain substances, e.g., water or crystalloids, but prevents the passage of others, e.g., colloids. Classification: 1. Sieves: as such, or coarse filter paper 2. Cell filters: very fine filter paper 3. Bacterial filters: kieselguhr 4. Colloidal filters: parchment or collodion 5. Molecular sieves: copper ferrocyanide

menachanite. Menaccanite, menacanite, menacconite. A titaniferous magnetic iron oxide from Cornwall. Cf. *ilmenite*.

menadiol sodium phosphate. $C_{11}H_8O_6Na_4P_6 \cdot 6H_2O = 530.20$. Pink hygroscopic powder with characteristic odor, soluble in water; a prothrombogenic (U.S.P.).

menadione. $C_{11}H_8O_2 = 172.18$. Menaphthone (B.P.). 2-Methylnaphthoquinone. Davitamon-K. Vitamin K₃.

