PREPARATION OF SPECIAL ANALYTICAL REAGENTS

Aluminon (qualitative test for aluminum). Aluminon is a trade name for the ammonium salt of aurintricarboxylic acid. Dissolve 1 g of the salt in 1 L of distilled water. Shake the solution well to insure thorough mixing.

Bang's reagent (for glucose estimation). Dissolve 100 g of K_2CO_3, 66 g of KCl and 160 g of $KHCO_3$ in the order given in about 700 mL of water at 30°C. Add 4.4 g of $CuSO_4$ and dilute to 1 L after the CO_2 is evolved. This solution should be shaken only in such a manner as not to allow entry of air. After 24 hours 300 mL are diluted to 1 L with saturated KCl solution, shaken gently and used after 24 hours; 50 mL is equivalent to 10 mg glucose.

Barfoed's reagent (test for glucose). See Cupric acetate.

Baudisch's reagent. See Cupferron.

Benedict's solution (qualitative reagent for glucose). With the aid of heat, dissolve 173 g of sodium citrate and 100 g of Na_2CO_3 in 800 mL of water. Filter, if necessary, and dilute to 850 mL. Dissolve 17.3 g of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ in 100 mL of water. Pour the latter solution, with constant stirring, into the carbonate-citrate solution, and dilute to 1 L.

Benzidine hydrochloride solution (for sulfite determination). Make a paste of 8 g of benzidine hydrochloride ($C_{12}H_8(NH_3)_2 \cdot 2HCl$) and 20 mL of water, add 20 mL of HCl (sp. gr. 1.12) and dilute to 1 L with water. Each mL of this solution is equivalent to 0.00357 g of H_2SO_4.

Bertrand's reagent (glucose estimation). Consists of the following solutions:

1. Dissolve 200 g of Rochelle salt and 150 g of NaOH in sufficient water to make 1 L of solution.
2. Dissolve 40 g of $CuSO_4$ in enough water to make 1 L of solution.
3. Dissolve 50 g of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ and 200 g of H_2SO_4 (sp. gr. 1.84) in sufficient water to make 1 L of solution.
4. Dissolve 5 g of $KMnO_4$ in sufficient water to make 1 L of solution.

Bial's reagent (for pentose). Dissolve 1 g of orcinol (5-methyl-1,3-benzenediol) in 500 mL of 30% HCl to which 30 drops of a 10% solution of $FeCl_3$ has been added.

Boutron — Boudet soap solution:

1. Dissolve 100 g of pure castile soap in about 2.5 L of 56% ethanol.
2. Dissolve 0.59 g of $Ba(NO_3)_2$ in 1 L of water.

Adjust the castile soap solution so that 2.4 mL of it will give a permanent lather with 40 mL of solution (b). When adjusted, 2.4 mL of soap solution is equivalent to 220 parts per million of hardness (as $CaCO_3$) for a 40 mL sample. See also Soap solution.

Brucke's reagent (protein precipitation). See Potassium iodide-mercuric iodide.

Clarke's soap solution (estimation of hardness in water).

1. Dissolve 100 g of pure powdered castile soap in 1 L of 80% ethanol and allow to stand over night.
2. Prepare a solution of $CaCl_2$ by dissolving 0.5 g of $CaCO_3$ in HCl (sp. gr. 1.19), neutralize with NH_4OH and make slightly alkaline to litmus, and dilute to 500 mL. One mL is equivalent to 1 mg of $CaCO_3$.

Titrate (1) against (2) and dilute (1) with 80% ethanol until 1 mL of the resulting solution is equivalent to 1 mL of (2) after making allowance for the lather factor (the amount of standard soap solution required to produce a permanent lather in 50 mL of distilled water). One mL of the adjusted solution after subtracting the lather factor is equivalent to 1 mg of $CaCO_3$. See also Soap solution.

Cobalticyanide paper (Rinnmann's test for Zn). Dissolve 4 g of $K_3Co(CN)_6$ and 1 g of $KClO_3$ in 100 mL of water. Soak filter paper in solution and dry at 100°C. Apply drop of zinc solution and burn in an evaporating dish. A green disk is obtained if zinc is present.

Cochineal. Extract 1 g of cochineal for 4 days with 20 mL of alcohol and 60 mL of distilled water. Filter.

Congo red. Dissolve 0.5 g of congo red in 90 mL of distilled water and 10 mL of alcohol.

Cupferron (Baudisch's reagent for iron analysis). Dissolve 6 g of the ammonium salt of *N*-hydroxy-*N*-nitrosoaniline (cupferron) in 100 mL of H_2O. Reagent good for 1 week only and must be kept in the dark.

Cupric acetate (Barfoed's reagent for reducing monosaccharides). Dissolve 66 g of cupric acetate and 10 mL of glacial acetic acid in water and dilute to 1 L.

Cupric oxide, ammoniacal; Schweitzer's reagent (dissolves cotton, linen, and silk, but not wool).

1. Dissolve 5 g of cupric sulfate in 100 mL of boiling water, and add sodium hydroxide until precipitation is complete. Wash the precipitate well, and dissolve it in a minimum quantity of ammonium hydroxide.
2. Bubble a slow stream of air through 300 mL of strong ammonium hydroxide containing 50 g of fine copper turnings. Continue for 1 hour.

Cupric sulfate in glycerin-potassium hydroxide (reagent for silk). Dissolve 10 g of cupric sulfate, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, in 100 mL of water and add 5 g of glycerol. Add KOH solution slowly until a deep blue solution is obtained.

Cupron (precipitates copper). Dissolve 5 g of benzoinoxime in 100 mL of 95% ethanol.

Cuprous chloride, acidic (reagent for CO in gas analysis).

1. Cover the bottom of a 2-L flask with a layer of cupric oxide about 0.5 inch deep, suspend a coil of copper wire so as to reach from the bottom to the top of the solution, and fill the flask with hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.10). Shake occasionally. When the solution becomes nearly colorless, transfer to reagent bottles, which should also contain copper wire. The stock bottle may be refilled with dilute hydrochloric acid until either the cupric oxide or the copper wire is used up. Copper sulfate may be substituted for copper oxide in the above procedure.
2. Dissolve 340 g of $CuCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ in 600 mL of conc. HCl and reduce the cupric chloride by adding 190 mL of a saturated solution of stannous chloride or until the solution is colorless. The stannous chloride is prepared by treating 300 g of metallic tin in a 500 mL flask with conc. HCl until no more tin goes into solution.
3. (Winkler method). Add a mixture of 86 g of CuO and 17 g of finely divided metallic Cu, made by the reduction of CuO with hydrogen, to a solution of HCl, made by diluting 650 mL of conc. HCl with 325 mL of water. After the mixture has been added slowly and with frequent stirring, a spiral of copper wire is suspended in the bottle, reaching all the way to the bottom. Shake occasionally, and when the solution becomes colorless, it is ready for use.

PREPARATION OF SPECIAL ANALYTICAL REAGENTS (continued)

Cuprous chloride, ammoniacal (reagent for CO in gas analysis).

1. The acid solution of cuprous chloride as prepared above is neutralized with ammonium hydroxide until an ammonia odor persists. An excess of metallic copper must be kept in the solution.

2. Pour 800 mL of acidic cuprous chloride, prepared by the Winkler method, into about 4 L of water. Transfer the precipitate to a 250 mL graduate. After several hours, siphon off the liquid above the 50 mL mark and refill with 7.5% NH_4OH solution which may be prepared by diluting 50 mL of conc. NH_4OH with 150 mL of water. The solution is well shaken and allowed to stand for several hours. It should have a faint odor of ammonia.

Dichlorofluorescein indicator. Dissolve 1 g in 1 L of 70% alcohol or 1 g of the sodium salt in 1 L of water.

Dimethyglyoxime, 0.01 N. Dissolve 0.6 g of dimethylglyoxime (2,3-butanedione oxime) in 500 mL of 95% ethanol. This is an especially sensitive test for nickel, a very definite crimson color being produced.

Diphenylamine (reagent for rayon). Dissolve 0.2 g in 100 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid.

Diphenylamine sulfonate (for titration of iron with $K_2Cr_2O_7$). Dissolve 0.32 g of the barium salt of diphenylamine sulfonic acid in 100 mL of water, add 0.5 g of sodium sulfate and filter off the precipitate of $BaSO_4$.

Diphenylcarbazide. Dissolve 0.2 g of diphenylcarbazide in 10 mL of glacial acetic acid and dilute to 100 mL with 95% ethanol.

Esbach's reagent (estimation of protein). To a water solution of 10 g of picric acid and 20 g of citric acid, add sufficient water to make 1 L of solution.

Eschka's compound. Two parts of calcined ("light") magnesia are thoroughly mixed with 1 part of anhydrous sodium carbonate.

Fehling's solution (reagent for reducing sugars.)

1. Copper sulfate solution. Dissolve 34.66 g of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ in water and dilute to 500 mL.

2. Alkaline tartrate solution. Dissolve 173 g of potassium sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt, $KNaC_4H_4O_6 \cdot 4H_2O$) and 50 g of NaOH in water and dilute when cold to 500 mL.

Mix equal volumes of the two solutions at the time of using.

Ferric-alum indicator. Dissolve 140 g of ferric ammonium sulfate crystals in 400 mL of hot water. When cool, filter, and make up to a volume of 500 mL with dilute nitric acid.

Folin's mixture (for uric acid). To 650 mL of water add 500 g of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, 5 g of uranium acetate, and 6 g of glacial acetic acid. Dilute to 1 L.

Formaldehyde — sulfuric acid (Marquis' reagent for alkaloids). Add 10 mL of formaldehyde solution to 50 mL of sulfuric acid.

Froehde's reagent. See Sulfomolybdic acid.

Fuchsin (reagent for linen). Dissolve 1 g of fuchsin in 100 mL of alcohol.

Fuchsin — sulfurous acid (Schiff's reagent for aldehydes). Dissolve 0.5 g of fuchsin and 9 g of sodium bisulfite in 500 mL of water, and add 10 mL of HCl. Keep in well-stoppered bottles and protect from light.

Gunzberg's reagent (detection of HCl in gastric juice). Prepare as needed a solution containing 4 g of phloroglucinol (1,3,5-benzenetriol) and 2 g of vanillin in 100 mL of absolute ethanol.

Hager's reagent. See Picric acid.

Hanus solution (for iodine number). Dissolve 13.2 g of resublimed iodine in 1 L of glacial acetic acid which will pass the dichromate test for reducible matter. Add sufficient bromine to double the halogen content, determined by titration (3 mL is about the proper amount). The iodine may be dissolved by the aid of heat, but the solution should be cold when the bromine is added.

Iodine, tincture of. To 50 mL of water add 70 g of I_2 and 50 g of KI. Dilute to 1 L with alcohol.

Iodo-potassium iodide (Wagner's reagent for alkaloids). Dissolve 2 g of iodine and 6 g of KI in 100 mL of water.

Litmus (indicator). Extract litmus powder three times with boiling alcohol, each treatment consuming an hour. Reject the alcoholic extract. Treat residue with an equal weight of cold water and filter; then exhaust with five times its weight of boiling water, cool and filter. Combine the aqueous extracts.

Magnesia mixture (reagent for phosphates and arsenates). Dissolve 55 g of magnesium chloride and 105 g of ammonium chloride in water, barely acidify with hydrochloric acid, and dilute to 1 L. The ammonium hydroxide may be omitted until just previous to use. The reagent, if completely mixed and stored for any period of time, becomes turbid

Magnesium uranyl acetate. Dissolve 100 g of $UO_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ in 60 mL of glacial acetic acid and dilute to 500 mL. Dissolve 330 g of $Mg(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ in 60 mL of glacial acetic acid and dilute to 200 mL. Heat solutions to the boiling point until clear, pour the magnesium solution into the uranyl solution, cool and dilute to 1 L. Let stand over night and filter if necessary.

Marme's reagent. See Potassium-cadmium iodide.

Marquis' reagent. See Formaldehyde-sulfuric acid.

Mayer's reagent (white precipitate with most alkaloids in slightly acid solutions). Dissolve 1.358 g of $HgCl_2$ in 60 mL of water and pour into a solution of 5 g of KI in 10 mL of H_2O. Add sufficient water to make 100 mL.

Methyl orange indicator. Dissolve 1 g of methyl orange in 1 L of water. Filter, if necessary.

Methyl orange, modified. Dissolve 2 g of methyl orange and 2.8 g of xylene cyanole FF in 1 L of 50% alcohol.

Methyl red indicator. Dissolve 1 g of methyl red in 600 mL of alcohol and dilute with 400 mL of water.

Methyl red, modified. Dissolve 0.50 g of methyl red and 1.25 g of xylene cyanole FF in 1 L of 90% alcohol. Or, dissolve 1.25 g of methyl red and 0.825 g of methylene blue in 1 L of 90% alcohol.

Millon's reagent (for albumins and phenols). Dissolve 1 part of mercury in 1 part of cold fuming nitric acid. Dilute with twice the volume of water and decant the clear solution after several hours.

Molisch's reagent. See 1-Naphthol.

1-Naphthol (Molisch's reagent for wool). Dissolve 15 g of 1-naphthol in 100 mL of alcohol or chloroform.

Nessler's reagent (for ammonia). Dissolve 50 g of KI in the smallest possible quantity of cold water (50 mL). Add a saturated solution of mercuric chloride (about 22 g in 350 mL of water will be needed) until an excess is indicated by the formation of a precipitate. Then add 200 mL of 5 N NaOH and dilute to 1 L. Let settle, and draw off the clear liquid.

PREPARATION OF SPECIAL ANALYTICAL REAGENTS (continued)

Nickel oxide, ammoniacal (reagent for silk). Dissolve 5 g of nickel sulfate in 100 mL of water, and add sodium hydroxide solution until nickel hydroxide is completely precipitated. Wash the precipitate well and dissolve in 25 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide and 25 mL of water.

Nitron (detection of nitrate radical). Dissolve 10 g of nitron (1,4-diphenyl-3-(phenylamino)-1,2,4-triazolium hydroxide) in 5 mL of glacial acetic acid and 95 mL of water. The solution may be filtered with slight suction through an alumdum crucible and kept in a dark bottle.

1-Nitroso-2-naphthol. Make a saturated solution in 50% acetic acid (1 part of glacial acetic acid with 1 part of water). Does not keep well.

Nylander's solution (carbohydrates). Dissolve 20 g of bismuth subnitrate and 40 g of Rochelle salt in 1 L of 8% NaOH solution. Cool and filter.

Obermayer's reagent (for indoxyl in urine). Dissolve 4 g of $FeCl_3$ in 1 L of HCl (sp. gr. 1.19).

Oxine. Dissolve 14 g of 8-hydroxyquinoline in 30 mL of glacial acetic acid. Warm slightly, if necessary. Dilute to 1 L.

Oxygen absorbent. Dissolve 300 g of ammonium chloride in 1 L of water and add 1 L of concentrated ammonium hydroxide solution. Shake the solution thoroughly. For use as an oxygen absorbent, a bottle half full of copper turnings is filled nearly full with the NH_4Cl-NH_4OH solution and the gas passed through.

Pasteur's salt solution. To 1 L of distilled water add 2.5 g of potassium phosphate, 0.25 g of calcium phosphate, 0.25 g of magnesium sulfate, and 12.00 g of ammonium tartrate.

Pavy's solution (glucose reagent). To 120 mL of Fehling's solution, add 300 mL of NH_4OH (sp. gr. 0.88) and dilute to 1 L with water.

Phenanthroline ferrous ion indicator. Dissolve 1.485 g of 1,10-phenanthroline monohydrate in 100 mL of 0.025 M ferrous sulfate solution.

Phenolphthalein. Dissolve 1 g of phenolphthalein in 50 mL of alcohol and add 50 mL of water.

Phenolsulfonic acid (determination of nitrogen as nitrate). Dissolve 25 g of phenol in 150 mL of conc. H_2SO_4, add 75 mL of fuming H_2SO_4 (15% SO_3), stir well and heat for 2 hours at 100°C.

Phloroglucinol solution (pentosans). Make a 3% phloroglucinol (1,3,5-benzenetriol) solution in alcohol. Keep in a dark bottle.

Phosphomolybdic acid (Sonnenschein's reagent for alkaloids).

1. Prepare ammonium phosphomolybdate and after washing with water, boil with nitric acid and expel NH_3; evaporate to dryness and dissolve in 2 M nitric acid.
2. Dissolve ammonium molybdate in HNO_3 and treat with phosphoric acid. Filter, wash the precipitate, and boil with aqua regia until the ammonium salt is decomposed. Evaporate to dryness. The residue dissolved in 10 % HNO_3 constitutes Sonnenschein's reagent.

Phosphoric acid — sulfuric acid mixture. Dilute 150 mL of conc. H_2SO_4 and 100 mL of conc. H_3PO_4 (85%) with water to a volume of 1 L.

Phosphotungstic acid (Schcibicr's reagent for alkaloids).

1. Dissolve 20 g of sodium tungstate and 15 g of sodium phosphate in 100 mL of water containing a little nitric acid.
2. The reagent is a 10% solution of phosphotungstic acid in water. Thc.phosphotungstic acid is prepared by evaporating a mixture of 10 g of sodium tungstate dissolved in 5 g of phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1.13) and enough boiling water to effect solution. Crystals of phosphotungstic acid separate.

Picric acid (Hager's reagent for alkaloids, wool and silk). Dissolve 1 g of picric acid in 100 mL of water.

Potassium antimonate (reagent for sodium). Boil 22 g of potassium antimonate with 1 L of water until nearly all of the salt has dissolved, cool quickly, and add 35 mL of 10% potassium hydroxide. Filter after standing overnight.

Potassium-cadmium iodide (Marme's reagent for alkaloids). Add 2 g of CdI_2 to a boiling solution of 4 g of KI in 12 mL of water, and then mix with 12 mL of saturated KI solution.

Potassium hydroxide (for CO_2 absorption). Dissolve 360 g of KOH in water and dilute to 1 L.

Potassium iodide — mercuric iodide (Brucke's reagent for proteins). Dissolve 50 g of KI in 500 mL of water, and saturate with mercuric iodide (about 120 g). Dilute to 1 L.

Potassium pyrogallate (for oxygen absorption). For mixtures of gases containing less than 28% oxygen, add 100 mL of KOH solution (50 g of KOH to 100 mL of water) to 5 g of pyrogallol. For mixtures containing more than 28% oxygen the KOH solution should contain 120 g of KOH to 100 mL of water.

Pyrogallol, alkaline.

1. Dissolve 75 g of pyrogallic acid in 75 mL of water.
2. Dissolve 500 g of KOH in 250 mL of water. When cool, adjust until sp. gr. is 1.55.

For use, add 270 mL of solution (2) to 30 mL of solution (1).

Rosolic acid (indicator). Dissolve 1 g of rosolic acid in 10 mL of alcohol and add 100 mL of water.

Scheibler's reagent. See Phosphotungstic acid.

Schiff's reagent. See Fuchsin-sulfurous acid.

Schweitzer's reagent. See Cupric oxide, ammoniacal.

Soap solution (reagent for hardness in water). Dissolve 100 g of dry castile soap in 1 L of 80% alcohol (5 parts alcohol to 1 part water). Allow to stand several days and dilute with 70% to 80% alcohol until 6.4 mL produces a permanent lather with 20 mL of standard calcium solution. The latter solution is made by dissolving 0.2 g of $CaCO_3$ in a small amount of dilute HCl, evaporating to dryness and making up to 1 L.

Sodium bismuthate (oxidation of manganese). Heat 20 parts of NaOH nearly to redness in an iron or nickel crucible and add slowly 10 parts of basic bismuth nitrate which has been previously dried. Add 2 parts of sodium peroxide, and pour the brownish-yellow fused mass onto an iron plate to cool. When cold, break up in a mortar, extract with water, and collect on an asbestos filter.

Sodium hydroxide (for CO_2 absorption). Dissolve 330 g of NaOH in water and dilute to 1 L.

Sodium nitroprusside (reagent for hydrogen sulfide and wool). Use a freshly prepared solution of 1 g of sodium nitroferricyanide in 10 mL of water.

Sodium oxalate (primary standard). Dissolve 30 g of the commercial salt in 1 L of water, make slightly alkaline with sodium hydroxide, and let stand until perfectly clear. Filter and evaporate the filtrate to 100 mL. Cool and filter. Pulverize the residue and wash it several times with small volumes of water. The procedure is repeated until the mother liquor is free from sulfate and is neutral to phenolphthalein.

Sodium plumbite (reagent for wool). Dissolve 5 g of sodium hydroxide in 100 mL of water. Add 5 g of litharge (PbO) and boil until dissolved.

PREPARATION OF SPECIAL ANALYTICAL REAGENTS (continued)

Sodium polysulfide. Dissolve 480 g of $Na_2S{\cdot}9H_2O$ in 500 mL of water, add 40 g of NaOH and 18 g of sulfur. Stir thoroughly and dilute to 1 L with water.

Sonnenschein's reagent. See Phosphomolybdic acid.

Starch solution.

1. Make a paste with 2 g of soluble starch and 0.01 g of HgI_2 with a small amount of water. Add the mixture slowly to 1 L of boiling water and boil for a few minutes. Keep in a glass stoppered bottle. If other than soluble starch is used, the solution will not clear on boiling; it should be allowed to stand and the clear liquid decanted.
2. A solution of starch which keeps indefinitely is made as follows: Mix 500 mL of saturated NaCl solution (filtered), 80 mL of glacial acetic acid, 20 mL of water and 3 g of starch. Bring slowly to a boil and boil for 2 minutes.
3. Make a paste with 1 g of soluble starch and 5 mg of HgI_2, using as little cold water as possible. Then pour about 200 mL of boiling water on the paste and stir immediately. This will give a clear solution if the paste is prepared correctly and the water actually boiling. Cool and add 4 g of KI. Starch solution decomposes on standing due to bacterial action, but this solution will keep well if stored under a layer of toluene.

Stoke's reagent. Dissolve 30 g of $FeSO_4$ and 20 g of tartaric acid in water and dilute to 1 L. Just before using, add concentrated NH_4OH until the precipitate first formed is redissolved.

Sulfanilic acid (reagent for nitrites). Dissolve 0.5 g of sulfanilic acid in a mixture of 15 mL of glacial acetic acid and 135 mL of recently boiled water.

Sulfomolybdic acid (Froehde's reagent for alkaloids and glucosides). Dissolve 10 g of molybdic acid or sodium molybdate in 100 mL of conc. H_2SO_4.

Tannic acid (reagent for albumin, alkaloids, and gelatin). Dissolve 10 g of tannic acid in 10 mL of alcohol and dilute with water to 100 mL.

Titration mixture. (residual chlorine in water analyasis). Prepare 1 L of dilute HCl (100 mL of HCl (sp. gr. 1.19) in sufficient water to make 1 L). Dissolve 1 g of *o*-tolidine in 100 mL of the dilute HCl and dilute to 1 L with dilute HCl solution.

Trinitrophenol solution. See Picric acid.

Turmeric tincture (reagent for borates). Digest ground turmeric root with several quantities of water which are discarded. Dry the residue and digest it several days with six times its weight of alcohol. Filter.

Uffelmann's reagent (turns yellow in presence of lactic acid). To a 2% solution of pure phenol in water, add a water solution of $FeCl_3$ until the phenol solution becomes violet in color.

Wagner's reagent. See Iodo-potassium iodide.

Wagner's solution (used in phosphate rock analysis to prevent precipitation of iron and aluminum). Dissolve 25 g of citric acid and 1 g of salicylic acid in water and dilute to 1 L. Use 50 mL of the reagent.

Wij's iodine monochloride solution (for iodine number). Dissolve 13 g of resublimed iodine in 1 L of glacial acetic acid which will pass the dichromate test for reducible matter. Set aside 25 mL of this solution. Pass into the remainder of the solution dry chlorine gas (dried and washed by passing through H_2SO_4 (sp. gr. 1.84)) until the characteristic color of free iodine has been discharged. Now add the iodine solution which was reserved, until all free chlorine has been destroyed. A slight excess of iodine does little or no harm, but an excess of chlorine must be avoided. Preserve in well stoppered, amber colored bottles. Avoid use of solutions which have been prepared for more than 30 days.

Wij's special solution (for iodine number). To 200 mL of glacial acetic acid that will pass the dichromate test for reducible matter, add 12 g of dichloramine T (*N,N*-dichloro-4-methyl-benzenesulfonamide), and 16.6 g of dry KI (in small quantities with continual shaking until all the KI has dissolved). Make up to 1 L with the same quality of acetic acid used above and preserve in a dark colored bottle.

Zimmermann-Reinhardt reagent (determination of iron). Dissolve 70 g of $MnSO_4{\cdot}4H_2O$ in 500 mL of water, add 125 mL of conc. H_2SO_4 and 125 mL of 85% H_3P0_4, and dilute to 1 L.

Zinc chloride solution, basic (reagent for silk). Dissolve 1000 g of zinc chloride in 850 mL of water, and add 40 g of zinc oxide. Heat until solution is complete.

Zinc uranyl acetate (reagent for sodium). Dissolve 10 g of $UO_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2{\cdot}2H_2O$ in 6 g of 30% acetic acid with heat, if necessary, and dilute to 50 mL. Dissolve 30 g of $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2{\cdot}H_2O$ in 3 g of 30% acetic acid and dilute to 50 mL. Mix the two solutions, add 50 mg of NaCl, allow to stand overnight and filter.