

-
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. adsorption | the adhesion molecules of a fluid to a solid surface; the degree of absorption depends on temperature, pressure and the surface area; the forces binding the fluid may be chemical or physical | 17. equilibrium constant | a numerical ratio, K , where $K = \frac{\text{products}}{\text{reactants}}$ and indicates the relative amounts of reactants and products in an equilibrium reaction |
| 2. bakelite | a synthetic resin made by the chemical reaction of formaldehyde and phenol; it is a thermosetting plastic and a hard, strong material used as an electrical insulator, an adhesive and a paint binder | 18. exothermic | a reaction in which heat is given out during the reaction; the containment vessel heat up |
| 3. biodegradable | being able to be broken down in the environment by organisms | 19. flocculent | like tufts of wool |
| 4. cassia | an evergreen tree related to cinnamon | 20. Frasch process | a method for extracting sulfur from underground sulfur deposits |
| 5. caustic | a substance that burns or destroys flesh | | |
| 6. celluloid | the first commercial synthetic plastic developed in 1869; it is tough, strong and resistant to water, oils and dilute acids and thermoplastic; being highly inflammable it has now been replaced by other plastics | | |
| 7. closed systems | a chemical system which neither gains nor loses mass; it does not necessarily mean that it is physically closed | | |
| 8. coal tar | a dense black viscous liquid produced by the destructive distillation of coal; fractional distillation of coal tar produces a wide variety of industrially important substances | | |
| 9. collagen | a tough, fibrous protein that is a major component of connective tissues of many animals; animal hide is chiefly collagen, converted by tanning into leather | | |
| 10. contact process | the manufacture of sulfuric acid from sulfur trioxide using a catalyst; it is so named because the gases need to be in contact with the catalyst | | |
| 11. deliquescent | becoming liquid by absorbing moisture from the air | | |
| 12. desiccant | a desiccating agent; a chemical that removes water | | |
| 13. dissociation | when a substance dissolves and ions that exist in the ionic substance are released | | |
| 14. emulsion | the dispersion of small droplets of one liquid in another | | |
| 15. endothermic | a reaction in which heat is taken during the reaction; the containment vessel cools down | | |
| 16. equilibrium | a dynamic chemical state in which reactions proceed in both directions, forward and reverse, their rates being equal; macroscopically the concentrations of reactants and products remain the same | | |
-