

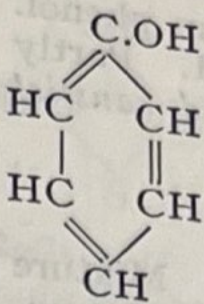
Phenol, U.S.P. XI

Carbolic, Phenic or Phenylic Acid; Phenyl Hydroxide, Hydroxybenzene, Oxybenzene. $C_6H_5.OH$; mol. wt. 94.05. First observed in coal tar by Runge in 1834. Obtained from coal tar, or made by fusing sod. benzene sulfonate with sod. hydroxide, or by heating monochlorbenzene with aq. sod. hydroxide under high pressure. The cryst. article of commerce contains at least 98% phenol.

Colorless, acicular crystals or white, cryst. mass; characteristic odor. Poisonous and caustic! Prone to redden on exposure to air and light, hastened by presence of alkalinity. *Sp.Gr.* 1.071. When free from water and cresols it congeals at 41° and melts at 43°. (U.S.P. congeals not below 39°.) *Boils* 182°. *Flash Pt.* 79°. n_D^{41} 1.5425. It is liquefied by mixing with about 8% water. One Gm dissolves in about 15 cc water, 12 cc benzene; very soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, glycerin, carbon disulfide, petrolatum, volatile and fixed oils, aq. alkali hydroxides; almost insoluble in petrol. benzin. *Keep well closed and protected from light. Do not handle with bare hands.*

Medic. Use: Antiseptic, germicide, disinfectant, escharotic, local anesthetic. *Intern.* in diarrhea, gastric fermentation, tetanus (by injection), etc. *Extern.* for aborting boils and carbuncles, venereal warts; in dilution as a dressing for burns, scalds, abscesses, bites and stings, wounds, ulcers, etc.; gonorrheal and chancroidal bubo; hemorrhoids, anthrax and bursitis by injection; fissure; otitis media as well diluted irrigation; well diluted as soln. or ointment in pruritus impetigo and other skin diseases. To prevent spread of zymotic diseases. **Caution:** *Dangerous to infants;* poisoning occurs by absorption. Wet dressings (even with dilute solns.) applied to fingers or toes may cause gangrene. **Av. Dose:** 60 mgm (1 grn). Applied as spray and mouth wash, 1% soln.; as external disinfectant, 0.5–5% aq. soln.; as carbolized gauze; 1% aq. soln. for utensils and rooms. **Veter. Med.** *Intern.* in infectious diseases and in tetanus in horses and pigs, given in doses of 0.4 Gm (7 grn) p.d. as 2–3% soln. *Extern.* to keep flies from horses and cattle; a 1–3% soln. for wounds, ulcers, phlegmons, etc. **Incompat.** Phenol coagulates collodion; liquefies or becomes semi-liquid when triturated with acetanilid, butylchloral hydrate, camphor, monobromated camphor, chloral hydrate, diuretin, lead acetate, menthol, naphthalene, naphthol, acetophenetidin, pyrogallol, resorcinol, salol, sod. phosphate, thymol, urethane, chloralamide or terpin hydrate.

Indust. Use: As a general disinfectant, either in soln. or mixed with slaked lime, etc., for toilets, stables, cess-pools, floors, drains, etc.; for the manuf. of colorless or light colored artificial resins, many medic. and indust. organic compounds and dyes; as a reagent in chemical analysis.





THE MERCK INDEX

**THE
MERCK
INDEX**
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FIFTH EDITION

MERCK & CO. INC.

STORAGE

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trous, slightly bitter, crystals or cryst. powder. **Melts** 174-177°. One Gm dissolves in about 1000 cc water, in 8 cc alcohol, 40 cc chloroform, 13 cc ether, about 700 cc benzene; soluble in alkali hydroxides and carbonates.

Use: Sedative, hypnotic, in epilepsy, nervous insomnia, pertussis, chorea, cardiac and gastric neuroses, menopause, dysmenorrhea, etc.; also as soluble phenobarbital in pre-operative and post-operative preparation of patients, and for strychnine poisoning. **Dose:** 15-200 mgm ($\frac{1}{4}$ -3 grn). Larger doses, up to 300 mgm (5 grn) may be required, but must be given with caution.

Phenobarbital Sodium—see Phenobarbital Soluble

Phenobarbital Soluble, U.S.P.XI

Phenobarbital or Luminal Sodium; Soluble Phenobarbitone or Luminal. $C_{12}H_{11}O_3N_2Na$; mol. wt. 254.10. Phenobarbital, 91.35%.

White, odorless, bitter, slightly hygroscopic crystals, or a powder. One Gm dissolves in about 1 cc water, about 10 cc alcohol; insoluble in ether or chloroform. The aq. soln. is alkaline. **Keep well closed.**

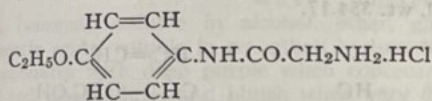
Use: As of Phenobarbital, but particularly adapted for subcut. or rectal use because of solubility in water; also in strychnine poisoning. **Dose:** 0.1-0.3 Gm ($\frac{1}{2}$ -5 grn) *subcut.*

Note: Solns. may be sterilized, but do not keep long, hence should be used freshly made.

Phenobarbitone—see Phenobarbital

Phenocoll Hydrochloride

Phenamine, Aminoaceto-phenetidin or Glycocol-*p*-phenetidin Hydrochloride. $C_{10}H_{15}O_2N_2Cl$; mol. wt. 230.59. Phenocoll base, 84.19%; HCl, 15.81%; N, 12.15%.



White, cryst. powder. Soluble in 20 water; more soluble in hot water; soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in benzene, chloroform, ether. The aq. soln. is neutral.

Use: As of Acetophenetidin. **Dose:** 0.3-1 Gm (5-15 grn). **Veter. Med.** Dogs 0.5-1 Gm (8-15 grn); *subcut.* 0.3-0.6 Gm (5-10 grn). **Incompat.** Alkali hydroxides or carbonates.

Phenocoll Salicylate

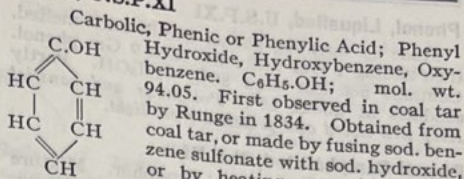
Salocoll. $C_7H_5O_3.C_6H_4NH.CO.CH_2NH_2$. $C_{13}H_{13}O_3$; mol. wt. 332.17. Phenocoll base, 58.44%; salicylic acid, 41.56%.

White, fine needles; sweetish taste. Soluble in 200 cold, 20 hot water.

Use: Antipyretic, analgesic, antirheumatic, antiseptic. **Intern.** in influenza, rheumatism, gout, chorea, pleurisy, fevers. **Dose:** 0.3-1 Gm (5-15 grn). **Incompat.** Alkali hydroxides and carbonates and substances incompat. with salicylates generally.

Phenodin—see Hematin

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Phenol Reagent-Merck

Assay: Min. 99% $C_6H_5.OH$. **Conges:** Not below 39°. **Max. Impurities:** Non-vol., not more than 0.02%.