## **SOME IMPORTANT CHEMICALS**

# Common salt-Sodium Chloride, NaCl

It is a compound of sodium metal and chlorine gas. It is obtained from

- 1. sea water- sea water is run into lagoons and allowed to evaporate.
- 2. rock salt deposit which are found in some places, mining also is done to collect salt

# Properties:

It is a crystalline substance which is highly soluble in water. It is highly hygroscopic due to the presence of  $MgCl_2$  (as mgcl2 is a deliquescent Substance)

#### Uses:

It is used:

- 1. as an essential constituent in our daily diet.
- 2. in the manufacturing of caustic soda, washing soda and baking soda. Bleaching Powder, etc. Bleaching Powder etc

## CHLOR-ALKALI PROCESS

Electrolysis of aqueous NaCl decomposes to give

$$2 \text{ NaCl(aq)} + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH(aq)} + H_2(g) + Cl_2(g)$$

Uses: NaOH---De-greasing metals, for making soaps, detergents, paper, artificial Fibres, unblocking drains, etc

Chlorine---dis infectants, water treatment, PVC, pesticide etc

Hydrogen ---fuels, margarine, ammonia

HCl---- cleaning steel, for the preparation of ammonium chloride and many other salts.

## BLEACHING POWER CaOC12

Action of Cl gas on dry slaked lime.

$$Ca(OH)_2 + Cl_2 -- \rightarrow CaOCl_2 + H_2O$$

Uses: 1. It is used for bleaching cotton and linen in textile industry.

Wood pulp in paper industry,
Washed clothes in laundry

- 2. It is used as an oxidizing agent in chemical industries,
- 3. It is used for disinfecting drinking water tomake it free of germs, For making chloroform CHCl3

BAKING SODA.-NaHCO,

sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydrogen carbonate.

A conc. Soln of NaCl is saturated with NH3 and CO2 is passed through this. (SOLVAY PROCESS)

NaHCO3 is a ppt which can be filtered off.

$$2 \text{ NaHCO3} + \text{heat} \rightarrow \text{Na2CO3} + \text{H2O} + \text{CO2}$$

White crystals, only mildly soluble in water, it is a mild alkali in water.

Uses: It is used in fire extinguishers

It is an antacid

It is used in baking cakes as it produces CO2, which makes cakes

spongy

NaHCO3 + acid  $\rightarrow$  salt + H2O +CO2

#### WASHING SODA-Na2CO3 sodium carbonate

On heating sod.bicarbonate, we obtain sod. carbonate. Recrystallization of sod.carbonate gives washing soda.

$$Na_2CO_3 + 10 H_2O \rightarrow Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$$

Uses:

It is used in soaps, glass and paper It is used as a cleaning agent for domestic puposes. Used in the manufacturing of sodium compounds like borax. It is used as a reagent in labs It is used in removing hardness of water

#### WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION-

Eg. 
$$CuSO_4.5H_2O$$
 +heat---  $\rightarrow$   $CuSO_4$  +  $5H_2O$  white Hydrated anhydrous

### PLASTER OF PARIS---CALCIUM SULPHATE HEMIHYDRATE

It is prepared by heating gypsum

$$CaSO_{4}$$
.  $2H_{2}O \rightarrow CaSO_{4}$ .  $1/2 H_{2}O + 1.1/2 H_{2}O$ 

Uses:

It is used in setting fractured bones. When it is mixed with water, it sets `into a hard mass. It is used in labs for sealing the air gaps in apparatus
It is used in making statues, decorative materials etc.

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