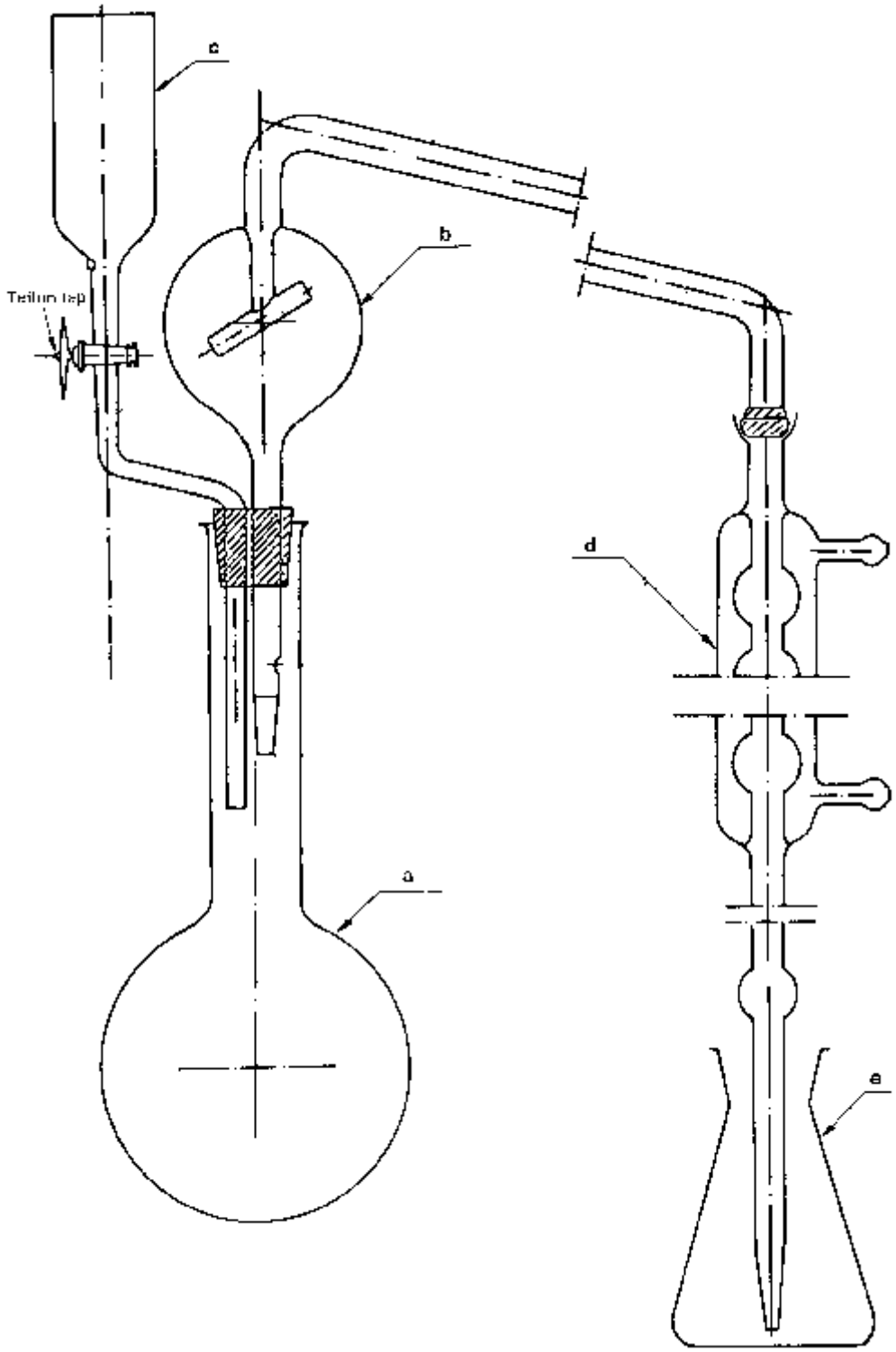
SCHEDULE 2

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE 2

FIGURE 1
FIGURE 1



KEY TO FIGURE 1

(a) A round-bottomed, long-necked flask of 1,000 ml capacity.

(b) Distillation tube with a splash head, connected to the condenser by means of a spherical joint (the spherical joint for the connection to the condenser may be replaced by an appropriate rubber connection).

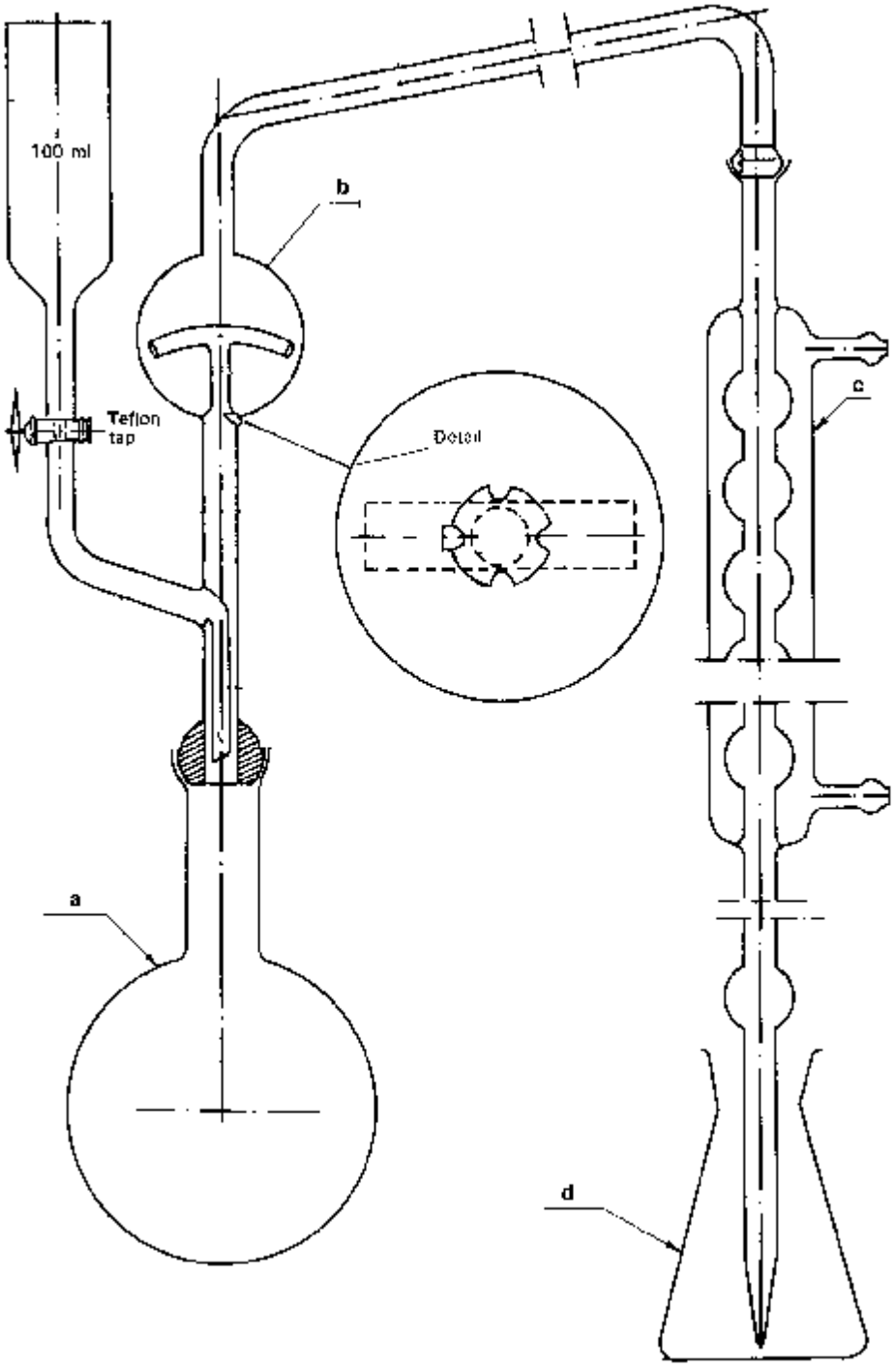
(c) Funnel with a teflon tap for the addition of sodium hydroxide (the tap may likewise be replaced by a rubber connection with a clip).

(d) A six-bulb condenser with a spherical joint fitted with a glass extention tube. (The connection to the distillation tube may be effected by means of a rubber bung instead of a spherical joint).

(e) A 500 ml flask in which the distillate is collected.

The equipment is made of borosilicate glass.

FIGURE 2
FIGURE 2



KEY TO FIGURE 2

(a) A round-bottomed, short-necked flask of joint, 1,000 ml capacity with a spherical

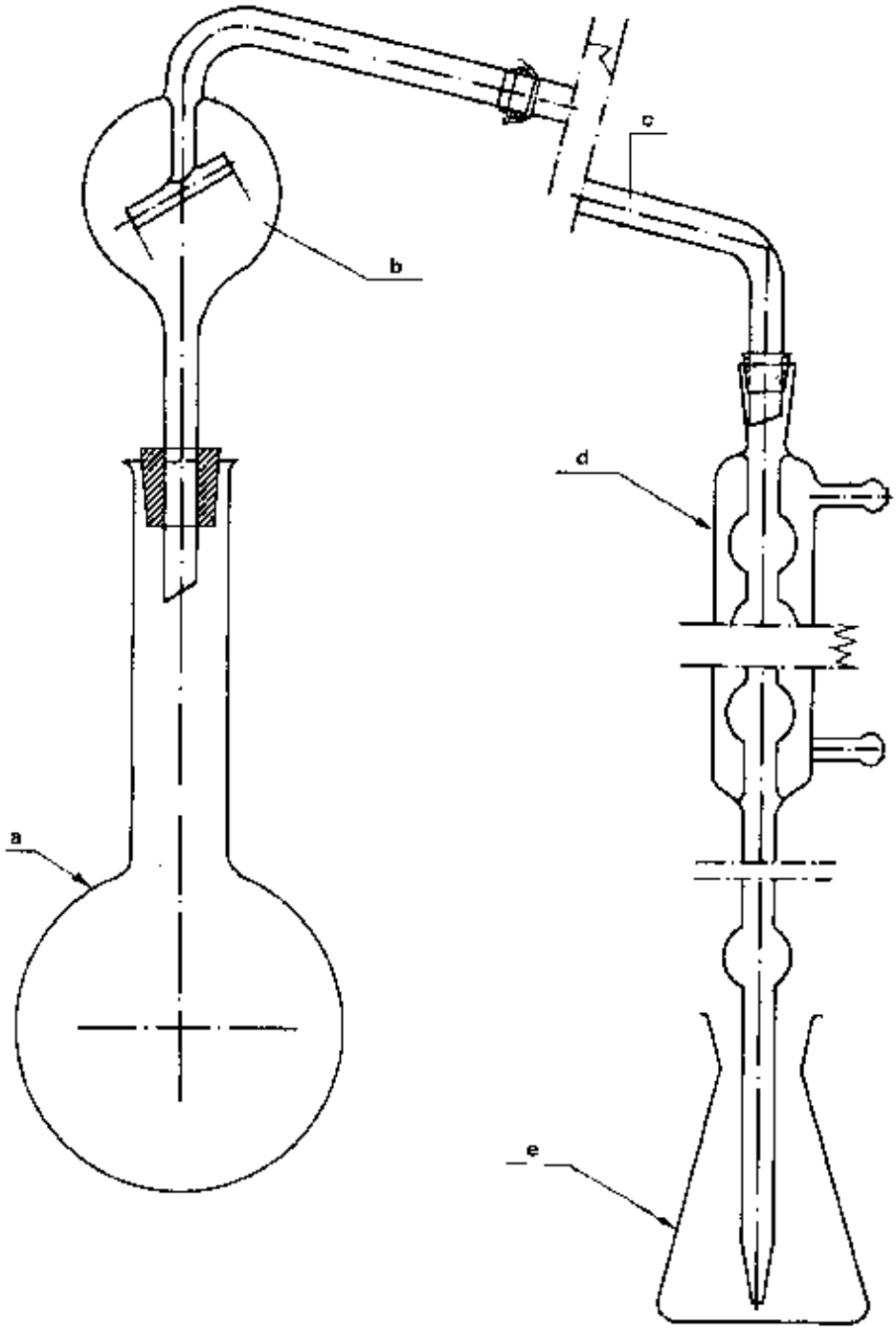
(b) Distillation tube with a splash head, fitted with spherical ‚joints. connected at the side to a funnel with a teflon tap for the addition of sodium hydroxide.

(c) A six-bulb condenser with a spherical joint, fitted with a glass extension tube.

(d) A 500 ml flask in which the distillate is collected.

The equipment is made of borosilicate glass.

FIGURE 3
FIGURE 3



KEY TO FIGURE 3

(a) A round-bottomed, long-necked flask of 750 or 1,000 ml capacity with a bell mouth.

(b) Distillation tube with a splash head and a spherical joint.

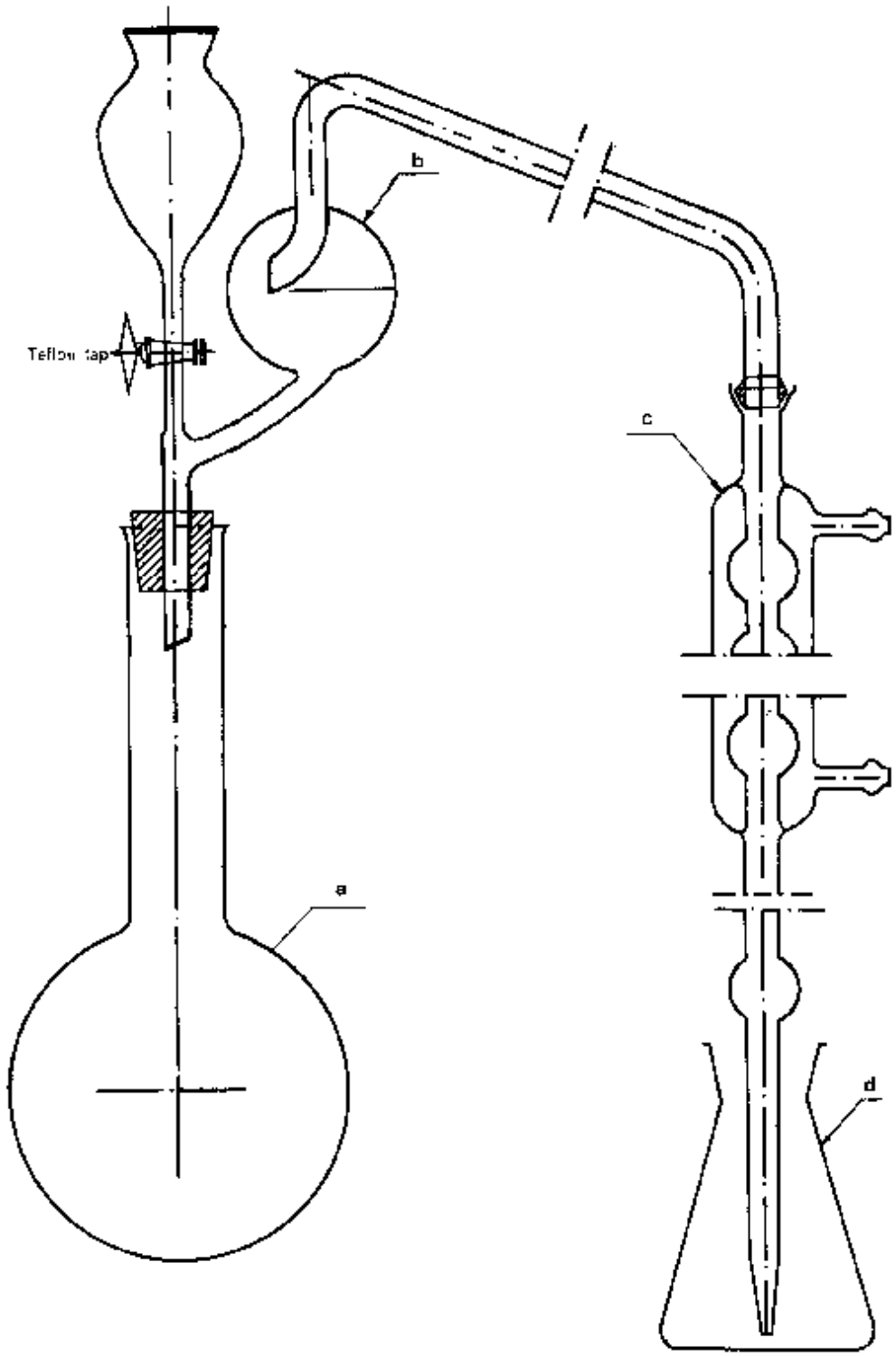
(c) An elbow tube with a spherical joint and a drip cone (the connection to the distillation tube may be effected by means of a rubber tube instead of a spherical joint).

(d) A six-bulb condenser with a glass extension tube.

(e) A 500 ml flask in which the distillate is collected.

The equipment is made of borosilicate glass

FIGURE 4
FIGURE 4



KEY TO FIGURE 4

(a) A round-bottomed, long-necked flask of 1,000 ml capacity with a bell mouth.

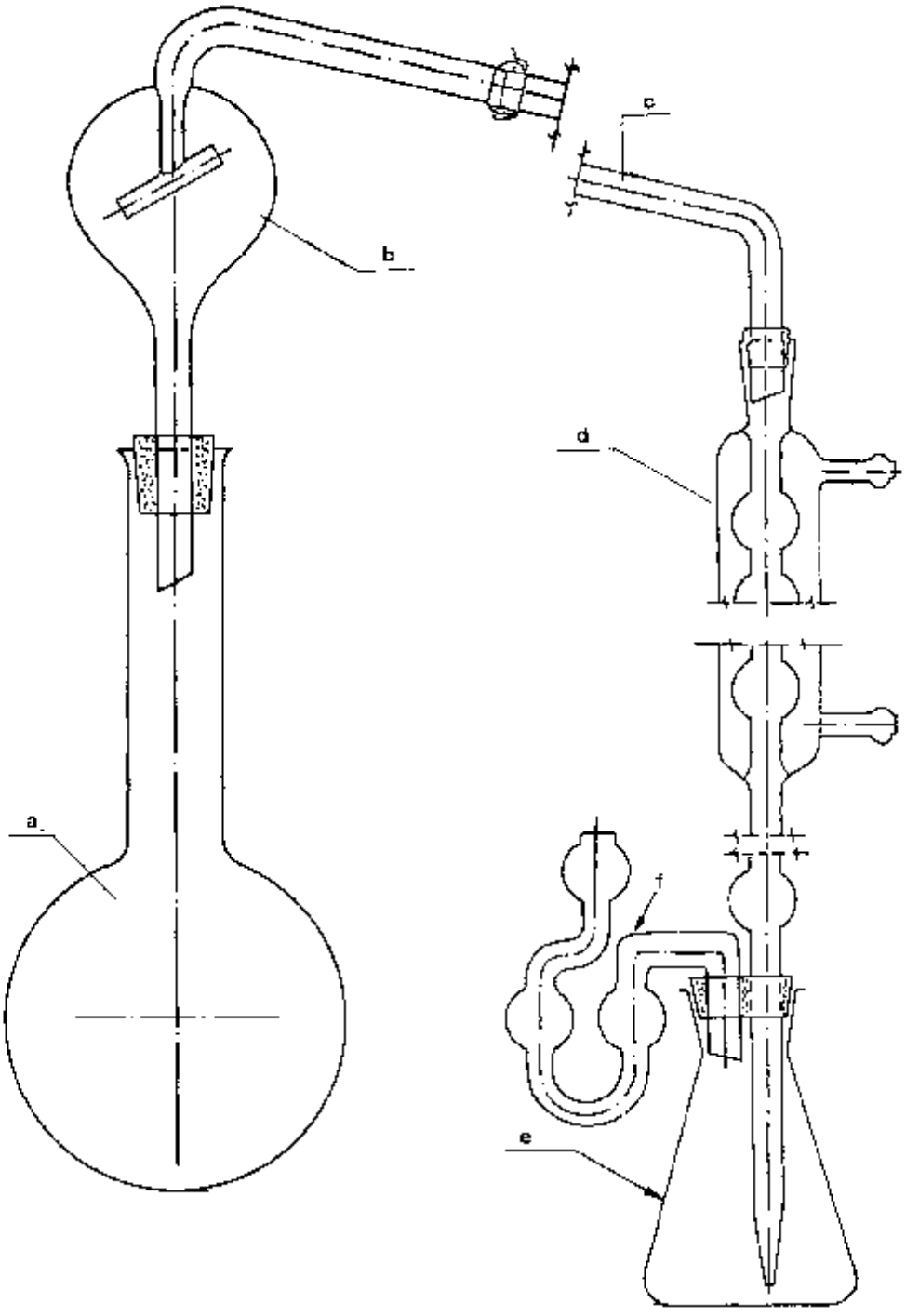
(b) Distillation tube with a splash head and a spherical joint connected at the side to a funnel with a teflon tap for the addition of sodium hydroxide (a suitable rubber bung may be used instead of the spherical joint; the tap may be replaced by a rubber connection with an appropriate clip).

(c) A six-bulb condenser with a spherical joint, fitted with a glass extension tube. (The connection to the distillation tube may be effected by means of a rubber bung instead of a spherical joint).

(d) A 500 ml flask for the collection of the .distillate.

The equipment is made of borosilicate glass

FIGURE 5
FIGURE 5



KEY TO FIGURE 5

(a) A round-bottomed, long-necked flask of 750 or 1,000 ml capacity with a bell mouth.

(b) Distillation tube with a splash head and a spherical joint.

(c) Elbow tube with a spherical joint and a drip cone. (A suitable rubber connection may be used instead of the spherical joint).

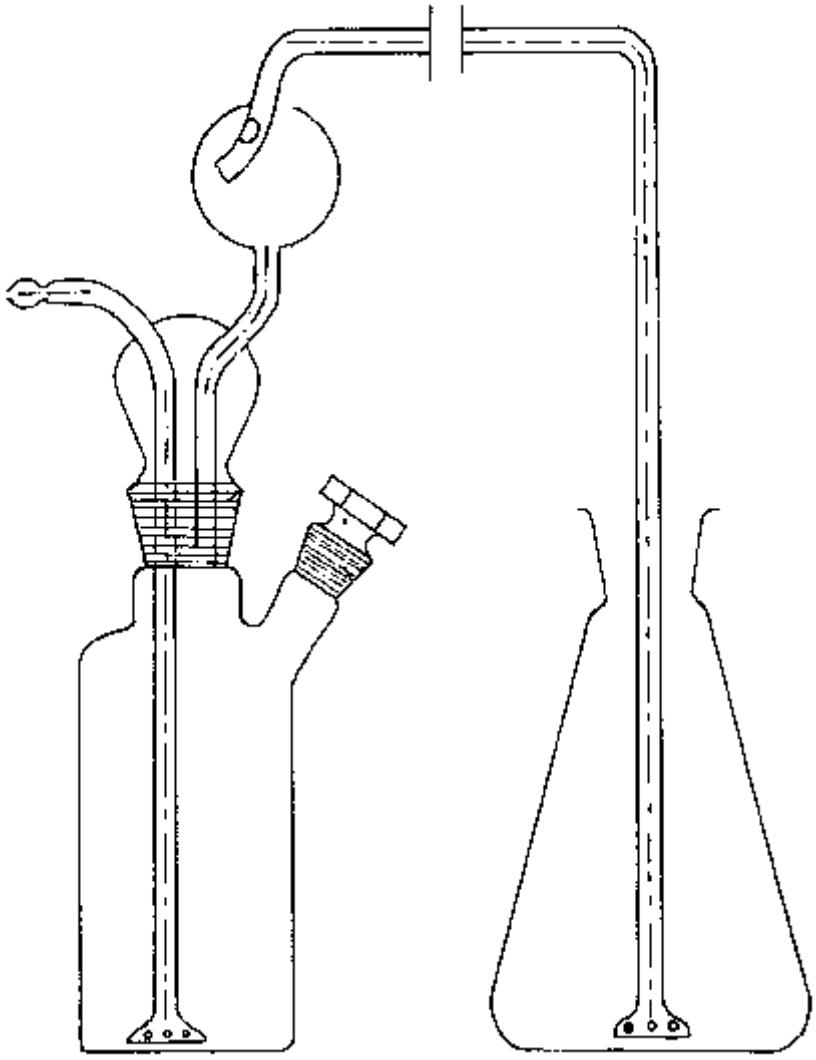
(d) A six-bulb condenser with an extension tube mounted on a rubber bung holding a bubble trap.

(e) A 750 ml receiving flask.

(f) A bubble trap to prevent loss of ammonia.

The equipment is made of borosilicate glass.

FIGURE 6
FIGURE 6



KEY TO FIGURE 6

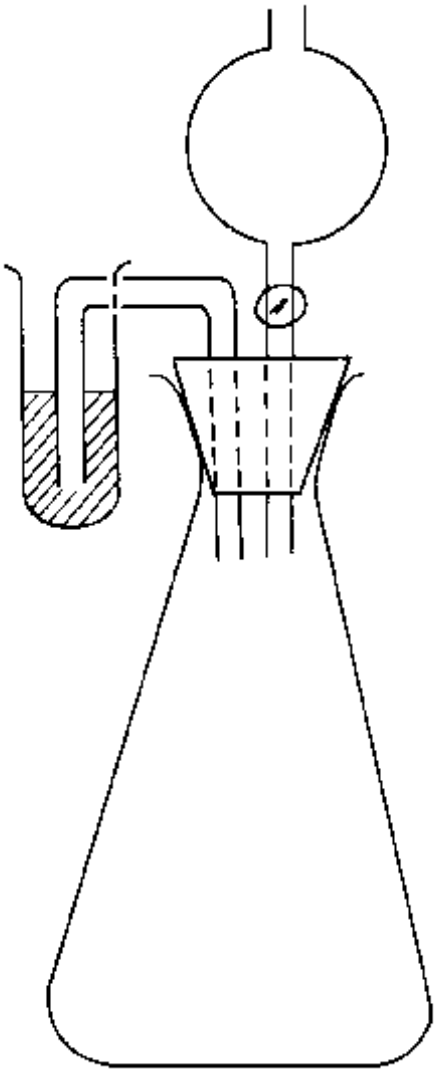
(a) Reaction vessel, 350 — 400 ml capacity.

(b) Tube for introduction of air.

(c) Delivery tube with splash head.

(d) Conical flask, 300 ml capacity.

FIGURE 7
FIGURE 7



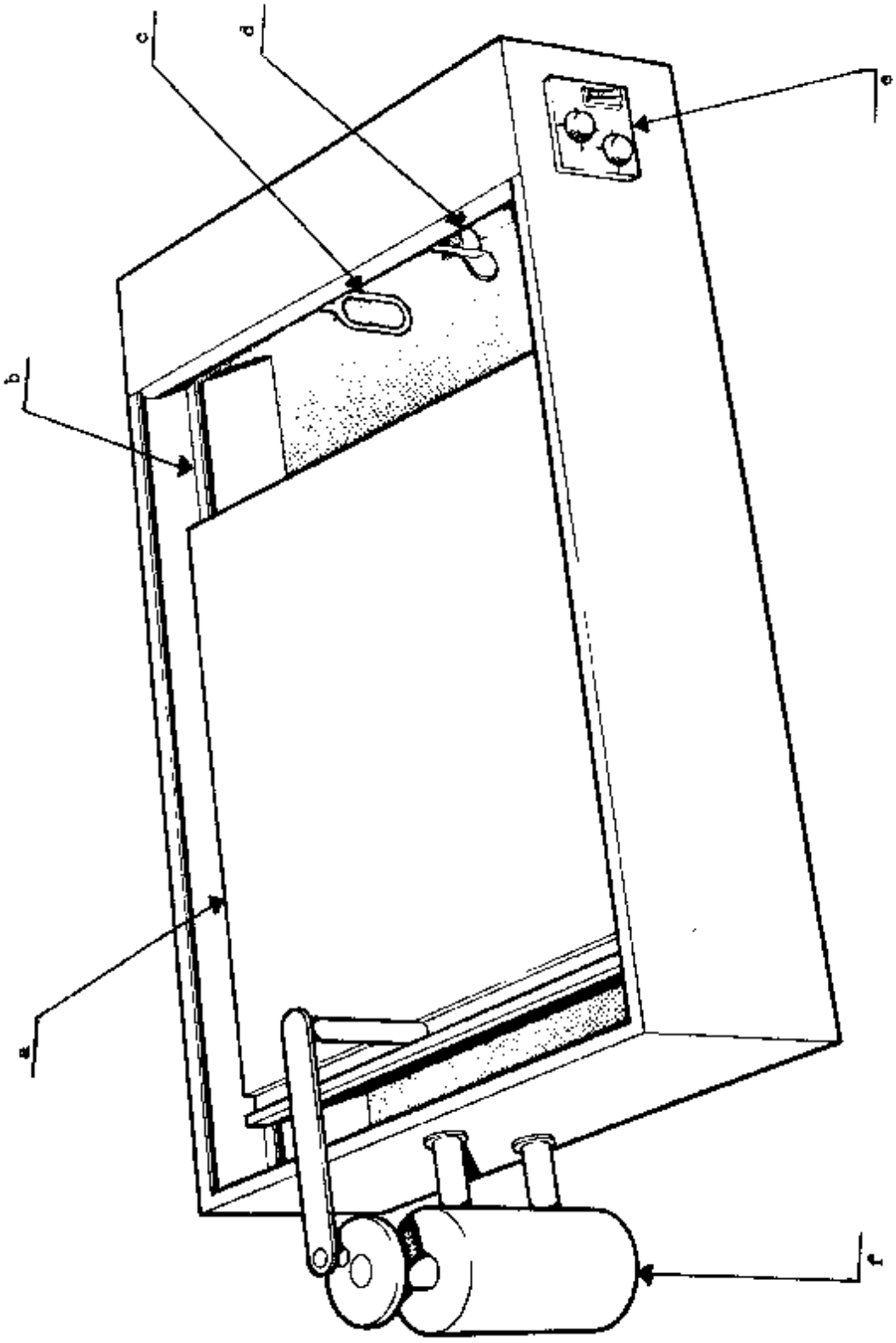
KEY TO FIGURE 7

(a) Separating funnel.

(b) Bubble trap.

(c) Conical flask, 300 ml capacity.

FIGURE 8
FIGURE 8


c
d
e
b
a
f

KEY TO FIGURE 8

(a) Tray for flasks.

(b) Tray support.

(c) Heater.

(d) Stirrer.

(e) Controls for heater, stirrer and electric motor.

(f) Electric motor.