

Cl **CHLORINE**
 Element 17.
 Atomic wt.
 35.457. Greenish-yellow, suffocating gas. Combines actively with many elements. 2.5 weight of air. Fairly soluble in water—226 vols. in 100 volumes at 20°C.

Chlorine—Friend and Foe

CHLORINE IS a gas of great importance. We wouldn't be certain of safe drinking water in our cities if it weren't for chlorine — a small amount of it in the water kills the dangerous germs that may lurk in it. Chlorine is also used extensively in bleaching.

Chlorine is a friendly gas when it is used correctly. But it is dangerous when used improperly because it affects the lungs. As a "poison gas" it caused many casualties in World War I.

You can produce chlorine as a greenish-yellow gas by driving it out of one of its compounds — hydrochloric acid (HCl), which consists of hydrogen (H) and chlorine (Cl), or a common laundry bleach ("Clorox" or others), which is a solution of sodium hypochlorite (NaClO).

Have a bottle of diluted household ammonia (90% water, 10% household ammonia) on hand. Sniff this if you get too strong a whiff of chlorine.

NOTE: Perform these experiments out-of-doors or before an open window. Be careful not to breathe fumes.

MAKING TEST PAPER FOR CHLORINE

MIX .5 g ($\frac{1}{4}$ TEASPOON) STARCH WITH 30 ml WATER. BRING TO BOIL. DISSOLVE IN MIXTURE A SMALL AMOUNT OF POTASSIUM IODIDE (AS MUCH AS TWO GRAINS OF RICE). DIP STRIPS OF FILTER PAPER IN MIXTURE; THEN DRY THEM.

CHLORINE FROM HYDROCHLORIC ACID

- Put .5 g ($\frac{1}{8}$ TEASPOON) MANGANESE DIOXIDE INTO TEST TUBE. ADD 3 ml ($\frac{1}{8}$ TEST TUBE) UNDILUTED HYDROCHLORIC ACID. HEAT GENTLY. CHLORINE FORMS. WAFT A LITTLE CAREFULLY TOWARD YOU FOR A SNIFF.
- TEST GAS BY HOLDING MOISTENED STARCH-IODIDE PAPER AT MOUTH OF TUBE. PAPER TURNS BLUE.

MAKING CHLORINE IN THE HOME LAB



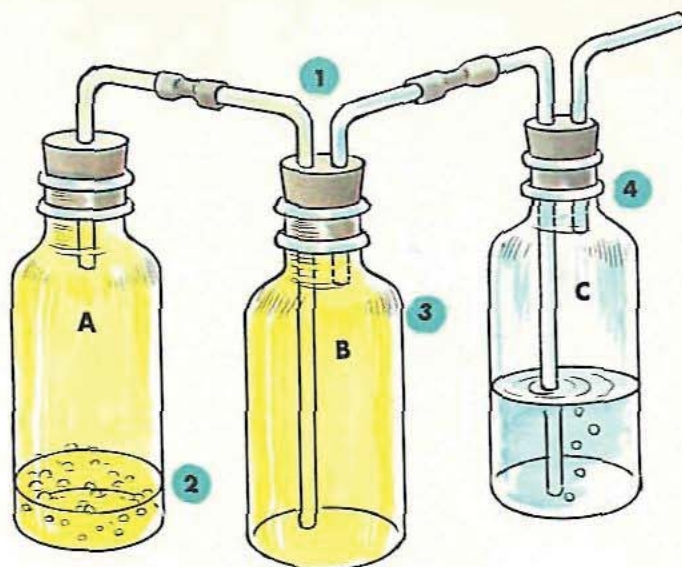
1 MAKE APPARATUS SHOWN AT RIGHT. POUR 1 INCH OF LIQUID BLEACH (CLOROX) INTO BOTTLE A. BOTTLE B IS EMPTY. BOTTLE C HAS WATER IN WHICH 1/2 TEASPOON LYE IS DISSOLVED.



2 TAKE STOPPER OUT OF BOTTLE A. DROP IN 1/2 TEASPOON SODIUM BISULFATE (SANI-FLUSH). REPLACE THE STOPPER.

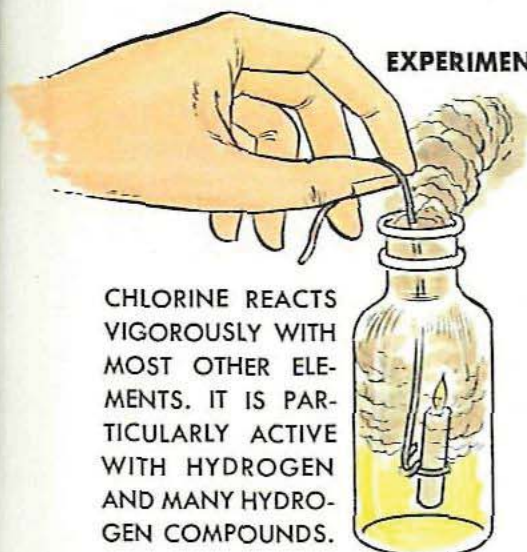
3 CHLORINE GAS FORMS AND FILLS B.

4 LYE WATER IN BOTTLE C ABSORBS EXCESS OF CHLORINE GAS.



WHEN REACTION SLOWS
ADD MORE SODIUM BISULFATE

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHLORINE

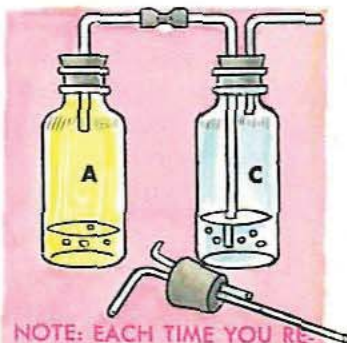


CHLORINE REACTS VIGOROUSLY WITH MOST OTHER ELEMENTS. IT IS PARTICULARLY ACTIVE WITH HYDROGEN AND MANY HYDROGEN COMPOUNDS.

LOWER A BURNING CANDLE INTO A BOTTLE OF CHLORINE GAS. A DENSE SMOKE OF CARBON IS FORMED. THE CHLORINE COMBINES WITH THE HYDROGEN OF THE CANDLE AND SETS THE CARBON IN IT FREE AS SOOT.

CHLORINE WILL COMBINE DIRECTLY WITH SEVERAL METALS. IRON ACTUALLY BURNS IN CHLORINE GAS!

FASTEN A SMALL WAD OF STEEL WOOL TO A PIECE OF WIRE. HEAT IT WITH A MATCH AND LOWER IT INTO CHLORINE-FILLED BOTTLE. A HEAVY BROWN SMOKE OF IRON CHLORIDE POURS OUT.



NOTE: EACH TIME YOU REMOVE THE GAS-COLLECTING BOTTLE B FOR EXPERIMENT, CONNECT BOTTLES A AND C TO PREVENT CHLORINE FROM GETTING OUT IN THE ROOM.



TO SHOW THE SOLUBILITY OF CHLORINE, POUR A SMALL AMOUNT OF WATER INTO A CHLORINE-FILLED BOTTLE. CLOSE THE BOTTLE MOUTH WITH YOUR PALM. SHAKE. THE CHLORINE DISSOLVES AND THE BOTTLE STICKS TO YOUR PALM FROM THE SUCTION CREATED.

CHLORINE HAS GREAT USE IN BLEACHING COTTON AND LINEN AND WOOD PULP. YET IT IS NOT THE CHLORINE THAT PERFORMS THE BLEACHING.



1 FILL A BOTTLE WITH CHLORINE GAS. HANG IN IT (FROM A CORK OR FROM A PIECE OF CARDBOARD) A STRIP OF DRY, BRIGHTLY COLORED COTTON CLOTH. NOTHING HAPPENS. COLOR OF CLOTH IS NOT AFFECTED.

2 MOISTEN THE CLOTH AND AGAIN HANG IT IN THE CHLORINE. SOON THE COLORS FADE—ONLY TRULY "FAST" COLORS REMAIN. CHLORINE, IN CONTACT WITH WATER, COMBINES WITH THE HYDROGEN AND LIBERATES OXYGEN. THE LIBERATED OXYGEN DOES THE BLEACHING.