

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ETC. USED IN ABSTRACTS.

absolute	abs.	electromotive force	e.m.f.	parts per million	p.p.m.
alternating current	a.c.	electron-volt(s)	e.v.	per cent.	%
ampere	amp.	equivalent	equiv.	potential difference	p.d.
Ångström unit	A.	feet, foot	ft.	precipitate	ppt.
anhydrous	anhyd.	for example	e.g.	precipitated	pptd.
approximat-e, -ly	approx.	freezing point	f.p.	precipitating	pptg.
aqueous	aq.	gallon(s)	gal.	precipitation	pptn.
Assignor { in patent titles	Assr.	gram(s)	g.	preparation	prep.
Assignee } only	Assee.	horse power	h.p.	qualitative	qual.
atmosphere, -es, -ic	atm.	hour(s)	hr.	quantitative	quant.
atomic	at.	hydrogen-ion concentration	[H ⁺]	recrystallised	recryst.
atomic weight	at. wt.	inch(es)	in.	refractive index	n
boiling point	b.p.	inorganic	inorg.	relative humidity	R.H.
British thermal unit	B.Th.U.	insoluble	insol.	respiratory quotient	R.Q.
calculated	calc.	kilogram(s)	kg.	revolutions per minute	r.p.m.
Calorie (large)	kg.-cal.	kilovolt(s)	kv.	Roentgen unit	r.
calorie (small)	g.-cal.	kilowatt(s)	kw:	saponification value	sap. val.
candle power	c.p.	litre(s)	l.	second(s) (time only)	sec.
centimetre	cm.	maximum	max.	secondary	sec.
coefficient	coeff.	melting point	m.p.	soluble	sol.
concentrated	conc.	metre(s)	m.	specific	sp.
concentration	concn.	micron(s)	μ.	specific gravity	sp. gr.
constant	const.	milliampere(s)	ma.	square centimetre(s)	sq. cm.
corrected	corr.	milligram(s)	mg.	temperature(s)	temp.
critical	crit.	millilitre(s)	ml.	tertiary	tert.
crystalline	cryst.	millimetre(s)	mm.	vacuum	vac.
crystallised (adjective only)	cryst.	millivolt(s)	mv.	value	val.
cubic centimetre(s)	c.c.	minimum	min.	vapour density	v.d.
cubic metre(s)	cu.m.	minute(s)	min.	vapour pressure	v.p.
current density	c.d.	molecul-e, -ar	mol.	viscosity	η.
decimetre(s)	dm.	molecular weight	mol. wt.	volt(s)	v.
decompos-ing, -ition	decomp.	namely	viz.	volume	vol.
density	ρ, d	normal	N.	watt(s)	w.
dilute	dil.	number	no.	wave-length	λ
direct current	d.c.	organic	org.	weight	wt.

[†] The abbreviations for secondary and tertiary are used only in connexion with organic compounds.

In addition, elements, groups, and easily recognised substances are denoted in the text by symbols and formulae. (In Section A., III this applies only to inorganic compounds, excluding water, and to chloroform and carbon tetrachloride.) "Oleum" is allowed to describe fuming sulphuric acid and "room temp." for "the ordinary temperature." The symbol for 10 Å. is $m\mu$. (not $\mu\mu$.) and for the International X-ray unit it is X, not XU. The symbol for 10^{-6} g. is μg . (not γ).

The following symbols are used except in Section A., III: $>$, greater than; \gg , much greater than; \nless , not greater than (and \lessdot , $\not\ll$, $\not\approx$ conversely); \propto , (is) proportional to; \sim , of the order of, or approximately.

The principal Pharmacopœias are denoted by B.P., U.S.P., and D.A.B., followed in each case by the identifying numeral.