

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ETC. USED IN ABSTRACTS.

absolute abs. alternating current a.c. ampere amp. Angström unit Å. anhydrous anhyd. approximatic, -ly approx. aqueous aq. Assignor } in patent titles { Assr. Assignee } only { Assee. atmosphere, -os, -ic atm. atomic at. atomic weight at. wt. boiling point b.p. British thermal unit B.Th.U. calculated calc. Calorie (large) kg.-cal. Calorie (small) g.-cal. candle power c.p. centimetre cm. cerebrospinal fluid c.s.f. coefficient coeff. concentrated conc. concentration concn. constant const. corrected corr. critical crit. crystalline } crystallised (adjective only) } cubic centimetre(s) c.c. cubic metre(s) cu.m. current density e.d. decimetre(s) dm. decompos-ing, -ition decomp. density ρ, d dilute dil. direct current d.c.	electrocardiogram e.c.g. electromotive force e.m.f. electron-volt(s) e.v. equivalent equiv. feet, foot ft. for example e.g. freezing point f.p. gallon(s) gal. gram(s) g. horse power h.p. hour(s) hr. hydrogen-ion concentration [H'] inch(es) in. inorganic inorg. insoluble insol. kilogram(s) kg. kilovolt(s) kv. kilowatt(s) kw. litre(s) l. maximum max. melting point m.p. metre(s) m. micron(s) μ . milliamper(e)s ma. milligram(s) mg. millilitre(s) ml. millimetre(s) mm. millivolt(s) mv. minimum min. minute(s) min. molecu-l-e, -ar mol. molecular weight mol. wt. namely viz. normal N. number no. organic org.	parts per million p.p.m. per cent. % potential difference p.d. precipitate ppt. precipitated pptd. precipitating pptg. precipitation pptn. preparation prep. qualitative qual. quantitative quant. recrystallised recryst. refractive index n relative humidity R.H. respiratory quotient R.Q. revolutions per minute r.p.m. Roentgen unit r. saponification value sap. val. second(s) (time only) sec. †secondary sec. soluble sol. specific sp. specific gravity sp. gr. square centimetre(s) sq. cm. temperature(s) temp. †tertiary tert. vacuum vac. value val. vapour density v.d. vapour pressure v.p. viscosity η volt(s) v. volume vol. watt(s) w. wave-length λ weight wt.
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† 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 formulæ. (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; ∇ , not greater than (and $<$, \ll , \triangleleft 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.