

## Corrections

**Vapor-Liquid Equilibria for Acetone + Chloroform + Methanol and Constituent Binary Systems at 101.3 kPa.** Toshihiko Hiaki, Kiyofumi Kurihara, and Kazuo Kojima, *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1994**, 39, 714–719.

In Table 5 on p 716, the experimental value of  $x_1$  for the acetone (1) + chloroform (2) + methanol (3) system needs correction. The correct value is 0.318 (not 0.381).

Line 5 of eq 13 on p 718 should read

$$[-x_3 b_{23} + (x_3^2 - 2x_2 x_3) c_{23} + (x_2 - x_3)(x_3^2 - 3x_2 x_3) d_{23} +$$

Line 4 of eq 14 on p 718 should read

$$x_3^2 - x_1^2) e_{31} + \dots] + [-x_2 b_{12} + (x_2^2 - 2x_1 x_2) c_{12} +$$

Line 9 of eq 14 on p 718 should read

$$x_1 x_2 x_3 \} c_1 + \{ x_1 x_2 (x_3 - x_1) - x_2 x_3 (x_3 - x_1) + 2x_1 x_2 x_3 \} c_2 +$$

JE960366K

S0021-9568(96)00366-4

**Isopiestic Investigation of the Osmotic and Activity Coefficients of Aqueous NaBr and the Solubility of NaBr·2H<sub>2</sub>O(cr) at 298.15 K: Thermodynamic Properties of the NaBr + H<sub>2</sub>O System over Wide Ranges of Temperature and Pressure.** Joseph A. Rard and Donald G. Archer, *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1995**, 40, 170–185

Table 9 contains smoothed values of the standard state thermodynamic properties of NaBr(aq) at selected temperatures and pressures. However, the given values of the apparent molar heat capacity  $C_{p,\phi}$  and the apparent molar volume  $V_\phi$  in this table are actually for 0.1 mol·kg<sup>-1</sup> and not infinite dilution.

JE9605001

S0021-9568(96)00500-6

**Vapor-Liquid Equilibria for Alcohol + Alcohol + Sodium Iodide at 298.15 K.** Hideki Yamamoto, Koji Fukase, and Junji Shibata, *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1996**, 40, 1066–1070.

Parts of Tables 4 and 5 were identical. Table 4 is correct as given below.

**Table 4. Vapor-Liquid Equilibria of Methanol (1) + Propan-1-ol (2) + NaI (3) at 298.15 K**

$x_1^o$	$x_3$	$y_1$	100 $\delta$	P/kPa	
0.042	0.000	0.196	-2.96	3.41	
0.153	0.000	0.535	4.33	5.10	
0.304	0.000	0.731	1.44	7.25	
0.351	0.000	0.778	2.05	7.87	
0.434	0.000	0.824	0.37	9.16	
0.541	0.000	0.886	1.03	10.65	
0.605	0.000	0.908	0.53	11.62	
0.723	0.000	0.947	0.57	13.21	
0.878	0.000	0.980	0.16	15.42	
100 $\Delta = \pm 1.46$					

$x_1^o$	$x_3$	$y_1$	100 $\delta$	P/kPa	$\gamma_1$	$\gamma_2$
0.084	0.143	0.301	-2.55	3.23	0.765	1.021
0.171	0.129	0.493	0.49	4.23	0.813	1.032
0.332	0.132	0.704	1.03	5.85	0.850	1.035
0.485	0.119	0.817	1.32	7.57	0.892	1.054
0.583	0.116	0.869	0.97	8.71	0.906	1.067
0.661	0.118	0.898	1.15	9.63	0.908	1.079
0.788	0.113	0.945	0.37	11.63	0.921	1.123
0.867	0.107	0.968	0.11	12.55	0.933	1.170
0.920	0.091	0.984	-0.20	13.75	0.958	1.215
100 $\Delta = \pm 0.91$						

<sup>a</sup>  $x_1^o$  = mole fraction of salt-free base.  $\gamma$  is the activity coefficient using Hála's equation.  $\delta = \{(y_1(\text{cal}^*) - y_1(\text{exp})) / y_1(\text{exp})\}$ .  $\Delta = (1/N) \sum_{i=1}^N \{|(y_1(\text{cal}^*) - y_1(\text{exp})) / y_1(\text{exp})\}_i$ . Asterisks refer to smoothed values from experimental values using Hála's equation ( $\beta = 3.1$ ,  $E_{13} = 37.18$ ,  $\Lambda_{13} = 0.7882$ ,  $E_{23} = 15.25$ ,  $\Lambda_{23} = 0.1431$ ,  $\Lambda_{12} = 1.8698$ ,  $\Lambda_{21} = 0.3611$ ).

JE9603640

S0021-9568(96)00364-0