



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

the tube and the funnel being made in the same way as for the lower funnel. The outlet of the lower funnel is connected by means of a rubber tube to a water jet pump. With the aid of this pump a continuous stream of air is made to flow through the device. The air stream flows around the strip chromatograms and increases the rate of drying.

The apparatus can be easily adapted for drying paper strip chromatograms in inert gases and at elevated temperature.

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The separation of C₆-C₁₂ dibasic acids in the presence of monobasic acids A simple procedure by paper chromatography

The separation by paper chromatography of dicarboxylic acids has been described by FINK AND FINK¹, KALBE² and SEHER³. These methods necessitate the preparation of derivatives or salts, or the use of swamp acids. They are unsuitable when monobasic acids are present because their R_F values lie close to those of the dibasic acids which it is desired to separate. In such cases the technique of ZBINOVSKY⁴ using silica gel columns is available. The procedure described is a modification of this method which allows the separation to be carried out readily on paper.

A mixture of 9 parts of redistilled technical grade methyl cellosolve, b.p. 124°, and 1 part of distilled water was shaken with an equal volume of reagent grade *n*-butyl ether and the two layers separated. The upper layer was retained for the mobile phase and the lower for the stationary phase. A sheet of Whatman No. 1 paper (57 cm × 46 cm) was passed once through the methyl cellosolve water layer contained in a shallow dish and allowed to drain for 5 min at room temperature (20°). The mixed acids were dissolved in acetone and aliquots of 0.02 ml containing 10-50 μg of acid

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were spotted 8 cm from the end of the paper which was immediately transferred to a sealed cabinet containing dishes of each of the mobile and stationary phases. The paper was developed without equilibration in a descending direction for 18–24 h using the *n*-butyl ether layer as the developing solvent. It was then dried at 105° for 5 min and sprayed with a 0.1 % solution of bromocresol green in 0.05 % aqueous sodium bicarbonate which produced yellow spots on a blue background.

TABLE I
R_F VALUES OF DIBASIC ACIDS

<i>Acid</i>	<i>R_F value</i>
Adipic	0.10
Pimelic	0.14
Suberic	0.17
Azelaic	0.23
Sebacic	0.33
1,9-Nonamethylene-dicarboxylic	0.39
1,10-Decamethylene-dicarboxylic	0.52

The monobasic acids move close to the solvent front well ahead of any of the dibasic acids. The *R_F* values at 20° of the dibasic acids are shown in Table I.

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¹ K. FINK AND R. M. FINK, *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.*, 70 (1949) 654.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Phenolics in Plants in Health and Disease, par J. B. PRIDHAM, Éditeur, Pergamon Press, London, 1960, 140 pages, prix 42 s.

Ce livre contient des rapports présentés à un Symposium tenu à l'Université de Bristol en avril 1959. Il est divisé en quatre parties; la première, d'ordre général, contient les articles suivants:

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