

under similar conditions, we may calculate accurately from Equations (1) and (2) the difference in their heats of vaporization; that of liquid H^2Cl being greater than that of H^1Cl by 70 ± 1 calories per mole, while in the case of the solids, there is a difference of 265 ± 20 in the other direction. Thus, from the work of Giauque and Wiebe, the heat of vaporization of liquid, the heat of vaporization of solid, and the heat of fusion, are, respectively, for H^1Cl at its triple point, 4081, 4557 and 476 calories per mole. Our corresponding values for H^2Cl are 4151, 4292, and 141. Our low value for the heat of fusion is very striking and accounts for our earlier failure to detect a break in the vapor pressure curve at the freezing point.

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RECEIVED JANUARY 23, 1934

MONOMOLECULAR FILMS OF FATTY ACIDS ON GLASS

Sir:

Langmuir showed in 1919 that a monomolecular oil film could be deposited on a solid surface by dipping the solid beneath a water surface covered with a monomolecular film, and withdrawing the solid slowly. After the water peeled away from the solid surface, or evaporated, the oil film was left on the solid, the molecules in the film retaining the orientation which they had on water.

This method has been developed further for depositing fatty acids on glass. The nicest experimental procedure is that in which water peels completely off the glass as the glass is withdrawn from the water-bath. This occurs when molecules of the fatty acid, which are spread on the water surface, leave the water and attach themselves to the edges of the glass slide as soon as one end of the slide emerges from the bath. Water then peels away from this coated area, and, as the water retreats, the oil film coats new areas until all the water is displaced.

Films which attach themselves to glass in the manner just described, called glass-adhering films,

are formed only under special conditions. Fatty acids form these films, provided the film on the water surface is under surface pressure, and provided the glass is wet with alkaline water ($1/1000 N$ NaOH). Stearic acid gives excellent results, used at a surface pressure of 20 dynes per cm. on an alkaline water-bath. Some fatty acid films, however, collapse when compressed on alkaline water, though they will withstand pressure on acid water. One can spread substances of this type on acid water, rinse the slide in alkaline water, touch only the tip of the slide to the oil film, and the film spreads instantly over the wet slide to form a glass-adhering film.

Stearic acid may be deposited in successive layers, the layers of odd number being oriented with the CH_3 -groups away from the glass, the layers of even number with these groups toward the glass. The former occur when glass is raised through an oil film spread on water, the latter when glass coated with a glass-adhering layer is lowered slowly through a similar film. As the glass is lowered, the film on the water surface attaches itself tightly to the slide, but, since water makes a contact angle of approximately 90° with a coated slide, the film is turned upside down as the slide carries it down into the water. The phenomenon is striking when the motion of the film is observed by means of scattered talc particles.

Films deposited on glass with the molecules oriented so that only CH_3 -groups are exposed at the upper surface, form a surface which oil and benzene will not wet. A drop of pure mineral oil, or tetradecane, or benzene, placed on a layer that is 1, or 3, or 5, . . . molecules deep, rolls about on the surface leaving no trace of its path, although stearic acid is soluble in these liquids. Water rolls about on a layer 3, or 5, . . . molecules deep. Films oriented in the opposite direction, with all $COOH$ -groups on the outer surface, are completely wet by clean water.

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RECEIVED JANUARY 24, 1934