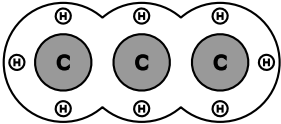


PROPANE

cooking gas
liquified petroleum gas




C₃H₈

44 g/mol

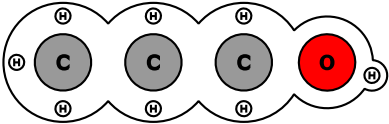
Taste the meat, not the heat.

alkane



PROPANOL


1-propyl alcohol



C₃H₇OH

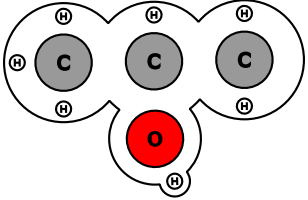
60 g/mol

alcohol



ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL


rubbing alcohol
2-propanol



C₃H₇OH

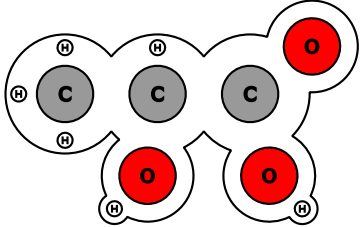
60 g/mol

alcohol



LACTIC ACID

milk acid




C₃H₆O₃

90 g/mol

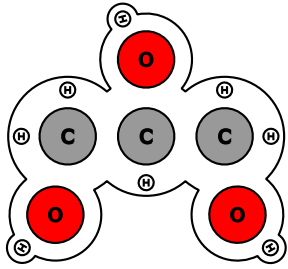
Responsible for dental cavities, curdled milk, and sourdough flavor.

acid



GLYCEROL

glycerine




C₃H₈O₃

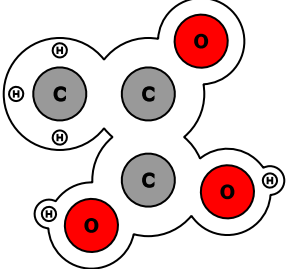
92 g/mol

Topical pure glycerine is an effective treatment for psoriasis, burns, bites, cuts, rashes, bedsores, and calluses.

alcohol




PYRUVIC ACID



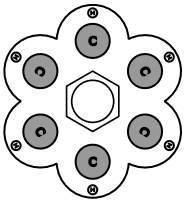
CH₃COCOOH

88 g/mol

acid



BENZENE




C₆H₆

78 g/mol

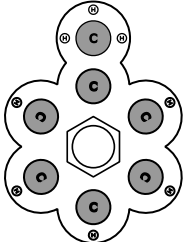
And I am a snake head eating the head on the opposite side -- They Might Be Giants

aromatic



TOLUENE

methylbenzene
tolulol




C₆H₅CH₃

92 g/mol

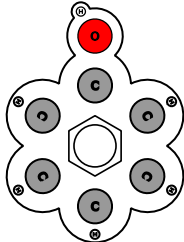
Because of concerns over the damaging health effects that toluene could pose to nail salon workers, the EU banned its use in cosmetics in 2004.

aromatic



PHENOL

carbolic acid
phenic acid




C₆H₅OH

94 g/mol

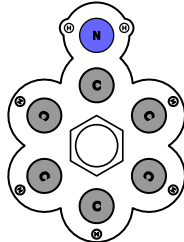
Joseph Lister instructed his surgeons to wear clean gloves and wash their hands and instruments with 5% carbolic acid solutions.

acid



ANILINE

phenylamine
aminobenzene




C₆H₅NH₂

93 g/mol

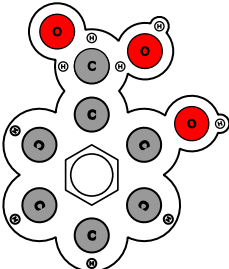
The Baden Aniline and Soda Factory (BASF) was founded to manufacture commercial dyes from Aniline.

aromatic



SALICYLIC ACID

2-hydroxybenzoic acid




C₇H₆O₄

180 g/mol

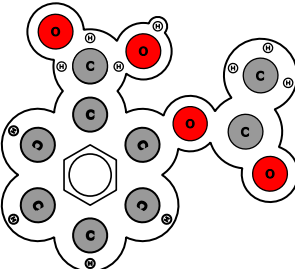
Ever seen a willow tree with acne?

analgesic



ASPIRIN


acetylsalicylic acid



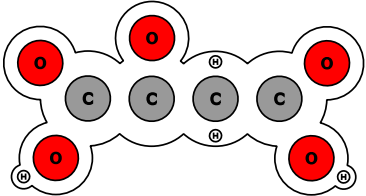
C₉H₈O₄

180 g/mol

analgesic




OXALOACETIC ACID



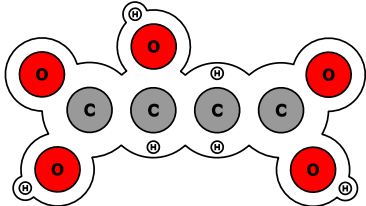
C₄H₄O₅

132 g/mol

acid



MALIC ACID




C₄H₆O₅

134 g/mol

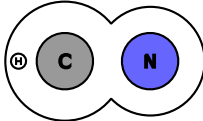
A sour taste like green apples can ruin a good wine.

acid



HYDROGEN CYANIDE


formonitrile
prussic acid



HCN

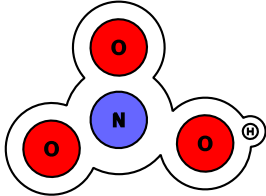
27 g/mol

Bitter almonds, Prussian blue, and suicide capsules



NITRIC ACID

aqua fortis
spirit of niter




HNO₃

63 g/mol

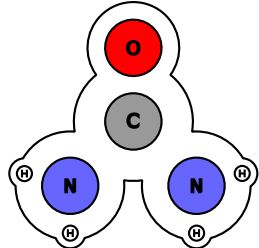
By this process gold and silver are separated from each other. These two metals equally resisting the action of fire and lead, must therefore be separated by other means. Parting by nitric acid is most convenient, consequently most used; indeed, it is the only one employed by goldsmiths.

acid



UREA


carbamide



CO(NH₂)₂

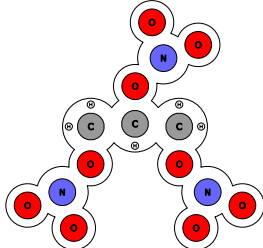
60 g/mol

I must tell you that I can make urea without the use of kidneys, either man or dog. Ammonium cyanate is urea. -- Friedrich Wohler



NITROGLYCERIN

glyceryl trinitrate



C₃H₅N₃O₉

227 g/mol

Three parts dynamite, with a nitroglycerin cap. It's perfect for small homes, carpports and toolsheds. -- Uncle Fester

nitrate

