URINE

the mixture alkaline with KOH. Compare Weyl's test, page 72. Acidify with acetic acid and, if acetone is present, the red color will be intensified, otherwise the color will change to yellow. Compare test (2), page 8.

Gerhardt's test. To about 5 cc. of urine add ferric chloride solution, drop by drop, as long as pptn. occurs. Filter off the ferric phosphate. To the filtrate add more ferric chloride. A Bordeaux-red color indicates the possible presence of aceto-acetic acid.

Boil about 5 cc. of the urine for about three minutes. cool, and repeat the test. Boiling converts the aceto-acetic acid into acetone and the test should be negative. A positive result indicates the presence of other substances (e.g. various drugs) which give the reaction.

Write the formula for aceto-acetic acid and an equation showing its conversion into acetone.

Repeat the tests with urine known to contain acetone and aceto-acetic acid.

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