Nous avons utilisé ce mode opératoire pour le dosage du chrome dans quelques produits sodiques et dans des eaux industrielles. Les résultats obtenus sont en bonne concordance avec ceux fournis par concentration et spectrographie [1]:

Nature du produit	Teneurs en chrome en mg/kg du produit tel quel	
	Spectro-graphie	Spectro-photométrie
Saumure NaCl	0,015	0,016
	0,011	0,014
	0,016	0,013
	0,013	0,011
Lessive NaOH	0,06	0,05
	0,10	0,06
	0,07	0,10
	0,08	0,08
Eau de pompage	0,010	0,015
	0,012	0,013

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UV-Spectrophotometric Determination of 2,4- and 2,6-Dimethoxybenzoic Acid and 4,6-Dimethoxyisophthalic Acid in Presence of Each Other*

UV-Spektrophotometrische Bestimmung von 2,4- sowie 2,6-Dimethoxybenzoesäure und 4,6-Dimethoxyisophthal-säure nebeneinander

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In the case of the carboxylation of resorcinol under conditions different from those of the previous study

* Studies on the Carboxylation of Resorcinol. Part II.

the method described earlier [1], gives quite erroneous results, as besides the 2,6-dihydroxybenzoic acid (I), 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (II) and resorcinol (III) there appears in the solution another product of reaction: 4,6-dihydroxyisophthalic acid (IV).

As our purpose now was to obtain the 2,6-dimethoxybenzoic acid (Ia) and 2,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid (IIa), the dihydroxy compounds were not isolated, the ethers being directly obtained.

The resorcylic ether was separated during the synthesis and consequently did not interfere with the determination. The 2,6-dimethoxybenzoic acid (Ia), 2,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid (IIa) and 4,6-dimethoxyisophthalic acid (IVa) have been determined by an U.V.-spectrophotometric method, based on absorption measurements at 290, 255, and 230 nm, and on the calculation of the concentrations by means of the following equations:

$$E_{230} = 166 \times C_{Ia} + 254 \times C_{IIa} + 1710 \times C_{IVa}$$

$$E_{255} = 110 \times C_{Ia} + 745 \times C_{IIa} + 546 \times C_{IVa}$$

$$E_{290} = 87 \times C_{Ia} + 352 \times C_{IIa} + 206 \times C_{IVa}$$

where E means the absorption values measured and C the concentrations of compounds Ia, IIa and IVa. Though all the components exhibit an absorption in the considered range we obtained satisfactory results employing 0.1 N HCl solutions, containing 0.2 to 2.0×10^{-5} Moles/l of the IIa and IVa components and $0.4-4.0 \times 10^{-5}$ Mol/l of the Ia component. Cells of 0.5–1.0 cm thickness were used.

Some typical results are given in the Table.

Table. Results of determinations

Mixture No.	Ia mg-%		IIa mg-%		IVa mg-%	
	given	found	given	found	given	found
1	0.800	0.807	0.180	0.171	0.212	0.211
2	0.400	0.415	0.180	0.172	0.212	0.213
3	0.075	0.065	0.370	0.380	0.042	0.051
4	0.400	0.386	0.370	0.360	0.420	0.415
5	0.410	0.410	0.040	0.038	0.410	0.410
6	0.410	0.414	0.040	0.032	0.041	0.050
7	0.205	0.199	0.390	0.380	0.204	0.215
8	0.410	0.412	0.200	0.210	0.410	0.420
9	0.400	0.395	0.410	0.402	0.045	0.055

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