

62400 Paraffin 52 – 54°C

The name is derived from the Latin *parum* (=barely) + *affinis* (lacking affinity or lacking reactivity). This is because alkanes, being non-polar and lacking in functional groups, are very unreactive. In chemistry, paraffin is the common name for the alkane hydrocarbons with the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} . Paraffin, or *paraffin hydrocarbon*, is also the technical name for an alkane in general, but in most cases it refers specifically to a linear, or normal alkane – whereas branched, or isoalkanes are also called isoparaffins. It is distinct from the fuel known in Ireland, Britain and South Africa as paraffin oil or just paraffin, which is called kerosene in most of the U.S., Australia and New Zealand.

Application:

- Candle-making
- Fuel for oil lamps
- Coatings for waxed paper or cloth
- As Paraffinum liquidum for the maintenance of wood surfaces.
- For preparation of archaeological findings.

Source: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paraffin>

Physical-Chemical Properties:

Form:	Solid at room temperature (powder, plates, drops), Liquid above the solidification temperature.
Color:	white
Odor:	almost odorless
pH-Value:	neutral
Solidification point:	52 – 54°C (DIN-ISO 2207)
Flash temperature:	> 150°C (DIN-ISO 2592)
Vapor pressure (20°C):	< 0.01 hPa
Density (20°C):	approx. 900 kg/m ³ (DIN 51 757)
Viscosity (100°C):	2.5 - 10 mm ² /s (DIN 51 562)
Melting heat:	180 kJoule / kg
Solubility (20°C):	
- in water:	almost insoluble
- in chlorinated hydrocarbons:	soluble
- in Benzene:	soluble