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NURSING

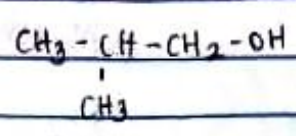
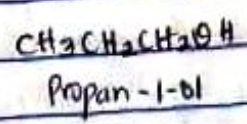
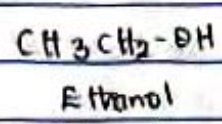
CHM 101

1 There are two major classification of Alcohols. Alcohols are also known as alcohols. The two classifications are;

- 1 Primary Alcohol ( $1^\circ$ )
- 2 Secondary Alcohol ( $2^\circ$ )

### PRIMARY ALKANOYL ( $1^\circ$ )

The carbon which carries the -OH group is attached to only one alkyl group. Examples are;

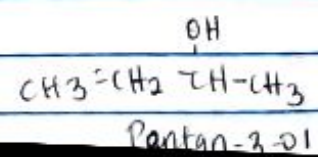
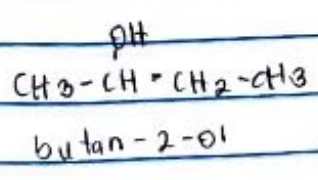
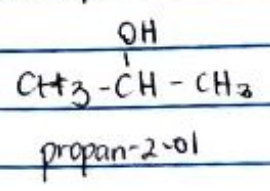


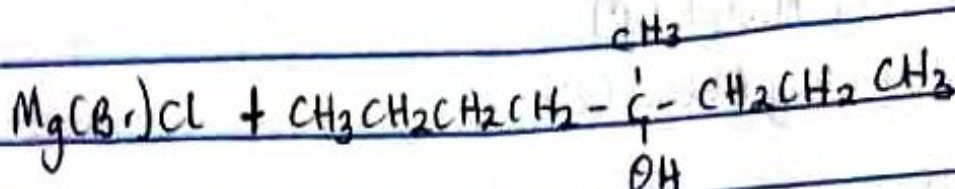
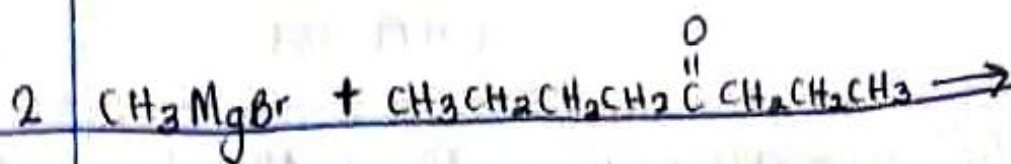
2-methylpropan-1-ol

There is usually only one linkage to an alkyl group from the  $\text{CH}_2$  group holding the -OH group. There is an exception to Methanol,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ . Methanol,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ , is counted as a primary alcohol even though there are no alkyl group attached to the carbon with the -OH group on it.

### SECONDARY ALKANOYL ( $2^\circ$ )

The carbon with one -OH group is attached is joined directly to <sup>two</sup> alkyl groups which may be the same or different. Examples are:

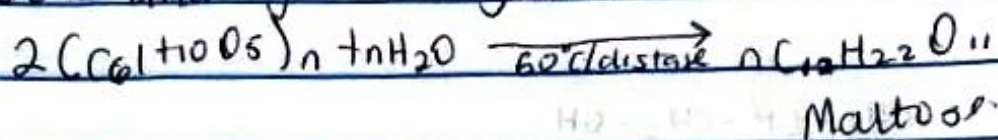




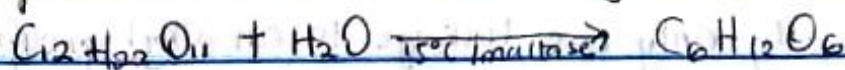
Tertiary Alcohol

3 Industrial manufacture of ethanol

Carbohydrate is converted into maltose at a temperature of  $60^\circ\text{C}$  and by the enzyme diastase.



Maltose is broken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase at  $15^\circ\text{C}$



Glucose

Glucose at constant temp of  $15^\circ\text{C}$  is converted into alcohol with enzyme zymase contained also in yeast.



ethanol + Carbon dioxide

4

