

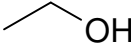
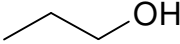
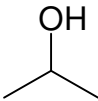
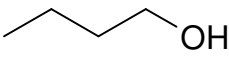
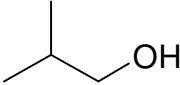
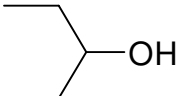
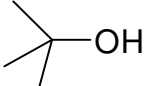
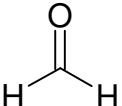
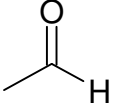





Common Names

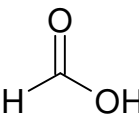
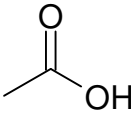
Alkynes:	
	acetylene - welding torch gas

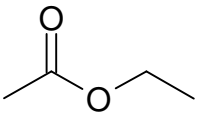
Alcohols	
	methyl alcohol (alcohol named with an attachment) - also called wood alcohol - used for windshield washing fluid, gas line antifreeze - highly toxic (100 mL will cause death, less will cause temp. blindness, permanent blindness and brain damage)
	ethyl alcohol - alcohol in booze - also toxic (high concentration cause central nervous system depression leading to respiratory failure)
	propyl alcohol
	isopropyl alcohol - rubbing alcohol

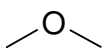
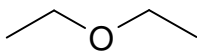
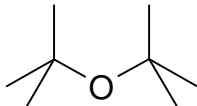
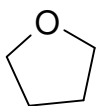
	butyl alcohol
	isobutyl alcohol
	secbutyl alcohol
	t-butyl alcohol

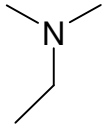
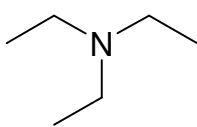
Aldehydes:	
	formaldehyde - embalming fluid (toxic) - fish attractant
	acetaldehyde - metabolic intermediate for ethyl alcohol metabolism - part of a hangover

Ketones:	
	dimethyl ketone (named as attachments) "acetone" - excellent solvent - common in nail polish remover
	ethyl methyl ketone - even stronger solvent
	diisopropyl ketone

Carboxylic Acids:	
	formic acid - present in ant and bee stings
	acetic acid - 3 to 8% solution

Esters:	
	acetyl acetate

Ethers:	
	dimethyl ether (named as attachments)
	diethyl ether "ether" - original anesthetic ether - bad for liver
	di-t-butyl ether
	tetrahydro furan - good but toxic solvent

Amines	
	ethyl dimethyl amine
	triethyl amine