Important Uses of Organic Compounds

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Section 1: Alkyl Halides and Aryl Halides	
chloromethane	in the manufacturing process for **silicone products**, such as window and door sealants.
chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	used in **refrigerators** and air-conditioning systems, affect the ozone layer
Polytetrafluoroethene	provides a **nonstick surface** for many kitchen items, including bakware.
halothane (2-bromo-2chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane),	used as a general **anesthetic**
Section 2: Alcohols, Ethers, and Amines	
Ethanol	• produced by yeasts when they ferment sugars • **antiseptic**, can be used to swab skin before an injection is given • a **gasoline additive** and an important **starting material**for the synthesis of more complex organic compounds
methanol	a common industrial **solvent** found in some **paint strippers.**
2-butanol	is found in some **stains and varnishes**.
Cyclohexanol	is a poisonous compound used as a **solvent** for certain plastics and in the manufacture of **insecticides**.
Glycerol	is often used as an **antifreeze** and as an airplane deicing fluid.
ethyl ether	volatile, highly flammable substance that was commonly used as an **anesthetic** in surgery
aniline	is used in the **production of dyes** with deep shades of color.
Cyclohexylamine and ethylamine	manufacture of pesticides, plastics, pharmaceuticals, and rubber that is used to make tires
Putrescine and cadaverine	found in **decaying human remains**.

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Organic Compound	Uses of organic Compound
Methane	Black in colour, in making motor tyre and printing ink, in the production of light and energy, in making methyl alcohol, formaldehyde and chloroform etc.
Butane	In liquid state it is used as LPG fuel.
Ethylene	In fruit ripening and fruits preservator , in making mustard gas, in the form of anaesthesia, in oxy-ethylene flame
Acetylene	In producing light, oxy-ethylene flame, in the form of narselin anaesthesia, in making neoprene (artificial rubber), in artificial ripening etc.
Polythene	It used for the producing electrical resistance in wires and cables, in making layer in the cap of the bottle in the production of non-crackable bottles, pipes, buckets etc.
Polystyrene	Is used for the production of caps of bottles of acid, in making the body of the accumulator cells etc.
Ethyl bromine	It is for making local anaesthesia.
Chloroform	In surgical operation as anaesthesia, in form of solvent of rubber, fat, lac etc, as insecticide etc.
Methyl alcohol	In making methyleted spirit, artificial colour, barnish and polish, mixing with petrol and utilised as fuel of engines etc.

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Formaldehyde	In making insecticides, in fixation of gelatine film on the photographic plates, in making waterproof cloths by mixing it with eggs exterior whitely part etc.
Acetaldehyde	In making colour medicines, in manufacturing meta acetaldehyde medicine used in sleeping, in the production of plastics.
Acetone	In making barnish, cordite, clodian cellulose, artificial silk, synthetic rubber, sulphone, chlorotone, chloroform, iodoform etc. as medicines etc.
Formic acid	In making insecticide, as preservator of fruits juices, in trade of leather, rubber etc.
Acetic acid	As laboratory's reagent, in the form of vinegar, in making sauces and jelly etc.
Acetyl chloride	In making acetamide, acetic anhydride etc.
Acetic anhydride	In colour industry, in the manufacturing of medicine like aspirin, in making artificial or synthetic silk from cellulose etc.
Acetamide	In softening leather, cloth and in misting pulp and paper.
Ethyl acetate	In making medicines, artificial perfumes etc.
Urea	In the form of fertilizer, in making formaldehyde and urea plastic, medicines etc.
Oxalic acid	In colouration and printing cloths, in making colour of ink and coaltar, in the bleaching of leather, in cleaning the spot of ink by its 10 % solution etc.

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Glucose	In making different types of wine, in sweets and preservators of fruits juices, medicines like gluconate etc.
Benzene	In the form of solvent, in dry cleaning, by mixing it with petrol and used as fuel of engines etc.
Toluene	In the dry cleaning, in the form of solvent, in the production of medicines, in making of explosives etc.
Chloro benzene	In the manufacturing of aniline, phenol etc.
Nitro benzene	In the production of soaps in the form of mirbane oil, in making polishes etc.
Aniline	In trade of colours, in manufacturing of drugs etc.
Phenol	In the production of carbolic soap, in the form of insecticide, in Bakelite, in predestine, aspirin, celolal etc.
Benzaldehyde	In colour industry, in the manufacturing of perfumes etc.
Benzoic acid	In the making drugs, as preservator of fruits juices etc.
Benzene Sulphonic acid	In the production of saccharin, in the production of solute colour, in making sulpha drugs etc.
Ether	As anaesthesia, solvent, coolant, in the production of alcohol etc...
Carbon-tetrachloride	In the form of fire extinguisher.
Urotropin	In the treatment of urological diseases.
Gammexene	In the form of germicide/ insecticide