

KALI SULPHURICUM

(Potassium sulphate)

K_2SO_4

Mol. wt.: 174.26

Synonyms: *English:* Potassium sulphate.

French: Sulfate de potasse.

German: Kalium sulfat.

Ailments accompanied by profuse desquamation. Applicable to the later stages of inflammation. *Yellow* mucus and serous discharges, profuse and intermittent. Has been found of much use in oxaluria.

Description: Colourless, hard, transparent prisms, or white powder; odourless; taste sharp, bitter, saline; stable in air, soluble freely in *water*, insoluble in *alcohol*. Prepared by reacting *potassium carbonate* and *sulphuric acid*. Contains not less than 99 per cent of K_2SO_4 with respect to the substance dried to constant weight at 105°.

Identification: Yields reactions characteristic of *potassium* and *sulphates*

Reaction: A 5 per cent aqueous solution is neutral to *litmus*.

Loss on ignition: Not more than 1.0 per cent of its weight.

Assay: Dissolve about 0.5 g accurately weighed in 100 ml *water*, add 1 ml *hydrochloric acid*, heat to boiling. Add slowly a slight excess of *hot barium chloride solution* and heat for half an hour on a waterbath; collect the precipitate, wash and ignite to constant weight. Each g of the residue is equivalent to 0.7465 g of K_2SO_4 .

History and authority: Introduced by Bayard; Allen's: *Encyclop. of Pure Mat. Med.*, Vol. V, 387; Clarke: *A Dictionary of Practical Mat. Med.*, Vol. II, 159.

Preparation: (a) **Trituration 1x** Drug strength 1/10
Kali Sulphuricum 100 g
Saccharum Lactis 900 g
To make one kilogramme of the Trituration.

(b) **Potencies:** 2x and higher to be Triturated, 6x may be converted to liquid 8x. 9x and higher with Dispensing Alcohol.

Prescribed dose: Third to twelfth potency.