

CHROME COLORS. A name employed by artists and painters to designate any colors, which, when dry, are of that soft powdery consistence that they may be mixed up with oil, and form a uniform soft color, without grinding with the muller. Those colors which are truly chromes must have the metal chromium in their composition, and are the following, though many other colors besides these would be included in the first general definition.

CHROME BLUE, or a blue oxyde of chromium, may be made thus:—Make a saturated solution of chromate of potass, add weak sulphuric acid to combine with the potass. Then add one-eighth part of common salt, and one-sixteenth by weight of strong sulphuric acid. The liquor will now assume a green color. It is then evaporated to dryness; then re-dissolved, and filtered; finally the greenish blue oxyde of chromium is to be precipitated by caustic potash, and collected on a filter. It is used chiefly as an enamel color.

CHROME GREEN. A color extensively used in dyeing, and for the staining articles of porcelain of a fine green color. It may be economically and easily made by boiling

chromate of potass, dissolved in water, with half its weight of flowers of sulphur, till the resulting green precipitate ceases to increase, which may be readily ascertained by filtering a little of the mixture. The addition of some potass accelerates the operation.

CHROME RED. This is a subchromate of lead procured thus—Into saltpetre, brought to fusion in a crucible at a gentle heat, pure chrome yellow is to be thrown by small portions at a time. A strong ebullition takes place at each addition, and the mass becomes black and remains so while it is hot. Suffering it to rest for a few minutes, during which the dense basic salt falls to the bottom, the fluid part is to be poured off. The mass remaining in the crucible is to be washed and dried, forming the red powder required. This color as well as the next are used extensively in dyeing, and by the painter both in oil and in water colors.

CHROME YELLOW, ORANGE, &c., or CHROMATE OF LEAD. A rich pigment of various shades from deep orange to pale yellow. It is made by adding a limpid solution of the chromate of potass to a solution, equally limpid, of acetate or nitrate of lead. A precipitate falls, which must be well washed and carefully dried out of the reach of sulphuretted vapours, a lighter shade of yellow is obtained by mixing some solution of alum or sulphuric acid with the chromate, before pouring it into the solution of lead, and an orange tint is to be procured by the addition of subacetate of lead in any desired proportion.