

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_



**Salol Observations**

**Problem Statement**

---

---

**Materials**

- 2 Bottles of Salol                      Stop watch
- 1 ½ liter container with 100ml of **hot** water
- 1 ½ liter container with 100ml of **ice** water
- 1 ½ liter container with 100ml of **room temperature** water

**Procedure**

1. Place the two bottles of salol on their sides in the **hot** water so that the salol is on the bottom.
2. Use a stopwatch and time how long for the salol to melt completely.
3. Place one bottle on its side in the **ice** water and the other bottle on its side in the **room temperature** water.
4. Record your observations of both bottles in the data table every **30** seconds using a stopwatch.

<b>Ice Water</b>		<b>Room Temperature Water</b>	
<i>Elapsed Time</i>	<i>Observations</i>	<i>Elapsed Time</i>	<i>Observations</i>
0 s		0 s	
30 s		30 s	
60 s		60 s	
90 s		90 s	
120 s		120 s	
150 s		150 s	
180 s		180 s	

## Crystal Forming Observations

1. What did the salol look like before you placed it in hot water?
2. How long did it take for the salol to melt?
3. What happened when you placed the salol in the ice water?
4. What did the crystals look like?
5. What happened when you placed the salol in the room temperature water?
6. What did the crystals look like?

**Word Bank** Minerals Same Ice Needles Feathers Crystal  
Diamond Crystallization

The process of the salol cooling and changing from a liquid to a solid is known as

\_\_\_\_\_.

Crystal shape is one of the properties that geologists use to help them identify

\_\_\_\_\_.

Most minerals have a characteristic \_\_\_\_\_ form.

Salol crystals form the \_\_\_\_\_ shapes each time they crystallize.

Small crystals look like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Large crystals may be \_\_\_\_\_ shaped, and large clumps of crystals look like broken \_\_\_\_\_.