TABLES OF ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENTS

Substances for which electric dipole moments have been found in the literature are presented in these tables in three groups:

I. Inorganic substances (pages 2 to 4)
II. Metal-organic, silicon-organic, and boron-organic compounds (pages 4 to 11)
III. Organic compounds (pages 12 to 64).

The arrangement of I and II is alphabetical, while III is organized according to the empirical formulas.

The dipole moments (underlined) are given in Debye units (1 Debye unit = 1×10^{-18} electrostatic units).

The temperatures at which gases or vapors have been measured, or to which values are extrapolated or interpolated, are given in degrees absolute (^{o}K); reference to the temperature in degrees absolute indicates that the substance has been measured in the form of a gas or vapor. Often the temperature has not been stated and "Gas" or "Vap." is used to indicate the state of aggregation in these cases. For solids, liquids or solutions of these, the reference temperatures are given in degrees centigrade, and measurements in the liquid or solid state are indicated by "Lqd." or "Solid."

Frequently-used solvents are shown by the following abbreviations:

Am = amylene	Dec = decalin ($C_{10}H_{18}$)
An = aniline	E = ethyl ether
B = benzene	Hp = n-heptane
CB = chlorobenzene	Hx = n-hexane
CD = carbon disulfide	M = mesitylene
Cf = chloroform	N = naphthalene
CH = cyclohexane	NB = nitrobenzene
CT = carbon tetrachloride	T = toluene
D = 1,4-dioxane	pX = p-xylene.

If the solvent is not given by the author the letter "S" is used.

In general the dipole values for a substance are arranged in chronological order starting with the earliest reference. Numbers enclosed in parentheses following the dipole values refer to the bibliography, pages 65 to 83.

An author index to the bibliography concludes the volume.