

Smell Of Ammonia In Urine

Nitrogen trichloride, trademarked as Agene, was at one time used to bleach flour, but this practice was banned in the United States in 1949 due to safety concerns. 30e1766003 == Production == 30e1766003

Chloramines refer to derivatives of ammonia and organic amines wherein one or more N–H bonds have been replaced by N–Cl bonds. Two classes of compounds are considered: inorganic chloramines and organic chloramines. Chloramines are the most widely used members of the halamines. Two classes of compounds are considered: Chloramines refer to derivatives of ammonia and organic amines wherein one or more N–H bonds have been replaced by N–Cl bonds 30e1766003

The compound is generated by treatment of ammonium chloride with calcium hypochlorite. When prepared in an aqueous-dichloromethane mixture, the trichloramine is extracted into the nonaqueous phase. Intermediates in this conversion include monochloramine and dichloramine, NH_2Cl and NHCl_2 , respectively. 30e1766003 == Pnictogen trihydrides == 30e1766003 Fetor 30e1766003 == Inorganic chloramines == 30e1766003

Pecunia non olet The phrase is ascribed to the Roman emperor Vespasian (ruled AD 69–79). production, and also by launderers as a source of ammonia to clean and whiten woollen togas. The buyers of the urine paid the tax. [citation needed] The Roman Pecunia non olet is a Latin saying that means "money does not stink" 30e1766003

== History == 30e1766003 Ammonia is produced biologically in a process called nitrogen fixation, but even... 30e1766003 == Intentional design == 30e1766003 == Consumption == 30e1766003 Fermented shark is readily available in Icelandic stores and may be eaten year-round, but is most often served as part of a Þorramatur, a selection of traditional Icelandic food served at the midwinter festival þorablót. The consumption, hunting, and bycatch of Greenlandic sharks has been criticized for its unsustainability, as the species takes 150 years to reach sexual maturity, with some individuals living up to 400 years. 30e1766003 Inorganic chloramines are produced by the reaction of ammonia and hypochlorous acid or chlorine. An urban legend claims that mixing household bleach (aqueous sodium hypochlorite) with ammonia-based cleaners releases chlorine gas or mustard gas; in reality, the gas produced by the reaction is a mixture of inorganic chloramines. 30e1766003 Urine plays an important role in the earth's nitrogen cycle. In balanced ecosystems, urine fertilizes the soil and thus helps plants to grow. Therefore, urine can be used as a fertilizer. Some animals mark their territories with urine. Historically, aged or fermented urine (known as lant) was also used in gunpowder production, household cleaning, leather tanning, and textile dyeing. 30e1766003

Urine deflector unpleasant smell which typically results from decomposition and production of ammonia. These may be part of a chamber pot, latrine or toilet intended for the purpose, or

they may be deterrents, installed in the sides or corners of buildings to discourage their casual use as urinals by passers-by. Other designs of latrine typically include similar urine deflectors. A urine deflector is a device for deflecting the stream of urine during urination. They may be constructed in various ways from a variety of materials but are typically designed to have an angled surface which catches and redirects the stream. 30e1766003

== Physiology == 30e1766003 In mammals, urine travels from the kidneys via the ureters to the bladder for storage until urination. Placental mammals expel urine from the bladder through the urethra, whereas other vertebrates urinate through the cloaca. 30e1766003 Ammonium carbonate is produced by combining carbon dioxide and aqueous ammonia. About 80,000 tons/year were produced as of 1997. 30e1766003 Human urine and feces, called human waste or human excreta, are managed via sanitation systems. Livestock urine and feces also require proper management if the livestock population density is high. 30e1766003 The simplest series has the chemical formula XH_3 (less commonly H_3X), with X representing any pnictogen. They take on the pyramidal structure (as opposed to the trigonal planar arrangement of the group 13 hydrides), and therefore are polar. These pnictogen trihydrides are generally increasingly unstable and poisonous with heavier elements. 30e1766003

Ammonium carbonate It is composed of ammonium cations $[NH_4]^+$ and carbonate anions CO_3^{2-} . 09 g/mol and a density of 1. It is a strong electrolyte. 50 g/cm³. It is also known as baker's ammonia and is a predecessor to the more modern leavening agents baking soda and baking powder. Since ammonium carbonate readily degrades to gaseous ammonia and carbon dioxide upon heating, it is used as a leavening agent and also as smelling salt. It is also known as baker's ammonia and is a predecessor to the more modern leavening. Ammonium carbonate is a chemical compound with the chemical formula $[NH_4]_2CO_3$. It comes in the form of a white powder or block, with a molar mass of 96. heating, it is used as a leavening agent and also as smelling salt. It is an ammonium salt of carbonic acid. It is a component of what was formerly known as sal volatile and salt of hartshorn, and produces a pungent smell when baked. 30e1766003

Uremic fetor is usually associated with an unpleasant metallic taste (dysgeusia) and can be a symptom of chronic kidney disease. People with uremia can also develop anorexia, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and gastrointestinal bleeding. These symptoms can follow gastritis, peptic ulcer disease, or mucosal ulcerations at any level of the gastrointestinal tract in persons with uremia. 30e1766003

Nitrogen trichloride Alongside monochloramine and dichloramine, trichloramine is responsible for the distinctive 'chlorine smell' associated with swimming pools, where the compound is readily formed as a product from hypochlorous acid reacting with ammonia and other nitrogenous substances in the water, such as urea from urine. 'chlorine smell' associated with swimming pools, where the compound is readily formed as a product from hypochlorous acid reacting with ammonia and other Nitrogen trichloride, also known as trichloramine, is the chemical compound with the formula NCI_3 . This yellow, oily, and explosive liquid is most commonly encountered as a product of chemical reactions between ammonia-

derivatives and chlorine (for example, in swimming pools) 30e1766003

Ammonia, either directly or indirectly, is also a building block for the synthesis of many chemicals. In many countries, it is classified as an extremely hazardous substance. Ammonia is toxic, causing damage to cells and tissues. For this reason it is excreted by most animals in the urine, in the form of dissolved urea. 30e1766003

Uremic fetor Uremic fetor is a urine-like odor on the breath of people with uremia. The odor occurs from the smell of ammonia, which is created in the saliva as a breakdown Uremic fetor is a urine-like odor on the breath of people with uremia. The odor occurs from the smell of ammonia, which is created in the saliva as a breakdown product of urea 30e1766003

Pnictogen hydride properties of the pnictogen trihydrides follow: These gases have no smell in pure form, instead gaining it when in contact with air. Ammonia has an infamous Pnictogen hydrides or hydrogen pnictides are binary compounds of hydrogen with pnictogen atoms (elements of group 15: nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and moscovium) 30e1766003

Ammonia A stable binary hydride and the simplest pnictogen hydride, ammonia is a colourless gas with a distinctive pungent smell. and the simplest pnictogen hydride, ammonia is a colourless gas with a distinctive pungent smell. Biologically, it is a common nitrogenous waste, and it contributes significantly to the nutritional needs of terrestrial organisms by serving as a precursor to fertilisers. It is widely used in fertilizers, refrigerants, explosives Ammonia is an inorganic chemical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen with the formula NH_3 . It is widely used in fertilizers, refrigerants, explosives, cleaning agents, and is a precursor for numerous chemicals. Renewable ammonia is considered as an important energy carrier in future energy systems. Around 70% of ammonia produced industrially is used to make fertilisers in various forms and composition, such as urea and diammonium phosphate. Ammonia in pure form is also applied directly into the soil 30e1766003

Urine Fresh urine from healthy individuals typically has only a mild odor. decomposition of urea into ammonia. Abnormally strong or unpleasant urine odor may occur in association Urine is the fluid excreted by the kidneys of vertebrates to clear the bloodstream of excess water and metabolic by-products including urea, uric acid, and creatinine 30e1766003

Inorganic chloramines comprise three compounds: monochloramine (NH_2Cl), dichloramine (NHCl_2), and nitrogen trichloride (NCl_3). Monochloramine is of broad significance as a disinfectant for water. 30e1766003 == Preparation and occurrence == 30e1766003 == See also == 30e1766003

Hákarl It is often served in tiny cubes on toothpicks Hákarl (short for kæstur hákarl ['kʰaistyr 'hau:kʰa(r)tʰ]), referred to as fermented shark in English, is a national dish of Iceland consisting of Greenland shark or other sleeper shark that has been cured with a particular fermentation process and hung to dry for four to five months. contains a large amount of ammonia and has a strong smell, similar to that of many cleaning products. It has a strong ammonia-rich smell and

fishy taste, making hákarl an acquired taste 30e1766003

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