**Fun with Carbonates**

 Carbonates react with acids to produce carbon dioxide. This property of carbonates has been exploited in many ways, both serious and silly. One of the giddiest applications of this behavior of carbonates is seen in Mad Dawg, a foaming bubble gum developed in the early 1990s. If you chew a piece of this gum, large quantities of foam are produced so that it is difficult to keep the colorful lather from oozing out of your mouth. The froth begins to form as your teeth mix saliva with the gum’s ingredients (sodium hydrogen carbonate, citric acid, malic acid, food coloring, and flavoring).

 How is this foam produced? When citric acid and malic acid dissolve in saliva, they produce hydrogen ions, which decompose the sodium hydrogen carbonate (baking soda) to produce carbon dioxide, a gas. These bubbles of carbon dioxide produce the foam. Large quantities of foam are produced because citric and malic acids taste sour, which stimulates salivation.

 A common medical recipe for a similar combination of ingredients is found in Alka Seltzer tablets; these contain sodium hydrogen carbonate, citric acid, and aspirin. The acid and carbonate react in water to produce carbon dioxide, which gives the familiar fizz of Alka Seltzer.

 Makeup artists add baking soda to cosmetics to produce monster-flesh makeup. When the hero throws acid (which is actually vinegar, a dilute solution of acetic acid) into the monster’s face, the acetic acid reacts with sodium hydrogen carbonate to produce the disgustingly familiar scenes of “dissolving flesh” that we see in horror movies. The ability of baking soda to produce carbon dioxide delights children of all ages as it creates monsters in the movies.

 Many early fire extinguishers utilized the reaction of sodium hydrogen carbonate with acids. A metal cylinder was filled with a solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate and water; a bottle filled with sulfuric acid was placed above the water layer. Inverting the extinguisher activated it by causing the acid to spill into the carbonate solution. The pressure produced by gaseous carbon dioxide gas pushed the liquid contents out through a small hose.

 Kitchen oven fires can usually be extinguished by throwing baking soda onto the flame. When heated, carbonates decompose to produce carbon dioxide, which smothers fires by depriving them of oxygen. Chefs frequently use the heat-sensitive nature of carbonates to test the freshness of a box of baking soda. Pouring some boiling water over a little fresh baking soda could result in active bubbling. Less active bubbling means the baking soda is unlikely to work well in a baking recipe.