[POTASIUM ALCOHOLATES]

[Potassium t Butylate (KTB) in Tetrahydrofuran (THF) (20%)]

a] 20 wt % Solution in Tetrahydrofuran.
b] Density at 25°c - Approx 0.925 gm/ml.

1][OTHER NAMES]

a] Potassium t-butoxide in Tetrahydrofuran (20%)
b] KTB in THF (20%)

2] [CAS NO]

a] 865-47-4 for KTB
b] 109-99-9 for THF.

3] [FORMULA WEIGHT]

a] 112.21 gm/mole.

4] [TECHNICAL SPECIFICIATION]

a] Appearance : Colourless to pale yellow liquid.
b] Total alkalinity (%) : 20 - 22.
c] Hydroxide Content (%) : 1 max.
d] KTB content(%) : 19 - 21.

5] [SOLUBILITY]

a] KTB is very soluble in t-butanol, isobutanol, isopropanol, tetrahydrofuran and pyridine. It is slightly soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons.

6] [STABILITY]

a] Atmospheric moisture and carbon dioxide reacts with KTB to produce potassium hydroxide and potassium carbonate. t-butanol is liberated from these reactions. This solution becomes Cloudy and develops colour. KTB solution should be stored in cool place away from heat, sparks and flame.

7] [PACKAGING]

a] Sample packing from 100 gms. to 500 gms in glass bottle.
b] 180 kgs in 210 lit. steel drum.
c] Any other packing as per customer request.

8] [SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS]

a] The product is packed uner dry nitrogen with positive pressure of nitrogen inside the drum.
b] The quality of the product deteriorates very fast if exposed to atmosphere even for a brief period.
c] While sampling, please ensure that the sample is taken out under dry nitrogen in a preweighed stoppered bottle and analysis is done immediately.
d] After sampling, close the container securely after putting positive nitrogen pressure in the drum. This is very important so that the product does not deteriorate on storage.

9] [SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS]

a] UN-2920, PG 1
b] Corrosive flammable liquid.

10] [PRODUCT PROPERTIES]

a] Very high purity.
b] Strong base.
c] Selective and specific in many organic reactions.
d] Low hydroxide content.
e] Custom packaging avaliable.
f] Any quantities in bulk.

11] [PRODUCT BENEFITS]

a] High reaction yields.

USED IN :

a] Alkylations
b] Deprotonation
c] Condensation
d] Transesterfication
e] Dehalogenation
f] Enolate formation
g] Selective metalation
h] Reaction work - up easy
i] High reaction rates
j] Cleaner reactions
k] Improved safety