

[POTASSIUM ALCOHOLATES]

[Potassium t Butylate (KTB) in t Butanol (15%)]

- a] 15 wt % Solution in t-butanol.
- b] Density at 25°C -0.82 - 0.83 gm/ml.

1] [OTHER NAMES]

- a] Potassium t- butoxide in t - butanol (15%)
- b] KTB in t - butanol (15 %)

2] [CAS NO]

- a] 865-47-4 for KTB
- b] 75-65-0 for t-butanol.

3] [FORMULA WEIGHT]

- a] 112.21 gm/mole.

4] [TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION]

- a] Appearance : White to slightly yellow liquid.
- b] Total alkalinity (%) : 15 - 17.
- c] Hydroxide Content (%) : 1 max.
- d] KTB content(%) : 14 - 16.

5] [SOLUBILITY]

- a] KTB is 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] 170 kgs in 210 lit. steel drum.
- c] Any other packing as per customer request.

8] [SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS]

- a] The product is packed under 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 available.
- 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
- l] High reaction rates
- j] Cleaner reactions
- k] Improved safety