

POTASSIUM ALCOHOLATES

Potassium t-Butylate (KTB) in IsoPropanol 29%

- a. 29wt% Solution in Iso-Propanol
- b. Density at 25°C Approx 0.87 gm/ml

1. OTHER NAMES

- a. Potassium t-butoxide in Iso-propanol 29%
- b. KTB in Iso-propanol 29%

2. CAS NO.

- a. 865-47-4 for KTB
- b. 67-63-0 for Iso-propanol

3. FORMULA WEIGHT

112.21 gm/mole

4. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

- a. Appearance: Pale yellow to amber liquid
- b. Darkness on exposure to air
- c. Total alkalinity (%): 29-31
- d. Hydroxide Content (%): 1 max
- e. KTB content (%): 28-30

5. SOLUBILITY

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

6. STABILITY

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

POTASSIUM ALCOHOLATES

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 :
- b. Alkylations
 - c. Deprotonation
 - d. Condensation
 - e. Transesterfication
 - f. Dehalogenation
 - g. Enolate formation
 - h. Selective metalation
 - i. Reaction workup easy
 - j. High reaction rates
 - k. Cleaner reactions
 - l. Improved safety