SCIENCE

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

CHEMICALS FOR CREATIVE SYNTHESIS ...



to manipulating valences, to produce for you—in carload quantities—practically any organic phosphorus compound you need. (HE, of course, is Monsanto's Organic Chemicals Research and Development Department.) From basic research in phosphorus linkages with organic groups—HE can create intermediates that will enable you to build phosphorus into any end product you're researching.

Here are some typical examples of compounds that can be vital links in a new synthesis. Some are useful because of interesting physical properties. Others are valuable "building blocks" because of highly reactive groupings.

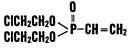
HEXAMETHYLPHOSPHORAMIDE

 $(CH_3)_2N \longrightarrow P = 0$ $(CH_3)_2N \longrightarrow P = 0$ $(CH_3)_2N \longrightarrow P = 0$

A high-boiling, clear, colorless mobile liquid crystallizing at 4° C. Spicy odor, low toxicity. Sp. gr. 1.024 at 25/25° C. Extreme range of solubility. Aqueous solutions stable in contact with steel.

AN AMAZING NEW SOLVENT ... for extractions, for blending immiscible liquids, for gas scrubbing. Reported to be the most powerful, nonreacting acetylene solvent known. Promising as an intermediate for synthesizing parasiticides and dialkylacylamides (simply heat with an alkanoic acid). Just 0.5-3% stabilizes polystyrene and copolymers against molecular degradation. Patent surveys highlight its use as a solvent for filming or spinning acrylonitrile polymers and copolymers; solvent for cellulose nitrate and vinylidine chloride polymers; for scrubbing out acetylene or HCN from gaseous mixtures.

Bis(beta-CHLOROETHYL) VINYLPHOSPHONATE



Water-white liquid, mild, pleasant odor. B. p. 132° C. at 1 mm. Sp. gr. 1.318 at 25/25° C. Sl. sol. in water; sol. in most organic solvents.

A REMARKABLE NEW MONOMER ... that can be dehydrohalogenated to form mono- or divinyl esters which mass-polymerize to gels. Copolymerizes readily with vinyl acetate and acrylonitrile; self-polymerizes by heat, light, mineral acids, or peroxide catalysts. With basic catalysts,

mmeral acids, or peroxide catalysts. With basic catalysts, forms addition products with alcohols, mercaptans. Bromine reacts slowly. Reacts with PCl₅ to give $CH_2 = CHP(O)Cl_2$.

DIMETHYL HYDROGEN PHOSPHITE

CH₃0>P(0)H CH₃0

Water-white liquid; sharp-sweet odor. B. p. 71° C. at 25 mm. Sp. gr. 25/25° C. 1.200. Sol. in water and common solvents except aliphatics. Hydrolyzes. Sodium salt reacts with alkyl and acyl halides. Forms addition compounds by linking to carbonyl and olefinic double bonds. Reacts with chlorine to form chlorophosphate.

TRIMETHYL PHOSPHITE

CH₃0 CH₃0 CH₃0

Water-white liquid. Pungent odor. Boils at 111° C. Sol. in most organic solvents. Insol. in water—hydrolyzes slowly. Sp. gr. 1.046. Readily hydrolyzed by acids, reacts with alkyl and acyl halides. Can act as alkylating agent. Reacts with SO₃, PCl₃, RCOCl, R₂NCOCl, benzoic acid, MeSO₃H.

When you need a new composition of matter containing phosphorus in any organic combination...you are invited to consult Monsanto.

