METHOD #2: "Synthesis of Alkylamines. General Procedures.Method (A).

The synthesis of phenethylamine is representative.A flame dried, nitrogen-flushed, 100 ml flask, equipped with aseptum inlet, magnetic stirring bar and reflux condenser wascooled to O°C. A BH3-THF solution (16 mmol, 9.5 ml of 1.7 M) wasinjected into the reaction flask via a syringe, followed by the slowaddition of a solution of

b-nitrostyrene in THF (4 mmol, O. 6g in 6ml THF). After the addition, the ice-bath was removed and a catalytic amount (~40 mg) of NaBH4 was added to the stirred reactionmixture by means of a spatula. A moderately exothermic reactionensued. The reaction was then allowed to proceed for 6 days at25°C. The reaction mixture was poured on to ice-water mixture(50 ml), acidified with 10% HCI (~20 ml) and then stirred at 60-65°C for 2 h. After cooling to room temperature, the acidic layerwas washed with ether (2x50 ml), and then thephenylethylamine was liberated via the addition of aqueous so-dium hydroxide. Solid NaCI was added and the product extractedinto ether (3x50 ml). The combined ethereal extracts were driedover anhydrous MgSO4 and the solvent removed under reducedpressure to yield 0.43 g (88%) of fl-phenylethylamine."

The authors say that the 6 day reaction time at room temp can beaccelerated by raising the temperature of the reaction. But theydid not specify how much heat or how much time would be re-duced.