

III,8. *n*-HEXANE (*Hydrocarbon from Grignard Reagent*)

This preparation illustrates the preparation of a liquid hydrocarbon from a Grignard reagent. The Grignard reagent from *n*-hexyl bromide may be decomposed either with dilute sulphuric acid or with solid ammonium chloride; the latter gives a somewhat better yield.



Fit a 500 or 750 ml. three-necked flask with a mercury-sealed stirrer, a 100 ml. dropping funnel and an efficient double surface condenser (Fig. II, 7, 11, *a*); place calcium chloride or cotton wool guard tubes on the funnel and condenser respectively. Arrange the flask so that it can be heated in a bath of hot water. Place 12.0 g. of magnesium turnings (1), 100 ml. of sodium-dried ether and a crystal of iodine in the flask. Weigh out 82.5 g. (70.5 ml.) of dry *n*-hexyl bromide (Section III,37) and introduce it into the separatory funnel. Run in about 10 g. of the *n*-hexyl bromide into the magnesium and ether. Set the stirrer in action. Warm the flask by surrounding it with hot water; remove the hot water immediately reaction sets in. Add the remainder of the bromide slowly and at such a rate that the reaction is under control. Continue the stirring until most of the magnesium has passed into solution (about 4 hours). Add 27 g. of A.R. ammonium chloride, and leave the reaction mixture overnight. Cool the flask in ice and add slowly a large excess of dilute hydrochloric acid; the precipitate will dissolve completely. Separate the upper ethereal layer, and wash it successively with dilute hydrochloric acid and water; dry with anhydrous magnesium or calcium sulphate. Distil the ethereal solution through an efficient fractionating column (*e.g.*, a Hempel column filled with $\frac{1}{4}$ " glass rings or $\frac{1}{8}$ " porcelain rings; a modified Hempel column; a 30 cm. all-glass Dufton column; or a Widmer column—see Sections II,15 and II,17). After the ether has passed over, *n*-hexane will distil at 67–70° (13–14 g.).