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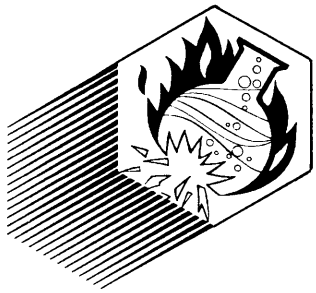
Laboratory Hazards Bulletin (LHB) is a current awareness periodical providing invaluable information on safety measures, potential hazards and new legislation, affecting all those working in laboratories. Published monthly, each issue contains between 60-70 references drawn from current scientific and technical literature worldwide. The references include document titles, bibliographic citations and abstracts, plus contact address if necessary. Also included is a Hazards Data Sheet relating to a specific chemical compound.



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> **730 Liquid nitrogen**
> Lindsay, W. N. San Jose, CA, USA
> *Chem. Eng. News* 15 Jun 1987, **65** (24), 2.
>
> This letter draws attention to the hazards of liquid nitrogen, with the present excitement about new compounds that become superconductors at liquid nitrogen temperatures. Liquid nitrogen, which boils at -195°C, will, if left exposed to air, condense oxygen, which boils at -183.0°C. The resulting liquid can have strong oxidizing properties, and in the presence of oil or other easily oxidized substances, may react violently. It is advised that Thermos bottles of liquid nitrogen are not left sitting around unused or uncovered.

Chemical Hazards in Industry (CHI) is a current awareness periodical providing comprehensive, up-to-date information on health and safety, hazards, plant safety, legislation, protective equipment and storage, relating to the chemical and allied industries. Each monthly issue contains approximately 300 references drawn from over 200 of the world's most important primary journals. Each reference includes document title, bibliographic details and abstract, plus contact address if necessary. Each issue contains chemical and subject indexes.

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> **2921 Printed circuit board manufactures – fire.** *Fire Prev.* June 1987, (200), 38. A report is given of a fire at a printed circuit board manufacturer in Telford, Salop, on 28 Dec 1986. The probable cause was identified as ignition of solvent vapours by a heating element left on during the Xmas holidays.

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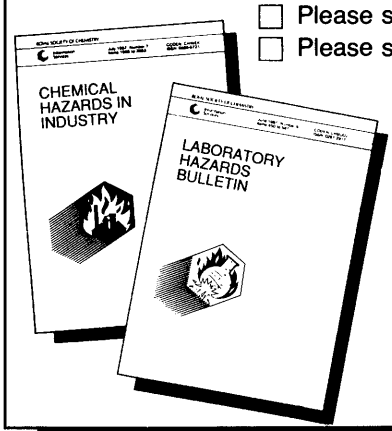

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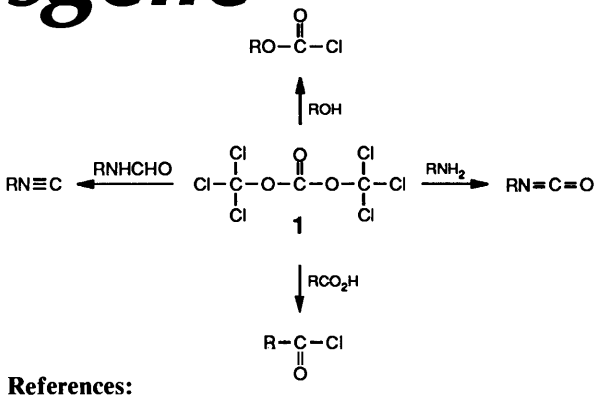
Triphosgene

Phosgene has long been of tremendous importance to organic chemists for a wide variety of synthetic applications (*e.g.*, chloroformylation, carbonylation, chlorination and dehydration). However, because of its highly toxic nature, phosgene gas is difficult to handle safely in the laboratory.

Aldrich now introduces **triphosgene (1)** as a substitute for phosgene.[1] **Triphosgene** is a white crystalline solid (mp 81-83°C) that is safer and more convenient to handle, transport and store. Exact amounts may be weighed easily and used to perform desired chemical transformations.

In most cases, reaction requires only one-third equivalent of **triphosgene.**[1,2] If you have previously avoided using phosgene because of its handling hazards, please consider **triphosgene** in your next synthetic application.



References:

1) Eckert, H.; Forster, B. *Angew. Chem.* **1987,** *99,* 922 (*Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1987,** *26,* 894).
2) Eckert, H. Ger. Offen. DE 3 440 141, 1986; *Chem. Abstr.* **1987,** *106,* 4294d.

33,075-2 Triphosgene, 98% (1) 5g $19.00
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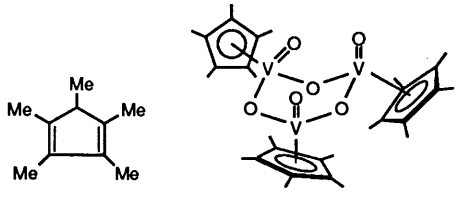
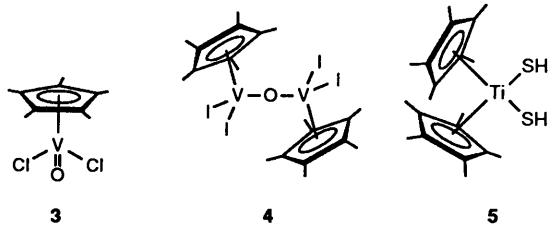
Pentamethylcyclopentadiene





The anion of **1,2,3,4,5-pentamethylcyclopentadiene (1)** is an extremely important and widely used ligand in organometallic chemistry. Through a combination of electronic and steric factors $C_5Me_5^-$ can stabilize metals in high formal oxidation states. In addition, these properties can dramatically affect the reactivity, stability and solubility of metal complexes of $C_5Me_5^-$ when compared to complexes of the parent $C_5H_5^-$.

Recently, Professor Frank Bottomley's group demonstrated the usefulness of **1** in the synthesis of vanadium[1,2] and titanium[3] complexes **(2-5).** Others have shown the versatility of the **1,2,3,4,5-pentamethylcyclopentadiene** ligand by preparing complexes of a wide variety of metals (*e.g.*, Fe,[4,5] Ga,[6] Os,[7] Zr,[3] Re[1] and Cr[1]). It has become especially important in the synthesis of rare-earth organometallics.[8]

1,2,3,4,5-Pentamethylcyclopentadiene is also available in *bulk quantities* at *reduced prices.* Please call our Bulk Sales Department at **800-255-3756** for quotations.

References:

1) Bottomley, F.; Sutin, L. *Chem. Commun.* **1987,** 1111.
2) Bottomley, F. *et al. Organometallics* **1986,** *5,* 2165.
3) Bottomley, F. *et al. ibid.* **1986,** *5,* 1620.
4) Zou, C.; Wrighton, M.S.; Blaha, J.P. *ibid.* **1987,** *6,* 1452.
5) Morrow, J. *et al. ibid.* **1987,** *6,* 2605.
6) Beachley, O.T.; Hallock, R.B. *ibid.* **1987,** *6,* 170.
7) Albers, M.O. *et al. ibid.* **1986,** *5,* 2321.
8) Lin, Z.; Marks, T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987,** *109,* 7979.

21,402-7 1,2,3,4,5-Pentamethylcyclopentadiene (1) 1g $14.10; 5g $55.45; 25g $183.70