

A process is disclosed for producing $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{F}$ from CF_3CHClF by catalytic chlorination of CF_3CHClF to $\text{CF}_3\text{CCl}_2\text{F}$ at elevated temperature, and reaction of $\text{CF}_3\text{CCl}_2\text{F}$ with H_2 in the presence of a carbon-supported precious metal catalyst at a temperature of from about 100°C to 250°C . Suitable catalysts for the chlorination include carbon catalysts and catalysts wherein halides of certain metals (La, Zn, Cu, Cr, Ru, Rh, and/or Pt) are supported on carbon.

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**THERMALLY ACTIVATED OLEFIN
METATHESIS CATALYST
PRECURSOR**

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Molybdenum and tungsten compounds that are useful as catalyst precursors in the metathesis of olefins have the general formula: (*See Patent for Tabular Presentation*) PS wherein M is tungsten or molybdenum; Y is oxygen or NR1; R1, R2, and R3 are the same or different and are selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, polycycloalkyl, polycycloalkenyl, haloalkyl, haloaralkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl and aryl groups, and silicon-containing analogs thereof; L is a Lewis base; X is halogen; s is 0 or 1; $x+y+z=4$, and $y \geq 1$, provided that when x is 2 or more, two OR2 groups can be replaced by a chelating ligand (OR2)2. These compounds can be used for the metathesis of olefins in neat metathesizable olefin, as well as in solution, and require only the input of energy to be converted to active catalysts.

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**ORGANOTIN CATALYZED
TRANSESTERIFICATION**

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Methyl or ethyl esters of mono- and polycarboxylic acids are transesterified with alcohols and polyols by reaction in the presence of a catalytically effective amount of organotin catalyst, so that an alcohol or polyol carboxylic acid ester is formed, which is then washed with aqueous alkali having a pH bigger than about 13.2 so as to remove essentially all of the organotin catalyst, thereby permitting the recovery of the alcohol or polyol carboxylic acid ester essentially free of the organotin catalyst.

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**METHOD OF FORMING SILOXANE
POLYMERS USING A HETEROPOLY
CATALYST HAVING A KEGGIN
STRUCTURE**

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The invention relates to a method of forming siloxane polymers using a heteropoly catalyst having a Keggin structure. The method comprises contacting a fluid comprising at least one siloxane polymer precursor selected from the group consisting of cyclic siloxanes (I) having the formula $(\text{RR}'\text{SiO})_a$ and linear siloxanes (II) having the formula (*See Patent for Chemical Structure*) where R is a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, R' is hydrogen or a substituted or