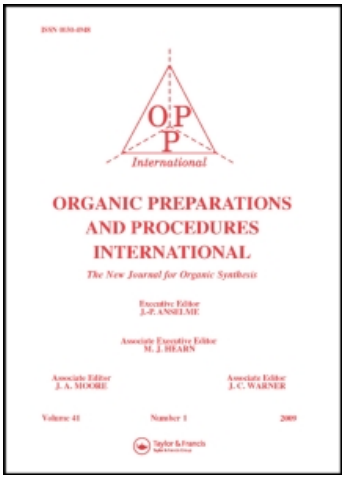
This article was downloaded by:
On: *27 January 2011*
Access details: *Access Details: Free Access*
Publisher *Taylor & Francis*
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK




**Organic Preparations and Procedures International**
Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t902189982

# 9-BROMOANTHRACENE

Ned M. Weinshenker[ab]
[a] Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Massachusetts [b] Department of Chemistry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

**To cite this Article** Weinshenker, Ned M.(1969) '9-BROMOANTHRACENE', Organic Preparations and Procedures International, 1: 1, 33 — 34
**To link to this Article: DOI:** 10.1080/00304946909458344
**URL:** http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00304946909458344

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

ORGANIC PREPARATIONS AND PROCEDURES 1(1), 33-34 (1969)

# 9-BROMOANTHRACENE

Ned M. Weinshenker[1]
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139


During the course of our work it became necessary to prepare large quantities of 9-bromoanthracene. This method is an adaptation of a published procedure[2] and appears to be superior to the previous methods[3] used in these laboratories.

## Experimental

9-Bromoanthracene. A mixture of 100g (0.56 mole) of anthracene and 100g (0.56 mole) of N-bromosuccinimide in 500 ml of carbon tetrachloride was brought to reflux. A few crystals of iodine were added and heating was continued until a vigorous reaction ensued. Moderation of the refluxing was occasionally necessary, but care should be taken not to stop the reaction. After the reaction ceased to be exothermic, the mixture was refluxed for an additional 1 hr and filtered while hot to remove the succinimide. Most of the solvent (~3/4) was removed in vacuo and the remainder was poured into a crystallizing dish. The final traces of solvent were removed on a steam bath and the residue was allowed to crystallize with constant stirring yielding a granular material. (If all the solvent was removed using the rotary evaporator, the solid formed hard chunks which were difficult to remove from the flask. The product was also more difficult



Downloaded At: 14:06 27 January 2011

to dissolve in ethanol). Recrystallization from 2 l. of denatured alcohol consistently gave 105 - 110 g (72.5 - 75.8%) of yellow crystals, mp 99.5 - 101° (lit.[2] mp 100°).

## References

1. NIH Predoctoral Fellow, 1965-1968; present address Department of Chemistry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.
2. A. Messner, J. Varady and I. Pinter, Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung., 15, 183 (1958); C.A. 53:3200h.
3. E. deB. Barnett and J. W. Cook, J. Chem. Soc., 125, 1086 (1925); Modification by P. D. Bartlett, S. G. Cohen, J. D. Cotman, Jr., N. Kornblum, J. R. Landry and E. S. Lewis J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 72, 1003 (1950).

(Received July 3, 1968)

Downloaded At: 14:06 27 January 2011