hydroxide to form iodoform. ndoform Reaction. Acetophenone is a methyl kolone and reach processing proces Leaven Reaction. Acetophenone is a method known and postable pushible passible postable posta MANAGE SHOW

Holioxide to form Dypnone. (8) Aldol-Type Condensation. Acetophenone undergoes self-addition in the presence of automation. lodotom

Acetophenone

Chloroform disagreeable odors. Their formation is used as a face for Primary Indian have strong disagreeable odors. Their formation is used as a face for Primary Indian Chloroform is used: (1) as a solvent for fate, water, and referred as a face for Primary Indian Chloroform and chloretone.

NODOFORM, Triiodomethane, CHI3

Iodoform resembles chloroform in the methods of preparation and properties preparation. Iodoform is prepared:

(1) From Ethanol or Acetone. By the action of iodine and alkali on ethanol or accessed

Sodium carbonate can also be used in place of KOH.

(2) Electrolytic Method. By the electrolysis of a solution of ethanol, potassium sodium carbonate. The solution is maintained at 60–70°C. During electrolysis, iodine as anode and sodium hydroxide at the cathode which is subsequently converted to sodium passing a current of carbon dioxide. These substances then react with ethanol to form.

Being a cheaper method it is used for the industrial preparation of iodoform.

Properties. Iodoform is a yellow crystalline solid, mp 119°C. It is insoluble in water but disserted in ethyl alcohol or ether. Iodoform undergoes hydrolysis with hot aqueous sodium hydroxide sodium formate.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Tetrachioromethane, CCla

Carbon tetrachloride is the most important tetrahalogen derivative of methane Preparation. Carbon tetrachloride is manufactured:

(1) From Carbon Disulfide. By the action of chlorine on carbon disulfide. Aluminium chloride used as a catalyst.

Carbon tetrachloride is removed from the mixture by fractional distillation.

(2) From Methane. By chlorination of methane with excess of chicagon and chicagon a

Properties (Physical). Carbon tetrachloride is a coloriess liquid by 774 but soluble in ethanol and ether. It is an excellent solvent for oils, wasce in tetrachloride is used as a fire-extinguisher under the name Pyrene because When a spray of carbon tetrachloride is directed at fire, its dense vapors provide from reaching the burning articles. However, carbon tetrachloride also forms using Pyrene to extinguish a fire, the room should be well ventilated

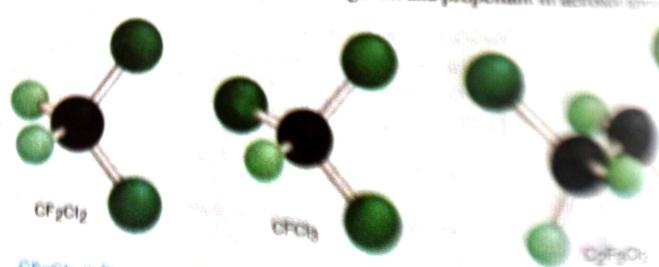
(Chemical). Carbon tetrachloride is inert to most organic reapents. It gives the

(1) Reaction with Steam. Carbon tetrachloride vapors react with steam at 5000-

(2) Reduction. Carbon tetrachloride can be reduced by moist iron filings to go

(3) Reaction with HF. Carbon tetrachloride reacts with hydrogen fluorade and antimony pentafluoride to form dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12).

Freon-12 (bp-29°C) is widely used as a refrigerant and propellant in aeroso are



CFgClg is Freon-12. Other CFCs include CFCts (Freien-11) and C

UNSATURATED HALIDES