Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points of 30 Hydrocarbons of the API-Standard and API-NBS Series

By Anton J. Streiff, Janice C. Zimmerman, Laurel F. Soule, Marie T. Butt, Vincent A. Sedlacek, Charles B. Willingham, and Frederick D. Rossini

This report describes the purification and determination of freezing points and purity of 30 hydrocarbons of the API-Standard and API-NBS series, including eight paraffins, six cycloparaffins, three aromatics, twelve olefins, and one acetylene.

I. Introduction

Previous reports described the purification and determination of freezing points and purity of 84 hydrocarbon compounds of the API-Standard and API-NBS series, which were produced as part of the cooperative program on Standard Samples of hydrocarbons of the National Bureau of Standards and the American Petroleum Institute [1, 2, 3, 4].

This report describes the purification and determination of freezing points and purity of an additional 30 hydrocarbon compounds under this cooperative program, including 8 paraffin hydrocarbons, 5 alkylcyclopentanes, 11 monolefins, 3 diethylbenzenes, ethylcyclobutane, 1-butylene, and cyclohexene. Four of these additional 30 compounds are second and purer lots of compounds, the first lots of which were described in the earlier reports.

The final lots of the material labeled API-Standard are sealed "in vacuum" in glass ampules and made available as NBS Standard Samples of hydrocarbons, by the American Petroleum Institute and the National Bureau of Standards. The material labeled API-NBS is made available in appropriate small lots, through the American Petroleum Institute Research Project 6 at the National Bureau of Standards.

II. Materials

The starting materials were supplied as follows:

By the API Research Project 45 on the synthesis and properties of hydrocarbons of low molecular weight at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, under the supervision of C. E. Boord:

- Ethylcyclobutane.
- cis-1,3-Dimethylcyclopentane.
- trans-1,3-Dimethylcyclopentane (B).
- n-Butylcyclopentane.
- 1-Hexene (one-half).
- trans-2-Hexene.
- trans-3-Hexene.
- 3-Methyl-1-pentene.
- 2-Methyl-2-pentene.
- 2-Ethyl-1-butene (one-half).
- 1-Heptene.
- 1,3-Diethylbenzene (one-third).
- 1-Butyne (Ethylacetylene).

By the Hydrocarbon Laboratory at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., under the supervision of F. C. Whitmore:

- 2,3,3-Trimethylhexane.
- cis,cis,cis-1,2,3-Trime
- 2,2,4-Trimethylhexane.
- 2,3,3-Trimethylhexane.
- 2,3,5-Trimethylhexane.
- cis,cis,cis-1,2,3-
- 3,3,4-Trimethylhexane.

Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points on loan to qualified investigators for the measurement of needed properties.
### Table 1. Information on the purification of 80 API-Standard and API-NBS hydrocarbons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Laboratory providing testing material</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>% purity</th>
<th>Loss during distillation</th>
<th>Amount of hydrocarbon in the last fraction</th>
<th>Number of theoretical plates</th>
<th>Reflux ratio</th>
<th>Rate of collection of liquid</th>
<th>Results obtained as per</th>
<th>API-Standard</th>
<th>API-NBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethylpropane (Heptane)</td>
<td>Unit Oil Prod.</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60/1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>975</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethylpropane (Heptane)</td>
<td>Calif. Res. Corp.</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60/1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethylpropane (Heptane)</td>
<td>General Motors</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60/1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethylpropane (Heptane)</td>
<td>Penn State</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60/1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethylpropane (Heptane)</td>
<td>Penn State</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60/1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethylpropane (Heptane)</td>
<td>Penn State</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60/1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethylpropane (Heptane)</td>
<td>Penn State</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60/1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- See footnote a of Table 1.
- The abbreviations are: API, American petroleum institute; Reg, regular.
- This is a second and improved API-Standard sample of this hydrocarbon.
- This material was given its final purification by B. J. Blair by the method of absorption. See reference [5].
- One of the minor charges. Both cis and trans-1,3-dimethylcyclohexane were obtained from this material (see Table 3).
- This charge consisted of material having substantially the same composition, from each of the two previous distillations (see footnote [1]), together with material from the base distillation of the concentrate of the two losses (see footnote 2).
- This charge consisted of material having substantially the same composition, from each of the two previous distillations (see footnote [1]). This is a second lot of cis, trans-1,3-dimethylcyclohexane supplied by the Pennsylvania State College.
- This material was charged into seven charges for purification by absorption (see footnote b and Fig. 17).

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324 Journal of Research
Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>% purity</th>
<th>m.p.</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Freezing Points</th>
<th>Results of</th>
<th>Results of</th>
<th>Results of</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l-2-Phenylcyclohexanol</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1,475 ml</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l-2-Phenylcyclohexanone</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1,475 ml</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l-2-Phenylcyclohexanol</td>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1,475 ml</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This material was divided into five charges for purification by adsorption (see footnote b and d). It consisted of 0.05 from the first distillation in column 1 (see Fig. 17) and 1.20 from the second distillation in column (see Fig. 18).

* Obtained by purchase of commercially available material from the Connecticut Hard Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

* The total volume of the API-Standard sample was 1.478 ml.

* One of two similar charges.

* This charge consisted of material having substantially the same composition, from each of the two previous distillations (see footnote c).

* One of two charges of identical material, one of which was 5.50, L, and the other 2.81.

* This charge consisted of material having substantially the same composition, from each of the two previous distillations (see footnote c).

* One of three charges of similar material, two of which were 5.50, L, and the third of which was 3.00.

* This charge consisted of material having substantially the same composition, from each of the three previous distillations (see footnote c).

* Obtained by purchase of commercially available material from the Renshaw-Koch Co., Rochester, N. Y.

* The total volume of the API-Standard sample was 1.186 ml.

* The total volume of the API-NBS sample was 1.85 ml.

* One of four similar charges. Both 2,4-dimethylpentane and 2,4-dimethylpentane were obtained from this material (see fig. 46).

* This charge consisted of material, having substantially the same composition, from each of the four previous distillations (see footnote c).

* This charge consisted of material having substantially the same composition, from each of the five previous distillations (see footnote c).
By the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, through its Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio:

1,2-Diethylbenzene.
1,3-Diethylbenzene (B) (two-thirds).
1,4-Diethylbenzene.

By the General Motors Corporation Research Laboratories, Detroit, Mich., through T. A. Boyd and W. G. Lovell:

2,2,3-Trimethylbutane (B).
3-Methyl-m-2-pentene.

By the Hydrocarbons Research Laboratory, Automotive Section, National Bureau of Standards, through F. L. Howard and D. B. Brooks:

"Diisobutylene" (2,4,4-Trimethyl-1-pentene + 2,4,4-Trimethyl-2-pentene)

By the California Research Corporation, Richmond, Calif., through A. Kremser:

2,2-Dimethylpropane (Neopentane).

By the Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla., through F. E. Frey:

1-Pentene (B).

By the Universal Oil Products Co., Riverside, I11., through V. Haensel:

2,2-Dimethylpropane (Neopentane)

By the API Research Project 6 at the National Bureau of Standards, by purchase:

2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (B). 2-Ethyl-1-butene (one-half).
1-Hexene (one-half). Cyclohexene.

Table 1 summarizes the amounts of the starting materials and gives some additional information as to source and purity.

### III. Purification

The procedure followed in the process of purification and determination of purity was the same as described in the previous reports [2, 3, 4], except that in the purification of 2,2,3-trimethylbutane, 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, 1,2-diethylbenzene, and 1,4-diethylbenzene, use was made of the process of adsorption.

In addition to the name of the laboratory supplying the starting materials, table 1 and its footnotes give complete information for each distillation for each of the compounds.

Details of the distillation apparatus and operations are described in reference [5], and details of the adsorption apparatus and operations are given in references [6] and [7].

Figures 1 to 64, inclusive, show graphically the results of the distillation and adsorption operations listed in table 1. These figures give, as appropriate, as a function of volume of hydrocarbon in the distillate or filtrate, the refractive index (nD at 25°C, to ±0.0001), the boiling point of the distillate (at the controlled pressure of 724.5 mm Hg, to ±0.01 deg C), and the purity of the hydrocarbon distillate. The letters W, X, Y, Z, indicate the disposition of the material as follows: W, returned to the laboratory supplying the material; X, blended for redistillation; Y, used for the API-Standard material; Z, used for the API-NBS material.

As demonstrated in the previous reports [2, 3, 4], the blending of fractions of distillate for the preparation of material of the highest purity can be done safely only on the basis of the freezing points of selected fractions. This is similarly true for the blending of fractions of filtrate from the adsorption process.

### IV. Freezing Points, Cryoscopic Constants, and Purity

Table 2 gives the following information for each of the 30 compounds, except as otherwise indicated:

- Freezing points in air at 1 atm, usually, with a precision near ±0.003 deg C.
- Purity of the hydrocarbon distillate.

Footnotes for table 2:

- (B) following the name of a compound indicates that for the API-NBS series, it is a second (and usually slightly purer) sample of the given compound.
- F following the name indicates freezing, and M indicates melting. See reference [8] for experimental details and the definition of the cryoscopic constant.
- The values in this column, except as otherwise indicated, were calculated as described in reference [9], using the values of the cryoscopic constants and freezing points for zero impurity given in the preceding columns.
- Not determined in this investigation. From the tables of the American Petroleum Institute Research Project 44 [9].
- * This is a second and improved API-Standard sample of this hydrocarbon.
- ** This cryoscopic constant was determined by the procedure given on page 371 of reference [9].
TABLE 2. Freezing points and purity of 30 API-Standard and API-NBS hydrocarbons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Freezing point of actual selected sample in air at 1 atm.</th>
<th>Pureness</th>
<th>Cryoscopic constant</th>
<th>Calculated amount of impurity in the actual selected sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>°C (05)°C</td>
<td>°C (05)°C</td>
<td>mol % (0.005)</td>
<td>mol % (0.005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>API-Standard</td>
<td>API-NBS</td>
<td>API-Standard</td>
<td>API-NBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethylpropane (neopentane)</td>
<td>-16.65</td>
<td>-16.58</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2,3-Trimethylbutane</td>
<td>-24.95</td>
<td>-107.39</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2,4-Trimethylpentane</td>
<td>-116.82</td>
<td>-101.24</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2,3-Trimethylhexane</td>
<td>-16.55</td>
<td>-16.55</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3,3-Trimethylhexane</td>
<td>-116.80</td>
<td>-116.80</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclopentanes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylcyclobutane</td>
<td>-134.04</td>
<td>-133.71</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis-1,3-Dimethylcyclopentane</td>
<td>-116.47</td>
<td>-116.47</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans-1,3-Dimethylcyclopentane (B)</td>
<td>-112.74</td>
<td>-112.74</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis-cis-cis-1,2,3-Trimethylcyclopentane</td>
<td>-107.99</td>
<td>-107.99</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis-trans-cis-1,2,3-Trimethylcyclopentane</td>
<td>-112.73</td>
<td>-112.73</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butylcyclopentane</td>
<td>-142.77</td>
<td>-142.77</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aromatics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylbenzene</td>
<td>-31.25</td>
<td>-83.94</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-Methyl-1-pentene</td>
<td>-125.76</td>
<td>-125.76</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-2-pentene</td>
<td>-113.43</td>
<td>-113.43</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-Methyl-2-pentene</td>
<td>-142.75</td>
<td>-142.75</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points
cated: the kind of time-temperature curves, whether freezing or melting, used to determine the freezing point [8]; the freezing point of the actual sample, in air at 1 atm [8], for both the API-Standard and API-NBS lots; the calculated value of the freezing point for zero impurity [8]; the value of the cryoscopic constant, determined from the lowering of the freezing point on the addition of a known amount of an appropriate impurity [8]; and the resulting calculated amount of impurity in the API-Standard and the API-NBS materials.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the other organizations and individuals listed in section II of this report for their contributions of materials for use in this work.

![Figure 1](image1.png)

**Figure 1.** Results of the first and only distillation of the first lot of 2,2-dimethylpropane (neopentane).

![Figure 2](image2.png)

**Figure 2.** Results of the first and only distillation of a second lot of 2,2-dimethylpropane (neopentane).

This material had been fractionated by the supplier. Regular distillation at atmospheric pressure in Still 1 (1/23/46 to 2/28/46).

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**V. References**

[9] American Petroleum Institute Research Project 44 at the National Bureau of Standards. Selected values of properties of hydrocarbons. Tables 1x, 2x, 3x, 5x, 6x, 7x, and 8x.
Figure 3. Results of the purification by adsorption of 2,2,3-trimethylbutane.
Adsorption in Column 10 (4/16/47); column 10 (5/8/47).

Figure 4. Results of the purification by adsorption of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane.
Adsorption in Column 10 (4/8/47).

Figure 5. Results of the first distillation of 2,2,8-trimethylhexane.
Regular distillation at 765 mm Hg in Still 12 (10/7/46 to 11/1/46).

Figure 6. Results of the second and final distillation of 2,2,3-trimethylhexane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monoethyl ether at 765 mm Hg in Still 3A (7/24/47 to 8/25/47).

Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points
Figure 7. Results of the first distillation of 2,2,4-trimethylhexane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monoethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 13 (10/21/44 to 11/15/44).

Figure 8. Results of the second distillation of 2,2,4-trimethylhexane.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 12 (9/5/45 to 9/29/45).

Figure 9. Results of the third and final distillation of 2,2,4-trimethylhexane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monoethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 15A (1/8/47 to 2/3/47).

Figure 10. Results of the first distillation of 2,3,3-trimethylhexane.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 13 (6/3/46 to 9/1/46).
Figures 11, 12, 13, and 14 illustrate the results of distillation processes for different compounds:

- **Figure 11.** Results of the second and final distillation of 2,3,3-trimethylhexane. Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monoethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 4 (12/27/46 to 1/22/47).
- **Figure 12.** Results of the first distillation of 2,3,5-trimethylhexane. Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 12 (7/29/46 to 8/19/46).
- **Figure 13.** Results of the second and final distillation of 2,3,5-trimethylhexane. Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monomethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 11A (10/24/46 to 11/24/46).
- **Figure 14.** Results of the first distillation of 3,3,5-trimethylhexane. Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 12 (9/12/46 to 10/4/46).

**Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points**

- **Purity**:
  - Percent by volume (% by vol.)
  - Boiling point (°C)
  - Refractive index (nD)
- **Freezing point**:
  - Freezing point (°C)
  - Purity (%)
Figure 15. Results of the second and final distillation of 3,3,4-trimethylheptane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monoethyl ether at 725 mm Hg
in Still 15A (8/19/47 to 9/8/47).

Figure 16. Results of the first and only distillation of ethylcyclobutane.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 12 (7/3/46 to 7/27/46).

Figure 17. Results of the first distillation of cis and trans-
1,5-dimethylcyclopentane.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 12 (8/1/46 to 11/20/46). One or
two distillations of similar material. See footnote k of table 1. Fractions
2 to 137 (marked "x") were redistilled to obtain cis-1,5-dimethylcyclopenta-
tane (see fig. 21 and footnote n of table 1). Fractions 138 to 300 (marked "y")
were redistilled to obtain cis-1,5-dimethylcyclopentane (see fig. 21 and foot-
note n of table 1).
Figure 18. Results of the second distillation of cis-1,3-dimethylcyclopentane.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 15A (4/25/47 to 6/17/47). See footnote k of Table 1.

Figure 19. Results of the third distillation of cis-1,5-dimethylcyclopentane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethanol at 725 mm Hg in Still 4 (1/5/47 to 6/13/47).

Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points
Figure 20. Results of the fourth and final distillation of cis-1,3-dimethylcyclopentane.

Azeotropic distillation with ethanol at 725 mm Hg in Still 2A (5/4/47 to 9/22/47).

Figure 21. Results of the second distillation of trans-1,3-dimethylcyclopentane.

Regular distillation at 735 mm Hg in Still 1A (2/4/47 to 4/3/47). See footnote k of table 1. The part marked "x" was used as part of the charge for the distillation of cis isomer. (See footnote k of table 1, and fig. 18.)
Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points

FIGURE 23. Results of the fourth and final distillation of trans-1,5-dimethylcyclopentane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethanol at 725 mm Hg in Still 2A (7/9/47 to 8/13/47).

FIGURE 24. Results of the first distillation of cis,cis,cis-1,2,3-trimethylcyclopentane.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 4 (11/22/46 to 12/5/46).
Figure 25. Results of the second and final distillation of cis,cis,cis-1,2,3-trimethylcyclopentane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monomethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 1A (12/26/46 to 1/3/47).

Figure 26. Results of the first distillation of cis,trans,cis-1,2,3-trimethylcyclopentane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monomethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 1A (12/26/46 to 1/3/47).

Figure 27. Results of the second and final distillation of cis,trans,cis-1,2,3-trimethylcyclopentane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monomethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 5 (2/4/47 to 2/11/47). (See footnote m of table I.)

Journal of Research
Figure 28. Results of the first distillation of n-butylenesilane.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 14 (12/16/46 to 1/7/47).
FIGURE 29. Results of the second and final distillation of n-butylcyclopentane.
Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monobutyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 11A (2/25/47 to 4/14/47).

FIGURE 30. Results of the first distillation of 1,2-diethylbenzene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 4 (4/2/47 to 5/8/47). The part of the distillate marked "X" received its final purification by adsorption. (See Fig. 31 and footnote n of table 1.)
Figure 31. Results of the final purification of 1,3-dichlorobenzene by adsorption.
See legend for figure 30 and footnote n of table 1. The part of the filtrate from each of the first 7 charges marked "Xi" was blended together for subsequent charges 8 to 13.
Figure 32. Results of the first distillation of 1,3-diethylbenzene.
Azeotropic distillation with diethylene glycol monomethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 8 (11/9/44 to 11/28/44).

Figure 33. Results of the second and final distillation of 1,3-diethylbenzene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 12 (11/30/44 to 11/16/45). See footnote 2 of Table 1.

Figure 34. Results of the first distillation of 1,4-diethylbenzene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 9 (1/6/47 to 2/10/47). The distillate marked "X" was given its final purification by adsorption. (See results in columns 11 and 12 in Fig. 36.)

Figure 35. Results of the second distillation of 1,4-diethylbenzene.
Azeotropic distillation with diethylene glycol monomethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 11A (4/17/47 to 5/19/47). The part of the distillate marked "X" was blended and divided into three similar charges for final purification by adsorption. (See results in columns 1, 2, and 3 in Fig. 36.)
FIGURE 36. Results of the final purification of 1,4-diethylbenzene by adsorption.

See legends for figures 34 and 35 and footnote p of table 1.

Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points
Figure 37. Results of the first and only distillation of 1-pentene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 3A (1/1/47 to 3/24/47).
FIGURE 38. Results of the first distillation of the first lot of 1-hexene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 9 (9/30/46 to 11/1/46).

FIGURE 39. Results of the second and final distillation of the first lot of 1-hexene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 4 (2/13/47 to 3/4/47).
See footnote r of table 1.
Figure 40. Results of the first distillation of a second lot of 1-hexene.
Regular distillation at 76.0 mm Hg in Stills 13 (10/6/46 to 12/24/47).
FIGURE 41. Results of the second and final distillation of the second lot of 1-hexene.
Azeotropic distillation with ethanol at 725 mm Hg in Still 9 (2/11/47 to 3/24/47). See footnote t of Table 1.

FIGURE 42. Results of the first distillation of trans-2-hexene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 11A (12/17/46 to 1/20/47). One of two distillations of similar material.

FIGURE 43. Results of the second and final distillation of trans-2-hexene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 11A (12/17/46 to 1/20/47). See footnote r and t of Table 1.
FIGURE 44. Results of the first distillation of trans-3-hexene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 13 (6/29/46 to 9/3/46).

FIGURE 45. Results of the second and final distillation of
trans-3-hexene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 11A (11/27/46 to 12/16/46).
Figure 46. Results of the first distillation of 3-methyl-1-pentene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 9 (11/4/46 to 12/30/46). One of two distillations of similar material. See footnote to table 1.

Figure 47. Results of the second and final distillation of 3-methyl-1-pentene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 11A (5/20/47 to 6/16/47).

Figure 48. Results of the first and only distillation of 2-methyl-2-pentene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 4 (5/28/47 to 6/26/47).

Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points
Figure 49. Results of the first distillation of 3-methyl-cis-2-pentene.

Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 8 (12/12/45 to 1/21/46). One of three distillations of similar material. See footnote w of Table 1.
Figure 50. Results of the second distillation of 3-methyl-cis-2-pentene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 2A (4/6/47 to 5/19/47). See footnotes w and x to Table 1.

Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points
Results of the third and final distillation of 5-methyl cis-2-pentene. Azeotropic distillation with ethanol at 725 mm Hg in Still 12A (6/20/47 to 7/17/47).

Results of the first distillation of the first lot of 2-ethyl-1-butene. Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 12 (2/7/46 to 3/11/46).

Results of the second and final distillation of the first lot of 2-ethyl-1-butene. Azeotropic distillation with ethanol at 725 mm Hg in Still 3A (3/25/47 to 4/17/47). See footnotes aa and bb to Table 1.
Figure 54. Results of the first distillation of the second lot of 2-ethyl-1-butene.

Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 10 (12/20/46 to 2/27/47).

Purification, Purity, and Freezing Points
FIGURE 55. Results of the second and final distillation of the second lot of 2-ethyl-1-butene.
Azeotropic distillation with ethanol at 725 mm Hg in Still 4 (5/8/47 to 5/28/47.)
See footnotes aa and bb to table 1.

FIGURE 56. Results of the first distillation of 1-heptene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 12 (4/30/46 to 6/31/46.)

FIGURE 57. Results of the second and final distillation of 1-heptene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 4 (6/8/46 to 6/30/46.)
FIGURE 58. Results of the first distribution of 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene and 2,4,4-trimethyl-2-pentene.

Regular distillation at 250 mm Hg in Still 14 (12/16/45 to 12/19/45). One of four distillations of similar material. See footnote cc of table 1. Fractions 11 to 71 (marked "x") were redistilled to obtain 3,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene (see fig. 59). Fractions 109 to 131 (marked "x") were redistilled to obtain 3,4,4-trimethyl-2-pentene (see fig. 61).
Figure 59. Results of the second distillation of 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 13 (6/18/46 to 6/20/46). See footnote d to Table 1.

Figure 60. Results of the third and final distillation of 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene.
Azeotropic distillation with ethylene glycol monomethyl ether at 725 mm Hg in Still 15A (6/26/47 to 7/30/47).
FIGURE 61. Results of the second distillation of 3,4,4-trimethyl-3-pentene.
Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 10 (4/16/46 to 5/31/46). See footnote dd to table 1.
FIGURE 62. Results of the third and final distillation of 3,4,4-trimethyl-8-pentene.
Azeotropic distillation with ethanol at 720 mm Hg in Still 11A (6/17/47 to 8/8/47).

FIGURE 64. Results of the first and only distillation of 1-butyne.
Regular distillation at atmospheric pressure in Still 1 (9/6/45 to 11/6/45).
FIGURE 63. Results of the first and only distillation of cyclohexene.

Regular distillation at 725 mm Hg in Still 10 (11/4/46 to 12/19/46).

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