Organic Chemical Process Encyclopedia 1969

Second Edition

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1969

Second Edition

Marshall Sittig



Thirty-Five Dollars



NOYES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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Chemical Process Encyclopedia

PREFACE I

The rationalization of scientific investigation and technological innovation has brought problems of its own. The prestige of science and technology has grown; vast resources are committed to research and development; the number of researchers has swelled; and their output is prodigious — so prodigious that their output is as yet impossible to use fully.

That output — research reports, technical papers, test data, proceedings of meetings and symposia — is so vast, so fast, so quickly growing, and usually so ill-organized, that resources, talent and money are frequently wasted in duplicating work. That is the import of the "information explosion". Whether that power of that explosion can be harnessed depends upon how effectively the welter of technical data can be organized and presented to industry and the scientific community in usable form. Credit belongs to those who devote themselves to that job, and to that job Mr. Sittig has made an important contribution.

Lawyers, because they are constantly guided by precedent, depend daily on information retrieval — upon a superb classification of abstracts of decided cases in all American courts. In some areas of scientific research, however — and especially among creative people — one sometimes encounters prejudice against analogous state of the art surveys, inspired by the notion that creative minds should operate upon new problems unfettered by preconceptions. That may sometimes be true; often, however, such a survey stimulates the creative process. A suggestive statement of a problem and the implicit assumptions may open a path to its solution.

Chemical flow charts are, of course, directly usable for their immediate data. Annotated with data from the patent literature and other sources, they become a tool for research. With publications like this, the force of the information explosion may ultimately be harnessed and put to work.

David L. Ladd
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PREFACE II

Marshall Sittig in his second edition of ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESS ENCYCLOPEDIA while laying emphasis upon patents which are of great interest especially to the petroleum and petrochemical industies, has gathered into one volume such patents that are available together with much data from periodical literature and books. The 711 flowcharts are alphabetically arranged and are supplemented by many key facts about each chemical all of which will enable a chemical engineer to better judge concerning whether it should be more exhaustively investigated. Therefore, I can commend to chemical engineers and others in the chemical process industries this publication by Marshall Sittig as a very convenient summary of information for the chemicals covered and as a sympathetic approach not only to chemical engineering flowsheets but to other literature. Marshall Sittig is a very painstaking author and his compilation will save much time particularly in the initial consideration of a particular chemical process.

Flowcharts have long been understood as the most succinct and helpful presentation of any chemical process whereby raw materials are converted into products of greater value for further fabrication or use by the consuming public. Generally such flowcharts start with the simple block type which serve a useful introduction. These are gradually evolved into detailed and complicated flowcharts or in many instances, to actual three dimensional models of the plant to be constructed. Frequently, after the initial block type basic presentation, the process is protected by patents. There may be five to ten intermediate flowcharts as the process is developed either on the drawing board or in conjunction with the operations in the pilot plant. In 1944, this writer cooperated with T.R. Olive on what became known as the CHEM AND MET FLOWSHEET BOOK but these flowcharts have long been out of date. However, in each issue of the periodical, CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, from month to month for many years, there appear even more useful flowcharts. In many of these present process flowcharts, pertinent data based upon industrial collaboration, are presented for plant design, equipment, operating conditions, test runs, yields, and economics — all kept up to date by actual professional visitations.

Marshall Sittig was one of my outstanding and progressive students and I am personally pleased to recommend his book.

R. Norris Shreve Professor Emeritus of Chemical Engineering Purdue University

PREFACE III

Marshall Sittig has produced this second edition one-volume industrial Beilstein which gives 711 flowcharts covering the manufacture of every important organic chemical, as of 1969. For these facts he has gone to the one place where they can be found, the patent literature. For this, all of us who are interested in industrial organic chemistry owe him a debt of gratitude. Measured by dollar value, the organic area is the major part of the chemical industry and here it is in its most accessible form.

Patents are not easy reading, at best, and are doubly hard for those unfamiliar with them. Most of us do not give them the attention they deserve until the patent examiner gives us a rude shock. Hence in this rapidly changing world of competitive processes, competitive raw materials, and competitive companies our knowledge tends to be obsolete.

This is a pity. We can not create progress intelligently unless we keep abreast of where we are. When someone takes most of the drudgery out of our learning processes we can only applaud — and buy his book!

H.B. HassM.W. Kellogg Division of Pullman, Inc.

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The data on the pages of this Encyclopedia have been gathered from the patents yielding the flow diagram, but have been supplemented from a wide variety of books, articles, pamphlets and manufacturer's bulletins. It is inevitable that some errors have crept in as a result and both author and publisher will welcome corrections which may be incorporated into subsequent editions of this work.

One of the most important aspects of GNOWANOT must be made on the basis of available:

This second edition has been compiled due to heavy demand for another edition of this handy single-volume desk-top reference to organic chemical processes. It is hoped that it will prove invaluable to the chemical executive, investment counselor, chemical salesman, chemical engineering professor, patent attorney, equipment manufacturer, and to any serious student of the chemical process industries.

Emphasis has been placed primarily on petroleum chemicals since they account for a major percentage of all organic chemicals produced today. Primary emphasis has been placed on these materials because they are among the most important today and because they have the greatest growth prospects for tomorrow — because they are making headlines and offer excellent prospects for making dollars for practitioners of the processes described here — and for those who make and sell equipment, catalysts, solvents and control instruments for the conduct of these processes.

The earlier edition was well received and one professor of chemistry commented that if he had seen such a book during his college days he might have become a chemical engineer instead of a chemist. Other conversations in the U.S. and in England emphasized to this author that there is indeed much need for more attention to industrial chemistry, the practical middle ground between pure chemistry and pure chemical engineering which comes to resemble applied physics in many cases.

Thus, the intent here is to make the product names of organic chemicals "come alive" in terms of uses and to make the equations "come alive" in terms of actual operating temperatures and pressures and types of equipment in which the reactions are conducted.

The question arose as to where to look for a major source of process flow sheet information on a broad and comprehensive range of processes. The answer was found in the chemical patent art and 100% of the flow diagrams in this book have been taken from U.S. patents. Each patent number reference then permits the reader to obtain and study the full U.S. patent by purchasing a copy from the Patent Office in Washington, D.C. for 50 cents. If more information is desired, the patent may contain reference to other patents and even to other published literature. Reference to the original patent or even to the abstract of that patent in the "Official Gazette" gives the patent class and sub-class number, from which dozens or even hundreds of additional patent references may be obtained upon visiting the Search Room of the Patent Office in Washington, D.C.

Foreword

The data on the pages of this Encyclopedia have been gathered from the patents yielding the flow diagram, but have been supplemented from a wide variety of books, articles, pamphlets and manufacturer's bulletins. It is inevitable that some errors have crept in as a result and both author and publisher will welcome corrections which may be incorporated into subsequent editions of this work.

One of the most important aspects of today's organic chemical industry is the concept of alternative routes to a given product. The choice must be made on the basis of available raw materials, utility costs and labor costs at a given location, availability of process know-how, etc.

The choice of the proper route to an organic chemical product is equally important for someone planning a plant in an underdeveloped country, or planning one in a highly competitive industrial area. Here the importance of keeping abreast of the latest in technology, as represented by patents issuing today, is paramount. It is hoped that this volume, and succeeding editions of this volume, will help the reader to keep posted in this vital area.

The question of alternative routes often involves questions of interrelations of various feed products and end-products when various processes are practiced in a large integrated chemical production complex. It may involve the disposal of coproducts or the disposal of waste products in the light of increasing scrutiny on areas such as air pollution and stream pollution.

The equations at the head of each process page are the best attempt to describe each process. Although generally they are believed to be quite accurate, they may, in some cases, be only approximations to describe empirical observations about a process where precise stoichiometric data are lacking. The tabulations of feed materials and coproducts supplement the equations and indicate, for example, coproducts formed in minor quantities which are not indicated by the principal process equation.

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CONTENTS

Acrylogittile from Acetylene

| A . 111 1 C A . 1 | Acrylonitrile from Propylene and NO |
|--|--|
| Acetaldehyde from Acetylene | Adipic Acid from Cyclohexanol |
| Acetaldehyde from Ethanol | 2 Adipte Acid from Hydroxy Cyclohexane Car |
| Acetaideliyde from Emylene | E Adiponirile from Acrylonitrile |
| Acetaldehyde from LPG | Adiponitrille from Adipic Acid |
| Acetic Acid from Acetaldehyde | 5 Adipentirile from 4-Cyano Valeramide |
| Acetic Acid from Butane | Adiponitrile from Dibromobutene |
| Acetic Acid from Butanol | 7 Alkene Sulfenic Acids from Dialkyl Sulfide |
| 2010110 | 8 Albert Rosins |
| Acetic Acid from Ethanol | 9 Alkyl Aryl Hydrocarbons |
| Acetic Acid from Methanol | 01 Ikylated Urea-Formatdehyde Resins |
| Acetic Acid from Propylene | 11 lkyl Corbanates |
| Acetic Anhydride from Acetaldehyde | 12 Kyl Chlorabaranes |
| Acetic Anhydride from Acetic Acid | SE Novi Decabarane Fuels |
| Acetic Anhydride from Ketene | 14 ,2-Alkylene Amides |
| Acetone from Cumene Hydroperoxide | 5 Alkyl Mirries |
| Acetone from Isopropanol | 36 lkyl Phanol Sulfides |
| Acetone from Isopropanol and Air | 7 Allyl Alcohol from Propylene Oxide |
| Acetone from Propylene | 8 Livi Amine from Allyl Chloride |
| Acetone from Propylene in Fuel Cell | 9 I Ivi Chloride from Propylene |
| Acetone Cyanohydrin from Acetone | 20 |
| Acetonitrile from Acetic Acid | 그 사람들은 사람들이 얼마나 아니는 아이들이 얼마나 아니는 아이를 하는데 하는데 아니는데 아니는데 아니는데 아니는데 아니는데 아니는데 아니는데 아니 |
| Acetophenone from Ethylbenzene | 그는 일이 전에 가장 이 마니 얼마 있다면 하면 되었다. 그래 뭐라니다. 다마리 100 [10] |
| Acetyl Acetone (2,4-Pentanedione) | 02 |
| Acetylene from Arc Process | 24 |
| Acetylene from Calcium Carbide (Dry Process) | OF |
| Acetylene from Calcium Carbide (Wet Process | The state of the second of the |
| Acetylene by Combustion and Pyrolysis | |
| Acetylene by Partial Combustion | |
| Acetylene from Plasma Jet Process | No. |
| Acetylene by Submerged Combustion | Section of the sectio |
| Acetylene from Wulff Process | 21/ |
| Acetylthiophene from Thiophene | STIPLE STATE OF THE STATE OF TH |
| Acrolein from Acetaldehyde | The second of the second secon |
| Acrolein from Propylene in Liquid Phase | 그 없는 사람들이 많은 사람들이 얼마나 아니는 아이들이 살아 있다는 사람들이 얼마나 살아서 그리고 있다. |
| Acrolein from Propylene in Vapor Phase | as Recently survey and an additional and additional |
| Acrylic Acid from Diacrylic Acid | Fig. 10 to the man most bus bus but the |
| Acrylic Acid from Propionic Acid | 213M 2) 11 11 11 27 |
| Acrylic Esters from Acetylana | . [1] [2] [2] [2] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4 |
| Acrylic Esters from Acrylonitrile | 것 같은데 그 사람이 많은 전에 모습이 모습이다면 하는 것은 그리면서 하는 것을 제다니다고 내려가 되었다면 하는데 없었다. |
| Acrylic Esters from Beta-Alkoxy Propionates | 그게 그리네일은 하다 전 하게 해 전에 여덟 하게 되었다면서 하는 것이 하는 전에 분들하게 없을 때로 하다면 하다고 했다. |
| Acrylic Esters from Beta-Propiolactone | 04 nehraquinone from Phehalic Anhydride |

| Acrylic Esters from Ethylene Cyanohydrin | 42 |
|--|--|
| Acrylonitrile from Acetylene | 43 |
| Acrylonitrile from Acrolein | 44 |
| Acrylonitrile from Acrolein Cyanohydrin | 45 |
| Acrylonitrile from Lactonitrile | 46 |
| Acrylonitrile from Propylene and Ammonia | 47 |
| Acrylonitrile from Propylene and NO | 48 |
| Adipic Acid from Cyclohexanol | 94Acetaldehyde from Acetylene |
| Adipic Acid from Hydroxy Cyclohexane Carboxylat | es lonadta mon spydablates 450 |
| Adiponitrile from Acrylonitrile | -Acetaldehyde from Ethylene |
| Adiponitrile from Adipic Acid | 52 ceraldehyde from LPG |
| Adiponitrile from 4-Cyano Valeramide | ebydeeld from Acetaldehyde |
| Adiponitrile from Dibromobutene | enotud mort bioA sites 54 |
| Alkane Sulfonic Acids from Dialkyl Sulfides | -Acetic Acid Irom Butanol |
| Alkyd Resins | Acetic Acid from butenes |
| Alkyl Aryl Hydrocarbons | Acetec Act from Cindnol |
| Alkylated Urea-Formaldehyde Resins | lonoriteM mort bloA pites 58 |
| Alkyl Carbamates | Selection from Front ene |
| Alkyl Chloroboranes | 08 cetic Anhydride from Acetaldehyde |
| Alky! Decaborane Fuels | 16 cetic Anhydride from Acetic Acid |
| 1,2-Alkylene Amides | 26 catic Anhydride from Ketene |
| Alkyl Nitrites | cacetone from Cumene Hydroperoxide |
| Alkyl Phenol Sulfides | lonegraphic from Isopropanol |
| Allyl Alcohol from Propylene Oxide | A Sectione from Isoproponol and Air. |
| Allyl Amine from Allyl Chloride | Ax cetone from Propylene |
| Allyl Chloride from Propylene | ry cetone from Propylene in fuel Cell |
| Alpha Naphthol from Tetralone | oxcetone Cyanohydrin from Acetone |
| Alpha Sulfoxy Isobutyric Acid from Isobutylene | Of ceronitrile from Acetic Acid FL. |
| Aluminum Alkoxides from Aluminum Metal | Acetophenone from Lthylbenzene |
| Aluminum Alkoxides from Aluminum Alkyls | Acetyl Acetone (Z,4-Fentanedione) |
| Al | Acetylene from Arc Process |
| Process) | excetylene from Calcium Carbide (Dry |
| A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR | 74 cetylene from Calcium Carbide (Wet |
| | |
| Animocapiore Acia from Capiolaciam | |
| Aminomethyl Benzoic Acid | cetylene from Plasma Jet Process |
| Ammonia from Synthesis Gas | 78 Carylene by Submerged Combustion |
| Amylose from Starch | |
| Aniline from Chlorobenzene | - Committee of the state of the |
| Aniline from Cyclohexanol | 00 |
| Aniline from Cyclohexylamine | A contact from Press down to I tout at the |
| Annine from tymobelizelle and tryarogen | 20 Land Committee Towns in Version Disco |
| Animideene from Codi fui Offs | hind allemanist many hind alleman |
| Anthranilic Acid | his A similary way his A silver 04 |
| Anthraquinone from Anthracene and Air | and the A mark and a three of |
| Anthraquinone from Anthracene and Nitric Acid | OU THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O |
| Anthraquinone from Naphthoquinone and Butadiene | Sand the Color Com Date Allegar Decar |
| Anthraquinone from Phthalic Anhydride | 88 crylic Esters from Beta-Propiolacione |
| Aspirin from Salicylic Acid | 89 |

| Azelaic Acid from Oleic Acid | alcium Carbide |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Azelonitrile from Azelaic Acid | alcium Cyanomide |
| Azobisformamide | aprofluctam from Caprolactone |
| | agricultum from Cyclohexanone Oxime |
| Beer by Continuous Fermentation | aprolactam from Hexahydrobenzoic Acid |
| Benzene from Coal by Hydrogenation | arbenillack |
| Benzene from Hexane | arban Disulfitie from Carbon Monoxide |
| Benzene from Hexane and Iodine | arbon Disulfide from Coke |
| Benzene from Methylcyclopentane | asbon Disulfide from Methane |
| Benzene from Toluene | arbon Fibers from Cellulose Fibers |
| Benzene Disulfonic Acid | |
| Benzene Hexachloride from Benzene | Liber Menoxide from Formic Acid |
| Benzoic Acid from Toluene | The Manaxide from Methane |
| Benzothiazyl Disulfide | Troop Tetrachlaride from Carbon Disulfide |
| Beta-Alkoxy Propionates | |
| Beta Naphthol from Naphthalene | Service and the most appointed that heard |
| Beta Phenylethyl Isocyanate | arbonyl Sulfide from Carbon Monoxide |
| Beta Pinene from Alpha Pinene | RESERVED TO SERVED TO SERVED TO SERVED TO THE SECOND SERVED TO SECOND SERVED TO SECOND SERVED TO SECOND SERVED SECOND SERVED SECOND SEC |
| Beta Sulfoethyl Fatty Acid Esters | Accepted for the property of t |
| Bis-(2-Hydroxyethyl) Fumarate | - (season i pad Bulkow) Bulkop othicipie |
| Bis-Hydroxyethyl Terephthalate | DOOM WOLL STOIL BE |
| Bis-Hydroxymethyl Durene | SIDISON SCORNIS |
| Bisphenol-A from Phenol and Acetone | ellulpse Nanthate. |
| Biurea from Urea | prordi from Moerdiaenyde |
| Boron Alkyls from Aluminum Alkyls | The series of th |
| Boron Alkyls from Diborane and Butadi | ene |
| Bromopropiophenone from Propiophenor | חיפרוחכובס פעוצו אעספר ווסת פעוצו אעספר |
| Butadiene from Butane | Abw millione ostanion |
| Butadiene from Butane and Iodine | n charged to a voletims |
| Butadiene from Butenes and Oxygen | styliand to a parpution. |
| Butadiene from Ethanol | |
| Butadiene Dichlorohydrin | Sittonia pin sustriac mon alistiano di |
| Butadiene-Furfural Cotrimer | orobenzene from Benzene by Oxychlorination |
| Butadiene-Styrene Liquid Polymer | 1 |
| Butadiene-Styrene Rubber | authur and in the last |
| 2,3-Butanedial from Sucrose | indicamination in the internal contraction of |
| Butanol from Propylene | anazuada o un mon eugithe i Atlandide iotu |
| 1-Butene from 2-Butene | Subsett mon subsetting |
| Butyl Amine | Participal de la serio de la company de la c |
| Butylene Oxide | analyte Milanoisi |
| Butyl Lithium | Cura Tipalo molt Midoloit |
| Butyl Rubber | allatification in the state of |
| Butynediol from Acetylene | Thoroson to be a single of the sound in solution in the soluti |
| Butyraldehyde from Crotonaldehyde | diglosorti upipal energy energy partitional partitiona |
| Butyraldehyde from Propylene | depart continuos, sustinistin i natinioriori del |
| boryrurdenyde from Propyrene | I crotrifluoro Methane |
| Calcium Aromatic Sulfonates | Norotrifluoro Methane (Electrolytic) |
| Calcium-Base Lubricatina Grease | _hloro-Valeronitrile |
| | |

| Calcium Carbide | Tales of the Control |
|---|---|
| Calcium Cyanamide | 136 137 137 |
| Caprolactam from Caprolactone | ebimomrofisido 138 |
| Caprolactam from Cyclohexanone Oxime | 139 |
| Caprolactam from Hexahydrobenzoic Acid | |
| Carbon Black | notionaporby I vd loo mort anarona |
| Carbon Disulfide from Carbon Monoxide | |
| Carbon Disulfide from Coke | |
| Carbon Disulfide from Methane | 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 |
| Carbon Fibers from Cellulose Fibers | |
| Carbon Monoxide from Coke | |
| | |
| Carbon Monoxide from Formic Acid | 147 148 |
| Carbon Monoxide from Methane | 148 nachidzył Disulfide |
| Carbon Tetrachloride from Carbon Disulfide | |
| Carbon Tetrachloride from Methane | |
| Carbonyl Sulfide from Carbon Monoxide | 151 a Naphthál from Naphthalane |
| Casein from Milk | et on the nylethyl Isocyanope |
| Catalytic Cracking (Fluid Process) | anami purity mon atauni praca |
| Catalytic Cracking (Moving-Bed Process) | 151 Juliosinyi Foliy Acid Careta |
| Cellulose from Wood | atotomus (tymayxotoxis-7)-155 |
| Cellulose Acetate | - Sidenings 1 lydievxoroym-154 |
| Cellulose Xanthate | STETTY OF THE THE STATE OF THE |
| Chloral from Acetaldehyde | ' : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : |
| Chlorendic Acid from Chlorendic Anhydride | Date Wolf Date 20 |
| Chlorendic Anhydride from Maleic Anhydride | 140 PAIR ALENIS THOM SHOULDER WINCH |
| Chlorinated Butyl Rubber from Butyl Rubber | |
| Chlorinated Paraffin Wax | 161 mapropiophenone from Propiophenone |
| Chlorinated Polyolefins | |
| Chlorinated Polyphenyls | enibol bno anotud most anathration |
| Chloroacetic Acid | 104 Oxygen from Butenes and Oxygen |
| Chlorobenzene from Benzene and Chlorine | |
| Chlorobenzene from Benzene by Oxychlorination | 166 767 diene Dichlerchydrin |
| Chlorobromomethane | 167 881 adiene-Furtural Corrimer |
| Chlorodifluoro Ethane | 881 981 odiene-Styrene Liquid Polymer |
| | 169 071 adiene-Styrene Rubber |
| Chlorodimethyl Ether from Dimethyl Ether | 170 - Butanedial from Sucrose |
| Chlorodiphenyl Sulfone from Chlorobenzene | 171 |
| 2-Chlorohexane from Hexane | 171 271 and from Propylene |
| Chloromethylated Aromatics | 172 mont answer 173 |
| Chloromethyl Styrene | enimA V174 |
| Chlorophyll from Green Plants | ebixO enely175 |
| Chloroprene from Monovinyl Acetylene | 176 |
| Chlorosulfonated Hydrocarbons | Breaking and Arthur |
| Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene (Batch Process) | SELVINGOROUS OF MARCES VIETO |
| Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene (Continuous Proce | LA CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR |
| Chlorotrifluoro Methane | 179 081 yraldehyde from Propylene |
| Chlorotrifluoro Methane (Electrolytic) | |
| 4-Chloro-Valeronitrile | Lean Arometic Sulfoneres |
| Cobalt Hydrocarbonyl | 182 cium-Bose Lubricating Grease |
| (a) - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - | 103 |

| Coke from Coal | 48 Eniorabutenes from Butadiene |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Coke from Crude Oil | 28 Lhlorodiffuoromethane from Carbon Tetrachloride |
| Copper Phthalocyanine | 86 Horodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) from Chlorobe |
| Cresol from Toluene via Metachloroto | oluene from Acetylene enalyteme Acetylene |
| Crotonaldehyde from Acetaldehyde | 881 hlaroformoxime from Chloropiarin |
| Cumene from Alpha-Methyl Styrene | 98 Interohydrin from Allyl Chiloride |
| Cumene from Benzene | 09 Inspraint outly lene from Dichloroethylane |
| | 191-Dichlarophenoxybutyric Acid from Dichlarophena |
| | 991-Dichloro-2-Vinyl Cyclopropane from Butadiene a |
| Cyanamide | 1ynodroopto O flodo 193 |
| Cyanic Acid | 491-Dicyanocyclabutane from Acrylonitrile |
| Cyanogen from Hydrogen Cyanide | 29 Lyclopentadiene |
| Cyanogen Chloride | 391 myl Ketone from Ethylene |
| Cyanogen Fluoride | 791 thy Pyrocarbonate |
| Cyclododecadiene from Butadiene an | |
| Cyclododecatriene from Butadiene | 991-Diffuoroathane from Acetylene |
| | 002 yeal Amine from Diethylane Gl bioA pind mor |
| | 102 ydropytan from Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol |
| | methyl Terephthalate ancilus (videyxorbydic 202 |
| Cyclohexanol from Cyclohexane | 202 opropenyl Acetylene |
| Cyclohexanone from Cyclohexanol | 204 Senzenes |
| Cyclohexanone from Phenol | 205 opragy Ether |
| Cyclohexanone Oxime from Cyclohe | |
| | |
| Cyclohexanone Oxime from Cyclohex | |
| Cyclohexylamine from Aniline | 802 - Dimethoxypropane from Acetone |
| Cyclohexylamine Cyclohexyl Sulfamo | |
| Cyclonite (RDX) from Hexamine | 012ethylammonium Dimethyl Carbamate |
| Cyclooctatetraene from Acetylene | 112 ethyldecalin from Methylcyclopentane |
| Cyclopentadiene from Dicyclopentad | |
| | Dimethyl Disulfide from Methyl Mercaptan and Oxyge |
| | 112 ethyl Disulfide from Methyl Mercaptan and Sulfur |
| Decanoic Acid from Decane by Ferm | |
| | r (Koch Process) demission Nitrosodiment (Resource of North Process) |
| Dextran from Starch | 216-Dimethylnaphthalene |
| Dextrose from Starch | 71Sethylojnerazine from Isoprapanolamine |
| Diacetone Alcohol from Acetone | 81Sethyl Sulfide |
| Dialkyl Aluminum Hydrides | Plant Sulfone |
| Diallyl Phthalate from Phthalic Anhy | |
| Diarylmethanes from Methylbenzenes | 192 thyt Terephthalate from Polyethylene Terephthala |
| Diazo Compounds | 222ethyl Terephtholate from Terephthalic Acid |
| Dibasic Acids from Paraffin | 222ethyl Terephthalate from Xylene |
| Dibenzyl from Toluene | 224 rotoluene from Toluene |
| Dibenzyl Toluene | 225 nyl Naphthalene from Naphthalene |
| Dibromobutane | 226 ord Xylylenes |
| Dibutyl Phthalate from Phthalic Anhy | |
| Dichlorobenzene from Monochlorobe | |
| Dichlorobutane from Tetrahydrofuran | |
| Dichlorobutene Isomers | 230 dipoctodiene from Burdliene |

| Dichlorobutenes from Butadiene | | 23 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Dichlorodifluoromethane from Carbon Tetrachl | from Crude Oil Crude Oil | 233 |
| Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) from C | hlorobenzene eningvoolodid is | 233 |
| Dichloroethylene from Acetylene | From Toluene, via Metachlorataluene | 234 |
| Dichloroformoxime from Chloropicrin | | 234 |
| Dichlorohydrin from Allyl Chloride | ng from Alpha-Mathyl Stytene | 236 |
| Dichloronitroethylene from Dichloroethylene | | 237 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxybutyric Acid from Dichlo | ne Hydroperoxide from Cumentoneproper | 238 |
| 1,1-Dichloro-2-Vinyl Cyclopropane from Buta | diene and Chloroform | 239 |
| Dicobalt Octacarbonyl | amide | |
| 1,2-Dicyanocyclobutane from Acrylonitrile | | 241 |
| Dicyclopentadiene | ogen from Hydrogen Cyanide | 242 |
| Diethyl Ketone from Ethylene | | 243 |
| Diethyl Pyrocarbonate | | 244 |
| Diethyl Xanthogen Trisulfide | | 245 |
| 1,1-Difluoroethane from Acetylene | | |
| Diglycol Amine from Diethylene Glycol | | |
| Dihydropyran from Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol | | |
| | | |
| Diisopropenyl Acetylene | | |
| Diisopropyl Benzenes | | |
| Diisopropyl Ether | | 201 |
| Diketene from Ketene | shexanone Oxime from Cyclohexone | |
| Dimethanonaphthalene | shexanone Oxime from Cyclohexanone | 254 |
| 2,2-Dimethoxypropane from Acetone | | |
| Dimethylacetamide | | 256 |
| Dimethylammonium Dimethyl Carbamate | | |
| Dimethyldecalin from Methylcyclopentane | | 201 |
| Dimethyldichlorosilane | pentadiene from Dicyclopentadiene | |
| Dimethyl Disulfide from Methyl Mercaptan and | Oxygen | 260 |
| Dimethyl Disulfide from Methyl Mercaptan and | Sulfur lynengi from Diphenyl soldo | 261 |
| Dimethyl Formamide | noic Acid from Decone by Fermentalio | 262 |
| Dimethylhydrazine from Nitrosodimethylamine | | 263 |
| 2.6-Dimethylnaphthalene | | 261 |
| Dimethylpiperazine from Isopropanolamine | | 265 |
| Dimethyl Sulfide | | 203 |
| Dimethy! Sulfone | | 267 |
| Dimethyl Sulfoxide | yl Phthalate from Phthalic Anhydride | 240 |
| Dimethyl Terephthalate from Polyethylene Tere | ohthalateraxaed vilteM mort sanadteal | 240 |
| Dimethy! Terephthalate from Terephthalic Acid | Compounds | 270 |
| Dimethyl Terephthalate from Xylene | | |
| Dinitrotoluene from Toluene | | |
| Dinonyl Naphthalene from Naphthalene | | |
| Di-Para Xylylenes | | |
| Diphenyl from Benzene | ly Phihalate from Phthalic Anhydride | |
| Diphenylamine from Aniline | | 274 |
| Diphenyiol Methane | | |
| Disodiooctadiene from Butadiene | | |
| | | |

| Dithiophosphate Esters from Alcohols | 2/9 Ether from Ethanol |
|--|--|
| Ditolylethane from Acetylene | enexalt 1 280 |
| Divinyl Acetylene | 182 lidene Diacetore |
| Dodecanoic Acid Lactam | entlongrow (282 |
| Dodecylbenzene from Propylene Tetramer | nieloro A Ivgorg I 283 |
| Dodecyl Disulfide from Dodecyl Mercaptan | 284 Toluene |
| Dodecylene Glycol | 285 |
| Dodecyl Mercaptan from Propylene Tetramer | 286 Acids from Olefins |
| | 287 Acid Amides from Fatty Acid Esters and |
| Durene from Pseudocumene by Alkylation | 885 y Acid Hydroxy Amides |
| Durene from Pseudocumene by Chloromethylo | 200 |
| Durene from Pseudocumene by Disproportions | ation zizylonegoubyH yd alohool Avy 290 |
| 337 | Fatty Alcohals by Sadium Reduction |
| Epichlorohydrin from Dichlorohydrin | 192 maldehyde from LPG |
| Epoxy Resins from Epichlorohydrin | 292 naldehyde from Methane |
| Esterified Phenolic Resins | 293 naldehyde from Methanol |
| Ethane-1-Hydroxy-1,1-Diphosphonic Acid | 294 and Acid from Maleic Acid |
| Ethanol from Ethylene and H ₂ SO ₄ | ensibetus mort nu 295 |
| Ethanol from Ethylene in Liquid Phase | 296 unal from Pentosons |
| Ethanol from Ethylene in Vapor Phase | 297 Uryl Alcohol-from Furtural |
| Ethanolamines from Ethylene Oxide | 298 |
| Ethyl Acetate from Ethanol | 110 Strom Crude Oil |
| Ethyl Acrylate from Acrylic Acid | 300 tomic Acid from Pyrrolinone Carboxylic Ad |
| Ethyl Anthraquinone from Tetrahydroethyl A | |
| Ethylbenzene from Benzene and Cyclohexan | 302 cerol from Epichlorohydrin |
| Ethylbenzene from Benzene and Ethylene | Social from Saccharose |
| Ethyl Chloride from Ethane | oine from Chlorogcette Acid |
| Ethyl Chloride from Ethane/Ethylene | 305 gnard Reagents |
| Ethyl Chloride from Ethylene | 306 midine Nitrate |
| Ethylene from Crude Oil | 307 |
| Ethylene from Naphtha | 808 achlorobenzene |
| Ethylene from Propylene | 309 achlorobicyclohepiadiene from Acetylene |
| Ethylene Chlorohydrin from Ethylene | 018 achlorobutadiene |
| Ethylene Cyanohydrin from Acrylonitrile | 118 achloro Endomethylene Tetrahydronaphthal |
| Ethylene Cyanohydrin from Ethylene Oxide | Skaethyl Benzene from Benzene and Ethylene |
| Ethylene Diamine from Ethylene Dichloride | exactive benzene from Ethylene Alone |
| Ethylene Diamine from Ethylene Glycol | 2 Exafluorobenzene |
| Ethylene Dibromide from Ethylene | Sex allucroethane |
| Ethylene Dichloride from Ethylene | one lydrographylene from Tetrafluorosthylene |
| Ethylene Dichloride by Oxychlorination | Examethy lene Diamine |
| Ethylene Glycol from Ethylene Dichloride | Stramethylene Glycal from Propargyl Alcohol |
| Ethylene Glycol from Ethylene Oxide | Stamethylene Tetramine |
| Ethylene Imine from Amino Ethanol Sulfuric | Acid Ester anaryte mort abyrtable a agorto 320 |
| Ethylene Imine (Aziridine) from Ethylene Di | chloride 321 |
| Ethylene Oxide from Ethylene Snoxorbynos | 1928 Land Hydrate from Methyl Ethyl Ketone I |
| Ethylene Oxide from Ethylene Chlorohydrin | nopo1323 |
| Ethylene-Propylene Copolymer Rubber | (Liquid) negon324 |
| Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate Viscous Copolymer | 258 rogen Cyanide from Formumide |

| Ethyl Ether from Ethanol | | 020 |
|---|---|------|
| Ethyl Hexene | | 327 |
| Ethylidene Diacetate | Acatylene | 328 |
| Ethyl Morpholine | | 329 |
| Ethyl Propyl Acrolein | Mensene from Propylene Tetramer. | 330 |
| Ethyl Toluene | | 000 |
| Lilly i folderie | | |
| F-44 A-: 1- C OI-C: | | 1 1 |
| Fatty Acids from Olefins | A Mercaptan from Propylene Tellumer | 002 |
| Fatty Acid Amides from Fatty Acid Esters of | and Ammonia | |
| Fatty Acid Hydroxy Amides | | 334 |
| Fatty Acid Monoglycerides | | 335 |
| Fatty Alcohols by Hydrogenolysis | | 336 |
| Fatty Alcohols by Sodium Reduction | | 337 |
| Formaldehyde from LPG | | 338 |
| Formaldehyde from Methane | Resins from Epichlorohydrin | 000 |
| Formaldehyde from Methanol | ed Phenolic Resins | |
| | | 0.10 |
| Fumaric Acid from Maleic Acid | | |
| Furan from Butadiene | From Ethylane and Ho SO | |
| Furfural from Pentosans | f from Ethylane in Liquid Phase | |
| Furfuryl Alcohol from Furfurat | | |
| | | |
| Gibberellic Acid from Crude Oil | | 345 |
| Glutamic Acid from Pyrroliaone Carboxyli | Acid Acid Acid Acid bioA o | 346 |
| Glycerol from Allyl Alcohol | Anthroquinane from Tetrahydraethyl Anthro | 347 |
| Glycerol from Epichlorohydrin | | |
| | | 0.0 |
| Glycerol from Saccharose | | |
| Glycine from Chloroacetic Acid | | 000 |
| Grignard Reagents | | |
| Guanidine Nitrate | | |
| | | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | | 353 |
| Hexachlorobicycloheptadiene from Acetyle | ene Propylene | 354 |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | re Chlaronyarin from Ethylene | 355 |
| Hexachloro Endomethylene Tetrahydronaph | | 000 |
| Hexaethyl Benzene from Benzene and Ethy | | 000 |
| | ne Diamine from Ethylene Dichloride | |
| Hexaethyl Benzene from Ethylene Alone | | -000 |
| Hexafluorobenzene | | 007 |
| Hexafluoroethane | | 000 |
| Hexafluoropropylene from Tetrafluoroethyle | ne Dichloride from Ethylene ene | |
| Hexamethylene Diamine | | |
| Hexamethylene Glycol from Propargyl Alc | ne Glycol from Ethylene Dichleride loho | 363 |
| Hexamethylene Tetramine | ne Glycal from Ethylane Oxide | |
| Hydratropic Aldehyde from Styrene Dimer | ne Imine from Amino Ethanal Sulfaria Acia | |
| Hydrazine | ne Imine (Aziridine) from Ethylene Dicato | |
| | | |
| Hydrazine Hydrate from Methyl Ethyl Keto | | |
| Hydrogen | ne Oxide from Ethylene Chlorch vdrin | |
| Hydrogen (Liquid) | | |
| Hydrogen Cyanide from Formamide | | 370 |

| Hydrogen Cyanide from Methane, Ammonia and A | 78 al-Fluoroorganic Polymers |
|---|--|
| Hydrogen Cyanide from Propane and Ammonia | 75 hacrolein from Isobutylene |
| Hydrogen Peroxide by Quinone Route | 75 hacrolein from Propionaldehyde |
| Hydrogen Peroxide from Isopropanol | enimA lyllon37 |
| Hydroxy Cyclohexane Carboxylates | 37. Share Phosphonates |
| Hydroxyethyl Cellulose | STEP TO THE LPC |
| Hydroxyisobutyric Acid | 75 hand from Synthesis Gas |
| 8-Hydroxyquinoline | 378 ethaxypropene from 2,2-Dimethoxypr |
| 423 | |
| Indene from Alkylindanes | 756 hyl Actylate from Actylic Acid |
| Indole | 386 nvl Amines from Methanol |
| Iron Tetracarbonyl | (88 y l Bordnes |
| Isoamylene | SERvi Bordte |
| Isobutane from Butane | 288/ethyl-1-Butene from Propylene |
| Isobutyl Butyrate from Isobutyraldehyde | 88 nyl Carbamyl Chloride |
| Isobutylene Glycol from Isobutylene | 288 hyl Chloride from Methane |
| Isobutyraldehyde from Isobutylene | 388 by Chloride from Methanol |
| Isopentane from n-Pentane | 788 by Chloroform |
| Isoprene from Dimethyldioxane Ionexedol | 388 hyl Cyclohexanone from Methyl Cycl |
| Isoprene from Isobutylene | 886hyl Dichloro Phosphine Oxide |
| Isoprene from Isopentane (local) | 098 - Methylanebis-(6-Tarr. Butyl Ortho |
| Isoprene from Methylpentanols | 198 hylene Fluoride |
| Isoprene from Neohexene | 298 hyl Ethyl Ketone from 2-Butanol |
| Isopropanol from Propylene and H ₂ SO ₄ | See NI Ethyl Ketone from Butenes |
| Isopropyl-N-Phenyl-Para-Phenylene Diamine | 498 Ayl Ethyl Pyridine from Paraldehyde |
| Isopropyl Xanthogen Tetrasulfide | 298 ethyl-1,5-Hexadiene-3-Yne |
| 1 1 2 4 21/5 12 5 13 | 396 hyl Isobutyl Ketone from Acetone |
| Isothiocyanates from Thiocyanates | 798 y Isopropeny Ketone from Methyl |
| ANA | 898 y Isopropyl Ketone |
| Ketene from Acetic Acid | Methyl Mercaptan from Methanol |
| AAA | 998 and Mercaptan from Methyl Chloride |
| Last's Asial Complete to the | 2-Methyl Mercapte Ethanol |
| Lauryl Sulfate from Lauryl Alcohol | 004 nyl Methacrylate from Hydroxyisobut |
| Levoglucosan from Cellulose | 104 hyl-Pentanones |
| Levulinic Acid from Carbohydrates | 402 402 from Propylene |
| Lithium-Calcium Base Grease | 104 Av Phenols from Phenol |
| 234 | 404 Nosphorodichloridathioate |
| Maleic Acid from Benzene | Nethyl Pyrrole from Furan |
| Maleic Anhydride from Butenes | 204 by Styrene from Ditalylethane |
| Add - Aller C Add - Act | 004hyl Undecyl Ketone |
| AAI · A · I C D · I | 704 by Vinyl Pyridine from Methyl Ethyl |
| Malonic Acid Dinitrile from Cyanoacetamide | 804 ofluoroacetyl Fluoride from Acetyl F |
| Melamine from Urea | 904 ovinylacetylene from Acetylene |
| Mesitylene from Pseudocumene | 014 pholine from Diethanolamine |
| Mesityl Oxide | 114-pholine from Dioxone |
| Metadioxane | 412 |
| Meta Isopropyl Toluene | ELPhthalene from Petroleum |
| (Topicon) | 414 Naphhaquinane |