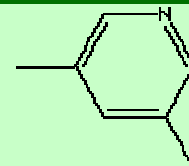


3,5-LUTIDINE

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CAS NO.	591-22-0
EINECS NO.	209-708-6
FORMULA	C ₇ H ₉ N
MOL WT.	107.16
H.S. CODE	
TOXICITY	
SYNONYMS	3,5-Dimethylpyridine;
PRICE	
CLASSIFICATION	



PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE	Colorless to yellow liquid with characteristic odor
MELTING POINT	-7 C
BOILING POINT	173 C at 760 mmHg
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.944
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	
AUTOIGNITION	
VAPOR DENSITY	3.7
AUTOIGNITION	
NFPA RATINGS	
REFRACTIVE INDEX	
FLASH POINT	53 C
STABILITY	Stable under ordinary conditions.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION & APPLICATIONS

PYRIDINE, also called azabenzene and azine, is a heterocyclic aromatic tertiary amine characterized by a six-membered ring structure composed of five carbon atoms and a nitrogen which replace one carbon-hydrogen unit in the benzene ring (C₅H₅N). The simplest member of the pyridine family is pyridine itself. It is colorless, flammable, toxic liquid with a unpleasant odor, miscible with water and with most organic solvents, boils at 115 C. Its aqueous solution is slightly alkaline. Its conjugate acid is called pyridinium cation, C₅H₅NH⁺, used as a oxidation agent for organic synthesis.. Pyridine is a base with chemical properties similar to tertiary amines. Nitrogen in the ring system has an equatorial lone pair of electrons, that does not participate in the aromatic pi-bond. Its aqueous solution is slightly alkaline. It is incompatible and reactive with strong oxidizers and strong acids, and reacts violently with chlorosulfonic acid, maleic anhydride, oleum, perchromates, b-propiolactone, formamide, chromium trioxide, and sulfuric acid. Liquid pyridine easily evaporates into the air. If it is released to the air, it may take several months to years until it breaks down into other compounds. Usually, pyridine is derived from coal tar or synthesized from other chemicals, mainly acetaldehyde and ammonia. Pyridine compounds are found in nature. For example, nicotine from tobacco, ricinine from castor bean, pyridoxine or vitamin B and P products, alkaloids (such as coniine, piperine and nicotine), and etc. Some pyridine compounds consumed largely are;

Picoline : Three structural isomers of methyl pyridines (alpha, beta, gamma- positions)

Lutidine : Six structural isomers of dimethyl pyridines (2,3-, ,24-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,4-, 3,5- positions)

Collidine : Three structural isomers of trimethyl pyridines (2,3,5-, 2,3,6-, 2,4,6- positions)

Pyrimidine: Pyridine alteration containing nitrogen atoms at positions 1 and 3

Piperidine: Hexahydropyridine (saturated form)

Nicotinic acid: pyridine-3-carboxylic acid

Pyridine and its derivatives are very important in industrial field as well as in bio chemistry. Nucleotide consist of either a nitrogenous heterocyclic base (purine or pyrimidine). Three major pyrimidines in living systems are cytosine, thymine, and uracil. Pyrimidine and its derivatives are biologically important components of nucleic acids (DNA, RNA) and coenzymes. Some pyridine system is active in the metabolism in the body. Certain nitrogenous plant products also have pyridine class compounds. They can be the parent compound of many drugs, including the barbiturates. Pyridine and its derivatives are used as solvents and starting material for the synthesis of target compounds such as insecticides, herbicides, medicines, vitamins, food flavorings, feed additives, dyes, rubber chemicals, explosives, disinfectants, and adhesives. Pyridine is also used as a denaturant for antifreeze mixtures, as a dyeing assistant in textiles and in fungicides.

SALES SPECIFICATION

APPEARANCE	Colorless to yellow liquid
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ASSAY (GC)	98.5% min
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MOISTURE	0.5% max
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TRANSPORTATION

PACKING	190Kgs in Drum , 76Drums in Contaner
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HAZARD CLASS	6
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UN NO.	1993
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MEMBERS OF LUTIDINE COMPOUNDS