

Dichlorodiethylsilane Chemical Properties

mp	-96 ° C
bp	125-131 ° C(lit.)
density	1.05 g/mL at 25 ° C(lit.)
refractive index	$n_{20/D}$ 1.43(lit.)
Fp	83 ° F
storage temp.	Flammables area
Water Solubility	insoluble
Sensitive	Moisture Sensitive
BRN	605313
Stability:	Stable. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. May decompose upon exposure to water or moisture.
CAS DataBase Reference	1719-53-5(CAS DataBase Reference)
NIST Chemistry Reference	Dichlorodiethylsilane(1719-53-5)
EPA Substance Registry System	Silane, dichlorodiethyl-(1719-53-5)

Safety Information

Hazard Codes	F, C
Risk Statements	11-14-34-37-10
Safety Statements	26-36/37/39-45-25-16-43
RIDADR	UN 1767 8/PG 2
WGK Germany	1
RTECS	VV3060000
F	10-21
TSCA	Yes
HazardClass	8
PackingGroup	II
HS Code	29310095
Hazardous Substances Data	1719-53-5(Hazardous Substances Data)

MSDS Information

Provider	Language
Diethyldichlorosilane	English
SigmaAldrich	English
ACROS	English
ALFA	English

Dichlorodiethylsilane Usage And Synthesis

Chemical Properties	colourless liquid
General Description	A colorless liquid with a pungent odor. Flash point 77° F. Corrosive to metals and tissue. Vapors are heavier than air.
Reactivity Profile	Chlorosilanes, such as Dichlorodiethylsilane, are compounds in which silicon is bonded to from one to four chlorine atoms with other bonds to hydrogen and/or alkyl groups. Chlorosilanes react with water, moist air, or steam to produce heat and toxic, corrosive fumes of hydrogen chloride. They may also produce flammable gaseous H ₂ . They can serve as chlorination agents. Chlorosilanes react vigorously with both organic and inorganic acids and with bases to generate toxic or flammable gases.
Health Hazard	TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death. Bromoacetates and chloroacetates are extremely irritating/lachrymators. Reaction with water or moist air will release toxic, corrosive or flammable gases. Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.
Fire Hazard	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors form explosive mixtures with air: indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Substance will react with water (some violently) releasing flammable, toxic or corrosive gases and runoff. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.