

Dichlorodiethylsilane Chemical Properties

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| 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

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|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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

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| 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. |