



A Publication
of Reliable Methods
for the Preparation
of Organic Compounds

Working with Hazardous Chemicals

The procedures in *Organic Syntheses* are intended for use only by persons with proper training in experimental organic chemistry. All hazardous materials should be handled using the standard procedures for work with chemicals described in references such as "Prudent Practices in the Laboratory" (The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2011; the full text can be accessed free of charge at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12654). All chemical waste should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. For general guidelines for the management of chemical waste, see Chapter 8 of Prudent Practices.

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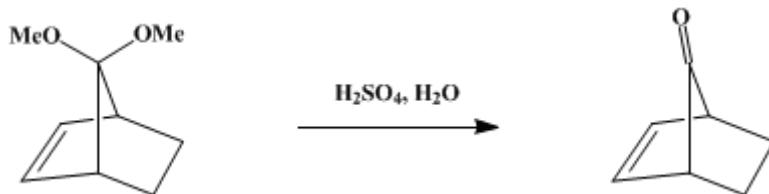
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These paragraphs were added in September 2014. The statements above do not supersede any specific hazard caution notes and safety instructions included in the procedure.

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BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTEN-7-ONE

[2-Norbornen-7-one]



Submitted by P. G. Gassman and J. L. Marshall¹.
Checked by William G. Dauben and James L. Chitwood.

1. Procedure

Into a 250-ml. Erlenmeyer flask are placed 45.9 g. (0.298 mole) of *7,7-dimethoxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptene* (Note 1), 75 ml. of 5% aqueous *sulfuric acid*, and a Teflon-coated magnetic stirring bar. The flask is stoppered, and the mixture is stirred vigorously with a magnetic stirrer for 20 hours. The mixture is extracted with three 40-ml. portions of *pentane*, and the combined extracts are dried over anhydrous *magnesium sulfate*. The drying agent is removed by filtration, and the solvent is distilled through a 12-in. Vigreux column. Fractional distillation of the residual oil yields 28.9 g. (90%) of colorless *bicyclo[2.2.1]hepten-7-one*, b.p. 96–100° (115 mm.), $n^{25}\text{D}$ 1.4786 (Note 2) and (Note 3).

2. Notes

1. The preparation of *7,7-dimethoxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptene* is described on p. 424.
2. The checkers, working at half-scale, obtained an 85% yield of product, b.p. 93–97° (118 mm.).
3. This material is extremely volatile and should be handled with care.

3. Discussion

Bicyclo[2.2.1]hepten-7-one has been prepared by the oxidation of *anti-7-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptene* with *chromic acid* in *acetone*² and with *aluminum t-butoxide* in *benzene* with *benzoquinone* as the *hydrogen* acceptor.³ The procedure described here is essentially that of Gassman and Pape.⁴

4. Merits of the Preparation

Bicyclo[2.2.1]hepten-7-one is a useful intermediate in the synthesis of a variety of norbornane derivatives. The present procedure involves a four-step synthesis from *hexachlorocyclopentadiene* with a 39% overall yield. The next best method³ involves a four-step synthesis from *norbornadiene* with a 15% overall yield.

References and Notes

1. Department of Chemistry, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.
2. C. J. Norton, Ph.D. Thesis, Harvard University, 1955.
3. R. K. Bly and R. S. Bly, *J. Org. Chem.*, **28**, 3165 (1963).
4. P. G. Gassman and P. G. Pape, *J. Org. Chem.*, **29**, 160 (1964).

Appendix

**Chemical Abstracts Nomenclature (Collective Index Number);
(Registry Number)**

sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)

Benzene (71-43-2)

hydrogen (1333-74-0)

acetone (67-64-1)

chromic acid (7738-94-5)

Pentane (109-66-0)

benzoquinone (106-51-4)

magnesium sulfate (7487-88-9)

Bicyclo[2.2.1]hepten-7-one,
2-Norbornen-7-one (694-71-3)

7,7-Dimethoxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptene (875-04-7)

hexachlorocyclopentadiene

norbornadiene

anti-7-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptene

aluminum t-butoxide