



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.

In some articles in *Organic Syntheses*, chemical-specific hazards are highlighted in red "Caution Notes" within a procedure. It is important to recognize that the absence of a caution note does not imply that no significant hazards are associated with the chemicals involved in that procedure. Prior to performing a reaction, a thorough risk assessment should be carried out that includes a review of the potential hazards associated with each chemical and experimental operation on the scale that is planned for the procedure. Guidelines for carrying out a risk assessment and for analyzing the hazards associated with chemicals can be found in Chapter 4 of Prudent Practices.

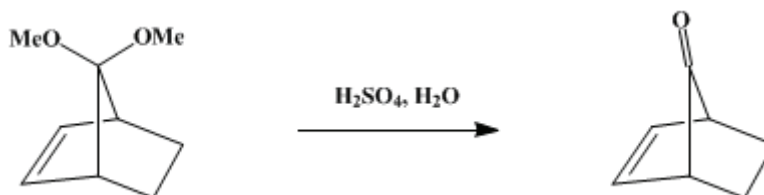
The procedures described in *Organic Syntheses* are provided as published and are conducted at one's own risk. *Organic Syntheses, Inc.*, its Editors, and its Board of Directors do not warrant or guarantee the safety of individuals using these procedures and hereby disclaim any liability for any injuries or damages claimed to have resulted from or related in any way to the procedures herein.

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.

Organic Syntheses, Coll. Vol. 5, p.91 (1973); Vol. 48, p.25 (1968).

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_D^{25} 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