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## Structure of the High-Melting Dibromoveratric Acid

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## STRUCTURE OF THE HIGH-MELTING DIBROMOVERATRIC ACID

DON E. FLOYD AND L. CHAS. RAIFORD

In the current edition of Beilstein's (1927) work the position of the halogen atoms in Boyen's (1888) dibromoveratric acid which he found to melt at 182°, are recorded as 2 and 5. Boyen merely determined the composition of his acid and did not even suggest a structure for it. The positions assigned for bromine seem to rest entirely on the statement of Zincke and Hahn (1903) who assumed these positions in related compounds studied by them, though they offered no definite proof. They refer for support to the work of Auwers and Müller (1902) in the same field, but the last-named workers expressly state that the position of the second nuclear bromine atom in dibromoeugenol dibromide, from which Boyen obtained his acid, is unknown.

In the study of the behavior of vanillin and its substitution products toward oxidizing agents in this laboratory, the three dibromoveratric acids demanded by theory have now been prepared by methods which establish their structures. That one having the higher melting point, 186-187°, has been compared with the acid obtained by a repetition of Boyen's work, and the products have been found to be identical. The acid prepared by our method has been shown to be the 5, 6-dibromo derivative. Detailed proof for the structure of this and the 2, 5- and 2, 6-isomers will be given.

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