Swarts fluorination

Swarts fluorination is a process whereby the chlorine atoms in a compound – generally an organic compound, but experiments have been performed using silanes – are replaced with fluorine, by treatment with antimony trifluoride in the presence of chlorine or of antimony pentachloride. The active species is antimony trifluorodichloride, which is produced in situ; this compound can also be produced in bulk, according to a patent of John Weaver.[1]

Swarts fluorination	
Named after	Frédéric Jean Edmond Swarts
Reaction type	Substitution reaction

The process was initially described by Frédéric Jean Edmond Swarts in 1892.[2]

References

1. "Preparation of antimony trifluorodichloride and fluorination of fluorinatable hydrocarbons and halocarbons therewith - Patent # 4438088 - PatentGenius" (http://www.patentgenius.com/patent/4438088.html). *www.patentgenius.com*.
2. Acad. Roy. Belg 3(24) p.474 (1892)