

ABSTRACT

The present invention is an industrially advantageous process for producing isopropyl chloride in which the catalytic activity can be maintained under a
5 milder reaction condition than in the conventional processes, and which requires no special reactor.

Propylene and hydrogen chloride are reacted in a gas phase in the presence of iron or a halogenated aluminum oxide (preferably, aluminum oxide reacted with hydrogen
10 chloride). Preferably, the reaction temperature is 20 to 100°C, and the reaction pressure is 1013 to 3039 hPa (absolute pressure).



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