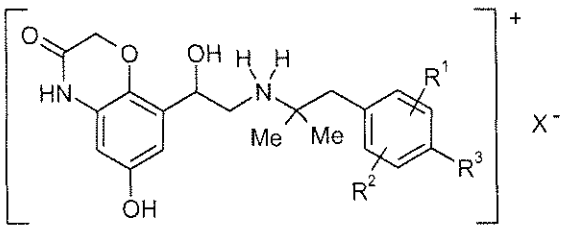
AEROSOL FORMULATIONS FOR THE INHALATION OF BETA-AGONISTS

The present invention relates to a propellant-free aerosol formulation which contains one or more compounds of general formula **1**,

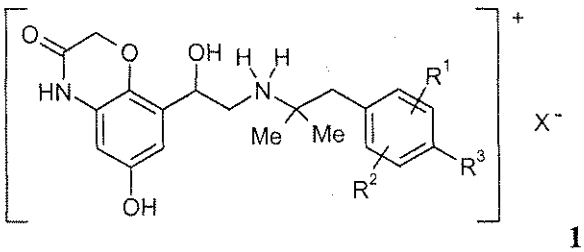


1

wherein the groups R^1, R^2, R^3 and X^- may have the meanings given in the claims and in the description, and a further active substance **2**, for inhalation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The pharmaceutical formulations according to the invention are propellant-free pharmaceutical formulations, containing as active substance one or more compounds of general formula **1**



1

wherein

R^1 denotes hydrogen, C_{1-4}-alkyl, O-C_{1-4}-alkyl or halogen;

R^2 denotes hydrogen, C_{1-4}-alkyl, O-C_{1-4}-alkyl or halogen;

R3 denotes hydrogen, C_{1-4}-alkyl, O-C_{1-4}-alkyl, halogen, OH, -O-C_{1-4}-alkylene-COOH or O-C_{1-4}-alkylene-COO-C_{1-4}-alkyl,

X- denotes an anion with a single negative charge, preferably an anion with a single negative charge selected from among chloride, bromide, iodide, sulphate, phosphate, methanesulphonate, nitrate, maleate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, salicylate, trifluoroacetate, fumarate, tartrate, oxalate, succinate, benzoate and p-toluenesulphonate,

optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof; a further active substance **2** selected from among the tiotropium salts, oxitropium salts, flutropium salts, ipratropium salts, glycopyrronium salts and trospium salts, optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof; at least one pharmacologically acceptable acid, optionally other pharmacologically acceptable excipients and/or complexing agents and, as solvent, water, ethanol or a mixture of water and ethanol.

Preferred pharmaceutical formulations are those which contain the active substance **2** described above and compounds of general formula **1**, wherein

R^1 denotes hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, fluorine or chlorine;

R^2 denotes hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, fluorine or chlorine;

R3 denotes hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, OH, methoxy, ethoxy, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, O-CH_2-COOH, O-CH_2-COOmethyl or O-CH_2-COOethyl, -O-CH_2-CH_2COOH, O-CH_2-CH_2COOmethyl or O-CH_2-CH_2COOethyl, -O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2COOH, O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2COOmethyl or -O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2COOethyl;

X- denotes an anion with a single negative charge, preferably an anion with a single negative charge selected from among chloride, bromide, iodide, sulphate, phosphate, methanesulphonate, nitrate, maleate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, salicylate, trifluoroacetate, fumarate, tartrate, oxalate, succinate, benzoate and p-toluenesulphonate,

optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

Preferred pharmaceutical formulations are those which contain the active substance **2** described above and compounds of general formula **1**, wherein

R^1 denotes hydrogen or methyl, preferably hydrogen;
R^2 denotes hydrogen or methyl, preferably hydrogen;
R^3 denotes methyl, OH, methoxy, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, O-CH_2-COOH or -O-CH_2-COOethyl;
X- denotes an anion with a single negative charge selected from among the chloride, bromide, sulphate, methanesulphonate, maleate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, salicylate, trifluoroacetate, fumarate, tartrate and succinate;

optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

Also preferred are pharmaceutical formulations which contain the active substance **2** described above and compounds of general formula **1**, wherein

R^3 denotes methoxy, ethoxy, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, O-CH_2-COOH, -O-CH_2-COOmethyl or O-CH_2-COOethyl;

and R^1, R^2 and X^- may have the meanings given above, optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

Also preferred are pharmaceutical formulations which contain the active substance **2** described above and compounds of general formula **1**, wherein

R^1 denotes hydrogen;

R^2 denotes hydrogen;

R^3 denotes OH, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy, ethoxy,-O-CH_2-COOH, preferably OH, fluorine, chlorine, ethoxy or methoxy,

and X^- may have one of the meanings given above, optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

Also preferred are pharmaceutical formulations which contain the active substance **2** described above and the compounds of general formula **1** which are selected from among:

- 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(ethyl 4-phenoxy-acetate)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(4-phenoxy-acetic acid)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[1,1-dimethyl-2-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(4-isopropyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;

- 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-2-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(2.4-difluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-ethoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 4-(4-{2-[2-hydroxy-2-(6-hydroxy-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-8-yl)-ethylamino]-2-methyl-propyl}-phenoxy)-butyric acid;
- 8-{2-[2-(3,4-difluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(2-chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-bromo-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-2-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;

- 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(2,6-difluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(2.5-difluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-3-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(3.4.5-trifluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one;
- 8-{2-[2-(3-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one and
- 8-{2-[2-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one,

in each case in the form of an acid addition salt with an acid HX, wherein X^- may have one of the meanings given above, as well as optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

In the medicament combinations according to the invention the active substance **2** is selected from among the anticholinergics consisting of tiotropium salts (**2.1**), oxitropium salts (**2.2**), flutropium salts (**2.3**), ipratropium salts (**2.4**), glycopyrronium salts (**2.5**) and trospium salts (**2.6**). The above-mentioned anticholinergics may optionally have chiral carbon centres. In this case the medicament combinations according to the invention may

contain the anticholinergics in the form of their enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers or racemates, while preferably enantiomerically pure anticholinergics are used.

In the above-mentioned salts **2.1** to **2.6** the cations tiotropium, oxitropium, flutropium, ipratropium, glycopyrronium and trospium are the pharmacologically active constituents. An explicit reference to the above-mentioned cations is indicated by the designations **2.1'** to **2.6'**. Any reference to the above-mentioned salts **2.1** to **2.6** naturally also includes a reference to the corresponding cations tiotropium (**2.1'**), oxitropium (**2.2'**), flutropium (**2.3'**), ipratropium (**2.4'**), glycopyrronium (**2.5'**), trospium (**2.6'**).

By the salts **2.1** to **2.6** are meant according to the invention those compounds which contain, in addition to the cations tiotropium (**2.1'**), oxitropium (**2.2'**), flutropium (**2.3'**), ipratropium (**2.4'**), glycopyrronium (**2.5'**) and trospium (**2.6'**), chloride, bromide, iodide, sulphate, phosphate, methanesulphonate, nitrate, maleate, acetate, citrate, fumarate, tartrate, oxalate, succinate, benzoate or p-toluenesulphonate as counter-ion (anion), the preferred counter-ions being chloride, bromide, iodide, sulphate, methanesulphonate or p-toluenesulphonate. Of all the salts, the chlorides, bromides, iodides and methanesulphonates are particularly preferred.

In the case of the trospium salts (**2.6**) the chloride is particularly preferred. In the case of the other salts **2.2** to **2.6** the methanesulphonates and bromides are of particular significance. Of particular importance are pharmaceutical combinations which contain tiotropium salts (**2.1**), oxitropium salts (**2.2**) or ipratropium salts (**2.4**), the associated bromides being of particular importance according to the invention. Tiotropium bromide (**2.1**) is of particular importance.

The above-mentioned salts may optionally be present in the drug combinations according to the invention in the form of their solvates or hydrates, preferably in the form of their hydrates. In the case of tiotropium bromide the drug combinations according to the invention preferably contain it in the form of the crystalline tiotropium bromide monohydrate, which is known from WO 02/30928. If tiotropium bromide is used in anhydrous form in the drug combinations according to the invention, anhydrous crystalline tiotropium bromide is preferably used, which is known from WO 03/000265.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS USED

By the term "C_{1-4}-alkyl" (including those which are part of other groups) are meant branched and unbranched alkyl groups with 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Examples of these include: methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *iso*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *iso*-butyl, *sec*-butyl or *tert*-butyl. The abbreviations Me, Et, *n*-Pr, *i*-Pr, *n*-Bu, *i*-Bu, *t*-Bu, etc. may optionally also be used for the above-mentioned groups. Unless stated otherwise, the definitions propyl and butyl include all the possible isomeric forms of the groups in question. Thus, for example, propyl includes *n*-propyl and *iso*-propyl, butyl includes *iso*-butyl, *sec*-butyl and *tert*-butyl etc.

By the term "C_{1-4}-alkylene" (including those which are part of other groups) are meant branched and unbranched alkylene groups with 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Examples of these include: methylene, ethylene, propylene, 1-methylethylene, butylene, 1-methylpropylene, 1,1-dimethylethylene or 1,2-dimethylethylene. Unless stated otherwise, the definitions propylene and butylene include all the possible isomeric forms of the groups in question with the same number of carbons. Thus, for example, propyl also includes 1-methylethylene and butylene includes 1-methylpropylene, 1,1-dimethylethylene, 1,2-dimethylethylene.

Halogen within the scope of the present invention denotes fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine. Unless stated otherwise, fluorine, chlorine and bromine are the preferred halogens.

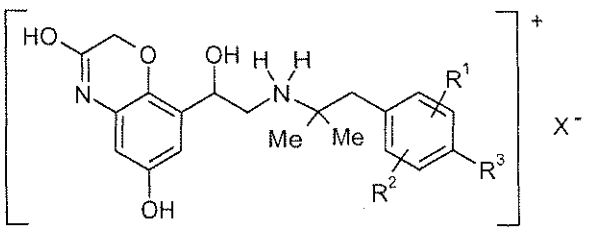
By acid addition salts with pharmacologically acceptable acids are meant for example salts selected from the group comprising the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydriodide, hydrosulphate, hydrophosphate, hydromethanesulphonate, hydronitrate, hydromaleate, hydroacetate, hydrobenzoate, hydrocitrate, hydrofumarate, hydrotartrate, hydrooxalate, hydrosuccinate, hydrobenzoate and hydro-p-toluenesulphonate, preferably the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydrosulphate, hydrophosphate, hydrofumarate and hydromethanesulphonate. Of the above-mentioned acid addition salts, the salts of

hydrochloric acid, methanesulphonic acid, benzoic acid and acetic acid are particularly preferred according to the invention.

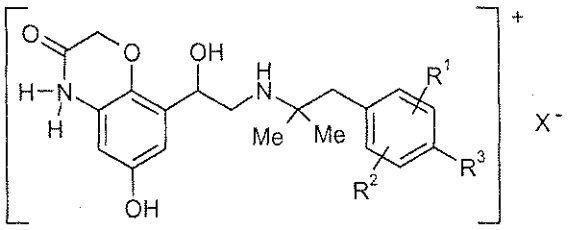
The medicament formulations according to the invention contain as solvent pure water, pure ethanol or mixtures of ethanol and water. If ethanol-water mixtures are used, the percentage by mass of ethanol in these mixtures is preferably in the range between 5 and 99 % ethanol, particularly preferably in the range from 10 to 96 % ethanol. Most particularly preferred medicament formulations for the purposes of the present invention contain as solvent pure water, pure ethanol or ethanol-water mixtures containing between 50 and 92 %, particularly preferably between 69 and 91% ethanol.
If desired, other co-solvents may be used in addition to ethanol and water. Preferably, however, no other solvent is used according to the invention.

The compounds according to the invention may be prepared analogously to methods already known from the prior art. Suitable methods of preparation are known for example from US 4460581, to the entire contents of which reference is made at this point.

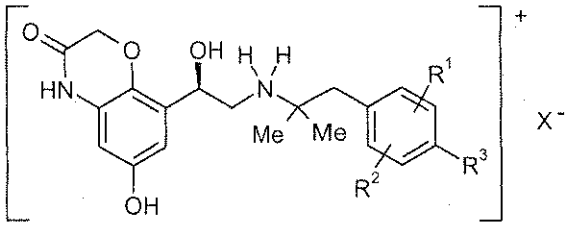
The compounds of formula **1** may optionally be present in the medicament formulations according to the invention in the form of their tautomers. By tautomerism is meant the occurrence of isomeric compounds which are formed by the shifting of σ- or π- bonds and may be present in equilibrium. Examples of possible tautomeric forms of the compounds of formula **1** are



or



In another aspect the present invention relates to pharmaceutical formulations which contain the above-mentioned compounds of formula **1** in the form of the individual optical isomers, mixtures of individual enantiomers or racemates. Particularly preferred are medicament formulations which contain the above-mentioned compounds of formula **1** in the form of the enantiomerically pure compounds, while the R-enantiomers of the compounds of formula **1** according to the invention are of particular importance. These R-enantiomers may be represented by general formula ***R*-1**



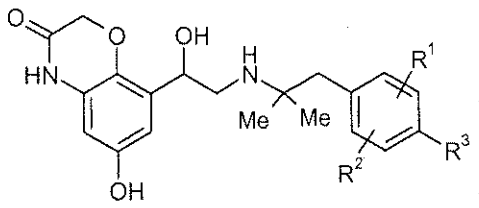
***R*-1**,

wherein the groups R^1, R^2, R^3 and X^- may have the meanings given above.

Within the scope of the present invention it is particularly preferable to use those compounds of formula **1** wherein X^- is selected from among the chloride, maleate, salicylate, fumarate or succinate, optionally in the form of the hydrates or solvates thereof. Particularly preferred according to the invention are those formulations which contain the compound of formula **1**, wherein X^- denotes chloride.

References to the compound of formula **1** always include within the scope of the present invention all possible amorphous and crystalline modifications of this compound.

References to the compound of formula **1** also include within the scope of the present invention all the possible solvates and hydrates which may be formed from this compound. Any reference to the compound **1'** within the scope of the present invention is to be regarded as a reference to the pharmacologically active free base of the following formula



1',

contained in the salts **1** wherein the groups R^1, R^2, R^3 and X^- may have the meanings given above.

In another aspect the present invention relates to medicament formulations containing an active substance **2** and a free base of formula **1'**, wherein the groups R^1, R^2, R^3 and X^- may have the meanings given above, optionally in the form of their tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates, at least one pharmacologically acceptable acid, optionally other pharmacologically acceptable excipients and/or complexing agents and, as solvent, water, ethanol or a mixture of water and ethanol.

In another aspect the present invention relates to the use of the pharmaceutical formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of respiratory complaints selected from the group comprising obstructive pulmonary diseases of various origins, pulmonary emphysema of various origins, restrictive pulmonary diseases, interstitial pulmonary diseases, cystic fibrosis, bronchitis of various origins, bronchiectasis, ARDS (adult respiratory distress syndrome) and all forms of pulmonary oedema.

Preferably the medicament formulations according to the invention are used as specified above for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of obstructive pulmonary diseases selected from among bronchial asthma, paediatric asthma, severe

asthma, acute asthma attacks, chronic bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), while it is particularly preferable according to the invention to use them for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of bronchial asthma or COPD.

It is also preferable to use the medicament formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of pulmonary emphysema which has its origins in COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) or α1-proteinase inhibitor deficiency.

It is also preferable to use the medicament formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of restrictive pulmonary diseases selected from among allergic alveolitis, restrictive pulmonary diseases triggered by work-related noxious substances, such as asbestosis or silicosis, and restriction caused by lung tumours, such as for example lymphangiosis carcinomatosa, bronchoalveolar carcinoma and lymphomas.

It is also preferable to use the medicament formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of interstitial pulmonary diseases selected from among pneumonia caused by infections, such as for example infection by viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, helminths or other pathogens, pneumonitis caused by various factors, such as for example aspiration and left heart insufficiency, radiation-induced pneumonitis or fibrosis, collagenoses, such as for example lupus erythematodes, systemic scleroderma or sarcoidosis, granulomatoses, such as for example Boeck's disease, idiopathic interstitial pneumonia or idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF).

It is also preferable to use the medicament formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of cystic fibrosis or mucoviscidosis.

It is also preferable to use the medicament formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of bronchitis, such as for example bronchitis caused by bacterial or viral infection, allergic bronchitis and toxic bronchitis.

It is also preferable to use the medicament formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of bronchiectasis.

It is also preferable to use the medicament formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of ARDS (adult respiratory distress syndrome).

It is also preferable to use the medicament formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of pulmonary oedema, for example toxic pulmonary oedema after aspiration or inhalation of toxic substances and foreign substances.

Most preferably, the present invention relates to the use of the pharmaceutical formulations according to the invention for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of asthma or COPD. Also of particular importance is the above-mentioned use for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for once-a-day treatment of inflammatory and obstructive respiratory complaints, particularly for the once-a-day treatment of asthma or COPD.

Moreover the present invention relates to a process for the treatment of the above-mentioned diseases, characterised in that one or more of the above-mentioned medicament formulations according to the invention are administered in therapeutically effective amounts.

The present invention relates to liquid active substance formulations of these compounds which can be administered by inhalation; the liquid formulations according to the invention have to meet high quality standards. The formulations according to the invention may be

inhaled by oral or nasal route. To achieve an optimum distribution of the active substances in the lung it makes sense to use a liquid formulation without propellant gases administered using suitable inhalers. A formulation of this kind may be inhaled both by oral route and by nasal route. Those inhalers which are capable of nebulising a small amount of a liquid formulation in the dosage needed for therapeutic purposes within a few seconds into an aerosol suitable for therapeutic inhalation are particularly suitable. Within the scope of the invention, preferred nebulisers are those in which an amount of less than 100 microlitres, preferably less than 50 microlitres, most preferably less than 25 microlitres of active substance solution can be nebulised preferably in one puff or two puffs to form an aerosol having an average particle size of less than 20 microns, preferably less than 10 microns, so that the inhalable part of the aerosol already corresponds to the therapeutically effective quantity.

An apparatus of this kind for the propellant-free administration of a metered amount of a liquid pharmaceutical composition for inhalation is described in detail for example in International Patent Application WO 91/14468 "Atomizing Device and Methods" and also in WO 97/12687, cf. Figures 6a and 6b and the accompanying description. In a nebuliser of this kind a pharmaceutical solution is converted by means of a high pressure of up to 500 bar into an aerosol destined for the lungs, which is sprayed. Within the scope of the present specification reference is expressly made to the entire contents of the literature mentioned above.

In inhalers of this kind the formulations of solutions are stored in a reservoir. It is essential that the active substance formulations used are sufficiently stable when stored and at the same time are such that they can be administered directly, if possible without any further handling, in accordance with their medical purpose. Moreover, they must not contain any ingredients which might interact with the inhaler in such a way as to damage the inhaler or the pharmaceutical quality of the solution or of the aerosol produced.

To nebulise the solution a special nozzle is used as described for example in WO 94/07607 or WO 99/16530. Reference is expressly made here to both these publications.

The aim of the invention is to provide an aqueous, ethanolic or aqueous-ethanolic formulation of the compound of formula **1,** optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof; a further active substance **2** selected from among the tiotropium salts, oxitropium salts, flutropium salts, ipratropium salts, glycopyrronium salts and trospium salts, optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof, which meets the high standards required to ensure optimum nebulisation of a solution using the inhalers mentioned above. The active substance formulations according to the invention must be of sufficiently high pharmaceutical quality, i.e. They should be pharmaceutically stable over a storage time of some years, preferably at least one year, more preferably two years.

These propellant-free formulations of solutions must also be capable of being nebulised by means of an inhaler under pressure, while the composition delivered in the aerosol produced is within a specified range.

According to the invention the formulation preferably contains the active substance **2** and only one compound of formula **1**. However, the formulation may also contain a mixture of different salts of formula **1**. If the medicament formulations according to the invention contain different salts of formula **1** the preferred formulations according to the invention are those wherein the various salts denote different salts of the same free base of formula **1'**.

The concentration of the compound of formula **1** based on the proportion of pharmacologically active free base **1'** in the pharmaceutical preparation according to the invention is about 0.1 to 2000 mg per 100 ml, according to the invention, preferably about 0.5 to 1100 mg per 100 ml, particularly preferably 0.75 to 500 mg per 100 ml. Particularly preferably, 100 ml of the formulations according to the invention contain about 1 to about 250 mg of **1'**.

The concentration of the compound of formula **2** based on the proportion of pharmacologically active free cation of the salt **2.1** in the pharmaceutical preparation according to the invention is about 0.1 to 2000 mg per 100 ml according to the invention, preferably about 0.5 to 1100 mg per 100 ml, particularly preferably 0.75 to 500 mg per 100 ml. Particularly preferably 100 ml of the formulations according to the invention contain about 1 to about 250 mg of the free cation of the salt **2.1**.

The pH of the formulation according to the invention is preferably in a range from 2.0 to 6.5, preferably between 2.5 and 3.5, particularly preferably between about 2.7 and 3.1 in purely aqueous solutions.

If the compounds 1 and 2 are dissolved in ethanol or in mixtures of ethanol and water, the pH of the formulation according to the invention is preferably in the range from 2.0 to 6.5, preferably between 2.5 and 5.5, particularly preferably between about 2.7 and 5.0.

The pH is adjusted by the addition of pharmacologically acceptable acids. Pharmacologically acceptable inorganic acids or organic acids may be used for this purpose. Examples of preferred inorganic acids are selected from the group consisting of hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid. Examples of particularly suitable organic acids are selected from the group consisting of ascorbic acid, citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, acetic acid, formic acid, propionic acid, sorbic acid, benzoic acid, methanesulphonic acid and benzenesulphonic acid. Preferred inorganic acids are hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid and sulphuric acid, of which hydrochloric acid is particularly preferred according to the invention. Of the organic acids, ascorbic acid, fumaric acid, methanesulphonic acid and citric acid are preferred. If desired, mixtures of the abovementioned acids may also be used, particularly in the case of acids which have other properties in addition to their acidifying properties, e.g. those which act as flavourings or antioxidants, such as for example citric acid or ascorbic acid. If desired, pharmacologically acceptable bases may also be used to titrate the pH precisely. Suitable bases include for example alkali metal hydroxides and alkali metal carbonates. The preferred alkali metal ion is sodium. If bases

of this kind are used, care must be taken to ensure that the resulting salts, which are then contained in the finished pharmaceutical formulation, are pharmacologically compatible with the abovementioned acid.

The formulations according to the invention may contain complexing agents as other ingredients. By complexing agents are meant within the scope of the present invention molecules which are capable of entering into complex bonds. Preferably, these compounds should have the effect of complexing cations, most preferably metal cations. The formulations according to the invention preferably contain editic acid (EDTA) or one of the known salts thereof, e.g. sodium EDTA or disodium EDTA, as complexing agent. Preferably, sodium edetate is used, optionally in the form of its hydrates, more preferably in the form of its dihydrate. If complexing agents are used within the formulations according to the invention, their content is preferably in the range from 0.1 to 50 mg per 100 ml, more preferably in the range from 0.5 to 25 mg per 100 ml of the formulation according to the invention. Preferably, the formulations according to the invention contain a complexing agent in an amount of about 0.75 to 15 mg per 100 ml, more preferably about 1 to 12 mg per 100 ml of the formulation according to the invention.

The remarks made concerning disodium edetate also apply analogously to other possible additives which are comparable to EDTA or the salts thereof, which have complexing properties and can be used instead of them, such as for example nitrilotriacetic acid and the salts thereof.

Other pharmacologically acceptable excipients may also be added to the formulation according to the invention. By adjuvants and additives are meant, in this context, any pharmacologically acceptable and therapeutically useful substance which is not an active substance, but can be formulated together with the active substance in the pharmacologically suitable solvent, in order to improve the qualities of the active substance formulation. Preferably, these substances have no pharmacological effects or no appreciable or at least no undesirable pharmacological effects in the context of the desired therapy. The adjuvants and additives include, for example, stabilisers, antioxidants and/or

preservatives which prolong the shelf life of the finished pharmaceutical formulation, as well as flavourings, vitamins and/or other additives known in the art. The additives also include pharmacologically acceptable salts such as sodium chloride, for example.

The preferred excipients include antioxidants such as ascorbic acid, for example, provided that it has not already been used to adjust the pH, propylgallate, BHA (butylhydroxyanisol), BHT (butylhydroxytoluene), TBHQ (tert.butylhydroxyquinone), vitamin A, vitamin E, tocopherols and similar vitamins or provitamins occurring in the human body.

Preservatives can be added to protect the formulation from contamination with pathogenic bacteria. Suitable preservatives are those known from the prior art, particularly benzalkonium chloride or benzoic acid or benzoates such as sodium benzoate in the concentration known from the prior art. Preferably, benzalkonium chloride is added to the formulation according to the invention. The amount of benzalkonium chloride is between 1 mg and 50 mg per 100 ml of formulation, preferably about 2 to 15 mg per 100 ml, more preferably about 3 to 12 mg per 100 ml of the formulation according to the invention, most preferably about 4 to 11 mg per 100 ml of the formulation according to the invention. Benzalkonium chloride may also be used according to the invention in admixture with other preservatives.

Preferred formulations contain only benzalkonium chloride, sodium edetate and the acid needed to adjust the pH, in addition to the solvent water, the compounds of formula **1** and active substance **2.**.

The pharmaceutical formulations according to the invention are preferably used in an inhaler of the kind described hereinbefore in order to produce the propellant-free aerosols according to the invention. At this point we should once again expressly mention the patent documents described hereinbefore, to which reference is hereby made. As described at the beginning, a further developed embodiment of the preferred inhaler is disclosed in WO 97/12687 (cf. in particular Figures 6a and 6b and the associated passages of

description). This nebuliser (Respimat®) can advantageously be used to produce the inhalable aerosols according to the invention. Because of its cylindrical shape and handy size of less than 9 to 15 cm long and 2 to 4 cm wide, the device can be carried anywhere by the patient. The nebuliser sprays a defined volume of the pharmaceutical formulation out through small nozzles at high pressures, so as to produce inhalable aerosols. The preferred atomiser essentially consists of an upper housing part, a pump housing, a nozzle, a locking clamp, a spring housing, a spring and a storage container, characterised by

- a pump housing fixed in the upper housing part and carrying at one end a nozzle body with the nozzle or nozzle arrangement,
- a hollow piston with valve body,
- a power take-off flange in which the hollow body is fixed and which is located in the upper housing part,
- a locking clamping mechanism located in the upper housing part,
- a spring housing with the spring located therein, which is rotatably mounted on the upper housing part by means of a rotary bearing,
- a lower housing part which is fitted onto the spring housing in the axial direction.

The hollow piston with valve body corresponds to a device disclosed in WO 97/12687. It projects partially into the cylinder of the pump housing and is disposed to be axially movable in the cylinder. Reference is made particularly to Figures 1-4 - especially Figure 3 - and the associated passages of description in the abovementioned International Patent Application. At the moment of release of the spring the hollow piston with valve body exerts, at its high pressure end, a pressure of 5 to 60 Mpa (about 50 to 600 bar), preferably 10 to 60 Mpa (about 100 to 600 bar) on the fluid, the measured amount of active substance solution. Volumes of 10 to 50 microlitres are preferred, volumes of 10 to 20 microlitres are more preferable, whilst a volume of 10 to 15 microlitres per actuation is particularly preferred.

The valve body is preferably mounted at the end of the hollow piston which faces the nozzle body.

The nozzle in the nozzle body is preferably microstructured, i.e. produced by micro-engineering. Microstructured nozzle bodies are disclosed for example in WO-99/16530; reference is hereby made to the contents of this specification, especially Figure 1 and the associated description. The nozzle body consists for example of two sheets of glass and/or silicon securely fixed together, at least one of which has one or more microstructured channels which connect the nozzle inlet end to the nozzle outlet end. At the nozzle outlet end there is at least one round or non-round opening 2 to 10 microns deep and 5 to 15 microns wide, the depth preferably being 4.5 to 6.5 microns and the length being 7 to 9 microns.

If there is a plurality of nozzle openings, preferably two, the directions of spraying of the nozzles in the nozzle body may run parallel to each other or may be inclined relative to one another in the direction of the nozzle opening. In the case of a nozzle body having at least two nozzle openings at the outlet end, the directions of spraying may be inclined relative to one another at an angle of 20 degrees to 160 degrees, preferably at an angle of 60 to 150 degrees, most preferably 80 to 100°. The nozzle openings are preferably arranged at a spacing of 10 to 200 microns, more preferably at a spacing of 10 to 100 microns, still more preferably 30 to 70 microns. A spacing of 50 microns is most preferred.
The directions of spraying therefore meet in the region of the nozzle openings.

As already mentioned, the liquid pharmaceutical preparation hits the nozzle body at an entry pressure of up to 600 bar, preferably 200 to 300 bar and is atomised through the nozzle openings into an inhalable aerosol. The preferred particle sizes of the aerosol are up to 20 microns, preferably 3 to 10 microns.

The locking clamping mechanism contains a spring, preferably a cylindrical helical compression spring, as a store for the mechanical energy. The spring acts on the power take-off flange as a spring member the movement of which is determined by the position of a locking member. The travel of the power take-off flange is precisely limited by an upper stop and a lower stop. The spring is preferably tensioned via a stepping-up gear, e.g. a helical sliding gear, by an external torque which is generated when the upper housing part is turned relative to the spring housing in the lower housing part. In this case, the

upper housing part and the power take-off flange contain a single- or multi-speed spline gear.

The locking member with the engaging locking surfaces is arranged in an annular configuration around the power take-off flange. It consists for example of a ring of plastics or metal which is inherently radially elastically deformable. The ring is arranged in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the atomiser. After the locking of the spring, the locking surfaces of the locking member slide into the path of the power take-off flange and prevent the spring from being released. The locking member is actuated by means of a button. The actuating button is connected or coupled to the locking member. In order to actuate the locking clamping mechanism the actuating button is moved parallel to the annular plane, preferably into the atomiser, and the deformable ring is thereby deformed in the annular plane. Details of the construction of the locking clamping mechanism are described in WO 97/20590.

The lower housing part is pushed axially over the spring housing and covers the bearing, the drive for the spindle and the storage container for the fluid.

When the atomiser is operated, the upper part of the housing is rotated relative to the lower part, the lower part taking the spring housing with it. The spring meanwhile is compressed and biased by means of the helical sliding gear, and the clamping mechanism engages automatically. The angle of rotation is preferably a whole-number fraction of 360 degrees, e.g. 180 degrees. At the same time as the spring is tensioned, the power take-off component in the upper housing part is moved along by a given amount, the hollow piston is pulled back inside the cylinder in the pump housing, as a result of which some of the fluid from the storage container is sucked into the high pressure chamber in front of the nozzle.

If desired, a plurality of replaceable storage containers containing the fluid to be atomised can be inserted in the atomiser one after another and then used. The storage container contains the aqueous aerosol preparation according to the invention.

The atomising process is initiated by gently pressing the actuating button. The clamping mechanism then opens the way for the power take-off component. The biased spring pushes the piston into the cylinder in the pump housing. The fluid emerges from the nozzle of the atomiser in the form of a spray.

Further details of the construction are disclosed in PCT applications WO 97/12683 and WO 97/20590, to which reference is hereby made.

The components of the atomiser (nebuliser) are made of a material suitable for their function. The housing of the atomiser and – if the function allows – other parts as well are preferably made of plastics, e.g. by injection moulding. For medical applications, physiologically acceptable materials are used.

Figures 6a/b of WO 97/12687 show the Respimat® nebuliser with which the aqueous aerosol preparations according to the invention can advantageously be inhaled. Figure 6a shows a longitudinal section through the atomiser with the spring under tension, Figure 6b shows a longitudinal section through the atomiser with the spring released.

The upper housing part (51) contains the pump housing (52), on the end of which is mounted the holder (53) for the atomiser nozzle. In the holder is the nozzle body (54) and a filter (55). The hollow piston (57) fixed in the power take-off flange (56) of the locking clamping mechanism projects partly into the cylinder of the pump housing. At its end the hollow piston carries the valve body (58). The hollow piston is sealed off by the gasket (59). Inside the upper housing part is the stop (60) on which the power take-off flange rests when the spring is relaxed. Located on the power take-off flange is the stop (61) on which the power take-off flange rests when the spring is under tension. After the tensioning of the spring, the locking member (62) slides between the stop (61) and a support (63) in the upper housing part. The actuating button (64) is connected to the locking member. The upper housing part ends in the mouthpiece (65) and is closed off by the removable protective cap (66).

The spring housing (67) with compression spring (68) is rotatably mounted on the upper housing part by means of the snap-fit lugs (69) and rotary bearings. The lower housing part (70) is pushed over the spring housing. Inside the spring housing is the replaceable storage container (71) for the fluid (72) which is to be atomised. The storage container is closed off by the stopper (73), through which the hollow piston projects into the storage container and dips its end into the fluid (supply of active substance solution).

The spindle (74) for the mechanical counter is mounted on the outside of the spring housing. The drive pinion (75) is located at the end of the spindle facing the upper housing part. On the spindle is the slider (76).

The nebuliser described above is suitable for nebulising the aerosol preparations according to the invention to form an aerosol suitable for inhalation.

If the formulation according to the invention is nebulised using the method described above (Respimat®), the mass expelled, in at least 97%, preferably at least 98% of all the actuations of the inhaler (puffs), should correspond to a defined quantity with a range of tolerance of not more than 25%, preferably 20% of this quantity. Preferably, between 5 and 30 mg, more preferably between 5 and 20 mg of formulation are delivered as a defined mass per puff.

However, the formulation according to the invention can also be nebulised using inhalers other than those described above, for example jet-stream inhalers.

The present invention also relates to an inhalation kit consisting of one of the pharmaceutical preparations according to the invention described above and an inhaler suitable for nebulising this pharmaceutical preparation. The present invention preferably relates to an inhalation kit consisting of one of the pharmaceutical preparations according to the invention described above and the Respimat® inhaler described above.

If the formulation is to be administered nasally using the Respimat® device described above, this atomiser can be provided with an attachment on the mouthpiece which is designed in the manner of a cylindrical pyramid, i.e. a pyramid with a round or oval cross-section or a tapering, round or oval cylinder. This attachment is hollow on the inside and has two openings. One of the openings may be fitted over the mouthpiece and the other opening at the pointed end can be inserted in a nostril.

Thus, this attachment is preferably in the form of the spout of a conventional nasal spray. The attachment may be constructed so as to be detachably or non-detachably connected to the mouthpiece. An attachment of this kind may also replace the mouthpiece.

The examples of formulations given below serve as illustrations without restricting the subject matter of the present invention to the compositions shown by way of example.

EXAMPLES

As already mentioned, the compounds of formula **1** may be prepared in a manner known per se. Compounds mentioned by way of example and preferred within the scope of the invention are listed below. Thus, preferred pharmaceutical formulations are those which contain an active substance **2** and compounds of general formula **1,** selected from among the following:

- **Example 1:** 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-methanesulphonate
- **Example 2:** 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt
- **Example 3:** 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 4:** 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(ethyl 4-phenoxy-acetate)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 5:** 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(4-phenoxy-acetic acid)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride

- **Example 6:** 8-{2-[1,1-dimethyl-2-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 7:** 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 8:** 6-hydroxy-8-{1-hydroxy-2-[2-(4-isopropyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-ethyl}-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 9:** 8-{2-[2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 10:** 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 11:** 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-2-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 12:** 8-{2-[2-(2.4-difluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 13:** 8-{2-[2-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 14:** 8-{2-[2-(4-ethoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 15:** 8-{2-[2-(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-hydrochloride
- **Example 16:** 4-(4-{2-[2-hydroxy-2-(6-hydroxy-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-8-yl)-ethylamino]-2-methyl-propyl}-phenoxy)-butyric acid-acid addition salt
- **Example 17:** 8-{2-[2-(3,4-difluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-trifluoroacetate
- **Example 18:** 8-{2-[2-(2-chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-trifluoroacetate
- **Example 19:** 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt

- **Example 20:** 8-{2-[2-(4-bromo-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt
- **Example 21:** 8-{2-[2-(3-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 22:** 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 23:** 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 24:** 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-2-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 25:** 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 26:** 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 27:** 8-{2-[2-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 28:** 8-{2-[2-(2,6-difluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 29:** 8-{2-[2-(2.5-difluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 30:** 8-{2-[2-(4-fluoro-3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 31:** 8-{2-[2-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 32:** 8-{2-[2-(4-chloro-3-methyl-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 33:** 8-{2-[2-(3.4.5-trifluoro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt;
- **Example 34:** 8-{2-[2-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamino]-1-hydroxy-ethyl}-6-hydroxy-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one acid addition salt.

optionally in the form of an acid addition salt with an acid HX, wherein X^- may have one of the meanings given above, as well as optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention. The abbreviation BA-Cl denotes benzalkonium chloride and EDTA represents disodium edetate dihydrate.

The active substances **1** and **2.1** mentioned are used in the form of salts and/or hydrates, but are specified here based on the mass of the free base of **1** and of the free cation of **2.1**. The compound **1** is used in the following Examples in the form of the hydrochloride, hydrotetrafluoroacetate or hydromethanesulphonate, while compound **2** is used as a monohydrate of the bromide.

A) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 1 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain the following, in purified water or water for injections:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	1000	1000	-	2	2.9
2.	500	500	10	10	2.7
3.	500	250	4	10	2.9
4.	500	250	5	10	2.9
5.	500	85	10	11	2.9
6.	250	500	10	9	3.1
7.	85	500	8	10	2.9
8.	200	45	15	-	2.9
9.	200	23	11	12	2.7
10.	200	23	10	10	2.7
11.	90	23	10	10	2.8
12.	90	23	10	5	3.1
13.	45	23	10	10	2.9
14.	45	23	10	5	3.0
15.	23	23	10	10	2.9
16.	23	23	10	5	2.9
17.	23	45	11	25	3.0
18.	23	45	10	10	3.0
19.	9	23	10	10	3.1
20.	11	23	10	25	3.1
21.	9	23	10	5	2.8
22.	5	23	10	10	3.1
23.	5	23	10	50	3.1
24.	5	23	10	5	2.7

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
25.	5	45	12	5	3.0
26.	1	1	10	7	3.5
27.	1	1	10	7	3.0
28.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.5
29.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.0

B) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 3 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain the following, in purified water or water for injections:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	1000	1000	-	2	2.9
2.	500	500	10	10	2.7
3.	500	250	4	10	2.9
4.	500	250	5	10	2.9
5.	500	85	10	11	2.9
6.	250	500	10	9	3.1
7.	85	500	8	10	2.9
8.	200	45	15	-	2.9
9.	200	23	11	12	2.7
10.	200	23	10	10	2.7
11.	90	23	10	10	2.8
12.	90	23	10	5	3.1
13.	45	23	10	10	2.9
14.	45	23	10	5	3.0

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
15.	23	23	10	10	2.9
16.	23	23	10	5	2.9
17.	23	45	11	25	3.0
18.	23	45	10	10	3.0
19.	9	23	10	10	3.1
20.	11	23	10	25	3.1
21.	9	23	10	5	2.8
22.	5	23	10	10	3.1
23.	5	23	10	50	3.1
24.	5	23	10	5	2.7
25.	5	45	12	5	3.0
26.	1	1	10	7	3.5
27.	1	1	10	7	3.0
28.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.5
29.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.0

C) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 7 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain the following, in purified water or water for injections:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	1000	1000	-	2	2.9
2.	500	500	10	10	2.7
3.	500	250	4	10	2.9
4.	500	250	5	10	2.9

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
5.	500	85	10	11	2.9
6.	250	500	10	9	3.1
7.	85	500	8	10	2.9
8.	200	45	15	-	2.9
9.	200	23	11	12	2.7
10.	200	23	10	10	2.7
11.	90	23	10	10	2.8
12.	90	23	10	5	3.1
13.	45	23	10	10	2.9
14.	45	23	10	5	3.0
15.	23	23	10	10	2.9
16.	23	23	10	5	2.9
17.	23	45	11	25	3.0
18.	23	45	10	10	3.0
19.	9	23	10	10	3.1
20.	11	23	10	25	3.1
21.	9	23	10	5	2.8
22.	5	23	10	10	3.1
23.	5	23	10	50	3.1
24.	5	23	10	5	2.7
25.	5	45	12	5	3.0
26.	1	1	10	7	3.5
27.	1	1	10	7	3.0
28.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.5
29.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.0

D) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 9 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain the following, in purified water or water for injections:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	1000	1000	-	2	2.9
2.	500	500	10	10	2.7
3.	500	250	4	10	2.9
4.	500	250	5	10	2.9
5.	500	85	10	11	2.9
6.	250	500	10	9	3.1
7.	85	500	8	10	2.9
8.	200	45	15	-	2.9
9.	200	23	11	12	2.7
10.	200	23	10	10	2.7
11.	90	23	10	10	2.8
12.	90	23	10	5	3.1
13.	45	23	10	10	2.9
14.	45	23	10	5	3.0
15.	23	23	10	10	2.9
16.	23	23	10	5	2.9
17.	23	45	11	25	3.0
18.	23	45	10	10	3.0
19.	9	23	10	10	3.1
20.	11	23	10	25	3.1
21.	9	23	10	5	2.8
22.	5	23	10	10	3.1
23.	5	23	10	50	3.1
24.	5	23	10	5	2.7

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
25.	5	45	12	5	3.0
26.	1	1	10	7	3.5
27.	1	1	10	7	3.0
28.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.5
29.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.0

E) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 14 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain the following, in purified water or water for injections:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	1000	1000	-	2	2.9
2.	500	500	10	10	2.7
3.	500	250	4	10	2.9
4.	500	250	5	10	2.9
5.	500	85	10	11	2.9
6.	250	500	10	9	3.1
7.	85	500	8	10	2.9
8.	200	45	15	-	2.9
9.	200	23	11	12	2.7
10.	200	23	10	10	2.7
11.	90	23	10	10	2.8
12.	90	23	10	5	3.1
13.	45	23	10	10	2.9
14.	45	23	10	5	3.0

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
15.	23	23	10	10	2.9
16.	23	23	10	5	2.9
17.	23	45	11	25	3.0
18.	23	45	10	10	3.0
19.	9	23	10	10	3.1
20.	11	23	10	25	3.1
21.	9	23	10	5	2.8
22.	5	23	10	10	3.1
23.	5	23	10	50	3.1
24.	5	23	10	5	2.7
25.	5	45	12	5	3.0
26.	1	1	10	7	3.5
27.	1	1	10	7	3.0
28.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.5
29.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.0

F) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 17 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain the following, in purified water or water for injections:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	1000	1000	-	2	2.9
2.	500	500	10	10	2.7
3.	500	250	4	10	2.9
4.	500	250	5	10	2.9

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
5.	500	85	10	11	2.9
6.	250	500	10	9	3.1
7.	85	500	8	10	2.9
8.	200	45	15	-	2.9
9.	200	23	11	12	2.7
10.	200	23	10	10	2.7
11.	90	23	10	10	2.8
12.	90	23	10	5	3.1
13.	45	23	10	10	2.9
14.	45	23	10	5	3.0
15.	23	23	10	10	2.9
16.	23	23	10	5	2.9
17.	23	45	11	25	3.0
18.	23	45	10	10	3.0
19.	9	23	10	10	3.1
20.	11	23	10	25	3.1
21.	9	23	10	5	2.8
22.	5	23	10	10	3.1
23.	5	23	10	50	3.1
24.	5	23	10	5	2.7
25.	5	45	12	5	3.0
26.	1	1	10	7	3.5
27.	1	1	10	7	3.0
28.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.5
29.	0.1	0.1	10	15	3.0

G) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 1 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	EtOH / water (% V/V)	α-toco-pherol (mg)	BHT (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	10	10	20/80	-	-	10	10	2.7
2.	9	23	20/80	-	-	10	10	2.9
3.	90	23	50/50	-	-	5	1	2.7
4.	23	23	50/50	-	-	10	2	2.9
5.	10	10	50/50	-	-	10	3	2.9
6.	5	23	50/50	-	-	5	4	3.1
7.	1000	1000	70/30	50	-	-	-	3.0
8.	500	250	70/30	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
9.	85	500	70/30	-	100	-	-	2.7
10.	90	23	70/30	-	100	-	-	3.1
11.	45	23	70/30	50	-	-	-	3.3
12.	23	23	70/30	-	-	5	0.5	2.7
13.	9	23	70/30	-	-	-	1	2.9
14.	5	23	70/30	50	-	-	2	3.1
15.	23	45	70/30	-	100	-	3	3.3
16.	200	23	70/30	-	-	5	-	3
17.	90	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	4
18.	23	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	5
19.	5	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	3
20.	1.0	45	70/30	-	-	-	1	3
21.	500	500	80/20	-	-	5	1	3.0
22.	500	250	80/20	-	-	3	0.5	2.8
23.	85	500	80/20	-	100	-	-	3.2
24.	5	23	80/20	50	-	-	0.5	3.5

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	EtOH / water (% V/V)	α-toco-pherol (mg)	BHT (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
25.	1000	1000	90/10	-	-	-	-	5.0
26.	1000	1000	90/10	50	-	5	-	3.0
27.	500	250	90/10	-	-	-	0.5	3.0
28.	500	250	90/10	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
29.	85	500	90/10	-	100	5	-	2.7
30.	90	23	90/10	50	-	-	-	3.0
31.	45	23	90/10	-	100	-	-	3.0
32.	23	45	90/10	-	-	10	0.5	2.9
33.	23	23	90/10	-	-	5	1	3.1
34.	9	23	90/10	50	-	-	1	3.5
35.	5	23	90/10	-	100	-	1	3.5
36.	0.5	45	90/10	-	-	-	1	4.0
37.	1	1	95/5	50	-	-	-	3.0
38.	0.1	0.1	95/5	-	100	-	0.5	3.5
39.	23	23	95/5	50	-	-	-	2.7
40.	45	45	95/5	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
41.	85	500	95/5	-	-	-	-	3
42.	2.5	1	95/5	-	-	-	-	4
43.	0.5	3	95/5	-	-	5	-	5
44.	10	10	100/0	-	-	-	-	3.0
45.	10	10	100/0	-	-	5	-	4.0

H) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 3 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	EtOH / water (% V/V)	α-Toco-pherol (mg)	BHT (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	10	10	20/80	-	-	10	10	2.7
	9	23	20/80	-	-	10	10	2.9
2.	90	23	50/50	-	-	5	1	2.7
3.	23	23	50/50	-	-	10	2	2.9
4.	10	10	50/50	-	-	10	3	2.9
5.	5	23	50/50	-	-	5	4	3.1
6.	1000	1000	70/30	50	-	-	-	3.0
7.	500	250	70/30	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
8.	85	500	70/30	-	100	-	-	2.7
9.	90	23	70/30	-	100	-	-	3.1
10.	45	23	70/30	50	-	-	-	3.3
11.	23	23	70/30	-	-	5	0.5	2.7
12.	9	23	70/30	-	-	-	1	2.9
13.	5	23	70/30	50	-	-	2	3.1
14.	23	45	70/30	-	100	-	3	3.3
15.	200	23	70/30	-	-	5	-	3
16.	90	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	4
17.	23	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	5
18.	5	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	3
19.	1.0	45	70/30	-	-	-	1	3
20.	500	500	80/20	-	-	5	1	3.0
21.	500	250	80/20	-	-	3	0.5	2.8
22.	85	500	80/20	-	100	-	-	3.2
23.	5	23	80/20	50	-	-	0.5	3.5

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	EtOH / water (% V/V)	α-Toco-pherol (mg)	BHT (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
24.	1000	1000	90/10	-	-	-	-	5.0
25.	1000	1000	90/10	50	-	5	-	3.0
26.	500	250	90/10	-	-	-	0.5	3.0
27.	500	250	90/10	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
28.	85	500	90/10	-	100	5	-	2.7
29.	90	23	90/10	50	-	-	-	3.0
30.	45	23	90/10	-	100	-	-	3.0
31.	23	45	90/10	-	-	10	0.5	2.9
32.	23	23	90/10	-	-	5	1	3.1
33.	9	23	90/10	50	-	-	1	3.5
34.	5	23	90/10	-	100	-	1	3.5
35.	0.5	45	90/10	-	-	-	1	4.0
36.	1	1	95/5	50	-	-	-	3.0
37.	0.1	0.1	95/5	-	100	-	0.5	3.5
38.	23	23	95/5	50	-	-	-	2.7
39.	45	45	95/5	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
40.	85	500	95/5	-	-	-	-	3
41.	2.5	1	95/5	-	-	-	-	4
42.	0.5	3	95/5	-	-	5	-	5
43.	10	10	100/0	-	-	-	-	3.0
44.	10	10	100/0	-	-	5	-	4.0

I) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 17 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	EtOH / water (% V/V)	α-Tocopherol (mg)	BHT (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	10	10	20/80	-	-	10	10	2.7
2.	9	23	20/80	-	-	10	10	2.9
3.	90	23	50/50	-	-	5	1	2.7
4.	23	23	50/50	-	-	10	2	2.9
5.	10	10	50/50	-	-	10	3	2.9
6.	5	23	50/50	-	-	5	4	3.1
7.	1000	1000	70/30	50	-	-	-	3.0
8.	500	250	70/30	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
9.	85	500	70/30	-	100	-	-	2.7
10.	90	23	70/30	-	100	-	-	3.1
11.	45	23	70/30	50	-	-	-	3.3
12.	23	23	70/30	-	-	5	0.5	2.7
13.	9	23	70/30	-	-	-	1	2.9
14.	5	23	70/30	50	-	-	2	3.1
15.	23	45	70/30	-	100	-	3	3.3
16.	200	23	70/30	-	-	5	-	3
17.	90	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	4
18.	23	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	5
19.	5	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	3
20.	1.0	45	70/30	-	-	-	1	3
21.	500	500	80/20	-	-	5	1	3.0
22.	500	250	80/20	-	-	3	0.5	2.8
23.	85	500	80/20	-	100	-	-	3.2
24.	5	23	80/20	50	-	-	0.5	3.5

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	EtOH / water (% V/V)	α-Toco-pherol (mg)	BHT (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
25.	1000	1000	90/10	-	-	-	-	5.0
26.	1000	1000	90/10	50	-	5	-	3.0
27.	500	250	90/10	-	-	-	0.5	3.0
28.	500	250	90/10	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
29.	85	500	90/10	-	100	5	-	2.7
30.	90	23	90/10	50	-	-	-	3.0
31.	45	23	90/10	-	100	-	-	3.0
32.	23	45	90/10	-	-	10	0.5	2.9
33.	23	23	90/10	-	-	5	1	3.1
34.	9	23	90/10	50	-	-	1	3.5
35.	5	23	90/10	-	100	-	1	3.5
36.	0.5	45	90/10	-	-	-	1	4.0
37.	1	1	95/5	50	-	-	-	3.0
38.	0.1	0.1	95/5	-	100	-	0.5	3.5
39.	23	23	95/5	50	-	-	-	2.7
40.	45	45	95/5	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
41.	85	500	95/5	-	-	-	-	3
42.	2.5	1	95/5	-	-	-	-	4
43.	0.5	3	95/5	-	-	5	-	5
44.	10	10	100/0	-	-	-	-	3.0
45.	10	10	100/0	-	-	5	-	4.0

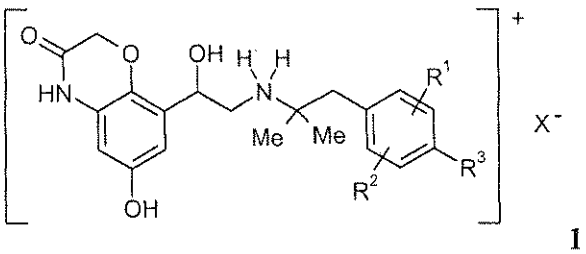
J) The Table that follows is a compilation of formulation examples according to the invention of the R-enantiomer of the compound of Example 13 and the active substance **2.1** in the form of base and cation. 100 ml of medicament formulation contain:

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	EtOH / water (% V/V)	α-Toco-pherol (mg)	BHT (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
1.	10	10	20/80	-	-	10	10	2.7
2.	9	23	20/80	-	-	10	10	2.9
3.	90	23	50/50	-	-	5	1	2.7
4.	23	23	50/50	-	-	10	2	2.9
5.	10	10	50/50	-	-	10	3	2.9
6.	5	23	50/50	-	-	5	4	3.1
7.	1000	1000	70/30	50	-	-	-	3.0
8.	500	250	70/30	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
9.	85	500	70/30	-	100	-	-	2.7
10.	90	23	70/30	-	100	-	-	3.1
11.	45	23	70/30	50	-	-	-	3.3
12.	23	23	70/30	-	-	5	0.5	2.7
13.	9	23	70/30	-	-	-	1	2.9
14.	5	23	70/30	50	-	-	2	3.1
15.	23	45	70/30	-	100	-	3	3.3
16.	200	23	70/30	-	-	5	-	3
17.	90	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	4
18.	23	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	5
19.	5	23	70/30	-	-	-	2	3
20.	1.0	45	70/30	-	-	-	1	3
21.	500	500	80/20	-	-	5	1	3.0
22.	500	250	80/20	-	-	3	0.5	2.8
23.	85	500	80/20	-	100	-	-	3.2
24.	5	23	80/20	50	-	-	0.5	3.5

Example	1' (base) (mg)	2.1' (cation) (mg)	EtOH / water (% V/V)	α-Toco-pherol (mg)	BHT (mg)	BA-Cl (mg)	EDTA (mg)	pH (HCl)
25.	1000	1000	90/10	-	-	-	-	5.0
26.	1000	1000	90/10	50	-	5	-	3.0
27.	500	250	90/10	-	-	-	0.5	3.0
28.	500	250	90/10	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
29.	85	500	90/10	-	100	5	-	2.7
30.	90	23	90/10	50	-	-	-	3.0
31.	45	23	90/10	-	100	-	-	3.0
32.	23	45	90/10	-	-	10	0.5	2.9
33.	23	23	90/10	-	-	5	1	3.1
34.	9	23	90/10	50	-	-	1	3.5
35.	5	23	90/10	-	100	-	1	3.5
36.	0.5	45	90/10	-	-	-	1	4.0
37.	1	1	95/5	50	-	-	-	3.0
38.	0.1	0.1	95/5	-	100	-	0.5	3.5
39.	23	23	95/5	50	-	-	-	2.7
40.	45	45	95/5	-	-	5	0.5	3.0
41.	85	500	95/5	-	-	-	-	3
42.	2.5	1	95/5	-	-	-	-	4
43.	0.5	3	95/5	-	-	5	-	5
44.	10	10	100/0	-	-	-	-	3.0
45.	10	10	100/0	-	-	5	-	4.0

PATENT CLAIMS

1) Medicament formulation, containing as active substance one or more compounds of general formula **1**



1

wherein

R^1 denotes hydrogen, C_{1-4}-alkyl, O-C_{1-4}-alkyl or halogen;

R^2 denotes hydrogen, C_{1-4}-alkyl, O-C_{1-4}-alkyl or halogen;

R3 denotes hydrogen, C_{1-4}-alkyl, O-C_{1-4}-alkyl, halogen, OH, -O-C_{1-4}-alkylene-COOH or O-C_{1-4}-alkylene-COO-C_{1-4}-alkyl,

X- denotes an anion with a single negative charge, preferably an anion with a single negative charge selected from among chloride, bromide, iodide, sulphate, phosphate, methanesulphonate, nitrate, maleate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, salicylate, trifluoroacetate, fumarate, tartrate, oxalate, succinate, benzoate and p-toluenesulphonate;

optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof; a further active substance **2** selected from among the tiotropium salts, oxitropium salts, flutropium salts, ipratropium salts, glycopyrronium salts and trospium salts, optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof; at least one pharmacologically acceptable acid, optionally other pharmacologically acceptable excipients and/or complexing agents and, as solvent, water, ethanol or a mixture of water and ethanol.

2) Medicament formulation according to claim 1, characterised in that it contains an active substance **2** and one or more compounds of formula **1**, wherein

R^1 denotes hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, fluorine or chlorine;

R^2 denotes hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, fluorine or chlorine;

R3 denotes hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, OH, methoxy, ethoxy, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, O-CH_2-COOH, O-CH_2-COOmethyl or O-CH_2-COOethyl, -O-CH_2-CH_2COOH, O-CH_2-CH_2COOmethyl or O-CH_2-CH_2COOethyl, -O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2COOH, O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2COOmethyl or -O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2COOethyl;

X- denotes an anion with a single negative charge, preferably an anion with a single negative charge selected from among chloride, bromide, iodide, sulphate, phosphate, methanesulphonate, nitrate, maleate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, salicylate, trifluoroacetate, fumarate, tartrate, oxalate, succinate, benzoate and p-toluenesulphonate,

optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

3) Medicament formulation according to claim 1, characterised in that it contains an active substance **2** and one or more compounds of formula **1**, wherein

R^1 denotes hydrogen or methyl, preferably hydrogen;

R^2 denotes hydrogen or methyl, preferably hydrogen;

R^3 denotes methyl, OH, methoxy, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, O-CH_2-COOH or -O-CH_2-COOethyl;

X- denotes an anion with a single negative charge selected from among the chloride, bromide, sulphate, methanesulphonate, maleate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, salicylate, trifluoroacetate, fumarate, tartrate and succinate;

optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

4) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the active substance **2** is selected from among tiotropium bromide, oxitropium bromide or ipratropium bromide, optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

5) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the pharmacologically acceptable acid is selected from the inorganic acids hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid or from the organic acids ascorbic acid, citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, acetic acid, formic acid, propionic acid, sorbic acid, benzoic acid, methanesulphonic acid and benzenesulphonic acid.

6) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 5, characterised in that it has a pH of 2.0 to 6.5.

7) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 6, characterised in that it contains benzalkonium chloride as excipient.

8) Medicament formulation according to claim 6, characterised in that the content of benzalkonium chloride is 1 to 50 mg per 100 ml of solution.

9) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 8, characterised in that the content of **1'** and **2.1'** independently of one another is in each case about 0.1 to 2000 mg per 100 ml solution.

10) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 9, characterised in that it contains an antioxidant as an additional pharmacologically acceptable excipient.

11) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 10, characterised in that it contains as an additional pharmacologically acceptable excipient an antioxidant selected from among ascorbic acid, propylgallate, butylhydroxyanisol, butylhydroxytoluene, tert-butylhydroxyquinone and tocopherols.

12) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 11, characterised in that it contains a complexing agent as an additional ingredient.

13) Medicament formulation according to claim 12, characterised in that the content of complexing agent is 0.1 to 50 mg per 100 ml solution.

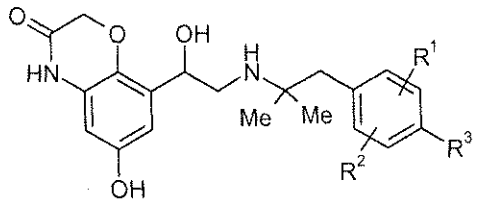
14) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 13, characterised in that it contains pure water as solvent.

15) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 13, characterised in that it contains pure ethanol as solvent.

16) Medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 13, characterised in that it contains a mixture of water and ethanol as solvent.

17) Medicament formulation according to claim 16, characterised in that it contains as solvent a mixture of water and ethanol, wherein the percentage proportion of ethanol by mass is in the range from 5 to 99 % ethanol.

18) Medicament formulation containing as active substance a free base of formula **1'**



1',

wherein the groups R^1, R^2 and R^3 may have the meanings given in claims 1 to 3, optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof, a further active substance **2** selected from among the tiotropium salts, oxitropium salts, flutropium salts, ipratropium salts, glycopyrronium salts and trospium salts, optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof; at least one pharmacologically acceptable acid, optionally other pharmacologically acceptable excipients and/or complexing agents and, as solvent, water, ethanol or a mixture of water and ethanol.

19) Medicament formulation according to one of claim 18, wherein the active substance **2** is selected from among tiotropium bromide, oxitropium bromide or ipratropium bromide, optionally in the form of the tautomers, enantiomers, mixtures of the enantiomers, racemates, solvates or hydrates thereof.

20) Use of a medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 19 for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of respiratory complaints.

21) Inhalation kit consisting of a medicament formulation according to one of claims 1 to 19 and and an inhaler suitable for nebulising this medicament.

5

22) Inhalation kit according to claim 21, wherein the inhaler is a Respimat®.