

Description

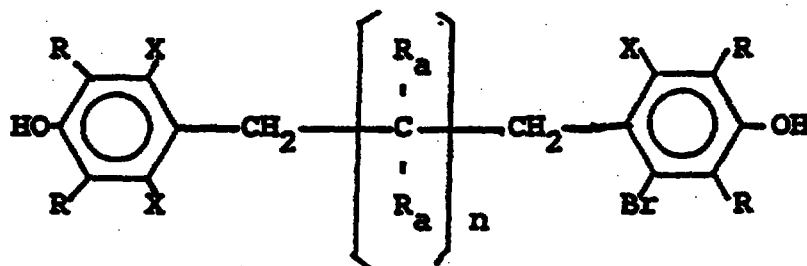
The present invention relates to the preparation of brominated aromatic compounds and epoxide derivatives of such brominated aromatic compounds. More specifically, it relates to ring brominated hydroxyaromatic compounds and ring brominated epoxy aromatic compounds.

It is known to prepare brominated alkyl phenols. See, e.g., *Can. J. Chem.*, Volume 61, pages 1045-1052 (1983); and *Russian Chemical Reviews*, Volume 32, pages 75-93 (1963). Brominated tetraalkylhydroxyaromatic compounds having 2 aromatic rings also have been prepared in the past. Brominated tetraalkyl bi-phenols having the benzene rings directly linked have been prepared from tetraalkyl diphenolquinones; see, e.g., U. S. Patents 3,929,908; 3,956,403 and 4,058,570. However, when brominating compounds wherein the aromatic rings have an alkylene bridge, the products typically do not have bromine on the aromatic rings. For example, Bradley and Sanders, *J. Chem. Soc.*, Volume 1962, pages 480-486 (1962) disclose the reaction of 3,3',5,5'-tetra-*t*-butylstilbenequinone with HBr to yield α , β -dibromo-4, -4'-dihydroxy-3,3',5,5'-tetra-*t*-butyldibenzyl. Kharasch and Joshi, *J. Org. Chem.*, Volume 22, pages 1435-1438 (1957) disclose the reaction of bromine with 4,4'-methylenebis(2,6-ditertiarybutylphenol) in the presence of acetic acid to give 1-bromo-1,1-bis-(3,5-ditertiarybutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)methane.

The compound 2,2'-(1,2-ethanediyl)bis(3,5-dibromo-4,6-dimethylphenol) has been prepared by the hydrogenation of 4',5,6',7-tetrabromo-3',5',6,8-tetramethyl-3,4-dihydrospiro(2H-1-benzopyran-2,1'-[3,5]-cyclohexadien)-2'-one; *Ann.*, Volume 548, pages 48-77 at page 57 (1939); and by the bromination of 2,2'-(1,2-ethanediyl) bis(4,6-dimethylphenol).

In view of the deficiencies of prior art bromination methods, it would be desirable to have a simple method for the preparation of novel ring brominated polymethylene-bridged di(dialkylhydroxyaromatic) compounds having terminal para hydroxyl moieties. Such a method would be useful in the preparation of novel epoxy derivatives of said compounds.

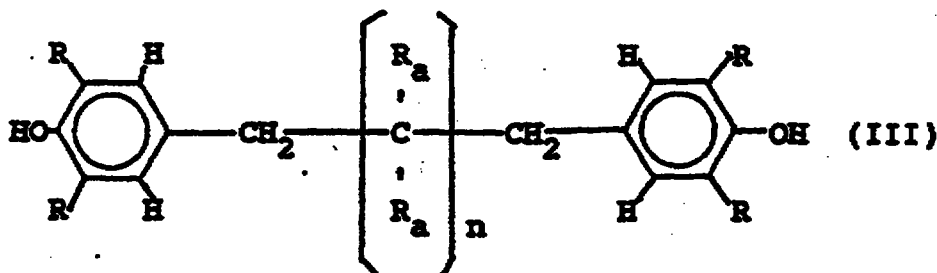
The present invention concerns compounds of the formula:



Formula I

wherein n , is zero or a positive interger, each X independently is Br or H with proviso that at least one X is H, each R_a independently is H or alkyl of up to 12 carbon atoms, and each R independently is a primary or secondary alkyl moiety of up to 6 carbon atoms.

The present invention also concerns a process for the preparation of a compound of Formula I in which n , R_a and R are as hereinbefore defined and X independently is Br or H which process is characterized in that (a) a tetraalkyl dihydroxydiaromatic polymethylene-bridged compound ("TDDPC") of the formula

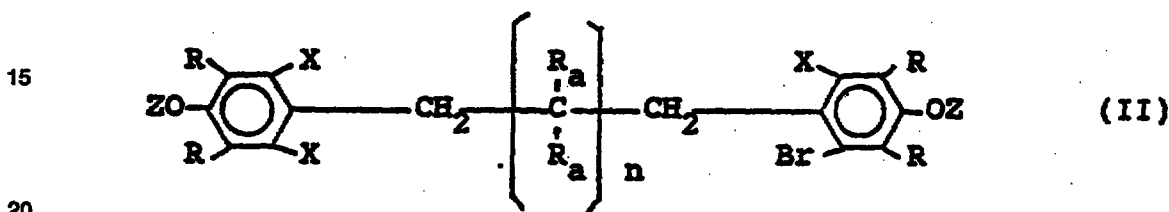


wherein n is zero or a positive integer, each R_a independently is H or alkyl of up to 12 carbon atoms, and each R independently is a primary or secondary alkyl moiety of up to 6 carbon atoms is contacted with a bromination agent in the presence of a reaction medium and, optionally, a brominated catalyst to form a reaction mixture; (b) the temperature of the reaction mixture is then raised to an elevated temperature until the reaction is completed; and (c) the resulting compound of Formula I is recovered.

Surprisingly, the polymethylene-bridge does not cleave under bromination conditions, nor do the products contain benzyl bromine atoms. The ring brominated novel compounds of the invention are highly stable and are useful as chemical intermediates in the preparation of valuable chemical compounds.

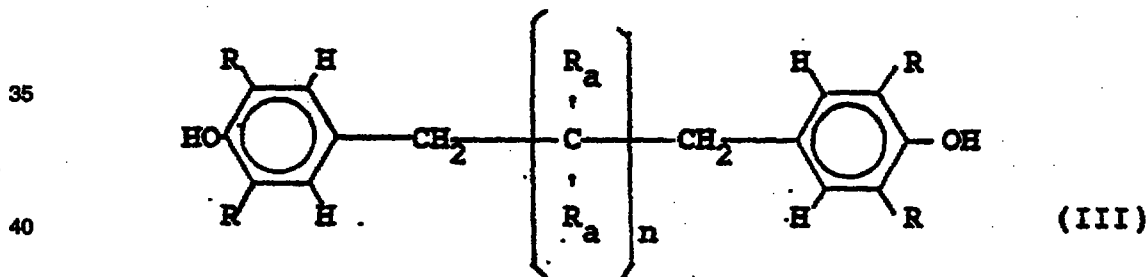
For example, the compounds of the present invention can be reacted with epichlorohydrin using known techniques to give the corresponding epoxy resins, or with polyisocyanates to form polyurethanes, or can be employed in other reactions requiring reactive hydroxyl groups. The compounds are useful as flame retardants due to their bromine content.

The present invention is also directed to novel epoxy derivatives of ring-brominated polymethylene-bridged di(dialkylhydroxyaromatic) compounds of Formula I. The epoxides have terminal para epoxy moieties and at least one bromine atom meta relative to at least one of said epoxy moieties and are represented by the following formula



wherein n is zero or a positive integer, each X independently is bromine or hydrogen, each R_a independently is hydrogen or alkyl of up to 12 carbon atoms, each R independently is a primary or secondary alkyl moiety of up to 6 carbon atoms, and each Z independently is a moiety as defined in claim 1 having a terminal epoxide moiety. The ring-brominated novel epoxy compounds of the invention are highly stable and are useful as chemical intermediates in the preparation of valuable chemical compounds. For example, the epoxide compounds of the present invention can be employed in the preparation of cured epoxy resins. The epoxide compounds of Formula II are prepared by contacting compounds of Formula I with haloalkylene oxide under reaction conditions.

Preferred TDDPC compounds are represented generally by the formula:



wherein n is zero or a positive integer, each R_a independently is H or alkyl of up to 12 carbon atoms, and each R independently is a primary or secondary alkyl moiety of up to 6 carbon atoms. Preferably, n is zero or a positive integer of up to 12, each R_a independently is H or alkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms, and each R independently is alkyl of up to 3 carbon atoms. R most preferably is methyl, R_a most preferably is H, and n most preferably is zero. It should be noted that the process of the present invention can be employed to put additional bromine atoms on partially brominated TDDPC compounds.

A brominating agent is employed in the practice of the present invention. While it may be possible to employ known brominating agents which are useful for the bromination of aromatic rings, bromine is the preferred brominating agent when high purity products are desired. The amount of bromine to employ depends upon (1) the amount of bromine in the product desired, and (2) whether a catalyst is employed. In general, less bromine is required when a catalyst is employed. For example, if the dibromo-product is desired, then stoichiometry would indicate that at least 2 moles of bromine atoms are required per mole of substrate compound to be brominated. Typically, with a catalyst, a stoichiometric excess of bromine ranging from 0 to 25 percent or more is employed; preferably, a stoichiometric excess ranging from 5 to 15 percent is employed. Typically, up to 12 moles of bromine are employed per mole of TDDPC in the production of tetrabrominated products when operating without a catalyst. Smaller excesses of bromine typically require longer reaction times. Similarly, if a brominating agent is employed which is not bromine, the amount of said agent to be employed should provide bromine in the quantities stated hereinabove.

A bromination catalyst is optionally employed in the process of the present invention. Friedel-Crafts catalysts are preferred, and are well known. Examples of bromination catalysts include the halides of metals such as iron, aluminum, and tin. Examples of preferred catalysts include aluminum bromide and alu-

minum chloride, with aluminum chloride being most preferred. The catalyst is employed in catalytic quantities. Preferably, the amount of catalyst employed ranges from 0.1 to 5 weight percent of catalyst based on the mass of aromatic compound employed. Larger amounts of catalyst may be employed, but may be economically impractical. The catalyst may be employed in a variety of forms.

A reaction medium advantageously is employed in the process of the present invention. The reaction medium functions to solubilize the reactants and reaction products, and to aid in heat transfer. While the amount of reaction medium employed may range widely, the amount of reaction medium to be employed generally is indicated by practical considerations, and typically ranges from about 8 to about 20 moles of reaction medium per mole of aromatic compound. Preferably, from 10 to 15 moles of reaction medium are employed per mole of aromatic compound. Typical solvents include the halogenated lower alkanes including the perhalogenated lower alkanes such as methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloroethane etc. However, it is to be noted that carbon tetrachloride is the preferred solvent due to its physical properties.

The order of addition of the reactants is not critical. However, according to a preferred process of the present invention, a brominating agent is slowly added to a mixture comprising a reaction medium, a TDDPC, and, optionally, a bromination catalyst. When the addition of the brominating agent is complete, the resulting reaction mixture typically is brought to elevated temperature until the reaction is completed.

The initial addition temperature, i.e., the temperature of the reaction mixture during the period of addition of the brominating agent thereto, typically is a temperature at which the reaction mixture is a liquid. Preferably, the initial addition temperature is up to 30°C. More preferably, the addition temperature is from 20°C to 30°C. Most preferably, for the sake of convenience, ambient temperature is employed.

As stated hereinabove, when the addition of the brominating agent to the reaction mixture is complete, the total reaction mixture can be heated to elevated temperature in order to assure complete bromination. Typically, the total reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature and said temperature is maintained until the reaction is complete. Completion of the reaction can be observed by following the rate of evolution of hydrogen bromide from the reaction mixture, i.e., the reaction is complete when the rate of hydrogen bromide evolution falls to zero. Ordinarily, the reaction will proceed at atmospheric pressure or higher, but subatmospheric pressure can be employed if desired.

The total reaction time of from 1 to 100 hours, depending primarily on the aromatic reacting, is generally adequate for complete reaction under the conditions of the invention. Typically, a total reaction time of up to 20 hours will be sufficient to produce high yields of high assay products. In some cases, bromination may be complete in 3 hours or less. It is desirable to add the brominating agent to the reaction mixture at a sufficiently slow rate to minimize loss of bromine and reaction medium, and to permit the desired low addition temperature to be maintained under conditions of control and safety.

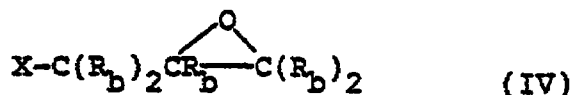
When the reaction is carried out as described hereinabove, a brominated TDDPC of Formula I will be formed. Preferably, at least one X moiety in Formula I is Br. Most preferably, two or three X moieties in Formula I are Br.

The reaction mixture resulting from carrying out the process of the invention can be processed by a variety of known work-up procedures to isolate the brominated products. The crude reaction mixture, which may contain the brominated products, excess reaction medium and excess catalyst, can, for instance, be subjected to stripping either at atmospheric pressure or preferably under reduced pressure to the point of constant weight of the residue. The crude product which is thus isolated may be further purified, for instance, by recrystallization or by digestion with a recovery medium such as acetone, toluene, or dilute hydrochloric acid. This isolation method by stripping is fast, simple and gives reliable yield data and relatively pure product. It is preferred to employ a work-up method which neutralizes bromine. The yield of pure product, i.e., the numerical product of conversion of TDDPC, selectivity to the desired product, the purity of the desired product, typically is at least 50 mole percent. Preferably, the yield is at least 60 mole percent, and more preferably, the yield is at least 75 mole percent.

It is generally possible to predict the product(s) which will result from application of this perbromination process under optimum reaction conditions to any particular starting material. The general rule is that every nuclear hydrogen atom of the aromatic compound will be replaced by a bromine atom if the reaction is carried to completion, that is, until the evolution of hydrogen bromide has stopped. This level of bromination may be reached by proper adjustment of reaction temperature, catalyst concentration, if any, and reaction time. The bromination process is continued until such time as the sampling indicates that the desired degree of bromination has been reached, or the bromination reaction may be continued until evolution of hydrogen bromide has substantially ceased.

As stated hereinabove, the epoxide compounds of Formula II of the present invention are prepared by contacting a brominated TDDPC of Formula I with a haloalkylene oxide under reaction conditions such that there is formed an epoxy derivative of a brominated TDDPC.

The haloalkylene oxides are represented generally by the formula

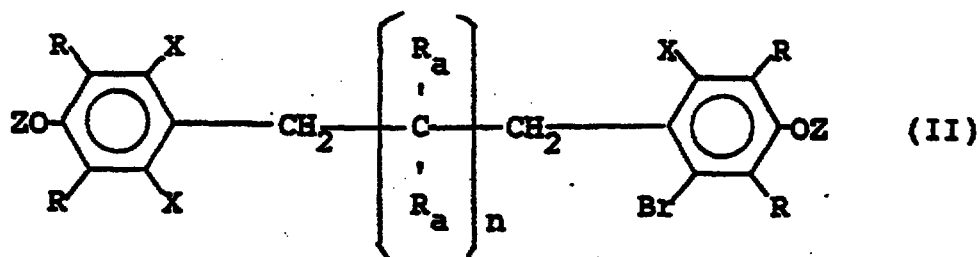


wherein X is halo, and each R_b independently is H or an aliphatic or inertly-substituted aliphatic moiety of up to 25 carbon atoms. Preferably, each R_b is H, and X is chlorine or bromine, with chlorine being more preferred. Examples of haloalkylene oxides desirably employed in the process include chloropropylene oxide, iodopropylene oxide, methyl epichlorohydrin, methyl epibromohydrin, methyl epiiodohydrin, chlorobutylene oxide, bromopropylene oxide, and the like of up to 5 carbon atoms, with chloropropylene oxide (epichlorohydrin) being preferred. Mixtures of haloalkylene oxides can be employed.

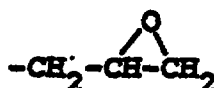
The reaction conditions employed for the addition of haloalkylene oxides to hydroxyl-containing or active-hydrogen-containing compounds are well-known. See, e.g., *Handbook of Epoxy Resins*, by Lee and Neville, McGraw-Hill (1967); and U.S. Patent 4,284,573. Said known conditions are advantageously employed in the preparation of the epoxide compounds of the present invention. Typically, for example, for 3 to 50 moles of haloalkylene oxide are employed per mole of active hydrogen atoms in the brominated TDDPC, with a preferred amount being from 10 to 25 moles per mole. Larger or smaller amounts can be employed if desired. The contacting can be performed at any combination of temperature and pressure at which the desired reaction will proceed. Typically, the contacting is performed at elevated temperature. Preferably, the temperature is from 60°C to the boiling point of the haloalkylene oxide. Ambient pressure is preferred for the sake of convenience.

A catalyst is optionally employed, and can be selected from known catalysts for this reaction, including the wide range of catalysts mentioned in the references cited previously herein. Examples of preferred catalysts include, for example, tetraethylammonium bromide, ethyltriphenyl phosphonium acetate and the like.

When the brominated TDDPC of Formula I and haloalkylene oxide of Formula IV are contacted as described hereinabove, an epoxy resin is produced which is an epoxy derivative of the brominated TDDPC. Examples of typical epoxy resins of the present invention are represented by the formula:



wherein n, X, R_a , R and Z are as hereinbefore defined. The Z moieties correspond to the structure of the haloalkylene oxide employed. For example, when epichlorohydrin is the haloalkylene oxide, Z is a moiety of the formula:



The epoxy resins of the present invention can be cured to form novel epoxy polymers having surprisingly improved properties. Thus, in another embodiment, the present invention is a composition comprising an adduct of (a) a compound of Formula II; (b) a curing agent for epoxy resins; and, optionally, (a) a curing catalyst. The epoxy resins can be cured using well-known techniques. The novel cured resins of the present invention typically are prepared by heating the polyepoxide compounds with a curing agent, typically at a temperature of from 0°C to 300°C, and preferably from 25°C to 250°C.

As curing agents there can, for example, be mentioned: amines or amides such as aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic primary, secondary and tertiary amines, for example, monoethanolamine, ethylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine, trimethylhexamethylenediamine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, tetraethylenepentamine, N,N-dimethylpropylenediamine-1,3, N,N-diethylpropylenediamine-1,3, bis(4'-amino-3-methylcyclohexyl)methane, 2,2-bis(4'-aminocyclohexyl)propane, 3,5,5-trimethyl-3-(aminomethyl)cyclohexylamine ("isophoronediamine"), N-aminoethylpiperazine, Mannich bases, such as 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol; m-phenylenediamine, p-phenylenediamine, bis-(p-aminophenyl)-methane, bis(p-aminophenyl)sulfone and m-xylylenediamine; adducts of acrylonitrile or monoepoxides such as ethylene oxide or propylene oxide to polyalkylenepolyamines such as diethylenetriamine or trieth-

ylenetetramine; adducts of polyamines such as excess diethylenetriamine or triethylenetetramine, and polyepoxides such as diphenylmethane polyglycidyl ethers; ketimines, for example, for acetone or methyl ethyl ketone and bis(p-aminophenyl)methane; adducts of monophenols or polyphenols and polyamines; polyamides, especially those from aliphatic polyamines, such as diethylenetriamine or triethylene-tetramine and dimerized or trimerized unsaturated fatty acids such as dimerized linseed oil fatty acid ("VERSAMID"); polymeric polysulfides ("THIOLKOL"); dicyandiamide; aniline-formaldehyde resins; polyhydric phenols, for example, resorcinol, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane or phenol-formaldehyde resins; boron trifluoride and its complexes with organic compounds, such as BF₃ ether complexes and BF₃ amine complexes, for example, BF₃-monoethylamine complex; acetone-acetanilide-BF₃ complex; phosphoric acid, triphenylphosphite, polybasic carboxylic acids and their anhydrides, for example, phthalic anhydride, tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, hexahydrophthalic anhydride, 4-methylhexahydrophthalic anhydride, 3,6-endomethylene-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, methyl-3, 6-endomethylene-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, (methylnadicanhydride), 3,4,5,6,7,7-hexachlor-3,6-endomethylene-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, succinic anhydride, adipic anhydride, azelaic anhydride, sebacic anhydride, maleic anhydride, dodecenyl-succinic anhydride; pyromellitic dianhydride or mixtures of such anhydrides.

It is particularly advantageous to use curing agents which in themselves yield molding materials of good electrical properties, such as especially cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic acid anhydrides such as, for example, Δ^4 -tetrahydrophthalic anhydride or hexahydrophthalic anhydride, or cycloaliphatic polyamines such as, for example, 2,2-bis-(4'-aminocyclohexyl)propane or "isophoronediamine".

It is furthermore possible to use cure accelerators during the cure, and in particular when using polyamides, polymeric polysulfides, dicyandiamide or polycarboxylic acid anhydrides as curing agents; such accelerators are, for example, tertiary amines, their salts or quaternary ammonium compounds, for example, 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol, benzyldimethylamines, 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole or triamylammonium phenolate; or alkali metal alcoholates such as, for example, sodium hexanetriolate.

The expression "cure" as used here denotes the conversion of the above adducts containing epoxide groups into insoluble and infusible cross-linked products, and in particular as a rule with simultaneous shaping to give shaped articles such as castings, pressings or laminates, or to give two-dimensional structures such as coatings, lacquer films or adhesive bonds.

If desired, it is possible to add active diluents such as, for example, styrene oxide, butylglycidyl ether, isooctylglycidyl ether, phenylglycidyl ether, cresylglycidyl ether or glycidyl esters of synthetic highly branched mainly tertiary aliphatic monocarboxylic acids ("CARDURA E"), or cycloaliphatic monoepoxides such as 3-vinyl-2,4-dioxaspiro (5,5)-9,10-epoxy-undecane.

The adducts according to the invention can furthermore be mixed with other curable diepoxide or polyepoxide compounds. As such that can, for example, be mentioned: polyglycidyl ethers of polyhydric alcohols such as 1,4-butanediol, polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols or 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxycyclohexyl)propane; polyglycidyl ethers of polyhydric phenols such as 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxy-3,5'-dibromophenyl)propane, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-sulfone, 1,1,2,2-tetrakis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane or condensation products of formaldehyde with phenols produced in an acid medium, such as phenol novolacs or cresol novolacs; polyglycidyl esters of polycarboxylic acids such as, for example, phthalic acid diglycidyl ester, tetrahydrophthalic acid diglycidyl ester or hexahydrophthalic acid diglycidyl ester; triglycidyl isocyanurate, N,N'-diglycidyl-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin, or aminopolyepoxides such as are obtained by dehydrohalogenation of the reaction products of epihalogenohydrin and primary or secondary amines such as aniline or 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane; also alicyclic compounds containing several epoxide groups, such as vinylcyclohexene-diepoxide, dicyclopentadiene-diepoxide, ethylene glycol-bis(3,4-epoxytetrahydrodicyclopentadien-8-yl)ether, (3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl)-3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate, (3',4'-epoxy-6'-methylcyclohexylmethyl)-3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexanecarboxylate, bis(cyclopentyl)-ether diepoxide or 3-(3',4'-epoxycyclohexyl)-2,4-dioxaspiro-(5,5)9,10-epoxyundecane.

The subject matter of the present invention therefore also includes curable mixtures which are suitable for the manufacture of shaped articles including two-dimensional structures and which contain the so-called "advanced" adducts containing epoxide groups according to the invention, optionally together with other diepoxide or polyepoxide compounds and also curing agents for epoxide resins such as polyamines or polycarboxylic acid anhydrides.

The compounds of the invention, or their mixtures with other polyepoxide compounds and/or curing agents, can furthermore be mixed, at any state before cure, with usual modifiers such as extenders, fillers and reinforcing agents, pigments, dyestuffs, organic solvents, plasticizers and the like.

As extenders, reinforcing agents, fillers and pigments which can be employed in the curable mixtures according to the invention there can, for example, be mentioned: coal tar, bitumen, glass fibers, boron fibers, carbon fibers, cellulose, polyethylene powder, polypropylene powder, mica, asbestos, quartz powder, slate powder, aluminum oxide trihydrate, chalk powder, gypsum, antimony trioxide, bentones, silica aerogel ("AEROSIL"), lithopone, barite, titanium dioxide, carbon black, graphite, iron oxide or metal powder such as aluminum powder or iron powder.

The following are, for example, suitable as organic solvents for modifying the curable mixtures: toluene, xylene, n-propanol, butyl acetate, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, diacetone-alcohol, ethylene glycol, monomethyl ether, monoethyl ether and monobutyl ether.

Dibutyl, dioctyl and dinonyl phthalate, tricresyl phosphate, trixylenyl phosphate and also polypropylene glycols can, for example, be employed as plasticizers for modifying the curable mixtures.

Especially for use in the lacquer field, the new adducts containing epoxide groups can furthermore be partially or completely esterified in a known manner with carboxylic acids, such as especially higher unsaturated fatty acids. It is furthermore possible to add other curable synthetic resins, for example, phenoplastics or aminoplastics, to such lacquer resin formulations.

It is furthermore also possible to add other usual additives, for example, agents for conferring thixotropy, flow control agents such as silicones, cellulose acetobutyrate, polyvinyl butyral, waxes, stearates and the like (which are in part also used as mold release agents) to the curable mixtures.

The curable mixtures can be manufactured in the usual manner with the aid of known mixing equipment (stirrers, kneaders, rollers and the like).

The curable epoxide resin mixtures referred to hereinabove can be employed in the fields of surface protection, the electrical industry; laminating processes and the building industry. They can be used in a formulation which is in each case suited to the particular end use, in the unfilled or filled state, optionally in the form of solutions or emulsions, as paints, lacquers, sintering powders, compression molding compositions, dipping resins, casting resins, injection molding formulations, impregnating resins and adhesives, as tool resins, laminating resins, sealing and filling compositions, floor covering compositions and binders for mineral aggregates.

A main field of application lies in the field of compression molding powders and of sintering powders. Here the epoxide resin powder mixtures can be processed without pressure or with pressure, according to known processes such as fluidized bed sintering, electrostatic fluidized bed sintering, spraying, electrostatic spraying, compression molding and the like.

The following Examples and Comparative Experiments are given to illustrate the invention. All parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

Example 1

Preparation of 4,4'-(1,2-Ethanediy)bis(3-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenol) (Dibromotetramethylbisphenol E)

A 20.0 g (0.074 mole) portion of tetramethylbisphenol E was suspended in 75 ml of CCl_4 . A 4.2 ml portion of bromine (0.082 mole) was added at 23-25°C, and the mixture was heated to reflux. All of the bromine has reacted by that time. Analysis by gas chromatography (GC) and NMR indicated the following composition: 42 area percent starting material, 14 area percent monobromotetramethyl-bisphenol E, and 43 area percent dibromotetramethylbisphenol E. After adding 4.2 more ml of bromine, the mixture was refluxed for 1.5 hrs and analyzed by GC; the following composition was obtained: 2 area percent starting material, 7 area percent monobrominated product, 90 area percent dibrominated product, and 1 area percent tribrominated material. Cooling of the slurry to 25°C and filtration of the insoluble solid gave 29.2 g of a brown solid which melts at 191-194°C. Recrystallization from toluene gave a solid which melts at 194-197°C and has the following composition: 5 area percent monobromo, 93 area percent dibromo, and 2 area percent tribromotetramethylbisphenol E. The NMR spectrum is consistent with the proposed structure: ^1H NMR (acetone d_6) δ : 2.20 (s, 6H, $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.36 (s, 6H, $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.86 (s, 4H, $-\text{CH}_2-$), 6.88 (s, 2H, $-\text{CH}$), and 7.35 (s, 2H, $-\text{OH}$).

Example 2

Preparation of 3,5-Dibromo-4-(2-(2-bromo-4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)ethyl)-2,6-dimethylphenol (Tribromotetramethylbisphenol E)

A 12.5 g (0.046 mole) portion of tetramethylbisphenol E was suspended in 100 ml of CCl_4 , and 12.0 ml (0.234 mole) of bromine was added at 23-25°C. After refluxing the mixture for 1.0 hr, the following composition was observed: 16 area percent dibromo, 77 area percent tribromo, and 7 area percent tetrabromotetramethylbisphenol E. The unreacted bromine was removed by distillation. More CCl_4 was added (50 ml), and the slurry is cooled to 25°C. Filtration of the insoluble solid afforded 18.2 g of a brown solid which melts at 249-255°C. Recrystallization from toluene afforded a gray-brown solid which melts at 257-262°C, and has the following composition: 6 area percent dibromo, 78 area percent tribromo, and 16 area percent tetrabromotetramethylbisphenol E. It has the following NMR spectrum: ^1H NMR (DMSO d_6) δ : 2.12 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 9H), 3.20 (s, 4H), and 6.90 (s, 1H).

Example 3

Preparation of 4,4'-(1,2-ethanediy)bis(3,5-dibromo-2,6-dimethylphenol) (Tetrabromotetramethylbisphenol E)

A 27.1 g (0.1 mole) portion of tetramethylbisphenol E was suspended in 100 ml of CCl_4 . A 60 ml (1.17 mole) portion of bromine was added dropwise while keeping the temperature below 30°C using a water

bath for cooling. Immediate evolution of HBr was observed. The mixture was brought to reflux for 2 hrs. The excess bromine was removed by distillation with the aid of 200 ml of CCl_4 . The mixture was cooled to 25°C, and the insoluble solid was filtered. This afforded 52.0 g of brown solid which melts at 290-297°C. Purification of the insoluble solid involved suspending it in 100 ml of acetone, refluxing for 1.0 hr, cooling to 25°C, and filtering the insoluble solid. A white solid was obtained, 46.0 g, which melts at 295-297°C and has the following composition: 75 area percent tetrabromo and 25 area percent tribromotetramethylbisphenol E. The ^1H NMR spectrum ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$) has a small singlet at 2.12 δ and 2 major peaks, a singlet at 2.26 δ , and a singlet at 3.20 δ , in a ratio of 3 to 1. This spectrum is consistent with the proposed structure.

Example 4

Bromination Using A Friedel-Crafts Catalyst

A 136 g (0.5 mole) portion of tetramethyl bisphenol E is suspended in 1,400 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . Following the addition of 2.0 g of FeCl_3 , 86 ml (1.65 mole) of bromine was added at 20-24°C. After refluxing the mixture for 2.0 hr all of the bromine had reacted. A portion of the solvent, 300 ml, was removed by distillation, and the slurry was cooled to 25°C. Filtration of the insoluble solid afforded 262 g of a light brown solid which has the following composition: 8 area percent dibromo, 58 area percent tribromo and 34 area percent tetrabromo tetramethyl-bisphenol E. The ^1H NMR spectrum is consistent with this composition.

Comparative Experiment 1 - Not an embodiment of the present invention.

Bromination of Tetramethylbisphenol F.

A 25.6-g portion of tetramethylbisphenol F (0.1 mole) was suspended in 125 ml of carbon tetrachloride, and the slurry was cooled to 5°C. A 6-ml portion of bromine (0.12 mole) was added dropwise, and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. All of the bromine reacted. Analysis of the mixture by gas chromatography indicates that >90 percent of the starting material reacts. The major product formed was 4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenol, which was identified by comparison with an authentic sample; a number of other cleavage products were formed. Addition of 6 more ml of bromine gave complete cleavage of the tetramethylbisphenol F.

Comparative Experiment 2 - Not an embodiment of the present invention.

Bromination of Tetramethylbisphenol A.

A 14.2-g portion of tetramethylbisphenol A (0.05 mole) was suspended in 100 ml of carbon tetrachloride, and the slurry was cooled to 5°C. A 3-ml portion of bromine (0.06 mole) was added dropwise, and the reaction was analyzed by gas chromatography. More than 60 percent of the starting material reacted, forming two major products, one of them being 4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenol. After stirring at 25°C for two hours, the insoluble product was filtered, 5.5 g, and is identified as tetramethylbisphenol A. The carbon tetrachloride solution has 4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenol as the main component, as identified by gas chromatography and nuclear magnetic resonance, and by comparison with an authentic sample.

The preceding Examples and Comparative Experiments surprisingly indicate that TDDPC compounds having a polymethylene-bridge can be brominated on the aromatic rings, whereas similar compounds having only one linking carbon atom do not ring-brominate.

Example 5

To a slurry of 25 g of brominated bisphenol E (70 percent tribromo, 18 percent tetrabromo, 12 percent dibromo) in 250 ml of epichlorohydrin plus 30 ml of isopropanol at approximately 80°C was added 19.6 g of 50 percent weight/weight NaOH in water over a two-hour period. After the caustic addition, the reaction temperature was maintained at approximately 80°C for 2 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with approximately 200 ml of CH_2Cl_2 and was filtered to remove NaCl. Upon evaporation of the CH_2Cl_2 , the filtrate yielded white crystals. Additional material was obtained by rotoevaporation of the epichlorohydrin/isopropanol. The total yield of product was 23.8 g (78 percent).

The initial solid has a melting point of 197°C-200°C and an epoxide equivalent weight of 315.9 g. The second solid has a melting point of 171°C-175°C and an epoxide equivalent weight of 309 g. These data, along with nuclear magnetic resonance spectra, suggest that the initial solid is a mixture of tri- and tetrabromotetramethylbisphenol E-diglycidyl ether, while the second solid is a mixture of di- and tribromotetramethylbisphenol E-diglycidyl ether.

Comparative Experiment 3

The diglycidyl ether of tetrabromobisphenol A, 6.00 g (available from The Dow Chemical Company under the name DER® 542), was cured with 1.127 g diaminodiphenylsulfone. The cured resin is maintained at 265°C for 1 hour in a convection oven. The resin was observed to lose >50 percent of its weight.

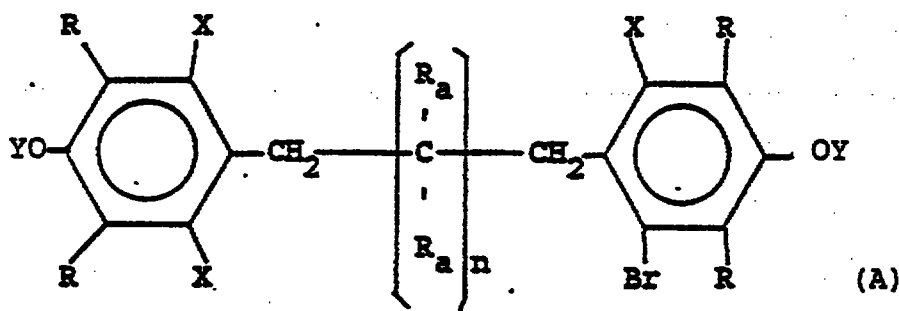
Example 6

The first product of Example 5 was employed in the procedure of Comparative Experiment 3 as a replacement for the diglycidyl ether of tetrabromobisphenol A. The resin lost no weight after 1 hour.

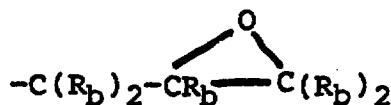
A comparison of the results of Example 6 and Comparative Experiment 3 indicates that the resin of Example 6 exhibits unexpectedly improved thermal stability.

Claims

1. A compound of the formula:

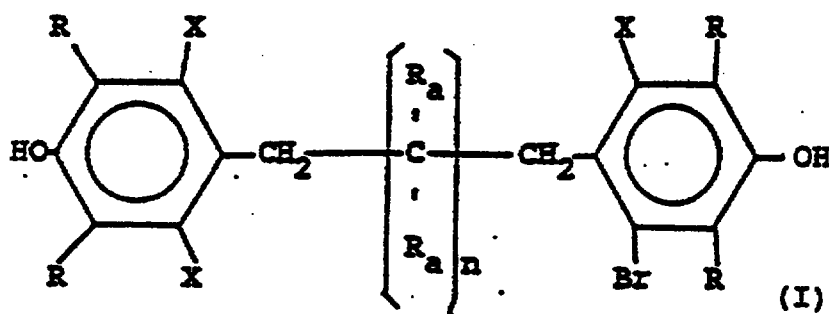


characterized in that n is zero or a positive integer, each X independently is Br or H with proviso that when Y is hydrogen at least one X is H; Y is H or Z; each Z independently is a moiety of the formula:



wherein each R_b is hydrogen or an aliphatic or inertly-substituted aliphatic moiety of up to 25 carbon atoms, each R_a independently is H or alkyl of up to 12 carbon atoms, and each R independently is a primary or secondary alkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 of the formula:



characterized in that n, X, R_a and R are as defined in Claim 1.

3. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 of the formula:



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Comparative Experiment 3

The diglycidyl ether of tetrabromobisphenol A, 6.00 g (available from The Dow Chemical Company under the name DER® 542), was cured with 1.127 g diaminodiphenylsulfone. The cured resin is maintained at 265°C for 1 hour in a convection oven. The resin was observed to lose >50 percent of its weight.

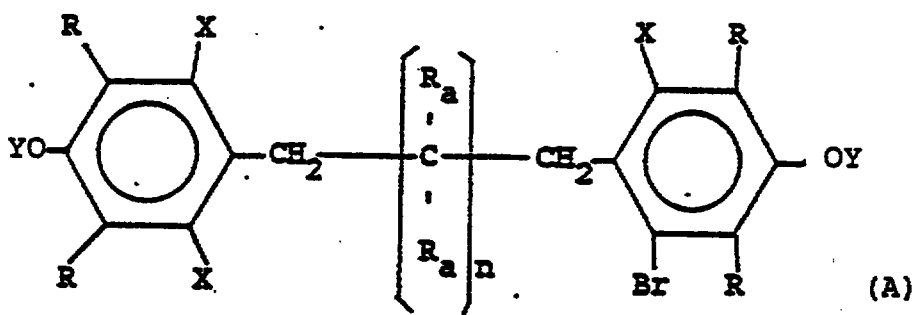
Example 6

The first product of Example 5 was employed in the procedure of Comparative Experiment 3 as a replacement for the diglycidyl ether of tetrabromobisphenol A. The resin lost no weight after 1 hour.

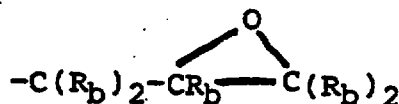
A comparison of the results of Example 6 and Comparative Experiment 3 indicates that the resin of Example 6 exhibits unexpectedly improved thermal stability.

Claims

1. A compound of the formula:

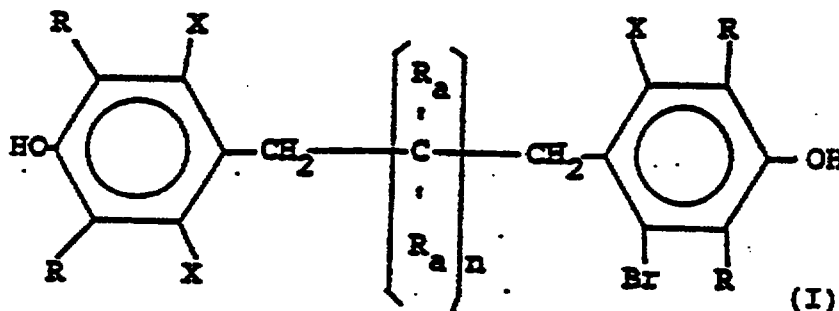


characterized in that n is zero or a positive integer, each X independently is Br or H with proviso that when Y is hydrogen at least one X is H; Y is H or Z; each Z independently is a moiety of the formula:



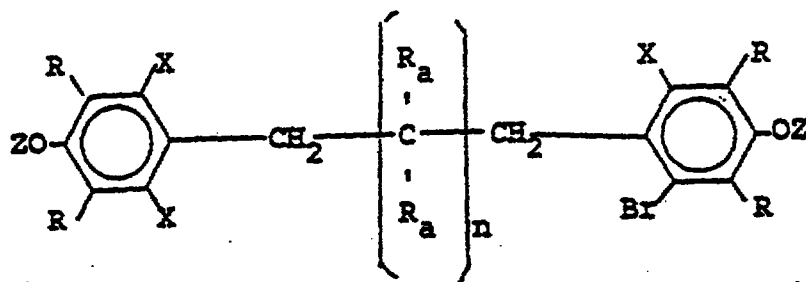
wherein each R_b is hydrogen or an aliphatic or inertly-substituted aliphatic moiety of up to 25 carbon atoms, each R_a independently is H or alkyl of up to 12 carbon atoms, and each R independently is a primary or secondary alkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 of the formula:



characterized in that n, X, R_a and R are as defined in Claim 1.

3. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 of the formula:



characterized in that n, X, R_a, R and Z are as defined in Claim 1.

4. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein each R has up to 3 carbon atoms.

5. A compound as claimed in Claim 4, wherein each R_b is hydrogen.

6. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein each R has up to 3 carbon atoms.

7. A compound as claimed in Claim 6, wherein each R is methyl.

8. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein n is zero.

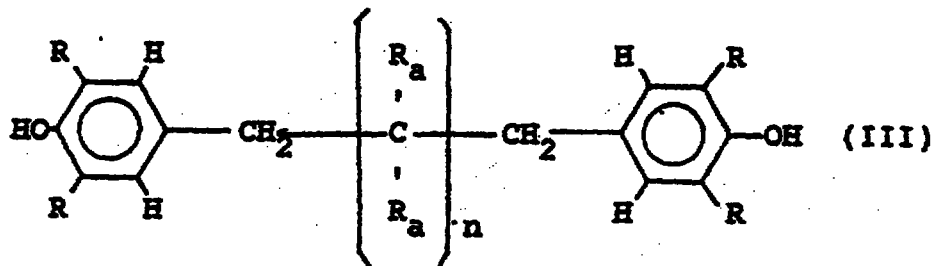
9. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein at least one X moiety is Br.

10. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein each R_a has up to 6 carbon atoms.

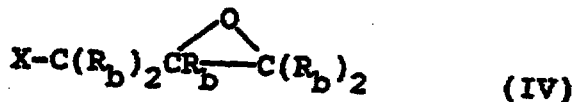
11. A compound, selected from 4,4'-(1,2-ethanediyl)-bis(3-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenol); 4,4'-(1,2-ethanediyl)-bis(3,5-dibromo-2,6-dimethylphenol), and 3,5-dibromo-4-(2-(2-bromo-4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)ethyl)-2,6-dimethylphenol.

12. Diglycidyl ether of 3,5-dibromo-4-(2-(2-bromo-4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)ethyl)-2,6-dimethylphenol.

13. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, or of an analogous compound of the Formula A of Claim 1 in which each X is bromine when Y is H, characterized in that a tetraalkyl dihydroxydiaromatic polymethylene-bridged compound of the formula

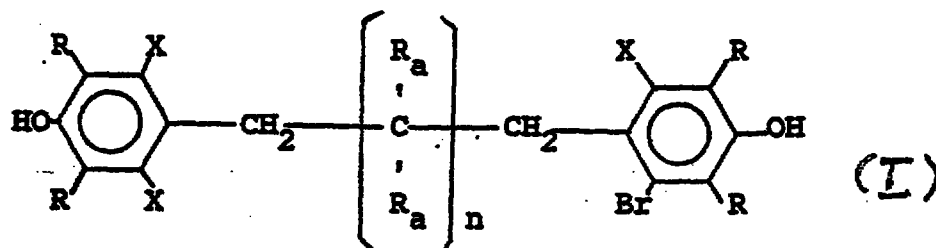


wherein n is zero or a positive integer, each R_a independently is H or alkyl of up to 12 carbon atoms, and each R independently is a primary or secondary alkyl moiety of up to 6 carbon atoms, or a partly ring brominated derivative thereof is contacted with a bromination agent to yield a compound of Formula A in which Y is H and, when a compound of Formula A in which Y is Z is required, reacting said brominated bisphenol with a haloalkylene oxide of the formula



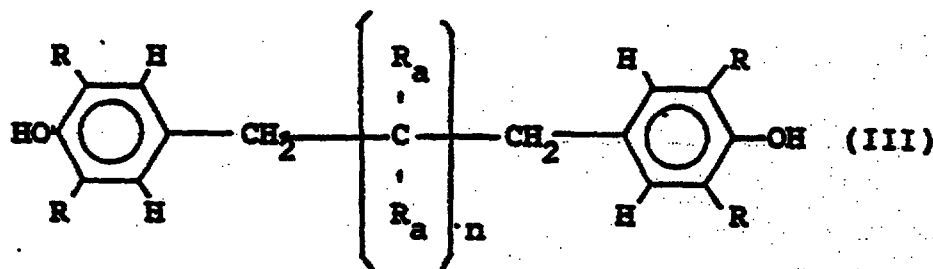
wherein X is halo, and each R_b independently is H or an aliphatic or inertly-substituted aliphatic moiety of up to 25 carbon atoms.

14. A process according to claim 13 for the preparation of a compound of the formula



wherein n is zero or a positive integer, each X independently is Br or H, each R_a independently is H or alkyl of up to 12 carbon atoms, and each R independently is a primary or secondary alkyl moiety of up to 6 carbon atoms, characterized in that

(a) a tetraalkyl dihydroxydiaromatic polymethylene-bridged compound of the formula



wherein n is zero or a positive integer, each R_a independently is H or alkyl of up to 12 carbon atoms, and each R independently is a primary or secondary alkyl moiety of up to 6 carbon atoms is contacted with a bromination agent in the presence of a reaction medium and, optionally, a bromination catalyst to form a reaction mixture;

(b) the temperature of the reaction mixture is then raised to an elevated temperature until the reaction is completed; and

(c) the resulting compound of Formula I is recovered.

15. A process as claimed in Claim 13 or Claim 14, wherein the brominating agent is bromine.

16. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 13 to 15, wherein the bromination is carried out using a halogenated lower alkane as a reaction medium.

17. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 13 to 16, wherein the bromination is carried out in the reaction medium at a temperature at which the reaction medium is liquid.

18. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 13 to 17, wherein the bromination reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature.

19. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 13 to 18, wherein said compound of Formula III is 4,4'-(1,2-ethanediyl)bis(2,6-dimethylphenol), and the bromination is carried out in carbon tetrachloride or methylene chloride.

20. A composition comprising an adduct of:

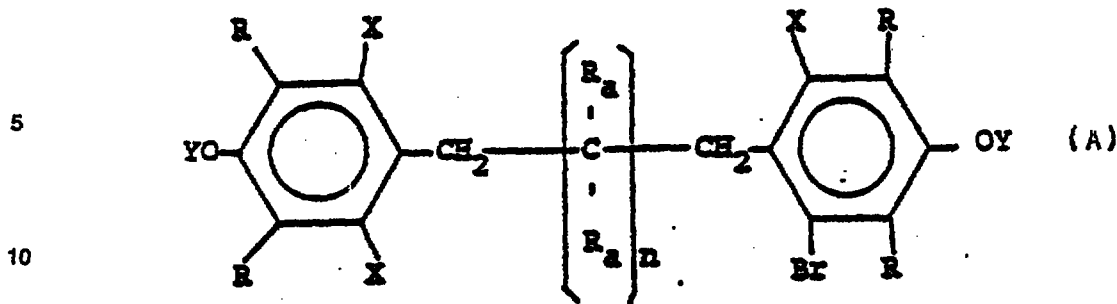
(a) an epoxy compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1, 3 to 10 or 12;

(b) a curing agent for epoxy resins; and optionally,

(c) a curing catalyst.

Patentansprüche

1. Verbindung der Formel:





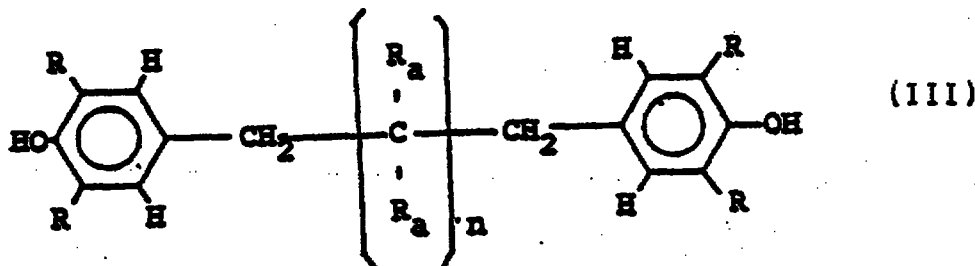
9. Verbindung nach jedem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß mindestens ein X Brom ist.

10. Verbindung nach jedem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jedes R_a bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist.

11. Verbindung, ausgewählt aus 4,4'-(1,2-Ethandiyl)-bis(3-brom-2,6-dimethylphenol), 4,4'-(1,2-Ethandiyl)-bis(3,5-dibrom-2,6-dimethylphenol), und 3,5-Dibrom-4-(2-(2-brom-4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)ethyl)-2,6-dimethylphenol.

12. Diglycidylether von 3,5-Dibrom-4-(2-(2-brom-4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)ethyl)-2,6-dimethylphenol.

13. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach jedem der vorstehenden Ansprüche oder einer mit der Formel A von Anspruch 1 analogen Verbindung, in der jedes X Brom ist, wenn Y Wasserstoff ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine tetraalkyldihydroxydiaromatische Polymethylenbrücken aufweisende Verbindung der Formel

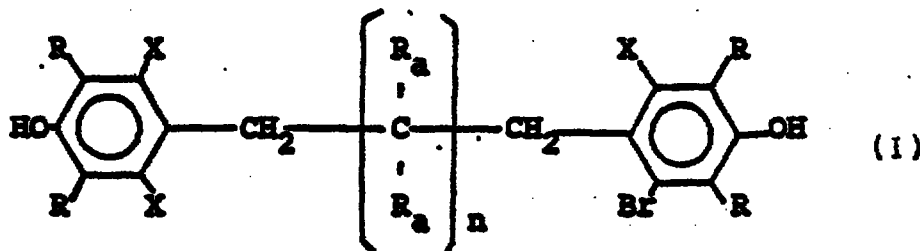


in der n Null oder eine positive Zahl ist, jedes R_a unabhängig Wasserstoff oder Alkyl mit bis zu 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und jedes R unabhängig eine primäre oder sekundäre Alkylgruppe mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen ist, oder ein am Ring teilweise bromiertes Derivat der Verbindung mit einem Bromierungsmittel in Berührung gebracht wird, um eine Verbindung der Formel A auszubilden, in der Y Wasserstoff ist und, wenn eine Verbindung der Formel A mit $Y = Z$ gewünscht ist, Umsetzen des bromierten Bisphenols mit einem Haloalkylenoxid der Formel



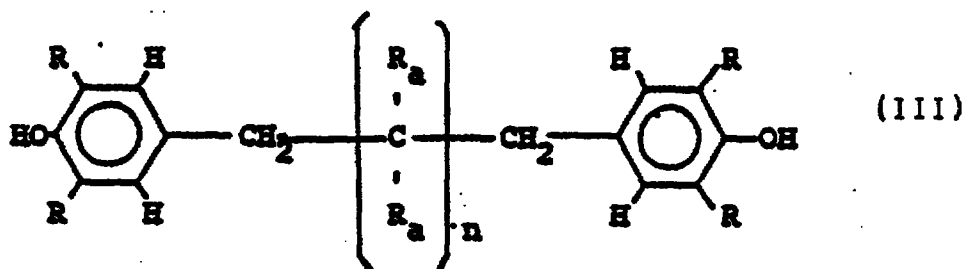
in der X Halogen ist und jedes R_b unabhängig Wasserstoff oder eine aliphatische oder inert substituierte aliphatische Gruppe mit bis zu 25 Kohlenstoffatomen ist.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13 zum Herstellen einer Verbindung der Formel:



in der n Null oder eine positive Zahl ist, jedes X unabhängig Brom oder Wasserstoff ist, jedes R_a unabhängig Wasserstoff oder eine Alkylgruppe mit bis zu 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und jedes R unabhängig eine primäre oder sekundäre Alkylgruppe mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

(a) eine tetraalkyldihydroxydiaromatische Polymethylenbrücken aufweisende Verbindung der Formel



in der n Null oder eine positive Zahl ist, jedes R_a unabhängig Wasserstoff oder Alkyl mit bis zu 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und jedes R unabhängig eine primäre oder sekundäre Alkylgruppe mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen ist,

mit einem Bromierungsmittel in Gegenwart eines Reaktionsmediums und, gegebenenfalls, eines Bromierungskatalysators, als Reaktionsmischung in Berührung gebracht wird,

(b) die Temperatur der Reaktionsmischung dann auf eine erhöhte Temperatur gebracht wird, bis die Reaktion vollständig ist, und

(c) die erhaltene Verbindung von Formel I gewonnen wird.

15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13 oder 14, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Bromierungsmittel Brom ist.

16. Verfahren nach jedem der Ansprüche 13–15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bromierung unter Verwendung eines halogenierten niederen Alkans als Reaktionsmedium ausgeführt wird.

17. Verfahren nach jedem der Ansprüche 13–16, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bromierung in dem Reaktionsmedium bei einer Temperatur ausgeführt wird, bei der das Reaktionsmedium flüssig ist.

18. Verfahren nach jedem der Ansprüche 13–17, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bromierungsreaktionsmischung bis zur Rückflußtemperatur erwärmt wird.

19. Verfahren nach jedem der Ansprüche 13–18, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Verbindung der Formel III 4,4'-(1,2-Ethandiyli)bis(2,6-dimethylphenol) ist und die Bromierung in Tetrachlorkohlenstoff oder Methylenchlorid ausgeführt wird.

20. Zusammensetzung enthaltend ein Adduct von

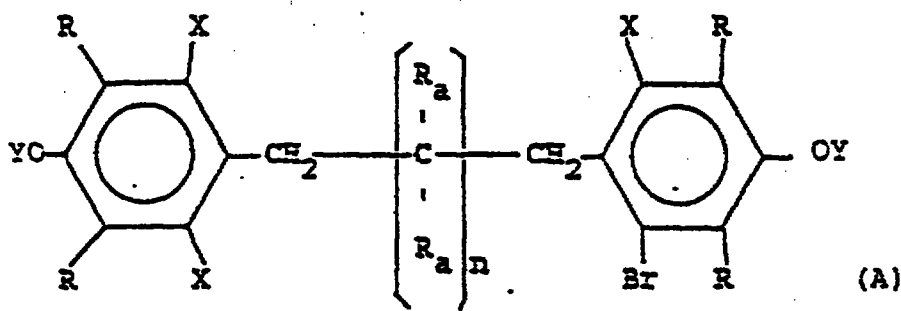
(a) einer Epoxyverbindung nach jedem der Ansprüche 1, 3–10 oder 12,

(b) einem Härtungsmittel für Epoxyharze und, gegebenenfalls,

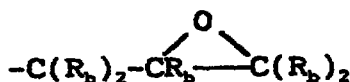
(c) einen Härtungskatalysator.

Revendications

1. Composé de formule:



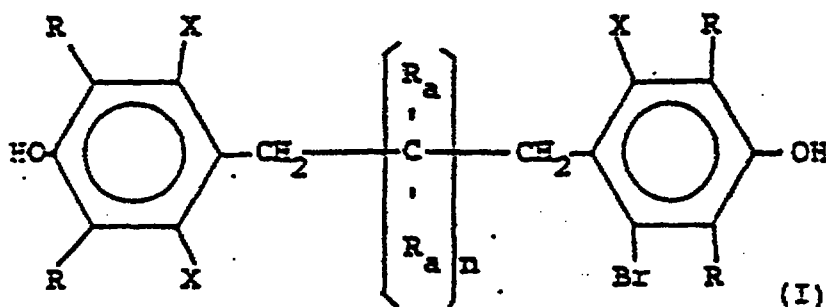
caractérisé en ce que n vaut zéro ou un nombre entier positif, chaque X représente indépendamment Br ou H à la condition que lorsque Y est un atome d'hydrogène, au moins l'un des X soit H; Y est H ou Z; chaque Z représente indépendamment un fragment de formule:



dans laquelle chaque R_b est un atome d'hydrogène ou un fragment aliphatique ou un fragment aliphatique à substituant inerte, comportant jusqu'à 25 atomes de carbone, chaque R_a représente indépendamment H ou un groupe alkyle comportant jusqu'à 12 atomes de carbone, et chaque R représente indépendamment un groupe alkyle primaire ou secondaire comportant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone.

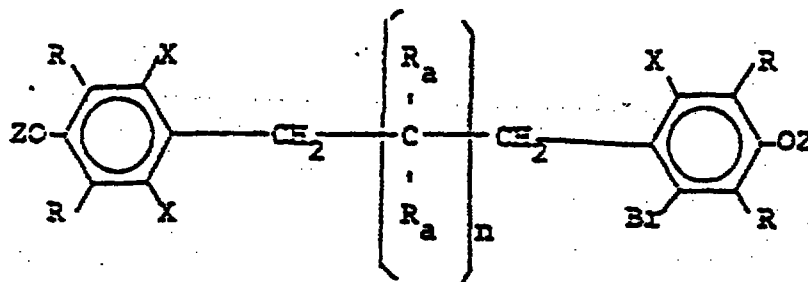


2. Composé selon la revendication 1, de formule:



caractérisé en ce que n, X, R_a et R sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1.

3. Composé selon la revendication 1, de formule:



caractérisé en ce que n, X, R_a, R et Z sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1.

4. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel chaque R comporte jusqu'à 3 atomes de carbone.

5. Composé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel chaque R_b est un atome d'hydrogène.

6. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel chaque R comporte jusqu'à 3 atomes de carbone.

7. Composé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel chaque R est un groupe méthyle.

8. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel n vaut zéro.

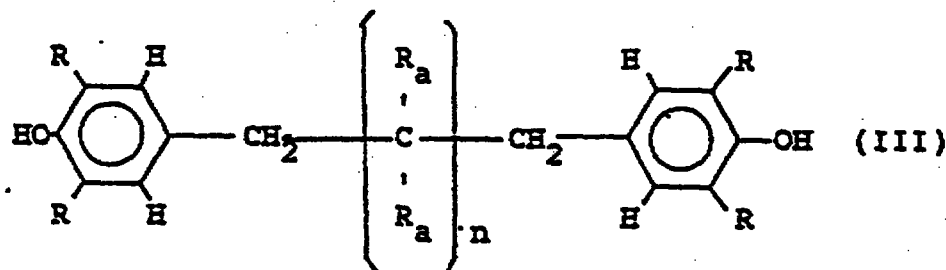
9. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel au moins un fragment X représente Br.

10. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel chaque R_a comporte jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone.

11. Composé choisi parmi le 4,4'-(1,2-éthanediyl)-bis(3-bromo-2,6-diméthylphénol), le 4,4'-(1,2-éthanediyl)-bis(3,5-dibromo-2,6-diméthylphénol), et le 3,5-dibromo-4-(2-(2-bromo-4-hydroxy-3,5-diméthylphényl)éthyl)-2,6-diméthylphénol.

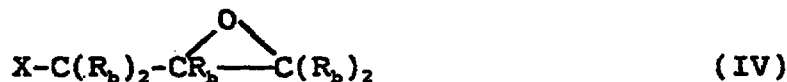
12. Ether diglycidyle de 3,5-dibromo-4-(2-(2-bromo-4-hydroxy-3,5-diméthylphényl)éthyl)-2,6-diméthylphénol.

13. Procédé de préparation d'un composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, ou d'un composé analogue de formule A de la revendication 1, dans laquelle chaque X est un atome de brome quand Y est H, caractérisé en ce qu'on met en contact un composé tétraalkyl-dihydroxy-diaromatique à pont polyméthylène de formule:



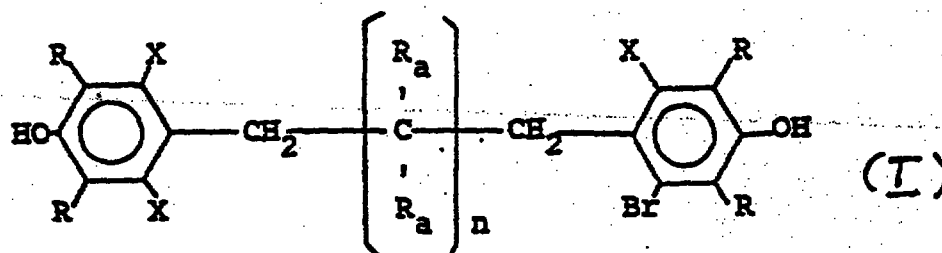


dans laquelle n vaut zéro ou un nombre entier positif, chaque R_a représente indépendamment H ou un groupe alkyle comportant jusqu'à 12 atomes de carbone et chaque R représente indépendamment un fragment alkyle primaire ou secondaire comportant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, ou son dérivé partiellement bromé sur le noyau, avec un agent de bromation pour obtenir un composé de formule A dans laquelle Y est H et, quand il faut un composé de formule A dans laquelle Y est Z, on fait réagir ledit bis-phénol bromé avec un oxyde d'halogénoalkylène de formule:



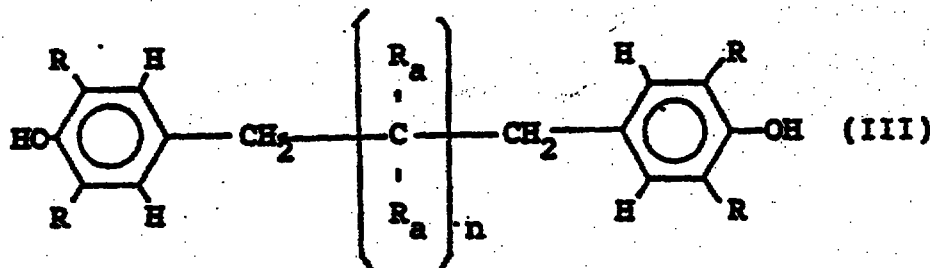
dans laquelle X est un halogène et chaque R_b représente indépendamment H ou un fragment aliphatique ou aliphatique à substituant inerte, comportant jusqu'à 25 atomes de carbone.

14. Procédé selon la revendication 13, pour la préparation d'un composé de formule:



dans laquelle n vaut zéro ou un nombre entier positif, chaque X représente indépendamment Br ou H, chaque R_a représente indépendamment H ou un groupe alkyle comportant jusqu'à 12 atomes de carbone, et chaque R représente indépendamment un fragment alkyle primaire ou secondaire comportant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, caractérisé en ce que

(a) on met en contact un composé tétraalkyl-dihydroxy-diaromatique à pont polyméthylène, répondant à la formule:



dans laquelle n vaut zéro ou un nombre entier positif, chaque R_a représente indépendamment H ou un groupe alkyle comportant jusqu'à 12 atomes de carbone, et chaque R représente indépendamment un fragment alkyle primaire ou secondaire comportant jusqu'à six atomes de carbone, avec un agent de bromation en présence d'un milieu de réaction et, facultativement, un catalyseur de bromation, pour former un mélange de réaction;

(b) on élève ensuite la température du mélange de réaction à une valeur élevée jusqu'à l'achèvement de la réaction; et

(c) on récupère le composé résultant de formule (I).

15. Procédé selon la revendication 13 ou 14, dans lequel l'agent de bromation est le brome.

16. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 13 à 15, dans lequel on effectue la bromation en utilisant comme milieu de réaction un alcane inférieur halogéné.

17. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 13 à 16, dans lequel on effectue la bromation dans un milieu de réaction à une température à laquelle le milieu de réaction est liquide.

18. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 13 à 17, dans lequel on chauffe le mélange de réaction de bromation à la température de reflux.

19. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 13 à 18, dans lequel ledit composé de formule (III) est le 4,4'-(1,2-éthanediyl)-bis(2,6-diméthylphénol), et on effectue la bromation dans le tétrachlorure de carbone ou le chlorure de méthylène.



20. Composition comprenant un produit d'addition de:

- (a) un composé époxy selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1, 3 à 10 ou 12;
- (b) un agent de durcissement pour résines époxy; et facultativement,
- (c) un catalyseur de durcissement.

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