

Organotin compounds and resins or polymers stabilized therewith

This invention relates to novel organotin compounds that are stabilizers for resins or polymers, and especially effective heat stabilizers for halogen-containing resins or polymers. The organotin compounds are derivatives of mercaptoalkanols, which are present as the free alcohols, as esters of polycarboxylic acids, esters of acids containing specified non-metallic elements or as alkoxides of specified metallic elements.

Organotin derivatives of mercaptoalkanols and mercaptoalkanol esters are disclosed in the prior art. United States Patent Specification No. 2,731,489 to Best teaches that organotin derivatives of mercaptoalkanol esters derived from monocarboxylic acids are effective stabilizers for vinyl chloride polymers. Kugele in United States Patent Specification No. 4,062,881 (see also FR—A—2,279,756) teaches that the performance of this type of stabilizer can be improved and the objectionable odour considerably reduced by introducing sulphide or polysulphide groups that are bonded exclusively to the same or different tin atoms. Other stabilizers are shown in FR—A—2388822 and FR—A—2369288.

It has now been found that the efficacy of many of the organotin stabilizers disclosed in the aforementioned Kugele and Best United States patent specifications can be significantly increased if the hydroxyl group of the mercaptoalkanol is present as the free alcohol or is reacted to form 1) an ester of a polycarboxylic acid that is further esterified with at least one additional mercaptoalkanol group, 2) a derivative of a silicon-, phosphorus-, or boron-containing compound, or 3) an alkoxide of an aluminium- or titanium-containing compound, and this observation has led to the development of the present invention.

This invention provides organotin compounds containing

a) at least one tin atom having either (1) one or two groups (G) chosen from hydrocarbyl groups, preferably containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or substituted hydrocarbyl groups, preferably carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms, preferably 4 to 20 carbon atoms, and ketohydrocarbyl groups containing at least four carbon atoms, preferably 4 to 20 carbon atoms, the group (G) or each group (G) being bonded to tin through carbon;

b) at least one mercaptoalkanol residue bonded to tin through the sulphur atom of the said residue, the oxygen atom of the said residue being bonded to one of the following: hydrogen, an optionally substituted hydrocarbyl group, the residue obtained by removal of the hydroxyl portion of one carboxy (—COOH) group of a polycarboxylic acid or a hydroxypolycarboxylic acid (but not the hydroxyl portion of a monocarboxylic acid), an element chosen from aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon, and titanium or the residue of a compound of aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon, and titanium or the residue of a compound of aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon or titanium that contains at least one group capable of displacing the hydrogen atom of a hydroxyl group bonded to a carbon atom, with the proviso that the moiety of any polycarboxylic acid so used is bonded to at least two mercaptoalkanol residues through an oxygen atom of said residues and a —CO— group of said polycarboxylic acid moiety;

c) up to 52% by weight of tin, and

d) up to 62% by weight of sulphur.

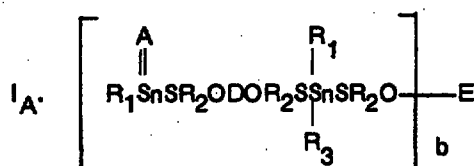
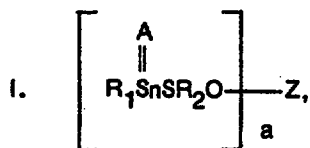
With regard to condition (a), if at least one tin atom has two said groups (G), it is preferred that the said groups (G) are either hydrocarbyl groups containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or substituted hydrocarbyl groups.

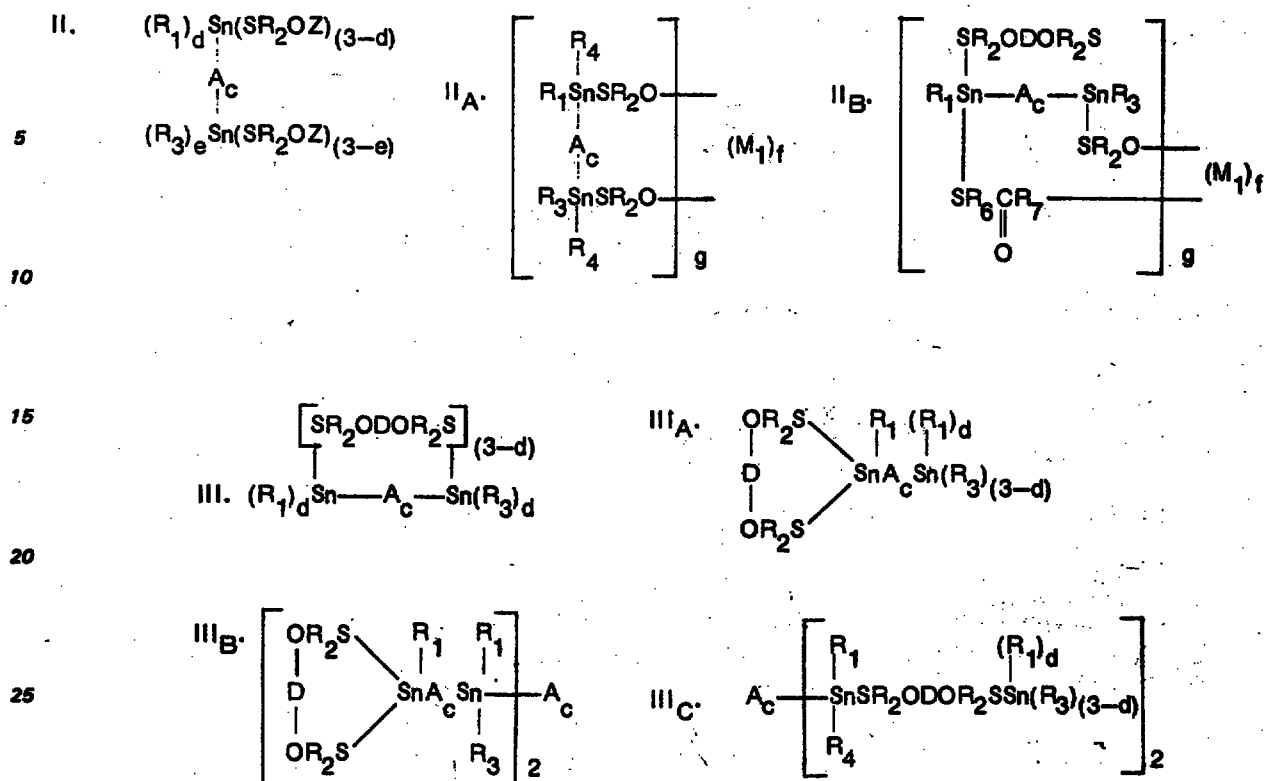
For condition (a) it is preferred that the said substituted hydrocarbyl groups are chosen from carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms and ketohydrocarbyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms.

In addition the organotin compounds of this invention contain at least one atom of oxygen or sulphur bonded exclusively to tin or to tin and hydrogen, or at least one polysulphide group bonded exclusively to tin.

Further organotin stabilizers and methods for their manufacture are shown in FR—A—1084431, US—A—2872468 and FR—A—2291208, but none of these reveal the combination of requirements for the compounds of this invention, as set out above.

Preferred organotin compounds illustrative of this invention can be represented by the following general formulae:





In the preceding general formulae R_1 is selected from hydrocarbyl (i.e. alkyl preferably containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl and aralkyl), carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl and ketohydrocarbyl. The alkyl portion of any group represented by R_1 contains from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. If more than one R_1 is present on any tin atom, i.e. d as hereinafter defined is 2, the second R_1 group can optionally represent halogen (chlorine, bromine or iodine), $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{SH}$, a residue obtained by removal of active hydrogen from the mercapto group of an ester derived from a mercaptocarboxylic acid and a mono- or polyhydric alcohol wherein the said ester is bonded to tin through sulphur, a residue obtained by removal of the hydrogen from the mercapto group of a mercaptan, a mercaptoalkanol or an ester derived from a mercaptoalkanol and a mono- or polycarboxylic acid, or a residue obtained by removal of the hydrogen from the carboxy ($-\text{COOH}$) group of a monocarboxylic acid or carboxy group of a partial ester of a polycarboxylic acid.

R_2 represents an alkylene, e.g. an alkylene containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms, or arylene group that may optionally contain one or more groups represented by the formula $-\text{OX}$ wherein X represents hydrogen or M_1 as hereinafter defined.

R_3 is as defined for R_1 above or R_3 is R_4 as hereinafter defined or $-\text{SR}_2\text{OZ}$ wherein R_2 is as defined hereinbefore and Z is defined subsequently.

R_6 represents alkylene containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and R_7 represents a residue obtained by removing the hydrogen atom from at least two of the hydroxyl groups of a polyfunctional alcohol containing from 2 to 4 hydroxyl groups.

The group represented by E is as defined for M_1 or is D and D is



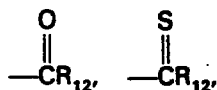
wherein M_1 and Q are as hereinafter defined. The valency of the E group (represented by b) is from 2 to 4. The subscripts d , e and f in the foregoing formulae are each 1 or 2 and g is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

In one embodiment of the present class of compounds two R_3 groups, two R_1 groups or an R_1 and an R_3 group are joined to form the residue of a mercaptoacid, $-\text{SR}_6\text{CO}-$,

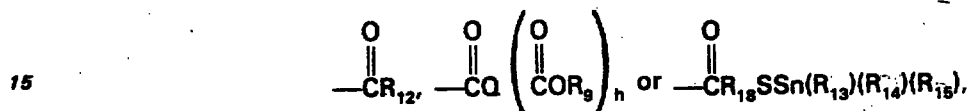
or a di- or polycarboxylic acid,



R_4 is R_1 as defined above or is AR_5 , halogen or pseudo-halogen, A is oxygen or sulphur; c is 1 when A is oxygen or an integer from 1 to 10 when A is sulphur. When A is sulphur R_5 is $-R_{10}COOR_{11}$.



$-R_2OZ$, $-R_2OE$, $-R_2OM_1$, $-\text{Sn}(R_{12})(R_{14})(R_{15})$ or a hydrocarbyl or carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or keto-hydrocarbyl as defined for R_1 above, R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , Z, E and M_1 being as hereinafter defined and R_2 being defined as above. When A is polysulphide R_5 is $-\text{Sn}(R_{13})(R_{15})$ wherein R_{13} and R_{15} are as hereinafter defined. When A is oxygen R_5 is



wherein R_{12} , Q, R_9 , h, R_{18} , R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} are as hereinafter defined.

In the foregoing formulae R_{10} represents an alkylene radical containing from 1 to 20 carbons that is optionally substituted with $-\text{COOR}_{11}$ or with one or more halogen atoms or hydroxyl groups, R_{11} and R_{12} are hydrocarbyl or carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or keto-hydrocarbyl groups, wherein hydrocarbyl is defined as including alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl and alkaryl wherein the alkyl portion of any of these groups contains from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and any alkenyl groups contain from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. The R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} groups that are bonded to tin are as defined for R_1 . Preferably not more than two of R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} are hydrocarbyl or said substituted hydrocarbyl. This is particularly true when the hydrocarbyl is alkyl containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, since the resultant compound may exhibit a relatively high toxicity and relatively low efficacy as a stabilizer. R_{18} is alkylene or alkylidene and contains from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, one or more of which may be substituted with a halogen atom or a hydroxyl group. a is an integer from 1 to 4; b is an integer from 2 to 4; f is 1 or 2; g is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

In certain preferred organotin compounds embodying this invention:

- (i) a is 2 or 3 and Z represents the residue of a dimeric, trimeric or tetrameric fatty acid containing 36 to about 72 carbon atoms; or

(ii) D is



and Q represents an alkylene group containing from 4 to 7 carbon atoms; and/or

- (iii) M_1 is chosen from the elements aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon and titanium, g is 3 when M_1 represents aluminium, boron, or phosphorus and g is 4 when M_1 represents silicon or titanium or M_1 is



and g is 2.

A characteristic feature of the preferred compounds of the present invention is that if the hydroxyl group or groups of a mercaptoalkanol residue is/are esterified, the free acid must contain at least 2 carboxyl groups which are subsequently reacted with a mercaptoalkanol during preparation of the compounds. Any remaining carboxyl groups may be reacted with a mercaptoalkanol or a mono- or dihydric alcohol.

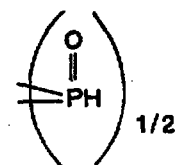
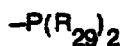
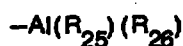
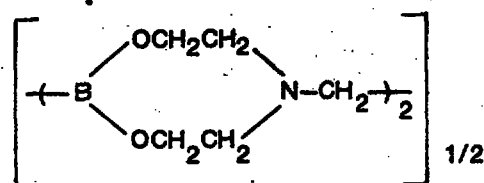
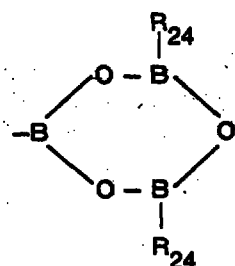
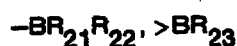
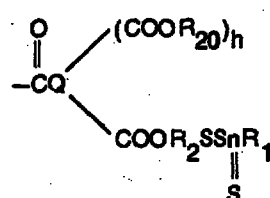
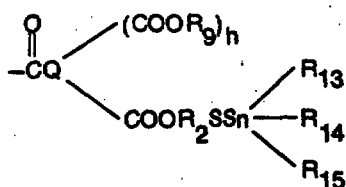
A second feature which characterizes the preferred compounds of the present invention is the presence of a mercaptoalkanol residue, represented in the foregoing general formula $-\text{SR}_2\text{O}-$. In the simplest form of the preferred compounds Z is hydrogen and the compounds exhibit the general formula



A specific example of such a compound is butyltin- β -hydroxyethyl mercaptide sulphide that exhibits the formula

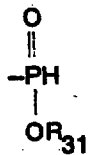


Alternatively the hydroxyl portion of the mercaptoalkanol residue can be reacted with a poly-carboxylic acid, a partial ester thereof, the combination of an alkali metal and an organic halide or compounds of phosphorus, silicon, boron, aluminium or titanium. In these instances Z represents one of the aforementioned elements, or the residue of one of the aforesaid reactants. Thus it may be a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbonyl group, including alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl and hydroxyalkenyl or a group represented by one of the following general formulae:



0 011 456

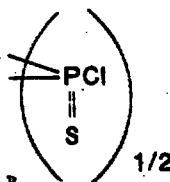
5



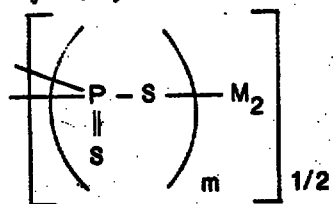
10



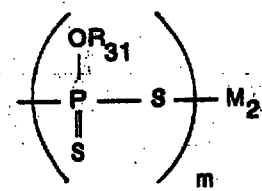
15



20

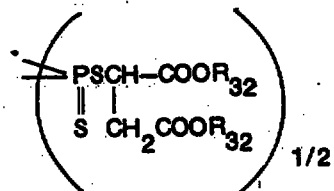


25



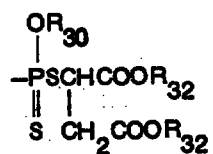
30

35

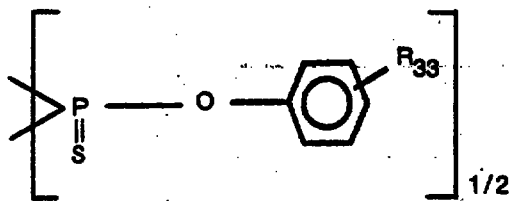


40

45

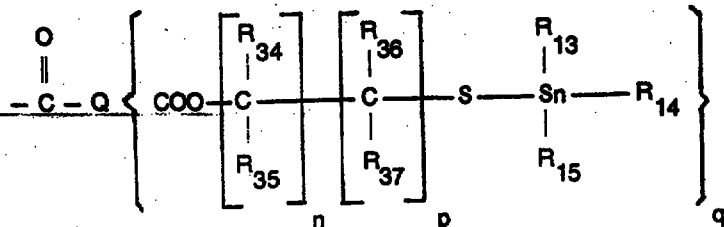


50



55

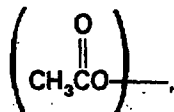
60



65

In the foregoing general formulae h represents 0, 1 or 2; n and p each represent an integer from 1 to 20. Each R_9 represents alkyl containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, aryl or hydrogen. If more than one R_9 is present, these may be the same or different. The valency of the group represented by Z (indicated by "a") is from 1 to 4. R_{20} is as defined for R_9 .

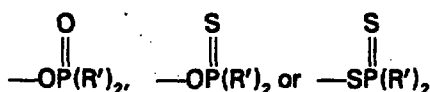
R_{21} and R_{22} are individually selected from alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aryl, aralkyl and cycloalkyl wherein any alkyl residues contain from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, —SR, —OR (wherein R is hydrocarbyl), acetoxy



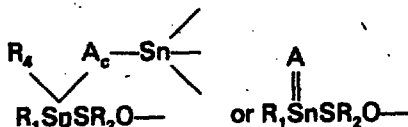
halogen (chlorine, bromine or iodine), and —OH. R_{23} represents —ORO—, —SRS— or —SRO—, wherein R is alkylene containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, —CH₂CH=CHCH₂—, —CH₂C≡CCH₂—, or arylene, most preferably phenylene. R_{24} is —OR wherein R is hydrocarbyl (as previously defined) or —SnR₁₃R₁₄R₁₅. R_{25} and R_{26} are individually selected from hydroxyl, acyloxy,



pyrophosphate, halogen (chlorine, bromine or iodine), —OR', —OOCR', —OSi(R')₃,



wherein R' is hydrocarbyl as previously defined for R, SR'', wherein R'' is hydrocarbyl, or —R'''COOR'' wherein R''' is alkylene containing from 2 to 20 carbon atoms that is optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms or hydroxyl groups. R_{27} is hydrocarbyl containing from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, —OOCR''' or —OR''' wherein R''' is hydrocarbyl,



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_4 and A_c are previously defined in the general formulae for the present compounds; R_{28} is hydrocarbyl; R_{29} is hydrocarbyl, halogen (chlorine, bromine or iodine), —SR₁₀COOR₁₁ (R_{10} and R_{11} are as previously defined), or —SR₃₈OOCR₃₉, wherein R_{38} is alkylene containing from two to twenty carbon atoms and R_{39} is hydrocarbyl as previously defined or is —OR₂₈.

R_{30} is —ORO—, —SRO— or —SRS— (R is alkylene containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms), —OCH₂CH=CHCH₂O—, —OCH₂—C≡C—CH₂O— or —OArO— wherein Ar is arylene, most preferably phenylene. R_{31} is hydrocarbyl as previously defined for R_1 . R_{32} is alkyl containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms or both R_{32} groups are joined to form a single alkylene or alkenylene group containing from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, hydroxyl, nitro or halogen (chlorine, bromine or iodine). R_{33} is alkyl containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. M_1 is an element selected from aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon and titanium. Alternatively M_1 represents a residue of a compound of aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon or titanium where the compound contains at least one group bonded to said element that can displace the hydrogen atom of a hydroxyl group that is bonded to a carbon atom. M_2 represents an element selected from groups I_A, II_A and III_A of the Periodic Table of the elements and having a valency of m . R_{34} and R_{36} are individually selected from hydrogen, hydroxyl, —OR₃ and alkyl containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms. R_{35} and R_{37} are individually selected from hydrogen and alkyl containing from 1 to 18 carbon atoms.

When one or more R_1 , R_3 , R_4 , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{35} and R_{36} are hydrocarbyl they can be, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, amyl, isoamyl, n-octyl, isooctyl, 2-ethylhexyl, dodecyl, benzyl, phenyl, p-tolyl, allyl, octadecyl, vinyl, oleyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl. When one or more of these hydrocarbyl groups are substituted, they can be, for example, 3-ketopentyl, 4-ketopentyl, 4-ketoheptyl, β-carboethoxyethyl, β-carbotetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl or β-carbo-2,2'-dimethylolbutoxyethyl.

When R_1 and R_3 represent unsubstituted hydrocarbyl, these are preferably methyl, n-butyl or n-octyl. Preferred substituted hydrocarbyls represented by R_1 and R_3 include β-carboethoxyethyl, β-carbotetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl and 4-ketopentyl.

The mercaptoalkanolic moiety attached to the tin through sulphur can be mercaptoalkanol or mercaptohydroxyalkanol containing at least 2 carbon atoms and usually not over 6 carbon atoms. Preferably, it contains 2 or 3 carbon atoms and only 1 hydroxyl group. The most preferred compounds

include mercaptoethanol and mercaptopropanol, however, mercaptoalkanols containing 2 or more hydroxyl groups such as monothioglycerol and monothiopentaerythritol are also useful, as are esters thereof such as bis(monothioglycerol)succinate, the bis(monothioglycerol) ester of "Empol" 1010 dimer acid hexatriacontanedioic acid, available from Emery Industries), bis(monothioglycerol) dithio-
 5 dipropionate, bis(monothiopentaerythritol) thiodiacetate and the bis(monothiopentaerythritol)ester of "Westvaco" Diacid 1500 (available from Westvaco Chemicals Company). "Empol" is a Trade Mark.

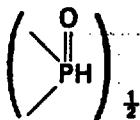
Alternatively, the mercaptoalkanoic moiety can be an ether, thioether, a poly(alkylene oxide) condensate, or a bis-, tri- or polymercaptoalkyl ester of a di-, tri- or polybasic carboxylic acid, such as bis(2-mercaptoethyl) oxalate, bis(2-mercaptoethyl) malonate, bis(3-mercaptoethyl) succinate, bis(2-
 10 mercaptoethyl) glutarate, bis(2-mercaptoethyl) adipate, bis(2-mercaptoethyl)azelaate, the bis(3-mercaptoethyl) diester of "Empol" 1010 dimer acid, bis(3-thioglyceryl) pimelate, the bis(2-mercaptoethyl) ester of "Gulf" PA—18 dicarboxylic acid, bis(7-mercaptoheptyl) dodeceny succinate, bis(2-mercaptoethyl) phthalate, the tris(2-mercaptoethyl)ester of "Empol" 1041 trimer acid, the mixed bis(2-mercaptoethyl)butyl ester of "Empol" 1056A poly-basic acid, bis(3-mercaptoheptyl)maleate, the bis(2-
 15 mercaptoethyl) ester of "Westvaco" Diacid 1550 dicarboxylic acid, bis(2-mercaptoethyl) dithio-dipropionate, bis(2-mercaptoethyl) maleate and bis(2-mercaptoethyl) thiomalate. "Gulf" PA—18 is a dicarboxylic acid anhydride available from Gulf Oil Chemical Corporation.

In addition to containing 1) a sulphur atom bonded solely to tin or to tin and hydrogen, a polysulphide group attached solely to tin or an oxygen atom bonded solely to tin or to tin and hydrogen and 2) at least one mercaptoalkanol group bonded to tin through sulphur and through oxygen to
 20 hydrogen, phosphorus, silicon, boron, aluminium, titanium or to a polycarboxylic acid wherein at least two carboxyl groups are esterified with one or more different mercaptoalkanols, the tin atom or atoms of the present compound can be bonded directly to a halogen or pseudo-halogen or through an oxygen or sulphur atom to substituents such as the residues of mercaptoacid esters, including isooctyl
 25 mercaptoacetate, aliphatic and aromatic mercaptans such as lauryl mercaptan, thiophenol and benzyl-mercaptan, monocarboxylic and polycarboxylic acids and partial esters of polycarboxylic acids, particularly those esters wherein the esterifying alcohol is a mercaptoalkanol wherein the sulphur atom is bonded to a tin atom.

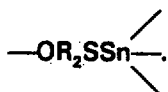
The compounds of this invention are especially useful as stabilizers for poly(vinyl chloride) homo-
 30 polymers and copolymers and can be employed for this purpose as relatively pure monoorganotin or diorganotin compounds, physical mixtures of individual monoorganotin compounds with individual diorganotin compounds or as compounds containing both monoorganotin and diorganotin groups. Examples of each of these classes of compounds are contained in this specification. As used herein the term "relatively pure" means a concentration of at least 90% by weight of a mono- or diorganotin
 35 reactant in the starting materials employed to prepare the desired product, e.g., 90+% pure mono-octyltin trichloride. The other 10% is usually the corresponding monoorganotin trichloride or diorganotin dichloride respectively. In these instances when it is desirable to have a triorganotin species in the molecule, it too may be derived from a relatively pure triorganotin reactant such as 90+% pure tributyltin chloride containing 10% of a mixture of dibutyltin dichloride and monobutyltin trichloride. In
 40 place of the halides one can employ organostannoic acids, diorganotin oxides and/or triorganotin oxides of equivalent purity. The term "mixtures" is defined as physical blends of relatively pure mono-organotin compounds, diorganotin compounds and, optionally, triorganotin compounds, particularly mixtures having from 50 to 96% by weight of at least one monoorganotin compound and correspondingly, from 4 to 50% of at least one diorganotin compound.

These definitions differentiate a mixture of monoorganotin compound and a diorganotin
 45 compound from mixed mono-diorganotin compounds wherein two or more tin atoms are chemically bonded in the same molecule. The bonding is through sulphide or polysulphide groups, oxide groups, residues of dicarboxylic acids, mono-esters of tri-basic acids or di(mercaptoalkyl) ethers.

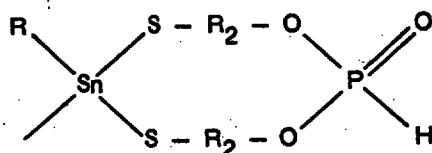
In the foregoing definition for Z some of the groups contain more than one unfilled valency. An
 50 example of such a group is



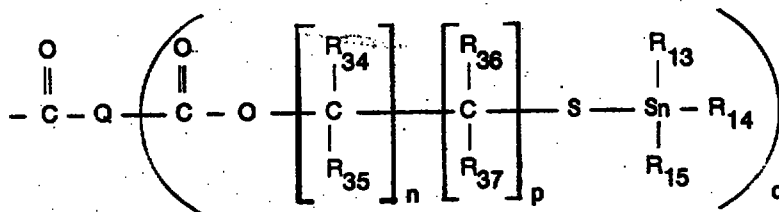
It will be understood that the remaining valency bonds are to



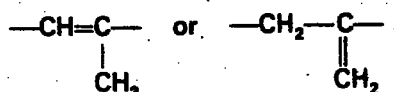
This can be the same tin atom that the Z group is bonded to. The resultant molecule would then exhibit the structure



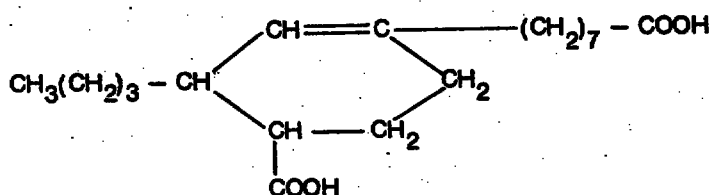
Alternatively, the phosphorus or other atom can be bonded to two different tin atoms through mercaptoalkanol residues.
Preferably Z represents



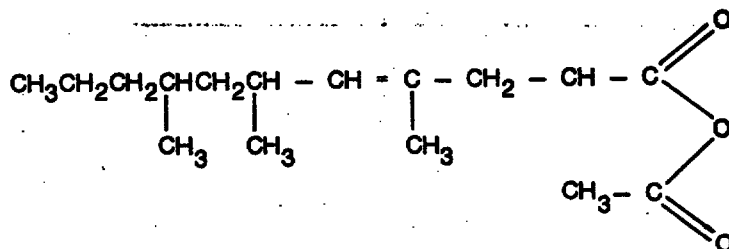
wherein Q is a direct bond or a di- or polyvalent hydrocarbon residue as $-(CH_2)_r$ (r being defined as an integer from 1 to 18) or an unsaturated hydrocarbon group such as $-CH=CH-$,



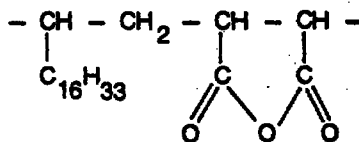
Alternatively, Q can represent two alkylene groups separated by from 1 to 4 sulphur atoms or it can represent residue of a di-, tri-, or polybasic acid such as are commercially produced by polymerization of unsaturated fatty acids. These products contain from 36 to 72 or more carbon atoms and are exemplified by "Empol" 1010 dimer acid, "Empol" 1012 dimer acid, "Empol" 1014 dimer acid, "Empol" 1016 dimer acid, "Empol" 1018 dimer acid, "Empol" 1022 dimer acid, "Empol" 1024 dimer acid, "Empol" 1040 trimer acid and "Empol" 1041 trimer acid, "Empol" 1056A polybasic acid, "Hystrene" 3695 dimer acid (available from Humko Sheffield Chemicals, Inc.), "Hystrene" 3680 dimer acid, "Hystrene" 3675 dimer acid or "Hystrene" 5460 trimer acid. "Hystrene" is a Trade Mark. Q may, for example, represent the residue for a 21 carbon atom diacid,



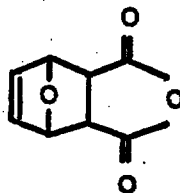
the residue of dodecenylsuccinic anhydride, one of several isomers of which is



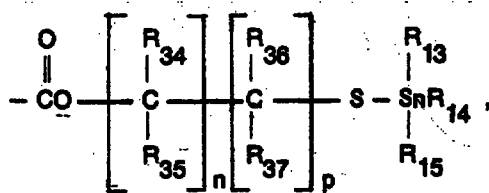
the residue of a low molecular weight polyanhydride resin wherein the repeating unit is



the residue of polyazelaic polyanhydride, the residue of phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid or other benzenepolycarboxylic acids, the residue of malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, pimelic acid, cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid, or cyclohexane tetracarboxylic di-anhydride; the residues of certain Diels-Alder reaction products such as the cyclopentadiene-maleic anhydride adduct, 4-endomethylene-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, the furan-maleic anhydride adduct,

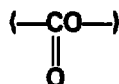


linoleic acid-maleic anhydride adduct, rosin acids-maleic anhydride adducts, alloocimene-maleic anhydride adduct, chlorendic anhydride and related products and derivatives. In those instances where Q is the residue of a tribasic carboxylic acid, one of the acid groups can exist as a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic ester derivative; when the carboxylic acid represented by Q has a functionality of 4 or more, two or more acid groups can exist as substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic esters so long as two of the available valencies of Q are satisfied by

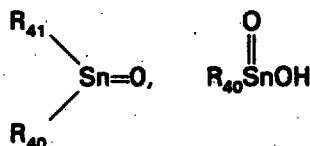


wherein R_{34} , R_{35} , R_{36} and R_{37} are as defined above, R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} can be as described for R_1 and R_2 , however, it is optional, but not preferable that R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} are all hydrocarbyl since stabilization efficacy may decrease and toxicity may increase for these compounds. Preferably 1 or 2 groups selected from R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} are hydrocarbyl and most preferably one of R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} is identical to R_1 ; n and p are each integers of from 1 to 20 and 1 is an integer such that $q + 1$ is the valency of Q. If two or more "Q" groups are present, these may be identical or different.

In addition to the groups of compounds previously described in the present specification, there can also be employed "over-based" organotin compounds obtained by reacting any of the previously disclosed compounds containing a carboxyl



group, with monomeric or polymeric compounds of the general formula:



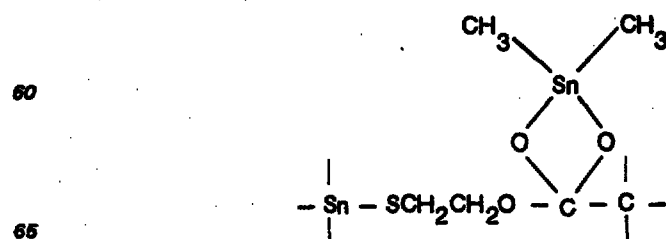
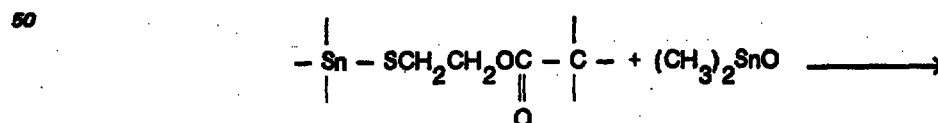
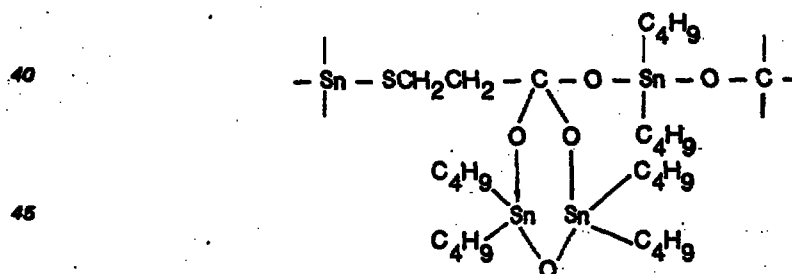
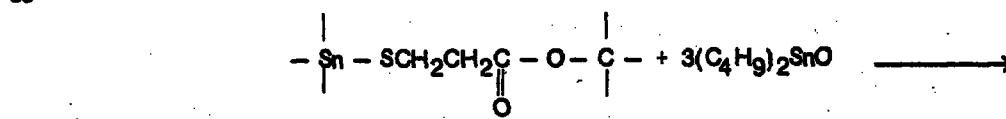
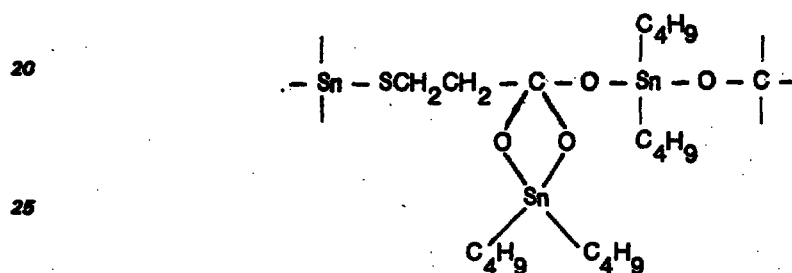
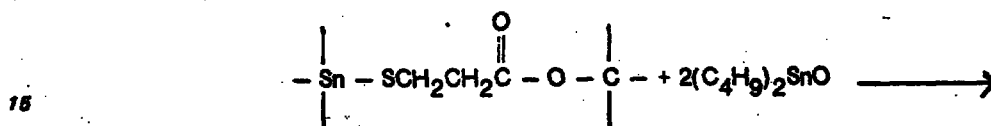
or $(\text{R}_{40}\text{SnO}_{1.5})_4$ where R_{40} and R_{41} are hydrocarbyl or substituted hydrocarbyl as defined for R_1 in the general formulae for the present compounds. These compounds may be used in an amount of up to 3 moles per mole of available carboxyl groups within the organotin molecules of this invention. The over-based product can be obtained simply by dissolving the diorganotin oxide, organostannoic acid or an anhydride of said acid in the compound of this invention having either mercaptoalkanol ester functionality or mercaptoacid ester functionality. Only a fraction of the stoichiometric amount of an organotin oxide or organostannoic acid will dissolve in a mercaptoacetate derivative, e.g., up to 0.3

0 011 456

mole of oxide or acid per mole mercaptoacetate. Surprisingly, mercaptopropionates are not similarly restricted.

Over-basing reactions of organotin compounds are disclosed by Weisfeld (U.S. Patent Specification No. 3,478,071), and by Stapfer and Dworkin, et. al. J. Organometallic Chemistry—Volume 24 (1970) Pages 355—358. The relevant portions of the Weisfeld patent specification are hereby incorporated by reference.

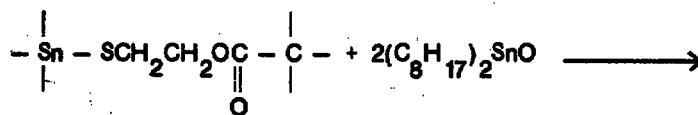
As employed in the present specification the term "over-based" is defined as the reaction product of a diorganotin oxide or organostannoic acid with any organotin compound containing a residue of a mono- or polycarboxylic acid or a mercaptoacid ester. While not being limited to any theory, it is believed that the over-basing reactions proceed in one or more of the following ways:



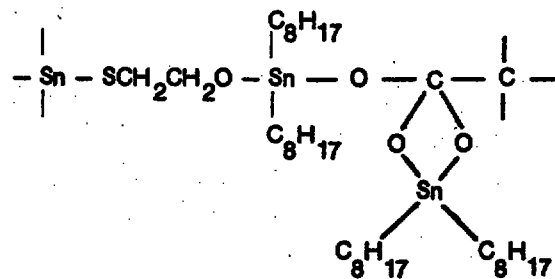
22

0 011 456

5

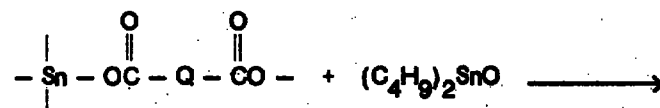


10

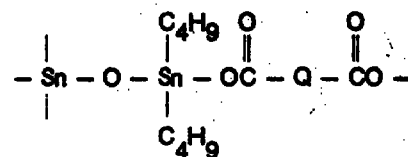


15

20

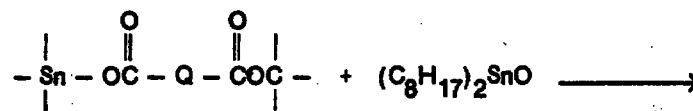


25

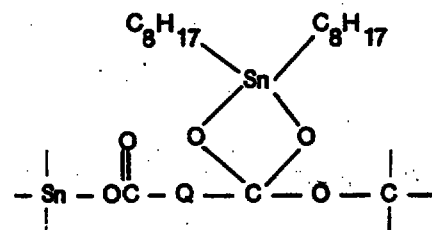


30

35



40

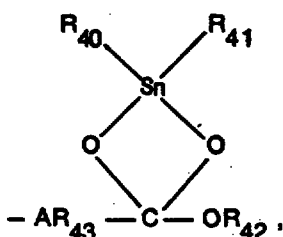


45

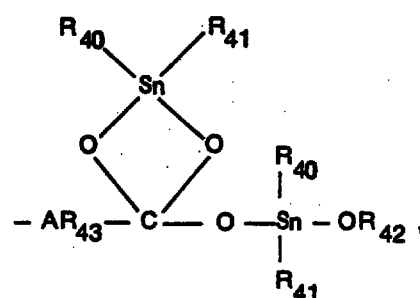
50

When over-basing is employed R_4 may be:

55



60



65

0 011 456

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

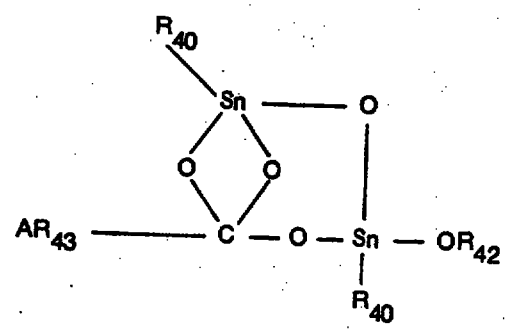
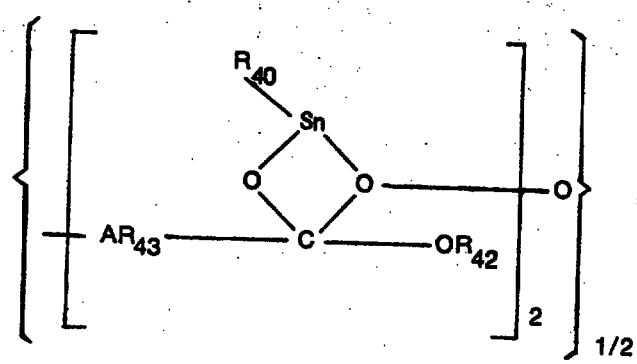
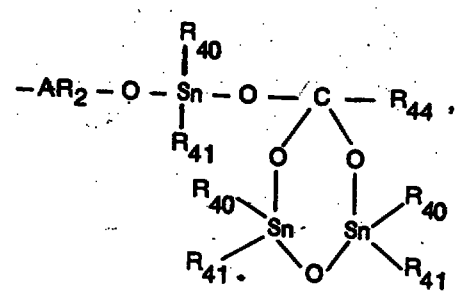
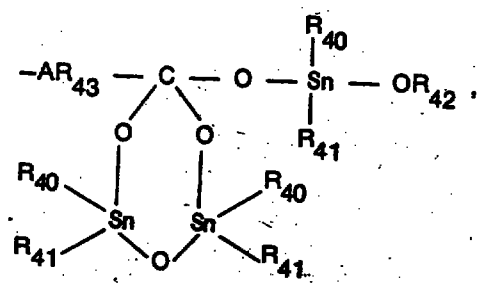
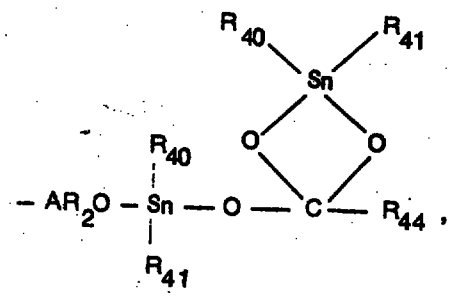
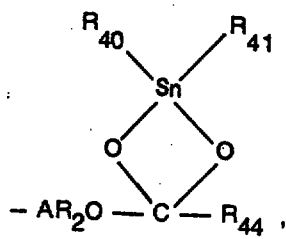
45

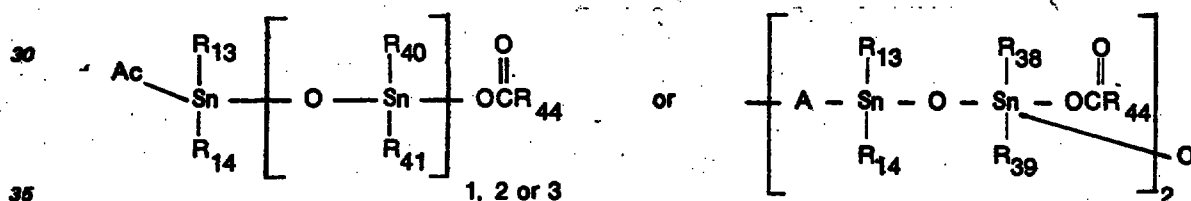
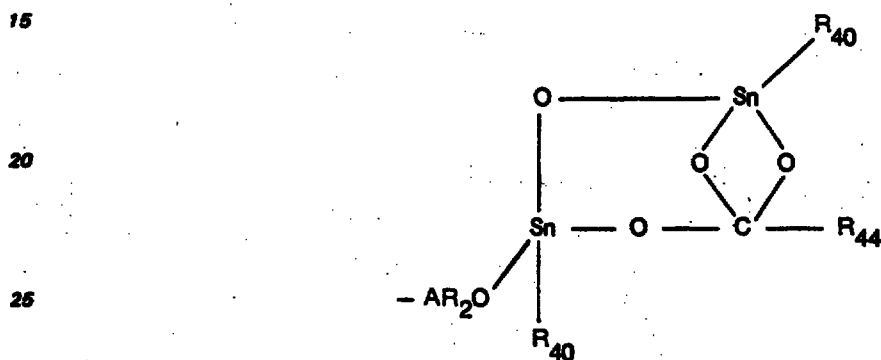
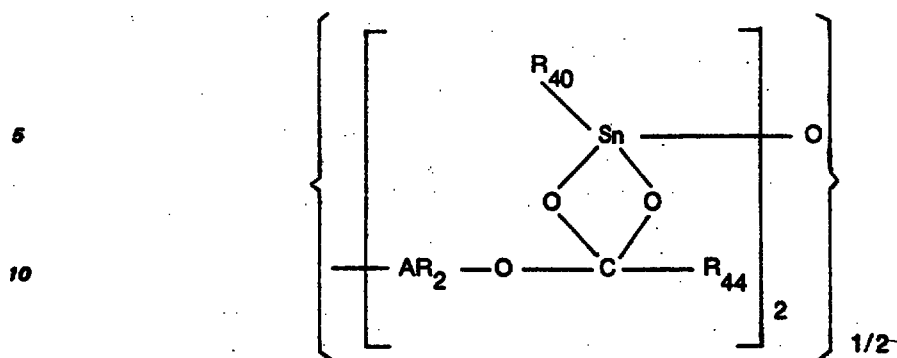
50

55

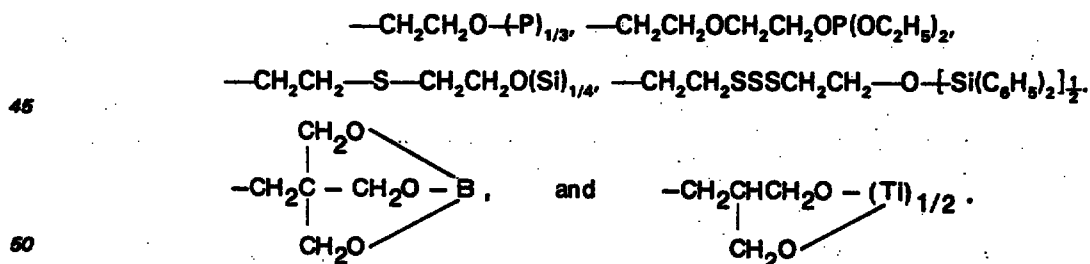
60

65



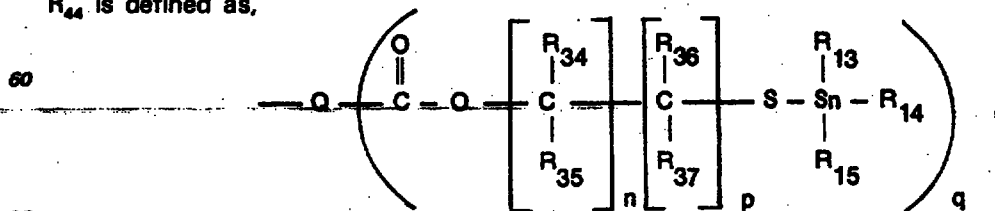


wherein R_{40} and R_{41} are as defined hereinbefore, R_{42} is alkyl, alkaryl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, or 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or functionally substituted derivatives thereof, e.g., hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkyl aryl ether, alkylthio ether, alkyl polythio ether, or a phosphite, borate, silicate, aluminate or titanate derived from a hydroxyl-terminated alkyl group, for example,



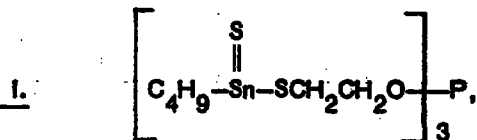
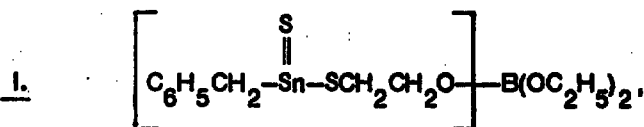
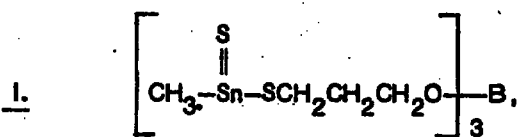
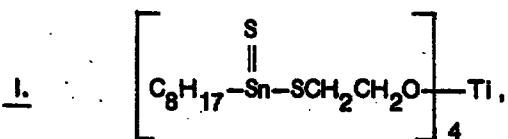
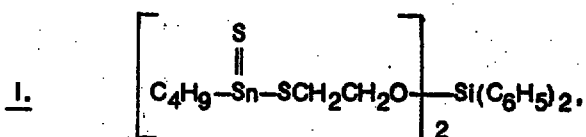
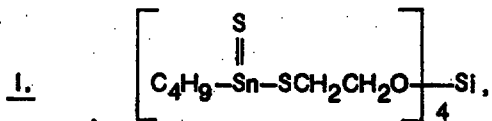
R_{43} is a polyvalent alkylene residue of an α -, β -, or γ -mercaptoacid or an ester thereof, for example $\text{---CH}_2\text{---}$, $\text{---CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{---}$, $\text{---CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{---}$, $\text{---CH(CH}_3\text{)---CH(CH}_3\text{)---}$ and $\text{---CH}_2\text{CH(CH}_3\text{)CH}_2\text{---}$.

R_{44} is defined as,



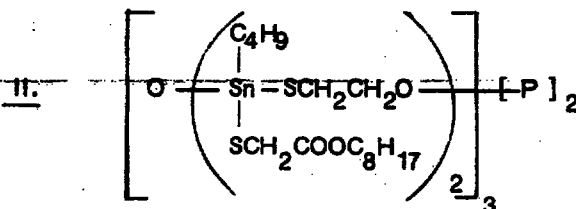
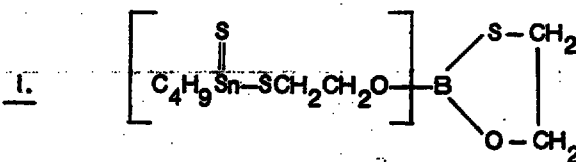
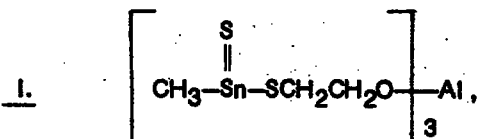
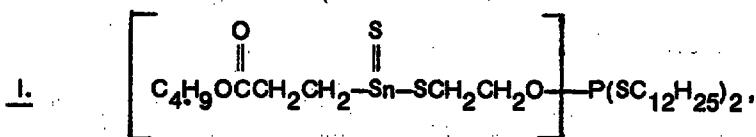
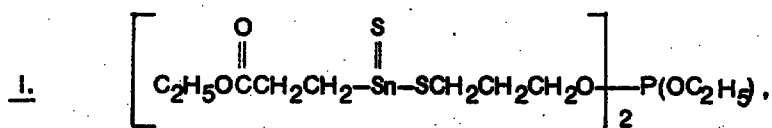
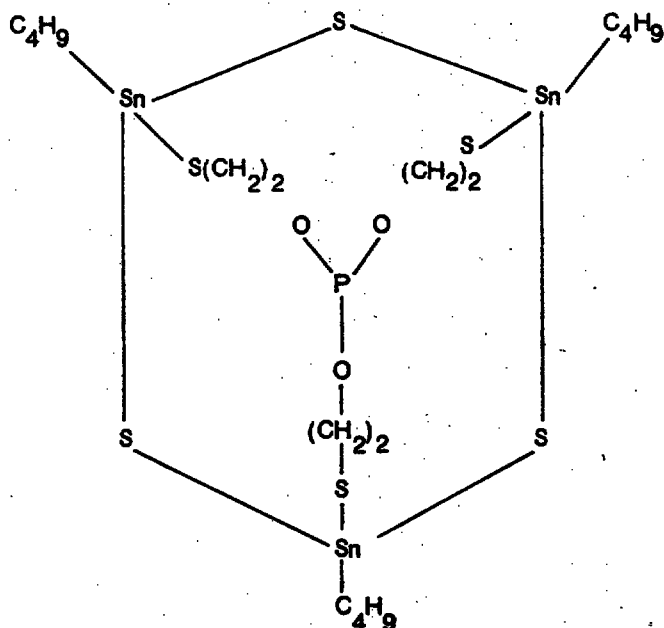
the component terms of which are as previously defined.

The following structural formulae are representative of typical compounds of this invention and are not meant to limit the scope of the invention as defined in this specification. The Roman numerals above and to the left of each formula identify the generic formula to which the compound corresponds.

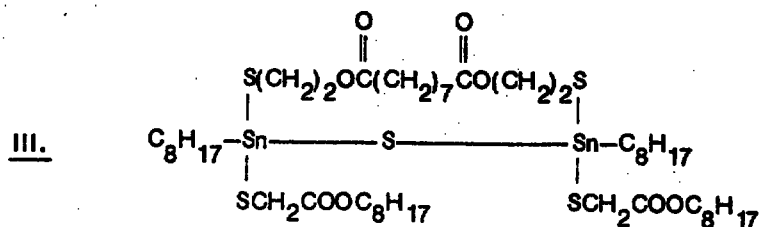
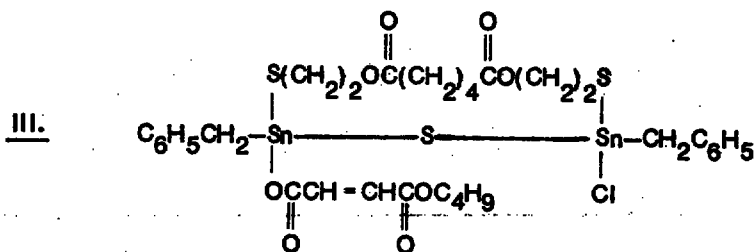
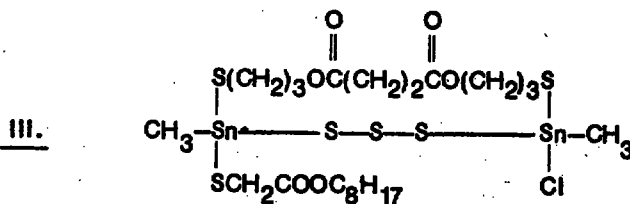
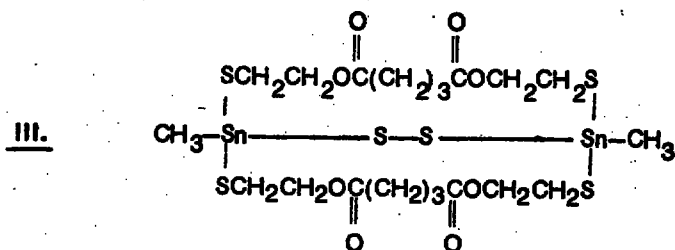
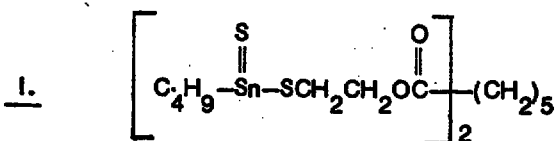
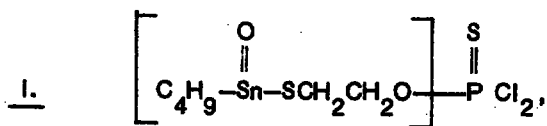


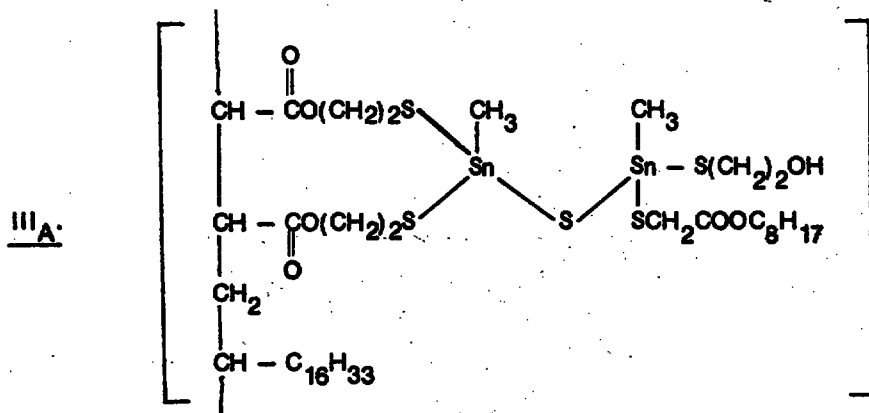
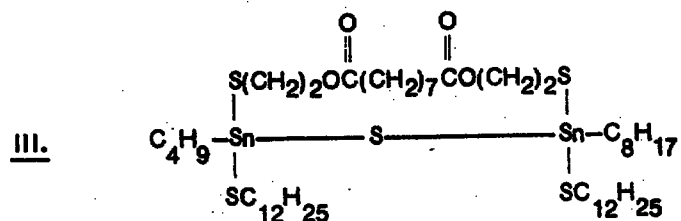
which may be alternatively written as

0 011 456

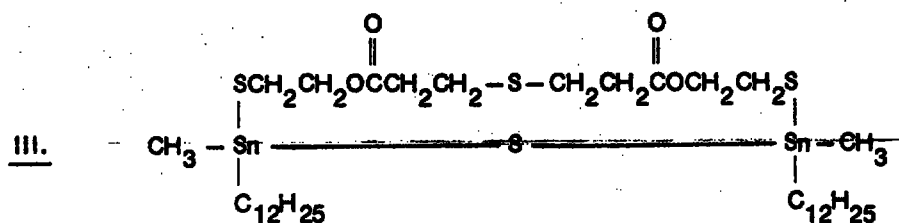
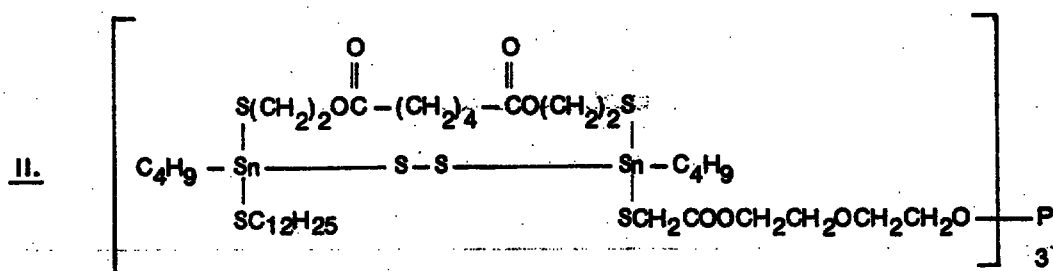
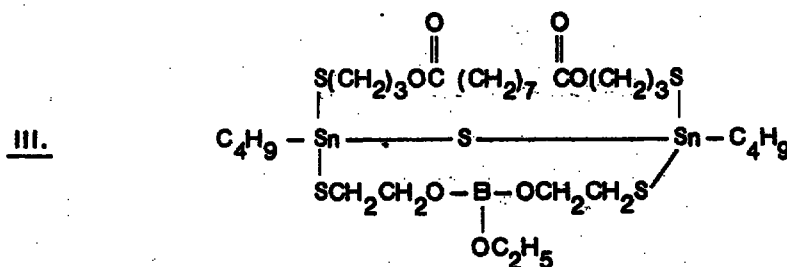


0 011 456

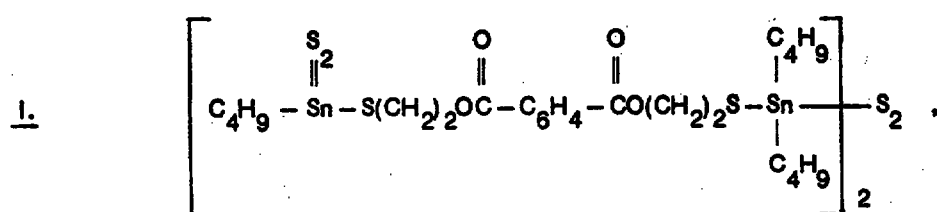
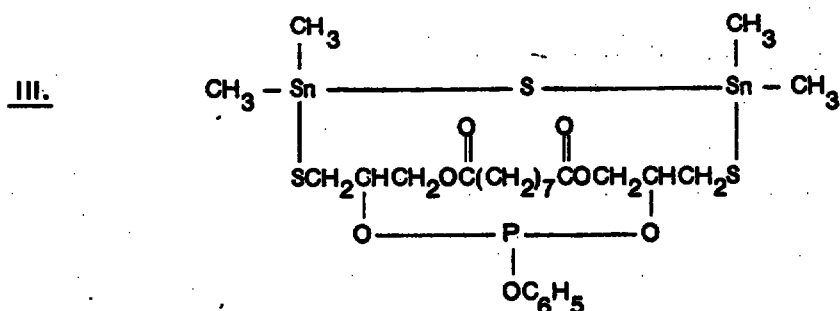
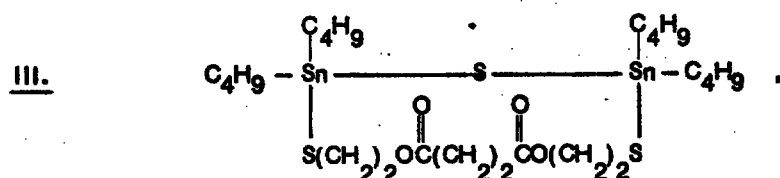
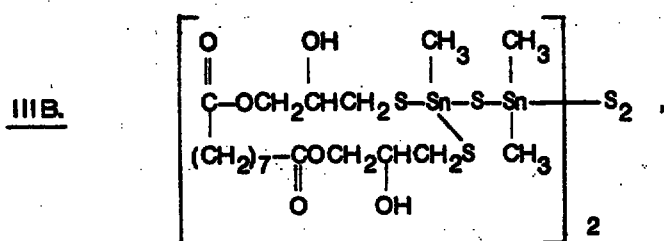
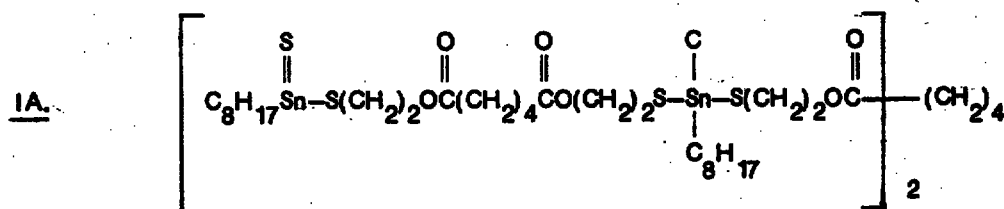
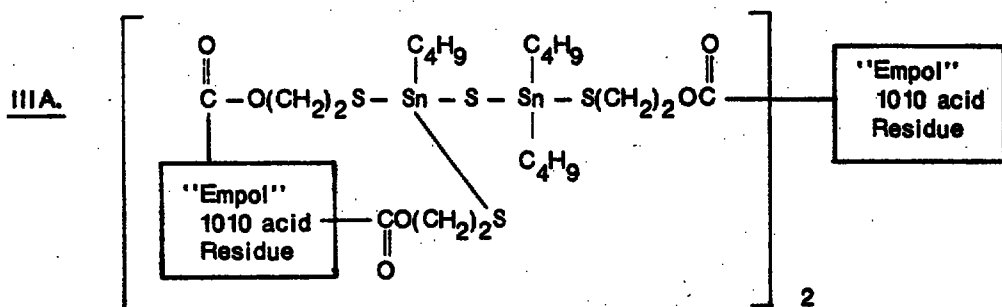




low molecular weight
linear polymer



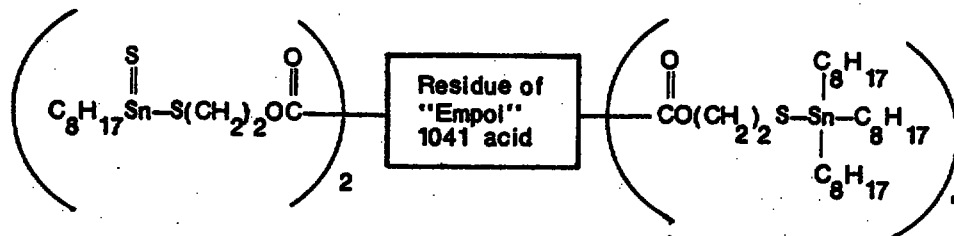
29



0 011 456

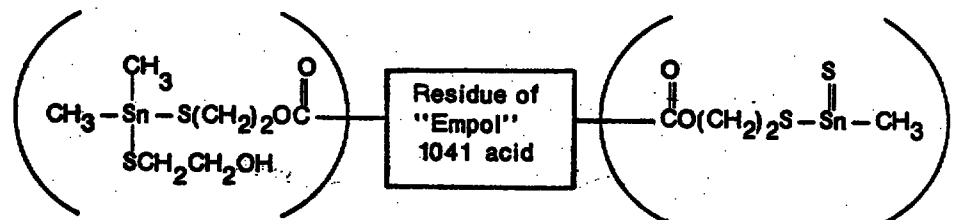
5

I.



10

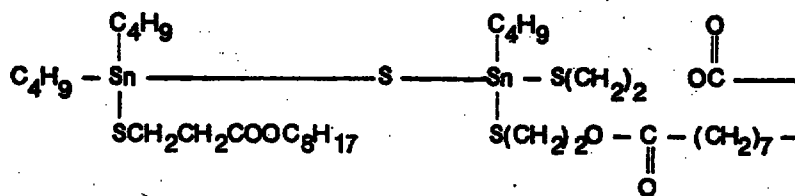
I.



15

20

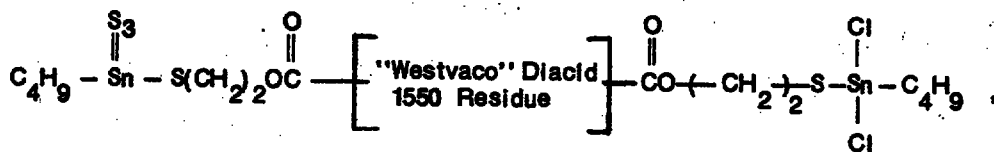
IIIA.



25

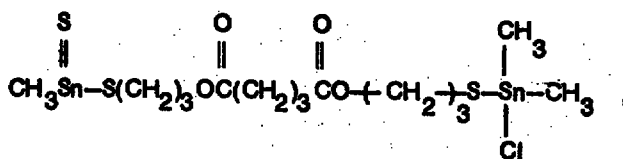
30

I.



35

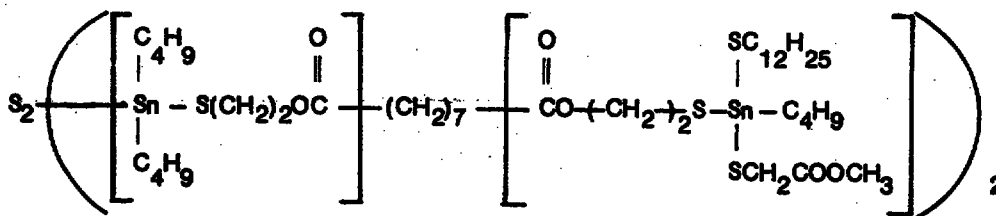
I.



40

45

IIIC.

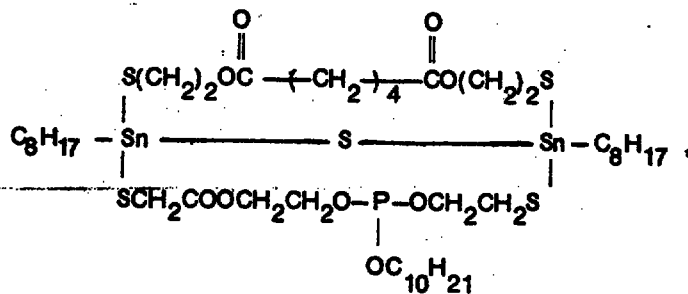


50

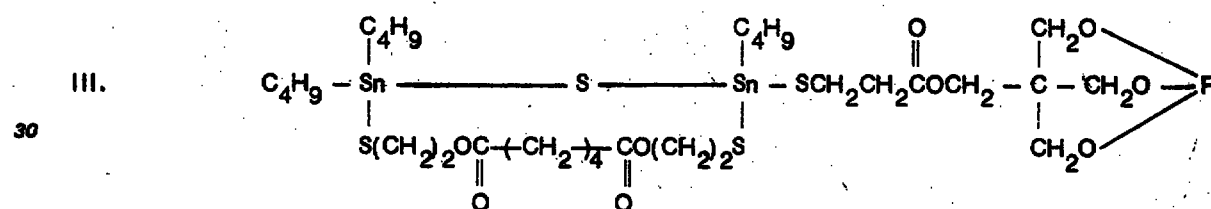
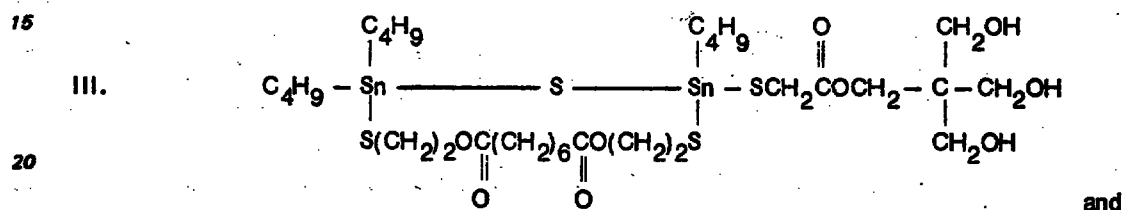
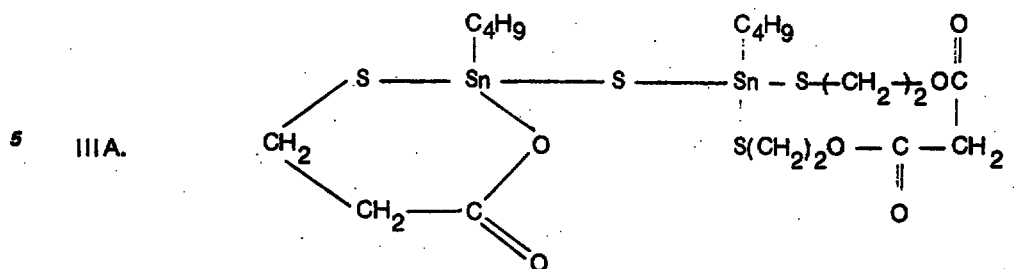
55

60

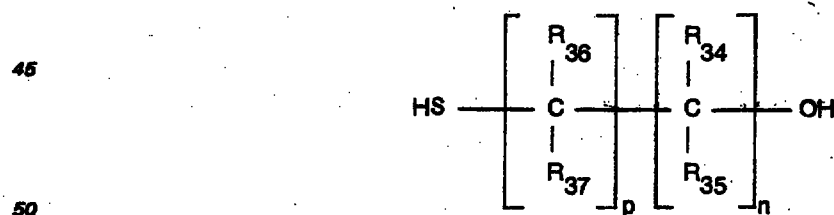
IV.



65

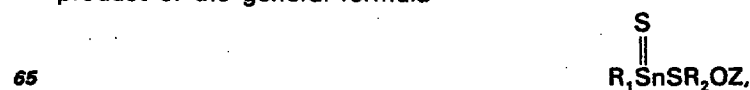


The compounds of the present invention can be prepared using a variety of known synthetic methods, some of which are exemplified hereinafter. Thus, for example, there can be used the procedure of Kauder, U.S. Patent Specification No. 3,565,930, or Brecker, U.S. Patent Specification No. 3,565,931 substituting alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or ammonium sulphides or polysulphides for the alkali metal or alkaline earth metal monio-sulphide of Kauder or Brecker and also substituting for the isocyanthioglycolate or other mercaptoacid ester of Brecker and Kauder a compound of the general formula $\text{HSR}_2(\text{OH})_s$ wherein R_2 is as previously defined and s is 1, 2 or 3. For the preferred compounds of this invention s is 1 and the mercaptoalkanol exhibits the general formula



wherein R_{34} , R_{35} , R_{36} and R_{37} are previously defined. Alternatively the mercaptoalkanol is reacted with a compound of the general formula ZX wherein X represents an active hydrogen atom of the carboxylic acid or any other atom such as halogen or an alkali metal which reacts with alcohols to form an —OZ bond.

The mercaptoalkanol or a derivative thereof containing a free mercapto (HS—) group may be reacted with a stoichiometric amount of a mono- or diorganotin halide, a diorganotin oxide or an organostannoic acid. It will be understood that the relative amounts of organotin compound and mercaptoalkanol employed will depend upon the molar ratio of tin to mercaptoalkanol residues in the desired compound. For example, if an organotin trichloride such as butyltin trichloride is reacted with mercaptoethanol or a suitable derivative thereof, ammonia and an alkali metal sulphide to yield a product of the general formula



equimolar amounts of the four reagents would normally be employed. The aforementioned esters of polycarboxylic acids and mercaptoalkanois can be formed during the reaction of the organotin compound with the mercaptoalkanol by including in the reaction mixture the required amount of mercaptoalkanol and the polycarboxylic acid or an ester thereof derived from a low boiling alcohol such as methanol.

If the organotin compound employed for the reaction with the mercaptoalkanol is a halide, the reaction mixture may be neutralized using an alkali metal- or alkaline earth metal hydroxide or ammonium hydroxide in an amount sufficient to react with the hydrogen halide formed as a by-product of the aforementioned reaction.

Suitable organotin halides include methyltin trichloride, methyltin tribromide, methyltin triiodide, ethyltin trichloride, butyltin trichloride, butyltin tribromide, butyltin triiodide, sec-butyltin trichloride, octyltin trichloride, benzyltin trichloride, dimethyltin dichloride, dimethyltin dibromide, dimethyltin diiodide, dipropyltin dichloride, butyl methyltin dichloride, dibutyltin dichloride, dibutyltin dibromide, dioctyltin diiodide, dioctyltin dichloride, dibenzyltin dichloride, phenyltin trichloride, p-tolytin trichloride, diphenyltin dichloride, di-p-tolytin dichloride, cyclohexyltin trichloride, dicyclohexyltin dichloride, cyclopentyltin trichloride, oleyltin trichloride, dioleytin dichloride, vinyltin trichloride, diallyltin dichloride, allyltin trichloride, eicosanyltin trichloride, n-dodecyltin trichloride, di(n-dodecyl)tin dichloride, di(β -carboethoxyethyl)tin dichloride, β -carboethoxyethyltin trichloride, di(4-ketopentyl) tin dichloride, 4-ketopentyltin trichloride, diisobutyltin dichloride, isobutyltin trichloride, tri-n-butyltin chloride and tri-n-octyltin chloride.

As the bis-, tris or poly-mercaptoalkanol ester there can be employed, for example, a di-, tri-, or polycarboxylic acid ester of mercaptoethanol, 2-thioglycerine, 3-thioglycerine, 3-thiopropanol, 2-thiopropanol, 4-thiobutanol, 18-thiooctadecanol, 9-thiononanol, 8-thiooctanol or 6-thiohexanol. Suitable polyfunctional carboxylic acids include oxalic, malonic, succinic, dodecanylsuccinic, glutaric, adipic, benzylmalonic, bromosuccinic, citric, tartaric, gluconic, glyceric, methyl succinic, methyl malonic, β -methyltricarballic, mucic, phenylmalonic, p-phenylenedipropionic, o-, m- and p-phenylene diacetic, tricarballic, tropic, pimelic, suberic, azelaic, sebacic, undecanedioic, dodecanedioic, maleic, fumaric, itaconic, glutaric, citraconic, mesaconic, bromomaleic, traumatic, aconitic, malic, trans-trans-muconic, 2-ketoglutaric, 1,3-acetonedicarboxylic, 4-ketopimelic, 1,1-cyclohexanediadic, cyclohexanedicarboxylic, cyclohexanetetracarboxylic, benzylmalonic, diglycolic, thiodiglycolic, dithiodiglycolic, thiodipropionic, dithiodipropionic, phthalic, isophthalic and terephthalic acids. Other suitable polycarboxylic acids include "Westvaco" Diacid 1550, "Empol" 1010 Dimer Acid, thiomalic acid, "Empol" 1012 Dimer Acid, "Empol" 1014 Dimer Acid, "Empol" 1016 Dimer acid, "Empol" 1018 Dimer Acid, "Empol" 1022 Dimer Acid, "Empol" 1024 Dimer Acid, "Empol" 1040 Trimer Acid, "Empol" 1041 Trimer Acid, "Empol" 1056A Poly-basic Acid, Diels-Alder adducts of maleic anhydride and dienes such as cyclobutadiene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, furan, linoleic acid and the various rosin acids.

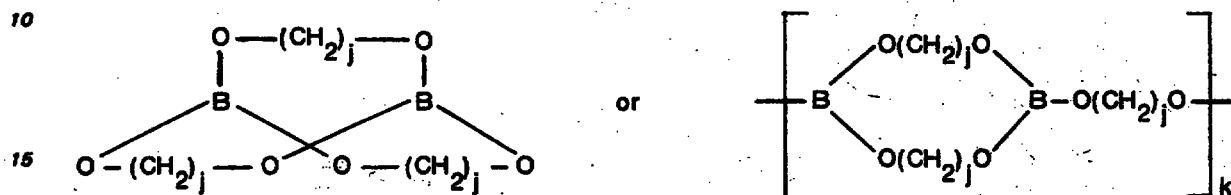
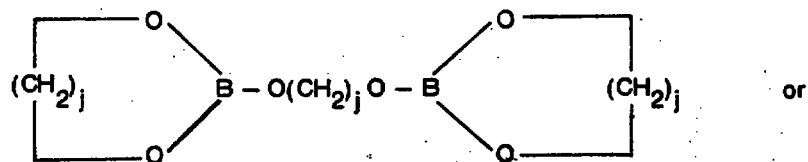
Illustrative of the mercaptoalkanol esters of polycarboxylic acids that can be reacted with organotin halides, oxides or organostannic acids are:

- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) oxalate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) malonate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) succinate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) glutarate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) adipate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) citrate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) methylmalonate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) pimelate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) suberate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) azelate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) sebacate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) dodecanoate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) maleate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) itaconate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) citraconate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) traumatate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) malate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) aconitate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) 2-ketoglutarate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) 4-ketopimelate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) cyclohexanedicarboxylate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) diglycolate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) dithioglycolate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) thiodiacetate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) thiodipropionate,
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) dithiodipropionate,

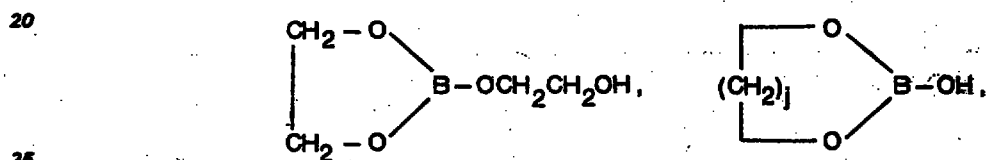
- Bis(2-mercaptoethyl) phthalate,
 Bis(3-mercaptopropyl) isophthalate,
 Bis(3-thioglyceryl)terephthalate,
 Bis(6-mercaptohexyl)"Westvaco" Diacid 1550 dicarboxylate,
 Bis(2-thioglyceryl)"Empol" 1010 Dimer Acid dicarboxylate,
 Bis(2-mercaptoethyl)"Gulf" PA-18 dicarboxylate polymer,
 Bis(2-mercaptoethyl)thiomalate,
 Bis(2-mercaptoethyl)"Empol" 1040 Trimer Acid dicarboxylate,
 Tris(3-mercaptopropyl)"Empol" 1041 Trimer Acid tricarboxylate,
 Bis(2-mercaptoethyl)"Empol" 1056A Poly-basic Acid dicarboxylate.
 Tetra(7-mercaptoheptyl)cyclohexane tetracarboxylate.

As previously disclosed, the reaction mixture containing the organotin compound and the mercaptoalkanol or derivative thereof can include one or more additional reagents, depending upon the substituents desired in the final product. Among the class of suitable coreactants are esters of
 mercaptoacids, such as mercaptoacetic acid; alpha-mercaptopropionic acid, beta-mercaptopropionic acid, alpha-mercaptobutyric acid, beta-mercaptobutyric; gamma-mercaptobutyric acid, gamma-mercaptovaleic acid, alpha-mercaptovaleic acid, beta-mercaptovaleic acid and thiomalic acid; esters of mercaptocarboxylic acids, including methyl mercaptoacetate (methyl thioglycolate), ethyl mercaptoacetate, propyl mercaptoacetate, butyl mercaptoacetate, isobutyl mercaptoacetate, sec-butyl mercaptoacetate, t-butyl mercaptoacetate, amyl mercaptoacetate, hexyl mercaptoacetate, octyl mercaptoacetate, isooctyl mercaptoacetate, 2-ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate, decyl mercaptoacetate, isodecyl mercaptoacetate, lauryl mercaptoacetate, myristyl mercaptoacetate, hexadecyl mercaptoacetate, stearyl mercaptoacetate, allyl mercaptoacetate, methallyl mercaptoacetate, crotyl mercaptoacetate, oleyl mercaptoacetate, cyclopentyl mercaptoacetate, cyclohexyl mercaptoacetate, 2-methylcyclohexyl mercaptoacetate, benzyl mercaptoacetate, methyl beta-mercaptopropionate, ethyl beta-mercaptopropionate, isopropyl beta-mercaptopropionate, octyl beta-mercaptopropionate, nonyl beta-mercaptopropionate, isooctyl beta-mercaptopropionate, 2-ethylhexyl beta-mercaptopropionate, decyl beta-mercaptopropionate, octadecyl beta-mercaptopropionate, allyl beta-mercaptopropionate, oleyl beta-mercaptopropionate, benzyl beta-mercaptopropionate, cyclohexyl beta-mercaptopropionate, methyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, hexyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, nonyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, octyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, isooctyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, stearyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, oleyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, methyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, octyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, isooctyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, octadecyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, oleyl alpha-mercaptopropionate, ethyl gamma-mercaptopropionate, octyl gamma-mercaptopropionate, 2-ethylhexyl gamma-mercaptopropionate, isooctyl gamma-mercaptopropionate, benzyl gamma-mercaptopropionate, cyclopentyl gamma-mercaptopropionate, oleyl gamma-mercaptopropionate, isopropyl delta-mercaptopropionate, octyl delta-mercaptopropionate, isooctyl delta-mercaptopropionate, octadecyl delta-mercaptopropionate, oleyl delta-mercaptopropionate, cyclohexyl delta-mercaptopropionate, benzyl delta-mercaptopropionate, dimethylthiomalate, dibutylthiomalate, diisobutylthiomalate, di-sec-butylthiomalate, di-t-butylthiomalate, diamylthiomalate, dihexylthiomalate, di-n-octylthiomalate, diisooctylthiomalate, di-2-ethylhexylthiomalate, didecylthiomalate, diisodecylthiomalate, didodecylthiomalate, dihexadecylthiomalate, dioctadecylthiomalate, diallylthiomalate, dicyclopentylthiomalate, dicyclohexylthiomalate, dibenzylthiomalate and diolethylthiomalate. Another class of useful coreactants are mercaptans such as octyl mercaptan, dodecyl mercaptan, stearyl mercaptan, oleyl mercaptan, methoxyethyl mercaptan, ethoxyethyl mercaptan, octoxyethyl mercaptan, ethoxypropyl mercaptan, tridecyl mercaptan, cyclohexyl mercaptan and thiophenol. The hydrocarbyl groups of the aforementioned mercaptans can be linear or branched. An example of the latter class of compounds is t-dodecyl mercaptan. Other suitable coreactants include thiocarboxylic acids such as thioacetic acid, thiolauric acid, thiobenzoic acid and thioleic acid; substituted and unsubstituted monocarboxylic acids such as acetic acid, caprylic acid, stearic acid, heptanoic acid, elaidic acid, oleic acid, benzoic acid, isostearic acid, neo-pentanoic acid, hydroxystearic acid, chloroacetic acid and epoxy stearic acid; half esters of dicarboxylic acids such as allyl hydrogen maleate, methyl hydrogen maleate, butyl hydrogen maleate, isooctyl hydrogen maleate, butyl hydrogen glutarate, amyl hydrogen adipate, hexyl hydrogen pimelate, n-octyl hydrogen suberate, isooctyl hydrogen azelate, monobutyl citrate, monolauryl thiodipropionate, methyl hydrogen phthalate, the monoisooctyl ester of "Empol" 1010 acid, the dibutyl ester of "Empol" 1040 acid; dicarboxylic acids such as oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, gluconic acid, citric acid, tropic acid, pimelic acid, suberic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, maleic acid, 4-ketopimelic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, malic acid, cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid, diglycolic acid, thiodipropionic acid, dithioglycolic acid and phthalic acid; anhydrides of carboxylic acids including maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, "Westvaco" Diacid 1550, "Empol" 1016 Dimer Acid, "Empol" 1040 Trimer Acid, "Empol" 1056A Poly-basic Acid, "Hystrene" 3680 Dimer Acid and 4-endomethylenetetrahydrophthalic acid.
 Boron compounds that can be employed as reagents to prepare one class of compounds encompassed by the present invention include, but are not limited to boric acid, boric acid anhydride, trialkoxyboranes (or trialkylborates) such as trimethylborate, triethylborate, tributylborate, alkyleneborates such as:

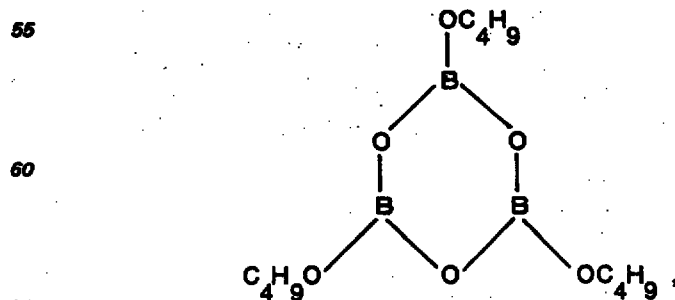
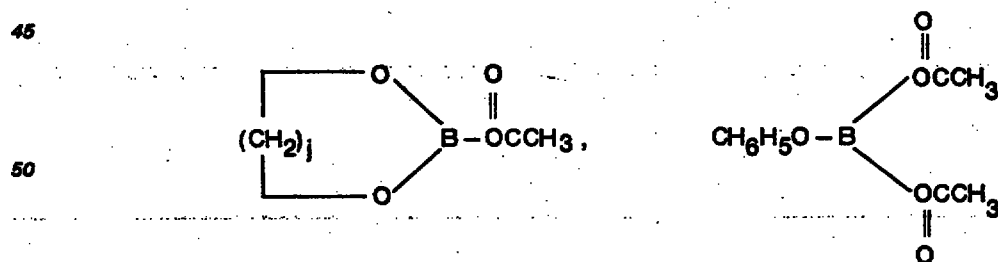
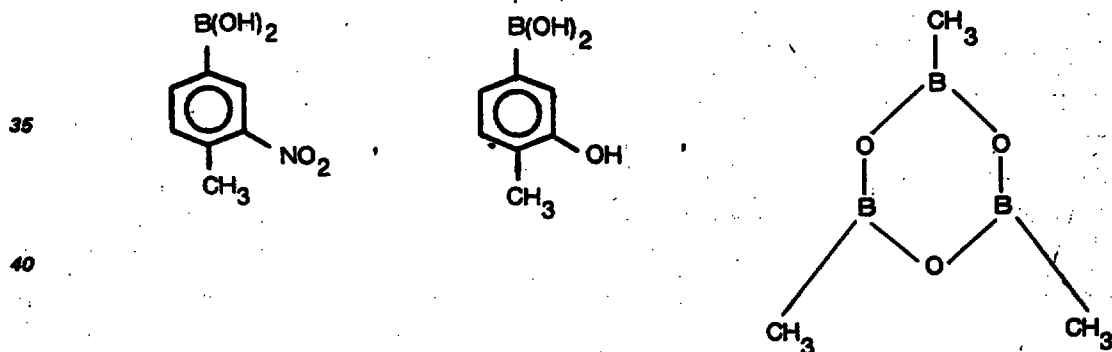
0 011 456



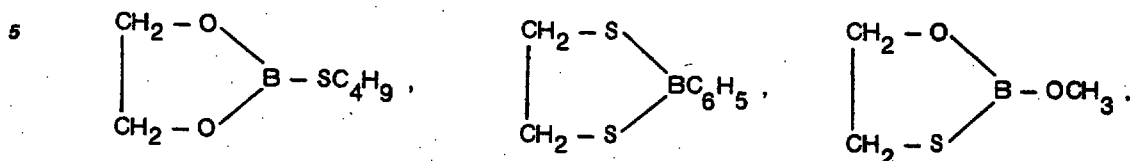
wherein j and k are from 2 to 12;



glycol borate, triethanolamine borate, halide derivatives such as BF_3 , BCl_3 , CH_3BF_2 , $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{BF}$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{BCl}_2$, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O} \cdot \text{BF}_3$, BBr_3 and *o*-phenylene chloroboronate, HBO_2 , *o*-nitrophenyl diethylborate, butyl dibromoborane, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{B}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2\text{BOH}$, *p*- $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$.



di-o-phenylenepyroborate, trialkylthioborates such as $(C_4H_9S)_3B$, $(C_{12}H_{25}S)_3B$, triarylthioborates like $(C_6H_5S)_3B$.



10 Aluminium compounds that can be used to prepare compounds of this invention include halides such as aluminium chloride, aluminium bromide, aluminium iodide, aluminium oxychloride, aluminium oxybromide; carboxylates such as aluminium acetate, $\text{Al}(\text{OH})(\text{O}_2\text{CH}_3)_2$, aluminium propionate, $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_2(\text{O}_2\text{CC}_2\text{H}_5)$; alkoxides such as aluminium isopropoxide; aluminium hypophosphite, $\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_3$; organoaluminiums such as di-n-butyl(tetradecyl)aluminium, dimethylaluminiumchloride, methylaluminiumdichloride, di-n-butylaluminiumisopropylate and diphenylaluminium-n-dodecylmercaptide.

15 Silicon compounds which are suitable for use in preparing compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, silicon tetrachloride, tetraethylorthosilicate, silicon tetraacetate, methoxy silicon triacetate, dimethoxy silicon diacetate, trimethoxysiliconacetate, tetramethylorthosilicate, tribromosiliconhydride, diethoxysilicondichloride, trimethylsiliconchloride, tributylsiliconchloride, trioctylsiliconchloride, triphenylsiliconchloride, dimethylsiliconchloride, dibutylsilicondichloride, diphenylsilicondichloride, methylsilicontrichloride, octylsilicontrichloride, diphenylsilanediol, triphenylsilanol, aminopropyltriethoxysilane, mercaptoethyltriethoxysilane, methylchlorosilane, phenyltriethoxysilane, and diphenyldimethoxysilane.

25 Among the phosphorus compounds suitable for synthesizing desired products of this invention are halides such as phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus tribromide, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphoryl chloride and thiophosphoryl chloride; phosphoric acid; phosphorous acid, phosphoric pentoxide, tetraphosphorous hexasulphide, phosphorous pentasulphide, trimethylphosphite, triethylphosphite, tripropylphosphite, tributylphosphite, trioctylphosphite, triphenyl phosphite, phenyldidecylphosphite, didecylphosphite, trisnonylphenylphosphite, trimethylphosphate, tributylphosphate and compounds represented by the formulae $(\text{CH}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2\text{P}(\text{OH})$, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{S})_3\text{P}$, $(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{S})_3\text{P}$ and $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S})_3\text{P}$.

30 The compounds of this invention that contain titanium can be prepared using as the titanium-containing reagent a titanium tetrahalide such as titanium tetrachloride, a mixed titanium halide such as trichlorotitanium bromide, an alkoxide or aryloxyde such as tetraethyl titanate, tetrabutyl titanate and tetraphenyl titanate in addition to the 1:1 (equimolar) adducts of a titanate with phenol, ammonia, amines, dioxane and acetone, dimethoxytitanium dichloride, diphenoxytitanium dichloride, tris(chlorotitanium tributoxide) and tetrakis(trimethylsiloxytitanium) $\text{Ti}(\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3)_4$.

35 The compounds of this invention can be employed as heat stabilizers and as catalysts for cellular and non-cellular polyurethanes, esterification reactions and as curing catalysts for silicone resins.

40 The compounds of the present invention are especially useful as heat stabilizers for halogen-containing vinyl and vinylidene polymers, e.g., resins in which the halogen is attached directly to the carbon atoms. Preferably the polymer is a vinyl halide polymer, specifically a vinyl chloride polymer:

45 The vinyl chloride polymer is usually produced from vinyl chloride alone or a mixture of monomers containing at least 70 wt.% vinyl chloride, the remainder being one or more copolymerizable, ethylenically unsaturated monomers. When vinyl chloride copolymers are stabilized, at least 10% of the product should be vinyl chloride which has preferably been copolymerized with an ethylenically unsaturated compound.

50 As the chlorinated polymer there can be employed chlorinated polyethylene having 14 to 75%, e.g., 27% chloride by weight, chlorinated natural and synthetic rubber, rubber hydrochloride, chlorinated polystyrene, chlorinated polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyvinyl bromide, polyvinyl fluoride, copolymers of vinyl chloride with 1 to 90%, preferably 1 to 30% of a copolymerizable ethylenically unsaturated material such as vinyl acetate, vinyl butyrate, vinyl benzoate, vinylidene chloride, diethyl fumarate, diethyl maleate, other alkyl fumarates and maleates, acrylonitrile, chloroacrylonitrile, allylidene diacetate and chloroallylidene diacetate, styrene, trichloroethylene, vinyl esters such as vinyl ethyl ether, vinyl chloroethyl ether and vinyl phenyl ether, vinyl ketones such as vinyl methyl ketone and vinyl phenyl ketone, 1-fluoro-2-chloro-ethylene, vinyl propionate, methyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, butyl acrylate and other alkyl acrylates, methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, methyl alpha chloroacrylate and other alkyl acrylates and methacrylates. Typical copolymer products include vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride, vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride, vinyl chloride-diethyl fumarate, vinyl chloride-trichloroethylene and vinyl chloride-2-ethylhexyl acrylate. The foregoing copolymers generally contain from 50 to about 95% by weight of repeating units derived from vinyl chloride.

55 The stabilizers of the present invention can be incorporated into the halogenated polymer composition by combining the ingredients in an appropriate mill, mixer or any other apparatus which

O 011 456

will yield a homogeneous polymer composition. A preferred method involves the use of a two-roll mill wherein the rollers of the mill are heated to between 100 and 160°C.

In addition to the novel stabilizers of this invention, the polymer composition optionally contains conventional additives such as fillers, pigments, lubricants, dyes, ultraviolet light-absorbing agents, plasticizers, densifying agents and the like. In addition to one or more of the present compounds, a polymer composition may contain conventional organotin stabilizers such as those disclosed in the aforementioned Kauder or Kugele et al. patent specifications or in Weisfeld, U.S. Patent Specification No. 3,640,950; Leistner, U.S. Patent Specification Nos. 2,870,119 and 2,870,182; Best, U.S. Patent Specification No. 2,731,484; Stefl, U.S. Patent Specification No. 2,731,482; and Mack, U.S. Patent Specification No. 2,914,506. Relevant portions of the disclosures of all the U.S. patent specifications mentioned in this paragraph are hereby incorporated by reference. Other known organotin stabilizers such as monoorganotin tris(mercaptoalkanyl)alkanoates, diorganotin bis(mercaptoalkanyl)alkanoates, mono- and/or diorganotin mercaptoacid esters, mono- and/or diorganotin mercaptoacid ester (poly)sulphides, organothiostannoic acids, diorganotin sulphides and mono- and/or diorganotin sulphide chlorides are also useful. Auxiliary stabilizers may be used in combination with the compounds of this invention.

The tin-containing stabilizers of the invention are normally used in an amount of from 0.01 to 10% by weight of the polymer, preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight.

There can also be incorporated 0.1 to 10 parts per 100 parts of the halogen-containing polymer of a metal salt stabilizer, typical products being strontium, calcium, cadmium, zinc, lead, tin, barium, magnesium, cobalt, nickel, antimony and aluminium salts of phenols, aromatic carboxylic acids, fatty acids or epoxidized fatty acids, mercaptans and mercaptoesters.

Specific examples of useful metal salt stabilizers include barium di(nonylphenolate), strontium di(octylphenolate), strontium di(octylphenolate), barium di(nonyl-o-cresolate), barium laurate, barium ricinoleate, lead stearate, aluminium stearate, magnesium stearate, calcium octoate, lead di(octylphenolate), cadmium-2-ethylhexoate, cadmium laurate, cadmium stearate, zinc caprylate, cadmium caprate, barium stearate, barium-2-ethylhexoate, calcium stearate, cadmium naphthenate, cadmium benzoate, cadmium p-tert-butylbenzoate, barium octylsalicylate, cadmium epoxystearate, strontium epoxystearate, the cadmium salt of epoxidized acids of soybean oil, lead epoxystearate, barium myristate, calcium myristate, cadmium myristate, zinc myristate and zinc maleate.

When plasticizers are employed in the present polymer composition they are used at conventional levels, e.g., 5 to 150 parts per 100 parts of resin. Useful plasticizers include di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, dioctyl adipate, di-butyl sebacate, tricresylphosphate, epoxidized soybean oils, diisononyl phthalate, tetra-ethylene glycol-di-2-ethylhexoate and tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate.

The stabilizers of this invention may also be used in plastisol formulations containing from 0.1 to 10 parts per 100 parts of halogen-containing polymer of epoxidized vegetable oils such as epoxidized soybean oil, epoxidized tall oil or epoxidized fatty acid esters such as butyl epoxystearate and isooctyl epoxystearate.

The compounds of this invention can be prepared using one or more of the following procedures. Regardless of the method employed, the reactions can be carried out within a wide range of temperatures, i.e., from ambient temperature to 150°C. Preferably the reactions are conducted at from 25 to about 95°C in an aqueous medium, regardless of the specific procedure employed. To facilitate separation of the desired product there can also be employed water-immiscible organic solvents such as aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, e.g., hexane, octane, benzene, toluene, xylene, aliphatic carboxylic acid esters, e.g., butyl acetate, propyl propionate, and methyl valerate. The relative amounts of water and water-immiscible solvent are not critical and can vary widely.

Procedure 1

The general procedure of Kauder and Brecker described in U.S. Patent Specification Nos. 3,565,930 and 3,565,931 is followed except that sodium monosulphide, sodium disulphide, sodium trisulphide, sodium tetrasulphide, ammonium monosulphide, ammonium disulphide, ammonium trisulphide or ammonium tetrasulphide is reacted with the appropriate tin compound and the mercaptoalkanol in addition to one or more of the optional classes of reagents listed hereinbefore.

Procedure 2

Sodium mono- or polysulphide (or potassium mono- or polysulphide), water, mercaptoalkanol ester, optionally additional mercapto compounds, hydrocarbon (if desired) and ammonium hydroxide are charged into a reactor and an aqueous solution of an alkyltin halide is then slowly added to maintain the temperature of the reaction mixture at between 25 and about 65°C. The mixture is then heated, e.g., to 70°C, the aqueous and organic layers separated, and the product is washed, dried and, if necessary, filtered.

Procedure 3

The mercaptoalkanol ester, optionally additional mercapto compound, water, organic solvent and ammonium hydroxide are charged into a flask. Two solutions containing (1) an alkyltin chloride and (2)

O 011 456

an alkali metal mono- or polysulphide are then added simultaneously to the reactor. The product is then separated, washed and solvent is removed.

Procedure 4

This is essentially the same procedure as Procedure 3 except that sodium bicarbonate is substituted in the same molar amount for the ammonium hydroxide.

Procedure 5

The organotin chloride, water and ammonium hydroxide are charged into a flask. The mercaptoalkanol ester and alkali metal mono- or polysulphide are then added to the reactor simultaneously.

Procedure 6

A reactor is charged with the mercaptoalkanol ester, water and ammonium hydroxide. An organotin chloride is then added, followed by the gradual addition of an alkali metal polysulphide or monosulphide to maintain the temperature of the reaction mixture from 30 to 60°C. After heating to 65°C the product is separated, washed, solvent is removed and the product is filtered, if necessary.

Procedure 7

A mercaptoalkanol is added to a partially neutralized organotin halide (the amount of base employed is less than that required to remove or neutralize all the halogen atoms on the organotin halide in an aqueous medium). The resultant hydroxy-terminated mercaptoalkanol derivative is then reacted with an alkali metal polysulphide or monosulphide at a temperature from 25 to 75°C. The reaction mixture is then heated at from 45 to 75°C. A di-, tri- or poly-basic acid, anhydride or a partial ester is then added, the aqueous phase of the reaction mixture is removed and the hydroxyl group of the mercaptoalkanol residue is esterified or transesterified by reacting it with a polycarboxylic acid or an ester thereof under an inert atmosphere. The by-product water or alcohol is continuously removed during this reaction. Suitable transesterification procedures are described in U.S. Patent Specification 4,104,292, issued to Robert D. Dworkin et al. and in U.S. Application Serial No. 738,138, filed November 2, 1976, the pertinent sections of the aforementioned U.S. Patent Specification and Application are hereby incorporated by reference.

Procedure 8

This method is essentially the same as Procedure 7 except that the mercaptoalkanol is first mixed with water. Ammonium hydroxide or an alkali metal hydroxide is then slowly added to one or more organotin halides while the temperature of the reaction mixture is maintained at from 25 to 65°C.

Procedure 9

This procedure utilizes any of the previous procedures which will generate an organotin mercaptoalkanoate sulphide having one or more free hydroxyl groups. Any water present in the reaction mixture is removed using azeotropic distillation or a distillation under atmospheric or reduced pressure. The residue is reacted with a boron, aluminium, phosphorous, silicon or titanium compound as previously defined, while any reaction by-products such as water and alcohol are removed.

Procedure 10

Mono- and/or diorganotin mercaptoalkanoates having no sulphide groups are prepared by reacting one or more organotin halides with an amount of base sufficient to neutralize the halides, adding the mercaptoalkanoate compounds described in Procedure 7, and optionally one or more additional compounds of the general formulae $\text{HSR}_{43}\text{COOR}_{47}$, HSR_{48} , HSZOR_{45} , HSCOR_{47} , HOCOR_{47} , HSCSR_{47} or HOCSR_{47} , such that the total number of moles of these compounds will stoichiometrically satisfy the organotin oxides and/or hydroxides formed in the above neutralization step, reacting this mixture at about 25° to 75°C and isolating the resultant organotin product, followed by the addition of a mono- and/or diorganotin sulphide and the redistribution reaction of these organotin compounds at about 25° to 150°C.

In the foregoing formulae R_{43} is alkylene and contains from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, R_{45} is hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkaryl, aralkenyl, alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxyalkenyl, wherein any alkyl residue contains from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and any alkenyl residue contains from 2 to 20 carbon atoms or R_{45} can represent the residue resulting from removal of the hydrogen atoms from the hydroxyl groups of a polyalkylene glycol or a difunctional hydroxyl-terminated polyether or poly(alkylene oxide). R_{48} is hydrocarbyl (alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl or alkaryl) which may contain one or more inert substituents, and R_{47} is hydrogen, R_{48} or Q as defined hereinbefore.

These basic procedures are described in more detail in Hoyer et al. U.S. Patent Specification No. 3,609,120. The entire disclosure of Hoyer et al. is hereby incorporated by reference. Some of the present compounds can be prepared by following the working examples of Hoyer et al. and replacing at

least a portion of the mercaptoacid ester compounds employed by Hoyer with the mercapto compounds of the formulae described in Procedure 7.

Procedure 11

5 This procedure is essentially the same as Procedure 10 except that previously formed mono- and/or diorganotin oxides or hydroxides are substituted for the organotin halide and base of Procedure 10.

The following preparations and examples describe the preparation of specific compounds that are within the scope of the present invention or are intermediates therefor and demonstrate the efficacy of
10 these compounds as stabilizers for vinyl chloride polymers. All parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise specified.

Preparations 1 to 3 and Preparation 4 demonstrate the preparation of intermediates which can be further reacted to form compounds within the scope of this invention.

15

Preparation 1

A 500 cc flask is charged with 80 g (1.0 mole) 2-mercaptoethanol, 125 cc water and 58 g (1.0 mole) aqueous ammonium hydroxide solution. To the above stirred mixture is added 152 g (0.50 mole) liquefied dibutyltin dichloride at a rate such that the temperature of the reaction mixture is maintained at or below 60°C. Upon completion of the addition, the reaction mixture is heated at 65°C and stirred
20 for 30 minutes, after which time the aqueous and organic phases are separated and the aqueous phase is discarded. The organic phase is then concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 178 g of dibutyltin bis(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide), a viscous oil which converts to a semisolid at ambient temperature.

Preparation 2

25 A 500 cc flask is charged with 58 g (1.0 mole) concentrated aqueous ammonia solution, 125 cc water and 80 g (1.0 mole) of 2-mercaptoethanol. This mixture is stirred during the addition of 94 g (0.33 mole) of monobutyltin trichloride at a rate that maintains the temperature of the reaction mixture between 25°C and 60°C. The reaction mixture is heated to 60°C for ½ hour following completion of the organotin chloride addition, following which the pH of the reaction mixture is adjusted to 7 using
30 ammonium hydroxide to ensure a complete reaction. After this time the aqueous and organic phases are separated, the former is discarded and the organic portion is concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 122 g of monobutyltin tris(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide), which melts at about 60°C.

Preparation 3

35 A 250 cc flask is charged with 85 g (0.3 mole) monobutyltin trichloride and 90 cc water. To this stirred solution is slowly added 39 g (0.3 mole) solid sodium sulphide at a rate such that the temperature of the reaction mixture is maintained below 60°C. Upon completion of the addition the reaction mixture is heated to 60°C for one hour. The aqueous phase is then removed and discarded and the organic phase is concentrated under reduced pressure. Monobutyltin chloride sulphide (66 g) is
40 obtained as a viscous liquid.

Example 1

A 250 cc flask is charged with 44.5 g (0.06 mole) of the bis(2-mercaptoethyl)ester of "Empol" 1010 Dimer Acid and 17 g (0.06 mole) monobutyltin trichloride. To this mixture is added, with stirring,
45 a solution containing 6.3 g (0.11 mole) concentrated ammonium hydroxide and 20 cc water. The temperature of the reaction mixture increased to 45°C during the addition. The mixture is then cooled to 40°C and 3.9 g (0.03 mole) solid sodium sulphide is added slowly. Upon completion of the addition 0.6 g (0.01 mole) concentrated ammonium hydroxide is added and the mixture is heated to 85°C and held at this temperature for ½ hour. The organic phase containing the desired product is then separated
50 from the aqueous phase, which is discarded. The organic phase is concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 50.3 g of bis(monobutyltin di(2-mercaptoethyl) "Empol" 1010 Dimer Acid] sulphide as a rubbery solid.

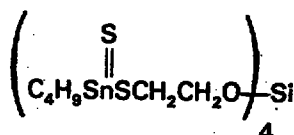
Preparation 4

55 A 1 litre flask is charged with 56.5 g (0.2 mole) monobutyltin trichloride and 90 cc water. To this stirred solution is added 35 g (0.6 mole) of concentrated ammonium hydroxide over 15 minutes. The reaction mixture is stirred for 5 minutes, following which 98 g (0.3 mole) bis(2-mercaptoethyl)azelaate are added. The reaction mixture is heated to 90°C, 225 cc of toluene are added and the reaction mixture is heated to 90°C for ½ hour. The aqueous phase of the reaction mixture is discarded and the
60 organic phase is concentrated under reduced pressure to produce a quantitative yield of bis(monobutyltin tris(di(2-mercaptoethyl)azelaate] as a tacky viscous yellow liquid.

Example 2

A 1 litre flask is charged with 113 g (0.4 mole) monobutyltin trichloride, 175 cc water and 32 g
65 (0.4 mole) 2-mercaptoethanol. To this mixture is added, with stirring, 23 g (0.4 mole) of concentrated

ammonium hydroxide at a rate that maintains the temperature of the reaction mixture below 60°C. A 52 g (0.4 mole) portion of solid sodium sulphide is then added slowly, following which the pH is adjusted to between 1.5 and 7.0 using ammonium hydroxide, 100 cc toluene are added and the mixture is stirred for 10 minutes. The aqueous phase is then discarded, the organic phase is heated to the boiling point to remove the last traces of water by azeotropic distillation. The reaction mixture is allowed to cool, following which 21 g (0.1 mole) tetraethylorthosilicate are added and the reaction mixture is again heated to the boiling point until 25 cc of distillate are collected in a Dean-Stark trap. The trap is then emptied and 25 cc of toluene are added to the reaction mixture. The replacement of removed distillate with toluene is repeated three more times, at which time all of the solvent is removed under reduced pressure to yield 110 g of tetra(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)orthosilicate, a grey, slightly tacky solid. One possible structure for this compound is



Example 3

A 1 litre flask is charged with 56.6 g (0.2 mole) monobutyltin trichloride and 75 cc water. A 11.6 g (0.2 mole) portion of concentrated ammonium hydroxide is then added at a rate such that the temperature of the reaction mixture remains below 55°C. To the resultant mixture is added 33.2 g (0.1 mole) bis(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate and the reaction mixture is heated to 60°C and maintained at that temperature for about ½ hour, followed by cooling at 40°C and the gradual addition of 26 g (0.2 mole) of solid sodium sulphide. Once addition is complete the reaction mixture is held at 60°C for ½ hour, during which time the pH is adjusted to 7 by the addition of ammonium hydroxide. 200 cc of toluene is then added, the aqueous phase is discarded and the organic phase is concentrated. A nearly quantitative yield of bis(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl) azelate is obtained as a beige, rubbery solid.

Example 4

A 2 litre flask is charged with 395 g (1.4 moles) monobutyltin trichloride, 560 cc water and 112 g (1.4 moles) 2-mercaptoethanol, followed by the gradual addition of 81 g (1.4 moles) concentrated ammonium hydroxide and the gradual addition of 182 g (1.4 moles) solid sodium sulphide, the temperature of the reaction mixture being maintained below 60°C during these additions. The pH is adjusted to 7 using ammonium hydroxide while the reaction is heated to 70°C for ½ hour. A 116 g (0.7 mole) portion of a mixture containing methyl adipate (90%) and methyl glutarate (10%) is then added, following which the reaction mixture is stirred for 5 minutes. The aqueous phase is discarded and the organic phase is concentrated at 140°C for 2—1/2 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere to yield 452 g of a viscous, yellow liquid product which consisted mainly of bis(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)adipate/glutarate.

Example 5

The procedure of Example 2 is repeated substituting 28.5 g (0.1 mole) of tetraisopropyl titanate for the tetraethylortho silicate. The product, a rubbery, brownish-yellow solid is obtained in nearly quantitative yield and contains mainly tetra(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)titanate.

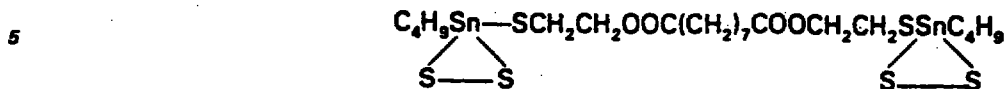
Example 6

A 1 litre flask is charged with 113 g (0.4 mole) monobutyltin trichloride and 233 cc water, followed by the sequential additions of 46.5 g (0.8 mole) concentrated ammonium hydroxide (temperature maintained between 25 and 45°C), 32 g (0.4 mole) 2-mercaptoethanol and 65 g (0.2 mole) bis(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate. The reaction mixture is then heated to 70°C for ½ hour. After cooling to 50°C, 26 g (0.2 mole) solid sodium sulphide are added gradually, following which the reaction mixture is heated to 75°C for ½ hour. The pH is then adjusted to 7 using ammonium hydroxide. The aqueous phase of the reaction mixture is discarded and the organic portion is concentrated under reduced pressure at a temperature of 100°C to yield 172 g of viscous liquid that contains bis(monobutyltin(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide) (2-mercaptoethyl)azelate sulphide as the major component.

Example 7

The procedure of Example 3 is repeated substituting an aqueous solution containing 82.5 g (0.2

mole) sodium disulphide for the sodium sulphide. The reaction yielded 78 g of a beige solid, bis(monobutylthiotin-2-mercaptoethyl) azelate. One possible structure for the compound is



Example 8

The procedure of Example 6 was repeated substituting 83 g (0.4 mole) isooctylmercaptoacetate for the 2-mercaptoethanol. The reaction yielded 205 g of a water-white oil consisting mainly of bis[monobutyltin(isooctylmercaptoacetate)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide.

Example 9

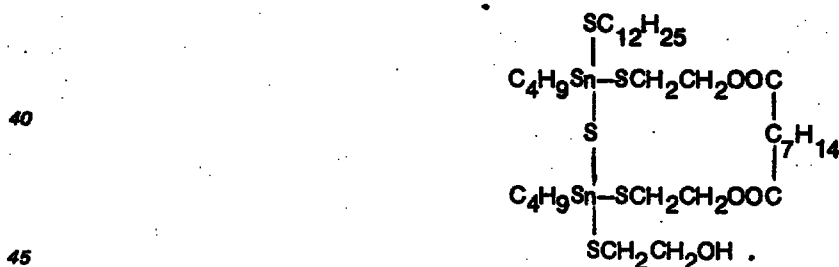
A 1 litre flask is charged with 85 g (0.3 mole) monobutyltin trichloride and 150 cc water. An 18 g (0.3 mole) portion of concentrated ammonium hydroxide is gradually added followed by the gradual addition of 39 g (0.3 mole) of solid sodium sulphide. The temperature of the reaction mixture is maintained below 60°C during these additions. The pH of the reaction mixture is adjusted to 7 using ammonium hydroxide and 100 cc toluene were added. The aqueous phase is discarded and the residual water removed by azeotropic distillation. A 12.4 g (0.1 mole) portion of trimethylphosphite is then added to the cooled solution and the reaction mixture is heated to the boiling point for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, followed by distillation of 75 cc of an azeotropic methanol-toluene mixture into a Dean-Stark trap. The remaining solvent is removed under reduced pressure. A translucent, nearly colourless, brittle solid is obtained in nearly quantitative yield and consists mainly of tris(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)phosphite.

Example 10

The procedure of Example 9 is repeated substituting 20.4 g (0.1 mole) of aluminium isopropoxide for the trimethylphosphite. The grey solid obtained in nearly quantitative yield consists predominantly of tri(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)aluminate.

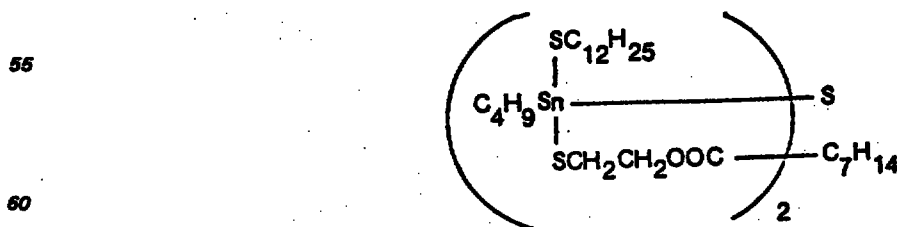
Example 11

The procedure of Example 6 is repeated, substituting 40.4 g (0.2 mole) n-dodecylmercaptan for one half the stoichiometric amount of 2-mercaptoethanol. A viscous, pale yellow liquid (88 g) is obtained which consists mainly of [monobutyltin(n-dodecylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]-[monobutyltin(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide. One possible structure for this compound is



Example 12

The procedure of Example 8 is repeated substituting 80 g (0.4 mole) n-dodecylmercaptan for the isooctylmercaptoacetate. The product, 119 g of a viscous, colourless oil, contains mainly bis[monobutyltin(n-dodecylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide. One possible structure for this compound is



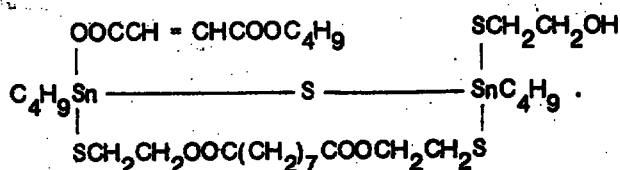
Example 13

A 1 litre flask is charged with 70.6 g (0.25 mole) dibutyltin dichloride, 150 cc water and 76 g (0.25 mole) butyltin trichloride. With stirring, 43.5 g (0.75 mole) concentrated ammonium hydroxide is added at a rate which maintains the temperature of the reaction mixture at below 60°C. This is

followed by the addition of 162.8 g (0.5 mole) bis(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate and 20 g (0.25 mole) 2-mercaptoethanol. The reaction mixture is then heated to 75°C for ½ hour. After cooling to 50°C, 32.5 g (0.25 mole) sodium sulphide are added to the mixture at a rate that maintains the reaction mixture temperature below 60°C. Upon completion of this addition the reaction mixture is heated to 75°C for ½ hour, during which time the pH is adjusted to 7 using ammonium hydroxide. The aqueous phase is discarded, and the organic phase is concentrated under reduced pressure at a temperature of 100°C and filtered to yield 175 g of a viscous oil. One possible product is [monobutyltin-di(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate][dibutyltin-2-hydroxyethylmercaptide]sulphide.

Example 14

The procedure of Example 11 is repeated, substituting 34.5 g (0.2 mole) butyl hydrogen maleate for the n-dodecylmercaptan. The reaction yields 170 g of viscous, yellow oil containing mainly [monobutyltin(butyl maleate)(2-mercaptoethyl-)][monobutyltin(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl-)]azelate sulphide. One possible structure for this compound is



Example 15

The procedure of Example 6 is repeated substituting 69 g (0.4 mole) butyl hydrogen maleate for the 2-mercaptoethanol. The reaction yields 180 g of a viscous liquid containing mainly bis[monobutyltin(butylmaleate)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide.

Example 16

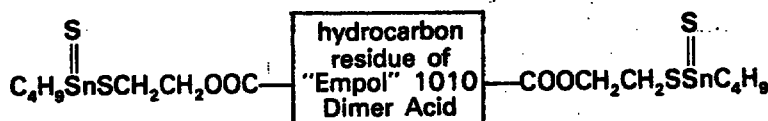
The procedure of Example 9 is repeated substituting 10.5 g (0.1 mole) trimethyl borate for trimethyl phosphite. The reaction yields 82 g of a pale yellow solid containing mainly tris(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)borate.

Example 17

A 1 litre flask is charged with 34.7 g (0.3 mole) monobutyltin trichloride, 130 cc water and 24 g (0.3 mole) 2-mercaptoethanol. An 18 g (0.3 mole) portion of concentrated ammonium hydroxide followed by 39 g of solid sodium sulphide are added at a rate that maintains the temperature of the reaction mixture below 60°C. A 100 cc portion of toluene is then added, the pH is adjusted to 7 using ammonium hydroxide and the reaction mixture is heated for ½ hour at 60°C. The aqueous phase of the reaction mixture is then discarded and residual water is removed from the organic phase by azeotropic distillation. A 36.7 g (0.15 mole) portion of diphenyldimethoxysilane is then added and the reaction mixture heated to the boiling point until 75 cc of an azeotropic solvent mixture are collected in a Dean-Stark trap. The remaining solvent is then removed under reduced pressure until the temperature increases to 100°C. The residual beige, rubbery solid contains mainly bis(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)diphenylsilane.

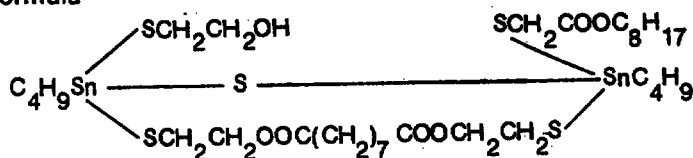
Example 18

The procedure of Example 3 is repeated, substituting 75 g (0.1 mole) of the bis-2-mercaptoethyl ester of "Empol" 1010 Dimer Acid for the bis(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate. The procedure yields 111 g of a yellow, rubbery solid that can be represented by the formula



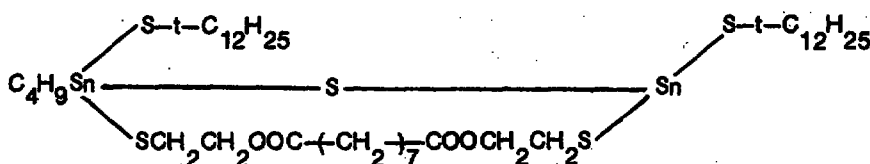
Example 19

The procedure of Example 11 is repeated, substituting 41.5 g (0.2 mole) isoctylmercaptoacetate for the n-dodecylmercaptan. This procedure yields 170 g of a viscous, colourless oil that can be represented by the formula



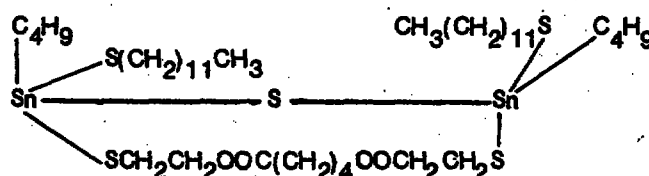
Example 20

The procedure of Example 8 was repeated substituting 81 g (0.4 mole) tertiary dodecylmercaptan for the isooctylmercaptoacetate. The product is 170 g of viscous, colourless oil consisting mainly of a compound that can be represented by the formula



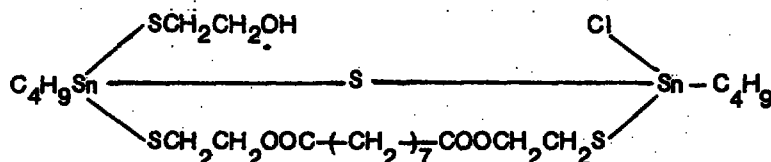
Example 21

The procedure of Example 12 is repeated substituting 67.5 g (0.2 mole) bis(2-mercaptoethyl)adipate for the bis(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate. This procedure yields 196 g of viscous, yellow oil. The expected product can be represented by the formula



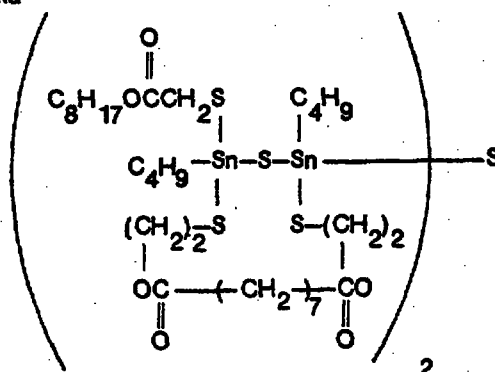
Example 22

A 500 cc flask is charged with 113 g (0.4 mole) monobutyltin trichloride and 233 cc water, to which is added 34.8 g (0.6 mole) ammonium hydroxide while the temperature is maintained below 60°C. To this reaction mixture is added 16 g (0.2 mole) 2-mercaptoethanol and 65 g (0.2 mole) bis(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate. The mixture is then heated for ½ hour at 70°C., at which time 26 g (0.2 mole) sodium sulphide are added while the temperature of the reaction mixture is maintained below 75°C. The reaction mixture is then heated for ½ hour at 75°C., the aqueous and organic phases are separated, the aqueous phase discarded and the organic phase is concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 159 g of beige, viscous liquid, the main constituent of which can be presented by the formula



Example 23

A 1 litre reactor is charged with 113 g (0.4 mole) monobutyltin trichloride and 300 cc water. A 14.5 g (0.25 mole) portion of ammonium hydroxide solution is added at a rate that maintains the temperature of the reaction mixture below 60°C, followed by rapid addition of 65 g (0.2 mole) bis(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate and 41.5 g (0.2 mole) isooctylmercaptoacetate. The reaction mixture is then heated at 60°C for ½ hour, after which time 39 g (0.3 mole) solid sodium sulphide is added while the temperature is maintained below 75°C. The reaction mass is then heated at 75°C for ½ hour while 9 g (0.15 mole) of a 28% aqueous ammonia is added to adjust pH to neutrality. The aqueous phase of the reaction mixture is then discarded and the organic portion is concentrated under reduced pressure until the temperature reached 140°C. A quantitative yield of a viscous, beige oil is obtained. The product can be represented by the formula



Example 24

A 250 cc reactor is charged with 59.2 g (0.045 mole) bis[monobutyltin]trisdi(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate] and 40.8 g (0.045 mole) butylthiostannoic acid. The mixture is stirred and heated to about 100°C for 1 hour to give a quantitative yield of soft rubbery solid consisting of mainly bis(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)azelate.

The advantageous effects of the compounds of this invention as heat stabilizers for polymers such as vinyl chloride polymers are demonstrated in the following examples. All organotin compounds were used at essentially equal tin concentration, unless otherwise indicated. It is well established that for any given class of organotin stabilizers, e.g. organotin derivatives of mercaptoalkanol esters, the stabilization imparted to poly(vinyl chloride) is directly proportional to the concentration of tin in the composition.

Example 25

Oven Stability Evaluation

Evaluating the compounds of this invention as stabilizers was accomplished by homogeneously blending them into a poly(vinyl chloride) resin composition for about 5 minutes on a two-roll mill at about 160°C to form a sheet. The composition was then removed from the mill cooled to ambient temperature and cut into 1" x 1" (2.5 x 2.5 cm) pieces which were placed on trays. The trays were put into a preheated forced-air oven at 202°C. Periodically the trays were removed from the oven and samples were evaluated for colour development.

The composition of the vinyl chloride polymer formulations employed in the evaluations are as follows:

FORMULATION I
(Clear)

Vinyl chloride homopolymer (Diamond Shamrock PVC—450)	100.0
Paraffin Wax (XL—165)	0.5
Stabilizer	As noted

OPAQUE FORMULATIONS

	II	III	IV
Vinyl chloride homopolymer (Diamond Shamrock PVC—450)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Titanium dioxide ("Titanox" RA—41)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Calcium carbonate ("Omyalite" 90T)	3.0	3.0	3.0
Calcium stearate	0.8	0.5	1.2
Paraffin wax (XL—165)	0.5	0.5	1.0
Stabilizer	as noted		

It is evident from the data in Tables 1 and 2 that illustrative compounds of this invention which have mercaptoalkanol residues bonded through oxygen to a metallic or non-metallic element rather than to a carboxylic acid provide heat stability to both clear and opaque poly(vinyl chloride) formulations. It is particularly surprising that the stabilization efficacy of these compounds has been found to be at least comparable to prior art products, e.g., Sample No. 7, which contain sulphide moieties and at least one mercaptoalkyl carboxylic acid ester group linked to tin through the sulphur of the mercapto group. This latter class of compounds is alleged to have significant advantages over other prior art stabilizers.

The utility of the compounds of this invention as PVC stabilizers is clearly demonstrated by the evaluation results summarized in Tables 1, 2 and 3. Stabilizer identifications are listed directly following Table 4.

0 011 456

TABLE 1

Stabilizer No.	PHR ¹	Tin Concentration (mg)	Colour Development " with Time (in minutes) at 400°F.						
		(Formulation I)	Initial	5	10	15	20	30	40
No stabilizer			3+	3	2	1	1	1	1
1	0.7	27.5	5	5	4+	4	1	1	1
2	0.7	27.2	4	4	4	3	2	1	1
3	0.65	27.5	5	5	4+	4	2	1	1
4	1.5	56.1	7	7	6+	5—	3	2	1
4	0.7	26.2	7	7	6	5	3—	1	1
5	1.5	58.1	5	4+	4+	4	2	1+	1
5	0.7	27.1	5	4+	4+	4	2	1	1
6	1.5	46.8	5	4+	4+	4	1+	1	1
6	0.9	28.1	5	4+	4+	4	1+	1	1
13	2.7	27.0	6	5	4+	4	1	1	1
8	2.35	27.0	6	5+	5	4	3	1	1
9	1.0	27.3	6+	6	5	4+	3	1	1
10	0.8	27.8	5+	5+	5+	4+	1	1	1
11	0.9	26.6	5+	5	4	3	2	1	1
12	1.3	27.4	7	7	6	5	3	1	1
25	2.7	27.0	6	5	4+	4—	1+	1	1
14	1.1	26.9	5	5	4+	4	2+	1	1
15	1.0	27.5	5+	5+	5	4+	1	1	1
16	1.25	26.9	6	5+	5	4	2	1	1
17	1.15	27.6	5+	5	4	3	1+	1	1
18	1.6	27.1	5+	5+	5	4	1	1	1
19	1.0	27.0	5+	5+	5	4	3	1	1
20	1.1	26.5	6+	6	5	4	3	1	1

¹ PHR = Parts of stabilizer per 100 parts of resin

² Colour Scale:

7 = Clear, water-white 5 = Light yellow

3 = Orange to brown 1 = Very dark brown to black

+ = Slightly lighter than designated value, but not equal to next higher value

- = Slightly darker than designated value, but not equal to next lower value.

0 011 456

TABLE 2

Stabilizer No.	PHR	Tin Concentration (mg)	Colour Development ^{III} with Time (in minutes) 400°F.						
			(Formulation II)	Initial	5	10	15	20	25
No stabilizer			3+	3	2+	2	2—	1+	1
7	0.5	11.8	7	7	6	5—	3	2	1
1	0.3	11.8	7	7	6—	5—	3—	2	1
2	0.3	11.7	7	7—	5+	5	3	2	1
3	0.3	12.7	7	7	7—	5	3	2	1
5	0.3	11.6	7	7—	6—	5—	3+	2	1
6	0.4	12.5	7	7	6—	5	3—	2	1
4	0.3	11.2	7	7	5+	5	4	2	1

^{III} Colour Scale:

7 = White, 5 = Yellow-White,

3 = Tan to Grey, 1 = Deep Brown.

TABLE 3

5	Stabilizer No.	PHR	Tin Concentration (mg)	Colour Development ^{III} with Time (in minutes) at 400°F.						
				(Formulation III)	Initial	4	8	12	16	20
10	8	0.53	6.1	7—	6+	5+	5	3	2	1
	9	0.20	5.5	7	7	6	5+	3+	2	1
	12	0.28	5.9	7	7	6+	6	3	2	1
15	14	0.25	6.1	7	7	6+	6	3	2	1
	13	0.60	6.0	7	7	6+	6	3+	2	1
	15	0.22	6.0	7	7	6+	6	3	2	1
20	24	0.21	6.0	7	7	6+	6	3+	2	1
	16	0.28	6.0	7	7	6+	6	3	2	1
	10	0.17	5.9	7	7	6	5	3	2	1
25	11	0.20	5.9	6+	6+	6	5—	3	2	1
	17	0.25	6.0	6	6	5+	5	3	2	1
	18	0.35	5.9	7	7	6	5	3	2	1
30	19	0.22	5.9	7	7	6+	6	3	2	1
	21	0.25	6.1	7	7	6	5	3	2	1
	22	0.24	5.9	7	7	6	5	3	2	1
40	23	0.29	6.1	7	7	6	5+	3+	2	1
	20	0.25	6.0	7	7	6+	5+	3	2	1

^{III} = Refer to Table 2.

"BRABENDER" DYNAMIC THERMAL STABILITY EVALUATION

The following "Brabender" Dynamic Stability Data (Table 4) exemplifies the kind of superior performance (even at 10% less tin) that one could expect from a typical compound of this invention in comparison to a commercial "state-of-the-art" product:

0 011 456

TABLE 4

5	Stabilizer	PHR	Tin Concentration (mg)	Colour Development ⁱⁱⁱ with Time (in minutes)							
				0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
		(Formulation IV)									
	No. 13	0.8	8.0	7	7	6	5	5—	4	3	1+
10	Typical)	0.8	8.0	7+	7	7	6+	5	4+	3	2
	compound)	0.8	7.2	7	7	7	6+	5	4	3	2—
	of this)										
	invention)										

ⁱⁱⁱ = Refer to Table 2

iv = Test method consists of mixing 62 g of stabilized test formulation in a number six mixing heat of a C. W. "Brabender" Torque Rheometer at 200°C and 60 rpm, while removing small (approx. 5 mm x 15 mm) "chips" every two minutes — beginning with fusion — and mounting said chips on a chart for colour comparison. "Brabender" is a Trade Mark.

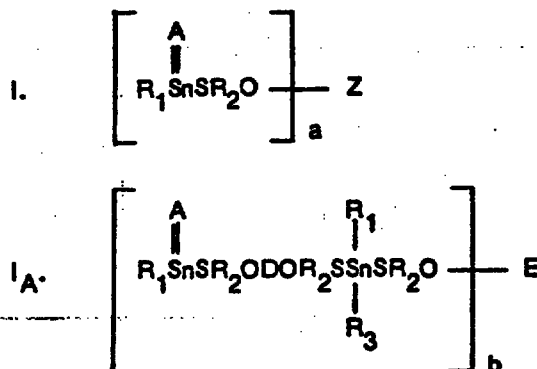
NUMBER	STABILIZER IDENTIFICATION
25	1 Tetra(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)orthosilicate
	2 Tetra(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)titanate
30	3 Tris(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)borate
	4 Tris(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)phosphite
	5 Tris(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)aluminate
35	6 Bis(monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl)diphenylsilane
	7 Monobutyltin(2-mercaptoethyl-coconut fatty acid ester)sulphide
40	8 Bis[butyltin-di(2-mercaptoethyl)Empol 1010 dimerate]sulphide
	9 Bis[monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl]azelate
45	10 Bis[monobutylmonothiotin-2-mercaptoethyl]-adipate/glutarate
	11 Bis[monobutyldithiotin-2-mercaptoethyl]azelate
	12 Bis[butyltin(isooctylmercaptoacetate)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide
50	13 A commercial, diluted methyltin product covered by U.S.P. Specification 4,062,881 containing 10% tin and 7% sulphur
	14 Bis([butyltin(isooctylmercaptoacetate)(2-mercaptoethyl)][butyltin(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulfide)sulphide
55	15 [Butyltin(isooctylmercaptoacetate)(2-mercaptoethyl)][butylchlorotin(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide
60	16 Bis[butyltin(n-dodecylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]adipate sulphide
	17 [Butyltin(isooctylmercaptoacetate)(2-mercaptoethyl)][butyltin(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide
65	18 Bis[butyltin]tris[di(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate]

NUMBER STABILIZER IDENTIFICATION (continued)

19	Bis[butyltin(2-hydroxyethyl mercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide
20	[butyltin(n-dodecylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)][butyltin(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide)]-azelate sulphide
21	[Butyltin(n-butylmaleate)(2-mercaptoethyl)][butyltin(2-hydroxyethyl mercaptide)]-azelate sulphide
22	Bis[butyltin-t-dodecylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide
23	Bis[butyltin(n-dodecylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide
24	[Butyltin-di(2-mercaptoethyl)azelate][dibutyltin(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide)]sulphide
25	A commercial methyltin/2-mercaptoethanol based product containing 10.2% tin and 10.5% sulphur.

Claims for the Contracting States: BE CH DE FR GB IT NL SE

1. An organotin compound characterised in that it contains:
- (a) at least one tin atom having one or two groups (G) chosen from hydrocarbyl groups or substituted hydrocarbyl groups, the group (G) or each group (G) being bonded to tin through carbon;
- (b) at least one mercaptoalkanol residue bonded to tin through the sulphur atom of the said residue, the oxygen atom of the said residue being bonded to one of the following: hydrogen, an optionally substituted hydrocarbyl group, the residue obtained by removal of the hydroxyl portion of one carboxy ($-\text{COOH}$) group of a polycarboxylic acid or hydroxypolycarboxylic acid, an element chosen from aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon and titanium, or the residue of a compound of aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon or titanium that contains at least one group capable of displacing the hydrogen atom of a hydroxyl group bonded to a carbon atom, with the proviso that the moiety of any polycarboxylic acid so used is bonded to at least two mercaptoalkanol residues through an oxygen atom of the said residues and a $-\text{CO}-$ group of said polycarboxylic acid moiety and that no monocarboxylic acid moiety is bonded to a mercaptoalkanol residue;
- (c) at least one atom of oxygen or sulphur bonded exclusively to tin or to tin and hydrogen, or at least one polysulphide group bonded exclusively to tin;
- (d) up to 52% by weight of tin; and
- (e) up to 63% by weight of sulphur.
2. An organotin compound according to Claim 1, which contains at least one tin atom having two said groups (G), the said groups (G) being either hydrocarbyl groups or substituted hydrocarbyl groups.
3. An organotin compound according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein for condition (a) the said substituted hydrocarbyl groups are chosen from carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms and ketohydrocarbyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms.
4. An organotin compound having one of the following general formulae:



where

R₁ is hydrocarbyl, carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or ketohydrocarbyl (wherein hydrocarbyl means alkyl,



NUMBER STABILIZER IDENTIFICATION (continued)

19	Bis[butyltin(2-hydroxyethyl mercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide
20	[butyltin(n-dodecylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)][butyltin(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide)]-azelate sulphide
21	[Butyltin(n-butylmaleate)(2-mercaptoethyl)][butyltin(2-hydroxyethyl mercaptide)]-azelate sulphide
22	Bis[butyltin-t-dodecylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide
23	Bis[butyltin(n-dodecylmercaptide)(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate sulphide
24	[Butyltin-di(2-mercaptoethyl)]azelate[dibutyltin(2-hydroxyethylmercaptide)]sulphide
25	A commercial methyltin/2-mercaptoethanol based product containing 10.2% tin and 10.5% sulphur.

Claims for the Contracting States: BE CH DE FR GB IT NL SE

25

1. An organotin compound characterised in that it contains:

(a) at least one tin atom having one or two groups (G) chosen from hydrocarbyl groups or substituted hydrocarbyl groups, the group (G) or each group (G) being bonded to tin through carbon;

(b) at least one mercaptoalkanol residue bonded to tin through the sulphur atom of the said residue, the oxygen atom of the said residue being bonded to one of the following: hydrogen, an optionally substituted hydrocarbyl group, the residue obtained by removal of the hydroxyl portion of one carboxy (—COOH) group of a polycarboxylic acid or hydroxypolycarboxylic acid, an element chosen from aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon and titanium, or the residue of a compound of aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon or titanium that contains at least one group capable of displacing the hydrogen atom of a hydroxyl group bonded to a carbon atom, with the proviso that the moiety of any polycarboxylic acid so used is bonded to at least two mercaptoalkanol residues through an oxygen atom of the said residues and a —CO— group of said polycarboxylic acid moiety and that no monocarboxylic acid moiety is bonded to a mercaptoalkanol residue;

(c) at least one atom of oxygen or sulphur bonded exclusively to tin or to tin and hydrogen, or at least one polysulphide group bonded exclusively to tin;

(d) up to 52% by weight of tin; and

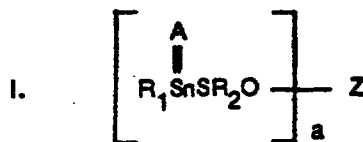
(e) up to 63% by weight of sulphur.

2. An organotin compound according to Claim 1, which contains at least one tin atom having two said groups (G), the said groups (G) being either hydrocarbyl groups or substituted hydrocarbyl groups.

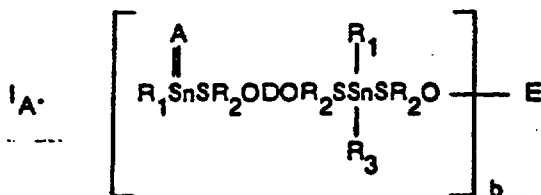
3. An organotin compound according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein for condition (a) the said substituted hydrocarbyl groups are chosen from carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms and ketohydrocarbyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms.

4. An organotin compound having one of the following general formulae:

50



55



60

where

R_1 is hydrocarbyl, carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or ketohydrocarbyl (wherein hydrocarbyl means alkyl,



cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl or aralkyl, any alkyl residue thereof containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms); if more than one R_1 is attached to tin, additional R_1 can be halogen (chlorine, bromine or iodine), $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{SH}$ or a residue obtained by removal of active hydrogen from the mercapto group of an ester derived from a mercaptocarboxylic acid and a mono- or polyhydric alcohol wherein the said ester is bonded to tin through sulphur, a residue obtained by removal of the hydrogen from the mercapto group of a mercaptan, a mercaptoalkanol or an ester derived from a mercaptoalkanol and a mono- or polycarboxylic acid, or a residue obtained by removal of the hydrogen from the carboxy ($-\text{COOH}$) group of a monocarboxylic acid or carboxy group of a partial ester of a polycarboxylic acid;

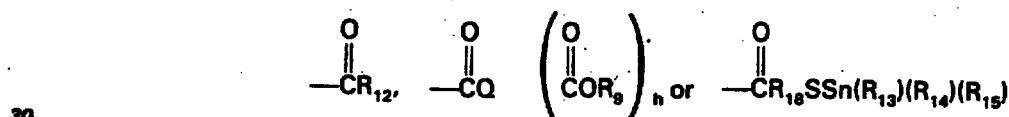
R_2 is an alkylene or arylene group that optionally contains substituent $-\text{OX}$ wherein X is hydrogen, aluminium, phosphorus, boron, silicon, titanium or the residue of a compound of aluminium, phosphorus, boron, silicon or titanium, the said compound containing at least one group capable of displacing the hydrogen of a hydroxyl group bonded to carbon;

R_3 is R_4 as hereinafter defined, $-\text{SR}_2\text{OZ}$ (R_2 being as defined above and Z being as hereinafter defined) or as defined in R_1 above.

R_4 is AR_5 (wherein A and R_5 are as hereinafter defined), halogen, pseudo-halogen or defined as for R_1 above;

R_5 , when A is sulphur, is $-\text{R}_{10}\text{COOR}_{11}$, $-\text{CR}_{12}=\text{O}$, $-\text{CR}_{12}-\text{S}$,

$-\text{R}_2\text{OZ}$, $-\text{R}_2\text{OE}$, $-\text{R}_2\text{OM}_1$, $\text{Sn}(\text{R}_{13})(\text{R}_{14})(\text{R}_{15})$, or hydrocarbyl or carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or ketohydrocarbyl as defined for R_1 above, R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , Z, E and M_1 being as hereinafter defined and R_2 being defined as above; when A is polysulphide R_5 is $-\text{Sn}(\text{R}_{13})(\text{R}_{15})$ wherein R_{13} and R_{15} are as hereinafter defined; when A is oxygen R_5 is



wherein

R_{12} , Q, R_9 , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} and h are as hereinafter defined;

R_{10} is an alkylene or substituted alkylene containing from 1 to 20 carbons wherein any substituent of the latter is halogen, hydroxyl or $-\text{COOR}_{11}$ wherein R_{11} is as hereinafter defined;

R_{11} and R_{12} are hydrocarbyl or carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or ketohydrocarbyl groups wherein hydrocarbyl is defined as including alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl and alkaryl, wherein the alkyl portion of any of these groups contains from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and any alkenyl group contains 2 to 20 carbon atoms;

R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} are hydrocarbyl or carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or ketohydrocarbyl groups individually selected from the corresponding groups as defined for R_1 above;

R_{18} is alkylene or alkylidene and contains from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, one or more of which may be substituted with a halogen atom or a hydroxyl group;

A is oxygen or sulphur;

D is



wherein

Q represents a direct bond or a divalent hydrocarbon residue $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-$ (r being defined as an integer from 1 to 18), an unsaturated hydrocarbon group, the residue of a di- or polycarboxylic acid or two alkylene groups separated by from 1 to 4 sulphur atoms;

M_1 is aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon or titanium or the residue of a compound of aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon or titanium that contains at least one group capable of displacing the hydrogen of a hydroxyl group bonded to a carbon atom;

E is D or M_1 as hereinbefore defined;

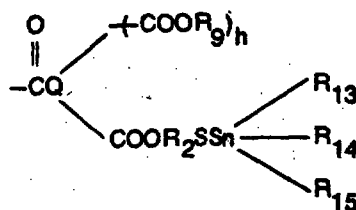
a is an integer from 1 to 4;

b is an integer from 2 to 4;

h is 0, 1 or 2;



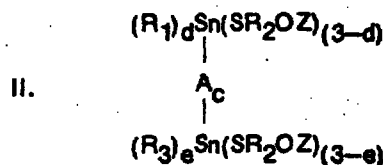
Z is substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbyl (as defined for R₁) or is M₁ as hereinbefore defined,
or



wherein

h. Q, R₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ and R₁₅ are as defined above, and Q is as defined above or is a polyvalent hydrocarbon residue, and R₆ is alkyl containing 1 to 20 carbon atoms, aryl or hydrogen.

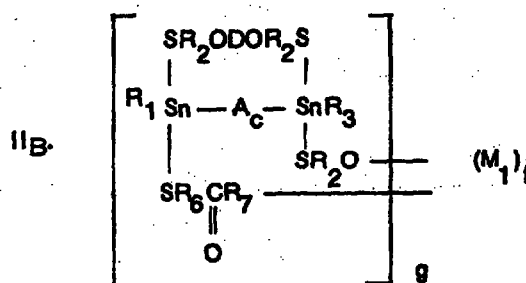
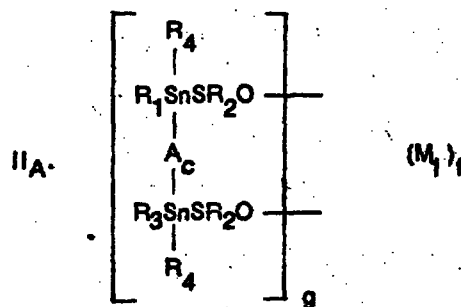
5. An organotin compound having the following general formula



where

R₁, R₂, R₃, A and Z have the meanings given to them in claim 4; c is 1 when A is oxygen or an integer from 1 to 10 when A is sulphur; and d and e are each 1 or 2.

6. An organotin compound having one of the following general formulae —



where

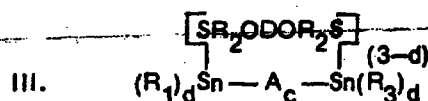
R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, A, D and M have the meanings given to them in claim 4; c has the meaning given to it in claim 5;

R_n is alkylene containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms;

R₁ is a residue obtained by removal of the hydrogen atom from at least two hydroxyl groups of a polyfunctional alcohol containing from 2 to 4 hydroxyl groups;

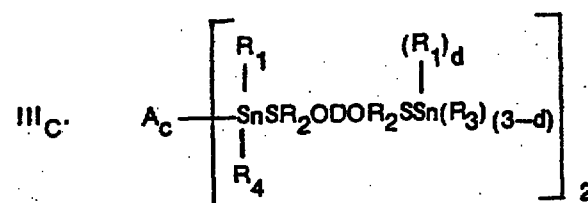
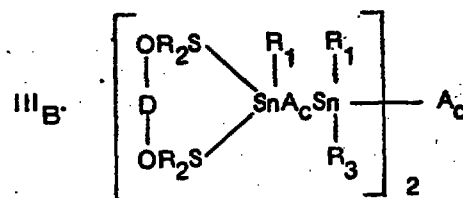
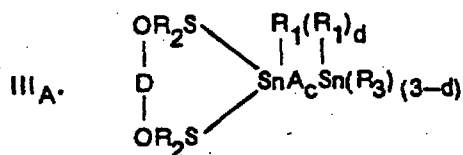
**f is 1 or 2; and
g is 1, 2, 3 or 4.**

7. A organotin compound having one of the following general formulae —





0 011 456

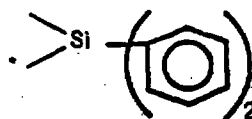


where

$\text{R}_1, \text{R}_2, \text{R}_3, \text{R}_4, \text{A}, \text{D}$ have the meanings given to them in claim 4; and c and d have the meaning given to them in claim 5;

8. An organotin compound according to Claim 6 wherein M_1 is chosen from the elements aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon and titanium, g is 3 when M_1 represents aluminium, boron, or phosphorus and g is 4 when M_1 represents silicon or titanium.

9. An organotin compound according to Claim 6 wherein M_1 is



and g is 2.

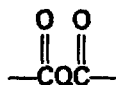
10. An organotin compound according to Claim 4 wherein a is 2 or 3 and Z represents the residue of a dimeric trimeric or tetrameric fatty acid containing 36 to 72 carbon atoms.

11. An organotin compound according to any one of Claims 4 to 10, wherein R_2 is alkylene and contains from 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

12. An organotin compound according to any one of Claims 4 to 11, wherein A is sulphur.

13. An organotin compound according to any one of Claims 4 to 12, wherein R_1 is alkyl and contains from 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

14. An organotin compound according to any one of Claims 4 to 13, wherein D is



and Q represents an alkylene group containing from 4 to 7 carbon atoms.

15. A resin or polymer stabilized by a content of an organotin compound as defined in any preceding claim.

16. A stabilized resin or polymer according to Claim 15, wherein the resin or polymer is non-cellular or cellular polyurethane.

17. A stabilized resin or polymer according to Claim 15, wherein the resin or polymer is a halogen-containing vinyl or vinylidene polymer.

18. A stabilized resin or polymer according to Claim 17, wherein the resin or polymer is vinyl chloride.

Claims for the Contracting State: AT

1. A process for the manufacture of stabilized vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers or for



0 011 456

stabilizing such polymers which comprises the use of an organotin compound characterized in that it contains:

- (a) at least one tin atom having one or two groups (G) chosen from hydrocarbyl groups or substituted hydrocarbyl groups, the group (G) or each group (G) being bonded to tin through carbon;
 5 (b) at least one mercaptoalkanol residue bonded to tin through the sulphur atom of the said residue, the oxygen atom of the said residue being bonded to one of the following:

Hydrogen, an optionally substituted hydrocarbyl group, the residue obtained by removal of the hydroxyl portion of one carboxy (—COOH) group of a polycarboxylic acid or hydroxypolycarboxylic acid, an element chosen from aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon and titanium, or the residue of a
 10 compound of aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon or titanium that contains at least one group capable of displacing the hydrogen atom of a hydroxyl group bonded to a carbon atom, with the proviso that the moiety of any polycarboxylic acid so used is bonded to at least two mercaptoalkanol residues through an oxygen atom of the said residues and a —CO— group of said polycarboxylic acid moiety and that no monocarboxylic acid moiety is bonded to a mercaptoalkanol residue;

- (c) at least one atom of oxygen or sulphur bonded exclusively to tin or to tin and hydrogen, or at least one polysulphide group bonded exclusively to tin;

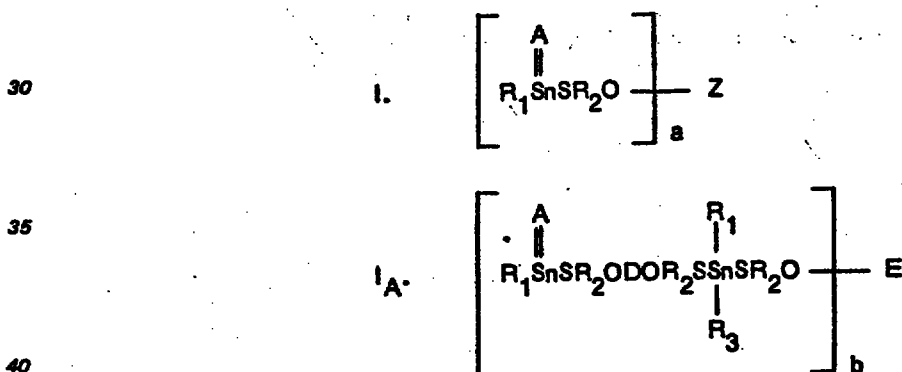
(d) up to 52% by weight of tin; and

(e) up to 63% by weight of sulphur.

2. A process according to Claim 1, wherein the organotin compound contains at least one tin atom having two said groups (G), the said groups (G) being either hydrocarbyl groups or substituted hydrocarbyl groups.

3. A process according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein for condition (a) the said substituted hydrocarbyl groups are chosen from carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms and ketohydrocarbyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms.

- 25 4. A process according to Claim 1 wherein the organotin compound has one of the following general formulae:



40 where

R_1 is hydrocarbyl, carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or ketohydrocarbyl (wherein hydrocarbyl means alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl or aralkyl, any alkyl residue thereof containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms); if more than one R_1 is attached to tin, additional R_1 can be halogen (chlorine, bromine or iodine), —OH ,
 45 —SH or a residue obtained by removal of active hydrogen from the mercapto group of an ester derived from a mercaptocarboxylic acid and a mono- or polyhydric alcohol wherein the said ester is bonded to tin through sulphur, a residue obtained by removal of the hydrogen from the mercapto group of a mercaptan, a mercaptoalkanol or an ester derived from a mercaptoalkanol and a mono- or polycarboxylic acid, or a residue obtained by removal of the hydrogen from the carboxy (—COOH)
 50 group of a monocarboxylic acid or carboxy group of a partial ester of a polycarboxylic acid;

R_2 is an alkylene or arylene group that optionally contains substituent —OX wherein X is hydrogen, aluminium, phosphorus, boron, silicon, titanium or the residue of a compound of aluminium, phosphorus, boron, silicon or titanium, the said compound containing at least one group capable of displacing the hydrogen of a hydroxyl group bonded to carbon;

55 R_3 is R_4 as hereinafter defined, $\text{—SR}_2\text{OZ}$ (R_2 being as defined above and Z being as hereinafter defined) or as defined in R_1 above.

R_4 is AR_5 (wherein A and R_5 are as hereinafter defined), halogen, pseudo-halogen or defined as for R_1 above;

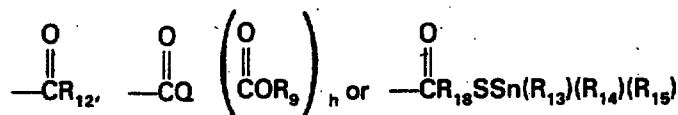
60 R_5 , when A is sulphur, is $\text{—R}_{10}\text{COOR}_{11}$, $\text{—C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_{12}$, $\text{—C}(=\text{S})\text{R}_{12}$,

$\text{—R}_2\text{OZ}$, $\text{—R}_2\text{OE}$, $\text{—R}_2\text{OM}_1$, $\text{—Sn}(\text{R}_{13})(\text{R}_{14})(\text{R}_{15})$, or hydrocarbyl or carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or
 65 ketohydrocarbyl as defined for R_1 above, R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , Z, E and M_1 being as hereinafter



0 011 456

defined and R_2 being defined as above; when A is polysulphide R_5 is $-\text{Sn}(R_{13})(R_{15})$ wherein R_{13} and R_{15} are as hereinafter defined; when A is oxygen R_5 is



wherein

R_{12} , Q, R_9 , R_{18} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} and h are as hereinafter defined;

R_{10} is an alkylene or substituted alkylene containing from 1 to 20 carbons wherein any substituent of the latter is halogen, hydroxyl or $-\text{COOR}_{11}$ wherein R_{11} is as hereinafter defined;

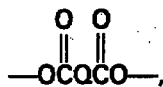
R_{11} and R_{12} are hydrocarbyl or carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or ketohydrocarbyl groups wherein hydrocarbyl is defined as including alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl and alkaryl, wherein the alkyl portion of any of these groups contains from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and any alkenyl group contains 2 to 20 carbon atoms;

R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} are hydrocarbyl or carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl or ketohydrocarbyl groups individually selected from the corresponding groups as defined for R_1 above;

R_{18} is alkylene or alkylidene and contains from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, one or more of which may be substituted with a halogen atom or a hydroxyl group;

A is oxygen or sulphur;

D is



wherein

Q represents a direct bond or a divalent hydrocarbon residue $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-$ (r being defined as an integer from 1 to 18), an unsaturated hydrocarbon group, the residue of a di- or polycarboxylic acid or two alkylene groups separated by from 1 to 4 sulphur atoms;

M_1 is aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon or titanium or the residue of a compound of aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon or titanium that contains at least one group capable of displacing the hydrogen of a hydroxyl group bonded to a carbon atom;

E is D or M_1 as hereinbefore defined;

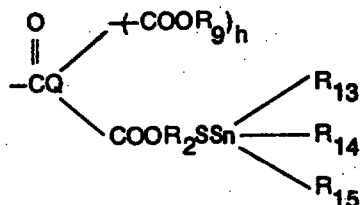
a is an integer from 1 to 4;

b is an integer from 2 to 4;

h is 0, 1 or 2;

Z is substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbyl (as defined for R_1) or is M_1 as hereinbefore defined,

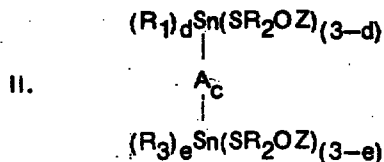
or



wherein

h, Q, R_2 , R_{13} , R_{14} and R_{15} are as defined above, and Q is as defined above or is a polyvalent hydrocarbon residue, and R_9 is alkyl containing 1 to 20 carbon atoms, aryl or hydrogen.

5. A process according to Claim 1 wherein the organotin compound has the following general formula



where

R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , A and Z have the meanings given to them in claim 4;

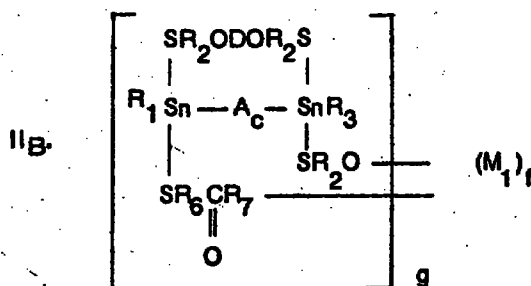
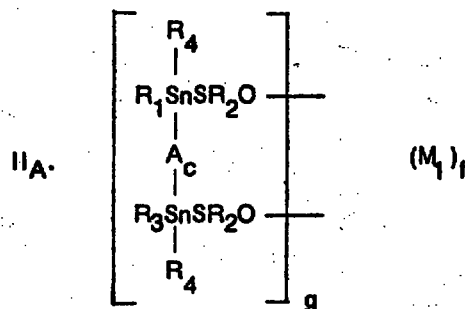
c is 1 when A is oxygen or an integer from 1 to 10 when A is sulphur; and

d and e are each 1 or 2.



0 011 456

6. A process according to claim 1 wherein the organotin compound has one of the following general formulae —



where

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, A, D and M have the meanings given to them in claim 4;

c has the meaning given to it in claim 5;

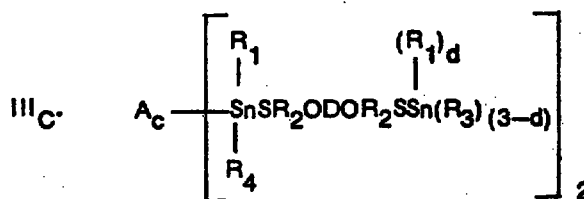
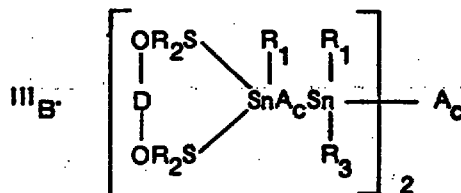
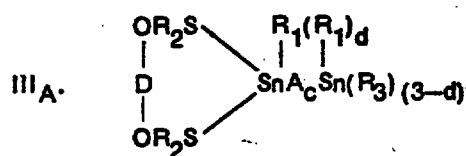
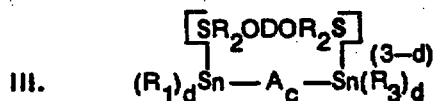
R_6 is alkylene containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms;

R_7 is a residue obtained by removal of the hydrogen atom from at least two hydroxyl groups of a polyfunctional alcohol containing from 2 to 4 hydroxyl groups;

f is 1 or 2; and

g is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

7. A process according to claim 1 wherein the organotin compound has one of the following general formulae —





where

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, A, D have the meanings given to them in claim 4; and c and d have the meaning given to them in Claim 5;

8. A process according to Claim 6 wherein M_1 is chosen from the elements aluminium, boron, phosphorus, silicon and titanium, g is 3 when M_1 represents aluminium, boron, or phosphorus and g is 4 when M_1 represents silicon or titanium.

9. A process according to Claim 6 wherein M_1 is



and g is 2.

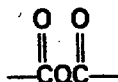
10. A process according to Claim 4 wherein a is 2 or 3 and Z represents the residue of a dimeric, trimeric or tetrameric fatty acid containing 36 to 72 carbon atoms.

11. A process according to any one of Claims 4 to 10, wherein R_2 is alkylene and contains from 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

12. A process according to any one of Claims 4 to 11, wherein A is sulphur.

13. A process according to any one of Claims 4 to 12, wherein R_1 is alkyl and contains from 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

14. A process according to any one of Claims 4 to 13, wherein D is



and Q represents an alkylene group containing from 4 to 7 carbon atoms.

Revendications pour les Etats contractants: BE CH DE FR GB IT NL SE

1. Composé d'organo-étain, caractérise en ce qu'il contient:

(a) au moins un atome d'étain ayant un ou deux groupes (G) choisis parmi des groupes hydrocarbyles ou des groupes hydrocarbyles substitués, le groupe (G) ou chaque groupe (G) étant lié à l'étain par du carbone;

(b) au moins un résidu de mercaptoalcanol lié à l'étain par l'atome de soufre dudit résidu, l'atome d'oxygène dudit résidu étant lié à l'un de ce qui suit:

de l'hydrogène, un groupe hydrocaryle éventuellement substitué, le résidu obtenu par l'enlèvement de la partie hydroxyle d'un groupe carboxy ($-\text{COOH}$) d'un acide polycarboxylique ou acide hydroxypolycarboxylique, un élément choisi parmi l'aluminium, le bore, le phosphore, le silicium et le titane ou le résidu d'un composé d'aluminium, de bore, de phosphore, de silicium ou de titane qui contient au moins un groupe capable de déplacer l'atome d'hydrogène d'un groupe hydroxyle lié à un atome de carbone, à condition que le fragment de tout acide polycarboxylique ainsi utilisé soit lié à au moins deux résidus de mercaptoalcanol par un atome d'oxygène desdits résidus et un groupe $-\text{CO}-$ dudit fragment d'acide polycarboxylique et qu'aucun fragment d'acide monocarboxylique ne soit lié à un résidu de mercaptoalcanol;

(c) au moins un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre lié exclusivement à l'étain ou à l'étain et à l'hydrogène, ou au moins un groupe polysulfure lié exclusivement à l'étain;

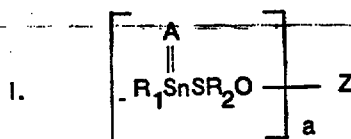
(d) jusqu'à 52% en poids d'étain; et

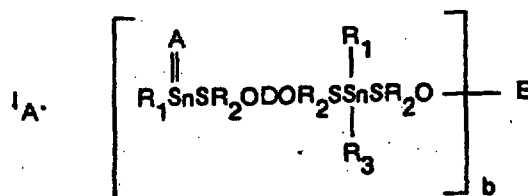
(e) jusqu'à 63% en poids de soufre.

2. Composé d'organo-étain selon la revendication 1, qui contient au moins un atome d'étain ayant deux desdits groupes (G), lesdits groupes (G) étant soit des groupes hydrocarbyles ou des groupes hydrocarbyles substitués.

3. Composé d'organo-étain selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, où pour la condition (a), lesdits groupes hydrocarbyles substitués sont choisis par des groupes carboalcoxyhydrocarbyles contenant au moins 4 atomes de carbone et des groupes cétohydrocarbyles contenant au moins 4 atomes de carbone.

4. Composé d'organo-étain ayant l'une des formules générales qui suivent:





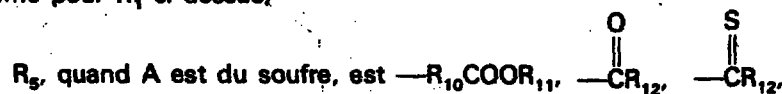
où

R_1 , est hydrocarbyle, carboalcoxyhydrocarbyle ou cétohydrocarbyle (où hydrocarbyle signifie alcoyle, cycloalcoyle, aryle, alcaryle ou aralcoyle, tout résidu alcoyle contenant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone); si plus de un R_1 est attaché à l'étain, le R_1 supplémentaire peut être halogène (chlore, brome ou iode), —OH, —SH ou un résidu obtenu par enlèvement de l'hydrogène actif du groupe mercapto d'un ester dérivé d'un acide mercaptocarboxylique et un alcool mono- ou polyhydrique où ledit ester est lié à l'étain par le soufre, un résidu obtenu par enlèvement de l'hydrogène du groupe mercapto d'un mercaptan, un mercaptoalcanol ou un ester dérivé d'un mercaptoalcanol et un acide mono- ou polycarboxylique, ou un résidu obtenu par enlèvement de l'hydrogène du groupe carboxy (—COOH) d'un acide monocarboxylique ou groupe carboxy d'un ester partiel de l'acide polycarboxylique;

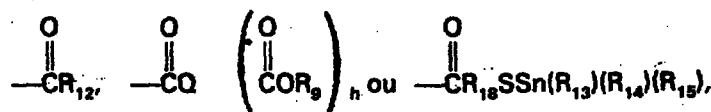
R_2 est un groupe alcoylène ou arylène qui contient éventuellement un substituant —OX où X est de l'hydrogène, de l'aluminium, du phosphore, du bore, du silicium, du titane ou le résidu d'un composé d'aluminium, de phosphore, de bore, de silicium ou du titane, ledit composé contenant au moins un groupe capable de déplacer l'hydrogène d'un groupe hydroxyle lié au carbone;

R_3 est R_4 tel que défini ci-après, —SR₂OZ (R_2 étant tel que défini ci-dessus et Z étant tel que défini ci-après) ou tel que défini dans R_1 ci-dessus.

R_4 est AR₅ (où A et R₅ sont tels que définis ci-après), un halogène, un pseudo-halogène ou défini comme pour R_1 ci-dessus;



—R₂OZ, —R₂OE, —R₂OM₁, —Sn(R₁₃)(R₁₄)(R₁₅), ou un hydrocarbyle ou un carboalcoxyhydrocarbyle ou un cétohydrocarbyle tel que défini pour R_1 ci-dessus, R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , Z, E et M₁ étant tels que définis ci-après et R_2 étant tel que défini ci-dessus; quand A est un polysulfure R₅ est —Sn(R₁₃)(R₁₄) où R_{13} et R_{15} sont tels que définis ci-après; quand A est de l'oxygène R₅ est



où R_{12} , O, R₉, R₁₈, R₁₃, R₁₄, R₁₅ et h sont tels que définis ci-après;

R_{10} est un alcoylène ou un alcoylène substitué contenant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone où tout substituant de ce dernier est halogène, hydroxyle ou —COOR₁₁ où R_{11} est tel que défini ci-après;

R_{11} et R_{12} sont des groupes hydrocarbyles ou carboalcoxyhydrocarbyles ou cétohydrocarbyles où l'hydrocarbyle est défini comme comprenant alcoyle, alkényle, aryle, cycloalcoyle, aralcoyle et alcaryle, où la partie alcoyle de chacun de ces groupes contient de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone et tout groupe alkényle contient de 2 à 20 atomes de carbone;

R_{13} , R_{14} et R_{15} sont des groupes hydrocarbyles ou carboalcoxyhydrocarbyles ou cétohydrocarbyles individuellement choisis parmi les groupes correspondants tels que définis pour R_1 ci-dessus;

R_{18} est alcoylène ou alcoylidène et contient de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone, un ou plusieurs d'entre eux pouvant être substitués par un atome d'halogène ou un groupe hydroxyle;

A est de l'oxygène ou du soufre;

D est



où Q représente une liaison directe ou un résidu hydrocarbure divalent (—CH₂—, r étant défini comme un nombre entier de 1 à 18), un groupe hydrocarbure insaturé, le résidu d'un acide de di- ou polycarboxylique ou deux groupes alcoylènes séparés par 1 à 4 atomes de soufre;

M₁ est de l'aluminium, du bore, du phosphore, du silicium ou du titane ou le résidu d'un composé d'aluminium, de bore, de phosphore, de silicium ou du titane qui contient au moins un groupe capable de déplacer l'hydrogène d'un groupe hydroxyle lié à un atome de carbone;

E est D ou M₁ tel que défini précédemment;

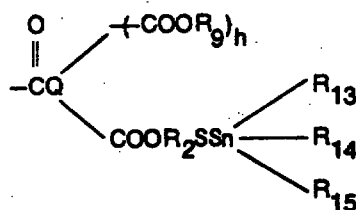
a est un nombre entier de 1 à 4;



b est un nombre entier de 2 à 4;

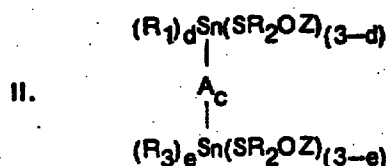
h est 0, 1 ou 2;

Z est un hydrocarbyle substitué ou non substitué (tel que défini pour R₁), ou est M₁ tel que défini précédemment ou



où h, Q, R₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ et R₁₅ sont tels que définis ci-dessus, et Q est tel que défini ci-dessus ou est un résidu d'hydrocarbure polyvalent, et R₉ est un alcoyle contenant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone, un aryle ou de l'hydrogène.

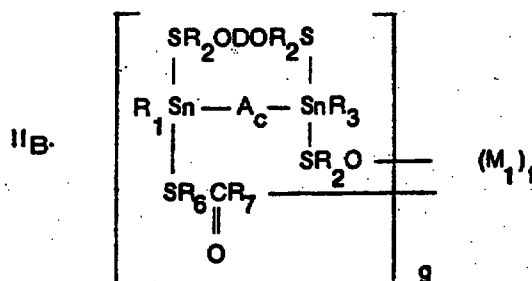
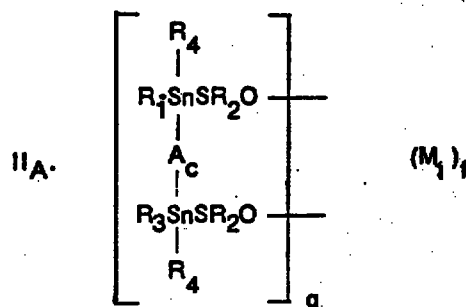
5. Composé d'organo-étain ayant pour formule générale



où

R₁, R₂, R₃, A et Z ont les significations que leur ont été données à la revendication 4; C est 1 quand A est de l'oxygène ou un nombre entier de 1 à 10 quand A est du soufre; et d et e sont chacun de 1 ou 2.

6. Composé d'organo-étain ayant l'une des formules générales qui suivent



où

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, A, D et M ont les significations qui leur ont été données à la revendication 4; c a la signification qui lui a été donnée à la revendication 5;

R₈ est un alcoylène contenant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone;

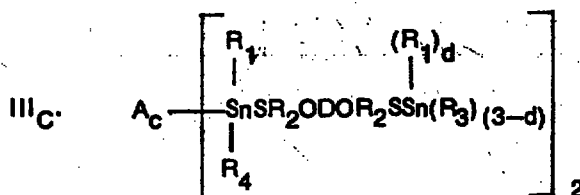
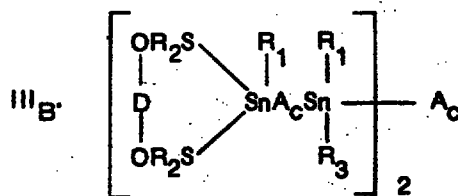
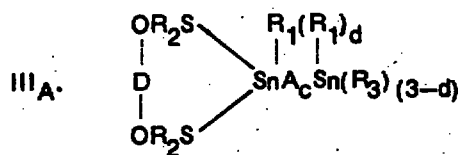
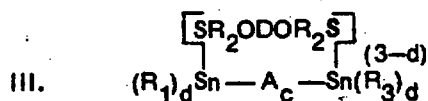
R₇ est un résidu obtenu par enlèvement de l'atome d'hydrogène d'au moins deux groupes hydroxyles d'un alcool polyfonctionnel contenant de 2 à 4 groupes hydroxyles;

f est 1 ou 2; et

g est 1, 2, 3 ou 4.



7. Composé d'organo-étain ayant l'une des formules générales qui suivent:

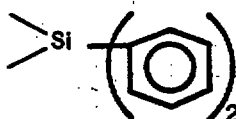


où

$\text{R}_1, \text{R}_2, \text{R}_3, \text{R}_4, \text{A}, \text{D}$ ont les significations qui leur ont été données à la revendication 4; et c et d ont la signification qui leur a été donnée à la revendication 5.

8. Composé d'organo-étain selon la revendication 6, où M_1 est choisi parmi les éléments aluminium, bore, phosphore, silicium et titane, g est 3 quand M_1 représente de l'aluminium, du bore ou du phosphore et g est 4 quand M_1 représente du silicium ou du titane.

9. Composé d'organo-étain selon la revendication 6, où M_1 est



et g est 2.

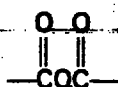
10. Composé d'organo-étain selon la revendication 4, où a est 2 ou 3 et Z représente le résidu d'un acide gras dimère, trimère ou tétramère contenant 36 à environ 72 atomes de carbone.

11. Composé d'organo-étain selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 10 où R_2 est un alcoylène et contient de 2 à 6 atomes de carbone.

12. Composé d'organo-étain selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 11, où A est du soufre.

13. Composé d'organo-étain selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 12, où R_1 est un alcoyle et contient de 1 à 8 atomes de carbone.

14. Composé d'organo-étain selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 13 où D est



et Q représente un groupe alcoylène contenant de 4 à 7 atomes de carbone.



15. Résine ou polymère stabilisé par une teneur d'un composé d'organo-étain tel que défini selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.

16. Résine ou polymère stabilisé selon la revendication 15, où la résine ou le polymère est du polyuréthane non cellulaire ou cellulaire.

5 17. Résine ou polymère stabilisé selon la revendication 15, où la résine ou le polymère est un polymère de vinylidène ou de vinyle contenant un halogène.

18. Résine ou polymère stabilisé selon la revendication 17, où la résine ou le polymère est du chlorure de vinyle.

10 Revendications pour l'Etat contractant: AT

1. Procédé de fabrication de polymères et copolymères de chlorure de vinyle stabilisés ou pour stabiliser de tels polymères, qui comprend l'utilisation d'un composé d'organo-étain, caractérisé en ce qu'il contient:

15 (a) au moins un atome d'étain avant un ou deux groupes (G) choisis parmi des groupes hydrocarbyles ou des groupes hydrocarbyles substitués, le groupe (G) ou chaque groupe (G) étant lié à l'étain par du carbone;

(b) au moins un résidu de mercaptoalcanol lié à l'étain par l'atome de soufre dudit résidu, l'atome d'oxygène dudit résidu étant lié à l'un de ce qui suit:

20 de l'hydrogène, un groupe hydrocarbyle éventuellement substitué, le résidu obtenu par l'enlèvement de la partie hydroxyle d'un groupe carboxy ($-\text{COOH}$) d'un acide polycarboxylique ou d'un acide hydroxypolycarboxylique, un élément choisi parmi l'aluminium, le bore, le phosphore, le silicium et le titane ou le résidu d'un composé d'aluminium, de bore, de phosphore, de silicium ou de titane qui contient au moins un groupe capable de déplacer l'atome d'hydrogène d'un groupe hydroxyle lié à un atome de carbone; à condition que le fragment de tout acide polycarboxylique ainsi utilisé soit lié à au moins deux résidus de mercaptoalcanol par un atome d'oxygène desdits résidus et un groupe $-\text{CO}-$ dudit fragment d'acide polycarboxylique et qu'aucun fragment d'acide monocarboxylique ne soit lié à un résidu de mercaptoalcanol;

25 (c) au moins un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre lié exclusivement à l'étain ou à l'étain et à l'hydrogène, ou au moins un groupe polysulfure lié exclusivement à l'étain;

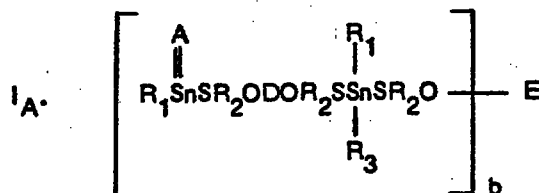
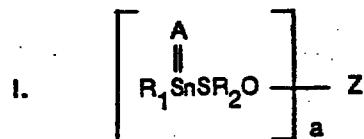
(d) jusqu'à 52% en poids d'étain; et

(e) jusqu'à 63% en poids de soufre.

30 2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, où le composé d'organo-étain contient au moins un atome d'étain ayant deux desdits groupes (G), lesdits groupes (G) étant soit des groupes hydrocarbyles ou des groupes hydrocarbyles substitués.

35 3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, où pour la condition (a), lesdits groupes hydrocarbyles substitués sont choisis par des groupes carboalcoxyhydrocarbyles contenant au moins 4 atomes de carbone et des groupes cétohydrocarbyles contenant au moins 4 atomes de carbone.

40 4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, où le composé d'organo-étain a l'une des formules générales qui suivent:



55 où

R_1 , est hydrocarbyle, carboalcoxyhydrocarbyle ou cétohydrocarbyle (où hydrocarbyle signifie alcoyle, cycloalcoyle, aryle, alcaryle ou aralcoyle, tout résidu alcoyle contenant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone); si plus de un R_1 est attaché à l'étain, le R_1 supplémentaire peut être halogène (chlore, brome ou iode), $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{SH}$ ou un résidu obtenu par enlèvement de l'hydrogène actif du groupe mercapto d'un ester dérivé d'un acide mercaptocarboxylique et un alcool mono- ou polyhydrique où ledit ester est lié à l'étain par le soufre, un résidu obtenu par enlèvement de l'hydrogène du groupe mercapto d'un mercaptan, un mercaptoalcanol ou un ester dérivé d'un mercaptoalcanol et un acide mono- ou polycarboxylique, ou un résidu obtenu par enlèvement de l'hydrogène du groupe carboxy ($-\text{COOH}$) d'un acide monocarboxylique ou groupe carboxy d'un ester partiel de l'acide polycarboxylique;

65 R_2 est un groupe alcoylène ou arylène qui contient éventuellement un substituant $-\text{OX}$ où X est



O 011 456

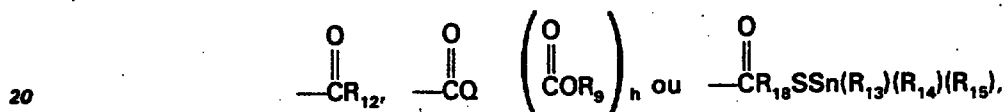
de l'hydrogène, de l'aluminium, du phosphore, du bore, du silicium, du titane ou le résidu d'un composé d'aluminium, de phosphore, de bore, de silicium ou de titane, ledit composé contenant au moins un groupe capable de déplacer l'hydrogène d'un groupe hydroxyle lié au carbone;

R_3 est R_4 tel que défini ci-après, $-SR_2OZ$ (R_2 étant tel que défini ci-dessus et Z étant tel que défini ci-après) ou tel que défini dans R_1 ci-dessus.

R_4 est AR_5 (où A et R_5 sont tels que définis ci-après), un halogène, un pseudo-halogène ou défini comme pour R_1 ci-dessus;

R_5 , quand A est du soufre, est $-R_{10}COOR_{11}$, $-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}R_{12}$, $-\overset{\overset{S}{\parallel}}{C}R_{12}$,

$-R_2OZ$, $-R_2OE$, $-R_2OM_1$, $-Sn(R_{13})(R_{14})(R_{15})$, ou un hydrocarbyle ou un carboalcoxyhydrocarbyle ou un cétohydrocarbyle tel que défini pour R_1 ci-dessus, R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , Z, E et M_1 étant tels que définis ci-après et R_2 étant tel que défini ci-dessus; quand A est un polysulfure R_5 est $-Sn(R_{13})(R_{14})(R_{15})$ où R_{13} et R_{15} sont tels que définis ci-après; quand A est de l'oxygène R_5 est



où R_{12} , Q, R_9 , R_{18} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} et h sont tels que définis ci-après;

R_{10} est un alcoylène ou un alcoylène substitué contenant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone où tout substituant de ce dernier est halogène, hydroxyle ou $-COOR_{11}$ où R_{11} est tel que défini ci-après;

R_{11} et R_{12} sont des groupes hydrocarbyles ou carboalcoxyhydrocarbyles ou cétohydrocarbyles où l'hydrocarbyle est défini comme comprenant alcoyle, alkényle, aryle, cycloalcoyle, aralcoyle et alcaryle, où la partie alcoyle de chacun de ces groupes contient de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone et tout groupe alkényle contient de 2 à 20 atomes de carbone;

R_{13} , R_{14} et R_{15} sont des groupes hydrocarbyles ou carboalcoxyhydrocarbyles ou cétohydrocarbyles individuellement choisis parmi les groupes correspondants tels que définis pour R_1 ci-dessus;

R_{18} est alcoylène ou alcoylidène et contient de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone, un ou plusieurs d'entre eux pouvant être substitués par un atome d'halogène ou un groupe hydroxyle;

A est de l'oxygène ou du soufre;

D est



où Q représente une liaison directe ou un résidu hydrocarbure divalent $-(CH_2)_r$ (r étant défini comme un nombre entier de 1 à 18), un groupe hydrocarbure insaturé, le résidu d'un acide de di- ou polycarboxylique ou deux groupes alcoylènes séparés par 1 à 4 atomes de soufre;

M_1 est de l'aluminium, du bore, du phosphore, du silicium ou du titane ou de résidu d'un composé d'aluminium, de bore, de phosphore, de silicium ou du titane qui contient au moins un groupe capable de déplacer d'hydrogène d'un groupe hydroxyle lié à un atome de carbone;

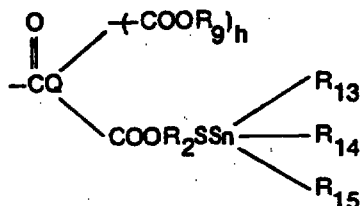
E est D ou M_1 tel que défini précédemment;

a est un nombre entier de 1 à 4;

b est un nombre entier de 2 à 4;

h est 0, 1 ou 2;

Z est un hydrocarbyle substitué ou non substitué (tel que défini pour R_1), ou est M_1 tel que défini précédemment ou

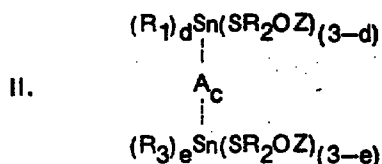


où h, Q, R_2 , R_{13} , R_{14} et R_{15} sont tels que définis ci-dessus, et Q est tel que défini ci-dessus ou est un résidu d'hydrocarbure polyvalent, et R_9 est un alcoyle contenant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone, un aryle ou de l'hydrogène.



0 011 456

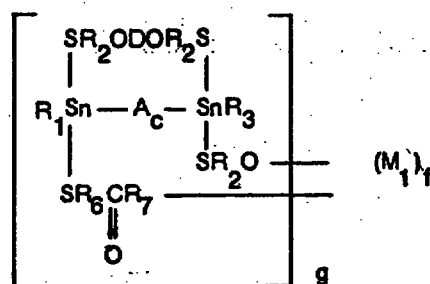
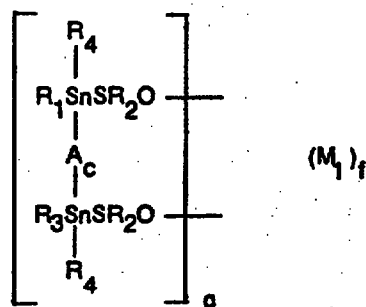
5. Procédé selon la revendication 1 où le composé d'organo-étain a pour formule générale



où

R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , A et Z ont les significations que leur ont été données à la revendication 4; C est 1 quand A est de l'oxygène du un nombre entier de 1 à 10 quand A est du soufre; et d et e sont chacun de 1 ou 2.

6. Composé d'organo-étain ayant l'une des formules générales qui suivent



où

R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , A, D et M ont les significations qui leur ont été données à la revendication 4; c a la signification qui lui a été donnée à la revendication 5;

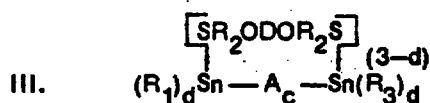
R_6 est un alcoylène contenant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone;

R_7 est un résidu obtenu par enlèvement de l'atome d'hydrogène d'au moins deux groupes hydroxyles d'un alcool polyfonctionnel contenant de 2 à 4 groupes hydroxyles;

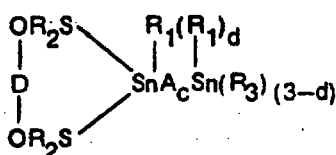
f est 1 ou 2; et

g est 1, 2, 3 ou 4.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, où le composé d'organo-étain a l'une des formules générales qui suivent:

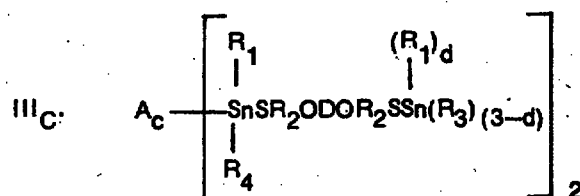
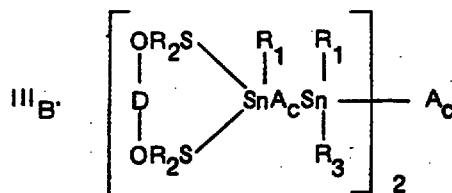


III A.





0 011 456

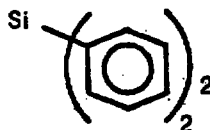


où

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, A, D ont les significations qui leur ont été données à la revendication 4; et c et d ont la signification qui leur a été donnée à la revendication 5.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 6, où M₁ est choisi parmi les éléments aluminium, bore, phosphore, silicium et titane, g est 3 quand M₁ représente de l'aluminium, du bore ou du phosphore et g est 4 quand M₁ représente du silicium ou du titane.

9. Composé d'organo-étain selon la revendication 6, où M₁ est



et g est 2.

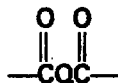
10. Procédé selon la revendication 4, où a est 2 ou 3 et Z représente le résidu d'un acide gras dimère, trimère ou tétramère contenant 36 à environ 72 atomes de carbone.

11. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 10 où R₂ est un alcoylène et contient de 2 à 6 atomes de carbone.

12. Procédé l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 11, où A est du soufre.

13. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 12, où R₁ est un alcoyle et contient de 1 à 8 atomes de carbone.

14. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 13 où D est



et Q représente un groupe alcoylène contenant de 4 à 7 atomes de carbone.

Patentansprüche für die Vertragsstaaten: BE CH DE FR GB IT NL SE

1. Organozinnverbindung, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie enthält:

(a) wenigstens ein Zinnatom mit ein oder zwei gegebenenfalls substituierten Hydrocarbylgruppen (G), die über Kohlenstoff an Zinn gebunden ist (sind);

(b) wenigstens einen Mercaptoalkanolrest, der über das Schwefelatom des Restes an Zinn gebunden ist, wobei das Sauerstoffatom des Restes an eines der folgenden gebunden ist:

Wasserstoff, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Hydrocarbylgruppe, den Rest, der durch Entfernung des Hydroxylanteils einer Carboxy(—COOH)gruppe einer Polycarbonsäure oder Hydroxypolycarbonsäure erhalten wird, ein Element wie Aluminium, Bor, Phosphor, Silizium oder Titan, oder den Rest einer Aluminium-, Bor-, Phosphor-, Silizium- oder Titanverbindung, der wenigstens eine Gruppe enthält, die fähig ist, das Wasserstoffatom einer an Kohlenstoff gebundenen Hydroxylgruppe zu verdrängen, mit der Maßgabe, daß jede eingesetzte Polycarbonsäuregruppe über ein Sauerstoffatom der Reste und eine —CO-Gruppe der Polycarbonsäuregruppe an wenigstens zwei Mercaptoalkanolreste gebunden ist und daß keine Monocarbonsäuregruppe an einen Mercaptoalkanolrest gebunden ist;

(c) wenigstens ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom, das ausschließlich an Zinn oder an Zinn und Wasserstoff gebunden ist, oder wenigstens eine Polysulfidgruppe, die ausschließlich an Zinn gebunden ist;



63

0 011 456

(d) bis zu 52 Gew.-% Zinn und

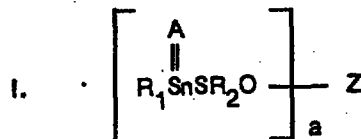
(e) bis zu 63 Gew.-% Schwefel.

2. Organozinnverbindung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie wenigstens ein Zinnatom mit zwei Gruppen (G) enthält, die gegebenenfalls substituierte Hydrocarbylgruppen sind.

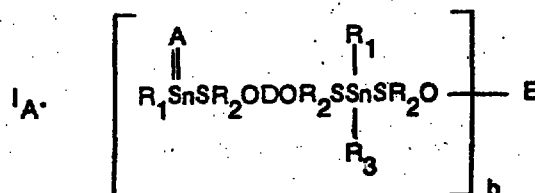
5 3. Organozinnverbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß für Bedingung (a) die substituierten Hydrocarbylgruppen unter den Carboalkoxyhydrocarbylgruppen mit wenigstens 4 C-Atomen und Ketohydrocarbylgruppen mit wenigstens 4 C-Atomen gewählt werden.

4. Organozinnverbindung der folgenden allgemeinen Formeln

10



15



20

25 worin R_1 Hydrocarbyl, Carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl oder Ketohydrocarbyl bedeutet (worin Hydrocarbyl Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl, Alkaryl, oder Aralkyl bedeutet und jeder Alkylrückstand 1—20 C-Atome enthält); wenn mehr als ein R_1 an Zinn gebunden ist, kann das zusätzliche R_1 für Halogen (Chlor, Brom oder Jod), —OH, —SH oder für einen Rest, der durch Entfernen von aktivem Wasserstoff aus der Mercaptogruppe eines Esters erhalten wird, der aus einer Mercaptocarbonsäure und einem ein- oder mehrwertigen Alkohol hergestellt wurde, worin der Ester über Schwefel an Zinn gebunden ist; oder für einen Rest, der durch Entfernen des Wasserstoffs aus der Mercaptogruppe eines Mercaptans, Mercaptoalkanols oder eines Esters erhalten wird, der aus einem Mercaptoalkanol und einer Mono- oder Polycarbonsäure hergestellt wurde; oder für einen Rest, der durch Entfernen des Wasserstoffs aus der Carboxy(—COOH)gruppe einer Monocarbonsäure oder der Carboxygruppe eines Teilesters einer Polycarbonsäure hergestellt wurde, stehen;

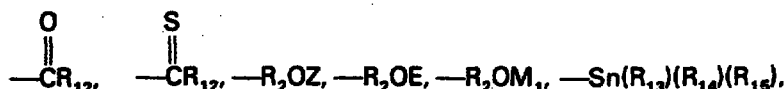
35 R_2 Alkyl oder eine Alkylengruppe ist, welche gegebenenfalls einen Substituenten —OX enthält, worin X Wasserstoff bedeutet, Aluminium, Phosphor, Bor, Silizium, Titan oder der Rest einer Verbindung von Aluminium, Phosphor, Bor, Silizium oder Titan ist, wobei die Verbindung wenigstens eine Gruppe enthält, die fähig ist, den Wasserstoff einer an Kohlenstoff gebundenen Hydroxylgruppe zu verdrängen;

40 R_3 die nachstehend für R_4 angeführte Bedeutung besitzt, für — SR_2OZ steht (worin R_2 die oben angeführte und Z die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzt) oder die vorstehend für R_1 definierte Bedeutung hat;

R_4 für AR_5 (worin A und R_5 die nachstehend definierte Bedeutung besitzen), Halogen, Pseudohalogen oder das vorstehend definierte R_1 steht;

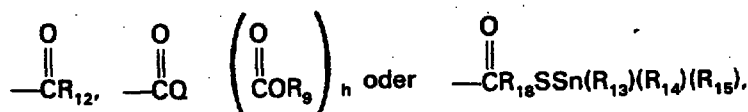
45 R_5 , wenn A Schwefel bedeutet, — $R_{10}COOR_{11}$,

50



oder Hydrocarbyl oder Carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl oder Ketohydrocarbyl mit der vorstehend für R_1 angeführten Bedeutung ist, wobei R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , Z, E und M_1 die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzen und R_2 wie vorstehend definiert ist; R_5 , wenn A Polysulfid bedeutet, für — $Sn(R_{13})(R_{15})$ steht, worin R_{13} und R_{15} die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzen; wenn A Sauerstoff ist, ist R_5

55



60

worin R_{12} , Q, R_9 , R_{18} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzen;

R_{10} ein gegebenenfalls substituiertes Alkyl mit 1—20 C-Atomen ist, worin jeder Substituent Halogen, Hydroxyl oder — $COOR_{11}$ ist, worin R_{11} die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzt;

65 R_{11} und R_{12} Hydrocarbyl-, Carboxyhydrocarbyl- oder Ketohydrocarbylgruppen sind, worin Hydro-



64

0 011 456

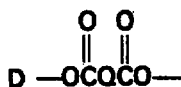
carbyl als Alkyl, Alkenyl, Aryl, Cycloalkyl, Araalkyl und Alkaryl umfassend definiert ist und der Alkylanteil jeder dieser Gruppen 1—20 C-Atome und jede der Alkylgruppen 2—20 C-Atome enthält;

R₁₃, R₁₄ und R₁₅ Hydrocarbyl-, Carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl- oder Ketohydrocarbylgruppen darstellen, die individuell aus den entsprechenden vorstehend für R₁ definierten Gruppen ausgewählt werden;

R₁₈ für Alkylen oder Alkyliden steht und 1—20 C-Atome enthält, von denen eines oder mehrere gegebenenfalls durch Halogen oder eine Hydroxylgruppe substituiert sind;

A für Sauerstoff oder Schwefel steht;

10



15

ist, worin Q eine direkte Bindung oder einen zweiwertigen Kohlenwasserstoffrest der Formel $(\text{CH}_2)_r$ (worin r eine ganze Zahl von 1—18 ist), eine ungesättigte Kohlenwasserstoffgruppe, den Rest einer Di- oder Polycarbonsäure oder zwei Alkylengruppen darstellt, die durch 1—4 Schwefelatome getrennt sind;

20

M₁ für Aluminium, Bor, Phosphor, Silizium oder Titan oder den Rest einer Aluminium-, Bor-, Phosphor-, Silizium- oder Titanverbindung steht, die wenigstens eine Gruppe enthält, die fähig ist, den Wasserstoff aus einer an ein C-Atom gebundenen Hydroxylgruppe zu verdrängen;

E für D steht oder die vorstehend für M₁ angeführte Bedeutung besitzt;

a eine ganze Zahl von 1—4 bedeutet;

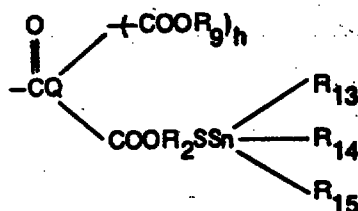
b eine ganze Zahl von 2—4 darstellt;

h für 0, 1 oder 2 steht;

25

Z ein gegebenenfalls substituiertes Hydrocarbyl (mit der für R₁ angegebenen Bedeutung) ist oder die vorstehend für M₁ angeführte Bedeutung besitzt oder

30



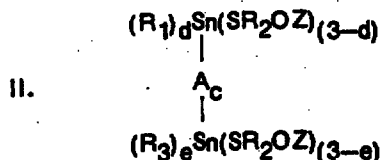
35

bedeutet, worin h, Q, R₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ und R₁₅ die vorstehend angeführte Bedeutung aufweisen, Q die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung besitzt oder für einen mehrwertigen Kohlenwasserstoffrest steht, und R₉ ein Alkyl mit 1—20 C-Atomen, Aryl oder Wasserstoff darstellt.

40

5. Organozinnverbindung der allgemeinen Formel

45



50

worin R₁, R₂, R₃, A und Z die in Anspruch 4 angeführte Bedeutung besitzen;

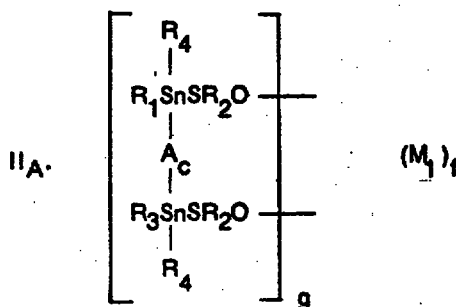
c 1 ist, wenn A für Sauerstoff steht und eine ganze Zahl von 1—10 darstellt, wenn An Schwefel bedeutet, und

d und e jeweils 1 oder 2 sind.

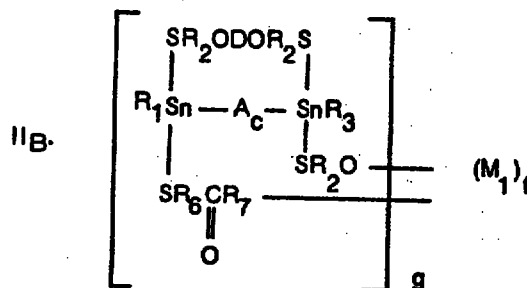
6. Organozinnverbindung nach einer der folgenden allgemeinen Formeln

55

60



65



worin R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, A, D und M die in Anspruch 4 angeführte Bedeutung besitzen;
 c die in Anspruch 5 angegebene Bedeutung hat;

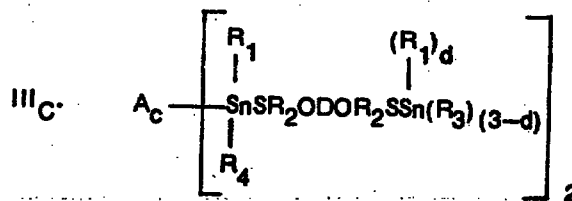
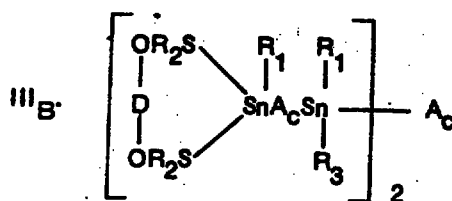
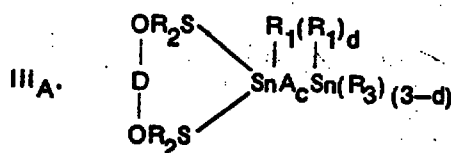
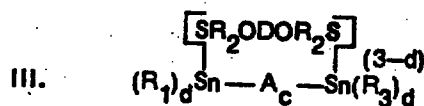
R_6 für ein Alkyl mit 1—20 C-Atomen steht;

R_7 einen Rest bedeutet, der durch Entfernen des Wasserstoffatoms aus wenigstens zwei Hydroxylgruppen aus einem mehrwertigen Alkohol mit 2—4 Hydroxylgruppen erhalten wird;

f für 1 oder 2 steht und

g 1, 2, 3 oder 4 bedeutet.

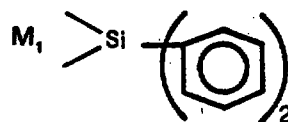
7. Organozinnverbindung nach einer der folgenden allgemeinen Formeln



worin R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, A und D die in Anspruch 4 angegebene Bedeutung besitzen und
 c und d die in Anspruch 5 angeführte Bedeutung aufweisen.

8. Organozinnverbindung nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß M_1 , unter den Elementen Aluminium, Bor, Phosphor, Silizium und Titan ausgewählt wird, g für 3 steht, wenn M_1 Aluminium, Bor oder Phosphor bedeutet und g für 4 steht, wenn M_1 Silizium oder Titan darstellt.

9. Organozinnverbindung nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß



ist und g 2 ist.



0 011 456

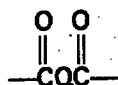
10. Organozinnverbindung nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß a für 2 oder 3 steht und Z den Rest einer dimeren, trimeren oder tetrameren Fettsäure mit 36 bis etwa 72 C-Atomen darstellt.

11. Organozinnverbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß R₂ ein Alkyl mit 2—6 C-Atomen ist.

12. Organozinnverbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß A für Schwefel steht.

13. Organozinnverbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß R₁ ein Alkyl mit 1—8 C-Atomen darstellt.

14. Organozinnverbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß D für



steht und Q eine Alkylengruppen mit 4—7 C-Atomen ist.

15. Ein Harz oder Polymer, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es durch einen Gehalt an einer der in den vorhergehenden Ansprüchen definierten Organozinnverbindungen stabilisiert ist.

16. Ein stabilisiertes Harz oder Polymer nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Harz oder Polymer ein nichtzelluläres oder zelluläres Polyurethan ist.

17. Ein stabilisiertes Harz oder Polymer nach Anspruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Harz oder Polymer ein halogenhaltiges Vinyl oder Vinylidenpolymer ist.

18. Ein stabilisiertes Harz oder Polymer nach Anspruch 17, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es Vinylchlorid ist.

Patentansprüche für den Vertragsstaat: AT

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung von stabilisierten Vinylchloridpolymeren und -copolymeren oder zur Stabilisierung solcher Polymere, welches die Verwendung einer Organozinnverbindung umfaßt, die

(a) wenigstens ein Zinnatom mit ein oder zwei gegebenenfalls substituierten Hydrocarbylgruppen (G), die über Kohlenstoff an Zinn gebunden ist (sind);

(b) wenigstens einen Mercaptoalkanolrest, der über das Schwefelatom des Restes an Zinn gebunden ist, wobei das Sauerstoffatom des Restes an eines der folgenden gebunden ist:

Wasserstoff, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Hydrocarbylgruppe, den Rest, der durch Entfernung des Hydroxylanteils einer Carboxy(—COOH)gruppe einer Polycarbonsäure oder Hydroxypolycarbonsäure erhalten wird, ein Element wie Aluminium, Bor, Phosphor, Silizium oder Titan, oder den Rest einer Aluminium-, Bor-, Phosphor-, Silizium- oder Titanverbindung, der wenigstens eine Gruppe enthält, die fähig ist, das Wasserstoffatom einer an Kohlenstoff gebundenen Hydroxylgruppe zu verdrängen, mit der Maßgabe, daß jede eingesetzte Polycarbonsäuregruppe über ein Sauerstoffatom der Reste und eine —CO-Gruppe der Polycarbonsäuregruppe an wenigstens zwei Mercaptoalkanolreste gebunden ist und daß keine Monocarbonsäuregruppe an einen Mercaptoalkanolrest gebunden ist;

(c) wenigstens ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom, das ausschließlich an Zinn oder an Zinn und Wasserstoff gebunden ist, oder wenigstens eine Polysulfidgruppe, die ausschließlich an Zinn gebunden ist;

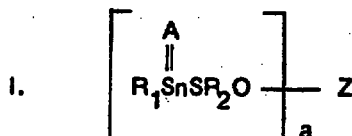
(d) bis zu 52 Gew.-% Zinn und

(e) bis zu 63 Gew.-% Schwefel.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Organozinnverbindung wenigstens ein Zinnatom mit zwei Gruppen (G) enthält, die gegebenenfalls substituierte Hydrocarbylgruppen sind.

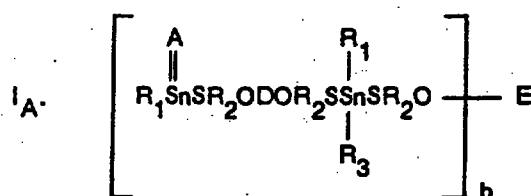
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß unter Bedingung (a) die substituierten Hydrocarbylgruppen unter den carboalkoxyhydrocarbylgruppen mit wenigstens 4 C-Atomen und Ketohydrocarbylgruppen mit wenigstens 4 C-Atomen gewählt werden.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Organozinnverbindung folgende allgemeine Formeln aufweist





0 011 456



10 worin R_1 , Hydrocarbyl, Carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl oder Ketohydrocarbyl bedeutet (worin Hydrocarbyl Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl, Alkaryl, oder Aralkyl bedeutet und jeder Alkylrückstand 1—20 C-Atome enthält); wenn mehr als ein R_1 an Zinn gebunden ist, kann das zusätzliche R_1 für Halogen (Chlor, Brom oder Jod), —OH, —SH oder für einen Rest, der durch Entfernen von aktivem Wasserstoff aus der Mercapto-

15 gruppe eines Esters erhalten wird, der aus einer Mercaptocarbonsäure und einem ein- oder mehrwertigen Alkohol hergestellt wurde, worin der Ester über Schwefel an Zinn gebunden ist; oder für einen Rest, der durch Entfernen des Wasserstoffs aus der Mercapto-

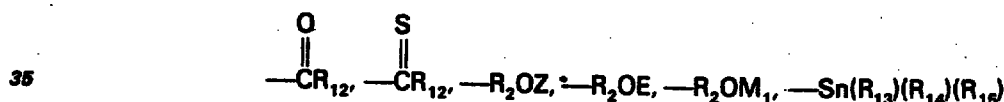
20 gruppe eines Mercaptans, Mercaptoalkanols oder eines Esters erhalten wird, der aus einem Mercaptoalkanol und einer Mono- oder Polycarbonsäure hergestellt wurde; oder für einen Rest, der durch Entfernen des Wasserstoffs aus der Carboxyl(—COOH)gruppe einer Monocarbonsäure oder der Carboxygruppe eines Teilesters einer Polycarbon-

25 R_2 Alkylen oder eine Alkylengruppe ist, welche gegebenenfalls einen Substituenten —OX enthält, worin X Wasserstoff bedeutet, Aluminium, Phosphor, Bor, Silizium, Titan oder der Rest einer Verbindung von Aluminium, Phosphor, Bor, Silizium oder Titan ist, wobei die Verbindung wenigstens eine Gruppe enthält, die fähig ist, den Wasserstoff einer an Kohlenstoff gebundenen Hydroxylgruppe zu verdrängen;

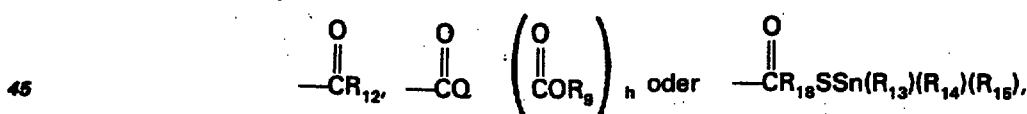
25 R_3 die nachstehend für R_4 angeführte Bedeutung besitzt, für — SR_2OZ steht (worin R_2 die oben angeführte und Z die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzt) oder die vorstehend für R_1 definierte Bedeutung hat;

30 R_4 für AR_5 (worin A und R_5 die nachstehend definierte Bedeutung besitzen), Halogen, Pseudohalogen oder das vorstehend definierte R_1 steht;

30 R_5 , wenn A Schwefel bedeutet, — $\text{R}_{10}\text{COOR}_{11}$,



oder Hydrocarbyl oder Carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl oder Ketohydrocarbyl mit der vorstehend für R_1 angeführten Bedeutung ist, wobei R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , Z, E und M_1 die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzen und R_2 wie vorstehend definiert ist; R_5 , wenn A Polysulfid bedeutet, für — $\text{Sn}(\text{R}_{13})(\text{R}_{14})(\text{R}_{15})$ steht, worin R_{13} und R_{15} die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzen; wenn A Sauerstoff ist, ist R_5



worin R_{12} , Q, R_9 , R_{18} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzen;

50 R_{10} ein gegebenenfalls substituiertes Alkyl mit 1—20 C-Atomen ist, worin jeder Substituent Halogen, Hydroxyl oder — COOR_{11} ist, worin R_{11} die nachstehend angeführte Bedeutung besitzt;

R_{11} und R_{12} Hydrocarbyl-, Carboxyhydrocarbyl- oder Ketohydrocarbylgruppen sind, worin Hydrocarbyl als Alkyl, Alkenyl, Aryl, Cycloalkyl, Aralkyl und Alkaryl umfassend definiert ist und der Alkylanteil jeder dieser Gruppen 1—20 C-Atome und jede der Alkylgruppen 2—20 C-Atome enthält;

55 R_{13} , R_{14} und R_{15} Hydrocarbyl-, Carboalkoxyhydrocarbyl- oder Ketohydrocarbylgruppen darstellen, die individuell aus den entsprechenden vorstehend für R_1 definierten Gruppen ausgewählt werden;

R_{18} für Alkylen oder Alkylden steht und 1—20 C-Atome enthält, von denen eines oder mehrere gegebenenfalls durch Halogen oder eine Hydroxylgruppe substituiert sind;

A für Sauerstoff oder Schwefel steht;



ist, worin Q eine direkte Bindung oder einen zweiwertigen Kohlenwasserstoffrest der Formel — $(\text{CH}_2)_r$ (worin r eine ganze Zahl von 1—18 ist), eine ungesättigte Kohlenwasserstoffgruppe, den Rest einer Di-



68

0 011 456

oder Polycarbonsäure oder zwei Alkylengruppen darstellt, die durch 1—4 Schwefelatome getrennt sind;

M₁ für Aluminium, Bor, Phosphor, Silizium oder Titan oder den Rest einer Aluminium-, Bor-, Phosphor-, Silizium- oder Titanverbindung steht, die wenigstens eine Gruppe enthält, die fähig ist, den Wasserstoff aus einer an ein C-Atom gebundenen Hydroxylgruppe zu verdrängen;

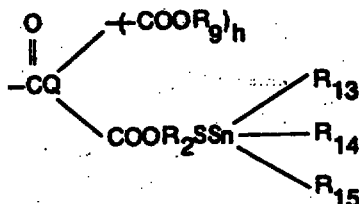
E für D steht oder die vorstehend für M₁ angeführte Bedeutung besitzt;

a eine ganze Zahl von 1—4 bedeutet;

b eine ganze Zahl von 2—4 darstellt;

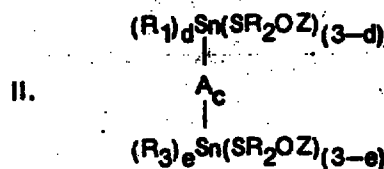
h für 0, 1 oder 2 steht;

Z ein gegebenenfalls substituiertes Hydrocarbyl (mit der für R₁ angegebenen Bedeutung) ist oder die vorstehend für M₁ angeführte Bedeutung besitzt oder



bedeutet, worin h, Q, R₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ und R₁₅ die vorstehend angeführte Bedeutung aufweisen, Q die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung besitzt oder für einen mehrwertigen Kohlenwasserstoffrest steht, und R₉ ein Alkyl mit 1—20 C-Atomen, Aryl oder Wasserstoff darstellt.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Organozinnverbindung die allgemeine Formel



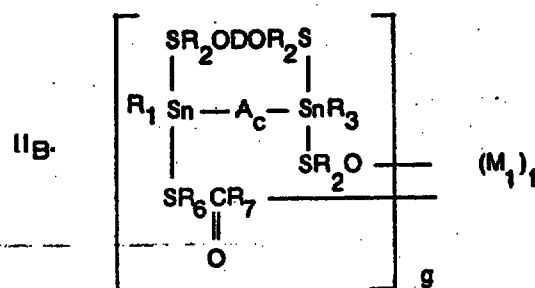
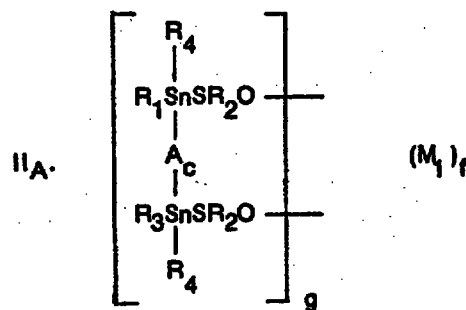
aufweist

worin R₁, R₂, R₃, A und Z die in Anspruch 4 angeführte Bedeutung besitzen;

c 1 ist, wenn A für Sauerstoff steht und eine ganze Zahl von 1—10 darstellt, wenn A für Schwefel bedeutet, und

d und e jeweils 1 oder 2 sind.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Organozinnverbindung eine der folgenden allgemeinen Formeln



aufweist,

worin R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, A, D und M die in Anspruch 4 angeführte Bedeutung besitzen;

c die in Anspruch 5 angegebene Bedeutung hat;

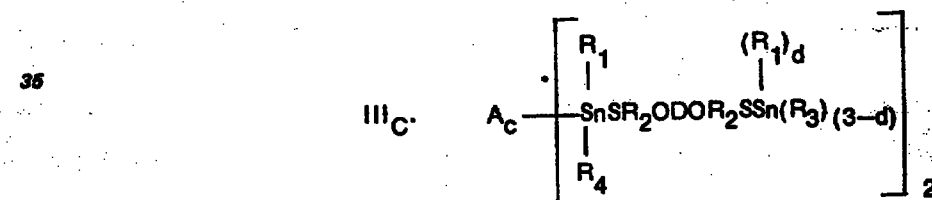
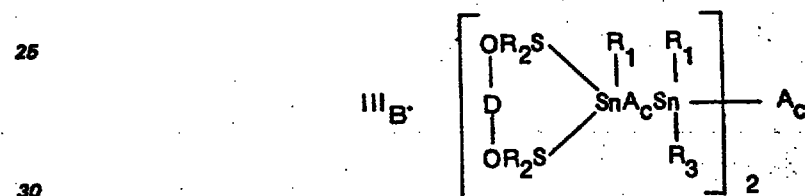
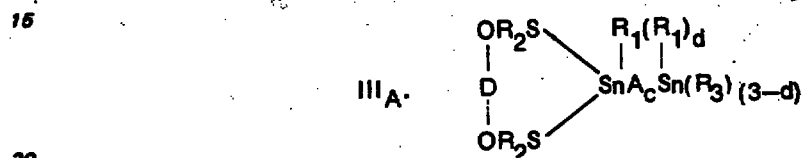
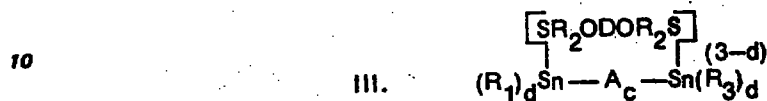


0 011 456

R_6 für ein Alkyl mit 1—20 C-Atomen steht;
 R_7 einen Rest bedeutet, der durch Entfernen des Wasserstoffatoms aus wenigstens zwei Hydroxylgruppen aus einem mehrwertigen Alkohol mit 2—4 Hydroxylgruppen erhalten wird;

f für 1 oder 2 steht und
 5 g 1, 2, 3 oder 4 bedeutet.

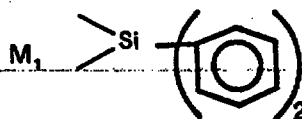
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Organozinnverbindung eine der folgenden allgemeinen Formeln



40 aufweist
 worin R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, A und D die in Anspruch 4 angegebene Bedeutung besitzen und c und d die in Anspruch 5 angeführte Bedeutung aufweisen.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß M_1 unter den Elementen Aluminium, Bor, Phosphor, Silizium und Titan ausgewählt wird, g für 3 steht, wenn M_1 Aluminium, Bor oder Phosphor bedeutet und g für 4 steht, wenn M_1 Silizium oder Titan darstellt.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß



55 ist und g 2 ist.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß a für 2 oder 3 steht und Z den Rest einer dimeren, trimeren oder tetrameren Fettsäure mit 36 bis etwa 72 C-Atomen darstellt.

11. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß R_2 ein Alkyl mit 2—6 C-Atomen ist.

60 12. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß A für Schwefel steht.

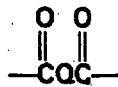
13. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß R_1 ein Alkyl mit 1—8 C-Atomen darstellt.

70



0 011 456

14. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß D für



steht und Q eine Alkylengruppen mit 4—7 C-Atomen ist.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65