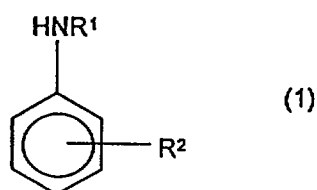


Aromatic aldehyde resins and their use as emulsion breakers

Abstract

Resins obtainable from compounds of formula 1



in which the substituents R^2 and HNR^1 can be in the ortho, meta or para position relative to one another, and

R^1 has the same meaning as R^2 , or has the meaning $-COR^2$, where R^1 is independent of R^2 ,

R^2 is C_1 - C_{30} -alkyl, C_2 - C_{30} -alkenyl, C_6 - C_{18} -aryl, C_7 - C_{30} -alkylaryl, by the steps, which can be carried out in any order, of

A) reaction with an aldehyde of the formula 2



wherein R^3 is H, C_1 - C_{30} -alkyl, C_2 - C_{30} -alkenyl, C_6 - C_{18} -aryl or C_7 - C_{30} -alkylaryl, and

B) alkoxylation with a C_2 - C_4 -alkylene oxide in molar excess, such that the resulting alkoxylate has a degree of alkoxylation of from 1 to 100 alkylene oxide units per -NH group,

and the resin has a molecular weight of from 250 to 100,000 units, and their use as emulsion breakers.