

Description

This invention relates to compositions containing salts of hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids, and concentrates and lubricating compositions containing these compositions

5 U.S. Patent 3,502,667 describes nitrogen and phosphorus-containing succinic acid derivatives.

U.S. Patent 3,403,102 describes lubricating compositions containing the reaction product of a polyhydric alcohol with both a high molecular weight succinic acid reactant and a phosphorus reactant.

U.S. Patent 3,325,567 describes a process for reacting a phosphorus acid-producing compound and a succinic acid-producing compound with a polyhydroxy compound.

10 U.S. Patent 3,513,093 describes a lubricating composition containing the reaction product of an alkylene polyamine with a substituted succinic acid-producing compound and a phosphorus acid-producing compound.

U.K. Patent Application 2,142,651 describes metal-working compositions containing the reaction product of a polyether polyol dispersant with a phosphorus acid compound.

15 U.S. Patent 4,514,311 describes a wear-resistant aircraft engine oil containing the reaction product of didodecyl phosphate with a poly primary amine.

U.S. Patent 3,793,199 describes a lubricating composition containing an ammonium salt of an alkyl alkane phosphonate.

U.S. Patent 4,260,499 describes an alkyl phosphonate amine adduct in water-based lubricants.

20 U.S. Patent 4,215,002 describes an alkyl phosphonate amine adduct in water-based lubricants.

U.S. Patent 3,553,131 describes to a lubricant containing a mixture of organo phosphonate with an organic amine.

U.S. Patent 4,312,922 describes a phosphonic acid used in coating copper alloy sheets or foil.

An object of the invention is to provide new and useful hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids.

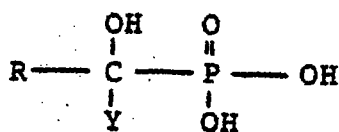
25 Another object of the invention is to provide useful salts of the hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid derivatives.

An advantage of the invention is to provide lubricating compositions with improved anti-wear and extreme pressure properties which contain salts of the hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid.

30 A feature of the present invention is to use mixtures of bases to form salts which provide new and useful properties in lubricating compositions.

These and other objects, advantages and features of the present invention will become apparent to those persons skilled in the art upon reading the details of the structure, synthesis and usage as more fully set forth below. Reference is made to the accompanying general structural formulae forming a part hereof wherein like symbols refer to like molecular moieties throughout.

35 The invention relates to compositions comprising at least one salt of hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids and derivatives thereof. The hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid is represented by the following general formula:



45 wherein R is an alkyl preferably containing group from 1 to about 100 carbon atoms and Y is hydrogen or a phosphonic acid group

Before the present hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids, their salts and the process for making such are described, it is to be understood that this invention is not limited to a particular acid or a process described as such compounds and methods may, of course, vary. It is also to be understood that the terminology 50 used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only, and is not intended to be limiting.

It must be noted that, as used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to "hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid" includes mixtures of acids, reference to "phosphonic acid salt" includes reference to mixtures of such salts, reference to "a base" includes mixtures of bases and so 55 forth.

In the disclosure hydrocarbyl means "hydrocarbon-based." As used herein, the term "hydrocarbon-based," "hydrocarbon-based substituent" and the like denotes a substituent having a carbon directly attached to the remainder of the molecule and having predominantly hydrocarbon character within the

context of this invention.

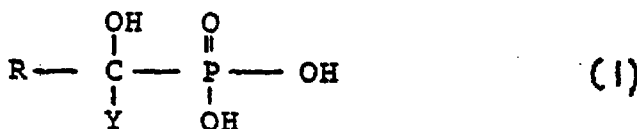
Examples of hydrocarbyl substituents which might be useful in connection with the present invention include the following:

(1) hydrocarbon substituents, that is, aliphatic (e.g., alkyl or alkenyl), alicyclic (e.g., cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl) substituents, aromatic, aliphatic and alicyclic-substituted aromatic residues and the like as well as cyclic substituents wherein the ring is completed through another portion of the molecule (that is, for example, any two indicated substituents may together form an alicyclic group);

(2) substituted hydrocarbon substituents, that is, those substituents containing nonhydrocarbon groups which, in the context of this invention, do not alter the predominantly hydrocarbon substituent; those skilled in the art will be aware of such groups (e.g., halo (especially chloro and fluoro), hydroxy, alkoxy, mercapto, alkylmercapto, nitro, nitroso, sulfoxy, etc.);

(3) hetero substituents, that is, substituents which will, while having predominantly hydrocarbon character within the context of this invention, contain other than carbon present in a ring or chain otherwise composed of carbon atoms. Suitable heteroatoms will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art and include, for example, sulfur, oxygen, nitrogen. Substituents such as, e.g., pyridyl, furyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, etc., are exemplary of these hetero substituents. Preferably no more than one heteroatom, will be present for each ten carbon atoms in the hydrocarbon-based substituents. Typically, there will be no such groups or heteroatoms in the hydrocarbon-based substituent and it will, therefore, be purely hydrocarbon.

The salts are derived according to the present invention from hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids of the general formula (I):



wherein Y is a phosphonic acid group or hydrogen, and R is an alkyl group preferably containing from 1 to about 100 carbon atoms. R is also useful when it is an alkyl group containing from 1 to about 30 carbon atoms. The preferred hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid is a hydroxydiphosphonic acid wherein R has from about 6 to about 24 carbon atoms, with most preferred from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms.

These phosphonic acids may be prepared by the reaction of a carboxylic acid with phosphorous acid and phosphorus trichloride. First, the carboxylic acid is heated from about 70°C to about 140°C. Then phosphorous acid is added. Thereafter, phosphorus trichloride is added dropwise. The reaction is complete when evolution of hydrogen chloride ceases. Usually this requires from 1 to 6 hours after addition of phosphorus trichloride. Other methods of making hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid are described in Topics in Phosphorus Chemistry, Vol. 7 (1972), pages 54 to 61 inclusive. An ethane hydroxy diphosphonic acid is available from Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co. (St. Louis, Missouri 63166) under the tradename Dequest[®] 2010.

EXAMPLE I

Add 174 parts of hexanoic acid and 600 parts of xylene to a suitable vessel. Add 164 parts of phosphorous acid to the reaction and heat the mixture to 90-100°C. Add 137 parts of phosphorus trichloride dropwise over four hours. When the hydrogen chloride ceases to evolve, cool the reaction product to 80°C.

EXAMPLE II

Using the same procedure as utilized in Example I, react 258 parts of decanoic acid, with 137 parts of phosphorus trichloride and 164 parts of phosphorous acid in the presence of 600 parts of xylene.

The hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid may be reacted with bases to form salts. The bases contemplated by the present invention are selected from the group consisting of:

- (A) a detergent;
- (B) a dispersant;

(C) an amine represented by the following formula (II)



wherein R_1 is a hydrocarbyl group having at least 8 carbon atoms and R_2 and R_3 are each independently hydrogen or hydrocarbyl groups; and

(D) mixtures thereof.

The detergents are neutral or overbased alkali, alkaline earth and transition metal salts of acidic components wherein the metal is present in a stoichiometric excess to the acidic component. The overbased materials used in the present invention are known in the art and examples are described in U.S. Patent 3,492,231, column 7, line 47 through column 12, line 58.

In the present specification and claims the term "overbased" is used to designate materials containing a stoichiometric excess of metal and is, therefore, inclusive of those materials which have been referred to in the art as overbased, superbased, hyperbased, etc., as discussed supra.

The terminology "metal ratio" is used to designate the ratio of the total chemical equivalents of the metal in the overbased material (e.g., a metal sulfonate or carboxylate) to the chemical equivalents of the metal in the product which would be expected to result in the reaction between the organic material to be overbased (e.g., sulfonic or carboxylic acid) and the metal-containing reactant (e.g., calcium hydroxide, barium oxide, etc.) according to the known chemical reactivity and stoichiometry of the two reactants.

It is desirable that the overbased materials have a metal ratio of at least about 3.5 and preferably about 4.5. An especially suitable group of the preferred sulfonic acid overbased materials has a metal ratio of at least about 7.0. While overbased materials having a metal ratio of 75 have been prepared, normally the maximum metal ratio will not exceed about 30 and, in most cases, not more than about 20.

Generally, these overbased materials are prepared by treating a reaction mixture comprising the organic material to be overbased, a reaction medium consisting essentially of at least one inert, organic solvent for said organic material, a stoichiometric excess of a metal base, and a promoter with an acidic material. The methods for preparing the overbased materials as well as an extremely diverse group of overbased materials are well known in the prior art.

Materials which can be overbased are generally oil-soluble organic acids including phosphorus acids, thiophosphorus acids, sulfur acids, carboxylic acids, thiocarboxylic acids, and the like, as well as the corresponding alkali and alkaline earth metal salts thereof.

For reasons of economy and performance, overbased oil-soluble carboxylic and sulfonic acids are particularly suitable. Illustrative of the carboxylic acids are palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, behenic acid, polyisobutene (M.W.-5000)-substituted succinic acid, polypropylene (M.W.-10,000)-substituted succinic acid, mixtures of these acids, their alkali and alkaline earth metal salts, and/or their anhydrides. Of the oil-soluble sulfonic acids, the mono-, di-, and trialkyl hydrocarbon substituted aryl sulfonic acids and the petroleum sulfonic acids (petrosulfonic acids) are particularly preferred. Illustrative examples of suitable sulfonic acids include mahogany sulfonic acids, petrolatum sulfonic acids, dodecylbenzene sulfonic acids, dinonylbenzene sulfonic acids, the sulfonic acids derived by the treatment of polyisobutene having a molecular weight of 1500 with chlorosulfonic acid, paraffin wax sulfonic acids, polyethylene (M.W.-750) sulfonic acids, etc. Obviously, it is necessary that the size and number of aliphatic groups on the aryl sulfonic acids be sufficient to render the acids soluble or dispersible in oil. Normally the aliphatic groups will be alkyl and/or alkenyl groups such that the total number of aliphatic carbons is at least twelve.

The metal compounds used in preparing the overbased materials are normally the basic salts of metals in Group I-A and Group II-A of the Periodic Table although other metals such as lead, zinc, manganese, etc. can be used in the preparation of overbased materials. Preferred metals are calcium, barium, magnesium, sodium and potassium, with calcium, magnesium and sodium most preferred. The anionic portion of the salt can be hydroxyl, oxide, carbonate, hydrogen carbonate, nitrate, sulfite, hydrogen sulfite, halide, amide, sulfate, etc. For purposes of this invention the preferred overbased materials are prepared from the alkali or alkaline earth metal oxides, hydroxides, and alcoholates such as the alkaline earth metal lower alkoxides.

The promoters, that is, the materials which permit the incorporation of the excess metal into the overbased material, are also quite diverse and well known in the art. These include the alcoholic and phenolic promoters which are preferred. The alcoholic promoters include the alkanols of one to about twelve carbon atoms such as methanol, ethanol, amyl alcohol, octanol, isopropanol, and mixtures of these and the

like. Phenolic promoters include a variety of hydroxy-substituted benzenes and naphthalenes.

Included within the known group of useful acidic materials are liquid acids such as formic acid, acetic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, carbamic acid, substituted carbamic acids, etc. Acetic acid is a very useful acidic material although inorganic acidic materials such as HCl, SO₂, SO₃, CO₂, H₂S, N₂O₃, etc., are ordinarily employed as the acidic materials. The most preferred acidic materials are carbon dioxide and acetic acid.

The temperature at which the acidic material is contacted with the remainder of the reaction mass depends to a large measure upon the promoting agent used. With a phenolic promoter, the temperature usually ranges from about 80°C to 300°C, and preferably from about 100°C to about 200°C. When an alcohol or mercaptan is used as the promoting agent, the temperature usually will not exceed the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture and preferably will not exceed about 100°C.

EXAMPLE A

Heat a reaction mixture of 1305 grams of calcium sulfonate having a metal ratio of 2.5 dissolved in mineral oil, 220 grams of methyl alcohol, 72 grams of isobutanol, and 38 grams of n-pentanol to 35°C. Subject the reaction mixture to the following operating cycle four times; mixing with 143 grams of 90% calcium hydroxide and treating the mixture with carbon dioxide until it has a base number of 32-39. Heat the resulting product to 155°C during a period of 9 hours to remove the alcohols and then filter at this temperature. The filtrate is a calcium overbased petroleum sulfonate which should have a metal ratio of 12.2.

The hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids may also be reacted with a dispersant. The dispersant is selected from the group of consisting of:

- (A) Mannich dispersants;
- (B) Succinimide dispersants;
- (C) Nitrogen-containing ester type dispersants; and
- (D) Dispersant-viscosity index improvers.

(A) Mannich Dispersants

Mannich dispersants are formed by the reaction of an aldehyde, with an amine and a hydroxyaromatic compound. The reaction may occur from room temperature to about 225°C, usually from 50° to about 200°C (75°C-125°C most preferred), with the amounts of the reagents being such that the molar ratio of hydroxyaromatic compound to formaldehyde to amine is in the range from about 1:1:1 to about 1:3:3.

The first reagent is a hydroxyaromatic compound. This term includes phenols (which are preferred), carbon-, oxygen-, sulfur- and nitrogen-bridged phenols and the like as well as phenols directly linked through covalent bonds (e.g. 4,4'-bis(hydroxy)biphenyl), hydroxy compounds derived from fused-ring hydrocarbon (e.g., naphthols and the like); and polyhydroxy compounds such as catechol, resorcinol and hydroquinone. Mixtures of one or more hydroxyaromatic compounds can be used as the first reagent.

The hydroxyaromatic compounds are those substituted with at least one, and preferably not more than two, aliphatic or alicyclic substituents having at least about 6 (usually at least about 30, more preferably at least 50) carbon atoms and up to about 7000 carbon atoms. Examples of such substituents derived from the polymerization of olefins such as ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 2-butene, isobutene and the like. Both homopolymers (made from a single olefin monomer) and interpolymers (made from two or more of olefin monomers) can serve as sources of these substituents and are encompassed in the term "polymers" as used herein. Substituents derived from polymers of ethylene, propylene, 1-butene and isobutene are preferred, especially those containing at least about 30 and preferably at least about 50 aliphatic carbon atoms.

The aliphatic and alicyclic substituents as well as the aryl groups of the hydroxyaromatic compounds are generally described as "hydrocarbon-based" substituents.

As used herein, the term "hydrocarbon-based substituent" denotes a substituent having a carbon atom directly attached to the remainder of the molecule and having predominantly hydrocarbon character within the context of this invention.

Preferably the hydrocarbon-based substituent in the compositions of this invention are free from acetylenic unsaturation. Ethylenic unsaturation, when present, preferably will be such that no more than one ethylenic linkage will be present for every 10 carbon-to-carbon bonds in the substituent. The substituents are preferably of hydrocarbon type and more preferably of substantially saturated hydrocarbon type. As used in this specification, the word "lower" denotes substituents, etc. containing up to seven carbon atoms; for example, lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower aliphatic aldehyde.

The introduction of the aliphatic or alicyclic substituent onto the phenol or other hydroxyaromatic compound is usually effected by reacting a hydrocarbon (or a halogenated derivative thereof, or the like) with the phenol at a temperature of about 50°-200°C. in the presence of a suitable catalyst, such as aluminum trichloride, boron trifluoride, zinc chloride or the like; see, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 3,368,972.

5 This substituent can also be introduced by other alkylation processes known in the art.

Especially preferred as the first reagent are monosubstituted phenols of the general formula (IV)



15 wherein A is an aliphatic or alicyclic hydrocarbon-based substituent of Mn (V.P.O.) of about 420 to about 10,000.

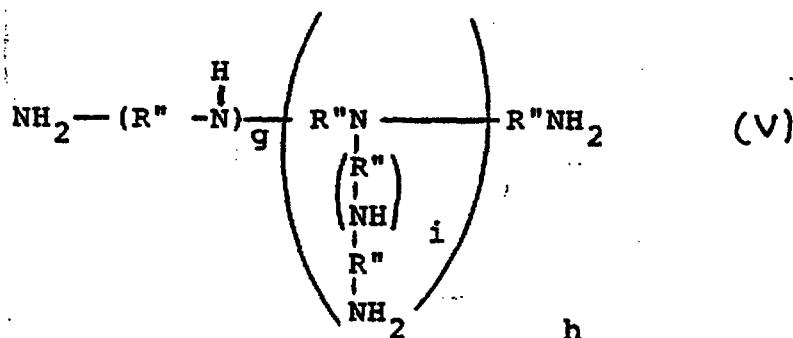
The second reagent is a hydrocarbon-based aldehyde, preferably a lower aliphatic aldehyde. Suitable aldehydes include formaldehyde, benzaldehyde, acetaldehyde, the butyraldehydes, hydroxybutyraldehydes and heptanals, as well as aldehyde presursors which react as aldehydes under the conditions of the reaction such as paraformaldehyde, paraldehyde and formalin. Formaldehyde and its polymers (e.g., paraformaldehyde, trioxane) are preferred. Mixtures of aldehydes may also be used as the second reagent.

20 The third reagent is a compound containing an amino group having at least one hydrogen atom directly bonded to the amino nitrogen. Suitable amino compounds are those containing only primary, only secondary, or both primary and secondary amino groups, as well as polyamines in which all but one of the amino groups may be tertiary. Suitable amino compounds include ammonia, aliphatic amines, aromatic amines, heterocyclic amines and carbocyclic amines, as well as polyamines such as alkylene amines, arylene amines, cyclic polyamines and the hydroxy-substituted derivatives of such polyamines. Mixtures of one or more amino compounds can also be used as the third reagent.

25 Such amines include, for example, mono- and di-alkyl-substituted amines, mono- and di-alkenyl-substituted amines, and amines having one N-alkenyl substituent and one N-alkyl substituent and the like. The total number of carbon atoms in these aliphatic monoamines will, as mentioned before, normally not exceed about 40, and usually not exceed about 20 carbon atoms. Specific examples of such monoamines include ethylamine, diethylamine, n-butylamine.

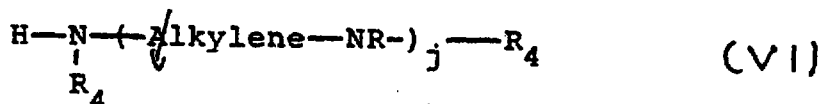
30 Both mono- and polyhydroxyamines are also useful provided they contain at least one primary or secondary amino group. Examples of such hydroxy-substituted amines include ethanolamine, diethanolamine, and N-(hydroxypropyl)-propylamine.

35 Another group of amines suitable for use as third reagent are branched polyalkylene polyamines. These compounds have the general formula (V):



wherein R'' is an alkylene group such as an ethylene, propylene, butylene and other homologs (both straight chained and branched), etc., but preferably an ethylene group; and g, h and i are integers, g being for example, from 4 to 24 or more but preferably 6 to 18, h being for example 1 to 6 or more but preferably 1 to 3, and i being for example 0-6 but preferably 0-1. The g and h units may be sequential, alternative, orderly or randomly distributed.

The most preferred amines are the alkylene polyamines, including the polyalkylene polyamines, as described in more detail hereafter. The alkylene polyamines have the general formula (VI)



wherein n is from 1 to about 10, each R₄ is independently a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbyl group or a hydroxy-substituted hydrocarbyl group having up to about 30 atoms, and the "alkylene" group has from about 1 to about 10 carbon atoms but the preferred alkylene is ethylene or propylene. Especially preferred are the alkylene polyamines where each R₄ is hydrogen with the ethylene polyamines and mixtures of ethylene polyamines being the most preferred. Usually j will have an average value of from about 2 to about 7. Such alkylene polyamines include methylene polyamine, ethylene polyamines, propylene polyamines, butylene polyamines, pentylene polyamines, hexylene polyamines, heptylene polyamines, etc. The higher homologs of such amines and related aminoalkyl-substituted piperazines are also included.

Ethylene polyamines are especially useful for reasons of cost and effectiveness. Such polyamines are described in detail under the heading "Diamines and Higher Amines" in Kirk and Othmer, The Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, Second Edition, Volume 7 (1965), pages 27-39, Interscience Publishers, Division of John Wiley and Sons.

Hydroxyalkyl alkylene polyamines having one or more hydroxyalkyl substituents on the nitrogen atoms, are also useful. Preferred hydroxyalkyl-substituted alkylene polyamines are those in which the hydroxyalkyl group is a lower hydroxyalkyl group, i.e., having less than eight carbon atoms. Examples of such hydroxyalkyl-substituted polyamines include N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-ethylene diamine, N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-ethylene diamine, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine, monohydroxypropyl-substituted diethylene triamine, dihydroxypropyl-substituted tetraethylene pentamine.

EXAMPLE B

Heat a mixture of 1560 parts (1.5 equivalents) of a polyisobutylphenol having a molecular weight of about 885, 1179 parts of mineral oil and 99 parts of n-butyl alcohol 80°C under nitrogen, with stirring, and add 12 parts (0.15 equivalent) of 50% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. Stir the mixture for 10 minutes and add 99 parts (3 equivalents) of paraformaldehyde. Stir the mixture at 80°C-88°C for 1.75 hours and then neutralize by the addition of 9 parts (0.15 equivalent) of acetic acid.

Add to the neutralized intermediate thus obtained, with stirring, 172 parts (4.2 equivalents) of a commercial polyethylene polyamine mixture containing about 3-7 nitrogen atoms per molecule and a nitrogen content of about 34.5% by weight nitrogen. Heat the mixture over about 2 hours to 150°C and stir at 150°C-160°C for 3 hours, with volatile material being removed by distillation. Strip the remainder of the volatiles at 160°C/30 torr, and filter the residue at 150°C, using a commercial filter aid material. The desired product is the filtrate and is a 60% solution in mineral oil containing 1.95% nitrogen.

EXAMPLE C

Prepare a tetrapropylene substituted phenolformaldehyde intermediate by a method similar to that described in Example B. Heat a mixture of 393 parts (1 equivalent) of that intermediate, 168 parts (2 equivalents) of dicyandiamide, 250 parts of isopropyl alcohol and 458 parts of mineral oil to reflux and maintain at that temperature for about 9 hours. Remove volatiles by vacuum stripping and filter the residual liquid using a filter aid material. The filtrate is the desired product and is a 50% solution in mineral oil containing 4.41% nitrogen.

Mannich dispersants are described in the following patents: U.S. Patent 3,980,569; U.S. Patent 3,877,899; and U.S. Patent 4,454,059.

(B) Succinimide Dispersants

Succinimide dispersants are prepared by the reaction of a succinic acid acylating agent with an amine.

The succinic acid acylating agents used in making the succinimide dispersants used in the present invention are well known to those skilled in the art and have been found to be useful as additives for lubricants and fuels and as intermediates for preparing the same; see, for example, the following U.S. Patents, which relate to the preparation of succinic acid acylating agents: 3,219,666; 3,272,746; 3,381,102; 3,254,025; 3,278,550; 3,288,714; 3,271,310; 3,373,111; 3,346,354; 3,272,743; 3,374,174; 3,307,928; and

3,394,179.

Succinic acid acylating agents, which are used for preparation of the succinimide dispersants, are a class of carboxylic acid acylating agents in which the acid group is succinic acid or a derivative thereof.

Generally, carboxylic acid acylating agents are prepared by reacting an olefin polymer or chlorinated analog thereof with an unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivative thereof such as maleic acid, fumaric acid or maleic anhydride. Typically, these acylating agents are succinic acid acylating agents derived from maleic acid, its anhydride or chloro and bromo derivatives.

These succinic acid acylating agents have at least one hydrocarbyl-based substituent of about 20 to about 500 carbon atoms. Generally, this substituent has an average of at least about 30, and often at least about 50 carbon atoms. Typically, this substituent has a maximum average of about 300, and often about 200 carbon atoms.

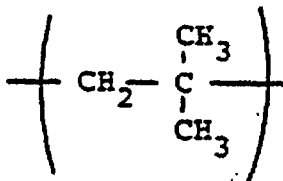
A polyisobutenyl substituent is the preferred substituent on the acylating agent. Accordingly, a polyisobutenyl substituted succinic acid is the preferred acylating agent.

In general, the hydrocarbon-based substituents of at least about 20 carbon atoms present in the acylating agents used in this invention are free from acetylenic linkages. Ethylenic linkages, when present will generally be such that there is not more than one ethylenic linkage present for every ten carbon-to-carbon bonds in the substituent. The substituents are often completely saturated and therefore contain no ethylenic linkage.

As noted above, the hydrocarbon-based substituents present in the succinic acid acylating agents used in this invention are derived from olefin polymers or chlorinated analogs thereof. The olefin monomers from which the olefin polymers are derived are polymerizable olefins and monomers characterized by having one or more olefinically unsaturated group. They can be monoolefinic monomers such as ethylene, propylene, butene-1, isobutene and octene-1 or polyolefinic monomers (usually di-olefinic monomers such as butadiene-1,3 and isoprene). Usually these monomers are terminal olefins, that is, olefins characterized by the presence of a double bond at the end of the molecule. However, certain internal olefins can also serve as monomers. When such internal olefins are used, they normally are employed in combination with terminal olefins to produce olefin copolymers.

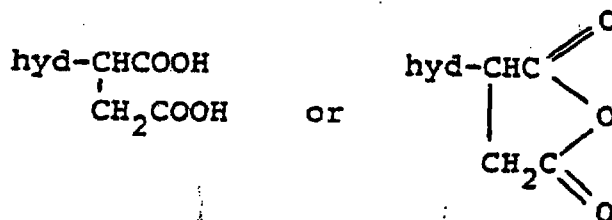
Generally the olefin polymers are homo- or interpolymers of terminal hydrocarbyl olefins of 2 to about 16 carbon atoms. A more typical class of olefin polymers is selected from that group consisting of homo- and interpolymers of terminal olefins of two to six carbon atoms, especially those of two to four carbon atoms.

Often the olefin polymers are poly(isobutene)s. As indicated above, polyisobutenyl substituents are used preferred for preparing polyisobutenyl succinic acid acylating agents to be used according to the present invention. These polyisobutenes may be obtained by polymerization of a C₄ refinery stream having a butene content of about 35 to about 75 percent by weight and an isobutene content of about 30 to about 60 percent by weight in the presence of a Lewis acid catalyst such as aluminum chloride or boron trifluoride. These poly(isobutene)s contain predominantly (that is, greater than 80% of the total repeating units) isobutene units of the configuration:



Typically, the hydrocarbon-based substituent in the succinic acid acylating agents as used in the present invention is a hydrocarbyl, alkyl or alkenyl group of about 30, often about 50, to about 500, sometimes about 300, carbon atoms. For convenience herein, such substituents are represented by the indicia "hyd"

The preferred succinic acid acylating agents (A) can be represented by the general formulae:



Such succinic acid acylating agents can be made by the reaction of maleic anhydride, maleic acid, or fumaric acid with the afore-described olefin polymer, as is shown in the patents referred to above. Generally, the reaction involves merely heating the reactants at a temperature of about 150° to about 200°. Mixtures of these polymeric olefins, as well as mixtures of these unsaturated carboxylic acids can also be used.

The monoamines and polyamines useful must be characterized by the presence within their structure of at least one H-N group. Therefore, they have at least one primary or secondary amino group. The amines can be aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic, or heterocyclic. They may be saturated or unsaturated. If unsaturated, the amine will be free from acetylenic linkages. The amines may also contain non-hydrocarbon substituents or groups as long as these groups do not significantly interfere with the reaction of the amines with the succinic acid acylating reagents. Such non-hydrocarbon substituents or groups include lower alkoxy, lower alkyl mercapto, nitro, interrupting groups such as -O- and -S- (e.g., as in such groups as -CH₂CH₂-X-CH₂CH₂- where X is -O- or -S-). The description of amines useful (see Mannich dispersants section) is herein incorporated.

EXAMPLE D

Heat a mixture of 510 parts (0.28 mole) of polyisobutene (Mn=1845; Mw=5325) and 59 parts (0.590 mole) of maleic anhydride to 110°C. Heat this mixture to 190°C in seven hours adding 43 parts (0.6 mole) of gaseous chlorine beneath the surface. At 190°-192°C add an additional 11 parts (0.16 mole) of chlorine over 3.5 hours. Strip the reaction mixture and heat at 190°-193°C with nitrogen blowing for 10 hours. The residue is the desired polyisobutene-substituted succinic acylating agent having a saponification equivalent number of 87 as determined by ASTM procedure D-94.

EXAMPLE E

Prepare a mixture by the addition of 10.2 parts (0.25 equivalent) of a commercial mixture of ethylene polyamines having from about 3 to about 10 nitrogen atoms per molecule to 113 parts of mineral oil and 161 parts (0.25 equivalent) of the substituted succinic acylating agent prepared in Example D at 138°C. Heat the reaction mixture to 150°C in 2 hours and strip by blowing with nitrogen. Filter the reaction mixture to yield the filtrate as an oil solution of the desired product.

EXAMPLE F

Prepare a polyisobutenyl succinic anhydride by the reaction of a chlorinated polyisobutylene with maleic anhydride at 200°C. The polyisobutenyl group has an average molecular weight of 850 and the resulting polyisobutenyl succinic anhydride is found to have an acid number of 113 (corresponding to an equivalent weight of 500). Add to a mixture of 500 grams (1 equivalent) of this polyisobutenyl succinic anhydride and 160 grams of toluene at room temperature 35 grams (1 equivalent) of diethylene triamine. The addition should be made portionwise throughout a period of 15 minutes, and an initial exothermic reaction will cause the temperature to rise to 50°C. Heat the mixture and distill a water-toluene azeotrope from the mixture. When no more water can be distilled, heat the mixture to 150°C at reduced pressure to remove the toluene. Dilute the residue with 350 grams of mineral oil. This solution has a nitrogen content of 1.6%.

A description of succinimide dispersants is given in U.S. Patent 3,172,892 and U.S. Patent 4,234,435.

(C) Nitrogen-containing Ester Type Dispersants

The nitrogen-containing ester type dispersant is commonly prepared by the reaction of a carboxylic acid acylating agent with an alcohol. The reaction product obtained is further reacted with an amine. The ester dispersants used in this invention are those of the above-described carboxylic acid acylating agents with hydroxy compounds which may be aliphatic compounds such as monohydric and polyhydric alcohols or aromatic compounds such as phenols and naphthols.

The alcohols, from which the esters may be derived preferably contain up to about 40 aliphatic carbon atoms. They may be monohydric alcohols such as methanols, ethanol, isoctanol, dodecanol, cyclohexanol, cyclopentanol, behenyl alcohol, hexatricontanol, neopentyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol and benzyl alcohol. The polyhydric alcohols preferably contain from 2 to about 10 hydroxy radicals. They are illustrated by, for example, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, and other alkylene glycols in which the alkylene radical contains from 2 to about 8 carbon atoms. Other useful polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, mono-oleate of glycerol, monostearate of glycerol and monomethyl ether of glycerol.

An especially preferred class of polyhydric alcohols are those having at least three hydroxy groups, some of which have been esterified with a monocarboxylic acid having from about 8 to about 30 carbon atoms such as octanoic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, dodecanoic acid, or tall oil acid. Examples of such partially esterified polyhydric alcohols are the mono-oleate of sorbitol, distearate of sorbitol, mono-oleate of glycerol, monostearate of glycerol, di-dodecanoate of erythritol.

Still other classes of the alcohols capable of yielding the esters of this invention comprises the ether-alcohols and amino-alcohols including, for example, the oxy-alkylene-, oxy-arylene-, amino-alkylene-, and amino-arylene-substituted alcohols having one or more oxy-alkylene, oxy-arylene, amino-alkylene or amino-arylene groups.

The carboxylic acid acylating agents have been fully described above (see Succinimide Dispersants section). The disclosure for these agents is hereby incorporated. The amines have been usefully described above (see Mannich Dispersants section). The disclosure for amines is hereby incorporated.

The esters may be prepared by one of several methods. The method which is preferred because of convenience and superior properties of the esters it produces, involves the reaction of a suitable alcohol or phenol with a substantially hydrocarbon-substituted succinic anhydride. The esterification is usually carried out at a temperature above about 100°C, preferably between 150°C and 300°C.

A substantially hydrocarbon-substituted succinic anhydride is prepared by chlorinating a polyisobutene having a molecular weight of 1000 to a chlorine content of 4.5% and then heating the chlorinated polyisobutene with 1.2 molar proportions of maleic anhydride at a temperature of 150°-220°C. The polyisobutenyl-succinic anhydride thus obtained has an acid number of 130. A mixture of 874 grams (1 mole) of the polyisobutenyl-succinic anhydride and 104 grams (1 mole) of neopentyl glycol is heated at 240°-250°C/30 mmHg for 12 hours. The residue is a mixture of the esters resulting from the esterification of one and both hydroxy groups of the neopentylglycol. It has a saponification number of 101 and an alcoholic hydroxyl content of 0.2%. A preferred material is the reaction product of a polyisobutylene succinic anhydride, pentaerythritol and a polyamine. An example of this dispersant is shown in U.S. Patent 3,381,022.

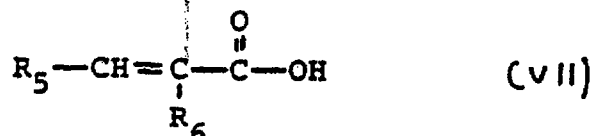
(D) Dispersants having Viscosity improving properties

The dispersant-viscosity improvers are polymers backbone which are functionalized by reacting with an amine source. A true or normal block copolymer or a random block copolymer, or combinations of both are utilized. They are hydrogenated before use so as to saturate virtually all of their olefinic double bonds. Techniques for accomplishing this hydrogenation are well known to those of skill in the art and need not be described in detail at this point. Briefly, hydrogenation is accomplished by contacting the copolymers with hydrogen at superatmospheric pressures in the presence of a metal catalyst such as colloidal nickel, palladium supported on charcoal, etc.

In general, it is preferred that these block copolymers, for reasons of oxidative stability, contain no more than about 5 percent and preferably no more than about 0.5 percent residual olefinic double bonds on the basis of the total number of carbon-to-carbon covalent linkages within the average molecule. Such unsaturation can be measured by a number of means well known to those of skill in the art, such as infrared, NMR, etc. Most preferably, these copolymers contain no discernible unsaturation, as determined by the aforementioned analytical techniques.

The block copolymers typically have number average molecular weights in the range of about 10,000 to about 500,000 preferably about 30,000 to about 200,000. The weight average molecular weight for these copolymers is generally in the range of about 50,000 to about 500,000, preferably about 30,000 to about 300,000.

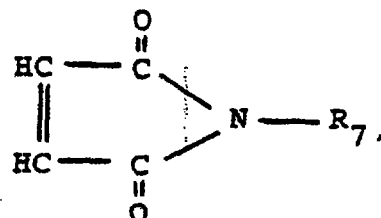
The unsaturated carboxylic reagent generally contains an alpha-beta olefinic unsaturation. By the term alpha-beta olefinic unsaturated carboxylic acid reagent, it is meant to include alpha-beta olefinic unsaturated carboxylic acids per se and functional derivatives thereof, such as anhydrides, esters, amides, imides, salts, acyl halides, and nitriles. These carboxylic acid reagents may be either monobasic or polybasic in nature. When they are polybasic they are preferably dicarboxylic acids, although tri- and tetracarboxylic acids can be used. Exemplary of the monobasic alpha-beta olefinic unsaturated carboxylic acid reagents are the carboxylic acids corresponding to the general formula (VII):



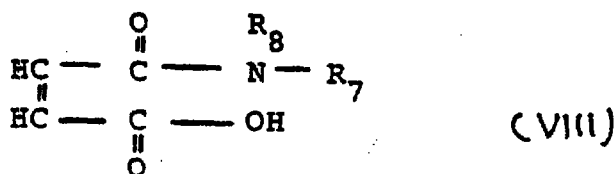
wherein R_5 is hydrogen, or a saturated aliphatic or alicyclic, aryl, alkylaryl or heterocyclic group, preferably hydrogen or a lower alkyl group, and R_6 is hydrogen or a lower alkyl group. By lower alkyl it is meant from 1 to about 10 carbon atoms. The total number of carbon atoms in R_5 and R_6 should not exceed 18 carbon atoms. Specific examples of useful monobasic alpha-beta olefinic unsaturated carboxylic acids are acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, cinnamic acid, crotonic acid, 2-phenylpropenoic acid, etc. Exemplary polybasic acids include maleic acid, fumaric acid, mesaconic acid, itaconic acid and citraconic acid.

The alpha-beta olefinic unsaturated reagents also include functional derivatives of the foregoing carboxylic acids, as noted. These functional derivatives include the anhydrides, esters, amides, imides, salts, acid halides, and nitriles and other nitrogen containing compounds of the aforescribed acids. A preferred alpha-beta olefinic unsaturated carboxylic acid reagent is maleic anhydride.

More specifically, such amine functional derivatives of the alpha-beta olefinic unsaturated carboxylic acid can have the general formula (VIII):



or



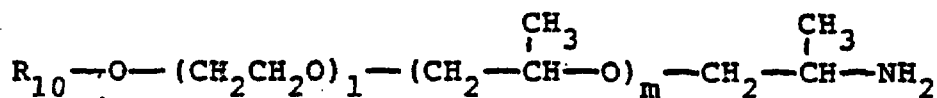
wherein R_7 and R_8 , independently, can be hydrogen, an alkyl group having from about 1 to about 12 carbon atoms and preferably from about 1 to about 6 carbon atoms, an alkyl substituted aromatic group having from about 7 to about 12 carbon atoms and preferably from about 7 to about 9 carbon atoms, or a moiety containing N, O or S as hetero atoms. Examples of highly preferred compounds include N-(3,6-dioxahexyl)maleimide, N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)maleimide, and N-(2-methoxyethoxyethyl)maleimide.

Primary amino group containing compounds can broadly be represented by the formula R_9-NH_2 where R_9 is hydrogen, an alkyl, a cycloalkyl, an aromatic, and combinations thereof, e.g., an alkyl substituted cycloalkyl. Furthermore, R_9 can be an alkyl, an aromatic, a cycloalkyl group, or combination thereof containing one or more secondary or tertiary amine groups therein. R_9 can also be an alkyl, a cycloalkyl, an

aromatic group, or combinations thereof containing one or more heteroatoms (for example oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, etc.). R_9 can further be an alkyl, a cycloalkyl, an aromatic, or combinations thereof containing sulfide or oxy linkages therein. Generally, R_9 is hydrogen or said various R_9 groups containing from 1 to about 25 carbon atoms with from about 1 to about 6 or 7 carbon atoms being desirable. Exemplary of such primary amine-containing compounds are the following wherein R_9 is as set forth immediately herein above: ammonia, N,N-dimethylhydrazine, methylamine, ethylamine, butylamine, 2-methoxyethylamine, N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine, N-ethyl-N-methyl-1,3-propanediamine, N-methyl-1,3-propanediamine, N-(3-aminopropyl)morpholine, 3-alkoxypropylamines wherein the alkoxy group contains from 1 to 18 carbon atoms, usually an alkoxy group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and has the formula $R_1-O-CH_2CH_2CH_2-NH_2$, such as 3-methoxypropylamine, 3-isobutoxypropylamine and 3-(alkoxypolyethoxy)propylamines having the formula $R_1O(CH_2CH_2O)_kCH_2CH_2CH_2NH_2$ wherein the alkoxy group is as immediately set forth above and where k is 1 to 50, 4,7-dioxaoctylamine, N-(3-aminopropyl)-N-1-methylpiperazine, N-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine, (2-aminoethyl)pyridine, aminopyridines, 2-aminoethylpyridine, 2-aminomethylfuran, 3-amino-2-oxotetrahydrofuran, N-(2-aminoethyl)pyrrolidine, 2-aminomethylpyrrolidine, 1-methyl-2-aminomethylpyrrolidine, 1-amino-pyrrolidine, 1-(3-aminopropyl)-2-methylpiperidine, 4-aminomethylpiperidine, N-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine, 1-ethyl-3-aminopiperidine, 1-aminopiperidine, N-aminomorpholine, and the like.

Of these compounds, N-(3-aminopropyl)morpholine and N-ethyl-N-methyl-1,3-propanediamine are preferred with N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine being highly preferred.

Another group of primary amine-containing compounds are the various amine terminated polyethers. A specific example of such a polyether is given by the formula:



wherein l is from about 0 to about 50 with from about 5 to about 25 being preferred, m is from about 0 to about 35 with from about 2 to about 15 being preferred, and R_{10} is an alkyl having from about 1 to about 18 carbon atoms.

EXAMPLE G

Charge a 1750g sample of a hydrogenated styrene/butadiene copolymer (BASF Glissoviscal CE5260) to a flask containing 5250 g mineral oil which has been heated to 150°C. During this step and throughout the entire reaction sequence, a N_2 blanket and mechanical stirring are maintained. Within 3 hrs. a homogeneous solution is obtained. Charge thirty-five (35 g) grams of maleic anhydride to the flask and thoroughly dissolve while increasing the reaction temperature to 160°C. Charge dropwise an addition of 14.1 g of the t-butyl peroxide initiator into the reaction mixture over 1 hour. Stir the solution at 160°C for 1.5 additional hours. Change the N_2 blanket to a subsurface purge (2.0 SCFH $\pm$ 56.6 liter/h) Heat the reaction mixture to 170°C and hold 2.0 hours to remove unreacted maleic anhydride and peroxide decomposition products. Infrared assay of the polymer solution should confirm the presence of succinic anhydride groups in the product.

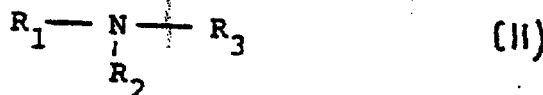
EXAMPLE H

In a similar manner, prepare a reaction product utilizing Shellvis 40, a hydrogenated styrene-isoprene block copolymer produced by Shell Chemicals. The amount of Shellvis 40 is 10.0% by weight, the amount of maleic anhydride is 0.50 weight percent and the amount of neutral oil is 89.5 weight percent. Charge these components to a flask in a manner as set forth in Example G and heat while a dropwise addition of 0.5 weight percent of t-butyl peroxide is charged over a period of 1 hour. Stir the solution at 160°C for an additional 1.5 hours. Change the nitrogen blanket to a subsurface purge. Heat the reaction mixture to 170°C and hold for 2 hours to remove unreacted maleic anhydride and peroxide of composition products. Infrared assay of the polymer solution confirms the presence of succinic anhydride groups in the product.

Often these polymers are grafted with a nitrogen-containing monomer or a monomer capable of reacting with an amine, i.e., maleic anhydride. Examples of dispersant-viscosity improvers are given in the following references:

EP 171,167	3,687,905
3,687,849	4,670,173
3,756,954	4,320,012
4,320,019	

The amines capable of reacting with the hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids are represented by the following formula (II)



wherein R_1 is hydrocarbyl group having at least 8 carbon atoms, and R_2 and R_3 are each independently hydrogen, or hydrocarbyl groups. In a preferred embodiment, R_1 is an alkyl group containing from 14 to 24 carbon atoms, most preferably 16 to 18, and R_2 is an alkyl group containing 14 to 24 carbon atoms. In a second preferred embodiment, R_1 is an alkenyl group having at least 12 carbon atoms and R_2 and R_3 are hydrogen or hydrocarbyl group. Preferable R_1 is an alkenyl group having from about 14 to about 24 carbon atoms and R_2 and R_3 are hydrogen. When R_1 is an alkenyl group it may be sulfurized by techniques known in the art. Examples of amines are oleylamine, dioleylamine, Primene 81R (trialkyl amine having 12 to 14 carbon atoms in the alkyl group; available commercially from Rohm & Haas Corporation) and Primene JMT (t-octadecylamine, available commercially from Rohm & Haas Corporation). In a third preferred embodiment, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are each independently hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or alkoxy groups, provided that at least one of R_1 , R_2 or R_3 is an hydroxyalkyl or alkoxy group. The preferred alkyl part of the hydroxyalkyl and alkoxy groups is ethyl, propyl and butyl with ethyl preferred for the hydroxyalkyl group and propyl preferred for the alkoxy group. When R_1 , R_2 or R_3 is an alkoxy group, the amine is known as an ether amine. Examples of ether amine include but are not limited to hexyloxypropylamine, octyloxypropylamine, tridecyloxypropylamine, dodecyloxypropylamine and N-N-decyloxypropyl-1, 3-diamino propane. Ether amines are available commercially from Tomah Products, Inc.

Examples of alkylhydroxyamines include but are not limited to N,N,N-(bis-hydroxyethyl) octylamine, N,N,N-(bis-hydroxyethyl)dodecylamine, and N,N,N-(bis-hydroxy-methyl) decylamine. The alkyl hydroxy amines are available under the trade name Ethamines from Armac Company. In the above third embodiment, the alkyl, alkoxy and alkylhydroxy groups contain from 1 to about 30 carbon atoms, with about 6 to about 24 carbon atoms preferred and with about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms most preferred.

The hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids of the general formula (I) may be reacted with the aforementioned bases or a combination of bases. For instance, the hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid may be reacted with a combination of overbased metal salts and basic nitrogen-containing dispersant.

The salts of the present invention are formed by the reaction of hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid with a base by mixing with agitation at a temperature between 25°C and the decomposition temperature of the reactants. The salts may be prepared by reacting the acid with base in the ratio of 1 equivalent acid to 1-20 equivalents of base. Preferably the ratio of equivalents of acid to equivalents of base is 1:1-4 with 1:1.3 most preferred.

The hydroxy alkane phosphonic acid salts of the present invention may be used, in lubricants or in concentrates, by itself or in combination with any other known additive which includes, but is not limited to dispersants, detergents, antioxidants, antiwear agents, extreme pressure agents, emulsifiers, demulsifiers, friction modifiers, anti-rust agents, corrosion inhibitors, viscosity improvers, pour point depressants, dyes, and solvents to improve handleability which may include alkyl and/or aryl hydrocarbons. These additives may be present in various concentrations depending on the needs of the final product. These salts can be particularly useful for improving anti-wear and extreme pressure properties of lubricating formulations, such as greases, diesel engine lubes, gasoline engine lubes, automatic transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids and various gear lubrication formulations.

Dispersants include but are not limited to hydrocarbon substituted succinimides, succinamides, esters, and Mannich dispersants as well as compositions functioning both as dispersants and viscosity improvers. The dispersants listed above may be post-treated with reagents such as urea, thiourea, carbon disulfide, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, hydrocarbon substituted succinic anhydride, nitriles, epoxides, boron compounds, phosphorus compounds and the like.

Detergents include, but are not limited to Newtonian or non-Newtonian, neutral or basic salts of alkali, alkaline earth or transition metals with one or more hydrocarbyl sulfonic acid, carboxylic acid, phosphorous acid, thiophosphorous acid, dithiophosphorous acid, phosphinic acid, thiophosphinic acid, sulfur coupled phenol or phenol. Basic salts are salts that contain a stoichiometric excess of metal present per acid function.

Antioxidants, corrosion inhibitors, extreme pressure and antiwear agents include but are not limited to metal salts of a phosphorus acid, metal salts of a thiophosphorus acid or dithiophosphorus acid; organic sulfides and polysulfides; chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons; phosphorus esters including dihydrocarbyl and trihydrocarbyl phosphites; boron-containing compounds including borate esters; and molybdenum compounds.

Viscosity improvers include but are not limited to polyisobutenes, polymethacrylic acid esters, polyacrylic acid esters, diene polymers, polyalkyl styrenes, alkenyl aryl conjugated diene copolymers, polyolefins and multifunctional viscosity improvers.

Pour point depressants are a particularly useful type of additive often included in the lubricating oils described herein. See for example C. V. Smalheer and R. Kennedy Smith, "Lubricant Additives", page 8, Lesius-Hiles Company Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio, 1967.

Anti-foam agents used to reduce or prevent the formation of stable foam include silicones or organic polymers. Examples of these and additional anti-foam compositions are described in Henry T. Kerner, "Foam Control Agents" pages 125-162 (Noyes Data Corporation, 1976).

These and other additives are described in greater detail in U.S. Patent 4,582,618 (column 14, line 52 through column 17, line 16).

The concentrates may contain 0.01 to 90% by weight of the salts of the present invention. These salts may be present in a final product, blend or concentrate in (in a minor amount, i.e., up to 50% by weight) any amount effective to act as an antiwear or extreme pressure agent, but is preferably present in gear oils, greases, oil of lubricating viscosity, hydraulic oils, fuel oils or automatic transmission fluids in an amount of from about 0.5 to about 10%, preferably 1.0% to about 5% by weight.

Often these materials are used in formulations at between 0.015% to about 0.5%, preferably 0.025% to 0.2%, most preferably 0.025% to 0.15% by weight of phosphorous.

The salts of the hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids of the present invention may also be used in grease compositions.

Grease compositions or base grease stocks are derived from both mineral and synthetic oils. The synthetic oils include polyolefin oils (e.g., polybutene oil, decene oligomer, and the like), synthetic esters (e.g., dinonyl sebacate, trioctanoic acid ester, of trimethylolpropane, and the like), polyglycol oils, and the like. The grease composition is then made from these oils by adding a thickening agent such as a sodium, calcium, lithium, or aluminum salts of fatty acids such as stearic acid. To this base grease stock, then may be blended the compounds of the present invention as well as other known or conventional additives. The grease composition may contain from about 0.1 weight percent to about 50 weight percent of the compounds of the present invention. As a preferred embodiment, the effective amount of the compounds in the grease composition will range from about 1.5 weight percent to about 25 weight percent, with 5-15 weight percent being most preferred.

Other additives which may optionally be present in the grease compositions and gear lubricants include:

Antioxidants, typically sterically hindered phenols,

Surfactants, usually non-ionic surfactants such as oxyalkylated phenols and the like.

Corrosion, wear and rust inhibiting agents.

Friction modifying agents, of which the following are illustrative: alkyl or alkenyl phosphates or phosphites in which the alkyl or alkenyl group contains from about 10 to about 40 carbon atoms, and metal salts thereof, especially zinc salts; C₁₀₋₂₀ fatty acid amides; C₁₀₋₂₀ alkyl amines, especially tallow amines and ethoxylated derivatives thereof; salts of such amines with acids such as boric acid or phosphoric acid which have been partially esterified as noted above; C₁₀₋₂₀ alkyl-substituted imidazolines and similar nitrogen heterocycles.

The lubricating compositions employ an oil of lubricating viscosity, including natural or synthetic lubricating oils and mixtures thereof. Natural oils include animal oils, vegetable oils, mineral lubricating oils, solvent or acid treated mineral oils, and oils derived from coal or shale. Synthetic lubricating oils include hydrocarbon oils, halo-substituted hydrocarbon oils, alkylene oxide polymers, esters of dicarboxylic acids and polyols, esters of phosphorus-containing acids, polymeric tetrahydrofurans and silicon-based oils.

Unrefined, refined and rerefined oils, either natural or synthetic may be used in the compositions of the present invention.

Specific examples of the oils of lubricating viscosity are described in U.S. Patent 4,326,972 and European Patent Publication 107,282. A basic, brief description of lubricant base oils appears in an article by D. V. Brock, "Lubricant Engineering", volume 43, March, 1987, pages 184-185. This article is herein incorporated by reference for its disclosures relating to lubricating oils.

A description of oils of lubricating viscosity is given in U.S. Patent 4,582,618 (column 2, line 37 through column 3, line 63).

The following examples illustrate how to make the salts of hydroxyalkane phosphonic acids of the invention. Efforts have been made to insure accuracy with respect to numbers used (e.g. amounts, temperature, etc.) but some experimental errors and deviation should be accounted for. Unless indicated otherwise, parts are parts by weight, temperature is in degrees C, and pressure is at or near atmospheric.

EXAMPLE 1

Add 1182 parts of the reaction product of Example F and heat to 100°C. Add 344 parts of ethane-1-hydroxy-1, 1-diphosphonic acid (60% chemical in diluent oil). Heat the mixture to 170°C while blowing with nitrogen to remove all the water. Cool the reaction mixture to 100°C and filter through diatomaceous earth.

EXAMPLE 2

Add 1602 parts of the reaction product of Example F and heat to 100°C. Add dropwise 1030 parts of decane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonic acid. Heat the mixture to 150°C and hold for 3 hours. Vacuum strip the reaction to 150°C and 85 millimeters of mercury. Cool the reaction mixture to 100°C and filter through diatomaceous earth.

EXAMPLE 3

Add 1602 parts of the reaction product of Example F and heat to 100°C. Add 688 parts of the diphosphonic acid of Example 1. When most of the water is removed from the reaction, add 374 parts of the reaction product of Example A. Heat the mixture to 150°C and hold for 3 hours. Vacuum strip the reaction to 150°C and 90 millimeters of mercury. Cool the reaction to 120°C and filter through diatomaceous earth.

EXAMPLE 4

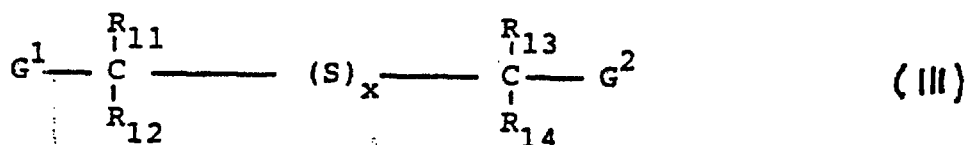
Add 367 parts of the reaction product of Example 1 to a vessel. Add 823 parts of Primene JMT and heat the mixture to 150°C. Maintain the temperature for 3 hours. Vacuum strip the reaction to 150°C and 85 millimeters of mercury. Cool the reaction mixture to 100°C.

Salts may be similarly prepared by reacting any of the acids in Examples 1-4 with any of the bases or combination of the bases of Examples A-H or the amines as described above.

Lubricating compositions may be prepared by adding from 0.05 to about 10% by weight of the products of Examples 1-4 to an oil.

Concentrate compositions may be prepared by adding from about 0.05 to about 90% by weight of the products of Examples 1-4 to an oil.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is the combination of the hydroxyalkane phosphoric acid salts of the present invention with sulfur-containing compounds which in lubricating formulations have shown improved antiwear and extreme pressure properties. Preferred sulfur-containing compounds are hydrocarbon polysulfides, sulfurized olefinic hydrocarbons and sulfur containing compounds characterized by the general formula (III):



wherein

R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} and R_{14} are each independently H or hydrocarbyl groups, or at least one of

R_{11} and R_{13} is G^1 or G^2 , or at least one combination of

R_{11} and R_{12} or R_{13} and R_{14} together form alkylene groups containing about 4 to about 7 carbon atoms;

G^1 and G^2 are each independently $C(X)R$, $COOR$, $C\equiv N$, $R_{15}C=NR_{16}$, $CON(R)_2$ or NO_2 , and G^1 also may be CH_2OH , wherein X is O or S , R_{15} and each R are independently H or a hydrocarbyl group R_{16} is H

or a hydrocarbyl group; or

when both G^1 and G^2 are $R_{15}C=NR_{16}$, the two R_{16} groups together may be a hydrocarbylene group linking the two nitrogen atoms; or

when G^1 is CH_2OH and G^2 is $COOR$, a lactone may be formed by intramolecular condensation of G^1 and G^2 ; and

x is an integer from 1 to about 8.

R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} and R_{14} in the general Formula (III) are each independently hydrogen or hydrocarbyl groups. The hydrocarbyl groups may be aliphatic or aromatic groups such as alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkaryl, aralkyl or aryl groups. R_{11} and R_{12} and/or R_{13} and R_{14} together may be alkylene groups containing from about 4 to about 7 carbon atoms. In these embodiments, R_{11} and R_{12} together with the carbon atom bonded to R_{11} and R_{12} in Formula (A) will form a cycloalkyl group. Similarly, R_{13} and R_{14} together with the carbon atom bonded to R_{13} and R_{14} will form a cycloalkyl group. Also, R_{11} and/or R_{13} may be G^1 or G^2 .

The hydrocarbyl groups R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} and R_{14} in the general formula (III) usually will contain up to about 30 carbon atoms. Preferably, the hydrocarbyl groups are alkyl groups containing up to about 10 carbon atoms. Specific examples of hydrocarbyl groups include methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, secondary butyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, octyl, dodecyl, octadecyl, etc.

The sulfur compounds of the present invention as represented by the general Formula (III) may be thia-aldehydes or thia-ketones. That is, G^1 and G^2 in the general Formula (III) are $C(O)R$ groups. Various thia-bisaldehyde compounds are known, and the synthesis of such compounds have been described in the prior art such as in U.S. Patents 3,296,137 and 2,580,695. Thia-aldehydes and thia-ketones are most conveniently prepared by the sulfurization of a aldehyde or ketone.

Specific examples of thia-aldehydes and thia-ketones include compounds as represented by the general Formula (III) wherein G^1 and G^2 are $C(O)R$ groups, x is 1 to 4 and R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} and R are as follows:

R_{11}	R_{12}	R_{13}	R_{14}	R
CH_3	H	CH_3	H	H
CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
C_{25}	H	C_2H_5	H	H
$CH_3C(O)-$	H	$CH_3C(O)-$	H	CH_3
$CH_3C(O)-$	H	$CH_3C(O)-$	H	H
C_2H_5	C_4H_9	C_2H_5	C_4H_9	H

When both G^1 and G^2 are $C(O)R$ groups and R_{11} and R_{13} are H or hydrocarbyl groups, at least one R is a hydrocarbyl group.

The thia-aldehydes and thia-ketones which can be prepared as described above can be converted to derivatives containing other functional groups which are normally derivable therefrom. Thus, in some of the embodiments of the invention, a thia-aldehyde or thia-ketone is converted to a derivative through contemporaneous conversion of the aldehyde or ketone groups to other terminal groups by chemical reactants and/or reagents. In such reactions, the thia group (S_2) and the R_{11} - R_{14} groups are inert and remain unchanged in the compound. For example, the thia-bisaldehydes can be converted to hydroxy-acid derivatives wherein one of the aldehyde groups (G^1) is converted to a $COOH$ group, and the other aldehyde groups (G^2) is converted to a CH_2OH group. The hydroxy-acid derivatives are obtainable most conveniently by treating the corresponding thia-bisaldehyde with an alkaline reagent such as an alkali metal hydroxide or alkaline earth metal hydroxide, preferably a dilute aqueous solution thereof containing from about 5 to about 50% by weight of the hydroxide in water. Such alkaline reagents may be sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, barium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, strontium hydroxide, etc. The hydroxy-acid is isolated from the reaction mixture by acidification with a mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid. Specific examples of such hydroxy-acid derivatives include 6-hydroxy-2, 2,5,5-tetramethyl-3,4-dithiahexanoic acid; 6-hydroxy-2,2-diethyl-5-propyl-5-butyl-3,4-dithiahexanoic acid; 6-hydroxy-2,2,5,5-tetra-ethyl-3,4-dithiahexanoic acid; etc.

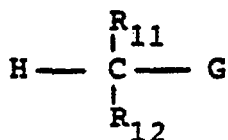
By virtue of the presence of the hydroxy group and the carboxylic group in the hydroxy-acids described above, various other sulfur-containing compounds useful in the present invention can be obtained by the

conversion of such hydroxy group and/or the carboxylic group to other polar groups normally derivable therefrom. Examples of such derivatives include esters formed by esterification of either or both of the hydroxy group and the carboxylic group; amides, imides, and acyl halides formed through the carboxylic group; and lactones formed through intramolecular cyclization of the hydroxy-acid accompanied with the elimination of water. The procedures for preparing such derivatives are well known to those skilled in the art, and it is not believed necessary to unduly lengthen the specification by including a detailed description of such procedures. More specifically, the carboxylic group (COOH) can be converted to ester groups (COOR) and amide groups (CON(R)₂) wherein the R groups may be hydrogen or hydrocarbyl groups containing from 1 to 30 carbon atoms and more preferably from 1 to about 10 carbon atoms. Specific examples of such R groups include ethyl, propyl, butyl, phenyl, etc.

The sulfur-containing compounds characterized by the general Formula (III) wherein G¹ and/or G² are R₁₅C=NR₁₆ can be prepared from the corresponding thia-aldehydes and thia-ketones. These mono- and di-imine compounds are prepared by reacting one mole of the dialdehyde or diketone with one and two moles of an amine, respectively. The amines may be monoamines or polyamines. When polyamines are reacted with the thia-aldehydes or thia-ketones, cyclic di-imines can be formed. For example, when both G¹ and G² in Formula (III) are R₁₅C=NR₁₆, the two R₁₆ groups together may be a hydrocarbylene group linking the two nitrogen atoms.

The amines which are useful in preparing the imine derivatives are primary hydrocarbyl amines containing from about 2 to about 30 carbon atoms in the hydrocarbyl group, and more preferably from about 4 to about 20 carbon atoms in the hydrocarbyl group. The hydrocarbyl group may be saturated or unsaturated. Representative examples of primary saturated amines are the lower alkyl amines such as methyl amine, ethyl amine, n-propyl amine, n-butyl amine, n-amyl amine, n-hexyl amine; those known as aliphatic primary fatty amines and commercially known as "Armeen" primary amines (products available from Armak Chemicals, Chicago, Illinois). Typical fatty amines include alkyl amines such as n-hexylamine, n-octylamine, n-decylamine, n-dodecylamine, n-tetradecylamine, n-pentadecylamine, n-hexadecylamine, n-octadecylamine (stearyl amine), etc. Also suitable are mixed fatty amines such as Armak's Armeen-C, Armeen-O, Armeen-OL, Armeen-T, Armeen-HT, Armeen S and Armeen SD.

Sulfur-containing compounds characterized by the general formula (III) wherein G¹ and G² may be COOR, C=N and NO₂ can be prepared by the reaction of compounds characterized by the general formula (IX)



(IX)

wherein R₁₁ and R₁₂ are as defined above, and G is COOR, C=N or NO₂, or mixtures of different compounds represented by the general formula (IX) with a sulfur halide or a mixture of sulfur halides and sulfur. Generally, about one mole of sulfur halide is reacted with about two moles of the compounds represented by Formula (IX). In one embodiment, R₁₁ also may be G. In such instances, the sulfur compounds which are formed as a result of the reaction with the sulfur halide will contain four G groups which may be the same or different depending upon the starting material. For example, when a di-ketone such as 2,4-pentanedione is reacted with sulfur monochloride, the resulting product contains four ketone groups; when the starting material contains a ketone group and an ester group (e.g., ethylacetoacetate), the resulting product contains two ketone groups and two ester groups; and when the starting material contains two ester groups (e.g., diethylmalonate), the product contains four ester groups. Other combinations of functional groups can be introduced into the sulfur products utilized in the present invention and represented by the general Formula (III) by selecting various starting materials containing the desired functional groups.

Sulfur-containing compounds represented by the general formula (III) where G¹ and/or G² are C=N group can be prepared by the reaction of compounds represented by the general formula (B) wherein G is C=N and R₁₁ and R₁₂ are hydrogen or hydrocarbyl groups. Preferably, R₁₁ is hydrogen and R₁₂ is a hydrocarbyl group. Examples of useful starting materials include, for example, propionitrile, butyronitrile, etc.

Sulfur-containing compounds of the general formula (III) where G¹ and G² are NO₂ groups can be prepared by (1) reacting a nitro hydrocarbon R₁₁R₁₂C(H)NO₂ with an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal

alkoxide to form the salt of the nitro hydrocarbon, and (2) reacting said salt with sulfur monochloride in an inert, anhydrous nonhydroxylic medium to form a bis (1-nitrohydrocarbyl) disulfide. Preferably the nitro hydrocarbon is a primary nitro hydrocarbon (R_{11} is hydrogen and R_{12} is hydrocarbyl).

The medium in which the salt is reacted with S_2Cl_2 must be inert to both the reactants. It is also essential that the medium be anhydrous and nonhydroxylic for the successful formation of the novel bis(1-nitrohydrocarbyl) disulfides. Examples of suitable media are ether, hexane, benzene, dioxane, higher alkyl ethers, etc.

Ordinarily, it is preferable to maintain a temperature of about 0-10°C during the preparation of the metal salt. However, temperatures from about 0 to 25°C may be used in this step of the process. In the preparation of the bisdisulfide temperatures in the range of -5 to +15°C may be used. Preferably, temperatures between about 0 to 5°C are used in this step of the process.

The preparation of various thia-bisnitro compounds is described in U.S. Patent 3,479,413.

The following Examples 5 to 8 illustrate the preparation of the sulfur compositions represented by the general formula (III). Unless otherwise indicated in the examples and elsewhere in this specification and claims, all parts percentages are by weight, and all temperatures are in degrees centigrade.

EXAMPLE 5

Charge sulfur monochloride (1620 parts, 12 moles) to a 5-liter flask and warm under nitrogen to a temperature of about 53°C whereupon add 1766 parts (24.5 moles) of isobutyraldehyde are added dropwise under nitrogen at a temperature of about 53-60°C over a period of about 6.5 hours. After the addition of the isobutyraldehyde is completed, heat the mixture slowly over a period of 6 hours to a temperature of about 100°C while blowing with nitrogen. Maintain the mixture temperature at 100°C with nitrogen blowing for a period of about 6 hours and remove volatile materials from the reaction mixture. Filter the reaction product through a filter aid. The desired product (filtrate) contains 31.4% sulfur (theory, 31.08%). The desired reaction product, predominantly 2,2'-dithiadisobutyraldehyde, is obtained in about 95% yield.

EXAMPLE 6

Charge sulfur monochloride (270 parts, 2 moles) and sulfur (96 parts, 3 moles) are charged to a 1-liter flask and heat to 125°C. After maintaining the mixture at this temperature for several hours, cool the mixture to 50°C, and add 288.4 parts (4 moles) of isobutyraldehyde while blowing with nitrogen. Maintain the reaction temperature at about 55°C, and complete the addition of the isobutyraldehyde in about 4 hours. Heat the mixture to 100°C while blowing with nitrogen and maintain at this temperature for several hours. Filter the mixture and the filtrate contains 40.7% sulfur indicating the product to be a mixture of di-, tri- and possibly tetra-sulfide product.

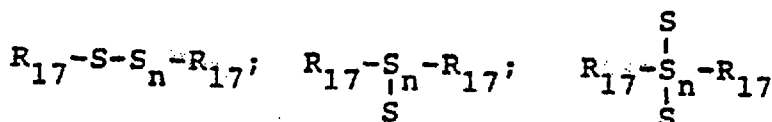
EXAMPLE 7

Prepare a mixture of 412 parts (2 moles) of a dithiabisaldehyde prepared as in Example 5 and 150 parts of toluene. Heat to 80°C whereupon add 382 parts (2 moles) of Primere 81R dropwise while blowing with nitrogen at a temperature of 80-90°C. Remove a water azeotrope during the addition of the Primere 81R, and after the addition is completed, raise the temperature to 110°C while removing additional azeotrope. Strip the residue to 105°C at reduced pressure and filter at room temperature through a filter aid. The filtrate contains 16.9% sulfur (theory, 16.88%) and 3.64% nitrogen (theory, 3.69%).

EXAMPLE 8

Repeat the general procedure of Example 7 except that only 206 parts of the thia-bisaldehyde of Example 5 is utilized in the reaction.

The substantially hydrocarbon polysulfides, include principally aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, and aromatic disulfides, trisulfides, tetrasulfides, pentasulfide, or higher polysulfides. The term "polysulfide" as used herein designates compounds in which two groups of substantially hydrocarbon character are joined to a group consisting of at least 2 sulfur atoms. Preferably the group consists of from 2 to 8 sulfur atoms, more preferably 2 to 6 sulfur atoms, and most preferably 2 to 4 sulfur atoms. Such polysulfides are represented, for the most part, by any of the general formulae:



5

wherein R_{17} is a group of substantially hydrocarbon character such as illustrated previously and n is an integer preferably less than 6. The nature of the linkage between the sulfur atoms is not clearly understood, although it is believed that such linkage may be described by a single covalent bond, a double bond, or a coordinate covalent bond. The hydrocarbon polysulfides are actually a statistical mixture of molecules which may be represented by the previous formulae. The statistical mixture may be composed of one or more species as represented by these formulas.

Polysulfides preferred for use herein are alkyl polysulfides, cycloalkyl polysulfides, aralkyl polysulfides, aryl polysulfides, alkaryl polysulfides or polysulfides having a mixture of such hydrocarbon radicals. The hydrocarbon polysulfides have from about 3 to about 24 carbon atoms in the hydrocarbon portion of the molecule. (Preferably about 3 to about 12 carbon atoms and most preferably 3 to 8 carbon atoms). By "alkyl portion of the molecule", it is meant the group of substantially hydrocarbon character as shown in the formulae above. The polysulfides containing at least about 6 carbon atoms per molecule have greater oil solubility and are generally preferred. Alkyl polysulfides are preferred. Representative examples of such polysulfides are: diisobutyl trisulfide, diisopentyl trisulfide, di-n-butyl tetrasulfide, and dipentyl trisulfide. The preparation of the polysulfides may be accomplished by any of the various processes which are known and disclosed in the art including, for example, the reaction of a chlorohydrocarbon with an alkali metal polysulfide, the reaction of a mercaptan or a thiophenol with sulfur and/or sulfide halide, the reaction of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons with sulfur and/or sulfur halide, the reaction of a hydrocarbon monosulfide with sulfur, etc.

A discussion of the hydrocarbon polysulfides is given in U.S. Patent 3,267,033.

The sulfurized olefinic hydrocarbons are at least one sulfurization product of an aliphatic, arylaliphatic or alicyclic olefinic hydrocarbon containing from about 3 to about 30 carbon atoms.

The olefinic hydrocarbons contain at least one olefinic double bond, which is defined as a nonaromatic double bond. In its broadest sense, the olefinic hydrocarbon may be defined by the formula $R_{18}RC_{19}=CR_{20}R_{21}$, wherein each of R_{18} , R_{19} , R_{20} and R_{21} is hydrogen or a hydrocarbon (especially alkyl or alkenyl) radical. Any two of R_{18} , R_{19} , R_{20} and R_{21} may also together form an alkylene or substituted alkylene group.

Monoolefinic and diolefinic compounds, particularly the former, are preferred and especially terminal monoolefinic hydrocarbons; that is, those compounds in which R_{20} and R_{21} are hydrogen and R_{18} and R_{19} are alkyl (that is, the olefin is aliphatic). Olefinic compounds having about 3-30 and especially about 3-20 carbon atoms are particularly desirable.

Propylene, isobutene and their dimers, trimers and tetramers, and mixtures thereof are especially preferred olefinic compounds. Of these compounds, isobutene and diisobutene are particularly desirable. The sulfurizing reagent used may be, for example sulfur, a sulfur halide such as sulfur monochloride or sulfur dichloride, a mixture of hydrogen sulfide and sulfur or sulfur dioxide, or the like. Sulfur-hydrogen sulfide mixtures are often preferred and are frequently referred to hereinafter; however, it will be understood that other sulfurization agents may, when appropriate, be substituted therefor.

The amounts of sulfur and hydrogen sulfide per mole of olefinic compound are, respectively, usually about 0.1-1.5 moles. The preferred ranges are about 0.4-1.25 moles respectively, and the most desirable ranges are about 0.4-0.8 mole respectively.

The temperature range in which the sulfurization reaction is carried out is generally about 50°-350°C. The preferred range is about 100°-200°C., with about 125°-180°C, being especially suitable. The reaction is often preferably conducted under superatmospheric pressure; this may be and usually is autogenous pressure (i.e., the pressure which naturally develops during the course of the reaction) but may also be externally applied pressure. The exact pressure may vary during the course of the reaction.

It is frequently advantageous to incorporate materials useful as sulfurization catalysts in the reaction mixture. These materials may be acidic, basic or neutral, but are preferably basic materials, especially nitrogen bases including ammonia and amines, most often alkylamines. The amount of catalyst used is generally about 0.05-2.0% of the weight of the olefinic compound.

Following the preparation of the sulfurized mixture, it is preferred to remove substantially all low boiling materials, typically by venting the reaction vessel or by distillation at atmospheric pressure, vacuum distillation or stripping, or passage or an inert gas such as nitrogen through the mixture at a suitable

temperature and pressure.

A further optional step in the preparation of sulfurized olefinic hydrocarbons is the treatment of the sulfurized product, obtained as described hereinabove, to reduce active sulfur. An illustrative method is treatment with an alkali metal sulfide. Other optional treatments may be employed to remove insoluble byproducts and improve such qualities as the odor, color, and staining characteristics of the sulfurized compositions.

U.S. Patent No. 4,119,549. Several specific sulfurized compositions are described in the working examples thereof. The following examples illustrate the preparation of two such compositions.

10 EXAMPLE 9

Charge sulfur (629 parts, 19.6 moles) to a jacketed high pressure reactor fitted with an agitator and internal cooling coils. Circulate refrigerated brine through the coils to cool the reactor prior to the introduction of the gaseous reactants. After sealing the reactor, evacuating to about 6 torr and cooling, charge 1100 parts (19.6 moles) of isobutene, 334 parts (9.8 moles) of hydrogen sulfide and 7 parts of n-butylamine are charged to the reactor. Heat the reactor, using steam in the external jacket, to a temperature of about 171 °C. over about 1.5 hours. A maximum pressure of 720 psig. may be reached at about 138 °C. during this heat-up. Prior to reaching the peak reaction temperature, the pressure should start to decrease and continue to decrease steadily as the gaseous reactants are consumed. After about 4.75 hours at 171 °C., the unreacted hydrogen sulfide and isobutene to a recovery system. After the pressure in the reactor has decreased to atmospheric, recover the sulfurized product as a liquid.

EXAMPLE 10

Following substantially the procedure of Example 9, React 773 parts of diisobutene with 428.6 parts of sulfur and 143.6 parts of hydrogen sulfide in the presence of 2.6 parts of n-butylamine, under autogenous pressure at a temperature of about 150 °-155 °C. Remove volatile materials and recover the sulfurized product as a liquid.

A further discussion of the sulfurized olefinic hydrocarbons occurs in U.S. Patent 4,560,488.

The sulfur containing compounds can be present in the compositions of the present invention in quantities ranging from about 1% to about 15% by weight. Preferably, the sulfur containing compounds are present in the range of about 1% to about 15%, with 2.5% to 8% being the most preferred range.

In concentrate compositions, the sulfur containing compounds are present in the range of 0.01 to 90% by weight, with 25% to 90% by weight preferred and 50% to 90% by weight most preferred.

The sulfur containing compound may be present in any amount effective to improve the antiwear and extreme pressure properties of lubricating compositions containing the phosphorus acids and salts of the present invention.

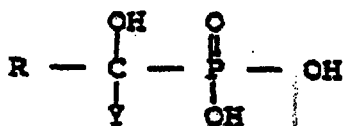
Lubricating composition may be prepared by adding from about 0.05 to about 10% by weight of the compositions of Examples 1-4 and from about 2% to about 10% by weight of the compositions of Examples 5-10 to an oil.

Concentrate compositions may be prepared by adding from 0.05 to 90% of the compositions of Examples 1-4 and from 0.05 to 90% of the composition of Examples 5-10 to an oil.

The instant invention is shown and described herein in what is considered to be the most practical, and the preferred embodiments. It is recognized, however, that departures may be made therefrom which are within the scope of the invention, and that obvious modifications will occur to one skilled in the art upon reading this disclosure.

Claims

1. A composition comprising at least one salt derived from
(I) at least one hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid represented by the general formula (I)



(I)



temperature and pressure.

A further optional step in the preparation of sulfurized olefinic hydrocarbons is the treatment of the sulfurized product, obtained as described hereinabove, to reduce active sulfur. An illustrative method is treatment with an alkali metal sulfide. Other optional treatments may be employed to remove insoluble byproducts and improve such qualities as the odor, color, and staining characteristics of the sulfurized compositions.

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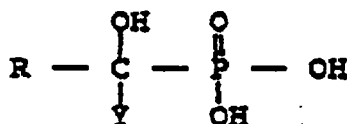
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The instant invention is shown and described herein in what is considered to be the most practical, and the preferred embodiments. It is recognized, however, that departures may be made therefrom which are within the scope of the invention, and that obvious modifications will occur to one skilled in the art upon reading this disclosure.

Claims

1. A composition comprising at least one salt derived from
(I) at least one hydroxyalkane phosphonic acid represented by the general formula (I)



(I)



wherein in Formula I: R is an alkyl group; and Y is hydrogen or a phosphonic acid group; and
(II) at least one base selected from the group consisting of:

(A) a detergent comprising at least one neutral or overbased metal salt of an acidic component, said metal being an alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal or transition metal;

(B) a dispersant comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of:

(i) the reaction product of at least one hydroxy aromatic compound with at least one aldehyde and at least one amine;

(ii) at least one succinimide;

(iii) at least one nitrogen-containing ester; and

(iv) at least one polymeric material having a polymeric backbone and a nitrogen-containing monomer or monomer capable of reacting with an amine attached to said backbone; and

(C) at least one amine having at least one substituent of at least about 8 carbon atoms, and

(D) mixtures thereof.

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein in the general formula I, R has from 1 to about 100 carbon atoms.

3. The composition of claim 1 wherein component (II)(A) is an overbased metal salt of a carboxylic acid or a sulfonic acid, the metal being an alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal, lead, zinc or manganese.

4. The composition of claim 1 wherein component (II)(B)(i) comprises the reaction product of a substituted phenol, paraformaldehyde and a polyalkylene polyamine, the substituent on said phenol being a hydrocarbon-based group having an Mn (V.P.O.) of about 420 to about 10,000.

5. The composition of claim 1 wherein component (II)(B)(ii) is derived from a substituted succinic acid or anhydride, the substituent on said acid or anhydride being a hydrocarbon-based group of about 20 to about 500 carbon atoms.

6. The composition of claim 1 wherein component (II)(B)(iii) is made by the reaction of at least one carboxylic acylating agent with at least one polyol to form an intermediate product, and said intermediate product is then reacted with at least one amine.

7. The composition of claim 1 wherein component (II)(B)(iv) comprises a copolymer of styrene and butadiene or a copolymer of styrene and isoprene, said copolymer having at least one succinic acid or anhydride group grafted to said copolymer.

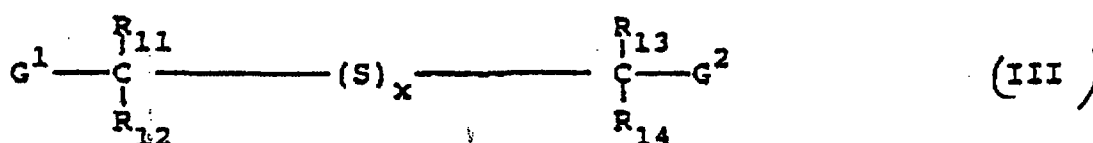
8. The composition of claim 1 wherein component (II)(C) is a compound represented by the general formula (II)



wherein in Formula II: R₁ is a hydrocarbyl group of at least about 8 carbon atoms; and R₂ and R₃ are independently hydrogen or hydrocarbyl groups.

9. The composition of claim 1 further comprising at least one sulfur-containing compound selected from the group consisting of:

(a) at least one sulfur-containing compound characterized by the general formula (III)





wherein in Formula III:

R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} and R_{14} are each independently hydrogen or hydrocarbyl groups, or at least one of

R_{11} and R_{13} is G^1 or G^2 , or at least one combination of

R_{11} and R_{12} or R_{13} and R_{14} together forms alkylene groups containing about 4 to about 7 carbon atoms;

G^1 and G^2 are each independently $C(X)R$, $COOR$, $C\equiv N$, $R_{15}C=NR_{16}$, $CON(R)_2$ or NO_2 , and G^1 also may be CH_2OH , wherein X is oxygen or sulfur, R_{15} and each R are independently hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl group, R_{16} is hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl group; or

when both G^1 and G^2 are $R_{15}C=NR_{16}$, two R_{16} groups together may be a hydrocarbylene group linking the two nitrogen atoms; or

when G^1 is CH_2OH and G^2 is $COOR$, a lactone may be formed by intramolecular condensation of G^1 and G^2 ; and

x is an integer from 1 to about 8;

(b) a hydrocarbon polysulfide; and

(c) a sulfurized olefinic hydrocarbon.

10. A concentrate comprising at least one oil and from about 0.05% to about 90% by weight of the composition of any one of claims 1-9.

11. A lubricating composition comprising a major amount of an oil of lubricating viscosity and a minor extreme pressure and anti-wear improving amount of the composition of any one of claims 1-9.

Patentansprüche

1. Zusammensetzung, umfassend mindestens ein Salz, das sich ableitet von

(I) mindestens einer Hydroxyalkanphosphonsäure der allgemeinen Formel (I)



wobei der Rest R ein Alkylrest und Y ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Phosphonsäuregruppe ist, und (II) mindestens einer Base, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus

(A) einem Detergents, umfassend mindestens ein neutrales oder überalkalisiertes Metallsalz einer Säurekomponente, wobei das Metall ein Alkali-, Erdalkali- oder ein Übergangsmetall ist,

(B) einem Dispersant, umfassend mindestens eine Verbindung, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus

(i) dem Reaktionsprodukt von mindestens einer hydroxyaromatischen Verbindung mit mindestens einem Aldehyd und mindestens einem Amin,

(ii) mindestens einem Succinimid,

(iii) mindestens einem Stickstoff-enthaltenden Ester, und

(iv) mindestens einem Polymer, das sich zusammensetzt aus einem polymeren Grundgerüst und einem Stickstoff-enthaltenden Monomer oder einem Monomer, das mit einem am Grundgerüst gebundenen Amin umgesetzt werden kann, und

(C) mindestens einem Amin, das mindestens einen Substituenten mit mindestens etwa 8 C-Atomen besitzt, und

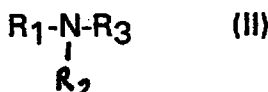
(D) deren Gemischen.

2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Rest R in der allgemeinen Formel (I) 1 bis etwa 100 C-Atome besitzt.

3. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Komponente (II) (A) ein überalkalisiertes Salz einer Carbonsäure oder einer Sulfonsäure ist und das Metall ein Alkali- oder Erdalkalimetall, Blei, Zink oder Mangan ist.

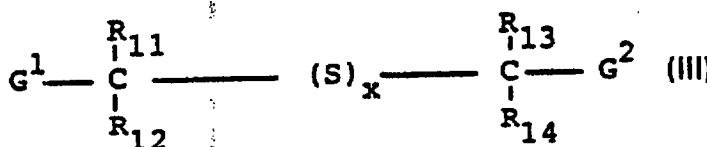


4. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Komponente (II) (B) (i) das Reaktionsprodukt aus einem substituierten Phenol, Paraformaldehyd und einem Polyalkylenpolyamin umfaßt und der Substituent am Phenol ein Rest auf Basis eines Kohlenwasserstoffs mit einem M_n -Wert (V.P.O.) von etwa 420 bis etwa 10.000 ist.
- 5.
5. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Komponente (II) (B) (ii) sich von einer substituierten Bernsteinsäure oder einem substituierten Bernsteinsäureanhydrid ableitet und der Substituent an der Säure oder am Anhydrid ein Rest auf Basis eines Kohlenwasserstoffs mit etwa 20 bis etwa 500 C-Atomen ist.
- 10.
6. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Komponente (II) (B) (iii) hergestellt wird durch Umsetzung von mindestens einem Acylierungsmittel auf Carbonsäurebasis mit mindestens einem Polyol unter Bildung eines Zwischenproduktes und anschließende Umsetzung dieses Zwischenproduktes mit mindestens einem Amin.
- 15.
7. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Komponente (II) (B) (iv) ein Copolymer aus Styrol und Butadien oder ein Copolymer aus Styrol und Isopren umfaßt und auf dieses Copolymer mindestens eine Bernsteinsäuregruppe oder -anhydridgruppe aufgepfropft ist.
- 20.
8. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Komponente (II) (C) eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (II) ist



wobei der Rest R_1 ein Hydrocarbylrest mit mindestens etwa 8 C-Atomen ist und die Reste R_2 und R_3 unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoffatome oder Hydrocarbylreste sind.

9. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, umfassend zusätzlich mindestens eine Schwefel-enthaltende Verbindung ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus
 - (a) mindestens einer Schwefel-enthaltenden Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (III)



wobei die Reste R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} und R_{14} unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoffatome oder Hydrocarbylreste sind, oder mindestens einer der Reste R_{11} und R_{13} G^1 oder G^2 ist, oder mindestens eine Kombination aus R_{11} und R_{12} oder R_{13} und R_{14} zusammen Alkylreste mit etwa 4 bis etwa 7 C-Atomen bilden,

G^1 und G^2 unabhängig voneinander $C(X)R$ -, $COOR$ -, $C=N$ -, $R_{15}C=NR_{16}$ -, $CON(R)_2$ - oder NO_2 -Gruppen sind und G^1 auch eine CH_2OH -Gruppe sein kann, wobei X Sauerstoff oder Schwefel ist, der Rest R_{15} und jeder Rest R unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoffatome oder Hydrocarbylreste sind, der Rest R_{16} ein Wasserstoffatom oder ein Hydrocarbylrest ist, oder wenn G^1 und G^2 $R_{15}C=NR_{16}$ -Gruppen sind, zwei R_{16} -Reste zusammen ein Hydrocarbylrest sein können, der die beiden Stickstoffatome verbindet, oder wenn G^1 eine CH_2OH -Gruppe und G^2 eine $COOR$ -Gruppe ist, durch intramolekulare Kondensation von G^1 und G^2 ein Lacton gebildet werden kann, und

x eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis etwa 8 ist,

(b) einem Kohlenwasserstoffpolysulfid, und

(c) einem geschwefelten, olefinischen Kohlenwasserstoff.



10. Konzentrat, umfassend mindestens ein Öl und etwa 0.05 Gew.-% bis etwa 90 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9.

11. Schmiermittelzusammensetzung, umfassend als Hauptmenge ein Öl mit Schmierviskosität und eine geringere EP- und Antiverschleiß-verbessernde Menge der Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9.

Revendications

1. Une composition comportant au moins un sel dérivé de

(I) au moins un acide hydroxyalcane-phosphonique représenté par la formule générale (I) :



dans laquelle, dans la formule I, R est un groupe alkyle et Y est de l'hydrogène ou un groupe acide phosphonique ; et

(II) au moins une base choisie dans le groupe constitué de :

(A) un agent détergent comportant au moins un sel métallique, neutre ou surbasé, d'un composant acide, ledit métal étant un métal alcalin, un métal alcalino-terreux ou un métal de transition ;

(B) un agent dispersant comportant au moins un composé choisi dans le groupe constitué de :

(i) le produit de réaction d'au moins un composé hydroxy-aromatique avec au moins un aldéhyde et au moins une amine ;

(ii) au moins un succinimide ;

(iii) au moins un ester renfermant de l'azote ; et

(iv) au moins un produit polymère ayant une ossature polymère et un monomère renfermant de l'azote ou bien un monomère capable de réagir avec une amine fixée à ladite ossature ; et

(C) au moins une amine ayant au moins un substituant présentant au moins environ 8 atomes de carbone, et

(D) des mélanges de ceux-ci.

2. La composition de la revendication 1, dans laquelle, dans la formule générale (I), R a de 1 à environ 100 atomes de carbone.

3. La composition de la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composant (II) (A) est un sel métallique surbasé d'un acide carboxylique ou d'un acide sulfonique, le métal étant un métal alcalin, un métal alcalino-terreux, du plomb, du zinc ou du manganèse.

4. La composition de la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composant (II) (B) (i) comprend le produit de réaction d'un phénol substitué, du paraformaldéhyde et d'une polyalcylène polyamine, Les substituants sur ledit phénol étant un groupe à base d'hydrocarbure présentant un Mn (V.P.O.) d'environ 420 à environ 10.000.

5. La composition de la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composant (II) (B) (ii) est dérivé d'un acide ou d'un anhydride succinique substitués, le substituant sur ledit acide ou ledit anhydride étant un groupe à base d'hydrocarbure d'environ 20 à environ 500 atomes de carbone.

6. La composition de la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composant (II) (B) (iii) est réalisée en faisant réagir au moins un agent acylant carboxylique avec au moins un polyol afin de former un produit intermédiaire, ledit produit intermédiaire est ensuite mis à réagir avec au moins une amine.

7. La composition de la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composant (II) (a) (iv) comporte un copolymère de styrène et de butadiène ou bien un copolymère de styrène et d'isoprène, ledit copolymère ayant au moins un groupe acide succinique ou anhydride succinique greffé sur ledit copolymère.



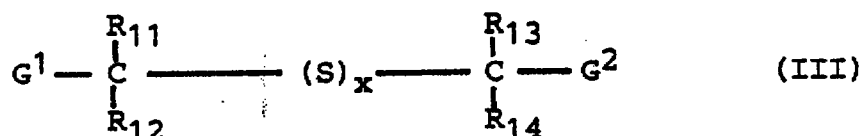
8. La composition de la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composant (II) (C) est un composé représenté par la formule générale (II) :



dans laquelle la formule II, R_1 est un groupe hydrocarbyle d'au moins environ 8 atomes de carbone ; et R_2 et R_3 sont, de façon indépendante, de l'hydrogène ou des groupes hydrocarbyle.

9. La composition de la revendication 1, comportant en outre au moins un composé renfermant du soufre choisi dans le groupe constitué de :

(a) au moins un composé renfermant du soufre, caractérisé par la formule générale (III) :



dans laquelle, dans la formule III, R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} et R_{14} représentent chacun, de façon indépendante, de l'hydrogène ou des groupes hydrocarbyle, ou bien au moins un des R_{11} et R_{13} est G^1 ou G^2 , ou bien au moins une combinaison de R_{11} et R_{12} ou bien de R_{13} et R_{14} forment conjointement des groupes alcylène renfermant d'environ 4 à environ 7 atomes de carbone ; G^1 et G^2 représentent chacun, de façon indépendante, $C(X)R$, $COOR$, $C \equiv N$, $R_{15}C \equiv NR_{16}$, $CON(R)_2$ ou NO_2 , et G^1 peut être également CH_2OH , dans laquelle X est de l'oxygène ou du soufre, R_{15} et chaque R représentent, de façon indépendante de l'hydrogène ou un groupe hydrocarbyle, R_{16} est de l'hydrogène ou un groupe hydrocarbyle ; ou lorsqu'à la fois G^1 et G^2 représentent $R_{15}C \equiv NR_{16}$, deux groupes R_{16} peuvent conjointement être un groupe hydrocarbyle reliant les deux atomes d'azote : ou bien lorsque G^1 est CH_2OH et G^2 est $COOR$, une lactone peut être formée par condensation intramoléculaire de G^1 et de G^2 ; et x est un nombre entier de 1 à environ 8 ;

(b) un polysulfure d'hydrocarbure ; et
(c) un hydrocarbure oléfinique sulfuré.

10. Un concentré comportant au moins une huile et d'environ 0,05% à environ 90% en poids de la composition de l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9.

11. Une composition lubrifiante comportant une quantité prépondérante d'une huile de viscosité lubrifiante et une quantité plus faible améliorant les propriétés de pression extrême et anti-usure de la composition de l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9.