

Description

This invention relates generally to various heterocyclic compounds, preferably nitrogen containing heterocyclic compounds, useful as additives for lubricant and fuel compositions. The additives of the present invention when formulated with a lubricant or fuel composition provide improved fuel economy and friction modification in an internal combustion engine. The heterocyclic compound additives of the present invention may be reacted with a hydrocarbyl carboxylic acylating reactant or a hydrocarbyl phenolic reactant to form a higher molecular weight product to impart greater solubility and dispersancy in various lubricant and fuel compositions as well as providing improved fuel economy.

Reducing fuel composition and improving the operation of internal combustion engines has been an objective in the industry since the early 1970's. Since that time, a number of additives have been developed in an attempt to achieve this objective.

For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,326,972 discloses a lubricating oil formulated with a specific sulfurized composition and a basic alkali metal sulfonate to provide improved fuel economy of internal combustion engines.

Great Britain Patent No. 931,228 discloses 4-amino-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-1-alkyl-phosphorin-3-carbonitriles. U.S. Patent 4,234,435 disclosed reaction products of succinic acids and heterocyclic compounds such as piperidines and their utility as lubricant additives.

U.S. Patent No. 4,289,635 discloses various molybdenum compounds of phosphorus acids which are useful for formulating with lubricating compositions for improved fuel economy of internal combustion engines.

Heterocyclic amino, specifically amino piperidine compounds, have been disclosed in the patent literature. U.S. Patent No. 3,971,792 discloses a process for the manufacture of 4-amino-3-aminomethyl piperidines which are disclosed as being useful as curing agents for epoxide resins.

Great Britain Patent No. 1,122,110 discloses 4-imino-3-cyano piperidines and a process for preparing these compounds.

None of the foregoing disclosures teach the heterocyclic compounds of the present invention useful for providing friction modification and improved fuel economy in lubricant and fuel compositions.

In accordance with the present invention, various heterocyclic compounds which are useful in lubricant and fuel compositions have been discovered.

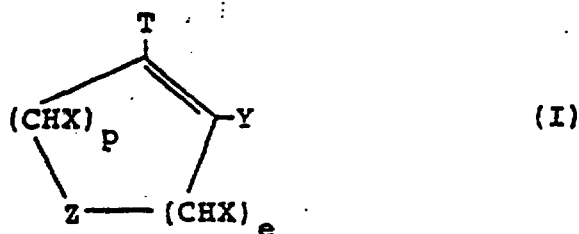
Further, in accordance with the invention, the heterocyclic compounds of the present invention may be further reacted with a hydrocarbyl carboxylic acid acylating agent or a hydrocarbyl phenolic reactant to form higher molecular weight products exhibiting improved oil solubility and imparting dispersancy properties to the particular lubricant or fuel composition.

Still further, in accordance with the present invention, it has been found that the heterocyclic compounds of the invention may be used alone as additives for lubricant and fuel compositions or may be further reacted with, for example, hydrocarbyl carboxylic acylating agent to give a higher molecular weight additive product which is formulated with the particular lubricant or fuel composition.

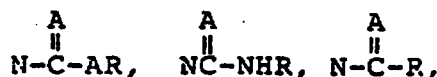
Still further, in accordance with the invention, various lubricant and fuel compositions, including crankcase oils and the like, comprising the various heterocyclic amine compounds or the heterocyclic amine compounds which have been further reacted with a hydrocarbyl carboxylic acid acylating agent or hydrocarbyl phenolic reactant are contemplated and are within the scope of the invention.

These and other aspects of the invention will become clear to those skilled in the art upon the reading and understanding of the specification.

The class of heterocyclic compound additives of the present invention may be illustrated by the following formula :



wherein Z is S, NR,



PR or PRA, wherein A is O or S and R is H, alkyl, alkenyl, hydrocarbyl acyl, hydrocarbyl phenolate or $-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{Q}$, where m is 1 to about 12, and Q is O-alkyl or N-alkyl, X is independently H, COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHNH₂, OR, COR, NHR, OH, SH, or CN wherein R is as defined above; p is 0 to 2; e is 0 to 2 wherein e + p is 2 to about 4; T is NH₂, NHR wherein R is as defined above, SH, OH or their tautomers, hydrocarbyl acyl or hydrocarbyl phenolate; and Y is CN,



CO₂H or CH₂NH₂ wherein A is as defined above.

As used herein, the terms "hydrocarbyl" or "hydrocarbon-based" denote a radical having a carbon atom directly attached to the remainder of the molecule and having predominantly hydrocarbon character within the context of this invention. Such radicals include the following:

- (1) Hydrocarbon radicals; that is, aliphatic, (e.g., alkyl or alkenyl), alicyclic (e.g., cycloalkyl or cyclo-alkenyl), aromatic, aliphatic- and alicyclic- substituted aromatic, aromatic-substituted aliphatic and alicyclic radicals, and the like, as well as cyclic radicals wherein the ring is completed through another portion of the molecule (that is, any two indicated substituents may together form an alicyclic radical). Such radicals are known to those skilled in the art examples are
- (2) Substituted hydrocarbon radicals; that is, radicals containing non-hydrocarbon substituents which, in the context of this invention, do not alter the predominantly hydrocarbon, character of the radical. Those skilled in the art will be aware of suitable substituents; examples are
- (3) Hetero radicals; that is, radicals which, while predominantly hydrocarbon in character within the context of this invention, contain atoms other than carbon present in a chain or ring otherwise composed of carbon atoms. Suitable hetero atoms will be apparent to those skilled in the art and include, for example, nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur.

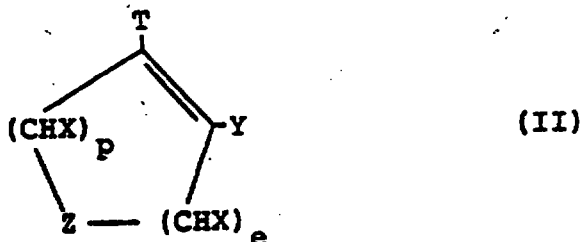
In general, no more than about three substituents or hetero atoms, and preferably no more than one, will be present for each 10 carbon atoms in the hydrocarbyl radical.

Terms such as "alkyl-based radical", "aryl-based radical" and the like have meaning analogous to the above with respect to alkyl and aryl radicals and the like.

The radicals are usually hydrocarbon and especially lower hydrocarbon, the word "lower" denoting radicals containing up to seven carbon atoms. They are preferably lower alkyl or aryl radicals, most often alkyl.

The heterocyclic compounds of the present invention may be prepared by known processes in the art. For example, these compounds may be prepared from such reactants as dicyanoethylamine, dicyanoethylsulfide or dicyanoethylphosphine. Obviously, the size of the ring is dependent upon the length of the alkylene chain of the reactant. Also, other products within the scope of the present invention may be prepared from such reactants as acetamidoacetone reacted with either a dinitrile reactant or a nitrile ester containing material. The preparation of these materials is described in U.K. Patent 1,122,110; *Org. Synth.*, Volume V, Page 27; *Synthesis*, (1976), Page 51; *Synthesis*, (1974); Page 837; *J.C.S.*, (1962), Page 4664; *J.A.C.S.* 81, 1103; *ibid.* 82, 4437.

As described in the above references, these reactions are generally conducted in the presence of a base catalyst and refluxed in a solvent to produce the desired heterocyclic compound. The particular base compound reactants, e.g., heterocyclic compounds, of the present invention are defined by the general formula:



wherein Z is S, NR',



PR' or PR'A where A is O or S and R' is H, alkyl or alkenyl; p is 0 to 2; e is 0 to 2 wherein e + p is 2 to about 4; X is independently H, COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHHN₂, OR', COR', NHR', OH, SH or CN, where R' is as defined above wherein T is NH₂, NHR' where R' is as defined hereinabove, SH, OH or their tautomers; and Y is CN, CO₂H,



or CH₂NH₂ wherein A is as defined hereinabove.

A preferred group of compounds, for the purposes of the present invention as defined by formula II above, include the compounds where X is H, Z is NR, T is NH₂, e is 1 and p is 2. A most preferred group of compounds include the preferred compounds and where Y is CN or CH₂NH₂.

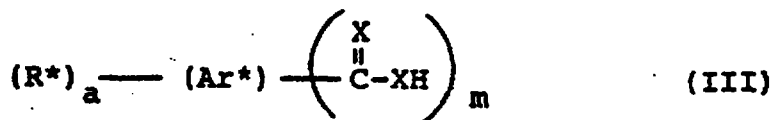
The above cyclic reaction products (Formula II) are useful as fuel economy additives, detergents, antioxidants, rust inhibitors and antiwear agents. These products (Formula II) may also be further reacted with other reactants/reagents to include substituents which give greater oil solubility, dispersancy and further impart greater VI (viscosity index) improvement to base stock oils. For the purposes of this invention, a substance is considered to substantially improve the viscosity properties of a composition if its incorporation in the composition in operative amounts causes an increase in its viscosity index (as determined by ASTM procedure D2270) of at least 6 units.

In general, materials which may be used to further react with the above described heterocyclic compounds (Formula II) are reagents or reactants which are described in the patent and technical literature.

Among the reactant materials that may be utilized for the purposes of the present invention to further react with the above-described coupled polyamine products to form a higher molecular weight material, there may be first mentioned various hydrocarbyl carboxylic acid acylating reagents. The carboxylic acids useful in this invention include aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, and -aromatic mono- and polybasic carboxylic acids such as the naphthenic acids, alkyl- or alkenyl-substituted cyclopentanoic acids, alkyl- or alkenyl-substituted cyclohexanoic acids, alkyl- or alkenyl-substituted aromatic carboxylic acids. The aliphatic acids generally contain at least eight carbon atoms and preferably at least twelve carbon atoms. Usually, they have no more than about 400 carbon atoms. Generally, if the aliphatic carbon chain is branched, the acids are more oil-soluble for any given carbon atoms content. The cycloaliphatic and aliphatic carboxylic acids can be saturated or unsaturated. Specific examples include 2-ethylhexanoic acid, -linolenic acid, propylene-tetramer-substituted maleic acid, behenic acid, isostearic acid, pelargonic acid, capric acid, palmitoleic acid, linoleic acid, lauric acid, oleic acid, ricinoleic acid, undecyclic acid, dioctylcyclopentane carboxylic acid, myristic acid, dialauryldecahydronaphthalene carboxylic acid, stearyl-octahydroindene carboxylic acid, palmitic acid commercially available mixtures of two or more carboxylic acids such as tall oil acids, rosin acids and the like.

A preferred group of oil-soluble carboxylic acids useful in preparing the products used in the present invention are the oil-soluble aromatic carboxylic acids.

These acids are represented by the general formula :



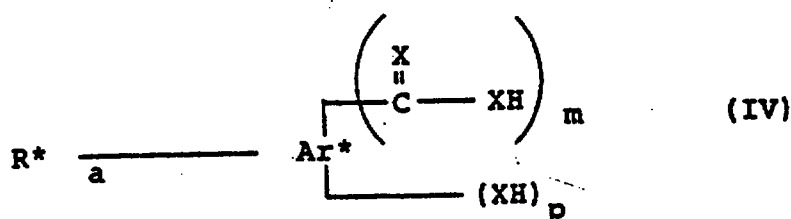
where R* is an aliphatic hydrocarbon-based group of at least four carbon atoms, and no more than about 400 aliphatic carbon atoms, a is an integer of from one to four, Ar* is a polyvalent aromatic hydrocarbon nucleus of up to about 14 carbon atoms, each X is independently a sulfur or oxygen atom, and m is an integer of from one to four with the proviso that R* and a are such that there is an average of at least 8 aliphatic carbon atoms provided by the R* groups for each acid group in Formula (III). Examples of aromatic nuclei represented by the

variable Ar^* are the polyvalent aromatic radicals derived from benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, indene, fluorene, biphenyl, and the like. Generally, the radical represented by Ar^* will be a polyvalent nucleus derived from benzene or naphthalene such as phenylenes and naphthylene, e.g., methylphenylenes, ethoxyphenylenes, nitrophenylenes, isopropylphenylenes, hydroxyphenylenes, mercaptophenylenes, N,N-diethylaminophenylenes, chlorophenylenes, dipropoxynaphthylenes, triethylnaphthylenes, and similar tri-, tetra-, penta- valent nuclei thereof, etc.

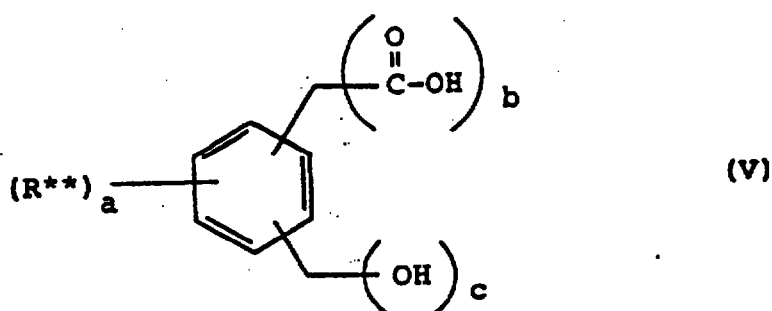
The R* groups are usually purely hydrocarbyl groups, preferably groups such as alkyl or alkenyl radicals. However, the R* groups can contain a small number of substituents such as phenyl, cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, etc.) and non-hydrocarbon groups such as nitro, amino, halo (e.g., chloro, bromo, etc.), lower alkoxy, lower alkyl mercapto, oxo substituents (i.e., = O), thio groups (i.e., = S), interrupting groups such as —NH—, —O—, —S— and the like provided the essentially hydrocarbon character of the R* group is retained. The hydrocarbon character is retained for purposes of this invention so long as any non-carbon atoms present in the R* groups do not account for more than about 10% of the total weight of the R* groups.

Examples of R* groups include butyl, isobutyl, pentyl, octyl, nonyl, dodecyl, docosyl, tetracontyl, 5-chlorohexyl, 4-ethoxyphenyl, 4-hexenyl, 3-cyclohexyloctyl, 4-(p-chloro-phenyl)-octyl, 2,3,5-trimethylheptyl, 4-ethyl-5-methyloctyl, and substituents derived from polymerized olefins such as polychloroprenes, polyethylenes, polypropylenes, polyisobutylenes, ethylene-propylene copolymers, chlorinated olefin polymers, oxidized ethylene-propylene copolymers and the like. Likewise, the group Ar* may contain non-hydrocarbon substituents, for example, such diverse substituents as lower alkoxy, lower alkyl mercapto, nitro, halo, alkyl or alkenyl groups of less than four carbon atoms, hydroxy, mercapto and the like.

A group of particularly useful carboxylic acids are those of the formula :



where R*, X, Ar*, m and a are defined for Formula (III) and p is an integer of 1 to 4, usually 1 or 2. Within this group, an especially preferred class of oil-soluble carboxylic acids are those of the formula :

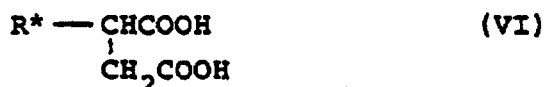


where R** is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group containing at least 4 to about 400 carbon atoms, a is an integer of from 1 to 3, b is 1 or 2, c is zero, 1, or 2 and preferably 1 with the proviso that R** and a are such that the acid molecules contain at least an average of about twelve oil-soluble aliphatic carbon atoms in the aliphatic hydrocarbon substituents per acid group. And within this latter group of oil-soluble carboxylic acids, the aliphatic-hydrocarbon substituted salicylic acids wherein each aliphatic hydrocarbon substituent contains an average of at least about sixteen carbon atoms per substituent and one to three substituents per molecule are particularly useful. Salts prepared from such salicylic acids wherein the aliphatic hydrocarbon substituents are derived from polymerized olefins, particularly polymerized lower 1-mono-olefins such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyisobutylene, ethylene-propylene copolymers and the like and having average carbon contents of about 30 to about 400 carbon atoms.

The carboxylic acids corresponding to Formula (III)-(V) above are well known or can be prepared according to procedures known in the art. Carboxylic acids of the type illustrated by the above formulae and processes

for preparing their neutral and basic metal salts are well known and disclosed, for example, in such U.S. Patents as 2,197,832 ; 2,197,835 ; 2,252,662 ; 2,252,664 ; 2,174,092 ; 3,410,798 and 3,595,791.

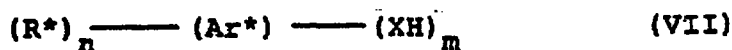
Another type of carboxylate reactant used in this invention is alkenyl succinic acid or derivatives thereof illustrated by the general formula :



wherein R* is as defined above for Formula (III). Such reactants and means for making them are set forth in U.S. Patents 3,271,130 ; 3,567,637 and 3,632,510.

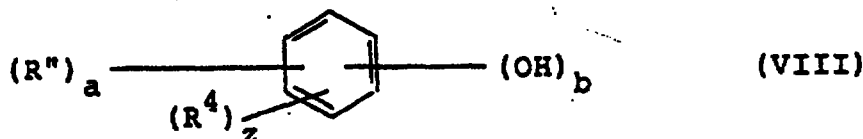
Preferably, the above described alkenyl substituted succinic acid or derivative thereof consists of substituent groups and succinic groups wherein the substituent groups are derived from polyalkylene, said polyalkylene being characterized by a $\bar{M}_n$ value of 100 to about 10,000 and a $\bar{M}_w/\bar{M}_n$ value of 1.0 to about 4.0. Also, in a preferred embodiment, the substituent group contains from about 8 to about 200 carbon atoms.

Phenolic reactants are also useful for preparing compositions within the scope of this invention and are well known to those skilled in the art. The phenols from which these reactants are formed are of the general formula :



wherein R*, n, Ar*, X and m have the same meaning and preferences as described hereinabove with reference to Formula (III). The same examples described with respect to Formula (III) also apply.

A commonly available class of phenolic reactants are those made from phenols of the general formula :



wherein a is an integer of 1-3, b is 1 or 2, z is 0 or 1, R^a is a substantially saturated hydrocarbon-based substituent having an average of from 30 to about 400 aliphatic carbon atoms and R⁴ is selected from lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, nitro and halo groups.

Other phenolic reactants that are useful are those that are made from phenols that have been linked through alkylene (e.g., methylene) bridges. These are made by reacting single or multi-ring phenols with aldehydes or ketones, typically, in the presence of an acid or basic catalyst. Such linked phenates as well as sulfurized phenates are described in detail in U.S. Patent 3,350,038 ; particularly columns 6-8 thereof.

Naturally, mixtures of two or more reactants of the hereinabove described carboxylic acids and phenols can be used in the compositions of this invention, including mixtures of two or more of any of these.

The above-described reaction products form additive/dispersant materials described by the general formula (I) wherein R or T is hydrocarbyl acyl or hydrocarbyl phenolate.

The foregoing additives/dispersants are generally prepared by the catalyzed (usually acid catalyzed) reaction of at least one of the heterocyclic amines (e.g., as defined in Formula II) of the present invention with at least one of the reactive materials described hereinabove at an elevated temperature.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the reactants are heated to a temperature of from about 80°C to the decomposition temperature of the mixture to effect acylation or condensation reaction. In a most preferred embodiment, the heating is conducted at a temperature of from about 120°C to about 175°C to effect acylation or reaction.

Furthermore, it is preferred, but not critical for the purposes of the invention, that about 0.25 to about 2.0 equivalents of the heterocyclic compound (II) is reacted with each equivalent of the hydrocarbyl carboxylic acid or derivative thereof and/or hydrocarbyl phenolic reactant. Most preferably, about 0.4 to about 0.8 equivalents of the heterocyclic compound (II) are reacted with each equivalent of the hydrocarbyl carboxylic acid or derivatives thereof and/or the hydrocarbyl phenolic reactant.

The following examples are provided to illustrate various specific compounds within the scope of the present invention. It is emphasized that these examples are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not to

serve as a limitation on the scope of the invention where such scope is set out solely in the claims.

EXAMPLE I

5 A substituted succinic anhydride (1314 grams, 3 moles), 4-imino-3-cyanopiperidine (369 grams, 3 moles), and xylene (400 ml) were charged to a 3-liter flask and heated to reflux under nitrogen. The reflux temperature was slowly increased to 190°C with a total of 50 grams of water removed. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residue was filtered. The product obtained (1523 grams) contained 6.71% by weight nitrogen.

EXAMPLE II

10 A substituted succinic anhydride (789 grams, 0.67 moles), 4-imino-3-cyanopiperidine (82.4 grams, 0.67 moles), mineral oil (580 grams) and toluene (600 grams) were charged to a 3-liter flask and heated to reflux under nitrogen. The reflux temperature was slowly increased to 180°C with a total of 11 grams of water removed.
15 The solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residue was filtered. The product obtained (1415 grams) contained 1.87% by weight nitrogen.

EXAMPLE III

20 An alkyl phenol (1236 grams, 1 mole), paraformaldehyde (30 grams, 1 mole), and 4-imino-3-cyanopiperidine (123 grams, 1 mole) were charged to a 3-liter flask and heated to reflux under nitrogen. The temperature was slowly increased to 155°C with a total of 17.3 grams of water removed. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure. Mineral oil (914 grams) was added and the material was filtered. The product obtained (2125 grams) contained 1.37% by weight nitrogen.

EXAMPLE IV

25 Dodecylamine (185 grams, 1 mole) and a solution of 11 grams of potassium hydroxide in 60 grams of water were charged to a 1-liter flask and warmed to 75°C. Acrylonitrile (53 grams, 1 mole) was added dropwise at 75-85°C. The material was held at 75-80°C for 8 hours and the aqueous layer removed. A 37% aqueous solution of formaldehyde (81 grams, 1 mole) was added slowly to a solution of sodium bisulfite (104 grams, 1 mole) in 193 grams of water. The dodecylamine-acrylonitrile adduct was added dropwise to the sodium bisulfite-formaldehyde solution. A solution of potassium cyanide (65 grams, 1 mole) in 150 ml of water was added slowly at 55-60°C, warmed to 80°C and held at 80°C for 2 hours. The waxy, organic layer was diluted with toluene, water
35 washed, stripped at reduced pressure and filtered. The residue was added over one-half hour at 45-50°C under nitrogen to a solution of 11.2 grams of potassium *t*-butoxide in 700 grams of *t*-butyl alcohol. The solution was heated to 80°C and held for 24 hours. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residue was filtered. The product obtained (229 grams) contained 12.78% by weight nitrogen.

EXAMPLE V

40 Octadecylamine (278 grams, 1 mole) and 200 ml of methanol were charged to a 1-liter flask and warmed to 55°C. Acrylonitrile (132.5 grams, 2.5 moles) was added dropwise over 2.5 hours. The solution was heated to reflux and held 6 hours. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with 100 ml of *t*-butyl alcohol and added dropwise under nitrogen at 40-50°C to a solution of 11.2 grams of potassium *t*-butoxide in 600 ml of *t*-butyl alcohol. The solution was heated to 80°C and held for 24 hours. The catalyst was neutralized with acetic acid, the solvent was removed at reduced pressure, and the residue was filtered. The product obtained (369 grams) contained 9.14% by weight nitrogen.

EXAMPLE VI

50 The product from Example V (288 grams, 0.75 moles), isopropanol (750 ml), and triethylamine (75 ml) were charged to a 2-liter flask and warmed to 70°C. Hydrogen sulfide was bubbled through the solution at 0.2 moles per hour for 20 hours. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residue was filtered. The product obtained (287 grams) contained 7.07% by weight sulfur and 6.88% by weight nitrogen.

The compositions according to the present invention, which specific species have been illustrated in the above Examples I-VI, are versatile additives for lubricant and fuel compositions. The compositions of the present invention have been found to be useful additives for imparting friction modification as well as enhancing

fuel economy and dispersancy properties of various lubricant and fuel compositions.

The composition of the present invention may be formulated with a particular functional fluid by the direct blending of the composition to the particular functional fluid, e.g., lubricating oil, or it may be formulated with the functional fluid in the form of a concentrate. Such a concentrate may be prepared by adding 1% to about 99% by weight of the composition or additive of the present invention to a substantially inert, normally liquid organic diluent or solvent such as benzene, toluene, xylene, petroleum naphtha, mineral oil, ethyleneglycol monomethyl ether or the like.

The compositions of the present invention formulated with the particular functional fluid or as a concentrate may contain other additives and compositions such as dispersants, detergents, antioxidants, and the like. Such other additives and compositions include, for example, detergents and dispersants of the ash-producing or ash-less type, corrosion- and oxidation-inhibiting agents, pour point depressing agents, extreme pressure agents, color stabilizers and anti-foam agents. These other additives and compositions are fully described and disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,541,014 ; U.S. Patent No. 4,289,635 ; and U.S. Patent No. 4,266,945.

It has previously been pointed out that the fuel consumption of engines lubricated with compositions containing the heterocyclic additives of the present invention may be decreased compared with that of engines lubricated with previously known lubricants. The improvement in fuel economy can be shown by the Pinto Friction Horsepower Test, in which a Ford Pinto engine is driven by a dynamometer at constant temperature as engine RPM and torque are measured by a digital tachometer and a precision dial manometer, respectively. Friction horsepower, as calculated from these values, is roughly proportional to fuel consumed and thus, decreases with improved fuel economy.

More specifically, the Ford Pinto FHP is a non-fired engine test, where a 4-cylinder Pinto engine is motored from between 400 and about 2800 RPM with a dynamometer and the amount of torque required (ft./lbs.) is measured. Measured torque is converted to frictional horsepower using the equation :

$$\text{Frictional Horsepower} = \frac{\text{TXN}}{5252} (\times 7.5 \cdot 10^2 \text{ watt})$$

where T = torque in ft./lbs.

N = engine speed in RPMs

5252 = the equation constant.

FHP values of greater than 2.0% improvement are generally considered significant values, independent of the base line additive package.

Table I below lists the FHP values obtained for various, typical lubricating oils containing the heterocyclic additives of the present invention which were tested in the above described Ford Pinto friction horsepower test. It is again pointed out that the following results are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not to place any limitation on the scope of the invention, All parts and percentages are by weight.

TABLE I

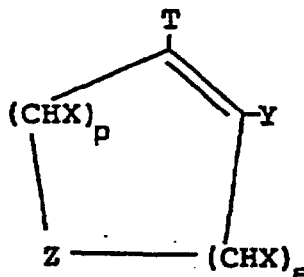
Fully Formulated Lubricant Oil Containing Product of Ex. No.	FHP Value (% Improvements)
1% of product of Example I	9.45
0.5% of product of Example IV	2.3
1.0% of Product of Example V	5.9

While the invention has been described and illustrated with reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various changes, modifications and substitutions can be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention. For example, different ratios of the different reactants to prepare the additive compounds of the present invention may be employed, other than preferred ranges set out hereinabove, also, the effective amount of the particular additive formulated with the lubricant oil may

vary other than the amounts set out hereinabove, may be applicable as a consequence of the variations in the particular base stock of the oil or fuel or due to the type of engine in which it is used.

5 Claims

1. An additive for functional fluids prepared by the process of reacting :
(I) at least one reactant of the formula :



wherein Z is S, NR',



PR' or PR'A where A is O or S and R' is H, alkyl or alkenyl ; p is 0 to 2 ; e is 0 to 2 wherein e + p is 2 to 4 ; X is independently H, COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHHN₂, OR', COR', NHR', OH, SH or CN, where R' is as defined above ; wherein T is NH₂, NHR' where R' is as defined above, SH, OH or their tautomers ; and Y is CN, CO₂H,



or CH₂ NH₂ wherein A is as defined above ; with

(II) at least one reactant selected from hydrocarbyl substituted carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof, hydrocarbyl phenolic reactants, or mixtures thereof.

2. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the reaction is effected by heating the reactants (I) and (II) to a temperature sufficient to effect reaction and wherein any water formed by said reaction is removed.

3. The additive according to claim 1, wherein said hydrocarbyl carboxylic acid is at least 1 substituted succinic acid or derivative thereof consisting of substituent groups and succinic groups wherein the substituent groups are derived from polyalkylene, said polyalkylene being characterized by a Mn value of 100 to about 10,000 and a Mw/Mn value of 1.0 to about 4.0.

4. The additive according to claim 3, wherein said substituent group contains from about 8 to about 200 carbon atoms.

5. The additive according to claim 1, wherein X of compound (I) is H, Z is NR' T is NH₂, e is 1 and p is 2.

6. The composition according to claim 1, wherein X of the reactant (I) is H, Y is selected from NH₂ and CONH₂, Z is NR', T is NH₂, e is 1 and p is 2.

7. The additive according to claim 1, wherein X of the reactant (I) is H, Y of compound (I) is CN, Z is NR', T is NH₂, e is 1 and p is 2.

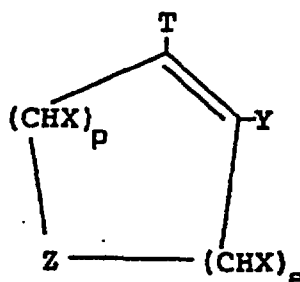
8. The additive according to claim 1, wherein the reactant (II) is a hydrocarbyl carboxylic acid and is heated with (I) to a temperature of from about 80°C to the decomposition temperature of the mixture to effect acylation.

9. A composition of the formula :

vary other than the amounts set out hereinabove, may be applicable as a consequence of the variations in the particular base stock of the oil or fuel or due to the type of engine in which it is used.

5 Claims

1. An additive for functional fluids prepared by the process of reacting :
(I) at least one reactant of the formula :



wherein Z is S, NR',



PR' or PR'A where A is O or S and R' is H, alkyl or alkenyl ; p is 0 to 2 ; e is 0 to 2 wherein e + p is 2 to 4 ; X is independently H, COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHNH₂, OR', COR', NHR', OH, SH or CN, where R' is as defined above ; wherein T is NH₂, NHR' where R' is as defined above, SH, OH or their tautomers ; and Y is CN, CO₂H,



or CH₂ NH₂ wherein A is as defined above ; with

(II) at least one reactant selected from hydrocarbyl substituted carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof, hydrocarbyl phenolic reactants, or mixtures thereof.

2. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the reaction is effected by heating the reactants (I) and (II) to a temperature sufficient to effect reaction and wherein any water formed by said reaction is removed.

3. The additive according to claim 1, wherein said hydrocarbyl carboxylic acid is at least 1 substituted succinic acid or derivative thereof consisting of substituent groups and succinic groups wherein the substituent groups are derived from polyalkylene, said polyalkylene being characterized by a Mn value of 100 to about 10,000 and a Mw/Mn value of 1.0 to about 4.0.

4. The additive according to claim 3, wherein said substituent group contains from about 8 to about 200 carbon atoms.

5. The additive according to claim 1, wherein X of compound (I) is H, Z is NR', T is NH₂, e is 1 and p is 2.

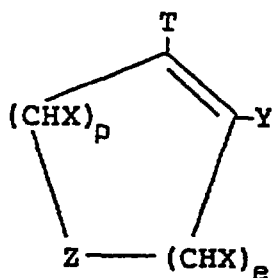
6. The composition according to claim 1, wherein X of the reactant (I) is H, Y is selected from NH₂ and CONH₂, Z is NR', T is NH₂, e is 1 and p is 2.

7. The additive according to claim 1, wherein X of the reactant (I) is H, Y of compound (I) is CN, Z is NR', T is NH₂, e is 1 and p is 2.

8. The additive according to claim 1, wherein the reactant (II) is a hydrocarbyl carboxylic acid and is heated with (I) to a temperature of from about 80°C to the decomposition temperature of the mixture to effect acylation.

9. A composition of the formula :

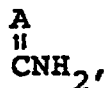




wherein Z is S, NR,



PR or PRA, wherein A is O or S and R is H, alkyl, alkenyl, hydrocarbyl acyl, hydrocarbyl phenolate or $-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{Q}$, where m is 1 to about 12, Q is O-alkyl or N-alkyl, X is independently H, COOH, NH_2 , CONH_2 , NHNH_2 , OR, COR, NHR, OH, SH, or CN wherein R is as defined hereinabove; p is 0 to 2; e is 0 to 2 wherein $e + p$ is 2 to 4; T is NH_2 , NHR wherein R is as defined above, SH, OH or their tautomers, hydrocarbyl acyl or hydrocarbyl phenolate; and Y is



CO_2H or CH_2NH_2 wherein A is as defined above.

10. The composition of claim 9 wherein Z is NR, X is H, COOH, or NH_2 or CONH_2 , T is NH_2 , e is 1 and p is 2.

11. A concentrate for formulating functional fluids comprising a normally liquid, substantially inert organic solvent/diluent and from about 1% to about 99% by weight of the additive of claim 1.

12. A concentrate for formulating a functional fluid comprising a normally liquid, substantially inert organic solvent/diluent and from about 1% to about 99% by weight of the composition of claim 9.

13. A lubricating composition comprising a major amount of an oil of lubricating viscosity and a minor amount of at least one additive as defined in claim 1.

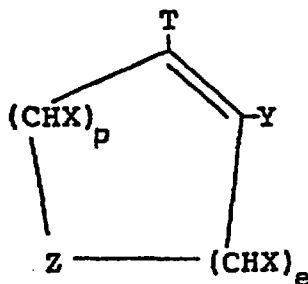
14. A lubricating composition comprising a major amount of an oil of lubricating viscosity and a minor amount of at least one composition as defined in claim 9.

15. A fuel composition comprising a major amount of a fuel and a minor amount of at least one additive as defined in claim 1.

16. A fuel composition comprising a major amount of a fuel and a minor amount of at least one composition as defined in claim 9.

17. A process for the preparation of an additive for functional fluids which comprises reacting:

(i) at least one reactant of the formula:



wherein Z is S, NR',





PR' or PR'A where A is O or S and R' is H, alkyl or alkenyl; p is 0 to 2; e is 0 to 2 wherein e + p is 2 to 4; X is independently H, COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHNH₂, OR', COR', NHR', OH, SH or CN, where R' is as defined above; wherein T is NH₂, NHR' where R' is as defined above, SH, OH or their tautomers; and Y is CN, CO₂H,



or CH₂NH₂ wherein A is as defined above; with

(II) at least one reactant selected from hydrocarbyl substituted carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof, hydrocarbyl phenolic reactants, or mixtures thereof.

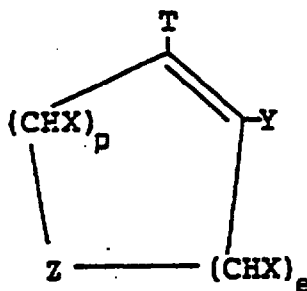
18. A process for the preparation of a concentrate for formulating functional fluids which comprises admixing a normally liquid, substantially inert organic solvent/diluent with from about 1% to about 99% by weight of the additive of claim 1 or claim 9.

19. A process for the preparation of a lubricating composition which comprises admixing a major amount of an oil of lubricating viscosity and a minor amount of at least one additive as defined in claim 1 or claim 9.

20. A process for the preparation of a fuel composition which comprises admixing a major amount of a fuel and a minor amount of at least one additive as defined in claim 1 or claim 9.

Patentansprüche

1. Zusatz für funktionelle Flüssigkeiten, hergestellt nach dem Verfahren der Umsetzung von:
(I) mindestens einem Reaktionsteilnehmer der Formel



wobei Z S, NR',



PR' oder PR'A ist, wobei A O oder S ist und R' H, Alkyl oder Alkenyl bedeutet; p 0 bis 2 ist; e 0 bis 2 ist, wobei e + p 2 bis 4 ist; X unabhängig H, COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHNH₂, OR', COR', NHR', OH, SH oder CN bedeutet, wobei R' wie vorstehend definiert ist, wobei T NH₂, NHR', wobei R' wie vorstehend definiert ist, SH, OH oder ihre Tautomeren bedeutet; und Y CN, CO₂H,





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oder CH_2NH_2 darstellt, wobei A wie vorstehend definiert ist ; mit

(II) mindestens einem Reaktionsteilnehmer, ausgewählt aus kohlenwasserstoffsubstituierten Carbonsäuren oder Derivaten davon, Kohlenwasserstoff-Phenyl-Reaktionsteilnehmern, oder Gemischen davon.

10 2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Umsetzung durch Erwärmen der Reaktionsteilnehmer (I) und (II) auf eine zur Bewirkung der Umsetzung ausreichende Temperatur bewirkt und wobei alles durch die Reaktion entstandene Wasser entfernt wird.

3. Zusatz nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Kohlenwasserstoff-Carbonsäure mindestens eine substituierte Bernsteinsäure oder ein Derivat davon ist, bestehend aus Substituentengruppen und Bernsteinsäuregruppen, wobei die Substituentengruppen von Polyalkylen abgeleitet sind, wobei das Polyalkylen durch einen Mn-Wert
15 von 100 bis etwa 10 000 und einem Mw/Mn-Wert von 1,0 bis etwa 4,0 gekennzeichnet ist.

4. Zusatz nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Substituentengruppe von etwa 8 bis etwa 200 Kohlenstoffatomen enthält.

5. Zusatz nach Anspruch 1, wobei X der Verbindung (I) H ist, Z NR' ist, T NH_2 ist, e 1 und p 2 bedeutet.

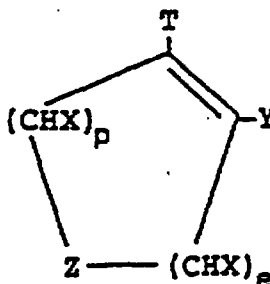
20 6. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei X des Umsetzungsteilnehmers (I) H ist, Y ausgewählt ist aus NH_2 und CONH_2 , Z NR' ist, T NH_2 ist, e 1 und p 2 bedeutet.

7. Additiv nach Anspruch 1, wobei X des Umsetzungsteilnehmers (I) H ist, Y der Verbindung (I) CN bedeutet, Z NR' ist, T NH_2 ist, e 1 und p 2 bedeuten.

8. Additiv nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Umsetzungsteilnehmer (II) eine Kohlenwasserstoff-Carbonsäure ist und mit (I) auf eine Temperatur von etwa 80°C bis zur Zersetzungstemperatur des Gemisches erhitzt wird, um
25 Acylierung zu bewirken.

9. Zusammensetzung der Formel

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in der Z S, NR,

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PR oder PRA ist, wobei A O oder S ist und R H, Alkyl, Alkenyl, Kohlenwasserstoff-Acyl, Kohlenwasserstoff-phenolat oder $-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{Q}$ bedeutet, wobei m 1 bis etwa 12 ist, Q O-Alkyl oder N-Alkyl bedeutet, X unabhängig
50 H, COOH , NH_2 , CONH_2 , NHNH_2 , OR, COR, NHR, OH, SH oder CN bedeutet, wobei R wie vorstehend definiert ist ; p 0 bis 2 ist ; e 0 bis 2 ist, wobei e + p 2 bis 4 ist ; T NH_2 , NHR, wobei R wie vorstehend definiert ist, SH, OH oder ihre Tautomeren, Kohlenwasserstoff-Acyl oder Kohlenwasserstoff-Phenolat bedeutet ; und
Y

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CO_2H oder CH_2NH_2 darstellt, wobei A wie vorstehend definiert ist.



10. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 9, in der Z NR ist, X H, COOH oder NH₂ oder CONH₂ bedeutet, T NH₂ ist, e 1 und p 2 bedeuten.

11. Konzentrat zur Zubereitung von funktionellen Flüssigkeiten, umfassend ein normalerweise flüssiges, im wesentlichen inertes organisches Lösungs-/Verdünnungsmittel und von etwa 1 bis etwa 99 Gew.-% des Zusatzes nach Anspruch 1.

12. Konzentrat zur Zubereitung einer funktionellen Flüssigkeit, umfassend ein normalerweise flüssiges, im wesentlichen inertes organisches Lösungs-/Verdünnungsmittel und von etwa 1 bis etwa 99 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 9.

13. Schmiermittel, umfassend eine größere Menge eines Öls mit Schmiermittelviskosität und eine kleinere Menge mindestens eines Zusatzes nach Anspruch 1.

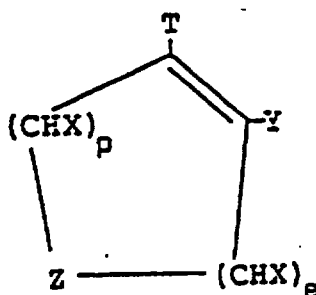
14. Schmiermittel, umfassend eine größere Menge eines Öls mit Schmiermittelviskosität und eine kleinere Menge mindestens einer Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 9.

15. Treibstoffzusammensetzung, umfassend eine größere Menge eines Treibstoffs und eine kleinere Menge mindestens eines Zusatzes nach Anspruch 1.

16. Treibstoffzusammensetzung, umfassend eine größere Menge eines Treibstoffs und eine kleinere Menge mindestens einer Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 9.

17. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Zusatzes für funktionelle Flüssigkeiten, umfassend die Umsetzung von :

(I) mindestens einem Reaktionsteilnehmer der Formel



wobei Z S, NR',



PR' oder PR'A ist, wobei A O oder S ist und R' H, Alkyl oder Alkenyl bedeutet ; p 0 bis 2 ist ; e 0 bis 2 ist, wobei e + p 2 bis 4 ist ; X unabhängig H, COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHNH₂, OR', COR', NHR', OH, SH oder CN bedeutet, wobei R' wie vorstehend definiert ist, wobei T NH₂, NHR', wobei R' wie vorstehend definiert ist, SH, OH oder ihre Tautomeren bedeutet ; und Y CN, CO₂H,



oder CH₂NH₂, wobei A wie vorstehend definiert ist ; mit

(II) mindestens einem Reaktionsteilnehmer, ausgewählt aus kohlenwasserstoffsubstituierten Carbonsäuren oder Derivaten davon, Kohlenwasserstoff-Phenyl-Reaktionsteilnehmern, oder Gemischen davon.

18. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Konzentrates für die Zubereitung von funktionellen Flüssigkeiten, umfassend das Vermischen eines normalerweise flüssigen, im wesentlichen inerten organischen Lösungs-/Verdünnungsmittels mit etwa 1 bis etwa 99 Gew.-% des Zusatzes nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 9.

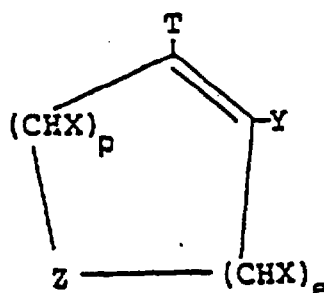
19. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Schmiermittels, umfassend das Vermischen einer größeren Menge eines Öls mit Schmiermittelviskosität und einer kleineren Menge mindestens eines Zusatzes nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 9.



20. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Treibstoffzusammensetzung, umfassend das Vermischen einer größeren Menge eines Treibstoffs und einer kleineren Menge mindestens eines Zusatzes nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 9.

Revendications

1. Additif pour fluides fonctionnels, préparés en faisant réagir :
(I) au moins un réactif de formule :



dans laquelle Z représente S, NR',



PR' ou PR'A, A représentant O ou S, et R' représentant un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ou alkényle ; et p varie de 0 à 2 ; e varie de 0 à 2, e + p variant de 2 à 4 ; les groupes X représentent indépendamment chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHNH₂, OR', COR', NHR', OH, SH ou CN, avec R' étant tel que défini ci-dessus ; T représente un groupe NH₂, NHR', avec R' étant tel que défini ci-dessus, SH, OH ou leurs tautomères ; et Y représente un groupe CN, CO₂H,



ou CH₂NH₂, A étant tel que défini ci-dessus ; avec

(II) au moins un réactif choisi parmi les acides carboxyliques à substituant hydrocarbyle ou les dérivés de ceux-ci, les réactifs hydrocarbyl phénoliques, ou les mélanges de ceux-ci.

2. Composition selon la revendication 1, la réaction étant effectuée en chauffant les réactifs (I) et (II) à une température suffisante pour effectuer la réaction, et l'eau formée par la réaction étant éliminée.

3. Additif selon la revendication 1, l'acide hydrocarbyl carboxylique, comprenant au moins un acide succinique substitué ou un dérivé de celui-ci consistant en groupes substituants et en groupe : succiniques, les groupes substituants étant dérivés de polyalkylène ; ce polyalkylène étant caractérisé par une valeur Mn de 100 à environ 10 000 et une valeur Mw/Mn de 1,0 à environ 4,0.

4. Additif selon la revendication 3, le groupe substituant contenant d'environ 8 à environ 200 atomes de carbone.

5. Additif selon la revendication 1, les groupes X du composé (I) représentant chacun un atome d'hydrogène, Z représentant un groupe NR', T représentant un groupe NH₂, e étant égal à 1 et p étant égal à 2.

6. Composition selon la revendication 1, les groupes X du réactif (I) représentant chacun un atome d'hydrogène ; Y étant choisi parmi les groupes NH₂ et CONH₂ ; Z représentant un groupe NR' ; T représentant un groupe NH₂ ; e étant égal à 1 et p étant égal à 2.

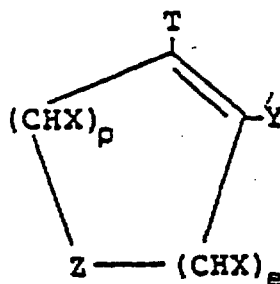
7. Additif selon la revendication 1, les groupes X du réactif (I) représentant chacun un atome d'hydrogène ;



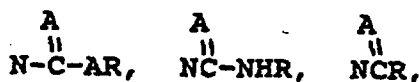
le groupe Y du composé (I) représentant un groupe CN ; Z représentant un groupe NR' ; T représentant un groupe NH₂ ; e étant égal à 1 et p étant égal à 2.

8. Additif selon la revendication 1, le réactif (II) étant un acide hydrocarbyl carboxylique chauffé avec le réactif (I) à une température allant d'environ 80°C jusqu'à la température de décomposition du mélange, afin d'effectuer l'acylation.

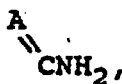
9. Composition de formule :



dans laquelle Z représente un atome de soufre, un groupe NR,



PR ou PRA, A représentant un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre, et R représentant un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle, alkényle, hydrocarbyl acyle, hydrocarbyl phénolate ou $-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{Q}$, m variant de 1 à environ 12 et Q représentant un groupe O-alkyle ou N-alkyle ; les groupes X représentent indépendamment chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHNH₂, OR, COR, NHR, OH, SH ou CN, R étant tel que défini ci-dessus ; p varie de 0 à 2 ; e varie de 0 à 2, e + p variant de 2 à 4 ; T représente un groupe NH₂, NHR dans lequel R est tel que défini ci-dessus, SH, OH ou leurs tautomères, hydrocarbyl acyle ou hydrocarbyl phénolate ; et Y représente un groupe



CO₂H ou CH₂NH₂, A étant tel que défini ci-dessus.

10. Composition selon la revendication 9, Z représentant un groupe NR, les groupes X représentant un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe COOH, NH₂ ou CONH₂ ; T représentant un groupe NH₂ ; e étant égal à 1 et p étant égal à 2.

11. Concentré pour la formulation de fluides fonctionnels, comprenant un solvant/diluant organique à peu près inerte normalement liquide, et d'environ 1% à environ 99% en poids de l'additif selon la revendication 1.

12. Concentré pour la formulation d'un fluide fonctionnel, comprenant un solvant/diluant organique à peu près inerte et normalement liquide, et d'environ 1% à environ 99% en poids de la composition selon la revendication 9.

13. Composition lubrifiante, comprenant une majeure proportion d'une huile à viscosité lubrifiante, et une proportion mineure d'au moins un additif selon la revendication 1.

14. Composition lubrifiante, comprenant une majeure proportion d'une huile à viscosité lubrifiante, et une proportion mineure d'au moins une composition selon la revendication 9.

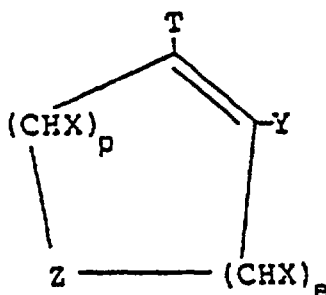
15. Composition de combustible, comprenant une majeure proportion d'un combustible et une proportion mineure d'au moins un additif selon la revendication 1.

16. Composition de combustible, comprenant une majeure proportion d'un combustible, et une proportion mineure d'au moins une composition selon la revendication 9.

17. Procédé de préparation d'un additif pour fluides fonctionnels, selon lequel on fait réagir :

(I) au moins un réactif de formule :





dans laquelle Z représente un atome de soufre, un groupe NR',



PR' ou PR'A, A représentant un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre et R' représentant un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ou alkényle ; p varie de 0 à 2 ; e varie de 0 à 2, e + p variant de 2 à 4 ; les groupes X représentent indépendamment chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe COOH, NH₂, CONH₂, NHHN₂, OR', COR', NHR', OH, SH ou CN, R' étant tel que défini ci-dessus ; T représente un groupe NH₂, NHR', R' étant tel que défini ci-dessus, SH, OH ou leurs tautomères ; et Y représente un groupe CN, CO₂H,



ou CH₂NH₂, A étant tel que défini ci-dessus ; avec

(II) au moins un réactif choisi parmi les acides carboxyliques à substituant hydrocarbyle ou les dérivés de ceux-ci, les réactifs hydrocarbyl phénoliques, ou les mélanges de ceux-ci.

18. Procédé de préparation d'un concentré pour la formulation de fluides fonctionnels, selon lequel on mélange un solvant/diluant organique à peu près inerte et normalement liquide, avec d'environ 1% à environ 99% en poids de l'additif selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 9.

19. Procédé de préparation d'une composition lubrifiante, selon lequel on mélange une majeure proportion d'une huile à viscosité lubrifiante, et une proportion mineure d'au moins un additif selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 9.

20. Procédé de préparation d'une composition de combustible, selon lequel on mélange une majeure proportion d'un combustible, et une proportion mineure d'au moins un additif selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 9.

