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2710R.FF

Title: TREATMENT OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS TO REDUCE CHLORINE
LEVEL

Abstract of the Disclosure

5 The present invention relates to a process for reducing the chlorine
content of an organochlorine compound comprising: introducing into the
organochlorine compound, at least one acid selected from the group consisting
of Lewis acids, mineral acids other than hydriodic acid and hydrobromic acid,
and organic acids having a pKa of less than about 2 to form a mixture, and
10 contacting the organochlorine compound with the at least one acid in the
mixture for a sufficient amount of time to reduce the chlorine content of the
organochlorine compound.

15 In another embodiment, a process is described for reducing the
chlorine content of an organochlorine compound comprising contacting the
organochlorine compound with (a) at least one acid selected from the group
consisting of Lewis acids, mineral acids other than hydriodic acid and
hydrobromic acid, and organic acids having a pKa of less than about 2, and (b)
a source of iodine or bromine for a sufficient amount of time to reduce the
chlorine content of the organochlorine compound.

20 The present invention relates to a process for reducing the chlorine
content of an organochlorine compound comprising: introducing into the
organochlorine compound, at least one Lewis acid to form a mixture, and
contacting the organochlorine compound with the Lewis acid in the mixture in
the absence of elemental carbon for a sufficient amount of time to reduce the
25 chlorine content of the organochlorine compound.

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In another embodiment, a process is described for reducing the chlorine content of an organochlorine compound comprising contacting the organochlorine compound with (a) at least one acid selected from the group consisting of Lewis acids, mineral acids other than hydriodic acid and hydrobromic acid, and organic acids having a pK_a of less than about 2, and (b) a source of iodine or bromine in the absence of elemental carbon for a sufficient amount of time to reduce the chlorine content of the organochlorine compound.

In other embodiments, the organochlorine compounds may comprise a chlorine-containing polyalkenyl succinic anhydride, and a chlorine-containing reaction product of a polyisobutylene and maleic anhydride prepared in the presence of chlorine. Polyalkenylsuccinic anhydrides treated in accordance with the method of the present invention to reduce the chlorine content thereof may be further reacted with a polyamine or a polyol, or a mixture of a polyamine and a polyol to form the compounds which are useful as dispersants in lubricating oil compositions. Such dispersants and lubricating oil compositions also are described herein.

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