

Description

The present invention is concerned with novel pyridine derivatives, liquid crystalline mixtures which contain these pyridine derivatives as well as their use for electro-optical purposes.

Liquid crystals are used primarily as dielectrics in indicating devices, as the optical properties of such substances can be influenced by an applied voltage. Electro-optical devices based on liquid crystals are well-known to the person skilled in the art and can be based on various effects such as, for example, dynamic scattering, the deformation of aligned phases (DAP cells), the Schadt-Helfrich effect (twisted-nematic cells), the guest/host effect (guest/host cells) or a cholesteric-nematic phase transition (phase change cells). Most of the commercial indicating devices are based on the Schadt-Helfrich effect with a twisted nematic structure.

The liquid crystals which are used must have a good chemical and thermal stability and a good stability towards electrical fields and electromagnetic radiation. Further, the liquid crystals should be colourless, should have short response times and low viscosities, should give a high contrast and should possess a suitable mesophase, for example a nematic, cholesteric or chiral smectic, preferably a smectic C, F or I, phase in the usual operating temperatures. As liquid crystals are usually used as mixtures, it is, moreover, important that the components have a good miscibility with one another. Further properties, such as, for example, the electrical conductivity, the threshold potential, the dielectric anisotropy and the optical anisotropy must fulfil different requirements depending on the type of cell which is used.

Indicating devices having a high density of information (e.g. in computer terminals) have recently been used to an increasing extent. In order to keep the required connections small, the multiplex control has been further developed. Liquid crystals having improved multiplexibility and at the same time steep transmission curves are, however, required for this purpose.

The indicating devices mentioned earlier generally have response times in the order of several milliseconds or more.

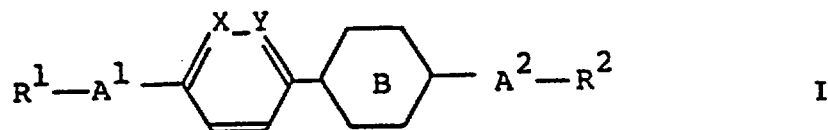
In order to improve the response times there have also recently been used liquid crystals having ferroelectric properties. Chiral smectic phases, preferably smectic C phases, are used in this application. Hitherto, however,

only a few of such liquid crystals have been known and the mesophase ranges are mostly narrow or lie at a relatively high temperature. Further, the stability of these liquid crystals is often unsatisfactory.

DE-A-35 24 489 discloses, inter alia, 2-phenylpyridines with terminal alkyl, alkoxy or cyano substituents as nematic liquid crystal compounds and DE-A-34 04 055 discloses 5-(4-alkylphenyl or 4-alkoxyphenyl)-2-(4-cyanophenyl)pyridines as positive dielectric materials for nematic liquid crystals. Bicyclic and tricyclic compounds having a pyridine ring and terminal fluorine, chlorine, alkyl, alkoxy or cyano substituents are also described in EP-A-0 194 153 as components for nematic liquid crystals.

Further, DE-A-37 01 629 and EP-A-0 228 303 disclose, inter alia, 5-alkyl-2-(4-alkoxyphenyl)pyridines with a chiral alkoxy residue and EP-A-0 233 706 discloses, inter alia, corresponding compounds with lateral fluorine or chlorine substituents in the 3-position of the phenyl ring. These compounds are described as components for chiral liquid crystals, especially for chiral smectic phases.

The object of the invention are 2,5-disubstituted pyridines of the general formula



wherein X stands for CH and Y stands for N or X stands for N and Y stands for CH; ring B represents trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl; A¹ and A² signify single covalent bonds or one of the groups A¹ and A² also signifies trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl; R¹ denotes alkyl or alkenyl in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen and R² signifies alkenyl in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen or R² on a benzene ring also signifies -NCS; or R¹ denotes alkenyl in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen and R² signifies alkyl in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen or R² on a benzene ring also signifies cyano or halogen.

The compounds in accordance with the invention possess the required good stability and are colourless and have good miscibility with other liquid crystals. Further, the compounds in accordance with the invention possess short response times, low viscosities and an improved mesophase behaviour. Furthermore, the compounds in accordance with the invention make possible low threshold potentials and, on the basis of the favourable ratio of the elastic constants k_{33} (bend) and k_{11} (splay), very steep transmission curves.

The compounds of formula I in which R^2 signifies cyano or -NCS possess large positive values of the dielectric anisotropies. The remaining compounds of formula I possess small absolute values of the dielectric anisotropies.

The cyano- and NCS-compounds with a straight-chain group R^1 as well as the compounds with straight-chain groups R^1 and R^2 are primarily suitable as components for nematic mixtures as well as, in combination with optically active additives, for cholesteric mixtures. The compounds of formula I with non-polar residues R^1 and R^2 , especially the optically active compounds which have a chiral carbon atom in R^1 and/or R^2 , are primarily suitable for liquid crystals with ferroelectric properties. The optically active compounds are, however, also suitable as optically active additives for cholesteric mixtures.

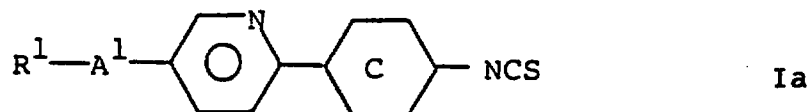
The term "1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl" embraces in the scope of the present invention the groups 1,4-phenylene, 2-fluoro-1,4-phenylene, 2-chloro-1,4-phenylene, 2-bromo-1,4-phenylene and 2-methyl-1,4-phenylene. The term "benzene ring" relates to these groups. 1,4-Phenylene is preferred. The transition temperatures, the solubility, the dielectric anisotropy and the like can be modified, if desired, by using substituted groups.

The term "halogen" embraces fluorine, chlorine or bromine.

The term "alkyl group in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by -O-" embraces straight-chain and branched groups such as alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxyalkoxy and the like.

The term "alkenyl group in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by -O-" embraces straight-chain and branched groups such as alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkoxyalkenyl, alkenyloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkenyloxy and the like.

A preferred group of compounds in accordance with the invention comprises the compounds of formula I in which R^2 signifies -NCS, especially the compounds of the general formula



wherein R^1 denotes alkyl or alkenyl in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by oxygen; A^1 signifies a single covalent bond, trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl; and ring C represents 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl.

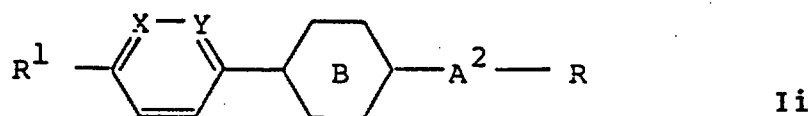
These compounds have comparatively large mesophase ranges and a large positive dielectric anisotropy. They are especially suitable for use in twisted-nematic cells and give steep transmission curves and short response times. R^1 is preferably a straight-chain residue.

Further, there are preferred compounds of formula I having a terminal cyano group (R_2 = cyano), especially those in which R^2 stands for cyano, A^2 stands for a single covalent bond, ring B stands for 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl, Y stands for N, X stands for CH and A^1 stands for a single covalent bond, trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl. R^1 preferably stands for the unsaturated residues referred to in formula Ia. These compounds are intermediates for the compounds of formula I in which R^2 signifies -NCS and R^1 has a C-C double bond and are also liquid crystals having a large dielectric anisotropy, favourable elastic constants and improved mesophase behaviour.

A further preferred aspect of the present invention comprises the compounds of formula I in which A^1 and A^2 signify single covalent bonds or one of the groups A^1 and A^2 also signifies trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl, one of the residues R^1 and R^2 denotes alkenyl in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by oxygen and the other of the residues R^1 and R^2 denotes alkyl or alkenyl in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by oxygen. These compounds have small absolute values of the dielectric anisotropies. Further, they have comparatively low viscosities and favourable elastic constants and permit low threshold

potentials. The optically inactive compounds are especially suitable as non-polar components of nematic or cholesteric dielectrics for twisted-nematic cells, guest/host cells, phase change cells etc. The optically active compounds are especially suitable for ferroelectric applications. However, optically inactive compounds can also be used, if desired, in ferroelectric mixtures. Further, optically active compounds can also be used as chiral additives in twisted-nematic cell applications, phase change applications and the like.

A preferred group of compounds in accordance with the invention especially for ferroelectric applications comprises the optically active compounds of the general formula

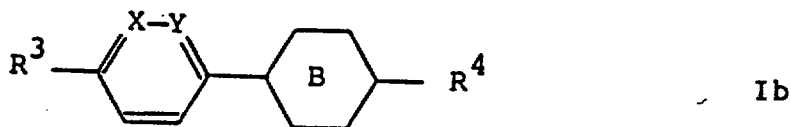


wherein R^1 , X, Y and ring B have the significances given in formula I; A^2 signifies a single covalent bond, trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl; and R denotes an alkyl or alkenyl group in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by $-\text{O}-$; with the proviso that R^1 and/or R has a chiral carbon atom.

The compounds of formula Ii are especially suitable as components of mixtures with ferroelectric properties and themselves have to a large extent suitable chiral smectic phases. Ring B in formula Ii above preferably stands for 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl, especially for 1,4-phenylene. The tendency to form chiral smectic phases is surprisingly generally increased further by the presence of a double bond. R^1 and/or R in formula Ii therefore has a double bond. Formula Ii accordingly embraces compounds in which one of the residues R^1 and R denotes alkenyl in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by oxygen and the other of the residues R^1 and R denotes alkyl or alkenyl in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by oxygen.

The optically inactive compounds corresponding to formula Ii without a chiral carbon atom in R^1 and R, but with at least one C-C double bond in R^1 and/or R are also suitable as components of ferroelectric mixtures. In this case the mixtures preferably contain at least one chiral additive.

A preferred group of non-polar compounds in accordance with the invention especially for nematic and cholesteric applications comprises the compounds of the general formula



wherein one of the residue R^3 and R^4 denotes an alkenyl group in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by $-O-$; the other of the residues R^3 and R^4 denotes an alkyl or alkenyl group in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by $-O-$; and X, Y and ring B have the significance given in formula I.

The compounds of formula Ib are low-viscous compounds with particularly favourably elastic constants and, in spite of small absolute values of the dielectric anisotropies, they permit low threshold potentials. Ring B in formula Ib represents trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl.

The variation of the position of the double bond in formula Ib permits a further optimization of the electro-optical and mesomorphic properties. For example, the compounds in which R^3 and/or R^4 signifies 1E-alkenyl, 2E-alkenyloxy, 3E-alkenyl, 4-alkenyloxy or 5-alkenyl have especially favourable mesophase ranges and short response times. On the other hand, for example, the compounds of formula Ib in which R^3 and/or R^4 signifies 2Z-alkenyl, 3-alkenyloxy or 4-alkenyl have especially low ratios of the elastic constants k_{33} and k_{11} and give especially low threshold potentials.

The tricyclic compounds, i.e. the compounds of formula I in which A^1 or A^2 signifies trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl, possess high clearing points and likewise give steep transmission curves.

In formulae I, II and Ib above, preferably X stands for CH and Y stands for N. Ring B in formulae I and Ib preferably denotes trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene and ring C in formula Ia preferably denotes 1,4-phenylene.

Preferred alkyl and alkenyl groups R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R in which optionally one CH_2 group or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups is/are replaced by $-O-$ are the

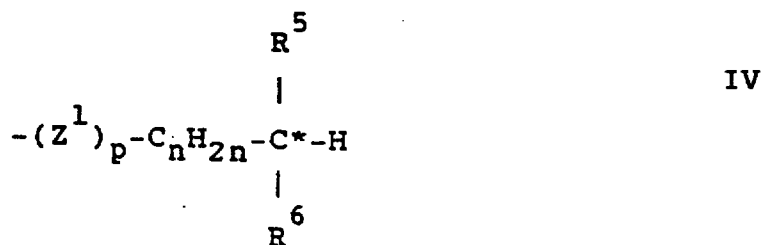
groups mentioned above.

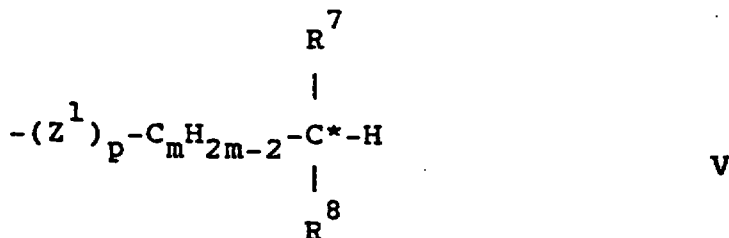
Preferred alkyl and alkenyl groups in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen are alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxyalkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkoxyalkenyl, alkoxy-alkenyloxy and alkenyloxyalkyl, especially alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl and alkenyloxy. Preferably, a double bond optionally present in R¹ and/or R² is in position 1, 3 or 4 (including oxygen atoms which may be present) of the side-chain R¹ or R², especially in position 4. Especially preferred unsaturated groups are therefore groups such as 1E-alkenyl, 3E-alkenyl, 4-alkenyl, 2E-alkenyloxy, 3-alkenyloxy, alkoxy-3E-alkenyl, alkoxy-4-alkenyl, alkoxy-3-alkenyloxy and the like. Preferably, therefore, R¹ and/or R² in formula I, R¹ in formula Ia, R¹ and/or R in formula II and R³ and/or R⁴ in formula Ib stands for the aforementioned groups.

The residues R¹ and R² have a maximum of 18 carbon atoms in each case. Straight-chain groups R¹ or R² preferably have 1-12 carbon atoms in each case and particularly 1-7 carbon atoms in each case. Groups R¹ or R² with chiral carbon atoms preferably have 4-18 carbon atoms and particularly 4-15 carbon atoms.

Optically active compounds of formula I or II for ferroelectric applications contain in R¹ and R² together preferably at least 10, especially at least 12, carbon atoms in the case of bicyclic compounds and preferably at least 8, especially at least 10, carbon atoms in the case of tricyclic compounds. This also applies in the use of achiral compounds for ferroelectric mixtures. Compounds with a smaller carbon number in R¹ and R² are, however, also suitable as chiral doping agents for cholesteric or chiral smectic mixtures.

Preferred groups with chiral carbon atoms are the groups of the general formulae





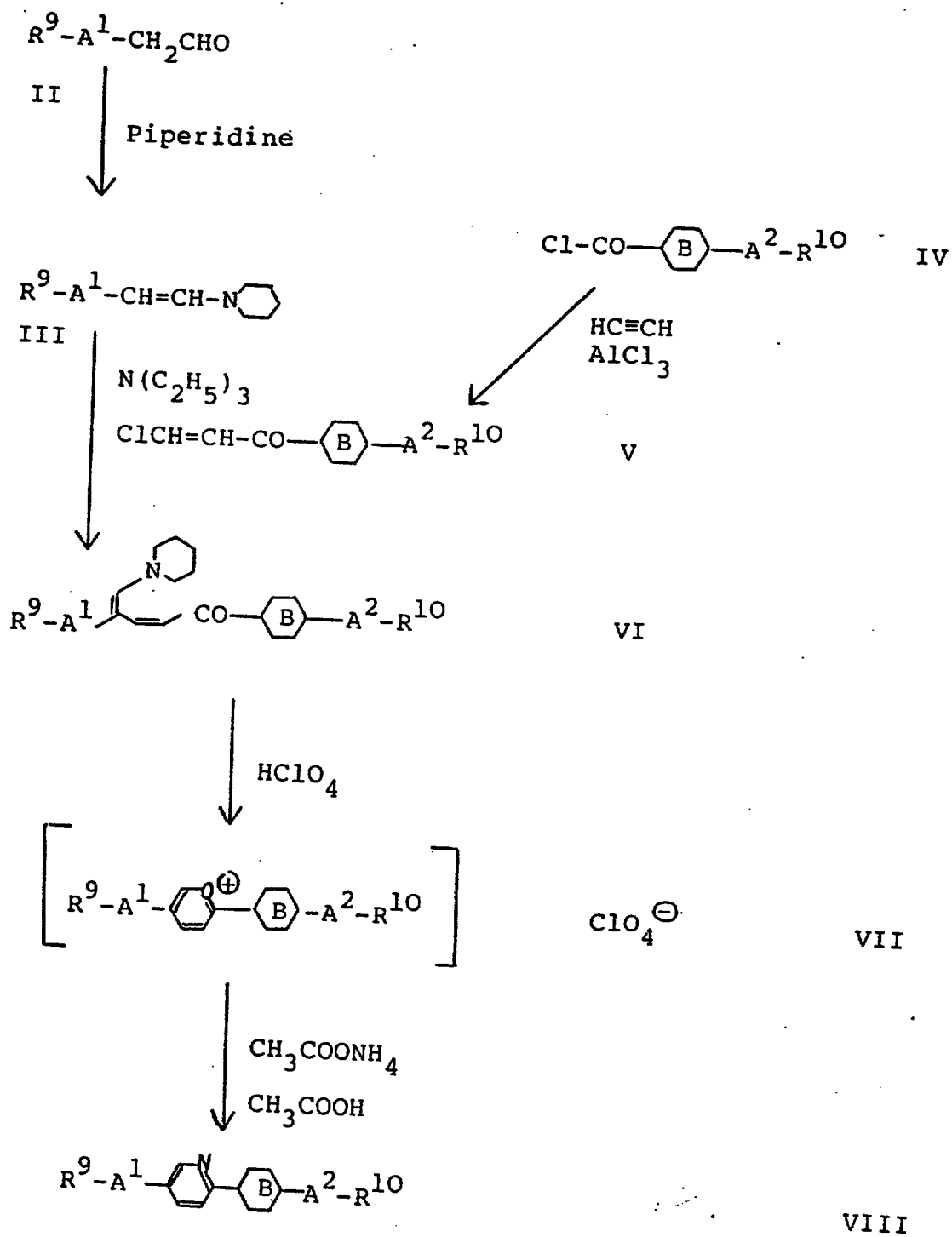
wherein m, n and p signify whole numbers and p stands for 0 or 1, n stands for 0-6 and m stands for 2-6; R⁵ signifies alkyl and R⁶ signifies alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy or alkyl different from R⁵; or R⁵ signifies alkenyl and R⁶ signifies alkoxy; R⁷ denotes alkyl and R⁸ denotes alkoxy or alkyl different from R⁷; and Z¹ represents the group -CH₂- or -O-.

In formulae IV and V above Z¹ preferably stands for oxygen. Especially preferred chiral residues are the groups of formulae IV and V in which R⁵ or R⁷ denotes methyl and R⁶ or R⁸ denotes alkyl different from methyl, especially ethyl.

Especially preferred optically active compounds of formula I or II are those in which one of the residues R¹ and R² or one of the residues R¹ and R denotes a chiral group of formula IV or V and the other of the residues R¹ and R² or the other of the residues R¹ and R signifies a straight-chain alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl or alkenyloxy group or a chiral group of formula IV or V.

The compounds of formula I can be manufactured according to methods known per se, for example according to the methods illustrated in Schemes 1-3 hereinafter in which A¹, A², X, Y and ring B have the significance given in formula I. Ts signifies p-tosyl. R¹ and R¹¹ denote alkyl or alkenyl groups in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen and R⁹ and R¹⁰ signify alkyl in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen or R¹⁰ also signifies halogen.

Scheme 1



The starting materials of formulae II, IV, IX and XII are known or are analogues of known compounds and can be prepared according to known methods, for example from the corresponding nitriles. The aldehydes of formula II can be obtained, for example, from the corresponding or homologous nitriles by reaction with diisobutylaluminium hydride and optional subsequent conversion into homologous aldehydes by reaction with methoxymethyl-triphenylphosphonium chloride and hydrolysis of the resulting enol ether with acid. The acid chlorides of formula IV can be obtained, for example, from the corresponding nitriles by hydrolysis and subsequent reaction of the resulting carboxylic acids with thionyl chloride. The methoxyvinyl compounds of formula IX can be obtained, for example, from the corresponding nitriles by reduction with diisobutylaluminium hydride and subsequent reaction of the resulting aldehydes with methoxyvinyl-triphenylphosphonium chloride. The methyl ketones of formula XII can be obtained, for example, from the corresponding nitriles by reaction with methylmagnesium bromide.

The tricyclic compounds of formula I can also be manufactured in an analogous manner to the methods illustrated in Scheme 3.

For the manufacture of the compounds of formula I which have a C-C double bond in R^1 and/or R^2 , there are conveniently used as starting materials, in place of the unsaturated compounds corresponding to formula II, IV, IX and XII, those aldehydes, acid chlorides, methoxyvinyl compounds or methyl ketones which have the group $>CBr-CBr<$ or a protected hydroxymethyl group, e.g. the group $CH_3COOCH<$ or $p-CH_3O-C_6H_4-OCH<$, in place of the double bond.

The required brominated compounds, i.e. the compounds corresponding to formulae II, IV, IX and XII which have two vicinal bromine substituents in R^9 and R^{10} , can be prepared from the corresponding brominated nitriles in an analogous manner to the methods described above. The brominated nitriles can be obtained from the corresponding unsaturated nitriles, e.g. by reaction with bromine in chloroform.

The required compounds with a protected hydroxymethyl group can also be prepared according to methods known per se. The required acetates can be obtained, for example, from the corresponding cyanoaldehydes, e.g. by reduction of the formyl group to the hydroxymethyl group by means of sodium borohydride or catalytic hydrogenation, subsequent reaction of the nitrile group in an analogous manner to the methods given above and acetylation of the hydroxymethyl group with acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride. The

p-methoxyphenolates can be obtained, for example, from the corresponding cyanoaldehydes, e.g. by reduction of the formyl group to the hydroxymethyl group by means of sodium borohydride or catalytic hydrogenation, subsequent etherification of the hydroxymethyl group with p-methoxyphenol according to the method described in Tetrahedron Letters 26, 2691 (1985) and reaction of the nitrile group in an analogous manner to the methods given above.

The conversion of the dibromides into unsaturated compounds is conveniently effected after the synthesis of the pyridine ring, i.e. on the dibromides corresponding to formulae VIII and XV. The conversion can be effected in a manner known per se, for example with zinc in glacial acetic acid.

The conversion of the protected hydroxymethyl group into a group with a C-C double bond is also conveniently effected after the synthesis of the pyridine ring, whereby the acetate group can already be hydrolyzed during the reaction with perchloric acid. The conversion can be effected according to methods known per se, for example by hydrolysis of the acetate group or by oxidative removal of the p-methoxyphenolate group with cer-(IV) ammonium nitrate in acetonitrile/water, conversion of the hydroxymethyl group into the formyl group with oxalyl chloride in dimethyl sulphoxide and reaction of the aldehydes obtained with Wittig reagents, e.g. with an alkyl-triphenylphosphonium bromide. If desired, prior to the Wittig reaction the aldehydes can be converted into homologous aldehydes by reaction with methoxymethyl-triphenylphosphonium chloride and subsequent hydrolysis of the enol ether with acid.

If desired, the intermediates with a hydroxymethyl group, obtained after the cleavage of the protecting group, can also be alkylated with an alkyl iodide, alkenyl iodide etc in a manner known per se, to give compounds of formula I in which R^1 and/or R^2 has a group -O-.

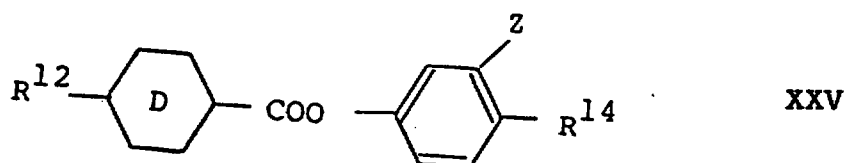
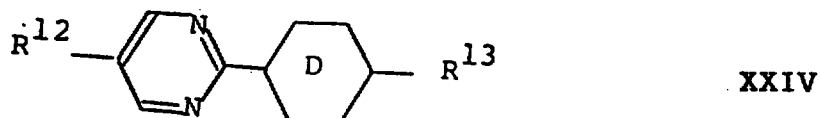
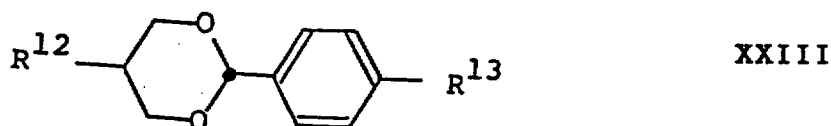
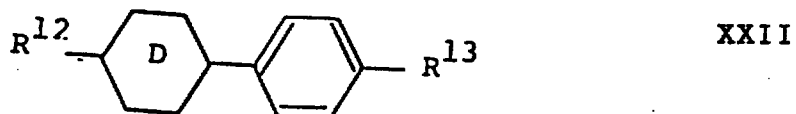
Compounds of formula I with a C-C double bond in R^2 can also be obtained according to the methods illustrated in Scheme 3.

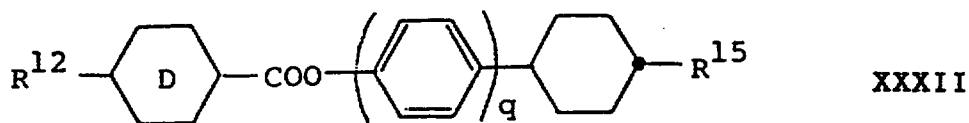
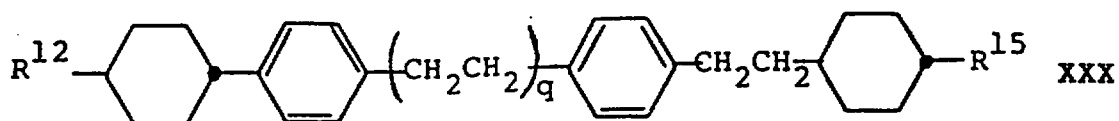
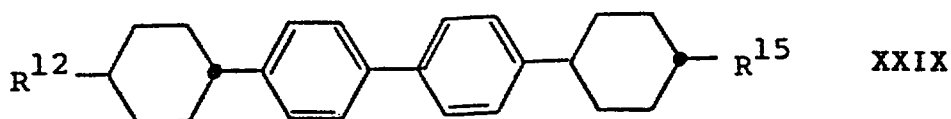
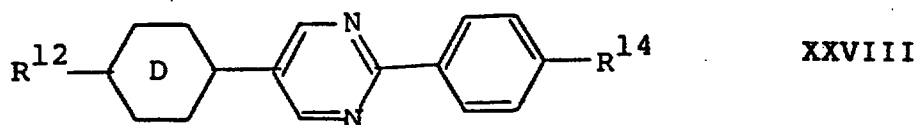
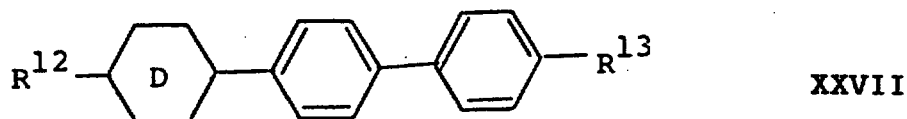
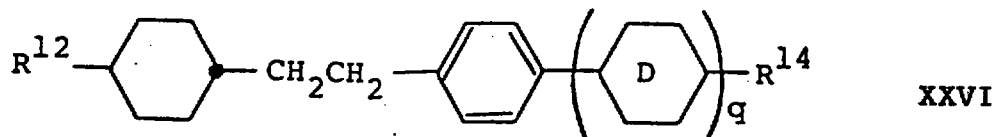
If desired, the aldehydes of formula XVII can be converted into further homologous aldehydes by successive chain-lengthening. Compounds XVI and XVII and homologues of these compounds can be converted by reaction with Wittig reagents, e.g. with an alkyl-triphenylphosphonium bromide, into compounds of formula I which have a C-C double bond in R^2 , or can be reduced with sodium borohydride and the resulting alcohols can be etherified (analogously to reaction XVI $\rightarrow$ If).

The compounds in accordance with the invention can be used in the form of mixtures with one another and/or with other liquid crystal components such as e.g. with substances from the classes of Schiff's bases, azobenzenes, azoxybenzenes, phenylbenzoates, cyclohexanecarboxylic acid phenyl esters, cyclohexanecarboxylic acid cyclohexyl esters, biphenyls, phenylcyclohexanes, phenylpyrimidines, cyclohexylpyrimidines, phenyldioxanes, 2-cyclohexyl-1-phenylethanes and the like. Such substances are known to the person skilled in the art and many of them are, moreover, commercially obtainable.

On the basis of the favourable properties of the compounds in accordance with the invention, their amount in liquid crystalline mixtures can vary in wide limits and can amount to up to 100%. In general, the mixtures in accordance with the invention contain about 1-80 wt.%, preferably about 5-50 wt.%, of compounds of formula I. When chiral compounds of formula I are used as optically active additives for the production of cholesteric mixtures, the amount can also be smaller and can be, for example, about 0.2-50 wt.% depending on the desired pitch.

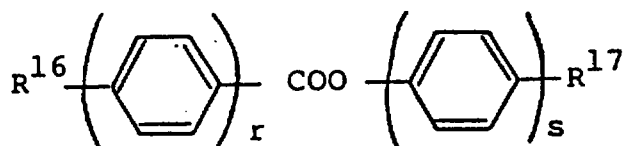
The liquid crystals mixtures in accordance with the invention which have nematic or cholesteric properties preferably contain, in addition to one or more compounds of formula I, one or more compounds of the following general formulae



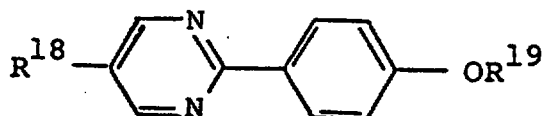


wherein R¹², R¹³, R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ each individually signify alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl or alkenyloxy with 1 to 7 carbon atoms or R¹³ on a benzene ring also signifies cyano or -NCS or R¹⁴ on a benzene ring also signifies cyano; ring D represents trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene; Z denotes hydrogen or fluorine; and q stands for the number 0 or 1.

The liquid crystal mixtures in accordance with the invention which have ferroelectric properties preferably contain, in addition to one or more compounds of formula I in which R² signifies an optionally halogen-substituted alkyl or alkenyl group in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by -O-, -COO- and/or -OOC-, one or more compounds of the general formulae



XXXI



XXXIII

wherein R^{16} and R^{17} signify alkyl, alkoxy, alkanoyl, alkanoyloxy, alkoxy-carbonyl or alkoxy-carbonyloxy; R^{18} and R^{19} represent alkyl; and r and s denote the numbers 1 or 2.

Preferably, one or more components of the ferro-electric mixture is optically active. Therefore, the use of optically active compounds of formula I with a chiral carbon atom in R^1 and/or R^2 is preferred. Preferred additives are the optically active compounds of formulae XXXI and XXXIII in which R^{16} or R^{17} or R^{18} or R^{19} as the case may be has a chiral carbon atom.

The mixtures in accordance with the invention can also contain dichroic colouring substances, for example azo, azoxy or anthraquinone colouring substances. The amount of colouring substance is determined by the solubility and the desired colour, extinction and the like and generally amounts to a maximum of about 10 wt.% in the total mixture.

The manufacture of the mixtures in accordance with the invention can be effected in a manner known per se, e.g. by heating a mixture of the constituents to a temperature barely above the clearing point and subsequently cooling down. The manufacture of an electro-optical device can also be effected in a manner known per se, e.g. by evacuating a suitable cell and introducing the mixture into the evacuated cell.

The manufacture of the compounds and mixtures in accordance with the invention is illustrated in more detail by the following Examples. The phases are denoted by the following symbols: C stands for crystalline, S stands for smectic, S_A stands for smectic A, S_C stands for smectic C, S_C^* stands for chiral smectic C, N stands for nematic, Ch stands for cholesteric and I stands for isotropic. $P_0 = (V_{50} - V_{10})/V_{10}$ is a measure for the steepness of the transmission curve, with V_{10} and V_{50} signifying the voltage for 10% and 50% transmission, respectively (in a twisted nematic cell with 0° angle of tilt). Δn denotes the optical anisotropy.

Example 1

a) A mixture of 3.026 g of 2-(p-cyanophenyl)-5-pentylpyridine, 125 ml of diethylene glycol and 13.8 g of potassium hydroxide was heated to 175°C for 1.5 hours while stirring and gassing with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was then left to cool, adjusted to pH 8 with semi-concentrated hydrochloric acid and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated. The crude p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)benzoic acid obtained was recrystallized from acetone/hexane.

b) A solution of 2.1 g of p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)benzoic acid in 80 ml of acetone was cooled to 2°C while stirring and gassing with nitrogen and treated dropwise within 10 minutes with a solution of 2.16 ml of triethylamine in 15 ml of acetone. The reaction mixture was then treated dropwise at 1-2°C within 10 minutes with a solution of 1.86 ml of ethyl chloroformate in 8 ml of acetone and stirred at this temperature for a further 30 minutes. Subsequently, a solution of 1.38 g of sodium azide in 8 ml of water was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 1-2°C within 10 minutes and the resulting mixture was stirred for a further 1 hour in an ice-bath. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was poured into 200 ml of water and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and freed from solvent. Purification of the resulting light yellowish crystals (2.1 g) by chromatography on 120 g of silica gel with 1 l of methylene chloride gave 2.15 g of p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)benzoic acid azide as a light yellowish paste.

c) 2.147 g of p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)benzoic acid azide were dissolved in 60 ml of n-propanol under nitrogen and the solution was stirred at 140°C for 45 minutes. After evaporation of the solvent on a rotary evaporator there were obtained 2.24 g of propyl p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)-phenylcarbamate as light yellowish crystals.

d) A solution of 2.24 g of propyl p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)-phenylcarbamate in 186 ml of diethylene glycol was treated with 26 ml of potassium hydroxide and 47 ml of water and heated at 170°C under nitrogen. After 1.75 hours the reaction mixture was cooled, poured into 250 ml of water and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and freed from solvent on a rotary evaporator under a vacuum. Purification of the residue (1.39 g) by chromatography on 60 g of silica gel with 1.5 l of methylene chloride and 0.5 l of methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (vol. 4:1) and subsequent recrystallization from methylene chloride/

hexane gave 0.731 g of p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)aniline as yellowish crystals; m.p. 60.3-61.3°C.

e) A solution of 1.256 g of p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)aniline in 29 ml of chloroform was treated at 5°C under nitrogen with 1.46 ml of triethylamine. Then, at 1°C within 20 minutes a solution of 0.49 ml of 95 percent thiophosgene in 14.5 ml of chloroform was added dropwise to the reaction mixture so that the temperature did not exceed 3°C. The reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes and under reflux for a further 40 minutes, then cooled and washed with 40 ml of 3N ammonia and with water. The aqueous phases were back-extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phases were dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and freed from solvent. Purification of the resulting brownish paste (1.56 g) by chromatography on 60 g of silica gel with 700 ml of methylene chloride/hexane (vol. 1:1) and subsequent crystallization from diethyl ether/hexane gave 1.17 g of p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)phenylisothiocyanate as colourless crystals with m.p. (C-S_A) 36.3°C and cl.p. (S_A-I) 97.2°C.

The following compounds can be manufactured in an analogous manner:

p-(5-Propyl-2-pyridyl)phenylisothiocyanate,
p-(5-hexyl-2-pyridyl)phenylisothiocyanate; m.p.
(C-S_A) 12.6°C, cl.p. (S_A-I) 99.0°C,
p-(5-heptyl-2-pyridyl)phenylisothiocyanate,
p-[5-(3-butenyl)-2-pyridyl]phenylisothiocyanate,
p-[5-(3E-pentenyl)-2-pyridyl]phenylisothiocyanate,
p-[5-(4-pentenyl)-2-pyridyl]phenylisothiocyanate,
p-[5-(4-ethylphenyl)-2-pyridyl]phenylisothiocyanate,
p-[5-(4-pentylphenyl)-2-pyridyl]phenylisothiocyanate,
p-[5-(4-(4-pentenyl)phenyl)-2-pyridyl]phenylisothio-
cyanate,
p-[5-(trans-4-ethylcyclohexyl)-2-pyridyl]phenylisothio-
cyanate,
p-[5-(trans-4-pentylcyclohexyl)-2-pyridyl]phenylisothio-
cyanate,
p-[5-(trans-4-(4-pentenyl)cyclohexyl)-2-pyridyl]phenyl-
isothiocyanate.

Example 2

A suspension of 5.59 g of 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-(4-pentenyl)pyridine, 4 ml of dimethylformamide and 1.98 g of copper(I) cyanide was heated to 180°C for 3 hours while stirring. The brown reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature, subsequently poured into a mixture of 3.67 g of iron(III) chloride, 36.7 ml of water and 0.245 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid and stirred at

55°C for a further 1 hour. Thereafter, the mixture was cooled and partitioned between methylene chloride and water. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over sodium sulphate and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated and the residue was purified by chromatography on 250 g of silica gel with 2.5 l of methylene chloride under slight pressure. The p-[5-(4-pentenyl)-2-pyridyl]benzonitrile obtained with cl.p. (N-I) -12°C could not be crystallized by cooling to below -70°C.

The following compounds can be manufactured in an analogous manner:

p-[5-(3-Butenyl)-2-pyridyl]benzonitrile,
p-[5-(3E-pentenyl)-2-pyridyl]benzonitrile,
p-[5-(4-(4-pentenyl)phenyl)-2-pyridyl]benzonitrile,
p-[5-(trans-4-(4-pentenyl)cyclohexyl)-2-pyridyl]benzonitrile.

Example 3

a) 10 ml of 3N sulphuric acid were treated while stirring with 1.8 g of p-(5-octyl-2-pyridyl)aniline. The mixture was cooled to 5°C and then treated dropwise at 0-5°C within about 3 minutes with a solution of 0.442 g of sodium nitrite in 2 ml of water. The brown mixture obtained was poured into 100 ml of water and heated to reflux for 30 minutes while stirring. The reaction mixture was subsequently cooled to room temperature, adjusted to about pH 5 with 7 ml of 3N sodium hydroxide solution and extracted once with 200 ml of methylene chloride and once with 100 ml of methylene chloride. The organic phases were washed with 150 ml of dilute sodium chloride solution, dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated in a vacuum. The residue (1.867 g) was separated by chromatography on 250 g of silica gel at 0.4 bar with methylene chloride and methylene chloride/acetone. Recrystallization of the resulting red-brown oil in diethyl ether/hexane at 0°C gave 0.635 g of p-(5-octyl-2-pyridyl)phenol as beige crystals. Working-up of the mother liquor gave 0.355 g of crude p-(5-octyl-2-pyridyl)phenol as a brown oil.

b) A mixture of 0.355 g of crude p-(5-octyl-2-pyridyl)phenol, 10 ml of ethanol, 0.260 g of (S)-6-methyloctyl bromide, 0.172 g of potassium carbonate and a spatula tip of sodium iodide was heated to 90°C (oil bath temperature) for about 60 hours while stirring. The brown suspension obtained was subsequently cooled and concentrated in a vacuum. The brown oily residue was separated by chromatography on 120 g of silica gel at 0.4 bar with methylene chloride/acetone (vol. 99:1). The resulting brownish paste (0.367 g) was dissolved in about 5 ml of hexane, the solution was filtered and the filtrate was cooled to

-25°C. The precipitate was filtered off under suction and distilled at 250°C/0.05 bar, there being obtained 0.122 g of (S)-2-[p-(6-methyloctyloxy)phenyl]-5-octylpyridine as a light yellowish smectic liquid crystal. Concentration of the mother liquor and subsequent distillation gave a further 0.164 g of (S)-2-[p-(6-methyloctyloxy)phenyl]-5-octylpyridine as a light yellowish smectic liquid crystal. The product (total 0.286 g) was treated with diethyl ether, evaporated, dried at 80°C for 2 hours and again distilled, there being obtained 0.245 g of (S)-2-[p-(6-methyloctyloxy)phenyl]-5-octylpyridine; m.p. (C-S) 36.1°C, phase transition (S-S_C^{*}) 57°C, cl.p. (S_C^{*}-I) 70.4°C.

The following compounds can be manufactured in an analogous manner:

2-[p-(Allyloxy)phenyl]-5-hexylpyridine,
2-[p-(2E-butenyloxy)phenyl]-5-hexylpyridine,
2-[p-(3-butenyloxy)phenyl]-5-hexylpyridine, m.p. (C-I)
43.5°C, phase transition (S-I), 42.7°C,
2-[p-(4-pentenyl)phenyl]-5-pentylpyridine,
2-[p-(4-pentenyl)phenyl]-5-hexylpyridine,
5-[p-(allyloxy)phenyl]-2-hexylpyridine,
5-[p-(2E-butenyloxy)phenyl]-2-hexylpyridine,
5-[p-(3-butenyloxy)phenyl]-2-hexylpyridine.

Example 4

A suspension of 6.64 g of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide in 80 ml of t-butyl methyl ether in a sulphonation flask fitted with a mechanical stirrer is treated while gassing with argon at -10°C within 3 minutes with 2.12 g of solid potassium t-butyrate. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for a further 1 hour, then treated at 0°C within 5 minutes with a solution of 3.61 g of 4-[2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl]butyraldehyde in 20 ml of t-butyl methyl ether and stirred at room temperature for a further 15 hours. The reaction mixture is subsequently partitioned three times in diethyl ether/water. The organic extracts are washed twice with water, dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated. The residue is taken up in ethyl acetate and then the mixture is diluted with petroleum ether and filtered. Evaporation of the filtrate and purification of the residue by chromatography on silica gel gives 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-(4-pentenyl)pyridine.

The following compounds can be manufactured in an analogous manner;

2-(p-Bromophenyl)-5-(3-butenyl)pyridine,
2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-(3E-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-[4-(4-pentenyl)phenyl]pyridine,

2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-[trans-4-(4-pentenyl)cyclohexyl]-pyridine,
2-(p-butylphenyl)-5-(4-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(p-butylphenyl)-5-(3E-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(p-pentylphenyl)-5-(4-pentenyl)pyridine,
5-butyl-2-[p-(4-pentenyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-butyl-2-[p-(3E-pentenyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-pentyl-2-[p-(4-pentenyl)phenyl]pyridine,
2-(trans-4-propylcyclohexyl)-5-(4-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(trans-4-propylcyclohexyl)-5-(3E-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(trans-4-butylcyclohexyl)-5-(4-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(trans-4-butylcyclohexyl)-5-(3E-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(trans-4-pentylcyclohexyl)-5-(4-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(trans-4-pentylcyclohexyl)-5-(3E-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-(4-pentenyl)pyridine,
2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-(3E-pentenyl)pyridine.

Example 5 (starting materials)

a) A mixture of 0.248 g of 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-methylpyridine, 0.196 g of N-bromosuccinimide, 20 mg of dibenzoyl peroxide and 5 ml of carbon tetrachloride was heated to reflux for 2.5 hours while gassing with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was subsequently left to cool to room temperature and suction filtered. The residue was rinsed with carbon tetrachloride. The filtrate was concentrated in a vacuum, there being obtained 0.360 g of crude 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-bromomethylpyridine as brownish crystals.

b) A mixture of 0.360 g of crude 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-bromomethylpyridine, 0.5 ml of pyridine and 4 ml of benzene was boiled at reflux for 1 hour. The yellow suspension was subsequently cooled to room temperature and suction filtered. The residue was washed with benzene and dried in a vacuum. There was thus obtained 0.266 g of N-[2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl]methylpyridinium bromide as brownish crystals of m.p. 264-268.5°C (decomposition).

c) A mixture of 0.266 g of N-[2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl]methylpyridinium bromide, 0.105 g of 4-nitroso-N,N-dimethylaniline and 2 ml of ethanol was treated with 0.1 ml of 3N sodium hydroxide solution while stirring and stirred at room temperature for a further 1 hour. The reaction mixture was subsequently treated with 2 ml of 3N hydrochloric acid and extracted twice with 50 ml of methylene chloride each time. The methylene chloride phases were washed with 50 ml of water, dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated in a vacuum. The crude product (120 mg of green crystals) was purified by chromatography on silica gel with methylene chloride at 0.4 bar. There were thus obtained 94 mg of 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridinecarboxaldehyde as yellow crystals; m.p. 108.4-109.0°C after recrystallization from

methylene chloride/hexane.

The following compounds can be prepared in an analogous manner:

5-(p-Bromophenyl)-2-pyridinecarboxaldehyde,
4-[2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl]benzaldehyde,
4-[5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-pyridyl]benzaldehyde,
2-(trans-4-propylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridinecarboxaldehyde,
2-(trans-4-butylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridinecarboxaldehyde,
2-(trans-4-pentylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridinecarboxaldehyde,
2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridinecarboxaldehyde.

Example 6 (starting materials)

a) A solution of 16.3 g of p-[trans-4-(p-anisyloxymethyl)-cyclohexyl]benzoyl chloride in 50 ml of dichloroethane is cooled to 7°C and treated portionwise under nitrogen within 5 minutes with 6.4 g of powdered aluminium chloride. A weak stream of acetylene gas is then conducted through the reaction mixture at 45°C for 17 hours. The reaction mixture is subsequently poured into 100 ml of ice-water, treated with 50 ml of 3N hydrochloric acid and stirred for 10 minutes. The mixture is extracted with diethyl ether. The organic phase is washed in succession with water, with 5 percent potassium hydroxide solution and several times with water, then dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated. The trans-4-(p-anisyloxymethyl)-1-[p-(3-chloroacryloyl)phenyl]cyclohexane obtained is purified by chromatography on silica gel.

b) A mixture of 3.15 g of N-(1-octenyl)piperidine, 2 ml of triethylamine and 25 ml of diethyl ether is treated dropwise while gassing with nitrogen with a solution of 6 g of trans-4-(p-anisyloxymethyl)-1-[p-(3-chloroacryloyl)phenyl]cyclohexane in 8 ml of diethyl ether. The suspension is stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hours and then partitioned between water and diethyl ether. The organic phase is washed several times with water, dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated. The residue is added portionwise while cooling to 25 ml of 9 percent aqueous perchloric acid. The mixture is stirred for 15 minutes, then treated with 10 ml of ethanol and stirred for a further 4.5 hours. The resulting precipitate of 5-hexyl-2-[p-(trans-4-(p-anisyloxymethyl)-cyclohexyl)phenyl]pyryllium perchlorate is filtered off, washed with a small amount of ice-cold ethanol and dried in a high vacuum.

c) A solution of 3.17 g of 5-hexyl-2-[p-(trans-4-(p-anisyloxymethyl)cyclohexyl)phenyl]pyryllium perchlorate and 0.38 g of ammonium acetate in 30 ml of glacial acetic acid is heated to reflux for 30 minutes. Thereafter, the reaction mixture is partitioned between methylene chloride and water.

The organic phase is washed in succession with water, with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and twice with water, dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated. The 5-hexyl-2-[p-(trans-4-(p-anisyloxymethyl)cyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine obtained is purified by chromatography on silica gel.

d) A mixture of 0.485 g of 5-hexyl-2-[p-(trans-4-(p-anisyloxymethyl)cyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine, 9.6 ml of acetonitrile and 2.4 ml of water is treated at 0°C with 1.25 g of cer-(IV) ammonium nitrate. After 10 minutes the reaction mixture is diluted with water and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic phase is washed several times with water, then dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated. Purification of the residue by chromatography on silica gel gives 5-hexyl-2-[p-(trans-4-(hydroxymethyl)-cyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine.

e) A solution of 0.94 ml of oxalyl chloride in 25 ml of dry methylene chloride is treated dropwise at -60°C within 10 minutes with a solution of 1.56 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide in 5 ml of methylene chloride. 2 minutes later the reaction mixture is treated dropwise at -60°C within 10 minutes with a solution of 3.51 g of 5-hexyl-2-[p-(trans-4-(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine in 10 ml of methylene chloride and stirred at -60°C for a further 15 minutes. Thereafter, the reaction mixture is treated with 7 ml of triethylamine, left to warm to room temperature and then poured into water and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phase is washed twice with water, dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated. The 5-hexyl-2-[p-(trans-4-formylcyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine obtained is purified by chromatography on silica gel.

The p-[trans-4-(p-anisyloxymethyl)cyclohexyl]benzoyl chloride used as the starting material can be prepared, for example, from p-[trans-4-(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexyl]benzonitrile by etherification with p-hydroxyanisole in an analogous manner to Tetr. Letters 26, 6291 (1985), saponification of the nitrile group with potassium hydroxide solution and reaction of the carboxylic acid with thionyl chloride to give the carboxylic acid chloride.

The following compounds can be prepared in an analogous manner:

5-Octyl-2-[p-(trans-4-formylcyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-nonyl-2-[p-(trans-4-formylcyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-bromo-2-[p-(trans-4-formylcyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-bromo-2-[p-(trans-4-formylcyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine.

Example 7 (starting materials)

a) A suspension of 29.0 g of methoxymethyl-triphenylphosphonium chloride in 200 ml of t-butyl methyl ether in a sulphonation flask fitted with a mechanical stirrer is treated while gassing with argon at -10°C within 3 minutes with 9.7 g of potassium t-butyrate. The orange suspension is stirred at about 0°C for a further 1 hour, then treated dropwise at -10°C within 10 minutes with a solution of 14.76 g of 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridinecarboxaldehyde in 90 ml of t-butyl methyl ether and stirred at 0°C for a further 45 minutes. The reaction mixture is subsequently partitioned three times in diethyl ether/water. The organic extracts are washed twice with water, dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated. In order to separate triphenylphosphine oxide, the residue is dissolved in ethyl acetate and the solution is diluted with petroleum ether, filtered and evaporated. Purification of the residue by chromatography on silica gel gives 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-(2-methoxyvinyl)pyridine.

b) A solution of 12.4 g of 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-(2-methoxyvinyl)pyridine in 200 ml of tetrahydrofuran/2N hydrochloric acid (vol. 4:1) is heated to reflux for 1 hour while stirring. The reaction mixture is subsequently partitioned three times in diethyl ether/water. The organic extracts are washed twice with water, dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated, whereby [2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl]acetaldehyde is obtained as the residue.

c) [2-(p-Bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl]acetaldehyde is converted in an analogous manner to paragraph a) into 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-(3-methoxy-2-propenyl)pyridine and this is then hydrolyzed in an analogous manner to paragraph b) to give 3-[2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl]propionaldehyde.

d) 3-[2-(p-Bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl]propionaldehyde is converted in an analogous manner to paragraph a) into 2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-(4-methoxy-3-butenyl)pyridine and this is then hydrolyzed in an analogous manner to paragraph b) to give 4-[2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl]butyraldehyde.

The following compounds can be prepared in an analogous manner:

- [5-(p-Bromophenyl)-2-pyridyl]acetaldehyde,
- 3-[5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-pyridyl]propionaldehyde,
- 4-[5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-pyridyl]butyraldehyde,
- [4-(2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl)phenyl]acetaldehyde,
- 3-[4-(2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl)phenyl]propionaldehyde,
- 4-[4-(2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl)phenyl]butyraldehyde,
- [4-(5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-pyridyl)phenyl]acetaldehyde,
- 3-[4-(5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-pyridyl)phenyl]propionaldehyde.

4-[4-(5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-pyridyl)phenyl]butyraldehyde,
[trans-4-(2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl)cyclohexyl]acet-
aldehyde,
3-[trans-4-(2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl)cyclohexyl]-
propionaldehyde,
4-[trans-4-(2-(p-bromophenyl)-5-pyridyl)cyclohexyl]-
butyraldehyde,
[2-(p-butylphenyl)-5-pyridyl]acetaldehyde,
3-[2-(p-butylphenyl)-5-pyridyl]propionaldehyde,
4-[2-(p-butylphenyl)-5-pyridyl]butyraldehyde,
[p-(5-butyl-2-pyridyl)phenyl]acetaldehyde,
3-[p-(5-butyl-2-pyridyl)phenyl]propionaldehyde,
4-[p-(5-butyl-2-pyridyl)phenyl]butyraldehyde,
[trans-4-(p-(5-Hexyl-2-pyridyl)phenyl)cyclohexyl]acet-
aldehyde,
3-[trans-4-(p-(5-hexyl-2-pyridyl)phenyl)cyclohexyl]pro-
pionaldehyde,
4-[trans-4-(p-(5-hexyl-2-pyridyl)phenyl)cyclohexyl]butyr-
aldehyde,
[trans-4-(p-(5-octyl-2-pyridyl)phenyl)cyclohexyl]acetal-
dehyde,
3-[trans-4-(p-(5-octyl-2-pyridyl)phenyl)cyclohexyl]pro-
pionaldehyde,
4-[trans-4-(p-(5-octyl-2-pyridyl)phenyl)cyclohexyl]butyr-
aldehyde,
[trans-4-[p-(5-(4-pentenyl)-2-pyridyl)phenyl]cyclohexyl]-
acetaldehyde,
3-[trans-4-[p-(5-(4-pentenyl)-2-pyridyl)phenyl]cyclo-
hexyl]propionaldehyde,
4-[trans-4-[p-(5-(4-pentenyl)-2-pyridyl)phenyl]cyclo-
hexyl]butyraldehyde,
[2-(trans-4-propylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]acetaldehyde,
3-[2-(trans-4-propylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]propionaldehyde,
4-[2-(trans-4-propylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]butyraldehyde,
[2-(trans-4-butylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]acetaldehyde,
3-[2-(trans-4-butylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]propionaldehyde,
4-[2-(trans-4-butylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]butyraldehyde,
[2-(trans-4-pentylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]acetaldehyde,
3-[2-(trans-4-pentylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]propionaldehyde,
4-[2-(trans-4-pentylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]butyraldehyde,
[2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]acetaldehyde,
3-[2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]propionaldehyde,
4-[2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-pyridyl]butyraldehyde.

The corresponding valeraldehydes, capronaldehydes, hept-
aldehydes etc can be obtained by further chain-lengthening
reactions.

Example 8 (starting materials)

p-[trans-4-(p-Anisloxy)cyclohexyl]benzoyl chloride is
converted into 5-octyl-2-[p-trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl]-
phenyl]pyridine according to the methods described in

Example 6, steps a) to d).

The following compounds can be prepared in an analogous manner:

5-Butyl-2-[p-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-pentyl-2-[p-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-hexyl-2-[p-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-heptyl-2-[p-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-nonyl-2-[p-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl]pyridine,
5-(4-pentenyl)-2-[p-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl]-
pyridine,
5-(5-hexenyl)-2-[p-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl]-
pyridine,
5-(7-octenyl)-2-[p-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl]-
pyridine.

Example 9

a) A solution of 12.2 g of trans-4-heptylcyclohexane-carboxylic acid chloride in 50 ml of carbon tetrachloride is cooled to 0°C while stirring and treated portionwise within 10 minutes with 7 g of powdered aluminium chloride. Thereafter, acetylene gas is conducted into the reaction mixture at 0-3°C for 8 hours. The reaction mixture is subsequently poured on to ice and 60 ml of 3N hydrochloric acid. The mixture is stirred for 30 minutes and then extracted three times with diethyl ether. The organic phases are washed in succession with water, with 5% potassium hydroxide solution and three times with water, then dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated. There is thus obtained trans-4-heptyl-1-(3-chloroacryloyl)cyclohexane (11.6 g) as a brownish liquid.

b) A mixture of 6 g of N-(1-propenyl)piperidine, 45 ml of diethyl ether and 4.36 ml of triethylamine is treated dropwise while stirring and gassing with nitrogen at 0°C within 1 hour with a solution of 8.5 g of trans-4-heptyl-1-(3-chloroacryloyl)cyclohexane in 20 ml of diethyl ether. The suspension is stirred at 0°C for a further 1 hour and then treated with 120 ml of water and extracted three times with diethyl ether. The organic phases are washed twice with water, dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated, there being obtained N-[5-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-2-methyl-5-oxo-1,3-pentadienyl]piperidine.

c) A mixture of 25 ml of 70 percent perchloric acid, 25 ml of water and 25 ml of ethanol is cooled to room temperature, then treated with 8.7 g of the obtained N-[5-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-2-methyl-5-oxo-1,3-pentadienyl]piperidine and stirred at room temperature for a further 1.75 hours. The reaction mixture is subsequently treated with 160 ml of water and extracted three times with methylene chloride. The organic phases are washed twice with

water, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated. There is thus obtained 2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-methylpyrillium perchlorate.

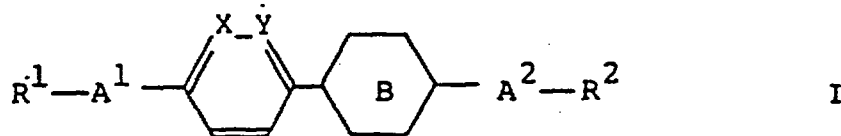
d) A mixture of 8.3 g of 2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-methylpyrillium perchlorate, 116 ml of glacial acetic acid and 3.57 g of ammonium acetate is heated to reflux for 30 minutes. Thereafter, the reaction mixture is cooled to room temperature, treated with 180 ml of water and extracted twice with methylene chloride. The organic phases are washed in succession with water, with 10 percent aqueous sodium carbonate solution and twice with water, then dried over sodium sulphate and filtered. Concentration of the filtrate and purification of the residue by chromatography give 2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-methylpyridine.

Example 10 (nematic mixture)

14 wt.% of p-(trans-4-propylcyclohexyl)benzonitrile,
 19 " p-[trans-4-(4-pentenyl)cyclohexyl]benzonitrile,
 11 " 4'-[trans-4-(4-pentenyl)cyclohexyl]-4-biphenyl-
 carbonitrile,
 14 " p-(5-butyl-2-pyrimidinyl)benzonitrile,
 4 " p-(5-pentyl-2-pyrimidinyl)benzonitrile,
 6 " p-[5-(trans-4-ethylcyclohexyl)-2-pyrimidinyl]-
 benzonitrile,
 10 " p-[trans-5-(4-pentenyl)-m-dioxan-2-yl]phenyliso-
 thiocyanate,
 7 " p-(4-pentenyl)benzoic acid 4-cyano-3-fluorophenyl
 ester,
 7 " trans-4-propylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid
 -p-[trans-4-(3E-pentenyl)cyclohexylphenyl ester,
 8 " p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)phenylisothiocyanate;
 m.p. (C-N) <-20°C, cl.p. (N-I) 61°C; $p_0 = 0.137$, $\Delta n = 0.165$.

Claims

1. Compounds of the general formula



wherein X stands for CH and Y stands for N or X stands for N and Y stands for CH; ring B represents trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl; A^1 and A^2 signify single covalent bonds or one of the groups A^1 and A^2 also signifies trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl; R^1 denotes alkyl or alkenyl in which

water, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated. There is thus obtained 2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-methylpyrillium perchlorate.

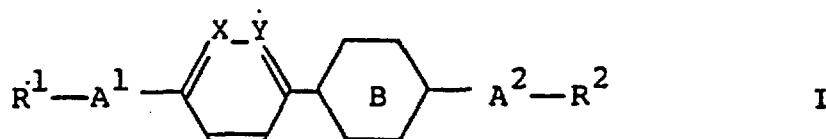
d) A mixture of 8.3 g of 2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-methylpyrillium perchlorate, 116 ml of glacial acetic acid and 3.57 g of ammonium acetate is heated to reflux for 30 minutes. Thereafter, the reaction mixture is cooled to room temperature, treated with 180 ml of water and extracted twice with methylene chloride. The organic phases are washed in succession with water, with 10 percent aqueous sodium carbonate solution and twice with water, then dried over sodium sulphate and filtered. Concentration of the filtrate and purification of the residue by chromatography give 2-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)-5-methylpyridine.

Example 10 (nematic mixture)

14 wt.% of p-(trans-4-propylcyclohexyl)benzonitrile,
 19 " p-[trans-4-(4-pentenyl)cyclohexyl]benzonitrile,
 11 " 4'-[trans-4-(4-pentenyl)cyclohexyl]-4-biphenyl-
 carbonitrile,
 14 " p-(5-butyl-2-pyrimidinyl)benzonitrile,
 4 " p-(5-pentyl-2-pyrimidinyl)benzonitrile,
 6 " p-[5-(trans-4-ethylcyclohexyl)-2-pyrimidinyl]-
 benzonitrile,
 10 " p-[trans-5-(4-pentenyl)-m-dioxan-2-yl]phenyliso-
 thiocyanate,
 7 " p-(4-pentenyl)benzoic acid 4-cyano-3-fluorophenyl
 ester,
 7 " trans-4-propylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid
 -p-[trans-4-(3E-pentenyl)cyclohexylphenyl ester,
 8 " p-(5-pentyl-2-pyridyl)phenylisothiocyanate;
 m.p. (C-N) <-20°C, cl.p. (N-I) 61°C; $p_0 = 0.137$, $\Delta n =$
 0.165.

Claims

1. Compounds of the general formula



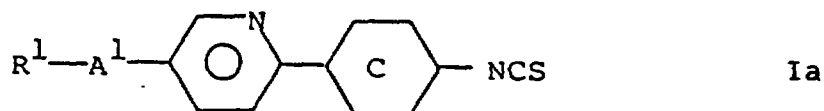
wherein X stands for CH and Y stands for N or X stands for N and Y stands for CH; ring B represents trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl; A^1 and A^2 signify single covalent bonds or one of the groups A^1 and A^2 also signifies trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl; R^1 denotes alkyl or alkenyl in which



optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen and R² signifies alkenyl in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen or R² on a benzene ring also signifies -NCS; or R¹ denotes alkenyl in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen and R² signifies alkyl in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen, or R² on a benzene ring also signifies cyano or halogen; with the proviso that R¹ and R² each have a maximum of 18 carbon atoms.

2. Compounds according to claim 1, characterized in that R² signifies -NCS or cyano.

3. Compounds of the general formula



wherein R¹ has the significance given in claim 1; A¹ signifies a single covalent bond, trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl; and ring C represents 1,4-phenylene optionally substituted with halogen or methyl.

4. Compounds according to claim 3, characterized in that R¹ denotes alkyl or alkenyl with a maximum of 18 carbon atoms in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by oxygen.

5. Compounds according to claim 4, characterized in that R¹ signifies straight-chain alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl or alkenyloxy with 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

6. Compounds according to any one of claims 3 to 5, characterized in that R¹ denotes straight-chain alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl or alkenyloxy with 1 to 7 carbon atoms, A¹ represents a single covalent bond and ring C signifies 1,4-phenylene.

7. Compound according to claim 1, characterized in that R² signifies an alkyl or alkenyl group in which optionally one CH₂ group or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups is/are replaced by -O-.

8. Optically active compounds according to claim 7, characterized in that R¹ and/or R² has a chiral carbon atom.



stands for N.

22. A liquid crystalline mixture with at least 2 components, characterized in that at least one component is a compound in accordance with claims 1 to 21.

23. The use of the compounds I defined in claims 1 to 21 for electro-optical purposes.

