

Reactive dyes, preparation thereof and use thereof

The present invention relates to novel reactive dyes, processes for preparing them and their use for dyeing and printing fibre materials.

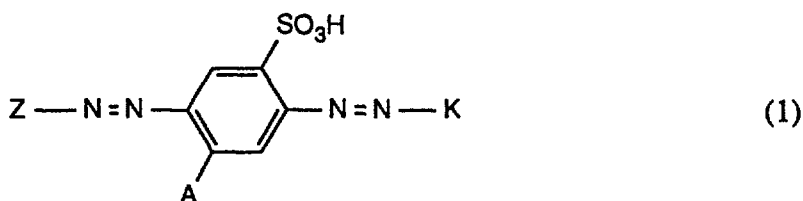
The industrial experience of dyeing with reactive dyes has in recent years led to increased expectations of the quality of the dyeings and the economics of the dyeing process. Consequently there continues to be a demand for novel reactive dyes with improved properties, especially in respect of application.

The dyeing of cellulosic materials such as cotton these days calls for reactive dyes which combine adequate substantivity with ease of removal of the unfixed portions by washing. They shall further be highly reactive and in particular yield dyeings having high degrees of fixation. Known dyes do not meet these requirements in all properties.

The present invention therefore has for its object to provide novel, improved reactive dyes for the dyeing and printing of cellulosic fibre materials which possess the above-characterized qualities to a high degree. The novel dyes shall be notable in particular for high yields of fixation and high fibre-dye bond stabilities. Also, the portions not fixed on the fibre shall be easy to wash off. They shall further produce dyeings having good allround fastness properties, for example light and wet fastness properties.

It has been found that this object is substantially achieved by the novel reactive dyes defined hereinafter.

The present invention accordingly provides reactive dyes of the formula



where

A is a fibre-reactive radical $-\text{NR}'-\text{A}_1$,

R' is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

A₁ is a halopyrimidinyl, haloquinoxalinecarbonyl or triazinyl radical or a radical of the formula

- CO - CH₂ - X (2a)
- CO - (CH₂)_n - SO₂ - Y (2b),
- COCHX₁ - CH₂X₁ (2c) or
- COCX₁ = CH₂ (2d),

where Y is vinyl or -CH₂-CH₂-U and U is a leaving group, X and X₁ are each independently of the other chlorine or bromine, and n is an integer from 1 to 6,

K is the radical of a coupling component, and

Z is the radical of a diazo component of the benzene or naphthalene series which carries at least one fibre-reactive radical of the formula

- SO₂ - Y (3a),
- CONH - (CH₂)_m - SO₂ - Y (3b),
- CONH - (CH₂)_{m1} - O - (CH₂)_m - SO₂ - Y (3c),
- (O)_p - (CH₂)_q - CONH - (CH₂)_m - SO₂ - Y (3d),
- NH - CO - CHX₁ - CH₂X₁ (3e) or
- NH - CO - CX₁ = CH₂ (3f)

where X₁ and Y are each as defined above, p is 0 or 1, and m, m₁ and q are each independently of the others an integer from 1 to 6.

C₁-C₄Alkyl is generally methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl or tert-butyl; C₁-C₄alkoxy is generally methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy or tert-butoxy; halogen is generally for example fluorine, bromine or in particular chlorine; examples of substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅alkanoylamino are acetylamino, propionylamino and hydroxyacetylamino. C₁-C₄-Alkoxycarbonyl is generally methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n-propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, n-butoxycarbonyl, isobutoxycarbonyl, sec-butoxycarbonyl or tert-butoxycarbonyl, preferably methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl. Examples of C₂-C₅alkanoyloxy are acetyloxy and propionyloxy. Examples of C₁-C₄alkylthio are methylthio and ethylthio.

R' is preferably hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, particularly preferably hydrogen.

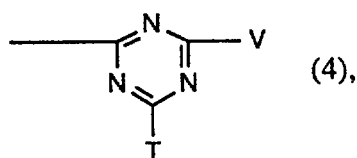
A halopyrimidinyl or haloquinoxalinecarbonyl radical A₁ can be for example

2,4-dichloropyrimidin-6-yl, 2,4,5-trichloropyrimidin-6-yl, 2,4-dichloro-5-nitro- or -5-methyl- or -5-carboxymethyl- or -5-carboxy- or -5-cyano- or -5-vinyl- or -5-sulfo- or -5-mono-, -di- or -trichloromethyl- or -5-carboalkoxy-pyrimidin-6-yl, 2,6-dichloropyrimidine-4-carbonyl, 2,4-dichloropyrimidine-5-carbonyl, 2-chloro-4-methylpyrimidine-5-carbonyl, 2-methyl-4-chloropyrimidine-5-carbonyl, 2-methylthio-4-fluoropyrimidine-5-carbonyl, 6-methyl-2,4-dichloropyrimidine-5-carbonyl, 2,4,6-trichloropyrimidine-5-carbonyl, 2,4-dichloropyrimidine-5-sulfonyl, 2-chloroquinoxaline-3-carbonyl, 2- or 3-monochloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl, 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl, 2-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,6-difluoro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,6-difluoro-5-chloro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5,6-dichloro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,6-difluoro-5-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,5-difluoro-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-methyl-6-chloro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-nitro-6-chloro-4-pyrimidinyl, 5-bromo-2-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-cyano-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,5,6-trifluoro-4-pyrimidinyl, 5-chloro-6-chloromethyl-2-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,6-difluoro-5-bromo-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-bromo-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-bromo-6-chloromethyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,6-difluoro-5-chloromethyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,6-difluoro-5-nitro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-chloro-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-chloro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-6-chloro-4-pyrimidinyl, 6-trifluoromethyl-5-chloro-2-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl, 6-trifluoromethyl-2-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-nitro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-trifluoromethyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-phenyl or -5-methylsulfonyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-carbamido-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-carbomethoxy-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-bromo-6-trifluoromethyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-6-carbamido-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-6-carbomethoxy-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-6-phenyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-6-cyano-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,6-difluoro-5-methylsulfonyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-sulfonamido-4-pyrimidinyl, 2-fluoro-5-chloro-6-carbomethoxy-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,6-difluoro-5-trifluoromethyl-4-pyrimidinyl, 6-fluoro-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl, 6-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylpyrimidin-4-yl, 6-fluoro-2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl, 6-fluoro-5-chloro-2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl, 5,6-difluoropyrimidin-4-yl, 6-fluoro-5-chloro-2-trifluoromethylpyrimidin-4-yl, 6-fluoro-2-phenylpyrimidin-4-yl, 6-fluoro-5-cyanopyrimidin-4-yl, 6-fluoro-5-nitropyrimidin-4-yl, 6-fluoro-5-methylsulfonylpyrimidin-4-yl or 6-fluoro-5-phenylsulfonylpyrimidin-4-yl.

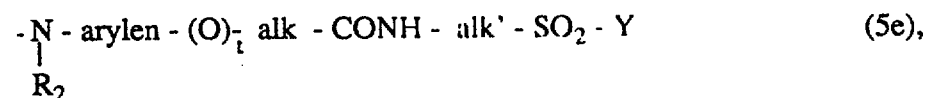
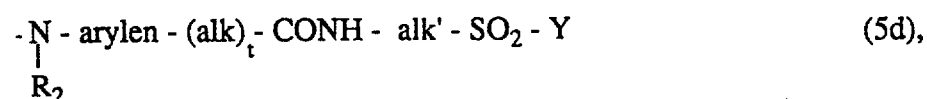
A halopyrimidinyl or haloquinoxalinecarbonyl A₁ is preferably

2,4,5-trichloropyrimidin-6-yl, 2,4-dichloro-5-cyanopyrimidin-6-yl, 2,4-difluoro-5-chloro-pyrimidin-6-yl, 2-fluoro-5-chloro-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl or 2,3-dichloro-quinoxaline-6-carbonyl.

A triazinyl A₁ conforms for example to the formula



where T is chlorine, fluorine, bromine, 3-carboxypyridin-1-yl, 3-carbamoylpyridin-1-yl or a reactive radical of the formula



R is hydrogen, unsubstituted or hydroxyl-, sulfo-, sulfato-, carboxyl- or cyano-substituted

C₁-C₄alkyl or a radical $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}_1 \\ | \\ \text{---alk---SO}_2\text{---Y} \end{array}$,

R₁ is hydrogen, hydroxyl, sulfo, sulfato, carboxyl, cyano, halogen, C₁-C₄alkoxycarbonyl,

C₂-C₅alkanoyloxy, carbamoyl or the group -SO₂-Y,

R₂ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl,

alk and alk' are each independently of the other C₁-C₆alkylene,

arylen is an unsubstituted or sulfo-, carboxyl-, hydroxyl-, C₁-C₄alkyl-, C₁-C₄alkoxy- or halogen-substituted phenylene or naphthylene radical,

Y₁ is a group -CHX₁-CH₂X₁ or -CX₁=CH₂, and X₁ is chlorine or bromine,

B is the radical -O- or -NR₂-, and

t is 0 or 1, and

V independently has the meaning of T or is a non-reactive radical selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, phenoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, morpholino and substituted or unsubstituted amino.

Suitable leaving groups U include for example -Cl, -Br, -F, -OSO₃H, -SSO₃H, -OCO-CH₃, -OPO₃H₂, -OCO-CCl₃, -OCO-CHCl₂, -OCO-CH₂Cl, -OSO₂-C₁-C₄alkyl, -OSO₂-N(C₁-C₄alkyl)₂ or -OCO-C₆H₅.

Preferably U is a group of the formula -Cl, -OSO₃H, -SSO₃H, -OCO-CH₃, -OCO-C₆H₅ or -OPO₃H₂, in particular -Cl or -OSO₃H, preferably -OSO₃H.

Y is preferably vinyl, β-chloroethyl, β-sulfatoethyl, β-thiosulfatoethyl, β-acetoxyethyl, β-phenoxyethyl or β-phosphatoethyl, particularly preferably β-sulfatoethyl or vinyl.

X₁ is preferably bromine.

alk and alk' are each independently of the other for example a methylene, ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene or 1,6-hexylene radical or branched isomers thereof.

Preferably alk and alk' are each independently of the other a C₁-C₄alkylene radical, particularly preferably an ethylene radical or propylene radical.

Preferably arylen is an unsubstituted or for example sulfo-, methyl-, methoxy- or carboxyl-substituted 1,3- or 1,4-phenylene radical, particularly preferably an unsubstituted 1,3- or 1,4-phenylene radical.

R is preferably C₁-C₄alkyl or particularly preferably hydrogen.

R₁ is preferably hydrogen.

R₂ is preferably hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, in particular hydrogen.

B is preferably -NH- or -O-, particularly preferably -O-.

t is preferably 0.

Preference for use as radicals of the formulae (5a) to (5g) is given to those where R, R₁ and R₂ are each hydrogen, B is -O- or -NH-, alk and alk' are each independently of the other ethylene or propylene, arylene is unsubstituted or methyl-, methoxy-, chlorine-, hydroxyl-, carboxyl- or sulfo-substituted phenylene, Y is vinyl or β -sulfoethyl, Y₁ is -CHBr-CH₂Br or -CBr=CH₂ and t is 0.

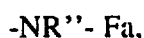
A non-reactive substituted or unsubstituted amino radical V can be for example amino, N-C₁-C₄alkylamino or N,N-di-C₁-C₄alkylamino, in which case the alkyl may be for example, sulfo-, sulfato-, hydroxyl-, carboxyl- or phenyl-substituted, cyclohexylamino, N-C₁-C₄alkyl-N-phenylamino or phenylamino or naphthylamino, in which case the phenyl or naphthyl may be for example C₁-C₄alkyl-, C₁-C₄alkoxy-, amino-, C₂-C₄alkanoylamino-, carboxyl-, sulfo- or halogen-substituted.

Examples of suitable non-reactive radicals V are amino, methylamino, ethylamino, β -hydroxyethylamino, N,N-di- β -hydroxyethylamino, β -sulfoethylamino, cyclohexylamino, morpholino, o-, m- or p-chlorophenylamino, o-, m- or p-methylphenylamino, o-, m- or p-methoxyphenylamino, o-, m- or p-sulfophenylamino, 2,4- or 2,5-disulfophenylamino, o-carboxyphenylamino, 1- or 2-naphthylamino, 1-sulfo-2-naphthylamino, 1,5-disulfo-2-naphthylamino, 6,8-disulfo-2-naphthylamino, 3,6,8-trisulfo-2-naphthylamino, 1,6-disulfonaphthylamino, N-ethyl-N-phenylamino, N-methyl-N-phenylamino, morpholino, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or isopropoxy and hydroxyl.

A non-reactive radical V is preferably C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, hydroxyl, in particular amino, N-C₁-C₄alkylamino, with or without hydroxyl, sulfato or sulfo substitution in the alkyl moiety, morpholino, phenylamino or N-C₁-C₄alkyl-N-phenylamino, where the phenyl is in each case unsubstituted or sulfo-, carboxyl-, acetamino-, methyl-, or methoxy-substituted, or sulfo-monosubstituted, -disubstituted or -trisubstituted 2-naphthylamino.

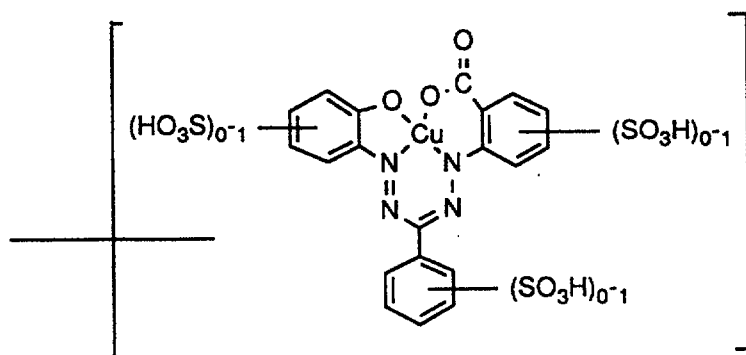
Particularly preferred non-reactive radicals V are amino, N-methylamino, N-ethylamino, β -sulfoethylamino, phenylamino, 2-, 3- or 4-sulfophenylamino, 2,4- or 2,5-disulfophenylamino, mono-, di- or trisulfo-2-naphthylamino, N-C₁-C₂alkyl-N-phenylamino or morpholino.

A further group of suitable amino radicals V conforms to the formula



where Fa is a monoazo radical $-(D-N=N-K_1)$ or the radical of a formazan, R'' is independently subject to the meanings and preferences mentioned for R', D is the radical of a diazo component of the benzene or naphthalene series or of the heterocyclic series, and K₁ is the radical of a coupling component. D is preferably a phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl radical which is substituted by from 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, chlorine, sulfo and -SO₂-Y, where Y is as defined above, and K is the radical of 1-amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid (H-acid), the radical of K-, I- or J-acid, or a radical of the formula (6a), (6b), (6d) or (6e) given below.

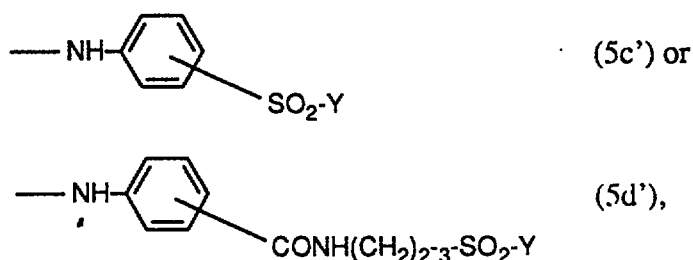
Suitable formazan radicals Fa conform for example to the formula



A fibre-reactive triazinyl radical A₁ is preferably a radical of the above-indicated formula (4) where T is chlorine or fluorine and V is C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, hydroxyl, amino, N-C₁-C₄alkylamino, with or without hydroxyl, sulfato or sulfo substitution in the alkyl moiety, morpholino, phenylamino or N-C₁-C₄alkyl-N-phenylamino, where the phenyl is in each case unsubstituted or sulfo-, carboxyl-, acetamino-, methyl- or methoxy-substituted, sulfo-monosubstituted, -disubstituted or -trisubstituted 2-naphthylamino or a reactive radical of the above-indicated formula (5a) to (5g).

A fibre-reactive triazinyl radical A_1 is particularly preferably a radical of the above-indicated formula (4) where T is chlorine or fluorine and V is amino, N-methylamino, N-ethylamino, β -sulfoethylamino, phenylamino, 2-, 3- or 4-sulfophenylamino, 2,4- or 2,5-disulfophenylamino, mono-, di- or trisulfo-2-naphthylamino, N-C₁-C₂alkyl-N-phenylamino or morpholino.

A fibre-reactive triazinyl radical A_1 can preferably also be a radical of the above-indicated formula (4) where T is chlorine or fluorine and V is a fibre-reactive radical of the formula



where Y is vinyl or β -sulfatoethyl.

A fibre-reactive radical A_1 of the formula (2a) to (2d) is preferably a radical of this kind where X is chlorine, X₁ is bromine, Y is vinyl or β -sulfatoethyl, and n is 2, 3 or 4. Of particular interest in this connection are compounds of the formula (1) where A is the radical -NH-A₁ and A₁ is chloroacetyl.

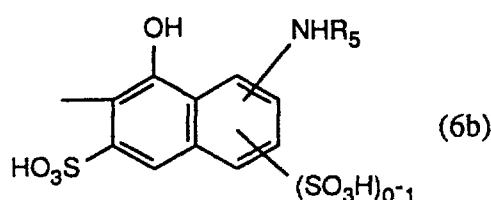
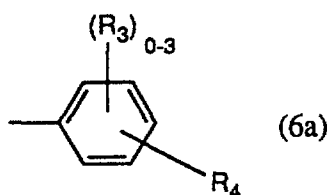
K is in particular the radical of a water-soluble coupling component of the series of the aminobenzenes or phenols, in particular of the sulfonated or carboxylated aminobenzenes or phenols; of the naphthylamines or naphthols, in particular of the sulfonated or carboxylated naphthylamines or naphthols; of the aminonaphthols, in particular of the sulfonated aminonaphthols; of the acylaminonaphthols, in particular of the sulfonated acylaminonaphthols having the acyl radical of an alkanoic or alkenoic acid in each case having 1 to 4, preferably 2 to 4, carbon atoms in the alkyl or alkenyl moiety; or of the series of the parazolones, pyridones or pyrimidines, and K, in addition to the substituents customary in dyes, may contain a further azo group and/or one or more fibre-reactive groups.

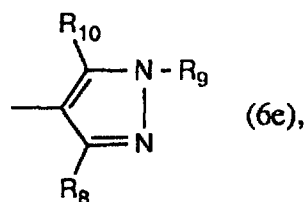
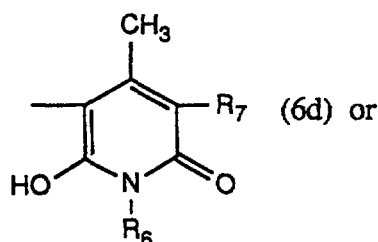
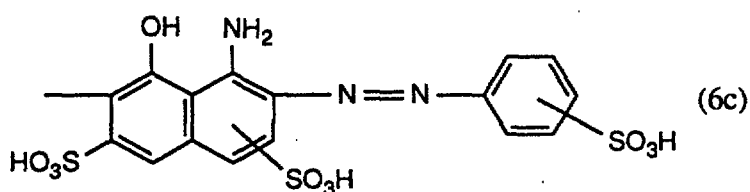
Of the series of substituents on the radical K, there may be mentioned for example lower alkyl groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl or butyl,

alkoxy groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy or butoxy, hydroxy- C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, e.g. hydroxyethoxy, acylamino groups having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, in particular alkanoylamino groups, such as acetylamino, or propionylamino, or benzoylamino; phenylamino, N,N-di- β -hydroxyethylamino, N,N-di- β -sulfatoethylamino, sulfobenzylamino, N,N-disulfobenzoylamino; alkoxy-carbonyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkoxy radical, such as methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl; alkylsulfonyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methylsulfonyl or ethylsulfonyl; trifluoromethyl, nitro, cyano, halogen, such as fluorine, chlorine or bromine; carbamoyl, N-alkylcarbamoyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical, such as N-methylcarbamoyl or N-ethylcarbamoyl; sulfamoyl, N-alkylsulfamoyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as N-methylsulfamoyl, N-ethylsulfamoyl, N-propylsulfamoyl, N-isopropylsulfamoyl or N-butylsulfamoyl; N-(β -hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl, N,N-di-(β -hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl, N-phenylsulfamoyl, ureido, hydroxyl, carboxyl, sulfo-methyl, sulfo, benzoyl, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyl, e.g. acetyl or propionyl, phenylazo, which is further substituted by one or more radicals, for example from the group consisting of sulfo, methyl, methoxy, chlorine and reactive radical of the above-indicated formula (3a), (3b) or (4), or naphthylazo which is further substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl, amino, sulfo, and reactive radical of the above-indicated formula (3a) or (4).

One or more fibre-reactive groups on K will be customary aliphatic or heterocyclic radicals having detachable groups or atoms, for example a radical of the above-indicated formula (3a) or (3b), an above-indicated halopyrimidinyl or haloquinoxalinecarbonyl radical, or preferably a fibre-reactive triazinyl radical of the above-indicated formula (4).

K is preferably a 1- or 2-naphthol radical with or without substitution by sulfo or by a radical $-SO_2-Y$, where Y is as defined above, or is a 1- or 2-naphthylamine radical with or without substitution by hydroxyl, sulfo or a radical $-SO_2-Y$, where Y is as defined above, or is a radical of the formula





where

$(R_3)_{0-3}$ represents 0 to 3 radicals selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, halogen, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy- C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, hydroxyl, hydroxy- C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyloxy, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonyl, C_2 - C_5 alkanoylamino, N- C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfamoyl and sulfo,

R_4 is hydroxyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy or a radical $-NR_{11}R_{12}$ and R_{11} and R_{12} are each independently of the other hydrogen, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyl or unsubstituted or hydroxyl-, sulfo- or sulfato-substituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

R_5 is hydrogen, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyl, benzoyl or a radical of the above-indicated formula (4),

R_6 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

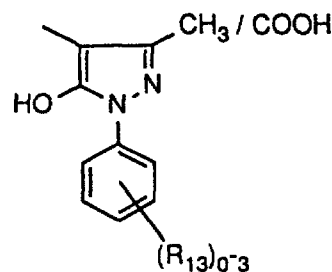
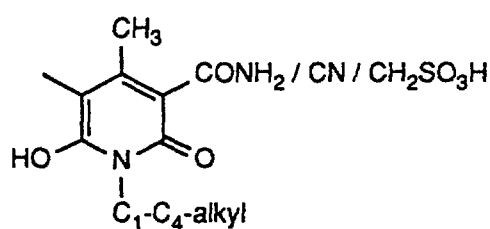
R_7 is carbamoyl, cyano or sulfomethyl,

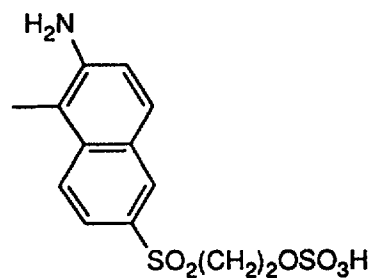
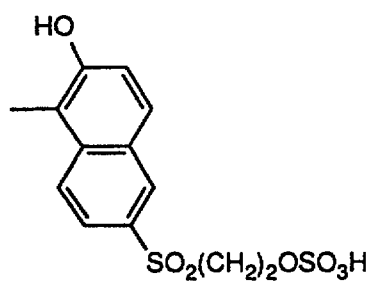
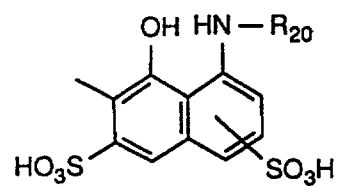
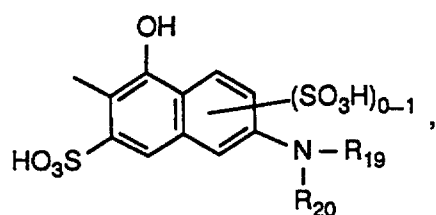
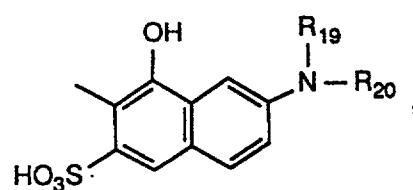
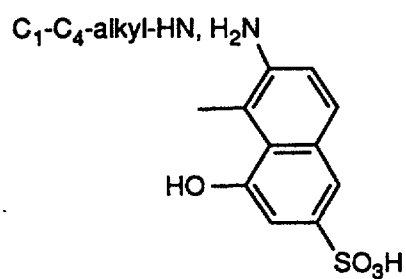
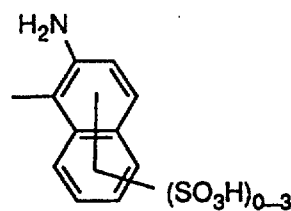
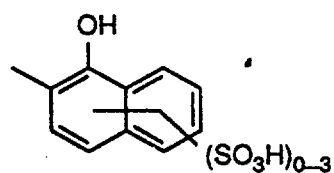
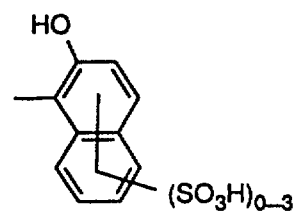
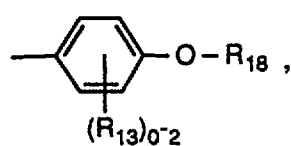
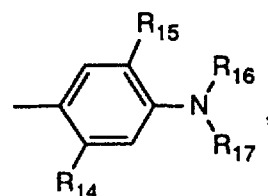
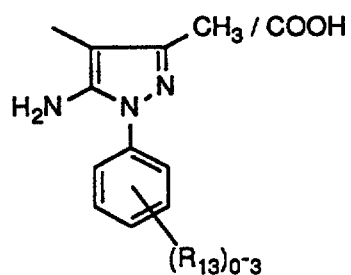
R_8 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl or carboxyl,

R_9 is unsubstituted or halogen-, sulfo-, C_1 - C_4 alkyl- or C_1 - C_4 alkoxy-substituted phenyl or naphthyl, and

R_{10} is hydroxyl or amino.

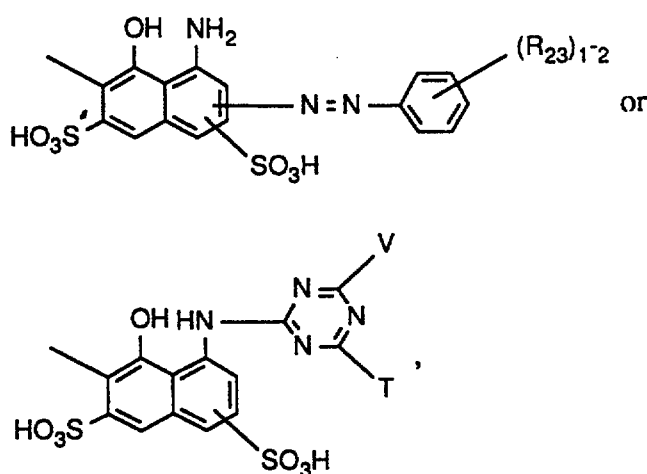
K particularly preferably has the following meanings:



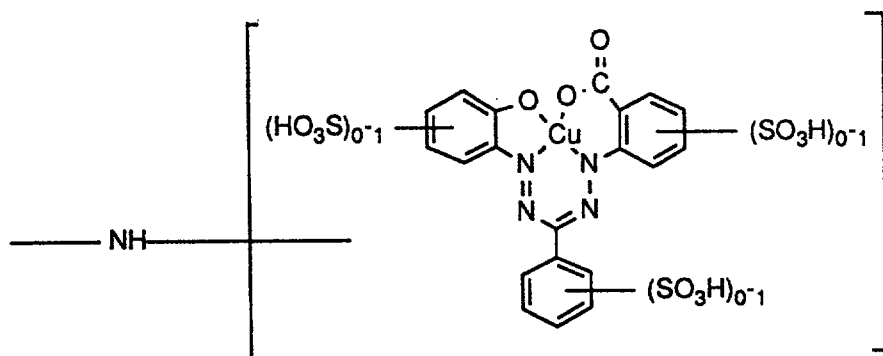


where $(R_{13})_{0-3}$ represents 0 to 3 identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, hydroxyl, chlorine and sulfo, R_{14} is hydrogen, methyl, methoxy, hydroxyl, chlorine, acetyl, acetylamino, hydroxyacetylamino, propionylamino, ureido or methyl- or ethylsulfonyl, R_{15} is hydrogen, methyl, methoxy, chlorine or C_1 - C_4 alkoxy- C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, R_{16} and R_{17} are each independently of the other hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, β -hydroxyethyl or β -sulfatoethyl, R_{18} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy- C_1 - C_4 alkyl or phenyl, R_{19} is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, β -hydroxyethyl, β -cyanoethyl or β -sulfatoethyl, and R_{20} is acetyl, propionyl or a radical of the above-indicated formula (4).

K can also preferably be a radical of the formula



where $(R_{23})_{1-2}$ represents 1 or 2 identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of sulfo, methyl, methoxy and $-SO_2-Y$, where Y is as defined above, T is chlorine or fluorine, and V is amino, N - C_1 - C_4 alkylamino or N,N -di- C_1 - C_4 alkylamino, the alkyl being unsubstituted or sulfo-, sulfato-, hydroxyl-, carboxyl- or phenyl-substituted, cyclohexylamino, N - C_1 - C_4 alkyl- N -phenylamino or phenylamino or naphthylamino, the phenyl or naphthyl being unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy-, amino-, C_2 - C_4 alkanoylamino-, carboxyl-, sulfo- or halogen-substituted, a radical of the formula



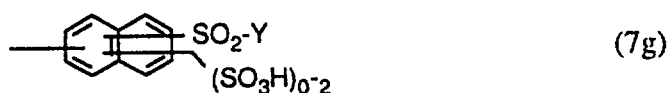
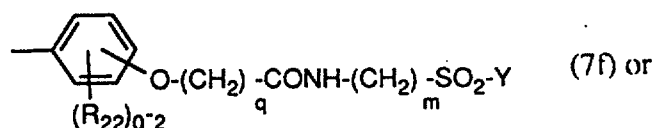
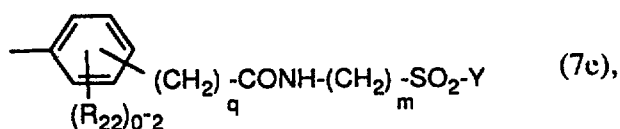
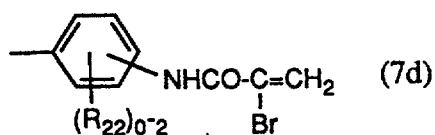
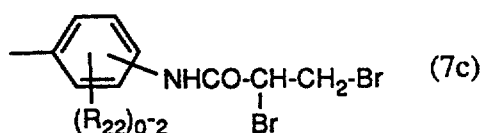
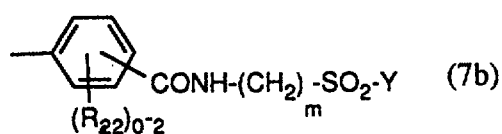
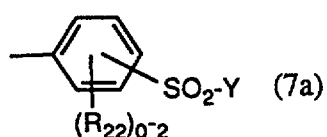
or a monoazo radical $-(D - N=N - K_1)$, where D is a phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl radical which is substituted by from 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, chlorine, sulfo and $-SO_2-Y$, where Y is as defined above, and K is the radical of 1-amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid (H-acid), the radical of K-, I- or J-acid, or a radical of the above-indicated formula (6a), (6b), (6d) or (6e).

Z is a phenyl or naphthyl radical which, in addition to fibre-reactive radicals, can contain the substituents customary in organic dyes. Examples of such substituents include C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, acylamino groups having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, in particular alkanoylamino groups and alkoxycarbonylamino groups, such as acetylamino, propionylamino, methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino or benzoylamino, phenylamino, N,N-di- β -hydroxyethylamino, N,N-di- β -sulfatoethylamino, sulfobenzylamino, N,N-disulfobenzylamino; alkoxycarbonyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkoxy radical, such as methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl; alkylsulfonyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methylsulfonyl or ethylsulfonyl; trifluoromethyl, nitro, cyano, halogen, such as fluorine, chlorine or bromine; carbamoyl, N-alkylcarbamoyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical, such as N-methylcarbamoyl or N-ethylcarbamoyl; sulfamoyl, N-alkylsulfamoyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as N-methylsulfamoyl, N-ethylsulfamoyl, N-propylsulfamoyl, N-isopropylsulfamoyl or N-butylsulfamoyl; N-(β -hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl, N,N-di-(β -hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl, N-phenylsulfamoyl, ureido, hydroxyl, carboxyl, sulfomethyl or sulfo.

The reactive radicals of the above-indicated formula (3a) to (3f) in Z are subject to the abovementioned definitions and preferences as regards X_1 and Y. m_1 and m are each preferably independently of the other 2, 3 or 4, particularly preferably 2 or 3, very particularly preferably 2. p is preferably 0, and q is preferably 1, 2 or 3, particularly preferably 1 or 2.

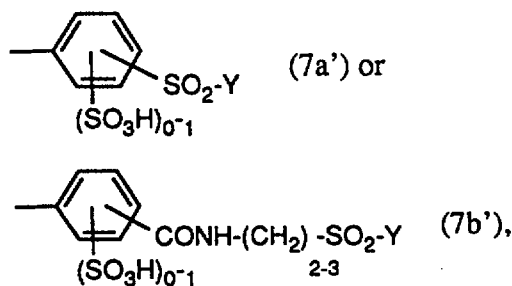
The Z is preferably a phenyl radical which carries a fibre-reactive radical of the formula (3a) or (3b) and is further unsubstituted or sulfo-, methyl-, chlorine- hydroxyl- or methoxy-substituted, or is a 1- or 2-naphthyl radical which carries a fibre-reactive radical of the formula (3a) and is further unsubstituted or sulfo-substituted.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention concerns compounds of the formula (1) where Z is a fibre-reactive radical of the formula



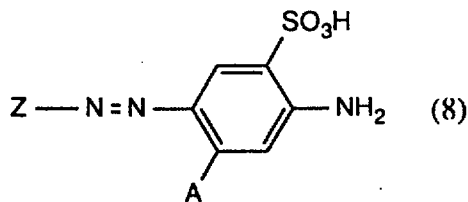
where Y is subject to the abovementioned meanings and preferences, (R₂₂)₀₋₂ represents 0 to 2 identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy,

Particularly preferably Z is a radical of the formula



The compounds of the formula (1) have at least two, preferably two to eight, particularly preferably three to six, sulfo or sulfato groups; these can each be present in the form of the free acid or preferably in salt form, for example as sodium, lithium, potassium or ammonium salt. The compounds of the formula (1) can also be present as mixed salt, for example as sodium-lithium or sodium-lithium-ammonium salt.

The process for preparing the reactive dyes of the formula (1) comprises diazotizing a compound of the formula



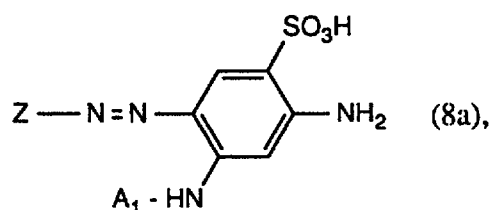
where A and Z are each as defined in the formula (1), and coupling the diazotization product with a coupling component K-H with or without a further conversion reaction, for example again diazotizing the intermediate product of the coupling reaction and coupling it with a further coupling component of the defined group K with or without further

reaction, or coupling the intermediate product with a further diazo component.

A further method comprises first preparing a dye which contains a precursor of the reactive radical and subsequently converting this precursor stage into the final stage, for example by esterification or an addition reaction.

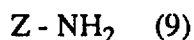
It is also possible for the synthesis to be followed by elimination reactions. For instance, a reactive dye of the formula (1) which contains sulfatoethylsulfonyl radicals can be treated with hydrogen halide eliminators, such as sodium hydroxide, to convert the sulfatoethylsulfonyl radicals into vinylsulfonyl radicals.

The compounds of the formula (8) are likewise fibre-reactive and novel. A further part of the subject-matter of the present invention therefore comprises compounds of the formula

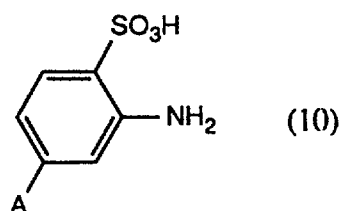


where A_1 and Z are each subject to the abovementioned meanings and preferences.

The compounds of the formula (8) or (8a) can be obtained for example by diazotizing a compound of the formula



in a conventional manner and coupling it with a compound of the formula



where A and Z are each as defined above. The compounds of the formulae (9) and (10) are known or can be prepared in a manner known per se.

The reactive dyes of formula (1) and the compounds of formula (8) are suitable for dyeing and printing a very wide range of materials, such as silk, leather, wool, polyamide fibres and polyurethanes, and in particular cellulosic fibre materials of any kind. These fibre materials include for example the natural cellulose fibres, such as cotton, linen and hemp, and also pulp and regenerated cellulose. The reactive dyes of the formula (1) are also suitable for dyeing or printing hydroxyl-containing fibres present in blend fabrics, for example blends of cotton with polyester fibres or polyamide fibres.

The dyes of the invention can be applied to and fixed on the fibre materials in various ways, in particular in the form of aqueous dye solutions and print pastes. They are suitable not only for the exhaust method but also for dyeing by the padding method, can be used at low dyeing temperatures, and require only short steaming times in pad-steam processes. The degrees of fixation are high, and the unfixed portions are easy to wash off, the difference between the degree of exhaustion and the degree of fixation being remarkably small, i.e. the loss on soaping being very small. The reactive dyes of the formula (1) are also suitable for printing, especially on cotton, but also for printing nitrogen-containing fibres, for example wool, silk or wool-containing blend fabrics.

The dyeings and prints on cellulose fibre materials prepared with the dyes of the invention have a high colour strength and a high fibre-dye bond stability not only in the acid but also in the alkaline range, also good light fastness and very good wet fastness properties, such as wash, water, seawater, cross-dyeing and perspiration fastness properties, and also good fastness to pleating, fastness to hot pressing, crock fastness and in particular chlorine fastness.

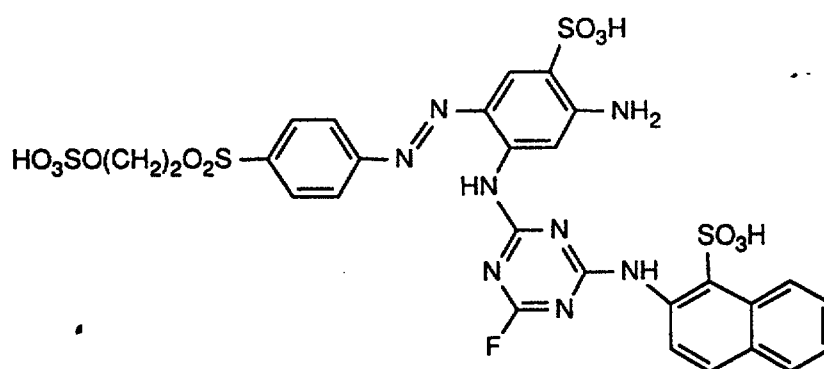
The Examples which follow illustrate the invention. The temperatures are given in degrees Celsius and parts and percentages are by weight, unless otherwise stated. Parts by weight relate to parts by volume as the kilogram to the litre.

The most important process variants are described in the illustrative embodiments.

Preparation of the intermediates of the formula (8):

Example 1: 44.8 parts of 2-naphthylamino-1-sulfonic acid are dissolved in 400 parts of water under neutral conditions, and the solution is cooled down to 0-5°C. At this temperature, 28.3 parts of 2,4,6-trifluoro-1,3,5-triazine are added dropwise over 20 minutes while the pH of the reaction solution is kept at 7 by the simultaneous addition

of sodium hydroxide solution. Following addition of a neutral mixture of 37.9 parts of 1,3-phenylenediamine-4-sulfonic acid in 300 parts of water, the reaction mixture is left at 0-2°C and pH 7-8 for 1 hour for the condensation reaction to proceed. The temperature is then raised to 20-25°C over about 2 hours. After the reaction has ended, 56.2 parts of diazotized 1-amino-4-(2-sulfatoethylsulfonyl)benzene are added, and the coupling reaction is carried out at 0-10°C and pH 4-5. Stirring at 5-20°C and pH 7 for 1 hour gives the dye of the formula:

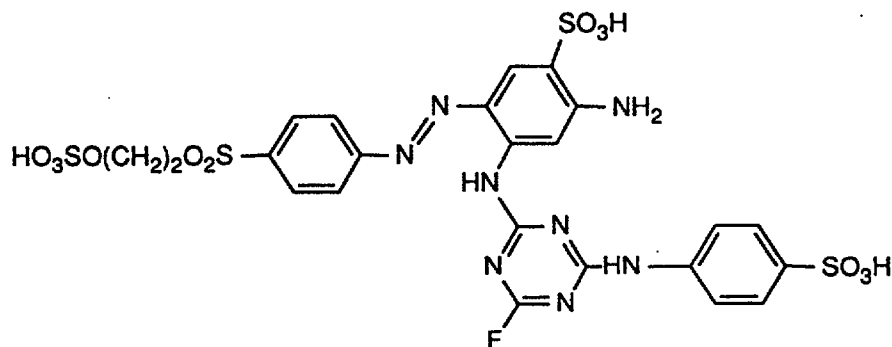


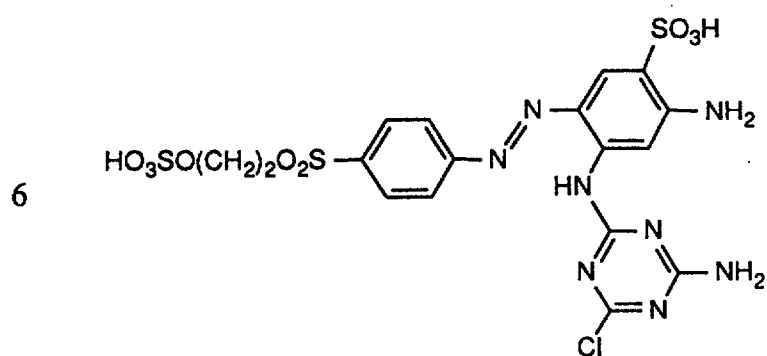
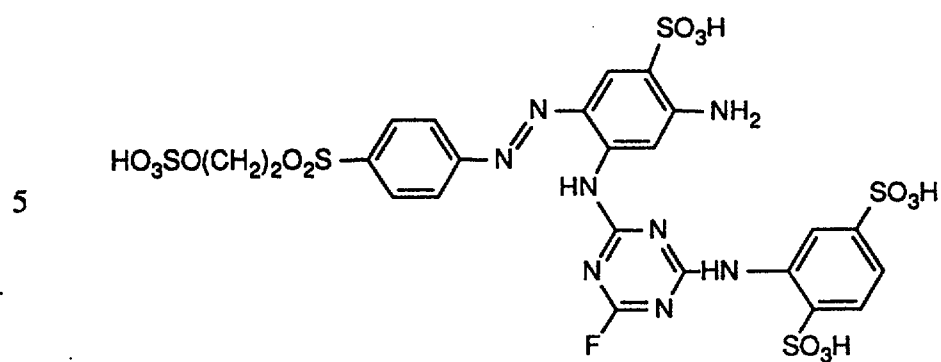
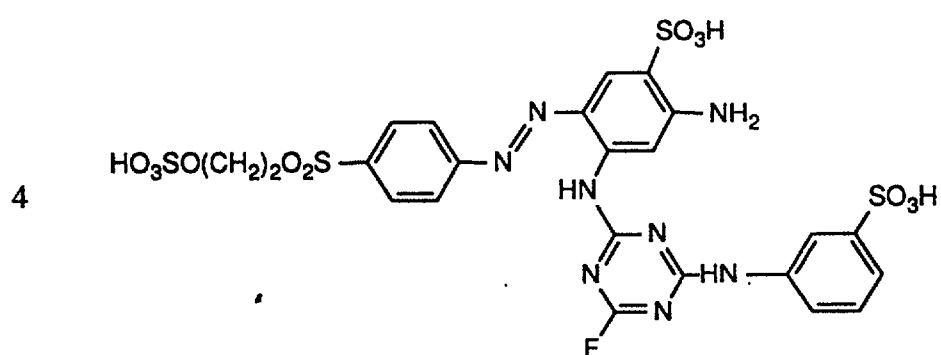
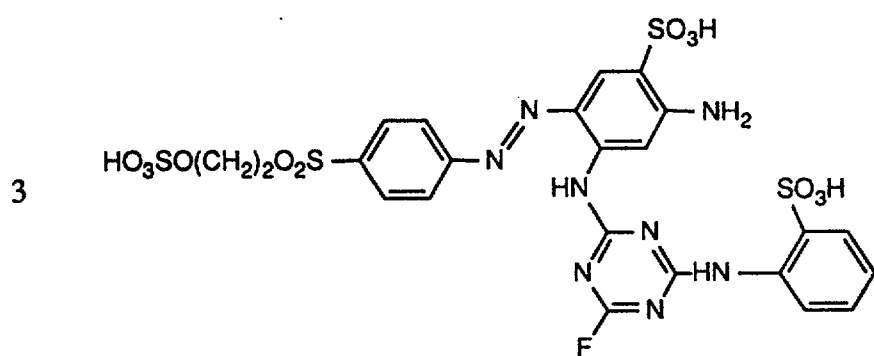
It dyes cotton in yellow shades.

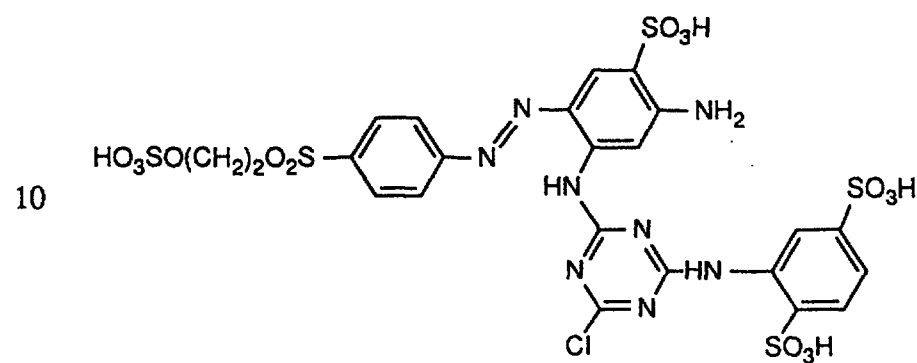
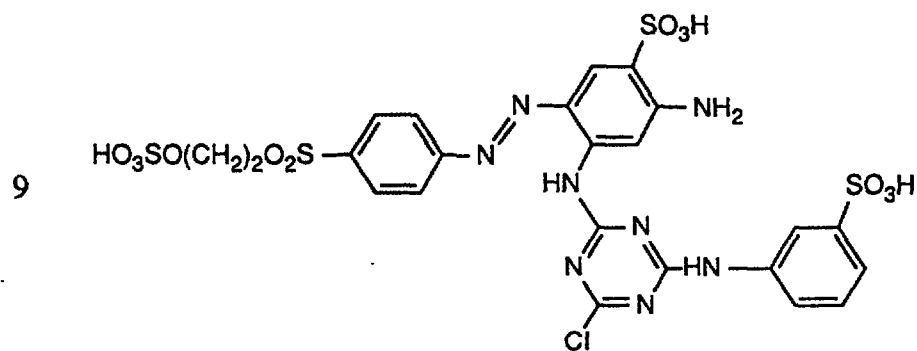
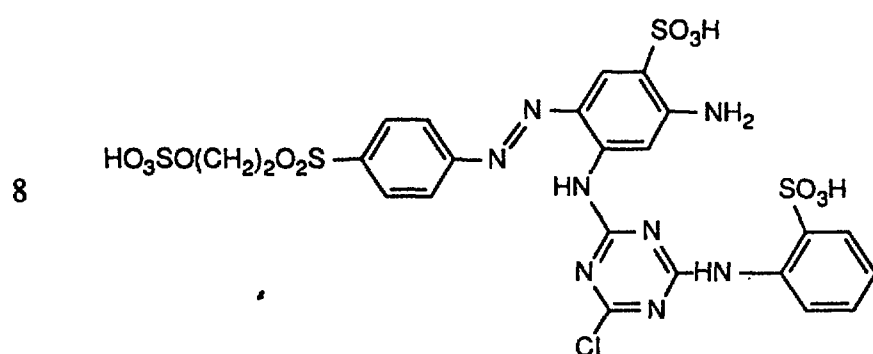
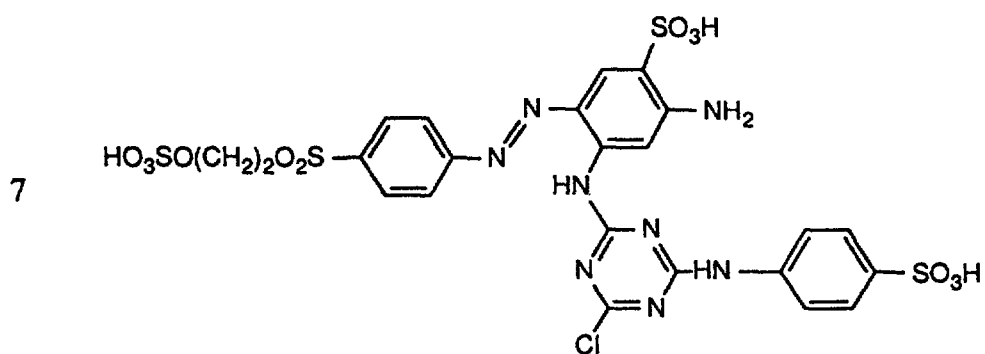
Examples 2-30q: The method of Example 1 can be used to prepare the following compounds which each dye cotton in a yellow shade:

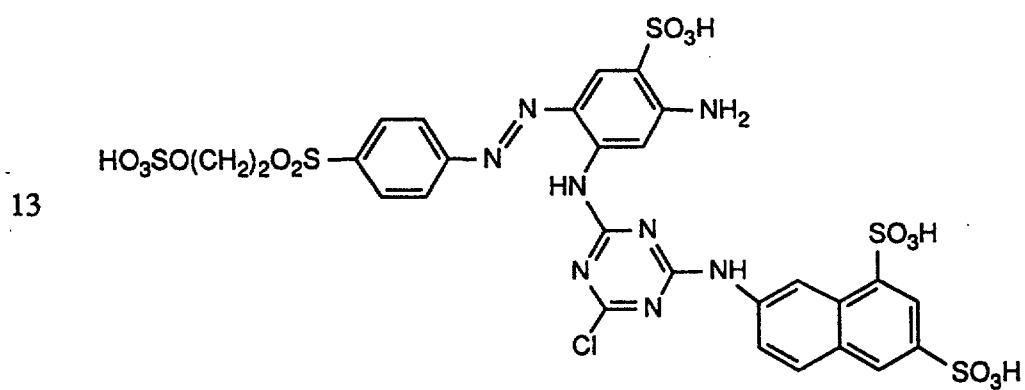
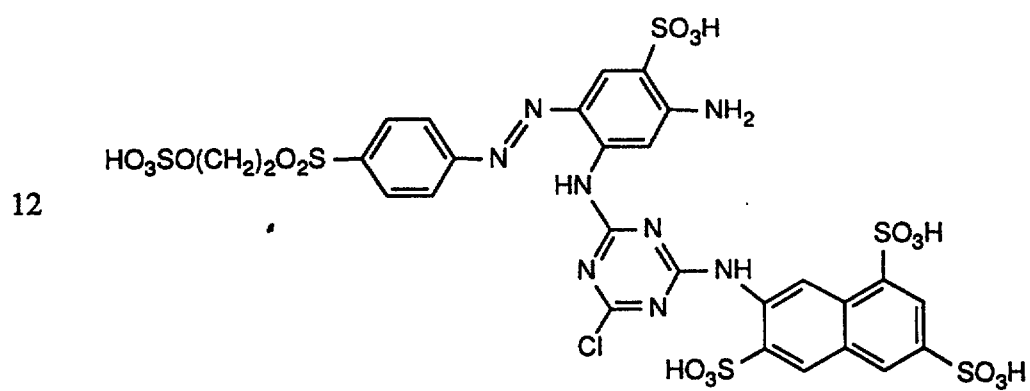
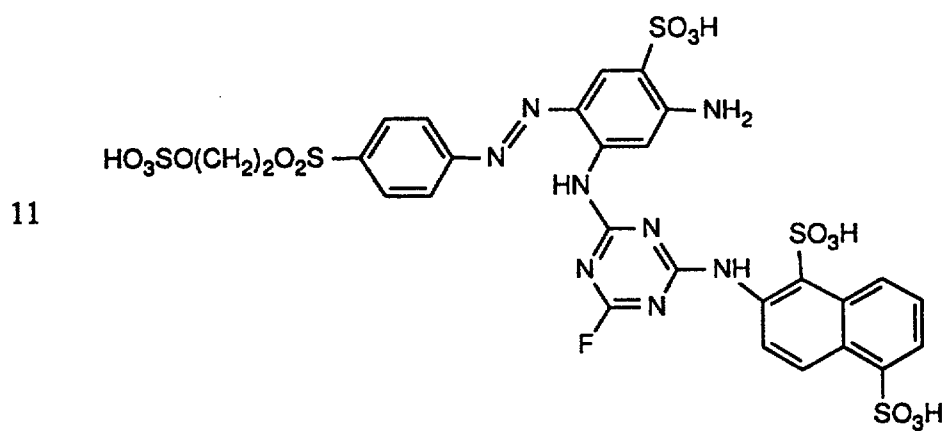
Ex.:	Compound of the formula
No.	

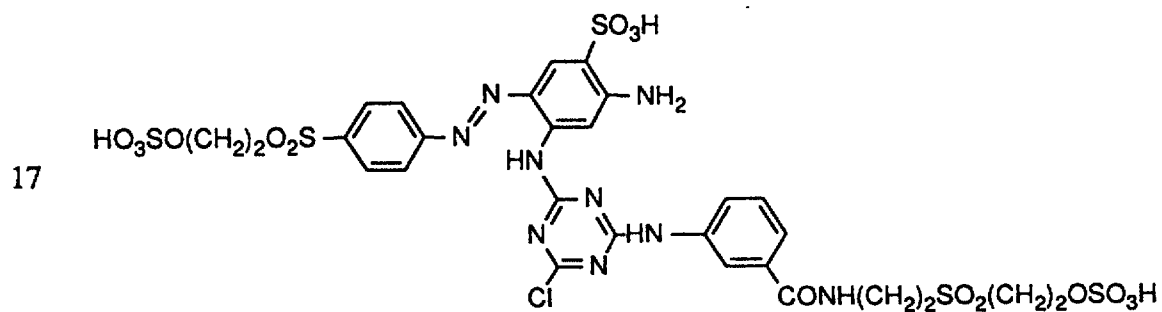
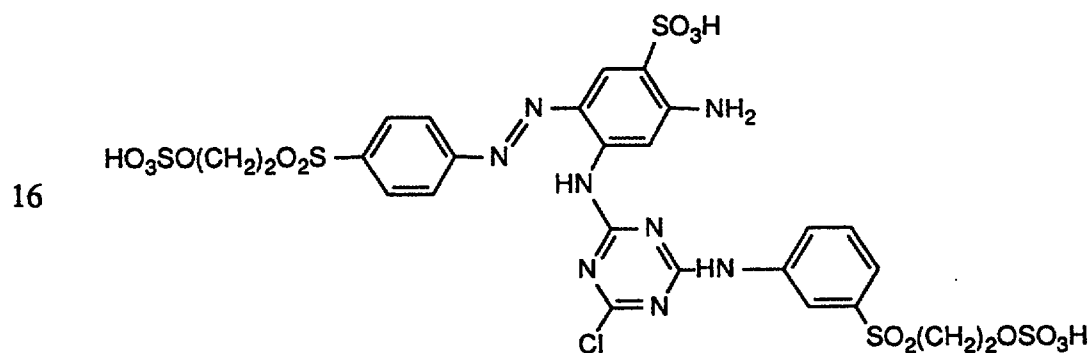
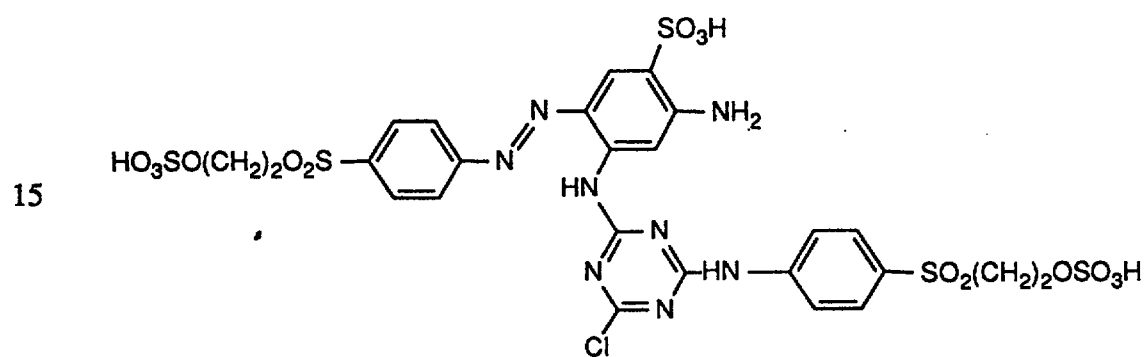
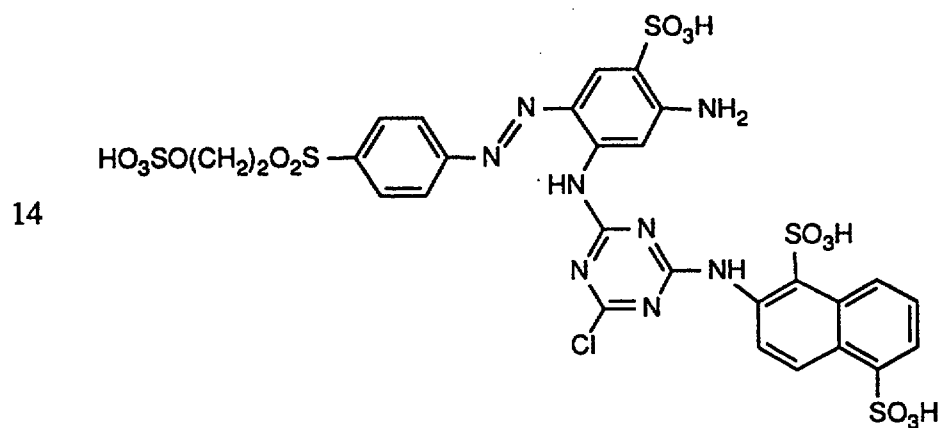
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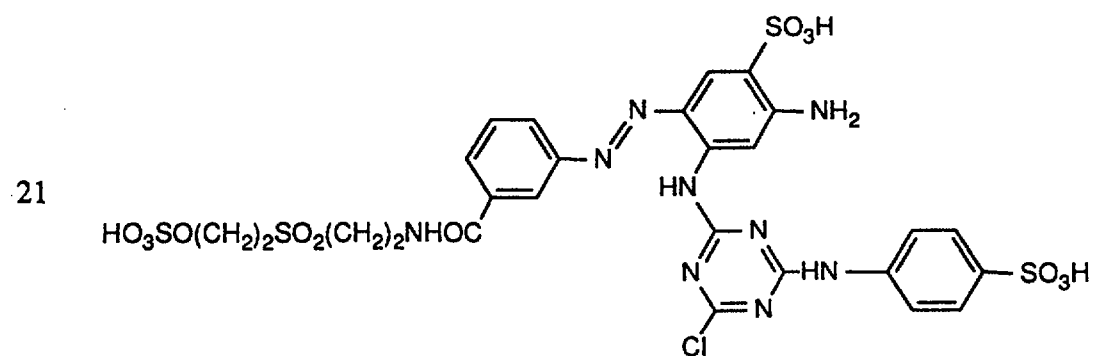
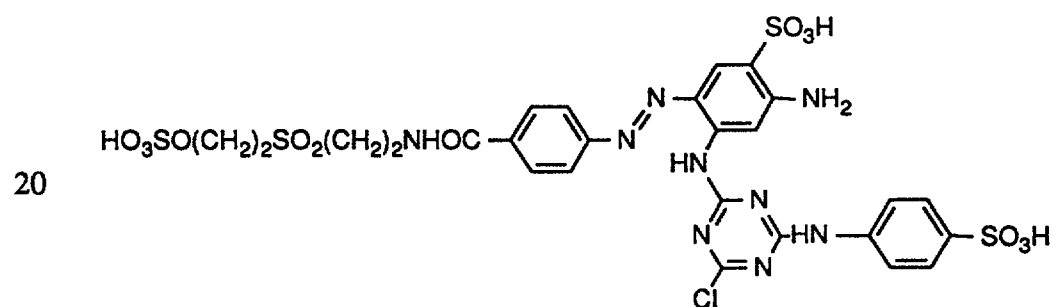
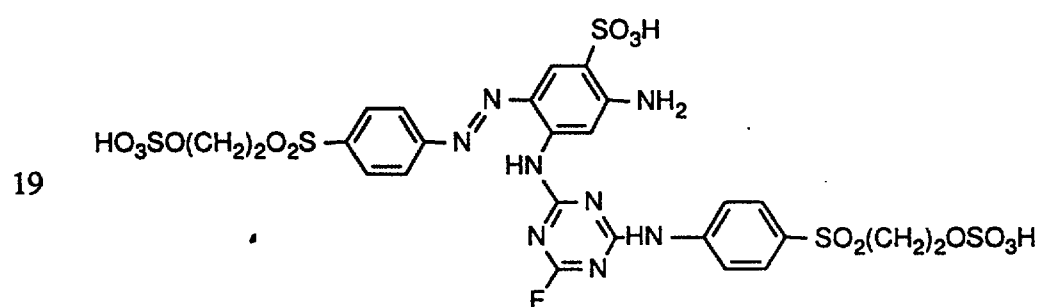
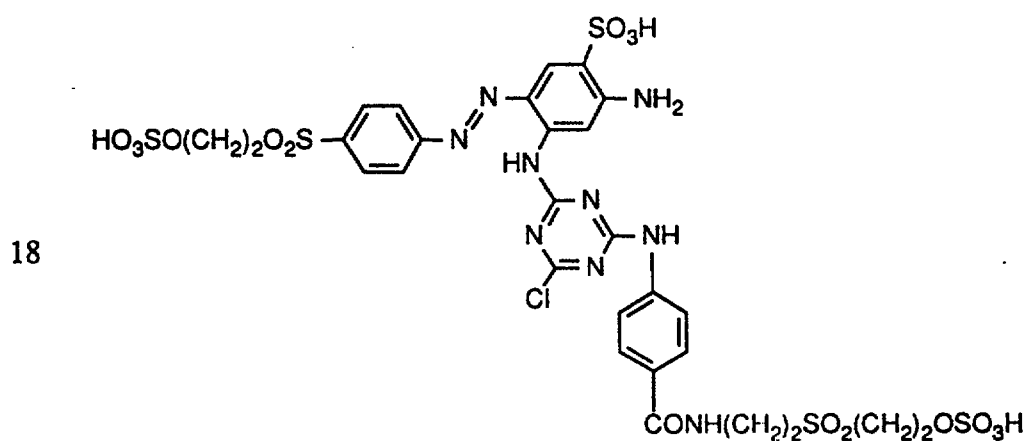


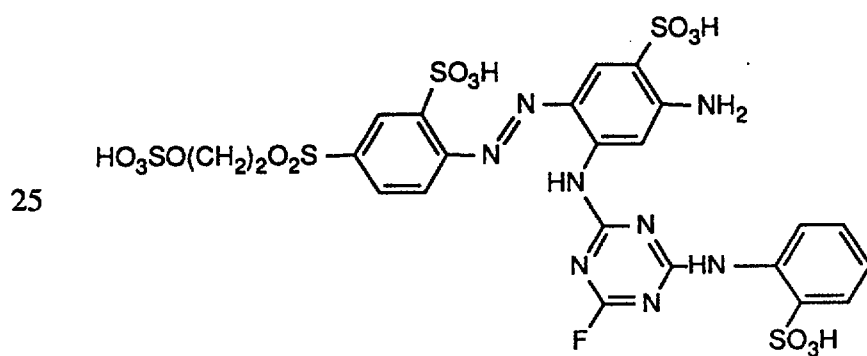
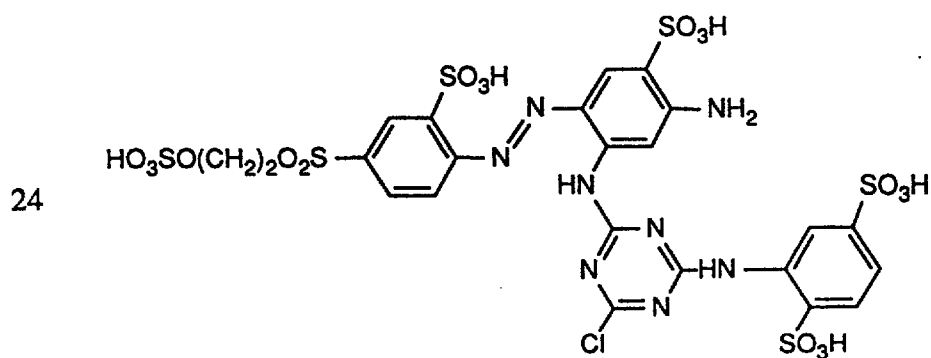
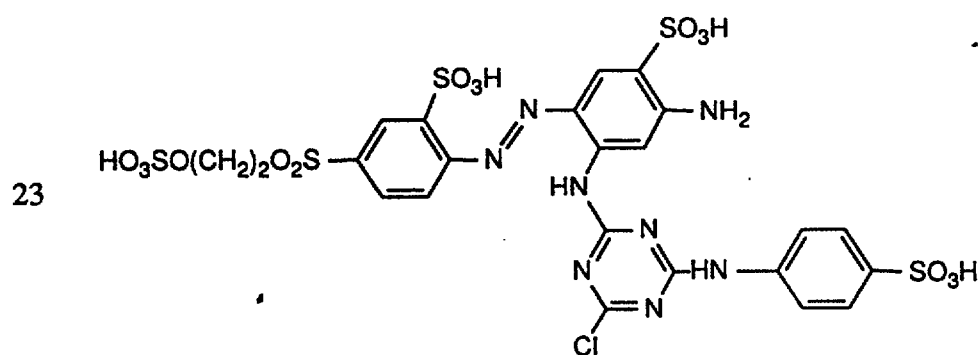
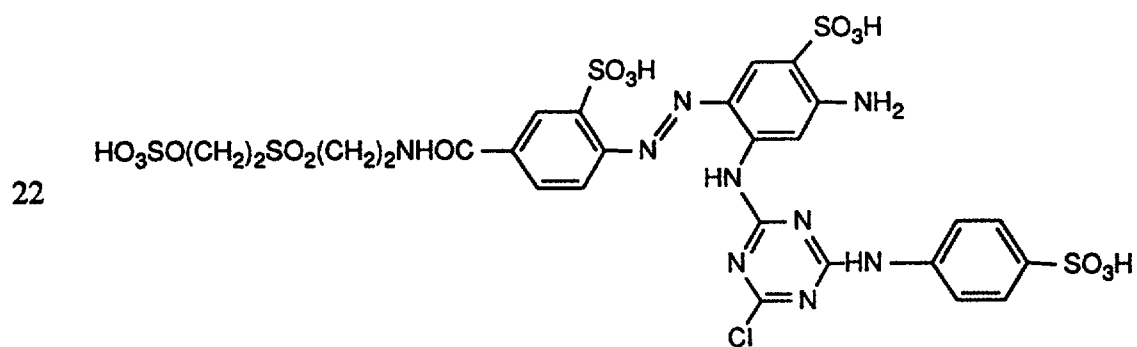


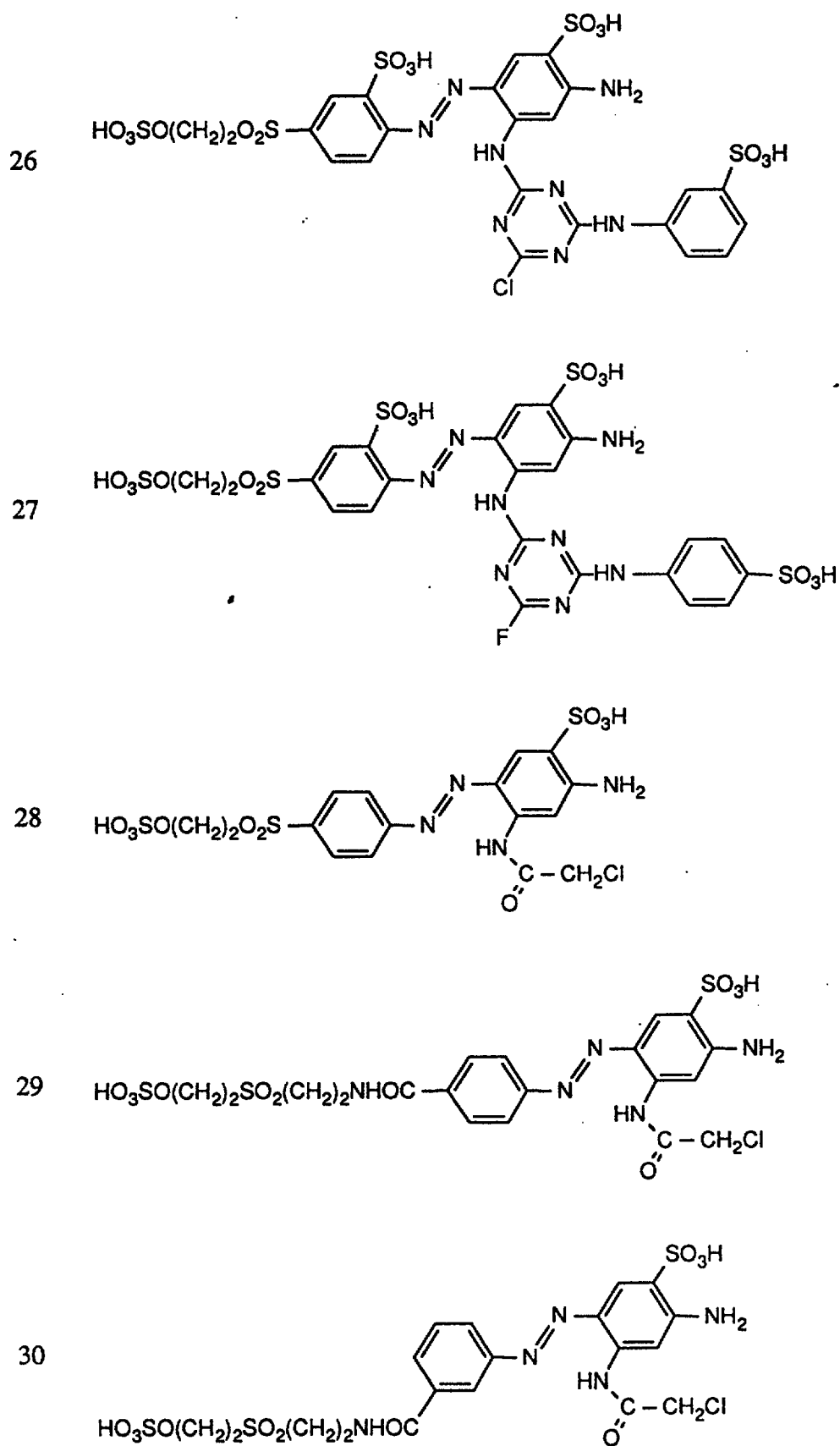


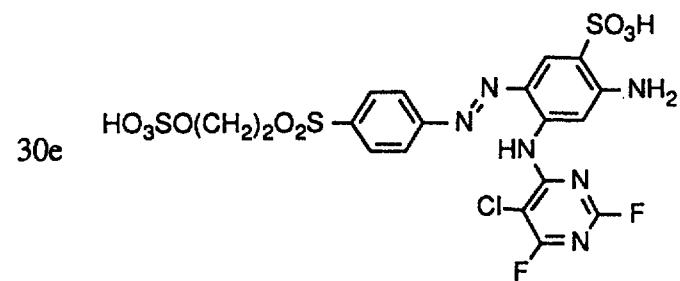
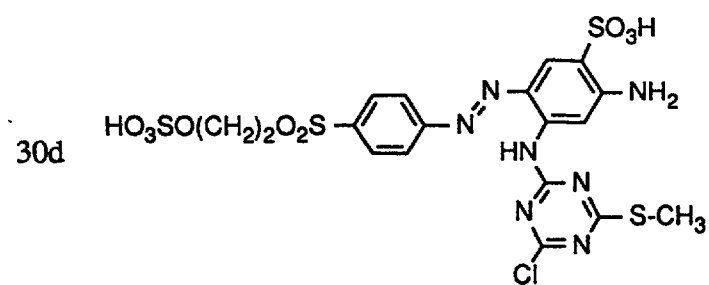
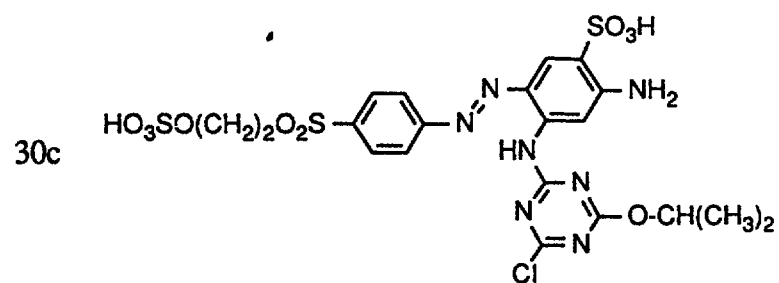
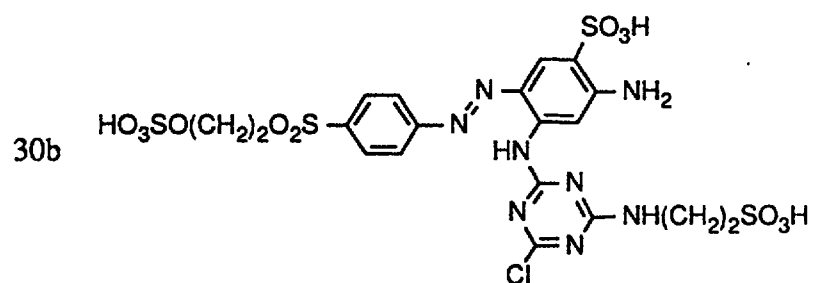
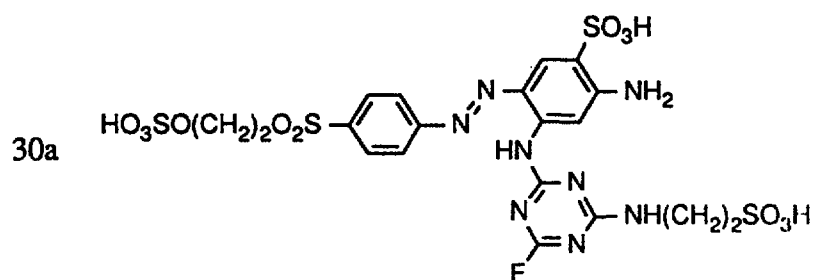


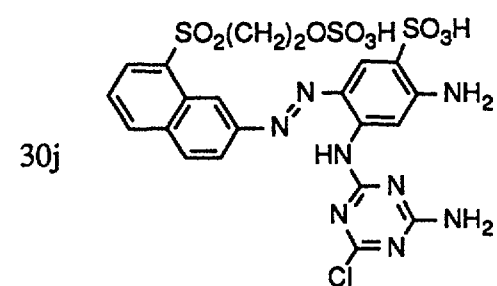
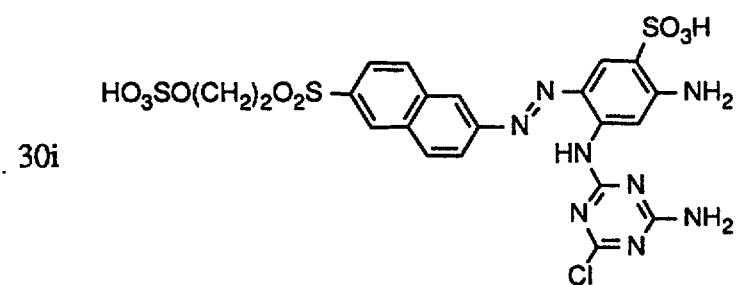
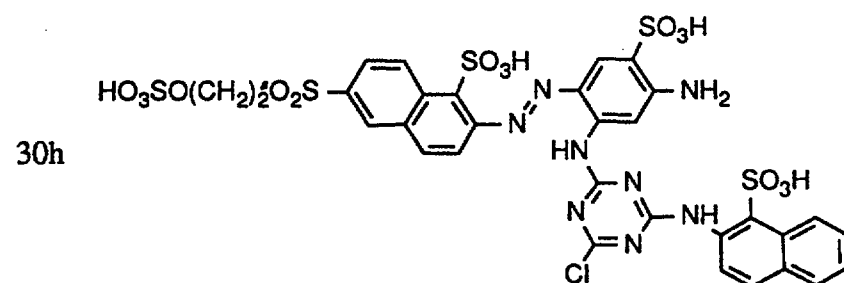
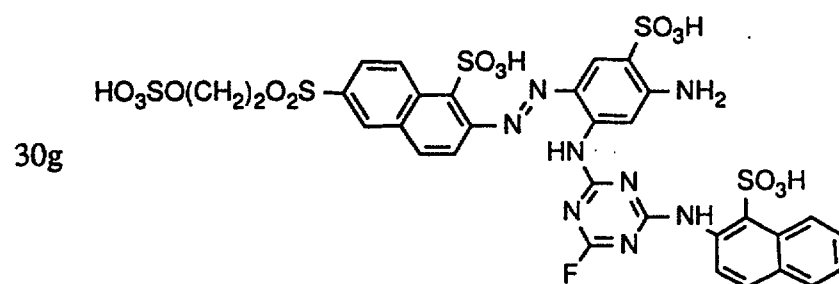
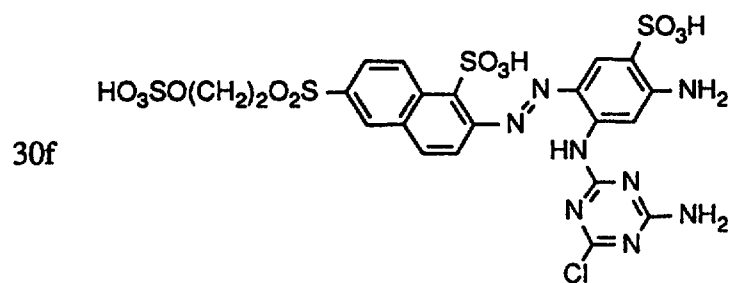


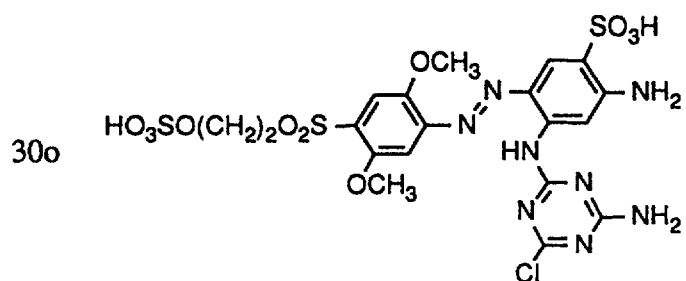
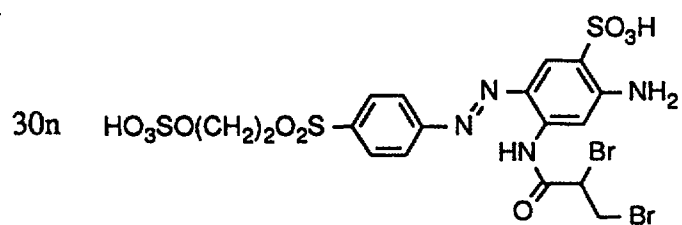
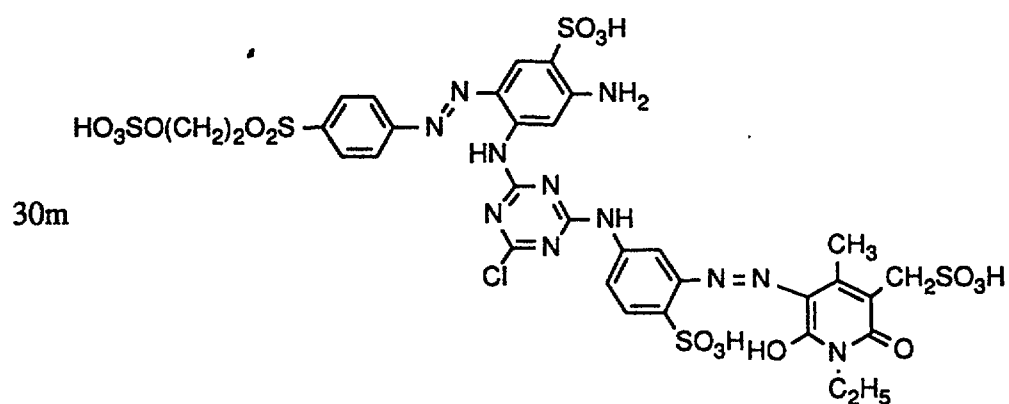
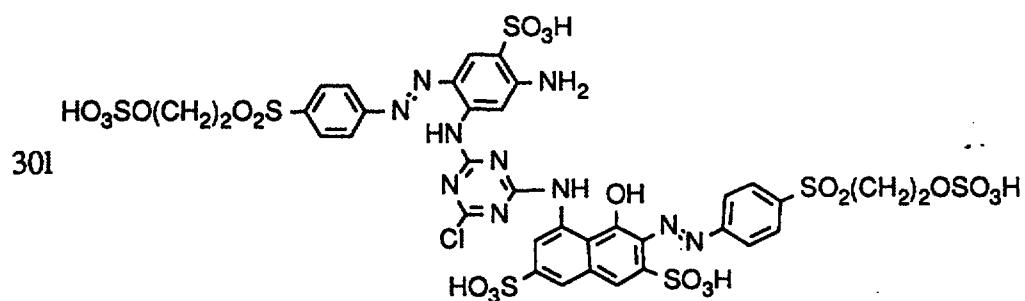
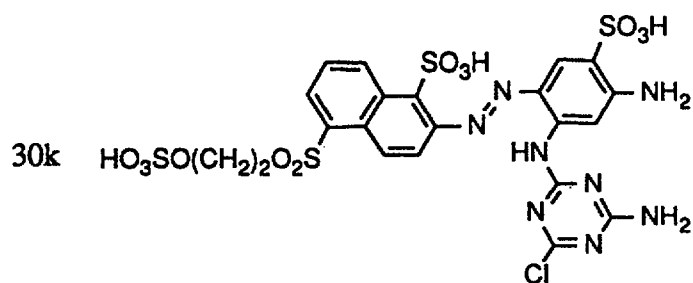


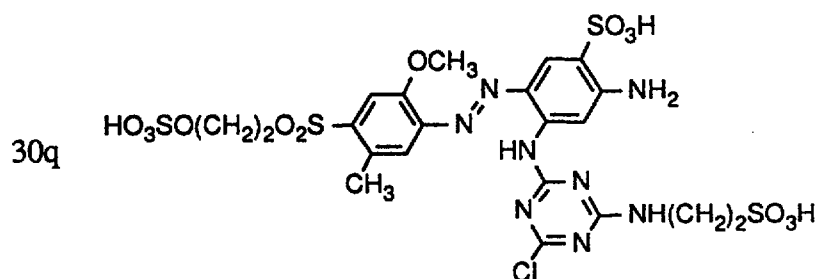
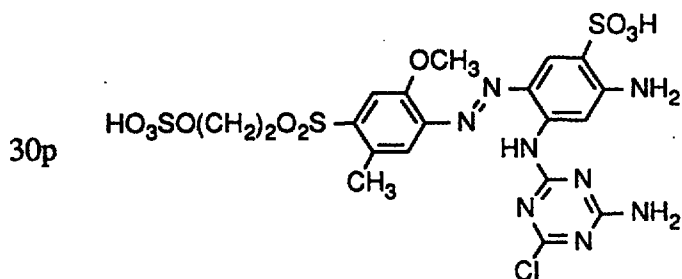






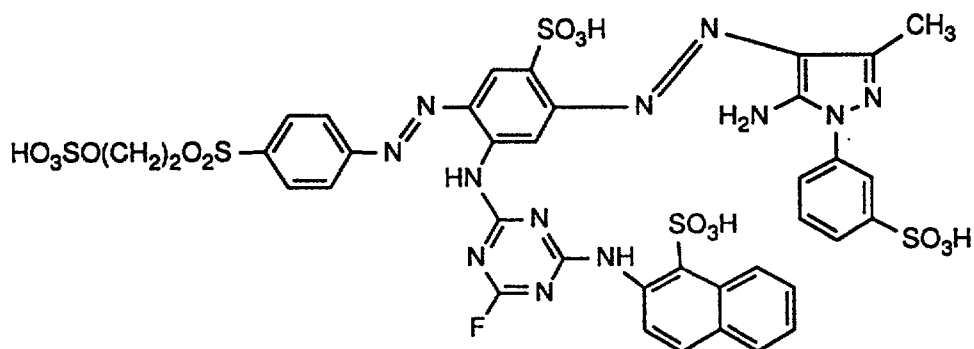






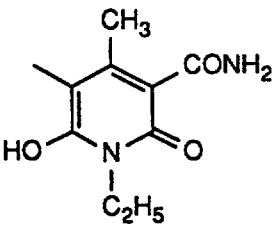
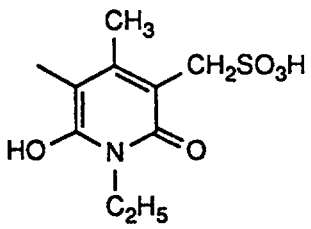
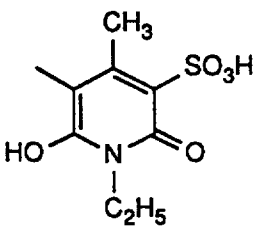
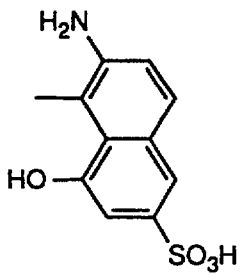
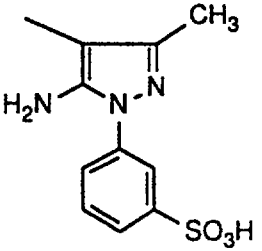
Preparation of the dyes of the formula (1):

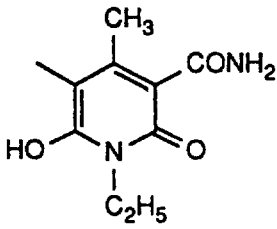
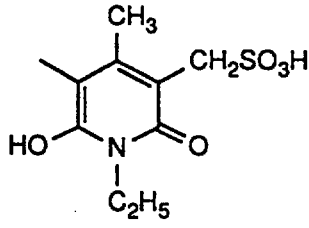
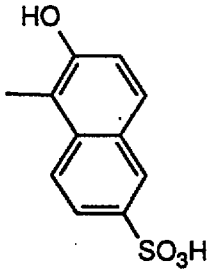
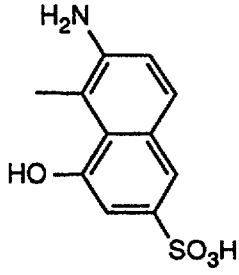
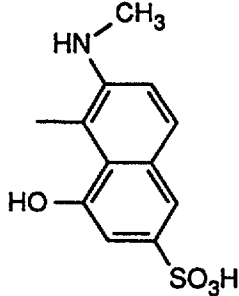
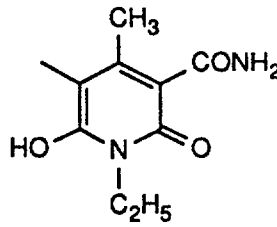
Example 31: 8.6 parts of the compound of Example 1 are diazotized in a conventional manner using sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid and coupled onto 2.1 parts of m-sulfonylmethylpyrazolidine under neutral conditions. After the coupling reaction has ended, the reaction solution is subjected to reverse osmosis and freeze-dried, leaving the dye of the formula:



It dyes cotton in scarlet shades having good allround fastness properties.

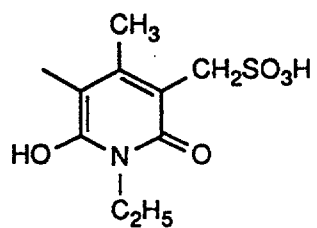
Examples 32-80: Similar dyes are obtained on reacting the diazo components and coupling components mentioned in the table with each other as described in Example 31. The dyes obtained dye cotton in the stated shade with good allround fastness properties.

Ex. No.	Diazo component of Example	Coupling component	Shade
32	1		Orange
33	1		Orange
34	1		Orange
35	1		Navy
36	6		Scarlet

37	6	 <chem>CC(=O)Nc1cc(C)c(O)c(NCC)c1=O</chem>	Orange
38	6	 <chem>CC(=O)Nc1cc(C)c(O)c(S(=O)(=O)CC)c1=O</chem>	Orange
39	6	 <chem>CC1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC=C2)C(=O)O</chem>	Red
40	6	 <chem>NC1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC=C2)C(=O)O</chem>	Navy
41	6	 <chem>CNc1cc2cc(O)ccc2c(S(=O)(=O)O)c1=O</chem>	Greenish blue
42	7	 <chem>CC(=O)Nc1cc(C)c(O)c(NCC)c1=O</chem>	Orange

43

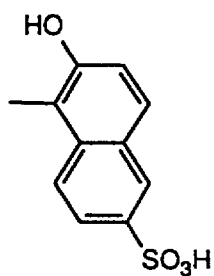
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Orange

44

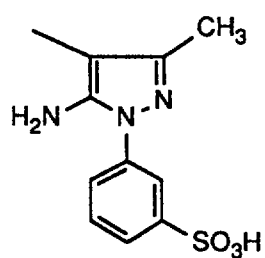
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Red

45

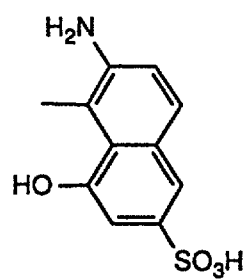
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Scarlet

46

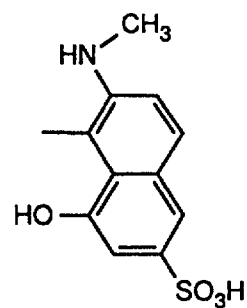
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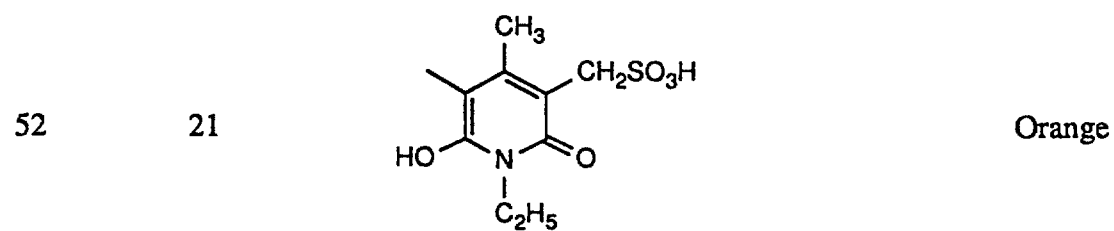
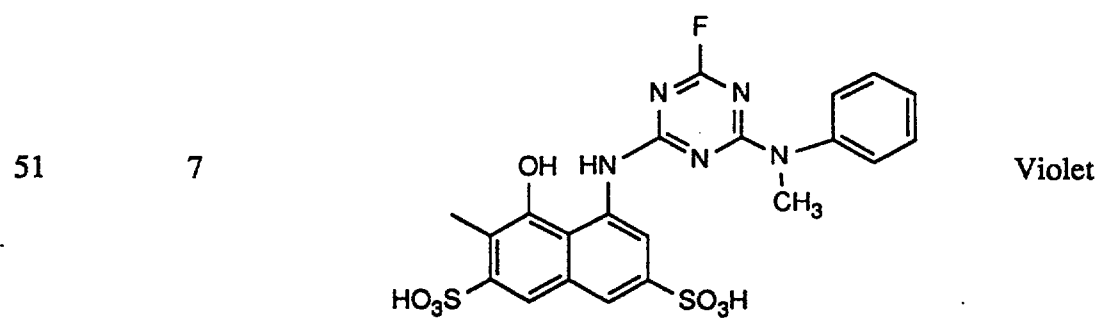
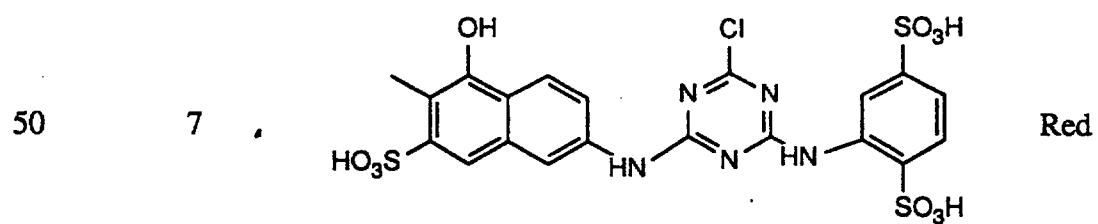
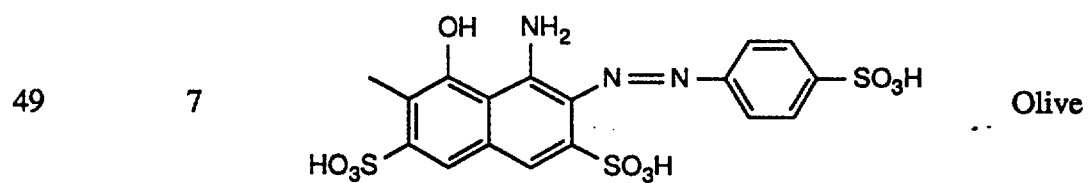
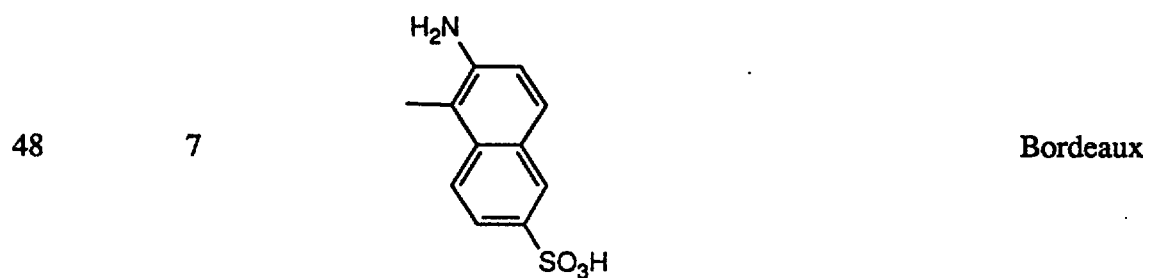
Navy

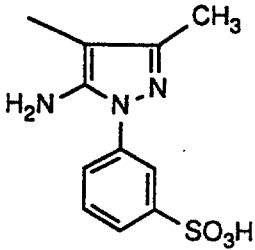
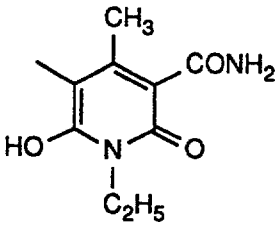
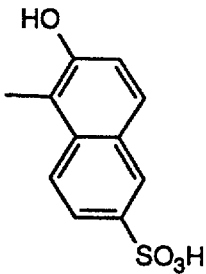
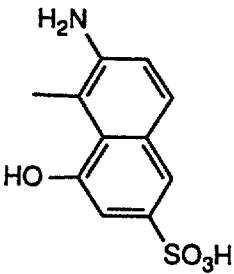
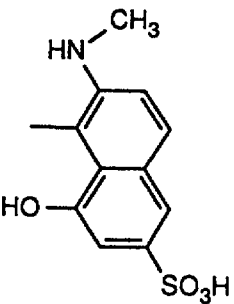
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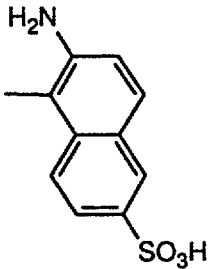
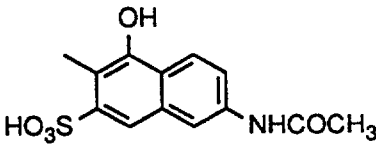
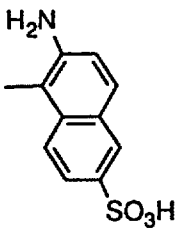
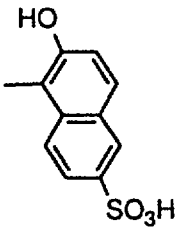
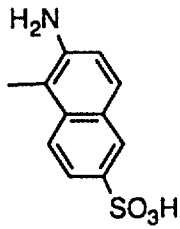
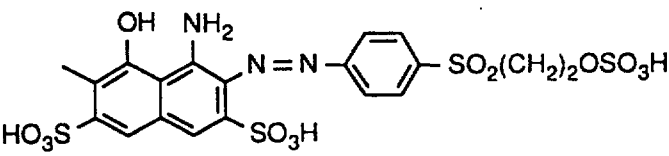
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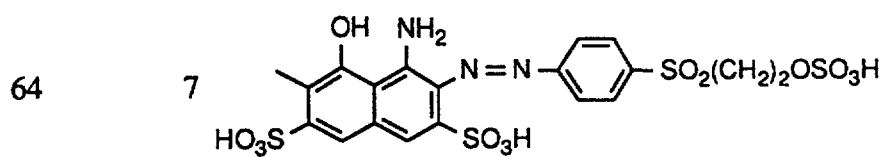


Greenish blue

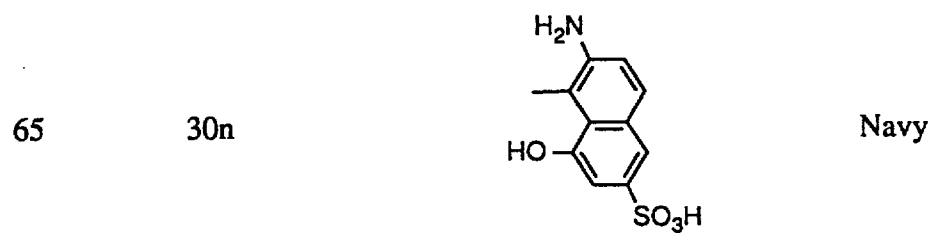


53	28		Scarlet
54	28		Orange
55	28		Red
56	28		Navy
57	28		Greenish blue

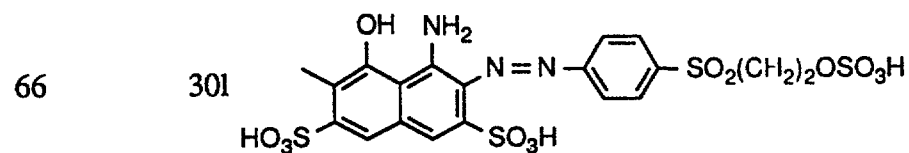
58	28		Bordeaux
59	6		Red
60	1		Bordeaux
61	1		Red
62	6		Bordeaux
63	6		Olive



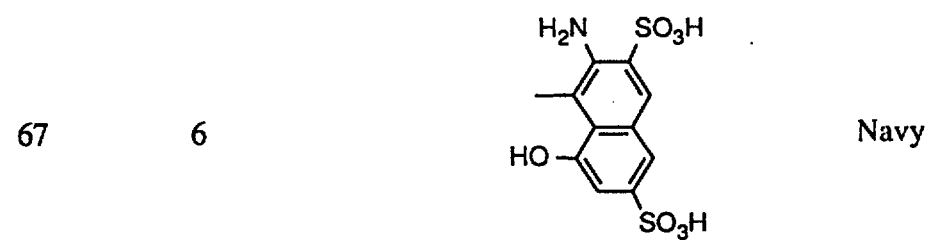
Olive



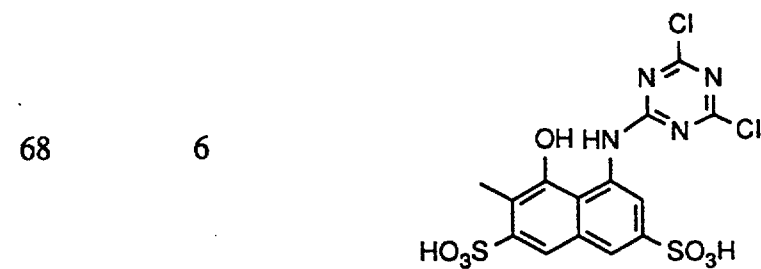
Navy



Black



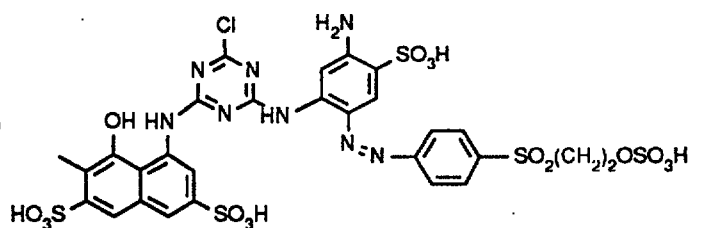
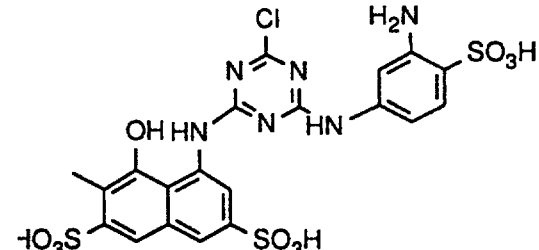
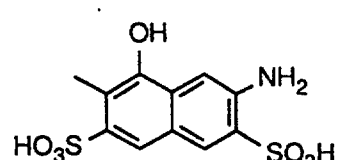
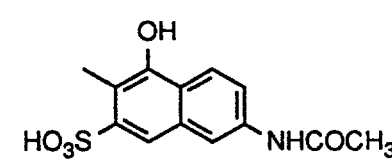
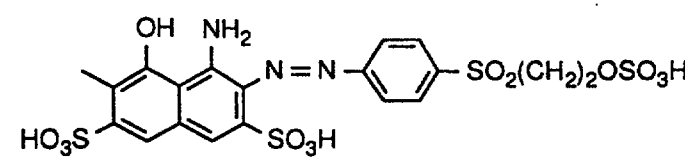
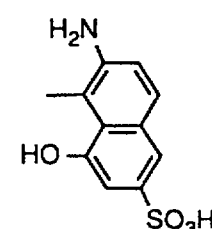
Navy

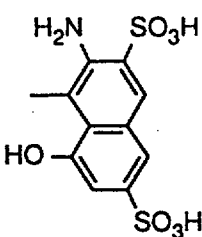
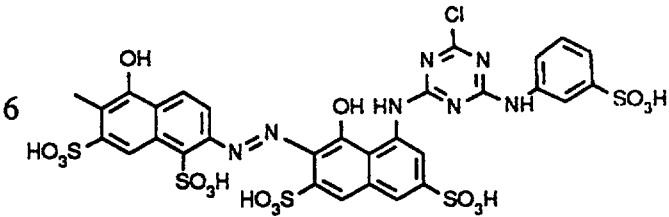
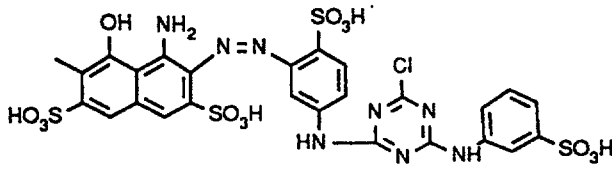
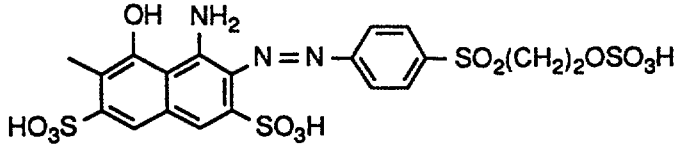
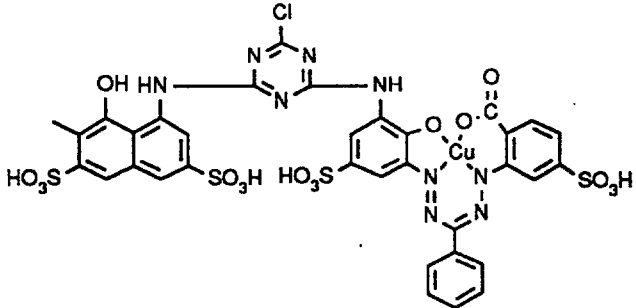


Violet



Red

70	6		Brown
71	6		Violet
72	6		Navy
73	30b		Red
74	30b		Olive
75	30b		Navy

- 76 30b  Navy
- 77 6  Blue
- 78 6  Blue
- 79 30m  Green
- 80 6  Blue

Dyeing method I: 2 parts of the dye of Example 31 are dissolved in 400 parts of water; 1500 parts of a solution containing 53 g of sodium chloride per litre are added. This dyebath is entered at 40°C with 100 parts of a cotton fabric. After 45 minutes 100 parts of a solution containing 16 g of sodium hydroxide and 20 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate per litre are added. The temperature of the dyebath is held at 40°C for a further 45 minutes. Then the dyed fabric is rinsed, soaped off at the boil for a quarter of an hour

with a nonionic detergent, rinsed once more and dried.

Dyeing method II: 2 parts of the reactive dye of Example 31 are dissolved in 400 parts of water; 1500 parts of a solution containing 53 g of sodium chloride per litre are added. This dyebath is entered at 35°C with 100 parts of a cotton fabric. After 20 minutes 100 parts of a solution containing 16 g of sodium hydroxide and 20 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate per litre are added. The temperature of the dyebath is held at 35°C for a further 15 minutes. The temperature is then raised over 20 minutes to 60°C. The temperature is held at 60°C for a further 35 minutes. Thereafter the dyed fabric is rinsed, soaped off at the boil for a quarter of an hour with a nonionic detergent, rinsed once more and dried.

Dyeing method III: 8 parts of the reactive dye of Example 31 are dissolved in 400 parts of water; 1400 parts of a solution containing 100 g of sodium sulfate per liter are added. This dyebath is entered at 25°C with 100 parts of a cotton fabric. After 10 minutes 200 parts of a solution containing 150 g of trisodium phosphate per litre are added. Then the temperature of the dyebath is raised to 60°C over 10 minutes. The temperature is held at 60°C for a further 90 minutes. Thereafter the dyed fabric is rinsed, soaped off at the boil for a quarter of an hour with a nonionic detergent, rinsed once more and dried.

Dyeing method IV: 4 parts of the reactive dye of Example 31 are dissolved in 50 parts of water. 50 parts of a solution containing 5 g of sodium hydroxide and 20 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate per litre are added. The solution obtained is used for padding a cotton fabric to a wet pick-up of 70 % of its weight and the fabric is then wound onto a batching roller. It is stored in that state at room temperature for 3 hours. Thereafter the dyed fabric is rinsed, soaped off at the boil for a quarter of an hour with a nonionic detergent, rinsed once more and dried.

Dyeing method V: 6 parts of the reactive dye of Example 31 are dissolved in 50 parts of water. 50 parts of a solution containing 16 g of sodium hydroxide and 0.04 l of 38°Bé waterglass per litre are added. The solution obtained is used for padding a cotton fabric to a wet pick-up of 70 % of its weight and the fabric is then wound onto a batching roller. It is stored in that state at room temperature for 10 hours. Thereafter the dyed fabric is rinsed, soaped off at the boil for a quarter of an hour with a nonionic detergent, rinsed once more and dried.

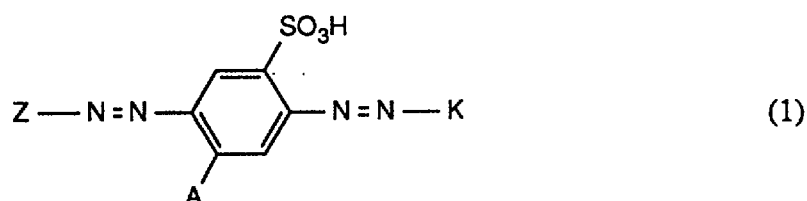
Dyeing method VI: 2 parts of the reactive dye of Example 31 are dissolved in 100 parts of water with 0.5 parts of sodium m-nitrobenzenesulfonate. The solution obtained is used for impregnating a cotton fabric to a wet pick-up of 75 % of its weight and the fabric is then dried. The fabric is then impregnated with a 20°C solution containing 4 g of sodium hydroxide and 300 g of sodium chloride per litre, squeezed off to a weight increase of 75 %, the dyeing is steamed at 100-102°C for 30 seconds, rinsed, soaped off at the boil for a quarter of an hour in a 0.3 % solution of a nonionic detergent, rinsed and dried.

Printing method I: 3 parts of the reactive dye of Example 31 are sprinkled with rapid stirring into 100 parts of a stock thickening containing 50 parts of 5 % sodium alginate thickening, 27.8 parts of water, 20 parts of urea, 1 part of sodium m-nitrobenzenesulfonate and 1.2 parts of sodium bicarbonate. The resulting print paste is used for printing a cotton fabric, which is then dried and steamed at 102°C in saturated steam for 2 minutes. The fabric bearing the print is then rinsed, if desired soaped off at the boil and rinsed once more, and subsequently dried.

Printing method II: 5 parts of the reactive dye of Example 31 are sprinkled with rapid stirring into 100 parts of a stock thickening containing 50 parts of 5 % sodium alginate thickening, 36.5 parts of water, 10 parts of urea, 1 part of sodium m-nitrobenzenesulfonate and 2.5 parts of sodium bicarbonate. The resulting print paste, the stability of which corresponds to the industrial requirements, is used for printing a cotton fabric, which is then dried and steamed at 102°C in saturated steam for 8 minutes. The fabric bearing the print is then rinsed, if desired soaped off at the boil and rinsed once more, and subsequently dried.

Patent claims

1. A compound of the formula



where

A is a fibre-reactive radical $-\text{NR}'-\text{A}_1$,

R' is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

A_1 is a halopyrimidinyl, haloquinoxalinecarbonyl or triazinyl radical or a radical of the formula

- $\text{CO} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{X}$ (2a)
- $\text{CO} - (\text{CH}_2)_n - \text{SO}_2 - \text{Y}$ (2b),
- $\text{COCHX}_1 - \text{CH}_2\text{X}_1$ (2c) or
- $\text{COCX}_1 = \text{CH}_2$ (2d),

where Y is vinyl or $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{U}$ and U is a leaving group, X and X_1 are each independently of the other chlorine or bromine, and n is an integer from 1 to 6,

K is the radical of a coupling component, and

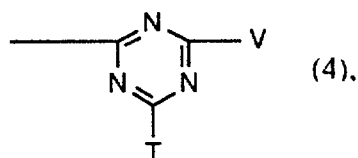
Z is the radical of a diazo component of the benzene or naphthalene series which carries at least one fibre-reactive radical of the formula

- $\text{SO}_2 - \text{Y}$ (3a),
- $\text{CONH} - (\text{CH}_2)_m - \text{SO}_2 - \text{Y}$ (3b),
- $\text{CONH} - (\text{CH}_2)_{m1} - \text{O} - (\text{CH}_2)_m - \text{SO}_2 - \text{Y}$ (3c),
- $(\text{O})_p - (\text{CH}_2)_q - \text{CONH} - (\text{CH}_2)_m - \text{SO}_2 - \text{Y}$ (3d),
- $\text{NH} - \text{CO} - \text{CHX}_1 - \text{CH}_2\text{X}_1$ (3e) or
- $\text{NH} - \text{CO} - \text{CX}_1 = \text{CH}_2$ (3f)

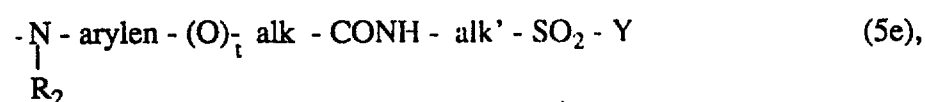
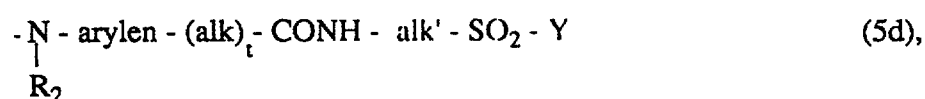
where X_1 and Y are each as defined above, p is 0 or 1, and m, m_1 and q are each independently of the others an integer from 1 to 6.



2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein A_1 is a triazinyl radical of the formula



where T is chlorine, fluorine, bromine, 3-carboxypyridin-1-yl, 3-carbamoylpyridin-1-yl or a reactive radical of the formula



R is hydrogen, unsubstituted or hydroxyl-, sulfo-, sulfato-, carboxyl- or cyano-substituted

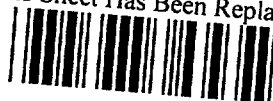
C_1 - C_4 alkyl or a radical $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}_1 \\ | \\ \text{---alk---SO}_2\text{---Y} \end{array}$,

R_1 is hydrogen, hydroxyl, sulfo, sulfato, carboxyl, cyano, halogen, C_1 - C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyloxy, carbamoyl or the group $\text{---SO}_2\text{---Y}$,

R_2 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl,



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alk and alk' are each independently of the other C₁-C₆alkylene,

arylen is an unsubstituted or sulfo-, carboxyl-, hydroxyl-, C₁-C₄alkyl-, C₁-C₄alkoxy- or halogen-substituted phenylene or naphthylene radical,

Y₁ is a group -CHX₁-CH₂X₁ or -CX₁=CH₂, and X₁ is chlorine or bromine,

B is the radical -O- or -NR₂-, and

t is 0 or 1, and

V independently has the meaning of T or is a non-reactive radical selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, phenoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, morpholino and substituted or unsubstituted amino.

3. A compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein Y is vinyl, β-chloroethyl, β-sulfatoethyl, β-thiosulfatoethyl, β-acetoxyethyl, β-phenoxyethyl or β-phosphatoethyl, preferably β-sulfatoethyl or vinyl.

4. A compound according to claim 2; wherein T is chlorine or fluorine, and V is C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, hydroxyl, amino, N-C₁-C₄alkylamino, with or without hydroxyl, sulfato or sulfo substitution in the alkyl moiety, morpholino, phenylamino or N-C₁-C₄alkyl-N-phenylamino, where the phenyl is in each case unsubstituted or sulfo-, carboxyl-, acetyl-amino-, methyl- or methoxy-substituted, sulfo-monosubstituted, -disubstituted or -trisubstituted 2-naphthylamino, or a reactive radical of the formula (5a) to (5g).

5. A compound according to any one of claims 2 to 4, wherein V is amino, N-C₁-C₄alkylamino, with or without hydroxyl, sulfato or sulfo substitution in the alkyl moiety, morpholino, phenylamino or N-C₁-C₄alkyl-N-phenylamino, where the phenyl is in each case unsubstituted or sulfo-, carboxyl-, acetyl-amino-, methyl- or methoxy-substituted, or sulfo- monosubstituted, -disubstituted or -trisubstituted 2-naphthylamino.

6. A compound according to any one of claims 2 to 5, wherein V is amino, N-methylamino, N-ethylamino, β-sulfoethylamino, phenylamino, 2-, 3- or 4-sulfophenylamino, 2,4- or 2,5-disulfophenylamino, mono-, di- or trisulfo-2-naphthylamino, N-C₁-C₂alkyl-N-phenylamino or morpholino.

7. A compound according to any one of claims 2 to 4, wherein V is a reactive radical of the formula (5a) to (5g) where R, R₁ and R₂ are each hydrogen, B is -O- or -NH-, alk and

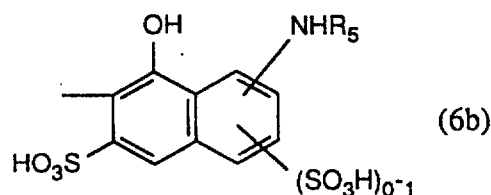


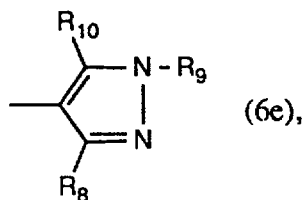
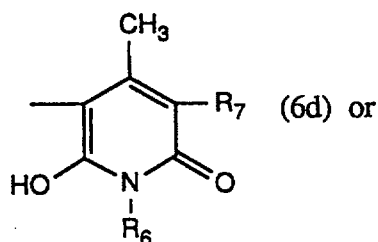
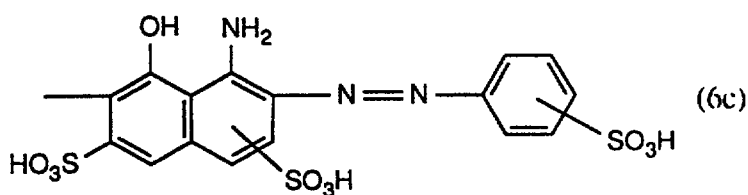

(5c') or


(5d'),

9. A compound according to claim 1, wherein A₁ is a radical of the formula (2a) to (2d) where X is chlorine, X₁ is bromine, Y is vinyl or β-sulfatoethyl, and n is 2, 3 or 4.

11. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein K is a 1- or 2-naphthol radical with or without substitution by sulfo or by a radical -SO₂-Y, where Y is as defined in claim 1, or is a 1- or 2-naphthylamine radical with or without substitution by hydroxyl, sulfo or a radical -SO₂-Y, where Y is as defined in claim 1, or is a radical of the formula





where

$(R_3)_{0-3}$ represents 0 to 3 radicals selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, halogen, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy- C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, hydroxyl, hydroxy- C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyloxy, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonyl, C_2 - C_5 alkanoylamino, N- C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfamoyl and sulfo,

R_4 is hydroxyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy or a radical $-NR_{11}R_{12}$ and R_{11} and R_{12} are each independently of the other hydrogen, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyl or unsubstituted or hydroxyl-, sulfo- or sulfato-substituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

R_5 is hydrogen, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyl, benzoyl or a radical of the above-indicated formula (4),

R_6 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

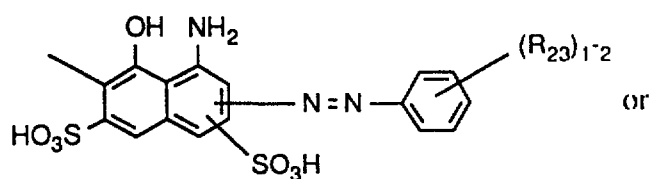
R_7 is carbamoyl, cyano or sulfomethyl,

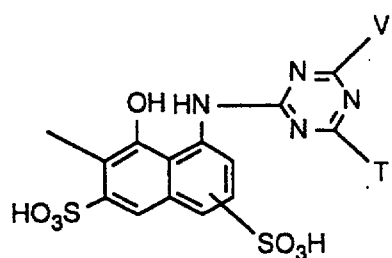
R_8 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl or carboxyl,

R_9 is unsubstituted or halogen-, sulfo-, C_1 - C_4 alkyl- or C_1 - C_4 alkoxy-substituted phenyl or naphthyl, and

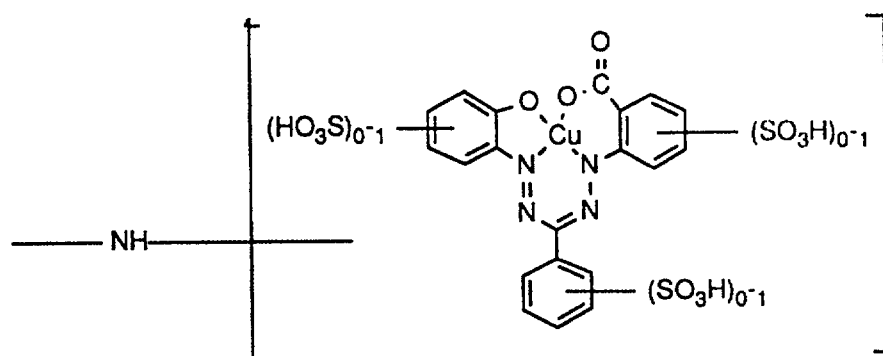
R_{10} is hydroxyl or amino.

12. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein K is a radical of the formula



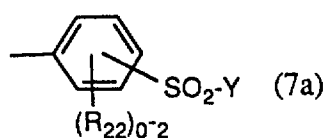


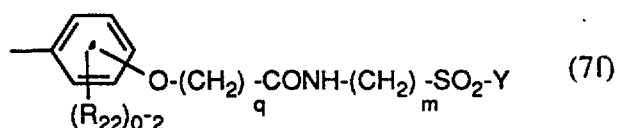
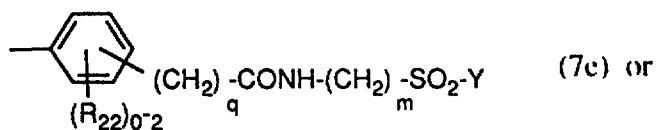
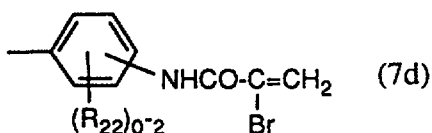
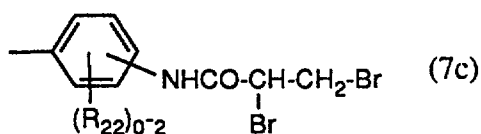
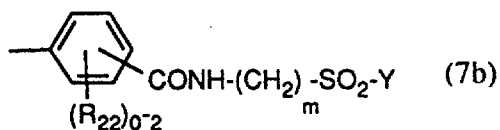
where $(R_{23})_{1-2}$ represents 1 or 2 identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of sulfo, methyl, methoxy and $-SO_2-Y$, where Y is as defined in claim 1, T is chlorine or fluorine, and V is amino, N- C_1-C_4 alkylamino or N,N-di- C_1-C_4 alkylamino, the alkyl being unsubstituted or sulfo-, sulfato-, hydroxyl-, carboxyl- or phenyl-substituted, cyclohexylamino, N- C_1-C_4 alkyl-N-phenylamino or phenylamino or naphthylamino, the phenyl or naphthyl being unsubstituted or C_1-C_4 alkyl-, C_1-C_4 alkoxy-, amino-, C_2-C_4 alkanoylamino-, carboxyl-, sulfo- or halogen-substituted, a radical of the formula



or a monoazo radical $-(D - N=N - K_1)$, where D is a phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl radical which is substituted by from 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, chlorine, sulfo and $-SO_2-Y$, where Y is as defined above, and K is the radical of 1-amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid (II-acid), the radical of K- or J-acid, or a radical of the formula (6a), (6b), (6d) or (6e) indicated in claim 11.

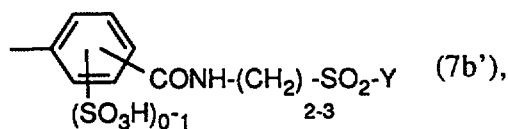
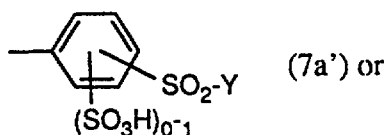
13. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein Z is a fibre-reactive radical of the formula





where Y is as defined in claim 1, (R₂₂)₀₋₂ represents 0 to 2 identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, chlorine, hydroxyl and sulfo, q is 1 or 2, and m is 2 or 3.

14. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein Z is a fibre-reactive radical of the formula



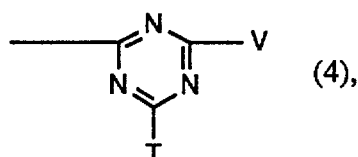
where Y is vinyl or β-sulfatoethyl.

15. A compound of the formula (1) according to any one of claims 1 to 14, having at least two sulfo or sulfato groups.

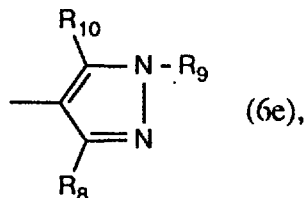
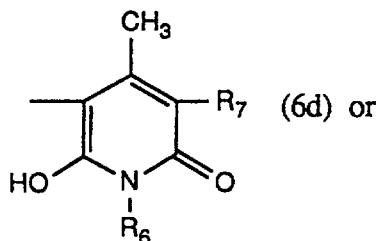
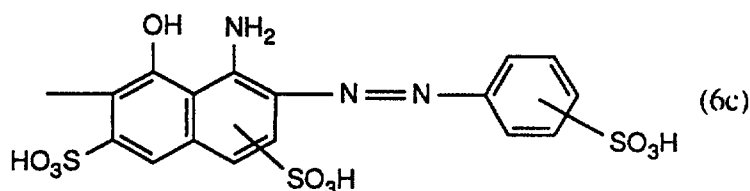
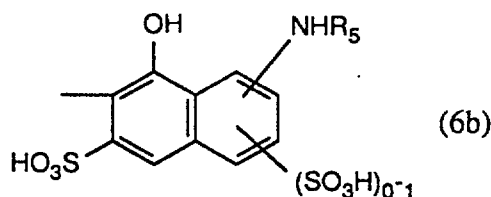
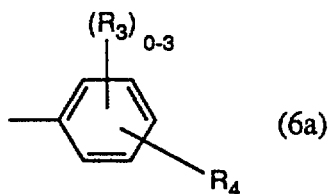
16. A compound of the formula (1) according to claim 1, wherein A₁ is a radical of the



formula

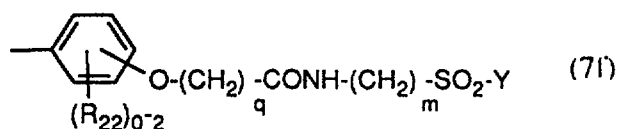
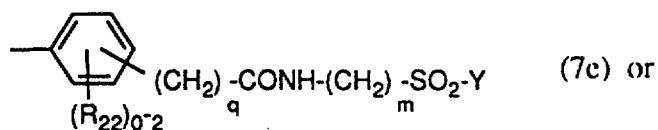
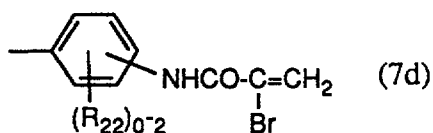
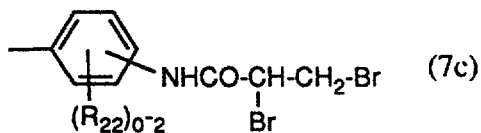
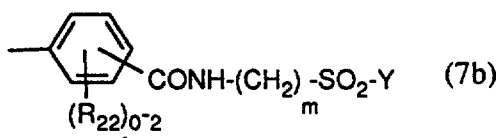
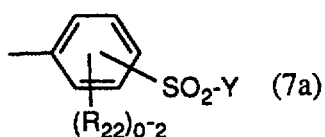


T is chlorine or fluorine, V is C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, hydroxyl, amino, N-C₁-C₄alkylamino with or without hydroxyl, sulfato or sulfo substitution in the alkyl moiety, morpholino, phenylamino or N-C₁-C₄alkyl-N-phenylamino, where the phenyl is in each case unsubstituted or sulfo-, carboxyl-, acetamino-, methyl- or methoxy-substituted, sulfo-monosubstituted, -disubstituted or -trisubstituted 2-naphthylamino or a reactive radical of the formula (5a) to (5g), K is a 1- or 2-naphthol radical with or without substitution by sulfo or by a radical -SO₂-Y, where Y is as defined in claim 1, or is a 1- or 2-naphthylamine radical with or without substitution by hydroxyl, sulfo or a radical -SO₂-Y, where Y is as defined in claim 1, or is a radical of the formula



where (R₃)₀₋₃ represents 0 to 3 radicals selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, halogen, C₁-C₄alkoxy-C₁-C₂alkoxy, hydroxyl, hydroxy-C₁-C₂alkoxy, C₂-C₅alkanoyloxy, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₂-C₅alkanoylamino, N-C₁-C₄alkylsulfamoyl and

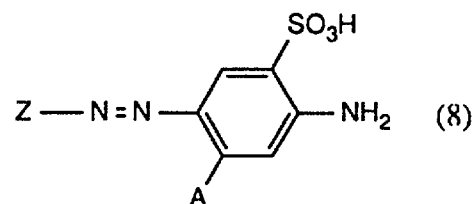
sulfo, R_4 is hydroxyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy or a radical $-NR_{11}R_{12}$ and R_{11} and R_{12} are each independently of the other hydrogen, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyl or unsubstituted or hydroxyl-, sulfo- or sulfato-substituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl, R_5 is hydrogen, C_2 - C_5 alkanoyl, benzoyl or a radical of the above-indicated formula (4), R_6 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, R_7 is carbamoyl, cyano or sulfomethyl, R_8 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl or carboxyl, R_9 is unsubstituted or halogen-, sulfo-, C_1 - C_4 alkyl- or C_1 - C_4 alkoxy-substituted phenyl or naphthyl, and R_{10} is hydroxyl or amino, Z is a fibre-reactive radical of the formula



where Y is as defined in claim 1, $(R_{22})_{0-2}$ represents 0 to 2 identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, chlorine, hydroxyl and sulfo, q is 1 or 2, and m is 2 or 3, and where the compounds of the formula (1) have at least two sulfo or sulfato groups.

17. A process for preparing a compound of the formula (1) according to claim 1, which comprises diazotizing a compound of the formula



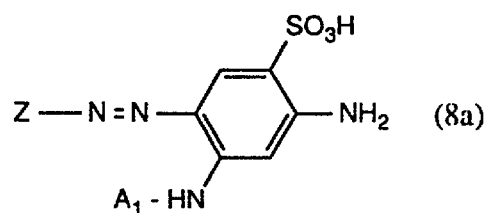


where A and Z are each as defined in the formula (1), and coupling the diazotization product with a coupling component K-H with or without a further conversion reaction.

18. The use of the compound of formula (1) according to claim 1 as a dye for dyeing or printing cellulosic materials.

19. A use according to claim 18 for dyeing or printing cotton.

20. A compound of the formula



where A₁ and Z are each as defined in claim 1.

FD 4.1/LIP

