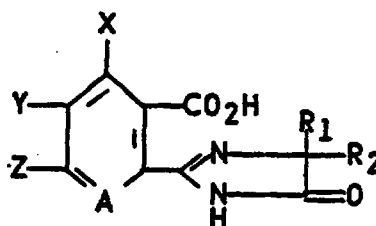


Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Herbicidal 5-oxo-imidazoliny benzoic acids, esters and salts, their preparation and use are disclosed in United States Patent 4,188,487 and United States Patent 4,297,128 and pending applications for United States Letters Patents, Serial Numbers: 579,224, 631,283 and 629,296. Other pyridine and quinoline imidazolinone compounds are described in pending applications for United States Letters Patents, Serial Numbers: 382,041 and 616,747.

The free acids of these compounds may be represented in general by Formula I below



(I)

wherein

A
R₁ and R₂

is CR₃ or N;

each represent C₁-C₃ alkyl or cyclopropyl, with the proviso that the sum of the number of carbon atoms in R₁ and R₂ is 2 to 5; and when R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the carbon to which they are attached, they may form a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl ring optionally substituted with methyl;

X
Y and Z

is hydrogen, halogen or methyl;

are each hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, phenoxy, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, OCF₂CHF₂, OCF₃, OCHF₂, nitro, cyano, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonyl, NR₄R₅; C₃-C₈ straight or branched alkenyloxy optionally substituted with one to three halogens, C₃-C₈ straight or branched alkynyloxy optionally substituted with one to three halogens, or phenyl optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy or halogen or combinations of any two of these groups;

R₃

is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, CF₃, NO₂, OCF₃, OCHF₂ or OCF₂CHF₂;

R₄
R₅

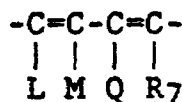
is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

is C₁-C₄ alkyl;

And, when taken together, Y and Z may form a ring in which YZ is represented by

(1) the structure: $-(CH_2)_n-$, where n is an integer of 2, 3 or 4; or

(2) by the structure:



L, M, Q and R₇

are each hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy, NO₂, CN, phenyl, phenoxy, amino, C₁-C₄ alkylamino, di(lower)alkylamino, chlorophenyl, methylphenyl, phenoxy substituted with one Cl, CF₃, NO₂ or CH₃ group, C₃-C₈ straight or branched alkenyloxy optionally substituted with one to three halogens, or C₃-C₈ straight or branched alkynyloxy optionally substituted with one to three halogens;

the N-oxides thereof when A is N provided that Y or Z cannot be alkylamino, dialkylamino or alkylthio; the optical isomers thereof when R₁ and R₂ are not the same; the tautomers thereof; and

the acid addition salts thereof.

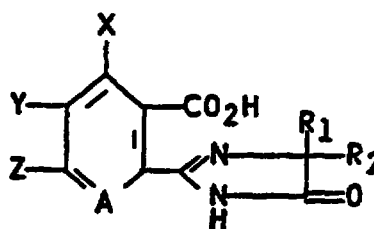
Preparation of the above-identified formula I N-oxides can be achieved following the procedures described in European Patent Application Number 81103638.3, publication number 0,041,623.

P. Verschave et.al. Tetrahedron Vol. 40, No. 12 pp. 2395-2404 (published June 14, 1984) have reported on the reaction of certain N-acylated- α -aminonitriles with oxalylchloride, ethyl chlorooxoacetate, and hydrogen chloride leading to 5-aminoxazoles or 4(5H)-imidazolinones and in some cases imidazo[2,1-a]-isoquinoline-2,5,6(3H)-triones, and provide postulated mechanisms for these reactions.

It is an object of this invention to provide a novel process for the preparation of herbicidal imidazoliny benzoic, nicotinic and quinoline-3-carboxylic acids of Formula I and the herbicidal esters and salts of these acids.

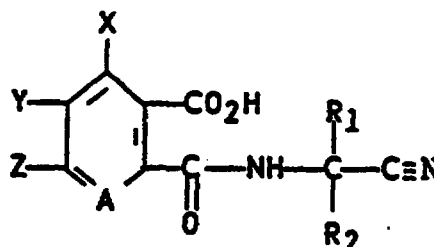
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is a novel process for the preparation of herbicidal 5-oxo-imidazoliny benzoic, nicotinic and quinoline-3-carboxylic acids of Formula I



(I)

wherein A, X, Y, Z, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are as described above or herbicidal esters and salts thereof comprising reacting an N-(1-cyano-1,1-disubstituted methyl)phthalamic acid, or a 2-[(1-cyano-1,1-disubstituted methyl)-carbamoyl]nicotinic or quinoline-3-carboxylic acid of Formula II

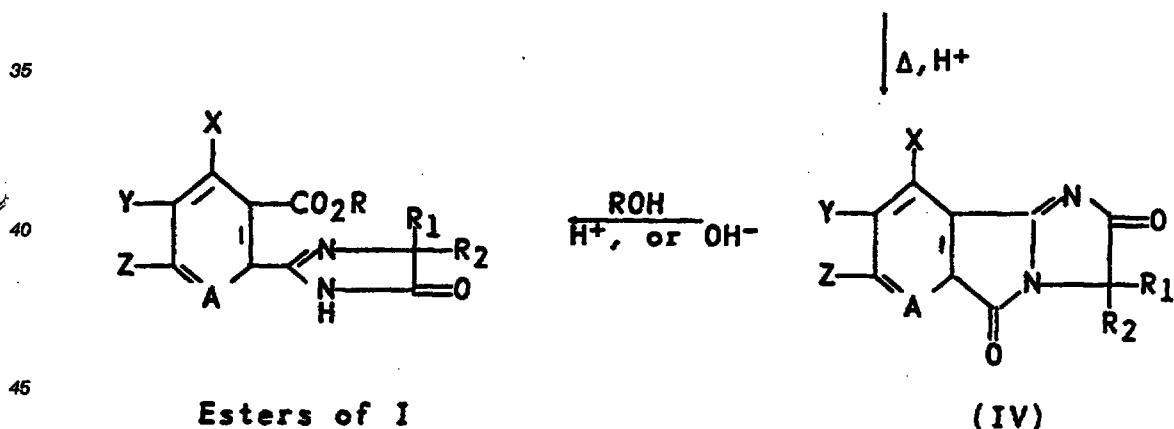
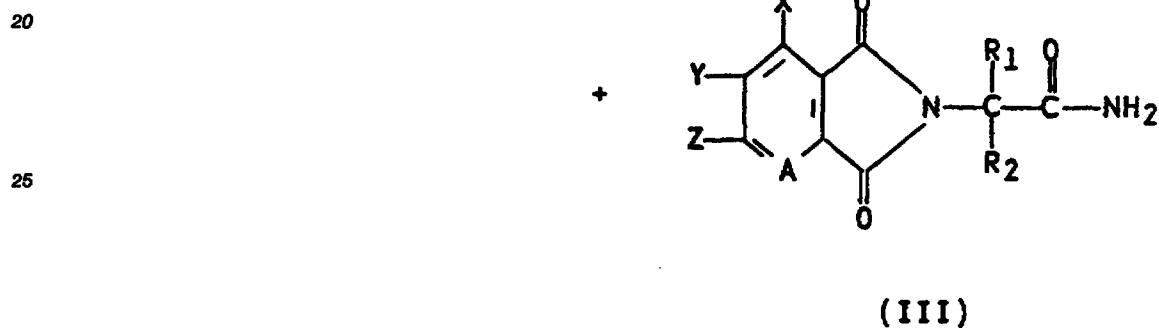
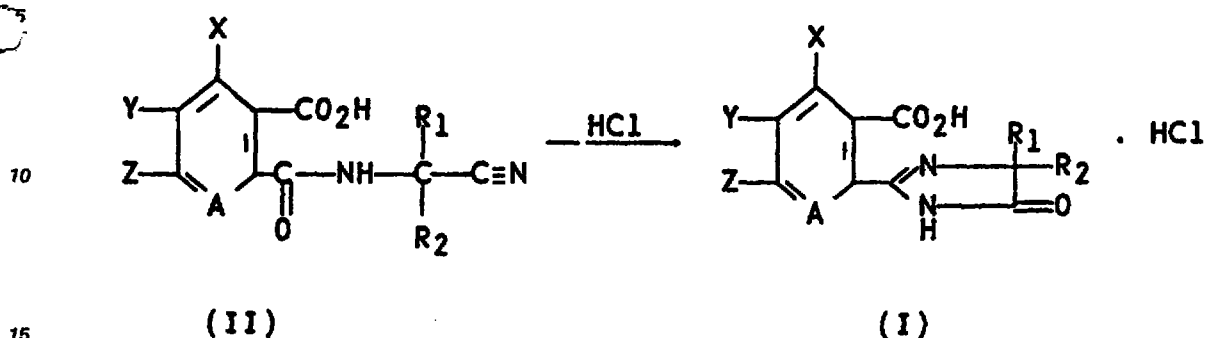


(II)

wherein A, X, Y, Z, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are as described for Formula I, in a chlorinated hydrocarbon saturated with an excess of a hydrogen halide, preferably hydrogen chloride, in a temperature range of 0° C to 130° C and preferably 20° C to 40° C for from 1 to 20 hours under anhydrous conditions.

Additionally, it has been found that the yield of 5-oxo-imidazoliny products may be improved by the further conversion of the major by-product in the above reaction mixture which is an amide of Formula III, by dehydration of the resulting reaction mixture, thermally or in the presence of an acid catalyst, followed by reaction of the thus formed Formula IV dione with water or an alcohol in the presence of an acid or base as illustrated in Flow Diagram I below:

FLCW DIAGRAM I



55

wherein A, X, Y, Z, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are as described for Formula I above. Preferred chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents for use in the process of the invention include dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane and o-dichlorobenzene. Acids such as p-toluenesulfonic, naphthalenesulfonic, sulfuric, trifluoroacetic acid are among the acids suitable for use in the dehydration of the Formula III amide, the water being removed from the reaction continuously by distillation. The process of the reaction thus provides a method for the

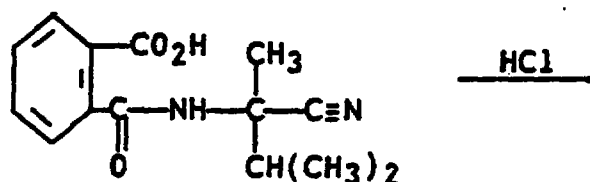
preparation of Formula I imidazolyl benzoic, nicotinic, and quinoline-3-carboxylic acids as the hydrochloride salt in one step by cooling the initial reaction and filtering off the product as the salt. The filtrate containing the Formula III amide as the major component may then be dehydrated and reacted with water or an alcohol as described above.

Alternatively, the reactions illustrated in Flow Diagram I may be conducted as an integrated reaction sequence by reaction of a Formula II compound with an excess of hydrogen halide in a chlorinated hydrocarbon under anhydrous conditions until the reaction is complete, followed by dehydration in the presence of a catalytic amount of an acid such as p-toluenesulfonic which may then be added and the reaction mixture brought to reflux and water removed by azeotropic distillation. The reaction mixture is then cooled to room temperature and water or an alcohol added and the resulting mixture reacted under either acid or basic conditions in a temperature in the range of 20°C to 50°C until the formation of the desired acid or ester is essentially complete, usually 4 to 24 hours. When acid conditions are employed the products are obtained as the acid addition salts.

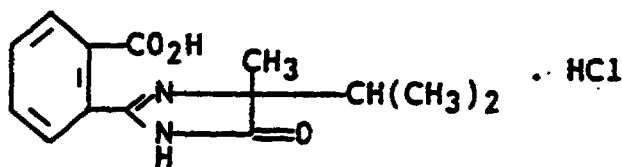
The process of the invention is further illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of O-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-benzoic acid, hydrochloride



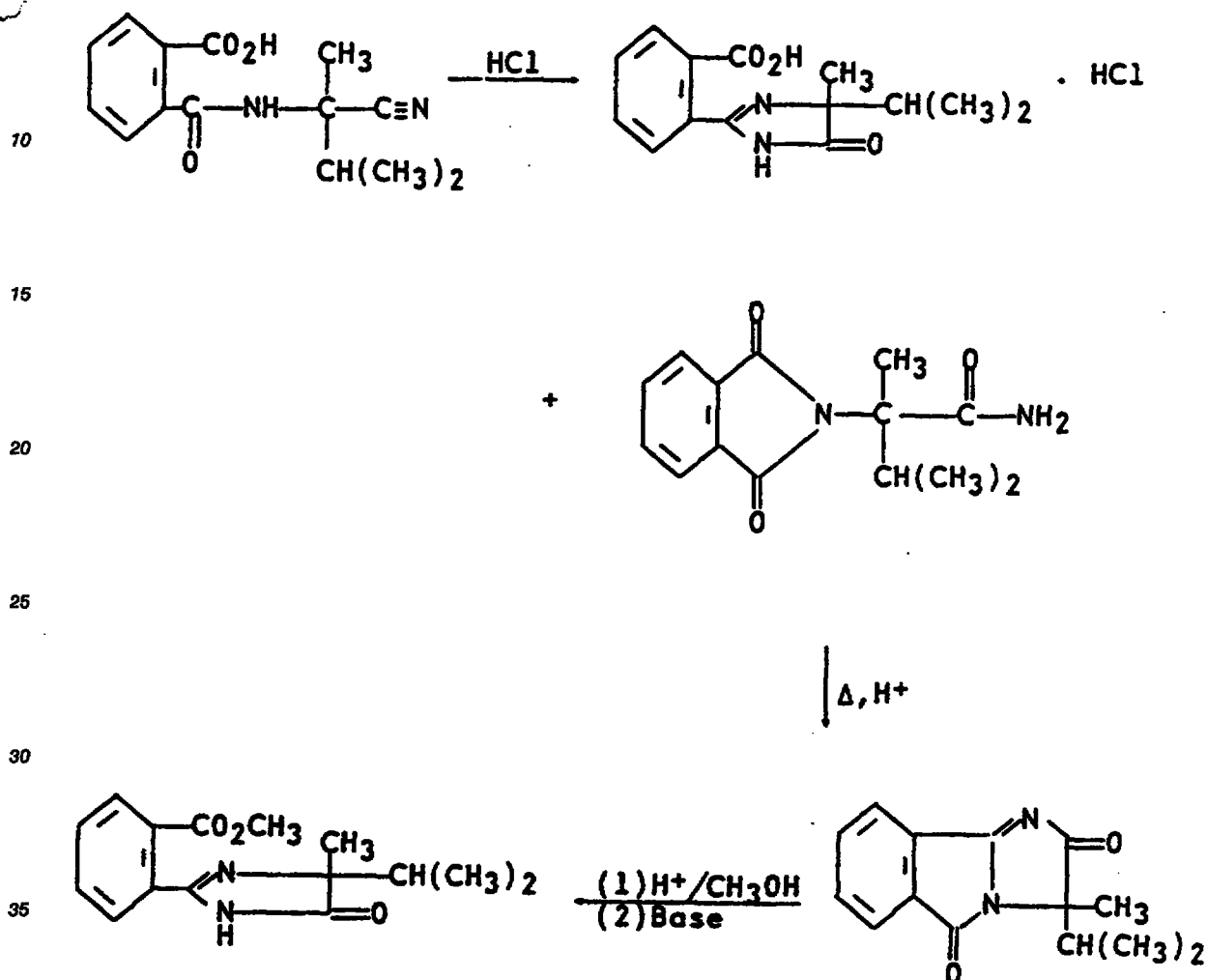
(II)



(I)

Hydrogen chloride gas is added to a slurry of 5.0g (0.019 mole) N-(1-cyano-1, 2-dimethylpropyl) phthalamic acid in 95ml o-dichlorobenzene. The gas is added over 15 minutes at 25°C until it is no longer absorbed. The mixture is stirred for 17 hours at 20-25°C, and the resulting solid then filtered off. The filtered solid is washed with 1,2-dichloroethane and dried to give 2.33g (41.3%) o-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-benzoic acid, hydrochloride, melting point 232-245°C.

Example 2

Preparation of *o*-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)benzoic acid, methyl ester

Hydrogen chloride gas is added to a slurry of 10.0 g (0.038 mole) *N*-(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl) phthalamic acid in 125 mL *o*-dichlorobenzene. The gas is added over 30 minutes at 25°C until it is no longer absorbed. The mixture is stirred for 12 hours at 20-25°C. A sample analyzed by thin layer chromatography indicates the starting material is converted to a mixture of *o*-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-benzoic acid hydrochloride and α,β -dimethyl- α -phthalimidobutyramide.

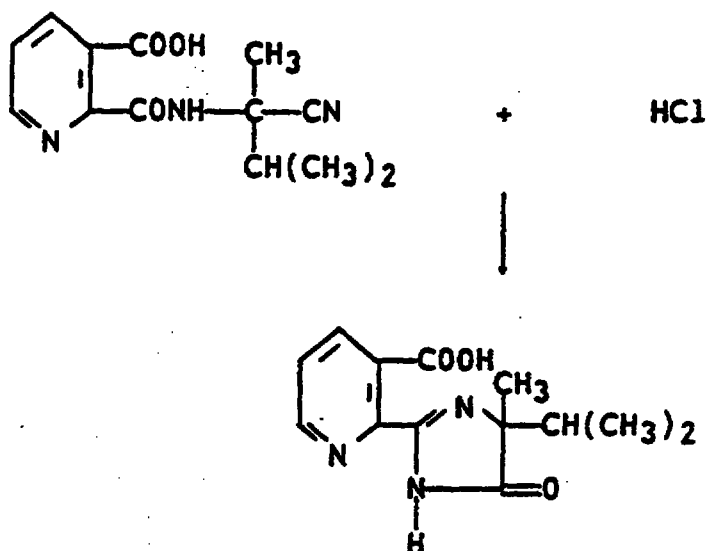
Then 0.73 g (0.0038 mole) *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate is added and the mixture is heated to 140°C and stirred at 140°C for 5 hours while water is separated in a trap. The mixture is cooled to 25°C. A sample is analyzed by a thin layer chromatography and contains 3-isopropyl-3-methyl-5H-imidazo[2,1-*a*]isoindole-2(3H), 5-dione as the major product and a minor amount of unreacted *o*-(5-isopropyl-5-methyl-4-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-benzoic acid hydrochloride.

Methanol (25 mL) and additional hydrogen chloride gas are added at 20-30°C. The reaction mixture is stirred at 50°C for 23 hours and methanol is evaporated off under vacuum. The resulting slurry is filtered and the solid washed with *n*-hexane. After drying, the solid, 10.2 g, is analyzed by thin layer chromatography and is found to be *o*-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-benzoic acid, methyl ester hydrochloride. The overall yield is 85.4%.

The hydrochloride is stirred with 60 mL water and 80 mL dichloromethane. solid sodium bicarbonate is added until a pH of 7 is obtained. The organic layer is separated, washed with water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The magnesium sulfate is removed by filtration and the filtrate evaporated to leave a crude solid. The solid is recrystallized from a acetone/ n-hexane mixture to give 6.3 g (60.4%) of o-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-benzoic acid, methyl ester, melting points 113-114 °C.

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)nicotinic acid

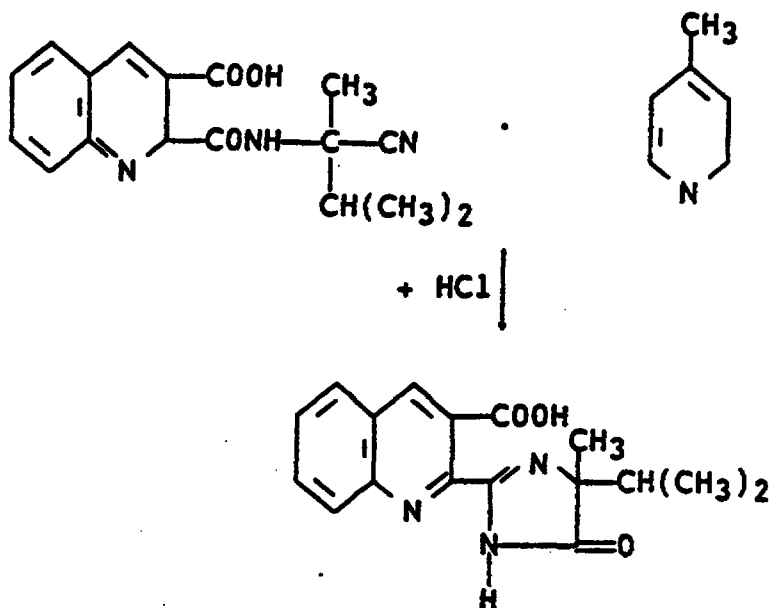


A stirred solution containing 2-[(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)carbamoyl]nicotinic acid (5.0 g, 0.02 mol) in 150 mL of dry o-dichlorobenzene under a nitrogen atmosphere at room temperature is purged with hydrogen chloride gas for 15 minutes. The mixture is heated to 110 °C for 16 hours, cooled to room temperature and the resulting solid removed by filtration. The filter cake is washed with 200 mL dry ethylenedichloride and dried *in vacuo* at 75 °C for three hours to give 3.5 g of a gray solid, which is assayed by liquid chromatography and shown to contain 13.3% of the title product.

Utilizing the above procedure and substituting the 2-[(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)carbamoyl]-5-ethyl-nicotinic acid or 2-[(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)carbamoyl]-5-methylnicotinic acid for 2-[(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)carbamoyl]nicotinic acid yields the appropriately substituted 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-5-substituted nicotinic acid.

EXAMPLE 4

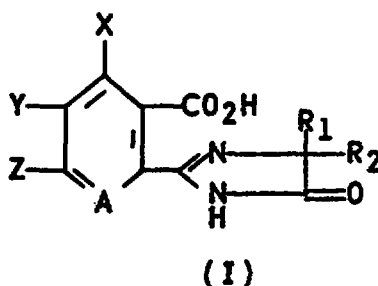
Preparation of 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid



A stirred mixture containing the 4-picoline salt of 2-[(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)carbamoyl]-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid (8.0 g, 0.02 mol) in 200 mL of dry o-dichlorobenzene under N_2 at room temperature is purged with hydrogen chloride gas for 15 minutes. The mixture is heated to $85^\circ C$ for 72 hours, cooled to room temperature and the resulting solid is removed by filtration. The filter cake is washed with 200 mL dry ethylenedichloride and dried in vacuo at $75^\circ C$ for three hours to give 3.7 g (52.8%) of a soft grey solid, which is assayed by liquid chromatography and shown to contain 19.8% of 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid. A similar result is obtained when 2-[(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)carbamoyl]-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid is employed in place of the picoline salt.

Claims

1. A process for the preparation of herbicidal 5-oxo-imidazolinyl benzoic, nicotinic and quinoline-3-carboxylic acids of Formula I



wherein

A

R_1 and R_2

X

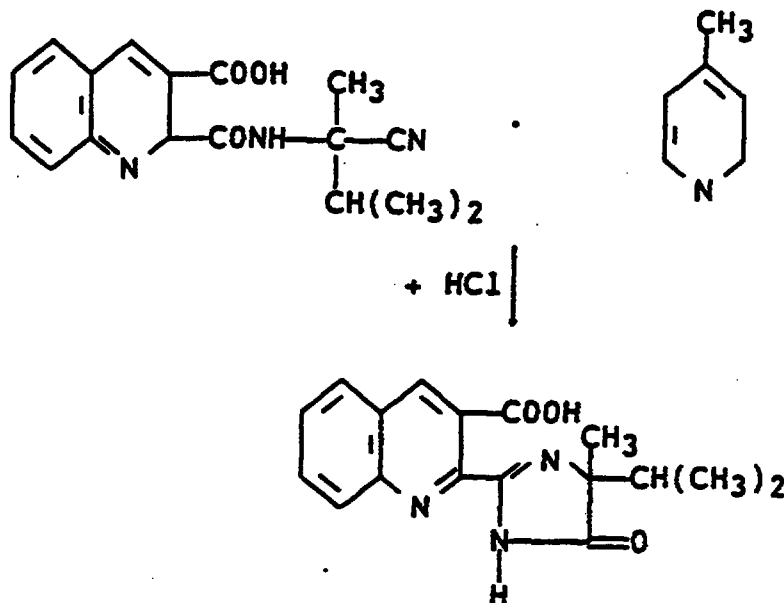
is CR_3 or N;

each represent C_1 - C_3 alkyl or cyclopropyl, with the proviso that the sum of the number of carbon atoms in R_1 and R_2 is 2 to 5; and when R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the carbon to which they are attached, they may form a C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl ring optionally substituted with methyl;

is hydrogen, halogen or methyl;

EXAMPLE 4

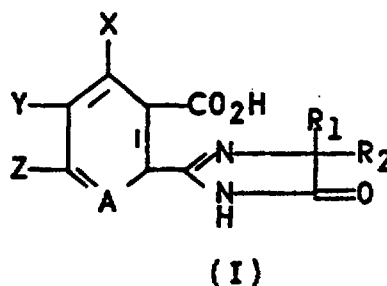
Preparation of 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid



A stirred mixture containing the 4-picoline salt of 2-[(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)carbamoyl]-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid (8.0 g, 0.02 mol) in 200 mL of dry o-dichlorobenzene under N_2 at room temperature is purged with hydrogen chloride gas for 15 minutes. The mixture is heated to $85^\circ C$ for 72 hours, cooled to room temperature and the resulting solid is removed by filtration. The filter cake is washed with 200 mL dry ethylenedichloride and dried *in vacuo* at $75^\circ C$ for three hours to give 3.7 g (52.8%) of a soft grey solid, which is assayed by liquid chromatography and shown to contain 19.8% of 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid. A similar result is obtained when 2-[(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)carbamoyl]-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid is employed in place of the picoline salt.

Claims

1. A process for the preparation of herbicidal 5-oxo-imidazolinyl benzoic, nicotinic and quinoline-3-carboxylic acids of Formula I



wherein

A

R_1 and R_2

X

is CR_3 or N;

each represent C_1 - C_3 alkyl or cyclopropyl, with the proviso that the sum of the number of carbon atoms in R_1 and R_2 is 2 to 5; and when R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the carbon to which they are attached, they may form a C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl ring optionally substituted with methyl;

is hydrogen, halogen or methyl;



Y and Z

are each hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, phenoxy, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, OCF₂CHF₂; OCF₃, OCHF₂, nitro, cyano, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonyl, NR₄R₅, C₃-C₈ straight or branched alkenyloxy optionally substituted with one to three halogens, C₃-C₈ straight or branched alkynyloxy optionally substituted with one to three halogens, or phenyl optionally substituted with one to two C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy or halogen or combinations of any two of these groups;

R₃

is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, CF₃, NO₂, OCF₃, OCHF₂ or OCF₂CHF₂;

R₄

is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

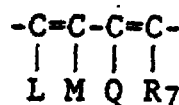
R₅

is C₁-C₄ alkyl;

And, when taken together, Y and Z may form a ring in which YZ is represented by

(1) the structure: $-(CH_2)_n-$, where n is an integer of 2, 3 or 4; or

(2) by the structure:

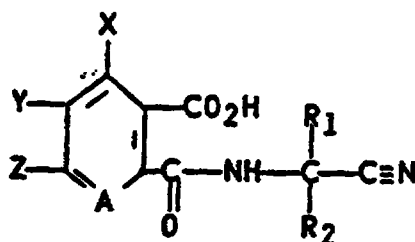
L, M, Q and R₇

are each hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy, NO₂, CN, phenyl, phenoxy, amino, C₁-C₄ alkylamino, di(lower)alkylamino, chlorophenyl, methylphenyl, phenoxy substituted with one Cl, CF₃, NO₂, or CH₃ group, C₃-C₈ straight or branched alkenyloxy optionally substituted with one to three halogens, or C₃-C₈ straight or branched alkynyloxy optionally substituted with one to three halogens;

the optical isomers thereof when R₁ and R₂ are not the same;

the tautomers thereof; and

the acid addition salts thereof or herbicidal esters and salts thereof comprising reacting an N-(1-cyano-1,1-disubstituted methyl)phthalamic acid, or a 2-[(1-cyano-1,1-disubstituted methyl)carbamoyl]-nicotinic or quinoline-3-carboxylic acid of Formula II



wherein A, X, Y, Z, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are as described for Formula I, in a chlorinated hydrocarbon saturated with an excess of a hydrogen halide, in a temperature range of 0°C to 130°C for from one to 20 hours under anhydrous conditions.

2. A process according to Claim 1 wherein the solvent is dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, or o-dichlorobenzene and the hydrogen halide is hydrogen chloride.

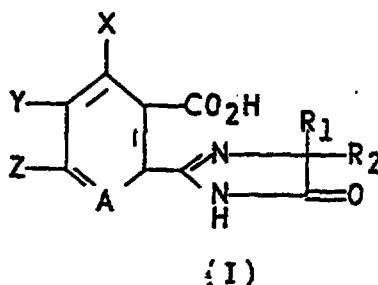
3. A process according to Claim 2 wherein A is CR₃

4. A process according to Claim 2 wherein A is nitrogen.

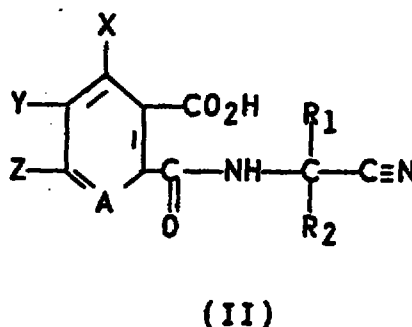
5. A process according to Claim 3 for the preparation of a herbicidal isomeric mixture of 6-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-m-toluic acid, and 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-p-toluic acid, and the methyl esters thereof.



6. A process according to Claim 4 for the preparation of 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-3-quinolincarboxylic acid, 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)nicotinic acid, 5-ethyl-2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl) nicotinic acid, and the esters and salts thereof.
7. An integrated process sequence for the preparation of herbicidal 5-oxo-imidazolinyl benzoic, nicotinic and quinoline-3-carboxylic acids of Formula I



wherein A, X, Y, Z, R₁ and R₂ are as defined in Claim 1
 the optical isomers thereof when R₁ and R₂ are not the same;
 the tautomers thereof; and
 the acid addition salts thereof or herbicidal esters and salts thereof comprising reacting an N-(1-cyano-1,1-disubstituted methyl)phthalamic acid, or a 2-[(1-cyano-1,1-disubstituted methyl)ccarbamoyl] nicotinic or quinoline-3-carboxylic acid of Formula II



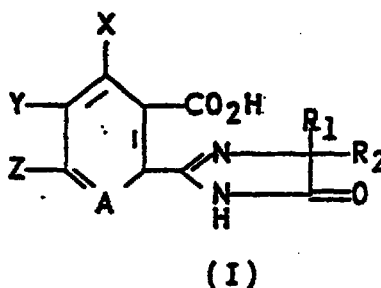
wherein A, X, Y, Z, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are as described for Formula I, in a chlorinated hydrocarbon saturated with an excess of a hydrogen halide, in a temperature range of 0° C to 130° C for from one to 20 hours under anhydrous conditions; dehydrating and removing water from the resulting reaction by distillation, optionally in the presence of an acid catalyst; cooling the reaction mixture, followed by reaction with water or an alcohol under acid or basic conditions in a temperature range of 20° C to 50° C for from 4 to 24 hours; distilling off the solvent; and filtering off the product.

8. A process according to Claim 7 wherein the solvent is dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, o-dichlorobenzene; the hydrogen halide is hydrogen chloride, the catalyst is p-toluene sulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, or sulfuric acid.
9. A process according to Claim 8 for the preparation of a herbicidal isomeric mixture of 6-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-m-toluic acid, and 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-p-toluic acid, and the methyl esters thereof.
10. A process according to Claim 8 for the preparation of 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-3-quinolincarboxylic acid, 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)nicotinic acid, 5-ethyl-2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)nicotinic acid, and the esters and salts thereof.



Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung von herbiziden 5-Oxo-imidazolinybenzoesäuren, -nikotinsäuren und -chinolin-3-carbonsäuren der Formel I



wobei

A für CR₃ oder N steht;

R₁ und R₂ jeweils für C₁-3-Alkyl oder Cyclopropyl stehen, mit der Maßgabe, daß die Summe der Zahl der Kohlenstoffatome in R₁ und R₂ von 2 bis 5 beträgt; und falls R₁ und R₂ zusammengefaßt sind, können sie mit dem Kohlenstoff, an den sie gebunden sind, einen C₃-C₆-Cycloalkylring bilden, der gegebenenfalls mit Methyl substituiert ist;

X für Wasserstoff, Halogen oder Methyl steht;

Y und Z jeweils für Wasserstoff, Halogen, C₁-6-Alkyl, C₁-4-Hydroxyalkyl, C₁-6-Alkoxy, C₁-4-Alkylthio, Phenoxy, C₁-4-Halogenalkyl, OCF₂CHF₂, OCF₃, OCHF₂, Nitro, Cyano, C₁-4 Alkylsulfonyl, NR₄R₅, geradkettiges oder verzweigtes C₃-8-Alkenyloxy, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit 1 bis 3 Halogenen, geradkettiges oder verzweigtes C₃-8-Alkinyloxy, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit 1 bis 3 Halogenen, oder Phenyl, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit 1 bis 2 C₁-4-Alkyl, C₁-4-Alkoxy oder Halogen oder Kombinationen von beliebigen 2 dieser Gruppen, stehen;

R₃ für Wasserstoff, Halogen, C₁-4 Alkyl, C₁-4 Alkylthio, C₁-4-Alkoxy, CF₃, NO₂, OCF₃, OCHF₂ oder OCF₂CHF₂ steht;

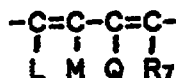
R₄ für Wasserstoff oder C₁-4-Alkyl steht;

R₅ für C₁-4-Alkyl steht;

und wobei Y und Z, wenn sie zusammengefaßt sind, einen Ring bilden können, in dem YZ dargestellt wird durch

(1) die Struktur: -(CH₂)_n-, wobei n für eine ganze Zahl von 2, 3 oder 4 steht; oder

(2) durch die Struktur:



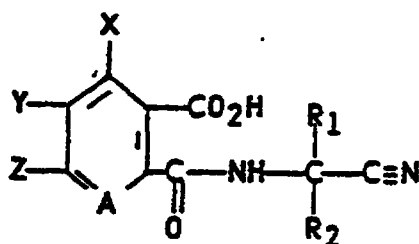
wobei L, M, Q und R₇ jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, C₁-4-Alkyl, C₁-4-Alkoxy, C₁-4-Alkylthio, C₁-4-Alkylsulfonyl, C₁-4-Halogenalkyl, Difluormethoxy, Trifluormethoxy, 1,1,2,2-Tetrafluorethoxy, NO₂, CN, Phenyl, Phenoxy, Amino, C₁-4-Alkylamino, Di-niederalkylamino, Chlorphenyl, Methylphenyl, Phenoxy, das mit einer Cl-, CF₃-, NO₂- oder CH₃-Gruppe substituiert ist, geradkettiges oder verzweigtes C₃-8-Alkenyloxy, das gegebenenfalls mit 1 bis 3 Halogenen substituiert ist, oder geradkettiges oder verzweigtes C₃-8-Alkinyloxy, das gegebenenfalls mit 1 bis 3 Halogenen substituiert ist, stehen;

die optischen Isomeren derselben, falls R₁ und R₂ nicht gleich sind;

die Tautomeren derselben; und

die Säureadditionssalze derselben oder herbizide Ester oder Salze derselben, umfassend die Umsetzung einer N-(1-Cyano-1,1-disubstituiertes Methyl)phthalamidsäure oder einer 2-[(1-Cyano-1,1-disubstituiertes Methyl)carbamoyl]nikotinsäure oder -chinolin-3-carbonsäure der Formel II

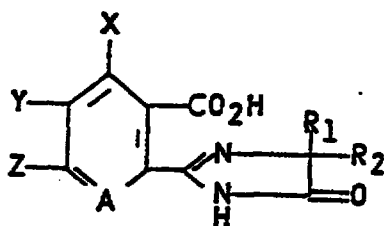




(II)

wobei A, X, Y, Z, R₁, R₂ und R₃ wie bei Formel I beschrieben sind, in einem chlorierten Kohlenwasserstoff, der mit einem Überschuß eines Halogenwasserstoffs gesättigt ist, in einem Temperaturbereich von 0 bis 130 °C während einer bis 20 Stunden unter wasserfreien Bedingungen.

2. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Lösungsmittel Dichlormethan, 1,2-Dichlorethan oder o-Dichlorbenzol ist und der Halogenwasserstoff Chlorwasserstoff ist.
3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 2, wobei A für CR₃ steht.
4. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 2 wobei A für Stickstoff steht.
5. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 3 zur Herstellung einer herbiziden Isomerenmischung von 6-(4-Isopropyl-4-methyl-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-m-toluolsäure und 2-(4-Isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-p-toluolsäure, und der Methylester derselben.
6. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 4 zur Herstellung von 2-(4-Isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-3-chinolinecarbonsäure, 2-(4-Isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)nikotinsäure, 5-Ethyl-2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)nikotinsäure und deren Estern und Salzen.
7. Integrierte Verfahrenssequenz zur Herstellung von herbiziden 5-Oxo-imidazolinylnbenzoesäuren, -nikotinsäuren und -chinolin-3-carbonsäuren der Formel I

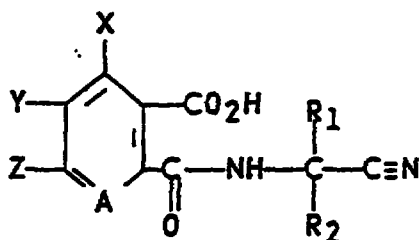


(I)

wobei A, X, Y, Z, R₁ und R₂ wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, der optischen Isomeren derselben, falls R₁ und R₂ nicht gleich sind; der Tautomeren derselben;

und der Säureadditionssalze derselben oder der herbiziden Ester und Salze derselben, umfassend die Umsetzung einer N-(1-Cyano-1,1-disubstituiertes Methyl)phthalamidsäure oder einer 2-[(1-Cyano-1,2-disubstituiertes Methyl)carbonyl]nikotinsäure oder -chinolin-3-carbonsäure der Formel II





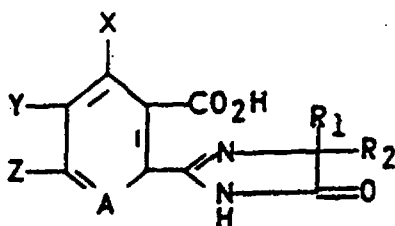
(II)

wobei A, X, Y, Z, R₁, R₂ und R₃ wie bei Formel I beschrieben sind, in einem chlorierten Kohlenwasserstoff, der mit einem Überschuß eines Halogenwasserstoffs gesättigt ist, in einem Temperaturbereich von 0 bis 130 °C während einer bis 20 Stunden unter wasserfreien Bedingungen; Dehydratisierung und Entfernung von Wasser aus der resultierenden Reaktion durch Destillation, gegebenenfalls in Gegenwart eines Säurekatalysators; Abkühlung der Reaktionsmischung, gefolgt von einer Umsetzung mit Wasser oder einem Alkohol unter sauren oder basischen Bedingungen in einem Temperaturbereich von 20 bis 50 °C während von 4 bis 24 Stunden; Abdestillation des Lösungsmittels; und Abfiltrieren des Produkts.

8. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 7, wobei das Lösungsmittel Dichlormethan, 1,2-Dichlorethan, o-Dichlorbenzol ist; der Halogenwasserstoff Chlorwasserstoff ist; der Katalysator p-Toluolsulfonsäure, Naphthalinsulfonsäure oder Schwefelsäure ist.
9. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 8 zur Herstellung einer herbiziden Isomerenmischung von 6-(4-Isopropyl-4-methyl-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-m-toluolsäure und 2-(4-Isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-p-toluolsäure, und der Methylester derselben.
10. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 8 zur Herstellung von 2-(4-Isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-3-chinolincarbonsäure, 2-(4-Isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)nikotinsäure, 5-Ethyl-2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)nikotinsäure und deren Estern und Salzen.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour la préparation des acides 5-oxo-imidazolinyl-benzoïques, nicotiniques et quinoléine-3-carboxyliques herbicides de Formule I



(I)

dans laquelle

A
R₁ et R₂

est CR₃ ou N ;

représentent chacun un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₃ ou cyclopropyle, à condition que la somme du nombre d'atomes de carbone dans R₁ et R₂ soit de 2 à 5 ; et, si R₁ et R₂ sont pris ensemble avec l'atome de carbone auquel ils sont liés, ils peuvent former un cycle cycloalkylique en C₃-C₆ facultativement substitué par un groupe méthyle ;

X

est l'hydrogène, un halogène ou un groupe méthyle ;



Y et Z

représentent chacun l'hydrogène, un halogène, un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₆, hydroxyalkyle en C₁-C₄, alcoxy en C₁-C₆, alkylthio en C₁-C₄, phénoxy, halogénalkyle en C₁-C₄, OCF₂CHF₂, OCF₃, OCHF₂, nitro, cyano, alkylsulfonyl en C₁-C₄, NR₄R₅, alcényloxy à chaîne droite ou ramifiée en C₃-C₈ facultativement substitué par un à trois atomes d'halogènes, alcynyloxy à chaîne droite ou ramifiée en C₃-C₈ facultativement substitué par un à trois atomes d'halogènes, ou phényle facultativement substitué par un ou deux groupes alkyle en C₁-C₄, alcoxy en C₁-C₄ ou halogéno ou des combinaisons de deux quelconques de ces groupes ;

R₃

est l'hydrogène, un halogène, un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₄, alkylthio en C₁-C₄, alcoxy en C₁-C₄, CF₃, NO₂, OCF₃, OCHF₂ ou OCF₂CHF₂ ;

R₄

est l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₄ ;

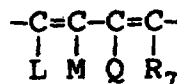
R₅

est un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₄ ;

et, lorsqu'ils sont pris ensemble, Y et Z peuvent former un cycle dans lequel YZ est représenté par

(1) la structure : $-(CH_2)_n-$, ou n est le nombre entier 2, 3 ou 4 ; ou

(2) la structure :

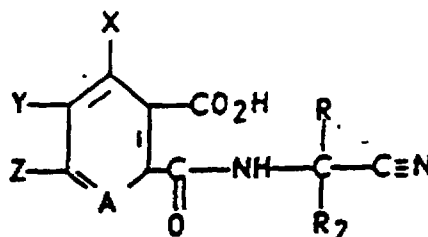
L, M, Q et R₇

représentent chacun l'hydrogène, un halogène, un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₄, alcoxy en C₁-C₄, alkylthio en C₁-C₄, alkylsulfonyl en C₁-C₄, halogénalkyle en C₁-C₄, difluorométhoxy, trifluorométhoxy, 1,1,2,2-tétrafluoréthoxy, NO₂, CN, phényle, phénoxy, amino, alkylamino en C₁-C₄, di(alkyle inférieur)amino, chlorophényle, méthylphényle, phénoxy substitué par un groupe Cl, CF₃, NO₂ ou CH₃, alcényloxy à chaîne droite ou ramifiée en C₃-C₈ facultativement substitué par un à trois atomes d'halogènes, ou alcynyloxy à chaîne droite ou ramifiée en C₃-C₈ facultativement substitué par un à trois atomes d'halogènes ;

de leurs isomères optiques lorsque R₁ et R₂ ne sont pas identiques ;

de leurs tautomères ; et

de leurs sels d'addition d'acides ou de leurs esters et sels herbicides, qui consiste à faire réagir un acide N-(1-cyanométhyle 1,1-disubstitué)phthalamique ou un acide 2-[(1-cyanométhyle 1,1-disubstitué)-carbamoyl]nicotinique ou quinoléine-3-carboxylique de Formule II



(II)

dans laquelle A, X, Y, Z, R₁, R₂ et R₃ sont tels que décrits pour la Formule I, dans un hydrocarbure chloré saturé par un excès d'un halogénure d'hydrogène, dans un intervalle de température de 0 °C à 130 °C, pendant 1 à 20 heures dans des conditions anhydres.

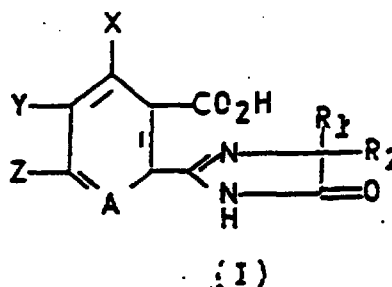
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le solvant est le dichlorométhane, le 1,2-dichloréthane ou le o-dichlorobenzène et l'halogénure d'hydrogène est le chlorure d'hydrogène.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel A est CR₃.

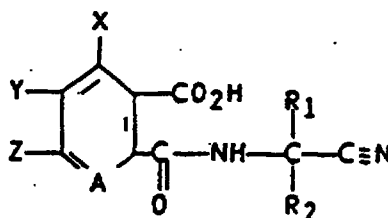
4. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel A est l'azote.



5. Procédé selon la revendication 3, pour la préparation d'un mélange isomère herbicide d'acide 6-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)-*m*-toluique et d'acide 2-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)-*p*-toluique, et de leurs esters méthyliques.
6. Procédé selon la revendication 4, pour la préparation de l'acide 2-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)quinoléine-3-carboxylique, de l'acide 2-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)-nicotinique, de l'acide 5-éthyl-2-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)nicotinique, et de leurs esters et sels.
7. Séquence opératoire intégrée pour la préparation des acides 5-oxo-imidazoliny-benzoïques, nicotini-ques et quinoléine-3-carboxyliques herbicides de Formule I



dans laquelle A, X, Y, Z, R₁ et R₂ sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1, de leurs isomères optiques lorsque R₁ et R₂ ne sont pas identiques ; de leurs tautomères ; et de leurs sels d'addition d'acides ou de leurs esters et sels herbicides, qui consiste à faire réagir un acide N-(1-cyanométhyle 1,1-disubstitué)phthalamique ou un acide 2-[(1-cyanométhyle 1,1-disubstitué)carbamoyl]nicotinique ou quinoléine-3-carboxylique de Formule II



dans laquelle A, X, Y, Z, R₁, R₂ et R₃ sont tels que décrits pour la Formule I, dans un hydrocarbure chloré saturé par un excès d'un halogénure d'hydrogène, dans un intervalle de température de 0 °C à 130 °C pendant 1 à 20 heures dans des conditions anhydres ; à déshydrater le mélange réactionnel résultant et en éliminer l'eau par distillation, facultativement en présence d'un catalyseur acide ; à refroidir le mélange réactionnel, puis faire réagir avec l'eau ou un alcool dans des conditions acides ou basiques dans un intervalle de température de 20 °C à 50 °C pendant 4 à 24 heures ; à chasser le solvant par distillation ; et à séparer le produit par filtration.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 7, dans lequel le solvant est le dichlorométhane, le 1,2-dichloréthane, le *o*-dichlorobenzène ; l'halogénure d'hydrogène est le chlorure d'hydrogène ; le catalyseur est l'acide *p*-toluène-sulfonique, un acide naphthalène-sulfonique ou l'acide sulfurique.
9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, pour la préparation d'un mélange isomère herbicide d'acide 6-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)-*m*-toluique et d'acide 2-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)-*p*-toluique, et de leurs esters méthyliques.



10. Procédé selon la revendication 8, pour la préparation de l'acide 2-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)quinoléine-3-carboxylique, de l'acide 2-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)-nicotinique, de l'acide 5-éthyl-2-(4-isopropyl-4-méthyl-5-oxo-2-imidazoline-2-yl)nicotinique, et de leurs esters et sels.

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