

Process for stabilizing olefinically unsaturated monomers

The invention relates to a stabilizer composition which is suitable for stabilizing olefinically unsaturated monomers during production, purification and storage, and to a corresponding process for this purpose.

During the preparation of olefinically unsaturated monomers, for example ethene, butadiene, isoprene, vinyl acetate, (meth)acrylic acid, (meth)acrylates, acrolein, acrylonitrile or vinyl-substituted aromatics, these olefinically unsaturated monomers are subjected to several purification process steps, for example distillation or extraction, in order to remove undesired by-products or impurities. The production and distillation process steps in particular are performed at elevated temperatures.

Olefinically unsaturated monomers therefore have a tendency to unwanted polymerization as early as during the preparation and/or purification process. The risk of polymerization exists in all abovementioned monomers -- particularly at elevated temperature. Some of these olefinically unsaturated monomers, for example butadiene, however, even during storage or in the course of transport, also have a tendency to a spontaneous, usually strongly exothermic and therefore hazardous polymerization.

However, the comparatively creeping polymerization of olefinically unsaturated monomers during production and purification is also undesired. Firstly, it results in deposits of the polymers in the reactors and columns, and secondly in a reduction in the amount of available monomers. Deposits of the polymer can lead, among other results, to reduced heat transfer in individual plant parts, and hence to a reduced productivity.

In addition, plant components, for example filters, can become covered and be blocked with the undesired polymer. This has the consequence of unplanned interruptions of production, in order to be able to carry out cleaning of the plant. Every shutdown firstly causes repair and cleaning costs; secondly, a shutdown also causes a production shortfall, and so it is always attempted to

avoid them or to minimize their number as far as possible.

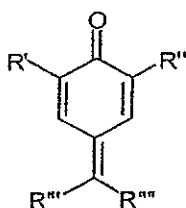
Consequently, additives, which are referred to either as polymerization inhibitors or as retarders, are added to the olefinically unsaturated monomers generally as early as during the preparation process. Polymerization inhibitors are, as the name actually states, capable of completely preventing undesired polymerization. Polymerization inhibitors are, however, consumed rapidly, and so the polymer content rises just as significantly within a short time as if no additive had been added. Polymerization retarders, in contrast, can never completely prevent polymerization, but rather only slow it. At the same time, they are consumed significantly more slowly than polymerization inhibitors.

The presence of both types of polymerization inhibition in monomer production is justified. Constant supply of fresh polymerization inhibitors can achieve the effect that the polymerization content is kept at a very low level or polymerization can be prevented completely during a production process proceeding without disruption. Polymerization retarders are, in contrast, of great importance in the case of stoppage of the additive supply, since, as a result of their longer activity, they still prevent significant polymerization even when the polymerization inhibitors have long since been consumed. In general, both types of additives are used in combination with one another.

Polymerization inhibitors which are frequently described in the literature are, for example, so-called stable free nitroxyl radicals such as 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (TEMPO) or derivatives thereof. The polymerization retarders used are generally nitroaromatics, for example 2,4-dinitro-6-sec-butylphenol (DNBP), 2,4-dinitrophenol (DNP) or 4,6-dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC). Nitroaromatics exhibit good retarder properties, but also possess serious disadvantages. For instance, they are generally highly toxic and possess carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or reproduction-toxic properties. The use of these nitroaromatics therefore entails correspondingly high safety precautions on the part of the user. Furthermore, in the event of incineration of the nitroaromatic-containing residues of the distillation columns, environmentally harmful NO_x gases are released. Attempts are also made to avoid this as far as possible.

To prevent polymerization in the preparation of vinylically unsaturated compounds, as well as the abovementioned substance classes, there are also many further additives which are known from the literature and can be used, for example C- and/or N-nitroso compounds, hydroxylamines and oximes. All of these substance classes, just like the nitroaromatics, have quite a high proportion of undesired nitrogen atoms which can leave as NO_x in the later incineration process of the distillation residues.

A further known substance class for preventing this undesired polymerization is that of quinone methides of the structure I:



(I).

The use of this substance class for inhibiting the polymerization of styrene is described by Bacha et al. in US 4,003,800 and also in US 4,040,911, where the substituents of the R''' and R'''' type may be hydrogen, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group or an optionally alkyl-substituted phenyl group.

EP 0 737 659 and EP 0 737 660 also describe quinone methides for stabilization of monomers, the quinone methides used in EP 0 737 659 having hydrogen as the substituent of the R''' type, and aryl or heteroaryl groups which may optionally have further substituents as the substituent of the R'''' type. EP 0 737 660, in contrast, describes the use of quinone methides with substituents of the R'''' type selected from -CN, -COOR, -COR, -OCOR, -CONRR and -PO(OR)₂, where R may be hydrogen or an alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or aryl group. In EP 0 737 660 too, the use of these quinone methides with strongly electron-withdrawing substituents in combination with nitroxyl radicals is described.

The use of quinone methides in combination with other known additives for inhibiting polymerization is described by some patent publications. Quinone methides in which R''' = hydrogen and R'''' = aryl groups which may optionally also be substituted are described in WO 99/48896 and US 2005/0027150 in combination with hydroxylamines. In contrast, US 2006/0020089 describes these quinone methides in combination with 4-tert-butylcatechol. Quinone methides where R''' = hydrogen and R'''' = hydrogen or an alkyl or aryl group in combination with hydroxylamines and catechol derivatives are described by Eldin in US 2004/0034247. Nakajima et al. describe, in addition, sulphonic acids and quinone methides where R''' = hydrogen and R'''' = phenyl group which may optionally be substituted for inhibiting polymerization, and it is also additionally possible to use stable free nitroxyl radicals.

A composition of additives for inhibiting polymerization is described by WO 01/40404 A1. This describes a composition consisting of a hydrogen donor or an electron acceptor and a nitroxyl radical, for which conceivable electron acceptors include quinone methides.

Ma et al. describe, in US 2006/0283699, a polymerization inhibitor composition which comprises at least one nitroso compound as a polymerization inhibitor. This polymerization inhibitor composition may comprise, among other substances, nitroxyl radicals and quinone methides.

A polymerization inhibitor composition consisting of at least one C-nitrosoaniline and a quinone imine oxide and at least one compound, selected from compounds including quinone alkides, nitroxyl compounds, is described by Benage et al. in WO 02/33025 A2.

It was an object of the present invention to provide a stabilizer composition for olefinically unsaturated monomers with a reduced toxicity as compared with the prior art. More particularly, the intention was to provide a retarder which has a reduced toxicity as compared with the currently frequently used nitroaromatics, but at the same time has at least a comparable retarder activity to retarders according to the prior art and which can have synergistic effects with the nitroxyl radicals.

It has been found that, surprisingly, compounds of the structure (II) are suitable as retarders for olefinically unsaturated monomers. For instance, compounds of the structure (II) have comparable retarder activities as compared with the conventional retarder 2,4-dinitro-6-sec-butylphenol (DNBP) (see examples 7 and 10). This was completely surprising since the prior art does mention the quinone methides in connection with inhibition of polymerization, but these quinone methides, which have strongly electron-withdrawing groups as substituents of the X type, are conventional polymerization inhibitors which have no retarder activities whatsoever (see examples 4-6). In contrast, not all compounds of the substance class of the quinone methides in turn exhibit action with regard to inhibition of polymerization (see example 2).

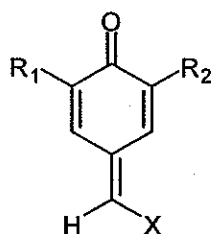
The quinone methides of the structure (II) are thus, in contrast, retarders with astonishingly high activity, which, in combination with nitroxyl radicals, have improved action as a stabilizer composition as compared with the combination of nitroxyl radicals with nitroaromatics, for example DNBP (see examples 13-17). In addition, the combination of the quinone methides of the structure (II) and nitroxyl radicals has a synergistic effect as compared with the individual substances.

On the basis of the structure of the quinone methides, a lower toxicity as compared with the nitroaromatics is expected. The use of these quinone methides of the structure (II) likewise allows the emission of NO_x offgases to be reduced as compared with the NO_x emissions in the case of use of nitroaromatics as retarders.

The quinone methides of the structure (II) are stable in all nonpolar solvents, and so use of these quinone methides as a solution enables simple handling. It is advantageous that the solvents need not necessarily be the monomer to be stabilized. The retarder action is not impaired even when the quinone methide is added in other solvents (see example 10a-10c).

The invention provides a process for stabilizing olefinically unsaturated monomers, wherein a retarder-containing composition (AB) which comprises

- a solvent (A) selected from benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or styrene, and
- at least one retarder (B) of the structure (II)



(II)

where:

X = -O-R₃,

R₁ and/or R₂ = methyl group or tert-butyl group,

R₃ = alkyl or aryl group, where the alkyl group have 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

where the substituents of the R₁, R₂ and R₃ type are the same or different and are unsubstituted,

is added to an olefinically unsaturated monomer or to a monomer mixture which comprises at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer.

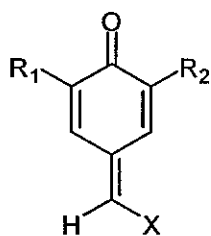
The invention further provides a monomer composition which comprises from 10 ppb (m/m) to 100 000 ppm (m/m), based on the olefinically unsaturated monomer, of at least one retarder (B) of the structure (II).

This invention likewise provides a retarder-containing composition which comprises

- a solvent (A) selected from benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or styrene, and
- at least one retarder (B) of the structure (II).

In the process according to the invention for stabilizing olefinically unsaturated monomers, a retarder-containing composition (AB) which comprises

- a solvent (A) selected from benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or styrene, and
- at least one retarder (B) of the structure (II)



(II)

where:

X = -O-R₃,

R₁ and/or R₂ = methyl group or tert-butyl group,

R₃ = alkyl or aryl group, where the alkyl group have 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

where the substituents of the R₁, R₂ and R₃ type are the same or different and are unsubstituted,

is added to an olefinically unsaturated monomer or to a monomer mixture which comprises at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer.

Particular preference is given in the process according to the invention to using a retarder-containing composition (AB) which comprises

from 45.0 to 99.9% by weight of the solvent (A) and

from 0.1 to 55.0% by weight of the retarder (B),

but particular preference is given to using a retarder-containing composition (AB) which comprises

from 60.0 to 98.0% by weight of the solvent (A) and

from 2.0 to 40.0% by weight of the retarder (B).

In the process according to the invention, it is advantageous to ensure a suitable solvent which is compatible firstly with the olefinically unsaturated monomer, but also with the retarder (B), and that there cannot be any undesired reactions.

Suitable solvents (A) in the process according to the invention are therefore nonpolar aromatic or aliphatic solvents. In the process according to the invention, the solvents (A) are benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or styrene. In the process according to the invention, it is also possible to use mixtures of suitable solvents (A).

In the context of this invention, a retarder (B) is understood to mean a compound which is capable of greatly slowing polymerization of an olefinically unsaturated monomer. The amount of polymer which forms within a given time in the case of an olefinically unsaturated monomer with addition of a retarder is therefore lower than the amount of polymer which is formed within this time in the case of an olefinically unsaturated monomer without addition of a retarder.

The retarders used in the process according to the invention are preferably exclusively retarders of the structure (II). The use of nitro- or nitrosoaromatics as retarders is avoided here. Retarders (B) of the structure (II) which have, as the substituent of the X type, an O- R₃ group are used. In addition, in the process according to the invention retarders (B) of the structure (II) which have, as substituents of the R₁ and/or R₂ type, a methyl group or tert-butyl group are used. Suitable substituents of the R₃ type in the process according to the invention are alkyl or aryl groups, where the alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. In the process according to the invention, particular preference is given to using retarders (B) which have, as substituents of the R₃ type, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, more particularly a methyl or ethyl group.

In the process according to the invention, very particular preference is given to using a retarder (B) of the structure (II) which has, as substituents of the R_1 type and R_2 type, a methyl or tert-butyl group, and, as the substituent of the R_3 type, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, especially a methyl or ethyl group.

In the process according to the invention, it is also possible to use mixtures of these retarders (B).

In the context of this invention, olefinically unsaturated monomers are understood to mean compounds which have at least one C-C double bond and are capable of entering into a polymerization reaction.

In the process according to the invention, preference is given to using at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer selected from vinyl-substituted aromatics, for example divinylbenzene or styrene, alk-1-enes or alka-1,3-dienes, which may be either substituted or unsubstituted, for example ethene, propene or propylene, butadiene, vinyl acetate, (meth)acrylate, acrylonitrile, acrolein, N-vinylformamide, chloroprene, isoprene. Preference is given to using olefinically unsaturated monomers selected from ethene, propene or propylene, butadiene, isoprene, divinylbenzene or styrene. In the process according to the invention, particular preference is given to using butadiene or styrene.

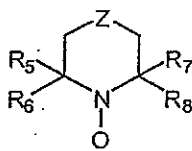
In the process according to the invention, it is possible to use either one compound of olefinically unsaturated monomers or a mixture of different olefinically unsaturated monomers.

In the process according to the invention, the retarder-containing composition (AB) is preferably added as a solution to the olefinically unsaturated monomers.

Advantageously, as well as the retarder-containing composition (AB) in the process according to the invention, a polymerization inhibitor-containing composition (CD) should additionally also be added to the monomer or to the monomer mixture. Preference is given to adding to the monomer or to the monomer mixture a polymerization inhibitor-containing composition (CD)

which comprises

- a solvent (C) selected from saturated or unsaturated, branched and/or unbranched, ring-closed and/or open-chain aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons which have 4 to 20 carbon atoms, or alcohols or ethers having in each case 2 to 20 carbon atoms, or alkyl acetates where the alkyl group of this ester likewise has 2 to 20 carbon atoms, or water, and
- at least one polymerization inhibitor (D) of the structure (IV)

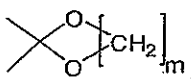
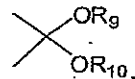


(IV)

where:

R_5, R_6, R_7 and R_8 = alkyl group having in each case 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

Z = $>CR_9R_{10}$, $>C=O$, $>CH-OH$, $>CH-NR_9R_{10}$, $>CH-Hal$, $>CH-OR_9$,

$>CH-COOR_9$, $>CH-O-CO-NHR_9$, , 

R_9, R_{10} = hydrogen, alkyl group having in each case 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

Hal = fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine,

m = 1 to 4,

where the substituents of the R_5, R_6, R_7, R_8, R_9 and R_{10} type are the same or different and are substituted or unsubstituted.

In the process according to the invention, particular preference is given to adding to the monomer a polymerization inhibitor-containing composition (CD) which comprises

from 35.0 to 99.9% by weight of the solvent (C) and

from 0.1 to 65.0% by weight of the polymerization inhibitor (D);

very particular preference is given to adding a composition (CD) which comprises

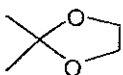
from 40.0 to 95.0% by weight of the solvent (C) and

from 5.0 to 60.0% by weight of the polymerization inhibitor (D).

The solvents (C) used are preferably solvents selected from benzene, mono- or polyalkylated aromatics, alkanes or cycloalkanes having in each case a carbon number of 6 to 15. In a further embodiment of the process according to the invention, it is also possible to use an alcohol selected from methanol, ethanol, n-butanol, or an alkyl acetate selected from ethyl acetate, vinyl acetate and butyl acetate, or water as the solvent (C). The use of a mixture of different solvents (C) in this process is also conceivable.

In the context of this invention, a polymerization inhibitor (D) is understood to mean a compound which is capable of virtually completely preventing polymerization of the olefinically unsaturated monomer for a certain period. The period until polymerization occurs in the case of an olefinically unsaturated monomer without a polymerization inhibitor is therefore shorter than the period in the case of an olefinically unsaturated monomer with a polymerization inhibitor.

In the process according to the invention, preference is given to using, as well as the retarder (B), a polymerization inhibitor (D) of the structure (IV) where R_5 , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 = methyl group. In the process according to the invention, very particular preference is given to using 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (TEMPO), 4-acetamido-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (AA-TEMPO), 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (4-hydroxy-TEMPO), 4-oxo-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (oxo-TEMPO), a compound of the structure (IV) where R_5 , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 = methyl group and $Z = >CH-OR_9$ where R_9 = alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and/or a compound of the structure (IV) where R_5 , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 = methyl group and $Z =$



In the process according to the invention, it is also possible to use mixtures of these polymerization inhibitors (D).

In the process according to the invention, it is possible to dissolve the retarder (B) and the

polymerization inhibitor (D) independently in different solvents. However, it is advantageous to dissolve both the retarder (B) and the polymerization inhibitors (D) in the same solvent. The two compositions (AB) and (CD) can be added to the monomers separately from one another and if appropriate at different metering rates. The two compositions (AB) and (CD) can also first be mixed and then supplied to the monomer. Preference is given to adding the two compositions (AB) and (CD) to the monomers separately from one another.

In this context, the compositions (AB) and (CD) can also be added to the olefinically unsaturated monomers during a process, for example preparation or purification process. These compositions can be added to the unsaturated monomers or monomer mixtures by standard prior art methods. Advantageously, these compositions can be added in the process according to the invention in any feed stream or outlet of a distillation column, into the inlet and outlet of a heat exchanger or of an evaporator ("boiler") or into the inlet and outlet of a condenser. In addition, in the process according to the invention, these compositions (AB) and if appropriate (CD) can also be added in storage tanks for the olefinically unsaturated monomers.

The term "effective amount" of retarder or polymerization inhibitor in the context of this invention is understood to mean the amount of retarder or polymerization inhibitor which is needed to delay or to prevent the premature polymerization of the olefinically unsaturated monomers. This effective amount depends on the conditions under which the olefinically unsaturated monomer is stored or handled. For example, in the case of distillation of the unsaturated monomer, owing to the relatively high temperatures and the relatively high concentration of impurities, a higher amount of the retarder or polymerization inhibitor is needed than in the case of storage of the monomer.

Preferably, in the process according to the invention, a total of 100 ppb (m/m) to 100 000 ppm (m/m), more preferably of 1 ppm (m/m) to 10 000 ppm (m/m) and most preferably of 10 ppm (m/m) to 2500 ppm (m/m) of retarder (B) and polymerization inhibitor (D), based on the olefinically unsaturated monomer, is added to the olefinically unsaturated monomer or to the monomer mixture.

The inventive monomer composition comprises from 10 ppb (m/m) to 100 000 ppm (m/m), based on the olefinically unsaturated monomer, of at least one retarder (B) of the structure (II)



where:

X = -O-R₃,

R₁ and/or R₂ = methyl group or tert-butyl group,

R₃ = alkyl or aryl group, where the alkyl group have 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

where the substituents of the R₁, R₂ and R₃ type are the same or different and are unsubstituted.

The inventive monomer composition more preferably comprises 1 ppm (m/m) to 10 000 ppm (m/m), most preferably 10 ppm (m/m) to 2500 ppm (m/m), of the retarder (B).

The retarders comprised in the inventive monomer composition are preferably exclusively retarders of the structure (II). Nitro- or nitrosoaromatics as retarders are dispensed with here.

The inventive monomer composition comprises retarders (B) of the structure (II) which have, as the substituent of the X type, an O- R₃ group. In addition, the inventive monomer composition comprises retarders (B) of the structure (II) which have, as substituents of the R₁ and/or R₂ type, a methyl group or tert-butyl group. The substituents of the R₃ type are the alkyl or aryl groups, the alkyl groups preferably having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. More preferably, the inventive monomer composition comprises a retarder (B) which has, as substituents of the R₃ type, alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, especially a methyl or ethyl group.

Most preferably, the inventive monomer compositions comprise a retarder (B) of the structure

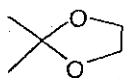
(II) which comprises, as substituents of the R_1 type and R_2 type, a methyl or tert-butyl group, and, as the substituent of the R_3 type, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, especially a methyl or ethyl group.

The inventive monomer composition may also comprise a mixture of these retarders (B).

The inventive monomer composition preferably comprises at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer selected from vinyl-substituted aromatics, for example divinylbenzene or styrene, alk-1-enes or alka-1,3-dienes, which may be either substituted or unsubstituted, for example ethene, propene or propylene, butadiene, vinyl acetate, (meth)acrylate, acrylonitrile, acrolein, N-vinylformamide, chloroprene, isoprene. The inventive monomer composition preferably comprises olefinically unsaturated monomers selected from ethene, propene or propylene, butadiene, isoprene, divinylbenzene or styrene. The inventive monomer composition more preferably comprises butadiene or styrene.

The inventive monomer composition may comprise either one compound of olefinically unsaturated monomers or a mixture of different olefinically unsaturated monomers.

It is advantageous when the inventive monomer composition, as well as the retarder (B), also comprises a polymerization inhibitor (D) of the structure (IV). This monomer composition preferably comprises a polymerization inhibitor (D) of the structure (IV) where R_5 , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 = methyl group. Most preferably, the inventive monomer compositions comprise 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (TEMPO), 4-acetamido-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (AA-TEMPO), 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (4-hydroxy-TEMPO), 4-oxo-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (oxo-TEMPO), a compound of the structure (IV) where R_5 , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 = methyl group and $Z = >CH-OR_9$ where R_9 = alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and/or a compound of the structure (IV) where R_5 , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 = methyl group and $Z =$



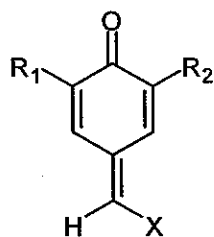
as polymerization inhibitors (D).

For instance, the inventive monomer composition may also comprise mixtures of these polymerization inhibitors (D).

The inventive monomer composition preferably comprises the retarder (B) and the polymerization inhibitor (D) in a total of 10 ppb (m/m) to 100 000 ppm (m/m), more preferably of 1 ppm (m/m) to 10 000 ppm (m/m) and most preferably of 10 ppm (m/m) to 2500 ppm (m/m), based on the olefinically unsaturated monomer.

The inventive retarder-containing composition comprises

- a solvent (A) selected from benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or styrene, and
- at least one retarder (B) of the structure (II)



(II)

where:

- X = -O-R₃,
- R₁ and/or R₂ = methyl group or tert-butyl group,
- R₃ = alkyl or aryl group, where the alkyl group have 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

where the substituents of the R₁, R₂ and R₃ type are the same or different and are unsubstituted.

The inventive retarder-containing composition preferably comprises

from 45.0 to 99.9% by weight of the solvent (A) and

from 0.1 to 55.0% by weight of the retarder (B),

but more preferably comprises

from 60.0 to 98.0% by weight of the solvent (A) and

from 2.0 to 40.0% by weight of the retarder (B).

In the inventive retarder-containing composition, it is advantageous to ensure a suitable solvent which is compatible firstly with the olefinically unsaturated monomer for which this retarder-containing composition is to be used for inhibition of polymerization, but also with the retarder (B), and that there can be no undesired reactions.

Suitable solvents (A) for the inventive retarder-containing composition are therefore nonpolar aromatic or aliphatic solvents. The inventive retarder-containing composition comprises, as solvents (A), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or styrene. The inventive retarder-containing composition may also comprise mixtures of suitable solvents (A).

As retarders, the inventive retarder-containing composition preferably comprises exclusively retarders of the structure (II). Nitro- or nitrosoaromatics as retarders are preferably dispensed with here.

The inventive retarder-containing composition comprises especially retarders (B) of the structure (II) which have, as the substituent of the X type, an O-R₃ group. In addition, the inventive retarder-containing composition comprises retarders (B) of the structure (II) which have, as substituents of the R₁ and/or R₂ type, a methyl group or tert-butyl group. The substituents of the R₃ type are alkyl or aryl groups, where the alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. The inventive retarder-containing composition more preferably comprises retarders (B) which have, as substituents of the R₃ type, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, especially a methyl or ethyl group.

Most preferably, the inventive retarder-containing composition comprises retarders (B) of the structure (II) which have, as substituents of the R_1 type and R_2 type, a methyl or tert-butyl group, and as the substituent of the R_3 type, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, especially a methyl or ethyl group.

The inventive retarder-containing composition may also comprise a mixture of different retarders (B).

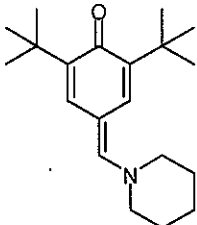
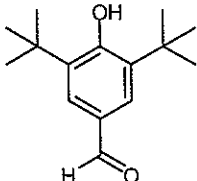
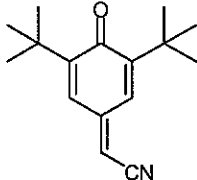
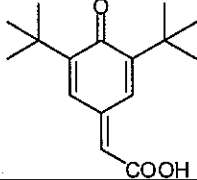
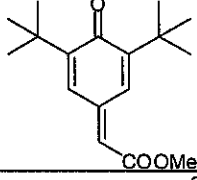
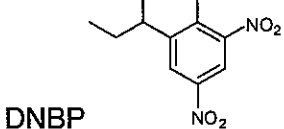
The examples which follow are intended to illustrate the process according to the invention in detail, without any intention that the invention be restricted to these embodiments.

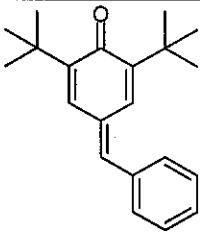
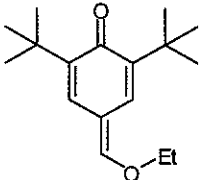
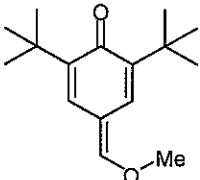
Examples 1-10

Commercially available, stabilized styrene is freed of the tert-butyl-1,2-hydroxybenzene (TBC) stabilizer at a reduced pressure of 95 mbar and a bottom temperature of 75°C in an inert nitrogen atmosphere. The test apparatus, which consists of a four-neck flask equipped with a thermometer, a reflux condenser, a septum and a precision glass stirrer, is purged thoroughly with nitrogen in order to obtain an oxygen-free atmosphere. 300 g of the unstabilized styrene are added to the three-neck flask and admixed with 100 ppm of an additive according to table 1. The additive was added either as a pure substance (examples 2-10) or as a solution (examples 10a-10c). The constant nitrogen supply through a glass frit into the styrene solution enables an inert nitrogen atmosphere over the entire test period. The styrene solution is stirred vigorously. At the start of the experiment, the flask is immersed into an oil bath preheated to 110°C to such an extent that the stabilized styrene solution is completely immersed. After the immersion of the three-neck flask into the heated oil bath, approx. 3 g of the styrene solution are withdrawn at regular intervals via the septum, weighed accurately and added to 50 ml of methanol. The methanol mixture is stirred at room temperature for half an hour. The methanol brings about the precipitation of the polystyrene formed during the test. This is removed by filtration through a glass filter crucible. The filter residue is washed with 20 ml of methanol and then dried at 110°C for at least 5 hours. The polystyrene remaining in the glass filter crucible is then weighed. The value determined and the initial weight are used to determine the percentage of polymer. This

polymer content is plotted against the reaction time. It can be inferred from the curved profile obtained whether the additive acts as a polymerization inhibitor or as a retarder. A typical curved profile is shown in fig. 1. The period within which a polymer content of 2% by weight has formed, and also the polymer content after 180 minutes, are determined from the curve. The results are shown in table 1.

Table 1:

Example	Additive	Mode of action of the additive	Time until polymer content 2% by weight is present (in min)	Polymer content after 180 minutes (in % by weight)
1*	-	-	36	15
2*		-	36	12.25
3*		-	33	18
4*		inhibitor	131	5.5
5*		inhibitor	152	4.5
6*		inhibitor	139	5.5
7*		retarder	179	2.0

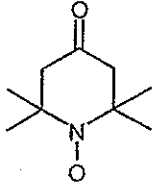
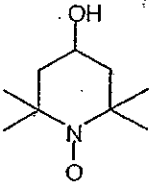
Example	Additive	Mode of action of the additive	Time until polymer content 2% by weight is present (in min)	Polymer content after 180 minutes (in % by weight)
8*		retarder	165	2.5
9		retarder	116	3.5
10	 DTBMeOQM	retarder	181	2.0
10a	DTMeOQM as 5% by weight solution in ethylbenzene	retarder	182	2.0
10b	DTMeOQM as 5% by weight solution in styrene	retarder	179	2.0
10c	DTMeOQM as 5% by weight solution in methanol	retarder	180	2.0

* comparative examples

Examples 11-18

Examples 11-18 were carried out analogously to examples 1 to 10, except that an additive mixture was added in examples 14 to 18. The results are shown in table 2.

Table 2:

Example	Additive	Amount of additive (in ppm (m/m))	Mode of action of the additive	Time until polymer content 2% by weight is present (in min)	Polymer content after 180 minutes (in % by weight)
11	 oxo-TEMPO	100	inhibitor	94	6.5
12	 4-hydroxy-TEMPO	100	inhibitor	92	6.5
13	4-hydroxy-TEMPO	5 ppm	inhibitor	200	1.0
	DNBP	95 ppm	retarder		
14	oxo-TEMPO	15 ppm	inhibitor	195	1.5
	DNBP	85 ppm	retarder		
15	4-hydroxy-TEMPO	100 ppm	inhibitor	218	0.5
	DTBMeOQM	10 ppm	retarder		
16	4-hydroxy-TEMPO	25 ppm	inhibitor	258	0.1
	DTBMeOQM	75 ppm	retarder		
17	oxo-TEMPO	60 ppm	inhibitor	235	0.8
	DTBMeOQM	40 ppm	retarder		

Examples 19-25

A saturated solution of in each case 250 mg of DTBMeOQM is made up in a solvent according to table 3. Subsequently, the content of DTBMeOQM is determined by means of gas chromatography (GC). The solvent content is calculated in each case. These solutions are stored at room temperature for one week and then analyzed again by means of gas chromatography (GC). The results are shown in table 3.

Table 3:

Example	Solvent	Amount of DTBMeOQM (in area%)	
		Start	after 1 week
19	ethylbenzene	100	100
20	styrene	100	100
21	xylene	100	99
22	heptane	99	99
23	n-butanol	27	20
24	acetone	100	82
25	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (DEGMBE)	44	22

The solvents and monomers used in the examples, such as styrene, ethylbenzene, methanol, xylene, heptane, n-butanol, acetone or diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (DEGMBE), and also the additives 4-hydroxy-TEMPO, oxo-TEMPO and DNBP were purchased from Sigma Aldrich or from Merck. The additive in example 3, in contrast, was purchased from Acros. The further additives used were prepared according to the following literature references:

Synthetic Communication 2000, 30 (15), 2825 ff. (additives in examples 2, 4, 5 and 6),

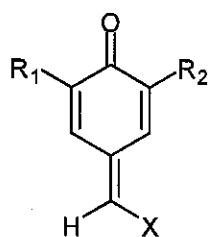
Synthetic Communication 1976, 6 (4), 305ff. (additive in example 8),

J. Org. Chem. 2002, 67, 125 ff. (additives in examples 9 and 10).

Claims

1. A process for stabilizing olefinically unsaturated monomers, characterized in that a retarder-containing composition (AB) which comprises

- a solvent (A) selected from benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or styrene, and
- at least one retarder (B) of the structure (II)



(II)

where:

X = -O-R₃

R₁ and/or R₂ = methyl group or tert-butyl group,

R₃ = alkyl or aryl group, where the alkyl group have 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

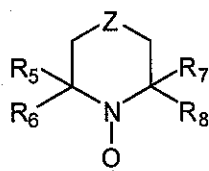
where the substituents of the R₁, R₂ and R₃ type are the same or different and are unsubstituted,

is added to an olefinically unsaturated monomer or to a monomer mixture which comprises at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer.

2. A process according to claim 1, characterized in that a retarder-containing composition (AB) is used which comprises from 45.0 to 99.9% by weight of the solvent (A) and from 0.1 to 55.0% by weight of the retarder (B).
3. A process according to claim 2, characterized in that

a retarder-containing composition (AB) is used which comprises
 from 60.0 to 98.0% by weight of the solvent (A) and
 from 2.0 to 40.0% by weight of the retarder (B).

4. A process according to at least one of claims 1 to 3,
 characterized in that
 in addition to the retarder-containing composition (AB), a polymerization
 inhibitor-containing composition (CD) is added to the monomer or to the
 monomer mixture and comprises
- a solvent (C) selected from saturated or unsaturated, branched and/or
 unbranched, ring-closed and/or open-chain aliphatic or aromatic
 hydrocarbons which have 4 to 20 carbon atoms, or alcohols or ethers
 having in each case 2 to 20 carbon atoms, or alkyl acetates where the
 alkyl group of this ester likewise has 2 to 20 carbon atoms, or water, and
 - at least one polymerization inhibitor (D) of the structure (IV)

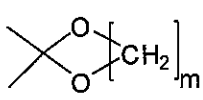
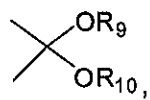


(IV)

where:

R_5, R_6, R_7 and R_8 = alkyl group having in each case 1 to 4 carbon
 atoms,

$Z = >CR_9R_{10}, >C=O, >CH-OH, >CH-NR_9R_{10}, >CH-Hal, >CH-OR_9,$

$>CH-COOR_9, >CH-O-CO-NHR_9,$ , 

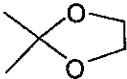
R_9, R_{10} = hydrogen, alkyl group having in each case 1 to 6 carbon
 atoms,

Hal = fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine,

$m = 1$ to 4 ,

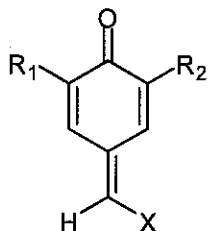
where the substituents of the R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 and R_{10} type are the same or different and are unsubstituted.

5. A process according to claim 4,
characterized in that
the polymerization inhibitor (D) used is 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (TEMPO), 4-acetamido-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (AA-TEMPO), 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (4-hydroxy-TEMPO), 4-oxo-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine N-oxyl (oxo-TEMPO), a compound of the structure (IV) where R_5 , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 = methyl group and $Z = >CH-OR_9$ where R_9 = alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and/or a compound of the

structure (IV) where R_5 , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 = methyl group and $Z =$ 

6. A process according to either of claims 4 and 5,
characterized in that
the two compositions (AB) and (CD) are added to the monomers separately from one another.
7. A process according to at least one of claims 1 to 6,
characterized in that
the monomers used are vinyl-substituted aromatics selected from divinylbenzene or styrene, alk-1-enes or alka-1,3-dienes, which may be either substituted or unsubstituted, selected from ethene, propene or propylene, butadiene, vinyl acetate, (methyl)acrylate, acrylonitrile, acrolein, N-vinylformamide, chloroprene or isoprene.
8. A process according to at least one of claims 1 to 7,
characterized in that
the monomer used is butadiene or styrene.

9. A monomer composition,
characterized in that
the monomer composition comprises from 10 ppb (m/m) to 100 000 ppm
(m/m), based on the olefinically unsaturated monomer, of at least one retarder
(B) of the structure (II)



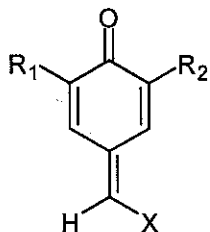
(II)

where:

- X = -O-R₃,
R₁ and/or R₂ = methyl group or tert-butyl group,
R₃ = alkyl or aryl group, where the alkyl group have 1 to
6 carbon atoms,

where the substituents of the R₁, R₂ and R₃ type are the same or
different and are unsubstituted.

10. A retarder-containing composition,
characterized in that
this composition comprises
- a solvent (A) selected from benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or styrene,
and
 - at least one retarder (B) of the structure (II)



(II)

where:

X = -O-R₃,
R₁ and/or R₂ = methyl group or tert-butyl group,
R₃ = alkyl or aryl group, where the alkyl group have 1 to
6 carbon atoms,

where the substituents of the R₁, R₂ and R₃ type are the same or
different and are unsubstituted.