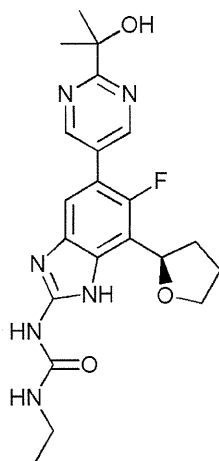


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A solid Form I of the compound of formula (I):

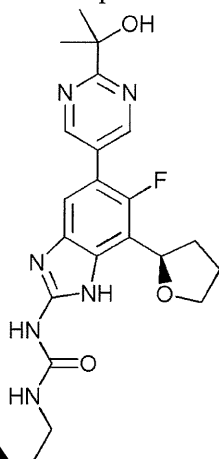


(I).

2. The solid Form I of claim 1, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees $2\theta \pm 0.2$) when measured using Cu K_{α} radiation, selected from the group consisting of 9.3, 11.7, 12.1, 12.4, 14.5, 15.9, 16.3, 16.6, 18.5, 19.4, 21.5, 22.3, 22.8, 23.8, 24.5, 25.7, 28.1, 28.4, 30.3, and 33.4, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees 2θ .
3. The solid Form I of claim 1, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees $2\theta \pm 0.2$) when measured using Cu K_{α} radiation, selected from the group consisting of 9.3, 16.6, 18.5, 19.4, 21.5, and 25.7, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees 2θ .
4. The solid Form I of claim 3, characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu K_{α} radiation, substantially similar to Figure 1.
5. The solid Form I of claim 4, further characterized by an endothermic peak having an onset temperature at about 318°C as measured by differential scanning calorimetry in which the temperature is scanned at about 10°C per minute.

6. A method for preparing crystal Form I of the compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 comprising suspending a solid material of the free base in a solvent system comprising an alcohol and an ether and isolating the solid.

7. A hydrochloric acid salt of the compound of formula (I):



(I).

8. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 7, wherein said salt is Form II solid form.

9. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 8, wherein said Form II solid form is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees $2\theta \pm 0.2$) when measured using Cu K_{α} radiation, selected from the group consisting of 6.7, 9.2, 16.7, 18.6, 19.5, 20.5, 25.6, and 27.5, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees 2θ .

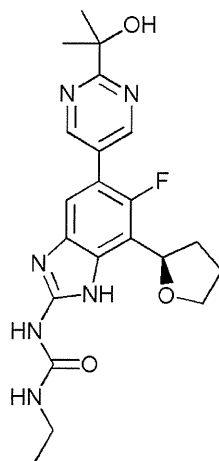
10. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 8, wherein said Form II solid form is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu K_{α} radiation, substantially similar to Figure 4.

11. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 9, wherein said Form II solid form is further characterized by an endothermic peak having an onset temperature at about 252°C as measured by differential scanning calorimetry in which the temperature is scanned at about 10°C per minute.

12. A method for preparing solid Form II of the hydrochloride salt of the compound of formula (I) according to claim 8 comprising suspending a free base of the 6-

fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound in an acidic solvent mixture comprising one or more ethereal solvents and water.

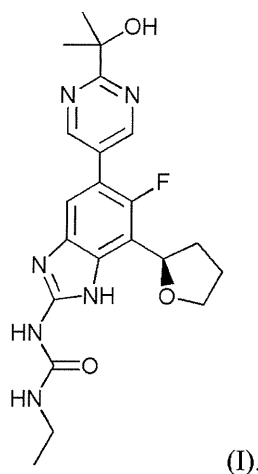
13. An amorphous Form III of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound of formula I:



14. The amorphous Form III of the fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound according to claim 13, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) using Cu K α radiation, characterized by a broad halo with no discernable diffraction peak.

15. A method for preparing amorphous Form III of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound according to claim 13 comprising lyophilizing, spray drying, drum drying, or pulse conversion drying a solution of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound.

16. An amorphous Form IV of the mesylate salt of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound of formula I:



17. The amorphous Form IV of the mesylate salt of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound according to claim 16, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) using Cu K α radiation, characterized by a broad halo with no discernable diffraction peak.

18. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 8, wherein said Form II solid form is stable for at least one month at 40°C with relative humidity of up to 75%.

19. The solid Form I of claim 2, wherein said solid is stable for at least one month at 40°C with relative humidity of up to 75%.

20. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant, or vehicle.

21. A method of controlling, treating or reducing the advancement, severity or effects of a nosocomial or a non-nosocomial bacterial infection in a patient, comprising administering to said patient a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 20.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the bacterial infection is characterized by the presence of one or more of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Clostridium difficile*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Mycobacterium avium* complex, *Mycobacterium abscessus*, *Mycobacterium kansasii*, *Mycobacterium ulcerans*, *Chlamydophila pneumoniae*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Streptococcus pyogenes* or β -haemolytic streptococci.

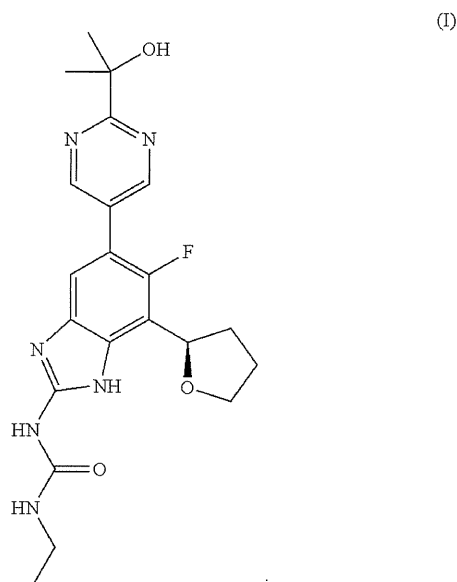
23. The method according to claim 22, wherein the bacterial infection is selected from one or more of the following: upper respiratory infections, lower respiratory infections, ear infections, pleuropulmonary and bronchial infections, complicated urinary tract infections, uncomplicated urinary tract infections, intra-abdominal infections, cardiovascular infections, a blood stream infection, sepsis, bacteremia, CNS infections, skin and soft tissue infections, GI infections, bone and joint infections, genital infections, eye infections, or granulomatous infections, uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections (uSSSI), complicated skin and skin structure infections (cSSSI), catheter infections, pharyngitis,

sinusitis, otitis externa, otitis media, bronchitis, empyema, pneumonia, community-acquired bacterial pneumoniae (CABP), hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP), hospital-acquired bacterial pneumonia, ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), diabetic foot infections, vancomycin resistant enterococci infections, cystitis and pyelonephritis, renal calculi, prostatitis, peritonitis, complicated intra-abdominal infections (cIAI) and other inter-abdominal infections, dialysis-associated peritonitis, visceral abscesses, endocarditis, myocarditis, pericarditis, transfusion-associated sepsis, meningitis, encephalitis, brain abscess, osteomyelitis, arthritis, genital ulcers, urethritis, vaginitis, cervicitis, gingivitis, conjunctivitis, keratitis, endophthalmitis, an infection in cystic fibrosis patients or an infection of febrile neutropenic patients.

24. The method according to claim 23, wherein the bacterial infection is selected from one or more of the following: community-acquired bacterial pneumoniae (CABP), hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP), hospital-acquired bacterial pneumonia, ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), bacteremia, diabetic foot infections, catheter infections, uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections (uSSSI), complicated skin and skin structure infections (cSSSI), vancomycin resistant enterococci infections or osteomyelitis.

What is claimed is:

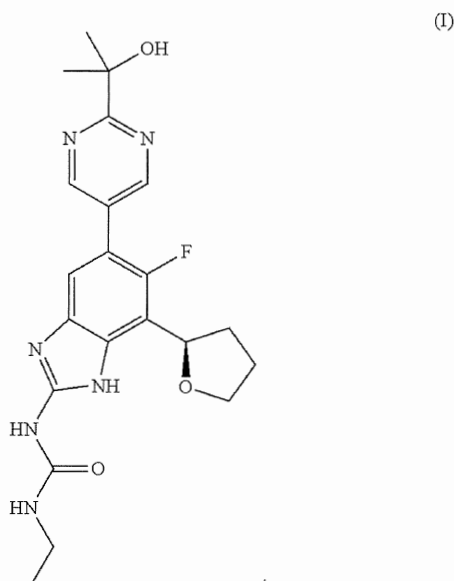
1. A solid Form I of the compound of formula (I):



2. The solid Form I of claim 1, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees $2\theta \pm 0.2$) when measured using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, selected from the group consisting of 9.3, 11.7, 12.1, 12.4, 14.5, 15.9, 16.3, 16.6, 18.5, 19.4, 21.5, 22.3, 22.8, 23.8, 24.5, 25.7, 28.1, 28.4, 30.3, and 33.4, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees 2θ .
3. The solid Form I of claim 1, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees $2\theta \pm 0.2$) when measured using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, selected from the group consisting of 9.3, 16.6, 18.5, 19.4, 21.5, and 25.7, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees 2θ .
4. The solid Form I of claim 3, characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, substantially similar to FIG. 1.
5. The solid Form I of claim 4, further characterized by an endothermic peak having an onset temperature at about 318°C . as measured by differential scanning calorimetry in which the temperature is scanned at about 10°C . per minute.

6. A method for preparing crystal Form I of the compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 comprising suspending a solid material of the free base in a solvent system comprising an alcohol and an ether and isolating the solid.

7. A hydrochloric acid salt of the compound of formula (I):



8. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 7, wherein said salt is Form II solid form.

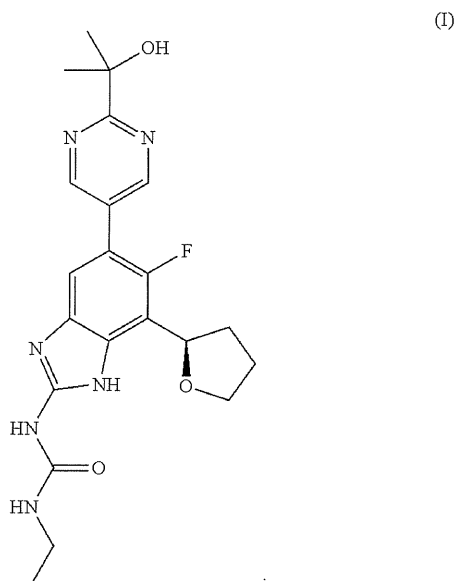
9. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 8, wherein said Form II solid form is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees $2\theta \pm 0.2$) when measured using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, selected from the group consisting of 6.7, 9.2, 16.7, 18.6, 19.5, 20.5, 25.6, and 27.5, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees 2θ .

10. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 8, wherein said Form II solid form is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, substantially similar to FIG. 4.

11. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 9, wherein said Form II solid form is further characterized by an endothermic peak having an onset temperature at about 252° C. as measured by differential scanning calorimetry in which the temperature is scanned at about 10° C. per minute.

12. A method for preparing solid Form II of the hydrochloride salt of the compound of formula (I) according to claim 8 comprising suspending a free base of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound in an acidic solvent mixture comprising one or more ethereal solvents and water.

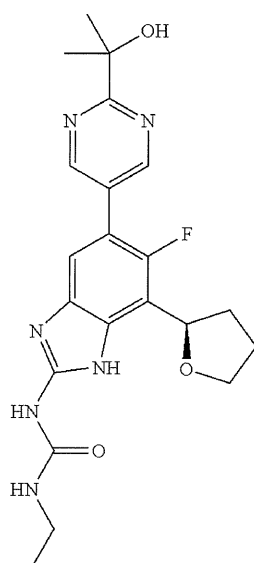
13. An amorphous Form III of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound of formula I:



14. The amorphous Form III of the fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound according to claim 13, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) using Cu K α radiation, characterized by a broad halo with no discernable diffraction peak.

15. A method for preparing amorphous Form III of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound according to claim 13 comprising lyophilizing, spray drying, drum drying, or pulse conversion drying a solution of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound.

16. An amorphous Form IV of the mesylate salt of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound of formula I:



17. The amorphous Form IV of the mesylate salt of the 6-fluorobenzimidazolyl urea compound according to claim 16, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) using Cu K α radiation, characterized by a broad halo with no discernable diffraction peak.
18. The hydrochloric acid salt of claim 8, wherein said Form II solid form is stable for at least one month at 40° C. with relative humidity of up to 75%.
19. The solid Form I of claim 2, wherein said solid is stable for at least one month at 40° C. with relative humidity of up to 75%.
20. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant, or vehicle.