

# RECENT ADVANCES IN ISOCYANATE CHEMISTRY

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Received December 28, 1971

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## I. Introduction

This review covers the new contributions to the chemistry of isocyanates which have been reported in recent years. An isocyanate was first made<sup>1</sup> in 1849 by the double decomposition of a dialkyl sulfate with potassium cyanate. Significant

progress was slow until the discovery of polyurethanes in 1937. Innumerable reports including patents, reviews,<sup>2-4</sup> and one book<sup>5</sup> were published on the work before 1960. Since 1960, many isocyanates have been investigated. Sulfonyl,<sup>6,7</sup> chlorosulfonyl,<sup>8</sup> phosphorus,<sup>9</sup> and acyl isocyanates<sup>10-11</sup> have been reviewed, and a new book<sup>12</sup> on polyurethanes has been published. A review<sup>13</sup> in Japanese, "Recent Advances in Isocyanate Chemistry," covered the literature published from 1960 to April 1969; it is now offered in English translation and enlarged to cover the literature to Sept 1971 as it is found in primary journals, *Chemical Titles*, and *Chemical Abstracts*.

## II. Synthetic Methods

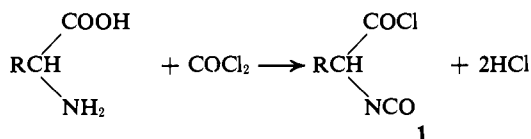
There are more than 25 methods for the preparation of isocyanates. Phosgenation of an amine or its salt is one of great importance. Even though more economical methods may have appeared, *e.g.*, the reaction of a nitro compound with carbon monoxide and the reaction of isocyanic acid with an olefin, none have replaced the amine-phosgene reaction.

### A. PHOSGENATION OF AMINES



This popular synthesis has been adapted to technical manufacturing methods. The following applications have been developed.

#### 1. 2-Isocyanatoacyl Chlorides (1)

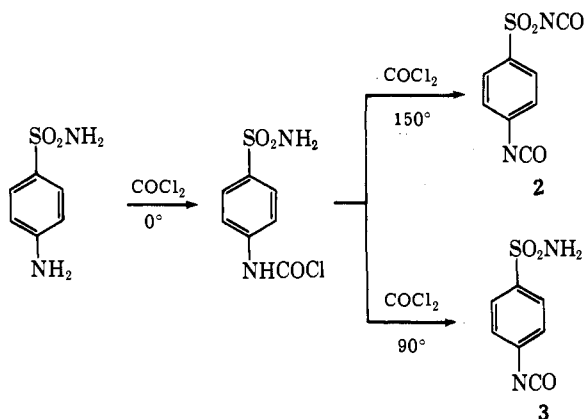


The reaction of an amino acid, *e.g.*, glycine and alanine, with phosgene gives a 2-isocyanatoacyl chloride<sup>14</sup> (1). By a similar reaction,  $\omega$ -isocyanatoalkanecarboxylic acid chlorides and isocyanatobenzoyl chloride have been prepared.<sup>15</sup> The

- (1) A. Wurtz, *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.*, **71**, 326 (1849).
- (2) J. H. Saunders and R. J. Slocombe, *Chem. Rev.*, **43**, 203 (1948).
- (3) R. J. Arnold, J. A. Nelson, and J. J. Verbanc, *ibid.*, **57**, 47 (1957).
- (4) T. Mukaiyama, *Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyokai Shi*, **19**, 775 (1961).
- (5) J. H. Saunders and K. C. Frisch, "Polyurethanes, Chemistry and Technology. Part I. Chemistry," Interscience, New York, N. Y., 1962.
- (6) H. Ulrich, *Chem. Rev.*, **65**, 369 (1965).
- (7) N. Onodera, *Kagaku (Kyoto)*, **19**, 1240 (1964).
- (8) R. Graf, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, **7**, 172 (1968).
- (9) G. I. Derkatsch, *ibid.*, **8**, 421 (1969).
- (10) O. Tsuge, *Kagaku To Kogyo (Tokyo)*, **22**, 770 (1969).
- (11) K. A. Nuridzhanyan, *Usp. Khim.*, **39**, 259 (1970).
- (12) R. Vieweg and A. Hochtlen, "Kunststoff Handbuch. Band VII. Polyurethane," Carl Hanser Verlag, München, 1966.
- (13) S. Ozaki, *Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyokai Shi*, **28**, 17 (1970).
- (14) Y. Iwakura and K. Uno, *J. Org. Chem.*, **30**, 1158 (1965).
- (15) Y. Iwakura, K. Uno, and S. Kang, *ibid.*, **31**, 142 (1966).

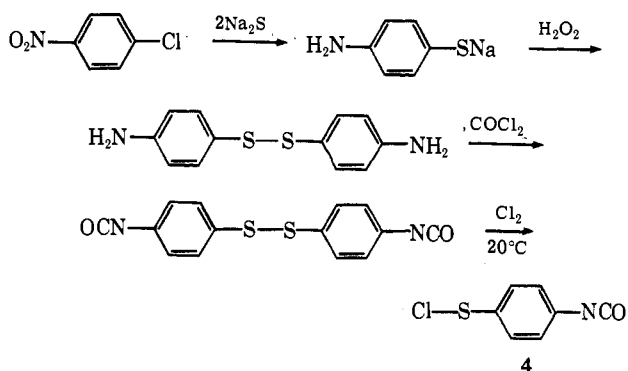
preparation of polyamidourethanes<sup>16</sup> and polyester urethanes<sup>17</sup> from these isocyanates has been reported.

## 2. Isocyanatobenzenesulfonyl Isocyanates (2 and 3)<sup>18</sup>



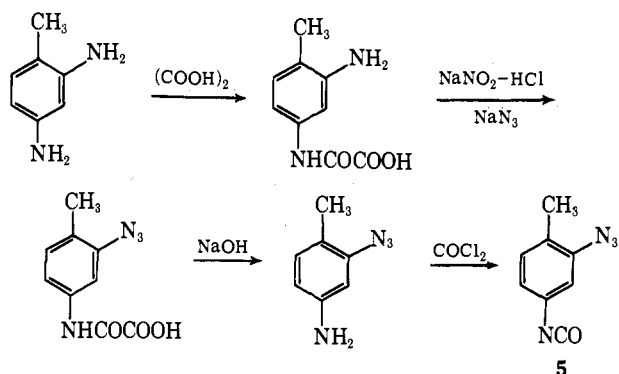
Starting with *p*-aminobenzenesulfonamide, 2 and 3 have been obtained.

## 3. 4-Isocyanatobenzenesulfonyl Chloride (4)<sup>19,20</sup>



The isocyanate 4 has been produced from the related disulfide and chlorine.

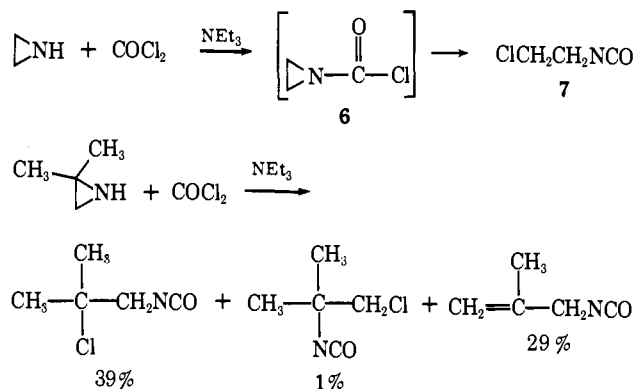
## 4. 2-Azidotolyl Isocyanate (5)<sup>19,20</sup>



- (16) K. Hayashi and Y. Iwakura, *Makromol. Chem.*, **90**, 198 (1966).  
 (17) Y. Iwakura, K. Hayashi, S. Kang, and K. Inagaki, *ibid.*, **95**, 205 (1966).  
 (18) J. Smith, Jr., T. K. Brotherton, and J. W. Lynn, *J. Org. Chem.*, **30**, 1260 (1965).  
 (19) H. Holschmidt, *Makromol. Chem.*, **101**, 271 (1967).  
 (20) G. Oertel and H. Holschmidt, *Polym. Prepr., Amer. Chem. Soc., Div. Polym. Chem.*, **9**, 1520 (1968).

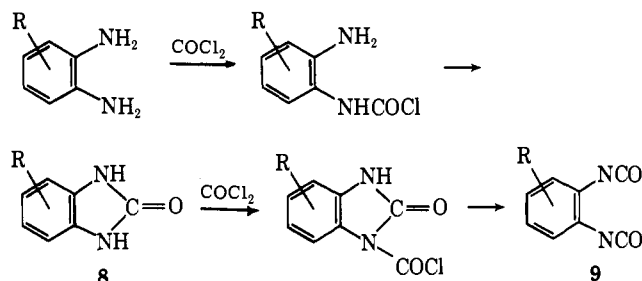
The azido function is not destroyed in transforming the amino group into an isocyanato group by phosgene.

## 5. 2-Chloroethyl Isocyanate (7)<sup>21</sup>



The reaction between an aziridine and phosgene in the presence of triethylamine gives 1-(aziridino)carbonyl chloride (6), which rearranges into 2-chloroethyl isocyanate (7). Substituted aziridines react similarly.<sup>22</sup>

## 6. Aromatic Ortho Diisocyanates (9)

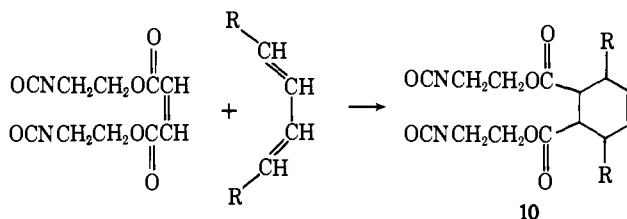


The phosgenation of an ortho diaminoarene gives benzimidazolones (8), but prolonged phosgenation of an *o*-tolylene-diamine at elevated temperature afforded the corresponding *o*-tolylene diisocyanate (9).<sup>23</sup>

## 7. Phosgenation of a Urea

The mechanism for the formation of an isocyanate from phosgene and a urea has been studied;<sup>24</sup> cf., 8 → 9.

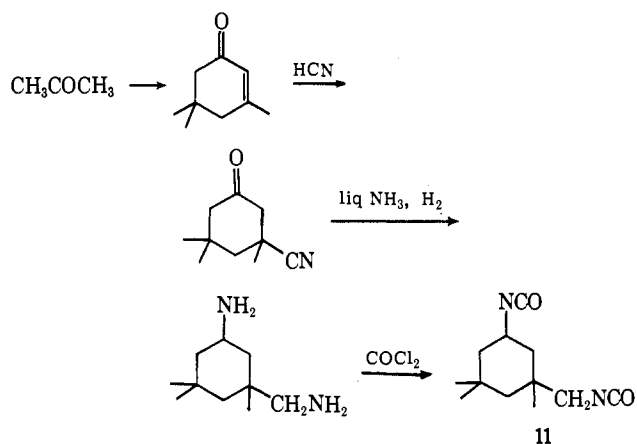
## 8. β-Isocyanatoethyl Esters<sup>25</sup>



- (21) D. A. Tomalia, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, **4**, 178 (1967).  
 (22) C. K. Johnson, *J. Org. Chem.*, **32**, 1508 (1967).  
 (23) W. J. Schnabel and E. Kober, *ibid.*, **34**, 1162 (1969).  
 (24) A. A. R. Sayigh, N. J. Jilley, and H. Ulrich, *ibid.*, **29**, 3344 (1964); **31**, 2658 (1966).  
 (25) Union Carbide Corp., Japanese Patent 41-1854 (1966); U. S. Patent 256496 (1963); U. S. Patent 212480 (1962).

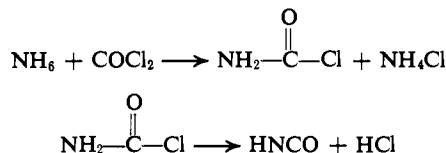
From ethanolamine, maleic anhydride, and a diene, diisocyanate **10** may be prepared.

9. 3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl Isocyanate (**11**)



In Scholven-Chemie, **11** is technically obtained from acetone.<sup>26</sup> It is used in the manufacture of nonyellowing polyurethanes.

10. Isocyanic Acid<sup>27</sup>

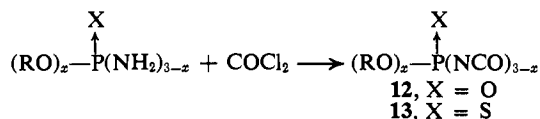


1,2-Dimethoxyethane is a good solvent for the dehydrochlorination of carbamoyl chloride, an assumed intermediate in the reaction between ammonia and phosgene, and it stabilizes isocyanic acid by forming a complex with it.

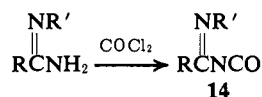
11. Miscellaneous Isocyanates

The treatment of a primary amino function with phosgene has been extended to various types of molecules:

Phosphoryl isocyanates (**12**) and thiophosphoryl isocyanates (**13**)<sup>28</sup>



Iminoacyl isocyanates (**14**)<sup>29</sup>



(26) Scholven-Chemie, British Patent 1036980 (1966); *Chem. Abstr.*, 65, 17933d (1965).

(27) Stauffer Chemical Co., Japanese Patent 42-2225 (1967).

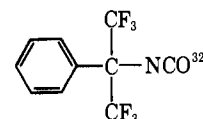
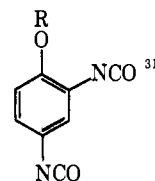
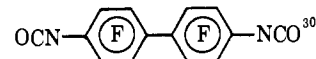
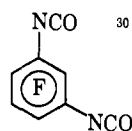
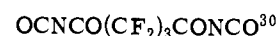
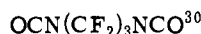
(28) Union Carbide Corp., U. S. Patent 3470271 (1969).

(29) L. I. Samarai, V. A. Bondar, and G. I. Derkach, *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 5, 119 (1969).

(30) F. D. Trischler and J. Hollander, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, 5, 2343 (1967); *Polym. Prepr. Amer. Chem. Soc., Div. Polym. Chem.*, 8, 1149 (1967).

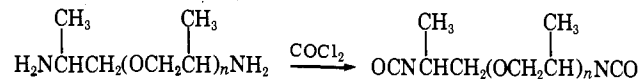
(31) B. F. Malichenko and A. V. Yaslovitskii, USSR Patent 241428 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, 71, 80913d (1969).

Fluoroaryl isocyanates

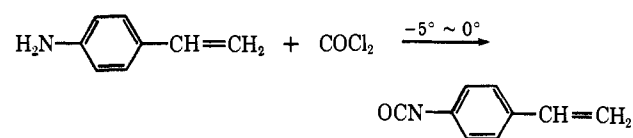


(R = perfluoroalkyl)

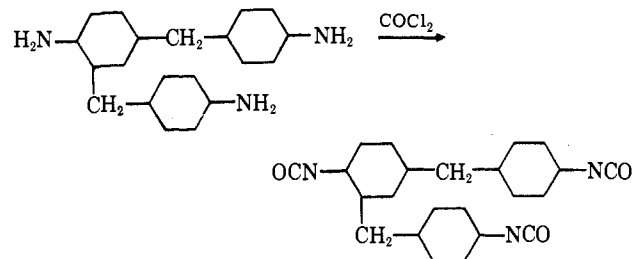
Isocyanato derivatives of aliphatic ethers<sup>33</sup>



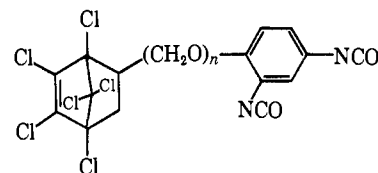
*p*-Styryl isocyanate<sup>34</sup>



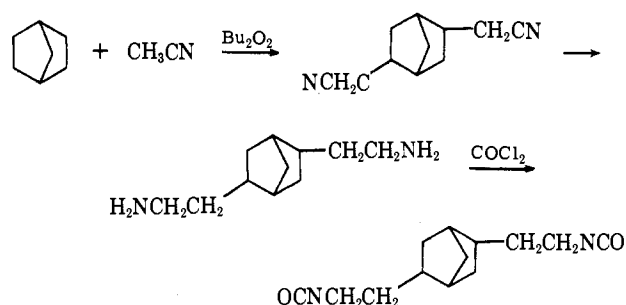
2,4-Bis(4-isocyanatocyclohexylmethyl)cyclohexyl isocyanate<sup>35</sup>



Hexahalobicyclo diisocyanatophenyl ethers<sup>36</sup>



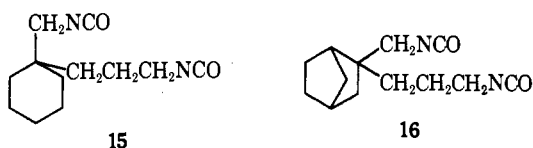
Norbornane diisocyanate<sup>37</sup>



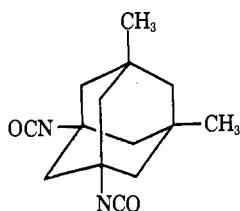
(32) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., U. S. Patent 3468924 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, 71, 112604x (1969).

(33) Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Japanese Patent 44-27365 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, 72, 31220n (1970).

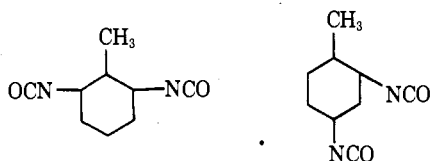
Isocyanatomethyl(3-isocyanatopropyl)cyclohexane (15),  
2-isocyanatomethyl-2-(3-isocyanatopropyl)-  
bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (16)<sup>38</sup>



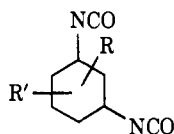
1,3-Diisocyanato-5,7-dimethyladamantane<sup>39,40</sup>



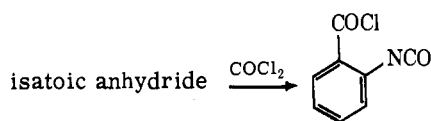
2,4- and 2,6-Hexahydrotoluene diisocyanate<sup>41</sup>



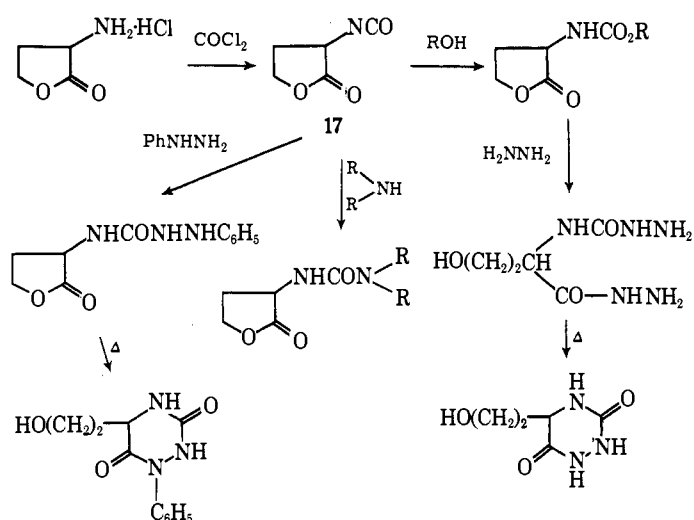
1,3-Diisocyanatocyclohexane<sup>42,43</sup>



*o*-Isocyanatobenzoyl chloride<sup>44</sup>



$\alpha$ -Isocyanato- $\gamma$ -butyrolactone (17)<sup>46</sup>



(34) V. G. Sinyavskii and V. F. Kovalova, *Zh. Org. Khim.*, **5**, 1888 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.* **72**, 21454o (1970).

(35) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., German Patent 1932832 (1970); *Chem. Abstr.*, **72**, 89891y (1970).

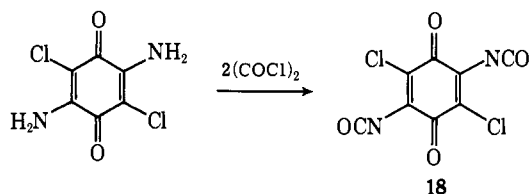
$\alpha$ -Isocyanato- $\gamma$ -butyrolactone (17) was obtained by the phosgenation of  $\alpha$ -amino- $\gamma$ -butyrolactone. With alcohols, amines, and phenylhydrazine, 17 gives corresponding urethanes, ureas, and semicarbazides.

## B. AMIDES WITH OXALYL CHLORIDE

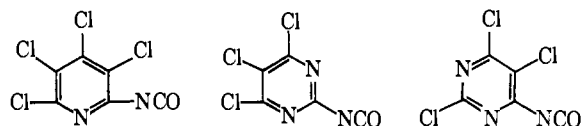


Speziale, *et al.*,<sup>46, 47</sup> and Goerdeler, *et al.*,<sup>48-50</sup> independently found preparations of acyl or thioacyl isocyanates in high yields by the reaction of amides with oxalyl chloride. Trichloroacetamide and oxalyl chloride gave trichloroacetyl isocyanate.<sup>51</sup> Terephthalamide and dialkyl phosphoramidates react similarly with oxalyl chloride.<sup>52</sup>

## C. AMINES WITH OXALYL CHLORIDE



Isocyanatoquinones, such as 2,5-dichloro-3,6-diisocyanato-1,4-benzoquinone (18), were obtained by the reactions of corresponding amines with oxalyl chloride.<sup>53</sup> Pyridine, pyrimidine and pyrazine derivatives with an isocyanato substituent vicinal to nitrogen,<sup>54</sup> and isocyanato-*s*-triazines (19)<sup>55</sup> have also been prepared.



(36) Velsicol Chemical Corp., U. S. Patent 3509199 (1970); *Chem. Abstr.*, **73**, 3652g (1970).

(37) Union Carbide Corp., U. S. Patent 3492330 (1970); *Chem. Abstr.*, **72**, 101631y (1970).

(38) National Distillers, German Patent 1814303 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, **71**, 82093k (1969).

(39) Sun Oil Co., French Patent 1541359 (1968); *Chem. Abstr.*, **71**, 13799h (1969).

(40) Sun Oil Co., Netherlands Patent 6809872 (1969).

(41) Mobay Chemical Co., U. S. Patent 3351650 (1967).

(42) Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., German Patent 2005297 (1970); *Chem. Abstr.*, **73**, 98475p (1970).

(43) Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., Netherlands Patent 7001474 (1970).

(44) Upjohn Co., U. S. Patent 3531509 (1970).

(45) U. Kraatz, H. Wamhoff, and F. Korte, *Justus Liebig Ann. Chem.*, **744**, 33 (1971).

(46) A. J. Speziale and L. R. Smith, *J. Org. Chem.*, **27**, 4361 (1962).

(47) A. J. Speziale and L. R. Smith, *ibid.*, **28**, 1805 (1963).

(48) J. Goerdeler and H. Schenk, *Angew. Chem.*, **75**, 675 (1963).

(49) J. Goerdeler and H. Schenk, *Chem. Ber.*, **98**, 2954 (1965).

(50) J. Goerdeler and K. Jones, *ibid.*, **99**, 3572 (1966).

(51) L. I. Samaray, USSR Patent 210140 (1965).

(52) L. I. Samaray and G. I. Derkatsch, *Zh. Obshch. Khim.*, **35**, 755 (1965); **36**, 1433 (1966).

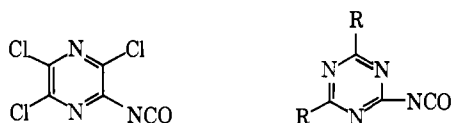
(53) U. von Gizycki, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, **10**, 403 (1971).

(54) U. von Gizycki, *ibid.*, **10**, 402 (1971).

(55) U. von Gizycki, *ibid.*, **10**, 403 (1971).

Table I  
Synthesis of Isocyanates from Olefins and Isocyanic Acid

Olefins	Isocyanate	Yields, %
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CNCO}$	10
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}_2$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCO}$	41
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{HNCO}$	5
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}_2)_2$ - (m)	$\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCO}$	30
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OCH}=\text{CH}_2$	$\text{OCNC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCO}$	35
$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OCH}=\text{CH}_2$	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)\text{HNCO}$	50
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OCH}=\text{CH}_2$	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)\text{HNCO}$	64
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OCH}=\text{CH}_2$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)\text{HNCO}$	80

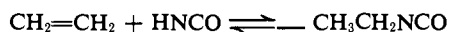


#### D. OLEFINS WITH ISOCYANIC ACID

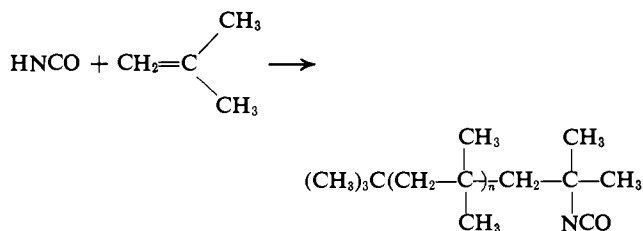
In general an olefin reacts with isocyanic acid with difficulty, but certain olefins with electron-releasing substituents react readily. These include vinyl ethers,<sup>56,57</sup> isobutylene,  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene,<sup>58,59</sup> and other olefins which are also polymerized by cationic catalysts (Table I).

In our hands the reaction of ethylene, propylene, butene-1, or butadiene with isocyanic acid at 200–600° in the gas phase in the presence of a catalyst such as  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , polyphosphoric acid,  $\text{PdCl}_2$ ,  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ , or Pd, on supports such as Cellite, silica, or silica-alumina, gave isocyanates in trace amounts. Ethyl isocyanate was detected by gas chromatography.<sup>60</sup>

Thermodynamic calculations<sup>61</sup> supported an equilibrium conversion of 1.6% at 300° and a pressure of 100 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.23% at 400° and a pressure of 100 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and 50% conversion at 400° and a pressure of 62,500 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, for the reaction between ethylene and isocyanic acid.



Apparently bulky alkyl substituents in the olefin favor isocyanate formation (Table I). There is a patent<sup>62</sup> for the preparation of hexadecyl isocyanate, but a yield is not given. Telomeric isocyanates<sup>63</sup> are prepared by cationic reaction of olefins such as isobutylene, with isocyanic acid at <20° in the presence of Lewis acids.



(56) F. W. Hoover and H. S. Rothrock, *J. Org. Chem.*, **28**, 2082 (1963).

(57) J. L. McClanahan, *Chem. Ind. (London)*, 1280 (1965).

(58) F. W. Hoover and H. S. Rothrock, *J. Org. Chem.*, **29**, 143 (1964).

(59) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Japanese Patent 38-8967; British Patent 991110; *Chem. Abstr.*, **63**, 5864h (1965).

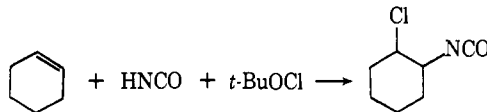
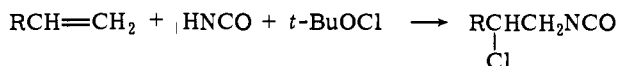
(60) S. Ozaki, unpublished work.

(61) S. Ozaki, unpublished work.

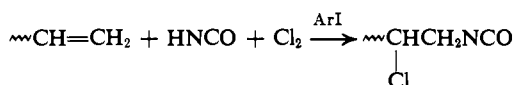
(62) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., U. S. Patent 3471542 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, **71**, 123533z (1969).

(63) Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych, German Offen. 1944343 (1970).

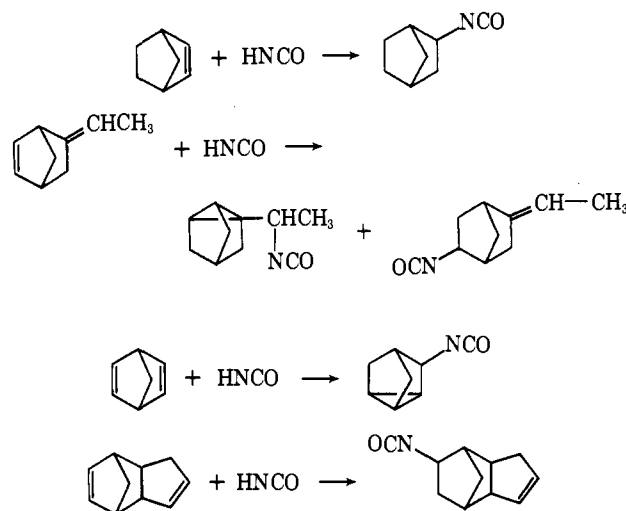
The reaction of olefins with isocyanic acid in the presence of a *tert*-butyl hypochlorite gives  $\beta$ -halo isocyanates.<sup>64,65</sup>



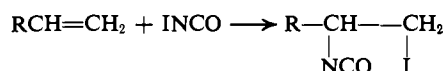
$\beta$ -Chloro isocyanates are obtained by the reaction of olefins, isocyanic acid, and chlorine in the presence of an iodoaryl compound.<sup>66</sup>



Certain bicyclic olefins such as 2-norbornene, 2-ethylidene-norbornene, norbornadiene, and dicyclopentadiene react with isocyanic acid to give the corresponding isocyanates.<sup>67</sup>



#### E. OLEFINS WITH IODO ISOCYANATE



The addition of iodo isocyanate to many olefins proceeds smoothly at room temperature.<sup>68,69</sup> It is useful for converting an olefin into an isocyanate, carbamate, or aziridine, and its success in reacting with steroid olefins is significant. Iodo isocyanate adds to polyisoprene, and each unit in the polymeric adduct may be converted into a methyl carbamate, aziridine urea, oxazolidone, and oxazole<sup>70</sup> (Scheme I).

(64) W. R. Grace & Co., U. S. Patent 3483175 (1968); *Chem. Abstr.*, **72**, 56770e (1970).

(65) W. R. Grace & Co., U. S. Patent 3483243 (1968); *Chem. Abstr.*, **66**, 28446m (1967).

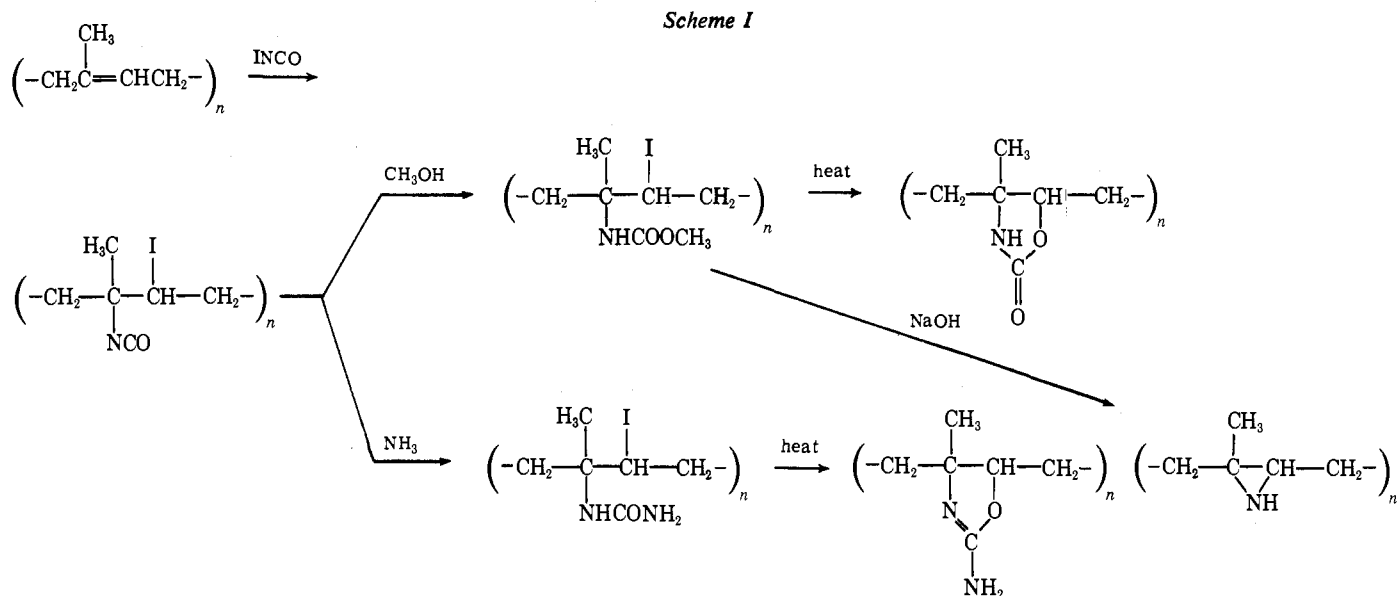
(66) W. R. Grace & Co., U. S. Patent 3574694 (1971).

(67) S. Ozaki, unpublished work.

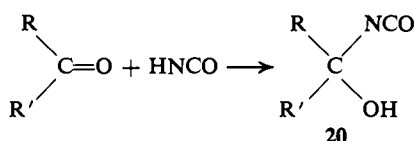
(68) A. Hassner and C. Heathrock, *J. Org. Chem.*, **30**, 1748 (1965); **32**, 540 (1967).

(69) A. Hassner, *Angew. Chem.*, **77**, 355 (1965).

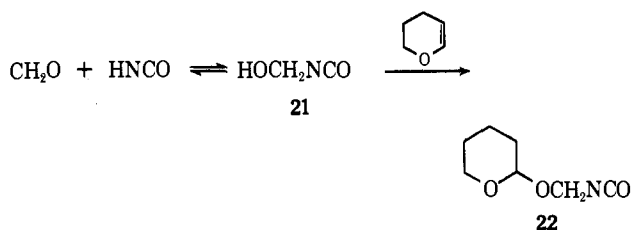
(70) C. G. Gebelein, *J. Macromol. Sci., Chem.*, **5**, 433 (1971).



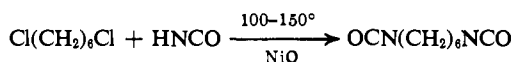
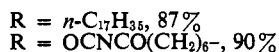
## F. CARBONYL COMPOUNDS WITH ISOCYANIC ACID<sup>71</sup>



This addition proceeds readily at lower temperatures and gives isocyanatohydrins (20). For example, formaldehyde and isocyanic acid react at  $-78^\circ$  to give hydroxymethyl isocyanate (21) which may be isolated as an adduct, 22, with an unsaturated ether.



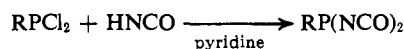
## G. HALIDES WITH ISOCYANIC ACID



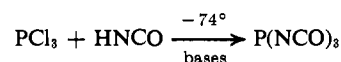
Acyl chlorides react with isocyanic acid at  $-10^\circ$  in the presence of pyridine to give acyl isocyanates.<sup>72,73</sup> Alkyl isocyanates are obtained in a similar reaction under more rigorous conditions.<sup>74</sup>

Chlorosilanes and isocyanic acid react from  $-10^\circ$  to room temperature to give isocyanatosilanes.<sup>72</sup> In a similar way chlorine attached to phosphorus may be displaced.<sup>72,75</sup>

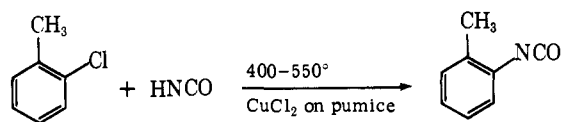
Starting materials	Isocyanatosilanes	Yields, %
$\text{SiCl}_4$	$\text{Si}(\text{NCO})_4$	60
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Si}(\text{NCO})_2$	58
$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}$	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiNCO}$	57



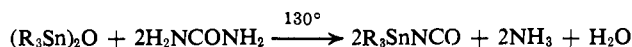
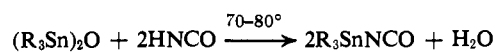
R	Yields, %
$\text{CH}_3$	64.3
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	51.5
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	61.0



Our attempts to reproduce the patent claim<sup>76</sup> for an interaction between an aryl chloride and isocyanic acid were unsuccessful.



## H. ORGANOMETAL OXIDES WITH ISOCYANIC ACID OR UREA<sup>77</sup>



Organotin, -antimony, and -arsenic isocyanates were prepared by the reaction of oxides with isocyanic acid or urea. The organotin isocyanate was stable enough to be isolated.

## I. ACID ANHYDRIDES WITH ISOCYANIC ACID<sup>78</sup>

Perfluoroacyl isocyanates (23) were prepared from perfluorinated carboxylic acid anhydrides and isocyanic acid.

(71) F. W. Hoover, H. B. Stevenson, and H. S. Rothrock, *J. Org. Chem.*, **28**, 1825 (1963).

(72) P. R. Steyermark, *ibid.*, **28**, 586 (1963).

(73) W. R. Grace & Co., U. S. Patent 3155700; *Chem. Abstr.*, **62**, 445a (1965).

(74) Mobay Chemical Co., Canadian Patent 805181 (1969).

(75) Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Japanese Patent 39-11359 (1964).

(76) United States Steel Corp., U. S. Patent 3201433 (1965); *Chem. Abstr.*, **64**, 643a (1966).

(77) W. Stamm, *J. Org. Chem.*, **30**, 693 (1965).

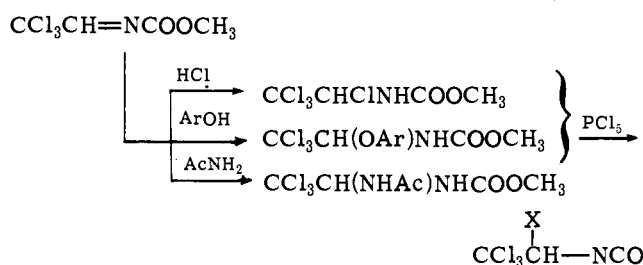
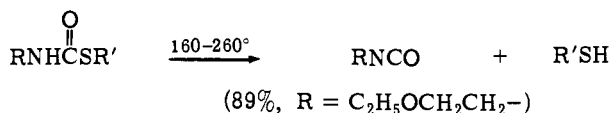
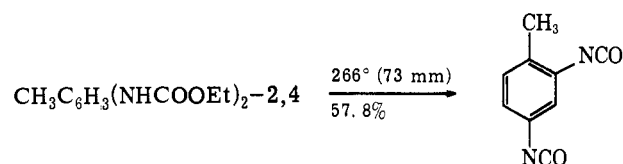
(78) American Cyanamid Co., U. S. Patent 3541120 (1970).



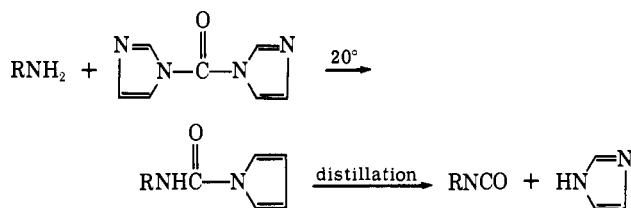




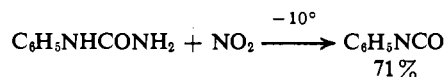
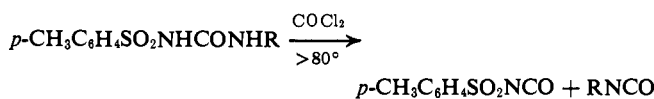
Isocyanates have been dissociated from carbamates thermally<sup>141,142</sup> and by phosphorus pentachloride.<sup>143</sup>



A convenient laboratory method for the transformation of amines into isocyanates employs *N,N'*-carbonyldiimidazole.<sup>144</sup>

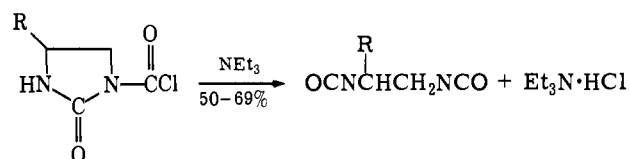
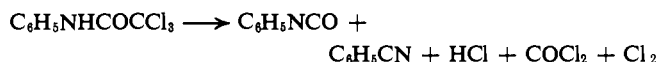
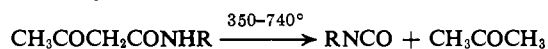
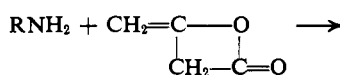
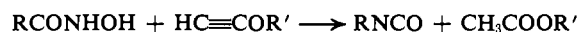


Urea or a substituted urea decomposes in the presence of sulfuric or phosphoric acid to give isocyanic acid or an isocyanate.<sup>145</sup> Certain ureas are transformed into isocyanates by phosgene<sup>146</sup> and by nitrogen dioxide.<sup>147</sup>



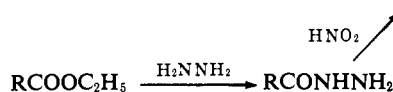
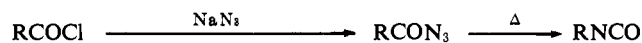
A molecular rearrangement is required for the formation of an isocyanate by the dehydration of a hydroxamic acid by an acetylene ether.<sup>148</sup> An inability of the by-product, an acetate ester, to combine with an isocyanate undoubtedly facilitates the formation of the isocyanate. This principle is shared with the dissociation of acetylacetanilides<sup>149</sup> and trichloro-

acetanilide<sup>150</sup> and in the dehydrochlorination of an allophanoyl chloride.<sup>151</sup>



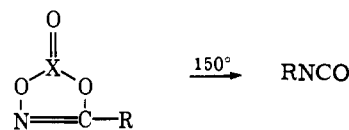
## N. CURTIUS REARRANGEMENT

This method is often recommended when an isocyanate is to be prepared from a carboxylic acid chloride or ester. Vinyl isocyanate,<sup>152,153</sup> 3-isocyanatopyridine, and 2,6-diisocyanatopyridine have been prepared by this method.<sup>154</sup>

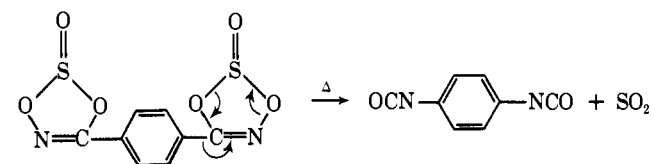
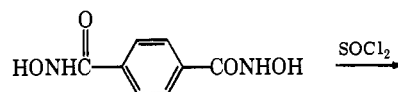


## O. THERMOLYSIS OF NITRILE SULFITES AND CARBONATES<sup>155</sup>

A new synthesis of aromatic isocyanates from hydroxamic acids involves pyrolysis of 1,3,2,4-dioxathiazole *S*-oxides.<sup>156</sup>



X = S, nitrile sulfite  
X = C, nitrile carbonate



(141) American Cyanamid Co., Japanese Patent 46-17773 (1971).

(142) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., German Patents 1176127, 1171421 (1964); *Chem. Abstr.*, 61, 6919g (1964).

(143) B. S. Drach, A. D. Sinita, and A. V. Kirsanov, *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 5, 2117 (1969).

(144) H. A. Staab and W. Benz, *Angew. Chem.*, 73, 66 (1961).

(145) Romania Petrochimic Co., Romanian Patent 52019 (1969).

(146) H. Ulrich, B. Tucker, and A. A. R. Sayigh, *J. Org. Chem.*, 31, 2658 (1966).

(147) Allied Chemical Corp., U. S. Patent 3465025 (1966); *Chem. Abstr.*, 71, 91050w (1969).

(148) T. Mukaiyama, H. Nohira, and S. Asano, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, 35, 72 (1962).

(149) T. Mukaiyama and H. Nohira, *J. Org. Chem.*, 26, 782 (1961).

(150) T. Mukaiyama, M. Tokizawa, and H. Nohira, *ibid.*, 26, 4381 (1961).

(151) A. A. R. Sayigh, J. N. Tilley, and M. Ulrich, *ibid.*, 29, 3344 (1964).

(152) C. G. Overberger, S. Ozaki, and H. Mukamal, *J. Polym. Sci., Part B*, 2, 627 (1964).

(153) R. Hart, *Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg.*, 65, 291 (1956).

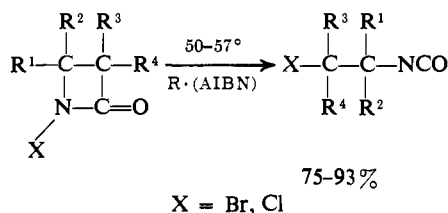
(154) S. Heyden and G. Wilbert, *Chem. Ind. (London)*, 33, 1406 (1967).

(155) Sinclair Research, Inc., Netherlands Patent Appl. 6615003 (1968); *Chem. Abstr.*, 70, 57383b (1969).

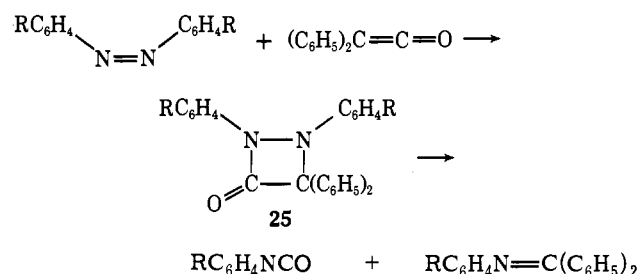
(156) E. H. Burk and D. Dcarlos, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 7, 177 (1970).

**P. REARRANGEMENT OF  $\beta$ -LACTAMS**

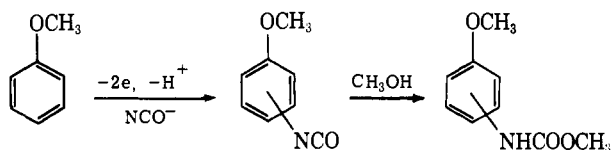
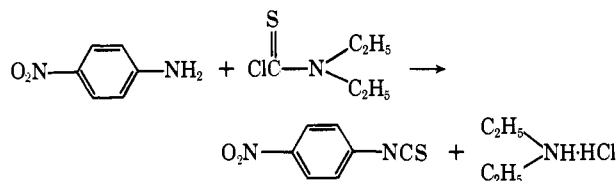
When a  $\beta$ -lactam is heated with a radical initiator, a  $\beta$ -haloalkyl isocyanate is obtained.<sup>157</sup>

**Q. THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF 1,2-DIAZETIDINONES<sup>158</sup>**

Addition of azobenzene to diphenylketene gives a 1,2-diazetidone (25). This four-membered ring fragments when heated to give an isocyanate and an anil.

**R. ELECTROLYSIS OF CYANATES**

Olefins or aromatic hydrocarbons are bubbled through a melt obtained by fusing sodium cyanate and urea at 135° while treated with an electrical current. Carbamates are produced when alcohols are present, and ureas are produced when amines are present.<sup>159</sup> When a methanol solution of potassium cyanate and anisole is electrically treated with a cathode potential of 1.8 V, methyl *N*-anisylcarbamate is produced.<sup>160</sup> Intermediate isocyanate formation has been postulated but not established.

**S. REACTIONS OF AMINES WITH DIETHYLTHIOCARBAMOYL CHLORIDE<sup>161</sup>**

(157) K. D. Kampe, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 177 (1969).

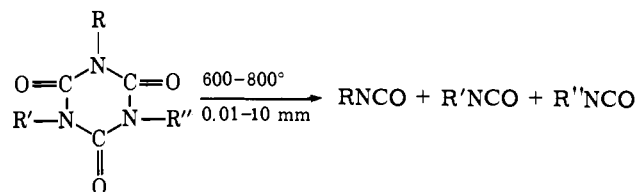
(158) J. H. Hall and R. Kellogg, *J. Org. Chem.*, 31, 1079 (1966).

(159) Imperial Chemical Industries, British Patent 1141638 (1967); Japanese Patent 44-4965 (1969).

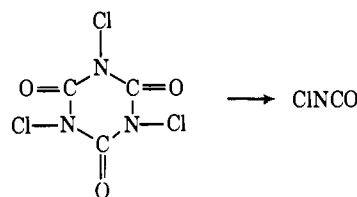
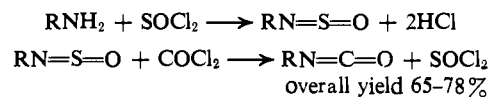
(160) V. D. Parker and B. E. Burgert, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 3341 (1968).

(161) A. A. R. Sayigh, H. Ulrich, and J. S. Potts, *J. Org. Chem.*, 30, 2465 (1965).

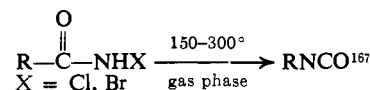
A facile dissociation of *p*-nitrophenyl isothiocyanate from an intermediate urea is assumed.

**T. PYROLYSIS OF ISOCYANURATES<sup>162</sup>**

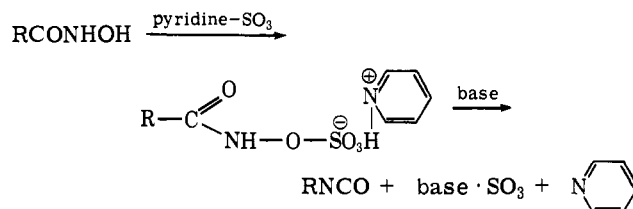
Chloroisocyanate was obtained for the first time by pyrolysis of trichloroisocyanuric acid under low pressure.<sup>163-165</sup>

**U. SULFINYLAMINES WITH PHOSGENE<sup>166</sup>**

Phosgenation of an amine takes a long time if the amine hydrochloride does not dissolve. Heating to 80° generally speeds the reaction to completion in a short period of time. Since thionyl chloride can be recycled, this offers an elegant way to transform an amine into an isocyanate.

**V. LOSSEN REARRANGEMENT (AND MODIFICATIONS)**

The reaction of a hydroxamic acid with an equimolar complex of sulfur trioxide and a tertiary amine proceeds by *O*-sulfonation to give a crystalline water-soluble trisubstituted-ammonium *N*-acylhydroxylamine-*O*-sulfonate. Aliphatic isocyanates have been prepared in good yield by treating these salts with a tertiary amine.<sup>168</sup>



(162) Dow Chemical Co., U. S. Patent 3470228 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, 71, 112401d (1969).

(163) E. Nachbaur and W. Gottardi, *Monatsh. Chem.*, 97, 115 (1966).

(164) W. Gottardi, *ibid.*, 102, 264 (1971).

(165) H. H. Eysel and E. Nachbauer, *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.*, 381, 71 (1971).

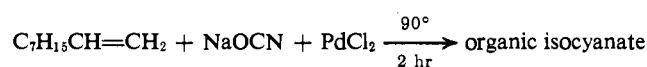
(166) H. Ulrich, B. Tucker, and A. A. R. Sayigh, *J. Org. Chem.*, 34, 3200 (1969).

(167) Allied Chemical Corp., U. S. Patent 3483242 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, 72, 54984d (1970).

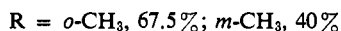
(168) F. A. Daniher, *J. Org. Chem.*, 34, 2908 (1969).

## W. OTHER RECENT METHODS

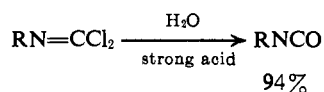
In the presence of palladium dichloride, an olefin may combine with an alkali cyanate.<sup>169</sup>



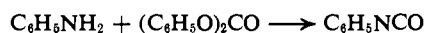
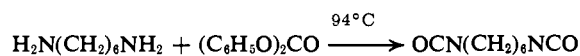
With the evolution of nitrogen, an azide combines with carbon monoxide to give an isocyanate.<sup>170</sup>



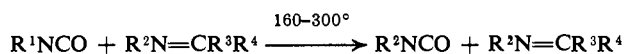
Isocyanide dihalides may be hydrolyzed.<sup>171, 172</sup>



Condensation between a primary amine and a carbonate may produce an isocyanate.<sup>173</sup>

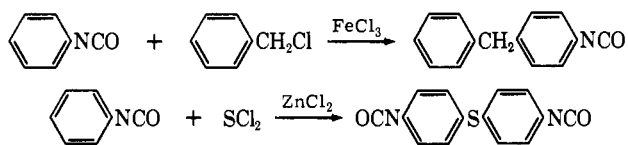


An interesting thermal exchange of radicals between an isocyanate and an imine gives a new isocyanate and new imine.<sup>174</sup>



## X. SYNTHESIS OF CERTAIN ISOCYANATES

Di- and trichlorotolylene diisocyanates are obtained by chlorination of TDI with  $I_2$  and  $FeCl_3$ .<sup>175, 176</sup> Perchloroaryl isocyanates<sup>177</sup> and brominated diphenylmethane and diphenyl sulfide diisocyanates<sup>178-180</sup> have been reported.



Triptycene diisocyanate<sup>181</sup> has resulted from a Curtius rearrangement after a lengthy synthesis.

(169) Imperial Chemical Industries, British Patent 1142991 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, 70, 87134p (1969).

(170) P. Guiseppe, C. Giuseppe, and B. Giampiero, *Chim. Ind. (Milan)*, 50, 1200 (1968).

(171) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., British Patent 1174371 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, 72, 66382u (1970).

(172) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., British Patent 1192900 (1970); *Chem. Abstr.*, 73, 14177g (1970).

(173) Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., U. S. Patent 3366662 (1968); *Chem. Abstr.*, 69, 26764b (1968).

(174) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., German Patent 1222042; *Chem. Abstr.*, 65, 13604 (1966).

(175) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., French Patent 1375412 (1964).

(176) FMC Corp., U. S. Patent 2915545 (1959).

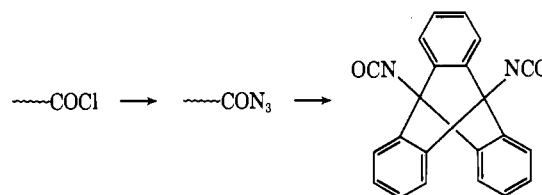
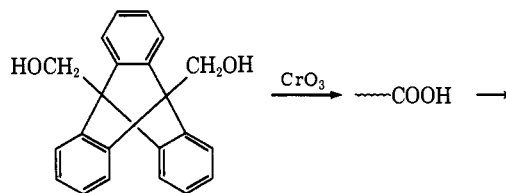
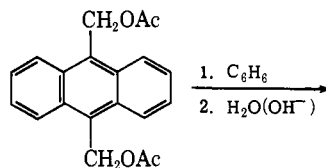
(177) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., German Patent 1157601 (1963); *Chem. Abstr.*, 60, 5394e (1964).

(178) F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., British Patent 971168 (1964); *Chem. Abstr.*, 61, 14582d (1964).

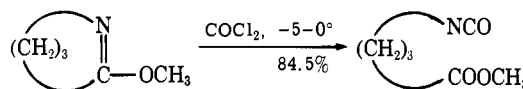
(179) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., British Patent 1013710 (1962); French Patent 1377888 (1964); *Chem. Abstr.*, 62, 9082f (1965).

(180) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., U. S. Patent 3041364 (1970).

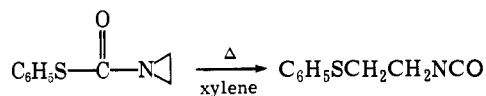
(181) E. Hoffmeister, J. E. Kropp, T. L. McDowell, R. H. Michel, and W. L. Rippie, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, 7, 55 (1969).



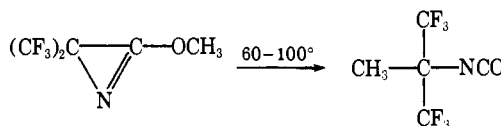
Difunctional compounds such as methyl  $\gamma$ -isocyanatobutyrate are obtained by the phosgenation of lactam ethers.<sup>182</sup>



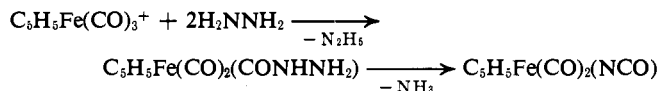
2-Thioarylalkyl isocyanates are produced by heating 1-(thioarylcarbonyl)aziridines.<sup>183</sup>



Fluorinated isocyanates may be obtained by a new rearrangement.<sup>184</sup>



Hydrazine reacts with cyclopentadienyliron tricarbonyl cation to form a carbazolyl intermediate which loses  $NH_3$  to give an isocyanate complex.<sup>185</sup>



From 1,4-dinitro-2,3-dialkyl-2-butene the intermediate formation of *N*-hydroxy isocyanate (**26**) is indicated by the products obtained in the sequence of Scheme II.<sup>186</sup>

(182) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., Japanese Patent 46-23371 (1971); German Patent 1913273 (1970).

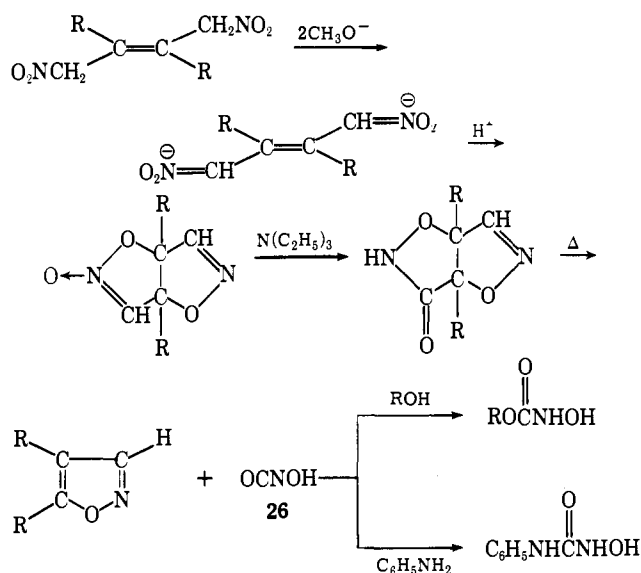
(183) D. A. Tomalia, D. R. Sheetz, and G. E. Ham, *J. Org. Chem.*, 35, 47 (1970).

(184) C. G. Krespan, *ibid.*, 34, 1278 (1969).

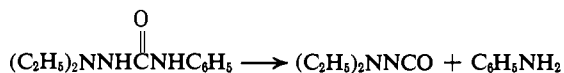
(185) R. J. Angelici and L. Busetto, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 91, 3197 (1969).

(186) A. Berndt, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 173 (1970).

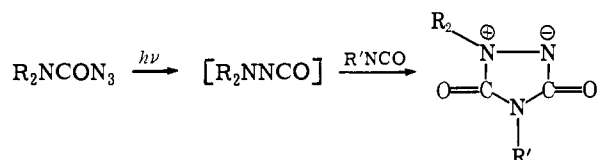
Scheme II



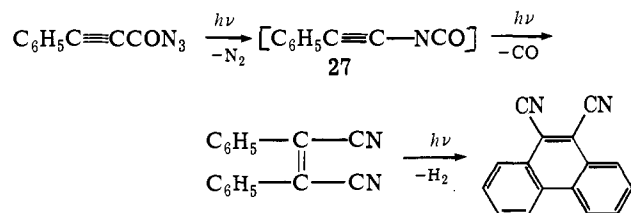
When 1,1-diethylphenylsemicarbazide is heated in a gas chromatographic-mass spectrometric apparatus diethylamino isocyanate,  $m/e$  114, is detected.<sup>187</sup>



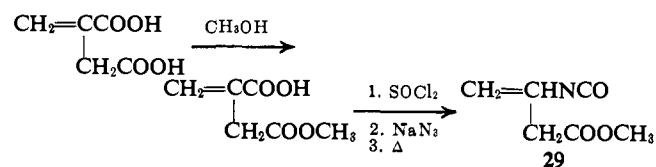
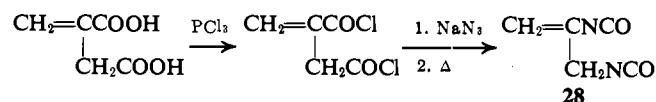
The photolysis of a dialkylcarbamoyl azide gives a transient *N*-isocyanatoamine. The aminoisocyanate may add to another isocyanate to give a 1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione-1,2-ylide.<sup>188</sup>



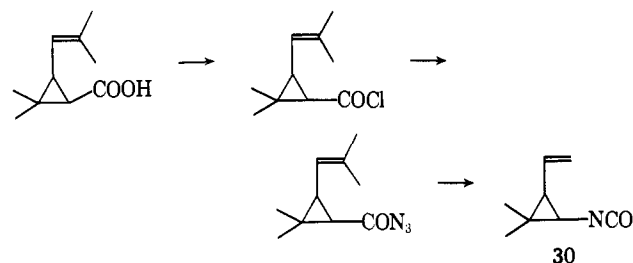
When phenylethynyl azide is decomposed photochemically, phenylethynyl isocyanate (27) is obtained as an intermediate.<sup>189</sup>



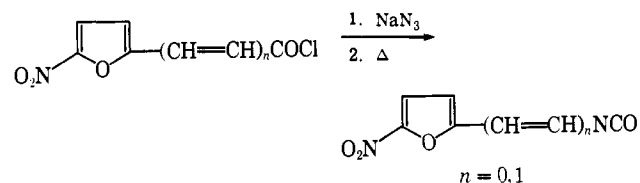
2,3-Diisocyanato-1-propene (28) and 3-isocyanato-3-butenic ester (29) have been prepared by standard reactions.<sup>190, 191</sup>



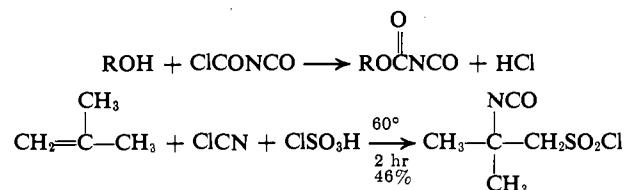
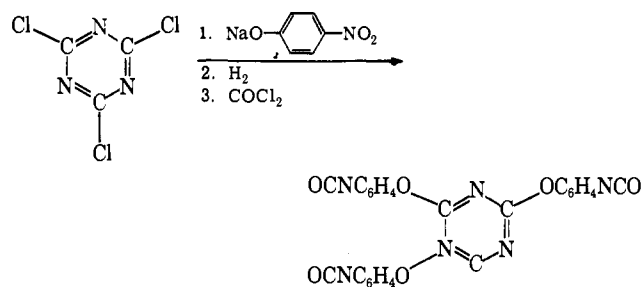
Chrysanthemyl isocyanate (30) is prepared from chrysanthemic acid via the corresponding acid azide.<sup>192</sup>



5-Nitro-2-furyl isocyanate and (5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl isocyanate<sup>193</sup> are interesting unsaturated isocyanates.

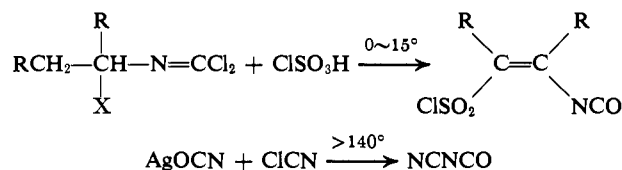


Tris(*p*-isocyanatophenyl) cyanurate,<sup>194</sup> isocyanatoformates,<sup>195</sup> 2-isocyanato-2-methylpropanesulfonyl chloride,<sup>196</sup> chlorosulfonylvinyl isocyanates,<sup>197</sup> and cyanogen isocyanate<sup>198</sup> are readily available and serve to demonstrate the versatility of preparative methods.

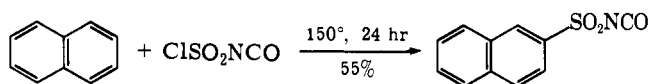


- (187) C. Larson, U. Anthoni, C. Christophersen, and P. H. Nielsen, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **23**, 322 (1969).  
 (188) W. Lwowshi, R. A. de Mauriac, R. A. Murray, and L. Lunow, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 425 (1971).  
 (189) J. H. Boyer and R. Selvarajan, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 6122 (1969).  
 (190) R. Harada, *Nippon Kagaku Zasshi*, **90**, 1044 (1969).  
 (191) H. Akashi, *Kogyo Kagaku Zasshi*, **63**, 368 (1960); *Chem. Abstr.*, **56**, 2327f (1962).

- (192) T. Sasaki, S. Enguchi, and M. Ohno, *Tetrahedron*, **39**, 317 (1969).  
 (193) H. Saikachi and K. Takai, *Yakugaku Zasshi*, **88**, 1189 (1968).  
 (194) N. D. Ghatge and S. D. Yadav, *Makromol. Chem.*, **124**, 167 (1969).  
 (195) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., French Patent 2014805 (1970).  
 (196) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., French Patent 1570995 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, **72**, 89781n (1970).  
 (197) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., French Patent 2010305 (1970); *Chem. Abstr.*, **73**, 55637a (1970).  
 (198) M. Erwin, *Monatsh. Chem.*, **101**, 834 (1970).

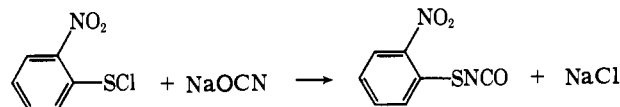


Aromatic sulfonyl isocyanates are prepared by treating an aromatic hydrocarbon with chlorosulfonyl isocyanate.<sup>199</sup>



Normally isocyanic acid can be prepared by the pyrolysis of cyanuric acid. It has also been obtained by the pyrolysis of urea in molten cyanates<sup>200</sup> and by treating sodium cyanate with hydrochloric acid in an inert solvent<sup>201</sup> or in a glass tube.<sup>202</sup>

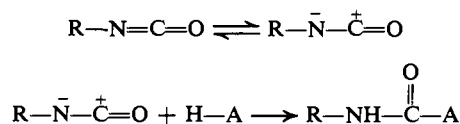
*o*-Nitrophenylsulfonyl isocyanate is prepared from *o*-nitrophenylsulfonyl chloride and sodium cyanate.<sup>203</sup>



The synthetic methods of isocyanates are outlined in Table II.

### III. New Reactions of Isocyanates

An ionic nucleophilic reagent adds in the predicted manner to the polarized azomethine linkage of the isocyanate group



where HA = NH<sub>3</sub>, RNH<sub>2</sub>, RRNH, H<sub>2</sub>NOH, H<sub>2</sub>NNH<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>S, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, RNHCONH<sub>2</sub>, RNHCOOR, RC(=NH)NH<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>NCN, ROH, ArOH, RSH, ArSH, PH<sub>3</sub>, HF, HCl, HBr, HCN, RCOOH, CH<sub>2</sub>(COOR)<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>(COCH<sub>3</sub>)COOR, RCH<sub>2</sub>-NO<sub>2</sub>, ArH, NaHSO<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>NOH, R<sub>3</sub>SiOH, ROOH.

An electron-attracting group may enhance the reactivity of the isocyanate group and leads to a reactivity classification in the following order: ClSO<sub>2</sub>NCO > RSO<sub>2</sub>NCO > O=P(NCO)<sub>3</sub> > arylNCO (aryl = *p*-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>- > *p*-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>- > *p*-tolyl > *p*-anisyl) > alkyl NCO.

#### A. ADDITION REACTIONS OF ISOCYANATES

Nucleophilic addition to an isocyanate is a popular and widely used reaction.

##### 1. Reaction with Primary or Secondary Amines and Amides

Many primary and secondary amines and amides react with isocyanates, but the more basic compounds are the more re-

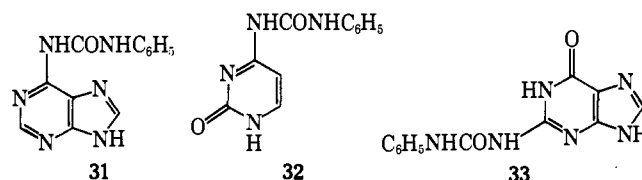
Table II  
Synthetic Methods of Isocyanates (RNCO)<sup>a</sup>

Starting materials	Sub-section
RNH <sub>2</sub> + COCl <sub>2</sub>	A
RCONH <sub>2</sub> + (COCl) <sub>2</sub> <sup>b</sup>	B
RNH <sub>2</sub> + (COCl) <sub>2</sub>	C
>C=C< + HNCO	D
>C=C< + INCO	E
-CO- + HNCO	F
R-Cl + HNCO	G
(R <sub>m</sub> Metal) <sub>n</sub> O + HNCO or urea	H
(R'CO) <sub>2</sub> O + HNCO <sup>c</sup>	I
RCl + NaOCN	J
RNO <sub>2</sub> + CO	K
RNC + O	L
RNHCOX - HX	M
RCON <sub>3</sub> + Δ, -N <sub>2</sub>	N
+ -XO <sub>2</sub>	O
+ R'	P
+ R'	Q
O=C-C(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> - H <sup>+</sup> + NCO <sup>-</sup> - 2e	R
RNH <sub>2</sub> + ClCSNR <sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup>	S
Trisubstituted isocyanuric acid + Δ	T
RNSO + COCl <sub>2</sub>	U
R-CONHX	V
>C=C< + NaOCN + PdCl <sub>2</sub>	W
RN <sub>3</sub> + CO	W
RN=CCl <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O	W
RNH <sub>2</sub> + (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> CO	W
R'NCO + RN=C(R) <sub>2</sub>	W

<sup>a</sup> All products RNCO except where noted. <sup>b</sup> Product, RCONCO. <sup>c</sup> Product, R'CONCO. <sup>d</sup> Product, RNCS.

active. Several new reactions, each leading to a urea, have been reported.

The reaction of phenyl isocyanate with adenine, cytosine, and guanine gave 4-*N*-phenylcarbamyadenine (31), 6-*N*-phenylcarbamylicytosine (32), and 2-*N*-phenylcarbamyguanin (33), respectively.<sup>204</sup> Uracil did not react.



The reaction of 3,6-diphenyl-1,2,4,6-tetraaza-3,6-diborinane with methyl isocyanate has been shown to give probably a 1,4-bis-addition product (34).<sup>205</sup>

(204) A. S. Jones and J. H. Warren, *Tetrahedron*, **26**, 791 (1970).  
(205) J. J. Miller, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **24**, 595 (1970).

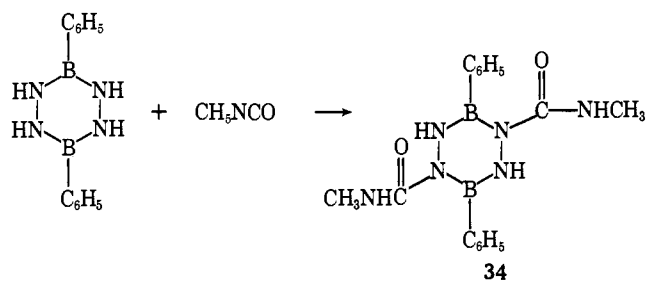
(199) B. Herbert, B. Werner, and G. Dierter, German Patent 1289526 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, **70**, 87312v (1969)

(200) Carbogen Corp., German Patent 1159411 (1963); *Chem. Abstr.*, **60**, 10254a (1964).

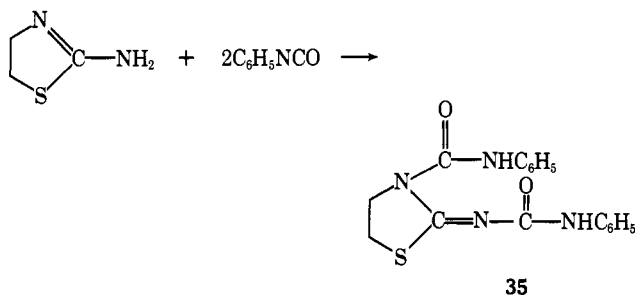
(201) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., Japanese Patent 42-77260 (1967).

(202) N. Groving and A. Holm, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **19**, 1769 (1965).

(203) S. Ozaki and A. Tamaki, unpublished work.

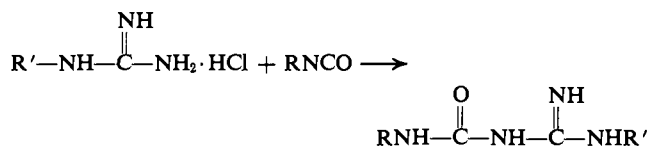


The reaction of 2-aminothiazoline with phenyl isocyanate has been shown to give a bis-addition product (35).<sup>206</sup>

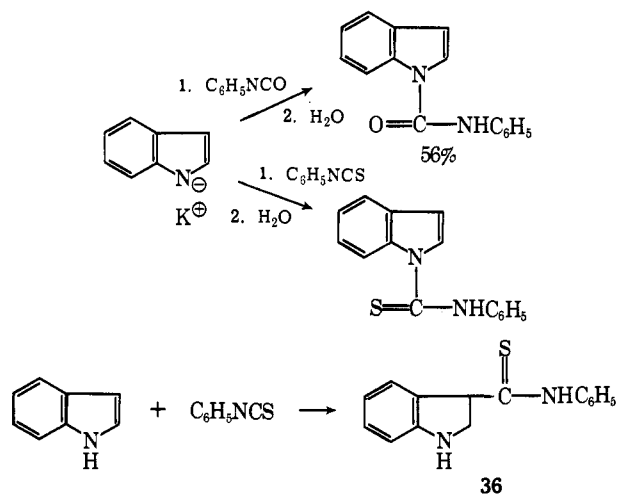


In DMF the isocyanato group can be measured by titration against *n*-butylamine at room temperature in 5 min with Methyl Red as the indicator.<sup>207</sup>

Guanylurea derivatives are obtained by the addition reactions of substituted guanidine hydrochloride with isocyanates.<sup>208</sup>

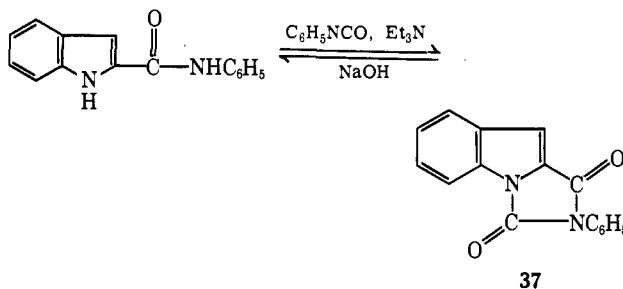


Indole metal salts react with either an isocyanate or isothiocyanate at indole nitrogen,<sup>209</sup> but definite products were not obtained from indole treated with phenyl isocyanate.

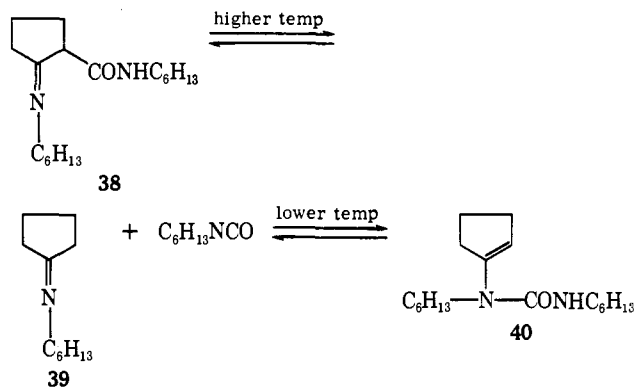


In contrast, 3-indolethiocarbonyl (36) was obtained from the treatment of indole with phenyl isothiocyanate.

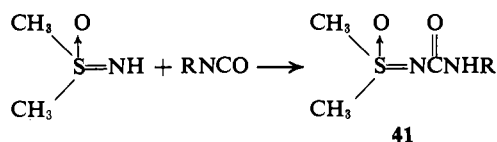
2-Phenylindole[1,2-*c*]hydantoin (37) was obtained from indolecarboxanilide and phenyl isocyanate.



At higher temperature *N-n*-hexyl-2-(*n*-hexylimino)cyclopentane-1-carboxamide (38) decomposes in an equilibrium reaction to form cyclohexylidene-*n*-hexylamine (39) and *n*-hexyl isocyanate. At lower temperatures the latter compounds reversibly react with each other to form ureas (40).<sup>210</sup>



Addition of dimethylsulfoxime to an isocyanate gives *N*-dimethylsulfoxylidene-*N'*-alkylurea (41).<sup>211</sup>



## 2. Reactions with Alcohols and Phenols

The formation of carbamates from isocyanates is fundamentally important to polyurethane industries. Procedures have been known for some time, but intensive studies are still going on.

A catalyst-isocyanate complex and a catalyst-alcohol complex formation are important. At one time a dibutyltin dilaurate-alcohol complex was considered to be a source of catalytic action.<sup>212</sup> The absence of initial interaction between a catalyst and an isocyanate was in agreement with no shift in the nmr absorption when the isocyanate was mixed with catalyst, and no change in uv absorption when an equimolar amount of catalyst was mixed with the isocyanate.

A three-component (alcohol, isocyanate, catalyst) com-

(206) D. L. Klayman and J. J. Maul, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, **3**, 517 (1968).

(207) J. A. Vinson, *Anal. Chem.*, **41**, 1661 (1969).

(208) D. D. Diana, 155th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, San Francisco, Calif., 1968.

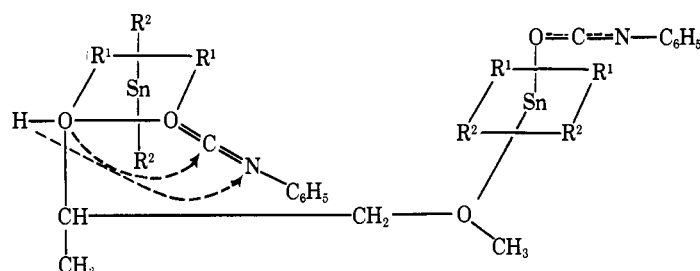
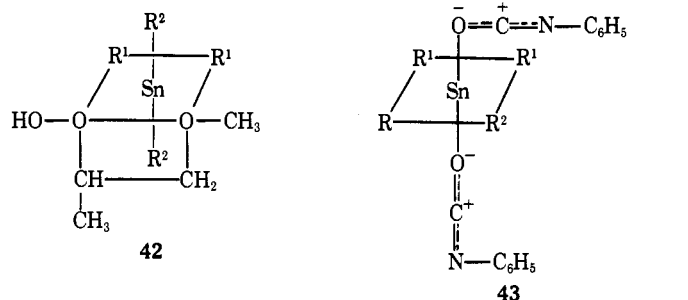
(209) E. P. Papadopoulos and S. B. Bedrosian, *J. Org. Chem.*, **33**, 4551 (1968).

(210) F. Wiloth and E. Schindler, *Chem. Ber.*, **103**, 757 (1970).

(211) R. Wehr, *J. Chem. Soc. (London)*, 3004 (1965).

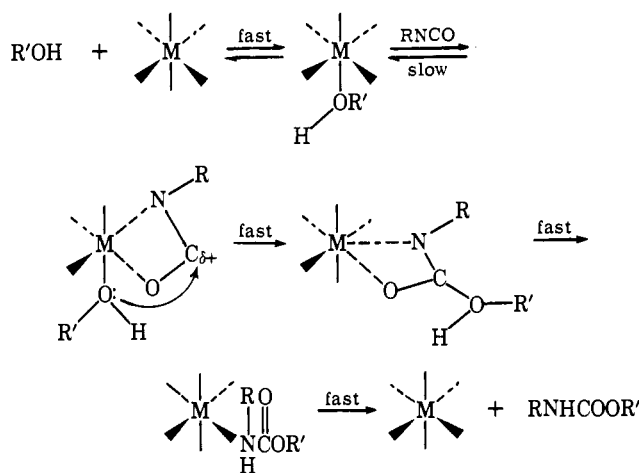
(212) K. C. Frisch, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A*, **5**, 35 (1967).

plex<sup>213-215</sup> was based on the molecular weight determination by freezing point depression of a benzene solution. In benzene, complex formation was observed for 1-methoxy-2-propanol and dibutyltin dilaurate (42), 1-methoxy-2-propanol and triethylamine, and an isocyanate and dibutyltin dilaurate (43).



The mechanism of Scheme III was based on the kinetic study of the disappearance of absorption for the isocyanate group in the infrared.<sup>216</sup>

Scheme III



Catalysis by metallorganic acetates decreases in the following order:  $\text{RHgOAc} > \text{R}_3\text{SnOAc} > \text{RPbOAc}$  ( $\text{R} = \text{aryl} > \text{alkyl}$ ).

Partial alcoholysis of ferric acetylacetonate provides activation for an alcohol in its reaction with an isocyanate.<sup>217</sup>

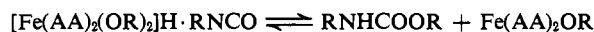
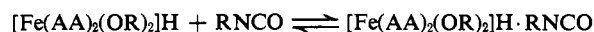
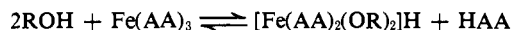
(213) S. L. Reegen and K. C. Frisch, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, 8, 2883 (1970).

(214) L. Rand, B. Thir, S. L. Reegen, and K. C. Frisch, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 9, 1787 (1965).

(215) L. Rand, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, 5, 35 (1967).

(216) F. William, F. W. Abbate, and H. Ulrich, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 13, 1929 (1969).

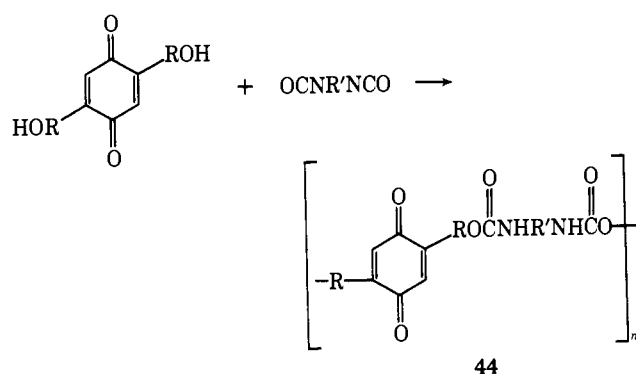
(217) A. E. Overth and R. S. Bruenner, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Fundam.*, 8, 383 (1969).



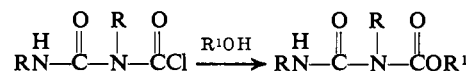
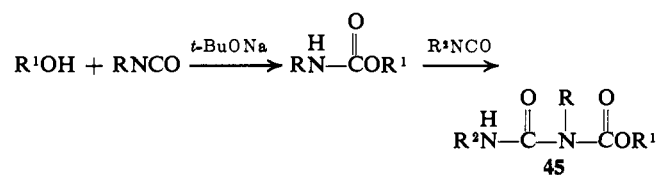
Catalysis by urethanes in the reaction of an isocyanate with alcohols has been studied.<sup>218</sup>

Kinetic and mechanistic investigations of metal catalysts have been carried out.<sup>219</sup> From a study of the kinetics of the reaction between poly(ether)polyols and tolylene diisocyanate, it was found that the reactivity of the alcohol is independent of the chain length and the numbers of polyol functional groups, and a primary alcohol group is more reactive than a secondary alcohol group.<sup>220</sup>

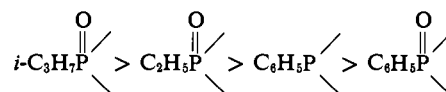
It is possible to prepare new redox polymers (44) from *p*-benzoquinonediols and diisocyanates by using a dibutyltin diacetate catalyst at room temperature or below.<sup>221</sup>



Detailed studies for the formation of an allophanate from a carbamate and an isocyanate, and from a mixture which is 1 *M* in phenol and 2 *M* in an isocyanate, have been carried out.<sup>222</sup>



Isocyanato groups attached to phosphorus which is also attached to electron-releasing substituents are more reactive toward alcohols:<sup>223, 224</sup>



The dehydrating action of an isocyanate may be illustrated in the preparation of  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene and cumene containing <sup>14</sup>C.<sup>225</sup>

(218) H. A. Smith, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A*, 6, 1299 (1968).

(219) J. Robins, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 9, 821 (1965).

(220) H. G. Wissman, L. Rand, and K. C. Frisch, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 8, 2971 (1964).

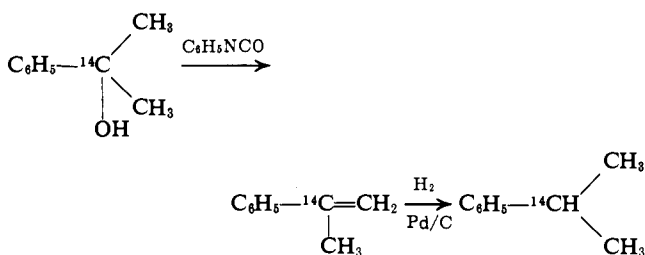
(221) G. Wenger, N. Nakabayashi, and H. G. Cassidy, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, 6, 3151 (1968).

(222) H. Ulrich, B. Tucker, and A. A. R. Sayigh, *J. Org. Chem.*, 32, 3938 (1967).

(223) M. Yokoyama, E. Akagi, and K. Mimami, *Kogyo Kagaku Zasshi*, 68, 460 (1965); *Chem. Abstr.*, 63, 7037e (1965).

(224) P. R. Steyermark, *J. Org. Chem.*, 28, 3570 (1963).

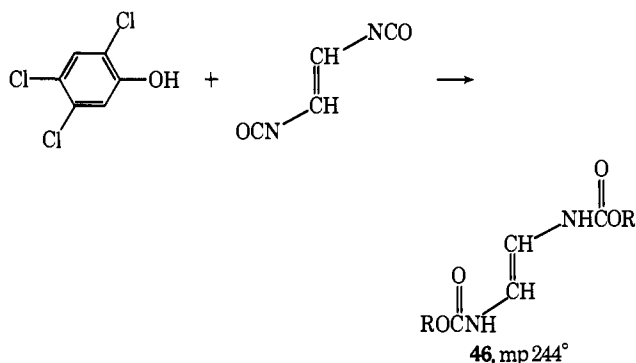
(225) H. Pines and M. Abramovici, *ibid.*, 34, 472 (1969).



Trichloroacetyl isocyanate reacts quickly and quantitatively with primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols. A quantitative analysis is based upon following the reaction by nmr.<sup>226</sup> A terpene alcohol can be regenerated from its carbamate by refluxing the derivative with 10% potassium hydroxide.<sup>227</sup>

Acetate and triacetate fibers were treated with tolyene diisocyanate in the vapor phase at 150°. The treated fibers showed the same strength, decreased elongation, and increased Yang modulus.

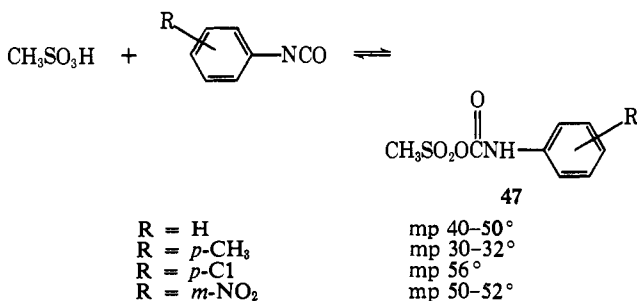
*trans*-Diisocyanatoethylene gives products (46) with ab-



normally high melting points when treated with alcohols and amines. This diisocyanate is very reactive at room temperature. With a carboxylic acid it gives a stable addition product; however, normal isocyanates and carboxylic acids do not give stable addition products.

### 3. Reaction with Sulfonic Acids

Detailed studies of reactions between sulfonic acids and isocyanates have not been published. Mixed carbamic and sulfonic acid anhydrides (CSA) (47) have been obtained quantitatively



by mixing methane sulfonic acid and an aryl isocyanate at room temperature.<sup>230</sup>

(226) V. W. Goodlett, *Anal. Chem.*, **37**, 431 (1965).

(227) P. A. Hedin, R. C. Gueldner, and A. C. Thompson, *ibid.*, **42**, 403 (1970).

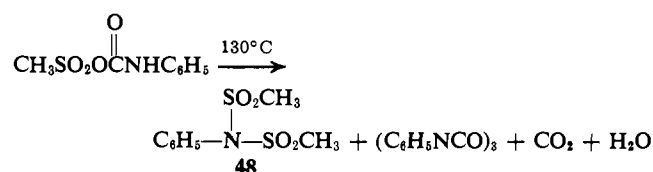
(228) K. Suzuki, I. Kido, and S. Inoue, *Sen-i Gakkaishi*, **25**, 278 (1970).

(229) D. A. Scola, J. S. Adams, and D. D. Lopicke, *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, **14**, 490 (1969).

(230) S. Ozaki, *Nippon Kagaku Zasshi*, **80**, 440 (1959); *Chem. Abstr.* **55**, 4397a (1961).

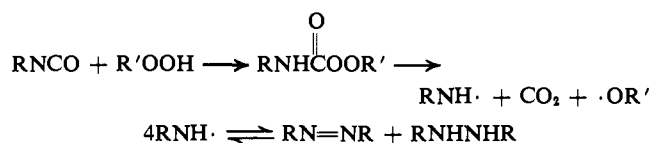
CSA dissociates readily. Crystalline *N*-phenylcarbamic acid-methanesulfonic acid anhydride and *N*-anisylcarbamic acid-methanesulfonic acid anhydride dissociate when mixed with benzene or toluene, and two layers are formed. The upper layer contains a benzene (or toluene) solution of phenyl isocyanate and the lower layer contains methanesulfonic acid. The CSA from *m*-chloro- or *m*-nitrophenyl isocyanate and methanesulfonic acid are more stable.

When a CSA is heated at 130–140°, a disulfonimide (48) is obtained.



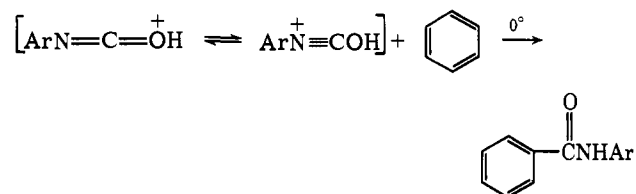
### 4. Reaction with Peroxy Compounds<sup>231, 232</sup>

A new colorimetric method for the determination of aromatic isocyanates and peroxy compounds has been reported. The method is based on the intense color formed when an aromatic isocyanate and a peroxy compound are mixed in a dry solvent and the solution is made alkaline.



### 5. Friedel-Crafts Reaction

Phenyl isocyanate, protonated with HBF<sub>4</sub>, HPF<sub>6</sub> in sulfolane, reacted with benzene or toluene at 0°. A similar reaction in the presence of aluminum chloride requires 60°.<sup>233</sup>



Sulfonyl isocyanate and anisole reacted without a catalyst.<sup>234</sup>

### 6. Reactions with Orthoformates

Ethyl orthoformate and phenyl isocyanate gave a hydantoin derivative (50) when refluxed without catalyst.<sup>235</sup> Apparently an amide 49 was an intermediate.

In the presence of boron trifluoride, ethyl orthoformate adds ionically to phenyl isocyanate to produce 51.<sup>236, 237</sup>

(231) R. F. Layton and L. A. Knecht, *Anal. Chem.*, **43**, 794 (1971).

(232) R. F. Layton and Q. Quick, *ibid.*, **40**, 1168 (1968).

(233) R. W. Alder, G. R. Chalkley, and M. C. Whiting, *J. Chem. Soc. C*, 52 (1966).

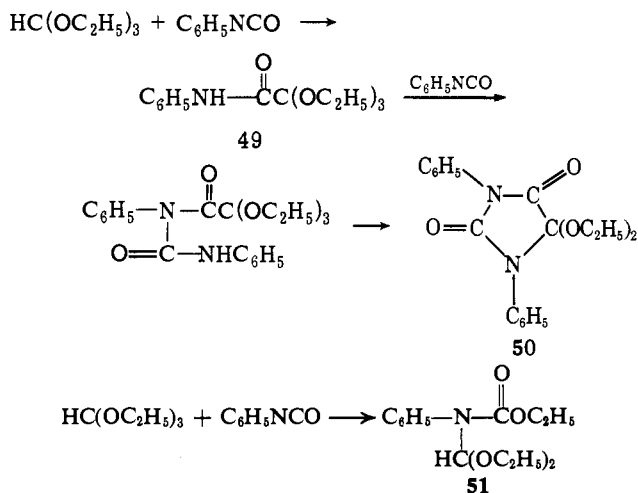
(234) F. Effenberger, R. Gleiter, L. Heider, and R. Niess, *Chem. Ber.*, **101**, 502 (1968).

(235) C. W. Whitehead and J. Traverso, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **80**, 962 (1958).

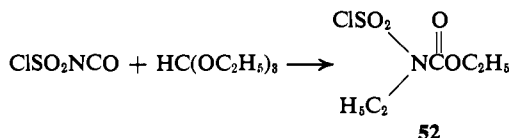
(236) H. Brechel and R. Merten, *Angew. Chem.*, **74**, 872 (1962).

(237) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., German Patent 1156780 (1964); *Chem. Abstr.*, **60**, 5344b (1964).



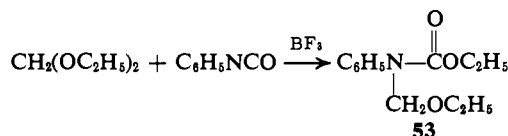


Chlorosulfonyl isocyanate and ethyl orthoformate react without catalyst to give *N*-chlorosulfonyl-*N*-ethylurethane (52).<sup>238, 239</sup>



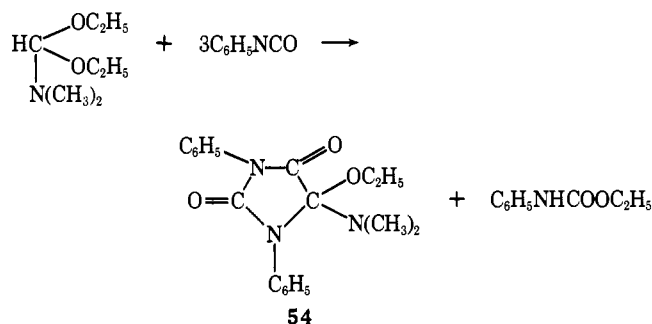
### 7. Reaction with Acetals<sup>236</sup>

Formaldehyde diacetal and phenyl isocyanate react in the presence of  $\text{BF}_3$  to give 53. This reaction is similar to the formation of 51.



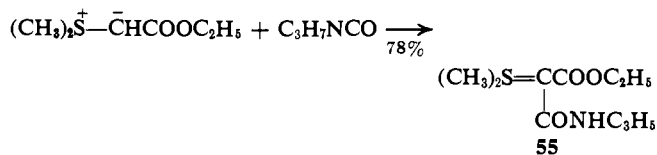
### 8. Reaction with Amine Acetals<sup>240</sup>

Parabanic acid *O,N*-acetal (54) is obtained from 1 mol of dimethylformamide diethyl acetal and 3 mol of phenyl isocyanate. This reaction is similar to the formation of 50.

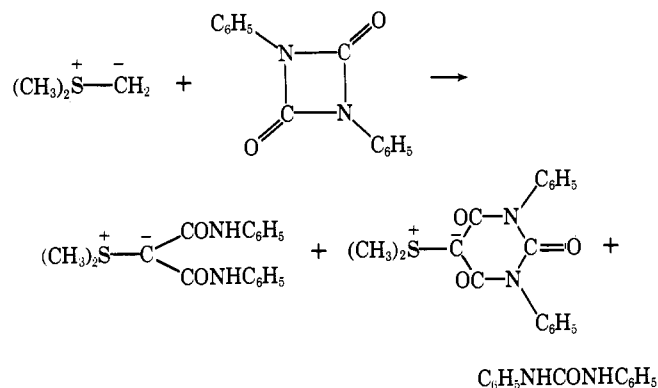


### 9. Reaction with Ylides

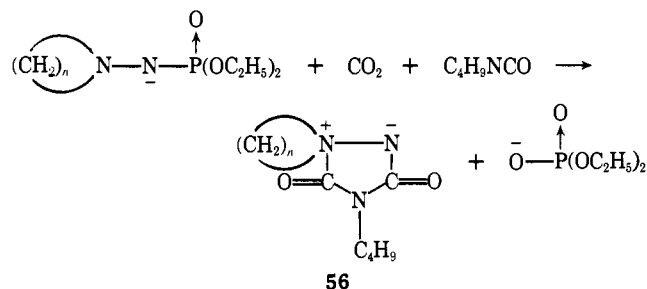
Addition of allyl isocyanate to ethyl dimethylsulfuranylidene acetate gives 55.<sup>241</sup>



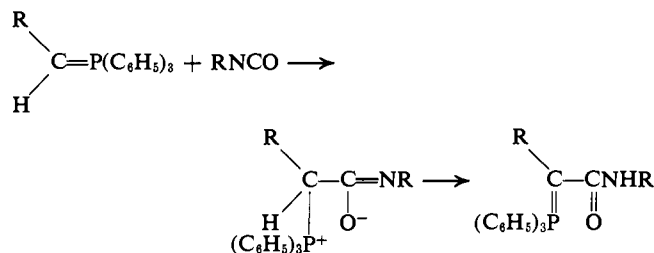
Phenyl isocyanate dimer and dimethylsulfonium methylenide give a 1:1 adduct and a pyrimidine derivative.<sup>242</sup>



The reaction between *N*-alkylaminophosphoramidate, carbon dioxide, and *n*-butyl isocyanate gives a spiroylide (56).<sup>243</sup>



An adduct from a Wittig reagent and an isocyanate may rearrange into an amide.<sup>244</sup>



### 10. Reaction with Dimethyl Sulfoxide and Dimethyl Sulfone<sup>245</sup>

Addition of phenyl isocyanate to dimethyl sulfoxide gives two compounds, 57a and 57b, which are easily separated. In contrast dimethyl sulfone gives only a 2:1 adduct, a  $\beta$ -diamido sulfone (58).

(238) H. Biener, *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.*, 686, 102 (1965).

(239) Farbwerke Hoechst A.-G., German Patent 1186044 (1965); *Chem. Abstr.*, 62, 9060e (1965).

(240) H. Brederbeck, G. Simchen, and E. Goknel, *Angew. Chem.*, 76, 861 (1964).

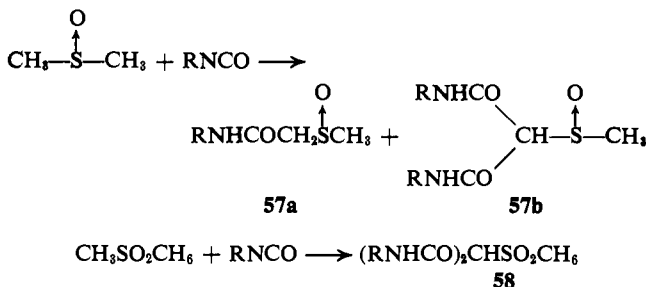
(241) G. B. Payne, *J. Org. Chem.*, 33, 3517 (1968).

(242) T. Mukaiyama, M. Higo, and H. Takei, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, 43, 2566 (1970).

(243) W. S. Wadsworth, Jr., and W. Bruxvoort, *Chem. Commun.*, 542 (1968).

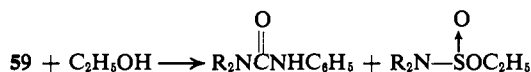
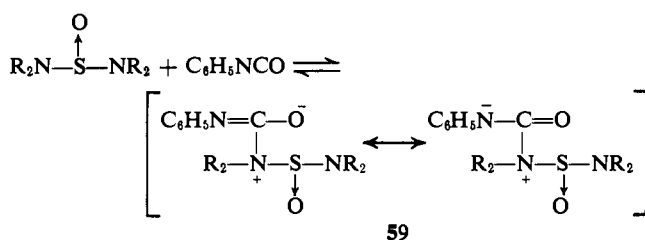
(244) H. Saikachi and K. Takei, *Yakugaku Zasshi*, 89, 1401 (1969); *Chem. Abstr.*, 72, 12452y (1970).

(245) M. von Strandmann, S. Klutchnko, D. Conner, and J. Shavel, Jr., *J. Org. Chem.*, 36, 1742 (1971).



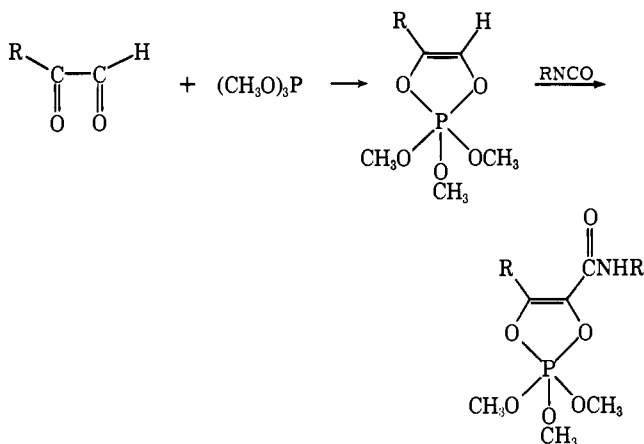
### 11. Reactions with Bis(dialkylamino)sulfoxides<sup>246</sup>

The sulfoxides combine with phenyl isocyanate to give a 1:1 adduct (59) which reacts with protic reagents such as alcohols and carboxylic acids.



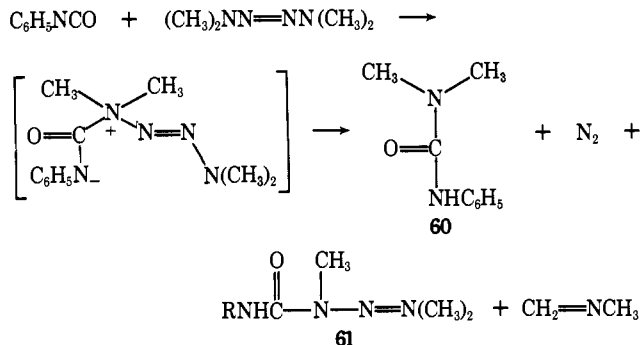
### 12. Reactions with 1,3,2-Dioxaphospholenes<sup>247</sup>

Carbamyl-1,3,2-dioxaphospholenes with pentavalent phosphorus were synthesized from  $\alpha$ -ketoaldehydes, isocyanates, and trialkyl phosphites. Apparently lability of hydrogen attached to C-4 in a dioxaphospholene accounts for the reaction with an isocyanate.



### 13. Reaction with Tetrazene<sup>248</sup>

Phenyl isocyanate and tetramethyltetrazene-2 give *N*-phenyl-*N'*,*N'*-dimethylurea (60, 94–100%), a molar equivalent of nitrogen, and 61.

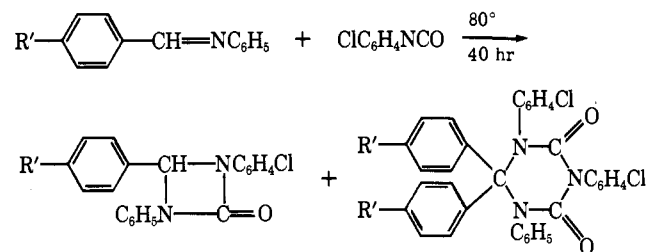


## B. ADDITION REACTIONS TO DOUBLE BONDS

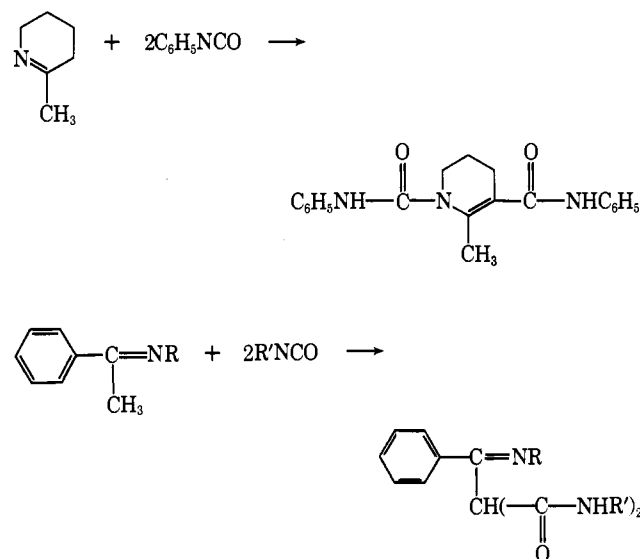
Both (2 + 2) additions to form four-membered rings and (2 + 2 + 2) additions to form six-membered rings are known.

### 1. Reaction with Schiff's Bases

The presence of an electron donor in the para position of benzaldehyde anil and benzophenone anil facilitated the addition of an aryl isocyanate to give cyclic 1:1 and 1:2 adducts.<sup>249</sup>



2-Methyl- $\Delta^1$ -piperidine reacts with 2 mol of phenyl isocyanate.<sup>250</sup> An open-chain Schiff's base also reacts with 2 mol of isocyanate but in a different way.



The product from tolylene diisocyanate and 2-methyl- $\Delta^1$ -piperidine started to decompose at 250°. Polyamide ureas or polyamides can be produced in similar reactions.

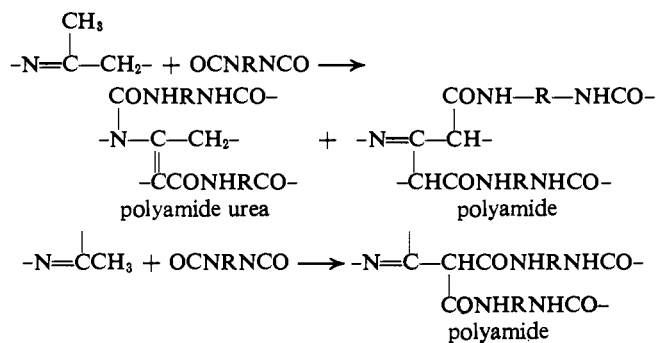
(246) T. Mukaiyama, H. Shimizu, and H. Takei, *J. Org. Chem.*, **32**, 3475 (1967).

(247) F. Ramirez, J. Bauer, and C. D. Telefus, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **92**, 6935 (1970).

(248) R. C. Kerber and T. J. Ryan, *J. Org. Chem.*, **36**, 1566 (1971).

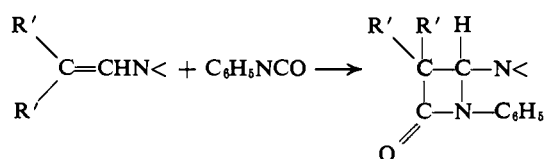
(249) R. Richter, *Chem. Ber.*, **102**, 938 (1969).

(250) K. Harada, Y. Mizoe, J. Furukawa, and S. Yamashita, *Makromol. Chem.*, **132**, 295 (1970).

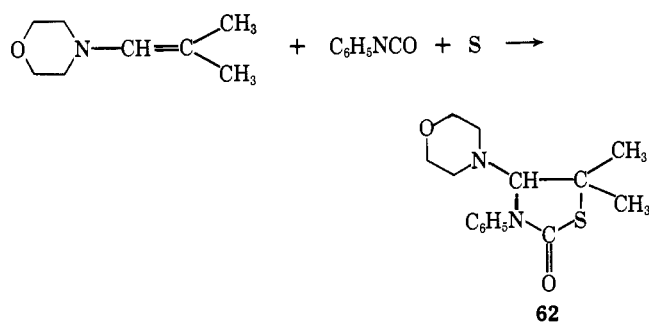


## 2. Reaction with Enamines

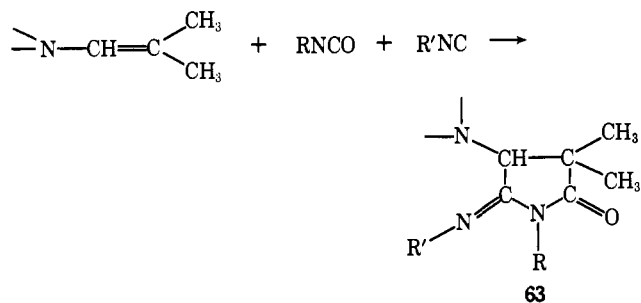
Enamines combine with isocyanates to give  $\beta$ -lactams.



However, an enamine, an isocyanate, and sulfur give a 1,3-thiazolidin-2-one (**62**).<sup>251</sup>

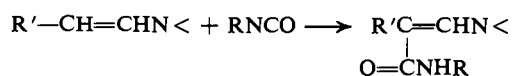


In a similar reaction an enamine, an isocyanate, and an isonitrile give an iminopyrrolidone (**63**).<sup>252</sup>

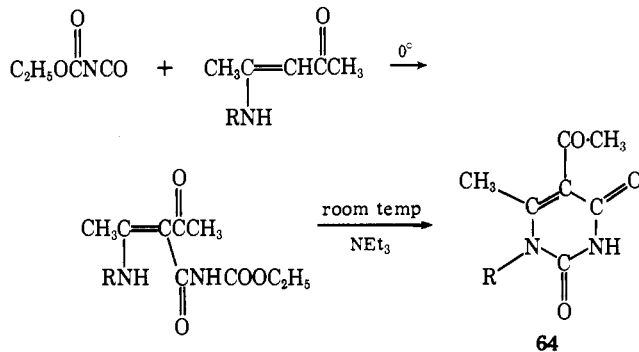


R' = piperidino, morpholino.

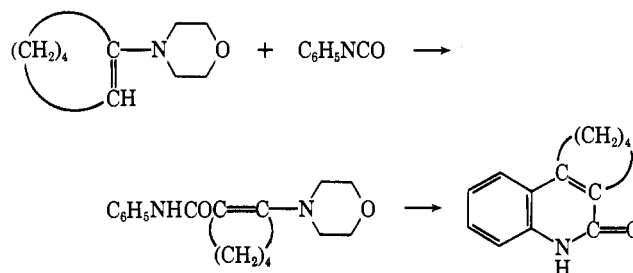
Lability of a  $\beta$  hydrogen in an enamine may lead to another addition reaction with an isocyanate.



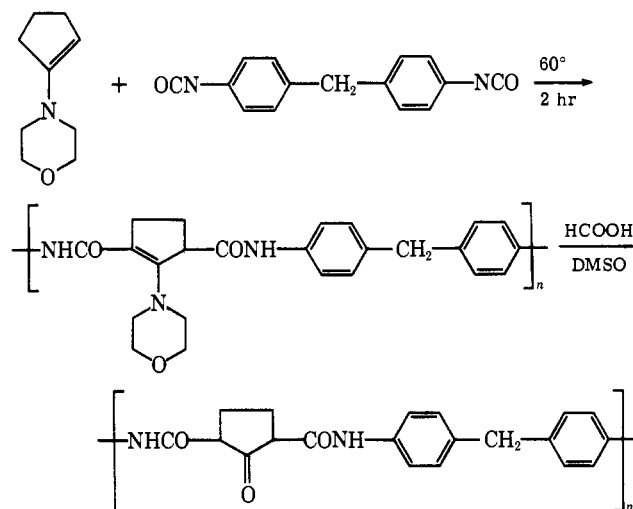
In this way an ethoxycarbonyl isocyanate and an enamine give a uracil derivative (**64**).<sup>253</sup>



A cycloalkenylamine and an isocyanate give a quinoline derivative.<sup>254</sup>



The following two polyamides were obtained from diisocyanates.<sup>255</sup>



1,1-Di(1-piperidinyl)ethylene reacts with one or two molecules of phenyl isocyanate to give a mono- or a diamide (eq 1).<sup>256</sup>

Alkyl and aryl isocyanates generally do not add to unactivated olefinic double bonds; however, when heated ( $\Delta^2$ -diphenylcyclopropenyl)methyl isocyanate (**65**) in refluxing ethanol reacts intramolecularly to give diphenyl- $\alpha$ -pyrrolidone (**66**) as the main product along with a small amount of ethyl carbamate (eq 2).<sup>257</sup>

(251) K. Ley and R. Nast, *Angew. Chem.*, **77**, 544 (1965).

(252) K. Ley, U. Eholzer, and R. Nast, *ibid.*, **77**, 544 (1965).

(253) R. W. Lamon, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, **6**, 261 (1969).

(254) W. Reid and W. Kappeler, *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.*, **688**, 177 (1965).

(255) W. H. Daly and W. Kern, *Makromol. Chem.*, **108**, 1 (1967).

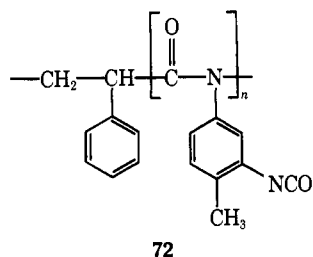
(256) D. H. Clemens, A. J. Bell, and J. L. O'Brien, *J. Org. Chem.*, **29**, 2932 (1964).

(257) S. Masamune and K. Fukumoto, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 4652 (1965).



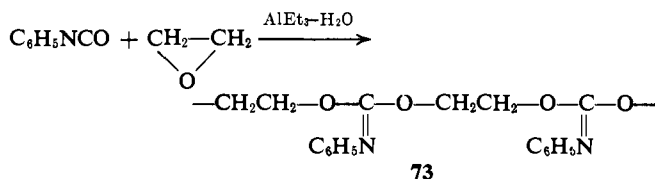
#### 4. Block Copolymers

By copolymerization isocyanates have been attached to the living end of vinyl polymers obtained by anionic catalysis.<sup>267</sup> The block copolymer (72) with a free isocyanato group was prepared from tolylene diisocyanate.<sup>268</sup>



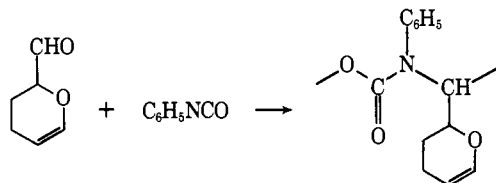
#### 5. Alternating Copolymers

An alternating copolymer was obtained from the copolymerization of phenyl isocyanate and ethylene oxide with triethylaluminum by itself or combined with water as catalysts.<sup>269</sup>



The polymer 73 is unique in requiring combination with CO rather than CN linkages in the isocyanate. The mechanism of this alternating copolymerization has been studied.<sup>270, 271</sup> It appears to be limited to aromatic isocyanates since aliphatic and alicyclic isocyanate do not give copolymers. Ortho-substituted aromatic isocyanates give copolymers in high yields. It has been suggested that aluminum triethyl coordinates with both the isocyanato group and the ortho substituent.

An alternating copolymer was obtained from the copolymerization of phenyl isocyanate with acrolein dimer in the presence of an anionic catalyst such as butyllithium at room temperature. Changes in the monomer ratio had no effect.<sup>272</sup>



(262) Monsanto Chemicals, Japanese Patent 39-15533 (1964).

(263) C. King, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 437 (1964).

(264) G. C. Corfield and A. Crawshaw, *J. Macromol. Sci., Chem.*, **5**, 3 (1971).

(265) G. B. Butler and G. C. Corfield, *ibid.*, **5**, 37 (1971).

(266) M. Goodman and S. Chen, *Macromolecules*, **3**, 398 (1970).

(267) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., British Patent 987741 (1965); Japanese Patent 40-12304 (1965); *Chem. Abstr.*, **62**, 1818a (1965).

(268) R. A. Godfrey and G. W. Miller, *Polym. Prepr., Amer. Chem. Soc., Div. Polym. Chem.*, **10**, 218 (1969).

(269) J. Furukawa, S. Yamashita, M. Murahashi, and K. Harada, *Makromol. Chem.*, **85**, 80 (1965).

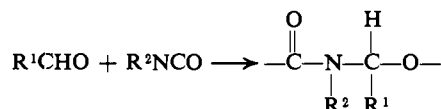
(270) K. Harada, A. Deguchi, and J. Furukawa, *ibid.*, **132**, 281 (1970).

(271) K. Harada, J. Furukawa, and S. Yamashita, *ibid.*, **131**, 185 (1970).

(272) Y. Kitayama, H. Ohama, and H. Kobayashi, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, **7**, 935 (1969).

#### 6. Copolymerizations

Aldehydes and isocyanates copolymerize anionically at low temperature to give polycarbamates.<sup>273, 274</sup> Chloral and a monoisocyanate give a copolymer.<sup>275-280</sup> Anionic polymerization of styrene followed by copolymerization with acetaldehyde and phenyl isocyanate gives a polymer which melts at 201° and decomposes to the extent of 5% at 100° in 2 hr.<sup>281</sup> Diphenylketene and an isocyanate may undergo anionic polymerization at low temperatures.<sup>282</sup>



#### 7. Thermal Decomposition of Polyisocyanates<sup>283</sup>

Poly(cyclohexyl isocyanate) gives cyclohexyl isocyanate upon heating. Poly(*n*-butyl isocyanate) at 190° turns to a liquid in few minutes. Distillation gives *n*-butyl isocyanate and a trimer in the residue.

#### 8. Trimerization

Even though trimerization is well known, numerous new patents and reports on the trimerization of isocyanate have been published.

Two moles of an aromatic diisocyanate may be polymerized, and the product may copolymerize with 1 mol of an aliphatic diisocyanate when Bu<sub>3</sub>P, Et<sub>3</sub>P, or (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>P is the catalyst.<sup>284</sup> Diethyldipyridylnickel is also a catalyst.<sup>285</sup> Tertiary amines have functioned as catalysts, with a cocatalyst selected from benzoyl peroxide or 2,3-butanedione. This combined catalyst acts at room temperature in 1 or 2 min.<sup>286</sup> Fire-retardant polyurethane foams have been obtained by trimerization of an excess of isocyanates in the presence of catalysts,<sup>287, 288</sup> such as acetylacetonate,<sup>289</sup> followed by a reaction between the remaining isocyanates with alcohols or amines.

(273) H. Takida and T. Noro, *Kobunshi Kagaku*, **22**, 463 (1965); *Chem. Abstr.*, **64**, 2174b (1966).

(274) Spencer Chemical Co., British Patent 959527 (1964).

(275) G. Odian and L. S. Huraoka, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, **8**, 1309 (1970).

(276) Y. P. Getmanchuk, Y. L. Spirin, and R. I. Dryagileva, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, **171**, 1173 (1966).

(277) M. C. Raes, J. Kavabinos, and H. J. Dietrich, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, **6**, 1067 (1968).

(278) H. Takida and K. Noro, *Kobunshi Kagaku*, **22**, 243 (1965).

(279) Y. P. Getmarchuk, Y. L. Spirin, R. I. Dryagileva, and N. P. Doroshenko, *Sin. Fiz.-Khim. Polim.*, **8** (1968).

(280) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Japanese Patent 46-10184 (1971).

(281) Japan Synthetic Chemical Industry Co., Japanese Patent 43-18155 (1968).

(282) Chisso Corp., Japanese Patent 44-11140 (1969).

(283) Y. Iwakura, K. Uno, and N. Kobayashi, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, **6**, 2611 (1968).

(284) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., French Patent 1510342 (1968); *Chem. Abstr.*, **70**, 37845 (1969).

(285) T. Kashiwagi, M. Hidai, Y. Uchida, and A. Misono, *J. Polym. Sci., Part B*, **3**, 173 (1970).

(286) Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., Japanese Patent 46-13257 (1971).

(287) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., Belgian Patents 723152, 723153, 726333 (1971).

(288) L. Nicholas and G. T. Gmitter, *J. Cell. Plast.*, **1**, 85 (1965).

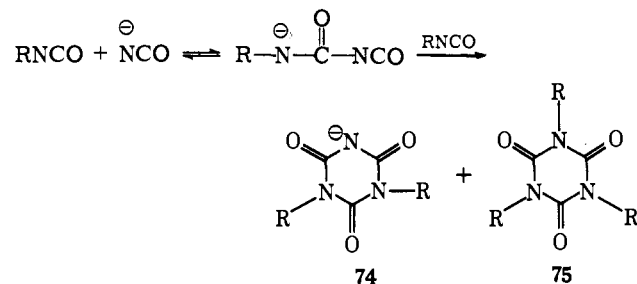
(289) Nisshin Boseki, Japanese Patent 46-28424 (1971).

## D. RING FORMATION REACTIONS

There are many recent publications on ring formation reactions.

1. Disubstituted Diisocyanurates<sup>290</sup>

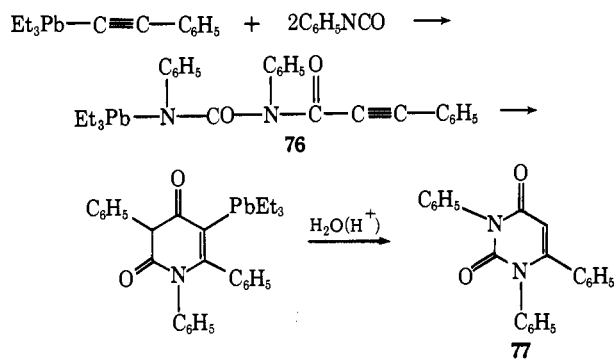
An isocyanate and an alkali cyanate kept at 75° in DMF give disubstituted isocyanurates (74) and trisubstituted isocyanurates (75).



Selectivity indexes for 74 are 0.93 (R = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), 0.33 (*n*-Bu), 0.60 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 0.87 (*o*-CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>).

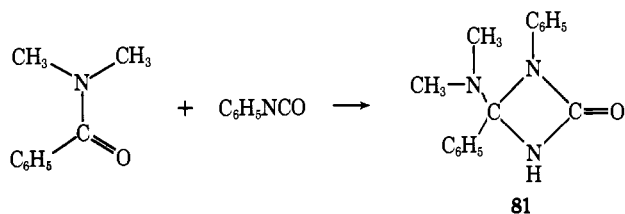
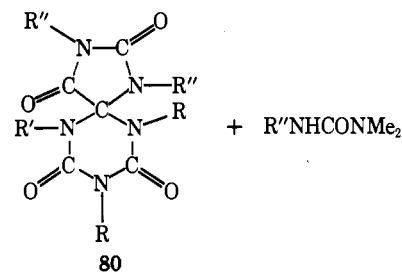
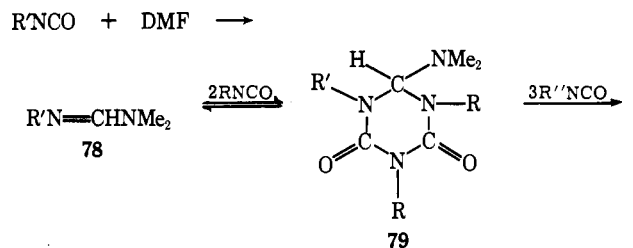
2. Reaction with an Ethynyllead Derivative<sup>291</sup>

An insertion of two isocyanate groups between lead and the ethynyl group gives 76, in a new route to *N,N*-diarylacil (77).

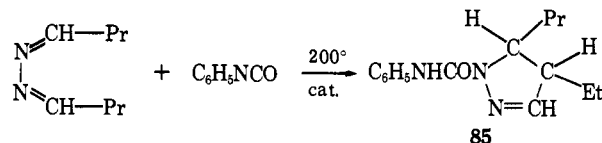
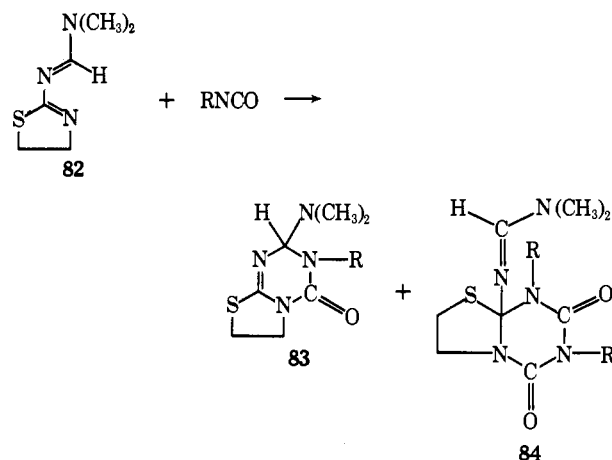


## 3. Reaction with DMF and with an Amidine

It is known that *N*-phenyl-*N,N*-dimethylformamidine (78) is produced by the reaction of phenyl isocyanate with DMF.<sup>292</sup> Amidine 78 reacts with phenyl isocyanate to give a 1:2 adduct (79)<sup>293,294</sup> along with a high-melting spiro derivative (80).<sup>295-297</sup> *N,N*-Dimethylbenzamidine reacts with phenyl isocyanate to give a 1:1 cyclic adduct (81).<sup>298</sup>



*N,N*-Dimethyl-*N'*-[Δ<sup>2</sup>-thiazolynyl-(2)]formamidine (82) and phenyl isocyanate give a 1:1 adduct (83) and a 1:2 adduct (84).<sup>299</sup> Butyraldazine and phenyl isocyanate give a 1:1 adduct (85).<sup>300</sup>



## 4. Reaction with Substituted Guanidines

Substituted guanidines and isocyanates give 1:2 adducts (86).<sup>301</sup>

(290) P. A. Argabright, B. L. Phillips, and C. H. De Puy, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 5033 (1968).

(291) A. G. Davies and R. J. Puddephatt, *ibid.*, 2265 (1967).

(292) M. L. Weiner, *J. Org. Chem.*, 25, 2245 (1960).

(293) R. Richter, *Chem. Ber.*, 101, 3002 (1968).

(294) R. Richter, *ibid.*, 102, 931 (1969).

(295) H. Ulrich, B. Trucker, F. A. Stuber, and A. A. R. Sayigh, *J. Org. Chem.*, 33, 3928 (1968).

(296) E. Dyer, T. E. Majewski, and J. D. Travis, *ibid.*, 33, 3932 (1968).

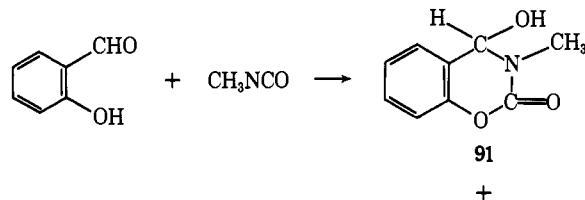
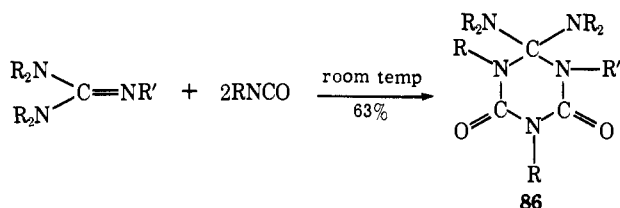
(297) R. Richter and H. Ulrich, *ibid.*, 36, 2003 (1971).

(298) G. Schwenker and R. Kolb, *Tetrahedron*, 25, 5437 (1969).

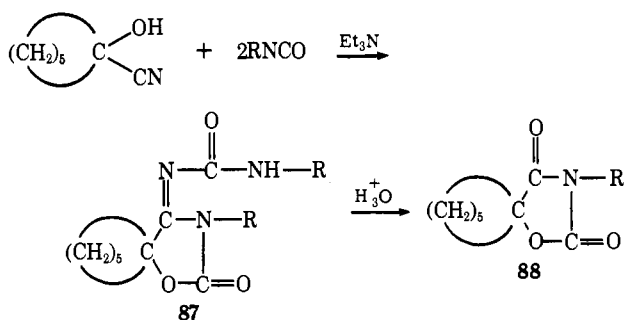
(299) R. Richter and H. Ulrich, *Chem. Ber.*, 103, 3525 (1970).

(300) L. Zirngibl, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 53, 1927 (1970).

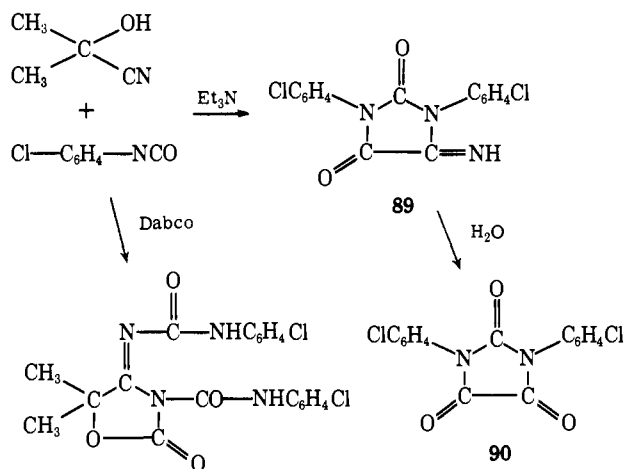
(301) R. Richter, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 5037 (1968).



### 5. Reaction with a Cyanohydrin<sup>302</sup>



Hydrolysis of 4-imino-2-oxazolidinone (**87**), produced by the reaction between a cyanohydrin and an isocyanate in the presence of a tertiary amine, gives 2,4-oxazolidindione (**88**). From acetone-cyanohydrin 4-imino-2,5-imidazolidione (**89**) was obtained. Parabanic acids (**90**) result from the hydrolysis of **89**.

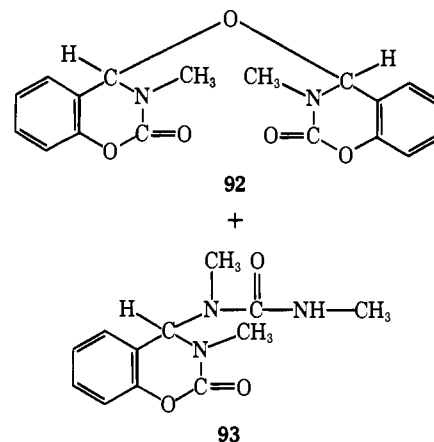


### 6. Reaction with *o*-Hydroxy Aromatic Aldehydes<sup>303</sup>

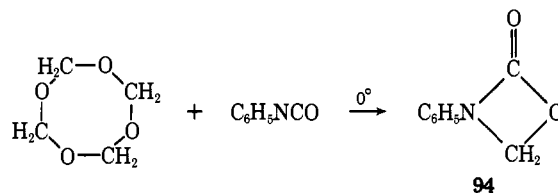
Salicylaldehyde and methyl isocyanate in benzene react exothermically. In this way three compounds, 3,4-dihydro-4-hydroxy-3-methyl-2*H*-1,3-benzoxazin-2-one (**91**), 4,4'-oxobis-(3,4-dihydro-3-methyl-2*H*-benzoxazin-2-one) (**92**), and 1-(3,4-dihydro-3-methyl-2-oxo-2*H*-1,3-benzoxazin-4-yl)-1,3-dimethylurea (**93**) were obtained.

### 7. Reaction with Tetraoxane<sup>304</sup>

When tetraoxane reacted with phenyl isocyanate at 0° in the presence of boron trifluoride etherate for 24 hr, 2-oxo-3-

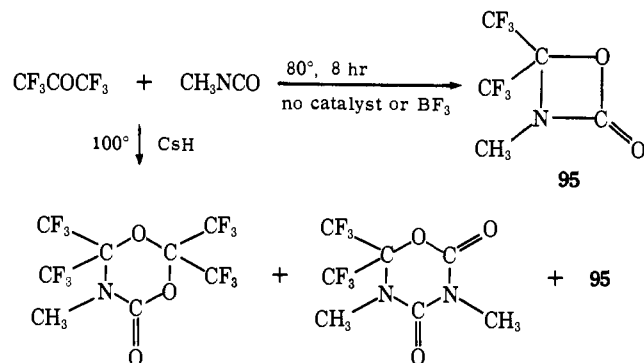


phenyl-1,3-oxazetidine (**94**) was produced. The product is a new four-membered ring system containing oxygen and nitrogen at the 1,3 positions.



### 8. Reaction with Hexafluoroacetone<sup>305</sup>

Hexafluoroacetone reacts with methyl isocyanate to give a 1,3-oxazetidine (**95**). Neither acetone nor trifluoroacetone gives a four-membered ring with an isocyanate.



### 9. Reaction with $\beta$ -Propiolactone<sup>306</sup>

Phenyl isocyanate and  $\beta$ -propiolactone in the presence of boron trifluoride etherate produced 2,4-dioxo-3-phenyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-1,3-oxazine (**96**).

(302) T. L. Patton, *J. Org. Chem.*, **32**, 383 (1967).

(303) G. Bobowski and J. Shavel, Jr., *ibid.*, **32**, 953 (1967).

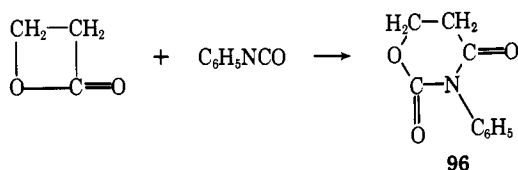
(304) S. Ozaki, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 3637 (1967).

(305) R. J. Shozda, *J. Org. Chem.*, **32**, 2960 (1967).

(306) S. Ozaki and T. Kato, *J. Polym. Sci., Part C*, **23**, 695 (1968).

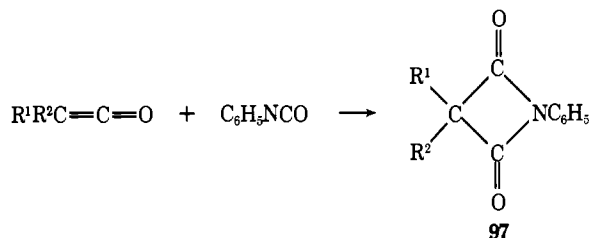
Table III  
Synthesis of Oxazines (93) and Pyrones (99)<sup>a</sup>

R	Catalyst	98		99	
		Yield, %	Mp, °C	Yield, %	Mp, °C
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	41	160	20	143
2-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	0		35.4	200
3-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	38.2	149.5	Trace	
4-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	69.4	209	0	
2-NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	26.0	166	7.3	182
3-NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	11.9	157	51.2	183
4-NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	93.9	218	0	
2-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	BF <sub>3</sub> ·Et <sub>2</sub> O	0		59.9	159
4-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	54.5	211	6.7	190
	BF <sub>3</sub> ·Et <sub>2</sub> O	0		9.9	190
2,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	82.1	195	0	
	BF <sub>3</sub> ·Et <sub>2</sub> O	16.4	195	13.6	171
<i>n</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	<i>p</i> -TSA	37.9	78	0	



### 10. Reactions with Ketenes<sup>107</sup>

Dialkylketenes and isocyanates give malonimides (97).



### 11. Reactions with Diketene<sup>308</sup>

The reactions of isocyanates with diketene give different products according to reaction conditions. In the presence of acids,<sup>309</sup> 3-aryl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydro-6-methyl-2*H*-1,3-oxazines (98) and 3-arylcarbonyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-pyrones (99) are obtained (see Table III). In the presence of base,<sup>310</sup> 3-acetyl-1-aryl-4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dihydropyridines (100) are obtained (Table IV).

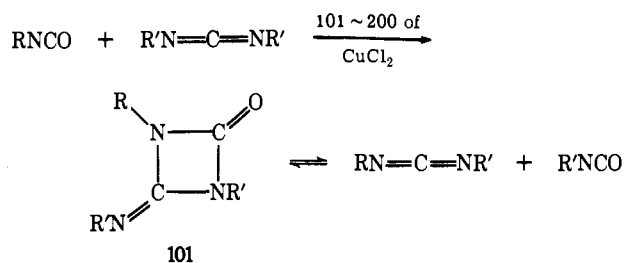
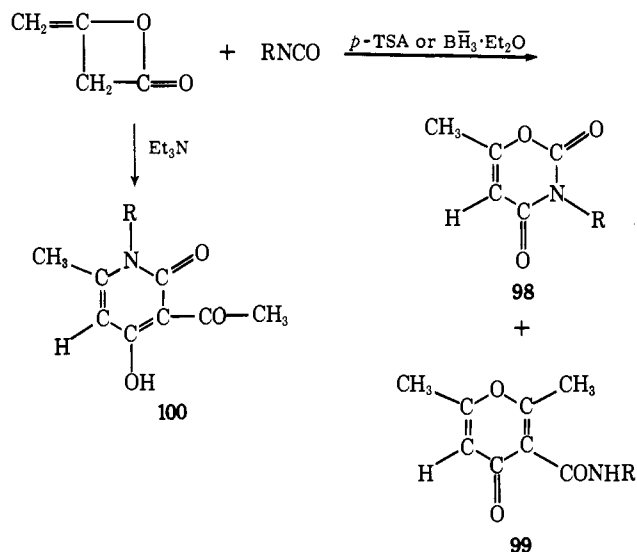
### 12. Reaction with Carbodiimide

In a 1:1 ratio a carbodiimide and an isocyanate give an iminoretidinone (101).<sup>311</sup> Because 101 dissociates in two ways, it is possible to generate a new isocyanate. An iminoretidinone also gives the reactions shown in Scheme IV.<sup>312</sup>

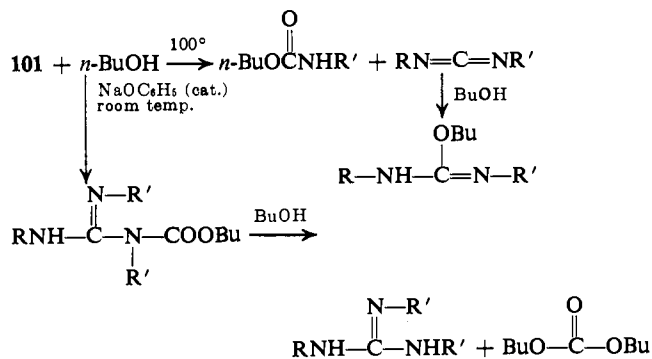
Table IV  
Synthesis of Pyridines (100)<sup>a</sup>

R	100	
	Yield %	Mp, °C
2-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	65.0	221
3-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	34.0	200
2-NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	53.1	179
4-NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	60.0	264
2-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	0	
4-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	52.3	205
2,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	65.5	185
C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	38.9	194

<sup>a</sup> The catalyst in each case was Et<sub>3</sub>N.



Scheme IV



(307) J. C. Martin, R. D. Burpitt, P. G. Gott, M. Harris, and R. H. Meen, *J. Org. Chem.*, **36**, 2205 (1971).

(308) S. Ozaki and T. Kato, Meeting on Organic Reaction Mechanism Chemical Society of Japan, Yamagata, Nov 10, 1968.

(309) Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals Co., Japanese Patent 604712 (1971).

(310) Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals Co., Japanese Patent 602368 (1971).

(311) W. Neumann and P. Fischer, *Angew. Chem.*, **74**, 801 (1962).

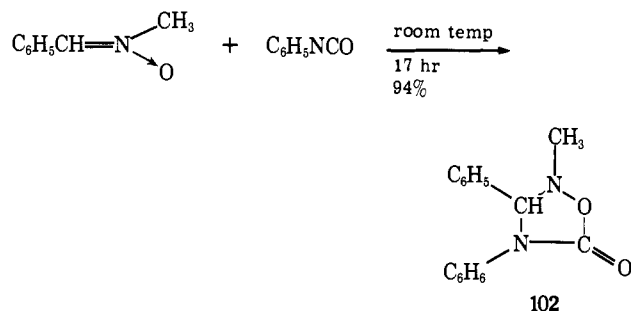
(312) W. J. Farrissey, Jr., R. J. Ricciardi, and A. A. R. Sayigh, *J. Org. Chem.*, **33**, 1913 (1968).

(313) H. Seide, R. Huisgen, and R. Grasley, *Chem. Ber.*, **102**, 926 (1969).

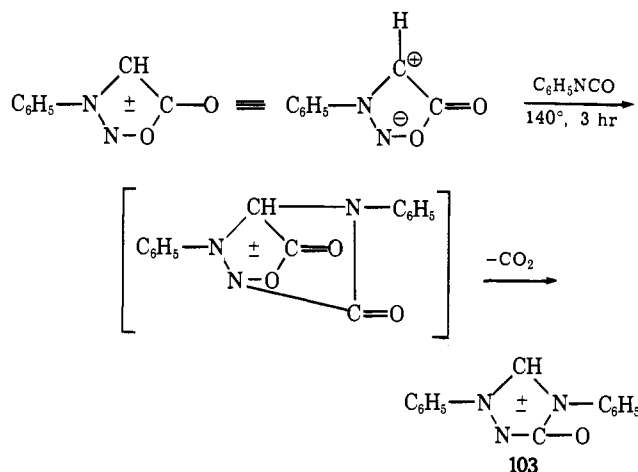
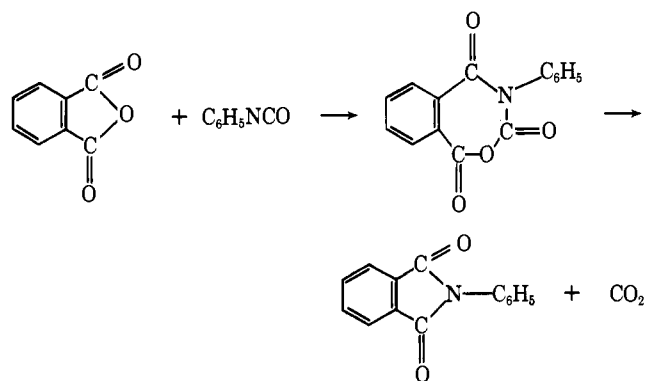


13. Reaction with Nitrones<sup>313</sup>

A 1,2-oxadiazolidone-5 (**102**) was obtained by the reaction of the *N*-oxide of the *N*-methylimine of benzaldehyde and phenyl isocyanate.

14. Reaction with Sydnone<sup>314</sup>

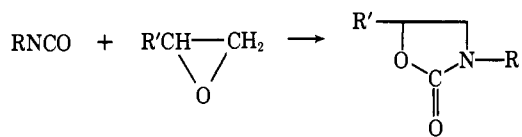
A reaction between 3-phenylsydnone and phenyl isocyanate gives 1,4-diphenyl-1,3,4-triazolone (**103**).

15. Reaction with Acid Anhydrides<sup>315</sup>

Diisocyanates and bis anhydrides give cellular polyimides.<sup>316</sup>

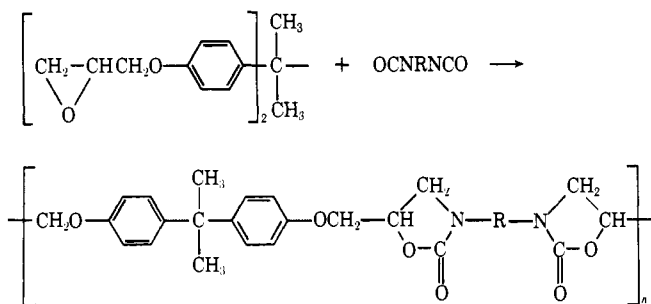
## 16. Reactions with Epoxides

A 2-oxadiazolidone may be prepared from an isocyanate and an epoxide.

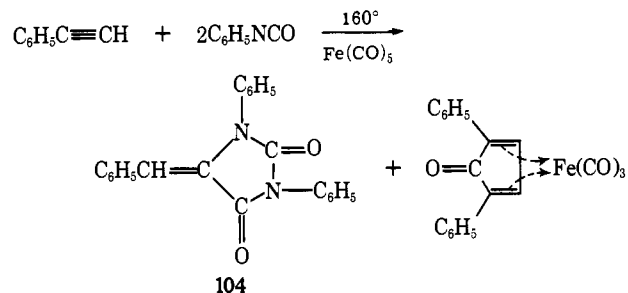


The reaction proceeds rapidly and in high yield in the presence of a soluble lithium bromide-phosphine oxide adduct.<sup>317</sup>

Polyoxazolidones are obtained from diisocyanates and bis epoxides.<sup>318</sup> *n*-Butyllithium is a good catalyst.<sup>319</sup>

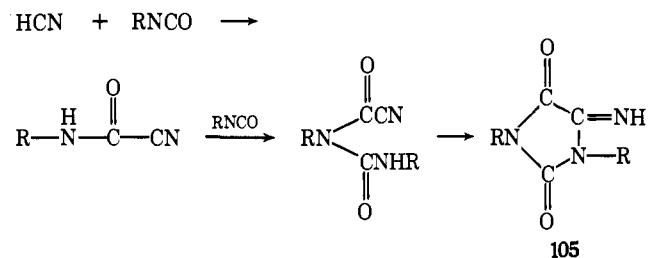
17. Reaction with Phenylacetylene<sup>320</sup>

A reaction between phenyl isocyanate and phenylacetylene in the presence of  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$  leads to 4-benzylidene-1,3-diphenylhydantoin (**104**) in 85% yield. Relocation of hydrogen appears to follow a 1,2 shift.



## 18. Reaction with Hydrogen Cyanide

Hydrogen cyanide and an isocyanate in a 1:2 molar ratio give an iminohydantoin (**105**). This reaction has been extended to diisocyanates<sup>321</sup> and to vinyl isocyanate.<sup>322</sup>

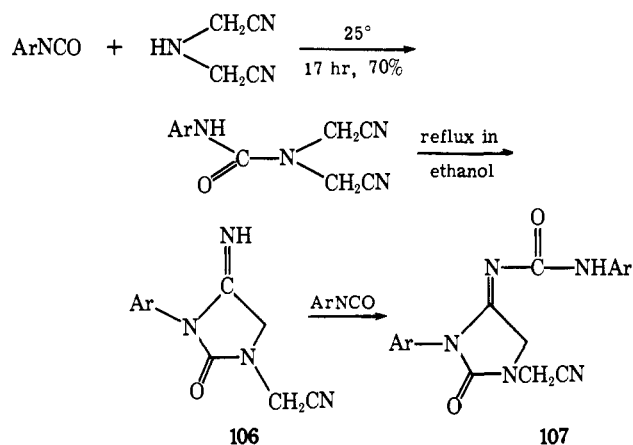


(314) H. Kato, S. Sato, and M. Ohta, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 4261 (1967).  
 (315) W. J. Farrissey, J. S. Rose, and P. C. Carleton, *Polym. Prepr., Amer. Chem. Soc., Div. Polym. Chem.*, 9, 1581 (1968).

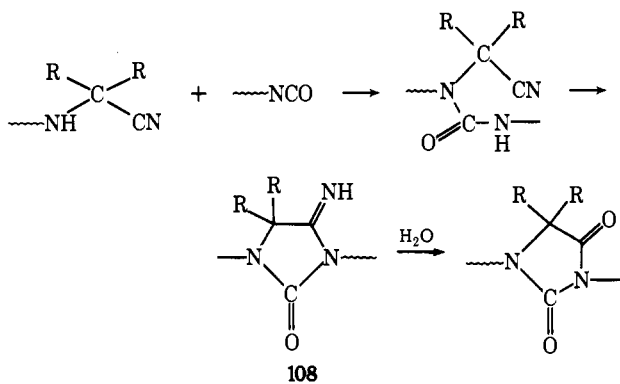
(316) R. A. Meyers, *J. Polym. Sci.*, 7, 2757 (1964).  
 (317) J. E. Herweh and W. J. Kauffman, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 807 (1971).  
 (318) R. O. Dileone, *Polym. Prepr., Amer. Chem. Soc., Div. Polym. Chem.*, 9, 642 (1967).  
 (319) R. R. Dileone, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, 8, 609 (1970).  
 (320) Y. Ohshiro, K. Kinugasa, T. Minami, and T. Agawa, *J. Org. Chem.*, 35, 2136 (1970).  
 (321) A. Oku, M. Okano, and R. Oda, *Makromol. Chem.*, 78, 186 (1964).  
 (322) R. C. Schulz and H. Hartmann, *Angew. Chem.*, 74, 250 (1962).

## 19. Reaction with Iminodiacetonitrile

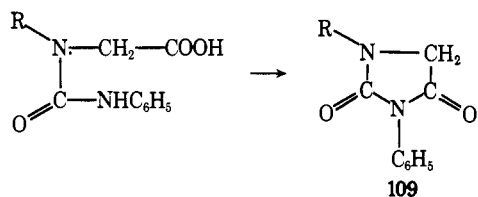
This reaction gives an iminoimidazolidinone (**106**) and its derivative (**107**).<sup>323</sup>



The reaction between a glycine nitrile and an isocyanate gives a urea, which may cyclize into an iminohydantoin (**108**).<sup>324</sup>



## 20. Reaction with Amino Acid



An  $\alpha$ -amino acid or its ester and an isocyanate give a hydantoin (**109**). This reaction can be extended to diisocyanates to give polyhydantoin.<sup>325, 326</sup> Anthranilic acid and isocyanate react as shown in eq 3.<sup>327</sup>

The reaction between a diaminodicarboxylic acid and a diisocyanate gives a high temperature resistant polymer (eq 4).<sup>328</sup>

(323) J. Perrennet and J. P. Demonte, *Bull. Soc. Chem. Fr.*, 1168 (1970).

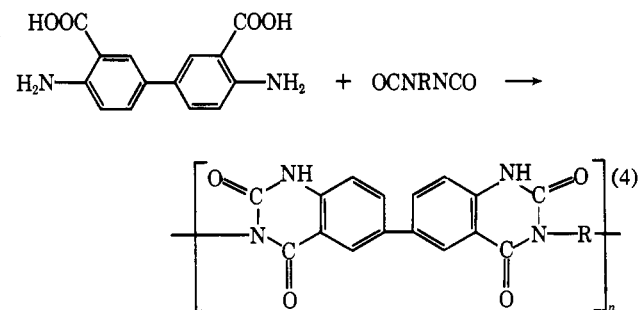
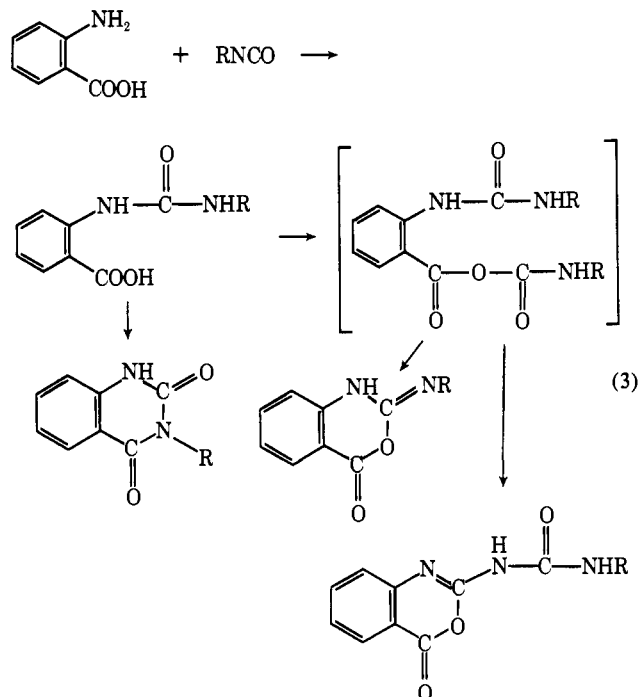
(324) H. E. Kunzel, G. D. Wolf, F. Bentz, G. Blankenstein, and G. E. Nischk, *Makromol. Chem.*, **130**, 103 (1969).

(325) R. S. Salle, B. J. Sillion, and G. P. de Gaudemaris, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A*, **4**, 2903 (1966).

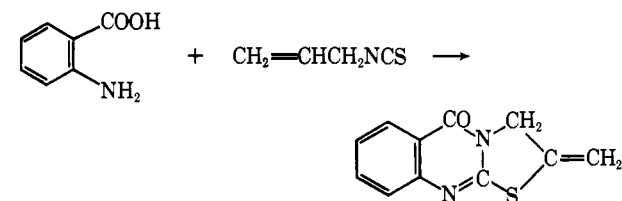
(326) Y. Imai, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, **5**, 2289 (1967).

(327) J. C. Sheehan and S. D. Dares, Jr., *J. Org. Chem.*, **29**, 3599 (1964).

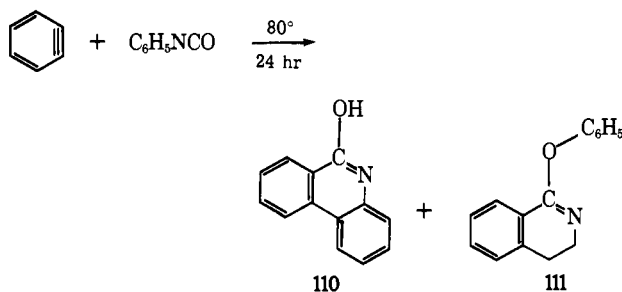
(328) S. Tohyama, M. Kurihara, K. Ikeda, and N. Yoda, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, **5**, 2523 (1967).



Anthranilic acid and allyl isothiocyanate react as follows.<sup>329</sup>

21. Reaction with Benzyne<sup>330</sup>

Benzyne and phenyl isocyanate give phenanthridone (**110**) and 9-phenoxyphenanthridine (**111**).

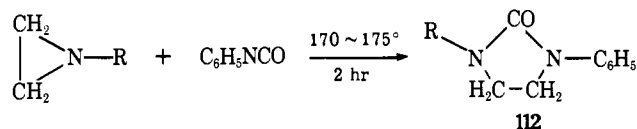


(329) M. S. Puar, H. S. Sachdev, and N. K. Ralhan, *Indian J. Chem.*, **2**, 287 (1964).

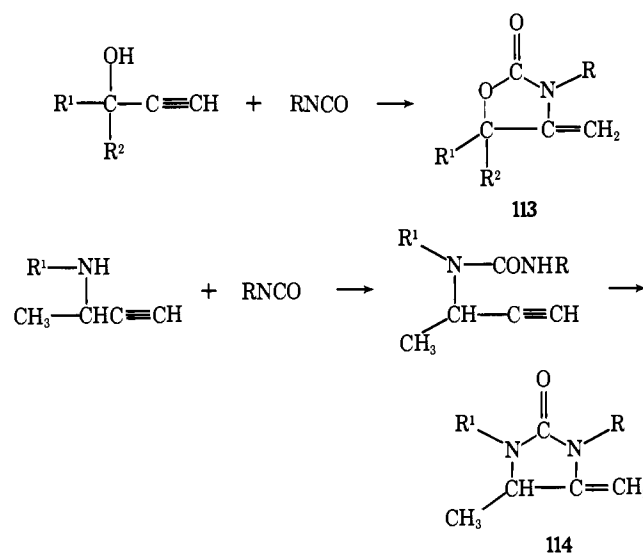
(330) J. C. Sheehan and G. D. Daves, Jr., *J. Org. Chem.*, **30**, 3247 (1965).

22. Reaction with Aziridines<sup>331</sup>

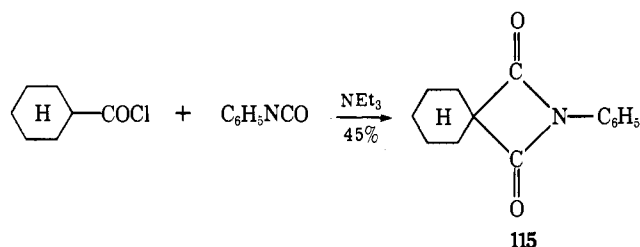
A non-N-substituted aziridine and an isocyanate give addition products whereas an N-substituted aziridine gives imidazolines (112).

23. Reaction with Propargyl Alcohols and Propargylamines<sup>332</sup>

By the following reactions propargyl alcohols give 4-methylene-4-oxazolidinones (113), and propargylamines give 4-methylene-2-imidazolones (114).

24. Reaction with Cyclohexanecarbonyl Chloride<sup>333</sup>

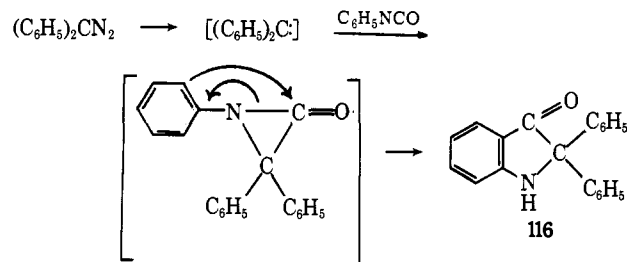
N-Phenylpentamethylenemalonimide (115) is produced when



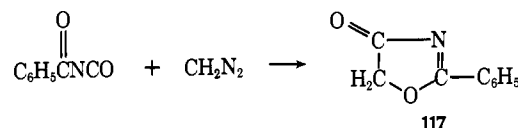
phenyl isocyanate reacts with cyclohexanecarboxylic acid chloride in the presence of a tertiary amine

25. Reaction with Diazomethanes<sup>334</sup>

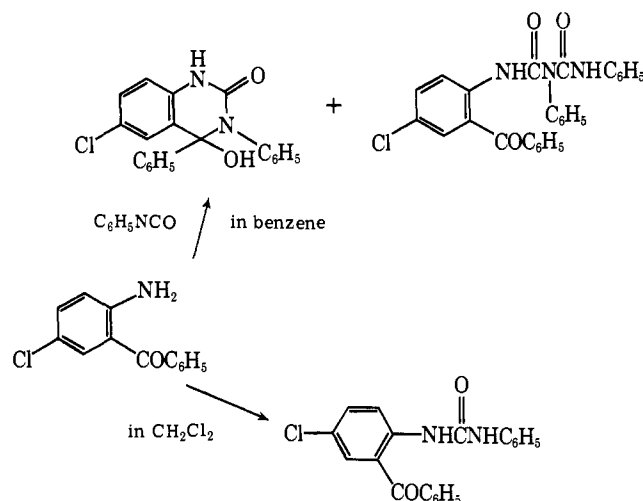
When diphenyldiazomethane and phenyl isocyanate are irradiated, 2,2-diphenylindoxyl (116) is produced.



The reaction of benzoyl isocyanate with diazomethane gives oxazolones (117).<sup>335</sup>

26. Reaction with 2-Amino-5-chlorobenzophenone<sup>336</sup>

In different solvents 2-aminobenzophenones and phenyl isocyanate give various products.

27. Reaction with Phthalic Acid Monoamide<sup>337</sup>

This reaction also depends upon the solvent (see eq 5).

28. Reaction with Phthalaldehyde<sup>338</sup>

When an equimolar mixture of phenyl isocyanate and phthalaldehyde was heated at 170° for 4 hr, N-phenylphthalimidine (121) and carbon dioxide were obtained quantitatively (see eq 6).

29. Reaction with Tartaric Acid<sup>339</sup>

The reaction between a tartrate ester and a diisocyanate produces a polyoxazolidinedione (123) via the urethane intermediate (122) (eq 7).

(331) E. Gulbins, R. Morlock, and K. Hamann, *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.*, 698, 180 (1966).

(332) N. Shachat and J. J. Bagnell, Jr., *J. Org. Chem.*, 28, 991 (1963).

(333) A. C. Poshkus and J. E. Herweh, *ibid.*, 30, 2466 (1965).

(334) J. C. Sheehan and I. Lengyel, *ibid.*, 28, 3254 (1963).

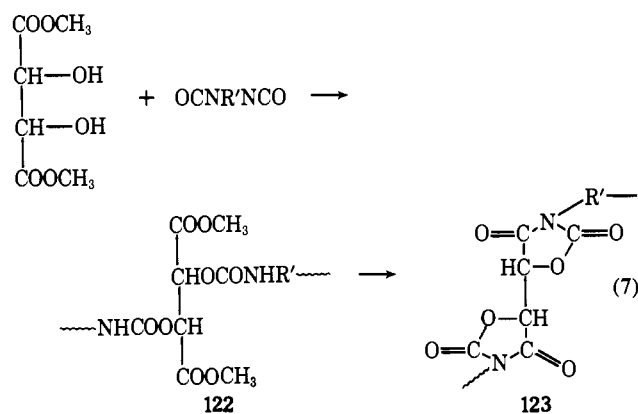
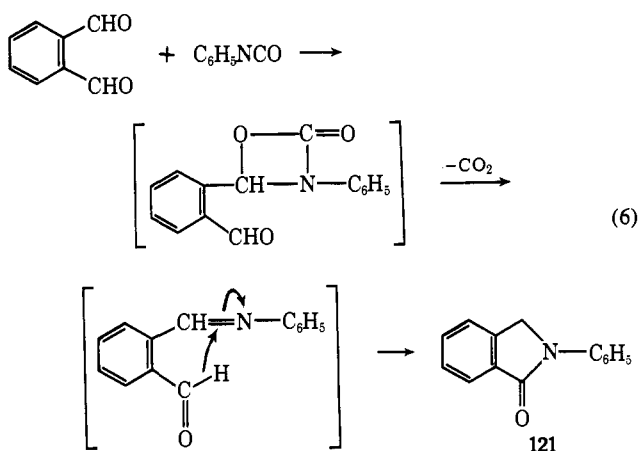
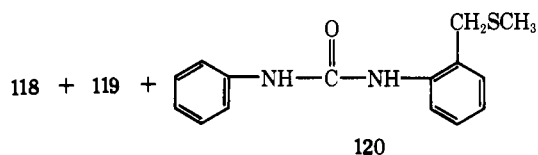
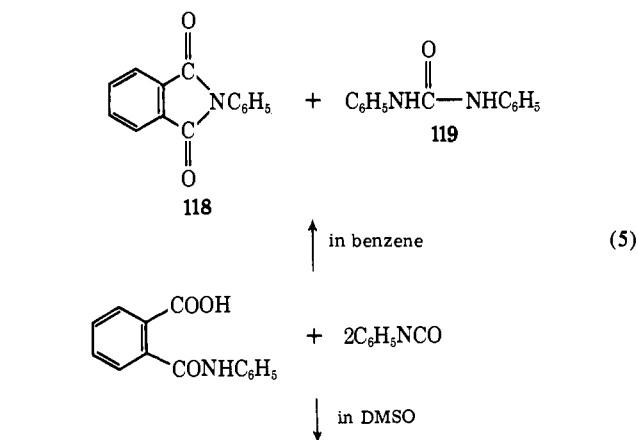
(335) J. C. Sheehan, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 71, 4059 (1949).

(336) T. Ishiwaka, N. Ojima, K. Isagawa, and Y. Fushigaki, *Nippon Kagaku Zasshi*, 90, 917 (1969).

(337) P. S. Carleton and W. J. Farrissey, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 3485 (1969).

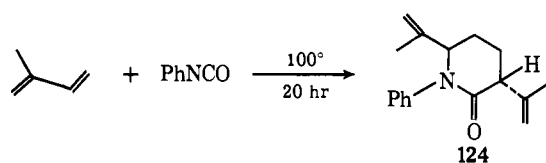
(338) I. Yamamoto, Y. Tobo, H. Gotoh, T. Minami, Y. Ohshiro, and T. Agawa, *ibid.*, 2295 (1971).

(339) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., U. S. Patent 3244675 (1966); Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., Netherlands Patent 6705983 (1967).



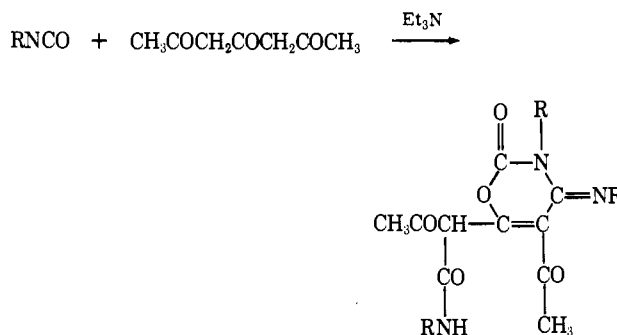
### 30. Reactions with Conjugated Dienes<sup>340</sup>

Conjugated dienes, such as isoprene and butadiene, react with isocyanates to form divinylpiperidones (**124**) in high yields when catalytic amounts of palladium-triphenylphosphine complexes are present.



### 31. Reactions with Diacetylacetone<sup>341</sup>

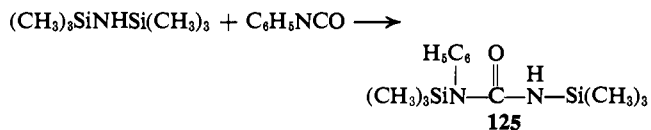
Phenyl isocyanate and diacetylacetone react to give 5-acetyl-4-phenylimino-2-oxo-3-phenyl-6-( $\alpha$ -phenylcarbonyl)acetonyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,3-oxazine in the presence of triethylamine.



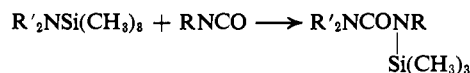
## E. INSERTION REACTIONS

### 1. Insertion of Isocyanate Group into a Si-N Bond<sup>342, 343</sup>

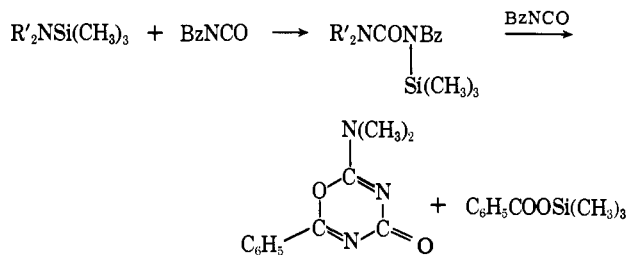
Phenyl isocyanate inserts into the Si-N bond of hexamethyldisilazane to give 1,3-bistrimethylsilyl-1-phenylurea (**125**).<sup>344</sup>



Trimethylsilazane and an alkyl isocyanate<sup>345</sup> or an arylsulfonyl isocyanate<sup>346</sup> react as follows.



Benzoyl isocyanate and trimethylsilazane react in a similar way. The product then combines with another mole of benzoyl isocyanate.<sup>347</sup>



(340) K. Ohno and J. Tsuji, *Chem. Commun.*, 247 (1971).

(341) S. Ozaki, unpublished work.

(342) K. Itoh and Y. Ishii, *Kagaku (Kyoto)*, 24, 420 (1969).

(343) K. Itoh, S. Sakai, and Y. Ishii, *Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyokai Shi*, 24, 729 (1966).

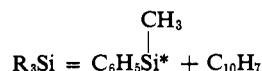
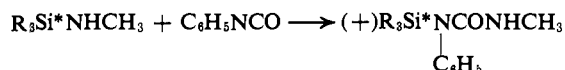
(344) W. Fink, *Chem. Ber.*, 97, 1433 (1964).

(345) J. K. Klebe, J. B. Bush, Jr., and J. E. Lyons, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 86, 4400 (1964).

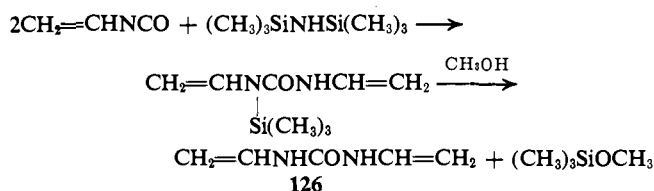
(346) K. Itoh, N. Kato, and Y. Ishii, *J. Organometal Chem.*, 22, 49 (1970).

(347) I. Matsuda, K. Itoh, and Y. Ishii, *J. Chem. Soc., C*, 1870 (1971).

Optically active aminosilanes react with phenyl isocyanate to form silylureas with retention of configuration at the Si atom.<sup>348</sup>



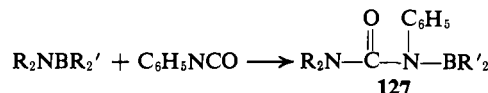
The reaction has been extended to a synthesis of 1,3-divinylurea (**126**), for which other attempts to prepare were un-



successful.<sup>349</sup>

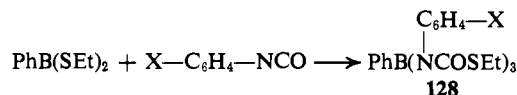
### 2. Insertion Reaction between N-B Bond

Isocyanates come into the N-B bond of aminoborane to give *N*-dialkylboron ureas (**127**).<sup>350</sup>



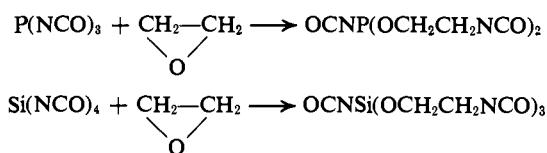
### 3. Thioboration of Isocyanates<sup>351</sup>

Bis(ethylthio)phenylborane and an aryl isocyanate give bis(*N*-aryl-*N*-ethylthiocarbonylamino)phenylboranes (**128**).



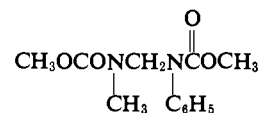
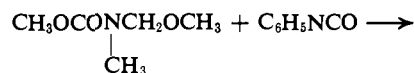
### 4. Reaction of Phosphorus Isocyanate or a Silyl Isocyanate with Ethylene Oxide<sup>352</sup>

Opening of the epoxide ring by either reagent permits sandwiching of the ring-opened species into either a P-N or an Si-N bond.

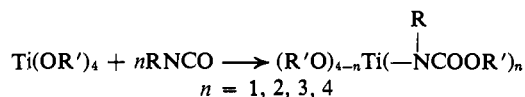


### 5. Reaction with Labile Methoxy Derivatives<sup>353</sup>

An isocyanate may insert between CH<sub>2</sub> and OCH<sub>3</sub> in a reaction with a labile methyl ether.

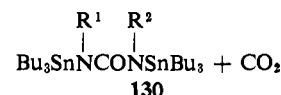
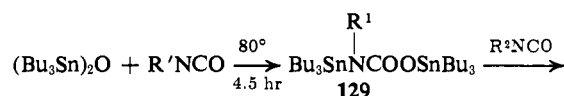


### 6. Insertion Reactions of Titanium Alkoxides with Isocyanates<sup>354</sup>

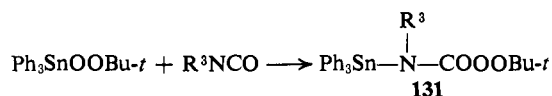


### 7. Reactions with Organotin Oxides

Organotin oxides and isocyanates give trialkyltin carbamates (**129**) and *N,N'*-dibutylbis(tributylstannyl)ureas (**130**).<sup>355</sup>

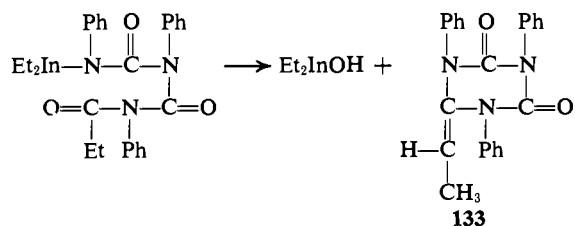
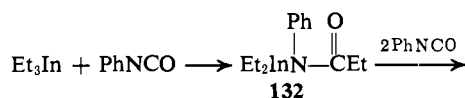


Triphenyltin *tert*-butyl peroxide adds to an alkyl isocyanate to yield crystalline *tert*-butyl *N*-alkyl-*N*-triphenylstannyl peroxyureas (**131**), a new family of organic peroxides.<sup>356</sup>



### 8. Reaction with Triethylindium

In a molar ratio of 1:1, phenyl isocyanate and triethylindium give an adduct **132**,<sup>357</sup> and when an excess of phenyl isocyanate is used, **133** is produced.<sup>358</sup>



### F. DEOXY REACTIONS<sup>359</sup>

In the previous section (II.L), the preparations of isocyanates by oxidation of isonitriles are described. The reverse reaction is also known. Reaction of phenylphosphorus dichloride with

(348) K. D. Kaufmann, H. Bormann, K. Ruhlmann, G. Engelhardt, and H. Kriegsmann, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **23**, 385 (1970).

(349) C. G. Overberger and S. Ishida, *J. Polym. Sci., Part B*, **3**, 789 (1965).

(350) H. Beyer, J. W. Dawson, H. Jenner, and K. Niedenzo, *J. Chem. Soc. (London)*, 2115 (1964).

(351) R. H. Gragg, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 2962 (1968).

(352) Imperial Chemical Industries, British Patent 923581 (1963).

(353) Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G., Japanese Patent 40-26812 (1965).

(354) O. M. Cohn, D. Thorpe, and H. J. Twitchett, *J. Chem. Soc. C*, 132 (1970).

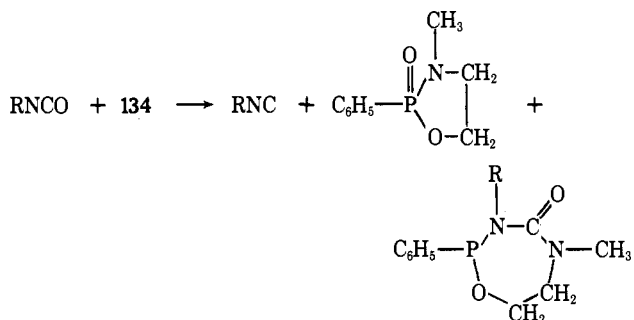
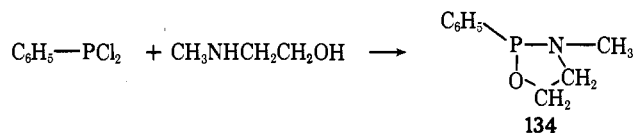
(355) A. J. Bloodworth, A. G. Davies, and S. C. Vasishtha, *ibid.*, 2640 (1968).

(356) A. J. Bloodworth and W. Ramsay, *ibid.*, 2380 (1968).

(357) H. Tada, K. Yasuda, and R. Okawara, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **16**, 215 (1967).

(358) H. Tada and R. Okawara, *J. Org. Chem.*, **35**, 1666 (1970).

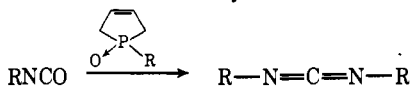
(359) T. Mukaiyama and Y. Yokota, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, **38**, 858 (1965).



2-methylaminoethanol gives 2-phenyl-3-methyl-1,3,2-oxazophospholidine (134). Phenyl isocyanate is deoxygenated by 134 when both compounds are left standing at room temperature for 1 day, to yield phenyl isonitrile.

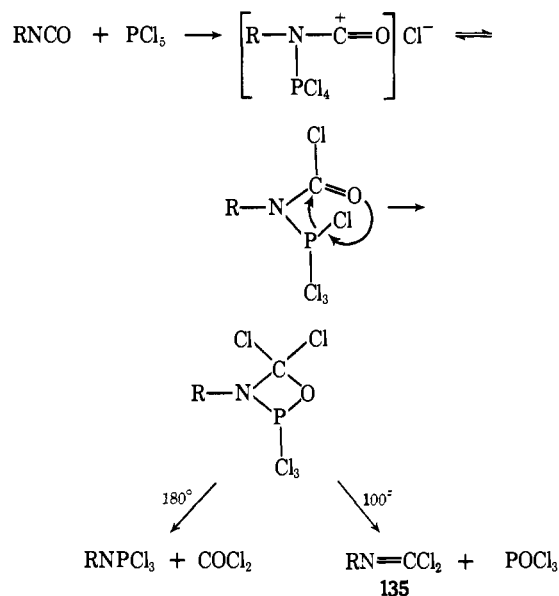
### G. CARBODIIMIDE FORMATION REACTIONS

Preparations of carbodiimides from isocyanates with 1-ethyl-3-phospholine 1-oxide as catalyst are known.<sup>360–362</sup> Iron



carbonyl compounds such as  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$  or  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NC}$  are also good catalysts for the formation of carbodiimides from isocyanates.<sup>363</sup>

When phosphorus pentachloride and *o*-tolyl isocyanate are heated at 100°, *N*-dichloromethylene-*o*-toluidine (135) is produced. When the same starting materials or 135 and an isocyanate are heated at 180°, di-*o*-tolylcarbodiimide (136) is produced.<sup>364</sup>

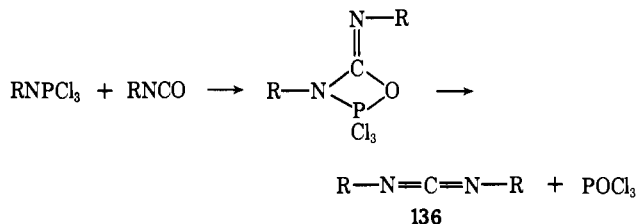


(360) T. W. Campbell and J. J. Monagle, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **84**, 1495 (1962).

(361) T. W. Campbell, J. J. Monagle, and V. S. Foldi, *ibid.*, **84**, 3673 (1962).

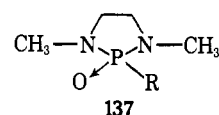
(362) J. J. Monagle, T. W. Campbell, and H. F. McShane, *ibid.*, **84**, 4288 (1962).

(363) H. Ulrich, B. Tucker, and A. A. R. Sayigh, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1731 (1968).



Steric hindrance may account for certain carbodiimides which are obtained when the corresponding isocyanates are heated with potassium hydroxide.<sup>311</sup>

1,3,2-Diazaphosphorizine 2-oxides (137) has also catalyzed the formation of carbodiimides from isocyanates.<sup>365</sup>

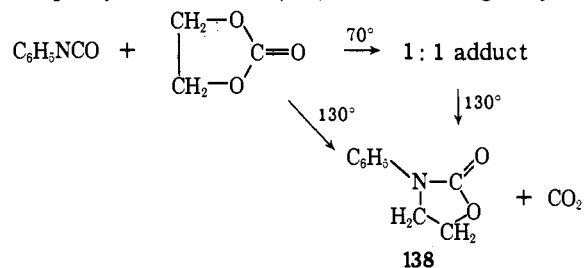


Polycarbodiimides have been prepared from diisocyanates.<sup>366, 367</sup>

### H. REACTIONS WITH CYCLIC COMPOUNDS

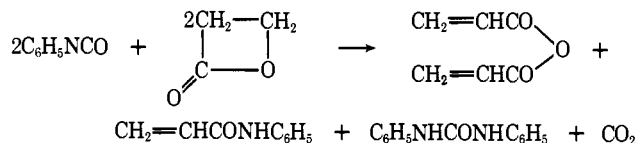
#### 1. Reaction with Alkylene Carbonates<sup>368</sup>

Phenyl isocyanate and ethylene carbonate in the presence of a tertiary amine give a 1:1 addition product at 70°, and at 130° 3-phenyloxazolidone-2 (138) is obtained in good yield.



#### 2. Reaction with $\beta$ -Propiolactone<sup>369</sup>

Phenyl isocyanate and  $\beta$ -propiolactone in the presence of a tertiary amine give acrylic anhydride, acrylanilide, *N,N'*-diphenylurea, and carbon dioxide in an exothermic reaction.



(364) H. Ulrich and A. A. R. Sayigh, *J. Chem. Soc. (London)*, 5558 (1963).

(365) H. Ulrich, *J. Org. Chem.*, **32**, 1360 (1967).

(366) T. W. Campbell and K. C. Smeltz, *ibid.*, **28**, 2069 (1963).

(367) D. J. Lyman and N. Sadri, *Makromol. Chem.*, **67**, 1 (1963).

(368) R. Tsuzuki, K. Ichikawa, and M. Kase, *J. Org. Chem.*, **25**, 1009 (1960).

(369) R. Tsuzuki, K. Ichikawa, and M. Kase, *ibid.*, **26**, 1808 (1961).

(370) R. F. Layton and Q. Quick, *Anal. Chem.*, **40**, 1158 (1968).

(371) N. Matsumura, N. Sonoda, and S. Tsutsumi, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2029 (1970).



Table V

## Reactions of Isocyanates

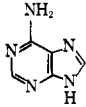

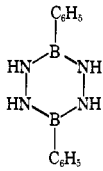
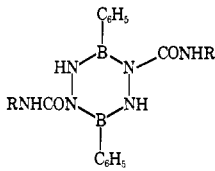

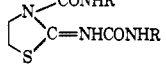



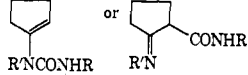
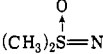
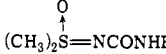
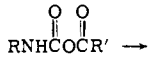
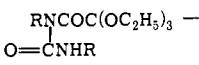
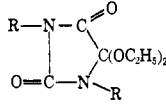
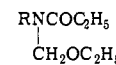
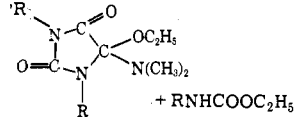
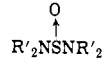
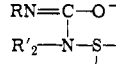
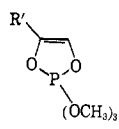
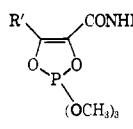
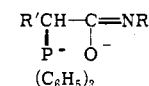
<i>RNCO+</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Subsection</i>	<i>RNCO+</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Subsection</i>
A. Addition Reactions					
NH <sub>3</sub>	RNHCONH <sub>2</sub>		R <sub>2</sub> NOH	RNHCOONR <sub>2</sub> '	
R'NH <sub>2</sub>	RNHCONHR'		R <sub>3</sub> 'SiOH	RNHCOOSiR <sub>3</sub> ' or RNHCONHR + R <sub>3</sub> 'SiOSiR <sub>3</sub> '	
H <sub>2</sub> NOH	RNHCONHOH				
H <sub>2</sub> NNH <sub>2</sub>	RNHCONHNHCONHR				A. 1
H <sub>2</sub> O	(RNHCOOH) → RNHCONHR + CO <sub>2</sub>				A. 1,
H <sub>2</sub> S	(RNHCOSH) → RNHCONHR + COS				
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	(RNHCOO) <sub>2</sub> → RN=NR + 2CO <sub>2</sub>				A. 1
R'NHCONH <sub>2</sub>	RNHCONHCONHR'				
R'NHCOOR <sup>2</sup>	RNHCONR'COOR <sup>2</sup>		R'NHC(=NH)NH <sub>2</sub>	RNHCONHC(=NH)NHR'	
R'-C(=NH)NH <sub>2</sub>	RNHCON=CR'NHCONHR				A. 1
H <sub>2</sub> NCN	RNHCONHCN				A. 1
R'OH	RNHCOOR'				A. 1
R'SH	RNHCOSR'		R'SO <sub>3</sub> H	RNHCOOSO <sub>2</sub> R'	A. 4
PH <sub>3</sub>	(RNHCO) <sub>3</sub> P				
HCl	RNHCOCl		C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CONHR	A. 5
HCN	RNHCOCN		RC(OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> (no catalyst)	RNHCOOC(OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> →	A. 6
R'COOH	 → RNHCOOR' + CO <sub>2</sub> or RNHCONHR + (R'CO) <sub>2</sub> O + CO <sub>2</sub>			 → RNHCOOC(OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> R	
CH <sub>2</sub> (COOR) <sub>2</sub>	RNHCOCH(COOR) <sub>2</sub>				
NaHSO <sub>3</sub>	RNHCOOSO <sub>3</sub> Na		HC(OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> (BF <sub>3</sub> )	RNCOOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   HC(OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
CH <sub>2</sub> (OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>		A. 7	CH <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	(RNHCO) <sub>2</sub> CHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	A. 10
(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CN(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	 + RNHCOOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	A. 8			A. 11
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S <sup>+</sup> -C <sup>-</sup> COOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S=C <sup>+</sup> COOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   CONHR	A. 9			A. 12
R'CH=P(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>		A. 9			



Table V (Continued)

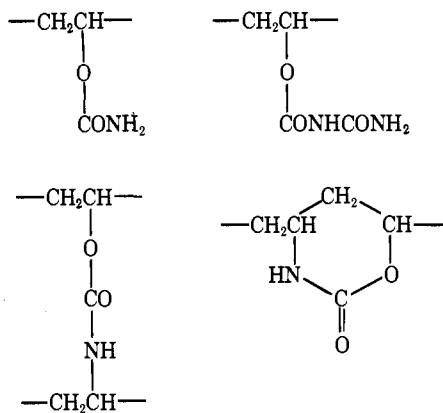
<i>RNCO</i> <sup>+</sup>	Product	Subsection	<i>RNCO</i> <sup>+</sup>	Product	Subsection
B. Addition Reactions to Double Bonds					
$R'C_6H_4CH=NC_6H_5$		B. 1	$(CH_3)_2C=CHN< + R'NC$		B. 2
	+				
			$R'HC=CHN<$		B. 2
$R'_2C=CHN<$		B. 2	$C=C + INCO$		B. 3
$(CH_3)_2C=CHN< + S$		B. 2			
C. Polymerizations and Copolymerizations					
$A^-$		C	 (A <sup>-</sup> )		C. 5
$OCN(CH_2)_mNCO$		C. 2	$R'CHO$		C. 6
$CH_2=CHX$		C. 4	catalyst		C. 8
D. Ring Formation Reactions					
MOCN		D. 1	$Et_3PbC\equiv CC_6H_5$		D. 2
DMF		D. 3			D. 3
	$RN=CHN(CH_3)_2 \xrightarrow{RNCO}$				
			$(CH_3)_2NC=NH \xrightarrow{R'NCO}$		
	$R'NHCON(CH_3)_2$				

Table V (Continued)

<i>RNCO</i> <sup>+</sup>	Product	Subsection	<i>RNCO</i> <sup>+</sup>	Product	Subsection
$\begin{array}{c} \text{NR}' \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}_2\text{NCNR}_2 \end{array}$		D. 4	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\   \\ (\text{CH}_2)_5\text{C} \\   \\ \text{CN} \end{array}$		D. 5
		D. 6			D. 7
$\text{CF}_3\text{COCF}_3$		D. 8			D. 9
$\text{R}'\text{R}^2\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{O}$		D. 10	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2=\text{C}-\text{O} \\   \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{O} \end{array}$ (basic)		D. 11
$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2=\text{C}-\text{O} \\   \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{O} \end{array}$ (acidic)		D. 11	$\text{R}'\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{NR}'$		D. 12
			$\text{RN}=\text{C}=\text{NR}' + \text{R}'\text{NCO}$		
					D. 13
		D. 14			D. 15
$\text{R}'\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2$		D. 16	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$		D. 17
$\text{HCN}$	$\text{RNHCCN} \xrightarrow{\text{RNCO}}$	D. 18	$\text{HN}(\text{CH}_2\text{CN})_2$		D. 19
$\text{R}'\text{NHCH}_2\text{COOH}$		D. 20			D. 21
			$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NCO})$		
		D. 22			

Table V (Continued)

RNCO +	Product	Subsection	RNCO +	Product	Subsection
$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\   \\ \text{R}'-\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH} \\   \\ \text{R}^2 \end{array}$		D. 23	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CN}_2, h\nu$ $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NCO})$		D. 25
$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}'-\text{NH} \\   \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH} \end{array}$				$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{NHCNHC}_6\text{H}_5$	D. 27
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCI}$		D. 24			D. 28
			$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOCH}_3 \\   \\ -\text{CH}-\text{OH} \\   \end{array}$		D. 29
		E. Insertion Reactions			
$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiNHSi}(\text{CH}_2)_3$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \quad \text{O} \\   \quad    \\ (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Si}-\text{C}-\text{NHSi}(\text{CH}_2)_3 \end{array}$	E. 1	$\text{CH}_3\text{OCON}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2-\text{NRCOOCH}_3$	E. 5
$\text{R}_2\text{NBR}_2'$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{R} \\    \quad   \\ \text{R}_2\text{NC}-\text{NBR}_2' \end{array}$	E. 2	$\text{Ti}(\text{OR}')_4$	$(\text{R}'\text{O})_{4-n}\text{Ti}(-\text{NRCOOR}')_n$	E. 6
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{B}(\text{SC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\   \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{B}(\text{NCOSC}_2\text{H}_5)_2 \end{array}$	E. 3	$(\text{Bu}_3\text{Sn})_2\text{O}$	$\text{Bu}_3\text{SnNRCOOSnBu}_3 \rightarrow \text{Bu}_3\text{SnNRCONRSnBu}_3 + \text{CO}_2$	E. 7
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$ $(\text{P}(\text{NCO})_3)$	$\text{OCNP}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NCO})_2$	E. 4	$\text{In}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$	$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{InNRCO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	E. 8
	F. Deoxy Reaction			G. Carbodiimide Formation Reactions	
	$\text{RNC} + \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{N}-\text{CH}_2 \\    \quad   \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{P}-\text{C}=\text{O} \\   \\ \text{O}-\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$	F	Catalysts 	$\text{RN}=\text{C}=\text{NR}$	G
			$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C}=\text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array}$	$\text{R} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{N}-\text{C} \\   \quad   \\ \text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$	H
			$\text{R}^1\text{NHCON}(\text{OH})\text{R}^2$	$(\text{RNHCO})_2 + \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C}=\text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} + \text{CO}_2$	I
				$\text{R}^1\text{NCO} + \text{RNHCON}(\text{OH})\text{R}^2$	J



7. Preparation of Melamines<sup>380</sup>

Isocyanic acid heated with ammonia in the presence of catalyst produces melamine (see eq 8).

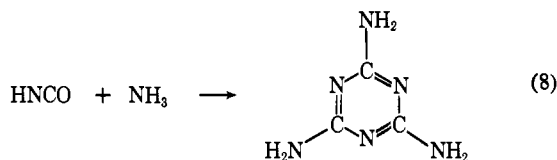
8. Miscellaneous Reactions

Reactions with olefins, vinyl ethers, aldehydes, acid chlorides, silyl chlorides, and phosphorus chlorides have been discussed.

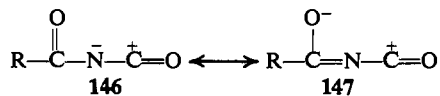
B. REACTIONS OF ACYL ISOCYANATES

The present discussion complements Tsuge's review<sup>10</sup> on acyl isocyanates. Enhanced reactivity of the isocyanate group by

(380) Oesterreichische Stickstoffwerke A.-G., Japanese Patent 46-4744 (1971).

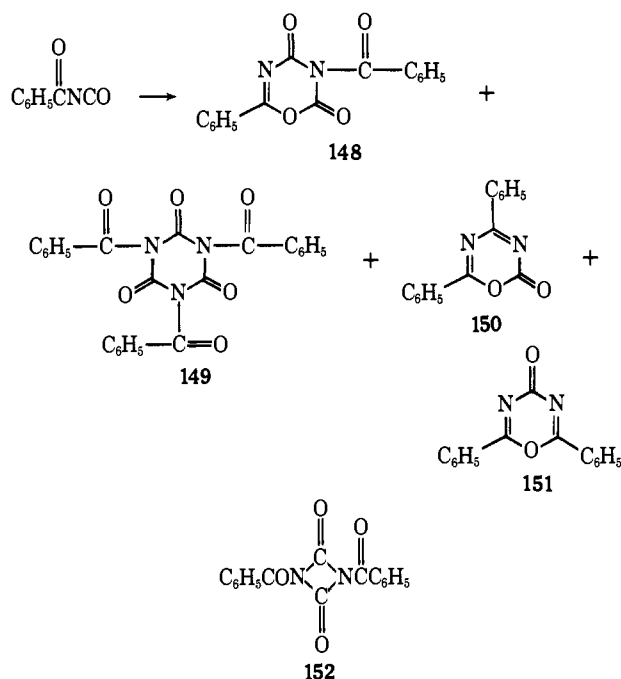


the electron-attracting acyl group and a considerable contribution from both a 1,4-dipolar structure (**147**) and a 1,2-dipolar structure (**146**) are to be expected.



### 1. Dimerizations and Trimerizations

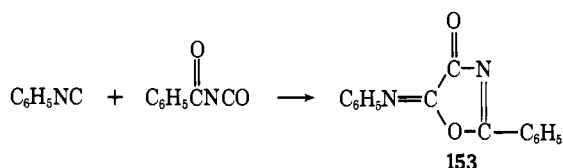
Para-substituted benzoyl isocyanates kept between room temperature and 80° in the presence of catalysts such as triethylamine or stannic chloride give four compounds, **148**–**151**.<sup>381, 382</sup> The isocyanate dimer **152** with a uretidinone struc-



ture was not obtained. The product **148** is generated from a 1,4-dipolar structure, and **149** from a 1,2-dipolar structure.

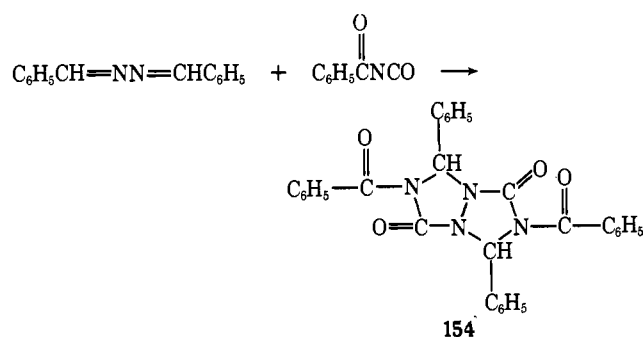
### 2. Reaction with Isonitriles<sup>383–385</sup>

The reaction of an acyl isocyanate with phenyl isocyanide gives an iminoxazolone (**153**).



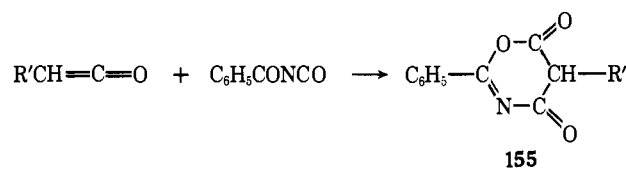
### 3. Reaction with Azines<sup>386</sup>

When an aldazine and benzoyl isocyanate are heated under reflux in xylene, a criss-cross bicyclic adduct (**154**) is obtained.



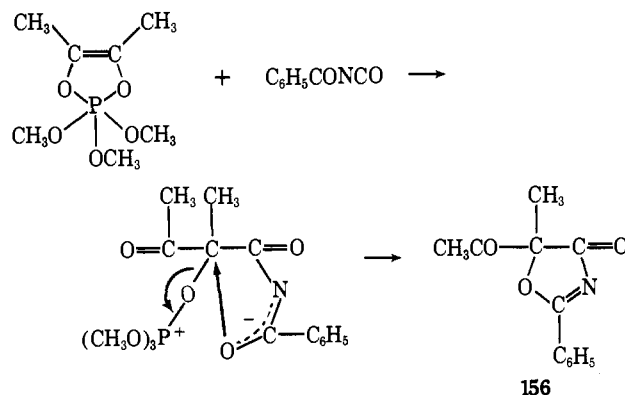
### 4. Reaction with Ketenes<sup>387, 388</sup>

An exothermal reaction between a substituted ketene and benzoyl isocyanates gives a 4*H*-1,3-oxazine-4,6(5*H*)-dione (**155**).



### 5. Reaction with Dioxaphospholenes<sup>389</sup>

2,2,2-Trialkoxy-2,2-dihydro-1,3,2-dioxaphospholene and benzoyl isocyanate give an oxazolone (**156**).



### 6. Reaction with Epoxides<sup>390</sup>

Para-substituted benzoyl isocyanate and styrene oxide give 5- and 4-substituted oxazolidin-2-ones.

(381) O. Tsuge and R. Mizuguchi, *Nippon Kagaku Zasshi*, **86**, 325 (1965); *Chem. Abstr.*, **63**, 4299e (1965).

(382) O. Tsuge and R. Mizuguchi, *Kogyo Kagaku Zasshi*, **69**, 939 (1966).

(383) R. Neidlein, *Chem. Ber.*, **97**, 3476 (1964).

(384) R. Neidlein, *Angew. Chem.*, **76**, 440 (1964).

(385) R. Neidlein, *ibid.*, **76**, 500 (1964).

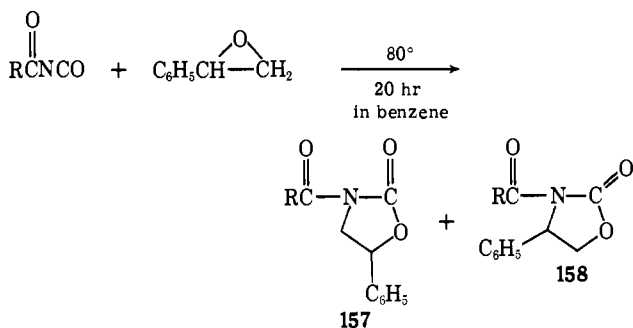
(386) O. Tsuge and S. Kanamasa, 22nd Meeting of the Chemical Society of Japan, No. 20502, Tokyo, 1969.

(387) Eastman Kodak Co., U. S. Patent 3394132 (1968).

(388) J. C. Martin, R. B. Burpitt, P. G. Gott, M. Harris, and R. H. Meen, *J. Org. Chem.*, **36**, 2205 (1971).

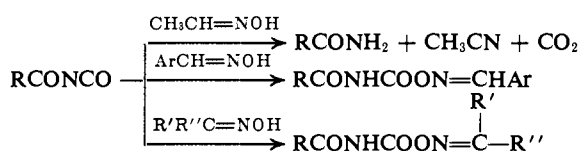
(389) F. Ramirez and C. D. Telefus, *ibid.*, **34**, 376 (1969).

(390) O. Tsuge, T. Itoh, and K. Sakai, *Nippon Kagaku Zasshi*, **90**, 1031 (1969).



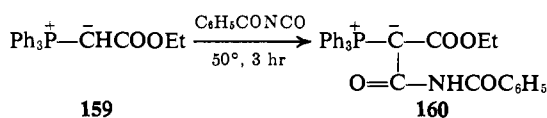
### 7. Reactions of Aldoximes<sup>391</sup> and Ketoximes<sup>392</sup>

Ketoximes and benzaldoxime give similar reactions with an acyl isocyanate, but aliphatic aldoximes react differently.



### 8. Reaction with Phosphonium Ylides<sup>393</sup>

The reaction between carbethoxymethylenetriphenylphosphorane (159) and benzoyl isocyanate gives the stable ylide 160 in good yield.



## C. SULFONYL ISOCYANATES

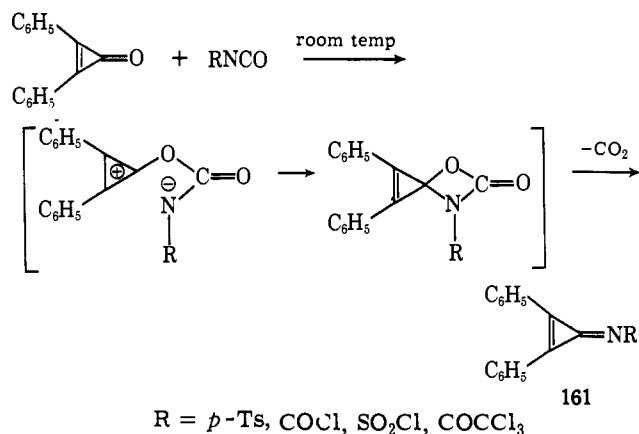
Alkyl and aryl sulfonyl isocyanates have been studied extensively and have been reviewed by Ulrich<sup>6</sup> in 1965. Chlorosulfonyl isocyanates have received similar attention and have been reviewed by Graf<sup>8</sup> in 1968. Only new and selected reports will be mentioned here.

With the strong electron-attracting power of the sulfonyl group, sulfonyl isocyanates are more reactive than other isocyanates. Chlorosulfonyl isocyanate is more reactive than either an alkyl- or an arylsulfonyl isocyanate.

### 1. Alkyl- or Arylsulfonyl Isocyanates

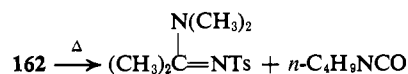
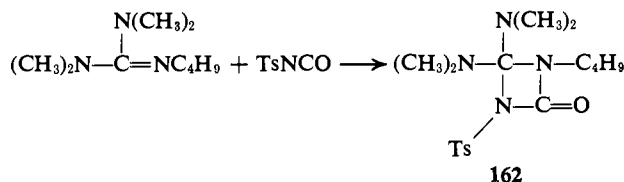
#### a. Reaction with Diphenylcyclopropenone<sup>394</sup>

Diphenylcyclopropenone and a sulfonyl isocyanate react at room temperature to give an iminocyclopropene (161) and carbon dioxide.



#### b. Reaction with Amidine and Guanidine<sup>395</sup>

When *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-*N''*-*n*-butylguanidine and *p*-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate are mixed in benzene, an exothermic reaction produces a 1:1 crystalline adduct (162), mp 158–160°. Heated in *o*-dichlorobenzene 162 releases *n*-butyl isocyanate, and *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-*N''*-*p*-toluenesulfonylguanidine remains as a residue. In this way an *n*-butyl group and the *p*-toluenesulfonyl group are exchanged.



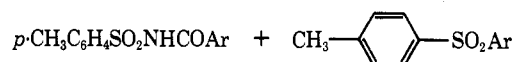
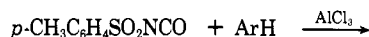
Other reactions between a normal isocyanate and a guanidine have been discussed (section III.D.4).

#### c. Reaction with Carbodiimides<sup>396</sup>

The reaction is substantially the same as that mentioned in section III.D.12.

#### d. Reaction with Aromatic Compounds<sup>397</sup>

The reaction of *p*-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate with benzene in the presence of aluminum chloride gives a mixed amide at room temperature and a sulfone at higher temperature.



#### e. Reaction of Diazomethane

A sulfonyl isocyanate and diazomethane may react to give a 1,2,3-oxathiazol-4-one 2-oxide (163).<sup>398</sup> A different reaction

(391) K. A. Nuridzhanyan, L. M. Nesterova, A. F. Vasilev, and N. L. Aryutkina, *Zh. Org. Khim.*, **5**, 874 (1969).

(392) K. A. Nuridzhanyan, L. M. Nesterova, A. F. Vasilev, and V. V. Negrebtsskii, *ibid.*, **5**, 874 (1969).

(393) Y. Ohshiro, Y. Mori, M. Komatsu, and T. Agawa, *J. Org. Chem.*, **36**, 2029 (1971).

(394) L. A. Paquette, T. J. Barton, and N. Horton, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 5039 (1967).

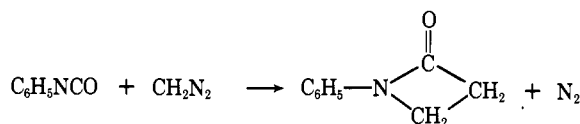
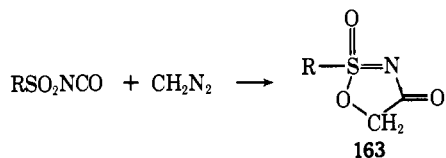
(395) H. Ulrich, B. Tucker, and A. A. R. Sayigh, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, **7**, 291 (1968).

(396) H. Ulrich, B. Tucker, and A. A. R. Sayigh, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 528 (1968).

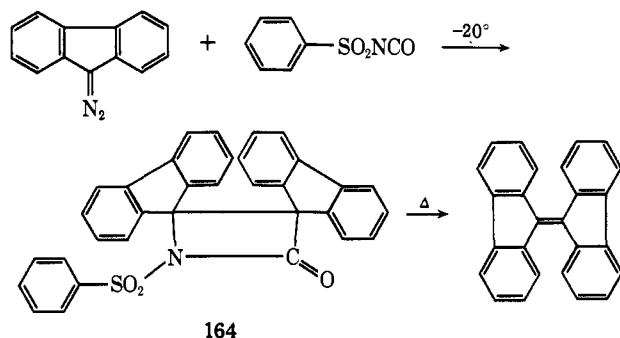
(397) J. W. McFarland and L. C. Yao, *J. Org. Chem.*, **35**, 123 (1970).

(398) G. Lohaus, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 127 (1970).

between phenyl isocyanate and diazomethane has been described.<sup>399</sup>

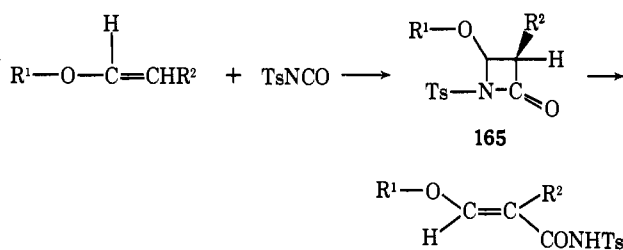


Diazofluorene and an arylsulfonyl isocyanate give a lactam (164).<sup>398</sup>



#### f. Reaction with Enol Ethers<sup>400-402</sup>

*N*-Tosylazetid-2-ones (165) are formed *via* a stereospecific *cis* addition of an enol ether and *p*-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate. Configuration, isomerization, and rearrangement of the azetid-2-ones have been studied.

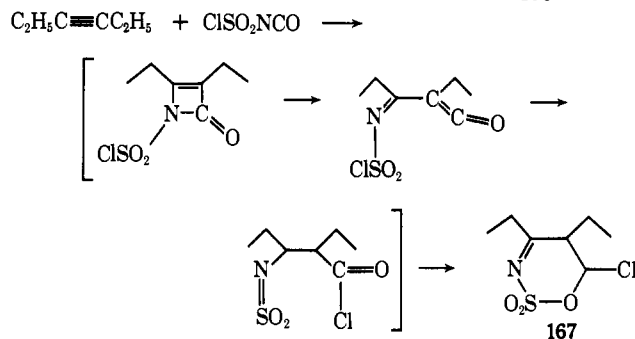
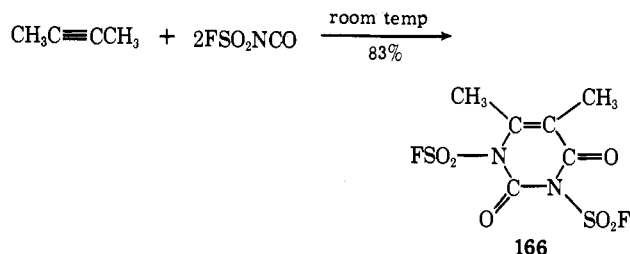


## 2. Halosulfonyl Isocyanates

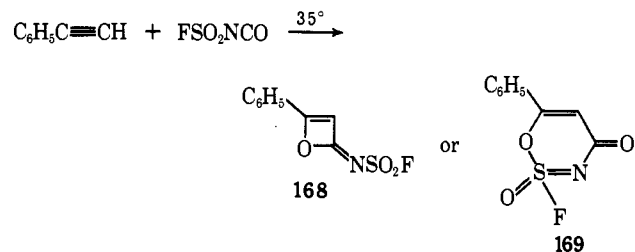
### a. Reactions with Acetylenic Compounds

Butyne-2 and 2 mol of fluorosulfonyl isocyanate give a difluorosulfonyluracil (166).<sup>403</sup>

Chlorosulfonyl isocyanate and 3-hexyne give a 1:1 adduct (167).<sup>404</sup>

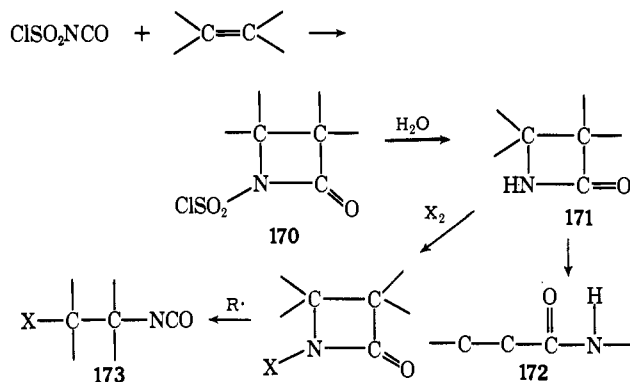


The reaction between phenylacetylene and fluorosulfonyl isocyanate gives 2-fluorosulfonylimido-4-phenyloxetene (168) or a 1,2,3-oxathiazinone-4 derivative (169).<sup>405</sup>



### b. Reactions with Olefinic Compounds

Chlorosulfonyl isocyanate<sup>8</sup> adds to a double bond. The adduct (170) may be hydrolyzed into a  $\beta$ -lactam (171). The latter polymerizes into 3-nylon (172). When halogenated the  $\beta$ -lactam gives a  $\beta$ -haloalkyl isocyanate (173).



When cyclooctatetraene is treated with chlorosulfonyl isocyanate, a 1,4 cycloaddition occurs (see below).<sup>406</sup>

Hexamethyl(Dewar benzene) and chlorosulfonyl isocyanate add to give an azasemibullvalene derivative (174), perhaps by the mechanism proposed.<sup>407</sup>

(399) V. E. Sheehan and P. I. Izzo, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **71**, 4059 (1949).

(400) F. Effenberger and G. Kiefer, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, **6**, 951 (1967).

(401) F. Effenberger, P. Fischer, G. Prossel, and G. Kiefer, *Chem. Ber.*, **104**, 1987 (1971).

(402) F. Effenberger, G. Prossel, and P. Fischer, *ibid.*, **104**, 2022 (1971).

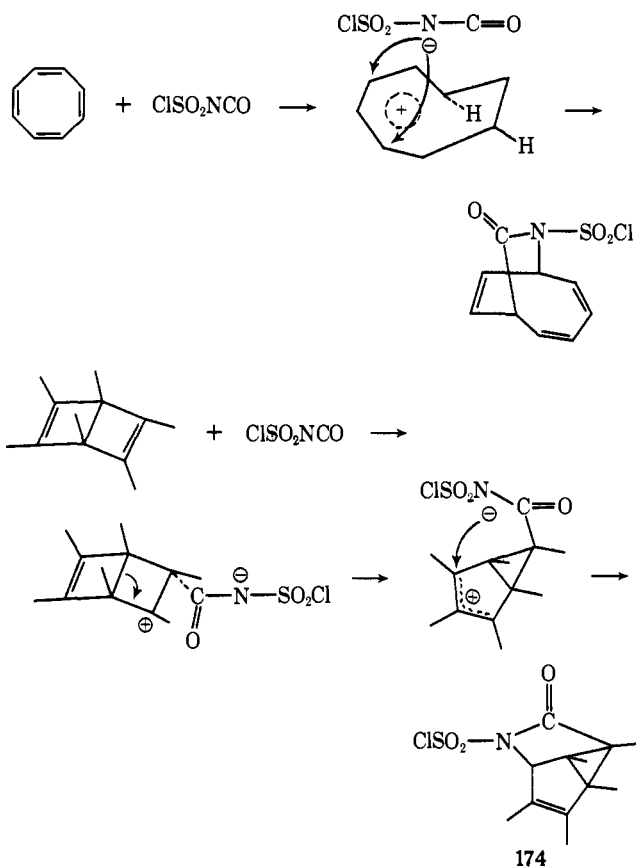
(403) K. Clauss and H. Jensen, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 119 (1970).

(404) E. J. Moriconi, J. G. White, R. W. Frank, J. Jansing, J. F. Kelly, R. A. Salamone, and Y. Shimakawa, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 27 (1970).

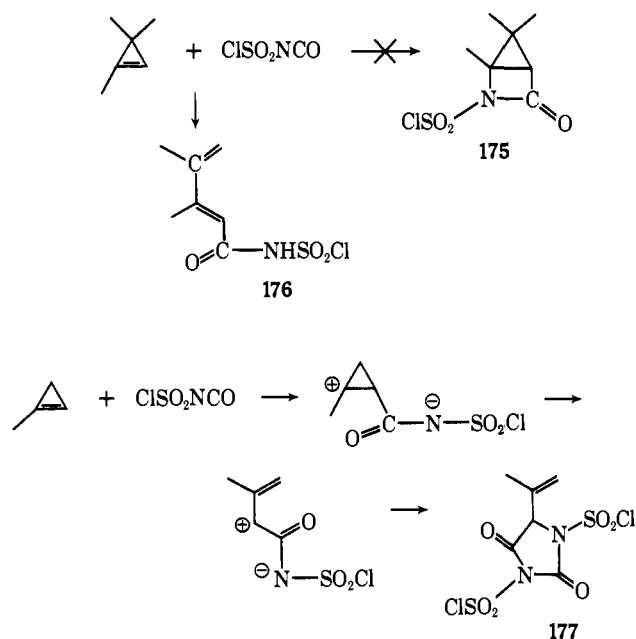
(405) K. D. Kampe, *ibid.*, 123 (1970).

(406) L. A. Paquette, J. R. Malpass, and J. J. Barton, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 4714 (1969).

(407) L. A. Paquette and G. R. Krow, *ibid.*, **91**, 6107 (1969).

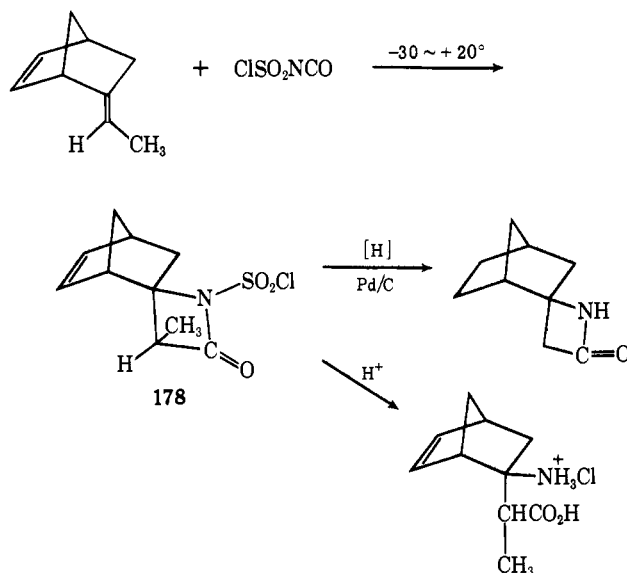


Addition of chlorosulfonyl isocyanate to a cyclopropene<sup>408</sup> does not give a  $\beta$ -lactam (175), in contrast with the reaction between  $\beta$ -chlorosulfonyl isocyanate and olefins; instead 176 and 177 were obtained.

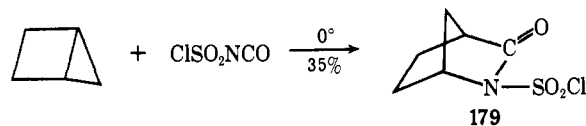


The treatment of 5-ethylidenebicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene with chlorosulfonyl isocyanate led to the formation of 1-chlorosulfonyl-3-methyl-2-azetidinone-4-spiro-5'-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-

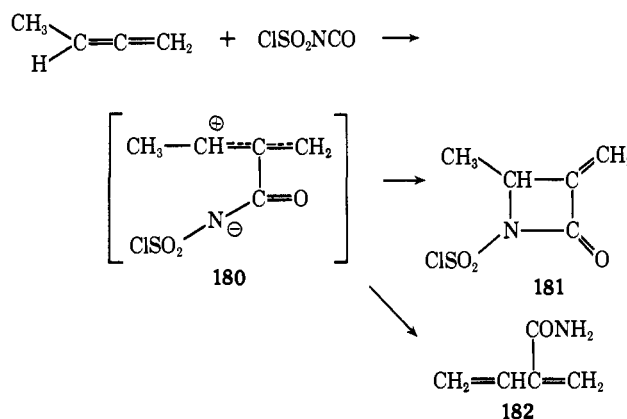
2'-ene (178) by an exclusive attack at the exocyclic double bond.<sup>409</sup>



The treatment of bicyclo[2.1.0]pentane with chlorosulfonyl isocyanate for 12 hr at  $0^\circ$  afforded 2-chlorosulfonyl-2-aza-3-ketobicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (179).<sup>410</sup>



From the addition of chlorosulfonyl isocyanate to an allene initial electrophilic attack at the central carbon atom of the allenic system produced a zwitterion (180). Isolated products were  $\beta$ -lactam derivatives (181) and/or 2-carboxamido-1,3-butadiene (182).<sup>411</sup>



## V. Conclusion

The chemistry of the isocyanate group is old and has been studied extensively; nevertheless, new discoveries are constantly appearing. In *Chemical Abstracts* five pages are needed to list isocyanates semiannually, and in *Chemical Titles* there

(409) E. J. Moriconi and C. C. Jalandoni, *J. Org. Chem.*, **35**, 2073 (1970).

(410) E. J. Moriconi and C. P. Dutta, *ibid.*, **35**, 2443 (1970).

(411) E. J. Moriconi and J. F. Kelly, *ibid.*, **33**, 3036 (1968).

(408) J. J. Barton, R. Rogido, and J. C. Clardy, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2081 (1970).

are about ten reports semimonthly. Newer synthetic methods for isocyanates and especially a new industrial preparation for tolylene diisocyanate appear promising.

Industrial demand for isocyanates is increasing. Aliphatic diisocyanates are used for nonyellowing purposes. Examples include hexamethylene diisocyanate, dimeryl diisocyanate, methylenebis(cyclohexyl diisocyanate), isopropylidenebis(cyclohexyl diisocyanate), lysine diisocyanate, and 3-isocyanato-methyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate.

Many new reactions have not yet received industrial applications. In the future they will be valuable in preparing polyurethanes, pharmaceutical and agricultural chemicals, and other useful products.

*Acknowledgments.* The author wishes to thank Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Inc., for permission to publish this review; Dr. E. Ohtsuka, Dr. T. Takahashi, Dr. Y. Hirata, and Dr. Y. Miyake for their encouragement and helpful discussions; Dr. H. Hirai and Mr. K. Kobayashi, who furnished literature references; and Mr. Y. Kamiyama and Mr. T. Kato for their experimental assistance.

The author also wishes to thank Dr. T. Hoshino, Professor Emeritus, Tokyo Institute of Technology; Dr. T. Mukaiyama, Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology, who introduced me to the chemistry of isocyanates; and to Dr. J. H. Boyer, Professor, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Ill., who read and edited the manuscript.