THE REACTION OF 5-BENZALIMINO-1,2,4-TRIAZOLES WITH SUBSTITUTED ACETYL-CHLORIDES

József REITER, László PONGÓ, Pál SOHÁR and Péter DVORTSÁKX

EGYT PHARMACOCHEMICAL WORKS, H-1475 BUDAPEST, P.O.Box 100, HUNGARY INSTITUTE FOR DRUG RESEARCH, H-1325 BUDAPEST, P.O.Box 82, HUNGARY

The reaction of <u>a</u> type 1-R-3-Q-5-benzalimino-1<u>H</u>-1,2,4-triazoles (1) with aryloxyacetyl-chlorides in the presence of triethylamine lead to the formation of <u>1</u> type 1,2,4-triazolo(1,5-a)pyrimidinone derivatives, while the analogues <u>b</u> type 2-R-3-Q-benzalimino-2<u>H</u>-1,2,4-triazoles (1) formed in the above reaction <u>2</u> type β -lactam derivatives.

In the analogues reaction provided with the mixture of dichloroacetic acid and phosphorous oxychloride derivatives 2 and 4 were formed from derivatives \underline{a} and \underline{b} , respectively.

$$\mathbb{R}^{1} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{N}} \mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{N}} \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{1} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{N}} \mathbb{N} \mathbb{N}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{1} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{N}} \mathbb{N}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{1} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{N}} \mathbb{N}$$

Paper deals with the structure-elucidation of derivatives 1 - 4.

Reference:

(1) J. Reiter et al. J. Heterocycl. Chem. 19, 1157-64 (1982)