

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PATENTS ACT 1952
APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

613222

Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited, of 5-33, Kitahama 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka, JAPAN, hereby apply for the grant of a standard patent for an invention entitled:

5-Substituted-2,4-diphenylpyrimidine Derivatives, Their Production and Use

which is described in the accompanying complete specification.

Details of basic application(s):-

<u>Basic Applic. No:</u>	<u>Country:</u>	<u>Application Date:</u>
199155/88	JP	9 August 1988
243539/88	JP	27 September 1988

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DATED this NINTH day of AUGUST 1989

Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited

By:



Registered Patent Attorney

TO: THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
OUR REF: 103311
S&F CODE: 59080

009368 09/08/89

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

THE PATENTS ACT 1952

DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF A
CONVENTION APPLICATION FOR A PATENTIn support of the Convention Application made for a
patent for an invention entitled:AUSTRALIA
CONVENTION
STANDARD
& PETTY PATENT
DECLARATION 52

Title of Invention

5-SUBSTITUTED-2,4-DIPHENYLPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES,
THEIR PRODUCTION AND USE
I Yoshihiko Nishizawa
~~I/We~~ SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITEDFull name(s) and
address(es) of
Declarant(s)

of 5-33, Kitahama 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka, Japan

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

Full name(s) of
Applicant(s)1. ~~I am/We are the applicant(s) for the patent~~

(or, in the case of an application by a body corporate)

1. I am/~~We are~~ authorised by Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limitedthe applicant(s) for the patent to make this declaration on
its/~~their~~ behalf.2. The basic application(s) as defined by Section 141 of the
Act ~~was/were~~ made

Basic Country(ies)

in Japan

Priority Date(s)

on August 9, 1988 and September 27, 1988

Basic Applicant(s)

both by SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Full name(s) and
address(es) of
inventor(s)3. ~~I am/We are the actual inventor(s) of the invention referred -
to in the basic application(s)~~

(or where a person other than the inventor is the applicant)

3. Junichi Sato of 4-4-5, Kitajo-cho, Toyonaka-shi, Osaka, Japan; Yuzuru
Sanemitsu of 2-2-924, Wakaba-cho, Ashiya-shi, Hyogo, Japan; Shinichi
Kawamura of 2-7-508, Kokawa-cho, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka, Japan;
xxx Nobuaki Mito of 2-14-7, Mefu, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo, Japan; Tatsuhiko
Hamada of 2-14-7, Mefu, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo, Japan and Ryo Yoshida
of 3-10-63, Matsuzono-cho, Misawa-shi, Aomori, Japan

(respectively)

~~is/are~~ the actual inventor(s) of the invention and the facts upon
which the applicant(s) ~~is/are~~ entitled to make the application are
as follows:Set out how Applicant(s)
derive title from actual
inventor(s) e.g. The
Applicant(s) is/are the
assignee(s) of the
invention from the
inventor(s)The Applicant is the assignee of the invention
from the inventors.4. The basic application(s) referred to in paragraph 2 of this
Declaration ~~was/were~~ the first application(s) made in a Convention
country in respect of the invention(s) the subject of the application.Declared at Osaka, Japan this 21th day of July 19 89
SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED

To: The Commissioner of Patents

Signature of Declarant(s)

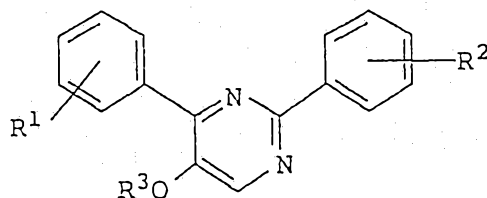
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REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTOR

11/81

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5-SUBSTITUTED-2,4-DIPHENYLPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES, THEIR PRODUCTION AND USE
- International Patent Classification(s)
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- (57) Claim

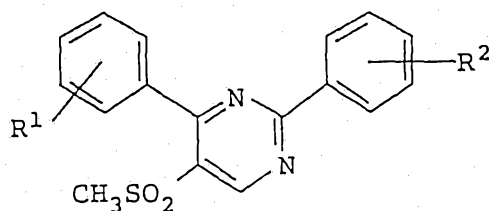
1. A compound of the formula:



wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a (C₁ to C₃)-alkyl group, a halo-(C₁ to C₃)-alkyl group, a (C₁ to C₆)-alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a (C₁ to C₂)-alkylthio group, a halo-(C₁ to C₆)-alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a halo-(C₁ to C₂)-alkylthio group, a phenoxy group, a (C₁ to C₃)-alkylcarboxy group, a halo-(C₁ to C₃)-alkylcarboxy group, a (C₁ to C₂)-alkoxy-(C₁ to C₂)-alkoxy group, a (C₁ to C₃)-alkylsulfonyloxy group, a halo-(C₁ to

C₃)-alkylsulfonyloxy group, a cyano group, a (C₁ to C₃)-alkoxycarbonyl group, a hydroxycarbonyl group, an aminomethyl group or a hydroxymethyl group at the ortho or meta position; R² represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C₁ to C₂)-alkyl group, a halo-(C₁ to C₂)-alkyl group, a (C₁ to C₂)-alkoxy group, a nitro

9. A compound of the formula:



wherein R¹ and R² are each as defined in claim 1.

11. A method for controlling undesired weeds, which comprises applying a herbicidally effective amount of the compound according to claim 1 and an inert carrier or a diluent to the area where undesired weeds grow or will grow.

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FORM 0

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(ORIGINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE:

Class Int Class

Complete Specification Lodged:
Accepted:
Published:

Priority:

Related Art:

Name and Address
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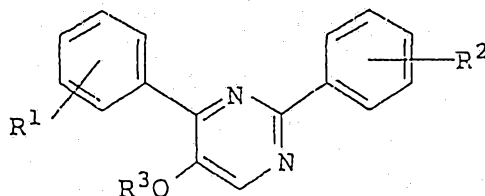
Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

5-Substituted-2,4-diphenylpyrimidine Derivatives, Their
Production and Use

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the
best method of performing it known to me/us

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A compound of the formula:



wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a $(C_1$ to $C_3)$ -alkyl group, a halo- $(C_1$ to $C_3)$ -alkyl group, a $(C_1$ to $C_6)$ -alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a $(C_1$ to $C_2)$ -alkylthio group, a halo- $(C_1$ to $C_6)$ -alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a halo- $(C_1$ to $C_2)$ -alkylthio group, a phenoxy group, a $(C_1$ to $C_3)$ -alkylcarboxy group, a halo- $(C_1$ to $C_3)$ -alkylcarboxy group, a $(C_1$ to $C_2)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1$ to $C_2)$ -alkoxy group, a $(C_1$ to $C_3)$ -alkylsulfonyloxyl group, a halo- $(C_1$ to $C_3)$ -alkylsulfonyloxy group, a cyano group, a $(C_1$ to $C_3)$ -alkoxycarbonyl group, a hydroxycarbonyl group, an aminomethyl group or a hydroxymethyl group at the ortho or meta position; R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a $(C_1$ to $C_2)$ -alkyl group, a halo- $(C_1$ to $C_2)$ -alkyl group, a $(C_1$ to $C_2)$ -alkoxy group, a nitro

group, a (C₁ to C₂)-alkylthio group, a halo-(C₁ to C₂)-alkylthio group or a halo-(C₁ to C₂)-alkoxy group; and R³ represents a (C₁ to C₂)-alkyl group, provided that both R¹ and R² are not a hydrogen atom at the same time. The compound is used as herbicides.

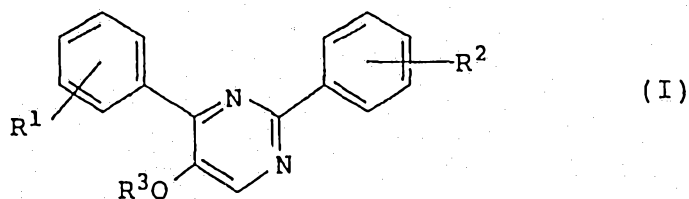
5-SUBSTITUTED-2,4-DIPHENYLPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES,
THEIR PRODUCTION AND USE

The present invention relates to 5-substituted-2,4-diphenylpyrimidine derivatives, their production and use. More particularly, it relates to novel 5-substituted-2,4-diphenylpyrimidine derivatives, a process for producing them, and their use as herbicides.

There have been used a number of herbicides. However, since they are insufficient for herbicidal effects, and also poor in the selectivity between crops and weeds, they do not always satisfy.

The present inventors have made extensive and intensive studies to develop excellent herbicides, and consequently found that the following compound is good in the herbicidal activity as well as in the selectivity between crops and weeds. The present invention is based on this finding.

Namely, the compound of the present invention has the following structural formula;



wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkyl group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkyl group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_6)$ -alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkylthio group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_6)$ -alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkylthio group, a phenoxy group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkylcarboxy group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkylcarboxy group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkoxy group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkylsulfonyloxy group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkylsulfonyloxy group, a cyano group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkoxycarbonyl group, a hydroxycarbonyl group, an aminomethyl group or a hydroxymethyl group at the ortho or meta position; R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkyl group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkyl group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkoxy group, a nitro group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkylthio group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkylthio group or a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkoxy group; and R^3 represents a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkyl group, provided that both R^1 and R^2 are not a hydrogen atom at the same time.

Hitherto, J. Heterocyclic Chem., 23, 77 (1986) discloses 2,4-diphenyl-5-methanesulfonylpyrimidine, etc. similar to the compound of the present invention. However, in this paper, no mention is made of the biological activity of the compounds. Further, the paper does not disclose at all the chemical structure

and biological activity of 5-substituted-2,4-diphenylpyrimidine derivatives of the present invention.

The compound of the present invention has an excellent herbicidal activity, and is good in the selectivity between crops and weeds. Namely, the compound of the present invention has a good herbicidal activity on a number of undesired weeds which will cause a problem to the foliar treatment as well as the soil treatment in up land fields. Examples of these weeds include broad-leaved weeds such as common chickweed (Stellaria media), radish (Raphanus sativus), wild mustard (Sinapis arvensis), velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti), prickly sida (Sida spinosa), field pansy (Viola arvensis), catchweed bedstraw (Galium aparine), ivyleaf morningglory (Ipomoea hederacea), tall morningglory (Pharbitis purpurea), black nightshade (Solanum nigrum), and persian speedwell (Veronica persica); and graminaceous weeds such as Japanese millet (Echinochloa frumentacea), barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli), green foxtail (Setaria viridis), large crabgrass (Digitaria sanguinalis), oats (Avena sativa), and wild oats (Avena fatua). In addition, the compound of the present invention does not exert undesired phytotoxicity to main crops such as wheat, barley, rice plant, soybean, cotton, and corn.

Further, the compound of the present invention has a herbicidal activity on a variety of weeds in paddy fields, for example, graminaceous weeds such as barnyardgrass (Echinochloa oryzoides), and does not exert undesired phytotoxicity on rice plant.

In the compound of the present invention, it is preferable that R^1 is a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkyl group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkyl group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_6)$ -alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkylthio group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_6)$ -alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkylthio group, a phenoxy group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkylcarboxy group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkylcarboxy group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkoxy group, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkylsulfonyloxy group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_3)$ -alkylsulfonyloxy group or a cyano group at the meta position; and R^2 is a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkyl group, a halo- $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkyl group or a $(C_1 \text{ to } C_2)$ -alkoxy group at the meta or para position. More preferably, R^1 is a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl group or a trifluoromethoxy group at the meta position; R^2 is a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom or a trifluoromethyl group at the para position; and R^3 is a methyl group. Most preferably, R^1 is a trifluoromethyl group or a

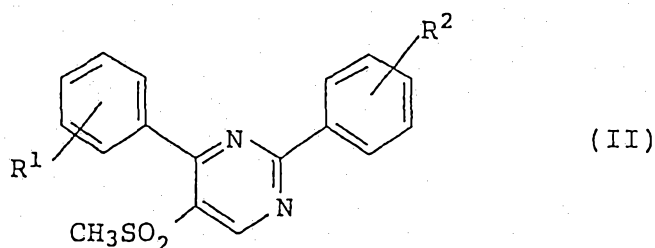
trifluoromethoxy group at the meta position; R^2 is a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom or a trifluoromethyl group at the para position; and R^3 is a methyl group.

The particularly preferred compounds of the present invention include 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine; 2-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine; and 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine.

The compound (I) of the present invention can be produced by the following procedures:

Procedure (A):

The compound (I) is prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



[wherein R^1 and R^2 are each as defined above] with a compound of the formula:



(III)

[wherein M is a metal atom, and R^3 is as defined above].

The reaction is usually carried out in an inert solvent at a temperature of about 20 to 100°C for a period of about 0.5 to 5 hours.

Normally, the compound (III) is used in an amount of about 1 to 10 equivalents to one equivalent of the compound (II).

The solvent includes aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g., hexane, heptane, ligroin, petroleum ether), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene), ethers (e.g., diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether), alcohols (e.g., methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, t-butanol), esters (e.g., ethyl acetate, butyl acetate), acid amides (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide, acetamide), sulfur compounds (e.g., dimethyl sulfoxide), and mixtures thereof.

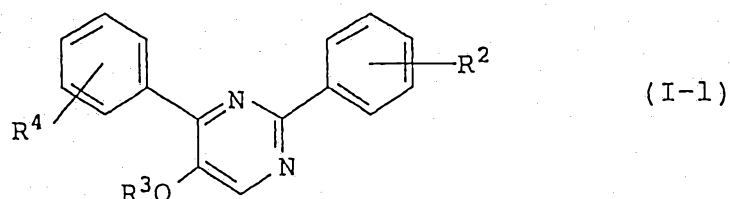
The compound (III) includes alkali metal alkoxides (e.g., sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide).

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to the usual after-treatment such as extraction with organic solvents, concentration, etc., to obtain the compound (I) of the present

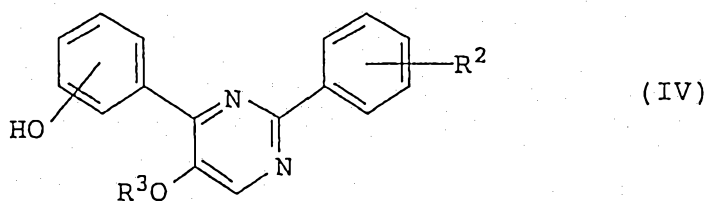
invention, and if necessary, purified by chromatography, distillation, recrystallization, etc.

Procedure (B):

A compound of the formula:



[wherein R^4 is a (C_2 to C_6)-alkoxy group or a halo- (C_2 to C_6)-alkoxy group at the ortho or meta position; and R^2 and R^3 are each as defined above] is prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



[wherein R^2 and R^3 are each as defined above; and the hydroxy group of the phenol moiety bonded to the

pyrimidine ring is positioned at the ortho or meta position] with a (C_2 to C_6)-olefin which may be substituted with halogen.

The reaction is usually carried out in the presence of a base in an inert solvent at a temperature of 30 to 150°C for a period of about 1 to 100 hours.

Normally, the olefin and the base are used respectively in amounts of about 5 to 30 equivalents and of about 1 to 10 equivalents to one equivalent of the compound (IV).

The solvent includes aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g., hexane, heptane, ligroin, petroleum ether), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g., chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene), ethers (e.g., diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether), nitriles (e.g., acetonitrile, isobutyronitrile), acid amides (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide, acetamide), water, and mixtures thereof.

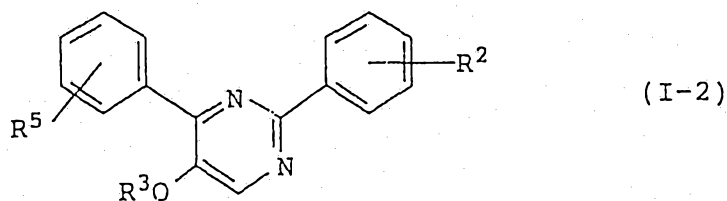
The base includes inorganic bases (e.g., sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydride), etc.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to the usual after-treatment such as extraction with organic solvents, concentration,

etc., and if necessary, purified by chromatography, distillation, recrystallization, etc.

Procedure (C):

A compound of the formula:



[wherein R⁵ is a (C₁ to C₃)-alkylsulfonyloxy group or a halo-(C₁ to C₃)-alkylsulfonyloxy group at the ortho or meta position; and R² and R³ are each as defined above] is prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



[wherein R⁶ is a (C₁ to C₃)-alkylsulfonyl group which may be substituted with halogen] with the compound (IV).

The reaction is usually carried out with or without an inert solvent and in the presence of a base at a temperature of about 0 to 50°C for a period of about 0.5 to 5 hours.

Normally, the compound (V) and the base are used respectively in amounts of about 1 to 2 equivalents and of about 1 to 5 equivalents to one equivalent of the compound (IV).

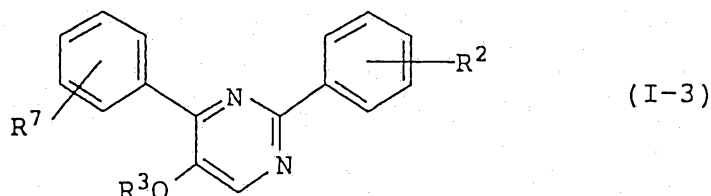
The solvent includes aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g., hexane, heptane, ligroin, petroleum ether), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g., chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethane, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene), ethers (e.g., diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether), ketones (e.g., acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, isophorone, cyclohexanone), esters (e.g., ethyl formate, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, diethyl carbonate), pyridine, acid amides (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide, acetamide), water, and mixtures thereof.

The base includes organic bases (e.g., pyridine), etc.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to the usual after-treatment such as extraction with organic solvents, concentration, etc., and if necessary, purified by chromatography, distillation, recrystallization, etc.

Procedure (D):

A compound of the formula:



[wherein R^7 is a (C_1 to C_6)-alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, at the ortho or meta position; and R^2 and R^3 are each as defined above] is prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



[wherein R^8 is a (C_1 to C_6)-alkyl group, a (C_2 to C_6)-alkenyl group or a (C_2 to C_6)-alkynyl group; and X is a halogen atom] with the compound (IV).

The reaction is usually carried out in the presence of a base in an inert solvent at a temperature of 20 to 150°C for a period of about 0.5 to 50 hours.

Normally, the compound (VI) and the base are used respectively in amounts of about 1 to 20

equivalents and of about 1 to 20 equivalents to one equivalent of the compound (IV).

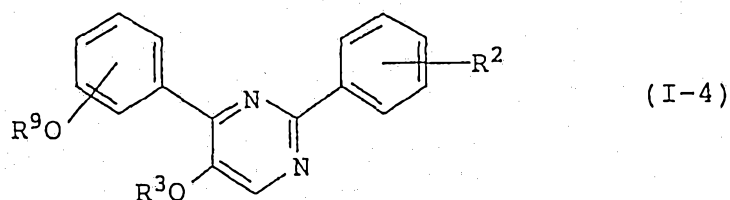
The solvent includes aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g., hexane, heptane, ligroin, petroleum ether), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene), ethers (e.g., diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether), ketones (e.g., acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, isophorone, cyclohexanone), esters (e.g., ethyl formate, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, diethyl carbonate), nitriles (e.g., acetonitrile, isobutyronitrile), acid amides (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide, acetamide), and water.

The base includes inorganic bases (e.g., sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydride), etc.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to the usual after-treatment such as extraction with organic solvents, concentration, etc., and if necessary, purified by chromatography, distillation, recrystallization, etc.

Procedure (E):

A compound of the formula:



[wherein R^9 is a (C_1 to C_3)-acyl group; and R^2 and R^3 are each as defined above] is prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



[wherein R^9 is as defined above] with the compound (IV).

The reaction is usually carried out with or without an inert solvent and in the presence of an acid catalyst at a temperature of about 0 to 100°C for a period of about 0.5 to 30 hours.

Normally, the compound (VII) is used in an amount of about 1 to 3 equivalents to one equivalent of the compound (IV).

The solvent includes aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g., hexane, heptane, ligroin, petroleum ether), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g., chloroform, carbon

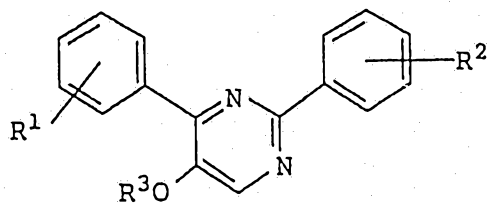
tetrachloride, dichloroethane, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene), ethers (e.g., diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether), ketones (e.g., acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, isophorone, cyclohexanone), acid amides (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide, acetamide), water, and mixtures thereof.

The acid catalyst includes organic acids (e.g., acetic acid), inorganic acids (e.g., hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid), etc.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to the usual after-treatment such as extraction with organic solvents, concentration, etc., and if necessary, purified by chromatography, distillation, recrystallization, etc.

Table 1 illustrates examples of the compound (I) of the present invention which can be produced by the above procedures.

Table 1



<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>
H	p-Cl	CH ₃
H	p-Br	CH ₃
H	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
H	p-NO ₂	CH ₃
m-F	H	CH ₃
m-F	p-CH ₃	CH ₃
m-F	p-F	CH ₃
m-F	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-F	p-Cl	CH ₃
m-F	p-Br	CH ₃
m-F	p-F	C ₂ H ₅
m-Cl	p-F	CH ₃
m-Cl	H	CH ₃
m-Cl	p-Cl	CH ₃
m-Cl	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-Br	H	CH ₃

Table 1 (cont'd)

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>
m-Br	p-Cl	CH ₃
m-Br	p-Br	CH ₃
m-Br	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-Br	p-NO ₂	CH ₃
m-Br	p-F	C ₂ H ₅
o-Br	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-I	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-I	p-F	CH ₃
m-I	p-F	C ₂ H ₅
m-CH ₃	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
o-CH ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	H	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-CH ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-Cl	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-Br	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-CH ₃ O	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	m-CH ₃ O	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	m-F	CH ₃

Table 1 (cont'd)

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>
m-CF ₃	o-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-F	C ₂ H ₅
m-CF ₃	p-CF ₃	C ₂ H ₅
m-CF ₃	p-Cl	C ₂ H ₅
m-CF ₃	p-CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅
m-CF ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅
o-CF ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
o-CF ₃	o-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-C ₂ H ₅ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-C ₂ H ₅ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-(i)C ₃ H ₇ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-(sec)C ₄ H ₉ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-(sec)C ₄ H ₉ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CH ₂ =CHCH ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₂ =CHCH ₂ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CH≡CCH ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH≡CCH ₂ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ S	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ S	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃

Table 1 (cont'd)

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>
m-CF ₃ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ O	p-Cl	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ O	p-F	C ₂ H ₅
m-CCl ₃ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-CCl ₃ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₂ HO	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₂ HO	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₂ ClO	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₂ ClO	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ CF ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ CF ₂ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₂ HCF ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₂ HCF ₂ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CCl ₂ HCF ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-CCl ₂ HCF ₂ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ S	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ S	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-C ₆ H ₅ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-C ₆ H ₅ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ CO ₂	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ CO ₂	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CClFHCF ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃

Table 1 (cont'd)

R^1	R^2	R^3
m-CClFHCF ₂ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CClFHCClFO	p-F	CH ₃
m-CClFHCClFO	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ CO ₂	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ OCH ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ OCH ₂ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ SO ₃	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ SO ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ CH ₂ SO ₃	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₃ CH ₂ SO ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ SO ₃	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ SO ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ CF ₂ SO ₃	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ CF ₂ SO ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ O	p-CF ₃ O	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-CF ₃ O	CH ₃
m-CH ₂ NH ₂	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CH ₂ NH ₂	p-F	CH ₃
m-CH ₂ OH	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CH ₂ OH	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ O	p-SCH ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-SCH ₃	CH ₃

Table 1 (cont'd)

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>
m-CN	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-CN	p-F	CH ₃
m-COOH	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-COOH	p-F	CH ₃
m-COOCH ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃
m-COOCH ₃	p-F	CH ₃
m-CClF=CFO	p-F	CH ₃
m-CF ₃ O	p-SCF ₃	CH ₃
m-CF ₃	p-SCF ₃	CH ₃

The present invention will be illustrated in more detail by the following examples, but the present invention is not construed as being limited thereto.

First, Production Examples of the present invention are shown below.

Production Example 1

2 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-5-methanesulfonylpyrimidine and 0.3 g of sodium methoxide were added to 20 ml of ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 5 hours. The solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure. The residue was washed

with water, and then dried to obtain 1.5 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine (Compound 18).

Production Example 2

1.5 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine and 0.25 g of sodium hydride were added to 15 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide, and the resulting mixture was heated to 70°C. After adding 6.6 g of 1,1-dichloro-2,2-difluoroethylene thereto, the mixture was heated under reflux for 3 days. After completion of the reaction, ice-cold water was added to the mixture. Subsequently the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The solvent was evaporated off, and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, thereby obtaining 1.0 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-(1',1'-difluoro-2',2'-dichloroethoxy)-phenyl]-5-methoxypyrimidine (Compound 53).

Production Example 3

1.2 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine and 0.57 g of methanesulfonyl chloride were added to 10 ml of pyridine, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, ice-cold water was added to the mixture. Subsequently the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The

solvent was evaporated off, and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, thereby obtaining 1.0 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-methanesulfonyloxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine (Compound 54).

Production Example 4

1.2 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine, 5.5 g of potassium carbonate, and 5.5 g of 2-bromobutane were added to 200 ml of acetone, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 2 days. The solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with water, and then purified by column chromatography on silica gel, thereby obtaining 1.0 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-[3-sec-butoxyphenyl]-5-methoxypyrimidine (Compound 50).

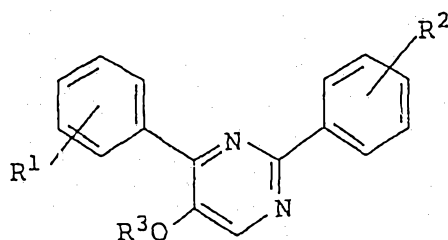
Production Example 5

One drop of 96% sulfuric acid was added to a mixture of 1.2 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine and 0.5 g of acetic anhydride, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 20 hours at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, ice-cold water was added to the mixture. Subsequently the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The solvent was evaporated off, and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica

gel, thereby obtaining 1.0 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-acetoxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine (Compound 55).

Table 2 illustrates part of the compounds of the present invention produced according to the above Production Examples.

Table 2



Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Melting Point (°C)
1	m-Cl	p-F	CH ₃	126.0
2	H	p-Cl	CH ₃	105.5
3	H	p-Br	CH ₃	155.4
4	H	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	84.4
5	H	p-NO ₂	CH ₃	163.5
6	m-Cl	H	CH ₃	97.0
7	m-Cl	p-Cl	CH ₃	143.0
8	m-Cl	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	97.0
9	m-Br	H	CH ₃	103.2
10	m-Br	p-Cl	CH ₃	153.3

Table 2 (cont'd)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Melting Point (°C)
11	m-Br	p-Br	CH ₃	158.9
12	m-Br	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	124.5
13	m-Br	p-NO ₂	CH ₃	152.1(dec)
14	o-Br	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	119.0
15	o-CH ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	103.4
16	m-CF ₃	H	CH ₃	92.6
17	m-CF ₃	p-CH ₃	CH ₃	95.8
18	m-CF ₃	p-F	CH ₃	98.9
19	m-CF ₃	p-Cl	CH ₃	127.4
20	m-CF ₃	p-Br	CH ₃	130.5
21	m-CF ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	108.3
22	m-CF ₃	p-CH ₃ O	CH ₃	104.3
23	m-I	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	131.4
24	m-F	H	CH ₃	83.5
25	m-F	p-CH ₃	CH ₃	72.5
26	m-F	p-F	CH ₃	98.3
27	m-F	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	101.3
28	m-F	p-Cl	CH ₃	104.5
29	m-F	p-Br	CH ₃	131.2
30	o-CF ₃	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	142.5
31	m-CF ₃ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	94.6

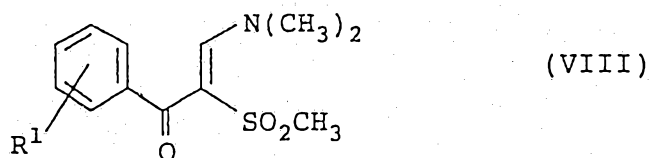
Table 2 (cont'd)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Melting Point (°C)
32	m-CF ₃ O	p-F	CH ₃	73.9
33	m-I	p-F	CH ₃	111.5
34	m-CF ₃	p-F	C ₂ H ₅	90.6
35	m-CF ₃	p-CF ₃	C ₂ H ₅	101.4
36	m-CF ₃	p-Cl	C ₂ H ₅	103.0
37	m-CF ₃	p-CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	98.4
38	m-CF ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	104.1
39	m-Br	p-F	C ₂ H ₅	110.0
40	m-F	p-F	C ₂ H ₅	111.9
41	m-I	p-F	C ₂ H ₅	122.5
42	m-CF ₃ O	p-F	C ₂ H ₅	66.6
43	m-CH ₃	p-F	CH ₃	106.7
44	m-C ₂ H ₅ O	p-F	CH ₃	86.1
45	m-CH ₃ OCH ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃	93.4
46	m-CH ₃ O	p-F	CH ₃	90.2
47	m-(i)C ₃ H ₇ O	p-F	CH ₃	78.2
48	m-CF ₃ O	p-Cl	CH ₃	95.3
49	m-CF ₂ HCF ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃	79.2
50	m-(sec)C ₄ H ₉ O	p-F	CH ₃	86.0
51	m-C ₆ H ₅ O	p-F	CH ₃	150.4
52	m-CF ₃	o-F	CH ₃	67.8

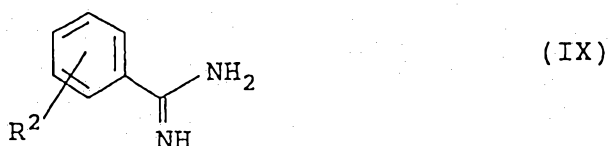
Table 2 (cont'd)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Melting Point (°C)
53	m-CCl ₂ HCF ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃	75.5
54	m-CH ₃ SO ₃	p-F	CH ₃	121.4
55	m-CH ₃ CO ₂	p-F	CH ₃	113.6
56	m-CF ₃ CO ₂	p-F	CH ₃	147.4
57	m-CF ₃	m-CH ₃ O	CH ₃	83.1
58	m-CF ₃	m-F	CH ₃	60.0
59	m-CF ₃ SO ₃	p-F	CH ₃	127.5
60	m-CH ₃ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	98.2
61	m-C ₂ H ₅ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	86.4
62	m-CH ₃ OCH ₂ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	79.3
63	m-C ₆ H ₅ O	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	132.2
64	m-CF ₃	m-CF ₃	CH ₃	98.2
65	m-CF ₃ O	m-F	CH ₃	51.6
66	m-CF ₃ O	m-CF ₃	CH ₃	55.7
67	m-CH ₂ =CHCH ₂ O	p-F	CH ₃	1.6180 (n _D ²⁵)
68	m-CF ₃	m-Cl	CH ₃	78.8
69	m-CF ₂ HO	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	93.4
70	m-CF ₃ O	m-Cl	CH ₃	77.8
71	m-CF ₃	p-SCH ₃	CH ₃	121.1
72	m-CN	p-CF ₃	CH ₃	131.7
73	m-CF ₂ HO	p-F	CH ₃	88.5

The compound (II), which is a starting material for the compound of the present invention, is prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



[wherein R¹ is as defined above] with a compound of the formula:



[wherein R² is as defined above].

The reaction is usually carried out in a solvent at a temperature of about 20 to 100°C for a period of about 0.5 to 5 hours.

Normally, the compound (IX) is used in an amount of about 1.1 to 1.2 equivalents to one equivalent of the compound (VIII).

The solvent includes aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g., hexane, heptane, ligroin, petroleum ether), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g., chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene), ethers (e.g., diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether), alcohols (e.g., methanol, ethanol, isopropanol), acid amides (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide, acetamide), sulfur compounds (e.g., dimethyl sulfoxide, sulfolane), and mixtures thereof.

In the above reaction, the compound (IX) is normally used in the form of adducts of acids (e.g., a salt of hydrochloric acid). In this case, inorganic bases (e.g., potassium carbonate) or alkali metal alkoxides (e.g., sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide) are used.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to the usual after-treatment such as extraction with organic solvents, concentration, etc., and if necessary, purified by chromatography, recrystallization, etc.

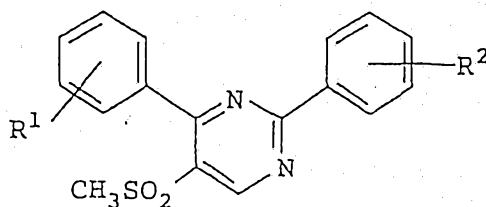
Production Example 6

6 g of 1-(3-trifluoromethylbenzoyl)-1-methanesulfonyl-2-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethene and 4 g of 4-fluorobenzamidine hydrochloride were dissolved in 30 ml

of methanol at room temperature. After adding 1.2 g of sodium methoxide thereto, the mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour. The solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with water, and then dried to obtain 6 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-5-methanesulfonylpyrimidine (Compound 112).

Table 3 illustrates examples of the compound (II) produced according to the above Production Example 6.

Table 3



Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	¹ H-NMR (δ value)*
101	H	p-CF ₃	9.55 (s, 1H), 8.72-8.6(d, 2H), 8.05-7.5 (m, 7H), 3.15 (s, 3H)
102	H	p-NO ₂	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.8-8.3 (q, 4H), 7.7 (brs, 5H), 3.2 (s, 3H)
103	m-Cl	H	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.65-8.45 (m, 2H), 7.8-7.45 (m, 7H), 2.8 (s, 3H)

Table 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	¹ H-NMR (δ value)*
104	m-Cl	p-CF ₃	9.5 (s, 1H), 8.7-8.55 (d, 2H), 7.85-7.2 (m, 6H), 2.8 (s, 3H)
105	m-Br	H	9.25 (s, 1H), 8.55-7.3 (m, 9H), 3.15 (s, 3H)
106	m-Br	p-Cl	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.55-7.5 (m, 8H), 3.2 (s, 3H)
107	m-Br	p-Br	9.5 (s, 1H), 8.5-8.35 (d, 2H), 7.95-7.4 (m, 6H), 3.2 (s, 3H)
108	m-Br	p-CF ₃	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.7-8.5 (d, 2H), 8.0-7.4 (m, 6H), 3.2 (s, 3H)
109	o-Br	p-CF ₃	9.55 (s, 1H), 8.65-8.5 (d, 2H), 7.95-7.35 (m, 6H), 3.2 (s, 3H)
110	m-CF ₃	H	9.5 (s, 1H), 8.65-7.4 (m, 9H), 2.8 (s, 3H)
111	m-CF ₃	p-CH ₃	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.5-8.35 (d, 2H), 8.05-7.85 (m, 4H), 7.45-7.3 (d, 2H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H)
112	m-CF ₃	p-F	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.7-7.0 (m, 8H), 3.0 (s, 3H)
113	m-CF ₃	p-Cl	9.4 (s, 1H), 8.55-8.4 (d, 2H), 8.0-7.45 (m, 6H), 3.0 (s, 3H)
114	m-CF ₃	p-Br	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.5-7.6 (m, 8H), 3.05 (s, 3H)
115	m-CF ₃	p-CF ₃	9.5 (s, 1H), 8.75-7.6 (m, 8H), 2.8 (s, 3H)

Table 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	¹ H-NMR (δ value)*
116	m-CF ₃	p-NO ₂	9.6 (s, 1H), 8.8-7.7 (m, 8H), 3.25 (s, 3H)
117	m-CF ₃	p-CH ₃ O	9.4 (s, 1H), 8.6-8.4 (d, 2H), 8.1-7.7 (m, 4H), 7.1-6.95 (d, 2H), 3.9 (s, 3H), 3.0 (s, 3H)
118	m-I	p-CF ₃	9.5 (s, 1H), 8.75-8.6 (d, 2H), 8.15-7.2 (m, 6H), 3.22 (s, 1H)
119	m-F	H	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.55-8.35 (m, 2H), 7.75-7.55 (m, 7H), 3.1 (s, 3H)
120	m-F	p-CH ₃	9.35 (s, 1H), 8.4-8.25 (d, 2H), 7.6-7.3 (m, 6H), 3.2 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H)
121	m-F	p-F	9.4 (s, 1H), 8.65-8.4 (m, 2H), 7.75-7.0 (m, 6H), 2.8 (s, 3H)
122	m-F	p-Cl	9.35 (s, 1H), 8.5-8.35 (d, 2H), 7.7-7.5 (m, 6H), 3.2 (s, 3H)
123	m-F	p-Br	9.35 (s, 1H), 8.4-8.25 (d, 2H), 7.75-7.4 (m, 6H), 3.15 (s, 3H)
124	m-I	p-F	9.35 (s, 1H), 8.6-8.3 (m, 2H), 8.0-7.15 (m, 6H), 3.05 (s, 3H)
125	m-CF ₃ O	p-CF ₃	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.7-8.55 (d, 2H), 7.8-7.45 (m, 6H), 2.8 (s, 3H)
126	m-CF ₃ O	p-F	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.7-8.45 (m, 2H), 7.75-7.0 (m, 6H), 2.8 (s, 3H)

Table 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	¹ H-NMR (δ value)*
127	o-CF ₃	p-CF ₃	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.7-8.55 (m, 2H), 7.8-7.65 (m, 6H), 2.8 (s, 3H)
128	m-CH ₃	p-F	9.30 (s, 1H), 8.6-6.9 (m, 8H), 2.65 (s, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H)
129	m-C ₂ H ₅ O	p-F	9.40 (s, 1H), 8.70-8.40 (m, 2H), 7.50-6.95 (m, 6H), 4.30-3.95 (q, 2H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 1.60-1.35 (t, 3H)
130	m-CH ₃ OCH ₂ O	p-F	9.35 (s, 1H), 8.60-8.35 (m, 2H), 7.45-6.95 (m, 6H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.75 (s, 3H)
131	m-CF ₃	o-F	9.50 (s, 1H), 8.30-7.0 (m, 8H), 2.80 (s, 3H)
132	m-C ₆ H ₅ O	p-F	9.35 (s, 1H), 8.60-8.35 (m, 2H), 7.5-6.95 (m, 11H), 2.80 (s, 3H)
133	o-CF ₃	o-F	9.5 (s, 1H), 8.20-7.0 (m, 8H), 2.80 (s, 3H)
134	m-Cl	o-F	9.50 (s, 1H), 8.35-7.0 (m, 8H), 2.80 (s, 3H)
135	m-CF ₃	m-CH ₃ O	9.40 (s, 1H), 8.20-6.95 (m, 8H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 2.75 (s, 3H)
136	m-CF ₃	m-F	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.40-7.05 (m, 8H), 2.80 (s, 3H)
137	m-CF ₃	m-CF ₃	9.45 (s, 1H), 8.85-8.60 (m, 2H), 8.10-7.40 (m, 6H), 2.75 (s, 3H)

Table 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	¹ H-NMR (δ value)*
138	m-CF ₃ O	m-CF ₃	9.30 (s, 1H), 8.70-8.50 (m, 2H), 7.80-7.20 (m, 6H), 2.90 (s, 3H)
139	m-CH ₃ OCH ₂ O	p-CF ₃	9.50 (s, 1H), 8.80-8.50 (m, 2H), 7.85-7.20 (m, 6H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 2.80 (s, 3H)
140	m-CF ₃ O	m-Cl	9.40 (s, 1H), 8.60-8.35 (m, 2H), 7.90-7.25 (m, 6H), 2.75 (s, 3H)
141	m-CF ₃	p-SCH ₃	9.30 (s, 1H), 8.45-7.15 (m, 8H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 2.50 (s, 3H)
142	m-CH ₃ CH ₂ O	p-CF ₃	9.35 (s, 1H), 8.60-8.45 (m, 2H), 7.70-6.95 (m, 6H), 4.25-3.90 (q, 2H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 1.55-1.30 (t, 3H)
143	m-CN	p-CF ₃	9.40 (s, 1H), 8.75-7.6 (m, 8H), 3.0 (s, 3H)

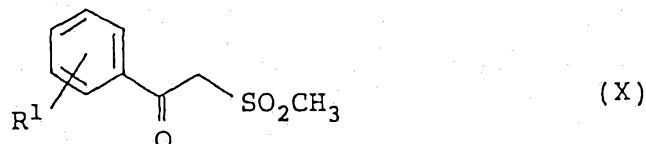
*Solvent

CDCl₃: Compounds 104, 110, 112, 121, 125, 126, 127, 129-141

CDCl₃+DMSO-d₆: Compounds 113, 117, 128, 142, 143

DMSO-d₆: other compounds

The compound represented by the formula (VIII) is prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



[wherein R^1 is as defined above] with N,N-dimethylformamide dimethylacetal. The reaction is usually carried out with or without a solvent at a temperature of 20 to 150°C for a period of about 0.5 to 10 hours.

Normally, N,N-dimethylformamide dimethylacetal is used in an amount of 1.0 to 1.5 equivalents to one equivalent of the compound (X).

The solvent includes aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g., hexane, heptane, ligroin, petroleum ether), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g., chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethane, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene), ethers (e.g., diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether), alcohols (e.g., methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, t-butanol, octanol, cyclohexanol, methylcellosolve, diethylene glycol, glycerin), acid amides

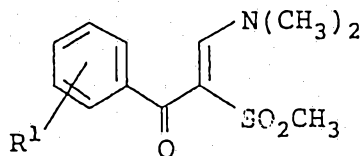
(e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide), sulfur compounds (e.g., dimethyl sulfoxide, sulfolane), and mixtures thereof.

Production Example 7

2.5 g of m-trifluoromethyl- α -methanesulfonyl-acetophenone and 1.4 g of N,N-dimethylformamide dimethylacetal were dissolved in 40 ml of toluene, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. The solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure. The residue was treated with column chromatography on silica gel, thereby obtaining 3 g of 1-(3-trifluoromethylbenzoyl)-1-methanesulfonyl-2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-ethene (Compound 205).

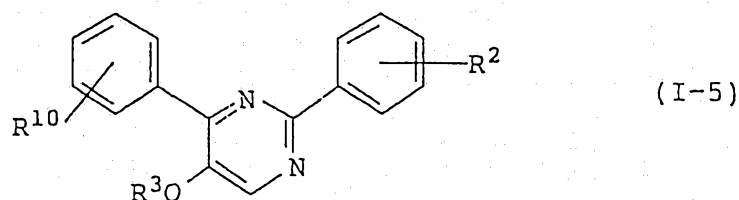
Table 4 illustrates examples of the compound (VIII) produced according to the above Production Example 7.

Table 4



Compound No.	R ¹	¹ H-NMR (δ value, CDCl ₃ solvent)
201	m-F	7.8 (s, 1H), 7.7-7.2 (m, 4H), 3.2 (s, 3H), 2.8 (brs, 6H)
202	m-Cl	7.7-7.1 (m, 5H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.7 (brs, 6H)
203	m-Br	7.9-7.15 (m, 5H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.75 (brs, 6H)
204	m-I	8.15-7.1 (m, 5H), 3.2 (s, 3H), 2.8 (brs, 6H)
205	m-CF ₃	8.0-7.5 (m, 5H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.8 (brs, 6H)
206	o-Br	7.85-7.25 (m, 5H), 3.0 (brs, 9H)
207	m-CF ₃ O	7.80-7.40 (m, 5H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.75 (brs, 6H)
208	m-CH ₃ OCH ₂ O	7.70 (s, 1H), 7.40-7.10 (m, 4H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.7 (brs, 6H)

The compound represented by the formula (IV) is prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



[wherein R^{10} is a methoxymethoxy group at the ortho or meta position; and R^2 and R^3 are each as defined above] with an acid. The reaction is usually carried out with a solvent at a temperature of 20 to 100°C for a period of 1 to 5 hours.

Normally, the acid is used in an amount of 1 to 10 equivalents to one equivalent of the compound (I-5).

The solvent includes aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g., hexane, heptane, ligroin, petroleum ether), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g., chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene), ethers (e.g., diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether), ketones (e.g., acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, isophorone, cyclohexanone), alcohols (e.g., methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, t-butanol), water, and mixtures thereof.

The acid includes organic acids (e.g., acetic acid), inorganic acids (e.g., hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid), and Lewis acids (e.g., fluoroborane ether complex).

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to the usual after-treatment such as extraction with organic solvents, concentration, etc., and if necessary, purified by chromatography, recrystallization, etc. to obtain the desired compound.

Production Example 8

8 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-methoxymethoxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine was added to a mixture of 150 ml of tetrahydrofuran and 150 ml of isopropyl alcohol. After adding 10 ml of 12 N hydrochloric acid thereto, the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 60°C. The solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with water, and then dried to obtain 7 g of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine.

For the practical use of the compound (I), it is usually formulated with conventional solid or liquid carriers or diluents as well as surface active agents or auxiliary agents into conventional preparation forms such as emulsifiable concentrates, wettable powders, suspensions and granules. The content of the compound

(I) as the active ingredient in such preparation forms is normally within a range of about 1 to 80% by weight, preferably of about 2 to 70% by weight. Examples of the solid carrier or diluent are fine powders or granules of kaolin clay, attapulgite clay, bentonite, terra alba, pyrophyllite, talc, diatomaceous earth, calcite, walnut shell powders, urea, ammonium sulfate and synthetic hydrous silicate, etc. As the liquid carrier or diluent, there may be exemplified aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., xylene, methylnaphthalene), alcohols (e.g., isopropanol, ethylene glycol, cellosolve), ketones (e.g., acetone, cyclohexanone, isophorone), soybean oil, cotton seed oil, dimethyl sulfoxide, N,N-dimethylformamide, acetonitrile, water, etc.

The surface active agent used for emulsification, dispersion or spreading may be of any type, for instance, either anionic or non-ionic. Examples of the surface active agent include alkylsulfates, alkylsulfonates, alkylarylsulfonates, dialkylsulfosuccinates, phosphates of polyoxyethylenealkylaryl ethers, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ethers, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer, sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, etc. Examples of the auxiliary agents include ligninsulfonates, sodium alginate,

polyvinyl alcohol, gum arabic, CMC (carboxymethyl cellulose), PAP (isopropyl acid phosphate), etc.

Practical embodiments of the herbicidal composition according to the present invention are illustratively shown in the following Formulation Examples wherein parts are by weight. The compound number of the active ingredient corresponds to the one in Table 2.

Formulation Example 1

Seventy parts of Compound 8 or 17, 3 parts of calcium ligninsulfonate, 2 parts of sodium laurylsulfate and 25 parts of synthetic hydrous silicate are well mixed while being powdered to obtain a wettable powder.

Formulation Example 2

Ten parts of Compound 10, 18, or 20, 14 parts of polyoxyethylene styrylphenyl ether, 6 parts of calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, 70 parts of xylene are well mixed to obtain an emulsifiable concentrate.

Formulation Example 3

Two parts of Compound 12 or 23, 1 part of synthetic hydrous silicate, 2 parts of calcium ligninsulfonate, 30 parts of bentonite and 65 parts of kaolin clay are well mixed while being powdered. The mixture is then kneaded with water, granulated and dried to obtain granules.

Formulation Example 4

Twenty-five parts of Compound 20 is mixed with 3 parts of polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate, 3 parts of carboxymethyl cellulose and 69 parts of water and pulverized until the particle size of the mixture becomes less than 5 microns to obtain a suspension.

The compound (I) thus formulated in any suitable preparation form is useful for pre-emergence or post-emergence control of undesired weeds by soil or foliar treatment as well as flood following treatment. These treatments include application to the soil surface prior to or after transplanting, incorporation into the soil, etc. The foliar treatment may be effected by spraying the herbicidal composition containing the compound (I) over the top of plants. It may also be applied directly to the weeds if care is taken to keep the chemical off the crop foliage.

The compound (I) may be used together with any other herbicide to improve its activity as a herbicide, and in some cases, a synergistic effect can be expected. Further, it may be applied in combination with an insecticide, an acaricide, a nematocide, a fungicide, a plant growth regulator, a fertilizer, a soil improver, etc. Furthermore, it may be used as a herbicide applicable to agricultural plowed fields as well as

paddy fields. It is also useful as a herbicide to be employed for orchards, pasture lands, lawns, forests, non-agricultural fields, etc.

The dosage of the compound (I) may vary depending on the prevailing weather conditions, the formulation used, the prevailing season, the mode of application, the soil involved, the crop and weed specides, etc. Generally, however, the dosage of the active ingredient is from about 1 to 8000 grams, preferably from about 5 to 2000 grams per hectare.

The herbicidal composition of the invention formulated in the form of an emulsifiable concentrate, a wettable powder or a suspension may ordinarily be employed by diluting it with water at a volume of about 100 to 1000 liters per hectare, if necessary, with addition of an auxiliary agent such as a spreading agent. Examples of the spreading agent include, in addition to the surface active agents as noted above, polyoxyethylene resin acid (ester), ligninsulfonate, abietylenic acid salt, dinaphthylmethanedisulfonate, paraffin, etc. The composition formulated in the form of granules may be normally applied as such without dilution.

The biological data of the compound (I) as herbicides will be illustratively shown in the following

Test Examples wherein the phytotoxicity to crop plants and the herbicidal activity on weeds were observed visually as to the degree of germination as well as the growth inhibition and rated with an index 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, the numeral "0" indicating no material difference as seen in comparison with the untreated plants and the numeral "10" indicating the complete inhibition or death of the test plants.

The compounds as shown in Table 5 were used for comparison.

Table 5

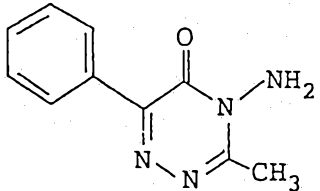
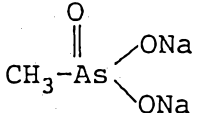
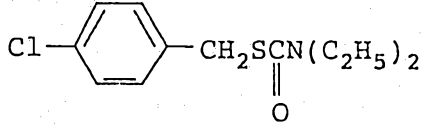
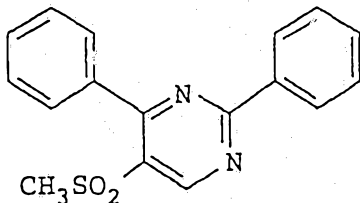
<u>Compound Code</u>	<u>Structural Formula</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
A		Metamitron (Commercial herbicide)
B		DSMA (Commercial herbicide)
C		Benthiocarb (Commercial herbicide)

Table 5 (cont'd)

<u>Compound Code</u>	<u>Structural Formula</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
D		Described in <u>J. Heterocyclic Chem.</u> , <u>23</u> , 77 (1986)

Test Example 1

Cylindrical plastic pots (diameter, 10 cm; height, 10 cm) were filled with upland field soil, and the seeds of tall morningglory and velvetleaf were sowed therein and covered with soil. A designated amount of the test compound formulated in a wettable powder as in Formulation Example 1 was diluted with water, and the dilution was sprayed onto the soil surface by means of a small hand sprayer at a spray volume of 1000 liters per hectare. The test plants were grown in a greenhouse for 20 days, and the herbicidal activity was examined. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

<u>Compound No.</u>	<u>Dosage (g/ha)</u>	<u>Herbicidal Activity</u>	
		<u>Tall Morningglory</u>	<u>Velvetleaf</u>
8	2000	10	10
12	2000	10	-
16	2000	10	10
17	2000	10	9
	500	10	-
18	2000	9	10
	500	-	10
19	8000	10	10
21	2000	10	10
31	2000	10	10
	500	10	-
32	2000	10	10
34	2000	10	9
	500	10	-
58	2000	10	-
61	2000	9	-
65	2000	10	-
A	8000	6	6
	2000	2	2
D	2000	0	0

Test Example 2

Cylindrical plastic pots (diameter, 10 cm; height, 10 cm) were filled with upland field soil, and

the seeds of tall morningglory, radish and velvetleaf were sowed therein and cultivated in a greenhouse for 10 days. A designated amount of the test compound formulated in an emulsifiable concentrate as in Formulation Example 2 was diluted with water containing a spreading agent, and the dilution was sprayed over the foliage of the test plant by means of a small hand sprayer at a spray volume of 1000 liters per hectare. The test plants were further grown in a greenhouse for 20 days, and the herbicidal activity was examined. The results are shown in Table 7.

Table 7

<u>Compound No.</u>	<u>Dosage (g/ha)</u>	<u>Herbicidal Activity</u>		
		<u>Radish</u>	<u>Velvet- leaf</u>	<u>Tall Morningglory</u>
2	500	8	8	9
6	2000	10	10	10
	500	9	-	-
7	2000	10	10	10
	500	9	9	-
8	2000	10	10	10
	500	10	9	10
9	500	10	10	10
	125	8	-	10
10	500	9	9	10
	125	9	9	9
	32	9	-	9

Table 7 (cont'd)

<u>Compound No.</u>	<u>Dosage (g/ha)</u>	<u>Herbicidal Activity</u>		
		<u>Radish</u>	<u>Velvet- leaf</u>	<u>Tall Morningglory</u>
11	500	-	9	9
12	500	10	10	10
	125	9	9	10
	32	-	8	10
14	2000	9	10	9
16	500	10	9	10
	125	8	8	10
17	500	8	9	10
	125	-	9	10
18	500	10	10	10
	125	10	10	10
	32	10	9	9
19	2000	9	9	10
	500	9	9	10
20	500	10	9	10
	125	9	9	9
	32	9	8	9
21	500	10	9	9
	125	10	9	9
	32	10	9	9
23	500	10	8	10
	125	9	8	9
31	500	10	10	9
	125	10	9	9
	32	10	9	9
32	500	10	9	10
	125	10	9	10
	32	10	9	9

Table 7 (cont'd)

<u>Compound No.</u>	<u>Dosage (g/ha)</u>	<u>Herbicidal Activity</u>		
		<u>Radish</u>	<u>Velvet- leaf</u>	<u>Tall Morningglory</u>
34	500	10	9	10
	125	9	9	10
47	2000	10	10	10
	500	9	10	10
	125	9	10	9
48	2000	10	9	10
	500	10	9	10
	125	10	9	10
49	2000	10	10	10
	500	10	9	10
	125	10	9	10
52	2000	9	-	9
58	2000	10	9	10
	500	9	9	10
60	2000	9	9	-
	500	9	9	-
61	500	10	9	10
	125	9	9	10
	32	9	8	10
62	500	9	9	10
	125	9	9	9
63	500	9	8	10
	125	9	8	9
	32	9	8	9
64	2000	9	9	9
	500	9	9	9
65	500	10	9	10
	125	10	9	10
	32	10	9	10

Table 7 (cont'd)

<u>Compound No.</u>	<u>Dosage (g/ha)</u>	<u>Herbicidal Activity</u>		
		<u>Radish</u>	<u>Velvet- leaf</u>	<u>Tall Morningglory</u>
66	500	9	9	10
	125	9	9	10
	32	9	9	9
B	8000	9	0	0
	2000	8	0	0
D	2000	3	2	-

Test Example 3

Cylindrical plastic pots (diameter, 8 cm; height, 12 cm) were filled with paddy field soil, and the seeds of barnyardgrass (Echinochloa oryzicola) were sowed in 1 to 2 cm depth, and water was poured therein to make a flooded condition.

Five days (at that time weeds began to germinate) thereafter, a designated amount of the test compound formulated in an emulsifiable concentrate as in Formulation Example 2 and diluted with water (5 ml) was applied to the pots by perfusion. The test plants were grown for an additional 20 days in a greenhouse, and the herbicidal activity was examined. The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

<u>Compound</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Dosage</u> <u>(g/ha)</u>	<u>Herbicidal Activity</u> <u>Banyardgrass</u>
2	4000	10
4	4000	10
6	4000	10
7	4000	10
8	4000	10
9	4000	10
10	4000	10
11	4000	10
12	4000	10
13	4000	10
14	4000	10
15	4000	10
16	4000	10
17	4000	10
18	4000	10
19	4000	10
20	4000	10
21	4000	10
23	4000	10
31	4000	10
32	4000	10
34	4000	10

Table 8 (cont'd)

<u>Compound No.</u>	<u>Dosage (g/ha)</u>	<u>Herbicidal Activity</u>
		<u>Banyardgrass</u>
47	4000	10
48	4000	10
49	4000	10
52	4000	10
58	4000	10
61	4000	10
62	4000	10
64	4000	10
65	4000	10
66	4000	10
D	4000	0

Test Example 4

Wagner's pots (1/5000 are) were filled with paddy field soil, and the seeds of barnyardgrass (Echinochloa oryzicola), broad-leaved weeds (i.e., common falsepimpernel, indian toothcup, waterwort), and hardstem bulrush were sowed in 1 to 2 cm depth. Water was poured therein to make a flooded condition, and rice seedlings of 3-leaf stage and tubers of water nutgrass were transplanted therein, and the test plants were grown in a greenhouse. Five days (at that time

barnyardgrass began to germinate) thereafter, a designated amount of the test compound formulated in an emulsifiable concentrate as in Formulation Example 2 and diluted with water (10 ml) was applied to the pots by perfusion. The test plants were grown for an additional 20 days in the greenhouse, and the herbicidal activity was examined. The results are shown in Table 9. At the time of the treatment, the depth of water in the pots was kept at 4 cm and following two days, water was let leak a volume corresponding to a 3 cm depth per day.

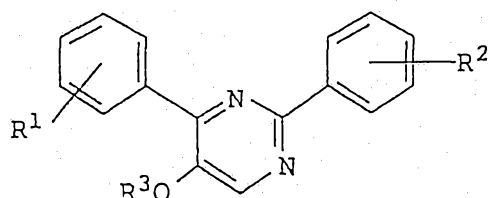
Table 9

<u>Compound No.</u>	<u>Dosage (g/ha)</u>	<u>Phytotoxicity Rice Plant</u>	<u>Herbicidal Activity</u>			
			<u>Barnyard- grass</u>	<u>Broad-leaved Weeds</u>	<u>Hardstem Bulrush</u>	<u>Water Nutgrass</u>
18	250	3	10	10	10	10
	63	0	10	10	10	10
19	250	1	10	10	9	10
	63	0	10	10	8	9
21	250	2	10	10	10	10
	63	0	10	10	10	10
C	250	0	4	0	0	0
	63	0	0	0	0	0

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

~~WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:~~

1. A compound of the formula:



wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a $(C_1$ to C_3)-alkyl group, a halo- $(C_1$ to C_3)-alkyl group, a $(C_1$ to C_6)-alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a $(C_1$ to C_2)-alkylthio group, a halo- $(C_1$ to C_6)-alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a halo- $(C_1$ to C_2)-alkylthio group, a phenoxy group, a $(C_1$ to C_3)-alkylcarboxy group, a halo- $(C_1$ to C_3)-alkylcarboxy group, a $(C_1$ to C_2)-alkoxy- $(C_1$ to C_2)-alkoxy group, a $(C_1$ to C_3)-alkylsulfonyloxy group, a halo- $(C_1$ to C_3)-alkylsulfonyloxy group, a cyano group, a $(C_1$ to C_3)-alkoxycarbonyl group, a hydroxycarbonyl group, an aminomethyl group or a hydroxymethyl group at the ortho or meta position; R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a $(C_1$ to C_2)-alkyl group, a halo- $(C_1$ to C_2)-alkyl group, a $(C_1$ to C_2)-alkoxy group, a nitro

group, a (C₁ to C₂)-alkylthio group, a halo-(C₁ to C₂)-alkylthio group or a halo-(C₁ to C₂)-alkoxy group; and R³ represents a (C₁ to C₂)-alkyl group, provided that both R¹ and R² are not a hydrogen atom at the same time.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a (C₁ to C₃)-alkyl group, a halo-(C₁ to C₃)-alkyl group, a (C₁ to C₆)-alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a (C₁ to C₂)-alkylthio group, a halo-(C₁ to C₆)-alkoxy group which may contain an unsaturated bond, a halo-(C₁ to C₂)-alkylthio group, a phenoxy group, a (C₁ to C₃)-alkylcarboxy group, a halo-(C₁ to C₃)-alkylcarboxy group, a (C₁ to C₂)-alkoxy-(C₁ to C₂)-alkoxy group, a (C₁ to C₃)-alkylsulfonyloxy group, a halo-(C₁ to C₃)-alkylsulfonyloxy group or a cyano group at the meta position; and R² represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a (C₁ to C₂)-alkyl group, a halo-(C₁ to C₂)-alkyl group or a (C₁ to C₂)-alkoxy group at the meta or para position.

3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl group or a trifluoromethoxy group at the meta position; R² represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom or a trifluoromethyl group at the para position; and R³ represents a methyl group.

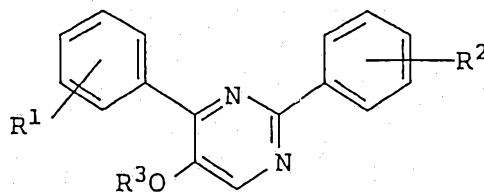
4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R^1 represents a trifluoromethyl group or a trifluoromethoxy group at the meta position; R^2 represents a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom or a trifluoromethyl group at the para position; and R^3 represents a methyl group.

5. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine.

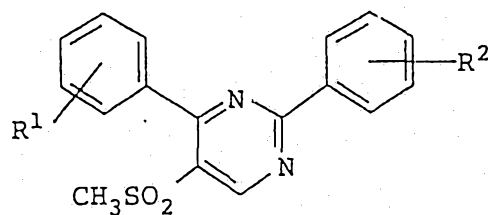
6. 2-(4-Trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine.

7. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-5-methoxypyrimidine.

8. A process for preparing a compound of the formula:



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are each as defined in claim 1, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:

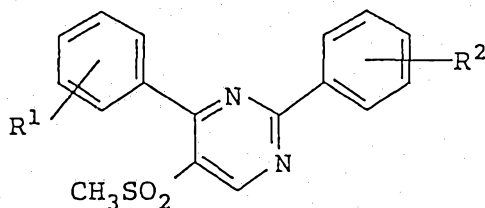


wherein R^1 and R^2 are each as defined above with a compound of the formula:



wherein M is a metal atom, and R^3 is as defined above.

9. A compound of the formula:



wherein R^1 and R^2 are each as defined in claim 1.

10. A herbicidal composition which comprises as an active ingredient a herbicidally effective amount of

the compound according to claim 1, and an inert carrier or a diluent.

11. A method for controlling undesired weeds, which comprises applying a herbicidally effective amount of the compound according to claim 1 and an inert carrier or a diluent to the area where undesired weeds grow or will grow.

12. 2,4-diphenylpyrimidine derivatives substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the Examples.

13. A process for preparing 2,4-diphenylpyrimidine derivatives substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the Examples.

14. The product of the process of claim 8.

DATED this EIGHTH day of AUGUST 1989

Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited

Patent Attorneys for the Applicant
SPRUSON & FERGUSON