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(71) Demandeur/Applicant:
BASF SE, DE

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
EBERT, SOPHIA, DE;
LUDOLPH, BJOERN, DE;
LOUGHNANE, BRIAN J., US

(74) Agent: ROBIC

(54) Titre : POLYETHERAMINES A POINT DE FUSION BAS
(54) Title: POLYETHERAMINES WITH LOW MELTING POINT

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to substituted polyetheramines with a low melting point which are obtainable by condensation of at least two N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines to obtain a polyetheramine and subsequent reaction of at least one remaining hydroxy group and/or, if present, at least one secondary amino group of said polyetheramine with ethylene oxide and at least one further alkylene oxide to obtain a substituted polyetheramine. The present invention also relates to the use of such substituted polyetheramines in fields of cosmetic formulations, as crude oil emulsion brakers, in pigment dispersions of ink jets, in electro paintings, or in cementitious compositions as well as methods wherein said substituted polyetheramines are used in said fields.



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- (71) **Applicant:** BASF SE [DE/DE]; Carl-Bosch-Strasse 38, 67056 Ludwigshafen (DE).
- (72) **Inventors:** EBERT, Sophia; Richard-Wagner-Str. 53, 68165 Mannheim (DE). LUDOLPH, Bjoern; Marienstrasse 14-16, 67063 Ludwigshafen (DE). LOUGHNANE, Brian J.; 4121 Benkert Drive, Sharonville, OH, 45241 (US).
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(54) **Title:** POLYETHERAMINES WITH LOW MELTING POINT

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to substituted polyetheramines with a low melting point which are obtainable by condensation of at least two N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines to obtain a polyetheramine and subsequent reaction of at least one remaining hydroxy group and/or, if present, at least one secondary amino group of said polyetheramine with ethylene oxide and at least one further alkylene oxide to obtain a substituted polyetheramine. The present invention also relates to the use of such substituted polyetheramines in fields of cosmetic formulations, as crude oil emulsion brakers, in pigment dispersions of ink jets, in electro paintings, or in cementitious compositions as well as methods wherein said substituted polyetheramines are used in said fields.

Polyetheramines with low melting point

The present invention relates to substituted polyetheramines with a low melting point which are obtainable by condensation of at least two N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines to obtain a polyetheramine and subsequent reaction of at least one remaining hydroxy group and/or, if present, at least one secondary amino group of said polyetheramine with ethylene oxide and at least one further alkylene oxide to obtain a substituted polyetheramine. The present invention also relates to the use of such substituted polyetheramines in fields of cosmetic formulations, as crude oil emulsion brakers, in pigment dispersions of ink jets, in electro paintings, or in cementitious compositions as well as methods wherein said substituted polyetheramines are used in said fields.

In WO 2009/060060, alkoxylated polyalkanolamines are described. Such polyalkanolamines are described to be obtainable by condensation of alkanolamines. In WO 2009/060060, the polyalkanolamines are alkoxylated with ethylene oxide (EO), propylene oxide (PO), butylene oxide (BuO), pentene oxide (PeO), hexane oxide (HeO) or styrene oxide. The polyalkanolamine is described to be reacted with 1 to 100 moles of at least one alkylene oxide which is in turn reacted with 1 mole of the remaining hydroxy groups and, if present, of the secondary amino groups of the polyether obtained in the condensation reaction. The polyalkanolamines are obtained from alkanolamines as described in WO 2009/060060 or as described in US20140014004.

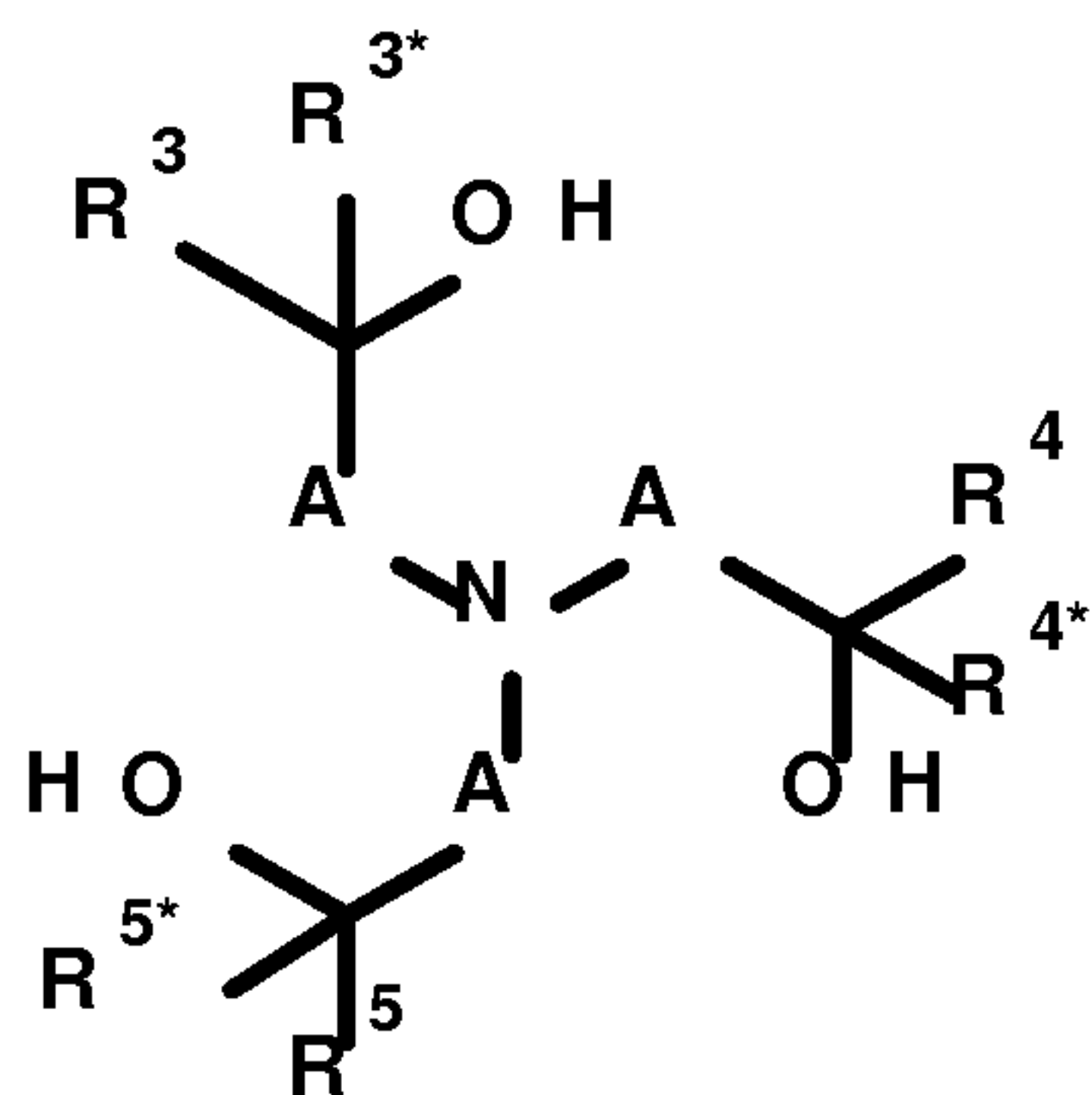
WO 2011/032640 describes polyalkanolamines obtained by a base-catalyzed condensation of alkanolamines and alkoxylated with 1-200 C₂-C₄ alkylene oxides per hydroxy group.

Ethoxylates of polyetheramines such as, e.g., ethoxylated poly-triethanolamin (polyTEA) exhibit dispersion effects in washing compositions for, e.g., mineralic dirt (such as clay). A disadvantage of such products is that they are solid (waxy) at room temperature and have to be melted or diluted for further processing. Yet, dilution of such products with water does not only involve the disadvantage of reduced content of active substances but also the disadvantage that water is placed into the washing composition. Such water content can be particularly undesired, e.g., in single unit dosage (SUD) formats of washing compositions.

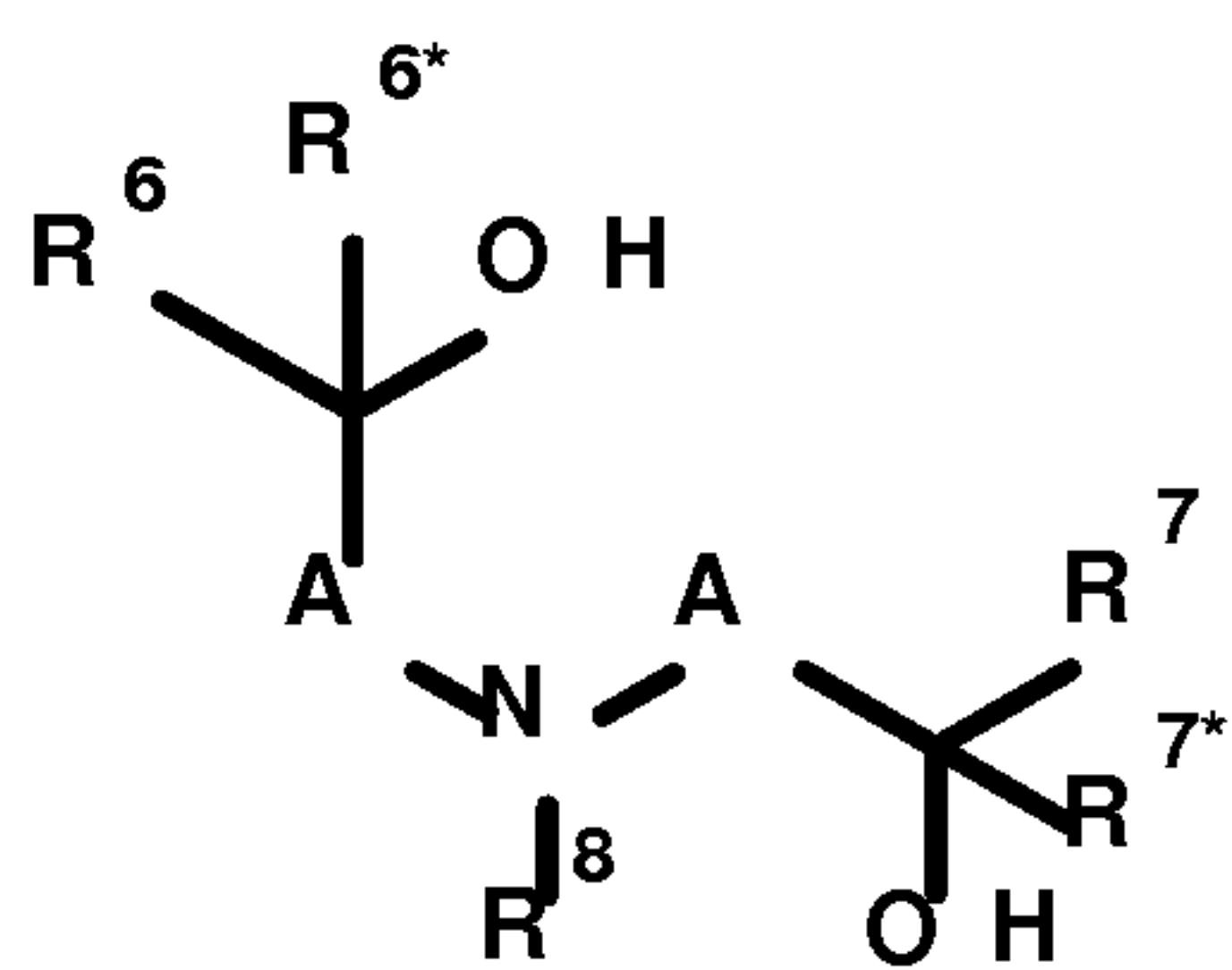
This and other technical problems have been overcome by the present invention as described herein and as defined in the claims.

The present invention relates to substituted polyetheramines obtainable by

- (a) Condensation of at least two N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines, wherein said N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines are independently selected from the group consisting of N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ia and Ib, respectively:



(formula Ia)



(formula Ib),

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wherein

A is independently selected from the group consisting of linear or branched C₁-alkylene, C₂-alkylene, C₃-alkylene, C₄-alkylene, C₅-alkylene, and C₆-alkylene; R³, R^{3*}, R⁴, R^{4*}, R⁵, R^{5*}, R⁶, R^{6*}, R⁷, R^{7*} and R⁸ are independently selected from the group consisting of H; linear or branched, substituted or non-substituted alkyl; substituted or non-substituted cycloalkyl; and substituted or non-substituted aryl,

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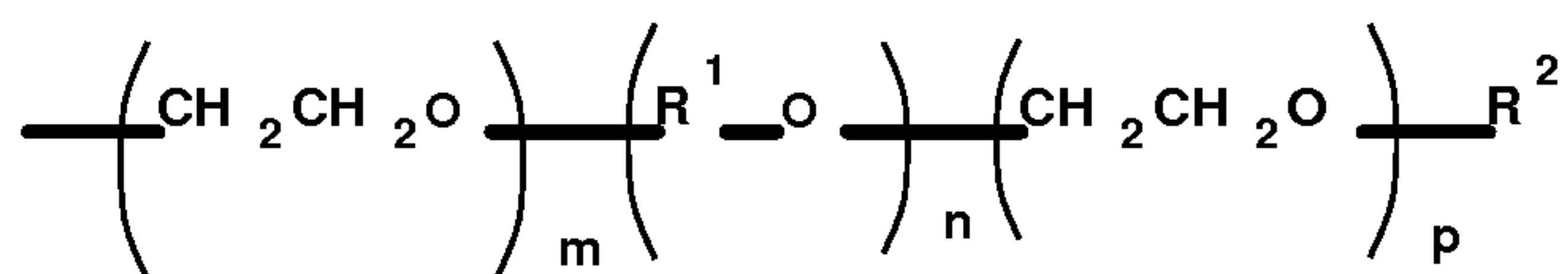
to obtain a polyetheramine; and

- (b) Reacting at least one remaining hydroxy group and/or, if present, at least one secondary amino group of the polyetheramine obtained in (a) with ethylene oxide and at least one further alkylene oxide selected from the group consisting of propylene oxide, butylene oxide, and pentene oxide, to obtain a substituted polyetheramine which is substituted with at least one alkyleneoxy unit E,

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wherein E is an alkyleneoxy unit according to formula II:

20



(formula II)

wherein

R¹ is independently selected from the group consisting of 1,2-propylene, 1,2-butylene, and 1,2-pentene;

25

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- R^2 is independently selected from the group consisting of H, any of C_1 to C_{22} alkyl, and any of C_7 to C_{22} aralkyl
 m is an integer independently selected from values in the range of from 5 to 18;
 n is an integer independently selected from values in the range of from 1 to 5;
 5 and
 p is an integer independently selected from values in the range of from 2 to 14.

As has been surprisingly found in the present invention, an inner block of propylenoxide (PO), butyleneoxide (BuO) or pentenoxide (PeO) within the polyetheramine's alkyleneoxy unit is able
 10 to reduce the melting point of the polyetheramine. In one embodiment of the present invention, such inner block of propylenoxide (PO), butyleneoxide (BuO) or pentenoxide (PeO) within the polyetheramine's alkyleneoxy unit is able to reduce the melting point of the polyetheramine below room temperature (e.g., 20 °C). That is, the inventive polyetheramines may have a melting point below 30 °C, preferably below 25 °C, more preferably below 22 °C, more preferably below 20
 15 °C, more preferably below 18 °C, more preferably below 16 °C, and most preferably below 15 °C (at 1 bar ambient pressure). Furthermore, it has been surprisingly found that such PO-, BuO- or PeO- containing polyetheramines exhibit a desired dispersion effect in washing compositions.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the polyetheramine is prepared by mainly
 20 condensing N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ia and no or little hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ib, the ratio of N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ia to hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ib varies from 100 : 0 to 0 : 100, preferably 85 : 15, and most preferably 100 : 0. In one embodiment of the present invention, the polyetheramine is prepared by condensing N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ia and not
 25 hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ib.

For the N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ia or Ib to be condensed in accordance with the present invention, A can be independently selected from the group consisting of linear or branched C_1 -alkylene, C_2 -alkylene, C_3 -alkylene, C_4 -alkylene, C_5 -alkylene, and C_6 -alkylene.
 30 Said linear or branched alkylenes can be substituted or non-substituted, preferably they are non-substituted. In one embodiment of the present invention, A is mainly (preferably at least or more than 98%) or only a C_1 -alkylene or C_2 -alkylene, preferably C_1 -alkylene. Furthermore, in one embodiment R^{3*} , R^{4*} , R^{5*} , R^{6*} , and R^{7*} are H, and R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 are H or methyl. Accordingly, in one embodiment of the present invention, the N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines to be
 35 condensed according to the present invention are mainly (preferably at least or more than 85%, more preferably at least or more than 98%) triethanolamines or only triethanolamines and/or triisopropanolamines, preferably triethanolamines.

Generally, unless otherwise specified herein, the term "substituted" refers to H-atoms of a
 40 particular group which may be substituted. That is, e.g., if reference is made to a "substituted alkyl", the H-atoms of said alkyl may be substituted accordingly, not the entire alkyl itself. The same applies *mutatis mutandis* to other groups which may be substituted as described herein.

For the N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ia or Ib to be condensed in accordance with the present invention, R^3 , R^{3*} , R^4 , R^{4*} , R^5 , R^{5*} , R^6 , R^{6*} , R^7 , R^{7*} and R^8 can be independently selected from the group consisting of H; linear or branched, substituted or non-substituted alkyl; substituted or non-substituted cycloalkyl; and substituted or non-substituted aryl. In this context, said substituted alkyls may be substituted with, e.g., hydroxyl, halogen, cyano, or C_1 to C_4 alkoxy, and said substituted cycloalkyls and aryls may be substituted with, e.g., hydroxyl, halogen, cyano, C_1 to C_4 alkyl, or C_1 to C_4 alkoxy. In one embodiment of the present invention, any one or all of R^3 , R^{3*} , R^4 , R^{4*} , R^5 , R^{5*} , R^6 , R^{6*} , R^7 and R^{7*} is/are independently from one another H, methyl or ethyl, preferably H or methyl. In a further embodiment, R^8 is selected from the group consisting of H, methyl, ethyl, and butyl.

Condensation as described herein and as to be performed in accordance with the present invention (step (a)) can be carried out as known to the skilled person and as described in, e.g., EP 0441198, US 5,939,463, or WO 2014/012812. Alkoxylation as described herein and as to be performed in accordance with the present invention (step (b)) can be carried out as known to the skilled person and as described in, e.g., WO 2009/060060.

According to the present invention, after the condensation step (a), in step (b) at least one remaining hydroxy group and/or, if present, at least one secondary amino group of the polyetheramine obtained after said condensation in step (a) is reacted with ethylene oxide (EO) and at least one further alkylene oxide selected from the group consisting of PO, BuO, and PeO. As the skilled person is readily aware of, after condensing the N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines according to step (a), there is always at least one hydroxy group left unless extremely high temperatures were applied over a long reaction time. In the latter case where such extremely high temperatures were applied over a long period of time, however, a solid mass would be obtained which can no longer be handled. Furthermore, as also readily understandable for the skilled person, said at least one secondary amino group may be present if a compound according to formula Ib was condensed according to the present invention and at least one R^8 was selected to be H. In one embodiment of the present invention, said alkylene oxide selected from the group consisting of PO, BuO, and PeO to be reacted with the polyetheramine obtained after the condensation step (a) is a 1,2-alkylene oxide, i.e. selected from the group consisting of 1,2-PO, 1,2-BuO, and 1,2-PeO. In a further embodiment of the present invention, said alkylene oxide to be reacted with said polyetheramine is 1,2-PO.

Accordingly, in one embodiment of the present invention, R^1 of the alkyleneoxy unit according to formula II may be 1,2-propylene. In a further embodiment of the present invention, for R^2 of the alkyleneoxy unit according to formula II, H or C_1 to C_4 alkyl may be selected, preferably H.

In one embodiment of the present invention, regarding the alkyleneoxy unit E, m may be 7 to 14, preferably 8 to 12, more preferably 10 to 12. In a further embodiment of the present invention, n may be 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3, more preferably 2 to 3. In a further embodiment of the present

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invention, p may be 5 to 12, preferably 6 to 11, more preferably 8 to 9. In one embodiment of the present invention, the total length of the alkyleneoxy unit E m+n+p may 15 to 30, preferably 18 to 24.

- 5 In context with the present invention, the substituted polyetheramine obtainable as described herein may further be modified by quaternization, protonation, sulfation, transsulfation, and /or phosphorylation by methods known in the art and as described herein. In one embodiment of the present invention, the substituted polyetheramine is modified by quaternization or quaternization with additional transsulfation. Quaternization may be performed, e.g., with an alkyl group. The
10 degree of quaternization in this context may be, e.g., up to 100 %, preferably 10 % to 95 %.

The quaternization may be advantageous in order to adjust the substituted polyetheramines of the present invention to the particular uses as described herein, e.g. for cosmetic compositions in which they are to be used, and to achieve better compatibility and/or phase stability of the
15 formulation.

The quaternization of substituted polyetheramines of the present invention may be achieved, e.g., by introducing C₁-C₂₂ alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkyl groups and/or C₇-C₂₂ aralkyl, aryl or alkylaryl groups and may be performed in a customary manner by reaction with corresponding alkyl-, aralkyl -
20 halides and dialkylsulfates, as described for example in WO 2009/060059.

Quaternization can be accomplished, for example, by reacting a substituted polyetheramines of the present invention with an alkylation agent such as a C₁-C₄-alkyl halide, for example with methyl bromide, methyl chloride, ethyl chloride, methyl iodide, n-butyl bromide, isopropyl
25 bromide, or with an aralkyl halide, for example with benzyl chloride, benzyl bromide or with a di-C₁-C₂₂-alkyl sulfate in the presence of a base, especially with dimethyl sulfate or with diethyl sulfate. Suitable bases are, for example, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide.

The amount of alkylating agent determines the amount of quaternization of the amino groups in
30 the polymer, i.e. the amount of quaternized moieties.

The amount of the quaternized moieties can be calculated from the difference of the amine number in the non-quaternized amine and the quaternized amine.

The amine number may be determined according to the method described in DIN 16945.

The reaction may be carried out without any solvent. However, a solvent or diluent like water,
35 acetonitrile, dimethylsulfoxide, N-Methylpyrrolidone, etc. may be used. The reaction temperature may be in the range from 10 °C to 150 °C, and is preferably from 50 °C to 100 °C.

In one embodiment, the inventive quaternized or non-quaternized substituted polyetheramines can be (additionally) sulfatized or transsulfatized if R² in formula II is H. For example, the
40 inventive quaternized substituted polyetheramines may be sulfatized or transsulfatized. The quaternized substituted polyetheramines can be sulfatized or transsulfatized in accordance with

methods known in the art, e.g. as described in WO 2005/092952. Sulfation or transsulfatation can be achieved with e.g. dimethylsulfate.

5 The sulfation of the polymers according to the present invention may be affected by a reaction with sulfuric acid or with a sulfuric acid derivative. Suitable sulfation agents include, e.g., sulfuric acid (preferably 75% to 100% strength, more preferably 85% to 98% strength), oleum, SO₃, chlorosulfonic acid, sulfuryl chloride, amidosulfuric acid, and the like. If sulfuryl chloride is being used as sulfation agent, the remaining chlorine is being replaced by hydrolysis after sulfation. The sulfation agent may be used in equimolar amounts or in excess, e.g. 1 to 1.5 moles per
10 OH-group present in the polymer. However, the sulfation agent may also be used in sub-equimolar amounts. The sulfation can be effected in the presence of a solvent. A suitable solvent includes, e.g., toluene. After the sulfation the reaction mixture may be neutralized and worked up in a conventional manner known in the art.

15 As described above, it is also possible to quaternize and transsulfatize substituted polyetheramines obtainable according to the present invention. A sulfation process may be described as transsulfation process, where an alkoxylated polyamine or an alkoxylated polyalkylenimine is first reacted with a di-C₁-C₄-alkyl sulfate to form a quaternized polyamine and a sulfating species as counterion, and then followed by reacting the hydroxyl groups with
20 the sulfating species, leading to a quaternized and sulfated. Examples for transsulfation processes are described *inter alia* in WO 2004/024858 or WO 2002/012180.

Combined quaternization and sulfatization can be achieved, e. g., by first reacting an substituted polyetheramine with a di-C₁-C₄-alkyl sulfate in the presence of a base, then
25 acidifying the reaction mixture obtained from quaternization, for example with a carboxylic acid, such as methane sulfonic acid, or with a mineral acid such as phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid. The process may be conducted at a pH less than 6, preferably less than pH 3, at temperatures from 0 °C to 200 °C, preferably 50 °C to 150 °C. After the transsulfation, the reaction mixture may be neutralized as known in the art.

30 The present invention further relates to the use of substituted polyetheramines obtainable according to the present invention in cosmetic formulations, as crude oil emulsion breakers, in pigment dispersions of ink jets, in electro platings, or in cementitious compositions. Also described and exemplified herein is the use of substituted polyetheramines obtainable
35 according to the present invention in washing- and cleaning compositions.

As used herein the term "cleaning composition" includes compositions and formulations designed for cleaning soiled material. Such compositions include but are not limited to, laundry cleaning compositions and detergents, fabric softening compositions, fabric enhancing
40 compositions, fabric freshening compositions, laundry prewash, laundry pretreat, laundry additives, spray products, dry cleaning agent or composition, laundry rinse additive, wash additive, post-rinse fabric treatment, ironing aid, dish washing compositions, hard surface

cleaning compositions, unit dose formulation, delayed delivery formulation, detergent contained on or in a porous substrate or nonwoven sheet, and other suitable forms that may be apparent to one skilled in the art in view of the teachings herein. Such compositions may be used as a pre-laundering treatment, a post-laundering treatment, or may be added during the rinse or wash cycle of the laundering operation. The cleaning compositions may have a form selected from liquid, powder, single-phase or multi-phase unit dose, pouch, tablet, gel, paste, bar, or flake.

The cleaning compositions comprise a surfactant system in an amount sufficient to provide desired cleaning properties. In some embodiments, the cleaning composition comprises, by weight of the composition, from about 1% to about 70% of a surfactant system. In other embodiments, the liquid cleaning composition comprises, by weight of the composition, from about 2% to about 60% of the surfactant system. In further embodiments, the cleaning composition comprises, by weight of the composition, from about 5% to about 30% of the surfactant system. The surfactant system may comprise a deterative surfactant selected from anionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, ampholytic surfactants, and mixtures thereof. Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that a deterative surfactant encompasses any surfactant or mixture of surfactants that provide cleaning, stain removing, or laundering benefit to soiled material.

The following examples shall illustrate the invention provided and described herein and must not be construed as limiting the invention to the parameters and embodiments described in the examples.

Examples

In the examples, the following abbreviations are used:

EO ethylene oxide

PO propylene oxide

x EO/OH x moles ethylene oxide per mole of hydroxyl groups in the polyetheramine

y PO/OH y moles propylene oxide per mole of hydroxyl groups in the polyetheramine

Melting points are determined according to DIN 51007 with a differential scanning calorimeter 823/700/229 from Mettler Toledo.

Example 1: Polytriethanolamine + 11 EO/ OH + 2 PO/ OH + 8 EO/ OH

1 (a) Polytriethanolamine

A four-neck flask equipped with stirrer, distillation bridge, gas inlet tube, and internal thermometer was charged with 1500 g triethanolamine and 20 g of a 50% by weight aqueous solution of H_3PO_2 . The mixture was heated under nitrogen to 200 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 200 °C over a period of 15.5 h during which the condensate formed in the reaction
 5 was removed by means of a moderate stream of N_2 as stripping gas via the distillation bridge. Toward the end of the reaction time indicated, the temperature was lowered to 140 °C. Residual low molecular weight products were removed under a pressure of 100 mbar. Then the reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, and polytriethanolamine (OH number: 585 mg KOH/g, amine number: 423 mg KOH/g, dynamic viscosity at 60 °C: 431 mPas, M_n = 4450 g/mol,
 10 M_w = 8200 g/mol) was obtained. Molecular weight was determined by gel permeation chromatography using a refractometer as the detector. The mobile phase used was hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP), the standard employed for determining the molecular weight being polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA).

15 1 (b) Polytriethanolamine + 11 EO/ OH + 2 PO/ OH + 8 EO/ OH

In a 2 l autoclave, 90.0 g polytriethanolamine obtained in example 1 (a) and 3.9 g potassium hydroxide (50 % aqueous solution) were mixed and stirred under vacuum (<10 mbar) at 120 °C for 2 h. The autoclave was purged with nitrogen and heated to 140 °C. 453.8 g ethylene oxide
 20 was added within 5 h, followed by the addition of 108.7 g propylene oxide within 1 h and afterwards 330.0 g ethylene oxide within 3 h. To complete the reaction, the mixture was allowed to post-react for additional 10 h at 140 °C. The reaction mixture was stripped with nitrogen and volatile compounds were removed in vacuo at 80 °C. 984.0 g of a light brown liquid was
 25 obtained (melting point: 14.6 °C).

Example 2: Polytriethanolamine + 11 EO/ OH + 3 PO/ OH + 8 EO/ OH

In a 2 l autoclave, 90.0 g polytriethanolamine obtained in example 1 (a) and 4.2 g potassium
 30 hydroxide (50 % aqueous solution) were mixed and stirred under vacuum (<10 mbar) at 120 °C for 2 h. The autoclave was purged with nitrogen and heated to 140 °C. 453.8 g ethylene oxide was added within 5 h, followed by the addition of 163.1 g propylene oxide within 1 h and afterwards 330.0 g ethylene oxide within 3 h. To complete the reaction, the mixture was allowed to post-react for additional 10 h at 140 °C. The reaction mixture was stripped with nitrogen and
 35 volatile compounds were removed in vacuo at 80°C. 1038.0 g of a light brown liquid was obtained (melting point: 13.5 °C).

Comparative example 1: Polytriethanolamine + 20 ethylene oxide/ OH

40 In a 2 l autoclave, 66.0 g polytriethanolamine obtained in example 1 (a) and 2.7 g potassium hydroxide (50 % aqueous solution) were mixed and stirred under vacuum (<10 mbar) at 120 °C

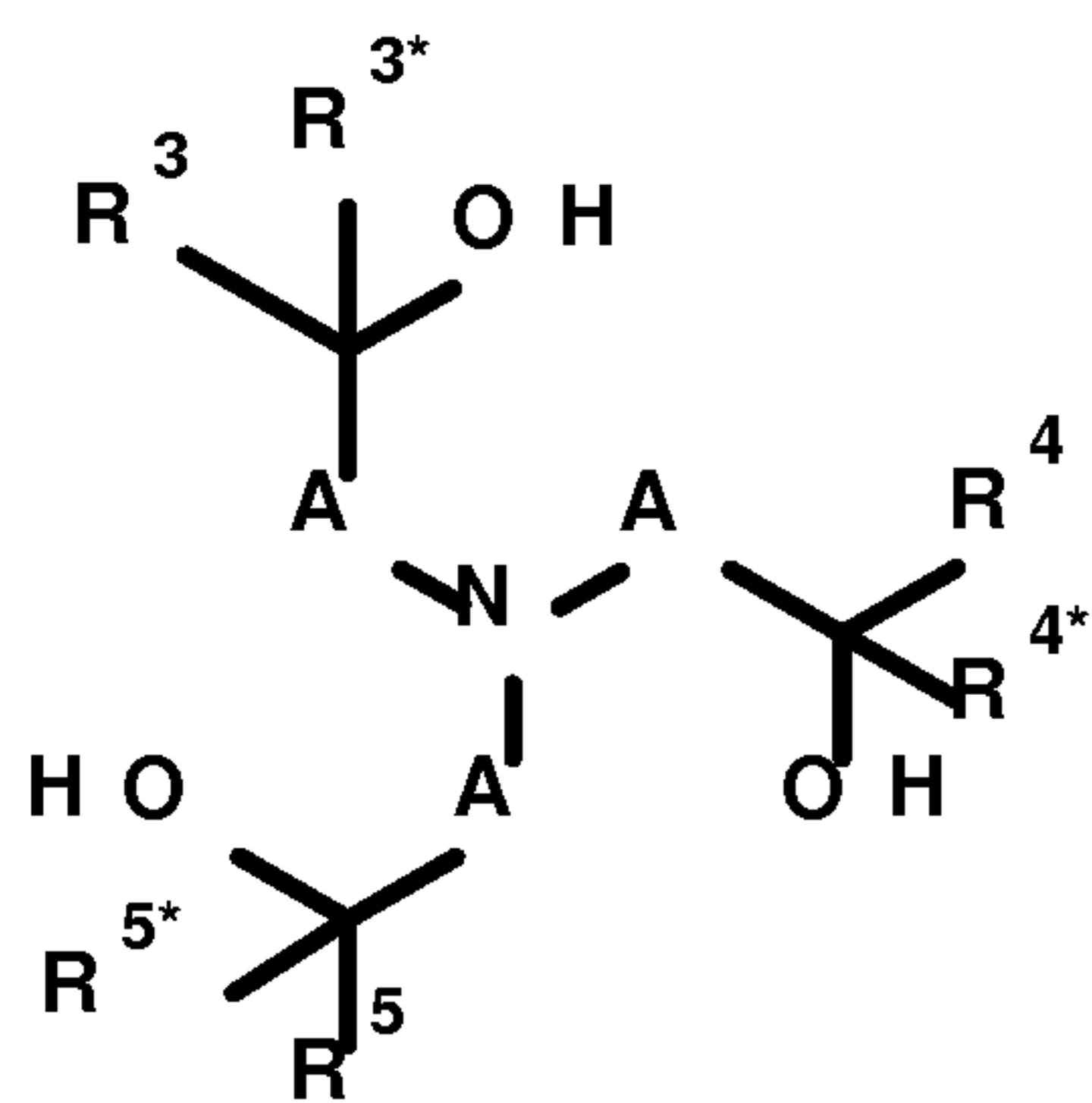
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for 2 h. The autoclave was purged with nitrogen and heated to 140 °C. 605.6 g ethylene oxide was added within 6 h. To complete the reaction, the mixture was allowed to post-react for additional 10 h at 140 °C. The reaction mixture was stripped with nitrogen and volatile compounds were removed in vacuo at 80 °C. 653.6 g of a light brown solid was obtained
5 (melting point: 33.0 °C).

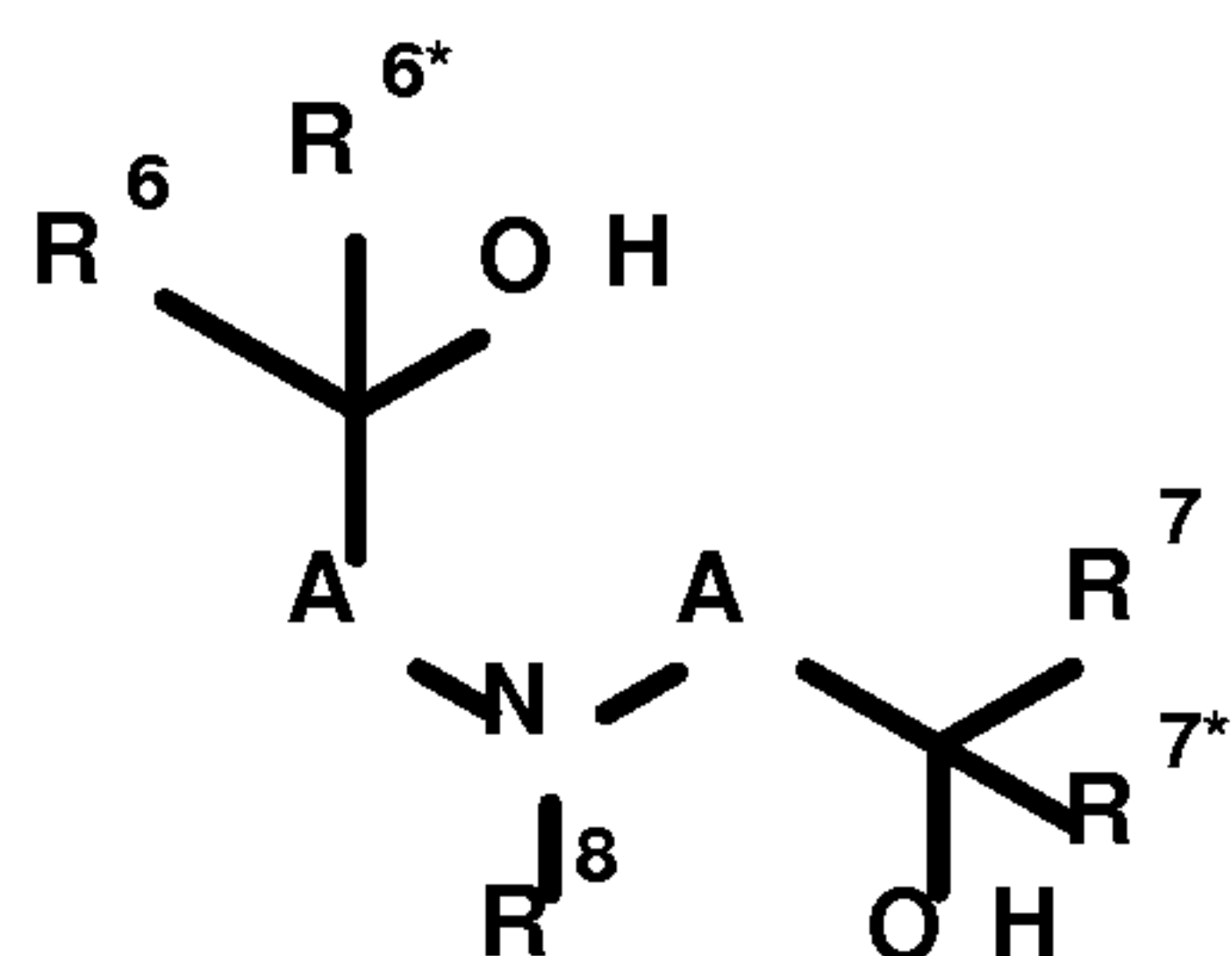
Claims

1. Substituted polyetheramine obtainable by

- (a) Condensation of at least two N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines, wherein said N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines are independently selected from the group consisting of N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ia and Ib, respectively:



(formula Ia)



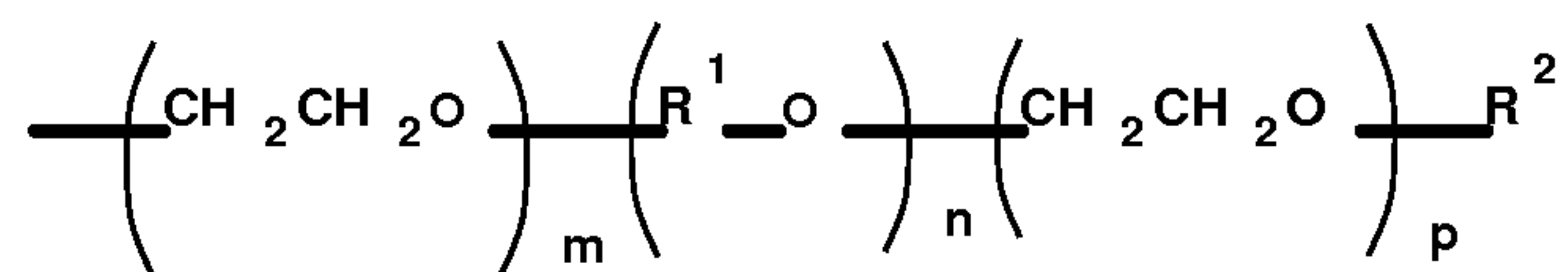
(formula Ib),

wherein

A is independently selected from the group consisting of linear or branched C₁-alkylene, C₂-alkylene, C₃-alkylene, C₄-alkylene, C₅-alkylene, and C₆-alkylene, R³, R^{3*}, R⁴, R^{4*}, R⁵, R^{5*}, R⁶, R^{6*}, R⁷, R^{7*} and R⁸ are independently selected from the group consisting of H; linear or branched, substituted or non-substituted alkyl; substituted or non-substituted acycloalkyl; and substituted or non-substituted aryl

to obtain a polyetheramine; and

- (b) Reacting at least one remaining hydroxy group and/or, if present, at least one secondary amino group of the polyetheramine obtained in (a) with ethylene oxide and at least one further alkylene oxide selected from the group consisting of propylene oxide, butylene oxide, and pentene oxide to obtain a substituted polyetheramine which is substituted with at least one alkyleneoxy unit E, wherein E is an alkyleneoxy unit according to formula II:



(formula II)

wherein

- 5 R^1 is independently selected from the group consisting of 1,2-propylene, 1,2-butylene, and 1,2-pentene;
- R^2 is independently selected from the group consisting of H, any of C_1 to C_{22} alkyl, and any of C_7 to C_{22} aralkyl
- m is an integer independently selected from values in the range of from 5 to 18;
- 10 n is an integer independently selected from values in the range of from 1 to 5; and
- p is an integer independently selected from values in the range of from 2 to 14.
2. Substituted polyetheramine according to claim 1, wherein said substituted polyetheramine is further modified by quaternization, protonation, sulfation, transsulfation, and/or
- 15 phosphorylation.
3. Substituted polyetheramine according to claim 1 or 2, wherein A is a C_1 -alkylene.
4. Substituted polyetheramine according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ia and not hydroxyalkyl)amines according to formula Ib are condensed.
- 20 5. Substituted polyetheramine according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein any one or all of R^3 , R^{3*} , R^4 , R^{4*} , R^5 , R^{5*} , R^6 , R^{6*} , R^7 and R^{7*} is/are independently from one another H, methyl or ethyl.
- 25 6. Substituted polyetheramine according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein R^8 is selected from the group consisting of H, methyl, ethyl, and butyl.
- 30 7. Substituted polyetheramine according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein R^1 is 1,2-propylene.
8. Substituted polyetheramine according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein R^2 is H or C_1 to C_4 alkyl.
- 35 9. Substituted polyetheramine according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein m is 10 to 12, n is 2 to 3, and/or p is 8 to 9.

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10. Substituted polyetheramine according to any one of claims 2 to 9, wherein said substituted polyetheramine is further modified by quaternization or quaternization with additional sulfation.
- 5 11. Substituted polyetheramine according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein R^{3*} , R^{4*} , R^{5*} , R^{6*} , and R^{7*} are H, and R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 are H or methyl.
- 10 12. Use of the substituted polyether according to any of the preceding claims in cosmetic formulations, as crude oil emulsion braker, in pigment dispersions of ink jet inks, in electro platings, or in cementitious compositions.