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(54) Titre : COMBINAISON STABILISATRICE POUR LE PROCEDE DE ROTOMOULAGE

(54) Title: STABILIZER COMBINATION FOR THE ROTOMOLDING PROCESS

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A description is given of a process for the production of polyolefin hollow articles, which comprises charging the polyolefin with a stabilizer combination, comprising (A) at least one compound from the group of the organic phosphites or phosphonites, and (B) at least one compound from the group of the 3-arylbenzofuranones, filling this mixture into a mold, heating this mold in an oven to above 280°C, such that the stabilised polyolefin fuses, rotating the mold around at least 2 axes, the plastic spreading to the walls, and cooling the mold while still rotating, opening it and taking the resultant hollow article out.



Abstract of the Disclosure

A description is given of a process for the production of polyolefin hollow articles, which comprises charging the polyolefin with a stabilizer combination, comprising (A) at least one compound from the group of the organic phosphites or phosphonites, and (B) at least one compound from the group of the 3-arylbenzofuranones, filling this mixture into a mold, heating this mold in an oven to above 280°C, such that the stabilised polyolefin fuses, rotating the mold around at least 2 axes, the plastic spreading to the walls, and cooling the mold while still rotating, opening it and taking the resultant hollow article out.

Stabilizer combination for the rotomolding process

The present invention relates to the production of polyolefin hollow articles by the rotomolding process, the processing stabilizer combination described hereinbelow being used.

The rotomolding or rotational molding/casting process is used for the production of fairly large plastic hollow articles which may be reinforced with glass fibres (Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering, Wiley Interscience, 1988, Vol. 14, pages 659-670). In principle, this process is carried out as follows: The plastic material is filled into one half of the mold which is then closed with the other half and heated in an oven such that the fused plastic material spreads to the walls of the mold when rotated around different axes. The hollow article is obtained after cooling. In this manner it is possible to produce, for example, storage and truck tanks from HD polyethylene. The process normally requires temperatures in the range above 300°C, sometimes even above 400°C. The requirements placed on the stabilizers are therefore different from those, for example, of the extrusion process where the temperatures are normally not much above 280°C.

The use of stabilizer combinations of phosphites or phosphonites with sterically hindered phenols and/or sterically hindered amines (HALS) in polyolefins is known [see, inter alia, R. Gächter, H. Müller, "Plastics Additives Handbook", Hanser Publishers, pages 40-71 (1990)].

The use of compounds from the group of the 3-arylbenzofuranones as stabilizers for organic polymers is disclosed, inter alia, in U.S. 4,325,863; U.S. 4,388,244; U.S. 5,175,312; U.S. 5,252,643; U.S. 5,216,052; U.S. 5,369,159; U.S. 5,488,117; U.S. 5,356,966; U.S. 5,367,008; U.S. 5,428,162; U.S. 5,428,177 or U.S. 5,516,920.

It has now been found that a combination of organic phosphites or phosphonites and 3-arylbenzofuranones, together with optional further additives, preferably phenolic antioxidants or sterically hindered amines (HALS), results in an excellent stabilization in the rotomolding process.

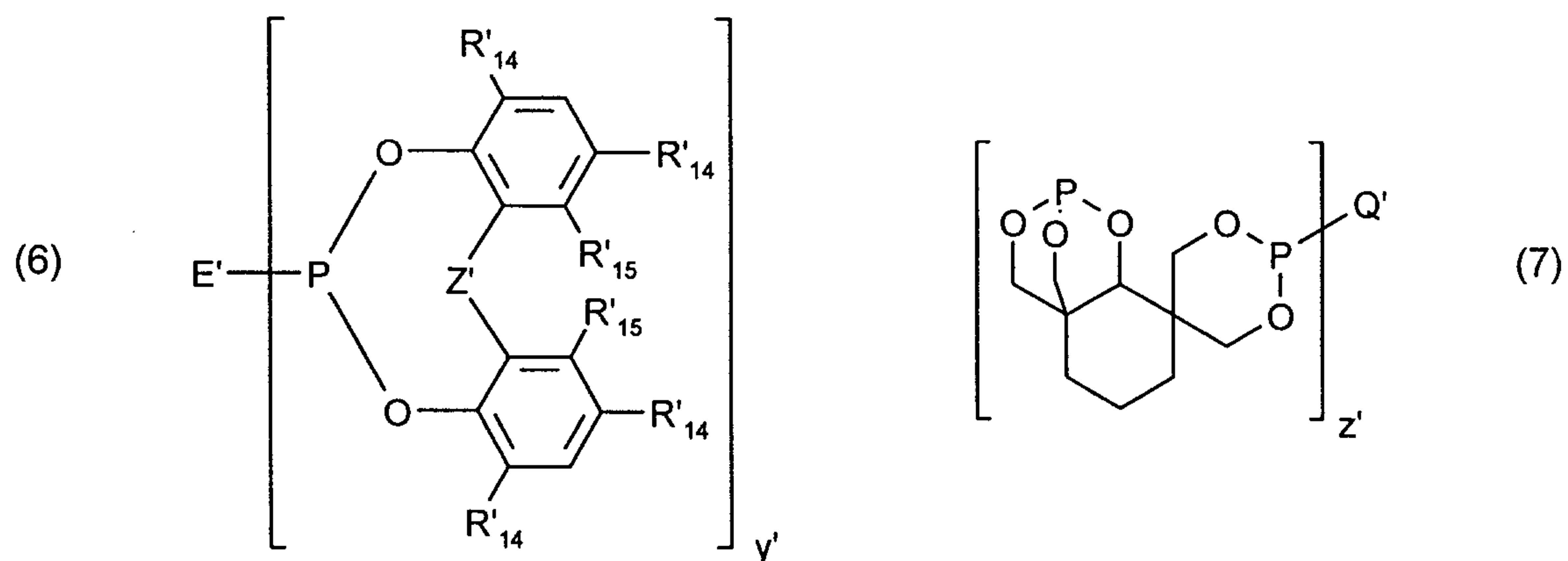
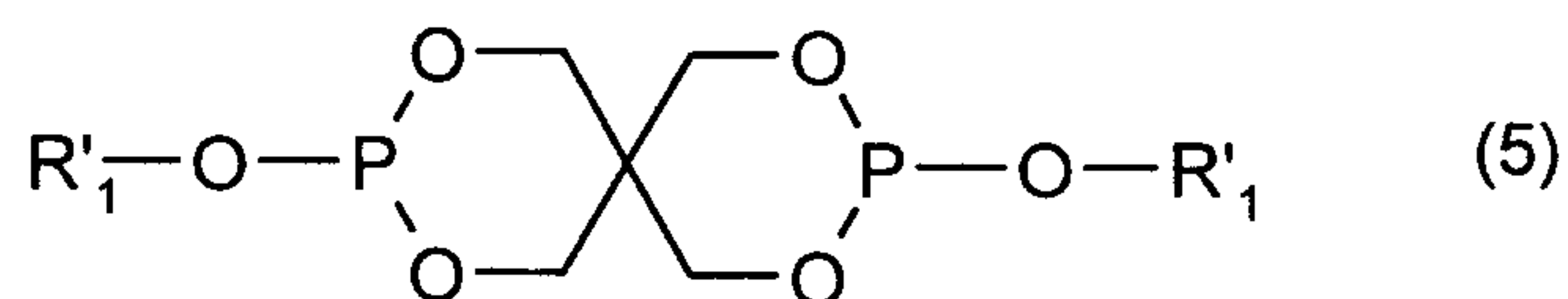
Accordingly, this invention relates to a process for the production of polyolefin hollow articles, which comprises charging the polyolefin with a stabilizer combination, comprising

A) at least one compound from the group of the organic phosphites or phosphonites, and

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B) at least one compound from the group of the 3-arylbenzofuranones,
 filling this mixture into a mold, heating this mold in an oven to above 280°C, such that
 the stabilized polyolefin fuses, rotating the mold around at least 2 axes, the plastic
 material spreading to the walls, and cooling the mold while still rotating, opening it and
 taking the resultant hollow article out.

Of interest is a process comprising as component (A) at least one compound of the formulae
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7

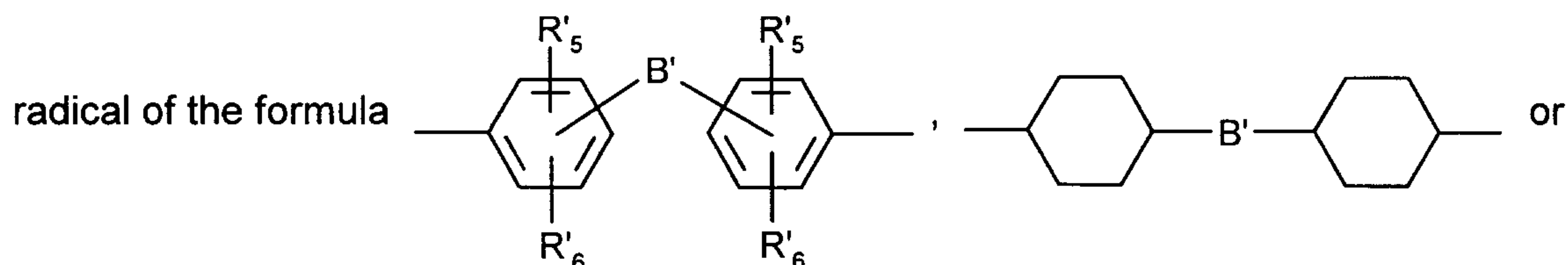


in which the indices are integral and

- 3 -

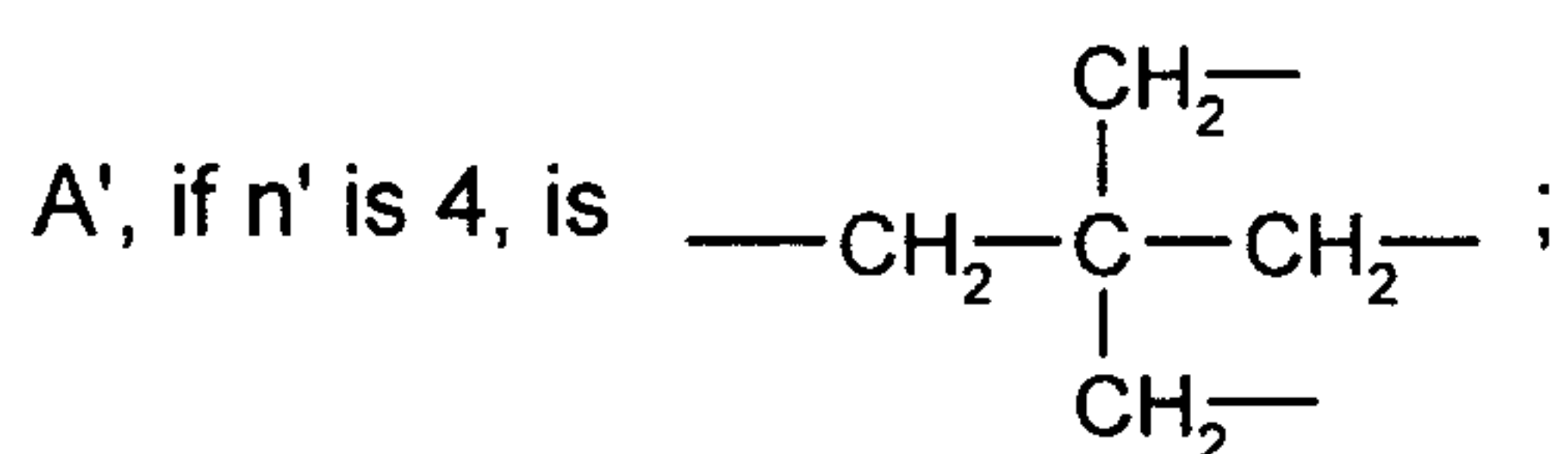
n' is 2, 3 or 4; p' is 1 or 2; q' is 2 or 3; r' is 4 to 12; y' is 1, 2 or 3; and z' is 1 to 6;

A' , if n' is 2, is C_2 - C_{18} alkylene; C_2 - C_{12} alkylene interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $-NR'_4$ -; a



phenylene;

A' , if n' is 3, is a radical of the formula $-C_rH_{2r-1}$ -;



A'' is as defined for A' if n' is 2;

B' is a direct bond, $-CH_2-$, $-CHR'_4-$, $-CR'_1R'_4-$, sulfur, C_5 - C_7 cycloalkylidene, or cyclohexylidene which is substituted by from 1 to 4 C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals in position 3, 4 and/or 5;

D' , if p' is 1, is C_1 - C_4 alkyl and, if p' is 2, is $-CH_2OCH_2-$;

D'' , if p' is 1, is C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

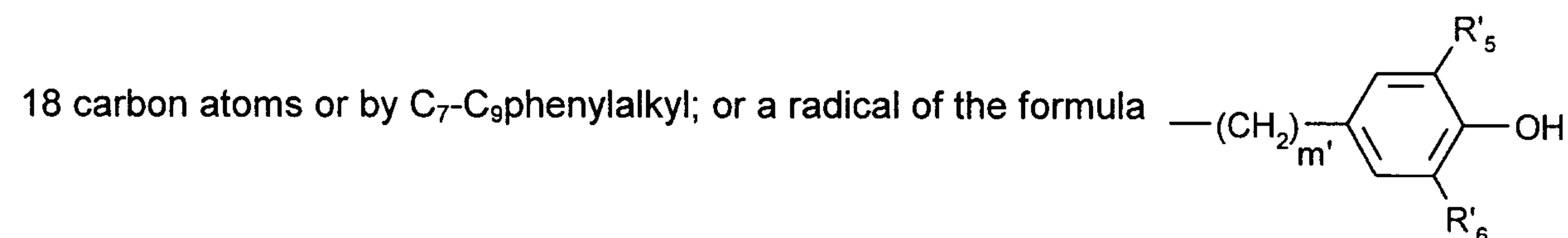
E' , if y' is 1, is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, $-OR'_1$ or halogen;

E' , if y is 2, is $-O-A''-O-$,

E' , if y is 3, is a radical of the formula $R'_4C(CH_2O-)_3$ or $N(CH_2CH_2O-)_3$;

Q' is the radical of an at least z' -valent alcohol or phenol, this radical being attached via the oxygen atom to the phosphorus atom;

R'_1 , R'_2 and R'_3 independently of one another are C_1 - C_{18} alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, $-COOR'_4$, $-CN$ or $-CONR'_4R'_4$; C_2 - C_{18} alkyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $-NR'_4$ -; C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl; C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkyl, phenyl or naphthyl; naphthyl or phenyl substituted by halogen, 1 to 3 alkyl radicals or alkoxy radicals having a total of 1 to



in which m' is an integer from the range 3 to 6;

R'_4 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkyl or C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl,

R'_5 and R'_6 independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_8 alkyl or C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl,

R'_7 and R'_8 , if q' is 2, independently of one another are C_1 - C_4 alkyl or together are a 2,3-dehydropentamethylene radical; and

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R'_7 and R'_8 , if q' is 3, are methyl;

R'_{14} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_9 alkyl or cyclohexyl,

R'_{15} is hydrogen or methyl and, if two or more radicals R'_{14} and R'_{15} are present, these radicals are identical or different,

X' and Y' are each a direct bond or oxygen,

Z' is a direct bond, methylene, $-C(R'_{16})_2-$ or sulfur, and

R'_{16} is C_1 - C_8 alkyl.

Of particular interest is a process comprising as component (A) a phosphite or phosphonite of the formula 1, 2, 5 or 6, in which

n' is the number 2 and y' is the number 1, 2 or 3;

A' is C_2 - C_{18} alkylene, p-phenylene or p-biphenylene,

E' , if y' is 1, is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, $-OR'_1$ or fluorine;

E' , if y' is 2, is p-biphenylene,

E' , if y' is 3, is $N(CH_2CH_2O-)_3$,

R'_1 , R'_2 and R'_3 independently of one another are C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl, cyclohexyl, phenyl, or phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 alkyl radicals having a total of 1 to 18 carbon atoms;

R'_{14} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_9 alkyl,

R'_{15} is hydrogen or methyl;

X' is a direct bond,

Y' is oxygen,

Z' is a direct bond or $-CH(R'_{16})-$, and

R'_{16} is C_1 - C_4 alkyl.

Likewise of interest is a process comprising as component (A) a phosphite or phosphonite of the formula 1, 2, 5 or 6, in which

n' is the number 2 and y' is the number 1 or 3;

A' is p-biphenylene,

E' , if y' is 1, is C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy or fluorine,

E' , if y' is 3, is $N(CH_2CH_2O-)_3$,

R'_1 , R'_2 and R'_3 independently of one another are C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, or phenyl substituted by 2 or 3 alkyl radicals having a total of 2 to 12 carbon atoms;

R'_{14} is methyl or tert-butyl;

R'_{15} is hydrogen;

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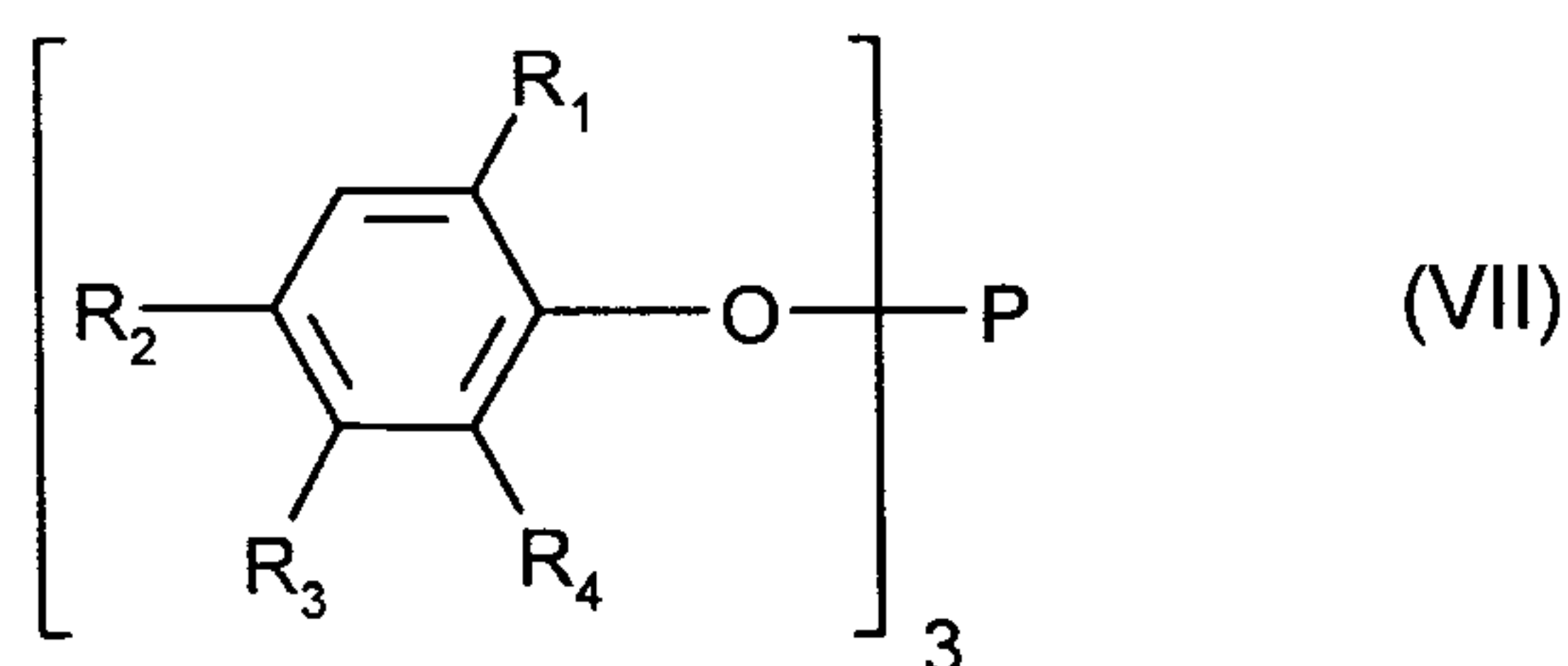
X' is a direct bond;

Y' is oxygen; and

Z' is a direct bond, methylene or -CH(CH₃)-.

Particular preference is given to a process comprising as component (A) a phosphite or phosphonite of the formula 1, 2 or 6.

Special preference is given to a process comprising as component (A) at least one compound of the formula VII



in which

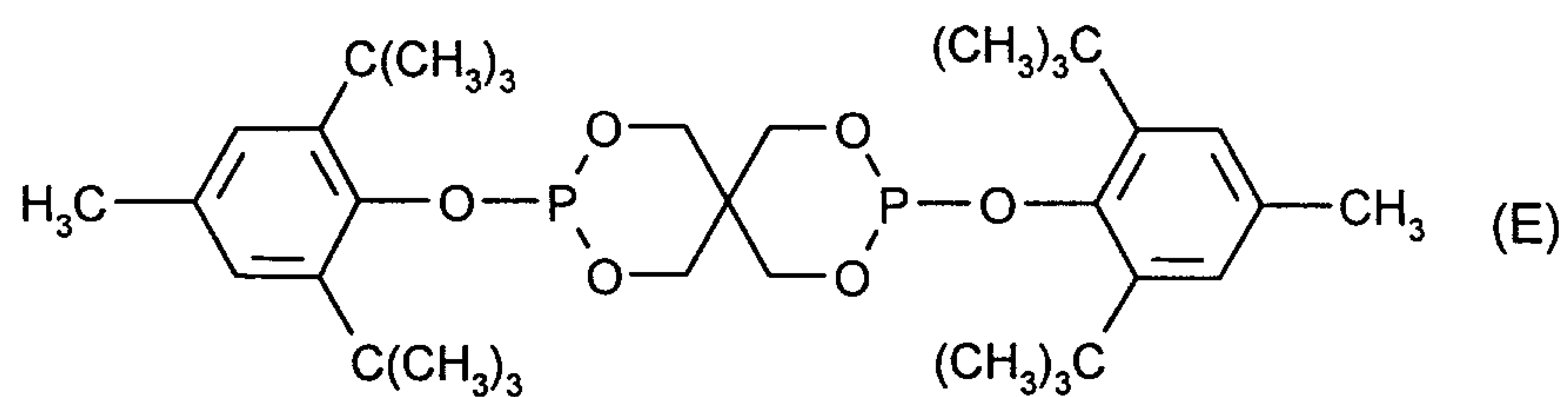
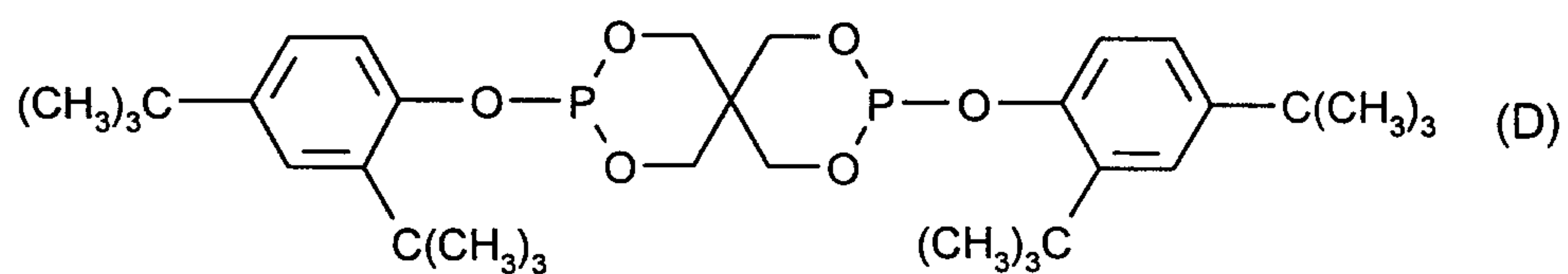
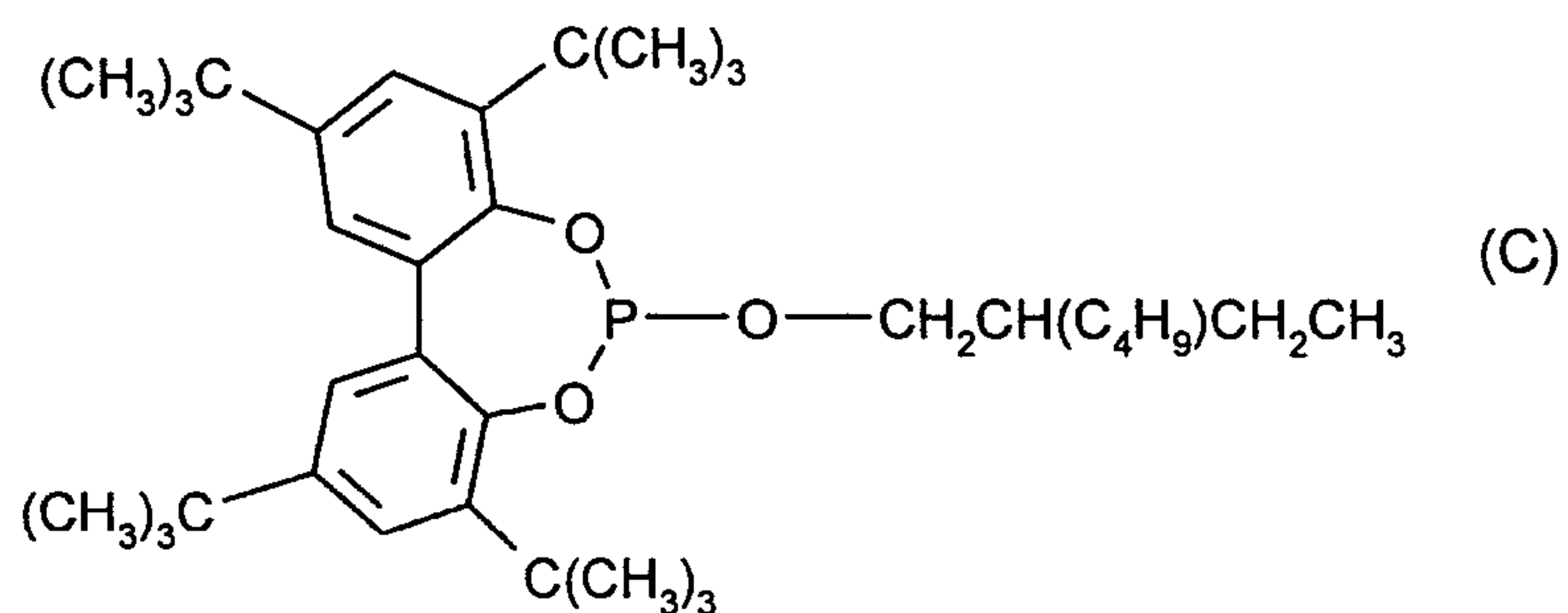
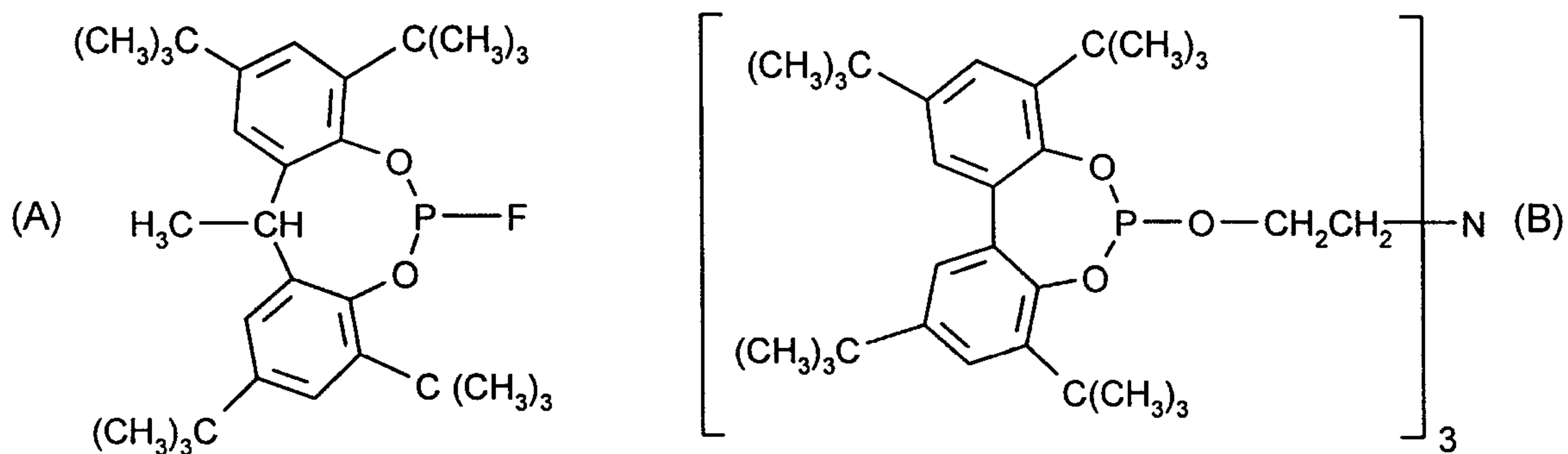
R₁ and R₂ independently of one another are hydrogen, C₁-C₈alkyl, cyclohexyl or phenyl, and R₃ and R₄ independently of one another are hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl.

The following compounds are examples of organic phosphites and phosphonites which are particularly suitable as component (A) in the novel process.

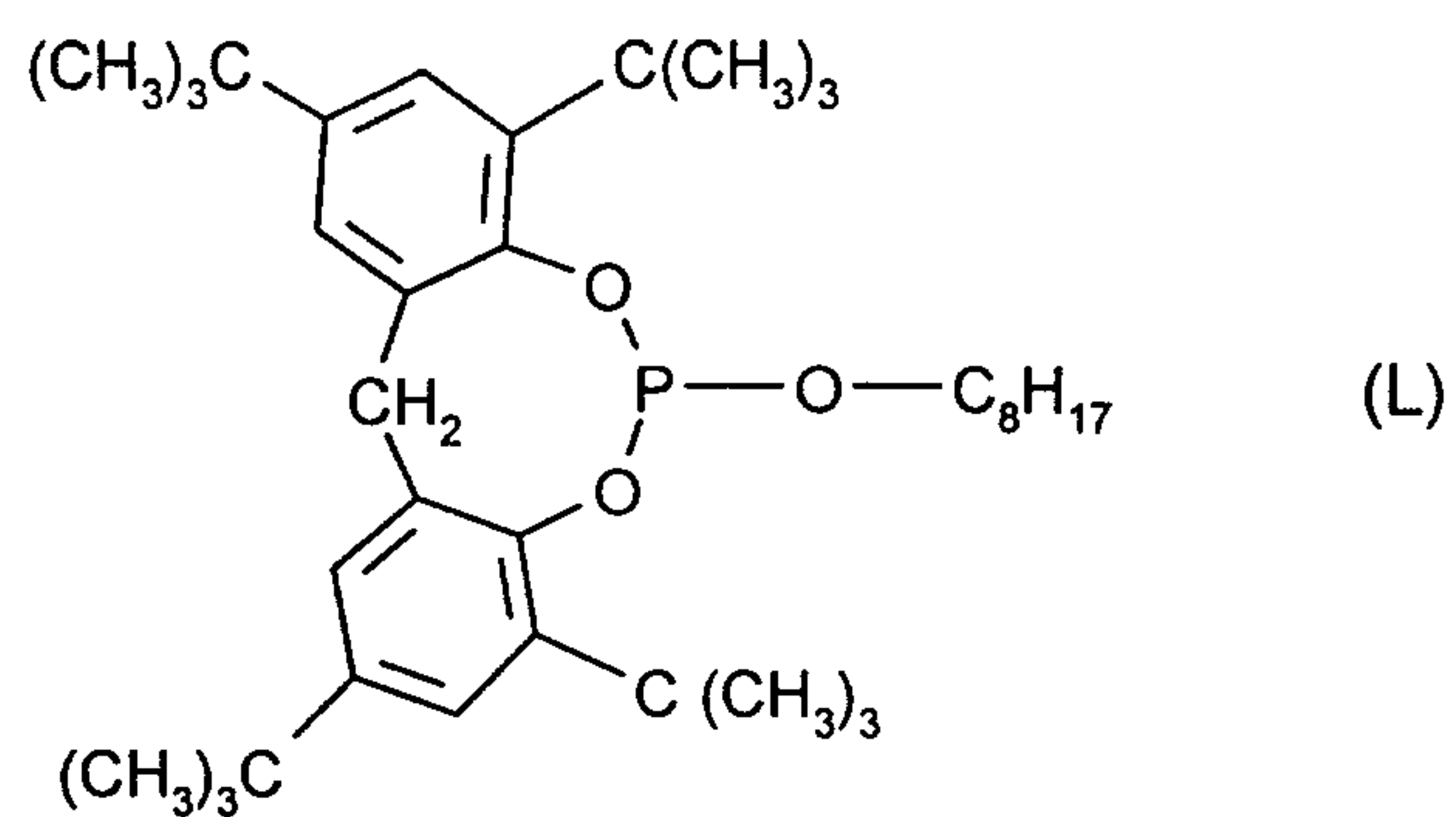
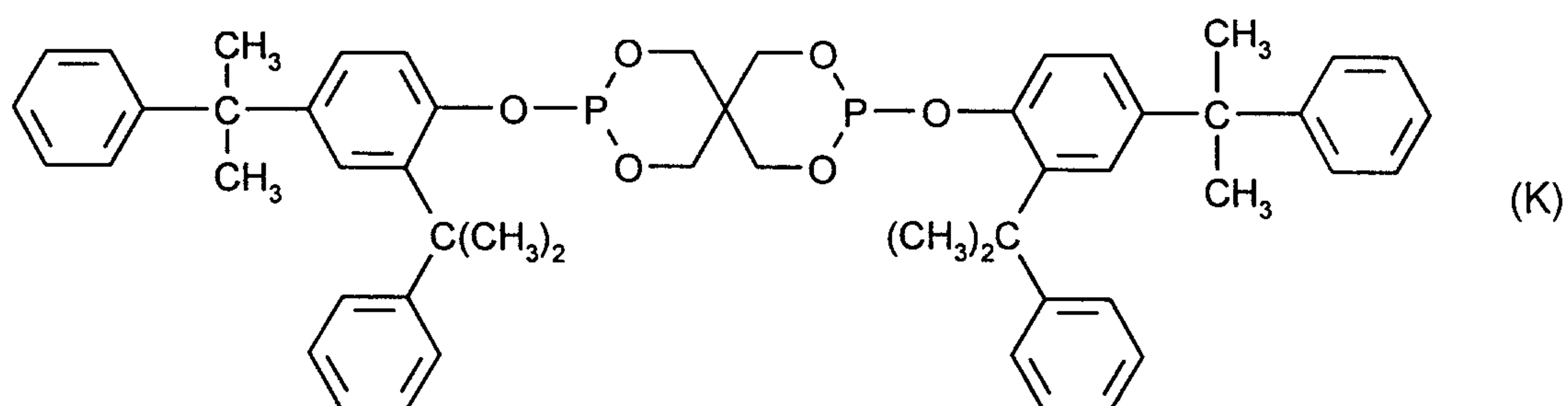
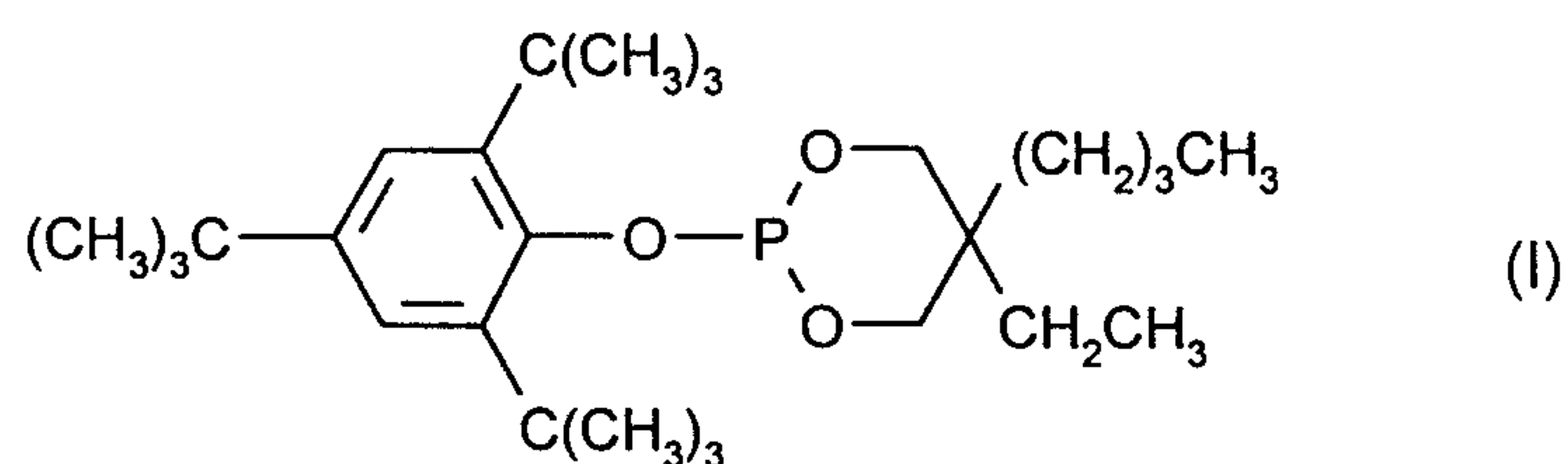
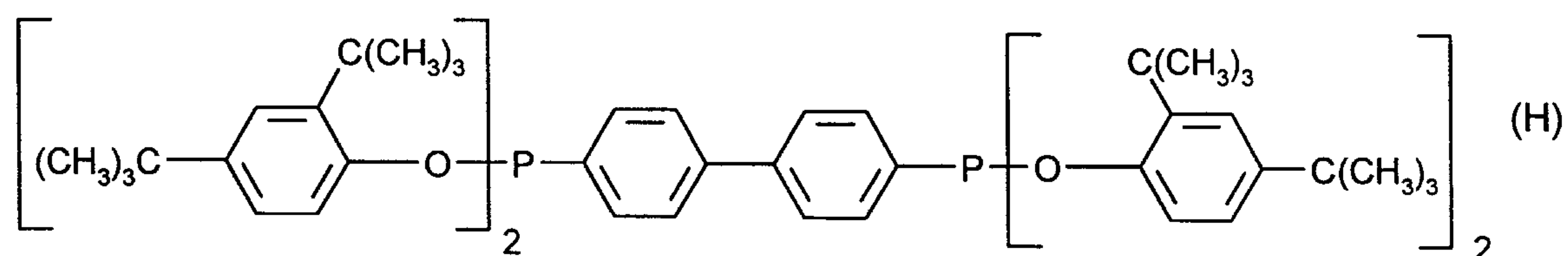
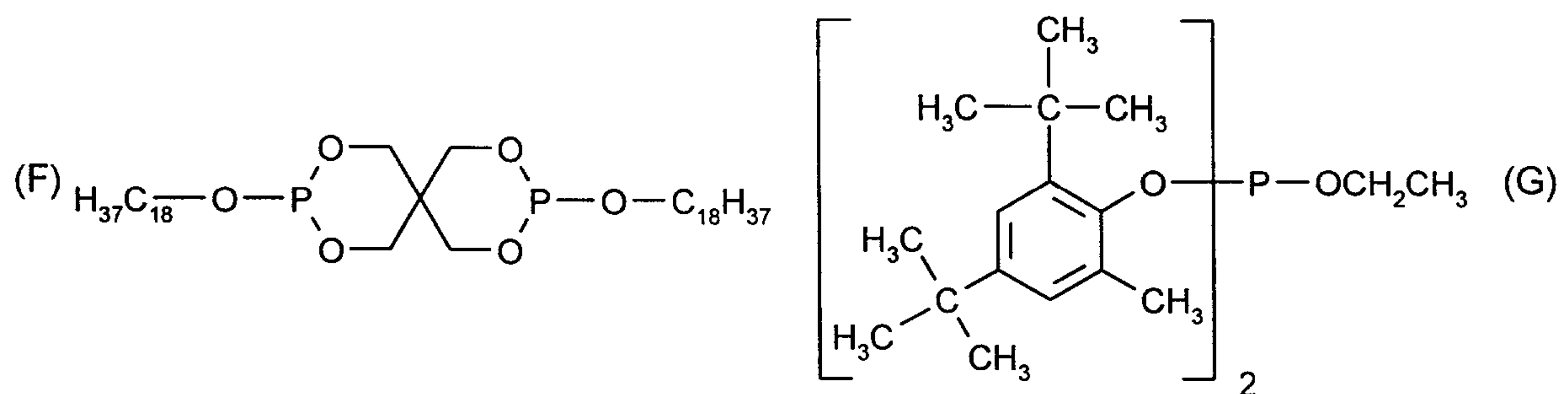
Triphenyl phosphite, diphenyl alkyl phosphites, phenyl dialkyl phosphites, tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite, trilauryl phosphite, trioctadecyl phosphite, distearyl pentaerythritol diphosphite, tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite (Irgafos[®] 168, Ciba-Geigy), diisodecyl pentaerythritol diphosphite, bis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphite (formula D), bis(2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphite (formula E), bisisodecyloxy-pentaerythritol diphosphite, bis(2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-methylphenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphite, bis(2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphite, tristearyl sorbitol triphosphite, tetrakis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) 4,4'-biphenylene-diphosphonite (Irgafos[®]P-EPQ, Ciba-Geigy, formula H), 6-isooctyloxy-2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyl-12H-dibenzo[d,g]-1,3,2-dioxaphosphocin (formula C), 6-fluoro-2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyl-12-methyl-dibenzo[d,g]-1,3,2-dioxaphosphocin (formula A), bis(2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-methylphenyl) methyl phosphite, bis(2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-methylphenyl) ethyl phosphite (formula G).

With particular preference the following phosphites and phosphonites are used:

tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite (Irgafos®168, Ciba-Geigy), tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite,



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Very particular preference is given to tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite [Irgafos®168, Ciba Spezialitätenchemie AG], bis(2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-methylphenyl) ethyl phosphite [Irga-

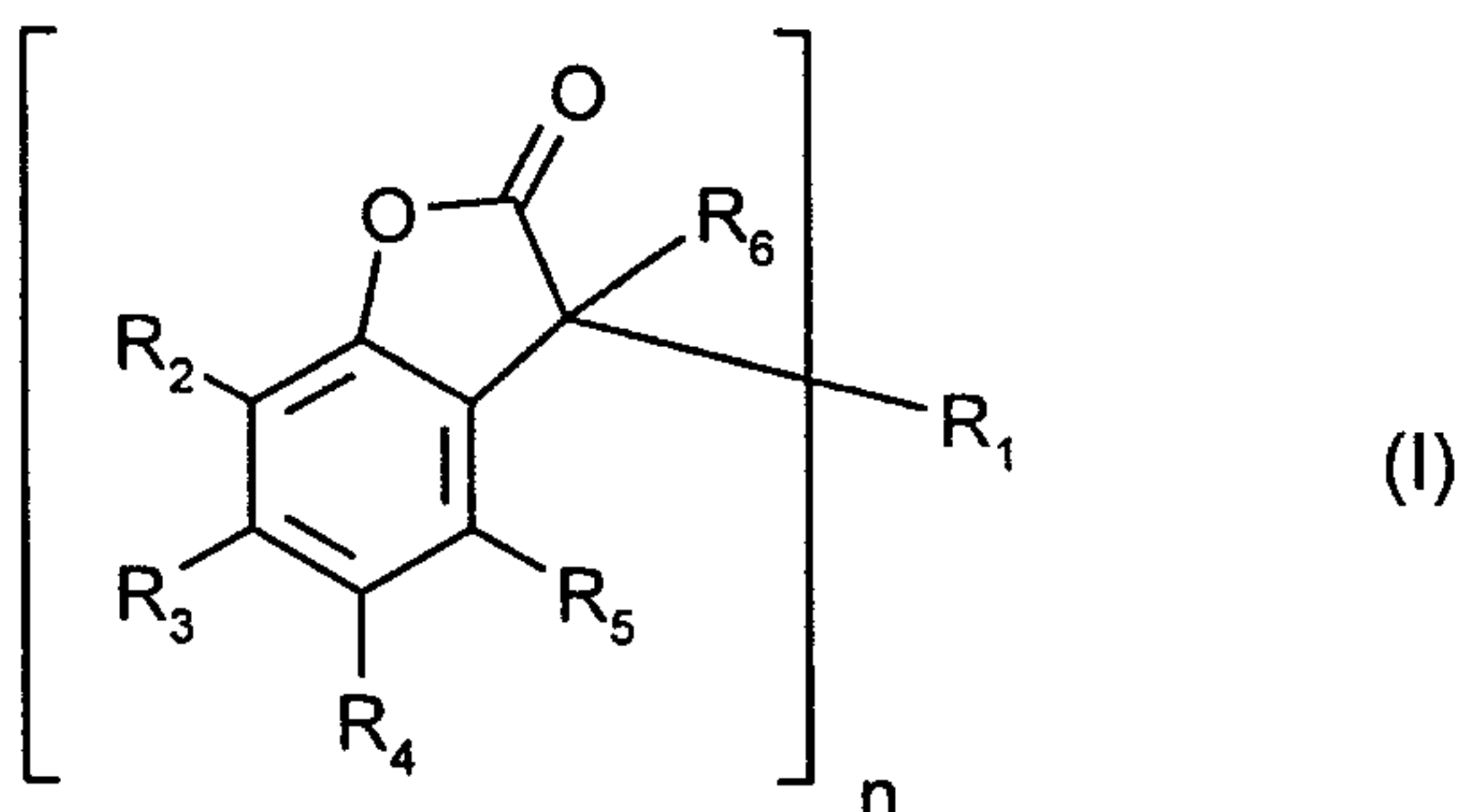
- 8 -

fos[®]38, Ciba Spezialitätenchemie AG, formula (G)], Ultrinox[®]626 [GE Chemicals, formula (D)], tetrakis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) 4,4'-biphenylene-diphosphonite [Irgafos[®]P-EPQ, Ciba Spezialitätenchemie AG, formula (H)], Ultrinox[®]641 [GE Chemicals, formula (I)], Doverphos[®]S9228 [Dover Chemicals, formula (K)] or Mark[®]HP10 [Adeka Argus, formula (L)].

These organic phosphites and phosphonites are known compounds; many of them are commercially available.

The organic phosphites or phosphonites are preferably used in amounts of, for example, 0.01 to 10 %, in particular of 0.05 to 5 %, typically of 0.1 to 3 %, based on the weight of the polyolefin hollow article to be stabilized.

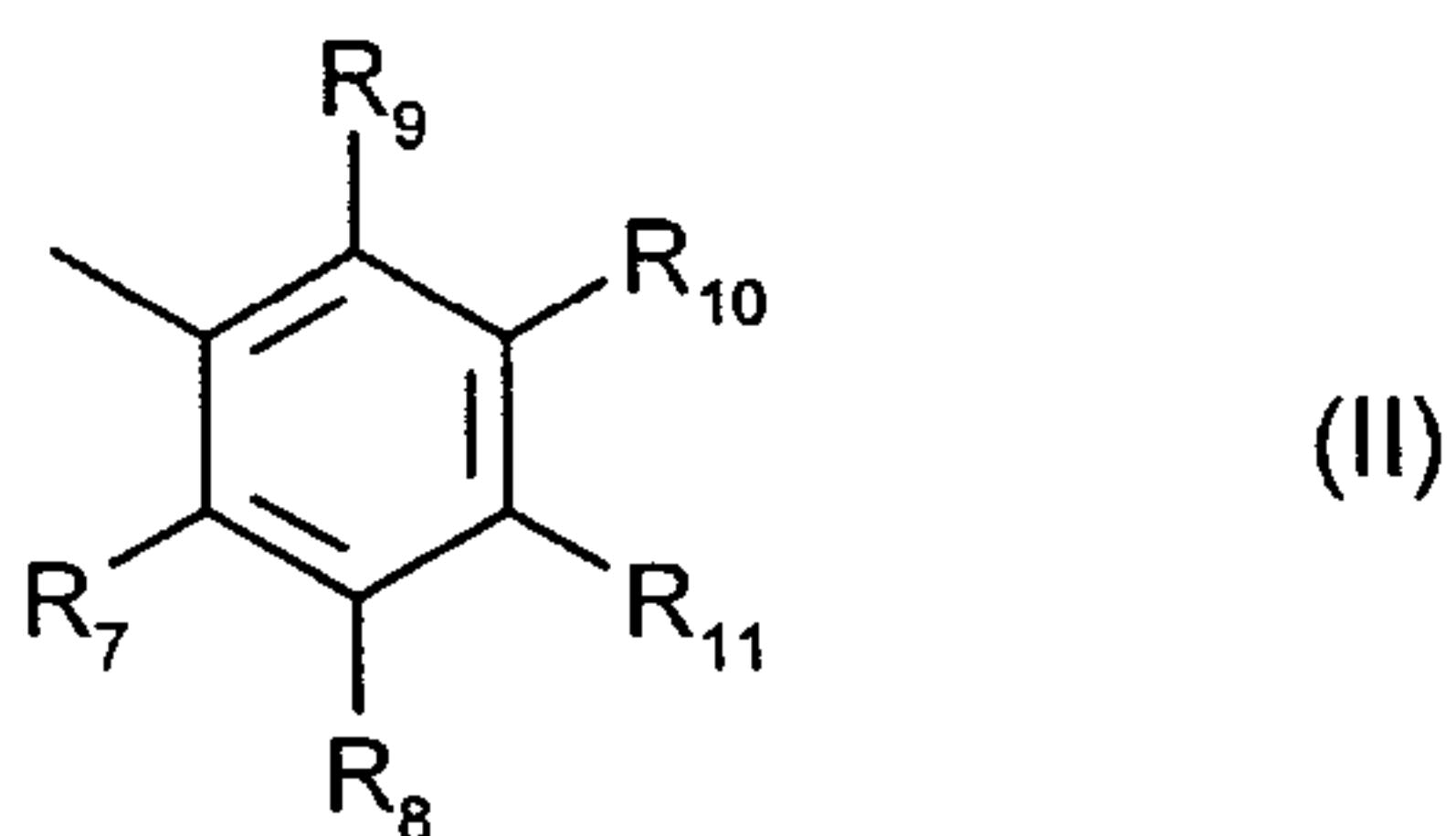
Of interest is a process comprising as component (B) a compound of the formula I



in which, if n is 1,

R₁ is unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-, C₁-C₄alkoxy-, C₁-C₄alkylthio-, hydroxyl-, halo-, amino-, C₁-C₄alkylamino-, phenylamino- or di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino-substituted naphthyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, thienyl, benzo[b]thienyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, dibenzofuryl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxathiinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, indoliziny, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinoliziny, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, β-carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, perimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, isothiazolyl, phenothiazinyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorenyl or phenoxazinyl, or R₁ is a radical of the formula II

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and

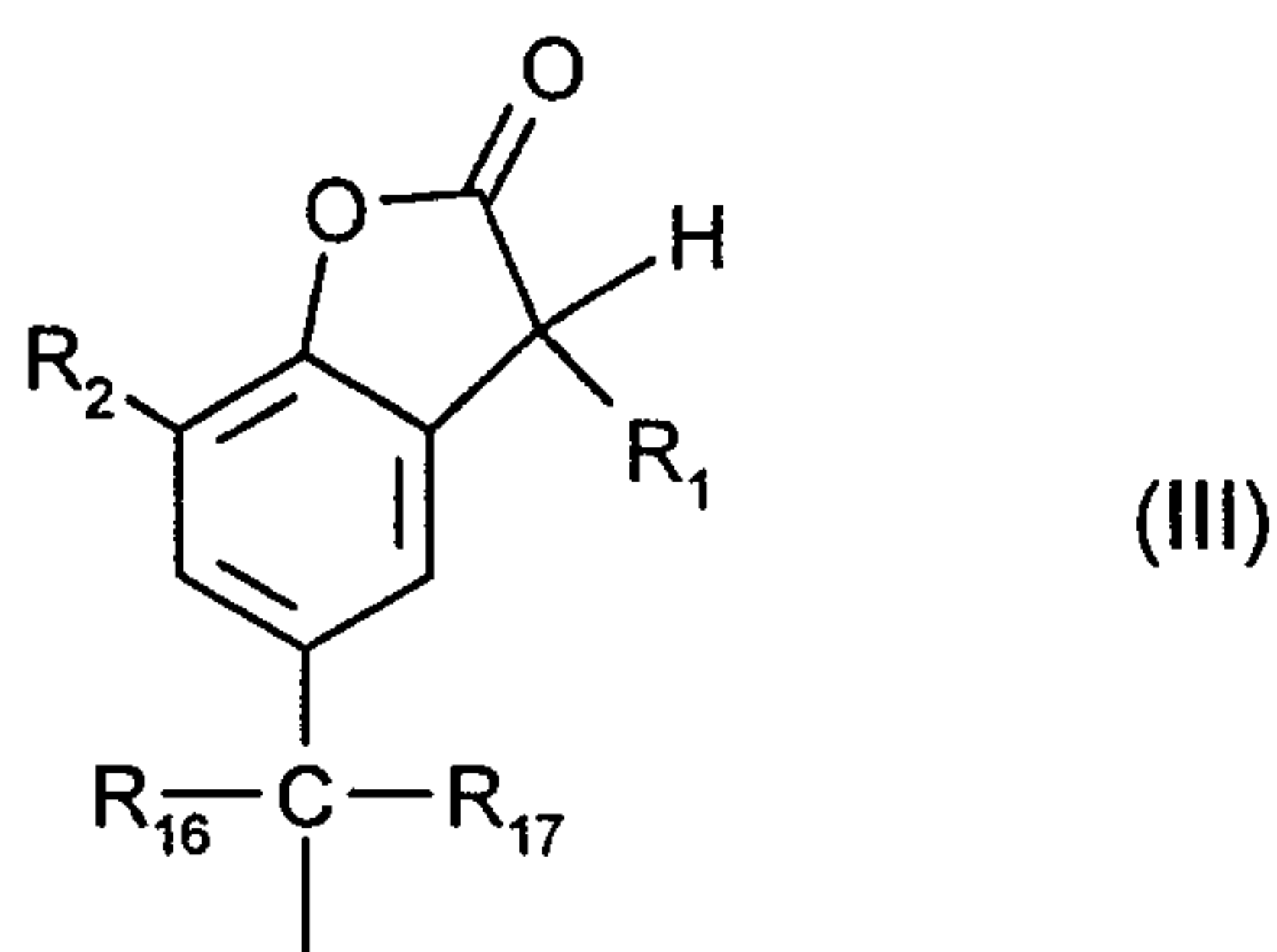
if n is 2,

R₁ is unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl- or hydroxy-substituted phenylene or naphthylene; or is -R₁₂-X-R₁₃-,

R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ independently of one another are hydrogen, chlorine, hydroxyl, C₁-C₂₅alkyl, C₇-C₉phenylalkyl, unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkyl; C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, C₁-C₁₈alkylthio, C₁-C₄alkylamino, di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino, C₁-C₂₅alkanoyloxy, C₁-C₂₅alkanoylamino, C₃-C₂₅alkenoyloxy,

C₃-C₂₅alkanoyloxy which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$; C₆-C₉cycloalkyl-

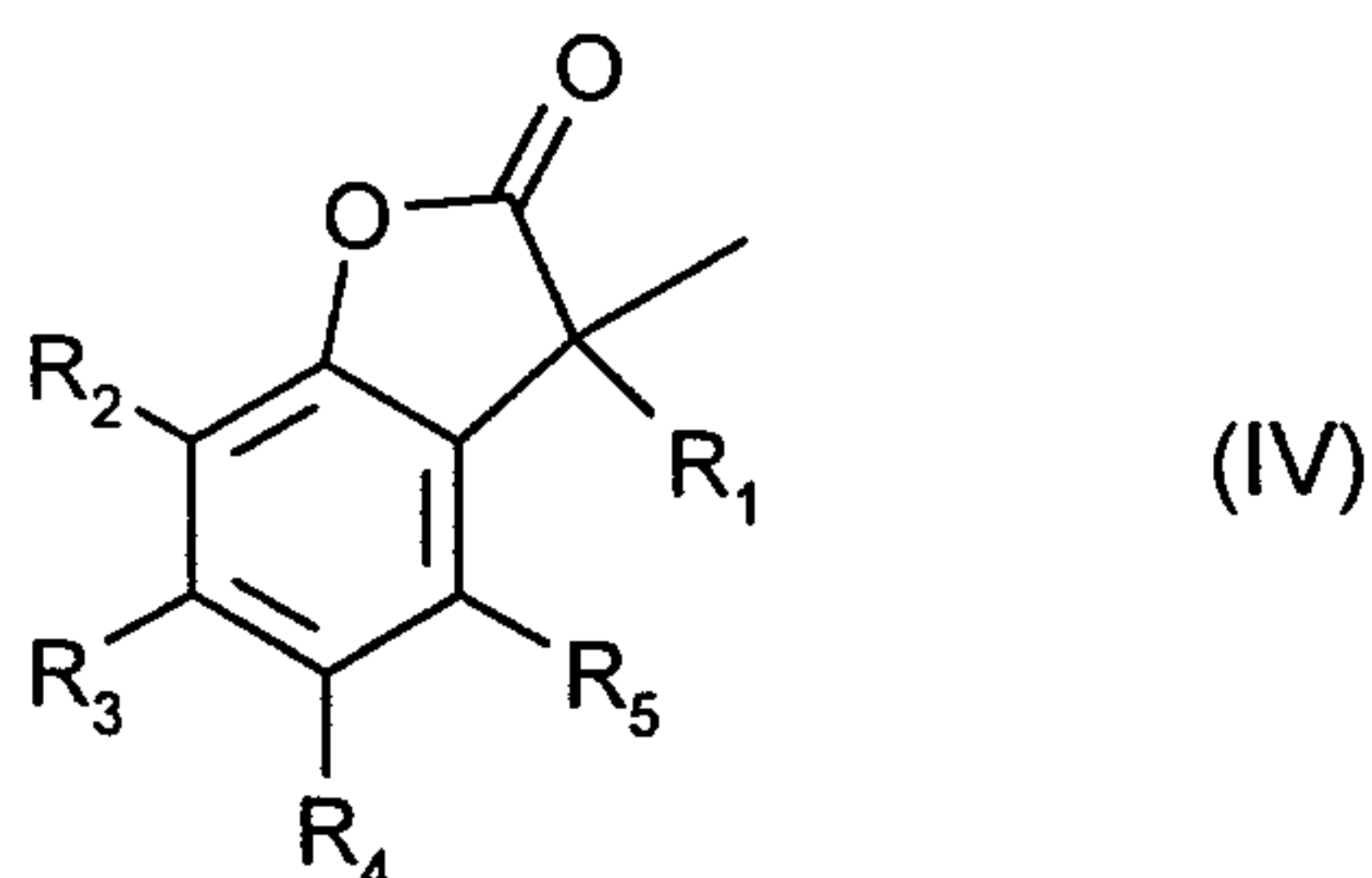
carbonyloxy, benzoyloxy or C₁-C₁₂alkyl-substituted benzoyloxy; or else the radicals R₂ and R₃ or the radicals R₃ and R₄ or the radicals R₄ and R₅, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a benzo ring, R₄ is additionally -(CH₂)_p-COR₁₅ or -(CH₂)_qOH or, if R₃, R₅ and R₆ are hydrogen, R₄ is additionally a radical of the formula III



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in which R_1 is defined as indicated above for $n = 1$,

R_6 is hydrogen or a radical of the formula IV



where R_4 is not a radical of the formula III and R_1 is defined as indicated above for $n = 1$,
 R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl,

C_1 - C_{25} alkyl, C_2 - C_{25} alkyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N-R_{14} ; C_1 - C_{25} alkoxy,

C_2 - C_{25} alkoxy interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N-R_{14} ; C_1 - C_{25} alkylthio, C_3 - C_{25} alkenyl,

C_3 - C_{25} alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_{25} alkynyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkynyloxy, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkoxy,
 unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted
 phenoxy; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkyl; unsubstituted or
 C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkoxy; C_1 - C_4 alkylamino, di(C_1 - C_4 alkyl)amino,

C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkanoyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N-R_{14} ;

C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy, C_3 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N-R_{14} ;

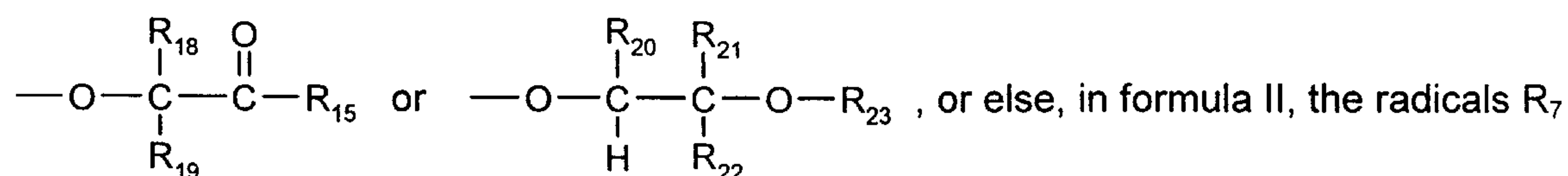
C_1 - C_{25} alkanoylamino, C_3 - C_{25} alkenoyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkenoyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or

>N-R_{14} ; C_3 - C_{25} alkenoyloxy, C_3 - C_{25} alkenoyloxy interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or

>N-R_{14} ; C_6 - C_9 cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_6 - C_9 cycloalkylcarbonyloxy, benzoyl or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl-

substituted benzoyl; benzoyloxy or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl-substituted benzoyloxy;

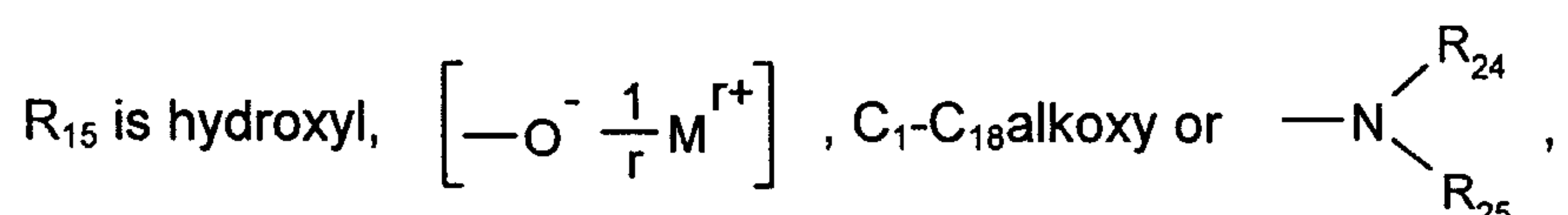
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and R₈ or the radicals R₈ and R₁₁, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a benzo ring,

R₁₂ and R₁₃ independently of one another are unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenylene or naphthylene,

R₁₄ is hydrogen or C₁-C₈alkyl,



R₁₆ and R₁₇ independently of one another are hydrogen, CF₃, C₁-C₁₂alkyl or phenyl, or R₁₆ and R₁₇, together with the C atom to which they are attached, form a C₅-C₈cycloalkylidene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl;

R₁₈ and R₁₉ independently of one another are hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl or phenyl,

R₂₀ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl,

R₂₁ is hydrogen, unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenyl; C₁-C₂₅alkyl, C₂-C₂₅alkyl

interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or N—R_{14} ; C₇-C₉phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or

substituted on the phenyl radical from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl; C₇-C₂₅phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted on the phenyl radical from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl and

interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or N—R_{14} , or else the radicals R₂₀ and R₂₁, together with

the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a C₅-C₁₂cycloalkylene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl;

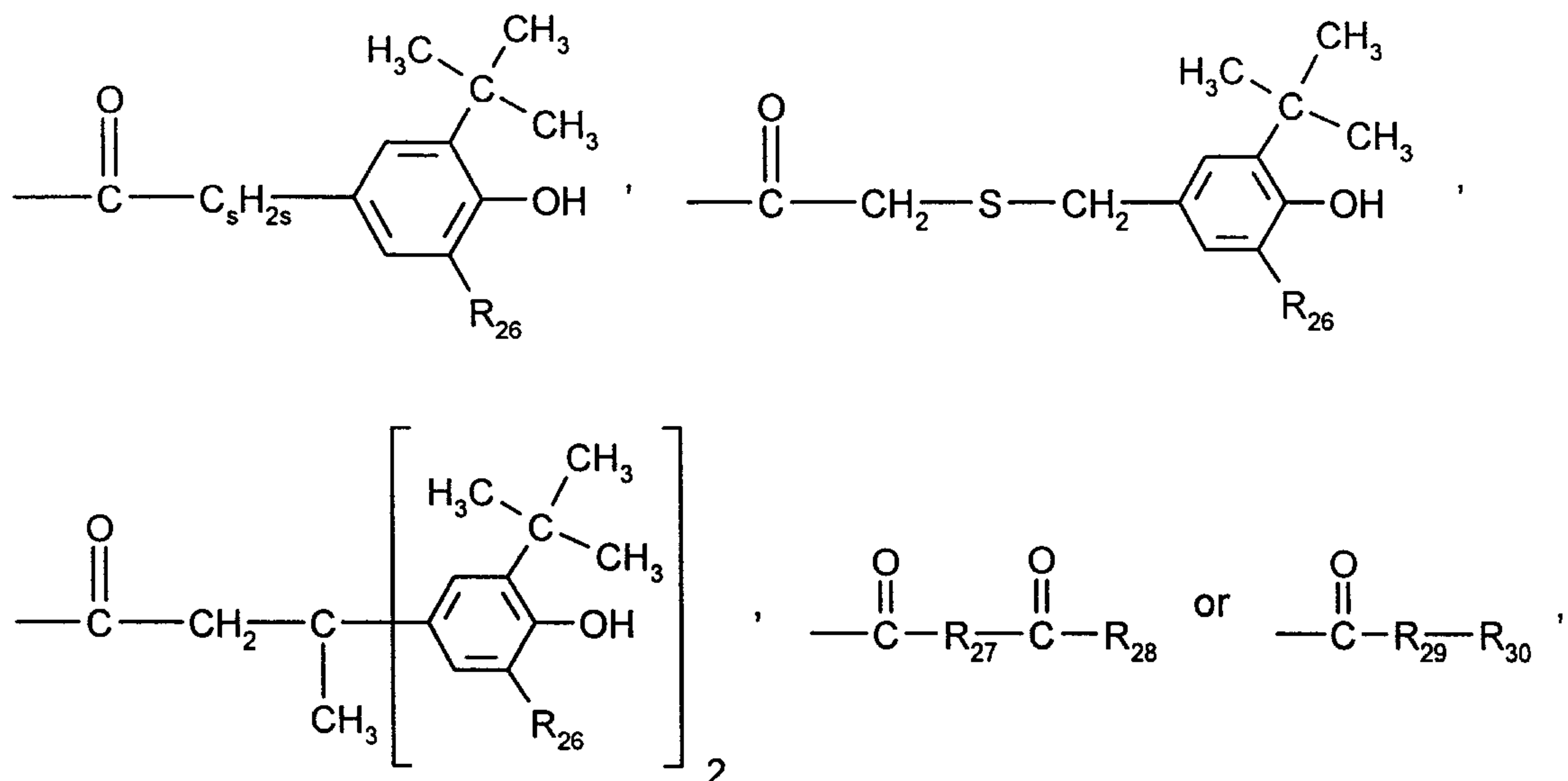
R₂₂ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl,

R₂₃ is hydrogen, C₁-C₂₅alkanoyl, C₃-C₂₅alkenoyl, C₃-C₂₅alkanoyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur

or N—R_{14} ; C₂-C₂₅alkanoyl substituted by a di(C₁-C₆alkyl)phosphonate group;

C₆-C₉cycloalkylcarbonyl, thenoyl, furoyl, benzoyl or C₁-C₁₂alkyl-substituted benzoyl;

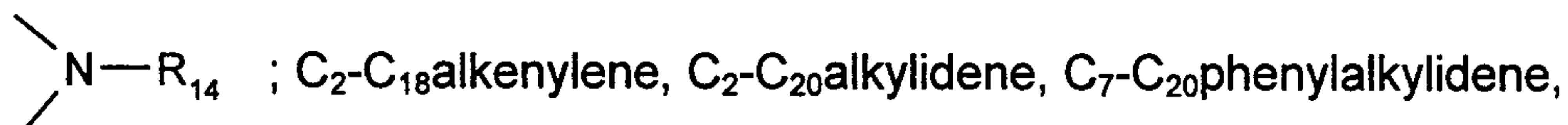
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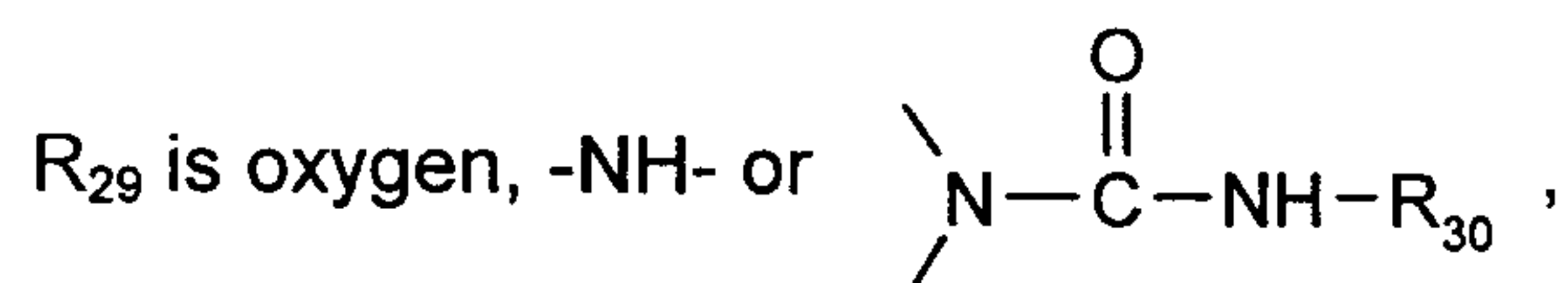
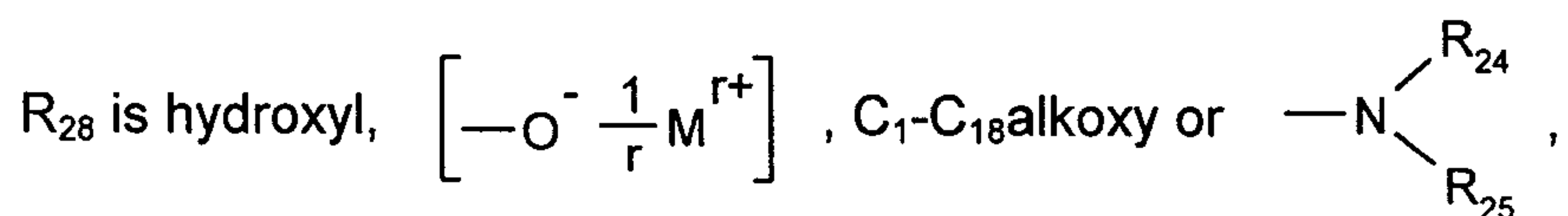
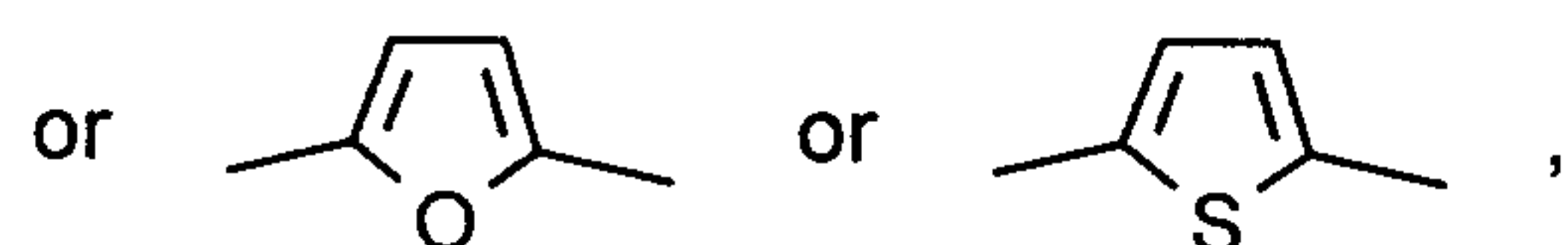
R₂₄ and R₂₅ independently of one another are hydrogen or C₁-C₁₈alkyl,

R₂₆ is hydrogen or C₁-C₈alkyl,

R₂₇ is a direct bond, C₁-C₁₈alkylene, C₂-C₁₈alkylene interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or



C₅-C₈cycloalkylene, C₇-C₈bicycloalkylene, unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenylene,



R₃₀ is C₁-C₁₈alkyl or phenyl,

R₃₁ is hydrogen or C₁-C₁₈alkyl,

M is an r-valent metal cation,

X is a direct bond, oxygen, sulfur or -NR₃₁-,

n is 1 or 2,

p is 0, 1 or 2,

q is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6,

r is 1, 2 or 3, and

s is 0, 1 or 2.

Unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-, C₁-C₄alkoxy-, C₁-C₄alkylthio-, hydroxyl-, halo-, amino-, C₁-C₄alkylamino-, phenylamino- or di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino-substituted naphthyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, thienyl, benzo[b]thienyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, dibenzofuryl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxathiinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, indoliziny, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinoliziny, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxaliny, quinazolinyl, cinnoliny, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, β -carboliny, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, perimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, isothiazolyl, phenothiazinyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorenyl or phenoxazinyl is, for example, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-phenylamino-4-naphthyl, 1-methylnaphthyl, 2-methylnaphthyl, 1-methoxy-2-naphthyl, 2-methoxy-1-naphthyl, 1-dimethylamino-2-naphthyl, 1,2-dimethyl-4-naphthyl, 1,2-dimethyl-6-naphthyl, 1,2-dimethyl-7-naphthyl, 1,3-dimethyl-6-naphthyl, 1,4-dimethyl-6-naphthyl, 1,5-dimethyl-2-naphthyl, 1,6-dimethyl-2-naphthyl, 1-hydroxy-2-naphthyl, 2-hydroxy-1-naphthyl, 1,4-dihydroxy-2-naphthyl, 7-phenanthryl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl, 9-anthryl, 3-benzo[b]thienyl, 5-benzo[b]thienyl, 2-benzo[b]thienyl, 4-dibenzofuryl, 4,7-dibenzofuryl, 4-methyl-7-dibenzofuryl, 2-xanthenyl, 8-methyl-2-xanthenyl, 3-xanthenyl, 2-phenoxathiinyl, 2,7-phenoxathiinyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 5-methyl-3-pyrrolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 5-imidazolyl, 2-methyl-4-imidazolyl, 2-ethyl-4-imidazolyl, 2-ethyl-5-imidazolyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 1-methyl-3-pyrazolyl, 1-propyl-4-pyrazolyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 5,6-dimethyl-2-pyrazinyl, 2-indoliziny, 2-methyl-3-isoindolyl, 2-methyl-1-isoindolyl, 1-methyl-2-indolyl, 1-methyl-3-indolyl, 1,5-dimethyl-2-indolyl, 1-methyl-3-indazolyl, 2,7-dimethyl-8-purinyl, 2-methoxy-7-methyl-8-purinyl, 2-quinoliziny, 3-isoquinolyl, 6-isoquinolyl, 7-isoquinolyl, isoquinolyl, 3-methoxy-6-isoquinolyl, 2-quinolyl, 6-quinolyl, 7-quinolyl, 2-methoxy-3-quinolyl, 2-methoxy-6-quinolyl, 6-phthalazinyl, 7-phthalazinyl, 1-methoxy-6-phthalazinyl, 1,4-dimethoxy-6-phthalazinyl, 1,8-naphthyridin-2-yl, 2-quinoxaliny, 6-quinoxaliny, 2,3-dimethyl-6-quinoxaliny, 2,3-dimethoxy-6-quinoxaliny, 2-quinazolinyl, 7-quinazolinyl, 2-dimethylamino-6-quinazolinyl, 3-cinnoliny, 6-cinnoliny, 7-cinnoliny, 3-methoxy-7-cinnoliny, 2-pteridinyl, 6-pteridinyl, 7-pteridinyl, 6,7-dimethoxy-2-pteridinyl, 2-carbazolyl, 3-carbazolyl, 9-methyl-2-carbazolyl, 9-methyl-3-carbazolyl, β -carbolin-3-yl, 1-methyl- β -carbolin-3-yl, 1-methyl- β -carbolin-6-yl, 3-phenanthridinyl, 2-acridinyl, 3-acridinyl, 2-perimidinyl, 1-methyl-5-perimidinyl,

5-phenanthrolinyl, 6-phenanthrolinyl, 1-phenazinyl, 2-phenazinyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 5-isothiazolyl, 2-phenothiazinyl, 3-phenothiazinyl, 10-methyl-3-phenothiazinyl, 3-isoxazolyl, 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, 4-methyl-3-furazanyl, 2-phenoxazinyl or 10-methyl-2-phenoxazinyl.

Particular preference is given to unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-, C₁-C₄alkoxy-, C₁-C₄alkylthio-, hydroxyl-, phenylamino- or di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino-substituted naphthyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, thienyl, benzo[b]thienyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, dibenzofuryl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxathiinyl, pyrrolyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, phenothiazinyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorenyl or phenoxazinyl such as, for example, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-phenylamino-4-naphthyl, 1-methylnaphthyl, 2-methylnaphthyl, 1-methoxy-2-naphthyl, 2-methoxy-1-naphthyl, 1-dimethylamino-2-naphthyl, 1,2-dimethyl-4-naphthyl, 1,2-dimethyl-6-naphthyl, 1,2-dimethyl-7-naphthyl, 1,3-dimethyl-6-naphthyl, 1,4-dimethyl-6-naphthyl, 1,5-dimethyl-2-naphthyl, 1,6-dimethyl-2-naphthyl, 1-hydroxy-2-naphthyl, 2-hydroxy-1-naphthyl, 1,4-dihydroxy-2-naphthyl, 7-phenanthryl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl, 9-anthryl, 3-benzo[b]thienyl, 5-benzo[b]thienyl, 2-benzo[b]thienyl, 4-dibenzofuryl, 4,7-dibenzofuryl, 4-methyl-7-dibenzofuryl, 2-xanthenyl, 8-methyl-2-xanthenyl, 3-xanthenyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 2-phenothiazinyl, 3-phenothiazinyl, 10-methyl-3-phenothiazinyl.

Halogen (halo) is, for example, chlorine, bromine or iodine. Preference is given to chlorine.

Alkanoyl having up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butanoyl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, octanoyl, nonanoyl, decanoyl, undecanoyl, dodecanoyl, tridecanoyl, tetradecanoyl, pentadecanoyl, hexadecanoyl, heptadecanoyl, octadecanoyl, eicosanoyl or docosanoyl. Preference is given to alkanoyl having 2 to 18, especially 2 to 12, for example 2 to 6 carbon atoms. Particular preference is given to acetyl.

C₂-C₂₅alkanoyl substituted by a di(C₁-C₆alkyl)phosphonate group is, for example, (CH₃CH₂O)₂POCH₂CO-, (CH₃O)₂POCH₂CO-, (CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂O)₂POCH₂CO-, (CH₃CH₂O)₂POCH₂CH₂CO-, (CH₃O)₂POCH₂CH₂CO-, (CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂O)₂POCH₂CH₂CO-, (CH₃CH₂O)₂PO(CH₂)₄CO-, (CH₃CH₂O)₂PO(CH₂)₈CO- or (CH₃CH₂O)₂PO(CH₂)₁₇CO-.

Alkanoyloxy having up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, formyloxy, acetoxy, propionyloxy, butanoyloxy, pentanoyloxy, hexanoyloxy, heptanoyloxy, octanoyloxy, nonanoyloxy, decanoyloxy, undecanoyloxy, dodecanoyloxy, tridecanoyloxy, tetradecanoyloxy, pentadecanoyloxy, hexadecanoyloxy, heptadecanoyloxy, octadecanoyloxy, eicosanoyloxy or docosanoyloxy. Preference is given to alkanoyloxy having 2 to 18, especially 2 to 12, for example 2 to 6 carbon atoms. Particular preference is given to acetoxy.

Alkenoyl having 3 to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, propenoyl, 2-butenoyl, 3-butenoyl, isobutenoyl, n-2,4-pentadienoyl, 3-methyl-2-butenoyl, n-2-octenoyl, n-2-dodecenoyl, iso-dodecenoyl, oleoyl, n-2-octadecenoyl or n-4-octadecenoyl. Preference is given to alkenoyl having 3 to 18, especially 3 to 12, for example 3 to 6, in particular 3 to 4 carbon atoms.

C₃-C₂₅alkenoyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$ is, for example,

CH₃OCH₂CH₂CH=CHCO- or CH₃OCH₂CH₂OCH=CHCO-.

Alkenoyloxy having 3 to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, propenoyloxy, 2-butenoyloxy, 3-butenoyloxy, isobutenoyloxy, n-2,4-pentadienoyloxy, 3-methyl-2-butenoyloxy, n-2-octenoyloxy, n-2-dodecenoyloxy, iso-dodecenoyloxy, oleoyloxy, n-2-octadecenoyloxy or n-4-octadecenoyloxy. Preference is given to alkenoyloxy having 3 to 18, especially 3 to 12, for example 3 to 6, in particular 3 to 4 carbon atoms.

C₃-C₂₅alkenoyloxy interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$ is, for example,

CH₃OCH₂CH₂CH=CHCOO- or CH₃OCH₂CH₂OCH=CHCOO-.

C₃-C₂₅alkanoyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$ is, for example, CH₃-O-CH₂CO-

, CH₃-S-CH₂CO-, CH₃-NH-CH₂CO-, CH₃-N(CH₃)-CH₂CO-, CH₃-O-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂CO-, CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₂-O-CH₂CO-, CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₃-O-CH₂CO- or CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₄-O-CH₂CO-.

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C₃-C₂₅alkanoyloxy interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$ is, for example,

CH₃-O-CH₂COO-, CH₃-S-CH₂COO-, CH₃-NH-CH₂COO-, CH₃-N(CH₃)-CH₂COO-,
CH₃-O-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂COO-, CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₂O-CH₂COO-,
CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₃O-CH₂COO- or CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₄O-CH₂COO-.

C₆-C₉cycloalkylcarbonyl is, for example, cyclopentylcarbonyl, cyclohexylcarbonyl, cycloheptylcarbonyl or cyclooctylcarbonyl. Cyclohexylcarbonyl is preferred.

C₆-C₉cycloalkylcarbonyloxy is, for example, cyclopentylcarbonyloxy, cyclohexylcarbonyloxy, cycloheptylcarbonyloxy or cyclooctylcarbonyloxy. Cyclohexylcarbonyloxy is preferred.

C₁-C₁₂alkyl-substituted benzoyl, which preferably carries 1 to 3, especially 1 or 2 alkyl groups, is, for example, o-, m- or p-methylbenzoyl, 2,3-dimethylbenzoyl, 2,4-dimethylbenzoyl, 2,5-dimethylbenzoyl, 2,6-dimethylbenzoyl, 3,4-dimethylbenzoyl, 3,5-dimethylbenzoyl, 2-methyl-6-ethylbenzoyl, 4-tert-butylbenzoyl, 2-ethylbenzoyl, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl, 2,6-dimethyl-4-tert-butylbenzoyl or 3,5-di-tert-butylbenzoyl. Preferred substituents are C₁-C₈alkyl, especially C₁-C₄alkyl.

C₁-C₁₂alkyl-substituted benzoyloxy, which preferably carries 1 to 3, especially 1 or 2 alkyl groups, is, for example, o-, m- or p-methylbenzoyloxy, 2,3-dimethylbenzoyloxy, 2,4-dimethylbenzoyloxy, 2,5-dimethylbenzoyloxy, 2,6-dimethylbenzoyloxy, 3,4-dimethylbenzoyloxy, 3,5-dimethylbenzoyloxy, 2-methyl-6-ethylbenzoyloxy, 4-tert-butylbenzoyloxy, 2-ethylbenzoyloxy, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyloxy, 2,6-dimethyl-4-tert-butylbenzoyloxy or 3,5-di-tert-butylbenzoyloxy. Preferred substituents are C₁-C₈alkyl, especially C₁-C₄alkyl.

Alkyl having up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, 1-methylpentyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylhexyl, n-heptyl, isohexyl, 1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl, 1-methylheptyl, 3-methylheptyl, n-octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 1,1,3-trimethylhexyl, 1,1,3,3-tetramethylpentyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, 1-methylundecyl, dodecyl, 1,1,3,3,5,5-hexamethylhexyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl, octade-

cyl, eicosyl or docosyl. One of the preferred meanings of R_2 and R_4 is, for example, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl. A particularly preferred meaning of R_4 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl.

Alkenyl having 3 to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, propenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, isobutenyl, n-2,4-pentadienyl, 3-methyl-2-butenyl, n-2-octenyl, n-2-dodecenyl, iso-dodecenyl, oleyl, n-2-octadecenyl or n-4-octadecenyl. Preference is given to alkenyl having 3 to 18, especially 3 to 12, for example 3 to 6, in particular 3 to 4 carbon atoms.

Alkenyloxy having 3 to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, propenyloxy, 2-butenyloxy, 3-butenyloxy, isobutenyloxy, n-2,4-pentadienyloxy, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy, n-2-octenyloxy, n-2-dodecenyloxy, iso-dodecenyloxy, oleyloxy, n-2-octadecenyloxy or n-4-octadecenyloxy. Preference is given to alkenyloxy having 3 to 18, especially 3 to 12, for example 3 to 6, in particular 3 to 4 carbon atoms.

Alkynyl having 3 to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, propynyl ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$), 2-butylnyl, 3-butylnyl, n-2-octynyl, or n-2-dodecynyl. Preference is given to alkynyl having 3 to 18, especially 3 to 12, for example 3 to 6, in particular 3 to 4 carbon atoms.

Alkynyloxy having 3 to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, propynyloxy ($-\text{OCH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$), 2-butyynyloxy, 3-butyynyloxy, n-2-octynyloxy, or n-2-dodecynyloxy. Preference is given to alkynyloxy having 3 to 18, especially 3 to 12, for example 3 to 6, in particular 3 to 4 carbon atoms.

C_2 - C_{25} alkyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$ is, for example, $\text{CH}_3\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-}$,

$\text{CH}_3\text{-S-CH}_2\text{-}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{-NH-CH}_2\text{-}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{-N(CH}_3\text{)-CH}_2\text{-}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{-O-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-}$,
 $\text{CH}_3\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{O-CH}_2\text{-}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{)}_3\text{O-CH}_2\text{-}$ or $\text{CH}_3\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{)}_4\text{O-CH}_2\text{-}$.

C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl is, for example, benzyl, α -methylbenzyl, α,α -dimethylbenzyl or 2-phenylethyl. Benzyl and α,α -dimethylbenzyl are preferred.

C₇-C₉phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted on the phenyl radical from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl is, for example, benzyl, α -methylbenzyl, α,α -dimethylbenzyl, 2-phenylethyl, 2-methylbenzyl, 3-methylbenzyl, 4-methylbenzyl, 2,4-dimethylbenzyl, 2,6-dimethylbenzyl or 4-tert-butylbenzyl. Benzyl is preferred.

C₇-C₂₅phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted on the phenyl radical from 1 to 3

times by C₁-C₄alkyl and is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$ is a branched or un-

branched radical such as, for example, phenoxymethyl, 2-methylphenoxymethyl, 3-methylphenoxymethyl, 4-methylphenoxymethyl, 2,4-dimethylphenoxymethyl, 2,3-dimethylphenoxymethyl, phenylthiomethyl, N-methyl-N-phenylmethyl, N-ethyl-N-phenylmethyl, 4-tert-butylphenoxymethyl, 4-tert-butylphenoxyethoxymethyl, 2,4-di-tert-butylphenoxymethyl, 2,4-di-tert-butylphenoxyethoxymethyl, phenoxyethoxyethoxyethoxymethyl, benzyloxymethyl, benzyloxyethoxymethyl, N-benzyl-N-ethylmethyl or N-benzyl-N-isopropylmethyl.

C₇-C₉phenylalkoxy is, for example, benzyloxy, α -methylbenzyloxy, α,α -dimethylbenzyloxy or 2-phenylethoxy. Benzyloxy is preferred.

C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenyl, which preferably contains 1 to 3, especially 1 or 2 alkyl groups, is, for example, o-, m- or p-methylphenyl, 2,3-dimethylphenyl, 2,4-dimethylphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 3,4-dimethylphenyl, 3,5-dimethylphenyl, 2-methyl-6-ethylphenyl, 4-tert-butylphenyl, 2-ethylphenyl or 2,6-diethylphenyl.

C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenoxy, which preferably contains 1 to 3, especially 1 or 2 alkyl groups, is, for example, o-, m- or p-methylphenoxy, 2,3-dimethylphenoxy, 2,4-dimethylphenoxy, 2,5-dimethylphenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, 3,4-dimethylphenoxy, 3,5-dimethylphenoxy, 2-methyl-6-ethylphenoxy, 4-tert-butylphenoxy, 2-ethylphenoxy or 2,6-diethylphenoxy.

Unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkyl is, for example, cyclopentyl, methylcyclopentyl, dimethylcyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, methylcyclohexyl, dimethylcyclohexyl, trimethylcyclohexyl, tert-butylcyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or cyclooctyl. Preference is given to cyclohexyl and tert-butylcyclohexyl.

Unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkoxy is, for example, cyclopentoxy, methylcyclopentoxy, dimethylcyclopentoxy, cyclohexoxy, methylcyclohexoxy, dimethylcyclohexoxy, trimethylcyclohexoxy, tert-butylcyclohexoxy, cycloheptoxy or cyclooctoxy. Preference is given to cyclohexoxy and tert-butylcyclohexoxy.

Alkoxy having up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, pentoxy, isopentoxy, hexoxy, heptoxy, octoxy, decyloxy, tetradecyloxy, hexadecyloxy or octadecyloxy. Preference is given to alkoxy having 1 to 12, especially 1 to 8, for example 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

C₂-C₂₅alkoxy interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$ is, for example,

CH₃-O-CH₂CH₂O-, CH₃-S-CH₂CH₂O-, CH₃-NH-CH₂CH₂O-, CH₃-N(CH₃)-CH₂CH₂O-,
CH₃-O-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂CH₂O-, CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂-)₂O-CH₂CH₂O-,
CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂-)₃O-CH₂CH₂O- or CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂-)₄O-CH₂CH₂O-.

Alkylthio having up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, n-butylthio, isobutylthio, pentylthio, isopentylthio, hexylthio, heptylthio, octylthio, decylthio, tetradecylthio, hexadecylthio or octadecylthio. Preference is given to alkylthio having 1 to 12, especially 1 to 8, for example 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

Alkylamino having up to 4 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, n-butylamino, isobutylamino or tert-butylamino.

Di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino also means that the two radicals independently of one another are branched or unbranched, such as, for example, dimethylamino, methylethylamino, diethylamino, methyl-n-propylamino, methylisopropylamino, methyl-n-butylamino, methylisobutylamino, ethylisopropylamino, ethyl-n-butylamino, ethylisobutylamino, ethyl-tert-butylamino, diethylamino, diisopropylamino, isopropyl-n-butylamino, isopropylisobutylamino, di-n-butylamino or diisobutylamino.

Alkanoylamino having up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, formylamino, acetylamino, propionylamino, butanoylamino, pentanoylamino, hexanoylamino, heptanoylamino, octanoylamino, nonanoylamino, decanoylamino, undecanoylamino, dodecanoylamino, tridecanoylamino, tetradecanoylamino, pentadecanoylamino, hexadecanoylamino, heptadecanoylamino, octadecanoylamino, eicosanoylamino or docosanoylamino. Preference is given to alkanoylamino having 2 to 18, especially 2 to 12, for example 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

C₁-C₁₈alkylene is a branched or unbranched radical such as, for example, methylene, ethylene, propylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, heptamethylene, octamethylene, decamethylene, dodecamethylene or octadecamethylene. Preference is given to C₁-C₁₂alkylene, especially C₁-C₈alkylene.

A C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted C₅-C₁₂cycloalkylene ring, which preferably contains 1 to 3, especially 1 or 2 branched or unbranched alkyl group radicals is, for example, cyclopentylene, methylcyclopentylene, dimethylcyclopentylene, cyclohexylene, methylcyclohexylene, dimethylcyclohexylene, trimethylcyclohexylene, tert-butylcyclohexylene, cycloheptylene, cyclooctylene or cyclodecylene. Preference is given to cyclohexylene and tert-butylcyclohexylene.

C₂-C₁₈alkylene interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$ is, for example, -CH₂-O-CH₂-,

-CH₂-S-CH₂-, -CH₂-NH-CH₂-, -CH₂-N(CH₃)-CH₂-, -CH₂-O-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂-,
-CH₂-(O-CH₂CH₂)₂O-CH₂-, -CH₂-(O-CH₂CH₂)₃O-CH₂-, -CH₂-(O-CH₂CH₂)₄O-CH₂- or
-CH₂CH₂-S-CH₂CH₂-.

C₂-C₁₈alkenylene is, for example, vinylene, methylvinylene, octenylethylene or dodecenylethylene. Preference is given to C₂-C₈alkenylene.

Alkylidene having 2 to 20 carbon atoms is, for example, ethylidene, propylidene, butylidene, pentylidene, 4-methylpentylidene, heptylidene, nonylidene, tridecylidene, nonadecylidene, 1-methylethylidene, 1-ethylpropylidene or 1-ethylpentylidene. Preference is given to C₂-C₈alkylidene.

Phenylalkylidene having 7 to 20 carbon atoms is, for example, benzylidene, 2-phenylethylidene or 1-phenyl-2-hexylidene. Preference is given to C₇-C₉-phenylalkylidene.

C₅-C₈cycloalkylene is a saturated hydrocarbon group having two free valencies and at least one ring unit and is, for example, cyclopentylene, cyclohexylene, cycloheptylene or cyclooctylene. Preference is given to cyclohexylene.

C₇-C₈bicycloalkylene is, for example, bicycloheptylene or bicyclooctylene.

Unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenylene or naphthylene is, for example, 1,2-, 1,3-, 1,4-phenylene, 1,2-, 1,3-, 1,4-, 1,6-, 1,7-, 2,6- or 2,7-naphthylene. 1,4-Phenylene is preferred.

A C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkylidene ring, which preferably contains 1 to 3, especially 1 or 2 branched or unbranched alkyl group radicals is, for example, cyclopentylidene, methylcyclopentylidene, dimethylcyclopentylidene, cyclohexylidene, methylcyclohexylidene, dimethylcyclohexylidene, trimethylcyclohexylidene, tert-butylcyclohexylidene, cycloheptylidene or cyclooctylidene. Preference is given to cyclohexylidene and tert-butylcyclohexylidene.

A mono-, di- or trivalent metal cation is preferably an alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or aluminium cation, for example, Na⁺, K⁺, Mg⁺⁺, Ca⁺⁺ or Al⁺⁺⁺.

These definitions apply to component (A) as well as to component (B).

An interesting process is that wherein component (B) is at least one compound of formula I, wherein, if n = 1, R₁ is phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted in para-position by C₁-C₁₈alkylthio or di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino; mono- to penta-substituted alkyphenyl containing together a total of at most 18 carbon atoms in the 1 to 5 alkyl substituents; naphthyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, fluorenyl, carbazolyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, phenothizinyll or 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, hydroxy or amino.

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Preference is given to a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula I in which, if n is 2,

R_1 is $-R_{12}-X-R_{13}-$,

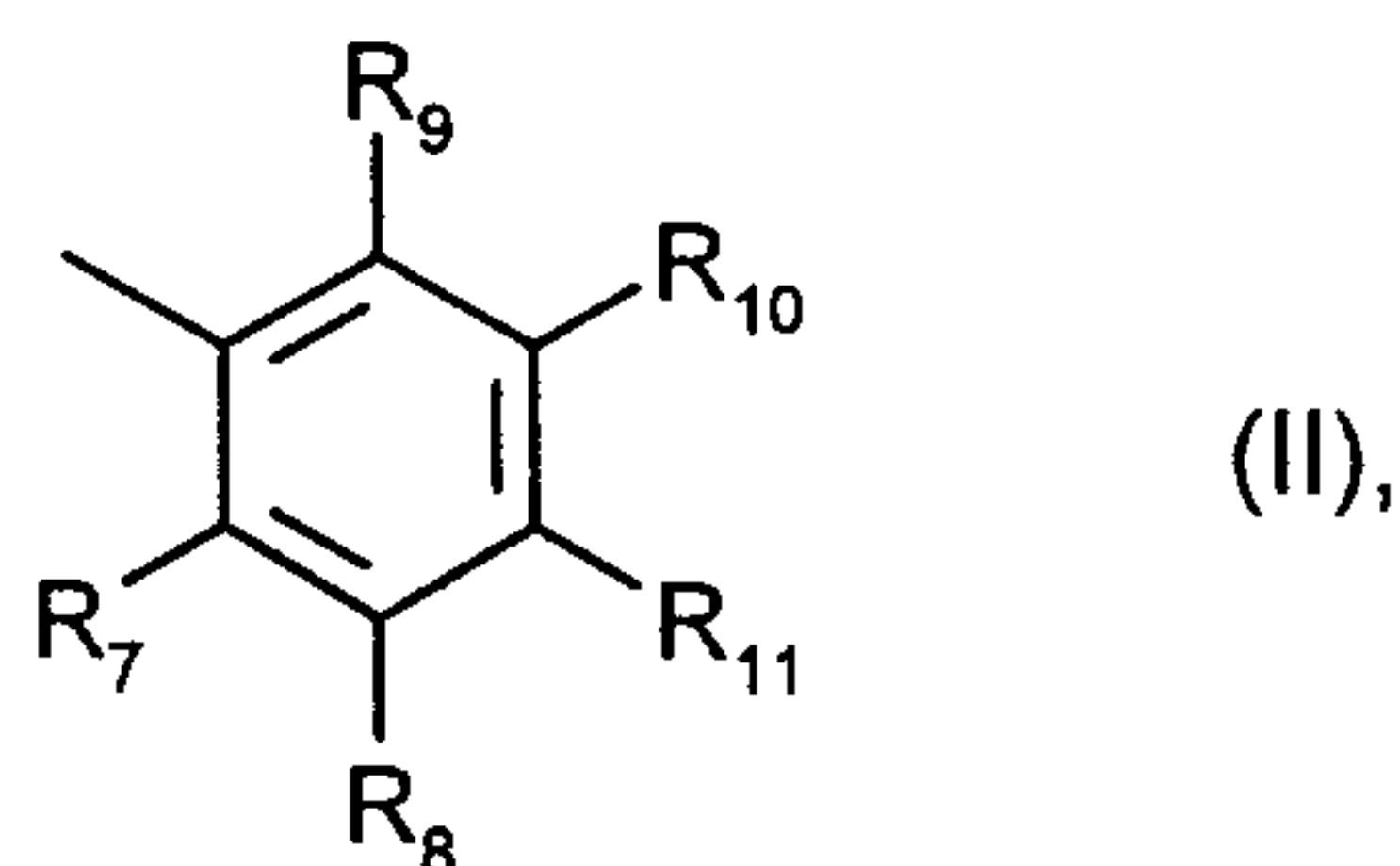
R_{12} and R_{13} are phenylene,

X is oxygen or $-NR_{31}-$, and

R_{31} is C_1-C_4 alkyl.

Preference is also given to a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula I in which, if n is 1,

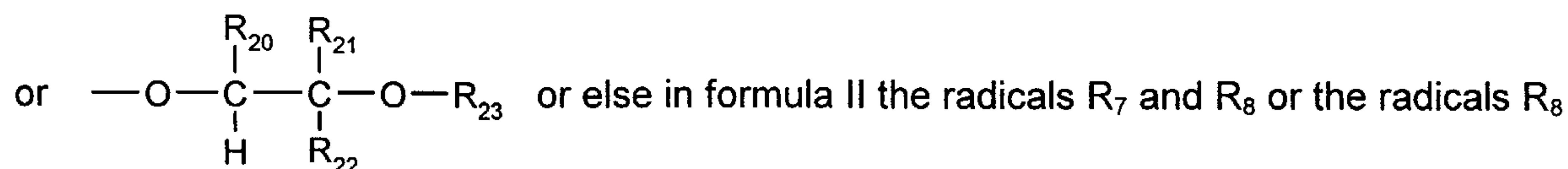
R_1 is unsubstituted or C_1-C_4 alkyl-, C_1-C_4 alkoxy-, C_1-C_4 alkylthio-, hydroxyl-, halo-, amino-, C_1-C_4 alkylamino- or di(C_1-C_4 -alkyl)amino-substituted naphthyl, phenanthryl, thienyl, dibenzofuryl, carbazolyl, fluorenyl or a radical of the formula II



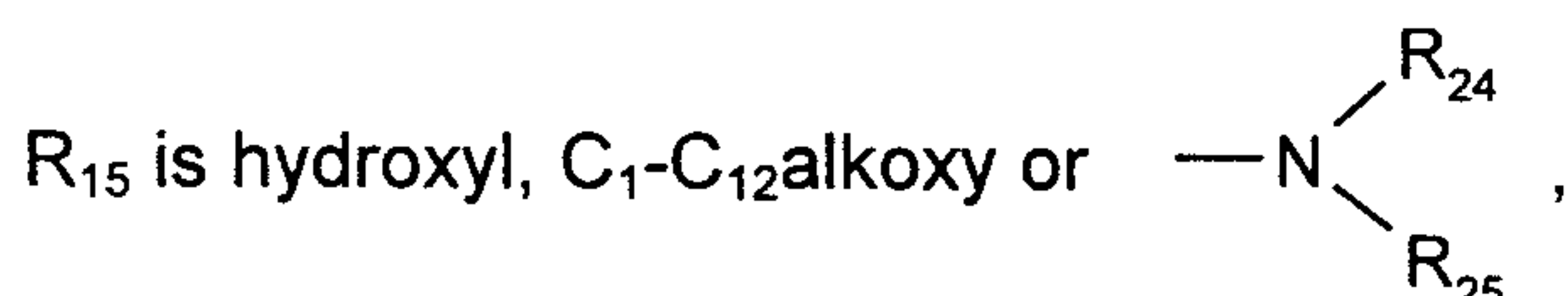
R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} independently of one another are hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, hydroxyl, C_1-C_{18} alkyl, C_2-C_{18} alkyl interrupted by oxygen or sulfur; C_1-C_{18} alkoxy, C_2-C_{18} alkoxy interrupted by oxygen or sulfur; C_1-C_{18} alkylthio, C_3-C_{12} alkenyloxy, C_3-C_{12} alkynyloxy, C_7-C_9 phenylalkyl, C_7-C_9 phenylalkoxy, unsubstituted or C_1-C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; phenoxy, cyclohexyl, C_5-C_8 cycloalkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylamino, di(C_1-C_4 -alkyl)amino, C_1-C_{12} alkanoyl, C_3-C_{12} alkanoyl interrupted by oxygen or sulfur; C_1-C_{12} alkanoyloxy, C_3-C_{12} alkanoyloxy interrupted by oxygen or sulfur; C_1-C_{12} alkanoylamino, C_3-C_{12} alkenoyl, C_3-C_{12} alkenoyloxy, cyclohexylcarbonyl, cyclohexylcarbonyloxy, benzoyl or C_1-C_4 alkyl-

substituted benzoyl; benzoyloxy or C_1-C_4 alkyl-substituted benzoyloxy; $\text{---O---}\overset{\overset{R_{18}}{|}}{\underset{\underset{R_{19}}{|}}{C}}\text{---}\overset{\overset{O}{||}}{C}\text{---}R_{15}$

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and R_{11} , together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a benzo ring,



R_{18} and R_{19} independently of one another are hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{—C}_4$ alkyl,

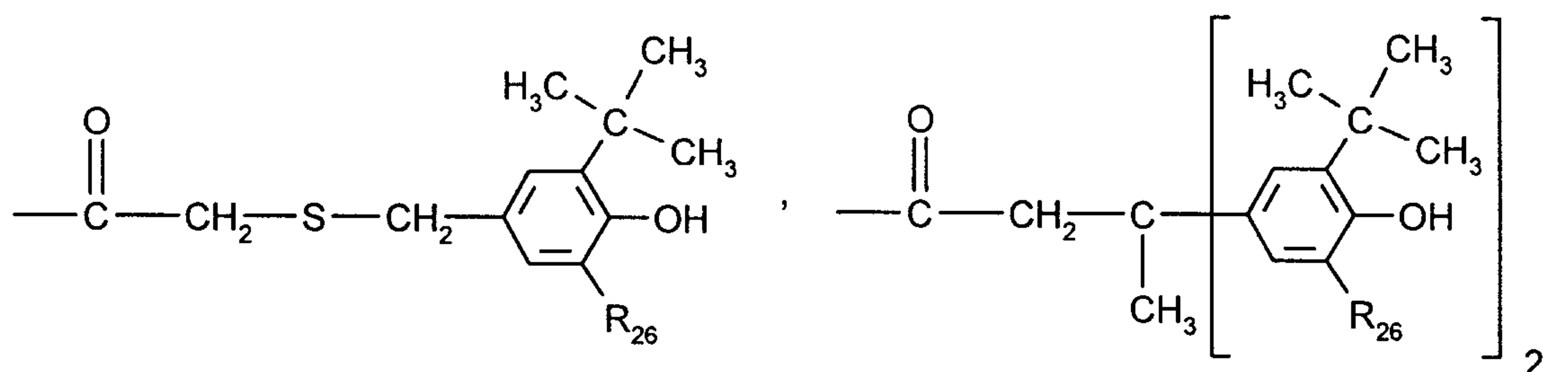
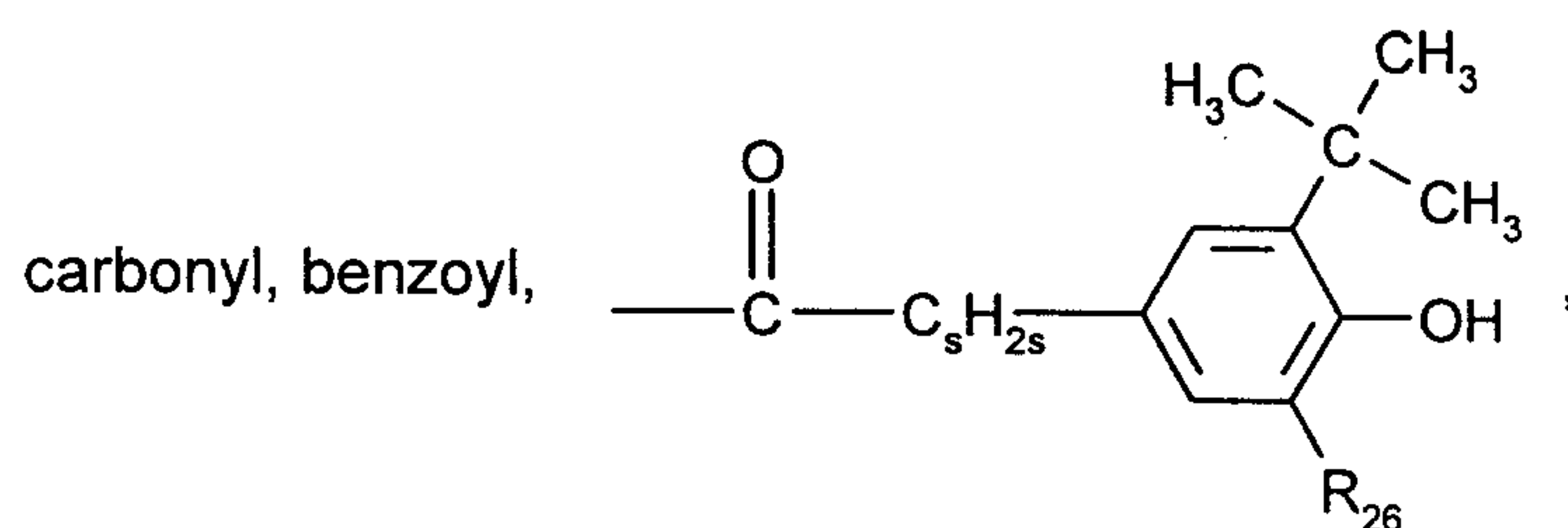
R_{20} is hydrogen,

R_{21} is hydrogen, phenyl, $\text{C}_1\text{—C}_{18}$ alkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{—C}_{18}$ alkyl interrupted by oxygen or sulfur;

$\text{C}_7\text{—C}_9$ phenylalkyl, $\text{C}_7\text{—C}_{18}$ -phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted on the phenyl radical from 1 to 3 times by $\text{C}_1\text{—C}_4$ alkyl and is interrupted by oxygen or sulfur, or else the radicals R_{20} and R_{21} , together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a cyclohexylene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted from 1 to 3 times by $\text{C}_1\text{—C}_4$ alkyl,

R_{22} is hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{—C}_4$ alkyl,

R_{23} is hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{—C}_{18}$ alkanoyl, $\text{C}_3\text{—C}_{18}$ alkenoyl, $\text{C}_3\text{—C}_{12}$ alkanoyl interrupted by oxygen or sulfur; $\text{C}_2\text{—C}_{12}$ alkanoyl substituted by a di($\text{C}_1\text{—C}_6$ -alkyl)phosphonate group; $\text{C}_6\text{—C}_9$ cycloalkyl-



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R₂₇ is C₁-C₁₂alkylene, C₂-C₈alkenylene, C₂-C₈alkylidene, C₇-C₁₂phenylalkylidene, C₅-C₈cycloalkylene or phenylene,

R₂₈ is hydroxyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy or $\text{—N} \begin{array}{l} \text{R}_{24} \\ \text{R}_{25} \end{array}$,

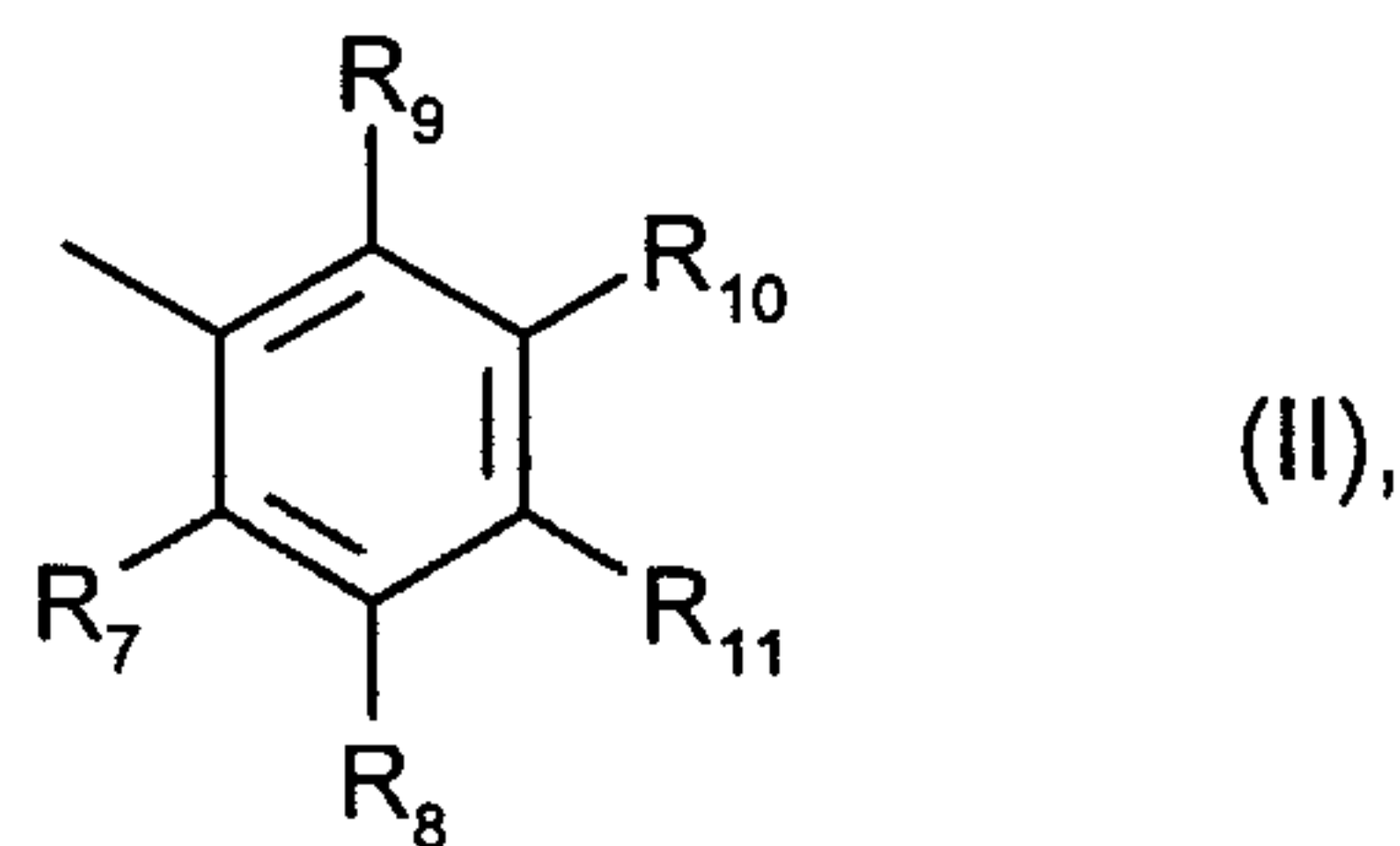
R₂₉ is oxygen or -NH-,

R₃₀ is C₁-C₁₈alkyl or phenyl, and

s is 1 or 2.

Preference is likewise given to a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula I in which, if n is 1,

R₁ is phenanthryl, thienyl, dibenzofuryl, unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted carbazolyl; or is fluorenyl; or R₁ is a radical of the formula II



R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and R₁₁ independently of one another are hydrogen, chlorine, hydroxyl, C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, C₁-C₁₈alkylthio, C₃-C₄alkenyloxy, C₃-C₄alkinyloxy,

C₂-C₁₈alkanoyloxy, phenyl, benzoyl, benzoyloxy or $\text{—O—} \begin{array}{cc} \text{R}_{20} & \text{R}_{21} \\ | & | \\ \text{C} & \text{—C—} \\ | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{R}_{22} \end{array} \text{—O—R}_{23}$,

R₂₀ is hydrogen,

R₂₁ is hydrogen, phenyl or C₁-C₁₈alkyl, or else the radicals R₂₀ and R₂₁, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a cyclohexylene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl,

R₂₂ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl, and

R₂₃ is hydrogen, C₁-C₁₈alkanoyl or benzoyl.

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Particular preference is given to a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula I in which, if n is 1,

R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and R₁₁ independently of one another are hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkylthio or phenyl.

Of particular interest is a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula I in which

R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ independently of one another are hydrogen, chlorine, C₁-C₁₈alkyl, benzyl, phenyl, C₅-C₈cycloalkyl, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, C₁-C₁₈alkylthio, C₁-C₁₈alkanoyloxy, C₁-C₁₈alkanoylamino, C₃-C₁₈alkenoyloxy or benzoyloxy; or else the radicals R₂ and R₃ or the radicals R₃ and R₄ or the radicals R₄ and R₅, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a benzo ring, R₄ is additionally -(CH₂)_p-COR₁₅ or -(CH₂)_qOH, or, if R₃, R₅ and R₆ are hydrogen, R₄ is additionally a radical of the formula III,

R₁₅ is hydroxyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy or $\text{---N} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{R}_{24} \\ \searrow \text{R}_{25} \end{matrix}$,

R₁₆ and R₁₇ are methyl groups or, together with the C atom to which they are attached, form a C₅-C₈cycloalkylidene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl,

R₂₄ and R₂₅ independently of one another are hydrogen or C₁-C₁₂alkyl,

p is 1 or 2, and

q is 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6.

Also of particular interest is a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula I in which at least two of the radicals R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are hydrogen.

Of special interest is a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula I in which R₃ and R₅ are hydrogen.

Of very special interest is a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula I in which

R₂ is C₁-C₄alkyl,

R₃ is hydrogen,

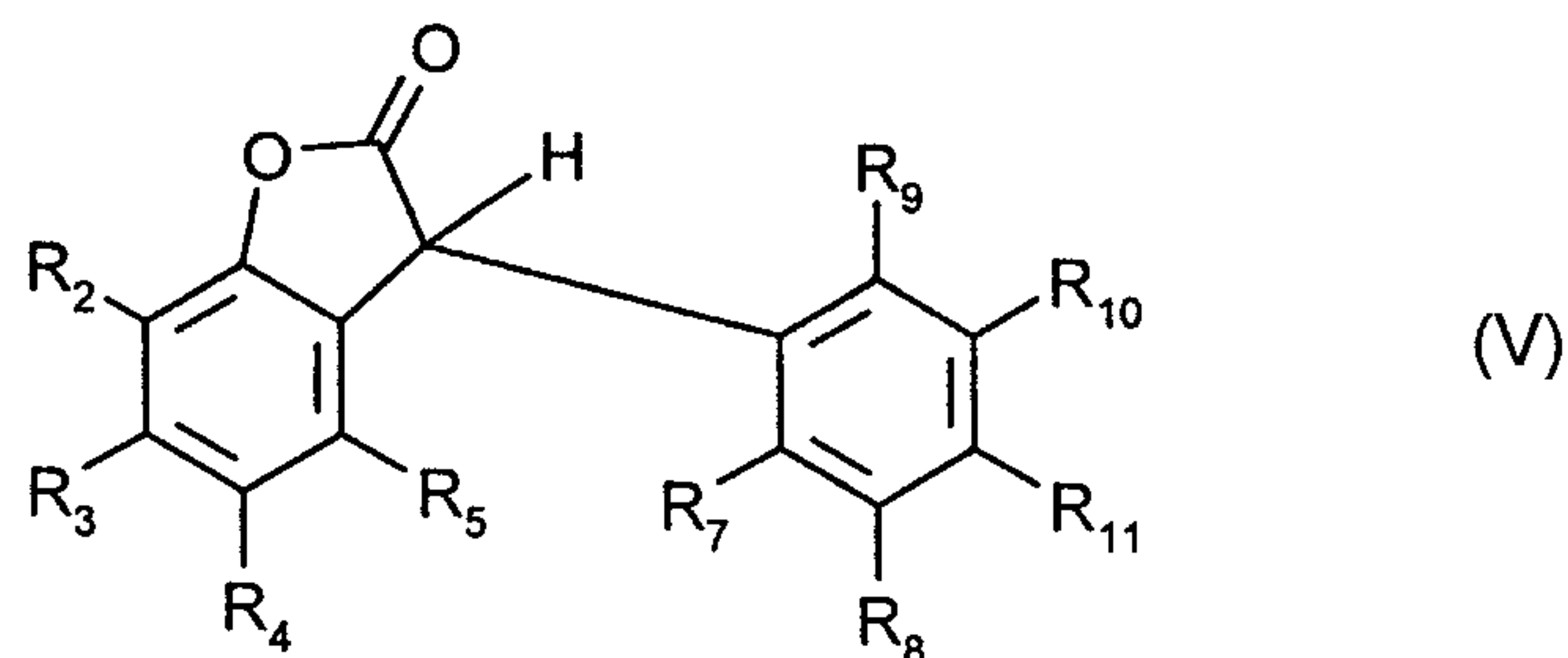
R₄ is C₁-C₄alkyl or, if R₆ is hydrogen, R₄ is additionally a radical of the formula III,

R₅ is hydrogen, and

R₁₆ and R₁₇, together with the C atom to which they are attached, form a cyclohexylidene ring.

The following compounds are examples of the benzofuran-2-one type which are particularly suitable as component (B) in the novel process: 3-[4-(2-acetoxyethoxy)phenyl]-5,7-di-tert-butyl-benzofuran-2-one; 5,7-di-tert-butyl-3-[4-(2-stearoyloxyethoxy)phenyl]benzofuran-2-one; 3,3'-bis[5,7-di-tert-butyl-3-(4-[2-hydroxyethoxy]phenyl)benzofuran-2-one]; 5,7-di-tert-butyl-3-(4-ethoxyphenyl)benzofuran-2-one; 3-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)-5,7-di-tert-butylbenzofuran-2-one; 3-(3,5-dimethyl-4-pivaloyloxy-phenyl)-5,7-di-tert-butyl-benzofuran-2-one; 5,7-di-tert-butyl-3-phenylbenzofuran-2-one; 5,7-di-tert-butyl-3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-benzofuran-2-one; 5,7-di-tert-butyl-3-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)benzofuran-2-one.

Also of special interest is a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula V



in which

R₂ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆alkyl,

R₃ is hydrogen,

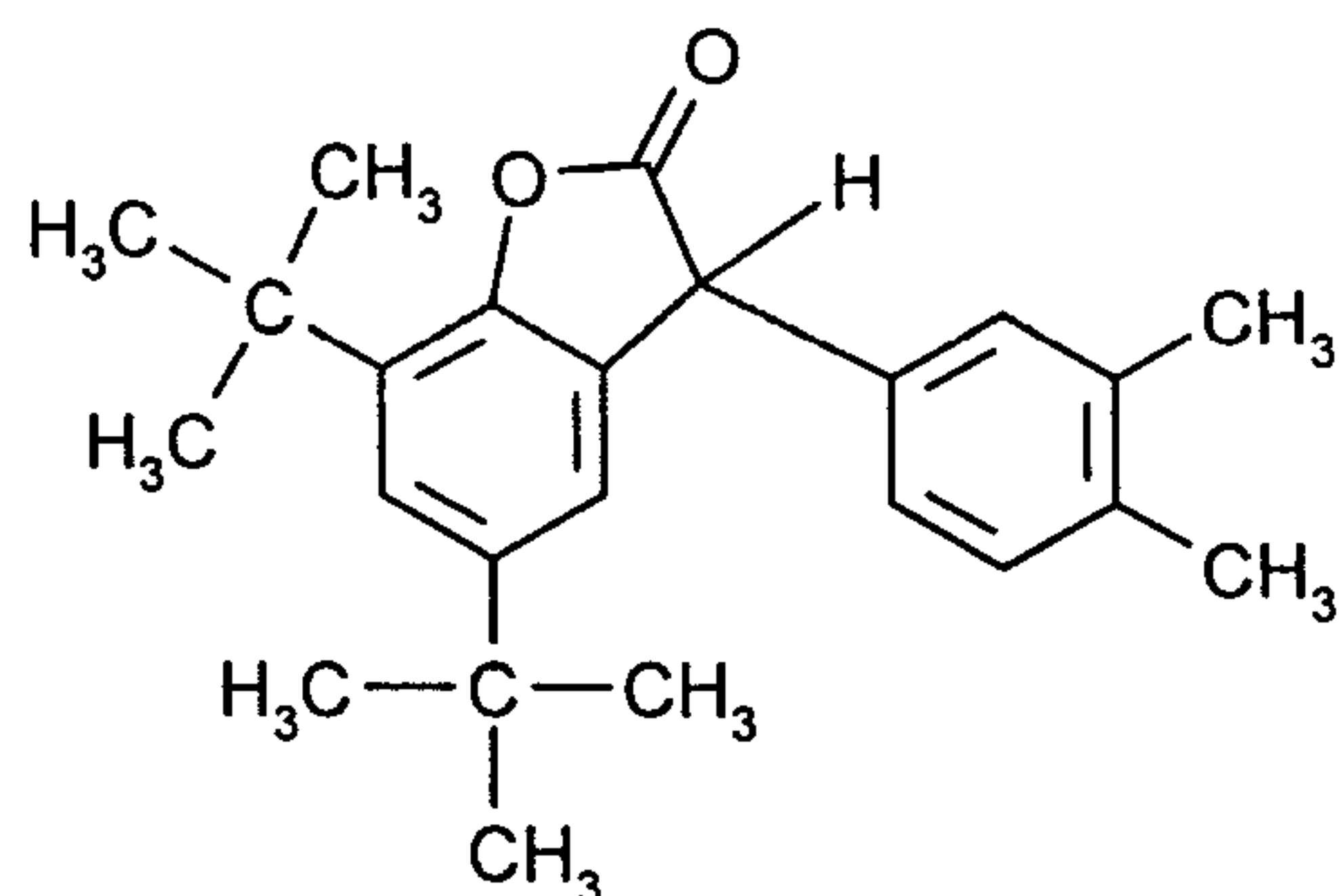
R₄ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆alkyl,

R₅ is hydrogen,

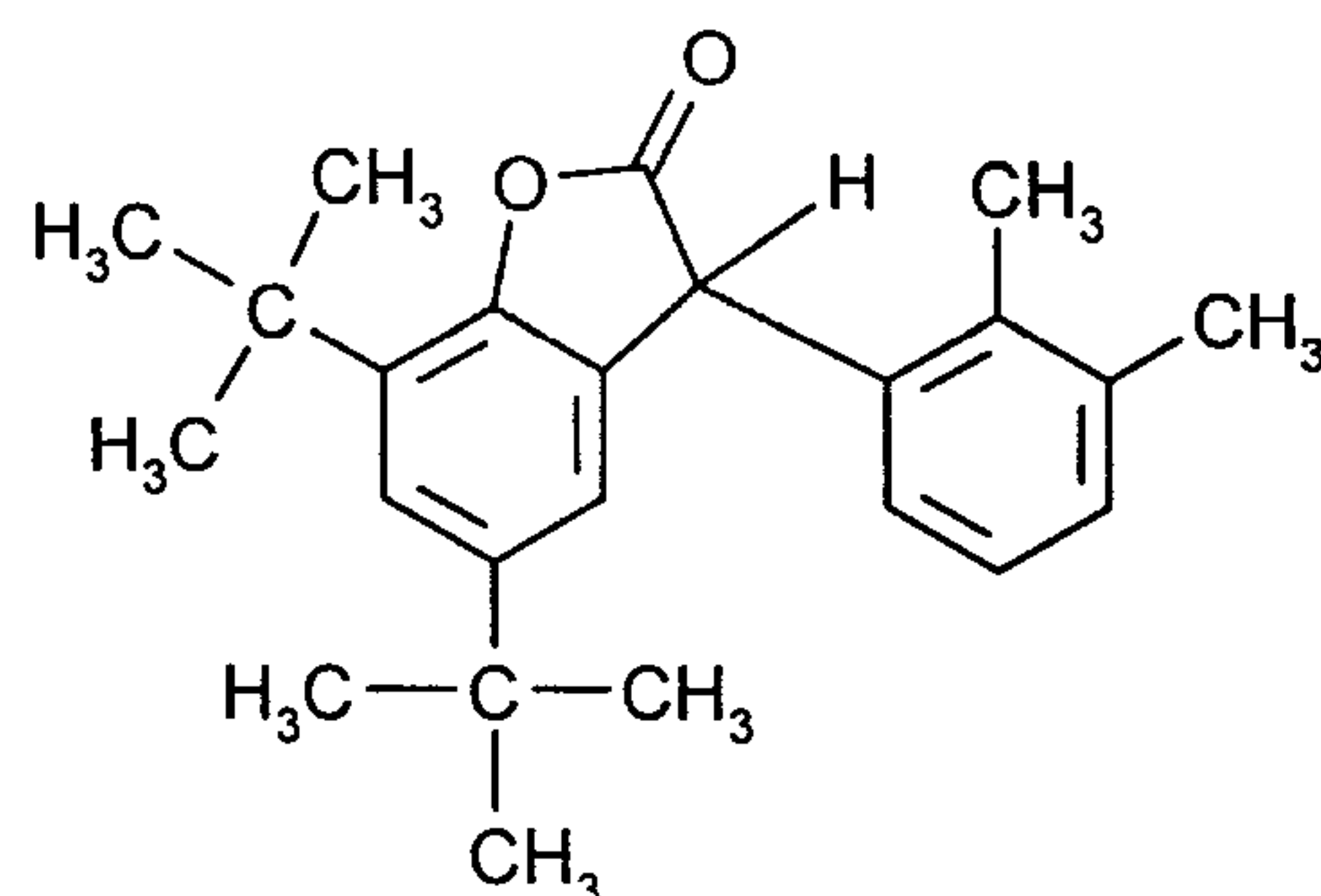
R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and R₁₁ independently of one another are hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl or C₁-C₄alkoxy, with the proviso that at least two of the radicals R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ or R₁₁ are hydrogen.

Very particular preference is given to a process comprising as component (B) at least one compound of the formula Va or Vb

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(Va)



(Vb)

or a mixture of the two compounds of the formula Va and Vb.

The compounds of the benzofuran-2-one type as component (B) in the novel process are known in the literature and their preparation is described, for example, in the following U.S. patents: US 4,325,863; US 4,388,244; US 5,175,312; US 5,252,643; US 5,216,052; US 5,369,159; US 5,488,117; US 5,356,966; US 5,367,008; US 5,428,162; US 5,428,177 or US 5,516,920.

The 3-arylbenzofuranones are preferably used in amounts of, for example, 0.0005 to 5 %, in particular of 0.001 to 2 %, typically of 0.01 to 2 %, based on the weight of the polyolefin hollow article to be stabilized.

The stabilizer combination comprising components (A) and (B) is suitable for stabilizing polyolefin hollow articles which are prepared by the rotomolding process.

Examples for polyolefins are:

1. Polymers of monoolefins and diolefins, for example polypropylene, polyisobutylene, polybut-1-ene, poly-4-methylpent-1-ene, polyisoprene or polybutadiene, as well as polymers of cycloolefins, for instance of cyclopentene or norbornene, polyethylene (which optionally can be crosslinked), for example high density polyethylene (HDPE), high density and high molecular weight polyethylene (HDPE-HMW), high density and ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene (HDPE-UHMW), medium density polyethylene (MDPE), low density polyethylene (LDPE), linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), (VLDPE) and (ULDPE).

Polyolefins, i.e. the polymers of monoolefins exemplified in the preceding paragraph, preferably polyethylene and polypropylene, can be prepared by different, and especially by the following, methods:

- a) radical polymerisation (normally under high pressure and at elevated temperature).
 - b) catalytic polymerisation using a catalyst that normally contains one or more than one metal of groups IVb, Vb, VIb or VIII of the Periodic Table. These metals usually have one or more than one ligand, typically oxides, halides, alcoholates, esters, ethers, amines, alkyls, alkenyls and/or aryls that may be either π - or σ -coordinated. These metal complexes may be in the free form or fixed on substrates, typically on activated magnesium chloride, titanium(III) chloride, alumina or silicon oxide. These catalysts may be soluble or insoluble in the polymerisation medium. The catalysts can be used by themselves in the polymerisation or further activators may be used, typically metal alkyls, metal hydrides, metal alkyl halides, metal alkyl oxides or metal alkyloxanes, said metals being elements of groups Ia, IIa and/or IIIa of the Periodic Table. The activators may be modified conveniently with further ester, ether, amine or silyl ether groups. These catalyst systems are usually termed Phillips, Standard Oil Indiana, Ziegler (-Natta), TNZ (DuPont), metallocene or single site catalysts (SSC).
2. Mixtures of the polymers mentioned under 1), for example mixtures of polypropylene with polyisobutylene, polypropylene with polyethylene (for example PP/HDPE, PP/LDPE) and mixtures of different types of polyethylene (for example LDPE/HDPE).
 3. Copolymers of monoolefins and diolefins with each other or with other vinyl monomers, for example ethylene/propylene copolymers, linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) and mixtures thereof with low density polyethylene (LDPE), propylene/but-1-ene copolymers, propylene/isobutylene copolymers, ethylene/but-1-ene copolymers, ethylene/hexene copolymers, ethylene/methylpentene copolymers, ethylene/heptene copolymers, ethylene/octene copolymers, propylene/butadiene copolymers, isobutylene/isoprene copolymers, ethylene/alkyl acrylate copolymers, ethylene/alkyl methacrylate copolymers, ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymers and their copolymers with carbon monoxide or ethylene/acrylic acid copo-

lymers and their salts (ionomers) as well as terpolymers of ethylene with propylene and a diene such as hexadiene, dicyclopentadiene or ethylidene-norbornene; and mixtures of such copolymers with one another and with polymers mentioned in 1) above, for example polypropylene/ethylene-propylene copolymers, LDPE/ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers (EVA), LDPE/ethylene-acrylic acid copolymers (EAA), LLDPE/EVA, LLDPE/EAA and alternating or random polyalkylene/carbon monoxide copolymers and mixtures thereof with other polymers, for example polyamides.

Preferred polyolefins are polyethylene or polypropylene and their copolymers with mono- and diolefins.

In addition to components (A) and (B) the novel process may comprise further costabilizers (additives) such as, for example, the following:

1. Antioxidants

1.1. Alkylated monophenols, for example 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol, 2-tert-butyl-4,6-dimethylphenol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-n-butylphenol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-isobutylphenol, 2,6-dicyclopentyl-4-methylphenol, 2-(α -methylcyclohexyl)-4,6-dimethylphenol, 2,6-dioctadecyl-4-methylphenol, 2,4,6-tricyclohexylphenol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methoxymethylphenol, nonylphenols which are linear or branched in the side chains, for example, 2,6-di-nonyl-4-methylphenol, 2,4-dimethyl-6-(1'-methylundec-1'-yl)phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-6-(1'-methylheptadec-1'-yl)phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-6-(1'-methyltridec-1'-yl)phenol and mixtures thereof.

1.2. Alkylthiomethylphenols, for example 2,4-dioctylthiomethyl-6-tert-butylphenol, 2,4-dioctylthiomethyl-6-methylphenol, 2,4-dioctylthiomethyl-6-ethylphenol, 2,6-di-dodecylthiomethyl-4-nonylphenol.

1.3. Hydroquinones and alkylated hydroquinones, for example 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methoxyphenol, 2,5-di-tert-butylhydroquinone, 2,5-di-tert-amylhydroquinone, 2,6-diphenyl-4-octadecyloxyphenol, 2,6-di-tert-butylhydroquinone, 2,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanisole, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanisole, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl stearate, bis-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) adipate.

1.4. Tocopherols, for example α -tocopherol, β -tocopherol, γ -tocopherol, δ -tocopherol and mixtures thereof (Vitamin E).

1.5. Hydroxylated thiodiphenyl ethers, for example 2,2'-thiobis(6-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol), 2,2'-thiobis(4-octylphenol), 4,4'-thiobis(6-tert-butyl-3-methylphenol), 4,4'-thiobis(6-tert-butyl-2-methylphenol), 4,4'-thiobis-(3,6-di-sec-amylphenol), 4,4'-bis(2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)disulfide.

1.6. Alkylidenebisphenols, for example 2,2'-methylenebis(6-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol), 2,2'-methylenebis(6-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol), 2,2'-methylenebis[4-methyl-6-(α -methylcyclohexyl)phenol], 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-cyclohexylphenol), 2,2'-methylenebis(6-nonyl-4-methylphenol), 2,2'-methylenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol), 2,2'-ethylidenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol), 2,2'-ethylidenebis(6-tert-butyl-4-isobutylphenol), 2,2'-methylenebis[6-(α -methylbenzyl)-4-nonylphenol], 2,2'-methylenebis[6-(α,α -dimethylbenzyl)-4-nonylphenol], 4,4'-methylenebis(2,6-di-tert-butylphenol), 4,4'-methylenebis(6-tert-butyl-2-methylphenol), 1,1-bis(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)butane, 2,6-bis(3-tert-butyl-5-methyl-2-hydroxybenzyl)-4-methylphenol, 1,1,3-tris(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)butane, 1,1-bis(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-3-n-dodecylmercaptobutane, ethylene glycol bis[3,3-bis(3'-tert-butyl-4'-hydroxyphenyl)butyrate], bis(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)dicyclopentadiene, bis[2-(3'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-5'-methylbenzyl)-6-tert-butyl-4-methylphenyl]terephthalate, 1,1-bis-(3,5-dimethyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)butane, 2,2-bis-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis-(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-4-n-dodecylmercaptobutane, 1,1,5,5-tetra-(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)pentane.

1.7. O-, N- and S-benzyl compounds, for example 3,5,3',5'-tetra-tert-butyl-4,4'-dihydroxydibenzyl ether, octadecyl-4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylbenzylmercaptoacetate, tridecyl-4-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylbenzylmercaptoacetate, tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)amine, bis(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylbenzyl)dithioterephthalate, bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)sulfide, isooctyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylmercaptoacetate.

1.8. Hydroxybenzylated malonates, for example dioctadecyl-2,2-bis-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-2-hydroxybenzyl)-malonate, di-octadecyl-2-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)-malonate, di-

dodecylmercaptoethyl-2,2-bis-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)malonate, bis[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]-2,2-bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)malonate.

1.9. Aromatic hydroxybenzyl compounds, for example 1,3,5-tris-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,4,6-trimethylbenzene, 1,4-bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,3,5,6-tetramethylbenzene, 2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)phenol.

1.10. Triazine Compounds, for example 2,4-bis(octylmercapto)-6-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanilino)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-octylmercapto-4,6-bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanilino)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-octylmercapto-4,6-bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenoxy)-1,2,3-triazine, 1,3,5-tris-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)isocyanurate, 1,3,5-tris(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylbenzyl)isocyanurate, 2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylethyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3,5-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionyl)-hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3,5-tris(3,5-dicyclohexyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)-isocyanurate.

1.11. Benzylphosphonates, for example dimethyl-2,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonate, diethyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonate, dioctadecyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonate, dioctadecyl-5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-3-methylbenzylphosphonate, the calcium salt of the monoethyl ester of 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonic acid.

1.12. Acylaminophenols, for example 4-hydroxylauranilide, 4-hydroxystearanilide, octyl N-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)carbamate.

1.13. Esters of β -(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid with mono- or polyhydric alcohols, e.g. with methanol, ethanol, n-octanol, i-octanol, octadecanol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,9-nonanediol, ethylene glycol, 1,2-propanediol, neopentyl glycol, thiodiethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, pentaerythritol, tris(hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate, N,N'-bis(hydroxyethyl)oxamide, 3-thiaundecanol, 3-thiapentadecanol, trimethylhexanediol, trimethylolpropane, 4-hydroxymethyl-1-phospha-2,6,7-trioxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane.

1.14. Esters of β -(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)propionic acid with mono- or polyhydric alcohols, e.g. with methanol, ethanol, n-octanol, i-octanol, octadecanol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,9-nonanediol, ethylene glycol, 1,2-propanediol, neopentyl glycol, thiodiethylene glycol,

diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, pentaerythritol, tris(hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate, N,N'-bis(hydroxyethyl)oxamide, 3-thiaundecanol, 3-thiapentadecanol, trimethylhexanediol, trimethylolpropane, 4-hydroxymethyl-1-phospha-2,6,7-trioxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane.

1.15. Esters of β -(3,5-dicyclohexyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid with mono- or polyhydric alcohols, e.g. with methanol, ethanol, octanol, octadecanol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,9-nonanediol, ethylene glycol, 1,2-propanediol, neopentyl glycol, thiodiethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, pentaerythritol, tris(hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate, N,N'-bis(hydroxyethyl)oxamide, 3-thiaundecanol, 3-thiapentadecanol, trimethylhexanediol, trimethylolpropane, 4-hydroxymethyl-1-phospha-2,6,7-trioxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane.

1.16. Esters of 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl acetic acid with mono- or polyhydric alcohols, e.g. with methanol, ethanol, octanol, octadecanol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,9-nonanediol, ethylene glycol, 1,2-propanediol, neopentyl glycol, thiodiethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, pentaerythritol, tris(hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate, N,N'-bis(hydroxyethyl)oxamide, 3-thiaundecanol, 3-thiapentadecanol, trimethylhexanediol, trimethylolpropane, 4-hydroxymethyl-1-phospha-2,6,7-trioxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane.

1.17. Amides of β -(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid e.g. N,N'-bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionyl)hexamethylenediamide, N,N'-bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionyl)trimethylenediamide, N,N'-bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionyl)-hydrazide, N,N'-bis[2-(3-[3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl]propionyloxy)ethyl]oxamide (Naugard®XL-1 supplied by Uniroyal).

1.18. Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)

1.19. Aminic antioxidants, for example N,N'-di-isopropyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-di-sec-butyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-bis(1,4-dimethylpentyl)-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-bis(1-ethyl-3-methylpentyl)-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-bis(1-methylheptyl)-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-dicyclohexyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-bis(2-naphthyl)-p-phenylenediamine, N-isopropyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine, N-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine, N-(1-methylheptyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine, N-cyclohexyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine, 4-(p-toluenesulfamoyl)diphenylamine, N,N'-dimethyl-N,N'-di-sec-butyl-p-phenylenediamine, diphenylamine, N-allyldiphenylamine, 4-isopropoxy-

diphenylamine, N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine, N-(4-tert-octylphenyl)-1-naphthylamine, N-phenyl-2-naphthylamine, octylated diphenylamine, for example p,p'-di-tert-octyldiphenylamine, 4-n-butylaminophenol, 4-butyrylamino-phenol, 4-nonanoylamino-phenol, 4-dodecanoylamino-phenol, 4-octadecanoylamino-phenol, bis(4-methoxyphenyl)amine, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-dimethylaminomethylphenol, 2,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, 1,2-bis[(2-methylphenyl)amino]ethane, 1,2-bis(phenylamino)propane, (o-tolyl)biguanide, bis[4-(1',3'-dimethylbutyl)phenyl]amine, tert-octylated N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine, a mixture of mono- and dialkylated tert-butyl/tert-octyldiphenylamines, a mixture of mono- and dialkylated nonyldiphenylamines, a mixture of mono- and dialkylated dodecyldiphenylamines, a mixture of mono- and dialkylated isopropyl/isohexyldiphenylamines, a mixture of mono- und dialkylated tert-butyl/tert-octyldiphenylamines, 2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-4H-1,4-benzothiazine, phenothiazine, a mixture of mono- und dialkylated tert-butyl/tert-octylphenothiazines, a mixture of mono- und dialkylated tert-octylphenothiazines, N-allylphenothiazine, N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-1,4-diaminobut-2-ene, N,N-bis-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-piperid-4-yl)-hexamethylenediamine, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperid-4-yl)-sebacate, 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-one, 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-ol.

2. UV absorbers and light stabilisers

2.1. 2-(2'-Hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazoles, for example 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)-benzotriazole, 2-(3',5'-di-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(5'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(3',5'-di-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxyphenyl)-5-chloro-benzotriazole, 2-(3'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)-5-chloro-benzotriazole, 2-(3'-sec-butyl-5'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(2'-hydroxy-4'-octyloxyphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(3',5'-di-tert-amyl-2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(3',5'-bis-(α,α -dimethylbenzyl)-2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(3'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-5'-(2-octyloxycarbonyl)ethyl)phenyl)-5-chloro-benzotriazole, 2-(3'-tert-butyl-5'-[2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-carbonyl]ethyl)-2'-hydroxyphenyl)-5-chloro-benzotriazole, 2-(3'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-5'-(2-methoxycarbonyl)ethyl)phenyl)-5-chloro-benzotriazole, 2-(3'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-5'-(2-methoxycarbonyl)ethyl)phenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(3'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-5'-(2-octyloxycarbonyl)ethyl)phenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(3'-tert-butyl-5'-[2-(2-ethylhexyloxy)carbonyl]ethyl)-2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(3'-dodecyl-2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(3'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-5'-(2-isooctyloxycarbonyl)ethyl)phenyl)benzotriazole, 2,2'-methylene-bis-[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-6-benzotriazole-2-yl]phenol]; the transesterification product of 2-

[3'-tert-butyl-5'-(2-methoxycarbonylethyl)-2'-hydroxyphenyl]-2H-benzotriazole with polyethylene glycol 300; $\left[R - CH_2CH_2 - COO - CH_2CH_2 \right]_2$ where R = 3'-tert-butyl-4'-hydroxy-5'-2H-benzotriazol-2-ylphenyl, 2-[2'-hydroxy-3'-(α,α -dimethylbenzyl)-5'-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]benzotriazole; 2-[2'-hydroxy-3'-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-5'-(α,α -dimethylbenzyl)phenyl]benzotriazole.

2.2. 2-Hydroxybenzophenones, for example the 4-hydroxy, 4-methoxy, 4-octyloxy, 4-decyloxy, 4-dodecyloxy, 4-benzyloxy, 4,2',4'-trihydroxy and 2'-hydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxy derivatives.

2.3. Esters of substituted and unsubstituted benzoic acids, as for example 4-tertbutyl-phenyl salicylate, phenyl salicylate, octylphenyl salicylate, dibenzoyl resorcinol, bis(4-tert-butylbenzoyl) resorcinol, benzoyl resorcinol, 2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, hexadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, 2-methyl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate.

2.4. Acrylates, for example ethyl α -cyano- β,β -diphenylacrylate, isooctyl α -cyano- β,β -diphenylacrylate, methyl α -carbomethoxycinnamate, methyl α -cyano- β -methyl-p-methoxy-cinnamate, butyl α -cyano- β -methyl-p-methoxy-cinnamate, methyl α -carbomethoxy-p-methoxycinnamate and N-(β -carbomethoxy- β -cyanovinyl)-2-methylindoline.

2.5. Nickel compounds, for example nickel complexes of 2,2'-thio-bis-[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol], such as the 1:1 or 1:2 complex, with or without additional ligands such as n-butylamine, triethanolamine or N-cyclohexyldiethanolamine, nickel dibutyldithiocarbamate, nickel salts of the monoalkyl esters, e.g. the methyl or ethyl ester, of 4-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylbenzylphosphonic acid, nickel complexes of ketoximes, e.g. of 2-hydroxy-4-methylphenyl undecylketoxime, nickel complexes of 1-phenyl-4-lauroyl-5-hydroxypyrazole, with or without additional ligands.

2.6. Sterically hindered amines, for example bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)succinate, bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate, bis(1-octyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate, bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) n-butyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylmalonate, the condensate of 1-(2-hydroxy-

ethyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine and succinic acid, linear or cyclic condensates of N,N'-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)hexamethylenediamine and 4-tert-octylamino-2,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine, tris(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)nitrilotriacetate, tetrakis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)-1,2,3,4-butane-tetracarboxylate, 1,1'-(1,2-ethanediyl)-bis(3,3,5,5-tetramethylpiperazinone), 4-benzoyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine, 4-stearyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine, bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidyl)-2-n-butyl-2-(2-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylbenzyl)malonate, 3-n-octyl-7,7,9,9-tetramethyl-1,3,8-triazaspiro[4.5]decan-2,4-dione, bis(1-octyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl)sebacate, bis(1-octyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl)succinate, linear or cyclic condensates of N,N'-bis-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)hexamethylenediamine and 4-morpholino-2,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine, the condensate of 2-chloro-4,6-bis(4-n-butylamino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl)-1,3,5-triazine and 1,2-bis(3-aminopropylamino)ethane, the condensate of 2-chloro-4,6-di-(4-n-butylamino-1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidyl)-1,3,5-triazine and 1,2-bis-(3-aminopropylamino)ethane, 8-acetyl-3-dodecyl-7,7,9,9-tetramethyl-1,3,8-triazaspiro[4.5]decane-2,4-dione, 3-dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)pyrrolidin-2,5-dione, 3-dodecyl-1-(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)pyrrolidin-2,5-dione, a mixture of 4-hexadecyloxy- and 4-stearyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine, a condensation product of N,N'-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)hexamethylenediamine and 4-cyclohexylamino-2,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine, a condensation product of 1,2-bis(3-aminopropylamino)ethane and 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine as well as 4-butylamino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine (CAS Reg. No. [136504-96-6]); N-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)-n-dodecylsuccinimid, N-(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)-n-dodecylsuccinimid, 2-undecyl-7,7,9,9-tetramethyl-1-oxa-3,8-diaza-4-oxo-spiro[4,5]decane, a reaction product of 7,7,9,9-tetramethyl-2-cycloundecyl-1-oxa-3,8-diaza-4-oxospiro [4,5]decane und epichlorohydrin, 1,1-bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyloxycarbonyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethene, N,N'-bis-formyl-N,N'-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)hexamethylenediamine, diester of 4-methoxymethylene-malonic acid with 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine, poly[methylpropyl-3-oxy-4-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)]siloxane, reaction product of maleic acid anhydride- α -olefin-copolymer with 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-aminopiperidine or 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-aminopiperidine.

2.7. Oxamides, for example 4,4'-dioctyloxyoxanilide, 2,2'-diethoxyoxanilide, 2,2'-dioctyloxy-5,5'-di-tert-butoxanilide, 2,2'-didodecyloxy-5,5'-di-tert-butoxanilide, 2-ethoxy-2'-ethyloxanilide, N,N'-bis(3-dimethylaminopropyl)oxamide, 2-ethoxy-5-tert-butyl-2'-ethoxanilide and its mixture

with 2-ethoxy-2'-ethyl-5,4'-di-tert-butoxanilide, mixtures of o- and p-methoxy-disubstituted oxanilides and mixtures of o- and p-ethoxy-disubstituted oxanilides.

2.8. 2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazines, for example 2,4,6-tris(2-hydroxy-4-octyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-(2-hydroxy-4-octyloxyphenyl)-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4-bis(2-hydroxy-4-propyloxyphenyl)-6-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-(2-hydroxy-4-octyloxyphenyl)-4,6-bis(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-(2-hydroxy-4-dodecyloxyphenyl)-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-(2-hydroxy-4-tridecyloxyphenyl)-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-3-butyloxy-propoxy)phenyl]-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-3-octyloxy-propyloxy)phenyl]-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-[4-(dodecyloxy/tridecyloxy-2-hydroxypropoxy)-2-hydroxy-phenyl]-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-3-dodecyloxy-propoxy)phenyl]-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-(2-hydroxy-4-hexyloxy)phenyl-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, 2-(2-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4,6-tris[2-hydroxy-4-(3-butoxy-2-hydroxy-propoxy)phenyl]-1,3,5-triazine, 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine, 2-{2-hydroxy-4-[3-(2-ethylhexyl-1-oxy)-2-hydroxypropyloxy]phenyl}-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine.

3. Metal deactivators, for example N,N'-diphenyloxamide, N-salicylal-N'-salicyloyl hydrazine, N,N'-bis(salicyloyl) hydrazine, N,N'-bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionyl) hydrazine, 3-salicyloylamino-1,2,4-triazole, bis(benzylidene)oxalyl dihydrazide, oxanilide, isophthaloyl dihydrazide, sebacoyl bisphenylhydrazide, N,N'-diacetyl adipoyl dihydrazide, N,N'-bis(salicyloyl)oxalyl dihydrazide, N,N'-bis(salicyloyl)thiopropionyl dihydrazide.

4. Hydroxylamines, for example, N,N-dibenzylhydroxylamine, N,N-diethylhydroxylamine, N,N-dioctylhydroxylamine, N,N-dilaurylhydroxylamine, N,N-ditetradecylhydroxylamine, N,N-dihexadecylhydroxylamine, N,N-dioctadecylhydroxylamine, N-hexadecyl-N-octadecylhydroxylamine, N-heptadecyl-N-octadecylhydroxylamine, N,N-dialkylhydroxylamine derived from hydrogenated tallow amine.

5. Nitrones, for example, N-benzyl-alpha-phenyl-nitrone, N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-nitrone, N-octyl-alpha-heptyl-nitrone, N-lauryl-alpha-undecyl-nitrone, N-tetradecyl-alpha-tridcyl-nitrone, N-hexadecyl-alpha-pentadecyl-nitrone, N-octadecyl-alpha-heptadecyl-nitrone, N-hexadecyl-

alpha-heptadecyl-nitrone, N-octadecyl-alpha-pentadecyl-nitrone, N-heptadecyl-alpha-heptadecyl-nitrone, N-octadecyl-alpha-hexadecyl-nitrone, nitrone derived from N,N-dialkylhydroxylamine derived from hydrogenated tallow amine.

6. Thiosynergists, for example, dilauryl thiodipropionate or distearyl thiodipropionate.

7. Peroxide scavengers, for example esters of β -thiodipropionic acid, for example the lauryl, stearyl, myristyl or tridecyl esters, mercaptobenzimidazole or the zinc salt of 2-mercaptobenzimidazole, zinc dibutyldithiocarbamate, dioctadecyl disulfide, pentaerythritol tetrakis(β -dodecylmercapto)propionate.

8. Basic co-stabilisers, for example, melamine, polyvinylpyrrolidone, dicyandiamide, triallyl cyanurate, urea derivatives, hydrazine derivatives, amines, polyamides, polyurethanes, alkali metal salts and alkaline earth metal salts of higher fatty acids for example calcium stearate, zinc stearate, magnesium behenate, magnesium stearate, sodium ricinoleate and potassium palmitate, antimony pyrocatecholate or zinc pyrocatecholate.

9. Nucleating agents, for example, inorganic substances such as talcum, metal oxides such as titanium dioxide or magnesium oxide, phosphates, carbonates or sulfates of, preferably, alkaline earth metals; organic compounds such as mono- or polycarboxylic acids and the salts thereof, e.g. 4-tert-butylbenzoic acid, adipic acid, diphenylacetic acid, sodium succinate or sodium benzoate; polymeric compounds such as ionic copolymers (ionomers).

10. Fillers and reinforcing agents, for example, calcium carbonate, silicates, glass fibres, glass bulbs, asbestos, talc, kaolin, mica, barium sulfate, metal oxides and hydroxides, carbon black, graphite, wood flour and flours or fibers of other natural products, synthetic fibers.

11. Other additives, for example, plasticisers, lubricants, emulsifiers, pigments, rheology additives, catalysts, flow-control agents, optical brighteners, flameproofing agents, antistatic agents and blowing agents.

The costabilizers are added, for example, in concentrations of from 0.01 to 10 %, based on the overall weight of the polyolefin to be stabilized.

The fillers and reinforcing agents (item 10 in the list), for example talc, calcium carbonate, mica or kaolin, are added to the polyolefins in concentrations, for example, of from 0.01 to 40 %, based on the overall weight of the polyolefins to be stabilized.

The fillers and reinforcing agents (item 10 in the list), for example metal hydroxides, especially aluminium hydroxide or magnesium hydroxide, are added to the polyolefins in concentrations, for example, of from 0.01 to 60 %, based on the overall weight of the polyolefins to be stabilized.

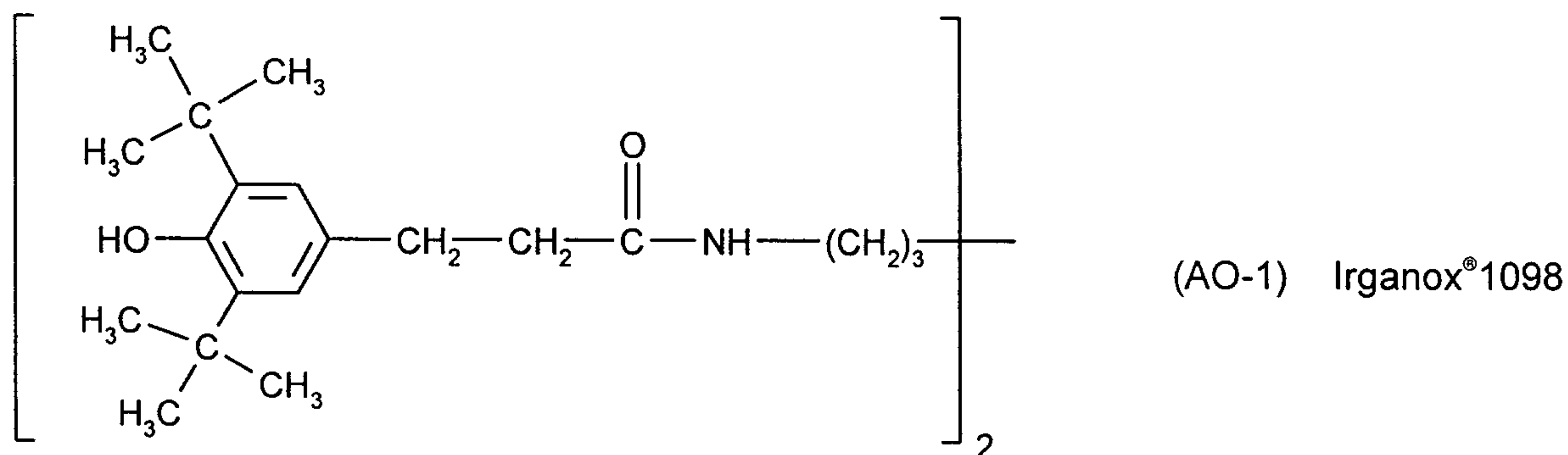
Carbon black as filler is added to the polyolefins in concentrations, judiciously, of from 0.01 to 5 %, based on the overall weight of the polyolefins to be stabilized.

Glass fibers as reinforcing agents are added to the polyolefins in concentrations, judiciously, of from 0.01 to 20 %, based on the overall weight of the polyolefins to be stabilized.

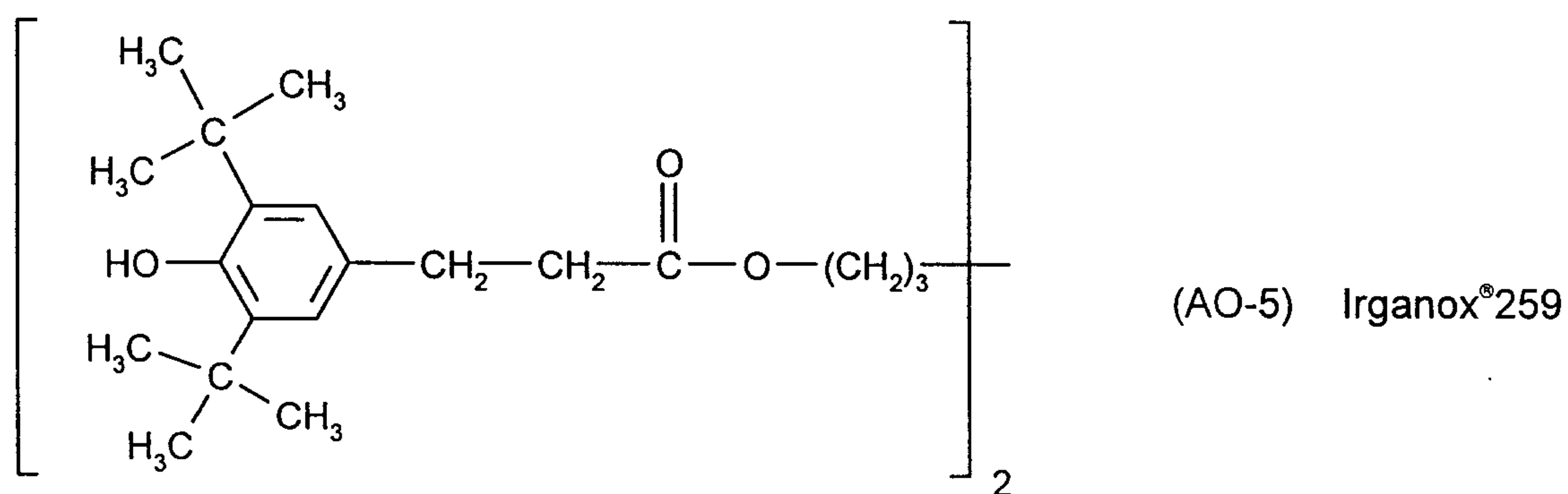
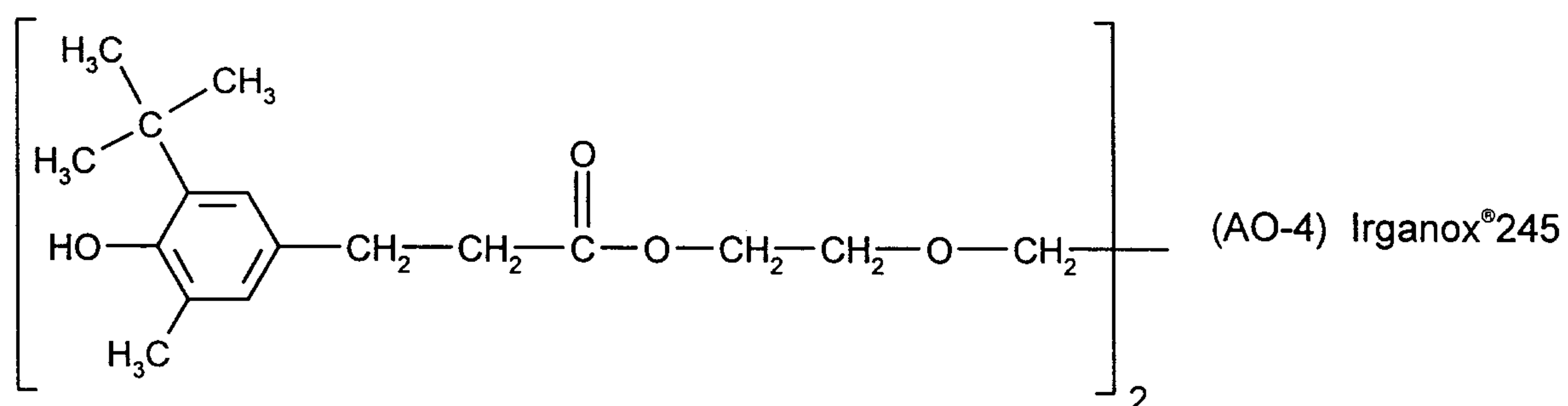
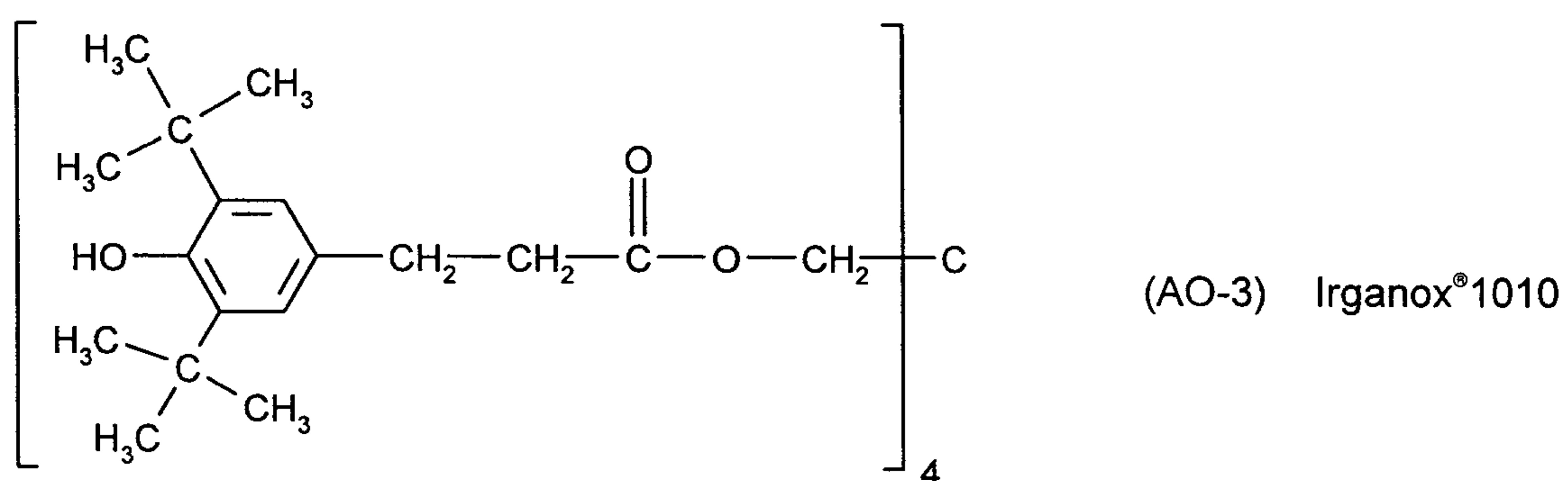
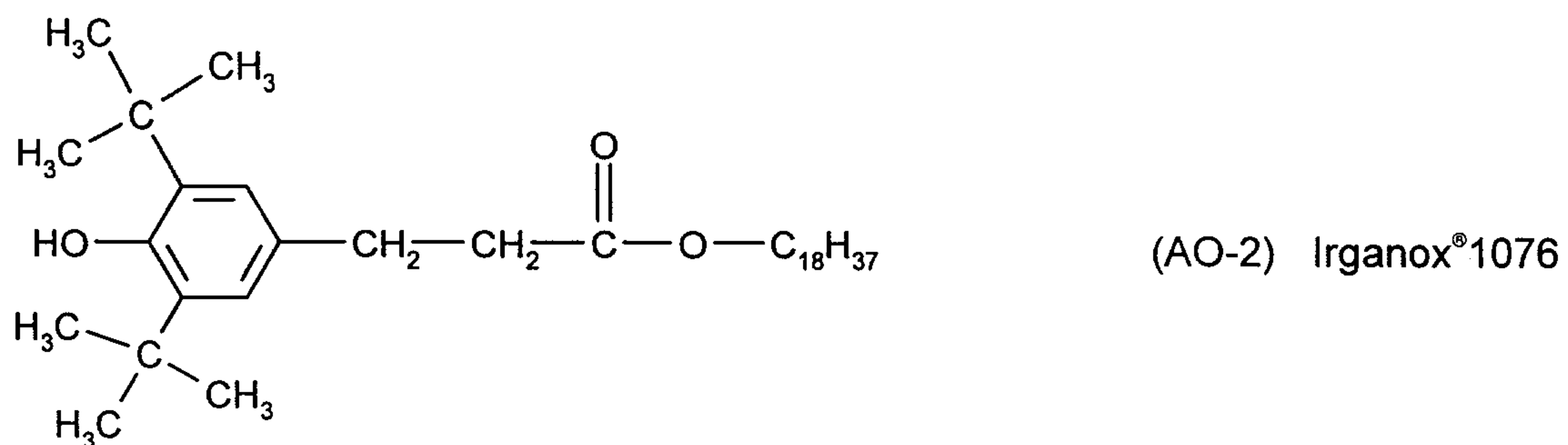
Preferred is a process comprising in addition to components (A) and (B) further additives as well, especially phenolic antioxidants, light stabilizers or processing stabilizers.

Especially preferred additional additives are phenolic antioxidants (items 1.1 to 1.17 in the list), sterically hindered amines (item 2.6 in the list) and peroxide scavengers (item 7 in the list).

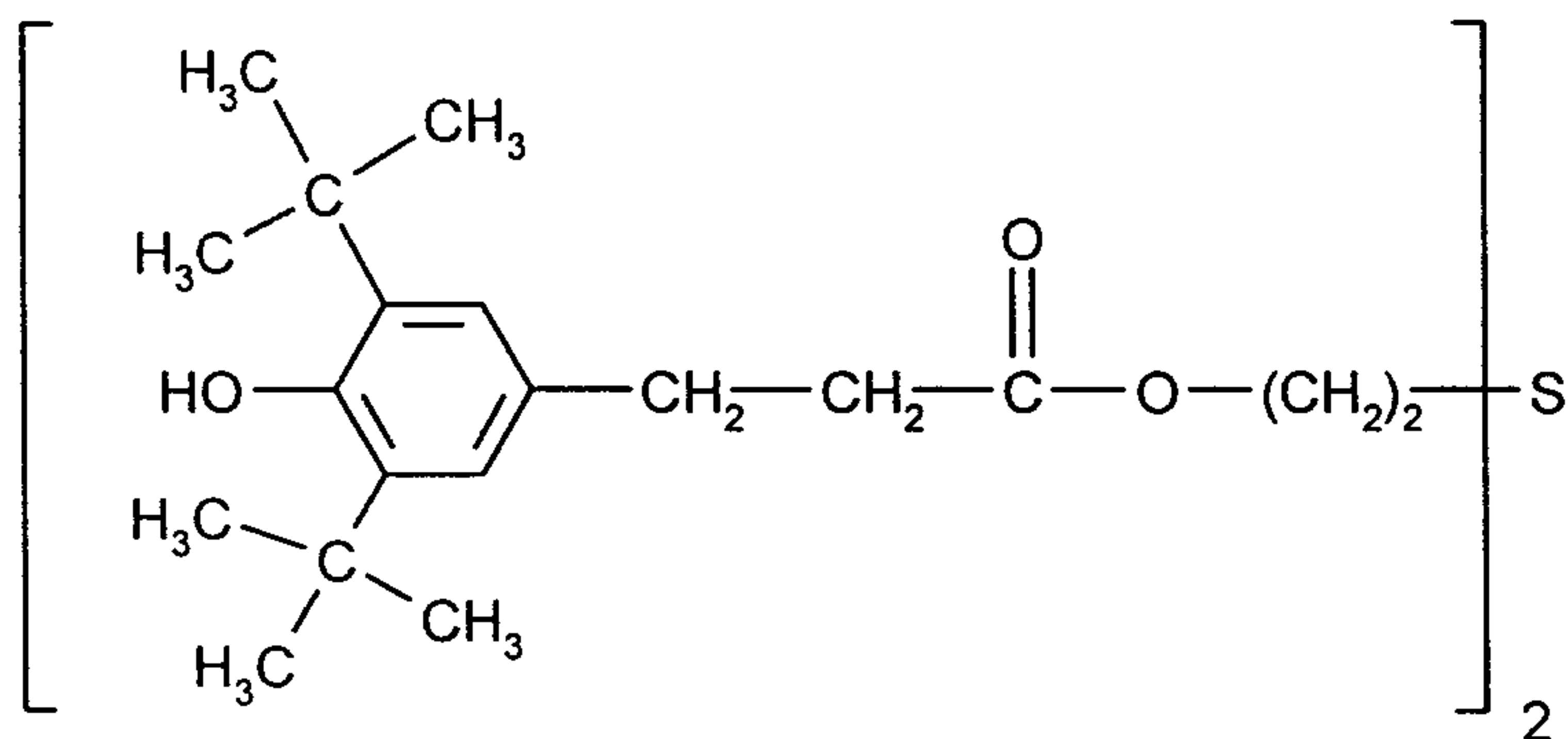
Particularly preferred phenolic antioxidants are:



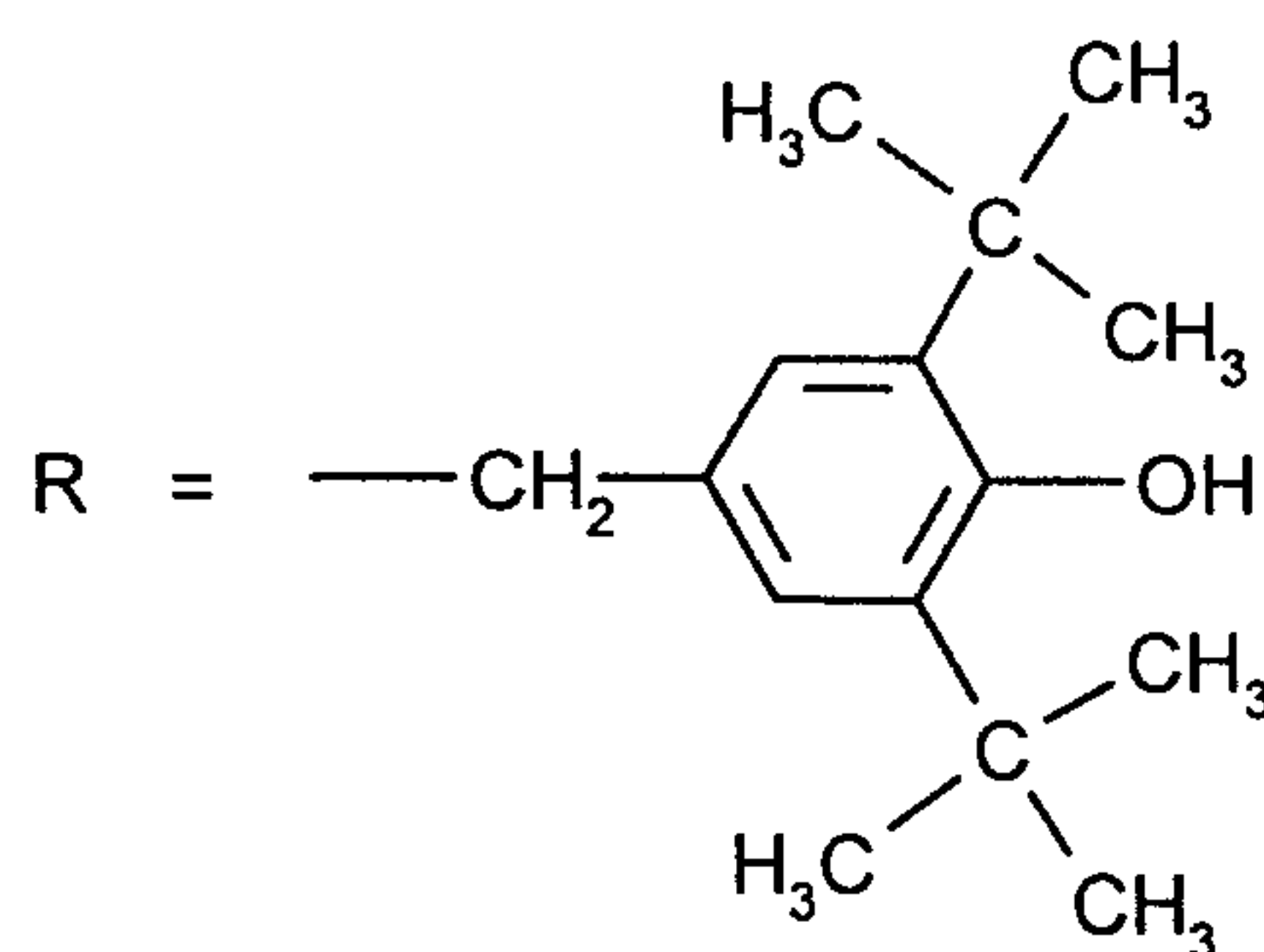
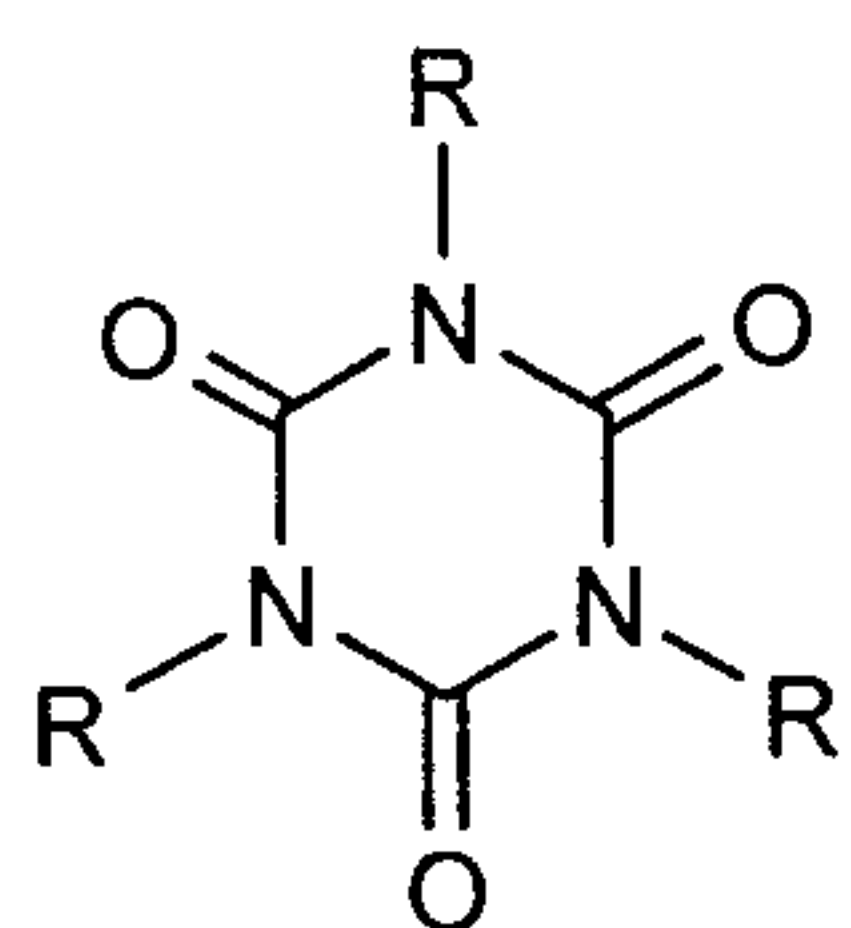
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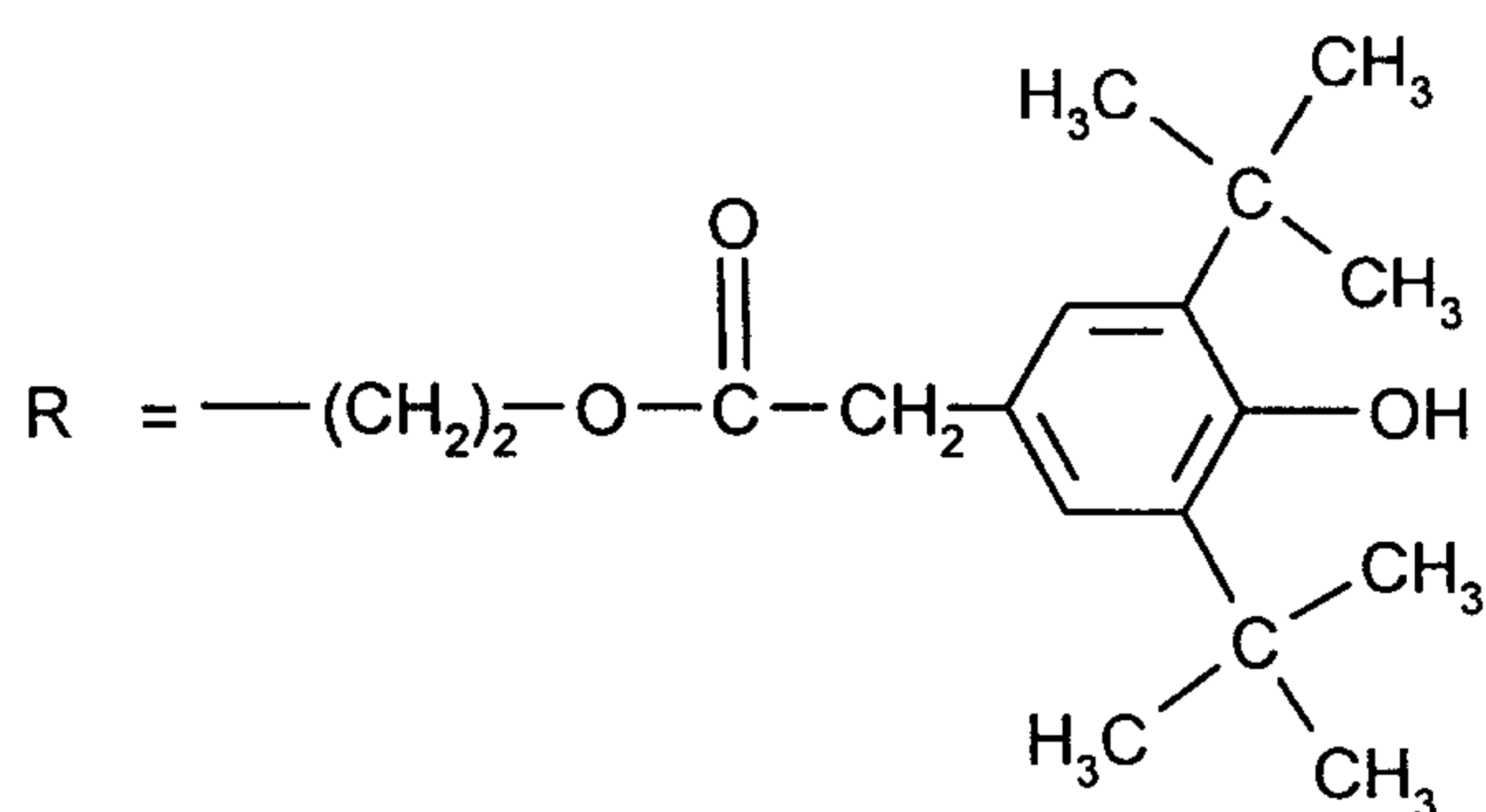
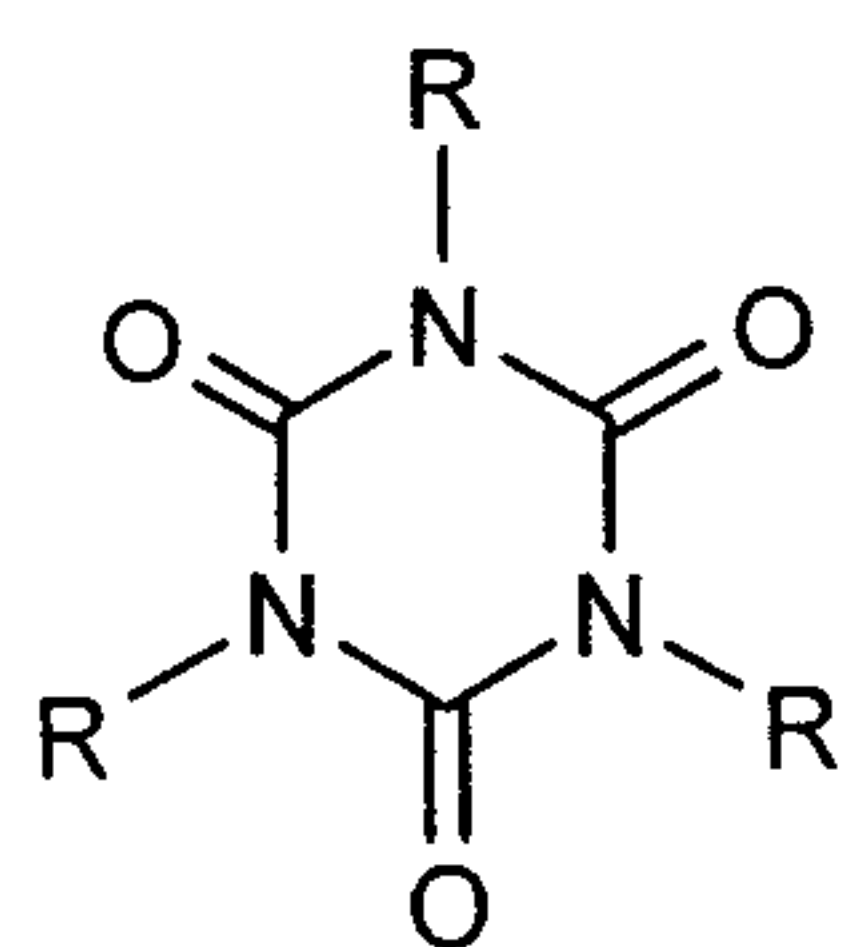
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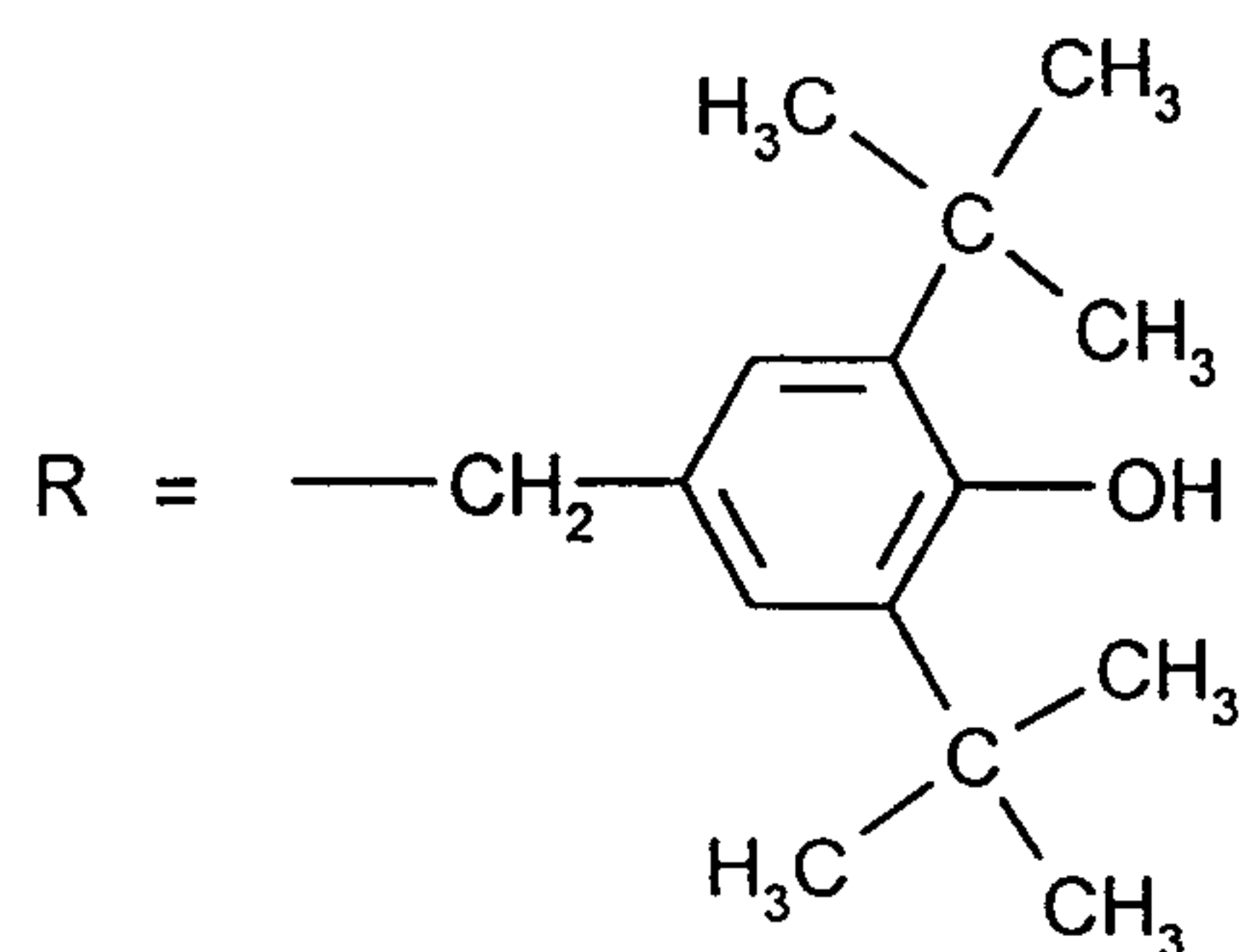
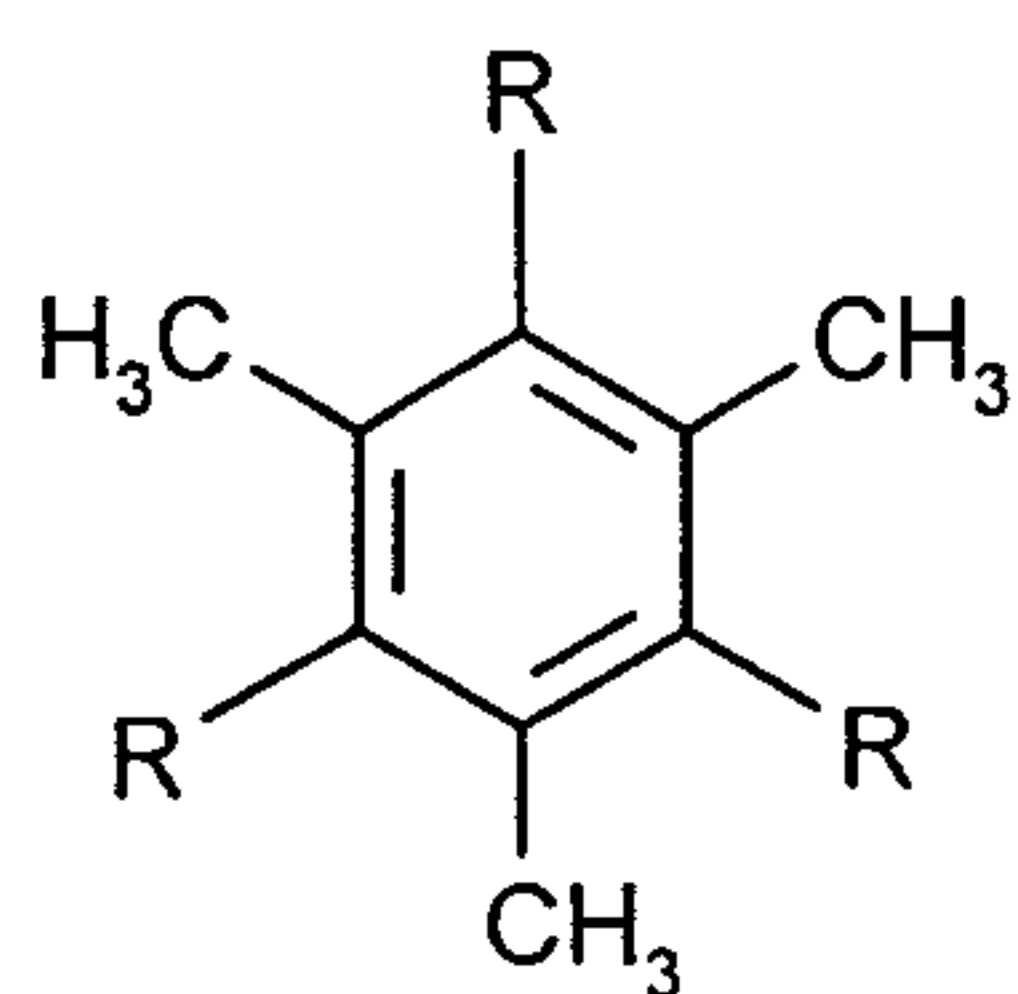
(AO-6) Irganox®1035



(AO-7) Irganox®3114

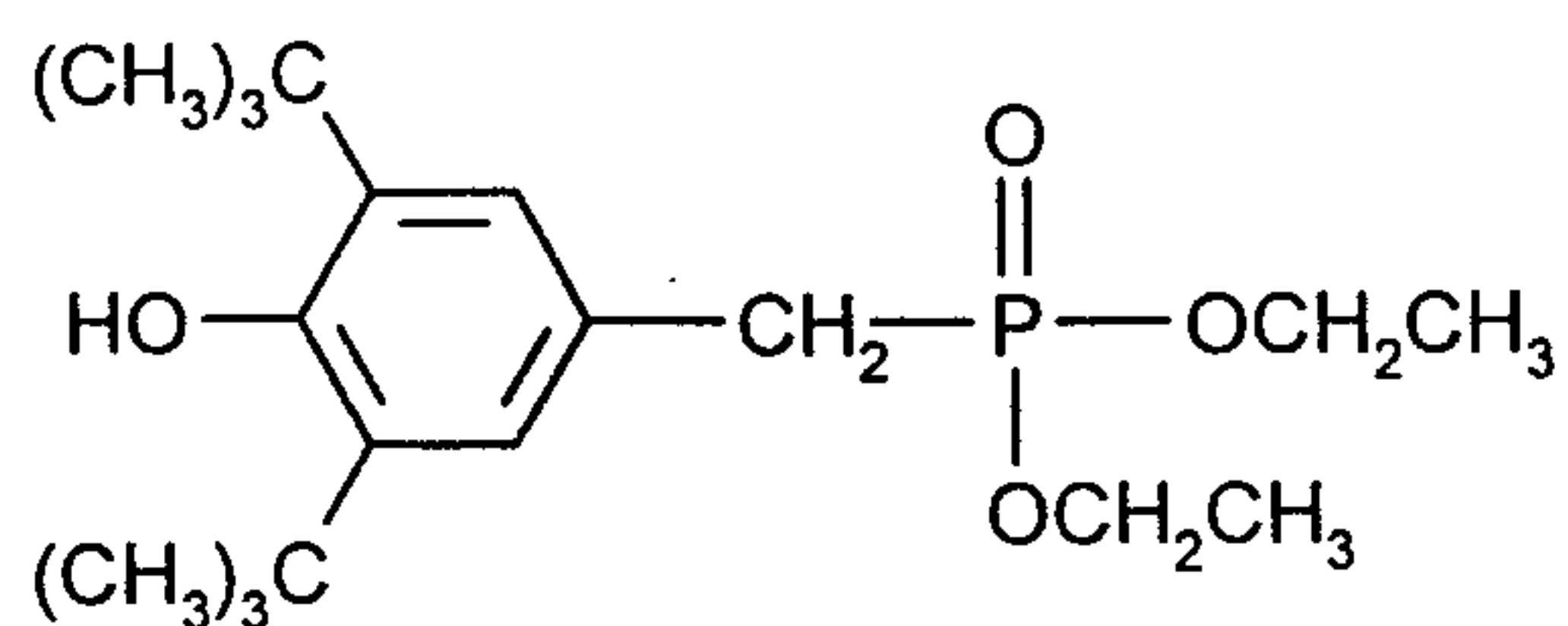


(AO-8) Irganox®3125

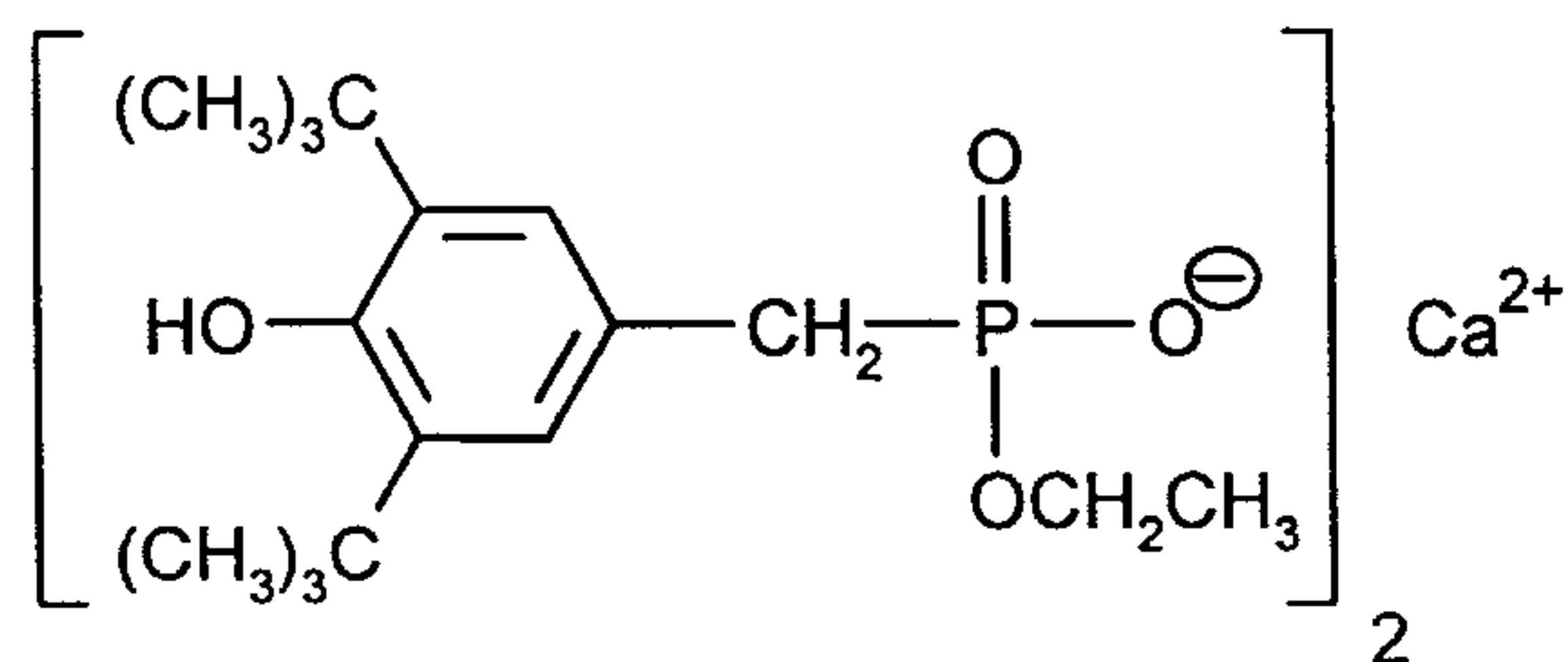


(AO-9) Irganox®1330

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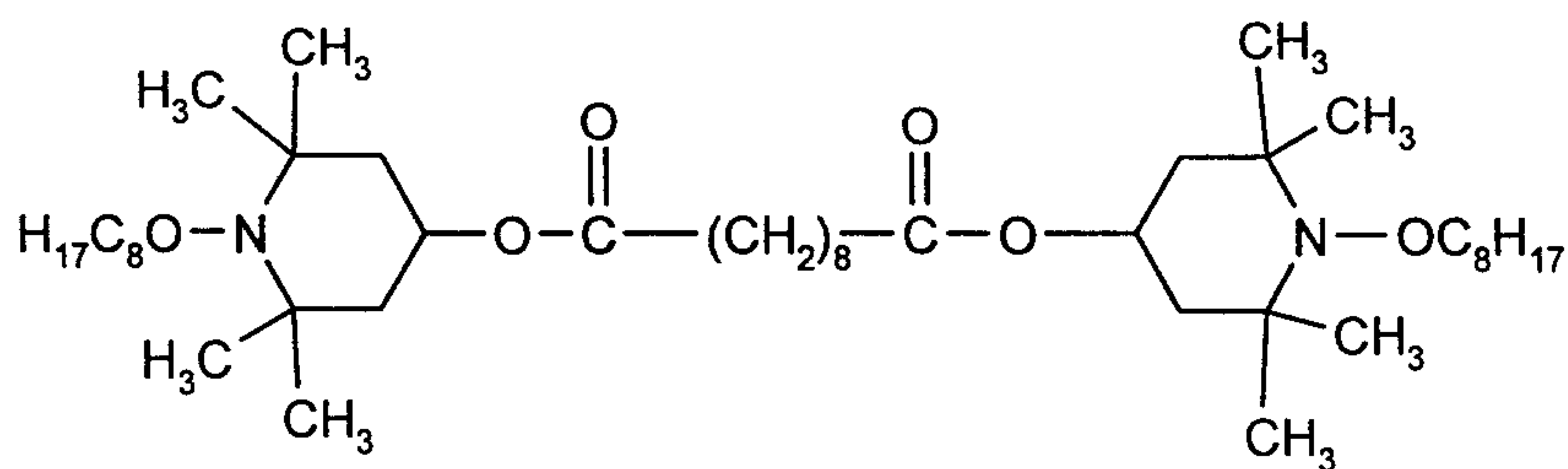
(AO-10) Irganox®1222



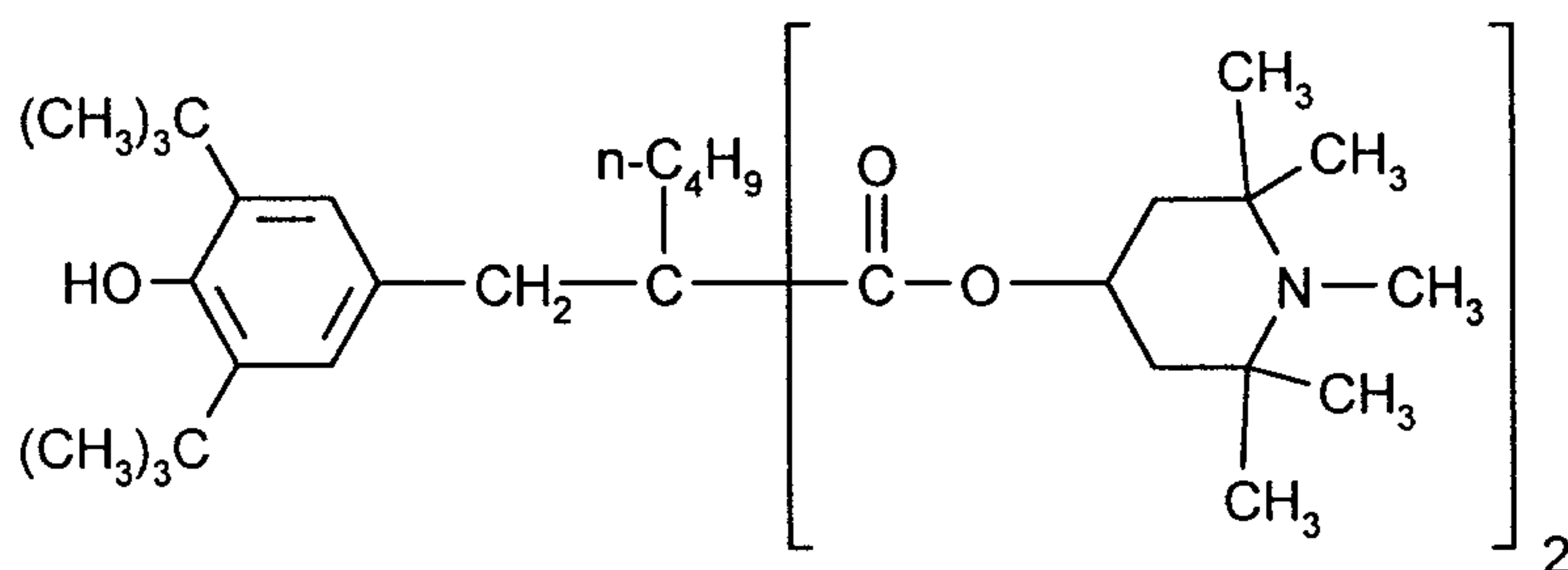
(AO-11) Irganox®1425

Irganox®1098, Irganox®1076, Irganox®1010, Irganox®245, Irganox®259, Irganox®1035, Irganox®3114, Irganox®3125, Irganox®1330, Irganox®1222 and Irganox®1425 are protected trade names of Ciba Spezialitätenchemie AG

Particularly preferred sterically hindered amines are:



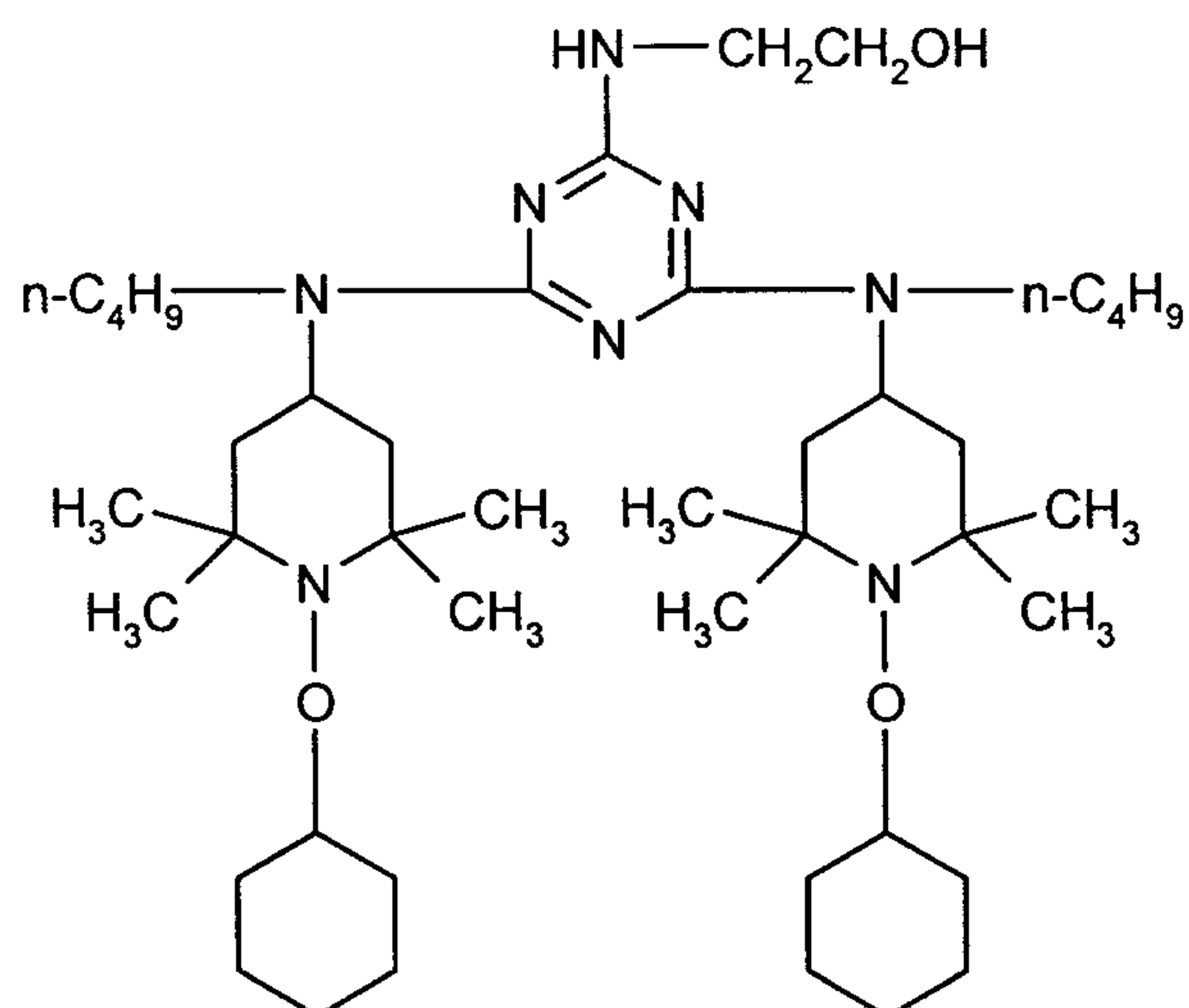
(H1) Tinuvin®123



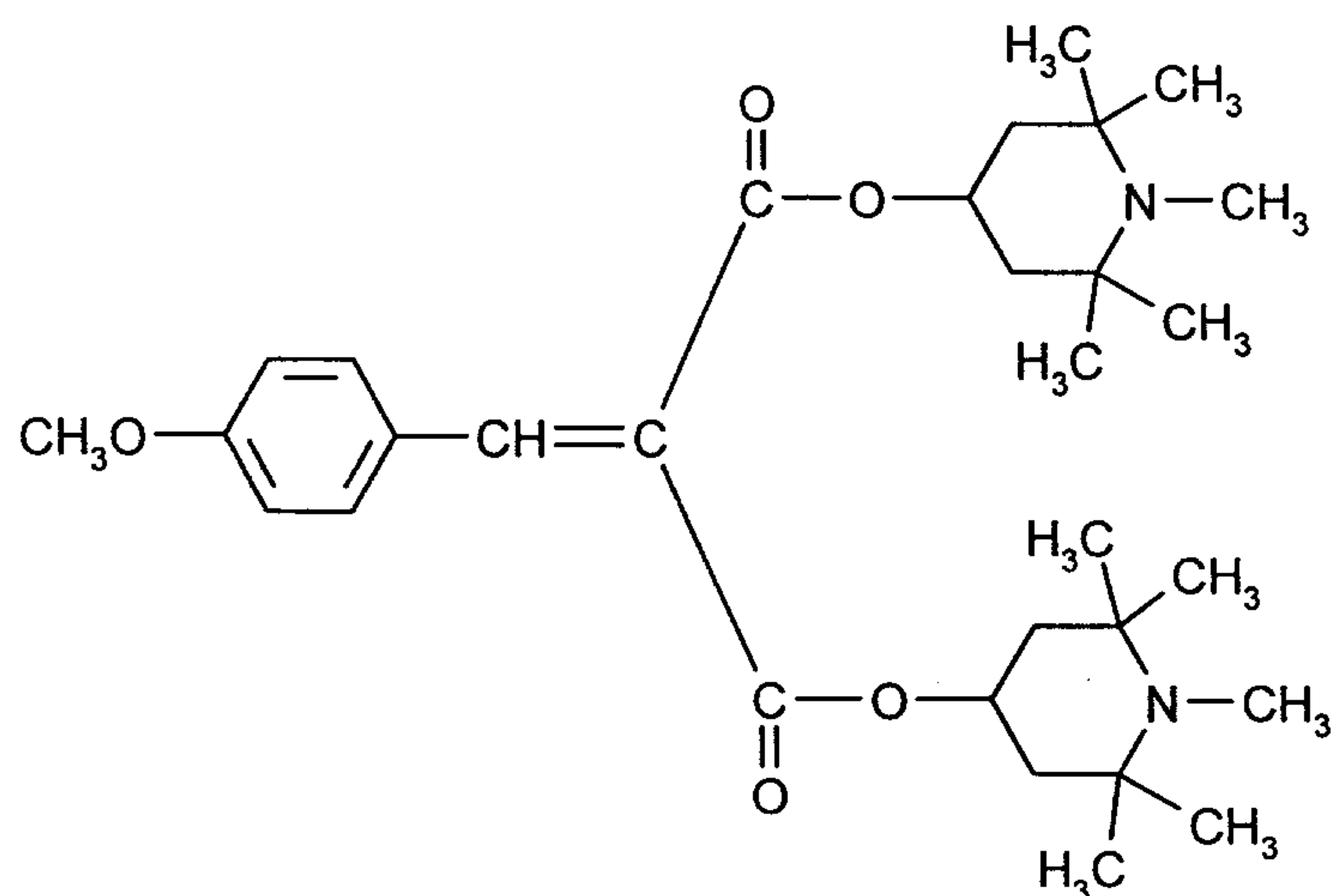
(H2) Tinuvin®144



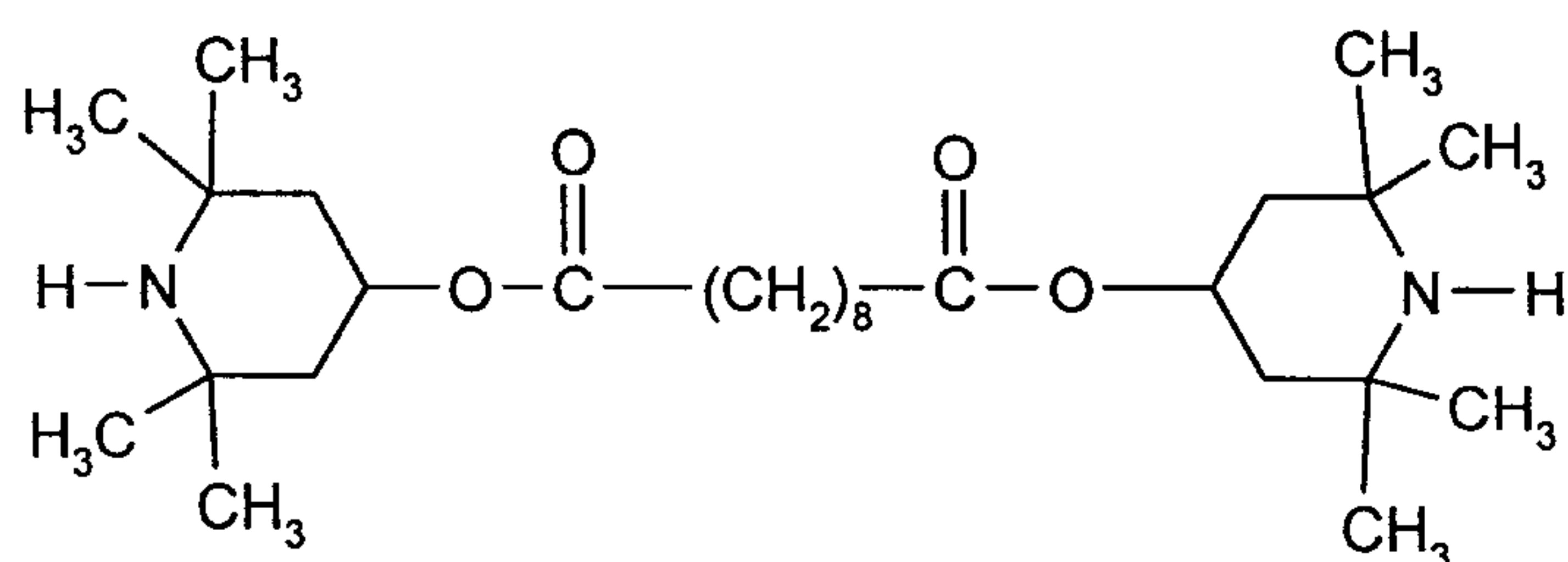
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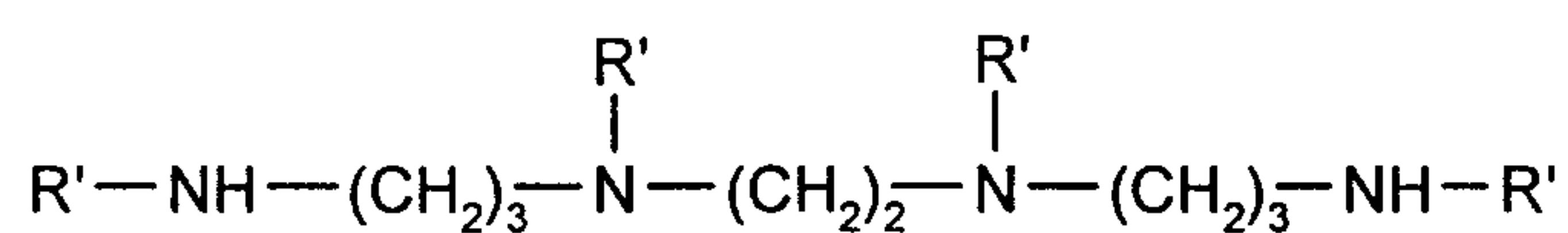
(H6)



(H7) Sanduvor®PR-31

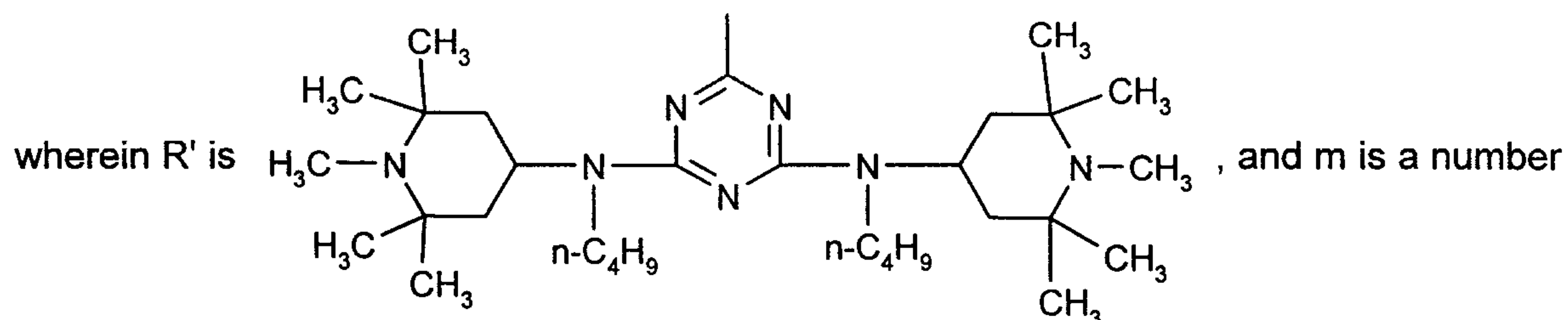


(H8) Tinuvin®770



(H9) Chimassorb®119

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from the range from 2 to 200.

The compounds of the sterically hindered amine type, are known and some are commercially available.

Tinuvin®123, Tinuvin®144, Tinuvin®292, Tinuvin®622, Tinuvin®770, Chimassorb®944 and Chimassorb®119 are protected trade names of Ciba Spezialitätenchemie AG. Sanduvor®PR-31 is a protected trade name of Clariant.

Particularly preferred stabilizer mixtures comprise, for example:

1. 56.7 % of Irgafos®168 (tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphite),
15.0 % of a mixture of about 85 parts by weight of the compound of formula Va and about 15 parts by weight of the compound of formula Vb; and
28.3 % of Irganox®1010 (compound of formula AO-3).
2. 42.5 % of Irgafos®168 (tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphite),
15.0 % of a mixture of about 85 parts by weight of the compound of formula Va and about 15 parts by weight of the compound of formula Vb; and
42.5 % of Irganox®1010 (compound of formula AO-3).
3. 56.7 % of Irgafos®168 (tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphite),
15.0 % of a mixture of about 85 parts by weight of the compound of formula Va and about 15 parts by weight of the compound of formula Vb; and
28.3 % of Irganox®1076 (compound of formula AO-2).

4. 42.5 % of Irgafos®168 (tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphite),
15.0 % of a mixture of about 85 parts by weight of the compound of formula Va and
about 15 parts by weight of the compound of formula Vb; and
42.5 % of Irganox®3114 (compound of formula AO-7).

The incorporation of components (A) and (B) and optional further additives into the polyolefin is carried out by known methods, for example before or after molding or also by applying the dissolved or dispersed stabilizer mixture to the polyolefin, with or without subsequent evaporation of the solvent. The stabilizer mixture of components (A) and (B) and optional further additives can also be added to the polyolefins to be stabilized in the form of a masterbatch which contains these components in a concentration of, for example, 2.5 to 25 % by weight.

Components (A) and (B) and optional further additives can also be added before or during the polymerization or before crosslinking.

Components (A) und (B) and optional further additives can be incorporated into the polyolefin to be stabilized in pure form or encapsulated in waxes, oils or polymers.

Components (A) and (B) and optional further additives can also be sprayed onto the polyolefin to be stabilized. They are able to dilute other additives (for example the conventional additives indicated above) or their melts so that they can be sprayed also together with these additives onto the polyolefin to be stabilized. Addition by spraying during the deactivation of the polymerization catalysts is particularly advantageous, it being possible to carry out spraying using, for example, the steam used for deactivation.

In the case of spherically polymerized polyolefins it may, for example, be advantageous to apply components (A) and (B), optionally together with other additives, by spraying.

During the rotomolding process, the temperature expediently reaches the range from 200 to 400°C, preferably from 280 to 400°C, for example from 310 to 400°C.

A preferred embodiment of this invention relates to the use of the stabilizer combination comprising components (A) and (B) for polyolefins processed by the rotomolding process.

The following Examples illustrate the invention in more detail. Parts and percentages are by weight.

Example 1: Preparation of polyolefin hollow articles by the rotomolding process.

100 Parts of low density polyethylene, copolymerized with hexene (PE-LLD), type Quantum[®] Petrothene[®] GA-635-661, having a melt flow index of 6.5 g/10 min and a density of 0.935 g/cm³, are mixed with 0.170 part of Chimassorb[®] 944 ^{a)}, 0.050 part of zinc stearate and the stabilizers cited in Tables 1 and 2 at 232°C in a Superior/MPM Extruder, fitted with a 24:1 Maddock type L/D screw, at 100 revolutions per minute. The polymer is then ground. The particle size of the polymer is from 150 to 500 µm. Owing to the larger surface of the particles obtained by grinding, the heat can be absorbed faster, which goes hand in hand with a lower energy consumption.

The actual rotomolding process or rotational molding process, which permits the production of fairly large three-dimensional solids, is carried out in a Clamshell type rotomolder FSP M20. In this machine, an aluminium mold, which is mounted on an arm and into which the plastic sample is filled, is heated with a gas burner with circulation of the hot air over 5 minutes to 316°C, or over 6 minutes to 329°C, and is then kept at this temperature for a specific time (see Tables 1 and 2). Subsequently, the oven is opened and the mold is cooled first for 7 minutes with circulating air, then for 7 minutes by spraying with water and finally for another 2 minutes with circulating air. During the entire heating and cooling process, the mold, which is mounted on two axes at right angles to each other, is rotated, the speed of the main axis being kept at 6 revolutions per minute and the rotational ratio being 4.5 : 1. After cooling, the lid of the mold is opened and the resultant hollow article is taken out. The yellowness index (YI) of the exterior of the molded articles is determined according to ASTM D 1925-70. Low YI values denote little discoloration, high YI values strong discoloration of the samples. The less discoloration, the more effective the stabilizer. The results are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

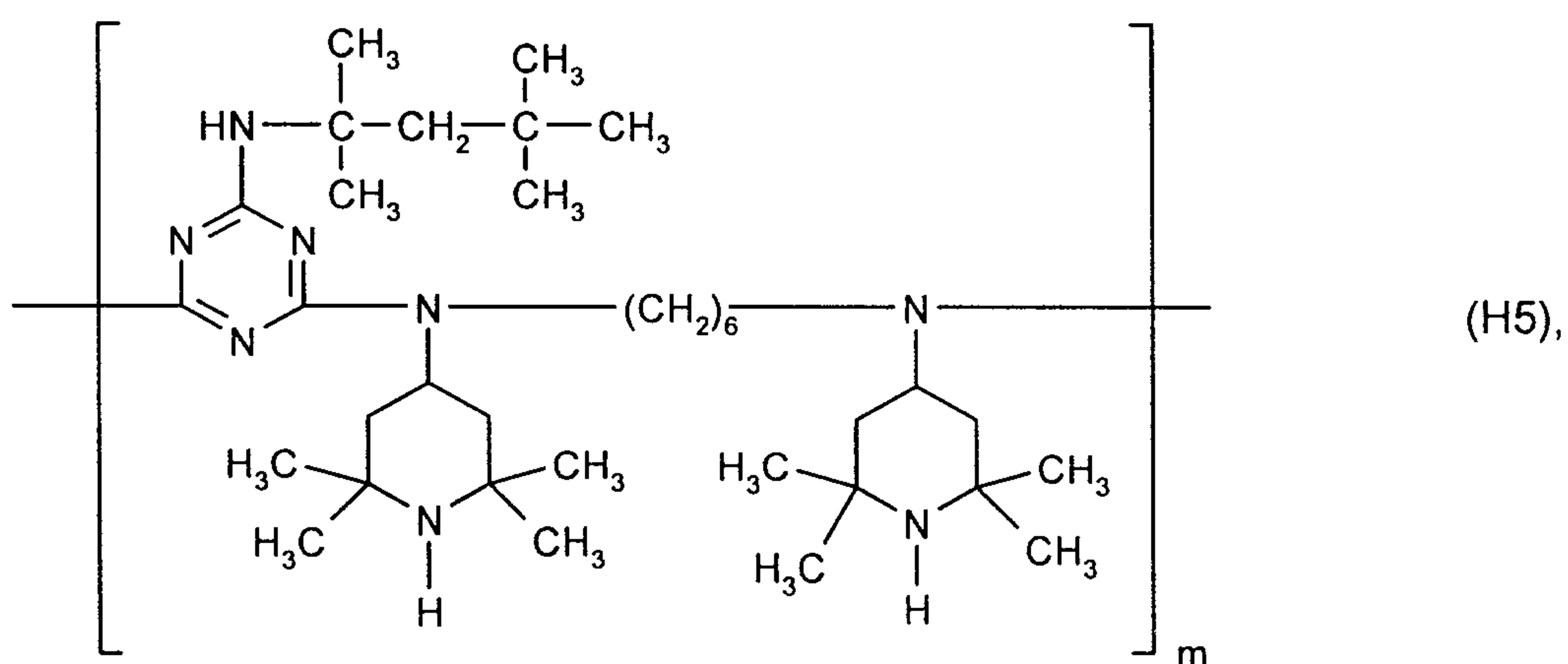
Table 1: Rotomolding at 316°C

Examples	Stabilizer	Yellowness Index after	
		8 minutes	10 minutes
Example 1a ^{b)}	0.05 % Irganox [®] 1010 ^{d)} 0.10 % Irgafos [®] 168 ^{e)}	6.1	17.5
Example 1b ^{c)}	0.02 % compound (101) ^{f)} 0.08 % Irgafos [®] 168 ^{e)}	4.1	5.0

Table 2: Rotomolding at 329°C

Examples	Stabilizer	Yellowness Index after	
		6 minutes	8 minutes
Example 1c ^{b)}	0.05 % Irganox [®] 1010 ^{d)} 0.10 % Irgafos [®] 168 ^{e)}	4.0	17.0
Example 1d ^{c)}	0.02 % compound (101) ^{f)} 0.08 % Irgafos [®] 168 ^{e)}	4.3	5.7

a) Chimassorb[®] 944 (Ciba Spezialitätenchemie AG) denotes linear or cyclic condensates prepared from N,N'-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)hexamethylenediamine and 4-tert-octylamino-2,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine (compound of formula (H5))

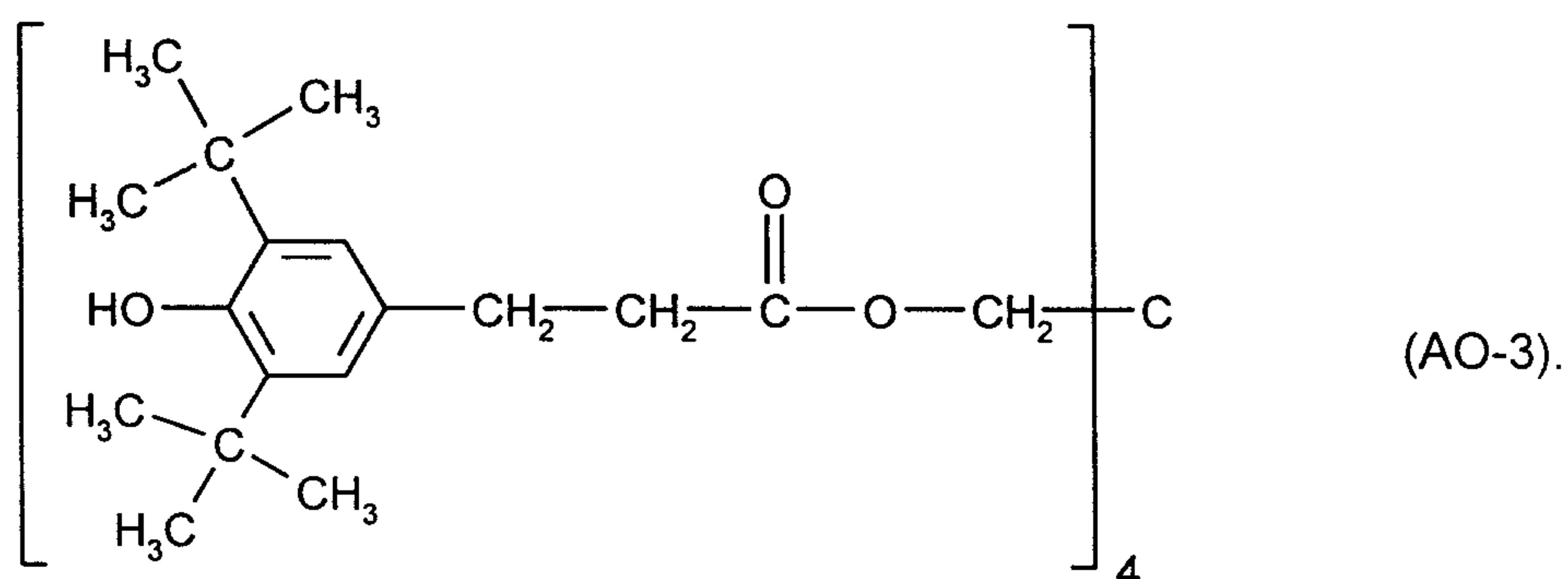


wherein m is a number in the range from 2 to 200.

b) Comparison Examples.

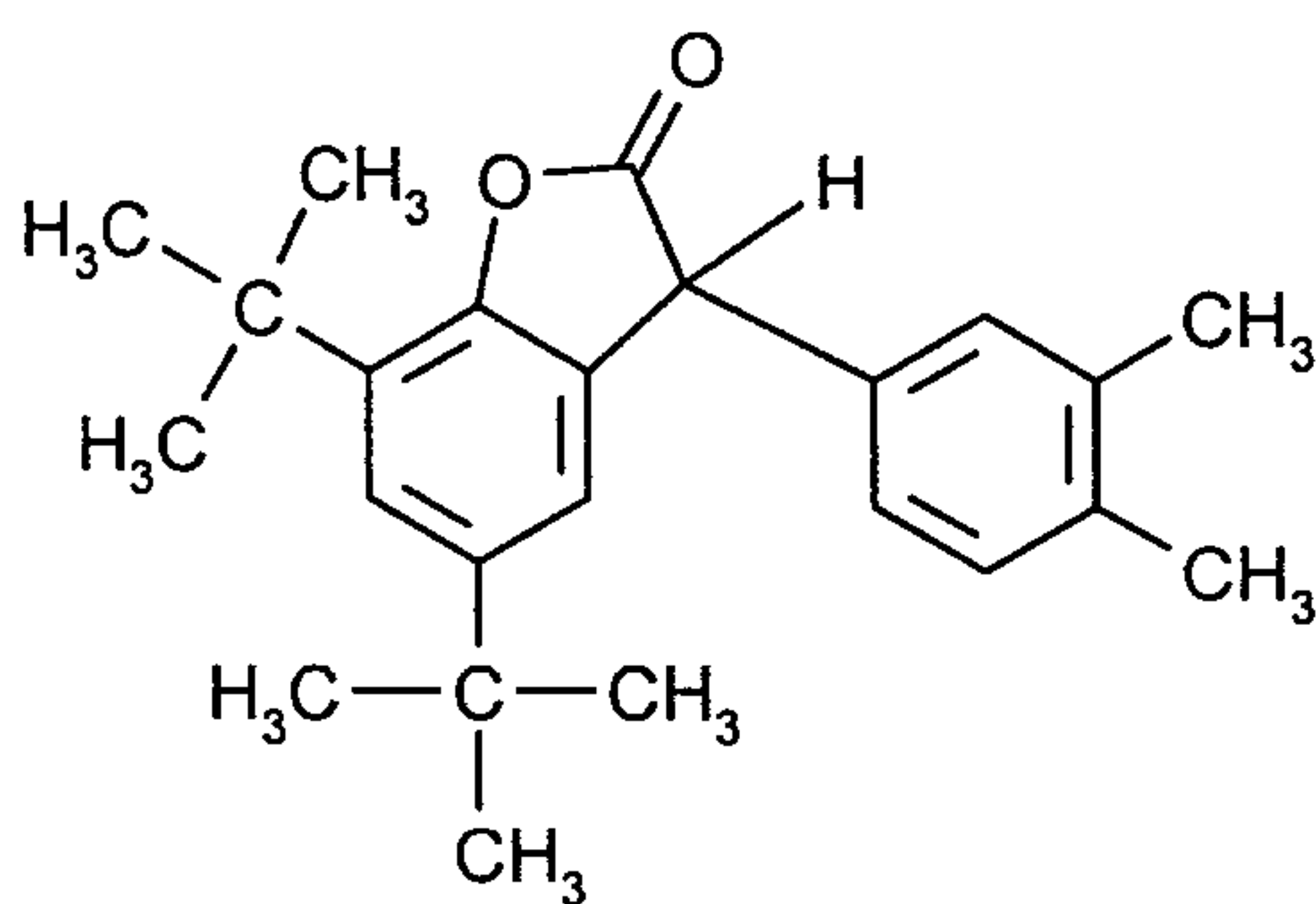
c) Examples of this invention.

d) Irganox®1010 (Ciba Spezialitätenchemie AG) denotes the pentaerythritol ester of 3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid (compound of formula AO-3)

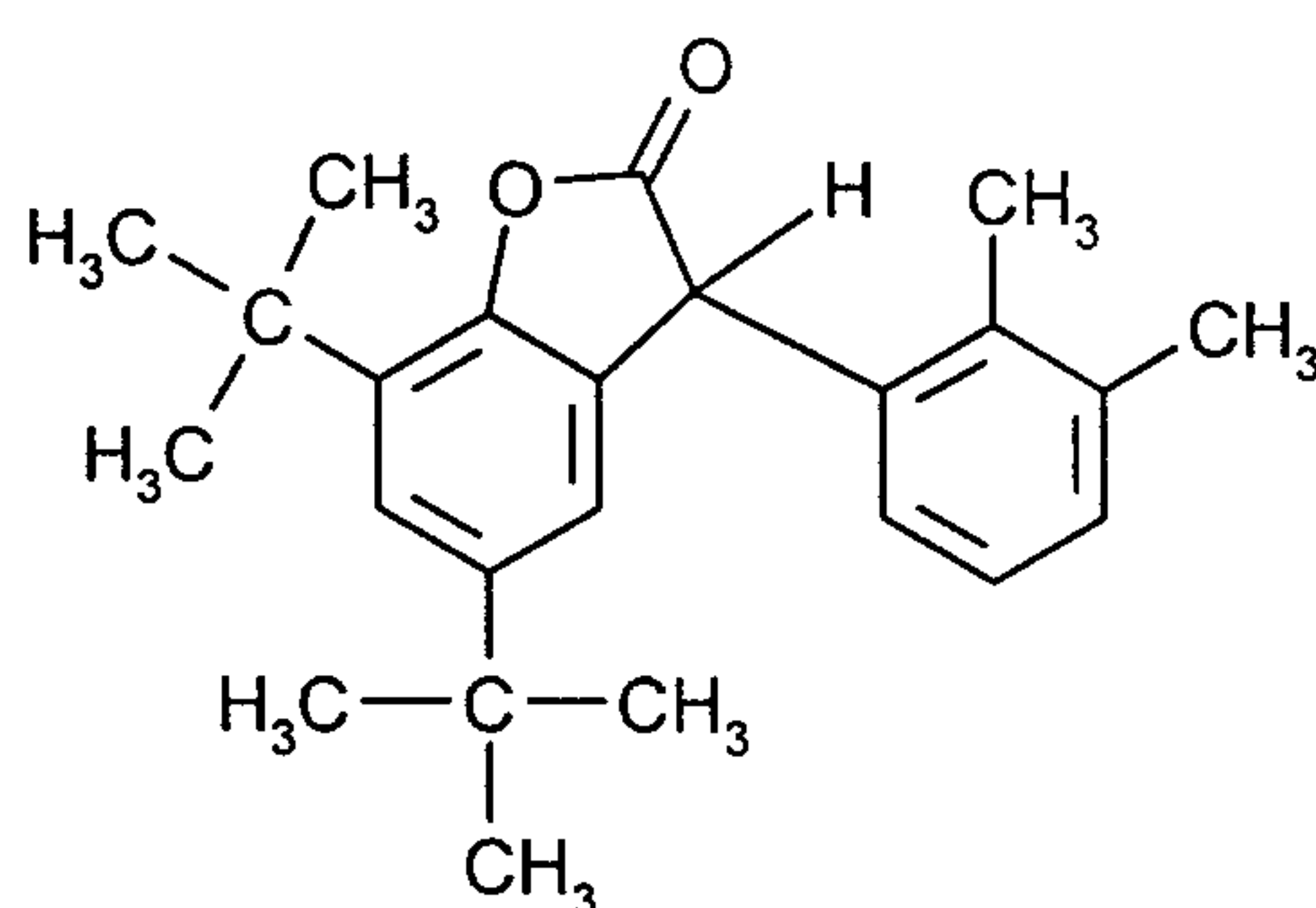


e) Irgafos®168 (Ciba Spezialitätenchemie AG) denotes tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphite.

f) Compound (101) is a mixture of about 85 parts by weight of the compound of formula Va and about 15 parts by weight of formula Vb



(Va)



(Vb)

What is claimed is

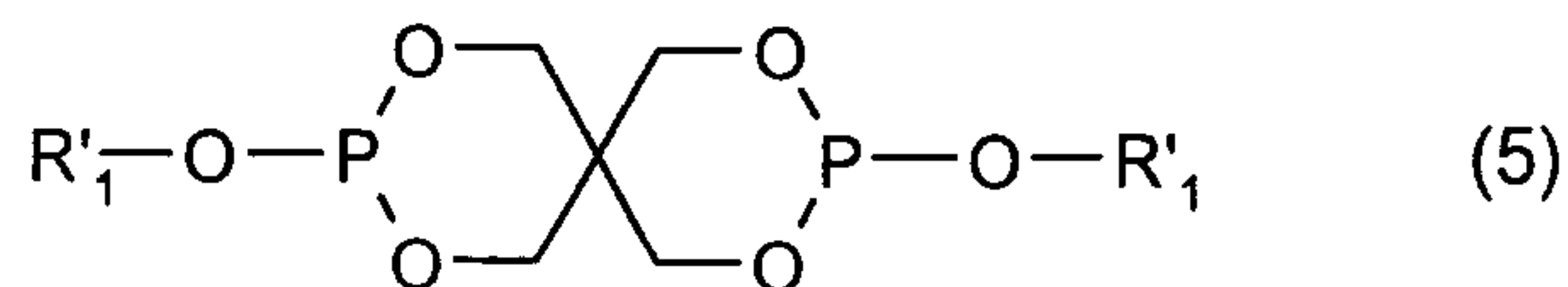
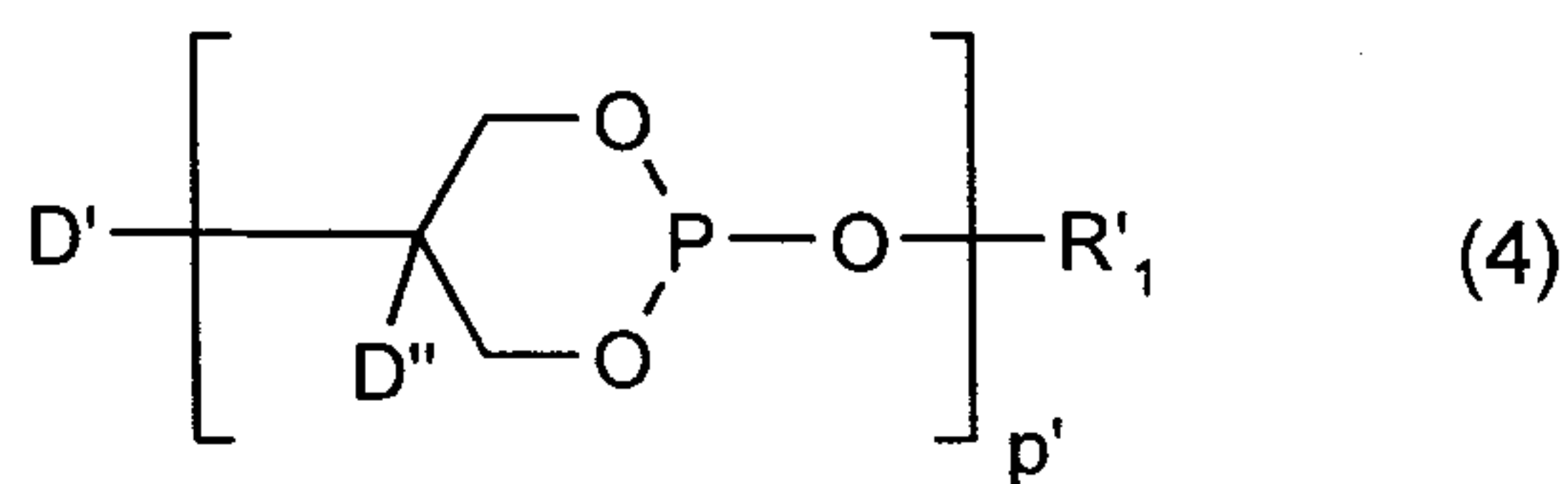
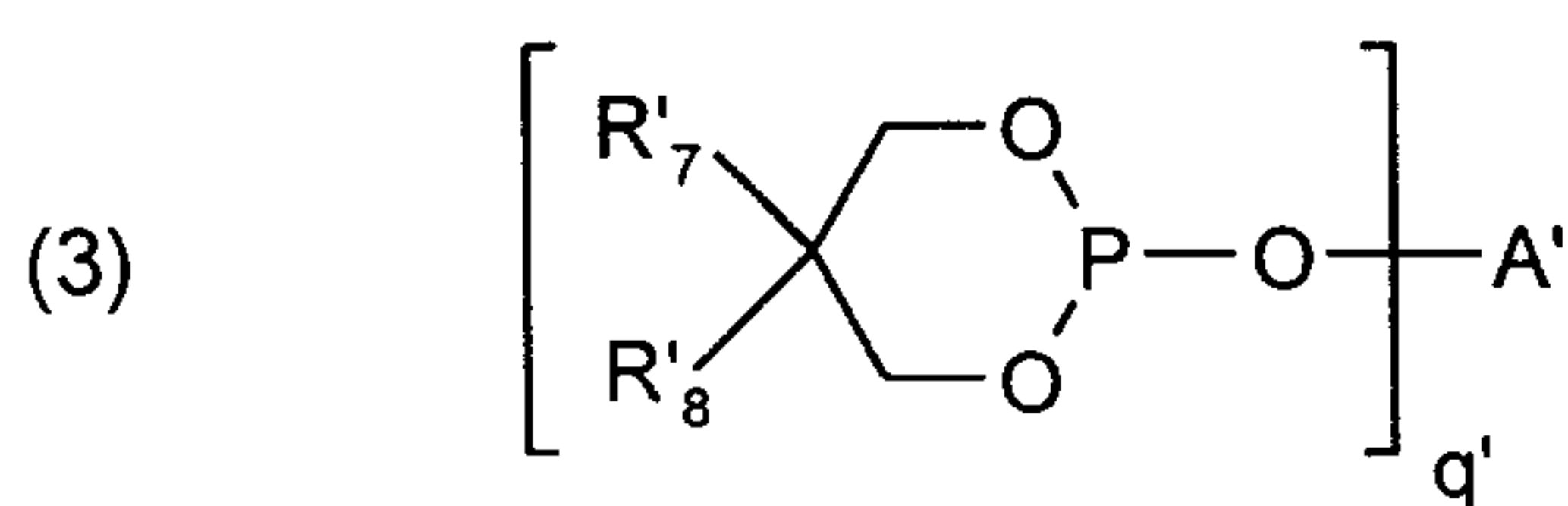
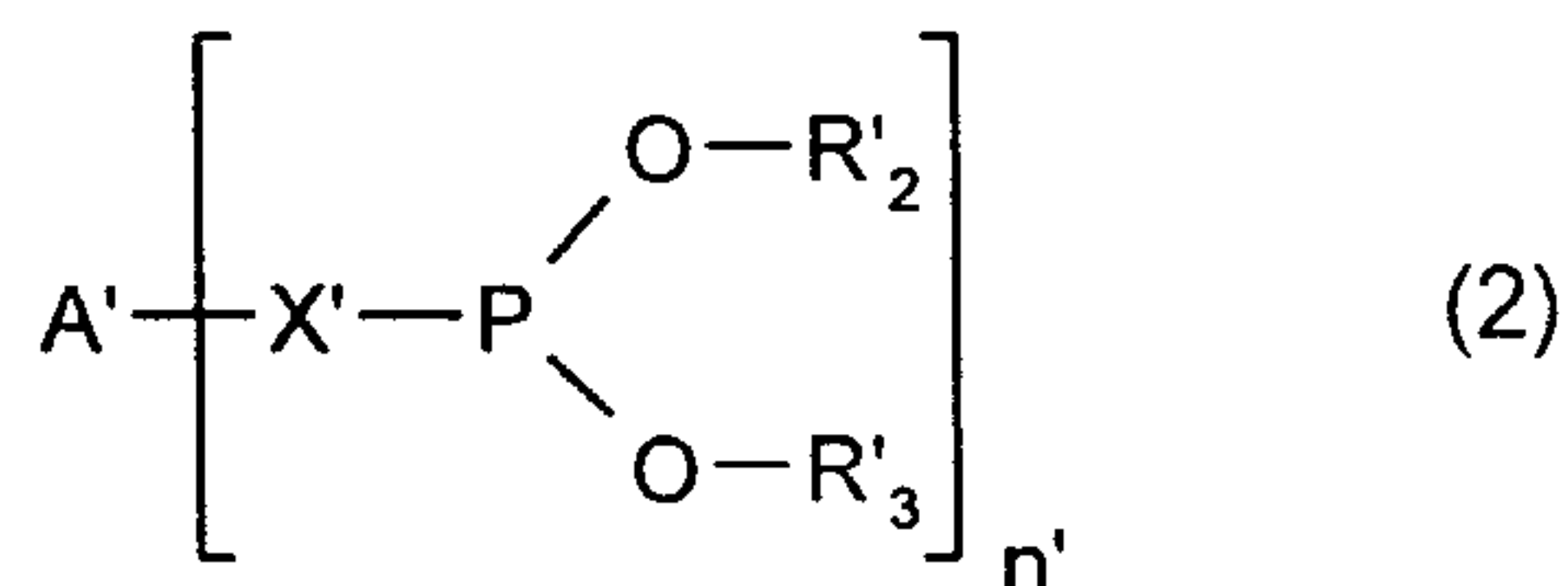
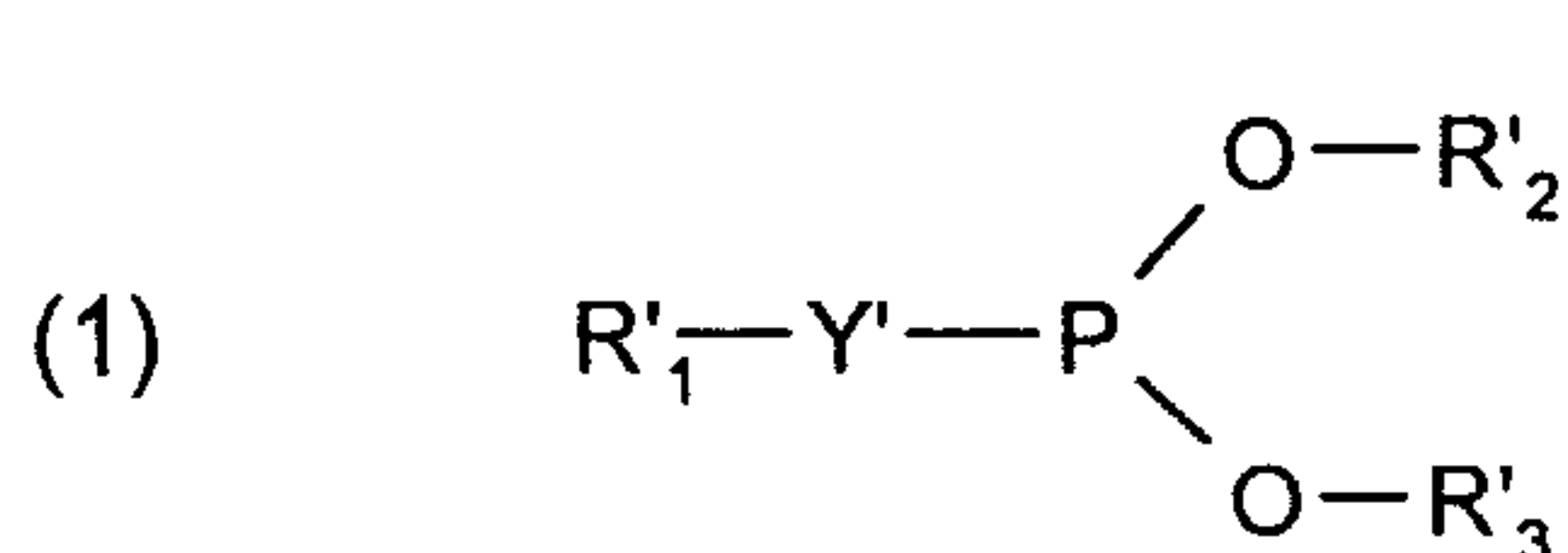
1. A process for the production of polyolefin hollow articles, which comprises charging the polyolefin with a stabilizer combination, comprising

A) at least one compound from the group of the organic phosphites or phosphonites, and

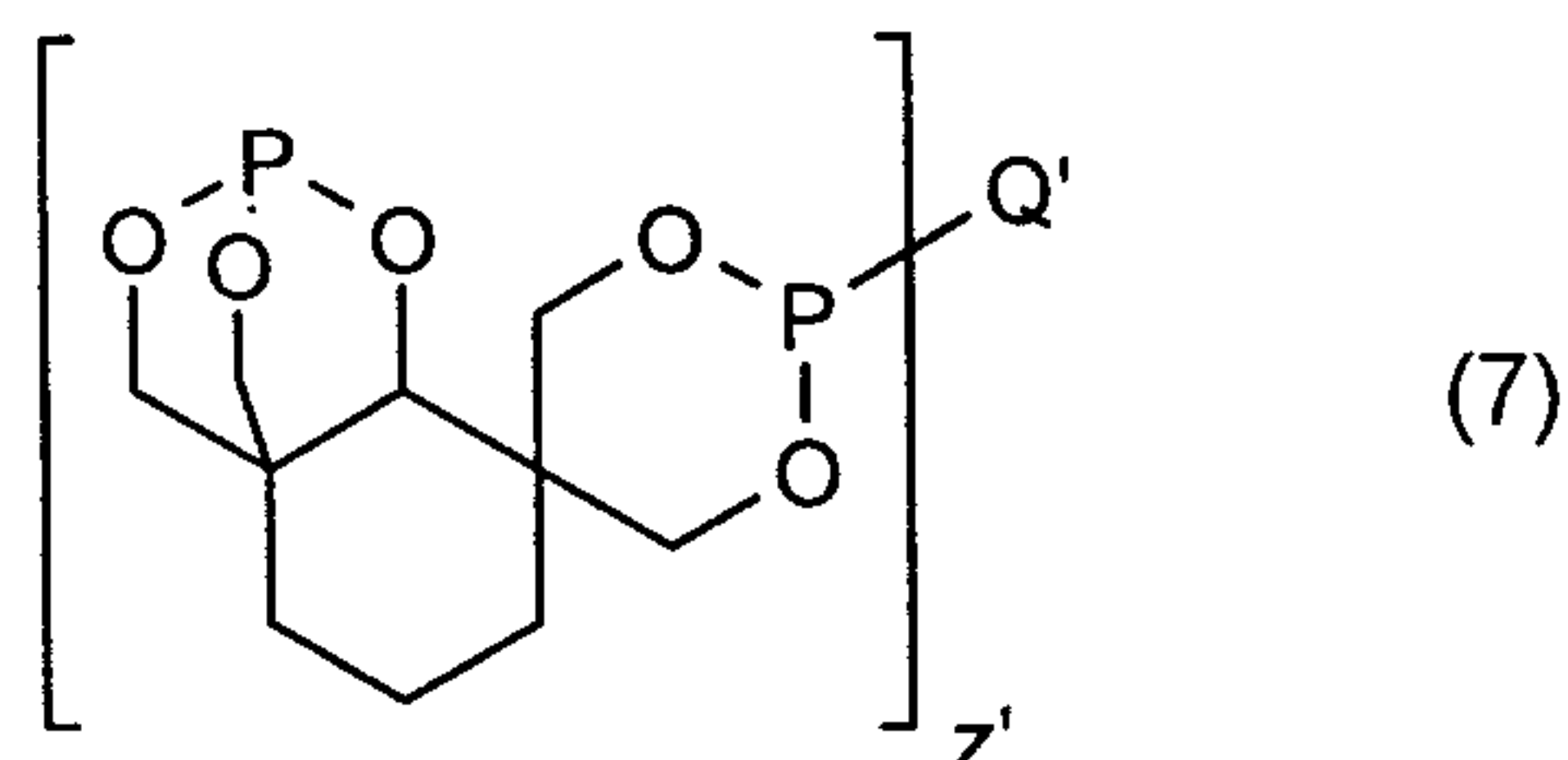
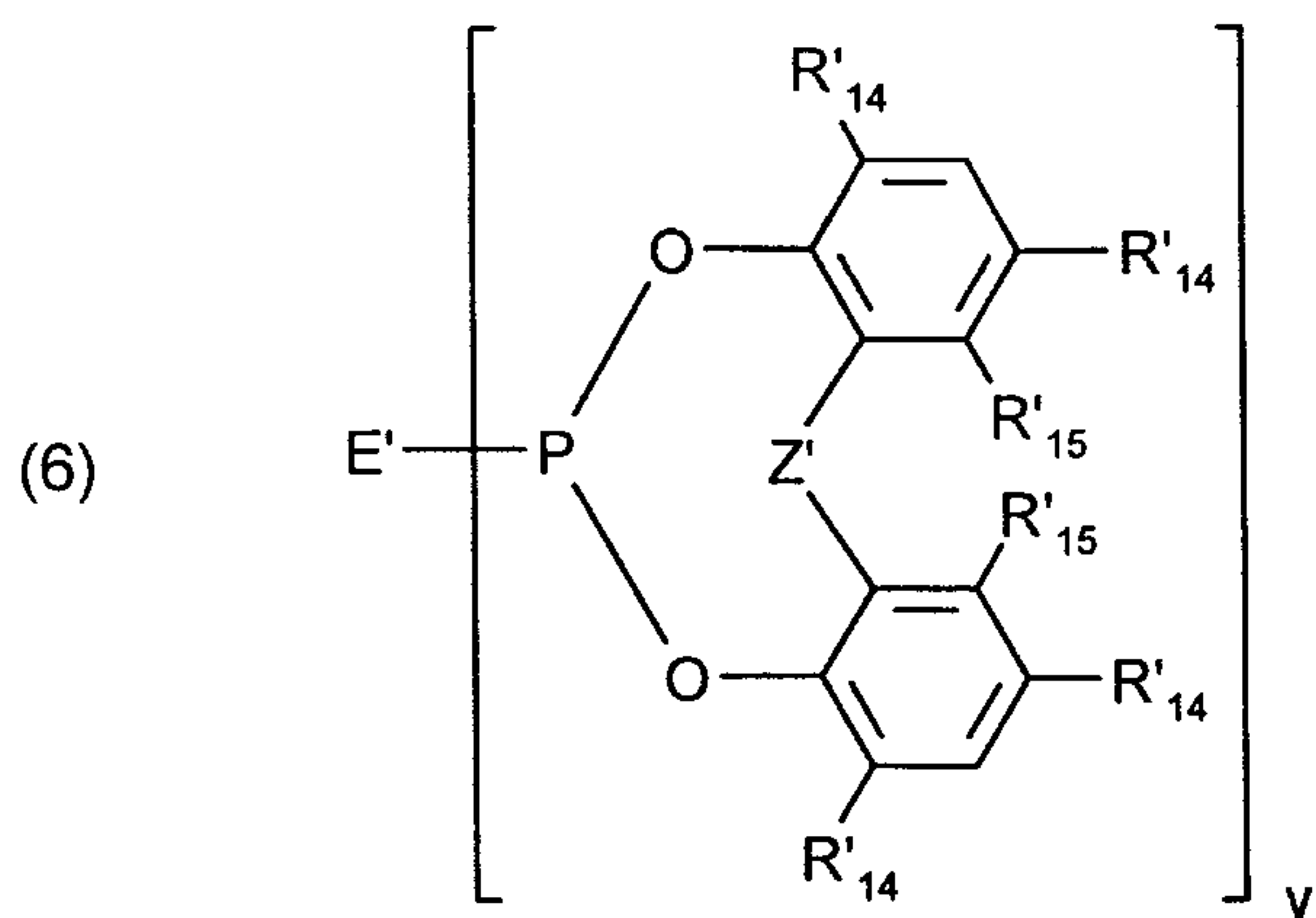
B) at least one compound from the group of the 3-arylbenzofuranones,

filling this mixture into a mold, heating this mold in an oven to above 280°C, such that the stabilized polyolefin fuses, rotating the mold around at least 2 axes, the plastic material spreading to the walls, and cooling the mold while still rotating, opening it and taking the resultant hollow article out.

2. A process according to claim 1, comprising as component (A) a compound of the formula 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7



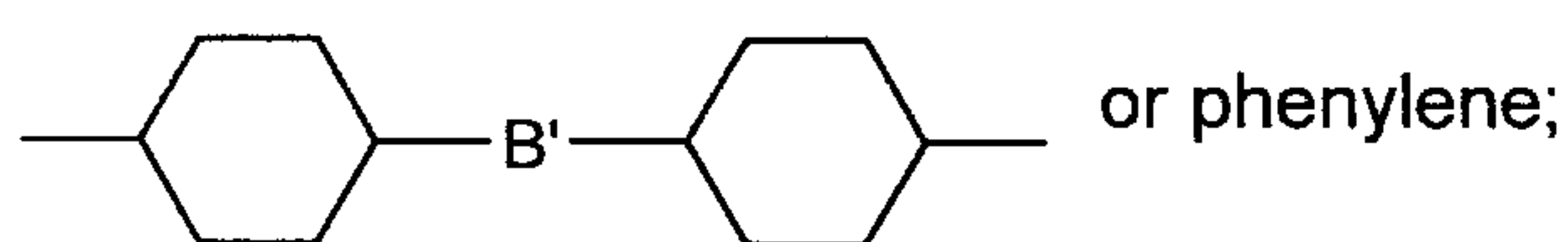
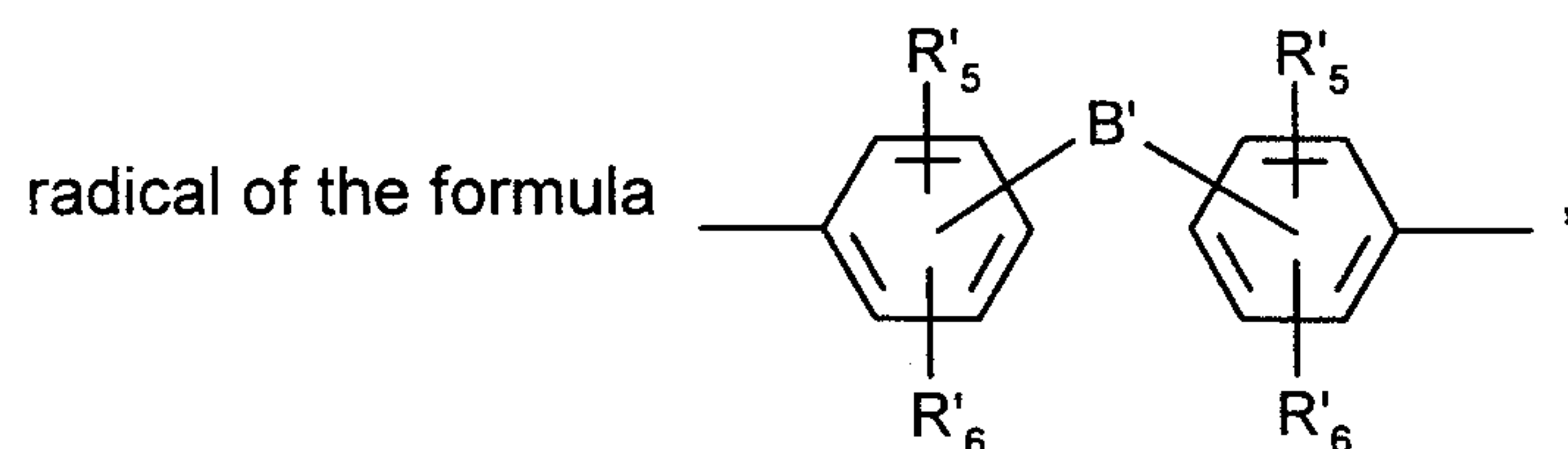
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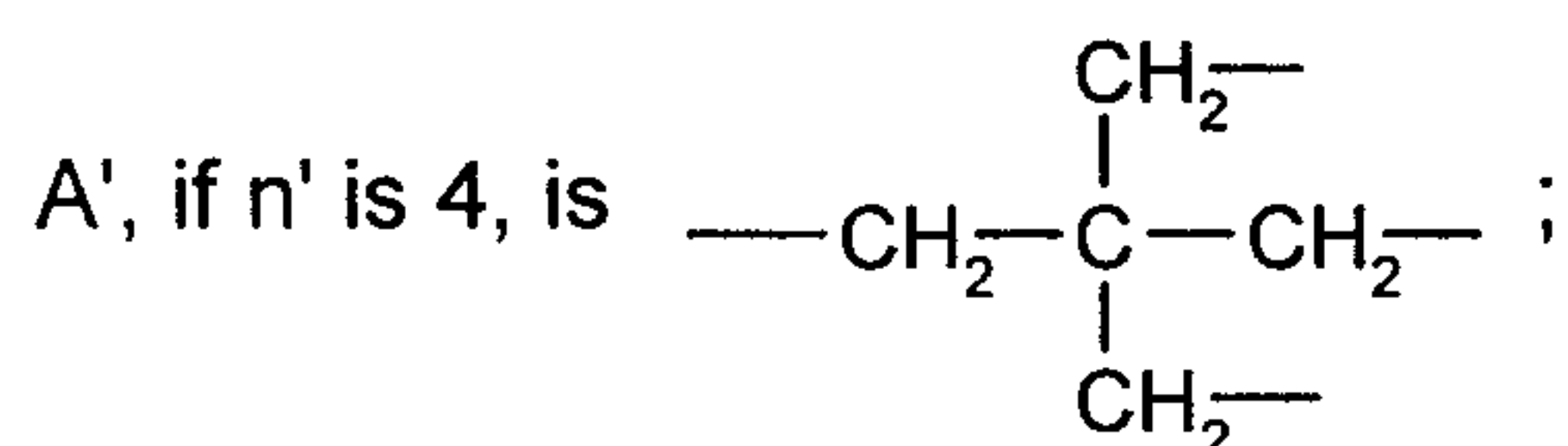
in which the indices are integral and

n' is 2, 3 or 4; p' is 1 or 2; q' is 2 or 3; r' is 4 to 12; y' is 1, 2 or 3; and z' is 1 to 6;

A' , if n' is 2, is C_2 - C_{18} alkylene; C_2 - C_{12} alkylene interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $-NR'_4-$; a



A' , if n' is 3, is a radical of the formula $-C_rH_{2r-1}-$;



A'' is as defined for A' if n' is 2;

B' is a direct bond, $-CH_2-$, $-CHR'_4-$, $-CR'_1R'_4-$, sulfur, C_5 - C_7 cycloalkylidene, or cyclohexylidene which is substituted by from 1 to 4 C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals in position 3, 4 and/or 5;

D' , if p' is 1, is C_1 - C_4 alkyl and, if p' is 2, is $-CH_2OCH_2-$;

D'' , if p' is 1, is C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

E' , if y' is 1, is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, $-OR'_1$ or halogen;

E' , if y is 2, is $-O-A''-O-$,

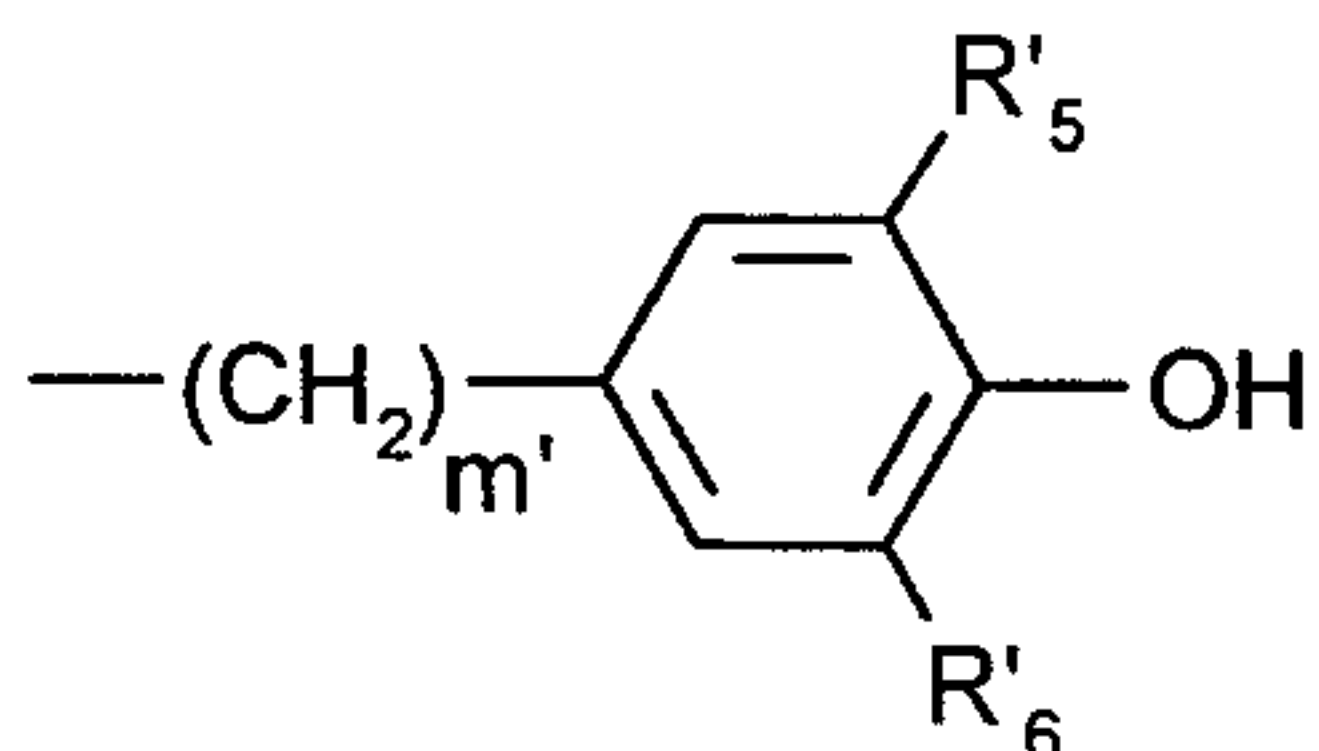
E' , if y is 3, is a radical of the formula $R'_4C(CH_2O-)_3$ or $N(CH_2CH_2O-)_3$;

Q' is the radical of an at least z' -valent alcohol or phenol, this radical being attached via the oxygen atom to the phosphorus atom;

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R'_1 , R'_2 and R'_3 independently of one another are C_1 - C_{18} alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, $-\text{COOR}'_4$, $-\text{CN}$ or $-\text{CONR}'_4R'_4$; C_2 - C_{18} alkyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $-\text{NR}'_4$; C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl; C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkyl, phenyl or naphthyl; naphthyl or phenyl substituted by halogen, 1 to 3 alkyl radicals or alkoxy radicals having a total of 1 to

18 carbon atoms or by C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl; or a radical of the formula



in which m' is an integer from the range 3 to 6;

R'_4 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkyl or C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl,

R'_5 and R'_6 independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_8 alkyl or C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl,

R'_7 and R'_8 , if q' is 2, independently of one another are C_1 - C_4 alkyl or together are a 2,3-dehydropentamethylene radical; and

R'_7 and R'_8 , if q' is 3, are methyl;

R'_{14} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_9 alkyl or cyclohexyl,

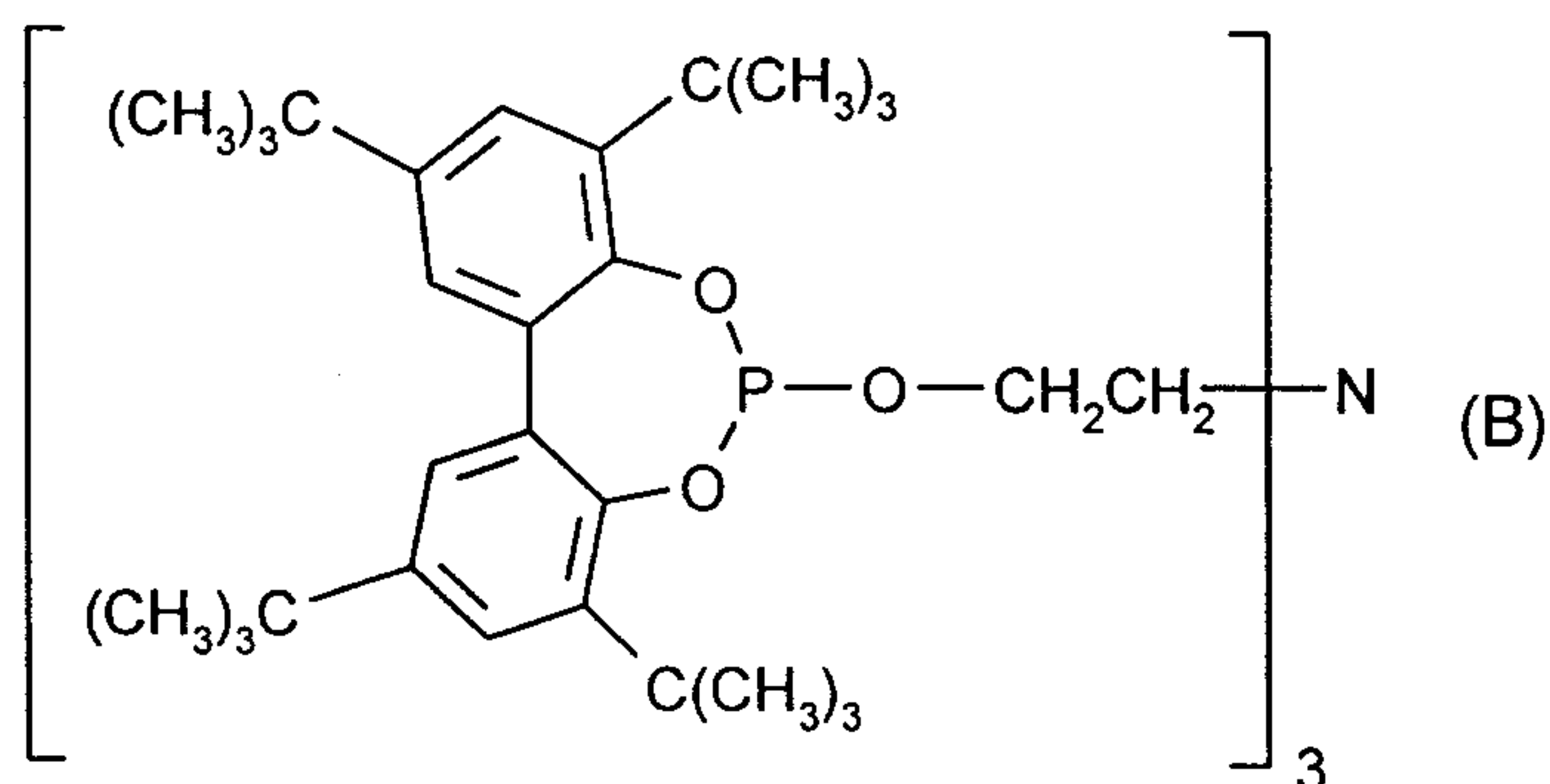
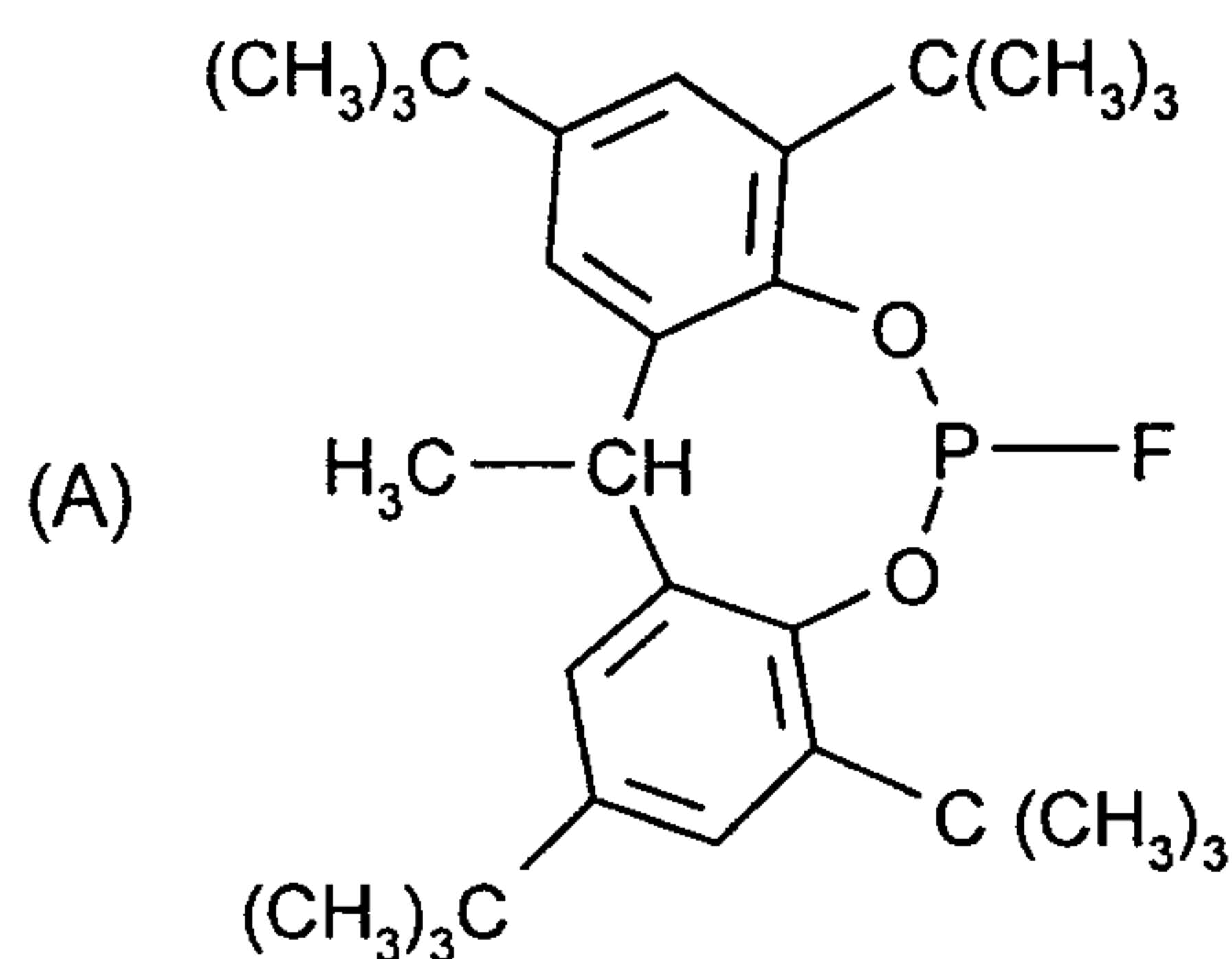
R'_{15} is hydrogen or methyl and, if two or more radicals R'_{14} and R'_{15} are present, these radicals are identical or different,

X' and Y' are each a direct bond or oxygen,

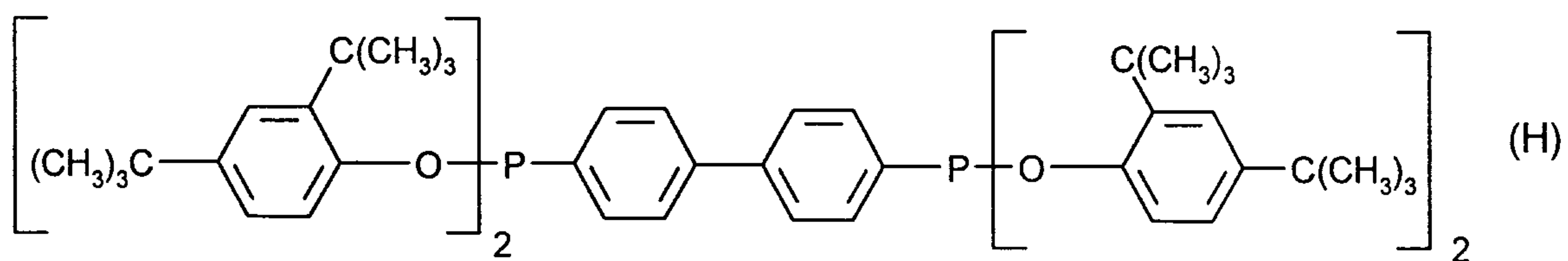
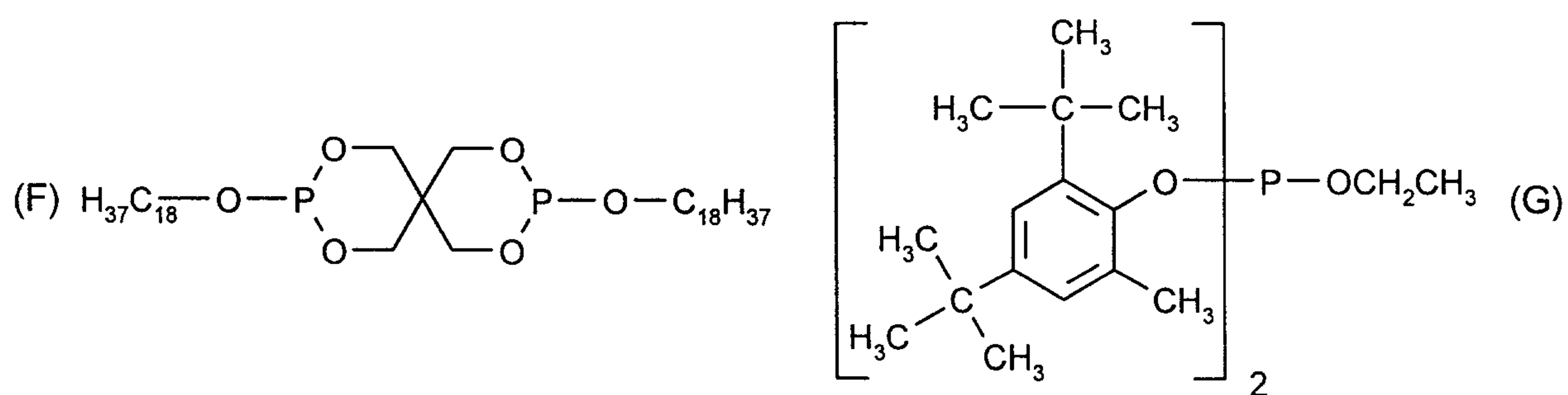
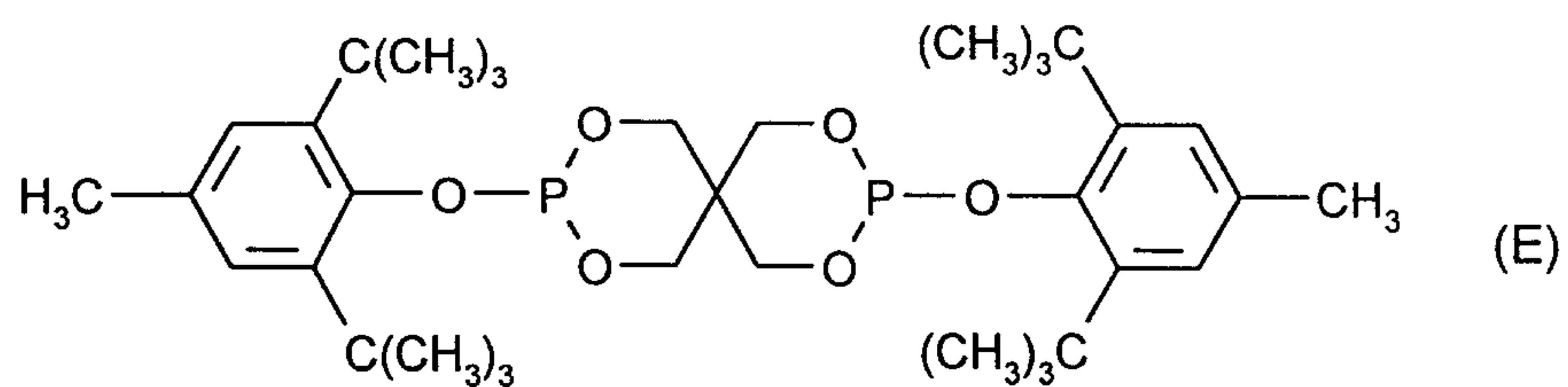
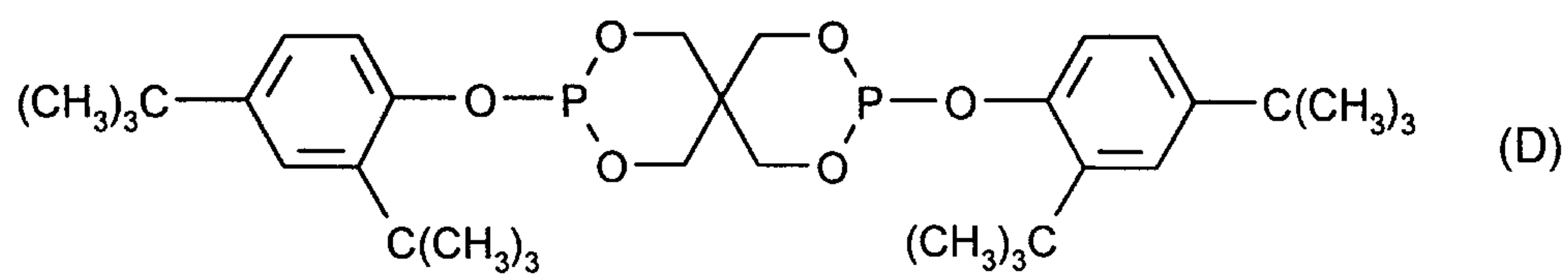
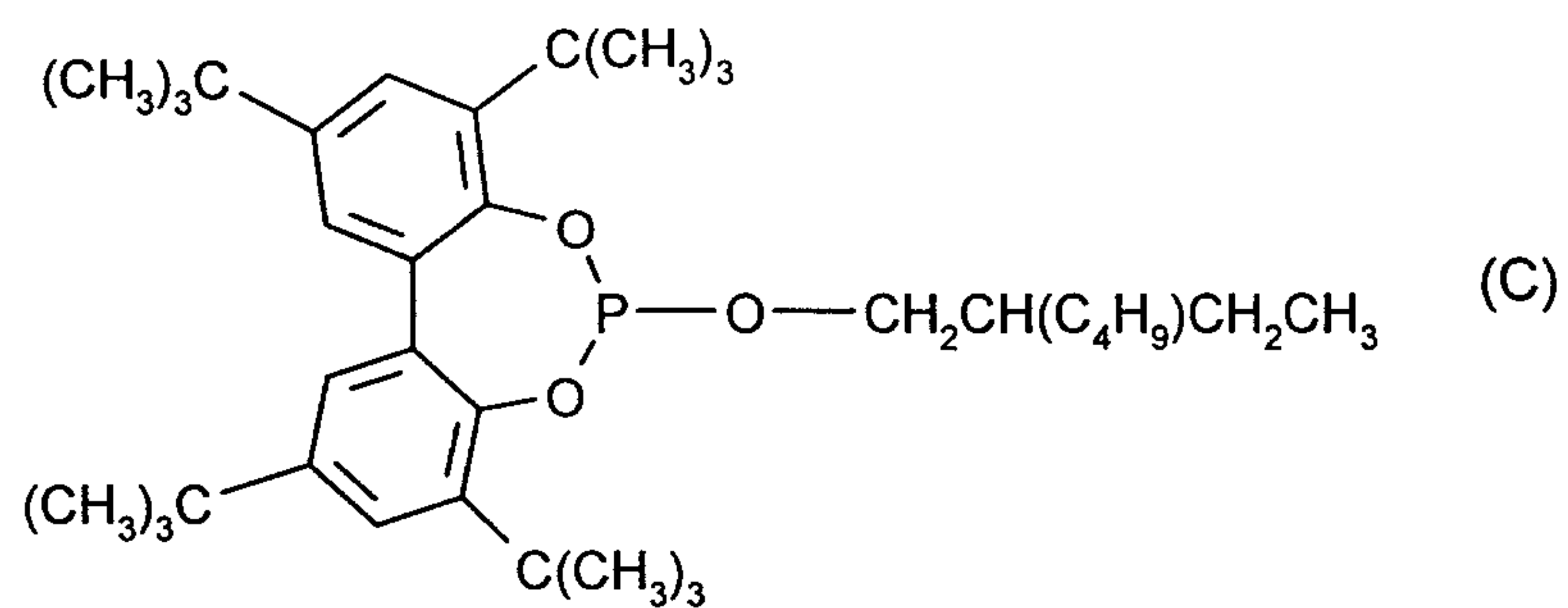
Z' is a direct bond, methylene, $-\text{C}(R'_{16})_2-$ or sulfur, and

R'_{16} is C_1 - C_8 alkyl.

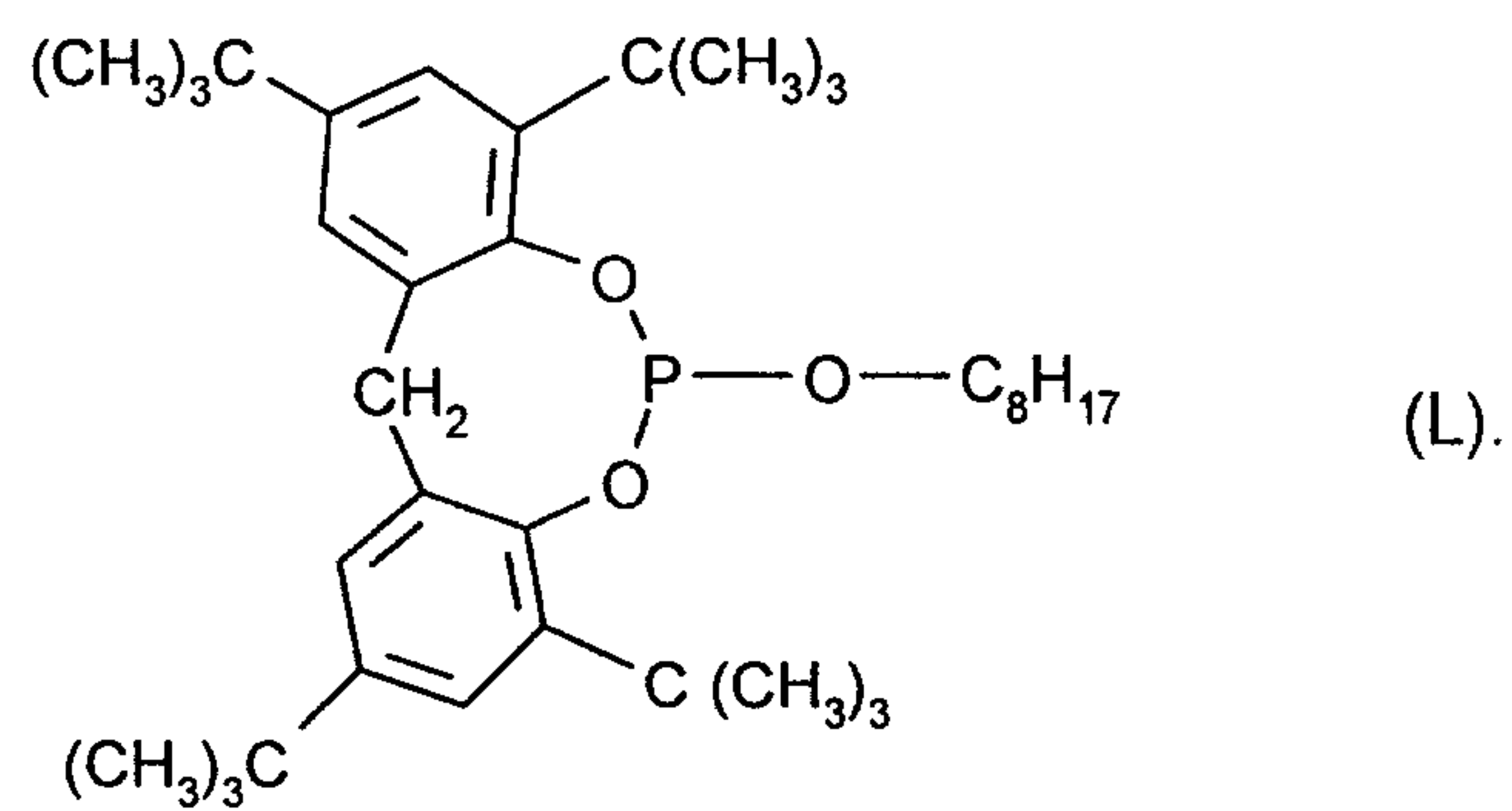
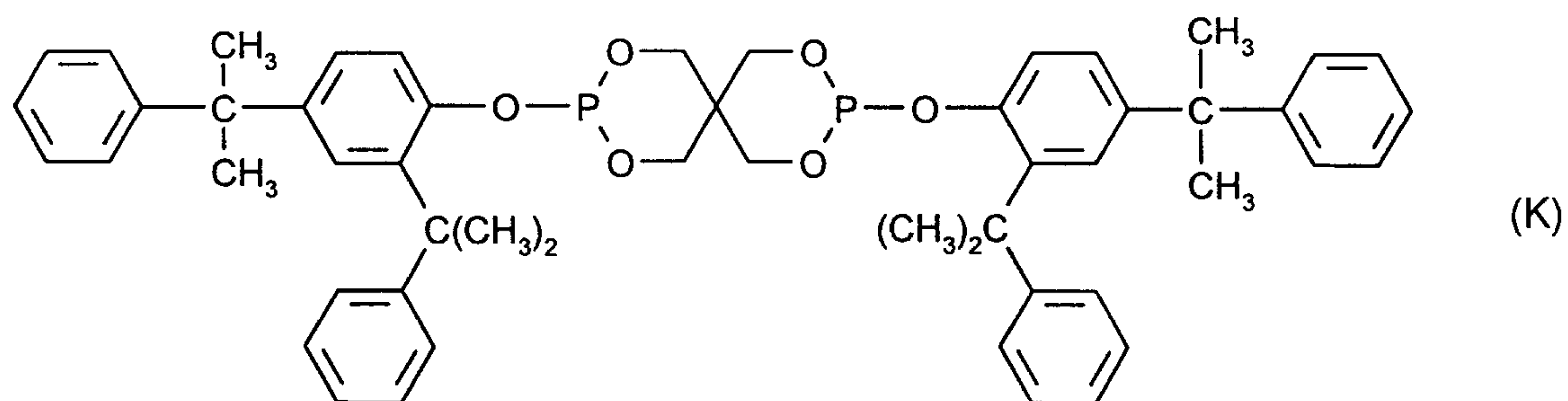
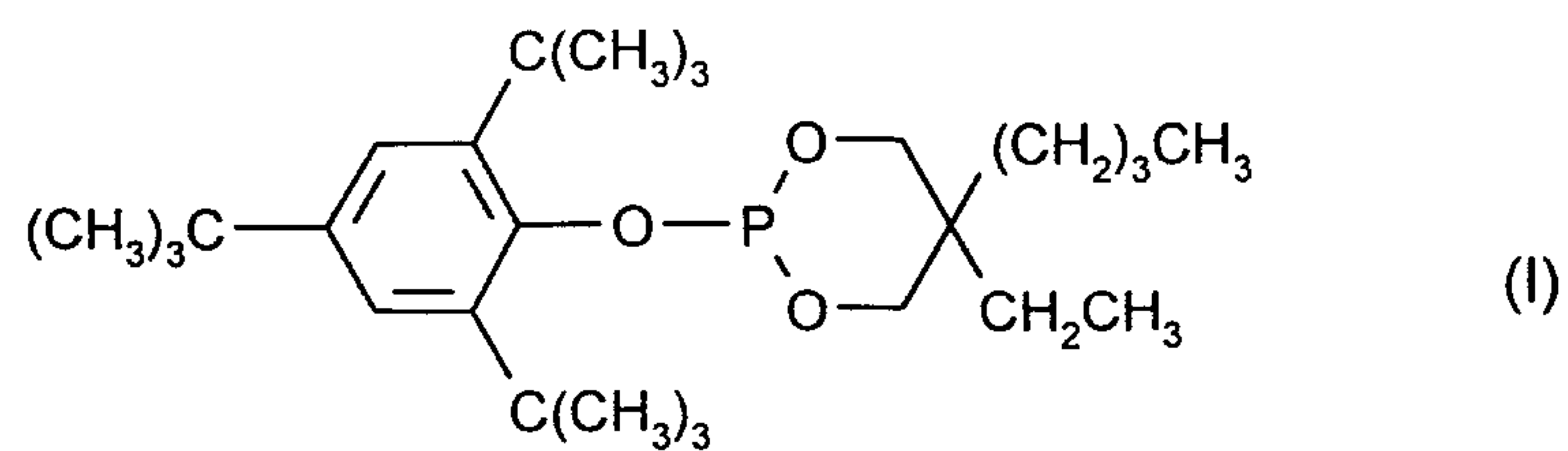
3. A process according to claim 1, comprising as component (A) tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite, tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite or a compound of the formula A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K or L



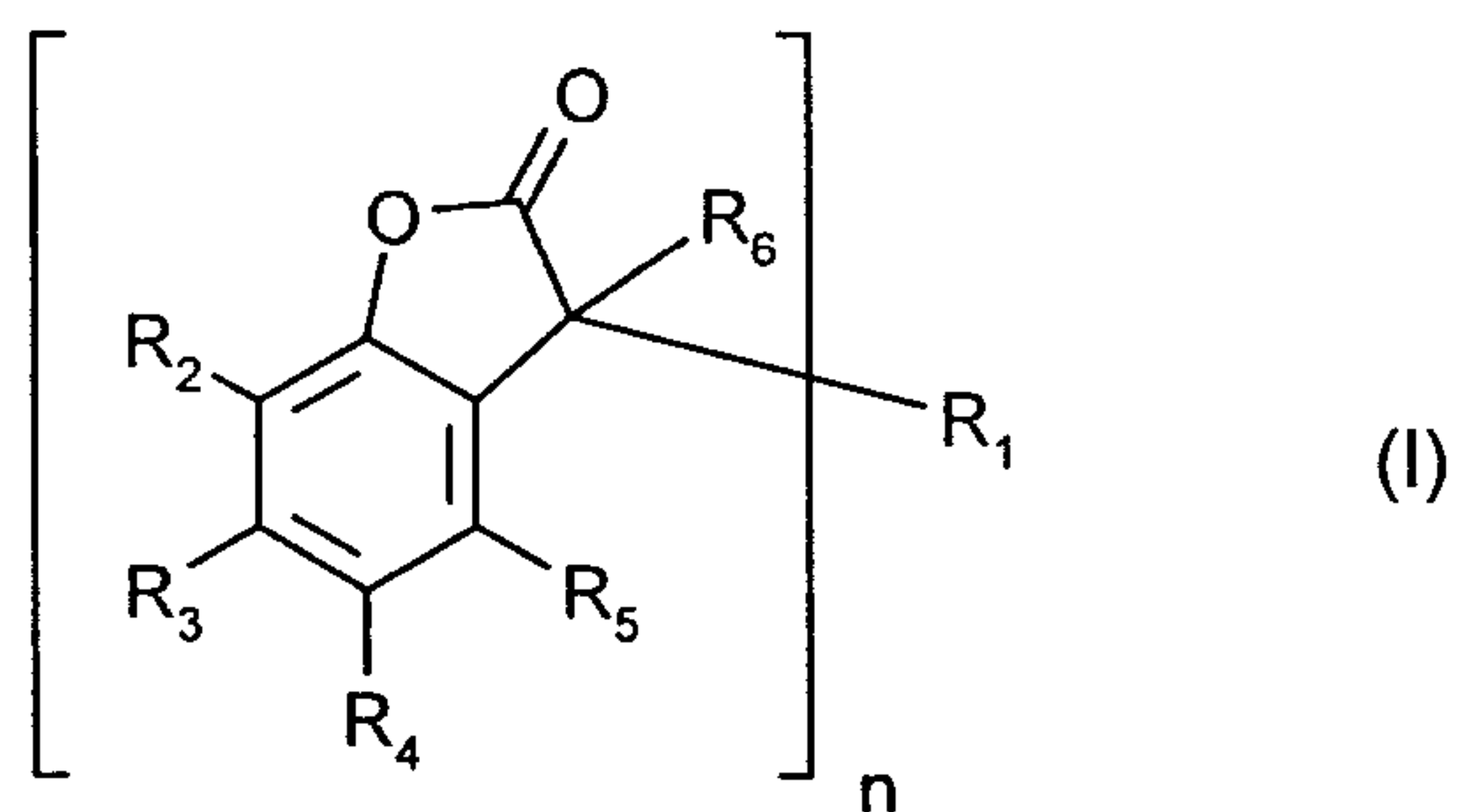
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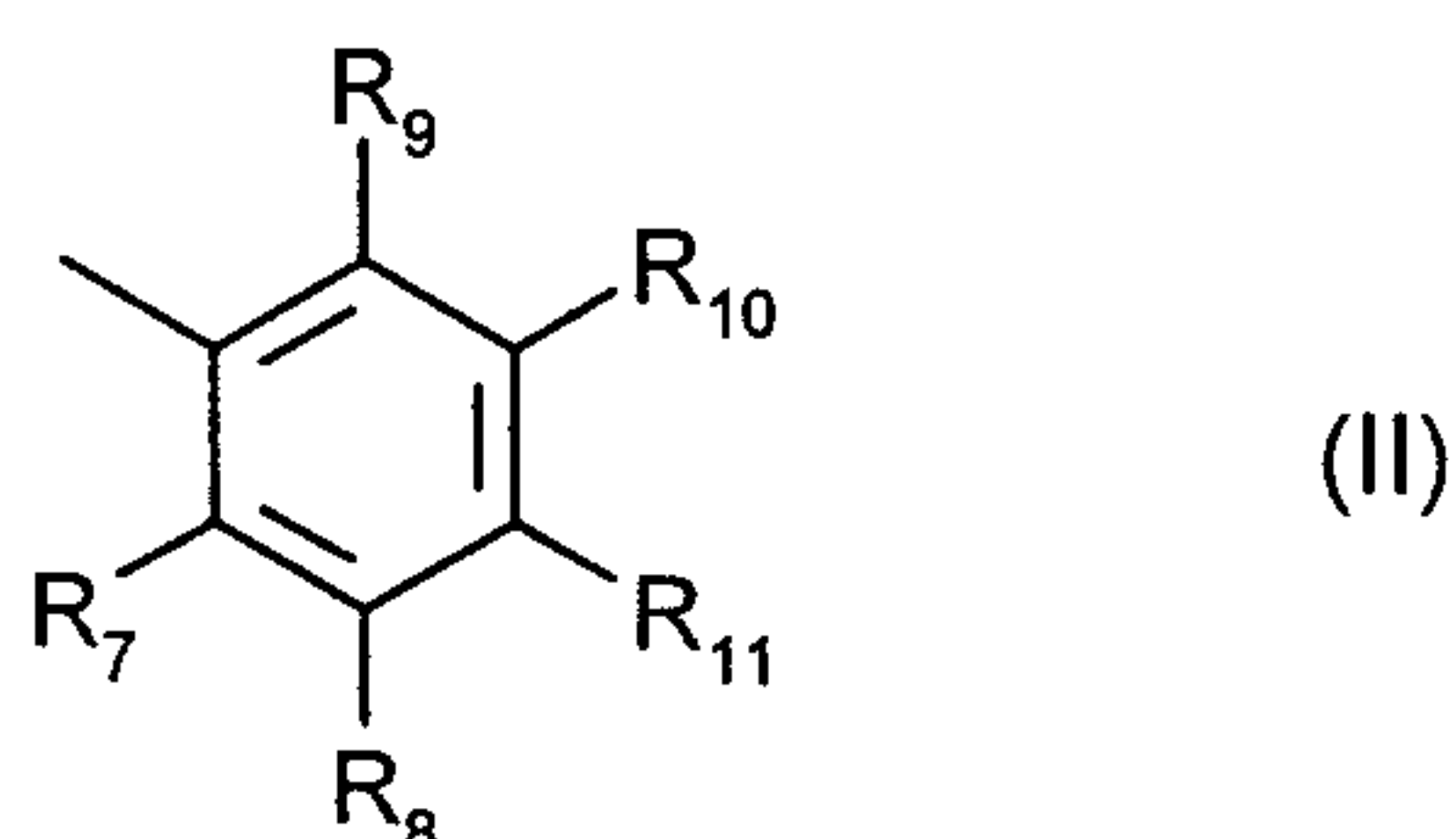
4. A process according to claim 1, comprising as component (B) a compound of the formula I



in which, if n is 1,

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R_1 is unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy-, C_1 - C_4 alkylthio-, hydroxyl-, halo-, amino-, C_1 - C_4 alkylamino-, phenylamino- or di(C_1 - C_4 alkyl)amino-substituted naphthyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, thienyl, benzo[b]thienyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, dibenzofuryl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxathiinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, indoliziny, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinoliziny, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, β -carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, perimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, isothiazolyl, phenothiazinyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorenyl or phenoxazinyl, or R_1 is a radical of the formula II



and

if n is 2,

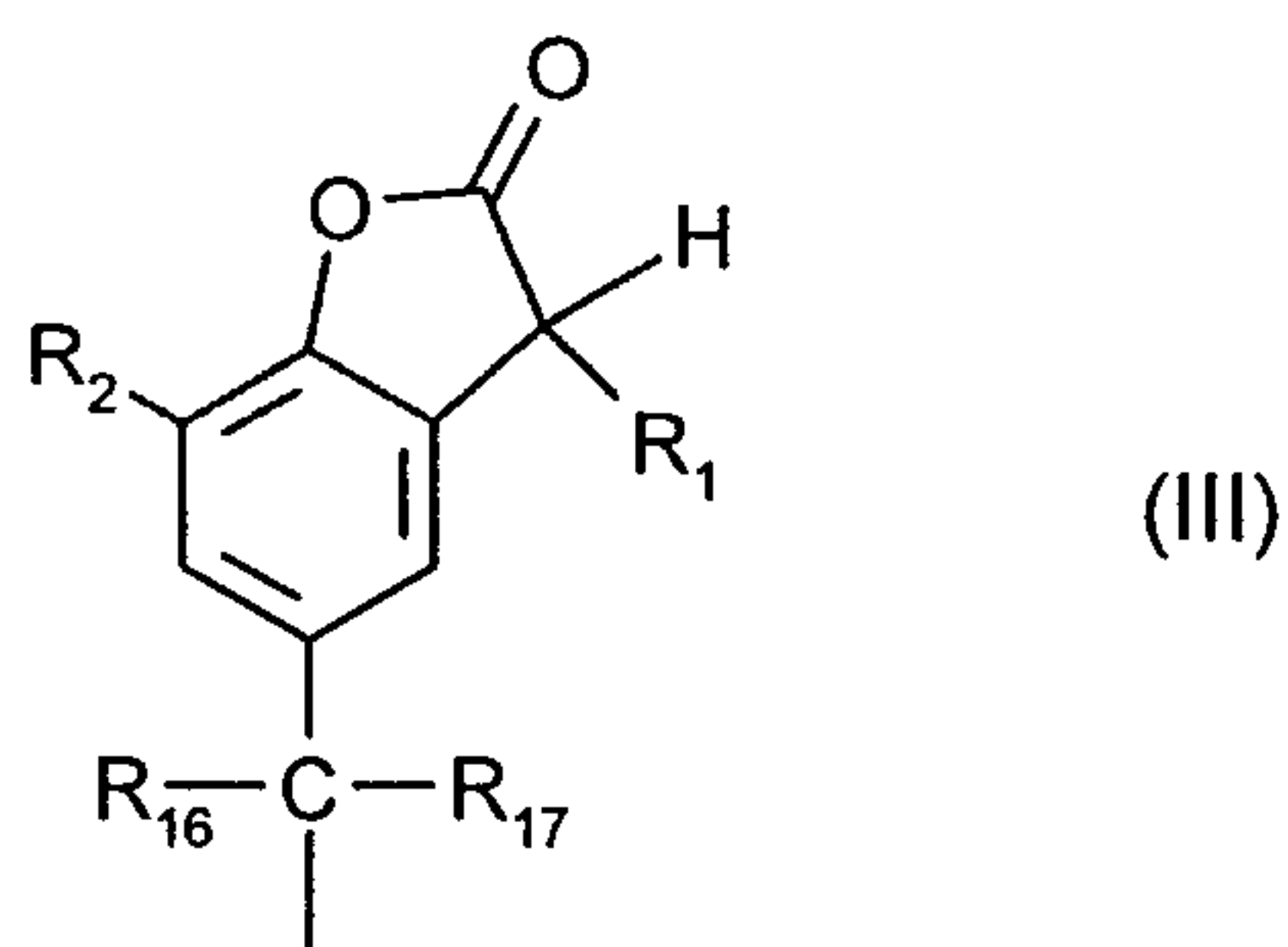
R_1 is unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl- or hydroxy-substituted phenylene or naphthylene; or is $-R_{12}-X-R_{13}-$,

R_2 , R_3 , R_4 and R_5 independently of one another are hydrogen, chlorine, hydroxyl, C_1 - C_{25} alkyl, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl, unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkyl; C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy, C_1 - C_{18} alkylthio, C_1 - C_4 alkylamino, di(C_1 - C_4 alkyl)amino, C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy, C_1 - C_{25} alkanoylamino, C_3 - C_{25} alkenoyloxy,

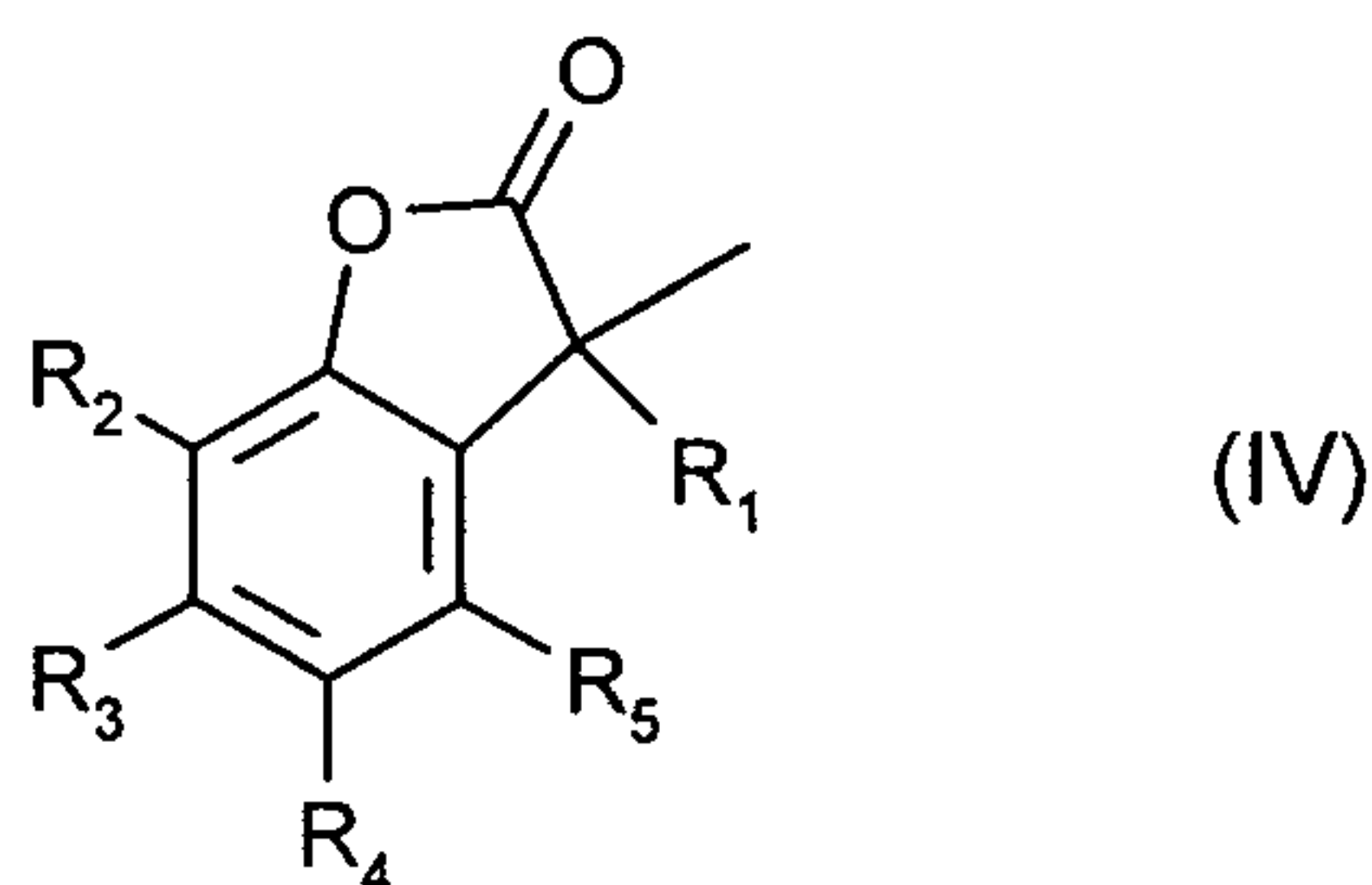
C_3 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{>N}-R_{14}$; C_6 - C_9 cycloalkyl-

carbonyloxy, benzoyloxy or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl-substituted benzoyloxy; or else the radicals R_2 and R_3 or the radicals R_3 and R_4 or the radicals R_4 and R_5 , together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a benzo ring, R_4 is additionally $-(CH_2)_p-COR_{15}$ or $-(CH_2)_qOH$ or, if R_3 , R_5 and R_6 are hydrogen, R_4 is additionally a radical of the formula III

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in which R_1 is defined as indicated above for $n = 1$,
 R_6 is hydrogen or a radical of the formula IV



where R_4 is not a radical of the formula III and R_1 is defined as indicated above for $n = 1$,
 R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl,

C_1 - C_{25} alkyl, C_2 - C_{25} alkyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N-R_{14} ; C_1 - C_{25} alkoxy,

C_2 - C_{25} alkoxy interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N-R_{14} ; C_1 - C_{25} alkylthio, C_3 - C_{25} alkenyl,

C_3 - C_{25} alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_{25} alkynyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkynyloxy, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkoxy,
 unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted
 phenoxy; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkyl; unsubstituted or
 C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkoxy; C_1 - C_4 alkylamino, di(C_1 - C_4 alkyl)amino,

C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkanoyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N-R_{14} ;

C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy, C_3 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N-R_{14} ;

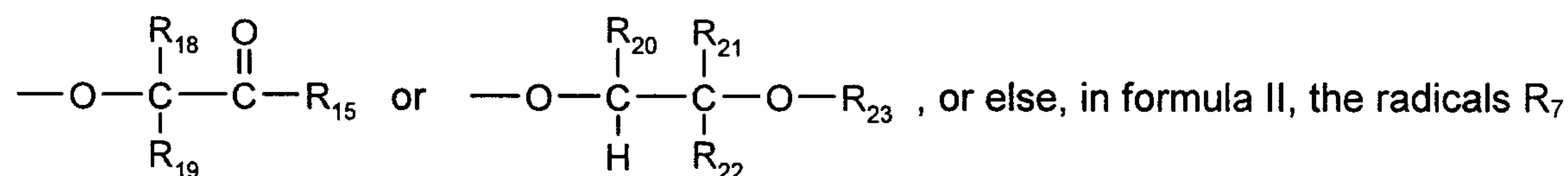
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C₁-C₂₅alkanoylamino, C₃-C₂₅alkenoyl, C₃-C₂₅alkenoyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or

$\diagup \text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$; C₃-C₂₅alkenoyloxy, C₃-C₂₅alkenoyloxy interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or

$\diagup \text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$; C₆-C₉cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₆-C₉cycloalkylcarbonyloxy, benzoyl or C₁-C₁₂alkyl-

substituted benzoyl; benzoyloxy or C₁-C₁₂alkyl-substituted benzoyloxy;



and R₈ or the radicals R₈ and R₁₁, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a benzo ring,

R₁₂ and R₁₃ independently of one another are unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenylene or naphthylene,

R₁₄ is hydrogen or C₁-C₈alkyl,

R₁₅ is hydroxyl, $\left[-\text{O}^- \frac{1}{r} \text{M}^{r+} \right]$, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy or $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}_{24} \\ \diagup \text{N} \\ \diagdown \text{R}_{25} \end{array}$,

R₁₆ and R₁₇ independently of one another are hydrogen, CF₃, C₁-C₁₂alkyl or phenyl, or R₁₆ and R₁₇, together with the C atom to which they are attached, form a C₅-C₈cycloalkylidene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl;

R₁₈ and R₁₉ independently of one another are hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl or phenyl,

R₂₀ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl,

R₂₁ is hydrogen, unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenyl; C₁-C₂₅alkyl, C₂-C₂₅alkyl

interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\diagup \text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$; C₇-C₉phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or

substituted on the phenyl radical from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl; C₇-C₂₅phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted on the phenyl radical from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl and

interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\diagup \text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$, or else the radicals R₂₀ and R₂₁, together with

the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a C₅-C₁₂cycloalkylene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted from 1 to 3 times by C₁-C₄alkyl;

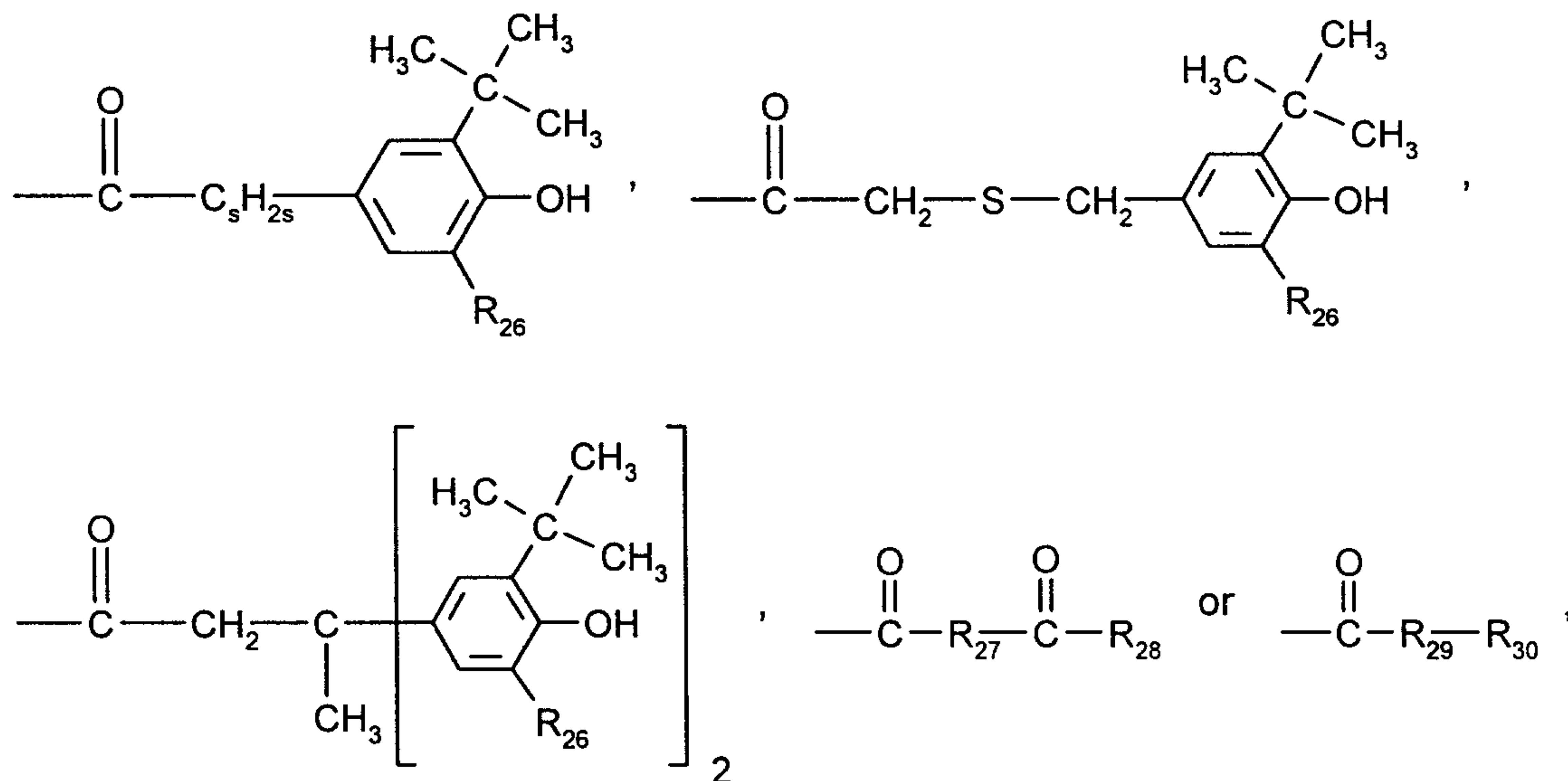
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R_{22} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

R_{23} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkenoyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkanoyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur

or $\text{N}-R_{14}$; C_2 - C_{25} alkanoyl substituted by a di(C_1 - C_6 alkyl)phosphonate group;

C_6 - C_9 cycloalkylcarbonyl, thenoyl, furoyl, benzoyl or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl-substituted benzoyl;



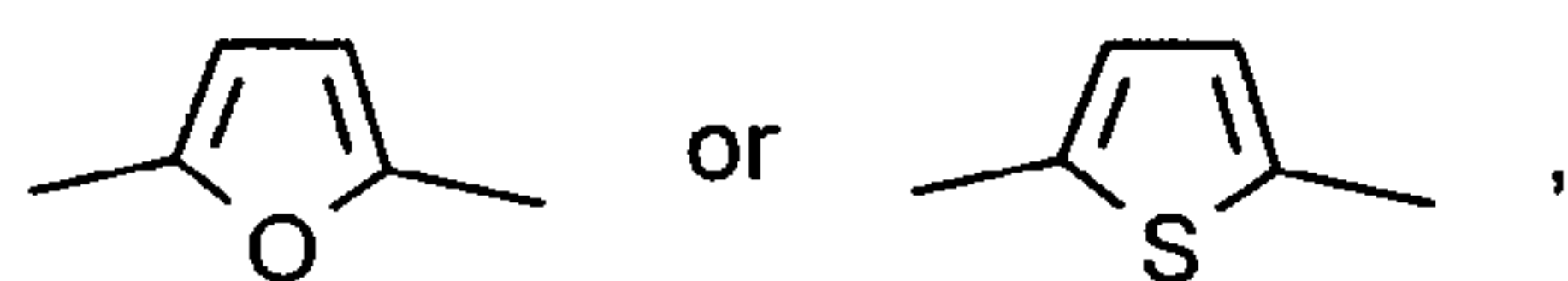
R_{24} and R_{25} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1 - C_{18} alkyl,

R_{26} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_8 alkyl,

R_{27} is a direct bond, C_1 - C_{18} alkylene, C_2 - C_{18} alkylene interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or

$\text{N}-R_{14}$; C_2 - C_{18} alkenylene, C_2 - C_{20} alkylidene, C_7 - C_{20} phenylalkylidene,

C_5 - C_8 cycloalkylene, C_7 - C_8 bicycloalkylene, unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted phenylene,



R_{28} is hydroxyl, $\left[\text{---O}^- \frac{1}{r} \text{M}^{r+} \right]$, C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy or $\text{---N} \begin{matrix} R_{24} \\ R_{25} \end{matrix}$,

R_{29} is oxygen, -NH- or $\text{---N} \begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{---C---NH---R}_{30} \end{matrix}$,

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R_{30} is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl or phenyl,

R_{31} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_{18} alkyl,

M is an r-valent metal cation,

X is a direct bond, oxygen, sulfur or $-NR_{31}-$,

n is 1 or 2,

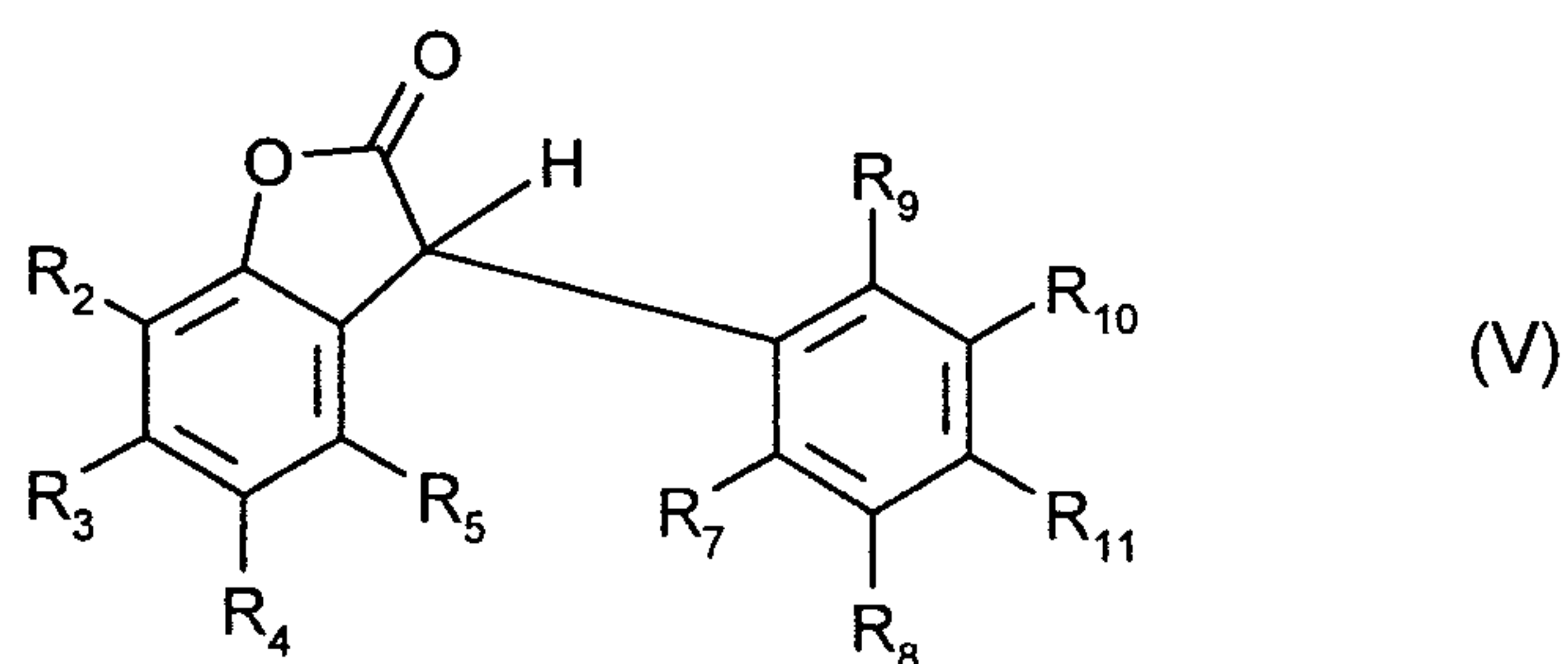
p is 0, 1 or 2,

q is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6,

r is 1, 2 or 3, and

s is 0, 1 or 2.

5. A process according to claim 1, comprising as component (B) a compound of the formula V



in which

R_2 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 alkyl,

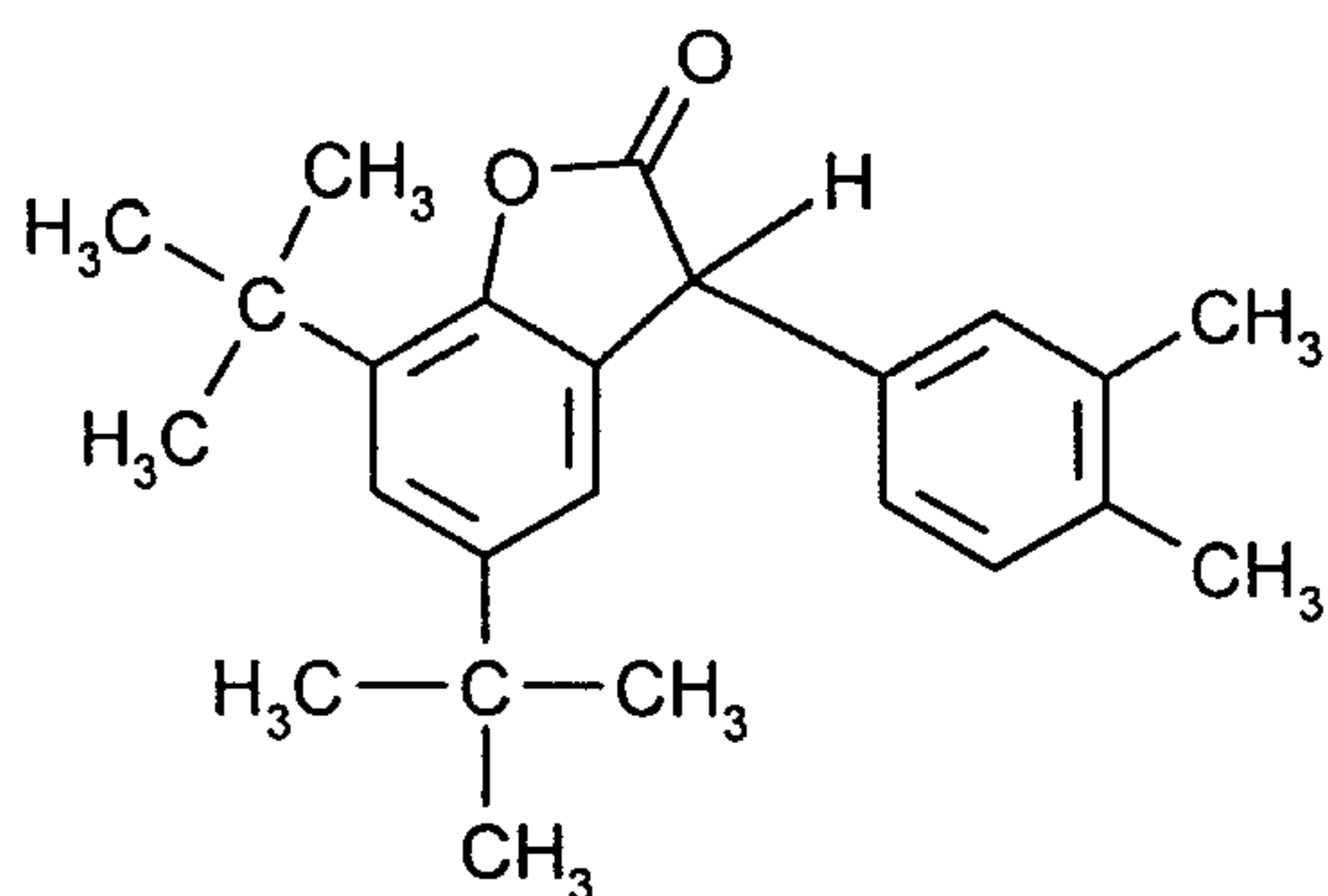
R_3 is hydrogen,

R_4 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 alkyl,

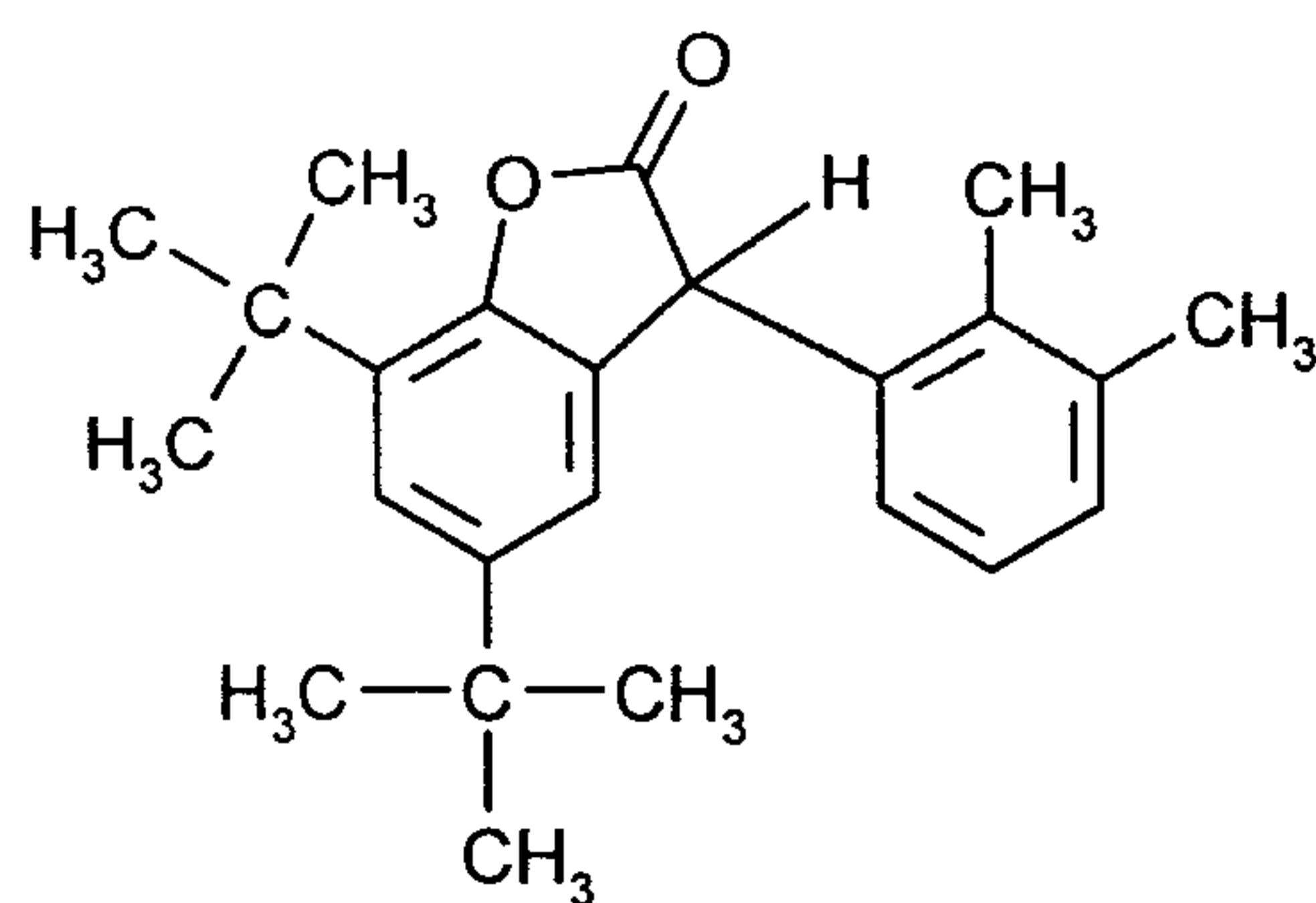
R_5 is hydrogen,

R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl or C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, with the proviso that at least two of the radicals R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} or R_{11} are hydrogen.

6. A process according to claim 1, comprising as component (B) a compound of the formula Va or Vb



(Va)



(Vb)

or a mixture of the two compounds of the formula Va and Vb.

7. A process according to claim 1, wherein the temperature reaches the range from about 200 to 400°C.

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