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(71) Demandeur/Applicant:
BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, DE

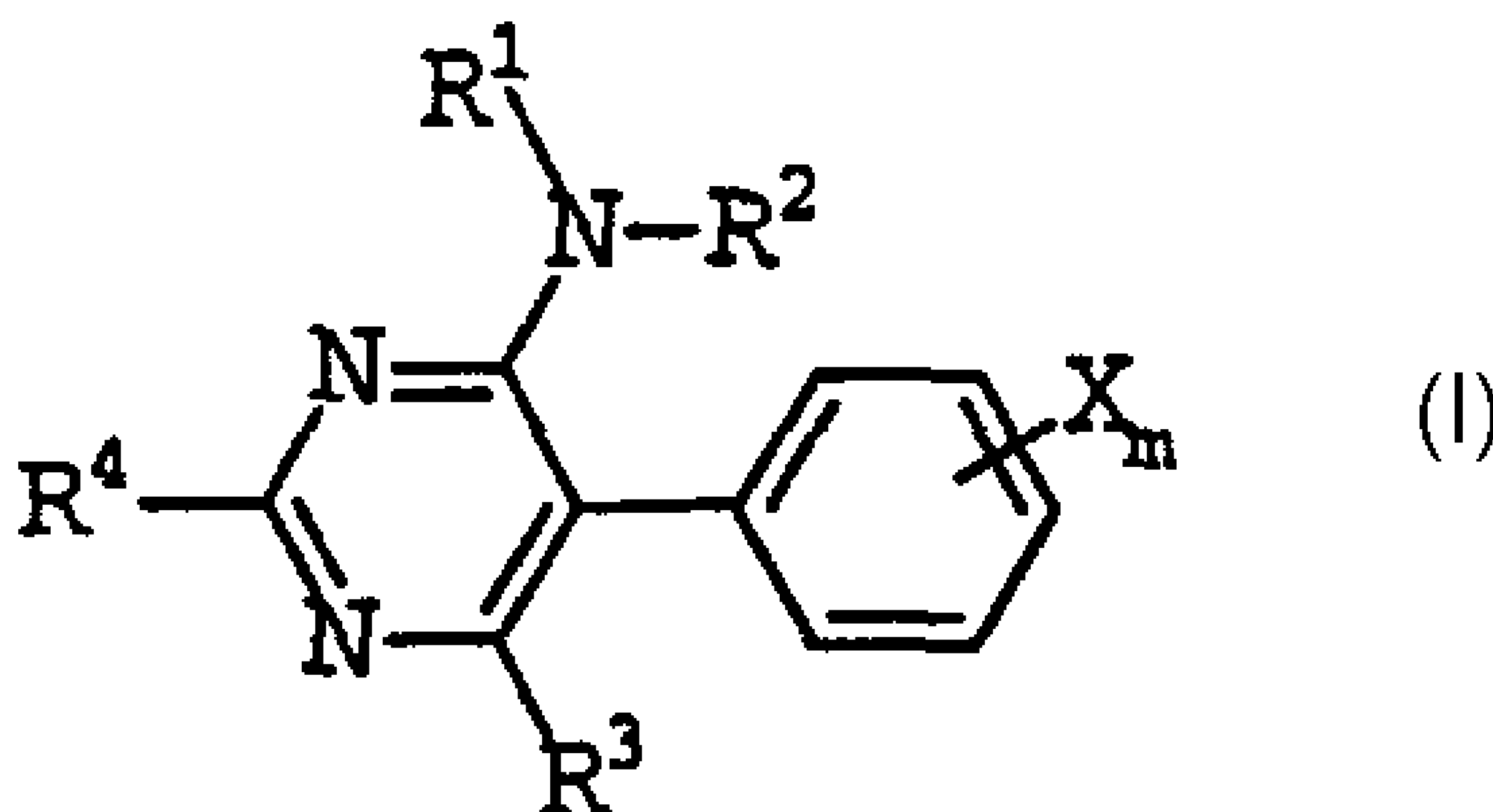
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
GYPSER, ANDREAS, DE;
GROTE, THOMAS, DE;
SCHWUEGLER, ANJA, DE;
RHEINHEIMER, JOACHIM, DE;
SCHIEWECK, FRANK, DE;
TORMO I BLASCO, JORDI, DE;

...

(74) Agent: ROBIC

(54) Titre : 5-PHENYLPYRIMIDINES, PROCEDE POUR LES PRODUIRE, AGENTS LES CONTENANT ET LEUR UTILISATION

(54) Title: 5-PHENYLPYRIMIDINES, AGENTS COMPRISING THE SAME, METHOD FOR PRODUCTION AND USE THEREOF



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

5-Phenylpyrimidines of formula (I), where the substituents and the indices have the following meanings: R¹, R² = H, alkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, halocycloalkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl, alkynyl or haloalkynyl, where R¹ and R² together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded may form a saturated or unsaturated ring, interrupted by an ether, thio, sulfoxy or sulphonyl group and which can be substituted by one to four groups R^a and/or R^b, R³ = H, halo, cyano, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or alkenyloxy, R⁴ = H, halo, cyano, hydroxy, mercapto, azido, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkinyloxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkenylthio, alkynylthio, haloalkylthio, -ON=CR^aR^b, -CR^c=NOR^a, -NR^cN=CR^aR^b, -NR^aR^b, -NR^cNR^aR^b, -NOR^a, -NR^cC(=NR^c)NR^aR^b, -NR^cC(=O)NR^aR^b, -NR^aC(=O)R^c, -NR^aC(=NOR^c)R^c, -OC(=O)R^c, -C(=NOR^c)NR^aR^b, -CR^c(=NNR^aR^b), -C(=O)NR^aR^b or -C(=O)R^c, where R^a, R^b, R^c are as defined in the description, X = halo, alkyl, alkoxy or haloalkyl and m = a whole number from 1 to 5. The invention further relates to methods for production of the above compounds, agents containing the same and use thereof for the treatment of noxious mycoses.



(72) **Inventeurs(suite)/Inventors(continued)**: ROSE, INGO, DE; SCHAEFER, PETER, DE; GEWEHR, MARKUS, DE; GRAMMENOS, WASSILIOS, DE; MUELLER, BERND, DE; AMMERMAN, EBERHARD, DE; STRATHMANN, SIEGFRIED, DE; LORENZ, GISELA, DE; STIERL, REINHARD, DE

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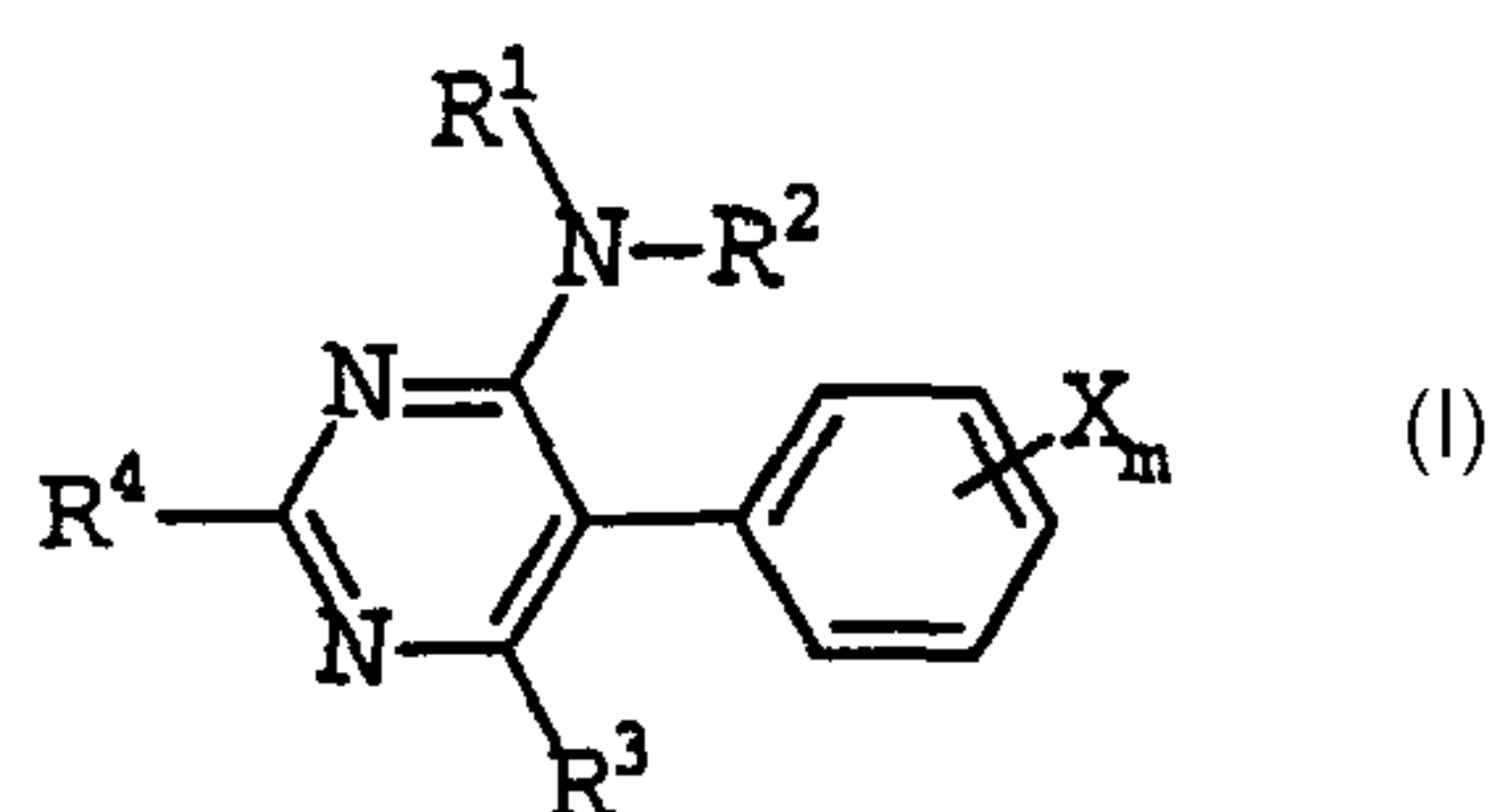
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von US): **BASF AKTIENGESellschaft** [DE/DE];
67056 Ludwigshafen (DE).

(72) Erfinder; und

(75) Erfinder/Anmelder (nur für US): **GYPSEr, Andreas**
[DE/DE]; B 4 4, 68159 Mannheim (DE). **GROTE,****Thomas** [DE/DE]; Im Hoehenhausen 18, 67157
Wachenheim (DE). **SCHWÖGLER, Anja** [DE/DE];
Heinrich-Lanz-Strasse 3, 68165 Mannheim (DE).
RHEINHEIMER, Joachim [DE/DE]; Merziger Str.
24, 67063 Ludwigshafen (DE). **SCHIEWECK, Frank**
[DE/DE]; Lindenweg 4, 67258 Hessheim (DE). **TORMO**
I BLASCO, Jordi [ES/DE]; Mühlweg 47, 67117 Lim-
burgerhof (DE). **ROSE, Ingo** [DE/DE]; C 2, 19, 68159
Mannheim (DE). **SCHÄFER, Peter** [DE/DE]; Römerstr.
1, 67308 Ottersheim (DE). **GEWEHR, Markus** [DE/DE];
Goethestrasse 21, 56288 Kastellaun (DE). **GRAM-**
MENOS, Wassilios [GR/DE]; Samuel Hahnemann
Weg 9, 67071 Ludwigshafen (DE). **MÜLLER, Bernd**
[DE/DE]; Stockingerstrasse 7, 67227 Frankenthal (DE).
AMMERMANn, Eberhard [DE/DE]; Von-Gagern-Str.
2, 64646 Heppenheim (DE). **STRATHMANn, Siegfried**
[DE/DE]; Donnersbergstr. 9, 67117 Limburgerhof (DE).
LORENZ, Gisela [DE/DE]; Erlenweg 13, 67434 Ham-
bach (DE). **STIERL, Reinhard** [DE/DE]; Ginsterstr. 17,
67112 Mutterstadt (DE).

[Fortsetzung auf der nächsten Seite]

(54) Title: 5-PHENYLPYRIMIDINES, AGENTS COMPRISING THE SAME, METHOD FOR PRODUCTION AND USE
THEREOF(54) Bezeichnung: 5-PHENYLPYRIMIDINE, VERFAHREN ZU IHRER HERSTELLUNG, SIE ENTHALTENDE MITTEL
UND IHRE VERWENDUNG

(57) Abstract: 5-Phenylpyrimidines of formula (I), where the substituents and the indices have the following meanings: R¹, R² = H, alkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, halocycloalkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl, alkynyl or haloalkynyl, where R¹ and R² together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded may form a saturated or unsaturated ring, interrupted by an ether, thio, sulphony or sulphonyl group and which can be substituted by one to four groups R^a and/or R^b, R³ = H, halo, cyano, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or alkenyloxy, R⁴ = H, halo, cyano, hydroxy, mercapto, azido, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkenylthio, alkynylthio, haloalkylthio, -ON=CR^aR^b, -CR^c=NOR^a, -NR^cN=CR^aR^b, -NR^aR^b, -NR^cNR^aR^b, -NOR^a, -NR^cC (=NR^c) NR^aR^b, -NR^cC (=O) NR^aR^b, -NR^aC (=O) R^c, -NR^aC (=NOR^c) R^c, -OC (=O) R^c, -C (=NOR^c) NR^aR^b, -CR^c (=NNR^aR^b), -C (=O) NR^aR^b or -C (=O) R^c, where R^a, R^b, R^c are as defined in the description, X = halo, alkyl, alkoxy or haloalkyl and m = a whole number from 1 to 5. The invention further relates to methods for production of the above compounds, agents containing the same and use thereof for the treatment of noxious mycoses.

(57) Zusammenfassung: 5-Phenylpyrimidine der Formel (I), in der die Substituenten und der Index folgende Bedeutung haben: R¹, R² Wasserstoff, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Cycloalkyl, Halogenalkyl, Alkenyl, Halogenalkenyl, Alkynyl oder Halogenalkyl, R¹ und R² können auch zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, einen gesättigten oder ungesättigten Ring bilden, der durch eine Ether-, Thio-, Sulfoxyloder Sulfonyl-Gruppe unterbrochen sein und durch eine bis vier Gruppen R^a and/oder R^b substituiert sein kann; R³ Wasserstoff, Halogen, Cyano, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Alkoxy, Halogenalkoxy oder Alkenyloxy; R⁴ Wasserstoff, Halogen, Cyano, Hydroxy, Mercapto, Azido, Alkyl, Alkenyl, Alkynyl, Halogenalkyl, Alkoxy, Alkenyloxy, Alkynyloxy, Halogenalkoxy, Alkylthio, Alkenylthio, Alkynylthio, Halogenalkylthio, -ON=CR^aR^b, -CR^c=NOR^a, -NR^cN=CR^aR^b, -NR^aR^b, -NR^cNR^aR^b, -NOR^a, -NR^cC (=NR^c) NR^aR^b, -NR^cC (=O) NR^aR^b, -NR^aC (=O) R^c, -NR^aC (=NOR^c) R^c, -OC (=O) R^c, -C (=NOR^c) NR^aR^b, -CR^c (=NNR^aR^b), -C (=O) NR^aR^b oder -C (=O) R^c; worin R^a, R^b, R^c gemäss der Beschreibung definiert sind; X Halogen, Alkyl, Alkoxy oder Halogenalkyl; und m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 5; Verfahren zur Herstellung dieser Verbindungen, sie enthaltende Mittel sowie deren Verwendung zur Bekämpfung von Schadpilzen.

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(74) **Gemeinsamer Vertreter:** BASF AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT; 67056 Ludwigshafen (DE).

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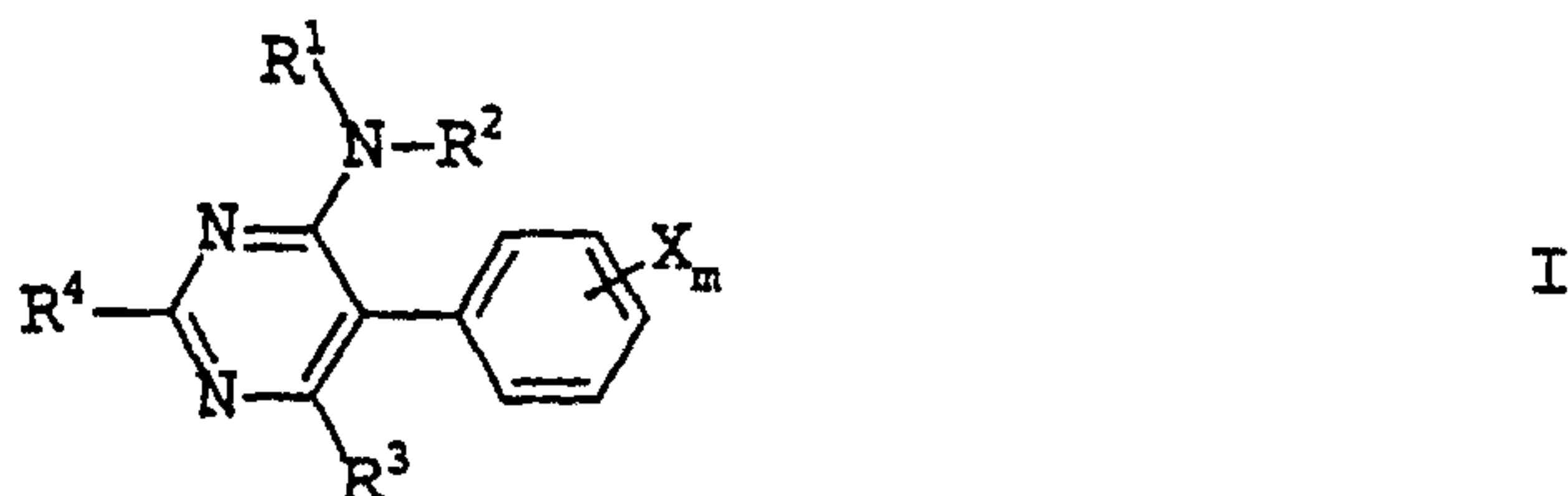
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Zur Erklärung der Zweibuchstaben-Codes und der anderen Abkürzungen wird auf die Erklärungen ("Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations") am Anfang jeder regulären Ausgabe der PCT-Gazette verwiesen.

5-PHENYLPYRIMIDINES, AGENTS COMPRISING THE SAME,
METHOD FOR PRODUCTION AND USE THEREOF

The present invention relates to 5-phenylpyrimidine of the formula I



where the substituents and the index are as defined below:

R^1, R^2 independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -halocycloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -haloalkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl or C_2 - C_6 -haloalkynyl,

R^1 and R^2 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may also form a saturated or unsaturated five- or six-membered ring which may be interrupted by an ether-(-O-), thio-(-S-), sulfoxyl-(-S[=O]-) or sulfonyl-(-SO₂-) group and/or may be substituted by one to four groups R^a and/or R^b ;

R^a, R^b independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy,

C_3 - C_{10} -cycloalkyl, phenyl or a five- to ten-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S, where the cyclic radicals may be partially or fully substituted by the following groups R^x :

R^x independently of one another are cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, hydroxyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl-carbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkyloxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl-aminocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino-thiocarbonyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyloxy,

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phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, $C(=NOR^a)-OR^b$ or $OC(R^a)_2-C(R^b)=NOR^b$,

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where the cyclic groups for their part are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals RY :

10

RY is cyano, nitro, halogen, hydroxyl, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or $C(=NOR^a)-OR^b$;

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R^a, R^b are hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl;

R^a and R^b together, via an alkylene or alkenylene chain with the bridging atom, may also form a saturated or unsaturated 5- or 6-membered ring;

30

R^3 is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy or C_3 - C_8 -alkenyloxy;

35

R^4 is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, hydroxyl, mercapto, azido, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_3 - C_8 -alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_8 -alkynyloxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio, C_3 - C_8 -alkenylthio, C_3 - C_8 -alkynylthio, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkylthio, $-ON=CR^aR^b$, $-CRC=NOR^a$, $-NRCN=CR^aR^b$, $-NR^aR^b$, $-NRCN^aR^b$, $-NOR^a$, $-NRC(=NRC')NR^aR^b$, $-NRC(=O)NR^aR^b$, $-NR^aC(=O)R^c$, $-NR^aC(=NOR^c)R^{c'}$, $-OC(=O)R^c$, $-C(=NOR^c)NR^aR^b$, $-CRC(=NNR^aR^b)$, $-C(=O)NR^aR^b$ or $-C(=O)R^c$;

40

R^c is one of the monovalent groups mentioned under R^a and R^b ;

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X is halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy or C₁-C₆-haloalkyl;
and

m is an integer from 1 to 5.

5

Moreover, the invention relates to processes for preparing these compounds, to compositions comprising them and to their use for controlling harmful fungi.

10 Pyridylpyrimidine derivatives having fungicidal action are known from EP-A 407 899, DE-A 42 27 811 and WO-A 92/10490.

Tetrahydropyrimidine derivatives having fungicidal action are known from GB-A 2 277 090.

15 The compounds described in the abovementioned publications are suitable for use as crop protection agents against harmful fungi.

However, in many cases their activity is unsatisfactory.

20 It is an object of the present invention to provide compounds having improved activity.

We have found that this object is achieved by the phenylpyrimidine derivatives I defined at the outset. Moreover,

25 we have found processes for their preparation and compositions comprising them for controlling harmful fungi and their use for this purpose.

Compared to the prior-art compounds, the compounds of the

30 formula I have increased activity against harmful fungi.

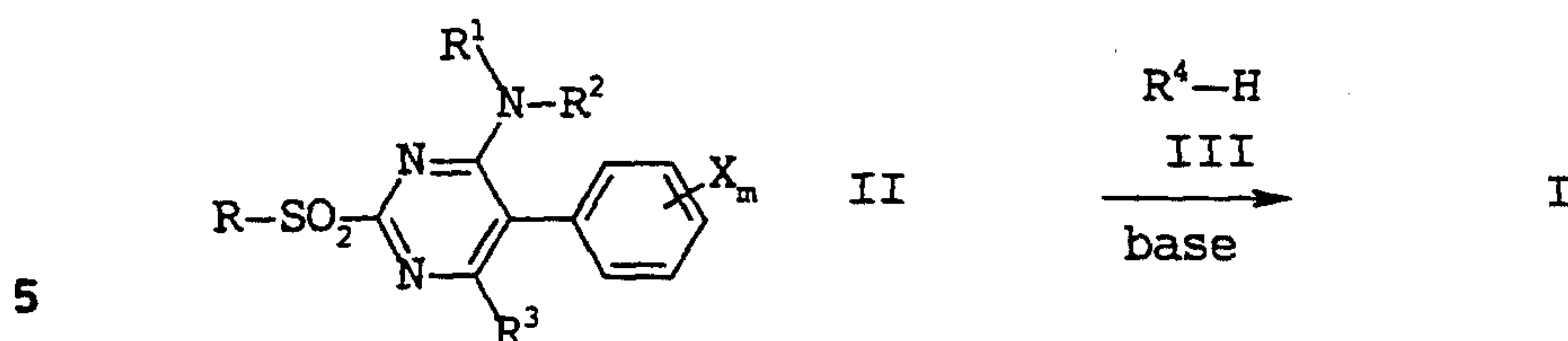
The compounds I can be obtained by different routes.

To prepare compounds of the formula I in which R⁴ is cyano or a
35 group bound via a heteroatom, the starting materials used are advantageously sulfones of the formula II. In the formula II, the substituents X_m and R¹ to R³ are as defined in formula I and R is C₁-C₄-alkyl, preferably methyl.

40 The sulfones of the formula II are reacted under basic conditions with compounds of the formula III. For practical reasons, it is alternatively possible to employ directly the alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or ammonium salt of the compound III.

45

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This reaction is usually carried out at temperatures of from 25°C to 250°C, preferably from 40°C to 210°C, in an inert organic solvent in the presence of a base [cf. DE-A 39 01 084; *Chimia*, 50, 525-530 (1996); *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin*, 12 1696-1697(1998)].

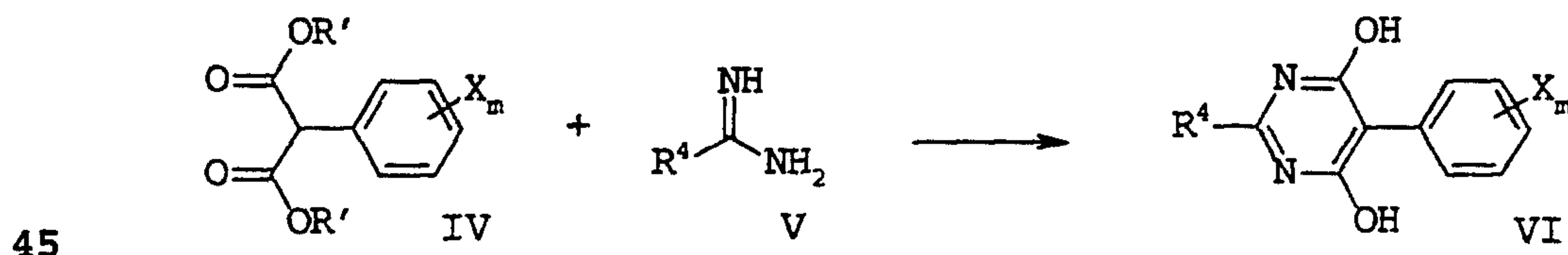
Suitable solvents are halogenated hydrocarbons, ethers, such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tert-butyl methyl ether, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, dioxane, anisole and tetrahydrofuran, and also dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide. Particular preference is given to ethanol, dichloromethane, acetonitrile and tetrahydrofuran. It is also possible to use mixtures of the solvents mentioned.

20 Suitable bases are, in general, inorganic compounds, such as alkali metal and alkaline earth metal hydroxides, such as lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and calcium hydroxide, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal hydrides, such as lithium hydride, sodium hydride, potassium hydride and calcium hydride, and alkali metal and alkaline earth metal carbonates, such as lithium carbonate, potassium carbonate and calcium carbonate. The bases are generally employed in catalytic amounts; however, they can also be employed in excess.

30 The starting materials are generally reacted with one another in equimolar amounts. In terms of yield, it may be advantageous to employ an up to 10-fold excess, in particular up to 3-fold excess, of III, based on II.

35 Compounds of the formula I in which R⁴ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl or haloalkyl are advantageously obtained from phenylmalonic esters of the formula IV by reaction with amidines of the formula V.

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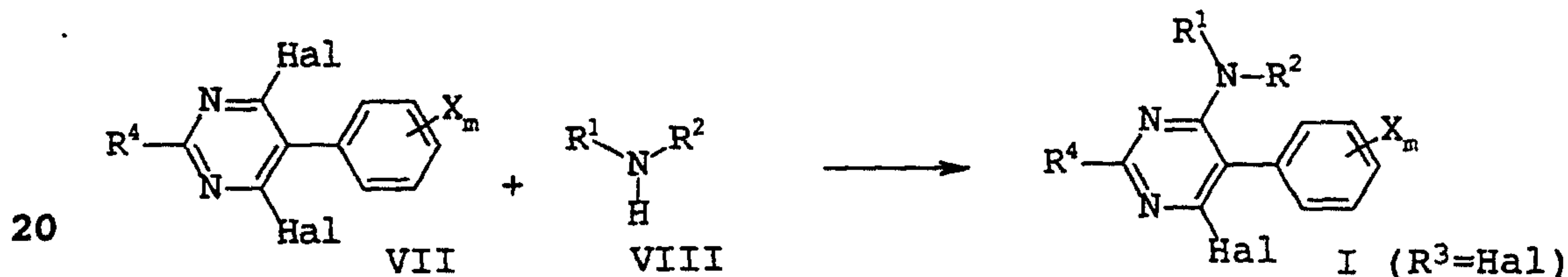
This reaction is advantageously carried out under the conditions known from J. Chem. Soc. (1943) 388 and J. Org. Chem. 17 (1952), 1320.

5 Phenylmalonic esters of the formula IV are known from EP-A 10 02 788.

Hydroxypyrimidines of the formula VI are converted into halogen compounds VII [cf. J. Chem. Soc. (1943) 383; Helv. Chim. Acta 64 10 (1981), 113-152]. Suitable halogenating agents are in particular POCl₃ and POBr₃.

The halopyrimidines VII give, by reaction with amines VIII, compounds of the formula I.

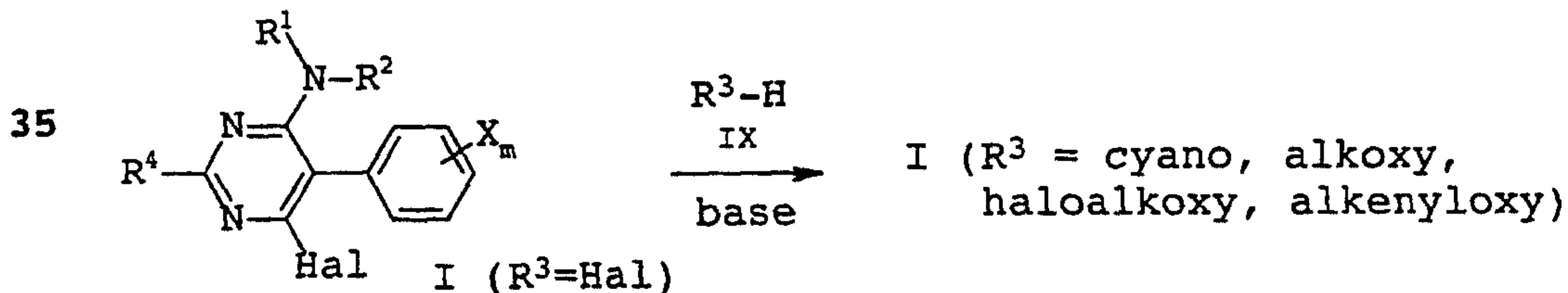
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This reaction is advantageously carried out under J. Chem. Soc. (1943) 383 and Chem. Eur. J. 5 (12) (1999), 3450-3458.

25

Phenylpyrimidines of the formula I in which R³ is cyano or a group attached via oxygen are advantageously obtained from the corresponding halogen compounds of the formula I by reaction with compounds IX under basic conditions. For practical reasons, it is 30 alternatively possible to employ directly the alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or ammonium salt of the compound IX.



40 This reaction is usually carried out at temperatures of from 25°C to 250°C, preferably from 40°C to 210°C, in an inert organic solvent, if appropriate in the presence of a base [cf. Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas 61 (1942), 291; J. Heterocycl. Chem. 30 (4) (1993), 993-995].

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Suitable solvents are ethers, sulfoxides, amides, particularly preferably dimethyl sulfoxide, N,N-dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, N,N-dimethylacetamide, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran and 1,2-dimethoxyethane. It is also possible to use mixtures of the solvents mentioned.

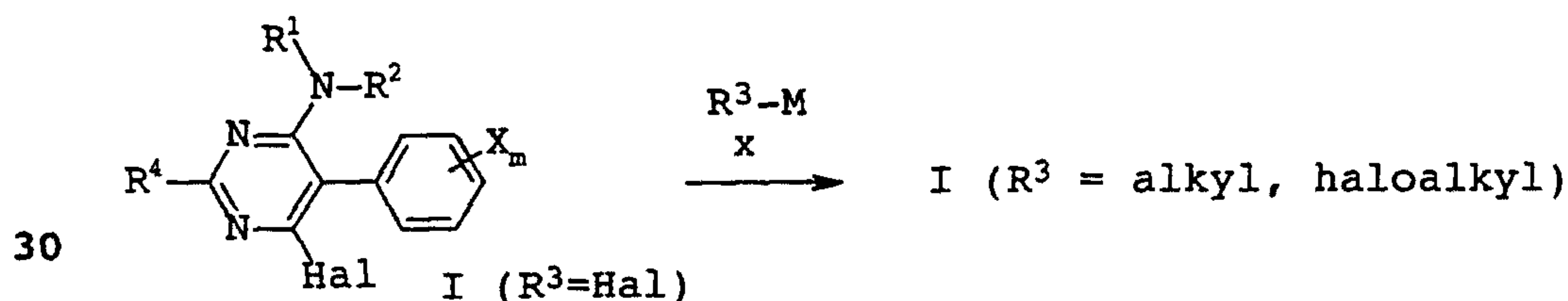
Suitable bases are, in general, inorganic compounds, such as alkali metal and alkaline earth metal hydroxides, such as lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and calcium hydroxide, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal hydrides, such as lithium hydride, sodium hydride, potassium hydride and calcium hydride, and alkali metal and alkaline earth metal carbonates, such as lithium carbonate, potassium carbonate and calcium carbonate.

15

The bases are generally employed in catalytic amounts; however, they can also be employed in excess.

Phenylpyrimidines of the formula I in which R³ is C₁-C₆-alkyl or C₁-C₆-haloalkyl are advantageously obtained from the corresponding halogen compounds of the formula I by reaction with organometallic compounds of the formula X in which M is a group Mg-Hal, Zn-R³ or B(OR)₂, where Hal is a halogen atom and R is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl and R³ is C₁-C₆-alkyl.

25



This reaction is usually carried out at temperatures of from -25°C to 250°C, preferably from 0°C to 150°C, in an inert organic solvent, if appropriate in the presence of a transition metal catalyst [vgl. Chem. and Pharm. Bull. 28 (2) (1980), 571-577; Tetrahedron Lett. 37 (8) (1996), 1309; Tetrahedron Lett. 35 (19) (1994), 3155; Synlett 7 (1999), 1145].

Suitable solvents are aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons and ethers, particularly preferably diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, benzene, toluene and xylene. It is also possible to use mixtures of the solvents mentioned.

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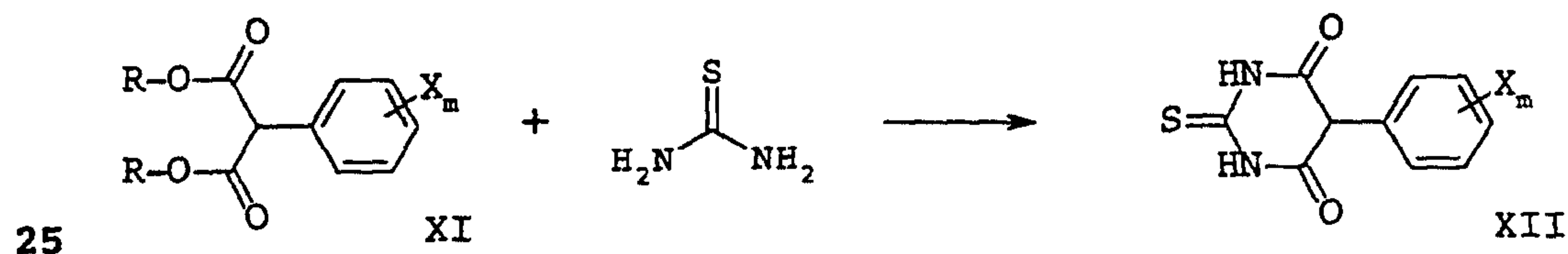
Suitable transition metal catalysts are iron, cobalt, nickel, rhodium, platinum or palladium compounds, in particular nickel(0), nickel(II), palladium(0) and palladium(II) compounds. It is possible to use salts, such as palladium chloride or
5 palladium acetate, or else Pd complexes. The only condition is that the palladium ligands can be replaced by the substrate under the reaction conditions.

The starting materials are generally reacted with one another in
10 equimolar amounts. In terms of yield, it may be advantageous to employ an up to 10-fold, in particular up to 3-fold, excess of X, based on I.

The starting materials of the formula II required for preparing
15 the compounds I can be obtained by methods known from the literature, for example by the following synthesis route:

starting from phenylmalonic acid alkyl esters of the formula XI and thiourea, compounds of the formula XII are obtained

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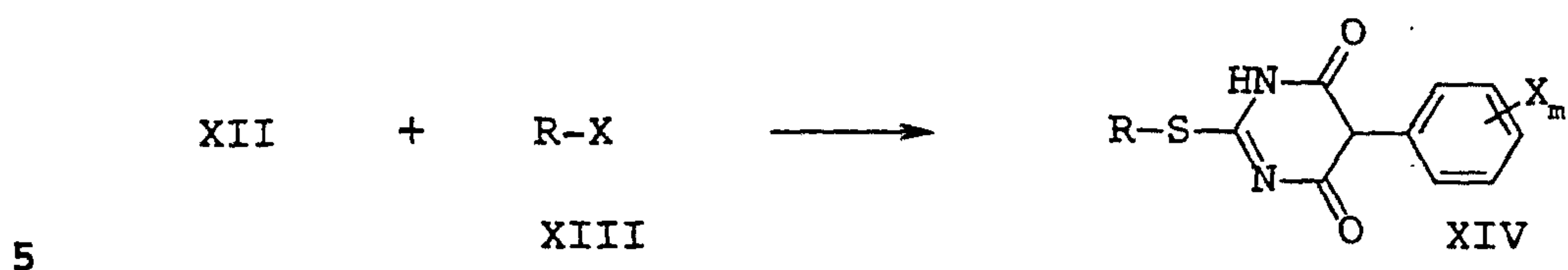
where in formula XI R is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl. The reaction is usually carried out in a protic solvent, such as, for example, an alcohol, in particular ethanol, if appropriate in the presence of
30 a base such as Na_2CO_3 or NaHCO_3 . The reaction temperature is preferably $70\text{-}220^\circ\text{C}$ [cf. Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun. 48 (1983), 137-143; Heteroat. Chem. 10 (1999), 17-23; Czech. Chem. Commun. 58 (1993), 2215-2221].

35 The required phenylmalonic acid esters XI are known from EP-A 10 02 788.

Using alkylating agents XIII, compounds XII are converted into thiobarbituric acid derivatives. In the formula XIII, R is
40 $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl and X is a nucleophilically displaceable leaving group. Formula XIII represents, in a general manner, customary alkylating agents, such as methyl chloride and methyl bromide, dimethyl sulfate or methyl methanesulfonate.

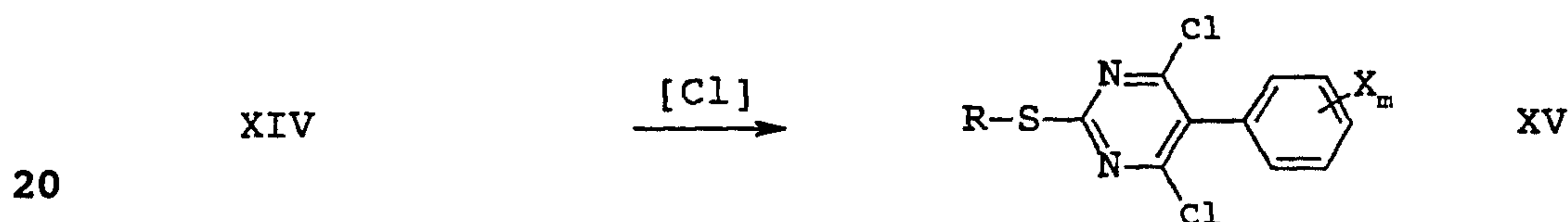
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8



The reaction can be carried out in water or else in a dipolar aprotic solvent, such as, for example, N,N-dimethylformamide [cf. US 5,250,689]; it is preferably carried out in the presence of a base, such as, for example, KOH, NaOH, NaHCO₃ and Na₂CO₃ or pyridine. The reaction temperature is preferably 10-60°C.

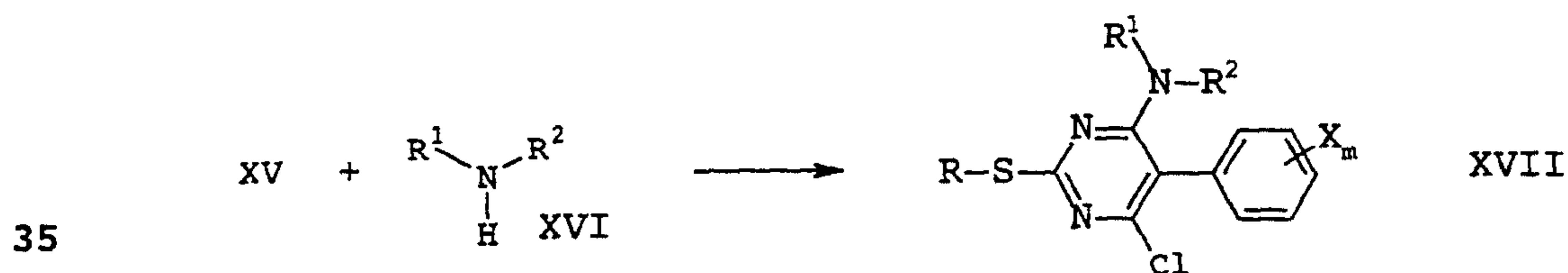
Compounds XIV are converted into dichloropyrimidines of the formula XV [cf. EP-A 745 593; WO-A 99/32458; J.Org. Chem. 58 15 (1993), 3785-3786].



Suitable chlorinating agents [Cl] are, for example, POCl₃, PCl₃/Cl₂ or PCl₅. The reaction can be carried out in excess 25 chlorinating agent (POCl₃) or in an inert solvent. This reaction is usually carried out at from 10 to 180°C.

By amination with XVI, the dichloro compounds of the formula XV are converted into the compounds of the formula XVII.

30



This reaction is preferably carried out at from 20 to 120°C [cf. J. Chem. Res. S (7) (1995), 286-287; Liebigs Ann. Chem. 40 (1995), 1703-1705] in an inert solvent, if appropriate in the presence of an auxiliary base, such as NaHCO₃, Na₂CO₃ or tert.amines.

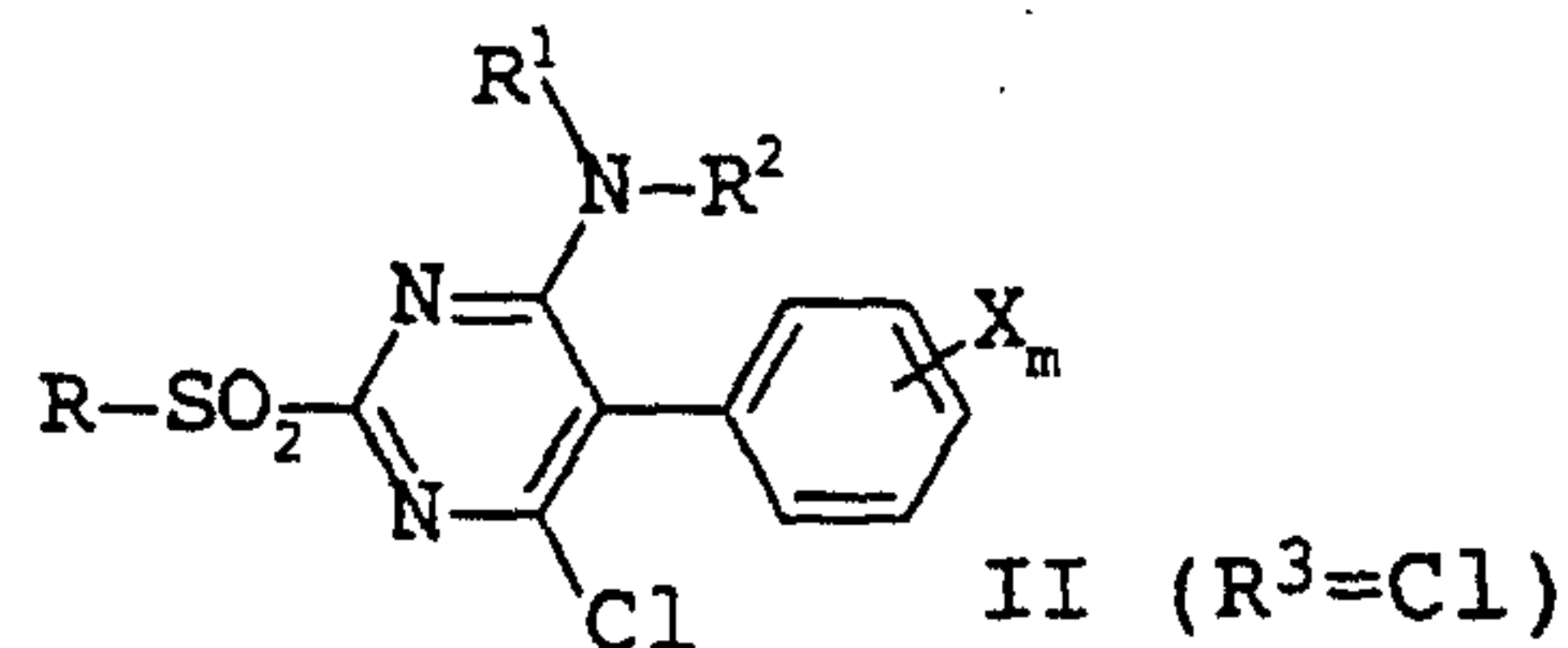
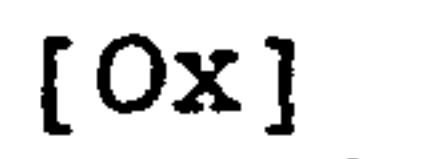
The amines of the formula XVI are commercially available or known 45 from the literature, or they can be prepared by known methods.

9

The thio compounds XVII are oxidized to the sulfones of the formula II.

5

XVII



10 The reaction is preferably carried out at from 10 to 50°C in the presence of protic or aprotic solvents [cf.: B. Kor. Chem. Soc. 16 (1995), 489-492; Z. Chem. 17 (1977), 63]. Suitable oxidizing agents are, for example, hydrogen peroxide or 3-chloroperbenzoic acid.

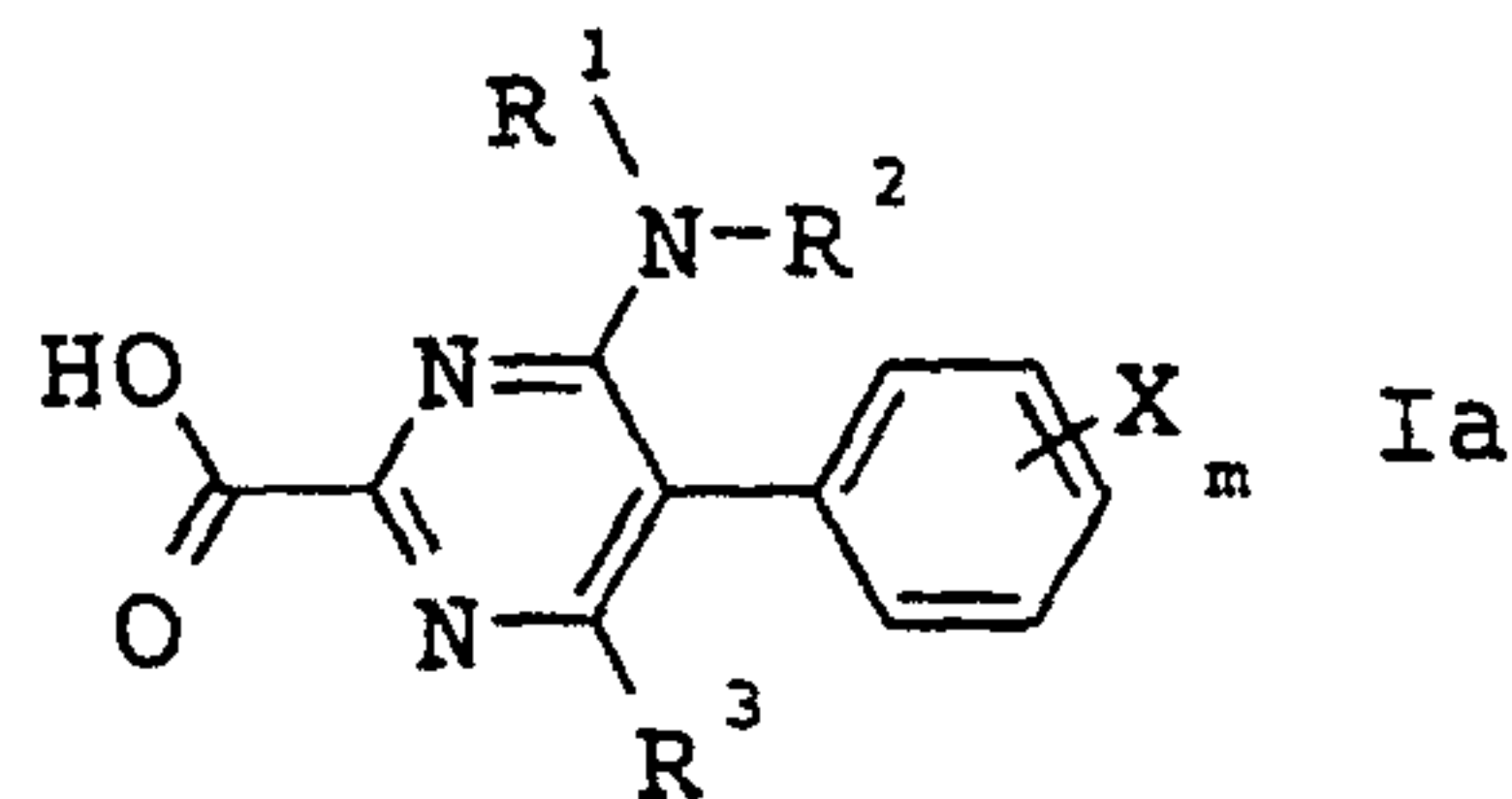
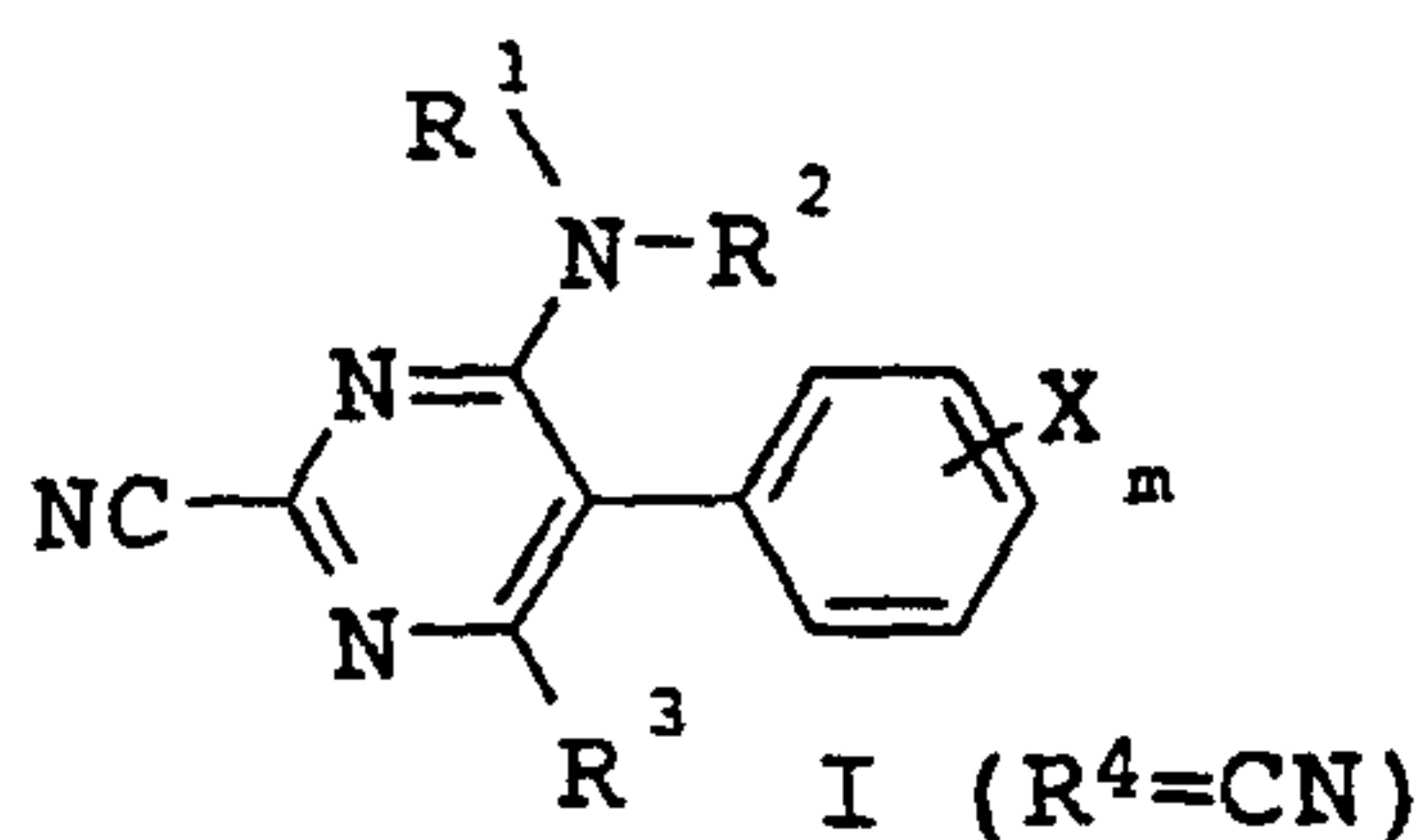
15

The introduction of groups R^3 different from chlorine into the sulfones II can be carried out analogously to the compounds of the formula I.

20 Compounds of the formula I in which R^4 is $-C(=O)R^c$, $-C(=O)NR^aR^b$, $-C(=NOR^c)NR^aR^b$, $-C(=NNR^aR^b)R^c$ or $-C(=NOR^a)R^c$ are advantageously obtained from compounds of the formula I in which R^4 is cyano.

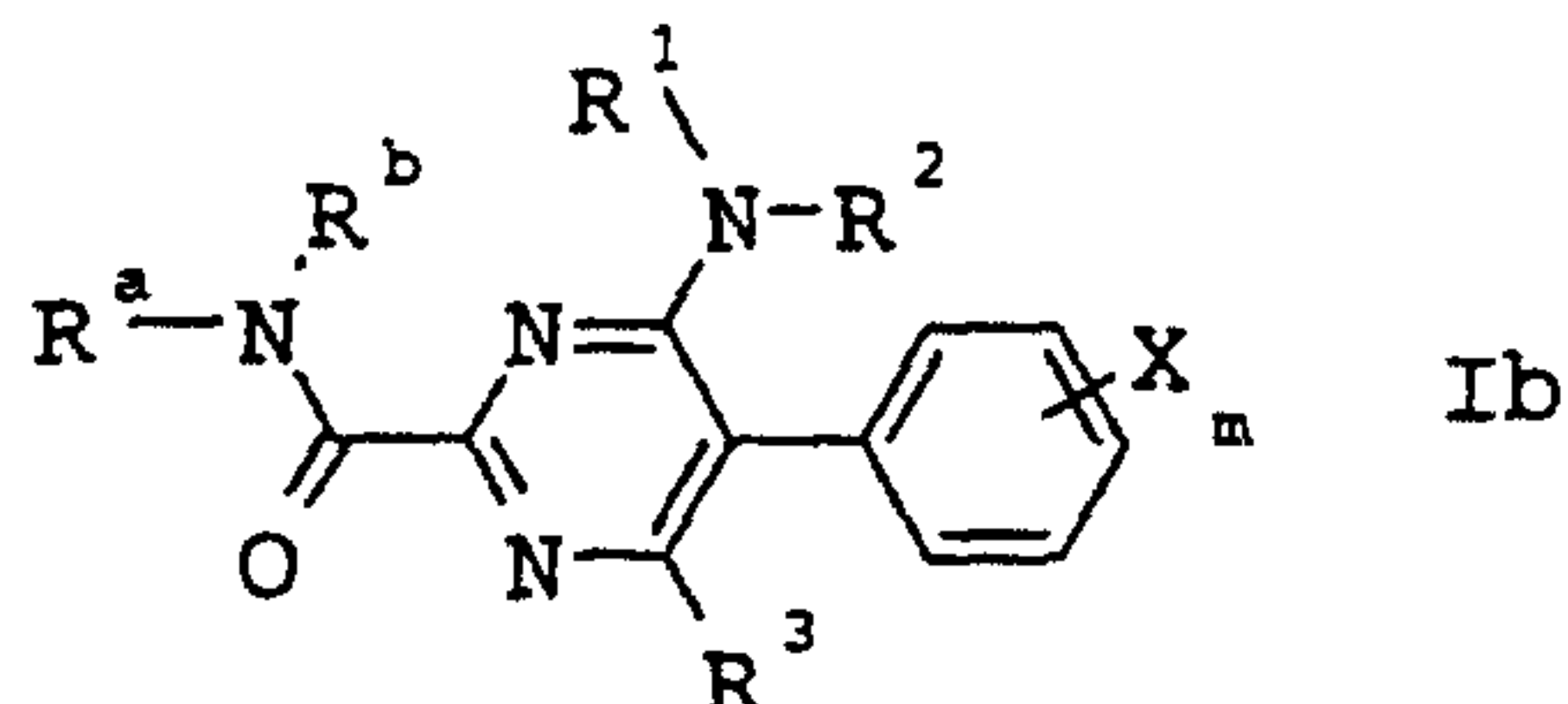
Compounds of the formula I in which R^4 is $-C(=O)NR^aR^b$ or
 25 $-C(=NOR^c)NR^aR^b$ are from the corresponding nitriles (R^4 = cyano) by hydrolysis under acidic or basic conditions to give the carboxylic acids of the formula Ia and amidation with amines HNR^aR^b . Hydrolysis is usually carried out in inert polar solvents, such as water or alcohols, preferably using inorganic bases, such
 30 as alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxides, in particular NaOH.

35



40

Ia



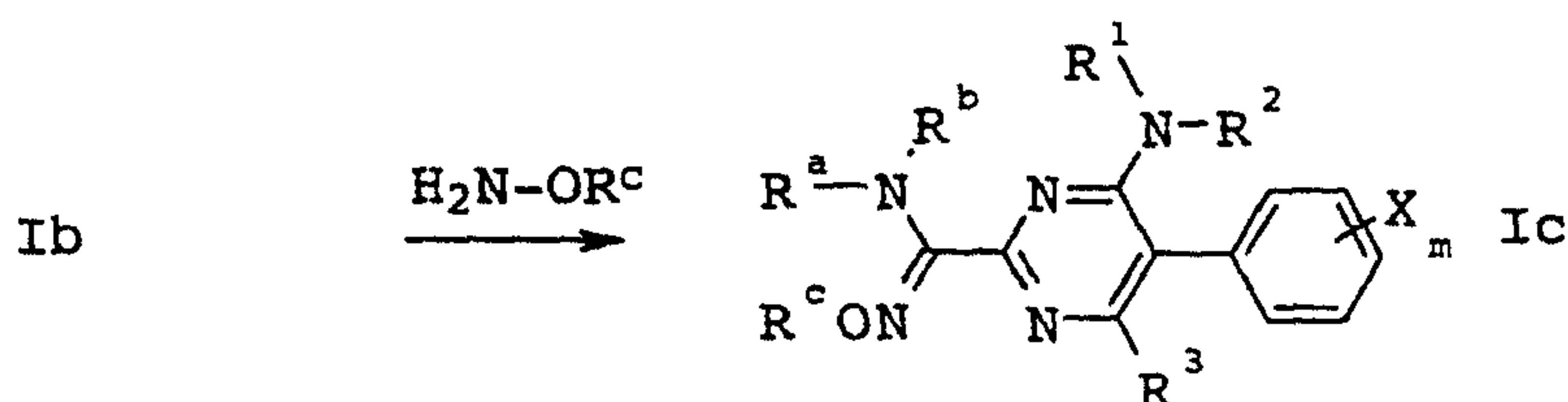
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10

These conversions are advantageously carried out under the conditions known from Chem. and Pharm. Bull. 30(12) (1982), 4314.

Compounds of the formula I in which R^4 is $-C(=NOR^c)NR^aR^b$ are
 5 obtained from amides of the formula Ib by oximation with substituted hydroxylamines H_2N-OR^c under basic conditions [cf. US 4,876,252]. The substituted hydroxylamines can be used as free base or, preferably, in the form of their acid addition salts. Particularly suitable are, for practical reasons, the
 10 halides, such as the chlorides, or the sulfates.

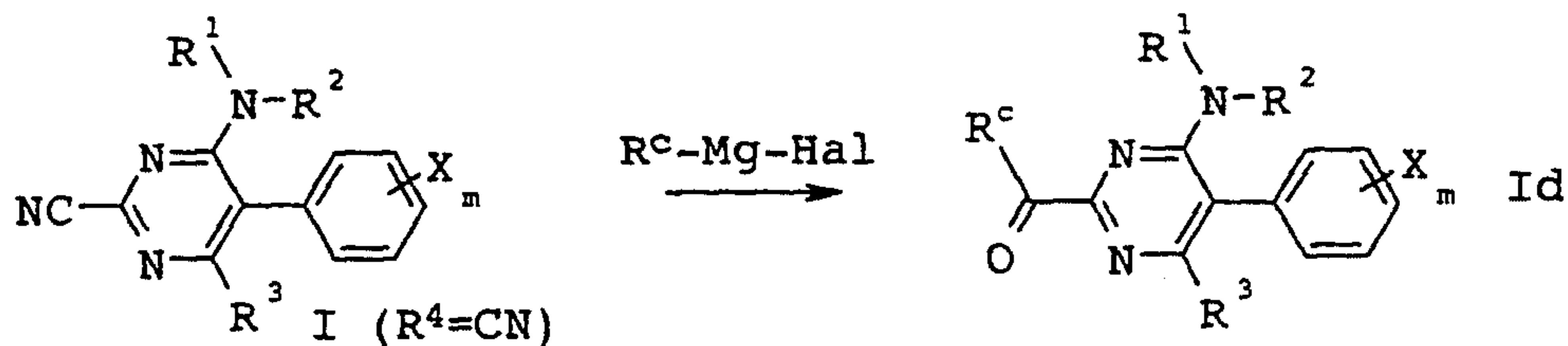
15



Alternatively, the amidoximes of the formula Ic in which R^a and R^b are hydrogen can also be obtained from the corresponding nitriles
 20 ($R^4 = \text{cyano}$) by reaction with hydroxylamine and subsequent alkylation. This reaction is advantageously carried out under the conditions known from DE-A 198 37 794.

Compounds of the formula I in which R^4 is $-C(=O)R^c$ can be obtained
 25 from the corresponding nitriles ($R^4 = \text{cyano}$) by reaction with Grignard reagents $R^c-Mg-Hal$ where Hal is a halogen atom, in particular chlorine or bromine.

30



35

This reaction is advantageously carried out under the conditions known from J. Heterocycl. Chem. 31(4) (1994), 1041.

The substituents and indices in formulae Ia, Ib and Ic correspond
 40 to those in formula I.

Compounds of the formula I in which R^4 is $-C(=NNR^aR^b)R^c$ can be obtained via the carbonyl compounds Id. They are obtained by reacting Id with hydrazines $H_2NNR^aR^b$, preferably under the
 45 conditions known from J. Org. Chem. 31 (1966), 677.

11

Compounds of the formula I in which R^4 is $-C(=NOR^a)R^c$ can be obtained by oximating carbonyl compounds Id. The oximation of Id is carried out analogously to the oximation of the compounds Ib.

- 5 The reaction mixtures are worked up in a customary manner, for example by mixing with water, separating the phases and, if appropriate, chromatographic purification of the crude products. Some of the intermediates and end products are obtained in the form of colorless or slightly brownish, viscous oils which can be
10 purified or freed from volatile components under reduced pressure and at moderately elevated temperature. If the intermediates and end products can be obtained as solids, purification can also be carried out by recrystallization or digestion.
- 15 If individual compounds I are not obtainable by the routes described above, they can be prepared by derivatization of other compounds I.

In the definitions of the symbols given in the above formulae,
20 collective terms were used which generally represent the following substituents:

halogen: fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine;

- 25 **alkyl:** saturated, straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 1 to 4 or 6 carbon atoms, for example C_1 - C_6 -alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, 1-methylethyl, butyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-ethylpropyl,
30 hexyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl,
35 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl and 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl;

- haloalkyl:** straight-chain or branched alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms (as mentioned above), where in these groups some or
40 all of the hydrogen atoms can be replaced by halogen atoms as mentioned above, for example C_1 - C_2 -haloalkyl such as chloromethyl, bromomethyl, dichloromethyl, trichloromethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, chlorofluoromethyl, dichlorofluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, 1-chloroethyl,
45 1-bromoethyl, 1-fluoroethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 2-chloro-2-fluoroethyl,

12

2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2-dichloro-2-fluoroethyl,
2,2,2-trichloroethyl and pentafluoroethyl;

alkoxy: straight-chain or branched alkyl groups having 1 to
5 10 carbon atoms (as mentioned above) which are attached to the
skeleton via an oxygen atom (-O-);

alkylthio: straight-chain or branched alkyl groups having 1 to 10
or 1 to 4 carbon atoms (as mentioned above) which are attached to
10 the skeleton via a sulfur atom (-S-);

alkenyl: unsaturated, straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon
radicals having 2 to 4, 6 or 8 carbon atoms and a double bond in
any position, for example C₂-C₆-alkenyl such as ethenyl,
15 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 1-methylethenyl, 1-butenyl, 2-butenyl,
3-butenyl, 1-methyl-1-propenyl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl,
1-methyl-2-propenyl, 2-methyl-2-propenyl, 1-pentenyl, 2-pentenyl,
3-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 1-methyl-1-butenyl, 2-methyl-1-butenyl,
3-methyl-1-butenyl, 1-methyl-2-butenyl, 2-methyl-2-butenyl,
20 3-methyl-2-butenyl, 1-methyl-3-butenyl, 2-methyl-3-butenyl,
3-methyl-3-butenyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-propenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-
1-propenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-2-propenyl, 1-ethyl-1-propenyl,
1-ethyl-2-propenyl, 1-hexenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 4-hexenyl,
5-hexenyl, 1-methyl-1-pentenyl, 2-methyl-1-pentenyl,
25 3-methyl-1-pentenyl, 4-methyl-1-pentenyl, 1-methyl-2-pentenyl,
2-methyl-2-pentenyl, 3-methyl-2-pentenyl, 4-methyl-2-pentenyl,
1-methyl-3-pentenyl, 2-methyl-3-pentenyl, 3-methyl-3-pentenyl,
4-methyl-3-pentenyl, 1-methyl-4-pentenyl, 2-methyl-4-pentenyl,
3-methyl-4-pentenyl, 4-methyl-4-pentenyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-butenyl,
30 1,1-dimethyl-3-butenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-1-butenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-
2-butenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-3-butenyl, 1,3-dimethyl-1-butenyl,
1,3-dimethyl-2-butenyl, 1,3-dimethyl-3-butenyl, 2,2-dimethyl-
3-butenyl, 2,3-dimethyl-1-butenyl, 2,3-dimethyl-2-butenyl,
2,3-dimethyl-3-butenyl, 3,3-dimethyl-1-butenyl, 3,3-dimethyl-
35 2-butenyl, 1-ethyl-1-butenyl, 1-ethyl-2-butenyl, 1-ethyl-
3-butenyl, 2-ethyl-1-butenyl, 2-ethyl-2-butenyl, 2-ethyl-
3-butenyl, 1,1,2-trimethyl-2-propenyl, 1-ethyl-1-methyl-
2-propenyl, 1-ethyl-2-methyl-1-propenyl and 1-ethyl-2-methyl-
2-propenyl;

40

haloalkenyl: unsaturated, straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon
radicals having 2 to 8 carbon atoms and a double bond in any
position (as mentioned above), where in these groups some or all
of the hydrogen atoms may be replaced by halogen atoms as
45 mentioned above, in particular by fluorine, chlorine or bromine;

13

alkynyl: straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon groups having 2 to 4, 6 or 8 carbon atoms and a triple bond in any position, for example C₂-C₆-alkynyl such as ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butynyl, 2-butynyl, 3-butynyl, 1-methyl-2-propynyl, 1-pentynyl, 5 2-pentynyl, 3-pentynyl, 4-pentynyl, 1-methyl-2-butynyl, 1-methyl-3-butynyl, 2-methyl-3-butynyl, 3-methyl-1-butynyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl, 1-ethyl-2-propynyl, 1-hexynyl, 2-hexynyl, 3-hexynyl, 4-hexynyl, 5-hexynyl, 1-methyl-2-pentynyl, 1-methyl-3-pentynyl, 1-methyl-4-pentynyl, 2-methyl-3-pentynyl, 10 2-methyl-4-pentynyl, 3-methyl-1-pentynyl, 3-methyl-4-pentynyl, 4-methyl-1-pentynyl, 4-methyl-2-pentynyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-butynyl, 1,1-dimethyl-3-butynyl, 1,2-dimethyl-3-butynyl, 2,2-dimethyl-3-butynyl, 3,3-dimethyl-1-butynyl, 1-ethyl-2-butynyl, 1-ethyl-3-butynyl, 2-ethyl-3-butynyl and 15 1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-propynyl;

haloalkynyl: unsaturated, straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 2 to 8 carbon atoms and a triple bond in any position (as mentioned above), where in these groups some or all 20 of the hydrogen atoms may be replaced by halogen atoms as mentioned above, in particular by fluorine, chlorine or bromine;

alkynyloxy: unsaturated, straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 3 to 8 carbon atoms and a triple bond in any 25 position which is not adjacent to the heteroatom (as mentioned above), which are attached to the skeleton via an oxygen atom (-O-);

cycloalkyl: monocyclic, saturated hydrocarbon groups having 3 to 30 6, 8 or 10 carbon ring members, for example C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and cyclooctyl;

5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl containing, in addition to carbon 35 ring members, one to three nitrogen atoms and/or one oxygen or sulfur atom or one or two oxygen and/or sulfur atoms, for example 2-tetrahydrofuranyl, 3-tetrahydrofuranyl, 2-tetrahydrothienyl, 3-tetrahydrothienyl, 2-pyrrolidinyl, 3-pyrrolidinyl, 3-isoxazolidinyl, 4-isoxazolidinyl, 5-isoxazolidinyl, 40 3-isothiazolidinyl, 4-isothiazolidinyl, 5-isothiazolidinyl, 3-pyrazolidinyl, 4-pyrazolidinyl, 5-pyrazolidinyl, 2-oxazolidinyl, 4-oxazolidinyl, 5-oxazolidinyl, 2-thiazolidinyl, 4-thiazolidinyl, 5-thiazolidinyl, 2-imidazolidinyl, 4-imidazolidinyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolidin-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolidin- 45 5-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolidin-3-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolidin-5-yl, 1,2,4-triazolidin-3-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolidin-2-yl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolidin-2-yl, 1,3,4-triazolidin-2-yl, 2,3-dihydrofur-2-yl,

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2,3-dihydrofur-3-yl, 2,4-dihydrofur-2-yl, 2,4-dihydrofur-3-yl,
 2,3-dihydrothien-2-yl, 2,3-dihydrothien-3-yl, 2,4-dihydrothien-
 2-yl, 2,4-dihydrothien-3-yl, 2-pyrrolin-2-yl, 2-pyrrolin-3-yl,
 3-pyrrolin-2-yl, 3-pyrrolin-3-yl, 2-isoxazolin-3-yl,
 5 3-isoxazolin-3-yl, 4-isoxazolin-3-yl, 2-isoxazolin-4-yl,
 3-isoxazolin-4-yl, 4-isoxazolin-4-yl, 2-isoxazolin-5-yl,
 3-isoxazolin-5-yl, 4-isoxazolin-5-yl, 2-isothiazolin-3-yl,
 3-isothiazolin-3-yl, 4-isothiazolin-3-yl, 2-isothiazolin-4-yl,
 3-isothiazolin-4-yl, 4-isothiazolin-4-yl, 2-isothiazolin-5-yl,
 10 3-isothiazolin-5-yl, 4-isothiazolin-5-yl, 2,3-dihydropyrazol-
 1-yl, 2,3-dihydropyrazol-2-yl, 2,3-dihydropyrazol-3-yl,
 2,3-dihydropyrazol-4-yl, 2,3-dihydropyrazol-5-yl, 3,4-dihydro-
 pyrazol-1-yl, 3,4-dihydropyrazol-3-yl, 3,4-dihydropyrazol-4-yl,
 3,4-dihydropyrazol-5-yl, 4,5-dihydropyrazol-1-yl, 4,5-dihydro-
 15 pyrazol-3-yl, 4,5-dihydropyrazol-4-yl, 4,5-dihydropyrazol-5-yl,
 2,3-dihydrooxazol-2-yl, 2,3-dihydrooxazol-3-yl, 2,3-dihydro-
 oxazol-4-yl, 2,3-dihydrooxazol-5-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-2-yl,
 3,4-dihydrooxazol-3-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-4-yl, 3,4-dihydro-
 oxazol-5-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-2-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-3-yl,
 20 3,4-dihydrooxazol-4-yl, 2-piperidinyl, 3-piperidinyl,
 4-piperidinyl, 1,3-dioxan-5-yl, 2-tetrahydropyranyl, 4-tetra-
 hydropyranyl, 2-tetrahydrothienyl, 3-hexahydropyridazinyl,
 4-hexahydropyridazinyl, 2-hexahydropyrimidinyl, 4-hexahydro-
 pyrimidinyl, 5-hexahydropyrimidinyl, 2-piperazinyl, 1,3,5-hexa-
 25 hydrotriazin-2-yl and 1,2,4-hexahydrotriazin-3-yl;

5- or 6-membered heteroaryl which, in addition to carbon ring
 members, may contain heteroatoms from the group consisting of
 oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen: aryl as mentioned above or mono- or
 30 bicyclic heteroaryl, for example

- 5-membered heteroaryl which contains one to four nitrogen atoms
or one to three nitrogen atom and one sulfur or oxygen atom:
 5-membered heteroaryl groups which, in addition to carbon
 atoms, may contain one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three
 35 nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom as ring members,
 for example 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyrrolyl,
 3-pyrrolyl, 3-isoxazolyl, 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl,
 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 5-isothiazolyl, 3-pyrazolyl,
 4-pyrazolyl, 5-pyrazolyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl,
 40 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 2-imidazolyl,
 4-imidazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl,
 1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-
 3-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl, 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl and
 1,3,4-triazol-2-yl;
- 45 - benzo-fused 5-membered heteroaryl which contains one to three
nitrogen atoms or one nitrogen atom and one oxygen or sulfur
atom: 5-membered heteroaryl groups which, in addition to carbon

15

atoms, contain one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom as ring members and in which two adjacent carbon ring members or one nitrogen and one adjacent carbon ring member may be bridged by a

5 buta-1,3-dien-1,4-diyl group;

- 6-membered heteroaryl which contains one to three or one to four nitrogen atoms: 6-membered heteroaryl groups which, in addition to carbon ring members, may contain one to three or one to four nitrogen atoms as ring members, for example

10 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, 4-pyridinyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 5-pyrimidinyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl and 1,2,4-triazin-3-yl;

alkylene: divalent unbranched chains of 1 to 4 CH₂ groups, for
15 example CH₂, CH₂CH₂, CH₂CH₂CH₂ and CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂;

oxyalkylene: divalent unbranched chains of 2 to 4 CH₂ groups, where one valency is attached to the skeleton via an oxygen atom, for example OCH₂CH₂, OCH₂CH₂CH₂ and OCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂;

20

oxyalkyleneoxy: divalent unbranched chains of 1 to 3 CH₂ groups, where both valencies are attached to the skeleton via an oxygen atom, for example OCH₂O, OCH₂CH₂O and OCH₂CH₂CH₂O;

25 **alkenylene:** divalent unbranched chains of 1 to 3 CH₂ groups and one CH=CH group in any position, for example CH=CHCH₂, CH₂CH=CHCH₂, CH=CHCH₂CH₂, CH₂CH=CHCH₂CH₂ and CH=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂.

30 With a view to the intended use of the phenylpyrimidines of the formula I, the following meanings of the substituents are particularly preferred, in each case on their own or in combination:

Preference is given, in particular, to compounds I in which R¹ is
35 hydrogen.

Particular preference is likewise given to compounds I in which R¹ and R² independently of one another are C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl or C₂-C₆-alkenyl.

40

Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula I in which R¹ is C₁-C₄-alkyl and R² is hydrogen.

Particular preference is given to compounds I in which R¹ and R²
45 together with the bridging nitrogen atom form a saturated or unsaturated 5- or 6-membered ring which may be interrupted by an ether (-O-), thio (-S-), sulfoxyl (-S[=O]-) or sulfonyl (-SO₂-)

16

group and/or which may be substituted by one or two methyl or halomethyl groups or in which two adjacent carbon atoms are bridged by a methylene group. Substitution by one or two methyl or halomethyl groups, in particular one or two methyl groups, is particularly preferred.

Moreover, preference is given to compounds of the formula I in which R^1 and R^2 together form a butylene, pentylene or a pentenylene chain which may be substituted by an alkyl group, in particular a methyl group or in which two adjacent carbon atoms may be bridged by a methylene group.

Preference is furthermore given to compounds of the formula I in which R^1 and R^2 together form a pentylene or pentenylene chain which is substituted by a methyl group.

Particular preference is given to compounds I in which R^1 and R^2 together with the bridging nitrogen atom form a 3- or 4-methylpiperidinyl group or a 2-methylpyrrolidine group.

In addition, particular preference is given to compounds I in which R^3 is halogen, in particular chlorine.

Particular preference is likewise given to compounds I in which R^4 is hydrogen, cyano, azido, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, $-ON=CR^aR^b$ or $-NRC^cN=CR^aR^b$ or $-C(=NOR^c)NR^aR^b$.

Particular preference is given to compounds I in which R^4 is cyano, $-CR^aNOR^b$ or $-ON=CR^aR^b$, in particular $-ON=CR^aR^b$.

In addition, preference is given to compounds I in which R^4 is $-NH(=NH)NHR^c$, $-NHC(=O)NHR^a$, $-NHC(=O)R^a$, $-OC(=O)R^a$, $-C(=NOR^c)NH_2$ or $-CR^c(=NNR^aR^b)$.

Furthermore, preference is given to compounds I in which R^4 is $-NRC^cN=CR^aR^b$.

Likewise, preference is given to compounds I in which R^4 is $-C(=NOR^c)NR^aR^b$, in particular $-C(=NOR^c)NH_2$.

In addition, particular preference is given to compounds I in which R^4 is C_1 - C_6 -alkenyl or azido.

Moreover, preference is given to compounds I in which R^a and R^b are identical or different and are hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy, phenyl or a five- or six-membered aromatic

17

heterocycle, where the rings may be substituted by one to three groups R^x ; among these, particular preference is given to the meanings hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy and unsubstituted or substituted phenyl.

5

Particularly preferred embodiments of radicals R^a and R^b are C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_2 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy- C_1 - C_2 -alkyl, C_3 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_3 - C_6 -haloalkenyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy, C_1 -haloalkoxy, pyridyl, pyrazolyl, phenyl or benzyl, or R^a and R^b together form a
10 butylene or pentylene chain, where the cyclic groups may be substituted by up to four substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy and/or C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy- C_1 - C_2 -alkyl.

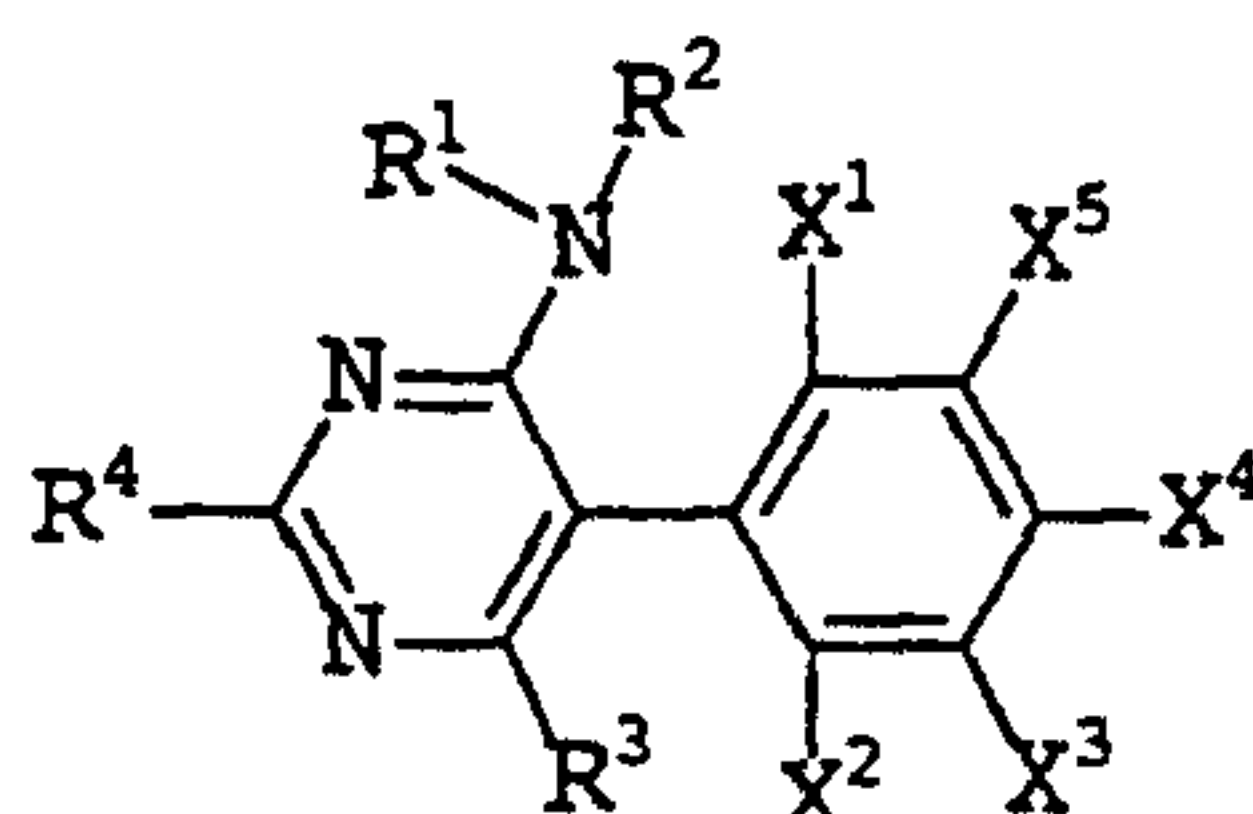
15 A preferred embodiment of R^c is hydrogen.

Preference is likewise given to compounds I in which X is chlorine, fluorine, methyl, trifluoromethyl or methoxy.

20 Moreover, particular preference is given to compounds I in which one or two substituents X are located in the position ortho to the point of attachment of the pyrimidine ring.

In addition, particular preference is given to compounds IA

25



IA

30

in which R^1 to R^4 are as defined for formula I and X^1 to X^5 are identical or different and

35 X^1 is fluorine, chlorine, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_2 -haloalkyl or C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy; and
 X^2, X^3, X^4, X^5 are hydrogen or one of the groups mentioned under X^1 .

Particular preference is given to compounds IA in which

40 X^1, X^2 are fluorine, chlorine, methyl, trifluoromethyl or methoxy;

X^3, X^4, X^5 are hydrogen or one of the groups mentioned under X^1 and X^2 .

45 Moreover, particular preference is given to compounds I in which X_m is F_5 , 2-Cl, 2-F, 2- CH_3 , 2- OCH_3 , 2,6- Cl_2 , 2,6- F_2 , 2-Cl-6-F, 2-Br-6-F, 2- CH_3 -4-Cl, 2- CH_3 -4-F, 2- CH_3 -5-F, 2- CH_3 -6-F,

18

2-CH₃-4-OCH₃, 2-CF₃-4-F, 2-CF₃-5-F, 2-CF₃-6-F, 2-CF₃-4-OCH₃,
2-OCH₃-6-F, 2,4,6-Cl₃, 2,3,6-F₃, 2,4,6-F₃, 2,4,6-(CH₃)₃,
2,6-F₂-4-CH₃, 2,6-F₂-4-OCH₃, 2,4-F₂-6-OCH₃, 2,6-(CH₃)₂-4-OCH₃ and
2,6-(CH₃)₂-4-F.

5

Particular preference is given to compounds I in which X_m is F₅,
2,6-Cl₂, 2,6-F₂, 2-Cl-6-F, 2-CH₃-4-F, 2-CH₃-6-F, 2-CH₃-4-Cl and
2,4,6-F₃.

- 10 The compounds I are suitable for use as fungicides. They have
outstanding activity against a broad spectrum of phytopathogenic
fungi, in particular from the class of the Ascomycetes,
Deuteromycetes, Phycomycetes and Basidiomycetes. Some of them act
systemically, and they can be employed in crop protection as
15 foliar- and soil-acting fungicides.

They are especially important for controlling a large number of
fungi on a variety of crop plants such as wheat, rye, barley,
oats, rice, maize, grass, bananas, cotton, soya, coffee, sugar
20 cane, grapevines, fruit species, ornamentals and vegetables such
as cucumbers, beans, tomatoes, potatoes and cucurbits, and on the
seeds of these plants.

Specifically, they are suitable for controlling the following
25 plant diseases:

- Alternaria species, Podosphaera species, Sclerotinia species,
Phyalospora canker on vegetables and fruit,
- Botrytis cinerea (gray mold) on strawberries, vegetables,
ornamentals and grapevines,
- 30 • Corynespora cassiicola on cucumbers,
- Colletotrichum species on fruit and vegetables,
- Diplocarpon rosae on roses,
- Elsinoe fawcetti and diaporthe citri on citrus fruits,
- Sphaerotheca species on cucurbits, strawberries and roses,
- 35 • Cercospora species on groundnuts, sugar beet and aubergines,
- Erysiphe cichoracearum on cucurbits,
- Leveillula taurica on peppers, tomatoes and aubergines,
- Mycosphaerella species on apples and Japanese apricots,
- Phyllactinia kakicola, Gloesporium kaki on Japanese apricots,
- 40 • Gymnosporangium yamadae, Leptothyrium pomi, Podosphaera
leucotricha and Gloedes pomigena on apples,
- Cladosporium carpophilum on pears and Japanese apricots,
- Phomopsis species on pears,
- Phytophthora species on citrus fruits, potatoes, onions, in
45 particular Phytophthora infestans on potatoes and tomatoes,
- Blumeria graminis (powdery mildew) on cereals,
- Fusarium and Verticillium species on various plants,

19

- *Glomerella cingulata* on tea,
- *Drechslera* and *Bipolaris* species on cereals and rice,
- *Mycosphaerella* species on bananas and groundnuts,
- *Plasmopara viticola* on grapevines,
- 5 • *Personospora* species on onions, spinach and chrysanthemums,
- *Phaeoisariopsis vitis* and *Sphaceloma ampelina* on grapefruits,
- *Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides* on wheat and barley,
- *Pseudoperonospora* species on hops and cucumbers,
- *Puccinia* species and *Typhula* species on cereals and lawn,
- 10 • *Pyricularia oryzae* on rice,
- *Rhizoctonia* species on cotton, rice and lawn,
- *Stagonospora nodorum* and *Septoria tritici* on wheat,
- *Uncinula necator* on grapevines,
- *Ustilago* species on cereals and sugar cane, and also
- 15 • *Venturia* species (scab) on apples and pears.

Moreover, the compounds I are suitable for controlling harmful fungi such as *Paecilomyces variotii* in the protection of materials (e.g. wood, paper, paint dispersions, fibers and
20 fabrics) and in the protection of stored products.

The compounds I are applied by treating the fungi or the plants, seeds, materials or the soil to be protected against fungal infection, with a fungicidally active amount of the active
25 compounds. Application can be effected both before and after infection of the materials, plants or seeds by the fungi.

In general, the fungicidal compositions comprise from 0.1 to 95, preferably 0.5 to 90, % by weight of active compound.
30

When used in crop protection, the rates of application are from 0.01 to 2.0 kg of active compound per ha, depending on the nature of the desired effect.

35 In the treatment of seed, amounts of active compound of from 0.001 to 0.1 g, preferably 0.01 to 0.05 g, are generally required per kilogram of seed.

When used in the protection of materials or stored products, the
40 rate of application of active compound depends on the nature of the field of application and on the desired effect. Rates of application conventionally used in the protection of materials are, for example, from 0.001 g to 2 kg, preferably 0.005 g to 1 kg, of active compound per cubic meter of material treated.

45

20

The compounds I can be converted into the customary formulations, e.g. solutions, emulsions, suspensions, dusts, powders, pastes and granules. The use form depends on the particular purpose; in any case, it should ensure a fine and uniform distribution of the 5 compound according to the invention.

The formulations are prepared in a known manner, e.g. by extending the active compound with solvents and/or carriers, if desired using emulsifiers and dispersants, it also being possible 10 to use other organic solvents as auxiliary solvents if the diluent used is water. Auxiliaries which are suitable are essentially: solvents such as aromatics (e.g. xylene), chlorinated aromatics (e.g. chlorobenzenes), paraffins (e.g. mineral oil fractions), alcohols (e.g. methanol, butanol), 15 ketones (e.g. cyclohexanone), amines (e.g. ethanolamine, dimethylformamide) and water; carriers such as ground natural minerals (e.g. kaolins, clays, talc, chalk) and ground synthetic minerals (e.g. highly disperse silica, silicates); emulsifiers such as nonionic and anionic emulsifiers (e.g. polyoxyethylene 20 fatty alcohol ethers, alkylsulfonates and arylsulfonates) and dispersants such as lignosulfite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

Suitable surfactants are alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and 25 ammonium salts of lignosulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, phenolsulfonic acid, dibutyl naphthalenesulfonic acid, alkylaryl sulfonates, alkyl sulfates, alkylsulfonates, fatty alcohol sulfates and fatty acids and their alkali metal and alkaline earth metal salts, salts of sulfated fatty alcohol 30 glycol ether, condensates of sulfonated naphthalene and naphthalene derivatives with formaldehyde, condensates of naphthalene or of naphthalenesulfonic acid with phenol and formaldehyde, polyoxyethylene octylphenol ether, ethoxylated isooctylphenol, octylphenol, nonylphenol, alkylphenol polyglycol 35 ethers, tributylphenyl polyglycol ether, alkylaryl polyether alcohols, isotridecyl alcohol, fatty alcohol/ethylene oxide condensates, ethoxylated castor oil, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, ethoxylated polyoxypropylene, lauryl alcohol polyglycol ether acetal, sorbitol esters, lignin-sulfite waste liquors and 40 methylcellulose.

Substances which are suitable for the preparation of directly sprayable solutions, emulsions, pastes or oil dispersions are mineral oil fractions of medium to high boiling point, such as 45 kerosene or diesel oil, furthermore coal tar oils and oils of vegetable or animal origin, aliphatic, cyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons, e.g. benzene, toluene, xylene, paraffin,

21

tetrahydronaphthalene, alkylated naphthalenes or their derivatives, methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, cyclohexanol, cyclohexanone, chlorobenzene, isophorone, strongly polar solvents, e.g. dimethylformamide, 5 dimethyl sulfoxide, N-methylpyrrolidone and water.

Powders, materials for spreading and dusts can be prepared by mixing or concomitantly grinding the active substances with a solid carrier.

10

Granules, e.g. coated granules, impregnated granules and homogeneous granules, can be prepared by binding the active compounds to solid carriers. Examples of solid carriers are mineral earths, such as silicas, silica gels, silicates, talc, 15 kaolin, attaclay, limestone, lime, chalk, bole, loess, clay, dolomite, diatomaceous earth, calcium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, magnesium oxide, ground synthetic materials, fertilizers, e.g. ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, ureas, and products of vegetable origin, such as cereal meal, tree bark 20 meal, wood meal and nutshell meal, cellulose powders and other solid carriers.

In general, the formulations comprise from 0.01 to 95% by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 90% by weight, of the active compound. The 25 active compounds are in this case employed in a purity of from 90% to 100%, preferably 95% to 100% (according to NMR spectrum).

The following are exemplary formulations:

- 30 I. 5 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are mixed intimately with 95 parts by weight of finely divided kaolin. This gives a dust which comprises 5% by weight of the active compound.
- 35 II. 30 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are mixed intimately with a mixture of 92 parts by weight of pulverulent silica gel and 8 parts by weight of paraffin oil which had been sprayed onto the surface of this silica gel. This gives a formulation of the active compound with good 40 adhesion properties (comprises 23% by weight of active compound).
- III. 10 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are dissolved in a mixture composed of 90 parts by weight of 45 xylene, 6 parts by weight of the adduct of 8 to 10 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of oleic acid N-monoethanolamide, 2 parts by weight of calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and 2

22

parts by weight of the adduct of 40 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of castor oil (comprises 9% by weight of active compound).

- 5 IV. 20 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are dissolved in a mixture composed of 60 parts by weight of cyclohexanone, 30 parts by weight of isobutanol, 5 parts by weight of the adduct of 7 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of isooctylphenol and 5 parts by weight of the adduct of 40 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of castor oil (comprises 16% by weight of active compound).
- 10
- V. 80 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are mixed thoroughly with 3 parts by weight of sodium diisobutylphenyl naphthalene- α -sulfonate, 10 parts by weight of the sodium salt of a lignosulfonic acid from a sulfite waste liquor and 7 parts by weight of pulverulent silica gel, and the mixture is ground in a hammer mill (comprises 80% by weight of active compound).
- 15
- 20
- VI. 90 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are mixed with 10 parts by weight of N-methyl- α -pyrrolidone, which gives a solution which is suitable for use in the form of microdrops (comprises 90% by weight of active compound).
- 25
- VII. 20 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are dissolved in a mixture composed of 40 parts by weight of cyclohexanone, 30 parts by weight of isobutanol, 20 parts by weight of the adduct of 7 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of isooctylphenol and 10 parts by weight of the adduct of 40 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of castor oil. Pouring the solution into 100,000 parts by weight of water and finely distributing it therein gives an aqueous dispersion which comprises 0.02% by weight of the active compound.
- 30
- 35
- VIII. 20 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are mixed thoroughly with 3 parts by weight of sodium diisobutylphenyl naphthalene- α -sulfonate, 17 parts by weight of the sodium salt of a lignosulfonic acid from a sulfite waste liquor and 60 parts by weight of pulverulent silica gel, and the mixture is ground in a hammer mill. Finely distributing the mixture in 20,000 parts by weight of water gives a spray mixture which comprises 0.1% by weight of the active compound.
- 40
- 45

23

The active compounds can be used as such, in the form of their formulations or the use forms prepared therefrom, e.g. in the form of directly sprayable solutions, powders, suspensions or dispersions, emulsions, oil dispersions, pastes, dusts, materials
5 for spreading, or granules, by means of spraying, atomizing, dusting, spreading or pouring. The use forms depend entirely on the intended purposes; in any case, they are intended to guarantee the finest possible distribution of the active compounds according to the invention.

10

Aqueous use forms can be prepared from emulsion concentrates, pastes or wettable powders (sprayable powders, oil dispersions) by adding water. To prepare emulsions, pastes or oil dispersions, the substances as such or dissolved in an oil or solvent can be
15 homogenized in water by means of wetter, tackifier, dispersant or emulsifier. Alternatively, it is possible to prepare concentrates composed of active substance, wetter, tackifier, dispersant or emulsifier and, if appropriate, solvent or oil, and such concentrates are suitable for dilution with water.

20

The active compound concentrations in the ready-to-use preparations can be varied within substantial ranges. In general, they are from 0.0001 to 10%, preferably from 0.01 to 1%.

25 The active compounds may also be used successfully in the ultra-low-volume process (ULV), it being possible to apply formulations comprising over 95% by weight of active compound, or even the active compound without additives.

30 Various types of oils, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, or bactericides may be added to the active compounds, if appropriate also just prior to use (tank mix). These agents can be admixed with the agents according to the invention in a weight ratio of 1:10 to 10:1.

35

In the use form as fungicides, the compositions according to the invention can also be present together with other active compounds, e.g. with herbicides, insecticides, growth regulators, fungicides or else with fertilizers. Mixing the compounds I or
40 the compositions comprising them in the use form as fungicides with other fungicides frequently results in a broader fungicidal spectrum of action.

The following list of fungicides, together with which the
45 compounds according to the invention can be used, is intended to illustrate the possible combinations, but not to impose any limitation:

24

- sulfur, dithiocarbamates and their derivatives, such as iron(III) dimethyldithiocarbamate, zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate, zinc ethylenebisdithiocarbamate, manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate, manganese zinc ethylene-
5 diaminebisdithiocarbamate, tetramethylthiuram disulfide, ammonia complex of zinc (N,N-ethylenebisdithiocarbamate), ammonia complex of zinc (N,N'-propylenebisdithiocarbamate), zinc (N,N'-propylenebisdithiocarbamate), N,N'-polypropylenebis(thiocarbamoyl)disulfide;
- 10 • nitro derivatives, such as dinitro(1-methylheptyl)phenyl crotonate, 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl 3,3-dimethylacrylate, 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenylisopropyl carbonate, diisopropyl 5-nitroisophthalate;
- heterocyclic substances, such as 2-heptadecyl-2-imidazoline
15 acetate, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chlorobiphenyl-2-yl)nicotinamide, 2,4-dichloro-6-(o-chloroanilino)-s-triazine, O,O-diethyl phthalimidophosphonothioate, 5-amino-1-[bis(dimethylamino)-phosphinyl]-3-phenyl-1,2,4- triazole, 2,3-dicyano-1,4-dithioanthraquinone, 2-thio-1,3-dithiolo[4,5-b]quinoxaline, methyl
20 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate, 2-methoxycarbonylaminobenzimidazole, 2-(2-furyl)benzimidazole, 2-(4-thiazolyl)-benzimidazole, N-(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylthio)tetrahydrophthalimide, N-trichloromethylthiotetrahydrophthalimide,
- 25 • N-dichlorofluoromethylthio-N',N'-dimethyl-N-phenylsulfodiamide, 5-ethoxy-3-trichloromethyl-1,2,3-thiadiazole, 2-thiocyanatomethylthiobenzothiazole, 1,4-dichloro-2,5-dimethoxybenzene, 4-(2-chlorophenylhydrazono)-3-methyl-5-isoxazolone, pyridine-2-thiol 1-oxide, 8-hydroxyquinoline or its copper
30 salt, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanilido-6-methyl-1,4-oxathiine, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanilido-6-methyl-1,4-oxathiine 4,4-dioxide, 2-methyl-5,6-dihydro-4H-pyran-3-carboxanilide, 2-methylfuran-3-carboxanilide, 2,5-dimethylfuran-3-carboxanilide, 2,4,5-trimethylfuran-3-carboxanilide, cyclohexyl-2,5-dimethyl-
35 furan-3-carboxamide, N-cyclohexyl-N-methoxy-2,5-dimethylfuran-3-carboxamide, 2-methylbenzanilide, 2-iodobenzanilide, N-formyl-N-morpholine-2,2,2-trichloroethyl acetal, piperazine-1,4-diylbis-1-(2,2,2-trichloroethyl)formamide, 1-(3,4-dichloroanilino)-1-formylamino-2,2,2-trichloroethane,
40 2,6-dimethyl-N-tridecylmorpholine or its salts, 2,6-dimethyl-N-cyclododecylmorpholine or its salts, N-[3-(p-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methylpropyl]-cis-2,6-dimethylmorpholine, N-[3-(p-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methylpropyl]piperidine, 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-ethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-ethyl]-
45 1H-1,2,4-triazole, 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-n-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole, N-(n-propyl)-N-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxyethyl)-N'-imidazolylurea,

25

- 1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanone, 1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanol, (2RS,3RS)-1-[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)oxiran-2-ylmethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole,
- 5 α -(2-chlorophenyl)- α -(4-chlorophenyl)-5-pyrimidinemethanol, 5-butyl-2-dimethylamino-4-hydroxy-6-methylpyrimidine, bis(p-chlorophenyl)-3-pyridinemethanol, 1,2-bis(3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-thioureido)benzene, 1,2-bis-(3-methoxycarbonyl-2-thioureido)benzene,
- 10 • strobilurins such as methyl E-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylates, (E)-2-(methoxyimino)-N-methyl-2-[α -(2,5-xylyloxy)-o-tolyl]acetamide, {2-[6-(2-chlorophenoxy)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-(5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-dioxazin-3-yl)methanone O-methyloxime,
- 15 methyl (E)-methoxyimino[α -(o-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl]acetate, (E)-2-(methoxyimino)-N-methyl-2-(2-phenoxyphenyl)acetamide, (2E)-2-(methoxyimino)-2-{2-[(3E,5E,6E)-5-(methoxyimino)-4,6-dimethyl-2,8-dioxo-3,7-diazanona-3,6-dien-1-yl]phenyl}-N-methylacetamide, methyl (E)-3-methoxy-2-{2-[6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyloxymethyl]phenyl}acrylate, methyl
- 20 N-{2-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yloxymethyl]phenyl}-(N-methoxy)carbamate, methyl (E)-methoxyimino-[(E)- α -[1-(α,α,α -trifluoro-m-tolyl)ethylideneaminoxy]-o-tolyl]acetate,
- 25 • anilinopyrimidines such as N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-aniline, N-[4-methyl-6-(1-propynyl)pyrimidin-2-yl]aniline, N-[4-methyl-6-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl]aniline,
- phenylpyrroles such as 4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile,
- 30 • cinnamides such as 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)acryloylmorpholine, 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)acryloylmorpholide,
- and a variety of fungicides such as dodecylguanidine acetate, 1-(3-bromo-6-methoxy-2-methylphenyl)-1-(2,3,4-trimethoxy-
- 35 6-methylphenyl)methanone, 3-[3-(3,5-dimethyl-2-oxycyclohexyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]glutarimide, hexachlorobenzene, methyl N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2-furoyl)-DL-alaninate, DL-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2'-methoxyacetyl)alanine methyl ester, N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-chloroacetyl-D,L-2-amino-
- 40 butyrolactone, DL-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(phenylacetyl)-alanine methyl ester, 5-methyl-5-vinyl-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxo-1,3-oxazolidine, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-methoxymethyl-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1-isopropylcarbamoylhydantoin, N-(3,5-dichloro-
- 45 phenyl)-1,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1,2-dicarboximide, 2-cyano-[N-(ethylaminocarbonyl)-2-methoximino]acetamide, 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pentyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole,

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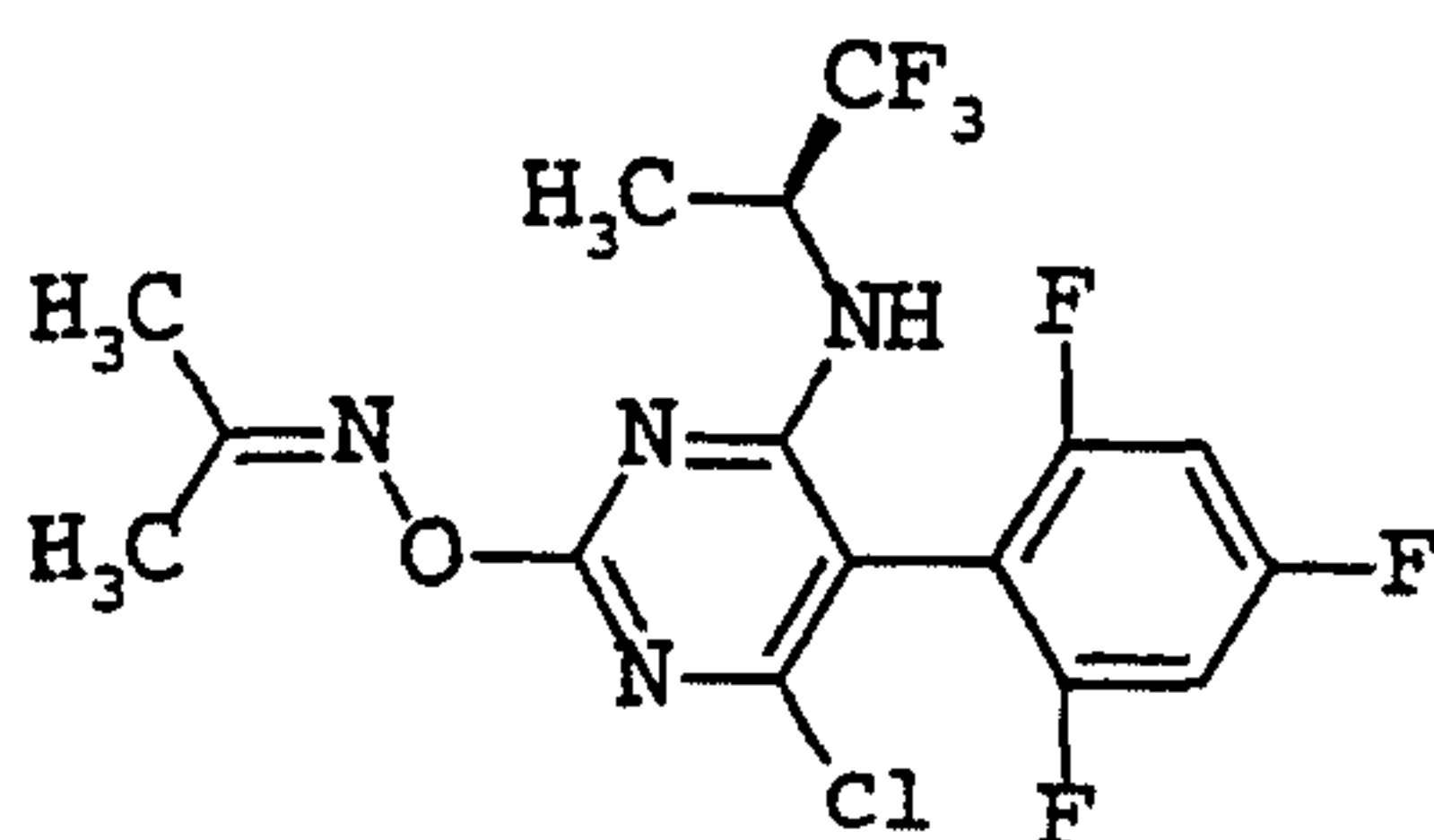
2,4-difluoro- α -(1H-1,2,4-triazolyl-1-methyl)benzhydryl
alcohol, N-(3-chloro-2,6-dinitro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-
5-trifluoromethyl-3-chloro-2-aminopyridine, 1-((bis(4-fluoro-
phenyl)methylsilyl)methyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-5-chloro-2-cyano-
5 4-n-tolylimidazole-1-sulfodimethylamide, 3,5-dichloro-
N-(3-chloro-1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-oxopropyl)-4-methylbenzamide.

Synthesis Examples

10 With due modification of the starting compounds, the protocols
shown in the synthesis examples below were used for obtaining
further compounds I. The resulting compounds, together with
physical data, are listed in Table 1 below.

15 Example 1: Preparation of [6-chloro-2-(N'-isopropylidene-
hydrazino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidine-4-yl]-((S)-1-tri-
fluoromethylethyl)amine [I-1]

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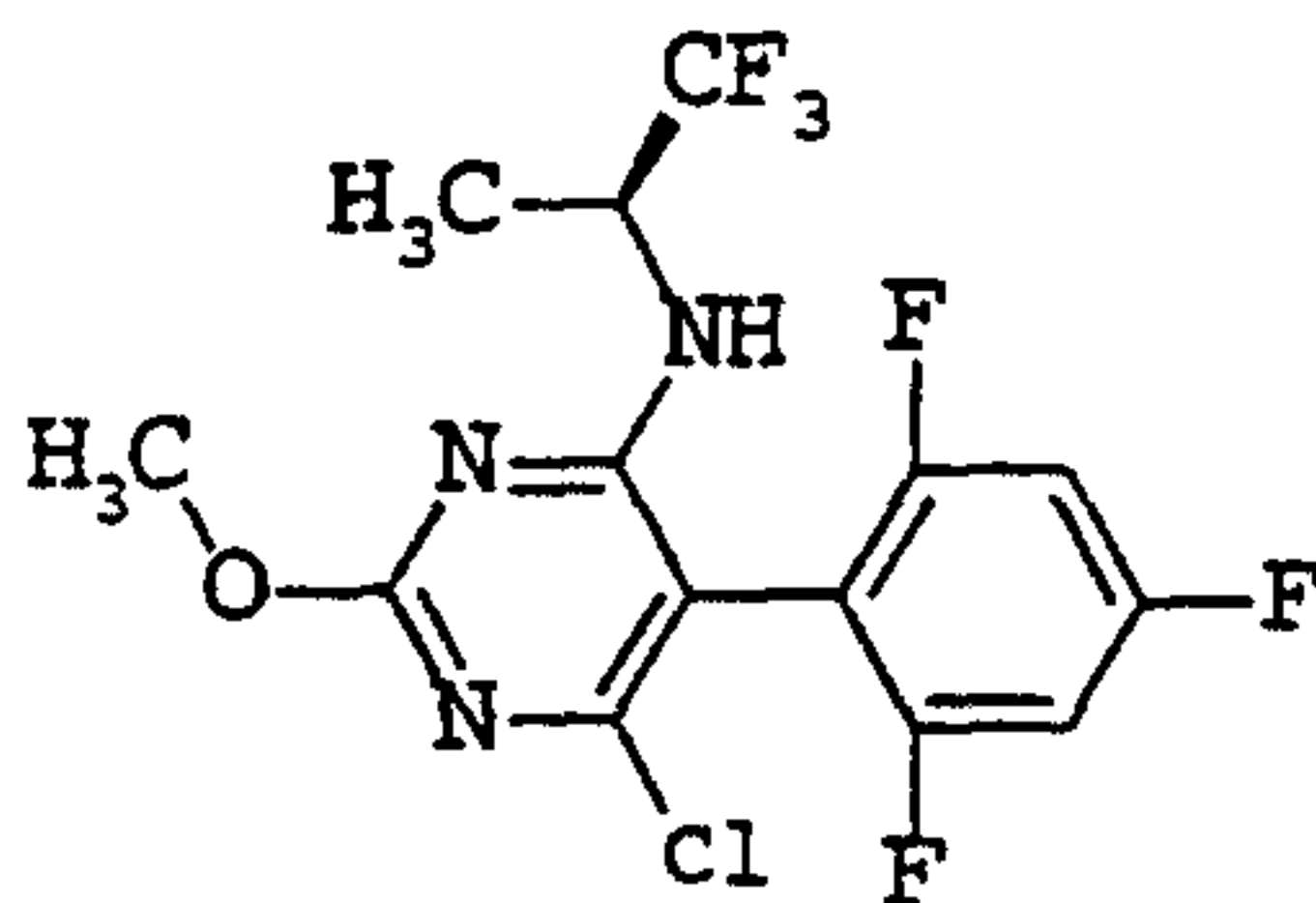


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0.16 g (2.2 mmol) of acetone oxime was added to 0.065 g
(2.4 mmol) of sodium hydride in 10 ml of dimethylformamide
(DMF). The mixture was stirred at 20-25°C for 1 hour, after
which 1.0 g (2.2 mmol) of [6-chloro-2-methanesulfonyl-
30 5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]-((S)-1-trifluoromethyl-
ethyl)amine (abbr. sulfone 1) was added. After a further 14 hours
of stirring at 20-25°C, the mixture was poured into water and
extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were
washed with water, then dried and finally freed from the solvent.
35 This gave 0.6 g of the title compound of m.p. 157-159°C.

Example 2: Preparation of [6-chloro-2-methoxy-5-(2,4,6-trifluoro-
phenyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]-((S)-1-trifluoromethylethyl)amine [I-24]

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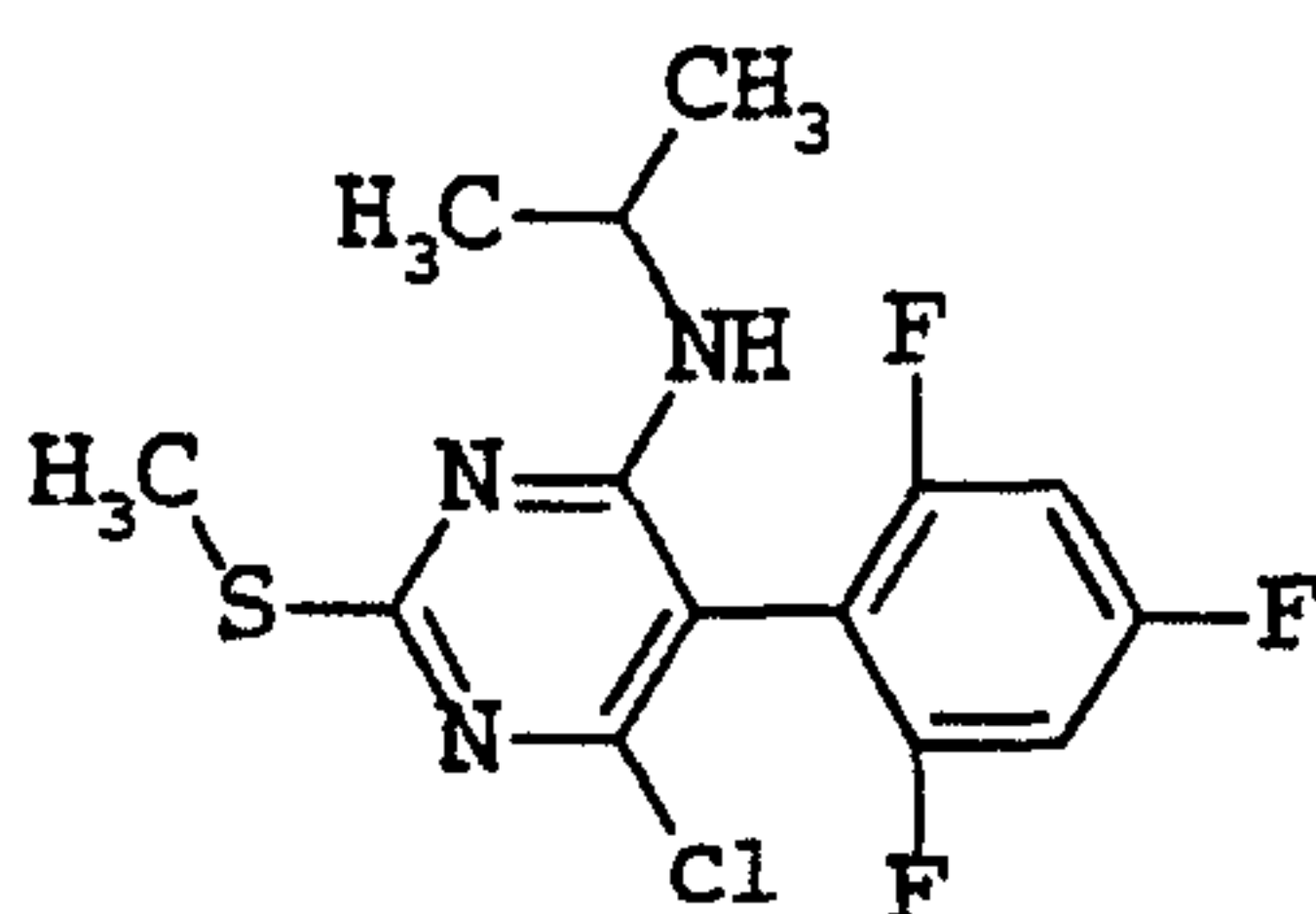
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294 mg (1.30 mmol) of sodium methoxide (90% in methanol) were added to a solution of 282 mg (0.65 mmol) of sulfone 1 in 4 ml of anhydrous DMF. The mixture was stirred at 20-25°C for 16 hours and then diluted with MTBE, washed with water and dried. Distillative removal of the solvent and chromatography on silica gel gave 0.14 g of the title compound of m.p. 121-129°C.

Example 3: Preparation of [6-chloro-2-methylsulfanyl-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]isopropylamine [I-30]

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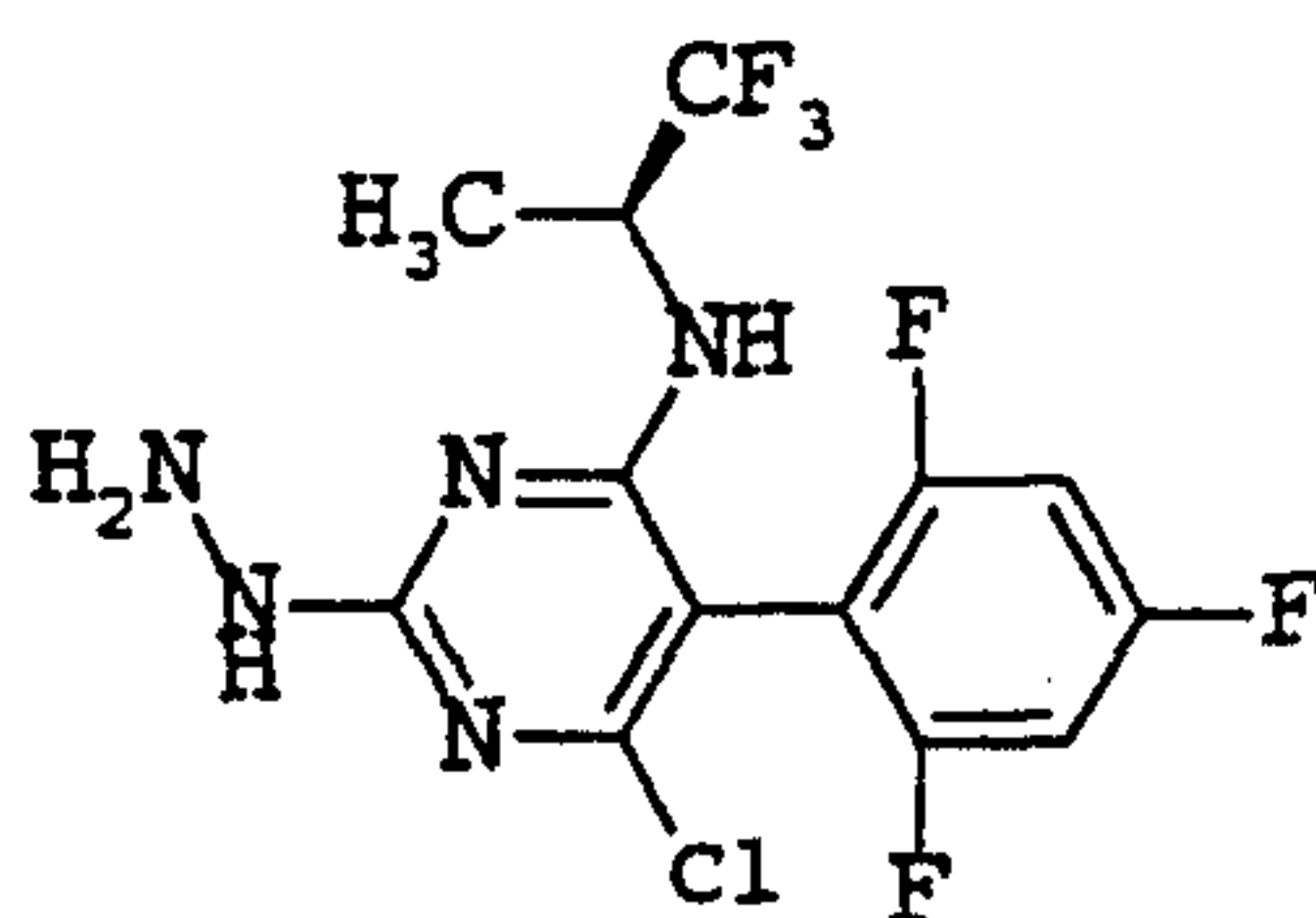


70 mg (1.0 mmol) of sodium thiomethoxide, dissolved in 3 ml of anhydrous THF, were added to a solution of 216 mg (0.5 mmol) of [6-chloro-2-methanesulfonyl-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]isopropylamine (abbr. sulfone 2) in 2 ml of anhydrous DMF. The mixture was stirred at 20-25°C for 16 hours and then diluted with MTBE, washed with water and dried. Distillative removal of the solvent and chromatography on silica gel gave 0.21 g of the title compound of m.p. 112-116°C.

Example 4: Preparation of [6-chloro-2-hydrazino-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]-((S)-1-trifluoromethylethyl)amine

30

35



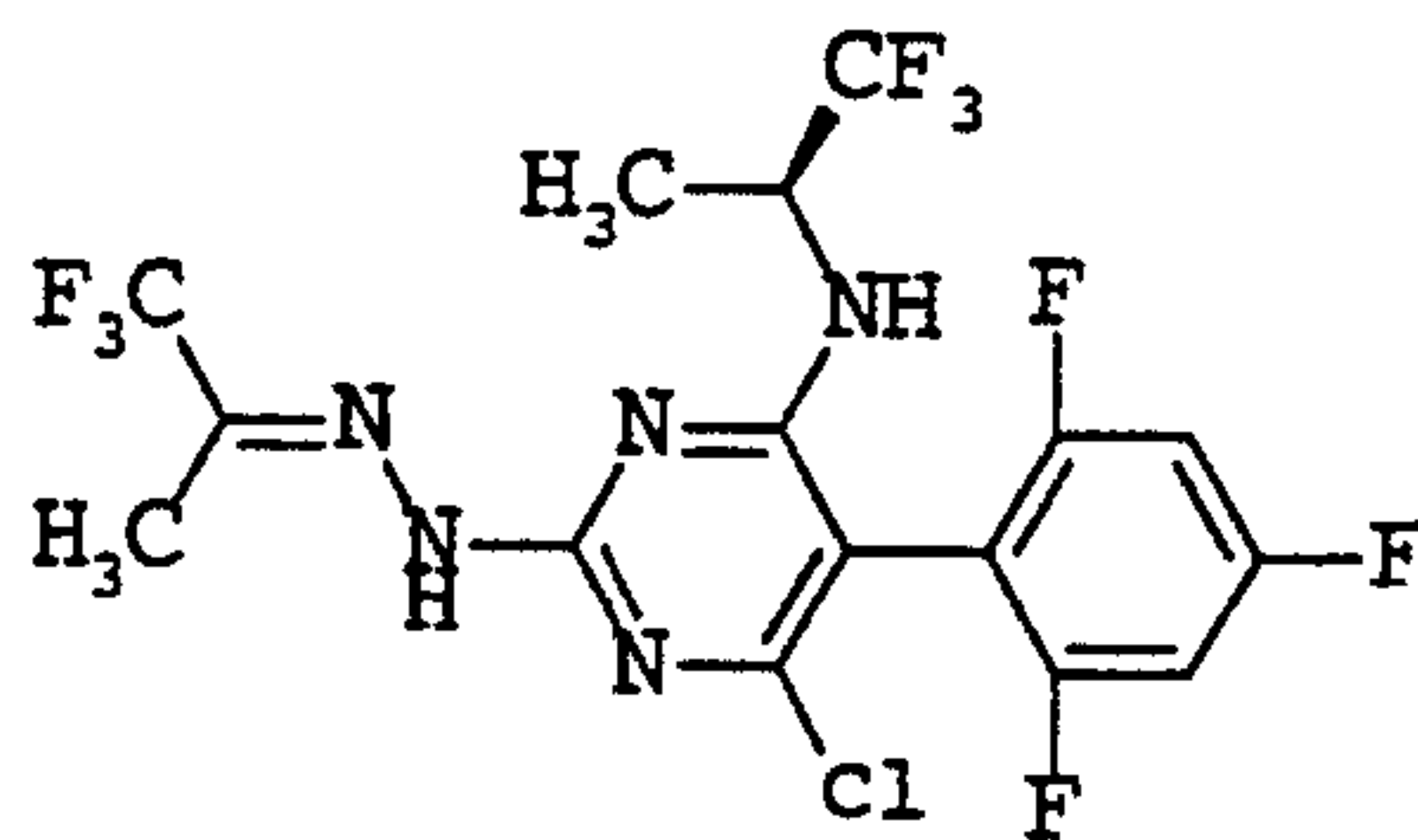
An ethanolic solution of 0.5 g (1.15 mmol) of sulfone 1 and 0.13 g (2.54 mmol) of hydrazine hydrate was stirred at 20-25°C for 2 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was digested with diisopropyl ether, and the residue was then filtered off and washed with diisopropyl ether/hexane 1:1.

45

28

Example 5: Preparation of [6-chloro-2-[N'-(1-trifluoromethyl-ethylidene)hydrazino]-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]-((S)-1-trifluoromethylethyl)amine [I-56]

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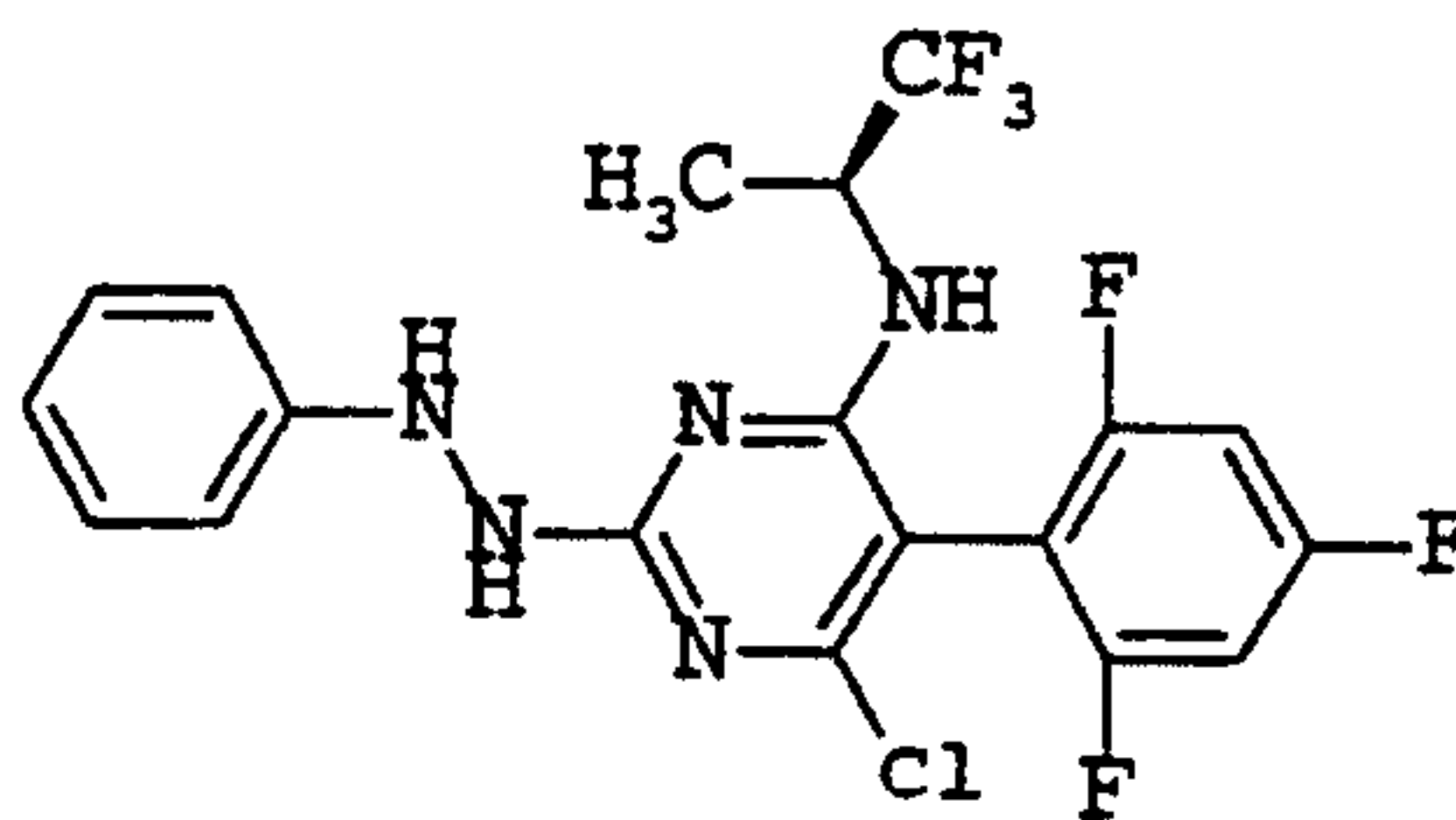
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A solution of 0.8 g (2.07 mmol) of the hydrazide from Ex. 4 and 0.28 g (2.49 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone in acetonitrile was stirred at 20-25°C for 16 hours. The precipitate was filtered off; the filtrate gave, after chromatography on silica gel (CH:MTBE 95:5), 0.3 g of the title compound of m.p. 205-207°C.

15

Example 6: Preparation of [6-chloro-2-(N-phenylhydrazino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]-((S)-1-trifluoromethylethyl)amine [I-62]

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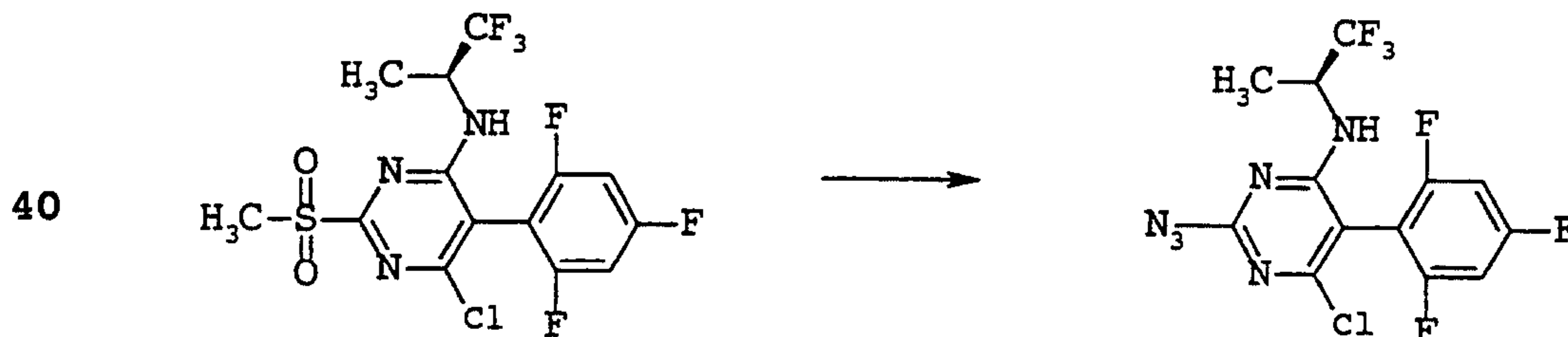
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An ethanolic solution of 0.5 g (1.15 mmol) of sulfone 1 and 0.15 g (1.38 mmol) of phenylhydrazine was refluxed for 14 hours. Cooling, distillative removal of the solvent and chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane:methyl tert-butyl ether [MTBE] 95:5) gave 0.36 g of the title compound.

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Example 7: Preparation of [2-azido-6-chloro-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]-((S)-1-trifluoromethylethyl)amine [I-66]

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A solution of 0.5 g (1.15 mmol) of sulfone 1 and 0.11 g (1.62 mmol) of sodium azide in acetonitrile was refluxed for 2 hours. Cooling, distillative removal of the solvent and

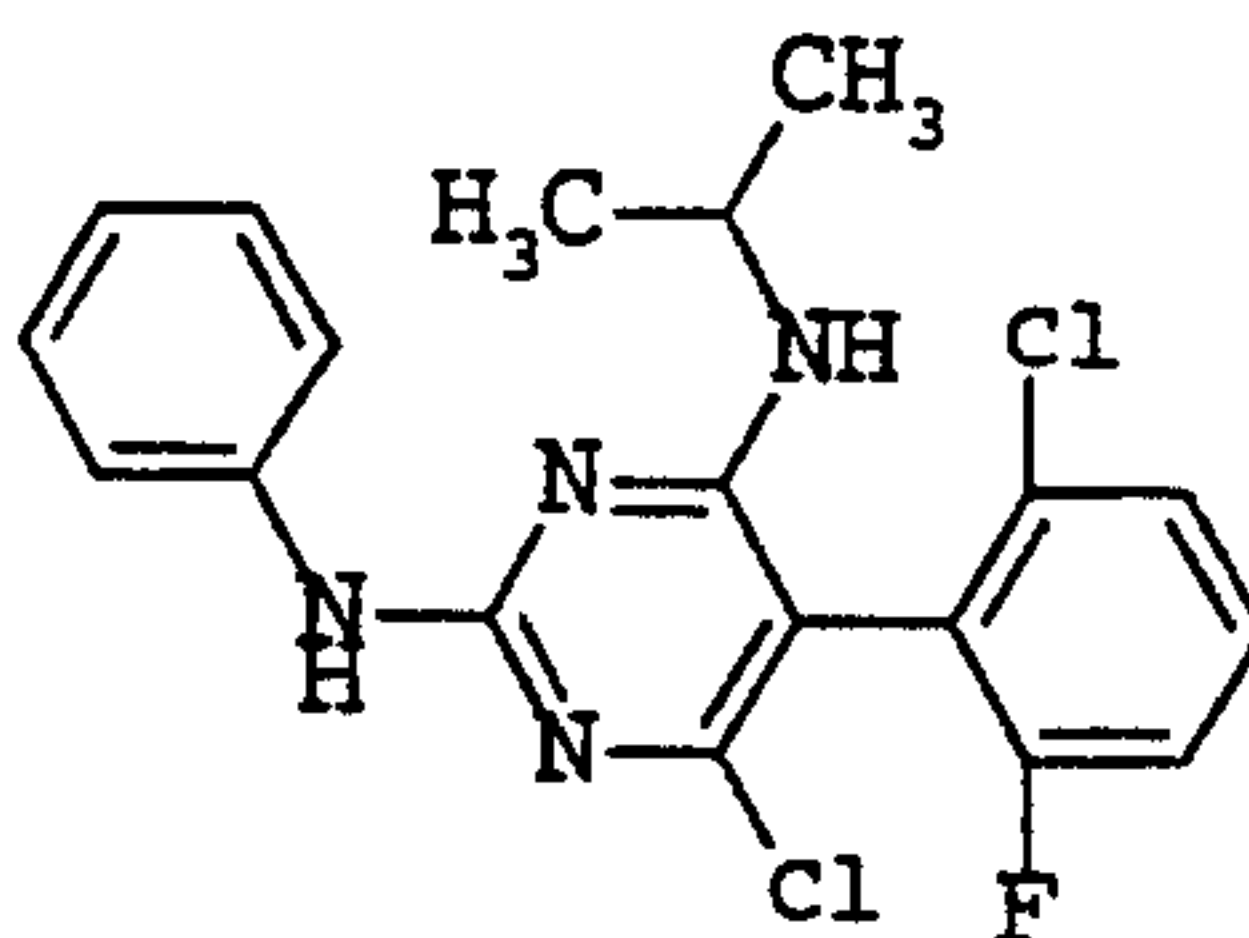
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digestion of the residue with water gave 0.33 g of the title compound of m.p. 152-154°C.

Example 8: Preparation of 6-chloro-5-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-N¹-isopropyl-N²-phenylpyrimidine-2,4-diamine [I-69]

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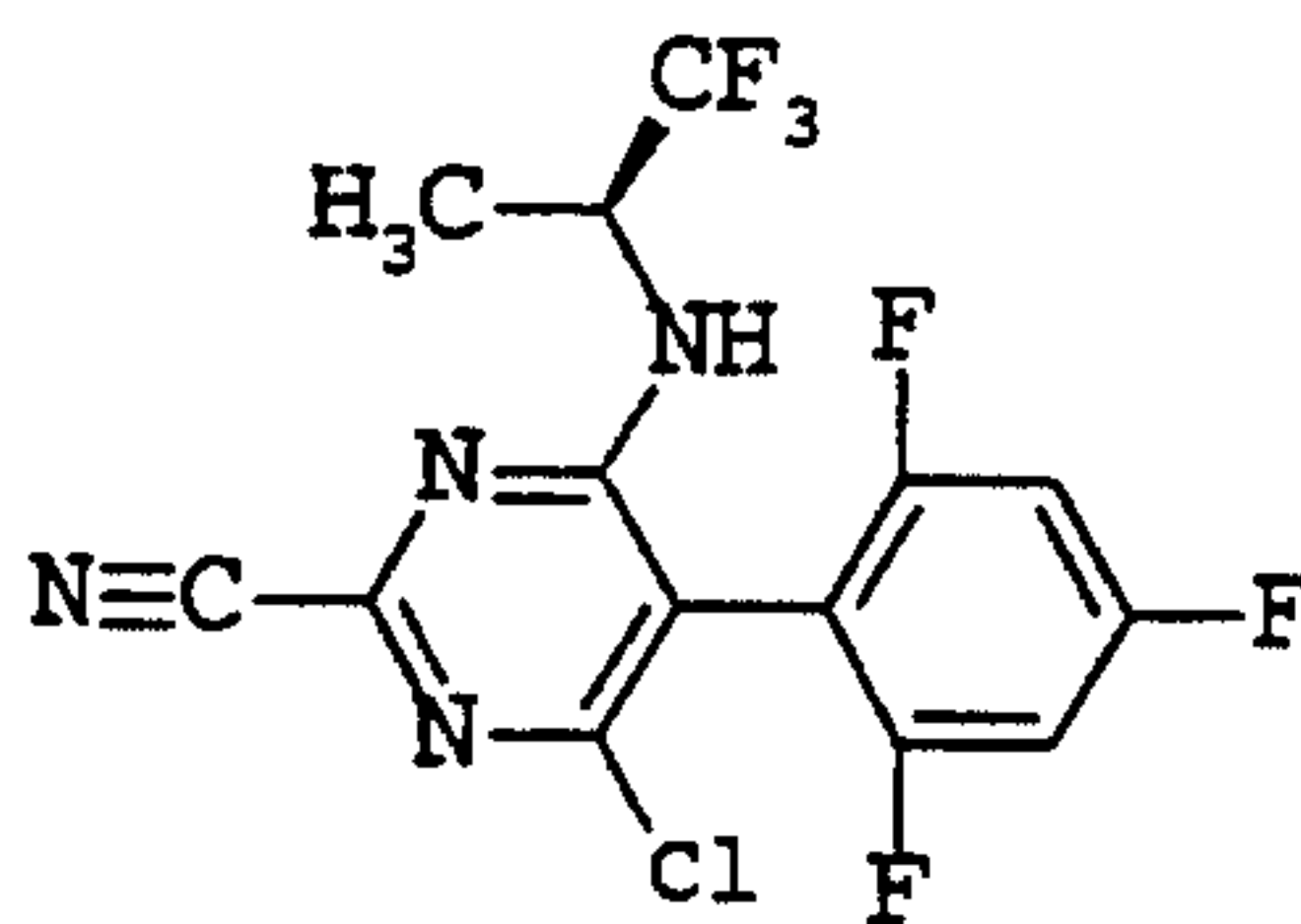


At -70°C, 0.62 g (6.6 mmol) of aniline was added to a suspension of 2.9 g of butyllithium (15% solution in hexane) in 15 ml of tetrahydrofuran [THF], and the mixture was then stirred at -70°C for 1 hour. 1.0 g (2.64 mmol) of [6-chloro-5-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-2-methanesulfonylpyrimidin-4-yl]isopropylamine (abbr. sulfone 3) was added, and the mixture was then warmed to 20-25°C. The reaction mixture was poured into ice-water and acidified with hydrochloric acid. The mixture was extracted with 2 x 40 ml of MTBE, and the combined organic phases gave, after drying and distillative removal of the solvent, 1.0 g of the title compound.

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Example 9: Preparation of 4-chloro-6-((S)-1-trifluoromethylethylamino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidin-2-carbonitrile [I-73]

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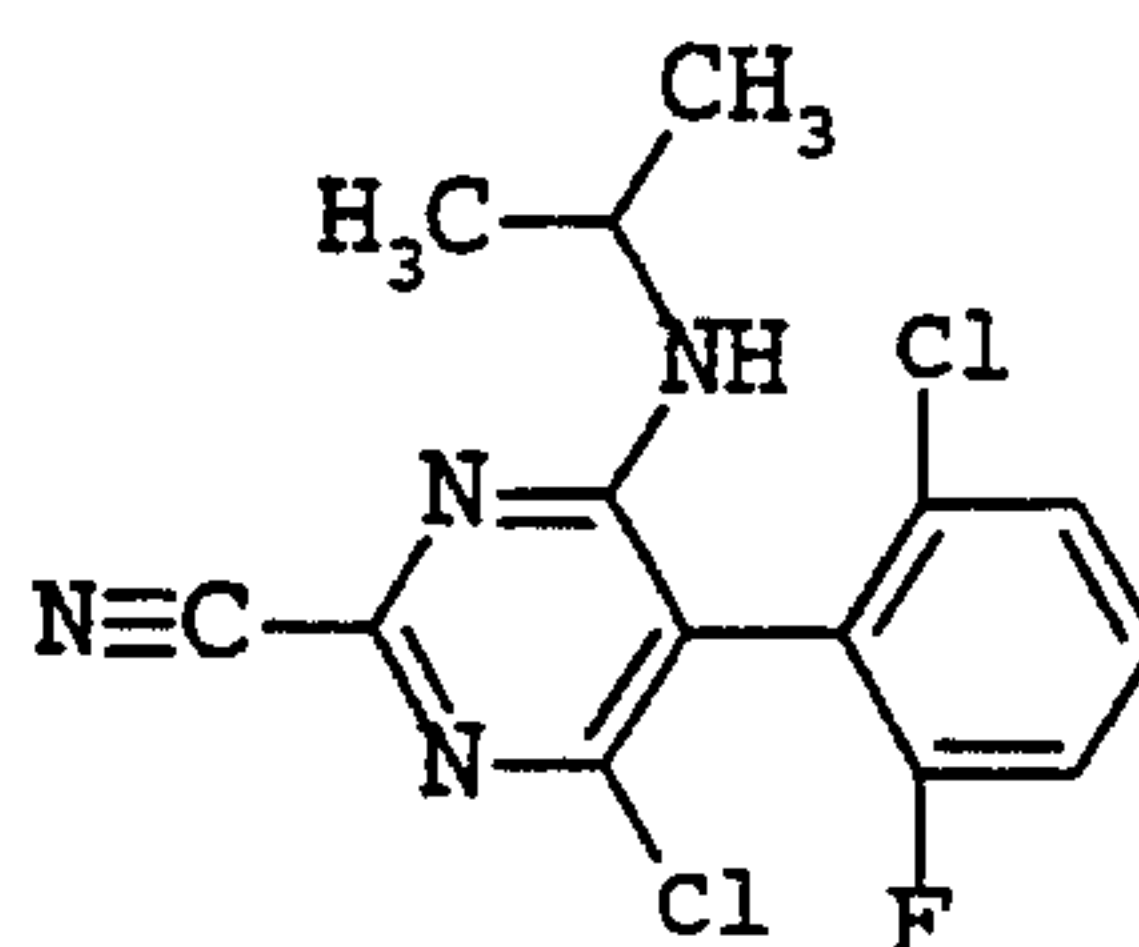
A solution of 0.5 g (1.15 mmol) of sulfone 1 and 0.36 g (2.31 mmol) of tetraethylammonium cyanide in dichloromethane was stirred at 20-25°C for 20 hours. Distillative removal of the solvent and chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane [CH]:MTBE 9:1) gave 0.18 g of the title compound of m.p. 134-136°C.

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Example 10: Preparation of 4-chloro-5-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropylaminopyrimidine-2-carbonitrile [I-74]

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A solution of 1.0 g (2.63 mmol) of sulfone 3 and 0.21 g (3.16 mmol) of potassium cyanide in acetonitrile was stirred at 20-25°C for 5 days. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was digested with MTBE:ethyl acetate [EA] 9:1. Filtration and
15 concentration of the filtrate gave 0.61 g of the title compound of m.p 186-188°C.

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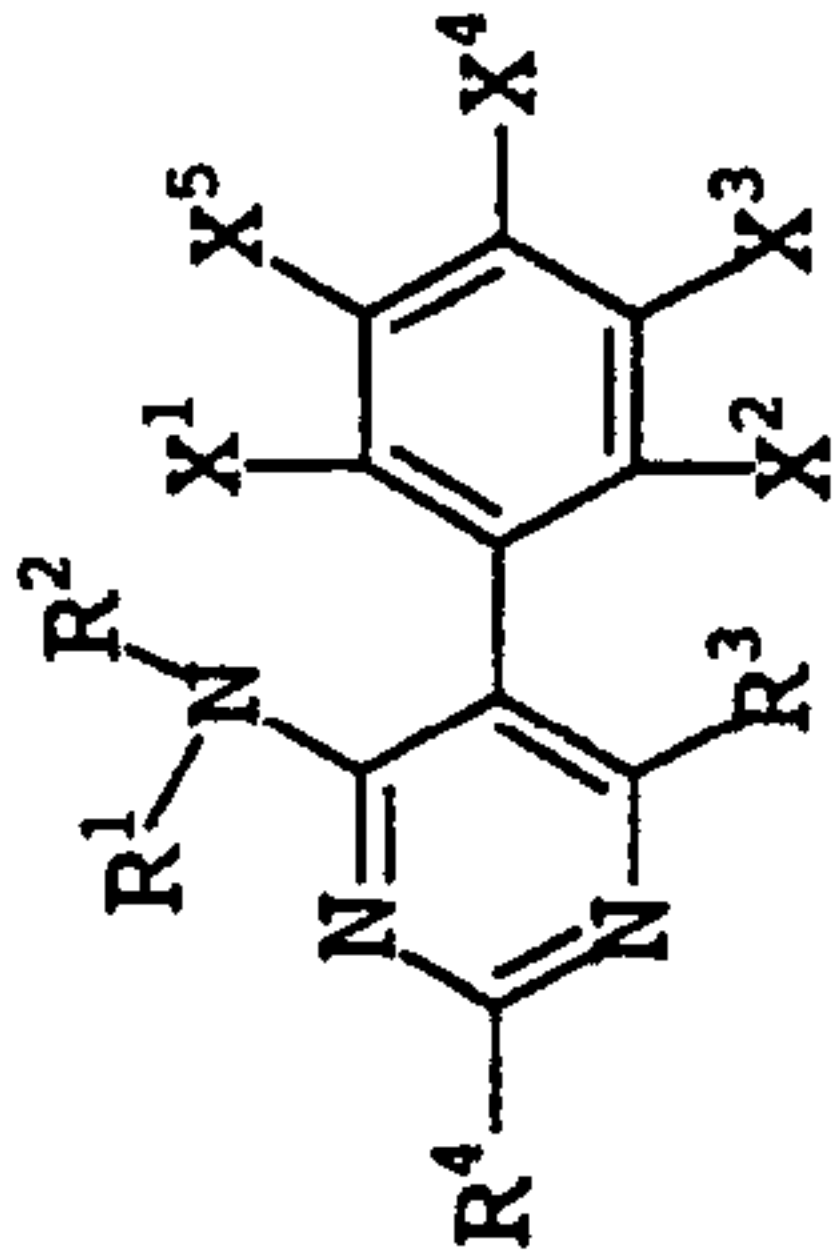
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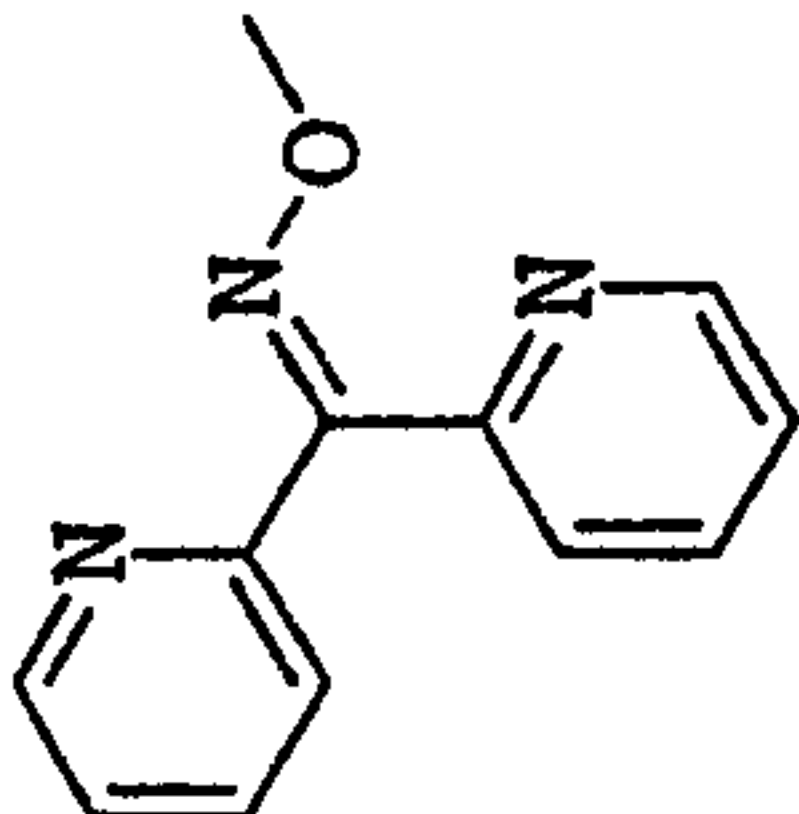
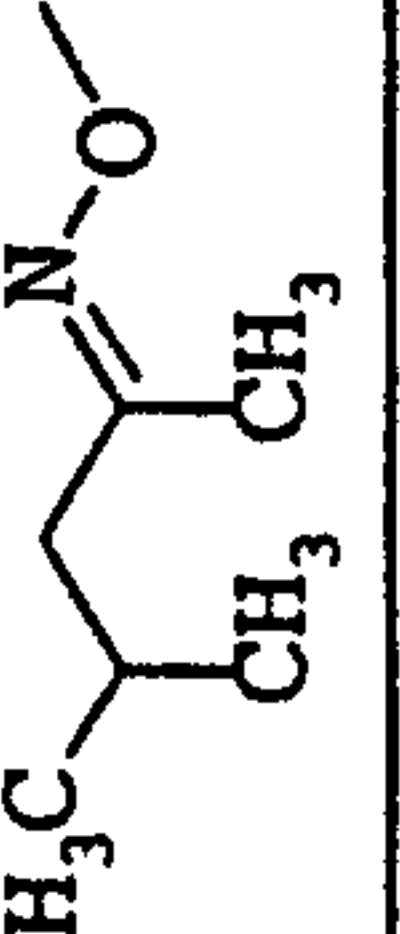
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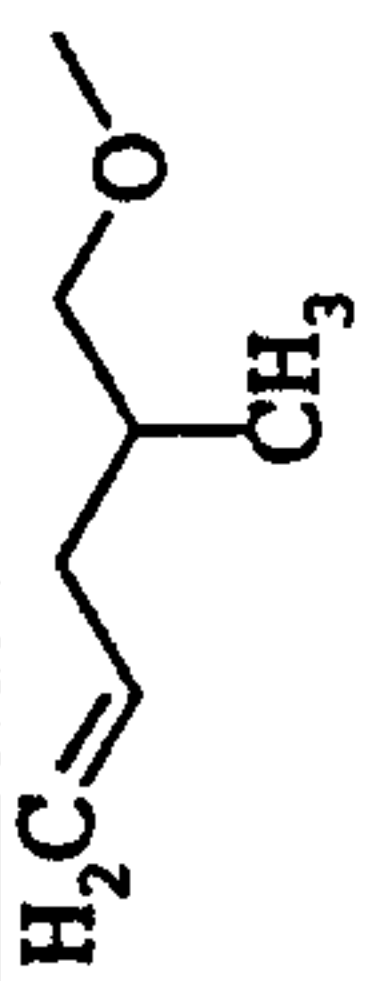
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Table I

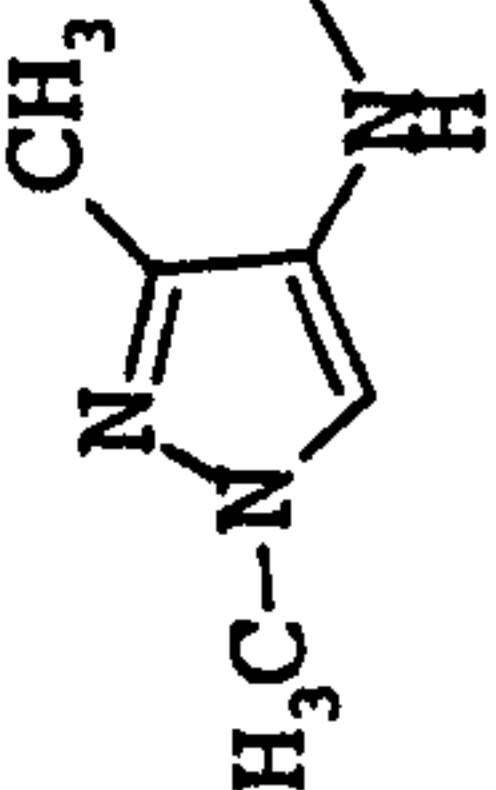


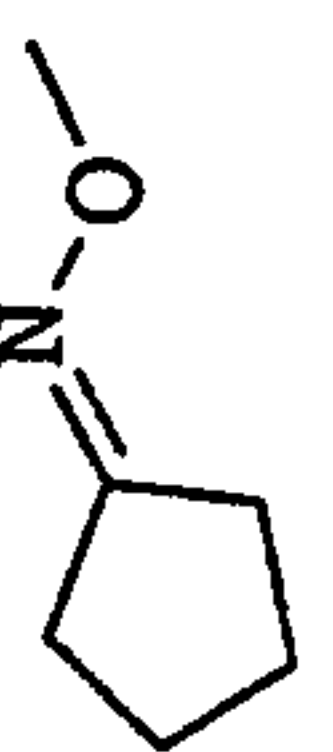
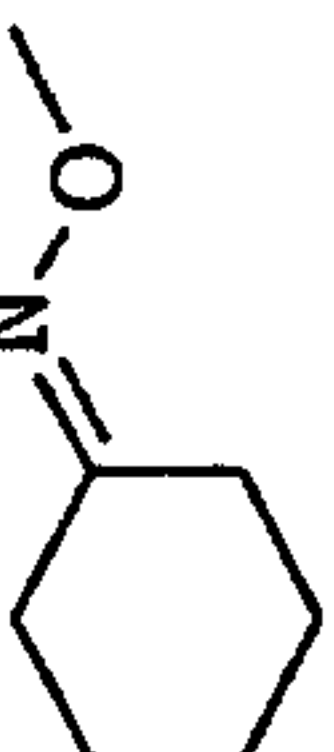
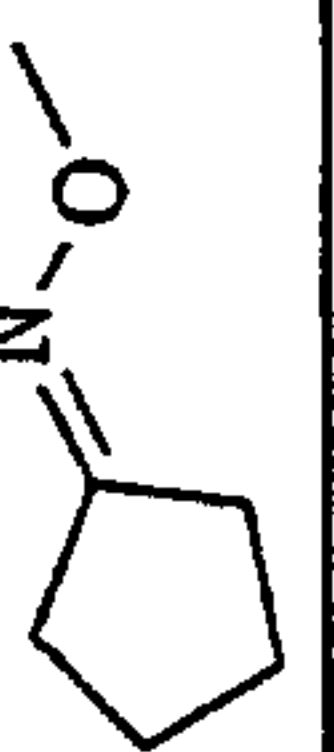
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I-1	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	157-159
I-2	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	88-92
I-3	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	176-179
I-4	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	151-155
I-5	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃)-OCH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	110-112
I-6	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=CHC ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	145-146
I-7	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=CHCH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	139-141
I-8	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	350

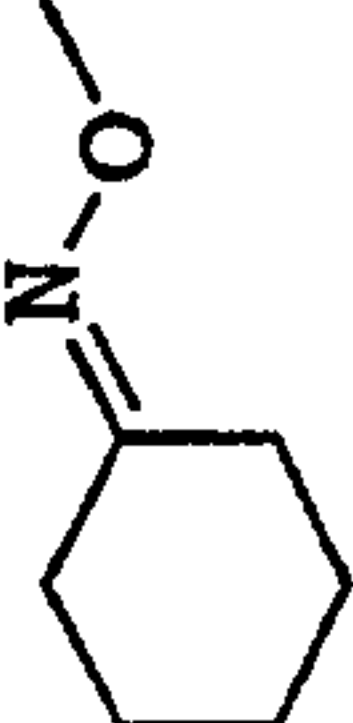
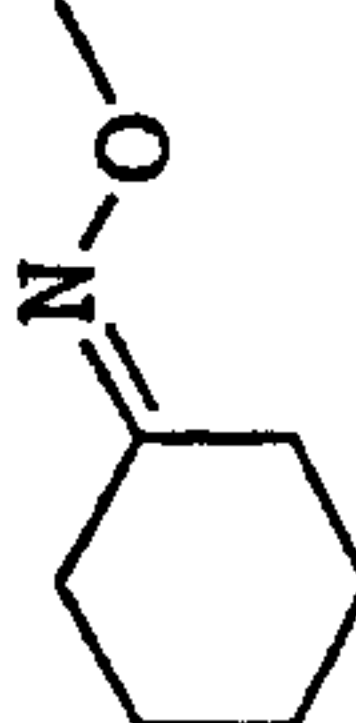
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I-9	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	84-86
I-10	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	68-70
I-11	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=CH(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	F	F	H	F	H	87-90
I-12	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	137-139
I-13	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	147-149
I-14	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-15	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	165-168
I-16	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-17	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	110-112
I-18	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	125-127
I-19	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	116-117
I-20	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	98-100
I-21	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-C(CH ₃) ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	118-121
I-22	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	108-111
I-23	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	129-131
I-24	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	121-129

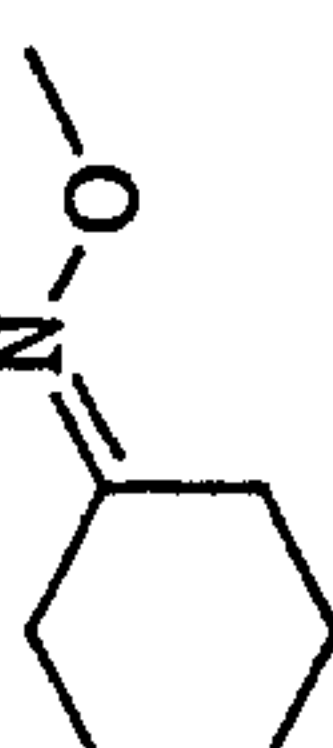
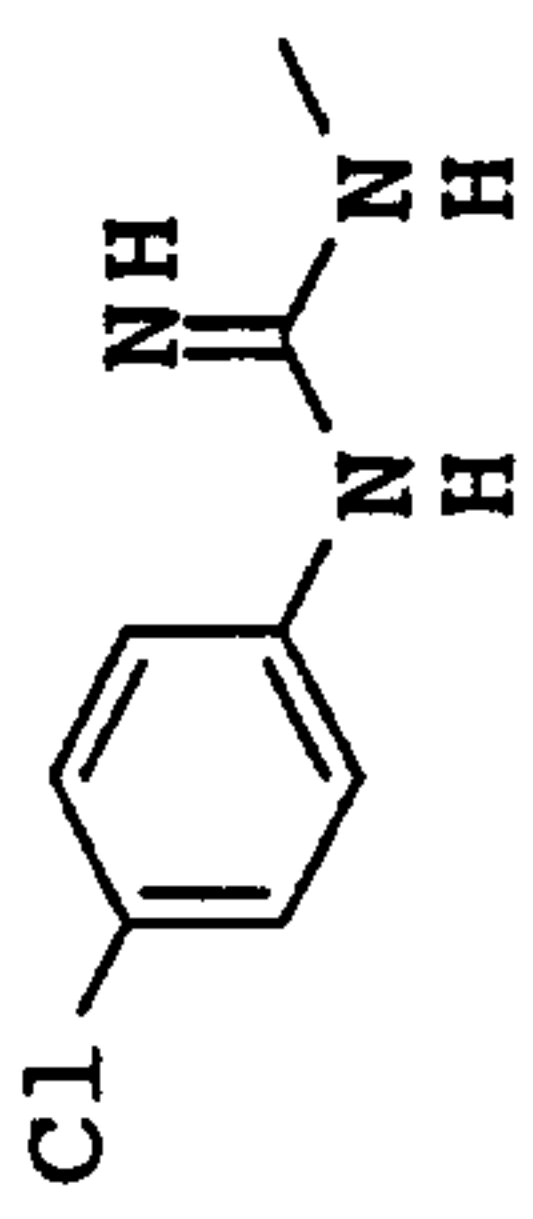
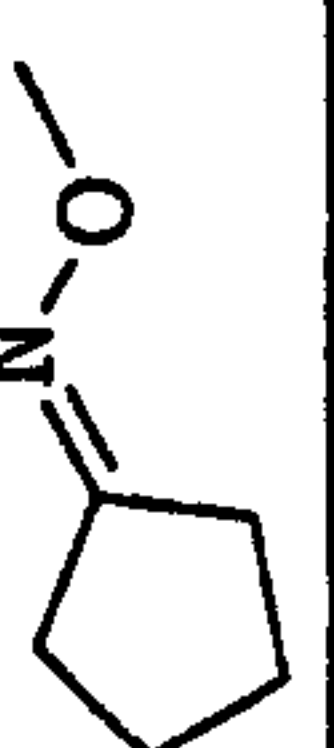
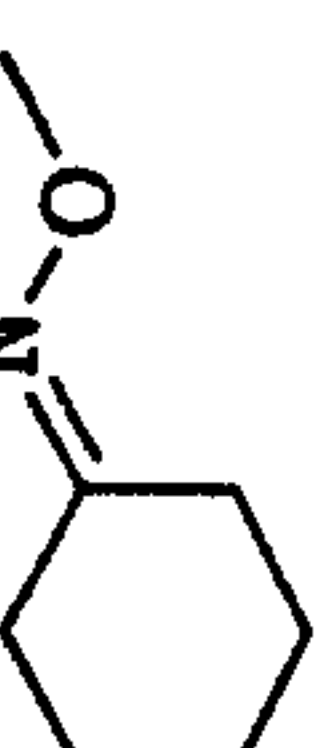
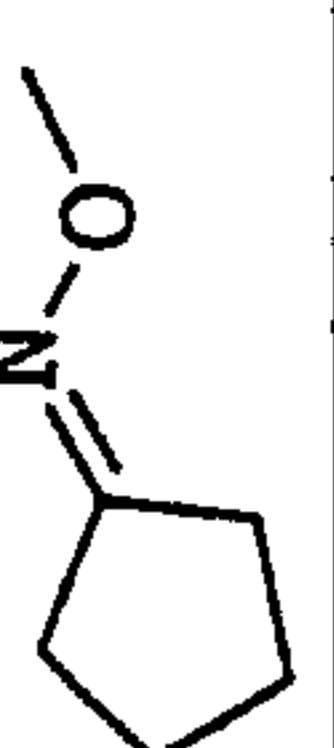
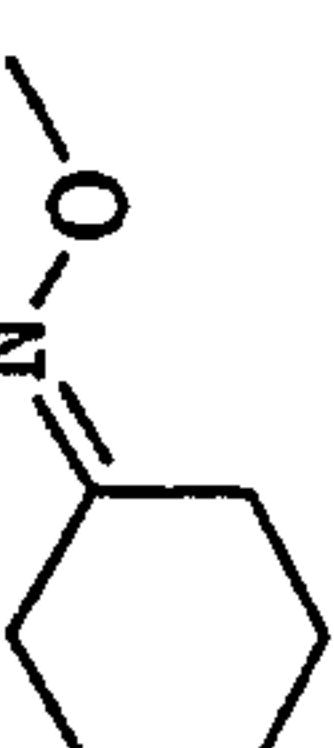
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-25	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	147-149
I-26	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	159-161
I-27	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-HO	Cl	F	H	H	H	164-169
I-28	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-29	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-30	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	112-116
I-31	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	106-110
I-32	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-33	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	104-108
I-34	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	95-98
I-35	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-36	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-37	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	111-113
I-38	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-39	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-C(CH ₃) ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	94-96
I-40	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-41	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	114-117
I-42	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-43	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	68-69

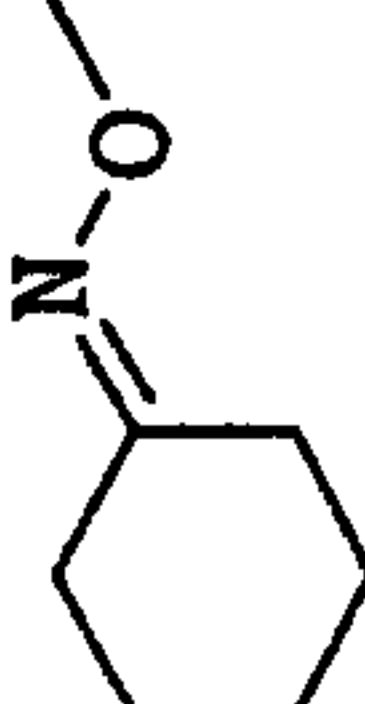
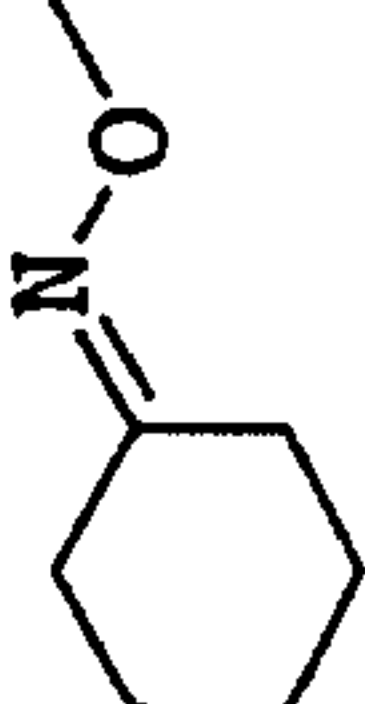
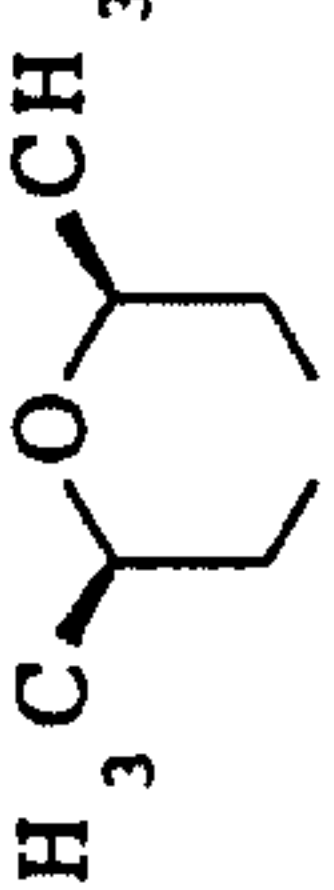
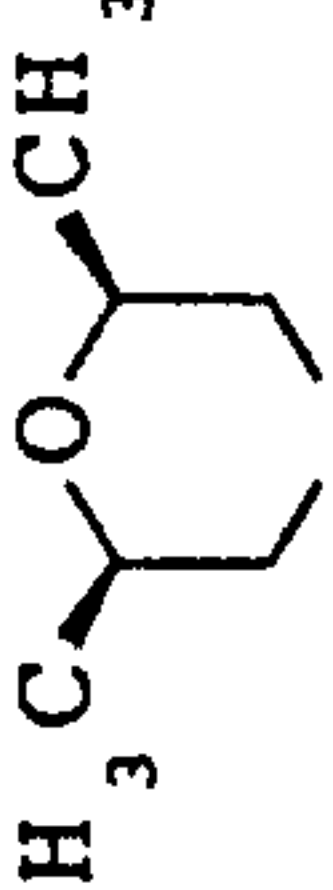
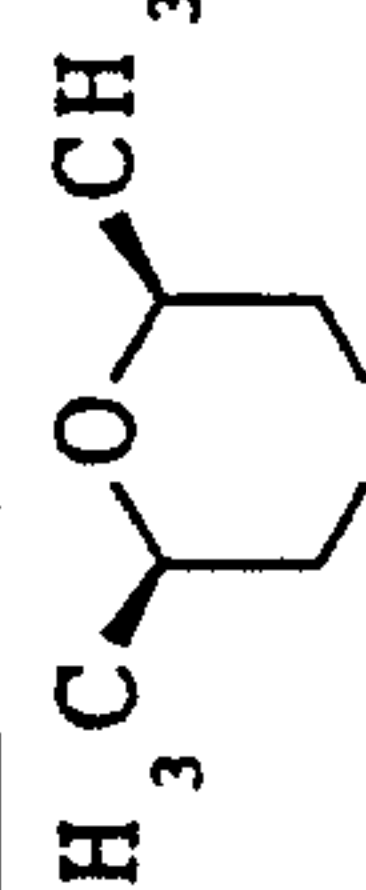
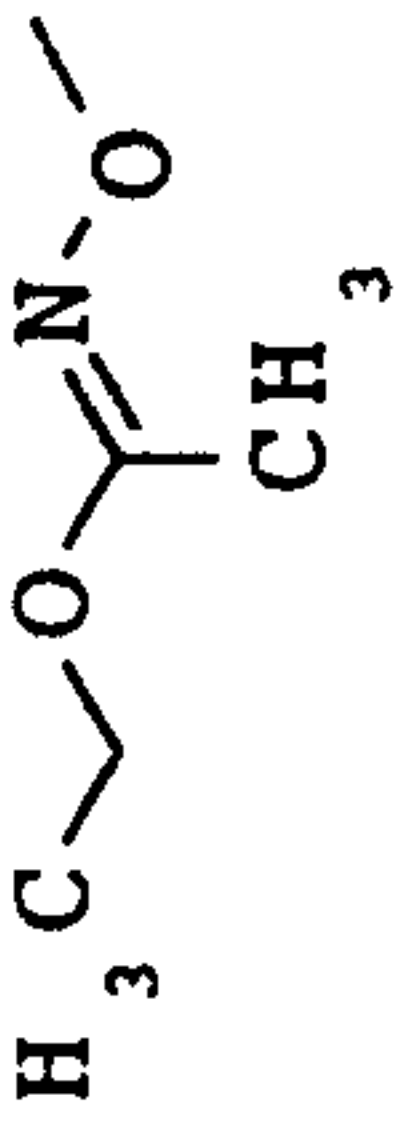
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-44	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	73-76
I-45	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-46	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-C(CH ₃) ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-47	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	64-65
I-48	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	124-126
I-49	CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	oil
I-50	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ -	CH ₂ CH ₂ -	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	oil
I-51	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	oil
I-52	-CH ₂ SCH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	oil
I-53	CH ₂ -Ph	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	135-137
I-54	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃)-N=C(CF ₃)CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-55	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃)-N=C(CH ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-56	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-N=C(CF ₃)CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	205-207
I-57	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-N=C(CH ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	185-187
I-58	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-N=C(CF ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	84-87
I-59	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-N=CH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	138-140
I-60	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃)-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	205-208
I-61	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃)-N=CH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	152-155
I-62	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-NH-NH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	oil

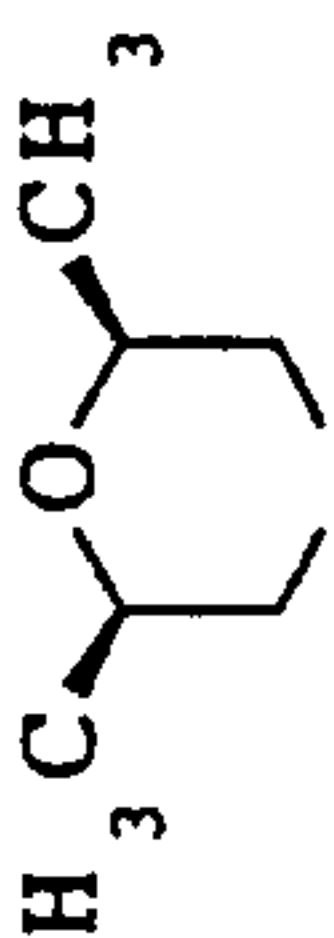
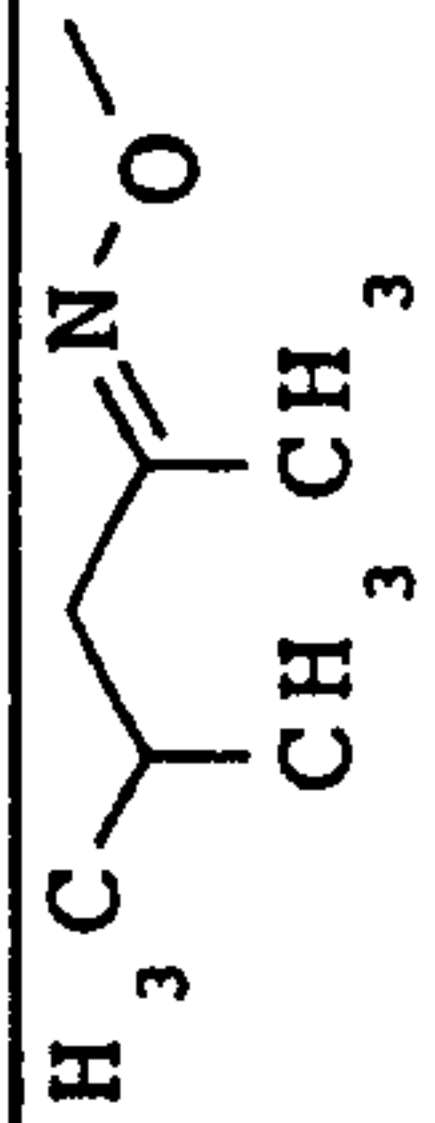
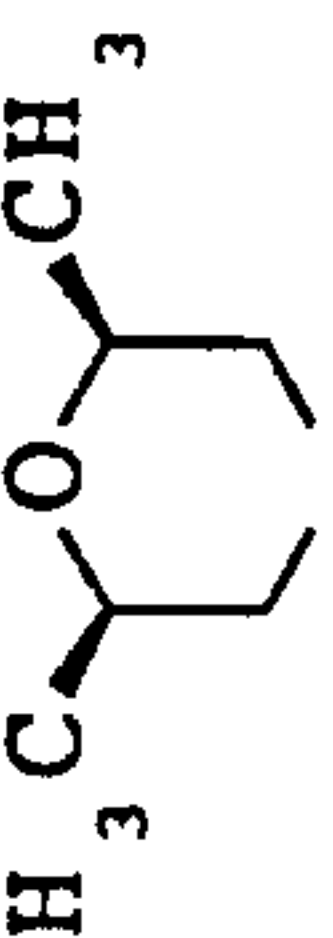
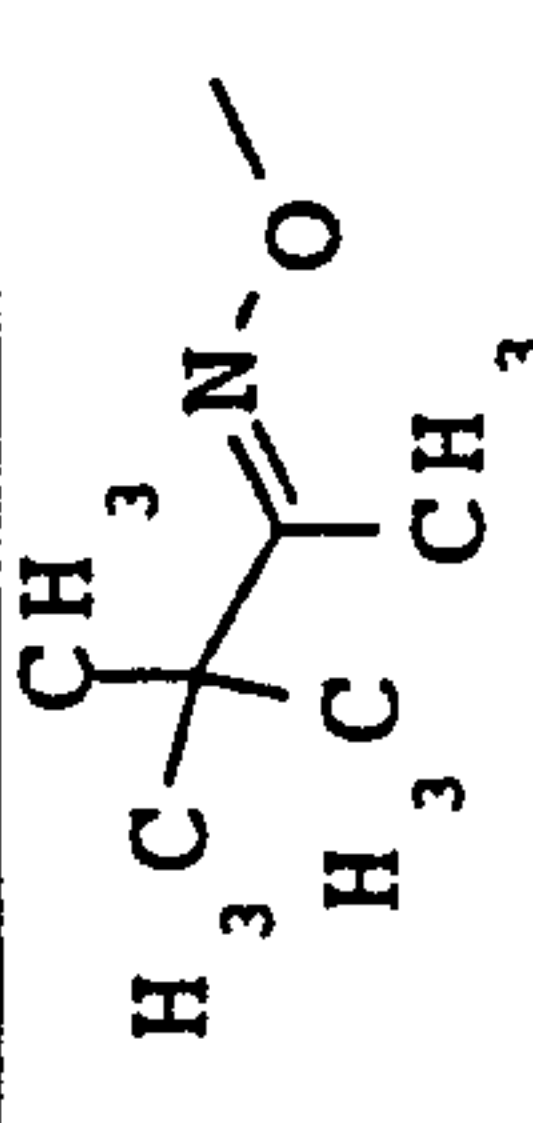
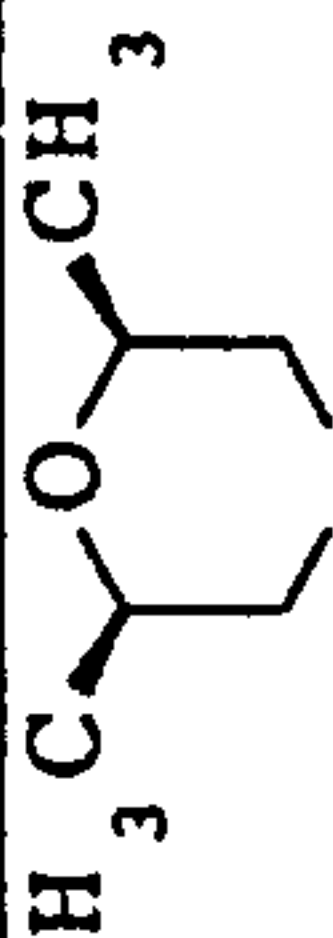
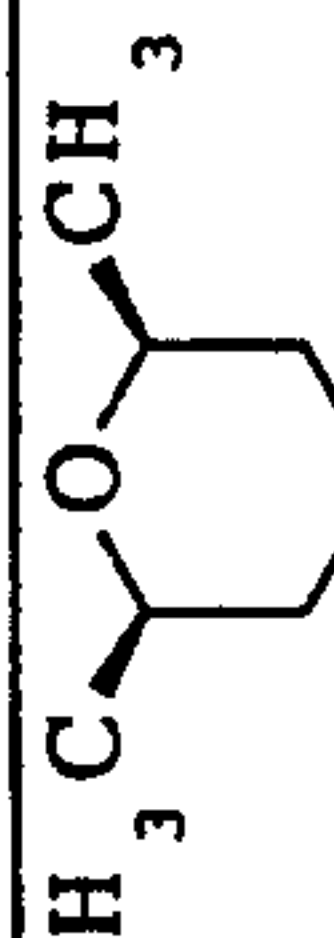
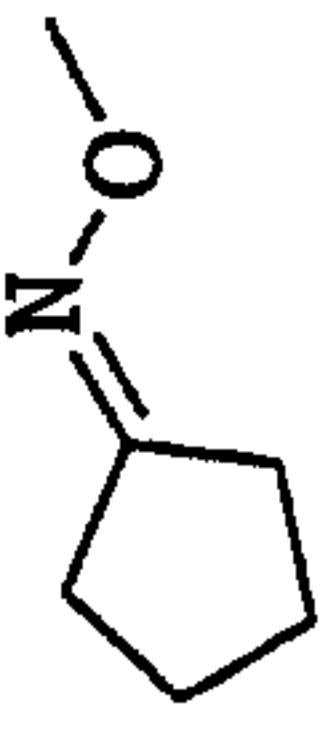
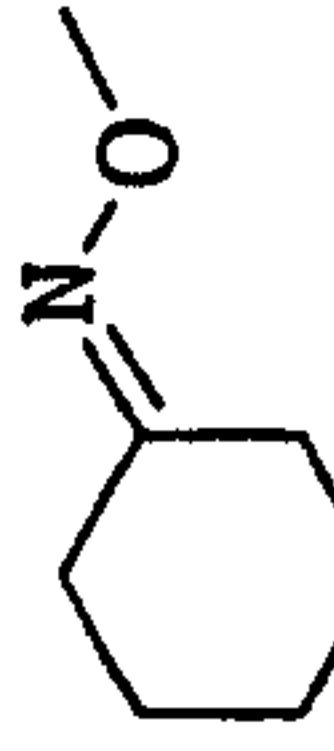
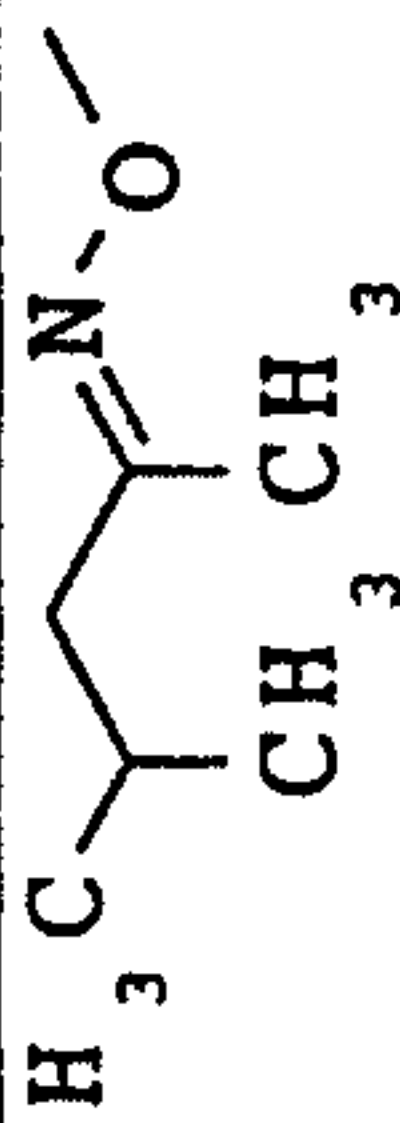
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-63	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	132-134
I-64	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃)-NH ₂	F	F	H	F	H	126-128
I-65	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-NH-NH-CH ₂ CF ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-66	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N ₃	F	F	H	F	H	152-154
I-67	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	91-94
I-68	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-OCH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	151-153
I-69	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-C ₆ H ₅	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-70	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl		Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-71	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-NHCH(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	107-109
I-72	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-N(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-73	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-CN	F	F	H	F	H	134-136
I-74	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-CN	Cl	F	H	H	H	186-188
I-75	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	83-85
I-76	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	87-90
I-77	CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃	Cl	-CH ₃	H	H	F	H	H	75-77
I-78	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-79	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil

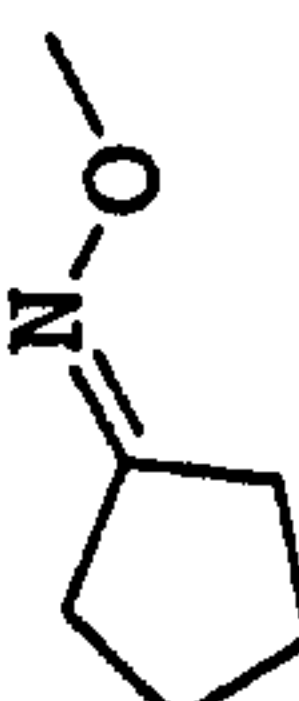
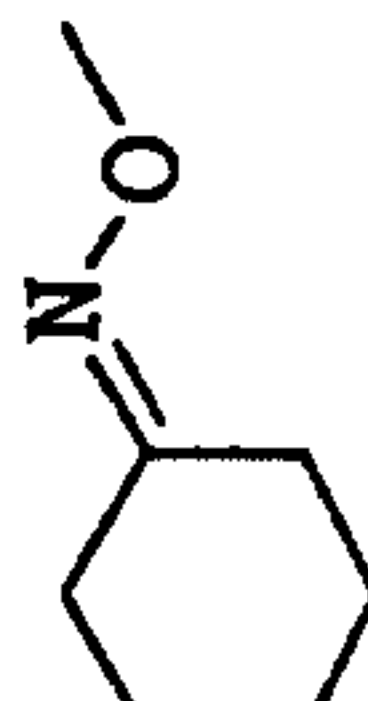
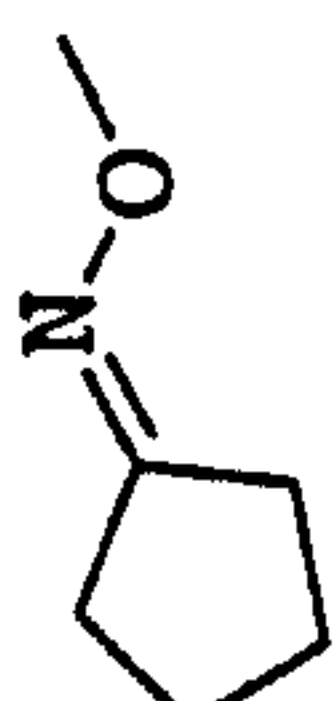
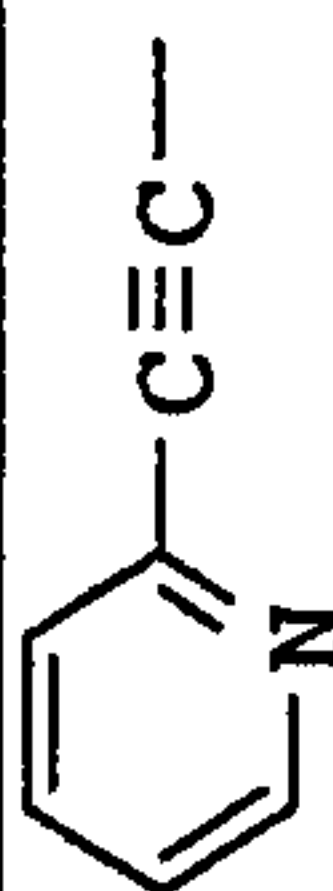
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-80	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-81	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	94-96
I-82	C(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	91
I-83	C(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	180
I-84	C(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	157
I-85	C(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=CH(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	F	F	H	F	H	159
I-86	C(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	H	Cl	-CN	F	F	H	F	H	113-118
I-87	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	H	Cl	-CF ₃	F	F	H	OCH ₃	H	oil
I-88	-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-89	-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-90	-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-91	-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-NH-C(=NH)CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-92	-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-NH-C(=NH)CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-93	-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)-		Cl	-NH-C(=NH)CH ₃	F	H	H	CH ₃	H	oil
I-94	-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-NH-C(=NH)CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H	oil
I-95	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-CN	F	F	H	F	H	99-105

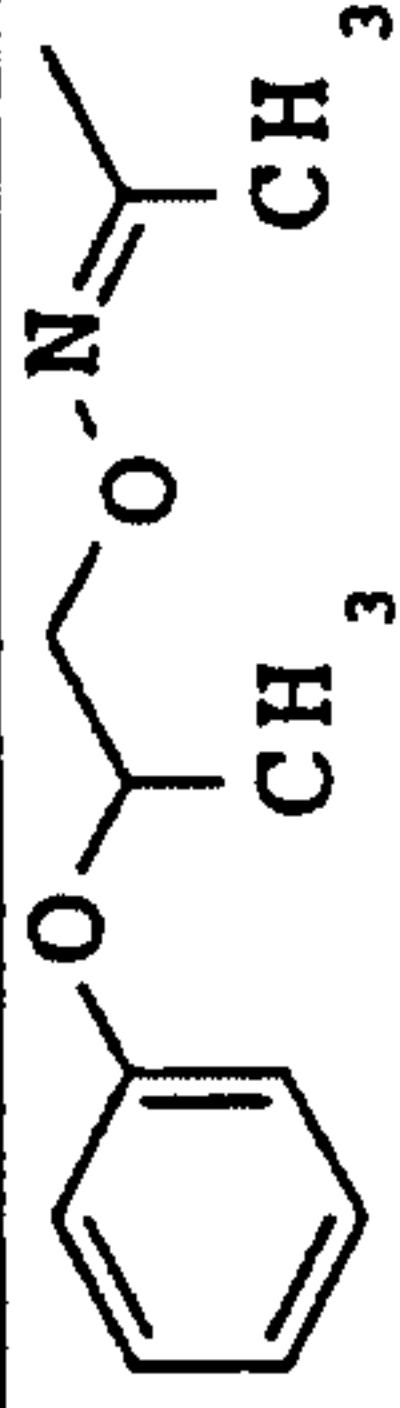
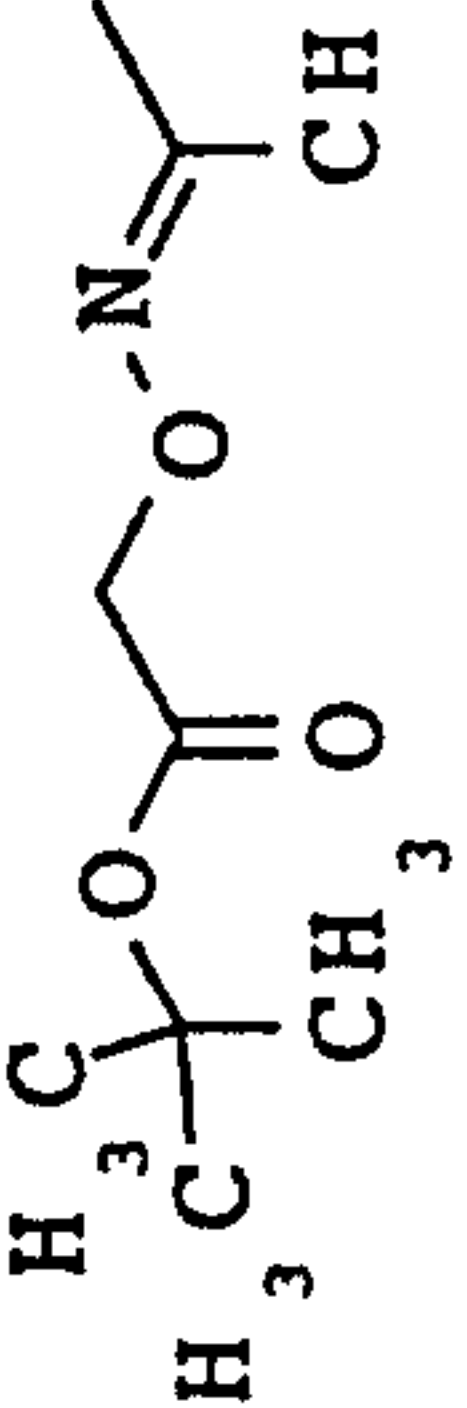
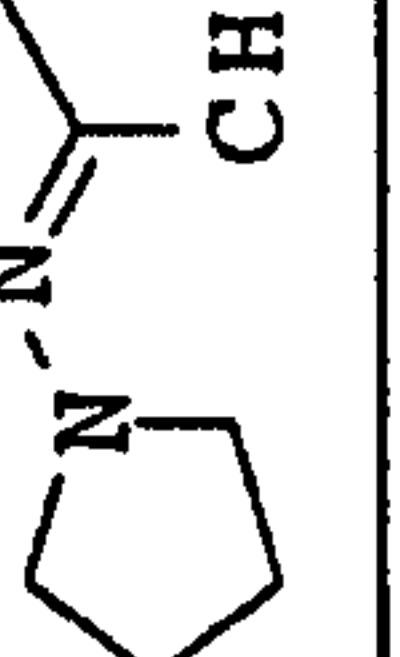
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-96	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	120-123
I-97	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	106-109
I-98	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	120-123
I-99	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-OH	F	F	H	F	H	84-101
I-100	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-CN	F	F	H	F	H	156-158
I-101	(S)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-C(=NH)CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-102	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-103	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl		Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-104	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl		Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-105	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃)-OCH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-106	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-ON=CH-C ₆ H ₅	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-107	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-N=CH(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	Cl	H	H	F	H	127
I-108	(R)-C(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-CF ₃	F	F	H	OCH ₃	H	oil
I-109	-(CH ₂) ₅ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	98-102
I-110	-(CH ₂) ₅ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil

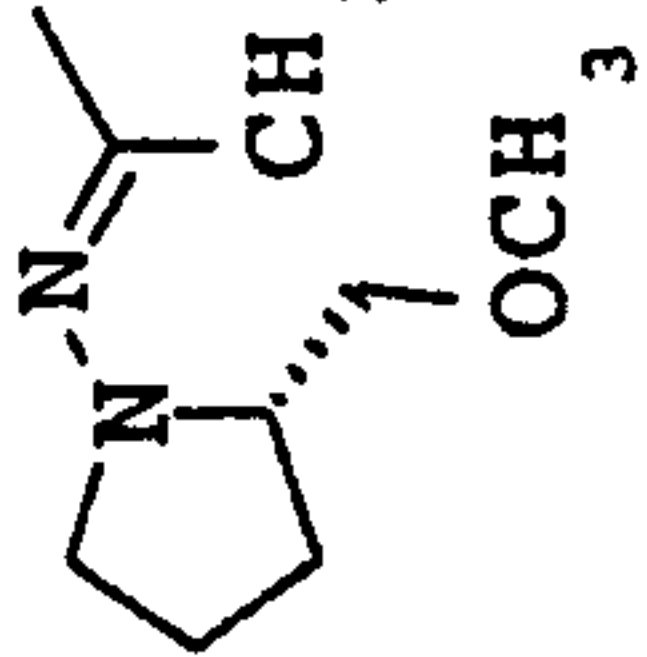
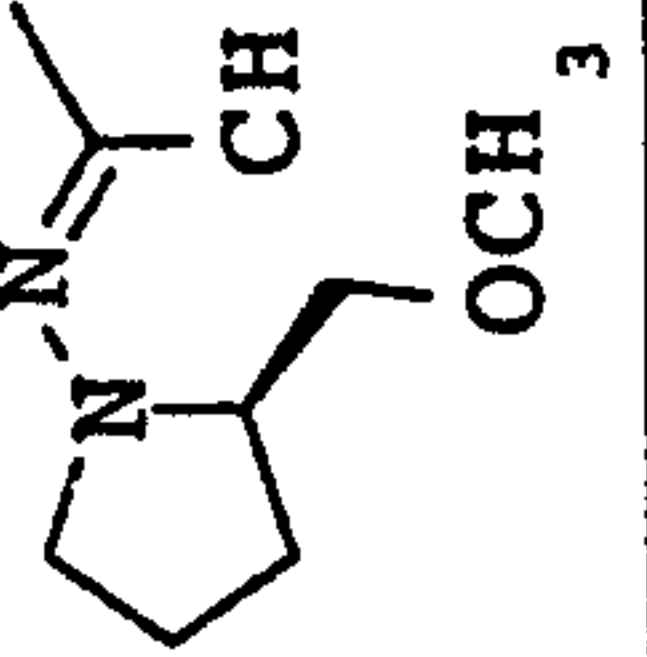
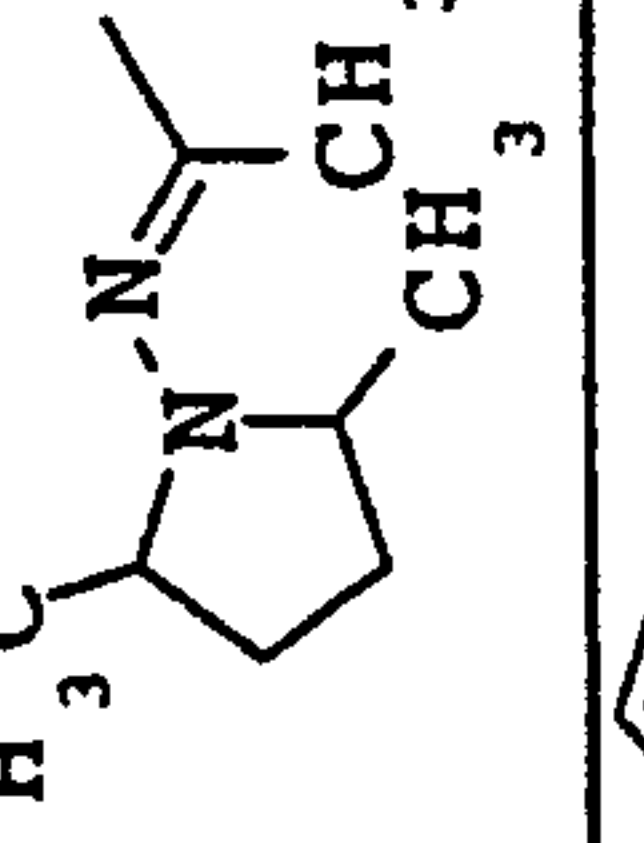
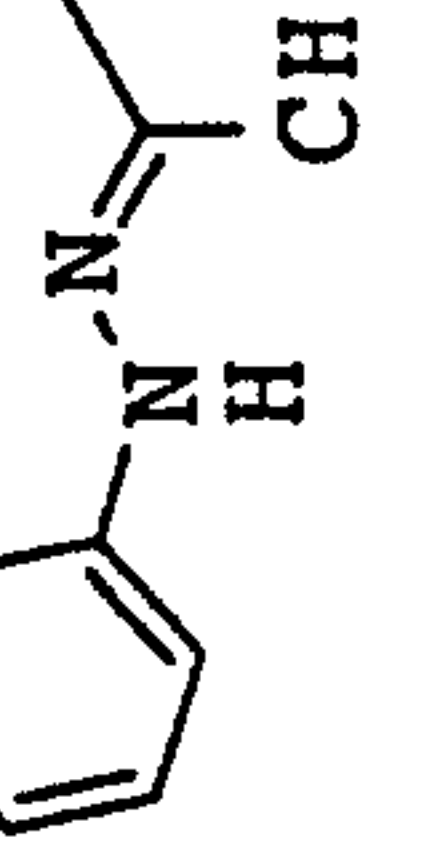
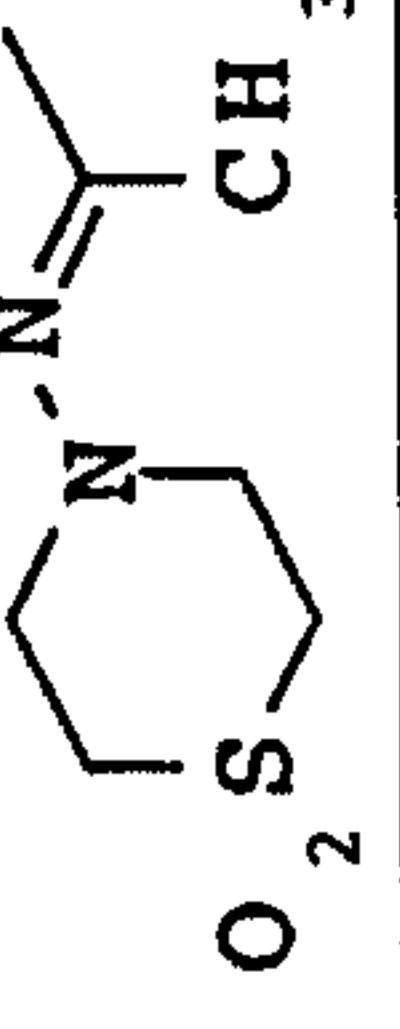
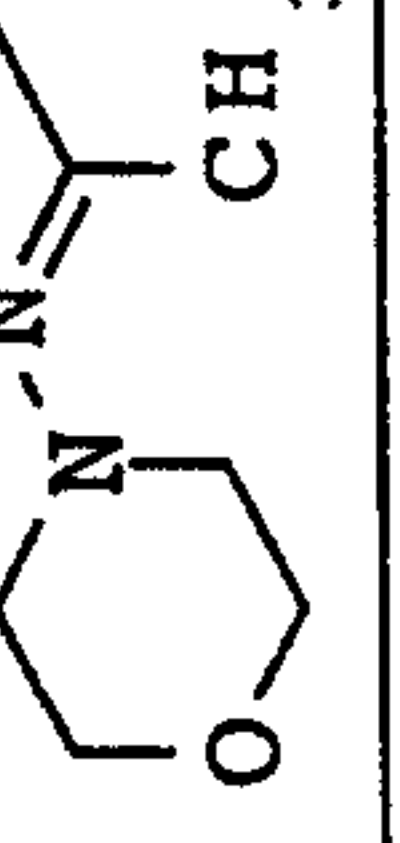
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-111	-(CH ₂) ₅ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-112	-(CH ₂) ₅ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-113	-(CH ₂) ₅ -		Cl	-NH-C(=O)CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	123-125
I-114	CH(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	133
I-115	CH(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	155
I-116	CH(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	146
I-117	CH(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-CN	F	F	H	F	H	126-129
I-118	-(CH ₂) ₃ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-119	-(CH ₂) ₃ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-120	-(CH ₂) ₃ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-121	-(CH ₂) ₃ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ -		Cl	-CN	F	F	H	F	H	107-109
I-122	-(CH ₂) ₃ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ -		Cl	-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-123	-(CH ₂) ₂ SO ₂ (CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	141-149

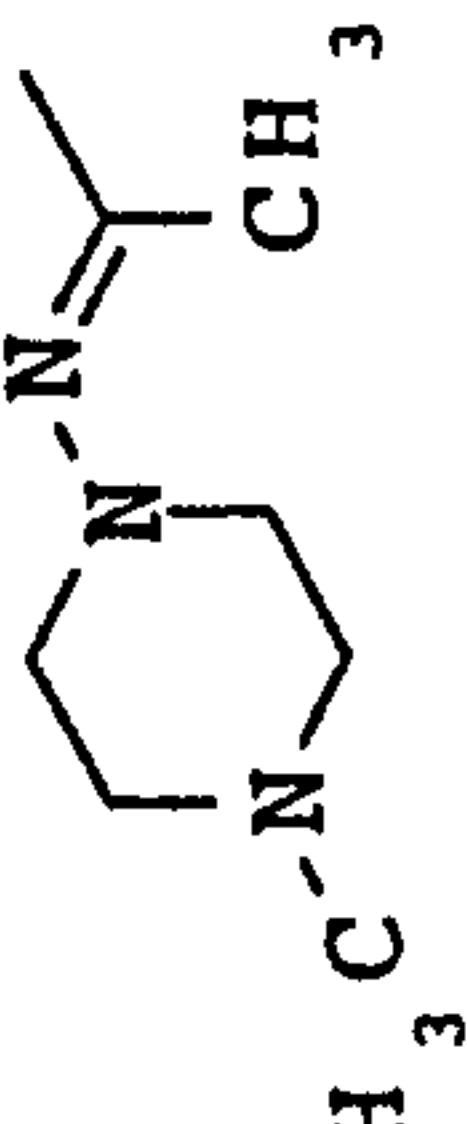
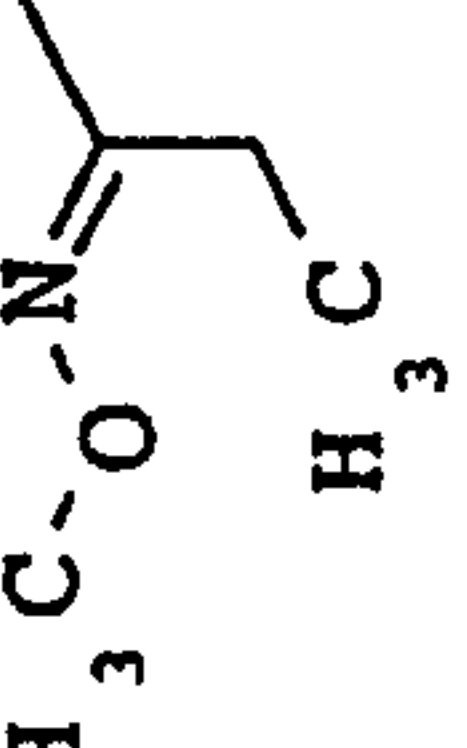
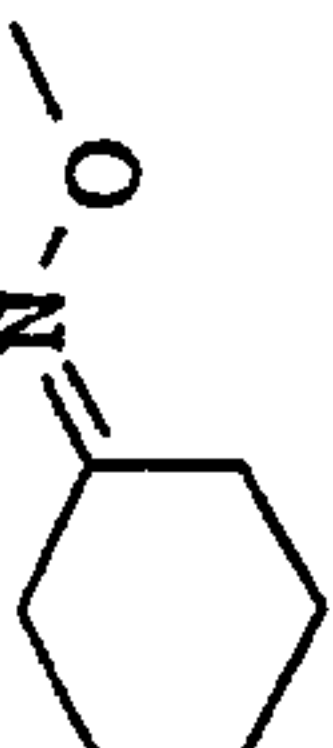
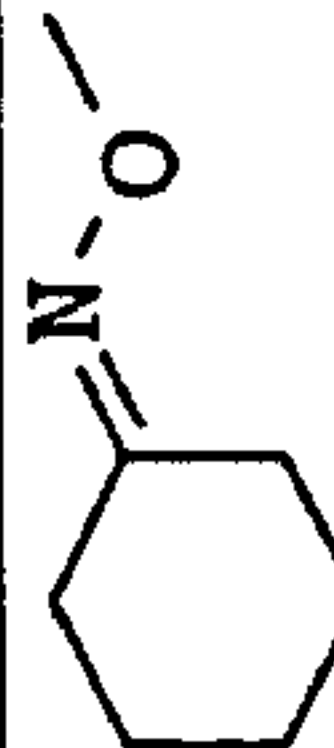
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-124	-(CH ₂) ₂ SO ₂ (CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	179-188
I-125	-(CH ₂) ₂ SO ₂ (CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	181-191
I-126	-(CH ₂) ₂ SO ₂ (CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-NH-C(=NH)CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-127	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH=CHCH ₂ -		Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-128	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH=CHCH ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-129	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH=CHCH ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-130	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH=CHCH ₂ -		Cl	CN	F	F	H	F	H	89-98
I-131			Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	82-90
I-132			Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-133			Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-134			Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil

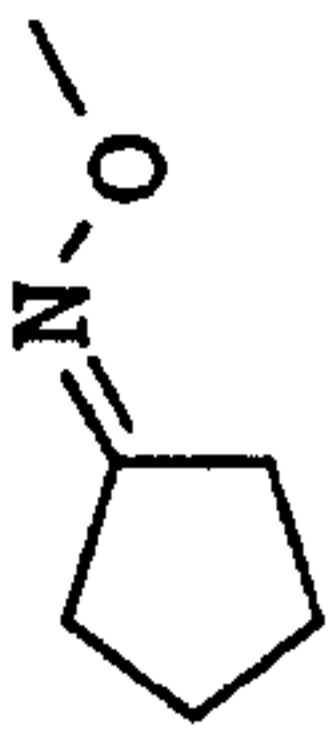
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-135			Cl		F	F	H	F	H	96
I-136			Cl		F	F	H	F	H	72
I-137			Cl	-ON=CH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	125
I-138			Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	119
I-139			Cl	-O-N=CH(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	F	F	H	F	H	154
I-140	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	H	oil
I-141	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	98-102
I-142	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		CH ₃	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-143	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-144	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-145	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-146	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃)-OCH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	70
I-147	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-ON=CH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-148	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	96
I-149	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=CH(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	F	H	H	F	H	128
I-150	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		OCH ₃	-ON=C(CH ₃)-OCH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-151	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		OCH ₃		CH ₃	H	H	F	H	105
I-152	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		OCH ₃		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-153	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		OCH ₃		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-154	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		OCH ₃	-ON=CH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-155	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		OCH ₃	-O-N=CH(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	F	H	H	F	H	oil
I-156	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-OH	F	F	H	F	H	239-242
I-157	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-158	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-159	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		OCH ₃	-CN	F	F	H	F	H	106-124
I-160	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CN	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-161	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil

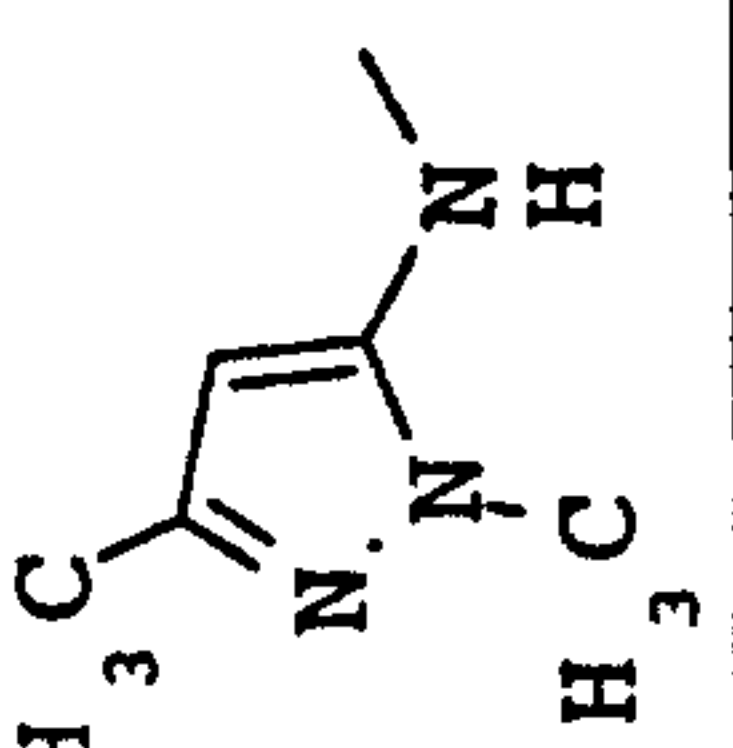
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-162	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-OCH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	117
I-163	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-OCH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-164	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-O(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-165	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-OCH(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-166	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-O(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-167	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-OC(CH ₃) ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-168	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-OCH ₂ CH=CHCl	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-169	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-OCH ₂ CH=CH ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-170	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-OCH ₂ CCl=CH ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-171	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-O(CH ₂) ₂ OCH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-172	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-173	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-174	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-NH-C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-175	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-176	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil

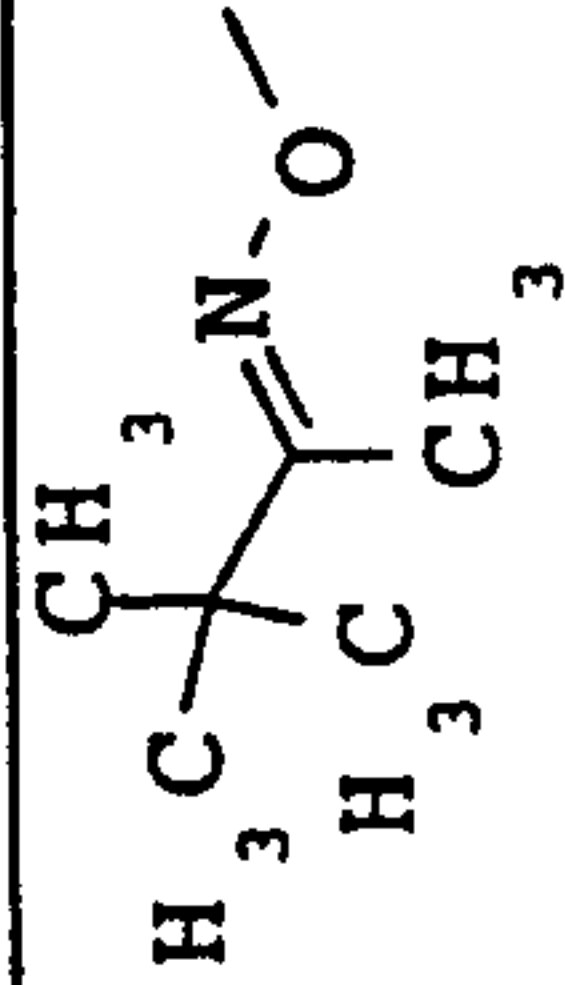
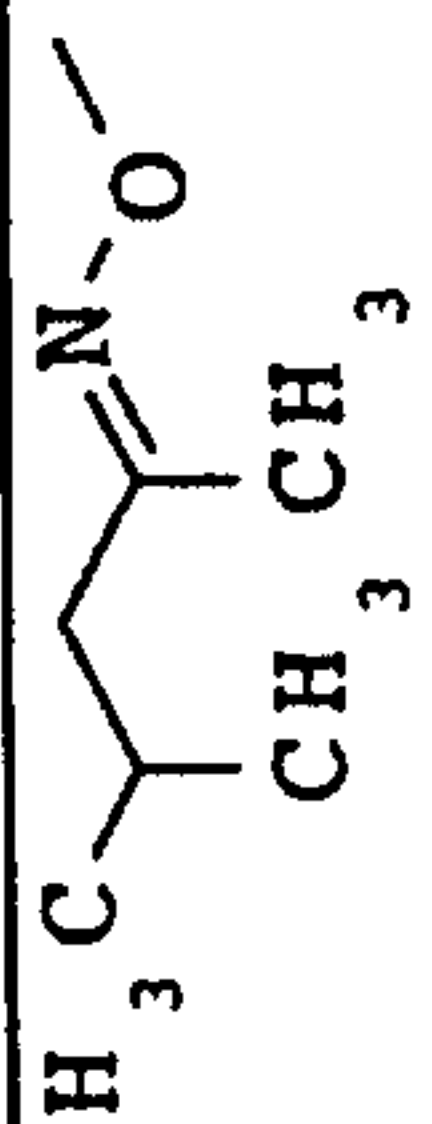
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-177	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-178	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-179	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-180	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-181	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(CH ₃)=N-N(CH ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-182	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-183	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil

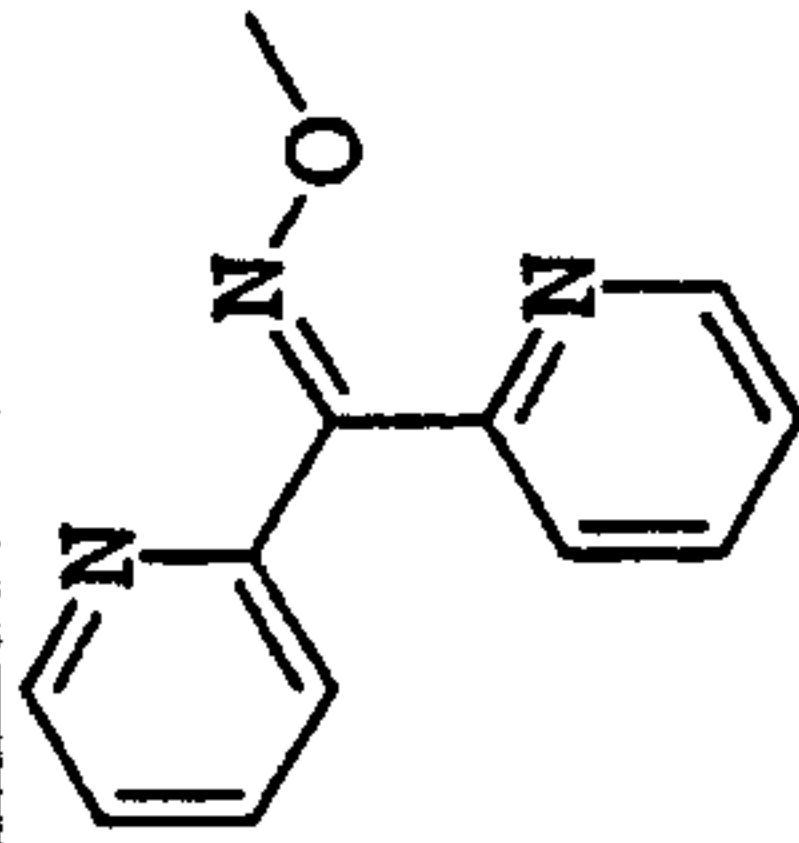
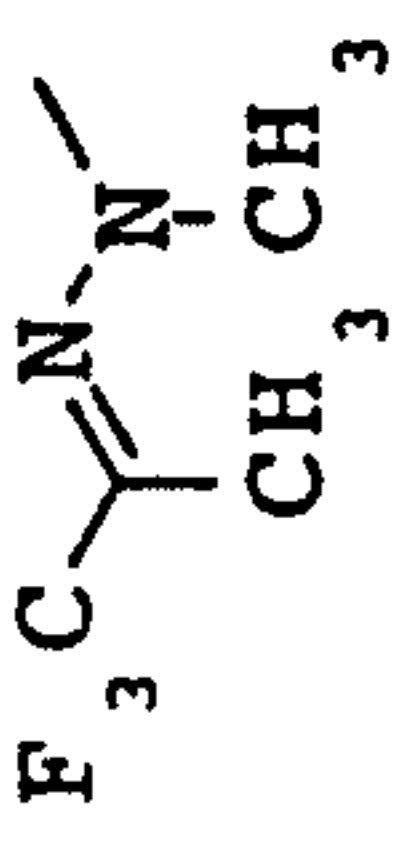
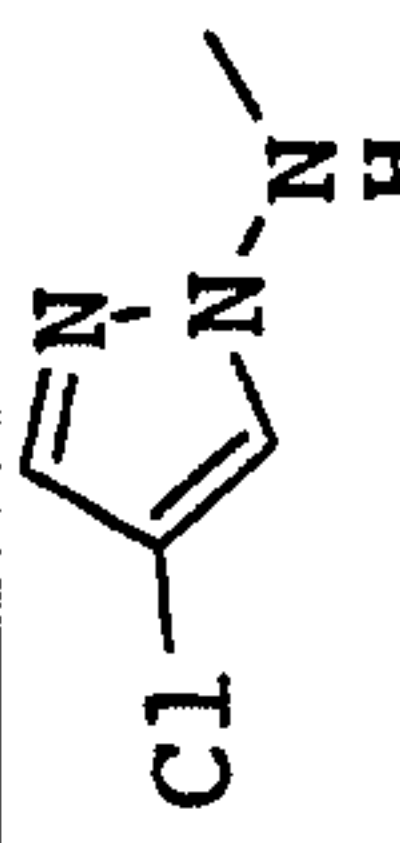
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-184	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-185	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(NH ₂)=N-OH	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-186	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-C(NH ₂)=N-OCH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-187	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-188	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CN	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	H	oil
I-189	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	OCH ₃	H	oil
I-190	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	OCH ₃	H	oil
I-191	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	F	H	OCH ₃	H	oil
I-192	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CN	F	F	H	OCH ₃	H	oil
I-193	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CF ₃	F	F	H	OCH ₃	H	oil
I-194	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	109
I-195	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-196	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		Cl	F	H	H	H	oil

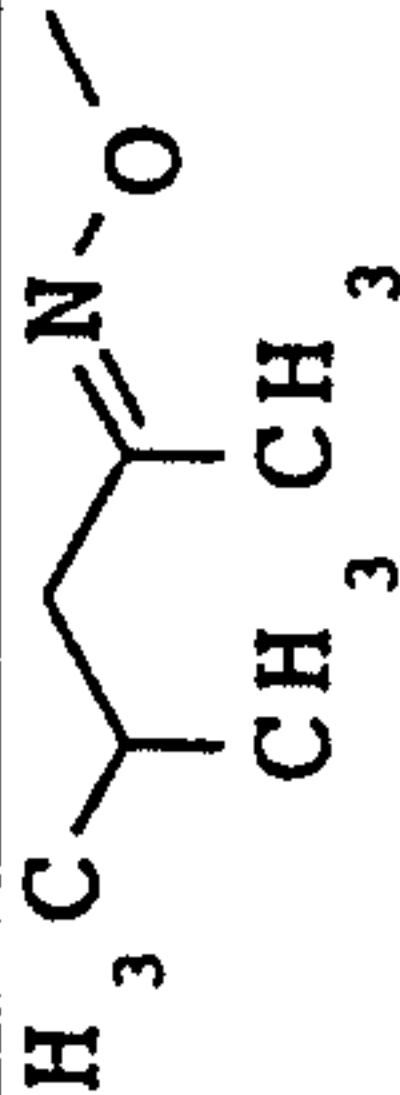
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-197	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=CH(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	Cl	F	H	H	H	126
I-198	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-OH	Cl	F	H	H	H	164-169
I-199	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-200	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-201	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-NHCH ₂ CH ₂ N(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	107-109
I-202	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-N(CH ₃ CH ₂) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-203	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-204	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-205	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-206	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CN	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-207	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	oil
I-208	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	H	H	CH ₃	H	oil
I-209	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	H	H	CH ₃	H	136
I-210	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	H	H	CH ₃	H	oil
I-211	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-CN	F	H	H	CH ₃	H	95-97
I-212	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		OCH ₃	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	H	H	CH ₃	H	oil
I-213	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	H	H	CH ₃	H	oil

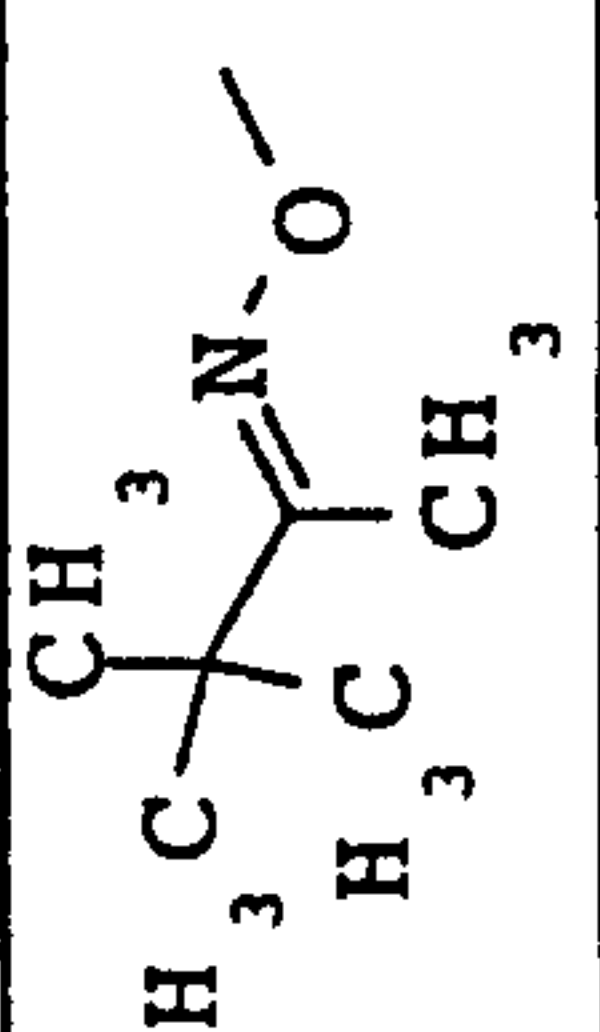
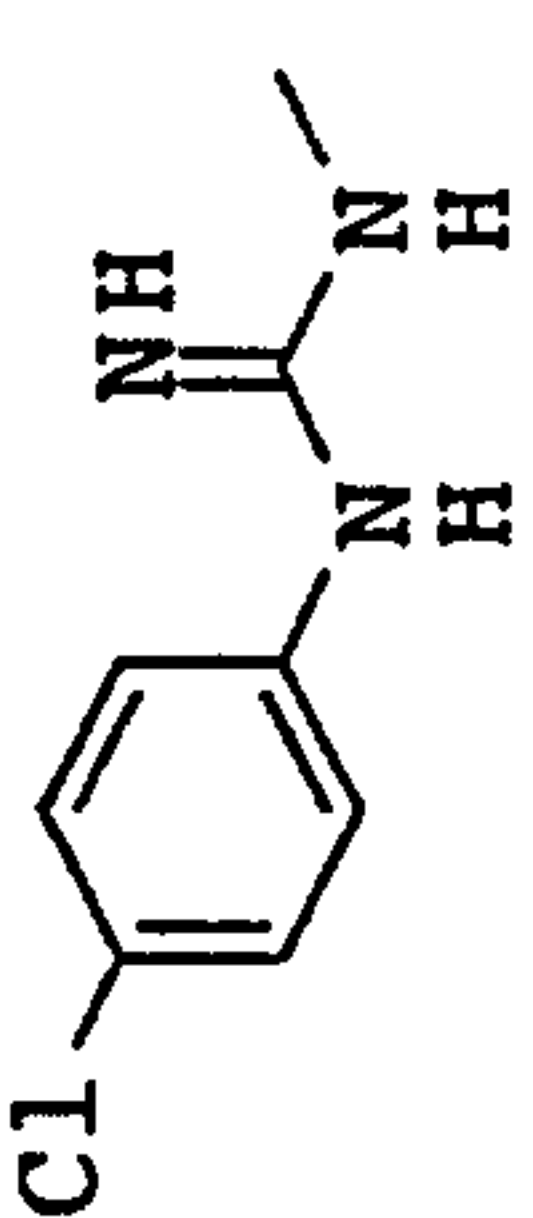
No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-214	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl		F	H	H	CH ₃	H	oil
I-215	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		Cl	-O-N=CH(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	F	H	H	CH ₃	H	148
I-216	-CH ₂ SCH ₂ CH ₂ -		Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	oil
I-217	CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	oil
I-218	CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃	Cl	-CH ₃	H	H	F	H	H	75-77
I-219	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃)CF ₃	F	F	H	F	H	205-207
I-220	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-N=C(CH ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	185-187
I-221	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-N=C(CF ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	84-87
I-222	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-N=CH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	138-140
I-223	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-224	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	137-139
I-225	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-226	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-227	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-228	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	112-116
I-229	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-230	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	95-98
I-231	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	91-94
I-232	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NHOCH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	151-153

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-233	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-NH-C ₆ H ₅	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-234	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl		Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-235	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	147-149
I-236	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	165-168
I-237	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	110-112
I-238	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	125-127
I-239	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-C(CH ₃) ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	118-121
I-240	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	98-100
I-241	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-O-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	108-111
I-242	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	106-110
I-243	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-244	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃) ₂	Cl	F	H	H	H	111-113
I-245	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-C(CH ₃) ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	94-96
I-246	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	oil
I-247	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	114-117
I-248	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	104-108
I-249	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-CN	Cl	F	H	H	H	186-188
I-250	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	oil

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-251	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	124-126
I-252	CH ₂ -C ₆ H ₅	H	Cl	-S-CH ₃	F	H	H	H	H	135-137
I-253	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=CHCH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	139-141
I-254	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	157-159
I-255	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	88-92
I-256	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	176-179
I-257	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃)-OCH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	110-112
I-258	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	350
I-259	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	68-70
I-260	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-ON=CH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	145-146
I-261	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	151-155
I-262	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=CH(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	F	F	H	F	H	87-90

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-263	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	84-86
I-264	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-265	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃)-N=C(CH ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-266	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃)-N=CH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	152-155
I-267	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃)-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	205-208
I-268	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-NH-C(=NH)CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-269	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-NH-NH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-270	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	132-134
I-271	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃)-NH ₂	F	F	H	F	H	126-128
I-272	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-NH-NH-CH ₂ CF ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-273	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N ₃	F	F	H	F	H	152-154
I-274	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-OH	F	F	H	F	H	137-146
I-275	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	121-129
I-276	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	147-149

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-277	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	159-161
I-278	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	116-117
I-279	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	129-131
I-280	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-281	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	68-69
I-282	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	73-76
I-283	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-C(CH ₃) ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-284	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-285	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-S-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	64-65
I-286	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	83-85
I-287	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-CN	F	F	H	F	H	134-136
I-288	(S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-CH ₃	Cl	F	H	H	H	87-90
I-289	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-O-N=C(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	82
I-290	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	130
I-291	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	69
I-292	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃)-OCH ₂ CH ₃	F	F	H	F	H	120
I-293	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	87

No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	X ¹	X ²	X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	Phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-294	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	97
I-295	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-ON=CH-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	140
I-296	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-ON=C(CH ₃)-C ₆ H ₅	F	F	H	F	H	175
I-297	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-ON=CH-(2,6-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃)	F	F	H	F	H	157
I-298	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl		F	F	H	F	H	oil
I-299	(R/S)-CH(CF ₃)CH ₃	H	Cl	-N(CH ₃) ₂	F	F	H	F	H	108-112

The R⁴ groups are attached to the pyrimidine skeleton via the free valencies.

Owing to their C=C, C=N and N=N double bonds, the groups R⁴ can be present as E/Z isomer mixtures.

Examples of the activity against harmful fungi

The fungicidal activity of the compounds of the formula I was
5 demonstrated by the following experiments:

The active compounds were formulated, separately or together, as
a 10% strength emulsion in a mixture of 70% by weight of
cyclohexanone, 20% by weight of Nekanil® LN (Lutensol® AP6,
10 wetting agent having emulsifying and dispersing action based on
ethoxylated alkylphenols) and 10% by weight of Wettol® EM
(nonionic emulsifier based on ethoxylated castor oil) and diluted
with water to the desired concentration.

15 Use example 1 - Activity against Septoria leaf blotch of wheat
(*Septoria tritici*)

Leaves of potted wheat seedlings of the cultivar "Riband" were
sprayed to runoff point with an aqueous preparation of active
20 compound which had been prepared from a stock solution comprising
10% of active compound, 85% of cyclohexanone and 5% of
emulsifier. 24 hours after the spray coating had dried on, the
seedlings were inoculated with an aqueous spore suspension of
Septoria tritici. The suspension contained 2.0×10^6 spores/ml.
25 The test plants were then placed in a greenhouse at temperatures
between 18 and 22°C and a relative atmospheric humidity close to
100%. After 2 weeks, the extent of the development of the disease
was determined visually in % infection of the total leaf area.

30 In this test, the plants which had been treated with 250 ppm of
the active compounds Nos. 1, 12 to 15, 18, 19, 21, 24 to 26, 30,
32, 33, 54, 55, 60, 61 to 65, 86, 160, 223, 224, 226, 228, 235 to
239, 248, 254, 264, 265, 269, 270, 271, 272 and 275 to 278 of
Table I showed an infection of at most 7%, whereas the untreated
35 plants were 90% infected.

Use example 2 - Activity against net blotch of barley
(*Pyrenophora teres*)

40 Leaves of potted barley seedlings of the cultivar "Igri" were
sprayed to runoff point with an aqueous preparation of active
compound which had been prepared from a stock solution comprising
10% of active compound, 85% of cyclohexanone and 5% of emulsifier
and, 24 hours after the spray coating had dried on, inoculated
45 with an aqueous spore suspension of *Pyrenophora* [syn. *Drechslera*]
teres, the net blotch pathogen. The test plants were then placed
in a greenhouse at temperatures between 20 and 24°C and at 95-100%

53

relative atmospheric humidity. After 6 days, the extent of the development of the disease was determined visually in % infection of the total leaf area.

- 5 In this test, the plants which had been treated with 250 ppm of the active compounds Nos. 1, 55, 60, 64, 73, 88, 130, 134, 160, 163, 165, 168, 171, 185, 186, 254, 255, 265, 267, 271, 274, 276, 277, 278 and 287 of Table I showed an infection of not more than 15%, whereas the untreated plants were 100% infected.

10

Use example 3 - Protective activity against mildew of cucumber caused by *Sphaerotheca fuliginea*

- Leaves of potted cucumber seedlings of the cultivar "Chinese Snake" were, at the cotyledon stage, sprayed to runoff point with an aqueous preparation of active compound which had been prepared from a stock solution comprising 10% of active compound, 85% of cyclohexanone and 5% of emulsifier. 20 hours after the spray coating had dried on, the plants were inoculated with an aqueous spore suspension of mildew of cucumber (*Sphaerotheca fuliginea*). The plants were then cultivated in a greenhouse at 20-24°C and 60-80% relative atmospheric humidity for 7 days. The extent of the mildew development was then determined visually in % infection of the cotyledon area.

25

- In this test, the plants which had been treated with 250 ppm of the active compounds Nos. 86, 88, 100, 121, 130, 141, 160, 163, 168, 171, 185, 186, 189, 206, 220, 249, 253 to 261, 265, 266, 271, 273, 275, 276, 287 and 299 of Table I showed an infection of not more than 10%, whereas the untreated plants were 85% infected.

35

40

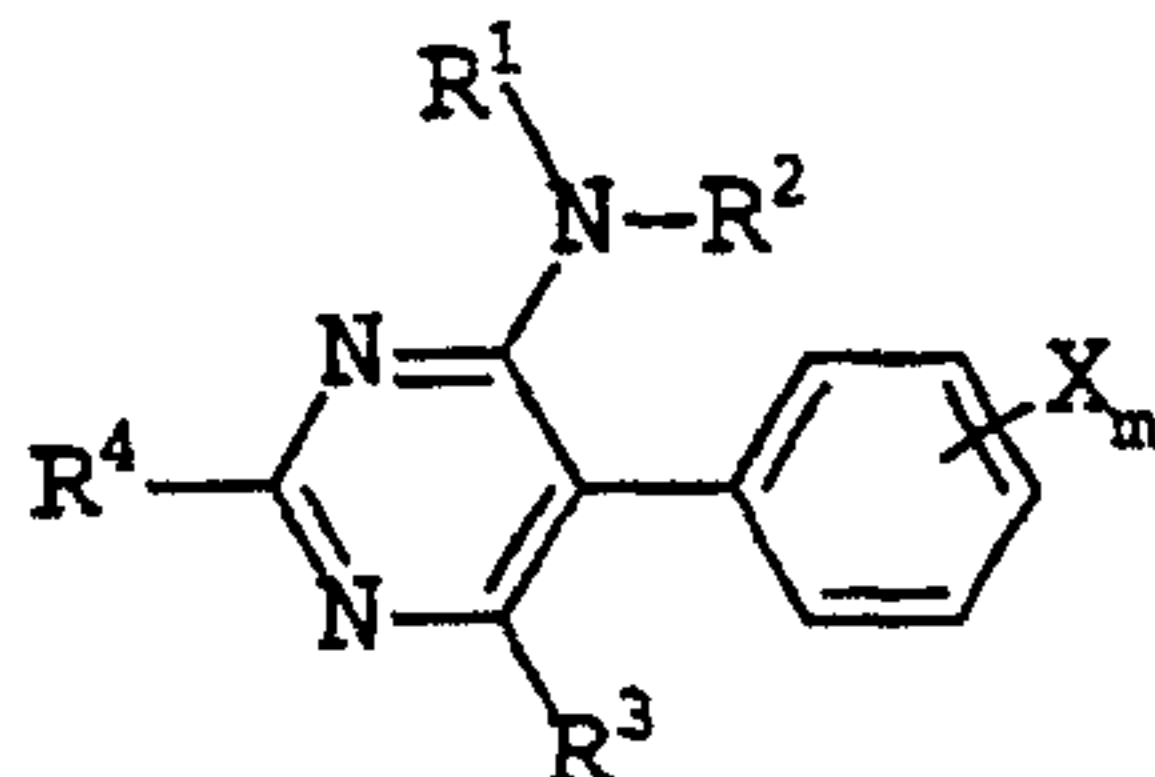
45

We claim:

1. A 5-phenylpyrimidine of the formula I

5

10



I

where the substituents and the index are as defined below:

- 15 R^1, R^2 independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -halocycloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -haloalkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl or C_2 - C_6 -haloalkynyl,

- 20 R^1 and R^2 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may also form a saturated or unsaturated five- or six-membered ring which may be interrupted by an ether-(-O-), thio-(-S-), sulfoxyl-(-S[=O]-) or sulfenyl-(-SO₂-) group and/or may be substituted by one
25 to four groups R^a and/or R^b ;

- R^a, R^b independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy,
30 C_3 - C_{10} -cycloalkyl, phenyl or a five- to ten-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle containing one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S, where the cyclic radicals may be partially or
35 fully substituted by the following groups R^x :

- R^x independently of one another are cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,
40 halogen, hydroxyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylcarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkyloxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio,
45 C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,

55

5 di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, C(=NOR^α)-OR^β or OC(R^α)₂-C(R^β)=NOR^β,

where the cyclic groups for their part are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^γ:

10

R^γ is cyano, nitro, halogen, hydroxyl, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,

15

C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkyl-sulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfoxyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy,

20

C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, di-C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylaminothio-

25

carbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or C(=NOR^α)-OR^β;

R^α, R^β are hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl;

30

R^a and R^b together, via an alkylene or alkenylene chain with the bridging atom, may also form a saturated or unsaturated 5- or 6-membered ring;

35

R^c is one of the monovalent groups mentioned under R^a and R^b;

40

R³ is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy or C₃-C₈-alkenyloxy;

45

R⁴ is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, hydroxyl, mercapto, azido, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₈-alkenyl, C₂-C₈-alkynyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₃-C₈-alkenyloxy, C₃-C₈-alkynyloxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₃-C₈-alkenylthio, C₃-C₈-alkynylthio, C₁-C₆-haloalkylthio, -ON=CR^aR^b, -CR^c=NOR^a, -NR^cN=CR^aR^b,

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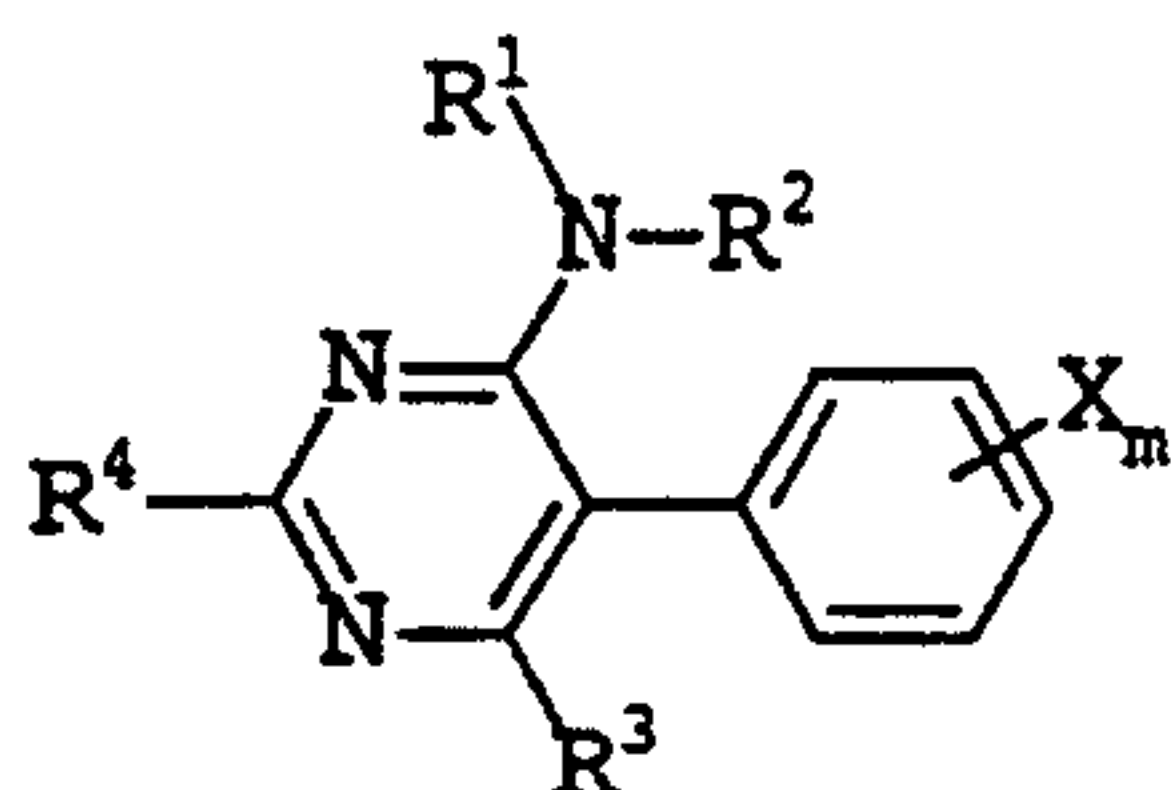
NR^aR^b , $-\text{NR}^c\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{NOR}^a$, $-\text{NRC}^c(=\text{NRC}^c)\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$,
 $-\text{NRC}^c(=\text{O})\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}^c$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{C}(=\text{NOR}^c)\text{R}^c$, $-\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{R}^c$,
 $-\text{C}(=\text{NOR}^c)\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CR}^c(=\text{NNR}^a\text{R}^b)$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$ or $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}^c$;

5 X is halogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy or
 C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl; and

m is an integer from 1 to 5.

10 2. A 5-phenylpyrimidine of the formula I

15



I

where the substituents and the index are as defined below:

20

R^1, R^2 independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl,
 C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -halocycloalkyl,
 C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -haloalkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl or
 C_2 - C_6 -haloalkynyl,

25

R^1 and R^2 together with the nitrogen atom to which they
are attached may also form a saturated or unsaturated
five- or six-membered ring which may be interrupted by
an oxygen atom and which may carry a C_1 - C_6 -alkyl
substituent or in which two adjacent carbon ring
members may be bridged by a C_1 - C_4 -alkylene group;

30

R^3 is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl,
 C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy or
 C_3 - C_8 -alkenyloxy;

35

R^4 is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, hydroxyl, mercapto, azido,
 C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyl,
 C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_3 - C_8 -alkenyloxy,
 C_3 - C_8 -alkynyloxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio,
 C_3 - C_8 -alkenylthio, C_3 - C_8 -alkynylthio,
 C_1 - C_6 -haloalkylthio, $-\text{ON}=\text{CR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CR}^a=\text{NOR}^b$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{N}=\text{CR}^a\text{R}^b$,
 NR^aR^b , $-\text{NR}^a\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$ or $-\text{NOR}^a$;

40

45

57

R^a, R^b independently of one another are hydrogen,
 C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_2-C_8 -alkenyl, C_2-C_8 -alkynyl,
 C_1-C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, C_1-C_6 -haloalkoxy,

5 C_3-C_{10} -cycloalkyl, phenyl or a five- to
 ten-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or
 aromatic heterocycle containing one to four
 heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and
 10 S, where the cyclic radicals may be partially or
 fully substituted by the following groups R^* :

R^* independently of one another are cyano, nitro,
 amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,
 halogen, hydroxyl, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_1-C_6 -halo-
 15 alkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkyl-
 sulfonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_3-C_6 -cyclo-
 alkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, C_1-C_6 -haloalkoxy,
 C_1-C_6 -alkyloxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylthio,
 C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylamino,
 20 C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylamino-
 carbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,
 di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyl,
 C_2-C_6 -alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl,
 benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5-
 25 or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered
 hetaryloxy, $C(=NOR^a)-OR^b$ or $OC(R^a)_2-C(R^b)=NOR^b$,

where the cyclic groups for their part are
 unsubstituted or substituted by one to three
 30 radicals R^Y :

R^Y is cyano, nitro, halogen, hydroxyl, amino,
 aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,
 C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_1-C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkyl-
 35 sulfonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_3-C_6 -cyclo-
 alkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, C_1-C_6 -haloalkoxy,
 C_1-C_6 -alkyloxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylthio,
 C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylamino,
 C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkyl-
 40 aminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothio-
 carbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,
 C_2-C_6 -alkenyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyloxy,
 C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkenyl,
 phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl,
 45 benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl,

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5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered
hetaryloxy or C(=NOR^α)-OR^β;

R^α, R^β are hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl;

5

X is halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy or
C₁-C₆-haloalkyl; and

m is an integer from 1 to 5.

10

3. A compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, in which

R⁴ is hydrogen, cyano, azido, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₈-alkenyl,
C₂-C₈-alkynyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, -CR^c=NOR^c, -ON=CR^aR^b or
-NR^cN=CR^aR^b or -C(=NOR^c)NR^aR^b.

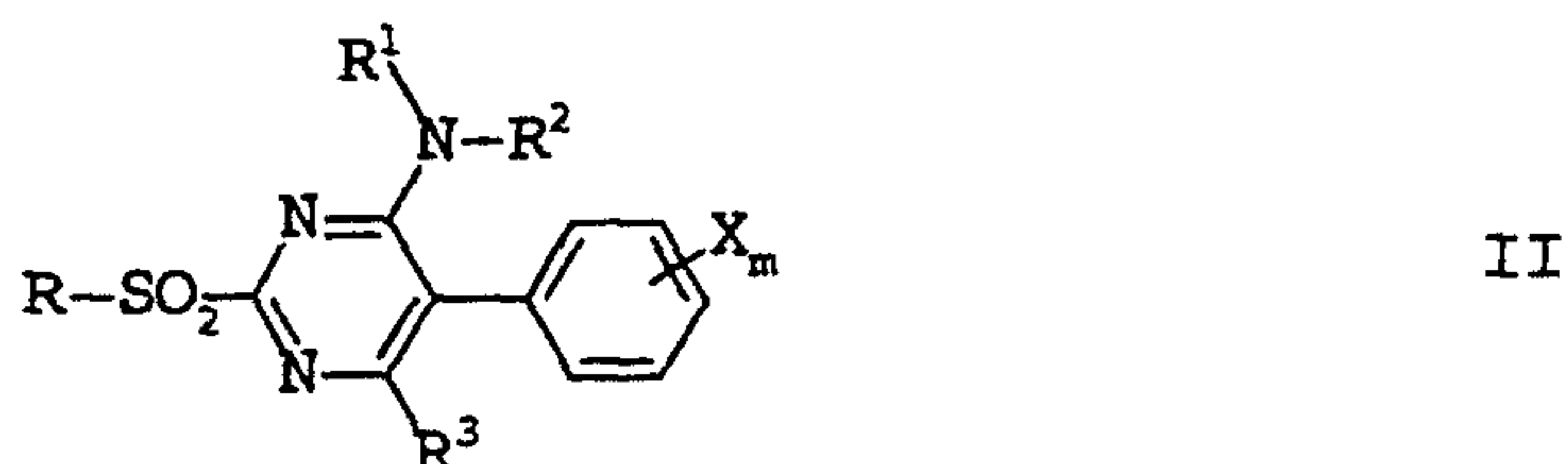
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4. A compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, in which
R⁴ is -ON=CR^aR^b.

20 5. A compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, in which
R⁴ is -CR^c=NOR^a.

6. A process for preparing compounds of the formula I as claimed
in claim 1 where R⁴ is cyano or a group bound via a
heteroatom, which comprises reacting sulfones of the
formula II,

30



35 in which R is C₁-C₄-alkyl, with compounds of the formula III

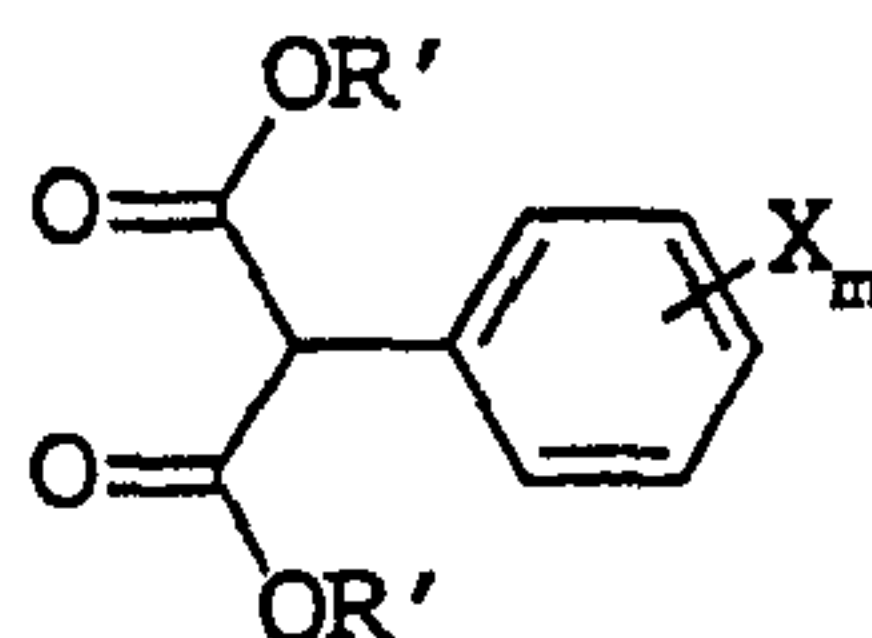


40 in which R⁴ is as defined above under basic conditions.

7. A process for preparing compounds of the formula I as claimed
in claim 1, in which R³ is halogen and R⁴ is hydrogen, alkyl,
alkenyl, alkynyl or haloalkyl, which comprises reacting
phenylmalonic esters of the formula IV

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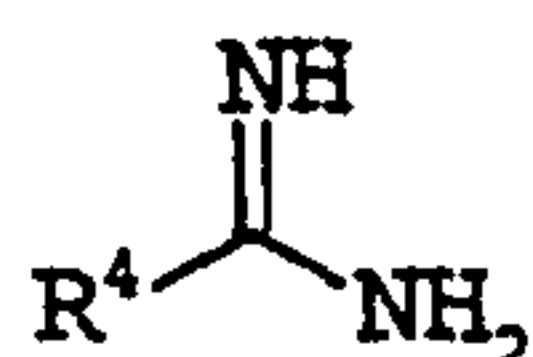
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IV

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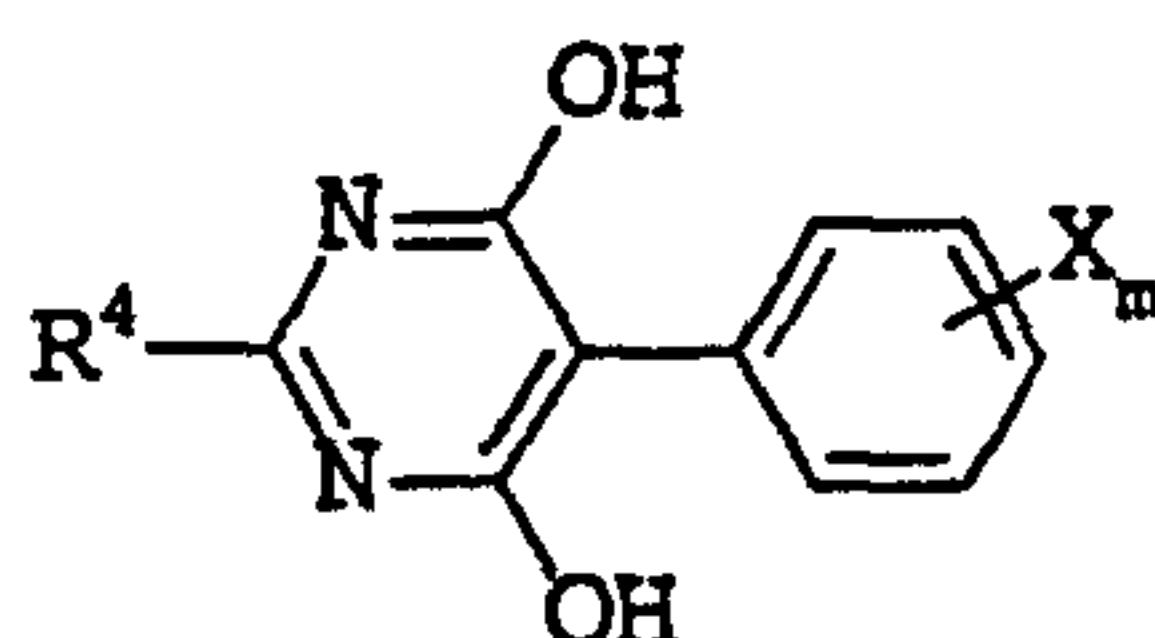
with amidines of the formula V,



V

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in which R⁴ is as defined above, and halogenating the resulting dihydroxypyrimidines VI

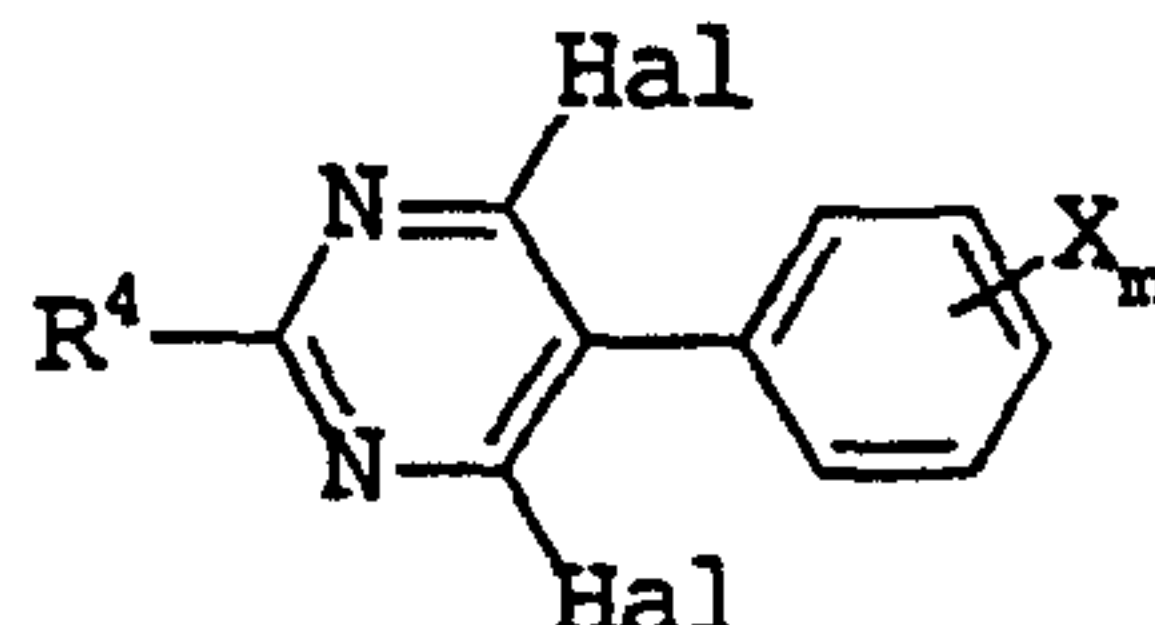


VI

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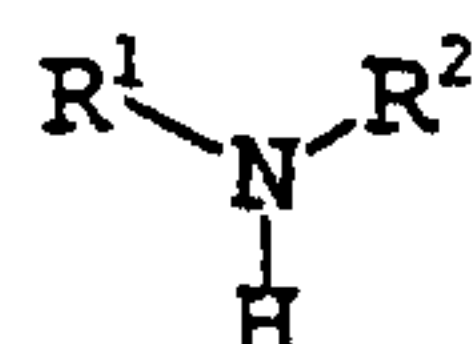
with halogenating agents to give dihalopyrimidines VII



VII

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in which Hal is bromine or chlorine, which are reacted with amines of the formula VIII



VIII

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in which R¹ and R² have the meaning given for formula I, to give compounds of the formula I.

40 8. A process for preparing compounds of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where R³ is cyano, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy or C₃-C₈-alkenyloxy, which comprises reacting pyrimidines of the formula I in which R³ is halogen with compounds of the formula IX

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IX

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in which R^3 is as defined above under basic conditions.

9. A process for preparing compounds of the formula I as claimed
in claim 1 where R^3 is C_1-C_6 -alkyl, which comprises reacting
5 pyrimidines of the formula I in which R^3 is halogen with
organometallic compounds of the formula X



- 10 in which M is a group $Mg-Hal$, $Zn-R^3$ or $B(OR)_2$, where Hal is a
halogen atom and R is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 -alkyl and R^3 is
 C_1-C_6 -alkyl.

10. A fungicidal composition, comprising a solid or liquid
15 carrier and a compound of the formula I as claimed in any of
claims 1 to 5.

11. A method for controlling phytopathogenic fungi, which
comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, the
20 soil or the seed to be protected against fungal infection
with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as
claimed in claims 1 to 5.

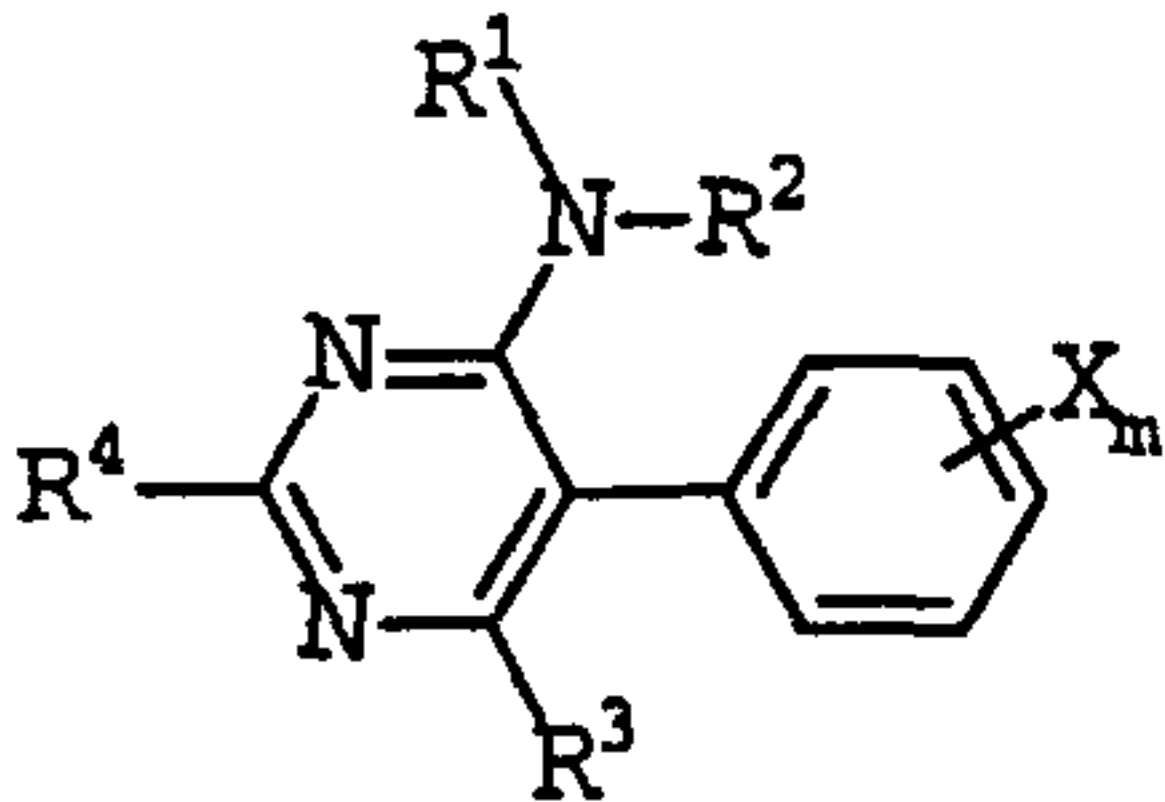
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(I)