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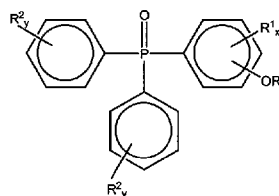
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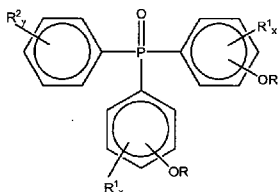
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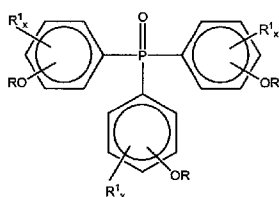
(54) Title: HYDROXYPHENYL PHOSPHINE OXIDE MIXTURES AND THEIR USE AS FLAME RETARDANTS FOR EPOXY RESINS



(i)



(ii)



(iii)

(57) Abstract: A hydroxyphenyl or alkoxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition comprises (i) a first mixture of mono-(hydroxyphenyl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (I) (ii) a second mixture of bis-(hydroxyaryl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (II) and (iii) a third mixture of tris-(hydroxyaryl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (III) wherein R is hydrogen or an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, R¹ and R² are the same or different and each is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and each of x and y is an integer between 0 and 4. Each OR group is in the ortho or para position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group such that, for each mixture (i), (ii) and (iii), the ratio of the number of OR groups in the *ortho*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group to the number of OR groups in the *para*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group is between about 50:50 and about 0.1:99.9.



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**HYDROXYPHENYL PHOSPHINE OXIDE MIXTURES AND THEIR USE
AS FLAME RETARDANTS FOR EPOXY RESINS**

FIELD

[0001] This application claims the benefit of the filing date of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/241562, filed September 11, 2009, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. This invention relates to hydroxyphenyl and alkoxyphenyl phosphine oxide mixtures and their use as flame retardants for epoxy resins.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Composite materials based on epoxy resins are used in a variety of applications and continue to have considerable importance because of their versatility. A specific example of such an application is in the production of electrical laminates used in printed circuit boards (printed wiring boards, PWB). A key requirement of this and many other applications is flame resistance. Accordingly, it has been customary in the preparation of epoxy-containing laminates to incorporate various additives to improve the flame retardancy of the resulting laminate. Many types of flame retardant substances have been used, however, the most common thus far used commercially have been halogen containing compounds, such as tetrabromobisphenol A. Typically, in order to reach the desired fire retardancy level (V-0 in the standard "Underwriters Laboratory" test method UL 94), levels of such bromine-containing flame retardant substances are required that provide a bromine content from 10 weight percent to 25 weight percent based on the total weight in the product.

[0003] Generally, halogen-containing fire retardant epoxy resins, such as those containing tetrabromobisphenol A, are considered to be safe and effective. However, there has been increasing interest in the industry to utilize flame-retarded epoxy systems that are not based on halogen chemistry. However, these replacement materials must still be able to meet the requirements of fire retardancy and to display the same advantages of mechanical properties,

toughness, and solvent and moisture resistance that are offered by the halogenated materials currently used.

[0004] One alternative approach has been the use of phosphorus based fire retardants. See for example, EP 0 384 939 and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,817,736; 5,759,690; 5,756,638, 5,648,171; 5,587,243; 5,576,357; 5,458,978; 5,376,453; and 5,036,135; all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. In all of these references, a formulation is formed from the reaction of a flame retardant derived from a phosphorus compound and an epoxy resin, which is then cured with an amino cross-linker such as dicyandiamide, sulfanilamide, or some other nitrogen element containing cross-linker to form the thermosetting polymer network.

[0005] Specific examples of commercially available phosphorus-based fire retardant additives include Antiblaze® 1045 (Albright and Wilson Ltd, United Kingdom) which is a phosphonic acid ester. Phosphoric acid esters have also been used as additives, such as, for example, PX-200 (Diahachi, Japan). Other commercially available reactive phosphorus containing compounds disclosed as being suitable for epoxy resins include Sanko HCA and Sanko HCA-HQ (Sanko Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan).

[0006] Alkyl and aryl substituted phosphonic acid esters are particularly compatible with epoxy resins. However, these phosphonic acid esters are often unsatisfactory as substitutes for halogenated flame retardants in epoxy resins for the production of electrical laminates. For example, these materials are known to be plasticizers and thus laminates formed therefrom tend to exhibit undesirably low glass transition temperatures (T_g). An additional drawback is that the use of phosphonic acid esters in amounts sufficient to provide the necessary flame retardancy increases the tendency of the resulting cured epoxy resin to absorb moisture. The moisture absorbency of cured laminate board is very significant, because laminates containing high levels of moisture tend to blister and fail, when subjected to the soldering operations typically employed in the manufacture of printed wiring boards.

[0007] Various other phosphorus based flame retardant materials are described in the literature, which are either too expensive or feature certain

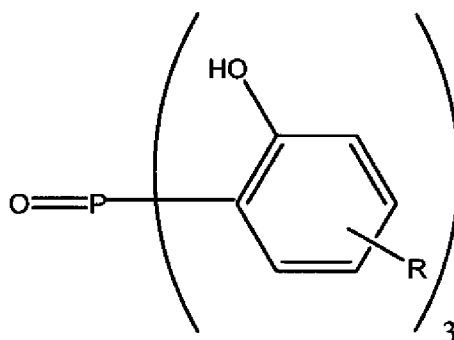
inferior properties. For example, EP 0 754 728 discloses a cyclic phosphonate as a flame retardant material, which is incorporated into an epoxy resin. However, the cyclic phosphonate must be present in large quantities, such as in excess of 18 weight percent, in order for the resin system to meet UL 94 V-0 rating. This loading for the phosphonate compound may lead to a depression of the Tg or higher moisture absorption. EP 1 116 774 utilizes a hydrogen phosphinate, 9,10-dihydro-9-oxa-10-phosphaphenanthrene-10-oxide, in conjunction with triphenylphosphine oxide. However, the epoxy resin base requires the use of non-standard epoxy resins; namely a xylene-modified novolak resin and naphthylene aralkyl and biphenyl-modified epoxy resins.

[0008] Various other phosphorus compounds have also been used to prepare halogen-free flame retardant epoxy resins useful in the manufacture of composite materials. For example, the use of phosphorus-carbon bonded moieties, such as phosphine oxides, have been disclosed in WO 01/42253; U.S. Pat. No. 4,345,059; EP 1 116 774; JP2000186186 and JP 05057991B4; all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Such phosphine oxides display benefits of improved resistance to moisture uptake when compared with other phosphorus compounds that contain P-O bonded moieties, as disclosed in WO 01/42253. However, a key disadvantage of these compositions is that they are costly to prepare, because they utilize unique raw materials. For example, JP2000186186 discloses the use of pure bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)phenyl-phosphine oxide, which requires the use of a pure dichlorophenyl phosphine in its production. Similarly, JP 05057991B4 discloses the production of tris-(*m*-glycidylloxyphenyl)phosphine oxide by reacting the pure *meta* phenol with epichlorohydrin. In an analogous manner, the phosphine oxides utilized in WO 01/42253 require lithium reagents and cryogenic reaction conditions, thus requiring special equipment for its manufacture.

[0009] In U.S. Patent No. 6,733,698 there is disclosed a mixture of hydroxyarylphosphine oxides comprising (a) a mono(hydroxyaryl)phosphine oxide, (b) a bis(hydroxyaryl)phosphine oxide, (c) a tris(hydroxyaryl)phosphine oxide, and, optionally (d) a tri-aryl, alkyl or aralkyl-substituted phosphine oxide. The mixture is produced by reacting a mixed Grignard reagent with phosphorus

oxychloride and is said to be useful in the preparation of polyglycidyl ethers and as a flame retardant in epoxy resin compositions which can be processed into resin-impregnated composites.

[0010] U.S. Patent No. 6,740,732 discloses phosphorus element-containing crosslinking agents for epoxy resin compositions based on isomeric mixtures of tris(2-hydroxyphenyl)phosphine oxides having the following general chemical structure:



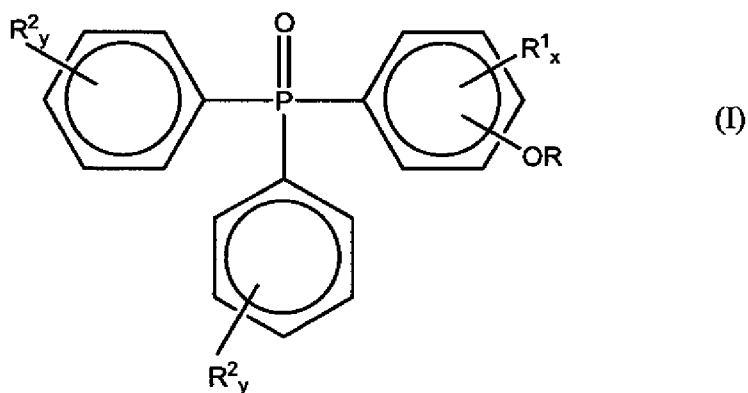
wherein R may be independently a hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group.

[0011] According to the present invention, a novel composition comprising mixtures of *ortho* and *para* isomers of mono-, bis- and tris-(hydroxyphenyl) phosphine oxide compounds has now been developed and has been shown to be useful as a flame retardant in epoxy resin formulations. The mixture can be produced from the direct reaction product of the manufacture of anisole from phenol and methyl bromide and hence is significantly less expensive to produce than many of the phosphorous containing flame retardants suggested in the prior art.

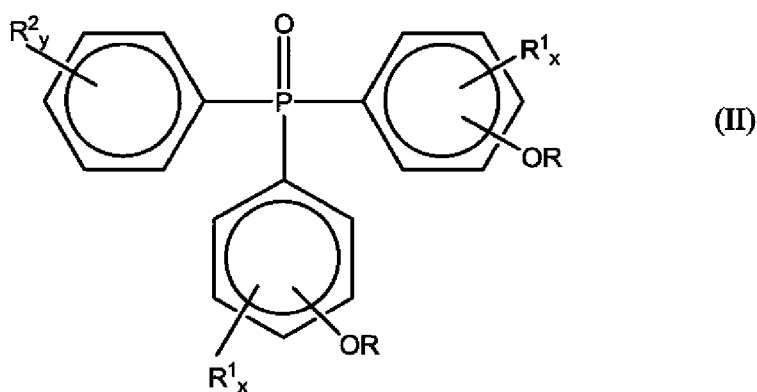
SUMMARY

[0012] In one aspect, the invention resides in a hydroxyphenyl or alkoxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition comprising:

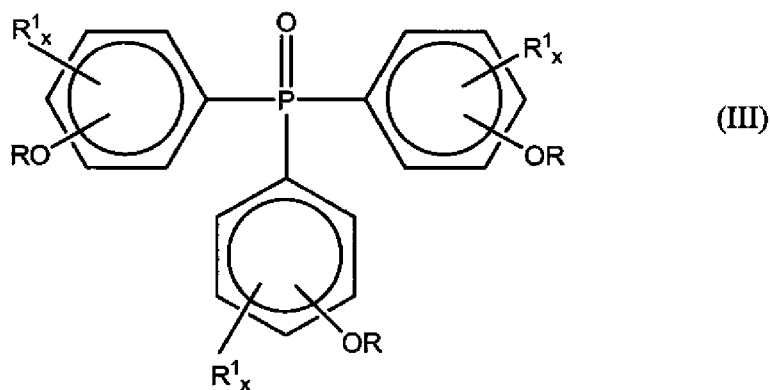
(i) a first mixture of mono-(hydroxyphenyl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (I):



(ii) a second mixture of bis-(hydroxyphenyl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (II):



(iii) a third mixture of tris-(hydroxyphenyl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (III):



wherein R is hydrogen or an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, R¹ and R² are the same or different and each is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, each of x and y is an integer between 0 and 4, and each OR group is in the *ortho* or *para* position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group such that, for each mixture (i), (ii) and (iii), the ratio of

the number of OR groups in the *ortho*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group to the number of OR groups in the *para*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group is between about 50:50 and about 0.1:99.9, preferably between about 20:80 and about 1:99.

[0013] Conveniently, each of x and y is zero and R is hydrogen.

[0014] Conveniently, said composition comprises about 10 to about 50 mole % of the first mixture (i), about 30 to about 60 mole % of the second mixture (ii) and about 10 to about 50 mole % of the third mixture (iii).

[0015] In a further aspect, the invention resides in a method of producing the alkoxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition described herein, the method comprising:

(a) reacting phenol with an alkyl halide having 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the presence of an alkali metal base to produce a first product mixture comprising an alkoxybenzene and an alkali metal halide;

(b) contacting said first product mixture with an oxidizing agent under conditions such that the alkali metal halide reacts with the alkoxybenzene to produce a first mixture of *meta* and *para*-haloalkoxybenzenes;

(c) combining said first mixture with a benzene halide to produce a second mixture; and

(d) reacting said second mixture with magnesium and with phosphorus oxychloride to produce said composition wherein R in each of formulas (I), (II) and (III) is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

[0016] Conveniently, the alkyl halide comprises methyl bromide and the oxidizing agent comprises hydrogen peroxide.

[0017] In one embodiment, the method further comprises reacting the product of (d) with an acid to produce the corresponding hydroxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition wherein R in each of formulas (I), (II) and (III) is hydrogen.

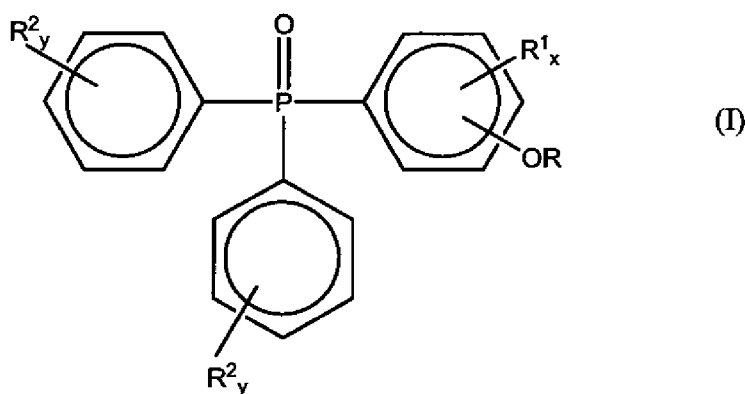
[0018] In yet a further aspect, the invention resides in an epoxy resin composition comprising the reaction product of producing the hydroxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition described herein, wherein R in each of formulas (I), (II) and (III) is hydrogen, and an epihalohydrin.

[0019] In still yet a further aspect, the invention resides in a curable epoxy resin composition comprising (a) an epoxy resin and (b) a cross-linking system comprising the hydroxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition described herein, wherein R in each of formulas (I), (II) and (III) is hydrogen.

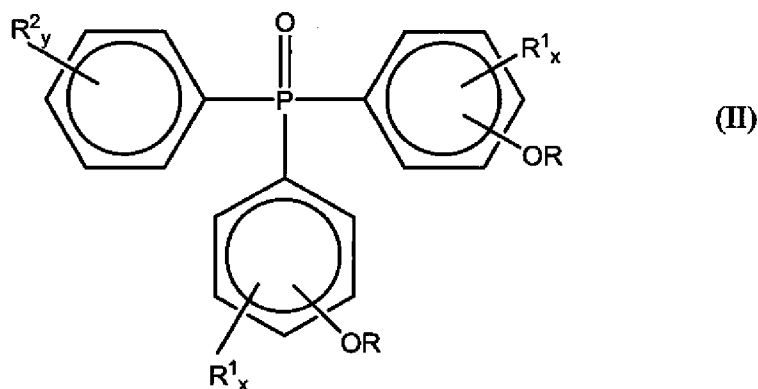
DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0020] Described herein is a hydroxyphenyl or alkoxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition comprising:

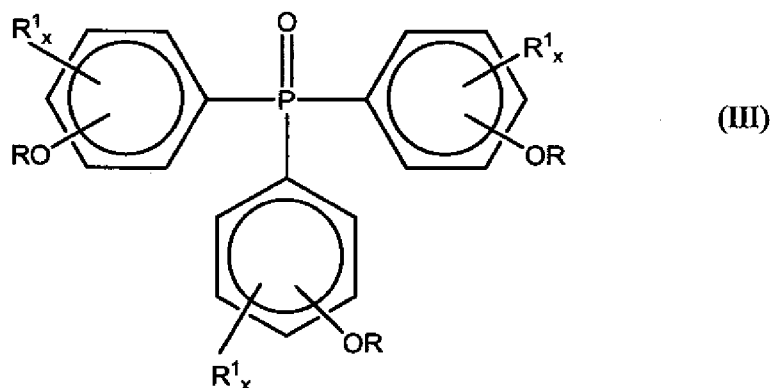
(i) a first mixture of mono-(hydroxyphenyl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (I):



(ii) a second mixture of bis-(hydroxyaryl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (II):



(iii) a third mixture of tris-(hydroxyaryl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (III):



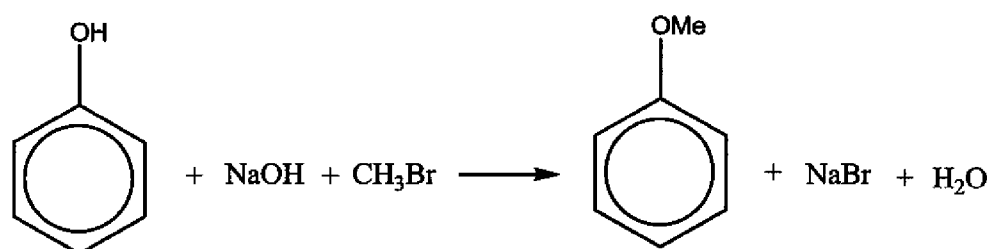
wherein R is hydrogen or an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, each of x and y is an integer between 0 and 4, and each OR group is in the *ortho* or *para* position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group such that, for each mixture (i), (ii) and (iii), the ratio of the number of OR groups in the *ortho*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group to the number of OR groups in the *para*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group is between about 50:50 and about 0.1:99.9, preferably between about 20:80 and about 1:99, and most preferably between about 10:90 and 2:98.

[0021] Generally, R in each of formulas (I), (II) and (III) is hydrogen or an alkyl group containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, especially hydrogen or a methyl group. As will become apparent from the ensuing discussion, in its as-synthesized form, the present composition will generally comprise isomers of formulas (I), (II) and (III) in which R is an alkyl group. However, before use of the composition in the production of an epoxy resin, the composition is generally converted to an active form, in which some or all of the R groups are hydrogen. Such conversion is readily achieved by treating the composition with an acid, such as hydrogen bromide.

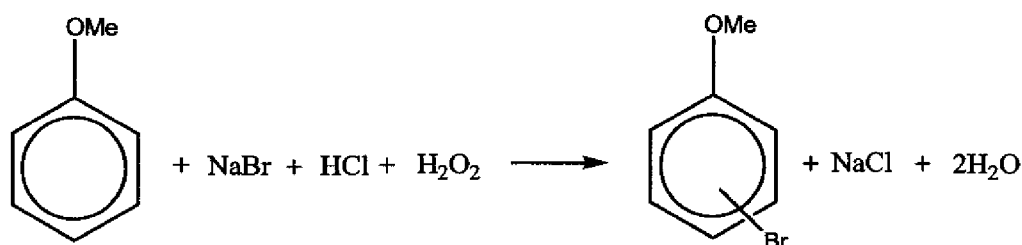
[0022] Generally, each of R^1 and R^2 in formulas (I), (II) and (III) is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, especially a methyl group. However, each of x and y in formulas (I), (II) and (III) is generally either zero or 1, especially zero.

[0023] Conveniently, the present composition comprises from about 10 to about 50, such as from about 15 to about 30, mole % of the first mixture (i), from about 30 to about 60, such as from about 40 to about 55, mole % of the second mixture (ii) and from about 10 to about 50, such as from about 15 to about 30, mole % of the third mixture (iii).

[0024] The present composition can readily be produced by a process in which phenol is initially reacted with an alkyl halide having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, generally methyl bromide, in the presence of an alkali metal base, such as sodium or potassium hydroxide, to produce a first product mixture comprising an alkoxybenzene and an alkali metal halide. The reaction is typically conducted at a temperature of about 50 °C to about 90 °C for about 1 to about 3 hours and can be represented as follows:

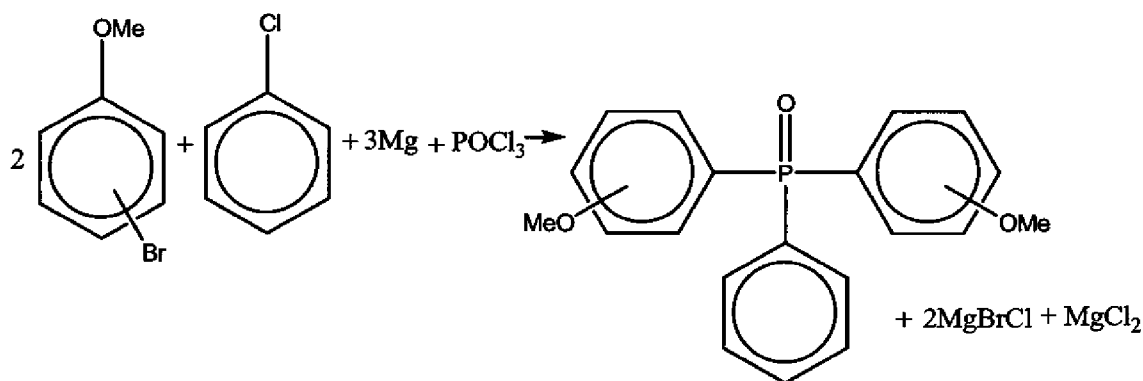


[0025] The first product mixture is then contacted with an oxidizing agent, such as hydrogen peroxide, under conditions such that the alkali metal halide reacts with the alkoxybenzene to produce a mixture of *meta* and *para*-haloalkoxybenzenes. The oxidation reaction is typically conducted at a temperature of about 20 °C to about 40 °C for about 1 to about 4 hours and can be represented as follows:

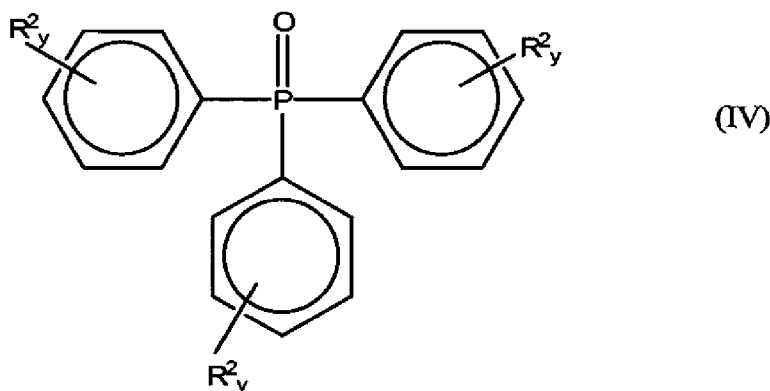


[0026] The resulting mixture of *meta* and *para*-haloalkoxybenzenes, is isolated by phase separation and, optionally, distillation, without separation of the

individual isomers, and then dried to remove trace moisture. For the case of *meta*- and *para*-bromoanisole, the isomers have the same boiling points. The dried mixture of *meta* and *para*-haloalkoxybenzenes is then mixed with an unsubstituted or alkyl-substituted halobenzene, such as benzyl chloride. The resultant mixture is then reacted with magnesium followed by phosphorus oxychloride to produce the required composition wherein R in formulas (I), (II) and (III) is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. The reaction is a Grignard type reaction and is typically conducted by adding the haloalkoxybenzene/halobenzene mixture to a suspension of magnesium in an ether-based solvent at a 1:1 molar ratio. Then the phosphorus oxychloride is added to the formed Grignard reagent at a molar ratio of at least 1:3 (POCl_3 :Grignard). The reaction is generally carried out at a temperature of about 60 °C to about 110 °C for about 1 to about 3 hours for each step. In the case of mixture (ii), the overall reaction can be represented as follows:



[0027] By varying the relative amounts of the halobenzene and the mixture of *meta* and *para*-haloalkoxybenzenes reacted with the phosphorus oxychloride, it is possible to control the relative amounts of the first, second and third mixtures in the product of the Grignard reaction. In addition, the Grignard product will also normally contain triphenyl phosphine oxide compounds of the formula IV:



in amounts up to 5 wt% of the product. Although excess amounts of triphenyl phosphine oxide can be removed by the appropriate workup procedure, the present composition can contain up to 10 wt% of triphenyl phosphine oxide without substantial deleterious effect on the utility of the composition in producing epoxy resin compositions.

[0028] The mixture of alkoxyphenyl phosphine oxide isomers produced by the Grignard reaction can be converted to a mixture of hydroxyphenyl phosphine oxide isomers by reacting the as-synthesized product with an acid, normally hydrogen bromide. This is conveniently effected by refluxing the alkoxyphenyl phosphine oxide isomers with 48% HBr for several hours and not only converts the product to its active hydroxyl form but also generates alkyl bromide, in this case methyl bromide, that can be recycled to the initial reaction with phenol.

[0029] The resultant hydroxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition can be used either (a) directly to produce curable, flame retardant epoxy resins or (b) as a crosslinking agent to produce cured, flame retardant epoxy resins.

[0030] To produce curable, flame retardant epoxy resins, the present hydroxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition is conveniently reacted with an epihalohydrin, such as epichlorohydrin, to produce the corresponding glycidyl ether derivatives. These ether derivatives are epoxy resins and can be cured with standard hardeners such as a combination of dicyandiamide and 2-methylimidazole. The present phenolic mixtures can also act as hardeners themselves. Other phenolic hardeners include, but are not limited to, phenolic resins obtained from the reaction of phenols or alkyl-substituted phenols with formaldehyde, such as phenol novolaks, cresol novolaks, and resoles. Other

hardeners include amines, anhydrides, and combinations involving amines with Lewis acids. Amine hardeners include, but are not limited to, alkyl amines, aryl amines, amides, biguanide derivatives, melamine and guanamine derivatives, methylene-dianiline, diaminodiphenylsulfone, imidazoles, ethylenediamine, diethylenetriamine, polyamides, polyamidoamines, imidazolines, polyetheramines, araliphatic amines, dicyandiamide, and m-phenylenediamine. Combinations of nitrogen-containing catalyst with Lewis acids include the heterocyclic secondary and tertiary amines and the Lewis acids include oxides and hydroxides of zinc, tin, silicon, aluminum, boron, and iron. Other curing agents include carboxylic acids and anhydrides, amino-formaldehyde resins, and amine-boron complexes. Many types of curing agents that would be useful can be found in any basic epoxy resin text. In addition, the resins described herein may be formulated with additional additives and fillers to affect cure rate, enhance flame retardancy, and increase the physical properties of the cured epoxy resin composition.

[0031] Typically, fillers and reinforcing agents include mica, talc, kaolin, bentonite, wollastonite, glass fiber, glass fabrics glass matt, milled glass fiber, glass beads (solid or hollow), silica, or silicon carbide whiskers and so forth. Many of these materials are enumerated in the Encyclopedia of Materials Science and Engineering, Vol. # 3, pp. 1745-1759, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass. (1986), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Combinations of fillers are preferred in some embodiments; whereas in other embodiments, the reinforcing agent makes up most of the final composite, as in the case of glass fabric used in preregs and laminates for printed wiring boards.

[0032] Additionally, the curable epoxy resin described herein may be formulated with other flame-retardant materials as co-additives to improve their performance. These co-FR materials could be either inorganic or organic and can be reactive or additive based compounds. Examples of inorganic additive type materials include, but are not limited to, aluminum trihydrate (ATH), magnesium hydroxide, barium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, titanium dioxide, and silicon dioxide. Examples of organic based additives or reactives include, but are not limited to, triphenyl phosphate, resorcinol bis(di-2,6-xylyl phosphate), 9,10-

dihydro-9-oxa-10-phosphaphenanthrene-10-oxide (DOPO), DOPO-based epoxy resins, bisphenol A bis(diphenyl-phosphate), melamine, melamine phosphate, melamine borate and many others familiar to one skilled in the art.

[0033] Alternatively, the present hydroxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition can be used as a crosslinking agent for epoxy resins, either alone or in combination with a phenolic co-crosslinking composition. Suitable phenolic co-crosslinking compositions comprise novolac resins, such as phenol-formaldehyde resins, cresol-formaldehyde resins, and mixtures thereof. A polymer of a phenol, nitrogen heteroaryl compound and aldehyde is also suitable. Examples include benzoguanamine-phenol-formaldehyde resins, acetoguanamine-phenol-formaldehyde resins, melamine-phenol-formaldehyde resins, benzoguanamine-cresol-formaldehyde resins, acetoguanamine-cresol-formaldehyde resins, melamine-cresol-formaldehyde resins, and mixtures thereof.

[0034] Representative epoxy resins suitable for use with the present hydroxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition are presented in Epoxy Resins Chemistry and Technology, Second Edition edited by Clayton A. May (Marcel Dekker, Inc. New York, 1988), Chemistry and Technology of Epoxy Resins edited by B. Ellis (Blackie Academic & Professional, Glasgow, 1993), Handbook of Epoxy Resins by H. E. Lee and K. Neville (McGraw Hill, New York, 1967), and EP 1116774 A2. Suitable epoxy resins are, but not limited to, epoxy resins based on bisphenols and polyphenols, such as, bisphenol A, tetramethylbisphenol A, bisphenol F, bisphenol S, tetrakisphenylolethane, resorcinol, 4,4'-biphenyl, dihydroxynaphthylene, and epoxy resins derived from novolacs, such as, phenol:formaldehyde novolac, cresol:formaldehyde novolac, bisphenol A novolac, biphenyl-, toluene-, xylene, or mesitylene-modified phenol:formaldehyde novolac, aminotriazine novolac resins and heterocyclic epoxy resins derived from p-amino phenol and cyanuric acid. Additionally, aliphatic epoxy resins derived from 1,4-butanediol, glycerol, and dicyclopentadiene skeletons, are suitable, for example. Many other suitable epoxy resin systems are available and would also be recognized as being suitable by one skilled in the art.

[0035] It is generally advantageous to use an epoxy resin which possesses on average more than 1 and preferably at least 1.8, more preferably at least 2 epoxy

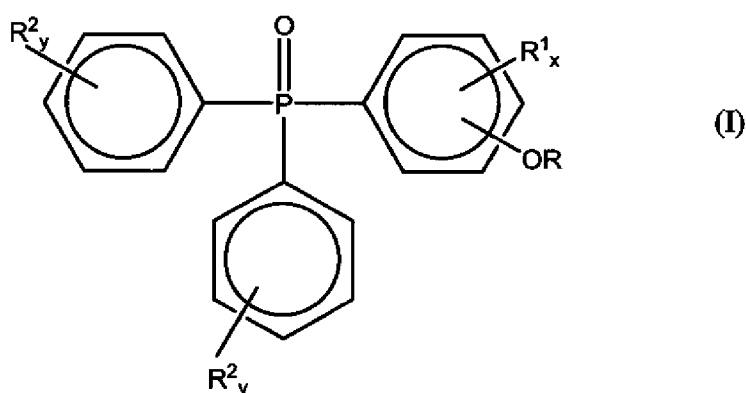
groups per molecule. In the most preferred case the epoxy resin is a novolac epoxy resin with at least 2.5 epoxy groups per molecule. In the broadest aspect of the invention, the epoxy resin may be any saturated or unsaturated aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic compound which possesses more than one 1,2-epoxy group. Examples of heterocyclic epoxy compounds are diglycidylhydantoin or triglycidyl isocyanurate (TGIC).

[0036] While the present invention has been described and illustrated by reference to particular embodiments, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the invention lends itself to variations not necessarily illustrated herein. For this reason, then, reference should be made solely to the appended claims for purposes of determining the true scope of the present invention.

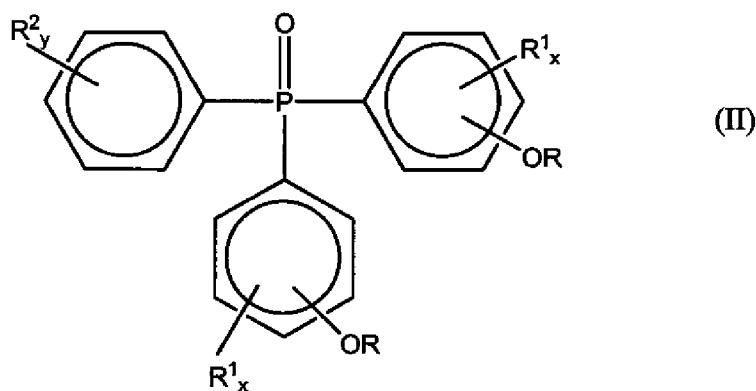
CLAIMS

1. A hydroxyphenyl or alkoxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition comprising:

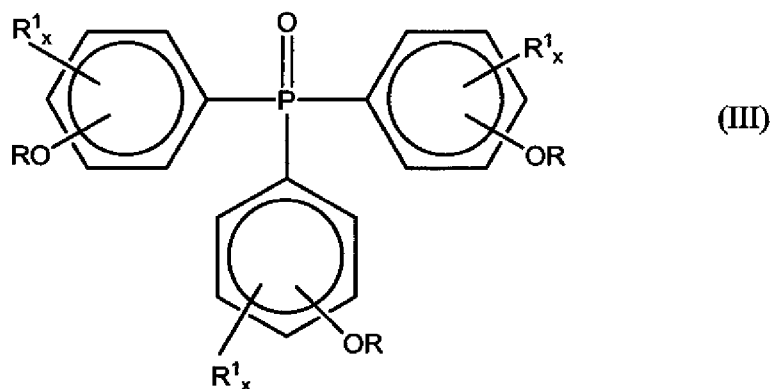
(i) a first mixture of mono-(hydroxyphenyl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (I):



(ii) a second mixture of bis-(hydroxyaryl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (II):



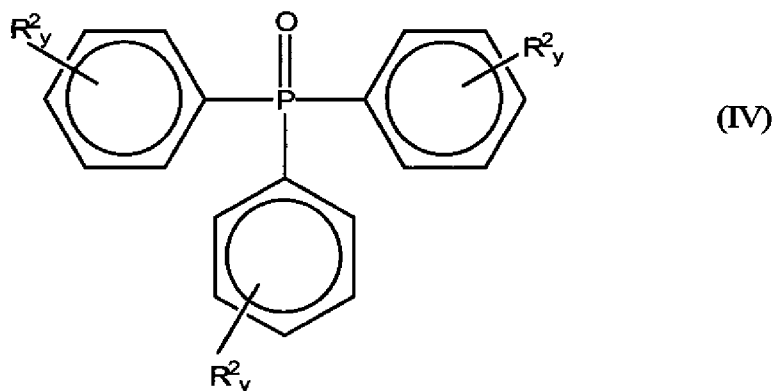
(iii) a third mixture of tris-(hydroxyaryl) or (alkoxyphenyl) phosphine oxide isomers each having the formula (III):



wherein R is hydrogen or an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, each of x and y is an integer between 0 and 4, and each OR group is in the *ortho* or *para* position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group such that, for each mixture (i), (ii) and (iii), the ratio of the number of OR groups in the *ortho*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group to the number of OR groups in the *para*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group is between about 50:50 and about 0.1:99.9.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein, for each mixture (i), (ii) and (iii), the ratio of the number of OR groups in the *ortho*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group to the number of OR groups in the *para*-position with respect to the bond between the P atom and the associated phenyl group is between about 20:80 and about 1:99.
3. The composition of claim 1, wherein each of x and y is zero.
4. The composition of claim 1, wherein R is hydrogen.
5. The composition of claim 1 and comprising about 10 to about 50 mole % of the first mixture (i), about 30 to about 60 mole % of the second mixture (ii) and about 10 to about 50 mole % of the third mixture (iii).

6. The composition of claim 5 and comprising up to 10 wt% of triphenyl phosphine oxides of the formula IV:



7. A method of producing the composition of claim 3, the method comprising:

(a) reacting phenol with an alkyl halide having 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the presence of an alkali metal base to produce a first product mixture comprising an alkoxybenzene and an alkali metal halide;

(b) contacting said first product mixture with an oxidizing agent under conditions such that the alkali metal halide reacts with the alkoxybenzene to produce a first mixture of *meta* and *para*-haloalkoxybenzenes;

(c) combining said first mixture with a benzene halide to produce a second mixture; and

(d) reacting said second mixture with magnesium and with phosphorus oxychloride to produce said alkoxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition wherein R in each of formulas (I), (II) and (III) is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the alkyl halide comprises methyl bromide.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the benzene halide comprises chlorobenzene or bromobenzene.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein said oxidizing agent comprises hydrogen peroxide.
11. The method of claim 7 and further comprising reacting the product of (d) with an acid to produce said hydroxyphenyl phosphine oxide composition wherein R in each of formulas (I), (II) and (III) is hydrogen.
12. An epoxy resin composition comprising the reaction product of the composition of claim 4 and an epihalohydrin.
13. A curable epoxy resin composition comprising (a) an epoxy resin and (b) a cross-linking system comprising the composition of claim 4.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2010/045849

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C08K5/5397

ADD. C08L63/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C08K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 6 403 220 B1 (BRENNAN DAVID J [US] ET AL) 11 June 2002 (2002-06-11) * abstract; claims 1,7,18 -----	1-13
Y	WO 02/066485 A2 (PABU SERVICES INC [US]; HANSON MARK V [US]; TIMBERLAKE LARRY D [US]) 29 August 2002 (2002-08-29) * abstract; claims 1,11 -----	1-13
Y	WO 03/102060 A1 (DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES INC [US]; GAN JOSEPH [FR]; KING BRUCE A [US];) 11 December 2003 (2003-12-11) * abstract page 7, line 9 - page 8, line 3 -----	1-13



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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