

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
18 October 2007 (18.10.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2007/115960 A2

(51) International Patent Classification: **Not classified**

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2007/053142

(22) International Filing Date: 2 April 2007 (02.04.2007)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
06112381.6 7 April 2006 (07.04.2006) EP

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

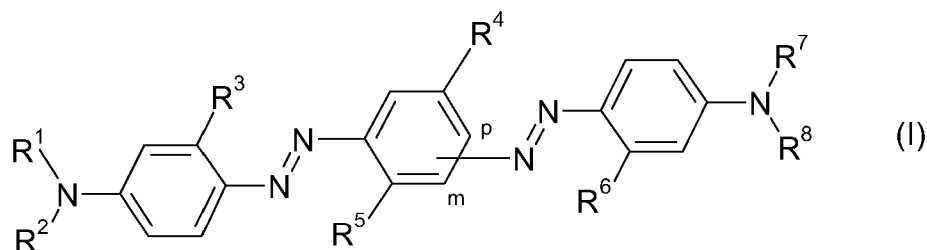
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: ACID DYES



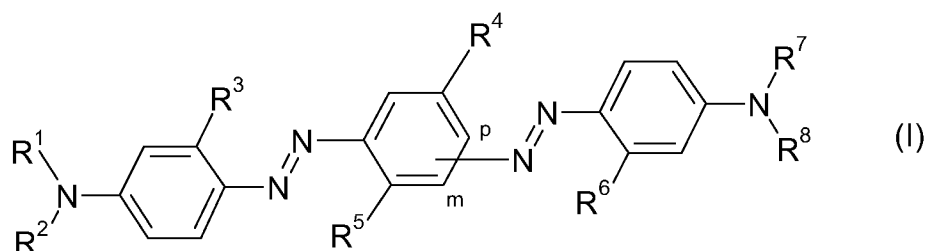
(57) Abstract: Compounds of the general formula (I) a process for their preparation and their use for dyeing and/or printing organic substrates.

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Acid dyes

The invention relates to novel acid dyes, a process for their preparation and their use for dyeing organic substrates.

The invention provides compounds of the general formula (I)



where

R^1 and R^8 are independently unsubstituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or unsubstituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl or substituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or substituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl,

R^2 and R^7 are independently substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted $-(CH_2)_n$ -aryl where $n = 1, 2, 3$ or 4 ,

R^3 and R^6 are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or unsubstituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl or substituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or substituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl or unsubstituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkoxy or unsubstituted branched C_{3-6} alkoxy or substituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkoxy or substituted branched C_{3-6} alkoxy, or halogen, or $-NHCO-(C_{1-6}alkyl)$ with an unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl group, which is substituted or unsubstituted, or $-NHCO-(C_{3-6}alkyl)$ with a branched C_{3-6} alkyl group, which is substituted or unsubstituted, or $-NHCONH_2$,

R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or unsubstituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl or substituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or substituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl, or halogen,

and the compounds of the general formula (I) bear at least one anionic substituent.

In preferred compounds of the general formula (I)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| R ¹ and R ⁸ | are independently unsubstituted unbranched C ₁₋₆ alkyl or unsubstituted branched C ₃₋₆ alkyl or substituted unbranched C ₁₋₆ alkyl or substituted branched C ₃₋₆ alkyl, |
| R ² and R ⁷ | are independently aryl, or -(CH ₂) _n -aryl where n = 1, 2, 3 or 4, |
| R ³ and R ⁶ | are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C ₁₋₆ alkyl or unsubstituted branched C ₃₋₆ alkyl or substituted unbranched C ₁₋₆ alkyl or substituted branched C ₃₋₆ alkyl or unsubstituted unbranched C ₁₋₆ alkoxy or unsubstituted branched C ₃₋₆ alkoxy or substituted unbranched C ₁₋₆ alkoxy or substituted branched C ₃₋₆ alkoxy, |
| R ⁴ and R ⁵ | are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C ₁₋₆ alkyl or unsubstituted branched C ₃₋₆ alkyl or substituted unbranched C ₁₋₆ alkyl or substituted branched C ₃₋₆ alkyl, or halogen. |

The preferred compounds of formula (I) bear at least one anionic substituent, preferably 1 or 2 or 3 anionic substituents, of which 2 anionic substituents are very particularly preferred.

The at least one anionic substituent in the compounds of formula (I) are located by preference in one of the substituents R¹, R², R⁷ and/or R⁸, more preferred, the at least one anionic substituent is located in one of the substituents R² and/or R⁷.

Preferred anionic substituents are carboxyl and/or sulpho groups, and sulpho groups are particularly preferred.

Preferred compounds of the formula (I) preferably have 1, 2 or 3 and more preferably 2 sulpho groups. The preferably 1, 2 or 3 sulpho groups are preferably the further substituents or the substituents on the radicals R¹, R², R⁷ and/or R⁸, more preferred, the preferably 1, 2 or 3 sulpho groups are located in one of the substituents R² and/or R⁷.

Aryl is preferably substituted phenyl or substituted naphthyl or unsubstituted phenyl or

unsubstituted naphthyl or substituted or unsubstituted $-(CH_2)_n$ -phenyl or substituted or unsubstituted $-(CH_2)_n$ -naphthyl where $n = 1, 2, 3$ or 4 . By preference n is 1 or 2 .

Furthermore, compounds of the formula (I), in which R^2 and R^7 are an unsubstituted $-CH_2$ -phenyl group or a substituted $-CH_2$ -phenyl group are very particularly preferred. The preferred $-CH_2$ -phenyl groups are substituted $-CH_2$ -phenyl groups, preferably substituted by nitro groups and/or sulpho groups, wherein sulpho groups are being very particularly preferred as a substituent for the substituted $-CH_2$ -phenyl groups.

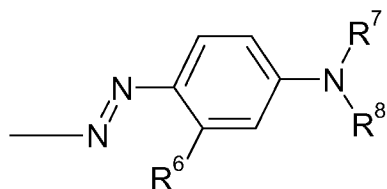
These substituents in the $-CH_2$ -phenyl groups are by preference located at the phenyl moiety. More preferred, these substituents in the $-CH_2$ -phenyl groups are by preference located at the phenyl moiety in the meta- or para-position, while the meta-position is more preferred than the para-position.

The branched C_{3-6} alkyl groups or unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl groups and the unbranched C_{1-6} alkoxy groups or branched C_{3-6} alkoxy groups can be further substituted with hydroxy groups or cyano groups. Preferably the alkyl groups and/or the alkoxy groups are not further substituted.

In the preferred compounds of the formula (I) the preferred alkyl groups and the preferred alkoxy groups are methyl, ethyl, propyl, methoxy and ethoxy groups. Methyl, ethyl and methoxy groups are very particularly preferred.

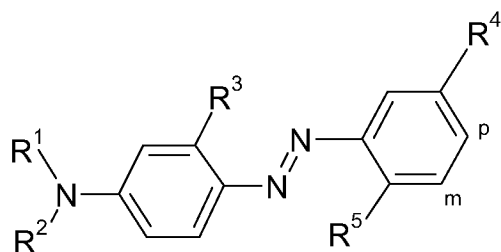
The substituted aryl groups are preferably substituted by nitro or sulpho groups. Particular preference is given to sulpho groups as substituents on the aryl groups.

In the preferred compounds of the formula (I) the radical



is attached to the radical

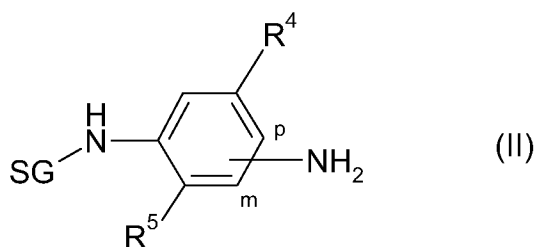
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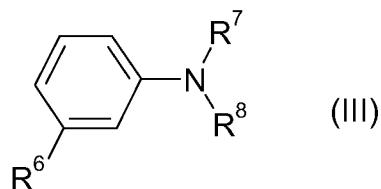
in position m or p, wherein the p position is more preferred.

The invention also provides a process for preparing compounds of the formula (I). The present invention's compounds of the formula (I) can be prepared under conventional conditions in conventional processes.

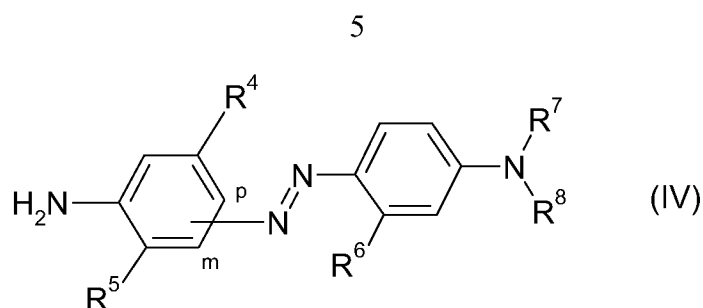
In these processes, compounds of the formula (II)



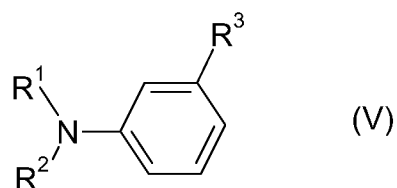
which are known from the literature and in which SG is a protective group such as acetyl for example and the other substituents are each as defined above, are conventionally diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (III)



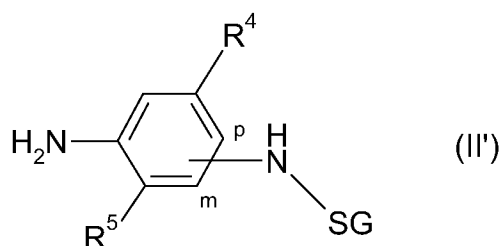
where the substituents are each as defined above and after the protective group SG has been removed (by hydrolysis) the amine of the formula (IV)



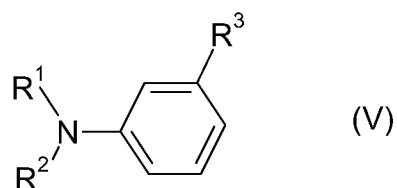
is conventionally diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (V)



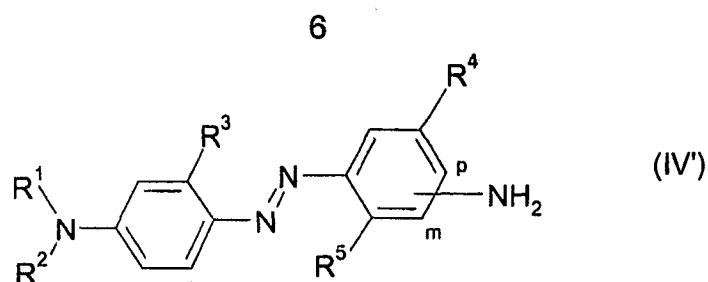
It is similarly possible to proceed by a process wherein first the compound of the formula (II')



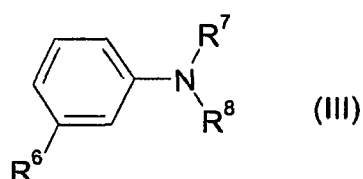
is conventionally diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (V)



and after the protective group SG has been removed (by hydrolysis) the amine of the formula (IV')

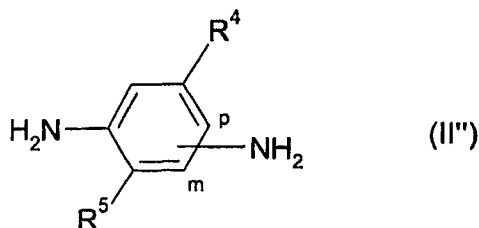


is conventionally diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (III)



where the substituents are each as defined above.

In principle, it is also possible for both the amine functions of the compound of the formula (II')



to be bis-diazotized and then coupled onto two equivalents of the compound (III) or (V) or onto a mixture of the compounds of the formulae (III) and (V). It should then be clear to a person skilled in the art, that the statistical mixture of the different possible compounds will result in such a reaction procedure, wherein the di-amin (II') is bis-diazotized and then reacted with the mixture of the compounds of the formulae (III) and (V).

In this procedure, the particular amine is cooled down to 0 – 10°C or preferably to 0 – 5°C and diazotized by addition of nitrosyl sulphuric acid. Thereafter, the diazotized amine is allowed to react with the compound (III) or (V) as required, preferably in

aqueous solution.

The dyes of the formula (I) can be isolated from the reaction medium by conventional processes, for example by salting out with an alkali metal salt, filtering and drying, if appropriate under reduced pressure and at elevated temperature.

Depending on the reaction and/or isolation conditions, the dyes of the formula (I) can be obtained as free acid, as salt or as mixed salt which contains for example one or more cations selected from alkali metal ions, for example the sodium ion, or an ammonium ion or alkylammonium cation, for example mono-, di- or trimethyl- or -ethylammonium cations. The dye can be converted by conventional techniques from the free acid into a salt or into a mixed salt or vice versa or from one salt form into another. If desired, the dyes can be further purified by diafiltration, in which case unwanted salts and synthesis by-products are separated from the crude anionic dye.

The removal of unwanted salts and synthesis by-products and partial removal of water from the crude dye solution is carried out by means of a semipermeable membrane by applying a pressure whereby the dye is obtained without the unwanted salts and synthesis by-products as a solution and if necessary as a solid body in a conventional manner.

The dyes of the formula (I) and their salts are particularly suitable for dyeing or printing fibrous material consisting of natural or synthetic polyamides in red to violet shades. The dyes of the formula (I) and their salts are suitable for producing Inkjet printing inks and for using these Inkjet printing inks to print fibrous material which consists of natural or synthetic polyamides or cellulose (paper for example).

The invention accordingly provides from another aspect for the use of the dyes of the formula (I), their salts and mixtures for dyeing and/or printing fibrous materials consisting of natural or synthetic polyamides. A further aspect is the production of Inkjet printing inks and their use for printing fibrous materials consisting of natural or synthetic polyamides.

Dyeing is carried out as per known processes, see for example the dyeing processes described in Ullmanns Encyklopädie der technischen Chemie, 4th Edition, 1982, Volume 22, pages 658-673 or in the book by M. Peter and H.K. Rouette, Grundlagen der Textilveredlung, 13th Edition, 1989, pages 535-556 and 566-574. Preference is given to dyeing in the exhaust process at a temperature of 30 to 140°C, more preferably 80 to 120°C and most preferably at a temperature of 80 to 100°C, and at a liquor ratio in the range from 3:1 to 40:1.

The substrate to be dyed can be present in the form of yarn, woven fabric, loop-formingly knitted fabric or carpet for example. Fully fashioned dyeings are even permanently possible on delicate substrates, examples being lambswool, cashmere, alpaca and mohair. The dyes of the invention are particularly useful for dyeing fine-denier fibres (microfibres).

The dyes according to the present invention and their salts are highly compatible with known acid dyes. Accordingly, the dyes of the formula (I), their salts or mixtures can be used alone in a dyeing or printing process or else as a component in a combination shade dyeing or printing composition together with other acid dyes of the same class, i.e. with acid dyes possessing comparable dyeing properties, such as for example fastness properties and exhaustion rates from the dyebath onto the substrate. The dyes of the present invention can be used in particular together with certain other dyes having suitable chromophores. The ratio in which the dyes are present in a combination shade dyeing or printing composition is dictated by the hue to be obtained.

The novel dyes of the formula (I), as stated above, are very useful for dyeing natural and synthetic polyamides, i.e. wool, silk and all nylon types, on each of which dyeings having a high fastness level, especially good light fastness and good wet fastnesses (washing, alkaline perspiration) are obtained. The dyes of the formula (I) and their salts have a high rate of exhaustion. The ability of the dyes of the formula (I) and their salt to build up is likewise very good. On-tone dyeings on the identified substrates are of outstanding quality. All dyeings moreover have a constant hue under artificial light. Furthermore, the fastness to decating and boiling is good.

One decisive advantage of the novel dyes is that they are metal free and provide very level dyeings.

The compounds according to the invention can be used as an individual dye or else, owing to their good compatibility, as a combination element with other dyes of the same class having comparable dyeing properties, for example with regard to general fastnesses, exhaustion value, etc. The combination shade dyeings obtained have similar fastnesses to dyeings with the individual dye.

The invention's dyes of the formula (I) can also be used as red components in trichromatic dyeing or printing. Trichromatic dyeing or printing can utilize all customary and known dyeing and printing processes, such as for example the continuous process, exhaustion process, foam dyeing process and Ink-Jet process.

The composition of the individual dye components in the trichromatic dye mixture used in the process of the invention depends on the desired hue. A brown hue for example preferably utilizes 55 - 65% by weight of a yellow component, 20 - 30% by weight of the invention's red component and 10 - 20% by weight of a blue component.

The yellow component, as described above, can consist of a single component or of a mixture of different red individual components conforming to the formula (I). Preference is given to double and triple combinations.

Particularly preferred blue and/or yellow components are described in WO2002/46318.

In the examples which follow, parts and percentages are by weight and temperatures are reported in degrees Celsius.

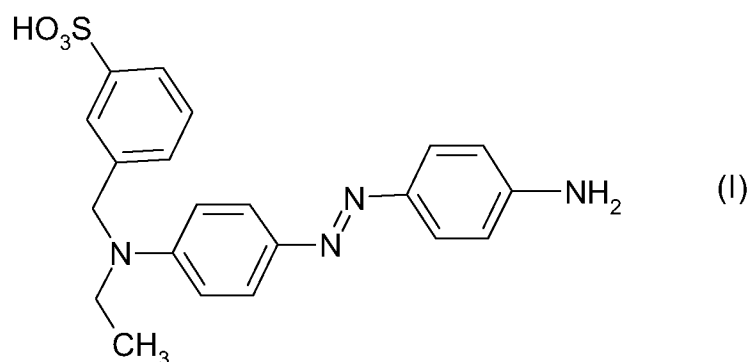
Preparation Example 1

15.0 parts of 4-aminoacetanilide were introduced into a mixture of 50 parts of ice and 25 parts by volume of approximately 30% hydrochloric acid and stirred for about 30 min. At 0–5°C 17.3 parts by volume of a 40% sodium nitrite solution were then added dropwise within 30 min. The temperature was maintained at 0–5°C during the

addition by addition of ice. After the diazotization had ended, excess sodium nitrite was destroyed with aminosulphonic acid.

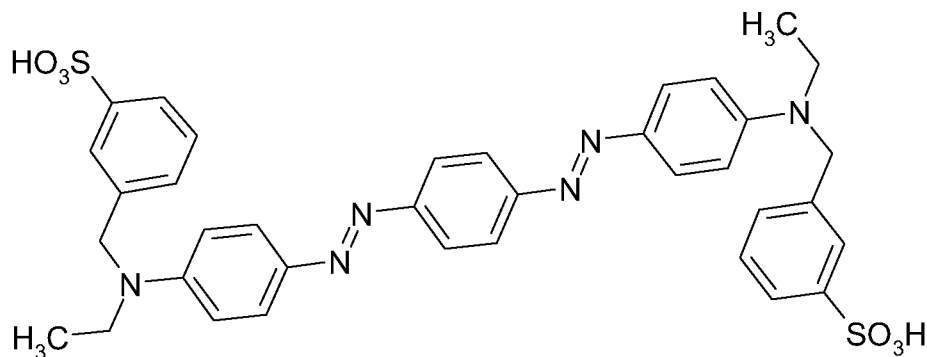
29.1 parts of 3-[(ethylphenylamino)methyl]benzenesulphonic acid were suspended in 200 parts of water. The suspension was adjusted to pH 7-7.5 with sodium carbonate. The diazo suspension was then added in the course of 30 min with vigorous stirring. During the addition, the pH was maintained at about 7 by metered addition of sodium carbonate solution.

After the coupling reaction had ended, 50 parts by volume of an approximately 30% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution were added and the reaction mixture was heated to 90 – 100°C. The reaction was monitored by thin layer chromatography. After about 24 h, the deacetylation had ended. The resulting compound of the formula



was filtered off.

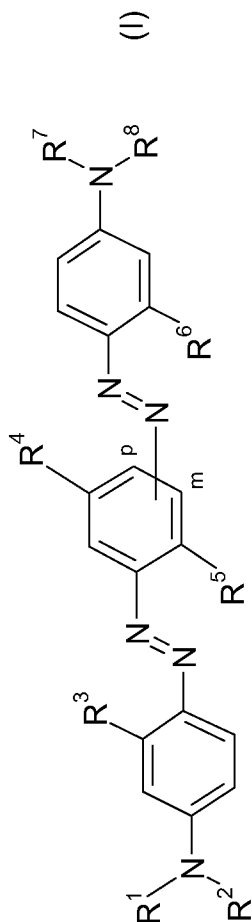
A suspension of 29.1 parts of 3-[(ethylphenylamino)methyl]benzenesulphonic acid in 200 parts of water was adjusted to a pH of 7 - 7.5 using sodium carbonate. This suspension was admixed with a diazonium salt solution prepared in a conventional manner from 41.0 parts of the aminoazo compound (I) and 17.3 parts by volume of a 40% sodium nitrite solution at 0-5°C. After coupling had ended, the resulting dye of the formula

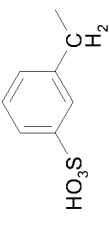
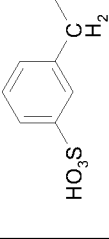
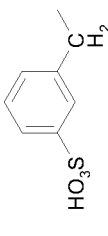
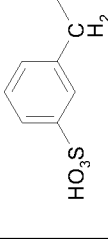
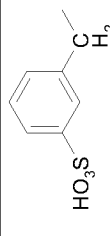
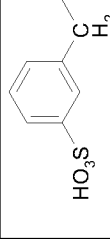
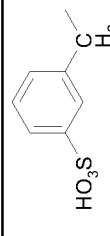
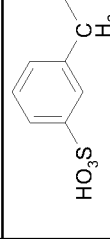
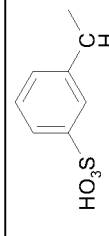
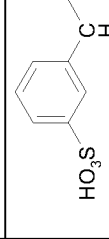


was salted out with sodium chloride, filtered off and dried at 50°C under reduced pressure. On wool and in particular on polyamide fibres it produces red dyeings having very good light and wet fastness properties (λ_{max}) = 529 nm).

Examples 2-26

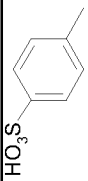
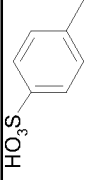
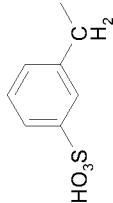
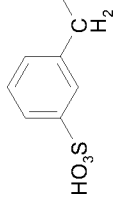
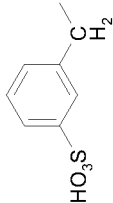
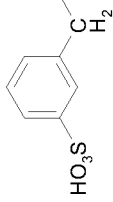
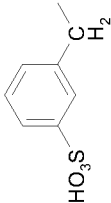
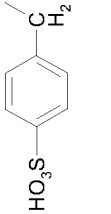
The table which follows contains dyes which can be prepared similarly to the method described in Example 1 by using the corresponding starting materials. These dyes provide red dyeings having very good light and wet fastnesses on polyamide fibres and wool. (Me is methyl, Et is ethyl, OMe is methoxy and Pr is a propyl radical. In the far-right column of the following table λ_{max} of the relevant substance is given.)



Example	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸	Position	λ _{max} [nm]
2	Et		Me	Me	Me	Me	Et		p	537
3	Et.		H	Me	Me	H	Et		p	529
4	Et		Me	H	H	Me	Et		p	540
5	Et		Me	H	H	H	Et		p	535
6	Et		Me.	Me	Me	H	Et		p	539

7	Et		Me	Me	H	Me	Et		Et	Me	Me	p	536
8	Et		H	Me	H	Me	Et		Et	H	Me	p	534
9	Et		H	H	H	H	Et		Et	H	Me	m	526
10	Et		Me	H	H	Me	Et		Et	Me	Me	m	532
11	Me		Me	Me	Me	Me	Me		Me	Me	Me	p	539
12	Et		Me	Me	Me	Me	Et		Et	Me	Me	p	536
13	Et		Me	Me	Me	Me	Et		Et	Me	Me	p	533
14	Pr		Me	Me	Me	Me	Pr		Pr	H.	Me	p	531

15	Et		H	Cl	Cl	H	Et		Et		p	570
16	Et		Me	Cl	Cl	Me	Et		Et		p	568
17	Et		Me	Cl	Cl	Me	Et		Et		p	565
18	Me		Me	Me	Me	Me	Me		Me		p	535
19	Et		Me	Me	Me	Me	Et		Et		p	539
20	Et		H	H	H	H	Et		Et		p	531
21	Et		H	H	H	H	Et		Et		p	538
22	Et		Me	Me	Me	Me	Et		Et		p	530

23	Et		Me	H	H	Me	Et		Et	m	536
24	Et		OMe	H.	H	OMe	Et		Et	p	547
25	Et		OMe	Me	Me	OMe	Et		Et	p	543
26	Et		Me	Me	Me	Me	Et		Et	p	543

USE EXAMPLE A

A dyebath at 40°C, consisting of 2000 parts of water, 1 part of a weakly cation-active levelling agent which is based on an ethoxylated aminopropyl fatty acid amide and which has affinity for dye, 0.25 part of the dye of Preparation Example 1 and adjusted to pH 5 with 1-2 parts of 40% acetic acid is entered with 100 parts of nylon-6 fabric. After 10 minutes at 40°C, the dyebath is heated to 98°C at a rate of 1°C per minute and then left at the boil for 45-60 minutes. Thereafter it is cooled down to 70°C over 15 minutes. The dyeing is removed from the bath, rinsed with hot and then with cold water and dried. The result obtained is a red polyamide dyeing possessing good light and wet fastnesses.

USE EXAMPLE B

A dyebath at 40°C, consisting of 2000 parts of water, 1 part of a weakly cation-active levelling agent which is based on an ethoxylated aminopropyl fatty acid amide and which has affinity for dye, 0.3 part of the dye of Preparation Example 1 and adjusted to pH 5.5 with 1-2 parts of 40% acetic acid is entered with 100 parts of nylon-6,6 fabric. After 10 minutes at 40°C, the dyebath is heated to 120°C at a rate of 1.5°C per minute and then left at this temperature for 15-25 minutes. Thereafter it is cooled down to 70°C over 25 minutes. The dyeing is removed from the dyebath, rinsed with hot and then with cold water and dried. The result obtained is a red polyamide dyeing with good levelness and having good light and wet fastnesses.

USE EXAMPLE C

A dyebath at 40°C, consisting of 4000 parts of water, 1 part of a weakly amphoteric levelling agent which is based on a sulphated, ethoxylated fatty acid amide and which has affinity for dye, 0.4 part of the dye of Preparation Example 1 and adjusted to pH 5 with 1-2 parts of 40% acetic acid is entered with 100 parts of wool fabric. After 10 minutes at 40°C, the dyebath is heated to boiling at a rate of 1°C per minute and then left at the boil for 40-60 minutes. Thereafter it is cooled down to 70°C over 20 minutes. The dyeing is removed from the bath, rinsed with hot and then with cold water and dried. The result obtained is a red wool dyeing possessing good light and wet fastnesses.

USE EXAMPLE D

100 parts of a woven nylon-6 material are padded with a 50°C liquor consisting of

40	parts	of the dye of Preparation Example 1,
100	parts	of urea,
20	parts	of a nonionic solubilizer based on butyldiglycol,
15-20	parts	of acetic acid (to adjust the pH to 4),
10	parts	of a weakly cation-active levelling agent which is based on an ethoxylated aminopropyl fatty acid amide and has affinity for dye, and
810-815	parts	of water (to make up to 1000 parts of padding liquor).

The material thus impregnated is rolled up and left to dwell in a steaming chamber under saturated steam conditions at 85-98°C for 3-6 hours for fixation. The dyeing is then rinsed with hot and cold water and dried. The result obtained is a red nylon dyeing having good levelness in the piece and good light and wet fastnesses.

USE EXAMPLE E

A textile cut pile sheet material composed of nylon-6 and having a synthetic base fabric is padded with a liquor containing per 1000 parts

1	part of dye of Preparation Example 1
4	parts of a commercially available thickener based on carob flour ether
2	parts of a nonionic ethylene oxide adduct of a higher alkylphenol
1	part of 60% acetic acid.

This is followed by printing with a paste which per 1000 parts contains the following components:

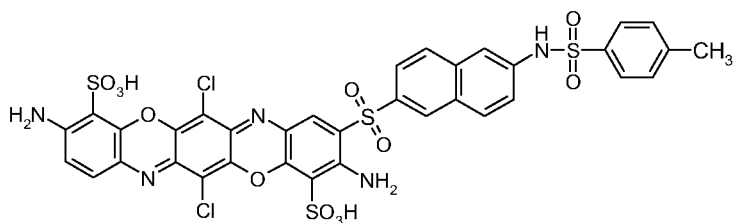
20	parts of commercially available alkoxylated fatty alkylamine (displace product)
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20 parts of a commercially available thickener based on carob flour ether.

The print is fixed for 6 minutes in saturated steam at 100°C, rinsed and dried. The result obtained is a level-coloured cover material having a red and white pattern.

USE EXAMPLE F

A dye bath at 40°C consisting of 2000 parts of water, 1 part of a weakly cation-active levelling agent which is based on an ethoxylated aminopropyl fatty acid amide and has affinity for dye, 0.2 part of the dye of Example 1, 1.5 parts of a commercially available preparation of C.I. Acid Yellow 236 (Nylosan Yellow F-L) and 0.5 part of the blue dye of Preparation Example 46 of the patent application WO99/51681 or of EP1066340 B1:



Preparation Example 46 of patent application WO99/51681 and EP1066340 B1,

which is adjusted to pH 5 with 1-2 parts of 40% acetic acid is entered with 100 parts of woven nylon-6,6 fabric. After 10 minutes at 40°C, the dye bath is heated to 98°C at a rate of 1°C per minute and then left at the boil for 45 to 60 minutes. This is followed by cooling down to 70°C over 15 minutes. The dyeing is removed from the bath, rinsed with hot and then with cold water and dried. The result obtained is a level grey polyamide dyeing having good light and wet fastnesses.

USE EXAMPLE G

100 parts of a chrome-tanned and synthetically retanned shave-moist grain leather are dyed for 30 minutes in a bath of 300 parts of water and 2 parts of the dye of Preparation Example 1 at 55°C. After addition of 4 parts of a 60% emulsion of a sulphited fish oil, the leather is fatliquored for 45 minutes. It is then acidified with 8.5% formic acid and milled

for 10 minutes (final pH in the bath 3.5-4.0). The leather is then rinsed, allowed to drip dry and finished as usual. The result obtained is a leather dyed in a level clear red hue with good fastnesses.

Use Examples A to G can also be carried out with dyes 2 to 26 with similar results.

USE EXAMPLE H

3 parts of the dye of Preparation Example 3 are dissolved in 82 parts of demineralized water and 15 parts of diethylene glycol at 60°C. Cooling down to room temperature gives a red printing ink which is very highly suitable for ink jet printing on paper or polyamide and wool textiles.

Use Example H can also be carried out with dyes 1 or 2 and 4 to 26 with similar results.

USE EXAMPLE I

A dyebath consisting of 1000 parts of water, 80 parts of calcined Glauber salt, 1 part of sodium nitrobenzene-3-sulphonate and 1 part of dye from Example 79 is heated to 80°C in the course of 10 minutes. Then, 100 parts of mercerized cotton are added. This is followed by dyeing at 80°C for 5 minutes and then heating to 95°C in the course of 15 minutes.

After 10 minutes at 95°C, 3 parts of sodium carbonate are added, followed by a further 7 parts of sodium carbonate after 20 minutes and another 10 parts of sodium carbonate after 30 minutes at 95°C. Dyeing is subsequently continued at 95°C for 60 minutes. The dyed material is then removed from the dyebath and rinsed in running demineralized water for 3 minutes. This is followed by two washes for 10 minutes in 5000 parts of boiling demineralized water at a time and subsequent rinsing in running demineralized water at 60°C for 3 minutes and with cold tap water for one minute. Drying leaves a brilliant red cotton dyeing having good fastnesses.

USE EXAMPLE J

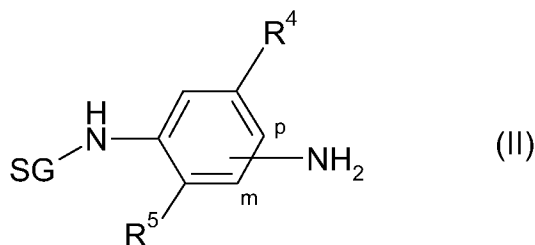
0.2 part of the dye of Preparation Example 1 is dissolved in 100 parts of hot water and the solution is cooled down to room temperature. This solution is added to 100 parts of

chemically bleached sulphite pulp beaten in 2000 parts of water in a Hollander. After 15 minutes of commixing the stuff is sized with resin size and aluminium sulphate in a conventional manner. Paper produced from this stuff has a red shade with good wet fastnesses.

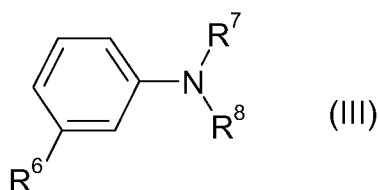
Use Examples I and J can also be carried out with dyes 2 to 26 with similar results.

- or substituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl,
- R² and R⁷ are independently substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted -(CH₂)_n-aryl where n = 1, 2, 3 or 4,,
- R³ and R⁶ are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkyl or unsubstituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl or substituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkyl or substituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl or unsubstituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkoxy or unsubstituted branched C₃₋₆alkoxy or substituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkoxy or substituted branched C₃₋₆alkoxy,
- R⁴ and R⁵ are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkyl or unsubstituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl or substituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkyl or substituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl, or halogen.

3. Compounds according to Claim 2 characterized in that the compounds of the formula (I) bear 1 or 2 or 3 sulpho groups.
4. Process for preparing compounds of the formula (I) according to Claim 1, characterized in that compounds of the formula (II)

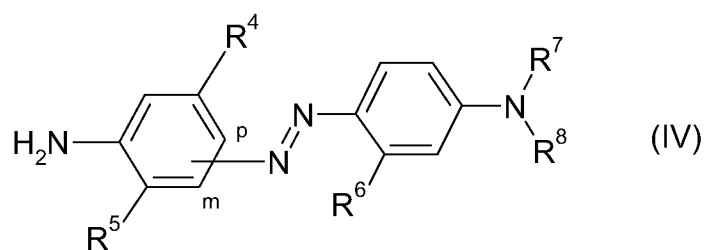


where SG is a protective group, are diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (III)

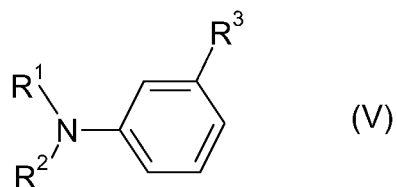


and after the protective group SG has been removed the resulting amine of the formula (IV)

23

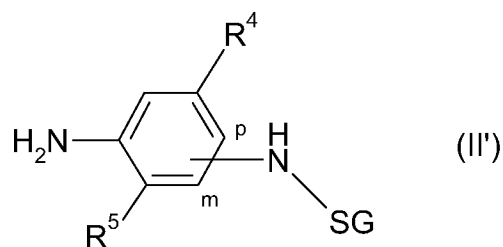


is diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (V)

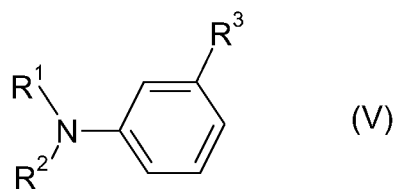


or

in that compound of the formula (II')

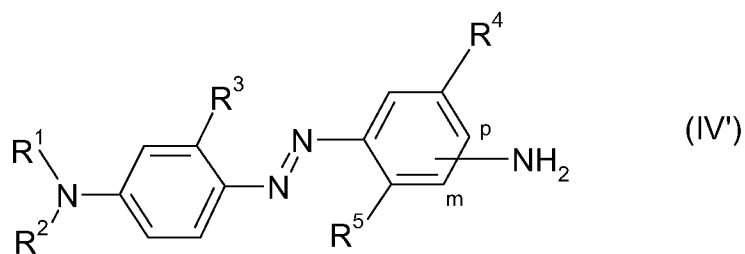


is diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (V)

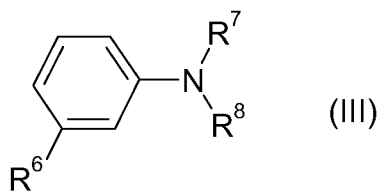


and after the protective group SG has been removed the amine of the formula (IV')

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is diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (III)

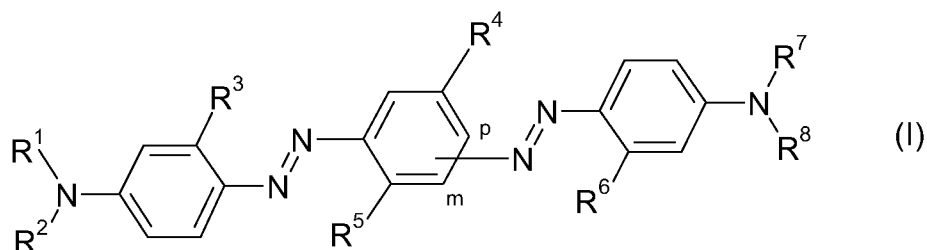


where the substituents are each as defined above.

5. Use of the compounds of the formula (I) according to the Claims 1 or 2 or 3 for dyeing and/or printing organic substrates.
6. Use of compounds of formula (I) according to the Claims 1 or 2 or 3 for dyeing and/or printing wool, silk and synthetic polyamides.
7. Use of compounds of formula (I) according to the Claims 1 or 2 or 3 for preparing printing inks for the InkJet process.

CLAIMS

1. Compounds of the general formula (I)



where

- R^1 and R^8 are independently unsubstituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or unsubstituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl or substituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or substituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl,
- R^2 and R^7 are independently substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted $-(CH_2)_n$ -aryl where $n = 1, 2, 3$ or 4 ,
- R^3 and R^6 are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or unsubstituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl or substituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or substituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl or unsubstituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkoxy or unsubstituted branched C_{3-6} alkoxy or substituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkoxy or substituted branched C_{3-6} alkoxy, or halogen, or $-NHCO-(C_{1-6}alkyl)$ with an unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl group, which is substituted or unsubstituted, or $-NHCO-(C_{3-6}alkyl)$ with a branched C_{3-6} alkyl group, which is substituted or unsubstituted, or $-NHCONH_2$,
- R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or unsubstituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl or substituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or substituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl, or halogen,

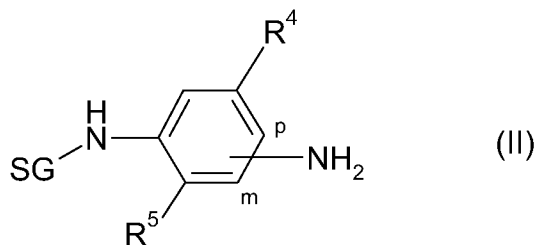
and the compounds of the general formula (I) bear at least one anionic substituent.

2. Compounds according to Claim 1 characterized in that

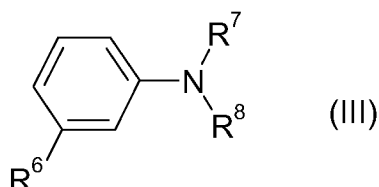
- R^1 and R^8 are independently unsubstituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or unsubstituted branched C_{3-6} alkyl or substituted unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl

- or substituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl,
- R² and R⁷ are independently substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted -(CH₂)_n-aryl where n = 1, 2, 3 or 4,,
- R³ and R⁶ are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkyl or unsubstituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl or substituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkyl or substituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl or unsubstituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkoxy or unsubstituted branched C₃₋₆alkoxy or substituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkoxy or substituted branched C₃₋₆alkoxy,
- R⁴ and R⁵ are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkyl or unsubstituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl or substituted unbranched C₁₋₆alkyl or substituted branched C₃₋₆alkyl, or halogen.

3. Compounds according to Claim 2 characterized in that the compounds of the formula (I) bear 1 or 2 or 3 sulpho groups.
4. Process for preparing compounds of the formula (I) according to Claim 1, characterized in that compounds of the formula (II)

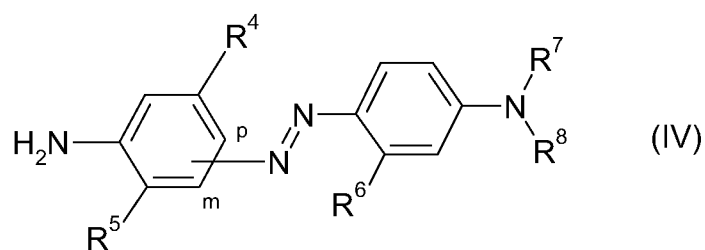


where SG is a protective group, are diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (III)

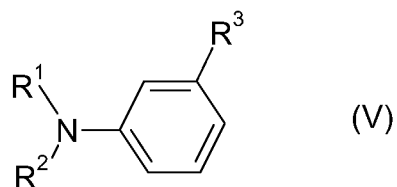


and after the protective group SG has been removed the resulting amine of the formula (IV)

23

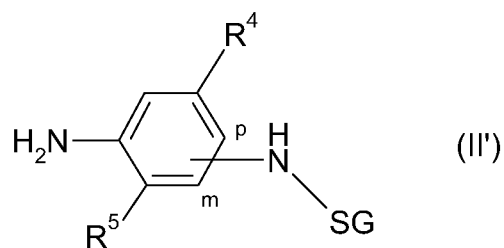


is diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (V)

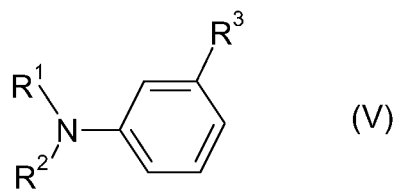


or

in that compound of the formula (II')

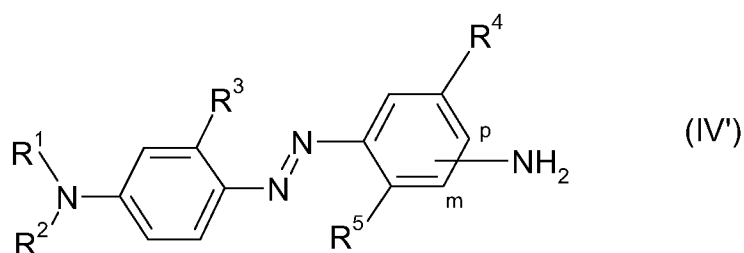


is diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (V)

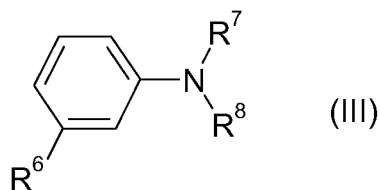


and after the protective group SG has been removed the amine of the formula (IV')

24



is diazotized and coupled onto one equivalent of a compound of the formula (III)



where the substituents are each as defined above.

5. Use of the compounds of the formula (I) according to the Claims 1 or 2 or 3 for dyeing and/or printing organic substrates.
6. Use of compounds of formula (I) according to the Claims 1 or 2 or 3 for dyeing and/or printing wool, silk and synthetic polyamides.
7. Use of compounds of formula (I) according to the Claims 1 or 2 or 3 for preparing printing inks for the InkJet process.