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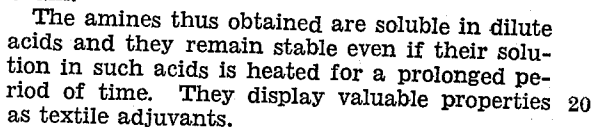
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7 Claims. (Cl. 260—308)

stirring, into 284 parts of molten stearic acid. The melt, which initially begins to foam, becomes gradually clear, carbon dioxide and water being split off. After 36 parts of water have been split off, the reaction is interrupted. The melt which solidifies to a wax-like body is soluble in dilute acids, such as hydrochloric acid.

The product may be purified by boiling it with a dilute sodium carbonate solution in order to eliminate small amounts of unaltered parent material, which may perhaps be present. 10

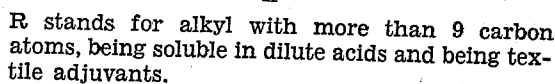
Instead of stearic acid, there may also be used with the same success coconut oil fatty acid, oleic acid, ricinoleic acid or also halogenated fatty acids and fatty acids having a branched chain.



The corresponding N-alkyl or N-hydroxyalkyl derivatives may be used with the same success.

The invention is not limited to the specific details described, for obvious modifications may occur to a person skilled in the art.

1. Triazoles of the general formula



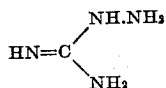
2. The process of producing triazoles which 55

The temperature required for the condensation depends upon the nature of the components entering into reaction and upon the conditions of reaction. In general, it is necessary to apply temperatures above 100° C. to about 200° C., a temperature of about 140° C. is preferred. The water formed as a reaction product may also be removed by azeotropic distillation, for instance, by means of benzene.

The following examples illustrate the invention, the parts being by weight:

Example 1.—136 parts of amino-guanidine car-
55 bonate are slowly introduced, at 140° C., while

comprises condensing dry amino-guanidine of the formula



with an unsubstituted fatty acid containing more than 10 carbon atoms by heating to a temperature not exceeding substantially 200° C. until in one operation 2 mols of water are split off.

3. The process of producing triazoles which comprises condensing a dry salt of amino-guanidine with an unsubstituted fatty acid containing more than 10 carbon atoms by heating to a temperature not exceeding substantially 200° C. until in one operation 2 mols of water are split off.

4. The process of producing triazoles which comprises condensing dry amino-guanidine carbonate with an unsubstituted fatty acid containing more than 10 carbon atoms by heating to a temperature not exceeding substantially 200° C.

until in one operation 2 mols of water are split off.

5. The process of producing triazoles which comprises condensing a dry salt of amino-guanidine with stearic acid by heating to a temperature not exceeding substantially 200° C. until in one operation 2 mols of water are split off.

6. The process of producing triazoles which comprises condensing a dry salt of amino-guanidine with oleic acid by heating to a temperature not exceeding substantially 200° C. until in one operation 2 mols of water are split off.

7. The process of producing triazoles which comprises condensing a dry salt of amino-guanidine with coconut oil fatty acid by heating to a temperature not exceeding substantially 200° C. until in one operation 2 mols of water are split off.

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