A NEW METHOD OF SYNTHESIZING N-SUBSTITUTED ISOPHTHALIMIDES

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UDC 547.584'46'053.1

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N-Substituted isophthalimides are obtained by the dehydration of N-substituted phthal-amic acids [1].

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{C1} \\ \text{C1} \\ \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{RNH}_2 \end{array} - \frac{(c_2 H_5)_3 N}{-(c_2 H_5)_3 N \cdot \text{HCI}} \\ \\ \text{R=n-} \\ \text{C}_4 H_6; \text{ t-} \\ \text{t-} \\ \text{C}_5 H_{11}; \text{ } \\ \text{C}_6 H_5 \end{array}$$

We have established that N-isophthalimides are formed rapidly and in good yields by the interaction of equimolar amounts of phthaloyl chloride and a primary amine using triethylamine as dehydrochlorinating agent. A solution of 0.01 mole of phthaloyl chloride in 100 ml of absolute benzene was added at 20°C to 100 ml of a benzene solution containing 0.01 mole of N-butylamine, tert-amylamine, or aniline, and 0.04 mole of triethylamine, and the mixture was kept for 5 min and filtered, and the filtrate was washed with 4 250 ml of water. The benzene was distilled to give: n-butylisophthalimide, oil, yield 91%; tert-amylisophthalimide, mp 82-83°C, yield 92%; and phenylisophthalimide, mp 118-119°C, 94%. The individuality of the compounds was checked by TLC on Silufol UV-264 with acetone—hexane (1:5), the spots being detected in UV light (quenching) and with ninhydrin (red colorations). The compositions of the N-substituted isophthalimides obtained were confirmed by elementary analysis and their structure by IR and mass spectra.

## LITERATURE CITED

1. M. K. Hargreaves, J. G. Pritchard, and H. R. Dave, Chem. Rev., No. 4, 439 (1970).

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