

(IX), with mol. wt. 370-80, 450-55 and 590-600, respectively. Also hydroquinone, hydroquinone monomethyl ether and resorcinol gave resinous products, (X), (XI) and (XII). The mol. wts. could not be determined. 4,6-Dimethylol-o-cresol and p-cresol afforded amorphous solid (XIII), mol. wt. 380-90.

On standing for few days the mixt. of 1 mol of eugenol, equivalent amount of 20% NaOH 2 mol of HCHO as formalin gave yellow viscous oil (XIV), mol. wt. 470-500. Similarly thymol resulted brilliant yellow solid (XV), mol. wt. 550-70.

The activities of these new antioxidants were tested by comparing the oxygen absorption velocities of linseed oil which dissolved the various samples. Crystalline, high melting products, (V) and (VI), were inactive. (IX), (XI) and (XIV) had high activities as Ionol (2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol). (VII), (VIII) and (XIII) were somewhat weaker than Ionol. Cresol-analogs of NDGA were inactive.

27. Studies on Chloroalkylethers of Various Alcohols

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I. Some new reactions.

The chlorine atom of chloroalkylethers of alcohols obtained by the action of formaldehyde and hydrochloric acid upon alcohols, is very reactive, but only a few examples are known till now about the reactions of these compounds.

The authors accordingly tried to elucidate the chemical reactions of these compounds and succeeded in the following reactions.

- (1) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OK} + \text{ClCH}_2\text{OCH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ 83% (in ether)
- (2) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 + \text{ClCH}_2\text{OCH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ 17% (in ether)
- (3) $\text{CH}_3\text{COCHCOOC}_2\text{H}_5 + \text{ClCH}_2\text{OCH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COCHCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$ 30% (in alcohol)
- $\begin{array}{c} \text{Na} \\ | \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3 \\ | \end{array}$
- (4) $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{Cl} + \text{ClCH}_2\text{OCH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ 50% (Wurz-Fittig's reaction)
- (5) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + \text{ClCH}_2\text{OCH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ 23% (Friede-Krafts reaction)

II. Condensation of chloroalkylethers by copper powder into dialkylglycolether

As is well known, the halogenalkyls condense into bi-alkyls by the aid of metallic sodium (Wurz-Fittig's reaction).

This reaction also occurs in the case of chloromethylethylethers of alcohols.

But the authors have discovered that this condensation can be achieved by metallic copper or iron instead of metallic sodium, and the corresponding dialkylethers of glycols were obtained. The results are summerised in the following table.

- (1) $2\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{OH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ 73% (70°C, 5hrs)
- (2) $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_2\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$ 70% (80°C, 5hrs)
- (3) $2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OCH}_2\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9$ 66.6% (150°C, 3hrs)
- (4) $2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OCH}(\text{Cl})\text{CH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHOC}_4\text{H}_9$ 50.5% (120°C, 5hrs)
- (5) $2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OCH}(\text{Cl})\text{C}_3\text{H}_7 \longrightarrow \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OCH}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)\text{CHOC}_4\text{H}_9$ 54% (110°C, 10hrs)
- (6) $2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$ 41% (150°C, 10hrs)
- (7) $2\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ 50.5% (140°C, 10hrs)
- (8) $2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{OCH}_2\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_{12}\text{H}_{25}$ 52% (130°C, 10hrs)
- (9) $2\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{OCH}_2\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$ 50% (130°C, 3hrs)

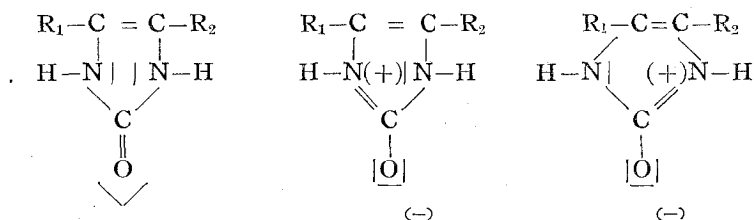
28. Studies on the Syntheses of Organic Fluorescent Compound. (I-II)

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I. Synthesis of Imidazolone Derivatives from Acyloins and Urea.

Imidazolone ring, which has a ethylene bond and a ureido group, resonates as follows:



It is considered accordingly, that ureido group is a kind of M substituent, and imidazolone ring has a favourable constitution on the emissivity of fluorescence from the present authors' theory concerning the fluorescence and chemical constitution of organic compounds.

As a matter of fact, 4,5-diphenylimidazolone, in which two phenyl groups are combined respectively with 4th and 5th positions of imidazolone ring, and the conjugation system is thus being enlarged, strongly fluoresces blue-violet rays in both solid and solution states under ultra-violet rays.

We synthesized several imidazolone derivatives and thioimidazolones.

As to the synthetic method we referred to Org. Synth. Collect. Vol. II. p. 222.