

Reaction of isocyanates with schiff bases

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Abstract

1. Electron-donor substituents in the p-positions of the aromatic rings in Schiff bases increase the overall addition rate of the benzoyl and trichloroacetyl isocyanates to Schiff bases and shift the reaction toward the formation of 4-membered rings, whereas electron-acceptor substituents shift the reaction toward the formation of oxidiazinone derivatives. 2. Highly polar solvents (dimethyl sulfoxide and SO₂) promote the formation of hexahydro-S-triazine-dione derivatives.

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