SUMMARY

2-Iso-propyl-3,1,4-benzoxazine (I) reacts with primary aromatic amines to give the corresponding 2-(arylcarbamoyl)isobutrylanilides (II), and 2-(p-tolyl-carbamoyl)aniline (III). And with hydrazine hydrate and phenylhydrazine yielded the corresponding quinazolinones (IV), and (VI). The quinazolinone (IV) reacts with benzaldehyde in presence of ethanol and gave the quinazolinone (V). Also the benzoxazone (I) reacts with hydroxylamine hydrochloride and produced the hydroxyquinazolinone (VII) in a good yield. Alcoholic ammonia and formamide react with benzoxazone (I) and yielded N-isobutroylanthranilamide (VIII) and quinazolinone (IX) respectively. The latter exists actually in a lactam-lactim tauromeric equilibrium. The reaction of benzoxazone (I) were extended to include reaction of toluene under Friedal-Craft's condition and phenylmagnesium bromide and benzyl magnesium chloride and yielded substituted benzophenone (X), carbinol (XI) and substituted desoxybenzoin (XII), respectively. Also sodium azide/acetic acid reacts with benzoxazine (I) to give tetrazole (XIII).

Benzoxyazone (I) reacts with P_2S_5 in dry xylene to give thione (XIV).

The thione (XIV) reacts with o-toluidine by fusion to give the quinazoline-4-thione (XV). Beside the analytical data the structures of all compounds were confirmed by study of their infrared spectra.