in which

R_1 denotes hydrogen or methyl,

R_2 denotes a divalent aliphatic radical (C_2–C_6) and

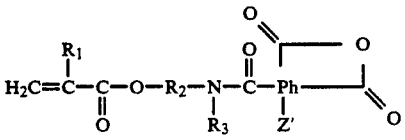
R_3 denotes a monovalent aliphatic radical ($_1$–C_4),

Z'denotes hydrogen or COOH

and

Ph represents a tri- or tetrasubstituted benzene ring (1,2,3-/1,2,4- or 1,2,4,5-substitution) or a tri- or tetrasubstituted naphthalene ring (1,2,6-/1,4,5-/2,3,6-/1,4,5,8- or 2,3,6,7-substitution).

7. A method of treating dentine or dentine enamel which comprises applying thereto an N-alkyl-N(meth-)acryloyloxyalkyl-carboxamide of the formula



(III)

in which

R_1 denotes hydrogen or methyl,

R_2 denotes a divalent aliphatic radical (C_2–C_6) and

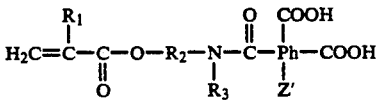
R_3 dentoes a monovalent aliphatic radical (C_1–C_4),

Z' denotes hydrogen or COOH

and

Ph represents a benzene ring which is tri- or tetrasubstituted (1,2,3-/1,2,4- or 1,2,4,5-substitution) or a tri- or tetrasubstituted naphthalene ring (1,2,6-/1,4,5-/ 2,3,6-/ 1,4,5,8- or 2,3,6,7-substitution).

8. A method of treating dentine or dentine enamel which comprises applyign thereto an N-alkyl-N(meth-)acryloyloxyalkyl-carboxamide of the formula



(IV)

in which

R_1 denotes hydrogen or methyl,

R_2 denotes a divalent aliphatic radical (C_2–C_6) and

R_3 denotes a monovalent aliphatic radical (C_1–C_4),

Z' denotes hydrogen or COOH

and

Ph represents a tri- or tetrasubstituted benzene ring (1,2,3-/1,2,4- or 1,2,4,5-substitution) or a tri- or tetrasubstituted naphthalene ring (1,2,6-/1,4,5/2,3,6-/1,4,5,8- or 2,3,6,7-substitution).

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