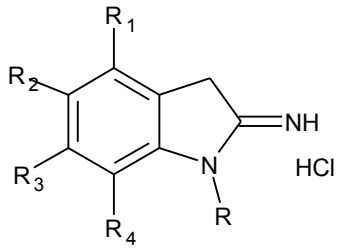
Method for preparing hydrochloride derivatives of 1,3-dihydro-2H-indole-2-imines of the general formula:




,

where (a) $R=R_1=R_2=R_3=R_4=H$,
(b) $R=CH_3$, $R_1=R_2=R_3=R_4=H$,
(c) $R_2=CH_3$, $R=R_1=R_3=R_4=H$,
(d) $R_1=Br$, $R=R_2=R_3=R_4=H$,
(e) $R_3=Br$, $R=R_1=R_2=R_4=H$,
(f) $R_4=Br$, $R=R_1=R_2=R_3=H$,
(g) $R_3=Br$, $R=CH_3$, $R_1=R_2=R_4=H$,
(h) $R_2=F$, $R=R_1=R_3=R_4=H$,
(i) $R_3=F$, $R=R_1=R_2=R_4=H$,
(j) $R_2=Cl$, $R=R_1=R_3=R_4=H$,
(k) $R_2=Cl$, $R=CH_3$, $R_1=R_3=R_4=H$,
(l) $R_2=Br$, $R=R_1=R_3=R_4=H$,
by hydrolyzing an indolecarboxylic acid derivative with an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, characterized in that the indolecarboxylic acid derivative used is a substance selected from the group consisting of: chlorine-, bromine-, fluorine-, methyl-, derivative of ethyl 2-aminoindole-3-carboxylates. 20% hydrochloric acid solution is used, followed by the isolation of the target products using standard methods.