

## 4-Chloro-2-methylthio-6-(1-piperidyl)pyrimidine

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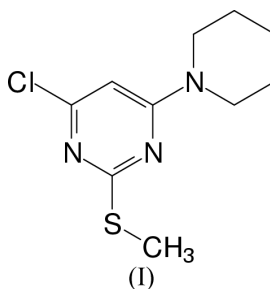
## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
*T* = 150 K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C})$  = 0.003 Å  
*R* factor = 0.041  
*wR* factor = 0.116  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.8For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The structure of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClN}_3\text{S}$ , comprises a non-planar molecule with only one intramolecular close-contact association between a piperidinyl C–H group and a pyrimidine N atom. The pyrimidine–methylthio torsion angle is 5.7 (2)°.

## Comment

The title compound, (I), was prepared from 4,6-dichloro-2-methylthiopyrimidine. Both Cl atoms can be displaced by nucleophiles before the methylthio group but the reactivity of the second Cl atom is much less than the first. This difference in reaction rate can be used to prepare unsymmetrical 4,6-substituted 2-methylthiopyrimidines because the product of the loss of the first Cl atom can be separated in large yield, *e.g.* compound (I). An interesting feature of the structure of 4,6-dichloro-2-methylthiopyrimidine is that there are six unique molecules in the asymmetric unit (Lynch & McClenaghan, 2000), differences arising due to the out-of-plane twist the methylthio bond makes with respect to the pyrimidine ring. The structure determination of the title compound was undertaken within a study of the effects that different substituents of 2-methylthiopyrimidines have on the pyrimidine–methylthio torsion angle.

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## Experimental

The title compound, (I), was prepared by Spa Contract Synthesis. Crystals of (I) were grown from an ethanol solution.

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClN}_3\text{S}$   
 $M_r = 243.75$   
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*  
 $a = 13.189$  (3) Å  
 $b = 8.577$  (2) Å  
 $c = 20.195$  (4) Å  
 $V = 2284.4$  (8) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
 $D_x = 1.417$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
Cell parameters from 15 006  
reflections  
 $\theta = 2.9$ – $30.5^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.49$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 150$  (2) K  
Block, colourless  
 $0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.36$  mm

**Data collection**

Enraf–Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer

 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SORTAV; Blessing, 1995)

 $T_{\min} = 0.829$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.844$ 

11 709 measured reflections

2580 independent reflections

2124 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.070$  $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$  $h = -17 \rightarrow 17$  $k = -11 \rightarrow 10$  $l = -26 \rightarrow 26$ **Refinement**Refinement on  $F^2$  $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$  $wR(F^2) = 0.117$  $S = 1.06$ 

2580 reflections

137 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0691P)^2 + 0.3268P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.29 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.36 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

**Table 1**Selected geometric parameters ( $^\circ$ ).

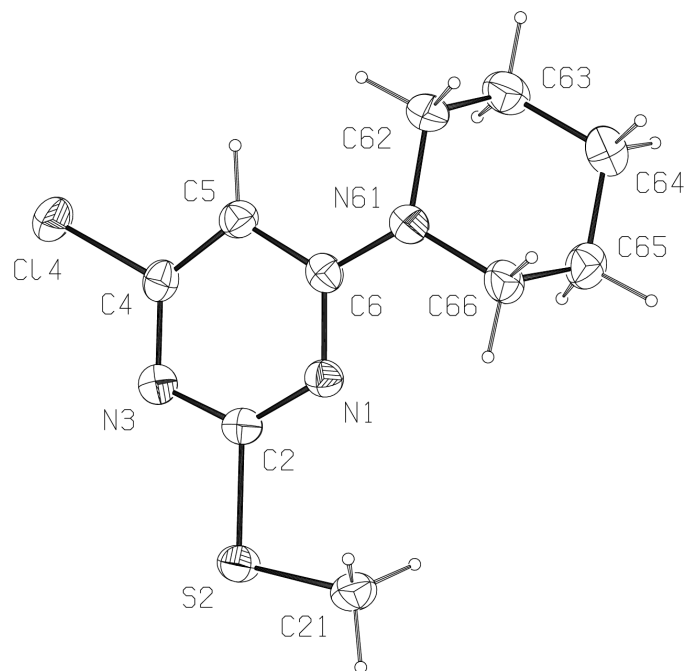
N1—C2—S2—C21	5.7 (2)
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**Table 2**Hydrogen-bonding geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C66—H661 $\cdots$ N1	0.99	2.30	2.744 (2)	106

All H atoms were included in the refinement at calculated positions as riding models with C—H set to 0.95 (Ar-H), 0.98 (CH<sub>3</sub>) and 0.99  $\text{\AA}$  (CH<sub>2</sub>). The methyl group was allowed to rotate about its local threefold axis.

Data collection: *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *COLLECT* (Hooft, 1998); cell refinement: *DENZO* and *COLLECT*; data reduction: *DENZO* and *COLLECT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine

**Figure 1**

The molecular configuration and atom-numbering scheme for (I) showing 50% probability ellipsoids.

structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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**References**

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