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#### Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
T = 120 K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003 \text{ \AA}$   
R factor = 0.042  
wR factor = 0.102  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.9

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

## 11-Chloro-5,7-dihydro-6H-benzothiazolo[2,3-b]-benzo[h]quinazoline

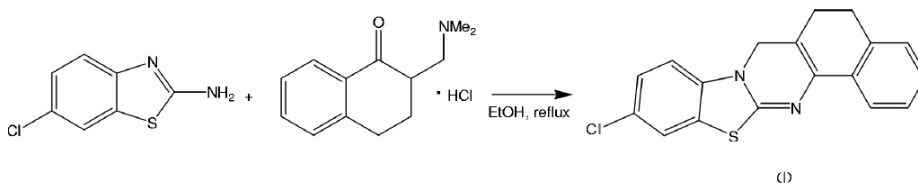
Two independent molecules of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_2\text{S}$ , exhibit a noticeable difference in the conformation of the cyclohexadiene fragment, which shows much more pronounced deviations from planarity in one of the molecules than in the other.

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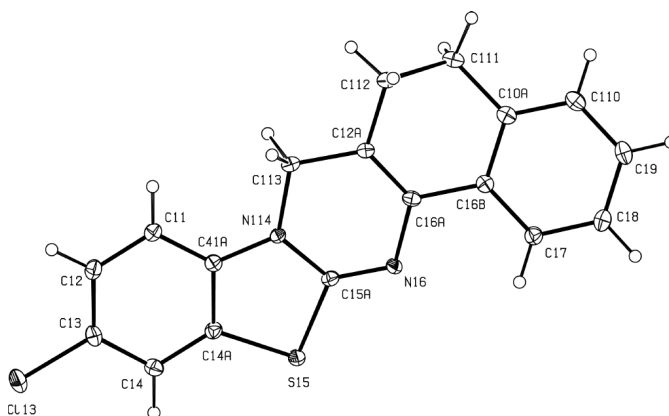
#### Comment

Benzothiazole and its fused derivatives have shown a wide range of remarkable activities, *viz.* fungicidal, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anticonvulsant, anaesthetic and pesticide (Di Braccio *et al.*, 1986; Evans, 1974; Baetz, 1973; Mehra *et al.*, 1980; Bartovic *et al.*, 1995; Khan & Rastogi, 1991).

We have used different 2-aminobenzothiazole derivatives with Mannich bases to prepare similar fused derivatives (Quiroga *et al.*, 1992, 1994, 1999; Quiroga, Insuasty, Hernández *et al.*, 1998; Quiroga, Insuasty, Cruz *et al.*, 1998).

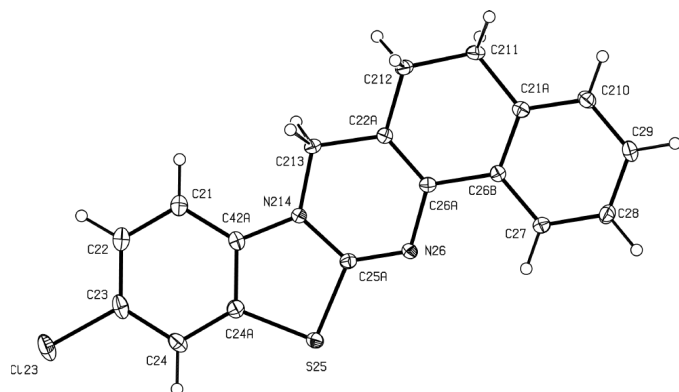


Here we report the structure of 11-chloro-5,7-dihydro-6H-benzothiazolo[2,3-b]benzo[h]quinazoline, (I), prepared by reaction of 2-amino-6-chlorobenzothiazole with 2-dimethylaminomethylenetetralone hydrochloride. Two independent molecules (Figs. 1 and 2) in the asymmetric unit of (I) differ in the degree of non-planarity of the cyclohexadiene rings (C10A–C16B–C16A–C12A–C112–C111 and C21A–



**Figure 1**

View of molecule A of (I) showing the numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are drawn as circles of arbitrary radii.



**Figure 2**  
View of molecule *B* of (I) showing the numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are drawn as circles of arbitrary radii.

C26B–C26A–C22A–C212–C211 in molecules *A* and *B*, respectively). As one can see from the torsion angles (Table 1), the deviations from planarity in molecule *A* are much more pronounced than in molecule *B*.

## Experimental

A solution of 2-amino-6-chlorobenzothiazole (0.5 mmol) and 2-dimethylaminomethylenetetralone hydrochloride (1 mmol) in absolute ethanol (15 ml) was heated to reflux for 30 min. The title compound was isolated by cooling, followed by filtration, washing with ethanol, drying and recrystallization from ethanol. The compound was obtained as yellow crystals; m.p 452 K, yield 70%.

### Crystal data

$C_{18}H_{13}ClN_2S$	$Z = 4$
$M_r = 324.82$	$D_x = 1.478 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 7.2637 (3) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 20568 reflections
$b = 14.4294 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.9\text{--}27.5^\circ$
$c = 15.1081 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.40 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 70.368 (3)^\circ$	$T = 120 (1) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 78.550 (2)^\circ$	Block, orange
$\gamma = 89.0800 (14)^\circ$	$0.20 \times 0.10 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$
$V = 1459.56 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$	

### Data collection

Kappa-CCD diffractometer	6309 independent reflections
$\varphi$ scans, and $\omega$ scans with $\kappa$ offsets	4470 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (DENZO-SMN; Otwinowski & Minor, 1997)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.924$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.961$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.4^\circ$
20 548 measured reflections	$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
	$k = -18 \rightarrow 18$
	$l = -18 \rightarrow 19$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0481P)^2 + 0.0093P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.102$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
$S = 1.03$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.32 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
6309 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.38 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
397 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

**Table 1**

Selected torsion angles ( $^\circ$ ).

C12A–C16A–C16B–C10A–16.9 (3)	C22A–C26A–C26B–C21A –7.1 (3)
C16A–C16B–C10A–C111 –1.6 (2)	C26A–C26B–C21A–C211 –5.7 (2)
C16B–C10A–C111–C112 32.9 (2)	C26B–C21A–C211–C212 26.3 (2)
C10A–C111–C112–C12A –45.8 (2)	C21A–C211–C212–C22A –33.6 (2)
C16B–C16A–C12A–C112 1.0 (3)	C26B–C26A–C22A–C212 –2.5 (3)
C111–C112–C12A–C16A 30.7 (2)	C211–C212–C22A–C26A 23.1 (3)

H atoms were taken into account in the riding-motion approximation with  $U_{\text{iso}}$  equal to  $1.2U_{\text{eq}}$  of the corresponding carrier atom.

Data collection: *KappaCCD Server Software* (Nonius, 1997); cell refinement: *DENZO-SMN* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO-SMN*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2000); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *WordPerfect macro PRPKAPPA* (Ferguson, 1999).

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