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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 293 K

Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005 \text{ \AA}$ 

R factor = 0.062

wR factor = 0.205

Data-to-parameter ratio = 22.2

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.4-(*m*-Chlorobenzylamino)-3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-oneThe title compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>ClN<sub>4</sub>O, displays the characteristic features of 1,2,4-triazole derivatives. The crystal structure is stabilized by N—H···O intermolecular hydrogen bonds.

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## Comment

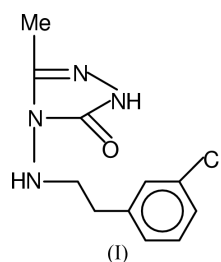
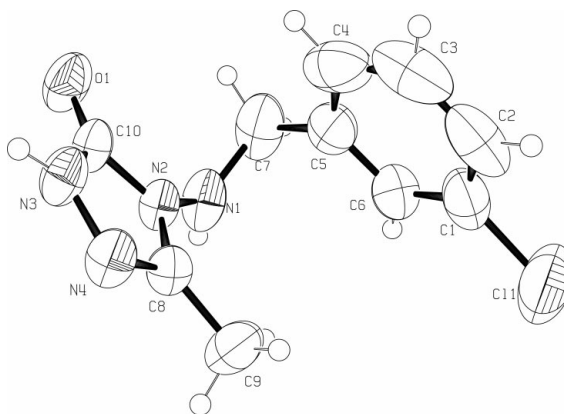
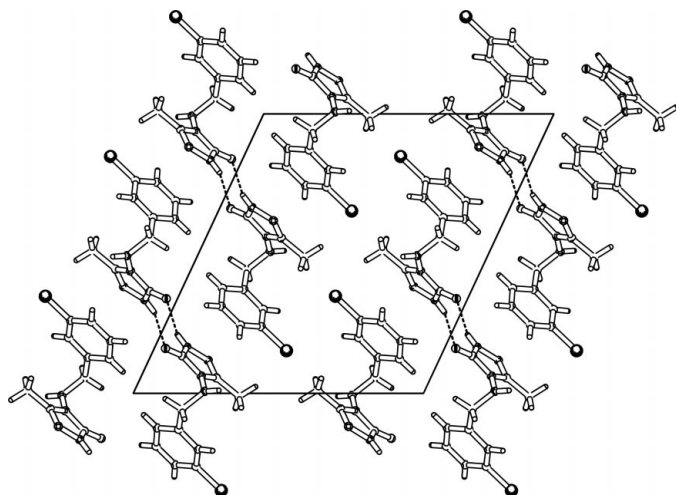
In recent years, various 1,2,4-triazoles and 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-ones have been found to exhibit pharmacological activities. In this connection, several articles have been devoted to the synthesis and biological activities of some 4-arylidenamino-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-ones (Kahveci & İkizler, 2000*a,b*).An ORTEPIII (Burnett & Johnson, 1996) plot of the title structure, (I), is shown in Fig. 1. All bond distances and angles are normal (Table 1) and agree with those in 1,2,4-triazole derivatives (Ocak *et al.*, 2003; Puviarasan *et al.*, 1999; Işık *et al.*, 2003; Wang *et al.*, 1998; Liu *et al.*, 1999).The 1,2,4-triazole ring is planar, the maximum deviation from planarity being  $-0.010$  (2) Å for atom C10. The dihedral angle between the triazole ring and the six-membered ring is  $56.00$  (9)°.

Figure 1

An ORTEPIII (Burnett &amp; Johnson, 1996) drawing of the title compound, showing the atomic numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids of non-H atoms are shown at the 50% probability level.



**Figure 2**  
PLATON/PLUTON plot (Spek, 1997) of the crystal packing, viewed down the *b* axis.

In the crystal structure, the molecules are linked by N—H···O intermolecular hydrogen bonds (Table 2) and form chains along the *b* axis (Fig. 2).

## Experimental

The corresponding Schiff base, 3-methyl-4-(*m*-chlorobenzalimine)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-one (2.37 g, 0.01 mol) in warm dry diglyme (40 ml) was added to a solution of NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.03 mol) in dry diglyme (30 ml). The mixture was refluxed for 8 h. After cooling, 200 ml of water was added to the medium and the mixture allowed to stand overnight at 273–278 K. The resulting precipitate was filtered off and washed with cold water. After drying *in vacuo*, the product was recrystallized from water to give (I) (1.21 g, 51%). Calculated: C 50.32, H 4.65, N 23.47%; found: C 49.87, H 5.01, N 23.17%. M.p: 443–444 K. IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): ν<sub>NH</sub> 3280 and 3090, ν<sub>C=O</sub> 1680, ν<sub>C=N</sub> 1600, ν<sub>aromatic</sub> 790 and 740; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, p.p.m.): δ 1.96 (*s*, CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.18 (*d*, CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.80 (*t*, NNH), 10.40 (*s*, NH), 7.20–7.60 (*m*, 4H).

### Crystal data

C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>ClN<sub>4</sub>O  
*M<sub>r</sub>* = 238.68  
 Monoclinic, *P*2<sub>1</sub>/*c*  
*a* = 14.3423 (15) Å  
*b* = 5.8708 (3) Å  
*c* = 15.2730 (14) Å  
β = 114.963 (7)°  
*V* = 1165.86 (17) Å<sup>3</sup>  
*Z* = 4

### Data collection

Stoe IPDS-II diffractometer  
 ω scans  
 Absorption correction: by  
 integration (*X-RED32*;  
 Stoe & Cie, 2002)  
*T*<sub>min</sub> = 0.839, *T*<sub>max</sub> = 0.923  
 14 391 measured reflections

*D<sub>x</sub>* = 1.360 Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo *K*α radiation  
 Cell parameters from 14 391  
 reflections  
θ = 1.7–29.3°  
μ = 0.31 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
*T* = 293 (2) K  
 Prism, colourless  
 0.60 × 0.46 × 0.28 mm  
 3218 independent reflections  
 1519 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)  
*R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.087  
θ<sub>max</sub> = 29.4°  
*h* = −19 → 19  
*k* = −7 → 8  
*l* = −20 → 21

### Refinement

Refinement on *F*<sup>2</sup>  
*R* [*F*<sup>2</sup> > 2σ(*F*<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.063  
*wR*(*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.205  
*S* = 0.86  
 3218 reflections  
 145 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained  
*w* = 1/[σ<sup>2</sup>(*F<sub>o</sub>*<sup>2</sup>) + (0.1356*P*)<sup>2</sup>]  
 where *P* = (*F<sub>o</sub>*<sup>2</sup> + 2*F<sub>c</sub>*<sup>2</sup>)/3  
 (Δ/σ)<sub>max</sub> < 0.001  
 Δρ<sub>max</sub> = 0.51 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 Δρ<sub>min</sub> = −0.43 e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Selected interatomic distances (Å).

O1—C10	1.234 (3)	N2—C8	1.356 (3)
C10—N3	1.330 (3)	N2—N1	1.392 (2)
C10—N2	1.379 (3)	N4—C8	1.293 (3)
N3—N4	1.375 (3)	C8—C9	1.480 (3)
C1—Cl1	1.746 (3)		

**Table 2**

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
N3—H3A···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	1.94	2.752 (2)	158

Symmetry code: (i) 2 − *x*, *y* − ½, ½ − *z*.

H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model, fixing the aromatic C—H distances at 0.93 Å, methylene C—H distances at 0.97 Å, methyl C—H distances at 0.96 Å and N—H distances at 0.86 Å. *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) values were calculated as 1.5*U*<sub>eq</sub> (methyl group) of the parent atom.

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-RED32* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEPIII* (Burnett & Johnson, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999), *PARST* (Nardelli, 1995) and *PLATON* (Spek, 1997).

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