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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.031
 wR factor = 0.086
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.2For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

1,2-Bis(2-thiazolin-2-ylsulfanyl)ethane

The title compound, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{S}_4$, was synthesized by the
reaction of 1,2-dibromoethane and thiazoline-2-thione. The
molecule contains a centre of inversion at the mid-point of the
central C—C bond.Received 4 July 2006
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Comment

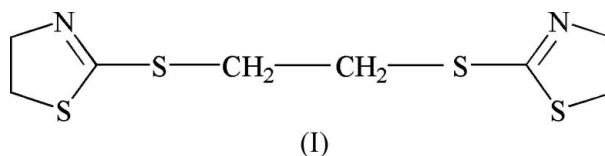
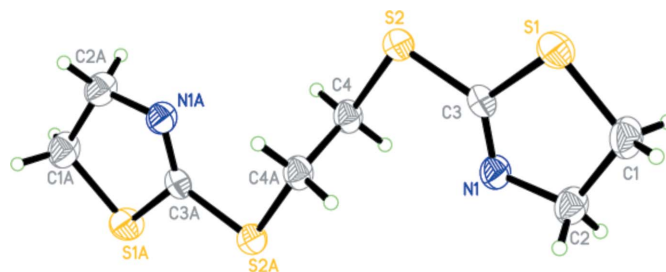
As a type of ditopic ligand, dithioethers can be used as bridg-
ing ligands in the construction of coordination polymers with
soft metal ions. *N*-Heterocyclic units have been synthesized and
investigated (Sharma *et al.*, 1999; Constable *et al.*, 2002; Bu
et al., 2003; Hong *et al.*, 2000). Thiazoline derivatives possess
diverse acaricidal properties. Now a new thiazoline derivative,
1,2-bis(2-thiazolin-2-ylsulfanyl)ethane, (I), has been synthe-
sized and the results are presented here.In the molecular structure of (I), there is an inversion centre
at the mid-point of the central C—C bond. Atom C3 has a
distorted trigonal geometry, with the N1—C3—S2
[125.56 (17)°] and S2—C3—S1 [115.59 (12)°] angles deviating
significantly from the ideal sp^2 -hybridized value.The Csp^2 —S bond distances are significantly shorter than
the Csp^3 —S bond distances (Table 1). These values are
comparable with those reported in the literature (Wang *et al.*,
2004; Wang, Zhao & Zhang, 2005; Wang, Zhao, Zheng &
Duan, 2005).

Figure 1

View of the molecule of (I) showing the atom-labelling scheme.
Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. Atoms
with suffix A are generated by the symmetry code $(-x + 1, -y, -z + 1)$.

Experimental

A solution of 1,2-dibromoethane (1.32 g, 5 mmol) in ethanol (10 ml) was added dropwise to a mixture of thiazoline-2-thione (1.31 g, 11 mmol), KOH (0.62 g, 11 mmol) and ethanol (5 ml). The reaction mixture was then stirred for 60 h at room temperature. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and recrystallized from water (yield 47%, m.p. 398–399 K). Analysis calculated for $C_8H_{12}N_2S_4$: C 35.85, H 4.71, N 8.24%; found: C 38.89, H 4.76, N 8.16%. Crystals of (I) suitable for single-crystal X-ray analysis were grown by slow evaporation of a chloroform–ethanol (1:3 v/v) solution.

Crystal data

$C_8H_{12}N_2S_4$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 264.44$	$D_x = 1.484 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 5.8169 (13) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.77 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 10.001 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$
$c = 10.216 (2) \text{ \AA}$	Block, colourless
$\beta = 95.187 (4)^\circ$	$0.24 \times 0.20 \times 0.16 \text{ mm}$
$V = 591.9 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	2909 measured reflections
φ and ω scans	1038 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	856 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.769$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$ (expected range = 0.680–0.885)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0429P)^2 + 0.2261P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.031$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.086$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.05$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1038 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.26 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
64 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

S2–C3	1.753 (2)	S1–C1	1.807 (3)
S2–C4	1.819 (2)	N1–C3	1.260 (3)
S1–C3	1.771 (2)	N1–C2	1.467 (3)
C3–S2–C4	100.68 (11)	N1–C2–C1	111.1 (2)
C3–S1–C1	89.01 (11)	N1–C3–S2	125.56 (17)
C3–N1–C2	111.51 (19)	N1–C3–S1	118.85 (17)
C2–C1–S1	105.99 (16)	S2–C3–S1	115.59 (12)

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined as riding (C–H = 0.97 \AA), with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SMART*; data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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