## $\mathrm{CF}_3\mathrm{S}\text{-}\mathrm{SUBSTITUTED}$ CYCLIC SULPHUR–NITROGEN DERIVATIVES AND THEIR MONOMERES

A. Haas and R. Walz\*

Lehrstuhl für Anorganische Chemie II, Ruhr-Universität, Bochum (F.R.G.)

Trifluoromethylmercaptoamine reacts in the presence of  $R_3\,N$  ( R = methyl, ethyl, buthyl ) with other bifunctional molecules such as SCl<sub>2</sub>,  $S_2\,Cl_2$ , SOCl<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give only undefined products. The sulphurchlorides are also not able to cleave the Si-N-bond in the newly prepared CF<sub>3</sub>SN(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and CF<sub>3</sub>SSN(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. Halogenes , however, react with the Si-N-bond to give sulphurimides according to

 $CF_3 SN(SiMe_3)_2 + 2Cl_2 \longrightarrow CF_3 S(Cl)NCl + 2ClSiMe_3$ 

In the presence of sterically hindered amines like chinoline or acridine the reaction between  $CF_3 SNH_2$  and sulphurchlorides provides monomeres. e.g.

 $CF_3 SNH_2 + S_2 Cl_2 \longrightarrow CF_3 SNSS + 2HC1$ 

A cyclic S-N-compound was prepared from  $\rm S_3\,N_2\,Cl_2$  and  $\rm Hg(SCF_3\,)_2$  .

Several monomeres, cyclic compounds and polymeres will be presented.

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