Substituted Sulfonamides

N¹-Chloroacetyl-p-nitrobenzenesulfonamide.—To 10 g. of p-nitrobenzenesulfonamide dissolved in 100 cc. of 4.4% sodium hydroxide was added, dropwise with stirring at 5°, 7 g. of chloroacetyl chloride (Eastman Kodak Co.). After fifteen minutes, the solution was neutralized with acetic acid and unchanged p-nitrobenzenesulfonamide

The precipitate was removed and the filtrate clarified with activated carbon. The product was precipitated, after removal of the carbon, by acidifying the filtrate to congo red. It was dried at 60°, and purified by one recrystallization from benzene-alcohol; yield 1.5 g.

Benzenesulfonamido heterocycles were obtained by the reaction of benzenesulfonyl chloride with the appropriate

		TABLE I						
	M. P., °C.			—Calcd.~		ses, %4	-Found	
Compound	(cor.)	Formula	C	H	N	С	Ħ	N
N¹-Chloroacetyl-p-nitro-								
benzenesul f on \mathbf{a} \mathbf{m} id \mathbf{e}^b	172-173	$C_8H_7O_5N_2SC1$			10.1			10.4
N¹-Chloroacetylsulfanil-								
$amide^{c}$	157-158	$C_8H_9O_8N_2SC1$	38.6	3.6	11.3	38.7	3.9	10.9
2-Benzenesulfonamido-								
p yr idine	171-172	$C_{11}H_{10}O_2N_2S$			12.0			11.6
2-Benzenesulfonamido-								
pyrimidine	229 - 230	$C_{10}H_9O_2N_3S$	51.1	3.8	17.9	51.0	4.1	17.9
2-Benzenesulfonamido-4-								
methylpyrimidine	193-194	$C_{11}H_{11}O_2N_3S$			16.9			16.7
2-Benzenesulfonamido-								
thiazole	171-172	$\mathrm{C_9H_8O_2N_2S_2}$	45.0	3.3	11.7	45.0	3.3	11.3
2-Benzenesulfonamido-								
1,3,4-thiadiazole	188-189	$C_8H_8O_2N_3S_2$			17.4			17.4
						L		

[&]quot;Analyses were carried out in these laboratories under the direction of Mrs. Thelma Kirk. Chlorine, calcd. 12.8%; found 12.6%. Chlorine, calcd. 14.3%; found 14.6%.

separated by filtration. The filtrate was acidified to congo red with hydrochloric acid to precipitate the product, which was collected and dried at 60°. It was then recrystallized once from toluene (1 g. per 50 cc.); yield 5 g.

N¹-Chloroacetylsulfanilamide was prepared from 5 g. of finely divided nitro compound which was added at 35° to 12.25 g. of SnCl₂·2H₂O dissolved in 15 cc. of concentrated hydrochloric acid. Some cooling was necessary at first. After standing for eighteen hours, the solution was cooled and made alkaline with 10% sodium carbonate solution.

amino heterocycle in dry pyridine. The general method has been described previously¹; yields ranged from 75-90%.

STAMFORD RESEARCH LABORATORIES AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY STAMFORD, CONN.

Jackson P. English David Chappell Paul H. Bell

RICHARD O. ROBLIN, JR.

RECEIVED JULY 31, 1942

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EDITOR

BARBALOIN

Sir:

The recent note by Gardner and Campbell¹ on some reactions of the aloins emboldens us to place on record some experiments made in 1939. We can confirm Rosenthaler's statement² that barbaloin does not give methanol when hydrolyzed with borax and that Cahn and Simonsen's³ observation is incorrect and we have observed also the formation of furfural under certain conditions. Our most fundamental result is however with reference to the empirical formula of barbaloin which was

discussed at some length by Cahn and Simonsen.³ Dr. E. G. Cox of the University of Birmingham has very kindly determined the molecular weight of barbaloin methyl ether by the X-ray crystal structure method and he finds it to be 521. There can therefore now no longer be any doubt that barbaloin methyl ether has the formula C₂₁H₁₇O₂-(OMe)₇ from which it would apparently follow that barbaloin itself must be C₂₁H₁₇O₂(OH)₇. This formula for the methyl ether is in accord with the analytical data previously recorded (C, 64.5; H, 7.15; OMe, 40.7. Calcd. C, 64.8; H, 7.4; OMe, 41.9). We hope at some future date to be in a position to continue our experiments

⁽¹⁾ Roblin and Winnek, This Journal, 62, 1999 (1940).

⁽¹⁾ Gardner and Campbell, This Journal, 64, 1378 (1942).

⁽²⁾ Rosenthaler, Pharm. Acta Helv., 9, 9 (1934).

⁽³⁾ Cahn and Simonsen, J. Chem. Soc., 2537 (1932).