

[CONTRIBUTION FROM THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE]

## NicotinyI Isothiocyanate and Some of its Derivatives

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A number of acyl isothiocyanates are known but only one derived from a heterocyclic acid has been reported.<sup>1</sup> This note describes another, prepared from nicotinic acid.

## Experimental

Nicotinic acid nitrate was prepared by the method of McElvain<sup>2</sup> and was transformed into nicotinyI chloride by a modification of the method of Meyer and Graf.<sup>3</sup> The nitrate was allowed to react with thionyl chloride for two hours on the steam-bath. After removal of the excess thionyl chloride, the nicotinyI chloride hydrochloride was

under vacuum and the portion boiling at 70–90° at 10 mm. was collected. Redistillation gave a 64% yield of nicotinyI chloride.

**NicotinyI isothiocyanate** was prepared by allowing the acid chloride to react with ammonium thiocyanate suspended in anhydrous toluene. The mixture was stirred and heated at 125° for five minutes, after which it was quickly filtered and fractionated. A small amount of the isothiocyanate was obtained as a straw colored oil which polymerized on standing: b. p. 121° at 12 mm.; index of refraction, 1.640 at 25°. *Anal.* Calcd. for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>OS: S, 19.54. Found: S, 19.83.

## THIOUREAS

	Thiourea	Formula	M. p., °C.	Analyses, %			
				N	Calcd. S	N	Found S
I	$\alpha$ -NicotinyI- $\beta$ -phenyl-	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	154–155	16.34	12.46	15.75	12.35
II	$\alpha$ -NicotinyI- $\beta$ -( <i>o</i> -tolyl)-	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	160–161	15.49	11.82	15.39	11.61
III	$\alpha$ -NicotinyI- $\beta$ -( <i>m</i> -tolyl)-	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	149–150		11.82		12.09
IV	$\alpha$ -NicotinyI- $\beta$ -( <i>p</i> -tolyl)-	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	174–175	15.49	11.82	15.33	11.78
V	$\beta$ -( $\alpha$ -Naphthyl)- $\alpha$ -nicotinyI-	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	171–172	13.68		13.76	
VI	$\beta$ -( $\beta$ -Naphthyl)- $\alpha$ -nicotinyI-	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	193–194	13.68	10.44	13.34	10.69
VII	$\alpha$ -Methyl- $\beta$ -nicotinyI- $\alpha$ -phenyl-	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	156–157	15.49		15.31	
VIII	$\alpha$ -Ethyl- $\beta$ -nicotinyI- $\alpha$ -phenyl-	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	123–124		11.24		11.46
IX	$\beta$ -NicotinyI- $\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -diphenyl-	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	162–163		9.62		10.02
X	$\alpha$ -Benzyl- $\beta$ -nicotinyI- $\alpha$ -phenyl-	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	150–151	12.10		11.81	
XI	NicotinyI-	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	209–210		17.70		17.53

decomposed by an equivalent amount of anhydrous pyridine. The mixture was fractionated

**NicotinyI thioureas** were prepared from acetone solutions of the mustard oil by a method already described.<sup>1</sup>

(1) Douglass and Dains, *THIS JOURNAL*, **56**, 719 (1934).

(2) "Organic Syntheses," 1924, Vol. IV, p. 49; Coll. Vol. I, p. 378.

(3) Meyer and Graf, *Ber.*, **61B**, 2205–2206 (1928).