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Monochloroamine with Grignard Reagents

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tribromophenyl compound. When the allyl derivative is used, both phenyl and allyl radicals may be involved in the change. Experiments now in progress show that rearrangement of the allyl ether by heat, according to Claisen's method may cause a loss of bromine.

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DIPHENYLKETENE WITH NITROGEN TRICHLORIDE

G. H. COLEMAN AND A. W. CAMPBELL

Diphenylketene reacts with nitrogen trichloride in carbon tetrachloride solution. When this solution is warmed to 50° C with sodium hydroxide the addition product undergoes a rearrangement with the formation of imidobenzophenone. This rearrangement is similar to the rearrangement in Hofmann's method for the preparation of primary amines from amides. On passing dry HCl into the carbon tetrachloride solution, the hydrochloride of this compound is precipitated.

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NITROGEN TRICHLORIDE WITH BENZALACETOPHENONE

G. H. COLEMAN AND DAVID CRAIG

Nitrogen trichloride and benzalacetophenone in carbon tetrachloride solution between 20° and -15° react to form free nitrogen, ammonium chloride, benzalacetophenone dichloride, and a C-chloro-N-dichloroamino ketone. This compound can be reduced to the C-chloroamino ketone by means of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The hydrochloride and the benzoyl derivative of this compound were isolated and analyzed.

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MONOCHLOROAMINE WITH GRIGNARD REAGENTS

G. H. COLEMAN AND C. R. HOUSER

Certain Grignard reagents react with monochloroamine in dry ether solution to form amines. There is a wide variation in the

amount of amine produced. In some cases considerable ammonia is formed. With benzyl magnesium chloride, which thus far has given the best yield of amine, an 80 to 90% yield based on the monochloroamine is obtained.

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