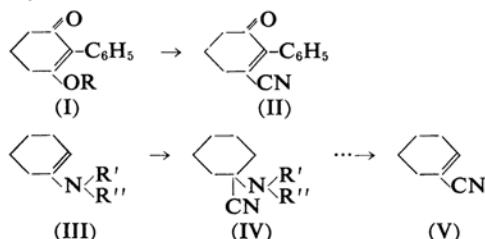


## *The Reaction of Enamines with Acetonecyanohydrin*

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Betts and Davey<sup>1)</sup> reported that the alkoxy group in the enol ethers (I) of 2-phenylcyclohexane-1,3-dione was replaced by a cyano group by a reaction with acetonecyanohydrin, yielding 2-phenyl-3-cyano-2-cyclohexen-1-one (II). In connection with the resemblance of the properties of enol ethers and enamines, the reaction of the enamines (III) of cycloalkanone with acetonecyanohydrin has been investigated and found to yield aminonitrile (IV).



No further reaction to cyanocycloalkene (V) could be observed, even when IV was

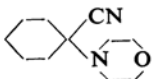
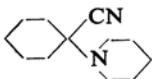
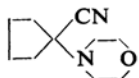
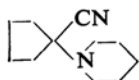
treated with thionyl chloride in pyridine.<sup>2)</sup> Thus, the reaction of 1-morpholino-1-cyclohexene, 1-piperidino-1-cyclohexene, 1-morpholino-1-cyclopentene and 1-piperidino-1-cyclopentene with acetonecyanohydrin in chloroform in the presence of triethylamine gave 1-cyano-1-morpholinocyclohexane (VI) (m.p. 44~45°C), 1-cyano-1-piperidinocyclohexane (VII) (m.p. 67~68°C), 1-cyano-1-morpholinocyclopentane (VIII) (m.p. 53~54°C), and 1-cyano-1-piperidinocyclopentane (IX) (b.p. 88°C/3 mmHg) respectively. Of these aminonitriles, VIII and IX are new substances.

The identity of these products was confirmed by a comparison with authentic samples prepared by the condensation of cycloalkanone-cyanohydrin with morpholine or piperidine. The infrared spectra of these aminonitriles (VI-IX) in a carbon tetrachloride solution had an absorption at 2225~2230  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , indicating the presence of a cyano group.

1) B. E. Betts and W. Davey, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1961, 3333.

2) H. O. House, V. Paragarnian, R. S. Ro and D. J. Wluka, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 82, 1461 (1960).

TABLE I. AMINONITRILES PRODUCED BY THE REACTION OF ENAMINE WITH ACETONECYANOHYDRIN

| Aminonitrile  | No.  | Yield %                | B. p.<br>°C/mmHg        | M. p.<br>°C                               | IR<br>cm <sup>-1</sup>         | N %    |       |
|---|------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------|-------|
|   |      |                        |                         |   |                                | Calcd. | Found |
|  | VI   | 74<br>(almost quanti.) | 127~133/4 <sup>a)</sup> | 44~45 <sup>a)</sup><br>(45)               | 2230<br>1122<br>(2230<br>1120) | 14.42  | 14.31 |
|  | VII  | 57<br>(47)             | (120~121/3)             | 67~68 <sup>b)</sup><br>(67~68)            | 2230                           | 14.57  | 14.80 |
|  | VIII | 55<br>(almost quanti.) | 98~99/2.5               | 53~54<br>(52~53)                          | 2225<br>1117                   | 15.54  | 15.61 |
|  | IX   | 48<br>(50)             | 88/3<br>(104/4)         | $n_D^{20}$ 1.4908<br>( $n_D^{20}$ 1.4901) | 2225                           | 15.71  | 15.70 |

a) The reported<sup>3)</sup> boiling point of VI is 120°C/1 mmHg, and the melting point is 35°C. It was prepared by the catalytic reduction (Pd-charcoal) of 1-cyano-1-morpholino-2-iodocyclohexane in methanol in the presence of triethylamine.

b) The reported<sup>4)</sup> melting point of VII is 59°C. It was prepared from piperidine hydrochloride, sodium cyanide and cyclohexanone in an aqueous ethanol solution.

### Experimental

All temperatures are uncorrected. The infrared spectra were determined with a Nihon Bunko Model Koken DS 301 spectrophotometer.

**The Reaction of Enamines with Acetonecyano-hydrin.**—To a solution of enamine (0.1 mol.) and triethylamine (0.1 mol.) in 100 ml. of chloroform, one molar equivalent of acetonecyano-hydrin was added. After the exothermic reaction had subsided, the mixture was heated under reflux for two hours. The solution was then cooled and poured into 300 ml. of water which had been neutralized with 6 N

hydrochloric acid (Congo red). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with three 50 ml. portions of ether. The combined chloroform layer and ether extracts were washed with dilute hydrochloric acid and then with water. After the solution had been dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent had been removed, the crude aminonitrile appeared; this was purified by distillation at reduced pressure or by recrystallization from ethanol.

The aminonitriles obtained by this procedure are listed in Table I along with the results obtained by the condensation of cycloalkanonecyano-hydrin with morpholine or piperidine (in parentheses).

3) E. Fusco, G. Bianchetti and S. Rossi., *Gazz. Chim. Ital.*, **91**, 825 (1961).

4) A. Kötzt and P. Merkel *J. prakt. Chem.*, [2], **111**, 74 (1926); G. Le Ny and Z. Welvert, *Compt. rend.*, **245**, 434 (1957); Parke, Davis & Co., Brit. Pat. 851782 (1960) [cf. *Chem. Abstr.*, **55**, 10477 (1961)].

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