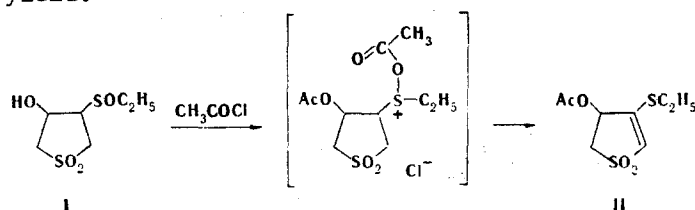


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We have observed the unusually facile occurrence of the Pummerer reaction, i.e., the conversion of 4-hydroxy-3-(1-alkylsulfinyl)sulfolanes (I) to 4-acetoxy-3-(1-alkylthio)-2-sulfolenes (II) under the influence of excess acetyl chloride at 20°C. Thus, trans-I [mp 95-96°C; IR spectrum: 3220 (OH); 1316, 1282, 1148, and 1125 (SO₂); 1008 cm⁻¹ (SO)], which was obtained by oxidation of trans-4-hydroxy-3-(1-ethylthio)sulfolane by means of 30% H₂O₂ in acetone, gave sulfolene II [mp 133-135°C; IR spectrum: 1752, 1230 (OCOCH₃); 1584 (C=C); 1320, 1296, and 1141 cm⁻¹ (SO₂); PMR spectrum (CDCl₃): 1.31 (t, 3H, CH₃); 2.04 (s, 3H, Ac); 2.80 (q, 2H, CH₂); 3.29 (dd, 1H, 5-H), J₅₅ = 14 Hz, J₄₅ trans = 3.5 Hz; 3.57 (dd, 1H, 5-H), J₄₅ cis = 7.5 Hz; 5.80 (dd, 1H, 4-H), J₄₅ trans = 3.5 Hz, J₄₅ cis = 7.5 Hz; 6.21 ppm (s, 1H, 2-H)] in quantitative yield.



Under similar conditions, cis-I [mp 144-146°C; IR spectrum: 3220 (OH); 1308, 1280, 1130, and 1109 (SO₂); 1012 cm⁻¹ (SO)], which was obtained by oxidation of cis-4-hydroxy-3-(1-ethylthio)sulfolane, gave sulfolene II in 95% yield.