$[CN_6H_9]Cl$	*hP*16	(176) $P6_3/m$ – h^2ca

$(CH_9N_6)Cl$ [2]
Structural features: $C(NH\text{-}NH_2)_3$ units (a central CN_3 triangle; approximately planar except for the terminal H) in a Mg-type (h.c.p.) arrangement.

Bracuti A.J. (1983) [1]
$CClH_9N_6$
a = 0.748, c = 0.6218 nm, c/a = 0.831, V = 0.3013 nm^3, Z = 2

site	Wyck.	sym.	*x*	*y*	*z*	occ.	atomic environment
N1	6*h*	*m*..	0.0204	0.1864	$^1/_4$		non-colinear CN
N2	6*h*	*m*..	0.3626	0.1591	$^1/_4$		single atom N
Cl3	2*c*	-6..	$^1/_3$	$^2/_3$	$^1/_4$		coplanar triangle N_3
C4	2*a*	-6..	0	0	$^1/_4$		coplanar triangle N_3
H5	12*i*	1	0.405	0.144	0.138		
H6	6*h*	*m*..	0.141	0.291	$^1/_4$		

Transformation from published data: origin shift 0 0 $^1/_2$
Experimental: single crystal, diffractometer, X-rays, R = 0.049

Remarks: 1,2,3-triaminoguanidinium chloride. Hydrogen atoms are not taken into consideration for Pearson symbol, Wyckoff sequence and atomic environments.

References: [1] Bracuti A.J. (1983), Acta Crystallogr. C 39, 1465-1467. [2] Okaya Y., Pepinsky R. (1957), Acta Crystallogr. 10, 681-684.