Three Ru complexes have been obtained in the course of the reaction of RuCl₆³⁻ with bidentate ligand 2-chloro-3-aminopyridine (L₁) in acidic aqueous solution: two neutrals - trans-[Ru(IV)Cl₄L₂].H₂O (2) and [Ru(II)Cl₃L₃] (3), and an anionic one - [Ru(IV)Cl₅L]⁻ (4), spontaneously isolated as (HL⁺)[Ru(IV)Cl₅L]⁻ by protonated ligand molecule at the endocyclic pyridine-nitrogen. The different types of ligand bonding in the complexes have been studied using the solid state IR spectra of the free ligand and its complexes. In the complexes [Ru(IV)Cl₅L]⁻ (4) and trans-[Ru(IV)Cl₄L₂].H₂O (2) the Cl⁻ ions from the inner coordination sphere of Ru are consecutively substituted by ligand molecules as the coordination is realized by amino-nitrogen from the exocyclic amino group. In the complex [Ru(II)Cl₃L₃] (3), the three 2-chloro-3-aminopyridine molecules are coordinated by the endocyclic pyridine N-atom. The determination of the ligand coordination mode has been made using the asymmetric and symmetric stretching and deformation vibration bands for the coordinated and uncoordinated amino groups as well as the observed bands for overtones of the aromatic stretching vibrations. The assignment of the bands is made in accordance with IR data and NCA published for transition metal complexes of aminopyridines [1, 2] and using the X-ray data available for some of the complexes (2, 4).