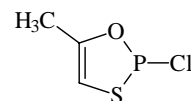


r_a	Å ^{a)}	θ_a	deg ^{a)}
P–Cl	2.051(19)	S–P–O	93.2(10)
P–S	2.081(20)	P–S–C	95.2 ^{b)}
P–O	1.587(9)	P–O–C	117.5 ^{b)}
C–S	1.730(13)	S–C=C	112.4(9)
C–O	1.427(14)	O–C=C	118.9 ^{b)}
C=C	1.316(15)	S–P–Cl	102.6(7)
C–C	1.508(15)	O–P–Cl	95.7(14)
C(5)–H	1.10 ^{c)}	C=C–C	117.1(26)
C(4)–H	1.07 ^{c)}	τ^d	15.8(36)
		C–C–H	109.5 ^{c)}
		C=C–H	123.0 ^{c)}



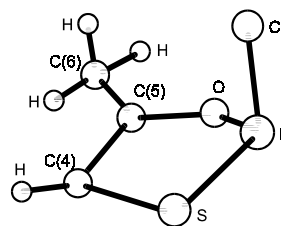
The R-envelope model with an axial P–Cl bond fits best to the experimental data. It was assumed that the O, S, C(4), C(5), C(6), the H atom bonded to C(4), and one of the H atoms of the CH₃ group (*cis* to C(4)=C(5)) were coplanar. The nozzle temperature was 70(10) °C.

^{a)} Three times the estimated standard errors.

^{b)} Dependent angle.

^{c)} Assumed.

^{d)} Dihedral angle between the planes O–C=C–S and O–P–S.



Ziatdinova, R.N., Nesterov, V.Yu., Zaripov, N.M., Naumov, V.A., Burilov, A.R.: Zh. Strukt. Khim. **31** No.1 (1990) 169; Russ. J. Struct. Chem. (Engl. Transl.) **31** (1990) 155.