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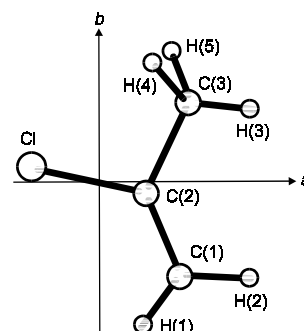
**C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl**

**2-Chloro-1-propene**

**C<sub>s</sub>**  
H<sub>2</sub>C=CCl-CH<sub>3</sub>

$r_s$	Å	$\theta_s$	deg
C(1)=C(2)	1.338 <sup>a)</sup>	C-C=C	125.4(3)
C(2)-C(3)	1.512 <sup>a)</sup>	C(1)=C(2)-Cl	120.6(3)
C-Cl	1.735 <sup>a)</sup>	C(3)-C(2)-Cl	114.0(3)
C(1)-H(1)	1.086(10)	C(2)=C(1)-H(1)	120.2(10)
C(1)-H(2)	1.080(10)	C(2)=C(1)-H(2)	119.5(10)
C(3)-H(3)	1.084(10)	H-C(1)-H	120.3(10)
C(3)-H(4)	1.092(10)	C(2)-C(3)-H(3)	110.2(10)
C(3)-H(5)	1.092(10)	C(2)-C(3)-H(4)	109.8(10)
		C(2)-C(3)-H(5)	109.8(10)
		H(3)-C(3)-H(4)	110.0(10)
		H(3)-C(3)-H(5)	110.0(10)
		H(4)-C(3)-H(5)	106.7(10)

Atom	$a_s$ [Å]	$b_s$ [Å]	$c_s$ [Å]
Cl	-1.197	0.052	0.00
H(1)	0.480	-2.217	0.00
H(2)	2.175	-1.406	0.00
H(3)	2.344	1.029	0.00
H(4,5)	0.990	1.789	± 0.876
C(1)	1.098	-1.324	0.00
C(2)	0.530	-0.113	0.00
C(3)	1.274	1.203	0.00



One of the methyl C-H bonds is eclipsed with C=CH<sub>2</sub>.

<sup>a)</sup> Assumed.

Good, W., Conan, R.J., Bauder, A., Günthard, Hs. H.: J. Mol. Spectrosc.. **41** (1972) 381.

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**C<sub>s</sub>** assumed

$r_g$	Å <sup>a)</sup>	$\theta_\alpha$	deg <sup>a)</sup>
C(1)=C(2)	1.338(3)	C-C=C	126.3(2)
C(2)-C(3)	1.495(4)	C(1)=C(2)-Cl	119.0(3)
C-Cl	1.744(2)	C(2)=C(1)-H(1)	125.0(20)
C(1)-H (average)	1.089(8)	C(2)=C(1)-H(2)	118.7(20)
$\Delta$ (C-H) <sup>b)</sup>	0.008(10)	C(2)-C(3)-H(3)	112.1(23)
		C(2)-C(3)-H(4)	110.6(17)

The temperature of the measurement was 20 °C.

<sup>a)</sup> Three times the estimated standard errors.

<sup>b)</sup>  $\Delta$ (C-H) = (C(3)-H)<sub>average</sub> - (C(1)-H)<sub>average</sub>.

Hilderbrandt, R.L., Schei, S.H.: J. Mol. Struct. **118** (1984) 11.