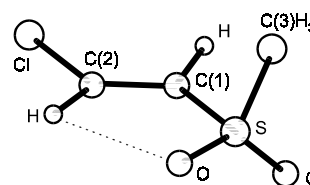


r_g	Å ^{a)}	θ_a	deg ^{a)}
S-C (average)	1.768(4)	O=S=O	119.7(6)
S=O (average)	1.435(3)	O=S-C (vinyl)	110.1(8)
C-C	1.330(3)	S-C=C	118.2(7)
C-Cl	1.716(6)	$\Delta(S-C=C)$ ^{b)}	2.9(22)
C-H (average)	1.123(6)	C-S-C	102.1(12)
O...O	2.483(9)	C=C-Cl	123.2(8)
$\Delta(S-C)$ (methyl/vinyl) ^{c)}	0.010 ^{d)}	C=C-H(average)	121.1(19)
$\Delta(C-H)$ (methyl/vinyl) ^{c)}	0.010 ^{d)}	S-C-H(average)	109.4(14)
$\Delta(S=O/C=C)$ ^{e)}	0.105 ^{d)}	τ ^{f)}	110 ^{d)}
$\Delta(S-C/C-Cl)$ ^{g)}	0.052(8)		
O...H ^{h)}	2.416		

The ED data reported in [1] were reanalyzed.

The differences between nearly equal distances and angles were assumed to be those derived from the *ab initio* calculations. Two conformers, *skew* ($\tau \approx 110^\circ$) and *syn* ($\tau = 0^\circ$), were observed. The mole fraction of the *syn* conformer was 0.505(68). The nozzle temperature was ca. 99 °C.



skew

^{a)} Estimated total errors.

^{b)} $[S-C=C(C_s)] - [S-C=C(C_1)]$.

^{c)} Difference between the methyl and vinyl parameters.

^{d)} Assumed.

^{e)} Difference between the S=O and C=C distances.

^{f)} Dihedral angle of the C-S-C=C chain; 0° corresponds to the *synperiplanar* chain.

^{g)} Difference between the S-C and C-Cl distances.

^{h)} Dependent parameter.

Vajda, E., Friedman, P., Hargittai, I., Hnyk, D., Schäfer, L., Siam, K.: J. Mol. Struct. **213** (1989) 309.

[1] Vajda, E., Hargittai, I., Hnyk, D.: J. Mol. Struct. **162** (1987) 75.