

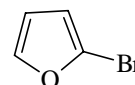
**1513**  
ED, MW

**C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>BrO**

**2-Bromofuran**

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

$r_a$	Å <sup>a)</sup>	$\theta_\alpha$	deg <sup>a)</sup>
C–Br	1.848(4)	C–O–C	106.4(4)
C(3)–C(4)	1.425(13) <sup>b)</sup>	O–C=C	111.0(5)
C(2,5)=C	1.379(10)	C=C–Br	132.4(5)
O–C	1.358(9)	C(4)=C(5)–H	125.0 <sup>c)</sup>
C–H (average)	1.077 <sup>c)</sup>	C(4)–C(3)–H	127.0 <sup>c)</sup>

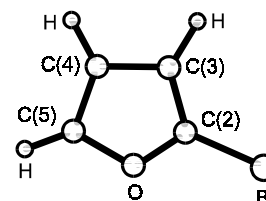


The ED intensity observed in [1] was reanalyzed by a combined use of the rotational constants from the literature. The furan ring was assumed to have C<sub>2v</sub> symmetry. The nozzle temperature was 308 K.

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

<sup>b)</sup> Dependent distance.

<sup>c)</sup> Assumed.



Belyakov, A.V., Scherback, G.A., Vilkov, L.V.: J. Mol. Struct. **131** (1985) 101.

[1] Shcherbak, G.A., Sadova, N.I., Vilkov, L.V., Boiko, Yu.A.: Zh. Strukt. Khim. **20** (1979) 532; Russ. J. Struct. Chem. (Engl. Transl.) **20** (1979) 451.