

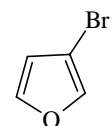
**1514**  
ED, MW

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

**3-Bromofuran**

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

$r_a$	Å <sup>a)</sup>	$\theta_\alpha$	deg <sup>a)</sup>
C–Br	1.862(5)	C–O–C	110.5(6)
C(3)–C(4) <sup>b)</sup>	1.466(10)	O=C=C	108.0(7)
C(2,5)=C	1.351(12)	C(4)–C(3)–Br	126.9(9)
O–C	1.364(9)	C(3,4)=C–H	133.4 <sup>c)</sup>
C–H	1.077 <sup>c)</sup>	C(3)–C(4)–H	125.95 <sup>c)</sup>

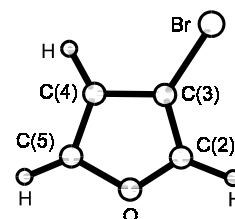


The ED intensity observed in [1] was reanalyzed by a combined use of the rotational constants from the literature. The furan ring was assumed to have C<sub>2v</sub> symmetry. The measurements were made at 30 °C.

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

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

<sup>c)</sup> Assumed.



Belyakov, A.V., Shcherbak, G.A., Vilkov, L.V.: Zh. Strukt. Khim. **30** No.4 (1989) 47; Russ. J. Struct. Chem. (Engl. Transl.) **30** (1989) 571.

[1] Shcherbak, G.A. Vilkov, L.V., Sadova, N.I., Boiko, Yu.A.: Zh. Strukt. Khim. **20** (1979) 530; Russ. J. Struct. Chem. (Engl. Transl.) **20** (1979) 449.