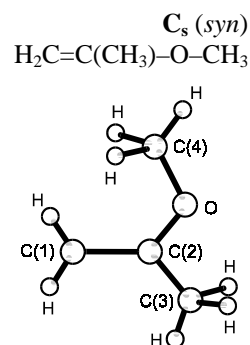


1738  
ED

**C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O**

**2-Methoxy-1-propene**

$r_a$	Å <sup>a)</sup>	$\theta_\alpha$	deg <sup>a)</sup>
C(1)=C(2)	1.330(7) <sup>b)</sup>	C(1)=C(2)-C(3)	123.9(8)
C(2)-C(3)	1.501(8)	C(1)=C(2)-O	125.8(7)
C(2)-O	1.353(5)	C(2)-O-C(4)	116.0(11)
O-C(4)	1.416(5)	C(2)=C(1)-H	121.4(39)
C(1)-H	1.087(5)	C(2)-C(3)-H	112.1(27)
$\Delta(\text{C-H})$	0.015 <sup>d)</sup>	O-C(4)-H	109.7(17)
		$\tau$ <sup>e)</sup>	11.9(26)



The molecule exists essentially as one conformer (*syn*), in which the O-C(4) bond is eclipsed with respect to the C=C double bond (see figure). Presence of a second conformer ( $\approx 10\%$ ) could not be excluded.

One C-H bond in each methyl group was assumed to be *anti* to the C(2)-O bond.

The nozzle temperature was 20 °C.

<sup>a)</sup> Twice the estimated standard errors including a systematic error.

<sup>b)</sup> Systematically varied, uncertainty estimated.

<sup>c)</sup>  $\Delta(\text{C-H}) = [\text{C}(3,4)\text{-H}] - [\text{C}(1)\text{-H}]$ .

<sup>d)</sup> Assumed.

<sup>e)</sup> Root-mean-square torsional angle C(1)=C(2)-O-C(4).

Schei, S.H.: Acta Chem. Scand. Ser. A **37** (1983) 153.