

halohydrins

A traditional term for alcohols substituted by a halogen atom at a saturated carbon atom otherwise bearing only hydrogen or hydrocarbyl groups (usually used to mean β -halo alcohols). E.g. $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ 'ethylene bromohydrin' (2-bromoethanol), $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ 'trimethylene chlorohydrin' (3-chloro-propan-1-ol), $\text{PhCH(OH)CH}_2\text{Cl}$ 'styrene chlorohydrin' (2-chloro-1-phenylethanol).

Source:

PAC, 1995, 67, 1307 (*Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995)*) on page 1338