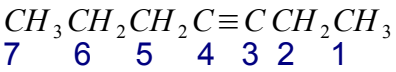
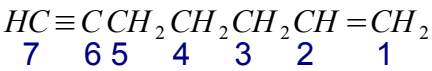
Nomenclature of Alkynes

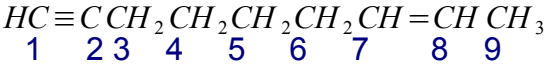
➔Alkynes refer to organic molecules with triple bonds.

1. Instead of using the suffix ~ane or ~ene, we will use ~yne.
2. Choose the longest (parent) chain of Carbon atoms but make sure that both atoms of the triple bond are included in the chain.

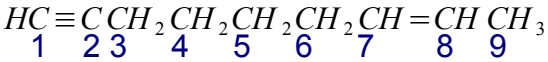


3. Number the parent chain such that you will reach the triple bond soonest. If the triple bond is in the middle of the chain then number the chain such that you will reach the substituent first.
4. If there is a double bond and a triple bond, treat the double bond with more priority if they are equidistant from each end. But if there is a triple bond closer to the end of the stem, then you give the triple bond priority.





5. In the case that there is a triple bond and a double bond, you will end the chain name by putting the placement of where the double bond is in the parent chain before the ~en and the placement in the parent chain of where the triple bond is before the ~yne. Make sure to put the root of the number of carbons in the chain before the ~en root.



Name: 7-non**en**-1-**yne**

6. In the case that there is a substituent, put the placement and name of the substituent first in name of the alkyne.
7. Note: If there are more than one double or triple bond, you can group them together with the prefix, di-, tri-, tetra etc. just as you would denote the amount of substituents in the parent chain.

Now lets do some examples:

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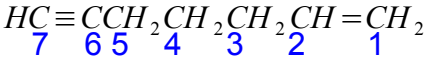
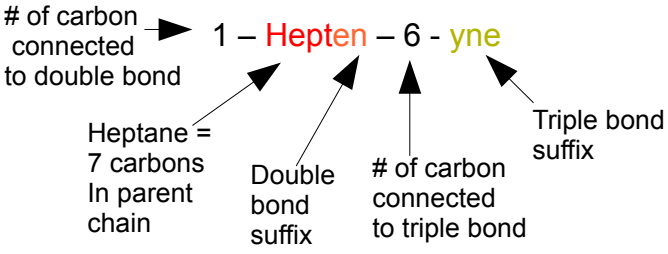
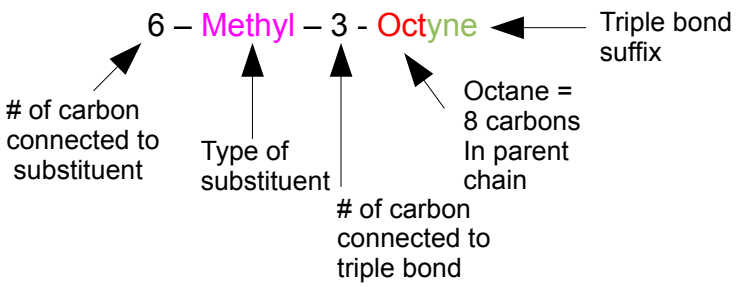
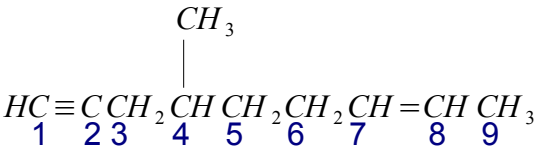
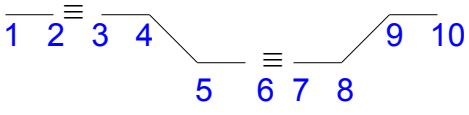








4 – Methyl – 7-Nonen – 1- yne



Deca -2,6-diyne