

NOMENKLATURA A TERMINOLOGIE

DOPORUČENÍ IUPAC

Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry

For nomenclature purposes, a structure containing at least one carbon atom is considered to be an organic compound. The formation of a systematic name for an organic compound requires selection and then naming of a parent structure. This basic name may then be modified by prefixes, infixes, and, in the case of a parent hydride, suffixes, which convey precisely the structural changes required to generate the compound in question from the parent structure. In contrast to such systematic names, there are traditional names which are widely used in industry and academic circles. Examples are acetic acid, benzene and pyridine. Therefore, when they meet the requirements of utility and when they fit into the general pattern of systematic nomenclature, these traditional names are retained. A major new principle is elaborated in these Recommendations. The concept of 'preferred IUPAC names' is developed and systematically applied. Up to now, the nomenclature developed and recommended by IUPAC has emphasized the generation of unambiguous names in accord with the historical development of the subject. In 1993, due to the explosion in the circulation of information and the globalization of human activities, it was deemed necessary to have a common language that will prove important in legal situations, with manifestations in patents, export-import regulations, environmental and health and safety information, etc. However, rather than recommend only a single 'unique name' for each structure, we have developed rules for assigning 'preferred IUPAC names', while continuing to allow alternatives in order to preserve the diversity and adaptability of the nomenclature to daily activities in chemistry and in science in general. Thus, the existence of preferred IUPAC names does not prevent the use of other names to take into account a specific context or to emphasize structural features common to a series of compounds. Preferred IUPAC names belong to '**preferred IUPAC nomenclature**'. Any name other than a preferred IUPAC name, as long as it is unambiguous and follows the principles of the IUPAC recommendations herein, is acceptable as a 'general' IUPAC name, in the context of 'general' IUPAC nomenclature. The concept of preferred IUPAC names is developed as a contribution to the continuing evolution of the IUPAC nomenclature of organic compounds. This book (Recommendations 2004) covers and extends the principles, rules and conventions described in two former publications: Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry, 1979 Edition and A Guide to IUPAC Nomenclature of Organic Compounds, Recommendations 1993. In a few instances, the 1979 rules and the 1993 recommendations have been modified to achieve consistency within the entire system. In case of divergence among the various recommendations, Recommendations 2004 prevail.

Otiskujeme synopsi názvoslovného návrhu z oboru organické chemie, který byl připraven divizí IUPAC pro chemické názvosloví a reprezentaci struktur. Návrh je nyní určen k posouzení a kritice chemické veřejnosti. Zájemci o bližší

informace či o text návrhu se mohou obrátit na adresu Národního střediska IUPAC v České republice:

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Terminology of Polymers Containing Ionizable or Ionic Groups and of Polymers Containing Ions

The document defines the most commonly used terms relating to polymers containing ionizable or ionic groups and to polymers containing ions. Inorganic materials such as phosphates, silicates, etc., that also may be considered ionic polymers are excluded from the present document. Only those terms that could be defined without ambiguity are considered. Terms subsidiary to the main terms, are printed in bold type in notes to the main terms.

Otiskujeme synopsi názvoslovného návrhu z oboru polymerních materiálů, který byl připraven komisí IUPAC pro makromolekulární nomenklaturu a podvýborem IUPAC pro makromolekulární terminologii. Návrh je určen k posouzení a kritice chemické veřejnosti. Zájemci o bližší informace či o texty návrhů se mohou obrátit na adresu Národního střediska IUPAC v České republice:

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