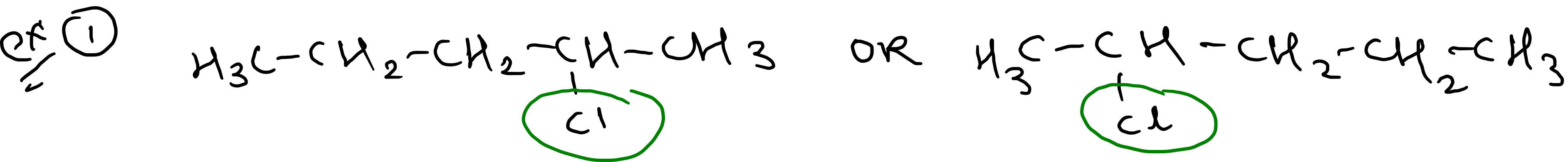


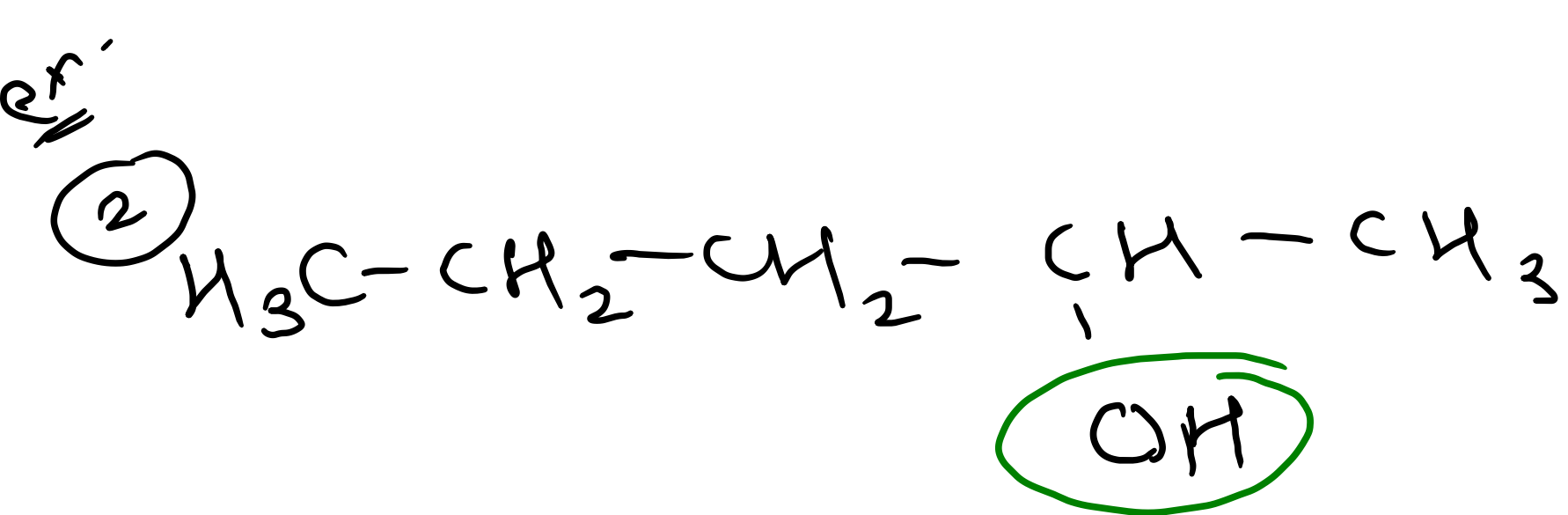
② Use of Iso as a Suffix

→ There are 2 situations when Iso is used

① when there is a functional group on second carbon

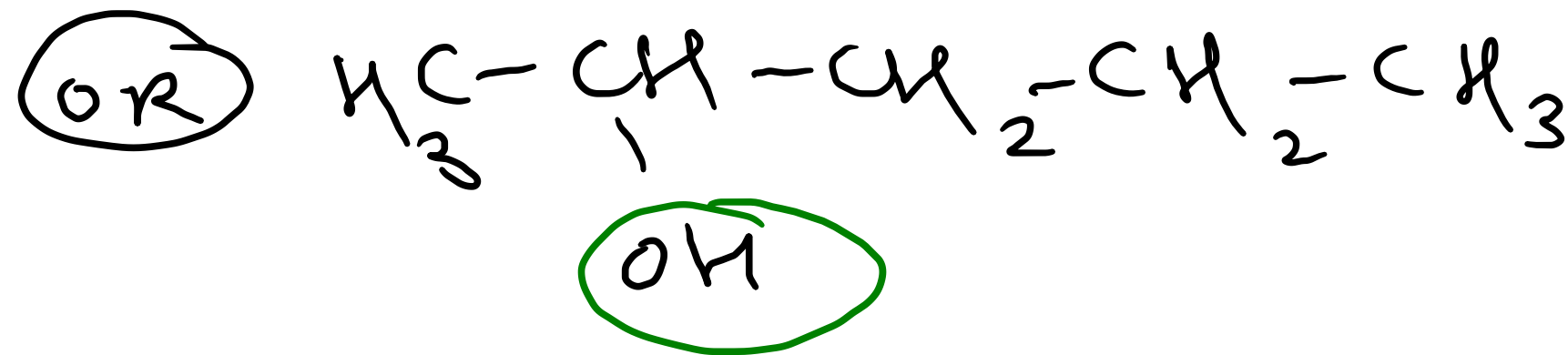


Common name: Isopentyl chloride
IUPAC: 2-chloropentane



Common Name:

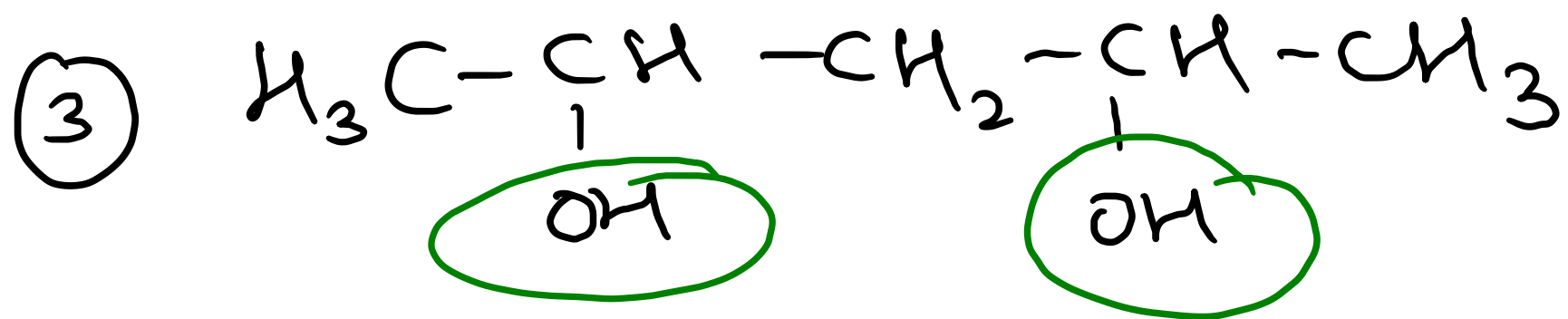
IUPAC



Isopentyl Alcohol

2-pentanol

Pent-2-ol



Common Name: Isopentyl Alcohol

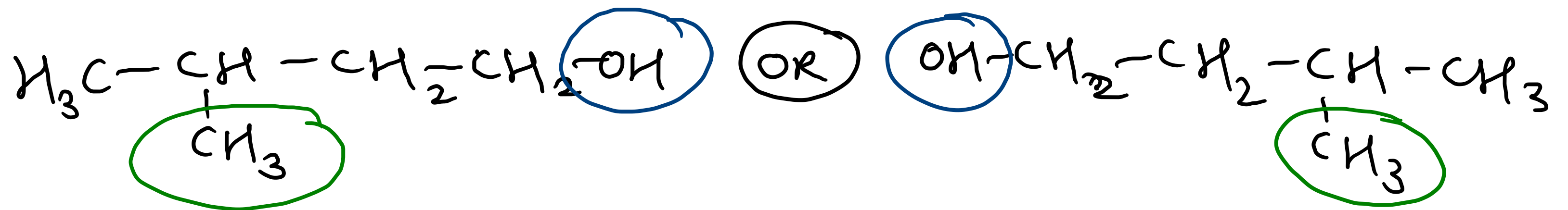
IUPAC: Isopentyl di alcohol
2,4-dipentanol
2,4-pentanol,,

(b) when there is any substitution including 'R' groups or any other groups. we use Iso.

- we use Iso whenever there is a group attached to second carbon other than Hydrogen.

ex:

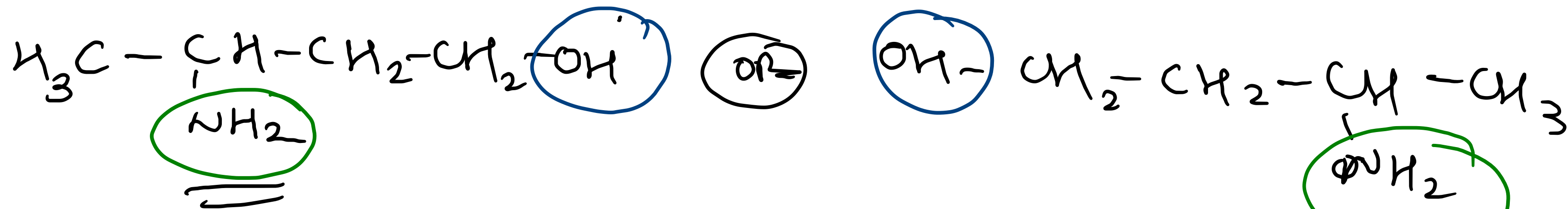
①



Common Name : Isopentyl Alcohol

IUPAC : 2-Methyl Butan-4-ol.

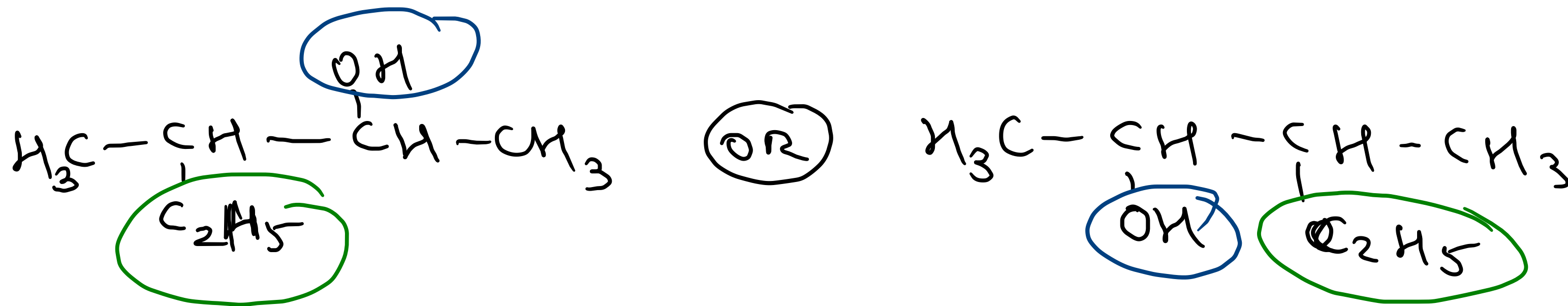
ex:
②



Common Name = !?. Not Applicable

IUPAC : 2-Amine-Butan-4-ol

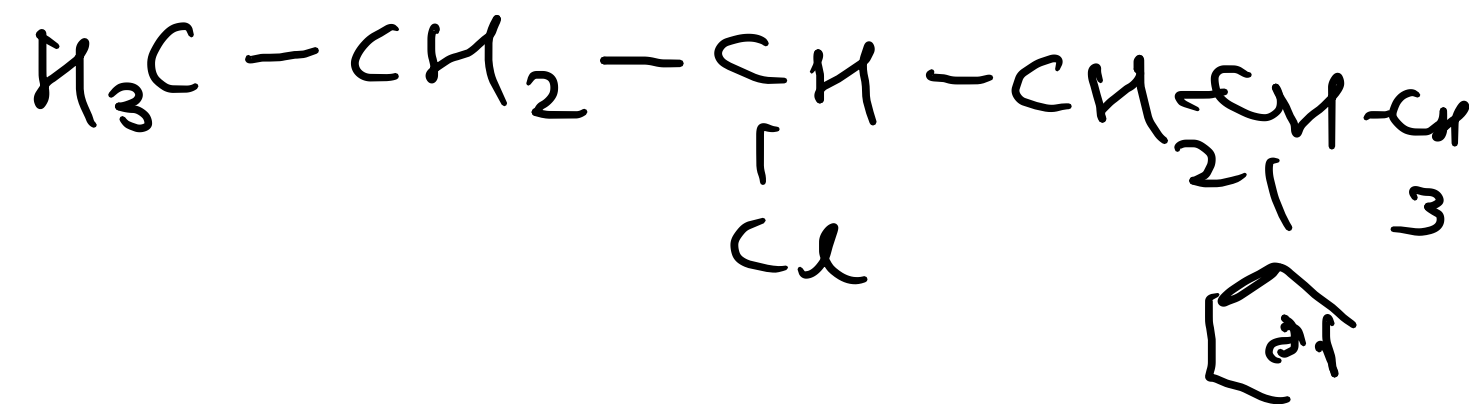
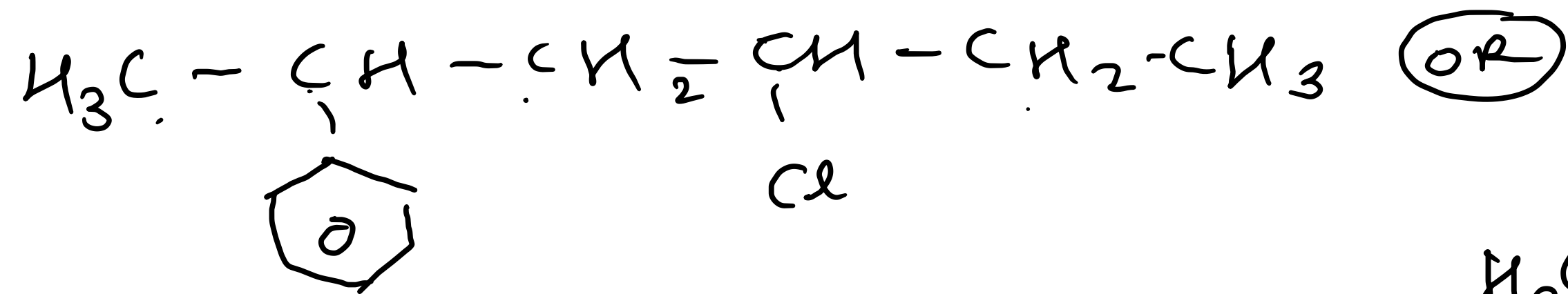
③



Common Name : Iso Hexyl Alcohol.

IUPAC : 2-Ethyl Butan-3-ol.

ex:
④



Common Name: Iso Aryl Hexyl chloride

IUPAC: 2-Benzyl, 4-chloro. Hexane

→ In Iso naming, we use Iso under the following conditions -

- ① There is a functional group on second carbon
- ② There is an Alkyl group on second carbon
- ③ There is an Aryl group on second carbon

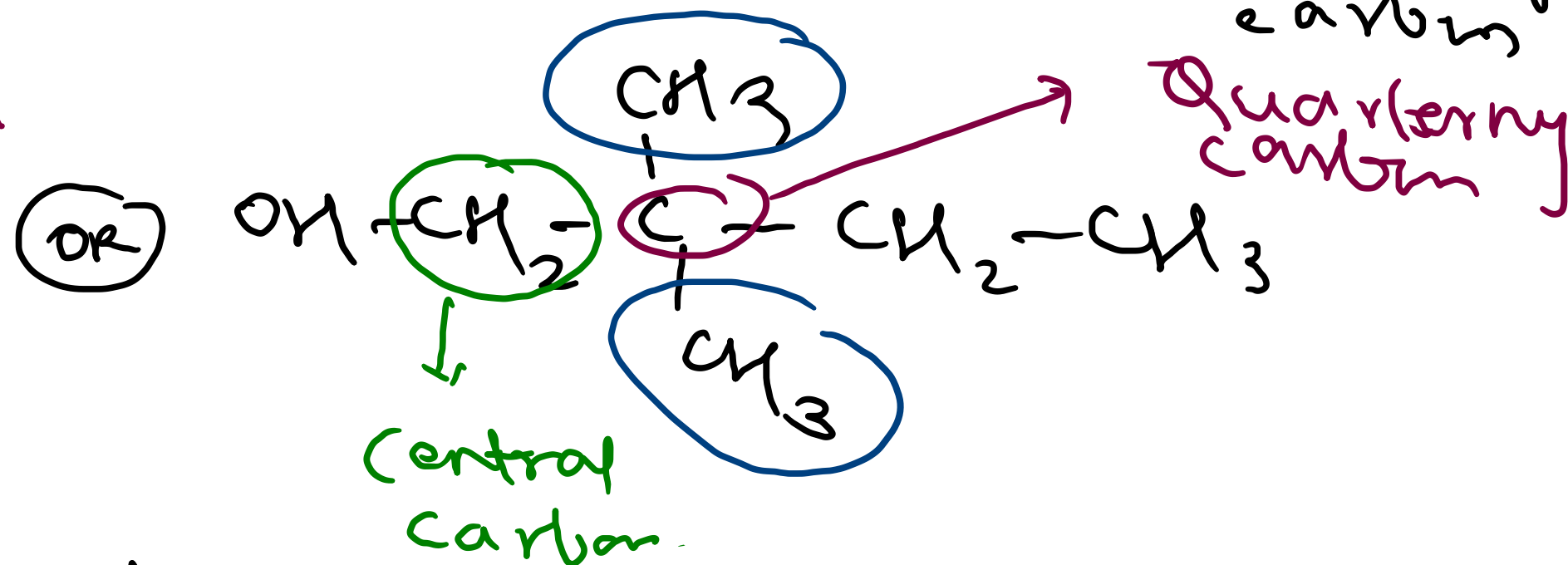
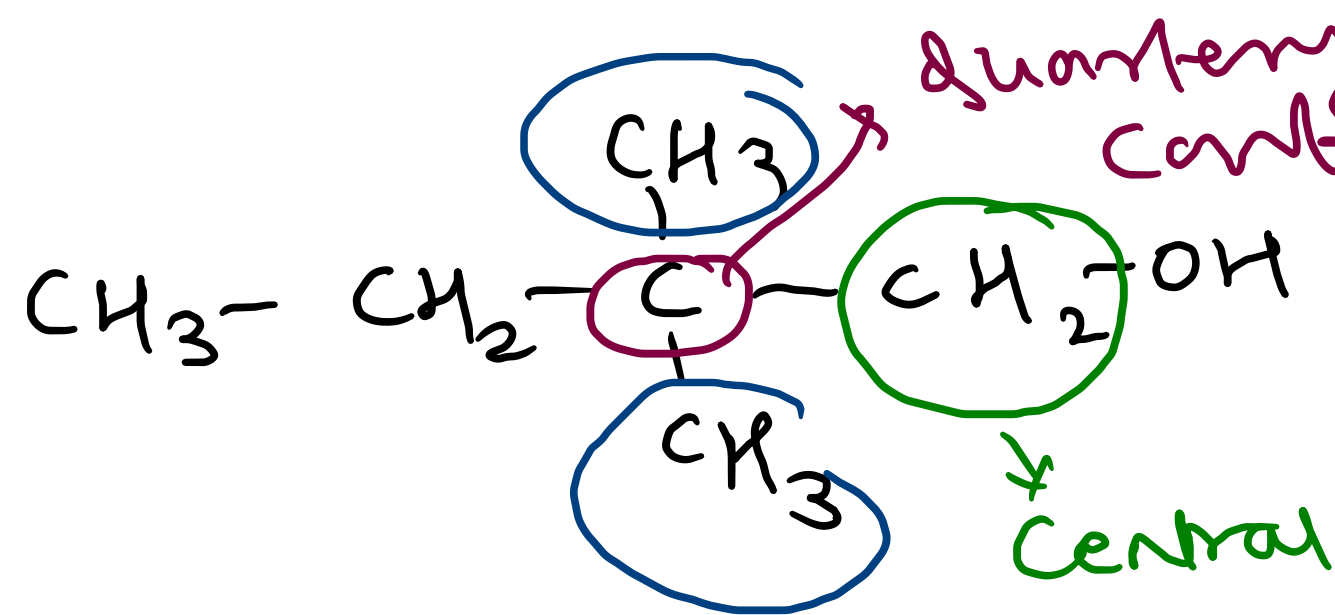
→ When we cannot use Iso

- ① when the substitution or functional are not on 2nd carbon
- ② when there are non-alkyl groups or non-aryl groups on second carbon (refer ex: 2). //

③ Use of Neo.

→ Neo is used as a prefix in common name when one of the carbon (Non the central carbon) is either a secondary or a tertiary carbon, or quaternary carbon.

Ex:
①



Common Name:

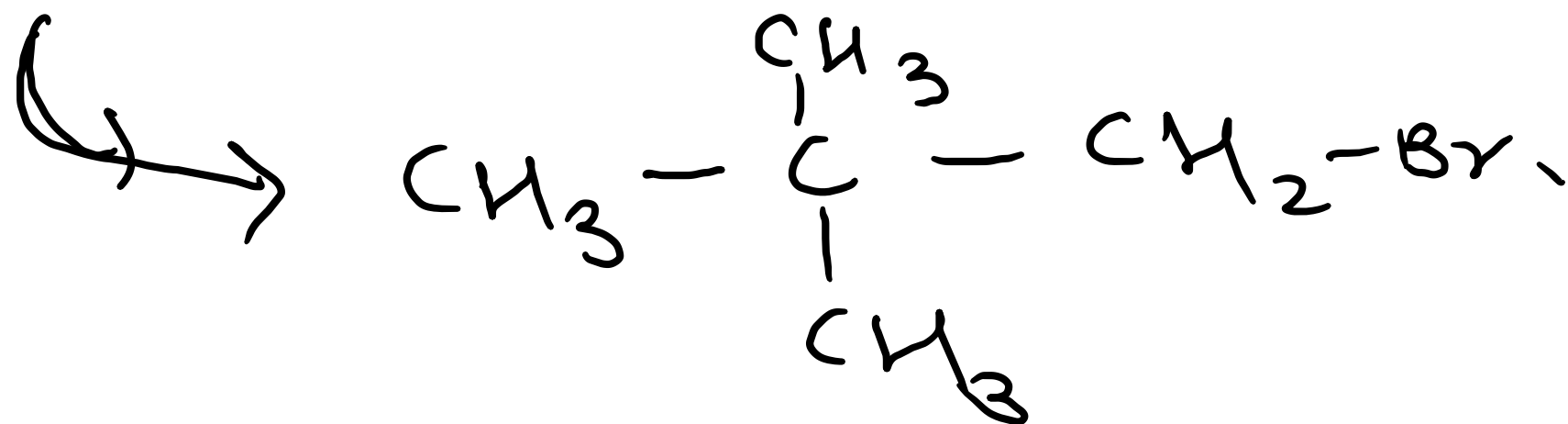
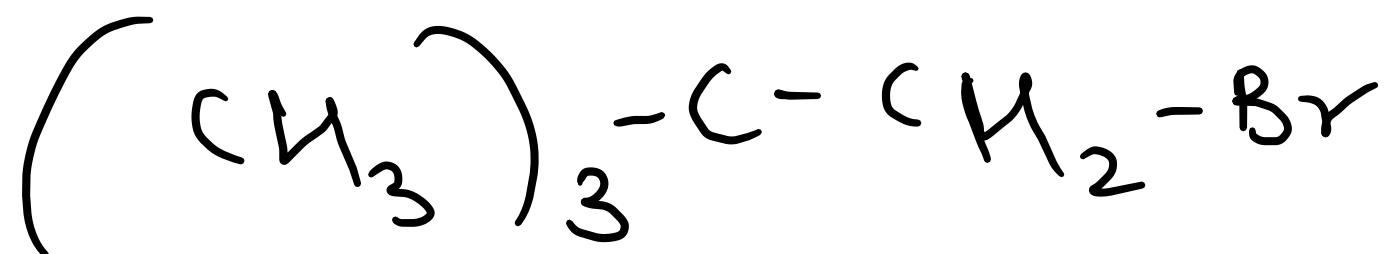
Neo Hexyl Alcohol

IUPAC :

2,2-dimethyl Butan-1-ol.

ex:

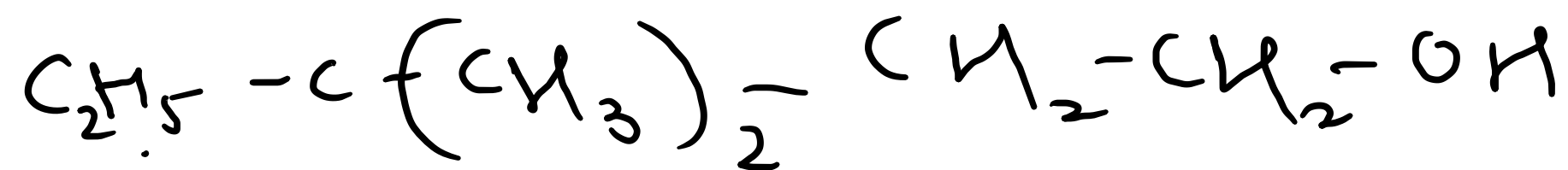
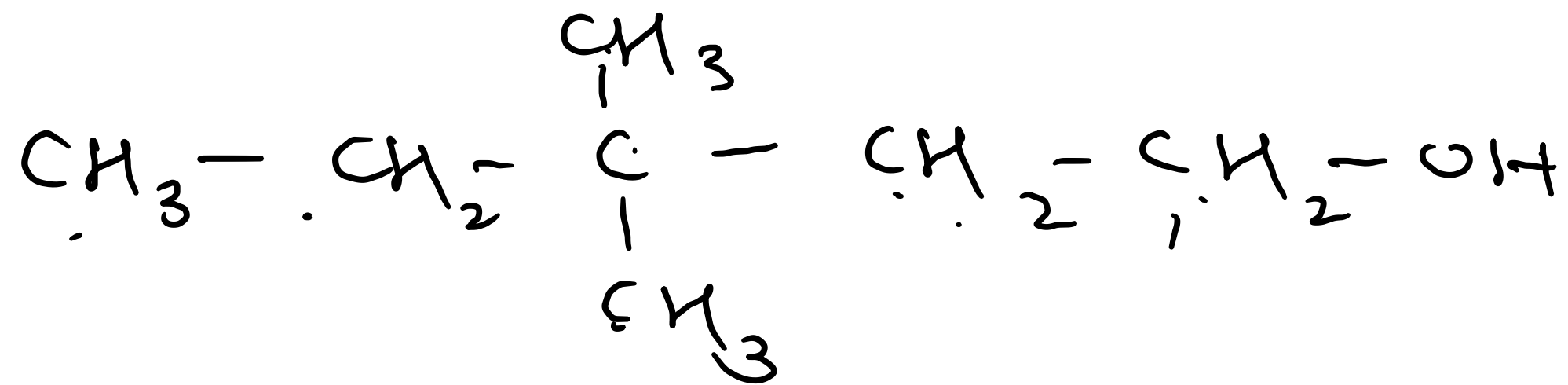
②



Common Name: Neopentyl Bromide

IUPAC ∴ 2,2 dimethyl 3-Brom propane
1-Bromon, 2,2 di methyl
propane

③



Common Name: Neo Heptyl Alcohol

IUPAC : 3,3-dimethyl pentan-1-ol
