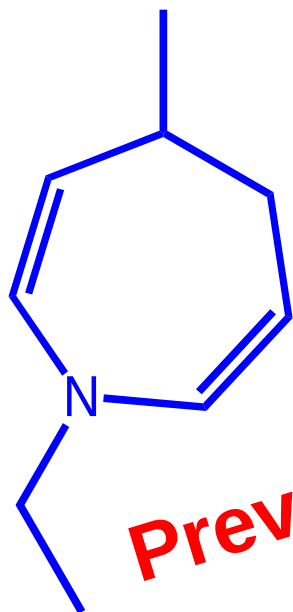
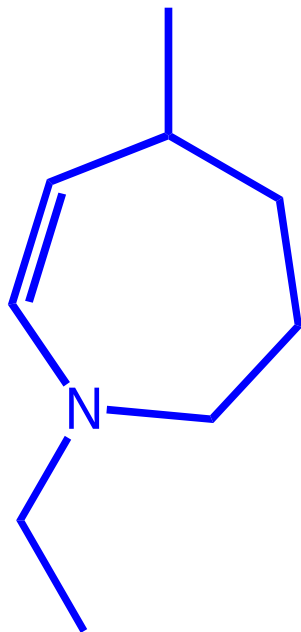


When numbering give priority to saturated atoms.



1-Ethyl-4-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydroazepine

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
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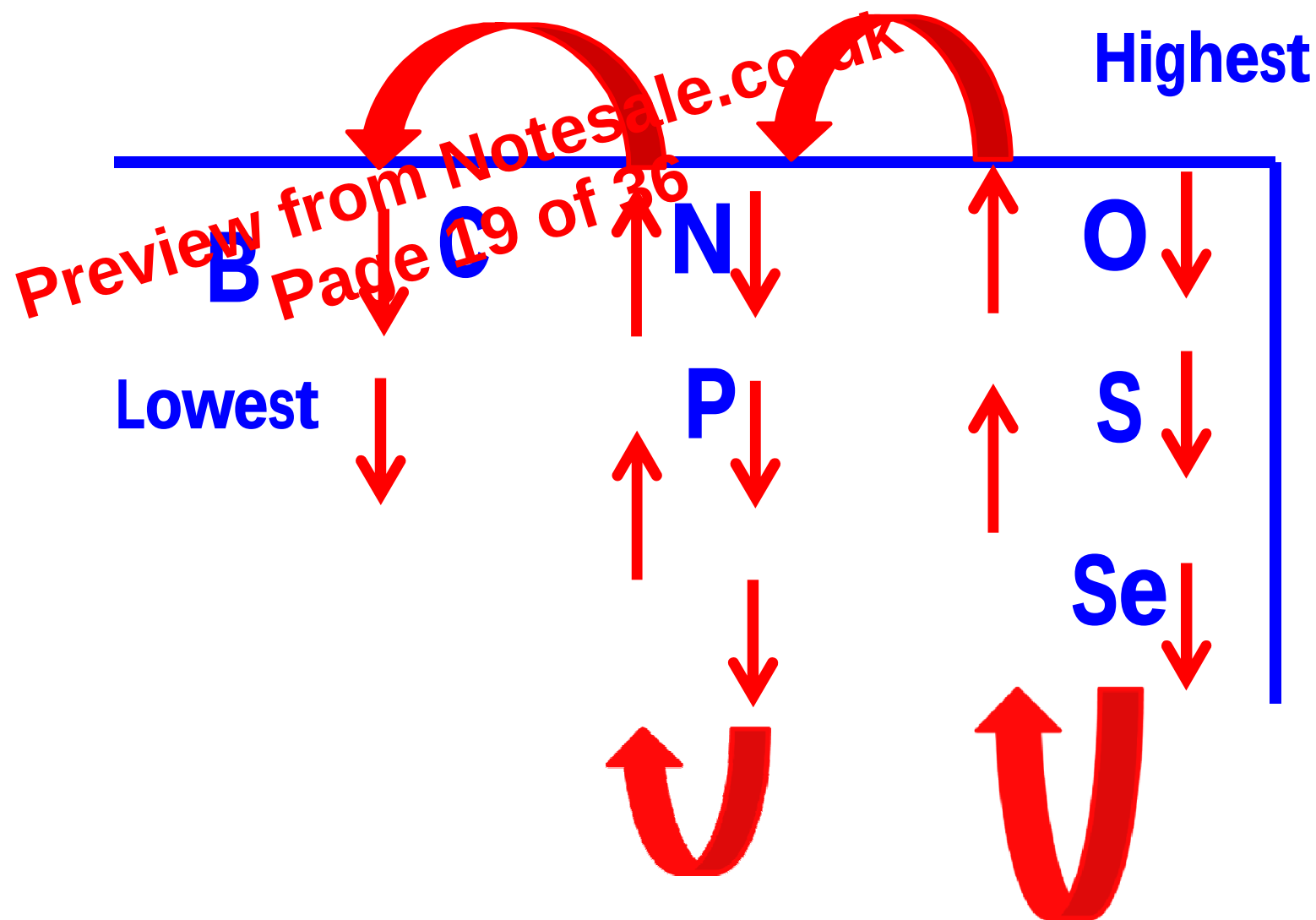


1-Ethyl-5-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydroazepine

preview from Notesale.co.uk
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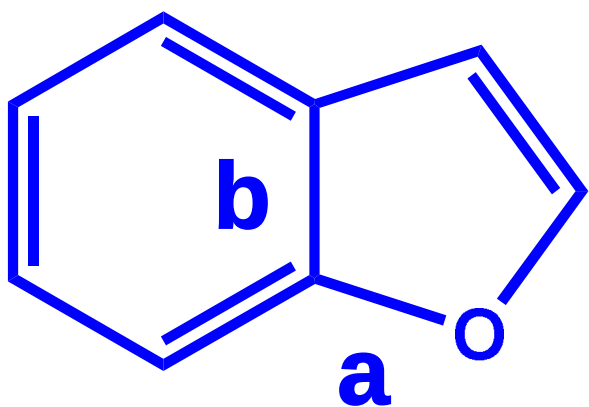
Rings With More Than One Heteroatom

Priority of heteroatoms for numbering purposes:

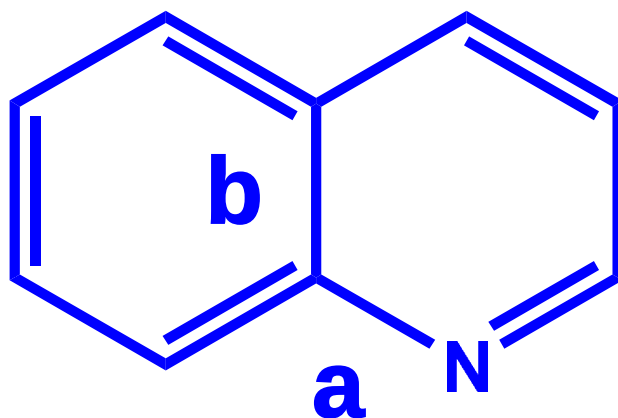


The name of the heterocyclic ring is chosen as the parent compound and the name of the fused ring is attached as a prefix. The prefix in such names has the ending 'o', i.e., *benzo*, *naphtho* and *so on*.

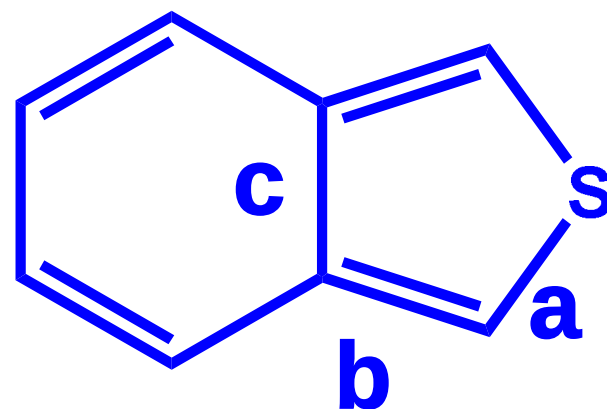
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Benzo [b] furan

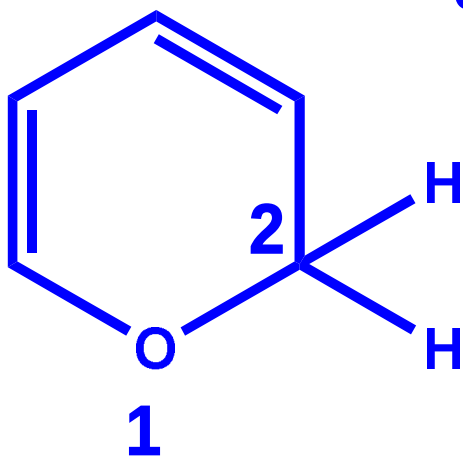


Benzo [b] pyridine

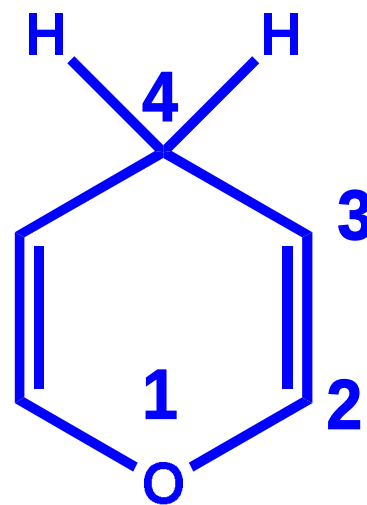


Benzo [c] thiophene

This is a special problem resulting from isomerism in the position of the double bonds which is sometimes referred to as “extra-hydrogen” and this can be addressed by simply adding a prefix that indicates the number of the ring atom that possesses the hydrogen using *italic capital* ‘1H’ ‘2H’ ‘3H’ etc. The numerals indicate the position of these atoms having the extra hydrogen atom.

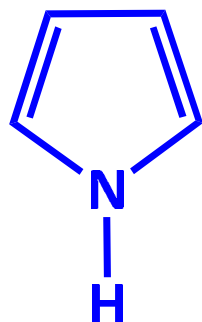


2H-Pyran

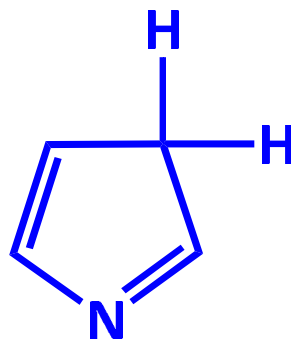


4H-Pyran

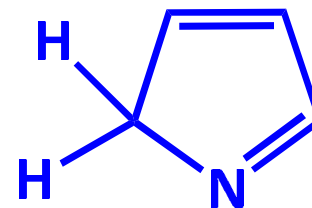
The saturated position takes priority in numbering.



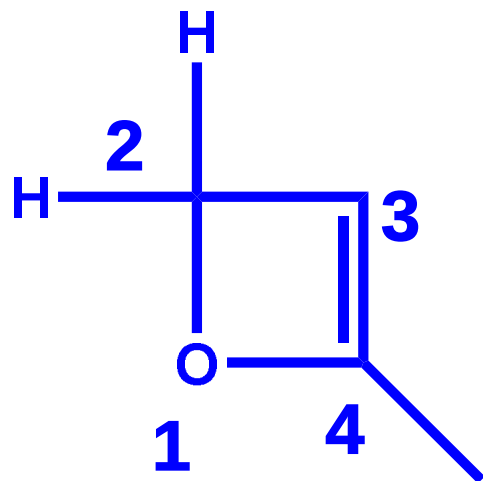
**1H-Pyrrole
(Pyrrole)**



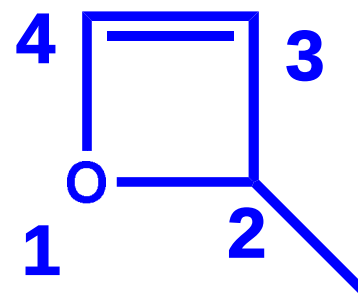
3H-Pyrrole



2H-Pyrrole



4-Methyl-2H-oxete



2-Methyl-2H-oxete