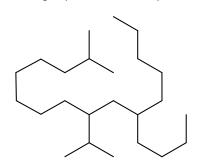
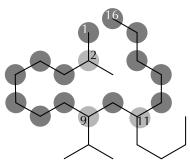
Three more examples that integrate all of these rules are provided in Figure AP0211, including some important notes about punctuation and handling the priority assignments for the hyphenated terms *tert*-butyl and *sec*-butyl.

Figure AP0211

Naming acyclic saturated hydrocarbons.



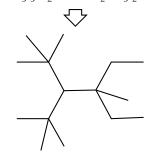


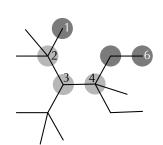
root: substituents: hexadecane 2-methyl

9-isopropyl 11-butyl

11-butyl-9-isopropyl-2-methylhexadecane

((CH₃)₃C)₂CHC(CH₂CH₃)₂CH₃



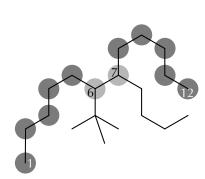


root: substituents: hexane 2-methyl

2-methyl 3-tert-butyl 4-methyl 4-ethyl

3-(tert-butyl)-4-ethyl-2,2,4-trimethylhexane

to note: when the hyphenated branched groups *tert*-butyl and *sec*-butyl are alone (i.e., no di, tri, tetra), they are placed in parentheses



root: substituents: dodecane 6-(tert-butyl) 7-butyl

6-(tert-butyl)-7-butyldodecane

to note: when a tie-breaker is needed between *tert*-butyl and butyl (or *sec*-butyl and butyl), the hyphenated group takes the priority; a tie between *tert*-butyl and *sec*-butyl goes to the secbutyl for alphabetical order