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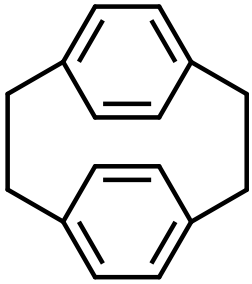
cyclophanes

The term originally applied to compounds having two *p*-phenylene groups held face to face by $-[CH_2]_n-$ bridges. It now designates compounds having (i) mancude-ring systems, or assemblies of mancude-ring systems, and (ii) atoms and/or saturated or unsaturated chains as alternate components of a large ring. E.g. [2.2](1,4)(1,4)cyclophane [or 1(1,4),4(1,4)-dibenzenacyclohexaphane].



Many chemists include in this class any bridged aromatic system, irrespective of the attachment positions of the bridge.

Source:
PAC, 1995, *67*, 1307 *(Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995))* on page 1330

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