

## hydrocarbylene groups

Divalent groups formed by removing two hydrogen atoms from a hydrocarbon, the free valencies of which are not engaged in a double bond, e.g. 1,3-phenylene,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$  propane-1,3-diyl,  $-\text{CH}_2-$  methylene.

**Source:**

PAC, 1995, 67, 1307 (*Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995)*) on page 1341