

organyl groups

Any organic substituent group, regardless of functional type, having one free valence at a carbon atom, e.g. CH_3CH_2- , ClCH_2- , $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{O})-$, 4-pyridylmethyl. Organyl is also used in conjunction with other terms, as in organylthio- (e.g. $\text{MeS}-$) and organyloxy.

See: heterocyclyl groups, hydrocarbyl, organoheteryl

Source:

PAC, 1995, 67, 1307 (*Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995)*) on page 1354