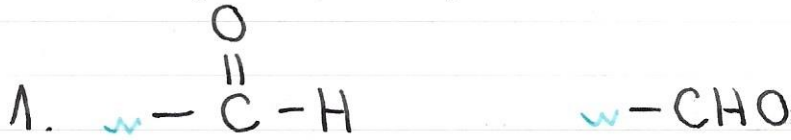


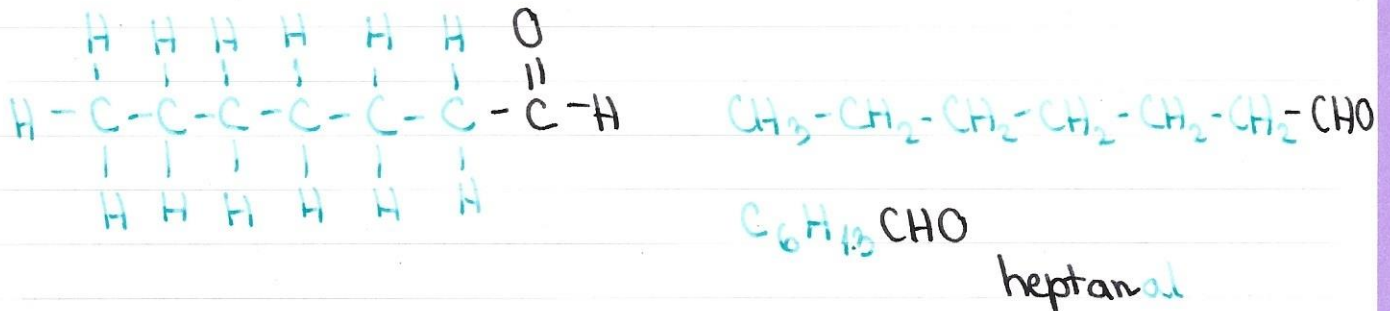
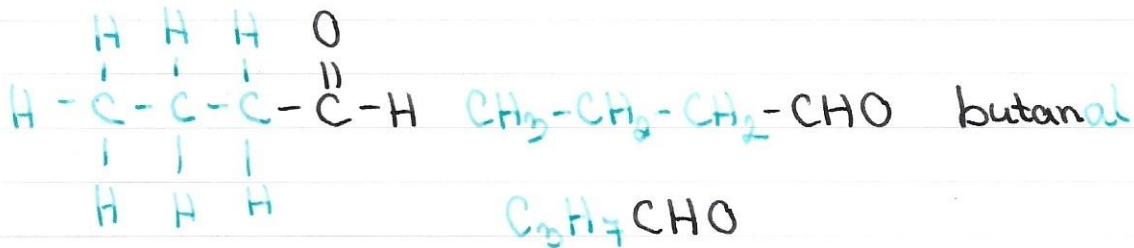
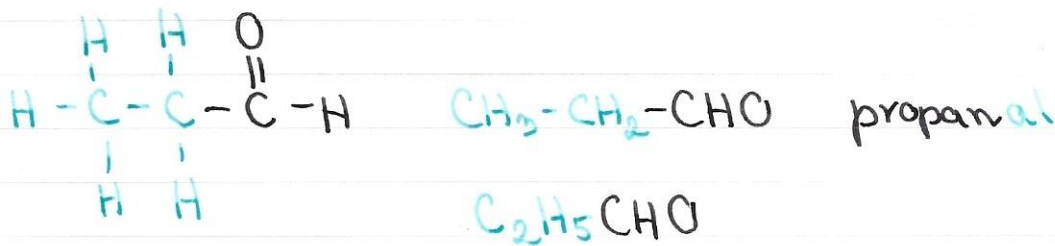
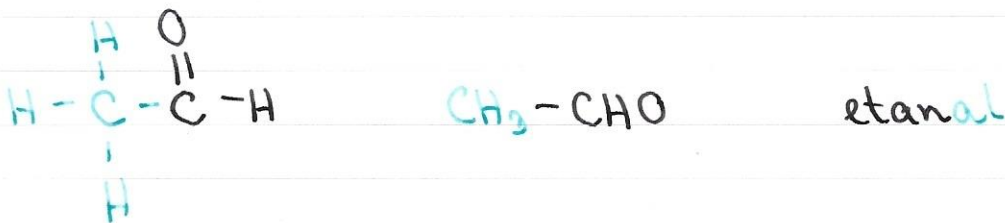
ALDEHIDI

(učb str. 70)



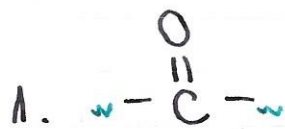
ALDEHIDNA FUNKCIONALNA SKUPINA

2. OSNOVNI OGLEDJIKOVODIK + AL



KETONI

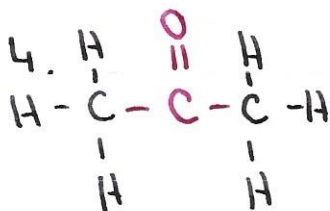
(učb 71)



KARBONILNA FUNKCIONALNA SKUPINA

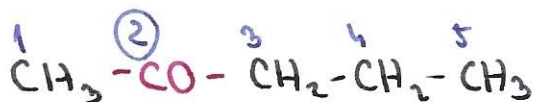
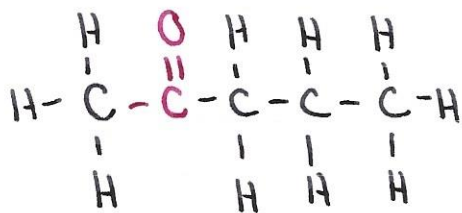
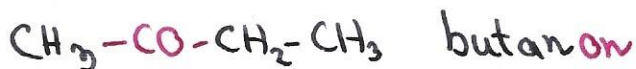
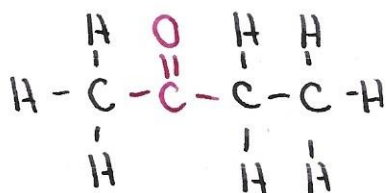


3. OSNOVNI OGLJIKOVODIK + ON (nad 5-C atomov navedemo tudi pozicijsko mesto)

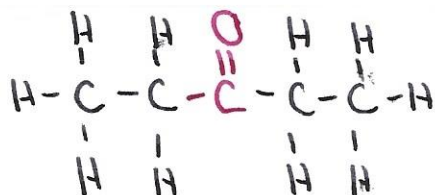


propanon - ali acetan

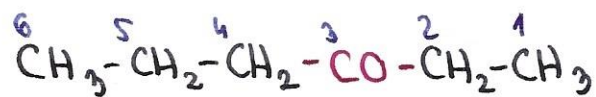
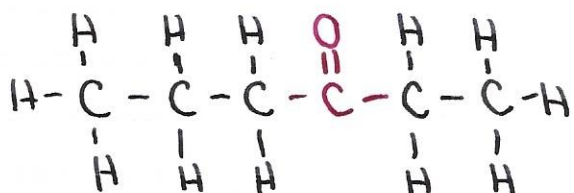
- topilo za laka, olja, voske, različne maščobe
- nam najbolj znan kot odstranjevalec laka za nohte



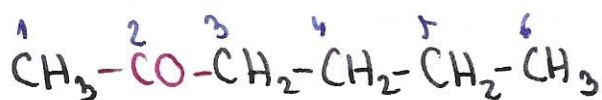
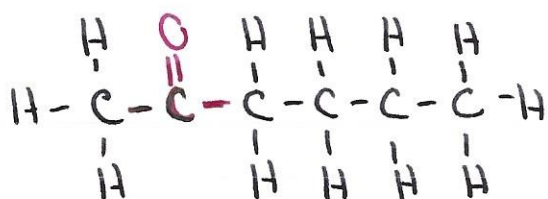
pentan-2-on



pentan-3-on



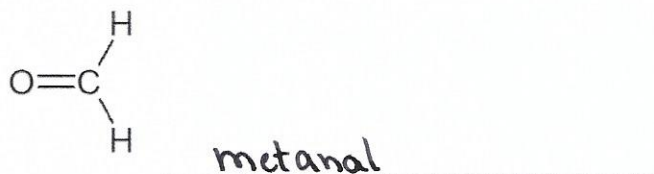
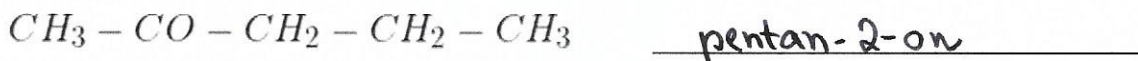
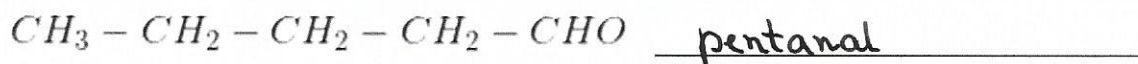
heksan-3-on



heksan-2-on

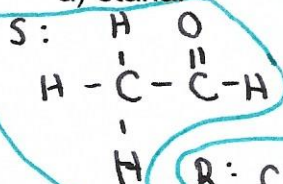
NALOGE

1. Poimenuj spojine.

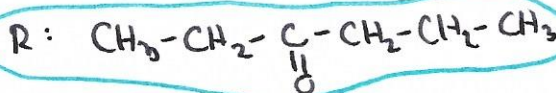
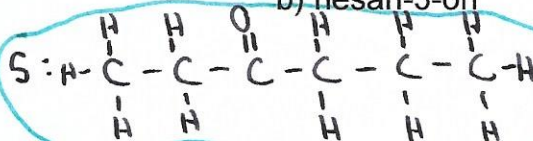


2. Zapiši strukturno ali racionalno formulo za spojini:

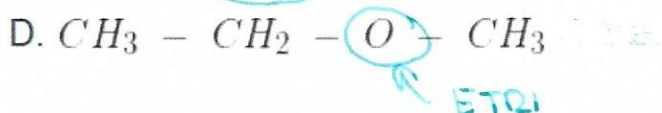
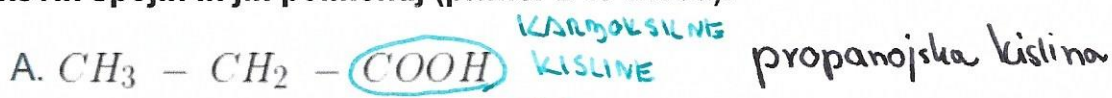
a) etanal



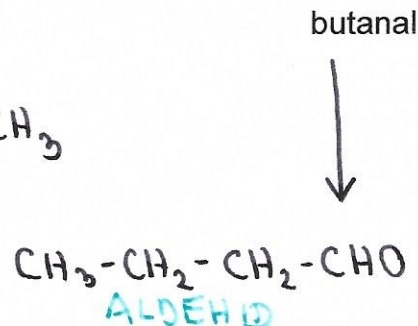
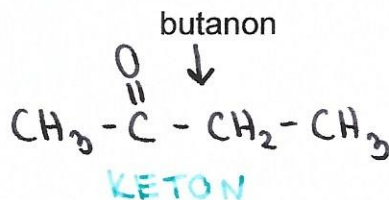
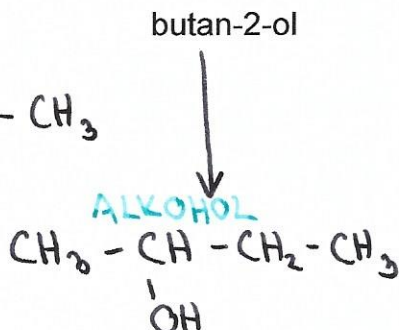
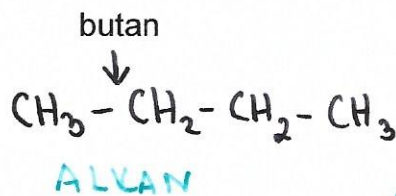
b) heksan-3-on



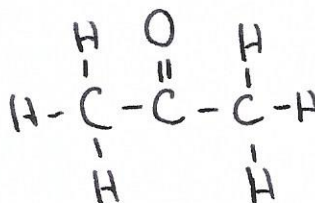
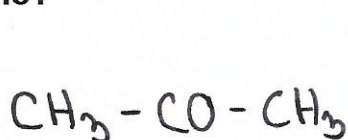
3. Spodaj imaš našete različne kisikove organske spojine. Vsako uvrsti v ustrezno skupino kisikovih spojin in jih poimenuj (primer D le uvrsti).



4. Naštete spojine uvrsti v ustrezno skupino in za vsako napiši strukturno ali racionalno formulo.



5. Najbolj preprost keton je aceton ali propanon. Zapiši njegovo formulo. Za kaj ga uporabljamo?



↓
TOPILO ZA OLJA, VOSKE
MAŠČOBE, ODSTRANJEVAL
LAKA ZA NOSTE