

***cis* conformation (in polymers)**

Conformations referring to torsion angles θ (A, B, C, D), where A, B, C, D are main-chain atoms, can be described as: *cis* or *synperiplanar* (C); *gauche* or *synclinal* (G); anticlinal (A); and *trans* or *antiperiplanar* (T), corresponding to torsion angles within $\pm 30^\circ$ of, respectively, 0° , $\pm 60^\circ$, $\pm 120^\circ$ and $\pm 180^\circ$. The letters shown in parentheses (upper case C, G, A, T) are the recommended abbreviations.

The symbols G^+ , G^- (or A^+ , A^- , for example) refer to torsion angles of similar type but opposite known sign, i.e. $\sim +60^\circ$, $\sim -60^\circ$ (or $\sim +120^\circ$, $\sim -120^\circ$). The notation G , \bar{G} ; A , \bar{A} (and T , \bar{T} ; C , \bar{C} whenever the torsion angles are not exactly equal to 180° and 0° , respectively) is reserved for the designation of enantiomorph conformations, i.e. conformations of opposite but unspecified sign. Where necessary, a deviation from the proper value of the torsion angle can be indicated by the sign (\sim), as in the following examples: $G(\sim)$; $G(\sim)$; $G^+(\sim)$; $G^-(\sim)$.

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