IPC DEFINITION PROJECTS/
PROJETS DE DÉFINITION DE LA CIB

CHEMICAL FIELD/
DOMAINE DE LA CHIMIE

IPC/D 212
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 09.06.2009

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COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **WG** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **C13B** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
RAPPORTEUR : **DE**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **C** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	DE	10.09.2008
2	Comments	Observations	US	06.02.2009
3	Comments	Observations	EP	10.02.2009
4	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	17.03.2009
5	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	17.03.2009
6	Comments	Observations	SE	16.04.2009
7	Comments	Observations	JP	21.05.2009

DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Class/Subcl.: **C13B** Date:2009/03/13
DE – Rapporteur Report — D212	

Comments were received from US (Annex 2) and EP (Annex 3).

- Regarding the *Definition Statement* the US suggested the inclusion of a reference to "extraction apparatuses"; furthermore the US proposed describing the issue in bullet 2 and 9 in more detail. In the section *References relevant to classification in this subclass* US recommended adding a reference to C12P 19/00. R made these changes.
  In addition US noticed a reference to a transferred note, which R deleted. Further on R appreciated the hint regarding a proper use of the template in the section *Synonyms and Keywords*.

- EP noticed that the definition of sugar is probably too narrow and proposed adding the following wording:
  "Sugars are any of various water-soluble compounds that vary widely in sweetness, include the monosaccharides and oligosaccharides, and typically are optically active".
  R added this to the *Glossary of terms* but changed the wording of "monosaccharides and oligosaccharides" to "mono-, di- and oligosaccharides".

Martina Fritzsche-Henke

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project DPMA - German Patent and Trade Mark Office **Rapporteur Proposal**	Project: D212 Subclass: C13B Date : 2009/03/13

Production of sugars; Apparatus specially adapted therefor

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- Reducing the size of material from which sugars are to be extracted
- Production and purification of sugar juices, e.g. juices derived from beet, cane or maple
- Expressing water from material from which sugars have been extracted
- Evaporators or boiling pans specially adapted for sugar juices; Evaporating, or boiling sugar juices
- Crystallisation; Crystallising apparatus; Separating crystals from mother liquors
- Extraction of sucrose from molasses; Extraction apparatus
- Drying sugar
- Cutting machines, combined cutting , sorting, and packing machines, presses and knives specially adapted for sugar
- Sugar products, e.g. powdered, lump or liquid sugar; Working-up of sugar

Relationship between large subject matter areas

Chemically synthesised sugars or sugar derivatives are classified in C07H.

Other naturally-occuring sacchrides than saccharose are classified in C13K.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Harvesting of sugar-cane	A01D 45/10
Harvesting of sugar beets	A01D 11/02; 13/00; 25/00
Sweetmeats, Confectionery	A23G 3/00
Tapping of tree-juices	A01G 23/10
Tapping-spouts, Receptacles for juices	A01G 23/14
Foods containing carbohydrate syrups, sugars, sugar alcohols or starch hydrolysates	A23L 1/09
Extraction of starch	C08B 30/02; C08B 30/04
Squeezing water from starch-extracted material	C08B 30/10
Fermentation or enzyme-using processes for preparing compounds containing saccharide radicals	C12P 19/00
Cellulose production	D21C

Examples of places where the subject matter of this class is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Boiling apparatus	B01B
Separation	B01D
Crushing, pulverizing, or disintegrating in general	B02C
Centrifuges	B04B
Hand-held cutting tools not otherwise provided for	B26B
Cutting in general	B26D
Presses in general	B30B
Storing in general	B65D
Drying in general	F26B

Special rules of classification within this subclass

Processes using enzymes or micro-organisms in order:

(i) to liberate, separate or purify a pre-existing compound or composition, or

(ii) to treat textiles or clean solid surfaces of materials

are further classified in subclass C12S.

When classifying C13B 20/00, classification is also made in group B01D 15/08 insofar as subject matter of general interest relating to chromatography is concerned**.**

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Sugar	**Sugar** is a class of edible crystalline substances including sucrose, lactose, and fructose. Human taste buds interpret its flavor as sweet. Sugar as a basic food carbohydrate primarily comes from sugar cane and from sugar beet, but also appears in fruit, honey, sorghum, sugar maple (in maple syrup), and in many other sources. It forms the main ingredient in much candy. In non-scientific use, the term *sugar* refers to sucrose (also called "table sugar" or "saccharose") — a white crystalline solid disaccharide. In this informal sense, the word "sugar" principally refers to crystalline sugars. Sugars are any of various water-soluble compounds that vary widely in sweetness, include the mono-, di- and oligosaccharides, and typically are optically active.
Sucrose	**Sucrose** (common name: **table sugar**, also called **saccharose**) is a disaccharide of glucose and fructose, with the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Its systematic name is α-D-glucopyranosyl- (1↔2)-β-D-fructofuranoside (ending in "oside", because it's not a reducing sugar).
Saccharose	Synonym for sucrose
Ketose	A **ketose** is a sugar containing one ketone group per molecule. With 3 carbon atoms, dihydroxyacetone is the simplest of all ketoses and is the only one having no optical activity. Ketoses can isomerise into an aldose when the carbonyl group is located at the end of the molecule. Such ketoses are reducing sugars.
Aldose	An **aldose** is a monosaccharide (a simple sugar) containing one aldehyde group per molecule and having

a chemical formula of the form $C_n(H2O)_n(n>=3)$.

With only 3 carbon atoms, glyceraldehyde is the simplest of all aldoses.

Aldoses isomerise to ketoses in the Lobry-de Bruyn-van Ekenstein transformation. Aldose differs from ketose in that it has a carbonyl group at the end of the carbon chain whereas the carbonyl group of a ketose is in the middle; this fact allows them to be chemically differentiated through Seliwanoff's test.

Pentose

A **pentose** is a monosaccharide with five carbon atoms.

Hexose

A **hexose** is a monosaccharide with six carbon atoms having the chemical formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

Monosaccharide

Monosaccharides (from Greek *monos*: single, *sacchar*: sugar) are the most basic unit of carbohydrates. They consist of one sugar and are usually colorless, water-soluble, crystalline solids. Some monosaccharides have a sweet taste. Examples of monosaccharides include glucose (dextrose), fructose, galactose, xylose and ribose. Monosaccharides are the building blocks of disaccharides such as sucrose (common sugar) and polysaccharides (such as cellulose and starch).

Disaccharide

A **disaccharide** is a sugar (a carbohydrate) composed of two monosaccharides.

'Disaccharide' is one of the four chemical groupings of carbohydrates (monosaccharide, disaccharide, oligosaccharide and polysaccharide).

Oligosaccharide

An **oligosaccharide** is a saccharide polymer containing a small number (typically three to ten) of component sugars, also known as simple sugars. The name derived from the Greek *oligos*, meaning "a few".

Polysaccharide

Polysaccharides are polymers made up of many monosaccharides joined together by glycosidic bonds. They are therefore very large, often branched, macromolecules. They tend to be amorphous, insoluble in water and have no sweet taste.

When all the monosaccharides in a polysaccharide are the same type, the polysaccharide is called a *homopolysaccharide*, but when more than one type of monosaccharide is present, they are called *heteropolysaccharides*.

Examples include storage polysaccharides such as starch and glycogen and structural polysaccharides such as cellulose and chitin.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following expressions/words "saccharose" and "sucrose" are often used as synonyms.

Swedish Patent and Registration Office

IPC Project D212, subclass C13B **16 April 2009**

Comment

SE thanks the Rapporteur for the proposal in Annex 5.

We agree with all but the Glossary term of sugar:

- "Sugar is a class of edible crystalline substances including sucrose, lactose, and fructose. Human taste buds interpret its flavour as sweet. […]

We propose exchanging the term "substances" for "carbohydrates".

Anna Ax

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE

May 21, 2009

Project: D212 Subclass: C13B

JP Comment

JP thinks that the attention should be given to the amendment of the subclass title in C443.

[END]

IPC/D 211
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DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C10N**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	GB	03.04.2008
3	Comments	Observations	EP	02.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	DE	10.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	29.01.2009
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	29.01.2009
7	Comments	Observations	DE	24.03.2009
8	Comments	Observations	EP	02.06.2009

UK Intellectual Property Office	**Rapporteur report**
Definition project D211 **Subclass C10N**	Date: 29 January 2009

R thanks EP and DE for their constructive and valuable comments, which have been incorporated.

Martin Price

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project GB Rapporteur Proposal	Project: D211
	Class/subclass: C10N
	Date : 09/06/2009

Title – C10N
Indexing scheme associated with subclass C10M.

Definition statement

This subclass constitutes an indexing scheme associated with subclass C10M, relating to lubricating compositions.
This subclass covers:

- metals as such or in a compound (indexed according to Groups 1-8 of the Periodic Table), present in a lubricating composition;
- the properties of the lubricant composition or constituents thereof;
- the use or application of the lubricant composition;
- the form in which the lubricant composition is applied;
- chemical modification by after- treatment of lubricant constituents;
- special methods of preparation of lubricant compositions;
- special pretreatment of the material to be lubricated.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

All documents indexed in this subclass must also have been classified in subclass C10M.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Examples of places where the subject matter of this subclass is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Special rules of classification within this subclass

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:

- "lubricant" or "lubricating composition" includes cutting oils, hydraulic fluids, metal drawing compositions, flushing oils, slushing oils, or the like;
- "aliphatic" includes "cycloaliphatic".

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

None

Synonyms and Keywords

None

DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Class/Subcl.: **C10N** Date: 24 March 2009
DE - Comments — D 211	

Re: Rapporteur Proposal (annex 6)

Our experts think that “corrosion inhibition oils” should also be named in the list concerning “lubricants or lubricant compositions” (see below). We use to classify such oils in this subclass.

There even is a reference to C10 in the definition of C09K 15/00 (anti-oxidant compositions).

Apart of this we think that the text of the chapter “Special rules of classification within this subclass” should be moved to “Glossary of terms”, as it only explains the meaning of the words “lubricant” and “aliphatic”.

Therefore it would make sense to change this part of the definition as follows:

Special rules of classification within this subclass

NONE

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:

- "lubricant" or "lubricating composition" includes cutting oils, hydraulic fluids, metal drawing compositions, flushing oils, slushing oils, corrosion inhibition oils, or the like;
- "aliphatic" includes "cycloaliphatic".

Frank Senftleben

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D211**	Subject: **Indexing scheme associated with subclass C10M**	IPC range: **C10N**
Comments		02 June 2009

Harmony Phase: D
Ref.: Annexes 6 and 7

We agree with the Rapporteur Proposal (annex 6) except the text of the chapter "Special rules of classification within this subclass" that should be moved to "Glossary of terms" as mentioned by DE (annex 7).

Agnès Gamez

IPC/D 210
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DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C10M**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	GB	03.04.2008
3	Comments	Observations	DE	10.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	EP	15.09.2008
5	Comments	Observations	US	26.09.2008
6	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	28.01.2009
7	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	28.01.2009

UK Intellectual Property Office	**Rapporteur report**
Definition project D210 **Subclass C10M**	Date: 28 January 2009

R thanks EP, DE and US for their constructive and valuable comments, which have mostly been incorporated.

With respect to the EP comments, R feels that the first sentence of the Relationships section is worth keeping (but has corrected a typo detected by DE) and also feels that well-drilling is a special application of lubricants. This reference survived the “cull” of informative references, therefore someone felt the reference was limiting. R has deleted the mention of “air cushions and others” from the glossary definition of “lubricant”.

With respect to the US comments, “personal lubricants such as eye drops” are actually medicinal or cosmetic compositions. This art is basically A61K/P/Q and is sufficiently remote from C10M that no serious confusion can occur, so R has made no changes in respect of this comment. With respect to F16N 15/00, R points out that F16N is about lubricating devices, arrangement or systems, not compositional subject matter. There are already 2 informative references about F16N and R does not feel the need for another one. A reference to C10G 50/02 has been added, as well as one to a similar place which is C10G 71/00.

Martin Price

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project GB Rapporteur Proposal	Project: D210 Class/subclass: C10M Date : 09/06/2009

Title – C10M
Lubricating compositions; Use of chemical substances either alone or as lubricating ingredients in a lubricating composition

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- **Lubricating** compositions, including liquid and non-liquid compositions and compositions based on inorganic materials, lubricant compositions containing more than 10% water.
- Use of chemical substances either alone or as ingredients in a lubricating composition, including the nature of the base materials, thickeners and additives (which may be detergents, dispersants, antiwear compounds, friction modifiers, antioxidants, sludge inhibitors, etc.).
- Working up used lubricants to recover useful products.
- Preparation or chemical after-treatment of lubricating compositions.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

Lubricant compositions specially adapted for certain particular applications (e.g. mould release agents, well-drilling compositions etc.) are classified in other subclasses – see the section ”References relevant to classification in this subclass”.
The use of known lubricants for relevant purposes is classified in the corresponding place, e.g. the use in harvesters or mowers is classified in A01D 69/12.
Subclass C10N is an indexing subclass associated with this subclass, and is for indexing features that are of interest in disclosures classified in this subclass, e.g. properties, uses or special modifications of lubricating compositions.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Production of hydrocarbon oils from lower carbon number hydrocarbons for lubricating purposes, e.g. by oligomerisation	C10G 50/02

Examples of places where the subject matter of this subclass is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Mould release agents for separating metals after moulding	B22C 3/00
Mould release agents for separating plastics or substances in a plastic state, after moulding	B29C 33/56
Mould release agents for separating glass after moulding	C03B 40/02
Well-drilling compositions	C09K 7/00
Textile lubricating compositions	D06M 11/00, D06M 13/00,

	D06M 15/00
Immersion oils for microscopy	G02B 21/33

Places in relation to this subclass is residual:

None.

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Treatment of hydrocarbon oils or fatty oils for lubricating purposes, by methods other than cracking, reforming, refining or hydrotreatment	C10G 71/00
Lubricating devices, arrangements or systems	F16N
Care of lubricants, e.g. storage, physical treatments, dilution e.g. with fuels	F16N 35/00 to F16N 39/00

Special rules of classification within this subclass

1. In this subclass, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place. Thus, a compound having an aromatic ring is classified as aromatic regardless of whether the substituent(s) of interest are on the ring or on an aliphatic part of the molecule.

2. In this subclass:

a. metal or ammonium salts of a compound are classified as that compound;

b. salts or adducts formed between two or more organic compounds are classified according to all compounds forming the salt or adduct, if of interest;

c. a specified compound, e.g. phenols, acids, substituted by a macromolecular hydrocarbon radical is classified as that compound;

d. base- materials or thickeners or additives consisting of a mixture for which no specific main group is provided are classified in the most indented group covering all **essential** constituents of the mixture, for example,

- a base- material mixture of ketone and amide group C10M 105/00;
- a base- material mixture of ketone and ether group C10M 105/08;
- an additive mixture of long and short chain esters group C10M 129/00;
- an additive mixture of short chain aliphatic and aromatic carboxylic acids group C10M 129/26;

e. except for aqueous lubricating compositions containing more than 10% water, which are classified separately, classification is made according to the type of ingredient or mixture of types of ingredient (base- material, thickener or additive) which characterises the composition.

Attention is drawn to the fact that a mixture of essential ingredients characterised by only one of its components, rather than by the mixture as a whole, is not classified as a mixture, e.g., a lubricating composition consisting of:

- a known base- material and a new additive is classified only in the "additive" part of the classification scheme;
- a known base- material with both a thickener and a further additive as essential ingredients, which may be individually known or not, is classified as a mixture of thickener and additive;
- a known base- material with a combination of additives as essential ingredients, which may be individually known or not, is classified in the appropriate place for the additive mixture.

3. Any part of a composition which is not identified by the classification according to Rules 1 and 2 above, and which itself is determined to be novel and non-obvious, must also be classified in the last appropriate place. The part can be either a single ingredient or a composition in itself.

4. Any part of a composition which is not identified by the classification according to Rules 1 to 3 above, and which is considered to represent information of interest for search, may also be classified in the last appropriate place. This can, for example, be the case when it is considered of interest to enable searching of compositions using a combination of classification symbols. Such non-obligatory classification should be given as "additional information".

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Lubricant	A lubricant is a composition, often in liquid form, that is introduced between two moving surfaces to reduce the friction and wear between them, usually by providing a protective film which allows the touching surfaces to be separated, thus lessening the friction between them. Lubricants are often organic liquids such as mineral oils (e.g. used as motor oils), but can also be non-liquid lubricants including grease, powders, dry graphite, PTFE, molybdenum disulphide, tungsten disulfide, etc. In addition to reducing friction and wear, lubricants can also transfer heat, carry away contaminants and debris, transfer power and prevent corrosion and rust. “Lubricant” or “lubricating composition” includes cutting oils, hydraulic fluids, metal drawing compositions, flushing oils, slushing oils, or the like.

Synonyms and Keywords

Lube oil	Lubricating oil

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DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C10K**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	GB	02.04.2008
3	Comments	Observations	EP	02.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	DE	17.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	28.01.2009
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	28.01.2009

UK Intellectual Property Office	**Rapporteur report**
Definition project D209 **Subclass C10K**	Date: 28 January 2009

R thanks EP and DE for their constructive and valuable comments, which have been incorporated. Relating to the comments on the Relationships section, R notes the DE comment and has inserted a limiting reference to "isolation of inorganic compounds from gaseous mixtures which may include carbon monoxide C01B". The references to B01D, B01J and C07C have been made informative.

A proposal for removing one informative reference from the scheme is also made below.

C10K 1/08 - - - wash liquors (<delete reference>)

Martin Price

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project GB Rapporteur Proposal	Project: D209 Class/subclass: C10K Date : 09/06/2009

Title – C10K
Purifying or modifying the chemical compositions of combustible gases containing carbon monoxide.

Definition statement

This subclass covers:
Purifying combustible gases containing carbon monoxide, e.g. synthesis gas, e.g. by dust removal, condensing non-gaseous materials, washing, adsorption using solids such as active carbon; including regeneration of purifying material.
Modifying the chemical composition of combustible gases containing carbon monoxide to produce an improved fuel, e.g. by altering the calorific value, by reducing the carbon monoxide content (e.g. to zero), by catalytic treatment or by mixing with gases.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

None.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Isolation of inorganic compounds from gaseous mixtures which may include carbon monoxide	C01B
Isolation of hydrogen from mixtures containing hydrogen and carbon monoxide	C01B 3/50

Examples of places where the subject matter of this subclass is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

None

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

None

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Gas washers	B01D
Chemical processes such as purification of gases or modification of the chemical composition thereof, applied to compositions other than combustible gases containing carbon monoxide	B01D B01J C07C

Special rules of classification within this subclass

None.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

None.

Synonyms and Keywords

None.

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DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C10H**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	GB	02.04.2008
3	Comments	Observations	EP	10.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	DE	11.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	28.01.2009
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	28.01.2009

UK Intellectual Property Office	**Rapporteur report**
Definition project D208 **Subclass C10H**	Date: 28 January 2009

R thanks EP and DE for their constructive and valuable comments, which have been incorporated.

R notes from the EP comment that C07C11/24 should relate to the manufacture of acetylene, while C07C7/- relates to purification. R agrees but also notes that the IPC itself (in the limiting reference after the C10H subclass title) states that purification of acetylene is in 11/24. This is almost certainly wrong, and a change in the references is proposed below. A proposal for removing one informative reference from the scheme is also made below.

C10H title **- - - WET METHODS** (manufacture of acetylene by other methods C07C 11/24; purification of acetylene C07C 7/00)

C10H 1/00 - - - water feed (<delete reference>)

C10H 9/02 - - - porous materials, i.e. by capillary feed

Martin Price

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project GB Rapporteur Proposal	Project: D208 Class/subclass: C10H Date : 09/06/2009

Title – C10H
Production of acetylene by wet methods

Definition statement

This subclass covers:
Methods and apparatus for production of acetylene by **wet methods**, including arrangements for water feed and carbide feed; high-pressure acetylene generators; details of acetylene generators, e.g. carbide cartridges, carbide compositions, safety devices, sludge removal.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

None

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Purification of acetylene	C07C 7/00
Manufacture of acetylene by other methods	C07C 11/24

Examples of places where the subject matter of this subclass is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

None

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

None

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Gas burners in association with a gaseous fuel source, e.g. an acetylene generator	F23D 14/28

Special rules of classification within this subclass

None.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Wet methods for acetylene	Traditionally acetylene is manufactured from calcium carbonate (limestone) and coal. The calcium carbonate is first

production	converted into calcium oxide and the coal into coke, then the two are reacted together to form calcium carbide and carbon monoxide: $CaO + 3C \rightarrow CaC_2 + CO$ Calcium carbide (calcium acetylide) and water are then reacted by any of several methods to produce acetylene and calcium hydroxide, by a reaction discovered by Friedrich Wöhler in 1862. $CaC_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + C_2H_2$

Synonyms and Keywords

Acetylene	Ethyne, C_2H_2, H-C≡C-H

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DATE: 09.06.2009

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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C10G**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	GB	25.03.2008
3	Comments	Observations	DE	05.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	EP	10.09.2008
5	Comments	Observations	EP	10.09.2008
6	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	06.02.2009
7	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	06.02.2009

UK Intellectual Property Office	**Rapporteur report**
Definition project D207 **Subclass C10G**	Date: 6 February 2009

R thanks EP and DE for their constructive and valuable comments, which have mostly been incorporated. R does not know how he managed to miss so many references in this subclass when preparing his initial proposal.

The only points where R disagrees with EP's suggestions are as follows:

- Special Rules, first suggestion – R does not like the look of this note in the glossary and prefers to keep it in the special rules.
- Reference to C10M in group C10G 71/00 – R feels this reference is informative.
- Reference to G05 in groups C10G 7/12, 21/30 etc. – this reference does not seem at all useful, and also would meet with disapproval from a certain member of the IB! R feels it can be deleted altogether.

A proposal for removing informative reference from the scheme is made below.

C10G subclass title	- - - MINERAL WAXES (<delete reference>)
C10G 7/00	- - - hydrocarbon oils (<delete reference>)
C10G 7/12	- - - regulating (<delete reference>)
C10G 21/30	- - - regulating (<delete reference>)
C10G 33/08	- - - regulating (<delete reference>)
C10G 35/24	- - - operations (<delete reference>)
C10G 45/72	- - - regulating (<delete reference>)
C10G 47/36	- - - regulating (<delete reference>)
C10G 49/26	- - - regulating (<delete reference>)
C10G 71/00	- - - lubricating purposes (<delete reference>)
C10G 73/34	- - - regulating (<delete reference>)
C10G 75/00	- - - take precedence) (<delete reference>)

Martin Price

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project GB Rapporteur Proposal	Project: D207
	Class/subclass: C10G
	Date : 09/06/2009

Title – C10G
Cracking hydrocarbon oils; Production of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures, e.g. by destructive hydrogenation, oligomerisation, polymerisation; Recovery of hydrocarbon oils from oil-shale, oil-sand, or gases; Refining mixtures mainly consisting of hydrocarbons; Reforming of naphtha; Mineral waxes.

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- Production of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures from oil-shale, oil-sand or non-melting solid carbonaceous materials (e.g. wood, coal), from oxides of carbon (e.g. Fischer-Tropsch processes), from oxygen-containing organic materials (e.g. fatty acids or fatty oils) or from gases (e.g. natural gas).
- Distillation, dewatering or demulsification of hydrocarbon oils.
- Catalytic or non-catalytic **cracking** of hydrocarbon oils in the absence of hydrogen.
- **Refining** of hydrocarbon oils in the absence of hydrogen.
- **Reforming** naphtha.
- Hydrotreatment processes involving **refining**, **cracking** or other treatment of hydrocarbon oils in the presence of hydrogen or hydrogen generating compounds
- Production of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures from lower carbon number hydrocarbons, e.g. oligomerisation or polymerisation to make longer carbon chains.
- Multi-step processes for treating hydrocarbon oils in the presence or absence of hydrogen.
- Working up of normally gaseous mixtures of undefined composition obtained from cracking processes.
- Treatment of hydrocarbon oils or fatty oils for lubricating purposes, including thickening by voltolisation.
- Recovery or **refining** of mineral waxes, e.g. montan wax.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

This subclass covers the production or treatment of normally liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. The production or treatment of normally solid or gaseous carbonaceous materials is covered by subclasses C10B, C10C, C10F, C10J and C10K.
The borderline between C10G 2/00, C10L 3/06 and C07C 1/02 is not entirely clear in respect of the production of hydrocarbons from oxides of carbon (using processes such as the Fischer-Tropsch process starting from synthesis gas or syngas). There are references from C07C 1/02 to the 2 other placed mentioned, but some multiple classification exists in this area.

Processes using enzymes or micro-organisms in order to:

i. liberate, separate or purify a pre-existing compound or composition, or to

ii. treat textiles or clean solid surfaces of materials

are further classified in subclass C12S.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Mechanical winning of oil from oil-shales, oil-sand or the like	B03B
Cracking mainly to hydrogen or synthesis gas	C01B
Preparation of individual hydrocarbons or mixtures thereof of definite or specified constitution, including by cracking or pyrolysis of hydrocarbon gases	C07C
Compositions essentially based on waxes	C08L 91/00
Chemical modification of drying-oils by voltolising	C09F 7/04
Cracking to produce cokes	C10B

Examples of places where the subject matter of this subclass is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

None

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

None

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Distillation in general	B01D
Destructive distillation of oil-shale	C10B 53/06
Lubricating compositions	C10M
Inhibiting corrosion or incrustation in general	C23F
Protection of pipes against corrosion or incrustation	F16L 58/00

Special rules of classification within this subclass

1. In this subclass:

- groups C10G 9/00-C10G 49/00 are limited to one-step processes;
- combined or multi-step processes are covered by groups C10G 51/00-C10G 69/00;
- refining or recovery of mineral waxes is covered by group C10G 73/00.

2. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:

- "in the presence of hydrogen" or "in the absence of hydrogen" mean treatments in which hydrogen, in free form or as hydrogen generating compounds, is added, or not added, respectively;

- "hydrotreatment" is used for conversion processes as defined in group C10G 45/00 or group C10G 47/00;
- "hydrocarbon oils" covers mixtures of hydrocarbons such as tar oils or mineral oils.

3. In this subclass, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Cracking	Cracking is the process whereby complex organic molecules such as heavy hydrocarbons are broken down into simpler molecules (e.g. light hydrocarbons) by the breaking of carbon-carbon bonds in the precursors. The rate of cracking and the end products are strongly dependent on the temperature and presence of any catalysts.
Refining	Refining is the process of purification of a substance. The term is usually used of a natural resource that is almost in a usable form, but which is more useful in a purer form. For instance, most types of natural petroleum will burn straight from the ground, but they will burn poorly and quickly clog an engine with residues and byproducts. The term “refining” is broad and may include more drastic transformations. The refining of liquids is often accomplished by distillation or fractionation.
Reforming (catalytic)	Thermal or catalytic reforming is a chemical process used to convert naphtha boiling range feedstocks, typically having low octane ratings, into high-octane liquid products called reformates which are components of high-octane gasoline (also known as petrol). The process represents the total effect of numerous simultaneous reactions, such as dehydrogenation, isomerisation, cracking and polymerisation.

Synonyms and Keywords

Cat-cracking	Catalytic cracking

IPC/D 206
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 09.06.2009

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DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C10F**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	GB	25.03.2008
3	Comments	Observations	EP	01.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	DE	12.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	28.01.2009
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	28.01.2009

UK Intellectual Property Office	**Rapporteur report**
Definition project D206 **Subclass C10F**	Date: 28 January 2009

R thanks EP and DE for their constructive and valuable comments, which have been incorporated. R does not know why he forgot to deal with references in this subclass when preparing his initial proposal.

A proposal for removing one informative reference from the scheme is made below. All other references in the scheme appear limiting and can be kept in the scheme. The proposal is to delete the following:

C10F5/00 (drying in general F26B)

Martin Price

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project GB Rapporteur Proposal	Project: D206
	Class/subclass: C10F
	Date : 09/06/2009

Title – C10F
Drying or working up of peat.

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- Drying, dewatering or working up of peat, including drying using presses, band-presses, rolls, centrifuges etc., including drying or dewatering in the field.
- Drying or dewatering of peat combined with a carbonisation step for producing turfcoal.
- Working-up of peat, e.g. involving disintegration, moulding, briquetting etc.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

None.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Baling or bundling peat	B65B 27/12
Extracting wax from peat	C10G
Obtaining fibres from peat	D01B 1/50

Examples of places where the subject matter of this subclass is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

None

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

None

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Destructive distillation or wet carbonization of peat	C10B 53/00
Obtaining peat; Machines therefor	E21C 49/00

Special rules of classification within this subclass

None.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

None

Synonyms and Keywords

None

IPC/D 205
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 09.06.2009

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DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C10C**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	GB	25.03.2008
3	Comments	Observations	EP	03.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	DE	05.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	27.01.2009
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	27.01.2009
7	Approval	Approbation	EP	05.06.2009

UK Intellectual Property Office	**Rapporteur report**
Definition project D205 **Subclass C10C**	Date: 27 January 2009

R thanks EP and DE for their constructive and valuable comments, which have been incorporated.

R replies to the DE point about three techniques (distillation, heat treatment, water removal) by stating that these are examples only. R has added extraction with selective solvents to the list.

The EP points about defining asphalt, bitumen, tar and pitch in the glossary are very interesting indeed; however R feels that such definitions are probably not necessary in such an application-related subclass covering working up of these materials. R will gladly add the EP definitions to the glossary if the WG feels that they are needed there.

A proposal for removing informative references from the scheme is made below.

C10C title - - - bituminous materials 95/00)

C10C 1/00 Working up tar (obtaining hydrocarbon oils C10G)

Martin Price

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project GB Rapporteur Proposal	Project: D205 Class/subclass: C10C Date : 09/06/2009

Title – C10C
Working up tar, pitch, asphalt, bitumen; Pyroligneous acid

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- Working-up of tar, pitch, asphalt or bitumen, including use of techniques such as distillation, heat-treatment, water removal or extraction with selective solvents.
- Production of **pyroligneous acid**.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

This application-related subclass covers techniques specially adapted to working up of tar, pitch, asphalt or bitumen, or the production of **pyroligneous acid**, even though some of the techniques per se are covered by subclasses such as C10B, C10G. For example, coking bitumen, tar or the like is covered by C10B 55/00.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Obtaining hydrocarbon oils	C10G

Examples of places where the subject matter of this subclass is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

None

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

None

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Coumarone resins	C08F 244/00
Compositions of bituminous materials	C08L 95/00
Coating compositions based on bituminous materials, e.g. asphalt, tar, pitch	C09D 195/00
Adhesives based on bituminous materials, e.g. asphalt, tar, pitch	C09J 195/00
Making carbon filaments by decomposition of organic filaments	D01F 9/14
Machines for road construction or repair	E01C

Special rules of classification within this subclass

None.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Pyroligneous acid	Pyroligneous acid, also called wood vinegar, is a dark liquid produced by the destructive distillation of wood. Its principal components are acetic acid and methanol. It was once used as a commercial source for acetic acid.

Synonyms and Keywords

Pyroligneous acid	Wood vinegar

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D205**	Subject: **Working-up tar, pitch**	IPC range: **C10C**
EP Comment		5 June 2009

Harmony Phase: D
Ref.: Annexes 6, 5 of project file

Comments

We agree with the proposal for removing informative references (annex 5) and with the Rapporteur proposal (annex6).
However we would like to request again the addition of the definition of asphalt, bitumen , tar and pitch in the glossary.

Agnès Gamez

IPC/D 204
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 09.06.2009

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DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C10B**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	GB	25.03.2008
3	Comments	Observations	EP	01.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	US	26.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	27.01.2009
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	27.01.2009
7	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	27.01.2009

UK Intellectual Property Office	**Rapporteur report**
Definition project D204 **Subclass C10B**	Date: 27 January 2009

R thanks EP and US for their constructive and valuable comments, which have all been incorporated.

R has, however, not made any changes regarding US's final comment regarding rosin. US quote 2 documents (one CN and one US) as reasons for possibly classifying the production of rosin in C10B. However these 2 documents show distillation as the final step of a multi-step process, and do not appear to show the distillation itself to be unusual. R feels that these 2 documents do not need classifying in C10B or in any other C10 subclass, and the original classifiers and the EPO seem to agree with that (see EPOQUE abstracts).

A proposal for removing informative references from the scheme is made separately.

Martin Price

UK Intellectual Property Office	**Rapporteur report**
Definition project D204 **Subclass C10B**	Date: 27 January 2009

Removal of informative references from the scheme

R proposes to remove the following references from the scheme, as he feels that these references are informative:

C10B 45/02	(briquetting presses C30B)
C10B 57/08	(C10L 9/00 takes precedence)
C10B57/18	(outside the oven C10K)

Martin Price

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project GB Rapporteur Proposal	Project: D204 Class/subclass: C10B Date : 09/06/2009

Title – C10B
Destructive distillation of carbonaceous materials for production of gas, coke, tar or similar materials.

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- Retorts or **coke** ovens and details thereof, such as heating of **coke** ovens, doors or closures therefor, devices for charging or discharging **coke** ovens and mechanical treatments of coal charges, cooling or quenching **coke**, safety devices and other details.
- **Carbonising** or **coking** processes, including **pyrolysis** and other methods of **destructive distillation** of solid carbonaceous materials, using direct heating (including the partial combustion of the material to be treated) and/or indirect heating (e.g. external combustion).
- **Destructive distillation** specially adapted for particular types of solid raw material or for materials in special form (such as cellulose-containing materials, powdered coal, oil shale or bituminous rocks, synthetic polymeric materials e.g. tyres).
- **Coking** mineral oils, bitumen, tar etc. with solid carbonaceous materials.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

- The processes and apparatus of this subclass are generally directed to producing products that are gaseous or solid at ambient temperatures. Exceptions to this statement are shown below. Production of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures (e.g. turpentine, wood creosote and kerosene) from carbonaceous materials, and also from oxides of carbon, is covered by C10G.
- Production of synthesis gas (syngas) from liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons is covered by C01B 3/00.
- Production of combustible gases containing carbon monoxide (including producer gas, wood gas, town gas, synthesis gas, manufactured gas and water gas) from solid carbonaceous fuels, is matter for C10J. This includes fixed-bed gasification of lump fuel, gasification of granular or pulverulent fuels in suspension, gasification using molten salts or metals, carburetting by **pyrolysis** of carbonaceous material in the fuel bed and carburetting by **pyrolysis** of carbonaceous material in a carburettor.
- Classification is made in F23B if complete combustion of combustible substances (e.g. gases or coke) takes place in the same apparatus, e.g. in different parts of the same combustion chamber.
- Modifying the properties of any distillation gases outside the oven is covered by subclass C10K (doing this inside the oven is covered by this subclass).

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Cracking oils	C10G
Underground gasification of minerals	E21B 43/295

Examples of places where the subject matter of this subclass is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Recovery or working-up of waste materials of organic macromolecular compounds or compositions based thereon by dry heat-treatment to obtain partially depolymerised materials	C08J 11/10
Working up tar, pitch, asphalt or bitumen by techniques including distillation and/or heat-treatment; production of pyroligneous acid	C10C
Wet carbonising of peat	C10F 5/06

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Pyrolysis of sludge	C02F 11/10
Production of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures from rubber or rubber waste	C10G 1/10
Plant characterized by more than one engine delivering power external to the plant, the engines being driven by different fluids, the engine cycles being thermally coupled, combustion heat from one cycle being used to heat the fluid in another cycle	F01K 23/06
Plant characterized by the engines using gaseous fuel generated in the plant from solid fuel, e.g. wood	F02B 43/08
Gas turbine plant using a separate gas producer for gasifying the solid or pulverulent fuel before combustion	F02C 3/28
Incineration of waste; Incinerator constructions with pretreatment by pyrolysis or gasifying stage	F23G 5/027

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

None

Special rules of classification within this subclass

None.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Destructive distillation	The process of pyrolysis conducted in a distillation apparatus to allow the volatile products to be collected. An example is tar making from pinewood slices (which are rich in terpenes), which are heated in an airless container causing the material to decompose, leaving charcoal and turpentine as by-products.
Coke	A solid high in carbon content and structurally in the non-graphitic state, derived from the pyrolysis of organic material (especially low-ash, low-sulphur bituminous coal) which has passed, at least in part, through a

	liquid or liquid-crystalline state during the carbonization process. The volatile constituents of the coal (including water, coal gas and coal-tar) are driven off by baking in an airless oven at temperatures as high as 2000 degrees C.
Coking	The transformation of coal or heavy oil into coke.
Carbonisation	The conversion of an organic substance into carbon or a carbon-containing residue through pyrolysis or destructive distillation.
Pyrolysis	The chemical decomposition of organic materials by heating in the absence of oxygen or any other reagents, except possibly steam.

Synonyms and Keywords

None

IPC/D 203
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 16.06.2009

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DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C06F**
RAPPORTEUR : **EP**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	EP	28.03.2008
3	Comments	Observations	DE	12.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	SE	12.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	EP	13.02.2009
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	EP	13.02.2009
7	Comments	Observations	RU	07.05.2009
8	Proposal removal of non-limting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	EP	12.06.2009

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D203**	Subject: **Matches**	IPC range: **C06F**
Rapporteur Report		13 February 2008

Harmony Phase: D
Ref.: Annexe 3 of project file

Background

An revised proposal is filed (annex 5)

Comments

[Apologies for the late comments and late revised proposal]

1. Rapporteur agrees with the comments of DE concerning the Relationship between large subject matter areas and the two additional informative references.

For adding the reference pointing to A24F27/12 into References relevant to classification in this subclass, the rapporteur doesn't agree as C06F1/20 refers to "applying strikes, e.g. on match-boxes, on match books and therefore there will be a contradiction.
Consequently, the rapporteur has maintained the reference pointing to A24F27/12 as informative reference like the reference pointing to A24F27/00.

2. Rapporteur agrees with the comments of SE and the informative reference concerning : "drying in general F26B " has been deleted.

Agnès Gamez

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project	Project: **D203**
	Subclass: **C06F**
EPO Rapporteur Proposal	Date : 09/06/2009

Title - C06F

Matches;
Manufacture of matches

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- **Mechanical manufacture of matches**
- **Chemical features in the manufacture of matches**
- **Matches.**

Relationship between large subject matter areas

This subclass does not cover chemical compounds or their preparation as such, which subject matter is covered by classes C01 (inorganic chemistry), C07 (organic chemistry) and C08 (organic macromolecular compounds)

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Examples of places where the subject matter of this class is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Match receptacles or boxes	A24F 27/00
Match-books	A24F 27/12
Devices for igniting matches; Holders for ignited matches	A24F29/00
Devices for splitting matches	A24F31/00
Dipping or coating in general	B05
Cutting in general	B26D
Impregnating wood or similar material	B27K
Manufacture of wooden sticks	B27L 9/00
Printing on wooden surfaces	B41M 1/38

Machine, apparatus or devices for, or methods of, packaging articles or materials; unpacking	B65B
Ignition compositions	C06B
Fire-lighters consisting of combustible material	C10L 11/04
Mechanical igniters	F23Q 1/00

Special rules of classification within this subclass

NONE.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:

In patent documents the following expressions/words "---", "---" and "---" are often used as synonyms.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used instead of "---" which is used in the classification scheme of this subclass.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used with the meaning "---"

FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

IPC Project D203, subclass C06F 7 May, 2009

RU comments

Relationship between large subject matter areas
We support DE proposal.

References relevant to classification in this subclass
RU agree with DE that A24F 27/12 is a limiting reference and should be included in the part "This subclass does not cover".

In our opinion there is an overlap problem between C06F 1/00 and B65B, B65G.
In group C06F1/00 there are several places associated with the aspects of packaging and conveyer systems:
1/12 . Filling matches into boxes (packaging in general B65B)
1/22 . Assembling matches
1/26 . Machines for complete match manufacture.

With respect to the subject matters of 1/12 and 1/22 we consider them to be similar and their wordings are very close by sense. In our opinion the term "assembling" is not quite suitable here, we understand it as "packing". Now C06F 1/22 is almost empty.
The scope of this subclass should be limited by match manufacture. The aspect of packing matches into boxes or receptacles is beyond of it and covered by B65B, or by B65G if conveyer systems are used .
For instance group B65B 1/00 "Packaging fluent solid material, e.g. --- **loose masses of small articles**, in individual containers---, boxes---"and particularly by subgroup 1/04 "Methods of, or means for, filling the material into the containers or receptacles" (compare with the wording of C06F 1/12).
The analysis of classification symbols on documents relating to C06F 1/12, 1/22 shows that all of them bear the symbols of subclasses B65B, e.g. subgroups of 11/00, 19/00, 35/00, 43/00, B65G, e.g. subgroups of 37/00, 47/00, 49/00, 60/00, A24F 27/00, 27/12. It means that "filling matches into boxes" ***as a separate operation*** should not be covered by C06F 1/12.
Group C06F 1/26 can cover packaging matches as a final stage of a multi-step process of match manufacture. In the wording of this group instead of the term "machines" it is better to use the term "production lines" for complete match manufacture to make clearer the scope of this subgroup. So it seems reasonable

to transfer the subject matter of C06F 1/12 and 1/22 to C06F 1/26 in the case when essential features of invention are not fully covered by one or more groups from subclasses B65B or B65G, if yes they should go to B65B, G.
We propose to put B65B, B65G and A24F 27/12 under “This subclass does not cover”.
As to the aspect of “printing on match-boxes” we suppose it should be deleted from the wording of C06F 1/18 since C06F covers manufacture of matches but not match-boxes. Hence the informative references to “Match receptacles or boxes A24F 27/00” and to “Printing on wooden surface B41M 1/38” seem superfluous. In connection with it in the reference to C06F 1/18 after the title of subgroup B41M 1/38 the words “or match-boxes” should be deleted. It will mean that printing on math boxes should be covered by B41M 1/38.
This problem is similar to B65C”Labling or tagging--- (---B44C1/16; applying labels for packaging purposes B65B;---). According to EP approach it would be necessary to add another informative reference to B65C 1/00 “Labelling flat essentially-rigid surface” or to B65B.

We do not support the insertion of A24F 29/00 in the list of informative references.
We are for the insertion of “Drying in general F26B” and “Devices for splitting matches A24F 31/00” to this list.
Moreover RU think it would be useful to include the limiting reference to C06F 5/00 after the first part of the title of group A24F 31/00”Pipe spills; (matches C06F 5/00); Devices for splitting matches”.

Informative references
Taking into consideration the said above RU propose to keep the following informative references with the wordings as EP proposed:

A24F31/00
B05
B26D
B27K
B27L 9/00
C06B
C10L 11/04
F23Q 1/00
F26B.

Lada Tsikunova
Nataly Nikonova

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D203**	Subject: **Matches**	IPC range: **C06F**
Rapporteur Report		12 June 2009

Harmony Phase: D
Ref.: Annex 7 of project file

Comments

[Apologies for the very late comments and late proposal removal of non-limiting references (see below)]

1. In reply of the Ru comments, EPO consider that :
- the classes C06F1/12 and C06F1/22 should be kept and that double classification with B65B or B65G should be used.
- The term assembling (joining, process of putting together parts) is different from packaging (to enclose in a package, a container). The classes C06F1/12 and C06F1/22 relate then to different processes.

Therefore, EPO maintain the proposal of annex 6.

EPO agrees with Ru that the wording of "production lines" for complete match manufacture instead of "machines" for the class C06F1/26 is clearer.
EPO also agrees with Ru that the wording of the title from the class C06F1/18 should be modified with the deletion of " match-boxes" as C06F covers match and not match-boxes.

Removal of Informative/Application-Type References from the Scheme

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C06F1/02	B27L9/00	Informative	Remove from the scheme	
C06F1/06	B05C, B05D, B27K, F26B	Informative	Remove from the scheme	
C06F1/12	B65B	Informative	Remove from the scheme	
C06F3/00	C06B	Limitative	Retain in the scheme	
C06F5/00	A24F27/12	Limitative	Retain in the scheme	

Agnès Gamez

IPC/D 202
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 09.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
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GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C06D**
RAPPORTEUR : **EP**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	EP	28.03.2008
3	Comments	Observations	DE	11.09.2008
4	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	EP	13.02.2009
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	EP	13.02.2009
6	Comments	Observations	US	23.04.2009
7	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	EP	04.06.2009
8	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	EP	04.06.2009

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project	Project: **D202**
	Subclass: **C06D**
EPO Rapporteur Proposal	Date : 09/06/2009

Title - C06D

Means for generating smoke or mist;

Gas-attack compositions;

Generation of gas for blasting or propulsion (chemical part)

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

Chemical aspects of generating smoke or mist.
Generation of pressure gas, e.g. for blasting cartridges, starting cartridges, rockets.
Compositions for gas-attacks.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

This subclass does not cover chemical compounds or their preparations as such, which subject matter is covered by classes C01 (inorganic chemistry), C07 (organic chemistry) and C08 (organic macromolecular compounds).

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Examples of places where the subject matter of this class is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Compositions used as biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators	A01N
Devices for generating heat, smoke, or fog in gardens, orchards, or forests, e.g. to prevent damage by frost	A01G 13/06
Apparatus for generating gases	B01J7/00
Inflatable occupant restraints or confinements	B60R21/26

characterized by the inflation source or means to control inflation fluid flow	
Explosive compositions containing an oxidizer, fuels for rocket engines intended for reaction with an oxidant other than air	C06B
Fuels, e.g natural or synthetic natural gas	C10
Rocket-engine plants, i.e. plants carrying both fuel and oxidant therefor; Control thereof	F02K 9/00
Non chemical aspects of generating combustion products of high pressure of high velocity	F23R
Smoke-pot projectors	F42B5/155
Smoke-producing projectiles, missiles or mines	F42B12/48

Special rules of classification within this subclass

NONE.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:

In patent documents the following expressions/words "---", "---" and "---" are often used as synonyms.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used instead of "---" which is used in the classification scheme of this subclass.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used with the meaning "---"

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D202**	Subject: **Means for generating smoke**	IPC range: **C06D**
Rapporteur Report		4 June 2009

Harmony Phase: D
Ref.: Annex 6

Background

A revised proposal (annex 7) is filed and the proposal removal of non-limiting references is mentioned below

Comments

[Apologies for the very late comments and late revised proposal]
Concerning the comments of US :
EPO prefers to keep the reference of C06B into the informative reference but agrees with US in keeping this reference in the scheme.
EPO agrees with the addition as informative references of B60R21/26 and B01J7/00 but is on the opinion that B01J is too general.
The annex 7 incorporates the changes.

Removal of Informative/Application-Type References from the Scheme

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C06D	C10	Informative	Remove from the scheme	
C06D3/00	A01N, e.g. A01N25/18	Application type	Remove from the scheme and add to subclass definitions	
C06C5/00	C06B	Limiting	Retain in the scheme	

Agnès Gamez

IPC/D 201
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 09.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C06C**
RAPPORTEUR : **EP**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	EP	28.03.2008
3	Comments	Observations	DE	11.09.2008
4	Comments	Observations	SE	12.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	EP	13.02.2009
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	EP	13.02.2009
7	Comments	Observations	DE	25.03.2009
8	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	EP	11.05.2009
9	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	EP	11.05.2009
10	Proposal removal of non-limting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	EP	11.05.2009

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D201**	Subject: **Detonating devices**	IPC range: **C06C**
Rapporteur Report		11 May 2009

Harmony Phase: D
Ref.: Annex 7 of project file

Background

A revised proposal (annex 9) and a proposal (annex 10) concerning the removal of non-limiting references are filed.

Comments

[Apologies for late revised proposals]

Rapporteur has corrected the proposal (annex 9) according to the comment of DE.

Agnès Gamez

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project	Project: D201
	Subclass: C06C
EPO Rapporteur Proposal	Date : 09/06/2009

Title – C06C

Detonating or priming devices;
Fuses;
Chemical lighters;
Pyrophoric compositions

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

Fuses, e.g. fuse cords.
Non-electric detonators.
Blasting caps.
Primers.
Chemical contact igniters.
Chemical lighters.
Pyrophoric compositions.
Flints.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

This subclass does not cover chemical compounds or their preparation as such, which subject matter is covered by classes C01 (inorganic chemistry), C07 (organic chemistry) and C08 (organic macromolecular compounds).

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Examples of places where the subject matter of this class is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Ammunition fuzes	F42C
Initiators (non chemical aspects)	F42B 3/10
Filling fuzes	F42B 33/02

Containers for detonators or fuzes	F42B 39/30

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Explosives or thermic compositions; Manufacture thereof; use of single substances as explosives	C06B
Alloys in general	C22C
Fire-lighters	C10L11/00
Ignition	F23Q
Lighters containing fuel, e.g. for cigarettes, characterised by catalytic ignition of fuel	F23Q 2/30
Non-chemical aspects of flints	F23Q 2/48
Arrangement of catalytic igniters	F23Q 11/00
Blasting cartridges, i.e. case and explosive	F42B 3/00
Arming or safety means for ammunition fuzes	F42C
Blasting	F42D

Special rules of classification within this subclass

NONE.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Pyrophoric	Pyrophoric (Greek, meaning fire-bearing) materials are finely divided chemical substances, mostly metals, which at room temperature vehemently react with the oxygen contained in air. The energy released in this oxidation process is sufficient to make substances glow or blaze. Therefore a pyrophoric material can spontaneously ignite in air.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:

In patent documents the following expressions/words "---", "---" and "---" are often used as synonyms.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used instead of "---" which is used in the classification scheme of this subclass.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used with the meaning "---"

ANNEX 10

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D201**	Subject: Detonating devices	IPC Subclass: **C06C**
Rapporteur Proposal		11 May 2009

Tasks: 1. Removal of Informative/Application-Type References from the Scheme References according to Version 2009.01;

1. Removal of Informative/Application-Type References from the Scheme

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C06C	F42C	Application-type	Remove from the scheme and add to subclass definitions	
C06C15/00	C06C9/00	Limiting	retain in the scheme	
C06C15/00	C22C	Informative	Remove from the scheme	

IPC/D 200
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 16.06.2009

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COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C09F**
RAPPORTEUR : **EP**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	EP	26.03.2008
3	Comments	Observations	US	07.04.2008
4	Comments	Observations	DE	10.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	EP	24.10.2008
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	EP	24.10.2008
7	Comments	Observations	US	28.10.2008
8	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	EP	10.11.2008
9	Comments	Observations	GB	18.11.2008
10	English Version by Editorial Board	Version anglaise par comité de rédaction	IB	01.12.2008
11	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
12	French version	Version française	EP	17.03.2009
13	Proposal removal of non-limiting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	EP	17.03.2009
14	Comments	Observations	US	27.03.2009
15	Comments	Observations	SE	16.04.2009

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
16	Proposal removal of non-limiting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	EP	14.05.2009
17	French version	Version française	FR	11.06.2009

ANNEX 11

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 200 (chemical) – The Working Group approved the English version of Annex 8. The Rapporteur was invited to submit a proposal for the removal of non-limiting references.

Projet D 200 (chimie) – le groupe de travail a approuvé la version anglaise de l'annexe 8. Le rapporteur a été invité à présenter une proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs.

IPC Revision WG – Projet de définition	Projet : D200
	Sous-classe : C09F
Proposition du Rapporteur	Date : 17/3/2009

Titre – C09F

Résines naturelles ;

Vernis à l'alcool ;

Huiles siccatives ;

Sécheurs (siccatifs) ;

Térébenthine

Enoncé de la définition

La présente sous-classe couvre :

Résines naturelles, vernis à l'alcool, huiles siccatives, sécheurs ou térébenthine en soi.

Obtention, purification ou modification chimique des résines naturelles, p.ex. oléo-résines.

Obtention de l'essence de térébenthine.

Obtention des huiles siccatives.

Modification chimique des huiles siccatives, p.ex. oxydation, voltolisation ; appareils utilisés à cet effet.

Composés utilisables comme sécheurs (siccatifs).

Préparation de vernis à l'alcool.

Liens entre secteurs d'une large portée

La préparation d'huile synthétique par polymérisation est classée en C08F et en C08G.

La modification des huiles siccatives par copolymérisation est classée en C08F.

La polycondensation des huiles siccatives est classée en C08G.

Les savons de résine sont classés en C11D.

Renvois influençant le classement dans la présente sous-classe

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas :

Huiles vulcanisées, p.ex. factices	C08H 3/00
Compositions contenant des résines naturelles	C08L 93/00
Compositions de produits à polir	C09G 1/00
Epaississement d'huiles d'hydrocarbures ou d'huiles grasses par voltolisation	C10G 71/02
Transformation chimique des huiles	C11C 3/00

Exemples d'endroits couvrant la matière de la présente classe lorsque cette matière est spécialement adaptée à une application, utilisée à des fins particulières ou incorporée dans un système plus vaste :

Endroits par rapport auxquels la présente sous-classe est résiduaire :

Renvois indicatifs

Il est important de tenir compte des endroits suivants, qui peuvent présenter un intérêt pour la recherche :

Règles particulières de classement dans la présente sous-classe

AUCUNE.

Glossaire

Dans la présente sous-classe, les termes (ou expressions) suivants sont utilisés avec le sens ci-dessous indiqué :

Huile siccative	Huile grasse insaturée, comme l'huile de lin, l'huile d'abrasin, l'huile de pavot, l'huile de périlla et l'huile de noix, qui devient dure, résistante et élastique lors d'une exposition à l'air lorsqu'elle est appliquée en couche mince.
Passage au vernis à l'alcool	Technique de finition du bois pour meubles en bois, donnant un lustre très intense, une profonde couleur et une surface résistante ; elle consiste en l'application de nombreuses couches fines de gomme laque à l'aide d'un tampon.
Résine naturelle	Mélanges insolubles dans l'eau de composés provenant

	d'arbres, en particulier de conifères, p.ex. gomme, collophane du tallol, goudron de bois résineux, brai, gomme laque.
Siccatif	Agent séchant ; substance favorisant le séchage, p.ex. huile de lin.
Térébenthine	Exsudat ou extrait résineux provenant des conifères, en particulier de l'espèce des pins.
Voltolisation	Traitement des huiles en les exposant à une décharge électrique.

Synonymes et mots-clés

Dans les documents de brevet, les abréviations suivantes sont souvent utilisées :

Dans les documents de brevet, les expressions (les mots) "---", "---" et "---" sont souvent utilisé(e)s comme synonymes.

Dans les documents de brevet, l'expression (le mot) "---" est souvent utilisé(e) à la place de "---" qui est employé dans le schéma de classification de la présente sous-classe.

Dans les documents de brevet, l'expression (le mot) "---" est souvent utilisé(e) au sens de "---".

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D200**	Subject: **Natural resins**	IPC range: **C09F**
Rapporteur Proposal		14 May 2009

Ref.: **Annexes 13-15 of definition project**

Comments

Comments have been received from US and SE.
US think that the references to C08F and G are limiting rather than non-limiting, SE share the view of the Rapporteur.
It seems to us that drying-oils are (most) usually derived from natural products, whereas C08F and G do not. So we would favour to leave the table below as it was proposed.

Removal of references

All references according to Version 2009.01 have been taking into account when drafting the definition project and are present in the paragraphs "Relationship" or "References relevant to classification in the subclass".

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C09F1/04	C11D	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C09F5/00	C08F,G	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C09F7/00	C08F	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C09F7/00	C08G	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C09F7/00	C08H	Limiting (R)	None	

Anne Glanddier.

IPC Revision WG – Projet de définition	Projet : D200
	Sous-classe : C09F
Observations FR sur la proposition de version française	Date : juin 2009

Titre – C09F

Résines naturelles ;

Vernis à l'alcool ;

Huiles siccatives ;

Sécheurs (siccatifs) ;

Térébenthine

Enoncé de la définition

La présente sous-classe couvre :

~~Résines~~ Les résines naturelles, les vernis à l'alcool, les huiles siccatives, les sécheurs ou la térébenthine en soi.

~~Obtention~~L'btention, la purification ou la modification chimique des résines naturelles, p.ex. oléo-résines.

~~Obtention~~ L'obtention de l'essence de térébenthine.

~~Obtention~~ L'obtention des huiles siccatives.

~~Modification~~ La modification chimique des huiles siccatives, p.ex. oxydation, voltolisation ; les appareils utilisés à cet effet.

~~Composés~~ Les composés utilisables comme sécheurs (siccatifs).

~~Préparation~~ La préparation de vernis à l'alcool.

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Liens entre secteurs d'une large portée

La préparation d'huile synthétique par polymérisation est classée en C08F et en C08G.

La modification des huiles siccatives par copolymérisation est classée en C08F.

La polycondensation des huiles siccatives est classée en C08G.

Les savons de résine sont classés en C11D.

Renvois influençant le classement dans la présente sous-classe

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas :

Huiles vulcanisées, p.ex. factices	C08H 3/00
Compositions contenant des résines naturelles	C08L 93/00
Compositions de produits à polir	C09G 1/00
Epaississement d'huiles d'hydrocarbures ou d'huiles grasses par voltolisation	C10G 71/02
Transformation chimique des huiles	C11C 3/00

Exemples d'endroits couvrant la matière de la présente classe lorsque cette matière est spécialement adaptée à une application, utilisée à des fins particulières ou incorporée dans un système plus vaste :

Endroits par rapport auxquels la présente sous-classe est ~~résiduaire~~ résiduelle :

Renvois indicatifs

Il est important de tenir compte des endroits suivants, qui peuvent présenter un intérêt pour la recherche :

Règles particulières de classement dans la présente sous-classe

AUCUNE.

Glossaire

Dans la présente sous-classe, les termes (ou expressions) suivants sont utilisés avec le sens ci-dessous indiqué :

Huile siccative	Huile grasse insaturée, comme l'huile de lin, l'huile d'abrasin, l'huile de pavot, l'huile de périlla et l'huile de noix, qui devient dure, résistante et élastique lors d'une exposition à l'air lorsqu'elle est appliquée en couche mince.
Passage au vernis à l'alcool	Technique de finition du bois pour meubles en bois, donnant un lustre très intense, une profonde couleur et une surface résistante ; elle consiste en l'application de nombreuses couches fines de gomme laque à l'aide d'un tampon.
Résine naturelle	Mélanges insolubles dans l'eau de composés provenant

	d'arbres, en particulier de conifères, p.ex. gomme, collophane du tallol, goudron de bois résineux, brai, gomme laque.
Siccatif	Agent séchant ; substance favorisant le séchage, p.ex. huile de lin.
Térébenthine	Exsudat ou extrait résineux provenant des conifères, en particulier de l'espèce des pins.
Voltolisation	Traitement des huiles en les exposant à une décharge électrique.

Synonymes et mots-clés

Dans les documents de brevet, les abréviations suivantes sont souvent utilisées :

Dans les documents de brevet, les expressions (les mots) "---", "---" et "---" sont souvent utilisé(e)s comme synonymes.

Dans les documents de brevet, l'expression (le mot) "---" est souvent utilisé(e) à la place de "---" qui est employé dans le schéma de classification de la présente sous-classe.

Dans les documents de brevet, l'expression (le mot) "---" est souvent utilisé(e) au sens de "---".

IPC/D 199
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 16.06.2009

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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C12H**
RAPPORTEUR : **EP**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	EP	26.03.2008
3	Comments	Observations	US	16.07.2008
4	Comments	Observations	DE	10.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	EP	24.10.2008
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	EP	24.10.2008
7	Comments	Observations	US	28.10.2008
8	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	EP	10.11.2008
9	English Version by Editorial Board	Version anglaise par comité de rédaction	IB	01.12.2008
10	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
11	French version	Version française	EP	17.03.2009
12	Proposal removal of non-limiting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	EP	17.03.2009
13	Comments	Observations	US	27.03.2009
14	Comments	Observations	SE	16.04.2009
15	Comments	Observations	JP	17.04.2009

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
16	Proposal removal of non-limiting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	EP	14.05.2009
17	French version	Version française	FR	11.06.2009

ANNEX 10

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 199 (chemical) – The Working Group approved the English version of Annex 8. The Rapporteur was invited to submit a proposal for the removal of non-limiting references.

Projet D 199 (chimie) – le groupe de travail a approuvé la version anglaise de l'annexe 8. Le rapporteur a été invité à présenter une proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs.

IPC Revision WG - Projet de définition	Projet : D199
	Sous-classe : C12H
Proposition du Rapporteur	Date : 17 mars 2009

Titre – C12H

Pasteurisation, stérilisation, conservation, purification, clarification, vieillissement des boissons alcoolisées ou extraction de l'alcool de celles-ci

Enoncé de la définition

La présente sous-classe couvre :

Pasteurisation, stérilisation, conservation, purification, clarification ou vieillissement des boissons alcoolisées.

Extraction de l'alcool des boissons alcoolisées pour obtenir des boissons sans alcool ou à faible teneur en alcool.

Liens entre secteurs d'une large portée

La bière en soi, le brassage de la bière, les procédés de fermentation et les traitements après fermentation de la bière sont classés dans la sous-classe C12C.

Alors que la sous-classe C12C traite du procédé de fabrication de bière à faible teneur en alcool, C12H inclut le procédé d'extraction d'alcool de la bière pour obtenir une bière à faible teneur en alcool ou sans alcool.

Le vin, les autres boissons alcoolisées et leur préparation sont classés dans la sous-classe C12G.

Alors que la sous-classe C12G traite de la désacidification du vin, de la prévention de la précipitation du tartre ou de l'aromatisation pour simuler le vieillissement, C12H comprend la pasteurisation, stérilisation, conservation, purification, clarification, le vieillissement des boissons alcoolisées ou l'extraction de l'alcool de celles-ci.

Lors du classement dans la présente sous-classe, le classement s'effectue également dans le groupe B01D 15/08 dans la mesure où une matière d'intérêt général relative à la chromatographie est concernée.

Il est souhaitable d'ajouter les codes d'indexation de la sous-classe C12R pour les micro-organismes qui sont considérés comme présentant un intérêt pour la recherche.

Renvois influençant le classement dans la présente sous-classe

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas :

Distillation ou rectification de solutions fermentées pour obtenir de l'alcool pur	B01D 3/00
Récupération des sous-produits du vin ou de la bière hormis les boissons à faible teneur en alcool	C12F 3/06
Désacidification du vin	C12G 1/10
Prévention de la précipitation du tartre	C12G 1/12
Simulation du vieillissement par aromatisation	C12G 3/06
Préparation de boissons alcoolisées autres que le vin ou la bière en faisant varier la composition des solutions fermentées	C12G 3/08

Exemples d'endroits couvrant la matière de la présente classe lorsque cette matière est spécialement adaptée à une application, utilisée à des fins particulières ou incorporée dans un système plus vaste :

Endroits par rapport auxquels la présente sous-classe est résiduaire :

Renvois indicatifs

Il est important de tenir compte des endroits suivants, qui peuvent présenter un intérêt pour la recherche :

Conservation des aliments ou produits alimentaires en général	A23L 3/00

Règles particulières de classement dans la présente sous-classe

AUCUNE.

Glossaire

Dans la présente sous-classe, les termes (ou expressions) suivants sont utilisé(e)s avec le sens ci-dessous indiqué :

Adsorption	Capacité qu'ont toutes les substances solides d'attirer, à leur surface, les molécules de gaz ou de solutions avec lesquelles elles sont en contact.
Clarification	Retrait des matières en suspension lors du vieillissement
Garde	Vieillissement ou mûrissage de la bière par stockage. Fermentation et clarification ont lieu lors de la garde.
Sulfitation	Procédé d'ajout de dioxyde de soufre (SO_2)

Synonymes et mots-clés

Dans les documents de brevet, les abréviations suivantes sont souvent utilisées :

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D199**	Subject: **Alcoholic beverages**	IPC range: **C12H**
Rapporteur Proposal		14 May 2009

Ref.: **Annexes 12-15 of definition project**

Comments

Comments have been received from US, SE and JP.
They all agree that the reference to B01D is informative, so we have changed the table below accordingly.

Removal of references

All references according to Version 2009.01 have been taking into account when drafting the definition project and are present in the paragraph "References relevant to classification in the subclass".

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C12H	C12G1/10	Limiting (R)	None	
C12H	C12G1/12	Limiting (R)	None	
C12H	C12G3/06	Limiting (R)	None	
C12H3/00	B01D3/00	Non-limiting	Remove from scheme	
C12H3/00	C12F3/06	Limiting (R)	None	
C12H3/00	C12G3/08	Limiting (R)	None	

Anne Glanddier.

IPC Revision WG - Projet de définition	Projet : D199
	Sous-classe : C12H
Observations FR sur la proposition de version française	Date : juin 2009

Titre – C12H

Pasteurisation, stérilisation, conservation, purification, clarification, vieillissement des boissons alcoolisées ou extraction de l'alcool de celles-ci

Enoncé de la définition

La présente sous-classe couvre :

La ~~P~~pasteurisation, la stérilisation, la conservation, la purification, la clarification ou le vieillissement des boissons alcoolisées.

~~Extraction~~ L'extraction de l'alcool des boissons alcoolisées pour obtenir des boissons sans alcool ou à faible teneur en alcool.

Liens entre secteurs d'une large portée

La bière en soi, le brassage de la bière, les procédés de fermentation et les traitements après fermentation de la bière sont classés dans la sous-classe C12C.

Alors que la sous-classe C12C traite du procédé de fabrication de bière à faible teneur en alcool, C12H inclut le procédé d'extraction d'alcool de la bière pour obtenir une bière à faible teneur en alcool ou sans alcool.

Le vin, les autres boissons alcoolisées et leur préparation sont classés dans la sous-classe C12G.

Alors que la sous-classe C12G traite de la désacidification du vin, de la prévention de la précipitation du tartre ou de l'aromatisation pour simuler le vieillissement, C12H comprend la pasteurisation, la stérilisation, la conservation, la purification, la clarification, le vieillissement des boissons alcoolisées ou l'extraction de l'alcool de celles-ci.

Lors du classement dans la présente sous-classe, le classement s'effectue également dans le groupe B01D 15/08 dans la mesure où une matière d'intérêt général relative à la chromatographie est concernée.

Il est souhaitable d'ajouter les codes d'indexation de la sous-classe C12R pour les micro-organismes qui sont considérés comme présentant un intérêt pour la recherche.

Renvois influençant le classement dans la présente sous-classe

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas :

Distillation ou rectification de solutions fermentées pour obtenir de l'alcool pur	B01D 3/00
Récupération des sous-produits du vin ou de la bière hormis les boissons à faible teneur en alcool	C12F 3/06
Désacidification du vin	C12G 1/10
Prévention de la précipitation du tartre	C12G 1/12
Simulation du vieillissement par aromatisation	C12G 3/06
Préparation de boissons alcoolisées autres que le vin ou la bière en faisant varier la composition des solutions fermentées	C12G 3/08

Exemples d'endroits couvrant la matière de la présente classe lorsque cette matière est spécialement adaptée à une application, utilisée à des fins particulières ou incorporée dans un système plus vaste :

Endroits par rapport auxquels la présente sous-classe est ~~résiduaire~~ résiduelle :

Renvois indicatifs

Il est important de tenir compte des endroits suivants, qui peuvent présenter un intérêt pour la recherche :

Conservation des aliments ou produits alimentaires en général	A23L 3/00

Règles particulières de classement dans la présente sous-classe

AUCUNE.

Glossaire

Dans la présente sous-classe, les termes (ou expressions) suivants sont utilisé(e)s avec le sens ci-dessous indiqué :

Adsorption	Capacité qu'ont toutes les substances solides d'attirer, à leur surface, les molécules de gaz ou de solutions avec lesquelles elles sont en contact.
Clarification	Retrait des matières en suspension lors du vieillissement
Garde	Vieillissement ou mûrissage de la bière par stockage. Fermentation et clarification ont lieu lors de la garde.
Sulfitation	Procédé d'ajout de dioxyde de soufre (SO_2)

Synonymes et mots-clés

Dans les documents de brevet, les abréviations suivantes sont souvent utilisées :

IPC/D 198
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 09.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **AP** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **C14C** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
RAPPORTEUR : **DE**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **C** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	27.03.2008
3	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	DE	27.03.2008
4	Comments	Observations	US	22.08.2008
5	Comments	Observations	EP	29.08.2008
6	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	21.10.2008
7	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	21.10.2008
8	Comments	Observations	US	23.10.2008
9	Comments	Observations	EP	07.11.2008
10	English Version by Editorial Board	Version anglaise par comité de rédaction	IB	01.12.2008
11	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
12	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	03.02.2009
13	Comments	Observations	US	11.02.2009
14	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	15.04.2009
15	French version	Version française	FR	24.04.2009

ANNEX 11

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 198 (chemical) – The Working Group approved the English version of Annex 7, subject to several amendments (see the Editorial Board version in Annex 10 of the project file), and to modifying the English title of subclass C14C (see Technical Annexes 41 to 42 to this report). The Rapporteur was invited to submit a proposal for the removal of non-limiting references.

Projet D 198 (chimie) – le groupe de travail a approuvé la version anglaise de l'annexe 7, sous réserve de plusieurs modifications (voir la version du Comité de rédaction dans l'annexe 10 du dossier de projet) et de la modification du titre anglais de la sous-classe C14C (voir les annexes techniques 41 et 42 du présent rapport). Le rapporteur a été invité à présenter une proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs.

DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Class/Subcl.: **C14C** Date: 3 February 2009
DE - Rapporteur proposal — D 198	

RE: Working group decision (annex 11);
proposal for the removal of non-limiting references

All references (according to IPC version 2009.01) in subclass C14C are listed below.

The form of the table has been taken from project M032 (Removal of informative references from the scheme), annex 42.

Limiting or non-limiting (informative) references according existing definition have been marked with (D) and limiting or non-limiting references according rapporteur opinion have been marked with (R).

Subclass: C14C Project: D 198

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C14C	D06	Limiting (D/R)	None	Bleaching D06L Dyeing D06P
C14C 13/00	C14C 3/14	Limiting (R)	None	

Frank Senftleben

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Project: D198	Subclass: C14C	Date: February 11, 2009

US comments on Rapporteur's proposal of Annex 12 follow.

We agree that the reference in the title of C14C to D06 is limiting and believe it should read:
"bleaching leather or furs D06L; dyeing leather or furs D06P"

We are confused by the reference in C14C 13/00 to C14C 3/14. If it is a limiting reference as Rapporteur believes, it seems to imply that the tanning of all other "special kinds of leathers" is classified in 13/00 rather than 3/00 or in 13/00 and 3/00 and only chamois tanning is classified in 3/00 alone. Is this the intent? We wonder why "chamois tanning" alone has been referenced.

DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Class/Subcl.: **C14C** Date: 15 april 2009
Rapporteur Report — D 198	

Report (removal of non-limiting references)

We thank US for its comment, which has been taken into account as stated below.

Subclass: C14C Project: D 198

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C14C	D06	Limiting (D/R)	Change reference to: “bleaching leather or furs D06L; dyeing leather or furs D06P”	See annex 13
C14C 13/00	C14C 3/14	Non-limiting (R)	Remove from the scheme and add to group definition for C14C 13/00	See annex 13, see below

We like to respond to the comment of US (annex 13) and explain the proposed action.

Concerning the reference in C14C 13/00 to C14C 3/14 we do not know why “chamois tanning” alone has been referenced.

The reason why we don´t want to delete this reference without replacement is as follows:

Chamois leather is a very popular type of leather that - in our opinion - is mainly characterized by its type of tanning (oil tanning).

The definition of “chamois leather” is different, depending on the country (see: British Standard BS 6715: 1991 or US Federal Standard CS99-1970). In Germany hides from all hoofed animals can be utilized to produce “chamois leather” and it is mainly the type of tanning which is characteristic for this type of leather.

Therefore we think it is important to be reminded that applications in the technical field of “chamois leather”, mainly concerning the process step “chamois tanning” are classified in C14C 3/14 instead of C14C 13/00.

We admit that this reference can be considered to be non-limiting (as tanning only is one of several steps during the production of leather) and thus has to be removed from the scheme. However, for the reasons named above this reference should not be deleted completely and should therefore be added to the group definition of C14C 13/00.

Frank Senftleben

FR **avril 2009**

Projet **D198**	Sous-classe **C14C**
Proposition de version française	

Titre – C14C

Traitement chimique des peaux ou cuirs, p.ex. tannage, imprégnation, finition;
Appareillage à cet effet;
Compositions de tannage

Énoncé de la définition

La présente sous-classe couvre :

le traitement chimique des peaux avant le tannage, p.ex. le salage ou l'épilage; les compositions à cet effet;

le tannage des peaux; les compositions à cet effet; la récupération des agents de tannage à partir du cuir.

le dégraissage du cuir; les compositions à cet effet;

les aspects chimiques des procédés d'empâtage; les compositions à cet effet;

l'imprégnation du cuir pour le conserver, l'imperméabiliser, le rendre résistant à la chaleur ou à d'autres fins similaires;

la finition chimique de la surface, p.ex. l'application d'un revêtement résistant à l'abrasion; les compositions à cet effet;

les produits qui peuvent être obtenus par traitement chimique des peaux ou des cuirs, les cuirs spéciaux, p.ex. le vélin, et leur fabrication par des procédés chimiques; les compositions à cet effet;

l'appareillage pour le traitement chimique ou le lavage des peaux ou des cuirs; les procédés de lavage des peaux ou des cuirs.

Liens entre secteurs de large portée

Les procédés chimiques couverts par la sous-classe C14C servent au traitement des peaux pour obtenir le cuir ou pour le conserver. En revanche, le blanchiment du cuir ou de la fourrure est couvert par D06L. Les procédés généraux ou particuliers de teinture du cuir ou de la fourrure sont prévus dans la sous-classe D06P.

Les procédés utilisant des enzymes ou des micro-organismes afin de libérer, séparer ou purifier un composé ou une composition préexistants sont en outre classés dans la sous-classe C12S.

Les procédés utilisant des enzymes ou des micro-organismes afin de traiter des textiles ou nettoyer des surfaces solides de matériaux sont en outre classés dans la sous-classe C12S.

Renvois influençant le classement dans la présente sous-classe

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas :

Exemples d'endroits couvrant la matière de la présente sous-classe lorsque cette matière est spécialement adaptée à une application, utilisée à des fins particulières ou incorporée dans un système plus vaste :

Renvois indicatifs

Il est important de tenir compte des entrées suivantes, qui peuvent présenter un intérêt pour la recherche :

Chaussures en fibres animales	A43B 1/02
Fabrication d'articles en cuir	B68F
Adhésifs et procédés de collage	C09J
Traitement mécanique des peaux ou des cuirs	C14B
Aspects mécaniques des procédés d'empâtage	C14B 1/60
Traitement des matières textiles par des liquides, des gaz ou des vapeurs, p.ex. imprégnation, lavage	D06B
Cuir artificiel	D06N 3/00 - D06N 3/18

Règles particulières de classement à l'intérieur de la présente sous-classe

Glossaire

Dans la présente sous-classe,les expressions ou les termes suivants sont utilisés avec la signification ci-dessous indiquée :

Peau	Enveloppe corporelle ou peau d'un animal. Le poil ou la fourrure peuvent y avoir été laissés.
Fourrure	Pelage de mammifères autres que les humains.
Cuir	Peau d'un animal qui a été tannée.
Procédé d'empâtage	Procédé industriel pour étirer et sécher les peaux humides qui ont été au préalable collées (empâtées) sur une surface plane.

Tannage	Traitement chimique des peaux pour les rendre lisses et leur donner une grande durée de vie en empêchant la décomposition.
Cuir industriel	Cuir pouvant supporter des conditions d'usure intense et qui est utilisé par exemple dans l'industrie automobile et dans l'aviation (p.ex. courroies).

[Il n'existe pas en français (et en particulier dans la version française de la classe C14), deux mots différents correspondant aux mots anglais "Pelt" et "Hide" . Nous n'avons donc mis qu'une seule définition pour "Peau", qui englobe les deux sens.]

IPC/D 197
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 08.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **AP** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **C14B** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
RAPPORTEUR : **DE**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **C** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	27.03.2008
3	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	DE	27.03.2008
4	Comments	Observations	US	22.08.2008
5	Comments	Observations	EP	29.08.2008
6	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	21.10.2008
7	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	21.10.2008
8	Comments	Observations	EP	07.11.2008
9	English Version by Editorial Board	Version anglaise par comité de rédaction	IB	01.12.2008
10	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
11	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	16.02.2009
12	French version	Version française	FR	24.04.2009

ANNEX 10

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 197 (chemical) – The Working Group approved the English version of Annex 7, subject to several amendments (see the Editorial Board version in Annex 9 of the project file), and agreed to amend the title of subgroups C14B 1/60, C14B 7/02 and C14C 7/00 both in the English and French languages (see Technical Annex 40 to this report). The Rapporteur was invited to submit a proposal for the removal of non-limiting references.

Projet D 197 (chimie) – le groupe de travail a approuvé la version anglaise de l'annexe 7, sous réserve de plusieurs modifications (voir la version du Comité de rédaction dans l'annexe 9 du dossier de projet), et il est convenu de modifier le titre des sous-groupes C14B 1/60, C14B 7/02 et C14C 7/00, aussi bien en français qu'en anglais (voir l'annexe technique 40 du présent rapport). Le rapporteur a été invité à présenter une proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs.

DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Class/Subcl.: **C14B** Date: 13 February 2009
DE - Rapporteur proposal — D 197	

RE: Working group decision (annex 10);
proposal for the removal of non-limiting references

All references (according to IPC version 2009.01) in subclass C14B are listed below.

The form of the table has been taken from project M032 (Removal of informative references from the scheme), annex 42.

Limiting or non-limiting (informative) references according existing definition have been marked with (D) and limiting or non-limiting references according rapporteur opinion have been marked with (R).

Subclass: C14B Project: D 197

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C14B	B29, D06N	Non limiting (R), Non limiting (D/R)	Remove, remove	
C14B	B68F	Non-limiting (D/R)	Remove	
C14B	D06G	Limiting (D/R)	None	
C14B	D06N	Non-limiting (D/R)	Remove	
C14B 1/24	C14B 15/02	Non-limiting (R)	None	Important hint
C14B 1/26	C14B 1/60	Non-limiting (R)	Remove	
C14B 1/26	C14B 17/08	Limiting (R)	None	
C14B 1/48	C14B 1/46	Limiting (R)	None	
C14B 1/54	C14B 1/30	Limiting (R)	None	
C14B 1/56	C14B 1/30	Non-limiting (R)	Remove	
C14B 1/56	C14B 15/12	Non-limiting (R)	Remove	
C14B 1/60	C14B 1/26	Non-limiting (R)	Remove	
C14B 1/60	C14C 7/00	Limiting (D/R)	None	
C14B 5/00	A43D	Limiting (D/R)	None	
C14B 5/00	B26D	Non-limiting (D/R)	Remove	
C14B 7/02	B32B	Limiting (D/R)	None	
C14B 11/00	C14B 3/00	Non-limiting (R)	Remove	
C14B 13/00	B02C	Non-limiting (R)	Remove	
C14B 19/00	B68C	Limiting (D/R)	None	
C14B 21/00	A22C 17/00	Limiting (D/R)	None	

Frank Senftleben

Projet D197 **Proposition de version française**	**Sous-classe : C14B**
FR	**avril 2009**

Titre – C14B

Traitements ou transformations mécaniques des peaux ou du cuir en général;

Tondeuses pour fourrures;

Machines à refendre les boyaux

Énoncé de la définition

La présente sous-classe couvre :

les procédés mécaniques pour la production du cuir ou des peaux, p.ex. le rasage, le martelage ou le séchage des peaux ou du cuir;

le traitement mécanique du cuir ou des peaux, p.ex. le foulage, le découpage à l'emporte-pièce, la coupe, le déchiquetage ou la finition des bords;

les cuirs particuliers, p.ex. les cuirs composites;

la fabrication de courroies ou de bandes de cuir, p.ex. de courroies de transmission;

le traitement mécanique des fourrures, p.ex. la tonte, la coupe ou la finition;

les outils à main spécialement adaptés à la fabrication des cuirs ou des fourrures;

le refendage et le coupage des boyaux et les appareils à cet effet;

les appareils et leurs parties constitutives pour la production et le traitement de cuirs, de peaux et de fourrures;

les cuirs obtenus par des traitements et des procédés mécaniques.

Liens entre secteurs de large portée

Renvois influençant le classement dans la présente sous-classe

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas :

Cuirs composites avec une ou plusieurs strates de matière plastique	B32B 9/02
Aspects chimiques des procédés d'empâtage	C14C 7/00
Nettoyage mécanique ou par effet de pression des cuirs	D06G

Exemples d'endroits couvrant la matière de la présente sous-classe lorsque cette matière est spécialement adaptée à une application, utilisée à des fins particulières ou incorporée dans un système plus vaste :

Échaudage, raclage, pelage, brûlage des animaux après l'abattage	A22B 5/08
Nettoyage ou découpage des boyaux au cours du traitement de la viande	A22C 17/00
Machines de découpage ou d'estampage du cuir pour des parties de chaussures, p.ex. pour des semelles	A43D
Harnachements ou outils de sellerie	B68C

Renvois indicatifs

Il est important de tenir compte des entrées suivantes, qui peuvent présenter un intérêt pour la recherche :

Chaussures en fibres animales	A43B 1/02
Détails des machines pour couper, perforer ou poinçonner en général	B26D
Fabrication d'articles en cuir	B68F
Traitement chimique des peaux ou des cuirs	C14C
Appareils de feutrage	D04H 17/00
Blanchiment du cuir ou des fourrures	D06L 3/00
Cuir artificiel	D06N 3/00 - D06N 3/18
Procédés de teinture du cuir ou des fourrures	D06P
Courroies de transmission en cuir, en soi	F16G 1/02
Courroies en V faites de cuir	F16G 5/02

Règles particulières de classement à l'intérieur de la présente sous-classe

AUCUNE.

Glossaire

Dans la présente sous-classe,les expressions ou les termes suivants sont utilisés avec la signification ci-dessous indiquée :

Cuir composite	Cuir formé de pièces de cuir assemblées de manière permanente.
Peau	Enveloppe corporelle ou peau d'un animal. Le poil ou la fourrure peuvent y avoir été laissés.
Fourrure	Pelage de mammifères autres que les humains.
Cuir	Peau d'un animal qui a été tannée. Le tannage est un traitement chimique des peaux pour leur donner une grande durée de vie en empêchant la décomposition.
Procédés d'empâtage	Procédé industriel pour étirer et sécher les peaux humides qui ont été au préalable collées (empâtées) sur une surface plane.
Cuir industriel	Cuir pouvant supporter des conditions d'usure intense et qui est utilisé par exemple dans l'industrie automobile et dans l'aviation (p.ex. courroies).

[Il n'existe pas en français (et en particulier dans la version française de la classe C14), deux mots différents correspondant aux mots anglais "Pelt" et "Hide" . Nous n'avons donc mis qu'une seule définition pour "Peau", qui englobe les deux sens.]

[La définition de "cuirs particulier"("special leather") est indésirable en français : elle pourrait entrer en conflit avec le titre français du groupe C14C13/00 qui concerne tout à fait autre chose. De plus, c'est une interprétation restrictive du groupe C14B7/00.]

Synonymes et Mots-clés

~~*In patent documents the words "**clicking**" and "**punching**" are often used as synonyms.*~~

[Cette mention n'est pas nécessaire pour la version française.]

IPC/D 196
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 08.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **A23J**
RAPPORTEUR : **DE**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	DE	01.04.2008
3	Comments	Observations	US	07.07.2008
4	Comments	Observations	EP	04.09.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	22.10.2008
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	22.10.2008
7	Comments	Observations	JP	28.10.2008
8	Comments	Observations	EP	28.10.2008
9	Comments	Observations	US	28.10.2008
10	Comments	Observations	JP	03.11.2008
11	Comments	Observations	EP	11.11.2008
12	Comments	Observations	GB	18.11.2008
13	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
14	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	23.03.2009
15	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	23.03.2009
16	Proposal removal of non-limiting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	DE	23.03.2009

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
17	Comments	Observations	US	11.05.2009

ANNEX 13

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 196 (chemical) – The Working Group agreed that the first part of the subclass title should be added to the definition statement, and invited a new rapporteur report taking into account the latest comments and a proposal for the removal of non-limiting references.

Projet D 196 (chimie) – le groupe de travail est convenu que la première partie du titre de la sous-classe devrait être insérée dans la définition, et il a demandé au rapporteur d'établir un nouveau rapport tenant compte des dernières observations ainsi qu'une proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs.

DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Class/Subcl.: **A23J** Date: 2009/03/20
DE – Rapporteur Report — D196	

Comments were received from JP (Annexes 7 and 10), EP (Annexes 8 and 11), US (Annex 9) and GB (Annex 12).

- JP suggests listing the reference to A61K presently found in the section *References relevant to classification in this subclass* in the section *Informative references*. Additionally, JP is in favour of the deletion of the references to C07K 17/00 and C07K 19/00 in the section *Informative references*.

- EP agrees with JP about the reference to A61K. EP also agrees with a more detailed version of the *Definition statement*, e. g. by adding “Protein compositions for foodstuffs per se are included in this subclass”.

- US suggests a more detailed version of the *Definition statement*. Regarding the reference to A61K which JP and EP believe is informative, US suggests placing the reference under *Examples of places where the subject matter of this class is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a large system*. US understands JP’s comment on the references to C07K but does not see any problem with leaving them under the *Informative section*.

- GB supports JP’s view that the reference to A61K is informative, and proposes leaving the references to C07K as informative ones. Regarding the definition statement in GB’s opinion it is probably not necessary to add anything here, as the Guide is the authority.

R changed the place of the references to A61K, which now will be found in the section *Informative references* as proposed by JP, EP and GB and R kept the references to C07K in the *Informative reference* section as the majority of offices have no strong concerns about leaving the references here.

Regarding the definition statement, R is still not convinced about the need to make a point of referring to classification rules while dealing with the definition project. Products per se will be found in the C section, but products for a specific use are classified in the A section. As pointed out by GB clearly, the Guide is the authority here.

Martina Fritzsche-Henke

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project DPMA - German Patent and Trade Mark Office **Rapporteur Proposal**	Project: D196 Subclass: A23J Date : 2009/03/20

Protein compositions for foodstuffs; working-up proteins for foodstuffs; phosphatide compositions for foodstuffs

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- Obtaining of protein compositions for foodstuffs, e.g. from meat, fish or sea animals, blood, eggs, hair, cereals, leguminous or other vegetable seeds, waste water, yeasts or milk
- Bulk opening of eggs and separation of yolks from whites
- Working-up of proteins for foodstuffs, e.g. by texturising using freezing, extrusion, expansion, coagulation from or in a bath; by hydrolysis using chemical agents or enzymes
- Phosphatide compositions for foodstuffs, e. g. lecithin

Relationship between large subject matter areas

Phosphatides in oils or fats are classified in C11B.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Treatment of flour or dough by adding proteins before or during baking	A21D 2/26
Dairy products, e.g. milk, butter, cheese; milk or cheese substitutes; making thereof	A23C 9/00, 11/00, 17/00, 19/00, 20/00, 21/00, 23/00
Cocoa products; Sweetmeats, confectionery or marzipan; Chewing gum; Frozen sweets containing peptides or proteins	A23G 1/44; 3/44; 4/14; 9/38

Food or foodstuffs containing proteins as gelling or thickening agents; Dietetic products containing proteins as additive; Proteins as adding ingredients for non-alcoholic beverages	A23L 1/0562; 1/305; 2/66

Examples of places where the subject matter of this class is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Animal feeding-stuff	A23K 1/00
Protein compositions or phosphatide compositions for pharmaceuticals or cosmetics	A61K 8/64, A61K 9/38, 9/64
Phosphatides per se	C07F
General processes for the preparation of peptides	C07K 1/00
Peptides e.g. oligopeptides, proteins	C07K 4/00 - C07K 14 /00
Immunoglobulins	C07K 16/00
Carrier-bound or immobilised peptides and preparation thereof	C07K 17/00
Hybridpeptides	C07K 19/00
Macromolecular materials from blood	C08H
Preparation of glue	C09H
Gelatin not for foodstuffs	C09H 1/00-9/04
Analysis of food	G01N 33/02
Enzymes and preparation thereof	C12N 9/00
Preparation of peptides or proteins using fermentation or enzymes	C12P 21/00
Use of substances as emulsifying, wetting, dispersing or foam-producing agents	B01F 17/30

Special rules of classification within this subclass

- In groups A23J 3/04 to A23J 3/20, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

- Subject matter classified in groups A23J 3/22 to A23J 3/30 is also classified in groups A23J 3/04 to A23J 3/20, if the nature of the protein is of interest.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:

In patent documents the following expressions/words "---", "---" and "---" are often used as synonyms.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used instead of "---" which is used in the classification scheme of this subclass.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used with the meaning "---"

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project DPMA - German Patent and Trade Mark Office **Rapporteur Proposal**	Project: D196 Subclass: A23J Date : 2009/03/20

Task: Removal of informative references from the scheme

Table of references in subclass A23J
References according to Version 2009.01

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
A23J	A23K	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23J	A61K	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23J	C07F 9/10	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23J	C07K	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23J 1/00	C09H	Informative (D)	Remove from the scheme	
A23J 1/04	A23K 1/10	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23J 1/06	A23K 1/04	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23J 1/06	C08H 1/00	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23J 1/20	A23C	Limiting (R)	None	
A23J 3/10	A23J 1/22	Limiting (R)	None	

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Project: D196 Subclass: A23J Date: May 11, 2009

US comments are on Rapporteur's report and proposal of annexes 14 and 15 and Rapporteur's proposal of Annex 16 concerning removal of informative references.

As for Rapporteur's report and proposal, US still believes the appropriate "product, per se" language should be included in the definition statement, though Rapporteur and GB (Annex 12) don't think this is necessary. It would seem that the more complete we make our definitions, so that the user doesn't have to refer back to the Guide for clarification each time, the better.

Also, it appears that from the GB comment (see below) there may be some confusion as to what products belong in A23J, even taking into consideration the Guide:

"Regarding the US's point on the definition statement, we aren't sure that the products per se (the protein or phosphatide compositions themselves or the separated egg yolks or whites) are to be classified in A23J – they may not be suitable for foodstuffs, which is the essential feature here. The product-by-process, in suitable-for-use form, is classifiable there of course. The Guide (paragraphs 94-96) is the authority here, so we probably shouldn't add anything here".

This would seem to be all the more reason to include some kind of statement in the definition explaining what products are proper for A23J.

However, US will accept the RWG consensus opinion on this matter.

As for the proposal of Annex 16, US approves.

IPC/D 195
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 11.06.2009

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COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **AP** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **A23F** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
RAPPORTEUR : **DE**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **C** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	28.03.2008
3	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	DE	28.03.2008
4	Comments	Observations	US	28.03.2008
5	Comments	Observations	EP	29.08.2008
6	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	24.10.2008
7	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	24.10.2008
8	Comments	Observations	US	28.10.2008
9	English version by Editorial Board	Version anglaise par Comité de rédaction	IB	13.01.2009
10	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
11	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	02.03.2009
12	Comments	Observations	JP	12.03.2009
13	Comments	Observations	SE	16.04.2009
14	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	29.04.2009
15	French version	Version française	CH	30.04.2009
16	French version	Version française	FR	11.06.2009

ANNEX 10

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 195 (chemical) – The Working Group approved the English version of Annex 7. The Rapporteur was invited to submit a proposal for the removal of non-limiting references.

Projet D 195 (chimie) – le groupe de travail a approuvé la version anglaise de l'annexe 7. Le rapport a été invité à présenter une proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs.

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project	Project: D195 Subclass: A23F
Rapporteur Proposal / German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Date : 02 March 2009

Task: Removal of informative references from the scheme
Subclass: A23F (Version 2009.01) Project: D 195

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
A23F	A47G 19/14	Informative (**D**)	Remove from the scheme	
A23F	A47G 19/16	Informative (**D**)	Remove from the scheme	
A23F	A47J 31/00	Informative (**D**)	Remove from the scheme	
A23F	A47J 42/00	Limiting (**D**)	Remove from the subclass title of the scheme	The existing reference to A47J 42/00 in group A23F 5/08 should be sufficient.
A23F 3/06	A23F 3/36	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 3/06	A23F 3/16	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 3/14	A23F 3/40	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 3/18	A23F 3/42	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 3/20	A23F 3/38	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 3/30	A23F 3/40	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 3/40	A23L 1/226	Limiting (**D**)	None	
A23F 5/02	A23F 5/04	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/02	A23F 5/16	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/02	A23F 5/20	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/02	A23F 5/24	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/04	A23N 12/00	Limiting (**D**)	None	
A23F 5/08	A47J 42/00	Limiting (**D**)	None	
A23F 5/10	A23F 5/16	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/10	A23F 5/20	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/10	A23F 5/24	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/12	A23F 5/38	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/14	A23F 5/46	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/16	A23F 5/20	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/24	A23F 5/48	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/24	A23F 5/20	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/24	A23F 5/06	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/36	A23F 5/18	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/36	A23F 5/46	Limiting (R)	None	
A23F 5/46	A23L 1/234	Limiting (**D**)	None	

Michael Maurus

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE

March 12, 2009

Project: D195 Subclass: A23F

JP Comment

JP thanks DE Rapporteur for the posting of Rapporteur Proposal on the removal of Informative references as Annex 11 of the project file for D195.

While being in agreement with Rapporteur opinion in most cases, JP considers that the following two references are not Informative, but are Limiting references. JP cannot agree with the removal of these two references from the classification scheme.

A47G 19/16 Tea infusers
A47J 31/00 Apparatus for making beverages, e.g. coffee or tea

No doubt, the former is an apparatus for making tea. Under the latter, there are in fact subdivisions for coffee-making and tea-making apparatuses. In both cases, there is overlapping with the scope of A23F.

[END]

Swedish Patent and Registration Office

IPC Project D195, subclass A23F **16 April 2009**

Comment

SE agrees with the Rapporteurs proposal on the removal of informative references in Annex 11.

In annex 12 JP comment on A47G 19/16 and A47J 31/00 as being limiting references. We do not consider the scopes to be overlapping with A23F for the following reason:

A47G 19/16 is directed to the infuser means (e.i. infusing bag per se) rather then the infusion process as is the case of A23F.

A47J 31/00 is directed to the apparatus per se, rather the infusion process.

A23F covers products (coffee and tea) as well as process for their manufacture and preparation.

The guide states (paragraph 96) that if the invention concerns an apparatus, it is classified in the place of the apparatus. When such a place does not exist, the apparatus is classified in the place of the process performed by the apparatus (implicit scope). Since a place for the apparatus exists the reference to A44J 19/16 and A47J 31/00 can not be limiting.

However, this issue may be more thoroughly explained in the definition with an extra bullet underneath the heading “Relationship between large subject matter areas”, stating that apparatus are covered elsewhere.

Anna Ax

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project	Project: D195 Subclass: A23F
Rapporteur Report / German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Date : 29 April 2009

Task: Removal of informative references from the scheme

Following the Rapporteur Proposal of Annex 11, Comments were received from JP (Annex 12), US (Remarks – Messages, 16-Mar-09), EP (Remarks – Messages, 03-Apr-09) and SE (Annex 13).

EP und SE approve of Rapporteur Proposal of Annex 11.

JP and US, however, cannot agree with the removal of the two informative references to **A47G 19/16** (Tea infusers) and **A47J 31/00** (Apparatus for making beverages, e.g. coffee or tea), because in their opinion these two references should be limiting references instead.

R wants to point out that the main part of Project D195 (subclass definition) is already completed: according to Annex 10 the working group approved the English version of Annex 7, which has been EB edited in Annex 9. Therefore the allocation of limiting and informative references set out in the approved definition according to Annex 9 should not be changed anymore in the present phase of Project D195 (adjustment of scheme).

What's more, the arguments of SE presented in Annex 13 why the above two references should remain informative are deemed very conclusive.

To sum up, Rapporteur, like EP and SE, is in favour of maintaining the proposal of Annex 11.

Michael Maurus

IPC Revision WG – Projet de définition Observations FR sur la proposition VF	Projet: D195 Sous-classe: A23F Date : juin 2009

Titre – A23F

Café;
Thé;
Succédanés du café ou du thé;
Leur fabrication, préparation ou infusion

Énoncé de la définition

La présente sous-classe couvre:

Le thé.

Les succédanés du thé, p. ex. le maté, la mélisse officinale, le cynorrhodon.

Les extraits ou les infusions de thé et de succédanés du thé.

Les arômes de thé, l'huile de thé.

Les procédés de fabrication, préparation et modification du thé et des succédanés du thé, p. ex. l'oxydation, la fermentation, l'élimination de la caféine, l'extraction, le séchage, la concentration, l'aromatisation.

Le café.

Les succédanés du café, p. ex. la chicorée.

Les extraits ou les infusions de café et de succédanés du café.

Les arômes de café, l'huile de café.

Les procédés de fabrication, préparation et modification du café et des succédanés du café, p. ex. le traitement du café vert, la torréfaction, la mouture, l'élimination de la caféine, l'extraction, le séchage, la concentration, l'aromatisation.

Liens entre secteurs d'une large portée

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas les substances, p. ex. les alcaloïdes tels que la caféine, la théophylline, la théobromine, ou leur préparation en tant que telle, ~~dont la~~cette matière ~~est~~ étant couverte par les classes C07 (chimie organique) et C08 (composés macromoléculaires organiques).

Les procédés ou appareils de physique~~s~~ ou de ~~chimiques~~ chimie en général, p. ex. ébullition, extraction ou filtration, sont couverts par la classe B01.

Renvois influençant le classement dans la présente sous-classe

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas:

La cueillette du thé	A01D 46/04
La cueillette du café	A01D 46/06
Les aromates synthétiques de thé	A23L 1/226
Les aromates synthétiques de café	A23L 1/234
Les machines à nettoyer, blanchir, sécher, griller ou torréfier les fruits ou les légumes, p.ex. le café	A23N 12/00
Les moulins à café	A47J 42/00
Les préparations médicinales contenant du matériel provenant de plantes de thé ou de succédanés de thé ou du café ou de succédanés de café	A61K 36/00
p. ex.	A61K 36/74, A61K 36/82, A61K 36/28

Renvois indicatifs

Il est important de tenir compte des endroits suivants, qui peuvent présenter un intérêt pour la recherche:

Chocolat, confiserie ou glaces contenant du café ou du thé	A23G
Conservation des aliments ou produits alimentaires en général, p.ex. lyophilisation, séchage par pulvérisation	A23L
Mise en forme ou traitement des produits alimentaires non couvert intégralement par une seule autre sous-classe, p. ex. agglomération, granulation, mise en comprimés	A23P
Théières ou cafetières	A47G 19/14
Infuseurs à thé, p.ex. infuseurs en forme d'œuf	A47G 19/16
Couvre-théières ou couvre-cafetières	A47G 19/20
Appareils à préparer les boissons, p.ex. le café ou le thé	A47J 31/00
Emballage de substances, p.ex. du thé, qui doivent infuser dans l'emballage, p.ex. remplissage de sachets de thé	B65B 29/02
Fixation, ou bien formation et fixation, de cordons ou étiquettes sur les sachets de thé	B65B 29/04
Réceptacles ou emballages jetables dont le contenu est infusé ou dissous en restant dans l'emballage	B65D 85/804
Infusettes jetables	B65D 85/808

Règles particulières de classement dans la présente sous-classe

Aucune.

Glossaire

Dans la présente sous-classe, les termes ou expressions suivants ont la signification ci-dessous indiquée:

Alcaloïde	~~Les x~~Xanthines stimulantes caféine, théobromine et théophylline présentes dans les grains de café et/ou dans les feuilles de thé.
Café	Produit ou boisson stimulante produite à partir de grains torréfiés, communément appelés grains de café, qui proviennent d'une plante du genre *Coffea*, p.ex. *Coffea arabica* ou *Coffea canephora.*
Succédanés du café	Les succédanés du café (solides ou liquides) sont des produits sans café, normalement sans caféine, utilisés pour substituer le café tout en conservant son goût. La chicorée et d'autres succédanés peuvent être préparés par torréfaction ou décoction de différentes substances organiques. Des ingrédients communs sont les glands, l'orge et le malt, les faînes, les racines de chicorée à café, le maïs, les figues et le seigle.
Décaféination	Procédé d'élimination de l'alcaloïde caféine des grains de café ou des feuilles de thé.
Tisane	Les produits ou boissons préparés par infusion de matériel végétal avec de l'eau chaude ~~de matériel végétal~~, habituellement des feuilles ou des fruits, des fleurs, des écorces ou d'autres parties, à l'exclusion d~~e la~~e la plante de thé traditionnelle (*Camellia sinensis*). Les tisanes appartiennent au groupe des succédanés du thé.
Thé	Produit ou boisson stimulante produite à partir des feuilles de la plante du thé traditionnelle (*Camellia sinensis*).
Succédanés du thé	Les succédanés du thé (solides ou liquides) sont des produits sans thé, c.à.d. qui ne proviennent pas de la plante du thé traditionnelle (*Camellia sinensis*), p.ex. le maté (*Ilex paraguariensis*), la citronnelle (*Melissa officinalis*), le cynorrhodon (*Rosa canina*), etc.; voir aussi tisane.

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Synonymes et mots clés

*Dans les documents de brevet, les mots "**lyophilisation**" et "**dessiccation par le froid**" sont souvent utilisés comme synonymes.*

IPC/D 194
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 11.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **AP** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **A23D** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
RAPPORTEUR : **DE**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **C** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	DE	01.04.2008
3	Comments	Observations	US	11.04.2008
4	Comments	Observations	EP	28.08.2008
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	22.10.2008
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	22.10.2008
7	Comments	Observations	US	29.10.2008
8	Comments	Observations	EP	04.11.2008
9	Comments	Observations	JP	11.11.2008
10	Comments	Observations	GB	18.11.2008
11	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
12	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	23.03.2009
13	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	23.03.2009
14	Proposal removal of non-limiting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	DE	23.03.2009
15	Comments	Observations	EP	09.04.2009
16	Comments	Observations	US	20.04.2009

ANNEX 11

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 194 (chemical) – The Working Group invited a new rapporteur report taking into account the latest comments, and a proposal for the removal of non-limiting references.

Projet D 194 (chimie) – le groupe de travail a demandé au rapporteur d'établir un nouveau rapport tenant compte des dernières observations, ainsi qu'une proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs.

DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Class/Subcl.: **A23D** Date:2009/03/20
DE – Rapporteur Report — D194	

Comments were received from US (Annex 7), EP (Annex 8), JP (Annex 9) and GB (Annex 10).

- US suggested the inclusion of statements which explain where the subject matter "not covered" appears in the section *Relationship between large subject matter areas* in bullets 2 through 4. US also proposed changing the wording in the reference to C12P 7/64 in the section *Informative references*. Furthermore, US had a few editorial suggestions.

- EP noticed that the *Glossary* entry for "Edible oil" should refer to oils in general, and should not exclude the oils which are not from a vegetable origin.

- JP finds the explanation regarding the reference to C07C in the *Relationship* section misleading. JP supports a different wording in the reference to C12P 7/64 in the section *Informative references* as proposed by US. Further on, JP asked for a more careful wording for the entries "Edible oil" and "shortening" in the section *Glossary of terms*.

- GB agrees with JP about the glossary entries. GB observed as well that the reference to C07C in the *Relationship* section is not a proper one. In addition GB had some minor editorial changes.

R adapted the wording in the *Relationship* section accordingly, in particular R corrected the wording of the reference to C07C. R also changed the wording of the reference to C12P 7/64 in the section *Informative references*. In the section *Glossary of terms* R tried to give a more precise definition of Oil, Edible oil and Shortening.
Finally, R adapted the editorial changes which have been proposed.

Martina Fritzsche-Henke

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project DPMA - German Patent and Trade Mark Office **Rapporteur Proposal**	Project: D194 Subclass: A23D Date : 2009/03/20

Edible oils or fats, e.g. margarines, shortenings, cooking oils

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- Edible oil or fat compositions containing an aqueous phase, e.g. margarines, and their working-up and the preservation of finished products
- Other edible oils or fats, e.g. shortenings, cooking oils, and their working-up and the preservation of finished products

Relationship between large subject matter areas

- Foods or foodstuffs containing edible oils or fats are classified in A21D, A23G, A23L. Fats derived from milk are classified in A23C (e.g. A23C 13/00 and A23C 15/00).

- C07C covers acyclic and carbocyclic compounds, e.g. esters of carboxylic acids (C07C 69/00), but not their use in food stuff which is covered by A23D.

- C11B covers the production and purification of oils and fats as well as their recovery from waste material, but not their use in food stuff. C11B also does not cover mixtures of fats or oils with water or other edible compounds which are covered by A23D.

- C11C covers fatty acids that are not or no longer esterified with glycerol and their modifications, as well as candles. A23D does not cover fatty acids that are not esterified in food or foodstuffs. A23L 1/29 covers food with modified nutritive qualities.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Examples of places where the subject matter of this class is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Animal-feeding stuff	A23K 1/00
Mineral oil (kerosene, paraffin waxes, petroleum, gasoline, diesel. etc.)	C10
Preparation of fats or fatty oils by using microorganism or enzymes	C12P 7/64
Investigating or analyzing edible oils or fats by specific methods	G01N 33/03

Special rules of classification within this subclass

NONE.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Oil	An **oil** is a substance that is in a viscous liquid state (*"oily"*) at ambient temperatures or slightly warmer, and is both hydrophobic (immiscible with water) and lipophilic (miscible with other oils, literally). This general definition includes compound classes with otherwise unrelated chemical structures, properties, and uses, including vegetable oils, petrochemical oils, and volatile essential oils. Oil is a nonpolar substance. The word "oil" is used for any substance that does not mix with water and has a greasy feel, such as petroleum (or crude oil) and heating oil, regardless of its chemical structure.
Edible oil	Edible or cooking oil is purified fat of plant, animal or microbial origin, which is liquid at room temperature. Some of the many different kinds of edible vegetable oils include: olive oil, palm oil, soybean oil, canola oil, pumpkin seed oil, corn oil, sunflower oil, safflower oil, peanut oil, grape seed oil, sesame oil, argan oil and rice

bran oil. Many other kinds of vegetable oils are also used for cooking.

The generic term "vegetable oil" when used to label a cooking oil product refers to a blend of a variety of oils often based on palm, corn, soybean or sunflower oils.

Edible oil of animal origin is e.g. fish oil.

Fat

Fats consist of a wide group of compounds that are generally soluble in organic solvents and largely insoluble in water. Chemically, fats are generally triesters of glycerol and fatty acids. Fats may be either solid or liquid at normal room temperature, depending on their structure and composition. Although the words "oils", "fats", and "lipids" are all used to refer to fats, "oils" is usually used to refer to fats that are liquids at normal room temperature, while "fats" is usually used to refer to fats that are solids at normal room temperature. "Lipids" is used to refer to both liquid and solid fats, along with other related substances.

Fats form a category of lipid, distinguished from other lipids by their chemical structure and physical properties. This category of molecules is important for many forms of life, serving both structural and metabolic functions. They are an important part of the diet of most heterotrophs (including humans). Fats or lipids are broken down in the body by enzymes called lipases produced in the pancreas.

Shortening

is a fat used in food preparation, especially baked goods, and is so called because it promotes a "short" or crumbly texture (as in shortbread). The term "shortening" can be used more broadly to apply to any fat that is used for baking and which is solid at room temperature, such as lard, but as used in recipes it refers to a hydrogenated vegetable oil that is solid at room temperature. Shortening has a higher smoke point than butter and margarine, and it has 100% fat content, compared to about 80% for butter and margarine.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:

In patent documents the following expressions/words "---", "---" and "---" are often used as synonyms.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used instead of "---" which is used in the classification scheme of this subclass.

In patent documents the expression/word "---" is often used with the meaning "---"

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project DPMA - German Patent and Trade Mark Office **Rapporteur Proposal**	Project: D194 Subclass: A23D Date : 2009/03/20

Task: Removal of informative references from the scheme

Table of references in subclass A23D
References according to Version 2009.01

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
A23D	A23K 1/00	Informative (D)	Remove from the scheme	
A23D	A21D	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23D	A23C	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23D	A23G	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23D	A23L	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
A23D	C11B	Limiting (R)	None	
A23D	C11C	Limiting (R)	None	
A23D	C11C 3/12	Limiting (R)	None	

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D194**	Subject: **Edible oils or fats**	IPC range: **A23D**
Comments		9 April 2009

Harmony phase : D
Ref.: **Annexes 12,13,14 of project file**

Comments

EPO would like to suggest some changes (words in bold) concerning the R proposal :

1) Definition statement

- Edible oil or fat compositions **" suitable for use in food"** containing an aqueous phase, e.g. margarines, and their working-up **(production)** and the preservation of finished products
- Other edible oils or fats, e.g. shortenings, cooking oils, **microbial oils**, and their working-up and the preservation of finished products

2) Relationship between large subject matter areas

- Foods or foodstuffs containing edible oils or fats are classified in **the relevant parts** A21D, A23G, A23L. Fats derived from milk are classified in A23C (e.g. A23C 13/00 and A23C 15/00).

- C11B covers the production and purification**/refining** of oils and fats as well as their recovery from waste material, **but not limited to those oils and fats which are suitable for use in foodstuffs. Relevant parts** of C11B also does not cover mixtures of fats or oils with water or other edible compounds which are covered by A23D.

- C11C covers fatty acids that are not or no longer esterified with glycerol **(although esterification of said fatty acids with glycerol is covered)** and their modifications, as well as candles. **Deletion of the sentence "A23D does not cover fatty acids that are not esterified in food or foodstuffs" is proposed**. A23L 1/29 covers food with modified nutritive qualities.

3) Informative references

The addition of B01F17/00 is proposed.

Use of substance as emulsifying, wetting, dispersing or foam-producing agents B01F17/00

4) Glossary of terms

Edible oil	Edible or cooking oil is (**deletion of "purified " proposed**) fat of plant, animal or microbial origin, which is liquid at room temperature **and is suitable for food use**. Some of the many different kinds of edible vegetable oils include: olive oil, palm oil, soybean oil, canola oil, pumpkin seed oil, corn oil, sunflower oil, safflower oil, peanut oil, grape seed oil, sesame oil, argan oil and rice bran oil. Many other kinds of vegetable oils are also used for cooking. The generic term "vegetable oil" when used to label a cooking oil product refers to a blend of a variety of oils often based on palm, corn, soybean or sunflower oils. Edible oil of animal origin is e.g. fish oil. **Microbial oils are also encompassed.**
Shortening	is a fat used in food preparation, especially baked goods, and is so called because it promotes a "short" or crumbly texture (as in shortbread). The term "shortening" can be used more broadly to apply to any fat that is used for baking and which is solid at room temperature, such as lard, but as used in recipes it refers to a hydrogenated vegetable oil that is solid at room temperature. Shortening **generally** has a higher smoke point than butter and margarine, and it **may have**100% fat content, compared to about 80% **or less** for butter and margarine.

EPO agrees with the R proposal concerning the removal of informative references from the scheme.

Agnès Gamez

USPTO COMMENTS	
DEFINITION PROJECT: D194 **Subclass: A23D**	**Date: April 20, 2009**

US basically approves of Rapporteur's Proposal of Annex 13 with many of the changes proposed by EP in Annex 15 as stated below. US also approves the Rapporteur proposal of Annex 14 concerning removal of references from the scheme.

Definition statement
EP proposes including the phrase "suitable for use in food" in bullet 1. This is acceptable, but is there a reason it is not also included in bullet 2 for consistency?

Also, EP suggests adding "(production)" to bullet 1. US can agree with this, if we understand the border line between A23D and C11B and C correctly. A23D will cover production of edible oil or fat compositions while C11B and C can cover production of edible oils or fats per se. Is this the correct understanding?

Relationship between large subject matter areas
US doesn't object to including the language "the relevant parts of" in bullet 1, as proposed by EP.

In bullet 3, the addition of "refining" and the language "but not limited to those oils and fats which are suitable for use in foodstuffs" is acceptable. US suggests changing the last sentence of bullet 2 to "C11B does not cover mixtures of fats or oils with water or other edible oils or fats, which are covered in A23D."

In bullet 4, US agrees with the wording proposed by EP with one addition. For clarity we suggest the following change, "although **the process of** esterification of said fatty acid….".

US would prefer the reference to A23L 1/29, proposed by Rapporteur, to be further elaborated upon and made a separate bullet. When we first read it, we were unclear how it was related to A23D. We assume its relation has to do with A23D 7/015? Perhaps this could be explained more fully.

Informative references
US doesn't object to the informative reference EP proposed to be added.

Glossary of terms
US agrees with the glossary modifications proposed by EP.

IPC/D 137
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 11.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **WG** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **C10J** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **C** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	18.12.2006
2	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	GB	08.08.2007
3	Comments	Observations	JP	13.09.2007
4	Comments	Observations	US	30.11.2007
5	Comments	Observations	DE	28.01.2008
6	Comments	Observations	EP	30.01.2008
7	Proposal	Proposition	EP	30.01.2008
8	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
9	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	16.04.2008
10	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	16.04.2008
11	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	26.06.2008
12	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	08.09.2008
13	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	08.09.2008
14	Comments	Observations	US	16.10.2008
15	Comments	Observations	EP	28.10.2008
16	Comments	Observations	DE	14.11.2008
17	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	18.11.2008

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
18	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	18.11.2008
19	English Version by Editorial Board	Version Anglaise par Comittée de rédaction	IB	09.12.2008
20	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
21	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	20.04.2009
22	French version	Version française	CH	30.04.2009
23	French version	Version française	FR	11.06.2009

UK Intellectual Property Office	**GB Comments**
Definition Project D137, subclass C10J	Date: 18 November 2008

R thanks US, EP and DE for their comments.

R disagrees with DE and EP that gasification and pyrolysis are similar. There exists plenty of confusion between the two of them in the mind of patent applicants (who routinely use the more dramatic term term “pyrolysis” to mean “gasification”), which is why we are here discussing this in the first place. Furthermore, hydrous pyrolysis can be carried out in the presence of steam, which is very similar to steam gasification. Where this leaves hydrous pyrolysis is unclear, but R will duck this question. R intends to keep the first sentence of the glossary entry for gasification.

R agrees with EP that gasification itself is endothermic; it is the partial combustion that makes it exothermic. R has studied a number of websites and found one that states that gasification is a partial oxidation process. This phrase seems to be the best way of distinguishing between gasification and pyrolysis (hydrous pyrolysis notwithstanding), and R has made the necessary change in the glossary definition of gasification.

R thanks EP for finding out where combinations of pyrolysis (destructive distillation) and gasification are classified. R has made a change to the relationships section (second bullet).

R hopes the new Annex posted herewith will be acceptable to delegations.

Martin Price

ANNEX 20

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 137 (chemical) – The Working Group approved the English version of Annex 18, subject to several amendments (see the Editorial Board version in Annex 19 of the project file), and agreed that the scheme would not include non-limiting references. It was also agreed to create a new maintenance project M 713, with Sweden as Rapporteur, for amending the title of subclass C10J.

Projet D 137 (chimie) – le groupe de travail a approuvé la version anglaise de l'annexe 18, sous réserve de plusieurs modifications (voir la version du Comité de rédaction dans l'annexe 19 du dossier de projet), et il a décidé que le schéma ne comporterait pas de renvoi non limitatif. Il a également été convenu de créer un nouveau projet de maintenance M 713, pour lequel la Suède assumerait les fonctions de rapporteur, en vue de la modification du titre de la sous-classe C10J.

UK Intellectual Property Office	**GB Proposal**
Definition Project D137, subclass C10J **Introduction of residual main groups**	Date: 20 April 2009

The question of new residual main groups is still outstanding in this subclass.

We note that in project M713, a new subclass title is proposed for C10J. This new title is more closely aligned with the main groups of the subclass, and has attracted general approval. On this basis, we don't think a residual main group is needed in C10J.

The Rapporteur of M713 was consulted prior to this proposal being made, and has expressed agreement.

Martin Price

IPC Revision WG – Projet de définition CH Proposition VF	Projet: D137 Sous-classe: C10J Date : 19/03/2009

Titre – C10J

Production de gaz de gazogène, de gaz à l'eau, de gaz de synthèse à partir de matières carbonées solides ou production de mélanges contenant ces gaz; Carburation de l'air ou d'autres gaz

Énoncé de la définition

La présente sous-classe couvre:

Les procédés et l'appareillage pour la production de gaz combustibles par carburation de l'air ou d'autres gaz sans pyrolyse, comprenant le réglage de l'arrivée de l'air ou du liquide, de la température, de l'humidité et d'autres paramètres.

Les procédés et l'appareillage pour la production de gaz combustibles contenant de l'oxyde de carbone (comprenant le gaz de gazogène, le gaz de bois, le gaz de ville, le gaz de synthèse (syngas), le gaz manufacturé et le gaz à l'eau) à partir de matières carbonées solides. Cela comprend la gazéification en couche fixe de combustibles en morceaux, la gazéification des combustibles granuleux ou pulvérulents en suspension, la gazéification utilisant des sels ou métaux fondus, la carburation par pyrolyse de la matière carbonée au sein du lit de combustible et la carburation par pyrolyse de la matière carbonée dans un carburateur.

Liens entre secteurs d'une large portée

La production de gaz de synthèse à partir d'hydrocarbures liquides ou gazeux, et le gaz de synthèse en soi, sont couverts par le groupe C01B 3/00.

Les procédés de distillation destructive, p. ex. la carbonisation ou la cokéfaction, à l'exclusion des procédés de gazéification (voir glossaire), sont couverts par la sous-classe C10B. Les combinaisons de gazéification et distillation destructive sont couvertes par le groupe C10J 3/58.

Les autres combustibles gazeux, y compris le gaz naturel, le gaz naturel de substitution ou le gaz naturel de synthèse (GNS) et le gaz de pétrole liquéfié (GPL), sont couverts par le groupe C10L 3/00.

La purification ou la modification de la composition chimique des gaz combustibles contenant du monoxyde de carbone sont couvertes par la sous-classe C10K.

Renvois influençant le classement dans la présente sous-classe

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas:

La gazéification sous-terraine de matières minérales	E21B 43/295

Exemples d'endroits couvrant la matière de la présente sous-classe lorsque cette matière est spécialement adaptée, utilisée à des fins particulières ou incorporée dans un système plus vaste:

Ensembles fonctionnels avec un cycle combiné intégré, ayant plus d'une machine motrice délivrant de la puissance à l'extérieur de l'ensemble	F01K 23/06
Ensemble fonctionnel caractérisé par des moteurs utilisant un combustible gazeux produit dans cet ensemble à partir d'un combustible solide	F02B 43/08
Ensemble fonctionnel de turbine à gaz avec générateur de gaz séparé pour le combustible	F02C 3/28
Carburateurs pour alimenter les moteurs à combustion interne en mélanges combustibles	F02M
Incinération des déchets avec pyrolyse ou gazéification en tant que traitement préalable	F23G 5/027

Endroits par rapport auxquelles la présente sous-classe est résiduelle:

Aucune

Renvois indicatifs

Il est important de tenir compte des endroits suivants, qui peuvent présenter un intérêt pour la recherche:

None.

Règles particulières de classement dans la présente sous-classe

Aucune.

Glossaire

Dans la présente sous-classe, les termes ou expressions suivants ont la signification ci-dessous indiquée:

Carburation	La carburation de l'air ou d'un gaz en général comprend sa mise en contact avec un combustible fluide afin de mélanger l'air/le gaz et le combustible. Cela implique souvent la diminution de la pression de l'air, p. ex. dans un Venturi.
Distillation destructive	Le procédé de pyrolyse effectué dans un appareil de distillation pour permettre la récolte des produits volatiles. Un exemple est la production de goudron à partir de tranches de pin (riches de terpènes), chauffées dans un récipient privé d'air en provoquant ainsi la décomposition du matériau, donnant du charbon de bois et de la térébenthine comme sous-produits.
Gazéification	La gazéification est assez similaire à la pyrolyse et la confusion entre ces termes est fréquente. La gazéification est

	un procédé d'oxydation partielle qui transforme des matières telles que la houille, la biomasse ou les déchets plastiques en un mélange d'oxyde de carbone et hydrogène (connu aussi comme gaz de synthèse) en faisant réagir à haute température le matériel de base avec une quantité contrôlée d'oxygène et/ou de vapeur. Voir aussi l'entrée pour pyrolyse.
Gaz de production	Un mélange de gaz contenant de l'oxyde de carbone (CO), de l'hydrogène (H_2), du dioxyde de carbone (CO_2) et de l'azote. Aux USA, gaz de production est un terme générique se référant au gaz de bois, au gaz de ville ou au gaz de synthèse. Au Royaume Uni, gaz de production, aussi connu comme gaz d'aspiration, désigne un gaz combustible produit à partir de coke ou d'autres substances carbonées. De l'air est passé au-dessus d'un combustible chauffé au rouge et de l'oxyde de carbone est produit par une réaction exothermique qui consiste en $2C + O_2 \rightarrow 2CO$. L'azote de l'air reste inchangé et dilue le gaz, il a donc un pouvoir calorifique bas. Le gaz peut être utilisé pour alimenter des turbines à gaz qui sont adaptées aux combustibles avec pouvoir calorifique bas.
Pyrolyse	La décomposition chimique de substances organiques par chauffage en absence d'oxygène ou de tout autre réactif, à l'exception éventuelle de la vapeur. La pyrolyse est légèrement endothermique et les produits peuvent être des gaz, des liquides (p. ex. du pétrole léger obtenu de la dépolymérisation de déchets organiques) et/ou des solides (p. ex. du coke et des produits volatiles de charbon à coke). Voir aussi le l'entrée pour gazéification.
Gaz de synthèse (Syngas)	Un mélange, contenant des quantités variables d'oxyde de carbone et d'hydrogène, produit par la gazéification d'une substance contenant du carbone jusqu'à obtenir un produit gazeux avec pouvoir calorifique (mais moins de la moitié de la densité énergétique du gaz naturel). Lorsqu'il est utilisé comme combustible, il est produit par la gazéification du charbon ou de déchets municipaux par les réactions suivantes: $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$; $CO_2 + C \rightarrow 2CO$; $C + H_2O \rightarrow CO + H_2$. La dénomination provient de l'utilisation du gaz comme intermédiaire dans la création de gaz naturel synthétique (GNS), et dans la production de l'ammoniac ou du méthanol.
Gaz de ville	Aussi connu sous le nom de gaz de houille, et contenant de l'hydrogène (H_2), du monoxyde de carbone (CO), du dioxyde de carbone (CO_2), du méthane (CH_4), de l'azote (N_2) et des hydrocarbures volatils. Il est produit par soufflage d'air et de vapeur sur un lit de combustible incandescent, généralement de coke ou de charbon. L'expression "gaz de houille" peut également être utilisée pour décrire le gaz produit par distillation destructive du charbon. Le gaz a été utilisé entre autres pour l'éclairage avant l'apparition de l'éclairage électrique, et pour le chauffage et la cuisson avant que le gaz naturel fût devenu largement disponible.
Gaz à l'eau	Un mélange de monoxyde de carbone (CO) et d'hydrogène

	(H_2) produit par la vapeur en passant au-dessus de coke incandescent en utilisant la réaction endothermique $C + H_2O \rightarrow CO + H_2$. Ce produit avait un pouvoir calorifique inférieur à celui du gaz de charbon, de sorte que le gaz était souvent passé par une cornue chauffée dans laquelle était nébulisé du pétrole; le mélange de gaz résultant était appelé gaz à l'eau à carburer.
Gaz de bois	Le produit de la gazéification thermique d'une biomasse (p. ex. charbon, copeaux de bois, sciure de bois, charbon de bois) dans un gazogène ou générateur de gaz de bois. Il est le résultat d'une réaction à haute température (> 700° C) où le carbone réagit avec de la vapeur ou avec une quantité limitée d'air en produisant du monoxyde de carbone (CO), du dioxyde de carbone (CO_2), de l'hydrogène (H_2) et du méthane (CH_4). Il peut être filtré et utilisé pour alimenter des moteurs à combustion interne, des turbines à gaz, des moteurs Stirling ou des piles à combustible.

Synonymes et mots clés

Gaz de production	gaz de bois, gaz de ville, gaz de synthèse (aux USA)
Gaz de production	gaz d'aspiration (au Royaume Uni)
Gaz de bois	Holzgas, air gas, gaz bleu
Gaz de charbon	gaz de ville

IPC Revision WG – Projet de définition Observation FR sur la proposition VF	Projet: D137 Sous-classe: C10J Date : juin 2009

Titre – C10J

Production de gaz de gazogène, de gaz à l'eau, de gaz de synthèse à partir de matières carbonées solides ou production de mélanges contenant ces gaz; Carburation de l'air ou d'autres gaz

Énoncé de la définition

La présente sous-classe couvre:

Les procédés et l'appareillage pour la production de gaz combustibles par carburation de l'air ou d'autres gaz sans pyrolyse, comprenant le réglage de l'arrivée de l'air ou du liquide, de la température, de l'humidité et d'autres paramètres.

Les procédés et l'appareillage pour la production de gaz combustibles contenant de l'oxyde de carbone (comprenant le gaz de gazogène, le gaz de bois, le gaz de ville, le gaz de synthèse (syngas), le gaz manufacturé et le gaz à l'eau) à partir de matières carbonées solides. Cela comprend la gazéification en couche fixe de combustibles en morceaux, la gazéification des combustibles granuleux ou pulvérulents en suspension, la gazéification utilisant des sels ou métaux fondus, la carburation par pyrolyse de la matière carbonée au sein du lit de combustible et la carburation par pyrolyse de la matière carbonée dans un carburateur.

Liens entre secteurs d'une large portée

La production de gaz de synthèse à partir d'hydrocarbures liquides ou gazeux, et le gaz de synthèse en soi, sont couverts par le groupe C01B 3/00.

Les procédés de distillation destructive, p. ex. la carbonisation ou la cokéfaction, à l'exclusion des procédés de gazéification (voir glossaire), sont couverts par la sous-classe C10B. Les combinaisons de gazéification et distillation destructive sont couvertes par le groupe C10J 3/58.

Les autres combustibles gazeux, y compris le gaz naturel, le gaz naturel de substitution ou le gaz naturel de synthèse (GNS) et le gaz de pétrole liquéfié (GPL), sont couverts par le groupe C10L 3/00.

La purification ou la modification de la composition chimique des gaz combustibles contenant du monoxyde de carbone sont couvertes par la sous-classe C10K.

Renvois influençant le classement dans la présente sous-classe

La présente sous-classe ne couvre pas:

La gazéification sous-terraine de matières minérales	E21B 43/295

Exemples d'endroits couvrant la matière de la présente sous-classe lorsque cette matière est spécialement adaptée, utilisée à des fins particulières ou incorporée dans un système plus vaste:

Ensembles fonctionnels avec un cycle combiné intégré, ayant plus d'une machine motrice délivrant de la puissance à l'extérieur de l'ensemble	F01K 23/06
Ensembles fonctionnels caractérisés par des moteurs utilisant un combustible gazeux produit dans cet ensemble à partir d'un combustible solide	F02B 43/08
Ensembles fonctionnels de turbine à gaz avec générateur de gaz séparé pour le combustible	F02C 3/28
Carburateurs pour alimenter les moteurs à combustion interne en mélanges combustibles	F02M
Incinération des déchets avec pyrolyse ou gazéification en tant que traitement préalable	F23G 5/027

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Endroits par rapport auxquelles la présente sous-classe est résiduelle:

Aucune

Renvois indicatifs

Il est important de tenir compte des endroits suivants, qui peuvent présenter un intérêt pour la recherche:

None.

Règles particulières de classement dans la présente sous-classe

Aucune.

Glossaire

Dans la présente sous-classe, les termes ou expressions suivants ont la signification ci-dessous indiquée:

Carburation	La carburation de l'air ou d'un gaz en général comprend sa mise en contact avec un combustible fluide afin de mélanger l'air/le gaz et le combustible. Cela implique souvent la diminution de la pression de l'air, p. ex. dans un Venturi.
Distillation destructive	~~Le p~~Procédé de pyrolyse effectué dans un appareil de distillation pour permettre la récolte des produits volatiles. Un exemple est la production de goudron à partir de tranches de pin (riches ~~de~~ en terpènes), chauffées dans un récipient privé d'air en provoquant ainsi la décomposition du matériau, donnant du charbon de bois et de la térébenthine comme sous-produits.
Gazéification	La gazéification est assez similaire à la pyrolyse et la

	confusion entre ces termes est fréquente. La gazéification est un procédé d'oxydation partielle qui transforme des matières telles que la houille, la biomasse ou les déchets plastiques en un mélange d'oxyde de carbone et d'hydrogène (connu aussi comme gaz de synthèse) en faisant réagir à haute température le ~~matériel~~ matériaude base avec une quantité contrôlée d'oxygène et/ou de vapeur. Voir aussi l'entrée pour pyrolyse.
Gaz de production	Un mélange de gaz contenant de l'oxyde de carbone (CO), de l'hydrogène (H_2), du dioxyde de carbone (CO_2) et de l'azote. Aux USA, gaz de production est un terme générique se référant au gaz de bois, au gaz de ville ou au gaz de synthèse. Au Royaume Uni, gaz de production, aussi connu comme gaz d'aspiration, désigne un gaz combustible produit à partir de coke ou d'autres substances carbonées. De l'air est passé au-dessus d'un combustible chauffé au rouge et de l'oxyde de carbone est produit par une réaction exothermique qui consiste en $2C + O_2 \rightarrow 2CO$. L'azote de l'air reste inchangé et dilue le gaz, il a donc un faible pouvoir calorifique ~~bas~~. Le gaz peut être utilisé pour alimenter des turbines à gaz qui sont adaptées aux combustibles avec faible pouvoir calorifique ~~bas~~.
Pyrolyse	~~La d~~Décomposition chimique de substances organiques par chauffage en absence d'oxygène ou de tout autre réactif, à l'exception éventuelle de la vapeur. La pyrolyse est légèrement endothermique et les produits peuvent être des gaz, des liquides (p. ex. du pétrole léger obtenu de la dépolymérisation de déchets organiques) et/ou des solides (p. ex. du coke et des produits volatiles de charbon à coke). Voir aussi le l'entrée pour gazéification.
Gaz de synthèse (Syngas)	~~Un m~~Mélange~~,~~ contenant des quantités variables d'oxyde de carbone et d'hydrogène, produit par la gazéification d'une substance contenant du carbone jusqu'à obtenir un produit gazeux avec pouvoir calorifique (mais moins de la moitié de la densité énergétique du gaz naturel). Lorsqu'il est utilisé comme combustible, il est produit par la gazéification du charbon ou de déchets municipaux par les réactions suivantes: $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$; $CO_2 + C \rightarrow 2CO$; $C + H_2O \rightarrow CO + H_2$. La dénomination provient de l'utilisation du gaz comme intermédiaire dans la création de gaz naturel synthétique (GNS), et dans la production de l'ammoniac ou du méthanol.
Gaz de ville	Aussi connu sous le nom de gaz de houille, et contenant de l'hydrogène (H_2), du monoxyde de carbone (CO), du dioxyde de carbone (CO_2), du méthane (CH_4), de l'azote (N_2) et des hydrocarbures volatils. Il est produit par soufflage d'air et de vapeur sur un lit de combustible incandescent, généralement de coke ou de charbon. L'expression "gaz de houille" peut également être utilisée pour décrire le gaz produit par distillation destructive du charbon. Le gaz a été utilisé entre autres pour l'éclairage avant l'apparition de l'éclairage électrique, et pour le chauffage et la cuisson avant que le gaz naturel fût devenu largement disponible.

Gaz à l'eau	~~Un m~~Mélange de monoxyde de carbone (CO) et d'hydrogène (H_2) produit par la vapeur en passant au-dessus de coke incandescent en utilisant la réaction endothermique $C + H_2O \rightarrow CO + H_2$. Ce produit avait un pouvoir calorifique inférieur à celui du gaz de charbon, de sorte que le gaz était souvent passé par une cornue chauffée dans laquelle était nébulisé du pétrole; le mélange de gaz résultant était appelé gaz à l'eau à carburer.
Gaz de bois	~~Le p~~Produit de la gazéification thermique d'une biomasse (p. ex. charbon, copeaux de bois, sciure de bois, charbon de bois) dans un gazogène ou générateur de gaz de bois. Il est le résultat d'une réaction à haute température (> 700° C) où le carbone réagit avec de la vapeur ou avec une quantité limitée d'air en produisant du monoxyde de carbone (CO), du dioxyde de carbone (CO_2), de l'hydrogène (H_2) et du méthane (CH_4). Il peut être filtré et utilisé pour alimenter des moteurs à combustion interne, des turbines à gaz, des moteurs Stirling ou des piles à combustible.

Synonymes et mots clés

Gaz de production	gaz de bois, gaz de ville, gaz de synthèse (aux USA)
Gaz de production	gaz d'aspiration (au Royaume Uni)
Gaz de bois	Holzgas, air gas, gaz bleu
Gaz de charbon	gaz de ville

IPC/D 117
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 05.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **WG** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C22F**
RAPPORTEUR : **US**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Initial Proposal			19.04.2006
2	Comments	Observations	EP	30.06.2006
3	Comments	Observations	DE	30.06.2006
4	Comments	Observations	GB	04.07.2006
5	Comments	Observations	JP	13.07.2006
6	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	22.09.2006
7	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	22.09.2006
8	Comments	Observations	JP	23.10.2006
9	Approval	Approbation	DE	09.11.2006
10	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	19.03.2007
11	Comments	Observations	JP	13.04.2007
12	Comments	Observations	EP	25.04.2007
13	Comments	Observations	JP	01.06.2007
14	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	05.07.2007
15	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	29.02.2008
16	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	29.02.2008
17	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
18	Comments	Observations	DE	07.04.2008
19	English Version by Editorial Board	Version Anglaise par Comittée de rédaction	IB	26.06.2008
20	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	26.06.2008
21	French version	Version française	EP	04.08.2008
22	Comments	Observations	EP	04.08.2008
23	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	17.10.2008
24	French version	Version française	FR	19.11.2008
25	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
26	French Version by Editorial Board	Version francaise par comité de rédaction	IB	12.03.2009

ANNEX 25

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 117 (chemical) – The Working Group approved the French version of Annex 24, subject to moving the reference to class B21 under the informative references of the appropriate main group definition, and invited comments on the proper nature and suitability of the other limiting references. The Working Group also agreed to amend the English version according the suggestions in Annex 22, and approved the list of informative references to be removed from the scheme, as proposed in Annex 23 (see Technical Annex 39 to this report).

Projet D 117 (chimie) – le groupe de travail a approuvé la version française de l'annexe 24, sous réserve que le renvoi vers B21 soit inclus dans les renvois indicatifs de la définition du groupe principal approprié, et il a demandé des observations sur la nature et le caractère adéquat des autres renvois limitatifs. Le groupe de travail est également convenu de modifier la version anglaise selon les suggestions figurant dans l'annexe 22, et il a approuvé la liste des renvois indicatifs à supprimer du schéma proposée dans l'annexe 23 (voir l'annexe technique 39 du présent rapport).

IPC/D 100
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 04.06.2009

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DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **WG** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **C08K** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
RAPPORTEUR : **DE**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **C** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Initial Proposal		DE	02.11.2005
2	Comments	Observations	US	18.01.2006
3	Comments	Observations	GB	24.01.2006
4	Comments	Observations	EP	30.01.2006
5	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	03.07.2006
6	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	03.07.2006
7	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	06.07.2007
8	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	10.10.2007
9	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	10.10.2007
10	Comments	Observations	US	19.10.2007
11	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	27.12.2007
12	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	29.01.2008
13	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	29.01.2008
14	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	07.03.2008
15	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	26.06.2008
16	English Version by Editorial Board	Version Anglaise par Comittée de rédaction	IB	11.07.2008

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
17	French version	Version française	CH	20.10.2008
18	Comments	Observations	EP	10.11.2008
19	French version	Version française	FR	18.11.2008
20	French Version by Editorial Board	Version francaise par comité de rédaction	IB	09.12.2008
21	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	13.01.2009
22	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	02.03.2009

ANNEX 21

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 100 (chemical) – The Working Group approved the French version of Annex 19, and invited the Rapporteur to submit a proposal for the removal of non-limiting references.

Projet D 100 (chimie) – le groupe de travail a approuvé la version française de l'annexe 19 et il a invité le rapporteur à présenter une proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs.

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project	Project: D100 Subclass: C08K
Rapporteur Proposal / German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Date : 02 March 2009

Task: Removal of informative references from the scheme
Subclass: C08K (Version 2009.01) Project: D 100

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C08K	A01N	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C08K	A61K	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C08K	C06B	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C08K	C09	Limiting (R)	None	
C08K	C10M	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C08K	C11D	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C08K	D01F	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C08K	D06	Informative (R)	Remove from the scheme	
C08K 9/00	C08J 5/06	Limiting (R)	None	

Michael Maurus

IPC/D 095
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 04.06.2009

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COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **WG** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **C09J** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
RAPPORTEUR : **GB**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **C** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Initial Proposal		GB	20.12.2005
2	Comments	Observations	JP	24.01.2006
3	Comments	Observations	DE	14.03.2006
4	Comments	Observations	EP	20.06.2006
5	Comments	Observations	US	23.06.2006
6	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	GB	23.08.2006
7	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	23.08.2006
8	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail		27.12.2006
9	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	26.01.2007
10	French version	Version française	CH	29.03.2007
11	French version	Version française	EP	24.04.2007
12	Comments	Observations	FR	25.04.2007
13	French Version by Editorial Board	Version française par Comité de rédaction	IB	05.07.2007
14	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	05.07.2007
15	English Version by Editorial Board	Version Anglaise par Comittée de rédaction	IB	16.08.2007
16	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	06.01.2009

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
17	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	GB	04.02.2009
18	Proposal removal of non-limiting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	IB	15.04.2009
19	Comments	Observations	EP	28.05.2009

ANNEX 16

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project M 106 – C09J (chemical) – The Working Group approved, with amendments, the English and French versions of the project (see Technical Annex 50 to this report). The project was therefore considered as completed. The United Kingdom, as Rapporteur of definition project **D 095** for subclass C09J, was requested to modify the definition documents according to the proposed amendments in Annex 14 to project file M 106.

The International Bureau was requested to harmonize the presentation of the abbreviation "ABS" in the three subclasses C08L, C09D and C09J according to the *Guidelines for Revision of the IPC* (see Technical Annexes 48 to 50 to this report).

Projet M 106 – C09J (chimie) – Le groupe de travail a approuvé, sous réserve de modifications, les versions anglaise et française du projet (voir l'annexe technique 50 du présent rapport). Le projet a par conséquent été considéré comme achevé. Le Royaume-Uni, en qualité de rapporteur du projet de définitions **D 095** pour la sous-classe C09J, a été prié de modifier les documents de définition conformément aux modifications proposées dans l'annexe 14 du dossier de projet M 106.

Le Bureau international a été prié d'harmoniser la présentation de l'abréviation "ABS" dans les trois sous-classes C08L, C09D et C09J conformément aux *Principes directeurs pour la révision de la CIB* (voir les annexes techniques 48 à 50 du présent rapport).

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project GB Rapporteur Proposal	Project: D095 Class/subclass: C09J Date : 25/05/2009

Title – C09J
Adhesives;
Non-mechanical aspects of adhesive processes in general;
Adhesive processes not provided for elsewhere;
Use of materials as adhesives.

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- Adhesives and adhesive processes (but see below for adhesive processes), including adhesives characterized by their physical nature or by the effects produced;
- Adhesives based on polysaccharides or their derivatives, based on rubbers or their derivatives, based on natural or unspecified macromolecular compounds or their derivatives, or based on organic macromolecular compounds, obtained by (or obtained otherwise than by) reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds;
- Adhesives based on inorganic substances or on organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond;
- Adhesives in the form of films or foils, including releasable films;
- Heat seal adhesives and hot melts;
- Use of materials as adhesives;
- Other features of adhesives, e.g. additives for adhesives.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

This subclass is residual in respect of adhesive processes. Please see the ”References relevant to classification in this subclass (places in relation to which this subclass is residual)” section, below, for details of other places for classifying some adhesive processes.
In cases where an adhesive contains an organic non-macromolecular compound but is not based on that compound, and such a compound is of interest, classification could be made in C08K or as an additive in C08J 3/00 or C09J 11/02. This may be in addition to classification in C09J 123/00 to C09D 149/00.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Labelling fabrics or comparable materials or articles with deformable surface using adhesives and thermo-activatable adhesives respectively	B65C 5/02 B65C 5/04
Preparation of glue or gelatine	C09H
Adhesive labels, tag tickets or similar identification or indication means	G03F 3/10

Examples of places where the subject matter of this subclass is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Electrically conductive adhesives specially adapted for use in therapy or testing in vivo	A61K 50/00
Adhesive bandages, dressings or absorbent pads	A61L 15/16
Surgical adhesives	A61L 24/00
Joining of preformed parts; Apparatus therefor using adhesives	B29C 65/48
Adhesives on the basis of non specified organic macromolecular compounds used as bonding agents in layered products	B32B
Layered products characterised by the relation between layers, i.e. products essentially comprising layers having different physical properties or products characterised by the interconnection of layers where one or both layers has adhesive or inter-reactive properties	B32B 7/10
Layered products characterised by the relation between layers, i.e. products essentially comprising layers having different physical properties or products characterised by the interconnection of layers using adhesives	B32B 7/12
Cling foils	C08J 5/00
Bonding of a preformed macromolecular material to the same or other solid material such as metal, glass, leather, e.g. using adhesives	C08J 5/12

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Devices for applying liquids, e.g. adhesives, to surfaces, including wood surfaces, to be joined	B05B B05C B27G 11/00
Processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials, e.g. adhesives, to surfaces in general	B05D
Bonding of non-plastics to plastics or bonding substances in a plastic state in general	B29C
Joining glass to glass or to other materials	C03C 27/00

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Polishing compositions, ski waxes	C09G
Containers, packaging elements or packages for web or tape-like material, e.g. dispenser for dispensing tape	B65D 85/67
Soaps, detergent compositions	C11D
Production of multi-layer textile fabrics	D06M 17/00
Connecting constructional elements or machine parts by sticking or pressing them together, e.g. cold pressure welding	F16B 11/00

Special rules of classification within this subclass

- In this subclass, adhesives containing specific organic macromolecular substances are classified only according to the macromolecular substance, non-macromolecular substances not being taken into account.

  Example: an adhesive containing polyethene and amino-propyltrimethoxysilane is classified in group C09J 123/06.

  However, adhesives containing combinations of organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond with prepolymers or polymers other than unsaturated polymers of groups C09J 159/00-C09J 187/00 are classified according to the unsaturated non-macromolecular component in group C09J 4/00.

  Example: an adhesive containing polyethene and styrene monomer is classified in group C09J 4/00.

  Aspects relating to the physical nature of the adhesives or to the effects produced, as defined in group C09J 9/00, if clearly and explicitly stated, are also classified in this subclass.

  Adhesives characterised by other features, e.g. additives, are classified in group C09J 11/00, unless the macromolecular constituent is specified.

- In this subclass, adhesives comprising two or more macromolecular constituents are classified according to the macromolecular constituent or constituents present in the highest proportion, i.e. the constituent on which the composition is based. If the composition is based on two or more constituents, present in equal proportions, the adhesive is classified according to each of these constituents.

  Example: an adhesive containing 80 parts of polyethene and 20 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in group C09J 123/06. An adhesive containing 40 parts of polyethene and 40 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in groups C09J 123/06 and C09J 127/06.

- In groups C09J 101/00-C09J 201/00, any macromolecular constituent of an adhesive which is not identified by the classification according to Note (3) after the title of subclass C09J, and the use of which is determined to be novel and non-obvious, must also be classified in a group chosen from groups C09J 101/00-C09J 201/00.

- Any macromolecular constituent of an adhesive which is not identified by the classification according to Note (3) after the title of subclass C09J or the Note above, and which is considered to represent information of interest for search, may also be classified in a group chosen from groups C09J 101/00-C09J 201/00. This can for example be the case when it is considered of interest to enable searching of

adhesives using a combination of classification symbols. Such non-obligatory classification should be given as "additional information."

- In groups C09J 123/00-C09J 149/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a copolymer is classified according to the major monomeric component.
- In groups C09J 165/00-C09J 185/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, adhesives based on macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming two different linkages in the main chain are classified only according to the linkage present in excess.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Aliphatic radical	"Aliphatic radical" means an acyclic or a non-aromatic carbocyclic carbon skeleton which is considered to be terminated by every bond to: a. an element other than carbon; b. a carbon atom having a double bond to one atom other than carbon; c. an aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring.
"Use of materials as adhesives"	This means the use of known or new polymers or products.
Rubber	Includes: (a) natural or conjugated diene rubbers; or (b) rubber in general (for a specific rubber, other than a natural rubber or a conjugated diene rubber, see the group provided for adhesives based on such macromolecular compounds).

Synonyms and Keywords

None

WIPO - International Bureau

Proposal for the removal of non-limiting references from the scheme

Subclass: C09J **Project: D 095**

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C09J	A61L 24/00	Application place	Keep in scheme; is important for proper classification	
C09J	B05D	Informative	Remove from scheme; is already subclass definition	
C09J	B32B	Application place	Keep in scheme; is important for proper classification	
C09J	C08	Informative	Move to subclass definition	
C09J	D06M 17/00	Application place	Move to definition with amended title “using adhesives in the production of multi-layer textile fabrics”	
C09J 5/00	B05	Informative	Move to definition	
C09J 5/00	B27G 11/00	Informative	Move to definition	
C09J 7/04	A61L 15/16	Application place	Keep in scheme; is important for proper classification	
C09J 9/02	A61K 50/00	Application place	Keep in scheme; is important for proper classification	
C09J 131/00	C09J 129/00	Limiting		
C09J 137/00	C09J 131/00	Limiting		
C09J 137/00	C09J 135/00	Limiting		
C09J 145/00	C09J 131/00	Limiting		
C09J 145/00	C09J 135/00	Limiting		
C09J 147/00	C09J 109/00-C09J 121/00	Limiting		
C09J 151/00	C09J 155/02	Limiting		
C09J 161/00	C09J 159/00	Limiting		
C09J 161/00	C09J 177/00	Limiting		
C09J 161/20	C09J 161/04	Limiting		
C09J 167/00	C09J 177/12	Limiting		
C09J 167/00	C09J 179/08	Limiting		
C09J 171/00	C09J 159/00	Limiting		
C09J 171/00	C09J 163/00	Limiting		
C09J 171/00	C09J 181/02	Limiting		
C09J 171/00	C09J 181/06	Limiting		
C09J 177/00	C09J 179/06	Limiting		
C09J 177/00	C09J 179/08	Limiting		
C09J 183/10	C09J 151/08	Limiting		
C09J 183/10	C09J 153/00	Limiting		
C09J 189/00	A23J 3/00	Informative	Move to group definition	
C09J 191/00	C09G	Informative	Move to group definition	
C09J 191/00	C11D	Informative	Move to group definition	
C09J 193/00	C09J 101/00-C09J 105/00	Limiting		

C09J 193/00	C09J 107/00	Limiting		
C09J 193/00	C09G	Informative	Move to group definition	
C09J 197/00	C09J 101/00- C09J 105/00	Limiting		

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification		
Project: **D095**	Subject:**Adhesives**	IPC range: **C09J**
Comments		28 May 2009

Ref.: **Annex 18**

We have added our comments in the last column.

Subclass: C09J **Project: D 095**

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C09J	A61L 24/00	Application place	Keep in scheme; is important for proper classification	
C09J	B05D	Informative	Remove from scheme; is already subclass definition	
C09J	B32B	Application place	Keep in scheme; is important for proper classification	
C09J	C08	Informative	Move to subclass definition	Disagree. Has already been commented in A.4 and A.6 and has been deleted.
C09J	D06M 17/00	Application place	Move to definition with amended title “using adhesives in the production of multi-layer textile fabrics”	
C09J 5/00	B05	Informative	Move to definition	Disagree. Has already been dealt with in A. 8 and A.9 and been replaced by B05B and B05C.
C09J 5/00	B27G 11/00	Informative	Move to definition	Already there.
C09J 7/04	A61L 15/16	Application place	Keep in scheme; is important for proper classification	
C09J 9/02	A61K 50/00	Application place	Keep in scheme; is important for proper classification	
C09J 131/00	C09J 129/00	Limiting		
C09J 137/00	C09J 131/00	Limiting		
C09J 137/00	C09J 135/00	Limiting		
C09J 145/00	C09J 131/00	Limiting		
C09J 145/00	C09J 135/00	Limiting		
C09J 147/00	C09J 109/00-C09J 121/00	Limiting		
C09J 151/00	C09J 155/02	Limiting		
C09J 161/00	C09J 159/00	Limiting		
C09J 161/00	C09J 177/00	Limiting		
C09J 161/20	C09J 161/04	Limiting		
C09J 167/00	C09J 177/12	Limiting		
C09J 167/00	C09J 179/08	Limiting		
C09J 171/00	C09J 159/00	Limiting		

C09J 171/00	C09J 163/00	Limiting		
C09J 171/00	C09J 181/02	Limiting		
C09J 171/00	C09J 181/06	Limiting		
C09J 177/00	C09J 179/06	Limiting		
C09J 177/00	C09J 179/08	Limiting		
C09J 183/10	C09J 151/08	Limiting		
C09J 183/10	C09J 153/00	Limiting		
C09J 189/00	A23J 3/00	Informative	Move to group definition	
C09J 191/00	C09G	Informative	Move to group definition	Already there.
C09J 191/00	C11D	Informative	Move to group definition	Already there.
C09J 193/00	C09J 101/00-C09J 105/00	Limiting		
C09J 193/00	C09J 107/00	Limiting		
C09J 193/00	C09G	Informative	Move to group definition	Already there.
C09J 197/00	C09J 101/00-C09J 105/00	Limiting		

Anne Glanddier.

IPC/D 039
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 11.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **WG** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :** **C12N**
RAPPORTEUR : **IL**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :** **C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	15.05.2002
2	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	17.09.2002
3	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	17.09.2002
4	Proposal	Proposition	US	27.09.2002
5	Comments	Commentaire	JP	10.10.2002
6	Comments	Commentaire	EP	16.10.2002
7	Comments	Commentaire	RU	21.10.2002
8	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	14.11.2002
9	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	14.11.2002
10	Comments	Commentaire	EP	23.01.2003
11	Comments	Commentaire	GB	13.02.2003
12	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	08.04.2003
13	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	08.04.2003
14	Comments	Commentaire	JP	08.05.2003
15	Comments	Commentaire	DE	22.05.2003
16	Comments	Commentaire	US	09.09.2003
17	Comments	Commentaire	GB	12.09.2003

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
18	Comments	Commentaire	DE	26.09.2003
19	Comments	Commentaire	JP	10.11.2003
20	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	13.11.2003
21	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	17.12.2003
22	Comments	Commentaire	CA	13.01.2004
23	Indication of approval		GB	15.03.2004
24	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	04.06.2004
25	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	04.06.2004
26	Comments	Commentaire	DE	14.06.2004
27	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	12.07.2004
28	Comments	Commentaire	US	13.09.2004
29	Comments	Commentaire	RU	29.09.2004
30	Comments	Commentaire	EP	05.10.2004
31	Comments	Commentaire	DE	20.10.2004
32	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	29.10.2004
33	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	29.10.2004
34	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	US	16.12.2004
35	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	US	16.12.2004
36	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail		21.12.2004
37	French version	Version française	CH	23.03.2005
38	Approbation de la version francaise		FR	07.06.2005
39	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	06.07.2005
40	Proposal	Proposition	DE	10.01.2007
41	Comments	Commentaire	EP	24.04.2007
42	Comments	Commentaire	SE	25.04.2007
43	French Version by Editorial Board	Version française par Comité de rédaction	IB	22.05.2007
44	English Version by Editorial Board	Version Anglaise par Comittée de rédaction	IB	22.05.2007
45	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	06.07.2007

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
46	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail		26.06.2008
47	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	IL	05.10.2008
48	Comments	Commentaire	US	30.10.2008
49	Comments	Commentaire	EP	12.11.2008
50	Comments	Commentaire	JP	18.11.2008
51	Comments	Commentaire	DE	01.12.2008
52	Comments	Commentaire	SE	11.12.2008
53	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	30.12.2008
54	Proposal removal of non-limiting references	Proposition de suppression de renvois non limitatifs	IB	14.04.2009
55	Comments	Commentaire	JP	22.04.2009
56	Comments	Commentaire	US	23.04.2009
57	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	IL	12.05.2009
58	Comments	Commentaire	IL	12.05.2009
59	Comments	Commentaire	US	13.05.2009
60	Comments	Commentaire	EP	26.05.2009
61	Comments	Commentaire	JP	10.06.2009

ANNEX 53

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

Project D 039 (chemical) – The Working Group agreed that the first paragraph in the section "Special Rules of Classification" of the current definition should be reworded according to the proposal in Annex 48, and invited comments on whether the reference to group A61K 48/00 in the current definition of subclass C12N should be considered as limiting and whether it should also be included in group C12N 5/00. The Rapporteur was invited to submit a new proposal taking into account the comments to be received and the latest comments, in particular on the glossary.

Projet D 039 (chimie) – le groupe de travail est convenu que le premier paragraphe de la section "Règles particulières de classement" de la définition actuelle devrait être reformulé conformément à la proposition figurant dans l'annexe 48, et des observations ont été demandées sur le point de savoir si le renvoi pointant vers le groupe A61K 48/00 dans la définition actuelle de la sous-classe C12N devait être considéré comme un renvoi de limitation et s'il y aurait lieu de le faire figurer aussi dans le groupe C12N 5/00. Le rapporteur a été invité à présenter une nouvelle proposition qui prendrait en compte les observations à venir et les dernières observations reçues, en particulier au sujet du glossaire.

WIPO - International Bureau

Proposal for the removal of non-limiting references from the scheme

Subclass: C12N **Project: D 039**

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C12N	A01N 63/00	Limiting		
C12N	A21	Informative	Delete and move to subclass definition	
C12N	A23	Informative	Delete and move to subclass definition	
C12N	A61K	“Informative”	Delete	See the more specific references to A61K in C12N 1/00, 7/00, 9/00
C12N	A61L	Informative	Delete and move to subclass definition	
C12N	C05	Limiting		
C12N	A01N 1/02	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	
C12N	C12Q	Limiting		
C12N 1/00	A61K 35/66	Limiting		
C12N 1/00	A61K 36/02	Limiting		
C12N 1/00	A61K 36/06	Limiting		
C12N 1/00	A61K 39/00	Limiting		
C12N 1/04	C12N 11/00	Limiting		
C12N 1/12	A01G	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	
C12N 1/12	A01H 13/00	Limiting		
C12N 1/14	A01G 1/04	Limiting		
C12N 1/14	A01G 15/00	Limiting		
C12N 1/26	C10G 32/00	Limiting		
C12N 5/00	A01H 4/00	Limiting		Should be confirmed by experts
C12N 7/00	A61K 35/76	Limiting		
C12N 7/00	A61K 39/00	Limiting		
C12N 7/01	C12N 15/00	Informative	Delete and move to group definition as reference to C12N 15/63	
C12N 9/00	A61K 8/30	Limiting		
C12N 9/00	A61Q 11/00	Limiting		
C12N 9/00	A61K 38/43	Limiting		
C12N 9/00	C11D	Limiting		
C12N 9/00	C12C 1/00	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	
C12N 9/10	C12N 9/22	Limiting		
C12N 15/00	C12N 1/00	Limiting		
C12N 15/00	C12N 5/00	Limiting		
C12N 15/00	C12N 7/00	Limiting		
C12N 15/00	A01H	Limiting		
C12N 15/00	A01H 4/00	Limiting		

C12N 15/00	A01K67/00	Limiting		
C12N 15/00	A61K 48/00	Limiting		
C12N 15/00	C07K	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	
C12N 15/10	C07H 21/00	Limiting		
C12N 15/10	C12P 19/34	Limiting		
C12N 15/11	C07H 21/00	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	
C12N 15/65	C12N 15/52	Limiting		

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE

April 22, 2009

Project: D039 Subclass: C12N

JP Comment

JP is grateful to IB for the posting of “Proposal for removal of non-limiting references” as Annex 54 in the project file of D039.

It is noted that IB proposed to delete the reference from C12N to A61K due to the fact that there exist more specific references to A61K in C12N 1/00, 7/00 and 9/00. However, take for example medicines containing cells, in which case a reference to A61K from C12N 5/00 (i.e. from other than C12N 1/00, 7/00 and 9/00) could be required as a limiting reference. Thus, JP is of the opinion that the reference from the subclass title of C12N to A61K should be retained in the scheme.

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Project: D039 Subclass: C12N Date: April 23, 2009

US comments are on the questions posed by the RWG in Annex 53 and the IB proposal for the removal of non-limiting references from the scheme in Annex 54.

The RWG invited comments on whether the reference to group A61K 48/00 in C12N is considered limiting and whether it should be included in group C12N 5/00. US believes the reference to A61K 48/00 is the "specially adapted type" of limiting reference (specifically adapted for medical use) and believe it should be included in the scheme and be placed in C12N 5/00.

US has included a copy Annex 54 below and inserted our comments (red color) within the table.

Place	Reference to	Category	Proposed action	Comments
C12N	A01N 63/00	Limiting		OK
C12N	A21	Informative	Delete and move to subclass definition	OK. When moved to the subclass definition, A21D seems more appropriate. (A21D 10/00 and 13/00, are already listed in the existing C12N subclass definition as a "specially adapted" type reference in the references relevant to classification section)
C12N	A23	Informative	Delete and move to subclass definition	OK. A23 is already in the existing C12N subclass definition as a "specially adapted" type reference in the references relevant to classification section
C12N	A61K	"Informative"	Delete	US has no objections to keeping this reference in the subclass title as preferred by JP (A-55). See the more specific references to A61K in C12N 1/00, 7/00, 9/00
C12N	A61L	Informative	Delete and move to subclass definition	OK. See existing C12N definition where A61L 15/36 and 15/38 are already

				listed as “specially adapted” type references in the references relevant to classification section
C12N	C05	Limiting		It seems this could more precisely be C05F.
C12N	A01N 1/02	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	OK
C12N	C12Q	Limiting		It seems this could more precisely be C12Q 1/00
C12N 1/00	A61K 35/66	Limiting		OK
C12N 1/00	A61K 36/02	Limiting		OK
C12N 1/00	A61K 36/06	Limiting		OK
C12N 1/00	A61K 39/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 1/04	C12N 11/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 1/12	A01G	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	OK
C12N 1/12	A01H 13/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 1/14	A01G 1/04	Limiting		OK
C12N 1/14	A01G 15/00	Limiting		This should be A01**H** 15/00. OK
C12N 1/26	C10G 32/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 5/00	A01H 4/00	Limiting		OK Should be confirmed by experts
C12N 7/00	A61K 35/76	Limiting		OK
C12N 7/00	A61K 39/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 7/01	C12N 15/00	Informative	Delete and move to group definition as reference to C12N 15/63	OK
C12N 9/00	A61K 8/30	Limiting		This should be A61K 8/**66**. OK
C12N 9/00	A61Q 11/00	Limiting		Since A61Q is a secondary classification scheme, can it truly be considered a limiting reference? In the existing C12N definition, A61Q is mentioned in the Relationship between large subject matter areas section under “Multiple classification” as a place that can be additionally classified into.
C12N 9/00	A61K 38/43	Limiting		OK
C12N 9/00	C11D	Limiting		OK
C12N 9/00	C12C 1/00	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	OK

C12N 9/10	C12N 9/22	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/00	C12N 1/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/00	C12N 5/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/00	C12N 7/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/00	A01H	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/00	A01H 4/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/00	A01K67/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/00	A61K 48/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/00	C07K	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	OK
C12N 15/10	C07H 21/00	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/10	C12P 19/34	Limiting		OK
C12N 15/11	C07H 21/00	Informative	Delete and move to group definition	OK, but in the existing C12N definition this is listed as limiting and should therefore be deleted.
C12N 15/65	C12N 15/52	Limiting		OK

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project ISRAEL Rapporteur Proposal	Project: Subclass: C12N Date : 22/05/2009

Comments were received on the latest R's proposal (D039 Annex 47) from US, EP, JP, DE and SE. The new proposal is based on the different remarks from the different offices.

-US suggest adding the terms "Animal cells or tissue, vertebrate cells,

Stem cell in all its aspects, Adult stem cell and Tumour cell"

as "Examples of micro organisms".

It will be possible to include these terms under micro organisms owing to the fact that it is already accepted practice regarding the existing definition of micro organism in the classification, even though it seems unsuitable to define cells in general and stem cell in particular as micro organism from a practical stand point.

I will appreciate the committee opinion on this subject.

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

Examples of micro organism:

Animal cells or tissue, vertebrate cells,

Stem cell in all its aspects, Adult stem cell,

Tumour cell.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

Medicinal preparations containing genetic material which is inserted into cells of the living body to treat genetic diseases; Gene therapy	A61K 48/00

Special rules of classification within this subclass

In this subclass, with the exception of group C12N5/07, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Antisense	DNA or RNA composed of the complementary sequence to the target DNA/RNA.
Aptamers	Oligonucleotide molecules that bind a specific target molecule.
CpG-motifs	cytosine –phosphate – guanine motifs; a cytosine is directly followed by a guanine in the DNA sequence ; methylation of cytosine in CpG- motifs negatively regulates gene expression.
Germ cell	reproductive cells of the body, specifically, either egg or sperm cells.
multipotent	Stem cell with the ability to give rise to multiple cell types That belong to one particular embryonic germ layer: Endoderm or mesoderm or ectoderm.
NK cell	natural killer cell
pluripotent	stem cell which can differentiate into cells of at least two of the three embryonic germ layer: Endoderm or mesoderm or ectoderm.
progenitor cell	a parent cell that gives rise to a distinct cell lineage

by a series of cell divisions.

Stem cell

cells found in most multi-cellular organisms. They are capable of retaining the ability to reinvigorate themselves through mitotic cell division and can differentiate into a diverse range of specialized cell types.

The two broad types of mammalian stem cells are: embryonic stem cells, cells that are found in blastocysts, and adult stem cells that are found in adult tissues.

Totipotent

an ability of a cell to divide and generate a whole animal autonomously.

cell can differentiate into all somatic lineages (endoderm or mesoderm or ectoderm), the germ line and extra-embryonic tissues such as the placenta;

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project ISRAEL	Project: Subclass: C12N Date : 22/05/2009

Israel thanks the IB for posting the “Proposal for removal of non-limiting references” in the project file of D039.

- IB proposed to delete the reference from C12N to A61K, Israel agrees with JP that the reference from the subclass title of C12N to A61K should be retained in the scheme.
- IB proposed to delete the reference from C12N15/00 to C07K and move to group definition. However C12N15/00 relates to different DNA sequences which encode different protein (C07K) so the DNA sequence and the peptide are connected and therefore the reference from C12N15/00 to C07K is limited and should retain in the scheme.

Orit Regev

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Project: D039 Subclass: C12N Date: May 13, 2009

US thanks Rapporteur for considering our comments; however we believe there may be some misunderstanding of our suggestion about adding “examples of micro-organisms.”

What we intended, if Rapporteur wished to include mention of animal cells or tissue, vertebrate cells, stem cells, etc in the definition statement, was a modification of the existing D039 definition (Annex 44 of the project file). Bullet 1 under the Definition statement could be modified as follows or however R prefers:

“Micro-organisms (e.g. protozoa, bacteria, fused plant cells, hybridomas, viruses, animal cells or tissue, stem cells, tumour cells) and enzymes or proenzymes and compositions containing micro-organisms and enzymes or proenzymes.”

Principal Directorate Patent Grant Automation - Directorate Classification	
Project: D039	IPC range: C12N
Comments	25 May 2009

Ref.: **Annexes 54-59 of the definition file**

Glossary of terms

We would suggest the following changes in the glossary.
Mutipotent, pluripotent and totipotent are adjectives, and the definition given start with nouns; it would therefore be better to give the definition of mutipotent, pluripotent or totipotent stem cells as follows:

multipotent stem cell the ability for a stem cell to give rise to multiple cell types belonging to one particular embryonic germ layer, the endoderm, the mesoderm or the ectoderm

pluripotent stem cell the ability for a cell to differentiate into cells of at least two of the three embryonic germ layers, the endoderm, the mesoderm and the ectoderm

totipotent stem cell the ability for a cell to generate a whole organism autonomously; totipotent mammalian cells thus can differentiate into all three somatic lineages (endoderm or mesoderm or ectoderm), the germ line and extra-embryonic tissues such as the placenta.

Also, we would prefer for stem cell the following:
stem cell cells capable of renewing themselves through mitotic cell division as well as differentiating into a diverse range of specialized cell types. The term covers adult stem cells as well as embryonic stem cells (ES) as derived from blastocysts.

References

In general, it is the classification practice at the EPO to consider all the references in C12N as limiting. However, we agree with all the comments from the US in A. 56.

Anne Glanddier

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE June 10, 2009

Project: D039 Subclass: C12N

JP Comment

While waiting for a new Proposal-definition by IL Rapporteur, comments were posted by US (Annex 59) and EP (Annex 60). JP would like to add the following comment and opinion.

1. US Comment on "Definition statement"

JP would agree with the US proposal in Annex 48 and 59 to the following effect.

Although US is not sure if the additions proposed by IL are all needed, if such additions were to be effected, it should be done by modifying the first paragraph of the Definition statement (in the version appearing in Annex 44 of the project file) as;

"Micro-organisms (e.g. protozoa, bacteria, fused plant cells, hybridomas, viruses, animal cells or tissue, stem cells, tumour cells) and enzymes or proenzymes and compositions containing micro-organisms and enzymes or proenzymes"

2. EP Comment on "Glossary of terms"

JP is agreeable to the EP proposal in Annex 60 to add "Multipotent stem cell", "Pluripotent stem cell" and "Totipotent stem cell" in the "Glossary of terms" section. As to the explanation of "cell", however, JP is of the opinion that the phrase starting with;

"a stem cell with the ability to …" or "a cell with the ability to …"

might be more suitable than the EP-proposed phrase starting with "the ability for a stem cell …"

[END]

IPC/D 213
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: 16.06.2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

DEFINITION PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET DÉFINITION

PROPOSAL BY : **WG** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**IPC AREA:** **C13K** **DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
RAPPORTEUR : **DE**	**TECHNICAL FIELD :** **C** **DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Initial Proposal	Proposition Initiale	DE	10.09.2008
2	Comments	Observations	US	06.02.2009
3	Comments	Observations	EP	10.02.2009
4	Rapporteur report	Rapport du rapporteur	DE	17.03.2009
5	Rapporteur proposal	Proposition du rapporteur	DE	17.03.2009
6	Comments	Observations	SE	16.04.2009
7	Comments	Observations	US	25.04.2009
8	Comments	Observations	JP	21.05.2009
9	Comments	Observations	EP	28.05.2009

DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Class/Subcl.: **C13K** Date:2009/03/13
DE – Rapporteur Report — D213	

Comments were received from US (Annex 2) and EP (Annex 3).

- Regarding the *Definition Statement* US suggested the inclusion of a reference to the production and crystallisation methods. In the section *References relevant to classification in this subclass* US prefers adding a reference to C12P 19/00 here and delete this reference in the *"Relationship"* section. R made these changes.
  R thanks for the hint regarding the proper use of the template in the section *Synonyms and Keywords*.

- EP questioned the correct placement of the reference to polysaccharides and cellulose. R moved these references from the section *References relevant to classification in this subclass* to the *"Relationship"* section and also included a reference to *Malt*, as proposed by EP.

  Further on EP noticed that the definition of sugar is probably too narrow and proposed adding the following wording:
  "Sugars are any of various water-soluble compounds that vary widely in sweetness, include the monosaccharides and oligosaccharides, and typically are optically active".
  R added this to the *Glossary of terms* but changed the wording of "monosaccharides and oligosaccharides" to "mono-, di- and oligosaccharides".

Martina Fritzsche-Henke

IPC Revision WG – Definition Project DPMA - German Patent and Trade Mark Office **Rapporteur Proposal**	Project: D213 Subclass: C13K Date : 2009/03/13

Obtaining saccharides from natural sources or by hydrolysis of naturally-occurring di-, oligo- or polysaccharides

Definition statement

This subclass covers:

- Saccharides obtained by hydrolysis of naturally-occurring di-, oligo- or polysaccarides
- Glucose; Glucose-containing syrups
- Invert sugar; Separation of glucose or fructose from invert sugar
- Lactose
- Maltose
- Fructose
- Other naturally-occurring mono- and disaccharides
- Production and crystallisation methods

Relationship between large subject matter areas

Chemically synthesised sugars or sugar derivatives are classified in C07H.

A23L 1/09 covers carbohydrate syrups or sugar in foods or foodstuffs.

Polysaccharides are classified in C08B.

Malt is classified in C12C.

C13B covers the production of saccharose.

Cellulose is classified in D21C.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass does not cover:

Preserving of chemical ripening of fruits or vegetables with sugar	A23B7/08
Sweetmeats, confectionery	A23G 3/00
Manufacture of fodder	A23K 1/12
Animal feeding stuff from vegetable matter	A23K1/14
Cosmetics or similar toilet preparations containing sugars	A61K8/60
Medical preparations containing sugars	A61K31/70
Artificial sweetening agents	A23L1/22; A23L1/236
Modifying nutritive qualities of food, dietetic products	A23L1/29
Fermentation or enzyme-using processes for preparing compounds containing saccharide radicals	C12P 19/00.

Examples of places where the subject matter of this class is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Places in relation to which this subclass is residual:

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Special rules of classification within this subclass

Processes using enzymes or micro-organisms in order:

(i) to liberate, separate or purify a pre-existing compound or composition, or

(ii) to treat textiles or clean solid surfaces of materials

are further classified in subclass C12S.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Sugar	**Sugar** is a class of edible crystalline substances including sucrose, lactose, and fructose. Human taste buds interpret its flavor as sweet. Sugar as a basic food carbohydrate primarily comes from sugar cane and from sugar beet, but also appears in fruit, honey, sorghum,

sugar maple (in maple syrup), and in many other sources. It forms the main ingredient in much candy.

In non-scientific use, the term *sugar* refers to sucrose (also called "table sugar" or "saccharose") — a white crystalline solid disaccharide. In this informal sense, the word "sugar" principally refers to crystalline sugars.

Sugars are any of various water-soluble compounds that vary widely in sweetness, include the mono-, di- and oligosaccharides, and typically are optically active.

Sucrose

Sucrose (common name: **table sugar**, also called **saccharose**) is a disaccharide of glucose and fructose, with the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Its systematic name is α-D-glucopyranosyl- (1↔2)-β-D-fructofuranoside (ending in "oside", because it's not a reducing sugar).

Saccharose

Synonym for sucrose

Ketose

A **ketose** is a sugar containing one ketone group per molecule.

With 3 carbon atoms, dihydroxyacetone is the simplest of all ketoses and is the only one having no optical activity. Ketoses can isomerise into an aldose when the carbonyl group is located at the end of the molecule. Such ketoses are reducing sugars.

Aldose

An **aldose** is a monosaccharide (a simple sugar) containing one aldehyde group per molecule and having a chemical formula of the form $C_n(H2O)_n(n\geq3)$.

With only 3 carbon atoms, glyceraldehyde is the simplest of all aldoses.

Aldoses isomerise to ketoses in the Lobry-de Bruyn-van Ekenstein transformation. Aldose differs from ketose in that it has a carbonyl group at the end of the carbon chain whereas the carbonyl group of a ketose is in the middle; this fact allows them to be chemically differentiated through Seliwanoff's test.

Pentose

A **pentose** is a monosaccharide with five carbon atoms.

Hexose

A **hexose** is a monosaccharide with six carbon atoms having the chemical formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

Monosaccharide

Monosaccharides (from Greek *monos*: single, *sacchar*: sugar) are the most basic unit of carbohydrates. They consist of one sugar and are usually colorless, water-soluble, crystalline solids. Some monosaccharides have a sweet taste. Examples of monosaccharides include glucose (dextrose), fructose, galactose, xylose and ribose. Monosaccharides are the building blocks of disaccharides such as sucrose (common sugar) and

polysaccharides (such as cellulose and starch).

Disaccharide

A **disaccharide** is a sugar (a carbohydrate) composed of two monosaccharides.

'Disaccharide' is one of the four chemical groupings of carbohydrates (monosaccharide, disaccharide, oligosaccharide and polysaccharide).

Oligosaccharide

An **oligosaccharide** is a saccharide polymer containing a small number (typically three to ten) of component sugars, also known as simple sugars. The name derived from the Greek *oligos*, meaning "a few".

Polysaccharide

Polysaccharides are polymers made up of many monosaccharides joined together by glycosidic bonds. They are therefore very large, often branched, macromolecules. They tend to be amorphous, insoluble in water and have no sweet taste.

When all the monosaccharides in a polysaccharide are the same type, the polysaccharide is called a *homopolysaccharide*, but when more than one type of monosaccharide is present, they are called *heteropolysaccharides*.

Examples include storage polysaccharides such as starch and glycogen and structural polysaccharides such as cellulose and chitin.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following expressions/words "saccharose" and "sucrose" are often used as synonyms.

Swedish Patent and Registration Office

IPC Project D213, subclass C13K **16 April 2009**

Comment

SE thanks the Rapporteur for the proposal in Annex 5.

We agree with all but the Glossary term of sugar:

- "Sugar is a class of edible crystalline substances including sucrose, lactose, and fructose. Human taste buds interpret its flavor as sweet. […]

We propose exchanging the term "substances" for "carbohydrates".

Anna Ax

USPTO COMMENTS	
DEFINITION PROJECT: D213 **Subclass: C13K**	**Date: April 24, 2009**

US approves the Rapporteur proposal of Annex 4 as well as the suggestion made by SE in Annex 6.

We do have one concern. Under the section "Relationship between large subject matter areas" Rapporteur has included D21C for cellulose. Looking at the titles of D21 and D21C and the titles of the groups in D21C, it would appear that it is the preparation of cellulose that is covered by D21C. We had assumed that "cellulose" as well as preparation methods, other than those covered in D21C, were covered by C08B? Would Rapporteur please clarify?

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE May 21, 2009

Project: D213 Subclass: C13K

JP Comment

JP thanks DE Rapporteur for the revised Proposal posted as Annex 5 on March 17, 2009.

We note that US filed comments on April 25, 2009 as Annex 7, with the contents of which JP shares the same concern. That is, JP is afraid that the simple entries of; "Polysaccharides are classified in C08B. " and

"Cellulose is classified in D21C."

might cause confusion about the relationship between C08B and D21C. JP would like to solicit Rapporteur's deliberation for clarification.

[END]