EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1121

DATE: AUGUST 1, 2021

PROJECT RP0682

The following classification changes will be effected by this Notice of Changes:

Action	**Subclass**	**Group(s)**
SCHEME:		
Symbols New:	A01P	SUBCLASS
	A01P	1/00
	A01P	3/00
	A01P	5/00
	A01P	7/00, 7/02, 7/04
	A01P	9/00
	A01P	11/00
	A01P	13/00, 13/02
	A01P	15/00
	A01P	17/00
	A01P	19/00
	A01P	21/00
	A01P	23/00
Notes New:	A01P	SUBCLASS
Notes Modified:	A61K	SUBCLASS
	A01N	SUBCLASS
	C07	CLASS
DEFINITIONS:		
Definitions New:	A01P	SUBCLASS
	A01P	1/00
	A01P	3/00
	A01P	5/00
	A01P	7/00, 7/02, 7/04
	A01P	9/00
	A01P	11/00
	A01P	13/00, 13/02
	A01P	15/00
	A01P	17/00
	A01P	19/00
	A01P	21/00
	A01P	23/00
Definitions Modified:	A01N	SUBCLASS
	C01B	SUBCLASS
	C01C	SUBCLASS

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1121

DATE: AUGUST 1, 2021

PROJECT RP0682

Action	**Subclass**	**Group(s)**
	C01D	SUBCLASS
	C01F	SUBCLASS
	C01G	SUBCLASS
	C07B	SUBCLASS
	C07C	SUBCLASS
	C07D	SUBCLASS
	C07F	SUBCLASS
	C07G	SUBCLASS
	C07H	SUBCLASS
	C07K	SUBCLASS
	C08B	SUBCLASS
	C08F	SUBCLASS
	C08G	SUBCLASS
	C08H	SUBCLASS
	C08L	SUBCLASS
	C12N	SUBCLASS

No other subclasses/groups are impacted by this Notice of Changes.

This Notice of Changes includes the following *[Check the ones included]:*

1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES
   - ☒ A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)
   - ☐ B. New, Modified or Deleted Warning(s)
   - ☒ C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)
   - ☐ D. New, Modified or Deleted Guidance Heading(s)
2. DEFINITIONS
   - ☒ A. New or Modified Definitions (Full definition template)
   - ☐ B. Modified or Deleted Definitions (Definitions Quick Fix)
3. ☐ REVISION CONCORDANCE LIST (RCL)
4. ☒ CHANGES TO THE CPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE LIST (CICL)
5. ☐ CHANGES TO THE CROSS-REFERENCE LIST (CRL)

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1121

DATE: AUGUST 1, 2021

PROJECT RP0682

1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)

SUBCLASS A01P – BIOCIDAL, PEST REPELLANT, PEST ATTRACTANT OR PLANT GROWTH REGULATORY ACTIVITY OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS OR PREPARATIONS

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
N	A01P	subclass	BIOCIDAL, PEST REPELLANT, PEST ATTRACTANT OR PLANT GROWTH REGULATORY ACTIVITY OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS OR PREPARATIONS	
N	A01P1/00	0	Disinfectants; Antimicrobial compounds or mixtures thereof	
N	A01P3/00	0	Fungicides	
N	A01P5/00	0	Nematocides	
N	A01P7/00	0	Arthropodicides	
N	A01P7/02	1	Acaricides	
N	A01P7/04	1	Insecticides	
N	A01P9/00	0	Molluscicides	
N	A01P11/00	0	Rodenticides	
N	A01P13/00	0	Herbicides; Algicides	
N	A01P13/02	1	selective	
N	A01P15/00	0	Biocides for specific purposes not provided for in groups A01P 1/00 - A01P 13/00	
N	A01P17/00	0	Pest repellants	
N	A01P19/00	0	Pest attractants	
N	A01P21/00	0	Plant growth regulators	
N	A01P23/00	0	Chemosterilants	

*N = new entries where reclassification into entries is involved; C = entries with modified file scope where reclassification of documents from the entries is involved; Q = new entries which are firstly populated with documents via administrative transfers from deleted (D) entries. Afterwards, the transferred documents into the Q entry will either stay or be moved to more appropriate entries, as determined by intellectual reclassification; T = existing entries with enlarged file scope, which receive documents from C or D entries, e.g. when a limiting reference is removed from the entry title; M = entries with no change to the file scope (no reclassification); D = deleted entries; F = frozen entries will be deleted once reclassification of documents from the entries is completed; U = entries that are unchanged.

NOTES:

- **No {curly brackets} are used for titles in CPC only subclasses, e.g. C12Y, A23Y; 2000 series symbol titles of groups found at the end of schemes (orthogonal codes); or the Y section titles. The {curly brackets} are used for 2000 series symbol titles found interspersed throughout the main trunk schemes (breakdown codes).
- U groups: it is obligatory to display the required "anchor" symbol (U group), i.e. the entry immediately preceding a new group or an array of new groups to be created (in case new groups are not clearly subgroups of C-type groups). Always include the symbol, indent level and title of the U group in the table above.
- All entry types should be included in the scheme changes table above for better understanding of the overall scheme change picture. Symbol, indent level, and title are required for all types.
- "Transferred to" column must be completed for all C, D, F, and Q type entries. F groups will be deleted once reclassification is completed.

- When multiple symbols are included in the "Transferred to" column, avoid using ranges of symbols in order to be as precise as possible.
- For administrative transfer of documents, the following text should be used: "< administrative transfer to XX>", "<administrative transfer to XX and YY simultaneously>", or "<administrative transfer to XX, YY, ...and ZZ simultaneously>" when administrative transfer of the same documents is to more than one place.
- Administrative transfer to main trunk groups is assumed to be the source allocation type, unless otherwise indicated.
- Administrative transfer to 2000/Y series groups is assumed to be "additional information".
- If needed, instructions for allocation type should be indicated within the angle brackets using the abbreviations "ADD" or "INV": <administrative transfer to XX ADD> , <administrative transfer to XX INV>, or < administrative transfer to XX ADD, YY INV, ... and ZZ ADD simultaneously>.
- In certain situations, the "D" entries of 2000-series or Y-series groups may not require a destination ("Transferred to") symbol, however it is required to specify "<no transfer>" in the "Transferred to" column for such cases.
- For finalisation projects, the deleted "F" symbols should have <no transfer> in the "Transferred to" column.
- For more details about the types of scheme change, see CPC Guide.

C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)

SUBCLASS A01P – BIOCIDAL, PEST REPELLANT, PEST ATTRACTANT OR PLANT GROWTH REGULATORY ACTIVITY OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS OR PREPARATIONS

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
N	A01P		1. This subclass covers biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations already classified as such in subclasses A01N or C12N, or in classes C01, C07 or C08. 2. Attention is drawn to the notes following the title of subclass A01N, which are also applicable to this subclass. 3. In this subclass, activity is classified in all appropriate places. 4. Attention is drawn to cases where the subject of the invention concerns only biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations, and the chemical structure, compound, mixture or composition of this subject of the invention is known. In such cases, classification is made in both subclass A01N and subclass A01P as invention information. In addition, if the chemical structure, compound, mixture or composition or any individual ingredient of a mixture or composition is considered to represent information of interest for search, it may also be classified as additional information. 5. The classification symbols of this subclass are not listed first when assigned to patent documents.

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1121

DATE: AUGUST 1, 2021

PROJECT RP0682

SUBCLASS A01N – PRESERVATION OF BODIES OF HUMANS OR ANIMALS OR PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF (preservation of food or foodstuff A23); BIOCIDES, e.g. AS DISINFECTANTS, AS PESTICIDES OR AS HERBICIDES (preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes which kill or prevent the growth or proliferation of unwanted organisms A61K); PEST REPELLANTS OR ATTRACTANTS; PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
M	A01N	1. This subclass covers: • compositions, physical forms, methods of application of specific materials or the use of single compounds or compositions • chemosterilants for the sexual sterilisation of invertebrates, e.g. insects, whereas sex sterilants for other purposes are covered by A61K. 2. This subclass does not cover materials which affect the growth of a plant solely by supplying nutrients, i.e. plant food, ordinarily required for growth or materials which are used to prevent or cure mineral deficiencies in plants, e.g. addition of iron chelates to cure iron chlorosis, which materials are covered by class C05. 3. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated: "plant growth regulators" are those materials which alter the plant through a chemical modification of the plant metabolism, such as auxins.	Insert: new Note 4 after the existing Note 3. 4. Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of compounds or preparations is further classified in subclass A01P.

SUBCLASS A61K – PREPARATIONS FOR MEDICAL, DENTAL, OR TOILET PURPOSES (devices or methods specially adapted for bringing pharmaceutical products into particular physical or administering forms A61J 3/00; chemical aspects of, or use of materials for deodorisation of air, for disinfection or sterilisation, or for bandages, dressings, absorbent pads or surgical articles A61L; soap compositions C11D)

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
M	A61K	1. This subclass covers the following subject matter, whether set forth as a composition (mixture), process of preparing the composition or process of treating using the composition:	Insert: new Note 5 after the existing Note 4. 5. Therapeutic activity of medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
		a. Drug or other biological compositions which are capable of: • preventing, alleviating, treating or curing abnormal or pathological conditions of the living body by such means as destroying a parasitic organism, or limiting the effect of the disease or abnormality by chemically altering the physiology of the host or parasite (biocides A01N 25/00 - A01N 65/00); • maintaining, increasing, decreasing, limiting, or destroying a physiological body function, e.g. vitamin compositions, sex sterilants, fertility inhibitors, growth promotors, or the like (sex sterilants for invertebrates, e.g. insects, A01N; plant growth regulators A01N 25/00 - A01N 65/00); • diagnosing a physiological condition or state by an <u>in vivo</u> test, e.g. X-ray contrast or skin patch test compositions (measuring or testing processes involving enzymes or microorganisms C12Q; <u>in vitro</u> testing of biological material, e.g. blood, urine, G01N, e.g. G01N 33/48) b. Body treating compositions generally intended for deodorising, protecting, adorning or grooming the body, e.g. cosmetics, dentifrices, tooth filling materials. 2. Attention is drawn to the definitions of groups of chemical elements following the title of section C. 3. Attention is drawn to the notes in class C07, for example the notes following the title of the subclass C07D, setting forth the rules for classifying organic compounds in that class, which rules are also applicable, if not otherwise indicated, to the classification of organic compounds in A61K. 4. In this subclass, with the exception of group A61K 8/00, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary,	

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
		classification is made in the last appropriate place.	

SUBCLASS C07 – ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
M	C07	1. In this class, the following term is used with the meaning indicated: "preparation" covers purification, separation, stabilisation or use of additives, unless a separate place is provided therefor. 2. Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of compounds or preparations is further classified within IPC. {This IPC Note does not apply in CPC} 3. In subclasses C07C-C07K, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, and with the exception referred to below, a compound is classified in the last appropriate place. For example, 2-butyl- pyridine, which contains an acyclic chain and a heterocyclic ring, is classified only as a heterocyclic compound, in subclass C07D. In general, and in the absence of an indication to the contrary, such as mentioned in groups C07C 59/58, C07C 59/70, the terms "acyclic" and "aliphatic" are used to describe compounds in which there is no ring; and, if a ring were present, the compound would be taken by the "last place" rule to a later group for cycloaliphatic or aromatic compounds, if such a group exists. Where a compound or an entire group of compounds exists in tautomeric forms, it is classified as though	Replace: Note 2 with the updated Note 2 below. 2. Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of compounds or preparations is further classified in subclass A01P.

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
		existing in the form which is classified last in the system, unless the other form is specifically mentioned earlier in the system. 4. Chemical compounds and their preparation are classified in the groups for the type of compound prepared. The processes of preparation are also classified in places for the types of reaction employed, if of interest. Examples of such places outside this class are: C12P — Fermentation or enzyme-using processes to synthesise a desired chemical compound or composition or to separate optical isomers from a racemic mixture C25B 3/00 — Electrolytic production of organic compounds C25B 7/00 — Electrophoretic production of compounds 5. General processes for the preparation of a class of compounds falling into more than one main group are classified in the groups for the processes employed, when such groups exist. The compounds prepared are also classified in the groups for the types of compound prepared, if of interest. 6. In this class, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, the compounds containing carboxyl or thiocarboxyl groups are classified as the relevant carboxylic or thiocarboxylic acids, unless the "last place rule" (see Note (3), above) dictates otherwise; a carboxyl group	

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
		being a carbon atom having three bonds, and no more than three, to hetero atoms, other than nitrogen atoms of nitro or nitroso groups, with at least one multiple bond to the same hetero atom and a thiocarboxyl group being a carboxyl group having at least one bond to a sulfur atom, e.g. amides or nitriles of carboxylic acids, are classified with the corresponding acids. 7. Salts of a compound, unless specifically provided for, are classified as that compound, e.g. aniline hydrochloride is classified as containing carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen only in group C07C 211/46, sodium malonate is classified as malonic acid in C07C 55/08, and a mercaptide is classified as the mercaptan. Metal chelates are dealt with in the same way. Similarly, metal alcoholates and metal phenates are classified in subclass C07C and not in subclass C07F, the alcoholates for instance in groups C07C 31/28-C07C 31/32 and the phenates in group C07C 39/235 or C07C 39/44. Salts, adducts or complexes formed between two or more organic compounds are classified according to all compounds forming the salts, adducts or complexes.	

2. A. DEFINITIONS (new)

A01P

Definition statement

This place covers:

The use of compounds or preparations thereof for regulating plant growth, for pest control or for biocidal activity.

Biocidal activity and pest control includes the treatment of plants and inanimate surfaces such as materials, equipment and furniture that are not used for direct contact with food or feeding stuffs. Also included is disinfection and pest control for general hygiene purposes of animate surfaces of humans or animals wherein the effect is not intended to be medical or cosmetic, for example the treatment of parasites, lice, or ticks on humans or animals.

Pest control also includes repellants such as those used on animal or human skin.

Relationships with other classification places

This subclass covers biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations already classified as such in subclasses A01N or C12N, or in classes C01, C07 or C08.

Attention is drawn to cases where the subject of the invention concerns only biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations, and the chemical structure, compound, mixture or composition of this subject of the invention is known. In such cases, classification is made in both subclass A01N and subclass A01P as invention information.

Preservation of food or foodstuff, i.e. methods by which food is kept from spoilage after harvest or slaughter such as drying, refrigeration, fermentation, canning, pasteurization, freezing, irradiation, or the addition of chemical are classified in A23B, A23B7/00, A23K30/00 or A23L3/00. Preservation of foods or foodstuffs in general is classified in group A23L 3/00 while A23B includes the methods of preserving meat, sausages, fish, fish products, eggs, egg products, fruit, vegetables or edible seeds as well as the chemical ripening of fruit or vegetables.

Compositions for medical, dental or toilet purposes are classified in A61K. This subclass covers, whether set forth as a composition, process of preparing the composition or process of treating using the composition, drugs or other biological compositions which are capable of being used as preparations for dentistry, for cosmetic purposes or for

preventing, alleviating, treating or curing abnormal or pathological conditions of the living body.

References

Informative references

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

New plants or non-transgenic processes for obtaining them; plant reproduction by tissue culture techniques	A01H
Preservation of bodies of humans or animals or plants or parts thereof; biocides, e.g. As disinfectants, as pesticides, as herbicides; pest repellants or attractants; plant growth regulators	A01N
Preservation of food or foodstuff, e.g. pasteurizing, sterilizing	A23B, A23K 30/00, A23L 3/00
Preservation or chemical ripening of harvested fruits or vegetables	A23B 7/00
Compositions for medical, dental or toilet purposes which kill or prevent the growth or proliferation of unwanted organisms	A61K
Sex sterilants for animals other than invertebrates	A61K
Methods or apparatus for sterilising	A61L
Microorganisms or enzymes; compositions thereof; propagating, preserving, or maintaining microorganisms; mutation or genetic engineering; culture media	C12N
Inorganic chemistry	C01
Organic chemistry	C07
Organic macromolecular compounds; their preparation or chemical working-up; compositions based thereon	C08

Special rules of classification

In this subclass, all of the different biocidal, repellant, attractant and plant growth regulatory activities stated in the claims and also significantly disclosed as examples in the disclosure are classified in all appropriate places.

The classification symbols of this subclass are not listed first when assigned to patent documents.

Glossary of terms

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

Acaricide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing or destroying mites and ticks or making them less harmful.
Arthropodicide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing or destroying arthropods, e.g. insects, myriapods, arachnids, crustaceans or making them less harmful.
Biocide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, or mitigating any living organism (e.g., plant, animal). Examples of a biocide are: acaricide, arthropodicide, fungicide, insecticide, molluscicide, rodenticide.
Disinfectant	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, or mitigating microorganisms.
Fungicide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing or destroying moulds and fungi or making them less harmful.
Herbicide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing or destroying plant life or making it less harmful.
Insecticide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing or destroying insects or making them less harmful.
Molluscicide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing or destroying molluscs, e.g. snails, clams or making them less harmful.
Pesticide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing or destroying any pest (e.g., insects, rodents) or making it less harmful.
Plant	Any of a kingdom (Plantae) of multicellular eukaryotic mostly photosynthetic organisms typically lacking locomotive movement or obvious nervous or sensory organs and possessing cellulose cell walls.

Plant Growth Regulator	Materials which alter the plant or may affect plant growth through a chemical modification of the plant metabolism, such as auxins.
Rodenticide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing or destroying rodents, e.g. rats, mice or making them less harmful.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following words/expressions are often used as synonyms:

- Repellant and repellent

A01P1/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof as disinfectants, having for instance an antimicrobial activity. Disinfectant activity includes disinfection of inanimate surfaces such as materials, equipment and furniture that are not used for direct contact with food or feeding stuffs. Also included is disinfection of animate surfaces including of plants, and for general hygiene purposes of humans or animals wherein the effect is not intended to be medical or cosmetic.

A01P3/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof having anti-fungal or mold destroying activity.

A01P5/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof having an activity against nematodes.

A01P7/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof having an activity against arthropods, e.g. insects, myriapods, arachnids or crustaceans.

A01P7/02

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof having an activity against ticks and mites.

A01P7/04

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof having an activity against insects.

A01P9/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof having an activity against molluscs, e.g. snails, slugs, clams.

A01P11/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof having an activity against rodents, like mice or rats.

A01P13/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof for controlling unwanted plants or algae.

A01P13/02

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof for selectively controlling unwanted plants or algae usually in the presence of desired plants and algae.

A01P15/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof for controlling unwanted growth of living organisms (e.g. plant or animal or microorganism) not specifically covered by A01P1/00-A01P13/00.

A01P17/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof having a repulsive activity against pests.

A01P19/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof capable of attracting pests.

A01P21/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of compounds or preparations thereof capable of modifying the growth of plants, including those that chemically modify plant metabolism, such as auxins.

A01P23/00

Definition statement

This place covers:

This group covers the use of chemical compounds that cause reproductive sterility in a pest organism.

2. A. DEFINITIONS (modified)

A01N

Replace: The existing Relationships with other classification places text with the modified text below:

Relationships with other classification places

Subclass A01N may overlap with many other subclasses relating to the use of biocides. In general, classification in A01N is given to documents which are relevant for biocidal compositions or methods which are used on non-living subjects, plants, humans or animals when the desired effect is not mainly pharmaceutical or cosmetic. For example, compositions for protecting pets against insect pests are classified in A01N, whereas anthelmintic compositions are classified in A61K.

Insect repellant compositions or anti-lice shampoos are classified in A01N, whereas compositions where such an effect is only optional are classified in A61K.

Further, documents, in which the disinfectant or biocidal effect depends on the application of a particular method or apparatus, are classified in the relevant classes such as A61L (disinfectant methods) or B27K (wood impregnation). A01N should only contain documents related to technical features that are chemical and biocidal in nature.

Documents disclosing chemical substances and/or the preparation thereof only are classified in A01N in cases where the biocidal or pesticidal effect is an essential part of the disclosure, for example when it is demonstrated in an example.

While substances that chemically modify a plant's metabolism are classified in A01N, compositions that affect the growth of a plant solely by supplying nutrients ordinarily required for growth, e.g. fertiliser, plant food, are classified in C05. Materials used to prevent or cure mineral deficiencies in plants, such as iron chelates used to cure iron chlorosis, are also classified in C05.

The activities (e.g. rodenticidal, herbicidal) of biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory preparations must also be classified in A01P, when such activities are determined to be invention information.

When biocides, pest repellants, pest attractants or plant growth regulators are compounds or contain compounds which are determined to be invention information, the compounds must also be classified in C01, C07, C08 or C12N. When these compounds are considered to be of interest for search purposes, they may also be classified in C01, C07, C08 or C12N.

References:

Limiting references:

Delete: The following row from the Limiting references section:

Fungicidal, bactericidal, insecticidal, disinfecting or antiseptic paper	D21H

Insert: New Synonyms and Keywords section.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following words/expressions are often used as synonyms:

- Repellant and repellent

C01B

Replace: The existing Relationships with other classification places text with the modified text below:

Relationships with other classification places

In Class C01, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is classified in the last appropriate subclass of this class. For example, lead oxide is classified in subclass C01G rather than in this subclass.

This subclass is a function oriented entry for the chemical elements and their compounds and does not cover the application or use of the elements and compounds under the subclass definition. For classifying such information other entries in IPC exist, for example:

• Compounds or compositions for preservation of the bodies of humans, animals, plants, or parts thereof, e.g. disinfectants, pesticides, herbicides, as pest repellants or attractants, and as plant growth regulators are classified in subclass A01N.
• Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes are classified in subclass A61K.

Salts, adducts, or complexes formed between an inorganic compound of this subclass and an organic compound of class C07, are regarded as organic compounds and classified in class C07.

When a process produces multiple compounds only those which are intended or desired require classification and classification may be proper in multiple subclasses.

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

C01C

Insert: New Relationships with other classification places section and text:

Relationships with other classification places

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

C01D

Insert: New Relationships with other classification places section and text:

Relationships with other classification places

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

C01F

Insert: New Relationships with other classification places section and text:

Relationships with other classification places

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

C01G

Insert: New Relationships with other classification places section and text:

Relationships with other classification places

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

C07B

Insert: The following new text under the existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section:

Relationships with other classification places

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

C07C

Replace: The existing Relationships with other classification places section and text with the modified text below:

Relationships with other classification places

In class C07, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is classified in the last appropriate subclass. The compounds defined by the subclasses C07D, C07F, C07G, C07H, C07J and C07K and their preparation are not classified in C07C. For instance, acyclic peptides are classified in C07K and not in C07C.

General methods of organic chemistry:

In addition to the classification in C07C, a classification in C07B is generally assigned if a process is claimed broadly and the general applicability in different fields of C07 is shown by means of examples. All examples for C07C are still classified individually in the appropriate fields in C07C.

Compounds containing metals, e.g. metal salts and metal chelates:

The subclass C07F covers the following metal-containing compounds, and their preparation:

Compounds containing one or more metals whereby at least one metal is bound to carbon,

Compounds containing one or more metals, without metal-carbon bonds, that can be represented by the formula: $(L^1)_n$-Metal-$(L^2)_m$ (n>0 and m>0); L^1 and L^2 are different metal-bound moieties, and their preparation (e.g. Mg(acac)OMe),

Zirconates and titanates.

Other metal salts (e.g. metal alcoholates, metal phenates, metal carboxylates, metal amides, such as lithium diisopropyl amide, or mercaptides) and metal chelates of acyclic or carbocyclic low molecular weight organic compounds, and their preparation, are classified in subclass C07C and not in subclass C07F.

Polymers (macromolecular compounds):

Oligomers (e.g. alkoxides, esters, amides) with up to 10 (ten) repeating units are classified in C07C as low molecular weight compounds. Compounds with 11 (eleven) or more repeating units are usually classified in C08 as macromolecular compounds.

Multiple Classification

Subclass C07C relates to the compounds themselves and their preparation and does not cover the application or use of the compounds under the subclass definition.

Thus, in addition to the classification in C07C, a document should be assessed for potential classification in the places relating to the use or application of the compounds if such a use/application is claimed or specifically described (e.g. by means of examples). Likewise, documents disclosing apparatus features and catalysts used in processes should be assessed for potential classification in the appropriate places.

A non-exhaustive list of other places frequently encountered in association with compounds or processes classified in C07C is included in the Informative References below.

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds classified as such in C07C is further classified in subclass A61P .Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

Mixtures of compounds; preparation of mixtures:

There is no special place for mixtures of compounds in C07C. Accordingly, mixtures are not classified in C07C (see the relevant IPC classification rule concerning "Chemical Mixtures or Compositions"). Mixtures are classified according to their application/use (for a list of application related fields see the informative references below).

Similarly, the preparation of mixtures where the desired end product is the mixture and not a specific product is not generally classified in C07C (e.g. the preparation of a mixture of hydrocarbons for use as fuel is classified in C10G).

The only exceptions to this rule are:

Mixtures defined by a single component, e.g. the claim reads as follows: "A composition comprising a compound (I) of formula A." (Markush formula is given), which are considered as products and classified in the corresponding product group in C07C,

Mixtures which are used in the preparation of C07C compounds are classified in C07C (e.g. an azeotropic mixture of a halogenated hydrocarbon and HF, for use in a process for preparation or purification of a halogenated hydrocarbon).

Mixtures wherein one or more of the components are mere impurities present with the desired compound, e.g. of the form "A composition of compound A and less than 50 ppm of compound B" (wherein it is clear from the description that compound B is merely an undesired impurity of A). Such mixtures are effectively a definition of a certain compound in terms of a desired degree of chemical purity.

References

Informative references

Insert: The following new row to the Informative references table:

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations	A61Q

Replace: The following rows with the updated text below:

Pesticides, biocides, pest repellants, pest attractants, or plant growth regulatory compound/compositions	A01N
Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations	A01P
Medicinal preparations containing active organic ingredients	A61K 31/00
Reactors	B01J 3/00 - B01J 19/00
Catalysts	B01J 21/00 - B01J 49/00

C07D

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section with the modified text below:

In class C07, the last place priority rule is used, i.e. in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is classified in the last appropriate subclass. Hence, while individual heterocycle-containing amino acids are classified in this subclass C07D, peptides are generally classified in subclass C07K. Similarly, compounds containing saccharide radicals are classified in subclass C07H, and heterocyclic steroids are classified in subclass C07J. (Detailed instructions which compounds are considered as C07H, C07J or C07K can be found in the corresponding CPC Definitions.) Heterocycles incorporating elements other than C, H, halogen, N, O, S, Se or Te are classified in subclass C07F, but only if the metal-containing compound has a metal carbon bond or if the metal is attached to at least two different ligands. Salts, chelates, alcoholates (except Ti/Zr), phenates involving a single ligand are classified as the parent compound (metal containing porphyrin C07D 487/22).

This subclass is a structure-oriented entry for the compounds themselves and does not cover the application or use of the compounds under the subclass definition.

For classifying such information other entries exist, for example:

- Heterocyclic compounds for producing dyes are classified in subclass C09B.
- Compounds or compositions for preservation of bodies of humans, animals, plants, or parts thereof, as biocides, e.g. disinfectants, pesticides, herbicides, as pest repellants or attractants, and as plant growth regulators are classified in subclass A01N.
- Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes or methods of using compounds for the same purposes are classified in subclass A61K. (N.B.: when the compound per se is novel, the medicinal preparation and/or methods of use are not classified in A61K 31/00 in CPC).

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellent, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in subclass A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

Oligomers are classified as low molecular compounds in C07D and as macromolecular compounds in C08.

References

Replace: The following rows with the updated text below:

Informative references

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

Pesticides, biocides, pest repellents, pest attractants, or plant growth regulatory compound/compositions	A01N
Biocidal, pest repellent, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations	A01P

C07F

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section with the modified text below:

Polymers: Linear siloxanes are classified in C07F when they have up to six -(Si-O)- repeating units. Linear siloxanes having more than six -(Si-O)- repeating units are classified in C08G 77/00. Siloxanes having endocyclic -(Si-O)- units are classified in C07F 7/21.

Metal salts and metal chelates: only metal-containing compounds having a metal carbon bond or wherein the metal is attached to at least two different ligands are classified in C07F. Salts, chelates, alcoholates (except Ti/Zr), phenates and the like involving a single ligand are classified as the parent compound

Salts, adducts or complexes formed between two or more organic compounds: these are classified according to all compounds forming the salts, adducts or complexes.

Mixtures, solutions: mixtures, solutions and the like of known compounds are not classified in C07F, but only according to their use.

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass
A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

Special rules of classification

Replace: The text at the 8th bullet point with the modified text below:

Metal-containing compounds that do not have a metal-carbon bond but that can be represented by the formula: $(L1)_n$-Metal-$(L2)_m$ (n>0 and m>0); L1 and L2 are different metal-bound moieties, and their preparation are classified in C07F.

Delete: At the 11th and 12th bullet points, delete the text ":00" at the end of the last symbols in each bullet point.

C07G

Insert: New Relationships with other classification places section and text.

Relationships with other classification places

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

C07H

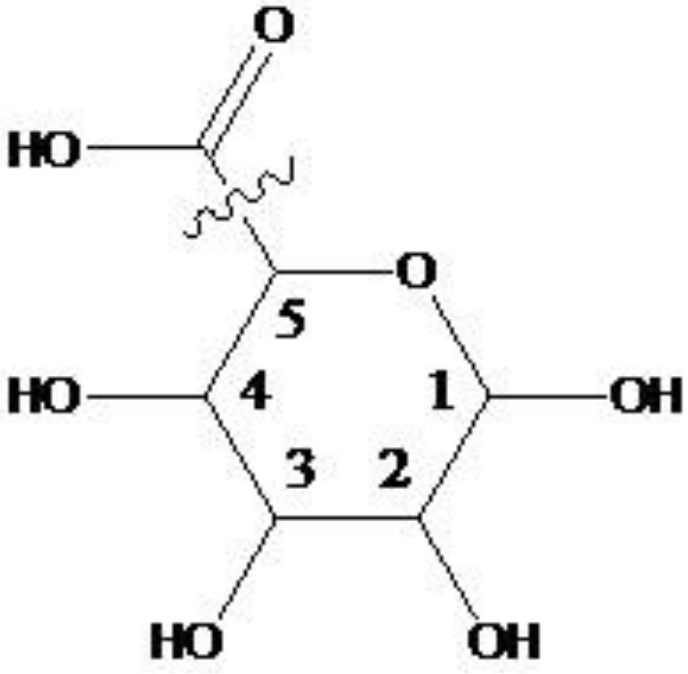
Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing table-row with the updated one below in the Relationships with other classification places section:

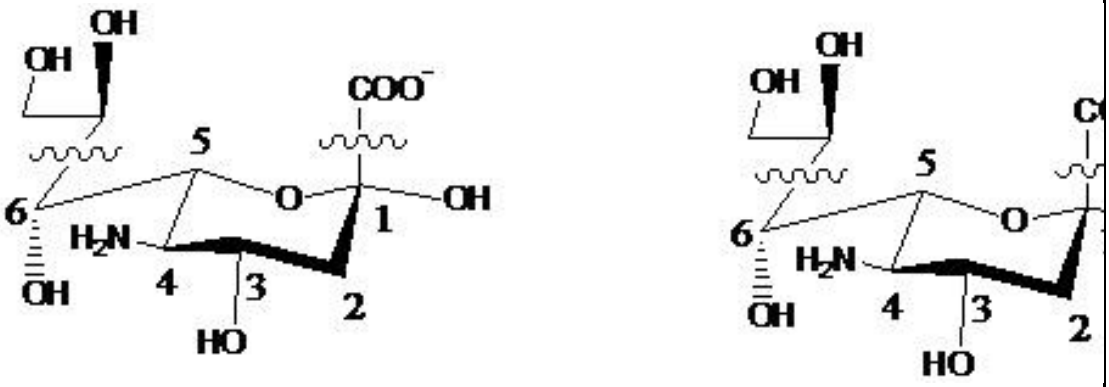
Biocidal, pest repellent, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations	A01P

Glossary of terms

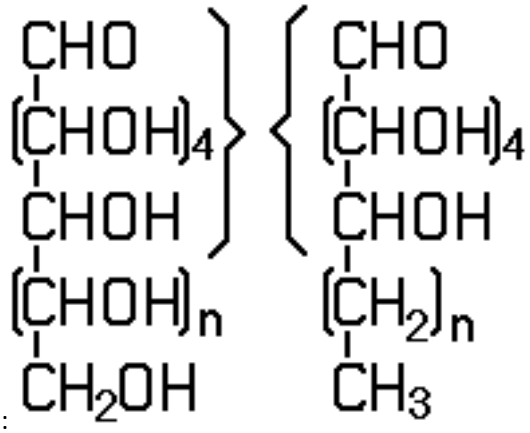
Replace: The WIPO URL in the Glossary of terms text below, with the words “IPC Definition”.

Saccharide radical	Radical derived from acyclic polyhydroxy-aldehydes or acyclic polyhydroxy-ketones, or from their cyclic tautomers, by removing hydrogen atoms or by replacing hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium, in accordance with either of the following definitions: Consists of a n uninterrupted carbon skeleton and oxygen atoms directly attached thereto, andIs considered to be terminated by every bond to a carbon atom of a cyclic structure and by every bond to a carbon atom having three bonds to hetero atoms, e.g. ester or nitrile radicals, and example:the saccharide radical consists of an uninterrupted carbon skeleton of 5 carbon atoms and oxygen atoms directly attached thereto, and is considered to be terminated by the bond to the carbon atom having three bonds to oygen (i.e. hetero atom)  i) Contains within the carbon skeleton an unbranched sequence of at the most six carbon atoms in which at least three carbon atoms - at least two in the case of a skeleton having only four carbon atoms - have one single bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond, and A) In a cyclic or acyclic sequence, at least one other carbon atom has two single bonds to oxygen atoms as the only hetero bonds, or B) In an acyclic sequence, at least one other arbon atom has one double bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond, example: ii) The said sequence containing at the most one double bond, i.e. C=C or possibly ketalised C(=O), in addition to the hetero bonds mentioned above under (A) or (B), b) It is also a radical derived from a radical as defined in (a) above by

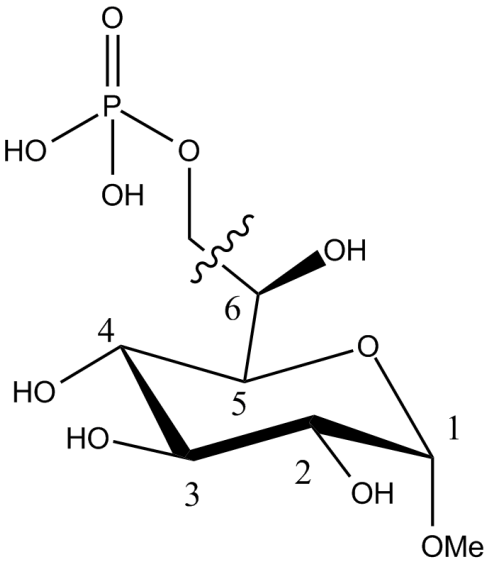
replacing at the most four of the specified hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium; Note: "heterocyclic radical" or "hetero ring" is considered to exclude saccharide radicals as defined above. Example 1: neuraminic acid

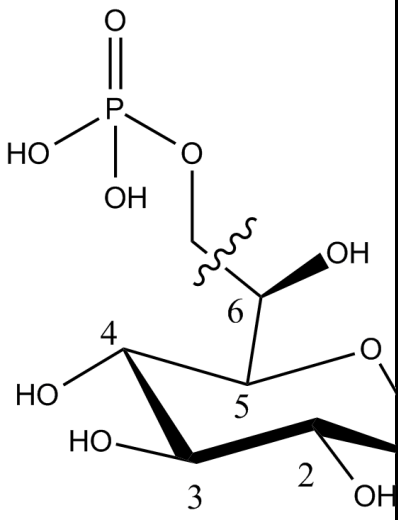


the saccharide radical of neuraminic acid consists of an uninterrupted carbon skeleton and oxygen atoms directly attached thereto, and is considered to be terminated by the bond of carbon number 1 to the carboxylic radical (the saccharide radical has 8 carbon atoms altogether). It contains: - (point i above) within the 8-carbon-atom skeleton an unbranched sequence of at the most six carbon atoms (see numbering below) in which at least three carbon atoms have one single bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond (see carbon atoms numbered 3, 4, 5, 6), and - (point A above) in the cyclic sequence at least one other carbon atom (carbon 1) has two single bonds to oxygen atoms as the only hetero bonds, - (point ii above) the saccharide radical of neuraminic acid does not contain further double bonds, - it is derived by replacing one of the bond to oxygen by a bond to nitrogen (nitrogen connected to carbon 4) The first molecule (neuraminic acid) has one "non-saccharide" radical attached to carbon 1 and possible classification can only be C07H 7/027 (ketoaldonic acid at position 1, see also IPC definition). The second molecule has one "non-saccharide" radical attached to carbon 1 (C07H 7/027, ketoaldonic acid) another "non-saccharide" radical attached to carbon 1 (C07H 15/02, methyl ether), the right classification is C07H 15/02 according to the last place priority rule, as the anomeric oxygen in methylated. Examples 2-3: in the following two examples the saccharide radical (for the purpose of this classification only) is the whole molecule, and the unbranched sequence of at the most six carbon atoms is indicated with a bracket within the saccharide radical:

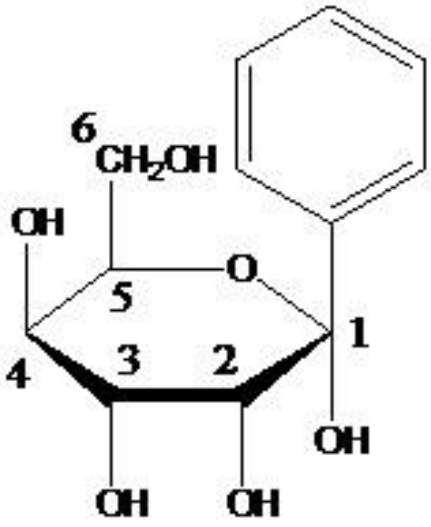


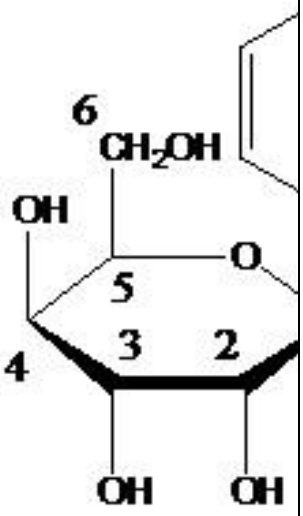
Examples 4-
5:





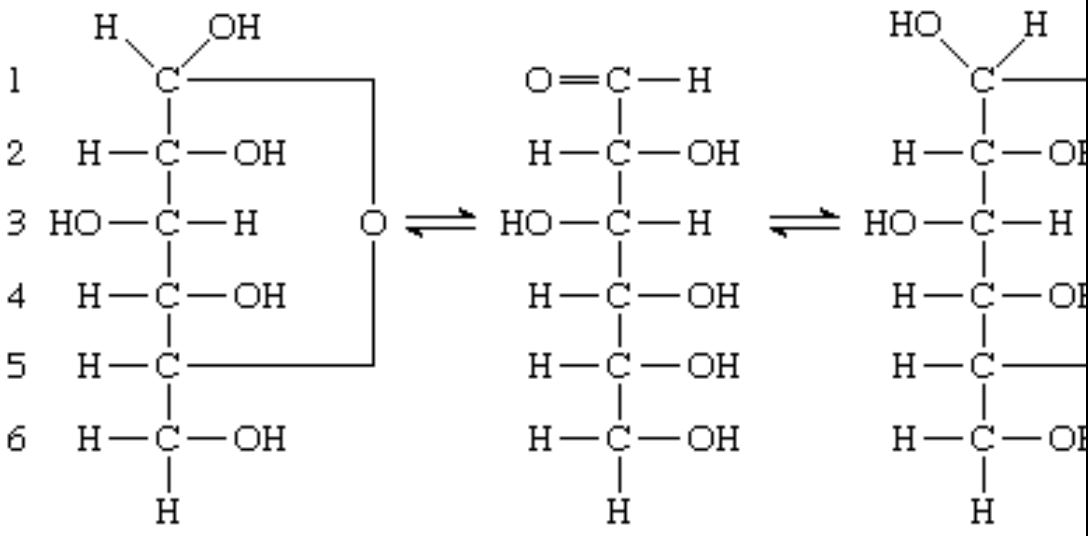
The saccharide radical is the carbon skeleton of 7 carbon atoms, and the unbranched sequence of at the most six carbon atoms is numbered from 1 to 6 in the two molecules. The first molecule has two "non-saccharide" radicals attached to carbons 1 and 7, possible classifications could be C07H 7/04 (phosphate radical at position 7) or C07H 15/02 (radical at oxygen at position 1). The correct classification is then C07H 15/02 according to the last place priority rule. The same applies to the second molecule, which has however only one possible classification, i.e. C07H 11/04. Examples 6-
7:



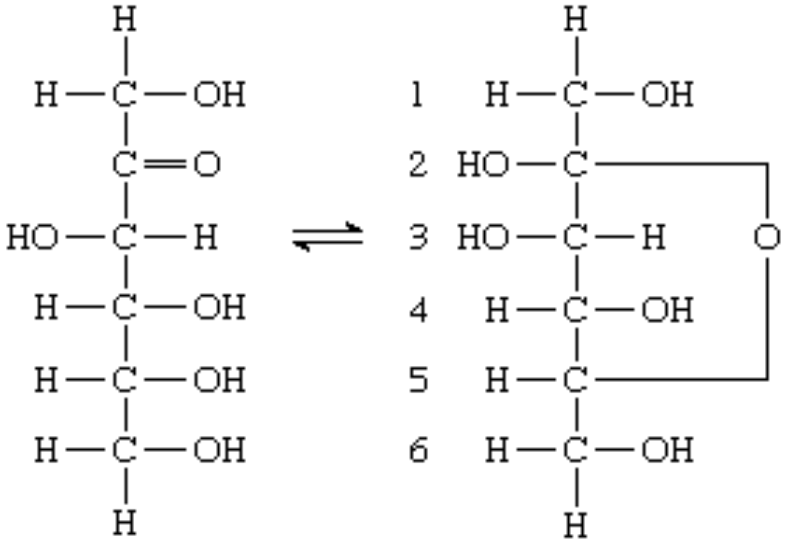


The saccharide radical is the carbon skeleton numbered from 1 to 6 in the two molecules . The saccharide radical starts at the anomeric carbon atom, having a bond to a carbon atom of a cyclic structure (phenyl), wich "terminates" the saccharide radical . The first molecule has one "non-saccharide" radical attached to carbon 1, the only possible classification is C07H 7/04 (phenyl group) . The second molecule has two "non-saccharide" radicals attached to carbon 1, possible classifications could be C07H 7/04 (phenyl group) or C07H 15/02 (methyl at the oxygen connected to carbon 1). The correct classification of the second molecule is

	then C07H 15/02 according to the last place priority rule. Hemiacetal and hemiketal forms of saccharide radicals Saccharide radicals derived from cyclic tautomers of acyclic polyhydroxy-aldehydes or acyclic polyhydroxy-ketones are in cyclic hemiacetal and hemiketal forms. This is a type of stereoisomerism involving formation of an asymmetrical centre at the aldehyde carbon in aldoses and the keto carbon in ketoses. Examples are given for glucose and fructose below.

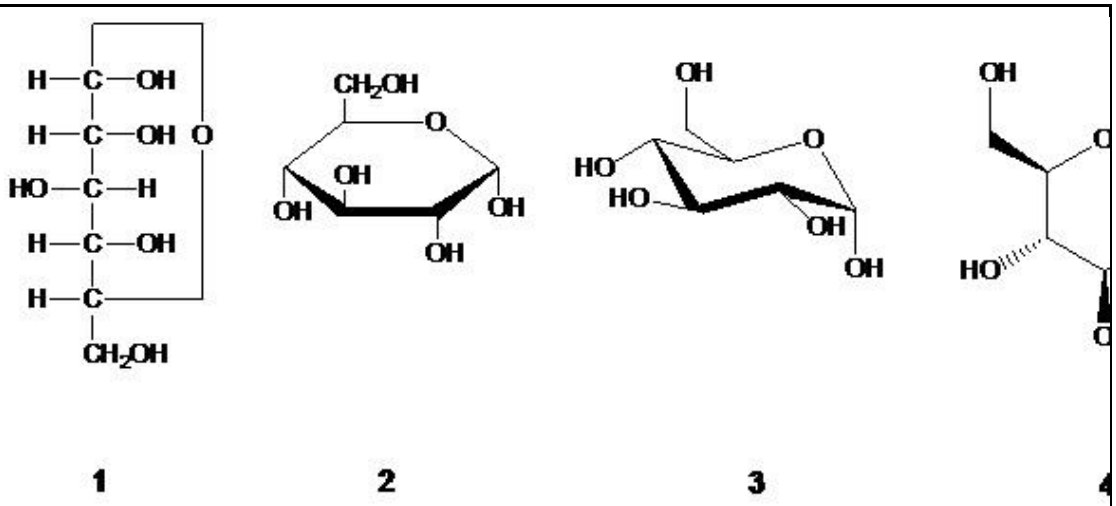


α-D-glucose (hemiacetal form) | D-glucose (linear, open-chain, or free form) | β-D-gluco (hemiacetal

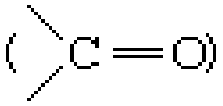


D-fructose (linear, open-chain, or free form) | α-D-fructose (hemiketal form)

Different projections exist for depicting those cyclic tautomers. The projections of α-D-glucopyranose are illustrated below:

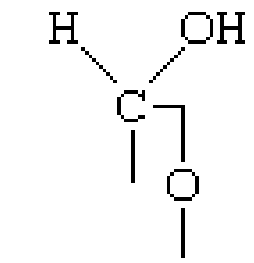


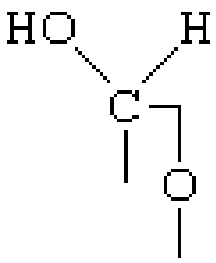
1 = fischer projection; 2 = haworth projection, 3 = chair/conformation projection, 4 = mills projection As illustrated for glucose and fructose, the cyclic structures are formed by the addition of the hydroxyl group (–OH) from either the fourth, fifth, or sixth carbon atom (in the diagram, the numbers 1 through 6 represent the positions of the carbon atoms) to the carbonyl



group at position 1 in glucose or 2 in fructose. A five-membered ring is illustrated for the ketohexose, fructose; a six-membered ring is illustrated for the aldohexose, glucose. By definition, the carbon atom containing the

aldehydo is termed the anomeric carbon atom; similarly, carbohydrate stereoisomers that differ in configuration only at this carbon atom are called anomers. When a cyclic hemiacetal or hemiketal structure forms, the structure with the new hydroxyl group projecting on the same side (in the fisher projection) as that of the oxygen involved in forming the ring is termed the alpha anomer that with the hydroxyl group projecting on the opposite side (in the fisher projection) from that of the oxygen ring is termed the beta anomer (see





alpha anomer beta anomer

diagram). Note: Cyclic structure forms can be classified in C07H only if they have an anomeric carbon atom (i.e. a cyclic hemiacetal/acetal or hemiketal/ketal). Note: on the anomeric carbon the two hetero bonds to oxygen can be replaced by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium (see point (b) above).

C07K

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section with the modified text below:

An amino acid per se is classified in C07D while peptides (starting from dipeptides) are classified in C07K.

Subclass C07K is a function oriented entry for the compounds themselves and does not cover the application or use of the compounds under the subclass definition. For classifying such information other entries exist, for example: preservation of bodies of humans or animals or plants or parts thereof; Biocides, e.g. as disinfectants, as pesticides, as herbicides; pest repellants or attractants; plant growth regulators are classified in A01N.

Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes are classified in A61K.

Amino acids or derivatives thereof are classified in C07C or C07D.

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in A61Q.

C08B

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section with the modified text below:

Relationship with other subclasses C08 and C09

Macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, i.e. addition polymers, are classified in subclass C08F.

Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. condensation polymers, are classified in subclass C08G.

Derivatives of natural macromolecular polymers, e.g. derived from proteins, lignin, ligno-cellulosic materials or vulcanised oils, are classified in subclass C08H.

Working-up, general processes of compounding and after-treatment of macromolecular compounds are classified in subclass C08J, including in particular the making of hydrogels is classified in C08J 3/075.

The use or choice of inorganic or non-macromolecular organic materials as compounding agents are classified in subclass C08K

Polysaccharides or derivatives thereof in solution, or together with other macromolecular compounds, or together with an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive are considered as a composition and are thus classified according to the rules of C08L.

Coating compositions based on macromolecular compounds and other polymer compositions for similar uses, e.g. paints, inks, woodstains and printing pastes, are classified in subclass C09D.

Adhesives or binders based on macromolecular compounds, as well as adhesive processes, are classified in subclass C09J.

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

C08F

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section with the modified text below:

Relationship with other subclasses of classes C08 and C09:

Polysaccharides and their derivatives are classified in subclass C08B.

Treatment and chemical modification of rubbers, including conjugated diene rubbers, are classified in subclass C08C – however synthesis of rubbers and treatment or chemical modification of non-conjugated diene-rubbers covered per se in this subclass (C08F) are classified in this subclass (C08F).

Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (usually known as condensation polymers) are classified in subclass C08G. This includes unsaturated polyesters, polyamides or polyurethanes, silicone-type polymers with unsaturated groups and block polymers formed by interreacting polymers in the absence of monomers, as long as the mechanism for reaction is of C08G type.

Derivatives of natural macromolecular polymers, e.g. derived from proteins or vulcanised oils, are classified in subclass C08H.

Working-up, general processes of compounding and after-treatment not covered by this subclass are classified in subclass C08J. These include making solutions, dispersions etc., plasticising, compounding with additives, e.g. colouring or masterbatching, crosslinking, manufacture of articles or shaped materials, chemical treatment or coating of such articles, making porous, cellular or foamed materials, and recovery or working up of waste materials.

Use or choice of inorganic or non-macromolecular organic materials as compounding agents are classified in subclass C08K.

Compositions of macromolecular compounds, either with other macromolecular compounds or with other ingredients, including compositions of polysaccharides, rubbers or natural macromolecular compounds, are classified in subclass C08L.

Coating compositions and other polymer compositions for similar uses, e.g. paints, inks, woodstains and printing pastes, are classified in subclass C09D.

Adhesives and adhesive processes are classified in subclass C09J.

Materials for applications not otherwise provided for, or applications of materials not otherwise provided for, are classified in subclass C09K. These include sealing or anti-slip materials, heat-transfer, heat-exchange or heat-storage materials, drilling compositions, luminescent or tenebrescent materials, etching, surface-brightening or pickling materials, antioxidant materials, soil-conditioning or soil-stabilising materials, liquid crystal or fireproofing materials.

Subclasses C08B-C08L are generally function-oriented subclasses in relation to the polymers they cover, while C09D-C09K are application-oriented subclasses in relation to the said polymers.

The preparation for medical, dental or toilet purposes is classified in A61K.

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Application of macromolecular compositions as biocides, pest repellants, pest attractants, or plant growth activity regulators is further classified in subclass A01N.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

C08G

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section with the modified text below:

Relationships with other subclasses of class C08 and C09

Subclasses C08B - C08L are generally function-oriented subclasses in relation to the polymers per se, while C09D - C09K are application-oriented subclasses in relation to the said polymers (see below for the special relationship with C09D and C09J).

Polysaccharides per se and their derivatives are classified in C08B.

Treatment and chemical modification of rubbers (homo- or copolymers of dienes classified in C08F 36/00, C08F 136/00, C08F 236/00), are classified in C08C – however synthesis of rubbers and treatment or chemical modification of non-rubbers are classified in subclasses C08F or C08G.

Polymers as such, or their preparations are classified in C08F or C08G.

Macromolecular compounds per se obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (usually known as addition polymers) are in C08F. Compositions based on monomers of such polymers are also in C08F.

Compositions of macromolecular compounds, either with other macromolecular compounds or with other ingredients, including compositions of polysaccharides, rubbers or natural macromolecular compounds, are classified in subclass C08L.

Coating compositions are classified in C09D and adhesive compositions are classified in C09J.

Coating compositions and other polymer compositions for similar uses, e.g. paints, inks, woodstains and printing pastes, are classified in C09D.

C09D and C09J are seen as "related fields" of C08L - this structure has implications on search and classification.

For classification:

- If the claims only pertain to a "coating composition...", only the C09D symbols are given.
- If the claims pertain to a composition as such and to coating (e.g. "composition for use as coating..."), both the C09D and the corresponding C08L symbols are given.

For searching: both C08G and C09D subclasses are to be searched, regardless of the wording of the claims, since in many documents of C08G, a passage relating to the use of the composition for coating can be found.

These rules apply in analogy for the adhesive compositions of C09J.

C09G covers the application of the compositions of C08L when used as polishes. Adhesives and adhesive processes are classified in C09J.

Derivatives of natural macromolecular polymers per se, e.g. derived from proteins or vulcanised oils, are classified in C08H.

Working-up, general processes of compounding and after-treatment are covered by subclass C08J. These include making solutions, dispersions etc., plasticising, compounding with additives, e.g. colouring or masterbatching, crosslinking, manufacture of articles or shaped materials, chemical treatment or coating of such articles, making porous, cellular or foamed materials, and recovery or working up of waste materials.

Materials used in applications not otherwise provided for, are classified in C09K. These include sealing or anti-slip materials, heat-transfer, heat-exchange or heat-storage materials, drilling compositions, luminescent or tenebrescent materials, etching, surface-brightening or pickling materials, antioxidant materials, soil-conditioning or soil-stabilising materials, liquid crystal or fireproofing materials.

The preparation for medical, dental or toilet purposes is classified in A61K.

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Application of macromolecular compositions as biocides, pest-repellants, pest-attractants, or plant growth activity regulators is further classified in subclass A01N.

Therapeutic activity of macromolecular compounds is further classified in subclass A61P.

The use of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations is further classified in subclass A61Q.

Processes using enzymes or microorganisms 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 C12P.

C08H

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section with the modified text below:

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

The use of cosmetics or other toilet preparations is further classified in A61Q.

C08L

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section with the modified text below:

Compositions of single polymers with organic or inorganic additives are classified in C08K.

Relationship with other subclasses of class C08 and C09

Subclasses C08B - C08L are generally function-oriented subclasses in relation to the polymers per se, while C09D - C09K are application-oriented subclasses in relation to the said polymers (see below for the special relationship with C09D and C09J).

Polysaccharides per se and their derivatives are classified in C08B.

Treatment and chemical modification of rubbers, including conjugated diene rubbers, are classified in C08C – however synthesis of rubbers and treatment or chemical modification of non-rubbers are classified in subclasses C08F or C08G.

Macromolecular compounds per se obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (usually known as addition polymers) are in C08F. Compositions based on monomers of such polymers are also in C08F.

Macromolecular compounds per se obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (usually known as condensation polymers) are classified in C08G. Compositions based on monomers of such polymers are also classified in C08G.

Derivatives of natural macromolecular polymers per se, e.g. derived from proteins or vulcanised oils, are classified in C08H.

Working-up, general processes of compounding and after-treatment are covered by subclass C08J. These include making solutions, dispersions etc., plasticising, compounding with additives, e.g. colouring or masterbatching, crosslinking, manufacture of articles or shaped materials, chemical treatment or coating of such articles, making porous, cellular or foamed materials, and recovery or working up of waste materials.

Coating compositions and other polymer compositions for similar uses, e.g. paints, inks, woodstains and printing pastes, are classified in C09D.

C09G covers the application of the compositions of C08L when used as polishes.

Adhesives and adhesive processes are classified in C09J.

Materials used in applications not otherwise provided for, are classified in C09K. These include sealing or anti-slip materials, heat-transfer, heat-exchange or heat-storage

materials, drilling compositions, luminescent or tenebrescent materials, etching, surface-brightening or pickling materials, antioxidant materials, soil-conditioning or soil-stabilising materials, liquid crystal or fireproofing materials.

Relationship between C08F, C08G, C08L, C09D and C09J

Polymers as such are classified in C08F or C08G. Polymers compositions are classified in C08L. Coating compositions or adhesive compositions are classified in C09D and C09J respectively.

C09D and C09J are seen as "related fields" of C08L which should be considered when classifying or searching for a document.

For classification:

- If the claims only pertain to a "coating composition...", only C09D symbols are given.
- If the claims pertain to a composition as such and to coating (e.g. "composition for use as coating..."), both the C09D and the corresponding C08L symbols are given.

For searching: Both C08L and C09D subclasses should be searched, regardless of the wording of the claims about a coating, since documents classified in C08L may have information relating to the use of the composition for coating.

These rules apply in analogy for the adhesive compositions of C09J and the related C08L.

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.

Therapeutic activity of macromolecular compounds is further classified in subclass A61P.

The use of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations is further classified in subclass A61Q.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The symbol “C08L83/16” at the top of the right hand column with “C09D183/16” as shown below:

#C9Df(Si)2	C09D 183/02 - C09D 183/16	C08L 83/00 and optionally C08L 1/00 - C08L 101/16 (excluding C08L 83/02 - C08L 83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing	(C09D 183/02 - C09D 183/16, C08L 83/00, C08L, C08K, ...); a coating

		codes), C08K 3/00 - C08K 13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority with one or more Si-based polymers and optionally non Si-based polymer(s) and additive(s); see C09D 183/00

C12N

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: Existing text in the Relationships with other classification places section with the modified text below:

In subclasses C12M-C12Q, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate subclass of subclasses C12M-C12Q.

Multiple Classification

- Compositions, physical forms, methods of application of specific materials of the use of single compounds or compositions as biocides, pest repellants, pest attractants, pesticides, herbicides or plant growth regulators are further classified in subclass A01N.
- Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant, or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in A01P.
- Therapeutic activity of compounds containing microorganisms, single cell proteins, or enzymes, is further classified in subclass A61P.
- Uses of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations containing microorganisms or enzymes are further classified in subclass A61Q.

It is desirable to add subclass C12R for microorganisms which are considered to be of interest for search.

4. CHANGES TO THE CPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE LIST (CICL)

CPC	**IPC**	**Action***
A01P 1/00	A01P 1/00	NEW
A01P 3/00	A01P 3/00	NEW
A01P 5/00	A01P 5/00	NEW
A01P 7/00	A01P 7/00	NEW
A01P 7/02	A01P 7/02	NEW
A01P 7/04	A01P 7/04	NEW
A01P 9/00	A01P 9/00	NEW
A01P 11/00	A01P 11/00	NEW
A01P 13/00	A01P 13/00	NEW
A01P 13/02	A01P 13/02	NEW
A01P 15/00	A01P 15/00	NEW
A01P 17/00	A01P 17/00	NEW
A01P 19/00	A01P 19/00	NEW
A01P 21/00	A01P 21/00	NEW
A01P 23/00	A01P 23/00	NEW

*Action column:

- For an (N) or (Q) entry, provide an IPC symbol and complete the Action column with "NEW."
- For an existing CPC main trunk entry or indexing entry where the existing IPC symbol needs to be changed, provide an updated IPC symbol and complete the Action column with "UPDATED."
- For a (D) CPC entry or indexing entry complete the Action column with "DELETE." IPC symbol does not need to be included in the IPC column.
- For an (N) 2000 series CPC entry which is positioned within the main trunk scheme (breakdown code) provide an IPC symbol and complete the action column with "NEW".
- For an (N) 2000 series CPC entry positioned at the end of the CPC scheme (orthogonal code), with no IPC equivalent, complete the IPC column with "CPCONLY" and complete the action column with "NEW".

NOTES:

- F symbols are <u>not</u> included in the CICL table above.
- T and M symbols are not included in the CICL table above unless a change to the existing IPC is desired.