

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE  
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

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

<u>Action</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Group(s)</u>
<b>SCHEME:</b>		
Titles Changed:	C07F	1/00
	C07F	3/00
	C07F	5/00
	C07F	7/00
	C07F	9/00
	C07F	9/005
	C07F	11/00
	C07F	13/00
	C07F	15/00
	C08K	3/105,3/11
	D06M	11/13, 11/155, 11/17, 11/20, 11/22, 11/24, 11/26, 11/28, 11/38, 11/44, 11/45, 11/46, 11/47, 11/49, 11/56, 11/57
	G11B	7/2433
	H01L	21/18, 21/28512
	H01L	29/16
	H01L	29/2203
	H01L	31/028, 31/0336, 31/03365, 31/035254, 31/03682, 31/03762, 31/03921, 31/074, 31/1055, 31/1804, 31/202
	H01L	33/28, 33/30, 33/34
Notes Modified:	C	SECTION
	C07F	SUBCLASS
	C30B	29/00
	D06M	SUBCLASS
	H01F	1/00
	H01L	SUBCLASS
	H01L	21/18
	H01S	5/00
<b>DEFINITIONS:</b>		
Definitions New:	C10N	SUBCLASS
Definitions Modified:	C07F	9/00
	D06M	SUBCLASS
	H01L	21/18
	H01L	31/1804

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

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

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE  
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

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 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

## 1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)**SUBCLASS C07F - ACYCLIC, CARBOCYCLIC OR HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING ELEMENTS OTHER THAN CARBON, HYDROGEN, HALOGEN, OXYGEN, NITROGEN, SULFUR, SELENIUM OR TELLURIUM**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> “CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	C07F1/00	0	Compounds containing elements of Groups 1 or 11 of the Periodic Table	
M	C07F3/00	0	Compounds containing elements of Groups 2 or 12 of the Periodic Table	
M	C07F5/00	0	Compounds containing elements of Groups 3 or 13 of the Periodic Table	
M	C07F7/00	0	Compounds containing elements of Groups 4 or 14 of the Periodic Table	
M	C07F9/00	0	Compounds containing elements of Groups 5 or 15 of the Periodic Table	
M	C07F9/005	1	{Compounds of elements of Group 5 of the Periodic Table without metal-carbon linkages}	
M	C07F11/00	0	Compounds containing elements of Groups 6 or 16 of the Periodic Table	
M	C07F13/00	0	Compounds containing elements of Groups 7 or 17 of the Periodic Table	
M	C07F15/00	0	Compounds containing elements of Groups 8, 9, 10 or 18 of the Periodic Table	

**SUBCLASS C08K - Use of inorganic or non-macromolecular organic substances as compounding ingredients**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> “CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	C08K3/105	2	Compounds containing metals of Groups 1 to 3 or of Groups 11 to 13 of the Periodic Table	
M	C08K3/11	2	Compounds containing metals of Groups 4 to 10 or of Groups 14 to 16 of the Periodic Table	

## CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

**SUBCLASS D06M - TREATMENT, NOT PROVIDED FOR ELSE WHERE IN CLASS D06, OF FIBRES, THREADS, YARNS, FABRICS, FEATHERS OR FIBROUS GOODS MADE FROM SUCH MATERIALS**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> <u>“CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**</u>	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	D06M11/13	3	Ammonium halides or halides of elements of Groups 1 or 11 of the Periodic Table	
M	D06M11/155	3	Halides of elements of Groups 2 or 12 of the Periodic Table	
M	D06M11/17	3	Halides of elements of Groups 3 or 13 of the Periodic Table	
M	D06M11/20	3	Halides of elements of Groups 4 or 14 of the Periodic Table, e.g. zirconylchloride	
M	D06M11/22	3	Halides of elements of Groups 5 or 15 of the Periodic Table	
M	D06M11/24	3	Halides of elements of Groups 6 or 16 of the Periodic Table, e.g. chromylchloride	
M	D06M11/26	3	Halides of elements of Groups 7 of the Periodic Table (interhalogen compounds D06M11/09)	
M	D06M11/28	3	Halides of elements of Groups 8, 9, 10 or 18 of the Periodic Table	
M	D06M11/38	3	Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 1 or 11 of the Periodic Table	
M	D06M11/44	3	Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 2 or 12 of the Periodic Table; Zincates; Cadmates	
M	D06M11/45	3	Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 3 or 13 of the Periodic Table; Aluminates	
M	D06M11/46	3	Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 4 or 14 of the Periodic Table; Titanates; Zirconates; Stannates; Plumbates	
M	D06M11/47	3	Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 5 or 15 of the Periodic Table; Vanadates; Niobates; Tantalates; Arsenates; Antimonates; Bismuthates	
M	D06M11/49	3	Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 8, 9, 10 or 18 of the Periodic Table; Ferrates; Cobaltates; Nickelates; Ruthenates; Osmates; Rhodates; Iridates; Palladates; Platينات	
M	D06M11/56	3	Sulfates or thiosulfates other than of elements of Groups 3 or 13 of the Periodic Table	

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	Symbol	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> “CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	D06M 11/57	3	Sulfates or thiosulfates of elements of Groups 3 or 13 of the Periodic Table, e.g. alums	

**SUBCLASS G11B- INFORMATION STORAGE BASED ON RELATIVE MOVEMENT BETWEEN RECORD CARRIER AND TRANSDUCER**

<u>Type*</u>	Symbol	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> “CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	G11B7/2433	5	Metals or elements of Groups 13, 14, 15 or 16 of the Periodic Table, e.g. B, Si, Ge, As, Sb, Bi, Se or Te	

**SUBCLASS H01L- SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES NOT COVERED BY CLASS H10** (use of semiconductor devices for measuring G01; resistors in general H01C; magnets, inductors or transformers H01F; capacitors in general H01G; electrolytic devices H01G 9/00; batteries or accumulators H01M; waveguides, resonators or lines of the waveguide type H01P; line connectors or current collectors H01R; stimulated-emission devices H01S; electromechanical resonators H03H; loudspeakers, microphones, gramophone pick-ups or like a acoustic electromechanical transducers H04R; electric light sources in general H05B; printed circuits, hybrid circuits, casings or constructional details of electrical apparatus, manufacture of assemblages of electrical components H05K; use of semiconductor devices in circuits having a particular application, see the subclass for the application)

<u>Type*</u>	Symbol	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> “CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	H01L21/18	3	the devices having semiconductor bodies comprising elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table or AIIIBV compounds with or without impurities, e.g. doping materials {(H01L21/041 - H01L21/0425, H01L21/045 - H01L21/048 take precedence)}	
M	H01L 21/28512	8	{on semiconductor bodies comprising elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table}	
M	H01L 29/16	3	including, apart from doping materials or other impurities, only elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table	

## CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<b>Type*</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</b>	<b>Title</b> <b>“CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**</b>	<b>Transferred to#</b>
M	H01L 29/2203	4	{Cd X compounds being one element of the 6th group of the Periodic Table (H01L 29/2206 takes precedence)}	
M	H01L 31/028	4	including, a part from doping material or other impurities, only elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table	
M	H01L31/0336	5	in different semiconductor regions, e.g. Cu <sub>2</sub> X/CdX hetero- junctions, X being an element of Group VI of the Periodic Table	
M	H01L 31/03365	6	{comprising only Cu <sub>2</sub> X/ CdX heterojunctions, X being an element of Group VI of the Periodic Table }	
M	H01L 31/035254	4	{including, a part from doping materials or other impurities, only elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table, e.g. Si-SiGe superlattices}	
M	H01L 31/03682	4	{including only elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table }	
M	H01L 31/03762	4	{including only elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table }	
M	H01L 31/03921	4	{including only elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table }	
M	H01L 31/074	4	comprising a heterojunction with an element of Group IV of the Periodic Table, e.g. ITO/Si, GaAs/Si or CdTe/Si solar cells	
M	H01L31/1055	6	{the devices comprising a morphous materials of Group IV of the Periodic Table }	
M	H01L31/1804	2	{comprising only elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table }	
M	H01L 31/202	3	{including only elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table }	
M	H01L 33/28	3	containing only elements of Group II and Group VI of the Periodic Table	
M	H01L 33/30	3	containing only elements of Group III and Group V of the Periodic Table	
M	H01L 33/34	3	containing only elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table	

\*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

## CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

### PROJECT MP12214

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.

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)**SECTION C - CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C	<p>1. In section C, the definitions of groups of chemical elements are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALKALI METALS: Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr</li> <li>• ALKALINE EARTH METALS: Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra</li> <li>• LANTHANIDES: elements with a tomic numbers 57 to 71 inclusive</li> <li>• RARE EARTHS: Sc, Y, Lanthanides</li> <li>• ACTINIDES: elements with a tomic numbers 89 to 103 inclusive</li> <li>• REFRACTORY METALS: Ti, V, Cr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta, W</li> <li>• HALOGENS: F, Cl, Br, I, At</li> <li>• NOBLE GASES: He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn</li> <li>• PLATINUM GROUP: Os, Ir, Pt, Ru, Rh, Pd</li> <li>• NOBLE METALS: Ag, Au, Platinum group</li> <li>• LIGHT METALS: alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, Be, Al, Mg</li> <li>• HEAVY METALS: metals other than light metals</li> <li>• IRON GROUP: Fe, Co, Ni</li> <li>• NON-METALS: H, B, C, Si, N, P, O, S, Se, Te, noble gases, halogens</li> <li>• METALS: elements other than non-metals</li> <li>• TRANSITION ELEMENTS: elements with atomic numbers 21 to 30 inclusive, 39 to 48 inclusive, 57 to 80 inclusive, 89 upwards</li> </ul> <p>2. The following notes are meant to assist in the use of this part of the classification scheme; they must not be</p>	<p>1. In section C, the definitions of groups of chemical elements are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Alkali metals</u>: Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr</li> <li>• <u>Alkaline earth metals</u>: Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra</li> <li>• <u>Lanthanides</u>: elements with a tomic numbers 57 to 71 inclusive</li> <li>• <u>Rare earths</u>: Sc, Y, Lanthanides</li> <li>• <u>Actinides</u>: elements with a tomic numbers 89 to 103 inclusive</li> <li>• <u>Refractory metals</u>: Ti, V, Cr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta, W</li> <li>• <u>Halogens</u>: F, Cl, Br, I, At</li> <li>• <u>Noble gases</u>: He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn</li> <li>• <u>Platinum group</u>: Os, Ir, Pt, Ru, Rh, Pd</li> <li>• <u>Noble metals</u>: Ag, Au, Platinum group</li> <li>• <u>Light metals</u>: alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, Be, Al, Mg</li> <li>• <u>Heavy metals</u>: metals other than light metals</li> <li>• <u>Iron group</u>: Fe, Co, Ni</li> <li>• <u>Non-metals</u>: H, B, C, Si, N, P, O, S, Se, Te, noble gases, halogens</li> </ul>



CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

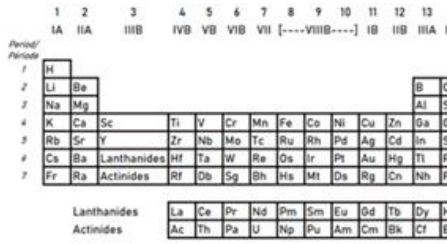
PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>read as modifying in any way the elaborations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Section C covers:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. pure chemistry, which covers inorganic compounds, organic compounds, macromolecular compounds, and their methods of preparation;</li> <li>b. applied chemistry, which covers compositions containing the above compounds,</li> <li>c. such as: glass, ceramics, fertilisers, plastics compositions, paints, products of the petroleum industry. It also covers certain compositions on account of their having particular properties rendering them</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Metals</u>: elements other than non-metals</li> <li>• <u>Transition elements</u>: elements with atomic numbers 21 to 30 inclusive, 39 to 48 inclusive, 57 to 80 inclusive, 89 upwards</li> </ul> <p>2. Section C <u>covers</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pure chemistry, which covers inorganic compounds, organic compounds, macromolecular compounds, and their methods of preparation;</li> <li>• applied chemistry, which covers compositions containing the above compounds, such as: glass, ceramics, fertilisers, plastics compositions, paints, products of the petroleum industry. It also covers certain compositions on account of their having particular properties rendering them suitable for certain purposes, as in the case of explosives, dyestuffs, adhesives, lubricants and detergents;</li> <li>• certain marginal industries, such as the manufacture of coke and of solid or gaseous fuels, the production and refining of oils, fats and waxes, the fermentation industry (e.g., brewing and wine-making), the sugar industry;</li> <li>• certain operations or treatments, which are either purely mechanical, e.g., the mechanical treatment of</li> </ul>

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>suitable for certain purposes, as in the case of explosives, dyestuffs, adhesives, lubricants, and detergents;</p> <p>c. certain marginal industries, such as the manufacture of coke and of solid or gaseous fuels, the production and refining of oils, fats, and waxes, the fermentation industry, (e.g. brewing and wine-making) the sugar industry;</p> <p>d. certain operations or treatments, which are either purely mechanical, e.g. the mechanical treatment of leather and skins, or partly mechanical, e.g. the treatment of water, or the prevention of corrosion in general;</p> <p>e. metallurgy, ferrous or non-ferrous alloys.</p> <p>2. a. In the case of operations, treatments, products, or articles which have both a chemical and non-chemical part or aspect, the general rule is that the</p>	<p>leather and skins, or partly mechanical, e.g., the treatment of water or the prevention of corrosion in general;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>metallurgy, ferrous or non-ferrous alloys.</li> </ul> <p>3. In all sections of the CPC, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, the Periodic Table of chemical elements referred to is the one with 18 groups as represented in the table below.</p>  <p>4. In the case of operations, treatments, products or articles having both a chemical and a non-chemical part or aspect, the general rule is that the chemical part or aspect is covered by section C.</p> <p>5. In some of these cases, the chemical part or aspect brings with it a non-chemical one, even though purely mechanical, because this latter aspect either is essential to the operation or treatment or constitutes an important element thereof. It has seemed, in fact, more logical not to dissociate the different parts or aspects of a coherent whole. This is the case for applied chemistry and for the industries, operations and treatments mentioned in Note (2) bullets 2, 3, 4 and 5. For example, furnaces peculiar to the manufacture of glass are covered by class C03 and not by class F27.</p> <p>6. There are, however, some exceptions in which the mechanical (or non-</p>

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>chemical part or aspect is covered by section C.</p> <p>b. In some of these cases, the chemical part or aspect brings with it a non-chemical one, even though purely mechanical, because this latter aspect either is essential to the operation or treatment or constitutes an important element of it; it has seemed, in fact, more logical not to dissociate the different parts or aspects of a coherent whole. This is the case for applied chemistry and for the industries, operations, and treatments mentioned in Notes 1), c), d) and e). For example, furnaces peculiar to the manufacture of glass are covered by class C03 and not by class F27.</p> <p>c. There are, however, some exceptions in which the mechanical (or non-chemical) aspect carries with it the chemical aspect, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• certain extractive processes in subclass A61K;</li> <li>• the chemical purification of air in subclass A61L;</li> </ul>	<p>chemical) aspect carries with it the chemical aspect, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• certain extractive processes, in subclass A61K;</li> <li>• the chemical purification of air, in subclass A61L;</li> <li>• chemical methods of fire-fighting, in subclass A62D;</li> <li>• chemical processes and apparatus, in class B01;</li> <li>• impregnation of wood, in subclass B27K;</li> <li>• chemical methods of analysis or testing, in subclass G01N;</li> <li>• photographic materials and processes, in class G03, and, generally, the chemical treatment of textiles and the production of cellulose or paper, in section D.</li> </ul> <p>7. In still other cases, the pure chemical aspect is covered by section C and the applied chemical aspect by another section, such as A, B or F, e.g., the use of a substance or composition for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• treatment of plants or animals, covered by subclass A01N;</li> <li>• foodstuffs, covered by class A23;</li> <li>• ammunition or explosives, covered by class F42</li> </ul> <p>8. When the chemical and mechanical aspects are so closely interlocked that a neat and simple division is not possible, or when certain mechanical processes follow as a natural or logical continuation of a chemical treatment,</p>

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• chemical methods of fire-fighting in subclass A62D;</li> <li>• chemical processes and apparatus in class B01;</li> <li>• impregnation of wood in subclass B27K;</li> <li>• chemical methods of analysis or testing in subclass G01N;</li> <li>• photographic materials and processes in class G03, and generally, the chemical treatment of textiles and the production of cellulose or paper in section D.</li> </ul> <p>d. In still other cases, the pure chemical aspect is covered by section C and the applied chemical aspect by another section such as A, B, F, e.g. the use of a substance or composition for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• treatment of plants or animals covered by subclass A01N;</li> <li>• foodstuffs covered by class A23;</li> <li>• munitions or explosives covered by class F42.</li> </ul> <p>e. When the chemical and mechanical aspects are so closely interlocked that a neat and simple division is not possible, or when certain mechanical processes follow as a natural or logical continuation of a chemical treatment, section C may cover, in addition to the chemical aspect, a part only of the mechanical aspect, e.g. after-treatments of artificial stone</p>	<p>section C may cover, in addition to the chemical aspect, a part only of the mechanical aspect, e.g., after-treatment of artificial stone, covered by class C04. In this latter case, a note or a reference is usually given to make the position clear, even if sometimes the division is rather arbitrary.</p>

## CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		covered by class C04. In this latter case a note or a reference is usually given to make the position clear, even if sometimes the division is rather arbitrary.	

**SUBCLASS C07F- ACYCLIC, CARBOCYCLIC OR HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING ELEMENTS OTHER THAN CARBON, HYDROGEN, HALOGEN, OXYGEN, NITROGEN, SULFUR, SELENIUM OR TELLURIUM**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C07F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attention is drawn to Note (3) C07, which defines the last place priority rule applied in the range of subclasses C07C-C07K and within these subclasses.</li> <li>2. Attention is drawn to Note (6) following the title of class C07.</li> <li>3. Attention is drawn to Note (3) after the title of section C, which Note indicates to which version of the periodic table of chemical elements the IPC refers.</li> <li>4. In this subclass, organic acid salts, alcoholates, phenates, chelates or mercaptides are</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attention is drawn to Note (3) after class C07, which defines the last place priority rule applied in the range of subclasses C07C-C07K and within these subclasses.</li> <li>2. Attention is drawn to Note (6) following the title of class C07.</li> <li>3. Therapeutic activity of compounds is further classified in subclass A61P.</li> <li>4. In this subclass, organic acid salts, alcoholates, phenates, chelates or mercaptides are classified as the parent compounds.</li> <li>5. {Compounds containing Se or Te are classified with their sulfur homologues.}</li> </ol>

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>classified as the parent compounds.</p> <p>5. Compounds containing Se or Te are classified with their sulfur homologues</p> <p>6. A hydrocarbon chain is considered to be terminated by a heteroatom or by a carbon atom having three bonds to heteroatoms with at the most one to halogen</p> <p>7. When groups, e.g. aromatic or aliphatic groups, are mentioned without further indications, it means that the group concerned can be further substituted. Otherwise it will be indicated, e.g. C07F9/11 with hydroxyalkyl compounds without further substituents on alkyl.</p>	<p>6. {A hydrocarbon chain is considered to be terminated by a heteroatom or by a carbon atom having three bonds to heteroatoms with at the most one to halogen. }</p> <p>7. {When groups, e.g. aromatic or aliphatic groups, are mentioned without further indications, it means that the group concerned can be further substituted. Otherwise it will be indicated, e.g. C07F9/11 with hydroxyalkyl compounds without further substituents on alkyl. }</p>

**SUBCLASS C30B- SINGLE-CRYSTAL GROWTH** (by using ultra-high pressure, e.g. for the formation of diamonds, B01J 3/06); **UNIDIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION OF EUTECTIC MATERIAL OR UNIDIRECTIONAL DEMIXING OF EUTECTOID MATERIAL; REFINING BY ZONE-MELTING OF MATERIAL** (zone-refining of metals or alloys C22B); **PRODUCTION OF A HOMOGENEOUS POLYCRYSTALLINE MATERIAL WITH DEFINED STRUCTURE** (casting of metals, casting of other substances by the same processes or devices B22D; working of plastics B29; modifying the physical structure of metals or alloys C21D, C22F); **SINGLE CRYSTALS OR HOMOGENEOUS POLYCRYSTALLINE MATERIAL WITH DEFINED STRUCTURE; AFTER-TREATMENT OF SINGLE CRYSTALS OR A HOMOGENEOUS POLYCRYSTALLINE MATERIAL WITH DEFINED STRUCTURE** (for producing semiconductor devices or parts thereof H01L, H10); **APPARATUS THEREFOR**

## CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C30B29/00	In groups C30B 29/02 - C30B 29/58, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a material is classified in the last appropriate place.	<p>1. In groups C30B 29/02-C30B 29/54, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a material is classified in the last appropriate place.</p> <p>2. Attention is drawn to Note (3) after the title of section C, which Note indicates to which version of the Periodic Table of chemical elements the CPC refers. In this group, the system used is the 8 group system indicated by Roman numerals in the Periodic Table thereunder.</p>

**SUBCLASS D06M – TREATMENT, NOT PROVIDED FOR ELSEWHERE IN CLASS D06, OF FIBRES, THREADS, YARNS, FABRICS, FEATHERS OR FIBROUS GOODS MADE FROM SUCH MATERIALS**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	D06M	<p>1. In each of the groups D06M 11/00 - D06M 15/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a substance is classified in the last appropriate place.</p> <p>2. Within each one of main groups D06M 11/00 - D06M 15/00, a mixture of substances is classified at least according to the essential ingredient. If more than one ingredient is essential, the mixture is classified, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, according to the essential ingredient which belongs to the last appropriate place in the sequence of substances;</p> <p>Treatment by mixtures of substances covered by two or more of main groups D06M 11/00 - D06M 15/00 is</p>	<p>1. In each of the groups D06M 11/00-D06M 15/00, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a substance is classified in the last appropriate place.</p> <p>2. In this subclass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>within each one of main groups D06M 11/00-D06M 15/00, a mixture of substances is classified at least according to the essential ingredient. If more than one ingredient is essential, the mixture is classified, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, according to the essential ingredient which belongs to the last appropriate place in the sequence of substance;</li> </ul>

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>classified in each appropriate main group.</p> <p>4. In this subclass, the treatment of textiles, not provided for elsewhere in class D06, is classified according to the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment of textiles characterised by the treating agent in groups D06M 11/00 - D06M 16/00;</li> <li>• Treatment of textiles characterised by the process in group D06M 23/00.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• treatment by mixtures of substances covered by two or more of main groups D06M 11/00- D06M 15/00 is classified in each appropriate main group.</li> </ul> <p>3. In this subclass, the treatment of textiles, not provided for elsewhere in class D06, is classified according to the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• treatment of textiles characterised by the treating agent in groups D06M 11/00- D06M 16/00;</li> <li>• treatment of textiles characterised by the process in group D06M 23/00.</li> </ul> <p>4. Attention is drawn to Note (3) after the title of section C, which Note indicates to which version of the Periodic Table of chemical elements the CPC refers.</p>

**SUBCLASS H01F– MAGNETS; INDUCTANCES; TRANSFORMERS; SELECTION OF MATERIALS FOR THEIR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	H01F1/00	<p>1. Attention is drawn to Note (3) after the title of section C, which Note indicates to which version of the periodic table of chemical elements the IPC refers. In this group, the Periodic System used is the 8 group system indicated by Roman numerals in the Periodic Table thereunder.</p> <p>2. {Group H01F 1/0036 takes precedence over groups H01F 1/09, H01F 1/11, H01F 1/20, H01F 1/33 and H01F 1/36}</p>	<p>1. Attention is drawn to Note (3) after the title of section C, which Note indicates to which version of the Periodic Table of chemical elements the CPC refers. In this group, the system used is the 8 group system indicated by Roman numerals in the Periodic Table thereunder.</p> <p>2. {Group H01F 1/0036 takes precedence over groups H01F 1/09, H01F 1/11, H01F 1/20, H01F 1/33 and H01F 1/36.}</p>



CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

**SUBCLASS H01L – SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES NOT COVERED BY CLASS H10** (use of semiconductor devices for measuring G01; resistors in general H01C; magnets, inductors or transformers H01F; capacitors in general H01G; electrolytic devices H01G 9/00; batteries or accumulators H01M; waveguides, resonators or lines of the waveguide type H01P; line connectors or current collectors H01R; stimulated-emission devices H01S; electromechanical resonators H03H; loudspeakers, microphones, gramophone pick-ups or like a acoustic electromechanical transducers H04R; electric light sources in general H05B; printed circuits, hybrid circuits, casings or constructional details of electrical apparatus, manufacture of assemblies of electrical components H05K; use of semiconductor devices in circuits having a particular application, see the subclass for the application)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	H01L	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This subclass is residual to class H10.</li> <li>2. This subclass <u>covers</u>:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. semiconductor devices for rectifying, amplifying, oscillating or switching; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment;</li> <li>b. semiconductor devices sensitive to radiation; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment;</li> <li>c. semiconductor devices for light emission; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment;</li> <li>d. processes or apparatus for the manufacture or treatment of semiconductor or solid-state devices where the type of device is not listed under bullets a to c, above, or not essential;</li> <li>e. constructional details or arrangements of semiconductor or solid-state devices not covered by class H10 and not specific to types of devices listed under bullets a to c, above;</li> <li>f. packaging or assembling of semiconductor or solid-state</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This subclass is residual to class H10.</li> <li>2. This subclass <u>covers</u>:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• semiconductor devices for rectifying, amplifying, oscillating or switching; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment;</li> <li>• semiconductor devices sensitive to radiation; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment;</li> <li>• semiconductor devices for light emission; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment;</li> <li>• processes or apparatus for the manufacture or treatment of semiconductor or solid-state devices where the</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>devices covered by this subclass or by class H10.</p> <p>3. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "wafer" means a slice of semiconductor or crystalline substrate material, which can be modified by impurity diffusion (doping), ion implantation or epitaxy, and whose active surface can be processed into arrays of discrete components or integrated circuits;</li> <li>• "solid state body" means the body of material within which, or at the surface of which, the physical effects characteristic of the device occur;</li> <li>• "electrode" is a region in or on the body of the device (other than the solid state body itself), which exerts an electrical influence on the solid state body, irrespective of whether or not an external electrical connection is made thereto. An electrode may include several portions and the term includes metallic regions which exert influence on the solid state body through an insulating region (e.g. capacitive coupling) and inductive coupling arrangements to the body. The dielectric region in a capacitive arrangement is regarded as part of the electrode. In arrangements including several portions, only those portions which exert an influence on the solid state body by virtue of their shape, size, or disposition or the material of which they are formed are considered to be part of the electrode. The other portions are considered to be</li> </ul>	<p>type of device is not listed under bullets 1 to 3, above, or not essential;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• constructional details or arrangements of semiconductor or solid-state devices not covered by class H10 and not specific to types of devices listed under bullets 1 to 3, above;</li> <li>• packaging or assembling of semiconductor or solid-state devices covered by this subclass or by class H10.</li> </ul> <p>3. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "wafer" means a slice of semiconductor or crystalline substrate material, which can be modified by impurity diffusion (doping), ion implantation or epitaxy, and whose active surface can be processed into arrays of discrete components or integrated circuits;</li> <li>• "solid state body" means the body of material within which, or at the surface of which, the physical effects characteristic of the device occur;</li> </ul>

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>"arrangements for conducting electric current to or from the solid state body" or "interconnections between solid state components formed in or on a common substrate", i.e. leads;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "device" means an electric circuit element; where an electric circuit element is one of a plurality of elements formed in or on a common substrate it is referred to as a "component";</li> <li>• "complete device" is a device in its fully assembled state which may or may not require further treatment, e.g. electroforming, before it is ready for use but which does not require the addition of further structural units;</li> <li>• "parts" includes all structural units which are included in a complete device;</li> <li>• "container" is an enclosure forming part of the complete device and is essentially a solid construction in which the body of the device is placed, or which is formed around the body without forming an intimate layer thereon. An enclosure which consists of one or more layers formed on the body and in intimate contact therewith is referred to as an "encapsulation";</li> <li>• "integrated circuit" is a device where all components, e.g. diodes or resistors, are built up on a common substrate and form the device including interconnections between the components;</li> <li>• "assembly" of a device is the building up of the device from its constructional units; the term covers the provision of fillings in containers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "electrode" is a region in or on the body of the device (other than the solid state body itself), which exerts an electrical influence on the solid state body, irrespective of whether or not an external electrical connection is made thereto. An electrode may include several portions and the term includes metallic regions which exert influence on the solid state body through an insulating region (e.g. capacitive coupling) and inductive coupling arrangements to the body. The dielectric region in a capacitive arrangement is regarded as part of the electrode. In arrangements including several portions, only those portions which exert an influence on the solid state body by virtue of their shape, size, or disposition or the material of which they are formed are considered to be part of the electrode. The other portions are considered to be "arrangements for conducting electric current to or from the solid state body" or "interconnections between solid state components formed in or on a common substrate", i.e. leads;</li> <li>• "device" means an electric circuit element; where an electric circuit element is one of a</li> </ul>

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>4. In this subclass, both the process or apparatus for the manufacture or treatment of a device and the device itself are classified, whenever both of these are described sufficiently to be of interest.</p>	<p>plurality of elements formed in or on a common substrate; it is referred to as a "component";</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "complete device" is a device in its fully assembled state which may or may not require further treatment, e.g. electroforming, before it is ready for use but which does not require the addition of further structural units;</li> <li>• "parts" includes all structural units which are included in a complete device;</li> <li>• "container" is an enclosure forming part of the complete device and is essentially a solid construction in which the body of the device is placed, or which is formed around the body without forming an intimate layer thereon. An enclosure which consists of one or more layers formed on the body and in intimate contact therewith is referred to as an "encapsulation";</li> <li>• "integrated circuit" is a device where all components, e.g. diodes or resistors, are built up on a common substrate</li> </ul>

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
			<p>and form the device including interconnections between the components;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "assembly" of a device is the building up of the device from its constructional units; the term covers the provision of fillings in containers.</li> </ul> <p>4. In this subclass, both the process or apparatus for the manufacture or treatment of a device and the device itself are classified, whenever both of these are described sufficiently to be of interest.</p> <p>5. Attention is drawn to Note (3) after the title of section C, which Note indicates to which version of the Periodic Table of chemical elements the CPC refers. In this subclass, the system used is the 8 group system, indicated by Roman numerals in the Periodic Table thereunder.</p>
M	H01L21/18	This group covers also processes and apparatus which, by using the appropriate technology, are clearly suitable for manufacture or treatment of devices whose bodies comprise elements of Group IV of the Periodic System or AIIIBV compounds, even if the material used is not explicitly specified.	This group covers also processes and apparatus which, by using the appropriate technology, are clearly suitable for manufacture or treatment of devices whose bodies comprise elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table or AIIIBV compounds, even if the material used is not explicitly specified.

**SUBCLASS H01S – DEVICES USING THE PROCESS OF LIGHT AMPLIFICATION BY STIMULATED EMISSION OF RADIATION [LASER] TO AMPLIFY OR GENERATE LIGHT; DEVICES USING STIMULATED EMISSION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION IN WAVE RANGES OTHER THAN OPTICAL**

## CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

<b><u>Type*</u></b>	<b><u>Location</u></b>	<b><u>Old Note</u></b>	<b><u>New/Modified Note</u></b>
M	H01S5/00	Attention is drawn to Special Rules of classification at C07F, which Special Rules indicate to which version of the periodic table of chemical elements CPC refers. In this group, the Periodic System used is the 8 group system indicated by Roman numerals in the Periodic Table thereunder.	Attention is drawn to Note (3) after the title of section C, which Note indicates to which version of the Periodic Table of chemical elements the CPC refers. In this group, the system used is the 8 group system indicated by Roman numerals in the Periodic Table thereunder.

\*N = new note, M = modified note, D = deleted note

NOTE: The "Location" column only requires the symbol PRIOR to the location of the note. No further directions such as "before" or "after" are required.

## 2. A. DEFINITIONS (new)

### C10N

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

This subclass constitutes an Indexing Scheme associated with subclass C10M, relating to lubricating compositions:

- metals, as such, or in a compound (indexed according to Groups 1-8 of the Periodic Table) which are 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.

#### Relationships with other classification places

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

#### Synonyms and Keywords

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

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

## 2. A. DEFINITIONS (modified)

### C07F 9/00

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

#### Special rules of classification

##### C07F 9/02 - C07F 9/5463

- C07F 9/02: is not being used.
- C07F 9/025: general processes relating to purification, separation, etc.; however, a document relating to the purification, separation, etc. of a specific compound will be classified in the entry related to the substance itself.
- C07F 9/02 - C07F 9/26: compounds containing no P-C bonds and no heterocyclic rings.
- C07F 9/28 - C07F 9/5463: compounds containing P-C bonds and no heterocyclic rings.
- C07F 9/50: boron adducts of organophosphines will be classified in the entry relating to the organophosphine itself.
- C07F 9/505 - C07F 9/5095: chemical processes relating to organophosphines; chemical processes not relating to organophosphines are classified in the entries corresponding to the compounds (product(s) (and reactant(s)/reagent(s))): if the process is general, it will be classified in the head group of the compounds, if a specific compound is prepared, the classification will be in the specific class for said compound.
- It is noted that phosphoranes contain the structural element  $\equiv\text{P}=\text{N}-$  or  $\equiv\text{P}=\text{C}-$ .
- In general, the classification is determined by the valence and environment of the phosphorus atom; the last place rule applies.

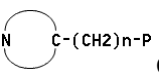
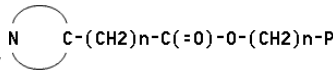
##### C07F 9/547 - C07F 9/6596




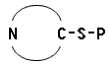
DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

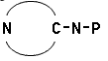
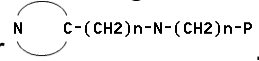
- C07F 9/547 - C07F 9/65618: compounds comprising a heterocyclic ring(s), the phosphorus atom is not part of the ring; the classification is determined by the nature of the heteroring.
- C07F 9/6564 - C07F 9/6596: compounds comprising (a) heterocyclic ring(s) in which the phosphorus atom is part of the ring; the valence and environment of the phosphorus atom in the ring determines the classification.
- In general, the last place rule applies i.e. a compound comprising a pyridine ring and a cyclic phosphazene will be classified in the class for the phosphazene, i.e. C07F 9/65812.
- C07F 9/572-C07F 9/6521: The statement "the phosphorus atom is bonded to a cyclic carbon atom, other than directly, through a heteroatom, or through a hydrocarbon chain which may be broken by at least one nitrogen atom"

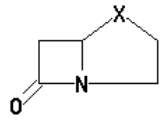
relates to structures such as  or .

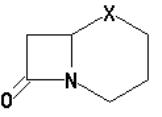
- C07F 9/572-C07F 9/6521: The statement "the phosphorus atom is bonded to a cyclic carbon atom, directly or through a heteroatom other than nitrogen"

relates to structures such as  or .

- C07F 9/572-C07F 9/6521: The statement "the phosphorus atom is bonded to a cyclic carbon atom, through a nitrogen atom or through a hydrocarbon chain which is broken by at least one nitrogen atom" relates to structures

such as  or .

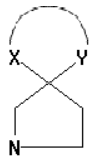
- C07F 9/65611: containing the ring system  (X = CH<sub>2</sub>, O, S, NH) optionally with an additional double bond and/or substituents, e.g. penicillins and analogs.

- C07F9/65613: containing the ring system  (X = CH<sub>2</sub>, O, S, NH) optionally with an additional double bond and/or substituents, e.g. cephalosporins and analogs.

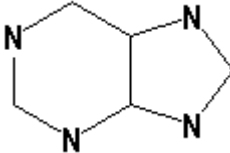
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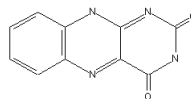
PROJECT MP12214

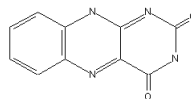
- C07F9/65615: containing a spiro condensed ring system of the formula



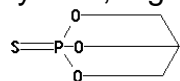
where at least one of the atoms X or Y is a heteroatom, e.g. S.

- C07F9/65616: containing the ring system , having three or more than three double bonds between ring members or between ring members and non-ring members, e.g. purine and analogues.

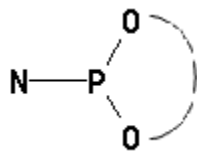


- C07F9/65618: containing the ring system , e.g. flavins or analogues.

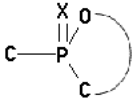
- C07F9/657145: the cyclic phosphorus atom belonging to more than one ring system, e.g.



- C07F9/657154: Cyclic esteramides of oxyacids of phosphorus, e.g.



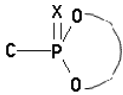
- C07F9/657172: the ring phosphorus atom and one oxygen atom being part

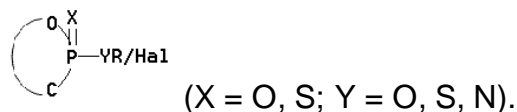
Of a (thio)phosphinic acid ester, e.g.  (X = O, S).

- C07F9/657181: the ring phosphorus atom and at least one ring oxygen atom

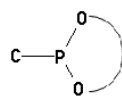
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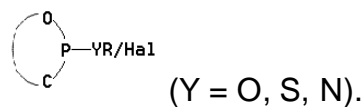
PROJECT MP12214

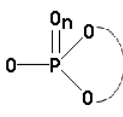
being part of a (thio)phosphonic acid derivative, e.g.  or



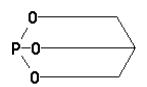
- C07F9/65719: the ring phosphorus atom at least one ring oxygen atom

being part of a (thio)phosphonous acid derivative, e.g.  or

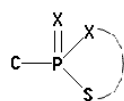


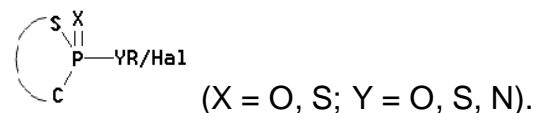
- C07F9/6574: Esters of oxyacids of phosphorus, e.g.  n = 0, 1  
(C07F9/6571 takes precedence).

- C07F9/65748: the cyclic phosphorus atom belonging to more than one ring

System, e.g. .

- C07F9/65785: the ring phosphorus atom and at least one ring sulfur atom

being part of a thiophosphonic acid derivative, e.g.  or

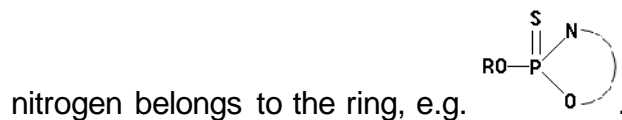


- C07F9/65812: Cyclic phosphazenes ( $\equiv\text{P}=\text{N}-\text{n}$ ,  $\text{n} \geq 3$ ).

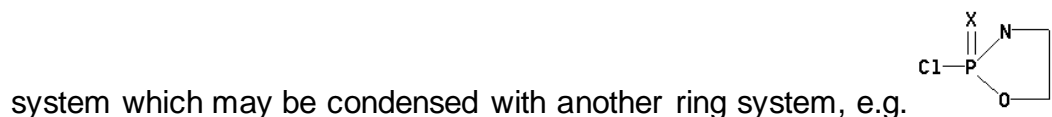
DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

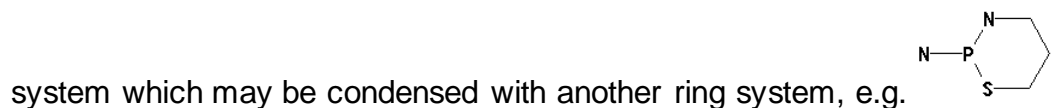
- C07F9/65842: Cyclic amide derivatives of acids of phosphorus in which one



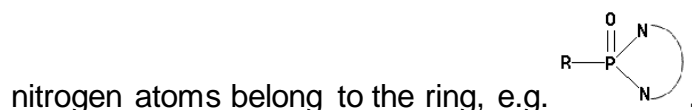
- C07F9/65844: the phosphorus atom being part of a five-membered ring



- C07F9/65846: the phosphorus atom being part of a six-membered ring



- C07F9/65848: Cyclic amide derivatives of acids of phosphorus in which two



- Bismuth compounds without a bismuth-carbon bond are classified in C07F 9/005.

## D06M

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

### Relationships with other classification places

The mechanical aspects and apparatuses for the treatment of textiles is covered by D06B-D06C. When mechanical and chemical aspects are mentioned, then it should be classified in all subclasses.

The manufacture of non-wovens where the fibres are bonded with binder compositions is covered by D04H.

The coating of two-dimensional textile surfaces by macromolecular substances is covered by D06N: coating means deposition onto the surface, contrary to impregnation;

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

i.e. deposition by doctor blading, pasting, casting etc., contrary to dipping in bath, padding etc. When it is not clear whether it is a deposition or impregnation, or in case both processes are possible, then it is classified in all subclasses.

Coating of fibres or filaments is classified in D06M.

## References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Insert: The following 15 new rows in the Informative references table.

## Informative references

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

Chemical aspects of bandages or absorbent pads	A61L
Pre-treatment of tyre cords or reinforcing fibres	B29B 15/08
Treatment of fibrous materials made from glass	C03C 25/00
Treatment of fibrous materials made from ceramic, natural or artificial stone fibres	C04B 41/00
Composite materials (chemical aspect)	C08J 5/00
Domestic cleaning and detergent compositions	C11D
Chemical treatment of skins hides or leathers	C14C
The chemical treatment of raw natural fibres before dyeing or any finishing treatment to remove impurities as well as scouring	D01C
Chemical treatment of fibres during production or extrusion	D01F 11/00
Mechanical aspects of the treatment of textiles and apparatuses used thereof	D06B - D06C
Industrial cleaning and/or bleaching of textile materials	D06L
The coating of textile surfaces with a layer of macromolecular material, artificial leather, oilcloth	D06N
Dyeing of textiles	D06P

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

Manufacture of fibres for paper or chemical treatment thereof, pulp fibres	D21C
Treatment of paper	D21H

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

### Special rules of classification

When a textile material is manufactured for special purposes or uses, then it is also classified in the corresponding subclasses.

When a composition or a compound appears to be essential, then it is also classified in the corresponding composition/ compound subclass.

When the textile structure appears to be essential, then it is classified in the corresponding subclass.

In case of composition comprising several compounds, a symbol is allocated for each compound.

In case of macromolecular compounds comprising several monomers or copolymers, a class is given for each monomer.

For example, a copolyether-ester should be classified in D06M 15/53 and D06M 15/507.

A copolymer acrylic acid/styrene should be classified in D06M 15/233 and D06M 15/263.

In case of compounds bearing several functional groups, a symbol is given for each essential functional group.

Normally, the subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples is to be classified. Other components mentioned or disclosed in the description can be optionally classified provided that their function is not essential.

In these cases, symbol allocation is at the discretion of the classifier.

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

But in case the subject matter of the claim is too broadly defined or unclear, or too many possibilities are disclosed, for example, Markush formulas, then only the subject matter of the examples is classified.

And in case no examples are provided, it is recommended to allocate a symbol for the most probable compounds or combination of compounds or compositions.

In case of doubt between two groups/subgroups, it is recommended to allocate both.

To conclude, it is recommended that classification is complete as much as possible: it is always preferable to allocate too many symbols than too few.

When possible and when relevant, it is strongly recommended to allocate Orthogonal Indexing Codes corresponding to the chemical nature of the fibre or the functionality of the treatment:

- for example, for an anti-shrinking treatment of wool, D06M 2101/12 and D06M 2200/45 should be allocated, because an anti-shrinking treatment of wool should be different from an anti-shrinking treatment of cotton;
- on the contrary, for a treatment imparting flame resistance to textile materials made of cotton, D06M 2200/30 should be allocated, but D06M 2101/06 might be considered as optional.

Orthogonal Indexing Codes D06M are associated to this subclass:

- D06M 2101/00-D06M 2101/40: Chemical constitution of the fibres;
- D06M 2200/00-D06M 2200/50: Functionality of the treatment composition and/or properties imparted to the textile material;
- D06M 2400/00-D06M 2400/02: Specific information on the treatment or the process itself, not provided in D06M 23/00-D06M 23/18.

Attention is drawn to Note (3) after the title of section C, which Note indicates to which version of the Periodic Table of chemical elements the CPC refers.

## **H01L 21/18**

### **Definition statement**

Replace: The term “System” with “Table” in the Definition statement, as follows.

Processes and apparatus which, by using the appropriate technology, are clearly suitable for manufacture or treatment of devices whose bodies comprise elements of

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1595

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12214

the fourth group of the Periodic Table or AIII-BV compounds, even if the material used is not explicitly specified.

**H01L 31/1804**

**References**

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Insert: The following new reference in the Informative references table.

**Informative references**

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

Heat treatments, e.g. dopant activation, crystallization	<a href="#">H01L 31/186</a>
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