

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 594

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2019

PROJECT RP0540

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

<u>Action</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Group(s)</u>
SCHEME:		
Notes New:	C10N	Subclass
Notes Modified:	A01N	Subclass
	B01D	Subclass
	B01D	71/00
	C07	Class
	C08C	Subclass
	C08F	Subclass
	C08F	4/60
	C08G	63/00
	C21B	Subclass
	C23	Class
Guidance Headings Modified:	C10M	113/00
DEFINITIONS:		
Definitions Modified:	C08F	Subclass

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)

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1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)

SUBCLASS A01N – PRESERVATION OF BODIES OF HUMANS OR ANIMALS OR PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF; BIOCIDES, e.g. AS DISINFECTANTS, AS PESTICIDES, AS HERBICIDES (preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes A61K ; methods or apparatus for disinfection or sterilisation in general, or for deodorising of air A61L); PEST REPELLANTS OR ATTRACTANTS (decoys A01M1/06; medicinal preparations A61K); PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS (compounds in general C01, C07, C08; fertilisers C05; soil conditioners or stabilisers C09K17/00)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	A01N	<p>1. This subclass <u>covers</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (sex sterilants for other purposes A61K). <p>2. This subclass <u>does not cover</u> 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.</p> <p>3. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "plant growth regulators" are those materials which alter the plant through a chemical modification of the plant metabolism, such as auxins. 	<p>1. This subclass <u>covers</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>2. This subclass <u>does not cover</u> 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.</p> <p>3. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "plant growth regulators" are those materials which alter the plant through a chemical modification of the plant metabolism, such as auxins.

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SUBCLASS B01D – SEPARATION (separating solids from solids by wet methods B03B , B03D ; by pneumatic jigs or tables B03B; by other dry methods B07; magnetic or electrostatic separation of solid materials from solid materials or fluids, separation by high-voltage electric fields B03C; centrifuges, vortex apparatus B04; presses per se for squeezing-out liquid from liquid-containing material B30B9/02 ; treatment of water C02F , e.g. softening by ion-exchange C02F1/42 ; {arrangements of air intake cleaners in gas turbine plants F02C7/05} ;arrangements or mounting of filters in air-conditioning, air-humidification or ventilation F24F13/28)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	B01D	<p>1. This subclass <u>covers</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaporation, distillation, crystallisation, filtration, dust precipitation, gas cleaning, absorption, adsorption; • similar processes which are not concerned with, or limited to, separation (except in the case of absorption or adsorption). <p>2. In this subclass the terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "filtration" and analogous terms include straining solids from fluids; • "filter medium" is a porous material or porous arrangement of material used to filter solids from fluids; • "filtering element" is a section of filter medium in addition to parts to which the medium is demountably or permanently fixed, including other sections of medium, end caps, peripheral frames or edge strips, but excluding housings; • "filter housing" is the fluid-constraining impervious vessel, whether open or closed, which contains, or is adapted to contain, one or more filtering elements or filter media; • "filter chamber" is the space within a housing, where filtering elements or filter media are located. 	<p>1. This subclass covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaporation, distillation, crystallisation, filtration, dust precipitation, gas cleaning, absorption, adsorption; • similar processes which are not concerned with, or limited to, separation, except in the case of absorption or adsorption. <p>2. In this subclass, the terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "filtration" and analogous terms include straining solids from fluids. Filtration is a process that normally uses a filter medium; • "filter medium" is a porous material or porous arrangement of material used to filter solids from fluids; • "filtering element" is a section of filter medium in addition to parts to which the medium is demountably or permanently fixed, including other sections of medium, end caps, peripheral frames or edge strips, but excluding housings; • "filter housing" is the fluid-constraining impervious vessel, whether open or closed, which contains, or is adapted to contain, one or more filtering elements or filter media;

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>Partitions may divide a single housing into a plurality of chambers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "filtering apparatus" consists of filtering elements combined with housings, cleaning arrangements, motor or the like parts, which are characteristic of the particular type of apparatus. Ancillary devices such as pumps or valves are considered part of a filtering apparatus when inside the apparatus. Ancillary devices performing similar or different unit operation such as comminutors, mixers or non-filtering separators, whether or not inside the apparatus, are not considered part of a filtering apparatus. The term does not extend to apparatus, e.g. washing machines, of which the filter forms only a part. <p>3. For apparatus used in drying or evaporation, F26 takes precedence over B01D.</p> <p>4. Group B01D59/00 takes precedence over the other groups of this subclass and over other subclasses in class B01</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "filter chamber" is the space within a housing, where filtering elements or filter media are located. Partitions may divide a single housing into a plurality of chambers; • "filtering apparatus" consists of filtering elements combined with housings, cleaning arrangements, motor or the like parts, which are characteristic of the particular type of apparatus. Ancillary devices such as pumps or valves are considered part of a filtering apparatus when inside the apparatus. Ancillary devices performing similar or different unit operation such as comminutors, mixers or non-filtering separators, whether or not inside the apparatus, are not considered part of a filtering apparatus. The term does not extend to apparatus, e.g. washing machines, of which the filter forms only a part. <p>3. For apparatus used in drying or evaporation, class F26 takes precedence over this subclass.</p> <p>4. Group B01D 59/00 takes precedence over the other groups of this subclass and over other subclasses in class B01.</p>
M	B01D 71/00	<p>1. In this group, if the material is a composition it is classified according to the constituent present in the highest proportion. This constituent is classified according to the last place rule (see Note before group B01D61/00). If there is more than one constituent present in equal highest proportions, then each of</p>	<p>1. In this group, if the material is a composition it is classified according to the constituent present in highest proportion. This constituent is classified according to the last place rule, see Note before group B01D 61/00. If there is more than one constituent present in equal highest proportions, then each of</p>

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>these constituents is classified according to the last place rule</p> <p>2. Manufacturing processes, if considered of interest, are also classified in group B01D67/00</p>	<p>these constituents is classified according to the last place rule.</p> <p>2. Manufacturing processes, if considered of interest, are also classified in group B01D 67/00.</p>

CLASS C07 - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY such compounds as the oxides, sulfides, or oxysulfides of carbon, cyanogen, phosgene, hydrocyanic acid or salts thereof C01; products obtained from layered base-exchange silicates by ion-exchange with organic compounds such as ammonium, phosphonium or sulfonium compounds or by intercalation of organic compounds C01B33/44; macromolecular compounds C08; dyes C09; fermentation products C12; fermentation or enzyme-using processes to synthesise a desired chemical compound or composition or to separate optical isomers from a racemic mixture C12P; production of organic compounds by electrolysis or electrophoresis C25B3/00, C25B7/00)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C07	<p>1. In this class, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "preparation" covers purification, separation, stabilisation or use of additives, unless a separate place is provided therefor. <p>2. This IPC Note does not apply in CPC.</p> <p>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, 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</p>	<p>1. In this class, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "preparation" covers purification, separation, stabilisation or use of additives, unless a separate place is provided therefor. <p>2. Biocidal, pest repellent, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of compounds or preparations is further classified within IPC. {This IPC Note does not apply in CPC}</p> <p>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</p>

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>in tautomeric forms, it is classified as though existing in the form which is classified last in the system, unless the other form is specifically mentioned earlier in the system.</p> <p>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 the groups for the types of reaction employed, if of interest. Examples of such places outside this class are:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">C12P Fermentation or enzyme-using processes to synthesise a desired chemical compound or composition or to separate optical isomers from a racemic mixture</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">C25B3/00 Electrolytic production of organic compounds</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">C25B7/00 Electrophoretic production of compounds</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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 existing in the form which is classified last in the system, unless the other form is specifically mentioned earlier in the system.</p> <p>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:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">C12P Fermentation or enzyme-using processes to synthesise a desired chemical compound or composition or to separate optical isomers from a racemic mixture</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">C25B3/00 Electrolytic production of organic compounds</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">C25B7/00 Electrophoretic production of compounds</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p>

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>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 unless the "last place rule" (see Note (3), above) dictates otherwise.</p> <p>7. Anhydrides and halides of carboxylic acids are classified as the relevant acids unless otherwise indicated. 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 C07C211/46), sodium malonate is classified as malonic acid (in C07C55/08), and a mercaptide is classified as the mercaptan. Metal chelates are dealt with in the same way. Similarly, metal alcoholates and metal phenates are generally classified in subclass C07C and not in subclass C07F, the alcoholates for instance in groups C07C31/28 - C07C31/32 and the phenates as the corresponding phenols in group C07C39/235 or C07C39/44. Salts, adducts or complexes formed between two or more organic compounds are classified according to all compounds forming the salts, adducts or complexes.</p>	<p>dictates otherwise; a carboxyl group 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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SUBCLASS C08C - TREATMENT OR CHEMICAL MODIFICATION OF RUBBERS

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C08C	1. This subclass includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • processes directed to natural rubber or to conjugated diene rubber (synthesis thereof C08F) • processes directed to rubbers in general (to a specified rubber, other than provided for by (a) above, C08F - C08H) 	1. This subclass covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • processes directed to natural rubber or to conjugated diene rubbers • processes directed to rubbers in general.

SUBCLASS C08F - MACROMOLECULAR COMPOUNDS OBTAINED BY REACTIONS ONLY INVOLVING CARBON-TO-CARBON UNSATURATED BONDS

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C08F	1. In this subclass, boron or silicon are considered as metals. 2. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "aliphatic radical" means an acyclic or a non-aromatic carbocyclic carbon skeleton which is considered to be terminated by every bond to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. an element other than carbon b. a carbon atom having a double bond to one atom other than carbon c. an aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring. Examples: Polymers of <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ are classified in group C08F16/28 2. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ are classified in 	1. In this subclass, boron or silicon are considered as metals. 2. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "aliphatic radical" means an acyclic or a non-aromatic carbocyclic carbon skeleton which is considered to be terminated by every bond to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. an element other than carbon; b. a carbon atom having a double bond to one atom other than carbon; c. an aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring. Examples: Polymers of <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-\text{COO}-\text{CH}_2-$

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<u>Type</u> *	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>group C08F16/36</p> <p>3. para- C₆H₄Cl(CH=CH₂) are classified in group C08F12/18.</p> <p>3. In this subclass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a catalyst or a polymer is classified in the last appropriate place . • From April 2012 onwards, in a copolymer, the monomer in majority is given an Indexing Code and the monomer(s) in minority are given Indexing Code(s) in the form of a C-Set. The Indexing Codes are linked. The monomer in majority is always indicated first in the C-set. Example: a copolymer having ethylene in majority and styrene in minority is classified in (C08F210/02, C08F212/08). <p>4. In this subclass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • macromolecular compounds and their preparation are classified in the groups for the type of compound prepared. General processes for the preparation of macromolecular compounds according to more than one main group are classified in the groups for the processes employed (C08F2/00 - C08F8/00). Processes for the preparation of macromolecular compounds are also classified in the groups for the types of reactions employed, if of interest; • subject matter relating to both homopolymers and copolymers is classified in groups C08F10/00 - C08F38/00; • subject matter limited to homopolymers is classified only in groups C08F110/00 - C08F138/00; 	<p>CH₂—OH are classified in group C08F16/28;</p> <p>b. CH₂=CH-C(=O)-CH=CH₂ are classified in group C08F16/36</p> <p>c. para-C₆H₄Cl(CH=C H₂) are classified in group C08F12/18.</p> <p>3. Therapeutic activity of compounds is further classified in subclass A61P.</p> <p>4. In this subclass, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a catalyst or a polymer is classified in the last appropriate place.</p> <p>5. In this subclass:</p> <p>a. macromolecular compounds and their preparation are classified in the groups for the type of compound prepared. General processes for the preparation of macromolecular compounds according to more than one main group are classified in groups C08F 2/00-C08F 8/00 for the processes employed. Processes for the preparation of macromolecular compounds are also classified in the groups for the types of reactions employed, if of interest;</p> <p>b. subject matter relating to both homopolymers and copolymers is classified in groups C08F 10/00-C08F 38/00;</p> <p>c. subject matter limited to homopolymers is classified only in groups C08F 110/00-C08F 138/00;</p>

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<u>Type</u> *	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subject matter limited to copolymers is classified only in groups C08F210/00 - C08F246/00; • in groups C08F210/00 - C08F238/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a copolymer is classified according to the major monomeric component. <p>5. This subclass <u>covers</u> also compositions based on monomers which form macromolecular compounds classifiable in this subclass (paints C09D4/00; adhesives C09J4/00). In this subclass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the monomers are defined, classification is made according to the polymer to be formed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. in groups C08F10/00 - C08F246/00 if no preformed polymer is present; b. in groups C08F251/00 - C08F291/00 if a preformed polymer is present, considering the reaction to take place as a graft or cross-linking reaction; • if the presence of compounding ingredients is of interest, classification is made in group C08F2/44 (sensitising agents C08F2/50; catalysts C08F4/00); • if the compounding ingredients are of interest <u>per se</u>, classification is also made in subclass C08K. 	<p>d. subject matter limited to copolymers is classified only in groups C08F 210/00-C08F 246/00;</p> <p>e. in groups C08F 210/00-C08F 238/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a copolymer is classified according to the major monomeric component.</p> <p>6. This subclass <u>covers</u> also compositions based on monomers which form macromolecular compounds classifiable in this subclass. In this subclass:</p> <p>a. if the monomers are defined, classification is made according to the polymer to be formed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in groups C08F 10/00-C08F 246/00 if no preformed polymer is present; • in groups C08F 251/00-C08F 291/00 if a preformed polymer is present, considering the reaction to take place as a graft or cross-linking reaction; <p>b. if the presence of compounding ingredients is of interest, classification is made in group C08F 2/44</p> <p>c. if the compounding ingredients are of interest <u>per se</u>, classification is also made in subclass C08K.</p> <p>7. {In this subclass, combination sets [C-Sets] are used. The detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules are found in the Definitions }</p>
M	C08F 4/60	<p>1. In groups C08F4/60 - C08F4/64, the term "component" comprises the transition metal or a compound thereof, pretreated or not {(pretreating <u>per se</u> C08F4/61, C08F4/63 and C08F4/65)}</p>	<p>1. In groups C08F 4/602-C08F 4/62, the following term is used with the meaning indicated: "component" comprises a transition metal or a compound thereof, pretreated or not.</p>

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<u>Type</u> *	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		2. Group C08F4/60003 takes precedence over groups C08F4/602 - C08F4/619	2. {In groups C08F4/602-C08F4/619, the group C08F4/60003 takes precedence}

SUBCLASS C08G - MACROMOLECULAR COMPOUNDS OBTAINED OTHERWISE THAN BY REACTIONS ONLY INVOLVING UNSATURATED CARBON-TO-CARBON BONDS

<u>Type</u> *	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C08G 63/00	1. Compounds characterised by the chemical constitution of the polyesters are classified in the groups for the type of polyester compound. Compounds characterised by the preparation process of the polyesters are classified in the groups for the process employed (groups C08G63/78 - C08G63/87). Compounds characterised both by the chemical constitution and by the preparation process are classified according to each of these aspects.	1. Compounds characterised by the chemical constitution of the polyesters are classified in the groups for the type of polyester compound. Compounds characterised by the preparation process of the polyesters are classified in groups C08G63/78-C08G63/87 for the process employed. Compounds characterised both by the chemical constitution and by the preparation process are classified according to each of these aspects.

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SUBCLASS C10N - INDEXING SCHEME ASSOCIATED WITH SUBCLASS C10M RELATING TO LUBRICATING COMPOSITIONS

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
N	C10N		<p>1. This subclass constitutes an indexing scheme associated with subclass C10M, relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • metals and the metal of a compound in group C10N 2010/00; • the properties of the lubricant composition or constituents thereof in groups C10N 2020/00, C10N 2030/00; • the use or application of the lubricant composition in group C10N 2040/00; • the form in which the lubricant composition is applied in group C10N 2050/00; • chemical modification by after-treatment of lubricant constituents in group C10N 2060/00; • special methods of preparation in group C10N 2070/00; • special pretreatment of the material to be lubricated in group C10N 2080/00. <p>2. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "lubricant" or "lubricating composition" includes cutting oils, hydraulic fluids, metal drawing compositions, flushing oils, slushing oils, or the like; • "aliphatic" includes "cycloaliphatic".

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SUBCLASS C21B - MANUFACTURE OF IRON OR STEEL preliminary treatment of ferrous ores or scrap C22B1/00; electric heating H05B)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C21B	1. This subclass <u>covers</u> the production of iron or steel from source materials, e.g. the production of pig-iron, and apparatus specially adapted therefor, e.g. blast furnaces, air heaters (furnaces in general F27).	1. This subclass covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the production of iron or steel from source materials, e.g. the production of pig-iron; • apparatus specially adapted therefor, e.g. blast furnaces or air heaters.

SUBCLASS C23 - COATING METALLIC MATERIAL; COATING MATERIAL WITH METALLIC MATERIAL (by metallising textiles D06M11/83; decorating textiles by locally metallising D06Q1/04); CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT; DIFFUSION TREATMENT OF METALLIC MATERIAL; COATING BY VACUUM EVAPORATION, BY SPUTTERING, BY ION IMPLANTATION OR BY CHEMICAL VAPOUR DEPOSITION, IN GENERAL (for specific applications, see the relevant places, e.g. for manufacturing resistors H01C17/06); INHIBITING CORROSION OF METALLIC MATERIAL OR INCRUSTATION IN GENERAL (treating metal surfaces or coating of metals by electrolysis or electrophoresis C25D, C25F)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C23	1. In this class, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "metallic material" covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. metals; b. alloys (attention is drawn to the Note following the title of subclass C22C): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ alloys containing at least 50 % by weight of one or more of borides, carbides, nitrides, oxides or silicides and binding metal; ▪ non-ferrous alloys containing at least 5 % by weight but less 	1. In this class, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "metallic material" covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. metals; b. alloys 2. Attention is drawn to the Note following the title of subclass C22C. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ {C22C29/00 concerns alloys containing at least 50 % by weight of one or more of borides, carbides, nitrides, oxides or silicides and binding metal; ▪ C22C32/00 concerns non-ferrous alloys containing at least 5 % by weight but less than 50 % by weight of borides, carbides, nitrides, oxides or silicides of

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		than 50 % by weight of borides, carbides, nitrides, oxides or silicides of refractory metals, whether added as such or formed <u>in situ</u> .	refractory metals, whether added as such or formed <u>in situ</u> . }

*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.

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D. New, Modified or Deleted Guidance Heading(s)

SUBCLASS C10M - LUBRICATING COMPOSITIONS (well drilling compositions C09K8/02); USE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES EITHER ALONE OR AS LUBRICATING INGREDIENTS IN A LUBRICATING COMPOSITION (lubricants for medical use A61); mould release, i.e. separating, agents for metals B22C3/00, for plastics or substances in a plastic state, in general B29C33/56, for glass C03B40/02; use of particular substances in particular apparatus or conditions, see F16N or the relevant groups for the application, e.g. A21D8/08, B21C9/00, H01B3/18; immersion oils for microscopy G02B21/33)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Guidance Heading</u>	<u>New/Modified Guidance Heading</u>
M	C10M 113/00	<p>Note</p> <p>1. A thickener is an agent which solidifies other liquid components to form a grease (solid lubricants consisting of solid components C10M101/00 - C10M111/00).</p>	<p>Note</p> <p>1. In groups C10M 113/00- C10M 123/00, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "thickener" is an agent which solidifies other liquid components to form a grease. Solid lubricants consisting of solid components are classified in groups C10M 103/00 - C10M 111/00.

*N = new guidance heading, M =modified guidance heading, D = deleted guidance heading

NOTES:

- The "Location" column requires the symbol AFTER the guidance heading location. No further directions such as "before" or "after" are required.

In cases where there may be confusion as to whether a new group falls within the scope of a guidance heading, indicate the guidance heading and whether the group does or does not go with the guidance heading. This can be included in the "Location" column. For example, the guidance heading "Compounds containing carbon together with sulfur, selenium or tellurium with or without hydrogen, halogens, oxygen or nitrogen" encompasses groups C07C 301/00-395/00 only. If a new group C07C 398/00 is proposed and is included in the guidance heading scope, indicate this in the "Location" column as follows: 398/00 to be included under the guidance heading: "Compounds containing carbon together with sulfur, selenium or tellurium with or without hydrogen, halogens, oxygen or nitrogen."

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2. B. DEFINITIONS QUICK FIX

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Location of change</u> (e.g., section title)	<u>Existing reference symbol or text</u>	<u>Action; New symbol; New text</u>
C08F	Relationship with other classification places	Biocidal, pest-repellant, pest-attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of compounds or preparations is further classified in subclass A01P.	Replace: The existing symbol A01P with the new symbol A01N so that the following text within the Relationship with other classification places section reads: Biocidal, pest-repellant, pest-attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of compounds or preparations is further classified in subclass A01N.
C08F	Relationship with other classification places	are further classified in subclass C12S.	Replace: The existing symbol C12S with the new symbol C12R so that the following text within the Relationship with other classification places section reads: are further classified in subclass C12R.
C08F	Special Rules of classification	If the presence of compounding ingredients is of interest, classification is made in group C08F 2/44 (sensitizing agents C08F 2/46, catalysts C08F 4/00);	Replace: The existing symbol C08F 2/46 with the new symbol C08F 2/50 so that the following text within the Special Rules of classification section reads: If the presence of compounding ingredients is of interest, classification is made in group C08F 2/44 (sensitizing agents C08F 2/50 , catalysts C08F 4/00);

NOTES:

- The table above is used for corrections or modifications to existing definitions, e.g. delete an entire definition or part thereof; propose new wording or modify wording of a section, change the symbol the definition is associated with, change or delete a reference symbol, etc.
- Do not delete (F) symbol definitions.