

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

CLASSIFICATION ORDER 1860

APRIL 3, 2007

Project No. C-6369

The following classification changes will be effected by this order:

	<u>Class</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Art Unit</u>	<u>Ex'r Search Room No.</u>
Abolished:	430	42-47, 49, 98, 99, 117-126	1756	REM-C01
Established:	430	42.1, 43.1, 44.1, 45.1-45.3, 45.31-45.33, 45.4, 45.5, 45.51, 45.53-45.56, 46.1-46.5, 47.1-47.5, 49.1-49.3, 49.31, 49.4, 49.41-49.46, 49.5-49.8, 117.1-117.3, 117.31, 117.32, 117.4, 117.5, 118.1-118.8, 119.1-119.7, 119.71, 119.72, 119.8, 119.81-119.88, 120.1-120.5, 121.1, 122.1-122.5, 122.51, 122.52, 122.6-122.9, 123.1-123.4, 123.41-123.43, 123.5, 123.51-123.58, 124.1, 124.11-124.15, 124.2, 124.21-124.23, 124.3, 124.31-124.38, 124.4, 124.5, 124.51-124.54, 125.1-125.3, 125.31-125.33, 125.4-125.6, 126.1, 126.2	1756	REM-C01

The following classes are also impacted by this order:

15, 101, 134, 346, 399, 427

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This order includes the following:

- A. CLASSIFICATION MANUAL CHANGES
- B. LISTING OF PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF ESTABLISHED AND DISPOSITION OF ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES
- C. CHANGES TO THE U.S.-I.P.C. CONCORDANCE
- D. DEFINITION CHANGES AND NEW OR ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS

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CLASS 430 RADIATION IMAGERY CHEMISTRY: PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT THEREOF

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1	HOLOGRAPHIC PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	35	..Specified electric field applied or electric charging step
2	.Composition or product or process of making the same	36	..Manipulation of electrode
3	USE OF SOUND OR NONDIGITAL COMPRESSIVE FORCE	37	..Electric radiation sensitive pigment
4	RADIATION MODIFYING PRODUCT OR PROCESS OF MAKING	38	..Material used to modify electrophoretic suspension response
5	.Radiation mask	39	.Magnetic imaging
6	.Screen other than for cathode-ray tube	40	.Manifold imaging, process, composition, or product
7	..Color	41	.Migration imaging, process, composition, or product, e.g., electrosology, etc.
8	MICROGRAPHY, PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT OTHER THAN MICROELECTRONIC DEVICE MANUFACTURE	* 42.1	..To produce color reproduction (i.e., two or more colors specified)
9	IMAGED PRODUCT	* 43.1	..With color correction step
10	.Antifraud or antitampering	* 44.1	..With sintering
11	.Structurally defined	* 45.1	..Process with identified developing composition or identified developing step (e.g., toner binder, softening point, reversal developing, etc.)
12	..Nonuniform or noncoextensive layer added to finished imaged product		
13	.Image contained within transparent base		
14	.Multilayer	* 45.2	...Liquid developing composition or process (e.g., using toner particles in liquid vehicle, etc.)
15	..Plural image layers		
16	.Deposited metal coating on image	* 45.3	...Identified developing feature (e.g., reversal development, etc.)
17	.Nonsilver image		
18	.Including resin or synthetic polymer	* 45.31	...Developing electrostatic latent images of different potential areas or polarities (e.g., trilevel image of three differentially charged areas, etc.)
19	ERASABLE IMAGING		
20	LIQUID CRYSTAL PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT		
21	RETRIEVING IMAGE MADE USING RADIATION IMAGERY		
22	REGISTRATION OR LAYOUT PROCESS OTHER THAN COLOR PROOFING	* 45.32	...Magnetic brush
23	PRODUCING CATHODE-RAY TUBE OR ELEMENT THEREOF	* 45.33	...Polymerizing developing composition (e.g., photohardening of microcapsules, etc.)
24	.Using specific control or specific modification of exposure, i.e., by manipulation of radiation source or exposure through elements other than shadow mask	* 45.4	...Developing composition having five or more different color toners (e.g., pentachrome, hexachrome, etc.)
25	.With light-absorbing matrix on faceplate	* 45.5	...Developing composition having subtractive colorant (i.e., cyan, magenta, or yellow)
26	.With faceplate of phosphoric stripes	* 45.51	...Dissimilar toners of identified chemical or physical property
27	.With filter material on finished faceplate	* 45.53	...Developing composition forming glossy image
28	.Using specified radiation-sensitive composition other than a nominal sensitized polyvinyl alcohol	* 45.54	...Identified shape (e.g., sphere-shaped toner, toner shape factor, etc.)
29	.Using specified post-imaging process composition	* 45.55	...Identified toner or colorant surface area or size (e.g., pigment size, etc.)
30	INCLUDING CONTROL FEATURE RESPONSIVE TO A TEST OR MEASUREMENT	* 45.56	...Having carrier particles (i.e., multicomponent developer)
31	ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC IMAGERY, E.G., XEROGRAPHY, ELECTROGRAPHY, MAGNETOGRAPHY, ETC., PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	* 46.1	..Process with identified radiation-conductive element or composition (e.g., photoreceptor, etc.)
32	.Electrophoretic imaging, process, composition, or product	* 46.2	...Plural charge generation layers
33	..Post treatment process to fix or transfer image, or collect or remove electric radiation sensitive pigment	* 46.3	...Color filter layer
		* 46.4	...Identified organic binder
		* 46.5	...Inorganic-containing radiation conductive composition
34	..Pretreatment process to change the physical properties of electrophoretic suspension or specified imaging feature exposure		

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

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	ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC IMAGERY, E.G., XEROGRAPHY, ELECTROGRAPHY, MAGNETOGRAPHY, ETC., PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT		one or more charge generation layers
	.To produce color reproduction (i.e., two or more colors specified)	57.5	....With germanium (elemental, compound or alloy) in layer containing silicon
* 47.1	..Process with identified receptor or identified image transfer process step	57.6	.....Germanium as dopant
* 47.2	...Plural color images transferred to receptor	57.7	.....P-type or n-type silicon containing (e.g., silicon doped with a Group IIIa, or a Group Va element)
* 47.3	...Stripping toner image layer from imaging element	57.8	....Inorganic selenium (Se) (e.g., elemental selenium, selenium alloy or inorganic compound thereof)
* 47.4	...Identified intermediate receptor	58.05	...Charge transport layer
* 47.5	...Identified final receptor	58.1	....Inorganic charge transport layer
48	.Electrostatic image transfer	58.15	....Sulfur containing hetero ring in charge transport layer
* 49.1	.To produce printing surface	58.2	....Organosilicon or organogermanium in charge transport layer
* 49.2	..Driographic (i.e., waterless) printing surface	58.25	....Cyclic ketone, cyclocycanomethylene, or cyclomethylenemalonate in charge transport layer
* 49.3	..Having toned image transfer	58.3	....Containing at least three aryl groups bonded to a single carbon atom in charge transport layer
* 49.31	...Toner release layer on imaging layer	58.35	....Organic nitrogen in charge transport layer
* 49.4	..Having imagewise portion removal of radiation-sensitive imaging layer (e.g., dissolving, transfer, plasma etching, etc.)	58.4	.....Hydrazone containing
* 49.41	...Removal of portion under imaging layer of toner area only	58.45	.....Additional nitrogen attached indirectly to the hydrazone group by nonionic bonding
* 49.42	...Includes etching substrate	58.5	.....Nitrogen hetero ring compound
* 49.43	...By wet removal (e.g., solvent, surface active agent solution, alkaline solution, etc.)	58.55	.....Pyrazole containing (e.g., including hydrogenated pyrazole, etc.)
* 49.44	....Toned image removed subsequent to nontoned portion removal	58.6	.....Carbazole containing or derivative
* 49.45	....Liquid or solution containing nitrogen-containing compound (e.g., ammonia hydroxide, etc.)	58.65	.....Arylamine containing
* 49.46	....Alkaline solution (e.g., Na ⁺ OH ⁻ solution, etc.)	58.7	.....Polymeric arylamine containing
* 49.5	..Posttreatment making nonimaged or nontoned areas hydrophilic	58.75	.....Triamine, or diamine containing
* 49.6	...Liquid posttreatment	58.8	.....1,1' biphenyl 4,4' diamine (e.g., benzidine, etc.)
* 49.7	....Nitrogen-containing compound (e.g., amine solution, etc.)	58.85	.....Charge transport layer containing alkenylarylamine
* 49.8	.....Cyano-containing compound (e.g., FeCN, etc.)	59.1	....And specified charge generator layer
50	.Deformation imaging, e.g., frost imaging, etc.	59.2	.....Charge generator layer contains compound having an acyclic azo group (i.e., -N=N-)
51	.Persistent internal polarization imaging	59.3	.....Compound having an acyclic azo group and having either an azomethine (i.e., -CH=N), or a stilbene group; or a compound having three or more azo groups in charge generator layer
52	.Electrolysis imaging	59.4	....Phthalocyanine or phthalocyanine derivative compound in charge generator layer
53	.Using ion or particle flow modulation	59.5	.....Titanium (Ti) or vanadium (V) phthalocyanine containing
54	.To produce multiple image on medium or plural radiant energy exposures of medium, e.g., image intensification using two images, or two exposures of same image, etc.	59.6	....With specified binder resin in transport layer
55	.Charging simultaneous with imaging		
56	.Radiation-sensitive composition or product		
57.1	..Having plural conductive layers		
57.2	...With plural charge generation layers		
57.3	....Nitrogen hetero ring compound in one or more charge generation layers		
57.4Inorganic silicon (e.g., elemental silicon, silicon alloy or inorganic compound thereof) in		

Title Change
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	ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC IMAGERY, E.G.,	103	..Using development electrode
	XEROGRAPHY, ELECTROGRAPHY,	104	..Finishing or perfecting composition or product
	MAGNETOGRAPHY, ETC., PROCESS,	105	...Developing composition or product
	COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	106.1	....Dry toner containing a chemically identified magnetic component
60	..Product having layer between radiation-conductive layer and base or support	106.2	.....Binary ferric or ferrous oxide containing magnetic component
61	...Sensitizing layer	106.3	.....Elemental metal or alloy magnetic component
62	...Conductive layer	107.1	....Dry multicolor toner (i.e., composition containing more than one colored toner (e.g., cyan, magenta, and yellow toners, etc.)) with chemically identified colorant or colorant identified by color
63	....Inorganic containing		
64	...Blocking or barrier layer		
65	....Inorganic containing		
66	..Product having overlayer on radiation-conductive layer		
67	...Electrically insulating overlayer	108.1	....Dry toner with chemically identified adjuvant (e.g., charge control agent, colorant, etc.)
68	..Including radiation-conductive screen		
69	..Including conductive base or support		
70	..Radiation-conductive composition contains carbocyclic ring only	108.11	.....Fluorine compound adjuvant
71	...Polycyclic ring system	108.14	.....Fluorophosphate salt or fluoroborate salt adjuvant
72	....Substituted	108.15	.....Organic fluorine compound adjuvant containing either nitrogen or phosphorus
73	...Containing amino or substituted amino group		
74	....Alkyl amino group	108.2	.....Organic nitrogen or organic phosphorus compound adjuvant
75	..Radiation-conductive composition contains hetero ring	108.21	.....Plural nitrogen or phosphorus atoms attached directly or indirectly to each other by nonionic bonding in the adjuvant
76	...The hetero ring has at least nitrogen as a ring hetero atom		
77	....Additional diverse ring hetero atom in the hetero ring		
78	....Polycyclic ring system having the hetero ring as one of the cyclo systems	108.22	.....As a nitrogen- or phosphorus-containing polymer
79	.....Carbazole	108.23	.....Azo containing adjuvant
80	.....Polymer or synthetic resin only	108.24	.....Heavy metal, aluminum, or silicon in the nitrogen or phosphorus compound
81	.....Sensitized or doped		
82	.....Dye or pigment	108.3	.....Organic heavy metal, aluminum, or silicon compound adjuvant
83	..Sensitized or doped organic radiation conductor	108.4	.....Carboxylic acid or ester compound adjuvant
84	..Inorganic radiation conductive composition	108.5	.....Organic sulfur compound adjuvant
85	...Alloy	108.6	.....Metal oxide compound adjuvant (e.g., Al ₂ O ₃ , TiO ₂ , etc.)
86	....Having more than two constituents	108.7	.....Inorganic silicon compound adjuvant
87	...Zinc containing	108.8	.....Hydrocarbon wax-containing adjuvant
88	....And other radiation-conductive material	108.9	.....Identified carbon black adjuvant
89	....And nonsensitizing additive other than binder	109.1	....Dry toner having chemically identified binder
90	....Sensitized or doped	109.2	.....Epoxy or oxirane compound (e.g., glycidyl, etc.) binder
91	.....Dye or pigment	109.3	.....Vinyl addition binder (e.g., methacrylate, styrene or vinyl chloride addition products, etc.)
92	.....Intercyclic-acyclic -CH= or intercyclic-acyclic chain which contains -CH=		
93	.....Cyanine dye	109.31	.....Covalent nitrogen in the vinyl addition binder
94	...Cadmium containing		
95	...Sensitized or doped	109.4	.....Polyester backbone binder (e.g., condensation reaction product, etc.)
96	..Binder for radiation-conductive composition		
97	..Post imaging process, finishing, or perfecting composition or product		
100	..Reversal development		
101	..Impression development		
102	..Selective toner release		

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

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ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC IMAGERY, E.G.,	* 118.6	...Identified developer (e.g., resin-coated pigment structure, etc.)
XEROGRAPHY, ELECTROGRAPHY,		
MAGNETOGRAPHY, ETC., PROCESS,	* 118.7	....Having identified image carrier
COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT		
..Post imaging process, finishing, or	* 118.8	....Toner particle size
perfecting composition or product	* 119.1	....Toner polymer composition
..Finishing or perfecting composition or	* 119.2	.....Block or graft polymer
product	* 119.3	.....Silicon-containing polymer
...Developing composition or product	* 119.4	....Halogen-containing liquid carrier
....Dry toner having chemically	* 119.5	....Acid or salt adjuvant
identified binder	* 119.6	...Identified image carrier
109.5	* 119.7	..With subsequent imaging member
....Organic nitrogen containing binder		cleaning
(e.g., polyamide, etc.)		
110.1	* 119.71	...Identified radiation conductive
....Identified dry toner physical		surface
structure		
110.2	* 119.72	....Charge transport layer cleaning
....Core-shell structure		
110.3	* 119.8	...Using identified cleaning element or
....Identified toner shape (e.g.,		material (e.g., brush, etc.)
recited shape parameter, etc.)		
110.4	* 119.81	....Cleaning with particles (e.g.,
....Having specified toner particle		magnetic brush, etc.)
size distribution		
111.1	* 119.82	....Cleaning with blade
....Chemically identified carrier for	* 119.83	.....Identified blade movement (e.g.,
dry toner		vibrated, oscillated, etc.)
111.2		.....Polyurethane blade (e.g.,
....Glass-containing carrier		polyurethane binder,
111.3	* 119.84	polyurethane spheres in matrix,
....Magnetic carrier		etc.)
111.31		....Cleaning with fibrous brush
.....Ferrite containing magnetic		
carrier		
111.32		...Cleaning away identified component
.....Ferrite core-resin shell carrier	* 119.85	(e.g., toner or toner additive,
111.33	* 119.86	etc.)
.....The ferrite contains nonferrous		
metal oxide		
111.34	* 119.87	...With recycling of cleaned developer
.....Chemically identified elemental		or developer component
magnetic metal or magnetic		
alloy carrier		
111.35	* 119.88	....Recycling identified toner
.....Chemically or physically		
identified binder or coating		
resin for magnetic carrier	* 120.1	..Dry powder developing
111.4	* 120.2	...To produce named article (e.g.,
....Identified physical parameter of		semiconductor, etc.) by dry toner
carrier particle or dry toner		development
particle, etc. (Tg, MW,		
coercivity, density, etc.)	* 120.3	...Magnetic ink character recognition
111.41		(MICR) article (e.g., production
....Electrical or magnetic parameter		of bank checks, etc.)
112		
....Liquid		
113	* 120.4	...Postimage processing to change
....Multiple phase liquid carrier		developed image color
medium, i.e., emulsion		
114	* 120.5	...Simultaneous imaging and developing
....Identified toner, i.e., identified		
resin coated pigment, etc.	* 121.1	...Cascading powder developing
115	* 122.1	...Magnetic brush developing
....Identified adjuvant, i.e.,	* 122.2	....Using identified carrier
surfactant, etc.	* 122.3	.....Hard magnetic (i.e., permanent
116		magnetic) carrier
....Identified liquid carrier		
* 117.1		....Carrier particle conductivity or
..Liquid development	* 122.4	resistivity
* 117.2		....Identified magnetic toner
...Postdeveloping step		
* 117.3		....Magnetic monocomponent developer
....Liquid developer removal step	* 122.5	(i.e., toner developer with no
* 117.31		carrier)
.....Only liquid carrier removal	* 122.51	....Magnetic toner conductivity or
* 117.32		resistivity
.....Liquid developer recycling		
* 117.4		....Identified developer conductivity or
....Developed image transfer		resistivity (e.g., carrier, oxide
* 117.5		in toner, etc.)
...Fixing developed image	* 122.7	...Identified magnetic brush speed
* 118.1	* 122.52	....Identified applied voltage
...Replenishing liquid developer during		
development		
* 118.2	* 122.6	
...Prewetting image carrier immediately		
prior to development		
* 118.3	* 122.8	
...Identified development step (e.g.,		
misting, etc.)		
* 118.4		
...Applying electrical bias		
* 118.5		
...Pretreatment of developer (e.g.,		
agitating, etc.)		

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
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ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC IMAGERY, E.G., XEROGRAPHY, ELECTROGRAPHY, MAGNETOGRAPHY, ETC., PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	* 124.33Fluorine-containing resin in surface layer of belt or roller
..Post imaging process, finishing, or perfecting composition or product	* 124.34	.....Applying liquid to roller or belt surface (e.g., release oil applied, etc.)
..Dry powder developing	* 124.35	.....Silicone-containing resin in surface of belt or roller
* 122.9 ...Identified toner orientation	* 124.36	.....Applying liquid to roller or belt surface (e.g., release liquid applied, etc.)
* 123.1 ...Using fur brush	* 124.37	.....Silicone-containing liquid, powder, or solid-treating roller or belt surface layer (e.g., release agent applied to surface, etc.)
* 123.2 ...Using powder cloud	* 124.38	.....Belt or roller has three or more solid layers on support or core
* 123.3 ...Using chemically identified application member (e.g., donor roll or sleeve, etc.)	* 124.4	...Noncontact fixing (e.g., flash fusing, etc.)
* 123.4 ...Developing image on identified imaging member	* 124.5	...Fixing to identified receiver
* 123.41 ....Identified developer composition (e.g., toner, carrier, etc.)	* 124.51	....Identified receiver surface texture (e.g., fibrous, porous, etc.)
* 123.42 ....Identified imaging member outermost layer	* 124.52	....Identified transparent receiver
* 123.43 ....Imaging member having both charge generation and charge transport layers	* 124.53	....Polymer or wax receiver surface
* 123.5 ...Using identified toner (e.g., identified colorant, toner property, etc.)	* 124.54	.....Polyester
* 123.51 ....Toner having identified external additive on outside of toner particle (e.g., external fluidity agent, external charge control agent, etc.)	* 125.1	..Postdevelopment treatment of reusable imaging member to remove charges
* 123.52 ....Identified melt property of toner or toner component (e.g., melt viscosity, melt index, etc.)	* 125.2	...Optical radiation treatment
* 123.53 ....Identified modulus of toner or toner component (e.g., elastic modulus, bulk modulus, Young's modulus, etc.)	* 125.3	..Toner image transfer
* 123.54 ....Identified glass transition temperature (T _g)	* 125.31	...Removing toner image and layer from imaging member (i.e., with layer stripping or cover layer removal)
* 123.55 ....Identified softening point	* 125.32	...Identified intermediate transfer member
* 123.56 ....Identified electrostatic property of toner (e.g., triboelectric charge value, etc.)	* 125.33	....Containing silicone or siloxane transfer component
* 123.57 ....Identified toner colorant (e.g., dye, pigment, etc.)	* 125.4	...With intermediate transfer cleaning
* 123.58 ...Developing using identified particulate carrier	* 125.5	...Electrostatic transfer of toner image
* 124.1 ..Fixing toner image (i.e., fusing)	* 125.6	...Identified final receptor
* 124.11 ...Simultaneous transferring and fixing	* 126.1	..Forming overlayer on developed image
* 124.12 ...Etching, sublimation, or dissolving receiver after fixing	* 126.2	..Postimaging treatment of imaging member (e.g., applying lubricant, etc.)
* 124.13 ...Posttreating fixed image (e.g., smoothing, etc.)	127	..Process of making radiation-sensitive product
* 124.14 ....Sintering fixed image	128	..Coating by vacuum deposition
* 124.15 ....Removing fixed image from receiver	129	..Extrusion coating
* 124.2 ....Plural fixing of single toner image	130	..Thermal or energy treatment of radiation-sensitive layer, e.g., fusing, annealing, or solvent after treatment of radiation-sensitive layer, etc.
* 124.21 ...Fluid (liquid or gas) contact fixing	131	..Applying subbing layer
* 124.22 ...Using liquid polymer or liquid metal	132	..Applying overlayer
* 124.23 ...Fixing by pressure only (e.g., cold fixing, etc.)	133	..Applying radiation-sensitive layer
* 124.3 ...Heat fixing using roller or belt (e.g., fuser member, etc.)	134	...Heterogeneous
* 124.31 ....Heated metal roller	135	..Process of making radiation-sensitive composition
* 124.32Identified roller or belt composition or structure	136	..Utilizing high temperature, e.g., by fusing, etc.
	137.1	..Process of making developer composition

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	ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC IMAGERY, E.G.,	160Polymer containing subbing layer
	XEROGRAPHY, ELECTROGRAPHY,	161Acid, salt, or ester moiety
	MAGNETOGRAPHY, ETC., PROCESS,		ingredient containing subbing
	COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT		layer
	.Process of making developer composition	162	....Including overlayer or backing layer
137.11	..By coating	163	....Diazonium salt with anion specified
137.12	...In situ polymerization to form shell,	164	...Diazo-N-sulfonate containing layer
	followed by polymerization to form	165	...Quinone diazide containing layer
	core	166	....Including additional layer
137.13	...Carrier core coating	167	...Azide containing layer
137.14	..By coalescing or aggregating	168	..Process of making diazo product
137.15	..By polymerization	169	...Using specific adjuvant other than
137.16	...Chemical after treating of polymer		radiation-sensitive diazo compound
137.17	...Two-phase polymerization (e.g.,	170	..Radiation-sensitive composition
	oil-water)	171	...Diazonium compound containing
137.18	..By milling, grinding, crushing, or	172	....At least two diverse diazonium
	comminuting		compounds
137.19	...Milling, grinding, crushing, or	173	....At least two couplers
	comminuting in liquid	174	....Includes additional adjuvant other
137.2	...Milling with subsequent		than acidic stabilizer
	classification	175	....Polymeric diazonium compound
137.21	..By dry blending developer components	176	....Polymeric mixture
137.22	..Making a liquid toner or concentrate	177	....Processing ingredient other than
138	MICROCAPSULE, PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR		coupler or carboxylic acid
	PRODUCT		compound
139	LUMINESCENT IMAGING	178	....Metal salt ingredient
140	PRODUCT HAVING SOUND RECORD OR PROCESS	179	....Nitrogen atom containing organic
	OF MAKING		ingredient
141	DIAZO REPRODUCTION, PROCESS,	180	...Naphthol coupler included
	COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	181	...Phenol coupler included
142	.Process producing multiple image	182	...Aceto-aceto or heterocyclic coupler
143	..Color proofing, colloid transfer, or		included
	pigment development	183	...P-amino or p-thio benzene diazonium
144	.Powder development of tacky surface		compound
145	.Photomechanical dye image prepared	184	....2,3 substitution of benzene nucleus
146	.Diazo-type process, i.e., producing dye	185	....Additional substituent on benzene
	image by reacting the diazo or the		nucleus
	imaged reaction product of the diazo	186	....P-substituent is p-heterocyclic
147	..Negative image prepared		amine
148	..To make diazo-type intermediate,	187	....2,5 substitution of benzene nucleus
	black-line image, or	188	...Diazo-N-sulfonate containing
	continuous-tone image	189	...Quinone diazide containing
149	..Liquid development, e.g., aqueous	190	...Polymeric quinone diazide
	solution with coupler, etc.	191	...And monomeric processing ingredient
150	..Gaseous development, e.g., ammonia	192	...Polymeric mixture
	vapor, etc.	193	...O-quinone diazide
151	..Heat development	194	...Azide containing
152	.Vesicular process	195	...Polymeric azide
153	.Physical development	196	...And monomeric processing ingredient
154	.Composition or product which contains	197	...Polymeric mixture
	radiation sensitive compound having	198	VISIBLE IMAGING INCLUDING STEP OF FIRING
	moiety of nitrogen double or triple		OR SINTERING
	bonded directly to nitrogen other	199	TRANSFER PROCEDURE BETWEEN IMAGE AND
	than chromophore moiety, e.g.,		IMAGE LAYER, IMAGE RECEIVING LAYERS,
	triazene containing product, etc.,		OR ELEMENT CONTAINING AN IMAGE
	process of making, and composition		RECEIVING LAYER OR AN INGREDIENT FOR
	or product used to finish or develop		FORMING AN IMAGE RECEIVING LAYER
	a diazo reproduction		
155	..Product with at least two named layers		
156	...At least two radiation-sensitive		
	layers		
157	...Diazonium compound containing layer		
158	....Including subbing layer		
159	.....Silicon, nitrogen, or sulfur		
	compound containing subbing		
	layer		

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
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	TRANSFER PROCEDURE BETWEEN IMAGE AND IMAGE LAYER, IMAGE RECEIVING LAYERS, OR ELEMENT CONTAINING AN IMAGE RECEIVING LAYER OR AN INGREDIENT FOR FORMING AN IMAGE RECEIVING LAYER	218	identified desensitizer containingIdentified nondye image forming developing agent, silver halide development accelerator or retarder, or dye image forming accelerator or retarder containing
200	.Imagewise heating, element or image receiving layers therefor or imagewise vapor and gas transfer process, element or image receiving layer therefor	219	....Silver halide developing retarder or antifoggant
201	..Imagewise vapor or gas transfer process, element or image receiving layer therefor	220	....Identified light absorbing, whitening, brightening, or reflecting agent other than nominal TiO ₂
202	.Diffusion transfer process, element, or identified image receiving layers therefor	221	.....pH sensitive
203	..By uniform application of heat, element, or image receiving layer therefor	222	....Identified dye image forming compound other than colorless color developer or dye mordant containing or identified organic solvent for an incorporated ingredient
204	..Making printing plate		
205	...Including imagewise removal of image receiving layer or portion thereof	223	....Redox cleavable dye or dye precursor releaser
206	..Web processing of radiation-sensitive layer or imbibition of image receiving layer or image receiving element with processing composition prior to contact with the radiation sensitive element or layer	224	....Dye developer or leuco dye developer
		225	.....Azo
		226	....Coupler with coupling-off ballast, dye or dye precursor moiety
207	..Element structurally defined other than containing nominal processing composition container or trap, or containing processing composition container or trap made of identified material	227	..Element or image receiving layers for silver salt or silver complex transfer
		228	...Having lenticular or color screen
		229	...Permanent laminate
208	...Having specified processing composition retaining means	230	...Identified silver halide grain, silver halide emulsion, binder other than nominally defined gelatin, or silver halide sensitizer or desensitizer containing
209	...Having specified trap		
210	...Having separable carrier sheet with processing composition container or trap permanently attached thereto	231	...Identified precipitation nuclei or image receiving layer binder containing other than nominal gelatin
211	..Element or identified image receiving layers for dye image formation		
212	...Element containing silver salt sensitizer or either element or image receiving layer for use therewith	232	....Identified organic polymeric image receiving layer binder other than nominal gelatin
213	....Having either an identified dye mordant or image receiving layer binder other than nominal gelatin	233	...Identified toning or silver transfer image stabilizing ingredient containing
214	....Having either a nonradiation sensitive scavenger layer, or an ingredient for forming scavenger or barrier layer, or an identified developing agent scavenger	234	...Identified developing agent or silver salt complexing agent containing
		235	..Dye image formation process
		236	...Using silver salt sensitizer
		237	....Using identified neutralization layer or ingredient or separate post transfer treatment of dye image
215	....Identified synthetic polymeric binder contained in nonradiation sensitive processing composition permeable layer other than an image receiving or neutralizing layer	238	....Using identified dye mordant or binder other than nominal gelatin
		239	....Using identified nondye image forming developing agent, silver development accelerator or retarder, or dye image formation accelerator or retarder
216	....Identified neutralizing layer or ingredient containing or dye stabilizer containing		
217	....Silver halide identified-grain, identified emulsion binder other than nominal gelatin, or identified sensitizer or	240	....Development retarder or antifoggant

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

APRIL 2007

	TRANSFER PROCEDURE BETWEEN IMAGE AND	268	.Infectious developer composition
	IMAGE LAYER, IMAGE RECEIVING LAYERS,	269	IMAGING AFFECTING PHYSICAL PROPERTY OF
	OR ELEMENT CONTAINING AN IMAGE		RADIATION SENSITIVE MATERIAL, OR
	RECEIVING LAYER OR AN INGREDIENT FOR		PRODUCING NONPLANAR OR PRINTING
	FORMING AN IMAGE RECEIVING LAYER		SURFACE - PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR
	.Diffusion transfer process, element, or	270.1	PRODUCT
	identified image receiving layers		.Radiation sensitive composition or
	therefor		product or process of making
	..Dye image formation process	270.11	..Optical recording nonstructural
	...Using silver salt sensitizer		layered product having a radiation
241	....Using identified dye forming		sensitive composition layer claimed
	compound other than colorless		or solely disclosed as optically
	color developer or dye mordant or		reorderable and optically machine
	using identified organic solvent	270.12	readable
242	.....Redox cleavable dye or dye		...Having read-write layer of 100
	precursor releaser		percent inorganic composition
243	.....Dye developer or leuco dye	270.13	...Which changes phase during recording
	developer	270.14	...Having read-write layer of 100
244	..Silver salt transfer process		percent organic or organometallic
245	...Exposing through color filter element	270.15	composition or mixtures thereof
246	...Processing permanent laminate	270.16	....Containing nonpolymeric chromophore
247	...Having identified precipitation	270.17	.....Organometallic containing
	nuclei or identified image	270.18	.....Naphthalocyanine
	receiving binder other than	270.19	.....Having methine linkage
	nominal gelatin		.....And containing quencher or
248	...Including silver transfer image		stabilizer
	toning or stabilizing, or separate	270.2	.....Cyanine chromophore
	post transfer treatment of element	270.21	.....Indolenic cyanine chromophore
	or layer containing silver image	271.1	..Identified backing or protective layer
249	...Developing with an identified silver		containing
	halide developing agent	272.1	...Silicon containing backing or
250	....Hydroxylamine		protective layer
251	...Processing with identified silver or	273.1	...Identified overlayer on
	silver salt complexing agent		radiation-sensitive layer
252	.Image layer portion transfer and	274.1	...And radiation-sensitive chromium
	element therefor		compound
253	..Separating exposed areas from	275.1	...Metal as backing or protective layer
	unexposed or underexposed areas of	276.1	...And another backing or protective
	image layer by transfer, element or		layer other than aluminum oxide
	image receiving layer therefor	277.1	....Copper
254	...Transfer process with uniform heat	278.1	....Aluminum
	application and element therefor	279.1	....Zinc or magnesium
255	...Using silver salt sensitizer and	280.1	..Radiation sensitive composition
	element therefor		comprising oxirane ring containing
256	STRIPPING PROCESS OR ELEMENT		component
257	.Forming composite image, e.g., multiple	281.1	..Radiation sensitive composition
	stripped image layers, etc.		comprising ethylenically
258	.Forming nonplanar image		unsaturated compound
259	.Element	282.1	...N-vinylidene
260	..Stripping layer having radiation	283.1	...Amide
	polymerizable or cross-linkable	284.1	....Urethane
	composition	285.1	....Polyester
261	..Strippable between two	286.1	...Resin or prepolymer containing
	radiation-sensitive layers		ethylenical unsaturation
262	..Stripping layer containing specified	287.1	...Ethylenic unsaturation within the
	synthetic nonradiation sensitive		side chain component
	polymer	288.1	...Plural, terminal unsaturation
263	...From ethylenically unsaturated	289.1	..Radiation sensitive chromium compound
	monomer	290	.Light scattering or refractive index
264	SILVER HALIDE COLLOID TANNING PROCESS,		image formation
	COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	291	.Post imaging treatment with particles
265	.Process using lithographic infectious		
	developer		
266	..And polymer or nonpolymer condensation		
	reaction product		
267	..And heterocyclic additive		

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

CLASS 430 RADIATION IMAGERY CHEMISTRY: PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT THEREOF

APRIL 2007

	IMAGING AFFECTING PHYSICAL PROPERTY OF RADIATION SENSITIVE MATERIAL, OR PRODUCING NONPLANAR OR PRINTING SURFACE - PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	333	.Multiple image formation, multiple image exposure, or simultaneous radiant energy exposure
		334	.Positive image formation from radiation sensitive dye former
292	.Readily visible image formation	335	.Pretreatment processing before imaging, e.g., overall radiant energy exposure, etc.
293	..Color proofing or multicolor image formation		
294	..By solvent removal	336	.Developing latent image using radiant energy or heat
295	..Making ornamental design	337	.Fixing or stabilizing image
296	.Electron beam imaging	338	.Composition or product
297	.Simultaneous radiation imaging and etching of substrate	339	..Radiation sensitive bleachable dyestuff
298	.Simultaneous radiation imaging and deposition of material on substrate	340	..Identified sensitizer containing
299	.Simultaneous developing a resist image and etching a substrate	341	...Metal salt or complex
300	.Making printing plates	342	...Sulfur compound
301	..Multicolor	343	...Heterocyclic
302	..Lithographic	344	...Halogen compound
303	...Driography	345	..Spiropyran dye or dye former
304	...Coating over colloid image and removal of colloid image to leave reversed image in coating, i.e., deep etch	346	VISIBLE IMAGING USING RADIATION ONLY OTHER THAN HEATING BY SURFACE CONTACT OR CONVECTION
		347	COMBINED
		348	THERMOGRAPHIC PROCESS
305	...Continuous tone or collotype	349	.Heat applied before imaging
306	..Relief	350	.Heat applied after imaging
307	..Intaglio or gravure	351	..Color development
308	..Stencil	352	..During stabilization
309	..Post imaging process	353	..During dry development
310	...Including etching of substrate	354	...Including generation of vapor, moisture, etc.
311	.Making electrical device		
312	..Including multiple resist image formation	355	..During solvent development
313	..With formation of resist image, and etching of substrate or material deposition	356	ACHROMATIC IMAGE PRODUCED FROM CHROMATIC REPRODUCTION IMAGE
		357	COLOR IMAGING PROCESS
314	...Etching of substrate and material deposition	358	.Color proofing
315	...Material deposition only	359	.Color correcting
316	...Multiple etching of substrate	360	..Correcting by silver image
317	...Insulative or nonmetallic dielectric etched	361	..Correcting by color image produced by oxidizing bath treatment
318	...Metal etched	362	..Correcting by interimage effect
319	..Named electrical device	363	.Laser or radiation exposure other than visible light
320	.Making named article	364	.Forming combined chromatic and achromatic images
321	..Optical device	365	.Forming multicolor image in a single layer
322	.Forming nonplanar surface		
323	..Including etching substrate	366	.Resensitizing
324	..Including material deposition	367	.Chromatic image produced from achromatic reproduction image
325	..Post image treatment to produce elevated pattern	368	..Blue or brown print forming
326	...Pattern elevated in radiation unexposed areas	369	..Viewing through either a colored filter or a colored light
327	.Processing feature prior to imaging	370	..Toning
328	.Post imaging radiant energy exposure	371	.Mordanting
329	.Removal of imaged layers	372	.Stabilizing
330	.Including heating	373	.Intensifying
331	.Finishing or perfecting composition or product	374	.Using identified radiation sensitive composition in the formation of color image
332	DYE IMAGE FROM RADIATION SENSITIVE DYE OR DYE FORMER BY DRY PROCESSING, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	375	..Silver compound sensitizer

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

APRIL 2007

	COLOR IMAGING PROCESS	418	.Disparate function simultaneous process step
	.Using identified radiation sensitive composition in the formation of color image	419	..Develop-fix
	..Silver compound sensitizer	420	..Develop-harden
376	...And coupler	421	.Using plural sequential baths of same type
377	....And binder, coating aid, solvent, emulsifier, hardener, chemical sensitizer, or optical sensitizer	422	.Treating with processing composition prior to imaging and then developing
378	....Direct positive process	423	.Treating with processing composition after imaging prior to developing
379	....Reversal process	424	..Desensitizing
380	....And developer other than or in addition to p-phenylenediamine or derivative thereof	425	..Sensitizing
		426	..Prehardening
		427	.Treating with process composition between standard develop and fix-wash
381	....Polymeric or bis coupler		
382	....And either developing or dye inhibition	428	.Stabilizing
383	....Forming multicolor image	429	..Containing additive
384	....Identified cyan dye color	430	.Bleaching
385	.....Substituted at coupling position with other than hydrogen	431	..Using silver and dye bleach
		432	.Including post developing step
386	....Identified magenta dye color	433	.Developing in acid medium
387	.....Substituted at coupling position with other than hydrogen	434	.Developing
		435	..Using identified developer
388	....Identified yellow dye color	436	...Plural identified developers
389	.....Substituted at coupling position with other than hydrogen	437	....Three or more identified developers
		438	....Containing hydroquinone
390	...And dye	439	.....And amino substituted carbocyclic compound
391	....Forming multicolor image		
392	...And dye catalyst	440	...Heterocyclic
393	...Silver bleach or bleach-fix	441	...Carbocyclic
394	PLURAL EXPOSURE STEPS	442	....Amino substituent on carbocyclic ring
395	USING REFLECTED RADIATION, E.G., REFLEX COPYING, ETC.	443	...Having developer releasing compound
396	EFFECTING FRONTAL RADIATION MODIFICATION DURING EXPOSURE, E.G., SCREENING, MASKING, STENCILING, ETC.	444	..Using polymer or condensation reaction product
		445	..Using mercapto or thione compound
397	.Involving motion during exposure, e.g., dodging, etc.	446	..Using heterocyclic compound
		447	..Using inorganic or organometallic complex
398	REGENERATING IMAGE PROCESSING COMPOSITION	448	..Using processing ingredient in element
399	.Developer	449	NONRADIATION SENSITIVE IMAGE PROCESSING COMPOSITIONS OR PROCESS OF MAKING
400	.Bleach-fix	450	.Process of preparing composition from plural preformed concentrates
401	POST IMAGING PROCESSING		
402	.Achromatic image from organic compound	451	.Hardener
403	.With structural limitation	452	..Develop-harden
404	.Using web or gel	453	..Fix-harden
405	.Containing developer in element	454	.Shortstop
406	.Positive	455	.Fixer
407	..Reversal	456	..And developer
408	..Photosolubilization	457	...Forming dye image
409	..Emulsions fogged during processing	458	..Dry or concentrated
410	...Identified nucleating or fogging agent	459	..Plural fixers
		460	..And bleach
411	..Using fogged emulsion	461	.Bleach or intensification
412	...Identified electron acceptor or desensitizer containing	462	..Dye bleach for color image
		463	.Wash or aftertreat
413	.Physical developing	464	.Developer
414	..Amplifying	465	..Solid or dry
415	..With processing ingredient in element		
416	..Silver halide as radiation sensitive medium		
417	..Radiation reducible metal compound directly produces catalytic metal nuclei in image area		

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

APRIL 2007

	NONRADIATION SENSITIVE IMAGE PROCESSING	508	..Sensitive to portion only of visible spectrum or of widened spectral response
	COMPOSITIONS OR PROCESS OF MAKING		
	.Developer		
466	..Concentrated or viscosity increasing agent containing	509	..Sensitive layers differ in speed
		510	.Antihalation or filter layer containing
467	..Color developer	511	..Filters differing spectral regions in different areas of the filter, e.g., color screen
468	...Additional developer containing		
469	...Including developing accelerator		
470	..Coupler containing	512	..Filters ultraviolet radiation
471	...And additional reactive compound containing	513	..Dissolvable or removable
		514	...Synthetic resin containing
472	...Substituted at coupling position with other than hydrogen	515	...Carbohydrate or derivative containing
		516	...Contains carboxyl groups
473	...Phenol or naphthol coupler	517	..Organic dye or pigment containing
474	...Pyrazolone coupler	518	...And mordant
475	...Open-chain keto methylene coupler	519	...Azo
476	...Heterocyclic coupler	520	...Triarylmethane
477	..Reducible metal compound including reducing agent, i.e., physical developer	521	...Anthraquinone or quinhydrone
		522	...Intercyclic methine or azomethine and cyclic ring containing
478	..Plural developer agents containing	523	.Identified backing or protective layer containing
479	...Heavy metal organic or inorganic		
480	...Heterocyclic developer	524	..Metal
481	....And hydroquinone	525	...And another backing layer other than aluminum oxide
482	...Methyl-p-aminophenol and dihydroxy benzene	526	...Aluminum
483	..Heterocyclic developers	527	..Antistatic agent containing
484	..Amine developer	528	..Ammonium salt
485	..Hydroxy developer	529	...Organic carboxylic, sulfur or phosphorus acid or salt
486	..Processing additive containing		
487	...Accelerator	530	...Elemental metal or metal salt
488	...Antisludgant	531	..Synthetic resin or cellulose derivative containing
489	...Antifoggant		
490	...Stabilizer-preservative	532	...Subjected to radiation, flame, or corona discharge
491	...Sequestrant	533	...Polyester or polycarbonate
492	...Buffer	534	....Next to polymer of unsaturated monomer
493	...Surfactant, emulsifier, or solvent		
494	INCLUDING EXPOSURE STEP OR SPECIFIED PRE-EXPOSURE STEP PERFECTING EXPOSURE	535	....Polymer of unsaturated ester or halide
495.1	RADIATION SENSITIVE PRODUCT	536	...Polymer of unsaturated monomer
496	.Structurally defined	537	....In nonradiation-sensitive layer including gelatin
497	..With processing ingredient container or trap	538	..Fibrous, e.g., paper, textile, etc.
		539	..Gelatin other than radiation sensitive type
498	...Container or trap intended to remain in finished product		
499	...With feature to control spreading of processing ingredient	540	.Iron compound sensitizer containing
		541	.Identified radiation sensitive composition with color producing substance
500	...Roll film		
501	..Roll film		
502	..Two or more radiation-sensitive layers containing other than that characterized by the composition of a single sensitive layer	542	..Silver compound sensitizer
		543	...Coupler containing
		544	....And development inhibitor or development inhibitor releasing agent
503	..Layers sensitive to different spectral regions		
		545	....And identified binder
504	...Ingredient for color compensation or correction containing	546	....And solvent or emulsifier or coating aid
505	...Developing inhibitor or processing ingredient containing	547	....Direct positive
		548	....Polymeric or bis coupler
506	...And containing plural layers sensitive to the same spectral region	549	...Mixture of couplers
		550	....And chemical or optical sensitizer
507	...Filter layer containing	551	....And antifoggant or color stabilizer
		552	....Phenol or naphthol coupler

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

APRIL 2007

	RADIATION SENSITIVE PRODUCT	591	...Two or more separate ring structures
	.Identified radiation sensitive	592	....Intercyclic methine chain sensitizer
	composition with color producing	593	.....Methine linked hetero ring with
	substance		hetero group bridged or fused
	..Silver compound sensitizer		thereto
	...Coupler containing	594	.....One or both methine linked rings
	....Phenol or naphthol coupler		carbocyclic
553	.....Substituted at coupling position	595	....Odd number of carbons in acyclic
	with other than hydrogen		methine chain
554	....2-pyrazolin-5-one coupler	596	..Fogged direct positive
555	.....Substituted at coupling position	597	...Identified desensitizer or electron
	with other than hydrogen		acceptor containing
556	....Open chain keto-methylene coupler	598	..Fogging or nucleating agent containing
557	.....Substituted at coupling position	599	..Hypersensitizing or latensifying
	with other than hydrogen		ingredient containing
558	....Heterocyclic coupler	600	...Heterocyclic N, O, S, Se, or Te
559	...Dye containing		compound containing
560	....And optical sensitizer	601	...Phosphorus compound
561	....Azo dye	602	...Polyoxyalkylene compound
562	....Monoazo	603	...S, Se, or Te or compound thereof
563	....Diazo	604	...Heavy metal or compound thereof
564	..Silver compound sensitizer containing	605	...Noble metal or compound thereof
565	..Achromatic image forming organic	606	..Desensitizing ingredient containing
	compound	607	..Stabilizing or fog inhibiting
566	..Developing or fixing agents containing		ingredient containing
	for liquid processing	608	...Inorganic material
567	..Silver compound having specified	609	...Synthetic organic polymer
	crystal form, habit, particle size	610	...Phosphorus compound
	or particle size distribution	611	...Mercaptan, thioether, thione,
568	...Having particle size of 100		disulfide or organic bisulfite
	millimicrons or less, e.g.,	612	...Organic metal compound
	Lippmann type, etc.	613	...Heterocyclic compound
569	..Including manipulative emulsification	614	....Polyhetero atom ring
	step	615	.....Polyhetero atom ring fused to
570	..Spectral sensitizing		another ring having polyhetero
571	...Mixed grain		atoms
572	...Multiple sensitizers or	616	..Composition for visible imaging by
	supersensitizing		radiation only
573	....Polyheteronuclear sensitizer	617	..Silver compound other than halide, per
574	....Two or more cyanine sensitizers		se, or composition for
575	....Inorganic material containing		thermographic process
576	....Cyanine sensitizer	618	...Organic silver compound containing
577	....Merocyanine compound	619	....And inorganic silver compound
578	...Polyhetero nuclear containing at	620	....Silver salt of organic acid
	least three heterocyclic nuclei	621	..Hardening ingredient containing
579	....Four or more distinct heterocyclic	622	...Vinylidene compound
	nuclei	623	...Heterocyclic compound
580	...Styryl sensitizer	624	...Epoxide, i.e., oxirane
581	...Cyanine sensitizer	625	....Aziridine
582	....Methine linked six-membered	626	....Triazine including hydrogenated
	heterocyclic rings		triazine
583	....Containing odd number of methine	627	..Resin or synthetic polymer containing
	groups	628	...Protein or other natural colloid or
584	.....Five or more methine groups		derivative containing
585	.....Three methine groups, i.e.,	629	...Sulfur or sulfur compound containing
	carbocyanines	630	...Heterocyclic compound containing,
586	.....Linking six-membered hetero to		e.g., heterocyclic monomer, etc.
	five-membered hetero	631	..Film or film coating improvement
587	.....Hetero ring bridged or fused to		ingredient containing, e.g.,
	hetero ring		wetting agent, coating aid,
588	.....Hetero rings bridged or fused to		plasticizer, antistatic agent, etc.
	carbocyclic rings		
589	.....Direct positive		
590	.....Only one hetero ring fused or		
	bridged to carbocyclic ring		

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

CLASS 430 RADIATION IMAGERY CHEMISTRY: PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT THEREOF

APRIL 2007

	RADIATION SENSITIVE PRODUCT	918	...Hydroxyl or carbonyl group containing as sole functional groups
	.Silver compound sensitizer containing		
	..Film or film coating improvement		
	ingredient containing, e.g.,	919	...Nitrogen compound containing
	wetting agent, coating aid,	920	...Nitrogen in heterocyclic ring
	plasticizer, antistatic agent, etc.	921	...Sulfur compound containing
632	...Rosin acid or derivative	922	...Sulfur in heterocyclic ring
633	...Higher fatty acid or derivative	923	..Carbonyl compound containing
634	...Polycarboxylic or polysulfoxy acid or derivative	924	...Carbonyl in heterocyclic compound
635	...Carboxylic acid or derivative	925	..Halogen compound containing
636	...Sulfoxy compound or derivative	926	..Spectral sensitizer containing
637	...Polyglycidol, polyglycol, polyoxyalkylene oxide, or ether or ester thereof	927	..Radiation-activated cross-linking agent containing
638	...Alkyl or cycloalkyl alcohol or ether or ester thereof	928	AERIAL FILMS OR PROCESSES SPECIFICALLY ADAPTED FOR AERIAL RADIATION IMAGERY
639	..Carbohydrate or derivative containing	929	ANTIBRONZE AGENT OR PROCESS
640	...Gelatin or derivative containing	930	ANTICURL LAYER
641	...Cellulose or derivative, e.g., regenerated cellulose, etc.	931	ANTI-ULTRAVIOLET FADING
642	..Gelatin or derivative containing	932	BINDER-FREE EMULSION
643	..Casein or derivative containing	933	BRIGHTENER CONTAINING
644	MISCELLANEOUS	934	CINE FILM
	*****	935	COATING PROCESS MAKING RADIATION SENSITIVE ELEMENT
	CROSS-REFERENCE ART COLLECTIONS	936	COBALT COMPLEX CONTAINING
	*****	937	CORONA DISCHARGE PROCESS
	ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC IMAGERY, E.G.,	938	DEFECT COATING
	XEROGRAPHY, ELECTROGRAPHY,	939	DIMENSIONALLY STABLE MATERIAL
	MAGNETOGRAPHY, ETC., PROCESS,	940	DIRECT POSITIVE MATERIAL
	COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	941	DYE MORDANT
900	.Donor-acceptor complex photoconductor	942	ELECTRON BEAM
901	.Photoconductor powder	943	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE TREATMENT
902	.Electrically charging radiation-conductive surface	944	INFRARED
970	.Radiation sensitive composition or product containing specified antioxidant	945	LASER BEAM
903	.One component toner	946	LENTICULAR
904	.Polymer in developer	947	LIGHT SENSITIVE TITANIUM COMPOUND CONTAINING
	IMAGING AFFECTING PHYSICAL PROPERTY OR RADIATION SENSITIVE MATERIAL, OR PRODUCING NONPLANAR OR PRINTING SURFACE - PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT	948	LIPPMANN
	.Radiation sensitive composition or product or process of making	949	LITHOGRAPHIC EMULSION
905	..Binder containing	950	MATTING OR OTHER SURFACE REFLECTIVITY ALTERING MATERIAL
906	...Polyamide or polyurethane	951	MAKING CAMERA COPY, E.G., MECHANICAL NEGATIVE, ETC.
907	...Polyolefin or halogen containing	952	MULTIPLE IMAGE PRODUCING ON SINGLE RECEIVER
908	...Polyester	953	NEUTRON BEAM
909	...Vinyl alcohol polymer or derivative	954	NONRESINOUS ADDITIVE TO PROMOTE INTERLAYER ADHESION IN ELEMENT
910	...Polymer of unsaturated acid or ester	955	PRECURSOR COMPOUND
911	...Cellulosic	956	.Interlayer correction coupler (ICC)
912	...With plasticizer	957	.Development inhibitor releaser (DIR)
913	..Initiator containing	958	.Development dye releaser (DDR)
914	...Cationic or anionic	959	.Blocked developers
915	...Redox or dye sensitizer	960	.Blocked restrainers
916	...Free radical	961	PROTECTIVE OR ANTIABRASION LAYER
917	...With inhibitor or stabilizer	962	RADIATION-CHROMIC COMPOUND
		963	RAPID ACCESS PROCESSING
		964	THERMAL IMAGING COMPOSITION
		965	TONER CONTAINING
		966	X-RAY
		967	.X-ray exposure process

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

APRIL 2007

 FOREIGN ART COLLECTIONS

FOR 000 CLASS-RELATED FOREIGN DOCUMENTS

Any foreign patents or nonpatent literature from subclasses that have been reclassified have been transferred directly to the FOR Collections listed below. These Collections contain ONLY foreign patents or nonpatent literature. The parenthetical references in the Collection titles refer to the abolished subclasses from which these Collections were derived.

- * ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC IMAGERY, E.G., XEROGRAPHY, ELECTROGRAPHY, MAGNETOGRAPHY, ETC., PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT (430/31)
- * FOR 100 .To produce color reproduction (i.e., color named, or more than one color specified) (430/42)
- * FOR 101 ..Color correction (430/43)
- * FOR 102 ..Manipulation of color separation image to obtain multicolor image in registration (430/44)
- * FOR 103 ..Identified developing composition or identified developing feature (430/45)
- * FOR 104 ..Identified radiation-conductive element or composition (430/46)
- * FOR 105 ..Identified receptor or named image transfer feature (430/47)
- * FOR 106 .To produce printing surface (430/49)
- * .Post imaging process, finishing, or perfecting composition or product (430/97)
- * FOR 107 ..Fixing image by pressure only (430/98)
- * FOR 108 ..Fixing image by heated metal roller (430/99)
- * FOR 109 ..Liquid development (430/117)
- * FOR 110 ...Wetting development (430/118)
- * FOR 111 ...Charged solid particles deposited out of insulating liquid carrier (430/119)
- * FOR 112 ..Dry powder developing (430/120)
- * FOR 113 ...Cascade (430/121)
- * FOR 114 ...Using magnetic brush (430/122)
- * FOR 115 ...Using fur brush (430/123)
- * FOR 116 ..Fixing image (430/124)
- * FOR 117 ..Cleaning radiation-conductive surface (430/125)
- * FOR 118 ..Transfer of image to different surface (430/126)

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-1

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
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101/483	1	430/49	244
118/260	1	430/99	47
165/104.31	1	430/122	135
29/851	1	430/125	80
399/130	1	430/44	18
399/243	1	430/117	63
399/293	1	430/120	160
399/320	1	430/124	192
399/333	1	430/124	192
427/163.1	1	430/124	192
427/180	1	430/124	192
427/256	1	430/119	98
427/485	1	430/124	192
427/511	1	430/47	70
428/332	1	430/49	244
428/411.1	1	430/45	223
430/100	1	430/119	98
	1	430/120	160
	1	430/122	135
	2	430/126	285
430/101	1	430/120	160
	1	430/122	135
	1	430/126	285
430/102	1	430/119	98
430/106.1	1	430/122	135
430/106.2	1	430/126	285
430/107.1	2	430/45	223
430/108.14	1	430/45	223
430/108.21	1	430/45	223
430/108.23	2	430/45	223
430/108.24	1	430/120	160
	1	430/126	285
430/108.4	1	430/99	47
430/108.8	1	430/45	223
430/109.3	2	430/120	160
	1	430/126	285
	2	430/45	223
430/109.31	1	430/120	160
430/109.4	2	430/120	160
430/110.1	2	430/126	285
430/110.2	1	430/126	285
430/110.4	1	430/45	223
430/111.1	3	430/120	160
430/111.3	1	430/120	160

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-2

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
430/111.33	1	430/126	285
430/111.35	1	430/45	223
430/111.41	1	430/122	135
430/114	1	430/119	98
	2	430/45	223
430/115	1	430/117	63
430/117.1	2	430/117	63
	3	430/119	98
430/117.2	1	430/117	63
	2	430/118	29
	4	430/119	98
	2	430/126	285
430/117.3	9	430/117	63
	3	430/118	29
	6	430/119	98
	6	430/125	80
430/117.31	3	430/117	63
	1	430/118	29
	5	430/119	98
	3	430/125	80
	2	430/126	285
	1	430/98	35
	1	430/99	47
430/117.32	1	430/117	63
	2	430/119	98
430/117.4	14	430/117	63
	10	430/119	98
	1	430/124	192
	20	430/126	285
	1	430/99	47
430/117.5	2	430/117	63
	6	430/119	98
	4	430/124	192
	1	430/126	285
430/118.1	1	430/117	63
430/118.2	2	430/117	63
	1	430/118	29
	6	430/119	98
430/118.3	10	430/117	63
	9	430/118	29
	11	430/119	98
	1	430/125	80
	1	430/45	223
	1	430/98	35

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-3

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
-----	-----	-----	-----
430/118.4	2	430/117	63
	7	430/118	29
	6	430/119	98
430/118.5	1	430/117	63
	1	430/118	29
	5	430/119	98
	1	430/120	160
430/118.6	1	430/117	63
	4	430/119	98
430/118.7	1	430/117	63
	3	430/118	29
	1	430/119	98
430/118.8	1	430/117	63
	3	430/119	98
	1	430/126	285
430/119.1	1	430/117	63
	6	430/119	98
430/119.2	3	430/119	98
430/119.3	1	430/119	98
430/119.4	1	430/118	29
	1	430/119	98
430/119.5	3	430/119	98
430/119.6	5	430/117	63
	3	430/119	98
	1	430/126	285
430/119.7	9	430/125	80
430/119.71	12	430/125	80
	4	430/126	285
	1	430/46	34
430/119.72	3	430/125	80
	1	430/126	285
430/119.8	2	430/121	43
	1	430/124	192
	4	430/125	80
	1	430/126	285
430/119.81	1	430/120	160
	1	430/121	43
	1	430/122	135
	5	430/125	80
	1	430/126	285
430/119.82	4	430/125	80
	2	430/126	285
430/119.83	2	430/125	80
430/119.84	1	430/45	223

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-4

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
-----	-----	-----	-----
430/119.85	2	430/125	80
	1	430/126	285
	1	430/98	35
430/119.86	3	430/120	160
	6	430/125	80
	3	430/126	285
430/119.87	1	430/121	43
	2	430/125	80
430/119.88	5	430/125	80
	1	430/117	63
430/120.1	13	430/120	160
	4	430/121	43
	2	430/122	135
	1	430/125	80
	1	430/126	285
	1	430/45	223
	1	430/120	160
430/120.2	1	430/124	192
	7	430/126	285
430/120.3	1	430/120	160
	2	430/126	285
430/120.4	3	430/120	160
	3	430/124	192
	5	430/45	223
	1	430/47	70
430/120.5	1	430/121	43
	1	430/124	192
	1	430/126	285
430/121.1	27	430/121	43
430/122.1	1	430/120	160
	2	430/121	43
	17	430/122	135
	1	430/126	285
430/122.2	3	430/120	160
	17	430/122	135
430/122.3	1	430/125	80
	6	430/122	135
430/122.4	19	430/122	135
	1	430/126	285
430/122.5	1	430/120	160
	11	430/122	135
	1	430/126	285
430/122.51	5	430/120	160
	22	430/122	135

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-5

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
430/122.51	1	430/125	80
	2	430/126	285
430/122.52	4	430/122	135
430/122.6	2	430/122	135
430/122.7	2	430/120	160
	5	430/122	135
430/122.8	5	430/120	160
	18	430/122	135
430/122.9	1	430/98	35
	1	430/124	192
430/123.1	2	430/120	160
	5	430/123	7
430/123.2	11	430/120	160
	2	430/121	43
430/123.3	2	430/120	160
	1	430/124	192
430/123.4	4	430/126	285
	1	430/117	63
	6	430/120	160
	1	430/124	192
430/123.41	12	430/126	285
	2	430/45	223
	1	430/46	34
	9	430/120	160
	3	430/124	192
	2	430/125	80
430/123.42	15	430/126	285
	1	430/45	223
	1	430/49	244
	4	430/98	35
	3	430/124	192
430/123.43	6	430/126	285
	1	430/46	34
430/123.5	1	430/120	160
	1	430/124	192
	3	430/126	285
	17	430/120	160
	3	430/122	135
430/123.51	1	430/123	7
	4	430/124	192
	4	430/126	285
	10	430/98	35
	1	430/119	98
	10	430/120	160

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-6

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
430/123.51	4	430/124	192
	6	430/126	285
	1	430/99	47
430/123.52	7	430/120	160
	1	430/121	43
	1	430/122	135
	7	430/124	192
	1	430/45	223
	2	430/98	35
	1	430/124	192
430/123.53	1	430/124	192
430/123.54	2	430/120	160
	1	430/124	192
	1	430/98	35
430/123.55	1	430/98	35
430/123.56	6	430/120	160
	2	430/45	223
430/123.57	2	430/120	160
	1	430/126	285
430/123.58	17	430/120	160
	1	430/121	43
430/124.1	28	430/124	192
	7	430/126	285
430/124.12	5	430/124	192
	3	430/126	285
430/124.13	5	430/124	192
	2	430/45	223
	1	430/99	47
430/124.14	2	430/124	192
	1	430/126	285
	1	430/99	47
430/124.2	1	430/124	192
430/124.21	1	430/120	160
	13	430/124	192
	1	430/45	223
	1	430/98	35
430/124.22	2	430/124	192
	1	430/126	285
430/124.23	10	430/98	35
430/124.3	2	430/124	192
	8	430/99	47
430/124.31	14	430/99	47
430/124.32	4	430/124	192
	4	430/99	47
430/124.33	10	430/124	192

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-7

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
-----	-----	-----	-----
430/124.33	1	430/126	285
	1	430/42	82
	1	430/45	223
	3	430/99	47
430/124.34	11	430/124	192
	1	430/99	47
430/124.35	2	430/124	192
	1	430/99	47
430/124.36	1	430/124	192
	1	430/99	47
430/124.37	4	430/124	192
	4	430/99	47
430/124.38	1	430/124	192
	430/124.4	19	430/124	192
430/124.5		1	430/45	223
	1	430/120	160
	4	430/124	192
	5	430/126	285
	1	430/98	35
430/124.51	1	430/99	47
	2	430/124	192
	3	430/126	285
	2	430/47	70
430/124.52	1	430/120	160
	3	430/124	192
	2	430/126	285
	1	430/42	82
430/124.53	1	430/99	47
	1	430/120	160
	9	430/124	192
	1	430/49	244
430/124.54	1	430/99	47
	3	430/124	192
	2	430/126	285
430/125.1	1	430/121	43
	3	430/125	80
430/125.2	1	430/126	285
430/125.3	2	430/124	192
	1	430/125	80
	32	430/126	285
430/125.31	3	430/124	192
	1	430/125	80
	7	430/126	285
	1	430/42	82

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-8

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
-----	-----	-----	-----
430/125.31	1	430/47	70
430/125.32	1	430/124	192
	20	430/126	285
	3	430/47	70
430/125.33	2	430/126	285
430/125.4	1	430/125	80
430/125.5	3	430/124	192
	1	430/125	80
	26	430/126	285
430/125.6	1	430/124	192
	27	430/126	285
430/126.1	1	430/120	160
	4	430/124	192
	1	430/126	285
430/126.2	1	430/126	285
430/133	1	430/125	80
	1	430/49	244
430/138	1	430/98	35
430/143	1	430/126	285
430/154	1	430/124	192
430/17	1	430/49	244
430/18	1	430/45	223
	2	430/49	244
430/291	3	430/120	160
430/292	3	430/42	82
430/31	3	430/49	244
430/311	1	430/49	244
430/32	2	430/45	223
430/338	1	430/46	34
430/34	1	430/44	18
430/39	1	430/119	98
	2	430/120	160
	1	430/122	135
	2	430/126	285
430/41	1	430/42	82
	2	430/45	223
430/42.1	19	430/42	82
	2	430/43	17
	4	430/44	18
	1	430/45	223
	1	430/46	34
430/43.1	1	430/42	82
	13	430/43	17
	2	430/44	18

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-9

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
-----	-----	-----	-----
430/43.1	1	430/45	223
430/44.1	1	430/47	70
430/45.1	1	430/126	285
	13	430/42	82
	32	430/45	223
	3	430/47	70
430/45.2	1	430/117	63
	1	430/119	98
	1	430/124	192
	2	430/126	285
	1	430/42	82
	2	430/44	18
	23	430/45	223
	3	430/47	70
430/45.3	1	430/42	82
	5	430/44	18
	25	430/45	223
	6	430/46	34
	2	430/47	70
430/45.31	9	430/42	82
	1	430/44	18
	15	430/45	223
	1	430/47	70
	1	430/49	244
430/45.32	2	430/42	82
	5	430/45	223
	1	430/47	70
430/45.33	2	430/42	82
	1	430/45	223
	1	430/47	70
430/45.4	1	430/42	82
	5	430/45	223
430/45.5	1	430/124	192
	3	430/42	82
	1	430/43	17
	1	430/44	18
	30	430/45	223
	1	430/47	70
	1	430/99	47
430/45.51	9	430/45	223
430/45.53	2	430/42	82
	3	430/45	223
430/45.54	1	430/126	285
	8	430/45	223

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-10

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
-----	-----	-----	-----
430/45.54	1	430/46	34
430/45.55	8	430/45	223
430/45.56	8	430/45	223
430/46.1	5	430/42	82
	1	430/45	223
	6	430/46	34
	2	430/49	244
430/46.2	5	430/42	82
	1	430/45	223
	6	430/46	34
430/46.3	6	430/42	82
	1	430/44	18
	4	430/46	34
430/46.4	1	430/45	223
	2	430/46	34
	1	430/47	70
430/46.5	1	430/42	82
	3	430/45	223
	3	430/46	34
	1	430/47	70
430/47.1	2	430/45	223
	10	430/47	70
430/47.2	2	430/126	285
	1	430/43	17
	1	430/45	223
	12	430/47	70
430/47.3	4	430/47	70
430/47.4	1	430/126	285
	1	430/42	82
	9	430/47	70
430/47.5	3	430/126	285
	3	430/42	82
	12	430/47	70
430/49.1	1	430/119	98
	1	430/125	80
	2	430/126	285
	51	430/49	244
430/49.2	12	430/49	244
430/49.3	1	430/125	80
	19	430/49	244
430/49.31	1	430/45	223
	18	430/49	244
430/49.4	11	430/49	244
430/49.41	5	430/49	244

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-11

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
-----	-----	-----	-----
430/49.42	10	430/49	244
430/49.43	9	430/49	244
430/49.44	4	430/49	244
430/49.45	3	430/49	244
430/49.46	12	430/49	244
430/49.5	6	430/49	244
430/49.6	9	430/49	244
430/49.7	9	430/49	244
430/49.8	8	430/49	244
430/53	2	430/126	285
430/54	1	430/120	160
	1	430/122	135
	1	430/124	192
	6	430/126	285
430/556	1	430/45	223
430/56	1	430/117	63
	8	430/49	244
430/58.05	2	430/49	244
430/58.25	1	430/120	160
430/58.7	1	430/120	160
430/58.8	1	430/126	285
430/59.2	1	430/49	244
430/60	3	430/49	244
430/63	5	430/49	244
430/66	2	430/49	244
430/67	2	430/49	244
430/69	1	430/119	98
	4	430/49	244
430/83	2	430/49	244
430/84	1	430/126	285
430/87	9	430/49	244
430/91	1	430/49	244
430/93	3	430/49	244
430/97	1	430/120	160
	1	430/126	285
	1	430/46	34
	1	430/49	244
438/118	1	430/118	29
438/123	1	430/123	7

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
PROJECT: C6369

B-12

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/117	63	399/243	1
		430/115	1
		430/117.1	2
		430/117.2	1
		430/117.3	9
		430/117.31	3
		430/117.32	1
		430/117.4	14
		430/117.5	2
		430/118.1	1
		430/118.2	2
		430/118.3	10
		430/118.4	2
		430/118.5	1
		430/118.6	1
		430/118.7	1
		430/118.8	1
		430/119.1	1
		430/119.6	5
		430/120.1	1
430/123.4	1		
430/118	29	430/45.2	1
		430/56	1
		430/117.2	2
		430/117.3	3
		430/117.31	1
		430/118.2	1
		430/118.3	9
		430/118.4	7
		430/118.5	1
		430/118.7	3
430/119	98	430/119.4	1
		438/118	1
		427/256	1
		430/100	1
		430/102	1
		430/114	1
		430/117.1	3
		430/117.2	4
		430/117.3	6
		430/117.31	5
		430/117.32	2
		430/117.4	10
		430/117.5	6
430/118.2	6		
430/118.3	11		

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-13

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/119	98	430/118.4	6
		430/118.5	5
		430/118.6	4
		430/118.7	1
		430/118.8	3
		430/119.1	6
		430/119.2	3
		430/119.3	1
		430/119.4	1
		430/119.5	3
		430/119.6	3
		430/123.51	1
		430/39	1
		430/45.2	1
		430/49.1	1
		430/69	1
		430/120	160	399/293	1
430/100	1		
430/101	1		
430/108.24	1		
430/109.3	2		
430/109.31	1		
430/109.4	2		
430/111.1	3		
430/111.3	1		
430/118.5	1		
430/119.81	1		
430/119.86	3		
430/120.1	13		
430/120.2	2		
430/120.3	1		
430/120.4	3		
430/122.1	1		
430/122.2	3		
430/122.5	1		
430/122.51	5		
430/122.7	2		
430/122.8	5		
430/123.1	2		
430/123.2	11		
430/123.3	2		
430/123.4	6		
430/123.41	9		
430/123.43	1		
430/123.5	17		
430/123.51	10		

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-14

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/120	160	430/123.52	7
		430/123.54	2
		430/123.56	6
		430/123.57	2
		430/123.58	17
		430/124.21	1
		430/124.5	1
		430/124.52	1
		430/124.53	1
		430/126.1	1
		430/291	3
		430/39	2
		430/54	1
		430/58.25	1
		430/58.7	1
		430/97	1
		430/121	43
430/119.81	1		
430/119.87	1		
430/120.1	4		
430/120.5	1		
430/121.1	27		
430/122.1	2		
430/123.2	2		
430/123.52	1		
430/123.58	1		
430/125.1	1		
430/122	135	165/104.31	1
		430/100	1
		430/101	1
		430/106.1	1
		430/111.41	1
		430/119.81	1
		430/120.1	2
		430/122.1	17
		430/122.2	17
		430/122.3	6
		430/122.4	19
		430/122.5	11
		430/122.51	22
		430/122.52	4
		430/122.6	2
		430/122.7	5
		430/122.8	18
		430/123.5	3
		430/123.52	1

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-15

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/122	135	430/39	1
		430/54	1
430/123	7	430/123.1	5
		430/123.5	1
		438/123	1
430/124	192	399/320	1
		399/333	1
		427/163.1	1
		427/180	1
		427/485	1
		430/117.4	1
		430/117.5	4
		430/119.8	1
		430/120.2	1
		430/120.4	3
		430/120.5	1
		430/122.9	1
		430/123.3	1
		430/123.4	1
		430/123.41	3
		430/123.42	3
		430/123.43	1
		430/123.5	4
		430/123.51	4
		430/123.52	7
		430/123.53	1
		430/123.54	1
		430/124.1	28
		430/124.12	5
		430/124.13	5
		430/124.14	2
		430/124.2	1
		430/124.21	13
		430/124.22	2
		430/124.3	2
		430/124.32	4
		430/124.33	10
		430/124.34	11
		430/124.35	2
		430/124.36	1
		430/124.37	4
		430/124.38	1
		430/124.4	19
		430/124.5	4
		430/124.51	2
		430/124.52	3

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-16

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs		
430/124	192	430/124.53	9		
		430/124.54	3		
		430/125.3	2		
		430/125.31	3		
		430/125.32	1		
		430/125.5	3		
		430/125.6	1		
		430/126.1	4		
		430/154	1		
		430/45.2	1		
		430/45.5	1		
		430/54	1		
		430/125	80	29/851	1
				430/117.3	6
430/117.31	3				
430/118.3	1				
430/119.7	9				
430/119.71	12				
430/119.72	3				
430/119.8	4				
430/119.81	5				
430/119.82	4				
430/119.83	2				
430/119.85	2				
430/119.86	6				
430/119.87	2				
430/119.88	5				
430/120.1	1				
430/122.2	1				
430/122.51	1				
430/123.41	2				
430/125.1	3				
430/125.3	1				
430/125.31	1				
430/125.4	1				
430/125.5	1				
430/133	1				
430/49.1	1				
430/49.3	1				
430/126	285	430/100	2		
		430/101	1		
		430/106.2	1		
		430/108.24	1		
		430/109.3	1		
		430/110.1	2		
		430/110.2	1		

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-17

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/126	285	430/111.33	1
		430/117.2	2
		430/117.31	2
		430/117.4	20
		430/117.5	1
		430/118.8	1
		430/119.6	1
		430/119.71	4
		430/119.72	1
		430/119.8	1
		430/119.81	1
		430/119.82	2
		430/119.85	1
		430/119.86	3
		430/120.1	1
		430/120.2	7
		430/120.3	2
		430/120.5	1
		430/122.1	1
		430/122.4	1
		430/122.5	1
		430/122.51	2
		430/123.3	4
		430/123.4	12
		430/123.41	15
		430/123.42	6
		430/123.43	3
		430/123.5	4
		430/123.51	6
		430/123.57	1
		430/124.1	7
		430/124.12	3
		430/124.14	1
		430/124.22	1
		430/124.33	1
		430/124.5	5
		430/124.51	3
		430/124.52	2
		430/124.54	2
		430/125.2	1
		430/125.3	32
		430/125.31	7
		430/125.32	20
		430/125.33	2
		430/125.5	26
		430/125.6	27

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-18

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/126	285	430/126.1	1
		430/126.2	1
		430/143	1
		430/39	2
		430/45.1	1
		430/45.2	2
		430/45.54	1
		430/47.2	2
		430/47.4	1
		430/47.5	3
		430/49.1	2
		430/53	2
		430/54	6
		430/58.8	1
		430/84	1
		430/97	1
		430/42	82
430/124.52	1		
430/125.31	1		
430/292	3		
430/41	1		
430/42.1	19		
430/43.1	1		
430/45.1	13		
430/45.2	1		
430/45.3	1		
430/45.31	9		
430/45.32	2		
430/45.33	2		
430/45.4	1		
430/45.5	3		
430/45.53	2		
430/46.1	5		
430/46.2	5		
430/46.3	6		
430/46.5	1		
430/47.4	1		
430/47.5	3		
430/43	17	430/42.1	2
		430/43.1	13
		430/45.5	1
430/44	18	430/47.2	1
		399/130	1
		430/34	1
		430/42.1	4
		430/43.1	2

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-19

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/44	18	430/45.2	2
		430/45.3	5
		430/45.31	1
		430/45.5	1
		430/46.3	1
430/45	223	428/411.1	1
		430/107.1	2
		430/108.14	1
		430/108.21	1
		430/108.23	2
		430/108.8	1
		430/109.3	2
		430/110.4	1
		430/111.35	1
		430/114	2
		430/118.3	1
		430/119.84	1
		430/120.1	1
		430/120.4	5
		430/123.4	2
		430/123.41	1
		430/123.52	1
		430/123.56	2
		430/124.13	2
		430/124.21	1
		430/124.33	1
		430/124.4	1
		430/18	1
		430/32	2
		430/41	2
		430/42.1	1
		430/43.1	1
		430/45.1	32
		430/45.2	23
		430/45.3	25
		430/45.31	15
		430/45.32	5
		430/45.33	1
430/45.4	5		
430/45.5	30		
430/45.51	9		
430/45.53	3		
430/45.54	8		
430/45.55	8		
430/45.56	8		
430/46.1	1		

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-20

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/45	223	430/46.2	1
		430/46.4	1
		430/46.5	3
		430/47.1	2
		430/47.2	1
		430/49.31	1
		430/556	1
430/46	34	430/119.71	1
		430/123.4	1
		430/123.42	1
		430/338	1
		430/42.1	1
		430/45.3	6
		430/45.54	1
		430/46.1	6
		430/46.2	6
		430/46.3	4
		430/46.4	2
		430/46.5	3
		430/97	1
430/47	70	427/511	1
		430/120.4	1
		430/124.51	2
		430/125.31	1
		430/125.32	3
		430/44.1	1
		430/45.1	3
		430/45.2	3
		430/45.3	2
		430/45.31	1
		430/45.32	1
		430/45.33	1
		430/45.5	1
		430/46.4	1
		430/46.5	1
		430/47.1	10
		430/47.2	12
430/47.3	4		
430/47.4	9		
430/47.5	12		
430/49	244	101/483	1
		428/332	1
		430/123.41	1
		430/124.53	1
		430/133	1
		430/17	1

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-21

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/49	244	430/18	2
		430/31	3
		430/311	1
		430/45.31	1
		430/46.1	2
		430/49.1	51
		430/49.2	12
		430/49.3	19
		430/49.31	18
		430/49.4	11
		430/49.41	5
		430/49.42	10
		430/49.43	9
		430/49.44	4
		430/49.45	3
		430/49.46	12
		430/49.5	6
		430/49.6	9
		430/49.7	9
		430/49.8	8
		430/56	8
		430/58.05	2
		430/59.2	1
		430/60	3
		430/63	5
		430/66	2
		430/67	2
		430/69	4
		430/83	2
		430/87	9
430/91	1		
430/93	3		
430/97	1		
430/98	35	430/117.31	1
		430/118.3	1
		430/119.85	1
		430/122.8	1
		430/123.41	4
		430/123.5	10
		430/123.52	2
		430/123.54	1
		430/123.55	1
		430/124.21	1
430/124.23	10		
430/124.5	1		
430/138	1		

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
 FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT
 PROJECT: C6369

B-22

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
430/99	47	118/260	1
		430/108.4	1
		430/117.31	1
		430/117.4	1
		430/123.51	1
		430/124.13	1
		430/124.14	1
		430/124.3	8
		430/124.31	14
		430/124.32	4
		430/124.33	3
		430/124.34	1
		430/124.35	1
		430/124.36	1
		430/124.37	4
		430/124.5	1
		430/124.52	1
		430/124.53	1
		430/45.5	1

CLASSIFICATION ORDER 1860

APRIL 3, 2007

C. CHANGES TO THE U.S.-I.P.C. CONCORDANCE

<u>Class</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>I.P.C.</u>	<u>Notation</u>
430		42.1-45.31	G03G		13/01
		45.32	G03G		13/09
		45.33-47.5	G03G		13/01
		49.1-49.8	G03G		13/26
		117.1-117.4	G03G		13/10
		117.5	G03G		13/20
		118.1-119.6	G03G		13/10
		119.7 -119.86	G03G		21/00
		119.87, 119.88	G03G		21/10
		120.1-120.4	G03G		13/08
		120.5	G03G		13/24
		121.1	G03G		13/08
		122.1-122.8	G03G		13/09
		122.9-123.58	G03G		13/08
		124.1	G03G		13/20
		124.11	G03G		13/24
		124.12-124.54	G03G		13/20
		125.1	G03G		21/06
		125.2	G03G		21/08
		125.3-126.2	G03G		13/16

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

CLASS 15 – BRUSHING, SCRUBBING, AND GENERAL CLEANING

Subclass 1.51: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 119.85 for processes wherein the surface of the imaging member is cleaned with a fibrous brush and subclass 125.4 for processes including a step of removing residual material, such as toner, carrier, paper, and receiver, from the intermediate electrophotographic transfer member subsequent to transfer of the developed image to a receiver.

Subclass 256.5: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 119.85 for processes wherein the surface of the imaging member is cleaned with a fibrous brush.

Subclass 300.1: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 119.85 for processes wherein the surface of the imaging member is cleaned with a fibrous brush and subclass 125.4 for processes including a step of removing residual material, such as toner, carrier, paper, and receiver, from the intermediate electrophotographic transfer member subsequent to transfer of the developed image to a receiver.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

CLASS 101 – PRINTING

Subclass 463.1: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 49.1-49.8 for electrophotographic processes of forming a member having intended use as a surface for a printing process and subclasses 204 and 300-310 for processes of making printing plates.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

CLASS 134 – CLEANING AND LIQUID CONTACT WITH SOLIDS

Subclass 1: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 119.7-119.86 for processes wherein the electrophotographic medium is subjected to a procedure removing undesired particles or other materials deposited during image formation from a surface of an imaging member surface.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

CLASS 346 – RECORDERS

Subclass 74.2: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 39 for magnetographic imaging.

Subclass 150.1: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 31-137.22 for electrophotographic imaging.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

CLASS 399 – ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHY

Subclass 39: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 42.1-47.5 to produce a multicolor production (i.e., plural colors named or more than one color identified).

Subclass 152: After the subclass definition

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 120.5 for processes of simultaneously imaging and developing.

Subclass 178: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 42.1-47.5 to produce a multicolor production (i.e., plural colors named or more than one color identified).

Subclass 181: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 42.1-47.5 to produce a multicolor production (i.e., plural colors named or more than one color identified).

Subclass 184: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 42.1-47.5 to produce a multicolor production (i.e., plural colors named or more than one color identified).

Subclass 223: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 45.2 to produce a multicolor reproduction by a liquid developing process or composition used to form the multicolor image and subclass 45.4 to produce a multicolor reproduction using developing composition having five or more different color toners (e.g., pentachrome, hexachrome, etc.) used to form the multicolor image.

Subclass 231: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 42.1-47.5 to produce a multicolor production (i.e., plural colors named or more than one color identified).

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

Subclass 232: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 42.1-47.5 to produce a multicolor production (i.e., plural colors named or more than one color identified).

Subclass 240: After the SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS references

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 118.4 for processes of applying electrical bias in liquid development processes.

Subclass 241: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 118.4 for processes of applying electrical bias in liquid development processes.

Subclass 249: After the (1) Note

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 117.3 for processes of liquid developer removal.

Subclass 252: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 120.1-123.58 for the processes of dry powder developing.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

Subclass 267: After the SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS references

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 122.1-122.8 for processes of magnetic brush developing.

Subclass 270: After the SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS references

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 122.8 for processes of magnetic developing by application of an identified voltage.

Subclass 279: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 123.3 for developing processes using a chemically identified developer application member.

Subclass 288: After the subclass definition

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 123.3 for developing processes using a chemically identified developer application member.

Subclass 290: After the (1) Note

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 123.2 for processes of developing using powder cloud.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

Subclass 294: After the (1) Note

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 121.1 for processes wherein the powder developer material is cascading.

Subclass 297: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 117.4 for processes of transferring a liquid developed image and subclasses 125.2-125.6 for processes of transferring a dry developed image.

Subclass 298: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 47.1-47.5 for multicolor reproduction using an identified receptor or image transfer processes.

Subclass 299: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 47.1-47.5 for multicolor reproduction using an identified receptor or image transfer processes.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

Subclass 300: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 42.1-47.5 to produce a multicolor production (i.e., plural colors named or more than one color identified).

Subclass 301: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 47.2 for a multicolor reproduction process wherein plural color images are formed and transferred to a receptor to produce a multicolor image.

Subclass 302: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 47.4 for a multicolor reproduction process using an identified intermediate receptor to produce a multicolor image.

Subclass 305: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 42.1-47.5 to produce a multicolor reproduction (i.e., plural colors named or more than one color identified).

Subclass 308: After the SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS references

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 125.32 for processes wherein a developed image is transferred to an identified intermediate transfer member.

Subclass 310: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 125.5 for processes wherein the toner transfer includes use of an electrostatic force such as corona charge.

Subclass 320: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 117.5 for processes of fixing a liquid developed image and subclasses 124.1-124.54 for fixing a fused image.

Subclass 330: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 124.3-124.38 for processes of heat fixing an image with a heated roller or belt.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

Subclass 333: After the subclass definition

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 124.32-124.38 for processes of developing using an identified roller or belt composition or structure.

Subclass 336: After the subclass definition

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 124.4 for processes of noncontact fixing of a developed toner image.

Subclass 339: After the subclass definition

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 124.23 for processes of fixing an image by pressure only.

Subclass 340: After the subclass definition

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 124.21 and 124.22 for processes of fixing an image by contact with a fluid (liquid or gas).

Subclass 341: After the (1) Note

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 124.13-124.2 for processes of posttreating a fixed developed image.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

Subclass 342: After the subclass definition

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 126.1 for developing processes including forming an overlay on the developed image.

Subclass 343: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 119.7-119.88 for processes of surface image member cleaning.

Subclass 344: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 119.86 for processes of cleaning an identified developer or developer component from an imaging member surface.

Subclass 350: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 119.82-119.84 for processes of cleaning imaging member surface with a blade.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

Subclass 353: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclass 119.85 for processes of cleaning imaging member surface using a fibrous brush.

Subclass 359: After the SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS references

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 119.87 and 119.88 for processes including recycling developer or a developer component cleaned from the imaging member surface.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

CLASS 427 – COATING PROCESSES

Subclass 469: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS

Delete:

The reference to Class 430.

Insert:

430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, subclasses 31-38, particularly subclasses 117.1-119.6 and 120.1-123.58, for processes of electrostatically coating (a) if radiation is utilized to form an image or (b) for finishing an image produced by radiation utilizing electrostatic deposition to complete the image.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS (Project No. C-6369)

CLASS 430 – RADIATION IMAGERY CHEMISTRY: PROCESS, COMPOSITION, OR PRODUCT THEREOF

Definitions AbolishedSubclasses

42-47, 49, 98, 99, 117-126

Definitions Modified

Subclass 48: After the subclass definition

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

125.5, for transfer of the image that has been developed using a toner, including utilizing an electrostatic force (e.g., corona charging, potential difference, etc.).

Subclass 54: Under SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS

Delete:

The reference to subclass 97+.

Insert:

97, through 126.2, for producing more than one image record (e.g., a duplex image record wherein the image is on both sides of the record, etc.) on a material other than the radiant energy image receiving medium; and subclass 119.7 for producing an image record of different image carrying originals to be copied, especially when a cleaning feature is included between imaging procedures.

Subclass 107.1: Under SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS

Delete:

The reference to subclass 45.

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Insert:

45.1, through 45.56, for multicolor imaging processes with a named developing composition.

Subclass 348: Under SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS

Delete:

The reference to subclass 99.

Insert:

124.31, through 124.4, for fixing an electric or magnetic image by a heated metal roller.

Definitions Established**42.1 To produce color reproduction (i.e., two or more colors specified):**

Process under subclass 31 wherein an image formed has two or more colors.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclasses 223-233 for electrophotographic apparatus utilized for multiple color developing.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/01, for the production of multicolored copies.

ECLA G03G 13/01, for the production of multicolored copies.

43.1 With color correction step:

Process under subclass 42.1 wherein a quantity of color is added or subtracted to a multicolor image modified in a subsequent treatment step.

44.1 With sintering:

Process under subclass 42.1 wherein a step of heating almost to, but below, the toner melting point is performed during the manufacture of the multicolor image.

(1) Note. The process of this subclass typically involves the multicolor toner image made permanent on a receiver with some of the toner material, such as a binder resin, volatilized.

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45.1 Process with identified developing composition or identified developing step (e.g., toner binder, softening point, reversal developing, etc.):

Process under subclass 42.1 wherein an identified developing composition, such as chemically identified composition (e.g., toner binder or colorant, etc.) or physically identified property (e.g., particle size, softening point, etc.), or an identified developing feature (e.g., reversal developing, etc.), forms the multicolor image.

- (1) Note. The expression “chemically identified” means that a substance is identified by its chemical name or by its class of chemical compound. Greater specificity than “organic compound” or “inorganic compound” is required for this subclass.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

ECLA G03G 013/01D, for multicolored copies characterized by the developing step (e.g., the properties of the color developer, etc.).

45.2 Liquid developing composition or process (e.g., using toner particles in liquid vehicle, etc.):

Process under subclass 45.1 wherein the identified liquid developing composition (i.e., chemically identified composition, e.g., chemically identified binder resin, etc., or physically identified property, e.g., particle size, etc.) or identified liquid development process is used to form a multicolor image.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 233 for electrophotographic apparatus utilized for multiple color developing.

45.3 Identified developing feature (e.g., reversal development, etc.):

Processes under subclass 45.1 wherein a developing feature has been specifically identified, such as a reversal development, to form a multicolor image.

45.31 Developing electrostatic latent images of different potential areas or polarities (e.g., trilevel image of three differentially charged areas, etc.):

Processes under subclass 45.3 wherein the electrostatic latent images comprise areas having more than one charge potential or intensity levels, such as areas having three different charge potentials, or charge polarities, such as areas of positive charges and negative charge polarities (e.g., CAD/DAD, etc.).

45.32 Magnetic brush:

Processes under subclass 45.3 wherein a magnetic brush (i.e., a magnet in combination with a developer attached to the magnet by magnetic attraction) develops the electrostatic latent image to form a multicolor image.

- (1) Note. This subclass includes an arrangement for electrically discharging the surface of a magnetic brush-like structure.
- (2) Note. This subclass includes vibrating the magnetic brush.
- (3) Note. This subclass includes details for housing or casing, per se.

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- (4) Note. This subclass includes magnetic structures on opposing sides of a latent image-bearing member.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 399, Electrophotography, subclass 272 for a magnetic brush used to load a magnetic brush application member and subclass 281 for a magnetic brush used to load a developing roller application member.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/09, for using a magnetic brush.

JPOFI G03G 13 /09, for using a magnetic brush.

EPC G03G 13/09, for using a magnetic brush.

- 45.33 Polymerizing developing composition (e.g., photohardening of microcapsules, etc.):**
Processes under subclass 45.3 wherein a latent image that is developed with a toner composition undergoes polymerization, including further polymerization, during or after development.

- 45.4 Developing composition having five or more different color toners (e.g., pentachrome, hexachrome, etc.):**
Process under subclass 45.1 wherein five or more named color toners (e.g., red, green, yellow, blue, purple, etc.) are used to form the multicolor image.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

107.1, for multicolor toner compositions, per se.

- 45.5 Developing composition having subtractive colorant (i.e., cyan, magenta, or yellow):**
Process under subclass 45.1 wherein the developing composition contains a subtractive colorant of at least one cyan, magenta, or yellow color toner.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

107.1, for multicolor toner compositions, per se.

- 45.51 Dissimilar toners of identified chemical or physical property:**
Processes under subclass 45.5 wherein the developing composition has plural color toners and the toners have a chemical or physical property (e.g., hardness, Tg, size, etc.) differing from each other in addition to having a different color.

- 45.53 Developing composition forming glossy image:**
Processes under subclass 45.5 wherein the developing composition produces a glossy (i.e., shiny or smooth) image.

- 45.54 Identified shape (e.g., sphere-shaped toner, toner shape factor, etc.):**
Processes under subclass 45.5 wherein the developing composition has an identified shape (e.g., spherical toner, toner shape factor, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

110.3, for toner particles with identified shape.

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45.55 Identified toner or colorant surface area or size (e.g., pigment size, etc.):
Processes under subclass 45.5 wherein a toner, a colorant, or colorant composition (e.g., flushed pigment, master batch, etc.) has an identified surface area or size.

45.56 Having carrier particles (i.e., multicomponent developer):
Processes under subclass 45.5 wherein a developer composition has a material which attaches to a dry toner material, usually by triboelectric attachment, conveying or transporting the toner.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.1, through 111.35, for carrier particles, per se.

46.1 Process with identified radiation-conductive element or composition (e.g., photoreceptor, etc.):
Processes under subclass 42.1 wherein the identified radiation-conductive element or composition, which is identified by its chemically identified composition (e.g., copper phthalocyanine photogenerating pigments, etc.) or physically identified property (e.g., surface free energy, etc.), forms a multicolor image.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

56, through 96, for radiation-sensitive compositions and products (e.g., photoreceptors, photoreceptor composition, etc.), per se.

46.2 Plural charge generation layers:
Processes under subclass 46.1 wherein the identified radiation-conductive element comprises plural identified layers containing photogenerating pigment, such as phthalocyanine and azo, to form a multicolor image.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

57.2, through 57.8, for radiation-sensitive composition or product having plural charge generation layers, per se.

46.3 Color filter layer:
Processes under subclass 46.1 wherein the radiation-conductive element has a color filter layer.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass are processes wherein a color filter is part of the radiation-conductive element (i.e., photoreceptor) structure.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

66, and 67, for radiation-sensitive products, per se, having an overlayer on the radiation-conductive layer.

46.4 Identified organic binder:
Process under subclass 46.1 wherein the identified radiation-conductive element has a specified organic binder (i.e., having a specifically named or identified by chemical structure), which functions to hold a layer of the radiation-conductive element composition together.

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SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

96, for a binder for radiation-conductive composition.

46.5 Inorganic-containing radiation conductive composition:

Process under subclass 46.1 wherein the identified radiation-conductive element contains inorganic radiation-conductive material specifically named or identified by chemical structure.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

57.4, through 57.8 and 84-95, for radiation-sensitive compositions.

47.1 Process with identified receptor or identified image transfer process step:

Processes under subclass 42.1 wherein the identified receptor for receiving transferred or induced charge or transferred developing composition is chemically identified (e.g., polyester transport support, etc.) or physically identified (e.g., gloss factor, etc.), or named image transfer process step is used to produce a multicolor image.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclasses 298-305 for an apparatus having an arrangement for either sequentially or simultaneously transferring a developed image having two or more different colors from one surface to another.

47.2 Plural color images transferred to receptor:

Processes under subclass 47.1 wherein plural color images are formed and transferred to a receptor to produce the multicolor image.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 301 for an apparatus having an arrangement for producing correct alignment of overlapped or superimposed multiple toner images.

47.3 Stripping toner image layer from imaging element:

Processes under subclass 47.1 wherein the layer having a toner image is stripped away from the imaging element.

(1) Note. Usually the layer having the toner image is removed from the radiation conductive surface of the radiation-conductive element.

47.4 Identified intermediate receptor:

Processes under subclass 47.1 wherein an intermediate receptor, used in the transferring process to produce a multicolor image, is identified by chemical or physical components or identified by property (e.g., a polyester belt, Asker C hardness, etc.).

(1) Note. The intermediate receptor may be identified by chemical composition, structure, or physical property with greater specificity than "organic" or "inorganic."

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SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 302 for an apparatus having an arrangement to transfer a developed color image to an intermediary surface or medium before transferring it to a final medium.

47.5 Identified final receptor:

Processes under subclass 47.1 wherein the multicolor toner image is formed on an identified final receptor.

(1) Note. The final receptor may be identified by chemical composition, structure, or physical property with greater specificity than "organic" or "inorganic."

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, subclasses 98-220 for a structurally defined web or sheet, per se.

49.1 To produce printing surface:

Processes under subclass 31 to form a member having intended use as a surface for a printing process wherein multiple copies are produced, such as by applying and transferring a coating material such as ink.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

204, 205, and 300-310, for imaging processes other than electric or magnetic imaging utilized to manufacture printing plates.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

101, Printing, appropriate subclasses, especially subclasses 483-493, for printing processes.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G030G 13/26, for the production of printing plates for nonxerographic printing processes.

ECLA G03G 13/26, for the production of printing plates for nonxerographic printing processes.

49.2 Driographic (i.e., waterless) printing surface:

Processes under subclass 49.1 intended to produce a printing plate for a driographic, waterless printing process (i.e., a printing process wherein no aqueous solution is used to increase the oleophilic or oleophobic, or hydrophilic or hydrophobic differences at the surface of the plate prior to inking the surface of the printing plate).

(1) Note. In driographic printing, the lithographic printing plate consists of ink-accepting and ink-adhesive (ink-repelling) areas and only ink is supplied to the printing plate.

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OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

ECLA G03G 13/28D, for the production of printing plates for dry lithography.

49.3 Having toned image transfer:

Processes under subclass 49.1 to produce a printing plate including transferring a toned image to form the printing plate.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

ECLA G03G 13/28B, for planographic printing plate obtained by a process including transfer of a toned image (i.e., indirect process).

49.31 Toner release layer on imaging layer:

Processes under subclass 49.3 wherein the imaging surface comprises a discrete release layer on which the toner image is formed prior to its transfer to another surface.

49.4 Having imagewise portion removal of radiation-sensitive imaging layer (e.g., dissolving, transfer, plasma etching, etc.):

Processes under subclass 49.1 wherein the process includes the removal of a portion of the image layer itself, such as a portion under toned areas or a portion under nontoned areas, to form a printing surface (e.g., dissolving, transfer, plasma etching, etc.).

49.41 Removal of portion under imaging layer of toner area only:

Processes under subclass 49.4 wherein a portion of the image layer under toned imaged areas is removed.

49.42 Includes etching substrate:

Processes under subclass 49.4 wherein at least a portion of the substrate, the layer under the toned image layer, is etched.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

216, Etching a Substrate: Processes, subclass 41 for etching, per se.

49.43 By wet removal (e.g., solvent, surface active agent solution, alkaline solution, etc.):

Processes under subclass 49.4 wherein the portion of the toned image layer to be removed is removed by liquid contact.

49.44 Toned image removed subsequent to nontoned portion removal:

Processes under subclass 49.43 wherein the toned image is removed following removal of the portion of the toned image layer not having the toned image.

49.45 Liquid or solution containing nitrogen-containing compound (e.g., ammonia hydroxide, etc.):

Processes under subclass 49.43 wherein the liquid or solution composition, used to remove the portion of the toned image layer, contains a nitrogen-containing compound.

49.46 Alkaline solution (e.g., Na⁺OH⁻ solution, etc.):

Processes under subclass 49.43 wherein the liquid or solution composition used to remove the portion of the toned image layer is an alkaline solution with other than a nitrogen-containing compound (e.g., Na⁺OH⁻ solution, etc.).

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- 49.5 Posttreatment making nonimaged or nontoned areas hydrophilic:**
Processes under subclass 49.1 wherein the process includes treating the nonimaged or nontoned areas of the imaging layer rendering those areas hydrophilic (e.g., to lessen the attraction for greasy, oily, or oleoresinous ink, etc.).
- 49.6 Liquid posttreatment:**
Processes under subclass 49.5 wherein the nonimaged, nontoned areas are treated with liquid to make those areas hydrophilic.
- 49.7 Nitrogen-containing compound (e.g., amine solution, etc.):**
Processes under subclass 49.6 wherein the liquid solution has nitrogen-containing compound (e.g., amine solution, etc.).
- 49.8 Cyano-containing compound (e.g., FeCN, etc.):**
Processes under subclass 49.7 wherein the nitrogen-containing compound has a cyano group (i.e., CN group, such as ferrous cyanide).
- 117.1 Liquid development:**
Process under subclass 97 wherein the image is developed using a liquid developer.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclasses 237-251 for electrophotographic liquid development apparatus.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/10, for developing using a liquid developer.

ECLA G03G 13/10, for developing using a liquid developer (e.g., liquid suspension, etc.).

- 117.2 Postdeveloping step:**
Subject matter under subclass 117.1 including treating the developed product (e.g., coating, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 407 wherein a copy or copies receive further treatment, such as folding or punching, after copying is complete.

- 117.3 Liquid developer removal step:**
Process under subclass 117.2 wherein the liquid developer (i.e., toner particle or carrier liquid) is removed after forming developed image.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 249 for cleaning excessive toner from parts of the electrophotographic device.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/11, for removing excess liquid developer (e.g., by heat, etc.).

ECLA G03G 13/11, for removing excess liquid developer (e.g., by heat, etc.).

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117.31 Only liquid carrier removal:

Process under subclass 117.3 wherein only the liquid carrier is removed from the developed image.

117.32 Liquid developer recycling:

Process under subclass 117.3 wherein the developer component previously used in the development process is reclaimed for reuse.

- (1) Note. The developer component may be for reuse in the same or a different process.

117.4 Developed image transfer:

Process under subclass 117.2 including transferring the developed image after imagewise developing.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 66 for condition-responsive control of transfer; subclass 101 for particle or contaminant control of toner on a transfer member; subclass 121 for transferring an image from one surface or medium to another; subclasses 297-319 for transferring a toner image, per se; subclasses 388-396 for feeding a copy to the transfer position; and subclasses 397-405 for delivering a copy from the transfer position.

117.5 Fixing developed image:

Process under subclass 117.2 including step of making permanent the developed image.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

355, Photocopying, subclass 405 for thermal fixing means.

399, Electrophotography, subclass 33 for over-temperature protection during fixing; subclasses 67-70 for condition-responsive control of fusing; subclass 122 for a fixing unit for permanently adhering toner to a copy medium; and subclasses 320-342 for fixing (e.g., fusing, etc.), per se.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/20, for fixing (e.g., by using heat, etc.).

ECLA G03G 13/20, for fixing (e.g., by using heat, etc.).

118.1 Replenishing liquid developer during development:

Process under subclass 117.1 wherein a portion of the liquid developer or some developer component is resupplied during the development.

118.2 Prewetting image carrier immediately prior to development:

Process under subclass 117.1 wherein prior to development the latent image carrier is in a wet or moist state.

118.3 Identified development step (e.g., misting, etc.):

Process under subclass 117.1 including an identified process in the development step.

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- (1) Note. The expression “identified” means the step is identified by greater specificity than “development step” or “developing.”

118.4 Applying electrical bias:

Process under subclass 117.1 including use of electrical bias before, during, and after development.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 240 for liquid application member with applied bias and subclass 241 for liquid development with electrode influencing the attraction of liquid developer.

118.5 Pretreatment of developer (e.g., agitating, etc.):

Process under subclass 117.1 including treatment of the developing liquid prior to use as a developer.

118.6 Identified developer (e.g., resin-coated pigment structure, etc.):

Process under subclass 117.1 wherein the developer has a chemical or physical structure identified (e.g., spherical toner, flat toner, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

112, through 116, for compositions wherein material from a liquid medium is applied to develop the imaged medium.

118.7 Having identified image carrier:

Process under subclass 118.6 wherein an identified image carrier is chemically or physically identified.

- (1) Note. The expression “identified” means that a substance is identified (e.g., by its chemical name or by its class of chemical compound, etc.). Greater specificity than “organic compound” or “inorganic compound” is required.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

56, through 96, for radiation-sensitive compositions and products (e.g., photoreceptors, photoreceptor composition, etc.), per se.

118.8 Toner particle size:

Process under subclass 118.6 wherein the developer material is comprised of toner particle of identified dimension.

119.1 Toner polymer composition:

Process under subclass 118.6 wherein a developer material is composed of toner of identified polymer.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

114, identified liquid toner compositions, per se.

119.2 Block or graft polymer:

Process under subclass 119.1 wherein a developer material is composed of toner of a block or graft polymer.

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SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

525, Synthetic Resins or Natural Rubbers, subclasses 7-540 for block or graft polymers derived from ethylenic monomers, per se.

119.3 Silicon-containing polymer:

Process under subclass 119.1 wherein a developer toner is a polymer-containing silicon.

119.4 Halogen-containing liquid carrier:

Process under subclass 118.6 wherein a carrier liquid contains a halogen-containing compound.

119.5 Acid or salt adjuvant:

Process under subclass 118.6 wherein a liquid developer contains an acid or a salt.

119.6 Identified image carrier:

Process under subclass 117.1 wherein the image carrier is chemically or physically identified.

- (1) Note. The expression "chemically identified" means that a substance is identified by its chemical name or by its class of chemical compound. Greater specificity than "organic compound" or "inorganic compound" is required.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

56, through 96, for radiation-sensitive compositions and products (e.g., photoreceptors, photoreceptor composition, etc.), per se.

119.7 With subsequent imaging member cleaning:

Processes under subclass 97 wherein the image member is subjected to a procedure to remove undesired particles or other materials deposited during development from a surface of the imaging member.

- (1) Note. Typically this process is conducted so that the imaging member may be reused.
- (2) Note. At least a portion of the imaging member surface remains after the process.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

15, Brushing, Scrubbing, and General Cleaning, subclasses 1.51 and 1.52 for electrostatic cleaning, subclasses 256.5-256.6 for moving surface brush, and subclasses 300.1-422.2 for airblast or suction which may be used to clean electrophotographic, photoresponsive imaging surfaces.

134, Cleaning and Liquid Contact With Solids, subclass 1 for cleaning applications of electric, wave, ray, or radiant energy.

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- 399, Electrophotography, subclass 34 for analyzing the performance of a residual toner removal system; subclass 71 for control of cleaning during the electrophotography process; subclass 123 for particular structure of a cleaning unit; subclass 149 for combined development and cleaning by a single component; subclass 245 for self-cleaning, with electrodes, a liquid development application member; and subclasses 343-360 for cleaning an imaging surface (i.e., photoconductive member), including a cleaning member cyclically movable into and out of contact with the imaging surface.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 21/00, for arrangements not provided by groups 13/00-19/00 (e.g., cleaning, elimination of residual charge).

ECLA G03G 21/00B, for removing solid developer or debris from the electrographic recording medium.

119.71 Identified radiation conductive surface:

Processes under subclass 119.7 wherein the composition or structure of the radiation-conductive surface of the imaging member is identified (e.g., composition, layer thickness, surface property, etc.).

- (1) Note. The expression “chemically identified” means that a substance is identified by its chemical name or by its class of chemical compound. Greater specificity than “organic compound” or “inorganic compound” is required.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

56, through 96, for radiation-sensitive compositions and products (e.g., photoreceptors, photoreceptor composition, etc.), per se.

119.72 Charge transport layer cleaning:

Processes under subclass 119.71 wherein a charge transport layer, as the surface layer of the imaging member, is cleaned.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

58.05, through 58.85, for specific charge transport layer, per se.

119.8 Using identified cleaning element or material (e.g., brush, etc.):

Processes under subclass 119.7 wherein the surface of the imaging member is cleaned with an identified element or material such as brushes and solvents.

- (1) Note. The expression “identified” means that a substance is identified by its structure. Greater specificity than “edge” is required.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 134, Cleaning and Liquid Contact With Solids, subclasses 1-42 for cleaning of a toner image from a receiver, per se, without forming the toner image.
- 399, Electrophotography, subclasses 343-360 for an apparatus that removes developing material from an imaging surface after an image is transferred.

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OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

ECLA G03G 21/00B1-00B6, for removing solid developer or debris from the electrographic recording medium using a blade, a brush, a band, electrostatic or magnetic means, airflow, or a roller or a polygonal rotating cleaning member, respectively.

119.81 Cleaning with particles (e.g., magnetic brush, etc.):

Processes under subclass 119.8 wherein particles cleaning the surface of the imaging member wherein the cleaning member aligns dry material by its magnetic field in the form of a brush-like configuration wherein particles in a brush-like configuration, which are attached to a magnet in the cleaning member by magnetic attraction, clean the surface of the imaging member.

119.82 Cleaning with blade:

Processes under subclass 119.8 wherein the arrangement for cleaning is a blade used to scrape residual developer material off an imaging surface.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclasses 350 and 351 for an apparatus having a blade used to scrape developer material off an imaging surface.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

ECLA G03G 21/00B1, for removing solid developer or debris from the electrographic recording medium using a blade and details of cleaning blade (e.g., blade shape, layer forming, etc.).

119.83 Identified blade movement (e.g., vibrated, oscillated, etc.):

Processes under subclass 119.82 wherein the cleaning blade is vibrated, oscillated, or moved in a manner usually to aid removal of the residual developer from the imaging member surface.

119.84 Polyurethane blade (e.g., polyurethane binder, polyurethane spheres in matrix, etc.):

Processes under subclass 119.82 wherein the cleaning blade contains polyurethane as the sole constituent or as a component, such as polyurethane binder resin and polyurethane sphericals in a matrix.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, subclasses 423.1-425.9 for polyurethane structural laminates, per se.

119.85 Cleaning with fibrous brush:

Processes under subclass 119.8 wherein the surface of the imaging member is cleaned with a fibrous brush.

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SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 15, Brushing, Scrubbing, and General Cleaning, subclasses 1.51 and 1.52 for electrostatic cleaning, subclasses 256.5-256.6 for moving surface brush, and subclasses 300.1-422.2 for airblast or suction which may be used to clean electrophotographic, photoresponsive imaging surfaces.
- 399, Electrophotography, subclass 353 wherein the cleaning arrangement is a fibrous brush used to brush off developer material from an imaging surface, subclass 354 wherein the fibrous brush includes an applied electrical potential or current, and subclass 355 for a fibrous brush including a forced airflow arrangement to capture developer material.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

ECLA G03G 21/00B2, for using a brush and details of cleaning brushes (e.g., fiber density, etc.).

119.86 Cleaning away identified component (e.g., toner, toner additive, etc.):

Processes under subclass 119.7 wherein an identified component, developer, or other identified component useful in developing (e.g., a toner, toner additive, carrier particle, etc.) is cleaned from the imaging member surface.

- (1) Note. The expression “specific component” means that a substance is identified by its chemical name or by its chemical class. Greater specificity than “organic compound” or “inorganic compound” is required.

119.87 With recycling of cleaned developer or developer component:

Processes under subclass 119.86 wherein the developer or component useful in developing is recycled or reused after cleaning the imaging member in the same or different development step or is returned to be reused (e.g., the component is returned to a developer sleeve, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 399, Electrophotography, subclass 359 for an apparatus having an arrangement for returning removed toner to a developing unit to be reused.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 21/10, for collecting and recycling waste developer.

ECLA G03G 21/10, for collecting and recycling waste developer.

119.88 Recycling identified toner:

Processes under subclass 119.87 wherein an identified toner is cleaned from the imaging member surface and is reused in a subsequent development step or is returned to a position where it can be reused.

- (1) Note. The expression “identified toner” means that the toner is identified by its chemical name, its class of chemical compound, or by its physical property. Greater specificity than “organic compound” or “inorganic compound” is required.

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120.1 Dry powder developing:

Processes under subclass 97 wherein dry developer powder or particle material is applied to render the latent electrostatic image visible.

- (1) Note. Dry developer material may be toner particles (magnetic or nonmagnetic) mixed with magnetic particles that act as carriers under the influence of a magnetic field.
- (2) Note. This subclass includes immersion of the latent image in dry toner.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclasses 252-295 for dry development.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/08, for developing using a solid powder.

ECLA G03G 13/08, for developing using a solid powder (e.g., powder developer, etc.).

120.2 To produce named article (e.g., semiconductor, etc.) by dry toner development:

Processes under subclass 120.1 wherein the dry powder developing step results in making a specifically identified article.

- (1) Note. The named article must be more than the recitation of an "image," a "pattern," or the like, but has an identified utility structure such as a semiconductor device.
- (2) Note. The dry powder image need not be retained in the final named article.

120.3 Magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) article (e.g., production of bank checks, etc.):

Processes under subclass 120.2 wherein an MICR image is produced by the dry toner development process.

- (1) Note. The MICR image has sufficient residual magnetization to be read by a suitable magnetic reader.

120.4 Postimage processing to change developed image color:

Processes under subclass 120.1 wherein after formation of the dry powder image, the image exhibits a change in color independently or as a result of an aftertreatment (e.g., solvent contact, etc.).

- (1) Note. The developed image need not be in powder form immediately before or after the color image is obtained (e.g., the toner may be fused in an imagewise pattern and then have color change affected, etc.).

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/24, for a process in which at least two steps are performed simultaneously.

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ECLA G03G 13/24, for a process in which at least two steps are performed simultaneously.

120.5 Simultaneous imaging and developing:

Processes under subclass 120.1 wherein developable electric or magnetic image is formed on an imaging member at the same time the image is developed.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 152 for developing a latent image on a photoconductive member while it is being exposed in image configuration.

121.1 Cascading powder developing:

Processes under subclass 120.1 wherein a dry developer material falls, usually under the influence of gravity, to develop an image.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclasses 294 and 295 for an apparatus where dry developer material poured or falls under the influence of gravity over a latent image.

122.1 Magnetic brush developing:

Processes under subclass 120.1 wherein the dry developer material is magnetically aligned by its magnetic field in the form of a brush-like configuration to develop an electrostatic latent image.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclasses 267-278 for an apparatus having a magnetic brush for transporting dry developer material to a position where it is attracted to a latent image by an electrostatic force.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/09, for developing using magnetic brush.

ECLA G03G 13/09, for developing using magnetic brush.

122.2 Using identified carrier:

Processes under subclass 122.1 of developing an image wherein the magnetic brush contains a carrier particle defined by its chemical composition, structure, or properties.

- (1) Note. Nominal recitation of average particle size alone is not sufficient for classification in this subclass.
- (2) Note. The expression "chemically identified" means that a developer carrier particle is identified by its chemical name or by its class of chemical compound (i.e., with greater specificity than "inorganic compound").

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.1, through 111.35, for carrier particles, per se.

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122.3 Hard magnetic (i.e., permanent magnetic) carrier:

Processes under subclass 122.2 of developing using a permanent magnetic carrier.

122.4 Carrier particle conductivity or resistivity:

Processes under subclass 122.2 of developing with a carrier particle of identified conductivity or resistivity.

- (1) Note. The electrical resistivity ρ (rho) of a material is usually defined by $\rho = (RA)/l$, where ρ is the electrical resistivity (measured in ohm meters), R is the electrical resistance of a uniform specimen of the material (measured in ohms), A is the cross-sectional area of the specimen (measured in square meters), and l is the length of the specimen (measured in meters). Electrical resistivity can also be defined as $\rho = E/J$, where E is the magnitude of the electric field (measured in volts per meter) and J is the magnitude of the current density (measured in amperes per square meter). Finally, electrical resistivity is also defined as the inverse of the conductivity σ (sigma) of the material, or $\rho = 1/\sigma$.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.41, for carrier particles with electrical or magnetic parameters, per se.

122.5 Identified magnetic toner:

Processes under subclass 122.1 of developing an image by use of a magnetic brush, where the magnetic brush contains a magnetic toner particle defined by its chemical composition, structure, or properties.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

106.1, through 106.3, for dry toner containing a magnetic component, per se.

122.51 Magnetic monocomponent developer (i.e., toner developer with no carrier):

Processes under subclass 122.5 of developing an image using a magnetic brush, where the magnetic brush is a single component magnetic developer.

- (1) Note. Included in this subclass are magnetic toner developers defined by a chemical composition, structure, or property.
- (2) Note. Toner surface additives (e.g., fluidity agents, charge control agents, etc.) may be present with the magnetic toner particle.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

106.1, through 106.3, for dry toner containing a magnetic component, per se.

122.52 Magnetic toner conductivity or resistivity:

Processes under subclass 122.5 of developing an image using magnetic toner of identified conductivity or resistivity.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.41, for magnetic toner of specified conductivity or resistivity.

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- 122.6 Identified developer conductivity or resistivity (e.g., carrier, oxide in toner, etc.):**
Processes under subclass 122.1 wherein the electrical conductivity of the developer or a component of the developer is identified.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.41, for toner or carrier particles, per se, having an explicit electrical parameter.

- 122.7 Identified magnetic brush speed:**
Processes under subclass 122.1 wherein the pace in which the magnetic brush moves is identified.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass is the speed of the magnetic brush components such as the magnetic sleeve.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 236 wherein a driving arrangement is provided that sets or regulates a velocity at which developer is applied to developing means.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13 /09, for using a magnetic brush.

ECLA G03G 13/09, for using a magnetic brush.

- 122.8 Identified applied voltage:**
Processes under subclass 122.1 wherein a voltage is applied to or between the imaging element and the magnetic brush.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 270 for an apparatus where the magnetic brush is maintained at a predetermined electrical potential to support development.

- 122.9 Identified toner orientation:**
Processes under subclass 120.1 wherein the toner has an identified direction or inclination with respect to a plane of about 90°.

- 123.1 Using fur brush:**
Processes under subclass 120.1 wherein a toner adhered to fur brush fibers, based upon triboelectric properties, develops the imaging member.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 287 for an apparatus having a fibrous brush for transporting dry developer material to a position where it is attracted to a latent image by an electrostatic force.

- 123.2 Using powder cloud:**
Processes under subclass 120.1 of developing an image with finely dispersed mass of toner particles in a gaseous medium (e.g., air, etc.).

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- (1) Note. Subject matter included in this subclass includes toner suspended in air.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 399, Electrophotography, subclasses 266, 290, and 291 for an electrophotographic apparatus to develop an electrostatic image by a nebulous mass of toner particles finely dispersed in a body of gas.

- 123.3 Using chemically identified application member (e.g., donor roll or sleeve, etc.):**
Processes under subclass 120.1 of developing wherein the dry developer is transported, using a chemically identified application member, to a position where the dry developer is attracted to a latent image by electrostatic force.

- (1) Note. The application members found in this subclass are identified by the composition of the members by the composition's chemical name or by the composition's class of chemical compound (i.e., with greater specificity than "organic compound" or "inorganic compound").

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 399, Electrophotography, subclasses 279-286 for an apparatus having a rotatable cylinder application member and subclass 288 for an apparatus having a web or a belt application member.
- 428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, subclasses 34.1-36.92 for hollow article (e.g., tube, etc.), per se; subclasses 53-56 for rollers with specific composition, per se; subclass 98 for sheet containing structurally defined element, per se; and subclasses 411.1-704 for nonstructural laminates, per se.

- 123.4 Developing image on identified imaging member:**
Processes under subclass 120.1 wherein the image is created and developed on an imaging member identified by its chemical composition, physical properties, or structure.

- (1) Note. The identified imaging members found in this subclass are identified by the composition of the imaging member by the composition's chemical name or by the composition's class of chemical compounds with greater specificity than "organic compound" or "inorganic compound." Also, mere recitation of a "photoconductor," "photoreceptor," "electrophotographic imaging member," "electrostatic master," etc. in the process is not sufficient for classification here.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 56, through 96, for radiation-sensitive compositions and products (e.g., photoreceptors, photoreceptor compositions, etc.), per se.

- 123.41 Identified developer composition (e.g., toner, carrier, etc.):**
Processes under subclass 123.4 wherein the imaging member has an identified developer composition, identified in terms of their chemical composition, physical properties, or structure.

- (1) Note. The patents in this subclass include a developer identified by its chemical name or by its class of chemical compound. Greater specificity than "organic compound" or "inorganic compound" is required.

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123.42 Identified imaging member outermost layer:

Processes under subclass 123.4 wherein the outermost layer of the imaging element has a layer identified by chemical composition, structure, or physical property.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

66, and 67, for electrophotographic product having overlayer on radiation-conductive layer.

123.43 Imaging member having both charge generation and charge transport layers:

Processes under subclass 123.4 wherein the imaging element has a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer.

(1) Note. The patents in this subclass include both charge generation layer and charge transport layer in any order.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

58.05, through 59.6, for radiation-sensitive products having a charge transport layer and a charge generation layer.

123.5 Using identified toner (e.g., identified colorant, toner property, etc.):

Processes under subclass 120.1 using an identified developing toner (i.e., having identified toner chemical composition, physical properties, or toner structure).

123.51 Toner having identified external additive on outside of toner particle (e.g., external fluidity agent, external charge control agent, etc.):

Processes under subclass 123.5 wherein the dry toner developing the image includes a compound or element externally added to the toner particle to impart a desired property to the toner (e.g., fluidity, charge polarity, etc.).

123.52 Identified melt property of toner or toner component (e.g., melt viscosity, melt index, etc.):

Processes under subclass 123.5 wherein the toner or a component of the toner has a characteristic melt state (e.g., identified by melt viscosity of a binder resin, melting point of a wax, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.4, for toner having an identified physical parameter.

123.53 Identified modulus of toner or toner component (e.g., elastic modulus, bulk modulus, Young's modulus, etc.):

Processes under subclass 123.5 wherein the toner or a component of the toner has an identified modulus (e.g., elastic modulus of the toner or resin, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.4, for toner having an identified physical parameter.

123.54 Identified glass transition temperature (T_g):

Processes under subclass 123.5 wherein the toner or a component of the toner has an identified glass transition temperature (T_g).

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SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.4, for toner having an identified physical parameter.

123.55 Identified softening point:

Processes under subclass 123.5 wherein the toner or a component of the toner has an identified softening temperature.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.4, for toner having an identified physical parameter.

123.56 Identified electrostatic property of toner (e.g., triboelectric charge value, etc.):

Processes under subclass 123.5 wherein the toner or a component of the toner has an identified triboelectric characteristic charge (e.g., charge level, polarity, etc.)

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.41, for toner having an identified electrical or magnetic parameter.

123.57 Identified toner colorant (e.g., dye, pigment, etc.):

Processes under subclass 123.5 wherein the toner contains a chemical formula, composition, C.I. pigment number, or descriptive term for a colorant.

(1) Note. Mere recitation of a "colorant," "pigment," or "dye" is not sufficient for placement here.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

42.1, for multicolor reproduction processes wherein more than one color is used.

123.58 Developing using identified particulate carrier:

Processes under subclass 120.1 wherein the particles that charge the toner and/or transport the toner to the image are identified by composition, physical properties, or structure.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

111.1, through 111.35, for carrier particles, per se.

124.1 Fixing toner image (i.e., fusing):

Processes under subclass 97 wherein the image is made permanent on the imaging member or receiver by causing a toner image to be permanently attached to a copy medium or substrate.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

118, Coating Apparatus, subclasses 621-638 for related apparatus used to fix electrophotographic coatings.

374, Thermal Measuring and Testing, subclasses 1-3 for calibration systems which may be used to test or calibrate the heat-fixing apparatus of electrophotographic devices.

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- 399, Electrophotography, subclasses 67-70 for condition-responsive control of fusing, subclass 122 for fixing unit with particular modular or displaceable structure, and subclasses 320-342 for fixing means.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/20, for fixing.

ECLA G03G 13/20, for fixing.

124.11 Simultaneous transferring and fixing:

Processes under subclass 124.1 wherein a toner image is transferred to a receiver and is fixed to the receiver at the same time.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 399, Electrophotography, subclass 307 for electrophotographic apparatus where the toner image is permanently attached to the copy medium at the same time it is transferred.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/24, for processes involving combination of more than one step according to groups 13/02-20 whereby at least two steps are performed simultaneously.

ECLA G03G 13/24, for processes involving combination of more than one step according to groups 13/02-20 whereby at least two steps are performed simultaneously.

124.12 Etching, sublimation, or dissolving receiver after fixing:

Processes under subclass 124.1 wherein the material bearing the fixed toner image is etched, sublimated, or dissolved.

- (1) Note. The material bearing the fixed image may be a radiation-sensitive imaging member.

124.13 Posttreating fixed image (e.g., smoothing, etc.):

Processes under subclass 124.1 wherein the fixed toner image is altered after fixing (e.g., by smoothing, roughening, or sintering the fixed image, etc.).

- (1) Note. Included in this subclass are processes wherein the image is made different without changing the image into something else or destroying the image.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 399, Electrophotography, subclasses 341 and 342 for an electrophotographic apparatus treating the fixed image.

124.14 Sintering fixed image:

Processes under subclass 124.13 wherein the fixed toner image is exposed to heat to sinter or fire the image on a receiver.

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- (1) Note. This process may result in loss of certain toner materials, such as through decomposition of the binder resin, or a change in physical state, such as through crystallization.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

44.1, for sintering in a multicolor imaging process.

124.15 Removing fixed image from receiver:

Processes under subclass 124.13 wherein the fixed image is treated so that the image is removed from the receiver (e.g., by a solvent when recycling the receiver, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

134, Cleaning and Liquid Contact With Solids, subclasses 1-42 for cleaning of a toner image from a receiver, per se, without forming the toner image.

124.2 Plural fixing of single toner image:

Processes under subclass 124.13 wherein a single toner image undergoes more than one fixing process.

124.21 Fluid (liquid or gas) contact fixing:

Processes under subclass 124.1 wherein the toner image is fixed by treatment with a material in liquid or gaseous form.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 340 for an electrophotographic apparatus that causes a toner image to be permanently attached to a copy medium or substrate by application of a solvent.

124.22 Using liquid polymer or liquid metal:

Processes under subclass 124.21 wherein the toner image is fixed by treatment with a polymer or metal in liquid form (e.g., by immersing the toner image in a bath of liquid polymer or liquid metal, etc.).

124.23 Fixing by pressure only (e.g., cold fixing, etc.):

Processes under subclass 124.1 wherein a toner image is permanently attached to a receiving medium or substrate by pressing.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 339 for an electrophotographic apparatus that fixes by pressure and without heat.

124.3 Heat fixing using roller or belt (e.g., fuser member, etc.):

Processes under subclass 124.1 wherein a toner image is permanently attached to a receiving medium or substrate by contacting the toner image with a roller or belt.

- (1) Note. Processes in this subclass include contacting the toner image, directly or indirectly with the roller or belt (e.g., an intermediate layer may be between the roller or belt and the toner image during the fixing, etc.).

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SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclasses 329-334 for an electrophotographic apparatus provided with an arrangement to fix by means of a heater web or roller and subclass 400 for apparatus delivering a copy medium with a transferred toner image to a fuser position.

124.31 Heated metal roller:

Processes under subclass 124.3 wherein the toner image is fixed or fused by a roller that contains at least an elemental metal or metal alloy layer that is heated by an internal or external heat source.

124.32 Identified roller or belt composition or structure:

Processes under subclass 124.3 wherein the image is fixed by a roller or belt identified by its chemical composition or a roller or belt configuration.

- (1) Note. The expression "chemical composition" means that a substance is identified by its chemical name or by its class of chemical compound with greater specificity than "organic compound" or "inorganic compound."

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 333 for an electrophotographic apparatus where the heated roller has a specific construction or surface property.

124.33 Fluorine-containing resin in surface layer of belt or roller:

Processes under subclass 124.32 wherein the toner image is fixed by a roller or belt having a fluorine-containing resin in surface layer.

124.34 Applying liquid to roller or belt surface (e.g., release oil applied, etc.):

Processes under subclass 124.33 wherein the toner image is fixed by a roller or belt having a fluorine-containing resin in the surface layer with a liquid applied to the surface layer of the roller or belt.

124.35 Silicone-containing resin in surface of belt or roller:

Processes under subclass 124.32 wherein the toner image is fixed by a roller or belt having a silicone-containing resin in the surface layer.

124.36 Applying liquid to roller or belt surface (e.g., release liquid applied, etc.):

Processes under subclass 124.35 wherein the toner image is fixed by a roller or belt surface having a silicone-containing resin in the surface layer with a liquid applied to the surface layer of the roller or belt.

124.37 Silicone-containing liquid, powder, or solid-treating roller or belt surface layer (e.g., release agent applied to surface, etc.):

Processes under subclass 124.32 wherein the toner image is fixed by a roller or belt surface treated with a silicone-containing liquid, powder, or solid-treating roller or belt surface.

124.38 Belt or roller has three or more solid layers on support or core:

Processes under subclass 124.32 wherein the toner image is fixed by a roller or belt having three or more solid layers on a support or core.

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124.4 Noncontact fixing (e.g., flash fusing, etc.):

Processes under subclass 124.1 wherein a toner image is fixed or fused without the use of a solid, liquid, or gas fixing material, such as fixing by the action of electromagnetic radiation, or microwave.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 337 for a fixing apparatus using radiant, infrared, or microwave fixing.

124.5 Fixing to identified receiver:

Processes under subclass 124.1 wherein the toner image is fixed to a medium identified by composition, physical properties, or structure.

- (1) Note. The expression "chemically identified" means a substance is identified by its chemical name or by its class of chemical compound with greater specificity than "organic compound" or "inorganic compound."

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, subclasses 98-220 for structurally defined web or sheet, per se.

124.51 Identified receiver surface texture (e.g., fibrous, porous, etc.):

Processes under subclass 124.5 wherein the medium that the toner image is fixed to has an identified surface characteristic or shape, such as fibrous or porosity.

124.52 Identified transparent receiver:

Processes under subclass 124.5 wherein a toner image is fixed to a transparent receiver.

124.53 Polymer or wax receiver surface:

Processes under subclass 124.5 wherein the fixed toner image is formed to a receiver comprising a polymer or wax face.

124.54 Polyester:

Processes under subclass 124.53 wherein the fixed toner image is formed to a receiver containing polyester.

- (1) Note. The receiver may have polyester as its only component or as an additive to the receiver.

125.1 Postdevelopment treatment of reusable imaging member to remove charges:

Processes under subclass 97 wherein an electrostatic charge pattern is removed or eliminated from a reusable imaging member (e.g., photoconductor, dielectric layer, etc.) in a postdevelopment step.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 21/06, for eliminating residual charges from a reusable imaging member.

ECLA G03G 21/06, for eliminating residual charges from a reusable imaging member.

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125.2 Optical radiation treatment:

Processes under subclass 125.1 wherein optical radiation is used in a postdevelopment step to remove charges from the imaging member.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 21/08, for eliminating residual charges from a reusable imaging member using optical radiation.

ECLA G03G 21/08, for eliminating residual charges from a reusable imaging member using optical radiation.

125.3 Toner image transfer:

Processes under subclass 97 wherein a developed image is transferred from one surface to another surface.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

101, Printing, subclass 489 for electric or magnetic transfer process by using a difference in electrostatic or magnetic attraction.

399, Electrophotography, subclass 66 for condition-responsive control of transfer and subclasses 297-319 for transferring a toner image, per se.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

IPC⁸ G03G 13/16, for transfer of a toner pattern to a different base.

ECLA G03G 13/16, for transfer of a toner pattern to a different base.

125.31 Removing toner image and layer from imaging member (i.e., with layer stripping or cover layer removal):

Processes under subclass 125.3 wherein a layer of the imaging member surface having the toner image with the developed image is transferred to a different surface.

125.32 Identified intermediate transfer member:

Processes under subclass 125.3 wherein the developed image is transferred to an intermediate receiver prior to a final transfer step.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass are identified chemical composition, physical property, or structure of intermediate receiver.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

399, Electrophotography, subclass 308 for intermediate transfer member of a developed noncolor image.

OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:

JPOFI G03G 15/01 114A, for use of characteristics related to the image transfer process using an intermediate recording medium.

125.33 Containing silicone or siloxane transfer component:

Processes under subclass 125.32 wherein the intermediate transfer layer has a silicone or siloxane component.

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125.4 With intermediate transfer member cleaning:

Processes under subclass 125.3 including a step of removing residual material, such as toner, carrier, paper, and receiver, from the intermediate transfer member subsequent to transfer of the developed image to a receiver.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 15, Brushing, Scrubbing, and General Cleaning, subclasses 1.51 and 1.52 for electrostatic cleaning and subclasses 300.1-422.2 for airblast or suction which may be used to clean electrophotographic, photoresponsive imaging surfaces.
- 134, Cleaning and Liquid Contact With Solids, subclasses 1-42 for cleaning applications of electric, wave, ray, or radiant energy.

125.5 Electrostatic transfer of toner image:

Processes under subclass 125.3 wherein the transfer of the toner developed image includes utilizing an electrostatic force (e.g., corona charging, potential difference, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 361, Electricity: Electrical Systems and Devices, subclass 214 for discharge of paper or paper handling machines.
- 399, Electrophotography, subclasses 310-317 for transfer induced by an electrical potential, voltage, or current.

125.6 Identified final receptor:

Processes under subclass 125.3 wherein the developed image is transferred to a final receptor identified by the chemical composition, physical properties, or structure of the receptor identified.

- (1) Note. The receptor has an identified chemical composition, physical properties, or structure, where "identified" means that a substance is identified with greater specificity than "organic compound" or "inorganic compound."

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, subclass 29 for article having a latent image.

126.1 Forming overlayer on developed image:

Processes under subclass 97 including forming an overlayer on the developed image on a final receptor with another material (e.g., to form a security document, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 399, Electrophotography, subclass 342 for treatment of a fixed toner image by applying an overlayer of transparent material on the fixed image.

126.2 Postimaging treatment of imaging member (e.g., applying lubricant, etc.):

Processes under subclass 97 comprised of treating an imaging member after toner image transfer.

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FOREIGN ART COLLECTIONS

The definitions below correspond to abolished subclasses from which these collections were formed. See the Foreign Art Collection schedule of this class for specific correspondences. [Note: The titles and definitions for *indented* art collections include all the details of the one(s) that are hierarchically superior.]

FOR 100 To produce color reproduction (i.e., color named, or more than one color specified):

Foreign art collection for processes wherein a color image in or on an image record is formed (e.g., a monochrome image such as a green image, or a multicolor such as made up of subtractive or additive colors, etc.).

FOR 101 Color correction:

Foreign art collection for processes wherein the color in the color image is modified by an aftertreatment step.

FOR 102 Manipulation of color separation image to obtain multicolor image in registration:

Foreign art collection for processes wherein the color separation images are physically manipulated to register them such that a multicolor image is produced (e.g., subtractive color images are manipulated to produce a full natural color image, etc.).

FOR 103 Identified developing composition or identified developing feature:

Foreign art collection for processes wherein a named developing composition or a named developing process feature is used to produce a color image.

FOR 104 Identified radiation-conductive element or composition:

Foreign art collection for processes wherein a named radiation-conductive element or composition is used to produce a color image.

FOR 105 Identified receptor or named image transfer feature:

Foreign art collection for processes wherein a named receptor element (i.e., for receiving transferred or induced charge, or transferred developing composition) or named image transfer process feature is used to produce a color image.

FOR 106 To produce printing surface:

Foreign art collection for processes wherein the imaged medium is used to form a member having a surface capable of accepting ink with intended use in a printing process wherein multiple copies are produced.

- (1) Note. An additional step of applying ink to the surface or printing is in this subclass.

FOR 107 Fixing image by pressure only:

Foreign art collection for processes wherein the image is made permanent by only applied pressure.

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- FOR 108 Fixing image by heated metal roller:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein the image is made permanent by applying heated metal roller thereto.
- FOR 109 Liquid development:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein the image is developed by a liquid medium.
- FOR 110 Wetting development:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein the liquid medium only wets the image-carrying medium when an electric field is applied during development (i.e., surface tension forces are overcome by the electric field of the image).
- FOR 111 Charged solid particles deposited out of insulating liquid carrier:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein electrically charged solid particles dispersed in an insulating liquid develops an image.
- FOR 112 Dry powder developing:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein the application of dry powder to an image develops that image.
- FOR 113 Cascade:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein a toner adhered to a carrier bead based upon triboelectricity properties develops the image by flowing or cascading it upon the image-carrying medium.
- FOR 114 Using magnetic brush:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein a magnet in combination with a toner attached to the magnet by magnetic attraction develops the image.
- FOR 115 Using fur brush:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein a toner adhered to brush fibers based upon triboelectric properties develops the image-carrying medium.
- FOR 116 Fixing image:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein the image is made permanent.
- FOR 117 Cleaning radiation-conductive surface:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein the procedure removes undesired particles from a radiation-conductive surface so that the radiation-conductive element may be reused.
- FOR 118 Transfer of image to different surface:**
Foreign art collection for processes wherein an image is transferred from one surface to another surface.