

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 83

DATE: JULY 1, 2015

PROJECT MP0109

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

<u>Action</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Group(s)</u>
Title wording change:	C07H	Subclass, 3/00, 3/08, 3/10, 5/00, 5/06, 7/00, 7/02, 7/027, 7/033, 11/00, 11/04, 13/00, 13/02, 13/04, 13/08, 13/10, 13/12, 15/00, 15/02, 15/04, 15/06, 15/08, 15/10, 15/12, 15/14, 15/16, 15/18, 15/20, 15/203, 15/207, 15/222, 15/226, 15/228, 15/23, 15/232, 15/234, 15/236, 15/24, 15/252, 15/256, 15/26, 17/00, 17/06, 17/065, 17/07, 17/075, 19/00, 19/01, 19/04, 19/044, 19/048, 19/052, 19/056, 19/06, 19/067, 19/073, 19/09, 19/10, 19/11, 19/167, 19/173, 19/19, 19/20, 19/207, 19/213, 19/23, 19/24, 21/00, 23/00
Scheme Notes to be modified/deleted:	C07	Class Note
	C07H	Subclass Note, 3/04, 3/06, 9/00, 15/22, 15/252

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

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

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

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1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)

SUBCLASS C07H – SUGARS; DERIVATIVES THEREOF (derivatives of aldonic or saccharic acids C07C, C07D; aldonic acids, saccharic acids C07C59/105, C07C59/285; cyanohydrins C07C255/16; glycols C07D; compounds of unknown constitution C07G; polysaccharides, derivatives thereof C08B; sugar and starch industry C13)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title (new or modified)</u> <u>“CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**</u>	<u>Transferred to[#]</u>
M	C07H	0	SUGARS; DERIVATIVES THEREOF; NUCLEOSIDES; NUCLEOTIDES; NUCLEIC ACIDS (derivatives of aldonic or saccharic acids C07C , C07D ; aldonic acids, saccharic acids C07C59/105 , C07C59/285 ; cyanohydrins C07C255/16 ; glycols C07D ; compounds of unknown constitution C07G ; polysaccharides, derivatives thereof C08B ; DNA or RNA concerning genetic engineering, vectors, e.g. plasmids, or their isolation, preparation or purification C12N15/00 ; sugar industry C13)	
M	C07H3/00	0	Compounds containing only hydrogen atoms and saccharide radicals having only carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms (preparation by hydrolysis of di- or polysaccharides C13; separation or purification of sucrose, glucose, fructose, lactose or maltose C13)	
M	C07H3/08	1	Deoxysugars; Unsaturated sugars (1,2-dideoxy-1-enoses C07D); Osones	
M	C07H3/10	1	Anhydrosugars, e.g. epoxides	
M	C07H5/00	0	Compounds containing saccharide radicals in which the hetero bonds to oxygen have been replaced by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium	
M	C07H5/06	2	Aminosugars	
M	C07H7/00		Compounds containing non-saccharide radicals linked to saccharide radicals by a carbon-to-carbon bond	
M	C07H7/02	1	Acyclic radicals	
M	C07H7/027	2	Keto-aldonic acids	
M	C07H7/033	2	Uronic acids	
M	C07H11/00	0	Compounds containing saccharide radicals esterified by inorganic acids; Metal salts thereof (halo-sugars C07H5/02 ; thio-, seleno-, or telluro-sugars C07H5/08)	
M	C07H11/04	1	Phosphates; Phosphites; Polyphosphates	
M	C07H13/00		Compounds containing saccharide radicals esterified by carbonic acid or derivatives thereof, or by organic acids, e.g. phosphonic acids	
M	C07H13/02	1	by carboxylic acids	
M	C07H13/04	2	having the esterifying carboxyl radicals attached to acyclic carbon atoms	

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M	C07H13/08	2	having the esterifying carboxyl radicals directly attached to carbocyclic rings	
M	C07H13/10	2	having the esterifying carboxyl radicals directly attached to heterocyclic rings	
M	C07H13/12	1	by acids having the group -X-C (=X)-X-, or halides thereof, in which X means nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium, e.g. carbonic acid, carbamic acid	
M	C07H15/00	0	Compounds containing hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon radicals directly attached to hetero atoms of saccharide radicals	
M	C07H15/02	1	Acyclic radicals, not substituted by cyclic structures	
M	C07H15/04	2	attached to an oxygen atom of a saccharide radical	
M	C07H15/06	3	being a hydroxyalkyl group esterified by a fatty acid	
M	C07H15/08	3	Polyoxyalkylene derivatives	
M	C07H15/10	3	containing unsaturated carbon-to-carbon bonds	
M	C07H15/12	2	attached to a nitrogen atom of a saccharide radical	
M	C07H15/14	2	attached to a sulfur, selenium or tellurium atom of a saccharide radical	
M	C07H15/16	3	Lincomycin; Derivatives thereof	
M	C07H15/18	1	Acyclic radicals, substituted by carbocyclic rings	
M	C07H15/20	1	Carbocyclic rings	
M	C07H15/203	2	Monocyclic carbocyclic rings other than cyclohexane rings; Bicyclic carbocyclic ring systems	
M	C07H15/207	2	Cyclohexane rings not substituted by nitrogen atoms, e.g. kasugamycins	
M	C07H15/222	3	Cyclohexane rings, substituted by at least two nitrogen atoms	
M	C07H15/226	4	with at least two saccharide radicals directly attached to the cyclohexane rings	
M	C07H15/228	5	attached to adjacent ring-carbon atoms of the cyclohexane rings	
M	C07H15/23	6	with only two saccharide radicals in the molecule, e.g. ambutyrosin, butyrosin, xylostatin, ribostamycin	
M	C07H15/232	6	with at least three saccharide radicals in the molecule, e.g. lividomycin, neomycin, paromomycin	
M	C07H15/234	5	Attached to non-adjacent ring carbon atoms of the cyclohexane rings, e.g. kanamycins, tobramycin, nebramycin, gentamicin A2	
M	C07H15/236	6	a saccharide radical being substituted by an alkylamino radical in position 3 and by two substituents different from hydrogen in position 4, e.g. gentamicin complex, sisomicin, verdamicin	
M	C07H15/24	2	Condensed ring systems having three or more rings	
M	C07H15/252	3	Naphthalene radicals, e.g. daunomycins, adriamycins	
M	C07H15/256	3	Polyterpene radicals	
M	C07H15/26	1	Acyclic or carbocyclic radicals, substituted by hetero rings	

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M	C07H17/00	0	Compounds containing heterocyclic radicals directly attached to hetero atoms of saccharide radicals	
M	C07H17/06	2	Benzopyran radicals	
M	C07H17/065	3	Benzo[b]pyrans	
M	C07H17/07	4	Benzo[b]pyran-4-ones	
M	C07H17/075	4	Benzo[b]pyran-2-ones	
M	C07H19/00	0	Compounds containing a hetero ring sharing one ring hetero atom with a saccharide radical; Nucleosides; Mononucleotides; Anhydro derivatives thereof	
M	C07H19/01	1	sharing oxygen	
M	C07H19/04	2	Heterocyclic radicals containing only nitrogen as ring hetero atom	
M	C07H19/044	3	Pyrrole radicals	
M	C07H19/048	3	Pyridine radicals	
M	C07H19/052	3	Imidazole radicals	
M	C07H19/056	3	Triazole or tetrazole radicals	
M	C07H19/06	3	Pyrimidine radicals	
M	C07H19/067	4	with ribosyl as the saccharide radical	
M	C07H19/073	4	with 2-deoxyribosyl as the saccharide radical	
M	C07H19/09	4	with arabinosyl as the saccharide radical	
M	C07H19/10	4	with the saccharide radical being esterified by phosphoric or polyphosphoric acids	
M	C07H19/11	5	containing cyclic phosphate	
M	C07H19/167	4	with ribosyl as the saccharide radical	
M	C07H19/173	4	with 2-deoxyribosyl as the saccharide radical	
M	C07H19/19	4	with arabinosyl as the saccharide radical	
M	C07H19/20	4	with the saccharide radical being esterified by phosphoric or polyphosphoric acids	
M	C07H19/207	5	the phosphoric or polyphosphoric acids being esterified by a further hydroxylic compound, e.g. flavine-adenine dinucleotide or nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide	
M	C07H19/213	5	containing cyclic phosphate	
M	C07H19/23	3	Heterocyclic radicals containing two or more heterocyclic rings condensed among themselves or condensed with a common carbocyclic ring system, not provided for in groups C07H19/14 to C07H19/22	
M	C07H19/24	2	Heterocyclic radicals containing oxygen or sulfur as ring hetero atom	
M	C07H21/00	0	Compounds containing two or more mononucleotide units having separate phosphate or polyphosphate groups linked by saccharide radicals of nucleoside groups, e.g. nucleic acids	
M	C07H23/00	0	Compounds containing boron, silicon, or a metal, e.g. chelates, vitamin B12 (esters with inorganic acids C07H11/00; metal salts, see parent compounds)	

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

NOTES:

- **No { curly brackets } are used for titles in CPC only subclasses, e.g. C12Y, A23Y; 2000 series symbol titles of groups found at the end of schemes (orthogonal codes); or the Y section titles. The { curly brackets } are used for 2000 series symbol titles found interspersed throughout the main trunk schemes (breakdown codes).
- For U groups, the minimum requirement is to include the U group located immediately prior to the N group or N group array, in order to show the N group hierarchy and improve the readability and understanding of the scheme. Always include the symbol, indent level and title of the U group in the table above.
- All entry types should be included in the scheme changes table above for better understanding of the overall scheme change picture. Symbol, indent level, and title are required for all types except “D” which requires only a symbol.
- #“Transferred to” column must be completed for all C, D, F, and Q type entries. F groups will be deleted once reclassification is completed.
- When multiple symbols are included in the “Transferred to” column, avoid using ranges of symbols in order to be as precise as possible.
- For administrative transfer of documents, the following text should be used: “< administrative transfer to XX>” or “<administrative transfer to XX and YY simultaneously>” when administrative transfer of the same documents is to more than one place.
- Administrative transfer to main trunk groups is assumed to be “invention information”, unless otherwise indicated, and to 2000 series groups is assumed to be “additional information”.

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C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)

SUBCLASS C07H – SUGARS; DERIVATIVES THEREOF (derivatives of aldonic or saccharic acids C07C, C07D; aldonic acids, saccharic acids C07C59/105, C07C59/285; cyanohydrins C07C255/16; glycols C07D; compounds of unknown constitution C07G; polysaccharides, derivatives thereof C08B; sugar and starch industry C13)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C07	NOTE - This subclass covers compounds containing saccharide radicals. (see the definitions in Note 3. below). This subclass does not cover polysaccharides which for the purpose of this	NOTE 1. In this class, the following term is used with the meaning indicated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "preparation" covers purification, separation, stabilisation or use of additives, unless a separate place is provided therefor.
		subclass are defined as having more than five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic linkages.	2. {This IPC Note does not apply in CPC.}
		In this subclass, the following expressions are used with the meaning indicated: - "saccharide radical" which is derived from acyclic polyhydroxy-aldehydes or acyclic polyhydroxy-ketones, or from their cyclic tautomers, by removing hydrogen atoms or by replacing hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium, in accordance with either of the following definitions: It consists of an uninterrupted carbon skeleton and oxygen atoms directly attached thereto, and; is considered to be terminated by every bond to a carbon atom of a cyclic structure and by every bond to a carbon atom having three bonds to hetero atoms, e.g. ester or nitrile radicals, and; contains within the carbon skeleton an unbranched sequence of at the most six carbon atoms in which at least three carbon atoms at least two in the	3. In subclasses C07C-C07K, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, and with the exception referred to below, a compound is classified in the last appropriate place. For example, 2-butyl-pyridine, which contains an acyclic chain and a heterocyclic ring, is classified only as a heterocyclic compound, in subclass C07D. In general, and in the absence of an indication to the contrary, the terms "acyclic" and "aliphatic" are used to describe compounds in which there is no ring; and, if a ring were present, the compound would be taken by the "last place" rule to a later group for cycloaliphatic or aromatic compounds, if such a group exists. Where a compound or an entire group of compounds exists in tautomeric forms, it is classified as though existing in the form which is classified last in the system, unless the other form is specifically mentioned earlier in the system.
		case of a skeleton having only four carbon atoms have one single bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond {but at least three for compounds in which at least one carbon to oxygen bond	4. Chemical compounds and their preparation are classified in the groups for the type of compound prepared. The processes of preparation are also classified in places for the types of

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		involved in a) or b) has been replaced by a carbon bond to a hetero atom other than oxygen } , and in a cyclic or acyclic sequence, at least one other carbon atom { that is not doubly bound to a carbon atom, e.g. glycals } has two single bonds to oxygen atoms as the only hetero bonds, or in an acyclic sequence, at least one other carbon atom { that is not doubly bound to a carbon atom } has one double bond to an oxygen	reaction employed, if of interest. Examples of such places outside this class are: C12P Fermentation or enzyme-using processes to synthesise a desired chemical compound or composition or to separate optical isomers from a racemic mixture C25B 3/00 Electrolytic production of organic compounds C25B 7/00 Electrophoretic production of compounds
		atom as the only hetero bond; { has in the gamma or delta position in respect to the carbon atom bearing those two single bonds or this double bond to oxygen a carbon atom bearing one single bond to oxygen } { It is also a radical derived from a radical as defined in a. above by replacing	5. General processes for the preparation of a class of compounds falling into more than one main group are classified in the groups for the processes employed, when such groups exist. The compounds prepared are also classified in the groups for the types of compound prepared, if of interest.
		at the most four of the specified hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium; } - "heterocyclic radical" or "hetero ring" is considered to exclude saccharide radicals as defined above Attention is drawn to the notes following the tile of class C07 . The conditions 3) a) or 4) have not to be fulfilled in respect to C07H 19/00E1 Where a compound may exist --- to be written in Kekulé form For the purpose of this subclass, the following definitions apply: A "hetero ring" is a ring having at least one halogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur selenium or tellurium atom as a ring member;	6. In this class, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, the compounds containing carboxyl or thiocarboxyl groups are classified as the relevant carboxylic or thiocarboxylic acids, unless the "last place rule" (see Note (3), above) dictates otherwise; a carboxyl group being a carbon atom having three bonds, and no more than three, to hetero atoms, other than nitrogen atoms of nitro or nitroso groups, with at least one multiple bond to the same hetero atom and a thiocarboxyl group being a carboxyl group having at least one bond to a sulfur atom, e.g. amides or nitriles of carboxylic acids, are classified with the corresponding acids {unless the "last place rule" (see Note (3), above) dictates otherwise}.
		Two rings are "condensed" if they share at least one ring member, i.e. "spiro" and "bridged" are considered as condensed. The term "bridged" denotes the presence of at least one fusion other than ortho, peri and spiro; A "condensed ring system" is a ring system in which all rings are condensed among themselves; The "number of relevant rings" in a condensed ring system equals the number	7. {Anhydrides and halides of carboxylic acids are classified as the relevant acids unless otherwise indicated.} Salts of a compound, unless specifically provided for, are classified as that compound, e.g. aniline hydrochloride is classified as containing carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen only (in group C07C 211/46), sodium malonate is classified as malonic acid (in C07C 55/08), and a mercaptide is classified as the mercaptan. Metal chelates are dealt with in the same way.

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>of scissions necessary to convert the ring system into one acyclic chain; The "relevant rings" in a condensed system are chosen according to the following criteria consecutively: Lowest number of ring members Highest number of hetero atoms as ring members Lowest number of members shared with other rings Last place in the classification scheme In the absence of specific places, hydrogenated or condensed hetero rings are classified with the parent ring In the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is classified in the last appropriate place Groups C07H 3/04 and C07H 3/06 take precedence over C07H 3/08 to C07H 15/18D -with the exception of C07H 13/06 , C07H 13/12U, C07H 15/00F, C07H 15/06 , C07H 15/08 , C07H 15/10D2 , C07H 15/16 - and over C07H 15/20 as far as a phenyl radical is involved; the purpose of this inversion of the last place rule is to avoid multiple classification for documents describing compounds, having a complement inhibiting activity or belonging to the "blood-group substances" occurring in tissue fluids, in secretions and at cell and tissue surfaces (e.g. antigen determinants) or forming part of cell membranes. Documents in which both disaccharides and oligosaccharides of this kind are described are only classified in C07H 3/06 . Group C07H 9/00 takes precedence over C07H 11/00 to C07H 15/00 when at least one ring heteroatom is different from oxygen, however anhydro derivatives of nucleosides and nucleotides C07H 19/00 . Group C07H 15/252 takes precedence over C07H 17/00 when the naphthalene ring is further condensed to a heteroring, and over C07H 15/26 when the carbocyclic ring is substituted by a hetero ring]</p>	<p>Similarly, metal alcoholates and metal phenates are {generally} classified in subclass C07C and not in subclass C07F, the alcoholates {for instance} in groups C07C 31/28-C07C 31/32 and the phenates as the corresponding phenols in group C07C 39/235 or C07C 39/44. Salts, adducts or complexes formed between two or more organic compounds are classified according to all compounds forming the salts, adducts or complexes.</p>
M	C07H	<p>NOTE: This subclass covers compounds containing saccharide radicals. (see the definitions in Note 3. below). This subclass does not</p>	<p>NOTE: (1) This subclass covers compounds containing saccharide radicals (see the definitions in Note (3) below).</p>

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		cover polysaccharides which for the purpose of this subclass are defined as having more than five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic linkages. In this subclass, the following expressions are used with the meaning indicated: - "saccharide radical" which is derived from acyclic polyhydroxy-aldehydes or acyclic polyhydroxy-ketones, or from their cyclic tautomers, by removing hydrogen atoms or by replacing hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium, in accordance with either of the following definitions: It consists of an uninterrupted carbon skeleton and oxygen atoms directly attached thereto, and; is considered to be terminated by every bond to a carbon atom of a cyclic structure and by every bond to a carbon atom having three bonds to hetero atoms, e.g. ester or nitrile radicals, and; contains within the carbon skeleton an unbranched sequence of at the most six carbon atoms in which at least three carbon atoms at least two in the case of a skeleton having only four carbon atoms have one single bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond {but at least three for compounds in which at least one carbon to oxygen bond involved in a) or b) has been replaced by a carbon bond to a hetero atom other than oxygen} , and in a cyclic or acyclic sequence, at least one other carbon atom {that is not doubly bound to a carbon atom, e.g. glycols} has two single bonds to oxygen atoms as the only hetero bonds, or in an acyclic sequence, at least one other carbon atom {that is not doubly bound to a carbon atom} has one double bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond; {has in the gamma or delta position in respect to the carbon atom bearing those two single bonds or this double bond to oxygen a carbon atom bearing one single bond to oxygen} {It is also a radical derived from a radical as defined in a. above by replacing at the most	(2) This subclass does not cover polysaccharides which for the purpose of this subclass are defined as having more than five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic linkages. (3) In this subclass, the following expressions are used with the meanings indicated: – “saccharide radical” which is derived from acyclic polyhydroxy-aldehydes or acyclic polyhydroxy-ketones, or from their cyclic tautomers, by removing hydrogen atoms or by replacing hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium, in accordance with either of the following definitions: (a) It (i) consists of an uninterrupted carbon skeleton and oxygen atoms directly attached thereto, and (ii) is considered to be terminated by every bond to a carbon atom of a cyclic structure and by every bond to a carbon atom having three bonds to hetero atoms, e.g. ester or nitrile radicals, and (iii) contains within the carbon skeleton an unbranched sequence of at the most six carbon atoms --- at least two in the case of a skeleton having only four carbon atoms --- have one single bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond, and (A) in a cyclic or acyclic sequence, at least one other carbon atom has two single bonds to oxygen atoms as the only hetero bonds, or (B) in an acyclic sequence, at least one other carbon atom has one double bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond, the said sequence containing at the most one double bond, i.e. C=C or possibly ketalised C(=O), in addition to the hetero bonds mentioned above under (A) or (B), e.g. the compounds

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>four of the specified hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium; }- "heterocyclic radical" or "hetero ring" is considered to exclude saccharide radicals as defined above Attention is drawn to the notes following the tile of class C07 . The conditions 3) a) or 4) have not to be fulfilled in respect to C07H19/00E1 Where a compound may exist --- to be written in Kekulé form For the purpose of this subclass, the following definitions apply: A "hetero ring" is a ring having at least one halogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur selenium or tellurium atom as a ring member; Two rings are "condensed" if they share at least one ring member, i.e. "spiro" and "bridged" are considered as condensed. The term "bridged" denotes the presence of at least one fusion other than ortho, peri and spiro; A "condensed ring system" is a ring system in which all rings are condensed among themselves; The "number of relevant rings" in a condensed ring system equals the number of scissions necessary to convert the ring system into one acyclic chain; The "relevant rings" in a condensed system are chosen according to the following criteria consecutively: Lowest number of ring members Highest number of hetero atoms as ring members Lowest number of members shared with other rings Last place in the classification scheme In the absence of specific places, hydrogenated or condensed hetero rings are classified with the parent ring In the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is classified in the last appropriate place Groups C07H3/04 and C07H3/06 take precedence over C07H3/08 to C07H15/18D -with the exception of C07H13/06 , C07H13/12 U, C07H15/00 F, C07H15/06 , C07H15/08 , C07H15/10D2 , C07H15/16 - and over C07H15/20 as far as a phenyl radical is involved; the purpose of this inversion of the last place rule is to avoid multiple classification for documents describing compounds, having a complement inhibiting activity or belonging to the "blood-group substances" occurring in</p>	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{CHO} \\ \\ (\text{CHOH})_4 \\ \\ \text{CHOH} \\ \\ (\text{CHOH})_n \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array} \right\}$ <p>an unbranched sequence of at the most six carbon atoms, having bonds to oxygen as</p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{CHO} \\ \\ (\text{CHOH})_4 \\ \\ \text{CHOH} \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_n \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right.$ <p>defined in this Note n being an integer, are classified in group C07H 3/02; (b) It is also a radical derived from a radical as defined in (a) above by replacing at the most four of the specified hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium; – "heterocyclic radical" or "hetero ring" is considered to exclude saccharide radicals as defined above.</p>
		<p>condensed hetero rings are classified with the parent ring In the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is classified in the last appropriate place Groups C07H3/04 and C07H3/06 take precedence over C07H3/08 to C07H15/18D -with the exception of C07H13/06 , C07H13/12 U, C07H15/00 F, C07H15/06 , C07H15/08 , C07H15/10D2 , C07H15/16 - and over C07H15/20 as far as a phenyl radical is involved; the purpose of this inversion of the last place rule is to avoid multiple classification for documents describing compounds, having a complement inhibiting activity or belonging to the "blood-group substances" occurring in</p>	<p>(4) Attention is drawn to Note (3) after class C07, which defines the last place priority rule applied in the range of subclasses C07C-C07K and within these subclasses.</p>

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		tissue fluids, in secretions and at cell and tissue surfaces (e.g. antigen determinants) or forming part of cell membranes. Documents in which both disaccharides and oligosaccharides of this kind are described are only classified in C07H3/06. Group C07H9/00 takes precedence over C07H11/00 to C07H15/00 when at least one ring heteroatom is different from oxygen, however anhydro derivatives of nucleosides and nucleotides C07H19/00 . Group C07H15/252 takes precedence over C07H17/00 when the naphthalene ring is further condensed to a heteroring, and over C07H15/26 when the carbocyclic ring is substituted by a hetero ring]	
D	C07H3/04	NOTE - Attention is drawn to Note 7 after the subclass title	None
D	C07H3/06	NOTE - Attention is drawn to Note 7 after the subclass title	None
D	C07H9/00	NOTE - The cyclic hetero-ring atom of the saccharide radical is not to be taken into consideration: levoglucosan C07H 19/01E Attention is drawn to Note 8 after the subclass title	None
D	C07H15/22	NOTE - - for this two dot subdivision: Image - for the three dot subdivisions: (C07H 15/22B and C07H 15/222)	None
D	C07H15/252	NOTE - Attention is drawn to Note 9 after the subclass title	None

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

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