

## C09J

**ADHESIVES; NON-MECHANICAL ASPECTS OF ADHESIVE PROCESSES IN GENERAL; ADHESIVE PROCESSES NOT PROVIDED FOR ELSEWHERE; USE OF MATERIALS AS ADHESIVES (surgical adhesives [A61L 24/00](#); processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces in general [B05D](#); adhesives on the basis of non specified organic macromolecular compounds used as bonding agents in layered products [B32B](#); organic labelling fabrics or comparable materials or articles with deformable surface using adhesives and thermo-activatable adhesives respectively [B65C 5/02](#), [B65C 5/04](#); organic macromolecular compounds [C08](#); production of multi-layer textile fabrics [D06M 17/00](#); preparation of glue or gelatine [C09H](#); adhesive labels, tag tickets or similar identification of indication means [G09F 3/10](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives and adhesive processes (but see below for adhesive processes), including adhesives characterized by their physical nature or by the effects produced;

Adhesives based on polysaccharides or their derivatives, based on rubbers or their derivatives, based on natural or unspecified macromolecular compounds or their derivatives, or based on organic macromolecular compounds, obtained by (or obtained otherwise than by) reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds;

Adhesives based on inorganic substances or on organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond;

Adhesives in the form of films or foils, including releasable films;

Heat seal adhesives and hot melts;

Use of materials as adhesives, e.g. the use of known or new polymers or products;

Other features of adhesives, e.g. additives for adhesives.

### Relationships with other classification places

This subclass is residual in respect of adhesive processes. Attention is drawn to the "References relevant to classification in this subclass (places in relation to which this subclass is residual)" section, below, for details of other places for classifying some adhesive processes.

In cases where an adhesive contains an organic non-macromolecular compound but is not based on that compound, and such a compound is of interest, classification could be made in [C08K](#) or as an additive in [C08J 3/00](#) or [C09J 11/02](#). This may be in addition to classification in [C09J 123/00-C09J 149/00](#).

Processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces in general are classified in [B05D](#).

Organic dyes or closely-related compounds for producing dyes, mordants or lakes per se, are classified in [C09B](#).

Treatment of inorganic materials other than fibrous fillers used as pigments or fillers are classified in [C09C](#).

Natural resins, French polish, drying-oils, driers, turpentine, per se, are classified in [C09F](#).

Relationship between [C08F](#), [C08G](#), [C08L](#), [C09D](#) and [C09J](#)

Polymers as such are classified in [C08F](#) or [C08G](#). Polymers compositions are classified in [C08L](#). Coating compositions or adhesive compositions are classified in [C09D](#) and [C09J](#) respectively.

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

For classification:

if the claims only pertain to an "adhesive composition...", only the [C09J](#) class is given

if the claims pertain to a composition as such and to an adhesive (For example, "composition for use as an adhesive..."), both the [C09J](#) class and the corresponding [C08L](#) class are given.

For searching both classes are to be searched, regardless of the wording of the claims, since in many documents of [C08L](#), a passage relating to the use of the composition for an adhesive can be found.

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Electrically conductive adhesives specially adapted for use in therapy or testing in vivo	<a href="#">A61K50/00</a>
Adhesive bandages, dressings or absorbent pads	<a href="#">A61L 15/16</a>
Surgical adhesives	<a href="#">A61L 24/00</a>
Adhesives on the basis of non specified organic macromolecular compounds used as bonding agents in layered products	<a href="#">B32B</a>
Labelling fabrics or comparable materials or articles with deformable surface using adhesives and thermo-activatable adhesives respectively	<a href="#">B65C 5/02</a> , <a href="#">B65C 5/04</a>
Preparation of glue or gelatine	<a href="#">C09H</a>
Adhesive labels, tag tickets or similar identification or indication means	<a href="#">G09F 3/10</a>

### Application-oriented references

*Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:*

Joining of preformed parts; Apparatus therefor using adhesives	<a href="#">B29C 65/48</a>
Layered products characterised by the relation between layers, i.e. products essentially comprising layers having different physical properties or products characterised by the interconnection of layers where one or both layers has adhesive or inter-reactive properties	<a href="#">B32B 7/10</a>
Layered products characterised by the relation between layers, i.e. products essentially comprising layers having different physical properties or products characterised by the interconnection of layers using adhesives	<a href="#">B32B 7/12</a>
Cling foils	<a href="#">C08J 5/00</a>
Bonding of a preformed macromolecular material to the same or other solid material such as metal, glass, leather, e.g. using adhesives	<a href="#">C08J 5/12</a>
Using adhesives in the production of multi-layer textile fabrics	<a href="#">D06M 17/00</a>

### References out of a residual place

Examples of places in relation to which this place is residual:

Devices for applying liquids, e.g. adhesives, to surfaces, including wood surfaces, to be joined	<a href="#">B05B</a> , <a href="#">B05C</a> , <a href="#">B27G 11/00</a>
Processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials, e.g. adhesives, to surfaces in general	<a href="#">B05D</a>
Bonding of non-plastics to plastics or bonding substances in a plastic state in general	<a href="#">B29C</a>
Joining glass to glass or to other materials	<a href="#">C03C 27/00</a>

### Informative references

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

Containers, packaging elements or packages for web or tape-like material, For example, dispenser for dispensing tape	<a href="#">B65D 85/67</a>
Polishing compositions, ski waxes	<a href="#">C09G</a>
Soaps, detergent compositions	<a href="#">C11D</a>
Connecting constructional elements or machine parts by sticking or pressing them together, e.g. cold pressure welding	<a href="#">F16B 11/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

An adhesive composition with a polymer and organic or inorganic additives should be classified in [C09J](#) and [C08K](#) for the non-macromolecular component.

Example: An adhesive composition containing polyethylene and amino-propyltrimethoxysilane is classified in groups [C09J 123/06](#) and [C08K 5/544](#).

Use of C-Sets:

When two or more polymers are present in an adhesive composition, classification is given in the form of C-sets: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see below), and the minor components are characterised by Indexing Codes. The Indexing Codes are chosen from [C08L](#) or [C08K](#) and they may be linked or unlinked. The polymer in majority is always first in the C-set.

Therefore at least one Indexing Code must always be present when more than one polymer is mentioned.

Remark: Notes 2 and 4-6 relates to the combination classes which were in use before 2003 or from 09-2003 until 04-2012. In most places, the documents have not been reclassified.

### Glossary of terms

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

Aliphatic radical	"Aliphatic radical" means an acyclic or a non-aromatic carbocyclic carbon skeleton which is considered to be terminated by every bond to: an element other than carbon; a carbon atom having a double bond to one atom other than carbon; an aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring.
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Rubber	Includes: natural or conjugated diene rubbers; or rubber in general (for a specific rubber, other than a natural rubber or a conjugated diene rubber, see the group provided for adhesives based on such macromolecular compounds).
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## C09J 1/00

### Adhesives based on inorganic constituents

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on inorganic constituents unless they are based on compositions of mortars, concrete, artificial stone or hydraulic cement.

#### References

##### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Hydraulic cement	<a href="#">C04B 7/00</a>
Compositions of mortars, concrete or artificial stone	<a href="#">C04B 28/00</a>

## C09J 4/00

**Adhesives based on organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond {; adhesives, based on monomers of macromolecular compounds of groups [C09J 183/00](#) - [C09J 183/16](#)}**

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Any composition for adhesives able to be polymerized by means of the known methods and comprising at least one polymerisable ethylenically unsaturated monomer or oligomer.

#### References

##### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on monomers of macromolecular compounds comprising a sulphur, oxygen, nitrogen or silicon in the main chain	<a href="#">C09J 183/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 183/16</a>
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#### Informative references

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

Adhesives based on blends from polymers	<a href="#">C09J 101/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 201/10</a>
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## C09J 4/06

**{Organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond} in combination with a macromolecular compound other than an unsaturated polymer of groups [C09J 159/00](#) - [C09J 187/00](#)**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Polymerisable compositions for adhesives comprising at least one polymerisable monomer or oligomer comprising at least one carbon-carbon unsaturated bond and at least one macromolecular compound (a polymer) other than a polymer of groups [C09D 159/00](#) - [C09D 187/00](#).

## C09J 5/00

**Adhesive processes in general; Adhesive processes not provided for elsewhere, e.g. relating to primers (devices for applying glue to surfaces to be joined [B05](#), [B27G 11/00](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive processes characterised by process features, e.g. heating; Pre-treatment of the surface to be joined, e.g. by use of a primer; Separate application of adhesive ingredients to the different surfaces to be joined.

Processes of joining materials by welding overlapping edges with an insertion of plastic material

Processes of debonding substrates which were glued together beforehand.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Glue sticks	<a href="#">C09J 9/005</a>
Processes for applying adhesives to surfaces	<a href="#">B05D 5/10</a>
Applying adhesives or glue to surfaces of wood to be joined	<a href="#">B27G 11/00</a> - <a href="#">B27G 11/02</a>
Hand-held desk devices for applying adhesives by contact to surfaces	<a href="#">B43M 11/06</a>

#### Informative references

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

Removing scrap from containers, e.g. removing labels	<a href="#">B08B 9/083</a>
Welding with interposition of material for facilitating bonding	<a href="#">B23K 26/211</a>
Methods or apparatus for laminating multiple layers	<a href="#">B32B 37/00</a>
Labelling machines and processes	<a href="#">B65C 1/00</a> - <a href="#">B65C 11/068</a>
Bonding of preformed macromolecular material to the same or other solid material	<a href="#">C08J 5/12</a> - <a href="#">C08J 5/128</a>

## Special rules of classification

Relationship between [C09J 5/00](#) and [C08J 5/12](#): Subgroups of [C08J 5/12](#) are generally substrate-oriented subgroups, whereas subgroups of [C09J 5/00](#) are generally process related subgroups.

Use of Indexing Codes:

In this group Indexing Codes are used.

- To indicate the nature of the adhesive an Indexing Code of the type [C09J 2400/00-C09J 2499/00](#) (only head-groups) is given. For example, for an (meth) acrylic adhesive the Indexing Code [C09J 2433/00](#) should be given.
- To indicate the nature of the barrier layer an Indexing Code of the type [M09J400/00B-C09J 2499/001](#) is given (B stands for barrier). For example, a barrier coating composition comprising a polyvinyl alcohol the Indexing Code [C09J 2429/001](#) should be given.
- To indicate the nature of the primer coating composition an Indexing Code of the type [M09J400/00P-C09J 2499/003](#) (P stands for primer) is given. For example, for a primer coating comprising an epoxy resin the Indexing Code [C09J 2463/003](#) should be given.
- To indicate the nature of the substrate to be bonded an Indexing Code of the type [M09J400/00S](#) (S stands for substrate) is given. For example, for a substrate made of a polyolefin the Indexing Code [C09J 2423/006](#) should be given.
- To indicate the nature of the pre-treated substrate to be bonded, irrelevant to what the pre-treatment might be, e.g. plasma or corona, an Indexing Code of the type [M09J400/00T](#) (T stands for pretreated) is given. For example, for a pre-treated polyolefin substrate the Indexing Code [C09J 2423/008](#) should be given.

To indicate a process of debonding the Indexing Code [C09J 2205/302](#) is given.

Applications and properties are indicated by the corresponding Indexing Codes of [C09J 2203/00-C09J 2203/342](#) and [C09J 201/00-C09J 2201/626](#).

Use of C-Sets:

To indicate the nature of a second component in a system a combination of Indexing Codes of the above mentioned type is used.

NB There is no order of the constituents according to their proportions. The codes are given in increasing numerical order.

In order to indicate that the combination relates to a copolymer the corresponding Indexing Code [C09J 2205/114](#) is given. In case of a blend composition the Indexing Code for a copolymer is not given.

For example, for a substrate layer based on a blend of a polyolefin and a polyvinyl acetate the combination of Indexing Codes [C09J 2423/006:C09J 2431/006](#) should be given.

Additionally, for a substrate layer based on a copolymer of a polyolefin and a polyvinyl acetate the Indexing Code for the copolymer [C09J 2205/114](#) should be given.

## C09J 5/02

### involving pretreatment of the surfaces to be joined

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Preparing the surfaces to promote bonding such as using a solvent.

## Special rules of classification

To indicate the nature of the pre-treated substrate to be bonded, irrelevant to what the pre-treatment might be, e.g. plasma or corona, an Indexing Code of the type **M09J400/00T-C09J 2499/008** (T stands for pretreated) is given. For example, for a pre-treated polyolefin substrate the Indexing Code [C09J 2423/008](#) should be given.

## C09J 7/00

### Adhesives in the form of films or foils

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

In general, adhesive tapes, films or sheets are characterised by having an outer adhesive layer to be applied to a substrate. Said outer adhesive layer might only be covered by a release liner or release sheet (cf. Fig.1).

The following layers are considered to form part of the carrier or substrate layer: barrier layer, primer coating layer and release coating layer (cf. Fig. 1).

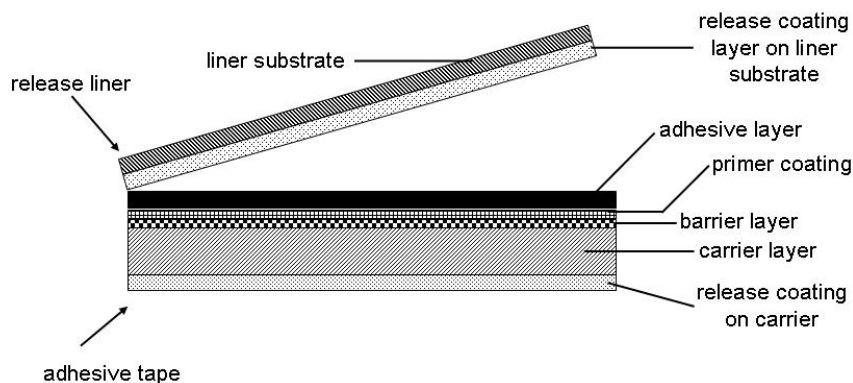


Fig. 1

Adhesives in the form of films or foils characterised by specific properties like surface structure.

Adhesives in the form of films or foils on carriers.

Adhesives in the form of films or foils on carriers other than paper or textile fabric.

Adhesives in the form of films or foils on carriers of paper or textile fabrics

Release liners

Adhesives in the form of films or foils characterised by release features in general.

## Relationships with other classification places

Relationship between [C09J 7/00](#) and [H01L 21/00](#)

Subgroups of [C09J 7/00](#) are generally chemistry-oriented subgroups, whereas subgroups of [H01L 21/00](#) are generally process related subgroups.

Relationship between [C09J 7/00](#) and other groups of the subclass: Adhesives in the form of film or foils without a carrier layer and being specified by the macromolecular constituent are classified in [C09J 101/00-C09J 201/00](#).

## References

### Application-oriented references

*Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:*

Adhesive bandages, dressing or adsorbent pad, e.g. plasters	<a href="#">A61L 15/00</a>
Surgical adhesives or cements; Adhesives for colostomy devices	<a href="#">A61L 24/00</a>
Wafer tapes	<a href="#">H01L 21/6836</a>
Adhesive tapes used in dicing/grinding processes of wafers	<a href="#">H01L 21/78</a> , <a href="#">H01L 21/304</a>
Adhesive tapes used for connecting semiconductor devices	<a href="#">H01L 24/83</a>
Backsheet foils for solar cell panels	<a href="#">H01L 31/048</a>
Sealing materials for batteries	<a href="#">H01M 2/08</a>

### Informative references

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

Adhesives in the form or films or foils without a carrier and being specified by the macromolecular constituent	<a href="#">C09J 101/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 201/00</a>
Velcro tape or fasteners	<a href="#">A44B 18/00</a>
Bandages or dressings	<a href="#">A61F 13/00</a>
Auxiliary appliances for wound dressings	<a href="#">A61F 15/00</a>
Masking elements	<a href="#">B05B 12/20</a> - <a href="#">B05B 12/29</a>
Attaching together paper or cardboard sheets, strips, or webs by adhesive tape	<a href="#">B31F 5/06</a> - <a href="#">B31F 5/085</a>
Laminates comprising at least two layers which are bonded permanently by means of an adhesive layer	<a href="#">B32B 7/12</a> - <a href="#">B32B 7/14</a>
Gluing the labels or articles	<a href="#">B65C 9/20</a>
Flexible elongated elements, Adhesive tapes	<a href="#">B65D 63/1009</a>
Changing the web roll, flying splice	<a href="#">B65H 19/1805</a> - <a href="#">B65H 19/1836</a>
Microstructured surfaces having tips, pillars, i.e. raised structures	<a href="#">B81C 1/00111</a>
Coated paper	<a href="#">D21H 19/00</a>
Release paper	<a href="#">D21H 27/002</a>
Labels	<a href="#">G09F 3/10</a>
Signs or badges with adhesive	<a href="#">G09F 7/12</a>



## Special rules of classification

Adhesives in the form of film or foils without a carrier layer and being specified by the macromolecular constituent are only additionally classified in [C09J 7/00](#) in case that

they show certain properties, e.g. having a textured adhesive surface, having an alternate adhesive layer or being constituted by different adhesive compositions

they relate to an application, e.g. stretch releasable tape.

Properties and applications are indicated by the corresponding Indexing Codes of [C09J 2203/00-C09J 2203/342](#) and [C09J 201/00-C09J 2201/626](#).

Classification of additional information:

In many cases the classification of additional information, e.g. the type of adhesive is very useful for retrieving the document, and therefore very desirable.

For example, if a document discloses an adhesive tape having a carrier and being characterised by an acrylic adhesive layer (covered by [C09J 7/385](#)), this document should also be classified in one of the subgroups of [C09J 133/00](#).

Use of Indexing Codes:

In this group Indexing Codes are used.

To indicate the nature of the adhesive an Indexing Code of the type [C09J 2401/00 - C09J 2499/00](#) (only head-groups) is given. For example for an (meth)acrylic adhesive the Indexing Code [C09J 2433/00](#) is given.

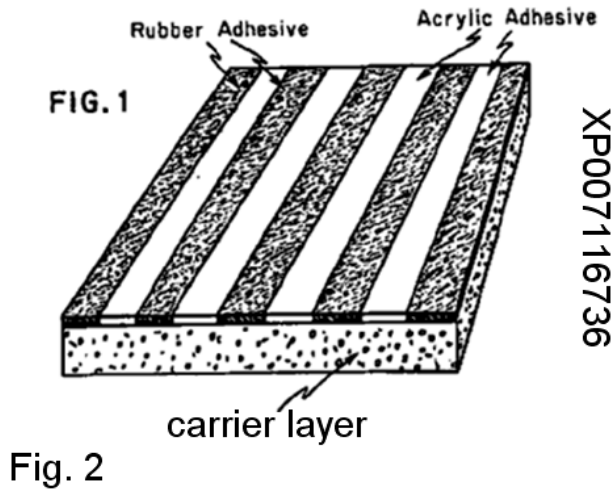
To indicate the nature of the barrier layer an Indexing Code of the type [C09J 2401/00 - C09J 2499/001](#) is given (B stands for barrier). For example for a barrier coating composition comprising a polyvinyl alcohol the Indexing Code [C09J 2429/001](#) should be given.

To indicate the nature of the primer coating composition an Indexing Code of the type [C09J 2401/00 - C09J 2499/003](#) (P stands for primer) is given. For example for a primer coating comprising an epoxy resin the Indexing Code [C09J 2463/003](#) should be given.

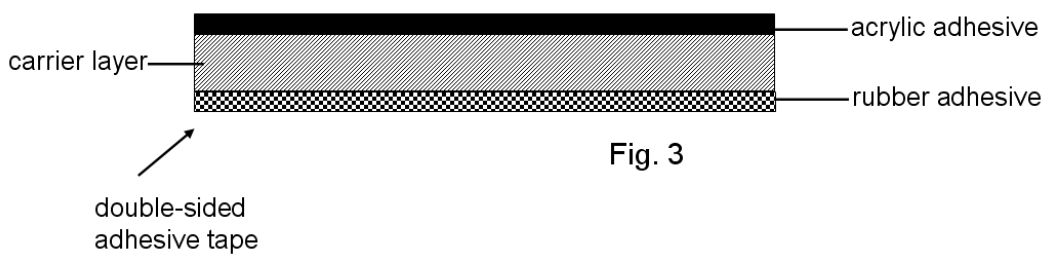
To indicate the nature of the substrate of the adhesive tape an Indexing Code of the type [C09J 2401/00 - C09J 2499/006](#) (S stands for substrate) is given. For example for a substrate made of a polyolefin the Indexing Code [C09J 2423/006](#) should be given.

Applications and properties are indicated by the corresponding Indexing Codes of [C09J 2203/00-C09J 2203/342](#) and [C09J 201/00-C09J 2201/626](#). For example the use of an adhesive tape for bundling cables should be indicated by the Indexing Code [C09J 2203/302](#). The presence of

an adhesive layer being formed by alternating adhesive areas being chemically different is indicated by the Indexing Code [C09J 2201/40](#) (Fig. 2).



In contrast, the presence of different adhesive layers opposing each other is indicated by the Indexing Code [C09J 2201/134](#) (Fig. 3).



In case the adhesive layer is interrupted by non-adhesive protrusions extending from the surface of the carrier layer, the Indexing Code [C09J 2201/32](#) is given (Fig. 4).

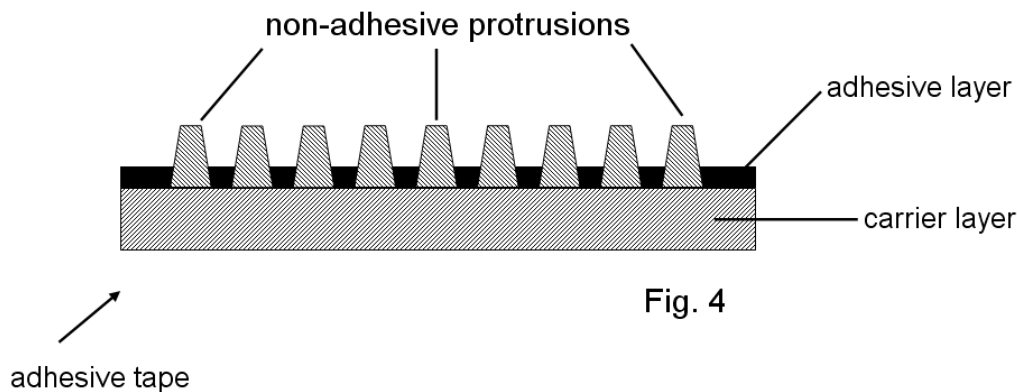


Fig. 4

In case the adhesive coating being discontinuous, the Indexing Code [C09J 2201/28](#) is given (Fig. 5).

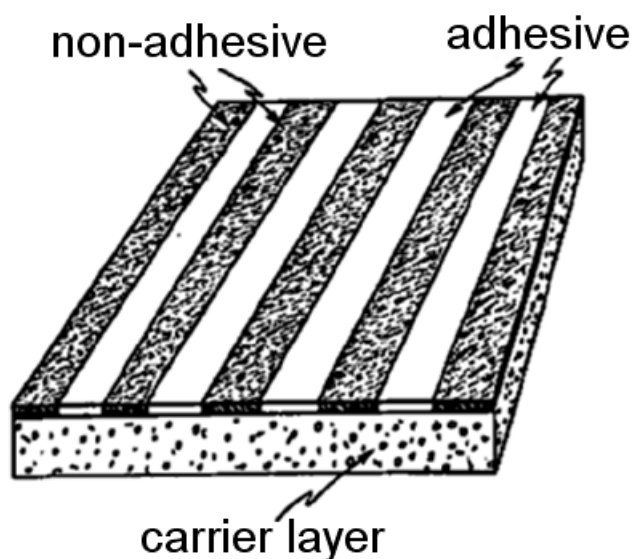


Fig. 5

To indicate the presence of an additive in the adhesive or substrate layer the corresponding Indexing Codes [C09J 2205/102](#) and [C09J 2205/106](#) are given. To indicate the nature of the non-macromolecular additive an Indexing Code of the type [C08K 3/00-C08K 13/08](#) is given. For example for an adhesive layer of the adhesive tape comprising an inorganic flame proofing agent the Indexing Code [C08K 3/016](#) may be given as well as the Indexing Code indicating the presence of an additive in the adhesive layer.

Use of C-Sets:

To indicate the nature of a second component in a system a combination of Indexing Codes of the above mentioned type is used.

NB There is no order of the constituents according to their proportions. The codes are given in increasing numerical order.

In order to indicate that the second component relates to a copolymer, the corresponding Indexing Code [C09J 2205/114](#) for should be given. In case of a blend composition the Indexing Code for a copolymer is not given.

For example: For a substrate layer based on a blend of a polyolefin and a polyvinyl acetate the combination of Indexing Codes ([C09J 2423/006](#), [C09J 2431/006](#)) should be given.

Additionally, for a substrate layer based on a copolymer of a polyolefin and a polyvinyl acetate the Indexing Code for the copolymer [C09J 2205/114](#) is given.

### **Further details of subgroups**

#### [C09J 7/40](#) :

The subgroups of [C09J 7/40](#) cover release liners used to cover the adhesive surface of an adhesive tape as illustrated in Fig. 1. Release coating layers being part of the adhesive tape (cf. Fig. 1) itself are classified in [C09J 7/203](#), [C09J 7/22](#) and [C09J 7/203](#), [C09J 7/21](#).

#### [C09J 7/201](#), [C09J 7/22](#):

This subgroup is given where the release coating composition is applied to the carrier layer (cf. Fig. 1).

#### [C09J 7/29](#):

This subgroup is given for adhesive tapes having a carrier constituted by a laminate. The presence of a foam, metal, paper, textile or other material layer in the laminate is indicated by the corresponding Indexing Code of [C09J 2400/00](#). The presence of only resin layers in the laminate is indicated by the Indexing Code [C09J 2201/162](#).

In general, the nature of the resin in the laminate support layer is indicated by the corresponding Indexing Code of [C09J 2401/00](#) - [C09J 2499/006](#). For example for a laminate carrier comprising a layer made of a polyolefin the Indexing Code [C09J 2423/006](#) should be given.

Adhesive tape with a laminate carrier having a textile fabrics or paper layer are NOT classified in the subgroups of [C09J 7/21](#).

The presence of a barrier layer, a release coating layer or of a primer layer does not constitute a laminate carrier layer. These layers are considered forming part of the carrier layer (cf. Fig. 1) . In contrast, a carrier layer being coated with an ink receptive layer is considered as a laminate support layer.

#### [C09J 7/21](#):

Subgroups of [C09J 7/21](#) are given to adhesive tapes having a carrier made of paper or textile fabrics. In order to indicate whether a paper or a textile fabrics carrier layer is present the corresponding Indexing Code of [C09J](#) is given.

Laminate carrier layers comprising a layer made of paper or textile fabrics are NOT classified in the subgroups of [C09J 7/21](#), instead laminated carriers are classified in the subgroup of [C09J 7/29](#).

#### [C09J 7/21](#), [C09J 7/201](#):

This subgroup is given where the release coating composition is applied to the paper or textile fabrics carrier layer. (cf. Fig. 1).

## Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

AA	Acrylic acid
MAA	Methacrylic acid
PSA	Pressure-sensitive adhesive

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

- "carrier", "support", "substrate", "facestock" or "backing"
- "adhesive", "glue", "fixative", "bonding agent" or "sealant"

## C09J 101/00

### Adhesives based on cellulose, modified cellulose, or cellulose derivatives

#### Definition statement

This place covers:

Adhesives based on cellulose, modified cellulose or cellulose derivatives corresponding to the following groups:

[C08B 1/00-C08B 1/14](#)

[C08B 5/00-C08B 5/14](#)

[C08B 7/00](#)

[C08B 9/00-C08B 9/06](#)

[C08B 11/00-C08B 11/22](#)

[C08B 13/00-C08B 13/02](#)

[C08B 15/00-C08B 15/10](#)

[C08B 16/00](#)

[C08B 17/00-C08B 17/06](#)

#### Relationships with other classification places

Covalently or ionically crosslinked gels are classified in [C08B](#) as they are considered as polysaccharide derivatives per se.

A composition based on cellulose, modified cellulose or cellulose derivatives is classified in [C08L](#).

Coating compositions based on cellulose, modified cellulose or cellulose derivatives are classified in [C09D](#) following the same rules as mentioned in the note for [C08L](#).

#### Multiple classification

Please refer to the comments provided for [C08B](#), as well as for the corresponding [C08B](#) main group.

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Cellulose or derivatives thereof per se	<a href="#">C08B 1/00 - C08B 17/06</a>
Composition comprising cellulose or cellulose derivative	<a href="#">C08L 1/00 - C08L 1/32</a>
Compositions of cellulose or cellulose derivatives in minority	<a href="#">C08L 1/00 - C08L 1/32</a>
Composition based on lignin-containing materials, e.g. lignin, cork, lignocellulose or wood	<a href="#">C08L 97/00</a>
Composition of natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof not provided for in groups <a href="#">C08L 89/00 - C08L 97/00</a> , e.g. flours	<a href="#">C08L 99/00</a>
Coating composition comprising cellulose or cellulose derivative	<a href="#">C09D 101/00 - C09D 101/32</a>

### Special rules of classification

- Adhesive compositions of cellulose or derivatives thereof in solution, together with other macromolecular compounds, or together with an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive are considered as an adhesive composition and are thus classified according to the rules of [C09J](#). They are classified according to the mutual proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents, in particular according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion. If all the constituents are present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.
- Adhesive compositions containing a cellulose and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in [C08K](#), but in the [C09J](#) subclass together with the corresponding Indexing Code(s) in [C08K](#).

Example 1: Adhesive composition of cellulose acetate in solution is classified in [C09J 101/12](#).

Example 2: An adhesive composition consisting of 60 wt% of microcrystalline cellulose and 40 wt.% of maltodextrin is classified in ([C09J 101/04](#), [C08L 3/02](#)).

Example 3: An adhesive composition consisting of carboxymethyl cellulose and glycerol (plasticiser) is classified in [C09J 101/286](#), [C08K 5/053](#) and [C08K 5/0016](#)

- Last place priority rule: Within each group of this subclass, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- The subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples of a patent document is to be classified.

## C09J 103/00

### Adhesives based on starch, amylose or amylopectin or on their derivatives or degradation products

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives compositions of starch, amylose or amylopectin or of their derivatives or degradation products corresponding to the following groups:

[C08B 30/00-C08B 30/18](#)

[C08B 31/00-C08B 31/185](#)

[C08B 33/00-C08B 33/08](#)

[C08B 35/00-C08B 35/08](#)

## Relationships with other classification places

A composition based on starch or derivatives thereof is classified in [C08L](#).

Covalently or ionically crosslinked gels are classified in [C08B](#) as they are considered as polysaccharide derivatives per se.

Coating compositions based on such starches are classified in [C09D](#) following the same rules as mentioned in the note for [C08L](#).

### Multiple classification

Please refer to the comments provided for [C08B](#), as well as for the corresponding [C08B](#) main group.

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Starch and derivatives thereof per se	<a href="#">C08B 30/00</a> - <a href="#">C08B 35/08</a>
Composition comprising cellulose or cellulose derivative starch, amylose, amylopectin or their derivatives or degradation products	<a href="#">C08L 3/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 3/20</a>
Compositions of starch, amylose, amylopectin or their derivatives or degradation products in minority	<a href="#">C08L 3/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 3/20</a>
Composition of natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof not provided for in groups <a href="#">C08L 89/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 97/00</a> , e.g. flours	<a href="#">C08L 99/00</a>
Coating composition comprising starch, amylose, amylopectin or their derivatives or degradation products	<a href="#">C09D 103/00</a> - <a href="#">C09D 103/20</a>

## Special rules of classification

- Adhesive composition of starch or derivatives thereof in solution, together with other macromolecular compounds, or together with an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive are considered as an adhesive composition and are thus classified according to the rules of [C09J](#). They are classified according to the mutual proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents, in particular according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion. If all the constituents are present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.
- Adhesive compositions containing a starch and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in [C08K](#), but in the [C09J](#) subclass together with the corresponding Indexing Code(s) in [C08K](#).

Example 1: Adhesive composition of starch acetate in solution is classified in [C09J 103/06](#)

Example 2: An adhesive composition consisting of 60 wt% of crosslinked starch and 40 wt.% of maltodextrin is classified in ([C09J 103/04](#), [C08L 3/02](#)) and [C08L 2205/02](#)

Example 3: An adhesive composition consisting of carboxymethyl starch and glycerol (plasticiser) is classified in [C09J 103/08](#), [C08K 5/053](#) and [C08K 5/0016](#)

- Last place priority rule: Within each group of this subclass, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- The subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples of a patent document is to be classified.

## C09J 105/00

**Adhesives based on polysaccharides or on their derivatives, not provided for in groups [C09J 101/00](#) or [C09J 103/00](#)**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on polysaccharides, other than cellulose and starch, or on derivatives thereof corresponding to the following groups:

[C08B 37/00-C08B 37/0096](#)

### Relationships with other classification places

Covalently or ionically crosslinked gels are classified in [C08B](#) as they are considered as polysaccharide derivatives per se

A composition based on such polysaccharides or derivatives thereof is classified in [C08L](#).

Coating compositions based on such polysaccharides are classified in [C09D](#) following the same rules as mentioned in the note for [C08L](#).

### Multiple classification

Please refer to the comments provided for [C08B](#), as well as for the corresponding [C08B](#) main group.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Polysaccharides per se	<a href="#">C08B 37/00</a> - <a href="#">C08B 37/0096</a>
Composition comprising polysaccharide or polysaccharide derivative	<a href="#">C08L 5/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 5/16</a>
Compositions of polysaccharide or polysaccharide derivatives in minority	<a href="#">C08L 5/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 5/16</a>
Coating composition comprising polysaccharide or polysaccharide derivative	<a href="#">C09D 105/00</a> - <a href="#">C09D 105/16</a>

### Special rules of classification

- Adhesive compositions of polysaccharides or derivatives thereof in solution, or together with other macromolecular compounds, or together with an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive are considered as a composition and are thus classified according to the rules of [C09J](#). They are classified according to the mutual proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents, in particular according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion. If all the constituents are present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.
- Compositions containing a polysaccharide and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in [C08K](#), but in the [C09J](#) subclass together with the corresponding Indexing Code(s) in [C08K](#).

Example 1: Adhesive composition of ethers of cyclodextrin in solution is classified in [C09J 105/16](#).

Example 2: An adhesive composition consisting of 60 wt% of hyaluronic acid and 40 wt.% of maltodextrin is classified in ([C09J 105/08](#), [C08L 3/02](#)).



Example 3: An adhesive composition consisting of carboxymethyl dextran and glycerol (plasticiser) is classified in [C09J 105/02](#), [C08K 5/053](#) and [C08K 5/0016](#)

- Last place priority rule: Within each group of this subclass, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- The subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples of a patent document is to be classified.

## C09J 107/00

### Adhesives based on natural rubber

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of natural rubbers or latex.

## C09J 109/00

### Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of conjugated diene hydrocarbons

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

- Adhesive compositions of copolymers with acrylonitrile or latex
- Adhesive compositions of copolymers with styrene or latex

## C09J 111/00

### Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of chloroprene

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of chloroprene or latex.

## C09J 113/00

### Adhesives based on rubbers containing carboxyl groups

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of rubbers containing carboxyl groups containing monomers in minority, e.g. acrylic acid or acrylic acid esters.

## C09J 115/00

### Adhesives based on rubber derivatives ([C09J 111/00](#), [C09J 113/00](#) take precedence)

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Rubber derivate means a rubber treated according to [C08C](#).

## Special rules of classification

An Indexing Code [C08C](#) may be given for the treatment.

Groups [C09J 111/00](#) and [C09J 113/00](#) take precedence over [C09J 115/00](#).

## C09J 117/00

### Adhesives based on reclaimed rubber

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Reclaimed rubber means reuse of unvulcanised or devulcanised rubber.

## C09J 119/00

### Adhesives based on rubbers, not provided for in groups

#### [C09J 107/00](#) - [C09J 117/00](#)

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

- Adhesive compositions comprising vulcanised or crosslinked rubber which are classified in [C09J 119/003](#)
- Adhesive compositions containing rubbers with functional groups, e.g. telechelic diene rubbers which are classified in [C09J 119/006](#).

#### Relationships with other classification places

- Compositions comprising diene rubbers or their derivatives are classified in [C08L 7/00](#) - [C08L 21/00](#)
- Coating compositions comprising diene rubbers or their derivatives are classified in [C09D 107/00](#) - [C09D 121/00](#)
- Polymerisation of diene polymers is classified in [C08F 36/00](#), [C08F 136/00](#) or [C08F 236/00](#).
- Treatment or chemical modification of diene rubber is classified in [C08C 1/00](#) - [C08C 19/44](#).
- Preparation of polymer compositions is classified in [C08J 3/20](#) - [C08J 3/22](#).
- Recycling of polymers is classified in [C08J 11/04](#) - [C08J 11/28](#)

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesive compositions of copolymers of ethene-propene or ethene-propene-diene, e.g. EPM or EPDM rubber	<a href="#">C09J 123/16</a>
Adhesive compositions of copolymers of isobutene with minor part of conjugated dienes monomers, e.g. butyl rubber	<a href="#">C09J 123/22</a>
Adhesive compositions of polyacrylates	<a href="#">C09J 133/00</a>
Adhesive compositions of unconjugated dienes	<a href="#">C09J 147/00</a>
Adhesive compositions of graft copolymers	<a href="#">C09J 151/00</a>
Adhesive compositions of block copolymers	<a href="#">C09J 153/00</a>
Adhesive compositions of ABS	<a href="#">C09J 155/02</a>

### Informative references

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

Chemical compositions of tyres	<a href="#">B60C 1/00</a>
Preparation of rubber compounds	<a href="#">C08J 3/20</a> - <a href="#">C08J 3/22</a>
Recycling of polymers	<a href="#">C08J 11/04</a> - <a href="#">C08J 11/28</a>
Inorganic or non-macromolecular organic materials as compounding agents	<a href="#">C08K</a>
Compositions of diene rubbers or their derivatives in minority	<a href="#">C08L 7/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 21/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

- Adhesive compositions of diene rubbers or their derivatives in minority are given an Indexing Code-code [C08L 7/00](#) - [C08L 21/00](#)
- In the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- Adhesive compositions are classified according to the mutual proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents;
- Adhesive compositions are classified according to the macromolecular constituent or constituents present in the highest proportion: if all these constituents are present in equal proportions the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.

Use of C-Sets:

After the notation of [C09J 107/00](#) - [C09J 121/02](#), classification is given in the form of C-sets: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class, and the minor components are characterised by Indexing Codes. The Indexing Codes are chosen from [C08L](#) or [C08K](#) and they may be linked or unlinked. The polymer in majority is always first in the C-set.

Therefore at least one Indexing Code must always be present when more than one polymer is mentioned.

Inorganic or non-macromolecular organic materials as compounding agents are classified in [C08K](#); Adhesive compositions classified in [C08K](#) according to note 3 of [C08K](#), are not classified in [C09J](#). However, if an adhesive composition contains two polymers and an additive following [C08K](#), classification is made in [C09J](#) and an Indexing Code from [C08K](#) will be given.

Examples:

a: An adhesive composition comprising a blend of 60 parts polybutadiene ([C09J 109/00](#)) and 40 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 109/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#)).

b: An adhesive composition comprising a blend of 50 parts polybutadiene ([C09J 109/00](#)) and 50 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 109/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#)) and ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 9/00](#)).

c: An adhesive composition comprising a blend of 60 parts polybutadiene ([C09J 109/00](#)), 40 parts natural rubber ([C09J 107/00](#)) and 40 parts of silica is classified in ([C09J 109/00](#), [C08L 7/00](#) , [C08K 3/36](#)).

### Glossary of terms

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

Rubber	a. natural or conjugated diene rubbers b. rubber in general (for a specific rubber, other than a natural rubber or a conjugated diene rubber, see the group provided for compositions of such macromolecular compounds)
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## Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

ABS	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
BR	Butadiene rubber
CR	Chloroprene rubber
EPDM	Ethene propene diene rubber
EPM	Ethene propene rubber
IIR	Butyl rubber
IR	Isoprene rubber
NBR	Acrylonitrile butadiene rubber
NR	Natural rubber
SAN	Styrene acrylonitrile copolymer
SBR	Styrene butadiene rubber

## C09J 121/00

### Adhesives based on unspecified rubbers

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of rubbers not provided for in groups [C09J 107/00-C09J 119/02](#).

## C09J 123/00

### Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers. These are based on modified polymers, see [C08F 8/00](#) and subgroups

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Organic labelling fabrics, comparable materials or articles with deformable surface using adhesives	<a href="#">B65C 5/02</a>
Organic labelling fabrics or comparable materials or articles with deformable surface using thermo-activatable adhesives	<a href="#">B65C 5/04</a>
Applications or uses of polymer compositions in films, e.g. a film of polyolefin	<a href="#">C08J</a> , e.g. ( <a href="#">C08J 5/18</a> , <a href="#">C08L 23/02</a> )
Working-up, compounding, after-treatment of macromolecular compounds	<a href="#">C08J 3/00</a> - <a href="#">C08J 11/28</a>

Use of Inorganic or non-macromolecular organic substances as compounding ingredients	<a href="#">C08K 3/00</a> - <a href="#">C08K 13/08</a>
Materials for sealing or packing joints or covers	<a href="#">C09K 3/10</a>
Materials for stopping leaks	<a href="#">C09K 3/12</a>
Organic labelling fabrics or comparable materials or articles with deformable production of multi-layer textile fabrics	<a href="#">D06M 17/00</a>
Adhesive labels, tag tickets or similar identification of indication means	<a href="#">G09F 3/10</a>

### **Informative references**

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

Encapsulation of solar cells	<b>H01L31/48</b>
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### **Special rules of classification**

The main Group [C09J 123/00](#) should not be used.

Majority rule:

For compositions:

If [C09J 123/00](#) relates to a compositions and two or more polymers are present, classification is given as follows: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see above), and the minor components are characterised by C-Sets and Indexing Codes. In the case that several polymers can be in majority, several [C09J](#) classes for the polymers which are possibly in majority and the Indexing Codes for all polymers in minority and additives are given

For Copolymers:

Copolymers get the class of the major component, except if there is a lower class which specifies the comonomer in minority (see also last place rule), e.g. ethylene butene copolymers (ethylene comonomer in majority) would be classified in [C09J 123/0815](#), and not in [C09J 123/20](#), but ethylene butene copolymers (butene in majority) would be classified in [C09J 123/20](#), not in [C09J 123/0815](#).

Last place rule:

If there are several possibilities to classify, the lowest alternative classification (last place) is used.

Use of C-Sets:

To indicate the nature of the second component in a system, classification is given in the form of C-sets as mentioned above.

Remark: Note 2 after the title is not relevant for [C09J 123/00](#). All documents from before 2003 are reclassified.

Examples:

a. An adhesive of a blend of 60 parts polyethylene ([C09J 123/06](#)) and 40 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 123/06](#), [C08L 77/00](#)).

b. An adhesive of a blend of 50 parts polyethylene ([C09J 123/06](#)) and 50 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 123/06](#), [C08L 77/00](#)) and ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 23/06](#)).

c. An adhesive based on a composition of polyethylene and containing CaCO<sub>3</sub> is classified in [C09J 123/06](#) and [C08K 3/26](#). If this composition contains also a polyamide, then the classification will be ([C09J 123/06](#), [C08L 77/00](#), [C08K 3/26](#)).

d. An adhesive based on a composition based on a first polyethylene ([C09J 123/06](#)) and containing a second polyethylene, a phenol and silica is classified in ([C09J 123/06](#), [C08L 23/06](#), [C08K 5/13](#), [C08K 3/36](#)) and [C08L 2205/02](#).

e. An adhesive based on a composition containing a polyamide in majority, a polyester and a polyethylene is classified in ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 67/00](#), [C08L 23/06](#)) and [C08L 2205/03](#).

f. Adhesives of compositions containing two polymers of the same subgroup, for example compositions of two ethylene vinylacetate copolymers, are characterised by the Indexing Code [C08L 2205/025](#). The complete classification for such a compositions therefore would be ([C09J 123/0853](#), [C08L 23/0853](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#). The same applies for compositions of two polymers only distinguished by physical properties, e.g. molecular weight or density.

Indexing Codes:

All Indexing Codes of [C08L](#) (for secondary or polymers in minority, properties, uses, applications) and [C08K](#) (for inorganic or organic non-macromolecular additives) are used.

Classification guidance

Documents are preferably classified according to the examples in the documents, not according to general claims, e.g. if the examples only describe adhesives based on polyethylene, but subject matter of the claim is a adhesive of polyolefin, the document is classified under adhesives of polyethylene ([C09J 123/06](#), [C08L--/--](#)).

In [C09J](#), adhesives are classified which have only one polymeric component are also classified, e.g. [C09J 123/0815](#) represents an adhesive of only one ethylene vinylacetate polymer.

## Glossary of terms

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

Addition polymers	Polymers in which unsaturated monomer molecules join together to form a polymer in which the molecular formula of the repeat unit is identical (except for the double bond) with that of the monomer.
Aliphatic cyclic olefins	A carbocyclic monomer with an endocyclic double bond
Block polymers	Polymers formed by polymerization of monomers on to a macromolecule having groups capable of inducing the formation of new polymer chains bound at one or both ends of the starting macromolecule, or by polymerization using successively different catalyst types or successively different monomer systems without deactivating the intermediate polymer.
Condensation polymers	Polymers in which water or some other simple molecule is eliminated from 2 or more monomer molecules as they combine to form the polymer or crosslinks between polymer chains.
Copolymer	Usually denotes a polymer of 2 chemically distinct monomers, and sometimes denotes a terpolymer containing more than 2 types of monomer unit.
EPR or EPDM, elastomeric ethylene propylene (diene) copolymers	Elastomeric copolymer rubbers defined by similar amounts of ethylene and propene, e.g. 30-70wt% ethylene and 70-30wt% propene

Graft polymers	Macromolecular compounds obtained by polymerizing monomers on to preformed polymers or on to inorganic materials. Such preformed polymers could be rubbers, polysaccharides, condensation polymers, homopolymers or copolymers of the addition polymer type.
Homopolymers	Polymers resulting from the polymerisation of a single monomer or polymer with a single type of repeating unit.
Ionomer	Polymers containing monomers carrying ionic groups, usually salts of carboxylic acids
Iso-olefin	Non-linear olefinic monomers, e.g. isobutylene, isopentene
Modified by chemical after treatment	Modification of the polymer after polymerisation; Exception: neutralisation of carboxylic acid containing polymers ( <a href="#">C08L 23/0884</a> ) and saponification of vinylacetate in EVA ( <a href="#">C08L 23/0861</a> ) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of <a href="#">C08L 23/00</a>
Repeat(ing) unit	The unit in an addition polymer which is repeated throughout the molecule; for example in polyethylene the repeat unit is: $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$
Rubber	a. Natural or conjugated diene rubbers ;b. Rubber in general.c. Rubbers of <a href="#">C08L 23/16</a> are not classified according to notation B2B, but to B2A
Saponified vinylacetate	Ethylene copolymers with vinyl alcohol

### Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:*

Attention is drawn to the table at the beginning of [C09J](#).

### C09J 123/02

**not modified by chemical after-treatment**

#### Special rules of classification

This group should only be used in cases without examples.

### C09J 123/025

**{Copolymer of an unspecified olefine with a monomer other than an olefine}**

#### Special rules of classification

This group should only be used in cases without examples.

### C09J 123/04

**Homopolymers or copolymers of ethene**

#### Special rules of classification

This group should only be used if there are examples both of polymers of [C09J 123/06](#) or [C09J 123/0807](#) and [C09J 123/0846](#).

**C09J 123/06****Polyethene****Special rules of classification**

This group can be further characterised by the Indexing Codes [C08L 2207/062](#), [C08L 2207/066](#), [C08L 2207/068](#), [C08L 2207/07](#) or [C08L 2314/02-C08L 2314/08](#).

**C09J 123/08****Copolymers of ethene ([C09J 123/16](#) takes precedence)****Special rules of classification**

This group should only be used if there are examples both of polymers of [C09J 123/0807](#) and [C09J 123/0846](#).

[C09J 123/16](#) takes precedence over this group.

**C09J 123/0807****{Copolymers of ethene with unsaturated hydrocarbons only containing more than three carbon atoms}****Special rules of classification**

This group can be further characterised by Indexing Codes [C08L 2207/062-C08L 2207/07](#) or [C08L 2314/02-C08L 2314/08](#).

It is preferable to classify in [C09J 123/0815](#).

**C09J 123/0815****{Copolymers of ethene with aliphatic 1-olefins}****Special rules of classification**

The polymers in this group can be further characterised by Indexing Codes [C08L 2207/062-C08L 2207/07](#) or [C08L 2314/02-C08L 2314/08](#).

When ethylene is in majority, ethylene-propene copolymers are only classified when propene is clearly the minor component, e.g. LLDPE with the comonomer propene is classified in [C09J 123/0815](#), whereas EPR is classified in [C09J 123/16](#).

**C09J 123/0823****{Copolymers of ethene with aliphatic cyclic olefins}****Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of copolymers of ethene with aliphatic cyclic olefins, e.g. ethylene, propene and norbornene.



## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesive compositions of copolymers with a majority of norbornene	<a href="#">C09J 145/00</a>
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### Special rules of classification

This group takes precedence over [C09J 123/0815](#), e.g. a copolymer of ethylene, propene and norbornene.

Copolymers with majority of norbornene see [C09J 145/00](#).

## C09J 123/083

**{Copolymers of ethene with aliphatic polyenes, i.e. containing more than one unsaturated bond}**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of copolymers of ethene with aliphatic polyenes, i.e. containing more than one unsaturated bond, e.g. a copolymer of ethylene, butene (small amount) and norbornene (smaller amount).

### Special rules of classification

This group takes precedence over [C09J 123/0815](#).

## C09J 123/0838

**{Copolymers of ethene with aromatic monomers}**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of copolymers of ethene with aromatic monomers, e.g. copolymer of ethylene, butene (small amount) and styrene (smaller amount).

### Special rules of classification

This group takes precedence over [C09J 123/0815](#).

## C09J 123/0846

**{Copolymers of ethene with unsaturated hydrocarbons containing other atoms than carbon or hydrogen atoms}**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of copolymers of ethene with unsaturated hydrocarbons containing other atoms than carbon or hydrogen atoms, e.g. copolymer of ethylene, butene (small amount) and acrylate (smaller amount).

**Special rules of classification**

This group takes precedence over [C09J 123/0815](#).

**C09J 123/0861****{Saponified vinylacetate}****Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of saponified vinylacetate (EVA), e.g. copolymer of ethylene, vinylacetate (small amount) and vinylalcohol (smaller amount).

**Special rules of classification**

This group takes precedence over [C09J 123/0861](#).

**C09J 123/0869****{Acids or derivatives thereof}****Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of ethene with acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. ethylene copolymers with vinyl sulfonic acids.

**Special rules of classification**

[C09J 123/0892](#) takes precedence over this group.

**C09J 123/0876****{Neutralised polymers, i.e. ionomers}****Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Ethylene carboxylic acid copolymers where H<sup>+</sup> is replaced by M<sup>+</sup>.

**Special rules of classification**

This group takes precedence over [C09J 123/0892](#).

In this group, M<sup>+</sup> is not regarded as "other atom".

**C09J 123/0884****{Epoxide containing esters}****Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of ethene with epoxide containing esters, e.g. ethylene copolymers with glycidyl methacrylate.

**C09J 123/0892**

{containing monomers with other atoms than carbon, hydrogen or oxygen atoms}

**References****Informative references**

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

Adhesive compositions with copolymers of ethane with copolymers of ethene with monomers with other atoms than carbon, hydrogen or oxygen atoms when the olefin is in minority	<a href="#">C09J 133/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 143/00</a>
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**Special rules of classification**

This group takes precedence over [C09J 123/0869](#).

**C09J 123/10**

**Homopolymers or copolymers of propene**

**Special rules of classification**

This group can be further characterised by Indexing Codes [C08L 2207/10-C08L 2207/14](#) or [C08L 2314/02-C08L 2314/08](#).

**C09J 123/12**

**Polypropene**

**Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of homopolymers.

**Special rules of classification**

This group can be further characterised by Indexing Codes [C08L 2207/10-C08L 2207/14](#) or [C08L 2314/02-C08L 2314/08](#).

**C09J 123/14**

**Copolymers of propene ([C09J 123/16](#) takes precedence)**

**Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of copolymers of propene, when the propene is in majority, e.g. ethylene-propene copolymers when ethylene is clearly the minor component.

Rubbery polymers, e.g. high  $\alpha$ -olefin content or atactic, but no propene.

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

EPR	<a href="#">C09J 123/16</a>
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### Special rules of classification

This group can be further characterised by Indexing Codes [C08L 2207/10-C08L 2207/14](#) or [C08L 2314/02-C08L 2314/08](#).

## C09J 123/145

**{Copolymers of propene with monomers having more than one C=C double bond}**

### Special rules of classification

This group takes precedence over [C09J 123/14](#) or [C09J 123/142](#) in the case of terpolymers even if the polyene unit is the monomer in the lowest concentration.

## C09J 123/147

**{Copolymers of propene with monomers containing other atoms than carbon or hydrogen atoms}**

### Special rules of classification

This group takes preference over [C09J 123/14](#) or [C09J 123/142](#) in the case of terpolymers even if the heteroatom carrying unit is the monomer in the lowest concentration.

## C09J 123/16

**{Elastomeric} ethene-propene or ethene-propene-diene copolymers, {e.g. EPR and EPDM rubbers}**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on elastomeric ethene-propene or ethene-propene-diene copolymers, e.g. EPR and EPDM rubbers or polymers comprising both ethylene and propylene on about the same amount.

### Special rules of classification

This group takes precedence over [C09J 123/0815](#) and [C09J 123/14](#).

Although these polymers are rubbers or elastomers, [C08L 23/00](#) or subgroups are used if they not in majority.

## C09J 123/26

**modified by chemical after-treatment**

### Special rules of classification

[C09J 123/0861](#) takes precedence in the case of saponified EVA.

[C09J 123/0876](#) takes precedence in the case of neutralised ethylene carboxylic acid copolymers (ionomers).

## C09J 123/28

by reaction with halogens or compounds containing halogen ([C09J 123/32](#) takes precedence)

### Special rules of classification

For chlorosulfonation, [C09J 123/32](#) takes precedence over this group.

## C09J 125/00

Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by an aromatic carbocyclic ring; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

- Homo- and copolymers of styrene,
- General purpose polystyrene (GPS),
- High impact polystyrene (HIPS).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

SBR rubber	<a href="#">C09J 109/06-</a> <a href="#">C09J 109/08</a>
Grafted (co)polymers	<a href="#">C09J 151/00-</a> <a href="#">C09J 151/10</a>
Block (co)polymers	<a href="#">C09J 153/02-</a> <a href="#">C09J 153/025</a>
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)	<a href="#">C09J 155/02</a>

### Special rules of classification

Use of general classes should be avoided by classifying the specific examples, whenever practicable.

For example, a document claiming adhesive compositions of a polymer of an aromatic vinyl monomer, wherein the examples are limited to e.g. polystyrene, should receive the class [C09J 125/06](#) and not [C09J 125/04](#), [C09J 125/02](#) or [C09J 125/00](#).

General purpose PS, GPS is classified in [C09J 125/06](#).

High impact polystyrene HIPS is classified in [C09J 125/06](#), unless the rubber or rubber content is of relevance, where it should be classified in [C09J 151/04](#).

## Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

GPS	General purpose polystyrene
HIPS	High impact polystyrene
PS	Polystyrene
SAN	Styrene acrylonitrile copolymer
SPS	Syndiotactic polystyrene

## C09J 125/08

Copolymers of styrene ([C09J 129/08](#), [C09J 135/06](#), [C09J 155/02](#) take precedence)

### References

#### Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Copolymers with allyl alcohol, even when allyl alcohol monomer is in minority	<a href="#">C09J 129/08</a>
Copolymers with monomers according to <a href="#">C09D 135/06</a> , even in minority	<a href="#">C09J 135/06</a>
Copolymers with monomers according to <a href="#">C09D 141/00</a> , even in minority	<a href="#">C09J 141/00</a>
Copolymers with monomers according to <a href="#">C09D 143/00</a> , even in minority	<a href="#">C09J 143/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 143/04</a>

## C09J 125/10

with conjugated dienes

### References

#### Informative references

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

Styrene butadiene rubber SBR	<a href="#">C09J 109/06</a> - <a href="#">C09J 109/08</a>
Grafted copolymers comprising styrene and dienes	<a href="#">C09J 151/00</a>
Block copolymers comprising styrene and dienes	<a href="#">C09J 153/00</a>

## C09J 125/12

with unsaturated nitriles

### References

#### Informative references

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

Copolymers of unsaturated nitriles	<a href="#">C09J 133/18</a> - <a href="#">C09J 133/22</a>
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene copolymers ABS	<a href="#">C09J 155/02</a>

## C09J 125/14

with unsaturated esters

### References

#### Informative references

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

Copolymers with unsaturated carboxylic acids and esters thereof	<a href="#">C09J 133/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 133/26</a>
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## C09J 127/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a halogen; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

- Homo- and copolymers of vinyl mono-, di-, tri- or tetra- halogenide(s)

eg vinyl(idene) chloride, vinyl(idene) fluoride, chlorotrifluoroethylene, tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoropropene ...

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Chemically modified, (post)halogenated polymers	<a href="#">C08L 23/28</a> , <a href="#">C08L 27/24</a>
(per)Halogenated esters of unsaturated carboxylic acids	<a href="#">C09J 133/00</a>
(per)Halogenated polyethers	<a href="#">C09J 171/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

Use of general classes should be avoided by classifying the specific examples, whenever practicable.

For example, a document claiming adhesive compositions of a fluorinated polymer, wherein the examples are limited to e.g. poly(tetrafluoroethylene), should be classified in [C09J 127/18](#) and not in [C09J 127/12](#).

## Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:*

CTFE	Chlorotrifluoroethene, chlorotrifluoroethylene
HFP	Hexafluoropropene, hexafluoropropylene
PTFE	Poly (tetrafluoroethene), poly (tetrafluoroethylene)
PVC	Poly (vinyl chloride)
PVDC	Poly (vinylidene chloride)
PVDF	Poly (vinylidene fluoride)
PVF	Poly (vinyl fluoride)

## C09J 127/12

### containing fluorine atoms

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

- Adhesives based on (co)polymers of fluorine containing unsaturated monomers other than those covered by [C09J 127/14-C09J 127/20](#).
- Adhesives based on (co)polymers of fluorine containing unsaturated monomers having additional halogen atom(s) other than fluorine, e.g. (co)polymers of chlorotrifluoroethylene

## C09J 129/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by an alcohol, ether, aldehydo, ketonic, acetal, or ketal radical; Adhesives based on hydrolysed polymers of esters of unsaturated alcohols with saturated carboxylic acids; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers

- of unsaturated alcohols, e.g. polyvinyl alcohol
- of unsaturated ketones
- of acetals or ketals obtained by polymerisation of unsaturated acetals or ketals or by after-treatment of polymers of unsaturated alcohols

Adhesives based on partially hydrolysed homopolymers or copolymers of esters of unsaturated alcohols with saturated carboxylic acids, e.g. copolymers of allyl alcohol.

#### Special rules of classification

Use of general classes should be avoided by classifying the specific examples, whenever practicable.



For example, a document claiming adhesive compositions of a polymer of an unsaturated alcohol monomer, wherein the examples are limited to e.g. polyvinyl alcohol, should be classified in [C09J 129/04](#) and not in [C09J 129/02](#) or [C09J 129/00](#).

### Synonyms and Keywords

EVA or E-VA	Ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer or ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer
PVA	Poly(vinyl alcohol) or poly(vinyl acetate)
PVB	Poly (vinyl butyral)
PVOH	Poly (vinyl alcohol)

## C09J 129/04

### Polyvinyl alcohol; Partially hydrolysed homopolymers or copolymers of esters of unsaturated alcohols with saturated carboxylic acids

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Homo- and co-polymers of vinyl alcohol

Saponified or hydrolysed (co)polymers of vinyl esters of saturated acids, e.g. saponified or hydrolysed (co)polymers of vinyl acetate.

#### References

##### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Ethylene/vinyl alcohol copolymers in which ethylene is in majority	<a href="#">C09J 123/0861</a>
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## C09J 129/08

### with vinyl aromatic monomers

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Copolymers with styrene, even when styrene is in majority.

## C09J 129/10

### Homopolymers or copolymers of unsaturated ethers ([C09J 135/08](#) takes precedence)

#### Special rules of classification

[C09J 135/08](#) takes precedence over this group, i.e. copolymers with monomers according to [C09J 135/08](#), e.g. unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, anhydrides or esters, are classified in [C09J 135/08](#) only, even when these monomers are in minority.

## C09J 131/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by an acyloxy radical of a saturated carboxylic acid, of carbonic acid, or of a haloformic acid (based on hydrolysed polymers [C09J 129/00](#)); Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on homopolymers or copolymers of

- esters of monocarboxylic acids, e.g. of vinyl acetate
- esters of polycarboxylic acids, e.g. of phthalic acid.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Hydrolysed or saponified polymers thereof	<a href="#">C09D 129/00</a>
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### Special rules of classification

The use of general classes should be avoided by classifying the specific examples, whenever practicable.

For example, a document claiming Adhesive compositions of a (co)polymer of an unsaturated ester of a saturated carboxylic acid monomer, wherein the examples are limited to e.g. polyvinyl acetate, should receive the class [C09J 131/04](#) and not [C09J 131/02](#) or [C09J 131/00](#).

### Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:*

EVA or E-VA	Ethylene Vinyl Acetate copolymer or Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol copolymer
PVA	Poly(Vinyl Acetate) or Poly(Vinyl Alcohol)
PVAC or PVAc	Poly (Vinyl Acetate)

## C09J 133/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by only one carboxyl radical, or of salts, anhydrides, esters, amides, imides, or nitriles thereof; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of homopolymers or copolymers having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated

by only one carboxyl radical, or of salts, anhydrides, esters, amides, imides, or nitriles thereof, e.g. acrylamide, methacrylamide or acrylic acid esters.

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives from diene rubbers containing carboxylic groups	<a href="#">C09J 113/00</a>
Adhesive compositions having a major polymer part containing monomers in minority from <a href="#">C09J 137/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 143/00</a>	<a href="#">C09J 137/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 143/00</a>
Applications or uses of polymer compositions in films, e.g. a film of poly methyl methacrylate	<a href="#">C08J</a> , e.g. ( <a href="#">C08J 5/18</a> , <a href="#">C08L 33/12</a> )
Polymer compositions	<a href="#">C08L 33/00</a>
Coatings	<a href="#">C09D 133/00</a>

### Informative references

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

Adhesives for nail coating	<a href="#">A45D 20/00</a>
Diapers	<a href="#">A61F</a>
Encapsulation of solar cells	<b>H01L31/48</b>
Electrical cables and wires	<a href="#">H01R</a>

## Special rules of classification

The main groups of [C09J 133/00](#) should not be used for classification.

Majority rule:

For compositions:

If [C09J 133/00](#) relates to composition of two or more polymers, classification is given as follows: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see above), and the minor components are characterised by C-Sets and Indexing Codes. In the case that several polymers can be in majority, several [C09J](#) classes for the polymers which are possibly in majority and the Indexing Codes of [C08L](#) for all polymers in minority and additives are given.

For Copolymers:

Copolymers get the class of the major monomer component, except if there is a lower class which specifies the comonomer in minority. An adhesive composition based on a copolymer of ethylene and acrylic acid therefore is to be classified in [C09J 123/0869](#) (ethylene in majority), but in [C09J 133/02](#) if acrylic acid is in majority. However, a adhesive based on a copolymer of acrylic ester and acrylonitrile (acrylic ester in majority) would be classified in [C09J 133/18](#). The monomer composition of the main polymer component can be characterised by Indexing Codes of [C08F](#)

The classification of the main component polymer of the adhesive should be according to the most specific, or reactive monomer (i.e. glycidyl methacrylate and not methyl methacrylate in a copolymer of glycidyl methacrylate and methyl methacrylate). All comonomers of the main polymeric component should be characterised by their Indexing Codes in [C08F](#) ([C08F 2220/325](#) and [C08F 220/14](#)).

Use of C-Sets:

To indicate the nature of the second component in a system, classification is given in the form of C-sets as mentioned above.

Remark: Note 2 is relevant for [C09J 133/00](#). Documents from before 2003 are not reclassified.

Common adhesive ingredients like tackifying resins or waxes do only get a C-Sets in [C09J 133/00](#) if they have characterising features for the composition

Examples:

- a. An adhesive composition of 60 parts polymethyl methacrylate ([C09J 133/12](#)) and 40 parts polyamide ([C08L 77/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 133/12](#), [C08L 77/00](#)).
- b. An adhesive composition of 50 parts polymethyl methacrylate ([C09J 133/12](#)) and 50 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 133/12](#), [C08L 77/00](#)) and ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 33/12](#)).
- c. An adhesive composition based on polymethyl methacrylate and containing CaCO<sub>3</sub> is classified in [C09J 133/12](#) and [C08K 3/26](#). If this composition contains also a polyamide, then the classification will be ([C09J 133/12](#), [C08L 77/00](#), [C08K 3/26](#)).
- d. An adhesive composition based on a first polymethyl methacrylate ([C09J 133/12](#)) and containing as a second polymer a copolymer of acrylic acid, a phenol and silica is classified in ([C09J 133/12](#), [C08L 33/02](#), [C08K 5/13](#), [C08K 3/36](#)) and [C08L 2205/02](#).
- e. A composition containing a polyamide in majority, a polyester and a polymethyl methacrylate is classified in ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 67/00](#), [C08L 33/12](#)) and , [C08L 2205/03](#).
- f. Adhesive compositions containing two polymers of the same .dot group, for example compositions of two polymers am hydroxyl containing acrylic ester, are characterised by the Indexing Code [C08L 2205/025](#). The complete classification for such a compositions therefore would be ([C09J 133/066](#), [C08L 33/066](#) ) and [C08L 2205/025](#). The same applies for compositions of two polymers only distinguished by physical properties, e.g. molecular weight or density.

Indexing Codes:

All Indexing Codes of [C08L](#) (for secondary or polymers in minority, properties, uses, applications), [C08K](#) (for inorganic or organic non-macromolecular additives) and [C08F](#) are used.

An adhesive composition containing next to another addition polymer a main component of a copolymer of acrylic ester, acrylamide and hydroxymethylmethacrylate therefore would be classified in [C09J 133/26](#), [C08F 220/10](#) and [C08F 220/26](#), even if less acrylamide monomer is present than acrylic ester and hydroxymethylmethacrylate. If this main component would be in a blend with methylmethacrylate copolymer, an Indexing Code ([C09J 133/26](#), [C08L 33/12](#)) would additionally be given.

Last place rule:

If there are several possibilities to classify, the lowest alternative classification (last place) is used. For example, terpolymers of styrene, vinyl acetate and methyl methacrylate in similar proportions would be classified in [C09J 133/12](#) instead of [C09J 125/00](#) or [C09J 131/00](#). However, Indexing Codes of [C08F](#) should be given ([C08F 212/08](#) for styrene, [C08F 218/08](#) for vinyl acetate)

Classification guidance

Documents are preferably classified according to the examples in the documents, not according to general claims, e.g. if the examples only describe adhesives of acrylic copolymers, but subject matter of the claim is a composition of acrylamide copolymer, the document is classified as adhesive of acrylamide copolymers ([C09J 133/26](#), [C08L 23/00](#)).

In [C09J](#), adhesives which have only one polymeric component are classified, e.g. [C09J 133/08](#) represents an adhesive of only one acrylic ester polymer.

## Glossary of terms

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

Attention is drawn to the glossary of [C09J 123/00](#).

## Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:*

Attention is drawn to the table after the title of [C09J](#).

## C09J 133/02

**Homopolymers or copolymers of acids; Metal or ammonium salts thereof**

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Copolymers containing bicarboxylic acids in majority	<a href="#">C09J 135/00</a>
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## C09J 133/04

**Homopolymers or copolymers of esters {([C09J 143/04](#) takes precedence)}**

### Special rules of classification

All of [C09J 137/00-C09J 143/04](#), [C09J 133/064-C09J 133/068](#) and [C09J 133/14-C09J 133/26](#) take precedence over this group, even if the corresponding monomers are in minority.

This group should be used if the nature of the acrylic ester polymer is not specified.

## C09J 133/06

**of esters containing only carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the oxygen atom being present only as part of the carboxyl radical**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on all alkyl acrylate monomers.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesive compositions based on acrylic acid esters or methacrylic acid esters with alkanols or phenols, without having additional functional groups, e.g. methyl ethylacrylate	<a href="#">C09J 133/08</a> - <a href="#">C09J 133/12</a>
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**C09J 133/062****{Copolymers with monomers not covered by [C09J 133/06](#)}****References****Limiting references***This place does not cover:*

Adhesive compositions based on monomers which have OH, glycidyl, anhydride or additional acid groups	<a href="#">C09J 133/064</a> - <a href="#">C09J 133/068</a>
Adhesive compositions based on monomers which have halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, or oxygen	<a href="#">C09J 133/14</a>

**C09J 133/064****{containing anhydride, COOH or COOM groups, with M being metal or onium-cation}****Definition statement***This place covers:*

Acrylic adhesive compositions based on maleic acid or derivative containing polymers having maleic acid in minority.

**References****Limiting references***This place does not cover:*

Acrylic adhesive compositions based on maleic acid or derivative containing polymers having an olefin acid in majority	<a href="#">C09J 123/0869</a>
Acrylic adhesive compositions based on maleic acid or derivative containing polymers having maleic acid in majority	<a href="#">C09J 135/00</a>

**C09J 133/066****{containing -OH groups}****Definition statement***This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on polymers containing hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA).

**C09J 133/068****{containing glycidyl groups}****Definition statement***This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on polymers containing glycidyl methacrylate.

## C09J 133/08

### Homopolymers or copolymers of acrylic acid esters

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive composition based on homopolymers or copolymers which are esters of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid.

#### References

##### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesive composition based on copolymers of other alkylacrylates	<a href="#">C09J 133/06</a>
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#### Special rules of classification

All of [C09J 137/00-C09J 143/00](#), [C09J 133/062-C09J 133/068](#) and [C09J 133/14-C09J 133/26](#) take precedence over this group even if the corresponding monomers are in minority.

## C09J 133/10

### Homopolymers or copolymers of methacrylic acid esters

#### Special rules of classification

In copolymers, all of [C09J 137/00-C09J 143/04](#), [C09J 133/062-C09J 133/068](#) and [C09J 133/14-C09J 133/26](#) take precedence over this group even if the corresponding monomers are in minority.

## C09J 133/14

### of esters containing halogen, nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen atoms in addition to the carboxy oxygen

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on acrylic esters of polyethylene ethers, methoxymethacrylate or amino substituted acrylate esters.

#### Special rules of classification

All of [C09J 133/064-C09J 133/068](#), [C09J 137/00-C09J 143/00](#) and [C09J 133/18-C09J 133/26](#) take precedence over this group.

## C09J 135/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a carboxyl radical, and containing at least another carboxyl radical in the molecule, or of salts, anhydrides, esters, amides, imides or nitriles thereof; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a carboxyl radical, and containing at least another carboxyl radical in the molecule, or of salts, anhydrides, esters, amides, imides or nitriles thereof; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers. Bonding using organic-inorganic elastomer and elastomeric substances obtained by co-polymerisation of maleic anhydride, vinyl stearate and a vinyl alkoxy silane with or without vinyl formate.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Applications or uses of polymer compositions in laminates	<a href="#">B32B</a>
Applications or uses of polymer compositions in films, e.g. a film of maleic anhydride copolymer	<a href="#">C08J</a> , e.g. ( <a href="#">C08J 5/18</a> , <a href="#">C08L 35/00</a> )
Polymer compositions	<a href="#">C08L 35/00</a>
Coatings	<a href="#">C09D 135/00</a>

#### Application-oriented references

*Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:*

Working-up, compounding, after-treatment of macromolecular compounds	<a href="#">C08J 3/00</a> - <a href="#">C08K11/28</a>
Use of Inorganic or non-macromolecular organic substances as compounding ingredients	<a href="#">C08K 3/00</a> - <a href="#">C08K 13/08</a>

#### Informative references

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

Adhesives based on compositions of polymerisable monomers	<a href="#">C09J 4/00</a>
Adhesives for nail coatings	<a href="#">A45B20/00</a>
Adhesives for diapers	<a href="#">A61F</a>

### Special rules of classification

Majority rule:



For compositions:

If [C09J 135/00](#) relates to a composition and two or more polymers are present, classification is given as follows: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see above), and the minor components are characterised by C-Sets and Indexing Codes. In the case that several polymers can be in majority, several [C09J](#) classes for the polymers which are possibly in majority and the Indexing Codes for all polymers in minority and additives are given

For Copolymers

Copolymers get the class of the major component, except if there is a lower class which specifies the comonomer in minority (see also last place rule), i.e. ethylene maleic anhydride copolymers (ethylene in majority) would be classified in [C09J 123/0869](#), and not in [C09J 135/06](#), but ethylene maleic anhydride copolymers (maleic anhydride in majority) would be classified in [C09J 135/06](#), not in [C09J 123/0869](#)

Last place rule:

If there are several possibilities to classify, the lowest alternative classification (last place) is used.

Use of C-Sets:

To indicate the nature of the second component in a system, classification is given in the form of C-sets as mentioned above.

Remark: Note 2 is relevant for [C09J 135/00](#). Documents from before 2003 are not reclassified.

Common adhesive ingredients like tackifying resins or waxes do only get a C-Sets in [C09J 135/00](#) if they have characterising features for the composition

Examples:

- a. An adhesive of a blend of 60 parts styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer ([C09J 135/06](#)) and 40 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 135/06](#), [C08L 77/00](#)).
- b. An adhesive of a blend of 50 parts styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer ([C09J 135/06](#)) and 50 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 135/06](#), [C08L 77/00](#)) and ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 35/06](#)).
- c. An adhesive of a composition based on styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer and containing CaCO<sub>3</sub> is classified in [C09J 135/06](#) and gets an Indexing Code of [C08K](#), e.g. in [C08K 3/26](#). If this composition contains also a polyamide, then the classification will be ([C09J 135/06](#), [C08L 77/00](#), [C08K 3/26](#)).
- d. An adhesive of a composition based on a first styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer ([C09J 135/06](#)) and containing a second styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer, a phenol and silica is classified in ([C09J 135/06](#), [C08L 35/06](#), [C08K 5/13](#), [C08K 3/36](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#).
- e. An adhesive of a composition containing a polyamide in majority, a polyester and a styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer is classified in ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 67/00](#), [C08L 35/06](#)) and [C08L 2205/03](#).
- f. An adhesive of compositions containing two polymers of the same .dot group, for example compositions of two styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer polymers, are characterised by the Indexing Code [C08L 2205/025](#). The complete classification for such compositions therefore would be ([C09J 135/06](#), [C08L 35/06](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#). The same applies for adhesive compositions of two polymers only distinguished by physical properties, i.e. molecular weight or density.

Indexing Codes:

All Indexing Codes of [C08L](#) (for secondary or polymers in minority, properties, uses, applications), [C08K](#) (for inorganic or organic non-macromolecular additives) and [C08F](#) (for specific monomers) are used.

Indexing Codes of [C08F](#) are used for specific monomers, which are part of the copolymer classified in [C09J 135/00](#).

Therefore a terpolymer of styrene, maleic anhydride and acrylic amide should additionally be characterised by an Indexing Code [C08F 220/56](#).

#### Classification guidance

Documents are preferably classified according to the examples in the documents, not according to general claims, e.g. if the examples only describe adhesives of compositions of styrene-maleic anhydride, but subject matter of the claim is an adhesive of a composition of a vinyl aromatic copolymer, the document is classified as adhesive composition of styrene maleic anhydride copolymer ([C09J 135/06](#), [C08L 23/00](#)).

In [C09J](#), adhesives which have only one polymeric component is also classified, e.g. [C09J 135/06](#) for an adhesive of only one maleic anhydride copolymer.

### Glossary of terms

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

Attention is drawn to the glossary of [C09J 123/00](#).

### Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:*

Attention is drawn to the table after the title of [C09J](#).

## C09J 135/02

**Homopolymers or copolymers of esters ([C09J 135/06](#), [C09J 135/08](#) take precedence)**

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on copolymers of unsaturated esters, e.g. acrylic ester with a monomer of <a href="#">C09J 135/00</a> , e.g. maleic anhydride which have the ester in majority	<a href="#">C09J 133/00</a>
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### Special rules of classification

Maleic anhydride should be characterised by an Indexing Code of [C08F](#), e.g. [C08F 222/04](#).

Groups [C09J 135/06](#) and [C09J 135/08](#) take precedence over this group.

## C09J 135/04

Homopolymers or copolymers of nitriles ([C09J 135/06](#), [C09J 135/08](#) take precedence)

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives of copolymers of unsaturated nitriles, e.g. acrylonitrile with a monomer of <a href="#">C09J 135/00</a> , e.g. maleic anhydride which have the nitrile in majority	<a href="#">C09J 133/00</a>
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### Special rules of classification

Maleic anhydride should be characterised by an Indexing Code of [C08F](#), e.g. [C08F 222/04](#).

Groups [C09J 135/06](#) and [C09J 135/08](#) take precedence over this group.

## C09J 135/06

Copolymers with vinyl aromatic monomers

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on copolymers of vinyl aromatic compounds, e.g. styrene with a monomer of <a href="#">C09J 135/00</a> , e.g. maleic anhydride which have the vinyl aromatic compound in majority	<a href="#">C09J 125/00</a>
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### Special rules of classification

Maleic anhydride should be characterised by an Indexing Code of [C08F](#), e.g. [C08F 222/04](#).

Groups [C09J 135/06](#) and [C09J 135/08](#) take precedence over this group.

## C09J 135/08

Copolymers with vinyl ethers

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on copolymers of vinyl ethers with a monomer of <a href="#">C09J 135/00</a> , e.g. maleic anhydride which have the vinyl ether in majority	<a href="#">C09J 129/10</a>
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### Special rules of classification

Maleic anhydride should be characterised by an Indexing Code of [C08F](#), e.g. [C08F 222/04](#).

## C09J 137/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a heterocyclic ring containing oxygen (based on polymers of cyclic esters of polyfunctional acids [C09J 131/00](#); based on polymers of cyclic anhydrides of unsaturated acids [C09J 135/00](#)); Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a heterocyclic ring containing oxygen; adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers, bonding using a non-volatile organic binder having 2-vinyl-1,3cyclic acetal radicals

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

β Applications or uses of polymer compositions in films, e.g. a film of a vinyl furan	<a href="#">C08J</a> , e.g. ( <a href="#">C08J 5/18</a> , <a href="#">C08L 37/00</a> )
Polymer compositions	<a href="#">C08L 37/00</a>
Coatings	<a href="#">C09D 137/00</a>
Adhesives based on polymers of cyclic esters of polyfunctional acids; based on polymers of cyclic anhydrides of unsaturated acids	<a href="#">C09J 131/00</a>
Adhesives based on polymers of cyclic anhydrides of unsaturated acids	<a href="#">C09J 135/00</a>

#### Informative references

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

Adhesives based on compositions of polymerisable monomers	<a href="#">C09J 4/00</a>
Adhesives for nail coatings	<a href="#">A45D 20/00</a>
Adhesives in diapers	<a href="#">A61F</a>
Encapsulation of solar cells	<b><a href="#">H01L31/48</a></b>

### Special rules of classification

Majority rule:

For compositions:

If [C09J 137/00](#) relates to a composition and two or more polymers are present, classification is given as follows: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see above), and the minor components are characterised by C-Sets and Indexing Codes. In the case that several polymers can be in majority, several [C09J](#) classes for the polymers which are possibly in majority and the Indexing Codes for all polymers in minority and additives are given

For Copolymers:

In [C09J 137/00](#), adhesives do not get the class of the major component of the monomer of the copolymers. An adhesive based on a copolymer of diene and vinylfuran, which has only a low content of vinyl furan, would be classified in [C09J 137/00](#). Additional classification in [C09J 109/00](#) should be considered. The comonomer in majority should get an Indexing Code in [C08F](#) ([C08F 236/00](#) for dienes)

Last place rule:

If there are several possibilities to classify, the lowest alternative classification (last place) is used.

Use of C-Sets:

To indicate the nature of the second component in a system, classification is given in the form of C-sets as mentioned above.

Remark: Note 2 is relevant for [C09J 137/00](#). Documents from before 2003 are not reclassified.

Common adhesive ingredients like tackifying resins or waxes do only get a C-Set classification in [C09J 137/00](#) if they have characterising features for the composition.

Examples:

- a. An adhesive of a blend of 60 parts diene vinylfuran copolymer ([C09J 137/00](#)) and 40 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 137/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#)).
- b. An adhesive of a blend of 50 parts diene vinylfuran copolymer ([C09J 137/00](#)) and 50 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 137/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#)) and ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 37/00](#)).
- c. An adhesive of a composition based on diene vinylfuran copolymer and containing CaCO<sub>3</sub> is classified in [C09J 137/00](#) and gets an Indexing Code of [C08K](#), e.g. in [C08K 3/26](#). If this composition contains also a polyamide, then the classification will be ([C09J 137/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#), [C08K 3/26](#)).
- d. An adhesive of a composition based on a first diene vinylfuran copolymer ([C09J 137/00](#)) and containing a second diene vinylfuran copolymer, a phenol and silica is classified in ([C09J 137/00](#), [C08L 37/00](#), [C08K 5/13](#), [C08K 3/36](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#).
- e. An adhesive of a composition containing a polyamide in majority, a polyester and a diene vinylfuran copolymer is classified in ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 67/00](#), [C08L 37/00](#)) and [C08L 2205/03](#).
- f. An adhesive of compositions containing two polymers of the same .dot group, for example compositions of two diene vinylfuran copolymer polymers, are characterised by the Indexing Code [C08L 2205/025](#). The complete classification for such compositions therefore would be ([C09J 137/00](#), [C08L 37/00](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#). The same applies for adhesive compositions of two polymers only distinguished by physical properties, e.g. molecular weight or density.

Indexing Codes:

All Indexing Codes of [C08L](#) (for secondary or polymers in minority, properties, uses, applications), [C08K](#) (for inorganic or organic non-macromolecular additives) and [C08F](#) (for specific monomers) are used.

Indexing Codes of [C08F](#) are used for specific monomers, which are part of the copolymer classified in [C09J 137/00](#).

Therefore a terpolymer of diene, maleic anhydride and vinyl furan should additionally be characterised by an Indexing Codes [C08F 222/00](#) and [C08F 236/06](#).

Classification guidance

Documents are preferably classified according to the examples in the documents, not according to general claims, e.g. if the examples only describe adhesives of compositions of diene vinylfuran

copolymers, but subject matter of the claim is an adhesive of a composition of a diene copolymer, the document is classified as adhesive composition of a vinyl furan copolymer ([C09J 137/00](#), [C08L--/--](#)).

In [C09J 1/00](#), also adhesives are classified which have only one polymeric component, e.g. [C09J 137/00](#), an adhesive of only one vinyl furan copolymer

## Glossary of terms

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

Attention is drawn to the the glossary of [C09J 123/00](#).

## Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:*

Attention is drawn to the table after the title of [C09J](#)

## C09J 139/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a single or double bond to nitrogen or by a heterocyclic ring containing nitrogen; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a single or double bond to nitrogen or by a heterocyclic ring containing nitrogen; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Acrylic copolymers of amides and imides	<a href="#">C09J 133/22</a> - <a href="#">C09J 133/26</a>
Applications or uses of polymer compositions in films, e.g. a film of vinyl pyridine	<a href="#">C08J</a> , e.g. ( <a href="#">C08J 5/18</a> , <a href="#">C08L 39/08</a> )
Polymer compositions	<a href="#">C08L 39/00</a>
Applications or uses of polymer compositions in coatings	<a href="#">C09D 139/00</a>

#### Informative references

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

Adhesives for nail coatings	<a href="#">A45D 20/00</a>
Adhesives in diapers	<a href="#">A61F</a>
Encapsulation of solar cells	<a href="#">H01L31/48</a>

## Special rules of classification

Majority rule:

For compositions:

If [C09J 139/00](#) relates to a composition and two or more polymers are present, classification is given as follows: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see above), and the minor components are characterised by C-Sets and Indexing Codes. In the case that several polymers can be in majority, several [C09J](#) classes for the polymers which are possibly in majority and the Indexing Codes for all polymers in minority and additives are given

For Copolymers:

In [C09J 139/00](#), adhesives do not get the class of the major component of the monomer of the copolymers. An adhesive based on a copolymer of acrylic ester and vinyl pyridine, which has a lower content of vinyl pyridine than acrylic ester, would also be classified in [C09J 139/08](#). Additional classification in [C09J 133/08](#) should be considered. The comonomer in majority should get an Indexing Code in [C08F](#) ([C08F 220/10](#) for acrylic esters).

Last place rule:

If there are several possibilities to classify, the lowest alternative classification (last place) is used.

Use of C-Sets:

To indicate the nature of the second component in a system, classification is given in the form of C-sets as mentioned above.

Remark: Note 2 is not relevant for [C09J 139/00](#). All documents from before 2003 are reclassified.

Common adhesive ingredients like tackifying resins or waxes do only get a C-Set notation in [C09J 139/00](#) if they have characterising features for the composition

Examples:

- a. An adhesive of a blend of 60 parts vinyl pyridine copolymer ([C09J 139/08](#)) and 40 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 139/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#)).
- b. An adhesive of a blend of 50 parts vinyl pyridine copolymer ([C09J 139/08](#)) and 50 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in [C09J 139/08](#), [C08L 77/00](#)) and ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 39/08](#)).
- c. An adhesive based on a composition of vinyl pyridine copolymer and containing CaCO<sub>3</sub> is classified in [C09J 139/08](#) and [C08K 3/26](#). If this composition contains also a polyamide, then the classification will be ([C09J 139/08](#), [C08L 77/00](#), [C08K 3/26](#)).
- d. An adhesive based on a composition based on a first vinyl pyridine copolymer ([C09J 139/08](#)) and containing a second vinyl pyridine copolymer, a phenol and silica is classified in ([C09J 139/08](#), [C08L 39/08](#), [C08K 5/13](#), [C08K 3/36](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#).
- e. An adhesive based on a composition containing a polyamide in majority, a polyester and a vinyl pyridine copolymer is classified in ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 67/00](#), [C08L 39/08](#)) and [C08L 2205/03](#).
- f. Adhesives of compositions containing two polymers of the same subgroup, for example compositions of two vinyl pyridine copolymers, are characterised by the Indexing Code [C08L 2205/025](#). The complete classification for such a compositions therefore would be ([C09J 139/08](#), [C08L 39/08](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#). The same applies for compositions of two polymers only distinguished by physical properties (e.g.. molecular weight, density etc.)

Indexing Codes:

All Indexing Codes of [C08L](#) (for secondary or polymers in minority, properties, uses, applications) and [C08K](#) (for inorganic or organic non-macromolecular additives) are used.

Indexing Codes of [C08F](#) are used for specific monomers, which are part of the copolymer classified in [C09J 139/00](#)

A copolymer of acrylic ester, maleic anhydride and vinyl pyrrolidone used in an adhesive therefore would be classified in [C09J 139/06](#), [C08F 220/10](#) and [C08F 222/06](#).

Classification guidance

Documents are preferably classified according to the examples in the documents, not according to general claims, e.g. if the examples only describe adhesives based on an acrylic polymer containing vinyl pyrrolidone, but subject matter of the claim is an acrylic adhesive, the document is classified under adhesives of vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer ([C09J 139/06](#), [C08L](#)--/--).

In [C09J](#), adhesives which have only one polymeric component are classified, e.g. [C09J 139/06](#) represents an adhesive of only one vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer.

## Glossary of terms

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

Attention is drawn to the glossary of [C09J 123/00](#).

## Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:*

Attention is drawn to the table after the title of [C09J](#).

## C09J 143/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and containing boron, silicon, phosphorus, selenium, tellurium, or a metal; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds corresponding to groups [C08F 30/00](#), [C08F 130/00](#) or [C08F 230/00](#).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives of ethylene copolymers of silane or phosphorous containing compounds	<a href="#">C09J 123/0892</a>
Adhesives of propene copolymers of silane or phosphorous containing compounds	<a href="#">C09J 123/10</a>
Applications or uses of polymer compositions in films, e.g. a film of vinyl silane	<a href="#">C08J</a> , e.g. ( <a href="#">C08J 5/18</a> , <a href="#">C08L 43/04</a> )
Polymer compositions	<a href="#">C08L 43/00</a>
Applications or uses of polymer compositions in coatings	<a href="#">C09D 143/00</a>



### Informative references

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

Adhesive tapes, glue sticks, other features of adhesives	<a href="#">C09J 5/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 11/00</a>
Acrylic adhesive compositions	<a href="#">C09J 133/00</a>
Adhesives for nail coatings	<a href="#">A45D 20/00</a>
Adhesives for diapers	<a href="#">A61F</a>
Encapsulation of solar cells	<b><a href="#">H01L31/48</a></b>

### Special rules of classification

Majority rule:

For compositions:

If [C09J 143/00](#) relates to a composition and two or more polymers are present, classification is given as follows: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see above), and the minor components are characterised by C-Sets and Indexing Codes. In the case that several polymers can be in majority, several [C09J](#) classes for the polymers which are possibly in majority and the Indexing Codes for all polymers in minority and additives are given

For Copolymers:

In [C09J 143/00](#), adhesives do not get the class of the major component of the monomer of the copolymers. An adhesive based on a copolymer of acrylic ester and vinyl silane, which has a lower content of vinyl silane than acrylic ester, would also be classified in [C09J 143/04](#). Additional classification in [C09J 133/08](#) should be considered. The comonomer in majority should get an Indexing Code in [C08F](#) ([C08F 220/10](#) for acrylic esters).

However, if the major comonomer is ethylene or propene, the corresponding copolymer compositions are classified in [C09J 123/0892](#) or [C09J 123/147](#)

Last place rule:

If there are several possibilities to classify, the lowest alternative classification (last place) is used.

Use of C-Sets:

To indicate the nature of the second component in a system, classification is given in the form of C-sets as mentioned above.

Remark: Note 2 is not relevant for [C09J 143/00](#). All documents from before 2003 are reclassified.

Common adhesive ingredients like tackifying resins or waxes do only get a C-Set notation in [C09D 143/00](#) if they have characterising features for the composition

Examples:

- a. An adhesive of a blend of 60 parts vinyl silane copolymer ([C09J 143/04](#)) and 40 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 143/04](#), [C08L 77/00](#)).
- b. An adhesive of a blend of 50 parts vinyl silane copolymer ([C09J 143/04](#)) and 50 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 143/04](#), [C08L 43/04](#)) and ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 43/04](#)).
- c. An adhesive based on a composition of vinyl silane copolymer and containing CaCO<sub>3</sub> is classified in [C09J 143/04](#) and [C08K 3/26](#). If this composition contains also a polyamide, then the classification will be ([C09J 143/04](#), [C08L 77/00](#), [C08K 3/26](#)).

d. An adhesive based on a composition based on a first vinyl silane copolymer ([C09J 143/04](#)) and containing a second vinyl silane copolymer, a phenol and silica is classified in ([C09J 143/04](#), [C08L 43/04](#), [C08K 5/13](#), [C08K 3/36](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#).

e. An adhesive based on a composition containing a polyamide in majority, a polyester and a vinyl silane copolymer is classified in ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 67/00](#), [C08L 43/04](#)) and [C08L 2205/03](#).

f. Adhesives of compositions containing two polymers of the same .dot group, for example compositions of two vinyl silane copolymers, are characterised by the Indexing Code [C08L 2205/025](#). The complete classification for such a composition therefore would be ([C09J 143/04](#), [C08L 43/04](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#). The same applies for compositions of two polymers only distinguished by physical properties (e.g.. molecular weight, density etc.)

Indexing Codes:

All Indexing Codes of [C08L](#) (for secondary or polymers in minority, properties, uses, applications) and [C08K](#) (for inorganic or organic non-macromolecular additives) are used.

Indexing Codes of [C08F](#) are used for specific monomers, which are part of the copolymer classified in [C09J 143/00](#)

A copolymer of acrylic ester, maleic anhydride and vinyl silane used in an adhesive therefore would be classified in [C09J 143/04](#), [C08F 220/10](#) and [C08F 222/06](#)

Classification guidance

Documents are preferably classified according to the examples in the documents, not according to general claims, e.g. if the examples only describe adhesives based on an acrylic polymer containing vinyl silane, but subject matter of the claim is an acrylic adhesive, the document is classified under adhesives of vinyl silane copolymer ([C09J 143/04](#))

In [C09J 1/00](#), also adhesives are classified which have only one polymeric component, e.g. [C09J 143/04](#), an adhesive of only one vinyl silane polymer

## Glossary of terms

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

Attention is drawn to the glossary of [C09J 123/00](#).

## Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:*

Attention is drawn to the table after the title of [C09J](#).

Further subdivisions:

[C09J 143/02](#)

Adhesive compositions based on copolymers of ethylene or propene are not classified in this group.

[C09J 143/04](#)

Adhesive compositions based on copolymers of ethylene or propene are not classified in this group.

## C09J 145/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having no unsaturated aliphatic radicals in a side chain, and having one or more carbon-to-carbon double bonds in a carbocyclic or in a heterocyclic system; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers (based on polymers of cyclic esters of polyfunctional acids [C09J 131/00](#); based on polymers of cyclic anhydrides or imides [C09J 135/00](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds corresponding to groups [C08F 32/00](#), [C08F 132/00](#), [C08F 232/00](#) or [C08F 244/00](#).

Adhesive compositions based on (co)polymers of cyclic olefins, e.g. norbornene or bicyclopentadiene, where the cyclic monomer is the major component in the copolymer.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on polymers of cyclic esters of polyfunctional acids	<a href="#">C09J 131/00</a>
Adhesives based on polymers of cyclic anhydrides or imides	<a href="#">C09J 135/00</a>
Adhesives based on copolymers of monomers terminated by a heterocyclic ring containing Oxygen	<a href="#">C09J 137/00</a>
Adhesives based on copolymers of monomers terminated by a heterocyclic ring containing Nitrogen	<a href="#">C09J 139/00</a>
Applications or uses of polymer compositions in films, e.g. a film of polynorbornene	<a href="#">C08J</a> , e.g. ( <a href="#">C08J 5/18</a> , <a href="#">C08L 45/00</a>
Polymer compositions	<a href="#">C08L 45/00</a>
Coatings	<a href="#">C09D 145/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

Majority rule:

For compositions:

If [C09J 145/00](#) relates to a compositions and two or more polymers are present, classification is given as follows: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see above), and the minor components are characterised by C-Sets and Indexing Codes. In the case that several polymers can be in majority, several [C09J](#) classes for the polymers which are possibly in majority and the Indexing Codes for all polymers in minority and additives are given

For Copolymers:

Copolymers get the class of the major component, except if there is a lower class which specifies the comonomer in minority (see also last place rule), i.e. ethylene copolymers (ethylene comonomer in majority) would be classified in [C09J 123/0807](#), and not in [C09J 145/00](#), but ethylene norbornene copolymers (norbornene in majority) would be classified in [C09J 145/00](#), not in [C09J 123/08](#).

Last place rule

If there are several possibilities to classify, the lowest alternative classification (last place) is used.

Use of C-Sets:

To indicate the nature of the second component in a system, classification is given in the form of C-sets as mentioned above.

Remark: Note 2 is not relevant for [C09J 145/00](#). All documents from before 2003 are reclassified.

Examples:

- a. An adhesive of a blend of 60 parts poly-norbornene ([C09J 145/00](#)) and 40 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 145/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#)).
- b. An adhesive of a blend of 50 parts poly norbornene ([C09J 145/00](#)) and 50 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 145/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#)) and ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 45/00](#)).
- c. An adhesive based on a composition of polynorbornene and containing CaCO<sub>3</sub> is classified in [C09J 145/00](#) and [C08K 3/26](#). If this composition contains also a polyamide, then the classification will be ([C09J 145/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#), [C08K 3/26](#)).
- d. An adhesive based on a composition based on a first polynorbornene ([C09J 145/00](#)) and containing a second polynorbornene, a phenol and silica is classified in ([C09J 145/00](#), [C08L 45/00](#), [C08K 5/13](#), [C08K 3/36](#)) and [C08L 2205/02](#).
- e. An adhesive based on a composition containing a polyamide in majority, a polyester and a polynorbornene is classified in ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 67/00](#), [C08L 45/00](#)) and [C08L 2205/03](#).
- f. Adhesives of compositions containing two polymers of the same .dot group, for example compositions of two polynorbornenes, are characterised by the Indexing Code [C08L 2205/025](#). The complete classification for such a compositions therefore would be ([C09J 145/00](#), [C08L 45/00](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#). The same applies for compositions of two polymers only distinguished by physical properties, e.g. molecular weight or density.

Indexing Codes:

All Indexing Codes of [C08L](#) (for secondary or polymers in minority, properties, uses, applications) and [C08K](#) (for inorganic or organic non-macromolecular additives) are used.

Classification guidance

Documents are preferably classified according to the examples in the documents, not according to general claims, e.g. if the examples only describe adhesives based on polynorbornene, but subject matter of the claim is a adhesive of polyolefin, the document is classified under adhesives of polynorbornene ([C09J 145/00](#), [C08L--/--](#)).

## Glossary of terms

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

Attention is drawn to the table of the glossary of [C09J 123/00](#).

## Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:*

Attention is drawn to the table after the title of [C09J](#).

## C09J 147/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, at least one having two or more carbon-to-carbon double bonds; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers ([C09J 145/00](#) takes precedence; based on conjugated diene rubbers [C09J 109/00](#) - [C09J 121/00](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, at least one having two or more carbon-to-carbon double bonds, i.e. unconjugated dienes.

Adhesive compositions of derivatives of such polymers.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesive compositions of conjugated diene polymers	<a href="#">C09J 107/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 121/00</a>
Adhesive compositions of copolymers of ethene-propene or ethene-propene-diene, e.g. adhesive compositions of EPM or EPDM rubber	<a href="#">C09J 123/16</a>
Adhesive compositions of copolymers of isobutene with minor part of conjugated dienes monomers (butyl rubber)	<a href="#">C09J 123/22</a>
Adhesive compositions of coumarone-indene polymers	<a href="#">C09J 145/02</a>

### Special rules of classification

[C09J 145/00](#) takes precedence over [C09J 147/00](#).

Use of C-Sets:

After the notation of [C09J 147/00](#), classification is given in the form of C-sets: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see below), and the minor components are characterised by Indexing Codes. The Indexing Codes are chosen from [C08L](#) or [C08K](#) and they may be linked or unlinked. The polymer in majority is always first in the C-set.

Therefore at least one Indexing Code must always be present when more than one polymer is mentioned.

Inorganic or non-macromolecular organic materials as compounding agents are classified in [C08K](#); Adhesive compositions classified in [C08K](#) according to note 3 of [C08K](#), are not classified in [C09J](#). However, if an adhesive composition contains two polymers and an additive following [C08K](#), classification is made in [C09J](#) and an Indexing Code from [C08K](#) will be given.

### Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:*

ABS	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
BR	Butadiene rubber
CR	Chloroprene rubber

EPDM	Ethene propene diene rubber
EPM	Ethene propene rubber
IIR	Butyl rubber
IR	Isoprene rubber
NBR	Acrylonitrile butadiene rubber
NR	Natural rubber
SAN	Styrene acrylonitrile copolymer
SBR	Styrene butadiene rubber

## C09J 149/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more carbon-to-carbon triple bonds; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on homopolymers or copolymers of compounds corresponding to groups [C08F 38/00](#), [C08F 138/00](#) and [C08F 238/00](#).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Applications or uses of polymer compositions in adhesives	<a href="#">C09J 149/00</a>
Applications or uses of polymer compositions in films, e.g. a film of polyacetylene	<a href="#">C08J</a> , e.g. ( <a href="#">C09J5/18</a> , <a href="#">C08L 49/00</a> )
Polymer compositions	<a href="#">C08L 49/00</a>

#### Informative references

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

Artificial filaments or fibres	<a href="#">D01F</a>
Textile treating compositions	<a href="#">D06</a>
Encapsulation of solar cells	<a href="#">H01L31/48</a>
Coatings of electrical wires	<a href="#">H01R</a>

### Special rules of classification

Majority rule:

For compositions:

If [C09J 149/00](#) relates to a compositions and two or more polymers are present, classification is given as follows: the polymer in majority is given a [C09D](#) class (see above), and the minor components are characterised by C-Sets and Indexing Codes. In the case that several polymers can be in majority,

several [C09D](#) classes for the polymers which are possibly in majority and the Indexing Codes for all polymers in minority and additives are given

For Copolymers:

Copolymers get the class of the major component, except if there is a lower class which specifies the comonomer in minority (see also last place rule), e.g. ethylene copolymers (ethylene comonomer in majority) would be classified in [C09D 123/0807](#), and not in [C09D 149/00](#), but ethylene acetylene (acetylene in majority) would be classified in [C09D 149/00](#), not in [C09D 123/08](#)

Last place rule

If there are several possibilities to classify, the lowest alternative classification (last place) is used.

Use of C-Sets

After the notation of [C09J 149/00](#), classification is given in the form of C-sets: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see below), and the minor components are characterised by Indexing Codes. The Indexing Codes are chosen from [C08L](#) or [C08K](#) and they may be linked or unlinked. The polymer in majority is always first in the C-set.

Therefore at least one Indexing Code must always be present when more than one polymer is mentioned.

Remark: Note 2 is not relevant for [C09J 149/00](#). All documents from before 2003 are reclassified.

Examples:

- a. An adhesive composition of a blend of 60 parts polyacetylene ([C09J 149/00](#)) and 40 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 149/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#)).
- b. An adhesive composition of a blend of 50 parts poly acetylene ([C09J 149/00](#)) and 50 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in ([C09J 149/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#)) and ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 49/00](#)).
- c. An adhesive composition based on a composition of polyacetylene and containing CaCO<sub>3</sub> is classified in [C09J 149/00](#) and [C08K 3/26](#). If this composition contains also a polyamide, then the classification will be ([C09J 149/00](#), [C08L 77/00](#), [C08K 3/26](#)).
- d. An adhesive composition based on a composition based on a first polyacetylene ([C09J 149/00](#)) and containing a second polyacetylene, a phenol and silica is classified in ([C09J 149/00](#), [C08L 49/00](#), [C08K 5/13](#), [C08K 3/36](#)) and [C08L 2205/02](#).
- e. An adhesive composition on a composition containing a polyamide in majority, a polyester and a polyacetylene is classified in ([C09J 177/00](#), [C08L 67/00](#), [C08L 49/00](#)) and [C08L 2205/03](#).
- f. An adhesive composition containing two polymers of the same .dot group, for example compositions of two polyacetylenes, are characterised by the Indexing Code [C08L 2205/025](#). The complete classification for such a compositions therefore would be ([C09J 149/00](#), [C08L 49/00](#)) and [C08L 2205/025](#). The same applies for compositions of two polymers only distinguished by physical properties (e.g.. molecular weight, density etc.)

Indexing Codes:

All Indexing Codes of [C08L](#) (for secondary or polymers in minority, properties, uses, applications) and [C08K](#) (for inorganic or organic non-macromolecular additives) are used.

Classification guidance

Documents are preferably classified according to the examples in the documents, not according to general claims, e.g. if the examples only describe adhesive compositions based on polyacetylene, but

subject matter of the claim is an adhesive composition of polyolefin, the document is classified under adhesive compositions of polyacetylene ([C09J 149/00](#), [C08L--/--](#)).

## Glossary of terms

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

Attention is drawn to the glossary of [C09J 123/00](#).

## Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents the following abbreviations are often used:*

Attention is drawn to the table after the title of [C09J](#).

## C09J 151/00

**Adhesives based on graft polymers in which the grafted component is obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (based on ABS polymers [C09J 155/02](#)); Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions comprising graft polymers of [C08F 251/00-C08F 292/00](#).

### Relationships with other classification places

Graft copolymers in which the grafted component is obtained by reactions involving C=C per se are classified in [C08F 251/00-C08F 292/00](#).

Compositions (other than coating or adhesive) comprising a grafted polymer in majority and other polymer(s) are classified in [C08L 51/00-C08L 51/10](#).

Adhesive compositions comprising graft polymers in which the graft polymer is in minority are classified in [C08L 51/00-C08L 51/10](#).

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesive compositions comprising an unsaturated monomer and a polymer, e.g. grafting in situ	<a href="#">C09J 4/06</a>
Adhesives in the form of films or foils	<a href="#">C09J 7/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 7/50</a>
Adhesive compositions comprising ABS polymers	<a href="#">C09J 155/02</a>
Adhesive compositions comprising an unsaturated monomer and a polymer of <a href="#">C08L 59/00- C08L 87/00</a>	<a href="#">C09J 159/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 187/00</a>
Adhesive compositions comprising block or graft copolymers containing polysiloxane sequences (not obtained by reaction of C=C monomer(s) onto polysiloxane)	<a href="#">C09J 183/10</a>
Adhesive compositions comprising graft polymers obtained by interreacting polymers in the absence of monomers, i.e. graft polymer of <a href="#">C08G 81/00- C08G 81/028</a>	<a href="#">C09J 187/005</a>
Presence of graft polymer	<a href="#">C09J 2451/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 2451/006</a>



## Special rules of classification

C-sets and [C08L](#) classes are used as specified in the Special rules of classification of class [C09J](#)

For adhesive compositions comprising grafted rubbers, several classes are given if the rubber is specific.

Examples:

if the rubber is EPR: [C09J 151/04](#) and [C09J 151/06](#)

if the rubber is EPDM, SBR or acrylate rubber: [C09J 151/04](#) and [C09J 151/003](#)

## C09J 153/00

**Adhesives based on block copolymers containing at least one sequence of a polymer obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of block polymers of classes [C08F 293/00-C08F 297/08](#).

### Relationships with other classification places

Block polymers obtained by reactions only involving C=C per se are classified in [C08F 293/00-C08F 297/08](#).

Compositions (other than coating or adhesive) comprising block polymer in majority and other polymer(s), are classified in [C08L 53/00-C08L 53/025](#).

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives in the form of films or foils	<a href="#">C09J 7/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 7/50</a>
Adhesive compositions comprising block or graft copolymers containing polysiloxane sequences (not obtained by reaction of C=C monomer(s) onto polysiloxane)	<a href="#">C09J 183/10</a>
Adhesive compositions comprising block polymers obtained by interreacting polymers in the absence of monomers (Block polymer of <a href="#">C08G 81/00- C08G 81/028</a> )	<a href="#">C09J 187/005</a>
Presence of block polymer	<a href="#">C09J 2453/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 2453/006</a>

## Special rules of classification

C-sets and [C08L](#) classes are used as specified in the Special rules of classification of class [C09J](#).

Adhesive compositions comprising block polymers in which the block polymer is in minority corresponding to classes [C08L 53/00-C08L 53/025](#) .

Further subdivisions:

[C09J 153/005](#) and [C09J 153/025](#) cover adhesive compositions comprising modified block polymers. In particular, adhesive compositions comprising hydrogenated styrene-diene block copolymers are classified in [C09J 153/025](#).

## C09J 155/00

**Adhesives based on homopolymers or copolymers, obtained by polymerisation reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, not provided for in groups [C09J 123/00](#) - [C09J 153/00](#)**

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Polymerisation by the diene synthesis	<a href="#">C08F 2/60</a>
ABS polymers per se	<a href="#">C08F 279/04</a>
Macromolecular compounds obtained by polymerising monomers on to polymers modified by introduction of aliphatic unsaturated end or side groups	<a href="#">C08F 290/00</a> - <a href="#">C08F 290/14</a>
Corresponding polymeric compositions	<a href="#">C08L 55/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 55/04</a>
Compositions (general, coating or adhesive) comprising a minor amount of homopolymers or copolymers, obtained by polymerisation reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, not provided for in groups <a href="#">C08L 23/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 53/00</a>	<a href="#">C08L 55/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 55/04</a>

#### Informative references

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

Adhesives in the form of films or foil	<a href="#">C09J 7/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 7/50</a>
Presence of ABS polymer	<a href="#">C09J 2455/00</a> - <a href="#">C09J 2455/006</a>

### Special rules of classification

C-sets and [C08L](#) classes are used as specified in the Special rules of classification of subclass [C09J](#)

## C09J 157/00

**Adhesives based on unspecified polymers obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on polymers obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds which are not limited to a particular polymer type as defined in groups [C09J 107/00](#)-[C09J 155/00](#).

Adhesive compositions of polymers obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds which are not specific enough as to fit in the preceding groups [C09J 107/00](#)-[C09J 155/00](#).

## Relationships with other classification places

Use of [C09J 157/00-C09J 157/12](#) classes should be avoided by classifying the specific examples, whenever practicable, in the corresponding classes of [C09J 107/00-C09J 155/00](#).

## Special rules of classification

The use of general classes should be avoided by classifying the specific examples, whenever practicable.

## C09J 157/08

### containing halogen atoms

#### References

##### Informative references

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

Adhesives based on (co)polymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a halogen	<a href="#">C09J 127/00</a>
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## C09J 157/10

### containing oxygen atoms

#### References

##### Informative references

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

Polysaccharides	<a href="#">C09J 101/00-</a> <a href="#">C09J 105/00</a>
Unsaturated alcohols, ethers, ketones, acetals or ketals	<a href="#">C09J 129/00</a>
Saturated carboxylic acid, carbonic acid or haloformic acid esters of unsaturated alcohols	<a href="#">C09J 131/00</a>
Unsaturated carboxylic acids, esters	<a href="#">C09J 133/00</a>
Unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, esters, anhydrides	<a href="#">C09J 135/00</a>
Unsaturated aliphatic radicals, terminated by a heterocyclic ring containing oxygen	<a href="#">C09J 137/00</a>

## C09J 157/12

### containing nitrogen atoms

#### References

##### Informative references

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

Polymers of unsaturated nitriles amides or imides	<a href="#">C09J 133/00</a>
Unsaturated dicarboxylic amides, imides, nitriles	<a href="#">C09J 135/00</a>

Unsaturated aliphatic radicals, terminated by a heterocyclic ring containing nitrogen	<a href="#">C09J 139/00</a>
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## C09J 159/00

### Adhesives based on polyacetals; Adhesives based on derivatives of polyacetals

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on polyacetals, which are addition polymers of aldehydes or cyclic oligomers thereof or of ketones and correspond to groups [C08G 2/00](#) - [C08G 16/00](#) and their subgroups.

#### References

##### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on polyvinyl acetals	<a href="#">C09J 129/04</a>
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#### Special rules of classification

Attention is drawn to the rules of classification with C-sets which are explained after the [C09J](#) title.

When a document specifies an adhesive based on polyacetal in general, or both homopolyacetals and copolyacetals, then main group [C09J 159/00](#) is used; only when the document specifically mentions homopolyacetals or copolyacetals, then [C09J 159/02](#) and [C09J 159/04](#) respectively are used.

## C09J 161/00

### Adhesives based on condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones (with polyalcohols [C09J 159/00](#); with polynitriles [C09J 177/00](#)); Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

- Adhesives based on condensation polymers of
- aldehydes or ketones with polyalcohols which correspond to subgroups [C08G 4/00](#),
- aldehydes or ketones only which correspond to subgroups [C08G 6/00](#),
- aldehydes or ketones with phenols only which correspond to subgroups [C08G 8/00](#),
- aldehydes or ketones with aromatic hydrocarbons or halogenated
- aromatic hydrocarbons only which correspond to subgroups [C08G 10/00](#),
- aldehydes or ketones with only compounds containing hydrogen attached to nitrogen which correspond to subgroups [C08G 12/00](#).

#### References

##### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones with polyalcohols	<a href="#">C09J 159/00</a>
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Adhesives based on condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones with polynitriles	<a href="#">C09J 177/00</a>
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### Informative references

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

Peptides	<a href="#">C07K</a>
Compounding ingredients	<a href="#">C08K</a>

### Special rules of classification

IPC groups **C09J161/08** and **C09J161/10** are not used and covered by [C09J 161/06](#).

Attention is drawn to the rules of classifying with C-Sets which are explained after the [C09J](#) title.

## C09J 163/00

### Adhesives based on epoxy resins; Adhesives based on derivatives of epoxy resins

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on polycondensates having more than one epoxy group per molecules, with or without other components.

#### Relationships with other classification places

[C08L 63/00](#) relates to compositions based on epoxy resins.

[C09D 163/00](#) relates to coating compositions based on epoxy resins.

### References

#### Informative references

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

Adhesives in the form of films or foils	<a href="#">C09J 7/00</a>
Adhesives in the form of films or foils, characterised by the carrier	<a href="#">C09J 7/22</a>
Adhesives in the form of films or foils, characterised by the carrier, based on macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds	<a href="#">C09J 7/25</a>

### Special rules of classification

Use of C-Sets:

After the notation of [C09J 149/00](#), classification is given in the form of C-sets: the polymer in majority is given a [C09J](#) class (see below), and the minor components are characterised by Indexing Codes. The Indexing Codes are chosen from [C08L](#) or [C08K](#) and they may be linked or unlinked. The polymer in majority is always first in the C-set.

Therefore at least one Indexing Code must always be present when more than one polymer is mentioned (see Notes 2 and 3 after [C09J](#) title).

Examples:

a. An adhesive composition comprising a blend of 60 parts non-specified epoxy resin (**C08J163/00**) and 40 parts polyamide ([C09J 177/00](#)) is classified in (**C08J163/00**, [C08L 77/00](#)).

a': An adhesive composition comprising a blend of 50 parts non-specified epoxy resin (**C08J163/00**) and 50 parts Novolak epoxy resin ([C09J 163/04](#)) is classified in (**C08J163/00**, [C08L 63/04](#)), (**C08J163/04**, [C08L 63/00](#)) and [C08L 2205/02](#).

b. An adhesive composition based of a polyepoxide and containing CaCO<sub>3</sub> is classified in **C08J163/00**, [C08K 3/26](#). If this composition

contains also a polyamide, then the classification will be (**C08J163/00**, [C08L 77/00](#), [C08K 3/26](#)).

## Glossary of terms

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

Adhesive compositions	Bonding compositions
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## Synonyms and Keywords

Bisphenol A	4,4'-(Propane-2,2-diyl)diphenol
Bisphenol F	2-[(2-Hydroxyphenyl)methyl]phenol
Bisphenol S	4-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)sulfonylphenol
DGEBA	Diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A

## C09J 163/04

### Epoxy novolacs

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions comprising aromatic epoxy resins, which are multifunctional (three functions or more per molecule), from the condensation of phenol-formaldehyde resins and epichlorhydrin.

#### References

##### Informative references

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

Epoxy resins containing three or more epoxy groups per molecule	<a href="#">C08G 59/32</a> - <a href="#">C08G 59/38</a>
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## Synonyms and Keywords

Novolak	Novolac
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## C09J 163/06

### Triglycidylisocyanurates

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions comprising cyclic heteroaromatic resin with three glycidyl groups: from the reaction of cyanuric acid with excess epichlorhydrin.

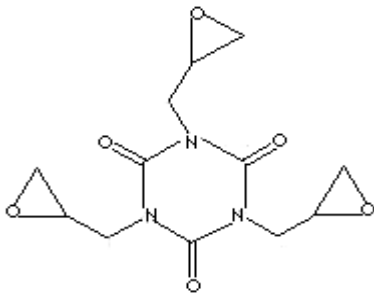
#### References

##### Informative references

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

Epoxy compounds containing three or more epoxy groups, heterocyclic compounds	<a href="#">C08G 59/3236</a>
Compositions of triglycidylisocyanurates	<a href="#">C08L 63/06</a>

#### Synonyms and Keywords

Teroxirone Tris(2,3-epoxypropyl) isocyanurate: TGICTEPIC	
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## C09J 163/08

### Epoxidised polymerised polyenes

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions comprising macromolecular unsaturated compounds, which are epoxidised in a further step (e.g. oxidation by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), such as fatty acid-based polymers or epoxidised rubbers

#### References

##### Informative references

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

Epoxy resins obtained by epoxydation of unsaturated precursor	<a href="#">C08G 59/027</a>
Compositions of epoxidised polymerised polyenes	<a href="#">C08L 63/08</a>

## C09J 163/10

### Epoxy resins modified by unsaturated compounds

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions comprising epoxy resins chemically modified by the reaction of unsaturated compounds

#### References

##### Informative references

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

Epoxy-functional Polycondensates modified by chemical after treatment	<a href="#">C08G 59/14</a>
Epoxy-functional Polycondensates modified by chemical after treatment, with unsaturated monoacids	<a href="#">C08G 59/1461</a>
Epoxy-functional Polycondensates modified by chemical after-treatment, with acrylic or methacrylic acids	<a href="#">C08G 59/1466</a>
Epoxy-functional Polycondensates modified by chemical after treatment, with fatty acids	<a href="#">C08G 59/1472</a>

## C09J 165/00

**Adhesives based on macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming a carbon-to-carbon link in the main chain ([C09J 107/00](#) - [C09J 157/00](#), [C09J 161/00](#) take precedence); Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives and adhesive processes (but see below for adhesive processes) based on macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming a carbon-carbon bond in the main chain other than polymers obtained by reactions only involving the polyaddition of carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (wherein in the latter case the reactive carbon-carbon group stays intact without cleavage of fragments). Said macromolecular compounds are themselves classified in [C08G 61/00-C08G 61/128](#). The use of such materials as adhesives.

#### Relationships with other classification places

Relationship with other subclasses of classes [C08](#) and [C09](#):

Macromolecular compounds per se obtained by polyaddition reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds wherein the reactive carbon-carbon group stays intact without cleavage of fragments are classified in [C08F](#). Compositions based on monomers of such polymers are also classified in [C08F](#).

This main group includes metathesis polymerization products, but it does not include common addition polymers such as polymethylmethacrylate.

Macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming a carbon-carbon bond in the main chain other than polymers obtained by reactions only involving the polyaddition of carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are classified in [C08G 61/00](#). Compositions based on monomers of such polymers are also placed in [C08G 61/00](#).



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

Relationship with other main groups of the same subclass [C09J](#):

Adhesives based on polymers prepared by condensation reactions of aldehydes or ketones with phenols only are classified in groups [C09J 161/04](#) - [C09J 161/16](#), since [C09J 161/00](#)-[C09J 161/34](#) take precedence.

For the same reasons, adhesives based on condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones only are classified in [C09J 161/02](#). Adhesives of polymers, which may otherwise be formed by carbon-carbon bond formation, but which are prepared by condensation reactions other than those involving the formation of carbon-carbon bonds in the main chain are classified in the appropriate groups, e.g. [C09J 179/04](#) for adhesives based on polypyrrole formed from amines and polyketones. Polyketone-based adhesives are classified in [C09J 173/00](#).

## References

### Informative references

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

Adhesive bandages, dressings or absorbent pads	<a href="#">A61L 15/16</a>
Surgical adhesives	<a href="#">A61L 24/00</a>
Catalysts in general	<a href="#">B01J</a>
Layered products characterised by the connection of layers, using an adhesive	<a href="#">B32B 7/12</a> - <a href="#">B32B 7/14</a>
Layered products essentially comprising synthetic resin	<a href="#">B32B 27/00</a> - <a href="#">B32B 27/42</a>
Containers, packaging elements or packages for web or tape-like material, e.g. dispenser for dispensing tape	<a href="#">B65D 85/67</a>
Condensation polymers of aldehydes with phenols only; compositions comprising such polycondensates	<a href="#">C08G 8/04</a> , <a href="#">C08L 61/06</a> , <a href="#">C09J 161/06</a>
Condensation polymers of aldehydes with aromatic hydrocarbons or halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons only; (adhesive) compositions comprising such polycondensates	<a href="#">C08G 10/02</a> , <a href="#">C08L 61/18</a> , <a href="#">C09J 161/18</a>
Macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming a carbon-to-carbon link in the main chain of the macromolecule	<a href="#">C08G 61/00</a> - <a href="#">C08G 61/128</a>
Poly(ether ketones) obtained by reactions forming an ether link in the main chain of the macromolecule; (adhesive) compositions comprising such polycondensates	<a href="#">C08G 65/4012</a> , <a href="#">C08L 71/00</a> , <a href="#">C09J 171/00</a>
Polycondensates having nitrogen-containing heterocyclic rings in the main chain of the macromolecules obtained by reactions forming a linkage containing nitrogen, including polypyrroles; compositions comprising such polycondensates	<a href="#">C08G 73/06</a> , <a href="#">C08L 79/04</a> , <a href="#">C09J 179/04</a>
Complementary aspects concerning <a href="#">C08G 61/00</a>	<a href="#">C08G 2261/00</a> - <a href="#">C08G 2261/964</a>
Bonding of a preformed macromolecular material to the same or other solid material such as metal, glass, leather, e.g. using adhesives	<a href="#">C08J 5/12</a>
Connecting constructional elements or machine parts by sticking or pressing them together, e.g. cold pressure welding ; Compositions and coating compositions based on polymers according to main group <a href="#">C08G 61/00</a> are classified in main groups	<a href="#">F16B 11/00</a> , <a href="#">C08L 65/00</a> , <a href="#">C09D 165/00</a>

Connecting constructional elements or machine parts by sticking or pressing them together, e.g. cold pressure welding	<a href="#">F16B 11/00</a>
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### Special rules of classification

See pertinent explanations provided at the subclass level, relating to classification rules applying to [C09J](#) in general. These principles also apply here.

### Glossary of terms

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

Addition polymers	An addition polymer is a polymer which is formed by an addition reaction (polyaddition), where monomers bond together via rearrangement of bonds without the loss of any atom or molecule. This is in contrast to a condensation polymer which is formed by a condensation reaction where a molecule, such as water, is lost during the formation.
Condensation polymers	Condensation polymers are macromolecules formed by means of reactions in which water or some other simple molecule is eliminated from 2 or more monomer molecules as they combine to form the polymer (polycondensation).

### Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:*

ADMET	Acyclic diene metathesis
ROMP	Ring-opening metathesis polymerisation

## C09J 167/00

**Adhesives based on polyesters obtained by reactions forming a carboxylic ester link in the main chain (based on polyester-amides [C09J 177/12](#); based on polyester-imides [C09J 179/08](#)); Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions wherein the major component is a polymer of [C08G 63/00](#).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on polyester-amides	<a href="#">C09J 177/12</a>
Adhesives based on polyester-imides	<a href="#">C09J 179/08</a>
Layered products comprising polyesters	<a href="#">B32B 27/36</a>
Polymer compositions of polyesters	<a href="#">C08L 67/00</a>
Coating compositions of polyesters	<a href="#">C09D 167/00</a>

**Informative references**

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

Adhesive processes in general	<a href="#">C09J 5/00</a>
Adhesives in the form of films or foils	<a href="#">C09J 7/00</a>
Chemical aspects of and materials for bandages, dressings, absorbent pads or surgical articles	<a href="#">A61L</a>
Bonding of preformed macromolecular material	<a href="#">C08J 5/12</a>

**Glossary of terms**

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

PBT	Polybutylene terephthalate
PCL	Polycaprolactone
PEA	Polyethylene adipate
PEN	Polyethylene naphthalate
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
PGA	Polyglycolic acid
PHA	Polyhydroxyalkanoate
PLA	Polylactic acid
PTT	Polytrimethylene terephthalate

**C09J 169/00****Adhesives based on polycarbonates; Adhesives based on derivatives of polycarbonates****Definition statement**

This place covers:

Adhesive compositions wherein the major component is a polymer of [C08G 64/00](#)

**References****Limiting references**

This place does not cover:

Layered products comprising polycarbonates	<a href="#">B32B 27/36</a>
Polymer compositions of polycarbonates	<a href="#">C08L 69/00</a>
Coating compositions of polycarbonates	<a href="#">C09D 169/00</a>

**Informative references**

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

Adhesive processes in general	<a href="#">C09J 5/00</a>
Adhesives in the form of films or foils	<a href="#">C09J 7/00</a>
Bonding of preformed macromolecular material	<a href="#">C08J 5/12</a>

Polycarbonate record carriers	<a href="#">G11B 2007/25304</a>
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## C09J 171/00

Adhesives based on polyethers obtained by reactions forming an ether link in the main chain (based on polyacetals [C09J 159/00](#); based on epoxy resins [C09J 163/00](#); based on polythioether-ethers [C09J 181/02](#); based on polyethersulfones [C09J 181/06](#)); Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on polyacetals	<a href="#">C09J 159/00</a>
Adhesives based on epoxy resins	<a href="#">C09J 163/00</a>
Adhesives based on polythioether-ethers	<a href="#">C09J 181/02</a>
Adhesives based on polyethersulfones	<a href="#">C09J 181/06</a>

### Special rules of classification

Same rules apply as for [C08L 71/00](#) - [C08L 71/14](#).

## C09J 173/00

Adhesives based on macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming a linkage containing oxygen or oxygen and carbon in the main chain, not provided for in groups [C09J 159/00](#) - [C09J 171/00](#); Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers

### Special rules of classification

The same rules as for [C08L 73/00](#) - [C08L 73/02](#) apply.

## C09J 175/00

Adhesives based on polyureas or polyurethanes; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of polymers of [C08G 18/00](#) or [C08G 71/00](#).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Layered products comprising polyurethanes	<a href="#">B32B 27/40</a>
Polymer compositions wherein the major component is a polymer of <a href="#">C08G 18/00</a> or <a href="#">C08G 71/00</a>	<a href="#">C08L 75/00</a>

Coating compositions of polyurethanes or polyureas	<a href="#">C09D 175/00</a>
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### Informative references

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

Adhesives processes	<a href="#">C09J 5/00</a>
Preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes	<a href="#">A61K</a>
Processes for applying liquid materials to surfaces	<a href="#">B05D 1/00</a>
Shaping or joining plastics	<a href="#">B29C</a>
Mould release agents	<a href="#">B29C 33/60</a>
Working up of polyurethanes to porous or cellular articles	<a href="#">C08J 9/00</a>
Use of inorganic or non-macromolecular organic substances as compounding ingredients	<a href="#">C08K</a>
Coating compositions characterized by their physical nature or their effects produced	<a href="#">C09D 5/00</a>
Materials for sealing	<a href="#">C09K 3/10</a>

### Special rules of classification

The presence and nature of further polymers in the adhesive composition is indicated by using a C-Set, see the Special Rules after the title of [C09J](#). The polymer components present in minority are indicated using additional Indexing Code-codes [C08L](#) for each minority polymer.

### Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

CPP	Copolymer polyol
DABCO	1,4-Diazabicyclo(2.2.2)octane
DMPA	Dimethylol propionic acid
EDA	Ethylene diamine
EO	Ethylen oxide
HDI	Hexane diisocyanate
H12MDI	Dicyclohexylmethane diisocyanate
IEM	Isocyanato ethyl methacrylate
IPDI	Isophorone diisocyanate
Jeffamine	Amine capped polyether
MDI	4,4-Methylenebis(phenyl)isocyanate
PEG	Polyethyleneglycol
PIR	Polyisocyanurate
PMDI	Polymethylene poly(phenylisocyanate)
PO	Propylene oxide
PPG	Polypropylene glycol
PTMO	Polytetramethylene oxide
TDI	Toluene diisocyanate

TMP	Trimethylol propane
TMXDI	Trimethylol propane
TPU	Tetramethylxylylene diisocyanate
XDI	Xylylene diisocyanate

## C09J 177/00

**Adhesives based on polyamides obtained by reactions forming a carboxylic amide link in the main chain (based on polyhydrazides [C09J 179/06](#); based on polyamide-imides [C09J 179/08](#)); Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on compositions of polyamides derived from

- omega-amino carboxylic acids or from lactams which correspond to subgroup [C08G 69/02](#), e.g. nylon 6
- alpha-amino carboxylic which correspond to subgroups [C08G 69/10](#)

polyamines and polycarboxylic acids which correspond to subgroup [C08G 69/26](#), e.g. nylon 66.

- aromatically bound amino and carboxyl groups of amino-carboxylic acids or of polyamines and polycarboxylic acids which correspond to subgroup [C08G 69/32](#)
- adhesives based on compositions of polyester-amides which correspond to subgroup [C08G 69/44](#)

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives based on polyhydrazides	<a href="#">C09J 179/06</a>
Adhesives based on polyamideimides or polyamide acids	<a href="#">C09J 179/08</a>

#### Informative references

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

Hollow fibres membranes	<a href="#">B01D 69/08</a>
Treatment of rubber	<a href="#">C08C</a>
Macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions involving carbon to carbon bonds	<a href="#">C08F</a>
Processes of polymerisation	<a href="#">C08F 2/00</a>
Post-polymerisation treatments	<a href="#">C08F 6/00</a>
Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon to carbon bonds	<a href="#">C08G</a>
Processes of treating or compounding macromolecular substances	<a href="#">C08J 3/00</a>
Processes of crosslinking	<a href="#">C08J 3/24</a>
Manufacture of articles or shaped materials containing macromolecular substances, e.g. films	<a href="#">C08J 5/00</a> , <a href="#">C08J 5/18</a>

Coating of shaped articles made of macromolecular substances	<a href="#">C08J 7/00</a>
Working-up of macromolecular substances to porous or cellular materials	<a href="#">C08J 9/00</a>
Compounding ingredients	<a href="#">C08K</a>
Tubes	<a href="#">F16L</a>
Optical articles, optical parts, e.g. contact lenses	<a href="#">G02B 1/00</a>
Photosensitive films	<a href="#">G03F 3/00</a>
Printed circuits	<a href="#">H05K</a>

### Special rules of classification

Attention is drawn to the rules of C-sets which are explained after the [C09J](#) title.

Group [C09J 177/10](#) takes precedence over [C09J 177/02](#), [C09J 177/04](#) and [C09J 177/06](#).

### C09J 179/00

**Adhesives based on macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming in the main chain of the macromolecule a linkage containing nitrogen, with or without oxygen, or carbon only, not provided for in groups [C09J 161/00](#) - [C09J 177/00](#)**

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives compositions of:

- Polyamines or polyethyleneimines.
- Polycondensates having nitrogen-containing heterocyclic rings in the main chain, e.g. polyhydrazides, polyhydrazides, polytriazoles, polyamino-triazoles, polybenzimidazoles or polyoxadiazoles.
- Polyimides, polyester-imides, polyamide-imides, polyamide acids, (unsaturated) polyimide precursors.

### References

#### Informative references

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

Hollow fibres membranes	<a href="#">B01D 69/08</a>
Treatment of rubber	<a href="#">C08C</a>
Macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions involving carbon to carbon bonds	<a href="#">C08F</a>
Processes of polymerisation	<a href="#">C08F 2/00</a>
Post-polymerisation treatments	<a href="#">C08F 6/00</a>
Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon to carbon bonds	<a href="#">C08G</a>
Processes of treating or compounding macromolecular substances	<a href="#">C08J 3/00</a>
Processes of crosslinking	<a href="#">C08J 3/24</a>
Manufacture of articles or shaped materials containing macromolecular substances, e.g. films	<a href="#">C08J 5/00</a> , <a href="#">C08J 5/18</a>

Coating of shaped articles made of macromolecular substances	<a href="#">C08J 7/00</a>
Working-up of macromolecular substances to porous or cellular materials	<a href="#">C08J 9/00</a>
Compounding ingredients	<a href="#">C08K</a>
Tubes	<a href="#">F16L</a>
Optical articles, optical parts, e.g. contact lenses	<a href="#">G02B 1/00</a>
Photosensitive films	<a href="#">G03F 3/00</a>
Printed circuits	<a href="#">H05K</a>

### Special rules of classification

Attention is drawn to the rules of classification with C-Sets which are explained after the [C09J](#) title.

## C09J 181/00

**Adhesives based on macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming in the main chain of the macromolecule a linkage containing sulfur, with or without nitrogen, oxygen, or carbon only; Adhesives based on polysulfones; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Special rules of classification

Same rules as for [C08L 81/00-C08L 81/10](#) apply.

## C09J 183/00

**Adhesives based on macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming in the main chain of the macromolecule a linkage containing silicon, with or without sulfur, nitrogen, oxygen, or carbon only; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming in the main chain of the macromolecule a linkage containing silicon with or without sulfur, nitrogen, oxygen or carbon only, e.g.

polysilicates (corresponding to group [C08G 77/02](#) ),

polysiloxanes (corresponding to group [C08G 77/04](#) ),

block- or graft-copolymers containing polysiloxane sequences (corresponding to group [C08G 77/42](#)) or

polymers in which at least two but not all the silicon atoms are connected by linkages other than oxygen atoms (corresponding to group [C08G 77/48](#));

Adhesive compositions of derivatives of such polymers .

These polymers are referred to with the MDTQ nomenclature.

Adhesive compositions made from mixtures of different reactive silanes (sol-gel compositions) are classified in the respective subclass of [C09J 183/00](#). It is assumed that in such mixtures there has always been formed a siloxane polymer via hydrolysis/condensation.



## Relationships with other classification places

The classes for adhesive compositions are structured in analogy to the coating compositions [C09D 183/00](#). All notes in [C09D 183/00](#) apply for [C09J 183/00](#).

## C09J 183/04

### Polysiloxanes

#### References

##### Informative references

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

Application of siloxanes as pressure sensitive adhesives (PSAs)	<a href="#">C09J 7/38</a>
Release adhesive composition on which the PSA is applied	<a href="#">C09J 7/40</a> , <a href="#">C09D 183/04</a>

#### Special rules of classification

From 01.09.2010 onwards, an adhesive composition containing two or more siloxanes is searched and classified in ([C09J 183/04](#), [C08L 83/04](#)), and then given additional Indexing Codes for the respective siloxanes, e.g. [C08G 77/12](#) for Si-H siloxane and [C08G 77/20](#) for vinyl-siloxane.

## C09J 183/10

**Block or graft copolymers containing polysiloxane sequences (obtained by polymerising a compound having a carbon-to-carbon double bond on to a polysiloxane [C09J 151/08](#), [C09J 153/00](#))**

#### References

##### Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Adhesive compositions obtained by polymerising a compound having a carbon-to-carbon double bond on to a polysiloxane	<a href="#">C09J 151/08</a> , <a href="#">C09J 153/00</a>
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#### Special rules of classification

Attention is drawn to the CPC Definitions of [C08G 77/42](#).

## C09J 183/12

**containing polyether sequences**

#### Special rules of classification

Attention is drawn to the CPC Definitions of the respective [C08G 77/00](#) classes.

## C09J 183/14

**in which at least two but not all the silicon atoms are connected by linkages other than oxygen atoms ([C09J 183/10](#) takes precedence)**

#### Special rules of classification

Attention is drawn to the CPC Definitions of the respective [C08G 77/00](#) classes.

[C09J 183/10](#) takes precedence over this group.

## **C09J 185/00**

**Adhesives based on macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming in the main chain of the macromolecule a linkage containing atoms other than silicon, sulfur, nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon; Adhesives based on derivatives of such polymers**

### **Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on macromolecular compounds corresponding to groups [C08G 79/00](#), e.g. containing Al or Sn.

### **Special rules of classification**

The same rules as for [C08L 85/00-C08L 85/04](#) apply.

## **C09J 187/00**

**Adhesives based on unspecified macromolecular compounds, obtained otherwise than by polymerisation reactions only involving unsaturated carbon-to-carbon bonds**

### **Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions of unspecific macromolecular compounds, obtained by step polymerisation reactions or addition polymerization reactions.

## **C09J 189/00**

**Adhesives based on proteins; Adhesives based on derivatives thereof (foodstuff preparations [A23J 3/00](#))**

### **Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on proteins or derivatives thereof corresponding to the following groups: [C08H 1/00-C08H 1/06](#).

### **Relationships with other classification places**

Covalently or ionically crosslinked gels are classified in [C08H](#) as they are considered as protein derivatives per se.

A composition based on proteins or derivatives thereof is classified in [C08L](#).

Coating compositions based on proteins or derivatives thereof are classified in [C09D](#) following the same rules as mentioned in the note for [C08L](#).

### **Multiple classification**

Please refer to the corresponding part in [C08H](#).

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Composition comprising proteins or protein derivatives	<a href="#">C08L 89/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 89/06</a>
Compositions of proteins or protein derivatives in minority	<a href="#">C08L 89/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 89/06</a>
Coating composition comprising proteins or protein derivatives	<a href="#">C09D 189/00</a> - <a href="#">C09D 189/06</a>

### Special rules of classification

Adhesive compositions of proteins or derivatives thereof in solution, together with other macromolecular compounds, or together with an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive are considered as an adhesive composition and are thus classified according to the rules of [C09J](#). They are classified according to the mutual proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents, in particular according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion. If all the constituents are present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.

Compositions containing an adhesive composition of proteins or derivatives thereof and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in [C08K](#), but in the [C09J](#) subclass together with the corresponding Indexing Code(s) in [C08K](#).

Example: An adhesive composition consisting of gelatine and glass fibres (filler) is classified in [C09J 189/06](#) and [C08K 7/14](#).

- Last place priority rule: Within each sub group of this group, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- The subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples of a patent document is to be classified.

## C09J 191/00

**Adhesives based on oils, fats or waxes; Adhesives based on derivatives thereof (polishing compositions, ski waxes [C09G](#); soaps, detergent compositions [C11D](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on drying oils, vulcanised oils, e.g. factice, linoxyn or (mineral) waxes.

### Relationships with other classification places

Covalently or ionically crosslinked gels are classified in [C08H](#) as they are considered as protein derivatives per se.

A composition based on oils, fats, waxes or derivatives thereof is classified in [C08L](#).

Coating compositions based on oils, fats, waxes or derivatives thereof are classified in [C09D](#) following the same rules as mentioned in the note for [C08L](#).

### Multiple classification

Please refer to the corresponding part in [C08H](#).

The use of oils, fats and waxes in cosmetics and other toilet preparations is further classified in one of [A61Q](#) together with [A61K 8/92](#).

Galenical compositions comprising natural resins are classified in [A61K 9/00](#).

The use of oils, fats and waxes as carriers in medicinal preparations is classified in [A61K 47/44](#).

The use of oils, fats and waxes in lubricants is classified in [C10M](#).

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Vulcanised oils, e.g. factice	<a href="#">C08H 3/00</a>
Composition comprising oils, fats or waxes	<a href="#">C08L 91/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 91/08</a>
Compositions of oils, fats or waxes in minority	<a href="#">C08L 91/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 91/08</a>
Coating composition comprising oils, fats or waxes	<a href="#">C09D 191/00</a> - <a href="#">C09D 191/08</a>

## Special rules of classification

Oils, fats and waxes in solution, or together with other macromolecular compounds, or together with an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive are considered as a composition and are thus classified according to the rules of [C09J](#). They are classified according to the mutual proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents, in particular according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion. If all the constituents are present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.

Compositions containing oils, fats and waxes and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in [C08K](#), but in the [C09J](#) subclass together with the corresponding Indexing Code(s) in [C08K](#).

Example: Adhesive composition consisting of mineral wax and glass fibres (filler) is classified in [C09J 191/08](#) and [C08K 7/14](#)

- Last place priority rule: Within each sub group of this group, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- The subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples of a patent document is to be classified.

## C09J 193/00

### Adhesives based on natural resins; Adhesives based on derivatives thereof (polishing compositions [C09G](#))

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives or binders based on natural resins or their derivatives corresponding to the following groups: [C09F 1/00](#)

#### Relationships with other classification places

Covalently or ionically crosslinked gels are classified in [C08H](#) as they are considered as protein derivatives per se.

A composition based on natural resins or their derivatives is classified in [C08L](#).

Coating compositions based on natural resins or their derivatives are classified in [C09D](#) following the same rules as mentioned in the note for [C08L](#).

**Multiple classification**

Grafted natural resins obtained by reaction of an unsaturated monomer onto a natural resin are classified in [C08F 253/00](#).

Galenical compositions comprising natural resins are classified in [A61K 9/00](#).

Please refer also to the corresponding part in [C09F 1/00](#).

**References****Limiting references**

*This place does not cover:*

Composition comprising natural resins	<a href="#">C08L 93/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 93/04</a>
Compositions of natural resins in minority	<a href="#">C08L 93/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 93/04</a>
Coating composition comprising natural resins	<a href="#">C09D 193/00</a> - <a href="#">C09D 193/04</a>
Purification or chemical modification of natural resins	<a href="#">C09F 1/00</a>

**Special rules of classification**

- Adhesive compositions based on natural resins in solution, or together with other macromolecular compounds, or together with an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive are considered as a composition and are thus classified according to the rules of [C09J](#). They are classified according to the mutual proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents, in particular according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion. If all the constituents are present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.
- Adhesive compositions containing a natural resin and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in [C08K](#), but in the [C09J](#) subclass together with the corresponding Indexing Code(s) in [C08K](#).

Example: Adhesive composition consisting of shellac and glass fibres (filler) is classified in [C09J 193/02](#) and [C08K 7/14](#)

- Last place priority rule: Within each sub group of this group, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- The subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples of a patent document is to be classified.

**C09J 195/00****Adhesives based on bituminous materials, e.g. asphalt, tar, pitch****Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

- Compositions of bitumen or asphalt used for adhesive applications other than adhering aggregate.
- Aqueous compositions of bitumen or asphalt, e.g. emulsions, used for adhesive applications other than adhering aggregate.

**Relationships with other classification places**

Relationship with other subclasses of [C08](#) and [C09](#)

Attention is drawn to the general rules of classification which are explained after the [C08L](#) and the [C09J](#) titles. These rules should be followed for reasons of general consistency, nevertheless, additional multiple classification might be mandatory

Relationship with the main group [C08L 95/00](#)

Since the main group [C09J 195/00](#) is seen as a "related field" of [C08L 95/00](#), explicit reference is made to all references, definitions, terms and rules explained in said main group [C08L 95/00](#).

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Coating or adhering of aggregate	<a href="#">C08L 95/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 95/005</a>
Coating applications	<a href="#">C09D 195/00</a> - <a href="#">C09D 195/005</a>

### Informative references

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

Sealing materials	<a href="#">C09K 3/00</a> , <a href="#">C09K 3/12</a> , <a href="#">C09K 3/18</a>
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## Special rules of classification

The subgroup [C09J 195/00](#) or [C09J 195/005](#) should be used only if the claims of the application explicitly encompass a bituminous adhesive as such.

In addition a [C08L 95/00](#) code in combination with the relevant Indexing Code(s) ([C08L 2555/00](#) - [C08L 2555/86](#)) characterising essential features should also be given if the adhesive composition is mainly characterised by the bituminous composition, either by its constituents and/or by its parameters.

Examples:

- An adhesive composition for adhering 2 metal substrates to each other comprising bitumen is classified in [C09J 195/00](#)
- An adhesive composition for adhering aggregate comprising bitumen is classified in [C08L 95/00](#)
- An adhesive composition comprising bitumen for mere coating a substrate is classified in [C09D 195/00](#)
- An adhesive composition comprising a mixture of bitumen and bees wax is classified in [C09J 195/00](#) and [C08L 95/00](#) and [C08L 2555/64](#)

## Glossary of terms

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

In this group, several terms (or expressions) are used having the meaning as indicated in the group [C08L 95/00](#)

## Synonyms and Keywords

In this group, several synonyms and keywords are used as indicated in the group [C08L 95/00](#)

## C09J 197/00

### Adhesives based on lignin-containing materials

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on lignin-containing materials corresponding to the following groups: [C08H 6/00](#) and [C08H 8/00](#)

#### Relationships with other classification places

Covalently or ionically crosslinked gels are classified in [C08H](#) as they are considered as protein derivatives per se .

#### Multiple classification

Please refer to the corresponding part in [C08H](#).

#### References

##### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Macromolecular compounds derived from lignin	<a href="#">C08H 6/00</a>
Macromolecular compounds derived from lignocellulosic materials	<a href="#">C08H 8/00</a>
Composition comprising lignin-containing materials	<a href="#">C08L 97/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 97/02</a>
Compositions of lignin-containing materials in minority	<a href="#">C08L 97/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 97/02</a>
Coating composition comprising lignin-containing materials	<a href="#">C09D 197/00</a> - <a href="#">C09D 197/02</a>

##### Informative references

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

Adhesive or binder based on natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof not provided for in groups <a href="#">C08L 89/00</a> - <a href="#">C08L 97/00</a> , e.g. flours	<a href="#">C09J 199/00</a>
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#### Special rules of classification

- Lignin-containing adhesive compositions in solution, together with other macromolecular compounds, or together with an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive are considered as a composition and are thus classified according to the rules of [C09J](#). They are classified according to the mutual proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents, in particular according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion. If all the constituents are present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.
- Adhesive compositions containing a lignin-containing material and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in [C08K](#), but in the [C09J](#) subclass together with the corresponding Indexing Code(s) in [C08K](#).

Example: Adhesive composition consisting of lignocellulose and glass fibres (filler) is classified in [C09J 197/02](#) and [C08K 7/14](#)

- Last place priority rule: Within each sub group of this group, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

- The subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples of a patent document is to be classified.

## C09J 199/00

**Adhesives based on natural macromolecular compounds or on derivatives thereof, not provided for in groups [C09J 189/00](#) - [C09J 197/00](#)**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives based on natural macromolecular compounds or derivatives thereof, corresponding to the following groups: [C08H 99/00](#)

### Relationships with other classification places

Covalently or ionically crosslinked gels are classified in [C08H](#) as they are considered as protein derivatives per se

### Multiple classification

Please refer to the corresponding part in [C08H](#).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesive/binder based on starch or derivatives thereof	<a href="#">C09J 103/00</a>
Adhesive/binder based on lignin-containing materials, e.g. lignin, cork, lignocellulose or wood	<a href="#">C09J 197/00</a>
Natural macromolecular compounds or derivatives thereof	<a href="#">C08H 99/00</a>
Composition comprising natural macromolecular compounds	<a href="#">C08L 99/00</a>
Compositions of natural macromolecular compounds in minority	<a href="#">C08L 99/00</a>
Composition comprising natural macromolecular compounds	<a href="#">C09D 199/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

- Adhesive composition of natural macromolecular materials in solution, or together with other macromolecular compounds, or together with an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive are considered as a composition and are thus classified according to the rules of [C09J](#). They are classified according to the mutual proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents, in particular according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion. If all the constituents are present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.
- Adhesive compositions containing a natural macromolecular material and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in [C08K](#), but in the [C09J](#) subclass together with the corresponding Indexing Code(s) in [C08K](#).

Example: Adhesive composition consisting of flour and glass fibres (filler) is classified in [C09J 199/00](#) and [C08K 7/14](#)

- Last place priority rule: Within each sub group of this group, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- The subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples of a patent document is to be classified.



## **C09J 201/00**

### **Adhesives based on unspecified macromolecular compounds**

#### **Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Adhesive compositions based on unspecified polymers.