# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

## **H ELECTRICITY**

(NOTE omitted)

## H01 ELECTRIC ELEMENTS

(NOTES omitted)

# H01M PROCESSES OR MEANS, e.g. BATTERIES, FOR THE DIRECT CONVERSION OF CHEMICAL ENERGY INTO ELECTRICAL ENERGY

### **NOTE**

This subclass covers galvanic primary or secondary cells or batteries, fuel cells or stacks.

### **WARNING**

In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

4/00	Electrodes	4/0438	• • • {by electrochemical processing (electroless
	NOTE	4/0.44	electrochemical plating <u>C23C 18/54</u> )}
	In classifying electrodes of hybrid cells, the	4/044	• • • {Activating, forming or electrochemical attack of the supporting material}
	individual half-cells of the hybrid cell are considered separately, e.g. an electrode in the	4/0442	• • • • {Anodisation, Oxidation (electrolytic coating by anodisation <u>C25D 9/00</u> )}
	primary half of a primary/fuel type hybrid cell is considered to be a primary-cell electrode covered	4/0445	• • • • {Forming after manufacture of the electrode, e.g. first charge, cycling}
	by <u>H01M 4/06</u> .	4/0447	• • • • • {of complete cells or cells stacks}
4/02	Electrodes composed of, or comprising, active material	4/045	• • • {Electrochemical coating; Electrochemical impregnation}
2004/021	Physical characteristics, e.g. porosity, surface	4/0452	• • • • • {from solutions}
2004/021	area}	4/0454	{from melts}
2004/022	{Electrodes made of one single microscopic fiber}	4/0457	• • • • {from dispersions or suspensions; Electrophoresis}
2004/023	• • {Gel electrode}	4/0459	• • • {Electrochemical doping, intercalation,
2004/024	• {Insertable electrodes}		occlusion or alloying}
2004/025	• • {with shapes other than plane or cylindrical}	4/0461	• • • • {Electrochemical alloying}
2004/026	{characterised by the polarity}	4/0464	• • • {Electro organic synthesis}
2004/027	{Negative electrodes}	4/0466	• • • • {Electrochemical polymerisation}
2004/028	• • {Positive electrodes}	4/0469	• • • {Electroforming a self-supporting electrode;
2004/029 4/04	<ul><li> {Bipolar electrodes}</li><li>. Processes of manufacture in general</li></ul>		Electroforming of powdered electrode material }
4/0402	{Methods of deposition of the material}	4/0471	• • • {involving thermal treatment, e.g. firing,
4/0402	{by coating on electrode collectors}		sintering, backing particulate active material,
4/0407	• • • {by coating on electrolyte layer}		thermal decomposition, pyrolysis}
4/0407	• • • • {by coating on an electrosyte rayer} • • • • {by a doctor blade method, slip-casting or	4/0473	• • • {Filling tube-or pockets type electrodes;
4/0409	roller coating}		Applying active mass in cup-shaped terminals}
4/0411	• • • {by extrusion}	4/0476	• • • { with molten material }
4/0414	{by screen printing}	4/0478	• • • • {with dispersions, suspensions or pastes}
4/0416	• • • {involving impregnation with a	4/048	• • • • { with dry powder }
	solution, dispersion, paste or dry powder (H01M 4/0438 takes precedence)}	4/0483	• • • {by methods including the handling of a melt (H01M 4/0438, take precedence)}
4/0419	• • • {involving spraying}	4/0485	· · · · {Casting}
4/0421	• • • {involving spraying} • • • • {involving vapour deposition}	4/0488	· · · · {Alloying}
4/0423	• • • • {Physical vapour deposition}	4/049	• • • {Manufacturing of an active layer by chemical
4/0426	{Sputtering}		means}
4/0428	{Chemical vapour deposition}	4/0492	{Chemical attack of the support material}
4/043	{involving compressing or compaction}	4/0495	· · · · {Chemical alloying}
4/0433	{Molding}	4/0497	• • • {Chemical precipitation}
4/0435	{Rolling or calendering}	4/06	Electrodes for primary cells
5 .50	(	4/08	Processes of manufacture

4/10	6 11 4 1 14 4 1	1/260	(T' '11 1' )
4/10	• • • of pressed electrodes with central core, i.e.	4/368	• • {Liquid depolarisers}
4/10	dollies	4/38	of elements or alloys
4/12	• • • • of consumable metal or alloy electrodes (use of alloy compositions as active materials	4/381	{Alkaline or alkaline earth metals elements (H01M 4/40 takes precedence)}
	<u>H01M 4/38</u> )	4/382	• • • • {Lithium ( <u>H01M 4/405</u> takes precedence)}
4/13	Electrodes for accumulators with non-aqueous	4/383	• • • {Hydrogen absorbing alloys}
	electrolyte, e.g. for lithium-accumulators;	4/385	{of the type LaNi <sub>5</sub> }
	Processes of manufacture thereof	4/386	• • • {Silicon or alloys based on silicon}
	NOTE	4/387	{Tin or alloys based on tin}
		4/388	{Halogens}
	This group does not cover electrodes for	4/40	Alloys based on alkali metals
	accumulators working at high temperatures,		
	e.g. molten sodium electrodes, which subject	4/405	{Alloys based on lithium}
	matter is classified in group H01M 10/39	4/42	Alloys based on zinc
4/131	Electrodes based on mixed oxides or	4/44	Alloys based on cadmium
,, 101	hydroxides, or on mixtures of oxides or	4/46	Alloys based on magnesium or aluminium
	hydroxides, e.g. LiCoOx	4/463	{Aluminium based}
4/1315	• • • containing halogen atoms, e.g. LiCoOxFy	4/466	{Magnesium based}
4/133	Electrodes based on carbonaceous material, e.g.	4/48	• • • of inorganic oxides or hydroxides
T/ 133	graphite-intercalation compounds or CFx	4/481	• • • • {of mercury}
4/134	Electrodes based on metals, Si or alloys	4/483	• • • { for non-aqueous cells ( <u>H01M 4/485</u> takes
4/134	Electrodes based on inorganic compounds		precedence)}
4/130	other than oxides or hydroxides, e.g. sulfides,	4/485	of mixed oxides or hydroxides for inserting
	selenides, tellurides, halogenides or LiCoFy		or intercalating light metals, e.g. LiTi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> or
4/127			LiTi <sub>2</sub> OxFy ( <u>H01M 4/505</u> , <u>H01M 4/525</u> take
4/137	Electrodes based on electro-active polymers		precedence)
4/139	Processes of manufacture	4/50	of manganese
4/1391	of electrodes based on mixed oxides or	4/502	• • • • {for non-aqueous cells ( <u>H01M 4/505</u> takes
	hydroxides, or on mixtures of oxides or		precedence)}
4/10015	hydroxides, e.g. LiCoOx	4/505	of mixed oxides or hydroxides containing
4/13915	containing halogen atoms, e.g. LiCoOxFy		manganese for inserting or intercalating
4/1393	of electrodes based on carbonaceous		light metals, e.g. LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> or LiMn <sub>2</sub> OxFy
	material, e.g. graphite-intercalation	4/52	of nickel, cobalt or iron
	compounds or CFx	4/521	{of iron for aqueous cells}
4/1395	of electrodes based on metals, Si or alloys	4/523	• • • • • • {for non-aqueous cells (H01M 4/525 takes
4/1397	of electrodes based on inorganic compounds	.,626	precedence)}
	other than oxides or hydroxides, e.g. sulfides,	4/525	of mixed oxides or hydroxides containing
	selenides, tellurides, halogenides or LiCoFy	.,	iron, cobalt or nickel for inserting or
4/1399	of electrodes based on electro-active		intercalating light metals, e.g. LiNiO <sub>2</sub> ,
	polymers		LiCoO <sub>2</sub> or LiCoOxFy
4/14	Electrodes for lead-acid accumulators	4/54	• • • of silver
4/16	Processes of manufacture	4/56	of lead
4/18	of Planté electrodes	4/57	• • • of "grey lead", i.e. powders containing
4/20	of pasted electrodes	4/3/	lead and lead oxide
4/21	Drying of pasted electrodes	4/58	of inorganic compounds other than oxides or
4/22	Forming of electrodes	4/36	hydroxides, e.g. sulfides, selenides, tellurides,
4/23	Drying or preserving electrodes after		halogenides or LiCoF <sub>v</sub> ; of polyanionic
	forming		structures, e.g. phosphates, silicates or borates
4/24	Electrodes for alkaline accumulators	4/5805	· · · · {Phosphides}
4/242	• • {Hydrogen storage electrodes}	4/581	{Chalcogenides or intercalation compounds
4/244	{Zinc electrodes}	4/301	thereof}
4/246	{Cadmium electrodes}	4/5815	{Sulfides}
4/248	{Iron electrodes}	4/582	
4/26	Processes of manufacture	4/5825	<ul><li> {Halogenides}</li><li> {Oxygenated metallic salts or polyanionic</li></ul>
		4/3823	
4/28	Precipitating active material on the carrier		structures, e.g. borates, phosphates, silicates, olivines}
4/29	by electrochemical methods		
4/30	· · · · Pressing		<u>NOTE</u>
4/32	Nickel oxide or hydroxide electrodes		Polyanionic structures comprises
4/34	Silver oxide or hydroxide electrodes		elements not changing oxidation state
4/36	Selection of substances as active materials, active		during electrochemical reaction, e.g. P, Si,
	masses, active liquids		B
4/362	{Composites}		
4/364	• • • {as mixtures}	4/583	Carbonaceous material, e.g. graphite-
4/366	• • • { as layered products }		intercalation compounds or CFx

4/5005		1/006
4/5835	• • • • {Comprising fluorine or fluoride salts}	4/806 {Nonwoven fibrous fabric containing only
4/587	for inserting or intercalating light metals	fibres}
4/60	of organic compounds	4/808 {Foamed, spongy materials}
4/602	· · · · {Polymers}	4/82 Multi-step processes for manufacturing carriers
4/604	• • • • {containing aliphatic main chain	for lead-acid accumulators
	polymers}	4/84 involving casting
4/606	• • • • {containing aromatic main chain	4/86 • Inert electrodes with catalytic activity, e.g. for fuel
	polymers}	cells
4/608	• • • • {containing heterocyclic rings}	4/8605 {Porous electrodes}
4/62	Selection of inactive substances as ingredients for	4/861 { with a gradient in the porosity }
	active masses, e.g. binders, fillers	4/8615 {Bifunctional electrodes for rechargeable cells}
4/621	{Binders}	4/8621 {containing only metallic or ceramic material,
4/622	• • • {being polymers}	e.g. made by sintering or sputtering}
4/623	{fluorinated polymers}	4/8626 {characterised by the form}
4/624	• • {Electric conductive fillers}	4/8631 {Bipolar electrodes}
4/625	{Carbon or graphite}	4/8636 • • { with a gradient in another property than porosity
4/626	{Metals}	(H01M 4/861 takes precedence)
4/627	{Expanders for lead-acid accumulators}	4/8642 {Gradient in composition}
4/628	Inhibitors, e.g. gassing inhibitors, corrosion	4/8647 • Consisting of more than one material, e.g.
4/028	inhibitors}	consisting of composites}
1/61	. Carriers or collectors	4/8652 { as mixture}
4/64		4/8657 {layered}
4/66	Selection of materials	
4/661	• • • • {Metal or alloys, e.g. alloy coatings	4/8663 • • {Selection of inactive substances as ingredients for catalytic active masses, e.g. binders, fillers}
	$(\underline{\text{H01M 4/669}} \text{ take precedence})$	·
4/662	{Alloys (collectors of lead alloys	4/8668 {Binders}
	<u>H01M 4/685</u> )}	4/8673 {Electrically conductive fillers}
4/663	• • • {containing carbon or carbonaceous	2004/8678 {characterised by the polarity}
	materials as conductive part, e.g. graphite,	2004/8684 {Negative electrodes}
	carbon fibres}	2004/8689 • • • {Positive electrodes}
4/664	• • • {Ceramic materials}	2004/8694 {Bipolar electrodes}
4/665	• • • {Composites}	4/88 Processes of manufacture
4/666	• • • • {in the form of mixed materials	4/8803 {Supports for the deposition of the catalytic
	( <u>H01M 4/668</u> takes precedence)}	active composition (H01M 4/90 takes
4/667	• • • • {in the form of layers, e.g. coatings}	precedence)}
4/668	{Composites of electroconductive material	4/8807 {Gas diffusion layers}
	and synthetic resins}	4/881 {Electrolytic membranes}
4/669	{Steels}	4/8814 {Temporary supports, e.g. decal}
4/68	for use in lead-acid accumulators	4/8817 {Treatment of supports before application of
4/685	{Lead alloys}	the catalytic active composition (coated porous
4/70	characterised by shape or form	composites <u>H01M 8/0245</u> )}
4/72	Grids	4/8821 {Wet proofing}
4/73	for lead-acid accumulators, e.g. frame	4/8825 {Methods for deposition of the catalytic active
., , ,	plates	composition}
4/74	Meshes or woven material; Expanded	4/8828 {Coating with slurry or ink}
-1/ / -T	metal	4/8832 {Ink jet printing}
4/742	{perforated material}	4/8835 {Screen printing}
4/745	{Expanded metal}	4/8839 {Screen printing}
4/747	Wires and contrins	4/8842 {Coating using a catalyst salt precursor in solution followed by evaporation and
4/75	Wires, rods or strips	reduction of the precursor
4/76	Containers for holding the active material,	
4/5/2	e.g. tubes, capsules	4/8846 {Impregnation}
4/762	• • • • • {Porous or perforated metallic containers}	4/885 {followed by reduction of the catalyst salt
4/765	{Tubular type or pencil type electrodes;	precursor}
	tubular or multitubular sheaths or covers	4/8853 {Electrodeposition}
	of insulating material for said tubular-type	4/8857 {Casting, e.g. tape casting, vacuum slip
,	electrodes}	casting}
4/767	{Multitubular sheaths or covers}	4/886 {Powder spraying, e.g. wet or dry powder
4/78	Shapes other than plane or cylindrical, e.g.	spraying, plasma spraying}
	helical	4/8864 {Extrusion}
4/80	Porous plates, e.g. sintered carriers	4/8867 {Vapour deposition}
4/801	• • • • {Sintered carriers}	4/8871 {Sputtering}
4/803	• • • • • {of only powdered material}	
4/805	• • • • • { of powdered and fibrous material }	

4/8875	• • • {Methods for shaping the electrode into free-	6/04	Cells with aqueous electrolyte
4/00/3	standing bodies, like sheets, films or grids,	6/045	. {characterised by aqueous electrolyte}
	e.g. moulding, hot-pressing, casting without	6/06	Dry cells, i.e. cells wherein the electrolyte is
	support, extrusion without support}	0,00	rendered non-fluid
4/8878	• • • {Treatment steps after deposition of the	6/08	with cup-shaped electrodes
	catalytic active composition or after shaping of	6/085	• • • {of the reversed type, i.e. anode in the
	the electrode being free-standing body}		centre}
4/8882	• • • {Heat treatment, e.g. drying, baking}	6/10	with wound or folded electrodes
4/8885	• • • • {Sintering or firing}	6/103	• • • {Cells with electrode of only one polarity
4/8889	{Cosintering or cofiring of a catalytic		being folded or wound}
	active layer with another type of layer}	2006/106	• • • • {Elliptic wound cells}
4/8892	• • • {Impregnation or coating of the catalyst	6/12	with flat electrodes
4/000 4	layer, e.g. by an ionomer}	6/14	Cells with non-aqueous electrolyte
4/8896	{Pressing, rolling, calendering (membrane	6/145	• • {containing ammonia}
4/00	electrode assemblies <u>H01M 8/1004</u> )}	6/16	• • with organic electrolyte ( <u>H01M 6/18</u> takes
4/90	Selection of catalytic material		precedence)
4/9008	• • • {Organic or organo-metallic compounds}	6/162	• • • {characterised by the electrolyte}
4/9016	• • • {Oxides, hydroxides or oxygenated metallic	6/164	• • • {by the solvent}
4/0025	salts} {Oxides specially used in fuel cell operating	6/166	• • • {by the solute}
4/9025	at high temperature, e.g. SOFC}	6/168	• • • {by additives}
4/9033	{Complex oxides, optionally doped, of the	6/18	• • with solid electrolyte
4/3033	type M1MeO3, M1 being an alkaline earth	6/181	• • • { with polymeric electrolytes}
	metal or a rare earth, Me being a metal,	6/182	• • • { with halogenide as solid electrolyte}
	e.g. perovskites}	6/183	• • • { with fluoride as solid electrolyte}
4/9041	• • • {Metals or alloys ( <u>H01M 4/92</u> takes	6/185	• • • { with oxides, hydroxides or oxysalts as solid
	precedence)}		electrolytes}
4/905	{specially used in fuel cell operating at high	6/186	• • • • {Only oxysalts-containing solid electrolytes}
	temperature, e.g. SOFC}	6/187	• • • {Solid electrolyte characterised by the form}
4/9058	{of noble metals or noble-metal based	6/188	• • • {Processes of manufacture}
	alloys}	6/20	• • • working at high temperature (deferred-action
4/9066	(of metal-ceramic composites or mixtures,		thermal cells <u>H01M 6/36</u> )
	e.g. cermets}	6/22	Immobilising of electrolyte
4/9075	• • • {Catalytic material supported on carriers, e.g.	6/24	<ul> <li>Cells comprising two different electrolytes</li> </ul>
	powder carriers ( <u>H01M 4/8807</u> , <u>H01M 4/881</u> ,	6/26	• Cells without oxidising active material, e.g. Volta
	<u>H01M 4/8814</u> , <u>H01M 4/925</u> take precedence)}		cells
4/9083	• • • {on carbon or graphite}	6/28	Standard cells, e.g. Weston cells
4/9091	{Unsupported catalytic particles; loose	6/30	Deferred-action cells
	particulate catalytic materials, e.g. in fluidised	6/32	activated through external addition of electrolyte
4/92	state }  • • • Metals of platinum group (H01M 4/94 {,	6/24	or of electrolyte components
4/92	H01M 4/9058} take precedence)	6/34	Immersion cells, e.g. sea-water cells
4/921	• • • {Alloys or mixtures with metallic elements}	6/36	containing electrolyte and made operational by
4/923	{Compounds thereof with non-metallic	6/29	physical means, e.g. thermal cells  by mechanical means
4/723	elements}	6/38	
4/925	• • • {supported on carriers, e.g. powder carriers}	6/385	{by insertion of electrodes}
4/926	• • • {supported on earliers, e.g. powder earliers} • • • • {on carbon or graphite}	6/40	• Printed batteries {, e.g. thin film batteries}
4/928	{Unsupported catalytic particles; loose	6/42	<ul> <li>Grouping of primary cells into batteries (<u>H01M 6/40</u> takes precedence)</li> </ul>
1/220	particulate catalytic materials, e.g. in	6/425	• • {Multimode batteries, batteries with "reserve"}
	fluidised state}	0/423	cells"}
4/94	Non-porous diffusion electrodes, e.g. palladium	6/44	• • of tubular or cup-shaped cells
	membranes, ion exchange membranes	6/46	. of flat cells
4/96	Carbon-based electrodes	6/48	with bipolar electrodes
4/98	Raney-type electrodes	6/485	{Side-by-side bipolar batteries}
<i>(1</i> 00		6/50	Methods or arrangements for servicing or
6/00	Primary cells; Manufacture thereof	5,50	maintenance, e.g. for maintaining operating
	NOTE		temperature (constructional details of current
	In this group, primary cells are electrochemical		conducting connections for detecting conditions
	generators in which the cell energy is present in		inside cells or batteries, e.g. details of voltage
	chemical form and is not regenerated.		sensing terminals, <u>H01M 50/569</u> )
c/0.0=	-	6/5005	• • {Auxiliary electrodes}
6/005	• {Devices for making primary cells}	6/5011	• • {for several cells simultaneously or successively}
6/02	• Details (of electrodes <u>H01M 4/00</u> ; of non-active	6/5016	• • • {Multimode utilisation}
	parts <u>H01M 50/00</u> )		

6/5022	• • {Arrangements for moving electrodes or	8/025 semicylindrical
	separating elements}	8/0252 tubular
6/5027	• • {Dummy cells}	8/0254 corrugated or undulated
6/5033	• • {used as charging means for another battery}	8/0256 Vias, i.e. connectors passing through the
6/5038	{Heating or cooling of cells or batteries}	separator material
6/5044	<ul> <li>{Cells or batteries structurally combined with cell condition indicating means}</li> </ul>	8/0258 characterised by the configuration of channels, e.g. by the flow field of the reactant or coolant
6/505	• • • {Cells combined with indicating means for external visualization of the condition, e.g. by	8/026 characterised by grooves, e.g. their pitch or depth
	change of colour or of light intensity}	8/0263 having meandering or serpentine paths
6/5055 6/5061	<ul><li>. • {End of discharge indicated by a voltage step}</li><li>. • {Cells combined with sound indicating means}</li></ul>	8/0265 the reactant or coolant channels having varying cross sections
6/5066	• • {Type recognition}	8/0267 having heating or cooling means, e.g. heaters or
6/5072	• • {Preserving or storing cells}	coolant flow channels
6/5077	• • {Regeneration of reactants or electrolyte}	8/0269 {Separators, collectors or interconnectors
6/5083	• • {Testing apparatus}	including a printed circuit board}
6/5088	<ul> <li>{Initial activation; predischarge; Stabilisation of initial voltage}</li> </ul>	8/0271 • • Sealing or supporting means around electrodes, matrices or membranes
2006/5094	• • {Aspects relating to capacity ratio of electrolyte/ electrodes or anode/cathode}	8/0273 with sealing or supporting means in the form of a frame
6/52	Reclaiming serviceable parts of waste cells or batteries {, e.g. recycling}	8/0276 Sealing means characterised by their form (H01M 8/0273 takes precedence)
		8/0278 {O-rings}
8/00	Fuel cells; Manufacture thereof	8/028 Sealing means characterised by their material
	NOTE	8/0282 Inorganic material
	In this group, the following expression is used with	8/0284 Organic resins; Organic polymers
	the meaning indicated:	8/0286 Processes for forming seals
	"Fuel cell" means an electrochemical generator	8/0289 Means for holding the electrolyte (solid polymer
	wherein the reactants are supplied from outside.	electrolytes H01M 8/1018)
		8/0293 Matrices for immobilising electrolyte solutions
8/002	• {Shape, form of a fuel cell}	8/0295 Matrices for immobilising electrolyte melts
8/004	• • {Cylindrical, tubular or wound}	8/0297 . Arrangements for joining electrodes, reservoir
8/006	. (Flat)	layers, heat exchange units or bipolar separators
8/008	Disposal or recycling of fuel cells	to each other ( <u>H01M 8/0271</u> takes precedence)
8/02 8/0202	<ul> <li>Details (electrodes <u>H01M 4/86</u> - <u>H01M 4/98</u>)</li> <li>Collectors; Separators, e.g. bipolar separators;</li> </ul>	8/04 • Auxiliary arrangements, e.g. for control of pressure or for circulation of fluids
	Interconnectors	8/04007 related to heat exchange
8/0204	Non-porous and characterised by the material	8/04014 Heat exchange using gaseous fluids; Heat
8/0206	Metals or alloys	exchange by combustion of reactants
8/0208	Alloys	8/04022 {Heating by combustion}
8/021	Alloys based on iron	8/04029 Heat exchange using liquids
8/0213	Gas-impermeable carbon-containing	8/04037 {Electrical heating}
	materials	8/04044 Purification of heat exchange media
8/0215	Glass; Ceramic materials	8/04052 {Storage of heat in the fuel cell system}
8/0217	• • • • Complex oxides, optionally doped, of the type AMO <sub>3</sub> , A being an alkaline earth	8/04059 {Evaporative processes for the cooling of a fuel cell}
	metal or rare earth metal and M being a metal, e.g. perovskites	8/04067 {Heat exchange or temperature measuring elements, thermal insulation, e.g. heat pipes,
8/0219	{Chromium complex oxides}	heat pumps, fins}
8/0221 8/0223	<ul><li> Organic resins; Organic polymers</li><li> Composites</li></ul>	8/04074 {Heat exchange unit structures specially adapted for fuel cell}
8/0226	in the form of mixtures	8/04082 Arrangements for control of reactant parameters,
8/0228	in the form of layered or coated products	e.g. pressure or concentration
8/023	• • Porous and characterised by the material	8/04089 of gaseous reactants
8/0232	Metals or alloys	8/04097 { with recycling of the reactants
8/0234	Carbonaceous material	( <u>H01M 8/04119</u> , <u>H01M 8/04104</u> take
8/0236	Glass; Ceramics; Cermets	precedence)}
8/0239	Organic resins; Organic polymers	8/04104 {Regulation of differential pressures}
8/0241	Composites	8/04111 using a compressor turbine assembly
8/0243	• • • • in the form of mixtures	8/04119 with simultaneous supply or evacuation of electrolyte; Humidifying or dehumidifying
8/0245	in the form of layered or coated products	8/04126 {Humidifying}
8/0247	• • • characterised by the form (characterised by a channel configuration <u>H01M 8/0258</u> )	8/04126 {Humidifying} 8/04134 {by coolants}

	• • • • {by water containing exhaust gases}	8/0438 Pressure; Ambient pressure; Flow
8/04149	• • • • { by diffusion, e.g. making use of membranes }	8/04388 { of anode reactants at the inlet or inside the fuel cell}
8/04156	• • • • { with product water removal }	8/04395 {of cathode reactants at the inlet or inside
	• • • • {by condensers, gas-liquid separators or	the fuel cell}
	filters}	8/04402 { of anode exhausts }
8/04171	• • • • • {using adsorbents, wicks or hydrophilic	8/0441 {of cathode exhausts}
	material}	8/04417 {of the coolant}
8/04179	• • • • • {by purging or increasing flow or	8/04425 {at auxiliary devices, e.g. reformers,
	pressure of reactants}	compressors, burners}
8/04186	• • of liquid-charged or electrolyte-charged reactants	8/04432 {Pressure differences, e.g. between anode and cathode}
8/04194	• • • {Concentration measuring cells}	8/0444 Concentration; Density ( <u>H01M 8/04492</u>
8/04197	• • • {Preventing means for fuel crossover}	takes precedence)
8/04201	<ul> <li>{Reactant storage and supply, e.g. means for feeding, pipes}</li> </ul>	8/04447 {of anode reactants at the inlet or inside the fuel cell}
8/04208	{Cartridges, cryogenic media or cryogenic	8/04455 {of cathode reactants at the inlet or inside
	reservoirs}	the fuel cell}
8/04216	• • • {characterised by the choice for a specific	8/04462 • • • • • { of anode exhausts }
	material, e.g. carbon, hydride, absorbent}	8/0447 {of cathode exhausts}
8/04223	• during start-up or shut-down; Depolarisation	8/04477 {of the electrolyte}
	or activation, e.g. purging; Means for short-	8/04485 {of the coolant}
	circuiting defective fuel cells	8/04492 Humidity; Ambient humidity; Water content
	during start-up	8/045 {of anode reactants at the inlet or inside
	during shut-down	the fuel cell}
	• • { Purging of the reactants }	8/04507 {of cathode reactants at the inlet or inside
	• • {Depolarisation}	the fuel cell}
8/04246	• • • {Short circuiting means for defective fuel	8/04514 {of anode exhausts}
	cells (detection of defective fuel cells	8/04522 {of cathode exhausts}
	H01M 8/04664, methods for shunting fuel cells	$8/04529$ {of the electrolyte}
0./0.4050	H01M 8/04955)}	8/04537 Electric variables
8/04253		8/04544 {Voltage}
8/04268		8/04552 {of the individual fuel cell}
9/04276	fuel cells } . Arrangements for managing the electrolyte	8/04559 {of fuel cell stacks}
8/042/0	stream, e.g. heat exchange	8/04567 {of auxiliary devices, e.g. batteries,
8/04283	• • • {Supply means of electrolyte to or in matrix-	capacitors}
0/04203	fuel cells}	8/04574 {Current}
8/04291	Arrangements for managing water in solid	8/04582 {of the individual fuel cell}
0/04271	electrolyte fuel cell systems (H01M 8/04119	8/04589 {of fuel cell stacks}
	takes precedence)	8/04597 {of auxiliary devices, e.g. batteries,
8/04298	Processes for controlling fuel cells or fuel cell	capacitors}
0.0.2.	systems	8/04604 {Power, energy, capacity or load}
8/043	applied during specific periods	8/04611 {of the individual fuel cell}
8/04302	applied during start-up	8/04619 {of fuel cell stacks}
8/04303	applied during shut-down	8/04626 {of auxiliary devices, e.g. batteries,
	• • • {Modeling, demonstration models of fuel cells,	capacitors}
	e.g. for training purposes}	8/04634 {Other electric variables, e.g. resistance or impedance}
8/04313	characterised by the detection or assessment	8/04641 {of the individual fuel cell}
	of variables; characterised by the detection or	8/04649 { of fuel cell stacks }
0/0422	assessment of failure or abnormal function	8/04656 {of auxiliary devices, e.g. batteries,
8/0432	Temperature; Ambient temperature	capacitors}
8/04328	• • • • { of anode reactants at the inlet or inside the fuel cell }	8/04664 Failure or abnormal function
0/04225		8/04671 {of the individual fuel cell}
0/04333	• • • • { of cathode reactants at the inlet or inside the fuel cell }	8/04679 {of fuel cell stacks}
8/0/12/12	• • • • { of anode exhausts }	8/04686 {of auxiliary devices, e.g. batteries,
8/04343	{or anode exhausts} {of cathode exhausts}	capacitors}
8/0435		8/04694 characterised by variables to be controlled
8/04358	• • • • {of the coolant}	8/04701 Temperature
8/04365	• • • • (of other components of a fuel cell or fuel	8/04708 {of fuel cell reactants}
0/04272	cell stacks}	8/04716 {of fuel cell exhausts}
8/043/3	(of auxiliary devices, e.g. reformers,	8/04723 {of the coolant}
	compressors, burners}	0.04.25 • • • • Of the Coolant;

0/04721			
6/04/31	• • • • { of other components of a fuel cell or fuel cell stacks}	8/0637	• • • Direct internal reforming at the anode of the fuel cell
8/04738	• • • • {of auxiliary devices, e.g. reformer,	8/0643	• • • {Gasification of solid fuel}
	compressor, burner}	8/065	by dissolution of metals or alloys; by
8/04746	Pressure; Flow		dehydriding metallic substances
8/04753	• • • • { of fuel cell reactants }	8/0656	• • • by electrochemical means ( <u>H01M 8/065</u> takes
8/04761	• • • • { of fuel cell exhausts }		precedence)
8/04768	• • • • {of the coolant}	8/0662	Treatment of gaseous reactants or gaseous
8/04776	• • • • {at auxiliary devices, e.g. reformer,		residues, e.g. cleaning
	compressor, burner}	8/0668	Removal of carbon monoxide or carbon
8/04783	• • • • {Pressure differences, e.g. between anode	0.40 ====	dioxide
	and cathode}	8/0675	{Removal of sulfur}
8/04791	Concentration; Density ( <u>H01M 8/04828</u>	8/0681	• • • {Reactant purification by the use of
0.10.4=0.0	takes precedence)	0/0/07	electrochemical cells}
8/04798	{of fuel cell reactants}	8/0687	• • • {Reactant purification by the use of membranes
	• • • • • {of fuel cell exhausts}	9/0602	or filters}
	(	8/0693	<ul> <li>{Treatment of the electrolyte residue, e.g. reconcentrating}</li> </ul>
8/0482	• • • • {of the electrolyte}	8/08	Fuel cells with aqueous electrolytes
8/04828	3,	8/083	Alkaline fuel cells
	{of fuel cell reactants}	8/086	Phosphoric acid fuel cells [PAFC]
	,	8/10	Fuel cells with solid electrolytes
8/0485	• • • • {of the electrolyte}	8/1004	characterised by membrane-electrode assemblies
8/04858	Electric variables	6/1004	[MEA] (H01M 8/12 takes precedence)
8/04865	· · · · {Voltage}	8/1006	• • • Corrugated, curved or wave-shaped MEA
8/04873	• • • • • {of the individual fuel cell}	8/1007	<ul> <li>with both reactants being gaseous or vaporised</li> </ul>
8/0488	• • • • • {of fuel cell stacks}	0, 200,	(H01M 8/12 takes precedence)
8/04888	, , ,	8/1009	• with one of the reactants being liquid, solid or
0/04005	capacitors}		liquid-charged ( <u>H01M 8/12</u> takes precedence)
	{Current} {of the individual fuel cell}	8/1011	Direct alcohol fuel cells [DAFC], e.g. direct
8/04902	{of the individual ruel cen} {of fuel cell stacks}		methanol fuel cells [DMFC]
	• • • • {of fuel cell stacks} • • • • • {of auxiliary devices, e.g. batteries,	8/1013	• • • • {Other direct alcohol fuel cells [DAFC]}
0/04717	capacitors}	8/1016	<ul> <li>characterised by the electrolyte material</li> </ul>
8/04925	• • • • • {Power, energy, capacity or load}		( <u>H01M 8/12</u> takes precedence)
		8/1018	Polymeric electrolyte materials
8/0494	• • • • {of fuel cell stacks}	8/102	characterised by the chemical structure of the
8/04947	• • • • {of auxiliary devices, e.g. batteries,		main chain of the ion-conducting polymer
	capacitors}		<u>NOTE</u>
8/04949	{other electric variables, e.g. resistance or		When classifying in this group, structures
	impedance}		having two or more heteroatoms
8/04951	• • • • • {of the individual fuel cell}		belonging to the groups O, P, N, S or
8/04952	• • • • • {of fuel cell stacks}		Si must be completely identified by
8/04953	• • • • • {of auxiliary devices, e.g. batteries,		
			classification in all relevant subgroups.
	capacitors}	8/1023	
8/04955	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells	8/1023	having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes,
8/04955 8/04992	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of		having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes
	<ul> <li>capacitors}</li> <li>Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells</li> <li>characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms,</li> </ul>	8/1023 8/1025	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen,</li> </ul>
	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural		having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes
8/04992	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence		<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated</li> </ul>
	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for		<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> </ul>
8/04992	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues		<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms,</li> </ul>
8/04992	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18)	8/1025 8/1027	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues	8/1025	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06 8/0606	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) . with means for production of gaseous reactants	8/1025 8/1027	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI],</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06 8/0606 8/0612	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) . with means for production of gaseous reactants from carbon-containing material	8/1025 8/1027	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles with phosphoric</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06 8/0606 8/0612	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) . with means for production of gaseous reactants from carbon-containing material {Reforming processes, e.g. autothermal,	8/1025 8/1027	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles with phosphoric acid, sulfonated polyamides [S-PA] or</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06 8/0606 8/0612 8/0618	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) . with means for production of gaseous reactants from carbon-containing material {Reforming processes, e.g. autothermal, partial oxidation or steam reforming} {in a modular combined reactor/fuel cell structure}	8/1025 8/1027 8/103	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles with phosphoric acid, sulfonated polyamides [S-PA] or sulfonated polyphosphazenes [S-PPh]</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06 8/0606 8/0612 8/0618	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) . with means for production of gaseous reactants from carbon-containing material {Reforming processes, e.g. autothermal, partial oxidation or steam reforming} {in a modular combined reactor/fuel cell structure} {Reactor construction specially adapted	8/1025 8/1027	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles with phosphoric acid, sulfonated polyamides [S-PA] or sulfonated polyphosphazenes [S-PPh]</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06 8/0606 8/0612 8/0625	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) . with means for production of gaseous reactants from carbon-containing material {Reforming processes, e.g. autothermal, partial oxidation or steam reforming} {in a modular combined reactor/fuel cell structure} {Reactor construction specially adapted for combination reactor/fuel cell	8/1025 8/1027 8/103	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles with phosphoric acid, sulfonated polyamides [S-PA] or sulfonated polyphosphazenes [S-PPh]</li> <li>having sulfur, e.g. sulfonated-</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06 8/0606 8/0612 8/0625	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) . with means for production of gaseous reactants from carbon-containing material {Reforming processes, e.g. autothermal, partial oxidation or steam reforming} {in a modular combined reactor/fuel cell structure} {Reactor construction specially adapted for combination reactor/fuel cell (hydrogen C01B 3/00; reactors for	8/1025 8/1027 8/103	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles with phosphoric acid, sulfonated polyamides [S-PA] or sulfonated polyphosphazenes [S-PPh]</li> <li>having sulfur, e.g. sulfonated-polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06 8/0606 8/0612 8/0625	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) . with means for production of gaseous reactants from carbon-containing material {Reforming processes, e.g. autothermal, partial oxidation or steam reforming} {in a modular combined reactor/fuel cell structure} {Reactor construction specially adapted for combination reactor/fuel cell	8/1025 8/1027 8/103	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles with phosphoric acid, sulfonated polyamides [S-PA] or sulfonated polyphosphazenes [S-PPh]</li> <li>having sulfur, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having phosphorus, e.g. sulfonated polyphosphazenes [S-PPh]</li> <li>having silicon, e.g. sulfonated crosslinked</li> </ul>
8/04992 8/06 8/0606 8/0612 8/0625	capacitors} Shut-off or shut-down of fuel cells characterised by the implementation of mathematical or computational algorithms, e.g. feedback control loops, fuzzy logic, neural networks or artificial intelligence . Combination of fuel cells with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) . with means for production of gaseous reactants from carbon-containing material {Reforming processes, e.g. autothermal, partial oxidation or steam reforming} {in a modular combined reactor/fuel cell structure} {Reactor construction specially adapted for combination reactor/fuel cell (hydrogen C01B 3/00; reactors for	8/1025 8/1027 8/103 8/1032 8/1034	<ul> <li>having only carbon, e.g. polyarylenes, polystyrenes or polybutadiene-styrenes</li> <li>having only carbon and oxygen, e.g. polyethers, sulfonated polyetheretherketones [S-PEEK], sulfonated polysaccharides, sulfonated celluloses or sulfonated polyesters</li> <li>having carbon, oxygen and other atoms, e.g. sulfonated polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having nitrogen, e.g. sulfonated polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles [S-PBI], polybenzimidazoles with phosphoric acid, sulfonated polyamides [S-PA] or sulfonated polyphosphazenes [S-PPh]</li> <li>having sulfur, e.g. sulfonated-polyethersulfones [S-PES]</li> <li>having phosphorus, e.g. sulfonated polyphosphazenes [S-PPh]</li> </ul>

8/1039	• • • halogenated, e.g. sulfonated polyvinylidene fluorides	8/1253 8/126	the electrolyte containing zirconium oxide the electrolyte containing cerium oxide
8/1041	• • • Polymer electrolyte composites, mixtures or blends	8/1266 8/1273	<ul><li> {the electrolyte containing bismuth oxide}</li><li> {Fuel cells with solid halide electrolytes}</li></ul>
8/1044	Mixtures of polymers, of which at least	2008/128	• • {Fuel cells with solid halide electrolytes}
8/1046	one is ionically conductive Mixtures of at least one polymer and at	8/1286	• • • Fuel cells applied on a support, e.g. miniature fuel cells deposited on silica supports
0.44.0.4.0	least one additive	2008/1293	• • • {Fuel cells with solid oxide electrolytes}
8/1048	Ion-conducting additives, e.g. ion-	8/14	• Fuel cells with fused electrolytes
	conducting particles, heteropolyacids, metal phosphate or polybenzimidazole with phosphoric acid	8/141	• • {the anode and the cathode being gas-permeable electrodes or electrode layers}
8/1051	Non-ion-conducting additives, e.g. stabilisers, SiO <sub>2</sub> or ZrO <sub>2</sub>	8/142	• • • { with matrix-supported or semi-solid matrix-reinforced electrolyte}
8/1053	consisting of layers of polymers with at least one layer being ionically conductive	8/143	• • { with liquid, solid or electrolyte-charged reactants }
9/1055	{Inorganic layers on the polymer	8/144	• • {characterised by the electrolyte material}
8/1055	electrolytes, e.g. inorganic coatings}	8/145	• • {comprising carbonates}
8/1058	• • • characterised by a porous support having no	8/146	• • {Fuel cells with molten hydroxide}
6/1036	ion-conducting properties	2008/147	• • {Fuel cells with molten carbonates}
8/106	characterised by the chemical composition	8/148	• • {Measures, other than selecting a specific
8/1062	of the porous support  characterised by the physical properties		electrode material, to reduce electrode dissolution}
8/1002	of the porous support, e.g. its porosity or thickness	8/16	Biochemical fuel cells, i.e. cells in which microorganisms function as catalysts
8/1065	characterised by the form, e.g. perforated or wave-shaped	8/18	• Regenerative fuel cells, e.g. redox flow batteries or secondary fuel cells
8/1067	• • • characterised by their physical properties,	8/182	• • {Regeneration by thermal means}
0/1007	e.g. porosity, ionic conductivity or thickness	8/184	• • {Regeneration by electrochemical means}
8/1069	characterised by the manufacturing processes	8/186	• • • {by electrolytic decomposition of the
8/1072	by chemical reactions, e.g. insitu		electrolytic solution or the formed water
0/10/2	polymerisation or <u>insitu</u> crosslinking		product}
8/1074	· · · · · {Sol-gel processes}	8/188	{by recharging of redox couples containing
8/1076	• • • • {Micromachining techniques,	0.400	fluids; Redox flow type batteries}
	e.g. masking, etching steps or	8/20	<ul> <li>Indirect fuel cells, e.g. fuel cells with redox couple being irreversible (H01M 8/18 takes precedence)</li> </ul>
0/1070	photolithography}	8/22	• Fuel cells in which the fuel is based on materials
8/1079	• • • • {Inducing porosity into non porous precursors membranes, e.g. leaching, pore		comprising carbon or oxygen or hydrogen and
	stretching}		other elements; Fuel cells in which the fuel is based
8/1081	• • • • starting from solutions, dispersions or		on materials comprising only elements other than
0/1001	slurries exclusively of polymers		carbon, oxygen or hydrogen
8/1083	• • • • {Starting from polymer melts other than	8/222	• • {Fuel cells in which the fuel is based on
8/1086	monomer melts} After-treatment of the membrane other		compounds containing nitrogen, e.g. hydrazine, ammonia}
0/1000	than by polymerisation	8/225	• • {Fuel cells in which the fuel is based on materials
8/1088	Chemical modification, e.g. sulfonation		comprising particulate active material in the form
8/109	• • • • {thermal other than drying, e.g.		of a suspension, a dispersion, a fluidised bed or a
0, 20,	sintering}	9/227	paste}
8/1093	• • • • {mechanical, e.g. pressing, puncturing}	8/227	{Dialytic cells or batteries; Reverse electrodialysis cells or batteries}
2008/1095	{Fuel cells with polymeric electrolytes}	8/24	• Grouping of fuel cells, e.g. stacking of fuel cells
8/1097	• Fuel cells applied on a support, e.g. miniature fuel	8/2404	Processes or apparatus for grouping fuel cells
	cells deposited on silica supports	8/2404	with solid or matrix-supported electrolytes
8/12	• operating at high temperature, e.g. with stabilised	8/2418	Grouping by arranging unit cells in a plane
	ZrO <sub>2</sub> electrolyte	0/2410	(H01M 8/2425, H01M 8/244 take precedence)
8/1213	• • • characterised by the electrode/electrolyte combination or the supporting material	8/242	• • • comprising framed electrodes or intermediary frame-like gaskets (H01M 8/2425,
8/122	Corrugated, curved or wave-shaped MEA		H01M 8/244 take precedence)
8/1226	characterised by the supporting layer	8/2425	High-temperature cells with solid electrolytes
8/1231	with both reactants being gaseous or vaporised	8/2428	Grouping by arranging unit cells on a surface
8/1233	with one of the reactants being liquid, solid or	-	of any form, e.g. planar or tubular
	liquid-charged	8/243	Grouping of unit cells of tubular or
8/124	characterised by the process of manufacturing		cylindrical configuration
	or by the material of the electrolyte	8/2432	Grouping of unit cells of planar
8/1246	the electrolyte consisting of oxides		configuration

8/2435	<ul> <li>with monolithic core structure, e.g. honeycombs</li> </ul>	10/0481	<ul> <li>{Compression means other than compression means for stacks of electrodes and separators}</li> </ul>
8/244	with matrix-supported molten electrolyte	10/0486	• • {Frames for plates or membranes}
8/2455	with liquid, solid or electrolyte-charged reactants	10/049	• • {Processes for forming or storing electrodes in
8/2457	with both reactants being gaseous or vaporised		the battery container}
8/2459	Comprising electrode layers with interposed	2010/0495	• {Nanobatteries}
8/2439	` 1 0 1		· · ·
	electrolyte compartment with possible electrolyte	10/05	. Accumulators with non-aqueous electrolyte
	supply or circulation}		(H01M 10/39 takes precedence)
8/2465	<ul> <li>Details of groupings of fuel cells</li> </ul>	10/052	. Li-accumulators
8/247	<ul> <li>Arrangements for tightening a stack, for</li> </ul>	10/0525	Rocking-chair batteries, i.e. batteries with
	accommodation of a stack in a tank or for		lithium insertion or intercalation in both
	assembling different tanks		electrodes; Lithium-ion batteries
8/2475	Enclosures, casings or containers of fuel cell	10/054	Accumulators with insertion or intercalation of
0, = 1, 2	stacks		metals other than lithium, e.g. with magnesium or
8/248	Means for compression of the fuel cell stacks		aluminium
8/2483	characterised by internal manifolds	10/056	characterised by the materials used as
		10/030	electrolytes, e.g. mixed inorganic/organic
8/2484	characterised by external manifolds		
8/2485	Arrangements for sealing external manifolds;	10/05/1	electrolytes
	Arrangements for mounting external	10/0561	the electrolyte being constituted of inorganic
	manifolds around a stack		materials only
8/249	comprising two or more groupings of fuel cells,	10/0562	Solid materials
	e.g. modular assemblies	10/0563	Liquid materials, e.g. for Li-SOCl <sub>2</sub> cells
8/2495	of fuel cells of different types	10/0564	the electrolyte being constituted of organic
0, = 1, 2	•		materials only
10/00	Secondary cells; Manufacture thereof	10/0565	Polymeric materials, e.g. gel-type or solid-
	NOTE	10/03/03	type
	NOTE	10/0566	Liquid materials
	In this group, secondary cells are accumulators		
	receiving and supplying electrical energy by means	10/0567	characterised by the additives
	of reversible electrochemical reactions.	10/0568	characterised by the solutes
		10/0569	• • • characterised by the solvents
10/02	• Details (of electrodes <u>H01M 4/00</u> ; of non-active	10/058	Construction or manufacture
	parts <u>H01M 50/00</u> )	10/0583	of accumulators with folded construction
10/04	Construction or manufacture in general		elements except wound ones, i.e. folded
	(H01M 10/058, H01M 10/12, H01M 10/28,		positive or negative electrodes or separators,
	H01M 10/38 take precedence)		e.g. with "Z"-shaped electrodes or separators
10/0404	• • {Machines for assembling batteries}	10/0585	• • • of accumulators having only flat construction
10/0409	• • { for cells with wound electrodes }	10/0303	elements, i.e. flat positive electrodes, flat
10/0413	• • {Large-sized flat cells or batteries for motive or		negative electrodes and flat separators
10/0413		10/0507	
10/0410	stationary systems with plate-like electrodes}	10/0587	of accumulators having only wound
10/0418	• • • {with bipolar electrodes}		construction elements, i.e. wound positive
10/0422	• • {Cells or battery with cylindrical casing}		electrodes, wound negative electrodes and
10/0427	• • • {Button cells}		wound separators
10/0431	{Cells with wound or folded electrodes	10/06	<ul> <li>Lead-acid accumulators (semi-lead accumulators</li> </ul>
	$(\underline{\text{H01M } 10/045} \text{ takes precedence})$		<u>H01M 10/20</u> )
10/0436	• • {Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable	10/08	<ul> <li>Selection of materials as electrolytes</li> </ul>
	equipment}	10/10	Immobilising of electrolyte
10/044	• • { with bipolar electrodes }	10/12	Construction or manufacture
10/0445	• • (With oppoint electrodes)     • • (Multimode batteries, e.g. containing auxiliary)	10/121	• • {Valve regulated lead acid batteries [VRLA]}
10/0443	cells or electrodes switchable in parallel or series	10/122	• • { Varve regulated read acid batteries { VREPT} } • • • { Multimode batteries}
40/04=	connections}	10/123	• • • {Cells or batteries with cylindrical casing}
10/045	• • {Cells or batteries with folded plate-like	10/124	• • • {Button cells}
	electrodes}	10/125	• • • {Cells or batteries with wound or folded
10/0454	• • • {Cells or batteries with electrodes of only one		electrodes}
10/0434	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
10/0434	polarity folded}	10/126	• • • {Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable
10/0459	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10/126	• • • {Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable
	<ul><li>polarity folded}</li><li>• {Cells or batteries with folded separator between</li></ul>	10/126	• • • {Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment (H01M 10/123 and H01M 10/125
10/0459	<ul><li>polarity folded}</li><li>• {Cells or batteries with folded separator between plate-like electrodes}</li></ul>		• • • {Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment ( <u>H01M 10/123</u> and <u>H01M 10/125</u> take precedence)}
	<ul><li>polarity folded}</li><li>• {Cells or batteries with folded separator between plate-like electrodes}</li><li>• {Cells or batteries with horizontal or inclined</li></ul>	10/127	<ul> <li> {Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment (H01M 10/123 and H01M 10/125 take precedence)}</li> <li> {with bipolar electrodes}</li> </ul>
10/0459 10/0463	<ul> <li>polarity folded}</li> <li>• {Cells or batteries with folded separator between plate-like electrodes}</li> <li>• {Cells or batteries with horizontal or inclined electrodes}</li> </ul>		<ul> <li> {Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment (H01M 10/123 and H01M 10/125 take precedence)}</li> <li> {with bipolar electrodes}</li> <li> {Processes for forming or storing electrodes in</li> </ul>
10/0459	polarity folded} . • {Cells or batteries with folded separator between plate-like electrodes} . • {Cells or batteries with horizontal or inclined electrodes} . • {Compression means for stacks of electrodes and	10/127 10/128	<ul> <li> {Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment (H01M 10/123 and H01M 10/125 take precedence)}</li> <li> {with bipolar electrodes}</li> <li> {Processes for forming or storing electrodes in the battery container}</li> </ul>
10/0459 10/0463 10/0468	<ul> <li>polarity folded}</li> <li>Cells or batteries with folded separator between plate-like electrodes}</li> <li>{Cells or batteries with horizontal or inclined electrodes}</li> <li>{Compression means for stacks of electrodes and separators}</li> </ul>	10/127 10/128 10/14	<ul> <li>{Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment (H01M 10/123 and H01M 10/125 take precedence)}</li> <li>{with bipolar electrodes}</li> <li>{Processes for forming or storing electrodes in the battery container}</li> <li>Assembling a group of electrodes or separators</li> </ul>
10/0459 10/0463	polarity folded} . {Cells or batteries with folded separator between plate-like electrodes} . {Cells or batteries with horizontal or inclined electrodes} . {Compression means for stacks of electrodes and separators} . {Vertically superposed cells with vertically	10/127 10/128	<ul> <li>{Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment (H01M 10/123 and H01M 10/125 take precedence)}</li> <li>{with bipolar electrodes}</li> <li>{Processes for forming or storing electrodes in the battery container}</li> <li>Assembling a group of electrodes or separators</li> <li>Suspending or supporting electrodes or groups</li> </ul>
10/0459 10/0463 10/0468 10/0472	polarity folded} . {Cells or batteries with folded separator between plate-like electrodes} . {Cells or batteries with horizontal or inclined electrodes} . {Compression means for stacks of electrodes and separators} . {Vertically superposed cells with vertically disposed plates}	10/127 10/128 10/14 10/16	<ul> <li>{Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment (H01M 10/123 and H01M 10/125 take precedence)}</li> <li>{with bipolar electrodes}</li> <li>{Processes for forming or storing electrodes in the battery container}</li> <li>Assembling a group of electrodes or separators</li> <li>Suspending or supporting electrodes or groups of electrodes in the case</li> </ul>
10/0459 10/0463 10/0468	polarity folded} . {Cells or batteries with folded separator between plate-like electrodes} . {Cells or batteries with horizontal or inclined electrodes} . {Compression means for stacks of electrodes and separators} . {Vertically superposed cells with vertically	10/127 10/128 10/14	<ul> <li>{Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment (H01M 10/123 and H01M 10/125 take precedence)}</li> <li>{with bipolar electrodes}</li> <li>{Processes for forming or storing electrodes in the battery container}</li> <li>Assembling a group of electrodes or separators</li> <li>Suspending or supporting electrodes or groups</li> </ul>

10/20	. Semi-lead accumulators, i.e. accumulators in which	10/425 {Structural combination with electronic
10/22	<ul><li>only one electrode contains lead</li><li>Selection of materials as electrolytes</li></ul>	components, e.g. electronic circuits integrated to the outside of the casing (printed circuits
10/24	Alkaline accumulators	H05K 1/00)}
10/26	Selection of materials as electrolytes	10/4257 {Smart batteries, e.g. electronic circuits inside
10/28	Construction or manufacture	the housing of the cells or batteries}
10/281	{Large cells or batteries with stacks of plate-	10/4264 { with capacitors }
	like electrodes}	2010/4271 {Battery management systems including
10/282	• • • { with bipolar electrodes }	electronic circuits, e.g. control of current or
10/283	• • • {Cells or batteries with two cup-shaped or	voltage to keep battery in healthy state, cell
	cylindrical collectors (H01M 10/281 takes	balancing} 2010/4278 {Systems for data transfer from batteries, e.g.
	precedence)}	transfer of battery parameters to a controller,
10/285	{Button cells}	data transferred between battery controller and
10/286	• • • {Cells or batteries with wound or folded	main controller}
10/207	electrodes}	10/4285 • • {Testing apparatus}
10/287	• • • {Small-sized flat cells or batteries for portable equipment (H01M 10/283 and H01M 10/286	2010/4292 {Aspects relating to capacity ratio of electrodes/
	take precedence)}	electrolyte or anode/cathode}
10/288	• • • {Processes for forming or storing electrodes in	10/44 Methods for charging or discharging (circuits for
10,200	the battery container}	charging <u>H02J 7/00</u> )
10/30	• Nickel accumulators (H01M 10/34 takes	10/441 {for several batteries or cells simultaneously or
	precedence)	sequentially}
10/32	Silver accumulators ( <u>H01M 10/34</u> takes	10/443 {in response to temperature}
	precedence)	10/445 {in response to gas pressure}
10/34	Gastight accumulators	10/446 {Initial charging measures}
10/342	• • {Gastight lead accumulators ( <u>H01M 10/121</u> takes	10/448 {End of discharge regulating measures} 10/46 Accumulators structurally combined with
10/245	precedence)}	charging apparatus (circuits for charging
10/345 10/347	<ul><li>. {Gastight metal hydride accumulators}</li><li> {with solid electrolyte}</li></ul>	H02J 7/00)
10/347	Accumulators not provided for in groups	10/465 {with solar battery as charging system}
10/30	H01M 10/05-H01M 10/34	10/48 Accumulators combined with arrangements for
10/365	• • {Zinc-halogen accumulators}	measuring, testing or indicating the condition of
10/38	Construction or manufacture	cells, e.g. the level or density of the electrolyte
10/39	working at high temperature	(constructional details of current conducting connections for detecting conditions inside
10/3909	• • • {Sodium-sulfur cells}	cells or batteries, e.g. details of voltage sensing
10/3918	• • • {characterised by the electrolyte}	terminals, <u>H01M 50/569</u> )
10/3927	{Several layers of electrolyte or coatings	10/482 {for several batteries or cells simultaneously or
10/2026	containing electrolyte}	sequentially }
10/3936	• • • • {Electrolyte with a shape other than plane or cylindrical}	10/484 {for measuring electrolyte level, electrolyte
10/3945	{containing additives or special	density or electrolyte conductivity}
10/3743	arrangements in the sodium compartment}	10/486 {for measuring temperature}
10/3954	• • • • {containing additives or special arrangement	10/488 {Cells or batteries combined with indicating means for external visualization of the
	in the sulfur compartment}	condition, e.g. by change of colour or of light
10/3963	{Sealing means between the solid electrolyte	density}
	and holders}	10/52 . Removing gases inside the secondary cell, e.g.
10/3972	• • • {Flexible parts}	by absorption (vent plugs or other mechanical
10/3981	{Flat cells}	arrangements for facilitating escape of gases
10/399	• • • {Cells with molten salts}	<u>H01M 50/30</u> )
10/42	Methods or arrangements for servicing or	10/523 {by recombination on a catalytic material}
	maintenance of secondary cells or secondary half-	10/526 {by gas recombination on the electrode surface
10/4207	cells ( <u>H01M 10/60</u> takes precedence)  • • {for several batteries or cells simultaneously or	or by structuring the electrode surface to improve gas recombination}
10/4207	sequentially}	10/54 • Reclaiming serviceable parts of waste accumulators
10/4214	• • {Arrangements for moving electrodes or	10/60 • Heating or cooling; Temperature control
	electrolyte}	10/61 . Types of temperature control
10/4221	• • {with battery type recognition}	10/613 Cooling or keeping cold
10/4228	• • {Leak testing of cells or batteries}	10/615 Heating or keeping warm
10/4235	• • {Safety or regulating additives or arrangements	10/617 for achieving uniformity or desired distribution
	in electrodes, separators or electrolyte	of temperature
10/4040	(H01M 10/4242 takes precedence)}	10/62 specially adapted for specific applications
10/4242	• • {Regeneration of electrolyte or reactants}	10/623 Portable devices, e.g. mobile telephones,
		cameras or pacemakers

10/6235 . . . Power tools

10/0233	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10/03/	• • • by electric of electromagnetic means
10/625	Vehicles	10/6571	Resistive heaters (arrangements for heating
10/627	• • • Stationary installations, e.g. power plant buffering or backup power supplies		the battery by its resistance to the internal current H01M 10/637)
10/63	Control systems (charging or discharging)	10/6572	Peltier elements or thermoelectric devices
10/03	in response to temperature H01M 10/44 {,	10/658	by thermal insulation or shielding
	H01M 10/443}; measurement of temperature		-
	<u>H01M 10/48</u> {, <u>H01M 10/486</u> })	10/659	• • • by heat storage or buffering, e.g. heat capacity or liquid-solid phase changes or transition
10/633	<ul> <li>characterised by algorithms, flow charts, software details or the like</li> </ul>	10/6595	• • • by chemical reactions other than electrochemical reactions of the cells, e.g.
10/635	based on ambient temperature		catalytic heaters or burners
10/637	• • • characterised by the use of reversible temperature-sensitive devices, e.g. NTC, PTC or bimetal devices; characterised by control	10/66	<ul> <li>Heat-exchange relationships between the cells and other systems, e.g. central heating systems or fuel cells</li> </ul>
	of the internal current flowing through the cells, e.g. by switching (means for preventing	10/663	• • • the system being an air-conditioner or an engine
	undesired use or discharge <u>H01M 50/572</u> )	10/667	the system being an electronic component, e.g.
10/64	<ul> <li>characterised by the shape of the cells</li> </ul>		a CPU, an inverter or a capacitor
10/643	Cylindrical cells	10/00	***
10/647	Prismatic or flat cells, e.g. pouch cells	12/00	Hybrid cells; Manufacture thereof (hybrid
10/65	Means for temperature control structurally		capacitors <u>H01G 11/00</u> )
10,00	associated with the cells		NOTES
10/651	characterised by parameters specified by a		
10/031	numeric value or mathematical formula, e.g. ratios, sizes or concentrations		<ol> <li>This group <u>does not cover</u> hybrid cells comprising capacitor electrodes and battery electrodes, which are covered by group <u>H01G 11/00</u>.</li> </ol>
10/652	• • • • characterised by gradients (for achieving a desired temperature gradient <u>H01M 10/617</u> )		2. In this group, hybrid cells are electrochemical generators having two different types of half-
10/653	<ul> <li>characterised by electrically insulating or thermally conductive materials</li> </ul>		cells, the half-cell being an electrode-electrolyte combination of either a primary, a secondary or a
10/654	located inside the innermost case of the cells,		fuel cell.
	e.g. mandrels, electrodes or electrolytes	10/00	D . 11 / C 1 1 . HOLL (100 . C
10/655	Solid structures for heat exchange or heat conduction	12/02	<ul> <li>Details (of electrodes <u>H01M 4/00</u>; of non-active parts <u>H01M 50/00</u>)</li> </ul>
10/6551	• • • • Surfaces specially adapted for heat dissipation or radiation, e.g. fins or coatings	12/04	<ul> <li>composed of a half-cell of the fuel-cell type and of a half-cell of the primary-cell type</li> </ul>
10/6552	Closed pipes transferring heat by thermal conductivity or phase transition, e.g. heat pipes	12/06 12/065	<ul> <li>with one metallic and one gaseous electrode</li> <li>{with plate-like electrodes or stacks of plate-like electrodes}</li> </ul>
10/6553	Terminals or leads	12/08	<ul> <li>composed of a half-cell of a fuel-cell type and a</li> </ul>
10/6554	Rods or plates		half-cell of the secondary-cell type
10/6555	arranged between the cells	12/085	• • {Zinc-halogen cells or batteries}
			(
10/6556	or pipes for heat exchange (closed pipes H01M 10/6552)	14/00	Electrochemical current or voltage generators not provided for in groups H01M 6/00 - H01M 12/00; Manufacture thereof
10/6557	arranged between the cells		NOTE
10/656	characterised by the type of heat-exchange		<u>NOTE</u>
	fluid		This group does not cover solar cells, photocells,
10/6561	Gases		photoelectrochemical cells or photovoltaic cells,
10/6562	with free flow by convection only		which are covered by the following groups:
10/6563	with forced flow, e.g. by blowers		<ul> <li>semiconductor devices sensitive to light and</li> </ul>
10/6564	using compressed gas		adapted for the conversion of the energy of
10/6565	• • • • • with recirculation or U-turn in the flow path, i.e. back and forth		such radiation into electrical energy are covered by group H01L 31/00;
10/6566	Means within the gas flow to guide the flow around one or more cells, e.g. manifolds, baffles or other barriers (H01M 10/6565 takes precedence)		<ul> <li>solid-state devices using organic materials as active part specially adapted for sensing light and adapted for the conversion of the energy of such radiation into electrical energy are covered</li> </ul>
10/6567	Liquids		by group <u>H10K 30/00;</u>
10/6568	characterised by flow circuits, e.g. loops, located externally to the cells or cell casings		<ul> <li>electrolytic light-sensitive devices, e.g. dye-sensitised solar cells, are covered by group <u>H01G 9/20</u>;</li> </ul>
10/6569	Fluids undergoing a liquid-gas phase		photovoltaic modules structurally associated
- 5. 50 07	change or transition, e.g. evaporation or condensation (heat pipes H01M 10/6552)		with energy storage means, e.g. batteries, are covered by group <u>H02S 40/38</u> .

10/657

. . . by electric or electromagnetic means

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14/005	• {Photoelectrochemical storage cells (light sensitive devices <u>H01G 9/20</u> , semiconductors sensitive to light <u>H01L 31/00</u> )}	50/1535 {adapted for specific cells, e.g. electrochemical cells operating at high temperature}
16/00	Structural combinations of different types of	50/1537 {for hybrid cells} 50/154 {Lid or cover comprising an axial bore for
16/002	electrochemical generators	receiving a central current collector}
16/003	<ul> <li>{of fuel cells with other electrochemical devices, e.g. capacitors, electrolysers}</li> </ul>	50/155 characterised by the material
16/006	• { of fuel cells with rechargeable batteries }	50/157 Inorganic material
		50/159 Metals
50/00	Constructional details or processes of manufacture of the non-active parts of electrochemical cells	50/16 Organic material
	other than fuel cells, e.g. hybrid cells	50/162 Composite material consisting of a mixture of organic and inorganic materials
50/10	<ul> <li>Primary casings; Jackets or wrappings</li> </ul>	50/164 having a layered structure
50/102 50/103	<ul> <li>characterised by their shape or physical structure</li> <li>prismatic or rectangular (H01M 50/109,</li> </ul>	50/166 characterised by the methods of assembling casings with lids
	H01M 50/11 take precedence)	50/167 by crimping
50/105	Pouches or flexible bags	50/169 by welding, brazing or soldering
50/107	having curved cross-section, e.g. round	50/171 using adhesives or sealing agents
	or elliptic ( <u>H01M 50/103</u> , <u>H01M 50/109</u> , <u>H01M 50/11</u> take precedence)	50/172 . Arrangements of electric connectors penetrating
50/109	of button or coin shape	the casing
50/11	• • having a chip structure, e.g. micro-sized	50/174 adapted for the shape of the cells 50/176 for prismatic or rectangular cells
	batteries integrated on chips	(H01M 50/181 takes precedence)
50/112	Monobloc comprising multiple compartments	50/178 for pouch or flexible bag cells
50/114	specially adapted for lead-acid cells	50/179 for cells having curved cross-section,
50/116	characterised by the material	e.g. round or elliptic (H01M 50/176,
50/117	Inorganic material	H01M 50/181 take precedence)
50/119 50/121	Metals	50/181 for button or coin cells
50/121	<ul><li>. Organic material</li><li>. Composite material consisting of a mixture of</li></ul>	50/182 {for cells with a collector centrally disposed in the active mass, e.g. Leclanché cells}
30/122	organic and inorganic materials	50/183 • • • Sealing members
50/124	having a layered structure	50/184 characterised by their shape or structure
50/1243	• • • {characterised by the internal coating on the casing}	50/186 characterised by the disposition of the sealing members
50/1245	• • • {characterised by the external coating on the casing}	50/188 the sealing members being arranged between the lid and terminal
50/126	comprising three or more layers	50/19 characterised by the material
50/128	• • • • with two or more layers of only inorganic	50/191 Inorganic material
	material	50/193 Organic material
50/129	• • • • with two or more layers of only organic material	50/195 Composite material consisting of a mixture of organic and inorganic materials
50/131	characterised by physical properties, e.g. gas	50/197 having a layered structure
50/100	permeability, size or heat resistance	50/198 characterised by physical properties, e.g.
50/133	Thickness	adhesiveness or hardness
50/134 50/136	Flexibility or foldability	50/20 • Mountings; Secondary casings or frames; Racks, modules or packs; Suspension devices; Shock
50/138	adapted for specific cells, e.g. electrochemical	absorbers; Transport or carrying devices; Holders
20,120	cells operating at high temperature	(structural combination of accumulators with
50/1385	{Hybrid cells}	charging apparatus <u>H01M 10/46</u> )
50/14	<ul> <li>for protecting against damage caused by external factors</li> </ul>	50/202 Casings or frames around the primary casing of a single cell or a single battery
50/141	for protecting against humidity	50/204 Racks, modules or packs for multiple batteries or
50/143	Fireproof; Explosion-proof	multiple cells
50/145	for protecting against corrosion	50/207 characterised by their shape
50/147	Lids or covers	50/209 adapted for prismatic or rectangular cells  (H01M 50/216 takes precedence)
50/148	characterised by their shape	(H01M 50/216 takes precedence) 50/211 adapted for pouch cells
50/15	(H01M 50/153 takes precedence)	50/213 adapted for pouch cens  50/213 adapted for cells having curved cross- section, e.g. round or elliptic (H01M 50/209,
50/152	e.g. round or elliptic (H01M 50/15,	H01M 50/216 take precedence)
E0/1E0	H01M 50/153 take precedence)	50/216 adapted for button or coin cells 50/218 characterised by the material
50/153	for button or coin cells	50/22 of the casings or racks

50/222	Inorganic material	50/308 • Detachable arrangements, e.g. detachable vent
50/224	Metals	plugs or plug systems
50/227	Organic material	50/317 . Re-sealable arrangements
50/229	Composite material consisting of a mixture	50/325 comprising deformable valve members, e.g.
30/22	of organic and inorganic materials	elastic or flexible valve members
50/231	having a layered structure	50/333 Spring-loaded vent valves
50/233	characterised by physical properties of casings or	50/342 Non-re-sealable arrangements
	racks, e.g. dimensions	50/3425 {in the form of rupturable membranes or
50/236	Hardness	weakened parts, e.g. pierced with the aid of a
50/238	Flexibility or foldability	sharp member}
50/24	adapted for protecting batteries from their	50/35 Gas exhaust passages comprising elongated,
	environment, e.g. from corrosion (thermal	tortuous or labyrinth-shaped exhaust passages
	insulation <u>H01M 10/658</u> )	50/358 External gas exhaust passages located on the
50/242	adapted for protecting batteries against	battery cover or case
	vibrations, collision impact or swelling	50/367 Internal gas exhaust passages forming part of
50/244	Secondary casings; Racks; Suspension devices;	the battery cover or case; Double cover vent
	Carrying devices; Holders characterised by their	systems  50/275  Vent manns consitive to an responsive to
50/047	mounting method	50/375 • Vent means sensitive to or responsive to temperature
50/247	specially adapted for portable devices, e.g. mobile	50/383 • Flame arresting or ignition-preventing means
50/240	phones, computers, hand tools or pacemakers	50/392 • with means for neutralising or absorbing
50/249	<ul> <li>specially adapted for aircraft or vehicles,</li> <li>e.g. cars or trains (constructional details of</li> </ul>	electrolyte; with means for preventing leakage of
	batteries specially adapted for electric vehicles	electrolyte, with means for preventing leakage of
	B60L 50/64)	50/394 • • {Gas-pervious parts or elements}
50/251	<ul> <li>specially adapted for stationary devices, e.g.</li> </ul>	50/40 • Separators; Membranes; Diaphragms; Spacing
	power plant buffering or backup power supplies	elements inside cells
50/253	adapted for specific cells, e.g. electrochemical	50/403 Manufacturing processes of separators,
	cells operating at high temperature	membranes or diaphragms
50/256	Carrying devices, e.g. belts	50/406 Moulding; Embossing; Cutting
50/258	Modular batteries; Casings provided with means	50/409 Separators, membranes or diaphragms
	for assembling	characterised by the material
50/26	Assemblies sealed to each other in a non-	50/411 Organic material
	detachable manner	50/414 Synthetic resins, e.g. thermoplastics or
50/262	with fastening means, e.g. locks	thermosetting resins
50/264	for cells or batteries, e.g. straps, tie rods or	50/417 Polyolefins
	peripheral frames	50/42 Acrylic resins
50/267	having means for adapting to batteries or cells of	50/423 Polyamide resins
50/0.co	different types or different sizes	50/426 Fluorocarbon polymers
50/269	Mechanical means for varying the arrangement	50/429 Natural polymers
	of batteries or cells for different uses, e.g. for changing the number of batteries or for switching	50/4295 {Natural cotton, cellulose or wood}
	between series and parallel wiring (methods	50/431 Inorganic material
	or arrangements for servicing or maintenance	50/434 Ceramics
	H01M 6/50, H01M 10/42)	50/437 Glass
50/271	. Lids or covers for the racks or secondary casings	50/44 Fibrous material
50/273	characterised by the material	50/443 Particulate material
50/276	Inorganic material	50/446 Composite material consisting of a mixture of
50/278	Organic material	organic and inorganic materials
50/28	Composite material consisting of a mixture	50/449 having a layered structure
	of organic and inorganic materials	50/451 comprising layers of only organic material
50/282	having a layered structure	and layers containing inorganic material
50/284	with incorporated circuit boards, e.g. printed	50/454 comprising a non-fibrous layer and a fibrous
	circuit boards [PCB]	layer superimposed on one another 50/457 comprising three or more layers
50/287	Fixing of circuit boards to lids or covers	1 0
50/289	characterised by spacing elements or positioning	50/46 • Separators, membranes or diaphragms characterised by their combination with
	means within frames, racks or packs (spacing	electrodes
	elements inside cells other than separators,	50/461 { with adhesive layers between electrodes and
	membranes or diaphragms <u>H01M 50/471</u> )	separators}
50/291	characterised by their shape	50/463 • • Separators, membranes or diaphragms
50/293	characterised by the material	characterised by their shape
50/296	characterised by terminals of battery packs	50/466 U-shaped, bag-shaped or folded
F0/200	(terminals of batteries <u>H01M 50/543</u> )	50/469 tubular or cylindrical
50/298	characterised by the wiring of battery packs	·
50/30	Arrangements for facilitating escape of gases	

50/451		50/55
50/471	Spacing elements inside cells other than	50/55 on the same side of the cell
	separators, membranes or diaphragms (for	50/552 characterised by their shape
	preventing incorrect contact inside or outside	50/553 Terminals adapted for prismatic, pouch or
	batteries <u>H01M 50/584</u> ); Manufacturing	rectangular cells
50/474	processes thereof	50/555 Window-shaped terminals
50/474	characterised by their position inside the cells	50/557 Plate-shaped terminals
50/477	characterised by their shape	50/559 Terminals adapted for cells having curved
50/48	characterised by the material	cross-section, e.g. round, elliptic or button
50/483	Inorganic material	cells ( <u>H01M 50/553</u> takes precedence)
50/486	Organic material	50/56 Cup shaped terminals
50/489	Separators, membranes, diaphragms or spacing	50/561 {Hollow metallic terminals, e.g. terminal
	elements inside the cells, characterised by	bushings}
	their physical properties, e.g. swelling degree,	50/562 characterised by the material
50/401	hydrophilicity or shut down properties	50/564 characterised by their manufacturing process
50/491	Porosity	50/566 by welding, soldering or brazing
50/494	Tensile strength	50/567 by fixing means, e.g. screws, rivets or bolts
50/497	Ionic conductivity	50/569 Constructional details of current conducting
50/50	• Current conducting connections for cells or batteries	connections for detecting conditions inside
50/502	Interconnectors for connecting terminals of	cells or batteries, e.g. details of voltage sensing
	adjacent batteries; Interconnectors for connecting	terminals (battery terminal connectors with
50/502	cells outside a battery casing	integrated measuring arrangements G01R 31/364
50/503	characterised by the shape of the	50/571 Methods or arrangements for affording protection
50/505	interconnectors	against corrosion; Selection of materials therefor
50/505	comprising a single busbar	50/572 Means for preventing undesired use or discharge
50/507	comprising an arrangement of two or more	50/574 Devices or arrangements for the interruption o
	busbars within a container structure, e.g. busbar	current
50/500	modules	50/576 in response to theft
50/509	characterised by the type of connection, e.g.	50/578 in response to pressure
50/51	mixed connections	50/579 in response to shock
50/51	Connection only in series	50/581 in response to temperature
50/512	Connection only in parallel	50/583 in response to current, e.g. fuses
50/514	Methods for interconnecting adjacent batteries or cells	50/584 for preventing incorrect connections inside or
50/516		outside the batteries
50/516	• • • by welding, soldering or brazing	50/586 inside the batteries, e.g. incorrect
50/517	by fixing means, e.g. screws, rivets or bolts	connections of electrodes
50/519 50/521	comprising printed circuit boards [PCB]	50/588 outside the batteries, e.g. incorrect
	characterised by the material	connections of terminals or busbars
50/522	Inorganic material	50/59 characterised by the protection means
50/524	Organic material	50/591 Covers
50/526	having a layered structure	50/593 Spacers; Insulating plates
50/528	• Fixed electrical connections, i.e. not intended for	50/595 Tapes
50/500	disconnection	50/597 Protection against reversal of polarity
50/529	Intercell connections through partitions, e.g. in	50/598 Guarantee labels
50/501	a battery casing	• Arrangements or processes for filling or topping-
50/531	Electrode connections inside a battery casing	up with liquids; Arrangements or processes for
50/533	characterised by the shape of the leads or tabs	draining liquids from casings
50/534	characterised by the material of the leads or	50/609 Arrangements or processes for filling with liquid
E0/526	tabs	e.g. electrolytes
50/536	characterised by the method of fixing the leads	50/618 Pressure control
50/520	to the electrodes, e.g. by welding	50/627 Filling ports
50/538	Connection of several leads or tabs of wound or	50/636 Closing or sealing filling ports, e.g. using
50/54	folded electrode stacks	lids
50/54	Connection of several leads or tabs of plate-like	50/645 Plugs
	electrode stacks, e.g. electrode pole straps or bridges	50/655 specially adapted for venting
50/541	for lead-acid accumulators	50/664 Temporary seals, e.g. for storage of instar
50/543	Tor read-acid accumulators	batteries or seawater batteries
		50/668 • • {Means for preventing spilling of liquid or
50/545	<ul> <li>formed by the casing of the cells (cup shaped terminals adapted for cells having curved cross-</li> </ul>	electrolyte, e.g. when the battery is tilted or
	section <u>H01M 50/56</u> )	turned over}
50/547	• • • characterised by the disposition of the terminals	50/673 • Containers for storing liquids; Delivery conduits
JU/J#1	on the cells	therefor
50/548	• • • on opposite sides of the cell	50/682 accommodated in battery or cell casings
2 3/2 10		

50/691	Arrangements or processes for draining liquids	2300/006 Hydroxides
50/70	from casings; Cleaning battery or cell casings  Arrangements for stirring or circulating the	2300/0062 Nitrates 2300/0065 Solid electrolytes
50/73	<ul><li>electrolyte</li><li>Electrolyte stirring by the action of gas on or in</li></ul>	2300/0068 inorganic 2300/0071 Oxides
50/77	the electrolyte  • with external circulating path	2300/0074 Ion conductive at high temperature 2300/0077 based on zirconium oxide
2200/00	Safety devices for primary or secondary batteries	2300/008 Halides 2300/0082 Organic polymers
2200/10	Temperature sensitive devices	2300/0085 • Immobilising or gelification of electrolyte
2200/101	Bimetal	2300/0088 • Composites
2200/103	Fuse	2300/0091 • • in the form of mixtures
2200/105	NTC	2300/0094 • in the form of layered products, e.g. coatings
2200/106	PTC	2300/0097 with adhesive layers
2200/108	Normal resistors	2000/00/1
2200/20	Pressure-sensitive devices	
2200/30	Preventing polarity reversal	
2220/00	Batteries for particular applications	
2220/10	Batteries in stationary systems, e.g. emergency	
2220/10	power source in plant	
2220/20	Batteries in motive systems, e.g. vehicle, ship, plane	
2220/30	Batteries in portable systems, e.g. mobile phone,	
	laptop	
2250/00	Fuel cells for particular applications; Specific	
	features of fuel cell system	
2250/10	Fuel cells in stationary systems, e.g. emergency	
2250/20	power source in plant	
2250/20	• Fuel cells in motive systems, e.g. vehicle, ship,	
2250/30	plane  • Fuel cells in portable systems, e.g. mobile phone,	
2230/30		
2250/40	laptop  Combination of fuel cells with other energy	
2250/40	Combination of fuel cells with other energy	
2250/40 2250/402		
	<ul> <li>Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems</li> <li>Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other</li> </ul>	
2250/402	<ul> <li>Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems</li> <li>Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)</li> </ul>	
2250/402 2250/405	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water	
2250/402	<ul> <li>Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems</li> <li>Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)</li> </ul>	
2250/402 2250/405	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems     Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)     Cogeneration of heat or hot water     Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes     Aqueous electrolytes	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 <b>2300/00</b> 2300/0002	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems     Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)     Cogeneration of heat or hot water     Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0005	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems     Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)     Cogeneration of heat or hot water     Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes     Aqueous electrolytes     Acid electrolytes	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0005 2300/0008	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0005 2300/0008 2300/0011	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Sulfuric acid-based	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0005 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Sulfuric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0005 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Sulfuric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolytes	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017 2300/002	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Sulfuric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolytes  Inorganic electrolyte	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017 2300/002 2300/0022	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Sulfuric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolytes  Inorganic electrolyte  Room temperature molten salts	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017 2300/002 2300/0022 2300/0025	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolyte  Non-aqueous electrolyte  Room temperature molten salts  Organic electrolyte	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017 2300/002 2300/0025 2300/0028	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Sulfuric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolytes  Inorganic electrolyte  Room temperature molten salts  Organic electrolyte  characterised by the solvent	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0017 2300/002 2300/0022 2300/0025 2300/0028 2300/0031 2300/0034	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolytes  Inorganic electrolyte  Room temperature molten salts  Organic electrolyte  characterised by the solvent  Chlorinated solvents  Fluorinated solvents  Mixture of solvents	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017 2300/002 2300/0022 2300/0025 2300/0028 2300/0031 2300/0037 2300/004	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolytes  Inorganic electrolyte  Room temperature molten salts  Organic electrolyte  characterised by the solvent  Chlorinated solvents  Fluorinated solvents  Mixture of solvents  Three solvents	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017 2300/002 2300/0022 2300/0025 2300/0028 2300/0031 2300/0037 2300/004	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolytes  Inorganic electrolyte  Room temperature molten salts  Organic electrolyte  characterised by the solvent  Chlorinated solvents  Fluorinated solvents  Mixture of solvents	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017 2300/002 2300/0022 2300/0025 2300/0028 2300/0031 2300/0034 2300/0037 2300/004 2300/0042	<ul> <li>Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems</li> <li>Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)</li> <li>Cogeneration of heat or hot water</li> <li>Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators</li> <li>Electrolytes</li> <li>Aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Phosphoric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Non-aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Inorganic electrolyte</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts</li> <li>Organic electrolyte</li> <li>characterised by the solvent</li> <li>Chlorinated solvents</li> <li>Fluorinated solvents</li> <li>Three solvents</li> <li>Four or more solvents</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts comprising at</li> </ul>	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017 2300/002 2300/0022 2300/0025 2300/0028 2300/0031 2300/0034 2300/0037 2300/0042 2300/0045	<ul> <li>Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems</li> <li>Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)</li> <li>Cogeneration of heat or hot water</li> <li>Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators</li> <li>Electrolytes</li> <li>Aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Phosphoric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Mon-aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Inorganic electrolyte</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts</li> <li>Organic electrolyte</li> <li>characterised by the solvent</li> <li>Chlorinated solvents</li> <li>Fluorinated solvents</li> <li>Fluorinated solvents</li> <li>Four or more solvents</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts comprising at least one organic ion</li> </ul>	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/0017 2300/002 2300/0025 2300/0028 2300/0031 2300/0031 2300/0037 2300/004 2300/0045 2300/0048	<ul> <li>Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems</li> <li>Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)</li> <li>Cogeneration of heat or hot water</li> <li>Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators</li> <li>Electrolytes</li> <li>Aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Acid electrolytes</li> <li>Phosphoric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Non-aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Non-aqueous electrolyte</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts</li> <li>Organic electrolyte</li> <li>characterised by the solvent</li> <li>Chlorinated solvents</li> <li>Fluorinated solvents</li> <li>Fluorinated solvents</li> <li>Four or more solvents</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts comprising at least one organic ion</li> <li>Molten electrolytes used at high temperature</li> </ul>	
2250/402 2250/405 2250/407 2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/002 2300/0022 2300/0028 2300/0028 2300/0031 2300/0034 2300/0042 2300/0045 2300/0048 2300/0051	<ul> <li>Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems</li> <li>Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)</li> <li>Cogeneration of heat or hot water</li> <li>Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators</li> <li>Electrolytes</li> <li>Aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Phosphoric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Mon-aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Inorganic electrolytes</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts</li> <li>Organic electrolyte</li> <li>characterised by the solvent</li> <li>Chlorinated solvents</li> <li>Fluorinated solvents</li> <li>Fluorinated solvents</li> <li>Four or more solvents</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts comprising at least one organic ion</li> <li>Molten electrolytes used at high temperature</li> <li>Carbonates</li> </ul>	
2250/402  2250/405 2250/407  2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/002 2300/0022 2300/0028 2300/0028 2300/0031 2300/0034 2300/0037 2300/004 2300/0045  2300/0048 2300/0051 2300/0054	Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems  Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)  Cogeneration of heat or hot water  Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators  Electrolytes  Aqueous electrolytes  Acid electrolytes  Phosphoric acid-based  Alkaline electrolytes  Non-aqueous electrolytes  Inorganic electrolyte  Room temperature molten salts  Organic electrolyte  Characterised by the solvent  Chlorinated solvents  Fluorinated solvents  Fluorinated solvents  Fluor or more solvents  Four or more solvents  Room temperature molten salts comprising at least one organic ion  Molten electrolytes used at high temperature  Carbonates  Halogenides	
2250/402  2250/405 2250/407  2300/00 2300/0002 2300/0008 2300/0011 2300/0014 2300/002 2300/0022 2300/0028 2300/0028 2300/0031 2300/0034 2300/0037 2300/004 2300/0045  2300/0048 2300/0051 2300/0054	<ul> <li>Combination of fuel cells with other energy production systems</li> <li>Combination of fuel cell with other electric generators (combination of fuel cells with other electrochemical generator H01M 16/003)</li> <li>Cogeneration of heat or hot water</li> <li>Combination of fuel cells with mechanical energy generators</li> <li>Electrolytes</li> <li>Aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Phosphoric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Sulfuric acid-based</li> <li>Mon-aqueous electrolytes</li> <li>Inorganic electrolytes</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts</li> <li>Organic electrolyte</li> <li>characterised by the solvent</li> <li>Chlorinated solvents</li> <li>Fluorinated solvents</li> <li>Fluorinated solvents</li> <li>Four or more solvents</li> <li>Room temperature molten salts comprising at least one organic ion</li> <li>Molten electrolytes used at high temperature</li> <li>Carbonates</li> </ul>	