

CLASS 512, PERFUME COMPOSITIONS

SUBCLASSES

1 Perfume Compositions intended to impart a pleasant odor, scent or aroma, processes of making or using a perfume composition.

(1) Note. Perfume compositions usually include an active ingredient or enhancer and one or more adjuvants such as extenders, antioxidants, fixatives, etc. Subclasses 2 and 3 are based on the active or enhancing organoleptic ingredient. An active ingredient is a compound which imparts the aroma to the perfume compositions or enhances or augments the aroma of an existing perfume composition. Fixatives and extenders are not considered to be active ingredients; an fixative slow down the rate of evaporation of a perfume by reducing the volatility, and an extender increases the volume of the perfume composition without diluting the aroma.

(2) Note. Processes of extracting essential oils for use in perfumes from animal or plant sources are provided for here.

(3) Note. Processes for the preparation of an odorant compound or odorant mixture that include a fermentation step or the use of an enzyme will be classified elsewhere.

(4) Note. The perfume composition may be intended for application to a living body, clothing, are objects, etc. For example, a flower fragrance may be applied to a person, a pine scent to a Christmas tree, etc.

(5) Note. A patent having a claim to a perfume composition and a claim to an article or a composition having another utility in combination with the perfume composition is classified with the article or other composition, e.g., a perfumed detergent is classified with detergents. The rules for determining Class placement of the Original Reference (OR) for claimed chemical compositions are set

forth in the Class Definition of Class 252 in the section LINES WITH OTHER CLASSES AND WITHIN THIS CLASS, subsection COMPOSITION CLASS SUPERIORITY, which includes a hierarchical ORDER OF SUPERIORITY FOR COMPOSITION CLASSES.

(6) Note. A claim to a perfume composition which includes a specified organoleptic compound of the composition is specified. However, a compound, per se, is classified in a compound class regardless of the claimed utility.

(7) Note. A process of utilizing a compound as a perfume is classified here with perfume compositions.

(8) Note. Plant extracts and essential oils of unknown constitution which are disclosed as essences or odoriferous substances will be considered perfumes compositions even when they are from a single source provided no superior use is set forth.

(9) Note. Broad terms such as “perfume” or “perfume oil” stated to be ingredients in cosmetics, etc., are not enough to warrant cross-referencing to perfume compositions. Further, it is unnecessary to cross-reference patents which disclose an article combined with an old or traditional perfume such as a detergent which has an old essence like lavender oil therein should not be cross-referenced to this class.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

2, Apparel, subclass 171.2 for a head covering with means to treat body fluids, e.g., perspiration, etc.

422, Chemical Apparatus and Process Disinfecting, Deodorizing, Preserving, or Sterilizing, subclass 5 for a process where an offensive odor is destroyed or masked.

424, and 514, Drug, Bio-Affecting and body Treating Compositions, appropriate subclass for a pharmaceutical, disinfecting, cosmetic or body treat-

- ing composition that includes a perfume compound or composition.
- 426, Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products, subclass 651 for a food composition with an essential oil and subclass 655 for an animal or plant extract having Class 426 utility.
- 434, Education and Demonstration, subclass 377 for a process of demonstrating or exhibiting a perfume product.
- 435, Chemistry: Molecular Biology and Microbiology, appropriate subclass for a process of preparing an odorant compound or odorant composition that includes a fermentation step or utilizes an enzyme.
- 510, Cleaning Compositions for Solid Surfaces, Auxiliary Compositions Therefor, or Processes of Preparing the Compositions, subclasses 101 through 107 for perfume-containing cleaning compositions or auxiliary compositions for cleaning, such as rinse-added fabric softeners, dryer sheets, etc.
- 516, Colloid Systems and Wetting Agents; Subcombinations Thereof; Processes of Making, Stabilizing, Breaking, or Inhibiting, appropriate subclasses for subject matter relating to: colloid systems (such as sols*, emulsions, dispersions, foams, aerosols, smokes, gels, or pastes) or wetting agents (such as leveling, penetrating, or spreading); subcombination compositions of colloid systems containing at least an agent specialized and designed for or peculiar to use in making or stabilizing colloid systems; compositions and subcombination compositions specialized and designed for or peculiar to use in breaking (resolving) or inhibiting colloid systems; processes of making the compositions or systems of the class; processes of breaking (resolving) or inhibiting colloid systems; in each instance, when generically claimed or when there is no hierarchically superior provision in the USPC for the specifically claimed art.
- 523, Synthetic Resins or Natural Rubbers, subclass 102 for composition of a synthetic resin and a perfume wherein the perfume is an integral component of the synthetic resin, e.g., resins with perfume compositions incorporated therein and whose sole purpose is to destroy the natural unpleasant smell of the resin.
- 532, through 570, Organic Compounds, for a compound disclosed as a perfume or as an organoleptic ingredient in a perfume composition. See Class 532 for definitions of chemical terms used in Class 512 such as "acyclic, alicyclic and polycyclo ring system."
- 2** This subclass is indented under subclass 1. Compositions which include a chemical compound whose sole purpose is to prevent chemical change, or to extend the life of the perfume by retarding evaporation of the perfume active ingredient.
- SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:**
- 516, Colloid Systems and Wetting Agents; Subcombinations Thereof; Processes of Making, Stabilizing, Breaking, or Inhibiting, subclasses 98+ for colloid systems of continuous or semicontinuous solid phase with discontinuous liquid phase (gels, pastes, flocs, coagulates) or agents for such systems or making or stabilizing such systems or agents, when generically claimed or when there is no hierarchically superior provision in the USPC for the specifically claimed art.
- 3** This subclass is indented under subclass 1. Compositions which includes a chemical compound whose sole purpose is to increase the volume of the perfume composition without affecting the fragrance of the composition.
- 4** This subclass is indented under subclass 1. Compositions which are nonliquid or are encapsulated.
- (1) Note. This subclass includes for example, are refresher gels containing a perfume material incorporated in a gelling agent; perfumed particles consisting of

- hydratable polymeric matrix with perfume material dispensed therein, etc.
- 5** This subclass is indented under subclass 1. Subject matter wherein the active ingredient is a plant or an animal extract.
- (1) Note. This class provides for processes of extracting such extracts when not provided for elsewhere.
- SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
- 426, Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products, for plant or animal extracts disclosed or claimed to be flavoring agents. Extracts or essences which do not have any utility disclosed or claimed and which traditionally have been employed as flavorings, flavor enhancers, seasoning agents, food acidulates for condiments are classified in Class 426. An example is citrus oil which has been used for centuries as a flavoring agent.
- 6** This subclass is indented under subclass 1. Compositions wherein the active ingredient contains a cyano group.
- 7** This subclass is indented under subclass 1. Compositions wherein the active ingredient is compound which contains boron, metal or sulfur which is not a ring member.
- 8** This subclass is indented under subclass 1. Compositions wherein the active ingredient includes a ring, e.g., a cyclopentane ring.
- 9** This subclass is indented under subclass 8. Compositions in which the ring in the active ingredient is part of a spiro ring system, i.e., exactly two rings share one common ring member only.
- 10** This subclass is indented under subclass 8. Compositions in which the ring in the active ingredient includes a nitrogen atom as part of the ring.
- 11** This subclass is indented under subclass 8. Compositions wherein the ring in the active ingredient includes a chalcogen atom as a ring member (i.e., oxygen, sulfur, selenium or tellurium).
- 12** This subclass is indented under subclass 11. Compositions wherein the ring in the active ingredient includes two or more diverse or identical chalcogens as ring members.
- 13** This subclass is indented under subclass 11. Compositions wherein the chalcogen containing ring is part of a polycyclo ring system.
- 14** This subclass is indented under subclass 8. Compositions wherein the ring consists of carbons and is part of a polycyclo ring system.
- 15** This subclass is indented under subclass 14. Compositions wherein an oxygen is double bonded directly to the polycyclo ring system.
- 16** This subclass is indented under subclass 14. Compositions wherein a carbonyl group is bonded directly to the polycyclo ring system.
- 17** This subclass is indented under subclass 16. Compositions wherein the polycyclo ring system consists of exactly two rings.
- 18** This subclass is indented under subclass 14. Compositions wherein a carbonyl group is attached indirectly to the polycyclo ring system by nonionic bonding.

- 19** This subclass is indented under subclass 14. Compositions wherein an oxygen is single bonded directly to the polycyclo ring system.
- 20** This subclass is indented under subclass 8. Compositions wherein the ring in the active ingredient is a benzene ring.
- 21** This subclass is indented under subclass 20. Compositions wherein contain carbonyl that is not part of a ring.
- 22** This subclass is indented under subclass 8. Compositions wherein the ring in the active ingredient is a six-membered alicyclic ring.
- 23** This subclass is indented under subclass 22. Compositions wherein oxygen is bonded directly to the six-membered alicyclic ring.
- 24** This subclass is indented under subclass 22. Compositions wherein carbonyl is bonded directly to the six-membered alicyclic ring.
- 25** This subclass is indented under subclass 1. Compositions wherein the active ingredient contains oxygen.
- 26** This subclass is indented under subclass 25. Compositions wherein the oxygen is part of a carbonyl group.
- 27** This subclass is indented under subclass 26. Compositions wherein the carbonyl group is part of an aldehyde or a ketone group.

END