B09B

DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

NOTES

1. This subclass covers only single or combined, e.g. multistage, operations not fully classifiable in a single other subclass.

2. In this subclass the following terms or expressions are added with the meanings indicated:
   - "disposal" means the discarding, e.g. dumping, or destroying of waste or its transformation into something useful or harmless;
   - "solid waste" includes waste which, although it has liquid content, is for practical purposes handled as solid.

3. Attention is drawn to the following places:
   - A23J 1/16: Obtaining proteins from waste water of starch manufacturing plants of like wastes.
   - A23K 10/38: Animal feeding-stuffs from distillers’ or brewers’ waste.
   - A43B 1/12: Footwear made of rubber waste.
   - A61L 11/00: Disinfection or sterilisation methods specially adapted for refuse.
   - A62D 3/00: Chemical means for combatting harmful chemical agents; processes for making harmful chemical agents harmless.
   - B01D 53/34: Chemical purification of smoke or fumes, e.g. flue gas.
   - B02C 18/0084: Disintegrating by knives or other cutting or tearing members, which chop material into fragments, specially adapted for disintegrating garbage, waste or sewage.
   - B03B 7/00: Combinations of wet processes or apparatus with other processes or apparatus, e.g. for dressing ores or garbage.
   - B03B 9/06: General arrangement of separating plant, e.g. flow sheets, specially adapted for refuse.
   - B05B 12/16, B05B 12/32: Control of spray area of spraying plant, e.g. masking, side shields; Means for collection or reuse of excess material.
   - B08B 15/00: Prevent escape of dirt or fumes from the area where they are produced; Collecting or removing dirt or fumes from that area.
   - B23D 25/14: Machines or arrangements for shearing stock while the latter is travelling otherwise than in the direction of the cut without regard to the exact dimensions of the resulting material, e.g. for cutting up scrap.
   - B27B 33/20: Edge trimming saw blades or tools combined with means to disintegrate waste.
   - B29B 17/00: Recovery of plastics or other constituents of waste material containing plastics.
   - B30B 9/32: Presses for consolidating scrap metal or for compacting used cars.
   - B63B 17/06: Refuse discharge from vessels, e.g. for ash. [B63J 4/006]: Arrangements of installation for treating waste water or sewage on vessels.
   - B65F 1/00: Refuse receptacles.
   - B65F 3/00: Vessels particularly adapted for collecting refuse.
   - B65F 5/00: Gathering or removal of refuse otherwise than by receptacles or vehicles.
   - B65F 7/00: Cleaning or disinfecting devices combined with refuse receptacles or refuse vehicles.
   - C03C 1/00: Ingredients generally applicable to manufacture of glasses, glazes or vitreous enamels.
   - C04B 7/24: Hydraulic cements from oil shales, residues or waste other than slag.
   - C04B 11/26: Calcium sulfate cements from phosphogypsum or from waste, e.g. purification products of smoke.
   - C04B 18/04: Waste materials or refuse used as fillers for mortars, concrete, artificial stone or the like.
   - C04B 22/0006: Waste inorganic materials used as active ingredients for mortars, concrete, artificial stone or the like.
   - C04B 24/001: Waste organic materials used as active ingredients for mortars, concrete, artificial stone or the like.
   - C05F 9/00: Fertilisers made from household or town refuse.
   - C08J 11/00: Recovery of waste materials of macromolecular substances.
   - C08L 17/00: Compositions of reclaimed rubber.
   - C10B 53/00: Destructive distillation, specially adapted for particular solid raw materials or solid raw materials in special form.
   - C10B 57/00: Other processes not covered before; Features of destructive distillation processes in general.
   - C10G 1/10: Production of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures from rubber or rubber waste.
Solid fuels essentially based on sewage, house or town refuse
Solid fuels essentially based on industrial residues and waste materials
Working-up used lubricants based on mineral oils
Recovery of fats, fatty oils, or fatty acids from waste materials
Recovery of glycerol from a saponification liquor
Recovery of by-products
Recovery of alcohol from press residues or other waste material
Biochemical production of ethanol from waste
Working-up raw materials other than ores, e.g. scrap, to produce non-ferrous metals or compounds thereof
Obtaining zinc or zinc oxide from muffle furnace residues
Obtaining zinc or zinc oxide from metallic residues or scrap
Obtaining tin from scrap
Mechanical treatment of natural fibrous or filamentary material to obtain fibres or filaments, e.g. for spinning
Carbonising rags to recover animal fibres
Recovery of starting material, waste material or solvents during the manufacture of artificial filaments or the like
Disintegrating fibre-containing articles to obtain fibres for re-use
Arrangements for confining or removing dust, fly, or the like
Regeneration of used chemical baths used for dry-cleaning or washing fibres, fabrics or the like
Dry treatment of waste paper or rags for making paper or for the production of cellulose
Distributing waste paper
Processes for obtaining cellulose by working-up waste paper
Regeneration of pulp liquors by wet end machines for making continuous webs of paper
Sewers, Cesspools
Arrangements in building for the disposal of refuse
Combustion apparatus arrangements for burning uncombusted material from primary combustion
Consuming waste products by combustion
Removal or treatment of combustion products or combustion residues
Removing emulsion from waste photographic material
Apparatus or processes for salvaging material from electric cables
Reclaiming serviceable parts of waste cells or batteries
Reclaiming serviceable parts of waste accumulators
Dumping solid waste
(Sea dumping (disposal of radioactively contaminated material by storage under water G21F 9/24))
(Covering of dumping sites)
(Shafts or wells in waste dumps)
(Subterranean disposal, e.g. in boreholes or subsurface fractures)
Destroying solid waste or transforming solid waste (or contaminated solids) into something useful or harmless
(comprising an adsorption step (separating processes involving the treatment of liquids with solid sorbents B01D 15/00; separation of gases or vapors by adsorption B01D 53/02))
(comprising an extraction step (separation by solvent extraction B01D 11/00))
(Agglomeration, binding or encapsulation of solid waste (solidification of sludge C02F 11/008; waste materials as compounding ingredients in polymers C08K 11/005))
[using an organic binder or matrix]
[using a mineral binder or matrix, e.g. to obtain a soil like material (C04B takes precedence); Apparatus therefor]
(involving a melting step)
[Disposal of asbestos]
[Disposal of medical waste (casings for used articles, e.g. aerosol cans, cooling systems of refrigerators (arrangements for charging or discharging refrigerant from refrigerators F25B 45/00); Removing gases from discarded plastic foam products)]
(Disposal of asbestos)
(Disposal of medical waste (casings for used articles, e.g. sharps A61B 50/362; sterilisation of refuse A61L 11/00; disposal of used needles or syringes A61M 5/3205; disintegrating medical waste B02C 19/0075))
(by means of a thermal treatment, e.g. evaporation (treatment of waste by pyrolysis or by combustion F23G 5/00))
(Steam treatment)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5/00</th>
<th>Operations not covered by single other subclass or by a single other group in this subclass</th>
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<tr>
<td>2220/00</td>
<td>Type of waste materials treated</td>
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<tr>
<td>2220/02</td>
<td>Aerosol cans, especially draining thereof</td>
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<tr>
<td>2220/04</td>
<td>Animal meals</td>
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<tr>
<td>2220/06</td>
<td>Incineration ashes</td>
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<td>2220/08</td>
<td>Discarded filters, especially draining thereof</td>
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<td>2220/10</td>
<td>Fuel tanks, especially draining thereof</td>
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<tr>
<td>2220/12</td>
<td>Shock absorbers, especially draining thereof</td>
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<tr>
<td>2220/14</td>
<td>Transdermal patches</td>
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