

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

C CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

(NOTES omitted)

CHEMISTRY

C04 CEMENTS; CONCRETE; ARTIFICIAL STONE; CERAMICS; REFRACTORIES (alloys based on refractory metals [C22C](#))

(NOTE omitted)

C04B LIME, MAGNESIA; SLAG; CEMENTS; COMPOSITIONS THEREOF, e.g. MORTARS, CONCRETE OR LIKE BUILDING MATERIALS; ARTIFICIAL STONE {(roofing granules [E04D 7/005](#))}; **CERAMICS** (devitrified glass-ceramics [C03C 10/00](#)); **REFRACTORIES; TREATMENT OF NATURAL STONE**

NOTES

- In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
 - "fillers" includes pigments, aggregates and fibrous reinforcing materials;
 - "active ingredients" includes processing aids or property improvers, e.g. grinding aids used after the burning process or used in the absence of a burning process;
 - "mortars", "concrete" and "artificial stone" are to be considered as a single group of materials, and therefore, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, they include mortar, concrete and other cementitious compositions.
- In groups [C04B 7/00](#) - [C04B 32/00](#), in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- A composition classified in groups [C04B 26/00](#) or [C04B 28/00](#) is also classified in groups [C04B 14/00](#) - [C04B 24/00](#) if a filler or active ingredient is of interest.
- In groups [C04B 2/00](#) - [C04B 32/00](#) and [C04B 38/00](#) - [C04B 41/00](#) it is desirable to classify the individual constituents of the mixtures, or other aspects relating to the mixtures or constituents, using Combination Sets with symbols chosen from groups [C04B 2/00](#) - [C04B 41/00](#).
- In groups [C04B 2/00](#) - [C04B 32/00](#) and [C04B 38/00](#) - [C04B 41/00](#) it is desirable to classify the function of the individual constituents of the mixtures, or other aspects relating to the properties or uses of the mixtures or products obtained, using Combination Sets with symbols chosen from groups [C04B 2103/00](#) - [C04B 2111/00](#).
- Groups [C04B 20/123](#) and [C04B 20/126](#) are used for indexing purposes only of documents classified in [C04B 20/12](#)

WARNINGS

- The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups:

C04B 5/02	covered by	B01J 2/00 , C21B 3/06
C04B 28/20 , C04B 28/22	covered by	C04B 28/18 , C04B 28/182 , C04B 28/184 , C04B 28/186 , C04B 28/188
C04B 35/035	covered by	C04B 35/26 , C04B 35/2608 , C04B 35/2616 , C04B 35/2625 , C04B 35/2633 , C04B 35/2641 , C04B 35/265 , C04B 35/2658 , C04B 35/2666 , C04B 35/2675 , C04B 35/2683 , C04B 35/2691
C04B 35/28 - C04B 35/40	covered by	
C04B 35/567 , C04B 35/569 , C04B 35/576 , C04B 35/577	covered by	C04B 35/565 , C04B 35/571 , C04B 35/573 , C04B 35/575 , C04B 35/5755 , C04B 35/806
C04B 35/582	covered by	C04B 35/581 , C04B 35/806
C04B 35/5833 , C04B 35/5835	covered by	C04B 35/583 , C04B 35/806
C04B 35/586 , C04B 35/587 , C04B 35/594 , C04B 35/596	covered by	C04B 35/584 , C04B 35/589 , C04B 35/591 , C04B 35/593 , C04B 35/5935 , C04B 35/806
C04B 35/599	covered by	C04B 35/597
C04B 35/81	covered by	C04B 35/78
C04B 35/84	covered by	C04B 35/628 , C04B 35/78
- 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.

Lime; Magnesia; Slag

- 2/00** **Lime, magnesia or dolomite (hydraulic lime cements C04B 7/34)**
- 2/005 . {obtained from an industrial by-product}
- 2/02 . Lime {(obtaining Ca(OH)₂ otherwise than by simple slaking of quick lime C01F 11/02)}
- 2/04 . . Slaking {(simultaneous dehydrating of gypsum and slaking of lime C04B 11/022)}
- 2/045 . . . {After-treatment of slaked lime}
- 2/06 . . . with addition of substances, e.g. hydrophobic agents {; Slaking in the presence of other compounds}
- 2/063 {Slaking of impure quick lime, e.g. contained in fly ash}
- 2/066 {Making use of the hydration reaction, e.g. the reaction heat for dehydrating gypsum; Chemical drying by using unslaked lime}
- 2/08 . . . Devices therefor
- 2/10 . Preheating, burning calcining or cooling (decarbonation during burning of cement raw materials C04B 7/43; {obtaining CaO or MgO otherwise than by thermal decomposition of the corresponding carbonates C01F 11/02, C01F 5/02})
- 2/102 . . {of magnesia, e.g. dead burning}
- 2/104 . . {Ingredients added before or during the burning process}
- 2/106 . . {in fluidised bed furnaces}
- 2/108 . . {Treatment or selection of the fuel therefor}
- 2/12 . . in shaft or vertical furnaces (shaft or vertical furnaces in general F27B 1/00)
- 5/00** **Treatment of {metallurgical} slag (manufacture of slag wool C03B; in, or for, the production of metals C21B, C22B); Artificial stone from molten {metallurgical} slag (mechanical aspects B28B 1/54 {other cast stone C04B 32/005})**
- 5/06 . Ingredients, other than water, added to the molten slag {or to the granulating medium or before remelting}; Treatment with gases or gas generating compounds, e.g. to obtain porous slag
- 5/065 . . {Porous slag}
- Cements**
- 7/00** **Hydraulic cements (calcium sulfate cements C04B 11/00)**
- 7/003 . {Barium or strontium cements}
- 7/006 . {Cement-clinker used in the unground state in mortar - or concrete compositions}
- 7/02 . Portland cement
- 7/04 . . using raw materials containing gypsum {, i.e. processes of the Mueller-Kuehne type}
- 7/06 . . using alkaline raw materials (C04B 7/60 takes precedence)
- 7/12 . Natural pozzuolanes; Natural pozzuolana cements; {Artificial pozzuolanes or artificial pozzuolana cements other than those obtained from waste or combustion residues, e.g. burned clay; Treating inorganic materials to improve their pozzuolanic characteristics} (cements containing slag C04B 7/14)
- 7/13 . . Mixtures thereof with inorganic cementitious materials, e.g. Portland cements
- 7/14 . Cements containing slag (slags from waste incineration C04B 7/28)
- 7/147 . . Metallurgical slag
- 7/153 . . . Mixtures thereof with other inorganic cementitious materials or other activators
- 7/1535 {with alkali metal containing activators, e.g. sodium hydroxide or waterglass}
- 7/17 with calcium oxide containing activators {(C04B 7/1535 takes precedence)}
- 7/19 Portland cements
- 7/21 with calcium sulfate containing activators {(C04B 7/1535 takes precedence)}
- 7/22 . Iron ore cements {; Iron rich cements, e.g. Ferrari cements, Kühl cements}
- 7/24 . Cements from oil shales, residues or waste other than slag
- 7/243 . . {Mixtures thereof with activators or composition-correcting additives, e.g. mixtures of fly ash and alkali activators}
- 7/246 . . {from waste building materials, e.g. waste asbestos-cement products, demolition waste}
- 7/26 . . from raw materials containing flue dust {, i.e. fly ash (C04B 7/243 takes precedence)}
- 7/28 . . from combustion residues, {e.g. ashes or slags from waste incineration} {(C04B 7/243), C04B 7/26 take precedence}
- 7/30 . . from oil shale; from oil shale residues {; from lignite processing, e.g. using certain lignite fractions}
- 7/32 . Aluminous cements
- 7/323 . . {Calcium aluminosulfate cements, e.g. cements hydrating into ettringite}
- 7/326 . . {Calcium aluminohalide cements, e.g. based on 11CaO.7Al₂O₃.CaX₂, where X is Cl or F}
- 7/34 . Hydraulic lime cements; Roman cements {; natural cements}
- 7/345 . Hydraulic cements not provided for in one of the groups C04B 7/02 - C04B 7/34
- 7/3453 . . {Belite cements, e.g. self-disintegrating cements based on dicalciumsilicate}
- 7/3456 . . {Alinite cements, e.g. "Nudelman"-type cements, bromo-alinite cements, fluoro-alinite cements}
- 7/36 . Manufacture of hydraulic cements in general
- 7/361 . . {Condition or time responsive control in hydraulic cement manufacturing processes (controlling or regulating in general G05; F27B 7/42 takes precedence)}
- 7/362 . . . {for raw materials handling, e.g. during the grinding or mixing step}
- 7/364 . . {Avoiding environmental pollution during cement-manufacturing}
- 7/365 . . . {by extracting part of the material from the process flow and returning it into the process after a separate treatment, e.g. in a separate retention unit under specific conditions}
- 7/367 . . . {Avoiding or minimising carbon dioxide emissions}
- 7/368 . . {Obtaining spherical cement particles}
- 7/38 . . Preparing or treating the raw materials individually or as batches {, e.g. mixing with fuel; (C04B 7/362 takes precedence)}
- 7/40 . . . Dehydrating; Forming, e.g. granulating (apparatus for granulating B01J 2/00)
- 7/42 . . . Active ingredients added before, or during, the burning process (after the burning process C04B 22/00, C04B 24/00)

- 7/421 {Inorganic materials}
- 7/422 {Elements}
- 7/424 {Oxides, Hydroxides}
- 7/425 {Acids or salts thereof}
- 7/427 {Silicates}
- 7/428 {Organic materials}
- 7/43 . . Heat treatment, e.g. precalcining, burning, melting; Cooling {[aspects only relating to the installation F27B](#)}
- 7/432 . . . {Preheating without addition of fuel}
- 7/434 . . . {Preheating with addition of fuel, e.g. calcining}
- 7/436 . . . {Special arrangements for treating part or all of the cement kiln dust}
- 7/438 . . . {Evacuating at least part of the heat treated material before the final burning or melting step, the evacuated material being used as a cement as such}
- 7/44 . . . Burning; Melting
- 7/4407 {Treatment or selection of the fuel therefor, e.g. use of hazardous waste as secondary fuel ([fuels in general C10L](#)); Use of particular energy sources, e.g. waste hot gases from other processes}
- 7/4415 {Waste hot gases}
- 7/4423 {Waste or refuse used as fuel}
- 7/443 {Tyres, e.g. shredded}
- 7/4438 {the fuel being introduced directly into the rotary kiln}
- 7/4446 {the fuel being treated in a separate gasifying or decomposing chamber, e.g. a separate combustion chamber}
- 7/4453 {using plasmas or radiations}
- 7/4461 {Grate sintering}
- 7/4469 {in shaft or vertical kilns}
- 7/4476 {Selection of the kiln atmosphere}
- 7/4484 {Non-electric melting}
- 7/4492 {Inhibiting the formation of or eliminating incrustations in the cement kiln ([removing incrustations from rotary-drum furnaces F27B 7/2075](#))}
- 7/45 in fluidised beds {, e.g. spouted beds}
- 7/46 electric
- 7/47 Cooling {; Waste heat management}
- 7/475 {using the waste heat, e.g. of the cooled clinker, in an other way than by simple heat exchange in the cement production line, e.g. for generating steam}
- 7/48 . . . Clinker treatment ([C04B 7/47 takes precedence](#))
- 7/51 . . . Hydrating
- 7/52 . . . Grinding {; After-treatment of ground cement}
- 7/522 {After-treatment of ground cement ([C04B 7/368 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/525 {Briquetting}
- 7/527 {obtaining cements characterised by fineness, e.g. by multi-modal particle size distribution}
- 7/60 . . Methods for eliminating alkali metals or compounds thereof {, e.g. from the raw materials or during the burning process; methods for eliminating other harmful components ([avoiding environmental pollution C04B 7/364](#))}
- 9/02 . . Magnesium cements containing chlorides, e.g. Sorel cement
- 9/04 . . Magnesium cements containing sulfates, nitrates, phosphates or fluorides
- 9/06 . . Cements containing metal compounds other than magnesium compounds, e.g. compounds of zinc or lead
- 9/11 . . Mixtures thereof with other inorganic cementitious materials
- 9/12 . . with hydraulic cements, e.g. Portland cements
- 9/20 . . Manufacture, e.g. preparing the batches ([preheating, burning, calcining or cooling lime stone, magnesite or dolomite C04B 2/10](#))
- 11/00 Calcium sulfate cements**
- 11/002 . . {Mixtures of different CaSO₄-modifications, e.g. plaster of Paris and anhydrite, used as cements}
- 11/005 . . {Preparing or treating the raw materials}
- 11/007 . . {After-treatment of the dehydration products, e.g. aging, stabilisation}
- 11/02 . . {Methods and apparatus for} dehydrating gypsum {[\(for other purposes than cement manufacture C01F 11/466\)](#)}
- 11/022 . . . {Simultaneous dehydrating of gypsum and slaking of lime}
- 11/024 . . . Ingredients added before, or during, the calcining process, e.g. calcination modifiers
- 11/028 . . . Devices therefor {characterised by the type of calcining devices used therefor or by the type of hemihydrate obtained}
- 11/0281 {Kettles; Marmites; Autoclaves}
- 11/0282 {Autoclaves, e.g. using chariots}
- 11/0283 {Fluidised beds}
- 11/0285 {Rotary kilns}
- 11/0286 {Suspension heaters for flash calcining, e.g. cyclones}
- 11/0287 {Multi-storey horizontal furnaces}
- 11/0288 {Grates}
- 11/032 . . . for the wet process, e.g. dehydrating in solution or under saturated vapour conditions, {i.e. to obtain alpha-hemihydrate ([C04B 11/0281 - C04B 11/0288 take precedence](#))}
- 11/036 . . . for the dry process, e.g. dehydrating in a fluidised bed or in a rotary kiln {, i.e. to obtain beta-hemihydrate ([C04B 11/0281 - C04B 11/0288 take precedence](#))}
- 11/05 . . obtaining anhydrite, {e.g. Keene's cement} ([C04B 11/028 takes precedence](#))
- 11/06 . . starting from anhydrite
- 11/26 . . {strating from chemical gypsum}; starting from phosphogypsum or from waste, e.g. purification products of smoke ([C04B 11/02 takes precedence](#); [chemical purification of smoke, fumes or exhaust gases B01D 53/00](#) {[purification of gypsum C01F 11/46](#)})
- 11/262 . . . {waste gypsum other than phosphogypsum}
- 11/264 {Gypsum from the desulfurisation of flue gases}
- 11/266 . . . {Chemical gypsum}
- 11/268 . . . {pelletizing of the material before starting the manufacture}
- 9/00 Magnesium cements or similar cements**

11/28	• Mixtures thereof with other inorganic cementitious materials (C04B 7/04 , C04B 7/153 take precedence)	14/08	• • • Diatomaceous earth
11/30	• • with hydraulic cements, e.g. Portland cements	14/10	• • • Clay {(sepiolite C04B 14/042 ; grog C04B 18/025)}
12/00	Cements not provided for in groups C04B 7/00 - C04B 11/00	14/102	• • • • {Attapulgitic clay}
12/005	• {Geopolymer cements, e.g. reaction products of aluminosilicates with alkali metal hydroxides or silicates}	14/104	• • • • {Bentonite, e.g. montmorillonite}
12/02	• Phosphate cements (in, or for, the manufacture of ceramics C04B 33/00 , C04B 35/00)	14/106	• • • • {Kaolin}
12/022	• • {Al-phosphates}	14/108	• • • • {Shale, slate (colliery shale C04B 18/125)}
12/025	• • {Phosphates of ammonium or of the alkali or alkaline earth metals}	14/12	• • • • Expanded clay
12/027	• • {mixtures thereof with other inorganic cementitious materials}	14/14	• • • Minerals of vulcanic origin {(granite C04B 14/048)}
12/04	• Alkali metal or ammonium silicate cements {Alkyl silicate cements; Silica sol cements; Soluble silicate cements} (alkali metal silicates <i>per se</i> , their preparation C01B 33/32 ; ammonium silicates <i>per se</i> , their preparation C01C 1/00)	14/16	• • • • porous, e.g. pumice
		14/18	• • • • Perlite
		14/185	• • • • {expanded}
		14/20	• • • Mica; Vermiculite {(mechanical splitting B28D)}
		14/202	• • • • {Vermiculite}
		14/204	• • • • {expanded}
		14/206	• • • • {Mica or vermiculite modified by cation-exchange; chemically exfoliated vermiculate}
		14/208	• • • • • {delaminated mica or vermiculite platelets}
		14/22	• • • Glass {; Devitrified glass}
		14/24	• • • • porous, e.g. foamed glass
		14/26	• • Carbonates
		14/28	• • • of calcium
		14/285	• • • • {Marble}
		14/30	• • Oxides other than silica {(ferrites C04B 14/363)}
		14/301	• • • {porous or hollow}
		14/302	• • • • {Aerogels}
		14/303	• • • {Alumina}
		14/304	• • • {Magnesia}
		14/305	• • • {Titanium oxide, e.g. titanates}
		14/306	• • • {Zirconium oxide (zircon C04B 14/046)}
		14/307	• • • {Chromium oxide}
		14/308	• • • {Iron oxide}
		14/309	• • • {Copper oxide or solid solutions thereof}
		14/32	• • Carbides; Nitrides; Borides {; Silicides}
		14/321	• • • {Borides}
		14/322	• • • {Carbides}
		14/323	• • • • {Boron carbide}
		14/324	• • • • {Silicon carbide}
		14/325	• • • {Nitrides}
		14/326	• • • • {Aluminium nitride}
		14/327	• • • • {Boron nitride}
		14/328	• • • • {Silicon nitride}
		14/34	• • Metals {, e.g. ferro-silicon}
		14/36	• • Inorganic materials not provided for in groups (C04B 14/022 and) C04B 14/04 - C04B 14/34
		14/361	• • • {Soil, e.g. laterite}
		14/363	• • • {Ferrites}
		14/365	• • • {Gypsum (synthetic gypsum C04B 18/0445 , C04B 18/064)}
		14/366	• • • {Phosphates, e.g. apatite}
		14/368	• • • {Baryte}
		14/38	• Fibrous materials; Whiskers
		14/383	• • {Whiskers}
		14/386	• • {Carbon (carbon nanotubes C04B 14/026)}
		14/40	• • Asbestos
		14/405	• • • {Waste asbestos}
		14/42	• • Glass
14/00	Use of inorganic materials as fillers, e.g. pigments, for mortars, concrete or artificial stone; Treatment of inorganic materials specially adapted to enhance their filling properties in mortars, concrete or artificial stone (expanding or defibrillating materials C04B 20/00)		
	NOTE		
	Fillers with a well-defined shape other than granular are considered to be reinforcing elements and thus are classified in E04C 5/00 . However, if they are only characterised by their composition, classification is made in C04B only		
14/005	• {Inorganic fillers with a shape other than granular or fibrous (carbon nanotubes C04B 14/026)}		
14/02	• Granular materials {, e.g. microballoons}		
14/022	• • {Carbon}		
14/024	• • • {Graphite}		
14/026	• • • {of particular shape, e.g. nanotubes}		
14/028	• • • • {Carbon aerogels}		
14/04	• • Silica-rich materials; Silicates		
14/041	• • • {Aluminium silicates other than clay}		
14/042	• • • {Magnesium silicates, e.g. talc, sepiolite}		
14/043	• • • {Alkaline-earth metal silicates, e.g. wollastonite}		
14/044	• • • {Polysilicates, e.g. geopolymers}		
14/045	• • • {Alkali-metal containing silicates, e.g. petalite (waterglass C04B 12/04)}		
14/046	• • • {Zircon}		
14/047	• • • {Zeolites}		
14/048	• • • {Granite}		
14/06	• • • Quartz; Sand		
14/062	• • • • {Microsilica, e.g. colloidal silica (preparing microsilica slurries or suspensions C04B 18/148)}		
14/064	• • • • {Silica aerogel}		
14/066	• • • • {Precipitated or pyrogenic silica}		
14/068	• • • • {Specific natural sands, e.g. sea -, beach -, dune - or desert sand}		

- 14/44 . . . Treatment for enhancing alkali resistance
{(composition of alkali resistant glass fibres [C03C 13/00](#); coating of glass fibres [C03C 25/10](#))}
- 14/46 . . Rock wool {; Ceramic or silicate fibres
([C04B 14/40](#), [C04B 14/42](#) take precedence)}
- 14/4606 . . . {added as organic or organo-mineral precursors}
- 14/4612 . . . {Al-borates}
- 14/4618 . . . {Oxides}
- 14/4625 {Alumina}
- 14/4631 {Silica}
- 14/4637 . . . {Zirconia or zircon}
- 14/4643 . . . {Silicates other than zircon}
- 14/465 {Ca-silicate, e.g. wollastonite}
- 14/4656 {Al-silicates, e.g. clay}
- 14/4662 {Polysilicates, e.g. geopolymers}
- 14/4668 {of volcanic origin}
- 14/4675 {from slags}
- 14/4681 . . . {Titanates}
- 14/4687 . . . {Non-oxide ceramics (carbon or graphite fibres
[C04B 14/386](#))}
- 14/4693 {Silicon carbide}
- 14/48 . . Metal
- 16/00 Use of organic materials as fillers, e.g. pigments, for mortars, concrete or artificial stone; Treatment of organic materials specially adapted to enhance their filling properties in mortars, concrete or artificial stone**
- NOTE**
Fillers with a well-defined shape other than granular are considered to be reinforcing elements and thus are classified in [E04C 5/00](#). However, if they are only characterised by their composition, classification is made in [C04B](#) only
- 16/02 . Cellulosic materials (cellulosic waste materials, e.g. sawdust, rice husks, [C04B 18/24](#))
- 16/04 . Macromolecular compounds ([C04B 16/02](#) takes precedence)
- 16/06 . . fibrous
- 16/0608 . . . {Fibrilles, e.g. fibrillated films}
- 16/0616 . . . {from polymers obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds}
- 16/0625 {Polyalkenes, e.g. polyethylene}
- 16/0633 {Polypropylene}
- 16/0641 {Polyvinylalcohols; Polyvinylacetates}
- 16/065 {Polyacrylates; Polymethacrylates}
- 16/0658 {Polyacrylonitrile}
- 16/0666 {Polystyrene}
- 16/0675 . . . {from polymers obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds}
- 16/0683 {Polyesters, e.g. polylactides}
- 16/0691 {Polyamides; Polyaramides}
- 16/08 . . porous, e.g. expanded polystyrene beads {or microballoons}
- 16/082 . . . {other than polystyrene based, e.g. polyurethane foam}
- 16/085 . . . {expanded *in situ*, i.e. during or after mixing the mortar, concrete or artificial stone ingredients}
- 16/087 . . . {shredded}
- 16/10 . . Treatment for enhancing the mixability with the mortar {(coating [C04B 20/10](#))}
- 16/12 . characterised by the shape (fibrous macromolecular compounds [C04B 16/06](#); porous macromolecular compounds [C04B 16/08](#)) {, e.g. perforated strips}
- 18/00 Use of agglomerated or waste materials or refuse as fillers for mortars, concrete or artificial stone (use of waste materials for the manufacture of cement [C04B 7/24](#)); Treatment of agglomerated or waste materials or refuse, specially adapted to enhance their filling properties in mortars, concrete or artificial stone**
- NOTE**
Fillers with a well defined shape other than granular are considered to be reinforcing elements and thus are classified in [E04C 5/00](#). However, if they are only characterised by their composition, classification is made in [C04B](#) only
- 18/02 . Agglomerated materials {, e.g. artificial aggregates}
- 18/021 . . {agglomerated by a mineral binder, e.g. cement}
- 18/022 . . {agglomerated by an organic binder}
- 18/023 . . {Fired or melted materials ([C04B 20/06](#) takes precedence)}
- 18/025 . . . {Grog}
- 18/026 . . . {Melted materials ([C04B 14/22](#) takes precedence)}
- 18/027 . . {Lightweight materials ([C04B 14/12](#) takes precedence)}
- 18/028 . . {temporarily agglomerated, e.g. agglomerates which fall apart during mixing with the other mortar or concrete ingredients}
- 18/04 . Waste materials; Refuse {([C04B 14/405](#) takes precedence)}
- 18/0409 . . {Waste from the purification of bauxite, e.g. red mud}
- 18/0418 . . {Wet materials, e.g. slurries}
- 18/0427 . . {Dry materials}
- 18/0436 . . {Dredged harbour or river sludge (other slurries or sludges [C04B 18/0418](#))}
- 18/0445 . . {Synthetic gypsum, e.g. phosphogypsum (gypsum from smoke purification [C04B 18/064](#))}
- 18/0454 . . {Bleaching earth}
- 18/0463 . . {Hazardous waste}
- 18/0472 . . . {Waste material contaminated by heavy metals}
- 18/0481 . . {Other specific industrial waste materials not provided for elsewhere in [C04B 18/00](#)}
- 18/049 . . . {Wastes from oil or other wells, e.g. drilling mud}
- 18/06 . . Combustion residues, e.g. purification products of smoke, fumes or exhaust gases
- 18/061 . . . {Ashes from fluidised bed furnaces}
- 18/062 . . . {Purification products of smoke, fume or exhaust-gases}
- 18/064 {Gypsum}
- 18/065 . . . {Residues from coal gasification}
- 18/067 . . . {Slags}
- 18/068 . . . {from burning wood}
- 18/08 . . . Flue dust {, i.e. fly ash}
- 18/081 {from brown coal or lignite}
- 18/082 {Cenospheres}

18/084	. . . . {obtained from mixtures of pulverised coal and additives, added to influence the composition of the resulting flue dust}	20/00	Use of materials as fillers for mortars, concrete or artificial stone according to more than one of groups C04B 14/00 - C04B 18/00 and characterised by shape or grain distribution; Treatment of materials according to more than one of the groups C04B 14/00 - C04B 18/00 specially adapted to enhance their filling properties in mortars, concrete or artificial stone; Expanding or defibrillating materials
18/085	. . . . {Pelletizing}		
18/087	. . . . {from liquid fuels, e.g. oil}		
18/088	. . . . {in high volume fly ash compositions}		
18/10	. . . . Burned {or pyrolysed} refuse		
18/101	. . . . {Burned rice husks or other burned vegetable material}		
18/103	. . . . {Burned or pyrolysed sludges}		
18/105	. . . . {Gaseous combustion products or dusts collected from waste incineration, e.g. sludge resulting from the purification of gaseous combustion products of waste incineration}		
18/106	. . . . . {Fly ash from waste incinerators}		
18/108	. . . . {involving a melting step}		
18/12	. . from quarries, mining or the like	20/0004	. {Microcomposites or nanocomposites, e.g. composite particles obtained by polymerising monomers onto inorganic materials}
18/125	. . . {Slate residues, e.g. colliery shale or oil shale or oil shale ash}	20/0008	. {Materials specified by a shape not covered by C04B 20/0016 - C04B 20/0056 , e.g. nanotubes}
18/14	. . from metallurgical processes (treatment of slag C04B 5/00 ; for manufacture of cement C04B 7/14)	20/0012	. . {Irregular shaped fillers}
18/141	. . . {Slags}	20/0016	. {Granular materials, e.g. microballoons}
18/142	. . . . {Steelmaking slags, converter slags}	20/002	. . {Hollow or porous granular materials}
18/143	. . . . . {L.D. slags, i.e. Linz-Donawitz slags}	20/0024	. . . {expanded <i>in situ</i> , i.e. the material is expanded or made hollow after primary shaping of the mortar, concrete or artificial stone mixture (C04B 16/085 takes precedence)}
18/144	. . . . {Slags from the production of specific metals other than iron or of specific alloys, e.g. ferrochrome slags}	20/0028	. . . {crushable}
18/145	. . . . {Phosphorus slags}	20/0032	. . . {characterised by the gas filling pores, e.g. inert gas or air at reduced pressure}
18/146	. . . {Silica fume}	20/0036	. . . {Microsized or nanosized}
18/147	. . . . {Conditioning}	20/004	. . . {inorganic}
18/148	. . . . . {Preparing silica fume slurries or suspensions}	20/0044	. . {obtained from irregularly shaped particles}
18/149	. . . {other than silica fume or slag}	20/0048	. {Fibrous materials}
18/16	. . from building or ceramic industry {(separating plants for waste concrete slurry B03B 9/063)}	20/0052	. . {Mixtures of fibres of different physical characteristics, e.g. different lengths}
18/162	. . . {Cement kiln dust; Lime kiln dust}	20/0056	. . {Hollow or porous fibres}
18/165	. . . {Ceramic waste}	20/006	. . {Microfibres; Nanofibres}
18/167	. . . {Recycled material, i.e. waste material reused in the production of the same material}	20/0064	. . {Ground fibres}
18/18	. . organic (C04B 18/10 takes precedence)	20/0068	. . {Composite fibres, e.g. fibres with a core and sheath of different material}
18/20	. . . from macromolecular compounds {(recycled expanded polystyrene C04B 16/08)}	20/0072	. . {Continuous fibres}
18/22	. . . . Rubber {, e.g. ground waste tires}	20/0076	. {characterised by the grain distribution}
18/24	. . . Vegetable refuse, e.g. rice husks, maize-ear refuse; Cellulosic materials, e.g. paper {, cork}	20/008	. . {Micro- or nanosized fillers, e.g. micronised fillers with particle size smaller than that of the hydraulic binder (colloidal silica C04B 14/062 ; silica fume C04B 18/146)}
18/241	. . . . {Paper, e.g. waste paper; Paper pulp}	20/0084	. . . {Conditioning, e.g. preparing suspensions thereof (C04B 18/148 takes precedence)}
18/243	. . . . . {Waste from paper processing or recycling paper, e.g. de-inking sludge (burned paper processing waste C04B 18/10)}	20/0088	. . {Fillers with mono- or narrow grain size distribution}
18/245	. . . . {Cork; Bark}	20/0092	. . . {Fillers with fine grain sizes only}
18/246	. . . . {expanded}	20/0096	. . {Fillers with bimodal grain size distribution}
18/248	. . . . {from specific plants, e.g. hemp fibres}	20/02	. Treatment
18/26	. . . . Wood, e.g. sawdust, wood shavings	20/023	. . {Chemical treatment}
18/265	. . . . . {from specific species, e.g. birch}	20/026	. . {Comminuting, e.g. by grinding or breaking; Defibrillating fibres other than asbestos}
18/28	. . . . Mineralising; Compositions therefor	20/04	. . Heat treatment
18/30	. . Mixed waste; Waste of undefined composition, (C04B 18/10 takes precedence)	20/06	. . . Expanding clay, perlite, vermiculite or like granular materials
18/305	. . . {Municipal waste}	20/061	. . . . {in rotary kilns}
		20/063	. . . . {by grate sintering}

- 20/065 {in fluidised beds}
- 20/066 {in shaft or vertical furnaces}
- 20/068 {Selection of ingredients added before or during the thermal treatment, e.g. expansion promoting agents or particle-coating materials}
- 20/08 . . Defibrillating asbestos {(defibrillating other fibres [C04B 20/026](#))}
- 20/10 . . Coating or impregnating {(roofing granules [E04D 7/005](#))}
- 20/1003 . . {Non-compositional aspects of the coating or impregnation}
- 20/1007 {Porous or lightweight coatings}
- 20/1011 {Temporary coatings}
- 20/1014 {Coating or impregnating materials characterised by the shape, e.g. fibrous materials}
- 20/1018 . . {with organic materials (pigments or dyes [C04B 20/1096](#))}
- 20/1022 {Non-macromolecular compounds}
- 20/1025 {Fats; Fatty oils; Ester type waxes; Higher fatty acids; Derivatives thereof}
- 20/1029 {Macromolecular compounds}
- 20/1033 {obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds}
- 20/1037 {obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds}
- 20/104 {Natural resins, e.g. tall oil}
- 20/1044 {Bituminous materials}
- 20/1048 {Polysaccharides, e.g. cellulose, or derivatives thereof}
- 20/1051 . . {Organo-metallic compounds; Organo-silicon compounds, e.g. bentone}
- 20/1055 . . {with inorganic materials}
- 20/1059 {Pigments or precursors thereof}
- 20/1062 {Metals}
- 20/1066 {Oxides, Hydroxides}
- 20/107 {Acids or salts thereof}
- 20/1074 {Silicates, e.g. glass}
- 20/1077 {Cements, e.g. waterglass}
- 20/1081 {Mineral polymers, e.g. geopolymers}
- 20/1085 {Waterglass}
- 20/1088 {Water}
- 20/1092 . . {with pigments or dyes ([C04B 20/1059](#) takes precedence)}
- 20/1096 {organic}
- 20/12 . . Multiple coating or impregnating
- 20/123 {Multiple coatings, for one of the coatings of which at least one alternative is described}
- 20/126 {Multiple coatings, comprising a coating layer of the same material as a previous coating layer}

Use of materials as active ingredients

NOTE

Active ingredients which react with cement compounds for forming new or modified mineralogical phases and are added before the hardening process, as well as cements

added as additives to other cements, are classified in groups [C04B 7/00](#) - [C04B 12/00](#), e.g. in group [C04B 7/42](#).

- 22/00** **Use of inorganic materials as active ingredients for mortars, concrete or artificial stone, e.g. accelerators {, shrinkage compensating agents}**
- 22/0006 . . {Waste inorganic materials}
 - 22/0013 . . {Boron compounds}
 - 22/002 . . {Water}
 - 22/0026 {Salt water, e.g. seawater}
 - 22/0033 {other than sea water, e.g. from mining activities}
 - 22/004 {containing dissolved additives or active agents, i.e. aqueous solutions used as gauging water ([C04B 22/0026](#) takes precedence)}
 - 22/0046 {Waste slurries or solutions used as gauging water}
 - 22/0053 {added in a particular physical form, e.g. atomised or in the gas phase}
 - 22/006 {released by a chemical reaction, e.g. polymer condensation}
 - 22/0066 {Compounds chosen for their high crystalwater content}
 - 22/0073 {added in the non-hydrated or only partially-hydrated form}
 - 22/008 {Cement and like inorganic materials added as expanding or shrinkage compensating ingredients in mortar or concrete compositions, the expansion being the result of a recrystallisation (mixtures of cements [C04B 7/00](#), [C04B 28/00](#))}
 - 22/0086 {Seeding materials}
 - 22/0093 {Aluminates}
 - 22/02 . . Elements
 - 22/04 . . Metals, e.g. aluminium used as blowing agent
 - 22/06 . . Oxides, Hydroxides ([C04B 22/0013](#) takes precedence)
 - {of the alkali or alkaline-earth metals}
 - {of the alkaline-earth metals}
 - {Magnesia; Magnesium hydroxide}
 - {Peroxides, e.g. hydrogen peroxide}
 - 22/08 . . Acids or salts thereof ([C04B 22/0013](#) takes precedence)
 - {Acids}
 - {containing nitrogen in the anion, e.g. nitrites}
 - {containing chromium in the anion, e.g. chromates}
 - 22/10 containing carbon in the anion
 - 22/103 {Acids}
 - 22/106 {Bicarbonates}
 - 22/12 containing halogen in the anion
 - 22/122 {Acids}
 - 22/124 {Chlorides of ammonium or of the alkali or alkaline earth metals, e.g. calcium chloride}
 - 22/126 {Fluorine compounds, e.g. silico-fluorine compounds}
 - {Bromine compounds}
 - 22/128 containing sulfur in the anion, e.g. sulfides
 - 22/14 {Acids}
 - 22/141 {Sulfates}
 - 22/142 {Calcium-sulfate}
 - 22/143 {Phosphogypsum}
 - 22/144 {Gypsum from the desulfuration of flue gases}
 - 22/145 {Gypsum from the desulfuration of flue gases}

22/146	. . . . . {other waste Ca-sulfate}	24/22	. . . . Condensation {or polymerisation} products thereof
22/147	. . . . . {Alkali-metal sulfates; Ammonium sulfate}		
22/148	. . . . . {Aluminium-sulfate}		
22/149	. . . . . {Iron-sulfates}		
22/16	. . containing phosphorus in the anion, e.g. phosphates		
22/165	. . . . {Acids}		
24/00	Use of organic materials as active ingredients for mortars, concrete or artificial stone, e.g. plasticisers		
	NOTE		
	Groups C04B 24/003 - C04B 24/006 take precedence over groups C04B 24/008 - C04B 24/226		
24/001	. {Waste organic materials}	24/223	. . . . . {Sulfonated melamine-formaldehyde condensation products}
24/003	. {Phosphorus-containing compounds}	24/226	. . . . . {Sulfonated naphthalene-formaldehyde condensation products}
24/005	. {Halogen-containing compounds}	24/24	. Macromolecular compounds (C04B 24/14 takes precedence; macromolecular compounds comprising sulfonate or sulfate groups C04B 24/16)
24/006	. {Boron-containing compounds}	24/243	. . {Phosphorus-containing polymers}
24/008	. {Aldehydes, ketones}	24/246	. . . {containing polyether side chains}
24/02	. Alcohols; Phenols; Ethers	24/26	. . obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (C04B 24/243 takes precedence)
24/023	. . {Ethers}	24/2605	. . . {containing polyether side chains}
24/026	. . {Fatty alcohols}	24/2611	. . . {Polyalkenes}
24/04	. Carboxylic acids; Salts, anhydrides or esters thereof	24/2617	. . . {Coumarone polymers}
24/045	. . {Esters, e.g. lactones}	24/2623	. . . . {Polyvinylalcohols; Polyvinylacetates}
24/06	. . containing hydroxy groups	24/2629	. . . . . {containing polyether side chains}
24/08	. Fats; Fatty oils; Ester type waxes; Higher fatty acids, i.e. having at least seven carbon atoms in an unbroken chain bound to a carboxyl group; Oxidised oils or fats	24/2635	. . . {Polyvinylacetals}
		24/2641	. . . {Polyacrylates; Polymethacrylates}
24/085	. . {Higher fatty acids}	24/2647	. . . . {containing polyether side chains}
24/10	. Carbohydrates or derivatives thereof	24/2652	. . . {Nitrogen containing polymers, e.g. polyacrylamides, polyacrylonitriles}
24/12	. Nitrogen containing compounds {organic derivatives of hydrazine (hydrazine C04B 22/00)}	24/2658	. . . . {containing polyether side chains}
24/121	. . {Amines, polyamines}	24/2664	. . . {of ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acid polymers, e.g. maleic anhydride copolymers}
24/122	. . {Hydroxy amines}	24/267	. . . . . {containing polyether side chains}
24/123	. . {Amino-carboxylic acids}	24/2676	. . . {Polystyrenes}
24/124	. . {Amides}	24/2682	. . . {Halogen containing polymers, e.g. PVC}
24/125	. . {Compounds containing one or more carbon-to-nitrogen double or triple bonds, e.g. imines}	24/2688	. . . {Copolymers containing at least three different monomers}
24/126	. . {Urea}	24/2694	. . . . . {containing polyether side chains}
24/127	. . {Nitro-compounds}	24/28	. . obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (C04B 24/243 takes precedence)
24/128	. . {Heterocyclic nitrogen compounds}	24/281	. . . {Polyepoxides}
24/129	. . {Compounds containing one or more nitrogen-to-nitrogen double bonds, e.g. azo-compounds}	24/282	. . . {Polyurethanes; Polyisocyanates}
24/14	. . Peptides; Proteins; Derivatives thereof	24/283	. . . {Polyesters}
24/16	. Sulfur-containing compounds	24/285	. . . . {Polylactides}
24/161	. . {Macromolecular compounds comprising sulfonate or sulfate groups}	24/286	. . . {Polycarbonates}
24/163	. . . {obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds}	24/287	. . . {Polyamides}
24/165	. . . . . {containing polyether side chains}	24/288	. . . {Halogen containing polymers}
24/166	. . . . {obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds}	24/30	. . . Condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones
24/168	. . . {Polysaccharide derivatives, e.g. starch sulfate}		
24/18	. . Lignin sulfonic acid or derivatives thereof, e.g. sulfite lye		
24/20	. . Sulfonated aromatic compounds		
			NOTE
			In this group the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
			• "aldehydes" also covers other organic compounds reacting as aldehydes, e.g. glyoxylic acid
		24/302	. . . . . {Phenol-formaldehyde condensation polymers}
		24/305	. . . . . {Melamine-formaldehyde condensation polymers}

24/307	. . . . {Urea-formaldehyde condensation polymers}	26/30	. Compounds having one or more carbon-to-metal or carbon-to-silicon linkages {; Other silicon-containing organic compounds; Boron-organic compounds}
24/32	. . . Polyethers, e.g. alkylphenol polyglycoether	26/32	. . containing silicon
24/34	. . Natural resins, e.g. rosin {(C04B 24/243 takes precedence)}	28/00	Compositions of mortars, concrete or artificial stone, containing inorganic binders or the reaction product of an inorganic and an organic binder, e.g. polycarboxylate cements
24/36	. . Bituminous materials, e.g. tar, pitch {(C04B 24/243 takes precedence)}	NOTE	
24/38	. . Polysaccharides or derivatives thereof {(C04B 24/243 takes precedence)}		While using Combination Sets in this main group, the presence of an organic binder is indicated with symbols chosen from group C04B 24/00, and the presence of a supplementary inorganic binder with symbols chosen from groups C04B 7/00 - C04B 12/00
24/383	. . . . {Cellulose or derivatives thereof}	28/001	. {containing unburned clay (polymer binder - clay mixtures used in well cementing C09K 8/44)}
24/386	. . . . {containing polyether side chains}	28/003	. {containing hybrid binders other than those of the polycarboxylate type}
24/40	. Compounds containing silicon, titanium or zirconium {or other organo-metallic compounds; Organo-clays; Organo-inorganic complexes}	28/005	. {containing gelatinous or gel forming binders, e.g. gelatinous Al(OH) ₃ , sol-gel binders}
24/405	. . {Organo-inorganic complexes}	28/006	. {containing mineral polymers, e.g. geopolymers of the Davidovits type}
24/42	. . Organo-silicon compounds	28/008	. . {Mineral polymers other than those of the Davidovits type, e.g. from a reaction mixture containing waterglass}
24/425	. . . . {Organo-modified inorganic compounds, e.g. organo-clays}	28/02	. containing hydraulic cements other than calcium sulfates
Compositions of mortars, concrete or artificial stone (artificial stone from molten slag C04B 5/00)		28/021	. . {Ash cements, e.g. fly ash cements (fly ash as filler C04B 18/08); Cements based on incineration residues, e.g. alkali-activated slags from waste incineration (alkali-activated combustion residues as such C04B 7/243; mixtures of the lime-pozzuolane type C04B 28/18); Kiln dust cements}
26/00	Compositions of mortars, concrete or artificial stone, containing only organic binders {, e.g. polymer or resin concrete (mechanical aspects of moulding polymer or resin concrete B29C 67/242)}	28/023	. . {Barium cements}
26/003	. {Oil-based binders, e.g. containing linseed oil}	28/025	. . {Belite cements}
26/006	. {Waste materials as binder}	28/026	. . {Oil shale cements}
26/02	. Macromolecular compounds	28/028	. . {Alinite cements, i.e. "Nudelman"-type cements}
26/023	. . {Organic ionomer cements}	28/04	. . Portland cements
26/026	. . {Proteins or derivatives thereof}	28/06	. . Aluminous cements (monolithic refractories or refractory mortars C04B 35/66)
26/04	. . obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds	28/065	. . . {Calcium aluminosulfate cements, e.g. cements hydrating into ettringite}
26/045	. . . . {Polyalkenes}	28/08	. . Slag cements
26/06	. . . Acrylates	28/082	. . . . {Steelmaking slags; Converter slags}
26/08	. . . containing halogen	28/085	. . . . {Slags from the production of specific alloys, e.g. ferrochrome slags}
26/10	. . obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds	28/087	. . . . {Phosphorus slags}
26/105	. . . . {Furfuryl alcohol polymers, e.g. furan-polymers}	28/10	. . Lime cements or magnesium oxide cements
26/12	. . . . Condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones	28/105	. . . . {Magnesium oxide or magnesium carbonate cements}
	NOTE	28/12	. . . Hydraulic lime
	In this group the following term is used with the meaning indicated:	28/14	. containing calcium sulfate cements {(gypsum-paper plates E04C)}
	. "aldehydes" also covers other organic compounds reacting as aldehydes, e.g. glyoxylic acid	28/141	. . {containing dihydrated gypsum before the final hardening step, e.g. forming a dihydrated gypsum product followed by a de- and rehydration step}
26/122	. . . . {Phenol-formaldehyde condensation polymers}	28/142	. . {containing synthetic or waste calcium sulfate cements}
26/125	. . . . {Melamine-formaldehyde condensation polymers}		
26/127	. . . . {Urea formaldehyde condensation polymers}		
26/14	. . . Polyepoxides		
26/16	. . . Polyurethanes		
26/18	. . . Polyesters; Polycarbonates		
26/20	. . . Polyamides		
26/22	. . Natural resins, e.g. rosin		
26/24	. . . Cellulosic waste liquor, e.g. sulfite lye		
26/26	. . Bituminous materials, e.g. tar, pitch {(C08L 95/00 takes precedence)}		
26/28	. . Polysaccharides or derivatives thereof		
26/285	. . . . {Cellulose or derivatives thereof, e.g. starch (C04B 26/24 takes precedence)}		

28/143	. . . {the synthetic calcium sulfate being phosphogypsum}	30/00	Compositions for artificial stone, not containing binders
28/144	. . . {the synthetic calcium sulfate being a flue gas desulfurization product}	30/02	. containing fibrous materials
28/145	. . {Calcium sulfate hemi-hydrate with a specific crystal form}	32/00	Artificial stone not provided for in other groups of this subclass
28/146	. . . {alpha-hemihydrate}	32/005	. {Artificial stone obtained by melting at least part of the composition, e.g. metal (C04B 28/36 and C03C take precedence; cast stone from molten slag C04B 5/00 ; artificial stone obtained by melting the polymeric ingredient of the composition C04B 26/00)}
28/147	. . . {beta-hemihydrate}	32/02	. with reinforcements {(contains no documents; reinforcing elements E04C 5/00)}
28/148	. . {containing calcium sulfate formed <u>in situ</u> , e.g. by the reaction of iron sulfate with lime}		NOTE
28/16	. . containing anhydrite {, e.g. Keene's cement}		This group is only used for indexing purposes
28/165	. . . {containing synthetic anhydrite}		
28/18	. containing mixtures of the silica-lime type		
28/182	. . {based on calcium silicate forming mixtures not containing lime or lime producing ingredients, e.g. waterglass based mixtures heated with a calcium salt}		
28/184	. . {based on an oxide other than lime}		
28/186	. . {containing formed Ca-silicates before the final hardening step}		
28/188	. . . {the Ca-silicates being present in the starting mixture}		
28/24	. containing alkyl, ammonium or metal silicates; containing silica sols {(reaction mixtures resulting in mineral polymers C04B 28/006 ; polymeric reaction products of alkali metal silicates with isocyanates C08G 18/3895)}		
28/26	. . Silicates of the alkali metals		
28/28	. containing organic polyacids, e.g. polycarboxylate cements {, i.e. ionomeric systems}		
28/30	. containing magnesium cements {or similar cements} (magnesium oxide cements C04B 28/10)		
28/32	. . Magnesium oxychloride cements, e.g. Sorel cement		
28/34	. containing cold phosphate binders		
	NOTE		
	While using Combination Sets in this main group, the presence of a reactive or reacted oxide is indicated with symbols chosen from C04B 14/06 and C04B 14/30 (and subgroups), except for boron oxide (C04B 22/0013) and oxides of the alkali or alkaline-earth metals, with the exception of magnesium (C04B 22/062 and C04B 22/064), e.g. a composition containing a mixture of phosphoric acid, AlCr phosphate and magnesium oxide will be classified in C04B 28/346 and will be indexed with codes C04B 14/303 , C04B 14/304 and C04B 14/307 . "Phosphates" includes monobasic and dibasic phosphates		
28/342	. . {the phosphate binder being present in the starting composition as a mixture of free acid and one or more reactive oxides}		
28/344	. . {the phosphate binder being present in the starting composition solely as one or more phosphates}		
28/346	. . {the phosphate binder being present in the starting composition as a mixture of free acid and one or more phosphates}		
28/348	. . . {the starting mixture also containing one or more reactive oxides}		
28/36	. containing sulfur, sulfides or selenium		
28/365	. . {containing sulfides or selenium}		
		Ceramics	
		33/00	Clay-wares (monolithic refractories or refractory mortars C04B 35/66; porous products C04B 38/00)
			NOTE
			{In groups C04B 33/00 - C04B 33/36 , the indexing codes of groups C04B 2235/00 - C04B 2235/9646 are used (with the exception of C04B 2235/349 , C04B 2235/6027 , C04B 2235/604 and C04B 2235/9661) to identify aspects relating to ceramic starting mixtures and sintered ceramic products.}
		33/02	. Preparing or treating the raw materials individually or as batches
		33/025	. . {Mixtures of materials with different sizes}
		33/04	. . Clay; Kaolin
		33/06	. . . Rendering lime harmless
		33/08	. . . . Preventing efflorescence
		33/10	. . Eliminating iron or lime
		33/13	. . Compounding ingredients (C04B 33/36 , C04B 35/71 take precedence {; pigments for ceramics C09C 1/0009 })
		33/1305	. . . {Organic additives}
		33/131	. . . {Inorganic additives}
		33/1315	. . . {Non-ceramic binders}
		33/132	. . . Waste materials; Refuse; {Residues} (C04B 33/16 takes precedence; {waste glass C04B 33/13 })
		33/1321	. . . . {Waste slurries, e.g. harbour sludge, industrial muds (slurries of specific well-defined waste streams, e.g. phosphate muds, other than red mud, C04B 33/132)}
		33/1322	. . . . . {Red mud}
		33/1324	. . . . {Recycled material, e.g. tile dust, stone waste, spent refractory material}
		33/1325	. . . . {Hazardous waste other than combustion residues (dredging sludge C04B 33/1321)}
		33/1327	. . . . . {containing heavy metals}
		33/1328	. . . . . {without additional clay}
		33/135	. . . . Combustion residues, e.g. fly ash, incineration waste {(silica fume C04B 33/132)}
		33/1352	. . . . . {Fuel ashes, e.g. fly ash}
		33/1355	. . . . . {Incineration residues}
		33/1357	. . . . . {Sewage sludge ash or slag}

- 33/138 from metallurgical processes, e.g. slag, furnace dust, galvanic waste
- 33/14 . . . Colouring matters
- 33/16 . . . Lean materials, e.g. grog, quartz
- 33/18 . . . for liquefying the batches
- 33/20 . . for dry-pressing ([C04B 33/13](#) takes precedence)
- 33/22 . Grog products
- 33/24 . Manufacture of porcelain or white ware
- 33/26 . . of porcelain for electrical insulation
- 33/28 . Slip casting ([mechanical features B28B 1/26](#))
- 33/30 . Drying methods
- 33/32 . Burning methods
- 33/323 . . {involving melting, fusion or softening}
- 33/326 . . {under pressure}
- 33/34 . . combined with glazing
- 33/36 . Reinforced clay-wares
- 35/00 Shaped ceramic products characterised by their composition** {(porous ceramic products [C04B 38/00](#); ceramic articles characterised by particular shape, see the relevant classes, e.g. linings for casting ladles, tundishes, cups or the like [B22D 41/02](#); ceramic substrates for microelectronic semi-conductors [H01L 23/15](#)); **Ceramics compositions** (containing free metal bonded to carbides, diamond, oxides, borides, nitrides, silicides, e.g. cermets, or other metal compounds, e.g. oxynitrides or sulfides other than as macroscopic reinforcing agents [C22C](#); {shaping of ceramics [B28B](#)}); **Processing powders of inorganic compounds preparatory to the manufacturing of ceramic products** {(chemical preparation of powders of inorganic compounds [C01](#); infiltration of sintered ceramic preforms with molten metal [C04B 41/51](#))}
- NOTES**
1. In this group, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, compositions are classified according to the constituent present in the highest proportion by weight.
 2. In this group, magnesium is considered as an alkaline earth metal.
 3. In this group, a composite is considered as a sintered material containing more than one phase, where the secondary phases are not resulting from sintering aids
 4. In this group, fine ceramics are considered as products having a polycrystalline, fine-grained microstructure, e.g. of dimensions below 100 micrometers.
 5. The production of ceramic powder is classified in this group in so far as it relates to the preparation of powder with specific characteristics.
 6. In groups [C04B 35/00](#) - [C04B 35/83](#), from 01-01-2005 onwards, the indexing codes of groups [C04B 2235/00](#) - [C04B 2235/9692](#) are used to identify aspects relating to ceramic starting mixtures and sintered ceramic products
- WARNING**
- Attention is drawn to WARNINGS 3 and 4 after subclass title
- 35/01 . based on oxide ceramics
- 35/013 . . {containing carbon ([C04B 35/103](#) takes precedence)}
- 35/016 . . {based on manganites}
- 35/03 . . based on magnesium oxide, calcium oxide or oxide mixtures derived from dolomite
- 35/04 . . . based on magnesium oxide
- 35/043 Refractories from grain sized mixtures
- 35/0435 {containing refractory metal compounds other than chromium oxide or chrome ore}
- 35/047 containing chromium oxide or chrome ore
- 35/0473 {obtained from fused grains}
- 35/0476 {obtained from prereacted sintered grains ("simultaneous sinter")}
- 35/05 Refractories by fusion casting
- 35/051 {containing chromium oxide or chrome ore}
- 35/053 Fine ceramics
- 35/057 . . . based on calcium oxide
- 35/06 . . . based on oxide mixtures derived from dolomite
- 35/08 . . based on beryllium oxide
- 35/10 . . based on aluminium oxide
- 35/101 . . . Refractories from grain sized mixtures
- 35/1015 {containing refractory metal compounds other than those covered by [C04B 35/103](#) - [C04B 35/106](#)}
- 35/103 containing non-oxide refractory materials, e.g. carbon ([C04B 35/106](#) takes precedence)
- 35/105 containing chromium oxide or chrome ore
- 35/106 containing zirconium oxide or zircon (ZrSiO₄)
- 35/107 . . . Refractories by fusion casting
- 35/109 containing zirconium oxide or zircon (ZrSiO₄)
- 35/111 . . . Fine ceramics
- 35/1115 {Minute sintered entities, e.g. sintered abrasive grains or shaped particles such as platelets ([abrasives C09K 3/14](#))}
- 35/113 based on beta-aluminium oxide
- 35/115 Translucent or transparent products
- 35/117 Composites
- 35/119 with zirconium oxide
- 35/12 . . based on chromium oxide ([C04B 35/047](#) and [C04B 35/105](#) take precedence)
- 35/14 . . based on silica
- 35/16 . . based on silicates other than clay {(zircon [C04B 35/48](#))}
- 35/18 . . . rich in aluminium oxide
- 35/185 Mullite {3Al₂O₃-2SiO₂}
- 35/19 Alkali metal aluminosilicates, e.g. spodumene
- 35/195 Alkaline earth aluminosilicates, e.g. cordierite {or anorthite}
- 35/20 . . . rich in magnesium oxide {, e.g. forsterite ([C04B 35/195](#) takes precedence)}
- 35/22 . . . rich in calcium oxide {, e.g. wollastonite ([C04B 35/195](#) takes precedence)}
- 35/26 . . based on ferrites
- 35/2608 . . . {Compositions containing one or more ferrites of the group comprising manganese, zinc, nickel, copper or cobalt and one or more ferrites of the group comprising rare earth metals, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals or lead}
- 35/2616 {containing lithium}
- 35/2625 {containing magnesium}

- 35/2633 {containing barium, strontium or calcium}
- 35/2641 . . . {Compositions containing one or more ferrites of the group comprising rare earth metals and one or more ferrites of the group comprising alkali metals, alkaline earth metals or lead}
- 35/265 . . . {Compositions containing one or more ferrites of the group comprising manganese or zinc and one or more ferrites of the group comprising nickel, copper or cobalt}
- 35/2658 . . . {Other ferrites containing manganese or zinc, e.g. Mn-Zn ferrites}
- 35/2666 . . . {Other ferrites containing nickel, copper or cobalt}
- 35/2675 . . . {Other ferrites containing rare earth metals, e.g. rare earth ferrite garnets}
- 35/2683 . . . {Other ferrites containing alkaline earth metals or lead}
- 35/2691 . . . {Other ferrites containing alkaline metals}
- 35/42 . . based on chromites ([C04B 35/047](#) and [C04B 35/105](#) take precedence)
- 35/44 . . based on aluminates
- 35/443 . . . Magnesium aluminate spinel
- 35/447 . . based on phosphates {, e.g. hydroxyapatite}
- 35/45 . . based on copper oxide or solid solutions thereof with other oxides
- NOTE**
- In groups [C04B 35/4504](#) - [C04B 35/4525](#) an invention is classified in the last appropriate place
- 35/4504 . . . {containing rare earth oxides}
- 35/4508 {Type 1-2-3}
- 35/4512 . . . {containing thallium oxide}
- 35/4517 {also containing lead oxide}
- 35/4521 . . . {containing bismuth oxide}
- 35/4525 {also containing lead oxide}
- 35/453 . . based on zinc, tin, or bismuth oxides or solid solutions thereof with other oxides, e.g. zincates, stannates or bismuthates
- 35/457 . . . based on tin oxides or stannates
- 35/46 . . based on titanium oxides or titanates (containing also zirconium or hafnium oxides, zirconates or hafnates [C04B 35/49](#))
- 35/462 . . . based on titanates
- 35/465 based on alkaline earth metal titanates
- 35/468 based on barium titanates
- 35/4682 {based on BaTiO₃ perovskite phase}
- 35/4684 {containing lead compounds ([C04B 35/472](#) takes precedence)}
- 35/4686 {based on phases other than BaTiO₃ perovskite phase}
- 35/4688 {containing lead compounds ([C04B 35/472](#) takes precedence)}
- 35/47 based on strontium titanates
- 35/472 based on lead titanates
- 35/475 based on bismuth titanates
- 35/478 based on aluminium titanates
- 35/48 . . based on zirconium or hafnium oxides, zirconates, {zircon} or hafnates
- 35/481 . . . {containing silicon, e.g. zircon}
- 35/482 . . . Refractories from grain sized mixtures
- 35/484 . . . Refractories by fusion casting
- 35/486 . . . Fine ceramics
- 35/488 Composites
- 35/4885 {with aluminium oxide}
- 35/49 . . . containing also titanium oxides or titanates
- 35/491 based on lead zirconates and lead titanates {, e.g. PZT}
- 35/493 containing also other lead compounds
- 35/495 . . based on vanadium, niobium, tantalum, molybdenum or tungsten oxides or solid solutions thereof with other oxides, e.g. vanadates, niobates, tantalates, molybdates or tungstates
- 35/497 . . . based on solid solutions with lead oxides
- 35/499 containing also titanates
- 35/50 . . based on rare-earth compounds ({non-oxide rare earth compounds [C04B 35/5156](#)})
- 35/505 . . based on yttrium oxide
- 35/51 . . based on compounds of actinides ({non-oxide actinide compounds [C04B 35/5158](#)}; nuclear fuel materials [G21C 3/62](#))
- 35/515 . . based on non-oxide ceramics
- 35/5152 . . {based on halogenides other than fluorides}
- 35/5154 . . {based on phosphides}
- 35/5156 . . {based on rare earth compounds}
- 35/5158 . . {based on actinide compounds}
- 35/52 . . based on carbon, e.g. graphite
- 35/521 . . . {obtained by impregnation of carbon products with a carbonisable material}
- 35/522 . . . {Graphite ([C04B 35/536](#) takes precedence)}
- 35/524 . . . obtained from polymer precursors, e.g. glass-like carbon material
- 35/528 . . . obtained from carbonaceous particles with or without other non-organic components
- 35/532 containing a carbonisable binder
- 35/536 . . . based on expanded graphite {or complexed graphite}
- 35/547 . . based on sulfides or selenides {or tellurides}
- 35/553 . . based on fluorides
- 35/56 . . based on carbides {or oxycarbides (containing free metal binder [C22C 29/00](#))}
- 35/5603 . . . {with a well-defined oxygen content, e.g. oxycarbides}
- 35/5607 . . . {based on refractory metal carbides}
- 35/5611 {based on titanium carbides}
- 35/5615 {based on titanium silicon carbides}
- 35/5618 {based on titanium aluminium carbides}
- 35/5622 {based on zirconium or hafnium carbides}
- 35/5626 {based on tungsten carbides}
- 35/563 . . . based on boron carbide
- 35/565 . . . based on silicon carbide
- 35/571 obtained from {Si-containing} polymer precursors {or organosilicon monomers}
- 35/573 obtained by reaction sintering {or recrystallisation}
- 35/575 obtained by pressure sintering
- 35/5755 {obtained by gas pressure sintering}
- 35/58 . . based on borides, nitrides, {i.e. nitrides, oxynitrides, carbonitrides or oxycarbonitrides} or silicides ({containing free binder metal [C22C 29/00](#)})
- 35/58007 . . . {based on refractory metal nitrides}
- 35/58014 {based on titanium nitrides, e.g. TiAlON}
- 35/58021 {based on titanium carbonitrides}
- 35/58028 {based on zirconium or hafnium nitrides}

- 35/58035 {based on zirconium or hafnium carbonitrides}
- 35/58042 {based on iron group metals nitrides}
- 35/5805 {based on borides}
- 35/58057 {based on magnesium boride, e.g. MgB₂}
- 35/58064 {based on refractory borides}
- 35/58071 {based on titanium borides}
- 35/58078 {based on zirconium or hafnium borides}
- 35/58085 {based on silicides}
- 35/58092 {based on refractory metal silicides}
- 35/581 based on aluminium nitride
- 35/583 based on boron nitride
- 35/5831 based on cubic boron nitrides {or Wurtzitic boron nitrides, including crystal structure transformation of powder}
- 35/584 based on silicon nitride
- 35/587 Fine ceramics
- 35/589 obtained from {Si-containing} polymer precursors {or organosilicon monomers}
- 35/591 obtained by reaction sintering
- 35/593 obtained by pressure sintering
- 35/5935 {obtained by gas pressure sintering}
- 35/597 based on silicon oxynitride, {e.g. SIALONS}
- 35/622 Forming processes; Processing powders of inorganic compounds preparatory to the manufacturing of ceramic products
- NOTE**
- In groups [C04B 35/622](#) and subgroups indexing codes are given for aspects relating to the preparation, properties or mechanical treatment or to heat treatments of green bodies. The codes are chosen from [C04B 2235/60](#) - [C04B 2235/668](#)
- 35/62204 {using waste materials or refuse (clay-wares containing waste materials [C04B 33/132](#))}
- 35/62209 {using woody material, remaining in the ceramic products (to obtain porous material by burning out [C04B 38/06](#))}
- 35/62213 {using rice material, e.g. bran or hulls or husks}
- 35/62218 {obtaining ceramic films, e.g. by using temporary supports}
- 35/62222 {obtaining ceramic coatings (coating of mortars, concrete, artificial or natural stone or ceramics [C04B 41/45](#); laminated ceramic products [B32B 18/00](#); coating metallic materials [C23](#); coating of glass [C03C 17/00](#), applying ceramic coatings on silicon for semi-conductor purposes [H01L](#))}
- 35/62227 {obtaining fibres}
- 35/62231 {based on oxide ceramics}
- 35/62236 {Fibres based on aluminium oxide}
- 35/6224 {Fibres based on silica}
- 35/62245 {rich in aluminium oxide}
- 35/6225 {Fibres based on zirconium oxide, e.g. zirconates such as PZT}
- 35/62254 {Fibres based on copper oxide}
- 35/62259 {Fibres based on titanium oxide}
- 35/62263 {Fibres based on magnesium oxide}
- 35/62268 {Fibres based on metal phosphorus oxides, e.g. phosphates}
- 35/62272 {based on non-oxide ceramics (carbon nanotubes [C01B 32/15](#); carbon fibers [D01F 9/12](#))}
- 35/62277 {Fibres based on carbides}
- 35/62281 {based on silicon carbide ([C04B 35/571](#) takes precedence)}
- 35/62286 {Fibres based on nitrides}
- 35/6229 {based on boron nitride}
- 35/62295 {based on silicon nitride ([C04B 35/589](#) takes precedence)}
- 35/624 Sol-gel processing
- 35/626 Preparing or treating the powders individually or as batches ({pigments for ceramics [C09C 1/0009](#)); preparing or treating macroscopic reinforcing agents for ceramic products, e.g. fibres; mechanical aspects section [B](#))
- WARNING**
- Groups [C04B 35/62605](#) - [C04B 35/62695](#) are not complete, see also other subgroups of [C04B 35/00](#), e.g. [C04B 35/626](#)
- 35/62605 {Treating the starting powders individually or as mixtures}
- 35/6261 {Milling}
- 35/62615 {High energy or reactive ball milling}
- 35/6262 {of calcined, sintered clinker or ceramics}
- 35/62625 {Wet mixtures}
- 35/6263 {characterised by their solids loadings, i.e. the percentage of solids}
- 35/62635 {Mixing details}
- 35/6264 {Mixing media, e.g. organic solvents}
- 35/62645 {Thermal treatment of powders or mixtures thereof other than sintering}
- 35/6265 {involving reduction or oxidation}
- 35/62655 {Drying, e.g. freeze-drying, spray-drying, microwave or supercritical drying}
- 35/6266 {Humidity controlled drying}
- 35/62665 {Flame, plasma or melting treatment}
- 35/6267 {Pyrolysis, carbonisation or auto-combustion reactions}
- 35/62675 {characterised by the treatment temperature}
- 35/6268 {characterised by the applied pressure or type of atmosphere, e.g. in vacuum, hydrogen or a specific oxygen pressure}
- 35/62685 {characterised by the order of addition of constituents or additives}
- 35/6269 {Curing of mixtures}
- 35/62695 {Granulation or pelletising (devices for shaping artificial aggregates from ceramic mixtures [B28B 1/004](#))}
- 35/628 Coating the powders {or the macroscopic reinforcing agents}
- 35/62802 {Powder coating materials}
- 35/62805 {Oxide ceramics}
- 35/62807 {Silica or silicates}
- 35/6281 {Alkaline earth metal oxides}
- 35/62813 {Alumina or aluminates}
- 35/62815 {Rare earth metal oxides}
- 35/62818 {Refractory metal oxides}
- 35/62821 {Titanium oxide}
- 35/62823 {Zirconium or hafnium oxide}
- 35/62826 {Iron group metal oxides}

- 35/62828 {Non-oxide ceramics}
- 35/62831 {Carbides}
- 35/62834 {Silicon carbide}
- 35/62836 {Nitrides}
- 35/62839 {Carbon}
- 35/62842 {Metals}
- 35/62844 {Coating fibres}
- 35/62847 {with oxide ceramics}
- 35/62849 {Silica or silicates}
- 35/62852 {Alumina or aluminates}
- 35/62855 {Refractory metal oxides}
- 35/62857 {with non-oxide ceramics}
- 35/6286 {Carbides}
- 35/62863 {Silicon carbide}
- 35/62865 {Nitrides}
- 35/62868 {Boron nitride}
- 35/62871 {Silicon nitride}
- 35/62873 {Carbon}
- 35/62876 {with metals}
- 35/62878 {with boron or silicon}
- 35/62881 {with metal salts, e.g. phosphates}
- 35/62884 {by gas phase techniques}
- 35/62886 {by wet chemical techniques}
- 35/62889 {with a discontinuous coating layer}
- 35/62892 {with a coating layer consisting of particles}
- 35/62894 {with more than one coating layer}
- 35/62897 {Coatings characterised by their thickness}
- 35/63 using additives specially adapted for forming the products {, e.g.. binder binders}
- 35/6303 {Inorganic additives}
- 35/6306 {Binders based on phosphoric acids or phosphates}
- 35/6309 {Aluminium phosphates}
- 35/6313 {Alkali metal or alkaline earth metal phosphates}
- 35/6316 {Binders based on silicon compounds}
- 35/632 Organic additives
- 35/6325 {based on organo-metallic compounds}
- 35/634 Polymers (C04B 35/636 takes precedence)
- 35/63404 {obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds}
- 35/63408 {Polyalkenes}
- 35/63412 {Coumarone polymers}
- 35/63416 {Polyvinylalcohols [PVA]; Polyvinylacetates}
- 35/6342 {Polyvinylacetals, e.g. polyvinylbutyral [PVB]}
- 35/63424 {Polyacrylates; Polymethacrylates}
- 35/63428 {of ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride polymers, e.g. maleic anhydride copolymers}
- 35/63432 {Polystyrenes}
- 35/63436 {Halogen-containing polymers, e.g. PVC}
- 35/6344 {Copolymers containing at least three different monomers}
- 35/63444 {Nitrogen-containing polymers, e.g. polyacrylamides, polyacrylonitriles, polyvinylpyrrolidone [PVP], polyethylenimine [PEI]}
- 35/63448 {obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds}
- 35/63452 {Polyepoxides}
- 35/63456 {Polyurethanes; Polyisocyanates}
- 35/6346 {Polyesters}
- 35/63464 {Polycarbonates}
- 35/63468 {Polyamides}
- 35/63472 {Condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones}
- NOTE**
- In this group the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
- "aldehydes" also covers other organic compounds reacting as aldehydes, e.g. glyoxylic acid
- 35/63476 {Phenol-formaldehyde condensation polymers}
- 35/6348 {Melamine-formaldehyde condensation polymers}
- 35/63484 {Urea-formaldehyde condensation polymers}
- 35/63488 {Polyethers, e.g. alkylphenol polyglycoether, polyethylene glycol [PEG], polyethylene oxide [PEO]}
- 35/63492 {Natural resins, e.g. rosin}
- 35/63496 {Bituminous materials, e.g. tar, pitch}
- 35/636 Polysaccharides or derivatives thereof
- 35/6365 {Cellulose or derivatives thereof}
- 35/638 Removal thereof
- 35/64 Burning or sintering processes (C04B 33/32 takes precedence ; powder metallurgy B22F)
- 35/645 Pressure sintering
- 35/6455 {Hot isostatic pressing}
- 35/65 Reaction sintering of free metal- or free silicon-containing compositions {(C04B 35/573, C04B 35/591 take precedence)}
- 35/651 {Thermite type sintering, e.g. combustion sintering}
- 35/652 {Directional oxidation or solidification, e.g. Lanxide process}
- 35/653 Processes involving a melting step
- 35/657 for manufacturing refractories (C04B 35/05, C04B 35/107, C04B 35/484 take precedence)
- 35/66 Monolithic refractories or refractory mortars, including those whether or not containing clay {(making or repairing of linings F27D 1/16)}
- 35/71 Ceramic products containing macroscopic reinforcing agents (C04B 35/66 takes precedence ; infiltration of a porous ceramic matrix with a material forming a non-ceramic phase C04B 41/00, reaction infiltration with Si in order to form SiC C04B 35/573, in order to form Si₃N₄ C04B 35/591)
- NOTE**
- In groups C04B 35/71 - C04B 35/83 the composition of the ceramic products is also classified in groups C04B 35/01 - C04B 35/597
- 35/74 containing shaped metallic materials
- 35/76 Fibres, filaments, whiskers, platelets, or the like
- 35/78 containing non-metallic materials
- 35/80 Fibres, filaments, whiskers, platelets, or the like {(carbon reinforced with carbon fibres see C04B 35/83)}

- 35/803 {The matrix of the ceramic products consisting of oxides only}
- 35/806 {The matrix of the ceramic products consisting of non-oxides only}
- 35/82 Asbestos; Glass; Fused silica
- 35/83 Carbon fibres in a carbon matrix

NOTE

The products covered by this group are usually referred to as "carbon-carbon composites".

- 37/00** **Joining burned ceramic articles with other burned ceramic articles or other articles by heating** (laminated products [B32B](#), [E04C](#); {soldering and welding materials [B23K 35/24](#)})

NOTE

{In groups [C04B 37/00](#) - [C04B 37/04](#) features relating to interlayers, additional compositional information or further processing are indexed with codes chosen from [C04B 2237/00](#) - [C04B 2237/88](#). }

WARNING

Groups [C04B 37/005](#), [C04B 37/006](#), [C04B 37/025](#) and [C04B 37/026](#) are no longer used for classification as from September 1, 2008. Aspects relating to interlayers are from that date indexed by codes chosen from [C04B 2237/02](#) - [C04B 2237/16](#)

- 37/001 . {directly with other burned ceramic articles}
- 37/003 . {by means of an interlayer consisting of a combination of materials selected from glass, or ceramic material with metals, metal oxides or metal salts}
- 37/005 . . {consisting of glass or ceramic material}
- 37/006 . . {consisting of metals or metal salts}
- 37/008 . {by means of an interlayer consisting of an organic adhesive, e.g. phenol resin or pitch}
- 37/02 . with metallic articles
- 37/021 . . {in a direct manner, e.g. direct copper bonding [DCB]}
- 37/023 . . {characterised by the interlayer used ([C04B 37/028](#) takes precedence)}
- 37/025 . . . {consisting of glass or ceramic material}
- 37/026 . . . {consisting of metals or metal salts}
- 37/028 . . {by means of an interlayer consisting of an organic adhesive, e.g. phenol resin or pitch}
- 37/04 . with articles made from glass

WARNING

Groups [C04B 37/042](#), [C04B 37/045](#) and [C04B 37/047](#) are not complete, see also [C04B 37/04](#)

- 37/042 . . {in a direct manner}
- 37/045 . . {characterised by the interlayer used ([C04B 37/047](#) takes precedence)}
- 37/047 . . {by means of an interlayer consisting of an organic adhesive, e.g. phenol resin or pitch}

- 38/00** **Porous mortars, concrete, artificial stone or ceramic ware; Preparation thereof** (treating slag with gases or gas generating material [C04B 5/06](#) {; expanded graphite [C04B 35/536](#)})

NOTE

Porous materials based on fibres, i.e. materials where the porosity is due to the spaces between the fibres, are not classified in this main group, but in one or more of the other relevant main groups of this subclass, e.g. in [C04B 30/02](#)

- 38/0003 . {containing continuous channels, e.g. of the "dead-end" type or obtained by pushing bars in the green ceramic product ([B28B](#) takes precedence)}
- 38/0006 . {Honeycomb structures (from one or more corrugated sheets by winding or stacking [C04B 38/0083](#))}
- 38/0009 . . {characterised by features relating to the cell walls, e.g. wall thickness or distribution of pores in the walls}
- 38/0012 . . {characterised by the material used for sealing or plugging (some of) the channels of the honeycombs}
- 38/0016 . . {assembled from subunits}
- 38/0019 . . . {characterised by the material used for joining separate subunits}

NOTE

{ When classifying in group [C04B 38/0019](#), classification is also made in [C04B 28/00](#) or [C04B 37/00](#) to give detailed information about the composition of the joining material }

- 38/0022 . {obtained by a chemical conversion or reaction other than those relating to the setting or hardening of cement-like material or to the formation of a sol or a gel, e.g. by carbonising or pyrolysing preformed cellular materials based on polymers, organo-metallic or organo-silicon precursors}
- 38/0025 . . {starting from inorganic materials only, e.g. metal foam; Lanxide type products}
- 38/0029 . . {Porous deposits from the gas phase, e.g. on a temporary support}
- 38/0032 . . {one of the precursor materials being a monolithic element having approximately the same dimensions as the final article, e.g. a paper sheet which after carbonisation will react with silicon to form a porous silicon carbide porous body}
- 38/0035 . . {by evaporation induced self-assembly}
- 38/0038 . {by superficial sintering or bonding of particulate matter}
- 38/0041 . . {the particulate matter having preselected particle sizes}
- 38/0045 . {by a process involving the formation of a sol or a gel, e.g. sol-gel or precipitation processes}
- 38/0048 . . {Precipitation processes}
- 38/0051 . {characterised by the pore size, pore shape or kind of porosity}
- 38/0054 . . {the pores being microsized or nanosized}
- 38/0058 . . {open porosity}
- 38/0061 . . {closed porosity}
- 38/0064 . . {Multimodal pore size distribution}

- 38/0067 . . {characterised by the density of the end product}
- NOTE**
- This group is mainly used for classification using Combination Sets in [C04B 38/00](#)
- 38/007 . . {characterised by the pore distribution, e.g. inhomogeneous distribution of pores}
- NOTE**
- This group is mainly used for classification using Combination Sets in [C04B 38/00](#)
- 38/0074 . . {expressed as porosity percentage}
- 38/0077 . . {Materials with a non-porous skin}
- 38/008 . . {Bodies obtained by assembling separate elements having such a configuration that the final product is porous or by spirally winding one or more corrugated sheets}
- 38/0083 . . {from one or more corrugated sheets or sheets bearing protrusions by winding or stacking}
- 38/0087 . . {by generating pores in the ceramic material while in the molten state}
- 38/009 . . {Porous or hollow ceramic granular materials, e.g. microballoons ([C04B 18/027](#), [C04B 20/002](#) take precedence)}
- 38/0093 . . {Other features}
- 38/0096 . . {Pores with coated inner walls}
- 38/02 . . by adding chemical blowing agents
- 38/025 . . {generated by microorganisms}
- 38/04 . . by dissolving-out added substances
- 38/045 . . {the dissolved-out substance being a monolithic element having approximately the same dimensions as the final article, e.g. a prepreg obtained by bonding together dissolvable particles ([C04B 38/0022](#) takes precedence)}
- 38/06 . . by burning-out added substances {by burning natural expanding materials or by sublimating or melting out added substances}
- NOTE**
- Documents in which the characteristic feature is the choice of meltable or sublimable material or the physical aspects of the porous body obtained are classified accordingly, and symbols [C04B 38/0605](#) or [C04B 38/061](#) are allocated in Combination Sets.
- 38/0605 . . {by sublimating}
- 38/061 . . {by melting out}
- 38/0615 . . {the burned-out substance being a monolithic element having approximately the same dimensions as the final article, e.g. a porous polyurethane sheet or a prepreg obtained by bonding together resin particles ([C04B 38/0022](#) takes precedence)}
- 38/062 . . . {the burned-out substance being formed *in situ*, e.g. by polymerisation of a prepolymer composition containing ceramic powder}
- 38/0625 . . . {involving a foaming step of the burnable material}
- 38/063 . . {Preparing or treating the raw materials individually or as batches}
- 38/0635 . . . {Compounding ingredients ([C04B 38/0615](#) takes precedence)}
- 38/064 . . . {Natural expanding materials, e.g. clay}
- 38/0645 {Burnable, meltable, sublimable materials}
- 38/065 {characterised by physical aspects, e.g. shape, size or porosity}
- NOTE**
- Documents having this group as classification symbol or as part of a Combination Set can also get symbol [C04B 38/0051](#) in the Combination Set, if the importance of the size of the pores obtained is emphasized.
- 38/0655 {Porous materials ([C04B 38/0625](#) takes precedence)}
- 38/066 {characterised by distribution, e.g. for obtaining inhomogeneous distribution of pores}
- NOTE**
- Documents having this group as classification symbol or as part of a Combination Set can also get symbol [C04B 38/007](#) in the Combination Set, if the importance of the distribution of the pores is emphasized.
- 38/0665 {Waste material; Refuse other than vegetable refuse}
- 38/067 {Macromolecular compounds ([C04B 38/062](#) takes precedence; [polysaccharides C04B 38/0645](#))}
- 38/0675 {Vegetable refuse; Cellulosic materials, e.g. wood chips, cork, peat, paper}
- 38/068 {Carbonaceous materials, e.g. coal, carbon, graphite, hydrocarbons}
- 38/0685 {Minerals containing carbon, e.g. oil shale}
- 38/069 {Other materials, e.g. catalysts ([C04B 33/13](#), [C04B 35/00](#) take precedence)}
- 38/0695 . . {Physical aspects of the porous material obtained}
- 38/08 . . by adding porous substances
- 38/085 . . {of micro- or nanosize}
- 38/10 . . by using foaming agents ([C04B 38/02](#) takes precedence) {or by using mechanical means, e.g. adding preformed foam}
- 38/103 . . {the foaming being obtained by the introduction of a gas other than untreated air, e.g. nitrogen}
- 38/106 . . {by adding preformed foams}
- 40/00 Processes, in general, for influencing or modifying the properties of mortars, concrete or artificial stone compositions, e.g. their setting or hardening ability (active ingredients [C04B 22/00](#) - [C04B 24/00](#); hardening of a well-defined composition [C04B 26/00](#) - [C04B 28/00](#); making porous, cellular or lightening [C04B 38/00](#); mechanical aspects [B28](#), e.g. conditioning the materials prior to shaping [B28B 17/02](#))**
- 40/0003 . . {making use of electric or wave energy or particle radiation}
- 40/0007 . . {Electric, magnetic or electromagnetic fields}
- 40/001 . . {Electromagnetic waves}
- 40/0014 . . . {Microwaves}
- 40/0017 . . . {Irradiation, i.e. gamma -, X -, UV rays}

- 40/0021 . . {Sonic or ultrasonic waves, e.g. to initiate sonochemical reactions}
- 40/0025 . {obtaining colloidal mortar}
- 40/0028 . {Aspects relating to the mixing step of the mortar preparation}
- 40/0032 . . {Controlling the process of mixing, e.g. adding ingredients in a quantity depending on a measured or desired value (B28C 7/00 takes precedence)}
- 40/0035 . . {Processes characterised by the absence of a mechanical mixing step, e.g. "no-mix" processes}
- 40/0039 . . {Premixtures of ingredients}
- 40/0042 . . . {Powdery mixtures}
- 40/0046 . . . {characterised by their processing, e.g. sequence of mixing the ingredients when preparing the premixtures}
- 40/005 . . {High shear mixing; Obtaining macro-defect free materials}
- 40/0053 . . . {Obtaining macro-defect free materials otherwise than by high shear mixing}
- 40/0057 . . {Energetic mixing (C04B 40/005 takes precedence)}
- 40/006 . . {involving the elimination of excess water from the mixture}
- 40/0064 . . . {Processes of the Magnini or Hatscheck type}
- 40/0067 . {making use of vibrations}
- 40/0071 . {making use of a rise in pressure}
- 40/0075 . {making use of a decrease in temperature}
- 40/0078 . . {by freezing}
- 40/0082 . {making use of a rise in temperature, e.g. caused by an exothermic reaction}
- 40/0085 . . {involving melting of at least part of the composition}
- 40/0089 . {making use of vacuum or reduced pressure}
- 40/0092 . {Temporary binders, mortars or concrete, i.e. materials intended to be destroyed or removed after hardening, e.g. by acid dissolution}
- 40/0096 . {Provisions for indicating condition of the compositions or the final products, e.g. degree of homogeneous mixing, degree of wear}
- 40/02 . Selection of the hardening environment
- NOTE**
- In this group the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
- "hardening" covers also setting, pre-curing and curing
- 40/0204 . . {making use of electric or wave energy or particle radiation}
- 40/0209 . . . {Electric, magnetic or electromagnetic fields}
- 40/0213 . . . {Electromagnetic waves}
- 40/0218 {Microwaves}
- 40/0222 {Irradiation, i.e. gamma -, X -, UV rays}
- 40/0227 . . . {Sonic or ultrasonic waves}
- 40/0231 . . {Carbon dioxide hardening}
- 40/0236 . . . {Carbon dioxide post-treatment of already hardened material}
- 40/024 . . {Steam hardening, e.g. in an autoclave}
- 40/0245 . . . {including a pre-curing step not involving a steam or autoclave treatment}
- 40/025 . . {Adiabatic curing or hardening}
- 40/0254 . . {Hardening in an enclosed space, e.g. in a flexible container}
- 40/0259 . . {Hardening promoted by a rise in pressure (C04B 40/024 takes precedence)}
- 40/0263 . . {Hardening promoted by a rise in temperature (C04B 40/024 takes precedence)}
- 40/0268 . . . {Heating up to sintering temperatures (C04B 41/0072 takes precedence)}
- 40/0272 . . {Hardening under vacuum or reduced pressure}
- 40/0277 . . {Hardening promoted by using additional water, e.g. by spraying water on the green concrete element (steam hardening C04B 40/024)}
- 40/0281 . . . {Hardening in an atmosphere of increased relative humidity}
- 40/0286 . . . {Hardening under water}
- 40/029 . . . {using an aqueous solution or dispersion}
- 40/0295 . . {Inhomogeneous curing or hardening, e.g. accelerated curing of surface regions of a concrete article; Influencing the setting or hardening process to generate physical or mechanical effects, e.g. to create cracks}
- 40/04 . Preventing evaporation of the mixing water (permanent coverings C04B 41/00)
- 40/06 . Inhibiting the setting, e.g. mortars of the deferred action type containing water in breakable containers {; Inhibiting the action of active ingredients}
- NOTE**
- Compositions with prolonged pot-life are not classified here.
- They are classified as other compositions and the symbol C04B 2111/00086 is allocated in Combination Set.
- 40/0608 . . {Dry ready-made mixtures, e.g. mortars at which only water or a water solution has to be added before use}
- 40/0616 . . . {preformed, e.g. bandages}
- 40/0625 . . . {Wet ready-made mixtures, e.g. mortars in water- or airtight packages, or mortars containing an accelerator in a breakable emulsion}
- 40/0633 . . {Chemical separation of ingredients, e.g. slowly soluble activator}
- 40/0641 . . {Mechanical separation of ingredients, e.g. accelerator in breakable microcapsules}
- 40/065 . . . {Two or more component mortars}
- 40/0658 . . {Retarder inhibited mortars activated by the addition of accelerators or retarder-neutralising agents}
- 40/0666 . . {Chemical plugs based on hydraulic hardening materials}
- 40/0675 . . {Mortars activated by rain, percolating or sucked-up water; Self-healing mortars or concrete}
- 40/0683 . . {inhibiting by freezing or cooling}
- 40/0691 . . {Thermally activated mortars, e.g. by melting ingredients}
- NOTE**
- In group C04B 41/00, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
- "mortars", "concrete" and "artificial stone" cover materials after primary shaping

- 41/00** **After-treatment of mortars, concrete, artificial stone or ceramics; Treatment of natural stone** (conditioning of the materials prior to shaping [C04B 40/00](#); applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces, in general [B05](#); grinding or polishing [B24](#); apparatus or processes for treating or working shaped articles of clay or other ceramic compositions, slag or mixtures containing cementitious material [B28B 11/00](#); working stone or stone-like materials [B28D](#); glazes, other than cold glazes, [C03C 8/00](#); etching, surface-brightening or pickling compositions [C09K 13/00](#))
- NOTES**
- In this group, multiple classification is made according to the following rules:
 - when the substrate to be treated is of the artificial stone type, e.g. concrete, classification is made in the range [C04B 41/00](#) - [C04B 41/5392](#) as well as in the range [C04B 41/60](#) - [C04B 41/72](#)
 - when the substrate to be treated is of the ceramic type, classification is made in the range [C04B 41/00](#) - [C04B 41/5392](#) as well as in the range [C04B 41/80](#) - [C04B 41/91](#)
 - when the substrate to be treated is a-specific, classification is made only in the range [C04B 41/00](#) - [C04B 41/5392](#)
 - In groups [C04B 41/0018](#) - [C04B 41/53](#), in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
 - Treating, e.g. coating or impregnating, a material with the same material or with a substance which ultimately is transformed into the same material is not considered after-treatment for this group but is classified as preparation of the material, e.g. a carbon body impregnated with a carbonisable substance is classified in [C04B 35/52](#).
 - In groups [C04B 41/00](#) - [C04B 41/53](#), it is desirable to add the indexing codes relating to the nature of the substrate being treated. The indexing codes, which are chosen from groups [C04B 26/00](#) - [C04B 38/00](#) should be unlinked.
 - In groups [C04B 41/00](#) - [C04B 41/53](#), it is desirable to add the indexing codes relating to aspects of the coating composition or to the method of application. The indexing codes, which are chosen from groups [C04B 41/00](#) - [C04B 41/5392](#) should be unlinked.
 - Attention is drawn to internal Note (2) following the title of subclass [C04B](#).
- 41/0009 . {Demolition agents based on cementitious or like materials}
- NOTE**
- Products classified in group [C04B 41/0009](#) should also be classified according to their composition, e.g. in [C04B 28/00](#)
- 41/0018 . {Coating or impregnating "in situ", e.g. impregnating of artificial stone by subsequent melting of a compound added to the artificial stone composition}
- 41/0027 . {Ion-implantation, ion-irradiation or ion-injection}
- 41/0036 . {Laser treatment (working by laser beam [B23K 26/00](#))}
- 41/0045 . {Irradiation; Radiation, e.g. with UV or IR ([C04B 41/0036](#) takes precedence)}
- 41/0054 . {Plasma-treatment, e.g. with gas-discharge plasma}
- 41/0063 . {Cooling, e.g. freezing}
- NOTE**
- In this group the term "cooling" is used in the sense of an additional cooling treatment, different from the traditional cooling step in the fabrication of materials involving a heating step, such as sintering of ceramics
- 41/0072 . {Heat treatment}
- 41/0081 . . {characterised by the subsequent cooling step}
- 41/009 . {characterised by the material treated}
- 41/45 . Coating or impregnating (paints [C09D](#)), {e.g. injection in masonry, partial coating of green or fired ceramics, organic coating compositions for adhering together two concrete elements (ion-implantation [C04B 41/0027](#))}
- NOTES**
- In group [C04B 41/45](#) and sub-groups, as a general rule, classification is made according to the end products, rather than according to the starting materials, in the coating or impregnating compositions.
 - In groups [C04B 41/45](#) - [C04B 41/528](#) the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
 - "coating" covers material applied to the substrates as powdery material or applied from the gas or liquid phase, e.g. as a slurry; it only covers the use of preformed sheet-like elements in so far as the thickness of these sheets is small compared with the thickness of the substrate and so far as the resulting product is not exclusively one of the type classifiable in [B32B](#)
- 41/4501 . . {with preformed sheet-like elements}
- 41/4503 . . . {having an adhesive layer}
- 41/4505 . . {characterised by the method of application}
- 41/4507 . . . {using keying elements, e.g. particulate material, to facilitate the adherence of coating layers}
- 41/4509 {The keying element being generated from indentations made in the substrate}
- 41/4511 . . . {using temporarily supports, e.g. decalcomania transfers or mould surfaces}
- 41/4513 {the temporary support- and coating material being mixed together, e.g. tile glazing paper sheets}
- 41/4515 . . . {application under vacuum or reduced pressure}
- 41/4517 . . . {application under inert, e.g. non-oxidising, atmosphere}
- 41/4519 . . . {application under an other specific atmosphere}
- 41/4521 . . . {application under increased pressure}

- 41/4523 . . . {applied from the molten state ([vitreous materials C04B 41/5022](#)); Thermal spraying, e.g. plasma spraying}
- NOTE**
- Coating or impregnating with a specific material in the molten state is classified according to the specific material and get symbol [C04B 41/4523](#) in Combination Sets
- 41/4525 {using a molten bath as vehicle, e.g. molten borax}
- 41/4527 {Plasma spraying ([deposition from the gas phase using plasma C04B 41/4533](#))}
- 41/4529 . . . {applied from the gas phase}
- NOTE**
- Coating or impregnating with a specific material from the gas phase is classified according to the specific material and symbol [C04B 41/4529](#) is allocated in Combination Sets
- 41/4531 {by C.V.D.}
- 41/4533 {plasma assisted}
- 41/4535 . . . {applied as a solution, emulsion, dispersion or suspension}
- NOTE**
- Coating or impregnation with a solution or a suspension of a specific material is classified according to the specific material and symbol [C04B 41/4535](#) is allocated in Combination Sets
- 41/4537 {by the sol-gel process}
- 41/4539 {as an emulsion, dispersion or suspension}
- 41/4541 {Electroless plating}
- 41/4543 {by spraying, e.g. by atomising}
- 41/4545 . . . {applied as a powdery material}
- NOTE**
- Coating or impregnation with a specific powdery material is classified according to the specific material and symbols [C04B 41/4545](#) - [C04B 41/4549](#) are allocated in Combination Sets
- 41/4547 {characterised by the grain distribution}
- 41/4549 {Nanometer-sized particles}
- 41/455 . . . {the coating or impregnating process including a chemical conversion or reaction}
- 41/4552 {the end product being obtained by a multistep reaction or conversion}
- 41/4554 {the coating or impregnating material being an organic or organo-metallic precursor of an inorganic material}
- 41/4556 {coating or impregnating with a product reacting with the substrate, e.g. generating a metal coating by surface reduction of a ceramic substrate}
- 41/4558 {Coating or impregnating involving the chemical conversion of an already applied layer, e.g. obtaining an oxide layer by oxidising an applied metal layer}
- 41/456 {the conversion only taking place under certain conditions, e.g. avoiding damage of underlying layers or parts of the substrate}
- 41/4562 . . . {Photographic methods, e.g. making use of photo-sensitive materials}
- 41/4564 . . . {Electrolytic or electrophoretic processes, e.g. electrochemical re-alkalisation of reinforced concrete ([desalination C04B 41/53](#))}
- 41/4566 {Electrochemical re-alkalisation ([electrochemical desalination C04B 41/5369](#); [cathodic protection C23F 13/02](#))}
- 41/4568 . . . {Electrostatic processes}
- 41/457 . . . {Non-superficial impregnation or infiltration of the substrate}
- 41/4572 . . . {Partial coating or impregnation of the surface of the substrate}
- 41/4574 . . . {Coating different parts of the substrate with different materials}
- 41/4576 . . . {Inlaid coatings, i.e. resulting in a plane surface}
- 41/4578 . . . {Coating or impregnating of green ceramics or unset concrete}
- 41/458 . . . {involving a mixing step with the top layer of the substrate}
- 41/4582 . . . {Porous coatings, e.g. coating containing porous fillers}
- 41/4584 . . . {Coating or impregnating of particulate or fibrous ceramic material ([C04B 20/10](#), [C04B 35/628](#) take precedence)}
- 41/4586 . . . {Non-chemical aspects relating to the substrate being coated or impregnated}
- 41/4588 . . . {Superficial melting of the substrate before or during the coating or impregnating step}
- 41/459 . . . {Temporary coatings or impregnations ([C04B 40/04](#) takes precedence)}
- 41/4592 . . . {for masking purposes}
- 41/4594 {in metallisation processes}
- 41/4596 . . . {with fibrous materials or whiskers}
- 41/4598 . . . {with waste materials}
- 41/46 . . . with organic materials
- 41/463 . . . {Organic solvents}
- 41/466 . . . {Halogenated compounds, e.g. perfluor-compounds}
- 41/47 . . . Oils, fats or waxes {natural resins}
- 41/472 {Oils, e.g. linseed oil}
- 41/474 {Natural resins, e.g. rosin}
- 41/476 {Cellulosic waste liquor, e.g. sulfite lye}
- 41/478 {Bitumen, asphalt, e.g. paraffin}
- 41/48 . . . Macromolecular compounds
- 41/4803 {Polysaccharides, e.g. cellulose, or derivatives thereof}
- 41/4807 {Proteins or derivatives thereof}
- 41/4811 {Condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones}
- NOTE**
- In this group the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
- "aldehydes" also covers other organic compounds reacting as aldehydes, e.g. glyoxylic acid

- 41/4815 {Melamine-formaldehyde condensation products}
- 41/4819 {Urea-formaldehyde condensation products}
- 41/4823 {Phenol-formaldehyde condensation products}
- 41/4826 {Polyesters}
- 41/483 {Polyacrylates}
- 41/4834 {Polyacrylamides}
- 41/4838 {Halogenated polymers}
- 41/4842 {Fluorine-containing polymers}
- 41/4846 {Perfluoro-compounds}
- 41/4849 {Sulfur-containing polymers}
- 41/4853 {Epoxides}
- 41/4857 {Other macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds}
- 41/4861 {Polyalkenes}
- 41/4865 {Coumarone polymers}
- 41/4869 {Polyvinylalcohols, polyvinylacetates}
- 41/4873 {Polyvinylacetals}
- 41/4876 {Polystyrene}
- 41/488 {Other macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving unsaturated carbon-to-carbon bonds}
- 41/4884 {Polyurethanes; Polyisocyanates}
- 41/4888 {Polycarbonates}
- 41/4892 {Polyamides}
- 41/4896 {Polyethers}
- 41/49 Compounds having one or more carbon-to-metal or carbon-to-silicon linkages {Organo-clay compounds; Organo-silicates, i.e. ortho- or polysilicic acid esters (to obtain SiO₂ [C04B 41/5089](#), [C04B 41/5035](#)); Organo-phosphorus compounds; Organo-inorganic complexes}
- NOTE**
- As distinct from the general practice in [C04B 41/00](#), classification in [C04B 41/49](#) and sub-groups is done according to the nature of the starting products, not according to the nature of the end products
- 41/4905 {containing silicon}
- 41/4911 {Organo-clay compounds}
- 41/4916 {applied to the substrate as a solventless liquid}
- 41/4922 {applied to the substrate as monomers, i.e. as organosilanes R_nSiX_{4-n}, e.g. alkyltrialkoxysilane, dialkyldialkoxysilane}
- 41/4927 {Alkali metal or ammonium salts}
- 41/4933 {containing halogens, i.e. organohalogen silanes}
- 41/4938 {containing silicon bound to hydroxy groups, e.g. trimethyl silanol}
- 41/4944 {containing atoms other than carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, silicon, alkali metals or halogens, e.g. N-silyldisilazane: Image}
- 41/495 {applied to the substrate as oligomers or polymers}
- 41/4955 {Polyorganosilanes, i.e. polymers with a Si-Si-Si- chain}
- 41/4961 {Polyorganosiloxanes, i.e. polymers with a Si-O-Si-O-chain; "silicones"}
- 41/4966 {containing silicon bound to hydroxy groups, i.e. OH-blocked polysiloxanes}
- 41/4972 {Alkali metal or ammonium salts}
- 41/4977 {characterised by the number of silicon atoms}
- 41/4983 {Polycarbosilanes, i.e. polymers with a -Si-C-Si-chain; Polysilazanes, i.e. polymers with a -Si-N-Si-chain; Polysilathianes, i.e. polymers with a -Si-S-Si-chain}
- 41/4988 {Organosilicium-organic copolymers, e.g. olefins with terminal silane groups}
- 41/4994 {Organo-phosphorus compounds}
- 41/50 with inorganic materials
- 41/5001 {with carbon or carbonisable materials}
- 41/5002 {Diamond}
- 41/5003 {Fullerenes or derivatives thereof}
- 41/5005 {Carbon fluorides; Halogen containing carbon or graphite intercalation products}
- 41/5006 {Boron compounds}
- 41/5007 {with salts or salty compositions, e.g. for salt glazing ([C04B 41/5006](#) takes precedence)}
- 41/5009 {containing nitrogen in the anion, e.g. nitrites}
- 41/501 {containing carbon in the anion, e.g. carbonates}
- 41/5011 {containing halogen in the anion}
- 41/5012 {chlorides}
- 41/5014 {containing sulfur in the anion, e.g. sulfides}
- 41/5015 {containing phosphorus in the anion, e.g. phosphates}
- 41/5016 {Acids}
- 41/5018 {with fluorine compounds}
- 41/5019 {applied from the gas phase, e.g. ocratation}
- 41/502 {Water}
- 41/5022 {with vitreous materials (composition of vitreous glazes and enamels [C03C](#); ceramic pigments [C09C 1/0009](#))}
- NOTE**
- Glazing of concrete, natural or artificial stone or ceramics is only classified in [C04B 41/5022](#) when non-compositional aspects are important, e.g. aspects relating to the method of application or the choice of the substrate
- 41/5023 {Glass-ceramics (compositions of glass-ceramics [C03C 10/00](#))}
- 41/5024 {Silicates ([C04B 41/5022](#) takes precedence; silico-fluorides [C04B 41/5018](#))}
- 41/5025 {with ceramic materials (copper oxide or solid solutions thereof [C04B 41/5074](#))}
- NOTE**
- In this subgroup, the materials considered as ceramic materials are those covered by groups [C04B 33/00](#) - [C04B 35/83](#)

- 41/5027 {Oxide ceramics in general; Specific oxide ceramics not covered by [C04B 41/5029](#) - [C04B 41/5051](#)}
- 41/5028 {Manganates}
- 41/5029 {Magnesia}
- 41/5031 {Alumina}
- 41/5032 {Aluminates ([aluminate spinels C04B 41/5046](#))}
- 41/5033 {Chromium oxide}
- 41/5035 {Silica}
- 41/5036 {Ferrites}
- 41/5037 {Clay, Kaolin}
- 41/5038 {Porcelain}
- 41/504 {Engobes}
- 41/5041 {Titanium oxide or titanates}
- 41/5042 {Zirconium oxides or zirconates; Hafnium oxides or hafnates}
- 41/5044 {Hafnates}
- 41/5045 {Rare-earth oxides}
- 41/5046 {Spinels, e.g. magnesium aluminate spinels}
- 41/5048 {Phosphates}
- 41/5049 {Zinc or bismuth oxides}
- 41/505 {Tin oxide}
- 41/5051 {Niobium oxides or niobates}
- 41/5053 {non-oxide ceramics ([carbon or carbonisable materials C04B 41/5001](#))}
- 41/5054 {Sulfides or selenides}
- 41/5055 {Fluorides}
- 41/5057 {Carbides}
- 41/5058 {Boron carbide}
- 41/5059 {Silicon carbide}
- 41/5061 {Titanium carbide}
- 41/5062 {Borides, Nitrides or Silicides}
- 41/5063 {Aluminium nitride}
- 41/5064 {Boron nitride}
- 41/5066 {Silicon nitride}
- 41/5067 {Silicon oxynitrides, e.g. SIALON}
- 41/5068 {Titanium nitride}
- 41/507 {Borides}
- 41/5071 {Silicides}
- 41/5072 {with oxides or hydroxides not covered by [C04B 41/5025](#) ([C04B 40/0236](#) takes precedence; boron oxide [C04B 41/5006](#))}
- 41/5074 {Copper oxide or solid solutions thereof ([CuO-Cu eutectic C04B 41/5127](#))}
- 41/5075 {Copper oxide}
- 41/5076 {with masses bonded by inorganic cements ([sulfur compositions C04B 41/5097](#))}
- 41/5077 {Geopolymer cements}
- 41/5079 {Portland cements}
- 41/508 {Aluminous cements}
- 41/5081 {Calcium alumino sulfate cements}
- 41/5083 {Slag cements}
- 41/5084 {Lime, hydraulic lime or magnesium oxide cements}
- 41/5085 {Calcium sulfate cements}
- 41/5087 {Anhydrite}
- 41/5088 {Cementitious compositions of the silica-lime type}
- 41/5089 {Silica sols, alkyl, ammonium or alkali metal silicate cements}
- 41/509 {Magnesium cements, e.g. Sorel cement}
- 41/5092 {Phosphate cements}
- 41/5093 {with elements other than metals or carbon ([treatment with fluorine gas C04B 41/5019](#))}
- 41/5094 {Boron}
- 41/5096 {Silicon ([C04B 35/573](#) takes precedence)}
- 41/5097 {Sulfur}
- 41/5098 {Cermets}
- 41/51 Metallising {, e.g. infiltration of sintered ceramic preforms with molten metal ([covering materials with metals in general C23C](#); ceramic compositions containing free metal bonded to carbides, diamond, oxides, borides, nitrides, silicides, e.g. cermets, or other metal compounds, e.g. oxynitrides or sulfides, other than as macroscopic reinforcing agents [C22C](#); infiltration of preforms containing free metal, e.g. cermets [C22C](#))}
- 41/5105 {with a composition mainly composed of one or more of the noble metals or copper}
- 41/5111 {Ag, Au, Pd, Pt or Cu}
- 41/5116 {Ag or Au}
- 41/5122 {Pd or Pt}
- 41/5127 {Cu, e.g. Cu-CuO eutectic}
- 41/5133 {with a composition mainly composed of one or more of the refractory metals}
- 41/5138 {with a composition mainly composed of Mn and Mo, e.g. for the Moly-manganese method}
- 41/5144 {with a composition mainly composed of one or more of the metals of the iron group}
- 41/515 {Other specific metals}
- 41/5155 {Aluminium}
- 41/5161 {Tin}
- 41/5166 {Lead}
- 41/5172 {Cadmium}
- 41/5177 {characterised by the non-metallic part of the metallising composition}
- 41/5183 {inorganic}
- 41/5188 {organic}
- 41/5194 {Metallisation of multilayered ceramics, e.g. for the fabrication of multilayer ceramic capacitors}
- 41/52 . . . Multiple coating or impregnating {multiple coating or impregnating with the same composition or with compositions only differing in the concentration of the constituents, is classified as single coating or impregnation}

NOTES

1. Multiple coating or impregnation with the same composition or with compositions only differing in the concentration of the constituents, is classified as single coating or impregnation and symbol [C04B 41/52](#) is allocated in Combination Sets
2. Groups [C04B 41/522](#) and [C04B 41/524](#) are used for Combination Sets only of documents classified in [C04B 41/52](#)

- 41/526 . . . {Multiple coating or impregnation with materials having the same composition but different characteristics}
- 41/528 . . . {Applying layers containing opposite charged particles or materials in the successive layers}
- 41/53 . . involving the removal of at least part of the materials of the treated article, {e.g. etching, drying of hardened concrete (C04B 41/0036 - C04B 41/0054 take precedence)}
- 41/5307 . . {Removal of physically bonded water, e.g. drying of hardened concrete (E04B 1/7007 takes precedence)}
- 41/5315 . . {Cleaning compositions, e.g. for removing hardened cement from ceramic tiles}
- 41/5323 . . {to make grain visible, e.g. for obtaining exposed aggregate concrete}
- 41/533 . . . {Seeding methods, i.e. the exposed aggregates, at least partially, not making part of the starting mixture}
- 41/5338 . . {Etching (for obtaining decorative effects B44C 1/22; etching of specific electronic compounds, see the relevant places, e.g. etching of semiconductor bodies H01L 21/306)}
- 41/5346 . . . {Dry etching}
- 41/5353 . . . {Wet etching, e.g. with etchants dissolved in organic solvents}
- 41/5361 . . . {Etching with molten material}
- 41/5369 . . {Desalination, e.g. of reinforced concrete}
- 41/5376 . . . {Electrochemical desalination (electrochemical re-alkalisation C04B 41/4566; drying by electro-osmosis E04B 1/7007)}
- 41/5384 . . {by electrochemical methods (electrochemical desalination C04B 41/5376)}
- 41/5392 . . {by burning (C04B 38/06 takes precedence)}
- 41/60 . . of only artificial stone
- 41/61 . . Coating or impregnation
- 41/62 . . . with organic materials
- 41/63 Macromolecular compounds
- 41/64 Compounds having one or more carbon-to-metal of carbon-to-silicon linkages
- 41/65 . . . with inorganic materials
- 41/66 Fluorides, e.g. ocratation
- 41/67 Phosphates
- 41/68 Silicic acid; Silicates
- 41/69 Metals
- 41/70 . . . for obtaining at least two superposed coatings having different compositions
- 41/71 at least one coating being an organic material
- 41/72 . . involving the removal of part of the materials of the treated articles, e.g. etching
- 41/80 . . of only ceramics
- 41/81 . . Coating or impregnation
- 41/82 . . . with organic materials
- 41/83 Macromolecular compounds
- 41/84 Compounds having one or more carbon-to-metal of carbon-to-silicon linkages
- 41/85 . . . with inorganic materials
- 41/86 Glazes; Cold glazes
- 41/87 Ceramics
- 41/88 Metals
- 41/89 . . . for obtaining at least two superposed coatings having different compositions
- 41/90 at least one coating being a metal
- 41/91 . . involving the removal of part of the materials of the treated articles, e.g. etching
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- 2103/00 Function or property of ingredients for mortars, concrete or artificial stone**
- 2103/0001 . . {Living organisms, e.g. microorganisms, or enzymes}
- 2103/0002 . . {Seeds}
- 2103/0003 . . {Unintentionally added compounds, such as impurities in raw materials, e.g. alkali sulfates in construction grade cement}
- 2103/0004 . . {Compounds chosen for the nature of their cations}
- 2103/0005 . . {Organic ammonium compounds}
- 2103/0006 . . {Alkali metal or inorganic ammonium compounds}
- 2103/0007 . . . {K}
- 2103/0008 . . . {Li}
- 2103/0009 . . . {Inorganic ammonium compounds}
- 2103/001 . . {Alkaline earth metal or Mg-compounds}
- 2103/0011 . . . {Ba}
- 2103/0012 . . . {Mg}
- 2103/0013 . . {Iron group metal compounds}
- 2103/0014 . . . {Fe}
- 2103/0015 . . {Noble metal or copper compounds}
- 2103/0016 . . . {Cu}
- 2103/0017 . . {Refractory metal compounds}
- 2103/0018 . . . {Cr}
- 2103/0019 . . . {Ti}
- 2103/002 . . {Compounds of elements having a valency of 2}
- 2103/0021 . . {Compounds of elements having a valency of 3}
- 2103/0022 . . {Compounds of elements having a valency of 4}
- 2103/0023 . . {Compounds of elements having a valency of 5}
- 2103/0024 . . {Compounds of elements having a valency of 6}
- 2103/0025 . . {Compounds of the transition metals}
- 2103/0026 . . {Compounds of unusual isotopes, e.g. heavy water}
- 2103/0027 . . {Standardised cement types}
- 2103/0028 . . {according to API}
- 2103/0029 . . . {Type A}
- 2103/003 . . . {Type B}
- 2103/0031 . . . {Type C}
- 2103/0032 . . . {Type D}
- 2103/0033 . . . {Type E}
- 2103/0034 . . . {Type F}
- 2103/0035 . . . {Type G}
- 2103/0036 . . . {Type H}
- 2103/0037 . . . {Type J}
- 2103/0038 . . . {Type K}
- 2103/0039 . . {according to ASTM}
- 2103/004 . . {according to DIN}
- 2103/0041 . . {Non-polymeric ingredients chosen for their physico-chemical characteristics}
- 2103/0042 . . {Amorphous materials}
- 2103/0043 . . {Compounds chosen for their specific Moh's hardness}
- 2103/0044 . . {Compounds chosen for their abrasion resistance, e.g. determined according to the L.A. test}
- 2103/0045 . . {Polymers chosen for their physico-chemical characteristics}
- 2103/0046 . . {added as monomers or as oligomers}
- 2103/0047 . . . {as a mixture of monomers and prepolymers or oligomers}

- 2103/0048 . . . {as oligomers}
- 2103/0049 . . {Water-swellable polymers}
- 2103/005 . . . {Alkali-swellable polymers}
- 2103/0051 . . {Water-absorbing polymers, hydrophilic polymers}
- 2103/0052 . . {Hydrophobic polymers}
- 2103/0053 . . {Water-soluble polymers}
- 2103/0054 . . {Water dispersible polymers}
- 2103/0055 . . {Water-insoluble polymers}
- 2103/0056 . . {Thermohardening polymers}
- 2103/0057 . . {added as redispersable powders}
- 2103/0058 . . {Core-shell polymers}
- 2103/0059 . . {Graft (co-)polymers}
- 2103/006 . . . {Comb polymers}
- 2103/0061 . . {Block (co-)polymers}
- 2103/0062 . . {Cross-linked polymers}
- 2103/0063 . . {obtained by an unusual polymerisation process, e.g. by changing the molar ratio of the different monomers during the polymerisation process ([C04B 2103/0058](#) - [C04B 2103/0061](#) take precedence)}
- 2103/0064 . . {Polymers unstable in the presence of hydraulic binders, e.g. polymers flocculating in concrete mixtures}
- 2103/0065 . . {Polymers characterised by their glass transition temperature (T_g)}
- 2103/0066 . . {Film forming polymers}
- 2103/0067 . {the ingredients being formed *in situ* by chemical reactions or conversion of one or more of the compounds of the composition}
- 2103/0068 . {Ingredients with a function or property not provided for elsewhere in [C04B 2103/00](#)}
- 2103/0069 . . {the ingredients being characterised by their physical state}
- 2103/007 . . . {Supercritical fluids}
- 2103/0071 . . {Phase-change materials, e.g. latent heat storage materials used in concrete compositions}
- 2103/0072 . . {Biodegradable materials}
- 2103/0073 . . {Self-degrading materials, e.g. materials undergoing a hydrolytic degradation in the course of time}
- 2103/0074 . . {Anti-static agents}
- 2103/0075 . . {Anti-dusting agents}
- 2103/0076 . . {Deodorizing agents}
- 2103/0077 . . {Packaging material remaining in the mixture after the mixing step, e.g. soluble bags containing active ingredients}
- 2103/0078 . . {Sorbent materials}
- 2103/0079 . . {Rheology influencing agents}
- 2103/008 . . {Flocking or deflocking agents}
- 2103/0081 . . . {Deflocking agents}
- 2103/0082 . . {Segregation-preventing agents; Sedimentation-preventing agents}
- 2103/0083 . . . {Bleeding-preventing agents}
- 2103/0084 . . {Polyelectrolytes}
- 2103/0085 . . {Thixotropic agents}
- 2103/0086 . . {Chelating or complexing agents}
- 2103/0087 . . {Ion-exchanging agents}
- 2103/0088 . . {Compounds chosen for their latent hydraulic characteristics, e.g. pozzuolanes}
- NOTE**
- Code [C04B 2103/0088](#) is only used when the chemical nature of the latent hydraulic material is not specified, when no specific group in subclass [C04B](#) exists for defining the material or when it is chosen from an important number of alternatives.
- 2103/0089 . . {Agents for reducing heat of hydration}
- 2103/009 . . {Anhydrous vehicles for hydraulic cement compositions}
- 2103/0091 . . {Organic co-binders for mineral binder compositions}
- 2103/0092 . . . {for improving green strength}
- 2103/0093 . . {Organic cosolvents}
- 2103/0094 . . {Agents for altering or buffering the pH; Ingredients characterised by their pH}
- 2103/0095 . . {Oxidising agents}
- 2103/0096 . . {Reducing agents}
- 2103/0097 . . {Anion- and far-infrared-emitting materials}
- 2103/0098 . . {Radioactive materials}
- 2103/0099 . {Aspecific ingredients, i.e. high number of alternative specific compounds mentioned for the same function or property}
- 2103/10 . Accelerators; Activators
- 2103/105 . . {for reactions involving organo-silicon compounds}
- 2103/12 . . Set accelerators
- 2103/14 . . Hardening accelerators
- 2103/20 . Retarders
- 2103/22 . . Set retarders
- 2103/24 . . Hardening retarders
- 2103/30 . Water reducers, plasticisers, air-entrainers, flow improvers
- 2103/302 . . {Water reducers}
- 2103/304 . . {Air-entrainers}
- 2103/306 . . {Fluidisers with reduced air-entraining effect}
- 2103/308 . . {Slump-loss preventing agents}
- 2103/32 . . Superplasticisers
- 2103/34 . . {Flow improvers}
- 2103/40 . Surface-active agents, dispersants
- 2103/402 . . {anionic}
- 2103/404 . . {cationic}
- 2103/406 . . {non-ionic}
- 2103/408 . . {Dispersants}
- 2103/42 . Pore formers
- 2103/44 . Thickening, gelling or viscosity increasing agents
- 2103/445 . . {Gelling agents}
- 2103/46 . Water-loss or fluid-loss reducers, hygroscopic or hydrophilic agents, water retention agents
- 2103/465 . . {Water-sorbing agents, hygroscopic or hydrophilic agents}
- 2103/48 . Foam stabilisers
- 2103/50 . Defoamers, air detainers
- 2103/52 . Grinding aids; Additives added during grinding
- 2103/54 . Pigments; Dyes
- 2103/56 . Opacifiers
- 2103/58 . . {Shrinkage reducing agents}
- 2103/60 . Agents for protection against chemical, physical or biological attack

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- 2103/601 . . {Agents for increasing frost resistance}
- 2103/603 . . {Agents for controlling alkali-aggregate reactions}
- 2103/605 . . {UV-stabilising agents}
- 2103/606 . . {Agents for neutralising Ca(OH)₂ liberated during cement hardening}
- 2103/608 . . {Anti-oxidants}
- 2103/61 . . Corrosion inhibitors
- 2103/63 . . Flame-proofing agents
- 2103/65 . . Waterproofers or -repellents
- 2103/67 . . Biocides
- 2103/69 . . . Fungicides
- 2111/00 Mortars, concrete or artificial stone or mixtures to prepare them, characterised by specific function, property or use**
- 2111/00008 . {Obtaining or using nanotechnology related materials}
- 2111/00017 . {Aspects relating to the protection of the environment}
- 2111/00025 . {Aspects relating to the protection of the health, e.g. materials containing special additives to afford skin protection (avoiding chromium eczema by using chromium VI-free or very low chromium VI-content materials [C04B 2111/1081](#))}
- 2111/00034 . {Physico-chemical characteristics of the mixtures}
- 2111/00043 . . {Anhydrous mixtures}
- NOTE**
- Code [C04B 2111/00043](#) is only used in combination with groups [C04B 26/00](#) - [C04B 26/32](#).
- 2111/00051 . . {Mortar or concrete mixtures with an unusual low cement content, e.g. for foundations}
- 2111/0006 . . . {for obtaining materials with the consistency of soil}
- 2111/00068 . . {Mortar or concrete mixtures with an unusual water/cement ratio}
- 2111/00077 . . {Partially hardened mortar or concrete mixtures}
- 2111/00086 . . {Mixtures with prolonged pot-life}
- 2111/00094 . . {Sag-resistant materials}
- 2111/00103 . . {Self-compacting mixtures}
- 2111/00112 . . {Mixtures characterised by specific pH values}
- 2111/0012 . . {Thixotropic mixtures}
- 2111/00129 . . {Extrudable mixtures}
- 2111/00137 . . {Injection moldable mixtures}
- 2111/00146 . . {Sprayable or pumpable mixtures}
- 2111/00155 . . . {Sprayable, i.e. concrete-like, materials able to be shaped by spraying instead of by casting, e.g. gunite}
- 2111/00163 {by the dry process}
- 2111/00172 {by the wet process}
- 2111/00181 . . {Mixtures specially adapted for three-dimensional printing (3DP), stereo-lithography or prototyping}
- 2111/00189 . . {Compositions or ingredients of the compositions characterised by analysis-spectra, e.g. NMR}
- 2111/00198 . . {Characterisation or quantities of the compositions or their ingredients expressed as mathematical formulae or equations}
- 2111/00206 . . {Compositions defined by their elemental analysis}
- 2111/00215 . . {Mortar or concrete mixtures defined by their oxide composition}
- 2111/00224 . . {Green materials, e.g. porous green ceramic preforms}
- 2111/00232 . . {Temporary foams}
- 2111/00241 . {Physical properties of the materials not provided for elsewhere in [C04B 2111/00](#)}
- 2111/0025 . . {Compositions or ingredients of the compositions characterised by the crystal structure}
- 2111/00258 . . {Electromagnetic wave absorbing or shielding materials}
- 2111/00267 . . {Materials permeable to vapours or gases}
- 2111/00275 . . {Materials impermeable to vapours or gases}
- 2111/00284 . . {Materials permeable to liquids}
- 2111/00293 . . {Materials impermeable to liquids}
- 2111/00301 . . {Non-porous materials, e.g. macro-defect free [MDF] products}
- 2111/0031 . . {Heavy materials, e.g. concrete used as ballast material}
- 2111/00318 . . {Materials characterised by relatively small dimensions, e.g. small thickness}
- 2111/00327 . . . {for obtaining microstructures}
- 2111/00336 . . {Materials with a smooth surface, e.g. obtained by using glass-surfaced moulds}
- 2111/00344 . . {Materials with friction-reduced moving parts, e.g. ceramics lubricated by impregnation with carbon}
- 2111/00353 . . . {Sliding parts}
- 2111/00362 . . {Friction materials, e.g. used as brake linings, anti-skid materials}
- 2111/0037 . . {Materials containing oriented fillers or elements}
- 2111/00379 . . . {the oriented elements being fibres}
- 2111/00387 . . {Anisotropic materials}
- 2111/00396 . . . {only the surface part being anisotropic}
- 2111/00405 . . {Materials with a gradually increasing or decreasing concentration of ingredients or property from one layer to another}
- 2111/00413 . . {Materials having an inhomogeneous concentration of ingredients or irregular properties in different layers}
- 2111/00422 . . {Magnetic properties}
- 2111/00431 . {Refractory materials}
- 2111/00439 . {Physico-chemical properties of the materials not provided for elsewhere in [C04B 2111/00](#)}
- 2111/00448 . . {Low heat cements}
- 2111/00456 . . {Odorless cements}
- 2111/00465 . . {Heat conducting materials}
- 2111/00474 . {Uses not provided for elsewhere in [C04B 2111/00](#)}
- 2111/00482 . . {Coating or impregnation materials}
- 2111/00491 . . . {Primers}
- 2111/005 . . . {for frescos}
- 2111/00508 . . . {Cement paints}
- 2111/00517 . . . {for masonry}
- 2111/00525 . . . {for metallic surfaces}
- 2111/00534 . . . {for plastic surfaces, e.g. polyurethane foams}
- 2111/00543 . . . {for wet surfaces}
- 2111/00551 . . . {Refractory coatings, e.g. for tamping}
- 2111/00556 . . . {for ship decks}
- 2111/00568 . . . {Multiple coating with same or similar material}
- 2111/00577 . . . {applied by spraying (mixtures shapable by spraying [C04B 2111/00155](#))}

- 2111/00586 . . {Roofing materials}
- 2111/00594 . . . {Concrete roof tiles}
- 2111/00603 . . {Ceiling materials}
- 2111/00612 . . {as one or more layers of a layered structure}
- 2111/0062 . . . {Gypsum-paper board like materials}
- 2111/00629 {the covering sheets being made of material other than paper}
- 2111/00637 . . {as glue or binder for uniting building or structural materials}
- 2111/00646 . . . {Masonry mortars}
- 2111/00655 . . {Profiles}
- 2111/00663 . . {as filling material for cavities or the like}
- 2111/00672 . . . {Pointing or jointing materials}
- 2111/00681 {of the drying type}
- 2111/00689 {of the setting type}
- 2111/00698 . . . {for cavity walls}
- 2111/00706 . . . {around pipelines or the like}
- 2111/00715 . . {for fixing bolts or the like}
- 2111/00724 . . {in mining operations, e.g. for backfilling; in making tunnels or galleries}
- 2111/00732 . . {for soil stabilisation}
- 2111/00741 . . . {Preventing erosion}
- 2111/0075 . . {for road construction}
- 2111/00758 . . {for agri-, sylvi- or piscicultural or cattle-breeding applications}
- 2111/00767 . . {for waste stabilisation purposes}
- 2111/00775 . . . {the composition being used as waste barriers or the like, e.g. compositions used for waste disposal purposes only, but not containing the waste itself}
- 2111/00784 . . . {for disposal only}
- 2111/00793 . . {as filters or diaphragms}
- 2111/00801 . . . {Membranes; Diaphragms}
- 2111/0081 . . {as catalysts or catalyst carriers}
- 2111/00818 . . . {Enzyme carriers}
- 2111/00827 . . . {Photocatalysts; (materials containing photocatalysts to avoid staining by air pollutants [C04B 2111/2061](#))}
- 2111/00836 . . {for medical or dental applications}
- 2111/00844 . . {for electronic applications}
- 2111/00853 . . {in electrochemical cells or batteries, e.g. fuel cells}
- 2111/00862 . . {for nuclear applications, e.g. ray-absorbing concrete}
- 2111/0087 . . {for metallurgical applications}
- 2111/00879 . . . {Non-ferrous metallurgy}
- 2111/00887 . . . {Ferrous metallurgy}
- 2111/00896 . . {as prepregs}
- 2111/00905 . . {as preforms}
- 2111/00913 . . . {as ceramic preforms for the fabrication of metal matrix comp, e.g. cermets}
- 2111/00922 {Preforms as such}
- 2111/00931 {Coated or infiltrated preforms, e.g. with molten metal}
- 2111/00939 . . {for the fabrication of moulds or cores}
- 2111/00948 . . {for the fabrication of containers}
- 2111/00956 . . {for making sculptures or artistic casts}
- 2111/00965 . . {for household applications, e.g. use of materials as cooking ware}
- 2111/00974 . . {for pyrotechnic applications, e.g. blasting}
- 2111/00982 . . {as construction elements for space vehicles or aeroplanes}
- 2111/00991 . . {for testing}
- 2111/10 . . Compositions or ingredients thereof characterised by the absence or the very low content of a specific material
- 2111/1006 . . . {Absence of well-defined organic compounds}
- 2111/1012 {Organic solvents}
- 2111/1018 . . . {Gypsum free or very low gypsum content cement compositions}
- 2111/1025 . . . {Alkali-free or very low alkali-content materials}
- 2111/1031 . . . {Lime-free or very low lime-content materials}
- 2111/1037 . . . {Cement free compositions, e.g. hydraulically hardening mixtures based on waste materials, not containing cement as such}
- 2111/1043 {Calciumaluminate-free refractories}
- 2111/105 . . . {Alumina-free or very low alumina-content materials}
- 2111/1056 . . . {Silica-free or very low silica-content materials}
- 2111/1062 . . . {Halogen free or very low halogen-content materials}
- 2111/1068 {Halogens other than chlorine}
- 2111/1075 . . . {Chromium-free or very low chromium-content materials}
- 2111/1081 {Chromium VI, e.g. for avoiding chromium eczema (materials containing special additives for affording skin protection [C04B 2111/00025](#))}
- 2111/1087 . . . {Carbon free or very low carbon content fly ashes; Fly ashes treated to reduce their carbon content or the effect thereof}
- 2111/1093 {Reducing the effect of the carbon content, without removing the carbon}
- 2111/12 . . Absence of mineral fibres, e.g. asbestos
- 2111/125 {Mineral fibres other than asbestos}
- 2111/20 . . Resistance against chemical, physical or biological attack
- 2111/2007 . . . {Avoiding unauthorised or unwanted use or treatment}
- 2111/2015 . . . {Sulfate resistance}
- 2111/2023 . . . {Resistance against alkali-aggregate reaction}
- 2111/203 . . . {Oil-proof or grease-repellant materials}
- 2111/2038 . . . {Resistance against physical degradation}
- 2111/2046 {Shock-absorbing materials}
- 2111/2053 {Earthquake- or hurricane-resistant materials}
- 2111/2061 {Materials containing photocatalysts, e.g. TiO₂, for avoiding staining by air pollutants or the like}
- 2111/2069 {Self cleaning materials, e.g. using lotus effect (using photocatalysts [C04B 2111/2061](#))}
- 2111/2076 {Discolouring resistant materials (self cleaning materials [C04B 2111/2069](#))}
- 2111/2084 . . . {Thermal shock resistance}
- 2111/2092 . . . {Resistance against biological degradation}
- 2111/21 . . Efflorescence resistance
- 2111/22 . . Carbonation resistance
- 2111/23 . . Acid resistance, e.g. against acid air or rain
- 2111/24 . . Sea water resistance
- 2111/25 . . Graffiti resistance; Graffiti removing
- 2111/26 . . Corrosion of reinforcement resistance
- 2111/265 {Cathodic protection of reinforced concrete structures}
- 2111/27 . . Water resistance, e.g. waterproof or water-repellant materials
- 2111/275 {Making materials water insoluble}

- 2111/28 . . Fire resistance, i.e. materials resistant to accidental fires or high temperatures
 - 2111/285 . . . {Intumescent materials}
 - 2111/29 . . {Frost-thaw resistance}
 - 2111/30 . Nailable or sawable materials
 - 2111/32 . Expansion-inhibited materials
 - 2111/325 . . {the expansion being inhibited in one direction only}
 - 2111/34 . Non-shrinking or non-cracking materials
 - 2111/343 . . {Crack resistant materials}
 - 2111/346 . . {Materials exhibiting reduced plastic shrinkage cracking}
 - 2111/40 . Porous or lightweight materials
 - 2111/42 . . Floating materials
 - 2111/50 . Flexible or elastic materials
- NOTE**
- "flexibility" means ability to bend without breaking;
 - "elasticity" means property to resist and recover from deformation produced by a force.
- 2111/503 . . {Elastic materials}
 - 2111/506 . . {Bendable material}
 - 2111/52 . Sound-insulating materials
 - 2111/54 . Substitutes for natural stone, artistic materials or the like
 - 2111/542 . . {Artificial natural stone}
 - 2111/545 . . . {Artificial marble}
 - 2111/547 . . {Imitating ancient compositions, e.g. mediaeval mortars; Compositions specially designed for restoration of ancient buildings or building elements}
 - 2111/56 . Compositions suited for fabrication of pipes, e.g. by centrifugal casting, or for coating concrete pipes
 - 2111/60 . Flooring materials
 - 2111/62 . . Self-levelling compositions
 - 2111/70 . Grouts, e.g. injection mixtures for cables for prestressed concrete
 - 2111/72 . Repairing or restoring existing buildings or building materials
 - 2111/723 . . {Repairing reinforced concrete}
 - 2111/726 . . {by chemical conversion of unwanted deposits, e.g. for the restoration of marble monuments}
 - 2111/74 . Underwater applications
 - 2111/76 . Use at unusual temperatures, e.g. sub-zero
 - 2111/763 . . {High temperatures}
 - 2111/766 . . {Low temperatures, but above zero}
 - 2111/80 . Optical properties, e.g. transparency or reflexivity
 - 2111/802 . . {White cement}
 - 2111/805 . . {Transparent material}
 - 2111/807 . . {Luminescent or fluorescent materials}
 - 2111/82 . . Coloured materials
 - 2111/90 . Electrical properties
 - 2111/905 . . {Anti-static materials}
 - 2111/92 . . Electrically insulating materials
 - 2111/94 . . Electrically conducting materials

2201/00 Mortars, concrete or artificial stone characterised by specific physical values

NOTE

Indexing codes [C04B 2201/05](#) - [C04B 2201/30](#) are only to be used when the specific physical values are claimed or when they deviate considerably from the average usual values.

- 2201/05 . Materials having an early high strength, e.g. allowing fast demoulding or formless casting
- 2201/10 . for the viscosity
- 2201/20 . for the density
- 2201/30 . for heat transfer properties such as thermal insulation values, e.g. R-values
- 2201/32 . . for the thermal conductivity, e.g. K-factors
- 2201/40 . for gas flow through the material
- 2201/50 . for the mechanical strength
- 2201/52 . . High compression strength concretes, i.e. with a compression strength higher than about 55 N/mm², e.g. reactive powder concrete [RPC]

2235/00 Aspects relating to ceramic starting mixtures or sintered ceramic products

NOTE

In this group, magnesium is considered as an alkaline earth metal.

- 2235/02 . Composition of constituents of the starting material or of secondary phases of the final product

NOTE

Indexing codes [C04B 2235/02](#) - [C04B 2235/5481](#) are to be used only if the aspect is not trivial or not standard, e.g. if water is used as a mixing medium for a powder, whereas normally an organic mixing medium is used or if not the standard alpha-alumina is used to make an alumina ceramic but gamma-alumina in stead.

- 2235/30 . . Constituents and secondary phases not being of a fibrous nature

NOTES

1. Indexing codes

[C04B 2235/30](#) - [C04B 2235/549](#) are to be given to constituents or additives only if:

- a. it is not obvious from the end product as such that the constituent or additive has been used for making the end product.

Examples:

- in case spinel is made from a certain clay in stead of from alumina and silica, the clay is coded,
- when calcium zirconate and titania are used to make calcium zirconium titanate, a code should be given for the calcium zirconate constituent while normally calcium oxide or calcium carbonate and zirconia are used.

The titania constituent of the starting mixture is not coded since it is to be expected that a single metal oxide is used to make a mixed metal oxide.

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(continued)

- b. it is not obvious from the "invention information" symbols that this constituent has been used to make the end product, e.g. if the "invention information" symbol given indicates that a zirconia-alumina composite is prepared it is common practice that zirconia and alumina constituents have been used and thus no codes for zirconia or alumina are given. In the same way, if an allocation indicates that an oxide ceramic contains carbon, no code for the addition of carbon is given. However for an alumina composite product comprising titania, the main symbol for composites based on alumina is given together with an indexing code for titania.
- 2. In groups [C04B 2235/32](#) - [C04B 2235/349](#) oxides are considered to comprise also metal salts from which they are formed by heating.

2235/32 . . . Metal oxides, mixed metal oxides, or oxide-forming salts thereof, e.g. carbonates, nitrates, (oxy)hydroxides, chlorides

NOTE

In groups [C04B 2235/32](#) - [C04B 2235/349](#) metal salts are classified according to the oxides that are formed by heating the metal salts.

- 2235/3201 Alkali metal oxides or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3203 Lithium oxide or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3205 Alkaline earth oxides or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. beryllium oxide
- 2235/3206 Magnesium oxides or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3208 Calcium oxide or oxide-forming salts thereof, e.g. lime
- 2235/321 Dolomites, i.e. mixed calcium magnesium carbonates
- 2235/3212 Calcium phosphates, e.g. hydroxyapatite
- 2235/3213 Strontium oxides or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3215 Barium oxides or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3217 Aluminum oxide or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. bauxite, alpha-alumina
- 2235/3218 Aluminium (oxy)hydroxides, e.g. boehmite, gibbsite, alumina sol
- 2235/322 Transition aluminas, e.g. delta or gamma aluminas
- 2235/3222 Aluminates other than alumino-silicates, e.g. spinel (MgAl₂O₄)
- 2235/3224 Rare earth oxide or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. scandium oxide
- 2235/3225 Yttrium oxide or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3227 Lanthanum oxide or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3229 Cerium oxides or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3231 Refractory metal oxides, their mixed metal oxides, or oxide-forming salts thereof

- 2235/3232 Titanium oxides or titanates, e.g. rutile or anatase
- 2235/3234 Titanates, not containing zirconia
- 2235/3236 Alkaline earth titanates
- 2235/3237 Substoichiometric titanium oxides, e.g. Ti₂O₃
- 2235/3239 Vanadium oxides, vanadates or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. magnesium vanadate
- 2235/3241 Chromium oxides, chromates, or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3243 Chromates or chromites, e.g. aluminum chromate, lanthanum strontium chromite
- 2235/3244 Zirconium oxides, zirconates, hafnium oxides, hafnates, or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3246 Stabilised zirconias, e.g. YSZ or cerium stabilised zirconia
- 2235/3248 Zirconates or hafnates, e.g. zircon
- 2235/3249 containing also titanium oxide or titanates, e.g. lead zirconate titanate (PZT)
- 2235/3251 Niobium oxides, niobates, tantalum oxides, tantalates, or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3253 Substoichiometric niobium or tantalum oxides, e.g. NbO
- 2235/3255 Niobates or tantalates, e.g. silver niobate
- 2235/3256 Molybdenum oxides, molybdates or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. cadmium molybdate
- 2235/3258 Tungsten oxides, tungstates, or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/326 Tungstates, e.g. scheelite
- 2235/3262 Manganese oxides, manganates, rhenium oxides or oxide-forming salts thereof, e.g. MnO
- 2235/3263 Mn₃O₄
- 2235/3265 Mn₂O₃
- 2235/3267 MnO₂
- 2235/3268 Manganates, manganites, rhenates or rhenites, e.g. lithium manganite, barium manganate, rhenium oxide
- 2235/327 Iron group oxides, their mixed metal oxides, or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3272 Iron oxides or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. hematite, magnetite
- 2235/3274 Ferrites
- 2235/3275 Cobalt oxides, cobaltates or cobaltites or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. bismuth cobaltate, zinc cobaltite
- 2235/3277 Co₃O₄
- 2235/3279 Nickel oxides, nickelates, or oxide-forming salts thereof
- 2235/3281 Copper oxides, cuprates or oxide-forming salts thereof, e.g. CuO or Cu₂O
- 2235/3282 Cuprates
- 2235/3284 Zinc oxides, zincates, cadmium oxides, cadmates, mercury oxides, mercurates or oxide forming salts thereof
- 2235/3286 Gallium oxides, gallates, indium oxides, indates, thallium oxides, thallates or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. zinc gallate

- 2235/3287 Germanium oxides, germanates or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. copper germanate
- 2235/3289 Noble metal oxides
- 2235/3291 Silver oxides
- 2235/3293 Tin oxides, stannates or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. indium tin oxide [ITO]
- 2235/3294 Antimony oxides, antimonates, antimonites or oxide forming salts thereof, indium antimonate
- 2235/3296 Lead oxides, plumbates or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. silver plumbate
- 2235/3298 Bismuth oxides, bismuthates or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. zinc bismuthate
- 2235/34 . . . Non-metal oxides, non-metal mixed oxides, or salts thereof that form the non-metal oxides upon heating, e.g. carbonates, nitrates, (oxy)hydroxides, chlorides
- 2235/3409 Boron oxide, borates, boric acids, or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. borax
- 2235/3418 Silicon oxide, silicic acids, or oxide forming salts thereof, e.g. silica sol, fused silica, silica fume, cristobalite, quartz or flint ([glass constituents C04B 2235/36](#))
- 2235/3427 Silicates other than clay, e.g. water glass
- 2235/3436 Alkaline earth metal silicates, e.g. barium silicate
- 2235/3445 Magnesium silicates, e.g. forsterite
- 2235/3454 Calcium silicates, e.g. wollastonite
- 2235/3463 Alumino-silicates other than clay, e.g. mullite
- 2235/3472 Alkali metal alumino-silicates other than clay, e.g. spodumene, alkali feldspars such as albite or orthoclase, micas such as muscovite, zeolites such as natrolite
- 2235/3481 Alkaline earth metal alumino-silicates other than clay, e.g. cordierite, beryl, micas such as margarite, plagioclase feldspars such as anorthite, zeolites such as chabazite
- 2235/349 Clays, e.g. bentonites, smectites such as montmorillonite, vermiculites or kaolines, e.g. illite, talc or sepiolite
- 2235/36 . . . Glass starting materials for making ceramics, e.g. silica glass
- 2235/365 Borosilicate glass
- 2235/38 . . . Non-oxide ceramic constituents or additives
- 2235/3804 Borides
- 2235/3808 Magnesium borides
- 2235/3813 Refractory metal borides
- 2235/3817 Carbides
- 2235/3821 Boron carbides
- 2235/3826 Silicon carbides
- 2235/383 Alpha silicon carbide
- 2235/3834 Beta silicon carbide
- 2235/3839 Refractory metal carbides
- 2235/3843 Titanium carbides
- 2235/3847 Tungsten carbides
- 2235/3852 Nitrides, e.g. oxynitrides, carbonitrides, oxycarbonitrides, lithium nitride, magnesium nitride
- 2235/3856 Carbonitrides, e.g. titanium carbonitride, zirconium carbonitride
- NOTE**
- When indexing in group [C04B 2235/3856](#) indexing according to the metal is also made in groups [C04B 2235/3865](#) - [C04B 2235/3886](#)
- 2235/386 Boron nitrides
- 2235/3865 Aluminium nitrides
- 2235/3869 Aluminium oxynitrides, e.g. AlON, sialon
- 2235/3873 Silicon nitrides, e.g. silicon carbonitride, silicon oxynitride
- 2235/3878 Alpha silicon nitrides
- 2235/3882 Beta silicon nitrides
- 2235/3886 Refractory metal nitrides, e.g. vanadium nitride, tungsten nitride
- 2235/3891 Silicides, e.g. molybdenum disilicide, iron silicide
- 2235/3895 Non-oxides with a defined oxygen content, e.g. SiOC, TiON
- 2235/40 . . . Metallic constituents or additives not added as binding phase
- 2235/401 Alkaline earth metals
- 2235/402 Aluminium
- 2235/404 Refractory metals
- 2235/405 Iron group metals
- 2235/407 Copper
- 2235/408 Noble metals
- 2235/42 . . . Non metallic elements added as constituents or additives, e.g. sulfur, phosphor, selenium or tellurium
- 2235/421 Boron
- 2235/422 Carbon
- 2235/424 Carbon black
- 2235/425 Graphite
- 2235/427 Diamond
- 2235/428 Silicon
- 2235/44 . . . Metal salt constituents or additives chosen for the nature of the anions, e.g. hydrides or acetylacetonate
- 2235/441 Alkoxides, e.g. methoxide, tert-butoxide
- 2235/442 Carbonates
- 2235/443 Nitrates or nitrites
- 2235/444 Halide containing anions, e.g. bromide, iodate, chlorite
- 2235/445 Fluoride containing anions, e.g. fluosilicate
- 2235/446 Sulfides, tellurides or selenides
- 2235/447 Phosphates or phosphites ([calcium phosphates C04B 2235/3212](#)), e.g. orthophosphate, hypophosphite
- 2235/448 Sulphates or sulphites
- 2235/449 Organic acids, e.g. EDTA, citrate, acetate, oxalate
- 2235/46 . . . Gases other than oxygen used as reactant, e.g. nitrogen used to make a nitride phase
- 2235/465 Ammonia
- 2235/48 . . . Organic compounds becoming part of a ceramic after heat treatment, e.g. carbonising phenol resins

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- 2235/483 Si-containing organic compounds, e.g. silicone resins, (poly)silanes, (poly)siloxanes or (poly)silazanes
- 2235/486 Boron containing organic compounds, e.g. borazine, borane or boranyl
- 2235/50 . . Constituents or additives of the starting mixture chosen for their shape or used because of their shape or their physical appearance
- 2235/52 . . . Constituents or additives characterised by their shapes
- 2235/5204 Monocrystalline powders
- 2235/5208 Fibers
- 2235/5212 Organic
- 2235/5216 Inorganic
- 2235/522 Oxidic
- 2235/5224 Alumina or aluminates
- 2235/5228 Silica and alumina, including aluminosilicates, e.g. mullite
- 2235/5232 Silica or silicates other than aluminosilicates, e.g. quartz
- 2235/5236 Zirconia
- 2235/524 Non-oxidic, e.g. borides, carbides, silicides or nitrides
- 2235/5244 Silicon carbide
- 2235/5248 Carbon, e.g. graphite
- 2235/5252 having a specific pre-form
- 2235/5256 Two-dimensional, e.g. woven structures
- 2235/526 characterised by the length of the fibers
- 2235/5264 characterised by the diameter of the fibers
- 2235/5268 Orientation of the fibers
- 2235/5272 Fibers of the same material with different length or diameter
- 2235/5276 Whiskers, spindles, needles or pins
- 2235/528 Spheres
- 2235/5284 Hollow fibers, e.g. nanotubes
- 2235/5288 Carbon nanotubes
- 2235/5292 Flakes, platelets or plates
- 2235/5296 with a defined aspect ratio, e.g. indicating sphericity ([spherical constituents C04B 2235/528](#))
- 2235/54 . . . Particle size related information
- 2235/5409 expressed by specific surface values
- 2235/5418 expressed by the size of the particles or aggregates thereof
- 2235/5427 millimeter or submillimeter sized, i.e. larger than 0,1 mm
- 2235/5436 micrometer sized, i.e. from 1 to 100 micron
- 2235/5445 submicron sized, i.e. from 0,1 to 1 micron
- 2235/5454 nanometer sized, i.e. below 100 nm
- 2235/5463 Particle size distributions
- 2235/5472 Bimodal, multi-modal or multi-fraction
- 2235/5481 Monomodal
- 2235/549 the particle size being expressed by crystallite size or primary particle size
- 2235/60 . Aspects relating to the preparation, properties or mechanical treatment of green bodies or pre-forms
- 2235/602 . . Making the green bodies or pre-forms by moulding
- 2235/6021 . . . Extrusion moulding
- 2235/6022 . . . Injection moulding
- 2235/6023 . . . Gel casting
- 2235/6025 . . . Tape casting, e.g. with a doctor blade
- 2235/6026 . . . Computer aided shaping, e.g. rapid prototyping
- 2235/6027 . . . Slip casting
- 2235/6028 . . . Shaping around a core which is removed later
- 2235/604 . . Pressing at temperatures other than sintering temperatures
- 2235/605 . . Making or treating the green body or pre-form in a magnetic field
- 2235/606 . . Drying
- 2235/608 . . Green bodies or pre-forms with well-defined density
- 2235/61 . . Mechanical properties, e.g. fracture toughness, hardness, Young's modulus or strength
- 2235/612 . . Machining
- 2235/614 . . Gas infiltration of green bodies or pre-forms
- 2235/616 . . Liquid infiltration of green bodies or pre-forms
- 2235/65 . Aspects relating to heat treatments of ceramic bodies such as green ceramics or pre-sintered ceramics, e.g. burning, sintering or melting processes
- 2235/652 . . Reduction treatment ([C04B 2235/664 takes precedence](#))
- 2235/656 . . characterised by specific heating conditions during heat treatment
- 2235/6562 . . . Heating rate
- 2235/6565 . . . Cooling rate
- 2235/6567 . . . Treatment time
- 2235/658 . . Atmosphere during thermal treatment
- 2235/6581 . . . Total pressure below 1 atmosphere, e.g. vacuum
- 2235/6582 . . . Hydrogen containing atmosphere
- 2235/6583 . . . Oxygen containing atmosphere, e.g. with changing oxygen pressures
- 2235/6584 at an oxygen percentage below that of air
- 2235/6585 at an oxygen percentage above that of air
- 2235/6586 . . . Processes characterised by the flow of gas
- 2235/6587 . . . Influencing the atmosphere by vaporising a solid material, e.g. by using a burying of sacrificial powder
- 2235/6588 . . . Water vapor containing atmospheres
- 2235/66 . . Specific sintering techniques, e.g. centrifugal sintering
- 2235/661 . . . Multi-step sintering
- 2235/662 Annealing after sintering
- 2235/663 Oxidative annealing
- 2235/664 Reductive annealing
- 2235/665 . . . Local sintering, e.g. laser sintering
- 2235/666 . . . Applying a current during sintering, e.g. plasma sintering [SPS], electrical resistance heating or pulse electric current sintering [PECS]
- 2235/667 . . . Sintering using wave energy, e.g. microwave sintering
- 2235/668 . . . Pressureless sintering
- 2235/70 . Aspects relating to sintered or melt-casted ceramic products
- 2235/72 . . Products characterised by the absence or the low content of specific components, e.g. alkali metal free alumina ceramics
- 2235/721 . . . Carbon content
- 2235/722 . . . Nitrogen content
- 2235/723 . . . Oxygen content
- 2235/724 . . . Halogenide content
- 2235/725 . . . Metal content
- 2235/726 . . . Sulfur content

- 2235/727 . . . Phosphorus or phosphorus compound content
- 2235/728 . . . Silicon content
- 2235/74 . . Physical characteristics
- 2235/75 . . . Products with a concentration gradient
- 2235/76 . . . Crystal structural characteristics, e.g. symmetry

NOTE

Codes [C04B 2235/76](#) - [C04B 2235/768](#) are to be used only if the crystal structure is not identified by the classification.

- 2235/761 Unit-cell parameters, e.g. lattice constants
- 2235/762 Cubic symmetry, e.g. beta-SiC
- 2235/763 Spinel structure AB₂O₄
- 2235/764 Garnet structure A₃B₂(CO₄)₃
- 2235/765 Tetragonal symmetry
- 2235/766 Trigonal symmetry, e.g. alpha-Si₃N₄ or alpha-Sialon
- 2235/767 Hexagonal symmetry, e.g. beta-Si₃N₄, beta-Sialon, alpha-SiC or hexa-ferrites
- 2235/768 Perovskite structure ABO₃
- 2235/77 . . . Density
- 2235/775 Products showing a density-gradient
- 2235/78 . . . Grain sizes and shapes, product microstructures, e.g. acicular grains, equiaxed grains, platelet-structures
- 2235/781 Nanograined materials, i.e. having grain sizes below 100 nm
- 2235/782 Grain size distributions
- 2235/783 Bimodal, multi-modal or multi-fractional
- 2235/784 Monomodal
- 2235/785 Submicron sized grains, i.e. from 0,1 to 1 micron
- 2235/786 Micrometer sized grains, i.e. from 1 to 100 micron
- 2235/787 Oriented grains
- 2235/788 Aspect ratio of the grains
- 2235/79 . . . Non-stoichiometric products, e.g. perovskites (ABO₃) with an A/B-ratio other than 1
- 2235/80 . . Phases present in the sintered or melt-cast ceramic products other than the main phase

NOTES

1. In this group the term "phases other than the main phase" refers to any phase that is not the main phase, i.e. the phase that is present in the largest amount
2. Codes chosen from groups [C04B 2235/30](#) - [C04B 2235/5296](#) are used for identifying the phases other than the main phase

- 2235/81 . . . Materials characterised by the absence of phases other than the main phase, i.e. single phase materials
- 2235/83 . . . Ferrites containing Fe²⁺
- 2235/85 . . . Intergranular or grain boundary phases
- 2235/87 . . . Grain boundary phases intentionally being absent
- 2235/94 . . Products characterised by their shape
- 2235/945 . . . Products containing grooves, cuts, recesses or protusions
- 2235/95 . . Products characterised by their size, e.g. microceramics

- 2235/96 . . . Properties of ceramic products, e.g. mechanical properties such as strength, toughness, wear resistance

NOTE

Codes [C04B 2235/96](#) - [C04B 2235/9692](#) are to be used only if the property is not identified already by an "invention information" symbol, e.g. by a symbol out of subclass [H01L](#) indicating that the ceramic is dielectric, piezoelectric or magnetic.

- 2235/9607 Thermal properties, e.g. thermal expansion coefficient
- 2235/9615 Linear firing shrinkage
- 2235/9623 Ceramic setters properties
- 2235/963 . . . Surface properties, e.g. surface roughness
- 2235/9638 Tolerance; Dimensional accuracy
- 2235/9646 . . . Optical properties
- 2235/9653 Translucent or transparent ceramics other than alumina
- 2235/9661 Colour
- 2235/9669 . . . Resistance against chemicals, e.g. against molten glass or molten salts
- 2235/9676 against molten metals such as steel or aluminium
- 2235/9684 Oxidation resistance
- 2235/9692 Acid, alkali or halogen resistance
- 2237/00 Aspects relating to ceramic laminates or to joining of ceramic articles with other articles by heating**
- 2237/02 . Aspects relating to interlayers, e.g. used to join ceramic articles with other articles by heating
- 2237/04 . . Ceramic interlayers
- 2237/06 . . . Oxidic interlayers
- 2237/062 based on silica or silicates
- 2237/064 based on alumina or aluminates
- 2237/066 based on rare earth oxides
- 2237/068 based on refractory oxides, e.g. zirconia
- 2237/08 . . . Non-oxidic interlayers
- 2237/083 Carbide interlayers, e.g. silicon carbide interlayers
- 2237/086 Carbon interlayers
- 2237/09 . . . wherein the active component for bonding is not the largest fraction of the interlayer
- 2237/095 The active component for bonding being silicon
- 2237/10 . . Glass interlayers, e.g. frit or flux
- 2237/12 . . Metallic interlayers
- 2237/121 . . . based on aluminium
- 2237/122 . . . based on refractory metals
- 2237/123 . . . based on iron group metals, e.g. steel
- 2237/124 . . . based on copper
- 2237/125 . . . based on noble metals, e.g. silver
- 2237/126 . . . wherein the active component for bonding is not the largest fraction of the interlayer
- 2237/127 The active component for bonding being a refractory metal
- 2237/128 The active component for bonding being silicon
- 2237/16 . . Silicon interlayers
- 2237/30 . Composition of layers of ceramic laminates or of ceramic or metallic articles to be joined by heating, e.g. Si substrates

- 2237/32 . . Ceramic
- 2237/34 . . . Oxidic
- 2237/341 Silica or silicates
- 2237/343 Alumina or aluminates
- 2237/345 Refractory metal oxides
- 2237/346 Titania or titanates
- 2237/348 Zirconia, hafnia, zirconates or hafnates
- 2237/36 . . . Non-oxidic
- 2237/361 Boron nitride
- 2237/363 Carbon
- 2237/365 Silicon carbide
- 2237/366 Aluminium nitride
- 2237/368 Silicon nitride
- 2237/38 . . . Fiber or whisker reinforced
- 2237/385 Carbon or carbon composite
- 2237/40 . . Metallic
- 2237/401 . . . Cermets
- 2237/402 . . . Aluminium
- 2237/403 . . . Refractory metals
- 2237/404 . . . Manganese or rhenium
- 2237/405 . . . Iron metal group, e.g. Co or Ni
- 2237/406 Iron, e.g. steel
- 2237/407 . . . Copper
- 2237/408 . . . Noble metals, e.g. palladium, platina or silver
- 2237/50 . Processing aspects relating to ceramic laminates or to the joining of ceramic articles with other articles by heating
- 2237/52 . . Pre-treatment of the joining surfaces, e.g. cleaning, machining
- 2237/525 . . . by heating
- 2237/54 . . Oxidising the surface before joining
- 2237/55 . . Pre-treatments of a coated or not coated substrate other than oxidation treatment in order to form an active joining layer
- 2237/555 . . . on a substrate not containing an interlayer coating, leading to the formation of an interlayer coating
- 2237/56 . . Using constraining layers before or during sintering
- 2237/561 . . . Constraining layers not covering the whole surface of the layers to be sintered, e.g. constraining layers with holes
- 2237/562 made of alumina or aluminates
- 2237/564 made of glass
- 2237/565 made of refractory metal oxides, e.g. zirconia
- 2237/567 made of metal
- 2237/568 made of non-oxide ceramics
- 2237/58 . . Forming a gradient in composition or in properties across the laminate or the joined articles
- 2237/582 . . . by joining layers or articles of the same composition but having different additives
- 2237/584 the different additives being fibers or whiskers
- 2237/586 . . . by joining layers or articles of the same composition but having different densities
- 2237/588 . . . by joining layers or articles of the same composition but having different particle or grain sizes
- 2237/59 . . Aspects relating to the structure of the interlayer
- 2237/592 . . . whereby the interlayer is not continuous, e.g. not the whole surface of the smallest substrate is covered by the interlayer
- 2237/595 . . . whereby the interlayer is continuous, but heterogeneous on macro-scale, e.g. one part of the interlayer being a joining material, another part being an electrode material
- 2237/597 . . . whereby the interlayer is continuous but porous, e.g. containing hollow or porous particles, macro- or micropores or cracks
- 2237/60 . . Forming at the joining interface or in the joining layer specific reaction phases or zones, e.g. diffusion of reactive species from the interlayer to the substrate or from a substrate to the joining interface, carbide forming at the joining interface
- 2237/61 . . Joining two substrates of which at least one is porous by infiltrating the porous substrate with a liquid, such as a molten metal, causing bonding of the two substrates, e.g. joining two porous carbon substrates by infiltrating with molten silicon
- 2237/62 . . Forming laminates or joined articles comprising holes, channels or other types of openings
- 2237/64 . . Forming laminates or joined articles comprising grooves or cuts
- 2237/66 . . Forming laminates or joined articles showing high dimensional accuracy, e.g. indicated by the warpage
- 2237/68 . . Forming laminates or joining articles wherein at least one substrate contains at least two different parts of macro-size, e.g. one ceramic substrate layer containing an embedded conductor or electrode
- 2237/70 . . Forming laminates or joined articles comprising layers of a specific, unusual thickness
- 2237/702 . . . of one or more of the constraining layers
- 2237/704 . . . of one or more of the ceramic layers or articles
- 2237/706 . . . of one or more of the metallic layers or articles
- 2237/708 . . . of one or more of the interlayers
- 2237/72 . . Forming laminates or joined articles comprising at least two interlayers directly next to each other
- 2237/74 . . Forming laminates or joined articles comprising at least two different interlayers separated by a substrate
- 2237/76 . . Forming laminates or joined articles comprising at least one member in the form other than a sheet or disc, e.g. two tubes or a tube and a sheet or disc
- 2237/765 . . . at least one member being a tube
- 2237/78 . . Side-way connecting, e.g. connecting two plates through their sides
- 2237/80 . . Joining the largest surface of one substrate with a smaller surface of the other substrate, e.g. butt joining or forming a T-joint
- 2237/82 . . Two substrates not completely covering each other, e.g. two plates in a staggered position
- 2237/84 . . Joining of a first substrate with a second substrate at least partially inside the first substrate, where the bonding area is at the inside of the first substrate, e.g. one tube inside another tube
- 2237/86 . . Joining of two substrates at their largest surfaces, one surface being complete joined and covered, the other surface not, e.g. a small plate joined at it's largest surface on top of a larger plate
- 2237/88 . . Joining of two substrates, where a substantial part of the joining material is present outside of the joint, leading to an outside joining of the joint
- 2290/00 Organisational aspects of production methods, equipment or plants**

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- 2290/10 . Business methods aspects
- 2290/20 . Integrated combined plants or devices, e.g. combined foundry and concrete plant