

# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

## G PHYSICS

(NOTES omitted)

## G16 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY [ICT] SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SPECIFIC APPLICATION FIELDS

(NOTES omitted)

## G16Y INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE INTERNET OF THINGS [IoT]

### NOTES

1. This subclass is for obligatory secondary classification in the sense of paragraph 107bis of the Guide to the IPC. Therefore, the classification symbols of this subclass are not listed first when assigned to patent documents. Secondary classification symbols may be assigned for either invention information or additional information, as appropriate.
2. This subclass covers inter-networking of physical objects ("things") that embed technology enabling the things to sense and collect information from their internal state or their external environment, wherein the information is processed by the things or by other devices, e.g. servers, to be output to the things, to other things or to other devices, and enabling these things to be connected to the Internet either directly or indirectly.
  - "Directly connected to Internet" means that a thing possesses a network address of the Internet address space, which is used to communicate over the Internet.
  - "Indirectly connected to Internet" means that a thing is connected to a proxy device, which possesses a network address of the Internet address space and which communicates over the Internet on behalf of the thing.
  - A network address of the Internet address space is an address uniquely identifying a device in the Internet.
3. This subclass does not cover:
  - mere monitoring, e.g. security cameras, or mere controlling, e.g. remote control arrangements;
  - generic computing and communicating devices, e.g. computers or telephones.
4. This subclass is intended to enable a complementary search of subject matter related to IoT by combination of classification symbols of this subclass with classification symbols from other subclasses. Therefore, this subclass covers aspects of IoT (e.g. detection or navigation) that might also be entirely or partially covered elsewhere in the CPC.
5. No systematic reclassification was done when this subclass was introduced. When searching using the symbols of this subclass it should be noted that many documents published before 2020 are not classified in subclass [G16Y](#).

<b>10/00</b>	<b>Economic sectors</b>	20/40	. relating to personal data, e.g. biometric data, records or preferences
10/05	. Agriculture		
10/10	. Forestry	<b>30/00</b>	<b>IoT infrastructure</b>
10/15	. Fishing	30/10	. Security thereof
10/20	. Mining		
10/25	. Manufacturing	<b>40/00</b>	<b>IoT characterised by the purpose of the information processing</b>
10/30	. Construction		
10/35	. Utilities, e.g. electricity, gas or water	40/10	. Detection; Monitoring
10/40	. Transportation	40/20	. Analytics; Diagnosis
10/45	. Commerce	40/30	. Control
10/50	. Finance; Insurance	40/35	. . Management of things, i.e. controlling in accordance with a policy or in order to achieve specified objectives
10/55	. Education		
10/60	. Healthcare; Welfare	40/40	. Maintenance of things
10/65	. Entertainment or amusement; Sports	40/50	. Safety; Security of things, users, data or systems
10/70	. Broadcasting	40/60	. Positioning; Navigation
10/75	. Information technology; Communication		
10/80	. Homes; Buildings		
10/90	. Chemistry		
<b>20/00</b>	<b>Information sensed or collected by the things</b>		
20/10	. relating to the environment, e.g. temperature; relating to location		
20/20	. relating to the thing itself		
20/30	. relating to resources, e.g. consumed power		