

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE  
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1818

DATE: MAY 1, 2026

PROJECT MP12735

The following classification changes will be effected by this Notice of Changes:

<u>Action</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Group(s)</u>
<b>SCHEME:</b>		
Titles Changed:	B25B	SUBCLASS
	B60B	15/00
	B60B	33/00
	B62K	SUBCLASS
	B81B	SUBCLASS
	B81B	7/00
	B81C	SUBCLASS
Notes Modified:	A45C	SUBCLASS
	B23Q	SUBCLASS
	B25B	SUBCLASS
	B60B	SUBCLASS
	B60L	SUBCLASS
	B62K	SUBCLASS
	B65D	SUBCLASS
	B65D	39/00
	B81C	SUBCLASS
Guidance Headings Modified:	A47C	17/00
	B65D	1/00
	B65D	23/00
	B65D	27/00
	B65D	39/00
<b>DEFINITIONS:</b>		
Definitions Modified:	A45C	SUBCLASS
	B23Q	SUBCLASS
	B25B	SUBCLASS
	B60B	SUBCLASS

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<u>Action</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Group(s)</u>
	B60B	15/00
	B60B	33/00
	B60K	SUBCLASS
	B60L	SUBCLASS
	B62K	SUBCLASS
	B65D	SUBCLASS

**No other subclasses/groups are impacted by this Notice of Changes.**

**This Notice of Changes includes the following** *[Check the ones included]:*

1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

- A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)
- B. New, Modified or Deleted Warning(s)
- C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)
- D. New, Modified or Deleted Guidance Heading(s)

2. DEFINITIONS

- A. New or Modified Definitions (Full definition template)
- B. Modified or Deleted Definitions (Definitions Quick Fix)

3.  REVISION CONCORDANCE LIST (RCL)

4.  CHANGES TO THE CPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE LIST (CICL)

5.  CHANGES TO THE CROSS-REFERENCE LIST (CRL)

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1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)

**SUBCLASS B25B - TOOLS OR BENCH DEVICES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR, FOR FASTENING, CONNECTING, DISENGAGING OR HOLDING**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> “CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	B25B	Subclass	TOOLS OR BENCH DEVICES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR, FOR FASTENING, CONNECTING, DISENGAGING, OR HOLDING	

**SUBCLASS B60B - VEHICLE WHEELS; CASTORS; AXLES FOR WHEELS OR CASTORS; INCREASING WHEEL ADHESION**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> “CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	B60B15/00	0	Wheels or wheel attachments designed for increasing traction (vehicle tyres B60C; non-skid devices temporarily attachable to resilient tyres or resiliently-tyred wheels B60C 27/00)	
M	B60B33/00	0	Castors in general {; Anti-clogging castors} (castors for large containers B65D90/18)	

**SUBCLASS B62K - CYCLES; CYCLE FRAMES; CYCLE STEERING DEVICES; RIDER-OPERATED TERMINAL CONTROLS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CYCLES; CYCLE AXLE SUSPENSIONS; CYCLE SIDE-CARS, FORECARS, OR THE LIKE**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> “CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	B62K	Subclass	CYCLES; CYCLE FRAMES; CYCLE STEERING DEVICES; RIDER-OPERATED TERMINAL CONTROLS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CYCLES; CYCLE AXLE SUSPENSIONS; CYCLE SIDECARS, FORECARS, OR THE LIKE	

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**SUBCLASS B81B - MICROSTRUCTURAL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS, e.g. MICROMECHANICAL DEVICES**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> <u>“CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**</u>	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	B81B	Subclass	MICROSTRUCTURAL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS, e.g. MICROMECHANICAL DEVICES (piezoelectric, electrostrictive or magnetostrictive elements <u>per se</u> H10N30/00, H10N 35/00)	
M	B81B7/00	0	Microstructural systems {; Auxiliary parts of microstructural devices or systems}	

**SUBCLASS B81C - PROCESSES OR APPARATUS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OR TREATMENT OF MICROSTRUCTURAL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> <u>“CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**</u>	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	B81C	Subclass	PROCESSES OR APPARATUS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OR TREATMENT OF MICROSTRUCTURAL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS (making microcapsules or microballoons B01J13/02; processes or apparatus specially adapted for the manufacture or treatment of piezoelectric, electrostrictive or magnetostrictive elements <u>per se</u> H10N30/01)	

\*N = new entries where reclassification into entries is involved; C = entries with modified file scope where reclassification of documents from the entries is involved; Q = new entries which are firstly populated with documents via administrative transfers from deleted (D) entries. Afterwards, the transferred documents into the Q entry will either stay or be moved to more appropriate entries, as determined by intellectual reclassification; T = existing entries with enlarged file scope, which receive documents from C or D entries, e.g. when a limiting reference is removed from the entry title; M = entries with no change to the file scope (no reclassification); D = deleted entries; F = frozen entries will be deleted once reclassification of documents from the entries is completed; U = entries that are unchanged.

NOTES:

- \*\*No {curly brackets} are used for titles in CPC only subclasses, e.g. C12Y, A23Y; 2000 series symbol titles of groups found at the end of schemes (orthogonal codes); or the Y section titles. The {curly brackets} are used for 2000 series symbol titles found interspersed throughout the main trunk schemes (breakdown codes).
- U groups: it is obligatory to display the required “anchor” symbol (U group), i.e. the entry immediately preceding a new group or an array of new groups to be created (in case new groups are not clearly subgroups of C-type groups). Always include the symbol, indent level and title of the U group in the table above.

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- All entry types should be included in the scheme changes table above for better understanding of the overall scheme change picture. Symbol, indent level, and title are required for all types.
- “Transferred to” column must be completed for all C, D, F, and Q type entries. F groups will be deleted once reclassification is completed.
- When multiple symbols are included in the “Transferred to” column, avoid using ranges of symbols in order to be as precise as possible.
- For administrative transfer of documents, the following text should be used: “<administrative transfer to XX>”, “<administrative transfer to XX and YY simultaneously>”, or “<administrative transfer to XX, YY, ...and ZZ simultaneously>” when administrative transfer of the same documents is to more than one place.
- Administrative transfer to main trunk groups is assumed to be the source allocation type, unless otherwise indicated.
- Administrative transfer to 2000/Y series groups is assumed to be “additional information”.
- If needed, instructions for allocation type should be indicated within the angle brackets using the abbreviations “ADD” or “INV”: <administrative transfer to XX ADD>, <administrative transfer to XX INV>, or <administrative transfer to XX ADD, YY INV, ... and ZZ ADD simultaneously>.
- In certain situations, the “D” entries of 2000-series or Y-series groups may not require a destination (“Transferred to”) symbol, however it is required to specify “<no transfer>” in the “Transferred to” column for such cases.
- For finalization projects, the deleted “F” symbols should have <no transfer> in the “Transferred to” column.
- For more details about the types of scheme change, see CPC Guide.

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C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)

**SUBCLASS A45C - PURSES; LUGGAGE; HAND CARRIED BAGS**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	A45C	<p>1. In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"luggage" means containers for personal belongings for a journey, e.g. travelling bags, suitcases, trunks.</li> </ul> <p>2. In this subclass, the following terms are used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"flexible" means providing a structure with no considerable resistance against deformation or decrease of the enclosed volume, whereby a two-dimensional stability may be provided, e.g. by a stiffened bottom</li> <li>"semi-rigid" means providing a structure with three-dimensional stability in an unloaded state and resilient resistance against deformation, or allowing a limited decrease, of the enclosed volume, e.g. by a resilient frame or a rigid frame with flexible side walls</li> <li>"rigid" means providing a structure with three-dimensional stability allowing no deformation leading to a considerable decrease of the enclosed volume</li> <li>"collapsible" means providing a feature other than use of flexible material for reducing the dimensions of flexible luggage or the enclosed volume of semi-rigid or rigid luggage</li> <li>"extensible" means providing a feature other than use of flexible</li> </ul>	<p>1. In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"luggage" means containers for personal belongings for a journey, e.g. travelling bags, suitcases, trunks.</li> <li>{"flexible" means providing a structure with no considerable resistance against deformation or decrease of the enclosed volume, whereby a two-dimensional stability may be provided, e.g. by a stiffened bottom;}</li> <li>{"semi-rigid" means providing a structure with three-dimensional stability in an unloaded state and resilient resistance against deformation, or allowing a limited decrease, of the enclosed volume, e.g. by a resilient frame or a rigid frame with flexible side walls;}</li> <li>{"rigid" means providing a structure with three-dimensional stability allowing no deformation leading to a considerable decrease of the enclosed volume;}</li> <li>{"collapsible" means providing a feature other than use of flexible material for reducing the dimensions of flexible luggage or the enclosed volume of semi-rigid or rigid luggage;}</li> <li>{"extensible" means providing a feature other than use of flexible material for increasing the enclosed volume of flexible, semi-rigid or rigid luggage.}</li> </ul>

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		material for increasing the enclosed volume of flexible, semi-rigid or rigid luggage	
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**SUBCLASS B23Q - DETAILS, COMPONENTS, OR ACCESSORIES FOR MACHINE TOOLS, e.g. ARRANGEMENTS FOR COPYING OR CONTROLLING; MACHINE TOOLS IN GENERAL CHARACTERISED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICULAR DETAILS OR COMPONENTS; COMBINATIONS OR ASSOCIATIONS OF METAL-WORKING MACHINES, NOT DIRECTED TO A PARTICULAR RESULT**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	B23Q	<p>1. In this subclass, groups designating parts of machine tools cover machine tools characterised by constructional features of such parts.</p> <p>2. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "controlling" means influencing a variable in any way, e.g. changing its direction or its value (including changing it to or from zero), maintaining it constant, limiting its range of variation;</li> <li>• "regulation" means maintaining a variable automatically at a desired value or within a desired range of values. The desired value or range may be fixed, or manually varied, or may vary with time according to a predetermined "programme" or according to variation of another variable. Regulation is a form of control;</li> </ul>	<p>1. In this subclass, groups designating parts of machine tools <u>cover</u> machine tools characterised by constructional features of such parts.</p> <p>2. Attention is drawn to the Notes following the title of class B23.</p> <p>3. {In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "controlling" means influencing a variable in any way, e.g. changing its direction or its value (including changing it to or from zero), maintaining it constant, limiting its range of variation;</li> <li>• "regulation" means maintaining a variable automatically at a desired value or within a desired range of values. The desired value or range may be fixed, or manually varied, or may vary with time according to a predetermined "programme" or according to variation of another variable. Regulation is a form of control;</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "automatic control" is often used in the art as a synonym for regulation.</li> <li>• "Machine tool" means a mechanical working machine that removes material from a workpiece with a mechanical cutting edge to perform a shaping operation, essentially through drilling, milling, turning or cutting, e.g. sawing. The workpiece is generally made of metal, wood or plastic and is not a human body, food or clothes.</li> </ul> <p>3. Attention is drawn to the Notes following the title of class B23.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "automatic control" is often used in the art as a synonym for regulation.</li> <li>• "Machine tool" means a mechanical working machine that removes material from a workpiece with a mechanical cutting edge to perform a shaping operation, essentially through drilling, milling, turning or cutting, e.g. sawing. The workpiece is generally made of metal, wood or plastic and is not a human body, food or clothes.}</li> </ul>
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**SUBCLASS B25B - TOOLS OR BENCH DEVICES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR, FOR FASTENING, CONNECTING, DISENGAGING OR HOLDING**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	B25B	1. This subclass is to be understood as covering those hand tools for fastening, connecting, disengaging, or holding which are not provided for in another subclass such as B25C (nailing or stapling tools) or in an application class such as B65B (packaging) or B21F (working of wire)	1. This subclass <u>covers</u> hand tools for fastening, connecting, disengaging or holding, which are not covered by another subclass such as B25C (hand-held nailing or stapling tools) or by an application place such as subclasses B21F (working of wire) or B65B (packaging).

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**SUBCLASS B60B - VEHICLE WHEELS; CASTORS; AXLES FOR WHEELS OR CASTORS;  
INCREASING WHEEL ADHESION**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	B60B	1. Attention is drawn to the Explanatory Note following the class title (B60)	1. Attention is drawn to the Note following the title of class B60.

**SUBCLASS B60L - PROPULSION OF ELECTRICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES; SUPPLYING ELECTRIC POWER FOR AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT OF ELECTRICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES; ELECTRODYNAMIC BRAKE SYSTEMS FOR VEHICLES IN GENERAL; MAGNETIC SUSPENSION OR LEVITATION FOR VEHICLES; MONITORING OPERATING VARIABLES OF ELECTRICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES; ELECTRIC SAFETY DEVICES FOR ELECTRICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	B60L	<p>1. This subclass, subject to the above references, covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• feeding of power to auxiliary circuits;</li> <li>• current collectors; arrangements thereof on rail or road vehicles or on vehicles in general</li> <li>• electrodynamic brake systems;</li> <li>• electric propulsion of vehicles; control and regulation therefor</li> </ul> <p>2. In this subclass it is desirable to classify any "additional information" which is of interest for search.</p>	<p>1. {This subclass, subject to the above references, <u>covers</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• feeding of power to auxiliary circuits;</li> <li>• current collectors; arrangements thereof on rail or road vehicles or on vehicles in general;</li> <li>• electrodynamic brake systems;</li> <li>• electric propulsion of vehicles control and regulation therefor.} <p>2. {In this subclass it is desirable to classify any "additional information" which is of interest for search.}</p> </li></ul>

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**SUBCLASS B62K - CYCLES; CYCLE FRAMES; CYCLE STEERING DEVICES; RIDER-OPERATED TERMINAL CONTROLS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CYCLES; CYCLE AXLE SUSPENSIONS; CYCLE SIDE-CARS, FORECARS, OR THE LIKE**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	B62K	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this subclass, each of the main groups B62K7/00 - B62K15/00 takes precedence over all the preceding main groups, e.g. a child's bicycle is classified in B62K9/00 and not in B62K3/00.</li> <li>{"Cycles" includes a single or plural wheeled straddle type vehicles having a handlebar, self-balancing vehicles and kid scooters}</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>{In this subclass, each of the main groups B62K 7/00 - B62K 15/00 takes precedence over all the preceding main groups, e.g. a child's bicycle is classified in B62K 9/00 and not in B62K 3/00.}</li> <li>{"Cycles" includes a single or plural wheeled straddle-type vehicles having a handlebar, self-balancing vehicles and kid scooters.}</li> </ol>

**SUBCLASS B65D - CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE OR TRANSPORT OF ARTICLES OR MATERIALS, e.g. BAGS, BARRELS, BOTTLES, BOXES, CANS, CARTONS, CRATES, DRUMS, JARS, TANKS, HOPPERS, FORWARDING CONTAINERS; ACCESSORIES, CLOSURES, OR FITTINGS THEREFOR; PACKAGING ELEMENTS; PACKAGES**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	B65D	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this subclass, the indexing codes of B65D2519/00004 - B65D2519/00995 should be added, if applicable</li> <li>This subclass <u>covers</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>containers, packaging elements or packages with auxiliary means or provisions for displaying articles or materials;</li> <li>methods of packaging which are wholly characterised by the form of the package produced or the form of the container or packaging element used, as distinct from the operations performed or the apparatus employed, which are covered by subclass B65B</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This subclass <u>covers</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>containers, packaging elements or packages with auxiliary means or provision for displaying articles or materials;</li> <li>methods of packaging which are wholly characterised by the form of the package produced or the form of the container or packaging element used, as distinct from the operations performed or the apparatus employed, which are covered by subclass B65B.</li> </ul> </li> <li>This subclass, which is intended to be as comprehensive as possible, only excludes containers or packages of a nature clearly confined to a single other subclass, which are classified in that subclass.</li> </ol>

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		<p>3. This subclass, which is intended to be as comprehensive as possible, only excludes containers or packages of a nature clearly confined to a single other subclass, which are classified in that subclass</p> <p>4. In this subclass, groups B65D5/00, B65D27/00, B65D29/00, B65D31/00 or B65D65/00 include constructional features of foldable or erectable container or wrapper blanks as well as the containers or wrappers formed by folding or erecting such blanks</p> <p>5. Containers, packaging elements or packages classified in group B65D85/00, are also classified according to the constructional or functional features, if such features are of interest</p> <p>6. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "rigid or semi-rigid containers" includes:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. containers not deformed by, or not taking-up the shape of, their contents;</li> <li>b. containers adapted to be temporarily deformed to expel their contents;</li> <li>c. pallets;</li> <li>d. trays;</li> </ol> </li> <li>• "flexible containers" includes:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. containers deformed by, or taking-up the shape of, their contents;</li> <li>b. containers adapted to be permanently deformed to expel their contents;</li> </ol> </li> <li>• "packaging elements" includes:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. elements, other than containers, for covering, protecting, stiffening, or</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>3. In this subclass, groups B65D 5/00, B65D 27/00 {, B65D 29/00, B65D 31/00} or B65D 65/00 include constructional features of foldable or erectable container or wrapper blanks as well as the containers or wrappers formed by folding or erecting such blanks.</p> <p>4. Containers, packaging elements or packages classified in group B65D 85/00 are also classified according to the constructional or functional features if such features are of interest.</p> <p>5. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "rigid or semi-rigid containers" includes:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. containers not deformed by, or not taking-up the shape of, their content;</li> <li>b. containers adapted to be temporarily deformed to expel their contents;</li> <li>c. pallets;</li> <li>d. trays;</li> </ol> </li> <li>• "flexible containers" includes:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. containers deformed by, or taking-up the shape of, their contents;</li> <li>b. containers adapted to be permanently deformed to expel their contents;</li> </ol> </li> <li>• "packaging elements" includes:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. elements, other than containers, for covering, protecting, stiffening or holding together articles or materials to be stored or transported;</li> <li>b. packaging materials of special type or form not provided for in other subclasses;</li> </ol> </li> <li>• "packages" includes:</li> </ul>
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		<p>holding together articles or materials to be stored or transported;</p> <p>b. packaging materials of special type or form not provided for in other subclasses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "packages" includes:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. combination of containers or packaging elements with articles or materials to be stored or transported;</li> <li>b. articles joined together for convenience of storage or transport;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• "paper" includes materials, e.g. cardboard, plastic sheet materials, laminated materials, or metal foils, worked in a manner analogous to paper;</li> <li>• "large containers", in groups B65D88/00 or B65D90/00, means containers having about the size of containers used in container traffic, sometimes referred to as freight, forwarding or "ISO" [International Organization for Standardization] containers, or larger containers</li> </ul> <p>7. Tamper-indicating means for containers or closures are classified in the group appropriate to the type of container or closure, e.g. B65D5/54, B65D17/00, B65D27/30, B65D27/30, B65D27/34, B65D33/34, B65D41/32, B65D47/36, B65D49/12, B65D51/20, B65D55/06</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. combinations of containers or packaging elements with articles or materials to be stored or transported;</li> <li>b. articles joined together for convenience of storage or transport;</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "paper" includes materials, e.g. cardboard, plastic sheet materials, laminated materials or metal foils, worked in a manner analogous to paper;</li> <li>• "large containers", in groups B65D 88/00 or B65D 90/00, means containers having about the size of containers used in container traffic, sometimes referred to as freight, forwarding or "ISO" [International Organization for Standardization] containers or larger containers.</li> </ul> <p>6. Tamper-indicating means for containers or closures are classified in the group appropriate to the type of container or closure, e.g. B65D 5/54, B65D 17/00, B65D 27/30, B65D 27/34, B65D 33/34, B65D 41/32, B65D 47/36, B65D 49/12, B65D 51/20, B65D 55/06.</p> <p>7. {In this subclass, the indexing codes of B65D 2519/00004 - B65D 2519/00995 should be added, if applicable.}</p>
M	B65D39/00	<p>1. In this group, the indexing codes of B65D 2539/00 are used</p>	<p>1. {In this group, the indexing codes of B65D 2539/00 are used.}</p>

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**SUBCLASS B81C - PROCESSES OR APPARATUS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OR TREATMENT OF MICROSTRUCTURAL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	B81C	<p>1. This subclass <u>does not cover</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>processes or apparatus for the manufacture or treatment of purely electrical or electronic devices, which are covered by section H, e.g. group H10P;</li> <li>processes or apparatus involving the manipulation of single atoms or molecules, which are covered by group B82B3/00.</li> </ul> <p>2. In this subclass, local "residual" subgroups, e.g. B81C1/00126, are used with the following purpose. When classifying a document which does not fit in any of a set of subgroups with the same dot-level, the document should be classified in the residual group, if present, and not in the group at the hierarchical level one dot above. In the example, the document shall be classified in B81C1/00126 and not in B81C1/00023 as B81C1/00126 is "residual" to B81C1/00031-B81C1/00119</p>	<p>1. This subclass <u>does not cover</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>processes or apparatus for the manufacture or treatment of purely electrical or electronic devices, which are covered by section H, e.g. group H10P;</li> <li>processes or apparatus involving the manipulation of single atoms or molecules, which are covered by group B82B 3/00.</li> </ul> <p>2. {In this subclass, local "residual" subgroups, e.g. B81C 1/00126, are used with the following purpose. When classifying a document which does not fit in any of a set of subgroups with the same dot-level, the document should be classified in the residual group, if present, and not in the group at the hierarchical level one dot above. In the example, the document shall be classified in B81C 1/00126 and not in B81C 1/00023 as B81C 1/00126 is "residual" to B81C 1/00031 - B81C 1/00119.}</p>

\*N = new note, M = modified note, D = deleted note

NOTE: The "Location" column only requires the symbol PRIOR to the location of the note. No further directions such as "before" or "after" are required.

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D. New, Modified or Deleted Guidance Heading(s)

**SUBCLASS A47C - CHAIRS; SOFAS; BEDS**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Guidance Heading</u>	<u>New/Modified Guidance Heading</u>
M	A47C17/00 - A47C27/00	Sofas; Beds	Sofas; Beds

**SUBCLASS B65D - CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE OR TRANSPORT OF ARTICLES OR MATERIALS, e.g. BAGS, BARRELS, BOTTLES, BOXES, CANS, CARTONS, CRATES, DRUMS, JARS, TANKS, HOPPERS, FORWARDING CONTAINERS; ACCESSORIES, CLOSURES, OR FITTINGS THEREFOR; PACKAGING ELEMENTS; PACKAGES**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Guidance Heading</u>	<u>New/Modified Guidance Heading</u>
M	B65D1/00 - B65D21/00	General kinds of rigid or semi-rigid containers (large containers B65D 88/00)	General kinds of rigid or semi-rigid containers
M	B65D23/00 - B65D25/00	Details of rigid or semi-rigid containers not otherwise provided for (for pallets B65D 19/38; of large containers B65D 90/00)	Details of rigid or semi-rigid containers not otherwise provided for
M	B65D27/00 - B65D37/00	General kinds of flexible containers (large containers B65D 88/00)	General kinds of flexible containers
M	B65D39/00 - B65D55/00	Closure members for rigid or semi-rigid containers or for flexible containers presenting similar closing problems (closure flaps or lids attached to, or incorporated in containers, or foldable or erectable container blanks, made of paper B65D 3/00, B65D 5/00; closure walls of containers specially constructed to be opened by cutting, piercing, or tearing of wall portions B65D 17/00; applying closure members to bottles, jars, or similar containers B67B; covers or similar closure members, for pressure vessels in general F16J 13/00); Parts of containers co-operating with closure members or	Closure members {for rigid or semi-rigid containers} or of flexible containers presenting similar closing problems; Parts of containers co-operating with closure members or characterised by the form of closure members

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		characterised by the form of closure member (for large containers B65D 90/00)	
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\*N = new guidance heading, M = modified guidance heading, D = deleted guidance heading

NOTES:

- The "Location" column requires the symbol AFTER the guidance heading location. No further directions such as "before" or "after" are required.
- In cases where there may be confusion as to whether a new group falls within the scope of a guidance heading, indicate the guidance heading and whether the group does or does not go with the guidance heading. This can be included in the "Location" column. For example, the guidance heading "Compounds containing carbon together with sulfur, selenium or tellurium with or without hydrogen, halogens, oxygen or nitrogen" encompasses groups C07C 301/00-395/00 only. If a new group C07C 398/00 is proposed and is included in the guidance heading scope, indicate this in the "Location" column as follows: 398/00 to be included under the guidance heading: "Compounds containing carbon together with sulfur, selenium or tellurium with or without hydrogen, halogens, oxygen or nitrogen."

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## 2. A. DEFINITIONS (modified)

### A45C

#### Definition statement

Replace: The Definition statement text with the revised text below.

- Purses, money-bags, wallets.
- Flexible luggage, hand bags.
- Rigid or semi-rigid luggage.
- Collapsible or extensible luggage bags.
- Luggage or bags convertible into objects for other use.
- Receptacles characterised by their purpose.
- Details or accessories therefor.
- Purses, bags, luggage or other receptacles combined with other articles.

#### References

##### *Informative references*

Replace: The Informative references table with the revised table below.

Sacks or packs carried on the body	A45F
Containers in general	B65D
General kinds of flexible containers	B65D 27/00 - B65D 37/00
Making leather, canvas or like articles	B68F

#### Glossary of terms

Replace: The Glossary of terms table with the revised table below.

flexible	providing a structure with no considerable resistance against deformation or decrease of the enclosed volume, whereby a two-dimensional stability may be provided, e.g. by a stiffened bottom
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semi-rigid	providing a structure with three-dimensional stability in an unloaded state and resilient resistance against deformation, or allowing a limited decrease, of the enclosed volume, e.g. by a resilient frame or a rigid frame with flexible side walls
rigid	providing a structure with three-dimensional stability allowing no deformation leading to a considerable decrease of the enclosed volume
collapsible	providing a feature other than use of flexible material for reducing the dimensions of flexible luggage or the enclosed volume of semi-rigid or rigid luggage
extensible	means providing a feature other than use of flexible material for increasing the enclosed volume of flexible, semi-rigid or rigid luggage

**B23Q****Definition statement**

Replace: The Definition statement text with the revised text below.

General components that are used in any kind of machine tool, such as machine beds, feeding devices, workpiece holding means, workpiece conveying means, tool changing means, chip evacuating means.

Machine configurations combining different kinds of machining operations, such as drilling, milling, turning or cutting, e.g. sawing.

**Relationships with other classification places**

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

In the subclass **B23Q**, a machine tool is considered to be a mechanical working machine that removes material from a workpiece with a mechanical cutting edge to perform a shaping operation, essentially through drilling, milling, turning or cutting, e.g. sawing.

Subclass **B23Q** is, in general, related to machine tools as defined in the paragraph above, not related to a particular result. There are, however, subclasses that are specially dedicated to specific machining techniques and their corresponding equipment or methods. Classification is done in the specific

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subclasses and not in [B23Q](#) if the process or apparatus is fully covered in said specific subclasses.

Class [B21](#) deals with mechanical working of metal without removing material. [B23B](#) is the subclass for machines or components dedicated to turning or boring operations. In particular, group [B23B 31/00](#) relates to chucks and group [B23B 27/00](#) to tools for turning or boring machines. [B23C](#) is the subclass for milling, [B23D](#) the subclass for slotting or sawing, [B23F](#) the subclass for making gears, [B23G](#) the subclass for thread cutting, [B23H](#) the subclass for electro discharge machining, [B23K](#) the subclass for welding and [B24](#) the class for grinding or polishing.

Subclass [B25B](#) relates to clamps, vices or chucks as such, with no special relation to a specific configuration of a machine tool. Subclass [B25J](#) deals with manipulators.

The subclasses [B25C](#), [B25D](#) or [B25F](#) deal with portable power-driven tools. Subclass [B25H](#) refers to workshop equipment, e.g. work benches. Subclass [B26D](#) relates to cutting and severing, and subclass [B26F](#) to perforating and punching.

Transport or storage devices not used in particular handling or treatment are covered by subclass [B65G](#).

[F16](#) is a general class of mechanical components (such as linear guides and bearings) that are used in machine tools, as well as in other technical fields.

Group [G05B 19/00](#) covers program control systems.

Group [H10P 72/00](#) covers apparatus specially adapted for handling semiconductor or electric solid-state devices, e.g. wafers, during manufacture or treatment thereof.

As guidance for finding the appropriate subclass, reference is made to the following flow chart:

Does the subject matter of the invention comprise essential features specific to machine tools? If yes, continue down.	No – subject matter typically covered by subclasses like: <a href="#">B25B</a> , <a href="#">B25C</a> , <a href="#">B25D</a> , <a href="#">B25F</a> , <a href="#">B25J</a> , <a href="#">B65G</a> , <a href="#">F16C</a> .
Is the machine tool designed for removing material? If yes, continue down.	No – this is not a machine tool in the sense of <a href="#">B23Q</a> . Subject matter typically covered by

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	subclasses like: B21D, B23K.
Is the invention specially dedicated to and fully covered by a specific subclass other than B23Q?	No – B23Q is the appropriate subclass.
Is the invention specially dedicated to and fully covered by a specific subclass other than B23Q?	Yes – subject matter typically covered by subclasses like: B23B, B23C, B23D, B25H, B26D, B26F, G05B, H10P.

**Glossary of terms**

Replace: The Glossary of terms table with the revised table below.

machine tool	a mechanical working machine that removes material from a workpiece with a mechanical cutting edge to perform a shaping operation essentially through drilling, milling, turning or cutting, e.g. sawing. The workpiece is generally made of metal, wood or plastic and is not a human body, food or cloth.
controlling	influencing a variable in any way, e.g. changing its direction or its value (including changing it to or from zero), maintaining it constant, limiting its range of variation
regulation	maintaining a variable automatically at a desired value or within a desired range of values. The desired value or range may be fixed, or manually varied, or may vary with time according to a predetermined "programme" or according to variation of another variable. Regulation is a form of control.

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## **B25B**

### **Definition statement**

Replace: The Definition statement text with the revised text below.

- Vices.
- Hand vices, pin vices.
- Clamps.
- Pliers, gripping tools with jaws on pivoted limbs.
- Hand-held gripping tools other than of the pliers-type.
- Work holders, e.g. magnetic work holders, vacuum work holders.
- Spanners, wrenches.
- Screwdrivers.
- Hand-driven gear-operated wrenches or screwdrivers.
- Impact wrenches or screwdrivers.
- Portable power-driven screw or nut setting or loosening tools.
- Attachments for drilling apparatus for screw or nut setting or loosening.
- Details of, or accessories for, spanners, wrenches, screwdrivers.
- Implements for fastening, connecting or tensioning of wire or strip.
- Hand tools, specially adapted for fitting together or separating parts or objects whether or not involving some deformation.
- Portable power-driven joining or separation tools.
- Hand tools for applying fasteners other than screws, bolts, nuts or nails.

### **Relationships with other classification places**

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

This subclass is to be understood as covering those hand tools for fastening, connecting, disengaging or holding that are not provided for in another subclass, such as [B25C](#) (nailing or stapling tools), [B25D](#) (percussive tools like hammers) or in an application class, such as [B65B](#) (packaging) or [B21F](#) (working of wire).

### **Special rules of classification**

Replace: The Special rules text with the revised text below.

In group [B25B 5/00](#) are also classified clamps for mechanically clamping work-pieces on machine tool tables, even though they are not hand tools.

In group [B25B 11/00](#) tables are also classified, e.g. magnetic tables and vacuum tables, even though they are not hand tools.

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## **B60B**

### **Definition statement**

Replace: The Definition statement text with the revised text below.

Wheels for all kinds of vehicles as cars, trucks, agricultural harvesters, tractors, cranes, locomotives, railcars, motorcycles, bicycles, wheelchairs, hospital beds or medical equipment, and for all kinds of carts as perambulators, golf carts, pushcarts, dustbins or similar.

Wheels having specific properties or being of specific form.

Hub caps, wheel covers, wheel decorations or wheel-mounted advertising panels.

Wheel hubs including wheel bearings, sealing arrangements, sensors or drive shaft/homokinetic joint arrangements in the case of driving wheels.

Castors for furniture, chairs, hospital beds, medical equipment, suitcases, pallets or similar.

Axles or wheel-axle combinations.

Apparatus for mounting/dismounting wheels, for holding wheels or for assembling/disassembling wheels.

Wheel traction/adhesion increasing means being permanently attached to the wheel or being permanently mounted to the vehicle chassis.

### **Relationships with other classification places**

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

If the components of the wheels are only relevant by their functional features and not specially adapted, they are classified in the relevant functional subclasses and not in subclass **B60B**, see for bearings (groups **F16C 17/00 - F16C 25/00**), sealings (group **F16J 15/00**), couplings, clutches or freewheels (subclass **F16D**), shafts (groups **F16C 1/00** or **F16C 3/00**), sensors (subclasses **G01B, G01H, G01J, G01K, G01L** or **G01P**).

There is a considerable overlap with subclasses **B60C, B60G** and **B62D**. Details are given in the relevant main group definitions.

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**References*****Limiting references***Replace: The Limiting references table with the revised table below.

Making wheels or wheel parts by rolling	B21H 1/00
Making wheels or wheel parts by forging, hammering or pressing	B21K 1/28

***Application-oriented references***Replace: The Application-oriented table with the revised table below.

Wheels for skateboards	A63C 17/01
Wheels for roller skates	A63C 17/22
Wheels for model railway vehicles	A63H 19/22
Vehicles having alternatively-usable runners and wheels	B62B 13/18
Ice boats, sailing sledges with wheels	B62B 15/004
Wheeled sledges	B62B 15/008
Wheels for aircraft	B64C 25/36

***Informative references***Replace: The Informative references table with the revised table below.

Production of wheels	B21D 53/26
Hand tools in general	B25
Tools for mounting tyres	B60C 25/00
Tracked vehicles and tracks therefore	B62D 55/00
Joining wheel units to motor vehicles or trailers during manufacturing, e.g. assembling	B62D 65/12

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Wheel balancing weights	F16F 15/324
Attachment means for wheel balancing weights	F16F 15/34

### Special rules of classification

Replace: The Special rules text with the revised text below.

The indexing scheme is used in all main groups. This indexing scheme is used for indexing both invention information and additional information.

The use of this indexing scheme is obligatory for invention information.

The following main groups of the 'indexing scheme' are applicable:

- B60Y 2200/00 type of product or vehicle where used or applied.
- B60B 2200/00 type of product or vehicle where used or applied for cases not covered by the scheme under B60Y 2200/00.
- B60B 2310/00, B60B 2320/00, B60B 2360/00, B60B 2380/00 methods or operations used in manufacturing or maintenance, materials, bearings.
- B60B 2900/00 purpose of invention.

### Glossary of terms

Replace: The Glossary of terms table with the revised table below.

castor	one or more small wheels mounted on a carrier that is rotatably mounted to an object about an axis orthogonal to the rolling axis of the wheels, typically used for office chairs
hub	the hub does not form part of the wheel or wheel disc but is the wheel carrier the wheel disc is mounted to by the wheel bolts

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**B60B 15/00**

**References**

***Limiting references***

Replace: The Limiting references table with the revised table below.

Vehicle tyres	B60C
Non-skid devices temporarily attachable to resilient tyres or resiliently-tyred wheels	B60C 27/00

***Informative references***

Insert: The following new row into the Informative references table.

Means for increasing wheel adhesion	B60B 39/00
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**B60B 33/00**

**References**

***Application-oriented references***

Replace: The symbols in the “Handcarts” table row so that the entire table appears as follows.

Wheels for suitcases	A45C 5/14
Stretchers with wheels	A61G 1/02
Wheeled carriages for stretchers	A61G 1/02
Wheelchairs	A61G 5/00
Wheels for hospital beds	A61G 7/00
Handcarts	B62B 1/00 - B62B 5/00

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Perambulators	B62B 7/00
Castors for large containers	B65D 90/18

**Informative references**

Replace: “fullface” with “full-face” in the second table row so that the entire table appears as follows.

Spoked plastic wheels for e.g. strollers	B60B 1/006, B60B 5/02
Plastic wheels of the full-face type for e.g. dustbins	B60B 3/00, B60B 5/02

Insert: The following new Special rules section.

**Special rules of classification**

Reference [B65D 90/18](#) is non-limiting in the main group [B60B 33/00](#). CPC will be updated/corrected once this inconsistency is resolved in IPC.

**B60K****Definition statement**

Replace: The Definition statement with the revised text below.

Particular arrangements or mounting in vehicles of:

- Propulsion units or diverse prime movers (electrical, steam, internal-combustion, jet-propulsion, hybrid or other propulsion units).
- Transmissions.
- Diverse elements of propulsion units: cooling system, air intake or gas exhaust, fuel supply, element in connection with the power supply from force of nature, e.g. sun or wind.
- Auxiliary drives devices.
- Instrumentation or dashboard.

**Relationships with other classification places**

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

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The following subject matters are not covered by this subclass:

- Subclasses [B60B](#) and [B60C](#) embrace all vehicle wheels and tyres, except wheels for roller skates classified in group [A63C 17/22](#), wheels for model railway vehicles classified in group [A63H 19/22](#) and special adaptations of wheels or tyres for aircraft classified in group [B64C 25/36](#).
- Subclass [B60C](#) embraces the connection of valves to inflatable elastic bodies in general, and in this respect it is not limited to vehicles.
- Subclass [B60L](#) embraces certain electric equipment of all electrically-propelled vehicles.
- Subclass [B60M](#) embraces certain power supply for, but external to, any kind of electrically-propelled vehicle.
- Subclass [B60R](#) embraces safety belts or body harnesses used in all types of land vehicles.
- Subclass [B60S](#) is a residual group for servicing, cleaning, repairing, supporting or lifting of vehicles.
- Subclass [B60T](#) includes brake control systems of general applicability, and in this respect, it is not limited to vehicles. It also includes rail-vehicle power-brake systems and some features of rail-vehicle brake systems.

Conjoint control of different drive units are no longer placed in this subclass; they are classified in subclass [B60W](#).

## References

### *Informative references*

Replace: The Informative references table with the revised table below.

Wheel chairs	<a href="#">A61G</a>
Suspension	<a href="#">B60G</a>
Cooling, heating, venting devices especially for passenger, these groups comprise also the devices which are used for conjoint climatisation for the passenger space and for other devices (like a battery for example)	<a href="#">B60H</a>
Seats in a vehicle	<a href="#">B60N</a>
Power-driven steering	<a href="#">B62D 5/00</a>
Dynamo-electric machines	<a href="#">H02K</a>

**Glossary of terms**

Replace: The Glossary of terms table with the revised table below.

automatic control	using control systems for automatizing or assisting, to a full- or partial extent, tasks associated with driving of the vehicle, e.g. those normally carried out by the driver or those necessary to control the motion of the vehicle
auxiliary equipment	a subsidiary or supplementary device of the propulsion, transmission or other units of the vehicle, e.g. a pump for supply of pressure for the control unit
conjoint control	a programmed or condition-responsive automatic controller on-board the vehicle, embodying control logic for plural vehicle sub-units and sends control signals to actuators of two or more vehicle sub-units, so that the sub-units act together to solve a particular problem or in response to a particular driving condition
cruise control [ACC]	a system for automatically controlling vehicle speed, which may include additional functions, e.g. control of distance between vehicles, so-called adaptive cruise control [ACC]
drive control system	an electronic system in a road vehicle for automatically controlling the movement of that vehicle in order to take certain actions
driving parameter	all input or output parameters of the road vehicle drive control systems, e.g. road specific parameters, driver or passenger related parameters, state variables of motion of the vehicle body or parameters related to the vehicle itself like load or weight of the vehicle
hybrid vehicles [HEV]	vehicles having two or more prime movers of more than one type for mutual or common propulsion, e.g. HEV with electrical and internal combustion motors, and that are either singularly or in combination used for propulsion of the vehicle
road vehicle	a motorised passenger vehicle normally under the control of a human driver for transportation on roads, e.g. an automobile, truck or bus
drive-unit	propulsion unit together with transmission, a "drive-unit" can additionally include the ultimate driven unit

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sub-unit	one of the following vehicle systems: propulsion systems; clutch system; change-speed gearing system; system for distributing drive torque between front and rear axles; axle differential system; brake system; steering system or suspension system; energy storage means; fuel cells or other auxiliary equipment
transmission	all propulsion parts linking propulsion units, e.g. engines, to ultimate propulsive elements, e.g. wheels
vehicle	all vehicles except those restricted to one of the following types of vehicles: rail vehicles, waterborne vessels, aircraft, space vehicles, hand carts, cycles, animal-drawn vehicles and sledges, which are covered by the relevant subclasses of <a href="#">B61</a> - <a href="#">B64</a> . Thus, the term "vehicle" includes: vehicular characteristics which are common to more than one of the above listed types; certain characteristics restricted to automobiles, road or cross-country trailers.

**B60L**

**Relationships with other classification places**

Replace: The Relationships section text with the revised text below.

This subclass is the general place for subject matter relating to the propulsion of electrically-propelled vehicles, for control of the propulsion and for collecting electrical power therefor.

However, conjoint control of two or more vehicle subunits, one of which may be an electrical propulsion unit, and subject matter relating to control of hybrid vehicles comprising an internal-combustion motor and an electric motor, are covered in subclass [B60W](#).

Further subject matter relating to arrangements or mounting of electrical propulsion units, electric gearings or auxiliary drives in vehicles, are covered in subclass [B60K](#). That also includes the transmission of drive from electric motors to the ultimate propulsive elements in vehicles and the disposition of electric propulsion equipment, other than current collectors.

Electrically-powered cycles are covered in subclass [B62M](#).

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This subclass is also the application-oriented place for subject matter relating to electro-dynamic or dynamo-electric braking systems for vehicles. The function-oriented places for such systems are subclasses [H02P](#) and [H02K](#).

Therefore, this subclass covers all vehicles except those restricted to one of the following types of vehicles: rail vehicles, waterborne vessels, aircraft, space vehicles, hand carts, cycles, animal-drawn vehicles and sledges, which are covered by the relevant subclasses of [B61](#) - [B64](#).

Thus, this subclass also covers:

- vehicular characteristics which are common to more than one of the above listed types;
- certain characteristics restricted to automobiles, road or cross-country trailers.

The following exceptions to the above should be noted:

- Subclasses [B60B](#) or [B60C](#) cover all vehicle wheels and tyres, except wheels for roller skates classified in group [A63C 17/22](#), wheels for model railway vehicles classified in group [A63H 19/22](#) and special adaptations of wheels or tyres for aircraft classified in group [B64C 25/36](#).
- Subclass [B60C](#) covers the connection of valves to inflatable elastic bodies in general, and in this respect, it is not limited to vehicles.
- Subclass [B60L](#) covers certain electric equipment of all electrically-propelled vehicles.
- Subclass [B60M](#) covers certain power supply for, but external to, any kind of electrically-propelled vehicle.
- Subclass [B60R](#) covers safety belts or body harnesses used in all types of land vehicles.
- Subclass [B60S](#) relates to all kinds of vehicles, except the servicing of rail locomotives classified in group [B61K 11/00](#), ground equipment for aircraft classified in subclass [B64F](#) or cleaning apparatus peculiar to waterborne vessels classified in groups [B63B 57/00](#) or [B63B 59/00](#).
- Subclass [B60T](#) covers brake control systems of general applicability, and in this respect, it is not limited to vehicles. It also covers rail-vehicle power-brake systems and some other features of rail-vehicle brake systems.

## References

### *Informative references*

Replace: The Informative references table with the revised table below.

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Motor-driven wheel chairs	A61G 5/04
Auxiliary drives on vehicles	B60K 25/00
Power supply lines for supplying power to electrically-propelled vehicles	B60M
Arrangement of signalling or lighting devices, the mounting or supporting thereof or circuits therefor, for vehicles in general	B60Q
Power-driven ground-engaging fittings for manoeuvring the vehicle	B60S 9/205
Vehicle brake control systems in general	B60T
Conjoint control of vehicle sub-units of different type or different function, including control of electrical propulsion units in case the vehicle is not purely electrically-propelled	B60W 10/00
Control systems specially adapted for hybrid vehicles. i.e. vehicles having two or more prime movers of more than one type, e.g. electrical and internal combustion motors, all used for propulsion of the vehicle	B60W 20/00
Electric locomotives or railcars	B61C 3/00
Preventing wheel slip by reducing power in rail vehicles	B61C 15/08
Railway track circuits in general	B61L
Construction of cycles	B62K
Rider propulsion of wheeled vehicles	B62M
Construction of electrically-powered cycles	B62M 6/40
Lighting in general	F21
Switches in general	H01H

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Coupling devices for electric connections in general	H01R
Conversion of electric power	H02M
Electric heating in general	H05B 1/00 - H05B 1/00
Electric light sources	H05B 31/00 - H05B 41/00

**Glossary of terms**

Replace: The Glossary of terms table with the revised table below.

electrodynamic braking system	an electric machine that acts as a brake. Braking is accomplished by reversing the electric fields on the machine, effectively turning it into a generator. The usage of the generated power, either in useful applications or as dissipation of heat, restrains the motor-generator and provides a braking action. As such, this term is virtually coterminous with "dynamo-electric braking system" (see below). However, the term "electrodynamic" on its own is broader and less clear than the term "dynamo-electric". It means "pertaining to electric current, electricity in motion and the effects of magnetism and induction", and could theoretically encompass electrical devices other than dynamo-electric devices.
battery	generic term covering primary and secondary electrical cells
dynamo-electric braking system	a dynamo-electric machine is a device for converting electrical energy into mechanical energy or mechanical energy into electrical energy or combinations thereof, which involve electromagnetic induction. In respect of brakes, a braking effect could be produced by converting the kinetic energy of a vehicle into electrical energy, for dissipation (e.g. by resistors or as eddy-currents) or for storage (e.g. by regenerative braking). Alternatively, electrical energy could be supplied to the device to drive it into reverse, thereby producing a braking effect.

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electric vehicle	vehicle propelled by electric motor(s), these motors being mechanically connected to the drive wheels. This definition also embraces vehicles with engine-driven generators, sometimes referred to as serial hybrid vehicles.
hybrid vehicle	vehicles having two or more prime movers of more than one type connected with the driven wheels, e.g. electrical and internal combustion motors, and that are either singularly or in combination used for propulsion of the vehicle
plug-in hybrid vehicle	hybrid vehicle which uses rechargeable batteries that can be restored to full charge by connecting a plug or other connection means to an external electric power source
primary cell	electrochemical generator in which the cell energy is present in chemical form and is not regenerated
range extender	devices to extend the range of electric vehicles supplied by a traction battery. Most of the time, the term refers to an engine driven generator. It can, however, also refer to fuel cells or additional energy storage for electrical energy. Range extenders have generally a lower power than the maximum output of the vehicle.
prime mover	a machine that transforms energy from thermal, electrical or pressure form to mechanical form, typically an engine or turbine
secondary cell	accumulator receiving and supplying electrical energy by means of reversible electrochemical reactions
fuel cell	electrochemical generator wherein the reactants are supplied from outside

**Synonyms and Keywords**

Replace: The Synonyms and Keywords table with the revised table below.

maglev	magnetic levitation vehicle
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## **B62K**

### **Definition statement**

Replace: The Definition statement with the revised text below.

Cycle frames, steering, controls, suspension arrangements vehicles with more than three wheels and cycle side cars, forecars or trailers.

### **Special rules of classification**

Replace: The Special rules text with the revised text below.

Multiple classification should be given if appropriate.

Where applicable, additional classification should also be given using the following indexing codes:

**B62K 2201/00** – springs used in cycle frames or parts thereof;

**B62K 2202/00** – motorized scooters;

**B62K 2204/00** – adaptations for driving cycles by electric motor.

## **B65D**

### **Definition statement**

Replace: The Definition statement text with the following revised text.

- Containers, packaging elements or packages with auxiliary means or provisions for displaying articles or materials.
- Methods of packaging which are wholly characterised by the form of the package produced or the form of the container or packaging element used, as distinct from the operations performed or the apparatus employed, which are covered by subclass **B65B**.
- In this subclass, groups **B65D 5/00**, **B65D 27/00**, **B65D 29/00**, **B65D 31/00** or **B65D 65/00** include constructional features of foldable or erectable container or wrapper blanks as well as the containers or wrappers formed by folding or erecting such blanks.

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- Containers, packaging elements or packages classified in group [B65D 85/00](#) are also classified according to the constructional or functional features if such features are of interest.

## References

### *Informative references*

Replace: The Informative references table with the revised table below.

Containers specially adapted for storing agricultural or horticultural products	<a href="#">A01F 25/14</a>
Containers specially adapted for use in dairies	<a href="#">A01J</a>
Travelling bags or baskets, suitcases	<a href="#">A45C</a>
Travelling or camp equipment	<a href="#">A45F</a>
Linkable display containers	<a href="#">A47B 87/00</a>
Household or table equipment	<a href="#">A47G</a>
Letter-boxes for home use	<a href="#">A47G 29/12</a>
Kitchen equipment	<a href="#">A47J</a>
Machines, apparatus or devices for, or methods of, packaging articles or materials	<a href="#">B65B</a>
Sack holders	<a href="#">B65B 67/00</a>
Refuse receptacles	<a href="#">B65F 1/00</a>
Handling sheets, webs or filamentary material	<a href="#">B65H</a>
Load-engaging elements or devices attached to lifting or lowering gear of cranes or adapted for connection therewith for transmitting lifting forces	<a href="#">B66C</a>
Liquid handling	<a href="#">B67</a>

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### Special rules of classification

Replace: The Special rules text with the revised text below.

The following orthogonal indexing codes are obligatory and applied to documents in [B65D 1/00](#) - [B65D 85/84](#) groups, however, only if not covered by another invention information group, i.e. any of the [B65D 1/00](#) - [B65D 85/84](#) groups takes precedence.

[B65D 2401/00](#) – tamper indicating means, the following subgroups take precedence: [B65D 41/32](#), [B65D 43/0235](#), [B65D 51/20](#), [B65D 55/02](#).

[B65D 2201/00](#) – general orthogonal codes, may be used in [B65D 1/00](#) - [B65D 85/84](#) groups.

[B65D 2301/00](#) – general orthogonal codes, may be used in [B65D 1/00](#) - [B65D 85/84](#) groups.

The following orthogonal codes are obligatory and are used only with the group(s) they relate to:

[B65D 2501/00](#) – bottles, [B65D 1/02](#) groups.

[B65D 2501/24](#) – bottle crates, [B65D 1/24](#) groups.

[B65D 2517/00](#) – cans, beverage cans, [B65D 17/00](#) groups.

[B65D 2519/00](#) – pallets, [B65D 19/00](#) groups.

[B65D 2525/00](#) – details of rigid or semi-rigid containers, e.g. handles, [B65D 25/00](#) groups.

[B65D 2539/00](#) – corks, stoppers, [B65D 39/00](#) groups.

[B65D 2543/00](#) – lids, covers, [B65D 43/00](#) groups.

[B65D 2547/00](#) – closures with filling or discharging devices, e.g. pour spouts, [B65D 47/00](#) groups.

[B65D 2555/00](#) – accessories for closures, [B65D 55/00](#) groups.

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**B65D 2563/00** – straps, e.g. for bundling, **B65D 63/00** groups.

**B65D 2565/00** – special materials, e.g. recyclable or recycled, **B65D 65/00** groups.

**B65D 2571/00** – palletisable loads, bundling wrappers or trays, **B65D 71/00** groups.

**B65D 2575/00** – packages comprising articles enclosed between sheets or blanks, **B65D 75/00** groups.

**B65D 2577/00** – container within a container; container closures formed after filling, **B65D 77/00** groups.

**B65D 2581/00** – corner or edge protectors; microwave heating packages, **B65D 81/00** groups.

**B65D 2583/00** – containers or packages with means for dispensing; pill dispensers, **B65D 83/00** groups.

**B65D 2585/00** – pizza boxes; contact lenses containers for bulky articles; containers for machines, engines, or vehicles, **B65D 85/00** groups.

**Glossary of terms**

Replace: The Glossary of terms table with the revised table below.

rigid or semi-rigid containers	containers not deformed by, or not taking-up the shape of, their contents; containers adapted to be temporarily deformed to expel their contents; pallets; trays
flexible containers	containers deformed by, or taking-up the shape of, their contents; containers adapted to be permanently deformed to expel their contents
packaging elements	elements, other than containers, for covering, protecting, stiffening, or holding together articles or materials to be stored or transported; packaging materials of special type or form not provided for in other subclasses
packages	combination of containers or packaging elements with articles or materials to be stored or transported: articles joined together for convenience of storage or transport

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paper	includes materials, e.g. cardboard, plastic sheet materials, laminated materials, or metal foils, worked in a manner analogous to paper
large containers	containers having about the size of containers used in container traffic, sometimes referred to as freight, forwarding or "ISO" [international standardization] containers, or larger containers